



TAVI

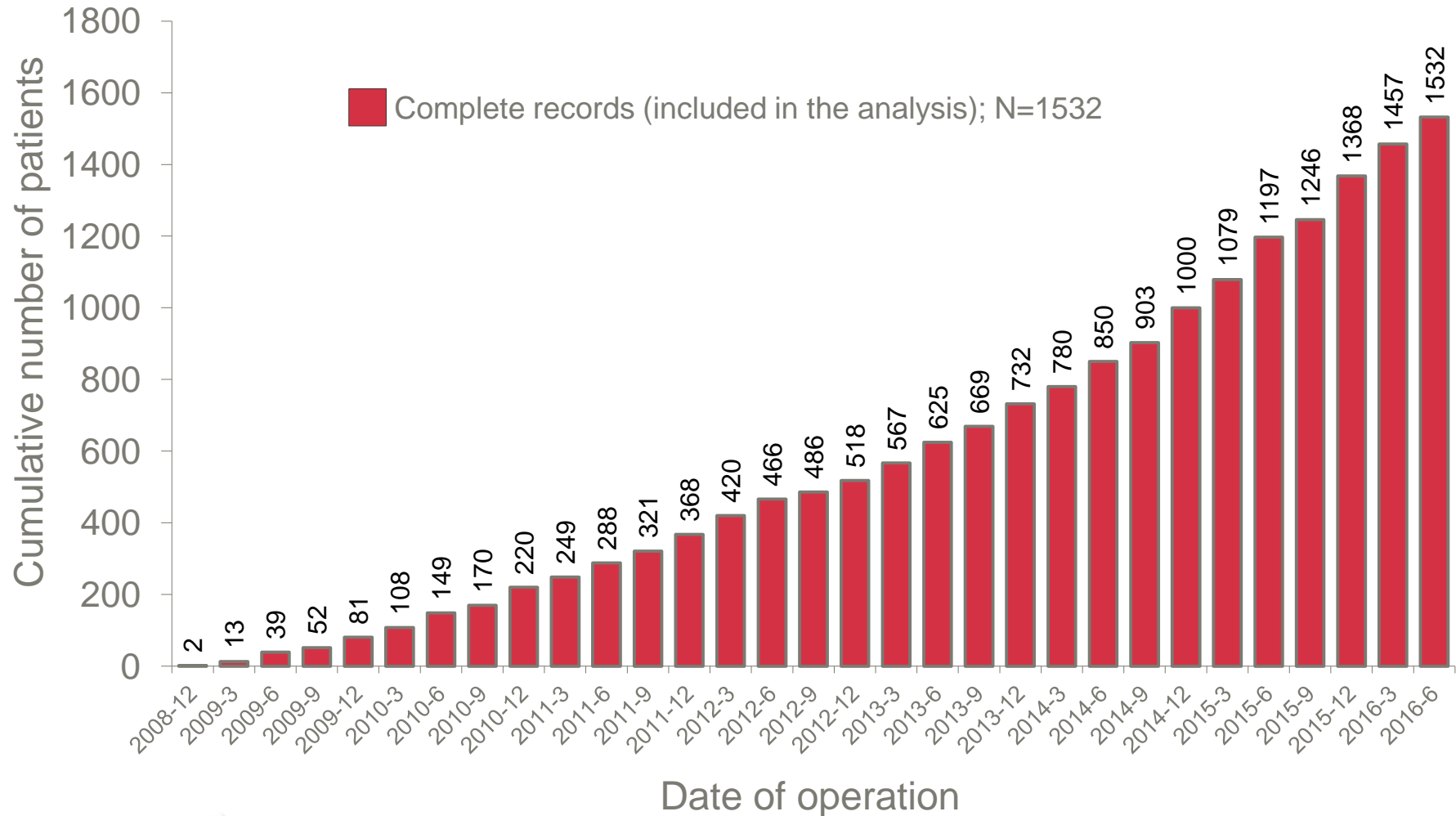
**TAVI – analysis of patients
enrolled between
2008-12 and 2016-06**

***Petr Kala, Brno
Odborný garant ČKS***



Enrollment in time

Register TAVI contains 1419 patients enrolled between 2008-12 and 2016-06 (export September 19, 2016).



Centre	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Třinec	0	13	35	50	53	73	80	89	57
IKEM Praha	2	22	19	18	24	30	35	44	11
FNKV Praha	0	13	24	18	19	24	33	41	0
CKTCH Brno	0	11	19	18	14	19	28	48	11
FNHK – 1. IK	0	12	26	17	19	17	26	38	9
Nem. České Budějovice	0	4	4	10	2	17	10	14	21
FN Olomouc – I. interní klinika	0	0	6	4	4	3	4	34	26
Nemocnice Na Homolce	0	0	2	2	0	8	19	26	12
ÚnL – Kardiologické odd.	0	4	4	7	10	8	6	9	10
FN Plzeň	0	0	0	0	2	10	17	16	0
VFN Praha	0	0	0	4	3	5	10	9	7
Total	2	79	139	148	150	214	268	368	164



Register TAVI contains 1532 patients enrolled between 2008-12 and 2016-06 (export September 19, 2016).

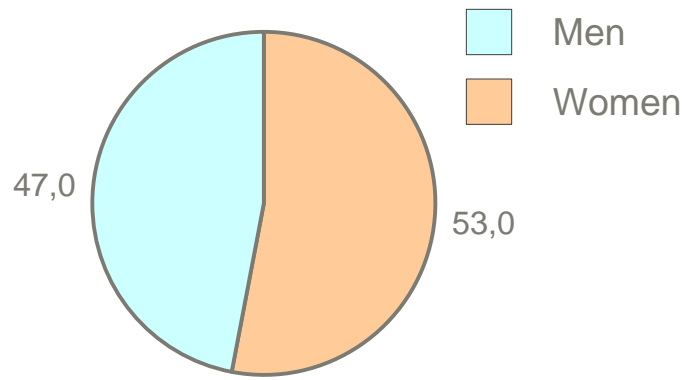


TAVI – description of patients at entry

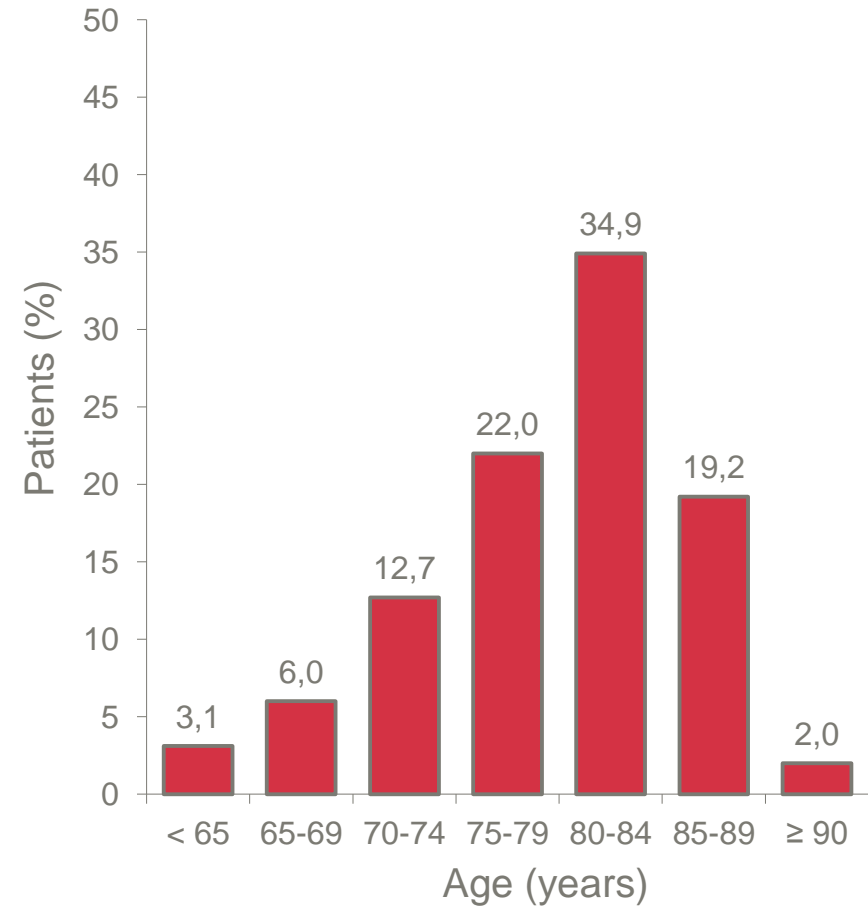


Age and sex of patients

Sex (%):



Age:

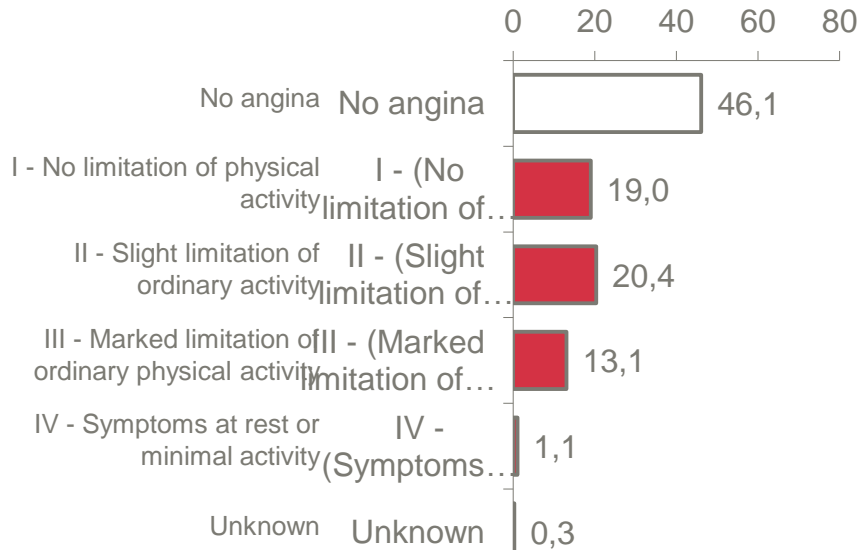


Age summary:

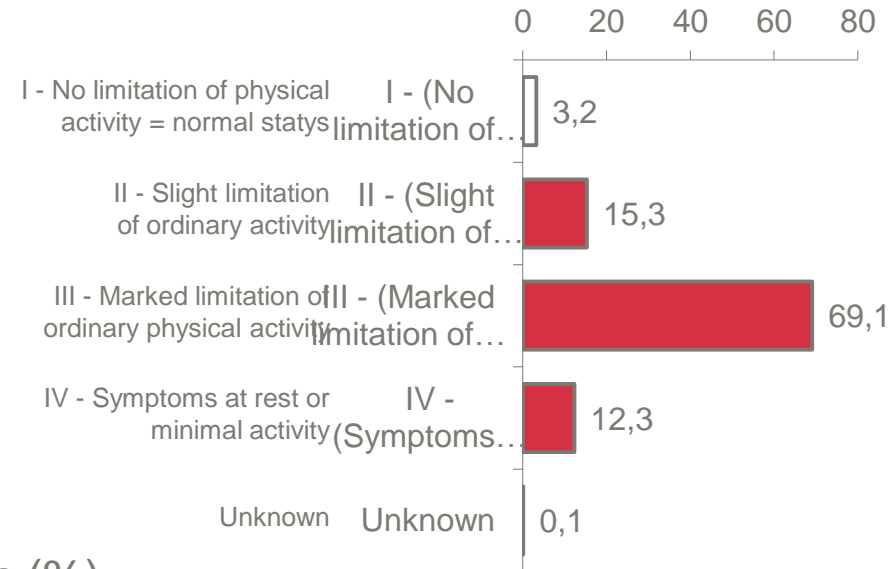
	Mean	Median	5th-95th percentile	Min-Max
Women	81	81	70-89	54-94
Men	79	80	65-89	43-95
Total	80	81	67-89	43-95

CCS, NYHA, presyncope/syncope

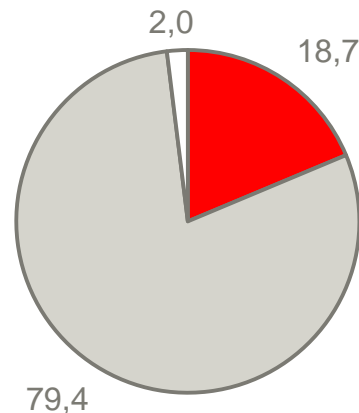
CCS (%):



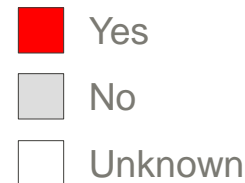
NYHA (%):



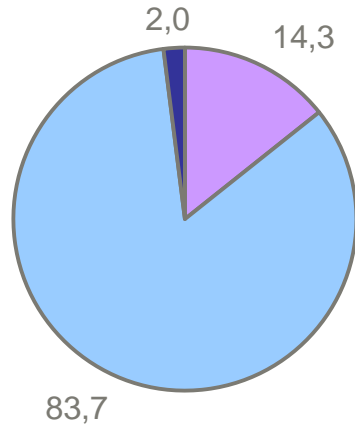
Presyncope/syncope (%):






Critical pre-operative status was found in 12 patients (0.8%).

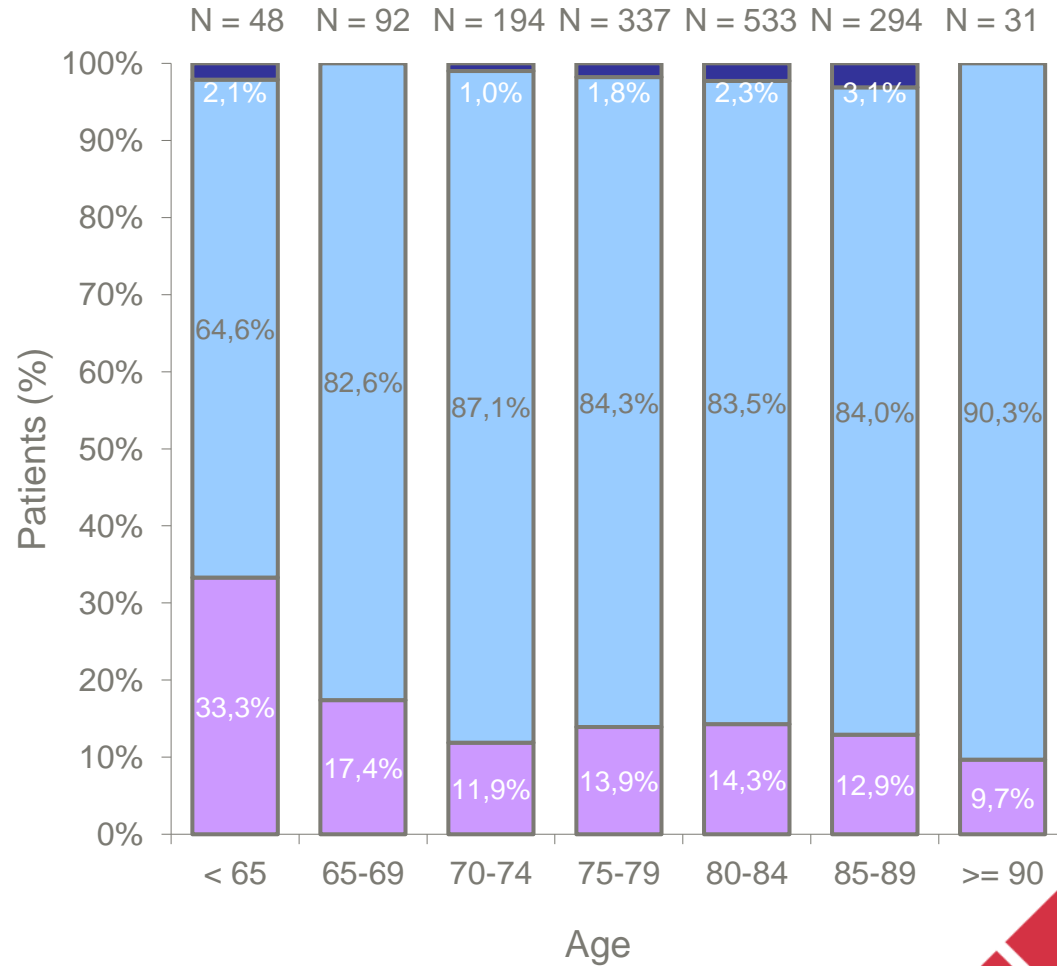


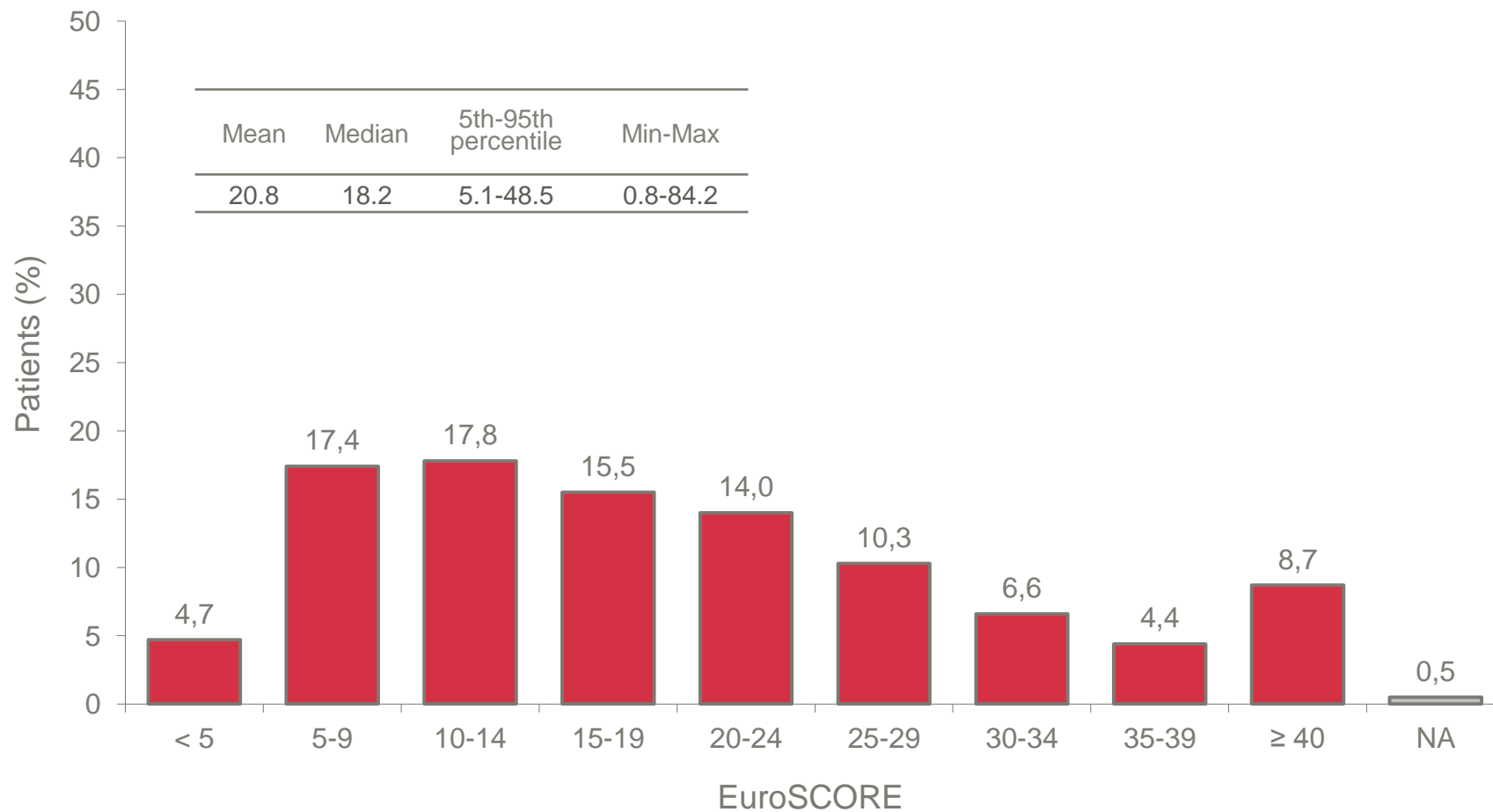
Primary reason for TAVI



-  Formally turned down for surgery
-  Assessed as high risk for surgery
-  Patient refused surgery

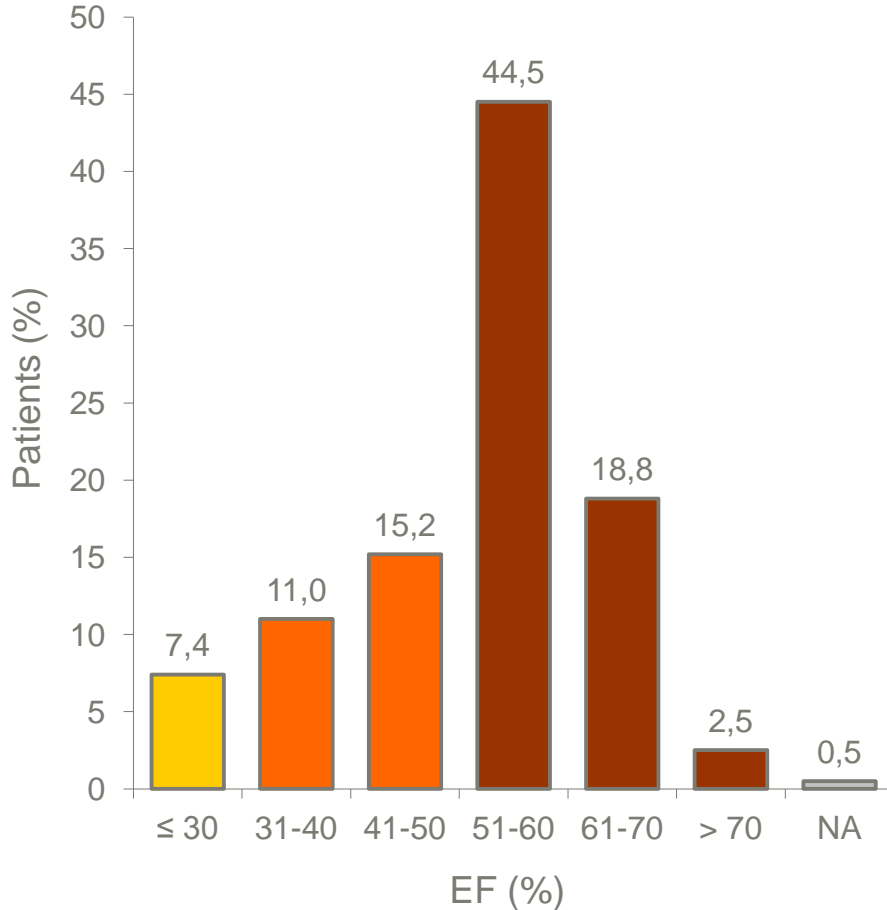
Primary reason for TAVI by age:



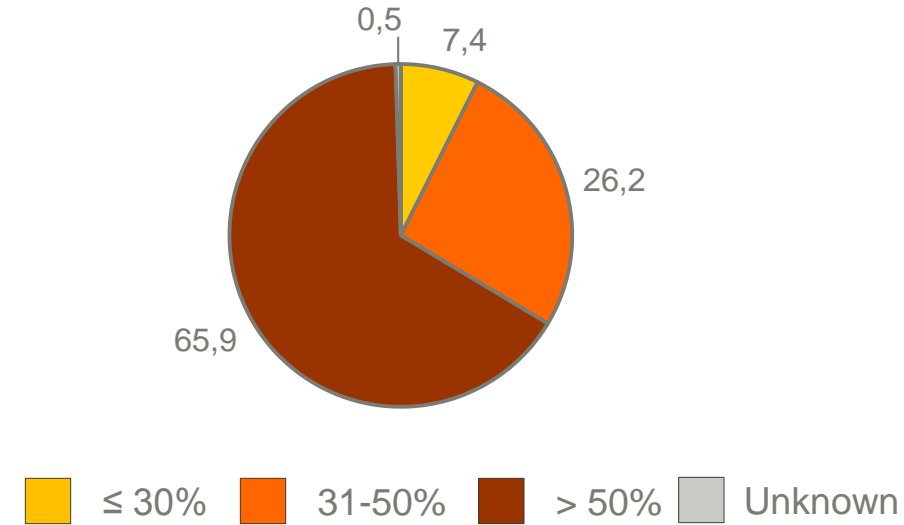


Ejection fraction

Ejection fraction (%):



Ejection fraction (EuroScore categories):

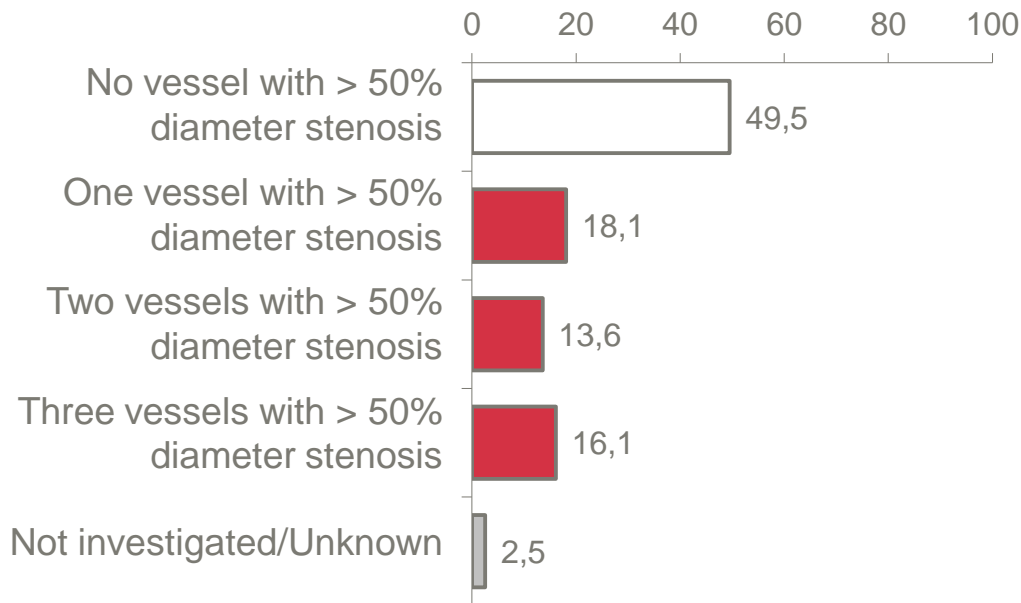


Mean	Median	5th-95th percentile	Min-Max
54	60	30-70	10-85

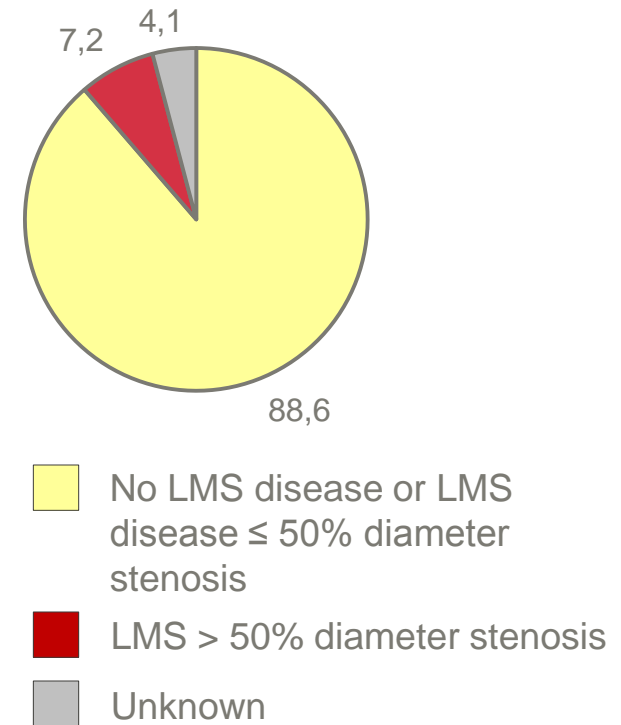


Extent of coronary vessels and left main stem disease

Extent of coronary vessel disease (%):



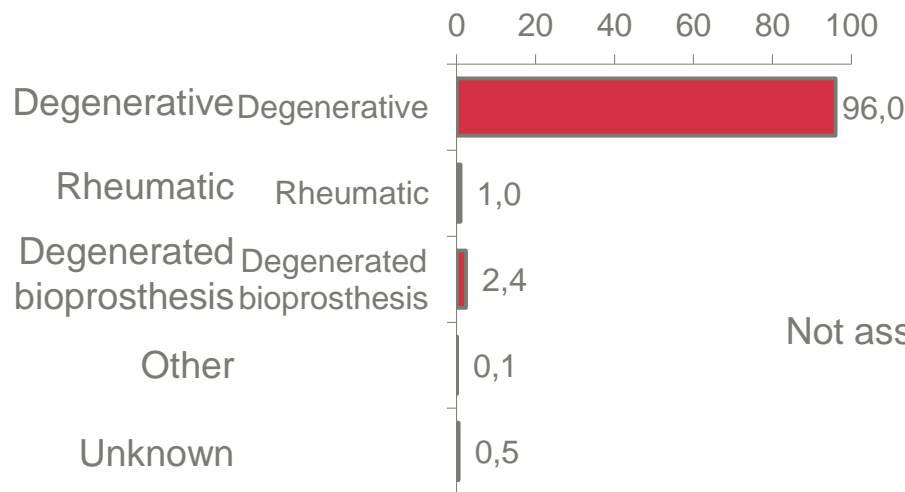
Left main stem disease (%):



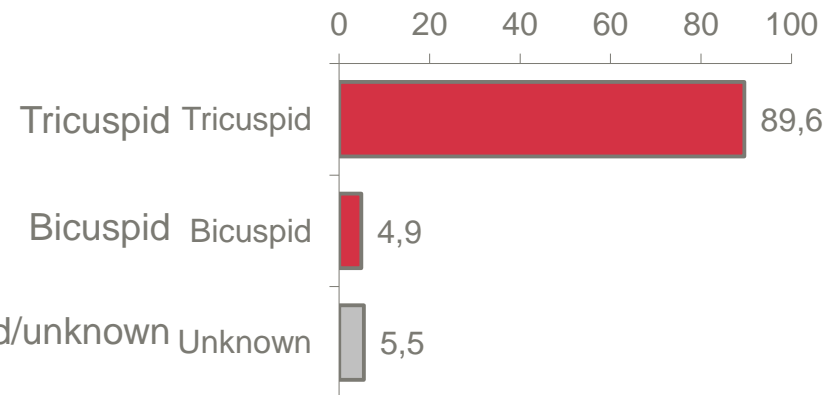
Aortic valve pathology and aetiology

- Aortic valve pathology:
 - Stenosis in 1511 (98.6%) patients
 - Regurgitation 13 (0.8%) patients.
- 0.8% of pathological cases are classified as severe (N = 12).

Aortic valve aetiology (%):



Aortic valve aetiology degenerative details (%):



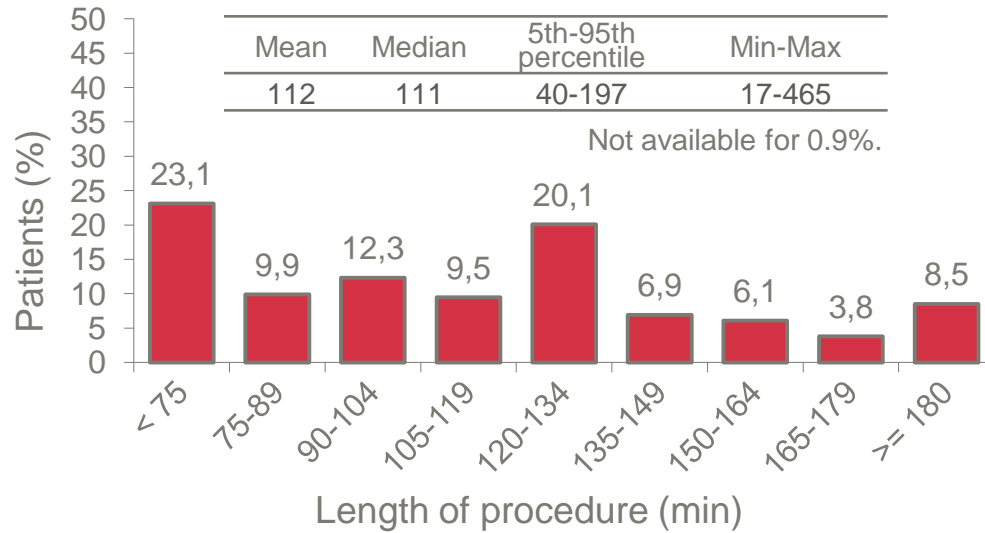


Procedure description

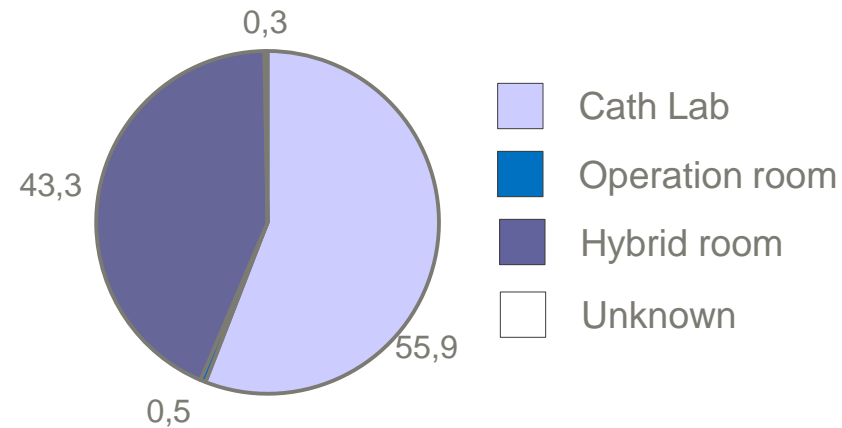


Implantation procedure description I

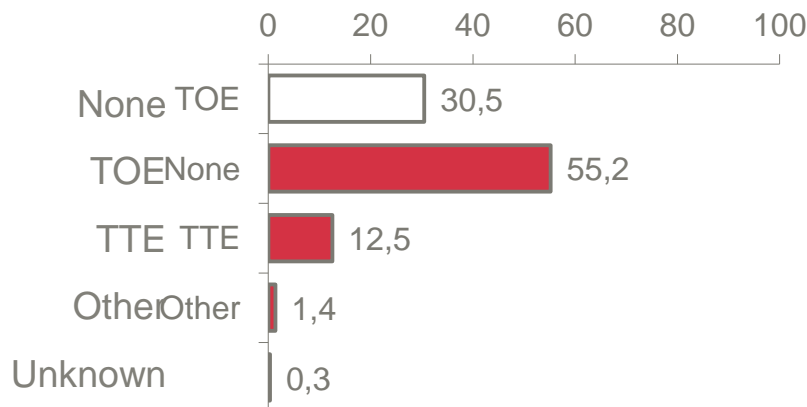
Time of procedure (min):



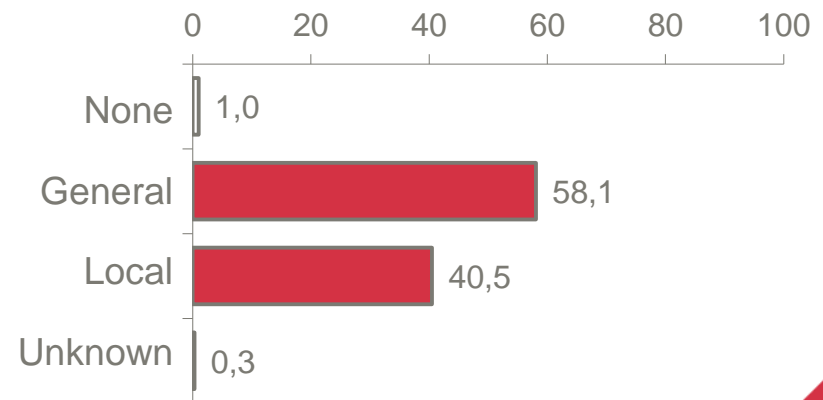
Site of implantation (%): N = 1532



Periprocedural imaging (%):

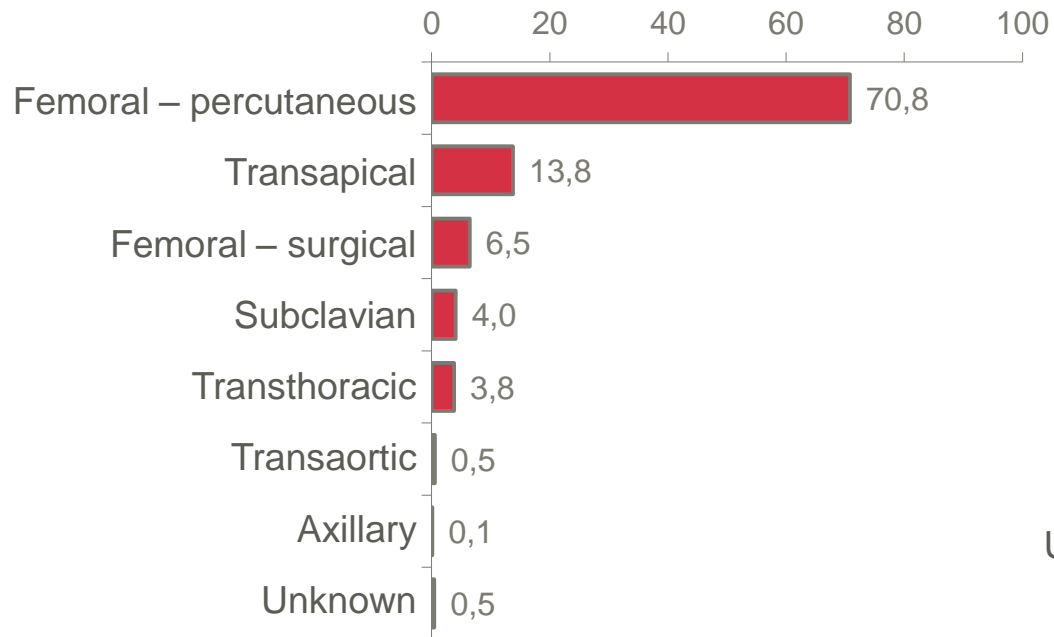


Anaesthesia (%):

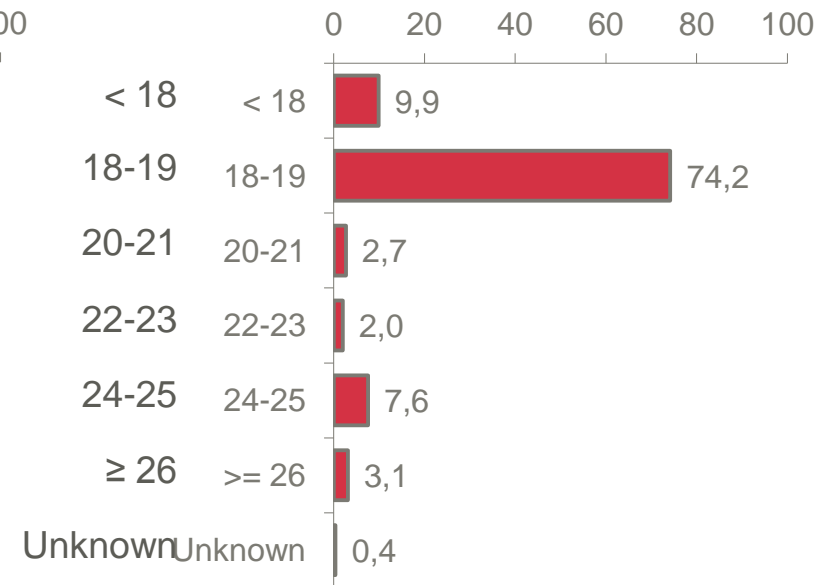


Implantation procedure description III

Delivery approach (%):



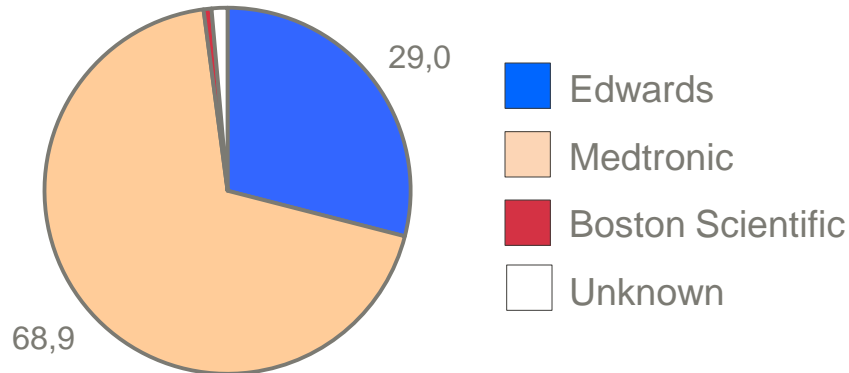
Sheath size (French) (%):



Valve characteristics

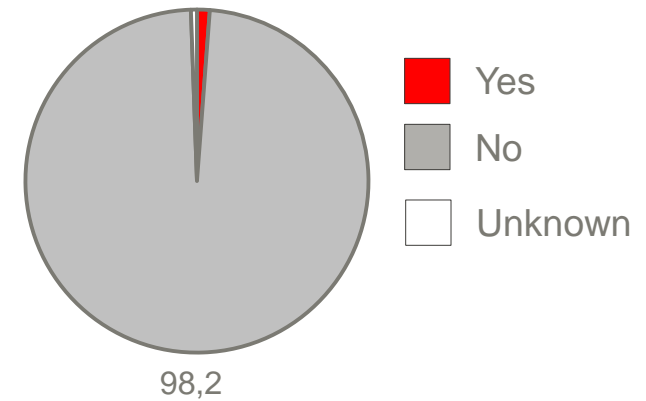
Manufacturer (%):

0,7 1,4



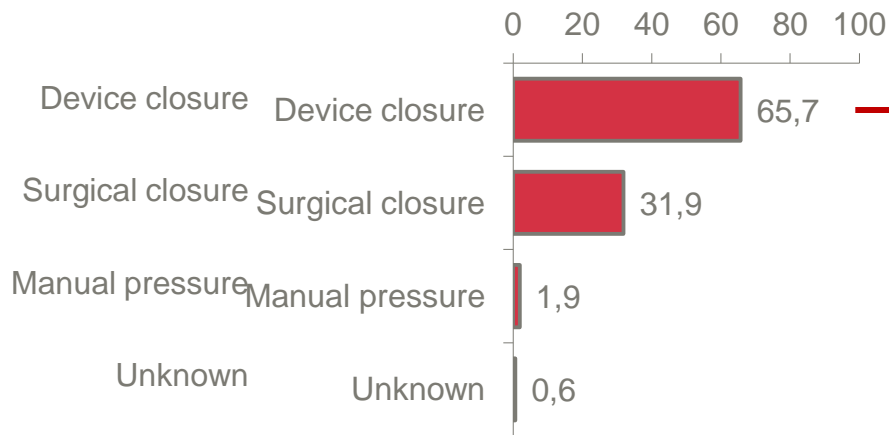
Device failure (%):

0,6 1,2

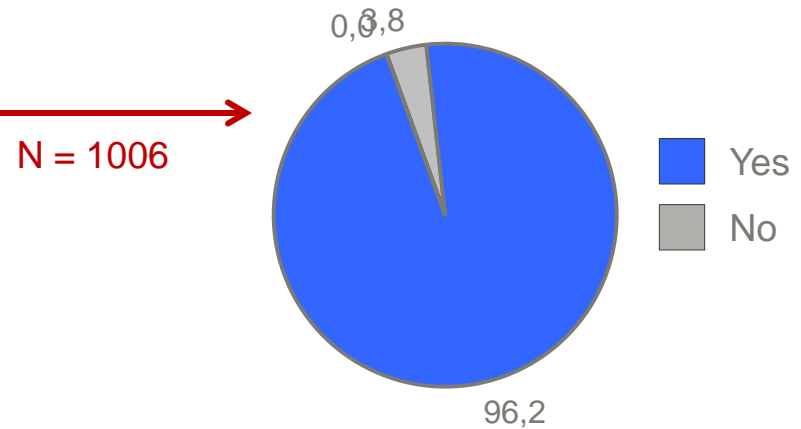


Vascular closure and valve deployment

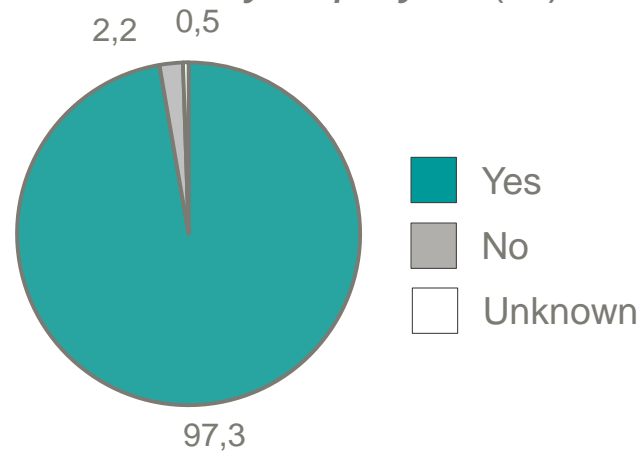
Vascular Closure Technique (%):



Device closure successful (%):



Valve successfully deployed (%):





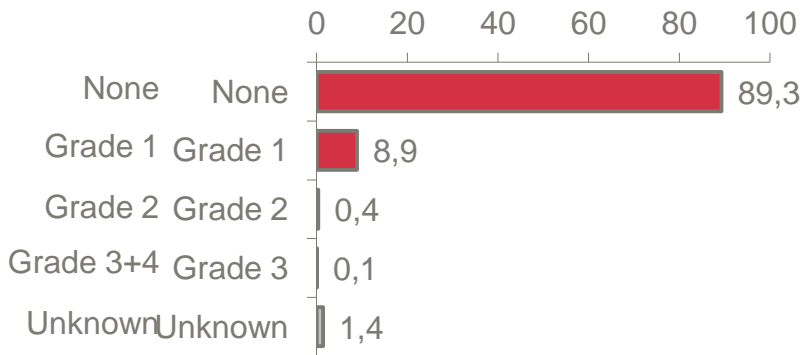
In-hospital status of patients



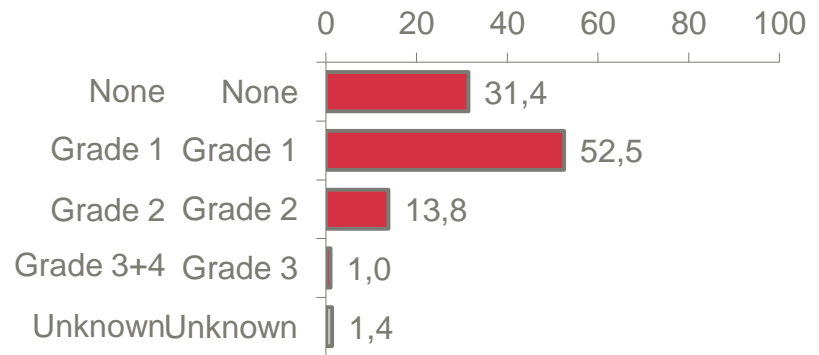
Aortic leakage and mitral regurgitation

*59 patients deceased before discharge

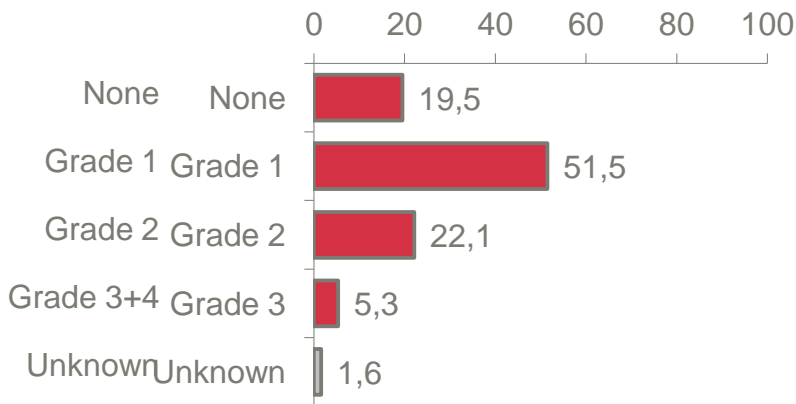
Post implant aortic leakage
Central (%):



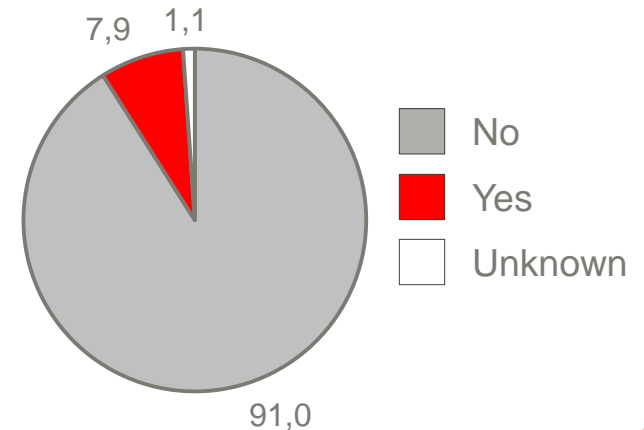
Post implant aortic leakage
Peri-prothesis (%):



Mitral regurgitation (%):

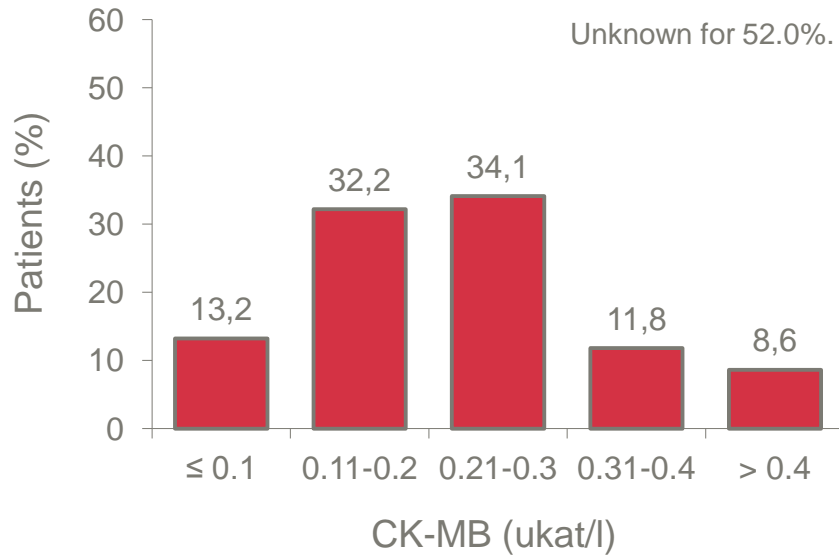


Pericardial effusion (%):



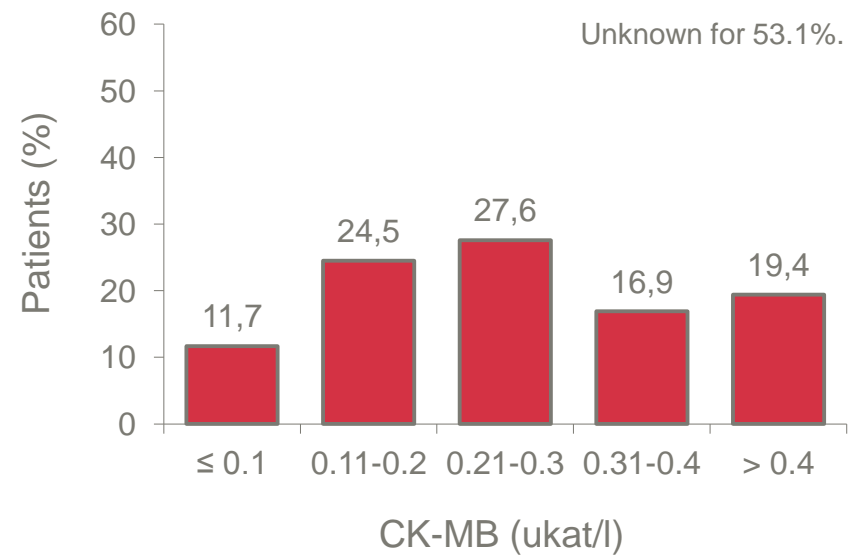
CK-MB pre-procedure (ukat/l):

Mean	Median	5th-95th percentile	Min-Max
0.28	0.21	0.00-0.52	0.00-13.09



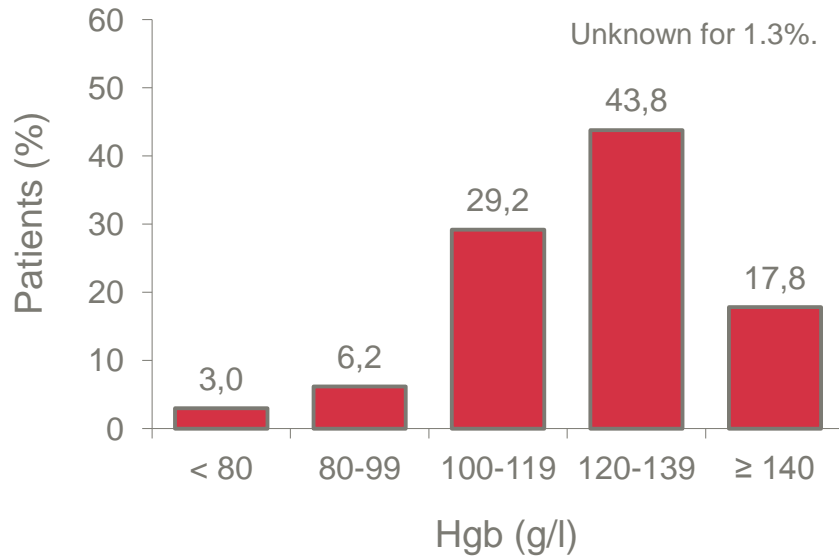
CK-MB post-procedure (12 hrs) (ukat/l):

Mean	Median	5th-95th percentile	Min-Max
0.37	0.25	0.00-0.78	0.00-17.00



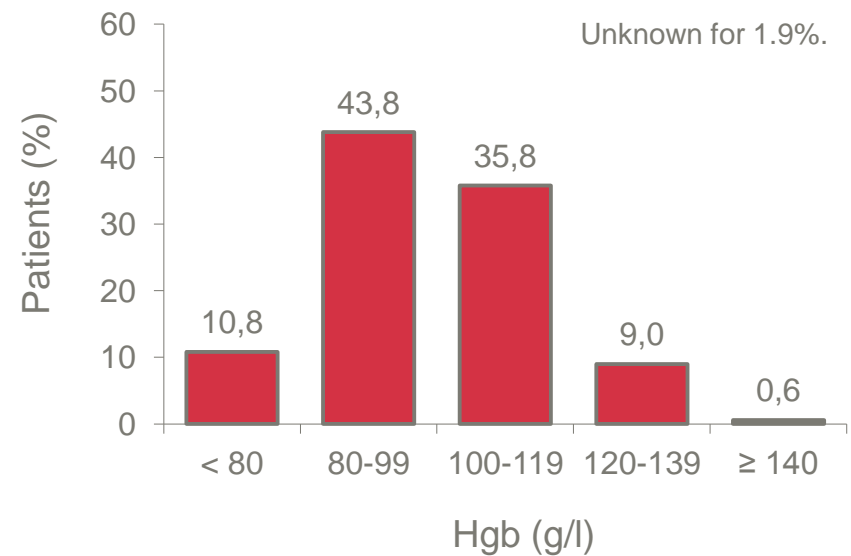
Hemoglobin pre-procedure (g/l):

Mean	Median	5th-95th percentile	Min-Max
121	124	93-150	9-171



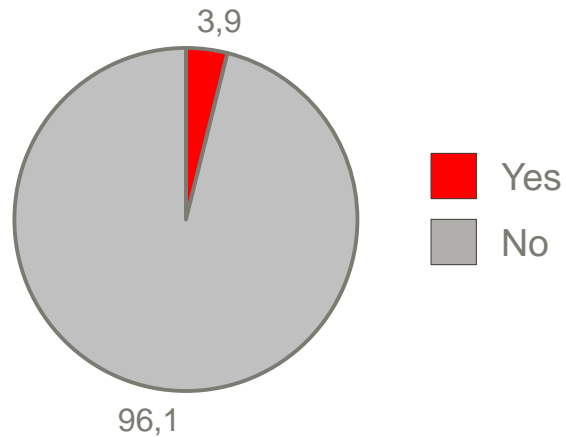
Hemoglobin post-procedure (g/l):

Mean	Median	5th-95th percentile	Min-Max
97	98	72-125	7-169



Mortality

In-hospital mortality:

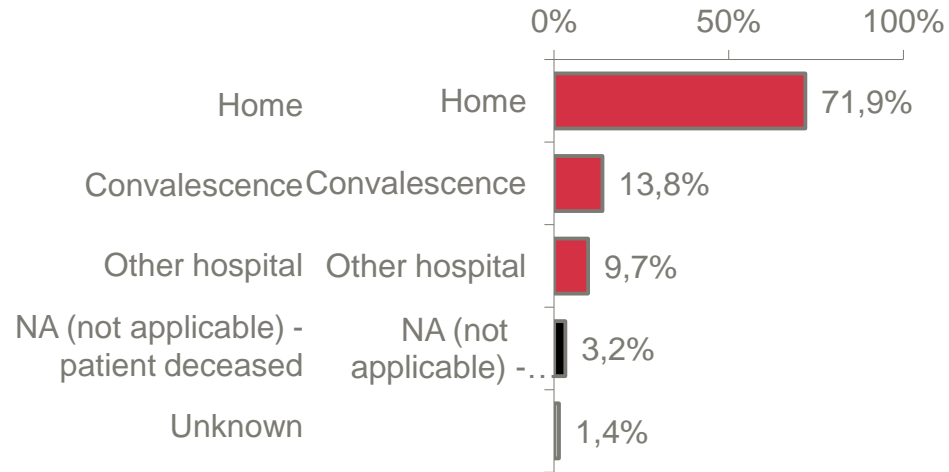


Classification of death:

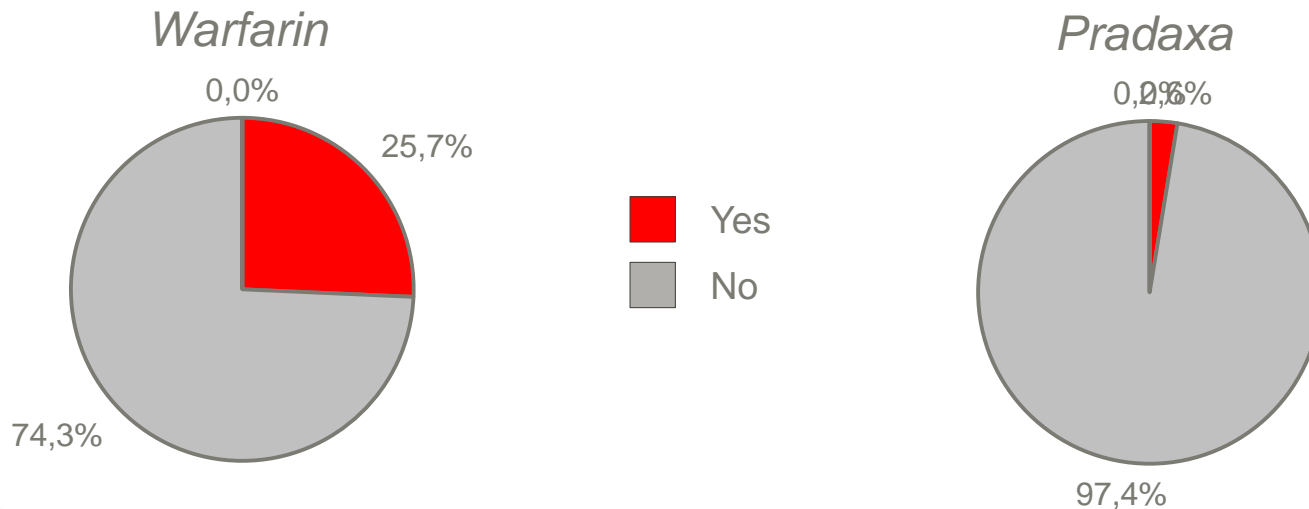
	Cause	N = 59
Classification of death		
	Cardio-vascular causes	42
	Non cardio-vascular causes	14
	Unknown	3
Cardio-vascular causes		
	Heart failure	16
	Myocardial infarction	4
	Cardiac pathway disturbances	4
	Cardiac arrhythmia	2
	Acute arterial ischemia	2
	Other	14
Non cardio-vascular causes		
	Multi-organ failure	7
	Infection	5
	Renal failure	1
	Other	1



Discharge destination from cardiothoracic ward:



Medication at discharge (N = 1473):





Follow-up



3-year follow-up

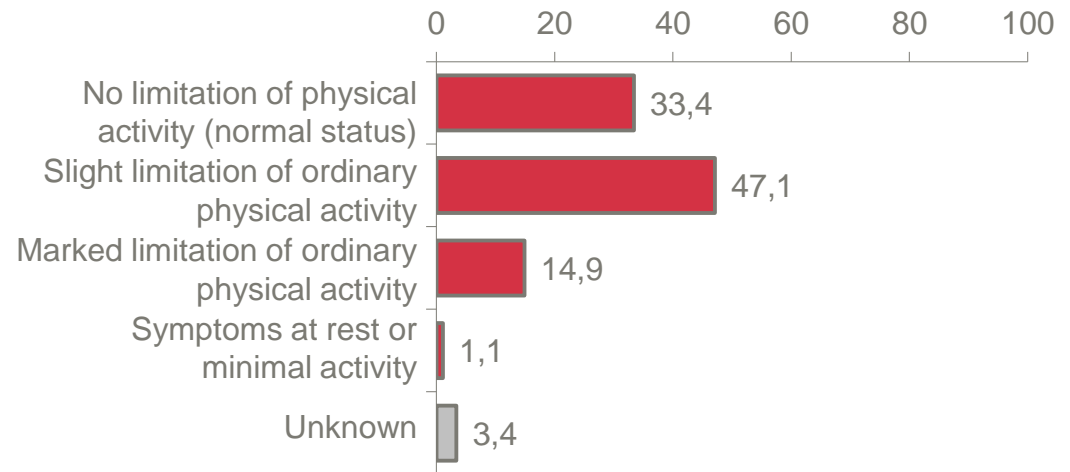


N = 350

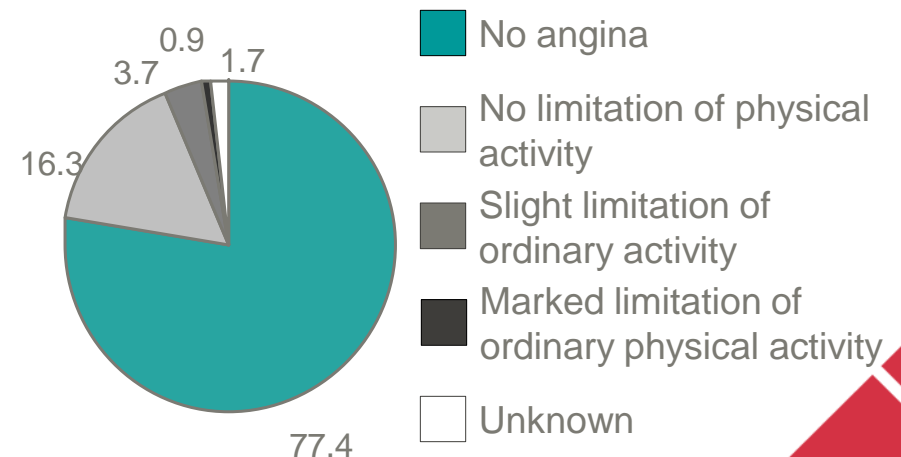
48 patients deceased between 2 years and 3 years after implantation

Complication	N (%)
Permanent PM - new indication	14 (4.0%)
Hospitalization for valve-related or cardiac decompensation	12 (3.4%)
Stroke	7 (2.0%)
Mitral valve apparatus damage dysfunction	7 (2.0%)
TIA/RIND	3 (0.9%)
Prosthetic thrombosis	3 (0.9%)
Major vascular complications	1 (0.3%)
Prosthetic endocarditis	1 (0.3%)
ICD - new indication	1 (0.3%)
Ventricular septal perforation	0 (0.0%)
CRT- new indication	0 (0.0%)

NYHA dyspnoea status (%)



CCS angina status



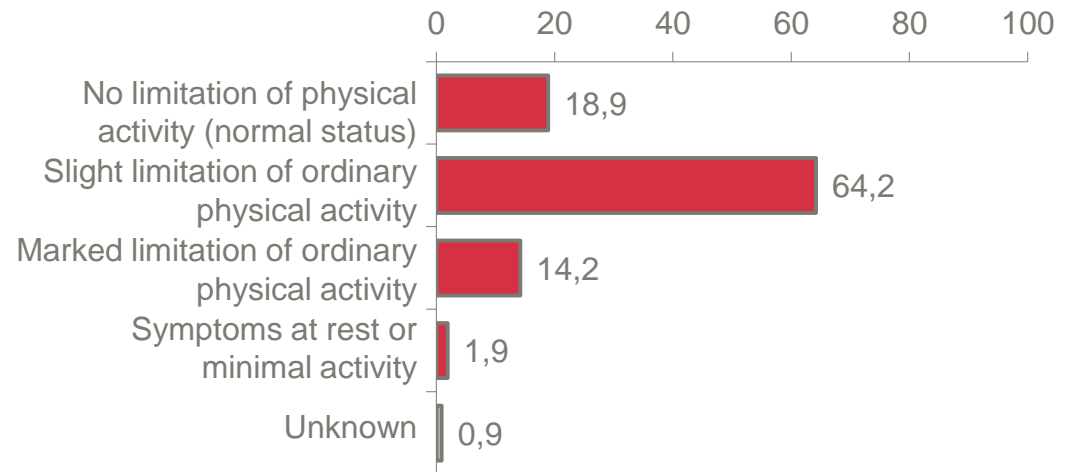
5-year follow-up

N = 106

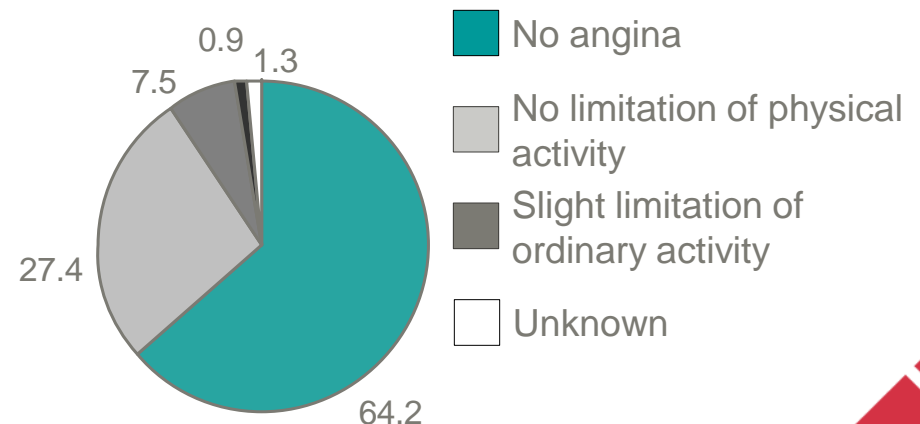
27 patients deceased between 4 years and 5 years after implantation

Complication	N (%)
Hospitalization for valve-related or cardiac decompensation	4 (3.8%)
Permanent PM - new indication	2 (1.9%)
Stroke	1 (0.9%)
TIA/RIND	1 (0.9%)
Prosthetic endocarditis	1 (0.9%)
CRT- new indication	1 (0.9%)
Major vascular complications	0 (0.0%)
Ventricular septal perforation	0 (0.0%)
Mitral valve apparatus damage dysfunction	0 (0.0%)
Prosthetic thrombosis	0 (0.0%)
ICD - new indication	0 (0.0%)

NYHA dyspnoea status (%)



CCS angina status





Long – term mortality



Long-term mortality

Time	Cumulative mortality
1 month	4.2% (3.2%; 5.2%)
12 months	14.2% (12.2%; 16.2%)
24 months	24.1% (21.3%; 26.9%)
36 months	32.3% (28.9%; 35.6%)
48 months	42.3% (38.3%; 46.4%)
60 months	54.1% (49.2%; 59.1%)

