TEER: Challenging Case in Korea

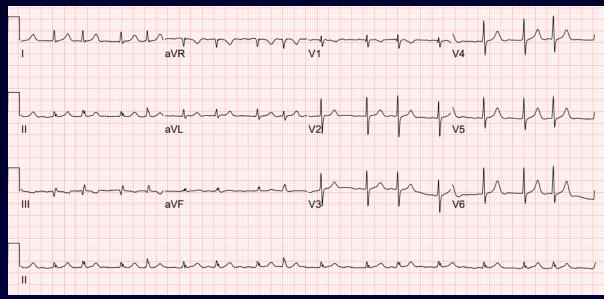
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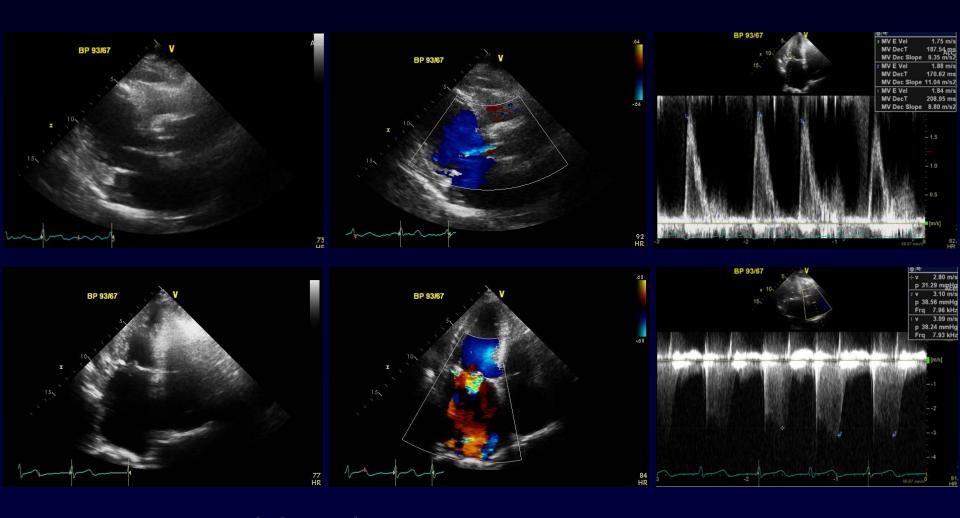
Case. 90 YO female with dyspnea

- Recurrent hospitalization within 1 month d/t decompensated HF
- Height: 146cm, Weight: 68kg, BP: 100/64mmHg, HR: 90bpm
- Past history
 - : Persistent atrial fibrillation, Chronic kidney disease (eGFR 43 ml/min/1.73m2)
- Medication: Sacubitril/Vasalrtan 50mg bid, Torasemide 5mg, Spironolactone 12.5mg, dilatred
 6.25mg, Edoxaban 15mg





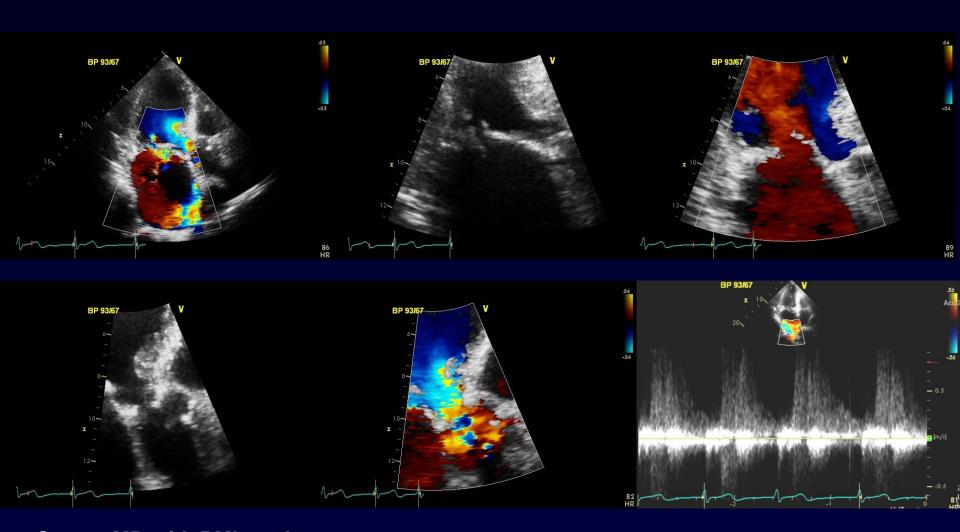
TTE



EF: 67%, LVEDD/ESD: 58/38mm,

LAVI: 100.8ml/m2, E/e': 34, RVSP: 43mmHg

TTE



Severe MR with PML prolapse Degenerative change of AV with moderate AR

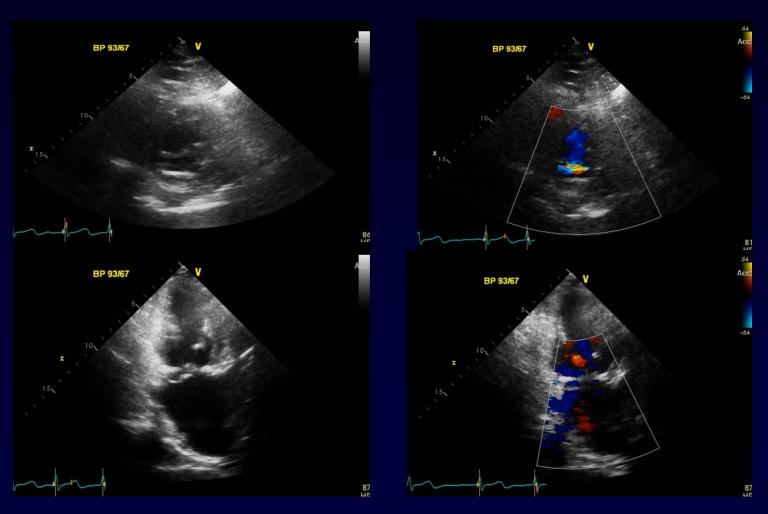
Case. 90 YO female with dyspnea

Current diagnosis

- Severe primary MR with high surgical risk (STS score: 18.4%)
- Decompensated HF with preserved EF
- Persistent atrial fibrillation
- Chronic kidney disease, stage III
- Treatment plan?
 - Decompensated HF in old age women
 - > Very old age with high surgical risk: MV repair / replacement

Transcatheter Mitral edge to edge repair with volume control

TTE



Poor TTE window, Mitral annular calcification

→ Feasible morphology for MitraClip?

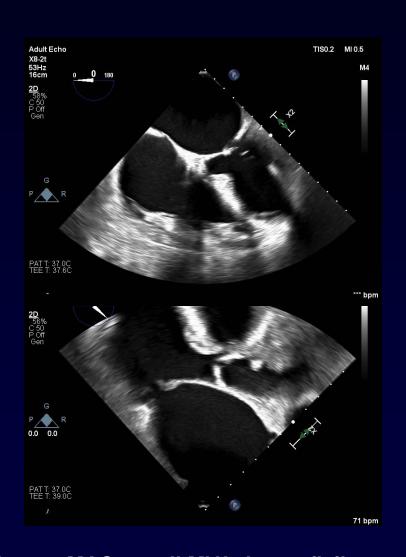
TEE for planning MitraClip, but....





Failed TEE because of short neck, obesity, and poor cooperation

Intraprocedural TEE





Severe MAC, small MVA, Large flail gap..
Small fossa ovalis, Lipomatous IAS hypertrophy

Intraprocedural TEE



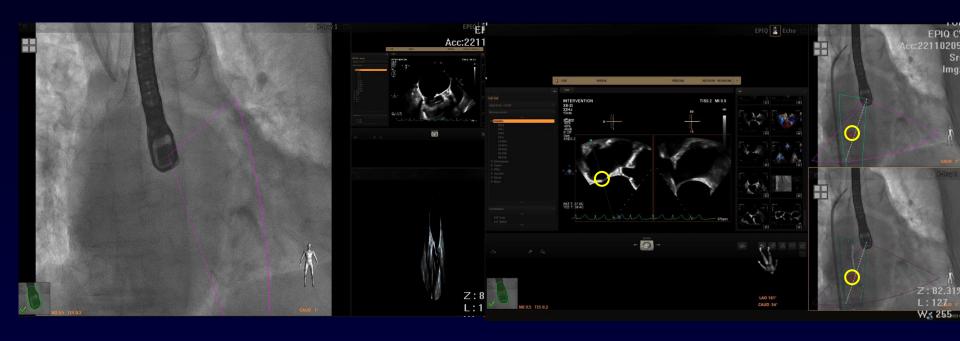


- Small MVA area (3.3-3.8cm²)
- Relatively short PML (10mm)
- Large flail gap (12mm)
 - → Challenging case for MitraClip

Next Plan?

- Decompensated HFpEF with Severe primary MR
- High surgical risk
- Unsuitable pre-procedural evaluation
- Challenging MV morphology
 - Small MVA:Only one chance for Clip!!
 - Shortened PML, large flail gap,
 Mitral annular calcification
- The patient was already under general anesthesia...
- To Clip or not to Clip??



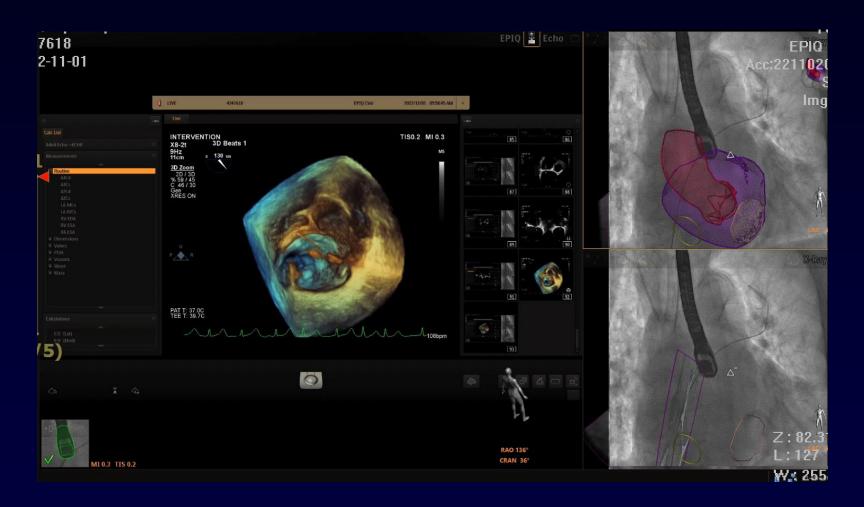


Baseline alignment between fluoroscope and TEE image

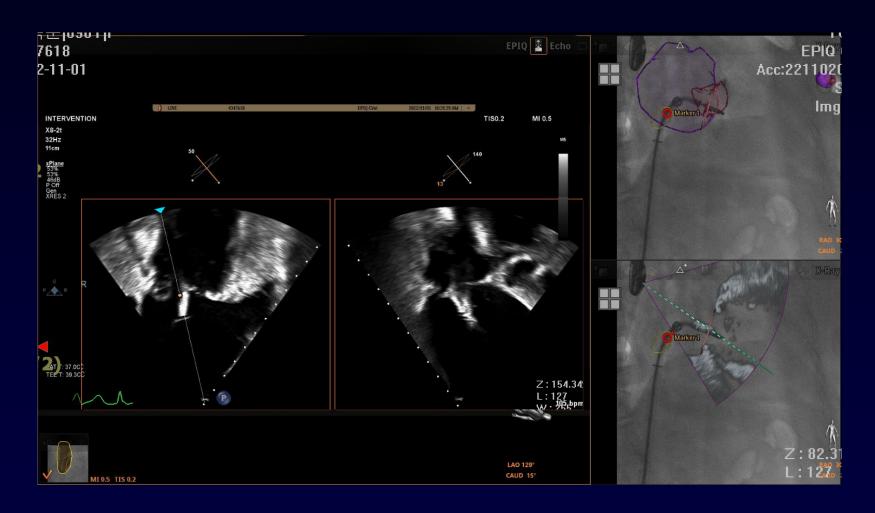
EchoNavigator guided interatrial septal puncture



Successful septal puncture under EchoNavigator guidance



Planning procedure by EchoNavigator



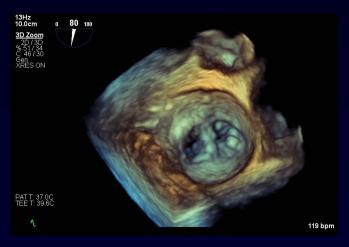
MitraClip procedure under EchoNavigator guidance

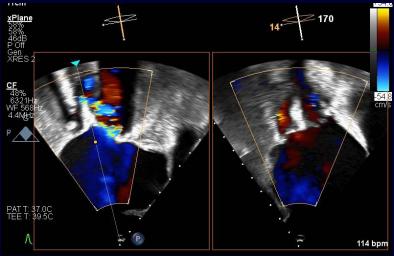


Fusion of 3D TEE + Fluoroscopy + Color image by EchoNavigator

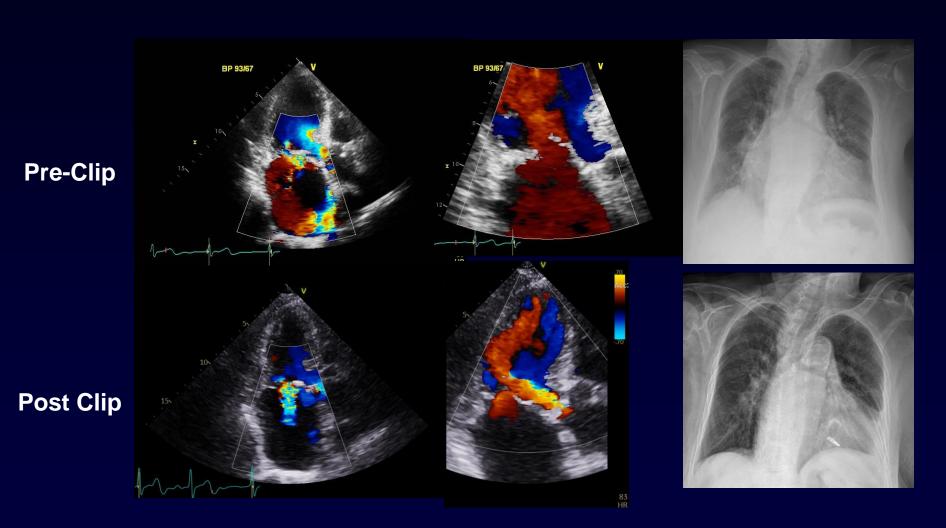
Final image







Postprocedural TTE



Current Trend of SHD Intervention

- Rapid developing
- Complex
- Expensive
- Dependent on imaging guidance

Current Trend of Interventional Imaging

- Less-invasive
- Simple / Easy
- Fusion / Hybrid
- Intuitive / Realistic

Interventional Imaging: Beyond Conventional Echo

- Advanced 3D TEE Imaging
 - MPR
 - Advanced photo realistic 3D rendering capabilities
- 3D, 4D ICE technology
- Echo-Hologram
- Echo-Fluoroscopic fusion



Successful intervention for SHD

Imaging Specialist



Interventionist

Communication

ART !!!

Fusion

Suitable Imaging