



# Hémodynamique foetale et développement neurologique post natal dans les cardiopathies congénitales

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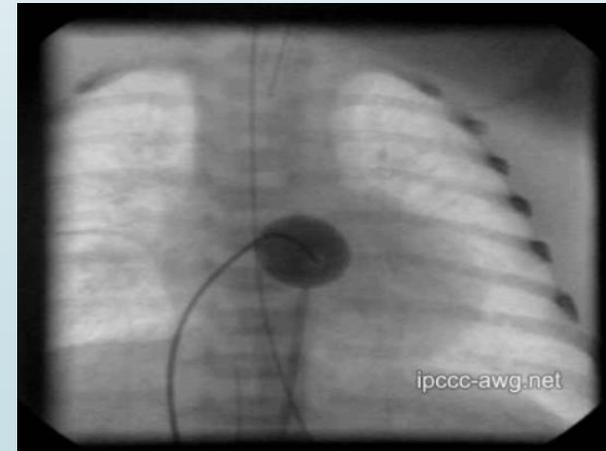
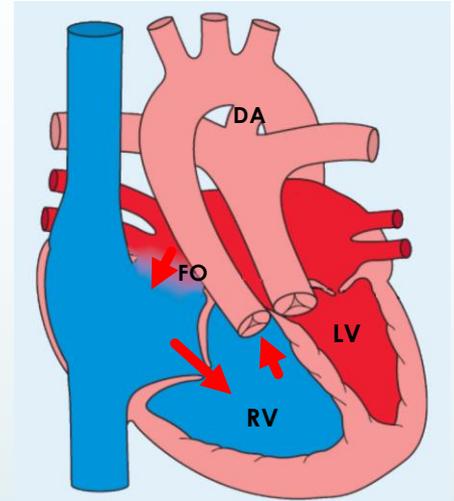
13/10/2020



Prenons l'exemple de la TGV

# TGV

- Prévalence : 2-5/10 000
- Circulation systémique et pulmonaire en parallèle
- Survie post natale immédiate si CIA



*Bonnet et al, detection of transposition of the great arteries in fetuses reduces neonatal Morbidity and mortality, Circulation 1999*



# TGV

Devenir neurologique bon mais pas parfait ...

QI normal

Troubles neuropsychologiques fréquents :

- Troubles de la fonction exécutive
- Orientation temporo spatiale moins développée
- TDHA
- Spectre de l'autisme

65% ont recours à un soutien adapté psychologique ou scolaire

D'où cela vient il ?



**CHU Sainte-Justine**

Le centre hospitalier  
universitaire mère-enfant

Université   
de Montréal



**CINIC**



**Cœur+AVC  
Heart&Stroke**



**CHU de GRENOBLE**  
*CHU des Alpes*

> [Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol.](#) 2019 Nov 11. doi: 10.1002/uog.21920. Online ahead of print.

## **Cardiac hemodynamics in fetuses with transposition of the great arteries and intact ventricular septum from diagnosis to end of pregnancy: a longitudinal follow-up**

Matthias Lachaud <sup>1</sup>, Audrey Dionne <sup>2</sup>, Myriam Brassard <sup>3</sup>, Marc Antoine Charron <sup>3</sup>, Ala Birca <sup>4</sup>, Mathieu Dehaes <sup>5 6</sup>, Marie-Josée Raboisson <sup>3</sup>

Cardiac defect → ↓ flow & O<sub>2</sub> to brain

Impaired → normal hemodynamics

8 wks GA

40 wks GA

Fetus

Neonate

Child

Heart formation

Birth

Surgery

Normal cardiac function

Echo cardiaque  
foetale  
IRM cérébrale  
foetale

IRM cérébrale  
EEG  
NIRS  
Evaluation neuro

IRM cérébrale  
EEG  
NIRS  
Evaluation neuro

Suivi neuro  
et neuro psy

# Résultats sur le développement neuro psy

## ► Confirmation d'atteinte neuro-développementale dans le suivi

- Trouble de la **régulation sensorielle**:
  - réaction lente,
  - peu d'intérêt pour le jeu,
- Trouble du **comportement** :
  - Agitation,
  - peu d'intérêt pour les activités calmes
- Trouble **moteur** :
  - Maintien sur les avant bras à 4 mois = 40%,
  - 4 pattes à 12 mois = 60%,
  - marche à 18 mois = 80%
- Déficit **langagier** : 12 mois = 22%, 24 mois = 34%
- **Sommeil** perturbé,



# Convulsions périopératoires en cas de cardiopathies congénitales

8% des cardiopathies complexes

- **Vues à l'EEG uniquement >90%**

(Clancy et al, 2005, Naim et al, 2015)



- Risque élevé de:

- Lésions cérébrales

(Clancy et al, 2005, Algra et al, 2015)

- Atteinte du neurodéveloppement et déficit cognitif

(Bellinger et al, 1995, 1999, 2011; Gaynor et al. 2013)

## ACNS GUIDELINE

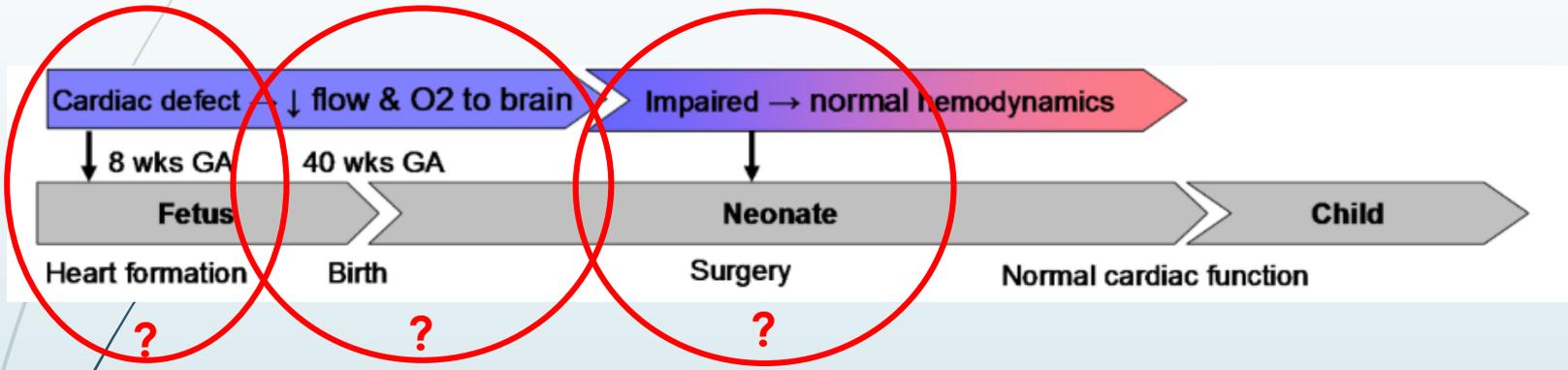
The American Clinical Neurophysiology Society's Guideline on Continuous Electroencephalography Monitoring in Neonates

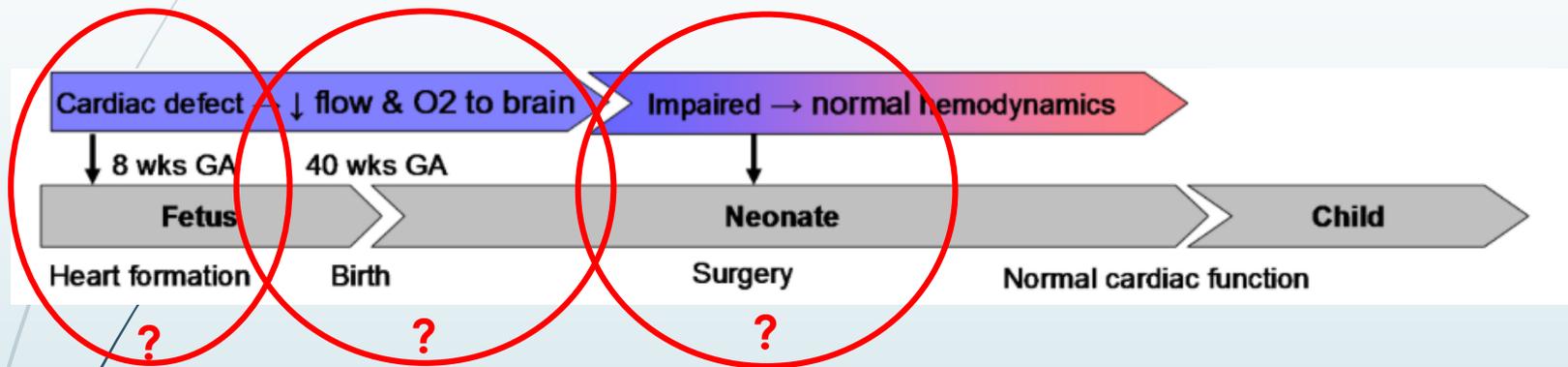
- ii. The Committee *recommends* that neonates at *high risk* for seizures (Table 2) be monitored with conventional EEG for 24 hours to screen for seizures.

TABLE 2. Examples of High-Risk Clinical Scenarios Which May Lead to Consideration of Long-Term Neonatal EEG Monitoring

Congenital heart defects requiring early surgery using cardiopulmonary bypass

Shellhaas et al, 2011

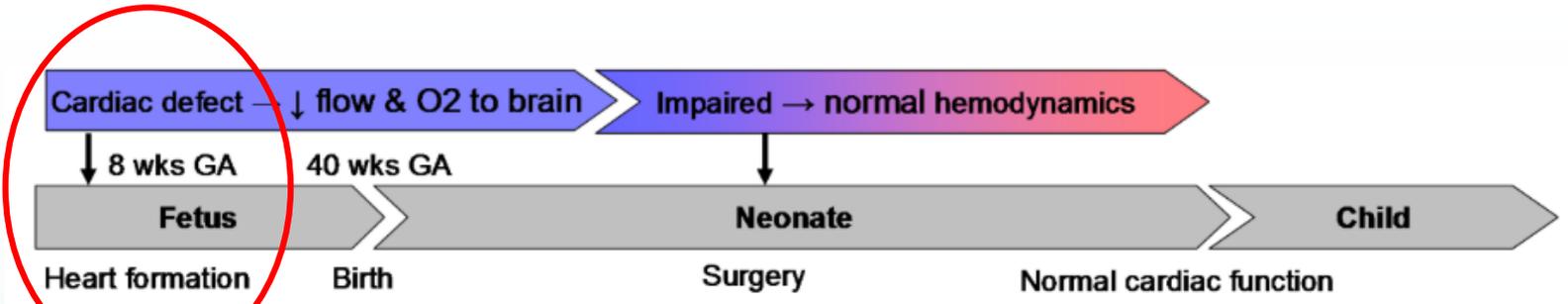




Probablement multifactoriel

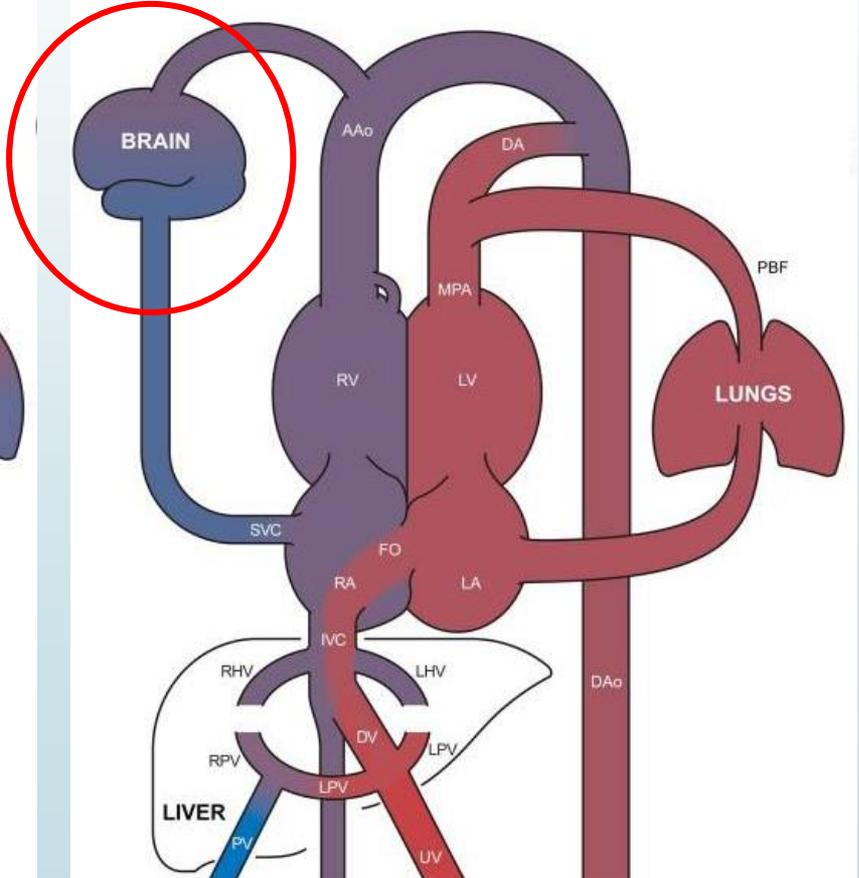
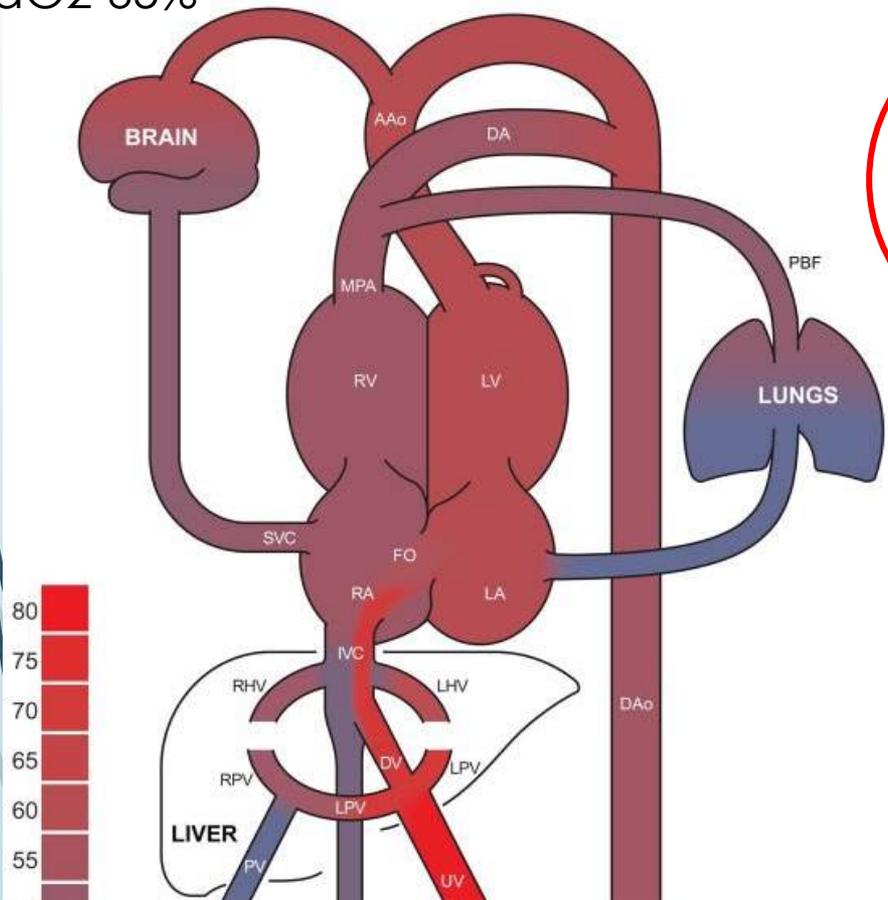
Mais quel impact de chaque étape ?

Existe-t-il des facteurs de risques identifiables et modifiables ?



SaO<sub>2</sub> 65%

SaO<sub>2</sub> 50%

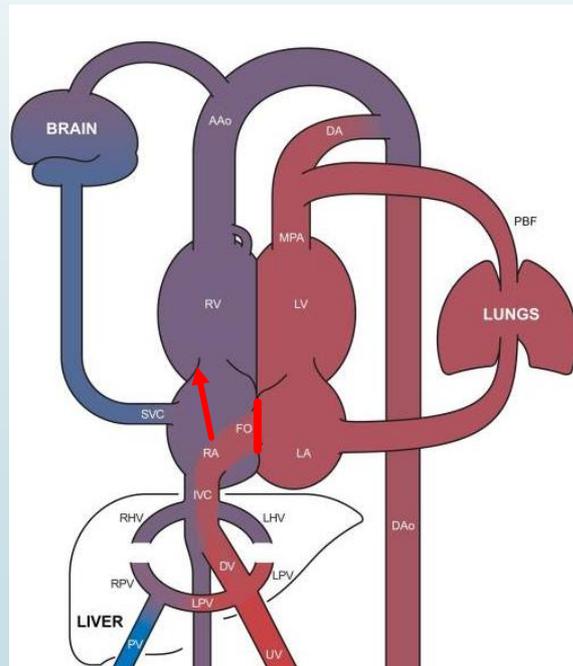


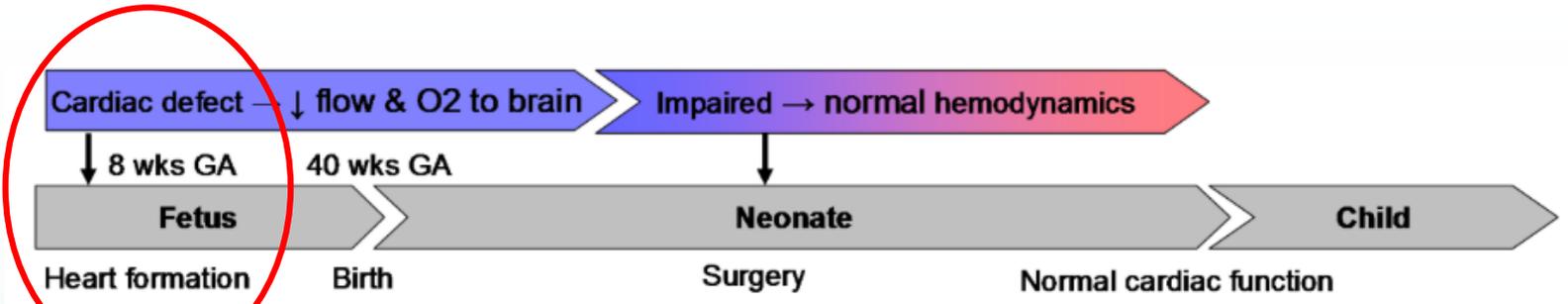
Normal

TGA

Tendance vers une **corrélation négative entre le débit du CA et la taille du FOP et le score AIMS à 4mois** (Alberta Infant Motor Scale)

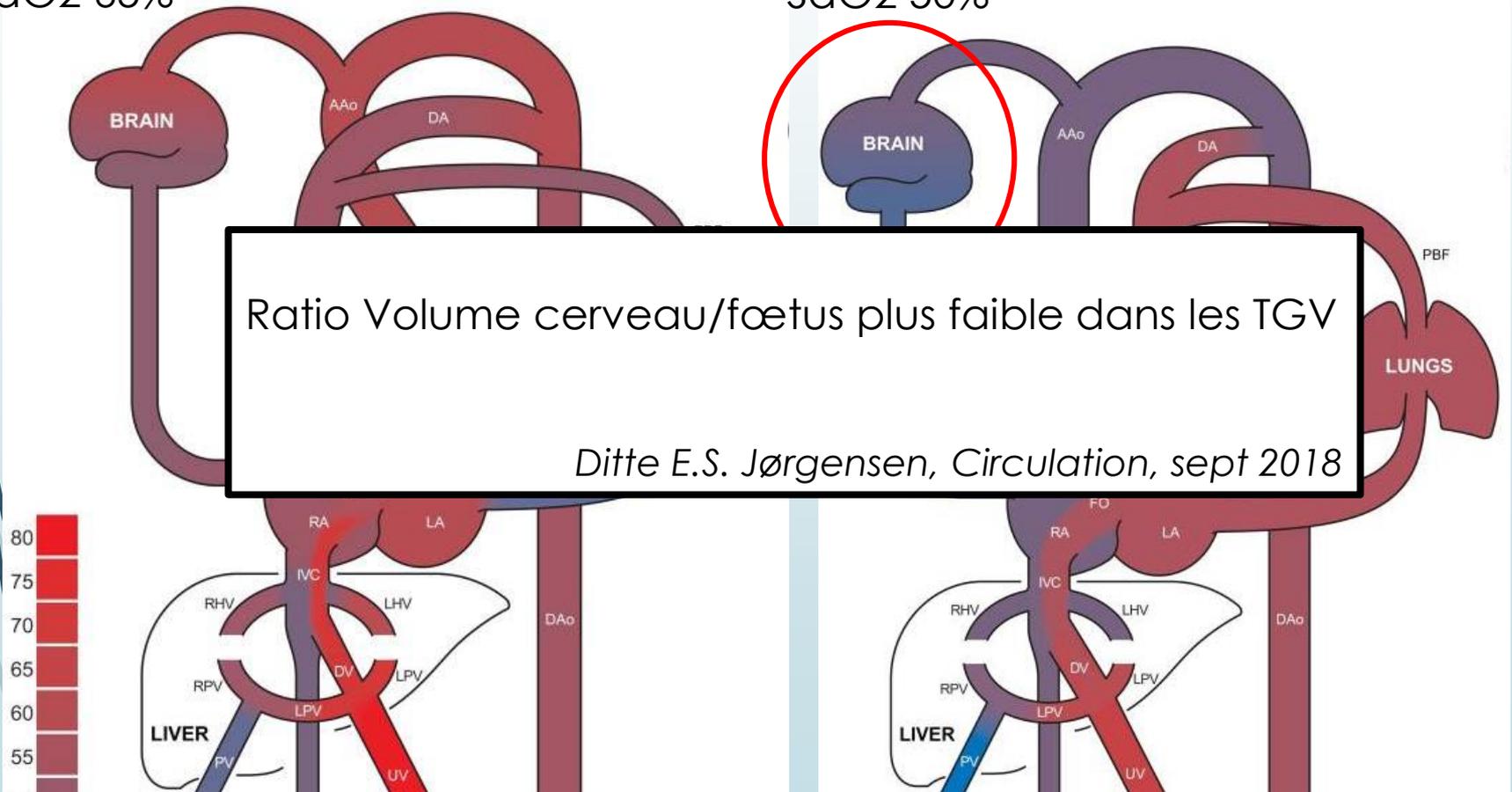
Plus le FOP serait petit, meilleur serait le développement moteur à 4 mois.





SaO<sub>2</sub> 65%

SaO<sub>2</sub> 50%



Ratio Volume cerveau/foetus plus faible dans les TGV

*Ditte E.S. Jørgensen, Circulation, sept 2018*

Normal

TGA

# Hypoplasie du cœur gauche

*Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2013; 42: 294–299

Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI: 10.1002/uog.12448

## Severe left heart obstruction with retrograde arch flow influences fetal cerebral and placental blood flow

Y. YAMAMOTO, N. S. KHOO, P. A. BROOKS, W. SAVARD, A. HIROSE and L. K. HORNBERGER

*Fetal & Neonatal Cardiology Program, Department of Pediatrics, Division of Cardiology, Women's & Children's Health Research Institute and Mazankowski Alberta Heart Institute, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada*

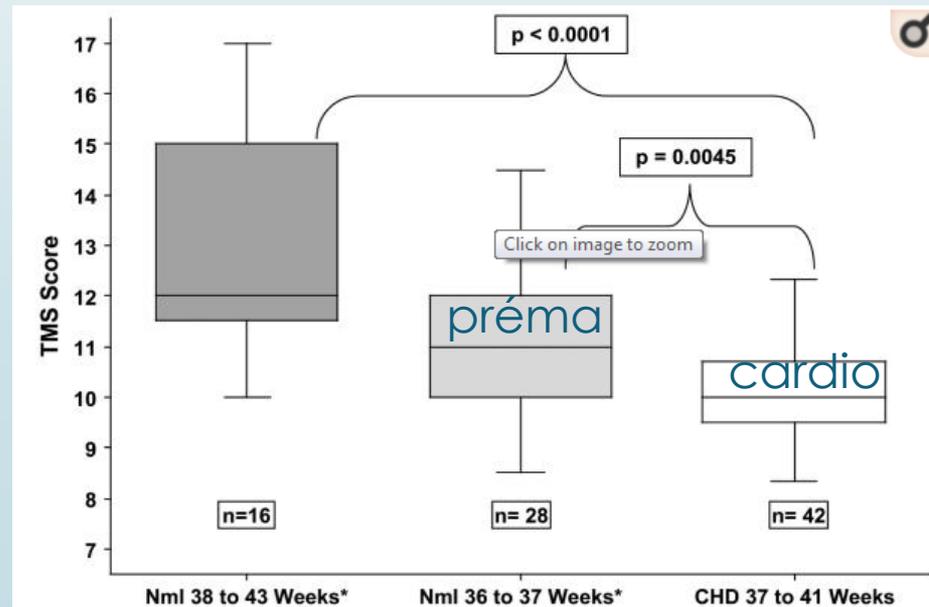
**Results**—The study cohort included 29 neonates with hypoplastic left heart syndrome and 13 neonates with transposition of the great arteries at a mean gestational age of  $38.9 \pm 1.1$  weeks. Mean head circumference was 1 standard deviation below normal. The mean total maturation score for the cohort was  $10.15 \pm 0.94$ , significantly lower than reported normative data in infants without congenital heart defects, corresponding to a delay of 1 month in structural brain development.

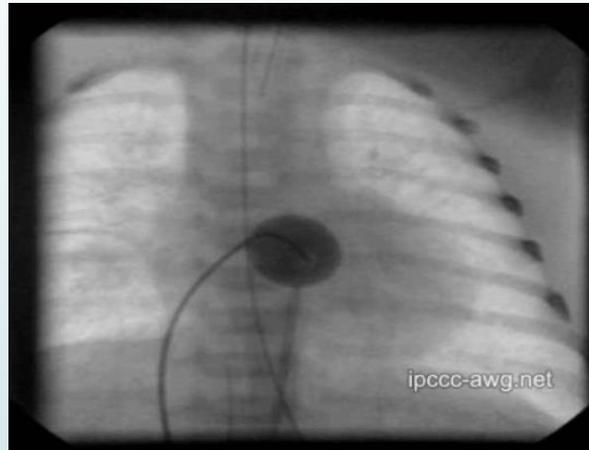
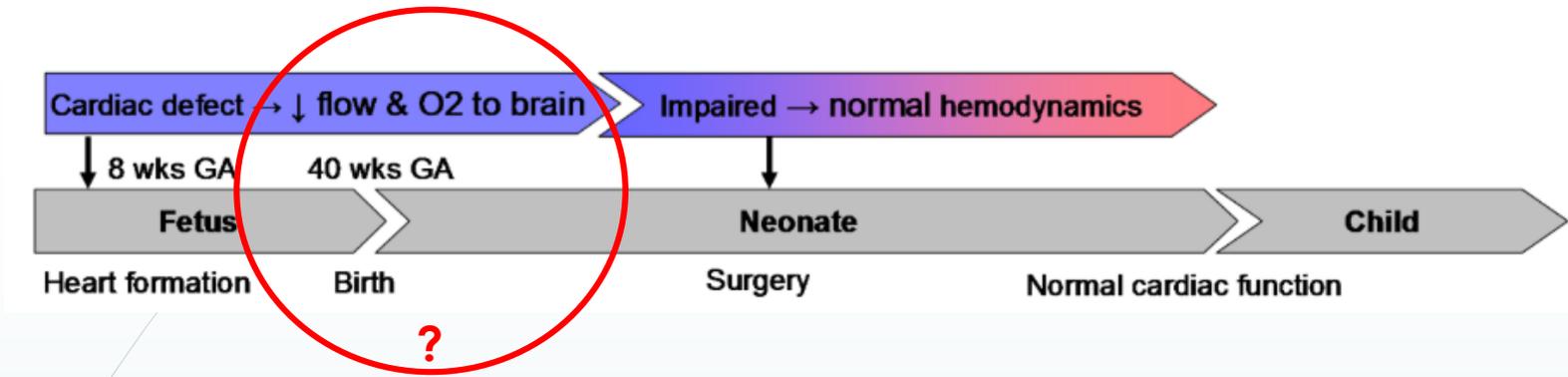
## Brain maturation is delayed in infants with complex congenital heart defects

Daniel J. Licht, MD<sup>a</sup>, David M. Shera, ScD<sup>b</sup>, Robert R. Clancy, MD<sup>a</sup>, Gil Wernovsky, MD<sup>c</sup>, Lisa M. Montenegro, MD<sup>d</sup>, Susan C. Nicolson, MD<sup>d</sup>, Robert A. Zimmerman, MD<sup>e</sup>, Thomas L. Spray, MD<sup>f</sup>, J. William Gaynor, MD<sup>f</sup>, and Arastoo Vossough, MD<sup>e</sup>

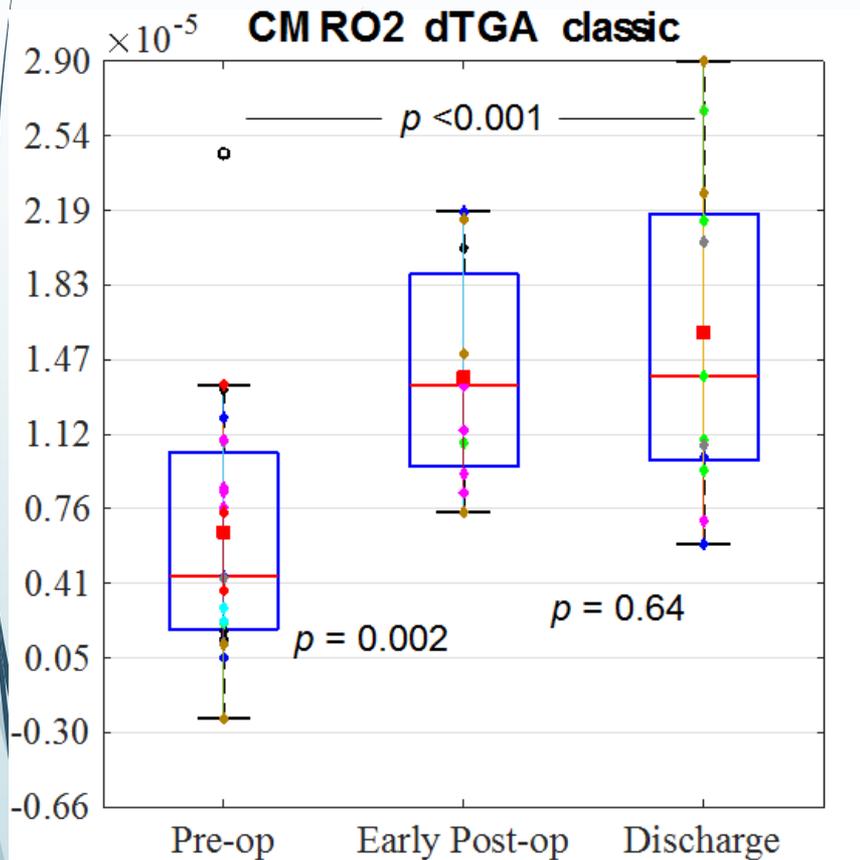
► TMS: Total Maturation Score

- (1) myelination
- (2) cortical infolding
- (3) involution of glial cell migration bands
- (4) presence of germinal matrix tissue



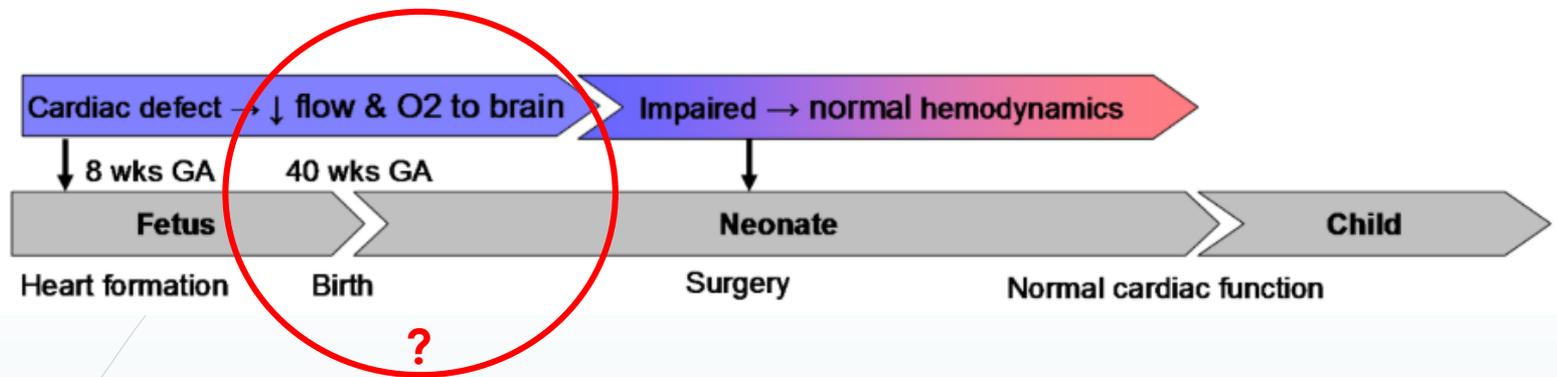


4 à 10% de désaturations sévères en post natal  
 Séquelles anoxo-ischémiques ?



Fraction extraction en O<sub>2</sub>, reflet VO<sub>2</sub> cérébrale

Cause : Ischémie ? Vasodilatation cérébrale ?

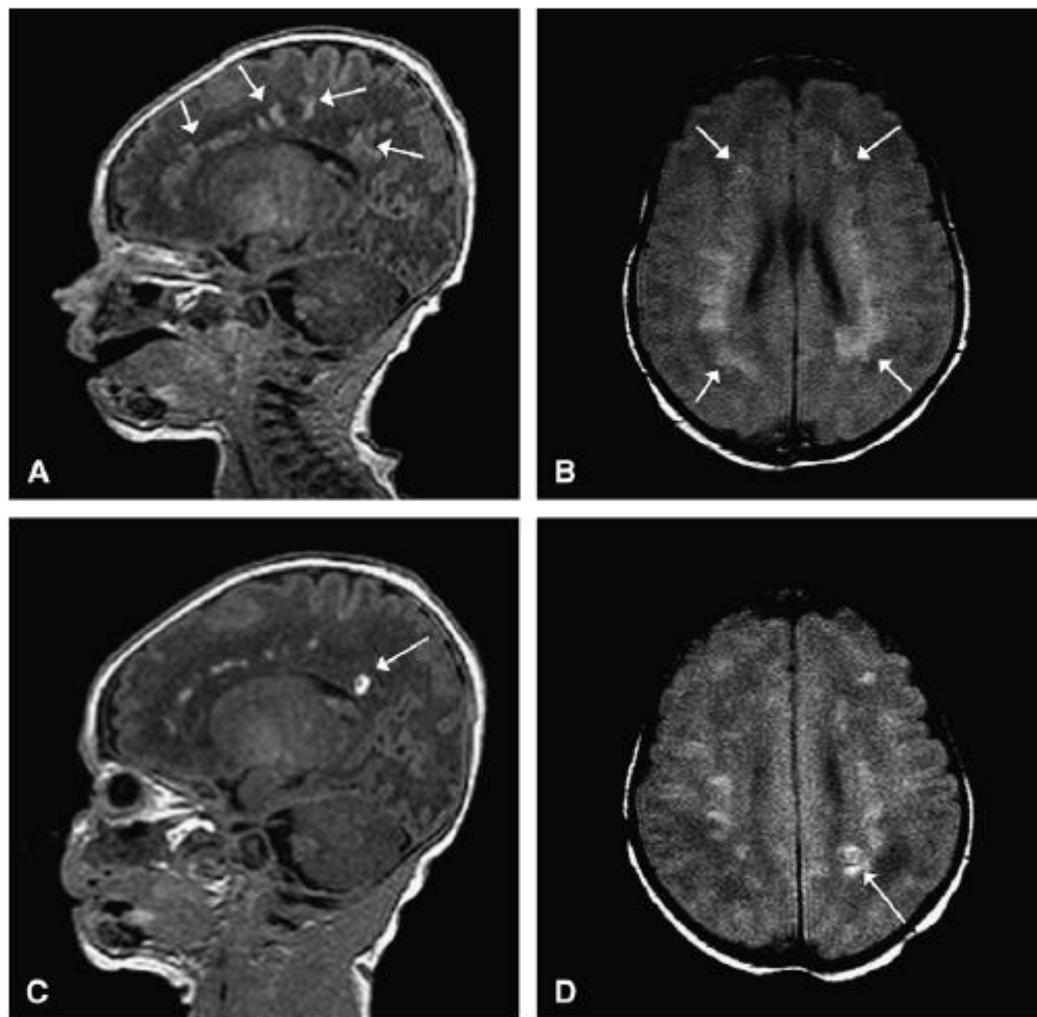


## Etiology and Potential Mechanisms of Neurologic Injury<sup>1</sup>

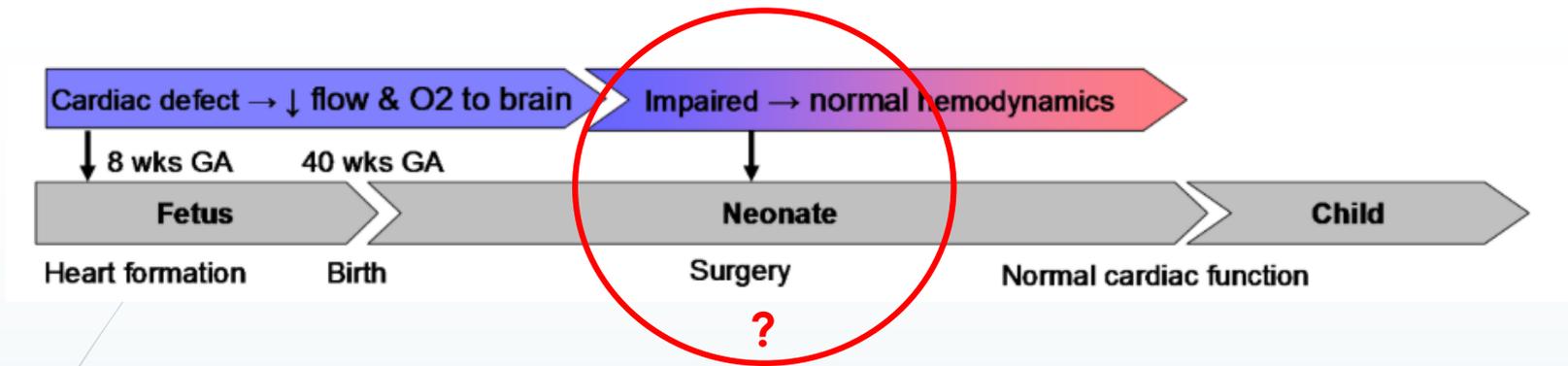
- Post-natal avant chirurgie:
  - Evènements emboliques sur shunt intracardiaque
    - Rashkind++<sup>2</sup>
  - Bas débit cérébral et cyanose
  - Vol diastolique via le CA chez les NN ducto-dépendants
  - Inflammation systémique

<sup>1</sup>David P. Nelson, et al; Perioperative neuroprotective strategies; Pediatric Cardiac Surgery Annual 2008

<sup>2</sup>McQuillen PS, et al; Balloon atrial septostomy is associated with preoperative stroke in neonates with transposition of the great arteries. Circulation 113:280-285, 2006<sup>1</sup>

IRM pré-  
opératoireIRM après  
Norwood

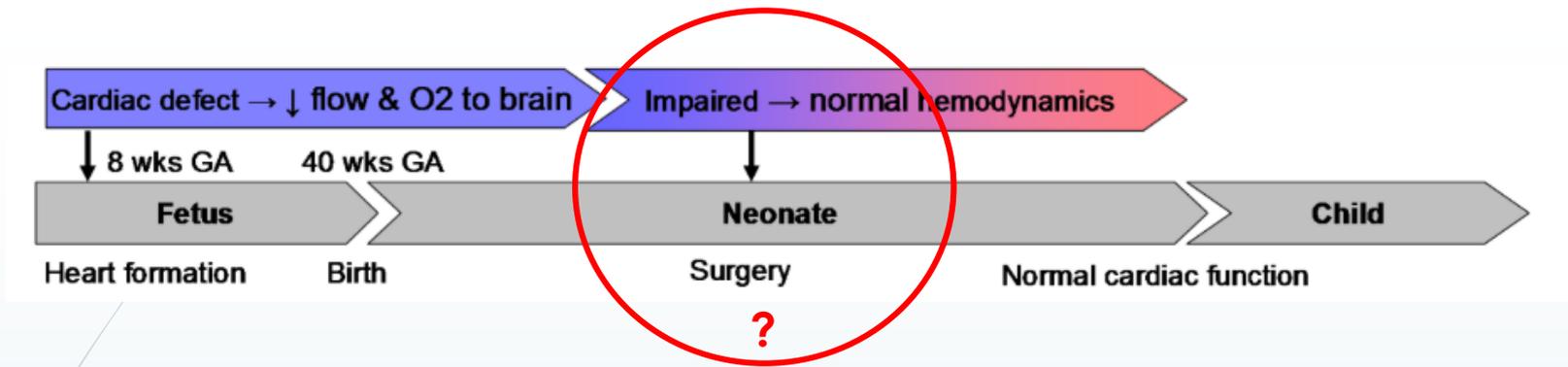
**FIGURE 1.** A, Preoperative sagittal T1-weighted magnetic resonance image (MRI) of a 35-week gestational-age infant with hypoplastic left heart syndrome. Extensive white matter injury (WMI) is present in the periventricular areas (arrows). B, Preoperative axial proton-density T2-weighted image. Again note extensive WMI (arrows). C, Seven-day postoperative T1 sagittal MRI after Norwood stage I palliation. Note new intraparenchymal/intraventricular hemorrhage and infarction in the left peritrigonal region (arrow). D, Proton density T2-weighted image. Again note WMI and new hemorrhage (arrow). This patient had the single highest injury score on both preoperative and postoperative MRI injury scale, at 11 points preoperatively and 21 points postoperatively. Brain total maturity score was 8, equivalent to a 33-week gestational age infant. (Refer to MRI scoring table in Appendix 3.)

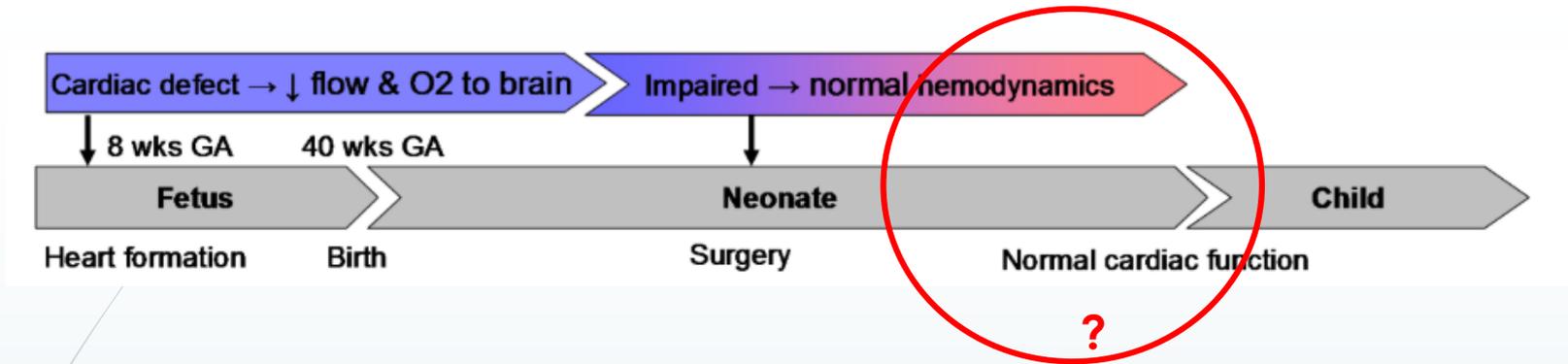


- Bas débit cérébral avec apport d'O<sub>2</sub> limité
- Hypothermie prolongée durant la CEC
- Toxicité cérébrale des drogues anesthésiques
- Inflammation médiée par la CEC
- Evènements thrombo-emboliques
- Déséquilibres glucidique, acido-basiques (pH), électrolytiques
- Hématocrite bas

David P.Nelson, et al; Perioperative neuroprotective strategies; Pediatric Cardiac Surgery Annual 2008

övels-Gürich HH, Ann Thorac Surg. 2003





## ► Post-opératoire

- Cyanose prolongée et TA systolique et diastolique basses= FR de leucomalacie periventriculaire et d'anomalie du neurodéveloppement
- hospitalisation prolongée en soins intensifs= mauvais pronostic pour le neurodéveloppement

<sup>1</sup>David P.Nelson, et al; Perioperative neuroprotective strategies; Pediatric Cardiac Surgery Annual 2008



Quelle sont les cardiopathies à risque ?

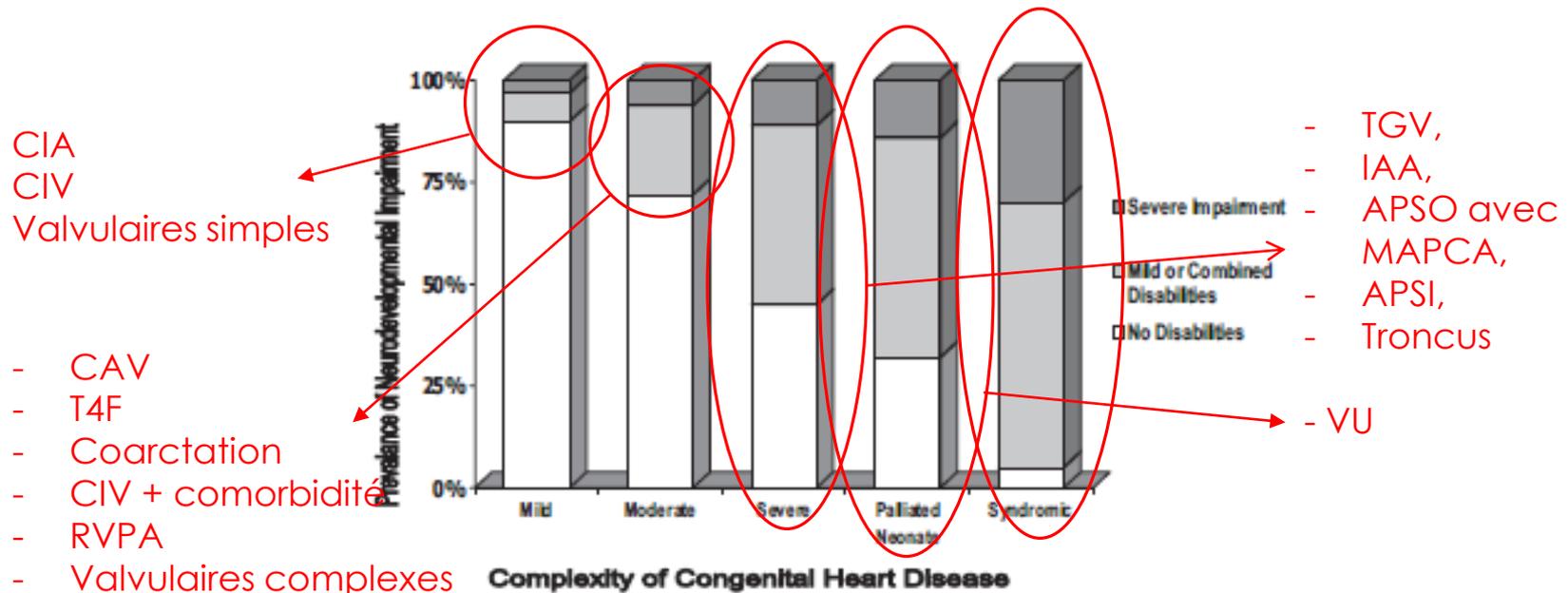
## Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Children With Congenital Heart Disease: Evaluation and Management

A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

This statement has been approved by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Marino et coll., *Circulation*, August 2012

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**Figure 1.** Prevalence of neurodevelopmental impairment in the population with congenital heart disease (CHD). Schematic representation of developmental disorders or disabilities (DDs) in children with CHD. Children with milder forms of CHD (eg, atrial septal defect or ventricular septal defect, isolated semilunar valve disease) have a low incidence of DDs. Increasingly complex forms of moderate 2-ventricle CHD (eg, coarctation of the aorta, complex semilunar valve disease, atrioventricular septal defect, ventricular septal defect with comorbidities, tetralogy of Fallot, total anomalous pulmonary venous connection) are associated with increasing numbers of children with DDs, and in severe 2-ventricle or palliated single-ventricle CHD (eg, transposition of the great arteries, truncus arteriosus, interrupted aortic arch, tetralogy of Fallot/pulmonary atresia with major aortopulmonary collateral arteries, pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum, hypoplastic left heart syndrome, tricuspid atresia), only the minority of children are completely normal in all respects. CHD associated with genetic disorders or syndromes (eg, Down syndrome, 22q11 deletion, Noonan syndrome, Williams syndrome) and multiple congenital anomalies (eg, CHARGE syndrome) are nearly always associated with DDs. Adapted from Wernovsky<sup>99</sup> with permission of the publisher. Copyright © 2006, Cambridge University Press.

## ≠ Cardiopathie cyanogène et cardiopathie rose ?

- Comparaison TOF/CIV<sup>1</sup> > résultats plus défavorables pour les TOF:
  - Dysfonction motrice
  - Dysfonction attentionnelle dans le champ du contrôle exécutif
  - Dysfonction dans le domaine de la parole et du langage
- Durée de la CEC comme FR
- Meilleurs résultats aux tests quand l'enfant évalué est plus âgé et que le statut socio-économique est plus favorable

Hedwig H. Hövels-Gürich, et al.; Long-term outcome of speech and language in children after corrective surgery for cyanotic or acyanotic cardiac defects in infancy; European Paediatric Neurology Society; 2007

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*Marino et coll., Circulation, August 2012*

## Patients à risque

**Table 3. Categories of Pediatric CHD Patients at High Risk for Developmental Disorders or Disabilities**

1. Neonates or infants requiring open heart surgery (cyanotic and acyanotic types), for example, HLHS, IAA, PA/IVS, TA, TAPVC, TGA, TOF, tricuspid atresia.
2. Children with other cyanotic heart lesions not requiring open heart surgery during the neonatal or infant period, for example, TOF with PA and MAPCA(s), TOF with shunt without use of CPB, Ebstein anomaly.
3. Any combination of CHD and the following comorbidities:
  - 3.1. Prematurity (<37 wk)
  - 3.2. Developmental delay recognized in infancy
  - 3.3. Suspected genetic abnormality or syndrome associated with DD
  - 3.4. History of mechanical support (ECMO or VAD use)
  - 3.5. Heart transplantation
  - 3.6. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation at any point
  - 3.7. Prolonged hospitalization (postoperative LOS >2-wk in the hospital)
  - 3.8. Perioperative seizures related to CHD surgery
  - 3.9. Significant abnormalities on neuroimaging or microcephaly\*
4. Other conditions determined at the discretion of the medical home providers

Chirurgie néonatale

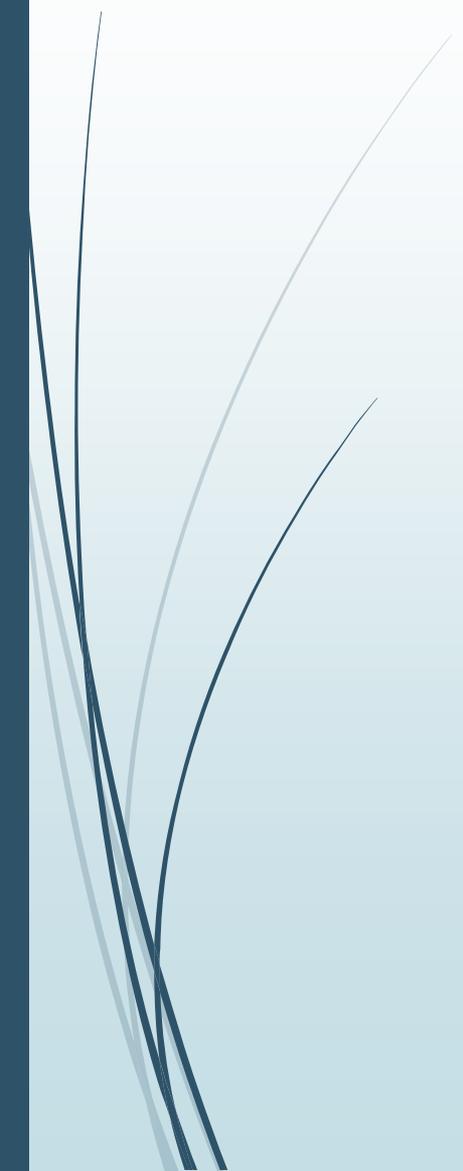
Cyanose résiduelle

Terrain

- Préma
- Hospit longue et compliquée
- Syndrome associé
- Anomalie imagerie cérébrale
- Anomalie du neuro dev



=> Cela concerne donc toutes les cardiopathies cyanogènes ou à prise en charge néonatale



Que faire ?

# Prénatal, préop, per op et post op

- ▶ **Mesures prénatales: oxygénation maternelle?**
  - ▶ Augmentation du flux pulmonaire, du RVP et croissance des cavités gauches dans le HLHS?<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ **Prévention pre-opératoire:**
  - ▶ NIRS++
  - ▶ Éviter l'alcalose et l'hypocapnie
- ▶ **Mesures préventives per-opératoires – post op précoces**
  - ▶ Hypothermie
  - ▶ Maintien d'un bon débit de perfusion durant la CEC
  - ▶ Maintenir un taux d'hématocrite entre 30 et 35%
  - ▶ Surveillance en continu du pH sur GDS
  - ▶ NIRS et doppler transcrânien+++

<sup>1</sup>J. Co-Vu and al.; maternal hyperoxygenation: a potential therapy for congenital heart disease in the fetuses? a systematic review of the current literature; Echocardiography 2017

<sup>2</sup>Wypij D., et al: The effect of duration of deep hypothermic circulatory arrest in infant heart surgery on late neurodevelopment: The Boston Circulatory Arrest Trial. J Thorac Cardiovasc ; 2003

Pour le suivi

## **AHA Scientific Statement**

### **Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Children With Congenital Heart Disease: Evaluation and Management**

**A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association**

*This statement has been approved by the American Academy of Pediatrics.*

*Marino et coll., Circulation, August 2012*

Comité mixte désigné par l'AHA et AAP

Revue systématique de la littérature sur la surveillance, le dépistage, le diagnostic et les stratégies de suivi du retard de développement dans une population à haut risque

But: formuler des recommandations pour améliorer le neurodéveloppement de cette population d'enfant à haut risque

# AHA Scientific Statement

## Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Children With Congenital Heart Disease: Evaluation and Management

### A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

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#### Neuropsychological and Psychiatric Issues in d-TGA and Suggested Interventions

- Delays in psycho-motor development
- Visual-spatial deficits
- Executive functions deficits:
  - Self-regulation
  - Working Memory
  - Cognitive Flexibility
- Social cognition impairments:
  - Theory of Mind
- Behavioral difficulties

- Executive functions deficits:
  - Working Memory
  - Cognitive Flexibility
  - Planning
- High prevalence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Social cognition impairments
- Mental health issues:
  - Anxiety
  - Depression

- Reduced global cognitive functioning
- Poor executive functions:
  - Goal-directed behavior
  - Planning
  - Cognitive Flexibility
- Mental health issues:
  - Anxiety
  - Depression

Childhood

Adolescence

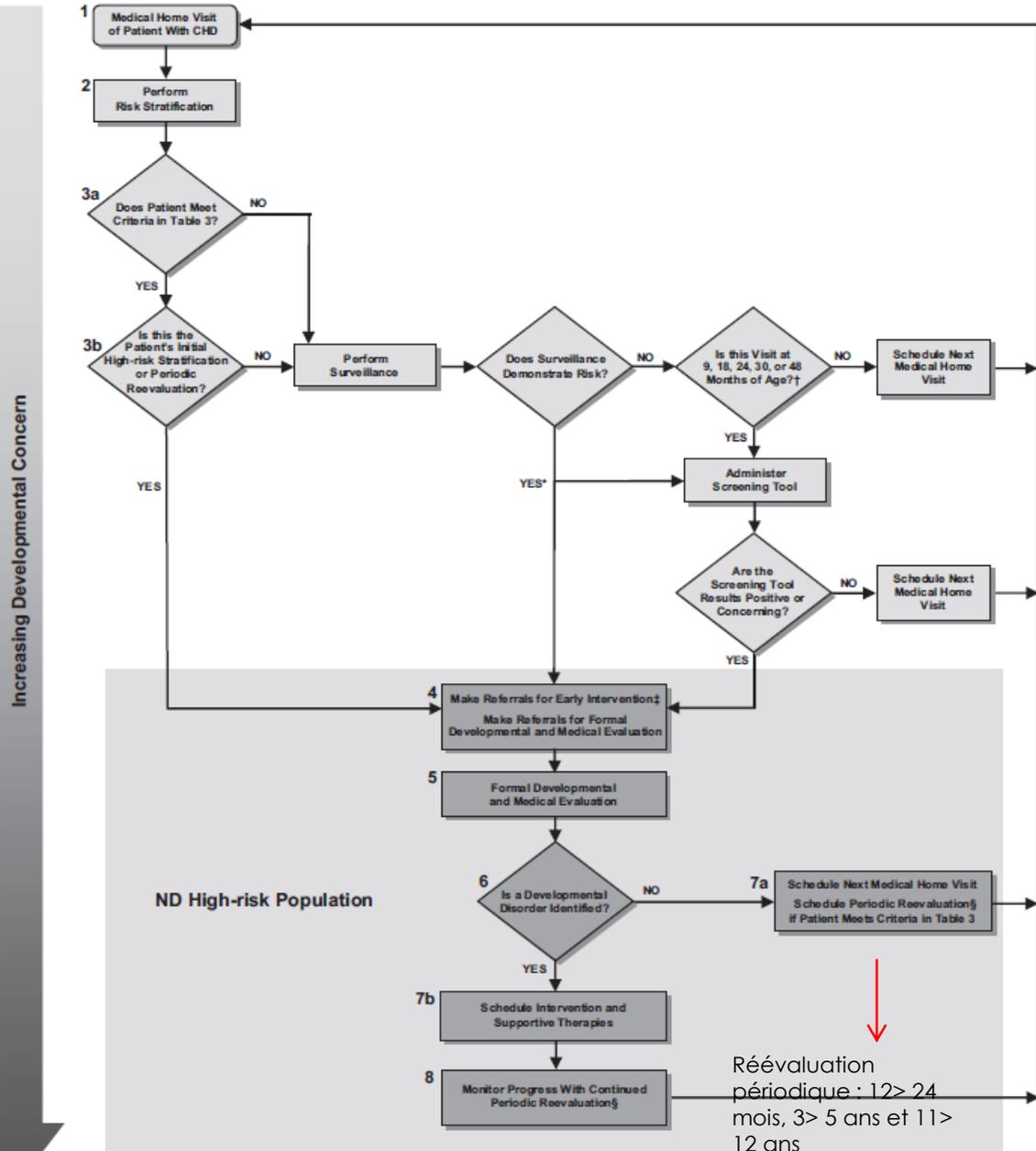
Adulthood

#### Evidenced-based interventions with age-appropriate strategies:

- ✓ Structured computerized training of specific impaired cognitive abilities (e.g., Working Memory training programs)
- ✓ Individual Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and/or group support therapy for mental health issues
- ✓ Mindfulness for better executive functioning and stress reduction
- ✓ Pharmacological treatment of ADHD (psycho-stimulant medication) and severe psychiatric disorders (anxiety and/or depression medication)

FIGURE 1 | Neuropsychological and psychiatric issues in dextro-transposition of the great arteries (d-TGA) by age group and suggested interventions

A



## POINTS DE VIGILANCE

Issus des recommandations AHA pour les enfants ayant une CC



### 0-12 mois

- alimentation et courbe de poids
- état neurologique : examen des réflexes, tonus musculaire



### 1-5 ans

- développement du langage (expressif notamment)
- développement intellectuel général
- troubles émergents du comportement : hyper- ou hypoactivité, peurs ou extrême anxiété de séparation



### 6-12 ans

- attention et fonctions exécutives : régulation du comportement, mémoire de travail, flexibilité cognitive



### 12-18 ans

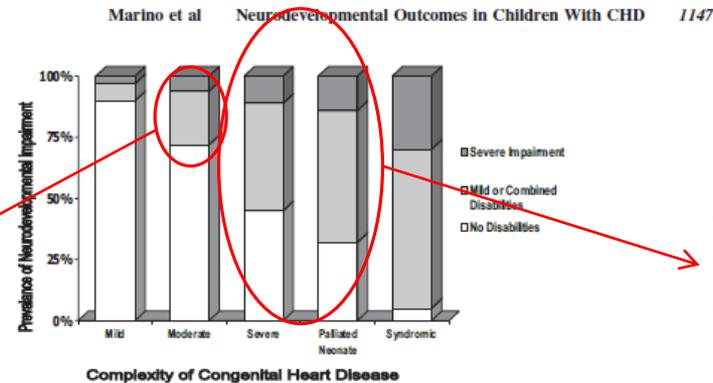
- fonctions exécutives : troubles d'anticipation, planification, mémoire de travail, impulsivité et conduites à risque
- santé mentale : troubles anxieux, dépressifs, stress-post traumatique.

Pour tous ces points de vigilance, il est recommandé que, de façon optimale, l'enfant puisse bénéficier des soins d'une **équipe pluridisciplinaire** incluant des médecins (neuro, cardio), des psychologues (neuro ou généralistes cliniciens), orthophonistes et psychomotriciens.

# Et dans notre région ?

- Travail commun des 5 réseaux de suivis des prémats de l'AURA
- Financement ARS en cours de demande
- Intégrer les enfants porteurs de cardiopathies au suivi des prémats
  - Dans un premier temps : cardiopathies complexes à haut risque
  - A terme : Elargir à toutes cardiopathies à risque modérés

CAV  
T4F  
Coarctation  
CIV + comorbidité  
RVPA  
Valvulaires complexes



**Figure 1.** Prevalence of neurodevelopmental impairment in the population with congenital heart disease (CHD). Schematic representation of developmental disorders or disabilities (DDs) in children with CHD. Children with milder forms of CHD (eg, atrial septal defect or ventricular septal defect, isolated semilunar valve disease) have a low incidence of DDs. Increasingly complex forms of moderate 2-ventricle CHD (eg, coarctation of the aorta, complex semilunar valve disease, atrioventricular septal defect, ventricular septal defect with comorbidities, tetralogy of Fallot, total anomalous pulmonary venous connection) are associated with increasing numbers of children with DDs, and in severe 2-ventricle or palliated single-ventricle CHD (eg, transposition of the great arteries, truncus arteriosus, interrupted aortic arch, tetralogy of Fallot/pulmonary atresia with major aortopulmonary collateral arteries, pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum, hypoplastic left heart syndrome, tricuspid atresia), only the minority of children are completely normal in all respects. CHD associated with genetic disorders or syndromes (eg, Down syndrome, 22q11 deletion, Noonan syndrome, Williams syndrome) and multiple congenital anomalies (eg, CHARGE syndrome) are nearly always associated with DDs. Adapted from Wernovsky<sup>29</sup> with permission of the publisher. Copyright © 2008, Cambridge University Press.

- TGV,  
- IAA,  
- APSO avec  
MAPCA,  
- APSI,  
- Truncus  
- VU  
- Ebstein néonataux

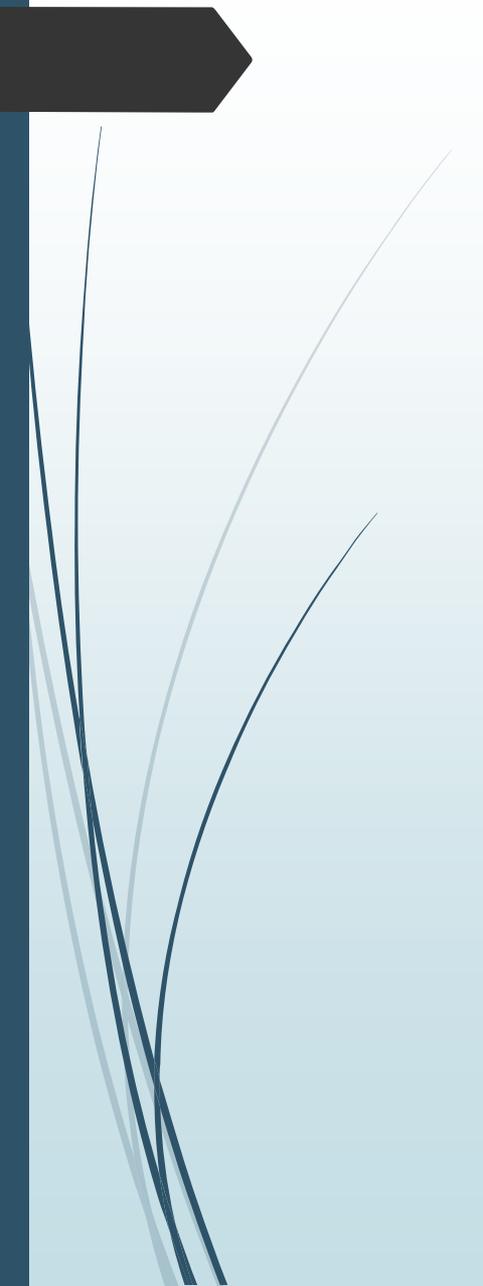


## En pratique,

- ▶ Binôme : Pédiatre / Cardio-pédiatre
- ▶ Rythme du suivi : idem préma
- ▶ Contenu du Suivi : idem préma + quelques critères spécifiques liés à la patho cardiaque (en cours d'élaboration)
- ▶ Référés au réseau soit par la néonate, soit par le cardiopédiatre.
- ▶ Volume : 15-20 enfants par an pour le réseau Naitre et Devenir

Merci pour votre attention!





Merci de votre attention

Dr Matthias Lachaud

[mlachaud@chu-grenoble.fr](mailto:mlachaud@chu-grenoble.fr)

