

# The peripheral *venous* waveform: a novel physiologic signal for assessment of intravascular fluid status

**Hossam Abdou MD, Eric Wise MD, Zak Bergman, MD, Kyle Hocking PhD, Colleen Brophy MD, R James Valentine MD, Bret Alvis MD**

**Vascular Forum  
March 20, 2022**

University of Maryland School of Medicine  
University of Minnesota Medical School  
Vanderbilt School of Medicine



VANDERBILT  
UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY  
OF MINNESOTA

STRANDNESS.ORG

# Disclosures and Funding

## VoluMetrix

IP in the field of venous waveform analysis is assigned and held by VUMC and licensed to VoluMetrix.

*~SBIR/STTR NIH grant requires collaborative relationship (academia & private) to conduct research and advance the technology (i.e., VUMC & VoluMetrix)~*

Dr Hocking is Founder and CEO of VoluMetrix, LLC. PI on R44 NIH Grant

Dr Alvis is CSO of VoluMetrix

Dr Brophy is CMO of VoluMetrix

## National Institutes of Health

Alvis: R01HL148244

Hocking: R44HL140669



# Non-Invasive Venous Waveform Analysis (NIVA)

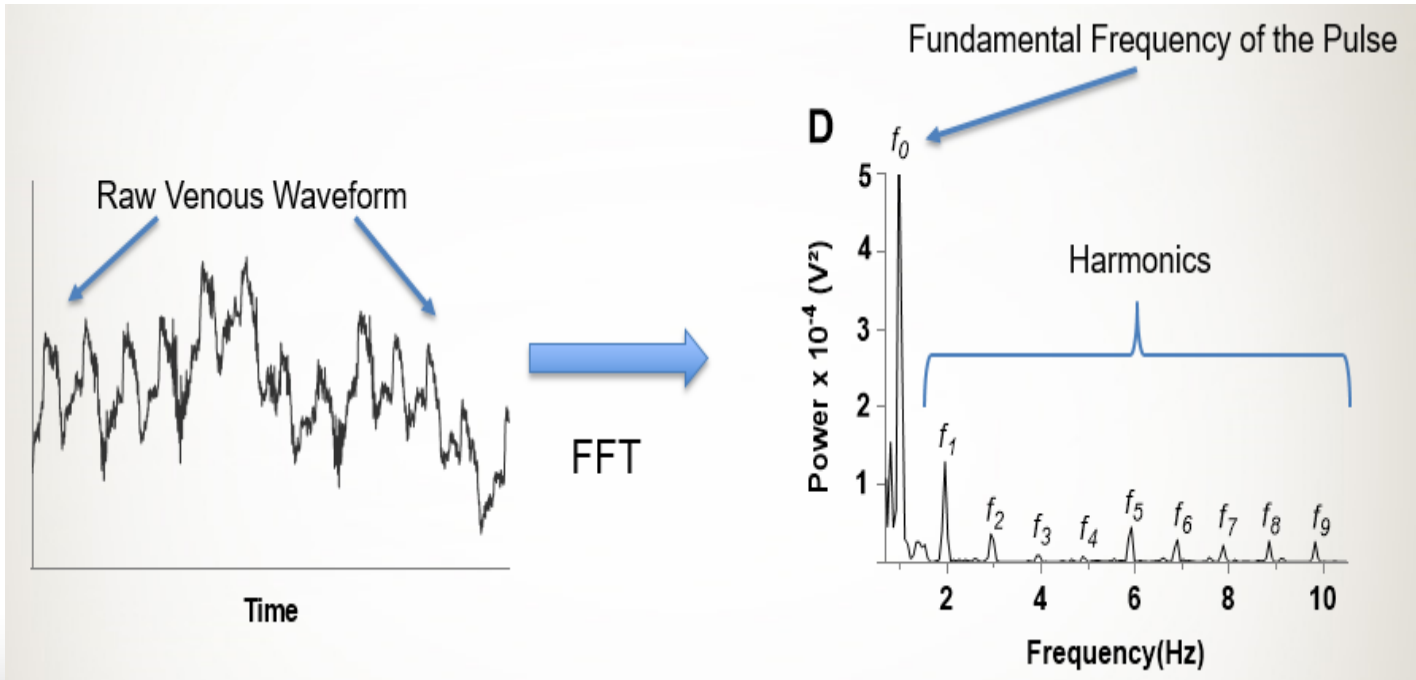
## The Veins Sing and We Listen

- The **peripheral venous system** is the most **compliant** vascular compartment and long known to serve as the main volume **reservoir**
- This compliance makes it **sensitive** to changes in **intravascular volume**
- Only recently has **amplifying technology** been appropriate to record and **study venous waveforms at the “volume sensitive” low amplitudes**



# Venous Waveform Analysis

## The Basics



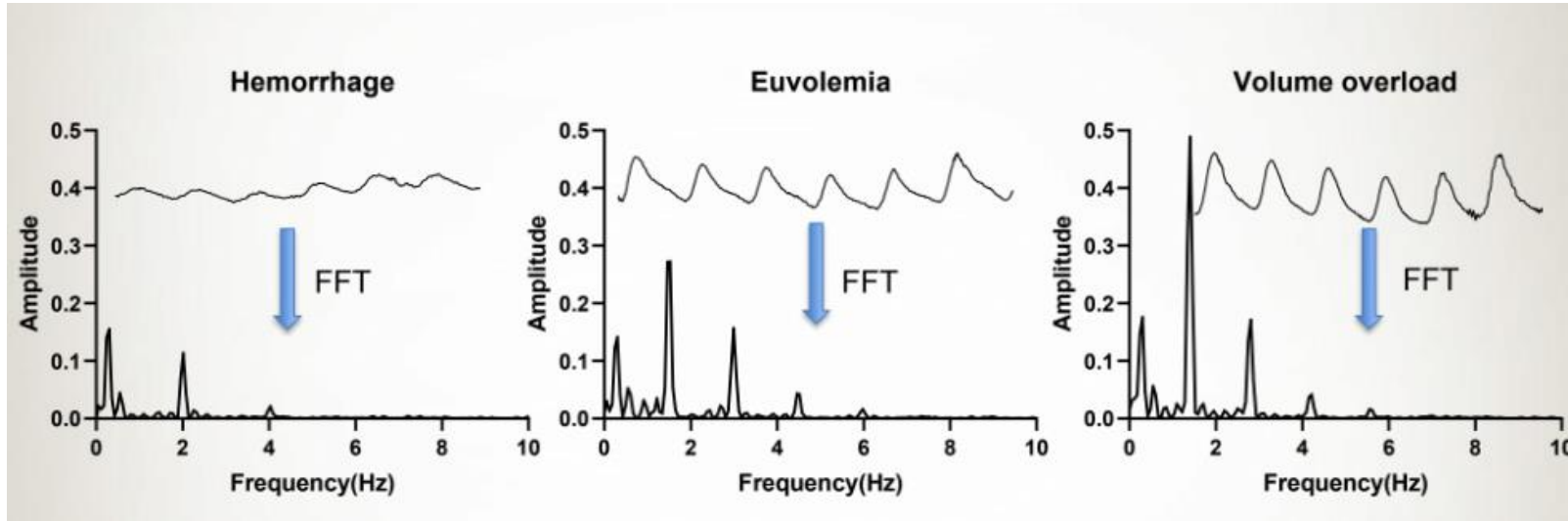
## Music of the Veins

- When **raw venous pressure waveforms** are recorded and then **converted** from the time **domain** through fast Fourier transformation (**FFT**) there are **fundamental frequencies** that correspond to the pulse rate and its respective harmonics.
- The **amplitudes of these low frequency harmonics** have been found to **change with various volume states**





# Venous Waveform Analysis



# Practical Application: Heart Failure

- **Primary**

- Assess an optimized NIVA algorithm to estimate PCWP in patients with heart failure (NIVA<sub>HF</sub>).

- **Secondary**

- Determine the clinical utility of NIVA<sub>HF</sub> to assess risk of hospital admission

- **Enrollment**

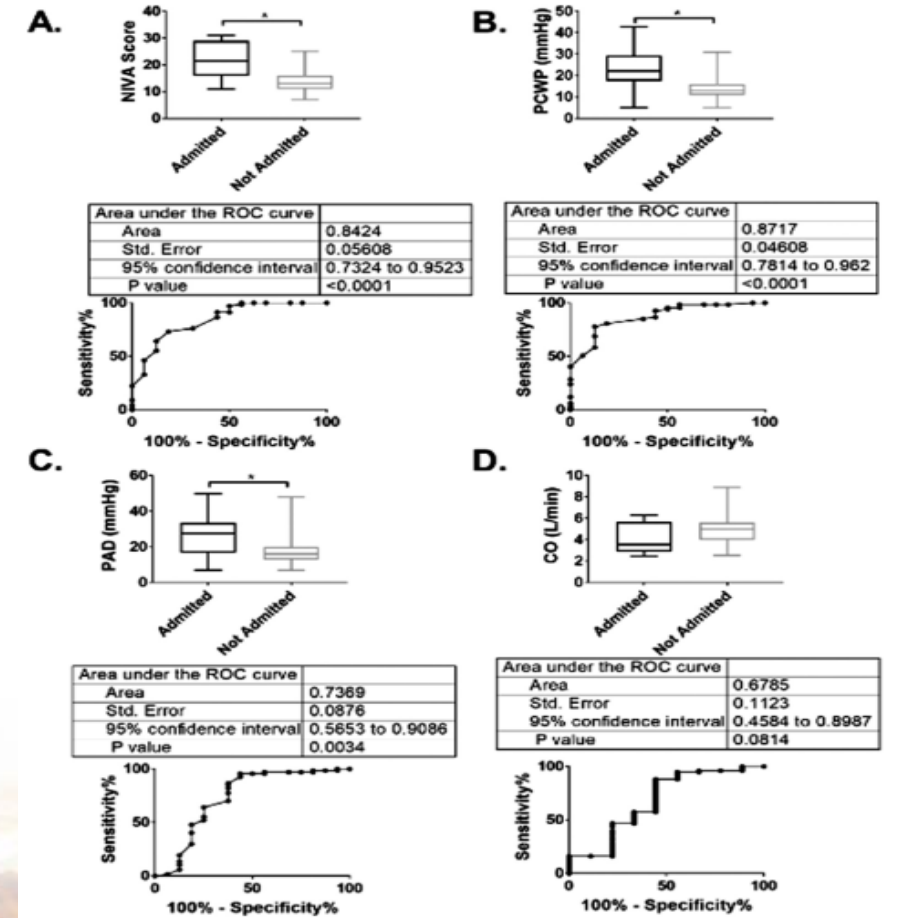
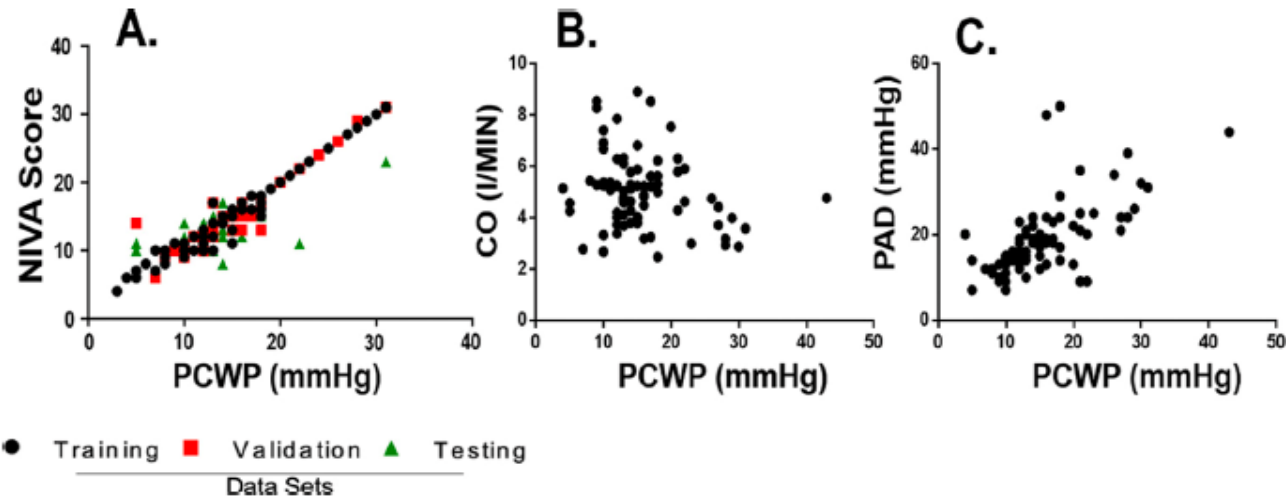
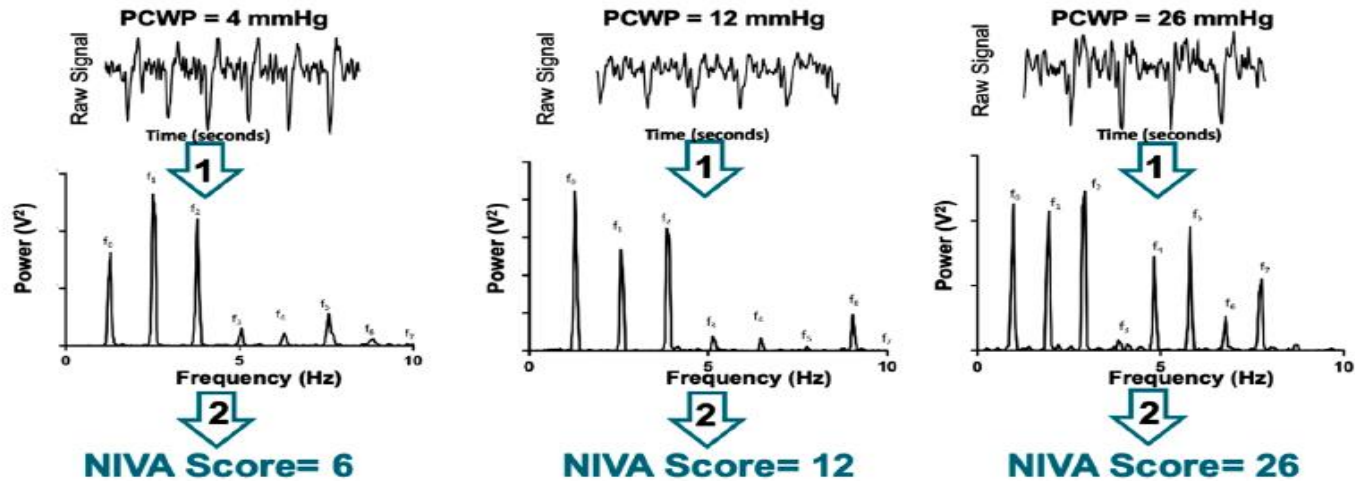
- Subjects= 18 years or older patients scheduled for right heart catheterization at VUMC
- 106 patients with adequate PCWP tracings and venous waveforms were used.
- Statistical Analysis-> Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated for the NIVA score, PAD, and CO compared to PCWP

- **Admission Analysis**

- 84 of 106 underwent outpatient RHC for 30-day hospital admission
- Chart review performed to determine if there was a hospital admission secondary to heart failure exacerbation
- Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curves were used to determine the accuracy of NIVA score to detect admissions.



# Practical Application: Heart Failure





# Practical Application: Hemorrhage

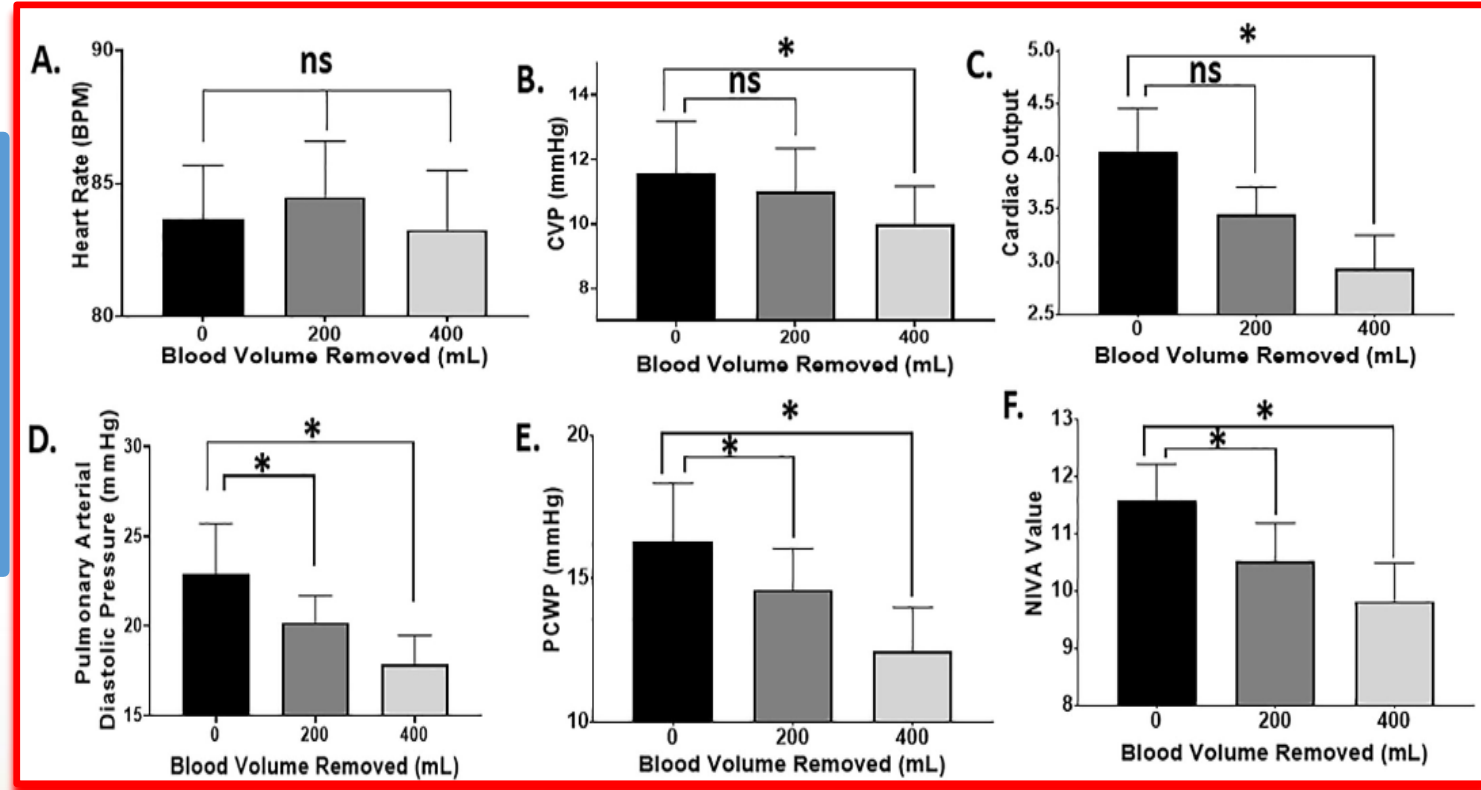
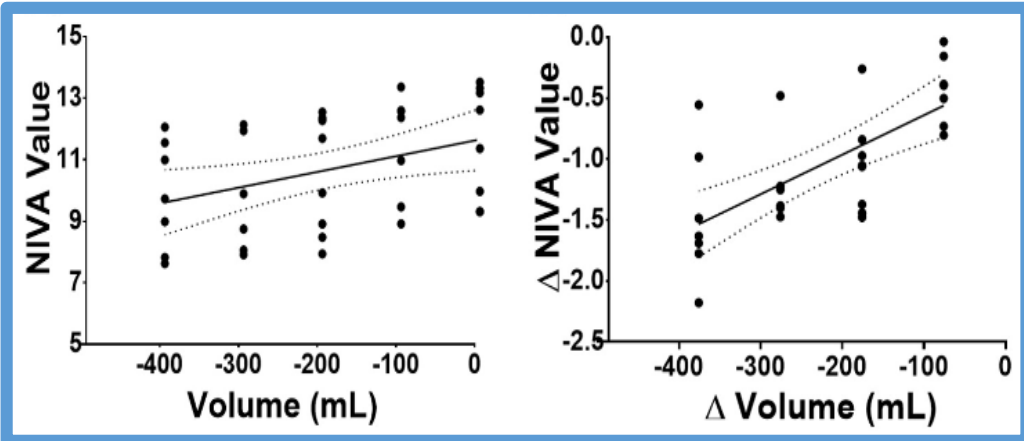
## Methods

- Anesthetized, intubated and fully catheterized Yorkshire-Landrace pigs (~40 kg); piezoelectric sensor on hind limb saphenous vein
- Stepwise blood loss (50 mL) increments; full parameters measured every 100 mL
- ANOVA to statistically compare parameters at different degrees of hemorrhage





# Practical Application: Hemorrhage



# Future Directions

- Prospective validation of detection of heart failure in RHC patients (multi-center)
- Development of novel algorithm for assessment of fluid status and detection of overload during sepsis (Distributive shock) and resuscitation
- Prediction of need for oxygen based on respiratory component of venous waveform
- Pediatric blood loss



# Conclusions

- Novel paradigm of volume assessment using easily accessible and under-appreciated venous system
- Demonstrates elaboration of lab-based observation into clinical utility
- Multidisciplinary team approach: Vascular surgeons, bioengineers, critical care anesthesiologists, cardiologists
- Promising, but with multiple limitations





# Thank You

## References:

1. Wise ES, Hocking KM, Polcz ME, et al. Hemodynamic Parameters in the Assessment of Fluid Status in a Porcine Hemorrhage and Resuscitation Model. *Anesthesiology*. 2021.
2. Sobey JH, Reddy SK, Hocking KM, et al. Non-Invasive Venous waveform Analysis (NIVA) for volume assessment during complex cranial vault reconstruction: A proof-of-concept study in children. *PLoS One*. 2020;15(7):e0235933.
3. Alvis BD, McCallister R, Polcz M, et al. Non-Invasive Venous waveform Analysis (NIVA) for monitoring blood loss in human blood donors and validation in a porcine hemorrhage model. *J Clin Anesth*. 2020;61:109664.
4. Alvis BD, Polcz M, Huston JH, et al. Observational Study of Noninvasive Venous Waveform Analysis to Assess Intracardiac Filling Pressures During Right Heart Catheterization. *J Card Fail*. 2020;26(2):136-141.

