

when enhanced motion occurred in mid or apical segments than when they did not ($p=0.01, 0.005$, respectively). d-IVV correlated with d-WMSI of the mid and apical levels ($r=0.48, 0.42, p=0.01, 0.03$), while it did not for the basal level ($r=0.21, p=0.3$). ROC-curve showed that d-IVV detects global viability effectively ($AUC=0.761$), however, sensitivity and specificity increased for mid and apical levels ($AUC=0.790, 0.868$).

CONCLUSION Mitral annular longitudinal motion during isovolumic contraction, represented by IVV and d-IVV, increase after LDDE in the presence of viable myocardium. Changes that occur in the mid and apical segments of the LV seem to contribute more to this effect than the basal segments.

OTHER

CRT-708

Development and Evaluation of a Smartphone Application for the Perioperative Care of Patients Undergoing Routine Cardiology Procedures.

Hakim Morsli,¹ Dilip Mathew²

¹Intercoastal Medical Group LLC, Sarasota, FL; ²Heart Rhythm Consultants, PA, Sarasota, FL

BACKGROUND Smartphone applications (apps) in healthcare are being increasingly developed with the aim of benefiting both patients and their physicians. The delivery of adequate instructions both before and after a procedure is important in ensuring the best outcome for patients. Failure to comply with instructions after a procedure can increase the risk of complications.

STUDY We conducted a prospective evaluation of a new smartphone app designed to provide pre- and post-operative instructions (TrackMyRecovery®). The app also permitted patients to securely send images of their wound and pain scores. The primary end points were patients' compliance with reading instructions, sending wound images and pain levels. The secondary endpoint was any post-procedural related complications.

METHODS The instructions were tailored according to the physician's preferences and were associated with reminders in the form of push notifications that patients would receive on their iPhones or iPads. Ten patients undergoing routine cardiac procedures were selected. Once securely registered, the patients' instructions were available on the app. Through the app, patients were prompted to read pre and post-operative instructions. Patients also received specific reminders before and after their procedure via push-notifications. The patients' progress both pre and post-procedure was sent to a newsfeed on a secured web portal, where physicians had full access. After completing use of the app, patients were asked to complete an online survey. The web portal and app were developed using a standard HIPAA compliant privacy policy.

RESULTS 10 patients undergoing pacemaker implantation or Left Heart Catheterization were prospectively accrued. All 10 patients successfully registered with the app, read and complied with instructions. There were no cancelled procedures or post-operative complications.

CONCLUSION A smartphone app developed for perioperative care was used effectively in a small cohort of 10 patients undergoing routine cardiology procedures. It ensured 100% compliance with instructions along with excellent patient satisfaction scores. The use of electronic instructions on a smartphone or tablet with built-in reminders and the ability to send secure data to physicians could improve perioperative care, ensure compliance, and reduce post-operative complications. A larger cohort of patients with long-term follow-up across various medical disciplines is necessary to corroborate these findings.

CRT-709

Cardiac Output Confusion. Why Your Cardiac Catheterization Lab Computer System May Not Give You The Results You Expect And Need?

Zaher Fanari, Anitha Rajamanickam, Mathew Grove, Sumaya Hammami, Andrew Doorey

Christiana Care Health System, Wilmington, DE

BACKGROUND Accurate assessment of Cardiac Output (CO) is a critical measurement in the cardiac catheterization laboratory (CCL), especially in calculation of aortic valve area (AVA). Due to known inaccuracy of Fick assumptions, many measure Thermodilution (TD) CO as well. Most physicians assume that this more accurate measurement can be chosen to determine AVA. However, we have discovered that our popular computer system [Philips Xper Connect (XIM)] will use predetermined rules to assign one of the CO methods for the reported AVA.

METHODS We randomly selected one hundred consecutive patients who underwent right and left heart catheterization from 2009-2012 for assessment of aortic valve areas and had both Fick CO calculated using femoral and pulmonary arterial saturations and thermodilution CO performed for calculation of AVA. We then examined our XIMS system records for each of these procedures and documented the timing

when each CO method was performed and reviewed which CO and AVA calculation appeared on the final catheterization report.

RESULTS We found that whichever CO calculation was done first by the CCL computer system became the determinative output, appearing on the final report and being used to calculate the official AVA. In 32 patients the CO and AVA were calculated and displayed using the Fick calculation method, which had been performed first, and in 68.

patients TD was performed first and the AVA and CO were calculated and displayed using this CO. Although the second CO type could be selected on the computer during the case, and the computer screen would temporarily display the related AVA, this would never appear in the final report and may never be seen by the physician. Thus the CO used officially depended solely of the timing of the oxygen saturation samples. An intense effort of 11 non-intuitive computer clicks and multiple screen changes is required to make the second output the determinative value. The recommendation for surgery (AVA <1.0 cm²) was different between the CO methods in 12 cases (12% of patients).

CONCLUSION Our widely used computer system has an arbitrary method of selecting the determinative CO to calculate the final AVA. For the more accurate TD CO to 'trump' the Fick CO an elaborate series of computer commands needs to be performed. None of the physicians or technicians was aware of this computer selection process, which affects critical treatment decisions.

PERCUTANEOUS VALVE INTERVENTION

CRT-710

Associations Of Known Complications With Transcatheter Implantation Of First-generation Self Expandable Corevalve Aortic Valves With Peri-procedural Mortality-an Insight From Reports From The FDA Maude Database

Jasjit Bhinder,¹ Saurav Chatterjee,¹ Anna Koulova,¹ Parasuram Krishnamoorthy,² Jay Giri,³ Debabrata Mukherjee,⁴ Dharam J. Kumbhani⁵

¹Mount Sinai St. Luke's Roosevelt Medical Center, NYC, NY; ²Englewood Hospital, Englewood, NJ; ³Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; ⁴Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, El Paso, TX; ⁵UT Southwestern School of Medicine, Dallas, TX

BACKGROUND Transcatheter implantations of aortic valves (TAVR) have revolutionized management of severe aortic stenosis. Specific complications have been noted with first-generation valves. Details of such were sought from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) maintained MAUDE database which houses medical device reports submitted to the FDA by mandatory reporters (manufacturers, importers and device user facilities) and voluntary reporters such as health care professionals, patients and consumers.

METHODS A detailed search was conducted in PubMed, Cochrane Library, EMBASE and CINAHL to identify adverse events reported with implantations of the first generation Medtronic CoreValve(s). Then the FDA MAUDE database was queried from January 2014 to August 31, 2014 to identify prevalence of the same complications as reported to the FDA. Individual patient reports were identified and relevant data on such complications were abstracted. Finally mortality outcomes from such patients were abstracted, and associations of same for each individual reported complication were identified in a multivariate logistic regression model.

RESULTS FDA MAUDE revealed 384 unique reports of complications with the first generation CoreValves. A total of 22 patients died peri-procedurally. The complications most strongly associated with peri-procedural mortality were development of peri-procedural cardiogenic shock, ventricular tachycardia, development of post-procedural atrial fibrillation, acute renal failure and the need for valve-in-valve procedure.(Table 1)

CONCLUSIONS Specific complications with the first-generation Medtronic CoreValves were strongly associated with mortality, and focused strategies to mitigate the same may improve outcomes with future generations of this exciting new technology.