Intravenous Home Inotropic Use Is Safe in Pediatric Patients Awaiting Transplantation

Brian F. Birnbaum, MD; Kathleen E. Simpson, MD; Traci A. Boschert, RN, BS; Jie Zheng, MS; Michael J. Wallendorf, PhD; Kenneth Schechtman, PhD; Charles E. Canter, MD

Background—Intravenous inotropic therapy can be used to support children awaiting heart transplantation. Although use of this therapy is discouraged in adults because of poor outcomes, its use in children, particularly outpatient, has had limited evaluation. We aimed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of this practice.

Methods and Results—A retrospective analysis of an intent to treat protocol was completed on United Network for Organ Sharing status 1A patients discharged on inotropic therapy from 1999 until 2012. Intravenous inotropic therapy was initiated for cardiac symptoms not amenable to oral therapy. Patients who were not status 1A or required >1 inotrope were excluded. Efficacy was analyzed by time to first event: transplantation; readmission until transplantation; improvement leading to inotrope withdrawal; or death. Safety included analysis of infection rates, line malfunctions, temporary hospitalization, neurological events, and arrhythmias. One hundred six patients met inclusion criteria. The mean age was 10.1±6.4 years, 47% of patients had congenital heart disease, and 80% of these patients had single ventricle physiology. In patients without congenital heart disease, 53% had dilated cardiomyopathy, 91% of patients received milrinone, 85% of patients underwent transplantation, 8% of patients successfully weaned from support as outpatients, whereas 6% died. Fifty percent of patients were readmitted before transplantation or weaning from support, of which 64% required only 1 readmission. The majority of readmissions were for heart failure.

Conclusions—Outpatient intravenous inotropic therapy can be safely used as a bridge to transplantation in pediatric patients. A minority of patients can discontinue inotropic therapy because of clinical improvement. (Circ Heart Fail. 2015;8:64-70. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCHEARTFAILURE.114.001528.)

Key Words: heart transplantation ■ inotropes ■ pediatric ■ safety

Inotropic therapy in adults with heart failure (HF) is recommended only in patients in acute decompensated HF with reduced cardiac output, and discontinuation should be reassessed regularly. Several studies in the adult population have shown this therapy to potentially be harmful to patients with worse outcomes while on inotropic therapy compared with no intravenous inotrope use. The pediatric HF population uses this therapy as a bridge to transplantation, in part because of the limited availability of ventricular assist devices (VADs) in children. Although many patients on inotropic therapy are clinically unstable, a subset of this population may safely await transplantation at home. Previous studies have evaluated the use of intravenous inotropic therapy in children in the ambulatory inotrope (AI) setting. Although these studies contained only a small number of patients, the therapy did seem to be safe and effective. We aimed to better characterize the safety and efficacy of AI in children awaiting heart transplantation.

Clinical Perspective on p 70
family with medication administration. Home healthcare support was also responsible for dressing changes that were not performed during clinic visits. Patients discharged from the hospital remained local for ≥1 week. After this period, patients were allowed to return home without geographic restriction, which in some cases was >4 hours away by private vehicle. All patients discharged on AI were evaluated every 1 to 2 weeks in clinic until transplantation. Outpatient evaluation included panel reactive antibodies every 3 months in patients with elevation in their panel reactive antibodies or every 6 months without, a basic metabolic panel and albumin every 4 weeks, telemetry from the LifeVest, pacemaker or ICD at each visit, and vital signs, including weight at each visit. In patients who did not tolerate high dose oral HF therapies at the time of AI initiation, these therapies were maximized while on AI. Weaning of AI was attempted if the patient had achieved high dose oral HF therapy and was New York Heart Association functional class I. Patients successfully weaned from inotropic therapy were removed from listing.

**Efficacy Analysis**

Efficacy of AI was defined based on the outcome following discharge and included transplantation, permanent readmission to the hospital until transplantation, weaning from inotropic support, and death. The time to each of these outcomes was determined. Patient characteristics evaluated included age at discharge, ventricular physiology (single ventricle versus 2 ventricle), pathogenesis of their cardiac disease (congenital/structural versus cardiomyopathy), inotropic used, sex, previous cardiac surgeries, and presence of other medical diagnoses.

**Safety Analysis**

Safety of AI was defined based on the readmission rate as well as adverse events that occurred. Adverse events that were analyzed included line infections, exit site infections, other infections, line malfunctions, bleeding, thromboembolic events, arrhythmias, neurological events, and cardiac arrest. Line infections were based on a positive blood culture. Exit site and other infections were diagnosed clinically. Line malfunctions included any problem with the line, including line occlusion or dislodgement. Arrhythmias were determined by interrogation of the LifeVest, pacemaker, or ICD for patients with these devices. Escalation of therapy to mechanical ventilatory or circulatory support was also evaluated.

**Statistical Analysis**

Age at listing was reported as mean±standard deviation and other categorical clinical characteristics were reported as percentages. Heart transplantation, permanent hospitalization, inotropic discontinuation, and death were analyzed as the competing outcomes after listing. Standard Kaplan–Meier analysis was used to estimate the freedom from central line problems and mechanical circulatory/ventilatory support. A competing risk Fine-Gray model was used with proportional hazard regression to determine the risk factors of permanent hospitalization, inotropic discontinuation, and death after taking inotropes. Hazard ratios with 95% confidence intervals were reported. A value of P≤0.05 was used to determine statistical significance. All statistical analyses were performed with SAS 9 software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

**Results**

**Patient Population**

From 1999 to 2012, there were 110 total discharges involving 106 total patients listed for orthotopic heart transplantation while on inotropic therapy. Four patients who were discharged initially were able to wean from inotropic medications within the first 4 weeks of discharge and not require reinitiation of inotropic therapy for ≥6 months after weaning. These 4 patients subsequently required reinitiation of inotropic therapy. Only the second initiation of AI is included in the analysis.

The mean age in our population was 10.1 years (±6.4 years, range 0.2–26.0 years). Six percent of patients were <1 year of age, 23% were between 1 and 5 years of age, 23% between 5 and 10 years of age, and 49% were >10 years old. Fifty percent of patients were male, and all patients were listed as United Network for Organ Sharing status 1A.

Forty-seven percent of patients carried a congenital/structural diagnosis, with 80% of those patients having single ventricle physiology. For patients with HF from nonstructural causes, 53% were from dilated cardiomyopathy, 15% from restrictive cardiomyopathy with reduced cardiac output, 6% from anthracycline toxicity, 6% were from arrhythmias, 6% were from myocarditis, 4% from hypertrophic cardiomyopathy with reduced left ventricular ejection fraction, 4% from left ventricular noncompaction, 4% from repeat transplantation, 2% from trauma, and 2% with Becker Muscular Dystrophy. Ninety-one percent of patients were on milrinone, with the remainder on dobutamine. Fifty-three percent of patients had a peripherally inserted central line, 42% had a Broviac catheter, and in 5% of patients, the type of line was not specified. A LifeVest was given to 23% of patients, 3% of patients had an ICD in place, and 11% had a pacemaker already in place. One patient with a pacemaker was also given a LifeVest. One patient received a Holter monitor while on AI therapy. Sixty-three percent of patients did not have an ambulatory monitoring of their rhythm because of patient size.

**Efficacy**

Of the 106 patients discharged on AI, the first outcome was transplantation in 71 patients (67%), hospitalization until transplantation in 19 (18%), weaning of intravenous inotropic support in 9 (8%), death in 6 (6%), and 1 patient required reinitiation of inotropic therapy for ≥6 months after weaning until transplantation, the median time to transplantation was 47 days (4–323 days). Including patients who required readmission until transplantation, the median time to transplantation was 47 days (4–323 days).

In patients who underwent transplantation without requiring readmission until transplantation, the median time to transplantation was 42 days (4–323 days). Including patients who required rehospitalization until transplantation, the median time to transplantation was 47 days (4–323 days).

In patients requiring permanent rehospitalization, 2-ventricle physiology was a risk factor in comparison to single ventricle physiology (hazard ratio, 3.65; 95% confidence interval, 1.10–12.11; P=0.035). Age, sex, pathogenesis of HF, and previous cardiac surgery were not found to be risk factors (Table 1). Median time to permanent readmission was 38 days (3–113 days). All patients who required readmission until transplantation were readmitted for worsening HF. Of these 19 patients, 13 patients were placed on a second inotrope, whereas 5 had an increase in their inotropic infusion and 1 patient was initiated on nesiritide. A
A total of 12 patients required mechanical ventilatory support and an additional 7 patients received a VAD. Two of these patients required ECMO (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation) before their VAD placement. Freedom from mechanical ventilatory or circulatory support is shown in Figure 1.

Death occurred in 6 patients (6%) before transplantation after discharge on AI. The median time to death in this group was 40 days (3–82 days). Causes of death included progressive HF in 3 patients and sudden cardiac death, plastic bronchitis, and influenza infection in 1 patient each. Two ventricle physiology was found to be protective (hazard ratio, 0.113; 95% confidence interval, 0.01–0.94; \( P = 0.043 \)), whereas age, sex, underlying cause of heart disease, and previous cardiac surgery were not found to be risk factors (Table 2).

Weaning from AI was attempted in all patients on optimal oral medical therapy, and 9 patients (8%) were able to ultimately wean from AI. The median time to weaning from AI was 32 days (5–198 days). Age, sex, pathogenesis of heart disease, previous cardiac surgery, and ventricular physiology did not predict ability to wean from AI (Table 3). In this subgroup of patients, 8 (89%) have remained transplant free at a median follow-up of 6.3 years (range 101 days to 12.0 years). The other patient ultimately underwent transplantation after being relisted without reinitation of AI therapy at 421 days after initial discharge on AI.

### Safety

The safety profile of AI in our cohort was also analyzed. Events that were considered included temporary and permanent hospitalizations; infections both related and unrelated to intravenous access, intravenous line malfunctions, arrhythmias, central nervous system events, non–central nervous system thromboembolic events, and clinically significant non–central nervous system bleeding. Line malfunctions included occlusion requiring thrombolytic therapy, line leaking, or the line becoming dislodged. Clinically significant bleeding events were defined as bleeding that required hospital admission. In addition, in patients with a LifeVest, pacemaker or ICD, or ambulatory Holter monitoring, frequency of arrhythmias requiring hospitalization or a change in therapy was also assessed.

Fifty-three patients (50%) were readmitted a total of 83 times after discharge on AI. The frequency of readmissions is shown in Figure 2. Of the patients readmitted, 67% required only 1 readmission, and an additional 22% had 2 readmissions. The median total time of rehospitalization for all readmissions combined was 12 days (range 1–80 days). For patients who ultimately underwent transplantation, there were 4.8 readmissions per patient year from discharge on AI to transplantation. The majority of readmissions were for worsening HF, accounting for 64% of all readmissions (Figure 3). In patients temporarily readmitted for worsening HF, intravenous diuretics, increased single inotrope infusion rates, and the addition of a second inotrope was used to improve their clinical status. Weaning of the second inotrope and reduction to oral diuretic therapy was completed before consideration for discharge after readmission. Other common reasons for readmission included infections (17% of readmissions) and line malfunctions (13% of readmissions).

There were 13 total infections in our patient cohort. Seven (7%) of these were not directly related to the central line. These included one each of herpes zoster, influenza, sinusitis, viral upper respiratory infection, viral gastroenteritis, culture negative endocarditis, and pneumonia. There were 5 (5%) line infections and 1 (1%) exit site/skin infection. A total of

### Table 1. Risk Factors for Permanent Hospitalization While on Inotropes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hazard Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)</th>
<th>( P ) Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>1.03 (0.96–1.09)</td>
<td>0.390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male vs female</td>
<td>1.52 (0.62–3.73)</td>
<td>0.362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital heart disease vs acquired</td>
<td>0.77 (0.31–1.88)</td>
<td>0.563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With 2 ventricles, % (n)</td>
<td>3.65 (1.10–12.11)</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery related to cardiology, % (n)</td>
<td>0.85 (0.34–2.14)</td>
<td>0.725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Risk Factors for Death While on Inotropes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hazard Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)</th>
<th>( P ) Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>0.906 (0.78–1.05)</td>
<td>0.187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male vs female</td>
<td>5.386 (0.64–45.38)</td>
<td>0.122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital heart disease vs acquired</td>
<td>5.900 (0.71–48.79)</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With 2 ventricles, % (n)</td>
<td>0.113 (0.01–0.94)</td>
<td>0.043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery related to cardiology, % (n)</td>
<td>3.019 (0.35–26.07)</td>
<td>0.315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Risk Factors for Inotropes Discontinuation During Use of Inotropes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hazard Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)</th>
<th>( P ) Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>0.902 (0.77–1.05)</td>
<td>0.186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male vs female</td>
<td>1.323 (0.36–4.86)</td>
<td>0.673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital heart disease vs acquired</td>
<td>0.310 (0.06–1.49)</td>
<td>0.146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With 2 ventricles, % (n)</td>
<td>5.095 (0.65–40.13)</td>
<td>0.112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery related to cardiology, % (n)</td>
<td>0.423 (0.10–1.75)</td>
<td>0.234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 patients (8%) required antimicrobial therapy for treatment of their infection.

Line malfunctions occurred 11 times in 6 patients (6%). One patient required PICC (peripherally inserted central catheter) line replacement 4 times following initial discharge home, meaning the other 5 patients had a total of 7 line malfunctions. The overall freedom from line events, including both malfunctions and infections, is shown in Figure 4.

One patient suffered cardiac arrest immediately on presentation to our emergency department from home when on AI. She ultimately survived and was able to undergo transplantation. One patient developed ventricular tachycardia, resulting in a defibrillation from her LifeVest during hospitalized after readmission. One additional patient suffered a cardiac arrest because of the LifeVest competing with the pacemaker. This patient was a 17-year-old with heterotaxy palliated with a Fontan operation. No other clinically significant arrhythmias were detected in our patients with a LifeVest, ICD, pacemaker, or with Holter monitoring or after readmission. Thus, only 2 of the 106 patients (2%) had clinically significant arrhythmia when on inotropic therapy.

Discussion

The most recent American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association guidelines for adults specify that intravenous inotropic medications are reasonable in patients with stage D HF that is refractory to goal-directed medical therapy and who are eligible for and awaiting mechanical circulatory support or cardiac transplantation (Class IIa recommendation).1 Long-term support is reasonable in select patients with stage D HF who are not eligible for mechanical support or transplantation (Class Ib). Long-term support is not recommended in patients other than for palliative care and may be potentially harmful. In addition, their use in patients without severe systolic dysfunction, low blood pressure, or impaired perfusion with reduced cardiac output may also be harmful.10–12 One major factor contributing to mortality in adults with HF is arrhythmias,13,14 which are potentiated with the use of inotropic medications.15–17

The use of AI in adults has also been studied.1–4,18–20 Although these studies are smaller, they did show that AI are feasible in the adult population. There is a reduced cost associated with AI compared with continued inpatient inotropic treatment.3,18 However, as with inpatient treatment, mortality in the outpatient setting is substantial.19 In particular, AI may be well suited in the adult population for palliative care in allowing patients to be discharged from the hospital who otherwise could not be and may potentially reduce rehospitalizations in this patient population.21

These limitations have contributed to the increased use of mechanical circulatory support (MCS) in the adult patient. MCS in adults is used as a bridge to transplantation, bridge to candidacy, or as destination therapy (Class IIa recommendation).1 These devices lead to improved functional status and quality of life in this patient population22,23 and have shown improved outcomes compared with optimal medical therapy.24 However, MCS is not without complications. Bleeding requiring transfusion both from the pump site and from arteriovenous malformations in
the gastrointestinal tract and nasal mucosa is not uncommon. In addition, cerebral hemorrhage causes substantial morbidity and mortality, regardless of the type of MCS device used.

In addition to the risk of bleeding, there is a substantial risk of pump thrombosis. Recently, there seems to have been an increase in pump thrombosis events in patients on MCS. There are a variety of reasons for this increase, including changes in anticoagulation management, patient factors, increasing use of MCS in patient populations not included in the original studies, better recognition of potential pump thrombus, changes in surgical technique, and minor changes in the hardware itself.

There has been limited analysis of AI in pediatric patients. In the study by Price and colleagues, 7 patients awaiting transplantation were discharged on AI. There was a reduction in the number of emergency department visits and admissions after starting inotropes as compared with before starting inotropes. Six of the 7 patients were successfully bridged to transplantation at a median duration of 10 weeks. A total of 5 complications occurred, all of which involved the indwelling intravenous catheter.

In the other study by Berg et al, a total of 14 patients with end stage HF were discharged home. Six of these patients were listed for transplantation, whereas the other 8 were discharged on AI for palliative care. Of the 8 discharged while awaiting transplantation, 5 underwent transplantation, and the final 1 was still awaiting transplantation. For the entire cohort of 14 patients, there were a total of 26 hospital readmissions, and similar to our study, the majority (58%) were for acute decompensated HF. Catheter infections accounted for 15% of readmissions, which is slightly higher than in our cohort. There were also 6 (23%) readmissions for infections not directly related to the indwelling catheter.

Although adults with HF are at high risk for sudden cardiac death, this risk has not been realized in the pediatric population. This was apparent in our study as well, as only 1 patient suffered a cardiac arrest that could be attributed to inotropic therapy, and 1 patient developed ventricular tachycardia when hospitalized. This was terminated with defibrillation by the external defibrillator.

Mechanical circulatory support is now available for children. Although many of these patients are not eligible for discharge from the hospital, adolescent patients with continuous flow VADs can be discharged when awaiting transplantation. However, such devices can have significant complications, including strokes and thrombus formation. Given the high incidence of neurological complications with device therapy, the use of AI may continue to find use. This seems to be a significant advantage in our cohort because no patients on ambulatory inotropic therapy had a significant neurological complication.

A substantial minority of our patients were also able to wean from inotropic therapy. This has not previously been described in the pediatric population, and there has been only limited evaluation in the adult population. It is not unexpected that pediatric patients should have a higher likelihood of weaning from inotropic therapy because previous studies have shown some cardiomyopathies are more likely to improve in the pediatric population than in adults. Further investigation is warranted to assess which patients are more likely to wean from inotropic therapy.

Limitations of our study are that it is a single center, retrospective, observational study. No control group was available as all patients stable on a single intravenous inotropic support were considered for discharge. The most appropriate control group would be patients on stable inotropic support who remained hospitalized for nonmedical (ie, social) reasons. This patient population does not exist at our institution because all patients listed for transplantation have a thorough social work evaluation and any concerns are addressed before listing for transplantation. Another potential control group would be patients on VADs. These patients are inherently more ill and remain hospitalized until time of transplantation. We also did not evaluate the cost effectiveness of this approach, in part because the study encompassed a relatively long time frame. Seemingly, the cost of outpatient therapy should be lower than with inpatient therapy.

Conclusions

In summary, AI therapy as a bridge to cardiac transplantation is practical in pediatric patients. The majority of patients successfully undergo cardiac transplantation with a low incidence of adverse events, and many patients are able to separate from inotropic dependence. A prospective, randomized, multicenter study should be considered to better delineate which patients are ideal candidates for AI therapy.

Sources of Funding

Statistical support provided with use of internal funds.

Disclosures

None.

References


5. Dipchand AI, Kirk R, Mahle WT, Tresler MA, Naftel DC, Puhl E, Miyamoto SD, Blume E, Guleresian KJ, White-Williams C, Kirklin JK. Ten yr of pediatric heart transplantation: a report from the Pediatric Heart...
by guest on November 10, 2017 http://circheartfailure.ahajournals.org/Downloaded from


Harjai KJ, Mehra MR, Ip JH; Sudden Cardiac Death in Heart Failure Trial (SCD-HeFT)

Cuf

M. European results with a continuous-flow ventricular assist device for

M.; Outcomes of a Prospective Trial of Intravenous Milrinone for

Price JF

Pediatr Transplant

Bardy GH, Lee KL, Mark DB, Poole JE, P

Lahpor J, Khaghani

Lang

RC. Prognosis on chronic dobutamine or milrinone infusions for

Lang

H, St Louis JD, Nguyen K, Niebler RA, Walters HL III, Reemtsen B, Theroux P; Registry of Mechanically Assisted Circulatory Support (INTERMACS)


Gorodeski EZ, Chu EC, Reese JR, Shishehbor MH, Starling RC, Moazami N, Silv, E,...

**CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Although long-term ambulatory inotrope (AI) therapy is discouraged in the adult population, it may be useful in the pediatric population, which has limited mechanical therapeutic options. Outcomes on this therapy in pediatrics have not been well characterized. We evaluated the safety and efficacy of this therapy in all patients listed for heart transplantation and discharged on AI from our institution over a 13-year period. One hundred six patients were discharged on AI, 47% of whom had congenital heart disease and 53% with a cardiomyopathy. Eighty-five percent of patients successfully underwent transplantation and 8% of patients successfully weaned from inotropic support in the outpatient setting. Half of patients were readmitted, mainly for worsening heart failure. Line malfunctions and line infections were rare, occurring in 6% and 5% of patients, respectively. In the majority of pediatric patients with hemodynamically compromising heart failure, only mechanical support in the form of the Berlin Heart EXCOR and inotropic therapy are available for support. Patients on inotropic therapy are often stable for discharge home and have a low risk of serious complications. Reclassification of the United Network for Organ Sharing classification system should consider the stability of this group of patients. In addition, a prospective, multicenter trial to better determine which patients are ideal candidates for AI, as well as which patients may be candidates for weaning from AI support, should be considered.
Intravenous Home Inotropic Use Is Safe in Pediatric Patients Awaiting Transplantation
Brian F. Birnbaum, Kathleen E. Simpson, Traci A. Boschert, Jie Zheng, Michael J. Wallendorf, Kenneth Schechtman and Charles E. Canter

Circ Heart Fail. 2015;8:64-70; originally published online December 3, 2014;
doi: 10.1161/CIRCHEARTFAILURE.114.001528
Circulation: Heart Failure is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX
75231
Copyright © 2014 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved.
Print ISSN: 1941-3289. Online ISSN: 1941-3297

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://circheartfailure.ahajournals.org/content/8/1/64

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in Circulation: Heart Failure can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to Circulation: Heart Failure is online at:
http://circheartfailure.ahajournals.org//subscriptions/