

- Cardiovascular Radiology and Intervention; Council on Clinical Cardiology; Council on Epidemiology and Prevention; Stroke Council. Forecasting the impact of heart failure in the United States: a policy statement from the American Heart Association. *Circ Heart Fail.* 2013;6:606-19.
2. Roger VL, Go AS, Lloyd-Jones DM, Benjamin EJ, Berry JD, Borden WB, et al. Heart disease and stroke statistics—2012 update: a report from the American Heart Association. *Circulation.* 2012;125:e2-220.
  3. Stehlík J, Edwards LB, Kucheryavaya AY, Aurora P, Christie JD, Kirk R, et al. The Registry of the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation: Twenty-Seventh Official Adult Heart Transplant Report—2010. *J Heart Lung Transplant.* 2010;29:1089-103.
  4. Sivarathan K, Duggan JM. Left ventricular assist device infections: three case reports and a review of the literature. *ASAIO J.* 2002;48:2-7.
  5. Simon D, Fischer S, Grossman A, Downer C, Hota B, Heroux A, et al. Left ventricular assist device-related infection: treatment and outcome. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2005;40:1108-15.
  6. Slaughter MS, Rogers JG, Milano CA, Russell SD, Conte JV, Feldman D, et al. Advanced heart failure treated with continuous-flow left ventricular assist device. *N Engl J Med.* 2009;361:2241-51.
  7. Pagani FD, Miller LW, Russell SD, Aaronson KD, John R, Boyle AJ, et al. Extended mechanical circulatory support with a continuous-flow. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2009;54:312-21.
  8. Demirozu ZT, Radovancevic R, Hochman LF, Gregoric ID, Letsou GV, Kar B, et al. Arteriovenous malformation and gastrointestinal bleeding in patients with the HeartMate II left ventricular assist device. *J Heart Lung Transplant.* 2011;30:849-53.
  9. Crow S, John R, Boyle A, Shumway S, Liao K, Colvin-Adams M, et al. Gastrointestinal bleeding rates in recipients of nonpulsatile and pulsatile left ventricular assist devices. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg.* 2009;137:208-15.
  10. Birks EJ, Tansley PD, Hardy J, George RS, Bowles CT, Burke M, et al. Left ventricular assist device and drug therapy for the reversal of heart failure. *N Engl J Med.* 2006;355:1873-84.
  11. Li YY, Feng Y, McTiernan CF, Pei W, Moravec CS, Wang P, et al. Downregulation of matrix metalloproteinases and reduction in collagen damage in the failing human heart after support with left ventricular assist devices. *Circulation.* 2001;104:1147-52.
  12. Amir O, Radovancevic B, Delgado RM III, Kar B, Radovancevic R, Henderson M, et al. Peripheral vascular reactivity in patients with pulsatile vs axial flow left ventricular assist device support. *J Heart Lung Transplant.* 2006;25:391-4.
  13. Westaby S, Bertoni GB, Clelland C, Nishinaka T, Frazier OH. Circulatory support with attenuated pulse pressure alters human aortic wall morphology. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg.* 2007;133:575-6.
  14. Pirbodaghi T, Asgari S, Cotter C, Bourque K. Physiologic and hematologic concerns of rotary blood pumps: what needs to be improved? *Heart Fail Rev* 2013 [Epub ahead of print].
  15. Cowger J, Pagani FD, Haft JW, Romano MA, Aaronson KD, Kolijs TJ. The development of aortic insufficiency in left ventricular assist device-supported patients/clinical perspective. *Circ Heart Fail.* 2010;3:668-74.
  16. Waters B, Sample A, Smith J, Bonde P. Powering a ventricular assist device (VAD) with the Free-Range Resonant Electrical Energy Delivery (FREE-D) System. *Proc IEEE.* 2012;100:138-49.
  17. Waters B, Sample A, Smith J, Bonde P. Toward total implantability using free-range resonant electrical energy delivery system: achieving untethered ventricular assist device operation over large distances. *Cardiol Clin.* 2011;29:609-25.
  18. Pirbodaghi T, Weber A, Axiak S, Carrel T, Vandenberghe S. Asymmetric speed modulation of a rotary blood pump affects ventricular unloading. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg.* 2013;43:383-8.
  19. Bishopric NH. Evolution of the heart from bacteria to man. *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 2005;1047:13-29.
  20. Akimoto T, Yamazaki K, Litwak P, Litwak KN, Tagusari O, Mori T, et al. Rotary blood pump flow spontaneously increases during exercise under constant pump speed: results of a chronic study. *Artif Organs.* 1999;23:797-801.
  21. Frazier OH. Unforeseen consequences of therapy with continuous-flow pumps. *Circ Heart Fail.* 2010;3:647-9.
  22. Parnis SM, Conger JL, Fuqua JM Jr, Jarvik RK, Inman RW, Frazier OH, et al. Progress in the development of a transcutaneously powered axial flow blood pump ventricular assist system. *ASAIO J.* 1997;43:M576-80.
  23. Waters T, Allaire P, Tao G, Adams M, Bearson G, Wei N, et al. Motor feedback physiological control for a continuous flow ventricular assist device. *Artif Organs.* 1999;23:480-6.
  24. Choi S, Antaki JF, Boston JR, Thomas D. A sensorless approach to control of a turbodynamic left ventricular assist system, Control Systems Technology. *IEEE Trans.* 2001;9:473-82.
  25. Boston JR, Simaan MA, Antaki JF, Yu Yih-Choung. Control issues in rotary heart assist devices. American Control Conference, 2000. *Proc 2000.* 2000;5:3473-7.
  26. Yoshizawa M, Sato T, Tanaka A, Abe K, Takeda H, Yambe T, et al. Sensorless estimation of pressure head and flow of a continuous flow artificial heart based on input power and rotational speed. *ASAIO J.* 2002;48:443-8.
  27. Ayre PJ, Vidakovic SS, Tansley GD, Watterson PA, Lovell NH. Sensorless flow and head estimation in the VentrAssist rotary blood pump. *Artif Organs.* 2000;24:585-8.
  28. Tsukiya T, Akamatsu T, Nishimura K, Yamada T, Nakazaki T. Use of motor current in flow rate measurement for the magnetically suspended centrifugal blood pump. *Artif Organs.* 1997;21:396-401.
  29. Yoshizawa M, Sato T, Tanaka A, Abe K, Takeda H, Yambe T, et al. Sensorless estimation of pressure head and flow of a continuous flow artificial. *ASAIO J.* 2002;48:443-8.
  30. Karantonis DM, Cloherty SL, Mason DG, Ayre PJ, Lovell NH. Noninvasive pulsatile flow estimation for an implantable rotary blood pump. *Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc.* 2007;2007:1018-21.
  31. Gridharan GA, Sklair M. Physiological control of blood pumps using intrinsic pump parameters: a computer simulation study. *Artif Organs.* 2006;30:301-7.

## Discussion

**Dr Vivek Rao (Toronto, Canada).** You mentioned at the outset that this is a physiologic controller system, but it seems to me you are still setting your speed and algorithms for inducing pulse. Does your controller allow you to modify it on the basis of the native heart rate? If your patient is exercising and the native heart rate increases, will this controller automatically change your ventricular assist device setting?

**Dr Asgari.** Yes, the system is synchronized with ECG that is measured from ECG sensors, so the LVAD will respond to increases in heart rate associated with day-to-day physiologic stresses, such as exercise, climbing stairs, or Valsalva maneuver. The decreases in heart rate associated with diurnal variation (eg, sleeping or resting) will be detected, and the LVAD will respond accordingly. One can define different percentages of systole and diastole and automatically vary their duration on the basis of the heart rate. The controller can run the LVAD in a co-pulsation, counterpulsation, or fixed mode of operation. This way, it is truly a pump that responds to physiologic demands.