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STS Meeting Bulletin

The Society of Thoracic Surgeons 56th Annual Meeting New Orleans, Louisiana | sts.org #STS2020

Monday Program

6:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Registration *Hall B1 Lobby*

9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Exhibit Hall *Hall B2*

7:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Career Navigation and Development: How to Take Your Career to the Next Level *Room 211*

Congenital: Pediatric Congenital I Room 217 Introduction to Cardiothoracic <u>Health Services Res</u>earch

Room 229 STS/EACTS: Bicuspid Aortic Valve Repair with Aortic Root Aneurysm—Techniques and Outcomes Room 225

(E) STS/ESTS: Getting Out of Trouble—Rescue Surgery after Common Nightmare Situations Room 208

STS/ISHLT Joint Symposium: Controversies in Thoracic Organ Failure Room 207

What's New in Thoracic Oncology Room 220

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Adult Cardiac: Basic Science Research *Room 215*

see **SCHEDULE**, page 3



Limited Populations, Lost Patient Follow-Up Impact TAVR versus SAVR Data

hree pivotal trials— Evolut, PARTNER 3, and PARTNER 2A—have shown that transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) was noninferior to surgical AVR (SAVR) in terms of mortality and stroke among low-risk patients with symptomatic severe aortic stenosis. But speakers at Sunday's session on the evolving impact of TAVR said that many questions about TAVR and SAVR remain unanswered.

Michael J. Reardon, MD, from Houston Methodist Hospital in Texas, emphasized that TAVR may be preferred over surgery for low-risk patients, but only in the population tested in the Evolut trial. The mean ages for Evolut and PARTNER 3 were similar (74 years and 73 years, respectively), while the PARTNER 2A population had a mean age of 82 years.

"We did not test enough young people," said Dr. Reardon. Physicians see TAVR, page 3

Yancy Makes Impassioned Plea for Diversity and Inclusion



n a thought-provoking and inspiring talk at Sunday afternoon's opening session, Clyde W. Yancy, MD, emphasized the need for diversity and inclusion within the medical profession as a way to improve health outcomes.

Dr. Yancy, vice dean for diversity and inclusion and chief of the Division of Cardiology at Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine in Chicago, delivered the inaugural Vivien T. Thomas Lecture, established to honor a man who helped usher in a new era in cardiothoracic surgery during a polarizing time in the United States.

Thomas was a black laboratory supervisor who worked with famed

physician Alfred Blalock, MD, at Vanderbilt University in the 1940s. When Johns Hopkins recruited Dr. Blalock, he refused to move unless Thomas accompanied him as a "package deal." Despite Thomas's integral role in Blalock's pioneering work in shock, vascular, and cardiac surgery, he was hired and paid as a janitor and was not allowed to use the main entrance to Johns Hopkins. He was not mentioned as a coauthor in scientific publications and was not included in group photos of trained physicians. Thomas's life was beset by discrimination, segregation, and bias, said Dr. Yancy. "But was it?" he asked.

Before answering that question, Dr. Yancy explored the current state of diversity and inclusion in the United States. The demographics of the country are changing, and there is no longer a majority population. "This is an excellent opportunity to make an argument for inclusion," he said.

He noted that the absence of a diverse workforce in medicine contributes in part to disparate disease outcomes, pointing to the low percentage of transcatheter aortic valve replacement procedures performed in black patients as an example. "When we make decisions, we bring certain templates of thoughts to the table," he said.

Dr. Yancy also explained the influence of implicit bias—which he described as a tendency or see LECTURE, page 11

MONDAY-TUESDAY | JAN. 27-28, 2020

NextGen STS National Database Is Ready for Launch

ore than 2 years in the making, the next generation STS National Database launches this week. The phase 1 rollout will include a data uploader, missing variable report, interactive dashboard, and a data quality report that will provide feedback within minutes after upload.

Vinay Badhwar, MD, chair of the STS Council on Quality, Research, and Patient Safety, will demonstrate some of these transformative features during the Monday morning plenary session, "The Next Generation STS National Database: The Future Is Now," in Great Hall A.

"The transition represents an evolution for all consumers of the STS National Database," Dr. Badhwar said. "This is an exciting time for our specialty as we collectively strive to improve our experience, reduce data burden, and save time and resources, while maintaining a unified platform for surgical quality."

The platform is powered by the Society's new data warehouse, IQVIA, a leading global provider of advanced technology solutions. IQVIA representatives will demonstrate the new dashboards at the STS Booth (#101) in the Exhibit Hall.

Phase 2 launch, which is planned for this spring, will include access to risk-adjusted outcomes and like group comparisons for participants in the Adult Cardiac Surgery Database (ACSD). For participants in the General Thoracic Surgery Database and the Congenital Heart Surgery Database, access to risk-adjusted outcomes will come during phase 3 this summer. At that time, ACSD participants will see a more than 30% reduction in the number of data entry variables, which will save time and resources, without sacrificing the granularity or robustness of the data.

For the latest updates on the next generation Database, visit **sts.org/database.** •

Free Wi-Fi

Complimentary wireless internet is available in the convention center. To connect, select "STS2020" from the available networks. A password is not required.

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BOOTH **225**

6

Chief Physician at Helios Hospital, Siegburg-Bonn, Germany

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5

STS Advances Use of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning in CT Surgery

he Society is a recognized leader in quality measurement and public reporting of surgical outcomes. Now, STS is taking a leading role in the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to further improve patient care and outcomes in cardiothoracic surgery.

"STS is ideally positioned for this leadership role because of our long history in traditional statistical modeling approaches, the ongoing collaborations of many STS surgeon investigators with academic AI/ML departments, and our most unique asset-the premier clinical data outcomes registry in health care: the STS National Database," said David M. Shahian, MD, from Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. "Modern AI/ML approaches are 'data hungry,' and within the Database, we have not only the most (8 million records), but also the highest-quality, audited, and validated clinical data available."

In the coming year, the STS National Database will be further enhanced by supplemental data that include sociodemographic indicators, long-term survival, and reoperation information. Collectively, Dr. Shahian said, it will form an unparalleled source of data from millions of cardiothoracic surgical patients that can be used for AI and ML studies.

The role and future direction of AI/ML is the focus of Tuesday's session, Machine Learning in Prediction of Cardiothoracic



"We hope that this session stimulates all STS members to delve deeper into AI and ML techniques and think about possible applications in our specialty."

David M. Shahian, MD

Surgery Outcomes, moderated by Dr. Shahian and Joseph A. Dearani, MD, from Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Shahian explained that many aspects of supervised AI and ML (such as binary classification of a patient's outcome) are similar to those of conventional modeling, including the selection of a population cohort and identification of potential risk factors. Just as in traditional statistical modeling techniques, it's important to develop independent training and validation sets and to validate model performance both in the original population from which the models were developed, as well as in new populations; this avoids model overfitting and assures their

generalizability. "Arguably, the biggest difference between traditional and AI/ML modeling techniques is that the former pre-specify the form of the anticipated relationships between input (e.g., risk factors) and output (e.g., outcomes) variables, which often are assumed to be rather simple (e.g., additive)," Dr. Shahian said. "Conversely, the algorithms in AI/ ML learn iteratively from the data to which they are exposed, and they are mathematically much more complex. They may involve complex nonlinear relationships and patterns that are not apparent with traditional approaches." AI/ML also may identify additional risk factors or combinations of factors that were previously unrecognized. Finally, unsupervised AI/ML algorithms may detect associations or groupings, sometimes called clusters, that otherwise would not have been evident.

With the availability of cloudbased data storage and everincreasing computer processing speeds, the potential applications of AI/ML continue to expand, Dr. Shahian said. However, he noted that claims about the superiority of this technology for certain tasks-such as predicting patient outcomes based on preoperative data-have been premature and sometimes wildly exaggerated. Accordingly, STS has formed a working group of surgeons and AI/ML experts from numerous academic centers to coordinate these investigative efforts in a strategic,



thoughtful manner.

Dr. Shahian said he began exploring AI and ML more than 2 decades ago with colleagues from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in an attempt to improve the prediction of coronary artery bypass grafting outcomes using a multilayer perceptron neural network. Incorporating data from the STS National Database, it was among the earliest studies utilizing AI and ML in health care. He expects Tuesday's session to demonstrate how far AI and ML have advanced since those early studies, but also how much opportunity there is for continuing investigation.

"We hope that this session stimulates all STS members to delve deeper into AI and ML techniques and think about possible applications in our specialty," he said. •

Machine Learning in Prediction of Cardiothoracic Surgery Outcomes Tuesday 7:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Room 224

The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

STS Meeting Bulletin The Official Newspaper of the STS 56th Annual Meeting

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TAVR

continued from page 1

must emphasize to younger patients that the results of these trials should not be applied to them, he added.

Another issue is the number of patients who were excluded and those who withdrew from the studies. Dr. Reardon highlighted two key exclusion criteria for Evolut: bicuspid aortic valve (verified by imaging) and coronary artery disease. PARTNER 3 had these same exclusion criteria. Excluding patients with these clinical features created "knowledge gaps," said Dr. Reardon.

He said that his "biggest regret" about Evolut is not knowing why 260 of 1,728 patients (14.8%) were screened out at the national level. He said that it would have been better to allow these patients to stay in the study and have their data collected in a registry.

Vinod H. Thourani, MD, from Piedmont Heart Institute in Atlanta, reported the 5-year outcomes for the PARTNER 2A trial. He noted that a disproportionate number of SAVR patients withdrew from the study. At the end of 5 years, 91% of patients in the TAVR group and 81% in the surgery arm completed follow-up. "I consider this a limitation of the study," said Dr. Thourani.

In reporting data from PARTNER 3, Gilbert Tang, MD, from the Mount Sinai Health System in New York, compared the findings of all three studies, saying the data indicate that surgery is better in terms of new left bundle branch block, mild pulmonary vascular resistance, and valve gradients; SAVR and TAVR are similar in terms of the need for new pacemakers, vascular complications, moderate-to-severe pulmonary vascular resistance, and coronary obstruction; and TAVR is better in terms of mortality, stroke, rehospitalization, acute kidney injury, severe bleeding, new-onset atrial fibrillation, 30-day quality of life, and length of stay (hospital and ICU).

Nick Freemantle, PhD, a biostatistician from University College London, discussed flaws in the methodology of the trials. For example, he said that the non-inferiority boundary on the primary endpoint of 6% includes many clinically important values for major morbidity and mortality. He also pointed to biases related to as-treated (per-protocol) analysis and inadequately concealed randomization.

In light of these issues, he stated, "TAVR may or may not be a safe and effective alternative to SAVR."

CHEDUL

cont. from page 1 9:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. (D) Plenary Session Great Hall A

> 9:15 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. The Next Generation STS National Database: The Future Is Now 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. J. Maxwell Chamberlain Memorial Papers

10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Break—Visit Exhibits and Scientific Posters Hall B2

11:00 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. (☞) Plenary Session *Great Hall A*

11:00 a.m. - 11:15 a.m.
Introduction of the President:
Joseph A. Dearani
11:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.
Presidential Address:
Robert S.D. Higgins

12:15 p.m. – 1:15 p.m. Lunch—Visit Exhibits and Scientific Posters *Hall B2*

1:15 p.m. – 3:15 p.m. Adult Cardiac: Aorta I (Dissection) *Room 22*5

Adult Cardiac: Ischemic Room 211

Cardiothoracic Surgical Education and Professional Development *Room 224*

Congenital: Pediatric Congenital II Room 217

Education Summit: Training Residents Today to Thrive in 2030 *Room 229*

(E) Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation for the Current Practice Room 208

General Thoracic: Lung Cancer Big Data Room 220

General Thoracic: Lung Transplantation *Room 215*

Heart Team Approach to Mitral Regurgitation and Atrial Fibrillation *Room* 207

3:15 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. Break—Visit Exhibits and Scientific Posters *Hall B2*

4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. (©) Plenary Session *Great Hall A*

4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Thomas B. Ferguson Lecture: Domenico Pagano

5:15 p.m. – 6:15 p.m. Business Meeting (STS Members only) *Great Hall B*

(D) This session will be streamed live at sts.org/streamSTS2020.

For Tuesday program, see page 10.

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ISCHEMIA, Surgical Experience Trials Refine Current Practice

wo hot topics will be discussed and debated at an adult cardiac session on Monday afternoon-the ISCHEMIA trial and the impact of surgical experience on mortality rates following reoperative cardiac surgery.

"The session puts these trials into perspective, which is critical," said Ibrahim Sultan, MD, from the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center in Pennsylvania. "We can be overwhelmed by the amount of information coming our way. This session focuses on what is relevant and important to us as surgeons."

The ISCHEMIA trial compared outcomes for patients with stable ischemic heart disease who received optimal medical therapy and lifestyle interventions versus optimal medical therapy plus angiography and revascularization by percutaneous intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) surgery. Nearly 5,200 patients with confirmed stable ischemic heart disease were

randomized and followed for 3.3 years.

Patients who received optimal medical therapy plus lifestyle interventions had more spontaneous myocardial infarctions (MIs), while patients who received percutaneous intervention or CABG had more procedural MIs. The overall composite outcome of cardiovascular death, MI, hospitalization for unstable angina, heart failure, or resuscitation from cardiac arrest were similar between the two groups.

"ISCHEMIA confirmed what some of the prior work has shown for patients with stable angina-that the noninvasive approach does not increase mortality in the medium term," said Dr. Sultan, who is a member of the STS Workforce on Annual Meeting Program Task Force and helped plan the Adult Cardiac: Ischemic session.

"These results are not likely to change anything major for surgeons," Dr. Sultan continued.





"What it may change is the number of invasive coronary angiograms that are done for patients with stable disease. If these patients continue to have significant disease and progress, they will continue to be referred for surgery. It is important to realize that CABG is still beneficial for patients who present with acute coronary syndrome such as a non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction."

The session also will feature scientific abstracts on bilateral versus single internal mammary artery grafts for CABG, the optimal configuration for bypass of the left anterior descending artery during bilateral internal thoracic artery grafting, total arterial off-pump

"ISCHEMIA confirmed what some of the prior work has shown for patients with stable angina-that the noninvasive approach does not increase mortality in the medium term."

Ibrahim Sultan, MD

multivessel revascularization, and the impact of surgical experience on operative mortality following reoperative cardiac surgery.

Marc R. Moon, MD, from the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, and his colleagues found that standardized mortality ratios are higher early in a surgeon's career, but also that surgical outcomes decline during the later years of a surgeon's working life.

"Our data suggest that there is a learning curve during the initial years of practice and a degree of skill attrition with very senior surgeons," Dr. Moon said.

To offer additional perspectives on the topic, two surgeons will

debate whether age matters when performing cardiac surgery. Audience members also will be encouraged to share their opinions.

"We all should be asking for assistance as needed and making sure that those who are assisting us are at a high level-the senior resident as opposed to a junior intern, or even a colleague for selected cases," Dr. Moon said. "That is true at both ends of our individual career spectrums." •

Adult Cardiac: Ischemic 1:15 p.m. - 3:15 p.m. Room 211

Technology and Common Sense Are Key to Avoiding Practice Extinction

hat's the secret to keeping your practice alive and well? Embrace new technology, new skills, and even social media-that's the prescription for success and avoiding practice extinction, according to Tom C. Nguyen, MD, from The University of Texas at Houston.

"It's like a game of chess. To win, a practice must think not only one to two steps ahead, but three to four steps ahead," Dr. Nguyen said. "We must look to the future, be receptive to new technologies, be involved with innovation, and work in a multidisciplinary and collaborative fashion."

Dr. Nguyen will moderate Tuesday's session, "Avoiding Practice Extinction: Staying Relevant with New Technologies and Techniques," with Lana Y. Schumacher, MD, from Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. The session will describe a framework for keeping practices sustainable now and in the future and will offer tips that physicians can apply immediately upon returning home.

Technology will be a key focus of the session, and speakers will guide attendees toward adopting the newest tools and techniques, including transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR), electromagnetic navigational bronchoscopy, and robotics.

It's an exciting time for cardiothoracic surgery, Dr. Nguyen said, thanks to recent "disruptive advancements" in catheter-based technologies and minimally invasive techniques. TAVR and MitraClip procedures are now critical treatments for structural heart disease.

"Most surgeons currently do not have the skillset to proficiently perform these procedures. If they do not learn them, they will become extinct," he said. "Nearly 35% of what we do as cardiac surgeons is in the structural heart space. If we don't learn transcatheter and minimally invasive skills, we'll lose this share."

Presentations will cover how to start transcatheter valve and robotic thoracic programs, better collaborate with cardiologists, fit training on new technologies into your schedule, and



"We must look to the future, be receptive to new technologies, be involved with innovation, and work in a multidisciplinary and collaborative fashion."

Tom C. Nguyen, MD

take advantage of support tools from specialty societies. Representatives from STS, the American Board of Thoracic Surgery, and the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education will provide unique perspectives on reviving practices headed toward extinction.

"How do surgeons learn to adopt new technology?" Dr. Nguyen asked. "The train has left the station. Can surgeons still get a ticket for the ride?"

Learning to use social media also is critical to avoiding practice extinction. "Most patients will use the internet to research or find their physician. In medicine, we tend to disregard the power of the internet and social media, but it's clearly there," Dr. Nguyen said. Ultimately, the secret to a healthy

practice now and in the future requires cutting-edge thinking and a little common sense.

"Think outside the box, embrace new technology, learn to be proficient at transcatheter and minimally invasive procedures, and attend not only the STS educational courses, but also cardiology meetings," Dr. Nguyen advised.

Avoiding Practice Extinction: Staying Relevant with New Technologies and Techniques

Tuesday 7:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Room 208



Thank You

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This list is accurate as of Jan. 26, 2020.

gives you the chance to meet and discuss potential career opportunities. The Career Fair is being held in the Exhibit Hall at the back of aisles 1100 and 1200.

Monday 9:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Tuesday 9:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Baton Rouge General Hospital

Booth #1137

Booth #1242

Booth #1236

Michigan Health Booth <u>#1239</u>

This list of employers is accurate as of Jan. 26, 2020.

Fetal Cardiac Intervention Represents a New Era in Congenital Heart Disease

few decades ago, congenital heart defects weren't diagnosed until after babies were born. Then, fetal echocardiography allowed for early diagnosis and preparation. More recently, fetal cardiologists have successfully intervened in structural cardiac disease before birth.

"Just 10 years ago, there was a lot of eyerolling about fetal intervention. It was considered impossible or even unethical," said Carl L. Backer, MD, from Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital in Chicago. "But today, we're realizing that fetal cardiologists are changing the natural history of congenital heart disease."

At a Tuesday session moderated by Dr. Backer, two expert fetal cardiologists will present recent innovations, dramatic case studies, and practical information that every congenital heart surgeon needs to know.

"When a surgeon is consulted on a patient with a fetal diagnosis of aortic stenosis or another structural abnormality, it's important to consider more than Norwood/ Fontan. Fetal intervention is not a cure, but it opens up more options," said Anita J. Moon-Grady, MD, from the University of California at San Francisco.

The most common fetal



"When a surgeon is consulted on a patient with a fetal diagnosis of aortic stenosis or another structural abnormality, it's important to consider more than Norwood/Fontan. Fetal intervention is not a cure, but it opens up more options."

Anita J. Moon-Grady, MD

procedure is balloon aortic valvuloplasty for severe aortic stenosis. The goal is to prevent the development of hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS). Other fetal techniques include balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty and atrial septoplasty or stent placement.

Only a handful of medical centers in the US perform fetal cardiac interventions. In Europe and South America, the procedures are more common because Norwood reconstruction is not available. A recent report from the International Fetal Cardiac Intervention Registry concluded that regionalization of treatment is the best path forward.

"Fetal intervention procedures should not be attempted at every congenital heart surgery center," said Dr. Backer.

Parents who travel to regional centers for fetal interventions do so at great risk and expense. After the babies are born, they deserve appropriate follow-up care, so it's especially important that local surgeons are prepared to evaluate and manage each newborn's unique condition.

"Fetal intervention is only the start of a treatment algorithm for the child. Postnatal care is very important for the ultimate outcome. Standard care is not enough. We have to rethink the paradigm," said Dr. Moon-Grady.

Wayne Tworetzky, MD, from Boston Children's Hospital, will describe surgical strategies for babies who have undergone fetal interventions. Many neonates require additional balloon treatments, Ross surgeries, or other procedures to help them develop biventricular circulation.

"What you see at birth is part of a continuum. The patient's left ventricular function can get better over time. The disease may still be evolving," said Dr. Moon-Grady.

These babies represent a new era in congenital heart disease, requiring that surgeons throughout the world learn what to expect when they arrive. And with each passing year, new fetal techniques and technologies are being developed to help these tiny patients survive.

"Dr. Moon-Grady will enlighten us about a micro-pacemaker trial for fetal heart block, plus an IRB-approved laser treatment for HLHS with intact atrial septum," said Dr. Backer. "It's going to be a fascinating session with opportunity for a lively discussion." •

Meet the Experts: **Current State of Fetal** Cardiac Intervention Tuesday 11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Room 217



STS membership is key for building the friendships, relationships, and collaborations that are going to carry you throughout the entirety of your career. Being an early member is really important because that's when you start to build these connections.

Surgeon Burnout May Jeopardize Patient Safety

ersonal and professional responsibilities that are overly demanding can have a major impact on burnout and job satisfaction for cardiothoracic surgeons-and this can have significant patient safety consequences.

"Surgeons who are at high risk of burnout may depersonalize their colleagues and patients, which then impairs the safety of their care," said Michal Hubka, MD, from Virginia Mason Medical Center in Seattle, who will moderate Tuesday's Patient Safety Symposium on burnout in the specialty. "If you don't perceive others as human beings and are just going through the motions, that's a real problem."

The session will outline causes of workplace burnout and offer practical solutions for addressing the variety of factors involved, with a

focus on counseling, coaching, and mentorship.

"The speakers will discuss resources and strategies to solve this problem on many levels, from the individual to the systematic," said co-moderator Dawn S. Hui, MD, from The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Dr. Hubka will present the results of an STS survey on physician wellness in cardiothoracic surgery

- The key discoveries include: · Job satisfaction was higher among surgeons with only one support staff member versus those surgeons with more than one support staff member.
- Better financial compensation and improved personal and organizational alignment were drivers of job satisfaction, but did not influence burnout rates.
- · Job dissatisfaction and burnout



"One of the biggest threats to a lasting career is a lack of personal resilience and coping skills. How are we going to deal with it?" Michal Hubka, MD

scores peaked in the group practicing for 11-15 years and tracked until 20 years in practice, when burnout scores decreased and job dissatisfaction scores increased.

Of surgeons who participated in the survey, 34% reported that they don't perceive their colleagues as resilient or possessing the appropriate emotional tools to deal with stress; 17% of respondents said this of themselves.

"One of the biggest threats to a lasting career is a lack of personal resilience and coping skills. How are we going

to deal with it?," Dr. Hubka asked. Attendees should note that this 2-hour session fulfills the Patient Safety requirement of the American Board of Thoracic Surgery's 5-year and 10-year Milestones for Maintenance of Certification.

Beyond Burnout: What You Should Know and Do Going Forward Tuesday

Room 208

-9

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Cardiothoracic Surgery Slow to Adopt Robotic Technology, But Times May Be Changing

obotic-assisted surgery has grown in popularity among many US surgeons. In fact, urologists and gynecologists use robots for a majority of their procedures. So why are thoracic surgeons still performing traditional open surgery 50% of the time?

Is it because they believe open surgery is best for their patients? Or are they unable to gain access to the equipment?

"Thoracic surgeons have been late adopters of robotic technology, but industry leaders are getting on board. I think we're going to make up for lost time," said Thomas K. Varghese, MD, MS, from the University of Utah School of Medicine in Salt Lake City, who will moderate Tuesday's panel session featuring four proponents of robotic surgery.

The session will explore innovative techniques, best practices, patient

benefits, financial considerations, and training for robotic surgery.

"Today, most cardiothoracic training programs teach all three operating platforms: open thoracic surgery, video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS), and robotic-assisted thoracic surgery. Trainees who have a complete foundation are considered the best candidates for quality centers," said Dr. Varghese, who said he believes that almost every highvolume center in the US should have at least one robotic-assisted surgery system in place.

"We will discuss how to compete with urologists and gynecologists for access and how to negotiate with the C-suite for extra equipment," he added.

Dr. Varghese said he is perplexed by the lack of support for robotics among some of his colleagues. In his mind, the benefits over open surgery are clear: smaller incisions, no ribspreading, less pain, shorter hospital stays, and quicker recovery. Robotics simply is the next generation of minimally invasive surgery.

"The robotic incisions are even smaller than VATS. The robotic arms allow wrist-like movements that are far more precise than VATS instruments. And the high-definition, 3D monitors make it much easier to move around arteries, veins, and critical structures," he said.

Of course, robotic surgery is not right for every patient, nor every surgeon. Naysayers point to a lack of hard evidence about outcomes. "It's a justified criticism," said Dr. Varghese. "We need a randomized clinical trial that proves robots are better than VATS."

Another complaint from hospital administrators is the price tag. Some believe costs will drop



when competitive systems enter

the marketplace. Many argue that

the return on investment can be

learn new information about the

future of robotics at this session.

conversation," said Dr. Varghese.

"We look forward to a robust, open

"That's good for our field and good

the University Hospitals Cleveland

Stephanie G. Worrell, MD, from

considerable over time.

for our patients."

while the initial expenditure is high,

Both advocates and critics will

"Thoracic surgeons have been late adopters of robotic technology, but industry leaders are getting on board. I think we're going to make up for lost time."

Thomas K. Varghese, MD, MS

Medical Center in Ohio, will present "Robotics and My First 100 Days in Practice."

"I hope to encourage junior faculty about the resources available to help them embark on a thoracic robotics program," she said.

Building a Thoracic Robotics Program Tuesday 11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Room 225

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The Patient Guide to Heart, Lung, and Esophageal Surgery is a trustworthy resource, reviewed by STS members, to share with your patients and their families. This website uses layman's terms to explain symptoms, diagnoses, treatment options, and recovery through text, pictures, animation, and videos. Elevate your pectus surgery with Patient-Matched PECTUS BARS

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Booth # 455

5 www.zbthoracic.com wight tradmits and other bulkers of gets send by a formed to Zener Rows, a

Available in English and Spanish

Learning 斗 **Opportunities** in the Exhibit Hall

Exhibiting companies and others will present talks and demonstrations in the Learning Lab Theater, which is located at Booth #844.

Monday

12:30 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. AngioVac and Its Use in the Right Heart Hosted by AngioDynamics

3:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

The Clinical Benefits of a New Thoracic Energy Device - Before and After the LigaSure™ Maryland Jaw Thoracic Sealer/Divider **Hosted by Medtronic**

This list is accurate as of Jan. 26, 2020.

Industry Symposia 🎽

The following programs are offered by industry and held in conjunction with the STS 56th Annual Meeting. They are not developed or sponsored by STS.

Monday

6:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Hosted by Auris Health

State-of-the-Art Surgical and Transcatheter Treatment of Mitral and Tricuspid Valvular Diseases: Case-Based Discussions Antoine's Restaurant, 713 Saint Louis St. Hosted by Abbott

6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Optimizing the Diagnosis and Treatment of Atrial Fibrillation

Arnaud's Restaurant, 813 Bienville St.

Hosted by AtriCure and MediaSphere Medical 6:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Monarch Robotic-Assisted Bronchoscopy: A Thoracic Surgery Perspective Hilton New Orleans Riverside, Canal Room, 2 Poydras St.

6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. NEW PERSPECTIVES: Technology and Changing Perspective in Aortic Valve Replacement Tommy's Cuisine, 746 Tchoupitoulas St. Hosted by CryoLife

6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Lifetime Management of Aortic Valve Disease: How Should Shared Care Decision Making Change in 2020? Cocktails and Conversation The Chicory, 610 S. Peters St. Hosted by Edwards Lifesciences

6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Medtronic Reception King's Room, Brennan's, 417 Royal St. Hosted by Medtronic

7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Medtronic Dinner and Panel Discussion Pelican Club Restaurant and Bar, 312 Exchange Pl. **Hosted by Medtronic**

6:30 nm = 9:30 nmExpanding the Thoracic Surgeon's Role in Managing Early Stage Lung Cancer through a Novel Diagnostic Pier 424, 424 Bourbon St. Hosted by OncoCyte

6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Enhancing Recovery and Reducing Complications in Cardiac Surgery Arnaud's Restaurant, 813 Bienville St. **Hosted by Zimmer Biomet**

This list is accurate as of Jan. 26, 2020.

Business Meeting Tonight (STS Members Only) 5:15 p.m. - 6:15 p.m. Great Hall B



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Ronin Surgical Corp.

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STS MEETING BULLETIN

9



Tuesday Program

6:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. Registration *Hall B1 Lobby*

9:00 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. Exhibit Hall *Hall B2*

7:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Adult Cardiac: General *Room 211*

Adult Cardiac: Mitral/Tricuspid Valves Room 225

(D) Avoiding Practice Extinction: Staying Relevant with New Technologies and Techniques Room 208

Congenital: Pediatric Congenital III Room 217

General Thoracic: Lung Cancer Disparities and Innovation Room 220

General Thoracic: Mediastinal/Pulmonary *Room 215*

Machine Learning in Prediction of Cardiothoracic Surgery Outcomes Room 224

Rescuing the Right Ventricle: Prevention and Intervention *Room* 207

STS/CSCS: Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Surgery for the Pragmatic Idealist Room 229

9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. Break—Visit Exhibits and <u>Scient</u>ific Posters

Hall B2

Beyond the Session: Recent Clinical Trials and Their Impact on You *E-Poster Theater 1*

Beyond the Session: Training the Thoracic Surgeon *E-Poster Theater 1*

9:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m. ((▶)) Plenary Session *Great Hall A*

> 9:30 a.m. - 9:45 a.m. Award Presentations 9:45 a.m. - 10:45 a.m. C. Walton Lillehei Lecture: Bartley P. Griffith

11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Building a Thoracic Robotics Program *Room 225*

Critical Care Research Room 211

Health Policy Forum: Navigating the Merit-Based Incentive Payment System and Alternative Payment Models in 2020 Room 215

Meet the Experts: Cardiothoracic Surgery in the Military Room 224

see **SCHEDULE**, page 13

Clark Papers Reveal New Insights on Diaphragm Paralysis, LVRS, Infective Endocarditis

S TS National Database data are used for numerous important medical research studies each year that improve cardiothoracic surgical outcomes and enhance the quality of patient care. Three of these studies, selected from among the many submitted for the 2020 Annual Meeting, were designated as this year's Richard E. Clark Memorial Papers.

The papers will be featured during specialty-specific scientific sessions on Monday and Tuesday.

Diaphragm Paralysis Leads to Worse Outcomes for Pediatric Patients Following Heart Surgery

A study using data from the STS Congenital Heart Surgery Database showed that pediatric patients who experience diaphragm paralysis after heart surgery have worse outcomes than patients without paralysis.

"Our study is the largest multicenter investigation of diaphragm paralysis after pediatric cardiac surgery and of how this complication is associated with postoperative morbidity and mortality," said Charles D. Fraser, MD, from The Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. "Furthermore, ours is the first study to highlight significant center-level variability regarding the practice of diaphragm plication."

Overall, 2,214 of 191,463 patients (1.2%) in the study experienced diaphragm paralysis: 945 of 43,102 neonates (2.2%), 828 of 67,739 infants (1.2%), and 441 of 80,622 children (0.5%).

Prior single-center studies found that the incidence of diaphragm paralysis after congenital cardiac surgery ranged from 0.3% to 12.8% and was associated with increased respiratory complications, prolonged ventilation, lung infections, prolonged length of stay, and mortality.

"As such, we sought to investigate the true incidence of this complication, as well as the variability in plication practices and the impact plication has on outcomes," said Dr. Fraser.

Some studies have suggested that delayed diagnosis and delayed plication are associated with higher rates of lung infections, prolonged ICU length of stay, and mortality, particularly in neonates and infants. However, previous data were limited by small sample sizes and single-center experiences.

In this study, plication was not associated with decreased mortality, morbidity, or shorter hospital stays, and in many categories, it actually was associated with worse outcomes.

Dr. Fraser said the authors were surprised by the significant center-level variability in the use of plication, suggesting that the management of diaphragm paralysis remains a target for quality improvement.

"The next steps likely would include a prospective multicenter study to corroborate these data and better delineate the utility of diaphragm plication," he said.

Rates of Lung Volume Reduction Surgery Increase while Mortality Rates Decrease

A large, national study using data from the STS General Thoracic Surgery Database found that utilization of lung volume reduction surgery (LVRS) has increased and become safer with lower mortality rates, even at lowervolume hospitals. However, there is regional variation in LVRS use that does not match national prevalence rates of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

"Traditionally, Medicare only reimbursed LVRS at three types of hospitals: National Emphysema Treatment Trial participants, transplant centers, and centers certified in LVRS by The Joint Commission," said Zaid M. Abdelsattar, MD, MS, from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. "This policy may be responsible for the regional variation in LVRS utilization."

Interestingly, all centers performing LVRS in this study had similar risk- and reliability-adjusted outcome rates.

"There might be an unintended access disparity, created in part by current reimbursement policy, without much added benefit in the contemporary era," Dr. Abdelsattar said.



"The epidemiology of endocarditis is really changing due to the opioid epidemic, and surgeons can play a leading role in managing these patients."

Arnar Geirsson, MD

The study also highlighted the importance of careful patient selection in deciding who undergoes LVRS. "The most consistent risk factor for adverse outcomes is the functional status of the patient," he added.

Increased Prevalence of Infective Endocarditis Tied to Illicit Drug Use

Another study—this one using data from the STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database—showed that one-third of valve operations for infective endocarditis (IE) performed in the US are due to illicit drug use (IDU), pointing to a severe manifestation of the opioid epidemic.

Researchers examined nearly 35,000 cases from 1,000 cardiac surgery centers spanning 7 years. Cases were stratified into groups with IDU (11,756) and without (23,149).

"The proportion of valve surgery performed for druguse-associated endocarditis has increased dramatically, and we observed significant regional variation in the burden of these types of cases, which correlated to opioid epidemic hotspots," said Arnar Geirsson, MD, from the Yale School of Medicine in New Haven, Connecticut.

Although all cardiac surgery centers have experienced an increase in volume of these cases, the regional variability is quite striking, he added. For example, in some centers within the Appalachian corridor, more than 60% of valve cases performed for endocarditis were drug related.

"The epidemiology of endocarditis is really changing due to the opioid epidemic, and surgeons can play a leading role in managing these patients," Dr. Geirsson said. The sheer burden of the cases and the fact that, after risk adjustment, the short-term outcomes—including survival—are worse in patients with drug-useassociated endocarditis are major points of concern.

"The findings of this study hopefully will give surgeons a strong argument to push for and lead multidisciplinary team approaches to these complex cases," said Dr. Geirsson. "Understanding the burden, as well as the risk, of these cases will provide an opportunity to improve patient safety."

A multidisciplinary team would include cardiac surgery, infectious disease, cardiology, psychiatry, addiction medicine, and social work, he added.

Richard E. Clark Memorial Paper: Congenital Congenital: Pediatric Congenital I Monday 7:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Room 217

Richard E. Clark Memorial Paper: General Thoracic General Thoracic: Lung Transplantation Monday 1:15 p.m. – 3:15 p.m. Room 215

Richard E. Clark Memorial Paper: Adult Cardiac Adult Cardiac: General Tuesday

7:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Room 211

LECTURE

continued from page 1

inclination that results in judgment without question. "Implicit bias shapes our decisions and modifies our professional interactions," said Dr. Yancy. "We all must be willing to think unconventionally and check our assumptions at the door."

Bias can be overcome with awareness, allyship, and sponsorship. Dr. Yancy noted that everyone can be an ally. "Allyship is a lifelong process of building relationships based on trust, consistency, and accountability with marginalized individuals and/or groups of people. It is an opportunity to grow and learn about ourselves while building confidence in others," he said.

Sponsorship is the core attribute of allyship. Whereas a mentor can advise and provide perspective on another's role, career, and situation, a sponsor is the person



who can make someone's potential career a reality, said Dr. Yancy. "A sponsor believes in you. Sponsors offer serious seniority, power, and influence."

Dr. Yancy came full circle at the end of his lecture by answering the question he posed earlier about Vivien Thomas. Rather than telling a story about segregation, discrimination, and bias, said Dr. Yancy, Thomas's story "is about diversity and inclusion; it is about allyship; it is about sponsorship." •

Researchers Meet the Media

On Monday afternoon, the authors of three scientific abstracts will discuss their findings with various media outlets at the STS Press Conference. Scheduled for 12:30 p.m. in Room 204, the press conference will feature:

Discharge 3 Days Following Open Heart Surgery Is Safe Speaker: S. Chris Malaisrie, MD, Northwestern Medicine in Chicago

Discussant: Daniel T. Engelman, MD, Baystate Medical Center in Springfield, MA

Young Age Does Not Equal Low Risk for Patients Needing **Aortic Valve Replacement**

Speaker: Jennifer S. Nelson, MD, MS, Nemours Children's Health System in Orlando, FL

Discussant: Robbin G. Cohen, MD, MMM, University of Southern California in Los Angeles

First-of-its-Kind Technology Lights Up Lung Cancer Cells, **Helps Improve Patient Outcomes**

Speaker: Inderpal S. Sarkaria, MD, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center in Pennsylvania

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STS Annual Me

Discussant: Linda W. Martin, MD, MPH, University of Virginia in Charlottesville



Inspiring Keynote Lectures



Thomas B. Ferguson Lecture M.E.G.A.: Make Evidence Great Again

Domenico Pagano, MD, FRCS(C-Th), FETCS Monday, January 27, 4:00 p.m.

Dr. Pagano is the Secretary General of the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery. In his talk, he will explore how to "make evidence great again" by challenging the soundness of data that support the practice of evidence-based medicine.



C. Walton Lillehei Lecture Bumper Car Innovation of Heart Pumps and Mechanical Lungs

Bartley P. Griffith, MD *Tuesday, January 28, 9:45 a.m.*

Dr. Griffith is the Thomas E. and Alice Marie Hales Distinguished Professor in Transplant Surgery at the University of Maryland School of Medicine in Baltimore. He will speak about the remarkable achievements that have been made in heart pumps and oxygenators and explore possibilities for the future.



Visit STS in the Exhibit Hall

Stop by Booth #101 in the Exhibit Hall and hear about the latest the Society has to offer. You can learn more about member benefits, advocacy efforts (including STS-PAC), upcoming educational courses on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation and robotic thoracic and cardiac surgery, *The Annals of Thoracic Surgery*, the STS Research Center, and the Society's charitable arm, The Thoracic Surgery Foundation.

You also can receive updates on the next generation STS National Database and get a closer look at the new highly secure, interactive, cloud-based dashboards (see page 1 for more details). And if you don't yet participate in the Database, learn why you should join the more than 5,800 surgeons and other physicians who have committed to improving the quality of patient care.

Additionally, STS members can update their contact information and pay 2020 membership dues. Non-members can fill out an application to begin taking advantage of the many benefits of STS membership.

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With SIS FIGURE Robert S.D. Higgins



In the past year, STS President Robert S.D. Higgins, MD, MSHA, has led tireless efforts to enhance and expand the Society's activities in many important areas. As his presidential term comes to a close Monday evening, he looks back at the achievements, challenges, and lessons learned—and shares a preview of his Presidential Address, which he will deliver Monday morning at 11:15 in Great Hall A.

"Life isn't about waiting for the storm to pass. It's about learning to dance in the rain. And I think that's been one of the things I have emphasized this past year."

Robert S.D. Higgins, MD, MSHA

What are you most proud \mathbf{O} of accomplishing during your year as STS President?

Dr. Higgins: We have been fortunate with the great support of the volunteer leadership and STS staff to craft a vision for the future of the Society. I'm proud that we've been able to enhance the STS National Database, create educational opportunities for young cardiothoracic surgeons, address concerns about physician reimbursement, and work together with our colleagues in Europe and across the country. Our specialty has an impact on some of the most deadly and challenging medical conditions in the Western worldnamely, atherosclerotic heart disease and lung cancer. And if we keep our eye on the prize, we will continue to be influential in those diseases, help patients, and benefit society. Honoring our past while also creating a sustainable future has been a source of pride for me this past year.

You've been very involved with the recent \mathbf{O} enhancements to the STS National Database. Why is this such an important endeavor?

Dr. Higgins: We know that our Database has been the gold standard



Dr. Higgins (right), pictured here with European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery Secretary General Domenico Pagano, MD, FRCS(C-Th), FESC, said that establishing stronger relationships with colleagues throughout the world has been a key achievement in his year as STS President.

for clinical registries over the past 30 years. And yet, we needed to modernize and improve it to meet the demands and needs of our membership. It's pretty clear, though, that with the pressures in the market, we need to stand together as a specialty with one data-driven, cohesive voice to address the concerns that people have about quality and patient safety. If we divide our voice, we lose traction and impact.

What challenges has \mathbf{O} the specialty encountered during your term?

Dr. Higgins: In addition to

modernizing the Database, we again have been trying to build a platform of collaboration across our specialty between our European, Asian, and African colleagues. There's a recognition that many people in our society are not able to benefit from heart and lung surgery, and there are significant disparities in care. Recognizing those disparities and working to fix them is an important aspect of what we should be doing, because it really is about the patient in the final analysis.

We've also dealt with challenges related to public reporting of surgical outcomes, and some of our congenital colleagues have felt that they're under the microscope.

We've been working hard to address their concerns, and we're proud and happy that Joe Dearani, who's a world-renowned pediatric and congenital heart surgeon, is coming in as President. We've also created a task force of leaders from around the country to advise us, and hopefully, that group will improve our ability to provide feedback for patients and families alike and share best practices. I think it's a really positive time for action, and our leadership has stepped up.

How do you want to be \mathbf{O} remembered in your role as President?

Dr. Higgins: I'm hopeful that people will remember me as someone who listened first, who acted strategically and wisely, and who paved the way for others who have not historically been considered for leadership roles-who showed women and people of color that they have a future in our organization. That would be a cool legacy to leave behind for future generations.

Drawing on your experience \mathbf{O} as President, what advice would you give to the next generation of STS leaders?

Dr. Higgins: I've learned a lot as a leader, and I hope that I can pass

along some of these lessons to those who will come after me. To our trainees, I would say that they not only have to work hard and have talent, but also have passion, persistence, and grit to accomplish their goals. It's also important to diversify your skillset to adapt to the changing future.

We also have to change our perspective in terms of mentorship and sponsorship. We need to reach out to women and others who have been underrepresented in our specialty and bring them into the fold.

You'll give your Presidential (\mathbf{O}) Address on Monday morning. What can attendees expect to hear?

Dr. Higgins: As I thought about my year, I thought about the lifesaving benefits of cardiac and lung cancer surgery over the past 75 years. We are continuing to grow, develop, and save lives-millions of lives-and we respect and admire that. That requires progressive leadership and learning from the past to adapt our leadership for the next generation. This generation has different expectations, and we need to be aware of that.

We also have to keep our eyes on what's really important in our lives. Not so much the day-to-day grind, but rather, developing successful

cont. from page 10

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Meet the Experts: Current State of Fetal Cardiac Intervention Room 217

Quality Improvement in Cardiothoracic Surgery Room 229

Reoperative Adult Cardiac Surgery Room 220

« ► » STS/CHEST: Optimizing Clinical Care for the Lung Cancer Patient—From Screening to Diagnosis and Treatment Room 208

STS/SVS: What Would E. Stanley Crawford Think? Room 207

12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. Lunch—Visit Exhibits and Scientific Posters Hall B2

1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Adult Cardiac: Aorta II (Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms)

Room 211 Adult Cardiac: Aortic Valve Room 207

(●) Beyond Burnout: What You Should Know and Do Going Forward Room 208

General Thoracic: Esophageal Room 225

Surgical Videos: Adult Cardiac Room 220

Surgical Videos: Congenital

Room 217

Surgical Videos: General Thoracic Room 215

(►) This session will be streamed live at sts.org/ streamSTS2020.

strategies to not only be satisfied in our work, but happy in our work. In my address, I'll refer to some of the tenets that we have as an organization-inclusion, diversity, teamwork, collaboration, and quality. All of those things need to come together to make you feel happy in the field of cardiothoracic surgery.

I'll offer some advice for people to think about, like looking for humor in life, being a teacher or a leader, learning to cultivate compassion, working in your community, and using coaching when necessary. Those things will make what we do even that much more gratifying. That's the message I'll be trying to get across.

One of the great quotes that I'm going to use in my talk-and there are many of them-says that life isn't about waiting for the storm to pass. It's about learning to dance in the rain. And I think that's been one of the things I have emphasized this past year.

Stay Connected Today's Top Tweets



Never never give up! Persistence and resilience pay off in research! Thank you to all who attended our session this morning at **#STS2020** @WomenInThoracic **#researchsaveslives**

@EADavidMD



Did this kiosk owner know we are in town? #STS2020

@STS_CTsurgery

STS 2020 at a Glance

















Packed room **#STS2020** @STS_CTsurgery on low risk **#TAVR** session. Great summaries and discussions on TAVR across entire patient spectrum, future of AS treatment, @CTsurgeon training. @Edwards_TAVR @MDT_StructHeart @VinodThourani @GilbertTangMD @OPreventzaMD

@GilbertTangMD

#STS2020

OUESTION of the day

What has been your favorite session so far?



My favorite was the Tech-Con session on machine learning. It was very forward-thinking and will benefit patient care.



My favorite sessions were the Vivien Thomas Symposium on diversity and inclusion, the Women in Thoracic Surgery session, and the Residents Symposium.



The MyTube session on thoracic surgery and robotic first rib resection presented an innovative and elegant technique. It was impressive.

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