

Valve & Endovascular Theater, Vista 1, B2

How to Overcome Difficulty in Delivering Transcatheter Heart Valve During TAVR?

Daisuke Hachinohe

Sapporo Heart Center, Sapporo Cardio Vascular Clinic, Sapporo, Japan.





Valve & Endovascular Theater, Vista 1, B2

COI Disclosure

Daisuke Hachinohe

Edwards Lifesciences TAVI Clinical Proctor Medtronic TAVI Clinical Proctor

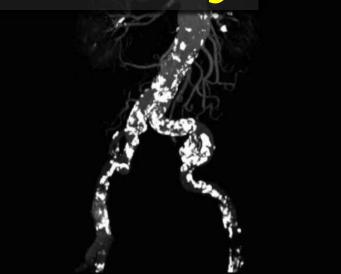


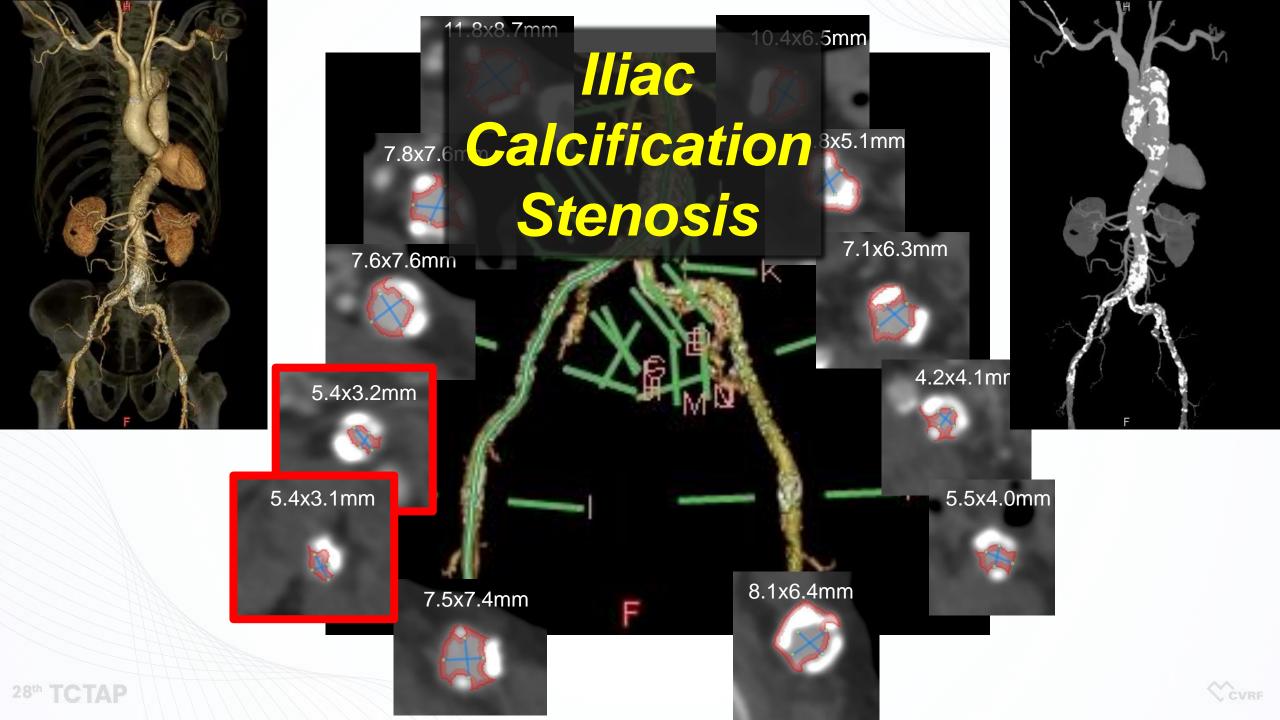




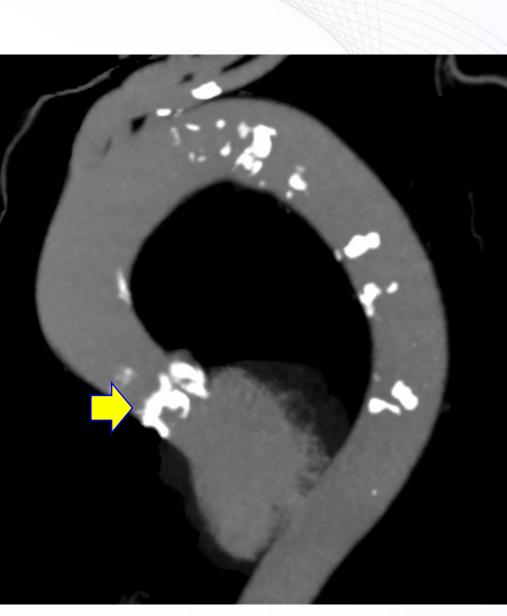


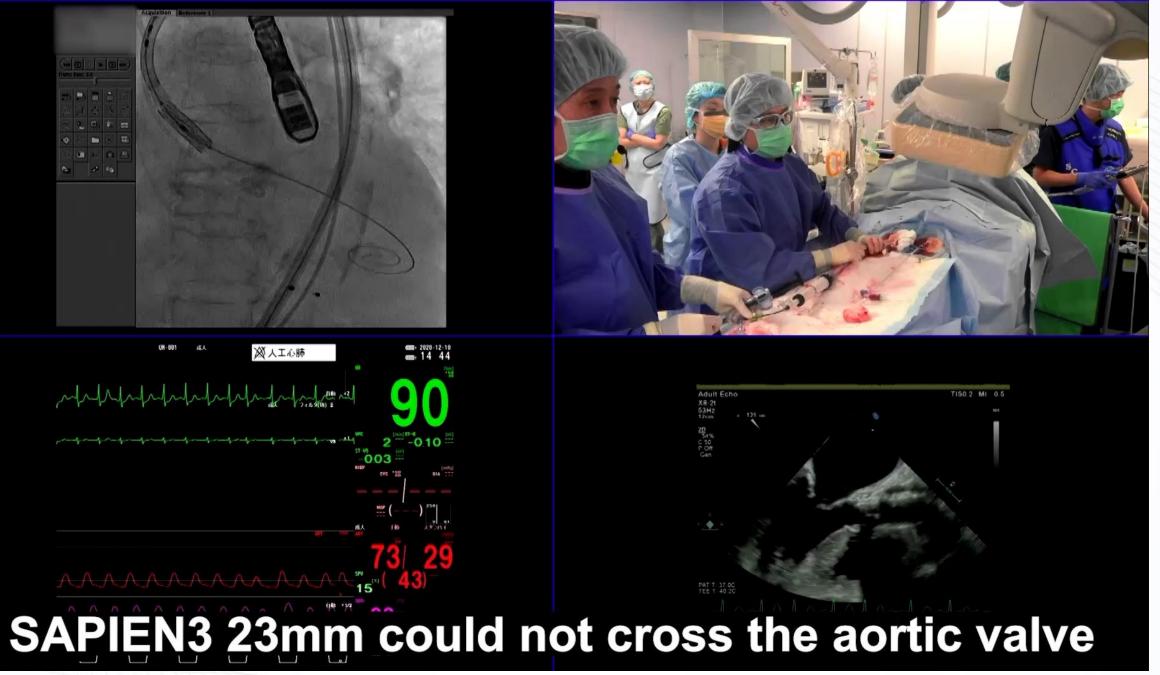






At the native Aortic valve



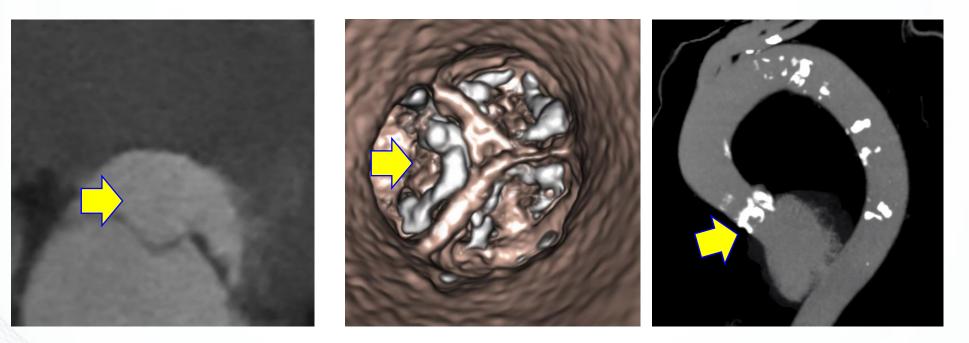


Case; 91 year-old female

#Very severe AS#AP post PCI#Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation

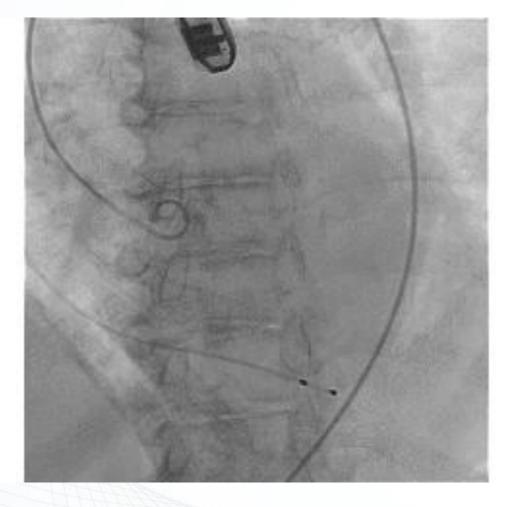
[TTE] AVA 0.57cm2、AVA index0.35、 PeakV 5.1m/s、Mean gradient 66mmHg

[CT]



Severe calcification at NCC

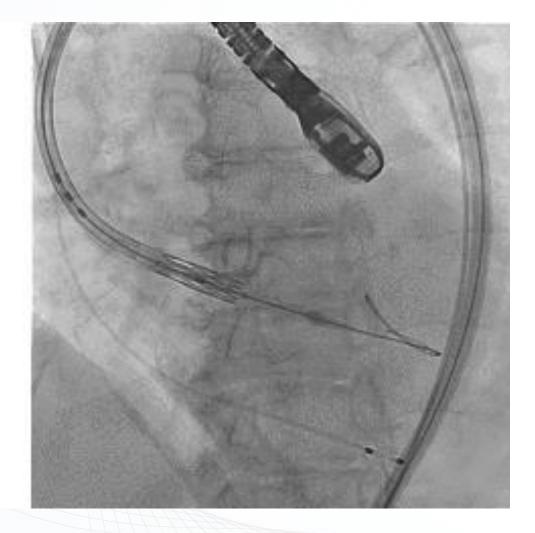


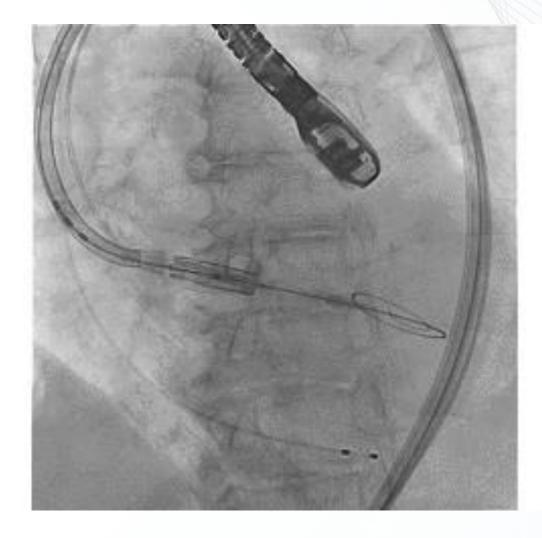




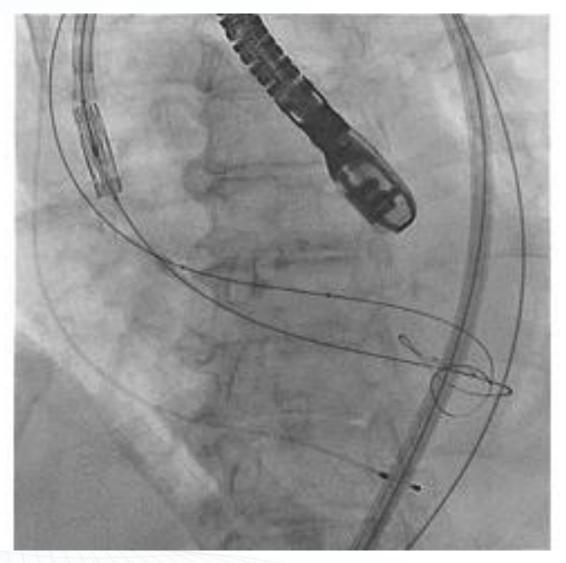


SAPIEN 3 23mm would not cross...





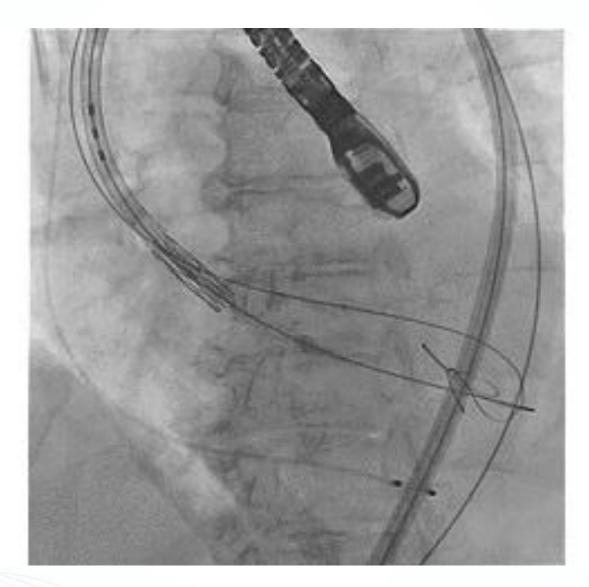
BAV again



But not cross...

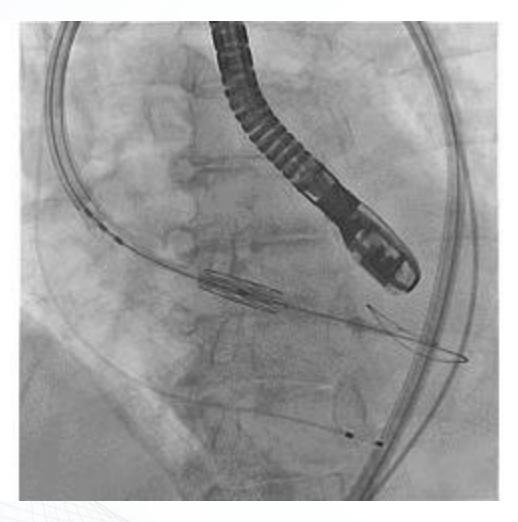


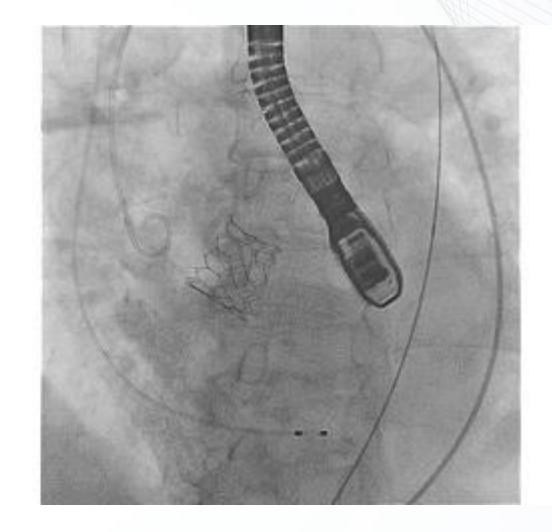
Valve slip-in with BAV



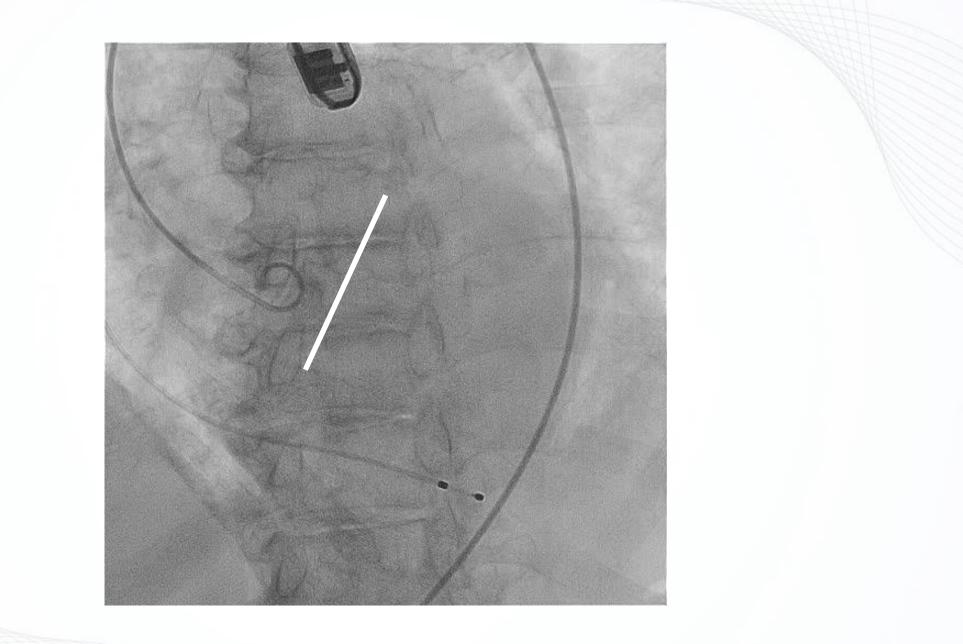












Controlled valve slide over using a buddy balloon

- Enable to deliver THV through bulky native abrid valve
 Easy to do
 Safe to use
 No need transabral approach or snare technique





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Controlled Valve Slide-Over Using a Cardiovascular Medicine **Buddy Balloon: "Shoehorn Technique"**

() Check for updates

Images in

Daisuke Hachinohe 💿, MD¹, Hidemasa Shitan, MD¹, Umihiko Kaneko 💿, MD¹, Ken Kobayashi, MD¹, Keijiro Mitsube, MD², Takeshi Kawamura 💿, MD³, and Tsutomu Fujita, MD¹

¹Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Sapporo Heart Center, Sapporo Cardio Vascular Clinic, Sapporo, Japan ²Division of Cardiovascular Surgery, Sapporo Heart Center, Sapporo Cardio Vascular Clinic, Sapporo, Japan ³Division of Anesthesiology, Sapporo Heart Center, Sapporo Cardio Vascular Clinic, Sapporo, Japan

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Correspondence to Daisuke Hachinohe, MD

Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Sapporo Heart Center, Sapporo Cardio Vascular Clinic, 8-1, Kita-49 Higashi-16, Higashiku, Sapporo 007-0849, Japan. E-mail: heartbond.8@gmail.com

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This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (https:// A 91-year-old woman with severe aortic stenosis was referred for transfemoral transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI). Multi-detector computed tomography imaging revealed severe calcification at the non-coronary cusp (NCC) (Figure 1A-C). After placing a Safari2 (Boston Scientific, Marlborough, MA, USA) small curve wire in the mid-left ventricle (LV), balloon aortic valvuloplasty (BAV) was performed using VACSII 16×40 mm (OSYPKA, Rheinfelden, Germany) (Figure 1D). A SAPIEN 3 (Edwards Lifesciences, Irvine, CA, USA) 23 mm was unable to cross the aortic valve (AV) (Figure 1E). Changing bias by pulling or pushing the Safari2 wire or flexing the Commander delivery system (Edwards Lifesciences) did not allow the transcatheter heart valve (THV) to pass. Consequently, we inserted another stiff wire (EGoist; Asahi Intecc, Nagoya, Japan) into the LV via contralateral femoral artery, and performed repeat BAV (Figure 1F); however, the THV system did not cross. Then, we repeated BAV while simultaneously pushing the THV during balloon deflation. The system was successfully slipped over the AV (Figure 1G, Supplementary Video 1), and the SAPIEN 3 was implanted (Figure 1H).

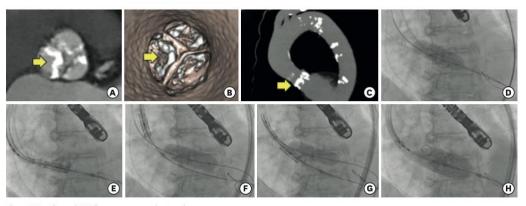


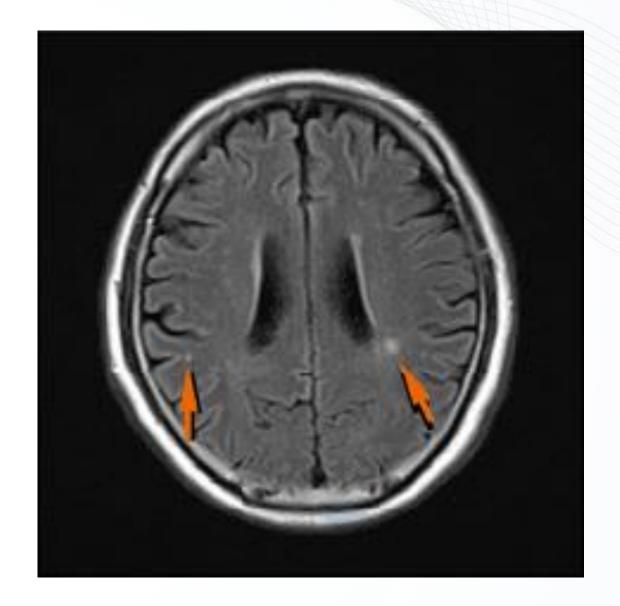
Figure 1. Transfemoral TAVI for very severe aortic stenosis.

(A-C) 3D computer tomography reconstruction shows severe calcification at non-coronary cusp (yellow allow). (D) BAV was performed. (E) Failure of a SAPIEN 3 (Edwards Lifesciences) 23 mm to cross the AV. (F) Repeat BAV. (G) Simultaneous pushing the system during balloon deflation and slipping over the AV. (H) Implantation of the SAPIEN 3 23 mm.

AV = aortic valve; BAV = balloon aortic valvuloplasty; TAVI = transcatheter aortic valve implantation.





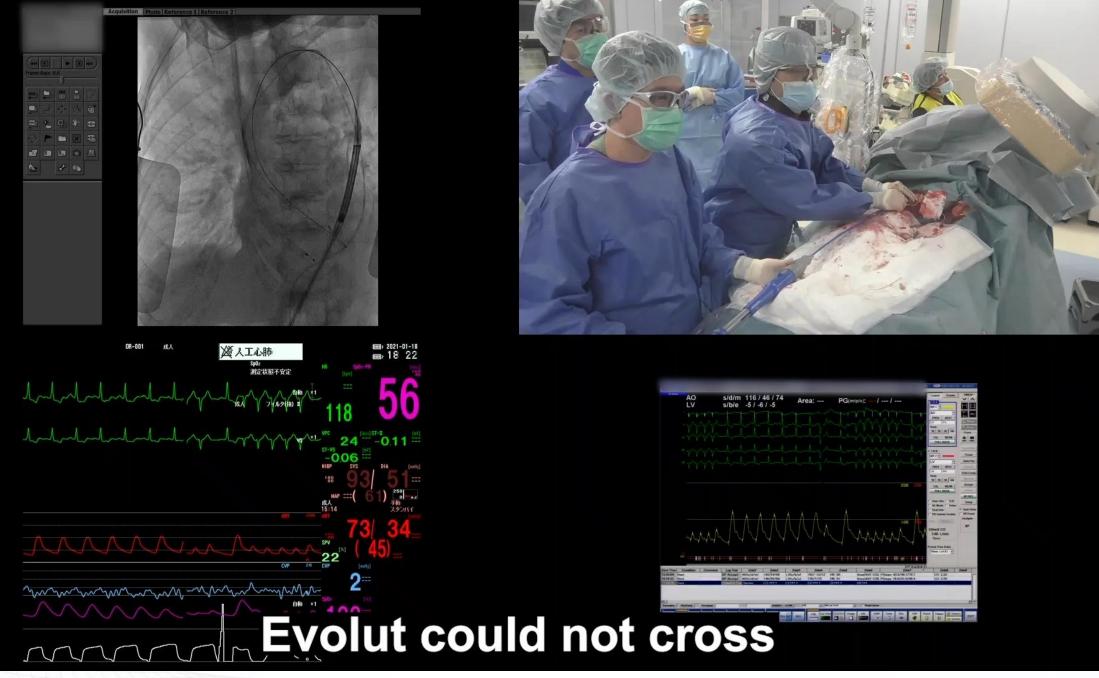


by courtesy of Dr.Yamawaki

Case; 89 year-old female







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Images in Cardiovascular Medicine

Snare-Assisted Valve Delivery to Overcome a Severely Calcified Aortic Arch during Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement

Umihiko Kaneko 💿, MD, Daisuke Hachinohe 💿, MD, Ken Kobayashi, MD, and Tsutomu Fujita 💿, MD

Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Sapporo Cardio Vascular Clinic, Sapporo Heart Center, Sapporo, Japan

An 89-year-old woman underwent transfemoral transcatheter aortic valve replacement with

a 26-mm Evolut PRO (Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN, USA) bioprosthesis because of severe

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Correspondence to Umihiko Kaneko, MD

Department of Cardiovascular Medicine Cardiovascular Medicine, Sapporo Cardiovascular Clinic, Sapporo Heart Center, North 49, East 16, 8-1 Higashi Ward, Sapporo, Hokkaido 007-0849, Japan. E-mail: uk434471@gmail.com aortic stenosis.

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ORCID iDs

Umihiko Kaneko 🕓 https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2392-5084 Daisuke Hachinohe 💿 https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4828-1836 Tsutomu Fujita 💿 https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3651-6231

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Conflict of Interest

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

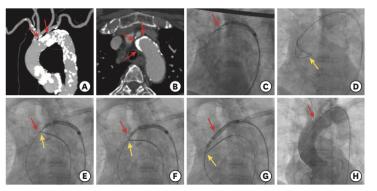


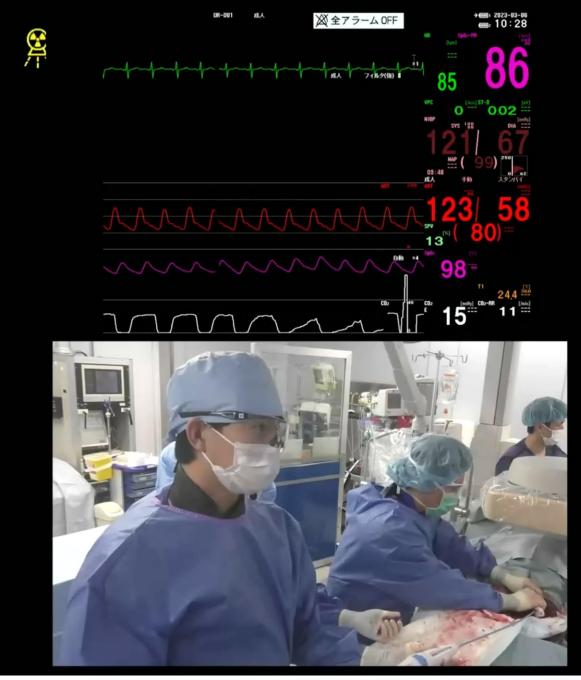
Figure 1. Snare-assisted delivery of a self-expanding valve.

(A, B) Baseline computed tomography reveals a severely calcified aortic arch with dense calcified plaques protruding into the lumen. (C) The protruding calcification hampers the passage of a delivery catheter. (D) First, we insert a standar wire inside the snare introduced from the contralateral femoral access. Second, the standard wire inserted in the left ventricle is exchanged with the stiff wire. (E-G) Next, the snare is tightened and the stiff wire and nose cone of the delivery catheter are retained. Simultaneous pulling of the snare results in successful passage of the delivery catheter. (H) Final angiography shows an optimal valve position without aortic complications. Red arrows indicate the dense calcified plaque of the aortic arch, and yellow arrows indicate the snare position.

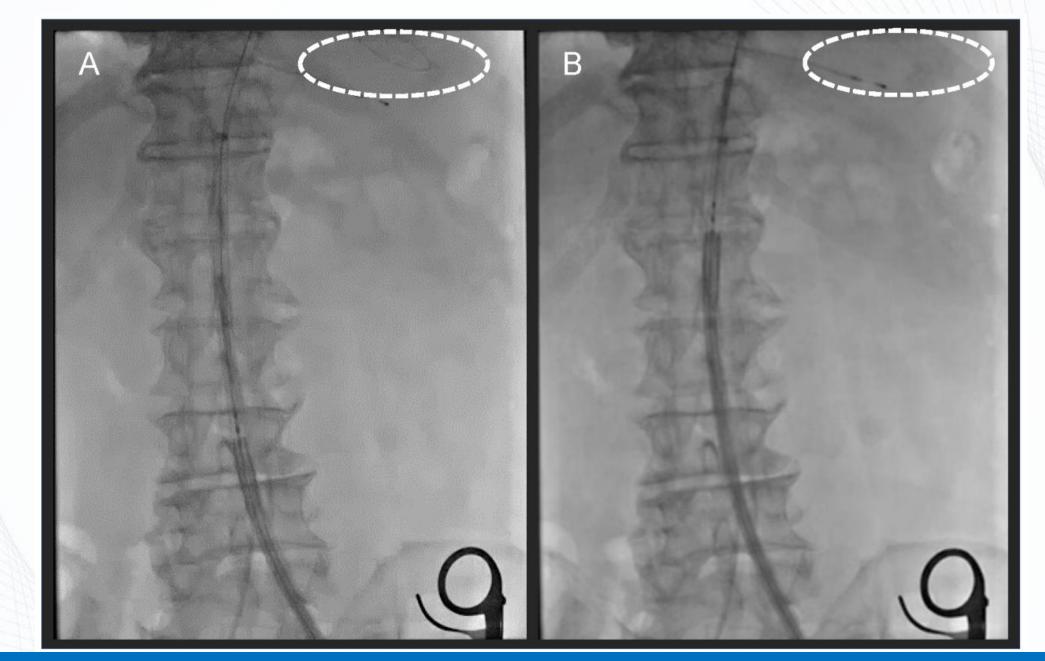
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As shown in **Figure 1**, the delivery catheter failed to pass through the severely calcified aortic arch, because of a dense calcified mass in the outer curvature of the aortic arch (**Supplementary Video 1**). Eventually, a snare-assisted delivery using a 35-mm loop Amplatz Goose Neck Snare kit (ev3 Endovascular, Inc., Plymouth, MN, USA) was attempted. We tightened the snare to grasp and retain the stiff wire and the nose cone of the delivery catheter. Further, we advanced the delivery catheter while simultaneously pulling the snare catheter downward. Finally, the delivery catheter was passed and the valve implantation was successful without major aortic complications (**Supplementary Videos 2** and **3**).

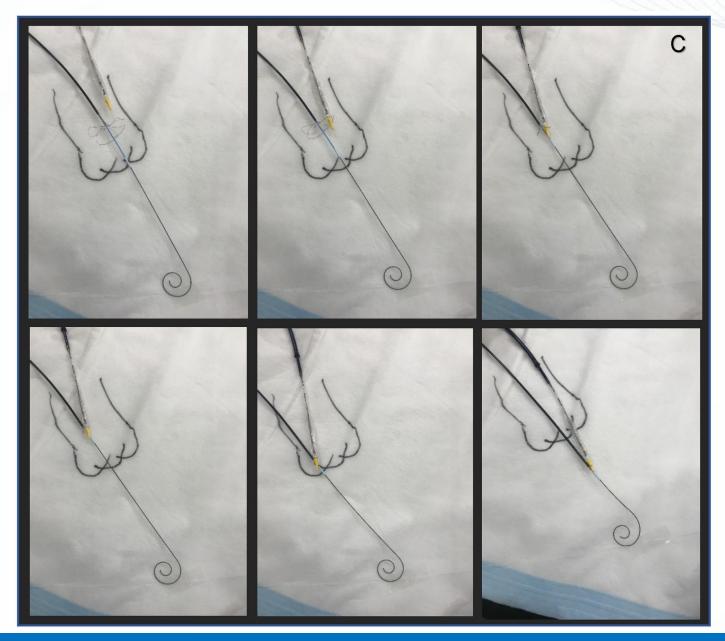


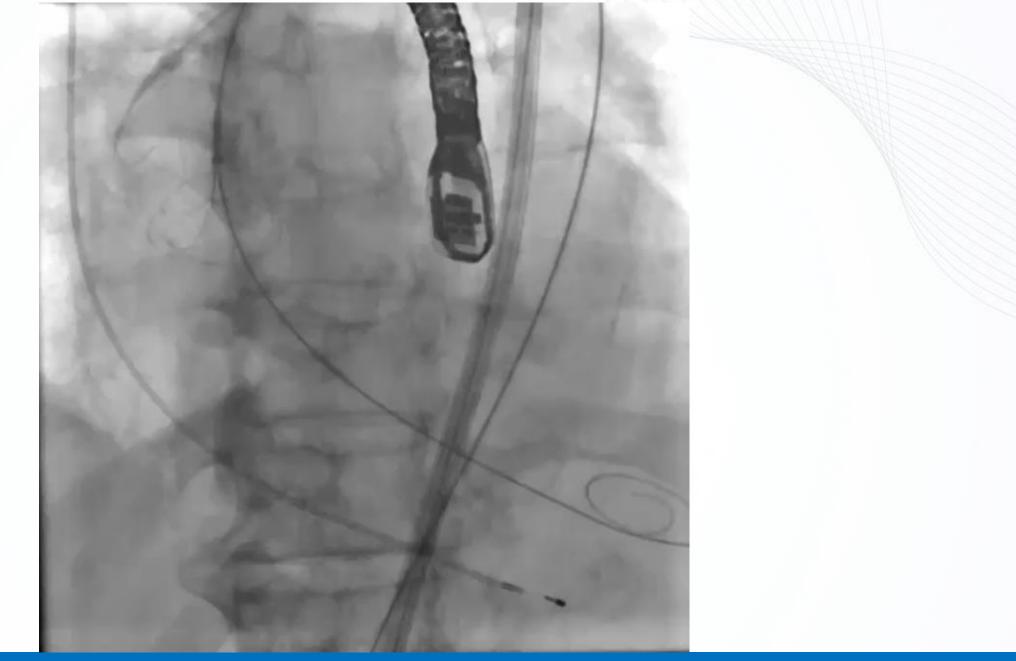


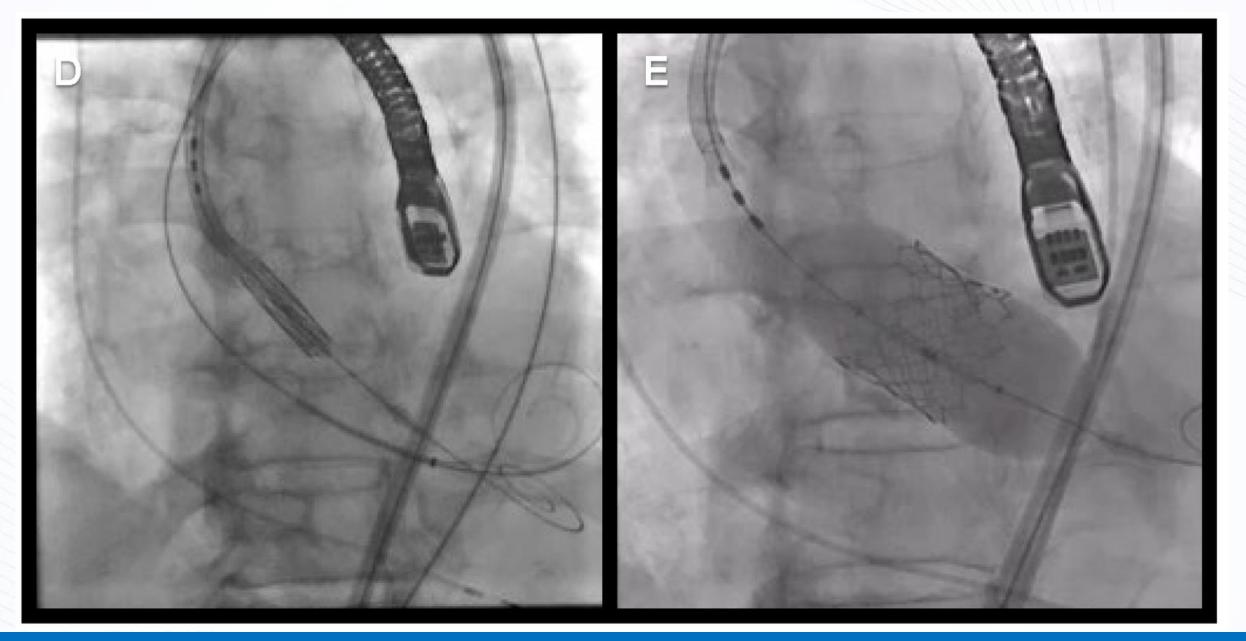
Special case



INDY[™] OTW (over-the-wire) snare (Cook Medical Japan G.K., Tokyo, Japan)







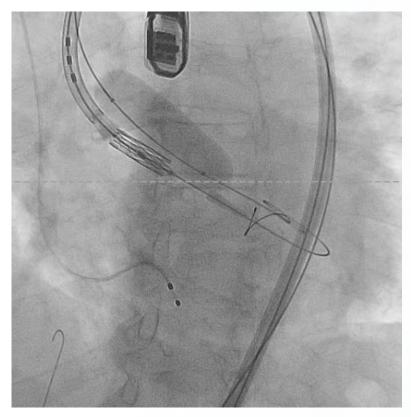


How to overcome difficulty in delivering transcatheter heart valve during TAVI?

At the native Aortic valve



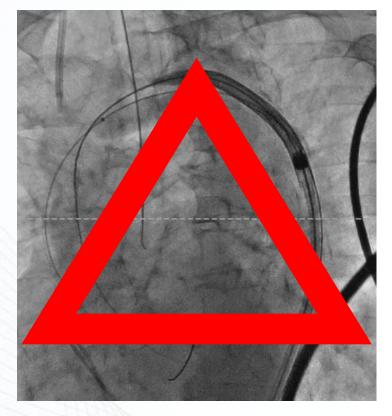
Tip inflation



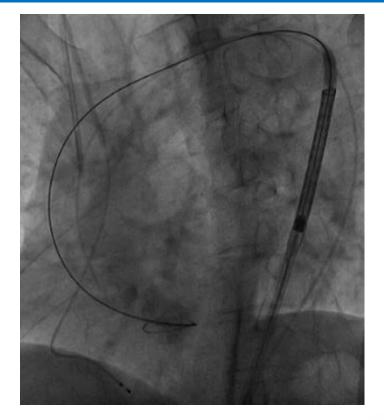
Shoehorn technique

How to overcome difficulty in delivering transcatheter heart valve during TAVI?

At the Aortic Arch



Shoehorn technique



Lasso technique

28th TCTAP

Bias change

Thank you for your kind attention

Cath Lab 10 OR 5 (Hybrid OR 2)

2022SCVC case PCI 2208 EVT 569 TAVI 208 MitraClip 16 WATCHMAN 48 ASDO 10 PFOO 5 Ablation 547 Device 340