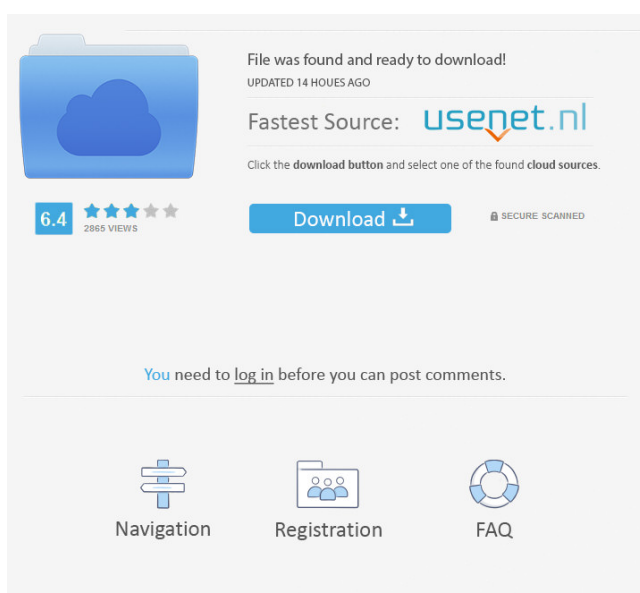


# Download



A: This is nothing about the La Secta All Star Discografia Completa Mega theme. This is about the 'Code of Conduct' on the site. This basically means that answers in this site are to be

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provided and any opinion or information must be backed by evidence. So it is not a good idea to just say anything you want without proof. You are actually expected to back up your opinions with facts. That is the purpose of this section.

Five years of experience with continuous-flow left ventricular assist devices in the United States. Patient survival with continuous-flow ventricular assist devices (CF-LVADs) is improving, and CF-LVADs have become a viable bridge to heart transplantation or recovery. In this report, we describe our experience with CF-LVADs between 2006 and 2011. CF-LVADs were implanted in 120 patients. We report the demographics, clinical characteristics, preoperative status, and outcomes. CF-LVAD implantation indications were

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bridge to recovery (n=79, 65%),  
bridge to transplant (n=18, 15%),  
and bridge to heart transplant  
(n=23, 19%). The majority of CF-  
LVAD implants were for bridge to  
heart transplantation (n=111, 93%).

Preimplantation left ventricular  
ejection fraction (LVEF) ranged  
from 0 to 30%. A total of 105  
patients (88%) received a  
biventricular assist device, and 15  
patients (12%) received an LVAD  
only. The mean support duration  
was  $532 \pm 384$  days. The actuarial  
1-year survival with or without  
heart transplantation was 83%,  
with the most common cause of  
death being end-organ dysfunction  
(n=53, 43%). Among those who  
survived at least 1 year (n=79), the  
1-year survival rate without heart  
transplantation was 74%. Twenty-  
two patients (18%) had  
postoperative complications. As

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the number of CF-LVADs continues to grow, advanced technology has created a growing population of patients who have become candidates for CF-LVAD implantation. Given the characteristics of the patient population, preoperative LVEF was extremely low, and most patients were not candidates for heart transplantation. The 1-year survival rate of this patient population was better than previously reported in other CF-LVAD studies. This is the first report from the United States to characterize the experiences of patients with CF-LVADs. Effects of dietary cholesterol



