

Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing: Contraindications & Exemptions To The Rule?

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CPETs: When to not perform them

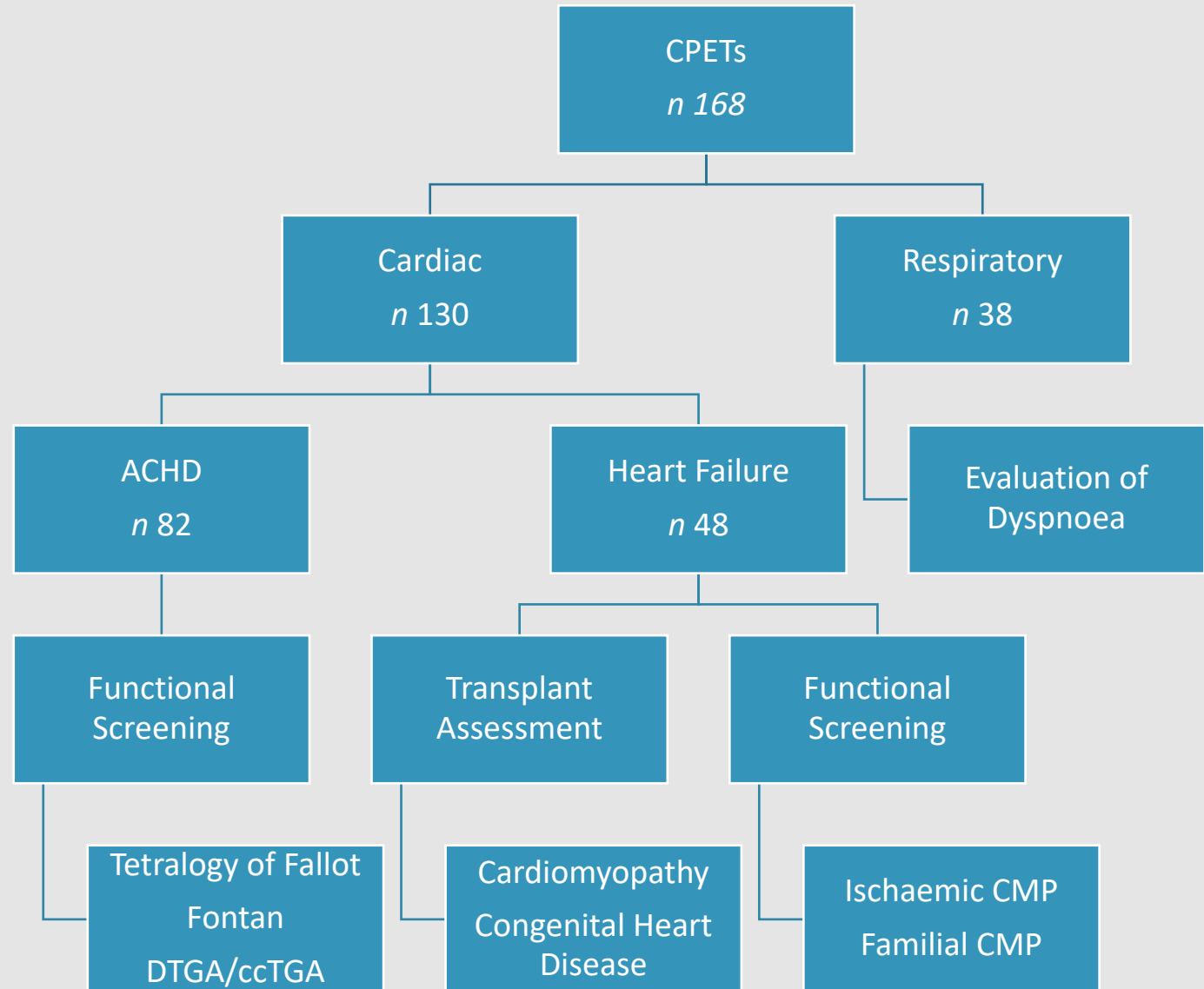
Table 1 Absolute and relative contraindications for CPET (adapted from American Thoracic Society³). Patients with relative contraindications should be discussed with an appropriate clinician and the risks and benefits of testing evaluated. Patients with relative contraindications should be directly supervised by a physician

| Absolute contraindications | Relative contraindications |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acute myocardial infarction (3–5 days)• Unstable angina• Uncontrolled arrhythmia causing symptoms or haemodynamic compromise• Syncope• Active endocarditis• Acute myocarditis or pericarditis• Symptomatic severe aortic stenosis• Uncontrolled heart failure• Suspected dissecting or leaking aortic aneurysm• Uncontrolled asthma• Arterial desaturation at rest on room air <85% | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Untreated left main stem coronary stenosis• Asymptomatic severe aortic stenosis• Severe untreated arterial hypertension at rest (>200 mm Hg systolic, >120 mm Hg diastolic)• Tachyarrhythmias or bradyarrhythmias• Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy• Significant pulmonary hypertension• Thrombosis of the lower extremity until treated for a minimum of 2 weeks• Within 2 weeks of acute symptomatic pulmonary embolus• Abdominal aortic aneurysm >8.0 cm• Electrolyte abnormalities• Advanced or complicated pregnancy |

Table 3 Indications for the premature termination of an exercise test (adapted from American Thoracic Society³)

- Angina
- >2 mm ST depression if symptomatic or 4 mm if asymptomatic or >1 mm ST elevation
 - Significant arrhythmias causing symptoms or haemodynamic compromise
 - Fall in systolic blood pressure >20 mm Hg from the highest value during the test
 - Hypertension >250 mm Hg systolic; >120 mm Hg diastolic
 - Severe desaturation: SpO₂ <80% (lower may be accepted in patients with known underlying lung disease)
 - Loss of coordination
 - Mental confusion
 - Dizziness or faintness

CPETs: The Prince Charles Experience

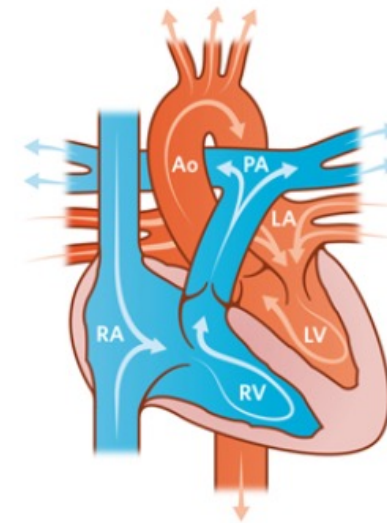
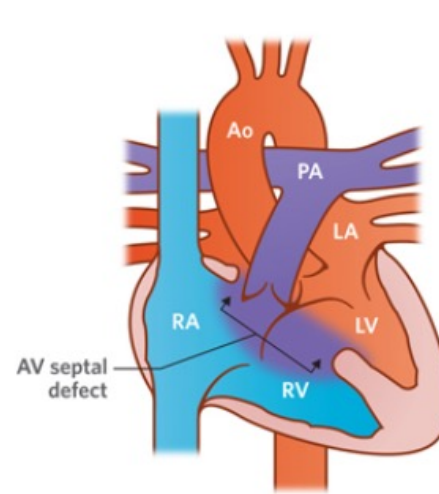


CPETs: The Case Study

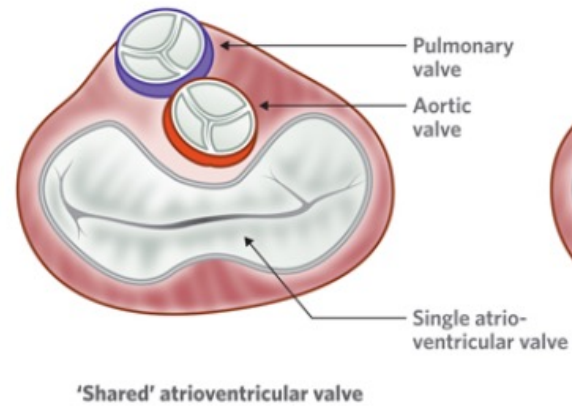
- 52y Female
- Born with congenital heart disease
 - Complete AV Canal Defect → Eisenmengers → Pulmonary Hypertension
- ?Heart-Lung Transplant
 - Currently in the transplant 'window'

CPETs: The Case Study – AV Canal Defect

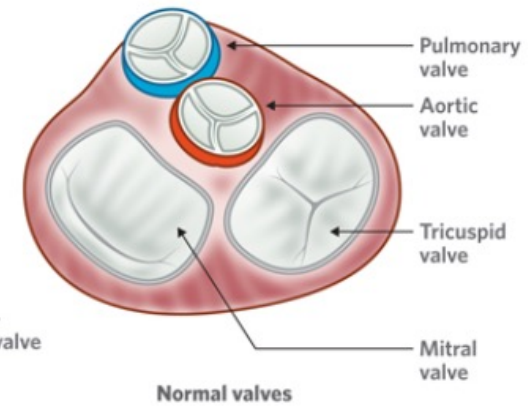
Atrioventricular septal defect



Normal heart and circulation

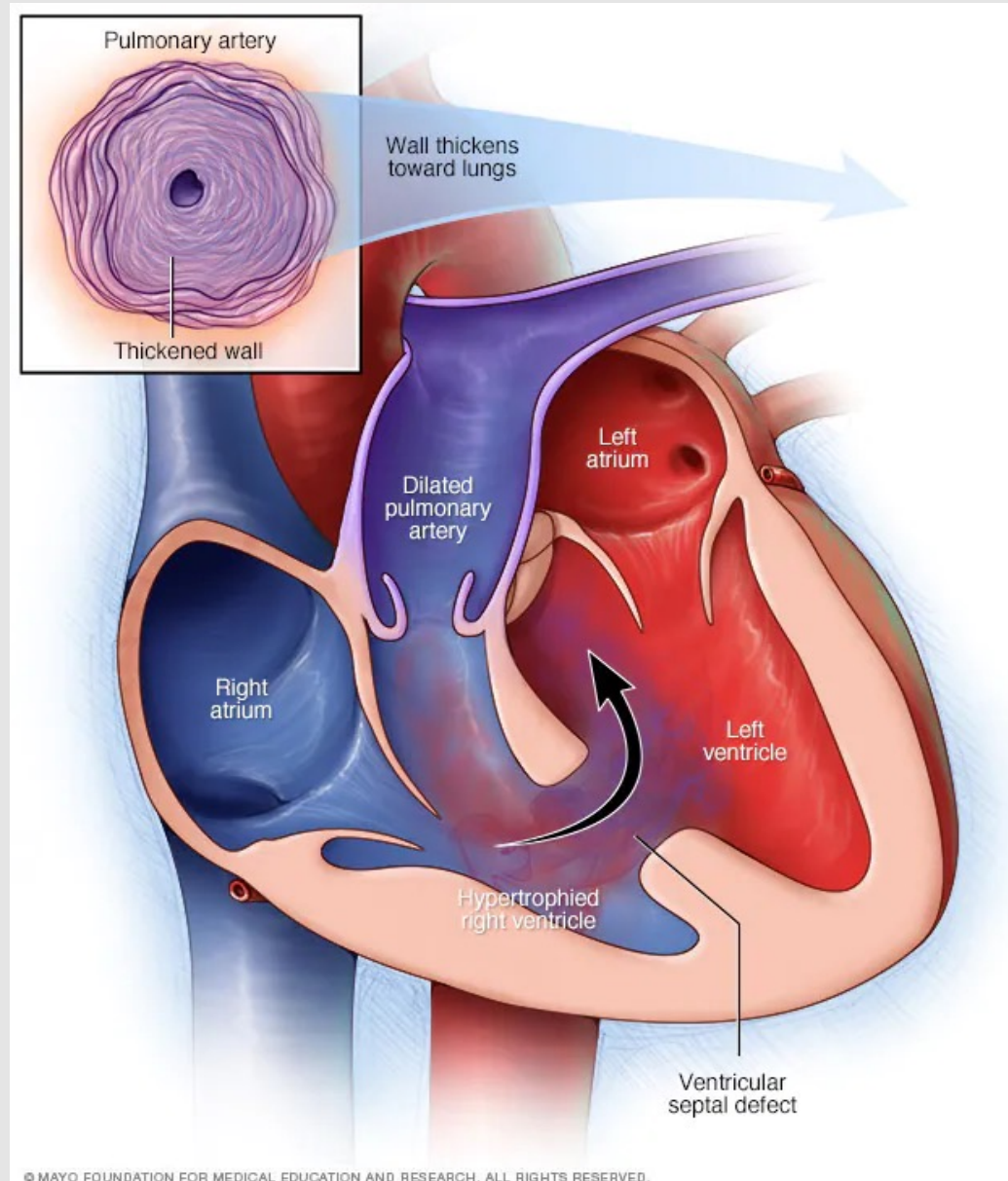


'Shared' atrioventricular valve



Normal valves

CPETs: The Case Study - Eisenmengers



CPETs: The Case Study

- Currently in atrial tachycardia
 - Has been cardioverted 10 times prior, however reverts to atrial tachycardia
 - Resting SpO2 ~80%
- As per ATS/ACCP Statement
 - Absolute contraindications: Uncontrolled arrhythmias, SpO2 <85%
- Agree to proceed with CPET under the supervision of Adult CHD fellow

CPETs: The Case Study

Exercise Test Summary

Predicted equations: Hansen & Wasserman 2005 (VO₂), Jones 1989 (Workload & HR)

Peak values obtained from maximum workload sustained for at least 30seconds.

| Metabolic Parameters | | Pred | Resting | Peak | Peak %Pred |
|----------------------|---------------|------|---------|------|------------|
| Load | [W] | 118 | 0 | 64 | 54 |
| V'O ₂ /kg | [(mL/min)/kg] | 23.1 | 4.2 | 9.7 | 42 |
| V'O ₂ | [mL/min] | 1503 | 272 | 633 | 42 |
| V'CO ₂ | [mL/min] | - | 216 | 739 | - |
| RER | | - | 0.80 | 1.17 | - |

Pulmonary Parameters

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| V'E | [L/min] | 58* | 10 | 40 | 69* |
| BF | [1/min] | 42 | 21 | 37 | 89 |
| VTex | [L] | - | 0.497 | 1.075 | - |
| SpO ₂ | [%] | - | 81 | 69 | - |

Cardiac Parameters

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| HR | [1/min] | 176 | 125 | 162 | 92 |
| O ₂ pulse | [mL] | 8.9 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 44 |

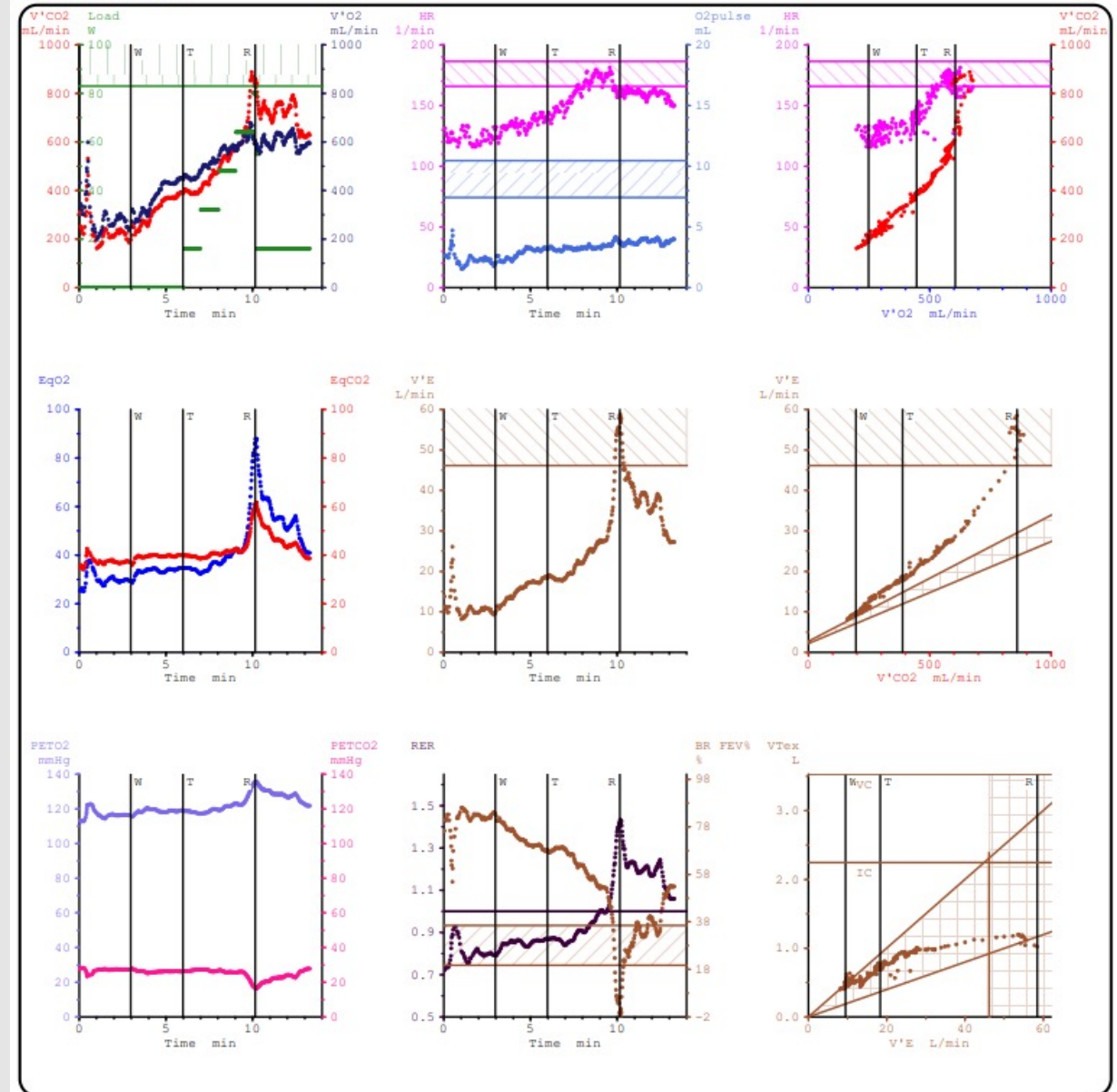
Slope gradients

| | Value |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| VO ₂ /W slope [(mL/min)/W] | 3.03 |
| HR/VO ₂ slope [1/(mL/kg)] | 15.07 |
| VE/VCO ₂ slope | 50.33 |

*Slope gradients determined from linear portion of test data.

CPETs: The Case Study

Wasserman 9-Plot



CPETs: Annual Management

- Detailed session on CPET supervision with AT's
- Mock emergency CPET simulation
- Patient handling procedure for retrieving a patient from the bike in an emergency
- BLS mandatory training

CPETs: Standard Management

Standard care

- CPET scientist also conducts RFT's
- Request and consent form, medications, RFT's, pre-exercise ECG and history reviewed by supervising doctor

Additional - *when contraindicated*

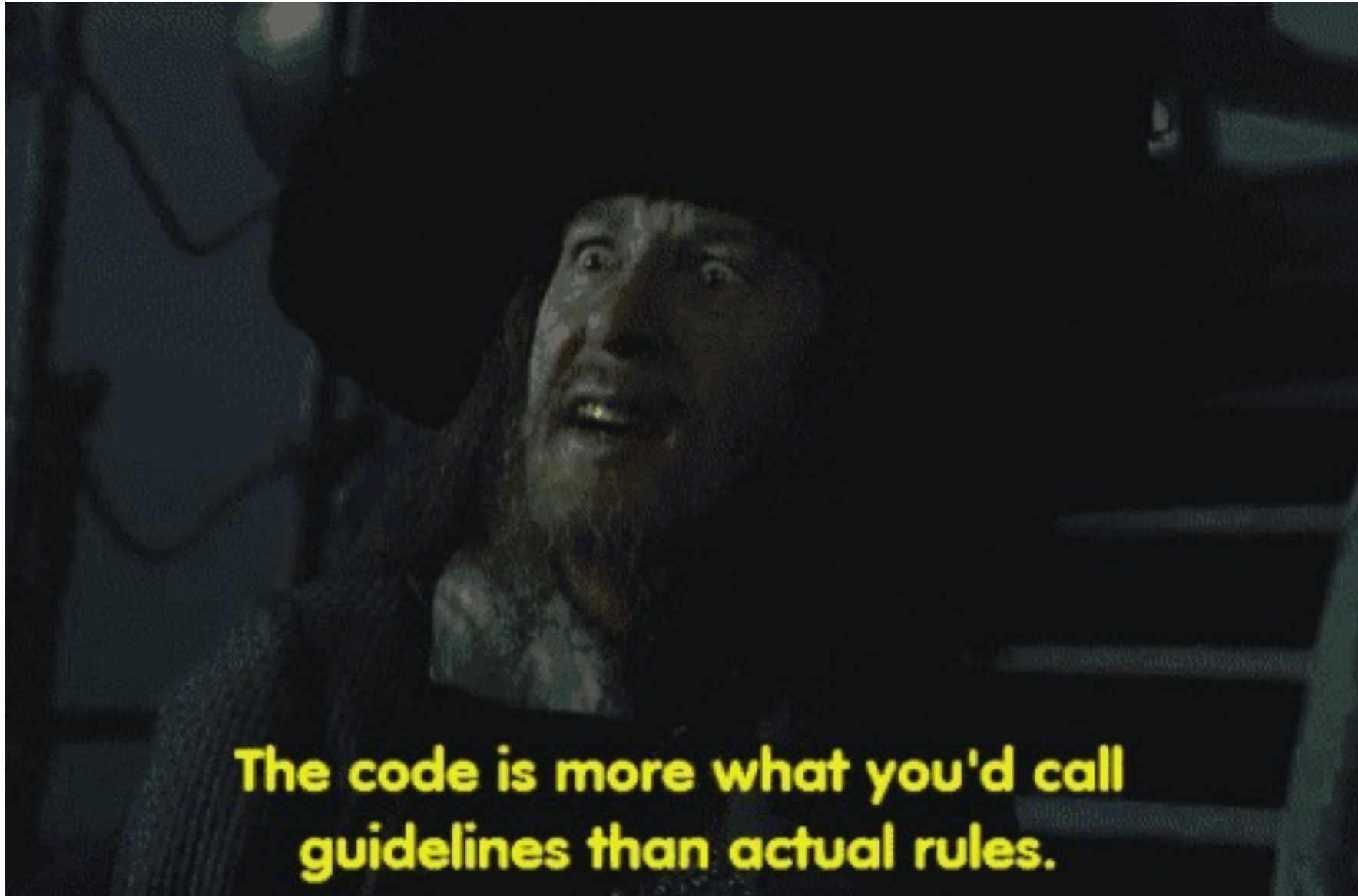
- Requesting team contacted before commencing CPET
- Second supervising doctor (Cardiology) present for CPET



CPETs: The Room Where It Happens

CPETs: Patient Handling





**The code is more what you'd call
guidelines than actual rules.**