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# Tricuspid Valve Implantation: Current Data and Future Perspectives

Kolja Sievert,

Ilona Hofmann, Sameer Gafoor, Stefan Bertog, Predrag Matić, Markus Reinartz, Bojan Jovanovic,  
Iris Grunwald, Nalan Schnelle, Horst Sievert

CardioVascular Center Frankfurt - CVC,

Frankfurt, Germany

No Disclosures

# Catheter treatment of tricuspid valve insufficiency

- More technical challenges compared to other valve interventions:
  - Proximity of AV node and RCA
  - Leaflets and chordae are thinner than in mitral
  - Thin RV wall
  - Many patients have pacemaker leads
- Patient selection is difficult
  - difficult assessment of symptoms, variability of clinical status ...
  - when is it too late and when too early?
- Imaging is difficult
- All repair techniques are in an early stage
- Tricuspid valve implantation may be an alternative

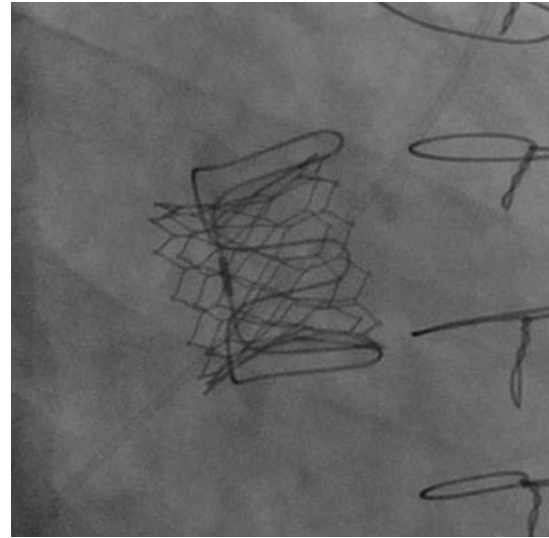
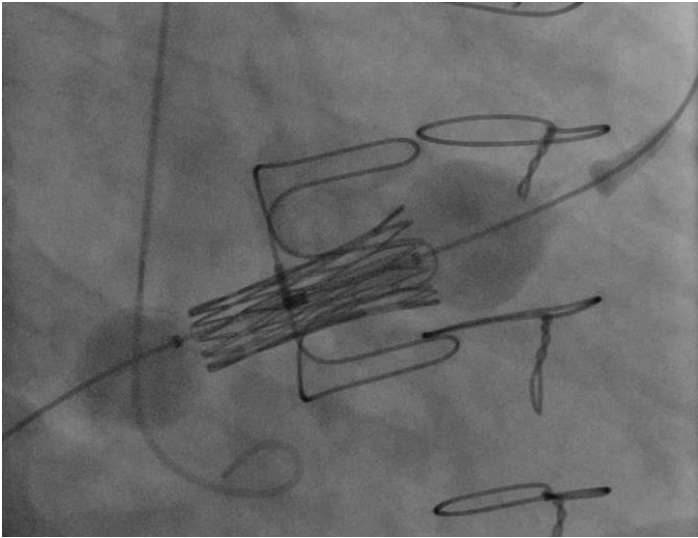
# Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Implantation

- Valve in surgical valve
- Ectopic valve implantation
  - Caval valve implants
  - CaValve
- Cavatricuspid valve in native valve implantation
  - NaviGate
  - Trisol
  - LuX-Valve

# Tricuspid Valve in Surgical Valve

J.S., 32 y/o, m

S.P. Tricuspid valve implantation at the age of 14 due to Epstein syndrome with tricuspid stenosis



Degenerated surgical valve: 31 mm-  
Carpentier-Edwards

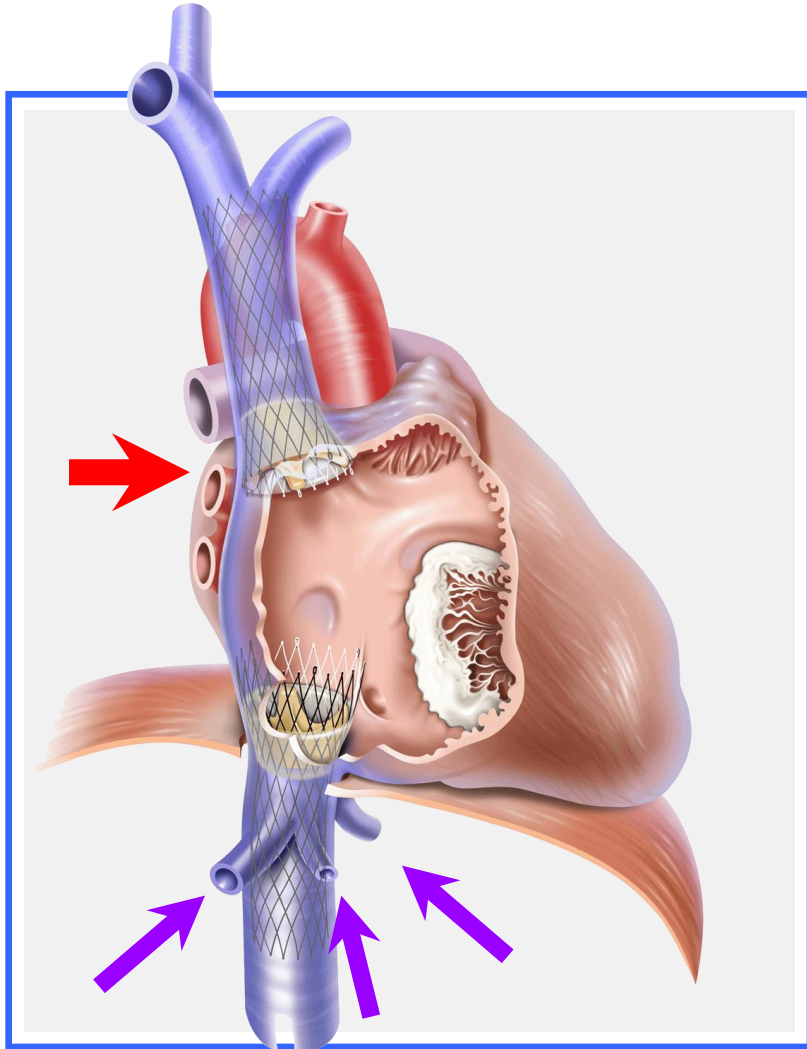
Transcatheter valve: 29 mm Sapien XT



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# Transcatheter CAVI

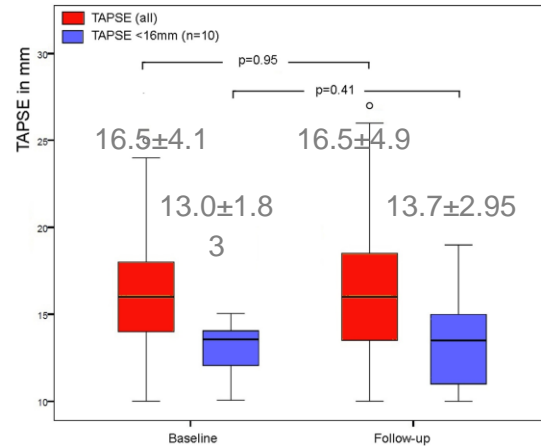


- Implantation of self-expandable valve in SVC
- Implantation of self-expandable valve in IVC at cavo-atrial junction above hepatic vein inflow

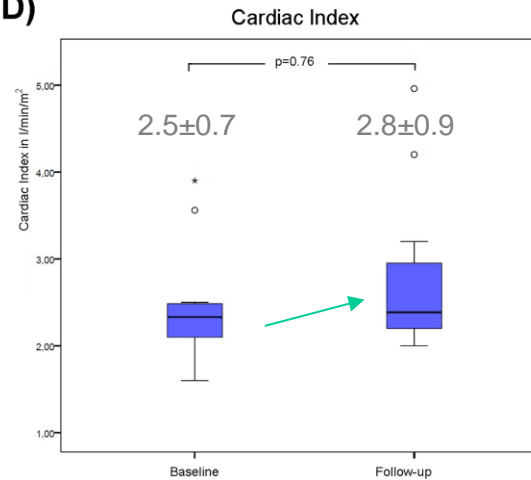
# Results

- FIM CAVI 08/2010 - Inclusion 08/2010 – 02/2017, 7 centers (6 in Germany, 1 in Canada)
- 100% compassionate cases

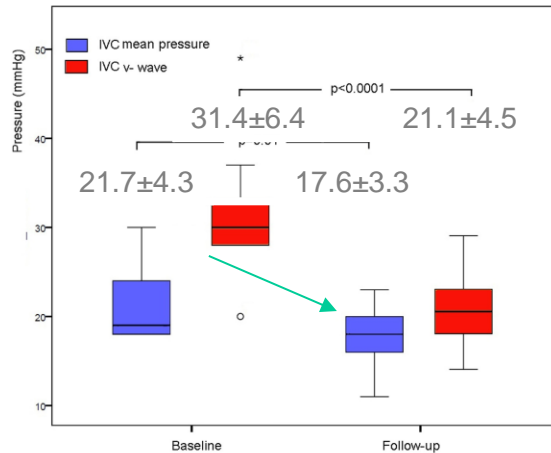
(C) Tricuspid Annular Plane Systolic Excursion



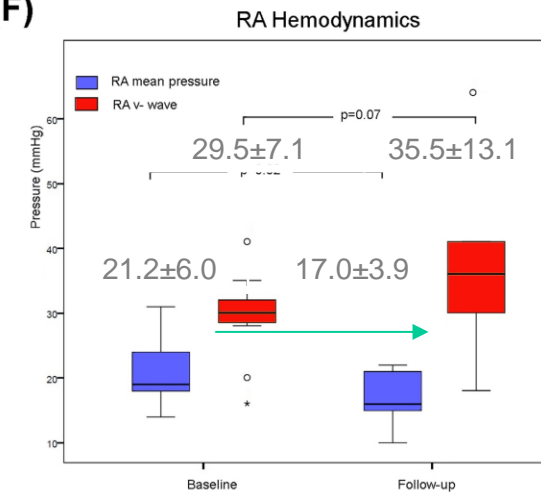
(D)



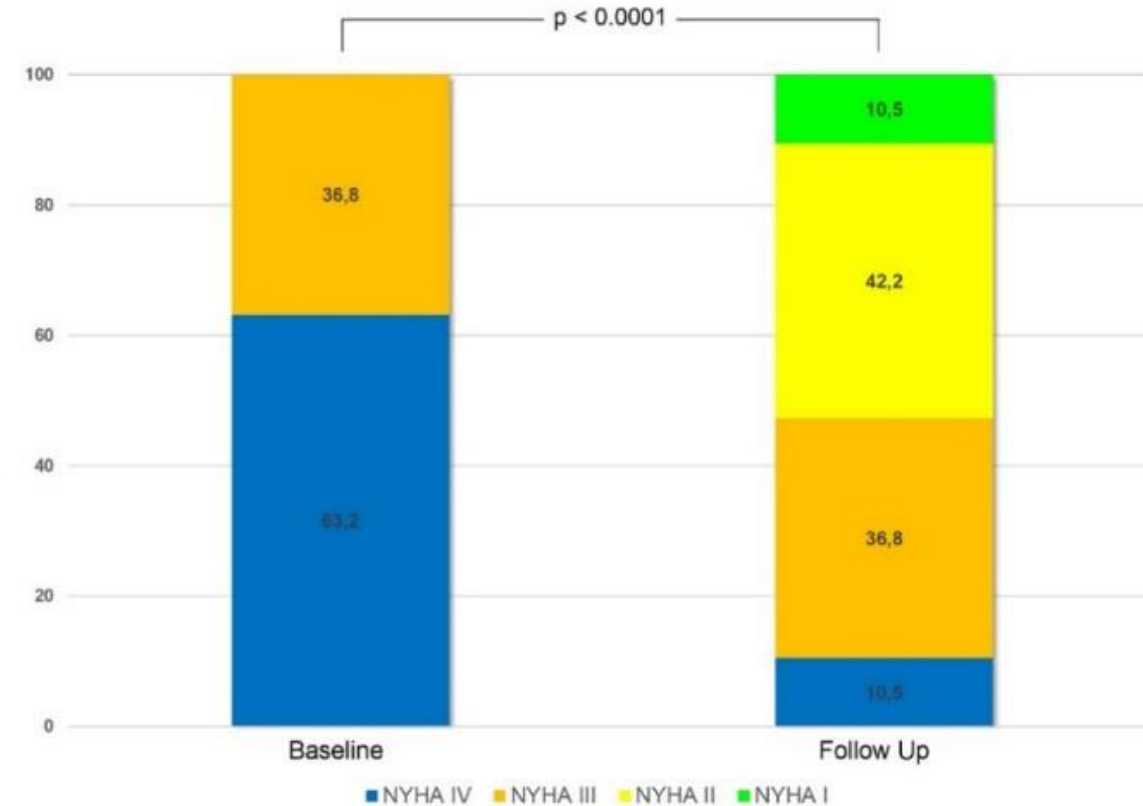
(E) IVC Hemodynamics



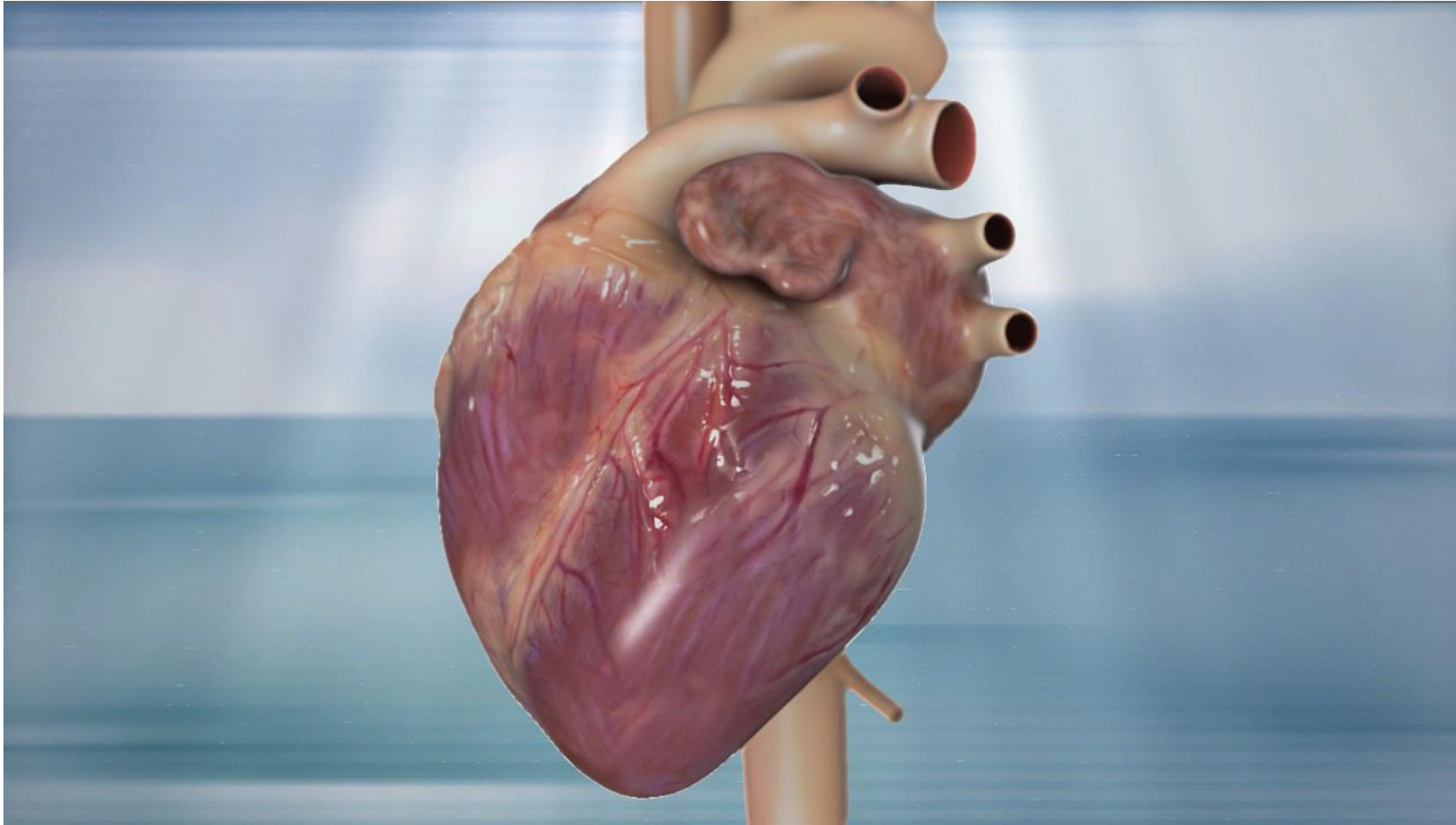
(F)



NYHA-Class  
Baseline vs. Discharge



# New concept: Cav valve



A stent graft structure that regulates inflow to RA through the stent graft wall

Anchoring is done in the tubular SVC and IVC

The stent graft can bare multiple valves

The native valve is left untouched

Pre-clinical

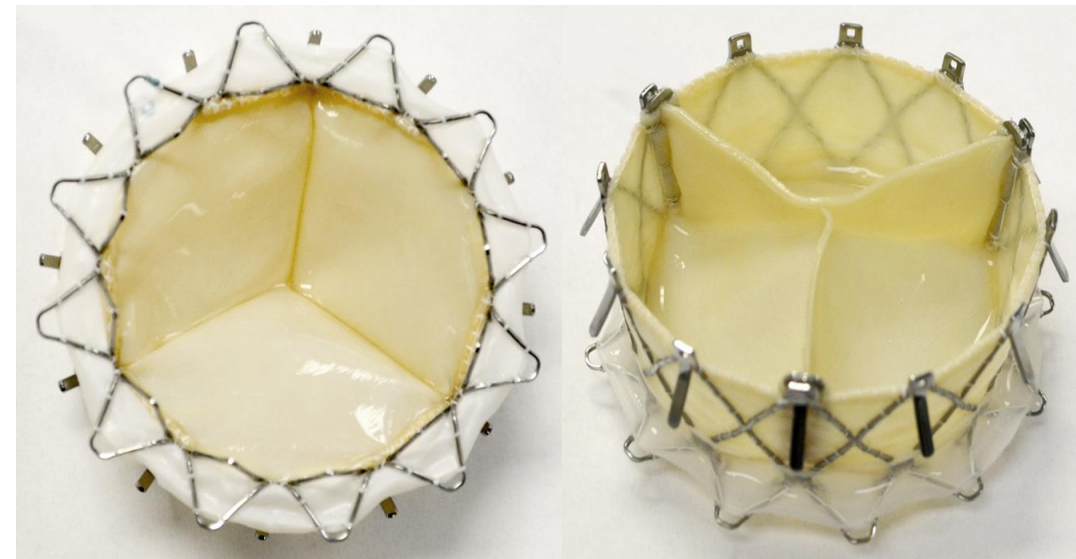
# Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Implantation

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Valve in Native Valve:

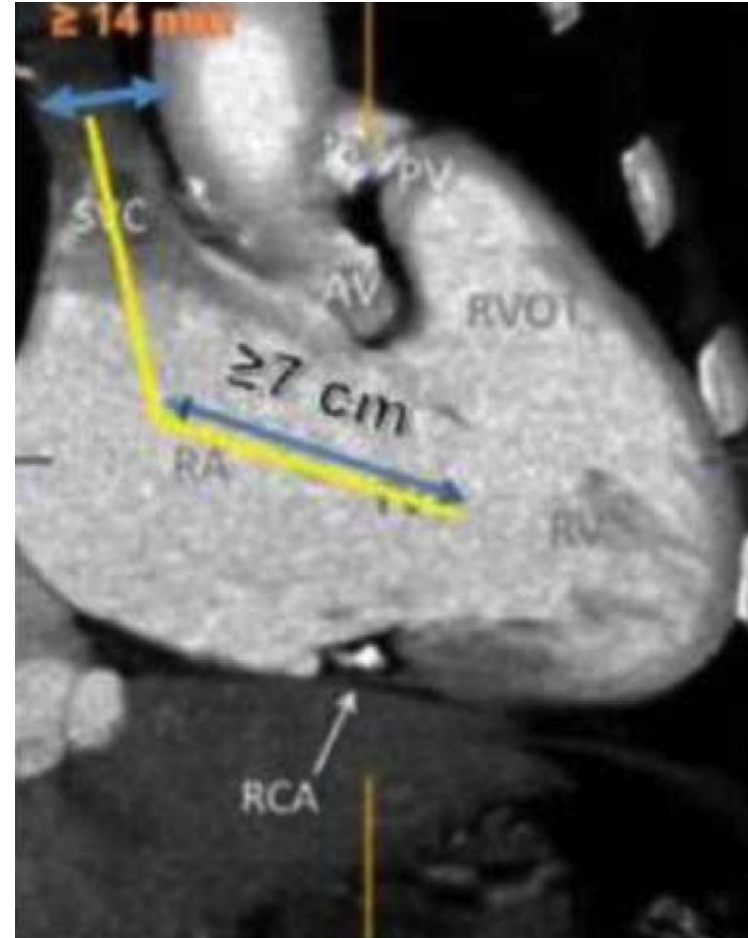
## NaviGate Tricuspid Valve

- Made of a nitinol tapered stent, height 21 mm
- Annular winglets and leaflet anchors
- Valve sizes 36, 40, 44, 48, 52 mm
- 35 F sheath with OD 42 F
- Trans-jugular or right-atrial (mini-thoracotomy)
- Delivery system has two degrees of tip motion and allows a very controlled valve release

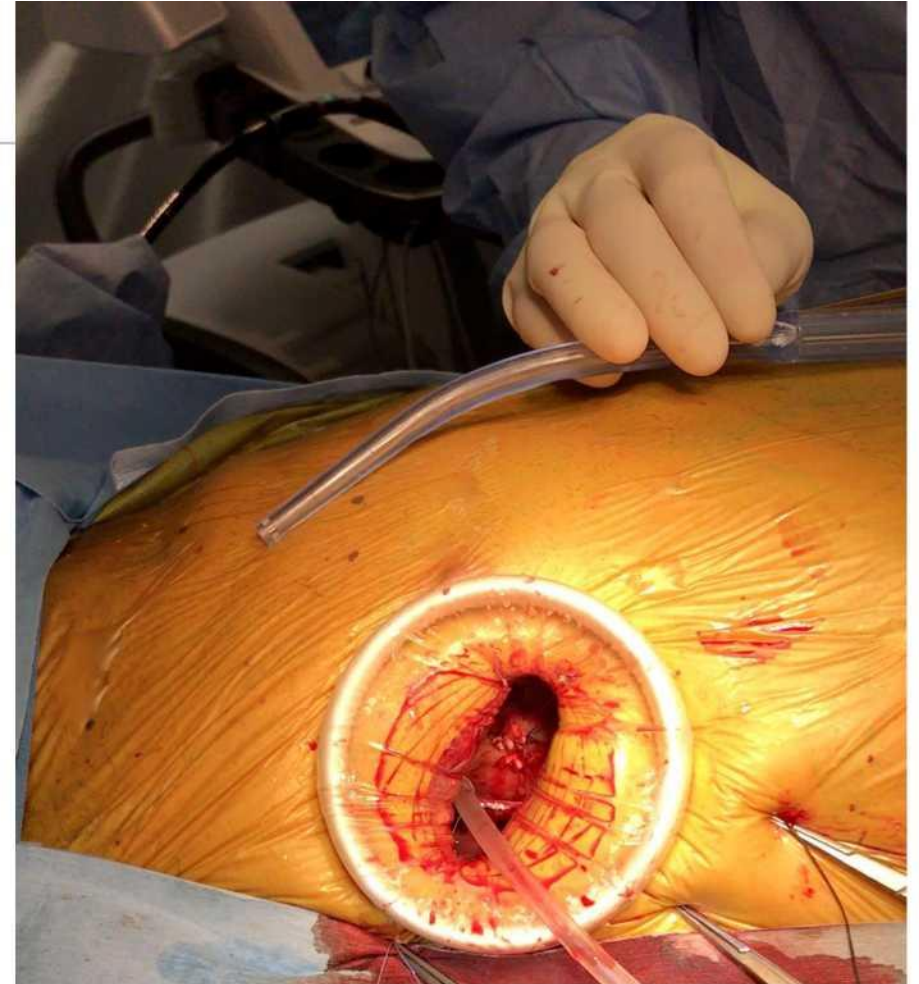
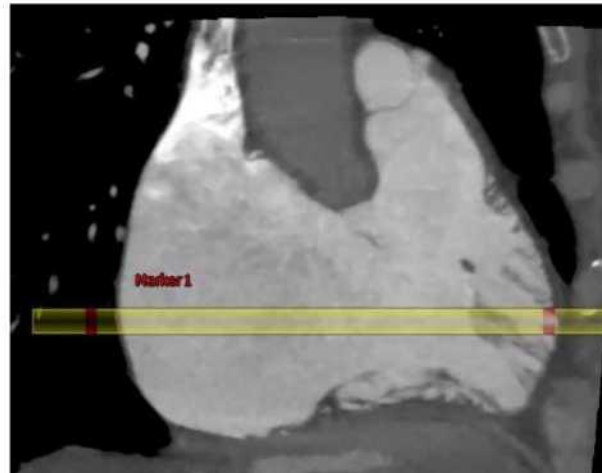
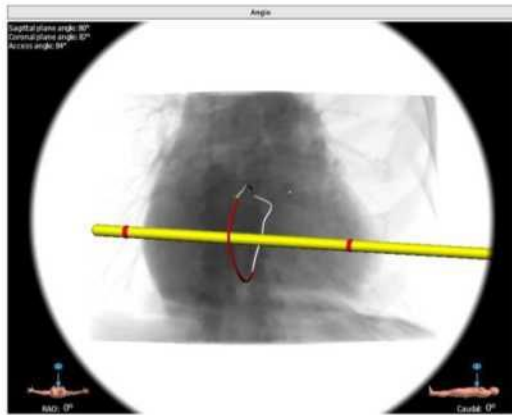
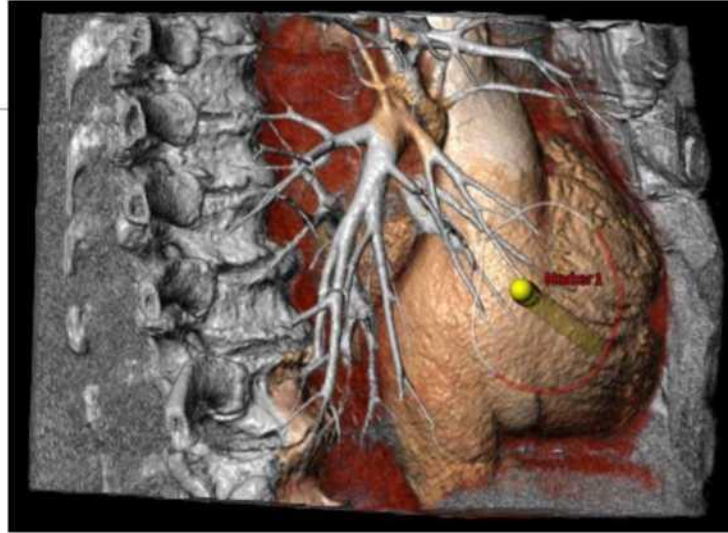
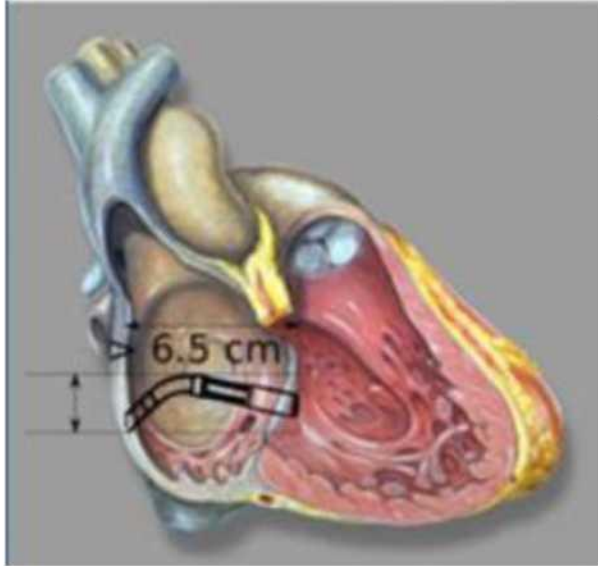


# Transjugular access

- Internal jugular vein  $> 14\text{mm}$
- $> 7\text{cm}$  space between the sheath and the tricuspid valve



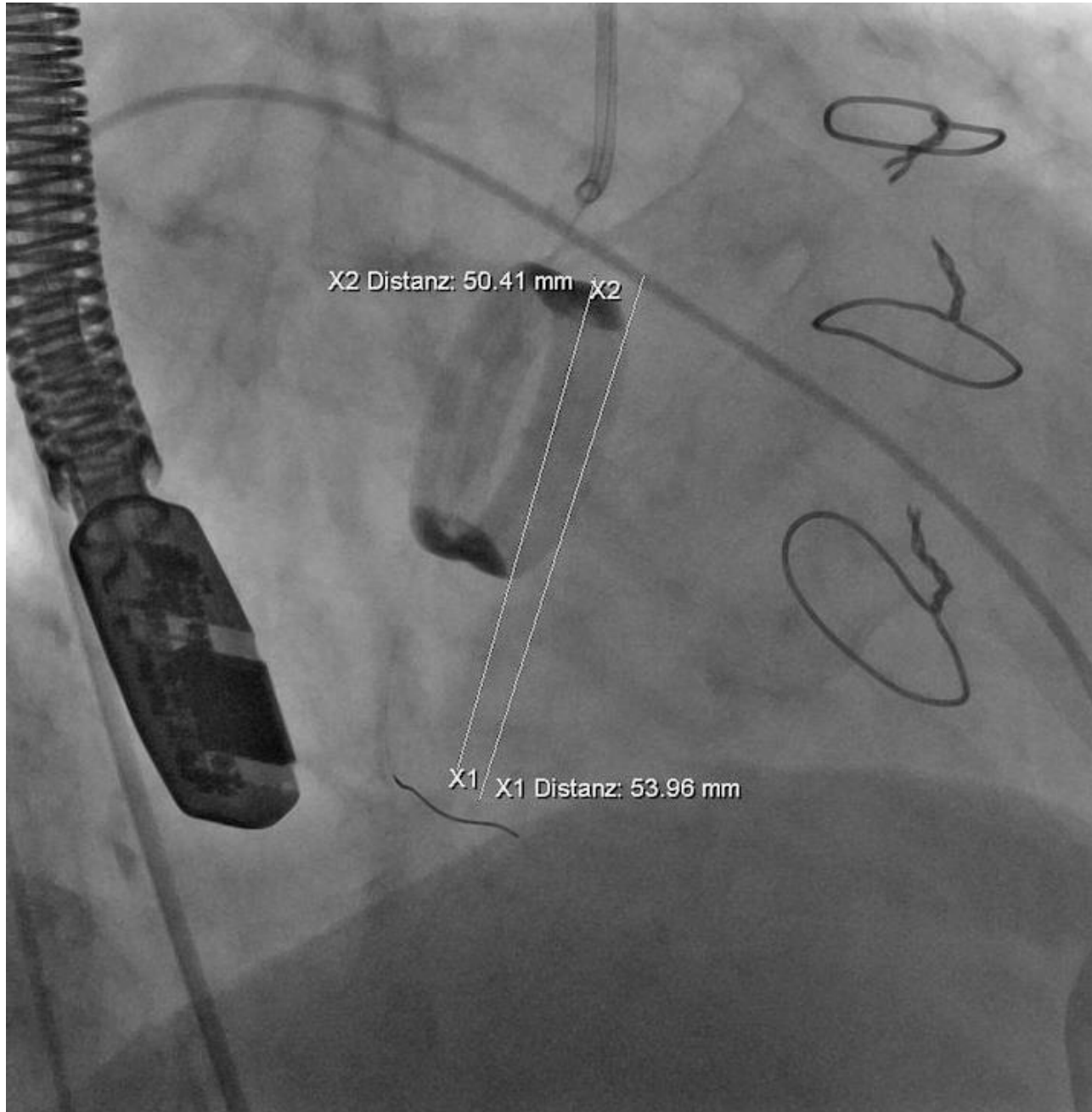
# Preferred access: Transatrial



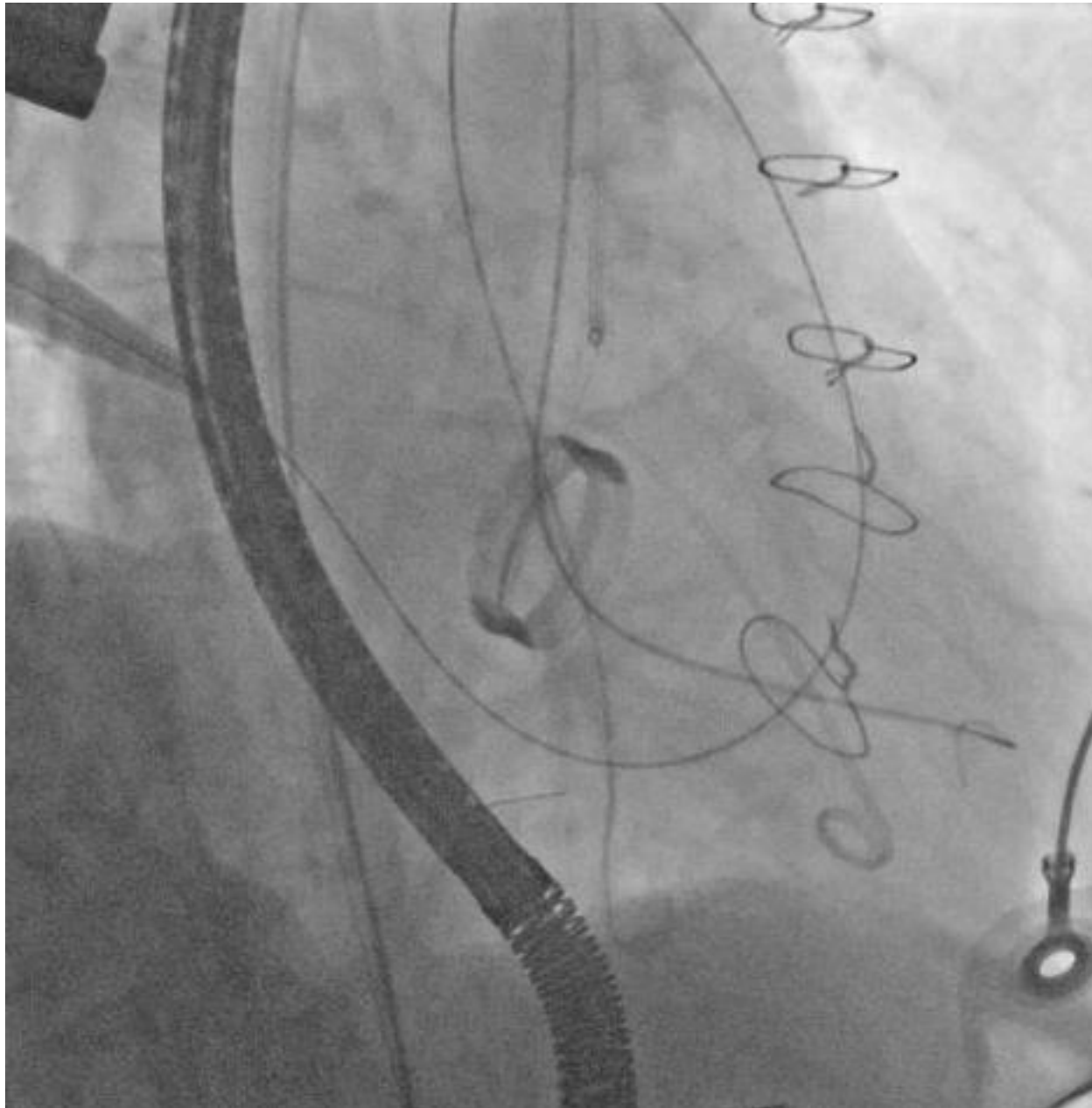
# Navigate tricuspid valve implantation

## 1st patient in Frankfurt

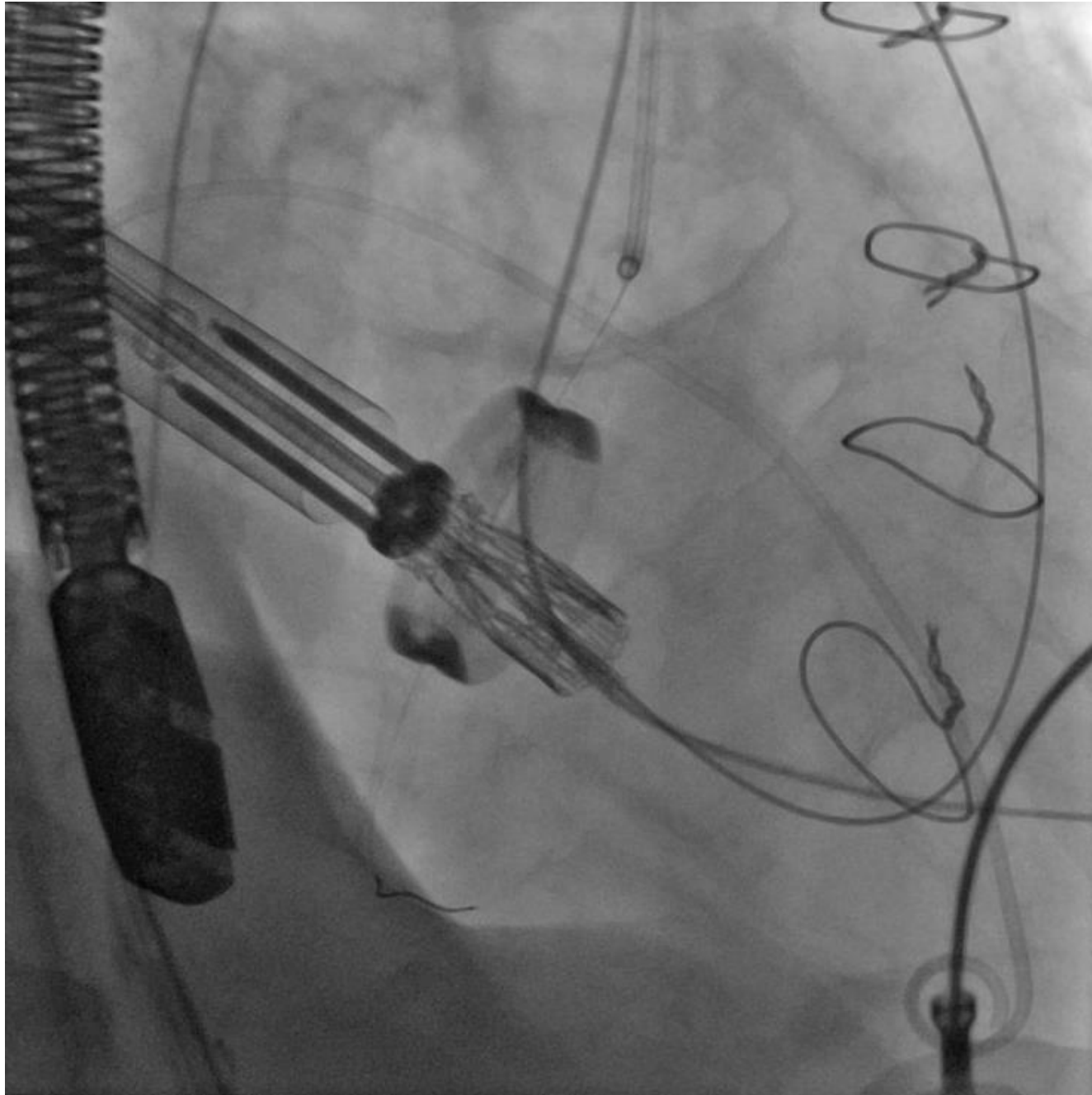
- 80 y/o male patient
- S.P. surgical mitral valve replacement at the age of 61
- EF 45 %
- Severe tricuspid insufficiency
  - Recurrent hospital admissions due to right heart failure with severe pleural effusion, edema and ascites
- Atrial fibrillation
- Hypertension
- AAA



- Patient has also a mechanical valve in mitral position
- RV angiogram shows a very severe tricuspid regurgitation

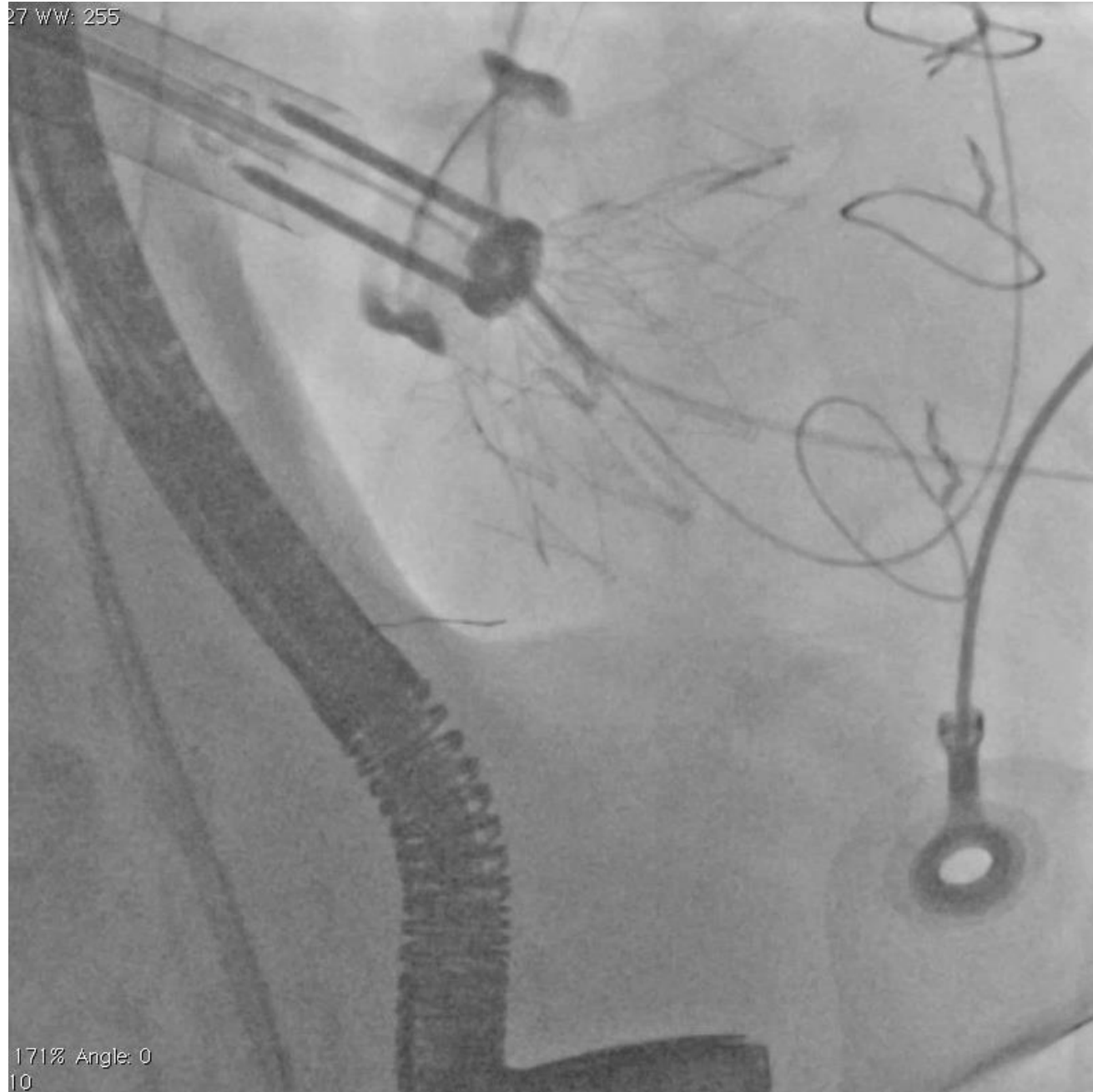


- Right atrial access obtained via lateral mini-thoracotomy
- Stiff wire RA-RV-PA



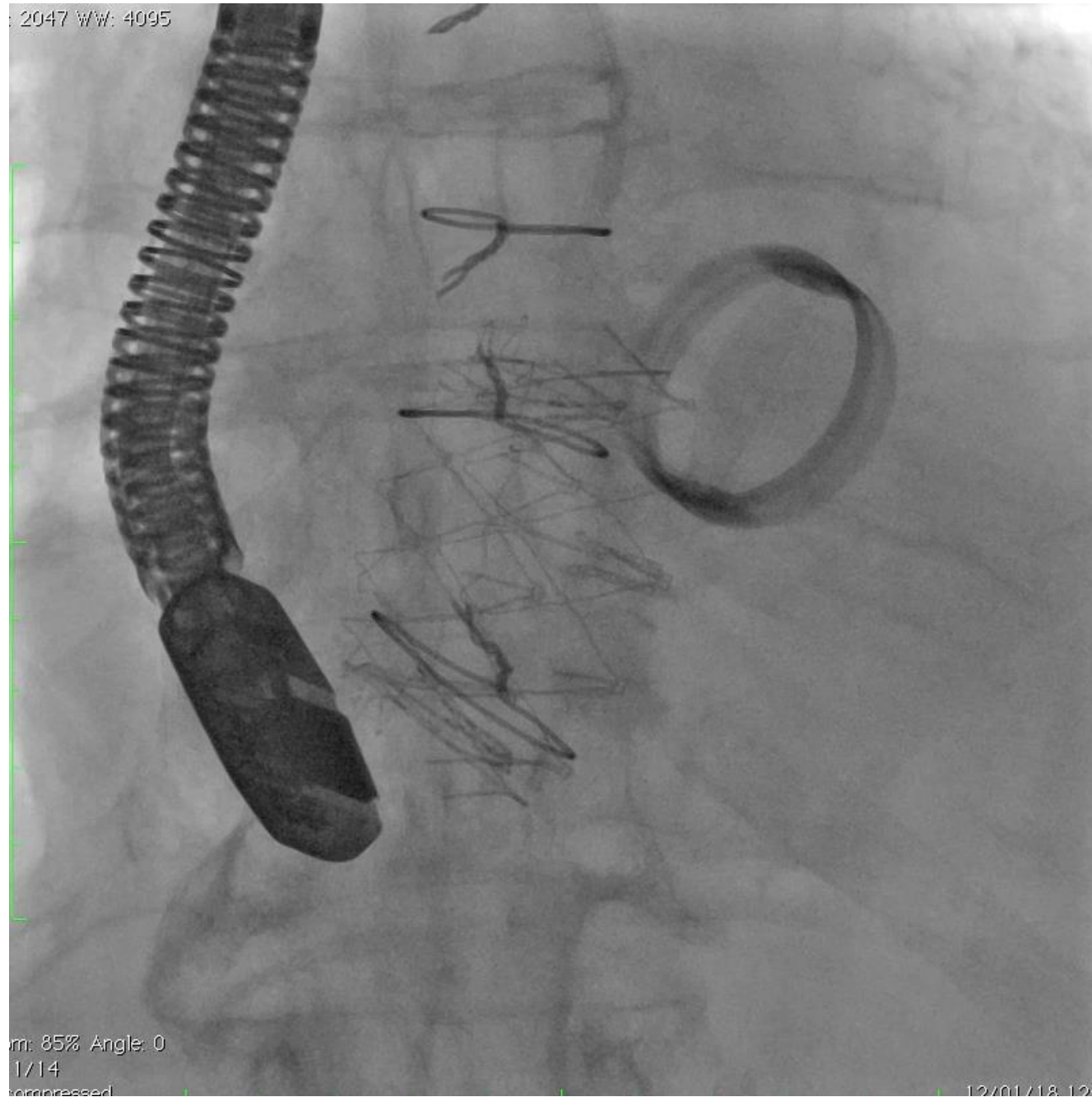
- Coronary wire in the RCA for fluoro guidance
- Navigate valve just prior to deployment

27 WW: 255



- During deployment, ventricular tines are exposed

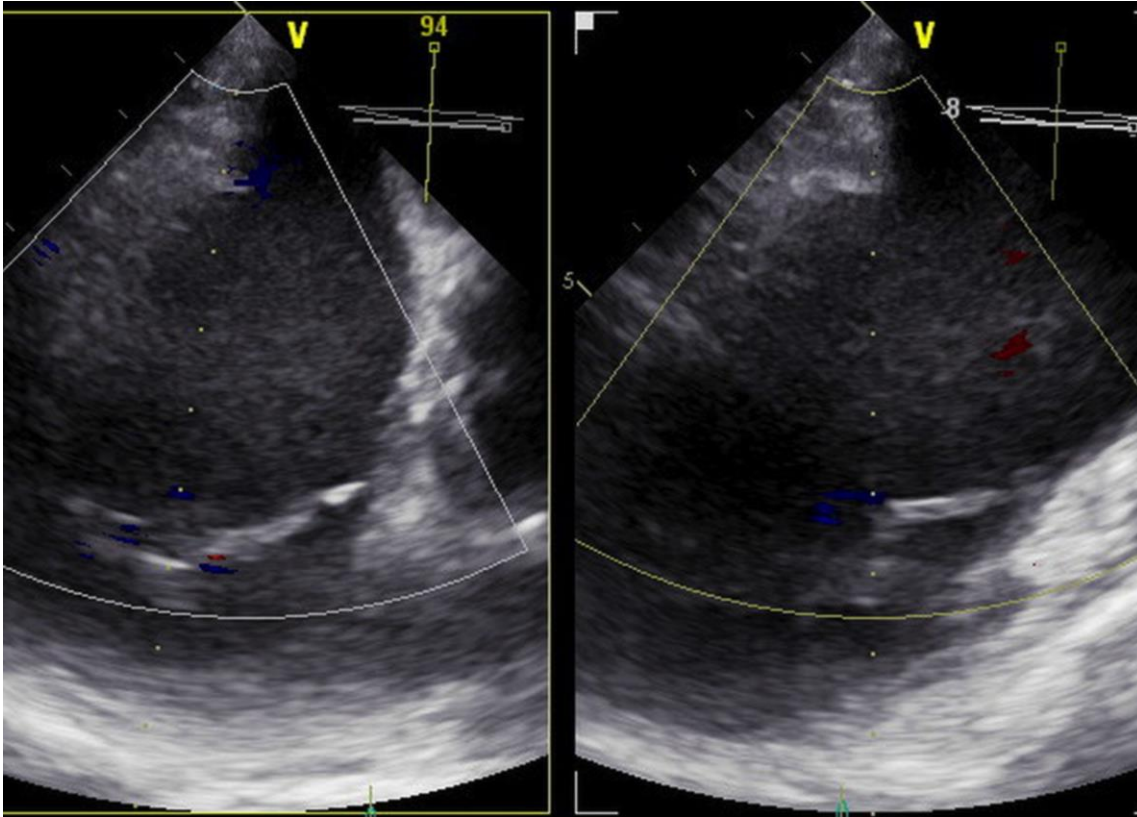
CVC Frankfurt



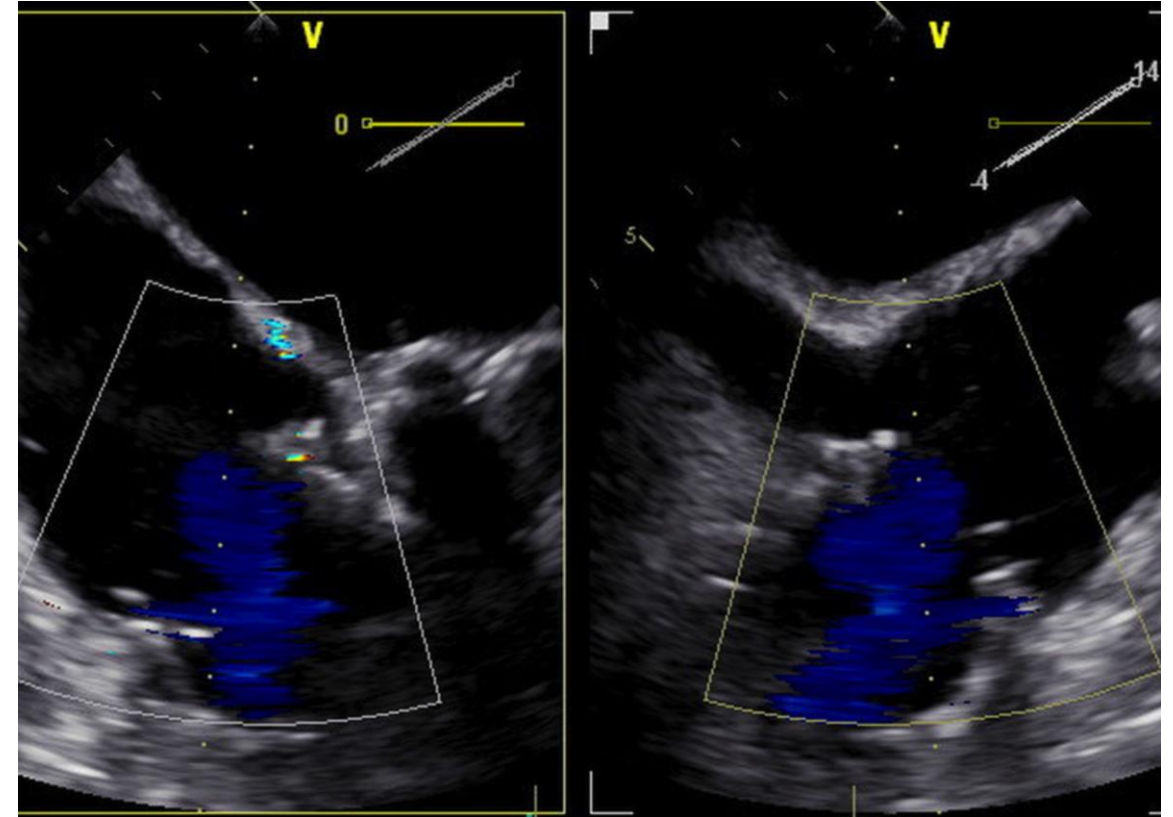
- After deployment

CVC Frankfurt

# Navigate tricuspid valve implantation 1st patient in Frankfurt



before



after

## Patients (All Centers)

Site/City	Country	TA	TJ	# of Patients
Laval, Quebec	Canada	3	0	3
St. Michaels, Toronto	Canada	5	0	5
San Borja, Santiago	Chile	1	0	1
CVC, Frankfurt	Germany	2*	2*	4
Padua, Padua	Italy	0	3	3
San Raffaele, Milan	Italy	0	1	1
John Paul II, Krakow	Poland	2	1	3
Puerta De Hierro, Madrid	Spain	1	0	1
USZ, Zurich	Switzerland	4	0	4
CCF, Cleveland	USA	3	1	4
CUMC, New York	USA	5	0	5
Northwestern, Chicago	USA	1	0	1
SFH, Roslyn , NY	USA	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>

# Patient baseline characteristics

	<b>% or Mean <math>\pm</math> SD</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>	<b>73.5 <math>\pm</math> 12.5 yrs</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>Baseline NYHA class III or IV</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>Atrial fibrillation</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Diabetes</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>CAD</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>Prior CABG</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Prior valve interventions</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Valve surgery (2x mitral, 1x aortic, 1x aortic &amp; mitral)</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Transcatheter valve repair/replacement</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Renal dysfunction</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>RV Dysfunction</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Prior stroke or TIA</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Systemic hypertension</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Prior intracardiac device (PPM or ICD)</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Heart transplant</b>	<b>9%</b>

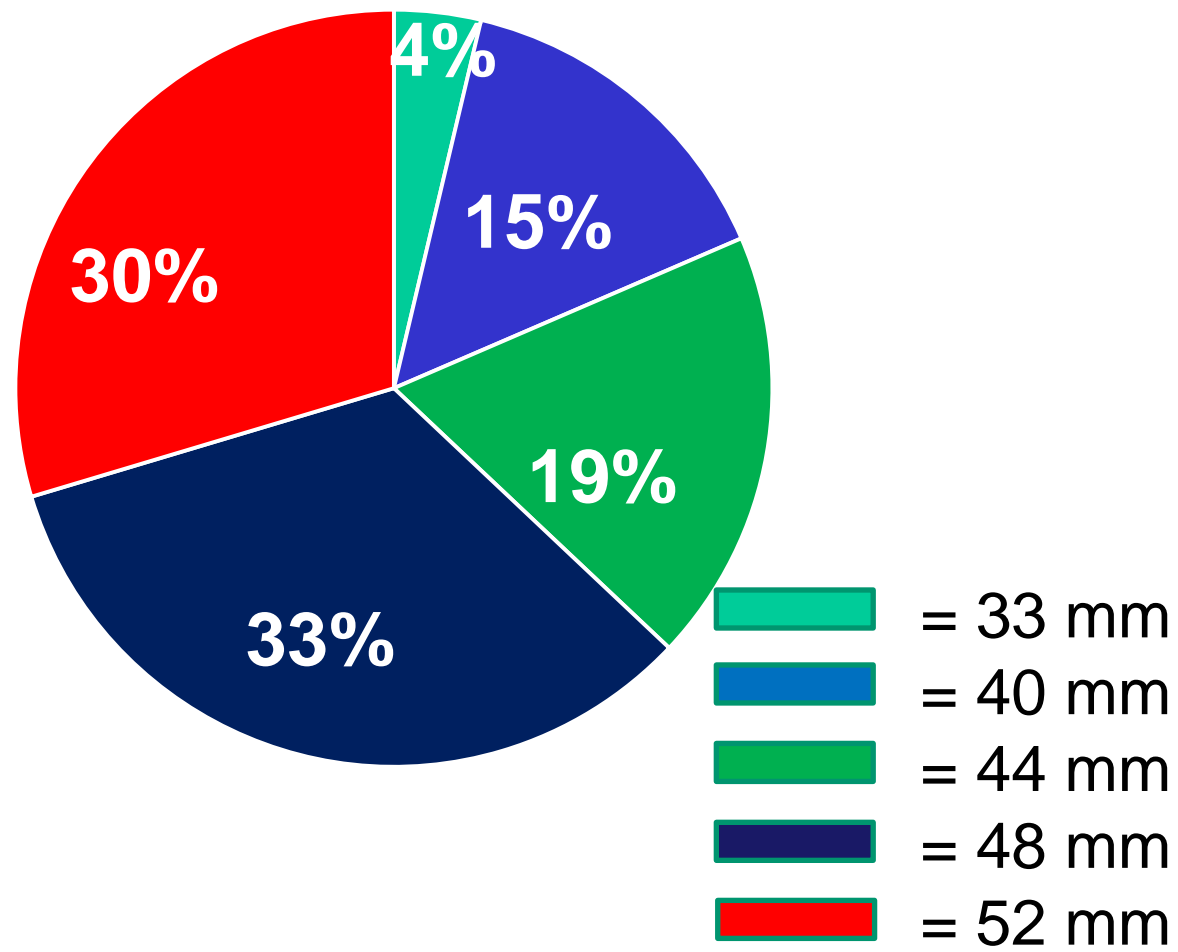
Very sick patient population!

# Acute results

	TA	TJ	Total
Attempts	29	8	37
Successful implant (pts)	24	3	27
Implantation not successful*	1	4	5
Conversion to surgery	4	1	5

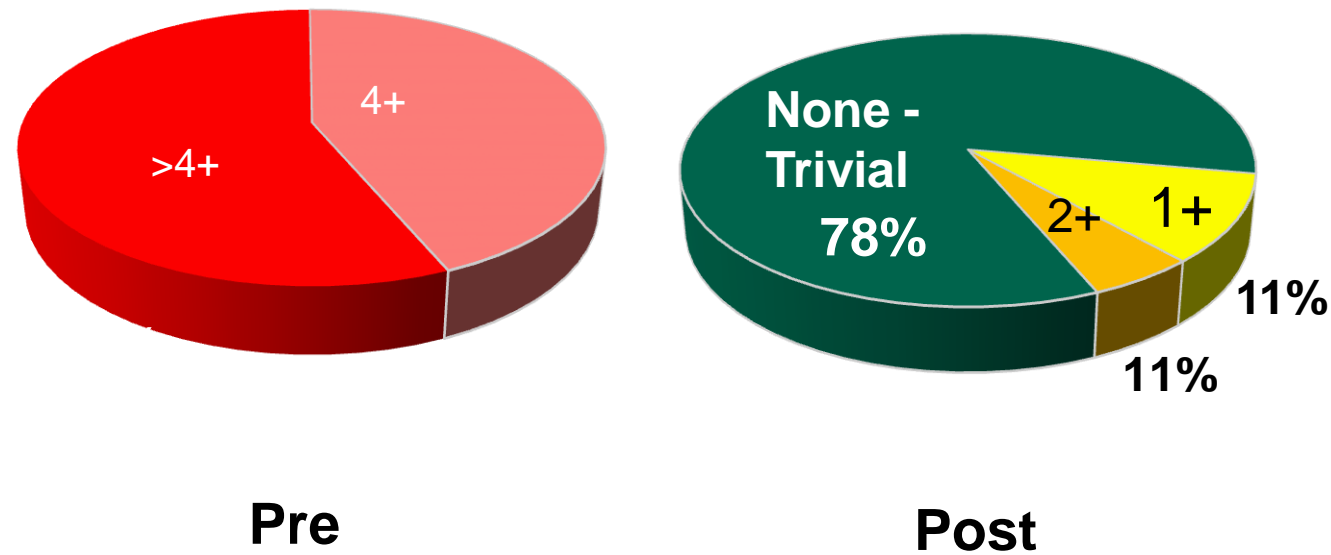
**\*2 Intent-to-treat patients by TJ-access became TA – access patients at a later time. Hence total number of patients is 32**

## Implanted valves

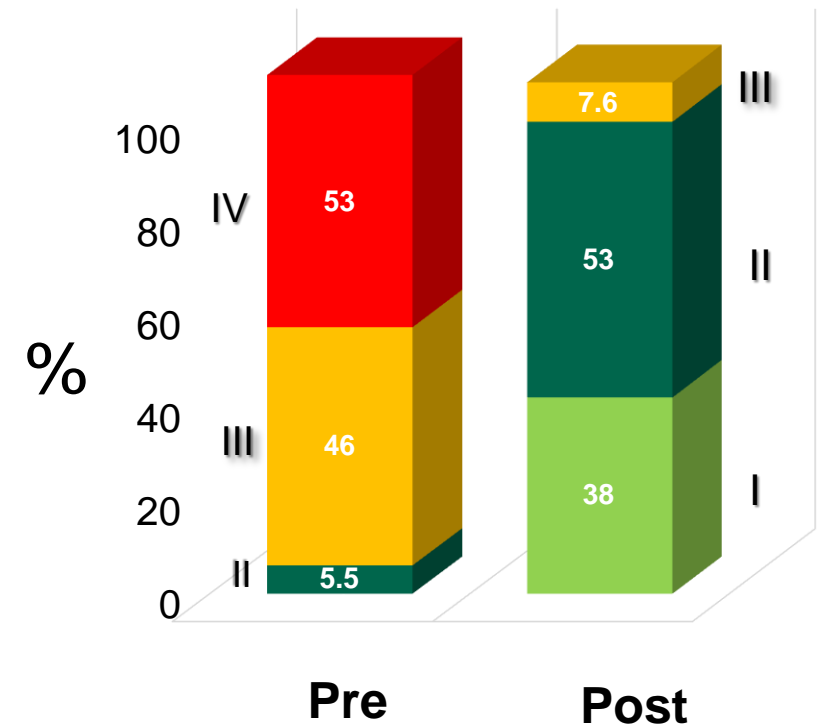


# NaviGate Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Implants

## Tricuspid Regurgitation

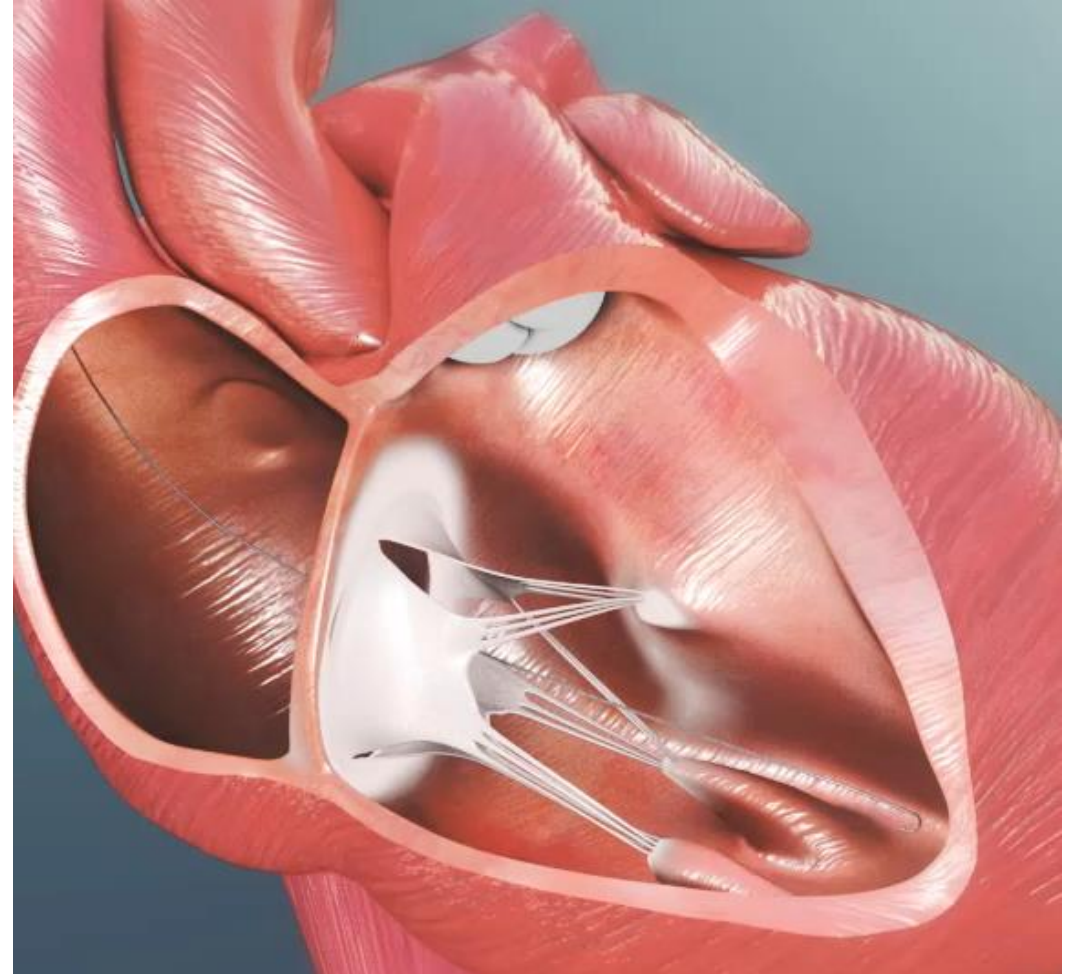
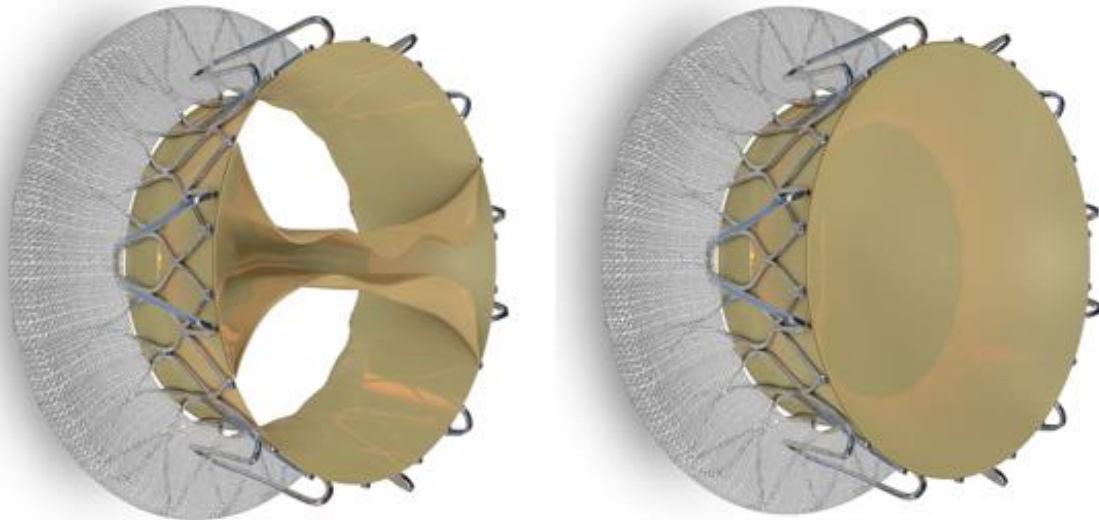


## NYHA Class



# Trisol

- Unique valve design
- Transjugular approach
- 30F delivery system
- The valve anchors on the leaflets
- Can be repositioned and retrieved
- Animal test ongoing

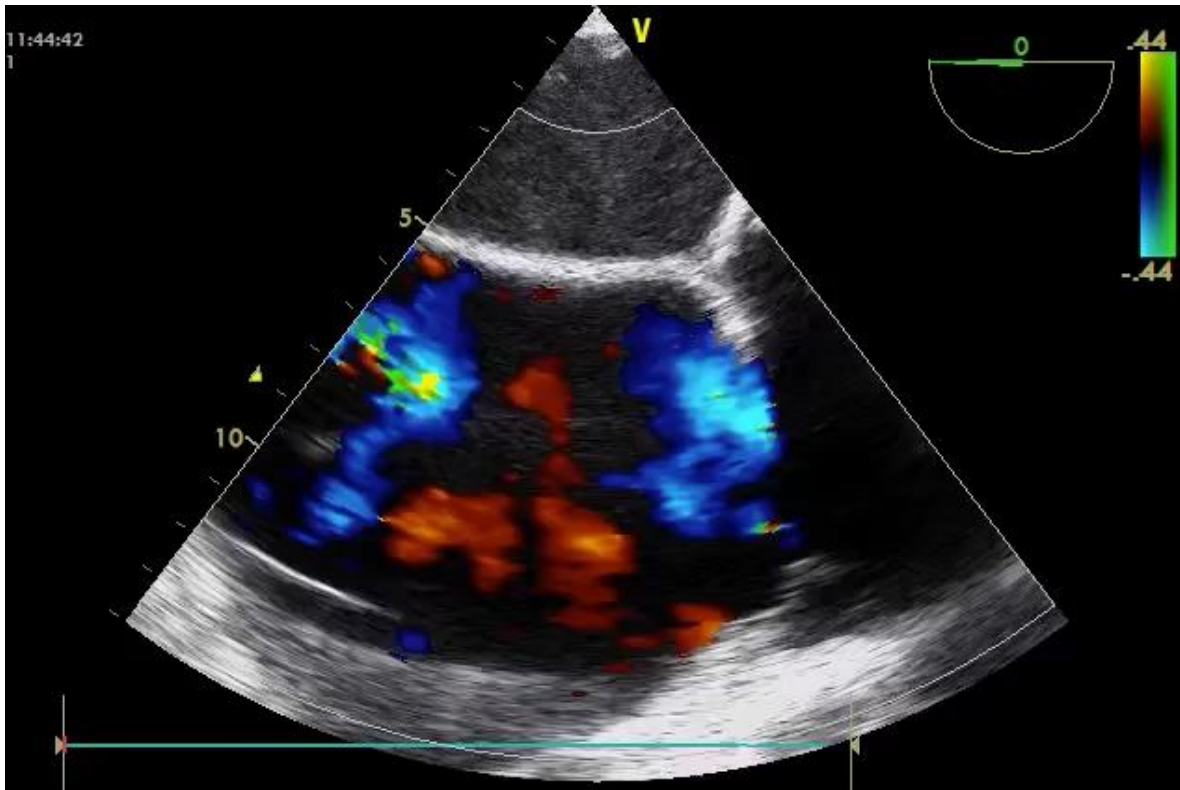


# LuX-Valve

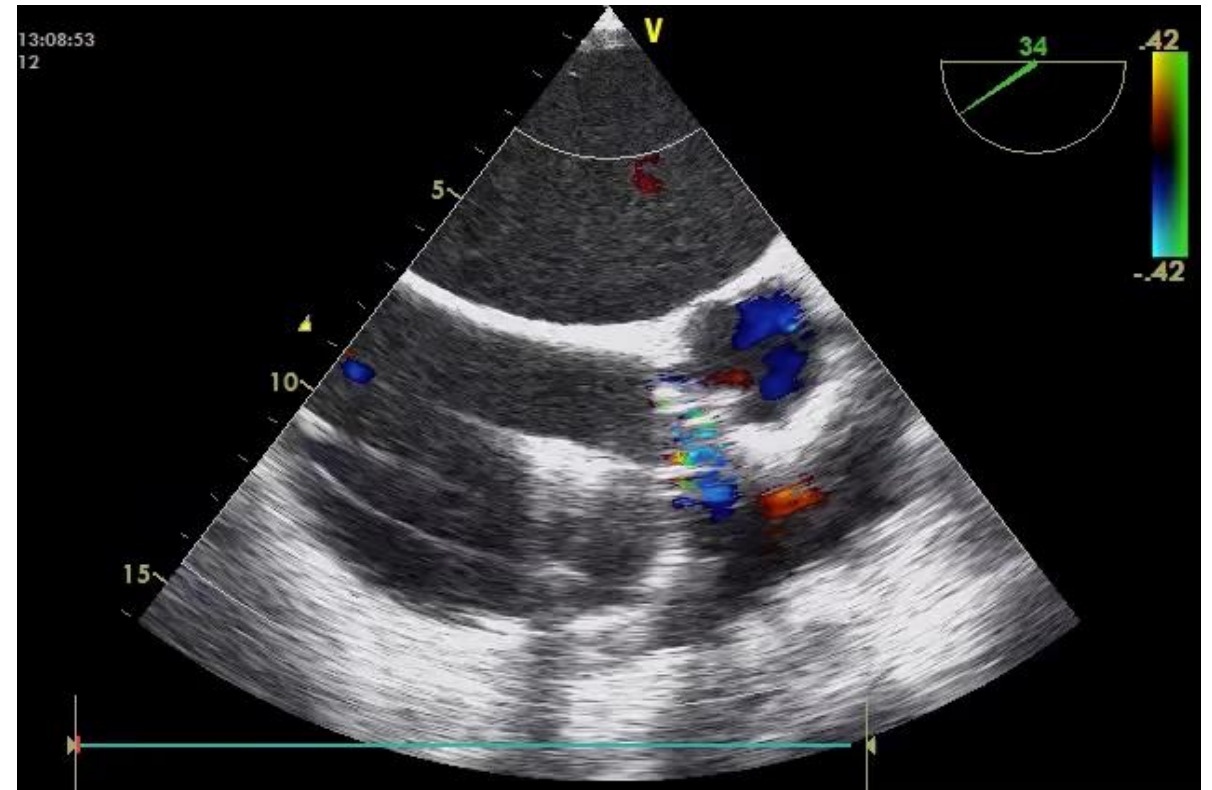
- Soft Valve Disc
  - Attached on the leaflets and TV annulus
  - Sizes: 50, 60, 70mm
- Two graspers for anterior leaflet
- One interventricular anchor (IVA)
- Inner diameter: 26 or 28mm
- Valve size based on effective orifice area – not size of annulus
- Fixation not dependent on radial force
  - depends on anterior cusp and interventricular septum
- Avoids paravalvular leak by the attachment between disc and leaflets



# LuX-Valve



**Preoperative TEE**



**Postoperative TEE**

# LuX-Valve - Early clinical results

- n=15
- Successful implantation in all patients
- 30-day mortality 6.7%
  - 1 Death due to myocardial infarction

	Before Operation	Post operation
LVEF	54.7±6.5	55.7±5.1
Prosthetic valve migration		
Regurgitation (ml)	47.5±10.3	0
Perivalvular leakage (ml)		1.9±1.9
Transtricuspid gradient (mmHg)	1.1±0.2	1.0±0.3
Tricuspid annulus diameter (mm)	45.5±4.3	40.5±4.3
RA Volume (ml)	194.0±108.6	160.8±57.3
RV volume (ml)	71.9±11.4	65.4±20.3

Tricuspid valve implantation  
has taken off!