

Balloon dilatation with or without stenting for pulmonary artery or non-valvar right ventricular outflow tract obstruction in children

Interventional procedures guidance
Published: 28 July 2004

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ipg76

Your responsibility

This guidance represents the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take this guidance fully into account, and specifically any special arrangements relating to the introduction of new interventional procedures. The guidance does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

All problems (adverse events) related to a medicine or medical device used for treatment

or in a procedure should be reported to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency using the [Yellow Card Scheme](#).

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties. Providers should ensure that governance structures are in place to review, authorise and monitor the introduction of new devices and procedures.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should [assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations](#) wherever possible.

1 Recommendations

- 1.1 Current evidence on the safety and efficacy of balloon dilatation with or without stenting for pulmonary artery or non-valvar right ventricular outflow tract obstruction in children appears adequate to support the use of this procedure, provided that the normal arrangements are in place for consent, audit and clinical governance.
- 1.2 The procedure should only be undertaken in specialist paediatric cardiology units.
- 1.3 The Department of Health runs the [UK Central Cardiac Audit Database](#) (UKCCAD) and clinicians are encouraged to enter all patients into this database.

2 The procedure

2.1 Indications

- 2.1.1 The right ventricular outflow tract includes the pulmonary valve and the tissue above and below it. Narrowing (stenosis) of this region may involve the area below the valve (subvalvar), the valve itself (valvar), or the area above the valve

(supravalvar). See also [NICE's interventional procedures guidance on balloon dilatation of pulmonary valve stenosis](#).

- 2.1.2 Congenital subvalvar and supravalvar right ventricular outflow tract stenosis usually occurs with other cardiac defects, such as ventricular septal defect or tetralogy of Fallot. Postoperative right ventricular outflow tract obstruction may occur after surgery to create a conduit between the right ventricle and pulmonary artery in children with congenital anomalies. Narrowing may also occur beyond the right ventricular outflow tract, in one of the pulmonary arteries, or in their branches.
- 2.1.3 Standard treatment of non-valvar right ventricular outflow tract or pulmonary artery obstruction involves open chest surgery.

2.2 Outline of the procedure

- 2.2.1 Balloon dilatation is a minimally invasive procedure that involves inserting a catheter into a large blood vessel, usually in the groin, and passing it up to the area of narrowing under radiological guidance. A balloon is then inflated within the narrowing to dilate the obstruction. Stenting involves the insertion of a small tube into the narrow region following balloon dilatation, to maintain patency.

2.3 Efficacy

- 2.3.1 No comparative studies were identified. Reports of technical success rates (defined as > 50% increase in pre-dilatation diameter, > 50% decrease in pressure gradient or > 20% decrease in right ventricular to aortic peak pressure ratio) were 97% (77/79) for stent insertion and 60% (97/162) for balloon dilatation in one study, and 53% (39/74) for balloon dilatation in another study. For more details, refer to the Sources of evidence section.
- 2.3.2 The Specialist Advisors had no concerns regarding the efficacy of this procedure.

2.4 Safety

- 2.4.1 One of the studies reported a 3% (5/162) complication rate for patients undergoing balloon dilatation. This included one femoral vein thrombosis, three pulmonary artery major dissections, and one transient pulmonary oedema. One study of stent implantation reported a complication rate of 1% (1/79 – a pleural perforation with haemopericardium). For more details, refer to the Sources of evidence section.
- 2.4.2 The Specialist Advisors listed potential complications as arrhythmia, haemorrhage, stent migration, embolisation, balloon rupture, blood vessel damage and tricuspid valve damage.

2.5 Other comments

- 2.5.1 Fewer data were available on the use of the technique for non-valvar right ventricular outflow tract obstruction than for pulmonary artery or branch pulmonary artery obstruction.

3 Further information

Sources of evidence

The evidence considered by the interventional procedures advisory committee is described in the [overview for this guidance](#).

ISBN: 978-1-4731-5893-1

Endorsing organisation

This guidance has been endorsed by [Healthcare Improvement Scotland](#).