

# Fokusy z pohledu intervenčního kardiologa

Petr Kala, FN Brno a LF MU

Hradec Králové, 29.2.2024

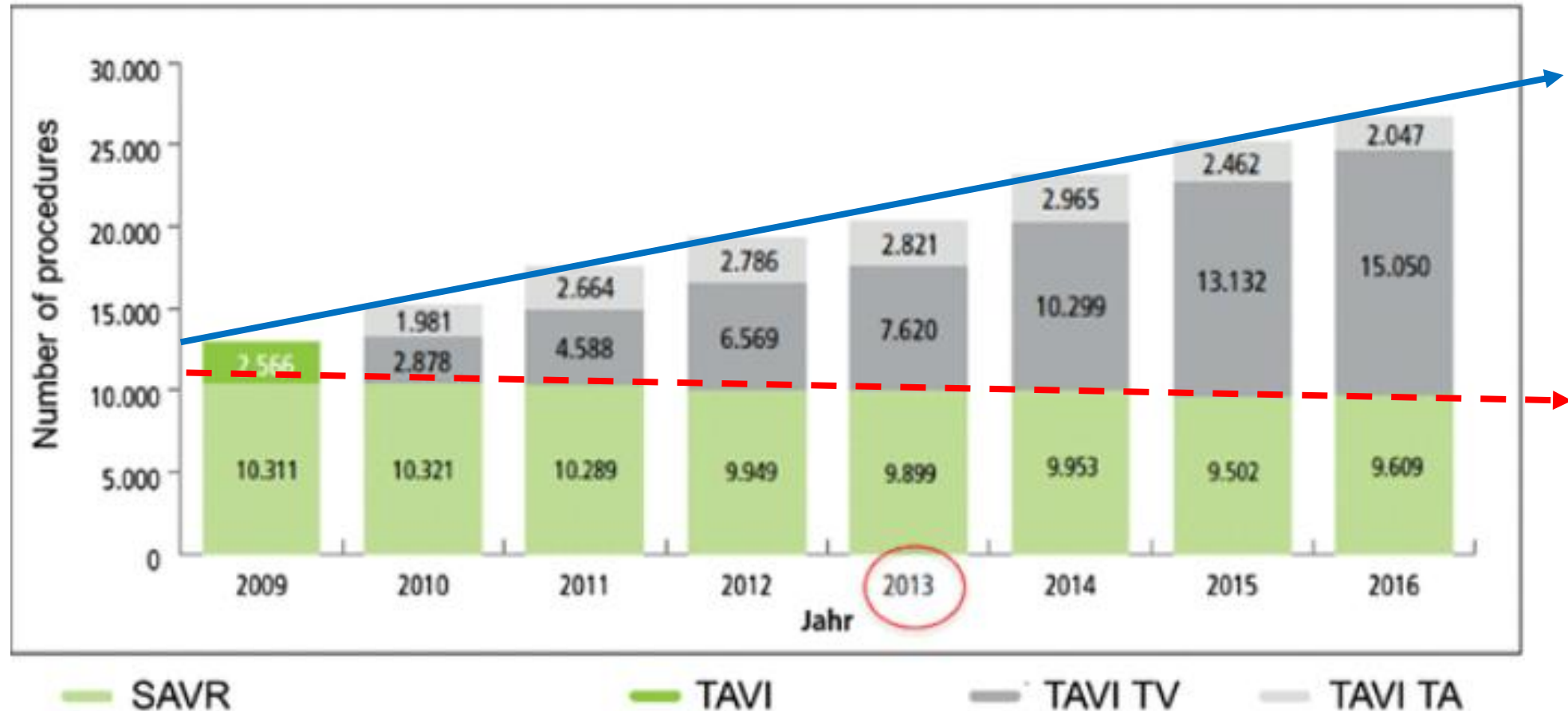


25. symposium PS Chlopenní a vrozené srdeční vady v dospělosti ČKS

29. února - 1. března 2024, Hradec Králové

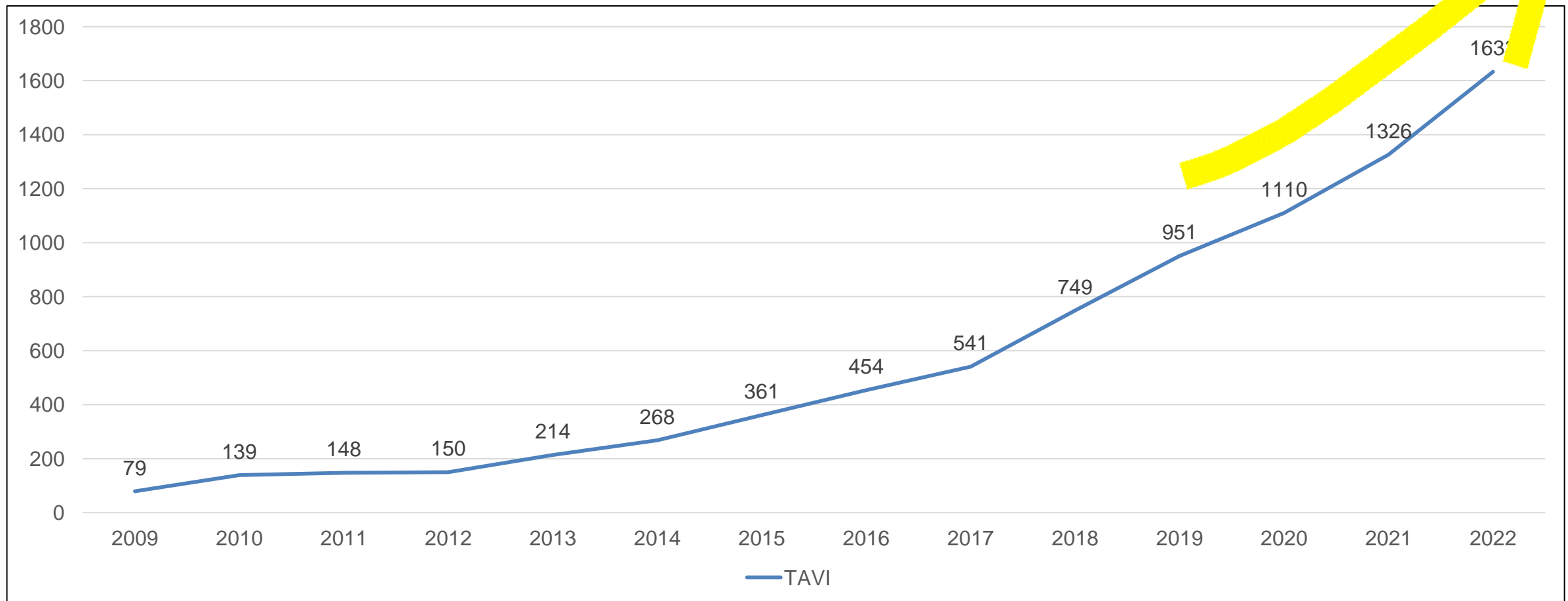
# Trendy počtů výkonů TAVI/ SAVR

Trendy počtu TAVI a AVR v  
Německu



# Czech TAVI Registry



## Počet TAVI 2008-2022



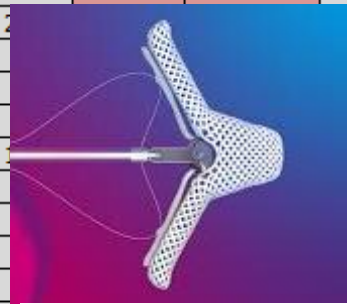
# Strukturální intervence v ČR 2023

## Intervenční výkony v roce 2023 - strukturální výkony - chlopně

### Neoficiální Špindlerův seznam - Harmony 2024

		Chlopně - perkutánně zaváděné													
		Aortální	TAVI- cerebrální protektce	Mitrální	Pulmonární	Trikusp	MITRAclip/ Pascal	TRIclip/ Pascal	BAV pouze						
	28	<b>1827</b>	11	8	-	8	231	76	2						
	11			4	0	9			9	40					
	11			0	0	0			0	0	5				
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	116	109	2	0	0	0	7	15	0						
	103	129		1		9			1	1	6				
	141	150	0							13	8				
	0	0	0							0	0				
	83	90								6	2				
	0	0	0							2	1				
	69	95	0						0	0					
	45	60							2	4					
	45	51	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4				
	145	147	18	8	8	3	3	3	4	4	2				
	137	165	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	0				
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	127	180	24	4	12	0	0	0	0	2	2				
	107	132		3	12		19	4	3	6	11				
	<b>Celkem v ČR</b>		<b>1 633</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>55</b>

**2285**



# Strukturální intervence v ČR 2023

## Intervenční výkony v roce 2023 - strukturální výkony - ostatní

### Neoficiální Špindlerův seznam - Harmony 2024

Nemocnice	Defekty septa						Uzávěry LAA		Uzávěr PVL		Alkoholová ablace septa		Neurointervence pro akutní CMP	
	PFO		ASD		Různé									
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
	53	<b>607</b>	4	<b>93</b>	4		51	<b>255</b>	4	<b>17</b>	6	9	-	-
	10		3				6		1		9	7	53	64
	11		5		3				2					
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31	21	5	9		12	5	0	0	20	10	0	0	0
	55	67	16	7		50	62	4	2	6	5			

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

JACC STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

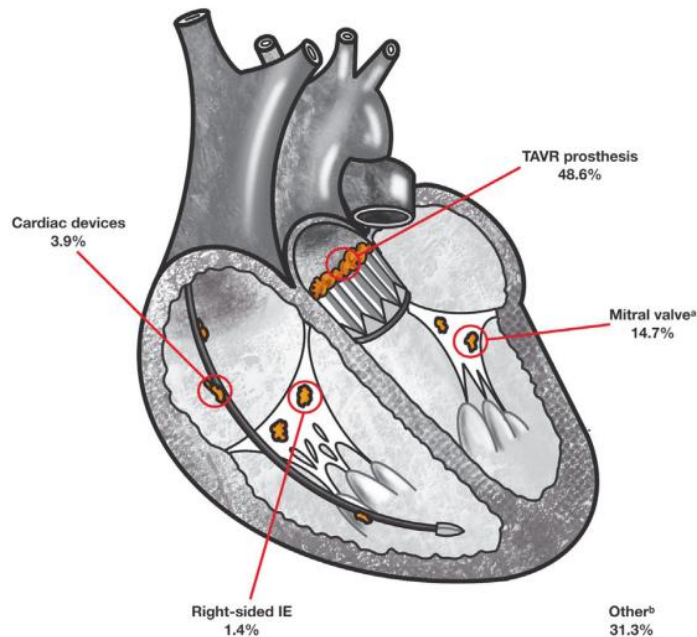
# Infective Endocarditis After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement



JACC State-of-the-Art Review

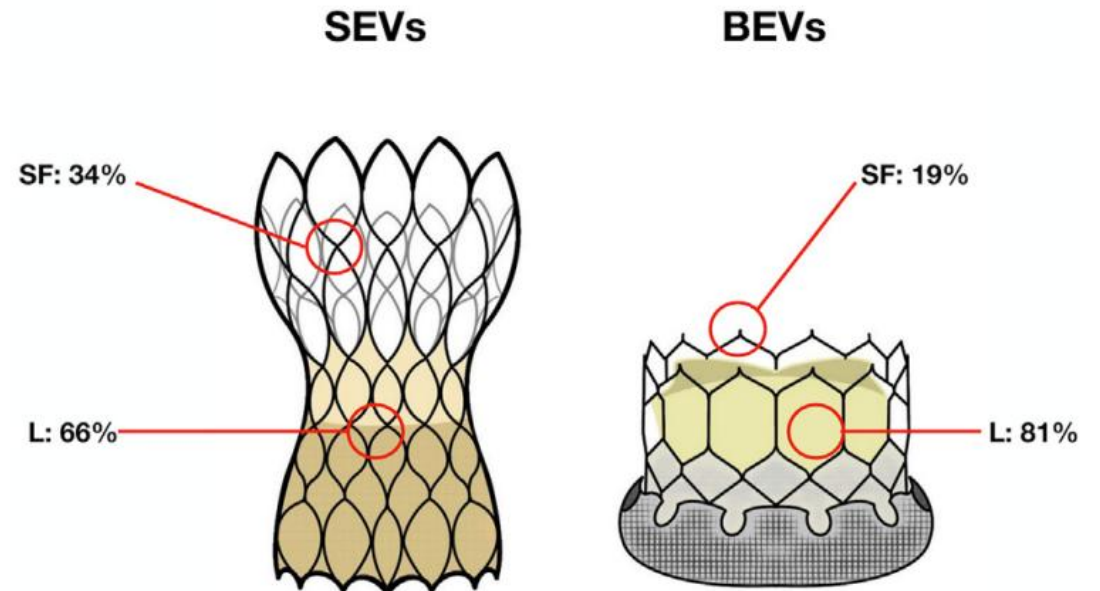
David del Val, MD, PhD,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Vassili Panagides, MD,<sup>c</sup> Carlos A. Mestres, MD, PhD,<sup>d</sup> José M. Miró, MD, PhD,<sup>e,f</sup> Josep Rodés-Cabau, MD, PhD<sup>g,h</sup>

**FIGURE 2** Cardiac Structure Involvement in Patients With IE After TAVR



Data from the Infectious Endocarditis after TAVR International Registry. Isolated involvement of the TAVR prosthesis was the most frequent presentation followed by involvement of the mitral valve (native or prosthetic valve), cardiac devices, or right-side IE. Roughly one-third of the patients had IE with at least 2 cardiac structures affected. <sup>a</sup>Native or prosthetic mitral valve. <sup>b</sup>2 localizations at least. Abbreviations as in Figure 1.

**FIGURE 3** Location of Vegetations According to Different TAV Designs



Data from the Infectious Endocarditis after TAVR International Registry. BEV = balloon-expandable valve; L = leaflets; SEV = self-expanding valve; SF = stent frame; TAVR = transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

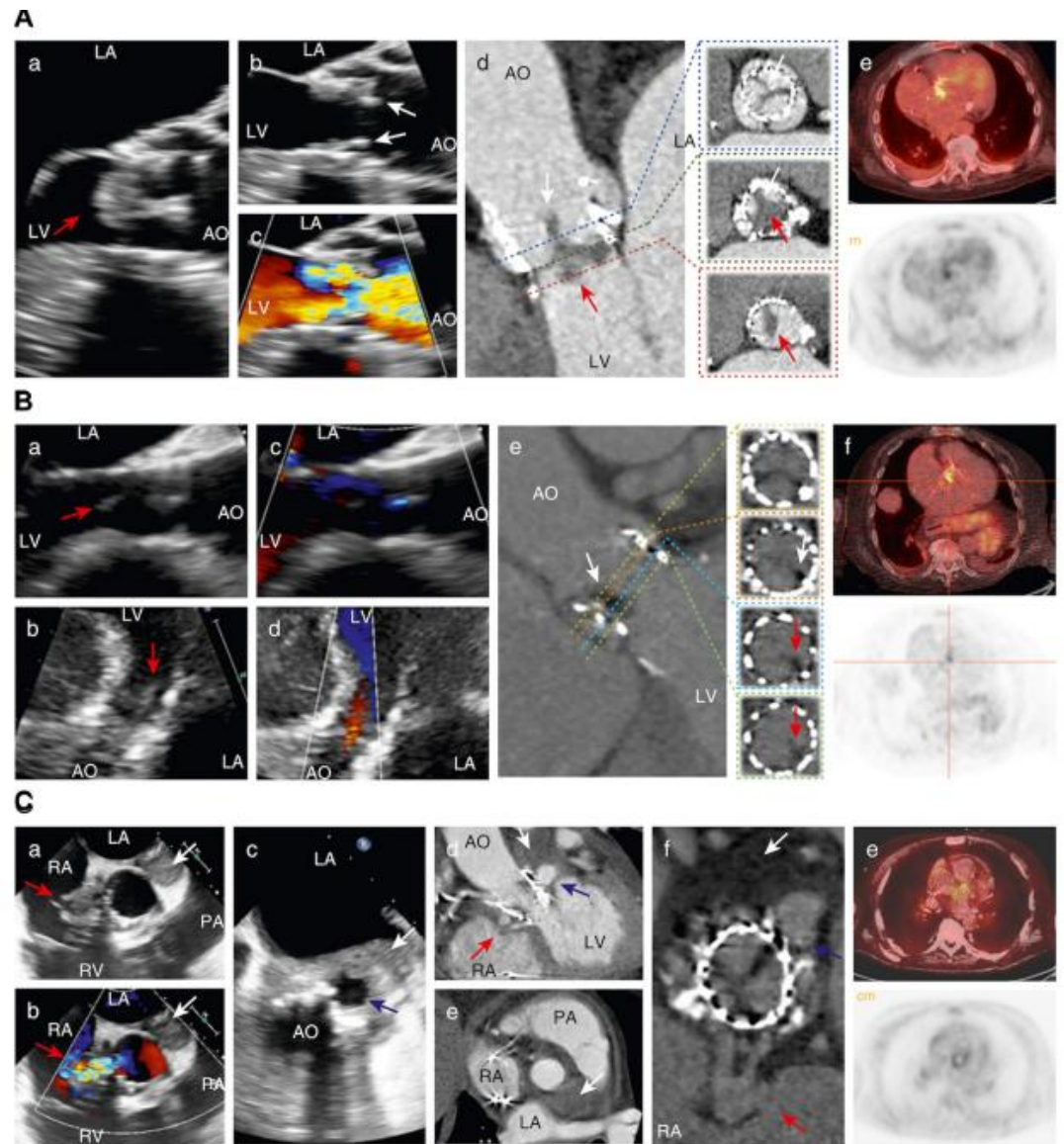
JACC STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

# Infective Endocarditis After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement



JACC State-of-the-Art Review

David del Val, MD, PhD,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Vassili Panagides, MD,<sup>c</sup> Carlos A. Mestres, MD, PhD,<sup>d</sup> José M. Miró, MD, PhD,<sup>e,f</sup> Josep Rodés-Cabau, MD, PhD<sup>c,g</sup>



Examples of a multimodality imaging approach in patients with definite IE after TAVR. **(A)** Definite TAVR-IE caused by *S salivarius* 6 months after 26-mm Edwards SAPIEN 3 implantation. Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) showed a large vegetation (**red arrow in a**) and leaflets thickening (**white arrows in b**) with a high turbulent jet (**c**) and moderate obstruction. Cardiac computed tomography (CT) (**d**) revealed the leaflet thickening at the upper level of the TAVR prosthesis and the vegetation at the lower levels. <sup>18</sup>F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (<sup>18</sup>F-FDG-PET)/CT uptake pattern (**e**). **(B)** Definite TAVR-IE caused by *S aureus* 17 months after 23-mm Edwards SAPIEN XT implantation. TEE (**a**) and transthoracic echocardiography (**b**) showed a mobile vegetation with only a trivial central regurgitation (**c** and **d**). Cardiac CT (**e**) confirmed the presence of vegetation (**red arrows**) at the lower levels of the TAVR prosthesis. <sup>18</sup>F-FDG-PET/CT uptake pattern (**f**). **(C)** Definite TAVR-IE caused by *Enterococcus faecalis* months after 26-mm Edwards SAPIEN 3 implantation. TEE revealed an abscess on the external aortic trigon (**white arrows in a to c**) with a pseudo-aneurysm near the stent frame (**blue arrow in c**) and a critical internal aortic periannular lesion with an aorto-right atrial (RA) fistulae (**red arrows in a and b**). Cardiac CT confirmed all the cardiac lesions in **d, e, and f**. <sup>18</sup>F-FDG-PET/CT uptake pattern (**g**). Reproduced with permission from Salaun et al.<sup>36</sup> AO = aorta; LA = left atrium; LV = left ventricle; PA = pulmonary artery; RV = right ventricle; other abbreviations as in Figure 1.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

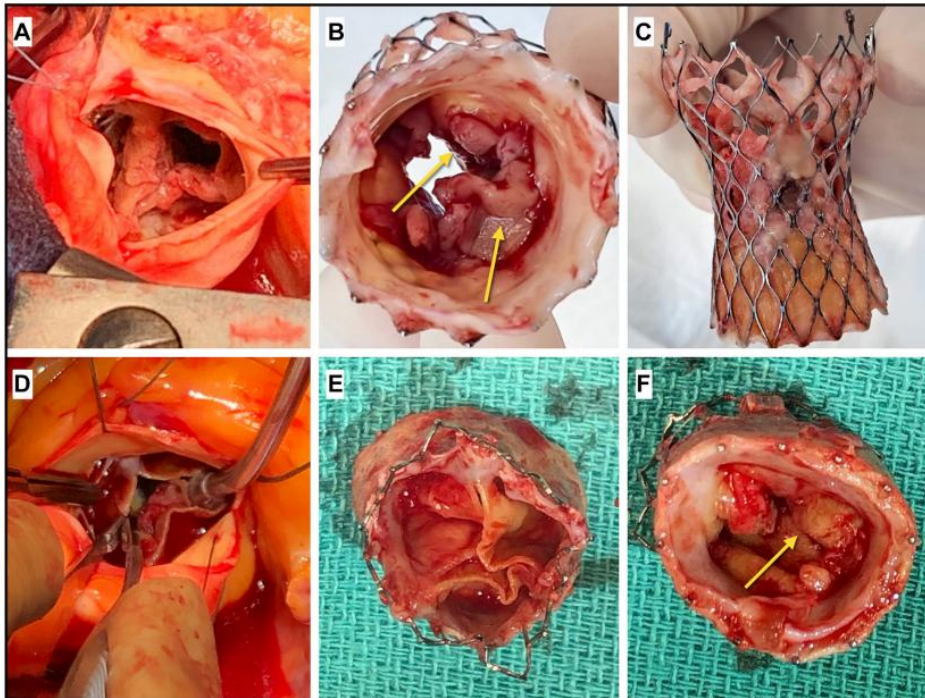
JACC STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

Infective Endocarditis After  
Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement

JACC State-of-the-Art Review

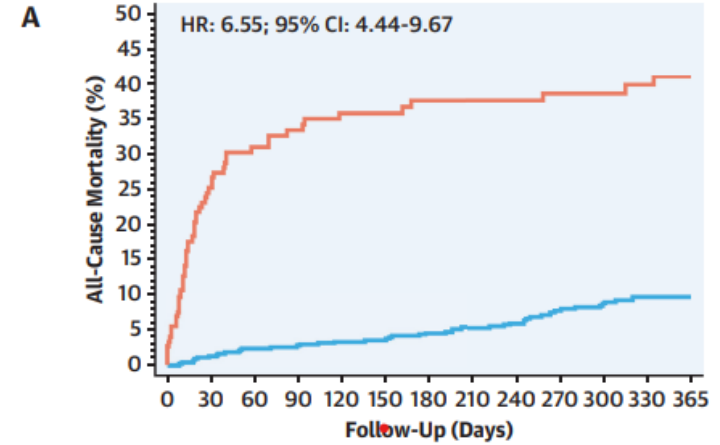
David del Val, MD, PhD,<sup>1,2\*</sup> Vassili Panagides, MD,<sup>3</sup> Carlos A. Mestres, MD, PhD,<sup>4</sup> José M. Miró, MD, PhD,<sup>5,6</sup>  
Josep Rodés-Cabau, MD, PhD<sup>7\*</sup>

FIGURE 7 IE Involving Transcatheter Aortic Valves



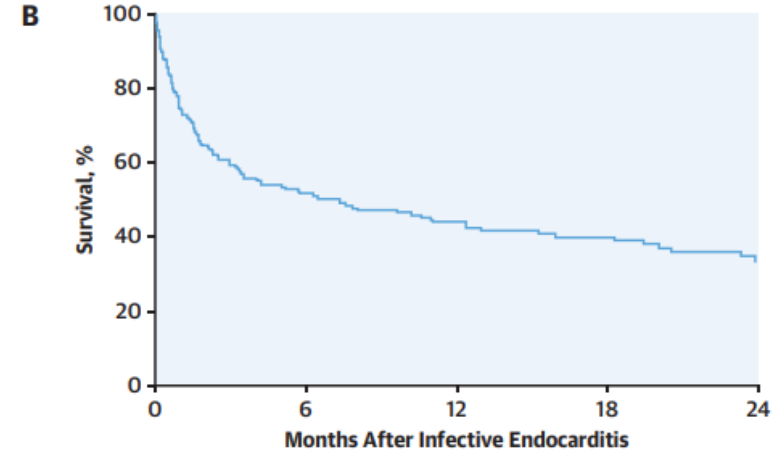
Surgically explanted infected transcatheter aortic valves. (A to C) Evolut R 29 mm (Medtronic, Inc) and (D to F) SAPIEN 3 23 mm (Edwards Lifesciences) showing IE with vegetations anchored to the valve leaflets (yellow arrows). Courtesy of Dr Gamarra and Dr Reyes (Hospital Universitario de La Princesa, Madrid, Spain) and Dr Dumont (Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et de Pneumologie de Québec, Québec, Canada). Abbreviations as in Figure 1.

FIGURE 6 Outcomes of IE After TAVR



Number at Risk

Control	579	554	533	518	505	499	475	444	422	401	374	345	308
Case	148	107	91	84	78	74	70	64	59	57	55	51	45



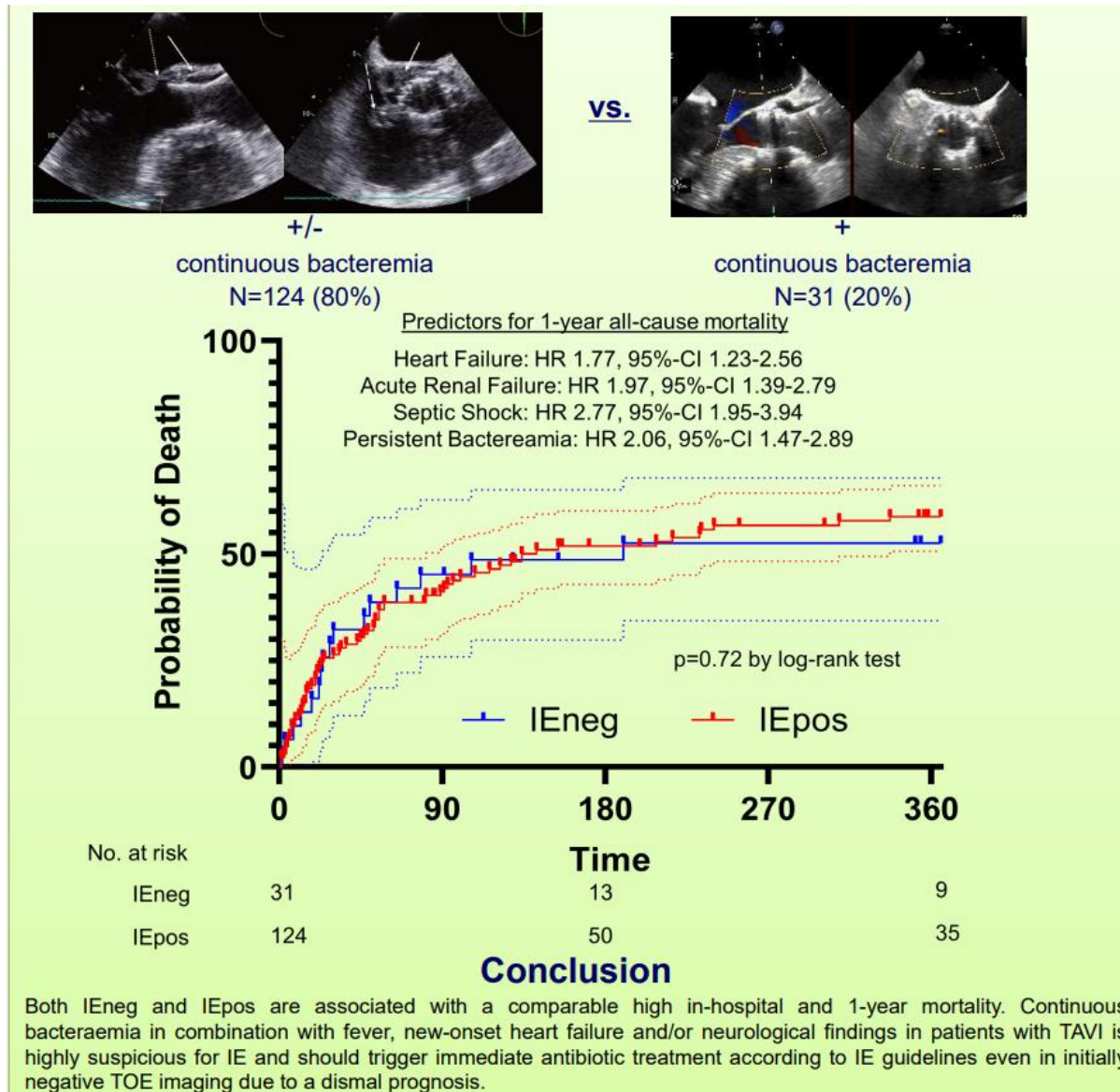
Number at risk

247	94	58	42	24
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Outcomes of IE after TAVR at 1, 2, and 5 years. (A) Kaplan-Meier mortality curve at 1 year follow-up in patients with (red line) and without (blue line) IE after TAVR. (B) Kaplan-Meier survival curve at 2 years follow-up after IE following TAVR. (C) Kaplan-Meier survival curve at 5-year follow-up of patients with IE after TAVR who survived the initial IE hospitalization. Reproduced with permission from Stortecky et al,<sup>18</sup> Regueiro et al,<sup>17</sup> and Del Val et al.<sup>46</sup> Abbreviations as in Figure 1.



# NEGATIVNÍ (20%) vs POSITIVNÍ TEE u IE po TAVI

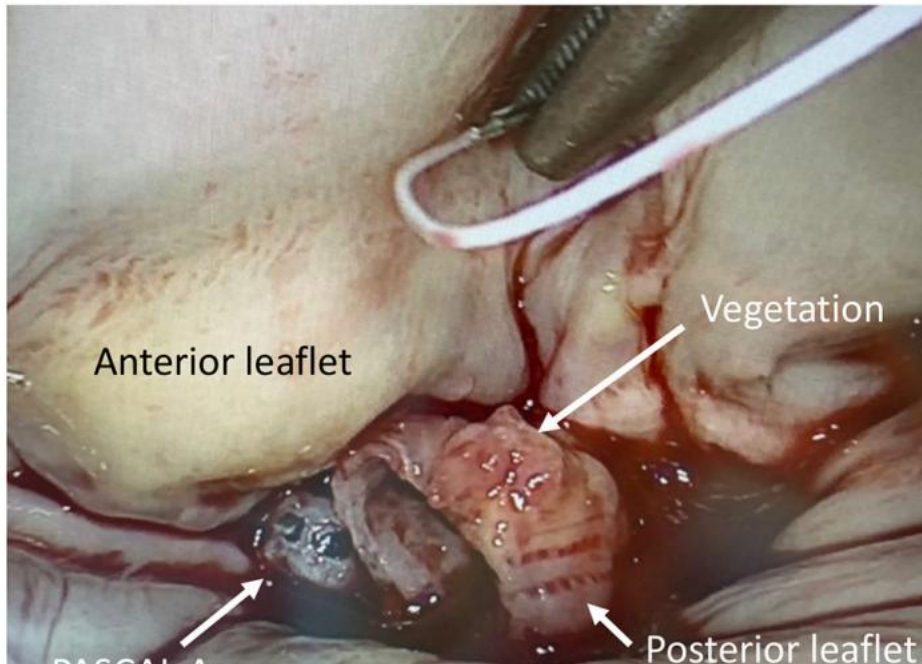


Mangner et al. @TCT 2022

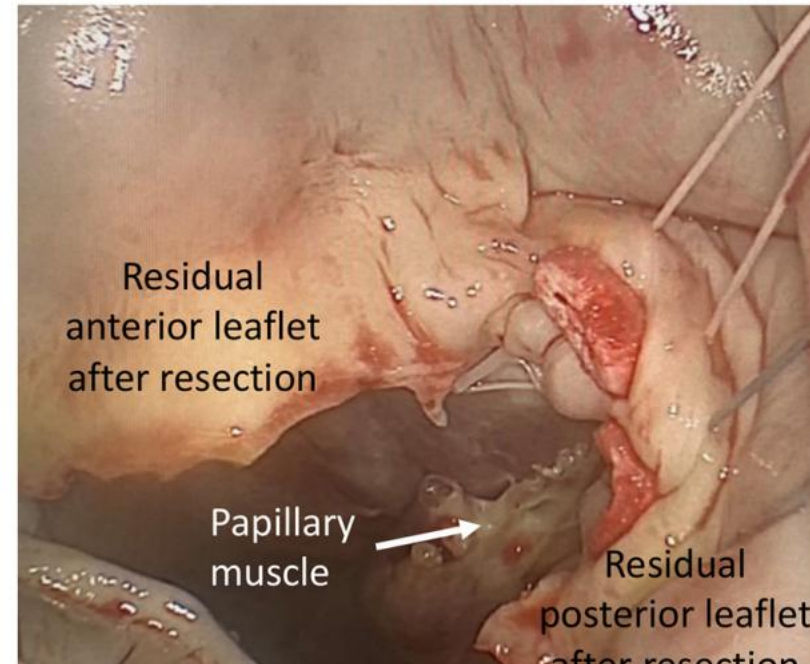


Day 69

Endoscopic view prior leaflet resection



Endoscopic view after leaflet resection



D

Furthermore, especially when device endothelization is incomplete (up to 3 months), IE prophylaxis seems to be mandatory following TEER. This regime avoids bacteremia and lower the risk of bacterial device colonization.

**FIGURE 1** | Initial transesophageal echocardiography in recurrent fever and persisting bacteremia. Transesophageal echocardiography of infective endocarditis at various timepoints during calculated antibiotic therapy. Day 0 = transcatheter mitral valve edge-to-edge repair. White arrows indicate vegetations. Yellow arrows show perforated posterior mitral leaflet and significantly reduced vegetation (Day 36: **Supplementary Videos 3, 4**; Day 43: **Supplementary Videos 5, 6**; Day 50: **Supplementary Videos 7, 8**; Day 57: **Supplementary Videos 9, 10**).

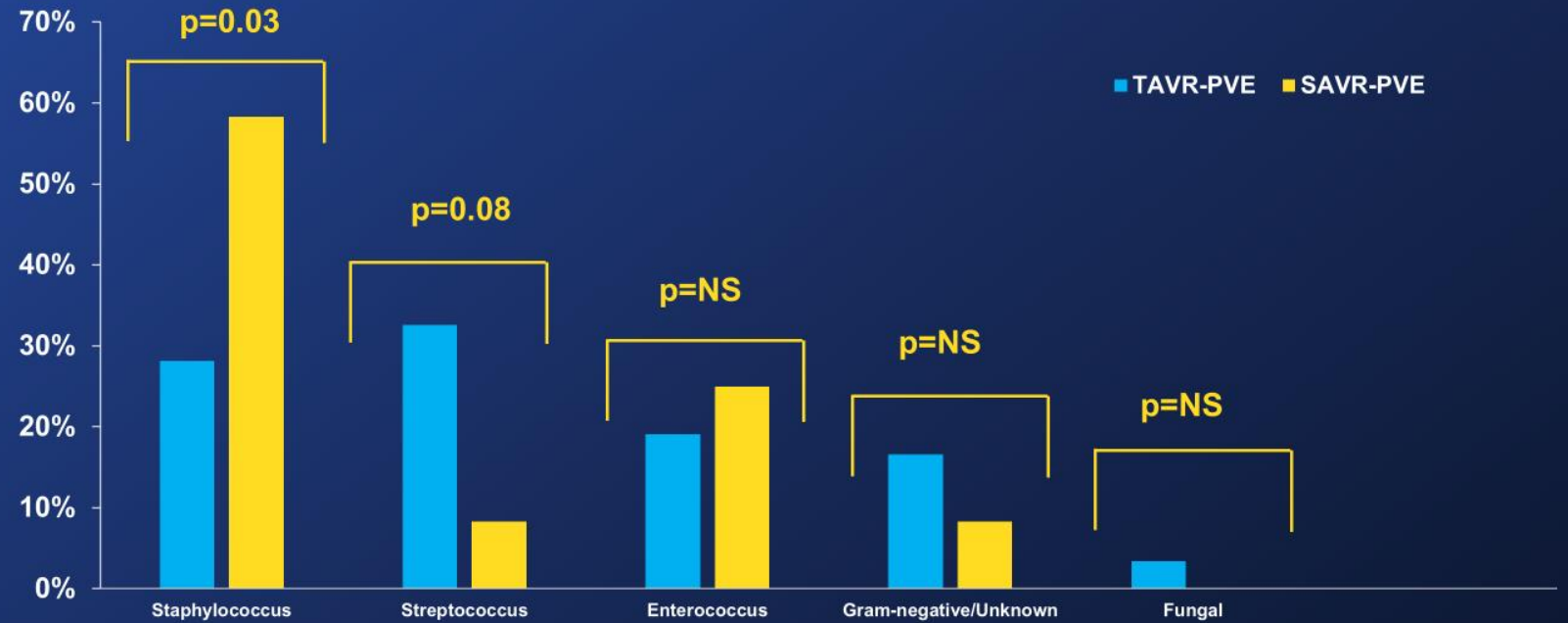
**FIGURE 2** | Progress of infective endocarditis in transesophageal echocardiography. Transesophageal echocardiography of infective endocarditis at various timepoints during calculated antibiotic therapy. Day 0 = transcatheter mitral valve edge-to-edge repair. White arrows indicate vegetations. Yellow arrows show perforated posterior mitral leaflet and significantly reduced vegetation (Day 36: **Supplementary Videos 3, 4**; Day 43: **Supplementary Videos 5, 6**; Day 50: **Supplementary Videos 7, 8**; Day 57: **Supplementary Videos 9, 10**).

# Analýza studií Partner I,II,S3 reg 8285 pacientů (15% SAVR)

## Results Microbiologic Profile - Organism



- Prior Can
- Cirrhosis
- Pulmonar
- Actual tre
- STS scor
- Age per 1
- Sex (male
- Diabetes
- Renal ins
- Permanen
- Prior che
- Transfem



\* Cumulative

\* Multivar

## Shrnutí 1

### Pohled intervenčního kardiologa na fokusy a profylaxi

- PVE je nejzávažnější formou IE s incidencí 0.3–1.2% ročně a nejvyšším výskytem v průběhu prvního až třetího měsíce (0,36% v UK TAVI národním registru).
- IE po TEER mitrální a nejspíše i trikuspidální chlopně se vyskytuje sporadicky.
- Uzávěry LAA, PFO, ASD jsou z pohledu IE bezpečné.
- **Počet i spektrum strukturálních intervencí narůstá.**

## Shrnutí 2

# Pohled intervenčního kardiologa na fokusy a profylaxi

- **Otázky**

- TAVI/PAVI, TEER, Tendyne, Mi/Tri aj. vzácnější (PVL..) s rizikem IE?
- Další rizika – minimálně nádor v anamn., jaterní cirhóza, plicní onemocnění?
- Kombinace?
- Riziko akutní kardiokirurgické operace?

- **Odpovědi**

- Ne zcela jasné
- **Vždy** stomatologické ošetření – rozsah po domluvě se zkušeným týmem v závislosti na individuálním posouzení rizika (ústní hygiena atd).
- **Vždy** ATB profylaxe.
- Další fokusy? ...opatrný vs reálný pohled....spíše individuálně.



**Děkuji za pozornost.**

