Results 14 cases were diagnosed as tuberculous pericarditis by pericardial biopsy. There were no complications during and after operation. The thoracic drainage tube was pulled out 24 ~ 85 hours after operation (average 33.5 hours). During the follow-up, there was no recurrence of pericardial effusion and no constrictive pericarditis.

Conclusion Thoracoscopic pericardial fenestration is a safe and effective method, which can be used as a diagnosis and treatment method for a large number of pericardial effusion of unknown cause.

Conflict of Interest NO

Abstract 33 Figure 2 Breakdown of mWHO classification of patients seen in the combined obstetrics-cardiology clinic by diagnosis

Introduction Cardiac disease remains the leading cause of indirect maternal death in the UK, of which mortality rates from cardiac disease has remained unchanged at approximately 2 per 100,000 maternities over the last two decades. Cardiac disease also accounts for 12% of all-cause mortality in the post-partum period. The 2018 ESC Taskforce guidelines has since introduced the concept of the pregnancy heart team to further optimize and tailor the management of women at moderate to high cardiovascular risk based on their modified WHO (mWHO) risk classification (Table 1). We evaluated how this service was utilised in a tertiary hospital in its first year of inception.

Methods All patients that were referred to the combined obstetric-cardiology clinic between November 2020 and November 2021 were included. Data including demographics, underlying cardiac diagnosis, mWHO risk classification, cardiac investigation findings (if performed) and whether pre-conception counselling or delivery recommendations were made during these consultations were collected from clinic letters and from the local electronic database.

Results 73 patients were referred to the combined obstetrics and cardiology clinic, of which 66 were seen, 4 did not attend and 3 did not have a documented clinic letter. Of the 66 seen, the mean gestational age at first presentation was 22.6 weeks. 15 (22.7%) had an underlying inherited cardiac condition, 13 (19.7%) had arrhythmia, 7 (10.6%) had valve disease, 8 (12.1%) had cardiomyopathy and 23 (34.8%) had other cardiac diagnosis (aortic disease, simple shunts and palpitations/ syncope with no documented arrhythmia) (Figure 1). Among these patients, 22 (33.3%) had mWHO I, 35 (53%) had mWHO II, 7 (10.6%) had mWHO III and 2 (3%) had mWHO IV (Figure 2). Only 6 of the 66 patients had pre-counselling advice documented, all had delivery recommendations made following the consultation.

Conclusion A combined obstetric cardiology clinic was an unmet need at this tertiary hospital and uptake has been good in the first year since its inception. Future work will however be required to promote preconception counselling as well as to develop formal guidelines and referral pathways to further optimize utilisation of this pregnancy heart team clinic.

Conflict of Interest None
Objective To summarize the experience of bronchial artery embolization in the treatment of tuberculous massive hemoptysis in the elderly.

Methods Six patients with acute massive hemoptysis aged 67–92 who failed to stop bleeding with medical drugs had a history of hemoptysis for 3–6 days and a hemoptysis volume of 500–600 mL at the onset. Firstly, the bleeding bronchial endings were blocked with gelatin sponge. If the effect was not good, the branches of bronchial artery were blocked with spring coil.

Results The hemoptysis of 6 elderly patients stopped immediately after operation, and there was no recurrence after operation.

Conclusion The use of gelfoam and coil in bronchial artery occlusion is an effective treatment for tuberculous elderly patients with massive hemoptysis, with low recurrence rate and high safety.

Conflict of Interest none

Abstract 35 Figure 1 Echocardiogram 2021: (a) Parasternal short axis; pulmonary artery, PDA shunt in color doppler on first image.

Abstract 35 Figure 2 ECG in 2021 showing atrial fibrillation

Uncorrected PDAs can lead to left atrial and ventricular dilatation with symptoms of congestive cardiac failure such as in our patient above who also subsequently developed atrial fibrillation. It is therefore important that the initial scan in these patients comprehensively assess for ACHD. The views obtained in the initial scan were suboptimal. The subsequent diagnostic scan was performed by an experienced cardiac physiologist with better image quality on the same patient. It is reported that frequently the skill of the sonographer and the completeness of the study determines the accuracy of an echocardiographic diagnosis (1). Some authors have highlighted the importance of scan conditions such as the patient’s size, compliance, associated comorbidities as well as operator experience. Benavidez et al found that the presence of an experienced cardiac physiologist or imaging cardiologist during certain situations improved diagnostic accuracy, for example in our patient above where despite a normal echocardiographic study, a cardiac cause of symptoms was still a high possibility. (2)

Conclusion Diagnosing ACHD in symptomatic patients requires clinical suspicion and experience for an appropriate initial echocardiogram. ACHD suspicion therefore should prompt a referral to a specialist ACHD team with the appropriate level of experience.

Conflict of Interest none

EXPERIENCE OF BRONCHIAL ARTERY EMBOLIZATION IN THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS MASSIVE HEMOPTYSIS

Zi Meng, Jia Meng, Hebei Chest Hospital, Hebei Chest Hospital, Shijiazhuang, CN-1300041, China

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Acute coronary syndromes & interventional cardiology

DEVELOPING INFORMATICS INFRASTRUCTURE TO CURATE DATASETS USING ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD DATA FROM FIVE NHS HOSPITALS FOR TRANSLATIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR RESEARCH

Amit Kaura, Jonathan AC Sterne, Adam Trickey, Abdurahim Mulla, Benjamin Glampson, Jim Davies, Vasileios Panculas, Konie Woods, Anoop D Shah, Paul Elliott, Harry Hemingway, Bryan Williams, Folkert W Aaslehaugen, Narbeh Melikian, Divaka Perera, Rajesh Kharbanda, Riaz S Patel, Ajay M Shah, Keith M Channon, Jarnil Mayet, NIHR Imperial Biomedical Research Centre, Imperial College London and Imperial College Healthcare, Hammersmith Hospital, National Heart and Lung Institute, London, GLN W12 0HS, United Kingdom; NIHR Bristol Biomedical Research Centre, University of Bristol and University Hospitals Bristol; NIHR Imperial Biomedical Research Centre, Imperial College London and Imperial College Healthcare; NIHR Oxford Biomedical Research Centre, University of Oxford and Oxford University Hospitals; NIHR UCL Biomedical Research Centre, UCL and UCL Hospitals; NIHR King’s Biomedical Research Centre, King’s College London and King’s College Hospital

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Introduction It has been challenging for researchers to access granular electronic health record (EHR) data at scale. The NIHR Health Informatics Collaborative (HIC) enables the sharing of routine EHR data across NHS hospitals for research. One emerging prospect is to use big data to traverse the translational spectrum. As an early discovery phase study, we estimated the effect of invasive versus non-invasive management on the survival of patients with non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) aged 80 years or older (SENIOR-NSTEMI Study). As a later implementation phase study, we determined the relationship between the full spectrum of troponin level and mortality in patients in whom troponin testing was performed for clinical purposes (TROP-RISK Study).

Methods Five NHS Trusts contributed data: Imperial, University College London, Oxford, King’s and Guy’s and St Thomas’. We used Microsoft SQL to develop a dataset of 257,948 consecutive patients who had a troponin measured between 2010 and 2017. We extracted phenotypically detailed data, including patient demographics, blood tests, procedural data, and survival status. For the SENIOR-NSTEMI Study,