# Partnership Session with International Society QICC @ TCTAP 2015

#### Type A Aortic Dissection After TAVI

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#### CASE

- 78/ F, 155cm, 49kg, BMI 20.4
- CC: Chest pain, DOE (NYHA class II)
- Medical history

HTN

Hyperlipidemia

DM

EuroSCORE = 10.29%, EuroSCORE II = 1.58%

**STS** score = 3.12%

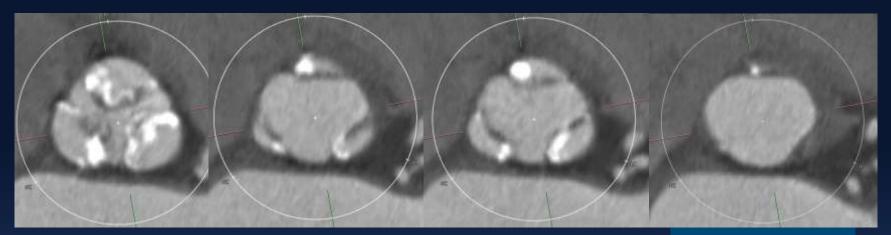


#### **Echocardiography**

- Tricuspid AV
- AVA =  $0.44 \text{ cm}^2$ ,
- Peak / Mean PG = 109 / 78 mm Hg,
- V max= 5.2 m/s
- EF= 42% (hypokinesis in LCX territory)
- Severe AS, mild-moderate MR, mild AR
- ECG: Sinus rhythm, LVH



### CT findings – Aortic annulus view

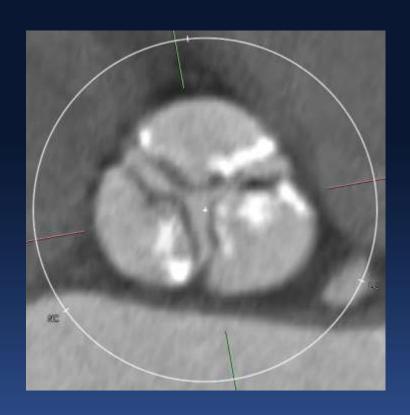


**Annulus plane** 

Aortic Annulus parameters	
Annulus short diameter	21.6 mm
Annulus long diameter	27.4 mm
Annululs mean diameter	24.5 mm
Annulus area	481.6 mm <sup>2</sup>
Annulus area-driven diameter	24.8 mm
Annulus perimeter	79.6 mm
Annulus perimeter-driven diameter	25.3 mm



#### **CT** findings – Aortic Valve Complex

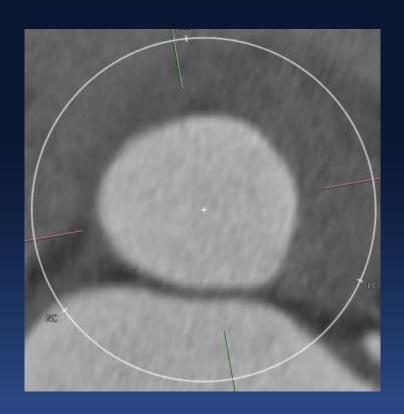


**Width of Sinus** 

NCC: 29.0 mm

LCC: 31.3 mm

RCC: 27.9 mm



LVOT

**Area: 590 mm<sup>2</sup>** 

Diameter max:29.1 mm

Diameter min: 25.1 mm



## CT findings – Sizing

Size	Area_oversize (%)	Perimeter_oversize (%)
23	86.2	90.7
24	93.9	94.7
25	101.9	98.6
26	110.2	102.6
27	118.8	106.5
28	127.8	110.5
29	137.1	114.4
30	146.7	118.3
31	156.6	122.3



## CT findings – Coronary Height





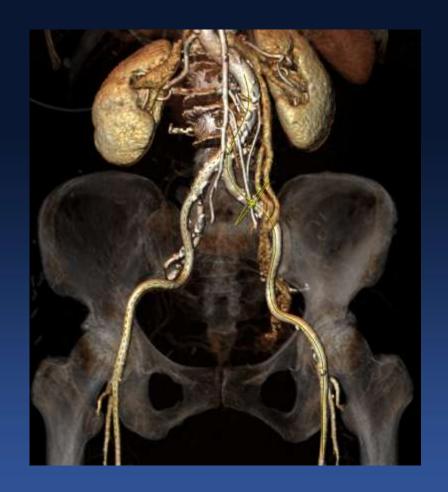
LCA: 13.8 mm

**RCA: 15.2 mm** 





## CT findings – lleofemoral Angio





Minimal diameter Rt. EIA 6.7 mm Minimal diameter Lt. EIA 7.0 mm





# TAVI procedure

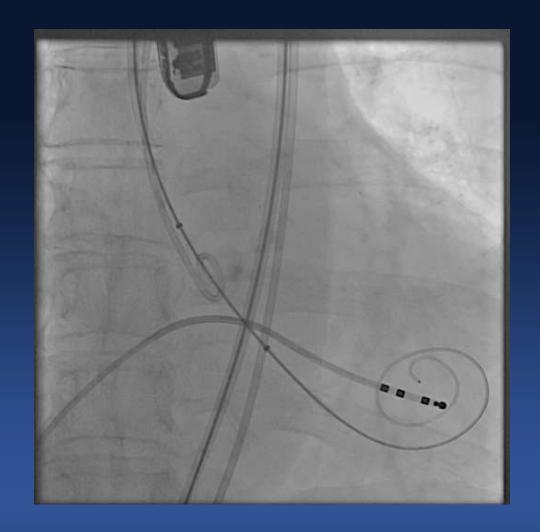


# **Baseline Aortogram**





# **Balloon Valvuloplasty**



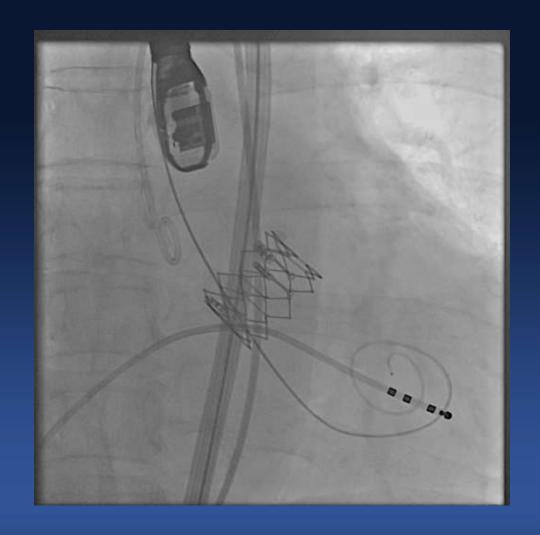


# Valve Implantation





# Aortogram





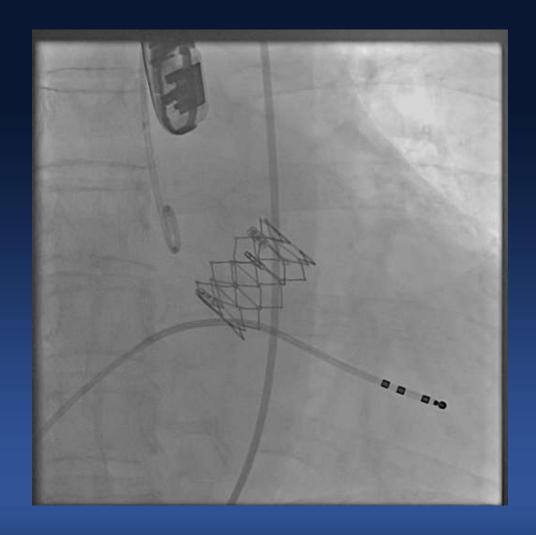


## **Post Balloon**





# Aortogram



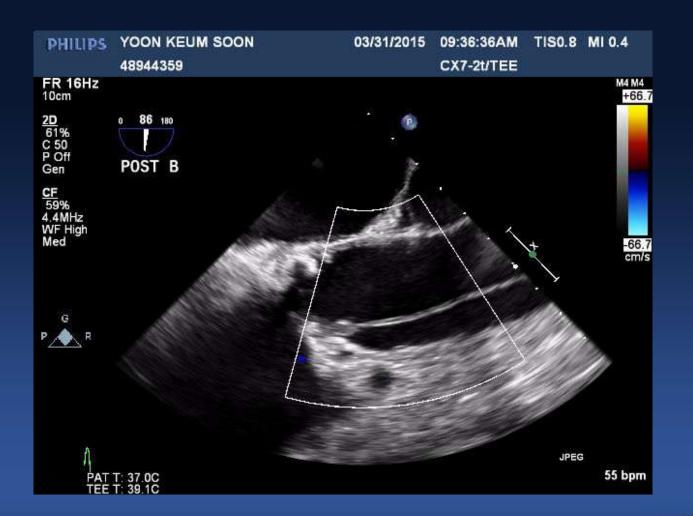


### TTE

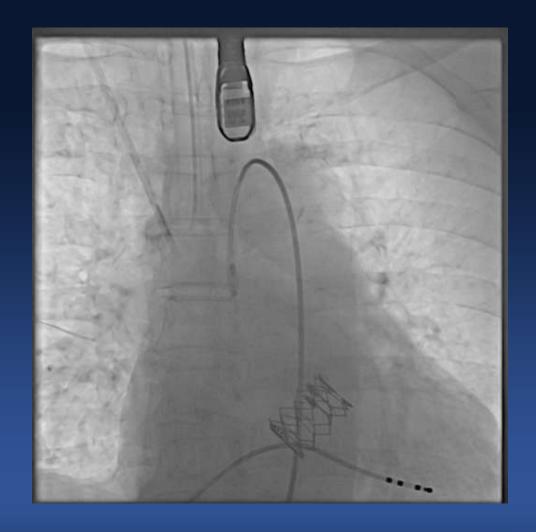








# Aortogram





#### **How to Treat?**

- 1. Emergent Operation
- 2. Endovascular Aortic Repair
- 3. Observation



# CT

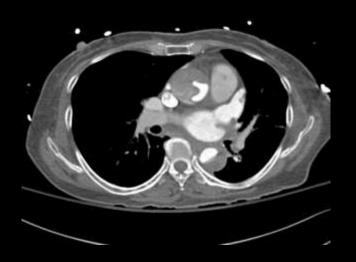




**Before TAVI** 



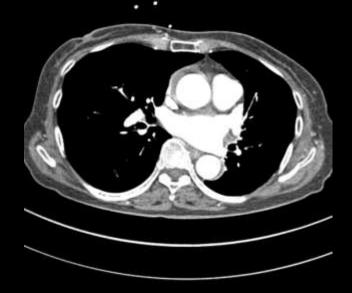
TAVI Immediate After



1 week later



2 weeks later



#### CT after 2 weeks





Patient was discharged without further event





#### Summary

- 1. Post-TAVR AR is associated with adverse outcomes, and commonly treated with oversized-device or post-dilation.
- 2. However, oversized-device and post-dilation increased the risk of aortic root injury (annulus rupture or aortic dissection).
- 3. We experienced the aortic dissection after TAVR, successfully managed with conservative treatment.
- 4. Considering the high-risk of patients referred for TAVR, the management of post-TAVR AR should be cautiously considered.

