

Intervention for BAV Aortopathy: How Do the Guidelines Help Us? *(or hurt?)*

Thoralf M. Sundt, MD
Visiting Surgeon
Edward D. Churchill Professor of
Surgery



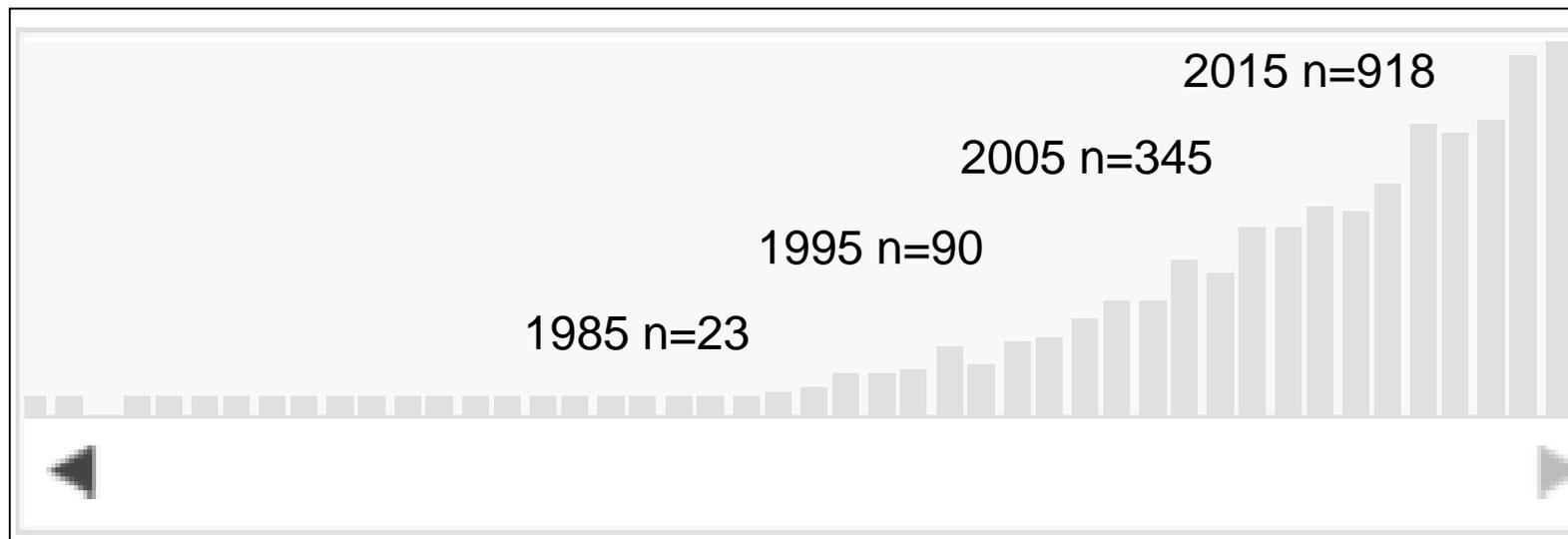
MASSACHUSETTS
GENERAL HOSPITAL

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL **TEACHING HOSPITAL**

None relevant to this presentation

We are inundated with *Guidelines*

PubMed search "Guideline [ti]" 8/30/2016



STS 2017 meeting

MONDAY, JANUARY 23

3:00 PM

Debate: Should a Moderately Dilated Ascending Aorta (4.6-5.4 cm) Be Replaced in a Patient With a Normally Functioning Bicuspid Aortic Valve?

Pro: Lars G. Svensson, Cleveland, OH

Con: Thomas G. Gleason, Pittsburgh, PA

COMMERCIAL RELATIONSHIPS L. G. Svensson: Nonremunerative Position of Influence, Serve as an unpaid Member of the PARTNER Trial Executive Committee; T. G. Gleason: Research Grant, Medtronic

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PRACTICE GUIDELINE

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*Developed in Collaboration With the American Association for Thoracic Surgery,
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§§Task Force member during the writing effort.

To share what I have learned about

- how guidelines are made
- and how they are used.

How Guidelines are made



ACC /AHA Guidelines

Heart Failure
STEMI
Unstable angina

Expert opinion

Data
5,000-40,000 pts
RCT's

Valvular
Heart Disease

Expert opinion

Data
50-400 pts
Observational Studies

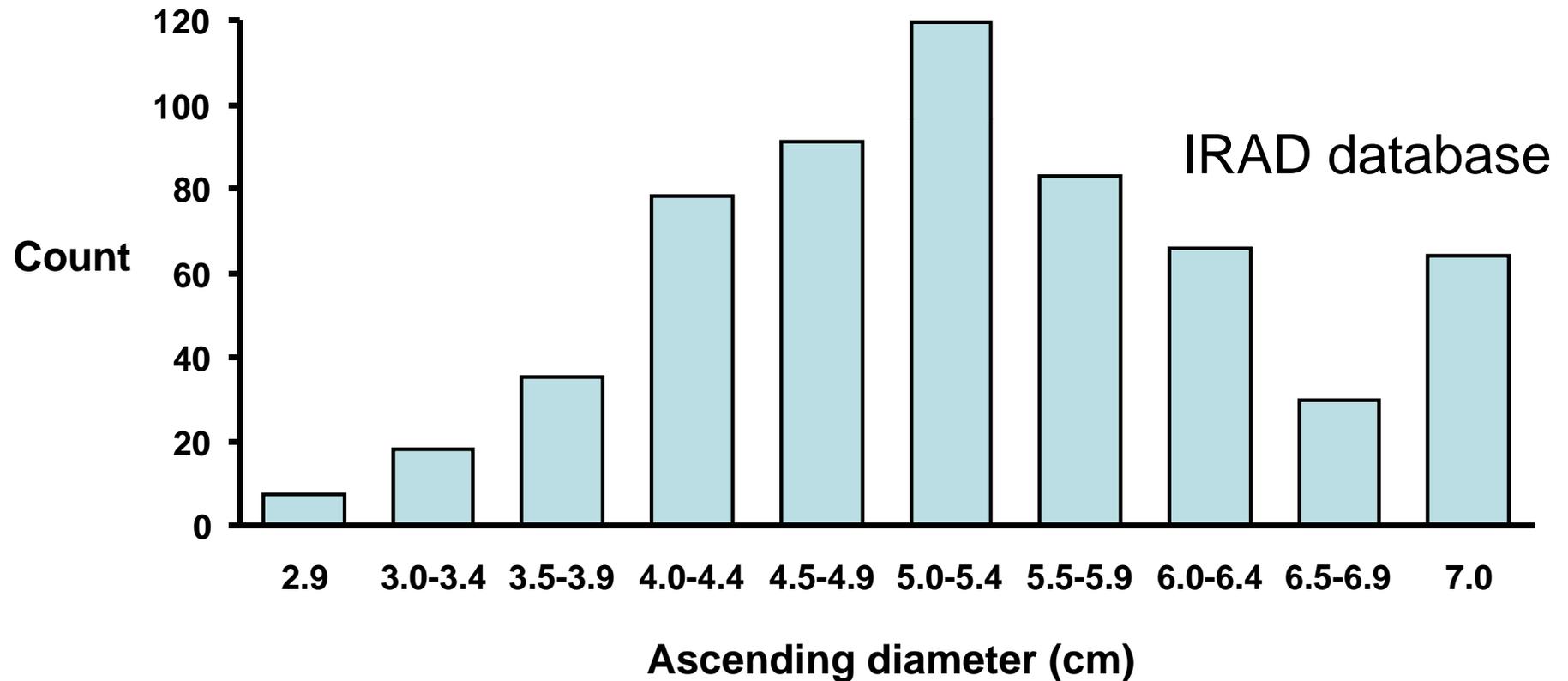
But there are problems
with “Clinical Experience”

- 1) The Numerator
denominator problem
- 2) Asymmetric Information
- 3) Cognitive biases



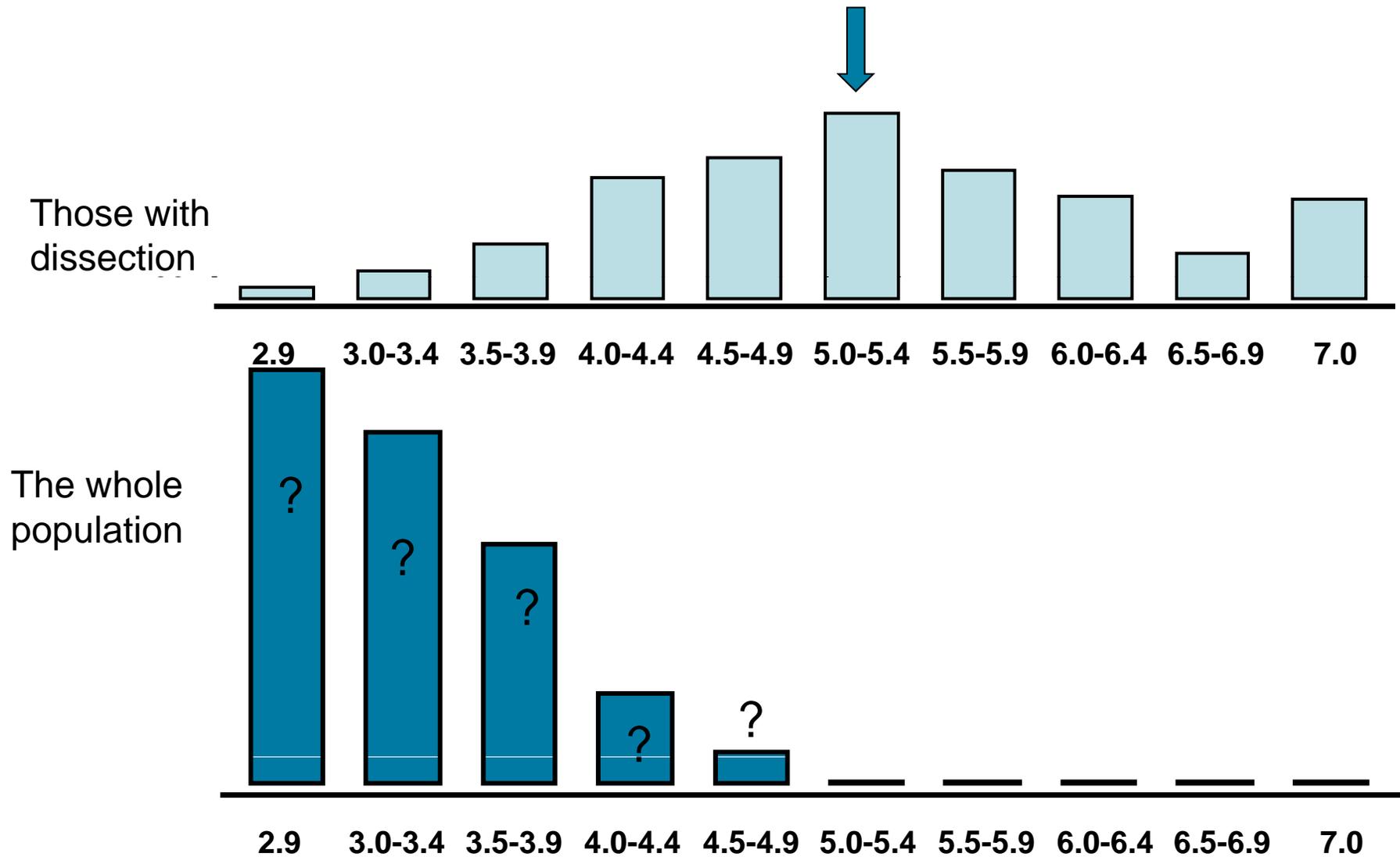
#1 We live in the numerator

Should we be more aggressive replacing the moderately dilated aorta?



Pape et.al. Circulation. 2007

But most people have small aortas



To calculate *risk* you need the denominator

Where do Traffic Accidents Occur?

< 5 miles from home	54%
6-20 miles from home	28%
> 20 miles from home	18%

But it is not safer to drive on the freeway!

#2 Asymmetric Information

	Aortic Surgery	No Aortic Surgery
Dissection		
No Dissection		

#2 Asymmetric Information

	Aortic Surgery	No Aortic Surgery
Dissection		Dissection occurred
No Dissection		Dissections did not occur

#2 Asymmetric Information

	Aortic Surgery	No Aortic Surgery
Dissection	Dissections prevented	Dissection occurred
No Dissection	Dissections would not have occurred	Dissections did not occur

#2 Asymmetric Information

	Aortic Surgery	No Aortic Surgery
Dissection	Dissections prevented	Dissection occurred Known
No Dissection	Dissections would not have occurred	Dissections did not occur Partially Known*

*numerator/denominator problem

#2 Asymmetric Information

	Aortic Surgery	No Aortic Surgery
Dissection	Dissections prevented Unknowable	Dissection occurred Known
No Dissection	Dissections would not have occurred Unknowable	Dissections did not occur Partially Known*

*numerator/denominator problem

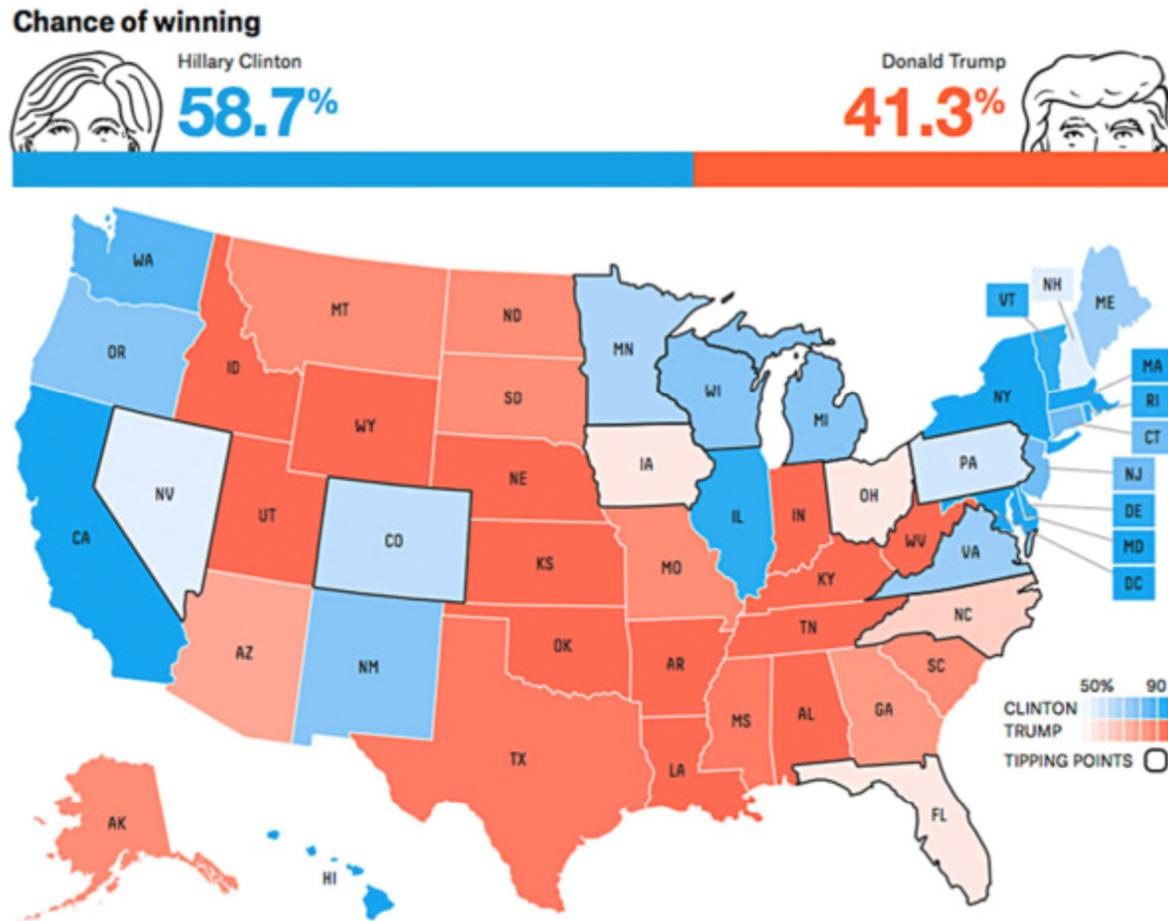
Heuristics and Cognitive Biases

- We evolved to play the odds
- Look for patterns
- Overestimate high correlations and underestimate low
- Subject to “Tunnel Vision” and “fixation”
- Find the unexpected “unpleasant”
 - tend to explain away disconfirmatory evidence....
 - especially when overloaded or under pressure



Cave painting, Lascaux, France, 15,000 to 10,000 B.C.

“Experts” can be wrong!



PRACTICE GUIDELINE: FULL TEXT

2010 ACCF/AHA/AATS/ACR/ASA/SCA/SCAI/SIR/STS/SVM Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Thoracic Aortic Disease

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines, American Association for Thoracic Surgery, American College of Radiology, American Stroke Association, Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Interventional Radiology, Society of Thoracic Surgeons, and Society for Vascular Medicine

Endorsed by the North American Society for Cardiovascular Imaging

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§§Task Force member during the writing effort.

And sometimes the experts do not agree!

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I C ... Marfan syndrome ... vascular E-D syndrome, Turner syndrome, BAV, or FAAD ... at smaller diameters (4.0 to 5.0 cm depending on the condition)

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I B ...in patients with BAV if the diameter... is greater than 5.5cm

lia C... if diameter greater than 5.0 cm and a risk factor present

Surgery for Aortic Dilatation in Patients With Bicuspid Aortic Valves

A Statement of Clarification From the American College of Cardiology/ American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines

Endorsed by the American College of Radiology, American Association for Thoracic Surgery, American Society of Echocardiography, American Stroke Association, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society for Vascular Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists, Society of Interventional Radiology, and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons

2010 ACCF/AHA/AATS/ACR/ASA/SCA/SCAI/SIR/STS/SVM GUIDELINES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH THORACIC AORTIC DISEASE REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS*

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Surgery for Aortic Dilatation in Patients With Bicuspid Aortic Valves

A Statement of Clarification From the American College of Cardiology/
American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines

E
Sc I B-NR ...if the diameter ... is 5.5 cm or greater. *un*
nd

Ila B-NR ... 5.0 cm or greater an an additional risk
factor... or if the patient is at low surgical risk and the
surgery is performed by an experienced surgical
team....

2014 AHA/ACC GUIDELINE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH VALVULAR
HEART DISEASE REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS*

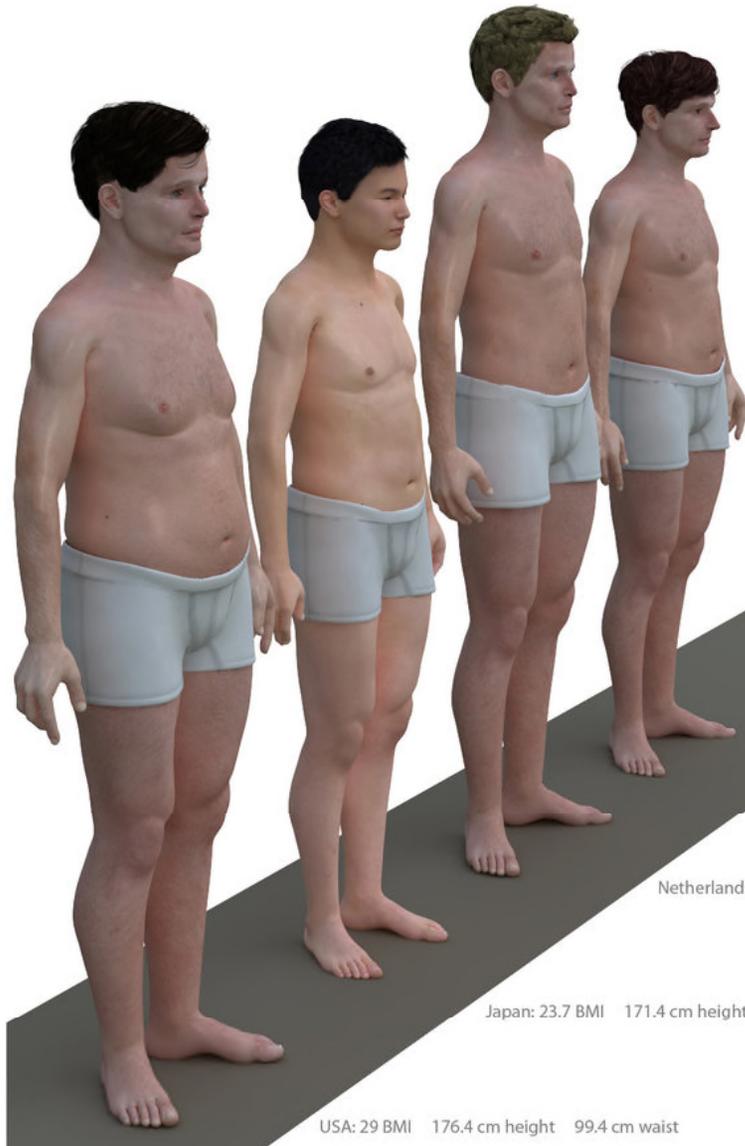
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How are they used?

*“If you follow the guidelines perfectly, to the letter,
without fail ... you are not doing your job.”*

—Blase Carabello

Our data sets concern the mean...



VITRUVIAN SHAPES
AVATAR SHAPE ONLY
SKIN NOT INCLUDED
MAN COMPLIMENTARY

5'10" / 178CM TALL
7.5 HEADS HIGH
AVERAGE BUILD
ALL VITRUVIAN SHAPES
ARE THOROUGHLY
CHECKED FOR GOOD
ANATOMICAL PROPORTIONS
AND LABELED WITH CORRECT
SL HEIGHT.

FULL PERMISSIONS

France: 25.55 BMI 174.4 cm height 92.3 cm waist

Netherlands: 25.2 BMI 183.3 cm height 91 cm waist

Japan: 23.7 BMI 171.4 cm height 82.9 cm waist

USA: 29 BMI 176.4 cm height 99.4 cm waist

... but we treat the individual in front of us



“Willful Ignorance”

Natural and political observations made on the bills of mortality 1661



CAPTAIN JOHN GRAUNT

(104)
The Number of the Weddings, Christenings, and Burials, that were in the Parish of Cuddbrook, from March 25. 1643. to March 24. 1649. (as appears by the Register) on the 1000. 1. 17. 1. and 17. 1. the Christenings are weekly one, because the Register is very imperfect for the greater part of these years.

Year	Weddings	Christenings	Burials	Deaths
1643	30	304	112	48
1644	34	307	112	73
1645	35	315	112	53
1646	35	315	112	53
1647	35	315	112	53
1648	35	315	112	53
1649	35	315	112	53
1650	35	315	112	53
1651	35	315	112	53
1652	35	315	112	53
1653	35	315	112	53
1654	35	315	112	53
1655	35	315	112	53
1656	35	315	112	53
1657	35	315	112	53
1658	35	315	112	53
1659	35	315	112	53
1660	35	315	112	53
1661	35	315	112	53

(105)
The Table of the Parish of Cuddbrook.

Year	Weddings	Christenings	Burials	Deaths
1643	30	304	112	48
1644	34	307	112	73
1645	35	315	112	53
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1649	35	315	112	53
1650	35	315	112	53
1651	35	315	112	53
1652	35	315	112	53
1653	35	315	112	53
1654	35	315	112	53
1655	35	315	112	53
1656	35	315	112	53
1657	35	315	112	53
1658	35	315	112	53
1659	35	315	112	53
1660	35	315	112	53
1661	35	315	112	53

Converting narrative into tabular data permits mathematical analysis – but requires focus on just some elements and discarding (ignoring) other details

A) Given a dissection, what is the probability of X^* ? (the data we have observed)

B) Given X^* , what is the probability of dissection? (what we want to know)

* X = BAV or Marfan syndrome or aorta 5.5 cm etc.

These are very different questions

the probability of being **female** given a patient with
breast cancer **99%**

VS

the probability of **breast cancer** given a **female**
patient

»

20%

Probability of AD given BAV

Bayes Theorem

$$P(D/E) = \frac{P(E/D) \times P(D)}{P(E)}$$



$$\text{Prob AD given BAV} = \frac{(\text{Prob BAV given AD}) (\text{Prob AD})}{\text{Prob BAV}}$$

$$P = \frac{(0.1) (0.0001)}{(0.01)} = 0.001 \quad \text{0.1\%}$$

We do this intuitively

Imagine a patient in your office:

- Known 4.9 cm ascending aorta



Imagine a patient in your office:

- Known 4.9 cm ascending aorta
- History of hypertension



Imagine a patient in your office:

- Known 4.9 cm ascending aorta
- History of hypertension
- Current smoker



Imagine a patient in your office:

- Known 4.9 cm ascending aorta
- History of hypertension
- Current smoker
- Family history negative for AD



Imagine a patient in your office:

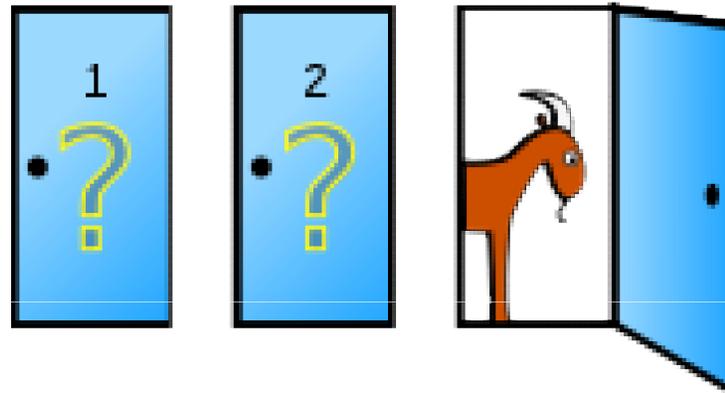
- Known 4.9 cm ascending aorta
- History of hypertension
- Current smoker
- Family history negative for AD

- The echo lab calls “he may have a TAV, or a BAV with a prominent raphe, but we cannot be sure. The AV functions well.”

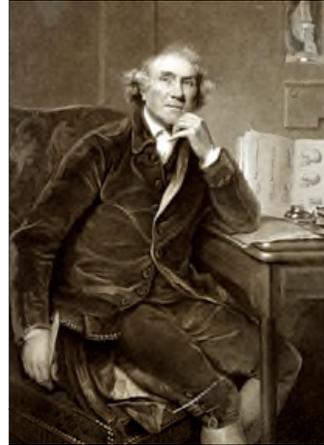


Let's Make a Deal

- Will you go home with a car or a goat?
- You picked door #1.
- Monte shows you door #3.
- Should you switch?
- *How does the new information impact probabilities?*



Using the data in decision-making



to determine



Data that are

- Unambiguous
- Direct
- “Level A” eg RCTs

Using the data in decision-making



to determine

to support



Data that are

- Unambiguous
- Direct
- “Level A” eg RCTs

Data that are

- Incomplete
- Uncertain
- “Level C” EO

Using the data in decision-making



to determine

to inform

to support



Data that are

- Unambiguous
- Direct
- “Level A” eg RCTs

Data that are

- Incomplete
- Uncertain
- “Level C” EO

Thank You



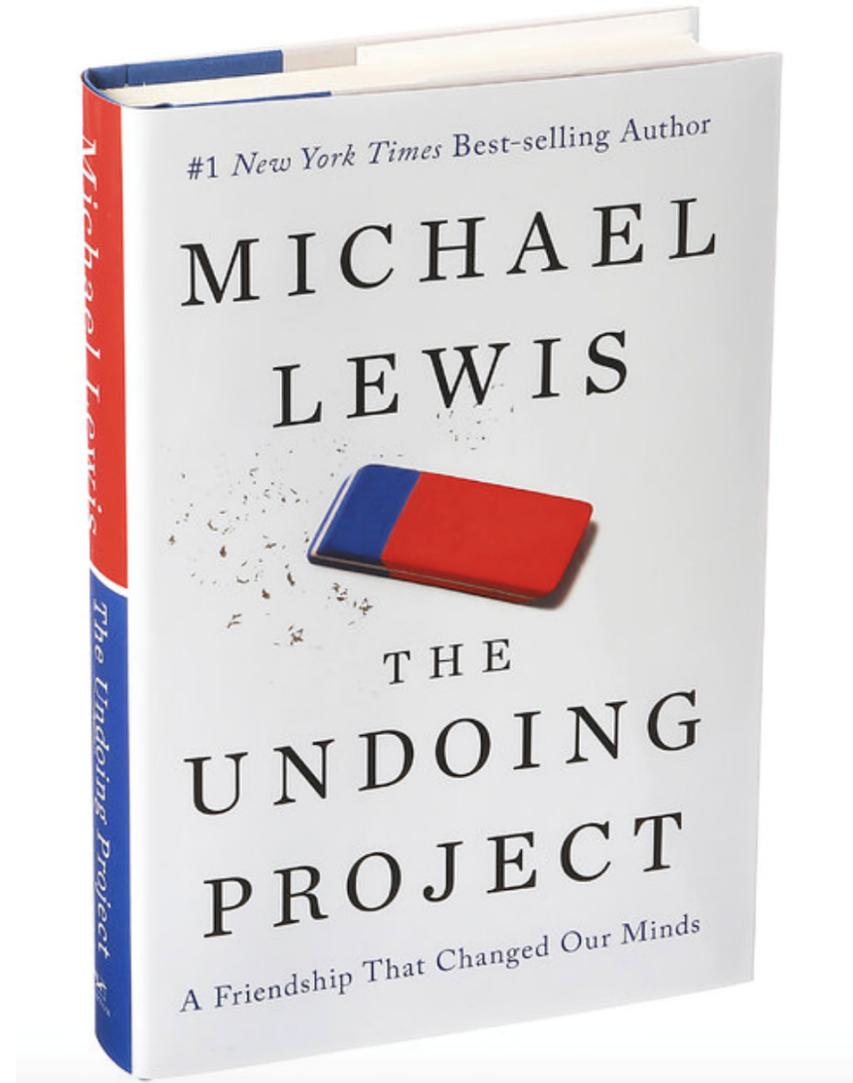
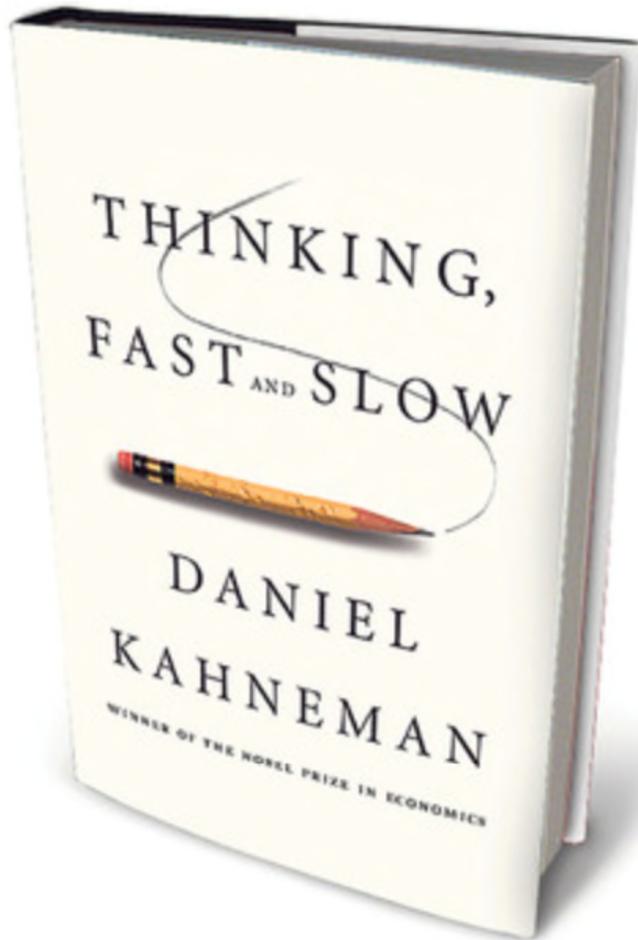
MASSACHUSETTS
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The human understanding, once it has adopted an opinion, collects any instances that confirm it, and though the contrary instances may be more numerous and more weighty, it either does not notice them or else rejects them.



(Book Recommendations)



How we decide: Biases and Heuristics

