Surgical Ventricular Restoration

Policy Number: 7.01.103  Last Review: 9/2017

Policy
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas City (Blue KC) will not provide coverage for Surgical Ventricular Restoration. This is considered investigational.

When Policy Topic is covered
Not Applicable

When Policy Topic is not covered
Surgical ventricular restoration is considered investigational for the treatment of ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy.

Considerations
Surgical ventricular restoration involves increased physician work compared to standard ventriculectomy. For example, the procedure includes evaluation of the ventricular septum and reshaping of the geometry of the heart. Surgical ventricular restoration is described as a global treatment of left ventricular failure, while conventional left ventricular aneurysmectomy represents a local treatment of a transmural infarct.

Description of Procedure or Service

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Summary
Surgical ventricular restoration (SVR) is designed to restore or remodel the left ventricle to its normal, spherical shape and size in patients with akinetic segments of the heart, secondary to ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy.
For individuals who have ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy who receive SVR as an adjunct to coronary artery bypass grafting, the evidence includes 1 large randomized controlled trial (RCT) (another RCT reported results, but most of the patients were included in the larger trial) and uncontrolled studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, symptom, quality of life, hospitalizations, resource utilization, and treatment-related morbidity. The RCT, the Surgical Treatment of Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH) trial, did not report significant improvements in quality of life outcomes for patients undergoing SVR as an adjunct to standard coronary artery bypass grafting surgery. Several uncontrolled studies have suggested that SVR can improve hemodynamic functioning in selected patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy; however, these studies are considered lower quality evidence. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

**Background**
Surgical ventricular restoration (SVR) is also known as surgical anterior ventricular endocardial restoration (SAVER), left ventricular reconstructive surgery, endoventricular circular plasty, or the Dor procedure (named after Vincent Dor, MD). Dr. Dor pioneered the expansion of techniques for ventricular reconstruction and is credited with treating heart failure patients with SVR and coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG).

SVR is usually performed after CABG and may precede or be followed by mitral valve repair or replacement and other procedures such as endocardectomy and cryoablation for treatment of ventricular tachycardia. A key difference between SVR and ventriculectomy (ie, for aneurysm removal) is that, in SVR, circular “purse string” suturing is used around the border of the aneurysmal scar tissue. Tightening of this suture is believed to isolate the akinetic or dysskinetic scar, bring the healthy portion of the ventricular walls together, and restore a more normal ventricular contour. If the defect is large (ie, an opening >3 cm), the ventricle may also be reconstructed using patches of autologous or artificial material to maintain the desired ventricular volume and contour during closure of the ventriculotomy. In addition, SVR is distinct from partial left ventriculectomy (ie, the Batista procedure; see evidence review 7.01.66), which does not attempt to specifically resect akinetic segments and restore ventricular contour.

**Regulatory Status**
In 2004, the CorRestore™ Patch System (Somanetics Corp.) was cleared for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration through the 510(k) process for use “as an intracardiac patch for cardiac reconstruction and repair.” The device consists of an oval tissue patch made from glutaraldehyde-fixed bovine pericardium. It is identical to other marketed bovine pericardial patches, except that it incorporates an integral suture bolster in the shape of a ring that is used along with ventricular sizing devices to restore the normal ventricular contour. Product code: DXZ.
Rationale
This evidence review was originally created in September 2005 and has been updated regularly with searches of the MEDLINE database. The most recent literature search was performed through December 22, 2016.

Surgical ventricular restoration

Randomized Controlled Trials
In 2002, the international Surgical Treatment of Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH) clinical trial was initiated to compare medical therapy with coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and/or surgical ventricular restoration (SVR) for patients with heart failure and coronary heart disease (NCT00023595). This trial was sponsored by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI). Results of the STICH trial were published in 2009. This unblinded trial was performed at 127 clinical sites in 26 countries. A total of 1000 patients with coronary artery disease and an ejection fraction of 35% or less were randomized to CABG alone (n=499) or CABG plus SVR (n=501). The primary outcome was a composite of death from any cause and hospitalization for cardiac reasons. While SVR reduced the end-systolic volume index by 19% compared with 6% with CABG alone, there was no difference between groups in the primary outcome, which occurred in 292 (59%) of 499 of the CABG alone group compared with 289 (58%) of 501 of the CABG plus SVR group (hazard ratio [HR] 0.99; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.84 to 1.17; p=0.90). Death from any cause occurred in 141 (28%) of 499 in the CABG alone group and 138 (28%) of 501 in the CABG plus SVR group (HR=1.00; 95% CI, 0.79 to 1.26; p=0.98). Cardiac symptoms and exercise tolerance also improved to similar degrees between groups. Other secondary outcomes, such as stroke, myocardial infarction (MI), and subsequent procedures, did not differ between groups. Subgroup analysis did not reveal any patient groups that benefited from SVR significantly more than the entire group.

STICH investigators subsequently conducted additional analyses to identify patient groups that might have improved outcomes with CABG plus SVR over CABG alone. A 2014 analysis evaluated whether, in the STICH trial, myocardial viability was associated with patient outcomes. A total of 267 patients underwent single-photon emission computed tomography viability studies, and 191 were found to have myocardial viability. The investigators found no significant interaction between myocardial viability status and treatment group for the outcomes mortality (p=0.36) or mortality plus cardiac hospitalization (p=0.55).

Subgroup analyses published in 2013 did not find significantly improved outcomes in patients with better preoperative left ventricular function, using measures such as left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), end-systolic volume index, and/or end-diastolic volume index. A 2015 subanalysis found that patients with moderate-to-severe preoperative right ventricular dysfunction had worse outcomes when they underwent SVR plus CABG than CABG alone. In an analysis adjusting for other prognostic factors, the interaction between right ventricular function and treatment group was statistically significant for all-cause mortality (p=0.022).
Because subgroup analyses were performed post hoc, they are considered hypothesis generating, and findings would need to be confirmed in prospective trials.

A separate 2009 publication from the STICH trial reported on quality-of-life (QOL) outcomes. The main QOL outcome measurement tool used was the Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire (KCCQ), which is a 23-item scale that assesses the effect of heart failure symptoms on QOL. Secondary QOL measures included the Seattle Angina Questionnaire, the 12-Item Short-Form Health Survey, the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, the Cardiac Self-Efficacy Questionnaire, and the EuroQoL 5-D. The questionnaires were administered at baseline and 4, 12, 24, and 36 months postrandomization. Available numbers of patients at each time point were 991, 897, 828, 751, and 669, respectively. Scores on the KCCQ QOL measures improved for both groups to a similar degree; there was no incremental benefit for the SVR group compared with the CABG alone group. Similarly, there were no group differences noted on any of the secondary QOL measures.

A second RCT was published in 2011 by Marchenko et al. Performed in Russia, this study randomized 236 patients with ischemic heart failure to CABG alone or CABG plus SVR. The authors noted that “most” of the patients in the trial were also included in the STICH trial. Mean follow-up was 31 months. Outcome measures reported were perioperative mortality and survival at 1-, 2-, and 3-year follow-ups. Perioperative mortality was 5.8% in the CABG alone group compared with 3.5% in the CABG plus SVR group (p=NS). Survival at 1 and 3 years was 95% and 78%, respectively, in the CABG plus SVR group, compared with 83% and 78%, respectively, in the CABG alone group (statistical comparisons not reported). There were reductions in New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional and angina classes for both groups after surgery, but between-group statistical testing was not reported. For example, mean NYHA functional class decreased in the CABG plus SVR group from 3.1 at baseline to 2.2 at 3 years, compared with a decrease in the CABG alone group from 2.9 to 2.4.

**Section Summary: Randomized Controlled Trials**

Two randomized controlled trials have examined SVR for the treatment of ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy—the large multicenter NHLBI-sponsored STICH trial and a smaller single-center Russian study that included patients enrolled in STICH. The STICH trial failed to demonstrate benefit from SVR. Overlap in the patients reported in the second trial limits any implications of its results.

**Uncontrolled Studies**

The Reconstructive Endoventricular Surgery, returning Torsion Original Radius Elliptical Shape to the LV (RESTORE) Group is an international group of cardiologists and surgeons from 13 centers that investigated SVR in more than 1000 patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy following anterior infarction. Athanasuleas et al (2001), from the RESTORE Group, reported on early and 3-year outcomes in 662 patients who underwent SVR following anterior MI between January 1998 and July 2000. In addition to SVR, patients concomitantly
underwent CABG (92%), mitral repair (22%), and mitral replacement (3%). The authors reported that overall mortality during hospitalization was 7.7%; postoperative ejection fractions increased from 29.7% to 40.0% (p<0.05). The survival rate and freedom from hospitalization for heart failure at 3 years was 89.4% and 88.7%, respectively. In a separate 2001 publication on 439 patients from the RESTORE Group, Athanasuleas et al reported that outcomes improved in younger patients, those with higher ejection fractions, and those not needing mitral valve replacement. 9

Mickleborough et al (2004) reported on 285 patients who underwent SVR by a single surgeon for class III or IV heart failure, angina, or ventricular tachyarrhythmia during the period of 1983 to 2002. 10 In addition to SVR, patients concomitantly underwent CABG (93%), patch septoplasty (22%), arrhythmia ablation (41%), mitral repair (3%), and mitral replacement (3%). SVR was performed on the beating heart in 7% of patients. The authors reported hospital mortality of 2.8%; postoperative ejection fractions increased 10% from 24% (p<0.000), and symptom class in 140 patients improved 1.3 functional classes per patient. Patients were followed for up to 19 years (mean, 63 months), and overall actuarial survival was reported as 92%, 82%, and 62% at 1, 5, and 10 years, respectively. The authors suggested wall-thinning should be used as a criterion for patient selection.

Bolooki et al (2003) reported on 157 patients who underwent SVR by a single surgeon for class III or IV heart failure, angina, ventricular tachyarrhythmia, or MI using 3 surgical methods from 1979 to 2000. 11 SVR procedures consisted of radical aneurysm resection and linear closure (n=65), septal dyskinesia reinforced with patch septoplasty (n=70), or ventriculotomy closure with an intracavitary oval patch (n=22). The authors reported hospital mortality of 16%. Mean preoperative ejection fraction was 28%. Patients were followed for up to 22 years, and overall actuarial survival was reported as 53%, 30%, and 18% at 5, 10, and 15 years, respectively. The authors found factors improving long-term survival included SVR with intraventricular patch repair and ejection fraction of 26% or greater preoperatively.

Sartipy et al (2005) reported on 101 patients who underwent SVR using the Dor procedure at a single center for class III or IV heart failure, angina, and ventricular tachyarrhythmia from 1994 to 2004. 12 In addition to SVR, patients also concomitantly underwent CABG (98%), arrhythmia ablation (52%), and mitral valve procedure (29%). The authors reported early mortality (within 30 days of surgery) was 7.9%; LVEF increased from 27% to 33% postoperatively. Patients were followed for 4.4 years, and overall actuarial survival was reported as 88%, 79%, and 65% at 1, 3, and 5 years, respectively.

In 2006, Hernandez et al reported on the contemporary performance of SVR based on data from the Society of Thoracic Surgeons’ database. 13 From January 2002 to June 2004, 731 patients underwent procedures at 141 hospitals. The operative mortality was 9.3%; combined death or major complications occurred in 33.5%. The authors commented that further studies of SVR are needed to improve patient
selection and procedural performance. Tulner et al (2006) reported on 6-month follow-up for 21 patients with ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy who underwent SVR and bypass grafting; some also had valve annuloplasty. Improvement in a number of clinical variables was noted, including decreased left-ventricular dyssynchrony, reduced tricuspid regurgitation, and improved ejection fraction (27%-36%).

Searches of the MEDLINE database have found that the more recently published studies continue to primarily report on case series. In many, SVR was performed in conjunction with additional cardiac procedures. For example, Tulner et al (2007) reported for 6-month outcomes on 33 patients with class III or IV heart failure who underwent SVR and/or restrictive mitral annuloplasty. Operative mortality was 3%, and additional in-hospital mortality was 9%. QOL scores improved, as did 6-minute walking distance (248-422 meters). Williams et al (2007) retrospectively reviewed outcomes following SVR in a series of 34 patients with NYHA class IV heart failure and 44 patients with class II or III heart failure who had surgery between January 2002 and December 2005. There were 3 operative deaths in each group. While there was symptomatic improvement in both groups, there was a trend toward reduced survival at 32 months in those with class IV (68%) versus class II or III disease (88%). A nonrandomized comparative study from Europe involving patients with coronary artery disease who underwent CABG or CABG plus SVR and had an ejection fraction of 30% to 40% was published in 2009. In this nonrandomized study, the authors concluded that patients in whom SVR was possible experienced more perioperative complications but had improved early and midterm outcomes.

**Section Summary: Uncontrolled Studies**

While these and similar uncontrolled studies have shown that some clinical improvement occurs following surgery with SVR, the nonrandomized nature of these studies limits the ability to draw conclusions. Controlled trials are needed to compare SVR outcomes with other alternatives.

**Summary of Evidence**

For individuals who have ischemic dilated cardiomyopathy who receive surgical ventricular restoration (SVR) as an adjunct to coronary artery bypass grafting, the evidence includes 1 large randomized controlled trial (RCT) (another RCT reported results, but most of the patients were included in the larger trial) and uncontrolled studies. Relevant outcomes are overall survival, symptom, quality of life, hospitalizations, resource utilization, and treatment-related morbidity. The RCT, the Surgical Treatment of Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH) trial, did not report significant improvements in quality of life outcomes for patients undergoing SVR as an adjunct to standard coronary artery bypass grafting surgery. Several uncontrolled studies have suggested that SVR can improve hemodynamic functioning in selected patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy; however, these studies are considered lower quality evidence. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.
Supplemental Information

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements
In 2010, the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS) developed joint guidelines on myocardial revascularization. These guidelines considered surgical ventricular restoration (SVR) combined with coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) to be a surgical option for patients with ischemic heart failure and left ventricular ejection fraction of 35% or less (based on opinion and evidence not well-established). The guidelines also recommended SVR with CABG only be performed in centers with high levels of surgical expertise.

The 2014 ESC and EACTS joint guidelines on myocardial revascularization did not discuss SVR.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations
Not applicable.

Medicare National Coverage
There is no national coverage determination (NCD). In the absence of an NCD, coverage decisions are left to the discretion of local Medicare carriers.

Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials
A search of ClinicalTrials.gov in January 2017 did not identify any ongoing or unpublished trials that would likely influence this review.

References

Billing Coding/Physician Documentation Information

33548 Surgical ventricular restoration procedure, includes prosthetic patch, when performed (e.g., ventricular remodeling, SVR, SAVER, DOR procedure)

ICD10 Codes:

I25.3 Aneurysm of heart
I25.5 Ischemic cardiomyopathy
I42.0 Dilated cardiomyopathy

Additional Policy Key Words
N/A
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