Rehabilitation for Postural Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS)

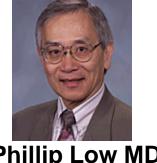
Satish R Raj MD MSCI FACC FHRS FRCPC

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Heart Rhythm Congress (Birmingham UK)
October 2016

Postural Tachycardia Syndrome

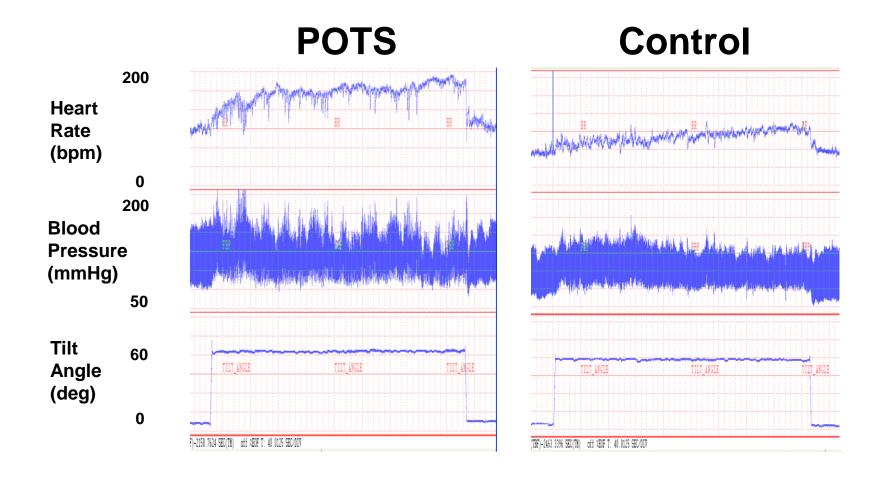
- Common Criteria



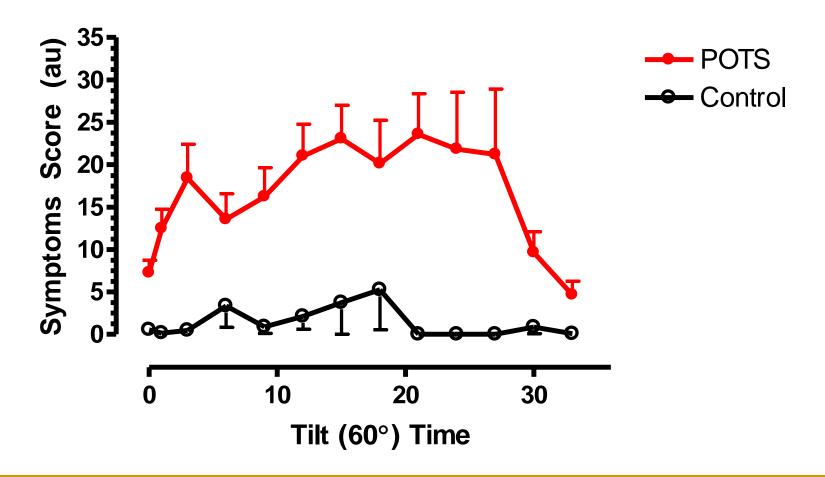
Phillip Low MD Mayo Clinic

- Orthostatic tachycardia > 30 bpm
 - □ >40 bpm required if <18 years</p>
- No consistent orthostatic hypotension
 - □ Δ BP > 20/10 mmHg
- Symptoms of sympathetic activation
 - Worse upright; better recumbent
- Chronic symptoms > 6 months

Tilt Testing



POTS: Feel awful when upright



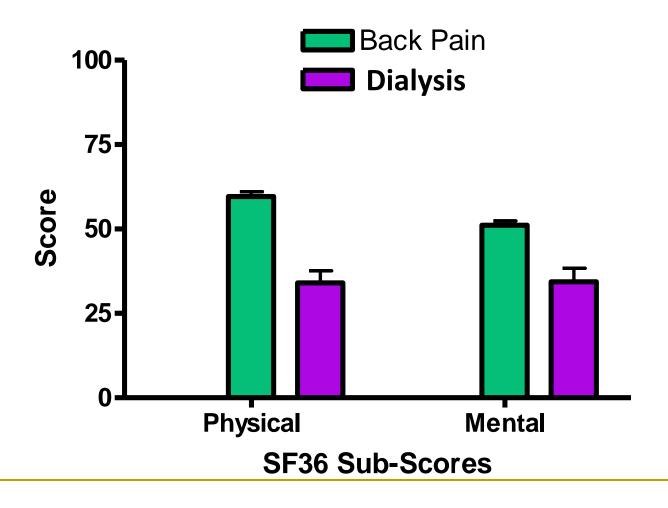
Quality of Life in POTS



Kanika Bagai

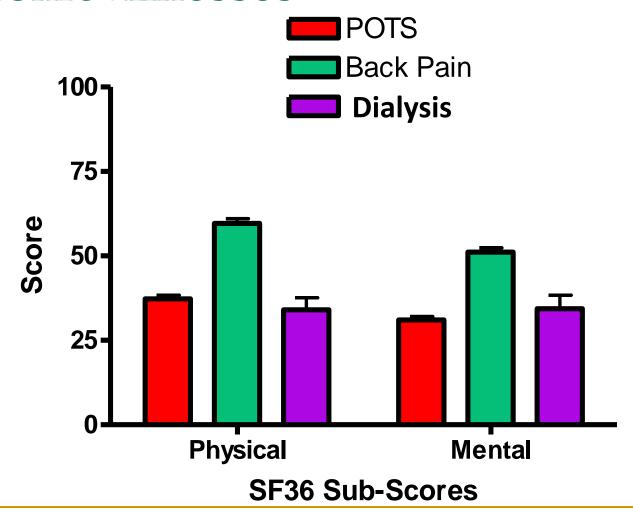
Health Related Quality of Life (SF-36)

- Chronic Illnesses



Health Related Quality of Life (SF-36)

- Chronic Illnesses



POTS: Treatment Approaches

Exercise

Increase Blood Volume

Hemodynamic Agents

Behavioral Therapies

Exercise in POTS

- Historically
 - "good thing to do"
 - Many patients could not/would not
 - excessive fatigue (~days) and intolerance
 - Anecdotally, those patients that did exercise did better over time
 - Cause/effect vs. selection bias

Now

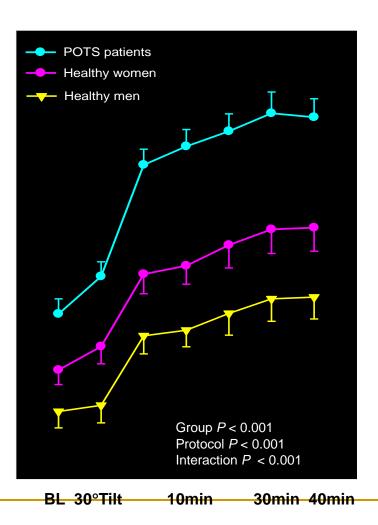
 Recent data on effects of exercise training in POTS from Dallas, Vienna, & Mayo...

Hemodynamic Physiology in POTS

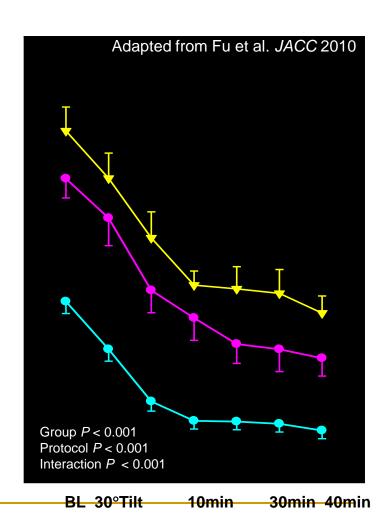
Why Exercise Training is Important

High Upright HR in POTS – Compensation for a small stroke volume

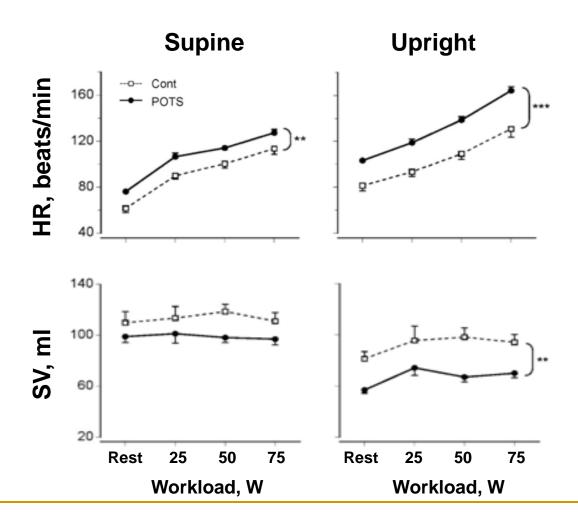
Heart Rate (bpm)



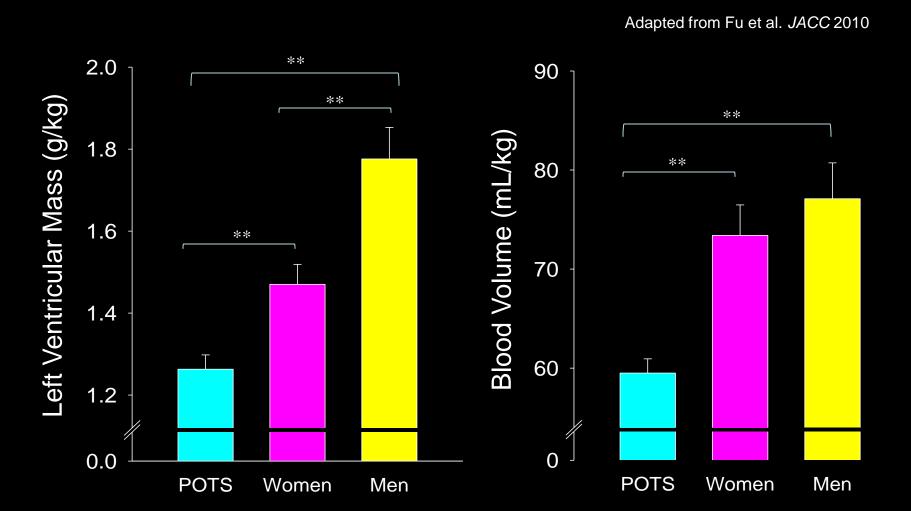




High HR in POTS with Exercise – Lower stroke volume & Ex intolerance



POTS patients have a small heart coupled with reduced blood volume



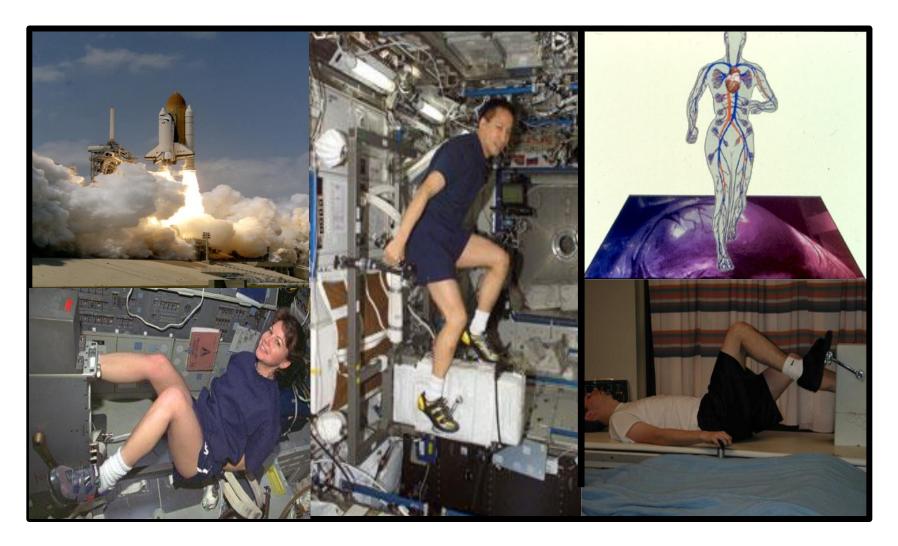




OTHER MODELS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DECONDITIONING

Cardiac atrophy
Reduced blood volume

Exercise Training as Countermeasures for Human Spaceflight and Bed Rest Deconditioning







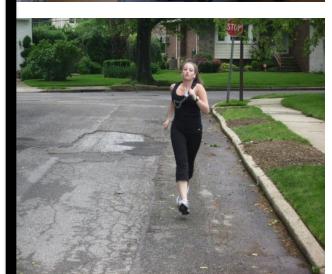


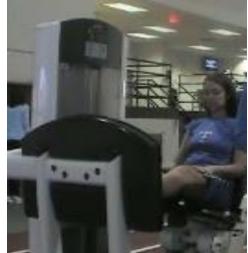






Can exercise training be used as an effective therapy for patients with POTS?







Dallas Exercise Program

EXERCISE TRAINING



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Juli	1 2	3	4	5	6	Sat
ALL WEEK 1.5 L H ₂ 0 & 7000mg Na+	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min RBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min RBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min RBike/Row 10min Cool-down	
8	·		11	12	13	1
ALL WEEK 2.0 L H ₂ 0 & 8000mg Na+	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min RBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min Swim/Row 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	MSS 10min Warm-Up 20min RBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Recovery 40min RBike/Swir
1:	-		18	19	20	2
ALL WEEK 2.5 L H ₂ 0 & 9000mg Na+	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min RBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min RBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min Swim/RBike 10min Cool-down	
22			25	26	27	
ALL WEEK 3.0 L H ₂ 0 & 10,000mg Na+	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min RBike/Swim 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	MSS 10min Warm-Up 25min RBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Weight Training Recovery 40min RBike/Swim	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min Swim/Row 10min Cool-down	
	RBike = Recumbent Bike					

	Month 2					
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
ALL MONTH 3.0 L H ₂ 0 & 10,000mg Na+	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min RBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 20min UBike 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 20min UBike 10min Cool-down	7
Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min Row/UBike 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min UBike/Row 10min Cool-down	11 Weight Training	MSS 10min Warm-Up 25min UBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Recovery 40min RBike/Swim	14
Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 40min UBike/Row 10min Cool-down	16 Weight Training	17	MSS 10min Warm-Up 30min UBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Recovery 40min RBike/Swim	20 Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 35min UBike/Row 10min Cool-down
22	Weight Training	MSS 10min Warm-Up 35min UBike/Row 10min Cool-down	Recovery 40min RBike/Swim	26 Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min UBike/Walk 10min Cool-down	27 Weight Training	28 Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 45min UBike/Row 10min Cool-down
	RBike = recumbent bike UBike = upright bike					

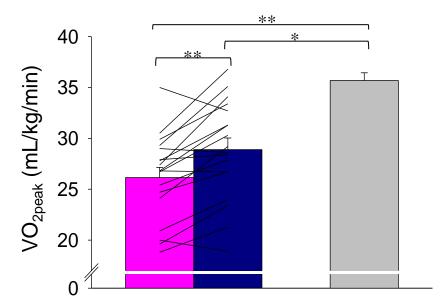
Month 3			1 O TO Training- & T-MO				
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	
ALL MONTH 3.0 L H ₂ 0 & 10,000mg Na+	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 35min Walk/UBike 10min Cool-down	Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 35min Walk/Row 10min Cool-down	6 Weight Training	7 Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 35min Walk/UBike 10min Cool-down	8	
9	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 40min Walk/UBike 10min Cool-down	11 Weight Training	MSS 10min Warm-Up 30min Walk/Ellip 10min Cool-down	Recovery 25min Walk/RBike Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 35min Row/Ellip 10min Cool-down	15	
16	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 60min Walk/UBike 10min Cool-down	18 Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 30min Ellip/Row 10min Cool-down	MSS 10min Warm-Up 35min Walk/Ellip 10min Cool-down	Recovery 25min Walk/RBike Weight Training	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 50min Row/Ellip 10min Cool-down	
23	Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 35min Walk/Ellip 10min Cool-down	25 Weight Training	26 Base Pace 10min Warm-Up 45min Walk/UBike 10min Cool-down	MSS 10min Warm-Up 40min Walk/Ellip 10min Cool-down	Recovery 25min Walk/RBike Weight Training	29	
	RBike = recumbent bike UBike = upright bike						

OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Dallas Exercise Program

It seems to work...

Adapted from Fu et al. JACC 2010

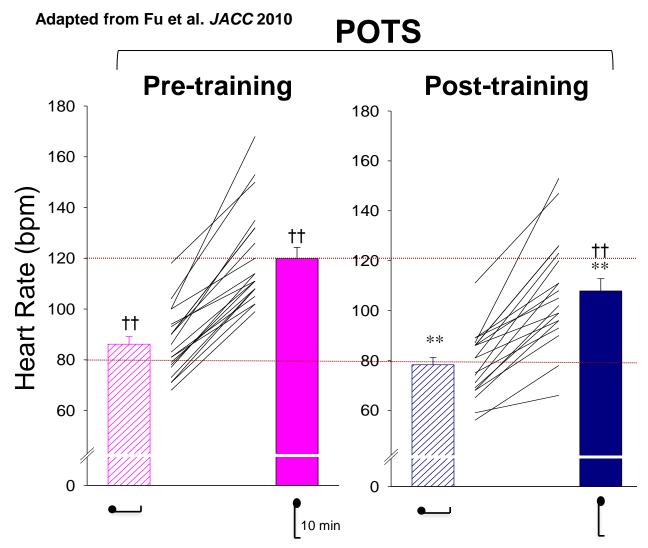


Pre Post POTS

Healthy Controls Pre Post POTS

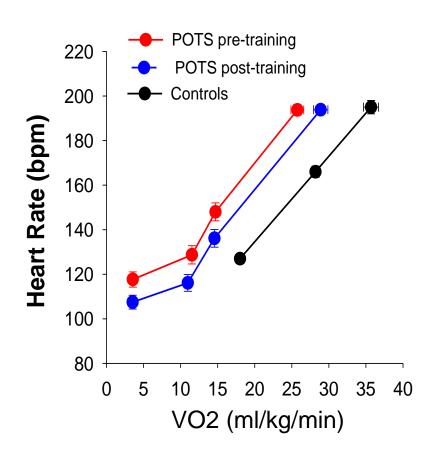
Healthy Controls

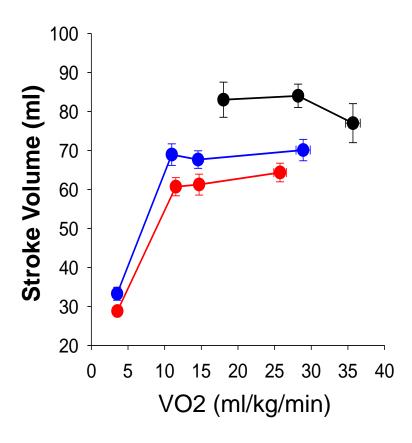
Short-term exercise training decreased heart rate with upright posture



^{**}P < 0.01 compared with pre-training in POTS; ††P < 0.01 compared with controls in the same posture.

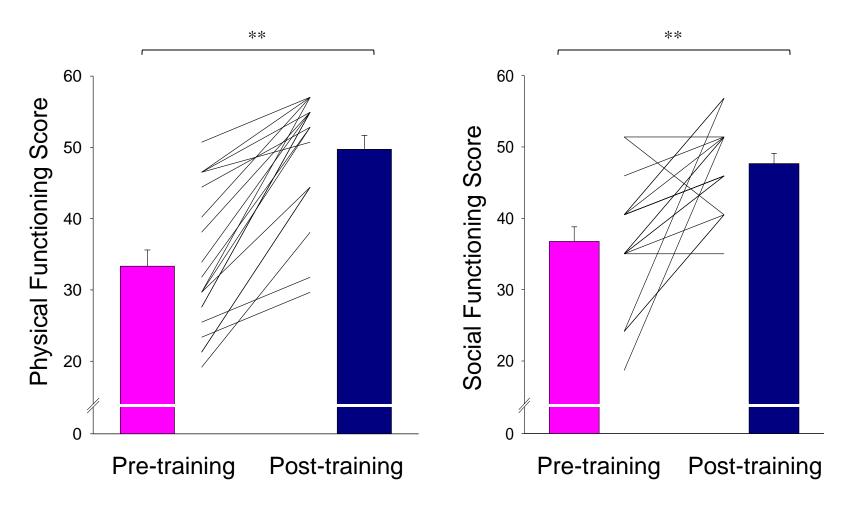
Short-term exercise training improved heart rate and stroke volume during exercise





Data courtesy of Qi Fu

POTS Patient quality of life was improved after training



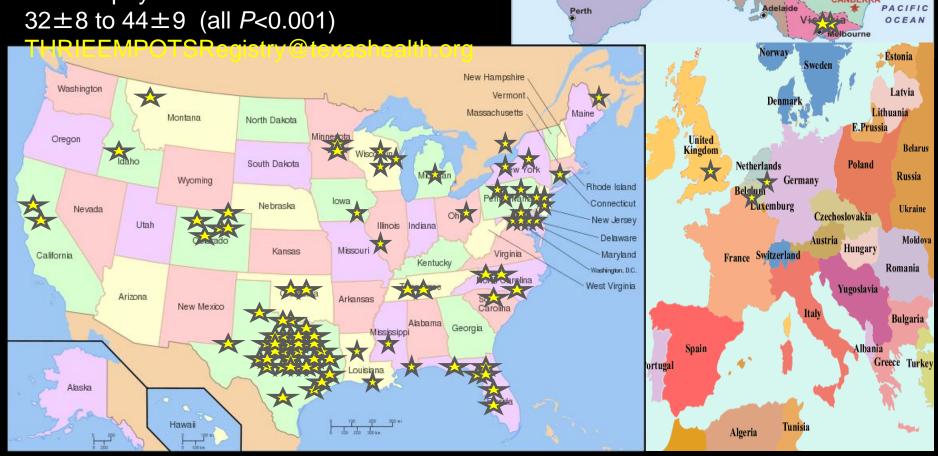
POTS Registry:

N=118; 90% females ~20% drop out rate

• Standing HR: 123±20 (SD) bpm to 100±13

 Δ HR 40±14 to 23±9 (~60-70% "cure")

• SF-36 physical function score:



AUSTRALIA Political Map

INDIAN

OCEAN

Timor

Australia

Gulf of Carpentria

Northern

Coral

Brisbane

Queensland

Exercise in POTS - Benefits

- Short-term exercise training in POTS
 - Increases fitness levels
 - Increases blood volume
 - Cardiac Remodeling
 - Normalizes Sympathetic Activity
 - Decreases Orthostatic Tachycardia
 - Improves Quality of Life

Exercise in POTS – How To?

- Focus on Aerobic Activity
 - Some resistance training focused on thighs
- Must be Regular
 - Every other day (4/week)
- 30min/session -> 45-60min/session
- NO UPRIGHT EXERCISES
 - Rowing machines
 - Recumbent Cycles
 - Swimming
- Takes 4-5 weeks to start seeing benefits

POTS: Treatment Approaches

Exercise

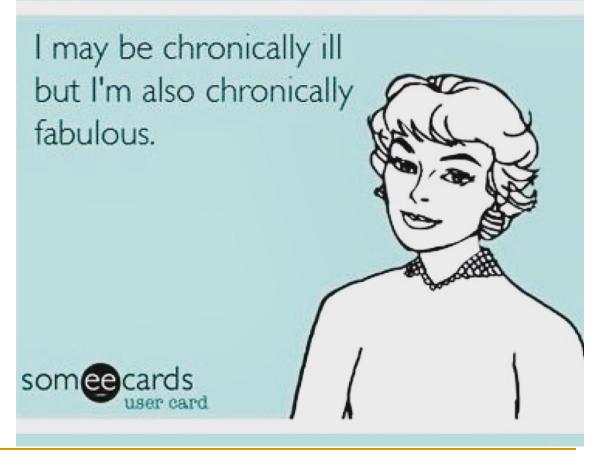
Increase Blood Volume

Hemodynamic Agents

Behavioral Therapies

Patient Motto





"I am convinced that life is 10% what happens to me and 90% of how I react to it. And so it is with you...we are in charge of our Atitudes."

- Charles R. Swindoll

Pediatric Pain Rehab Program (Mayo)

- 3 week pediatric pain rehab program
 - Adolescents with chronic disorders
 - Including POTS
 - Group settings -> social relationships
 - 17 day OUTPATIENT program
 - 2 planning days
 - 15 therapy days

Goals

- Return to regular activities
- Return to school
- Learn Stress Management

Pediatric Pain Rehab Program (Mayo)

Typical Child's Day

- 8 a.m. Stretching
- **8:30 a.m.** Openers and goals
- 9 a.m. Stress management
- 10 a.m. Physical and occupational therapy
- 11 a.m. Coping strategies
- Noon Lunch
- **1 p.m.** Family program
- 2 p.m. Physical and occupational therapy
- 3 p.m. Relaxation and review of goals
- 4 p.m. Recreational therapy

Typical Parent's Day

- 8 a.m. Stretching
- 9 a.m. Parent group or rounds
- 10 a.m. Parent group three times a week
- 11 a.m. Possible class with teens
- Noon Lunch
- **1 p.m.** Family program

CONCLUSION: Multimodal Treatment of POTS

- Non-pharmacological
- Medications
- Exercise Program (***)
- Coping/Managing Illness

Questions?





