

# Percutaneous Aortic Valve Therapies- Update 2015

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*Structural Heart Disease Fellowship Director*

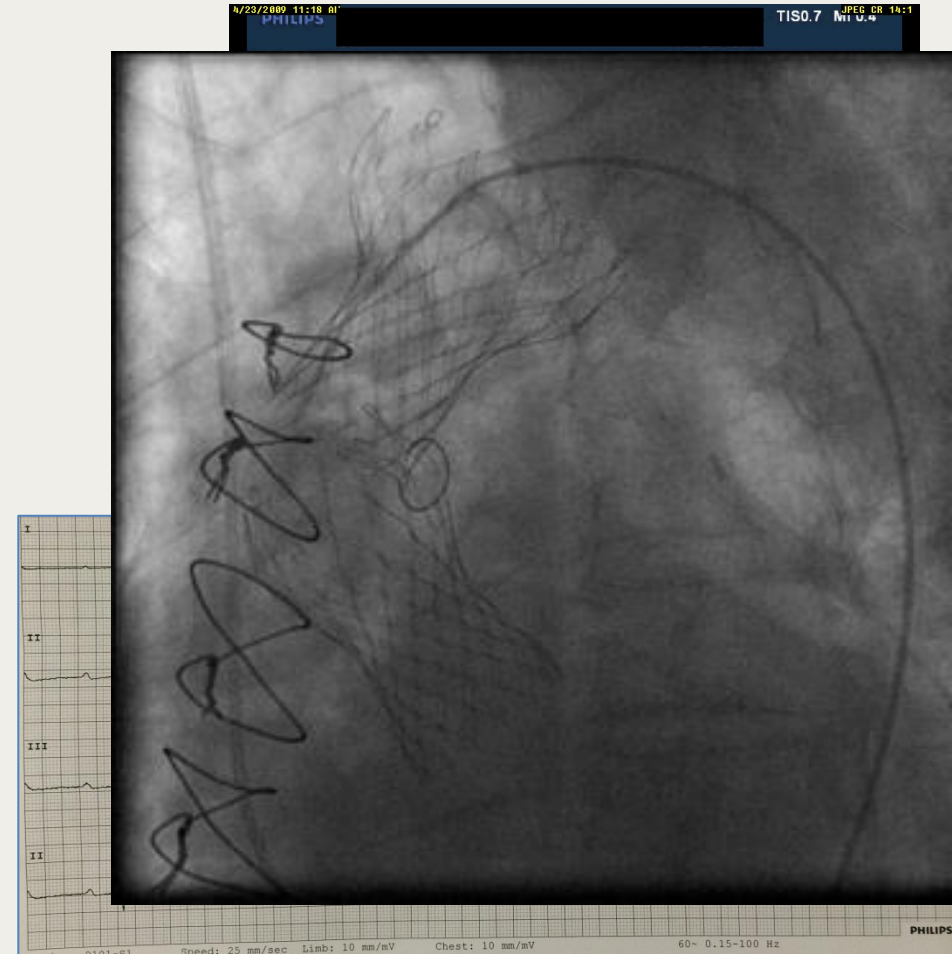
*Henry Ford Hospital*

*Detroit, Michigan*



# Goals of Percutaneous Valve Therapy

- No paravalvular leak
- Durable
- Safe
- Repositionable
- Low-Profile
  - Transfemoral access
- Prevents myocardial injury
  - Heart block
- Easy to Implant



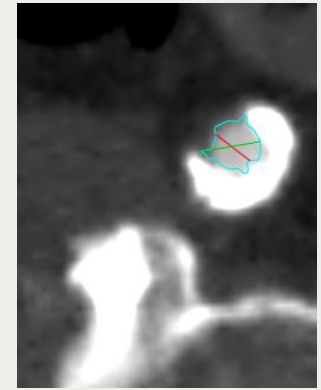
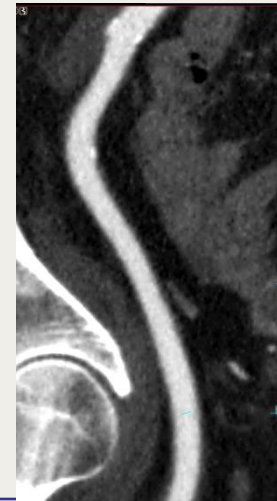
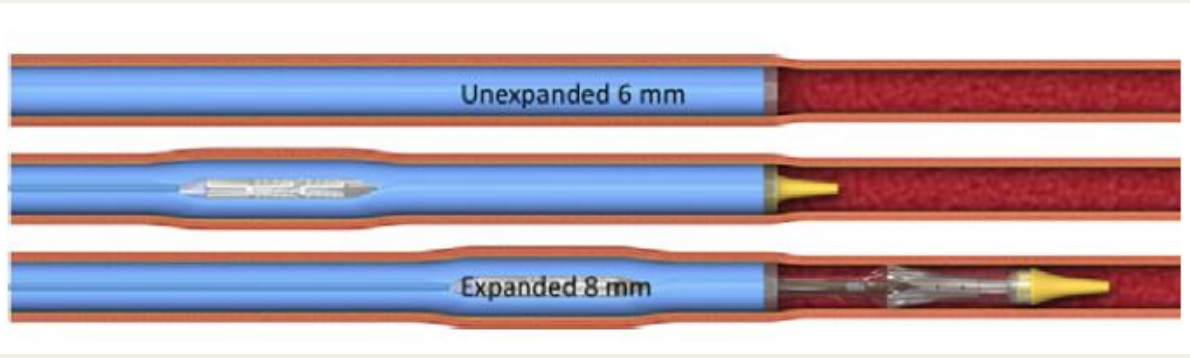
# Edwards Balloon-Expandable Valves Characteristics



Frame	SAPIEN Stainless Steel	SAPIEN XT Cobalt Chromium	S3 Cobalt Chromium
Annulus range	18-25 mm	18-29 mm	17-29 mm
Sizes	23,26 mm	23, 26, 29 mm	20, 23, 26, 29 mm
Sheath Size (ID)	22, 24Fr	16, 18, 20 Fr	14, 16Fr
Vascular Complications (30D)	15.5%	9.5%	6.0%
Pacemaker (30D)	5.9 %	6.4%	13.3%
Stroke (30D)	3.0%	3.2%	2.7%
≥ Moderate AR	12.2%	4.1 %	3.4%

# Edwards Balloon-Expandable Valves

## Access- XT

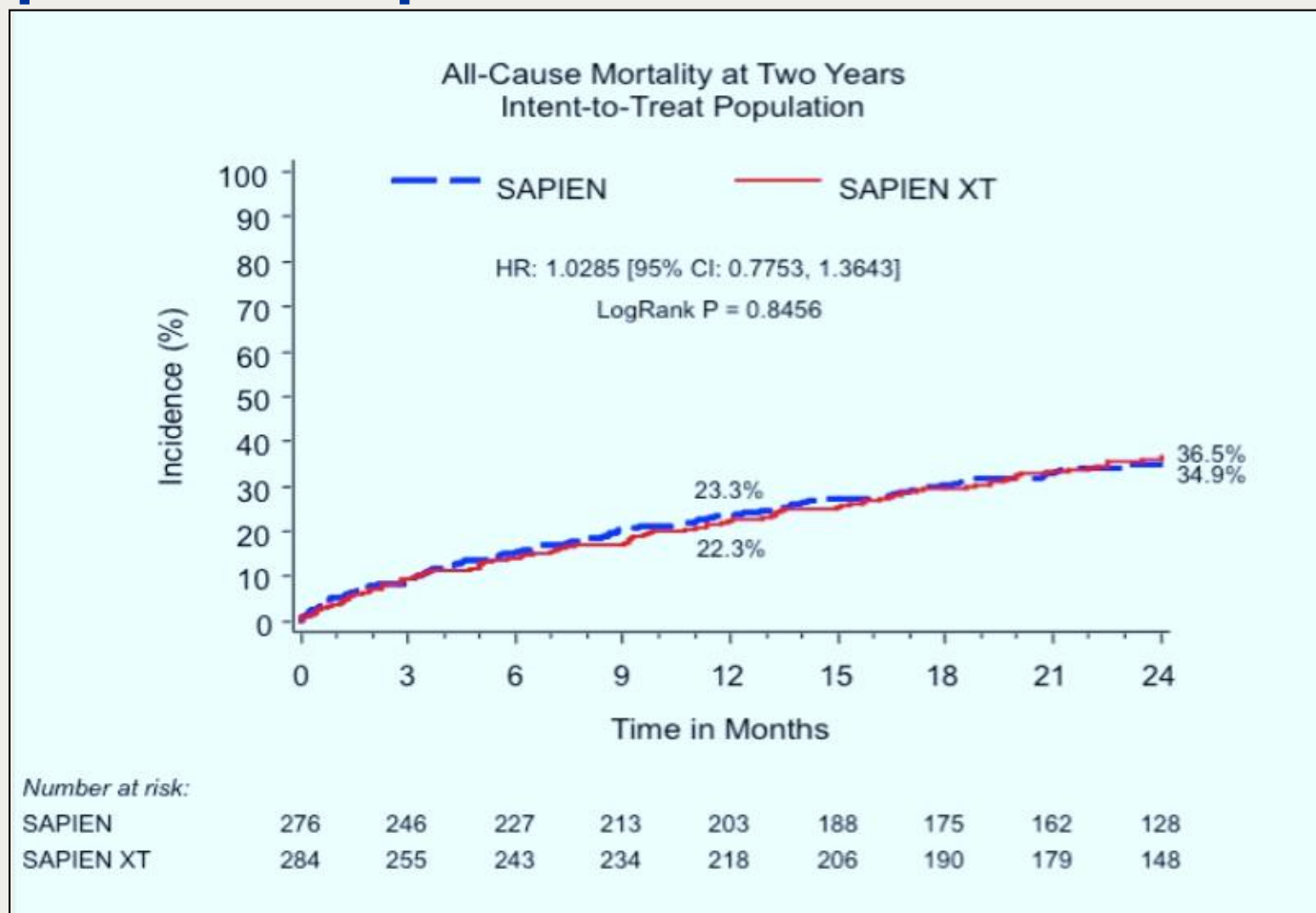


	<b>Sheath ID</b>	<b>Sheath OD</b>	<b>Sheath OD Expanded</b>	<b>Minimum Vessel Diameter</b>
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23 mm	16Fr	6.7 mm	8.9 mm	6.0 mm
26 mm	18 Fr	7.2 mm	8.9 mm	6.5 mm
29 mm	20 Fr	8.0 mm	9.9 mm	7.0 mm

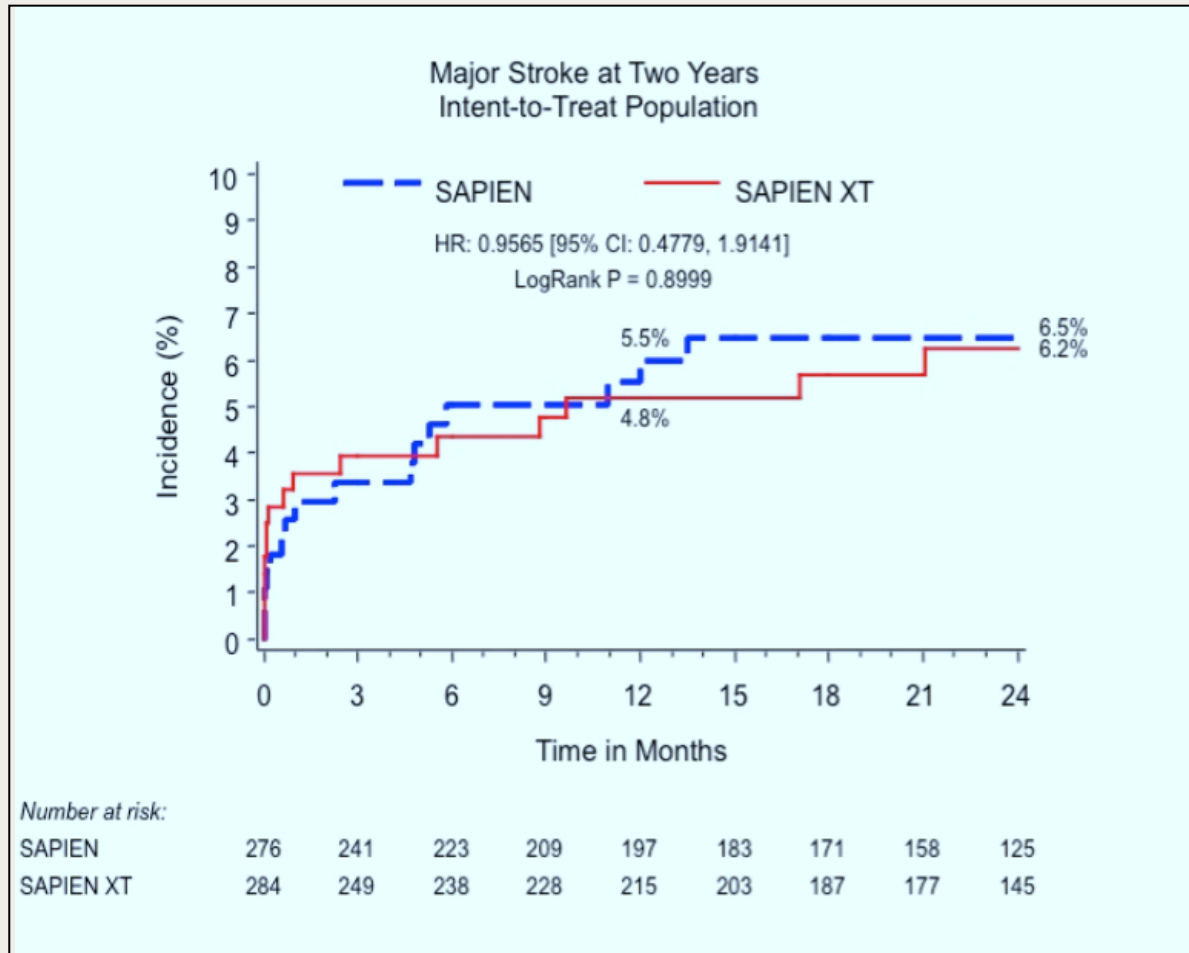
# PARTNER II B

## Sapien/Sapien XT Survival



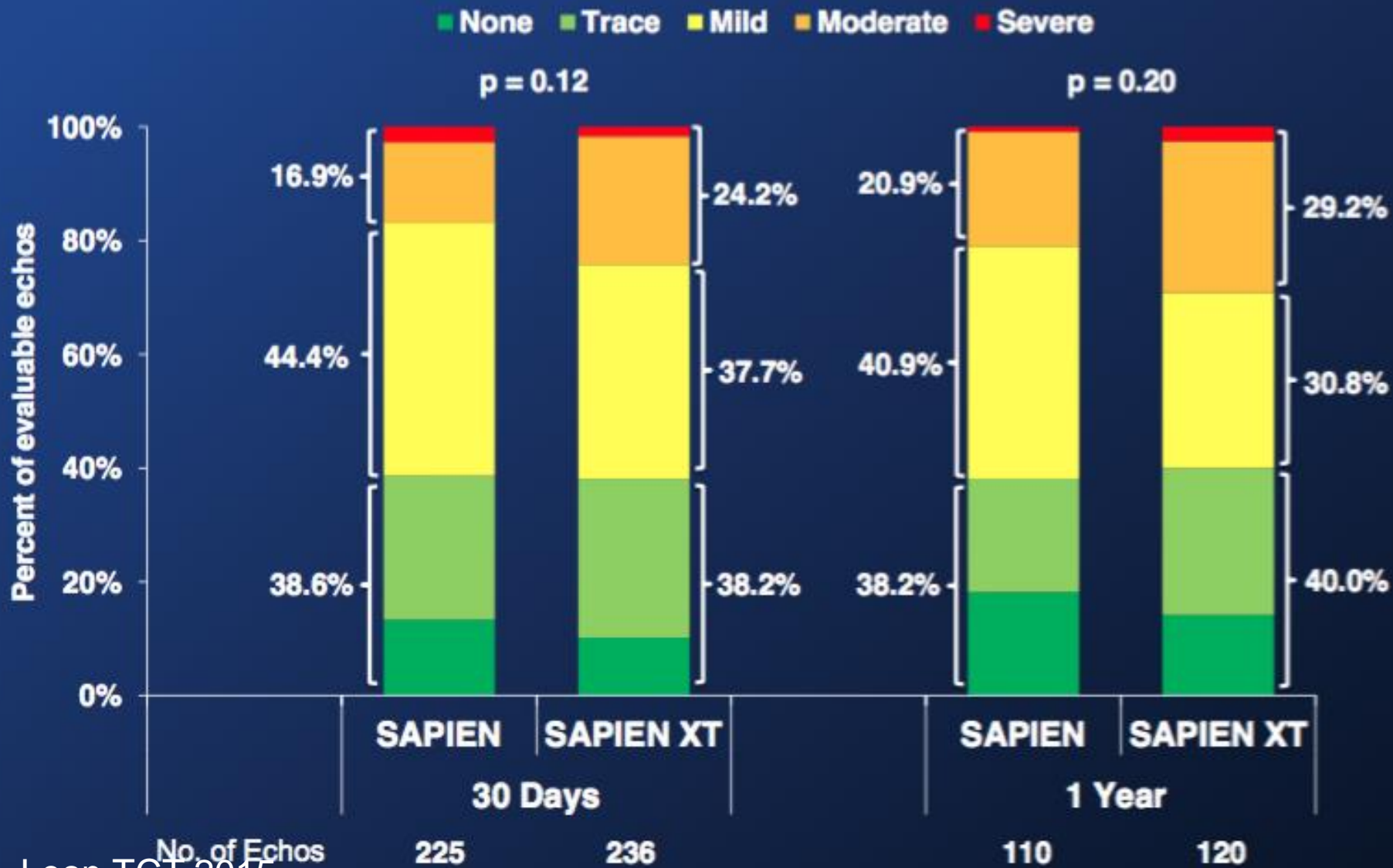
# PARTNER II B

## Sapien/Sapien XT Stroke



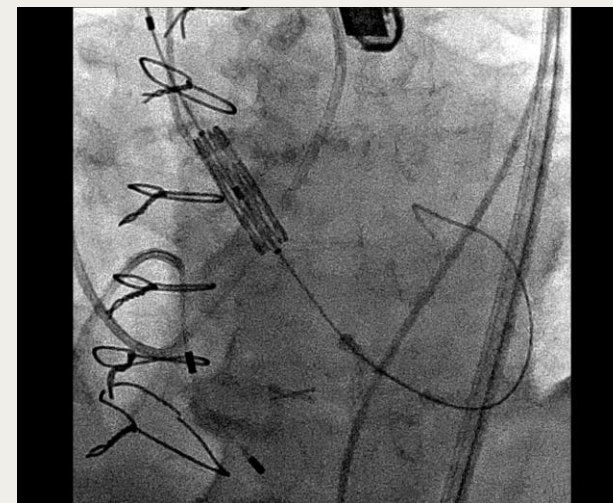
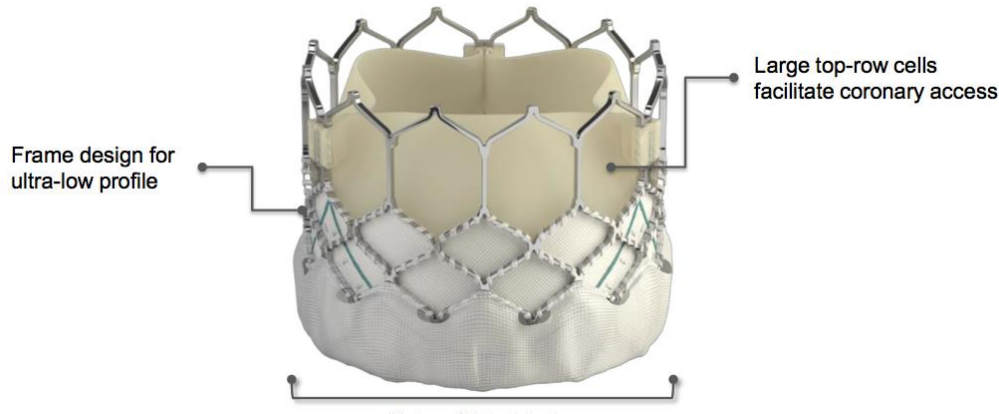


# Paravalvular Aortic Regurgitation (AT, Valve Implant)



# Balloon-Expandable Valves

## Sapien 3 (S3)



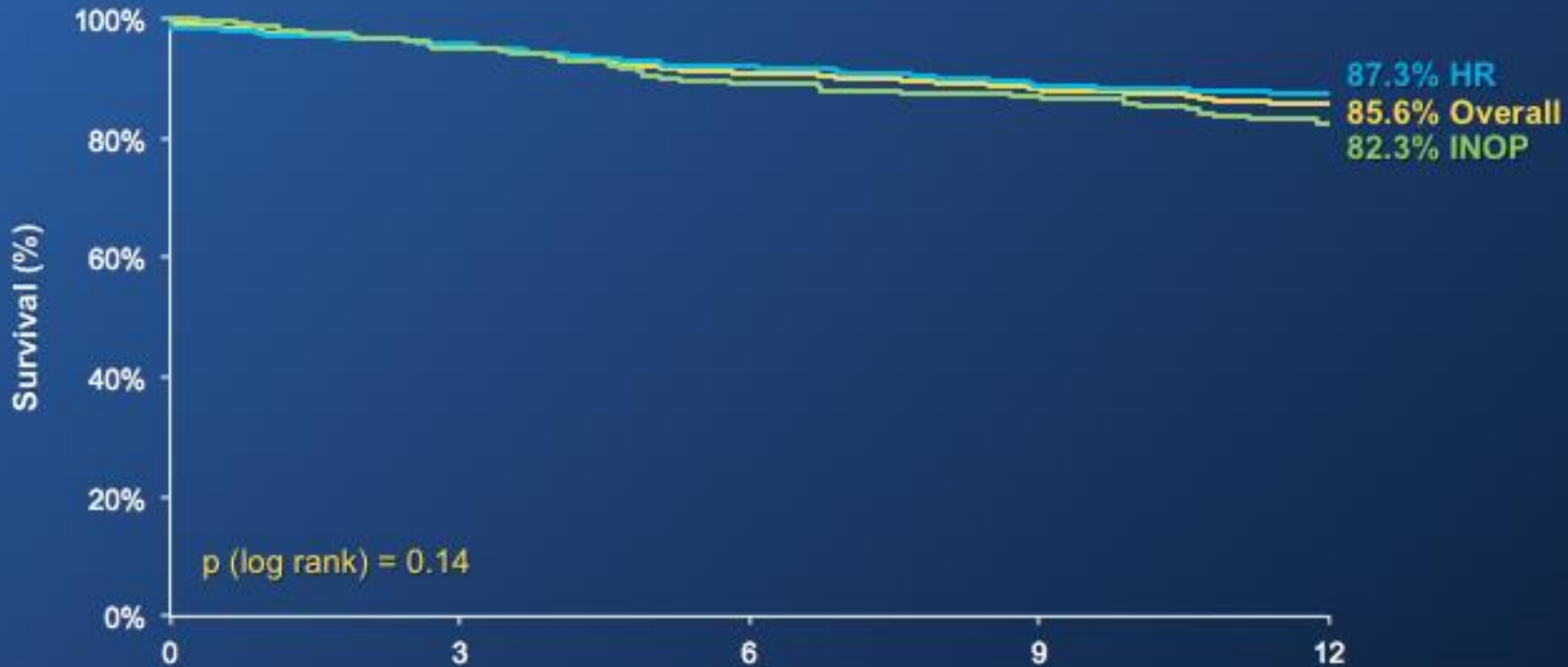
	Sheath ID	Sheath OD	Sheath OD Expanded	Minimum Vessel Diameter
23 mm	14 Fr (4.6 mm)	6.0 mm	7.6 mm	5.5 mm
26 mm	14 Fr (4.6 mm)	6.0 mm	8.0 mm	5.5 mm
29 mm	16 Fr (5.3 mm)	6.7 mm	8.6 mm	6.0 mm





# Edwards S3

## Survival in Inoperable and HR



### Numbers at Risk

	0	3	6	9	12
Overall	583	556	526	504	352
HR	384	367	353	335	232
INOP	199	189	173	169	120

# Other Clinical Outcomes

## S3 HR / INOP – 30 Days and 1 Year

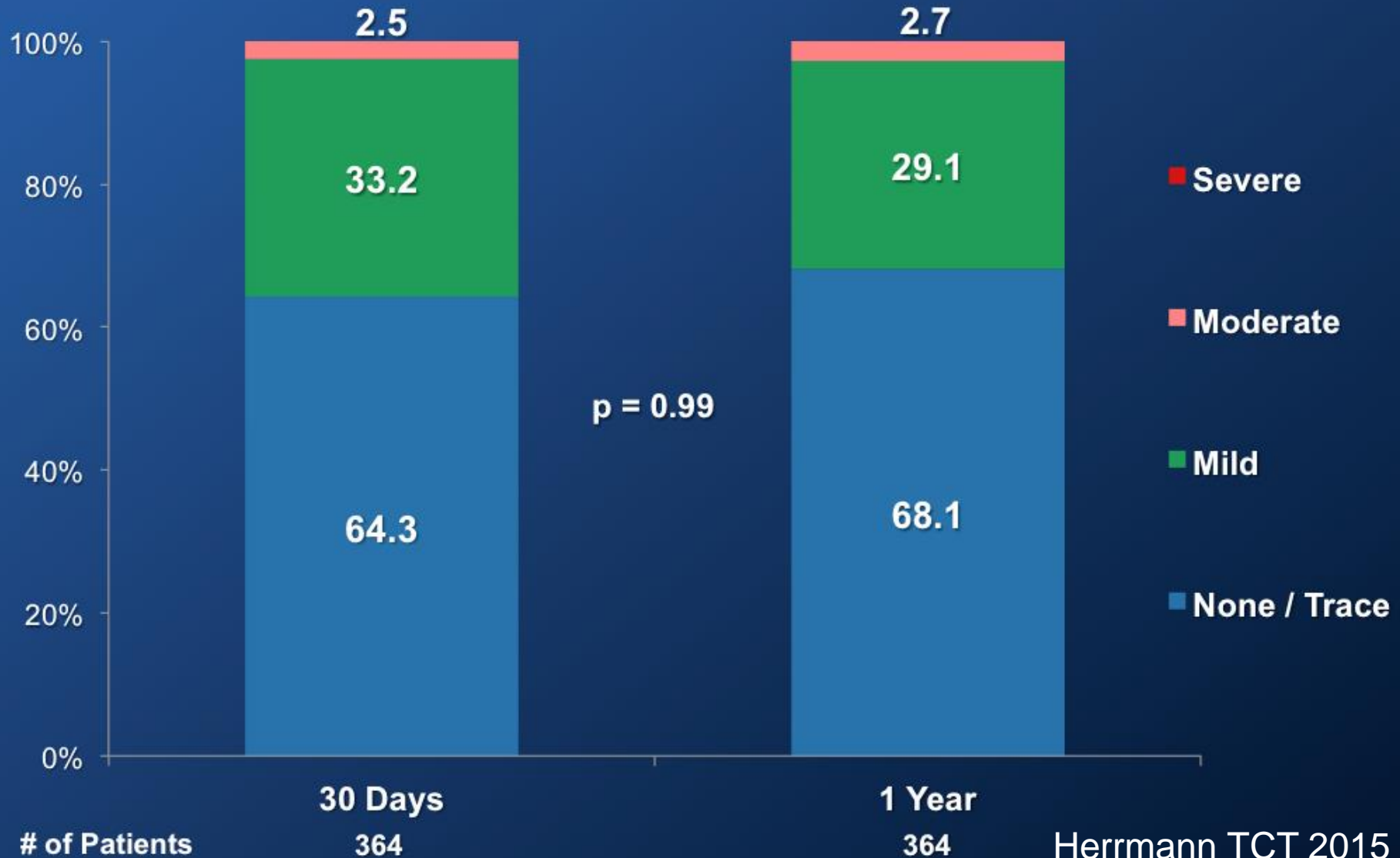


<b>Clinical Outcomes (%)</b>	<b>30 Days</b>	<b>N=364</b>	<b>1 Year</b>
<b>All-Cause Mortality</b>	2.2		14.4
<b>Cardiac Mortality</b>	1.4		8.1
<b>All Stroke</b>	1.4		4.3
<b>Disabling Stroke</b>	0.9		2.4
<b>Rehospitalization</b>	8.0		17.1
<b>New Permanent Pacemaker</b>	13.3		16.9
<b>Surgical AVR</b>	0.2		0.6
<b>Structural Valve Deterioration</b>	0		0
<b>Valve Thrombosis</b>	0		0

# Paravalvular Regurgitation Paired Analysis



S3 Inoperable and High Risk

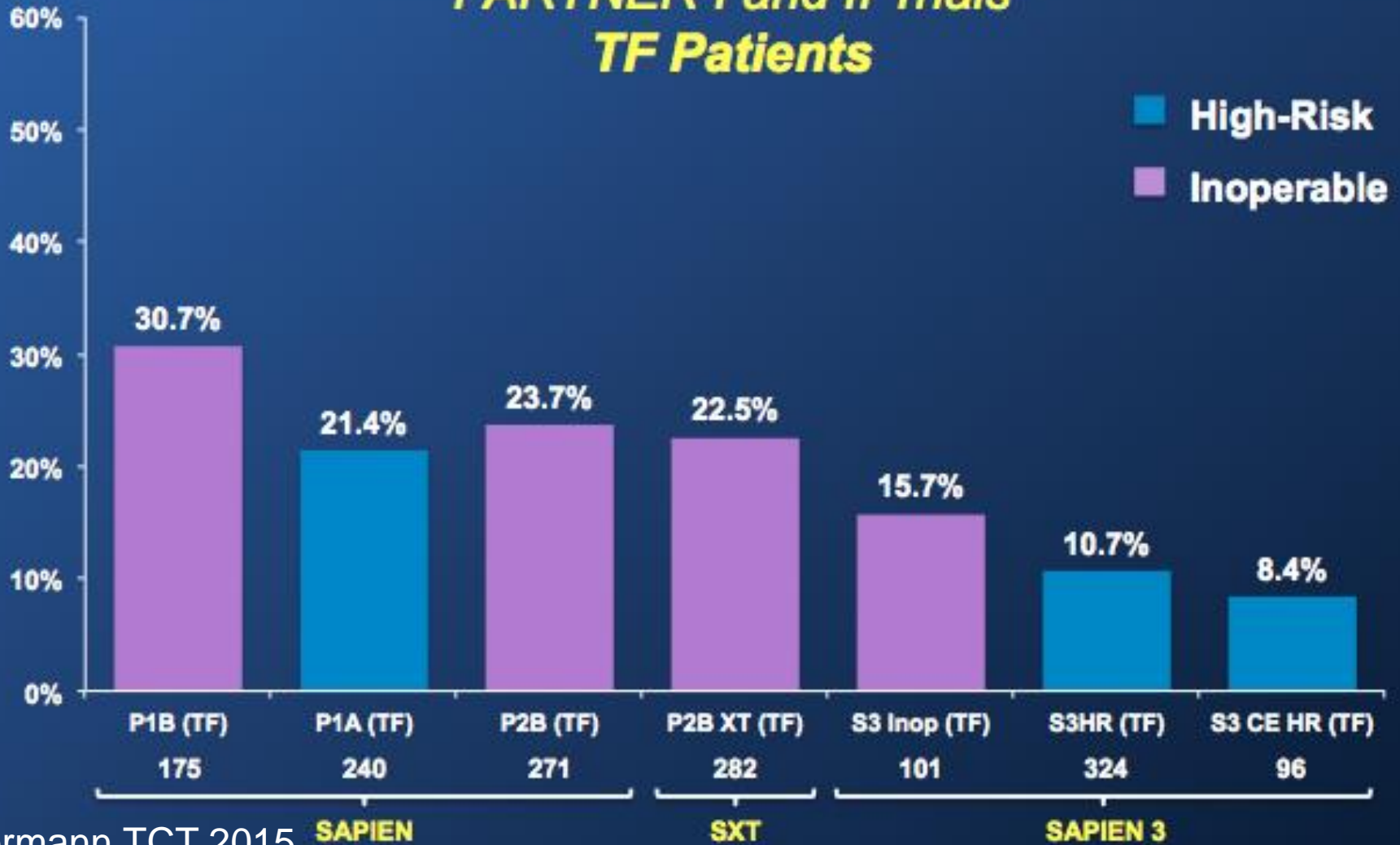


# All-Cause Mortality at 1 Year

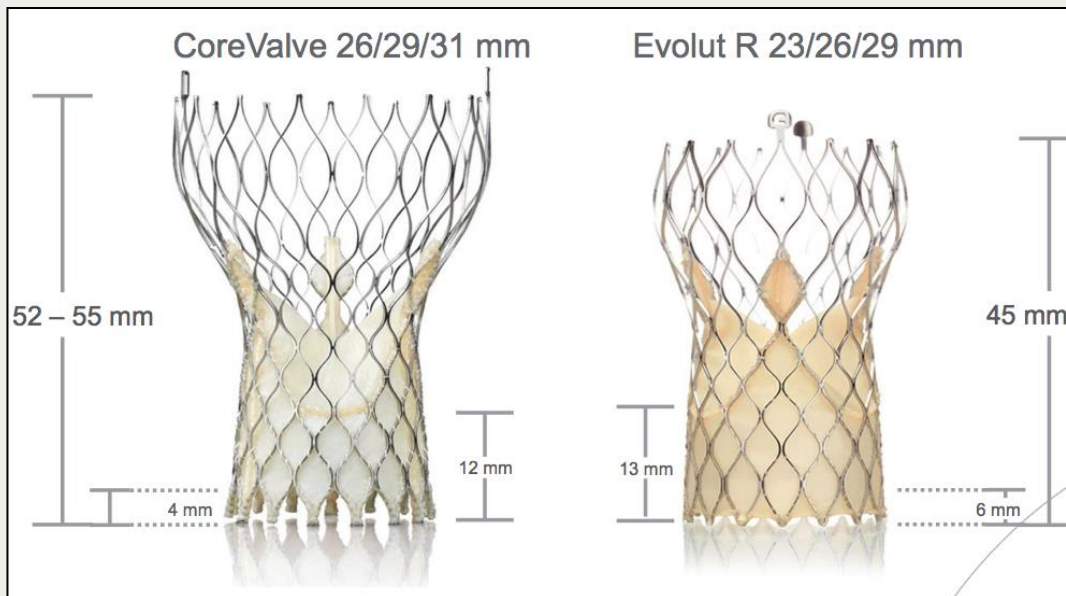
## Edwards SAPIEN Valves (As Treated Patients)



### *PARTNER I and II Trials* *TF Patients*



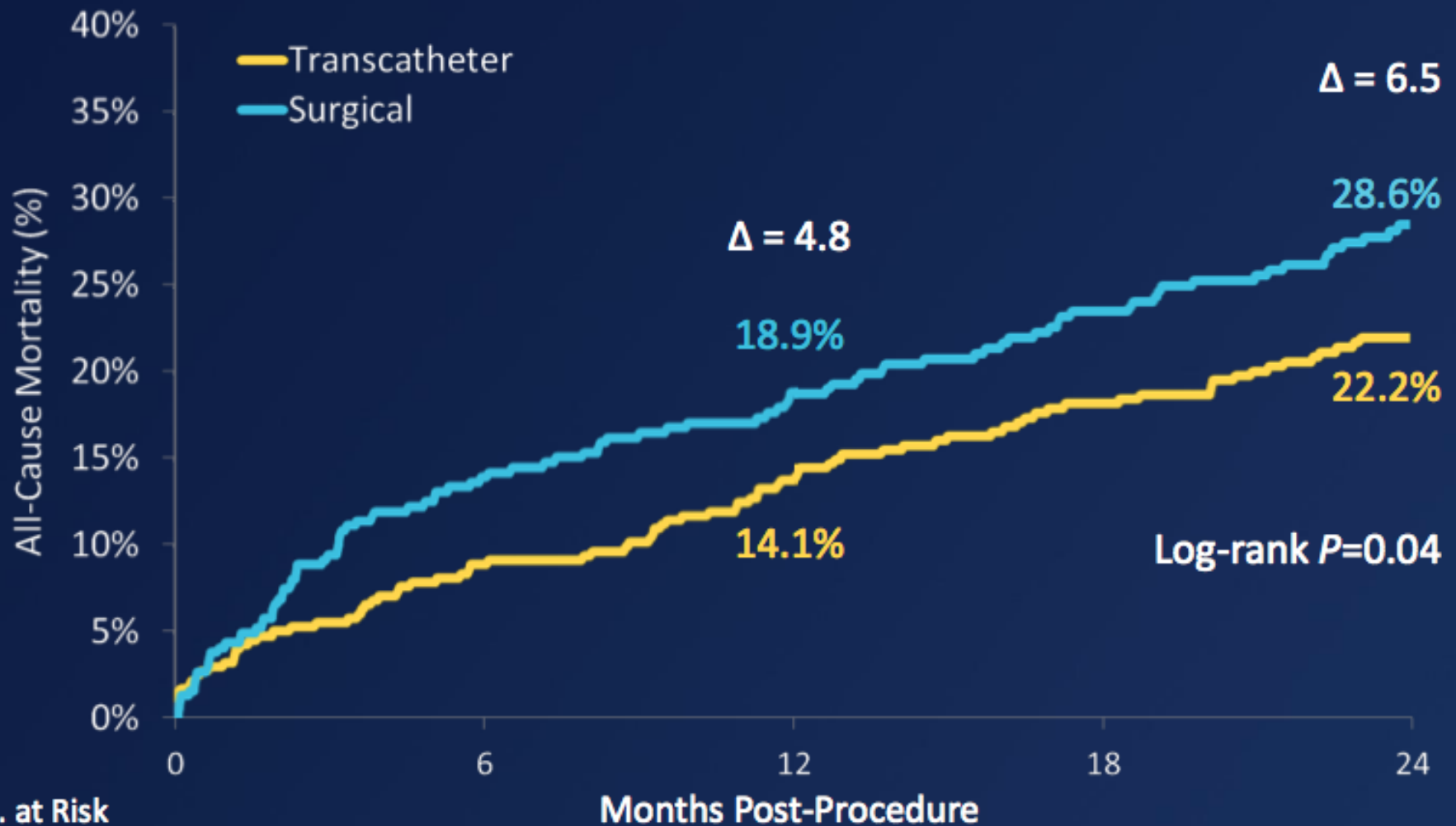
# Self-Expanding Medtronic CoreValve Series



<b>Annulus Range</b>	<b>18-29 mm</b>	<b>18-26 mm</b>
Perimeter	56.5 - 91.1 mm	56.5 – 84.8 mm
Sheath Size (ID)	18Fr	14Fr
Access	TF, SC, TAO	TF, SC, TAO
Pacemaker rate	26.1%	11%



# All-Cause Mortality



No. at Risk

Transcatheter

391

378

354

334

219

Surgical

359

343

304

282

191



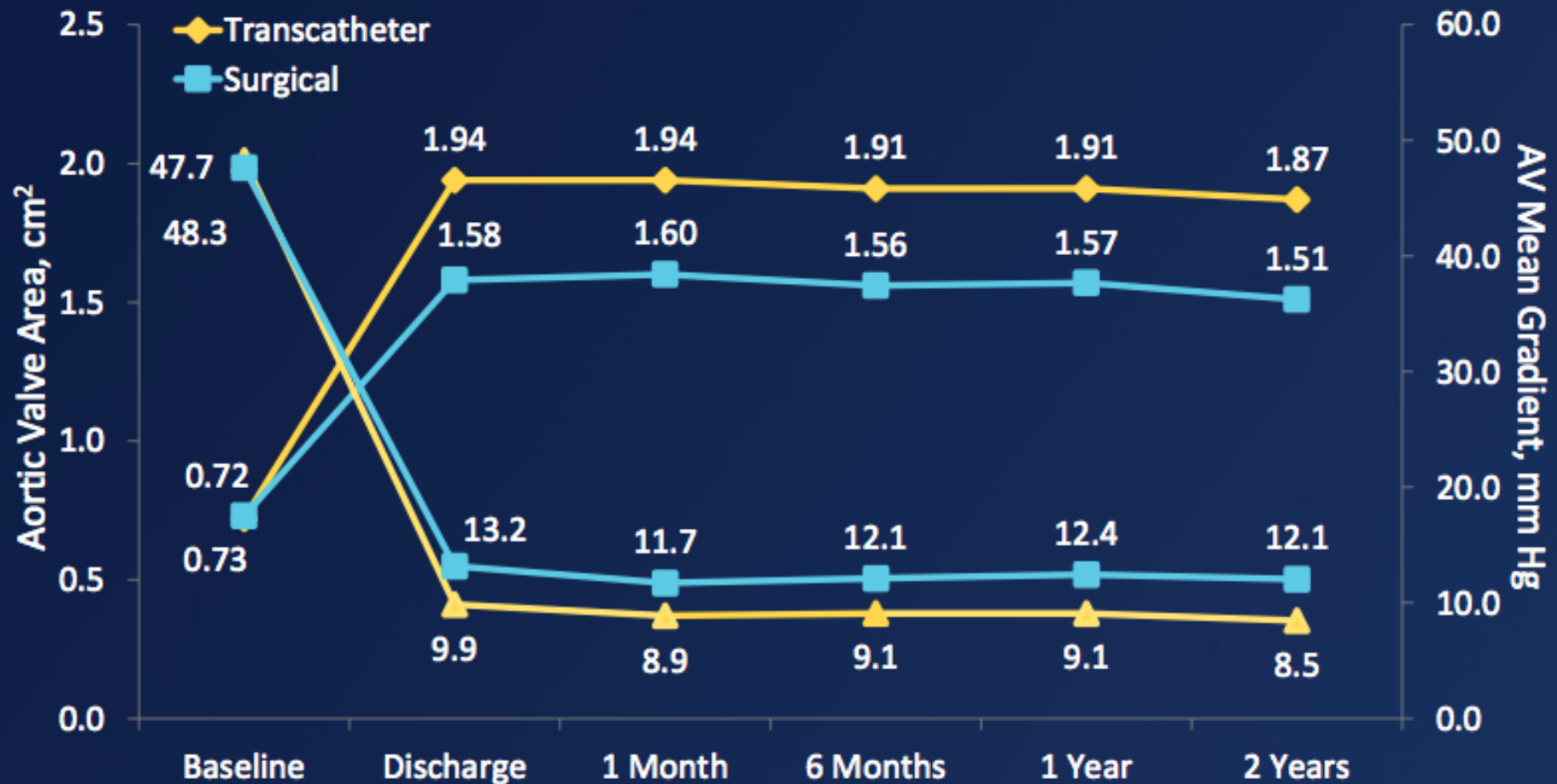
# Other Clinical Endpoints

Events*	1 Month			1 Year			2 Years		
	TAVR	SAVR	<i>P</i>	TAVR	SAVR	<i>P</i>	TAVR	SAVR	<i>P</i>
Vascular complications (major)	6.2	1.7	0.002	6.4	2.0	0.003	7.1	2.0	0.001
Pacemaker implant	20.0	7.1	<0.001	22.5	11.6	<0.001	25.8	12.8	<0.001
Bleeding (life threatening or disabling)	13.6	35.1	<0.001	16.5	38.4	<0.001	18.1	39.6	<0.001
New onset or worsening atrial fibrillation	11.7	31.0	<0.001	16.4	33.2	<0.001	19.5	34.9	<0.001
Acute kidney injury	6.2	15.1	<0.001	6.2	15.1	<0.001	6.2	15.1	<0.001

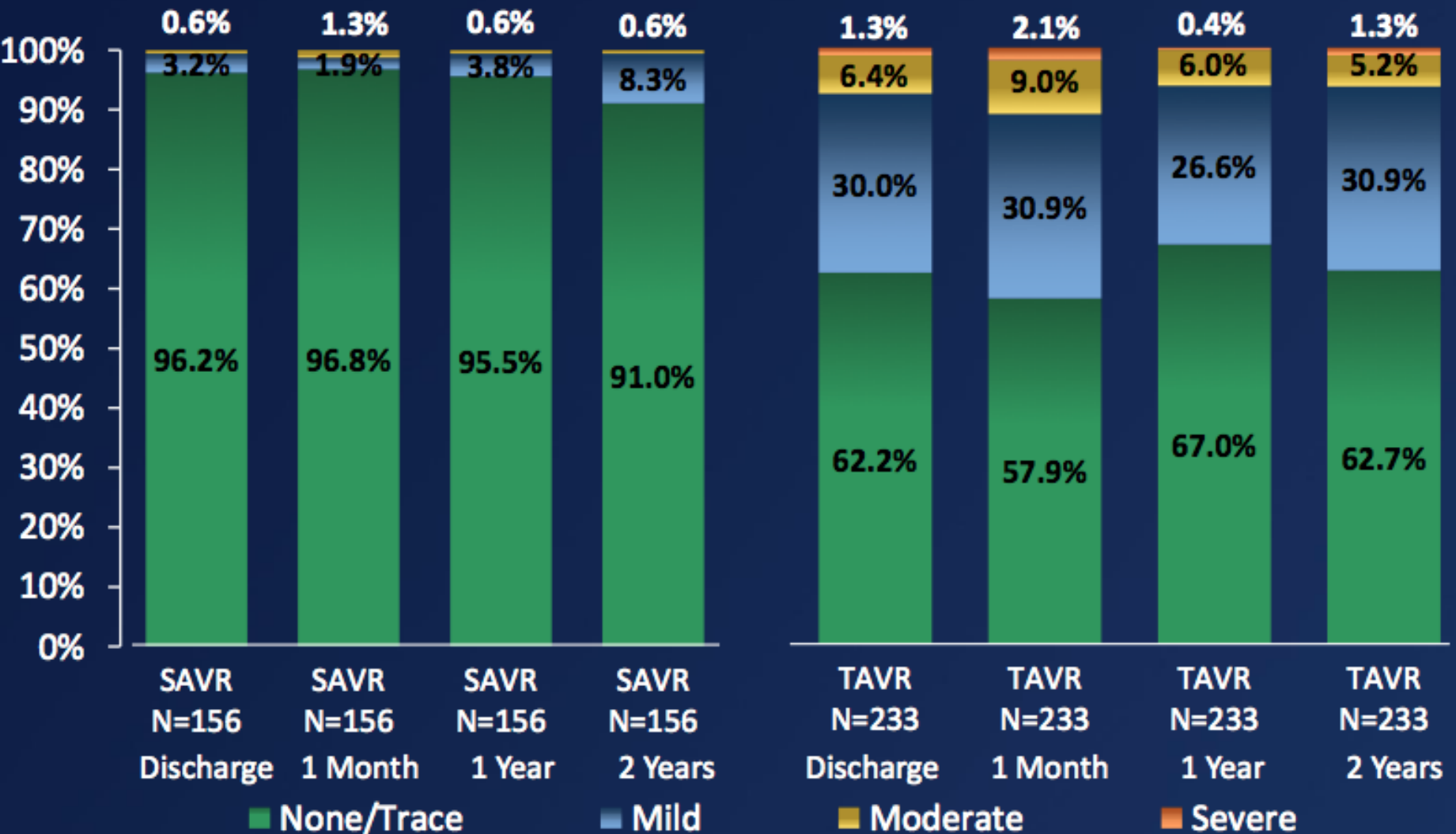
\* Percentages reported are Kaplan-Meier estimates and log-rank *P* values

# Echocardiographic Findings

TAVR had significantly better valve performance over SAVR at all follow-up visits ( $P < 0.001$ )

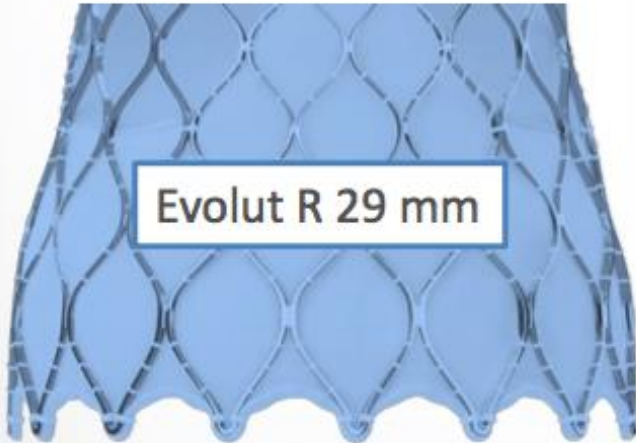
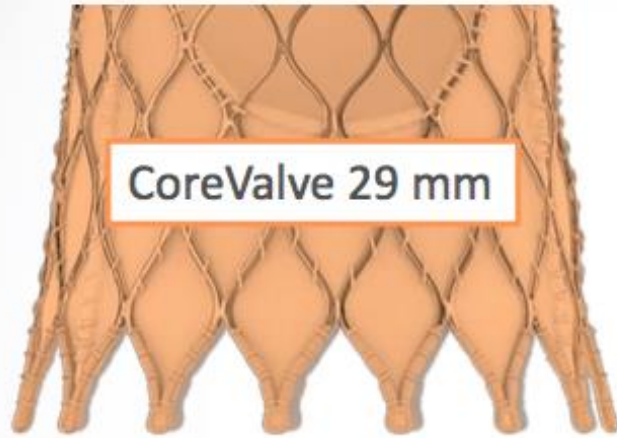


# Paravalvular Regurgitation (Paired)



There was significantly lower PVL with SAVR over TAVR at each time point ( $P < 0.001$ )

# Self-Expanding Evolut-R



## 1. Optimized Oversizing

- Larger and more consistent inflow diameter

## 2. More Consistent Radial Force

- Promotes anchoring and sealing

## 3. Extended Sealing Skirt

- 13 mm sealing skirt
- Scalloped design for enhanced sealing

Sinus of Valsalva Height (Mean)

≥ 15 mm

≥ 15 mm

≥ 15 mm



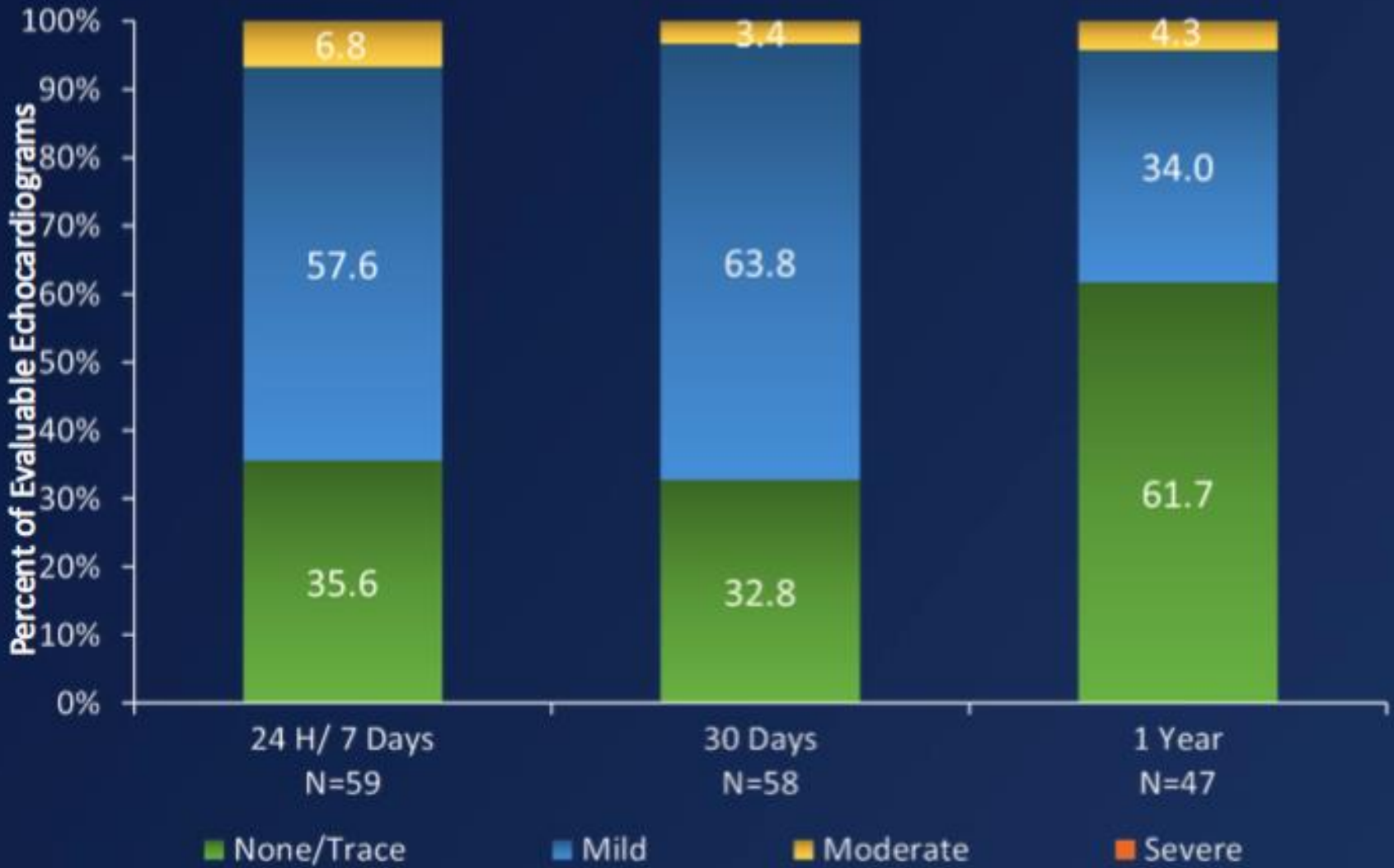
# Evolut-R: 1 Year Clinical Events

Event, K-M rates – % (no. of patients)	30 Days N = 60	1 Year N = 60
Major vascular complications	8.3 (5)	8.3 (5)
Life-threatening or disabling bleeding	5.0 (3)	10.2 (6)*
Embolization or migration	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Endocarditis	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Coronary obstruction	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Annular rupture	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Valve thrombosis	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Pacemaker†	11.7 (7)	15.2 (9)

\*All events after 30 days due to GI bleeding.

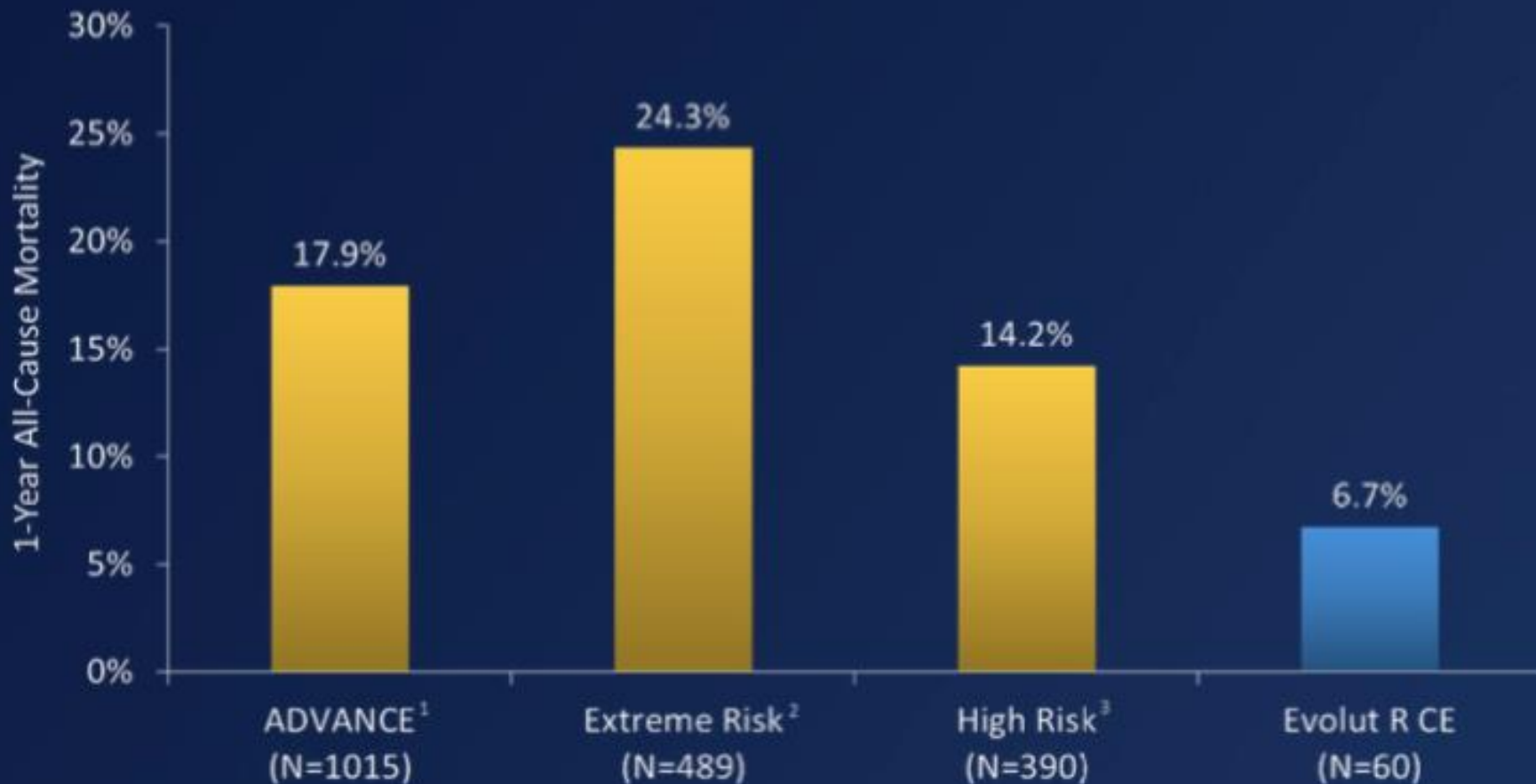
†7 at 30 days due to 3<sup>rd</sup> degree AV block pacing indication; 1 due to AF and slow ventricular response at 6 months; 1 due to symptomatic junctional rhythm at 1 year.

# Evolut-R: 1 Year Paravalvular Regurgitation





# CoreValve: 1 Year All-Cause Mortality



STS (%)

6.4

10.3

7.3

7.0

Enrollment  
Period

Mar 2010–Jul 2011

Feb 2011–Aug 2012

Feb 2011–Sep 2012

Oct 2013–Jul 2014

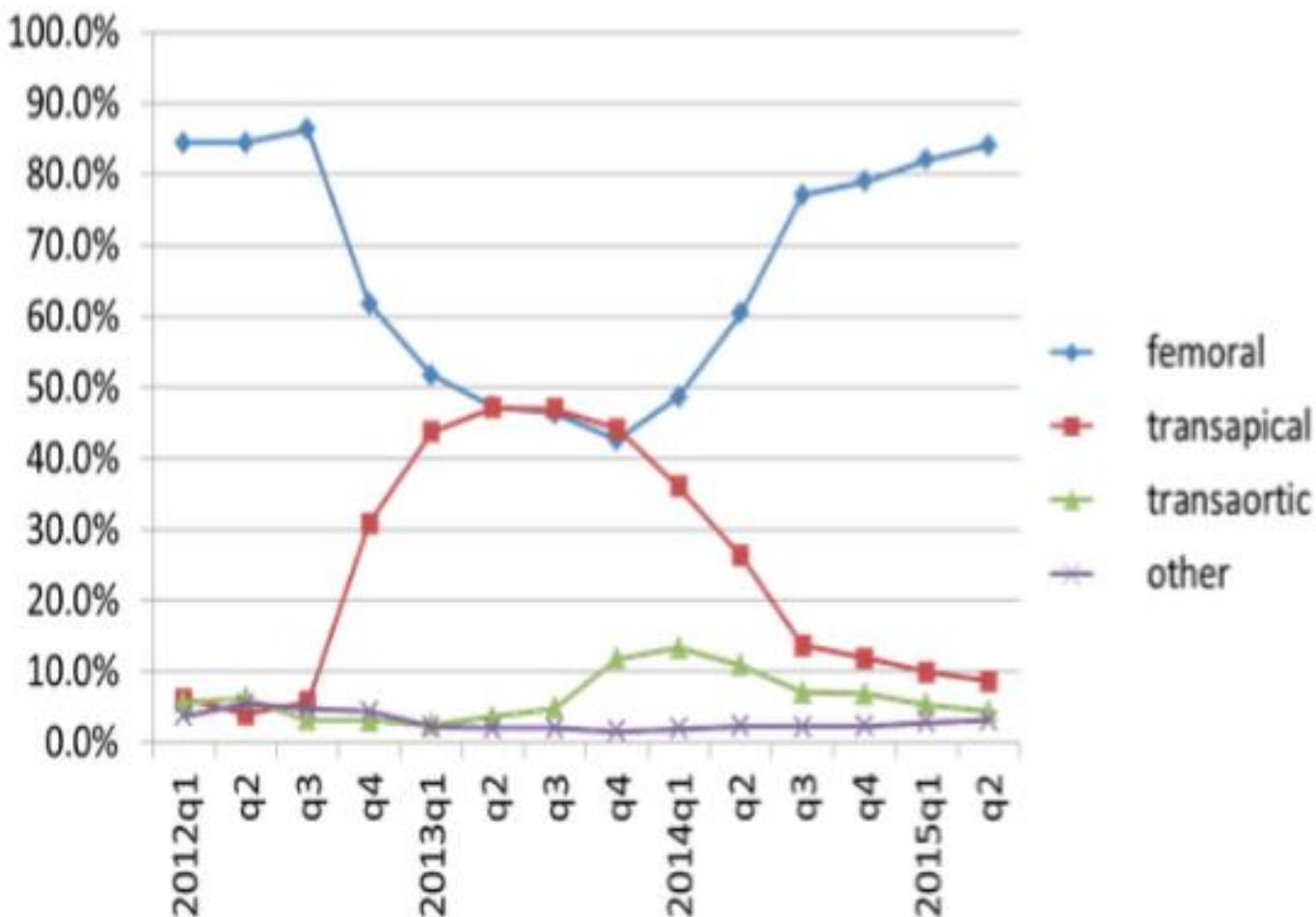
<sup>1</sup>Linke, et al., Eur Heart J 2014;35:2672-84; <sup>2</sup>Popma, et al., J Am Coll Cardiol 2014;63:1972-81; <sup>3</sup>Adams, et al., N Engl J Med 2014;370:1790-8.

# Femoral Access TVT Registry

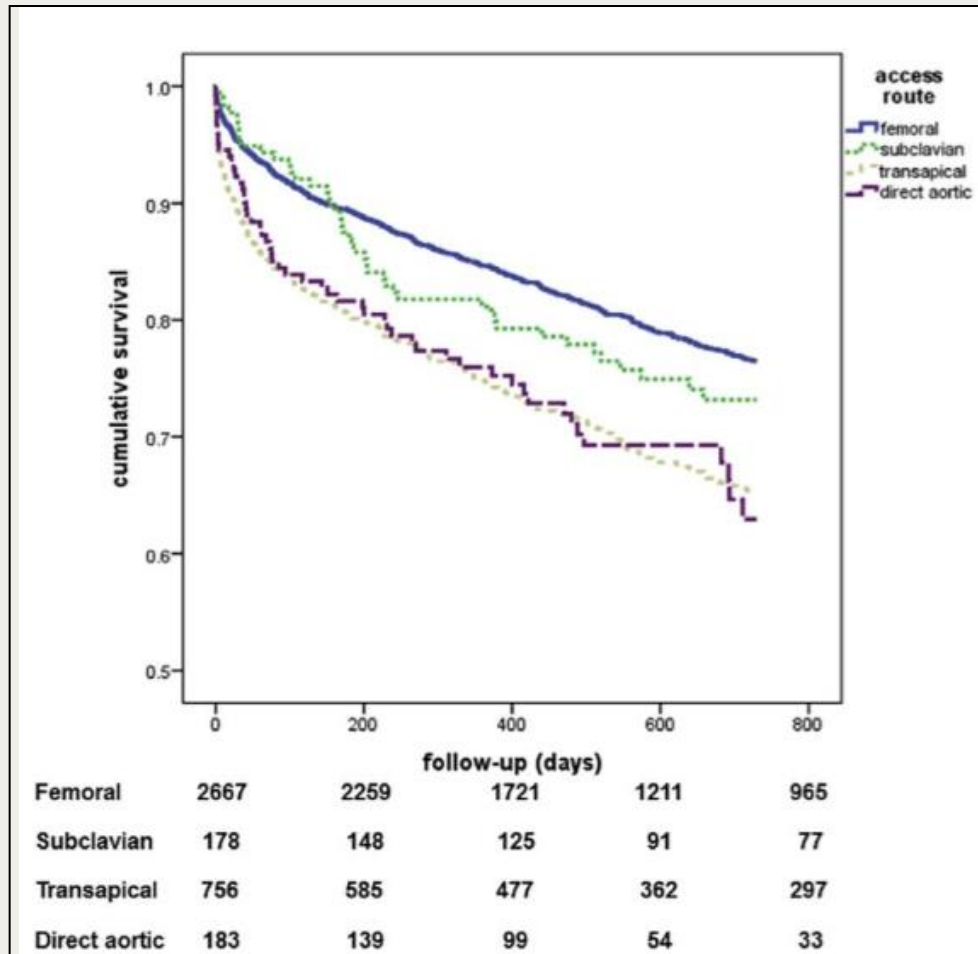
**The most dynamic element of TAVR that is tracked in TVT Registry.**

**Evolut and Sapien 3 will bring us to a plateau of TF access in >90%.**

**TF access now rarely requires cut-down**



# Alternative Access UK Registry

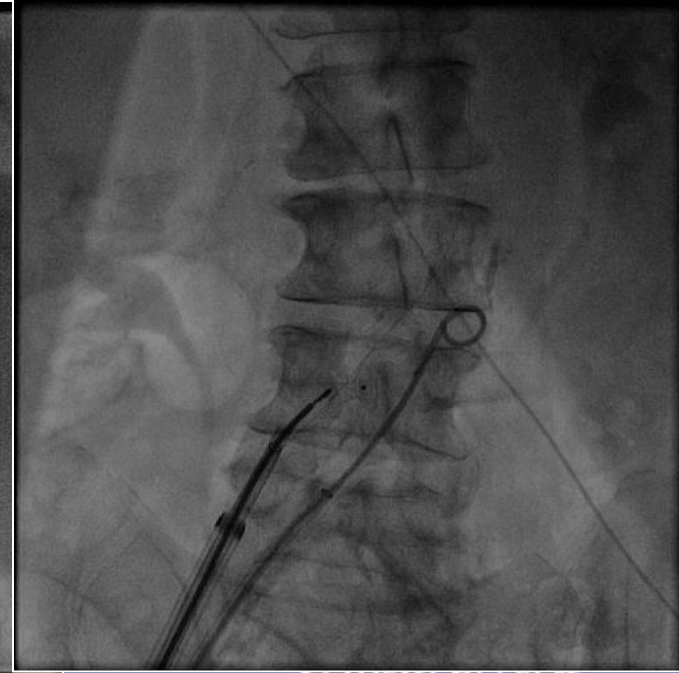
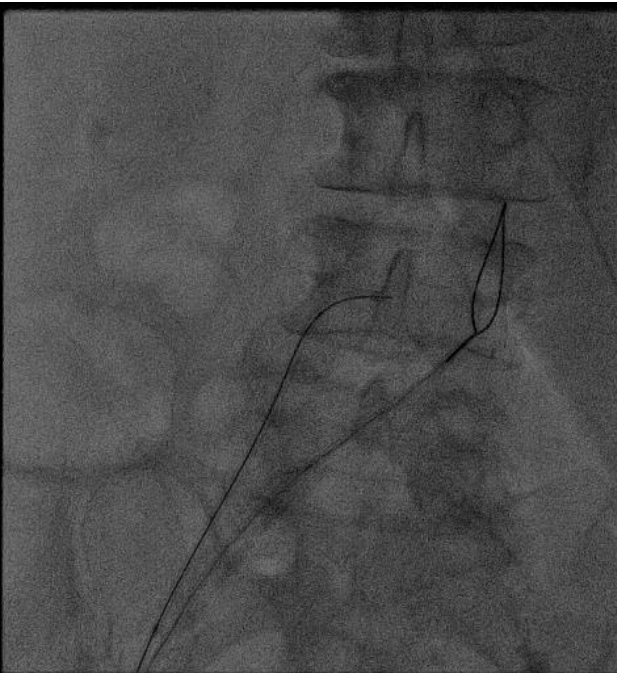


# Caval-Aortic Access to Allow Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement in Otherwise Ineligible Patients

Initial Human Experience

Adam B. Greenbaum, MD,<sup>†</sup> William W. O'Neill, MD,\* Gaetano Paone, MD,<sup>†</sup>  
Mayra E. Guerrero, MD,\* Janet F. Wyman, DNP,\* R. Lebron Cooper, MD,<sup>‡</sup> Robert J. Lederman, MD<sup>§</sup>

*Detroit, Michigan; and Bethesda, Maryland*



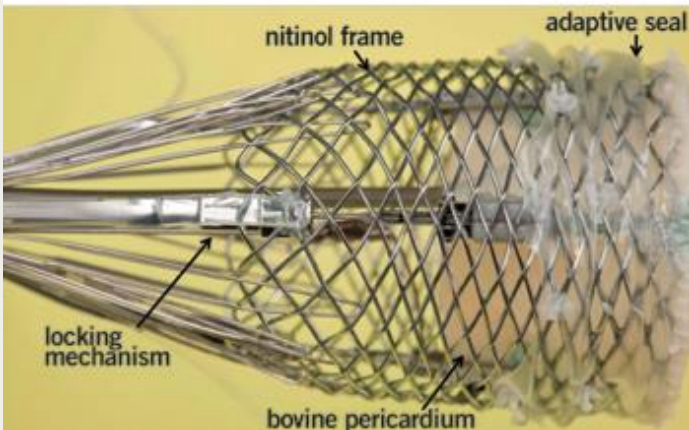


# “Mechanical Expanding” Valve

## Lotus Valve



centre marker



nitinol frame

adaptive seal

locking mechanism

bovine pericardium

- Neither self or balloon expandable
  - Mechanical expansion
- Repositionable
- Retrievable
- Adaptive Seal

# LOTUS 30 Day RESPOND- Post-Market CE

All-cause mortality	1.9% (9/483)
Cardiovascular mortality	1.7% (8/483)
All stroke	3.9% (19/483)
Disabling stroke	2.7% (13/483)
Life-threatening or disabling bleeding	1.7% (8/483)
Myocardial infarction (>72h post-procedure)	0.2% (1/483)
Acute kidney injury (Stage 2 or 3)	1.7% (8/483)
Repeat procedure for valve-related dysfunction	0% (0/483)
Valve- or CHF-related repeat hospitalisation	0.8% (4/483)
Newly implanted permanent pacemaker	30.6% (148/483)
Pacemaker dependent at 30 days (site-reported)	36.5% (54/148)



# Other: Accurate, Jena, Direct Flow Innovare, Syntheon, Portico, VENUS A

## SELF-EXPANDING NITINOL

Conforms to native anatomy  
3 sizes: 21 mm to 27 mm

### STABILISATION ARCHES

Flexible  
Self-aligning

### UPPER CROWN

Supra-annular anchoring  
Stable positioning

### LOWER CROWN

Minimal LV protrusion  
Low risk of conduction defects



### PERICARDIAL LEAFLETS

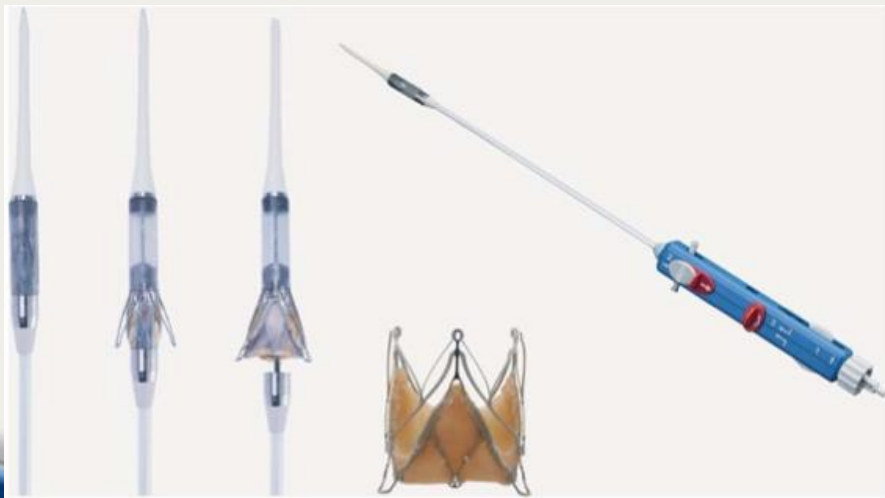
Porcine pericardium  
Lower profile

### WAIST

Area for capture of native leaflets

### PERICARDIAL SKIRT

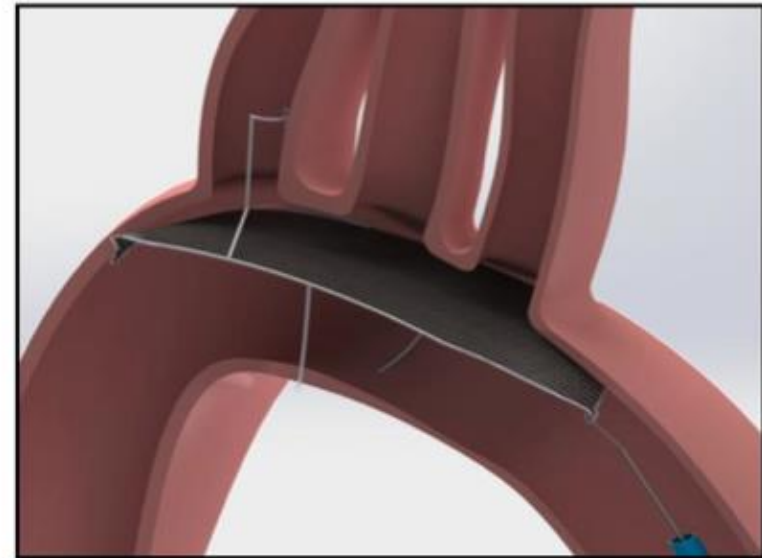
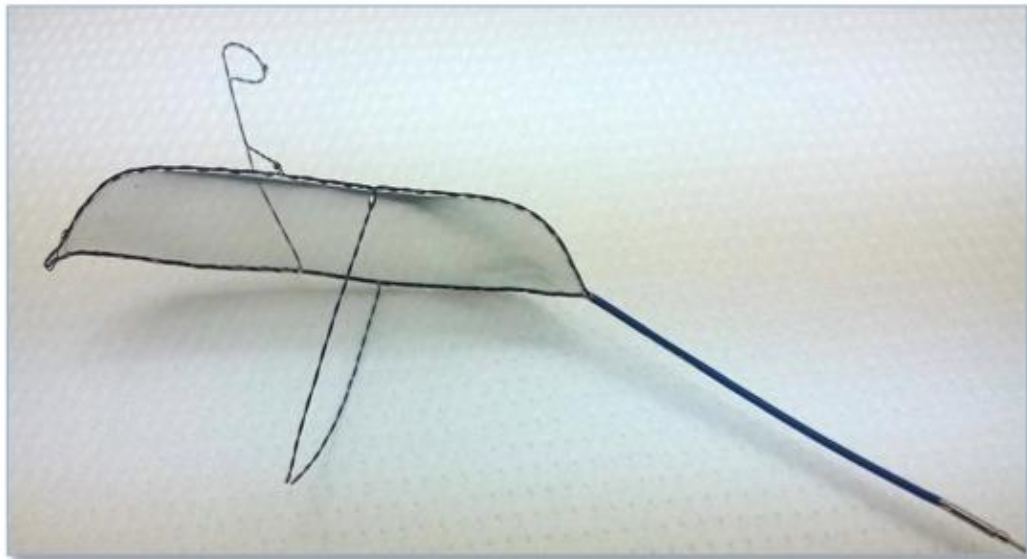
Inner & outer skirt acts as seal to prevent PVL



# Stroke Prevention

## Embololic Protection

- CLEAN-TAVI (Claret Dev)
  - Randomized 100 patients

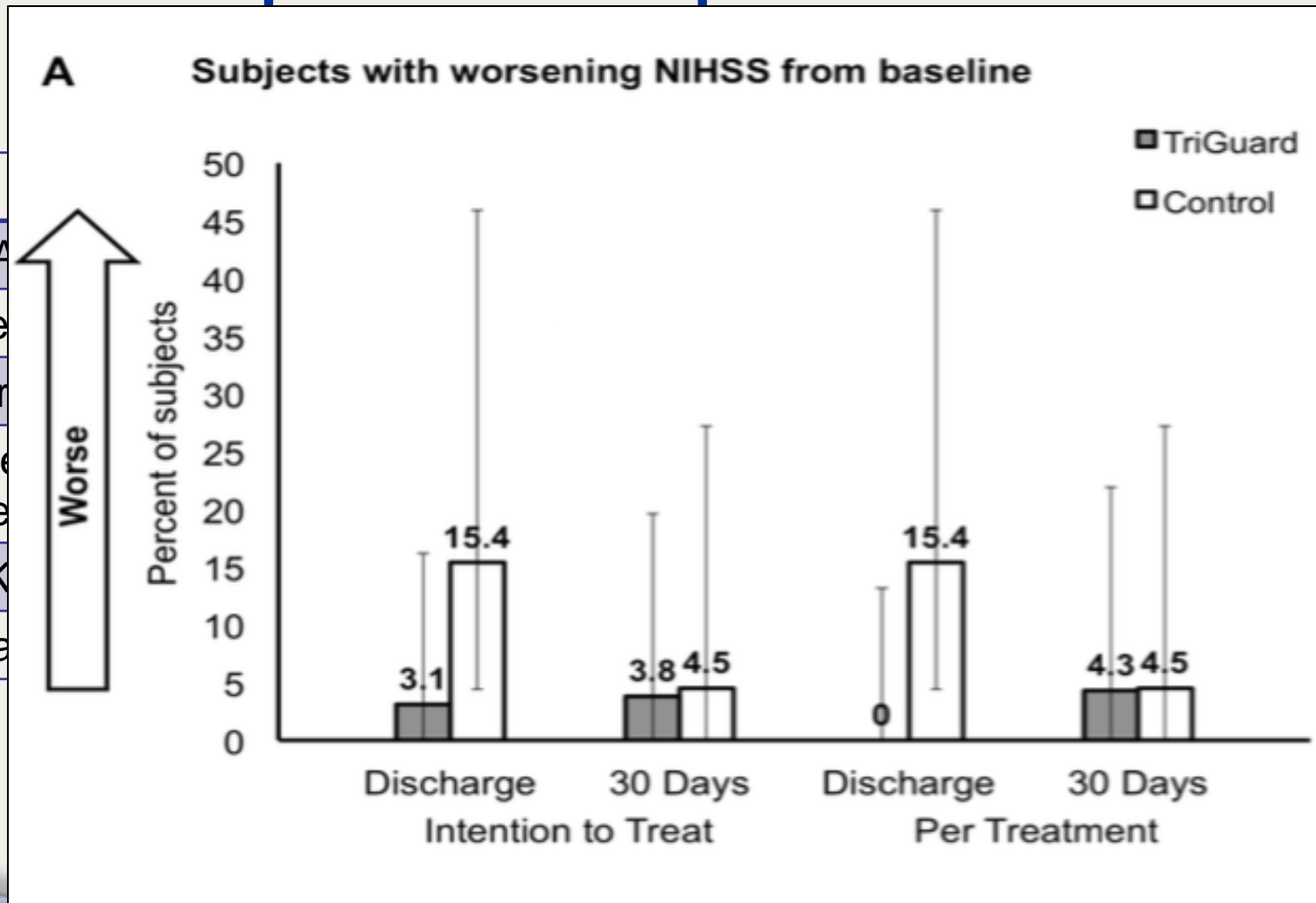


- Keystone TRIGUARD
  - Protects entire arch

# DEFLECT III- KEYSTONE

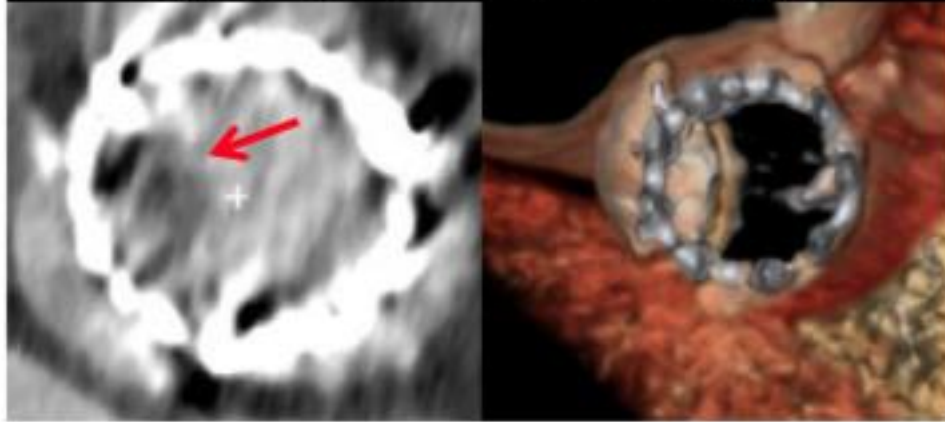
## In-Hospital Complications

MA  
De  
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ble  
AK  
Ma



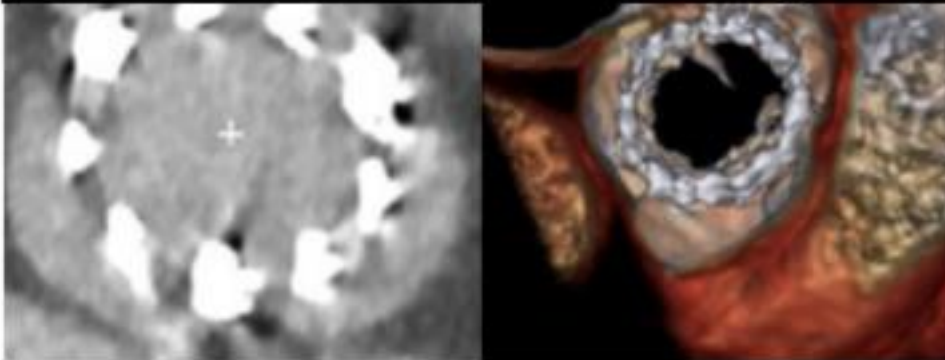
Anticoagulation was associated with resolution of thrombus and restoration of leaflet motion in 11 out of 11 patients

Reduced leaflet motion on 30-day CT



**Patient was started on Warfarin**

Resolution of thrombus and restoration of leaflet motion on 7 month follow-up CT





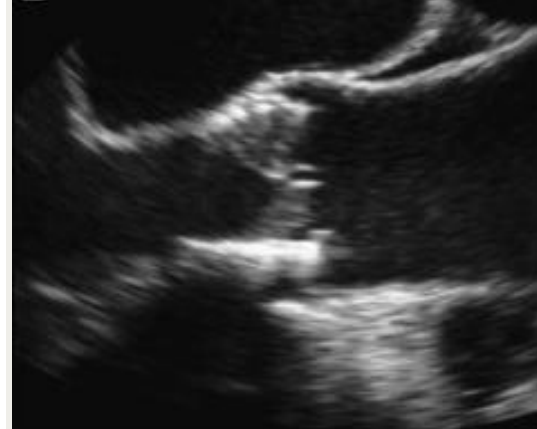
Median time to THV thrombosis, d	181 (IQR, 45–313; range, 3–735)
Incidence of THV thrombosis	26/4266 (0.61)
Edwards Sapien or Sapien XT	20/2813 (0.71)
Medtronic CoreValve	6/1453 (0.41)
Clinical presentation	
Dyspnea	17 (65.4)
No worsened symptoms	8 (30.8)
NSTEMI, acute heart failure	1 (3.8)
Echo findings at THV thrombosis	
LVEF, %	58.0±10.6
Mean aortic valve gradient, mm Hg	40.5±14.0
Mean aortic valve gradient <20 mm Hg*	2 (7.7)
Maximal aortic valve gradient, mm Hg	65.1±19.0
Worsened AR (to more than moderate) as compared with post procedure	2 (7.7)
Thrombus morphology	
Thickened leaflets or thrombotic apposition of leaflets	20 (76.9)
Thrombotic mass on leaflets	6 (23.1)

### Diagnosis of THV thrombosis

A



B

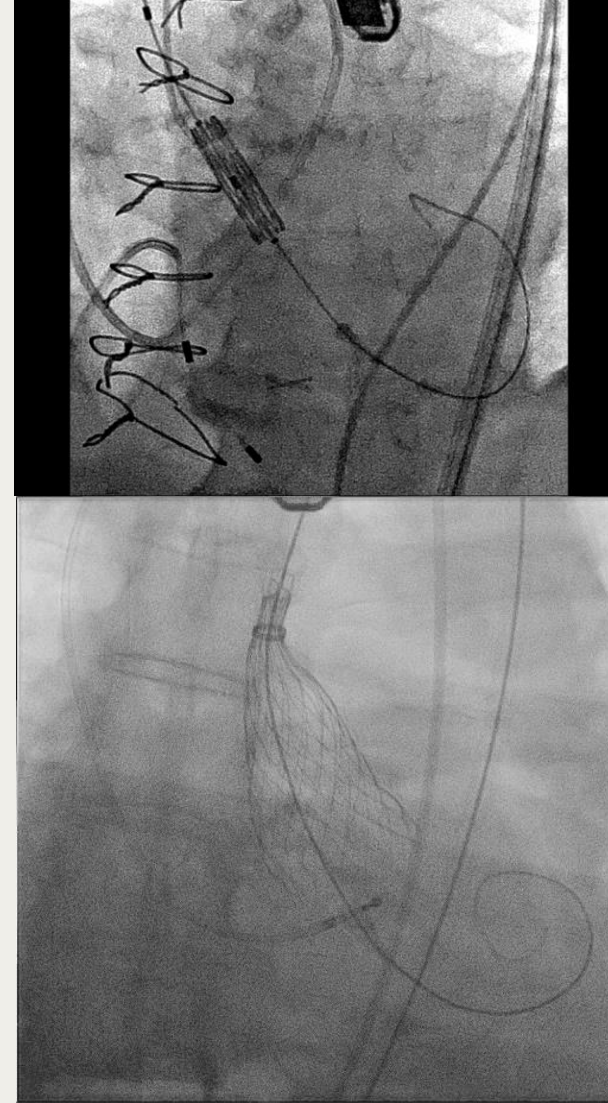


Latib A et al.  
Circ Int. 2015

# Iterative Advances

## TAVI

- TAVI in Intermediate Risk
  - PARTNER IIA-Randomized Data
  - S3 Prospective Data
  - OBSERVANT
  - European Registry Data
- Low Risk Study
- New THV's
- Lowering Complications
  - Stroke
  - Vascular Access
  - LOS
  - Pacing
- Sub-acute Valve Thrombosis





감사합니다.

