

CEC (By pass veino veineux) et TRANSPLANTATION HEPATIQUE

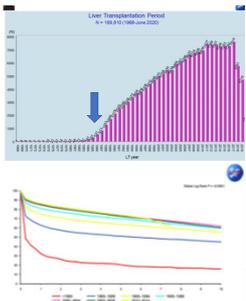
Laurence CHICHE
CHU BORDEAUX

Un peu d'histoire : Une opération qui a un peu plus de 50 ans



1963, Denver : Thomas Starzl a fait 200 greffes hepatoques chez le chien
Bennie Solis, 3 ans Atrésie des voies biliaires : cirrhose avancée. Donneur : un enfant mourant d'une tumeur cérébrale
Prélèvement sous CEC après arrêt cardiaque
TH cauchemardesque sous CEC : Mort per op
 2 autres : décès à 7 et 22 jours Embolie sur thrombose sur canule de CEC
 1968 , Pittsburg La greffe marche : sous CEC !
 Technique, physiologie, immunologie...

LA TH depuis ...



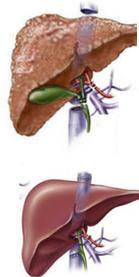
2023 : 1325 TH France
Plus de 6000 en Europe

Mortalité op
7-8 %

survie : 1 an, 5 ans
1990-95 : 75%, 64%,
2010-15 : 86%, 74%

Meilleure prise en charge médicale et chir

Il était une fois au début des années 80



Clampage cave
Clampage portal
... pour un certain temps

Instabilité HD
Hémorragie
Ischémie digestive...

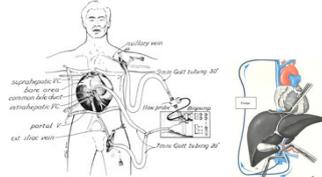
Une pompe extra corporelle : systématique

HIGH INTRAPERATIVE mortality rate BECAUSE of hemodynamic instability during anhepatic phase of OLT...

Ann Surg 1984

Venous Bypass in Clinical Liver Transplantation

BYERS W, SHAW JR, M.D.; DOUGLAS J, MARTIN, M.D.; JOSE M, MARQUEZ, M.D.; Y, Q, KANG, M.D.; ALAN C, BURGEE, JR, Ph.D.; SHANZABURO IWATSUKI, M.D.; BARTLEY P, GRIFFITH, M.D.; ROBERT L, HINDCOTEY, M.D.; HENRY T, BANIKON, M.D.; THOMAS E, STANG, M.D., Ph.D.



Objectif : reinjecter le flux cave et portal dans le système cave sup

- Pompe à galet
- Pas d'heparine
- débit 1,5 L/min à 5 L/min

Pompe extra corporelle en TH

Pendant la transplantation hépatique
Comme en chirurgie hépatique complexe

Au cours du PMO
Donneur Maastricht III (donneur à cœur arrêté)

Pompe veino veineuse
Non oxygénée

Circulation Régionale Normothermique
Héparinée et oxygénée (ECMO)

Pallier au clampage cave
Décharger le système porte

Perfuser et Protéger les organes
Réduire l'ischémie



En théorie...

Effets de la CEC

Augmente la pression et l'index cardiaque
 Permet la perfusion rénale
 Décomprime le territoire splanchnique,
 baisse la pression porte et évite l'œdème
 viscéral, la stase / ischémie



Bénéfices attendus

Moins de vasopresseurs
 Moins d'IR post op
 Moins d'hémorragie
 Moins de répercussions HD au
 déclantage

**Baisse de la mortalité, de la morbidité et
 De la durée de séjour en réa**

Années 90 : AVANCEES TECHNIQUES

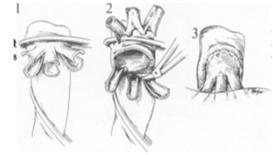
**Orthotopic Liver Transplantation with Preservation
 of the Inferior Vena Cava**

Ann Surg 1989

ADDRESS TZANIS, M.D., SATOHU TODO, M.D., and THOMAS E. STAVEL, M.D., Ph.D.

Orthotopic liver transplantation was performed in 24 patients during a period of 4 months. The preserved IVC, as well as the preservation of the recipient's native liver, the recipient's native inferior vena cava, and the recipient's native inferior vena cava were preserved. The recipient's native inferior vena cava was preserved. The recipient's native inferior vena cava was preserved. The recipient's native inferior vena cava was preserved.

From the Department of Surgery, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



"PIGGYBACK"

ORTHOTOPIC LIVER TRANSPLANTATION WITH PRESERVATION OF THE CAVAL AND PORTAL FLOWS

**Préservation de la VCI
 Shunt chirurgical porto cave temporaire**

Abandonner la CEC ?

OUI !!

La nouvelle technique, préservant le flux cave, confère une grande stabilité HD
 Et même si on clamp la VC, c'est toléré pendant un certain temps...

Bcp d'études n'ont pas démontré de bénéfices de la CEC

En revanche, elle a sa propre morbidité
 Embolie, plaie vasculaire, et ça rallonge !!!

CAVOCAVAL ADULT LIVER TRANSPLANTATION AND RETRANSPLANTATION WITHOUT VENOVENOUS BYPASS AND WITHOUT PORTOCAVAL SHUNTING: A PROSPECTIVE FEASIBILITY STUDY IN ADULT LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

TRANSPLANTATION
 May 27, 2003

JAN LEHR,^{1,4} OLGA CACCIARELLI,¹ FRANTZEE BOGGER,¹ PIERRE-FRANÇOIS LATHEIS,² ETIENNE DANNE,² PIERRE-GOFFETTE,² SORHIE AJAN,⁴ MARIEANNE CAILLER,⁴ MARC DE BOCK,¹ LUC VAN OBERGHEE,⁴ FRANCH VUYCKEMANS,⁴ CLAUDE GUEBBER,⁴ RAYMOND REINGS,¹ AND JEAN-BERNARD OTTE¹

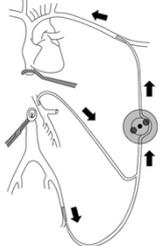
	Primary LT (51/101)	Re-LT (51/101)	Total (102/202)
IVC preservation	182 (36.3%)	127 (25.1%)	309 (61.4%)
IVC cross clamping absent	170 (33.8%)	16 (3.2%)	186 (37.0%)
No use of VVB	182 (36.3%)	127 (25.1%)	309 (61.4%)
Portocaval shunting	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Conventional anastomosis	180 (35.3%)	127 (25.1%)	307 (60.4%)

* One patient died before implantation of the graft.
 IVC, inferior vena cava; VVB, venovenous bypass.

Conclusions. LT with IVC preservation and without VVB use and portocaval shunting is possible in nearly all primary transplants and in the majority of re-LT.

Is veno-venous bypass still needed during liver transplantation? A review of the literature

Katrin Hoffmann^a, Markus A. Weigand^a, Norbert Hillebrand^a, Markus W. Büchler^a, Jan Schmidt^a and Peter Schemmer^a
Clin Transplant 2009:



renal insufficiency. No single study has shown any disadvantages for LTx without VVB but multiple studies clearly displayed the advantages. **There is strong evidence indicating that LTx without VVB should be considered as the standard procedure.**

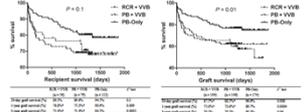
Comparison of surgical methods in liver transplantation: retrohepatic caval resection with venovenous bypass (VVB) versus piggyback (PB) with VVB versus PB without VVB

Transplant Int, 2010
 Tetsuro Sakai,¹ Takashi Matsusaki,¹ James W. Marsh,² Ibtesam A. Hilmi¹ and Raymond M. Planinisc¹

Table 8. Postoperative data

	RCR + VVB (n = 1002 ^a)	PB + VVB (n = 1427 ^b)	PB-Only (n = 174)	mean (Kruskal-Wallis)	Chi-square test
ICU stay (days)	5 (2, 128)	4 (2, 105)	4 (2, 70)	[0.006]	—
Hospital stay (days)	15 (2, 185)	15 (2, 126)	13 (2, 96)	[0.3]	—
Re-intubation	30.5% (30)	26.7% (39)	16.1% (28)**	—	0.002
Postop creatinine	2.6 ± 1.8	2.5 ± 1.9	1.9 ± 0.9***	0.0007	—
Acute renal injury	21.7% (21)	23.4% (34)	17.8% (31)	—	0.5
Acute renal failure	34.7% (34)	24.8% (36)	15.4% (27)***	—	0.001
Renal replacement	21.0% (21)	26.1% (37)	12.6% (22)	—	0.08
Hepatic artery thrombosis	2.0% (2)	3.4% (5)	0% (0)	—	0.06

RCR + VVB, retrohepatic caval resection technique with venovenous bypass; PB + VVB, piggyback technique with venovenous bypass; PB-Only, piggyback technique without venovenous bypass.



In summary, this retrospective, observational study suggests that the combination of retrohepatic caval preservation (PB) with elimination of VVB has clinical benefits over the classic RCR with VVB or the PB technique with VVB in adult primary isolated deceased donor LT. We found that the benefit of the PB technique was decreased when it was combined with VVB.

**Caval resection + VVB
 Piggy back + VVB
 Piggy back alone +++**

Veno-venous bypass versus none for liver transplantation (Review)

Cochrane Library
 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
 Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2011

Gurusamy KS, Koti R, Pamecha V, Davidson BR

Selection criteria
 We included randomised clinical trials comparing veno-venous bypass during liver transplantation (irrespective of language or publication status).

Main results
 We identified three trials with high risk of bias which compared veno-venous bypass (n = 65) versus no veno-venous bypass (n = 66). None of the trials reported patient or graft survival. There were no significant differences regarding renal failure or blood transfusion requirements between the two groups. None of the trials reported on the morbidity related to veno-venous bypass or the requirement of veno-venous bypass in the control group.

Authors' conclusions
There is no evidence to support or refute the use of veno-venous bypass in liver transplantation. There is no evidence to prefer any particular technique of veno-venous bypass in liver transplantation.

Use of an intraoperative VVBP during liver transplantation : an observational, single center, cohort study

Gianmarco GUARINO et al
 Minerva Anestesiol 2022 Jul 88 (7-8) 554

38 patients 20 with and 18 without
Our data suggest that the use of VVBP fails to release the renal venous backflow from IVC with the same rate of post op kidney failure in both group ...

Complications

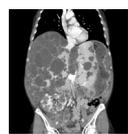
The use of VVB is not without risks, and serious fatal adverse effects have been reported. A North American survey of 50 major liver transplant centers reported a complication rate of 10-30%, with 1 death from pulmonary embolism.³ Complications can be divided into those associated with use of extracorporeal circuit and those related to vascular access.

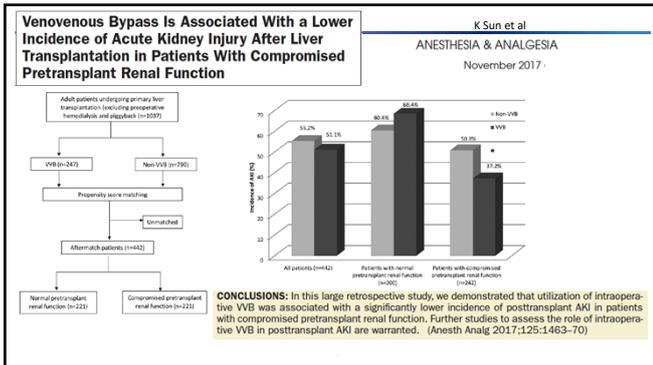
Gas Embolism, clotting, aneurisms, hematomas, seromas ...

Abandonner la CEC ?

NON !!

Si IR pre op, améliorer la fonction rénale, moins de complications pulmonaires
 Parfois le remplacement de la VCI est indispensable
 Hypertension portale majeure et pas de APC possible
 Thrombose portale
 Accès difficile
 Clampage latéral ou portal mal toléré
 Certains sont des inconditionnels – confort +++





Randomized Trial Comparing Pulmonary Alterations After Conventional with Venovenous Bypass Versus Piggyback Liver Transplantation

Maria Rita Montenegro Iermi,³ Paulo César Bosco Masarallo,^{1,2,3}
Eliane Maria de Carvalho,³ Carlos Eduardo Sandoli Baia,^{1,2,3} Jorge Kavakama,⁴
Poliana de Andrade Lima,³ and Sérgio Miao,^{1,2,3}
Liver Transplantation, Vol 10, No 3 (March), 2004:

The aim of this study is to compare pulmonary alterations after conventional with VVB versus piggyback LT. Sixty-seven patients were randomized for conventional VVB (n = 34) or piggyback (n = 33) LT. Pulmonary static

Upon the radiological evaluation, piggyback group presented a higher frequency of pulmonary infiltrates (80.6% vs. 50.0%; $P = .025$). In conclusion, piggyback LT recipients have a higher rate of pulmonary infiltrates when compared to those operated upon using the conventional VVB method. (*Liver Transpl* 2004;10:425-433.)

Research Article

Bypass during Liver Transplantation: Anachronism or Revival? Liver Transplantation Using a Combined Venovenous/Portal Venous Bypass—Experiences with 163 Liver Transplants in a Newly Established Liver Transplantation Program

Always...

Anne Mosdorf,¹ Florian Ulmer,¹ Karsten Junge,¹ Christoph Heidenhain,¹ Marc Hein,² Ilkmar Temizel,¹ Ulf Peter Neumann,¹ Wenzel Schöning,¹ and Maximilian Schmeding¹
Gastroenterology Research and Practice 2015

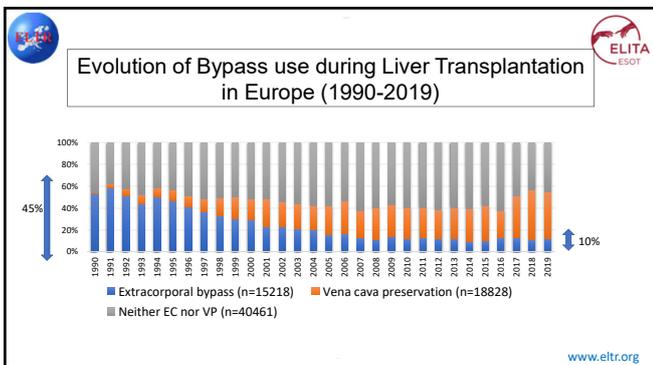
Introduction. The venovenous/portal venous (VVP) bypass technique has generally become obsolete in liver transplantation (LT) today. We evaluated our experience with 163 consecutive LTs that used a VVP bypass. **Patients and Methods.** The liver transplant program was started in our center in 2010. LTs were performed using an extracorporeal bypass device. **Results.** Mean operative time was 269 minutes and warm ischemic time 43 minutes. The median number of transfusion of packed cells and plasma was 7 and 14. There was no intraoperative death, and the 30-day mortality was 3%. Severe bypass-induced complications did not occur. **Discussion.** The introduction of a new LT program requires maximum safety measures for all of the parties involved. Both surgical and anaesthesiological management (reperfusion) can be controlled very reliably using a VVP bypass device. Particularly when using marginal grafts, this approach helps to minimize both surgical and anaesthesiological complications in terms of less volume overload, less use of vasopressor drugs, less myocardial injury, and better peripheral blood circulation. **Conclusion.** Based on our experiences while establishing a new liver transplantation program, we advocate the reappraisal of the extracorporeal VVP bypass.

So ?

CEC en transplantation

Jamais Toujours

Indications sélectives



Venovenous Bypass in Adult Orthotopic Liver Transplantation: Routine or Selective Use?

Table 3. Reported Indications for the Selective Use of Venovenous Bypass

Classification	Indication	Reference
Cardiac and hemodynamic	Preexisting cardiac disease that can be adversely affected by tachycardia, a decrease in cardiac output, or a rapid increase in systemic vascular resistance	18, 48-51
	Patient treated by β -adrenergic antagonists	52
	Hemodynamic instability with IVC and portal vein rest cross-clamping for 3-5 minutes, despite optimal volume loading and hemodynamic support	14, 19, 23, 37, 38, 45, 49, 53
	Pulmonary hypertension	9
Pulmonary	Pulmonary edema and acute volume overload	54
	Severe renal insufficiency	49
Renal	Acute fulminant liver failure and raised intracranial pressure	38, 50, 53
	Limited retroperitoneal venous collateralization	54
Neurologic	Massive hepatomegaly	9, 33
	Severe portal hypertension	9, 33, 49
Liver/splanchnic	Massive bleeding during hepatectomy	38
	Large-for-size donor liver	33
Technical	Splanchnic stasis with bowel engorgement and ischemia	17, 29
	Previous major upper abdominal surgery	49
Miscellaneous	Age >55 y	9

Chari et al, JACS 1998

En pratique

Indications de CEC

En rapport avec la maladie hépatique

HTP sévère avec adhérences
risque majeur de saignement
remplacement de VCI

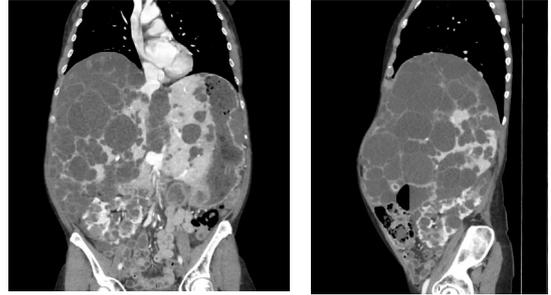
En rapport avec le patient:

Altération de la fct cardiaque
I Rénale pré op sévère?
Hépatite fulminante ?

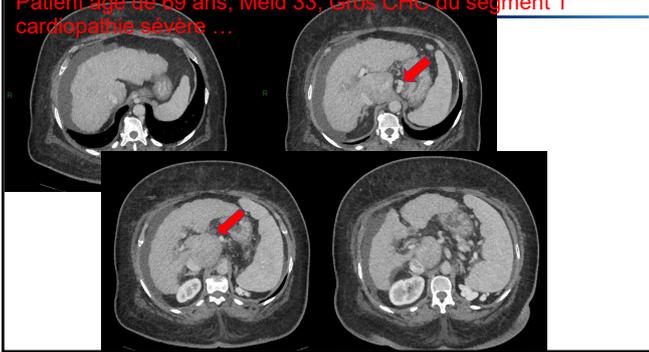
selon les circonstances

Instabilité hémodynamique pendant l'hépatectomie (TIPS)

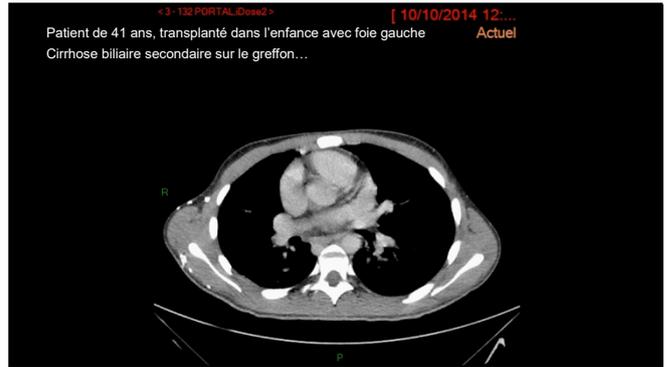
On conserve la Cave... ?



Patient âgé de 69 ans, Meld 33, Gros CHC du segment 1
cardiopathie sévère ...



< 3 - 132 PORTAL_Dome2 > [10/10/2014 12:....
Actuel
Patient de 41 ans, transplanté dans l'enfance avec foie gauche
Cirrhose biliaire secondaire sur le greffon...



De la théorie à la pratique:

Evidence based medicine



Experience based medicine

CE QU'IL NE FAUT PAS FAIRE: Se rendre compte pendant la TH qu'il faut la CEC

CE QU'IL FAUT FAIRE :

ANTICIPATION
COMMUNICATION CHIR - MAR

car

- 1) après saignement massif et instabilité +++ c'est souvent trop tard
- 2) une CEC, ça se prépare !!



Exemple : Retransplant : anticiper?

Laroche et al, Transplant Int 2021

Variables	No CEC (N=46)	CEC (N=20)	P
MELD > 14	19 (41%)	15 (75%)	0.024
Sign of PHT	11 (24%)	11 (55%)	0.029
Delay from 1rst LT > 60 m	23 (50%)	18 (90%)	0.005

0 factor : 0/10 (0%)
1 factor : 4/23 (17%)
2 factors : 8/25 (32%)
3 factors : 8/8 (100%)

CEC : technique



Check list

Acces vasc :
Canules (18Fr,20Fr)
chirurgiens
IBODE ...
Perfusionistes

LIBRES (attention aux KT)
preparées
experimentés
informées and entrainées
Dispo , avec un corps de
pompes !

Connaître les gags et réagir vite
Monitorer le flux(3l/mn) si pb : voir canules
Limiter le temp(temperature/ bleeding)

Le moins on en fait, le plus dur ce sera,



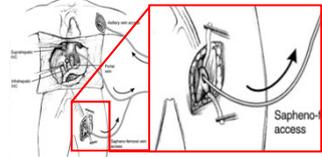
CEC : technique

Voies d'abord : initialement chirurgicale

Traditionnellement abord du scarpa , veine saphène et veine fémorale
Abord veine axillaire ou veine jugulaire pour a canule sus diaphragmatique

AVANTAGE : facile et sûr

INCONVENIENT : deux abords , deux cicatrices , deux morbidités possibles



Aujourd'hui : abord plutôt mixte : percutané +++

Abord du système cave: percutané / porte : surgical

Canule de sortie :
veine femorale



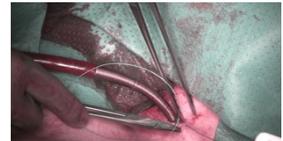
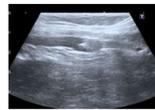
veine porte ou veine mésentérique



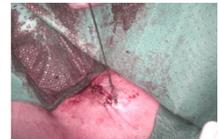
Canule d'entrée :

veine jugulaire droite

abord sous contrôle echo



echographie cardiaque et scope



Mise en place des canules en percutané : moins invasif , plus rapide...?

Insertion and management of percutaneous veno-venous bypass cannula for liver transplantation: a reference for transplant anesthesiologists



We identified one trial with high risk of bias which compared percutaneous (n = 20) versus open technique (n =19) of veno-venous bypass. The patient or graft survival was not reported. There was no difference in veno-venous bypass related morbidity between the two groups. The operating time was significantly shorter in the percutaneous technique group (MD -59 minutes; 95% CI -102 to -16).

CEC : technique

Principe

Bonne installation des circuits (visibles)

clamp à portée de main (plaies vasculaire , risque d'embolie /désamorçage)

bonne communication (bon débit)

temps de CEC le plus court possible (hypothermie) : rendre la CEC avant l'anastomose artérielle si possible

sinon : problème cave +++

Conclusion

Il y a peu (pas) de preuve formelle (EBM) de l'intérêt de la CEC et les études rétrospectives sont contestables

Dans la grande majorité des cas , on conserve la veine cave et la CEC est inutile

MAIS il persiste des indications , soit en relation avec le patient soit avec la greffe

Retransplantation avec très sévère HTTP +++

Thrombose portale et cavernome chez patient déjà laparotomisé

Remplacement cave nécessaire chez un patient cardiaque ou fragile

IRC et co morbidité cardio pulm

Discussion LORS de l'inscription +++ discussion entre chirurgiens et MAR mieux vaut le prévoir mais parfois on peut le décider en per op (STOP AND THINK)ET PAS TROP TARD . A bordeaux : entre 2 et 4 CEC pour TH par an (94 greffes)