



Centre for  
Heart Valve Innovation  
St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver

# Is it Early to Tell TAVR in All Patients with Aortic Stenosis?

**Jian (James) Ye, MD, FRCSC**

Clinical Professor of Surgery

Division of Cardiovascular Surgery

St. Paul's Hospital and Vancouver General Hospital

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

8<sup>th</sup> AP VALVES & Structural Heart, Seoul,  
August 9-10, 2019



# Disclosure

**Consultant:**

**Edwards Lifesciences  
JC Medical Inc.**

# The PARTNER 3 Trial



The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

## Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement with a Balloon-Expandable Valve in Low-Risk Patients

M.J. Mack, M.B. Leon, V.H. Thourani, R. Makkar, S.K. Kodali, M. Russo, S.R. Kapadia, S.C. Malaisrie, D.J. Cohen, P. Pibarot, J. Leipsic, R.T. Hahn, P. Blanke, M.R. Williams, J.M. McCabe, D.L. Brown, V. Babaliaros, S. Goldman, W.Y. Szeto, P. Genereux, A. Pershad, S.J. Pocock, M.C. Alu, J.G. Webb, and C.R. Smith, for the PARTNER 3 Investigators\*

The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

OCTOBER 21, 2010

VOL. 363 NO. 17

## Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Implantation for Aortic Stenosis in Patients Who Cannot Undergo Surgery

Martin B. Leon, M.D., Craig R. Smith, M.D., Michael Mack, M.D., D. Craig Miller, M.D., Jeffrey W. Moses, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., David L. Brown, M.D., Peter C. Block, M.D., Robert A. Guyton, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Joseph E. Bavaria, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Pamela S. Douglas, M.D., John L. Petersen, M.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Duolao Wang, Ph.D., and Stuart Pocock, Ph.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators\*

The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

APRIL 28, 2016

VOL. 374 NO. 17

## Transcatheter or Surgical Aortic-Valve Replacement in Intermediate-Risk Patients

Martin B. Leon, M.D., Craig R. Smith, M.D., Michael J. Mack, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., Soohel K. Kodali, M.D., Vinod H. Thourani, M.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., D. Craig Miller, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Dariusz Dziuk, M.D., David J. Cohen, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Saverio Kapadia, M.D., Todd Dewey, M.D., Vasilis Babaliaros, M.D., Wilson Y. Szeto, M.D., Matthew R. Williams, M.D., Dean Niehaus, M.D., Alan Zajarias, M.D., Kevin L. Creason, M.D., Brian K. Whisenant, M.D., Robert W. Hodson, M.D., Jeffrey W. Moses, M.D., Alfredo Trento, M.D., David L. Brown, M.D., William F. Fearon, M.D., Philippe Pibarot, D.V.M., Ph.D., Rebecca T. Hahn, M.D., Ward A. Jaber, M.D., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Maria C. Alu, M.M., and John C. Webb, M.D., for the PARTNER 2 Investigators\*

The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JUNE 9, 2011

VOL. 364 NO. 23

## Transcatheter and Surgical Aortic-Valve Replacement in High-Risk Patients

Craig R. Smith, M.D., Martin B. Leon, M.D., Michael J. Mack, M.D., D. Craig Miller, M.D., Jeffrey W. Moses, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., Matthew Williams, M.D., Todd Dewey, M.D., Samir Kapadia, M.D., Vasilis Babaliaros, M.D., Vinod H. Thourani, M.D., Paul Corso, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Joseph E. Bavaria, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Duolao Wang, Ph.D., and Stuart J. Pocock, Ph.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators\*

# Key Exclusion Criteria

## Anatomic

- Aortic annulus diameter < 16 mm or > 28 mm (3D imaging)
- Bicuspid valve (CT imaging)
- Severe AR (> 3+) or MR (> 3+)
- Severe LV dysfunction (LVEF < 30%)
- Severe calcification of aortic valvar complex (esp. LVOT)
- Vascular anatomy not suitable for safe femoral access
- Complex CAD: ULM, Syntax score > 32, or not amenable for PCI
- Low coronary takeoff (high risk for obstruction)

## Clinical

- Acute MI within 1 month
- Stroke or TIA within 90 days
- Renal insufficiency (eGFR < 30 ml/min) and/or renal replacement Rx
- Hemodynamic or respiratory instability
- Frailty (objective assessment; > 2/4+ metrics)

### Demographics & Vascular Disease

**TAVR  
(N=496)**

**Surgery  
(N=454)**

Age (years)

73.3 ± 5.8

73.6 ± 6.1

# My Answer

Yes

**It is Early to Tell TAVR in All Patients with Aortic Stenosis!**

# Evolution of Indication

TAVI



<b>Low risk</b>  Age <65	<b>Low risk</b>  STS <4% and Age > 65-70	<b>Int. risk</b>  STS 4-8	<b>High risk</b>  STS 8-12	<b>Very high risk</b>  STS >12	<b>Futile</b>  HT decision
--------------------------------	--	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------

**Surgery > TAVI?**

**Surgery = TAVI**

**TAVI = Surgery**

**TAVI**

**TAVI**

**Med.**

# Potential Pitfalls of TAVI in Young Patients

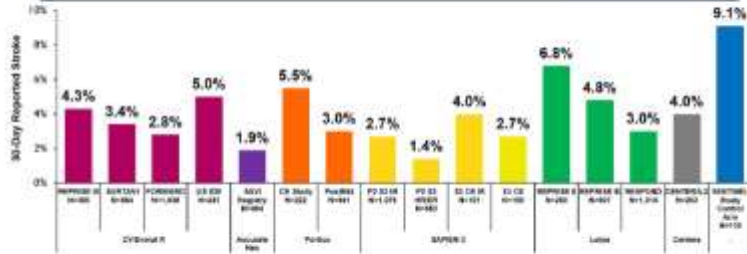
- **Stroke and “Silent” embolic event**
- **Paravalvular leak**
- **Pacemaker**
- **Valve thrombosis**
- **Valve durability**
- **Redo AVR**

# Stroke remains an issue

**Stroke rates: mean 4% (1.4-9.1%)**

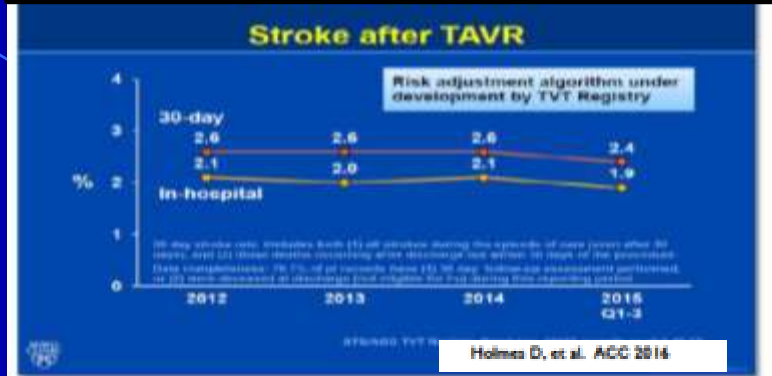
## Clinical Stroke Rates with Contemporary TAVR Devices (by Devices)

- Stroke remains an issue (4% average rate) in contemporary TAVI studies
- TAVI device trials tend to emphasize only the major/disabling stroke rates



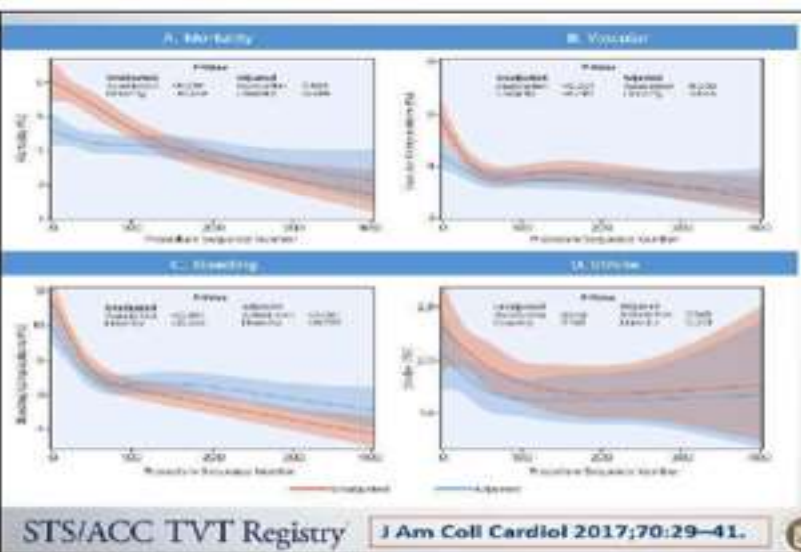
Frederick, et al., EuroPCR 2017; Maronari, et al., J Am Coll Cardiol Intv 2015, 8:1059-67; Moellner, et al., PCC London Valves 2015; Grube, et al., EuroPCR 2017; Kottal, et al., EuroPCR 2016; Valantes, et al., EuroPCR 2015; Wille, et al., J Am Coll Cardiol Intv 2015, 6:1707-806; DeBello, et al., TCT 2015; Meredith, et al., PCC London Valves 2015; Park, et al., EuroPCR 2017; Kottal, TCT 2016; Reardon, M NEJM 2017; Raackepa, et al., JACC 2017; Poppe, et al., JACC 2017; 101334-75; Malvar F presented at TCT 2016

**No significant decline in stroke rate**



- Over 53,000 US TAVR patients
- No significant decline in stroke rate over time

**Stroke is independent of operator experience**



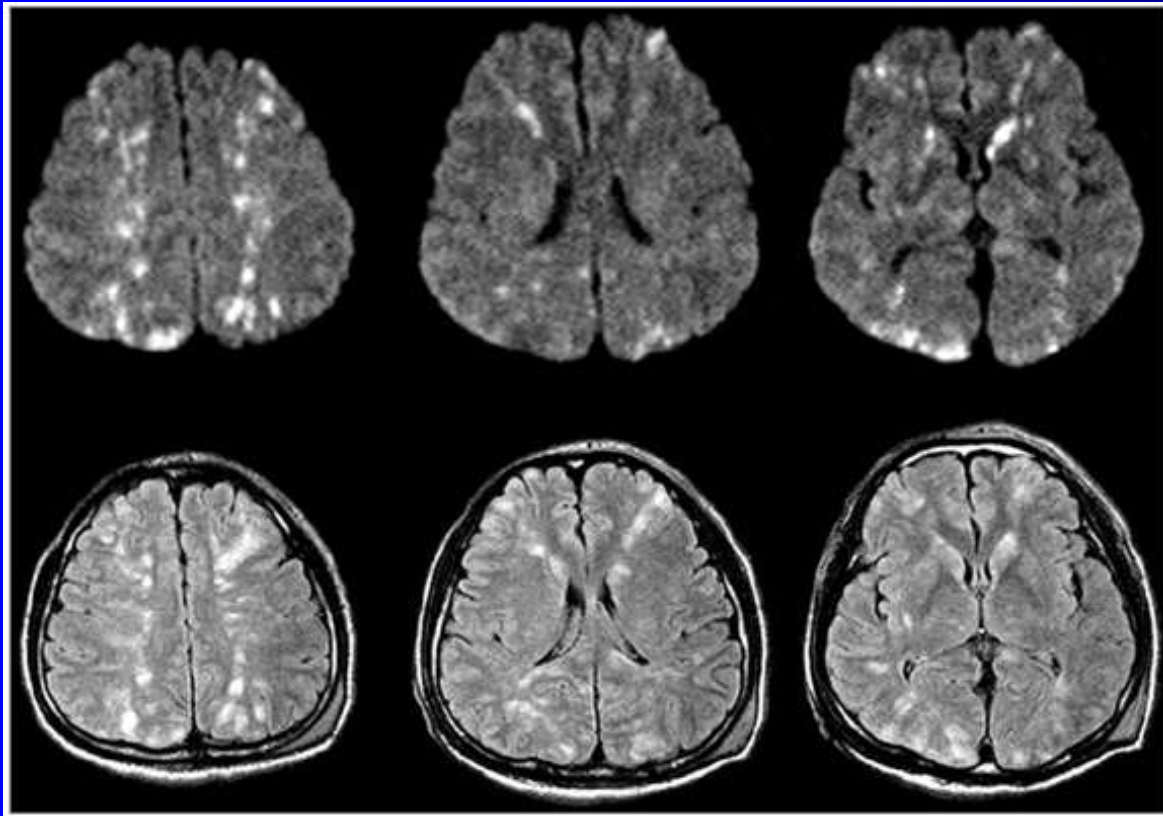
**No decline in stroke rates with newer generation valves**

	Early generation TAVI devices n=391	Newer generation TAVI devices n=391	Newer generation vs early generation	
			Crude HR (95% CI)	P value
<b>30-day follow-up</b>				
Early safety composite end point, n (%)	83 (21.2)	81 (20.8)	0.98 (0.72 to 1.33)	0.876
All-cause death, n (%)	19 (4.9)	15 (3.9)	0.80 (0.41 to 1.58)	0.519
Cardiovascular death, n (%)	18 (4.6)	11 (2.8)	0.62 (0.29 to 1.31)	0.210
CVE, n (%)	17 (4.4)	17 (4.4)	1.00 (0.51 to 1.97)	0.980
Stroke	16 (4.1)	15 (3.9)	0.94 (0.47 to 1.91)	0.868
Disabling stroke	14 (3.6)	9 (2.3)	0.64 (0.28 to 1.49)	0.301
Non-disabling stroke	2 (0.5)	6 (1.6)	3.05 (0.61 to 15.09)	0.172
Transient ischaemic attack	1 (0.3)	2 (0.5)	2.02 (0.18 to 22.25)	0.507
Myocardial infarction, n (%)	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	1.00 (0.14 to 7.10)	1.000
All-cause death or CVE, n (%)	26 (6.7)	29 (7.5)	1.13 (0.66 to 1.91)	0.661

30-day outcomes were adjudicated by an independent CEC. Pilgrim T, et al. Open Heart 2018;5:e000695

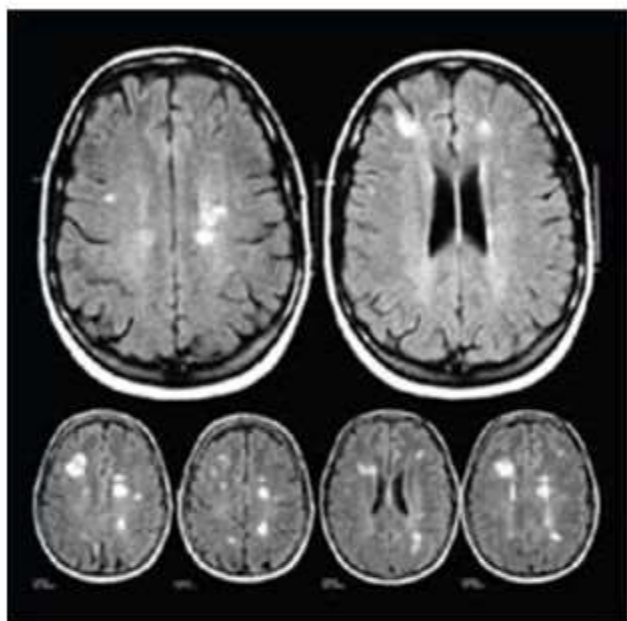


# “Silent” stroke is a major concern in young patients!

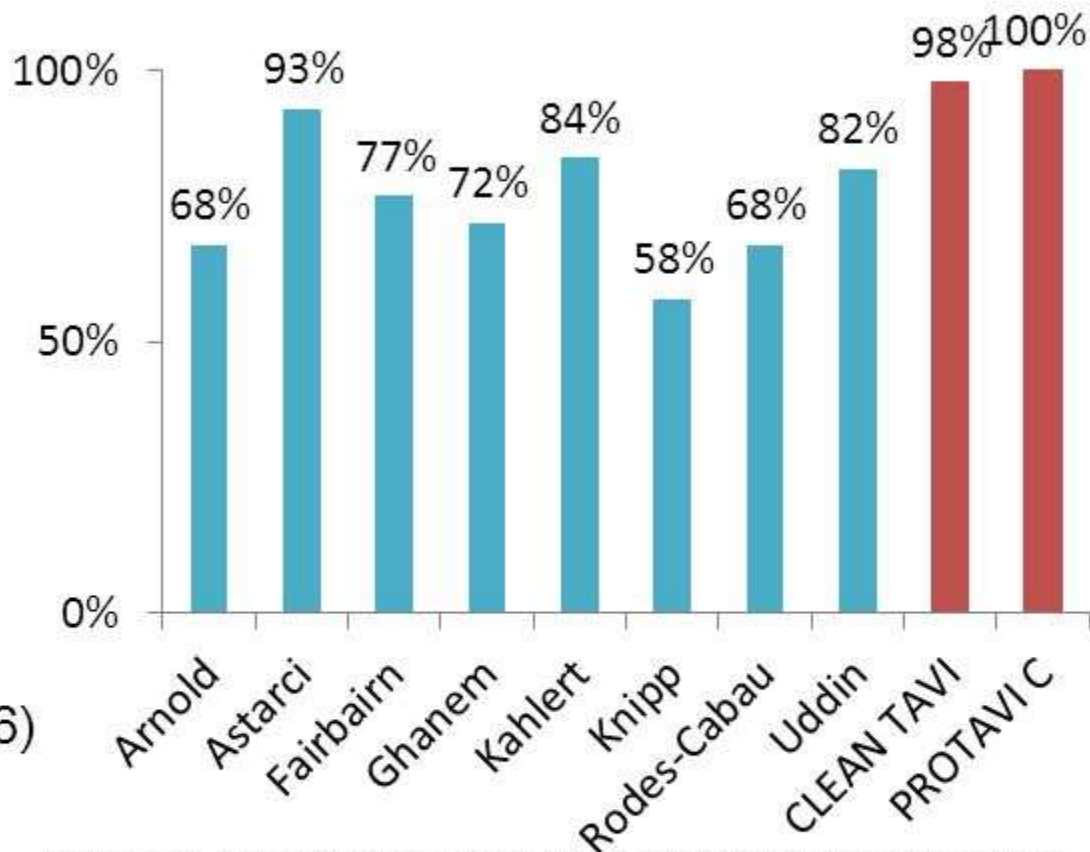


**Captured by embolic  
protection devices in  
80-85% TAVI  
patients**

# Silent Embolic Events on DW-MRI after TAVR



% of Subjects with New Lesions



- Affect 58-100% of patients
- Multiple infarcts ( $\leq 36$ ,  $\bar{x} = 4.6$ )
- Associated with:
  - Neurocognitive decline
  - >2 fold risk of dementia
  - **>3 fold risk of stroke**

Restrepo et al. *Stroke* 2002;33:2909, Lund et al. *Eur Heart J*. 2005;26:1269, Schwarz et al. *Am Heart J* 2011;162:756, Knipp et al. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2008;85:872, Vermeer et al. *NEJM* 2003; 348:1215, Vermeer et al. *Stroke* 2003; 34:1126, Arnold et al. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv.* 2010;3:1126, Astarci et al. *J Heart Valve Dis.* 2013;22:79, Fairbairn et al. *Heart* 2012;98:18, Ghanem et al. *EuroIntervention*. 2013;8:1296, Kahlert et al. *Circ.* 2010;121:870, Knipp et al. *Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg.* 2013;16:116, Linke et al. TCT 2014, Rodes-Cabau et al. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv.* 2014;7:1145



# High rate of PPM is not acceptable in health young patients!

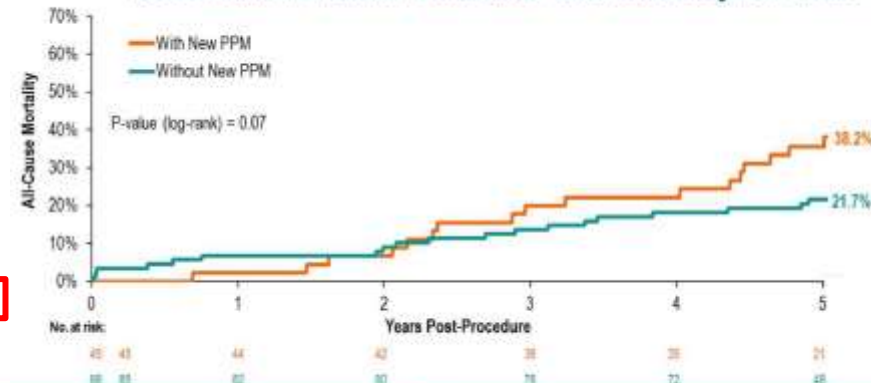
**17.4% PPM in the CoreValve low risk trial**

## NOTION Trial

### Secondary Outcomes

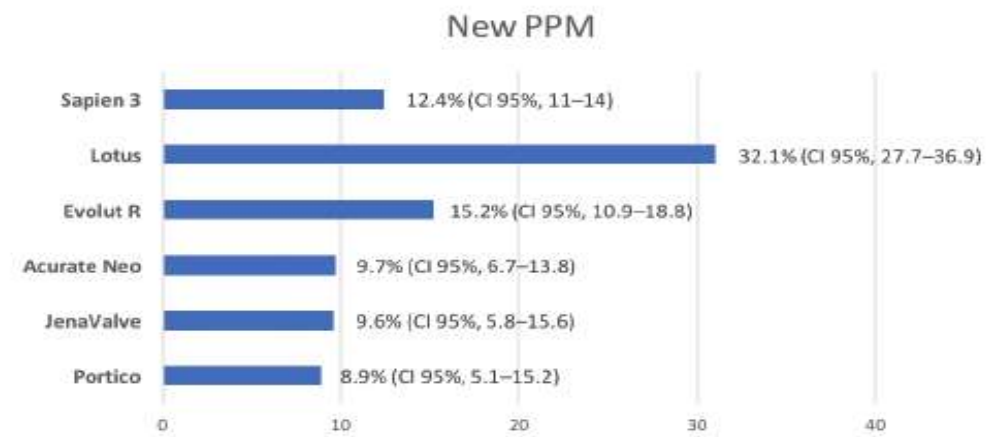
5-Year Outcome, Kaplan-Meier %	TAVR	SAVR	p-value
Death, any cause	27.7	27.7	0.90
Death, cardiovascular	21.0	22.5	0.75
Stroke	10.5	8.2	0.67
TIA	6.8	4.1	0.35
Myocardial infarction	8.6	8.7	0.87
Atrial fibrillation	25.2	62.2	<0.001
<b>Pacemaker</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Aortic valve re-intervention	2.5	0.0	0.09
Valve endocarditis	11.3	5.8	0.10

### Association of New Pacemaker with Mortality for TAVR



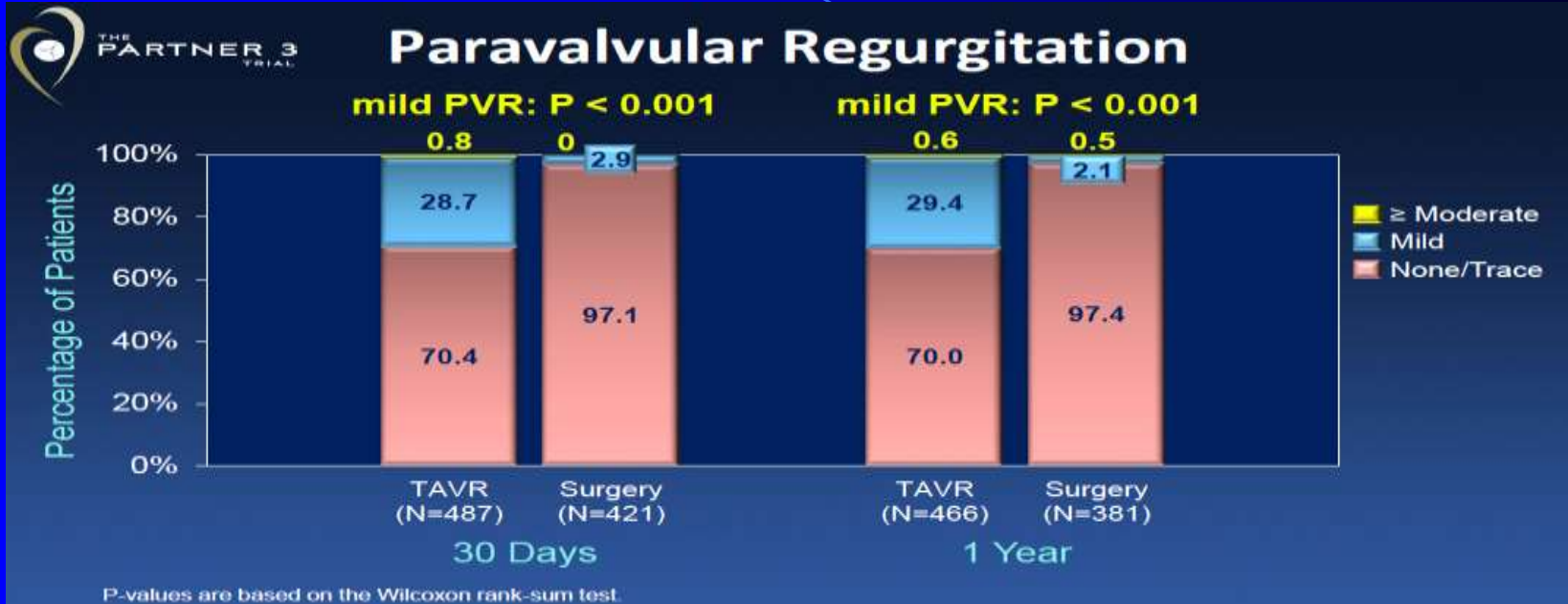
## Meta-analysis

Outcomes from a weighted meta-analysis of 30 studies including 5,923 patients achieved with a comprehensive search of multiple Database from January 2011 to March 2016.

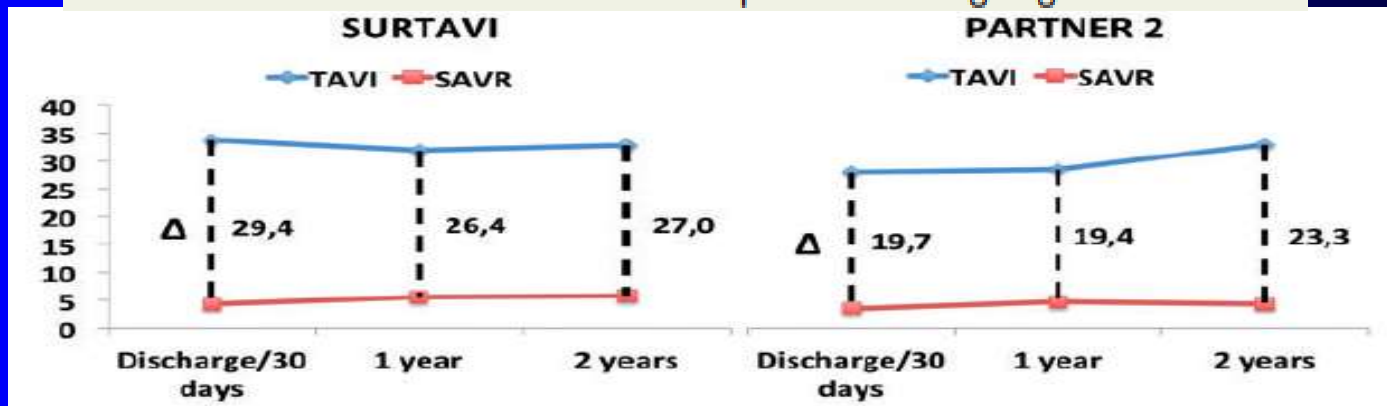


# Mild Paravalvular leak is still higher in TAVI

## Is mild PVL a concern in young patient?



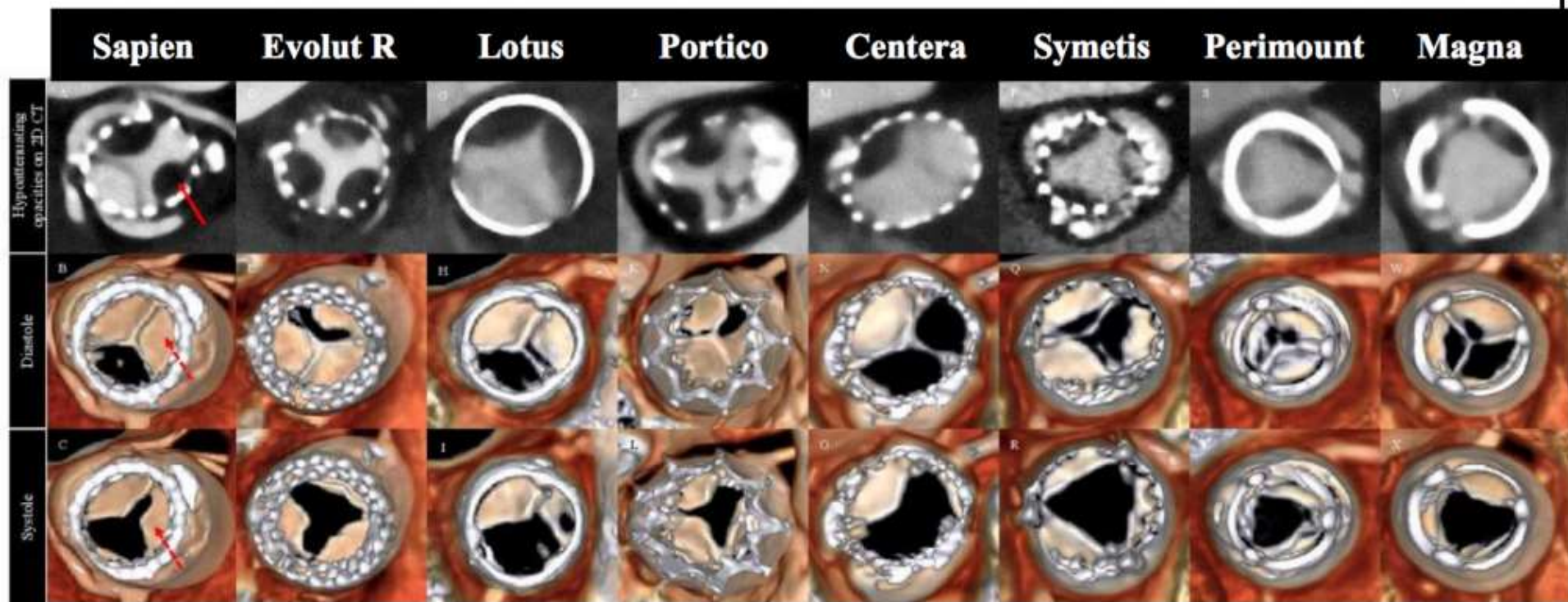
Incidence of mild PVL in intermediate-risk patients undergoing SAVR or TAVI



European Heart Journal (2018) 39, 658–666

# Higher Rate of Valve Thrombosis

TAVR ~13% SAVR ~5%



**Likely reduce valve durability!**

# Valve durability is important in healthy young patients!



*Surgically explanted Sapien and CorveValve THVs*

# Durability of bioprostheses is poor in young patients

## Surgical bioprostheses

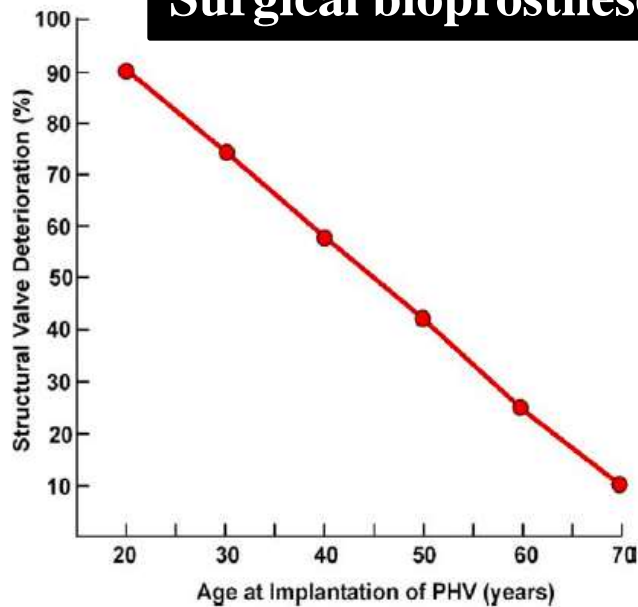
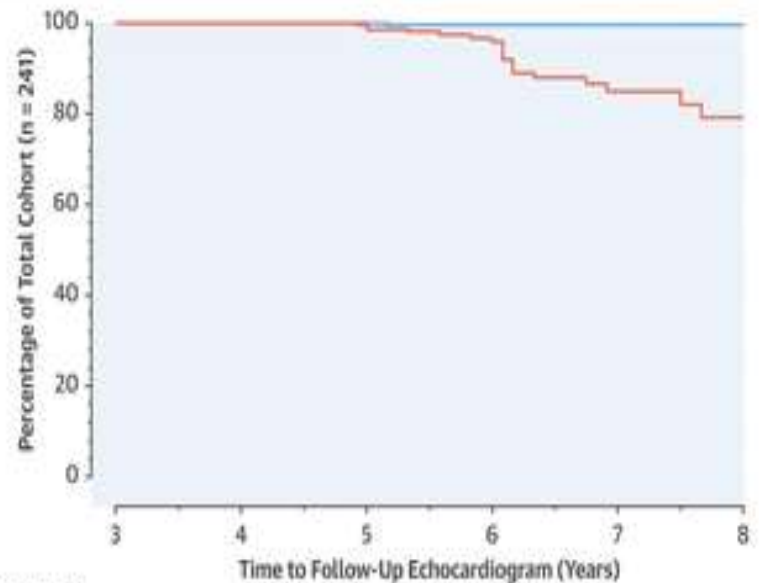


Figure 6

SVD of Biological Valves at 15 to 20 Years Based on Patient Age at Time of PHV Implantation

J Am Coll Cardiol 2010;55:2413-26

## CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Freedom From Structural Valve Deterioration Over Time: Kaplan-Meier Curve



Number at risk

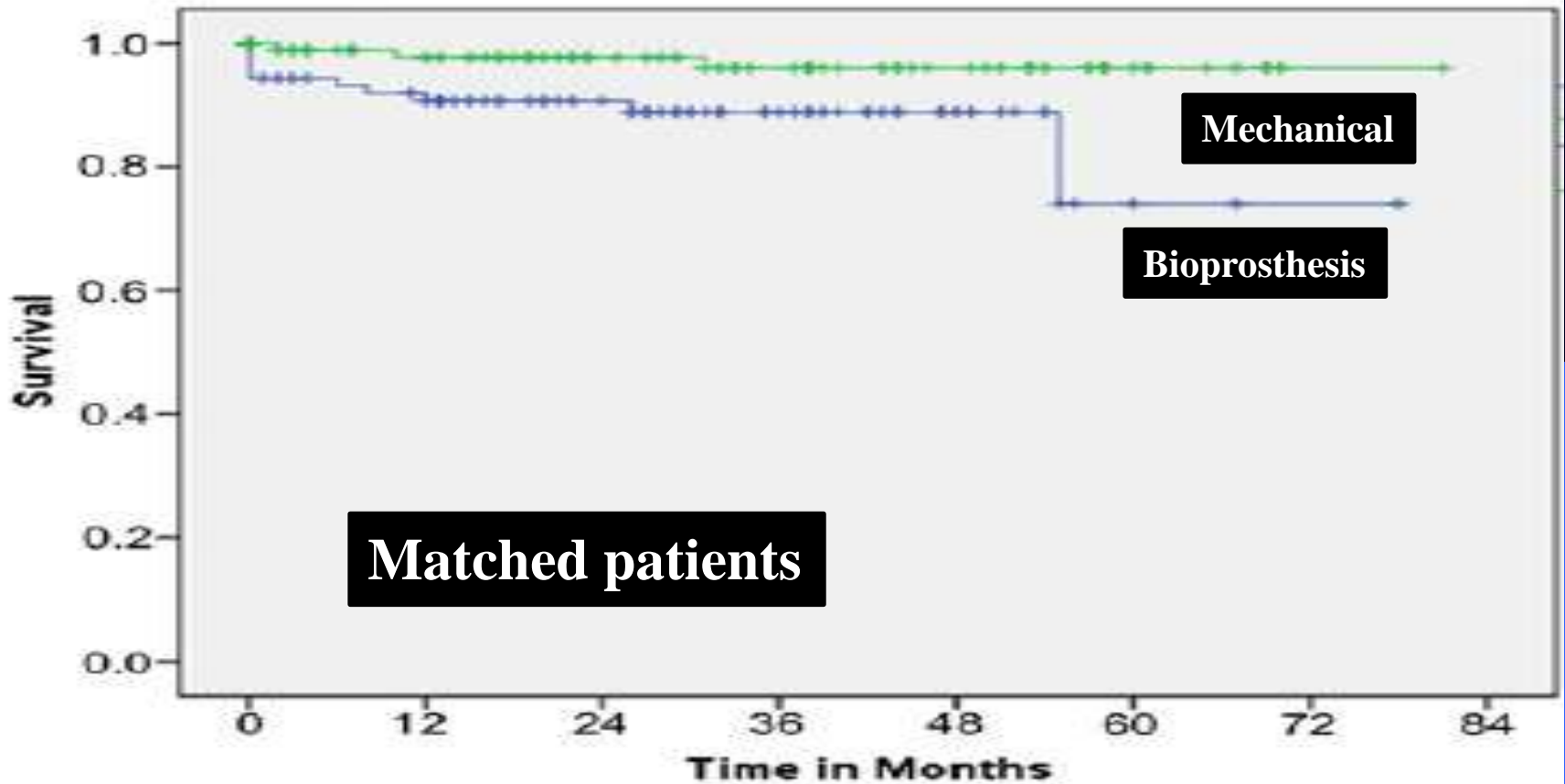
Severe SVD	241	241	241	217	109	44
Moderate SVD	241	241	241	217	109	44

— Severe SVD — Moderate SVD

Blackman, D.J. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2019;73(5):537-45.

Mean age  $79.3 \pm 7.5$  years

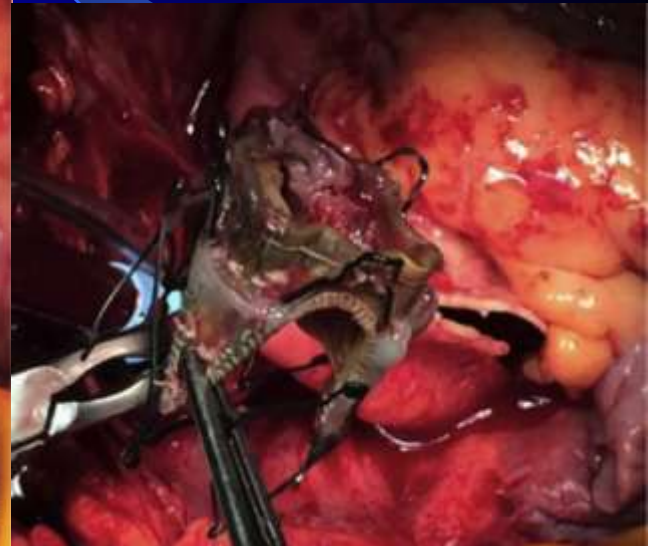
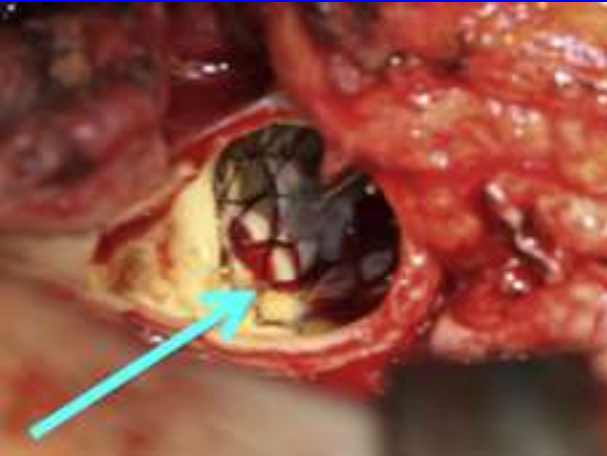
# Better survival with mechanical valve in young patients (<60 y/o)



J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2012;144:1075-83



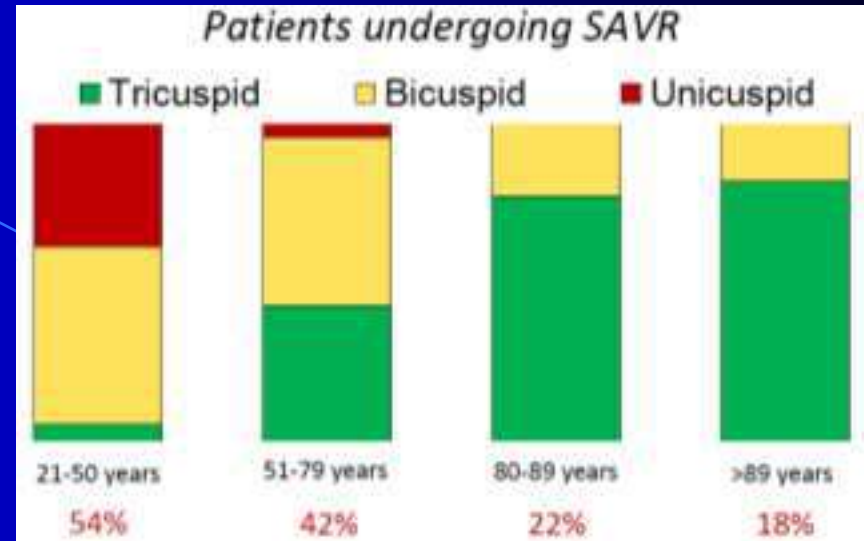
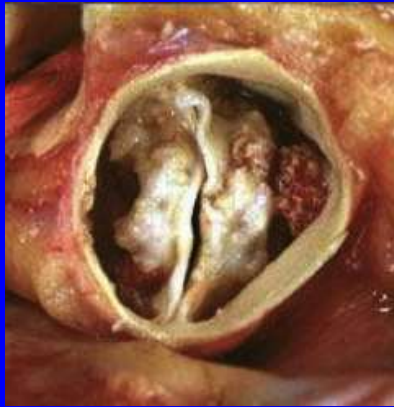
# Re-do AVR for failed TAVI is more difficult and complicated



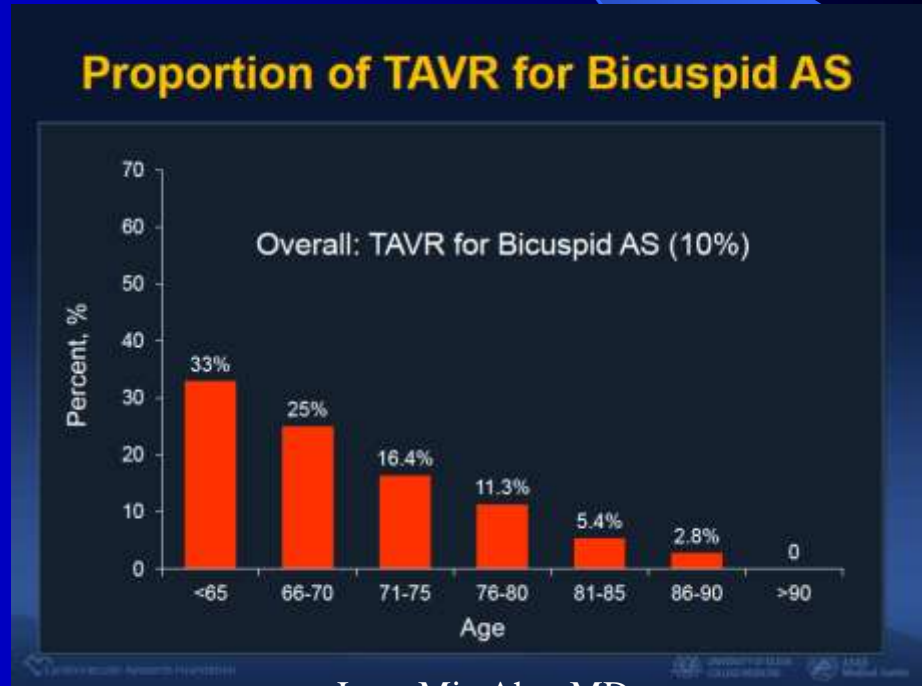
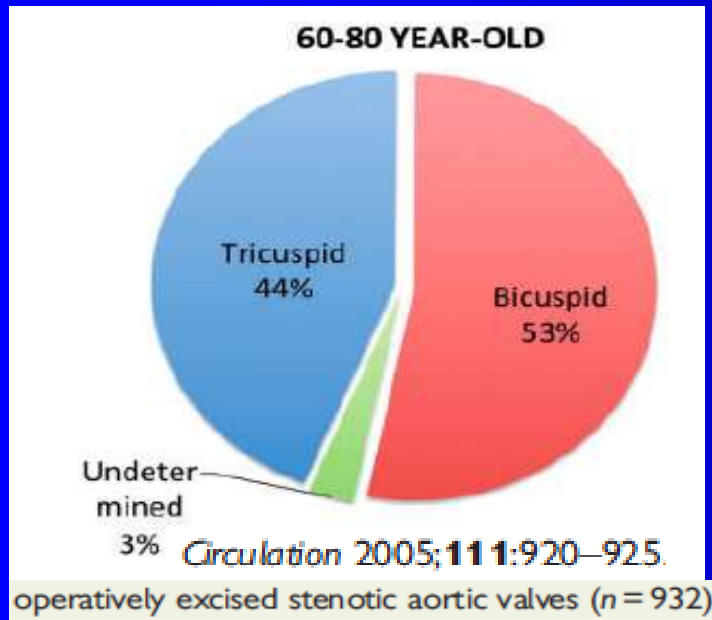
# Anatomical Concerns

- **Bicuspid AV**
- **Risk of coronary obstruction**
- **Small annulus and sinus of Valsalva**
- **Severe annular or subannular calcification**

# Incidence of bicuspid valve



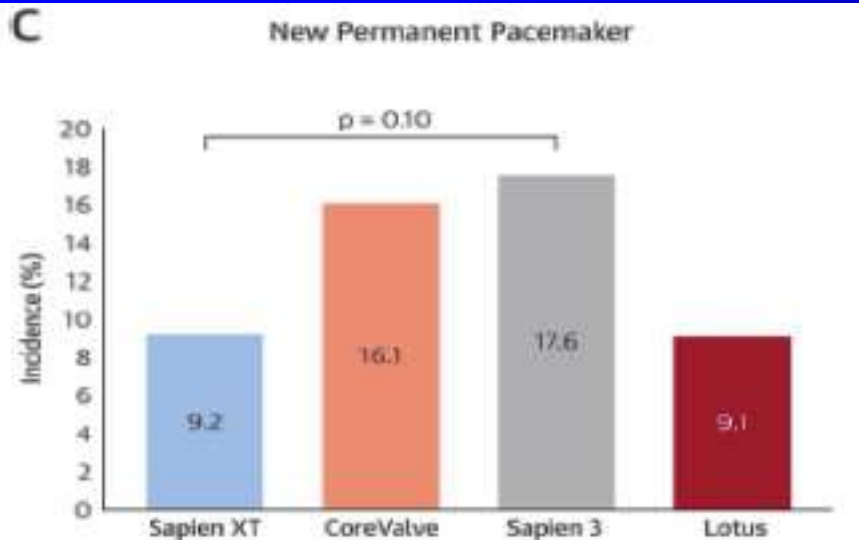
Roberts et al. AJC 2012;109:1632-6



Jung-Min Ahn, MD.

# Issues with Bicuspid AV

Higher stroke rate



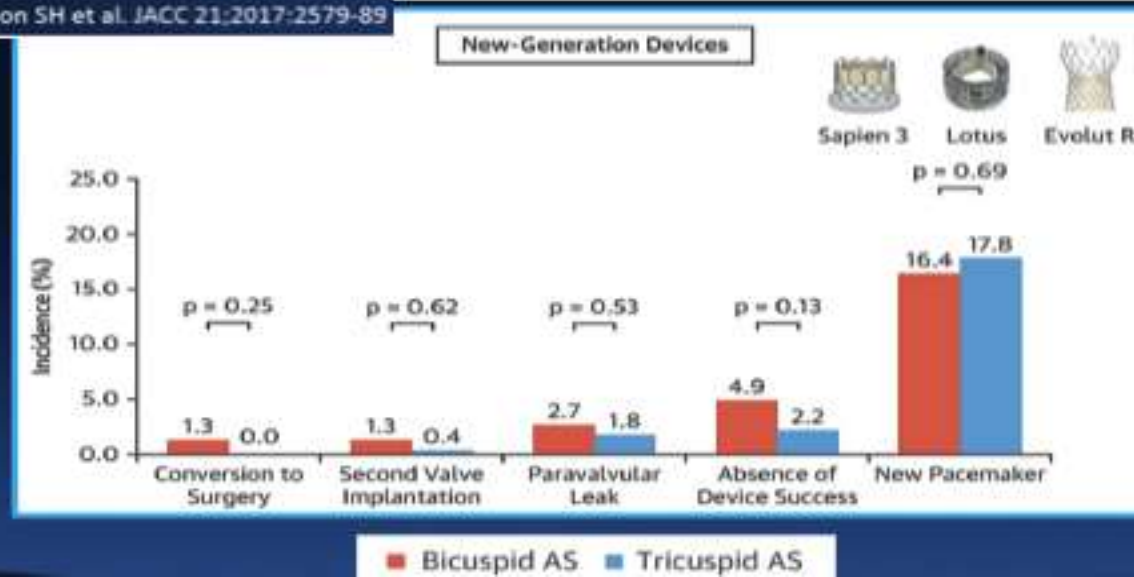
Sung-Han Yoon et al. JACC 2016;68:1195-1205

Yoon SH et al. JACC 21;2017:2579-89

30-day Outcomes – Matched

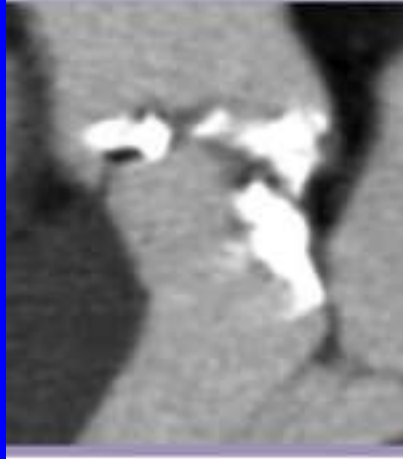
KM estimate %	Bicuspid	Tricuspid AS	p-value
All-cause mortality	2.9	2.1	0.11
All stroke	2.5	0.9	0.0001
Life-threatening bleeding	0.1	0.1	0.98
Major vascular complication	1.0	0.7	0.35
New pacemaker	9.3	8.4	0.42
Aortic valve reintervention	0.2	0.2	0.71

Makkar R, presented at EuroPCR 2018

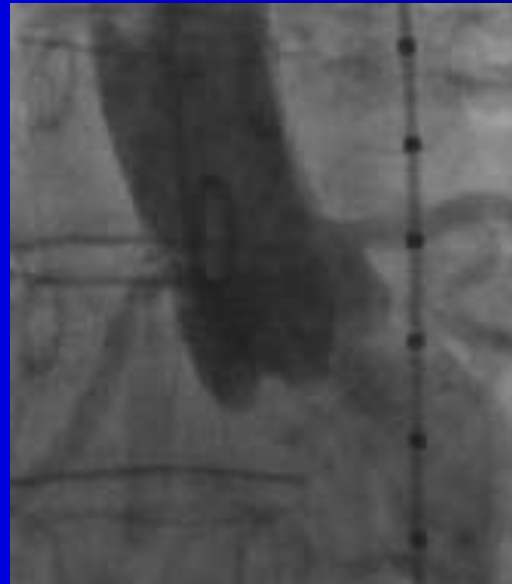


# Other Anatomical Concerns

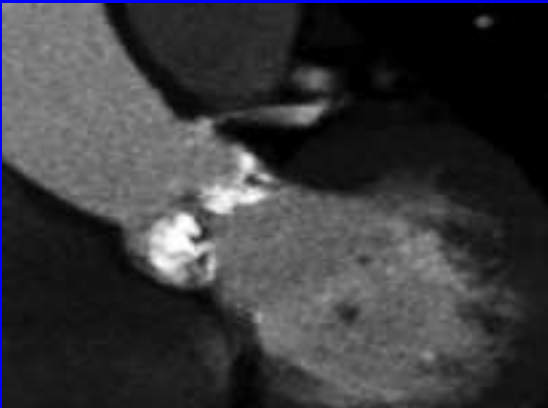
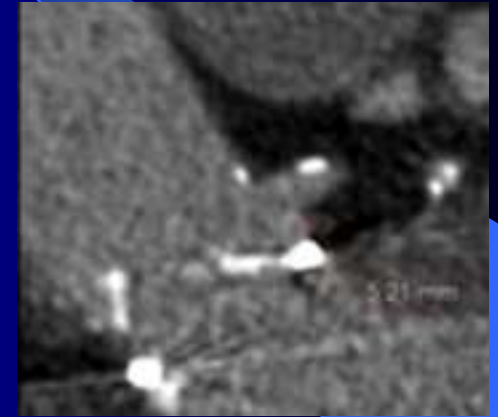
**Potential risk of aortic/annulus rupture**



- **Potential PPM**
- **No VinV option for failed TAVI**
- **Difficulty in coronary access**



**Risk of Coronary obstruction**



# My Answer

Yes

**It is Early to Tell TAVR in All Patients with Aortic Stenosis!**

# Too early to recommend TAVI in following patients

- **Healthy young patients <65 y/o**
- **Low risk patients with bicuspid aortic valve**
- **Low and intermediate risk patients with suboptimal anatomy for TAVI**
- **Low and intermediate risk patients with small aortic annulus and root (PPM is expected), requiring root enlargement**
- **Associated with other heart disease that is better treated by OHS**