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## **Suicide Attempts Among LVAD Recipients: Real-Life Data From the ASSIST-ICD Study.**

Marion Charton, Erwan Flécher, Christophe Leclercq, Clément Delmas, Camille Dambrin, Céline Goeminne, André Vincentelli, Magali Michel, Laurence Lehelias, Constance Verdonk, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Marion Charton, Erwan Flécher, Christophe Leclercq, Clément Delmas, Camille Dambrin, et al.. Suicide Attempts Among LVAD Recipients: Real-Life Data From the ASSIST-ICD Study.. *Circulation*, 2020, 141 (11), pp.934-936. 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.119.041910 . hal-02507672

**HAL Id: hal-02507672**

**<https://hal.science/hal-02507672v1>**

Submitted on 12 May 2020

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1 **Suicide attempts among LVAD recipients: Real life data from the ASSIST-**  
2 **ICD study.**

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4 **Running title:** Suicide in patients with LVAD

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6 **Authors:** Marion Charton et al.

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8 **Address for correspondance :** Vincent Galand, MD, CHU Rennes, Rue Henri Le Guilloux,

9 F-35000 Rennes, France. Tel: +33-299-284321; Fax: +33-299-282529; e-mail:

10 Vincent.galand35@gmail.com

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12 **Our data, analytic methods, and study materials are not available to other researchers.**

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1 **Authors** : Marion Charton, MD,<sup>a</sup> Erwan Flécher, MD, PhD,<sup>a,b</sup> Christophe Leclercq, MD,  
2 PhD,<sup>a</sup> Clément Delmas MD,<sup>c</sup> Camille Dambrin, MD PhD,<sup>c</sup> Céline Goeminne, MD,<sup>d</sup> André  
3 Vincentelli, MD, PhD,<sup>d</sup> Magali Michel, MD,<sup>e</sup> Laurence Lehelias, MD,<sup>e</sup> Constance Verdonk,  
4 MD,<sup>f</sup> Marylou Para, MD,<sup>f</sup> Matteo Pozzi, MD,<sup>g</sup> Jean-François Obadia, MD, PhD,<sup>g</sup> Aude  
5 Boignard, MD,<sup>h</sup> Olivier Chavanon, MD, PhD,<sup>h</sup> Laurent Barandon, MD, PhD,<sup>i</sup> Karine Nubret,  
6 MD,<sup>i</sup> Michel Kindo, MD, PhD,<sup>j</sup> Tam Hoang Minh, MD,<sup>j</sup> Philippe Gaudard, MD,<sup>k</sup> Philippe  
7 Rouvière, MD,<sup>k</sup> Edeline Pelcé, MD,<sup>l</sup> Vlad Gariboldi, MD, PhD,<sup>l</sup> Pierre-Yves Litzler, MD,  
8 PhD,<sup>m</sup> Frédéric Anselme, MD,<sup>m</sup> Gerard Babatasi, MD, PhD,<sup>n</sup> Annette Belin, MD,<sup>n</sup> Fabien  
9 Garnier, MD,<sup>o</sup> Marie Bielefeld, MD,<sup>o</sup> David Hamon, MD,<sup>p</sup> Nicolas Lellouche, MD, PhD<sup>p</sup>  
10 Thierry Bourguignon, MD,<sup>q</sup> Thibaud Genet MD,<sup>q</sup> Romain Eschalier, MD, PhD,<sup>r</sup> Nicolas  
11 D'Ostrevy, MD,<sup>r</sup> Marie-Cécile Bories, MD,<sup>s</sup> Jérôme Jouan, MD,<sup>s</sup> Fabrice Vanhuysse, MD,<sup>t</sup>  
12 Hugues Blangy, MD,<sup>t</sup> Julie Doucerain MD,<sup>u</sup> Raphael P. Martins, MD, PhD,<sup>a</sup> Vincent Galand,  
13 MD,<sup>a</sup>

14

#### 15 **Affiliations**

16 <sup>a</sup> Univ Rennes, CHU Rennes, INSERM, LTSI - UMR 1099, F-35000 Rennes, France

17 <sup>b</sup> Department of Cardiac Surgery and Heart Transplantation Unit, CHU Rennes, France

18 <sup>c</sup> Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Toulouse, Toulouse, France

19 <sup>d</sup> Department of Cardiac Surgery, Department of Cardiology, Cardiac Intensive Care Unit,  
20 Institut Coeur-Poumons, CHU Lille, Lille, France

21 <sup>e</sup> Department of Cardiology and Heart Transplantation Unit, CHU Nantes, Nantes, France

22 <sup>f</sup> Department of Cardiology and cardiac surgery, Bichat-Hospital, Paris, France

23 <sup>g</sup> Department of Cardiac Surgery, “Louis Pradel” Cardiologic Hospital, Lyon, France

24 <sup>h</sup> Department of Cardiology and Cardiovascular Surgery, CHU Michallon, Grenoble, France

25 <sup>i</sup> Hôpital Cardiologique du Haut-Lévêque, Université Bordeaux II, Bordeaux, France

26 <sup>j</sup> Département de chirurgie cardiovasculaire, hôpitaux universitaires de Strasbourg,  
27 Strasbourg, France

28 <sup>k</sup> PhyMedExp, Univ Montpellier, INSERM, CNRS, Arnaud De Villeneuve Department of  
29 anesthesiology and critical care medicine, CHU Montpellier, Montpellier, France

30 <sup>l</sup> Department of Cardiac Surgery, La Timone Hospital, Marseille, France

31 <sup>m</sup> Department of Cardiology and Cardiovascular Surgery, Hospital Charles Nicolle, Rouen,  
32 France

33 <sup>n</sup> Department of Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery, University of Caen and University Hospital  
34 of Caen, France

35 <sup>o</sup> Department of Cardiology and cardiac surgery, University Hospital, Dijon, France

36 <sup>p</sup> Department of Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery, AP-HP CHU Henri Mondor, Créteil, France

- 1 <sup>q</sup> Department of Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery, Tours University Hospital, Tours, France  
2 <sup>r</sup> CHU Clermont-Ferrand, Cardiology Department, Clermont-Ferrand, France  
3 <sup>s</sup> European Georges Pompidou Hospital, Cardiology Department, Paris, France  
4 <sup>t</sup> Department of Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery, CHU de Nancy, Hopital de Brabois, Nancy,  
5 France  
6 <sup>u</sup> Service de Psychiatrie, CHU Rennes, Rennes, France

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1 Left ventricular assist device (LVAD) implantation is an alternative therapy for end-  
2 stage heart failure (HF). However, there are numerous complications with LVADs including  
3 psychiatric disorders such as anxiety and depression. Interestingly, data regarding the suicide  
4 risk in this population are lacking. Thus, we aimed at describing the incidence of suicide in  
5 LVAD recipients included in the multicenter ASSIST-ICD observational study.

6 ASSIST-ICD is a study of LVAD implanted in 19 French centers (NCT02873169).  
7 Detailed methods have been previously published (1). Among the 659 LVAD recipients  
8 included, 494 [87% of men; 58.9 (50.3–65.8) years-old] were discharged from the hospital  
9 and included in this study. The history of successful/unsuccessful suicide attempts were  
10 reviewed. Clinical data, psychiatric history, and characteristics of suicide were collected for  
11 each patient. The study was approved by an institutional review committee and that the  
12 subjects gave informed consent.

13 Among the 494 patients, 10 (2.0%) attempted or committed suicide over 18.8  
14 months of follow-up. Eight committed suicide, either by unplugging/sectioning their LVAD  
15 cable or drug intoxication, one attempted suicide by drug intoxication, and one attempted  
16 suicide by driveline section. Their characteristics are summarized in **Table 1**. Nine were men  
17 and 2 had a previous history of psychiatric disorder. Of note, 8 of 10 (80%) patients were  
18 implanted as destination therapy (DT) which compares to 162 of 484 (33.5%) patients without  
19 suicide,  $p=0.006$ . Of the 10 patients who attempted or committed suicide, four did not have a  
20 psychiatric evaluation before LVAD surgery. The median duration of hospital stay after  
21 LVAD surgery was 46.5 (36.0-70.0) days and suicide attempt occurred on average 12.5  
22 months after the LVAD implantation. Six patients experienced  $\leq 1$  hospitalization after initial  
23 hospital discharge. A majority of patients (8 of 10) expressed psychiatric symptoms, such as  
24 sadness, solitude or hopeless. Lastly, 2 of 10 (20%) patients who attempted or committed

1 suicide were followed in a center with a LVAD coordinator, compared to 293 of 484 (60.5%)  
2 patients without suicide attempt ( $p=0.02$ ).

3 In France, the suicide attempt rate is  $\sim 0.03\%$  per year (200,000 events/year).  
4 However, this frequency increases among patients with chronic diseases such as chronic HF  
5 (0.06% per year). In our series, the incidence of suicide in LVAD recipients (2% after 18.8  
6 months of follow-up) appears even higher than those with other chronic diseases. In the  
7 INTERMACS registry, psychiatric episodes were estimated around 1% but the prevalence of  
8 suicide was not specified (2).

9 The reasons for the apparently increased incidence of attempted or committed  
10 suicide in LVAD recipients are speculative at this point. Our data identified two variables that  
11 were associated with attempted or committed suicide: implantation for Destination Therapy  
12 and follow-up at a center without a LVAD coordinator. If confirmed by others, the latter is a  
13 potentially modifiable practice which could be tested as a means to lower the frequency of  
14 suicide. There is plausibility to this finding given that LVAD coordinators are in a unique  
15 position, serving as a link between patients' families and medical team, and could potentially  
16 identify early symptoms of psychiatric disorders. Similarly, staff at cardiac rehabilitation may  
17 have this opportunity though our data did not address this possibility. We did find a high  
18 frequency of psychiatric symptoms (80%) among those who attempted or committed suicide,  
19 highlighting the role for psychiatrists as part of a multidisciplinary LVAD team.

20 One could speculate that a number of potential factors, such as alteration of body  
21 image, lack of return to full time employment, feeling burdensome to caregivers, or increased  
22 dependence on the medical team could contribute to the development of psychiatric  
23 symptoms in LVAD recipients. Ensuring that patients have rigorous motivation to the  
24 treatment, social support, and extensive pre-operative education about life post-LVAD may  
25 mitigate the development of such symptoms. Additionally, assessing patients' satisfaction or

1 decision regret after LVAD implant potentially could identify those requiring psychological  
2 support and detect emerging signs of psychological distress (especially patients implanted as  
3 DT) (3).

4 In conclusion, we found a 2.0% risk of attempted or committed suicide in LVAD  
5 recipients, which is higher than the general population or those with other chronic diseases in  
6 France. These data emphasize the need to develop strategies to minimize the risk of this  
7 devastating event in LVAD recipients, especially amongst those implanted as destination  
8 therapy.

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1 **Acknowledgements:** Editorial support was provided by Dr. William J Hucker.

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3 **Funding source:** This research was supported by the French Federation of Cardiology.

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5 **Disclosures:** None

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1 **Table 1: Patients characteristics and follow-up.** DT=Destination therapy BTT=Bridge to transplant.

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	Sex	Age at LVAD surgery/ duration of heart failure (yrs)	Comorbidities	History of psychiatric disease	Social situation	Psychiatric evaluation before LVAD	INTERMACS	LVAD	Days in hospital after LVAD (days)	NYHA after LVAD	6-min WT (m)	Cardiac events / symptoms after LVAD	Hospitalization after LVAD (n)	Psychiatric symptoms expressed	Method of suicide or attempted suicide	LVAD-suicide (months)
#1	M	71 / 17	Dyslipidemia	No	Married 2 children	No	1	DT	84	IV	NA	Asthenia	0	-Sadness -Solitude	Driveline section	3.7
#2	M	71 / <1	Active smoking	No	Widower Alone on an island Girlfriend far away	Yes	2	DT	28	I	NA	Severe RV HF	4	-Aggressive -Sadness -Far from home	Battery disconnection	15
#3	M	59 / 9	Arterial vascular disease, active smoking, alcohol	No	Married	Yes	≥4	DT	170	II	415	Numerous LVAD infections	1	No	Driveline section	8.3
#4	F	49 / 10	Arterial vascular disease, weaned smoking, obesity	-Depression -Suicide attempt	Married Marital dispute	Yes	≥4	DT	13	I	450	Asymptomatic	1	-Malaise -Marital dispute	Battery disconnection	25.9
#5	M	58 / 18	Arterial vascular disease, ischemic stroke, renal insufficiency	No	Married children and grandson	No	2	DT	70	I	NA	Asymptomatic	0	-Hopeless -Ruined his life	Driveline section	24.5
#6	M	70 / <1	Active smoking	No	Married	No	1	DT	48	III	350	Bleeding, pulmonary complication	0	-Failure to thrive	Drug intoxication	1.2
#7	M	50 / 2	Active smoking	No	Dutch living in France for 14 years, divorced, 2 children, financial difficulties, didn't speak French	Yes	≥4	BTT	36	II	435	Asthenia	1	-Sadness -Solitude	Two drug intoxications (suicide attempt)	10 and 12
#8	M	64 / 8	Obesity, COPD	No	Married 3 children	Yes	≥4	DT	45	III	400	aortic insufficiency, bleeding	8	-Strong care opposition -Refused psychiatric care	Driveline section	58
#9	M	56 / 1	Obesity	Stable schizophrenia	In relationship	Yes	≥4	BTT	61	III	300	Several LVAD infections	4	No	Driveline section (suicide attempt)	48
#10	M	71 / 1	COPD, Stroke	No	Married Marital dispute	No	2	DT	41	III	410	severe COPD	2	-Sadness -No support of his wife -Belittled by his wife	Battery disconnection	10