How would I Treat? TAVR in a patient of falling aortic prosthetic valve with AR and paravalvular leak

Paul TL Chiam

MBBS, FRCP, FESC, FACC, FSCAI

Cardiologist

Associate Professor National University of Singapore



Mount Elizabeth Hospital Singapore

Conflicts of interest

Proctor for Medtronic CoreValve

Summary

- 77 year old female
- Increasing breathlessness for 2 months
- Due to severe bioprosthetic AR (Magna 19)
- Severely impaired LV function (24%)
- Mild renal impairment (Cr 1.39)
- ECG: sinus, 1st AV block, LBBB
- CXR: mild congestion, small R pleural effusion

Valve-in-valve considerations

• 1. Size and type of bioprosthesis?

2. Predominant stenotic or regurgitant?

3. Significant paravalvular leak?

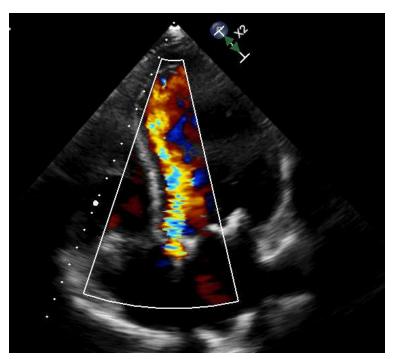
4. Which TAVI valve to choose?

Bioprosthetic valve characteristics

- 19mm Magna valve
- Stent ID = 18mm
- True ID = 17mm



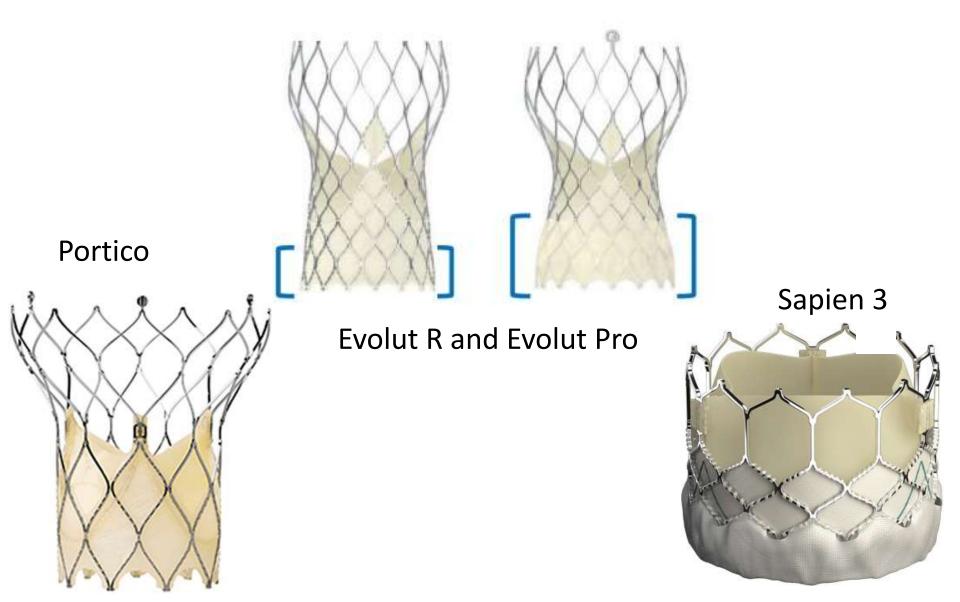
TTE





- Echo images suggest:
- Severe transvalvular AR
- At most moderate paravalvular AR

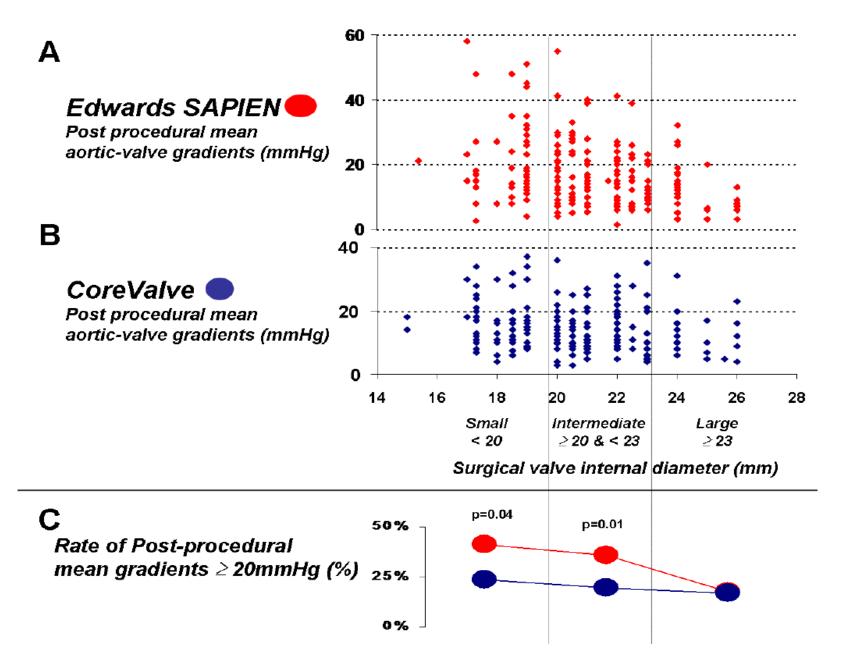
Current valves available for TAVI



Valves used for valve-in-valve







Dvir et al. JAMA 2014

Which valve would I choose?

Evolut R / Pro for better gradient

 Supra-annular valve leaflets

 23mm Evolut R appears most suitable

Valve Size Selection	
Size	23 mm
Annulus Diameter	17*/18-20 mm
Annulus Perimeter (π x Diameter)	53.4*/ 56.5 – 62.8 mm
Sinus of Valsalva Diameter (Mean)	≥ 25 mm
Sinus of Valsalva Height (Mean)	≥ 15 mm

^{*} Measure for TAV in SAV only

- No BAV during the procedure
 - poor EF and degenerated leaflets

- Aim for implantation depth about 4mm
 - The bottom flared inflow segment may help to reduce the paravalvular leak

Thank you

