

Two hearts beating as one

February 22 2011, By Kim Edwards

This Valentine's Day, Tyson Smith woke up with a brand new outlook and two beating hearts — his old failing heart and a newly transplanted heart. "I can tell that I am getting stronger every day," said Smith.

The team from the UC San Diego Center for Transplantation performed a rare, life-saving cardiac surgery called heterotopic [heart](#) transplantation, where Smith's own heart remained in place while a second donor heart was implanted. He now has two beating hearts.

"Mr. Smith is a pioneer among [heart transplant](#) patients," said Dr. Jack Copeland, professor of surgery and director of cardiac transplantation and mechanical circulatory support at UC San Diego Health System.

"This is a very rare procedure, but one worth having in the tool kit of options in cardiac replacement. It's a safe operation with an average survival of 10 years."

"Even though Mr. Smith was facing death, he could not have a standard heart transplant. Removing the old heart and replacing it with a new heart would have caused the new heart to fail, because resistance to flow in his lungs — called pulmonary hypertension — was so high," explained Dr. Michael Madani, associate professor of surgery and co-director of UC San Diego Sulpizio Cardiovascular Center. "But together, the two hearts share the work and get the job done."

In the heterotopic procedure, the new heart is positioned on the right side of the patient's own heart. The donor and recipients' left atria (filling chambers) are surgically attached to each other, allowing bright

red, oxygenated blood in the patient's original heart to flow to the new heart. It is then pumped by the new left ventricle into the patient's aorta which brings new and increased flow to all parts of the body.

"Mr. Smith had two options: a mechanical left ventricular assist device (LVAD), which would replace the function of his left heart and allow him to then go on to a standard heart transplant in a few months; or the so called "piggy back" transplant, which replaces the patient's left heart and allows the patient's right heart to continue the right-sided pumping through the lungs," said Copeland. "This way, Mr. Smith needed only one operation rather than two, which saves the patient time, inconvenience and pain, and reduces medical costs."

Smith is expected to be discharged to his home in two weeks and return to a normal level of activity within the next few months.

Provided by University of California - San Diego

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