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Can levosimendan reduce ECMO weaning failure in cardiogenic shock?: a cohort study with propensity score analysis

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Abstract

Background: Venous-arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (VA-ECMO) has been increasingly used over the last decade in patients with refractory cardiogenic shock. ECMO weaning can, however, be challenging and lead to circulatory failure and death. Recent data suggest a potential benefit of levosimendan for ECMO weaning. We sought to further investigate whether the use of levosimendan could decrease the rate of ECMO weaning failure in adult patients with refractory cardiogenic shock.

Methods: We performed an observational single-center cohort study. All patients undergoing VA-ECMO from January 2012 to December 2018 were eligible and divided into two groups: group levosimendan and group control (without levosimendan). The primary endpoint was VA-ECMO weaning failure defined as death during VA-ECMO treatment or within 24 h after VA-ECMO removal. Secondary outcomes were mortality at day 28 and at 6 months. The two groups were compared after propensity score matching. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: Two hundred patients were analyzed (levosimendan group: $n = 53$ and control group: $n = 147$). No significant difference was found between groups on baseline characteristics except for ECMO duration, which was longer in the levosimendan group (10.6 ± 4.8 vs. 6.5 ± 4.7 days, $p < 0.001$). Levosimendan administration started 6.6 ± 5.4 days on average following ECMO implantation. After matching of 48 levosimendan patients to 78 control patients, the duration of ECMO was similar in both groups. The rate of weaning failure was 29.1% and 35.4% in levosimendan and control groups, respectively (OR: 0.69, 95%CI: 0.25–1.88). No significant difference was found between groups for all secondary outcomes.

Conclusion: Levosimendan did not improve the rate of successful VA-ECMO weaning in patients with refractory cardiogenic shock.

Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov, [NCT04323709](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT04323709).

Keywords: Levosimendan, VA-ECMO, Cardiogenic shock, ECMO weaning failure, Circulatory failure

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Introduction

Veno-arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (VA-ECMO) is a temporary mechanical circulatory support that has been increasingly used over the last decade to restore and maintain adequate end-organ perfusion and improve outcomes in patients with refractory cardiogenic shock [1, 2]. Nevertheless, the weaning of VA-ECMO should be daily questioned, as several studies reported severe complications like cannula-related infections [3], bleeding [4], and thromboembolic events [5] associated with prolonged VA-ECMO durations. Dobutamine is currently used to improve myocardial contractility during VA-ECMO, aiming to enhance left ventricular ejection and aortic valve opening and also to shorten ECMO duration. Numerous data suggest however an increased risk of mortality related to myocardial ischemia and arrhythmias [6, 7]. Levosimendan is a calcium-sensitizing inotropic agent with systemic, coronary, and pulmonary vasodilatory properties and also specific cardioprotective effects with respect to myocardial oxygen balance [8–10]. It has been approved for the treatment of acute decompensated heart failure, but its efficacy in cardiogenic shock remains questionable [11]. The use of levosimendan in patients undergoing VA-ECMO might be of interest both to reduce the duration of mechanical support and to minimize severe complications. A potential benefit in terms of VA-ECMO weaning success and increased survival has been recently suggested in low cardiac output syndrome following cardiac surgery [12] with the improvement of endothelial function and hemodynamics [13]. We therefore sought to evaluate whether the use of levosimendan could improve weaning of VA-ECMO support in a large cohort of patients undergoing refractory cardiogenic shock.

Methods

Study design and patient population

We conducted a retrospective observational study between January 2012 and December 2018 at Louis Pradel University Hospital (Hospices Civils de Lyon, France). The study protocol was approved by our Institutional Review Board (N°20-54; Chair: Prof. JF Guerin) and registered with [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://www.clinicaltrials.gov) (NCT04323709). Given the retrospective and non-interventional design of the study, the need for written informed consent was waived. All consecutive adult patients admitted to the cardiothoracic intensive care unit (ICU) who underwent VA-ECMO for refractory cardiogenic shock were eligible for the study. Exclusion criteria were age < 18 years, VA-ECMO duration < 48 h, VA-ECMO for refractory cardiac arrest, right heart or veno-venous ECMO, and VA-ECMO for circulatory failure following lung transplantation.

Data collection

The following data were collected at the admission: age, gender, body mass index, Simplified Acute Physiology Score (SAPS-II), Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA), hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, smoking status, history of stroke or congestive heart failure, coronary or peripheral artery disease, renal failure with dialysis, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE), mean arterial pressure, heart rate, central venous pressure, ScvO₂, presence of an intra-aortic balloon pump, and biochemical parameters. During the hospitalization, the following variables were collected: the reason for initiation of VA-ECMO and VA-ECMO characteristics (duration, type, flow (L/min), RPM, FiO₂), length of stay in ICU, catecholamines and inotrope maximal doses and durations of administration, and patients receiving heart transplantation or left ventricular assist device (LVAD). In patients receiving levosimendan, the timing of administration regarding VA-ECMO initiation was also collected.

Patients' management

During the study period, all patients were managed according to international guidelines for cardiogenic shock [14]. Timings of administration of levosimendan (Zimino®, Orion Pharma, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France) and catecholamines were at the entire discretion of the physicians. The administration of levosimendan was started at a dose of 0.1 µg/kg/min for 1 h, followed by a continuous infusion of 0.1 to 0.2 µg/kg/min for 24 h. VA-ECMO flow rate was initially set at the theoretical cardiac output owing to the body surface area of the patient (2.2 L/min/m²). Inotropic support was usually provided in order to maintain both a left ventricular ejection and an aortic valve opening. Anticoagulation with unfractionated heparin was used to maintain anti-Xa factor activity between 0.30 and 0.35 IU/ml during mechanical support. Serial transesophageal echocardiography was performed after a progressive reduction of VA-ECMO flow to a minimum of 1.0–1.5 L/min to assess myocardial recovery. When the weaning trial was hemodynamically well tolerated without the need for increasing inotropic or vasoactive support and echocardiographic criteria were fulfilled (LVEF > 20–25%, time-velocity integral > 10 cm, lateral mitral annulus peak systolic velocity > 6 cm/s, satisfactory right ventricular systolic function without dilatation [15]), the weaning procedure was performed.

Study endpoints

The primary endpoint was VA-ECMO weaning failure defined as death occurring during VA-ECMO support or within 24 h after VA-ECMO removal [12, 16]. Secondary endpoints were mortality at day 28 and at 6 months after VA-ECMO implantation. Based on the

available literature [17–24] and on the analysis of patient outcomes in our institutional database [25, 26], we classified indications for VA-ECMO into three categories (high, intermediate, or low) according to the potential for myocardial recovery.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were summarized as mean \pm standard deviation and compared using Student's *t* test or Mann–Whitney *U* test depending on their normality. Categorical variables were summarized as counts and percentages and compared using Pearson's chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate. Survival at 28 days was reported with Kaplan–Meier curves and compared between the two groups with the log-rank test. We conducted a multivariable logistic regression with propensity score matching [27, 28], which was defined as the probability of exposure to levosimendan. We selected only the covariates most likely to introduce a confounding bias based on clinical expertise and inputs from the literature [20, 29–31]: potential for myocardial recovery, age, gender, SAPS-II, SOFA, LVEF, duration of VA-ECMO, and lactate level. Next, we performed matching with replacement between patients from the levosimendan group and those from the control group in a 1:10 ratio. Finally, we undertook multivariate weighted logistic regression with weaning failure as an outcome variable and the treatment group and the matched variables as explanatory variables. Results were reported as odds ratios (ORs) together with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) assuming a 5% level of statistical significance. All analyses were conducted in STATA 16.0 (Stata Corp, College Station, Texas 77845 USA).

Results

Population

The flow chart of the study is depicted in Fig. 1. Of 399 patients admitted to the ICU who received VA-ECMO, 199 patients were excluded, leaving a total of 200 patients who met eligibility criteria: 53 in the group levosimendan and 147 in the control group. The use of levosimendan in that specific indication started in 2013 and climbed up over time, reaching 40% of VA-ECMO patients in 2018 (Fig. 2).

Baseline characteristics and outcomes in the unmatched cohort

No significant difference in baseline characteristics was found between groups except for VA-ECMO duration which was longer in the levosimendan group (10.6 ± 4.8 vs. 6.5 ± 4.7 days, $p < 0.001$) (Table 1). Indications for VA-ECMO were mainly represented by post-cardiotomy low cardiac output syndrome (29.5%), acute myocardial infarction (22.5%), and graft dysfunction (16.5%). Mean

LVEF at admission was $19.6 \pm 11.3\%$, and 30.8% of patients had a significant right ventricular failure. Peripheral VA-ECMO cannulation was performed in 87.5% of cases and 27% of patients had IABP associated with VA-ECMO. Fifty-three (26.5%) patients received levosimendan, the administration starting at 6.6 ± 5.4 days after implantation. Rates of weaning failure were 28.3% and 29.9% in the levosimendan and control groups, respectively (OR 0.92; 95% CI 0.46–1.85). The mortality rate at 28 days was 44.2% in the levosimendan group and 37.5% in the control group (OR 0.69; 95% CI 0.39–2.51) (Fig. 3). Heart transplantation was more frequent in the levosimendan group (13.7% vs. 4.0% respectively, $p = 0.017$), as was LVAD implantation (11.3% vs. 2.7% respectively, $p = 0.014$). SOFA score and LVEF at admission were the only covariates associated with weaning failure after multivariate analysis (see Appendix).

Baseline characteristics and outcomes after propensity score analysis

After matching of 48 patients in the levosimendan group to 78 in the control group (Fig. 1), the balance of covariates was improved with no statistical difference on any of the covariates, including VA-ECMO duration (Table 2). Rates of weaning failure were 29.1% and 35.4% in the levosimendan and control groups, respectively (OR 0.69; 95% CI 0.25–1.88). No significant difference was found between both groups for all secondary outcomes. Rates of death at 28 days were 41.0% and 41.6% in the levosimendan and the control groups, respectively (OR 1.08; 95% CI 0.42–2.81). Rates of death at 6 months were 50.0% and 54.3% in the levosimendan and control groups, respectively (OR 0.79; 95% CI 0.30–2.07).

Discussion

The main finding of the present study is that levosimendan did not significantly improve the rate of VA-ECMO weaning success in ICU patients with refractory cardiogenic shock. Moreover, no benefit of levosimendan was found on mortality at 28 days and 6 months after admission.

The theoretical specific features of levosimendan are of interest in such a clinical setting: (1) inotropic effect with respect to myocardial oxygen balance; (2) lack of pro-arrhythmic effect or interaction with beta-blockers; (3) systemic, pulmonary, and coronary vasodilation; and (4) cardioprotective effect against ischemia/reperfusion injury as well as anti-inflammatory properties [10]. Moreover, its long-lasting action (up to 8–9 days) due to circulating active metabolites could be particularly useful by providing a continuous support in the critical immediate post-VA-ECMO period. A first pilot case-control study including 17 patients undergoing VA-ECMO for

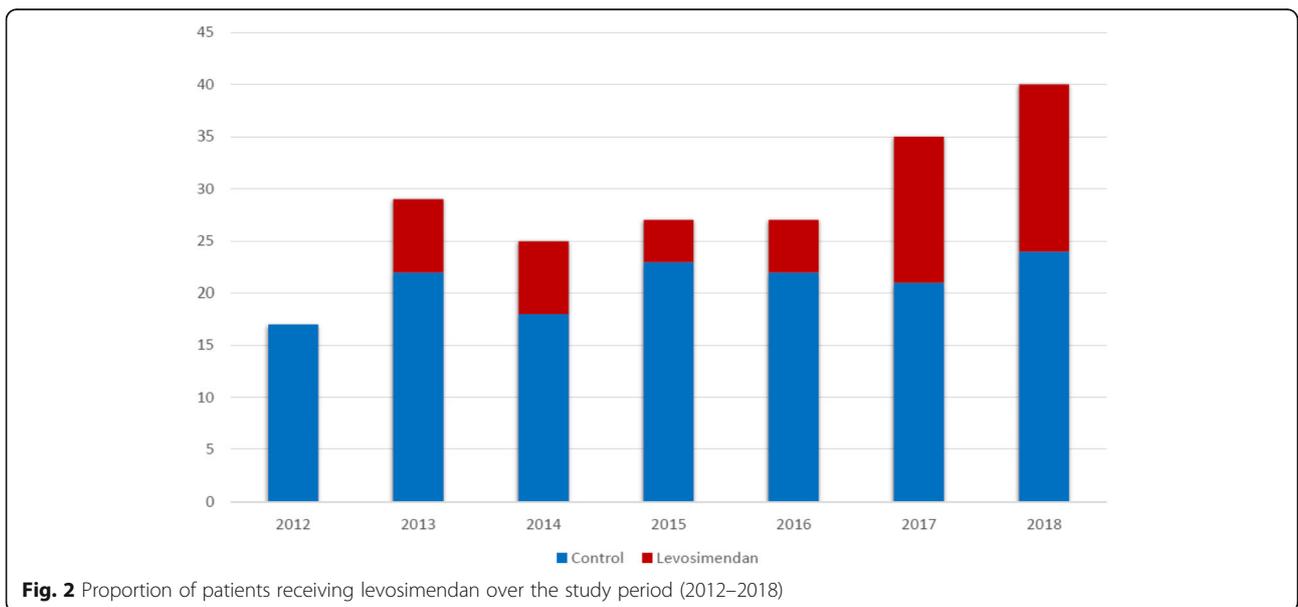
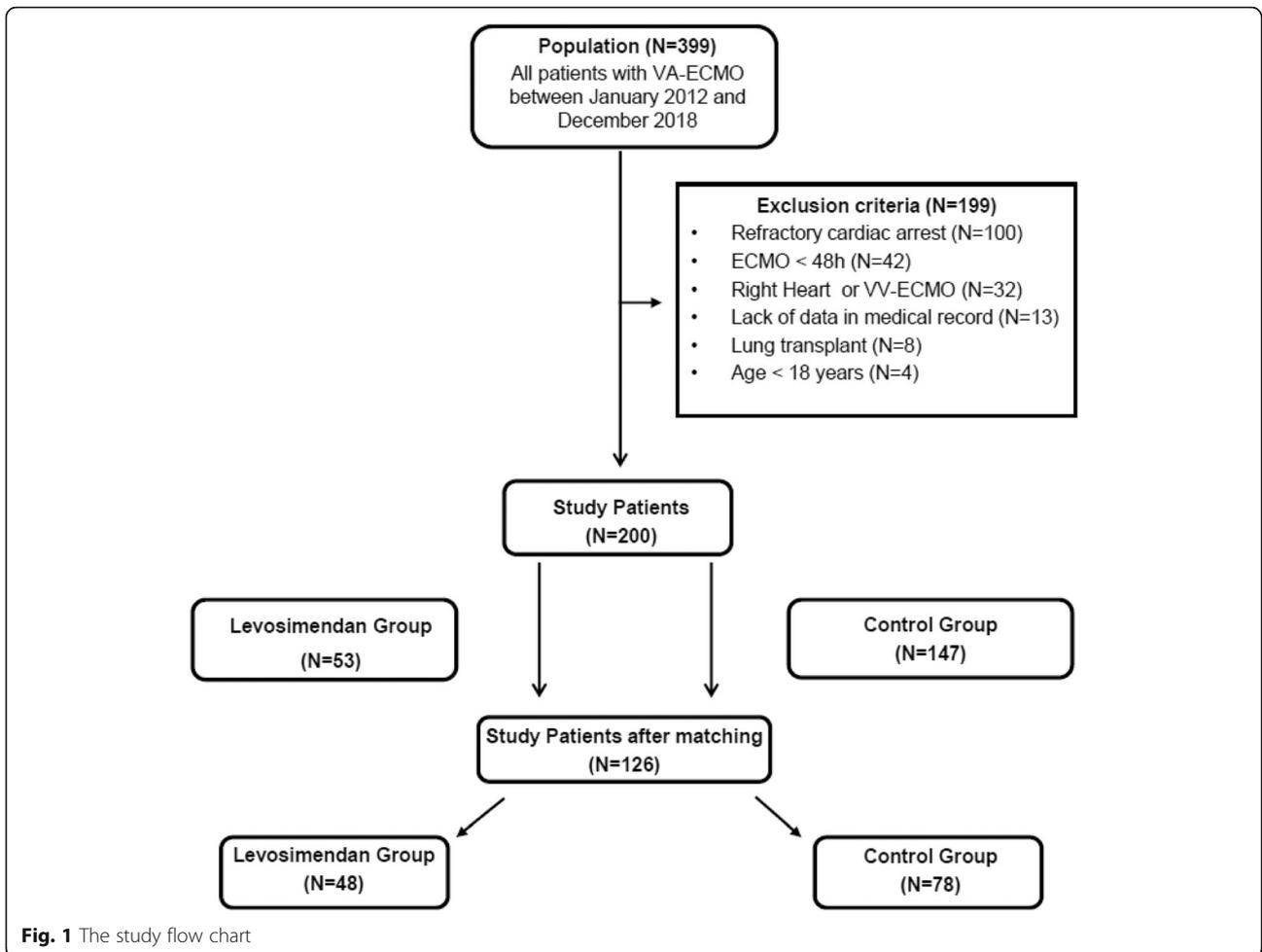


Table 1 Patients demographic and clinical characteristics

	All (n = 200)	Levosimendan (n = 53)	Control (n = 147)	p value
Clinical characteristics at ICU admission				
Age (years)	53 ± 13.5	53.9 ± 14.3	52.6 ± 13.3	0.575
Male	129 (64.5)	33 (62.3)	96 (65.3)	0.692
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.3 ± 5.4	25.3 ± 5.6	25.3 ± 5.3	0.975
SAPS-II	52.2 ± 14.3	53.5 ± 10.8	51.7 ± 15.4	0.349
SOFA	11.7 ± 2.1	11.5 ± 1.5	11.8 ± 2.2	0.459
Comorbidities				
Hypertension	62 (31)	18 (34)	44 (29.9)	0.587
Diabetes	36 (18)	11 (20.8)	25 (17)	0.430
History of congestive heart failure	101 (51)	26 (50)	75 (51.4)	0.865
Coronary artery disease	88 (44)	27 (50.9)	61 (41.5)	0.235
Peripheral artery disease	11 (5.5)	4 (7.5)	7 (4.8)	0.446
History of stroke	14 (7)	5 (9.4)	9 (6.1)	0.418
Smoking	71 (35.5)	18 (34)	53 (36.1)	0.785
Dyslipidemia	49 (24.5)	14 (26.4)	35 (23.8)	0.705
Renal failure with dialysis	15 (7.5)	3 (5.6)	12 (8.1)	0.553
Indication for VA-ECMO				0.068
Post-cardiotomy	59 (29.5)	18 (34)	41 (27.9)	
Acute myocardial infarction	45 (22.5)	17 (32.1)	28 (19)	
Graft dysfunction	33 (16.5)	3 (5.7)	30 (20.4)	
Dilated cardiomyopathy	15 (7.5)	5 (9.4)	10 (6.8)	
Intoxication	14 (7)	0 (0)	14 (9)	
Fulminant myocarditis	13 (6.5)	3 (5.7)	10 (6.8)	
Pulmonary embolism	6 (3)	2 (3.8)	4 (2.7)	
Septic cardiomyopathy	6 (3)	2 (3.8)	4 (2.7)	
Others	9 (4.5)	3 (5.6)	6 (4)	
Potential for myocardial recovery				0.264
High	39 (19.5)	7 (13.2)	32 (21.8)	
Intermediate	86 (43)	22 (41.5)	64 (43.5)	
Low	75 (37.5)	24 (45.3)	51 (34.7)	
Hemodynamic parameters at admission				
LVEF (%)	19.6 ± 11.3	18 ± 11.1	20.2 ± 11.4	0.241
TAPSE < 12 (mm)	45 (30.8)	15 (34.8)	30 (29.1)	0.489
MAP (mmHg)	69 ± 11	70 ± 11	69 ± 11	0.643
HR (beats/min)	103 ± 24	108 ± 21	102 ± 25	0.145
CVP (mmHg)	10.6 ± 5	10.8 ± 5.5	10.6 ± 4.9	0.798
ScvO ₂ (%)	62 ± 11	60 ± 12	63 ± 11	0.065
VA-ECMO characteristics				
VA-ECMO duration (days)	7.6 ± 5	10.6 ± 4.8	6.5 ± 4.7	< 0.001
Flow rate (L/min)	3.5 ± 0.8	3.4 ± 0.8	3.5 ± 0.8	0.835
Rotation (round/min)	4360 ± 1711	4480 ± 1724	4312 ± 1710	0.547
FiO ₂ (%)	59 ± 12	58 ± 12	59 ± 13	0.977
Peripheral VA-ECMO cannulation	175 (87.5)	48 (90.6)	127 (86.4)	0.496
IABP associated to VA-ECMO	54 (27)	16 (30.1)	38 (25.8)	0.542

Table 1 Patients demographic and clinical characteristics (Continued)

	All (n = 200)	Levosimendan (n = 53)	Control (n = 147)	p value
Biological parameters				
Hemoglobin level (g/dL)	113 ± 25	114 ± 26	113 ± 24	0.717
International normalized ratio	1.6 ± 0.6	1.5 ± 0.5	1.6 ± 0.6	0.338
Arterial blood pH	7.26 ± 0.1	7.27 ± 0.1	7.26 ± 0.1	0.652
Lactate level (mmol/L)	7.2 ± 5.1	6.4 ± 4.7	7.5 ± 5.3	0.178
Creatinine level (µmol/L)	152 ± 78	150 ± 77	153 ± 79	0.843
Total bilirubin level (µmol/L)	23 ± 17	22 ± 17	24 ± 17	0.457
ASAT (U/L)	763 ± 1819	717 ± 1454	781 ± 1945	0.828
ALAT (U/L)	390 ± 907	295 ± 610	426 ± 998	0.372
Catecholamines during ICU stay				
Norepinephrine max dose (µg/kg/min)	1.49 ± 1.05	1.56 ± 1.07	1.47 ± 1.04	0.586
Norepinephrine duration (days)	10.9 ± 8.7	12.8 ± 7.2	10.2 ± 9.2	0.068
Dobutamine max dose (µg/kg/min)	9.7 ± 4.6	10.4 ± 10.2	9.5 ± 4.3	0.309
Dobutamine duration (days)	9.1 ± 7.9	10.3 ± 10.2	8.6 ± 6.6	0.203

ICU intensive care unit, BMI body mass index, SAPS-II simplified acute physiology score, SOFA sequential organ failure assessment, LVEF left ventricular ejection fraction, TAPSE tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion, MAP mean arterial pressure, HR heart rate, CVP central venous pressure, ScvO₂ central venous oxygen saturation, FiO₂ fractional inspired oxygen, IABP intra-aortic balloon pump, ASAT aspartate aminotransferase, ALAT alanine aminotransferase

the cardiogenic shock of varying etiologies was published in 2013 and found some benefit when levosimendan was used 24 h before the planned weaning [32]. However, the small sample size of that study (6 patients only received levosimendan) did not allow any definite conclusion. More recently, the study conducted by Distelmaier et al. also suggested a beneficial effect of levosimendan

on a large population of 240 cardiac surgical patients experiencing postoperative low cardiac output syndrome [12]. Indeed, a strong association was found between levosimendan and both successful VA-ECMO weaning and short- and long-term mortality. Conversely, the study by Jacky et al. conducted in the setting of cardiac surgery compared levosimendan to milrinone without

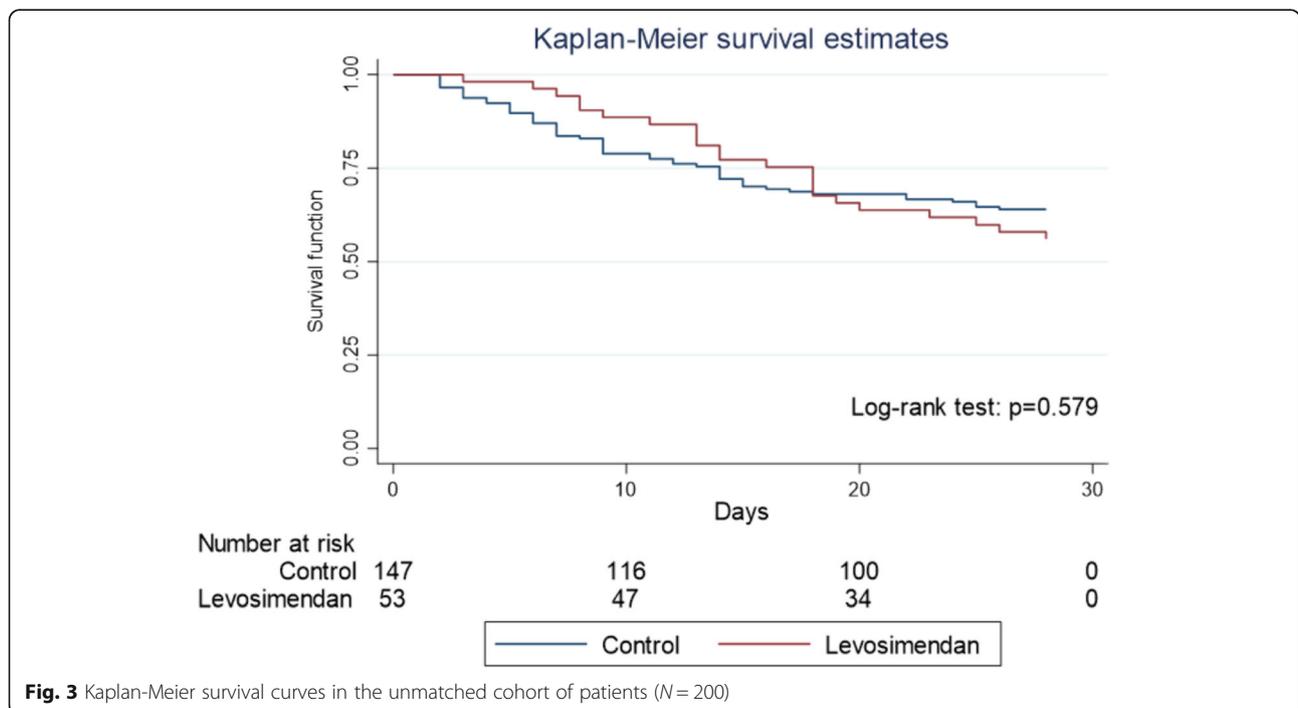


Fig. 3 Kaplan-Meier survival curves in the unmatched cohort of patients (N = 200)

Table 2 Balance of covariates before and after matching

Variable (mean)	Unmatched*			Matched		
	Levosimendan (n = 48)	Control (n = 128)	p	Levosimendan (n = 48)	Control (n = 78)	p
Age (years)	53.9	52.6	0.575	54.3	54.7	0.866
Male (%)	62	65	0.692	62	65	0.785
Potential for recovery	2.32	2.12	0.104	2.31	2.35	0.747
SAPS-II	53.5	51.7	0.424	52.7	52.1	0.824
SOFA	11.5	11.8	0.530	11.3	11.5	0.687
LVEF (%)	18	20.2	0.241	18	17	0.690
VA-ECMO duration (days)	10.6	6.5	<0.001	10.8	10.2	0.478
Serum lactate level (mmol/L)	6.4	7.5	0.178	6.3	6.1	0.816

Myocardial recovery potential: *High 1* intermediate 2, *Low 3* SAPS-II simplified acute physiology score, SOFA sequential organ failure assessment, LVEF left ventricular ejection fraction. Data are expressed as mean. The *p* value refers to a comparison between the levosimendan group and the control group. *Compared to the entire cohort (n = 200), the unmatched population had 176 patients since there were 24 patients with missing data on some of the variables used in the analysis

any difference between the two drugs [16]. Recently, Vally et al. reported that exposure to levosimendan might be independently associated with beneficial effects on peripheral VA-ECMO weaning in patients with refractory cardiogenic shock [33]. The survival rate at 30 days was increased in patients receiving levosimendan only in the unmatched analysis [33].

In the current study, we used a propensity score analysis with a choice of variables to include based upon a comparison of baseline characteristics between the two groups, inputs from both literature and clinical expertise. No statistical difference in any of the included covariates was found between the 126 matched patients. One of the covariates included in the propensity score was the potential for myocardial recovery based upon indications for VA-ECMO. Indeed, outcomes of patients undergoing VA-ECMO greatly differ regarding the reason for ECMO implantation [17–26]. Forty-two patients who received ECMO less than 48 h were excluded because we considered the probability to receive levosimendan was too low. Patients with refractory cardiac arrest were also excluded because of a high-mortality rate in our institution [26] and the specific pathophysiology of post-cardiac arrest syndrome. In a large observational study, the rate of successful weaning in 4658 patients with cardiogenic shock was reported to be limited to 65.7% [30], a result pretty similar to our findings.

Limitations

Our study suffers several obvious limitations such as its observational nature and a possible lack of power due to the low number of patients included in the matched analysis. Although we have used propensity score matching to reduce selection bias, there is still a risk that our two groups may not be comparable due to the presence of confounding variables not accounted for in our model

(unknown or unmeasured confounders) [34]. Thus, the results observed here may not be reproducible within the scope of a randomized controlled trial (RCT). More broadly, observational studies and RCT can generate heterogenous or even conflicting results [35]. Given this limitation, our findings should be viewed cautiously and call for future clinical research using a more robust design. Moreover, in the levosimendan group, 34.8% of patients presented a TAPSE < 12 mm at ICU admission compared to 29.1% in the control group. Although not significant, this result may suggest a higher proportion of patients with right ventricular dysfunction in the levosimendan group and may have contributed to limit the effect of levosimendan on VA-ECMO weaning success in patients presenting bi-ventricular failure [36]. Also, we observed an increasing use of levosimendan over the most recent period with the risk that the variation in team performance over time may have led to minimize the drug effect on VA-ECMO weaning. Another main limitation is that administration of levosimendan occurred late after VA-ECMO implantation. This timing could be too late when compared with other studies [12, 33]. We postulate that physicians started levosimendan in a second step, only in patients demonstrating a weak probability of ECMO weaning success. Many arguments support that hypothesis. First, the duration of VA-ECMO was significantly longer in the levosimendan group in the unmatched analysis. Second, even if not statistically significant, a greater proportion of patients with a high potential for myocardial recovery did not receive levosimendan (control group). Third, more patients in the levosimendan group had heart transplantation or LVAD. By contrast, levosimendan was administered only 3 days after VA-ECMO start in the study reported by Vally et al. [33], a shorter delay that may have contributed to their positive results. Finally, as a tertiary care university hospital with high

volumes for transplantation and LVAD, we are more exposed to treat patients with severe refractory cardiogenic shock and supported with VA-ECMO for many days prior to admission in our institution.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the current study found no benefit to levosimendan in order to reduce VA-ECMO weaning failure in a population of patients with surgical and medical refractory cardiogenic shocks. Facing the discordance between the most recent data, there is an urgent need for a large randomized clinical trial which could bring more reliable information regarding the interest of levosimendan in that clinical setting, if any.

Supplementary information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13054-020-03122-y>.

Additional file 1.

Abbreviations

Cis: Confidence intervals; ICU: Intensive care unit; LVAD: Left ventricular assist device; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; ORs: Odds ratios; RCT: Randomized controlled trial; RPM: Rotation per minute; SAPS-II: Simplified acute physiology score; ScvO₂: Central venous oxygen saturation; SOFA: Sequential organ failure assessment; TAPSE: Tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion; VA-ECMO: Veno-arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

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Authors' contributions

Conception of the study: EG, MJL, and JLF; Data recording: EG and MP; Statistical analysis: MJL, FA, and XA; Redaction of the manuscript: EG, MJL, and JLF. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The data used and/or analyzed in the present study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Hospices Civils de Lyon (CE N°20-54). The need for informed consent was waived because of the observational and retrospective nature of the study.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

JLF is a member of an advisory board working for ORION Pharma France and has received honoraria from the company for his participation in the board.

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