

Adverse events and survival with postpericardiotomy syndrome after surgical aortic valve replacement



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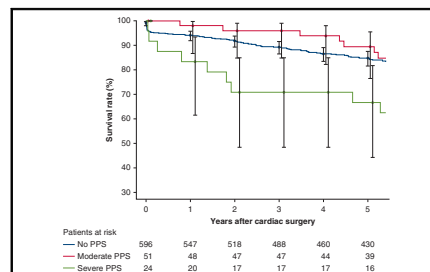
ABSTRACT

Objectives: Postpericardiotomy syndrome (PPS) is a relatively common complication after cardiac surgery. However, long-term follow-up data on the adverse events and mortality of PPS patients requiring invasive interventions are scarce.

Methods: We sought to assess the occurrence of mortality, new-onset atrial fibrillation (AF), cerebrovascular events, and major bleeds in PPS patients requiring medical attention in a combination database of 671 patients who underwent isolated surgical aortic valve replacement with a bioprosthesis ($n = 361$) or mechanical prosthesis ($n = 310$) between 2002 and 2014 (Cardiovascular Research Consortium—A Prospective Project to Identify Biomarkers of Morbidity and Mortality in Cardiovascular Interventional Patients [CAREBANK] 2016-2018). PPS was defined as moderate if it resulted in delayed hospital discharge, readmission, or medical therapy because of the symptoms; and severe if it required interventions for the evacuation of pleural or pericardial effusion.

Results: The overall incidence of PPS was 11.2%. Median time to diagnosis was 16 (interquartile range, 11-36) days. Severe PPS was diagnosed in 3.6% of patients. Severe PPS seemed to be associated with higher mortality (hazard ratio, 2.01; 95% confidence interval, 1.03-3.91; $P = .040$). Moderate or severe PPS increased the risk of new-onset AF during the early postoperative period (hazard ratio, 1.72; 95% confidence interval, 1.12-2.63; $P = .012$). No significant associations were found between PPS and cerebrovascular events or major bleeds during the follow-up.

Conclusions: Patients with PPS requiring invasive interventions are at increased risk for mortality unlike those with mild to moderate forms of the disease. PPS requiring medical attention is associated with a higher AF rate during the early postoperative period but has no significant effect on the occurrence of major stroke, stroke or transient ischemic attack, or major bleeds during long-term follow-up. (J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2020;160:1446-56)



Survival after isolated surgical aortic valve replacement in patients with moderate postpericardiotomy syndrome (PPS; ie, PPS not requiring the evacuation of pleural or pericardial effusion), patients with severe PPS (ie, PPS requiring the evacuation of pleural or pericardial effusion), and patients without PPS. Severe PPS seemed to be associated with higher rates of mortality, whereas patients with moderate PPS shared similar prognosis with patients without PPS.

CENTRAL MESSAGE

Patients with severe PPS were at increased risk for mortality. A transient increased risk of new-onset AF was observed, but PPS had no effect on the occurrence of cerebrovascular events or major bleeds.

PERSPECTIVE

There is a clinical need for more intensive follow-up in patients with severe PPS. Severe PPS should be considered as a separate end point in the future clinical trials to identify the factors and treatment methods that affect mortality and to improve patient care and recovery.

See Commentaries on pages 1457 and 1458.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	= atrial fibrillation
CI	= confidence interval
HR	= hazard ratio
NYHA	= New York Heart Association
PCI	= percutaneous coronary intervention
PPS	= postpericardiotomy syndrome
SAVR	= surgical aortic valve replacement
TIA	= transient ischemic attack



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Postpericardiotomy syndrome (PPS) is a relatively common complication after cardiac surgery.¹ PPS is known to cause prolonged hospital stay, readmissions, and invasive interventions, including the evacuation of pleural and/or pericardial effusion,²⁻⁶ but its prognosis is considered to be benign.¹ However, a recently published large epidemiological study showed an association between PPS and mortality during the first year after the surgery,⁷ challenging the presumed benign nature of the syndrome. Furthermore, it is unclear whether PPS is associated with other postoperative adverse events that could also mediate the higher mortality, such as new-onset atrial fibrillation (AF), cerebrovascular events, and major bleeding. The aim of this real-world study was to evaluate the effect of PPS on late adverse events after surgical aortic valve replacement (SAVR).

METHODS**Data Collection**

The present analysis includes patients from 2 separate databases included in the Consortium Aiming at Reducing Adverse Outcomes Related to Atrial Fibrillation in Patients Undergoing Cardiac Procedures (CAREFIB) Atrial Fibrillation, Stroke, and Bleeding in Patients Undergoing Aortic Biovalve Implantation (CAREAVR); [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02626871) identifier: NCT02626871 and the Cardiovascular Research Consortium—A Prospective Project to Identify Biomarkers of Morbidity and Mortality in Cardiovascular Interventional Patients (CAREBANK); [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03444259) identifier: NCT03444259. The consort diagram is outlined in [Figure 1](#). The CAREFIB Consortium is part of a broader ongoing protocol in Finland to evaluate thromboembolic and bleeding complications related to AF management in patients who undergo cardiac procedures.^{8,9}

The CAREAVR is a Finnish multicenter retrospective study on the rate of AF, thromboembolic complications, and bleeding events in patients who undergo isolated bioprosthetic and mechanical SAVR. Clinical data on consecutive patients who underwent isolated bioprosthetic SAVR were retrieved from the cardiac surgery units of 3 Finnish university hospitals

(Turku, Oulu, and Kuopio) over the period of 2002 to 2014. Data on consecutive patients who underwent isolated mechanical SAVR were retrieved from Turku University Hospital during the same period. To obtain reliable and accurate follow-up data, only patients from the hospitals' catchment areas were included in this study. All major adverse events including PPS, AF, cerebrovascular events, bleeding, and myocardial infarctions are treated almost exclusively in tertiary health care, and therefore, the patient follow-up for adverse events can be considered reliable. An independent, certified third-party data monitor controlled the integrity of the data at each study site.

The CAREBANK is an ongoing Finnish prospective cohort study on the associations between the features of cardiac tissue samples and clinical phenotypes in patients who undergo cardiac procedures. The present study includes the consecutive patients from the CAREBANK study who underwent isolated bioprosthetic or mechanical SAVR at the Turku University Hospital from February 2016 to July 2018. As part of the study protocol, data on all major adverse events including PPS, AF, cerebrovascular events, and myocardial infarction are collected from the hospital records and by follow-up phone calls at 3, 12, 24, and 60 months.

All patient records were individually reviewed using a standardized structured data collection protocol for pre- and perioperative data, discharge data, and long-term follow-up events. The end points of this pre-specified study included the occurrence of PPS, postoperative AF during index hospitalization and after discharge, major bleeding episodes, cerebrovascular events, and death.

The causes of death were derived from Statistics Finland. This governmental office monitors the time and causes of death in Finland. Personal and immutable social security numbers are used to identify the patients. Therefore, each case is carefully monitored even if the person moved.

During the study period, the routine anticoagulation practice was to administer enoxaparin 40 to 60 mg subcutaneously once a day starting in the evening of the day of the surgery and continuing until vitamin K antagonist treatment (started on the first postoperative day) reached the therapeutic level (international normalized ratio ≥ 2.0 or ≥ 2.5). In the bioprosthetic SAVR patients, anticoagulation with vitamin K antagonist up to 3 months was a common practice (target international normalized ratio of 2.0-3.0).

PPS was defined by the presence of at least 2 of the following criteria: (1) fever without alternative causes, (2) pericarditic or pleuritic chest pain, (3) pericardial or pleural rubs, (4) evidence of pericardial effusion, and/or (5) evidence of pleural effusion with elevated C-reactive protein level.¹⁰ The laboratory tests, imaging, and other examinations for differential diagnostics were executed as clinically indicated. Relapse was defined as worsening pericardial or pleural effusion during treatment with medication or after withdrawal of medication. PPS was categorized into 2 subgroups according to the severity of the syndrome: moderate PPS that did not require invasive intervention (ie, the evacuation of pleural or pericardial effusion), and severe PPS requiring invasive interventions such as pericardial or pleural drainage.

Diabetes, dyslipidemia, and hypertension were defined as a disease requiring medical treatment and chronic lung disease as a pulmonary disease requiring the long-term use of bronchodilators or steroids. Peripheral arterial disease was defined as 1 or more of the following: claudication, carotid artery disease of $>50\%$ diameter, and previous or planned intervention on the abdominal aorta, limb arteries, or carotids. Heavy alcohol consumption was defined as >14 doses a week for women and >21 doses a week for men. Previous cardiac surgery was defined as 1 or more previous major cardiac operation involving opening of the pericardium. Urgent operation was defined as an operation performed during the index hospital stay, emergency operation as an operation before the next working day, and salvage procedure as an operation for which patients require cardiopulmonary resuscitation en route to the operating theater or before the induction of anesthesia. Major stroke was defined as a permanent focal neurological deficit adjudicated by a neurologist and confirmed via computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging other than lacunar type (<20 mm in

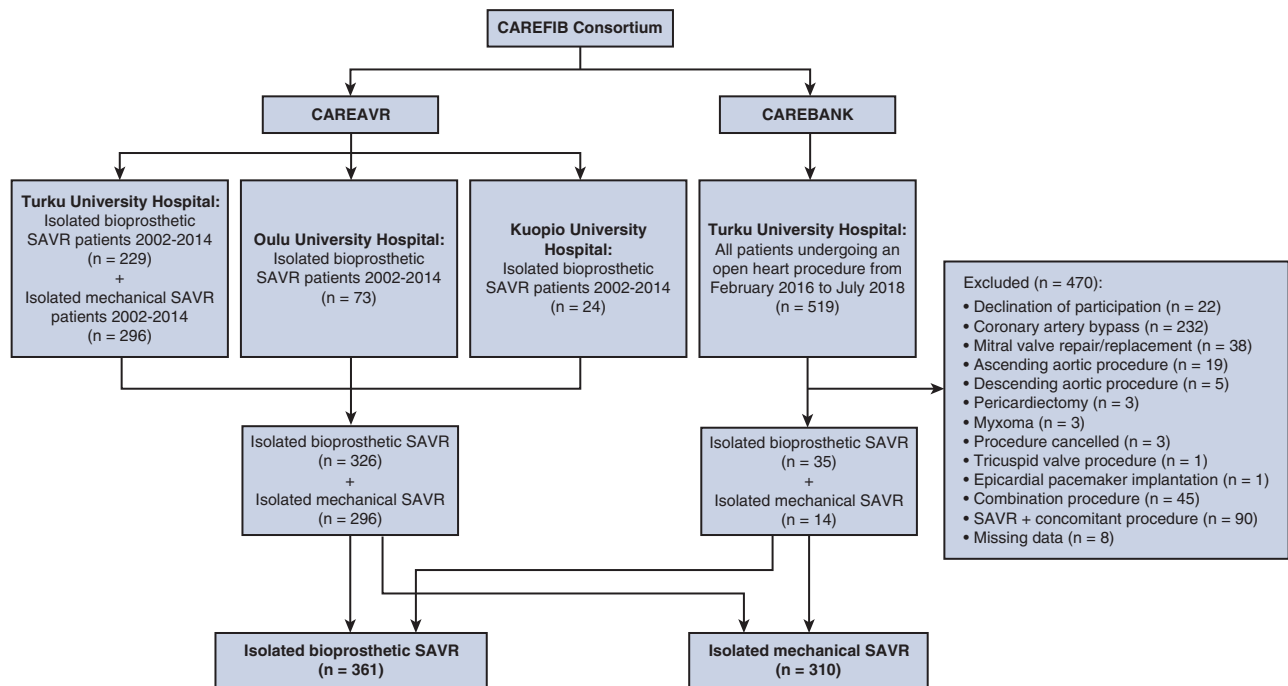


FIGURE 1. Study population consort diagram. CAREFIB, Consortium Aiming at Reducing Adverse Outcomes Related to Atrial Fibrillation in Patients Undergoing Cardiac Procedures; CAREAVR, Atrial Fibrillation, Stroke, and Bleeding in Patients Undergoing Aortic Biovalve Implantation; CAREBANK, Cardiovascular Research Consortium—A Prospective Project to Identify Biomarkers of Morbidity and Mortality in Cardiovascular Interventional Patients; SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement.

diameter). Transient ischemic attack (TIA) was defined as a transient (<24 hours) focal neurological deficit adjudicated by a neurologist. The combination end point stroke or TIA includes all ischemic strokes (lacunar and major) combined to TIAs. Major bleed was defined as an overt, actionable sign of hemorrhage that requires diagnostic studies, hospitalization, or treatment by a health care professional (The Bleeding Academic Research Consortium types 2-5).¹¹

The study protocols were approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of the Hospital District of Southwest Finland (numbers 8/1802/2014 and 65/1801/2015 from the Ethical Committee of Hospital District of Southwest Finland) and the ethics committee of the National Institute for Health and Welfare (Finland). An informed consent was obtained from the participants of the CAREBANK study. Because of the retrospective, observational nature of the CAREAVR study, an informed consent was not required. The studies conform to the Declaration of Helsinki.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were conducted with R software version 3.5.3 (<https://www.R-project.org>). Continuous variables were reported as mean \pm standard deviation if normally distributed and as median (25th-75th percentiles) if skewed. The data were tested for normal distribution using the Shapiro–Wilk test. Categorical variables were described as counts and percentages. Cox proportional hazards model, unpaired *t* test, and Mann–Whitney test were used for univariable analysis. The independency of the predictors of PPS was evaluated using a Cox regression model with interaction terms. The multivariable Cox regression models were performed by including variables of relevance with a *P* value < .10 in the univariable analyses in addition to the prosthesis type. Proportional hazards assumption was assessed using graphical methods. Cause-specific competing risk hazard models accounting for death were used for analyses

of outcomes other than mortality. Multiple testing correction was not applied due to the explorative nature of the study.

RESULTS

Incidence of PPS

A total of 671 patients underwent isolated SAVR at the participating hospitals during the study period (bioprosthesis: *n* = 361; mechanical prosthesis: *n* = 310). The median follow-up time was 9.0 (6.1-12.0) years for survival and 5.1 (2.4-8.6) years for the other adverse events. Overall, 75 (11.2%) patients developed PPS leading to delayed hospital discharge, readmission, or medical therapy because of the symptoms. The median latency between the operation and medical care contact was 16 (11-36) days. No PPS developed after 188 postoperative days. PPS required the evacuation of pleural effusion in 11 (14.7%), the evacuation of pericardial effusion in 15 (20.0%) patients and led to cardiac tamponade in seven (9.3%) patients. Thus, the incidences of moderate and severe PPS were 51 (7.6%) and 24 (3.6%) patients of the total population, respectively.

The baseline characteristics and in-hospital events in patients with and without PPS are detailed in [Table 1](#). No differences were detected between the groups except that patients with PPS were more often male, were more often diagnosed with postoperative pneumonia, and underwent

TABLE 1. Baseline characteristics and in-hospital events in patients with and without PPS

	PPS (n = 75)	No PPS (n = 596)	P value
Age, y	72.0 [59.5-77.0]	70.0 [60.0-77.0]	.89
Female sex	22 (29.3)	272 (45.6)	.016
Diabetes	8 (10.7)	89 (15.0)	.42
Dyslipidemia	42 (56.0)	276 (46.5)	.13
Hypertension	55 (73.3)	403 (67.6)	.35
Peripheral arterial disease	1 (1.3)	19 (3.2)	.38
Coronary artery disease	21 (28.0)	144 (24.2)	.52
Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation	7 (9.3)	62 (10.4)	.58
Permanent atrial fibrillation	6 (8.0)	54 (9.1)	.99
Chronic lung disease	10 (13.3)	83 (13.9)	.97
Active smoking	7 (11.7)	58 (12.7)	.80
Active or ex-smoker	26 (44.1)	171 (37.8)	.33
Body mass index	26.7 [24.7-29.5]	27.5 [24.3-30.9]	.76
Heavy alcohol consumption	4 (14.3)	22 (9.0)	.39
Previous stroke	4 (5.3)	31 (5.2)	.99
Previous myocardial infarction	6 (8.0)	27 (4.5)	.36
Previous percutaneous coronary intervention	8 (10.7)	47 (7.9)	.50
Previous cardiac surgery	2 (2.7)	37 (6.2)	.32
Active endocarditis	3 (4.0)	28 (4.7)	.88
Previous endocarditis	3 (4.0)	17 (2.9)	.63
Previous venous thromboembolism	2 (2.7)	11 (1.8)	.50
Pulmonary artery hypertension			
Moderate to severe (systolic ≥ 31 mm Hg)	13 (23.6)	120 (29.0)	.50
Severe (systolic > 55 mm Hg)	3 (5.5)	21 (5.1)	.75
NYHA class III or more	34 (45.3)	313 (52.5)	.34
Preoperative eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	76.0 \pm 22.4	77.0 \pm 20.5	.60
Urgent, emergency or salvage procedure	3 (4.0)	64 (10.7)	.11
In-hospital events			
New-onset atrial fibrillation*	27 (43.5)	192 (40.1)	.64
Deep wound infection	1 (1.3)	4 (0.7)	.50
Mediastinitis	0 (0.0)	5 (0.8)	.99
Pneumonia	11 (14.7)	30 (5.0)	<.001
Delayed ventilation	8 (10.8)	70 (11.8)	.92
Acute de novo dialysis	1 (1.3)	7 (1.2)	.78
Reoperation due to bleeding	9 (12.0)	53 (8.9)	.30
Reoperation due to infection	1 (1.3)	3 (0.5)	.34
Reoperation due to valve problem	2 (2.7)	5 (0.8)	.045
Reoperation any	11 (14.7)	59 (9.9)	.13
Length of hospital stay, d	8.0 [7.0-13.0]	8.0 [7.0-10.0]	.20

Continuous variables are reported as median [interquartile range] or mean \pm standard deviation. Values in parentheses are percentages. PPS, Postpericardiotomy syndrome; NYHA, New York Heart Association; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate. *Patients with preoperative paroxysmal or chronic atrial fibrillation excluded.

more often a reoperation because of a valve problem during the index hospitalization. In a more detailed analysis, male patients with PPS were significantly younger compared with female patients with PPS (69.0 [55.0-75.0] years vs 77.5 [72.3-80.8] years; $P = .002$). However, the sex

difference in PPS patients was not significantly modified by age (Sex \times Age groups interaction $P = .49$). In the multivariable model, male sex (hazard ratio [HR], 2.00; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.19-3.35; $P = .008$) and pneumonia during the index hospitalization (HR, 2.43; 95%

CI, 1.26-4.72; $P = .008$) remained as independent predictors of PPS. No significant differences were detected in the preoperative medications in patients with and without PPS. Also, the comparison of moderate and severe PPS showed no significant differences except that patients with severe PPS presented more often with a history of preoperative permanent AF (5 [20.8%] vs 1 [2.0%]; $P = .001$) and heavy alcohol consumption (3 [33.3%] vs 1 [5.3%]; $P = .039$). None of the patients with postoperative pneumonia and PPS were heavy alcohol users.

Treatment of PPS and Relapses

First-line medication for PPS was glucocorticoids in 64% of the patients, colchicine in 20% of the patients, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in 5% of the patients. Overall 12 (16.0%) of the 75 patients with PPS had a relapse defined by the worsening of pericardial or pleural effusion during treatment with medication or after withdrawal of the medication.

PPS and Mortality

The median follow-up time for mortality was 9.0 (6.1-12.0) years and overall 206 deaths occurred during the follow-up. The following were the variables of relevance with a P value $< .10$ in the univariable analyses of mortality: increasing age, female sex, diabetes, hypertension, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, permanent AF, chronic lung disease, previous myocardial infarction, previous percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), previous cardiac surgery, New York Heart Association (NYHA) class III or more, lower preoperative estimated glomerular filtration rate, and pulmonary artery hypertension. Previous PCI and previous cardiac surgery were excluded from the multivariable analyses because of their association with previous myocardial infarction. The variables of relevance were similar in the subgroup analyses, except that in the analysis excluding patients who died within 30 days, the variable previous cardiac surgery did not reach the P value $< .10$ required for the multivariable analysis. In addition, in the analysis of the mortality of patients with moderate PPS, previous myocardial infarction and previous cardiac surgery were discarded and active smoking and previous venous thromboembolism were added to the model. Survival after isolated SAVR in patients with severe and moderate PPS separately and in patients with overall PPS, compared with patients without PPS are shown in [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3, D](#). No association was observed between PPS and all-cause mortality in the overall study cohort. Analysis excluding patients who died within 30 days after the surgery confirmed these results ([Table 2](#)). However, patients with severe PPS had increased all-cause mortality (unadjusted analysis: HR, 1.91; 95% CI, 1.01-3.62; $P = .046$; adjusted analysis: HR, 2.01; 95% CI, 1.03-3.91; $P = .040$). The difference in mortality of the

severe PPS patients appeared within the first 24 months after the surgery with the median time from the diagnosis to death being 460 (83-1300) days. The survival of patients with moderate PPS was similar to that of patients without PPS (unadjusted analysis: HR, 0.67; 95% CI, 0.36-1.27; $P = .22$; adjusted analysis: HR, 0.70; 95% CI, 0.36-1.35; $P = .29$).

The underlying cause of death appearing within 24 months after severe PPS diagnosis ($n = 7$) was often registered as atherosclerotic heart disease or aortic valve stenosis. Only 1 patient had PPS registered as the underlying cause of death and 1 as the intermediate cause of death. The remaining underlying causes of death were single cases of unspecified sepsis, stroke, and falling in the same level eventually leading to pneumonia. Pneumonia was registered as the immediate cause of death in half of the deaths, including the 2 patients with PPS registered as the underlying or intermediate cause of death. No significant baseline differences were found between patients who died within 24 months after severe PPS and patients without severe PPS except that the patients who died within 24 months after severe PPS had more previous myocardial infarction (2 [29%] vs 30 [4.6%]; $P = .042$). Preoperative echocardiographic data were available in 6 of 7 patients who died within 24 months after severe PPS diagnosis and in 599 of 647 of patients without severe PPS. The comparison of the 2 groups revealed no significant differences in preoperative aortic valve maximum or mean pressure gradient, aortic valve regurgitation degree, or mitral valve regurgitation degree. However, the patients who died within 24 months after severe PPS had lower preoperative left ventricular ejection fraction compared with patients without severe PPS (median, 48 [43-50]% vs 61 [51-70]%; $P = .014$). When patients who died within 24 months after the surgery with and without severe PPS were compared, no significant differences were found in preoperative left ventricular ejection fraction (48 [43-50]% vs 61 [45-73]%; $P = .116$) or previous myocardial infarction (2 [29%] vs 4 [8.0%]; $P = .15$).

PPS and Other Adverse Outcomes

During the follow-up, a total of 190 (35.3%) patients developed new-onset AF after hospital discharge, 62 (9.2%) suffered a major stroke, 111 (16.5%) stroke or TIA, and 107 (17.2%) developed major bleeding. The following were the variables of relevance with a P value $< .10$ in the univariable analyses of new-onset AF: increasing age, male sex, greater body mass index, dyslipidemia, hypertension, chronic lung disease, active or previous smoking, previous stroke, previous myocardial infarction, NYHA class III or higher, lower preoperative estimated glomerular filtration rate, previous endocarditis, and pulmonary artery hypertension. Similarly, the following variables were associated with higher major

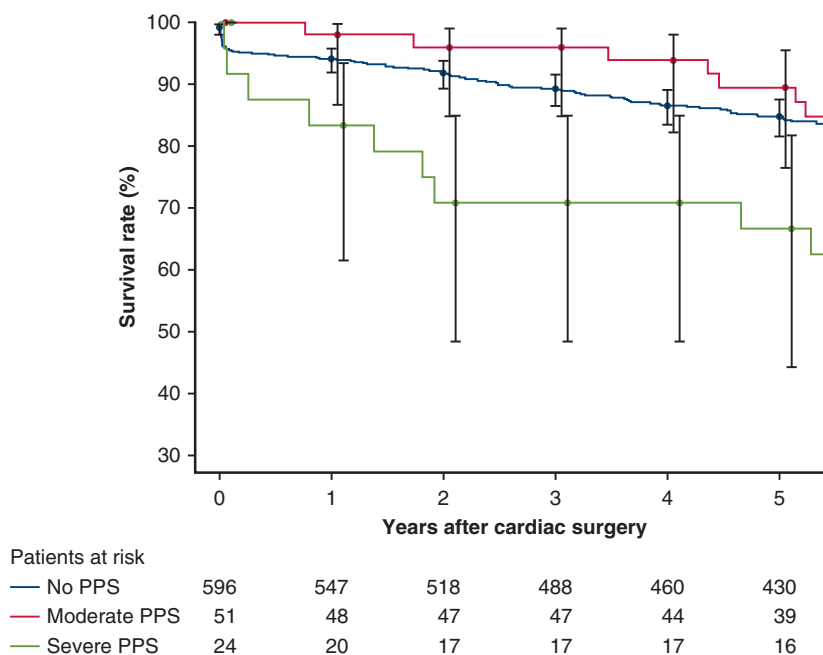


FIGURE 2. Survival after isolated surgical aortic valve replacement in patients with moderate postpericardiotomy syndrome (PPS; ie, PPS not requiring the evacuation of pleural or pericardial effusion), patients with severe PPS (ie, PPS requiring the evacuation of pleural or pericardial effusion), and patients without PPS. Severe PPS seemed to be associated with higher rates of mortality, whereas patients with moderate PPS shared similar prognosis with patients without PPS.

stroke rate and entered to the multivariable model: increasing age, diabetes, hypertension, paroxysmal AF, permanent AF, chronic lung disease, peripheral arterial disease, and NYHA class III or higher. The following were the variables of relevance with a P value $< .10$ in the univariable analyses of stroke or TIA: increasing age, diabetes, hypertension, paroxysmal AF, permanent AF, chronic lung disease, peripheral arterial disease, heavy alcohol consumption, previous stroke, and NYHA class III or higher. Last, the following variables were associated with higher bleeding rate and entered to the multivariable model: younger age, paroxysmal AF, permanent AF, heavy alcohol consumption, previous PCI, previous cardiac surgery, and pulmonary artery hypertension. The Cox proportional hazards univariable models and multivariable adjusted Cox regression models of the effect of PPS on adverse outcomes are detailed in [Table 2](#). PPS had no significant effect on these adverse outcomes ([Figures 3](#) and [4](#)), apart from new-onset AF in the multivariable analysis. As depicted in [Figure 4](#), this effect appeared within 1 month after the surgery. When AF episodes during the index hospitalization were also included, no significant difference in the incidence of new-onset AF was found between patients with and without PPS (HR, 1.17; 95% CI, 0.83-1.63; $P = .37$). Severe PPS was not associated with the higher occurrence of new-onset AF after hospital discharge (HR, 1.23; 95% CI, 0.55-2.78; $P = .61$), major stroke (HR, 0.61; 95% CI, 0.09-4.44; $P = .63$), stroke or TIA (HR, 0.34; 95% CI,

0.05-2.46; $P = .29$), or major bleeding (HR, 1.67; 95% CI, 0.61-4.54; $P = .32$).

DISCUSSION

Main Findings

The main findings of the present study are as follows. (1) The higher mortality of PPS patients seems to relate only to the patients who require invasive interventions because of the syndrome, and (2) PPS requiring medical attention—either in moderate or severe form—had a significant transient effect on the occurrence of new-onset AF during the early postoperative period, but it did not increase major stroke, stroke or TIA, or major bleeds during long-term follow-up, indicating that the higher mortality risk is attributed to other than these outcomes.

Mortality

Strikingly, severe PPS resulted in a twofold mortality risk. In contrast, the survival of patients with moderate PPS was similar to that of patients without PPS. The effect of PPS on mortality is illustrated in [Figure 5](#). The higher mortality rate associated with PPS was first reported in a recent large epidemiological study,⁷ but the reasons for this finding remained unknown. Because of the delay of several months between PPS diagnosis and death, the higher mortality rate has been presumed to be related to the underlying immunological changes caused by or resulting in PPS.⁷ In the present study, the delay between severe PPS

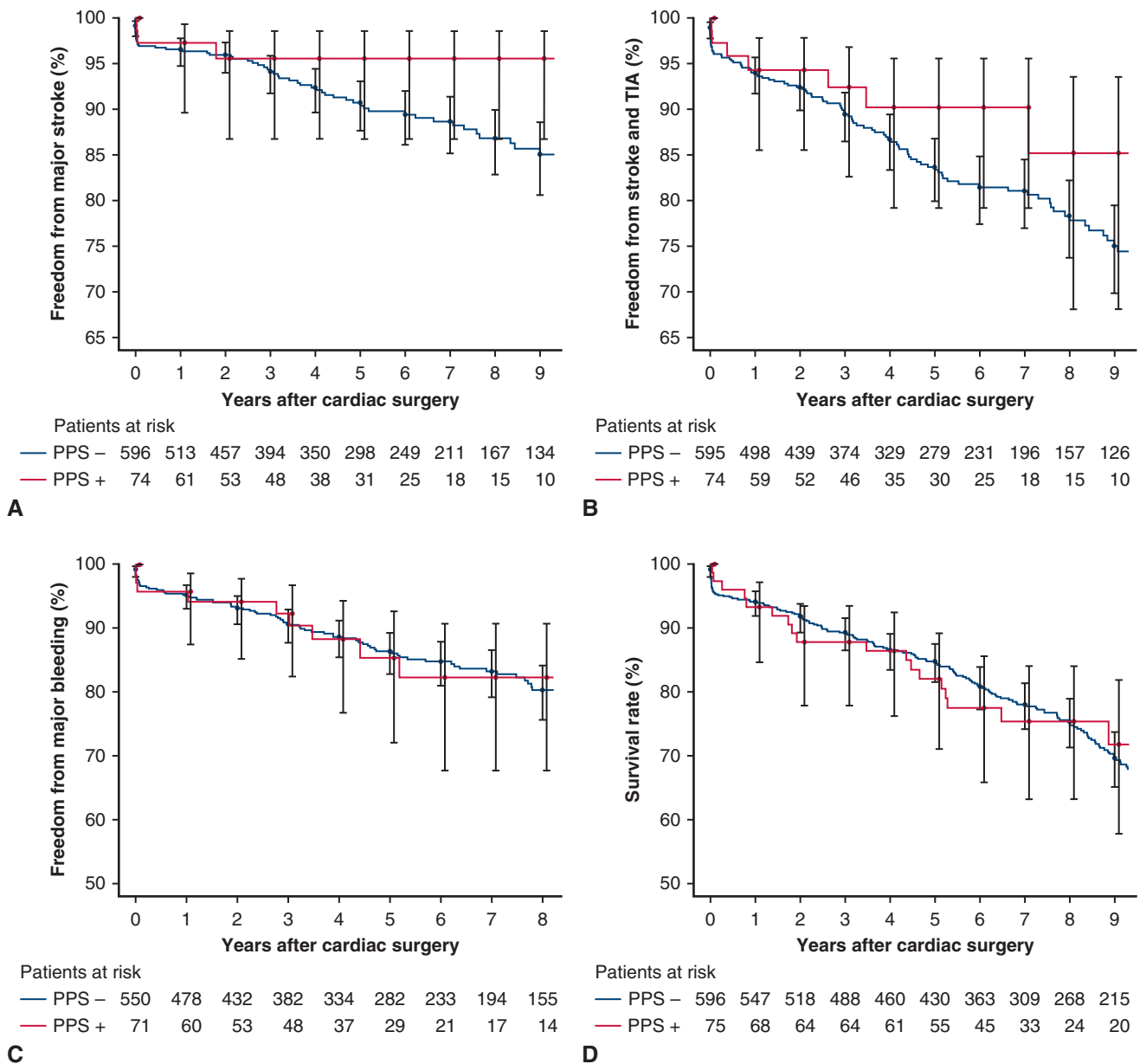


FIGURE 3. Freedom from (A) major stroke, (B) stroke and transient ischemic attack (TIA), (C) major bleeding, and (D) death in patients with (PPS+) and without (PPS-) PPS. PPS requiring medical attention had no significant effect on the occurrence of these adverse events during long-term follow-up. PPS, Postpericardiotomy syndrome.

and death varied from weeks to years with a median of 15 months, and the deaths associated with severe PPS took place within 24 months after the syndrome (Figure 2). Considering the causes of death, the higher mortality is most likely caused by the incremental disease burden of PPS and its sequelae, and especially the required interventions. Therefore, in the light of the present results, it is unlikely that PPS itself is the cause of incremental deaths after cardiac surgery. Instead, PPS is likely to complicate previously weak and vulnerable patients, thus increasing

mortality with a delay. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that the patients who died within 24 months after severe PPS had somewhat more previous myocardial infarctions and lower preoperative ejection fraction. However, although the relationship with the underlying immunological changes related to PPS seems unlikely, further studies are needed to rule it out completely.

Currently, none of the PPS treatments have been shown to reduce postoperative mortality in previous studies. Nevertheless, none of the studies have been powered to

TABLE 2. The association of PPS with adverse outcomes after isolated surgical aortic valve replacement

	Univariable analysis (PPS vs no PPS)		Multivariable analysis (PPS vs no PPS)	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
AF new onset	1.46 (0.97-2.19)	.072	1.72 (1.12-2.63)	.012
Major stroke	0.45 (0.14-1.43)	.17	0.46 (0.14-1.50)	.20
Stroke or TIA	0.60 (0.28-1.29)	.19	0.63 (0.29-1.37)	.25
Major bleeding	0.95 (0.49-1.82)	.87	1.02 (0.53-1.98)	.94
Death	0.98 (0.62-1.56)	.95	1.03 (0.64-1.67)	.89
Death (alive after 30 d)	1.06 (0.65-1.73)	.82	1.07 (0.64-1.79)	.79

PPS, Postpericardiotomy syndrome; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; AF, atrial fibrillation; TIA, transient ischemic attack.

investigate the possible mortality benefits of the treatments in either the preventive use or the management of PPS. Therefore, it is possible that, for example, the preventive use of colchicine or more aggressive first-line treatment of PPS would reduce postoperative mortality if studied in an adequately sized research setting. Until further knowledge of the possible mortality benefits of the treatment options is achieved, the best course of action is to provide more intensive follow-up and treatment of the PPS patients who require invasive interventions.

PPS and Other Adverse Outcomes

PPS was not associated with major stroke, stroke or TIA, or major bleeding. However, we found a significant association between PPS and the occurrence of new-onset AF. The difference in the occurrence of AF appeared shortly after

the initial hospital discharge (Figure 4). Thus, it is possible that the pericardial irritation caused by PPS provoked AF paroxysms during the first months after the surgery. In that case, the effect is most likely transient, and therefore, it should not affect the overall prognosis of the patients. In fact, of the PPS patients who developed new-onset AF after hospital discharge within the first 60 postoperative days (n = 19), only 3 died during the follow-up and the delay between the operation and death was 3.5 to 5.3 years.

Risk Factors for PPS

In this study, pneumonia during index hospitalization was associated with PPS. In only 1 previous PPS study the incidence of pneumonia during the early postoperative period has been reported.¹² In the aforementioned study on patients who underwent isolated coronary artery bypass

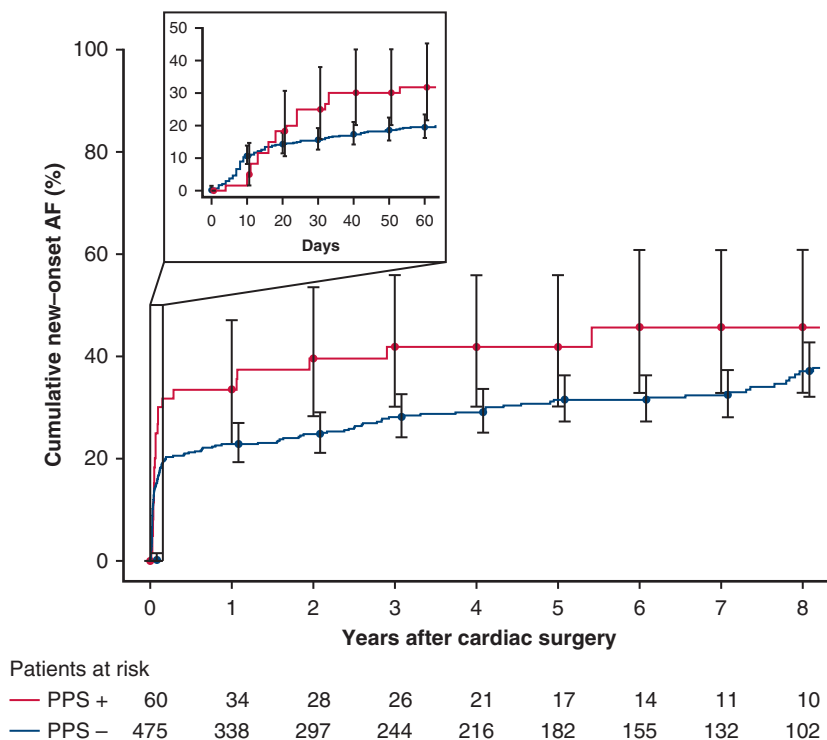


FIGURE 4. Cumulative occurrence of new-onset AF in patients with (PPS+) and without (PPS-) PPS. PPS appeared to provoke AF paroxysms, and the difference appeared during the first months after the surgery. AF, Atrial fibrillation; PPS, postpericardiotomy syndrome.

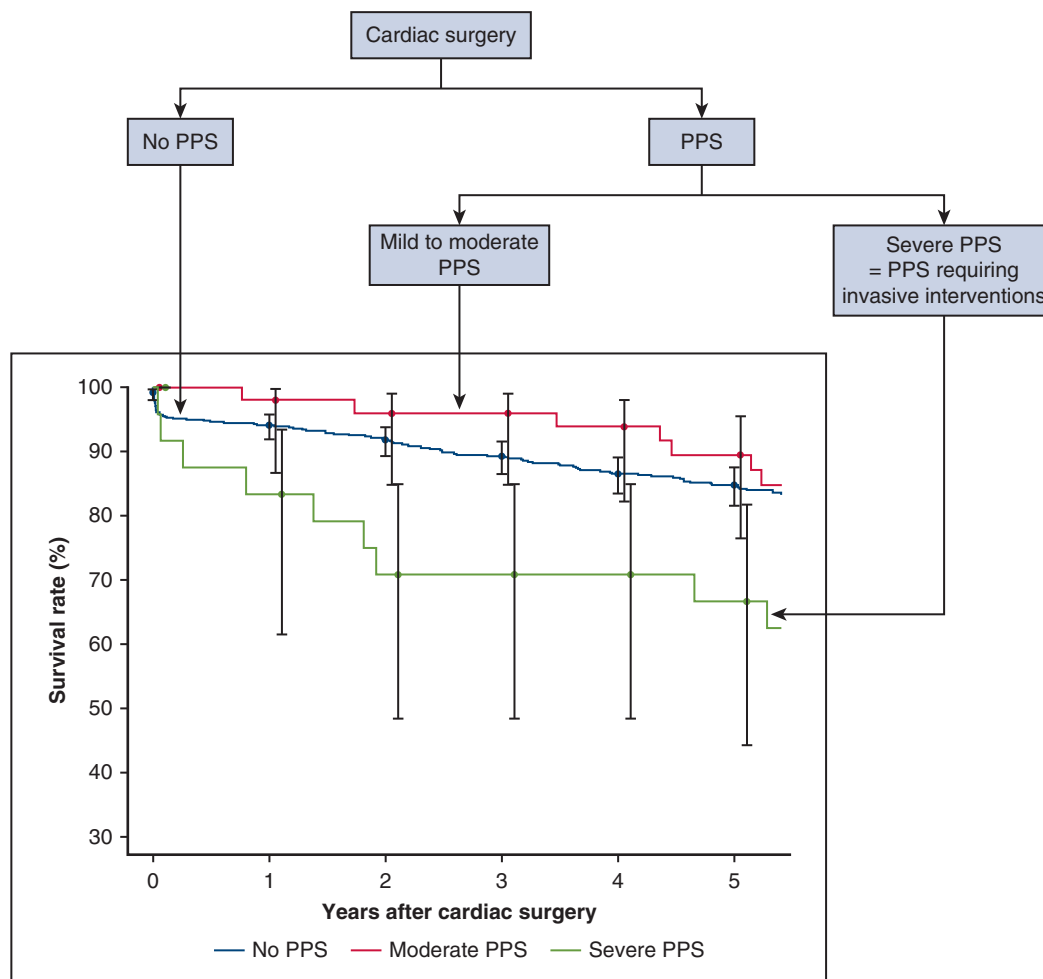
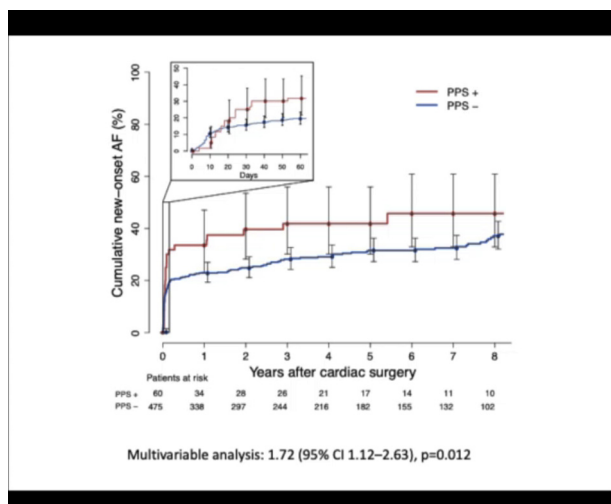


FIGURE 5. Patients with severe PPS (ie, PPS requiring the evacuation of pleural or pericardial effusion) are at increased rates of mortality during the first 24 months after cardiac surgery, whereas patients with mild to moderate PPS and no PPS present equal mortality rates. *PPS*, Postpericardiotomy syndrome.

grafting, those who developed pneumonia had a trend of higher incidence of PPS (5.7% vs 3.4%; $P = .39$). In the present study, the PPS diagnosis after pneumonia during the index hospitalization were typically set within 1 week after hospital discharge. Thus, it is possible that some of the pneumonia were actually early stages of PPS, because pneumonia is one of the most difficult differential diagnoses of PPS during the early postoperative period. This underlines the complexity of diagnosing PPS during the early postoperative period in real life. PPS also typically results in hypoventilation via pleural irritation and pleural effusion, which might expose the patients to the development of pneumonia. However, another possible explanation is that pneumonia causes an immunological activation that exposes the patients to the development of PPS.

Surprisingly, male sex was associated with higher rates of occurrence of PPS. In previous studies, female sex and younger age have been reported as predisposing factors for PPS.^{2,13,14} Male patients with PPS were, however,

significantly younger compared with their female counterparts, although the interaction analysis showed no significant interactions between age groups and sex. Both of the previous studies that reported female sex as a risk factor for PPS have included all cardiac surgery types.^{2,14} Besides the multiplicity caused by the variety of procedure types, this results in a markedly wider age distribution compared with the cohort in the present study. Regardless of the negative result in the interaction analysis, it is possible that the effect of male sex is indirect and due to differences in the age distributions of PPS patients in combination with the differences in procedure types. This hypothesis is strengthened by the fact that only 1.0% of the female patients who underwent surgery were 40 to 49 years of age, which, according to the previous epidemiological study, is the group with the highest difference in PPS occurrence between sexes.¹⁴ Nevertheless, further studies are needed to achieve a definitive explanation for this finding.



VIDEO 1. Lead author Joonas Lehto explains the key message of the article. Video available at: [https://www.jtcvs.org/article/S0022-5223\(20\)30231-2/fulltext](https://www.jtcvs.org/article/S0022-5223(20)30231-2/fulltext).

In the present study, PPS patients were most often treated with corticosteroids, although they are no longer recommended because of their association with higher recurrence rates.¹⁰ However, a large part of the treatment was initiated before the release of the guidelines that recommended not to use corticosteroids as the first-line treatment. Furthermore, the studies that reported the high efficiency of colchicine in the treatment of pericarditis and PPS were mostly published after most of the patients had already undergone the surgery, and all of the patients were receiving vitamin K antagonist treatment, favoring the use of glucocorticoids instead of high-dose nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs because of the high bleeding risk.

Clinical Implications

This study has several clinical implications. Patients with severe PPS seem to be at increased risk for long-term mortality. Mortality, however, did not appear to be related to ischemic stroke, or major bleeds, but possibly to pneumonia. Better knowledge of the adverse events of PPS is crucial, because they define the acceptable level of costs and possible side effects of prophylactic methods used. In line with the present results, in a recent study, PPS was associated with all-cause mortality.⁷ Prevention of death requires more detailed information on which PPS patients are at the highest risk. Eventually, this might allow the targeting of possible prophylactic methods and/or effective management options to the patients at the highest risk of death. As pointed out in a previous study, most of the PPS diagnoses reported in earlier prospective studies have been clinically irrelevant.¹² The higher mortality rate in severe PPS patients supports the view that severe PPS should be considered as an end point in future clinical trials. In

addition, besides future research, the classification of PPS into subgroups (moderate and severe) might be useful in the treatment of PPS patients, because it seems to reflect the prognosis of the patients.

Strengths and Limitations

CAREBANK is a prospective study focused on the adverse events after cardiac surgery. Besides the prospective nature of the database, another strength concerning both of the databases is that a validated, structured case report form was used in data collection. As a quality control of the multicenter CAREAVR database, a professional third party monitored the data. Furthermore, to the authors' knowledge, this is the first study to address the possible adverse events of PPS in a long-term follow-up of several years. The main limitation of this study is the retrospective nature of the CAREAVR data. However, data were obtained from electronic patient records, and data on baseline, operation, and outcomes are reported in detail at each of the participating hospitals. Also, the follow-up was complete for as much as 99.7% of the patients because the treatment of patients belonging to the catchment areas of the participating institutions is mainly centralized. This allowed us to obtain information on major clinical events requiring hospital treatment and information on outpatient visits after the surgery because they were performed almost exclusively in tertiary health care. Data on late mortality were obtained from Statistics Finland, which ensures the quality of survival data of the patients. The small size is another limitation of this analysis, and therefore, these findings should be viewed as hypothesis-generating. The preoperative echocardiographic data were not available in all patients, and therefore, these factors that possibly affect mortality could not be included in the multivariable analyses. Also, all tests leading to the diagnosis of PPS (eg, chest x-ray and echocardiography) were not performed regularly to all patients (eg, on a weekly basis), so the underdiagnosing of asymptomatic PPS is conceivable. Nevertheless, the tests were performed as clinically indicated, which reflects the "real-world" feature of the present study.

CONCLUSIONS

The present study suggests that PPS requiring medical attention increases the occurrence of new-onset AF during the early postoperative period but has no effect on major stroke, stroke or TIA, or major bleeding during long-term follow-up. However, severe PPS seems to be the subgroup from which the higher mortality of PPS patients is originated, suggesting that these patients are in the need of more intensive follow-up and treatment (Video 1).

Conflict of Interest Statement

Dr Lehto has received research grants from Orion Research Foundation, the Finnish Foundation for Cardiovascular

Research, the Finnish Cultural Foundation, Turku University Foundation, and the Emil Aaltonen Foundation. Dr Gunn has received research grants from Turku University Research Foundation, Turku, Finland, the Clinical Research Fund (VTR) of Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland, and an unrestricted grant from Vifor Pharma. Dr Malmberg has received research grants from the Clinical Research Fund (VTR) of Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland, and the Finnish Cultural Foundation. Dr Airaksinen has received research grants from the Finnish Foundation for Cardiovascular Research, the Clinical Research Fund (VTR) of Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland, lecture fees from Bayer, and Boehringer Ingelheim, and is a member in the advisory boards of Bayer, Astra Zeneca, and Bristol-Myers Squibb-Pfizer. Dr Kytö has received research grants from the Finnish Cultural Foundation, the Clinical Research Fund (VTR) of Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland, and the Finnish Cardiac Society, and lecture fees from Bayer and AstraZeneca. Dr Nieminen has received research grants from AbbVie, Medtronic, and research funds from Helsinki and Uusimaa Hospital District, and lecture fees from AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Finnish Consulting Group Koulutus, GE Healthcare, Medtronic, Orion, and Sanofi. Dr Hartikainen has received research grants from the Finnish Foundation for Cardiovascular Research, Clinical Research Fund (VTR) of Kuopio University Hospital, Kuopio, Finland, lecture fees from Cardiome AG and Astra Zeneca, and is a member of the advisory boards of Amgen, Pfizer, and Novo Nordisk. Dr Kiviniemi has received lecture fees from Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, MSD, Astra Zeneca, St Jude Medical, and Bristol-Myers-Squibb-Pfizer, and research grants from the Finnish Medical Foundation, the Finnish Foundation for Cardiovascular Research, Clinical Research Fund (EVO) of Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland, Finnish Cardiac Society, the Emil Aaltonen Foundation, the Maud Kuistila Foundation, and an unrestricted grant from Bristol-Myers Squibb-Pfizer, and is a member of the advisory board of Boehringer-Ingelheim, and MSD. All other authors have nothing to disclose with regard to commercial support.

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