# **Transapical Aortic Valve Implantation Techniques and Tips**



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#### **Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest**

Affiliation/Financial Relationship Grant/ Research Support: Consulting Fees/Honoraria: Major Stock Shareholder/Equity Interest: Royalty Income: Ownership/Founder: Salary: Intellectual Property Rights: Other Financial Benefit:

#### **Company**

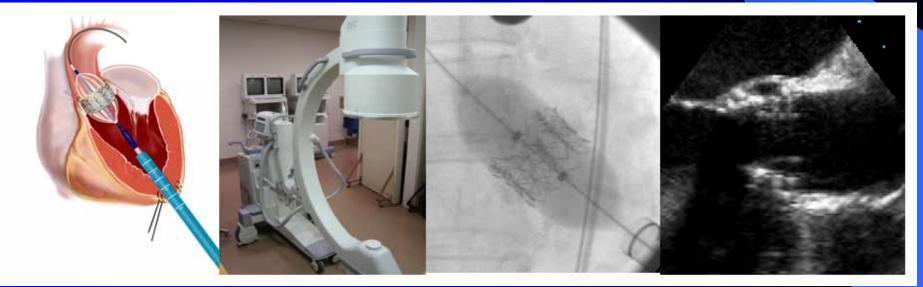
#### **Edwards Lifesciences**

# First Successful Transcatheter Transapical AVI

#### Transapical aortic valve implantation in humans

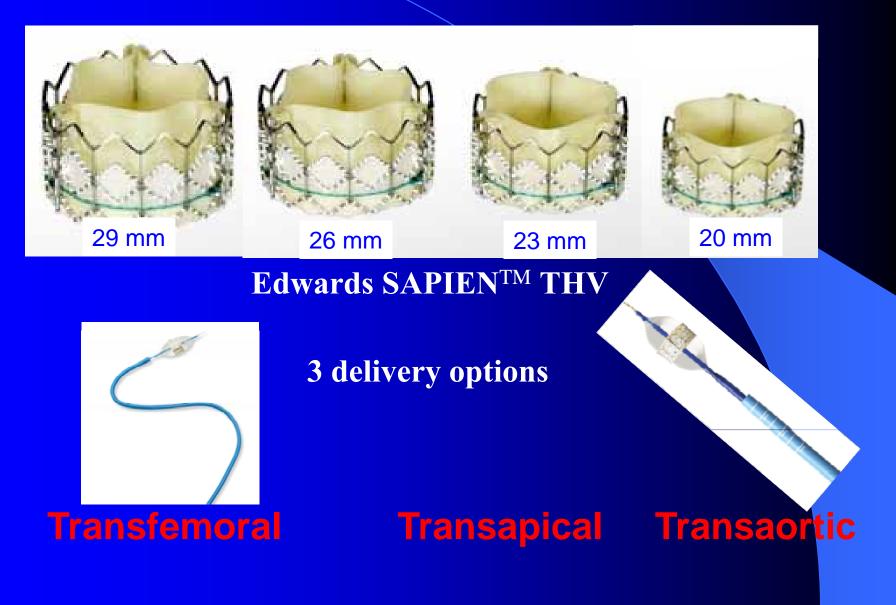
Jian Ye, MD, Anson Cheung, MD, Samuel V. Lichtenstein, MD, PhD, Ronald G. Carere, MD, Christopher R. Thompson, MD, Sanjeewan Pasupati, MD, and John G. Webb, MD, Vancouver, BC, Canada

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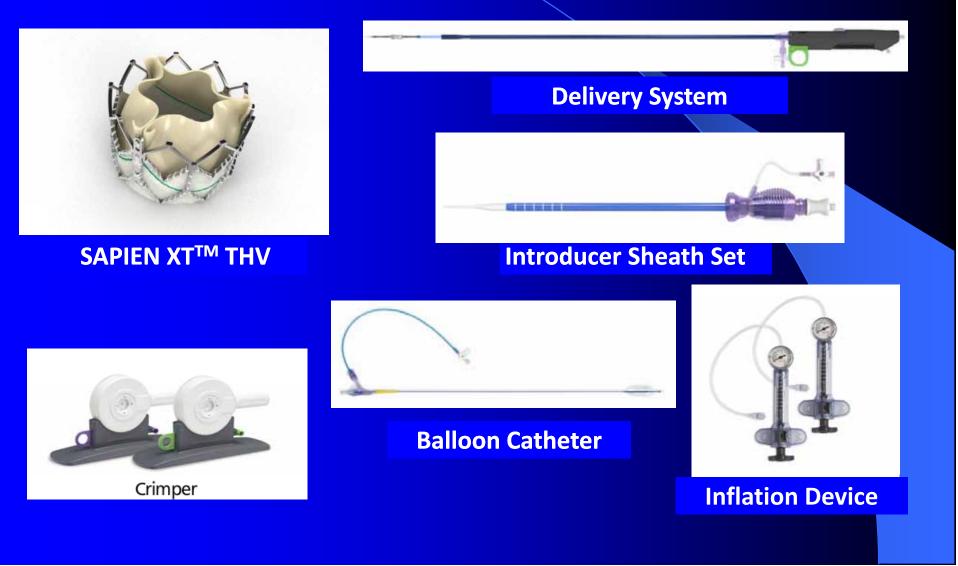


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#### Edwards SAPIEN<sup>™</sup> Transcatheter Heart Valve



# Edwards Ascendra 2<sup>TM</sup> Delivery System



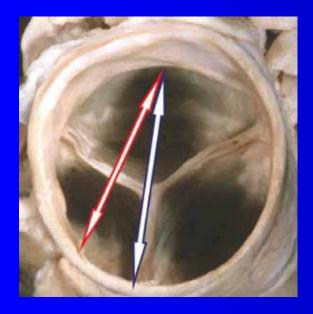
## Selection of Balloon-Expandable Valve Sizes

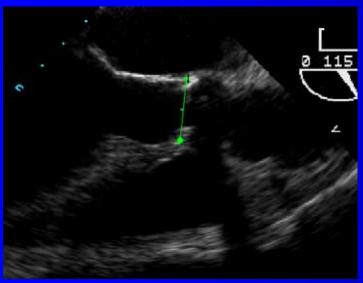
20 mm valve fro an annulus diameter of ≤18 mm
23 mm valve for an annulus diameter of 18-22 mm
26 mm valve for an annulus diameter of 22-25 mm
29 mm valve for an annulus diameter of 25-28 mm

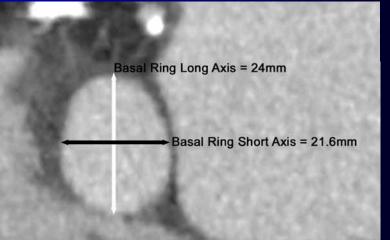
### **Preparation**

- **CPB or ECMO system**
- Cell saver (option)
- Good IV access (central line)
- Smallest size of femoral artery cannula
- One perfusionist in OR
- Packed red blood cells checked and ready for emergent transfusion
- Surgical instruments for urgent sternotomy
- Two surgeons or one surgeon with an appropriate assistant

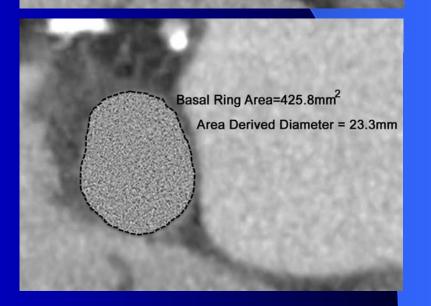
## **Sizing of Aortic Annulus**



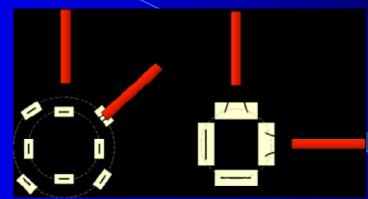




Basal Ring Average = 22.8mm







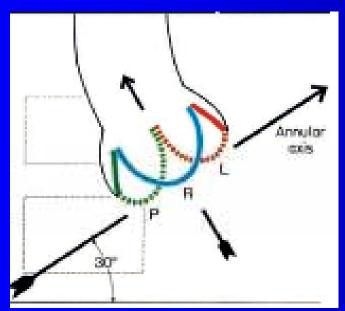


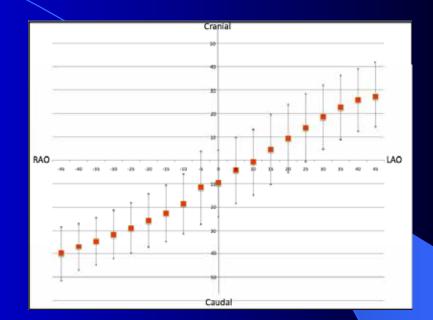
Two apical purse-string sutures using 2-0 Prolene with 8-10 interrupted pledgets

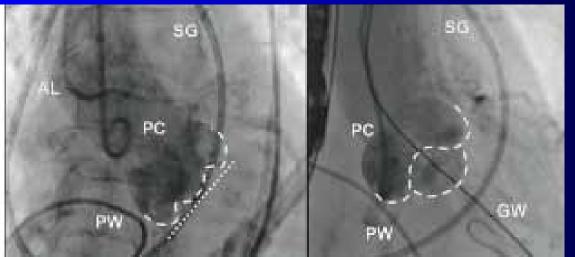


Two perpendicular mattress sutures using either 2-0 or 3-0 Prolene with 4 large pledgets (1.5 – 2.0 cm in length)

# **Optimal Fluoroscopic View**



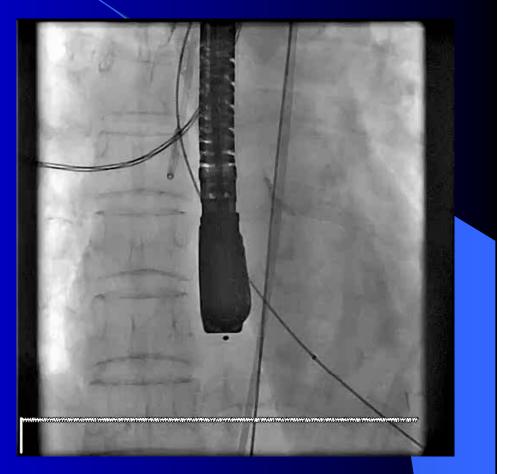


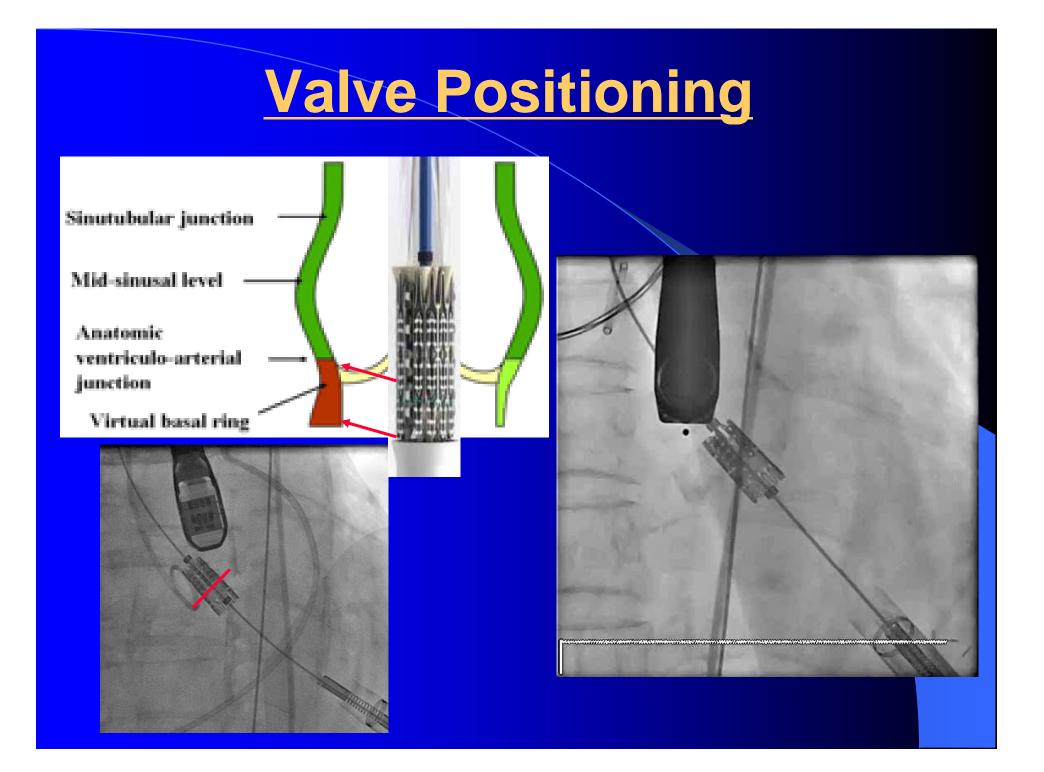


# **Balloon Aortic Valvuloplasty**

- 20 mm balloon
- ? necessary

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-p-r-	
-	Rapid V-pacing
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Playre 5, ECO and fee	roral arterial pressure monitor display. Rapid right ventricular packing reduces transvalvular putratile fore during





### **Transapical Approach**

- Major advantages:
  - (1) no limitations on valve and delivery sheath sizes
  - (2) less intra-aortic manipulation
  - (3) a short straight route
  - (4) better coaxial alignment /stabilization
  - (5) most suitable way for valve-in-valve implantation
  - (6) Antegrade approach to aortic valve
  - (7) less fluoroscopic time and amount of IV contrast
- Disadvantages:
  - (1) general anesthesia
  - (2) mini-thoracotomy
  - (3) relatively longer learning curve