

# ACTIVITY RESTRICTIONS IN PEDIATRIC CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

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# DISCLOSURES

- Research Support: Enduring Hearts Foundation, University of Pennsylvania McCabe Fund, Matthew's Hearts of Hope, NIH K23-HL169833
- Consultant: Abbott Technologies, AbioMed Incorporated

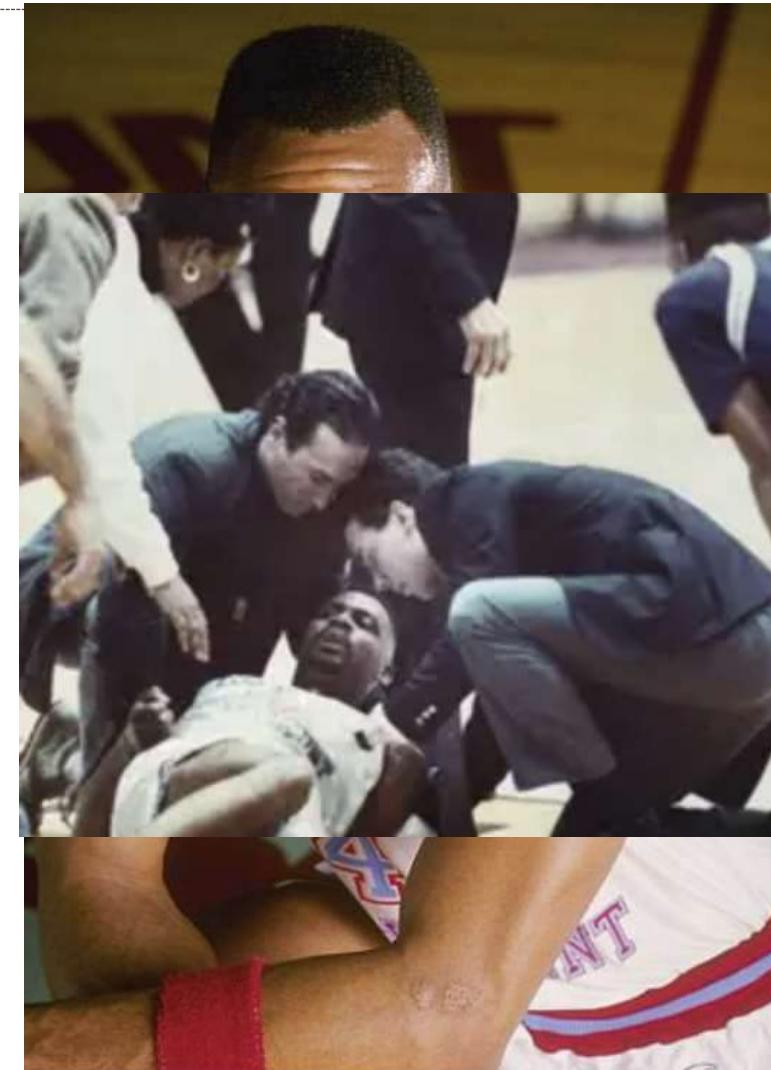
# GOALS

- Where do things stand?
- What do the guidelines say?
- How do we get where we need to go?

# HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY

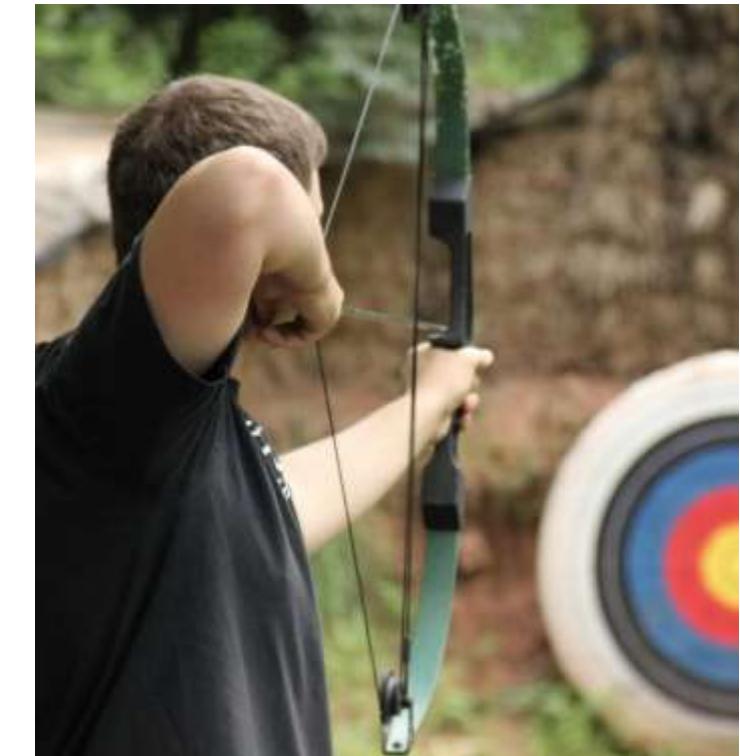
Exercise: a 4 letter word

- Risk of sudden Death
  - LVOTO→ Coronary Malperfusion
  - Catecholamine Surge→ Primary Arrhythmia
- Worsening of Fibrosis, promotion of LVH?



# HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY

## Low Intensity Activities

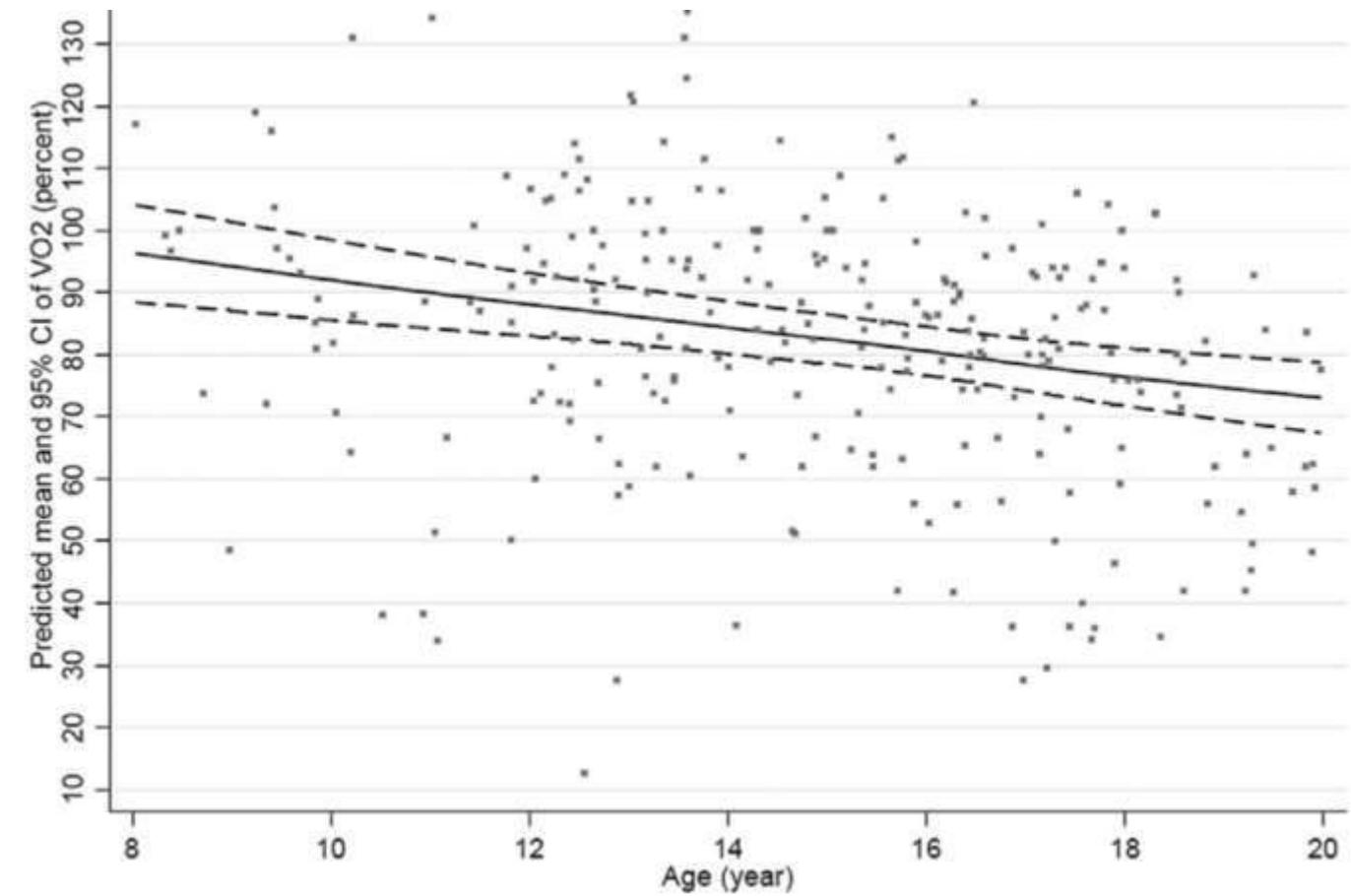


# RESTRICTION COMES WITH A COST: IMPAIRED FITNESS

140 patients with HCM (<21 yo)

Low levels of cardiorespiratory fitness → 81% predicted

**Fitness continues to get worse as patients get older**



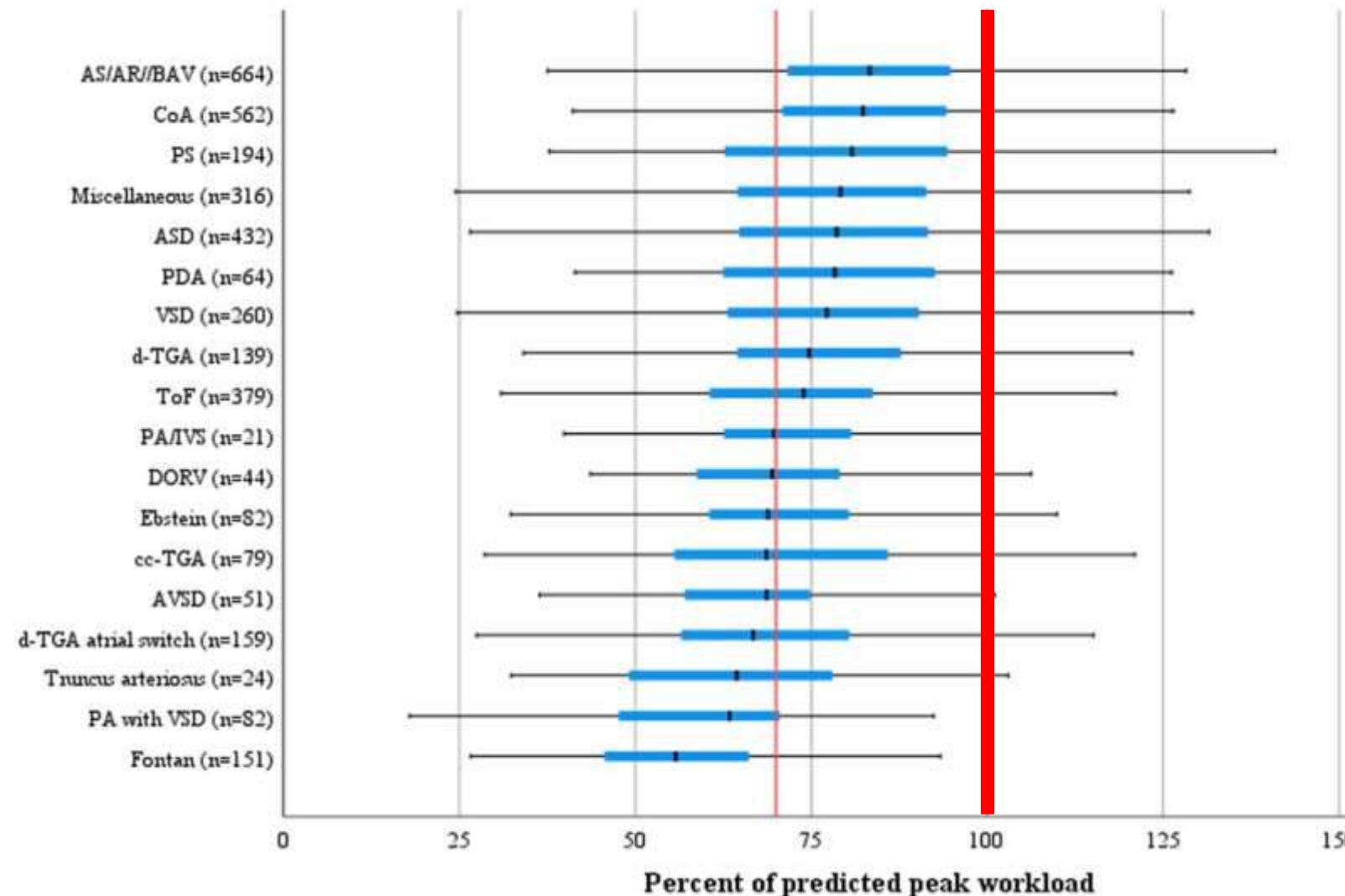
*Edelson et al. JACC: Advances 2022*

# RESTRICTION COMES WITH A COST: INCREASED CV RISK



Conway et al. AHA Scientific Sessions 2022

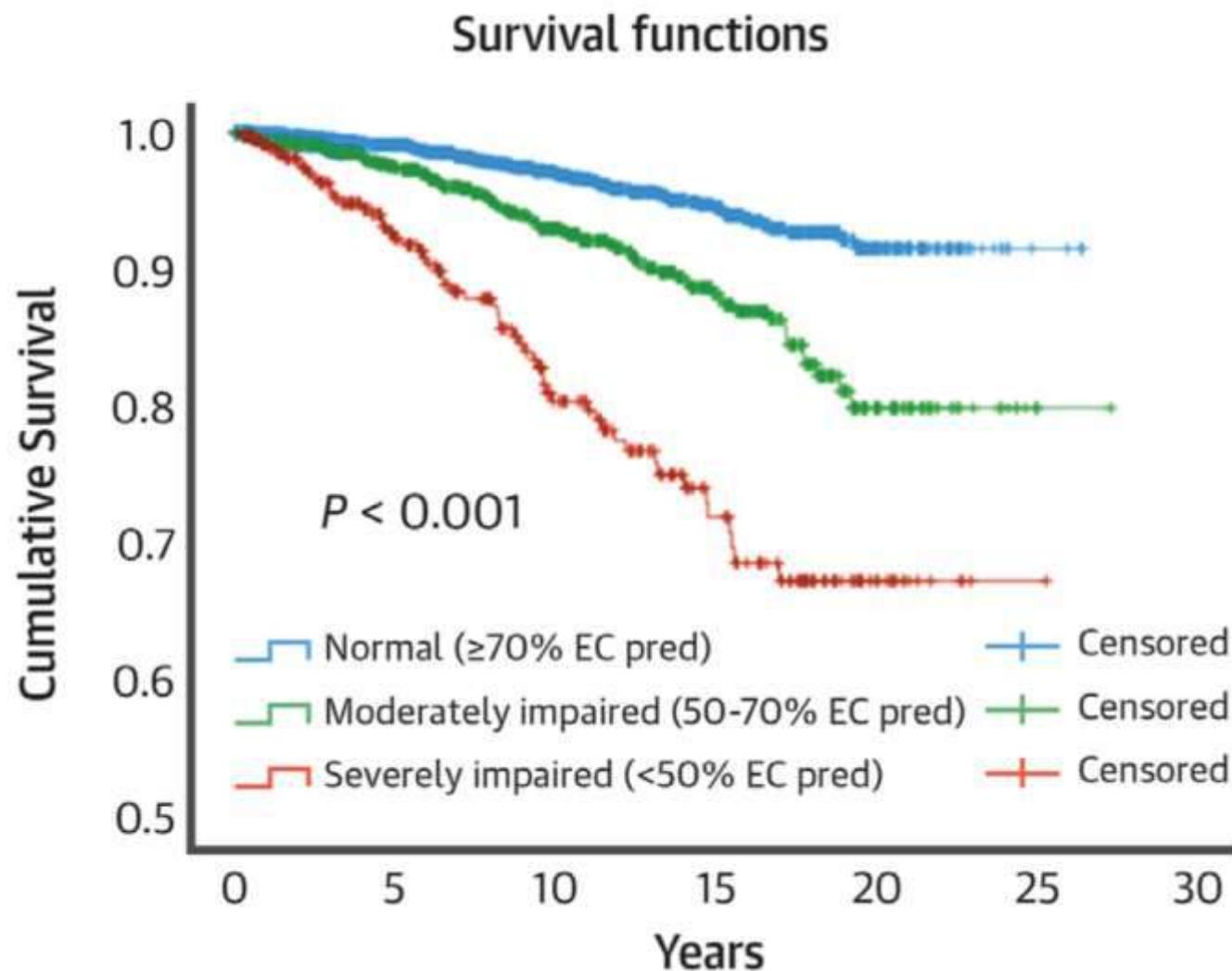
# EXERCISE PERFORMANCE IN CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE



→ Nearly 1/3 of children with CHD are overweight or obese

Wikner et al. JACC Adv 2023, O'Byrne et al. WJPCHS 2018

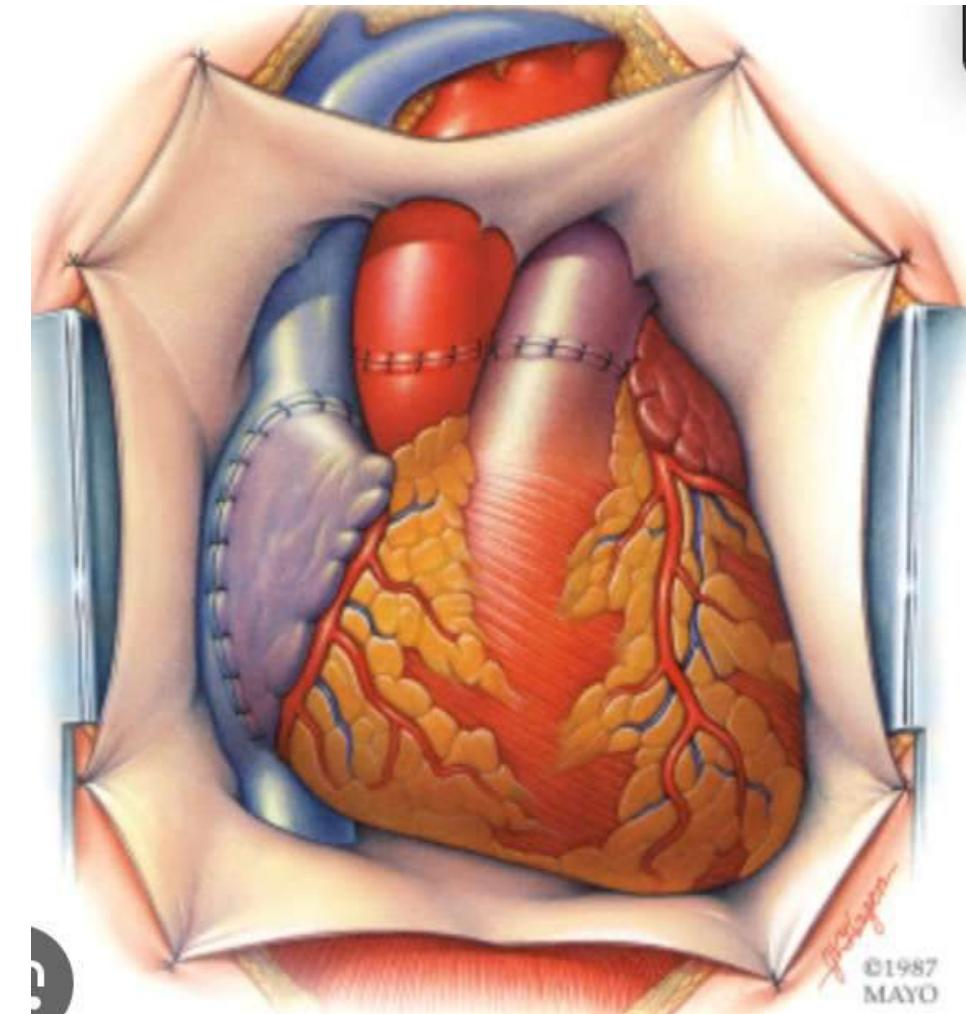
# EXERCISE PERFORMANCE IN CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE



*Decreased exercise capacity is associated with mortality*

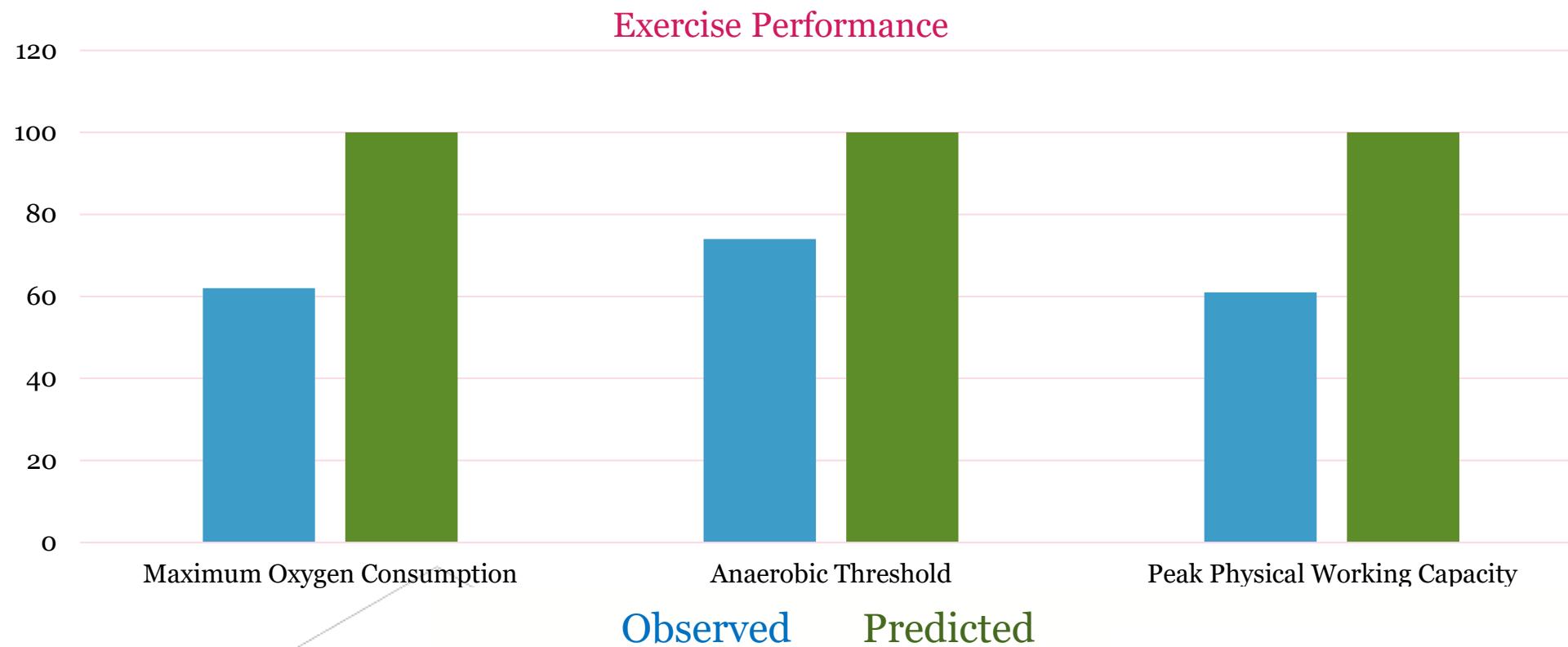
# PEDIATRIC HEART TRANSPLANT SURVIVORS

Normal cardiac pump function is typical



# EXERCISE CAPACITY AFTER HEART TRANSPLANT

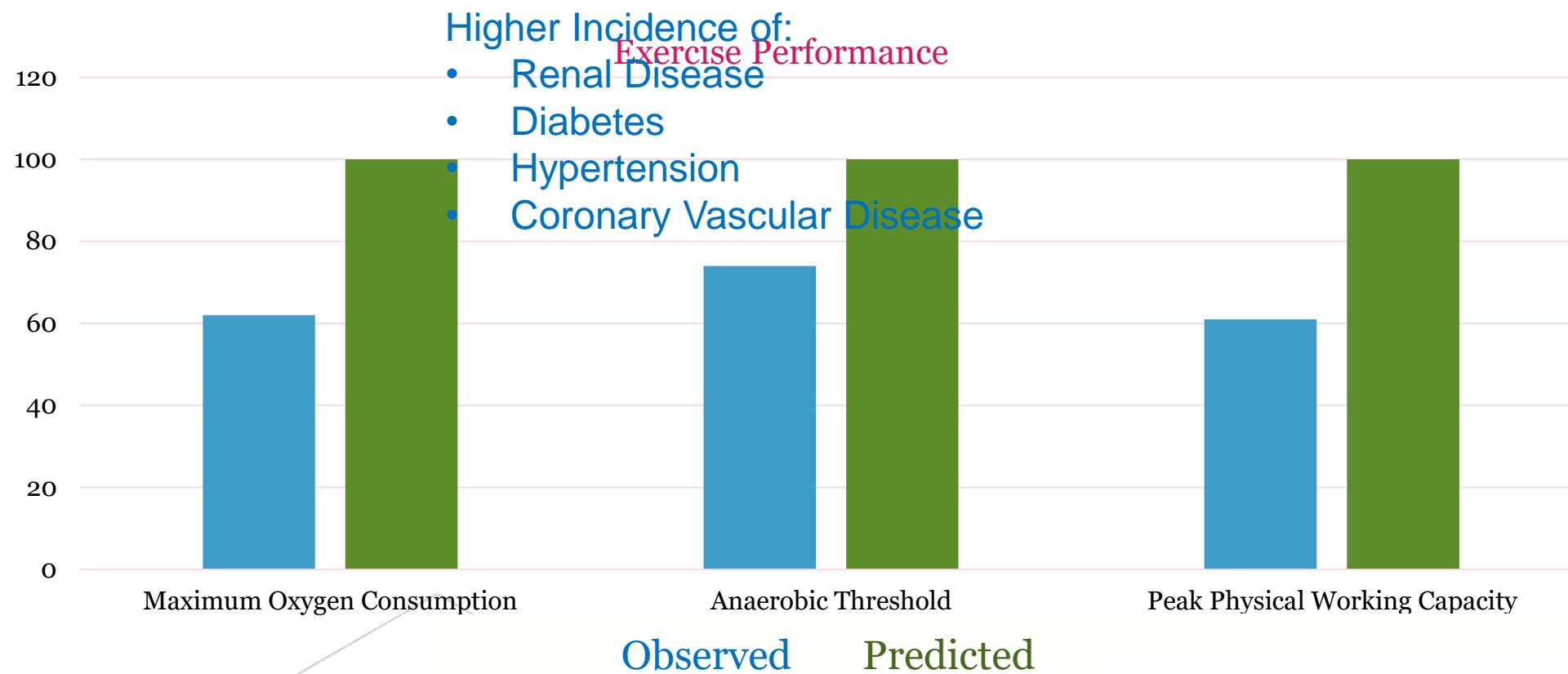
Study of 104 children with heart transplants



Markiewitz et al. JHLT: Open 2024

# EXERCISE CAPACITY AFTER HEART TRANSPLANT

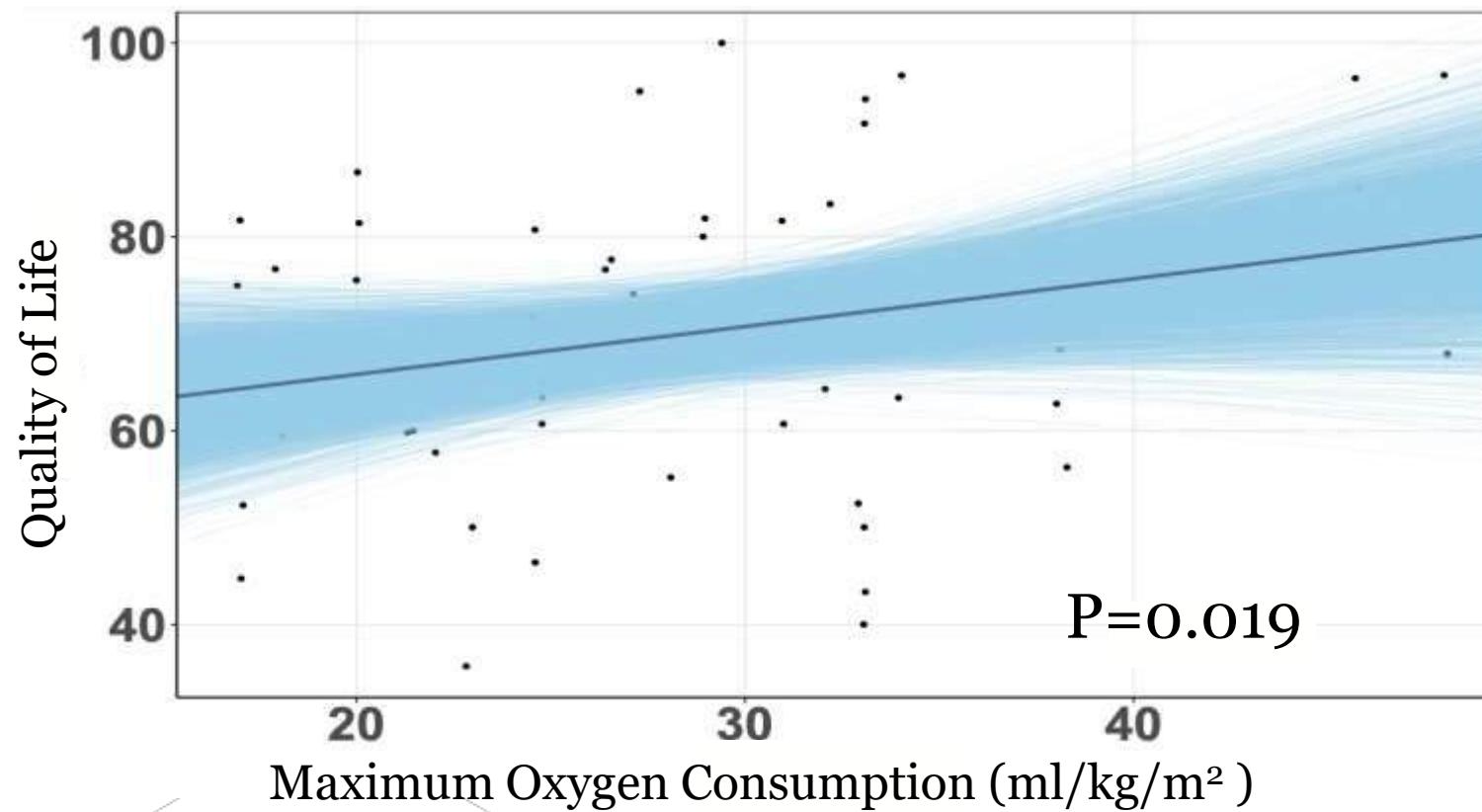
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# MENTAL HEALTH IN HEART TRANSPLANT SURVIVORS

- Decreased quality of life in comparison to peers → **Association with Exercise Performance**



*Edelson et al. Under Review*

# A LEGACY OF RESTRICTION: IMPACT

	<b>Exercise Performance</b>	<b>Acquired CV risk Factors</b>	<b>Relationship of Activity with Mental Health</b>
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Hypertension</li><li>-Hyperlipidemia</li><li>-Obesity</li></ul>	?
Congenital Heart Disease		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Obesity</li></ul>	?
Heart Transplant Survivors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Diabetes</li><li>-Hypertension</li><li>-Coronary Disease</li></ul>	✓

# IS THIS LEVEL OF RESTRICTION NECESSARY?

## Children with Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

- Cardiac events: rest or sleep > activity
- Beneficial Effects of Exercise → Reverse remodeling: reduction in LV wall thickness and myofiber disarray, improved diastolic function

AHA/ACC Guidelines: ***The beneficial effects of exercise on general health can be extended to patients with HCM. Healthy recreational exercise (moderate intensity) has not been associated with increased risk.***

## IS THIS LEVEL OF RESTRICTION NECESSARY?

### Congenital Heart Disease

- 11,000 children with CHD:
  - 19 sudden deaths
  - none during exercise

### Aortic stenosis:

- 403 patients, 45% restricted
- Death/transplant 6.5% restricted group, 3.2% unrestricted

***Patients with complex congenital heart disease, including those with ToF and the Fontan procedure, are generally encouraged to participate in sports and/or exercise because improved exercise capacity is correlated with better outcomes***

# IS THIS LEVEL OF RESTRICTION NECESSARY?

## Heart Transplant Survivors

AHA Guidelines: ***heart transplant recipients have no specific activity restriction***

HT patients should engage in 60 minutes of physical activity every day

# IS ACQUIRED CV DISEASE A PRIMARY DRIVER OF SCD?

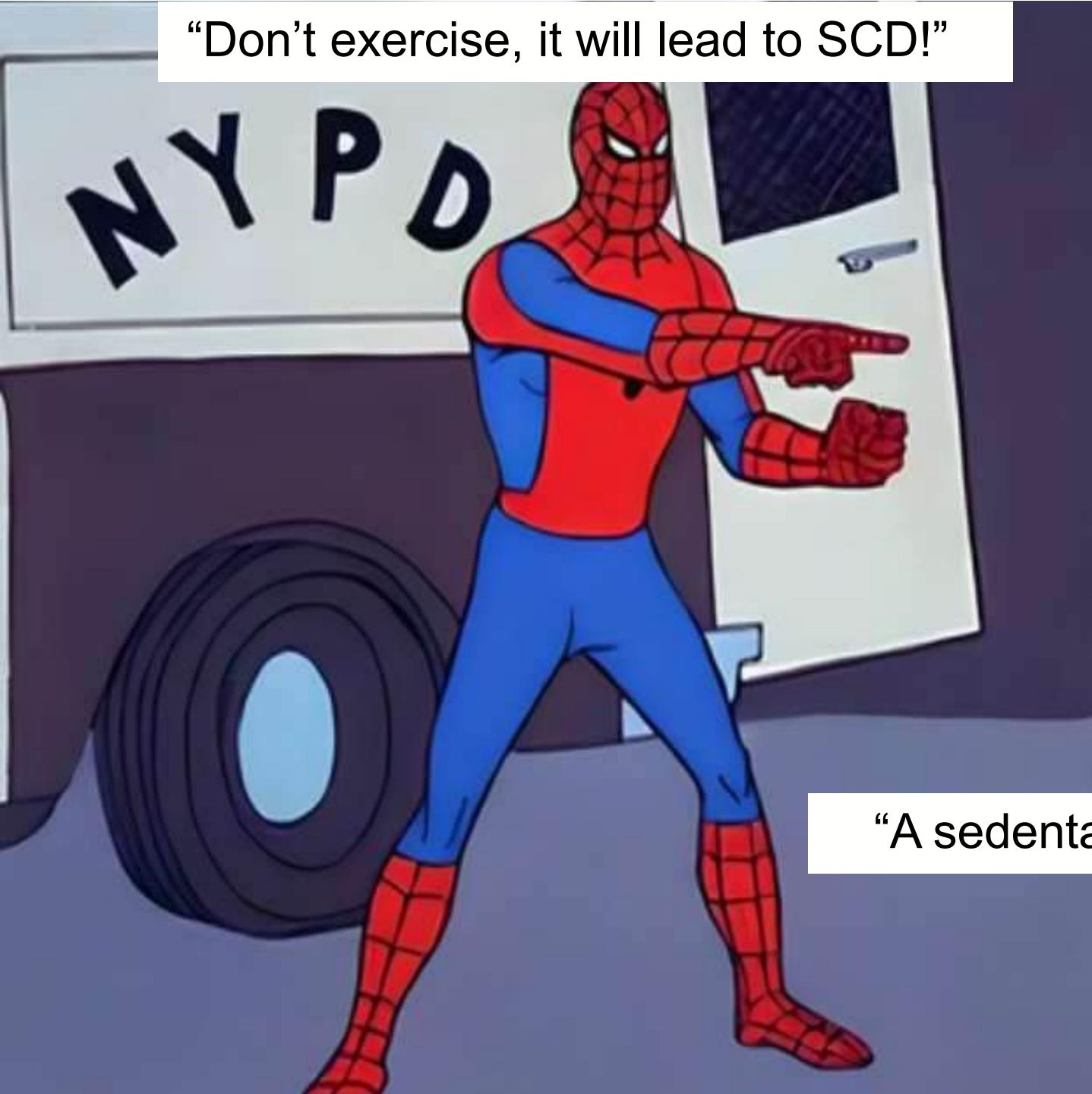
Community wide assessment of Sudden Cardiac Death in the young

- 2002-2015
- 5-34 yrs old
- Catchment population = 1 million

High overall prevalence of established cardiovascular risk factors (obesity, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, smoking) with ≥1 risk factors in 58% of SCA cases

*Jayaraman et al. Circulation 2017*

“Don’t exercise, it will lead to SCD!”



“A sedentary lifestyle increases the risk of SCD!”



# WHERE WE STAND

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Children with cardiac disease have decreased physical activity levels

- This increases their overall cardiovascular risk profile
- The risk of being physically active is *likely* not as high as once believed
- We still don't completely understand risk

# WHAT WE NEED: DISEASE SPECIFIC RISK

*Outcomes Registry  
for Cardiac  
Conditions in  
Athletes*



ORCCA

[orccastudy.org](http://orccastudy.org)

*Sarcomeric Human  
Cardiomyopathy  
Registry*



# WHAT WE NEED: INVESTIGATORS

Programs aimed at safely and effectively increasing physical activity in children with cardiac disease



# WHAT WE NEED: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY SPECIFIC CARE

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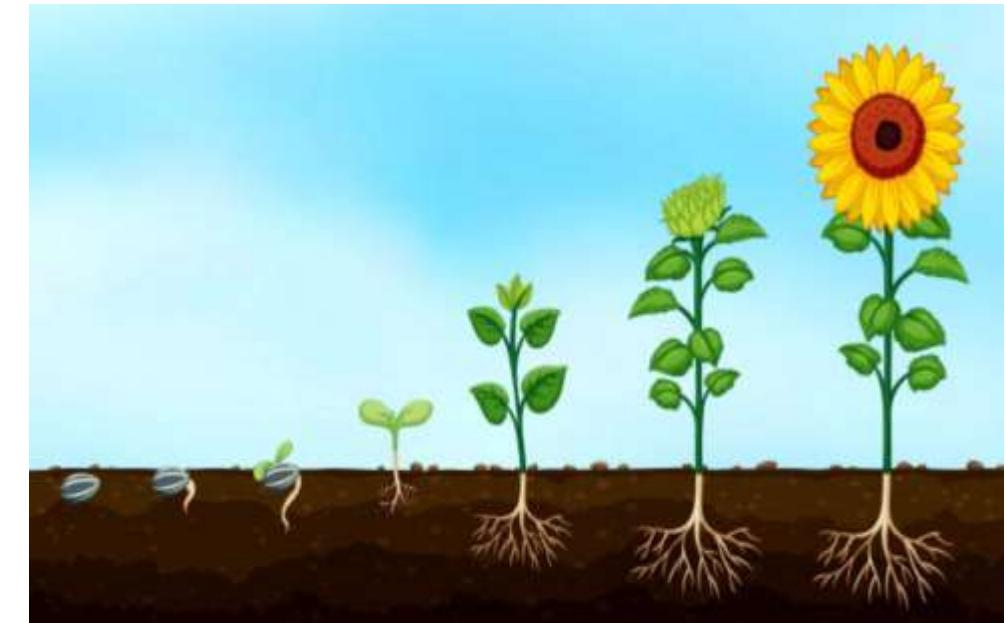
- Development of pediatric sports cardiology
- Use of Shared Decision Making Framework
  - Not an abdication of responsibility
  - Includes what we know and what we don't know
- Emergency Action Plans
  - Education to staff and teammates on SCA recognition and resuscitation
  - Practice drills
  - Presence of AED at all events

## TAKE HOME POINTS

Children with heart disease are less active than peers, develop acquired CV risk factors

The risk of exercise/mobilization ↓ previously believed

Change is happening!



# THANK YOU!

The Children's Hospital *of* Philadelphia

