

JOIN EAE/SIEC TEACHING COURSE
UPDATE IN VALVULAR HEART DISEASES:
From clinical imaging to therapeutic innovations

Milano, 8-9 maggio 2012

Aortic Valve Stenosis

**TAVI: from compassionate to
high-surgical-risk patient
treatment**

Speaker - 15'

Antonio Colombo

*Centro Cuore Columbus and
S. Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy*

Milestones in TAVI/TAVR

2002 Alain Cribier, 1st TAVI, Circul 2002

2004 Alain Cribier reports 6 cases anterograde (balloon expandable valve), JACC 2004

2005 Eberhard Grube, 1st case of retrograde TAVI (self expandable valve), Circul 2006

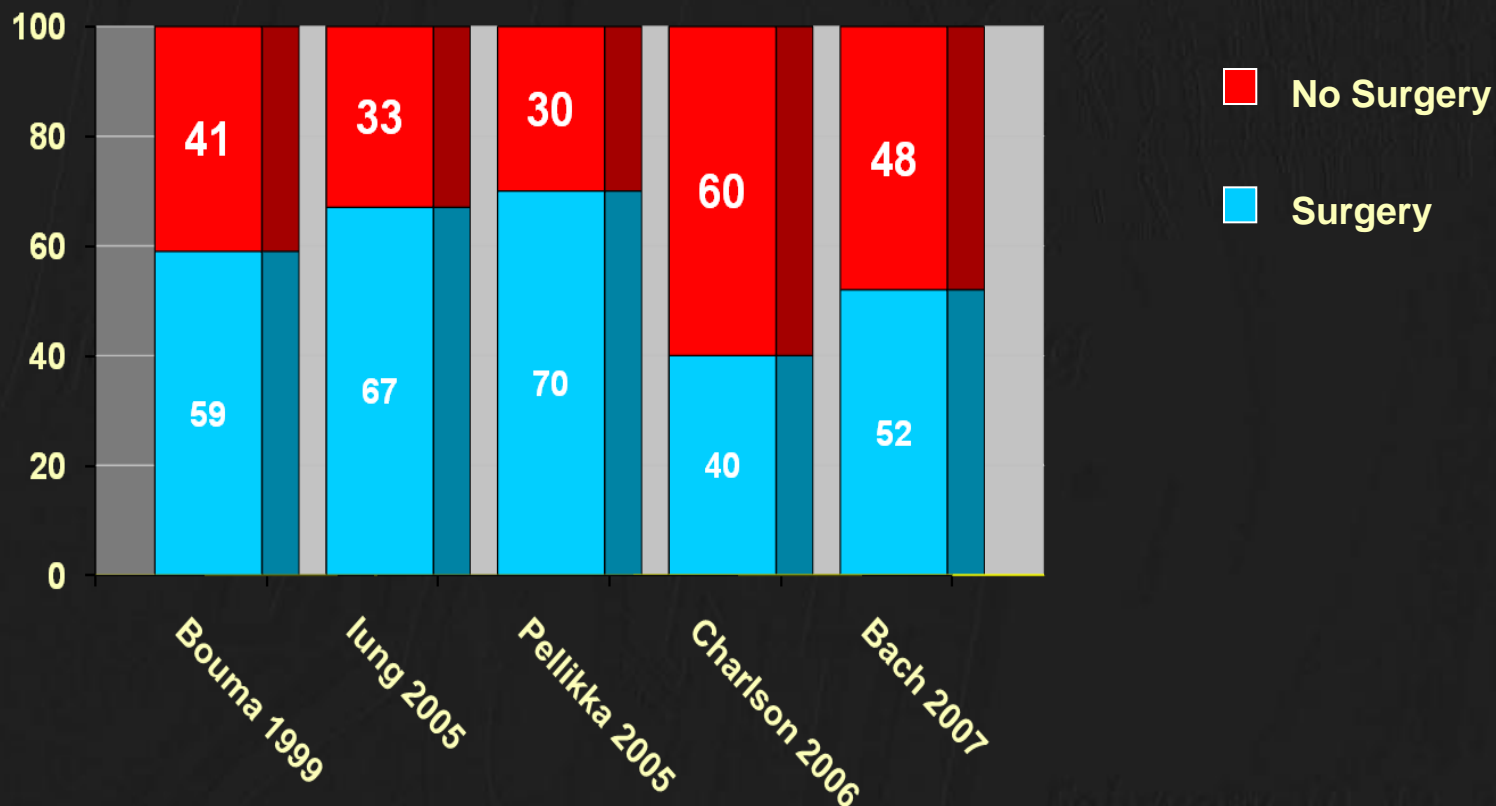
2006 John Webb reports 18 cases of retrograde TAVI (balloon expandable valve), Circul 2006

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Actual Practices: > 30% of patients are not referred for surgery



Bouma et al. Heart 1999;82:143-148

Iung et al. Eur Heart J 2005;26:2414-2720

Pellikka et al. Circulation 2005;111:3290-3295

Charlson et al. J Heart Valve Dis 2006;15:312-321

Bach et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2007;50:2018-2019

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Evaluation of Patients With Severe Symptomatic Aortic Stenosis Who Do Not Undergo Aortic Valve Replacement The Potential Role of Subjectively Overestimated Operative Risk

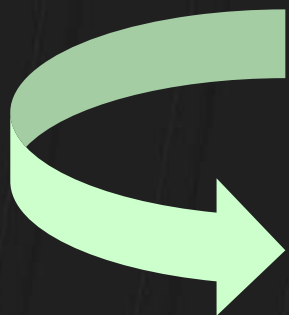
David S. Bach, MD; Derrick Siao, MD; Steven E. Girard, MD, PhD; Claire Duvernoy, MD;
Benjamin D. McCallister, Jr, MD; Sarah K. Gualano, MD

Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes. 2009;2:533-539

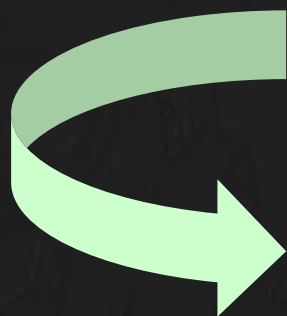
- Of 369 patients with severe AS, 191 (52%) did not undergo AVR. Of these, 126 (66%, 34% of total) had symptoms consistent with AS.
- The most common reasons cited for absent intervention were comorbidities with high operative risk (61 patients [48%]), patient refusal (24 patients [19%]), and symptoms unrelated to AS (24 patients [19%]).
- Operated patients had a lower Society of Thoracic Surgery–calculated perioperative mortality risk than unoperated patients (1.8% [interquartile range, 1.0 to 3.0%] versus 2.7% [interquartile range, 1.6 to 5.5%], $P=0.001$).
- However, 28 (24%) of 126 unoperated symptomatic patients had a calculated perioperative risk less than the median risk for patients who underwent AVR.
- Only 57 (30%) of 191 unoperated patients were evaluated by a cardiac surgeon.

Two questions are sequentially answered

Is TAVI



Appropriate ?



Feasible ?

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Is TAVI Appropriate ?

- ✓ Surgical aortic valve replacement in Centers with 30 days mortality $< 2\%$ remains the gold standard because it guarantees “proven durability of the valve” and “no residual aortic insufficiency”. In some high risk patients mortality is high or very high.
- ✓ TAVI is usually feasible at an acceptable risk in patients with 30 days surgical mortality of 10% or higher.
- ✓ Regarding patients with a lower risk the debate is still open.

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Is TAVI Appropriate ?

Cardiologist
Interventional
Cardiologist
Anesthesiologist
Cardiac Surgeon
Medical Team

Patient
Family
Patient Team

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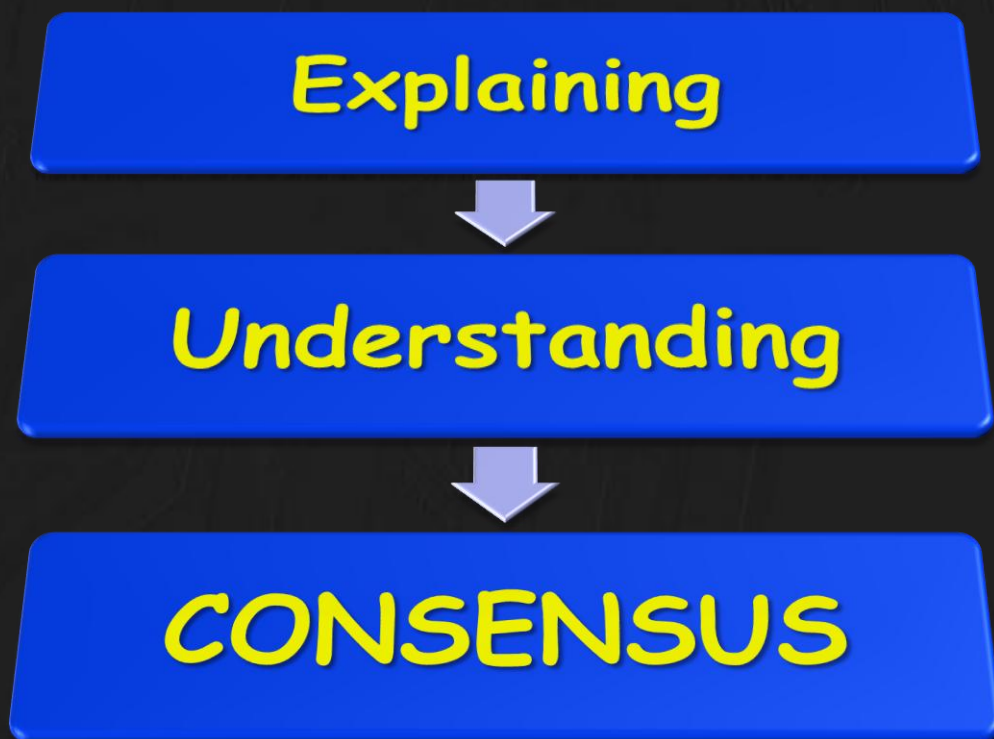
Is TAVI **Appropriate** ?

The Medical Team will evaluate the risk benefit of standard surgical procedure vs. TAVI taking into account the "limitations and advantages of each of them"

- the main reason **not to perform** standard surgical replacement will be the surgical risk (death or complications) and the impact of the procedure on the future quality of life
- the main reason **to perform** TAVI is that the risk of death or complications are estimated lower than standard surgical risk.

Is TAVI **Appropriate** ?

Except for “specific” situations the Patient/Family team should not over rule the suggestions of the Medical Team



Risk profile: Clear Cut for TAVI

85 yrs old lady, severe COPD; prior CABG (LIMA+SVG), creatinine 2 mg/100ml, 75 kg., 165 cm., no diabetes, no prior CVA, stable angina.

Standard Euroscore: 16;

Logistic Euroscore: 66%

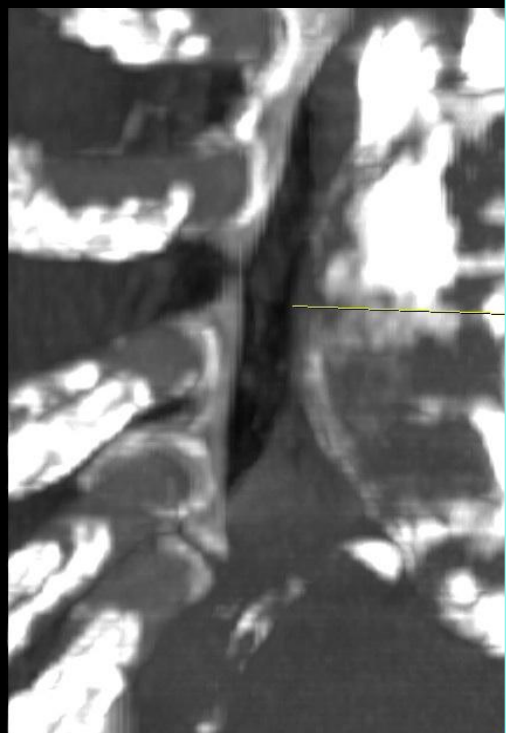
STS score: mortality 8%, mortality and morbidity 31%, length of stay 20 days, risk of stroke 2.5%, postprocedure renal failure 6%, prolonged ventilation 28%.

Not captured by EuroScore or STS score: Porcelain aorta, General Frailty, Dementia etc.

Risk profile: class C

but not

85 yrs old lady
COPD, no renal



cm

5

L

Risk Profiles: Debatable

- 95 yrs old lady, no prior surgery, no diabetes, no COPD, no renal failure, no prior CVA, 65 kg., 165 cm., stable angina.
- 75 yrs old lady, no prior surgery, no diabetes, no COPD, no renal failure, no prior CVA, 65 kg., 165 cm., stable angina. SEVERE DEMENTIA at home assisted by the Family.
- 90 yrs old lady, no prior surgery, no diabetes, no COPD, no renal failure, no prior CVA, 65 kg., 165 cm., stable angina. SEVERE DEMENTIA in a Nursing Home since 5 yrs.

Is TAVI Feasible ?

- ① Suitability of the patient to undergo an invasive procedure
- ② Size of the aortic annulus: more than 18 mm and less 25-27 mm;
- ③ Size and condition of femoral or axillary vessels: 18/19 French introducer
- ④ Transapical (Sapien) or Supraaortic (Core Valve) alternative approaches when vascular access is inadequate: **Need for general anesthesia**

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Screening and decision making

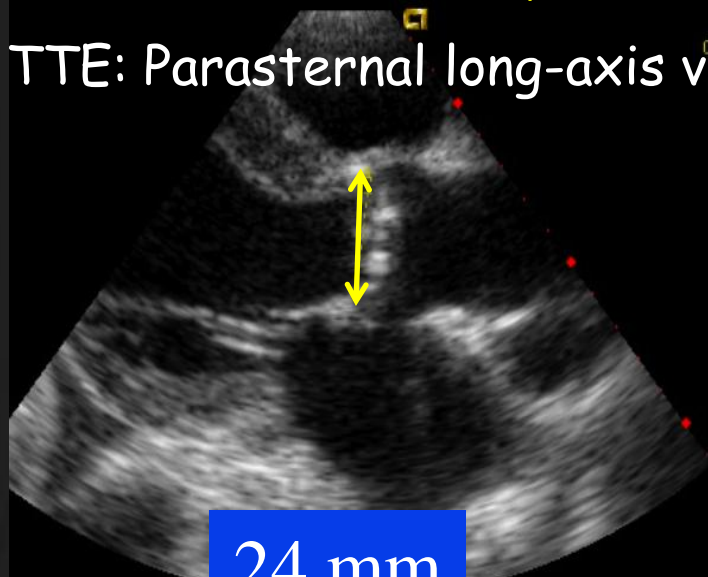
Multislice CT with ecg-gating and contrast injection to evaluate: annulus, coronaries, aorta, iliacs and femorals arteries

Transesophageal echo to evaluate: annulus, ventricular function

Coronary arteriography when needed

The variation in annulus size measurements made in the same patient using different investigative modalities.

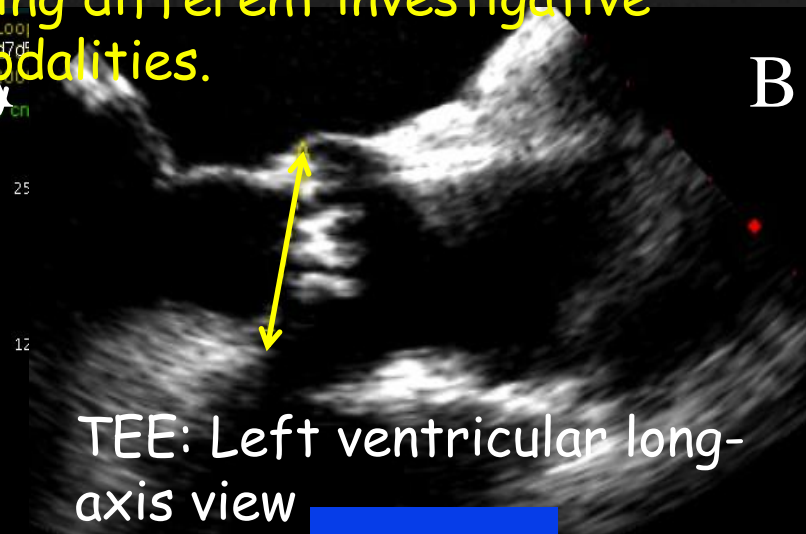
TTE: Parasternal long-axis view



24 mm

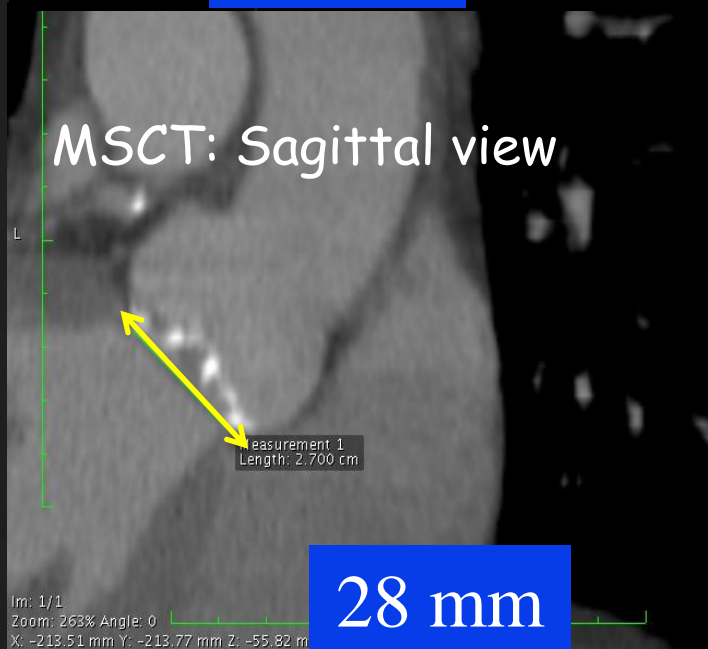
B

TEE: Left ventricular long-axis view



25

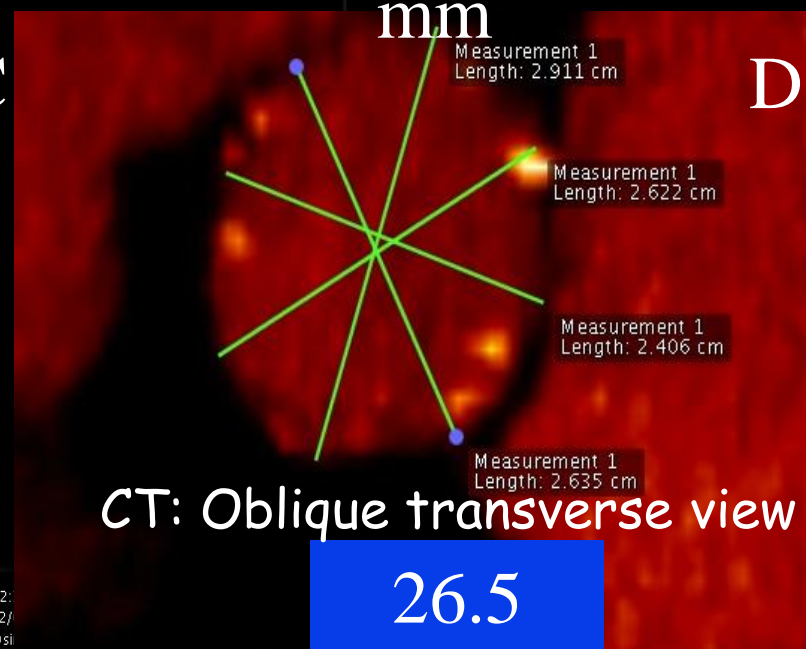
MSCT: Sagittal view



28 mm

C

CT: Oblique transverse view



26.5

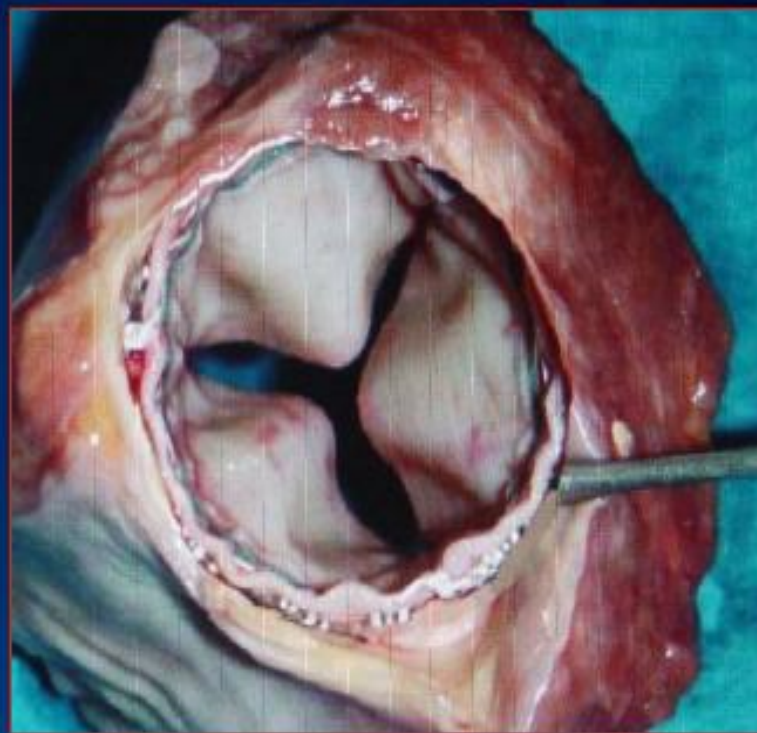
mm

D

Larger size valve: rationale



PHV23MM



PHV26MM

PARTNER Study Design



Symptomatic Severe Aortic Stenosis

ASSESSMENT: High-Risk AVR Candidate
3,105 Total Patients Screened

n = 699

High-Risk

Total = 1,057 patients

**2 Parallel Trials:
Individually Powered**

**ASSESSMENT:
Transfemoral
Access**

High-Risk TF

High-Risk TA

1:1 Randomization

1:1 Randomization

TF TAVR

VS

AVR

TA TAVR

VS

AVR

**Primary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality (1 yr)
(Non-inferiority)**

Inoperable

n = 358

**ASSESSMENT:
Transfemoral
Access**

1:1 Randomization

TF TAVR
n = 179

VS

**Standard
Therapy**
n = 179

**Primary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality
Over Length of Trial (Superiority)**

Figure 9b Impact of paravalvular leak on 2-year all-cause mortality. Adopted from Kodali and colleagues

Inoperable pts

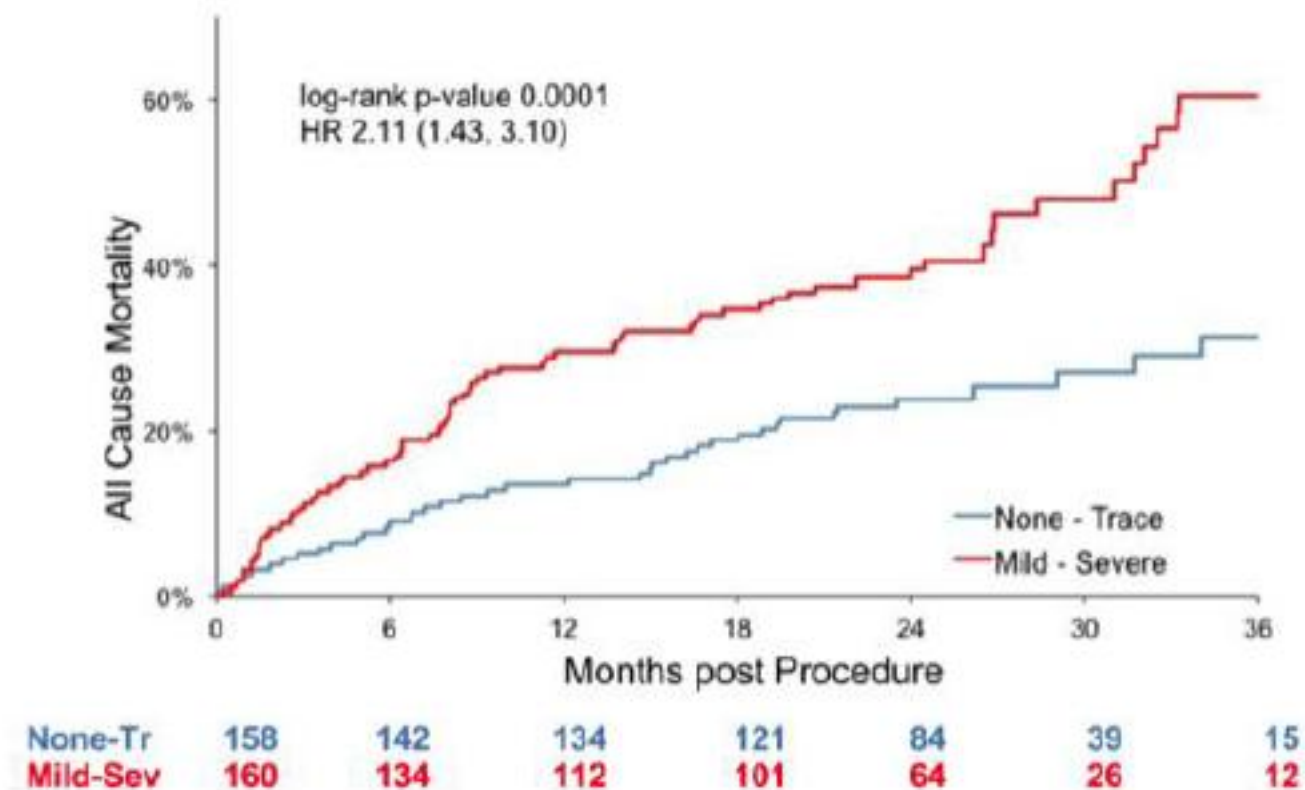
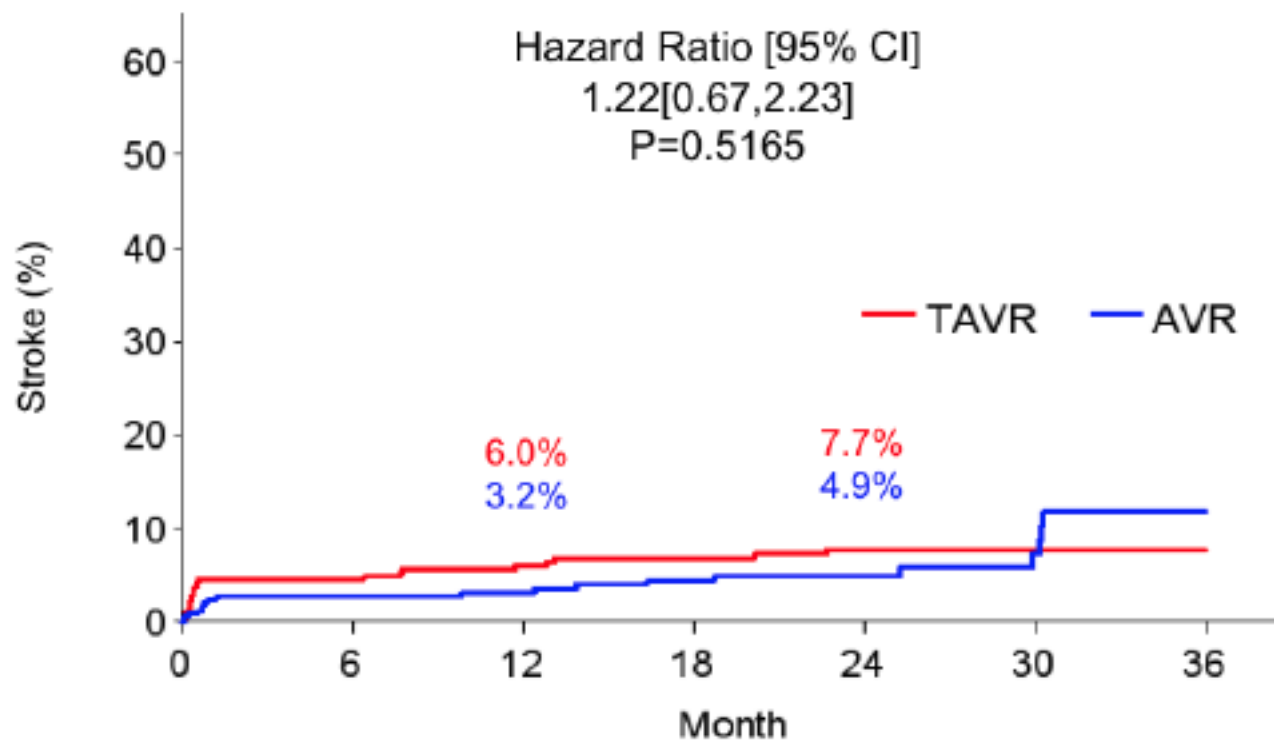


Figure 3c. Two-year stroke Kaplan-Meier curve in PARTNER trial cohort 1A. Adapted from Kodali and colleagues³⁴.



Number at risk:

TAVR:348	287	249	224	162	65	28
AVR:351	246	230	211	160	62	31

In PARTNER Trial Cohort A

Core lab evaluation of aortic regurgitation:

10% of patients had moderate to severe AR
40% of patients had mild AR

Moderate, severe and mild AR were
associated with higher mortality at FU

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Cohort A

Mortality According to Presence/Severity of Aortic Regurgitation

Aortic regurgitation	None/trace	Mild	Moderate/severe	P (log rank)
1-y mortality (%)	14.5	29.2	29.5	<0.001
2-y mortality (%)	24.8	39.2	41.1	<0.001

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Bulky Calcium..

SMITH, ELIZABETH
094Y, F, 60017817
DOB 03/22/1915

R

SMITH, ELIZABETH
094Y, F, 60017817
DOB 03/22/1915

I

Westside Medical Imaging
01/25/2010

cm

7.18 mm

3

P

S

W 1290, L 529 75 bpm, 47 %, 134 ms/01_DrM_CTA_C_A_P/33-47% 0

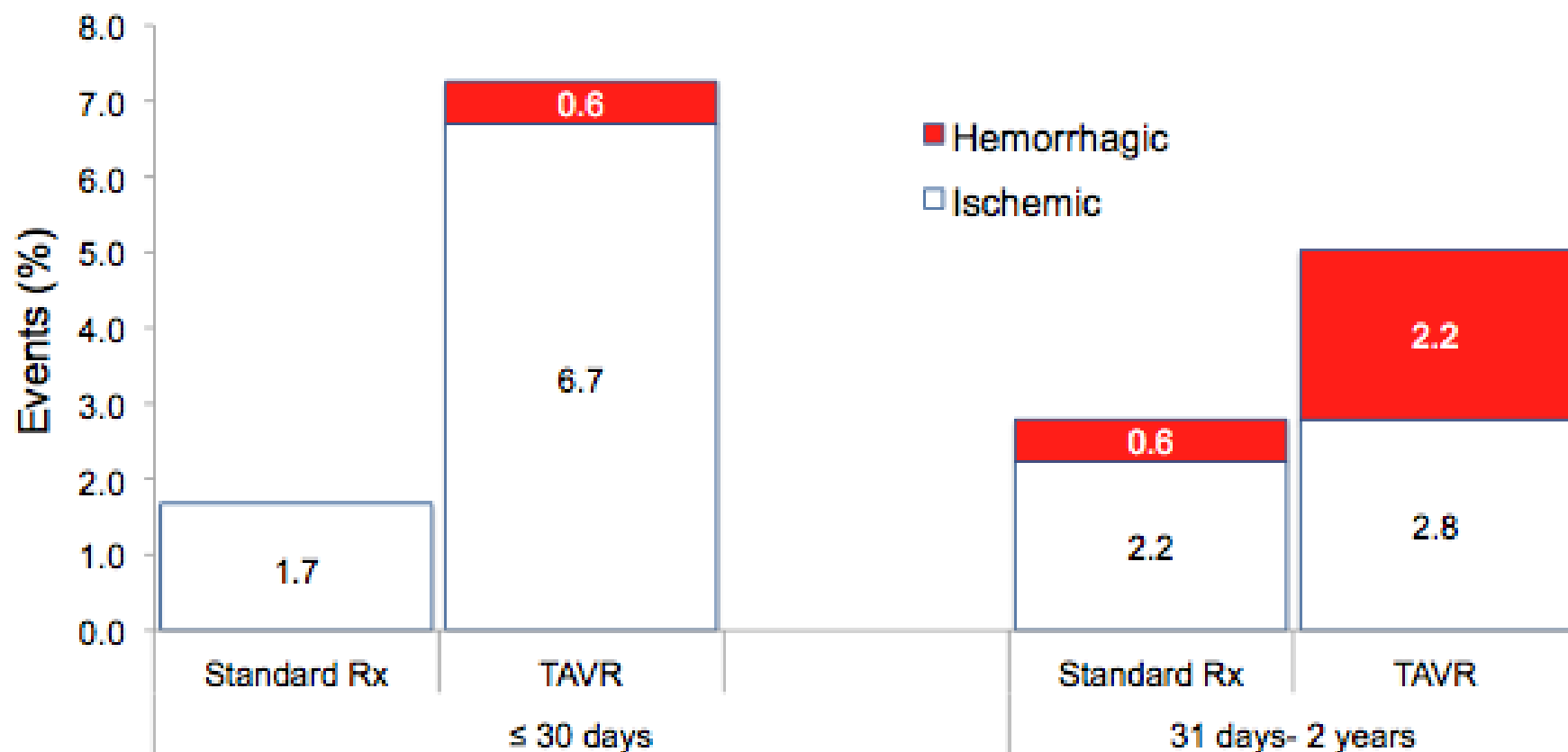
A

When calcifications are massive we
should expect more residual aortic
insufficiency

L

W 772, L 453 75 bpm, 45 %, 134 ms/01_DrM_CTA_C_A_P/45% 0.75

Strokes in PARTNER trial (B, inoperable pts.)



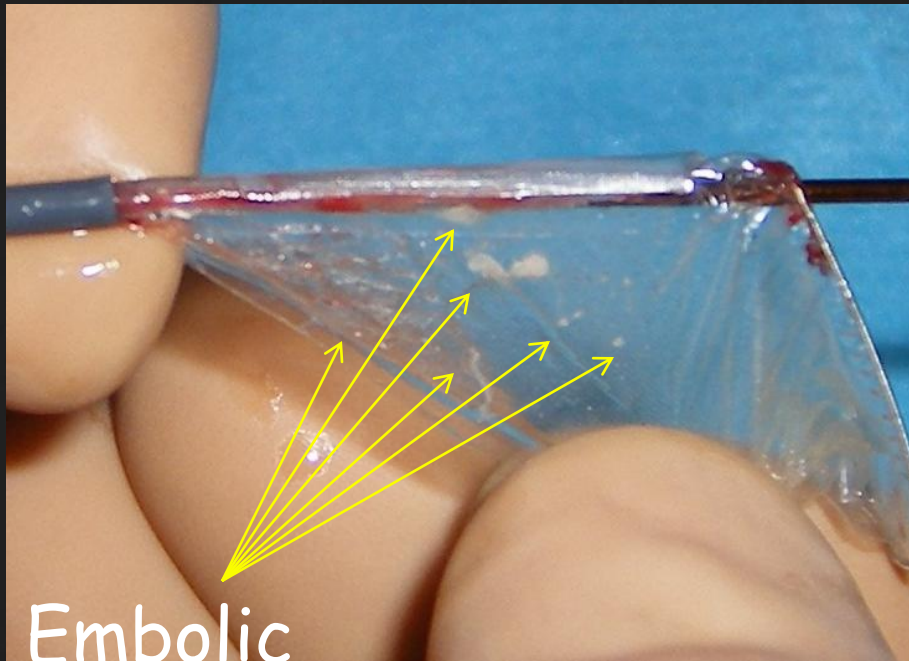
At 1 yr. in PARTNER IA any neurological event occurred in 4.3% of patients treated with surgery versus 8.3% of patients treated with TAVI.

Transapical access was a predictor of stroke in TAVI

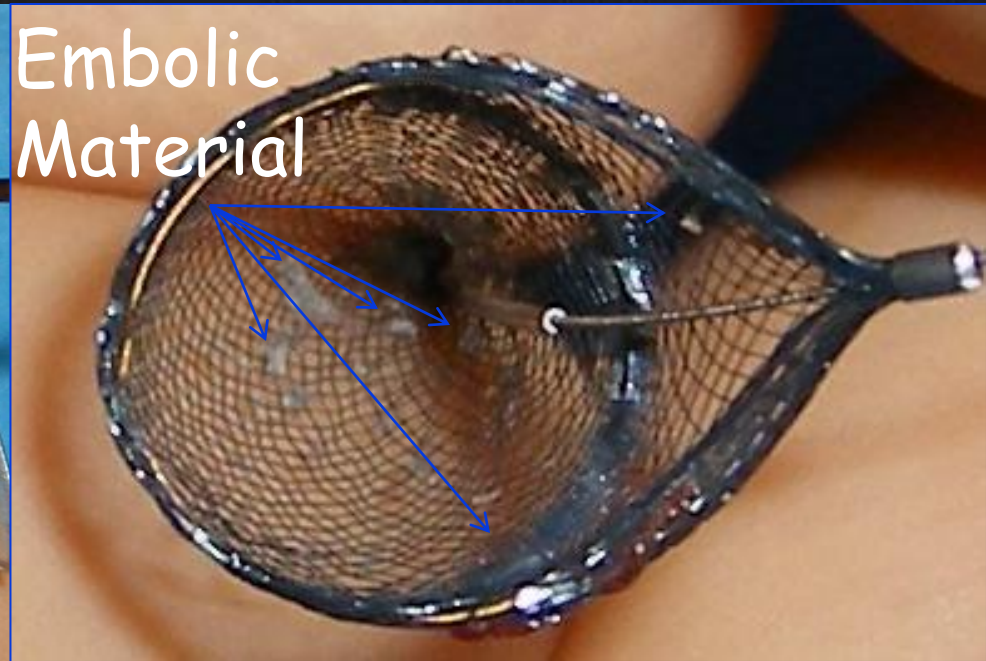
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Embolic Material



Embolic
Material

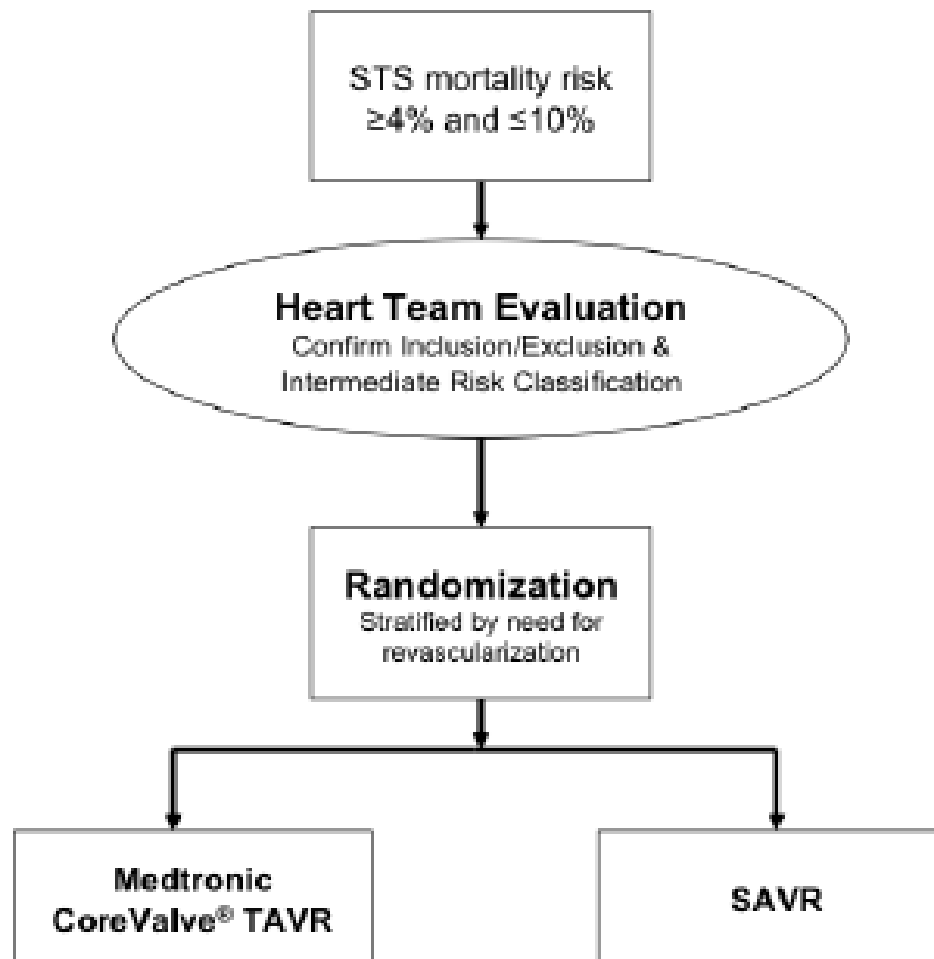


Embolic
Material

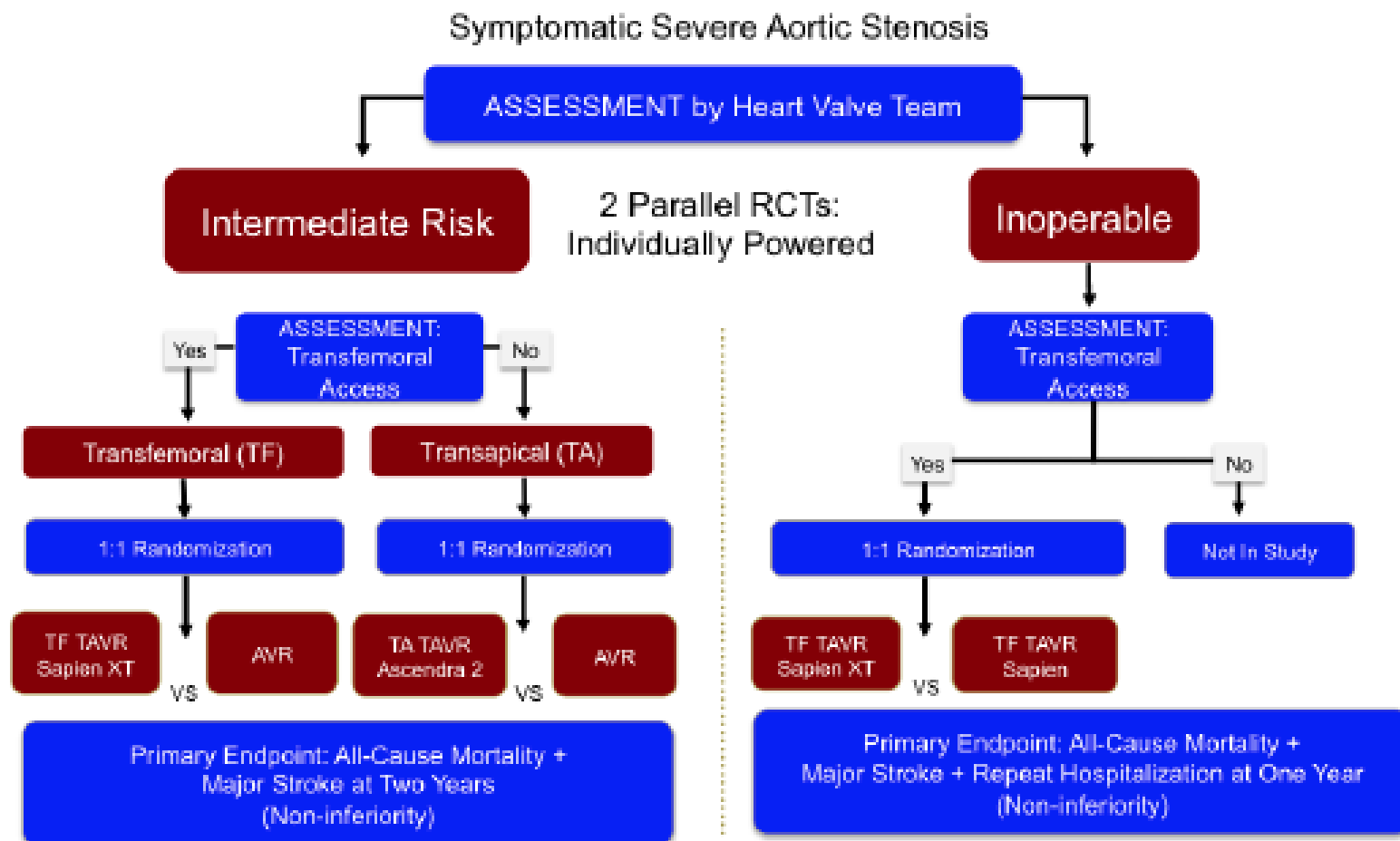
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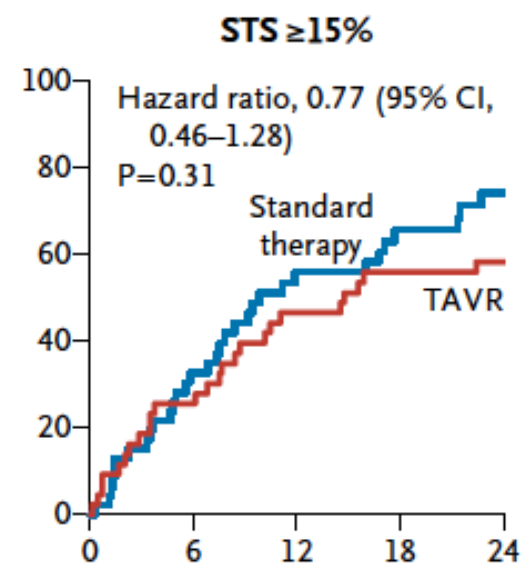
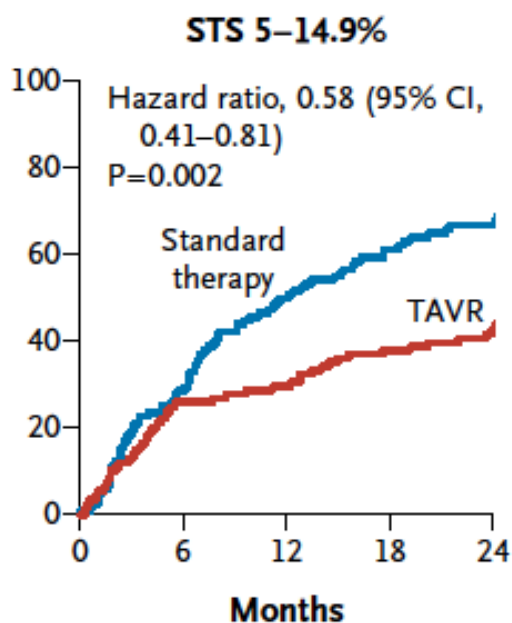
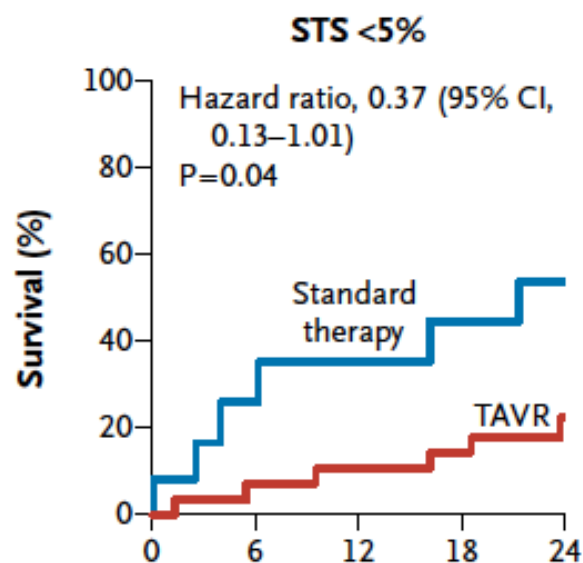
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PARTNER II



2 years mortality in inoperable patients (PARTNER B)



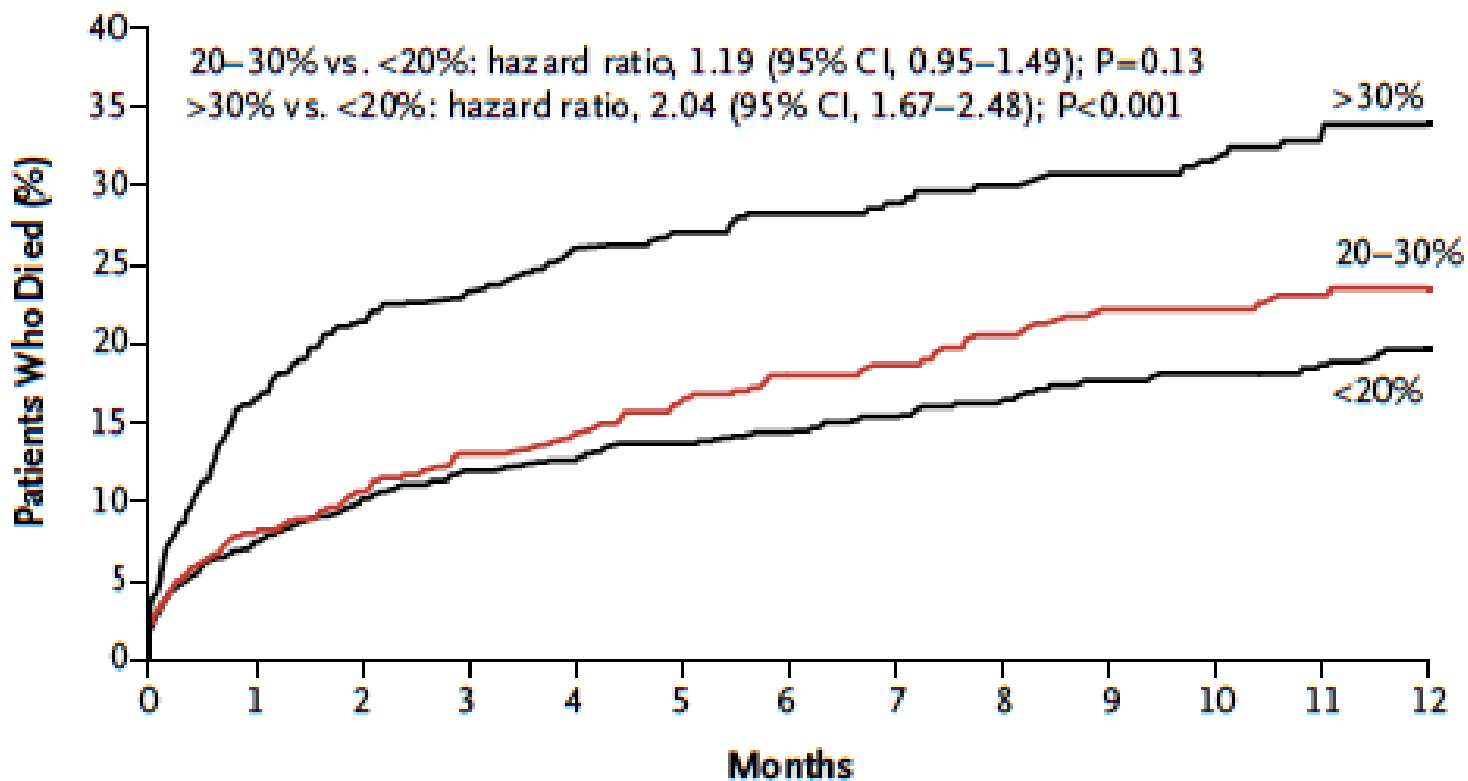
No. at Risk																	
TAVR						108	80	76	67	52		43	32	23	19	15	
Standard therapy						119	84	59	42	29		47	29	19	14	8	
	28	26	25	24	16												
	12	8	7	6	5												

In very high risk pts. TAVI may be futile

FRANCE 2 TAVI Registry 3195 pts.

Gilard et al. NEJM 2012

Death According to EuroSCORE



No. at Risk

<20%	1686	1301	636	208
20–30%	749	582	300	113
>30%	717	518	269	81

Two important studies in
intermediate risk populations
have been launched:
SURTAVI with CoreValve and
PARTENER II with Sapien XT

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