## The revolution of TAVI, my personal journey

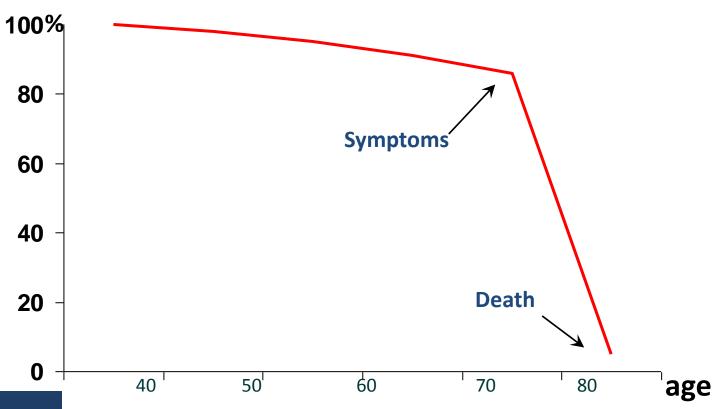
MC MORICE, FESC, FACC
Massy France



• I MC Morice have no conflict of interest to disclose relative to this lecture

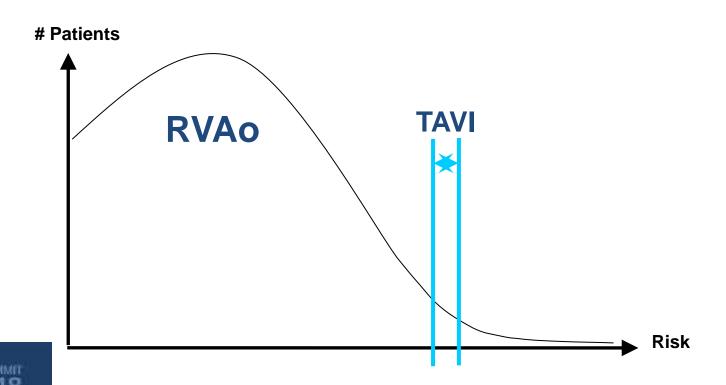


#### **Natural history of aortic stenosis**



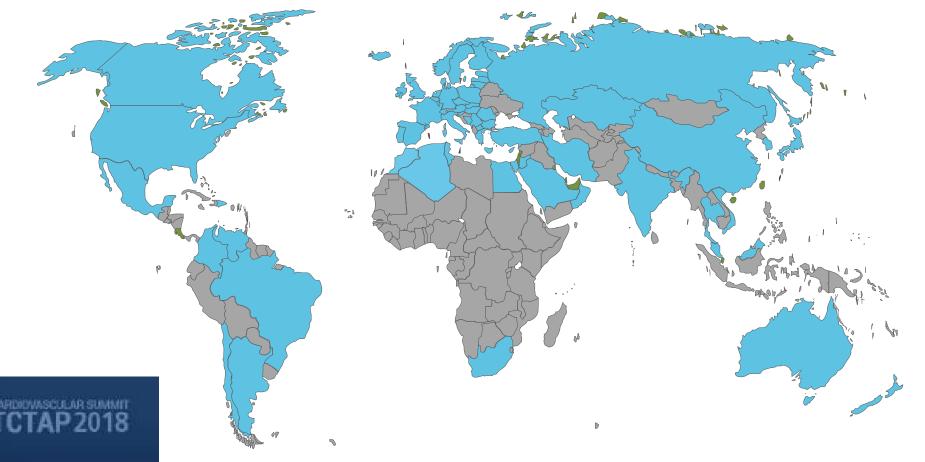


## From compassionate cases





### > 300 000 cases in > 70 countries!





The RAVEL study, presented by Dr. Marie-Claude Morice, European Society of Cardiology, September 4, 2001, Stockholm

#### The New England Journal of Medicine

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#### A RANDOMIZED COMPARISON OF A SIROLIMUS-ELUTING STENT WITH A STANDARD STENT FOR CORONARY REVASCULARIZATION

MARIE-CLAUDE MORICE, M.D., PATRICK W. SEIRIUYS, M.D., PK.D., J. EDUARDO SOUSA, M.D., JEAN FAJADET, M.D., ERNISTO BAN HAYASHI, M.D., MARICO PERIN, M.D., ANTONIO COLOMBO, M.D., G. SCHULER, M.D., PAUL BARRAGAN, M.D., GALIJO GUAQUAMI, M.D., FERICE MOLIVARI, M.D., AND ROBERT FALOTICO, PH.D., FOR THE RAVEL STUDY GROUP\*

#### ABSTRACT

Background The need for repeated treatment of restencis of a treated vessel remeins the main limlation of percutaneous coronary revascularization. Because sirolimus (rapamycin) linitibits the proliferation of lymphocytes and amooth-muscle cells, we compared a sirolimus-eluting stent with a standard uncoated stent in petients with anging pectoris.

Metabods We performed a randomized, double-blind trial to compare the two types of stants for revascularization of single, primary lesions in native coronary atteries. The trial included 238 patients at 19 medical centers. The primary end point was in-stent late luminal loss the difference between the minimal luminal diameter immediately after the procedure and the diameter at six months). Secondary end points included the percentage of in-stent stenosis of the luminal diameter and the rate of restenosis (furnial narrowing of 50 percent or more). We also analyzed expensions allocal and point consistence of death

HE growing use of stents has improved the results of percutaneous coronary revasualization. However, in-stent restrenosis continues to limit the long-term success of this approach. For example, in a recent randomized comparison of coronary-artery bypass surgery and stenting in patients with multivessel disease, additional revascularization procedures were performed within one year in 21.0 percent of patients who had undergone stenting, as compared with 3.8 percent of patients treated surgically.

In controlled trials, several pharmaceutical agents have failed to inhibit restenois after coronary interventions. In contrast, the systemic and local delivery of sirolimus (rapamycin), a macrocyclic factone that inhibits cytokine-mediated and growth-factor-mediated proliferation of lymphocytes and smooth-muscle cells, reduced neointimal proliferation in studies in



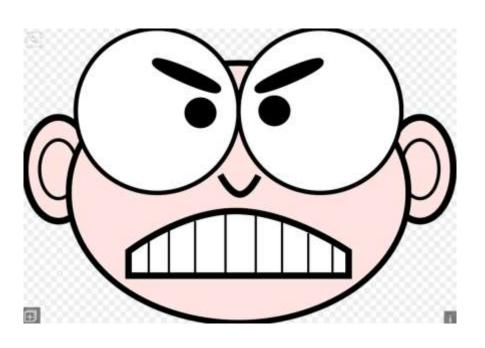
**Edwards XT** 







Some surgeons.....



Some conservative cardiologists

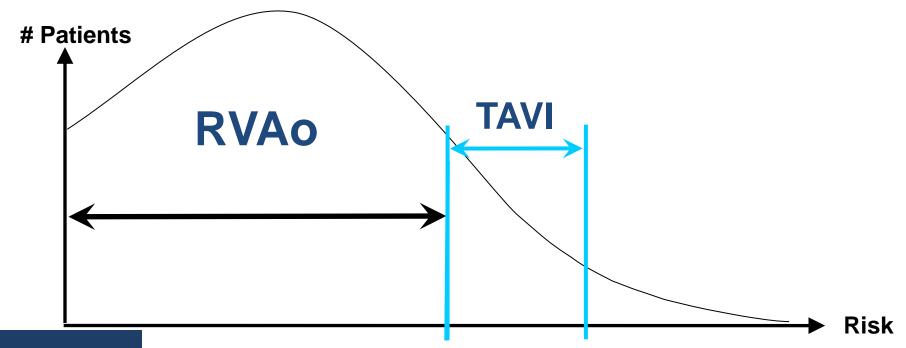




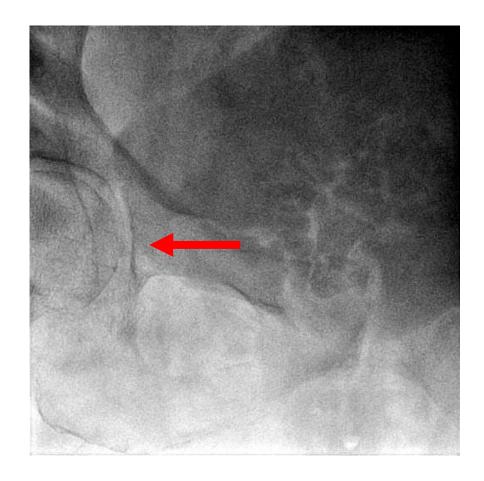
Our patients were doing so well!

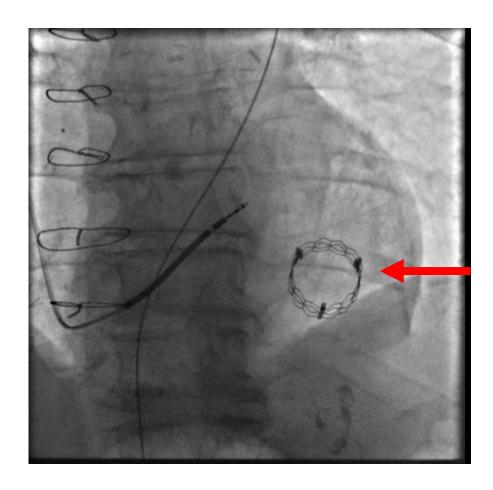


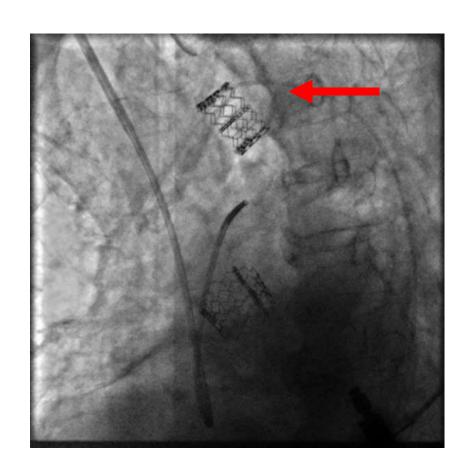
### It was an unmet need



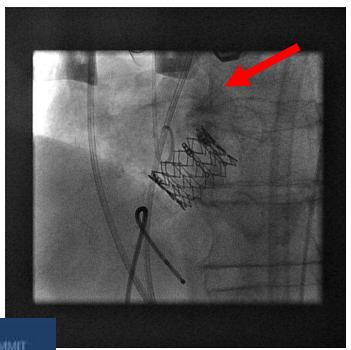


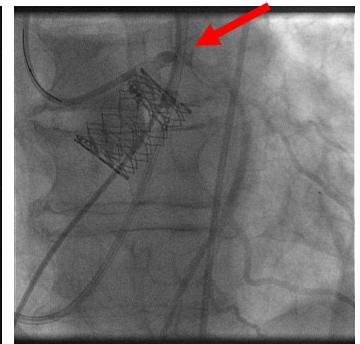












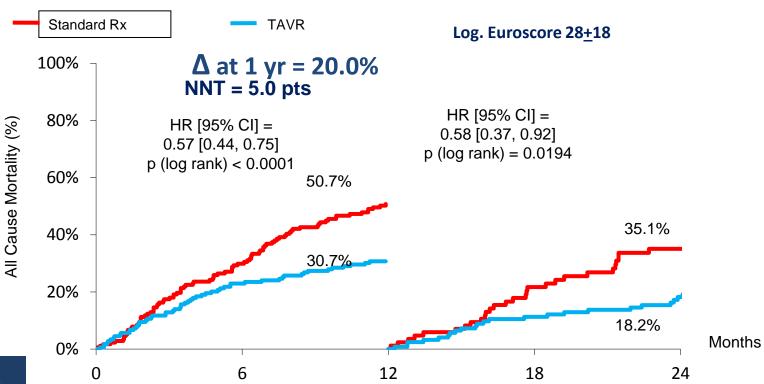






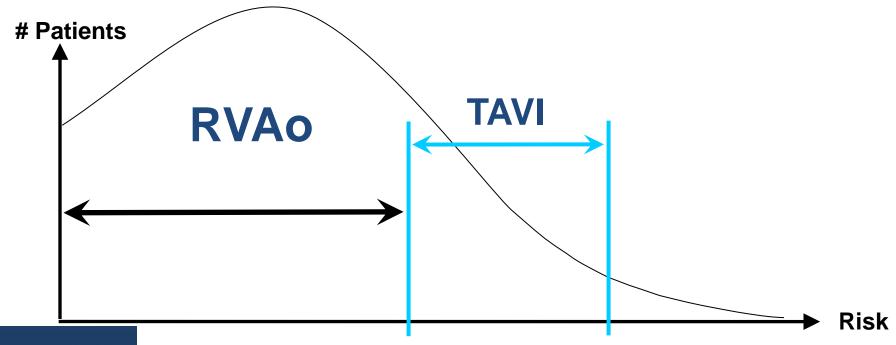


#### **Partner 1: Surgical Contraindication**





## **To High Risk Patients**

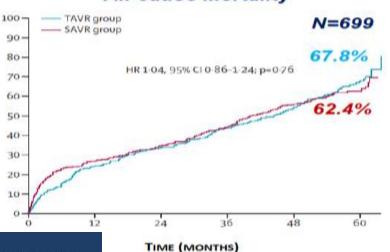


## TAVI vs Surgical aortic valve replacement: High-Risk patients

## PARTNER 1A: 5-Year Follow-up

Mack MJ et al. Lancet 2015

#### All-cause Mortality

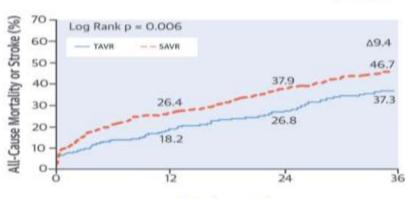


## CoreValve High-Risk: 3-Year Follow-up

Deeb M et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2016

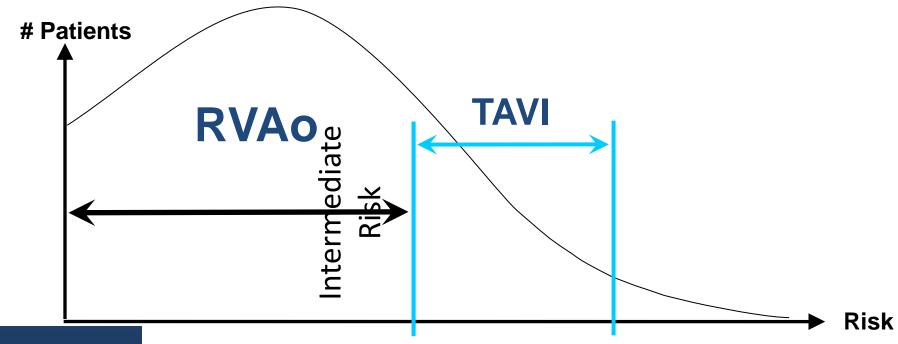
All-cause Mortality or Stroke

#### N=797



TIME (MONTHS)

## **And Intermediate Risk patients**



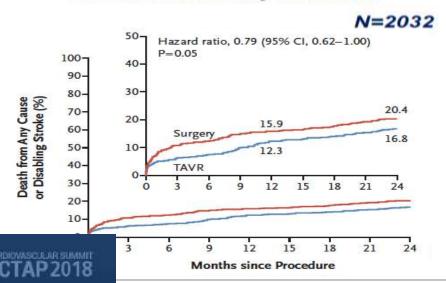


## TAVI vs Surgical aortic valve replacement: Intermediate-Risk and All-comers Pts

#### PARTNER 2A: 2-Year Follow-Up

Leon MB et al. N Engl J Med 2016

All-cause Mortality or Stroke

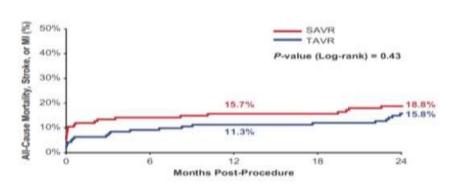


#### NOTION: 2-Year Follow-Up

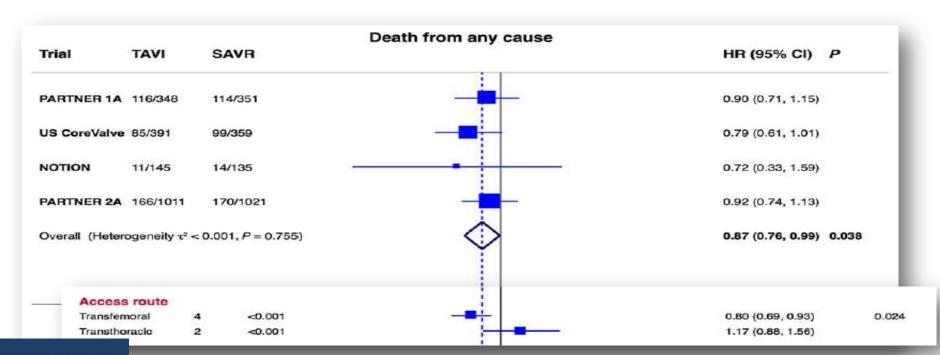
Søndergaard L et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2016

All-cause Mortality, Stroke, or MI

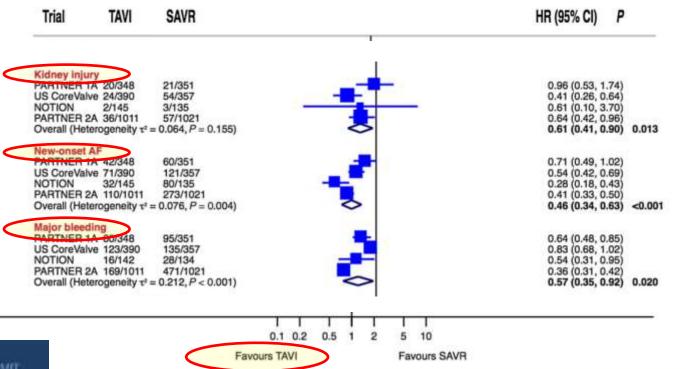
N = 280



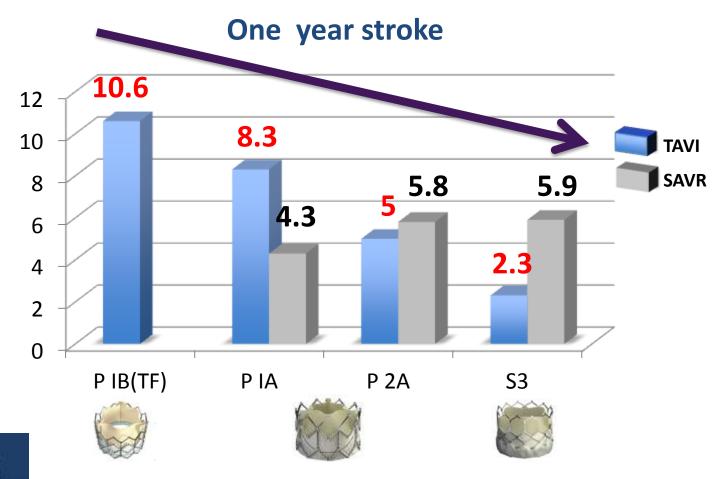
## TAVI vs Surgical aortic valve replacement: Metanalysis of randomised trials



## Complications: Kidney injury , new onset of AF, Major Bleeding

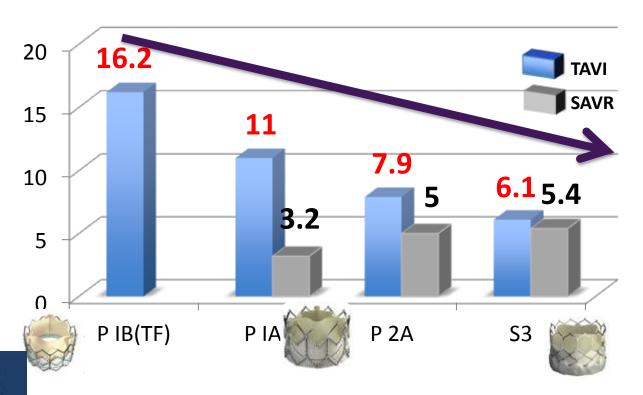




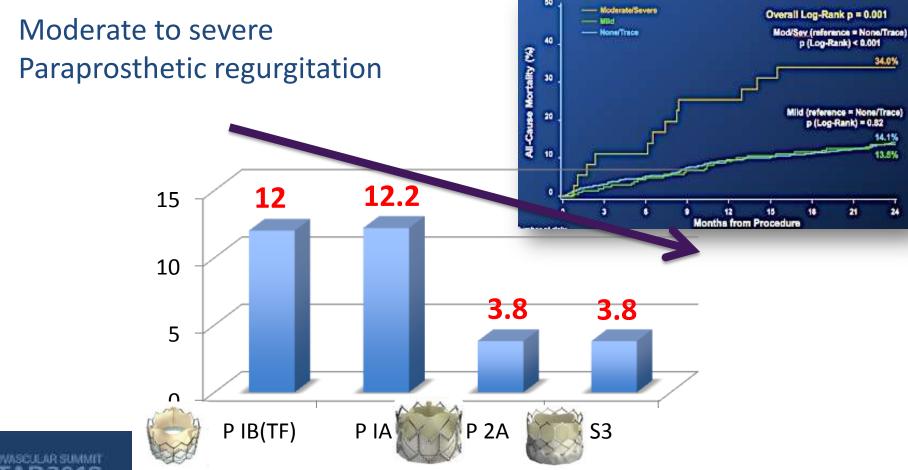




#### **Vascular major complications**

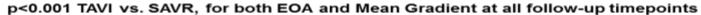


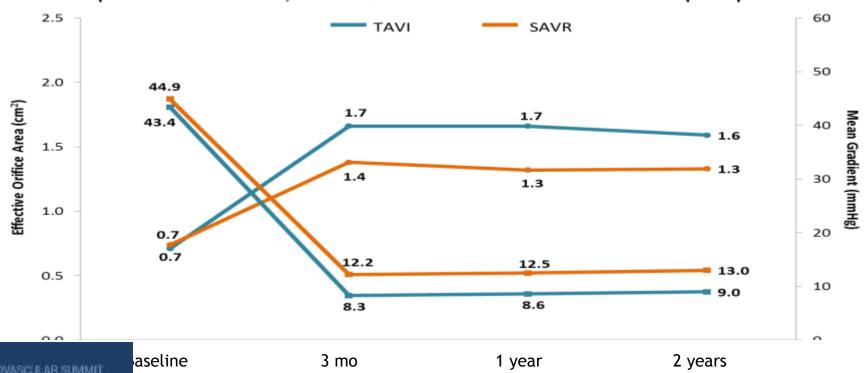






#### **Notion Trial**





#### **TAVI in Low-risk Pts: Ongoing Trials**

PARTNER 3

CoreValve

NOTION-2 NCT02825134

Low surgical risk as assessed by Heart Team

STS < 4% STS < 3%

STS < 4%

Sample Size

N=1,228 N=1,200

N = 992

1:1 Randomization TAVI Vs. SAVR

**SAPIEN 3** 

**Evolut** R

Any CE-approved device

**Primary Endpoint** 

All-cause mortality, Any strokes, or re-hospitalization at 1 year All-cause mortality, any stroke, life-threatening bleeding, major vascular complications, or AKI at 30-day

All-cause mortality, myocardial infarction, or any stroke at 1-year

## TAVI at institutions without cardiovascular surgery departments why

Darren Mylotte

McGill University Health Centre Canada Stuart J Head

**Erasmus University Medical** 

Center

Netherlands

Arie Pieter Kappetein

Erasmus University Medical

Centre

Netherlands

Nicolo Piazza

McGill University Health Centre

Canada

EuroIntervention 2014 Sep;10(5):539-41



#### **Conclusion**

\*In 2018, we are far from the end of the TAVI odyssey and the potential of this disruptive technology remains explosive We will treat other valves (mitral, tricuspid) but I seems difficult to c imagine that it will represent the same revolution as TAVI was.



#### **Conclusion**

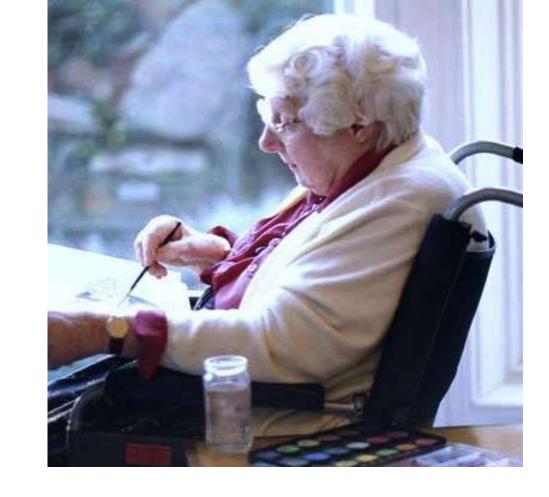
\*In 2017, we are far from the end of the TAVI odyssey and the potential of this disruptive technology remains explosive We will treat other valves (mitral, tricuspid) but I cannot imagine that it will represent the same revolution as TAVI was.

\* Nobody could have anticipated the growth of TAVI in the last decade

Whether TAVI will become the standard of care and surgery the exception to the rule in the 10 years to come is uncertain, but appears possible.....



# This is TAVI!



# This is TAVI!

