

CHD Clinical Practice Algorithm: First-Year Post Fontan¹⁻⁵

Inclusion criteria:

- <12 years of age
- Status post Fontan
- Clinically stable

Standard surgical follow-up:

- Post-op ECG, TTE, and CXR done prior to discharge

Clinic follow-up within 2 weeks to 1 month:

- Physical examination
- sO₂
- TTE ± ECG
- CXR

Identify:

- Pleural effusions
- Change in ventricular dysfunction/AVVR
 - Cyanosis
 - Arrhythmia

Further evaluation and clinical management based on presentation^a

Follow-up every 3-6 months with:

- Physical examination
- sO₂
- ± ECG
- ± TTE

until 1 year post Fontan

Therapies^b

Evaluation/surveillance:
Go to page 2

All Patients

Antiplatelet/anticoagulation medications

- **No** previous TE: aspirin, warfarin, or DOAC
- **Yes** previous TE: warfarin or DOAC

Lifestyle counseling

- Encourage and counsel on exercise and physical activity

Education on Fontan-related complications

Consultation

- Proactive social work/psychology consultation

Select Patients

CV medications

- ACEI/ARB
- Aldosterone antagonist
- PDE5i or ERA

Consultation

- Proactive HF/advanced therapies consultation

^aSee text for encountered issues/organ systems

^bTherapies listed are intended to represent the most common therapies/approaches relevant to most patients, but do not represent a comprehensive set of all Fontan-related therapies for clinically stable individuals

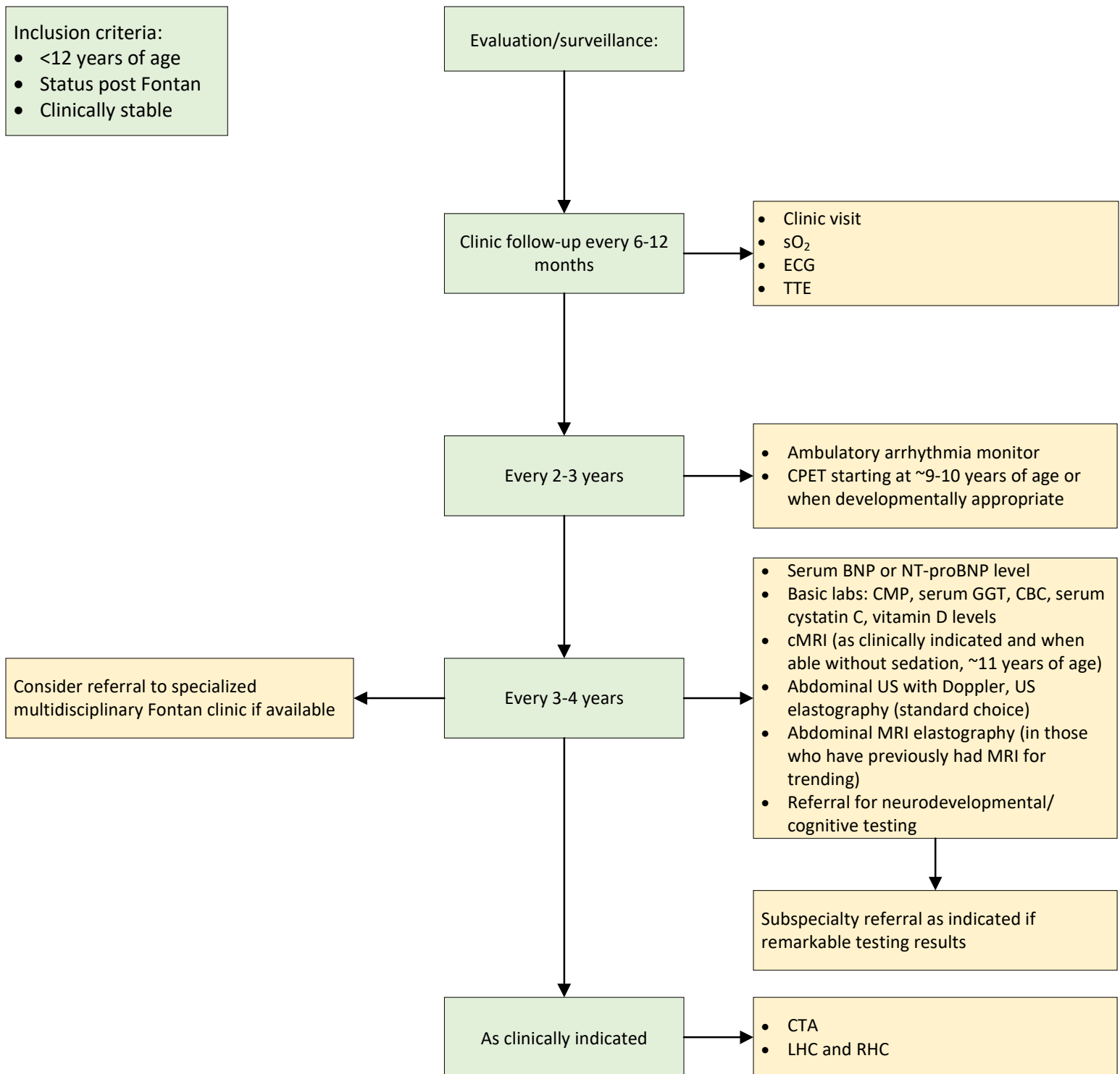
Abbreviations:

ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin II receptor blocker; AVVR = atrioventricular valve regurgitation; CHD = congenital heart disease; CV = cardiovascular; CXR = chest X-ray; DOAC = direct oral anticoagulant; ECG = electrocardiogram; ERA = endothelin-receptor antagonist; HF = heart failure; PDE5i = phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor; post-op = postoperative; sO₂ = oxygen saturation; TE = thromboembolism; TTE = transthoracic echocardiogram.

CHD Clinical Practice Algorithm: Fontan <12 Years of Age^{1-3, 6}

Inclusion criteria:

- <12 years of age
- Status post Fontan
- Clinically stable

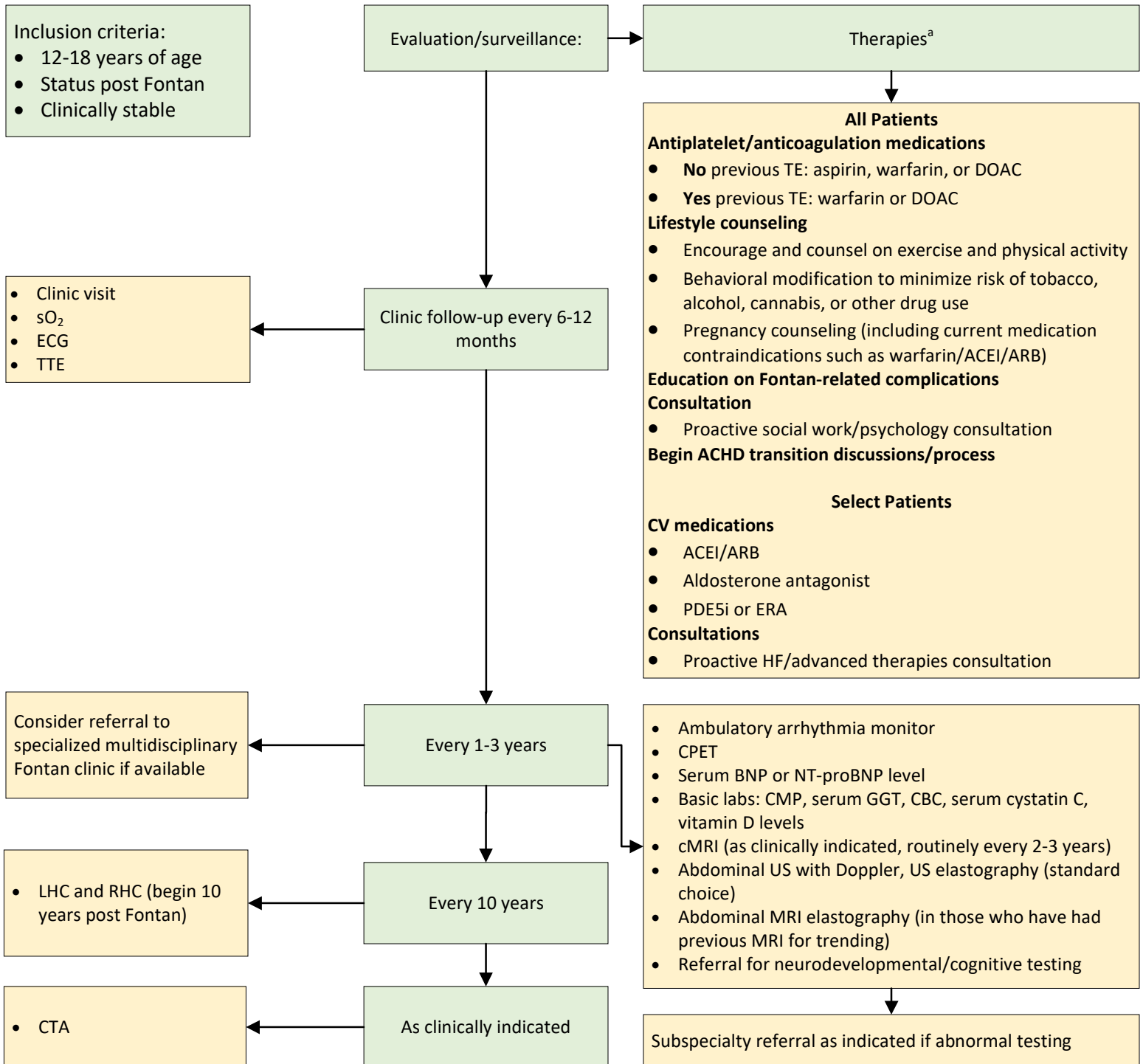


Note: Refer to the therapies box on page 1

Abbreviations:

BNP = B-type natriuretic peptide; CBC = complete blood count; CHD = congenital heart disease; CMP = comprehensive metabolic profile; cMRI = cardiac magnetic resonance; CPET = cardiopulmonary exercise testing; CTA = computed tomography angiography; ECG = electrocardiogram; GGT = gamma-glutamyl transferase; labs = laboratory studies; LHC = left heart catheterization; MRI = magnetic resonance; NT-proBNP = N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; RHC = right heart catheterization; sO₂ = oxygen saturation; TTE = transthoracic echocardiogram; US = ultrasonography.

CHD Clinical Practice Algorithm: Fontan 12-18 Years of Age¹⁻⁶

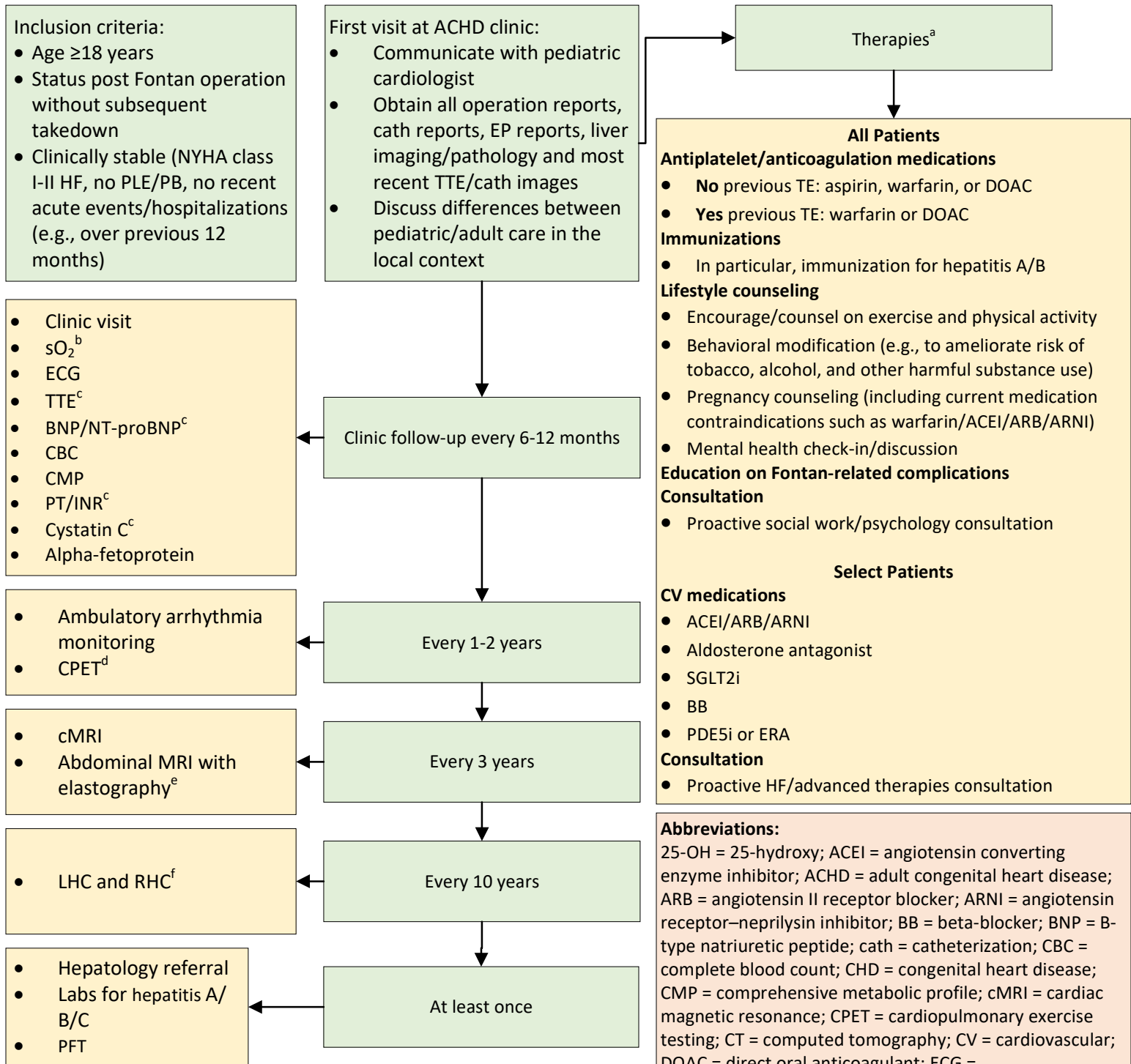


^aTherapies listed are intended to represent the most common therapies/approaches relevant to most patients, not a comprehensive list of all Fontan-related therapies for clinically stable individuals

Abbreviations:

ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ACHD = adult congenital heart disease; ARB = angiotensin II receptor blocker; BNP = B-type natriuretic peptide; CBC = complete blood count; CHD = congenital heart disease; CMP = comprehensive metabolic profile; cMRI = cardiac magnetic resonance; CPET = cardiopulmonary exercise testing; CTA = computed tomography angiography; DOAC = direct oral anticoagulant; ECG = electrocardiogram; ERA = endothelin-receptor antagonist; HF = heart failure; GGT = gamma-glutamyl transferase; labs = laboratory studies; LHC = left heart catheterization; MRI = magnetic resonance; NT-proBNP = N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; PDE5i = phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor; RHC = right heart catheterization; sO₂ = oxygen saturation; TE = thromboembolism; TTE = transthoracic echocardiogram; US = ultrasonography.

CHD Clinical Practice Algorithm: Fontan ≥18 Years of Age^{2-5,7-10}



^aTherapies listed are intended to represent the most common therapies/approaches relevant to most patients, not a comprehensive list of all Fontan-related therapies for clinically stable individuals

^bConsider cardiac cath if unexplained/worsening hypoxemia

^cTiming of TTE may vary. In the absence of clinical change, TTE does not need to be repeated >1/year. If on warfarin, INR will be more frequent. BNP/NT-proBNP and cystatin C assay may be performed less frequently if clinically stable. These labs are not comprehensive and others may be appropriate (e.g., 25-OH vitamin D, parathyroid hormone, IgG).

^dConsider more often if medication change or clinical concerns

^eIf contraindication to MRI, may consider US alternating with CT

^fConsider earlier than every 10 years if change in clinical status

References

1. Sachdeva R, Valente AM, Armstrong AK, et al. ACC/AHA/ASE/HRS/ISACHD/SCAI/SCCT/SCMR/SOPE 2020 appropriate use criteria for multimodality imaging during the follow-up care of patients with congenital heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology Solution Set Oversight Committee and Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Heart Association, American Society of Echocardiography, Heart Rhythm Society, International Society for Adult Congenital Heart Disease, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and Society of Pediatric Echocardiography. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2020;75:657-703.
2. Rychik J, Atz AM, Celermajer DS, et al.; American Heart Association Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young and Council on Cardiovascular and Stroke Nursing. Evaluation and management of the child and adult with Fontan circulation: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2019;140:e234-e284.
3. Lubert AM, Cedars A, Almond CS, et al. Considerations for advanced heart failure consultation in individuals with Fontan circulation: recommendations from ACTION. *Circ Heart Fail* 2023;16:[ePub ahead of print].
4. Van den Eynde J, Possner M, Alahdab F, et al. Thromboprophylaxis in patients with Fontan circulation. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2023;81:374-89.
5. Goldberg DJ, Zak V, Goldstein BH, et al.; Pediatric Heart Network Investigators. Results of the FUEL trial. *Circulation* 2020;141:641-51.
6. Rychik J, Goldberg DJ, Rand E, et al. A Path FORWARD: development of a comprehensive multidisciplinary clinic to create health and wellness for the child and adolescent with a Fontan circulation. *Pediatr Cardiol* 2022;43:1175-92.
7. Di Maria MV, Brown DW, Cetta F, et al. Surveillance testing and preventive care after Fontan operation: a multi-institutional survey. *Pediatr Cardiol* 2019;40:110-5.
8. Stout KK, Daniels CJ, Aboulhosn JA, et al. 2018 AHA/ACC guideline for the management of adults with congenital heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2019;73:e81-e192.
9. Emamaullee J, Zaidi AN, Schiano T, et al. Fontan-associated liver disease: screening, management, and transplant considerations. *Circulation* 2020;142:591-604.
10. Konduri A, West C, Lowery R, et al. Experience with SGLT2 inhibitors in patients with single ventricle congenital heart disease and Fontan circulatory failure. *Pediatr Cardiol* 2025;46:81-8.