

Management of coronary obstruction in TAVR

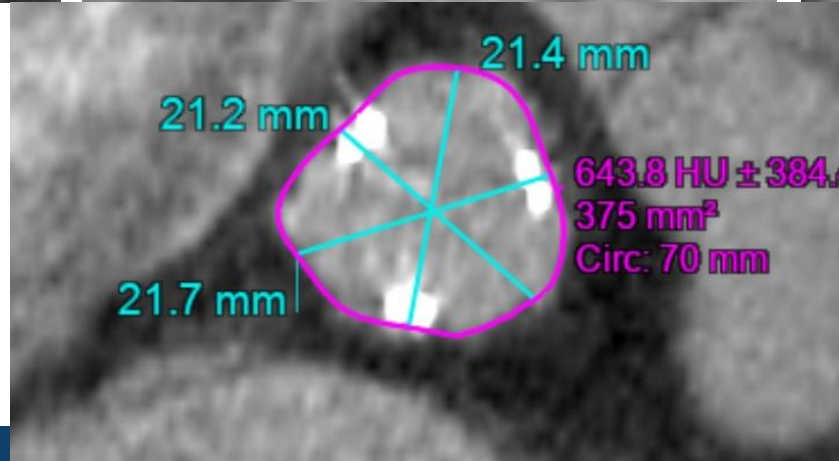
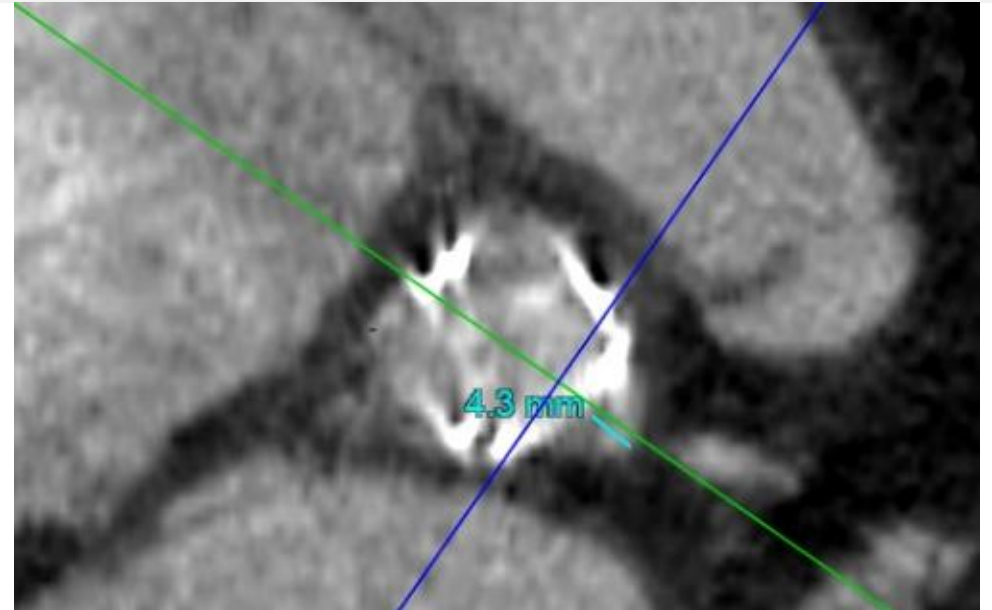
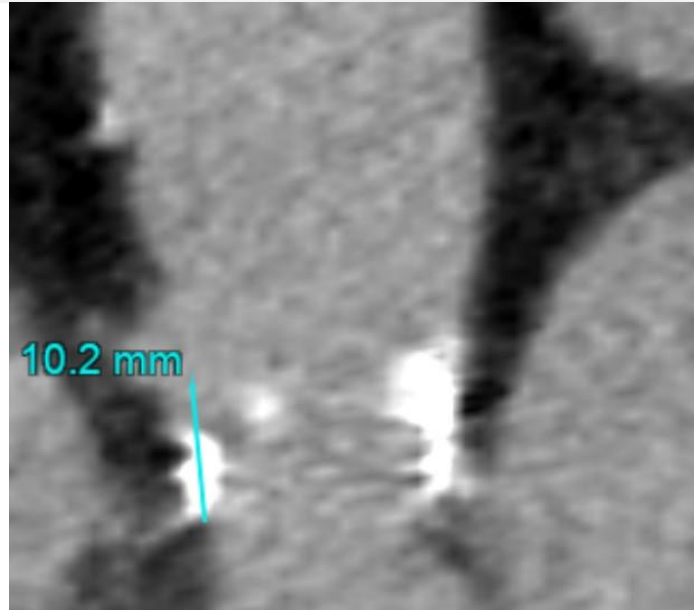
Marvin H. Eng MD FACC FSCAI

Structural Heart Disease Fellowship and Research Director

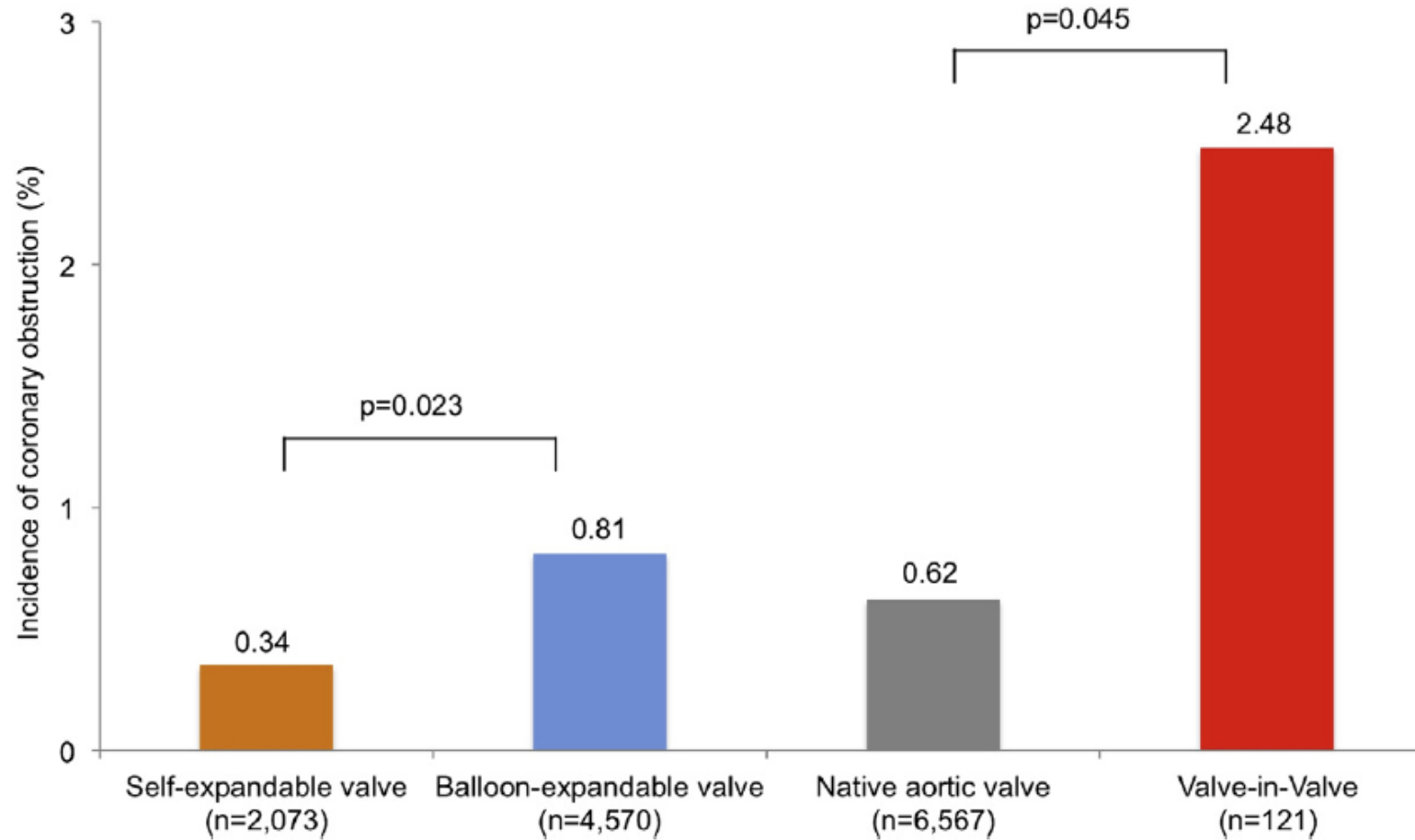
Henry Ford Hospital

Detroit, MI

Obstruct?



Frequency of Coronary obstruction



Coronary Obstruction

High morbidity and mortality

Obstructed coronary artery

Left coronary artery	39 (88.6)
Right coronary artery	2 (4.5)
Both	3 (6.8)

Timing

After balloon valvuloplasty	4 (9.1)
After valve implantation	31 (70.5)
After balloon post-dilation	4 (9.1)
Within 24 h following TAVI	4 (9.1)
More than 24 h following TAVI	1 (2.3)

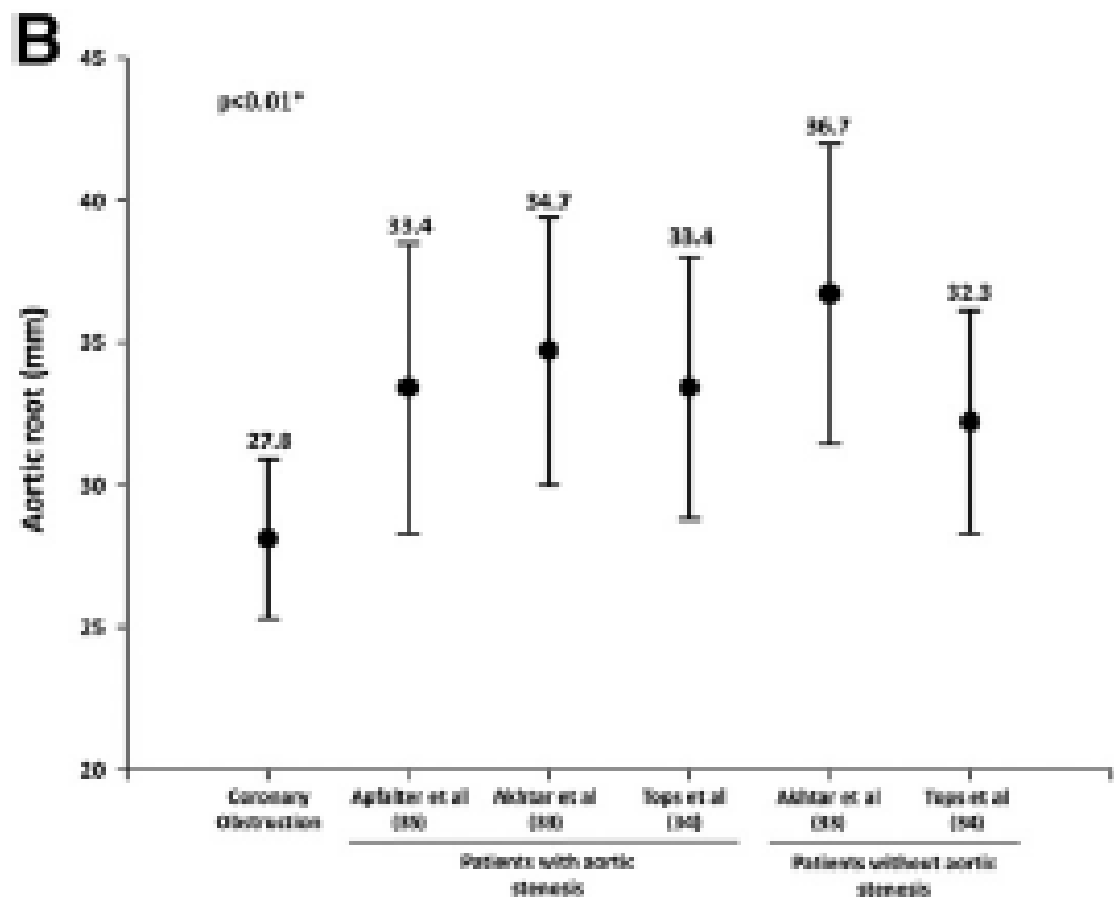
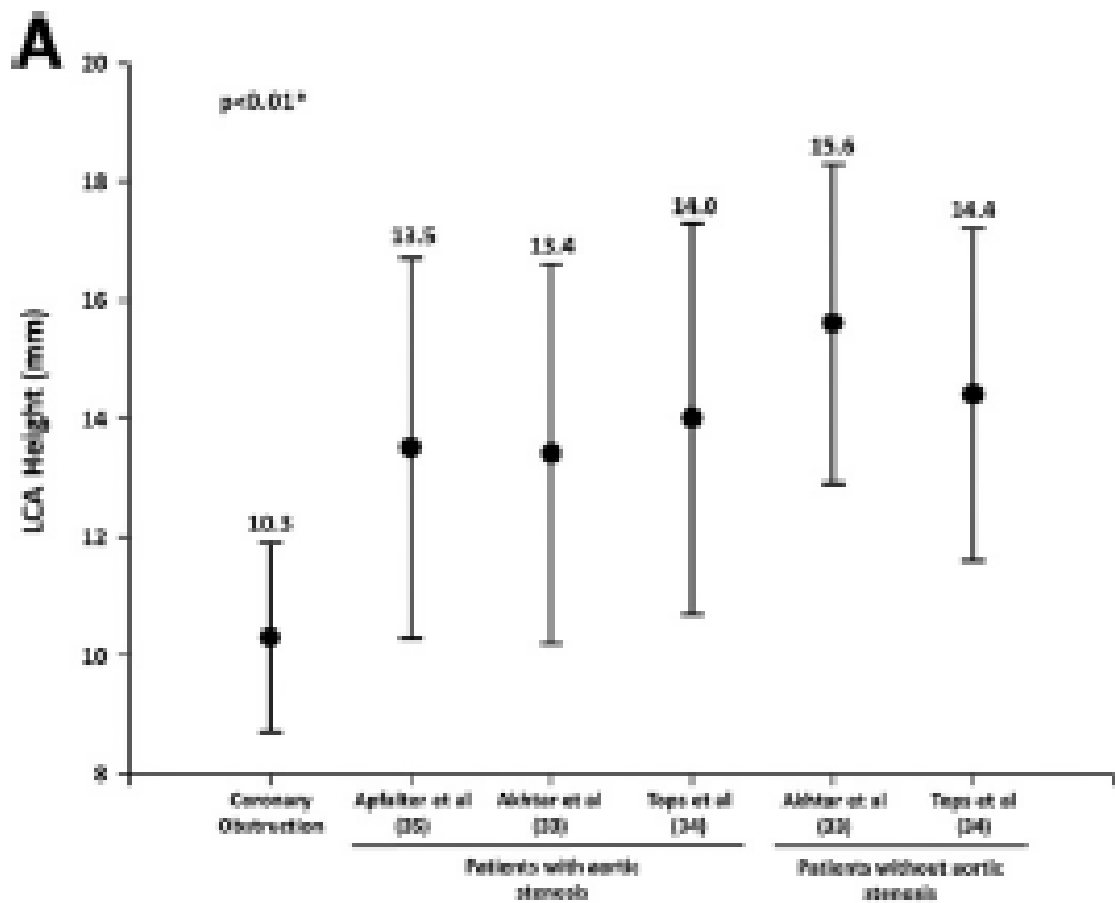
Clinical presentation

Severe persistent hypotension	30 (68.2)
ECG changes	25 (56.8)
ST-segment elevation	14 (56.0)
Ventricular fibrillation	7 (28.0)
Ventricular tachycardia	3 (12.0)
Atrial fibrillation	2 (8.0)
Left bundle branch block	2 (8.0)

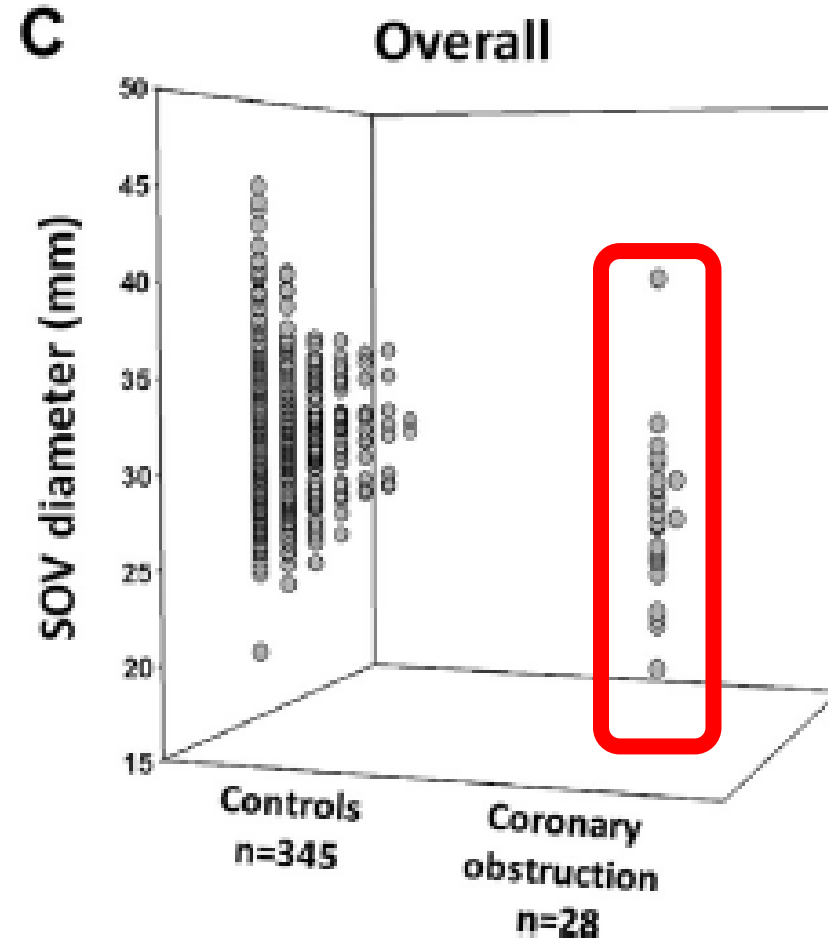
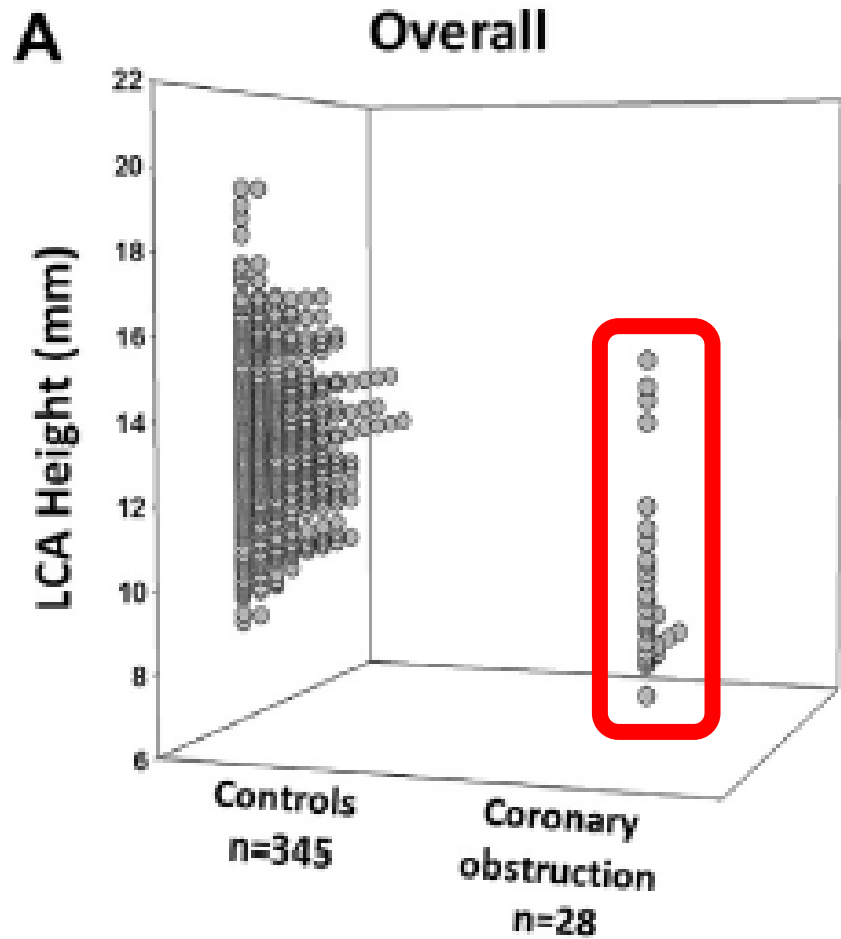
30-day outcomes

Myocardial infarction	21 (47.7)
Peak CK-MB, $\mu\text{g/l}$	82.4 (24.3–240.6)
New Q waves*	5 (35.7)
New left bundle branch block	4 (9.1)
New pacemaker	1 (2.3)
Major vascular complications	5 (11.4)
Major or life-threatening bleeding	7 (15.9)
Acute renal failure	9 (20.4)
Dialysis	2 (4.5)
Stroke	4 (9.1)
Death	18 (40.9)
Hospitalization length, days	6 (3–17)

CT data for coronary obstruction

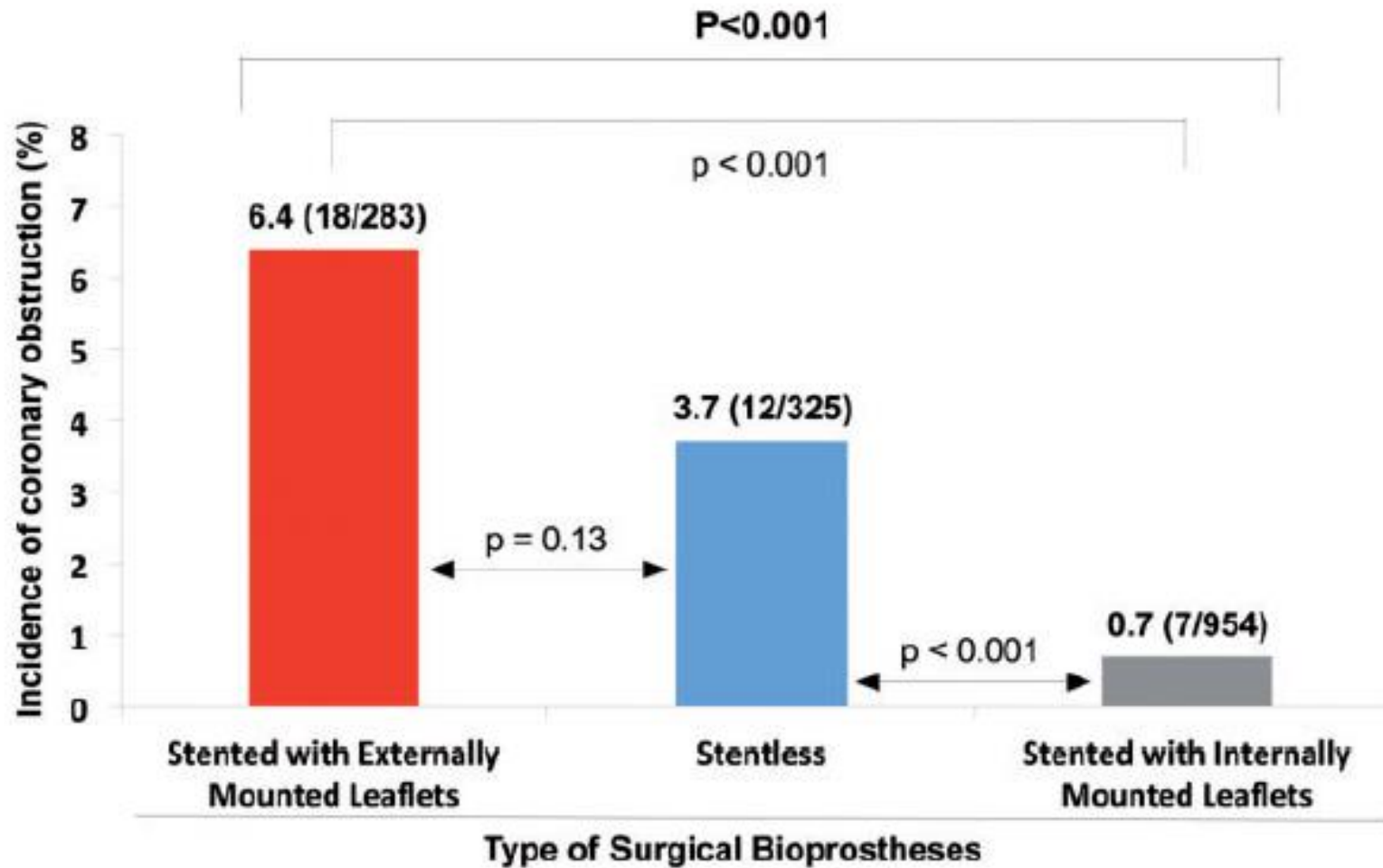


Coronary Obstruction LM height and SOV

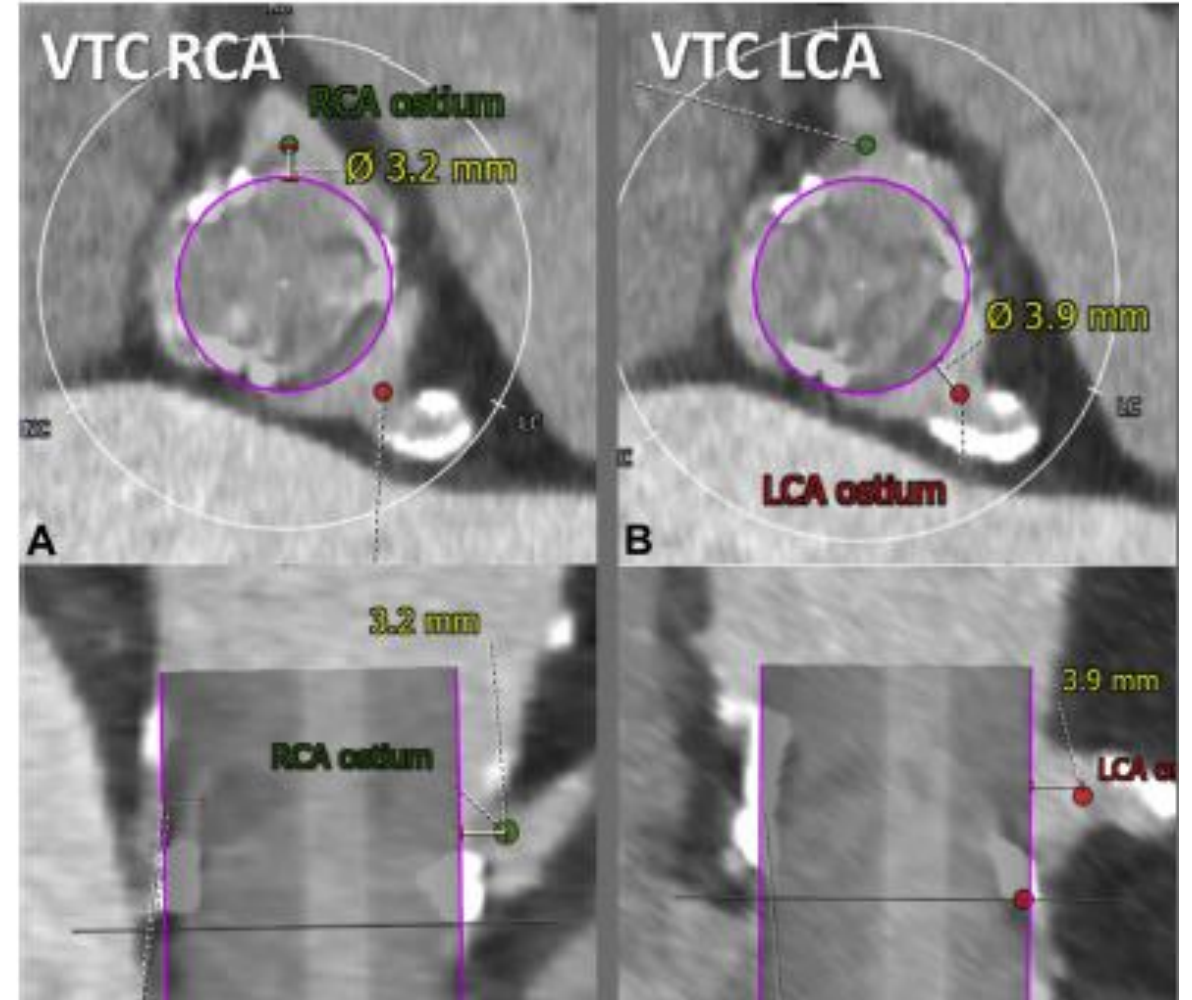
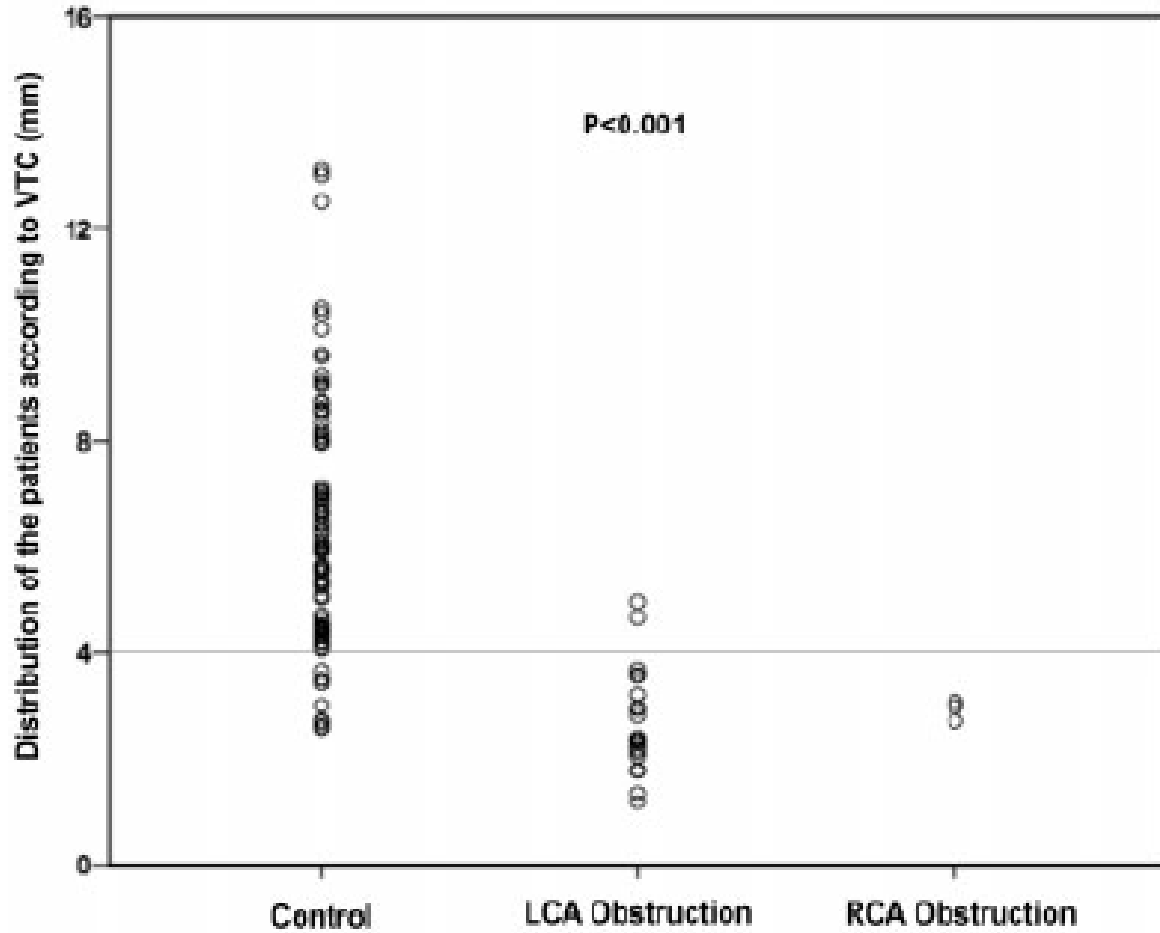


Valve-in-Valve

Valve type matters



Coronary obstruction risk According to VTC



Predictors of Coronary Obstruction

Table 4 Predictors of coronary obstruction following valve-in-valve procedures

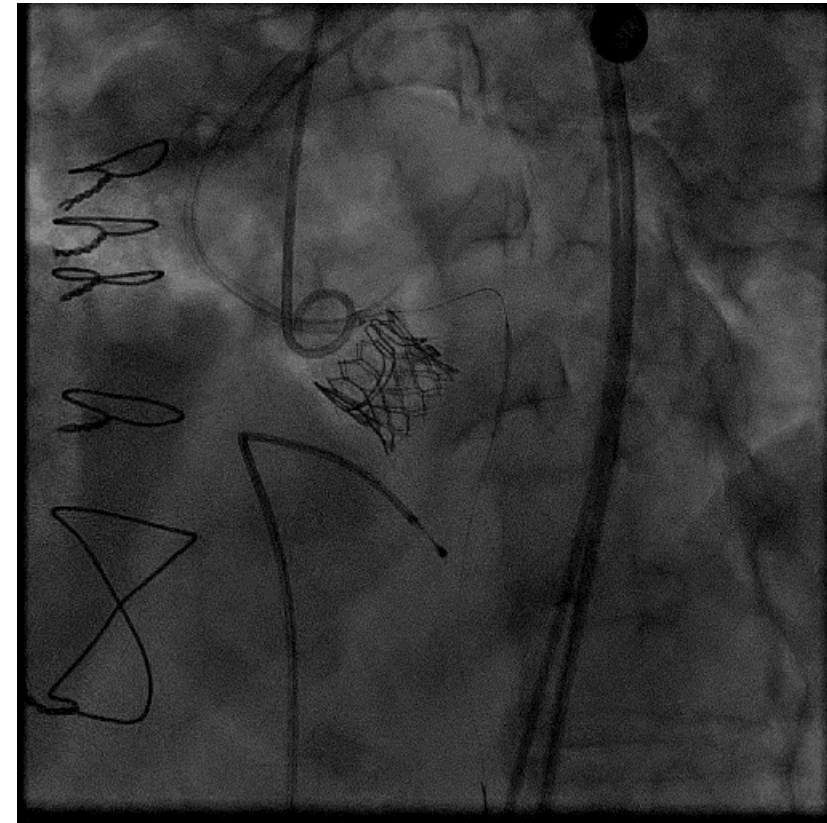
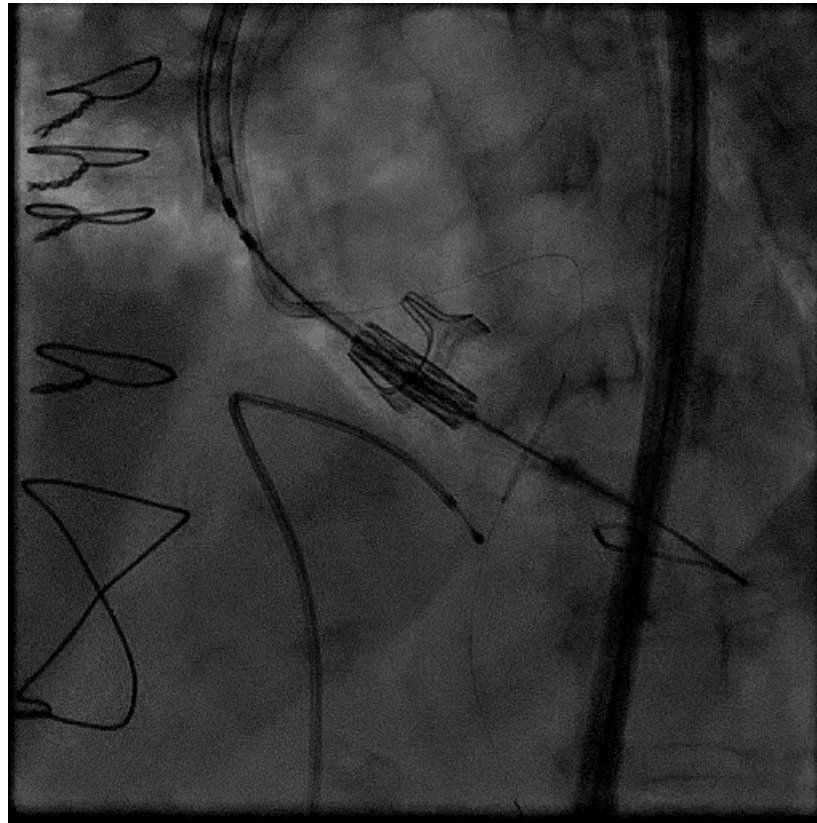
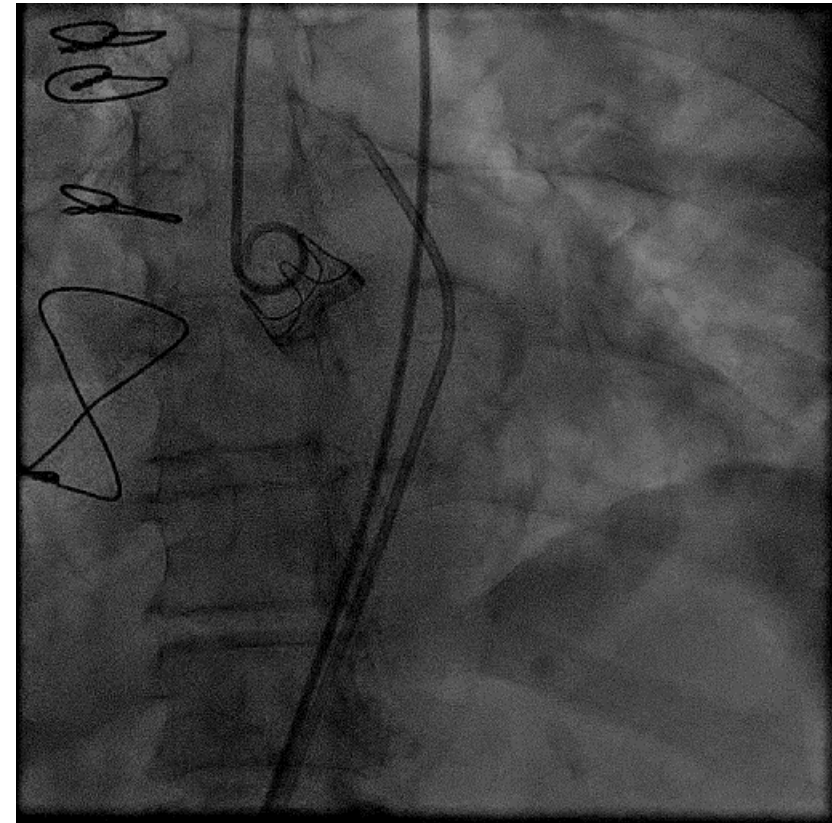
	Univariable OR (95% CI)	P-value	Multivariable model OR (95% CI)	P-value
Model for the overall population (n = 1612)				
CABG to the left system	0.36 (0.13–1.03)	0.056	0.38 (0.13– 1.09)	0.07
STS-PROM	1.03 (0.99–1.06)	0.068	1.02 (0.99– 1.05)	0.21
Post-dilatation	2.05 (0.92–4.56)	0.080	1.82 (0.8–4.14)	0.15
Stented with external mounted leaflet or stentless bioprosthesis	7.07 (3.09–16.2)	<0.001	7.67 (3.14– 18.7)	<0.001
Model for the computed tomography cohort (n = 110)				
VTC ^a	0.18 (0.08–0.39)	<0.001	0.22 (0.09–0.51)	<0.001
Sinus of Valsalva mean diameter	0.70 (0.58–0.83)	<0.001	0.95 (0.72– 1.25)	0.71
Stented with external mounted leaflet or stentless bioprosthesis	4.90 (1.51– 15.9)	0.008	4.30 (0.85– 21.7)	0.08

Abbreviations as in Tables 1 and 3.

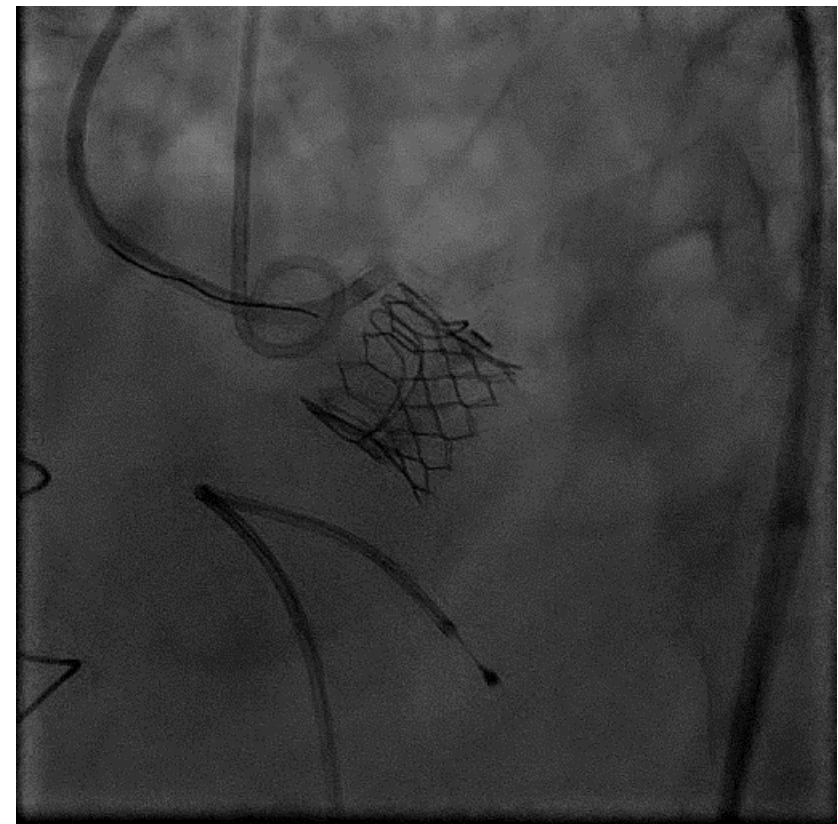
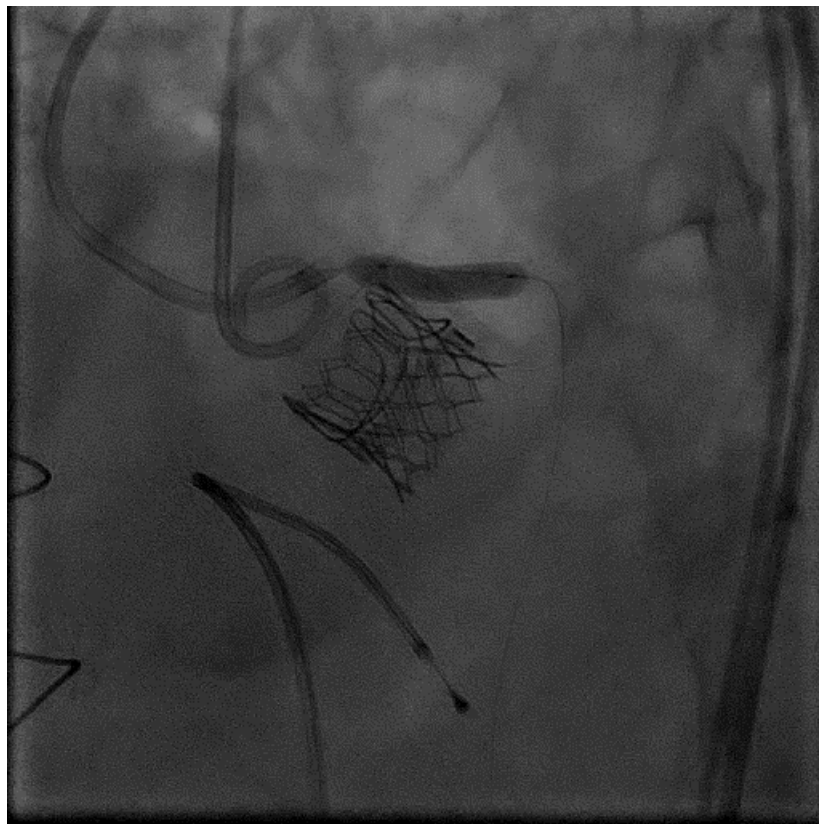
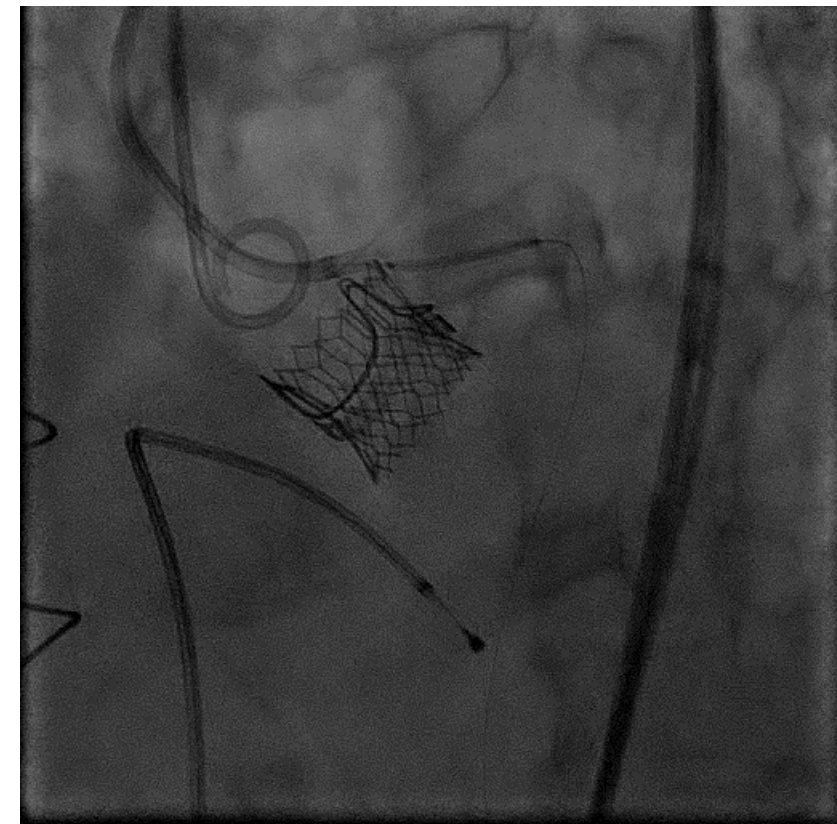
^aPer unit increase.

VIV TAVR

Edwards 20 mm Valve



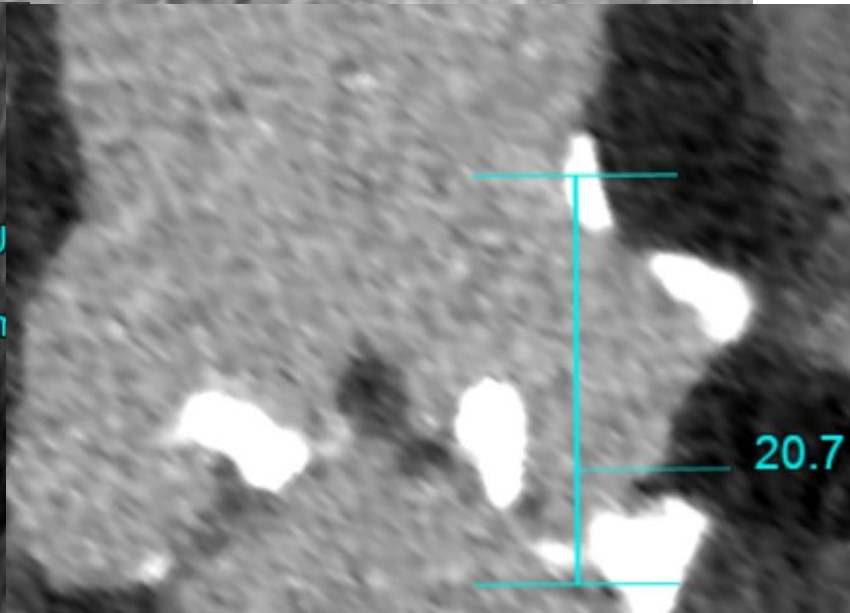
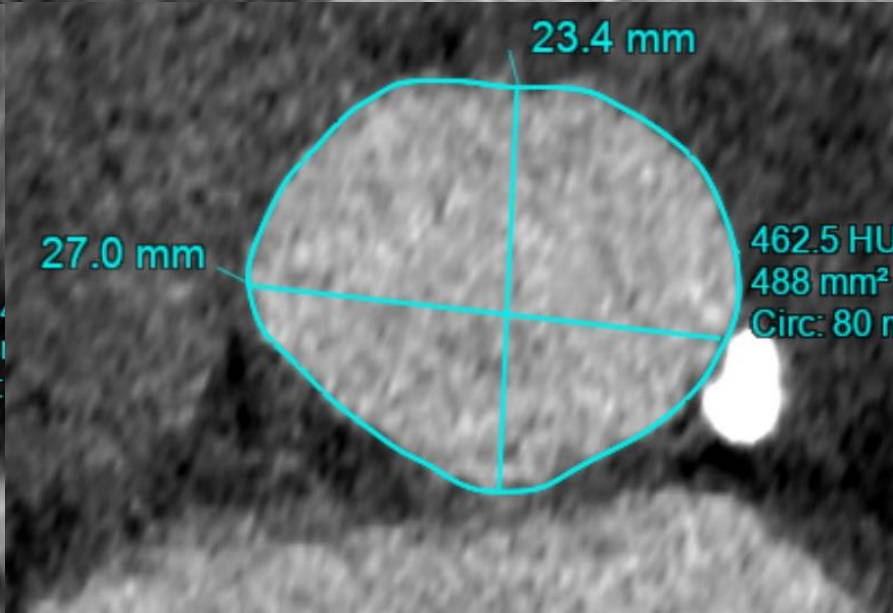
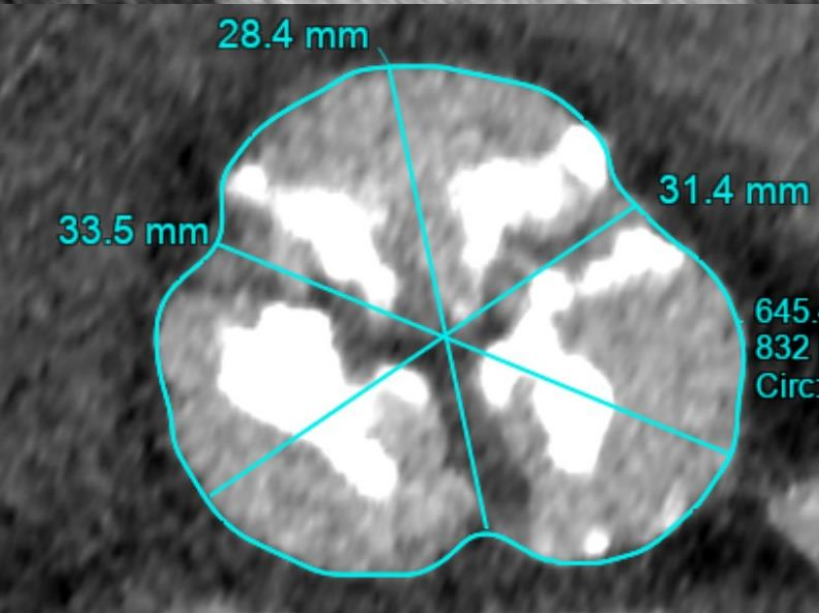
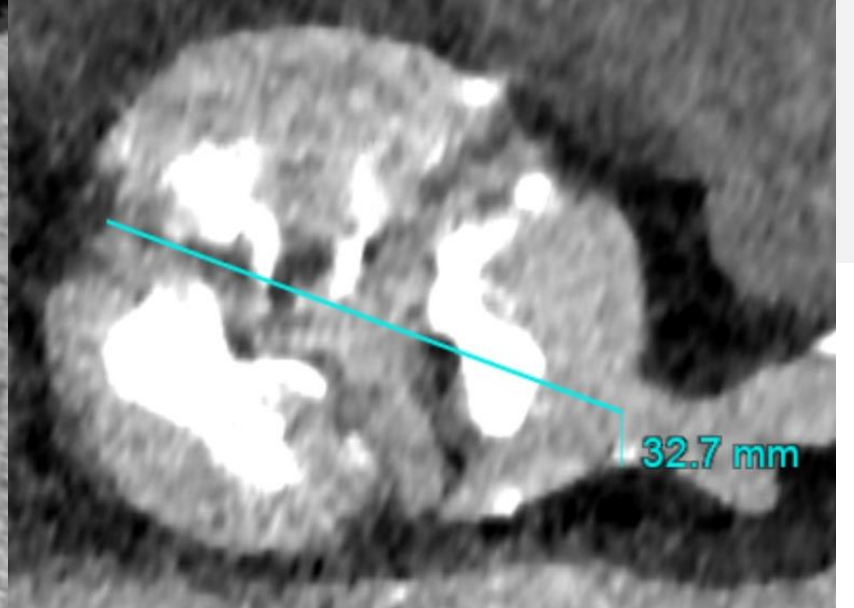
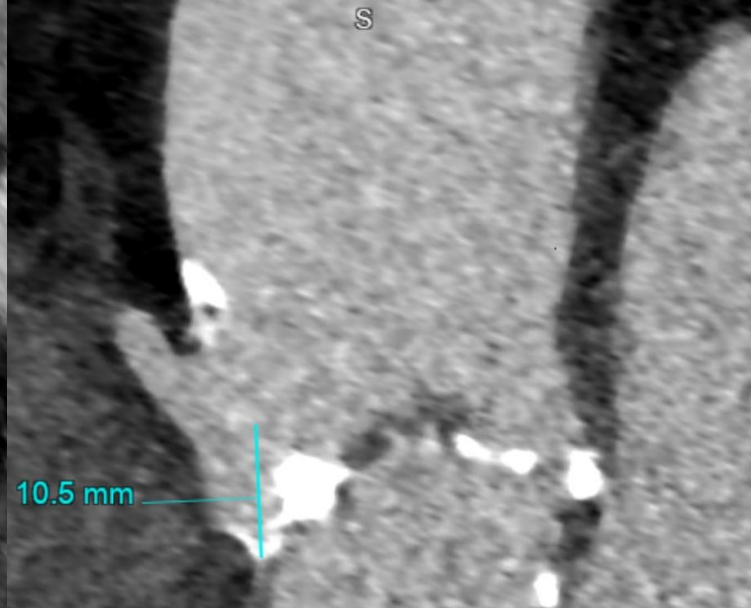
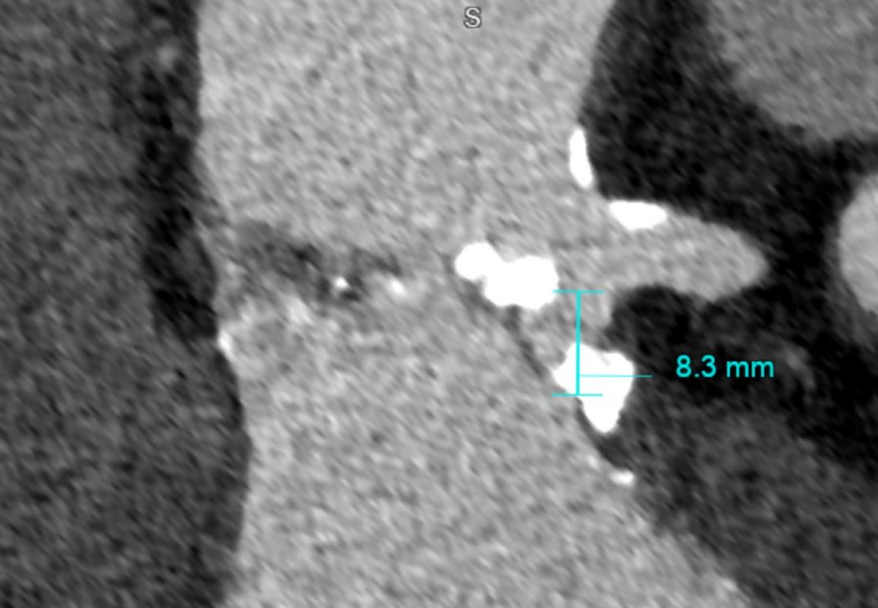
Coronary Wire Protection with stent



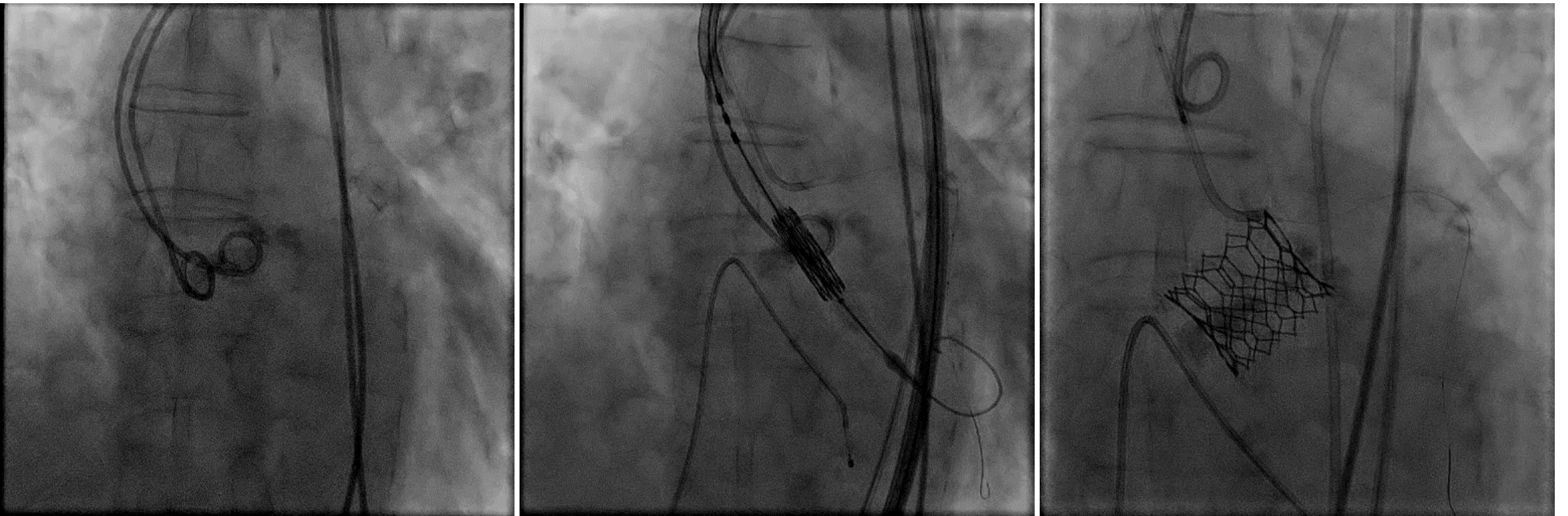
Multicenter Registry

94 coronary protection cases

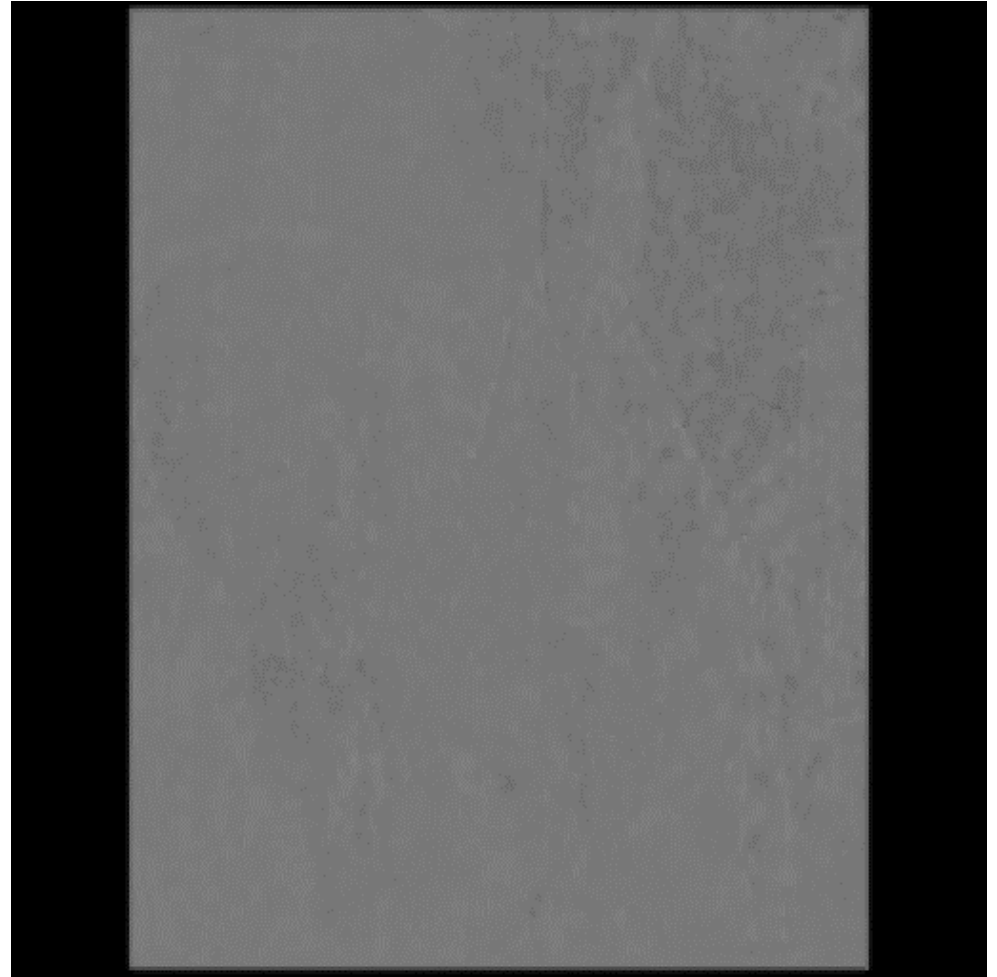
Patients, n	Overall	CP	Non-CP	p value
	n = 666	n = 94	n = 572	
Intensive care unit stay, days	1.0 (1.0–3.0)	1.0 (1.0–2.0)	1.0 (1.0–3.0)	0.084
Hospital stay after procedure, days	11.0 (7.0–16.0)	9.0 (7.0–14.5)	11.0 (7.0–17.0)	0.051
30 day mortality, n	14 (2.1)	4 (4.3)	10 (1.7)	0.12
Acute coronary obstruction, n	10 (1.5)	7 (7.4)	3 (0.5)	<0.001
Periprocedural myocardial injury, n	6 (0.9)	3 (3.2)	3 (0.5)	0.011
Stroke, n	16 (2.4)	1 (1.1)	15 (2.6)	0.36
Transit ischemic accident, n	3 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.5)	0.48
Acute kidney injury ≥ grade 2, n	28 (16.3)	9 (20.0)	19 (15.0)	0.43



Implantation of a 26 mm Sapien 3



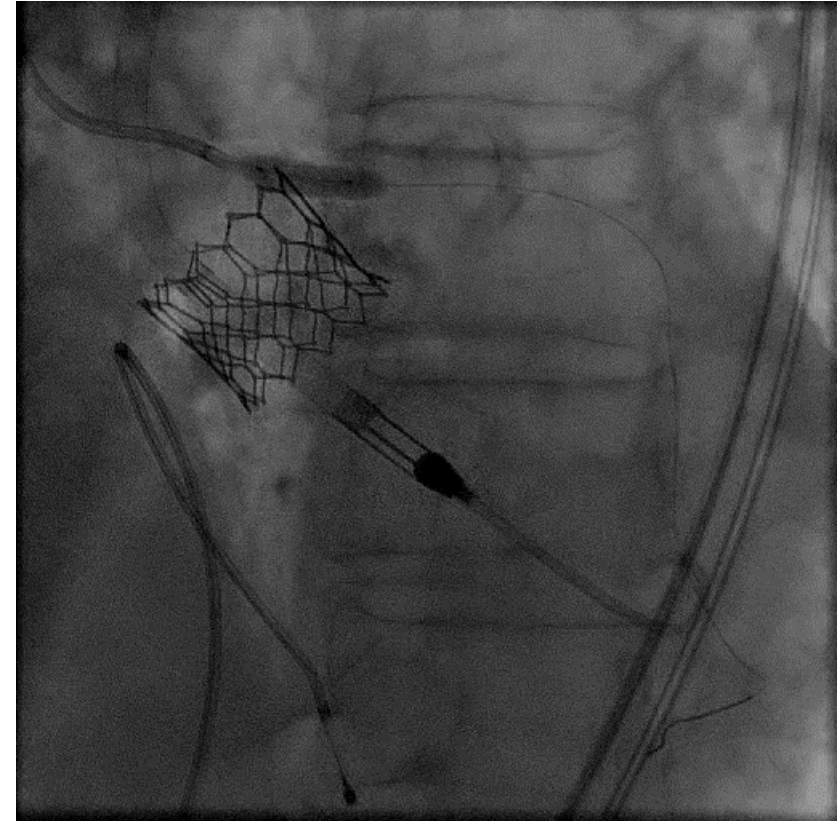
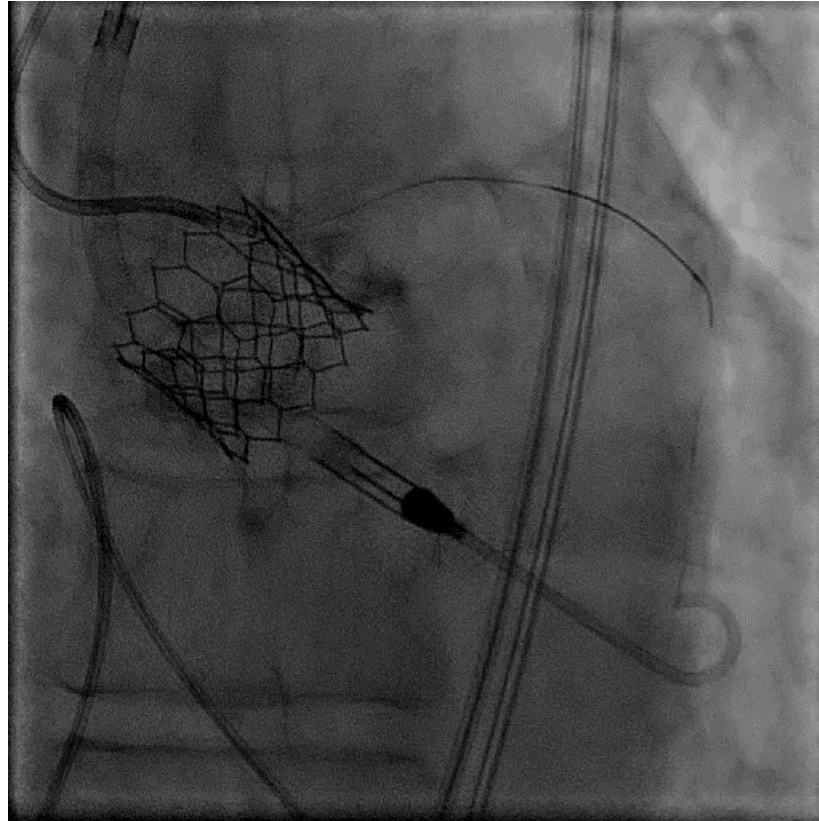
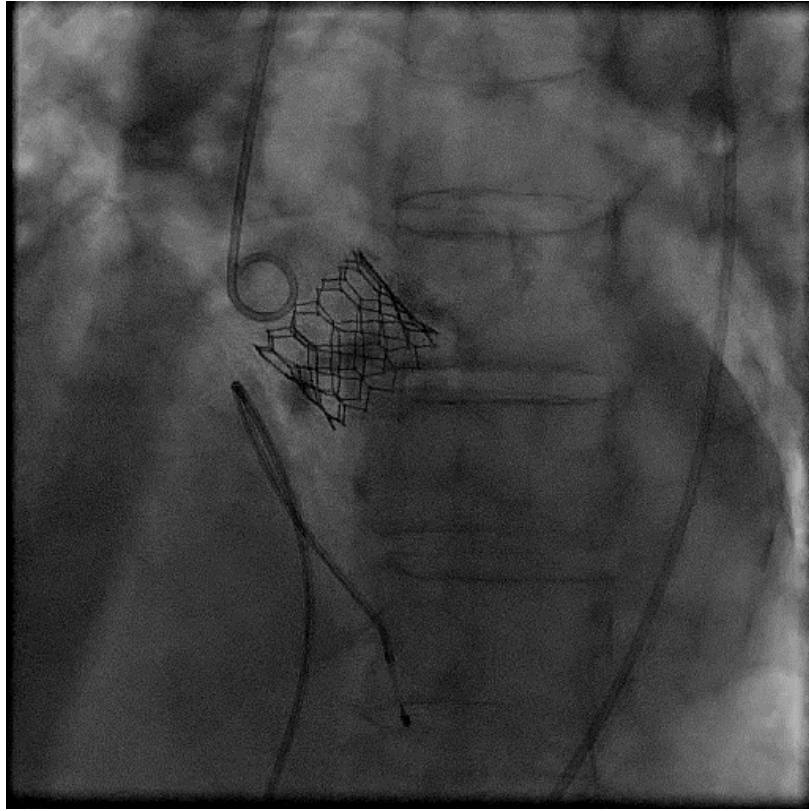
TIMI III Flow



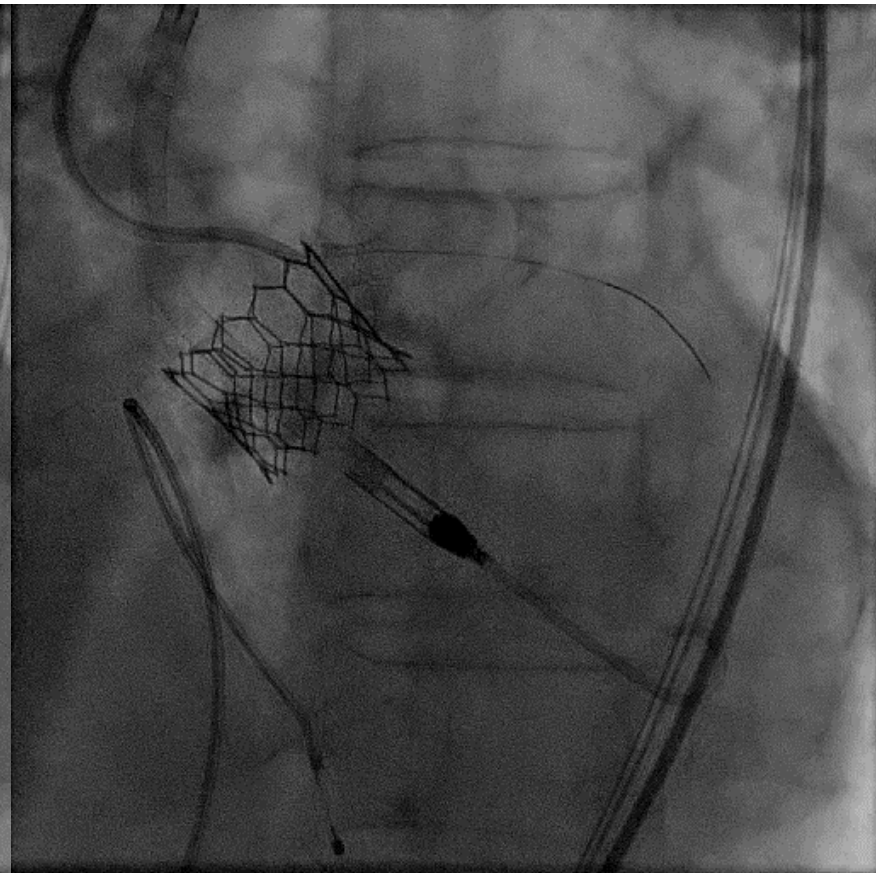
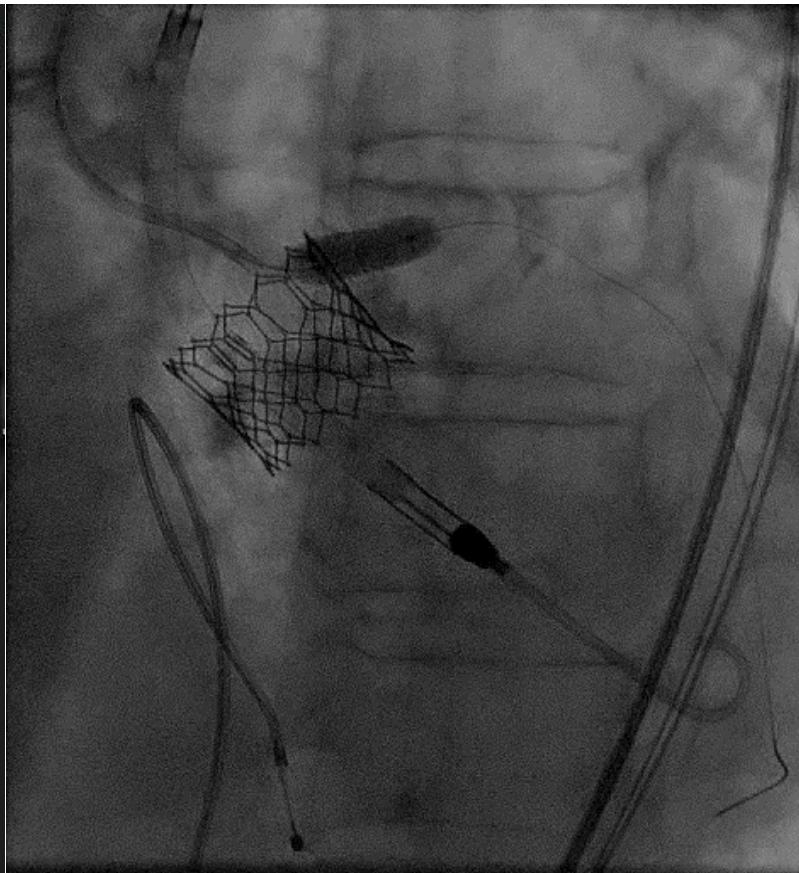
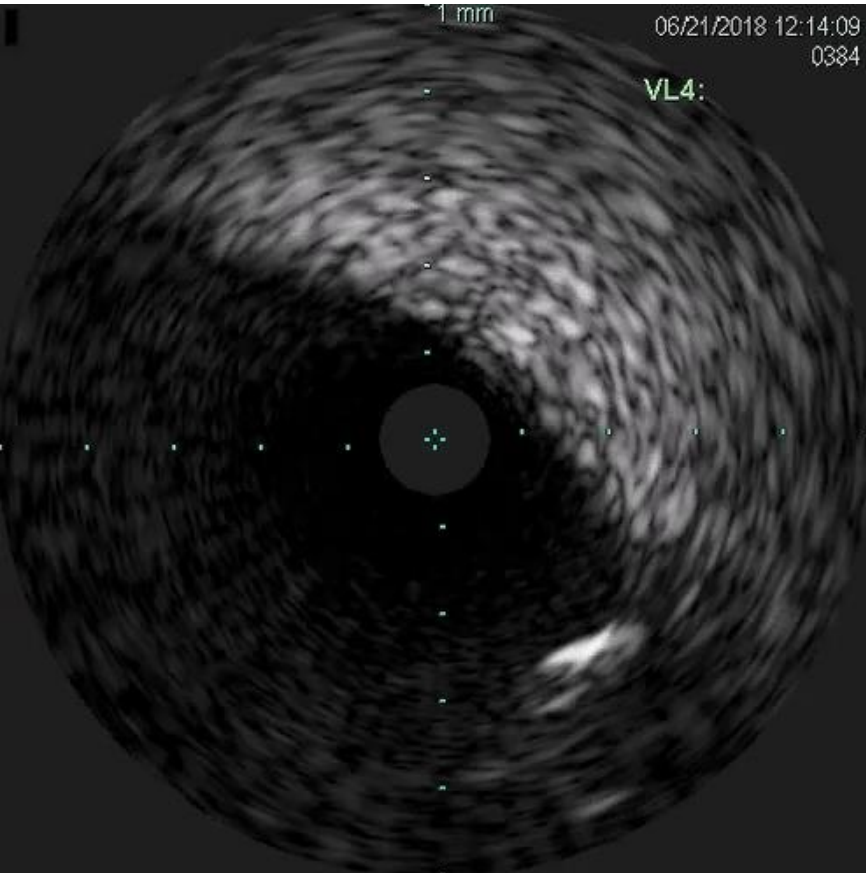
Hypotension!



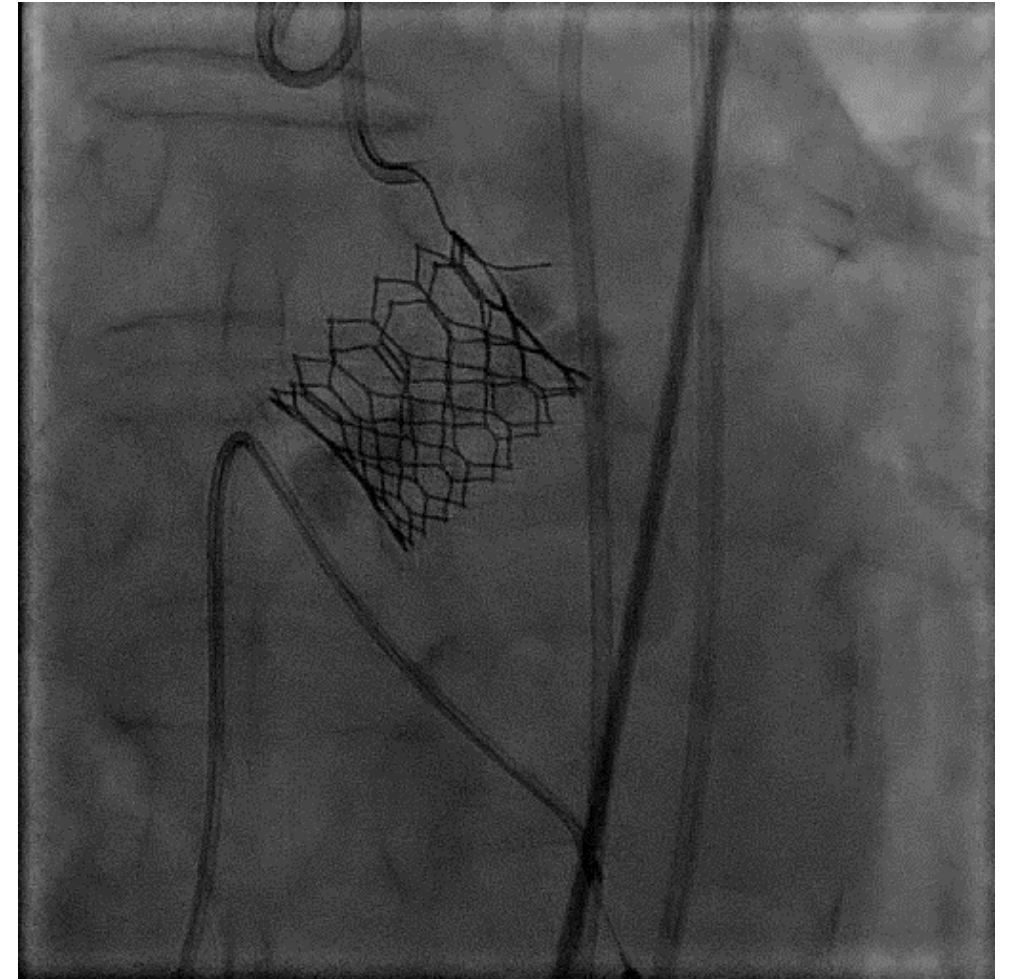
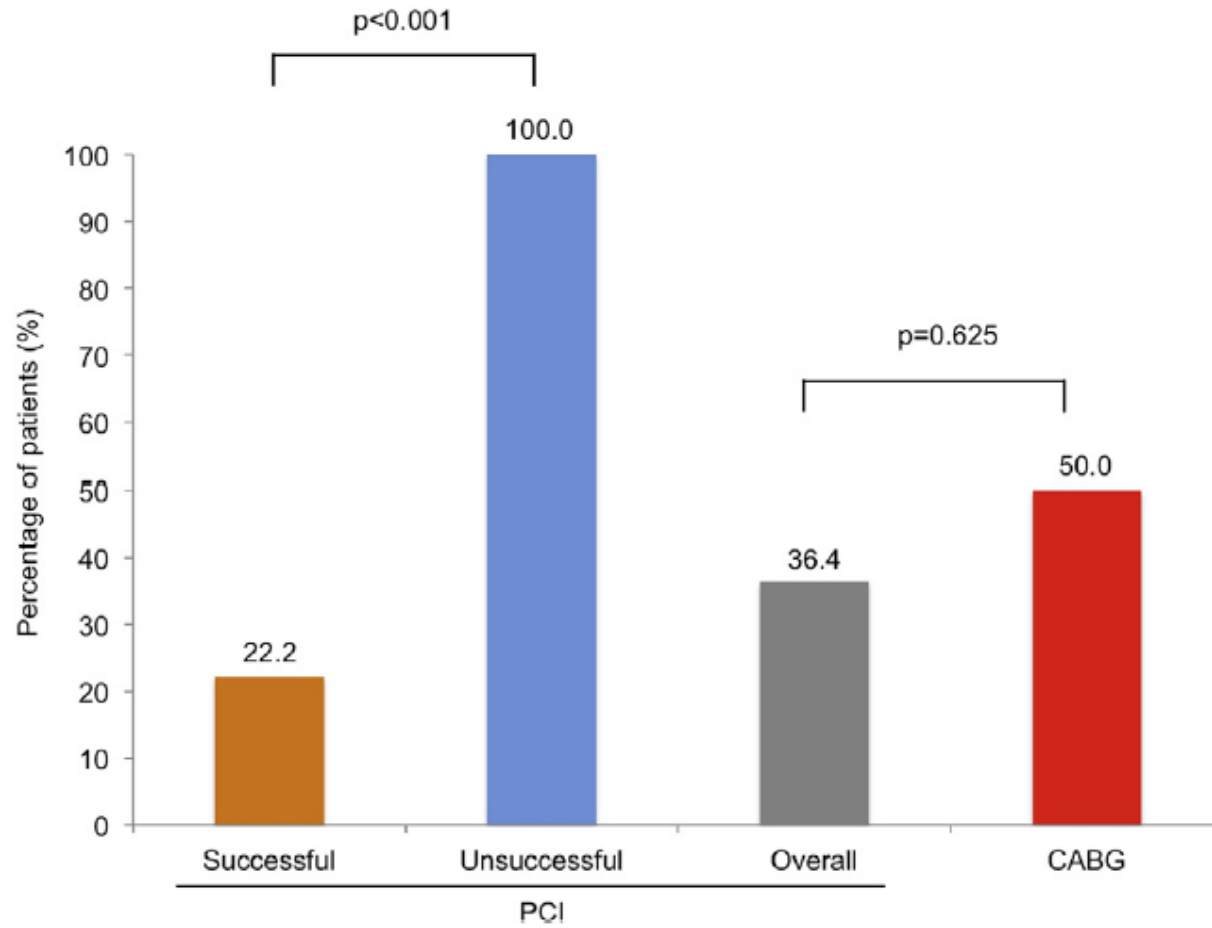
pVAD Angioplasty



IVUS Stent



Mortality with PCI and coronary obstruction

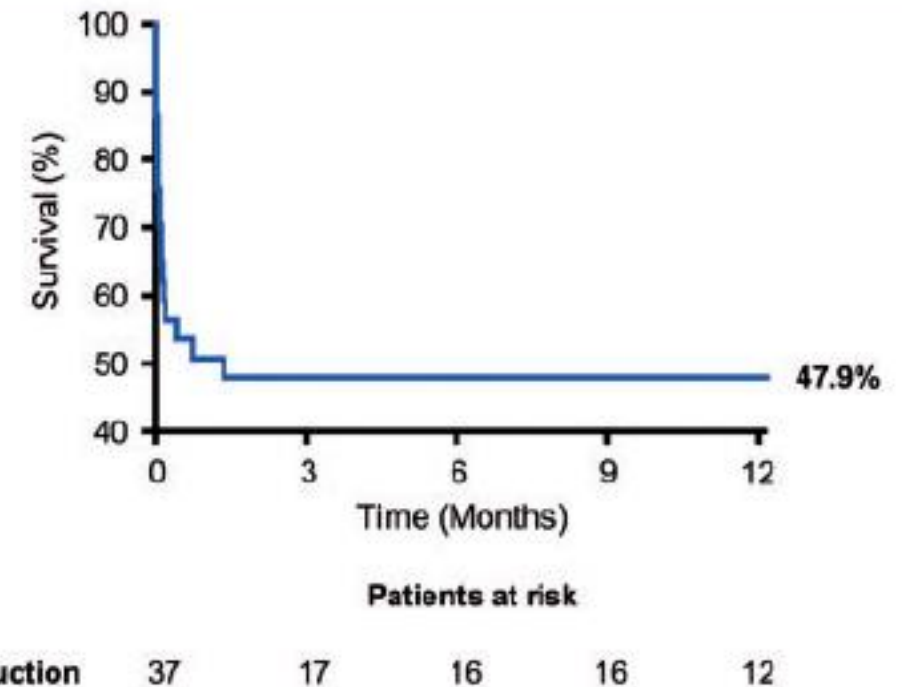


PCI patients

PCI failure- 80% died within 30 days

Treatment

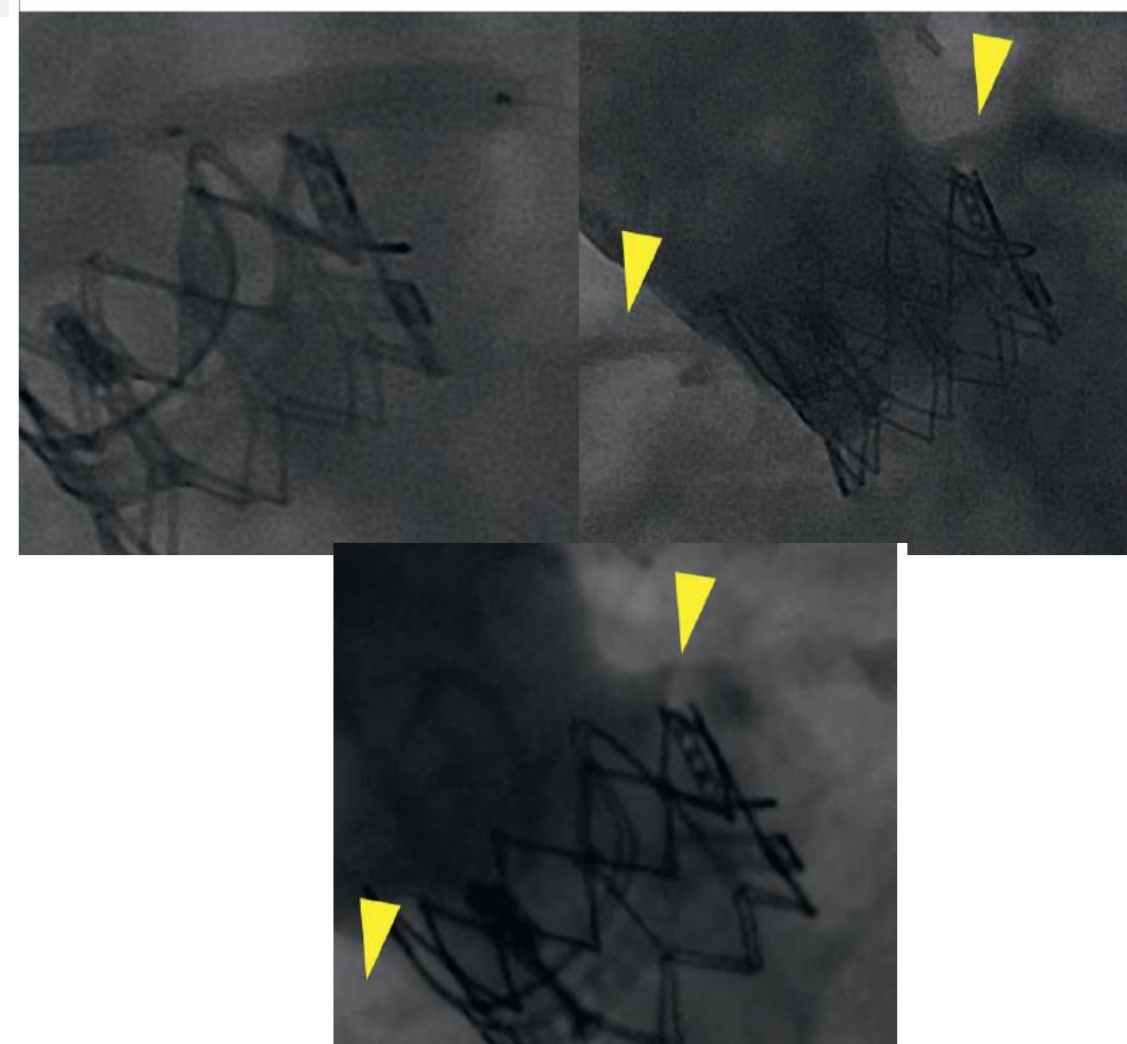
PCI attempted	28/36 (77.8)
Successful	18/28 (64.3)
Unsuccessful	10/28 (35.7)
Coronary cannulation failure	3/10 (30.0)
Wire crossing failure	5/10 (50.0)
Stent could not be advanced	1/10 (10.0)
Stent implanted but no flow	1/10 (10.0)



Late Obstruction

Sometimes related to prior PCI

	Overall (N = 38)	Early (0-7 Days) (n = 24)	Late (>7 Days) (n = 14)	p Value
Approach				1.00
Transfemoral	37 (97.4)	23 (95.8)	14 (100.0)	
Transapical	1 (2.6)	1 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	
Valve-in-valve	9 (23.7)	8 (33.3)	1 (7.1)	0.12
Valve type				0.21
CoreValve/Evolut R	26 (68.4)	15 (62.5)	11 (78.6)	
Portico	3 (7.9)	1 (4.2)	2 (14.3)	
Sapien XT/3	8 (21.1)	7 (29.2)	1 (7.1)	
Lotus	1 (2.6)	1 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	
Procedural details				
Pre-dilation	24 (63.2)	11 (45.8)	13 (92.9)	0.005
Post-dilation	5 (13.2)	5 (20.8)	0 (0.0)	0.14
Left main protection	9 (23.7)	6 (25.0)	3 (21.4)	1.0
Left main stenting	7 (18.4)	2 (8.3)	5 (35.7)	0.08



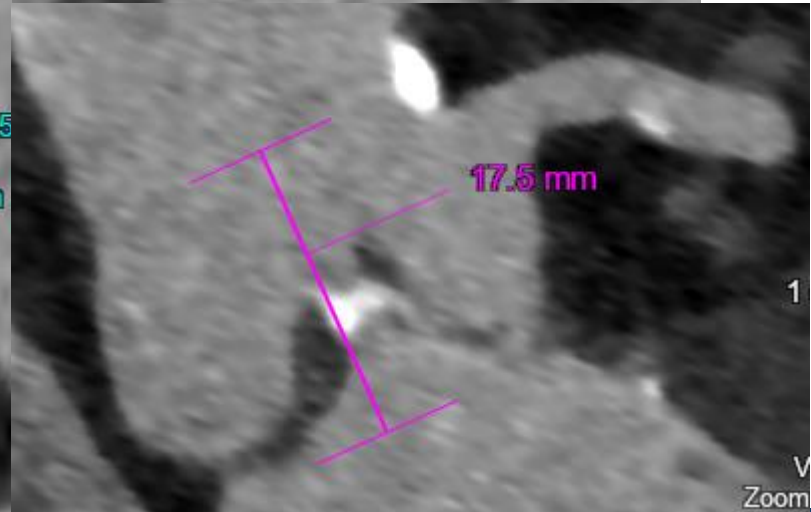
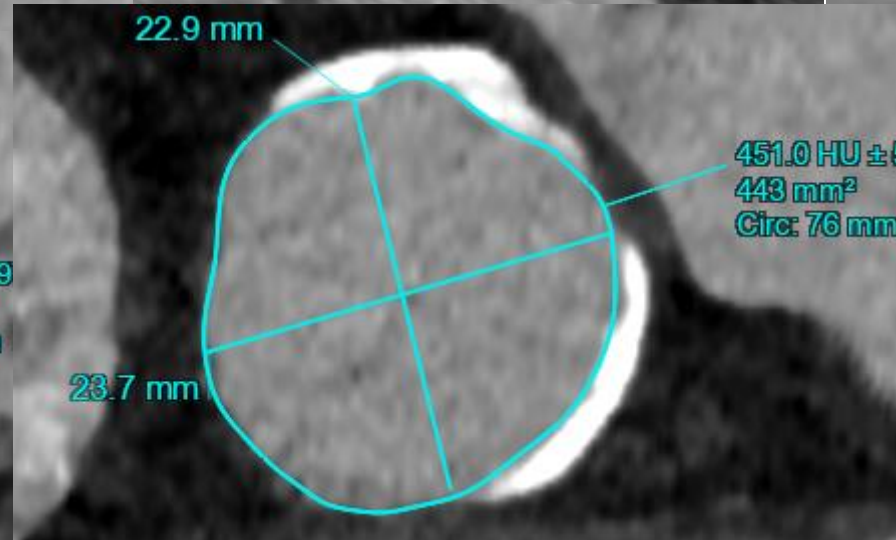
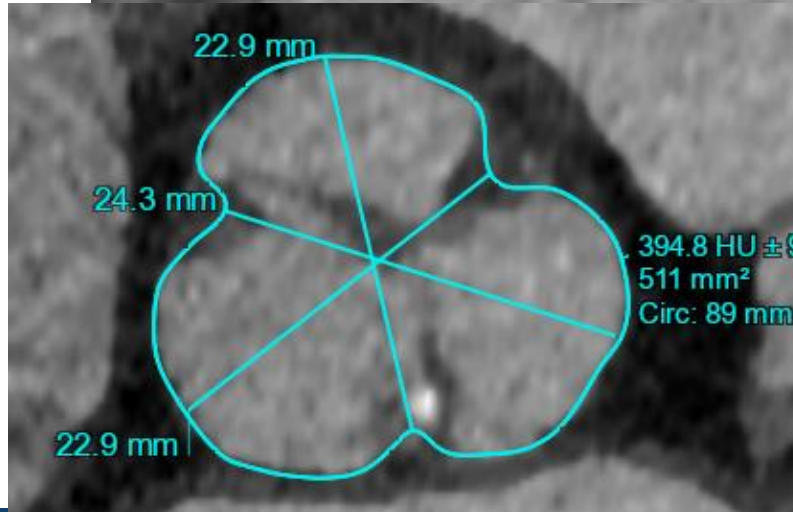
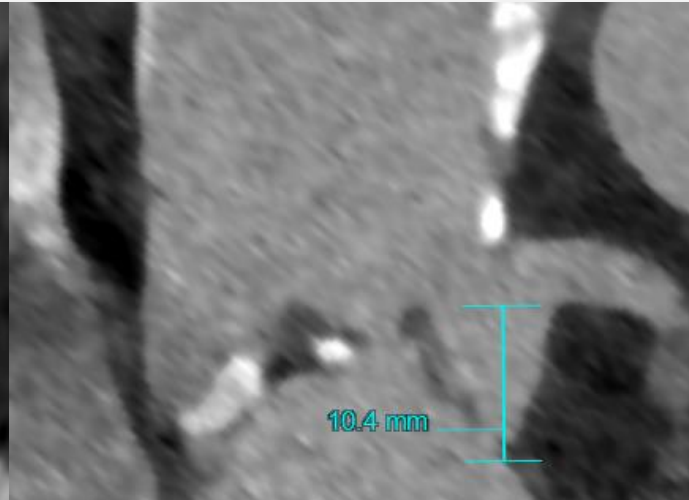
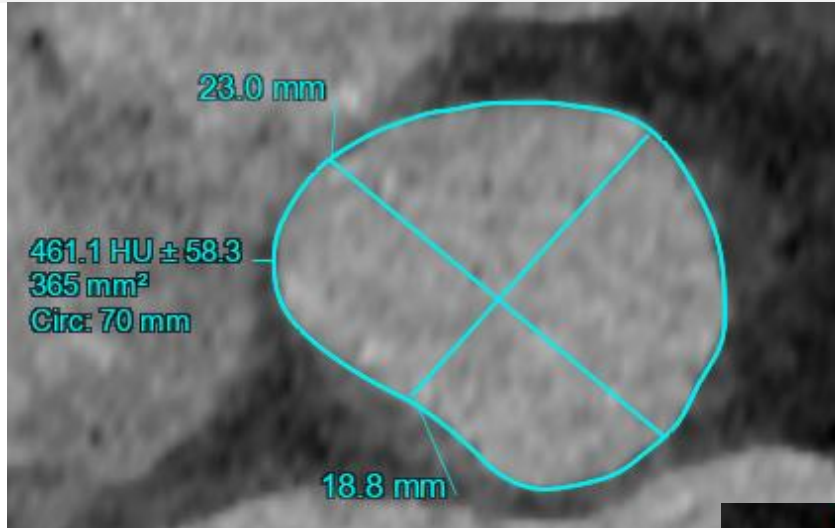
Late Obstruction Variable Presentation

	Overall (N = 38)	Early (0-7 Days) (n = 24)	Late (>7 Days) (n = 14)
Timing			
Within 24 h	18 (47.4)	18 (75.0)	-
After 24 h ≤7 days	6 (15.8)	6 (25.0)	-
8 to <30 days	0 (0.0)	-	0 (0.0)
30 to <60 days	0 (0.0)	-	0 (0.0)
60 to <180 days	5 (13.2)	-	5 (35.7)
180 to <360 days	6 (15.8)	-	6 (42.9)
≥360 days	3 (7.9)	-	3 (21.4)
Clinical presentation*			
Cardiac arrest	12 (31.6)	9 (37.5)	3 (21.4)
STEMI	9 (23.7)	9 (37.5)	0 (0.0)
NSTEMI	8 (21.1)	4 (16.7)	4 (28.6)
Unstable angina	6 (15.8)	2 (8.3)	4 (28.6)
Stable angina	3 (7.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (21.4)
Asymptomatic	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)



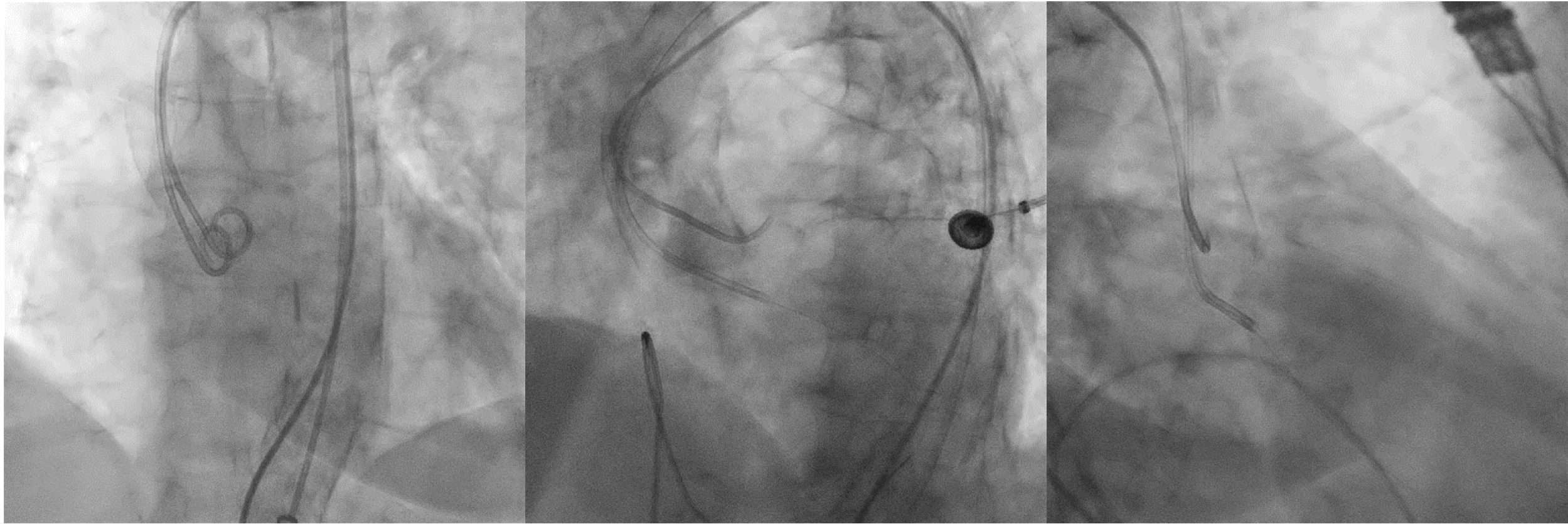
84 yo F

Severe aortic valve stenosis



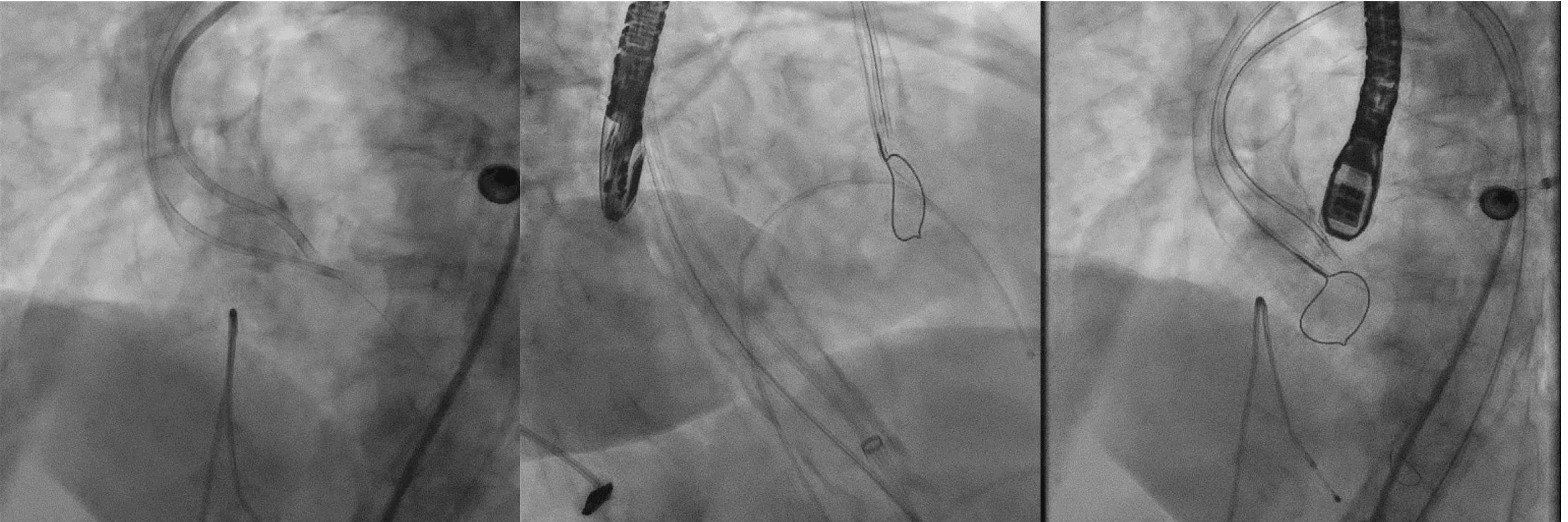
BASILICA

Diagnostic angiography set-up



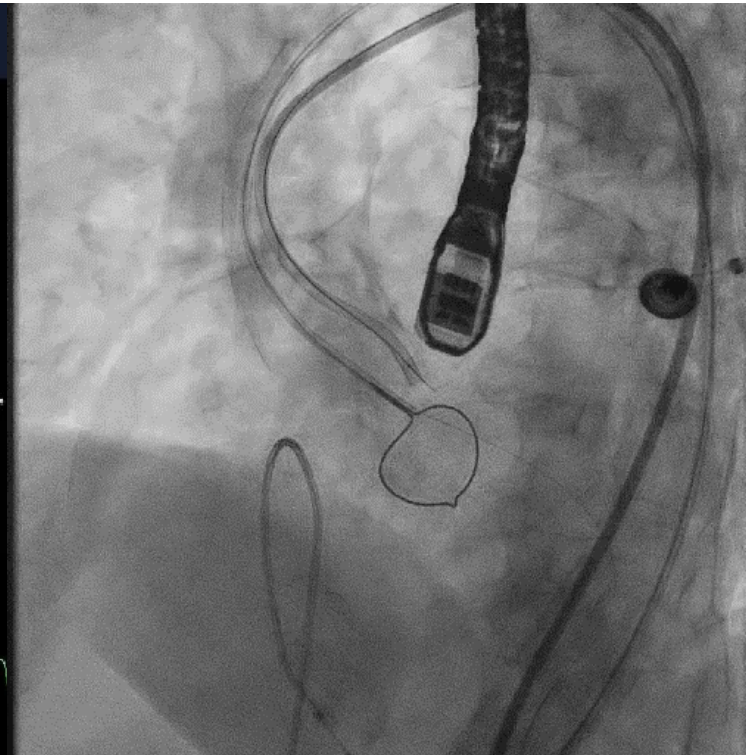
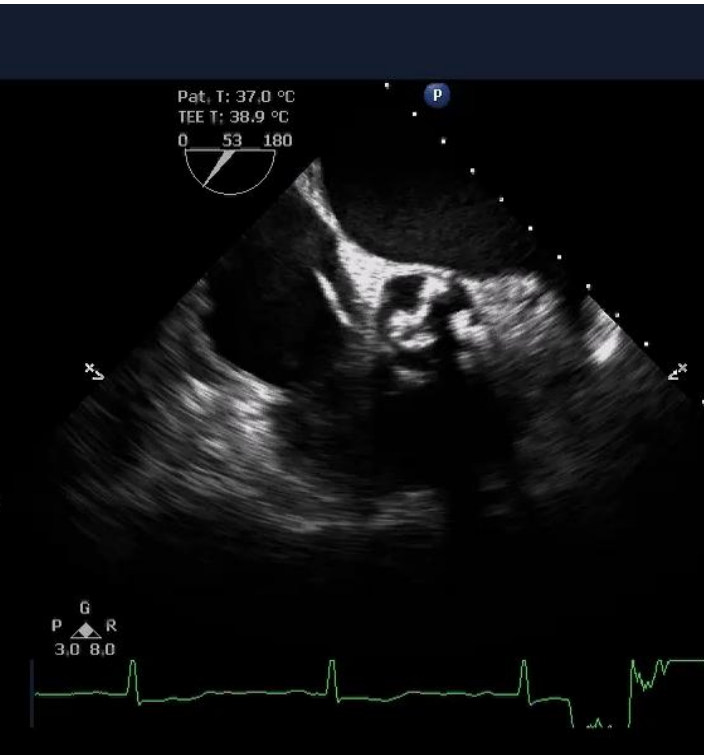
BASILICA

Preparing for leaflet penetration



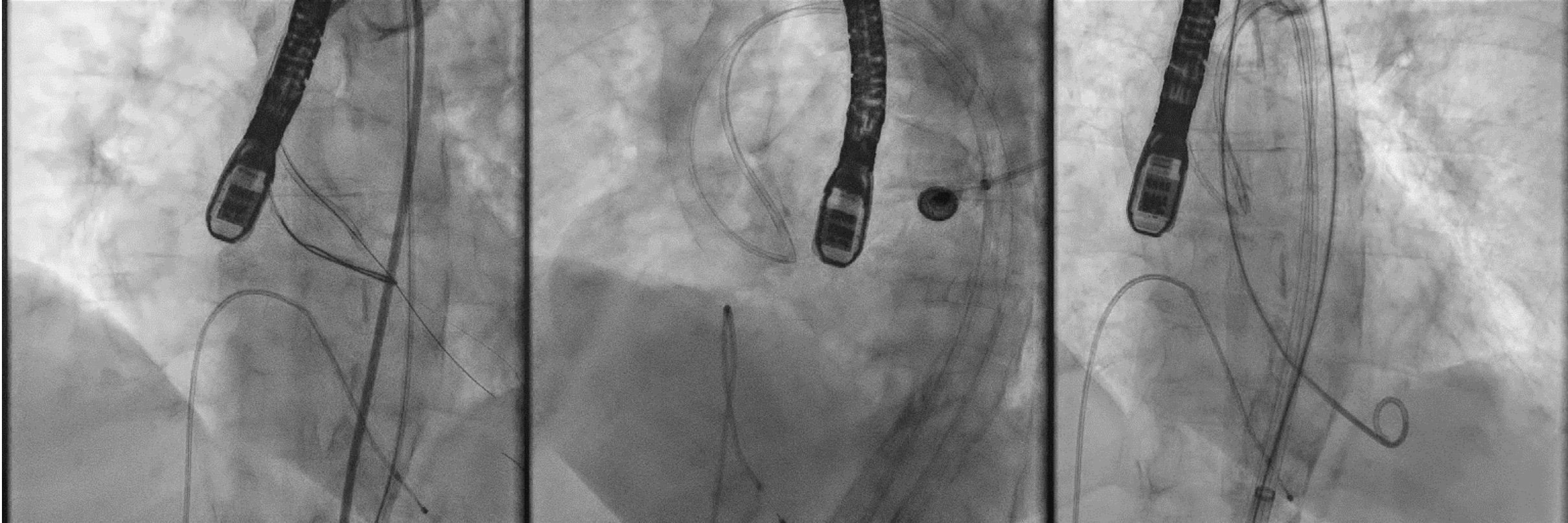
BASILICA

Leaflet penetration

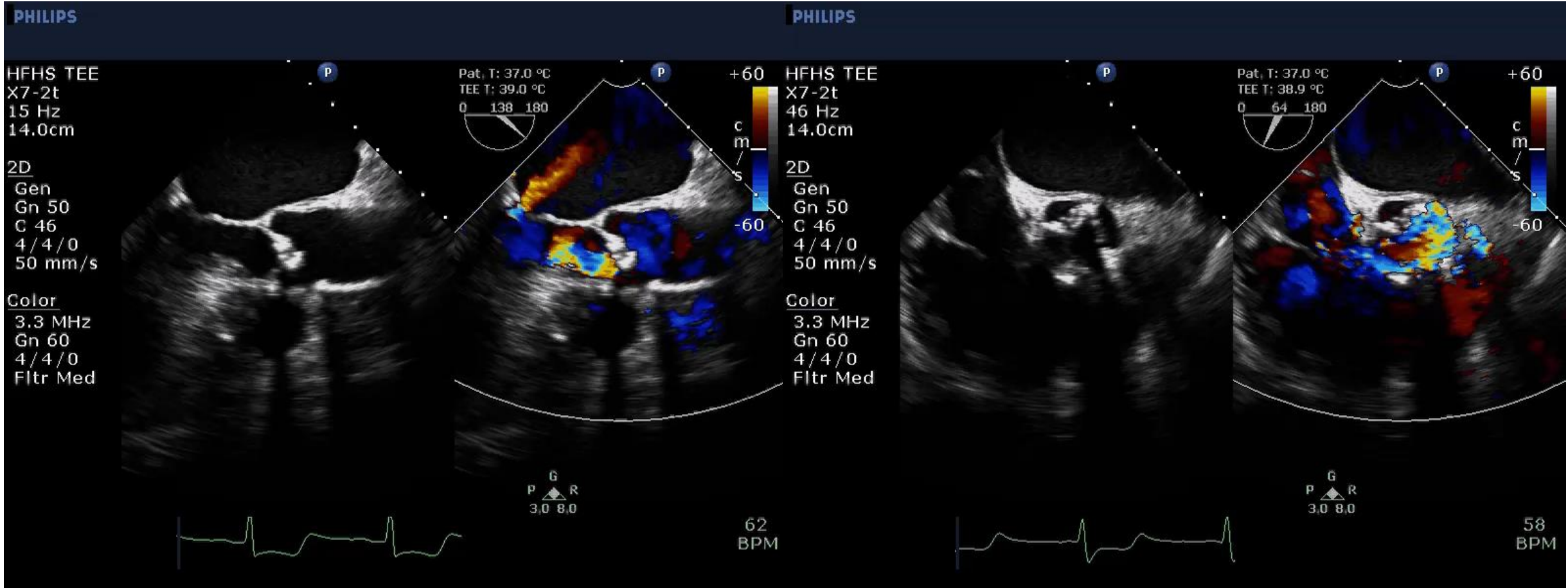


BASILICA

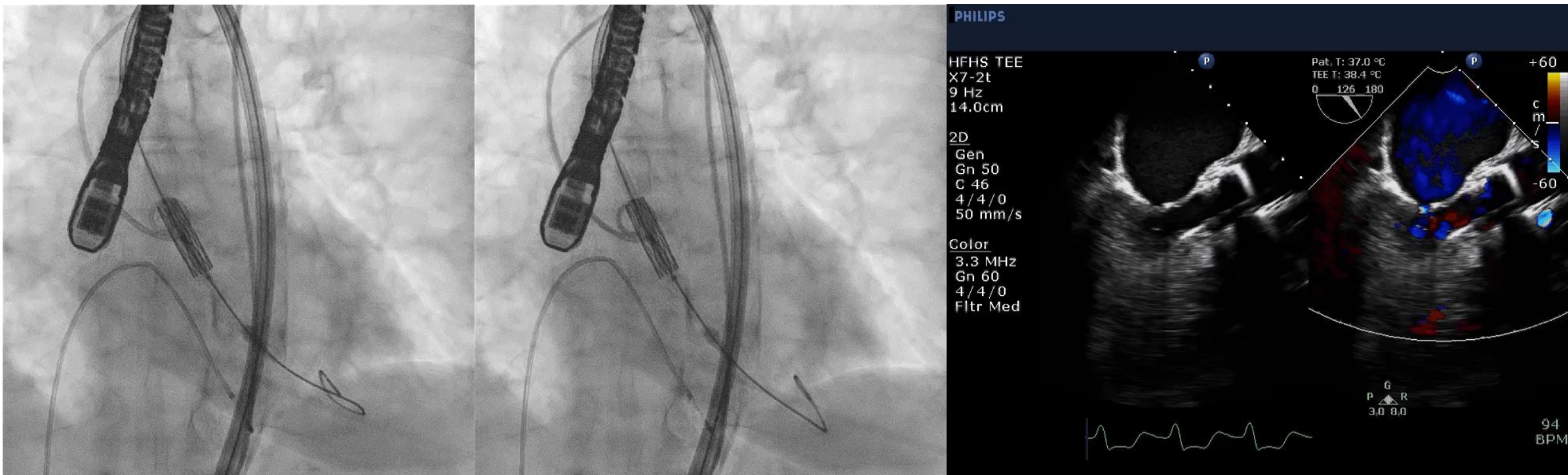
Laceration of the left leaflet



Post-Laceration Severe AI

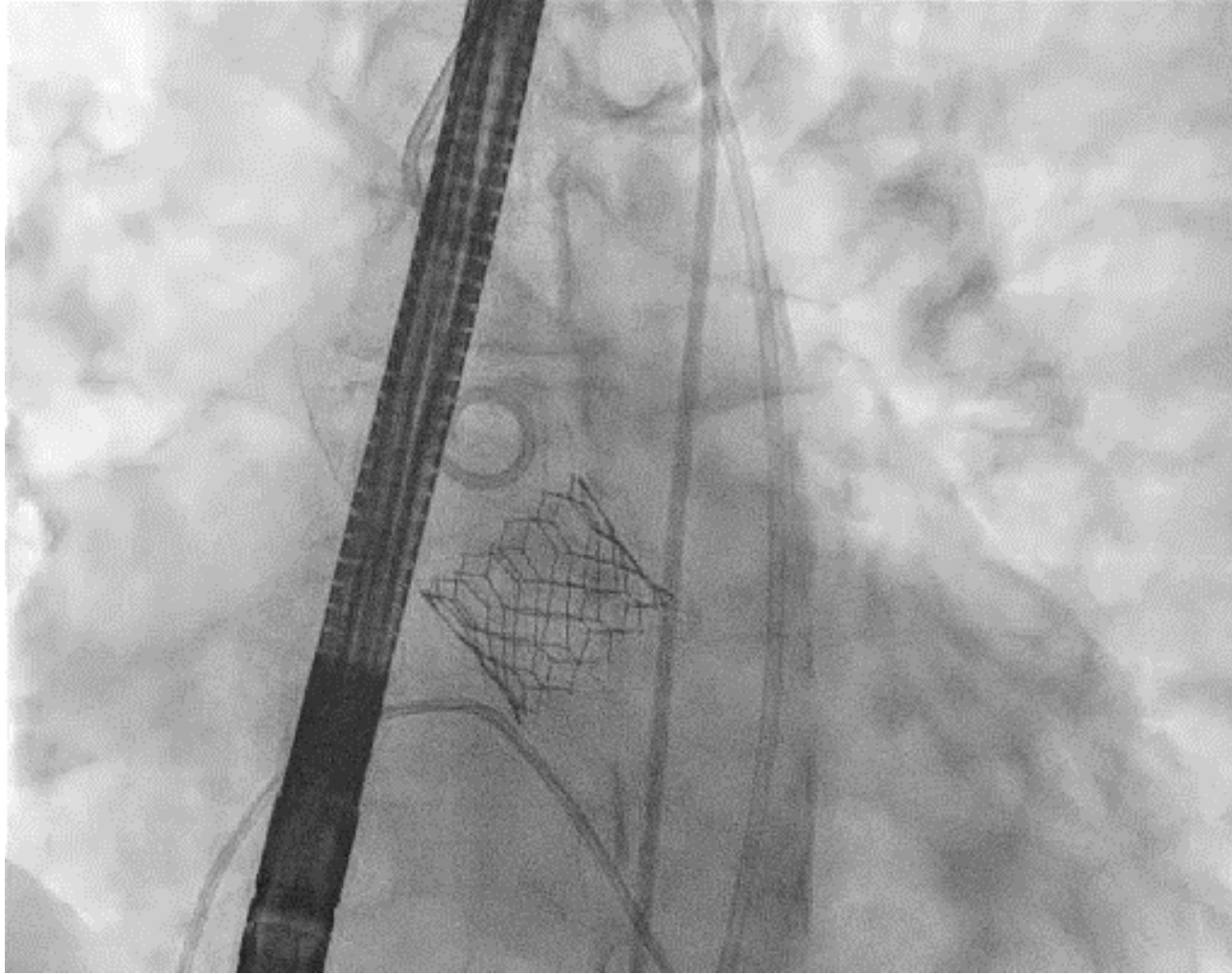


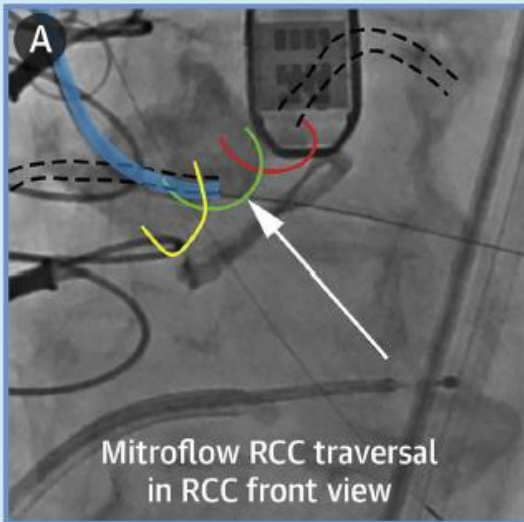
Valve implantation



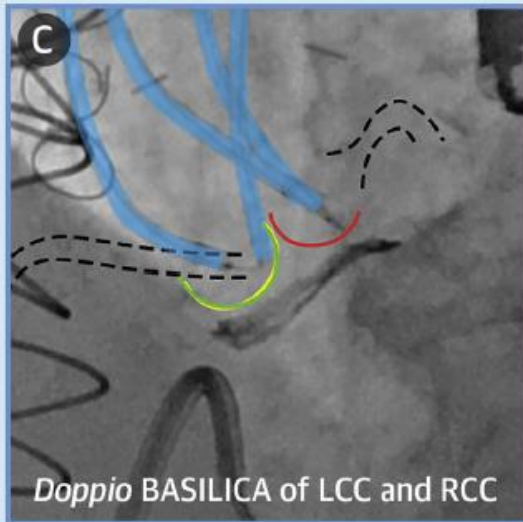
BASILICA

Final Aortography

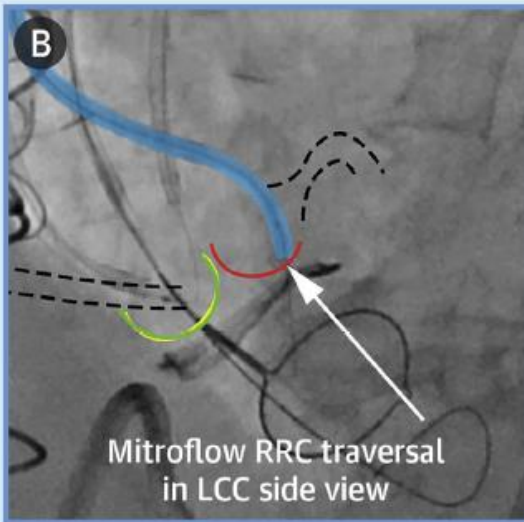




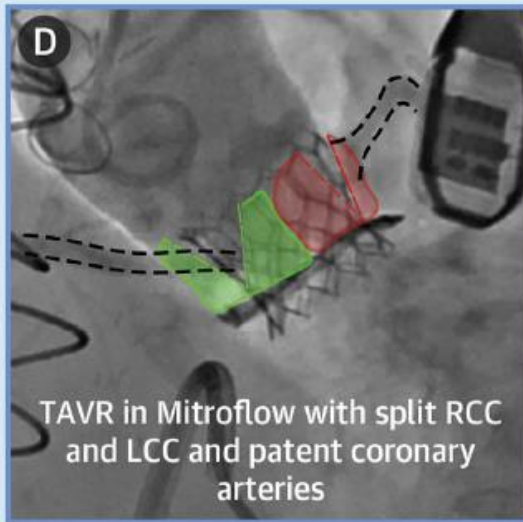
Mitroflow RCC traversal
in RCC front view



Doppio BASILICA of LCC and RCC



Mitroflow RCC traversal
in LCC side view



TAVR in Mitroflow with split RCC
and LCC and patent coronary
arteries

30 subjects at high
risk of coronary
obstruction from TAVR

Successful BASILICA
traversal and laceration
in 35/37 (95%) leaflets

Primary endpoint of
procedure success
(28/30 patients) = 93%

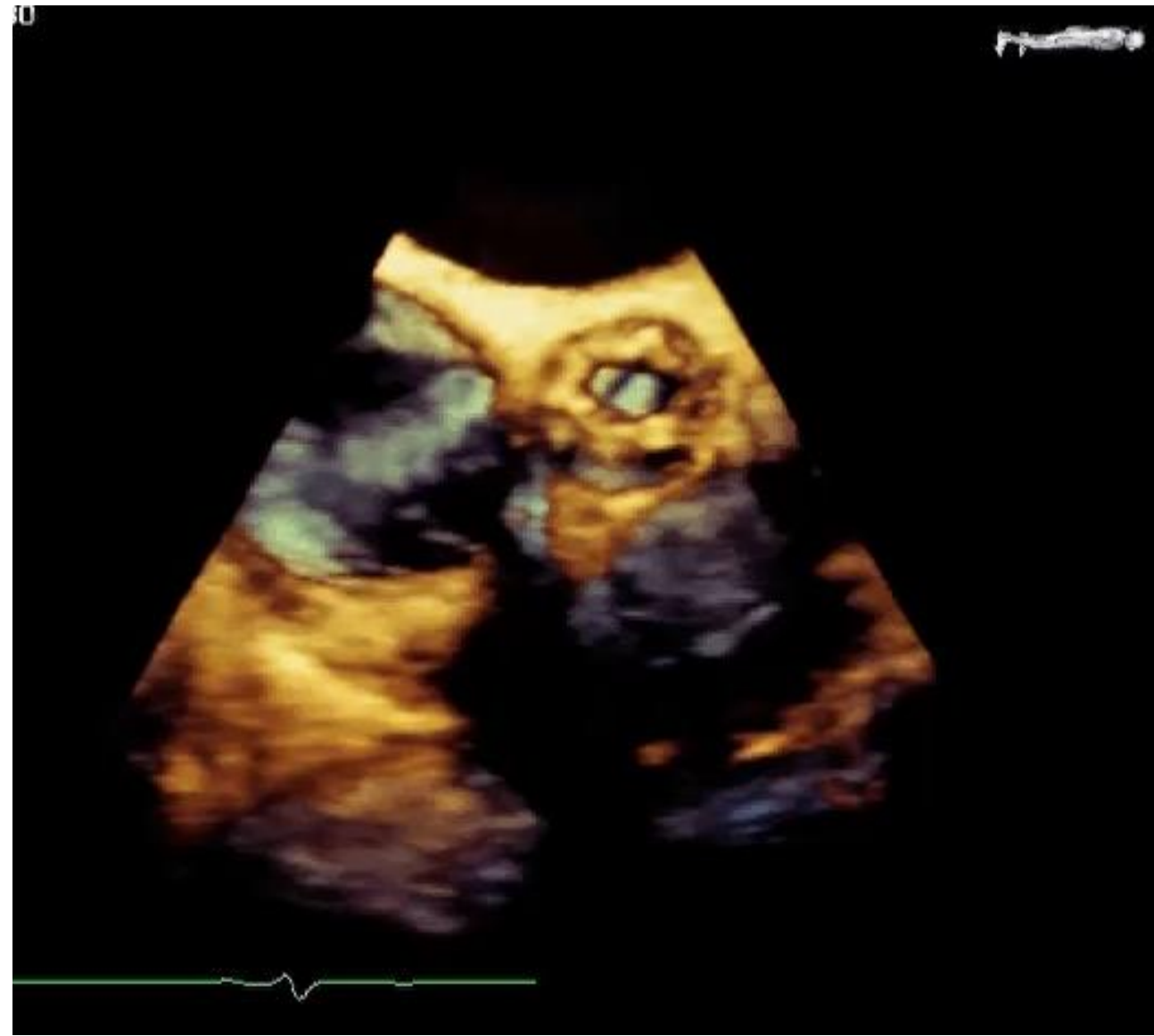
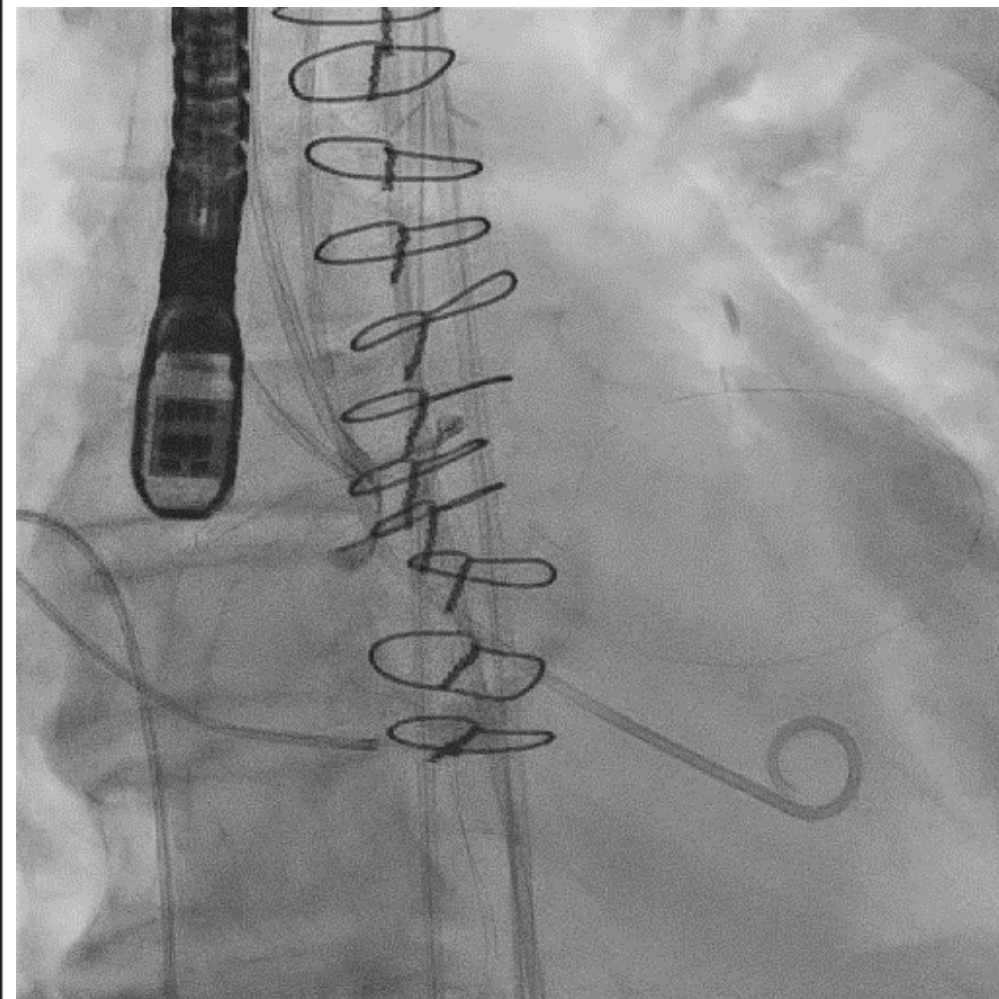
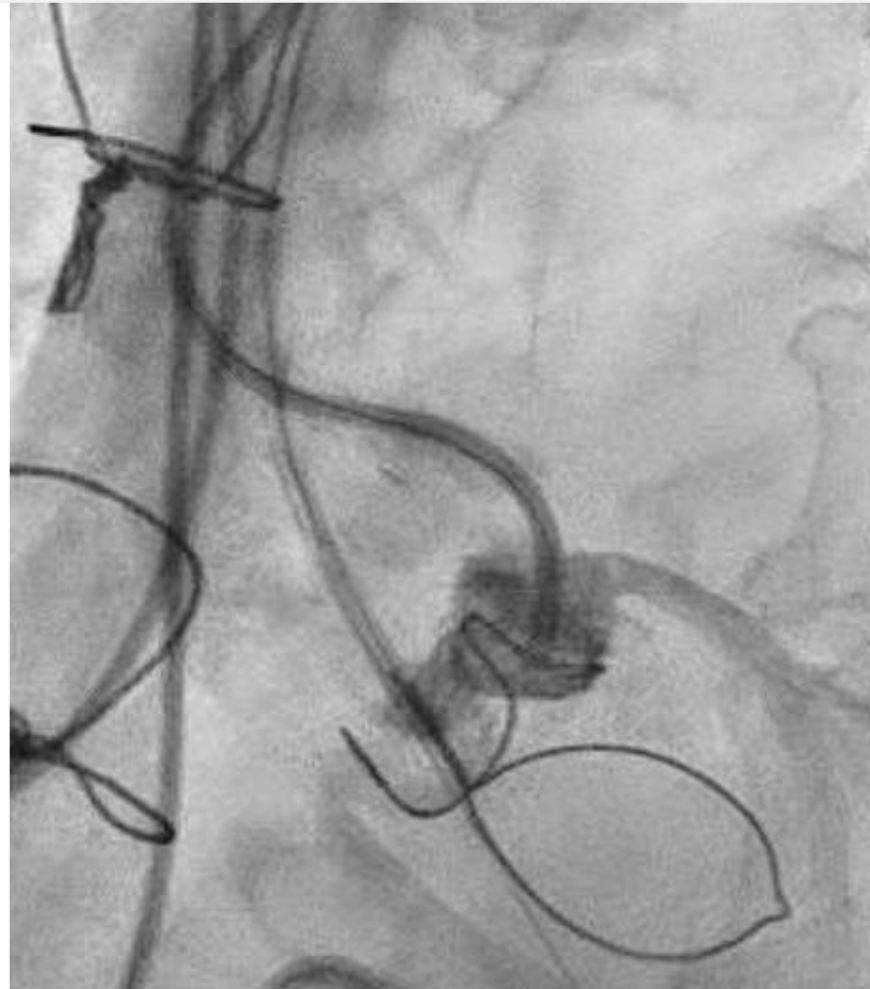


TABLE 4 Clinical Outcomes

Primary efficacy endpoint (exit from catheter laboratory)*	(n = 30)
Successful BASILICA traversal and laceration	28 (93)
Immediate survival	30 (100)
Successful first TAVR device implantation	30 (100)
Coronary obstruction	0 (0)
Freedom from emergency surgery or reintervention related to BASILICA or TAVR	30 (100)
Technical success (all of above)	28 (93)
Primary safety endpoint (30 days)*	(n = 30)
All death	1 (3)
Cardiovascular	1 (3)
Noncardiovascular	0
All stroke	3 (10)
Disabling	1 (3)
Nondisabling	2 (7)
Life threatening bleeding	2 (7)



Pachyderm Catheter Custom made for BASILICA



Summary

- Coronary Obstruction is a deadly event
- Low coronary heights, small aortic sinus, small VTC important risk factors
 - Not every obstruction had low coronary heights
- Pre-emptive stent placement common
 - Some late obstructions
- BASILICA
 - Challenging procedure
 - Seems to prevent obstruction
 - Dedicated catheters available
 - Requires proctoring for the first cases

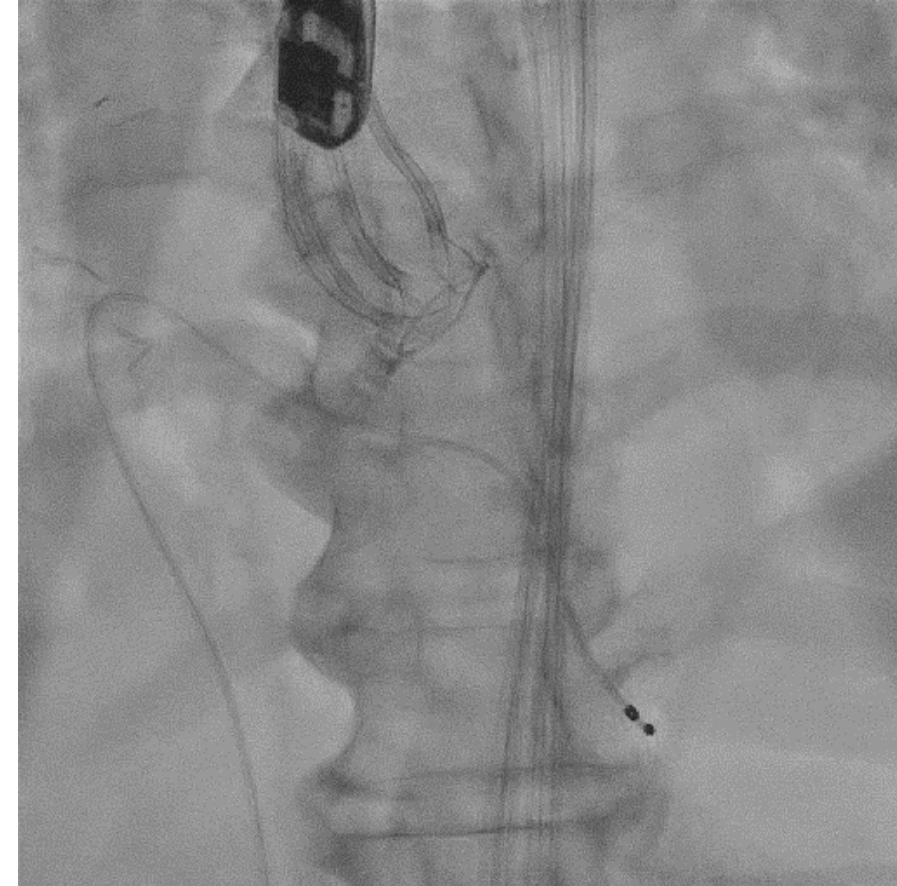


Table 4**Computed Tomography Data, According to the Occurrence of Coronary Obstruction Following TAVI**

	Coronary Obstruction (n = 28)	Control Subjects (n = 345)	p Value
Annulus diameter, mm	22.9 ± 3.1	24.4 ± 2.9	0.010
Annulus area, mm ²	387 (375–424)	476 (405–560)	0.002
Aortic SOV diameter, mm	28.1 ± 3.8	31.9 ± 4.1	<0.001
Sinotubular junction, mm	25.2 ± 3.1	28.0 ± 3.9	0.003
Relation prosthesis size/annulus	1.09 ± 0.11	1.05 ± 0.09	0.084
Relation SOV/annulus	1.25 ± 0.17	1.31 ± 0.14	0.054
Left coronary height, mm	10.6 ± 2.1	13.4 ± 2.1	<0.001
Right coronary height, mm	12.4 ± 3.2	14.1 ± 2.4	0.003
Left coronary height, mm*	10.4 ± 2.0	13.5 ± 2.0	<0.001
Right coronary height, mm†	11.3 ± 2.1	14.0 ± 2.4	0.048
Calcium score, Agatston units	2,354 ± 1,187	2,872 ± 1,726	0.290

Values are mean ± SD or median (interquartile range). *Cases of right coronary artery obstruction excluded. †Cases of left coronary artery obstruction excluded.

SOV = sinus of Valsalva; other abbreviations as in Tables 1 and 3.