

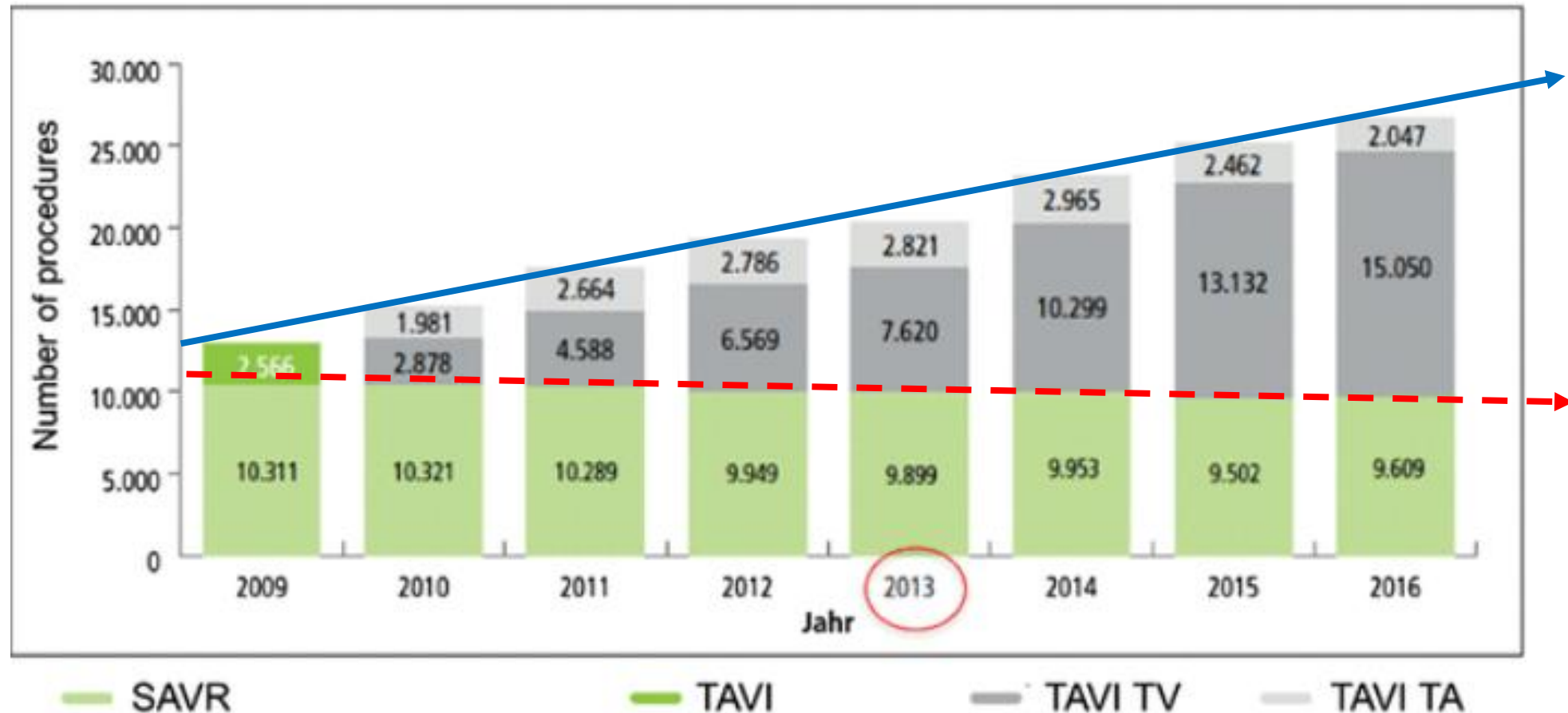
# TAVI u low-risk pacientů

Petr Kala, FN Brno a LF MU



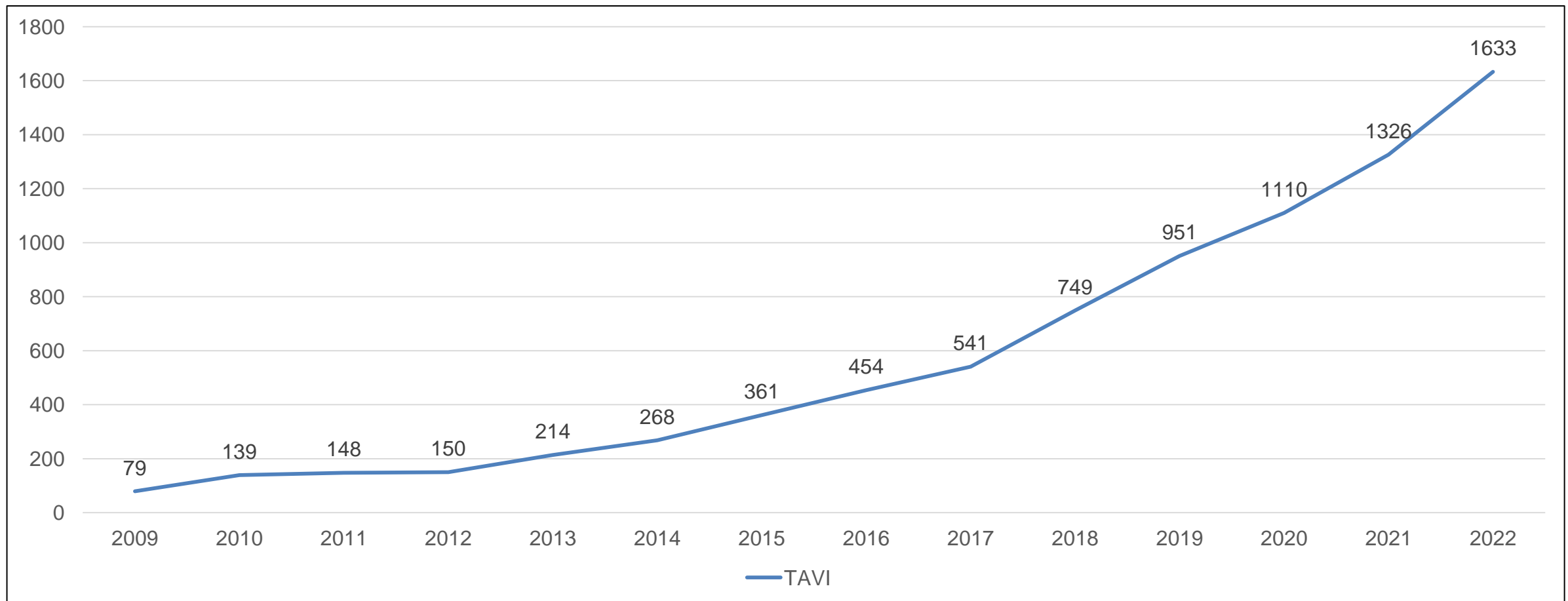
# Trendy počtů výkonů TAVI/ SAVR

Trendy počtu TAVI a AVR v  
Německu

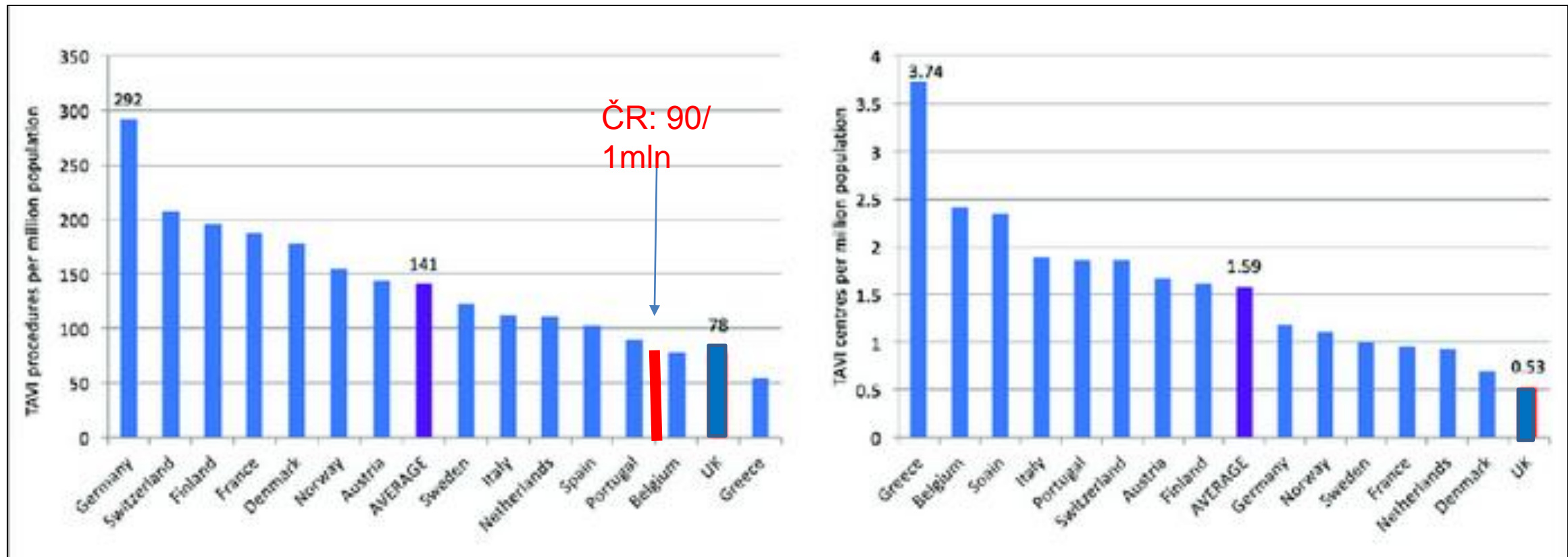


# Czech TAVI Registry

## Počet TAVI 2008-2022



# Počet TAVI/center na 1mln obyvatel v r. 2019



ČR: 90,5/ 1mln obyvatel

ČR: 0,75mln/ 1 TAVI centrum

**PARTNER 3 Trial**

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## 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\*



**EVOLUT Low Risk Trial**

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement with a Self-Expanding Valve in Low-Risk Patients

Jeffrey J. Popma, M.D., G. Michael Deeb, M.D., Steven J. Yakubov, M.D., Mubashir Mumtaz, M.D., John C. Heiser, M.D., Paul S. Teirstein, M.D., David H. Adams, M.D., John K. Forrest, M.D., Nicolò Piazza, M.D., George F. Uchino, M.D., Michael J. Breen, M.D., and Michael J. Reardon, M.D., for the EVOLUT Low Risk Investigators\*



# Comparing Low-Risk TAVR Trials

## *Patient populations*

### PARTNER 3

- 71 sites from US, CA, Japan, Australia, and NZ
- Patients ... randomized = 1,000; as-treated = 950; available for 1-yr FU = 950
- Low-risk criteria: STS < 4% + HT evaluation; case screening committee
- Exclusions: bicuspid valves, complex CAD, unsuitable anatomy for THV, non-TF access required

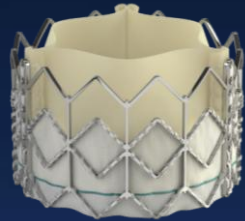
### MDT Low-Risk

- 86 sites from US, CA, EU, Japan, Australia, and NZ
- Patients ... randomized = 1,468; as-treated = 1,403; available for 1-yr FU = 784
- Low-risk criteria: STS < 3% + HT evaluation; case screening committee
- Exclusions: bicuspid valves, complex CAD, unsuitable anatomy for THV

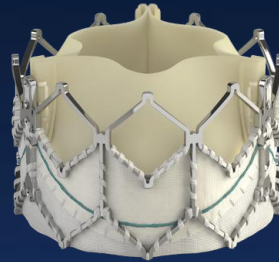
# SAPIEN Valve Evolution

Valve Technology

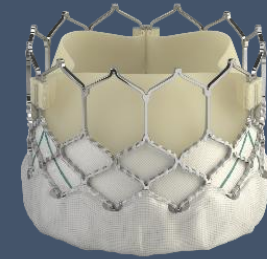
SAPIEN



SAPIEN XT



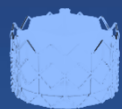
SAPIEN 3



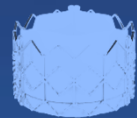
Sheath Compatibility



Available Valve Sizes



23 mm



26 mm



23 mm



26 mm



29 mm



20 mm



23 mm



26 mm



29 mm





# PARTNER 3 Study Design

**Symptomatic Severe Aortic Stenosis**

**Low Risk/TF ASSESSMENT by Heart Team  
(STS < 4%)**

**1:1 Randomization  
1000 Patients**

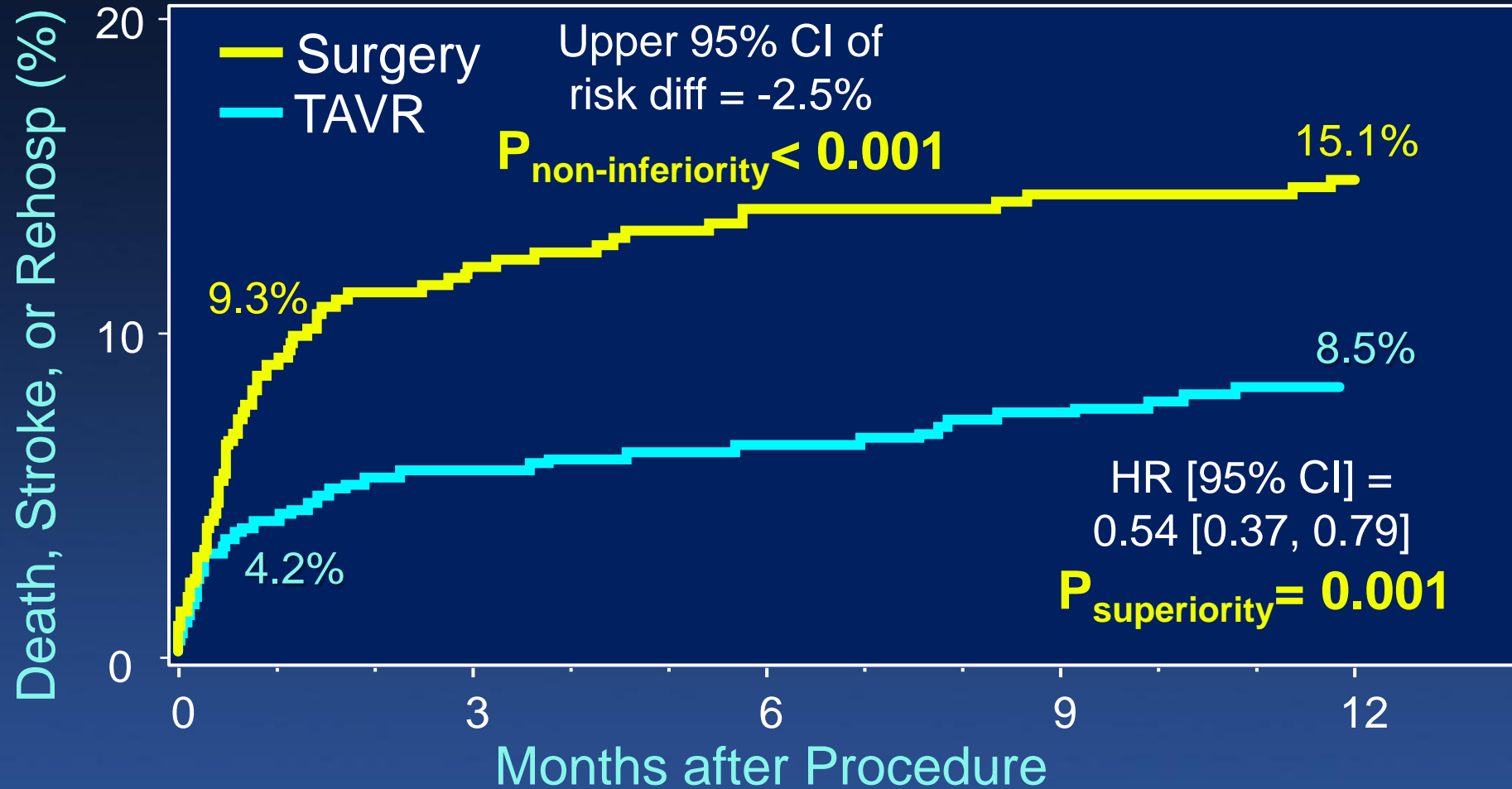
**TAVR  
(SAPIEN 3 THV)**

**Surgery  
(Surgical Bioprosthetic Valve)**

**Follow-up: 30 day, 6 mos, and annually through 10 years**

**PRIMARY ENDPOINT:  
Composite of all-cause mortality, stroke, or CV re-hospitalization  
at 1 year post-procedure**

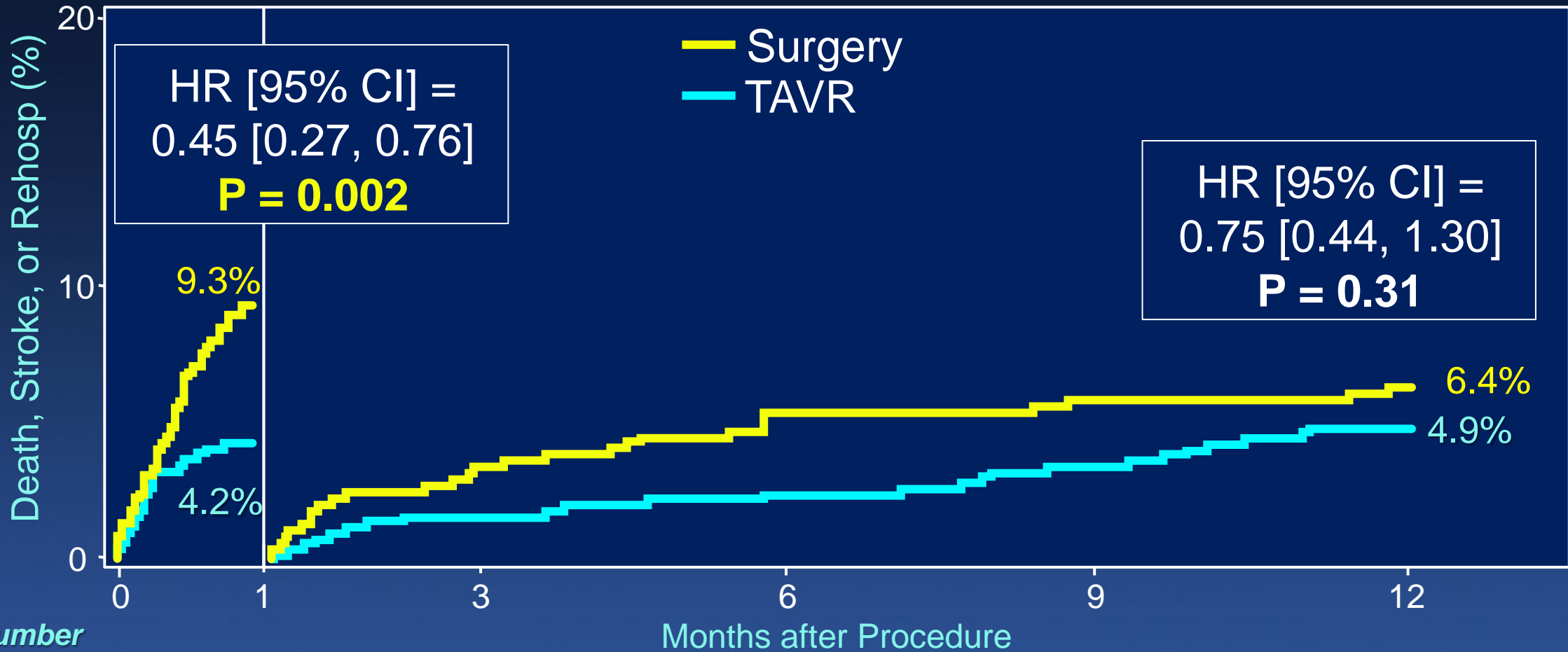
# Primary Endpoint



**Number at risk:**

Surgery	454	408	390	381	377	374
TAVR	496	475	467	462	456	451

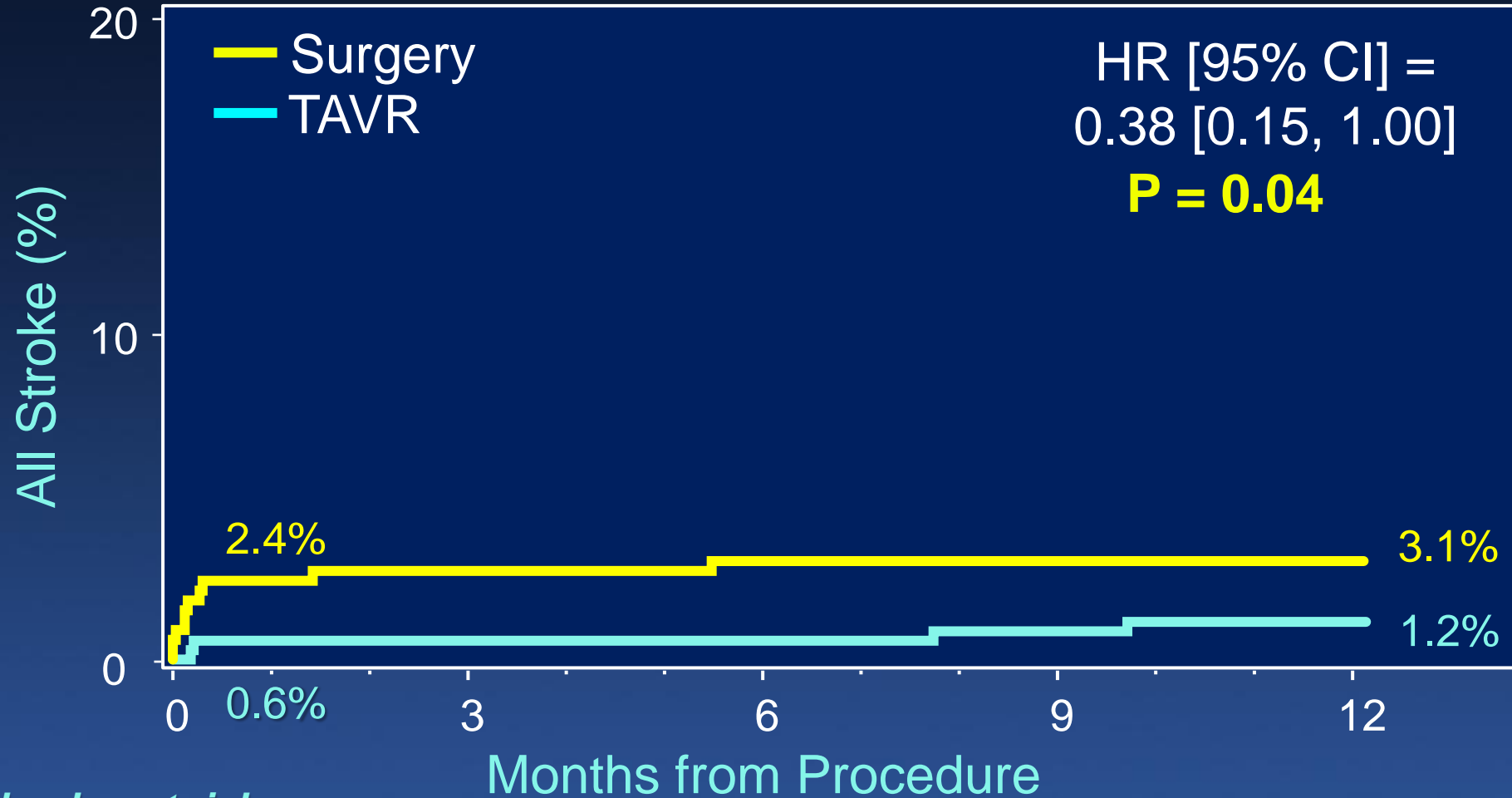
# Primary Endpoint - Landmark Analysis



Number at risk:

Surgery	454	445	415	411	408
TAVR	496	494	481	475	467

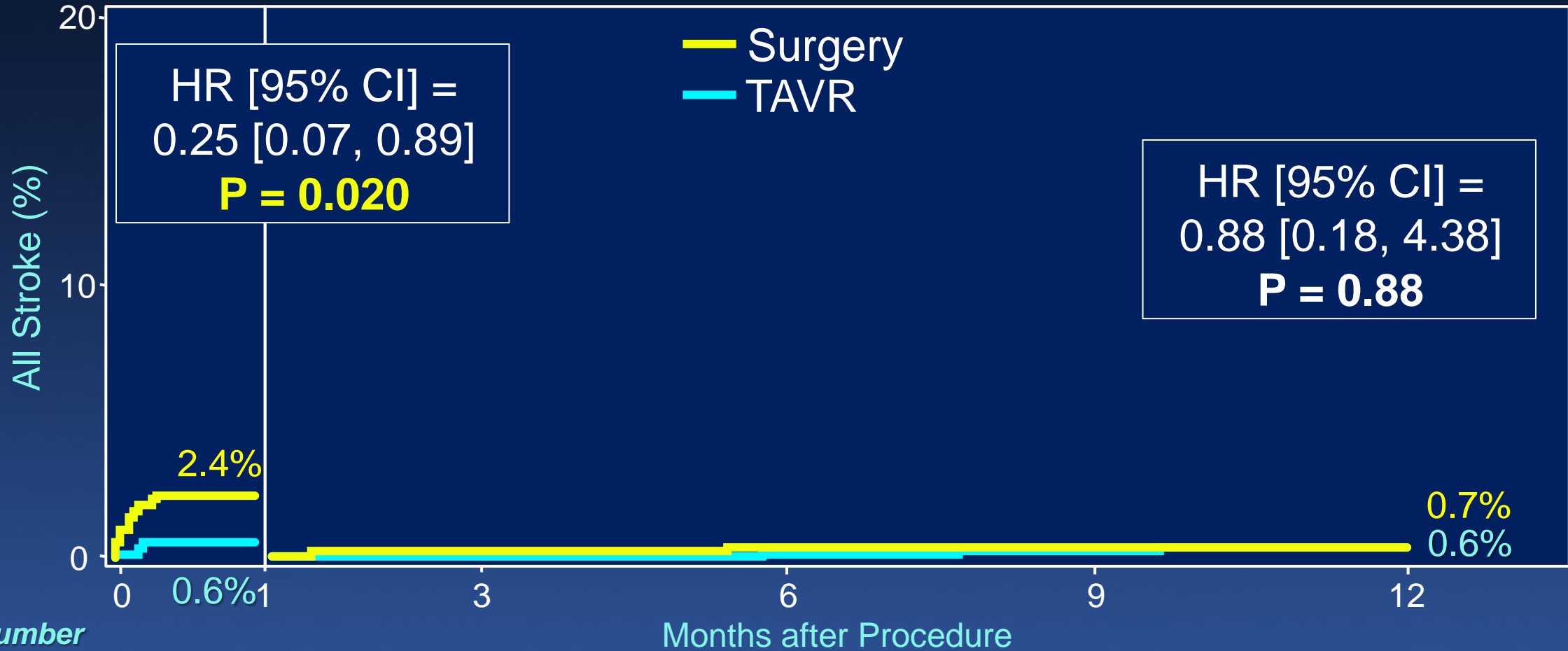
# All Stroke



**Number at risk:**

Surgery	454	435	427	423	421	417
TAVR	496	491	491	489	487	484

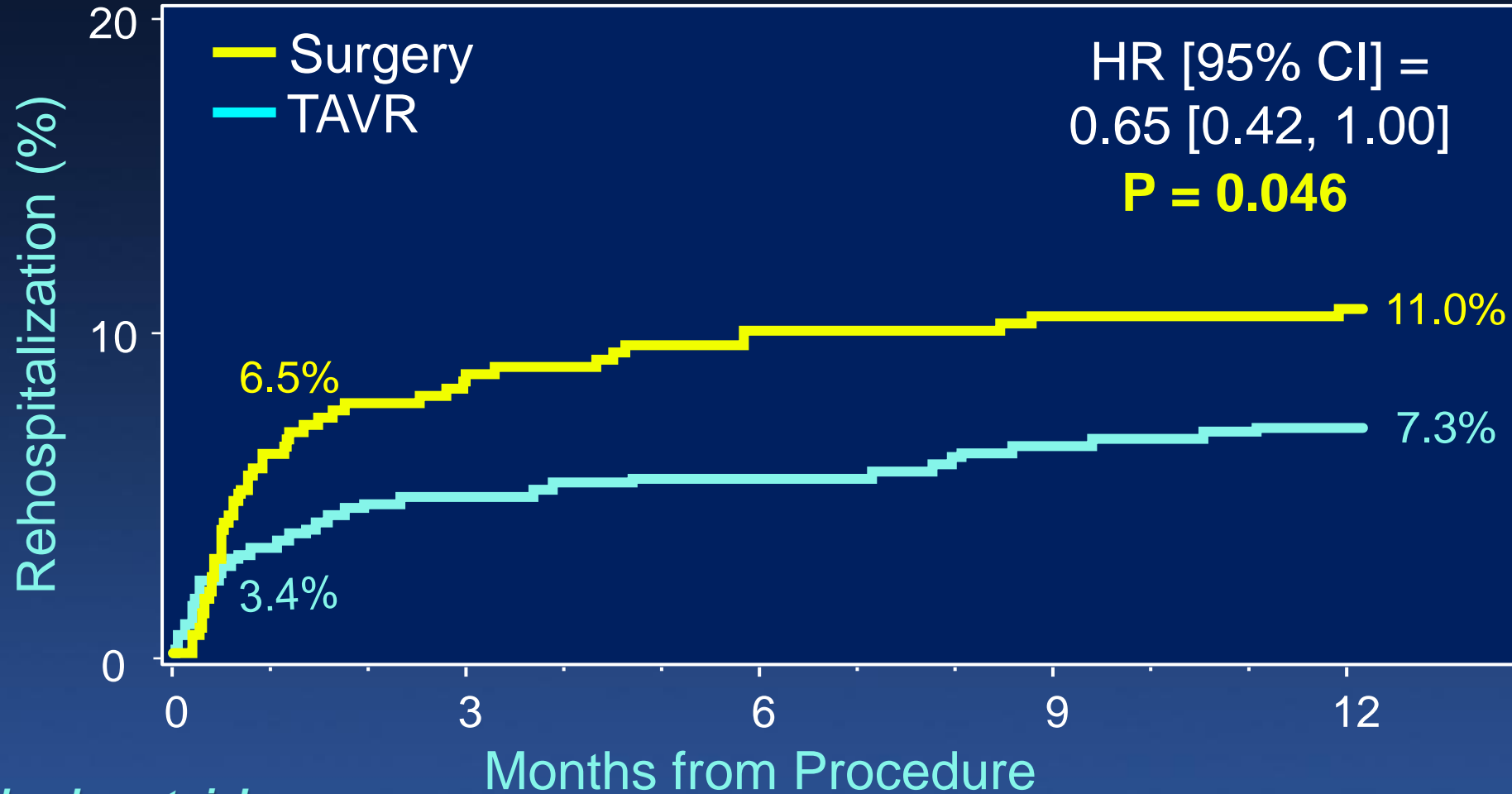
# All Stroke - Landmark Analysis



Number at risk:

Surgery	454	445	433	431	427
TAVR	496	494	492	490	486

# Rehospitalization



*Number at risk:*

Surgery	454	416	399	389	385	382
TAVR	496	477	469	465	459	453

# Atrial Fibrillation

Outcomes % (# pts)	Index Hospitalization			30 Days		
	TAVR (N=417)	Surgery (N=369)	p-value	TAVR (N=417)	Surgery (N=369)	p-value
<b>New Onset Atrial Fibrillation*</b>	4.1% (17)	35.5% (131)	< 0.001	5.0% (21)	<b>39.3% (145)</b>	< 0.001
Present on 30 day ECG	5.9% (1)	6.1% (8)		5.9% (1)	6.1% (8)	
Not present on 30 day ECG	94.1% (16)	91.6% (120)		94.1% (16)	<b>91.6% (120)</b>	
<b>Duration</b>						
≤ 24 hrs	4.1% (11)	35.5% (41)		5.0% (11)	31.7% (46)	
> 24 hrs	64.7% (5)	31.3% (51)		52.4% (6)	<b>37.2% (54)</b>	
<b>Treatment</b>						
Electrical cardioversion	41.2% (7)	8.4% (11)		33.3% (7)	<b>9.0% (13)</b>	
Electrical cautery/ablation	5.9% (1)	0% (0)		4.8% (1)	0% (0)	
Medical cardioversion	5.9% (1)	6.1% (8)		4.8% (1)	5.5% (8)	
New medication	23.5% (4)	76.3% (100)		33.3% (7)	<b>75.9% (110)</b>	
Other	5.9% (1)	0% (0)		4.8% (1)	0.7% (1)	
No action	17.6% (3)	9.2% (12)		19.0% (4)	9.0% (13)	

Data are binary counts

\*Denominator excludes patients with history or atrial fibrillation at baseline.

# Bleeding Complications

## VARC-2 and BARC at 30 Days

KM rates at 30 days - % (n)	TAVR (N=496)	Surgery (N=454)	HR [95% CI]	p-value
<b>VARC-2 Definitions</b>				
Life-threatening/Disabling or Major	<b>3.6% (18)</b>	<b>24.5% (111)</b>	<b>0.12 [0.07, 0.21]</b>	<0.001
Life-threatening/Disabling	1.2% (6)	11.9% (54)	0.09 [0.04, 0.22]	<0.001
Major	2.6% (13)	13.5% (61)	0.18 [0.10, 0.33]	<0.001
Minor	4.8% (24)	7.5% (34)	0.63 [0.37, 1.07]	0.09
<b>BARC Definitions</b>				
Type 1	0.8% (4)	2.6% (12)	0.30 [0.10, 0.93]	0.03
Type 2	4.0% (20)	2.9% (13)	1.42 [0.71, 2.86]	0.32
Type 3A	<b>2.0% (10)</b>	<b>9.9% (45)</b>	<b>0.19 [0.10, 0.38]</b>	<0.001
Type 3B	<b>1.4% (7)</b>	<b>13.9% (63)</b>	<b>0.09 [0.04, 0.20]</b>	<0.001
Type 3C	0.0% (0)	0.2% (1)	NA	0.30
Type 4	<b>0.4% (2)</b>	<b>4.2% (19)</b>	<b>0.09 [0.02, 0.40]</b>	<0.001
Type 5	0.4% (2)	0.0% (0)	NA	0.18

\*HR and 95% CI are from the log-rank test



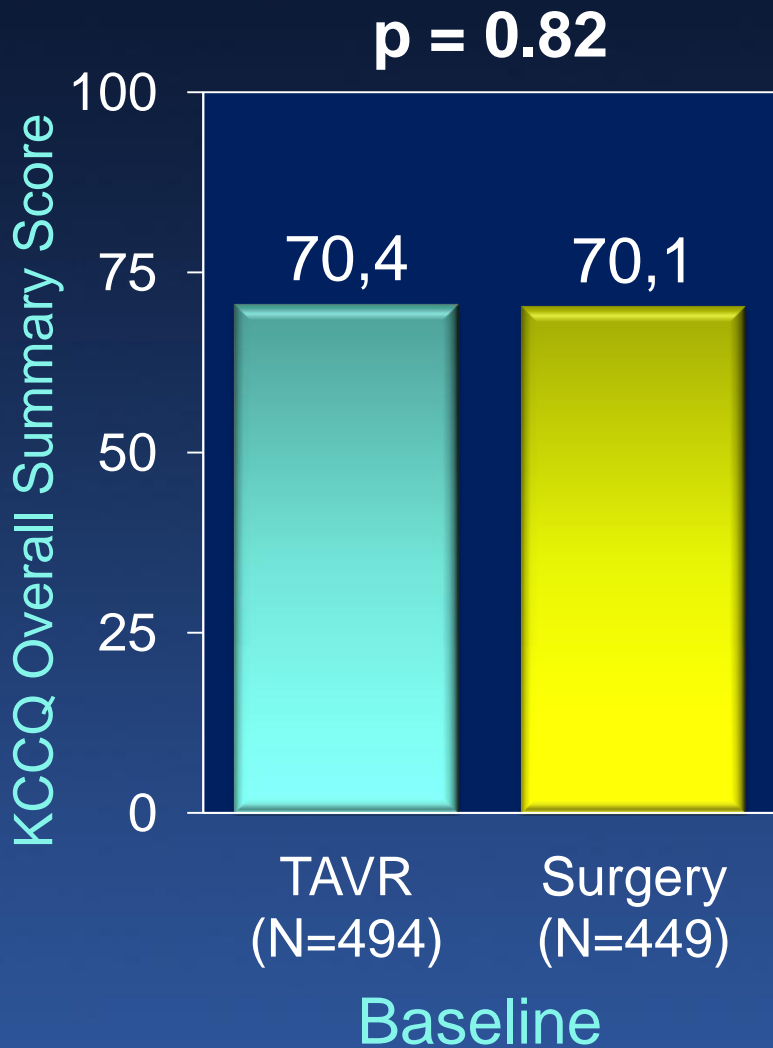
# Bleeding Complications

## Transfusions

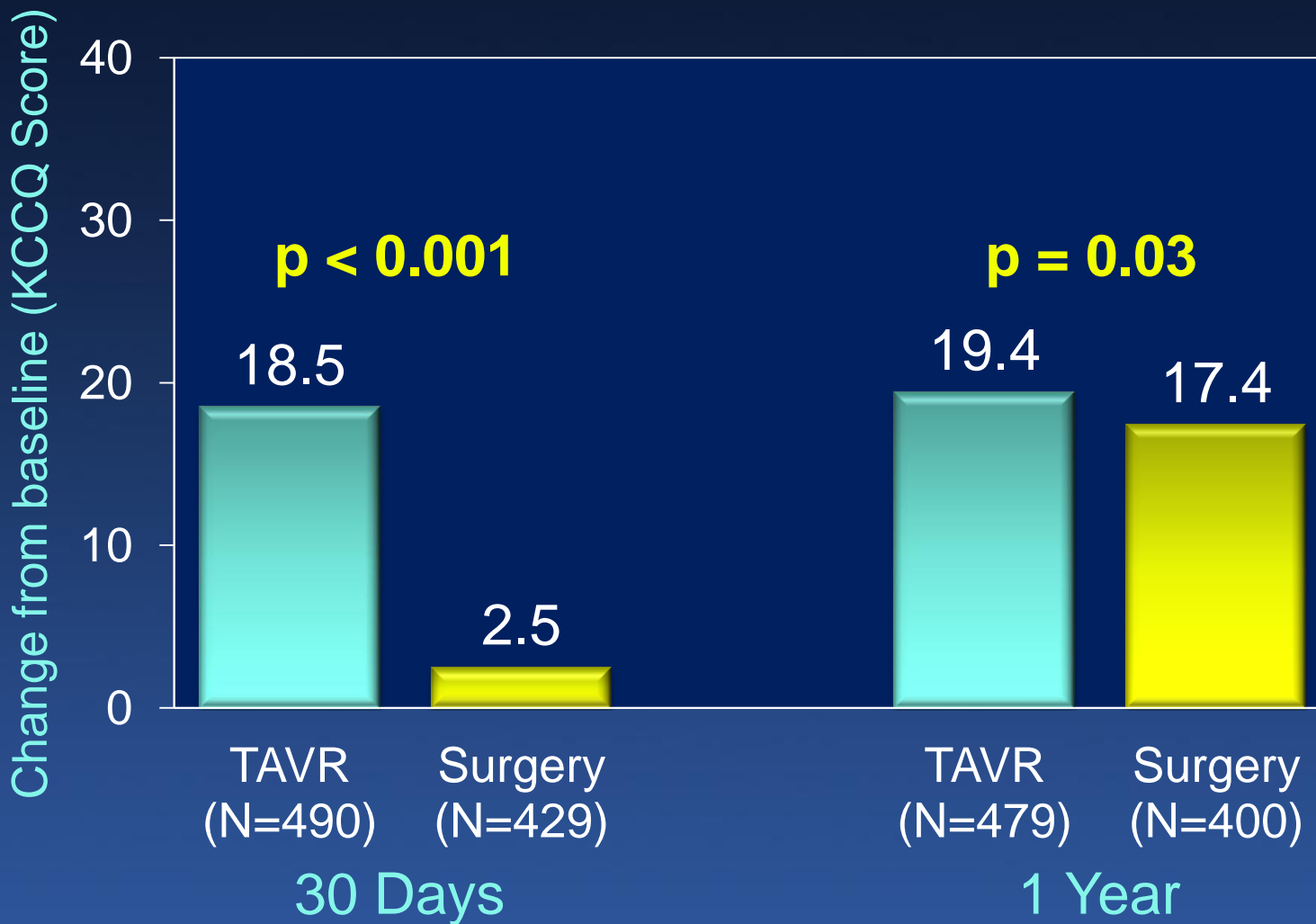
	3 Days				In Hospital			
	TAVR (N=496)	Surgery (N=454)	Difference [95% CI]	p- value	TAVR (N=496)	Surgery (N=454)	Difference [95% CI]	p- value
Patients requiring transfusion $\geq$ 1 unit	2.0% (10)	26.7% (121)	-24.6% [-28.9%, -20.4%]	<0.001	2.0% (10)	27.8% (126)	-25.7% [-30.0%, -21.4%]	<0.001
Patients requiring transfusion $\geq$ 4 units	0.8% (4)	7.3% (33)	-6.5% [-9.0%, -4.0%]	<0.001	0.8% (4)	7.3% (33)	-6.5% [-9.0%, -4.0%]	<0.001

# KCCQ Overall Summary Score

## Change from Baseline

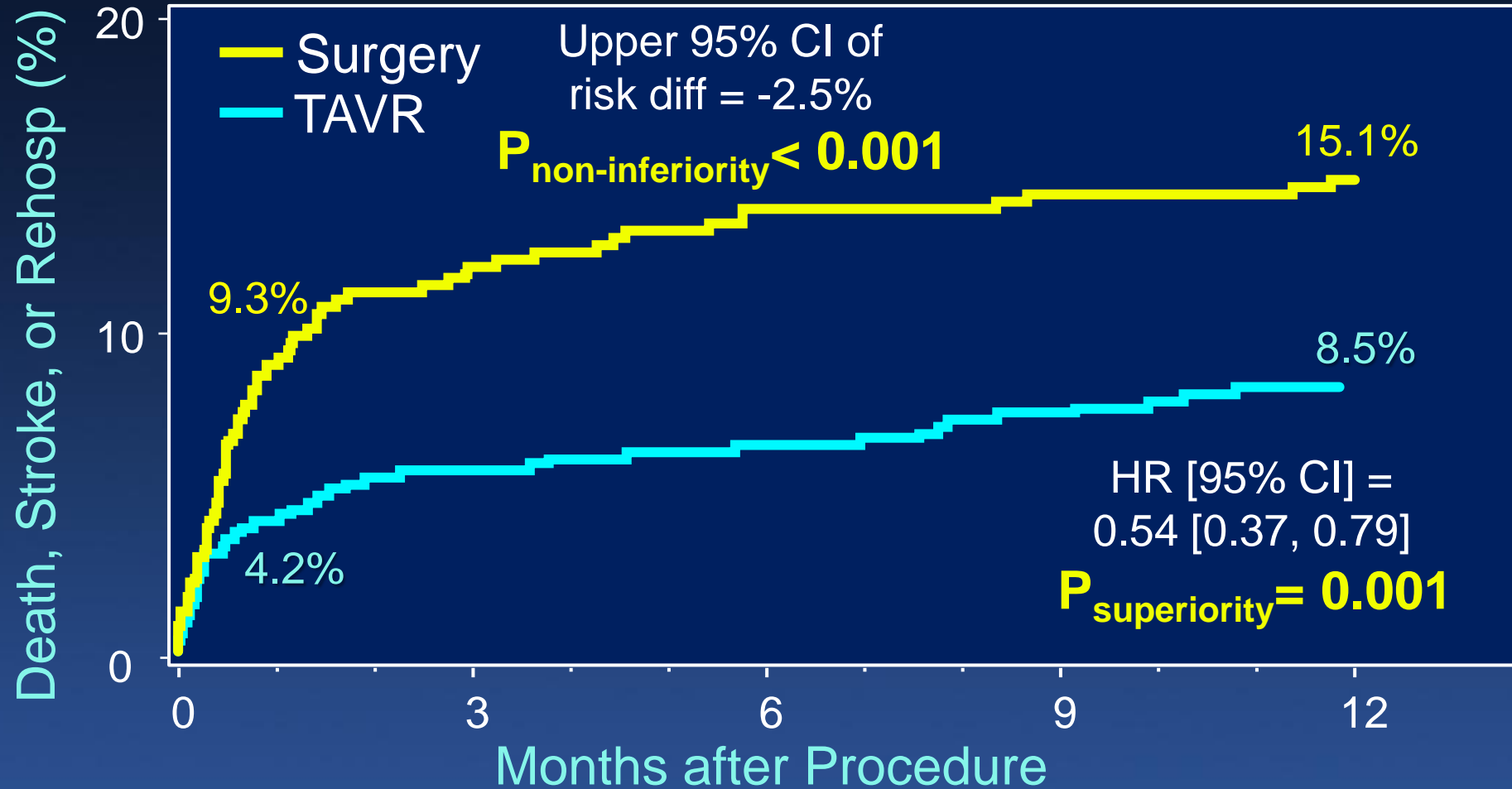


P-value is based on the t-test.



P-values are based on the ANCOVA for TAVR vs Surgery adjusted by baseline.
















# Primary Endpoint



**Number at risk:**

Surgery	454	408	390	381	377	374
TAVR	496	475	467	462	456	451

# Primary Endpoint - Subgroup Analysis

Subgroup	TAVR	Surgery		Diff [95% CI]	P-value*
<b>Overall</b>	8.5	15.1		-6.6 [-10.8, -2.5]	
<b>Age</b>					
≤ 74 (n=516)	10.6	14.9		-4.3 [-10.1, 1.5]	0.21
> 74 (n=434)	5.8	15.3		-9.5 [-15.3, -3.7]	
<b>Sex</b>					
Female (n=292)	8.1	18.5		-10.4 [-18.3, -2.5]	0.27
Male (n=658)	8.7	13.8		-5.1 [-9.9, -0.3]	
<b>STS Score</b>					
≤ 1.8 (n=464)	9.1	15.7		-6.7 [-12.6, -0.7]	0.98
> 1.8 (n=486)	8.0	14.5		-6.5 [-12.2, -0.8]	
<b>LV Ejection Fraction</b>					
≤ 65 (n=384)	9.6	17.2		-7.6 [-14.5, -0.7]	0.48
> 65 (n=524)	8.0	12.4		-4.4 [-9.6, 0.7]	
<b>NYHA Class</b>					
I/II (n=687)	6.8	14.5		-7.8 [-12.4, -3.2]	0.54
III/IV (n=263)	12.3	16.9		-4.7 [-13.5, 4.1]	
<b>Atrial Fibrillation</b>					
No (n=786)	7.9	14.0		-6.1 [-10.5, -1.7]	0.67
Yes (n=163)	11.6	20.3		-8.7 [-19.9, 2.5]	
<b>KCCQ Overall Summary Score</b>					
≤ 70 (n=407)	10.5	19.9		-9.4 [-16.5, -2.4]	0.27
> 70 (n=536)	6.5	11.2		-4.6 [-9.4, 0.2]	

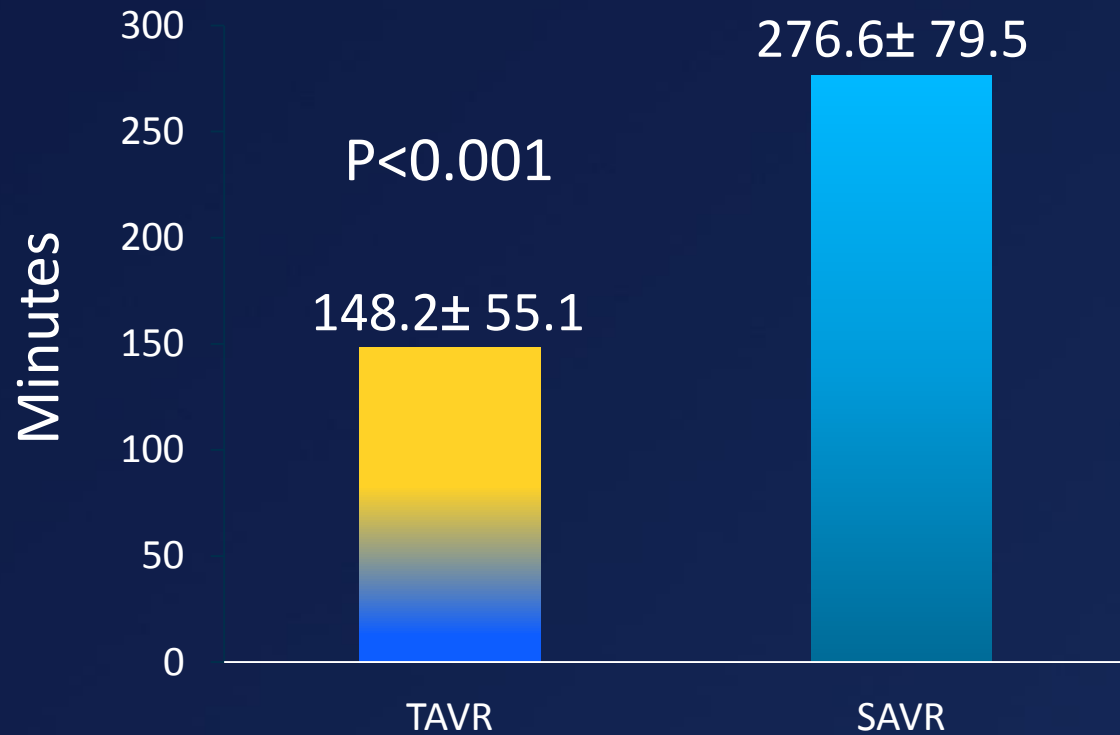
Event rates are KM estimates (%)

\* P-value is for interaction

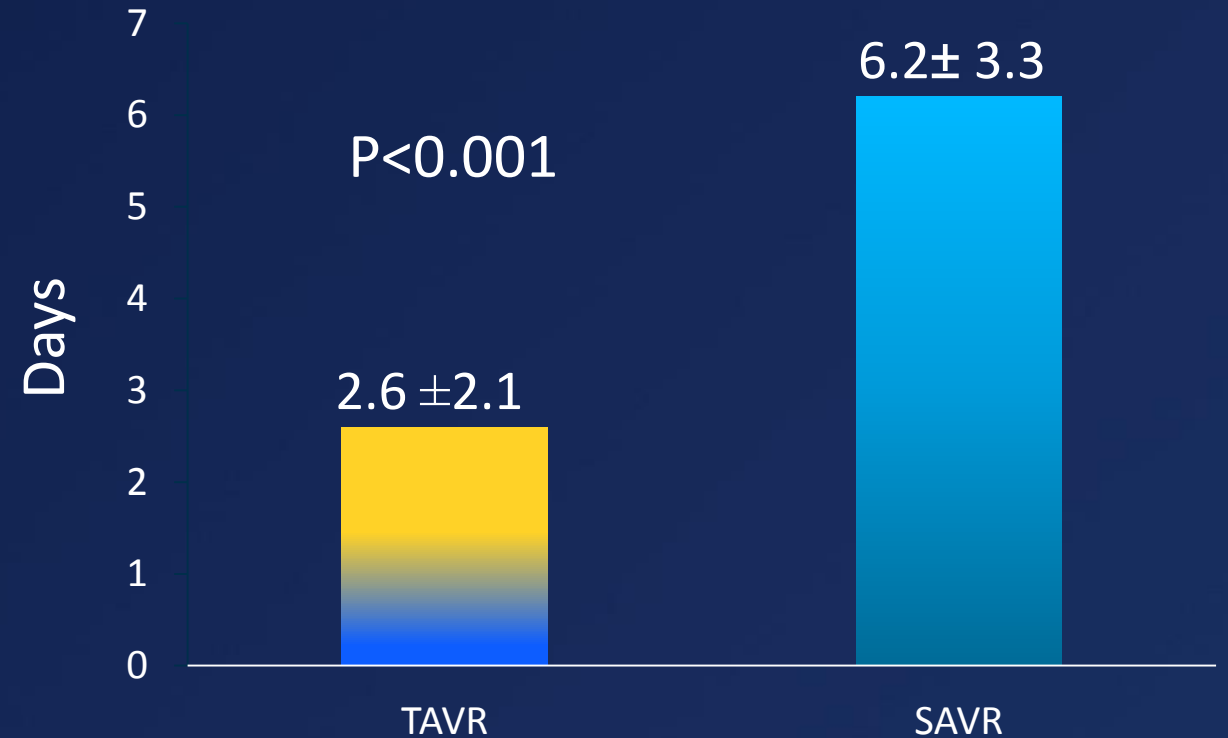


# Procedural Time and Length of Stay

## Time in Cath Lab or OR



## Hospital Length of Stay



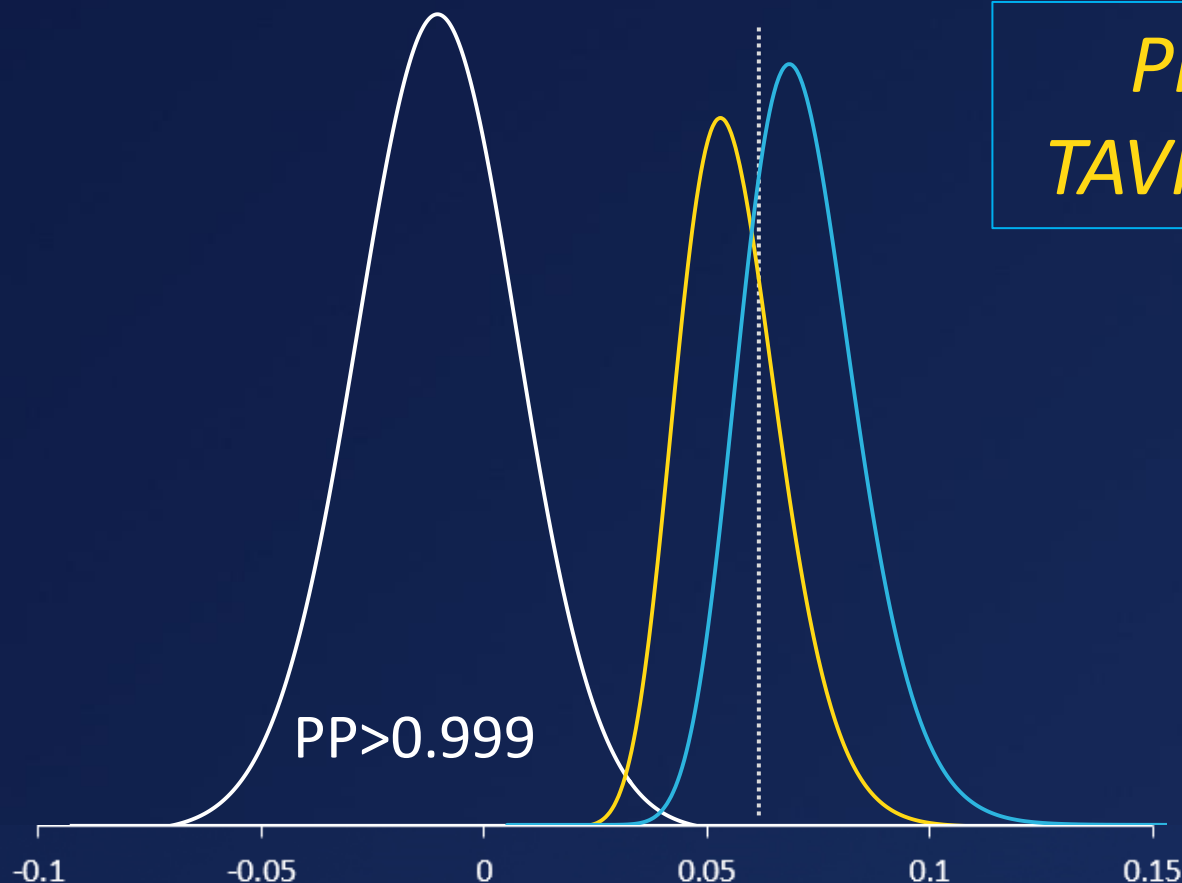
# Primary Endpoint

*All-Cause Mortality or Disabling Stroke at 2 Years*

*Primary Endpoint Met  
TAVR is noninferior to SAVR*

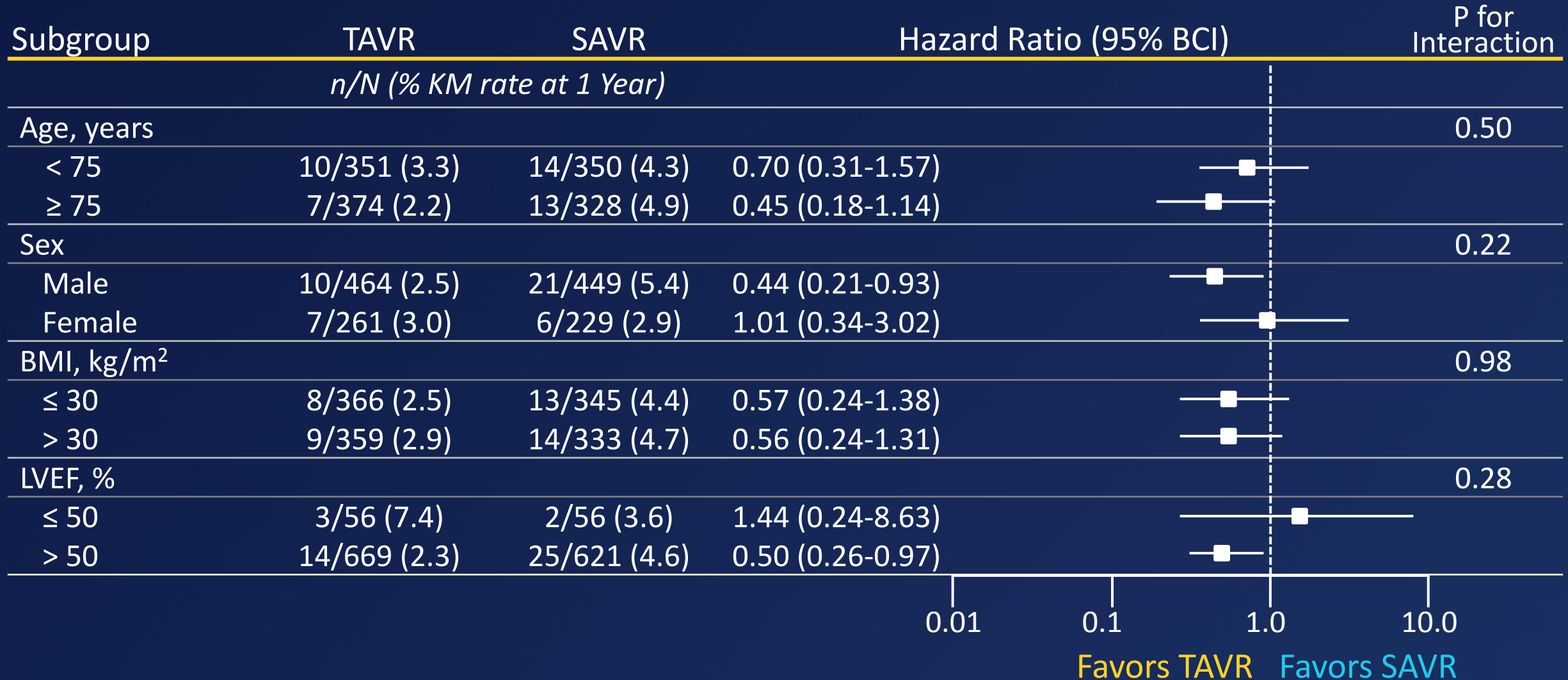
**TAVR 5.3%**    **SAVR 6.7%**

Posterior probability of  
noninferiority > 0.999

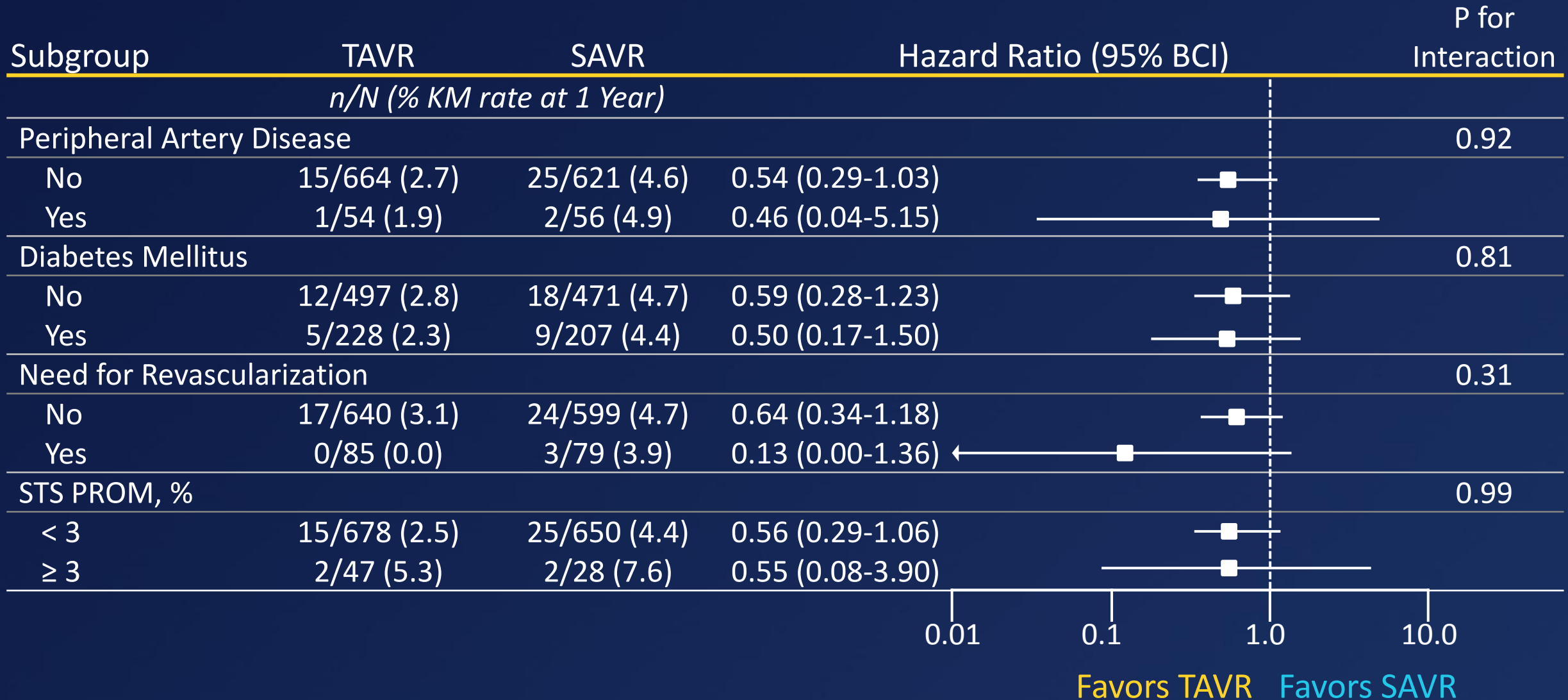


TAVR –SAVR difference = -1.4% (95% BCI; -4.9, 2.1)

# Subgroup Analysis for Death or Disabling Stroke at 1 Year

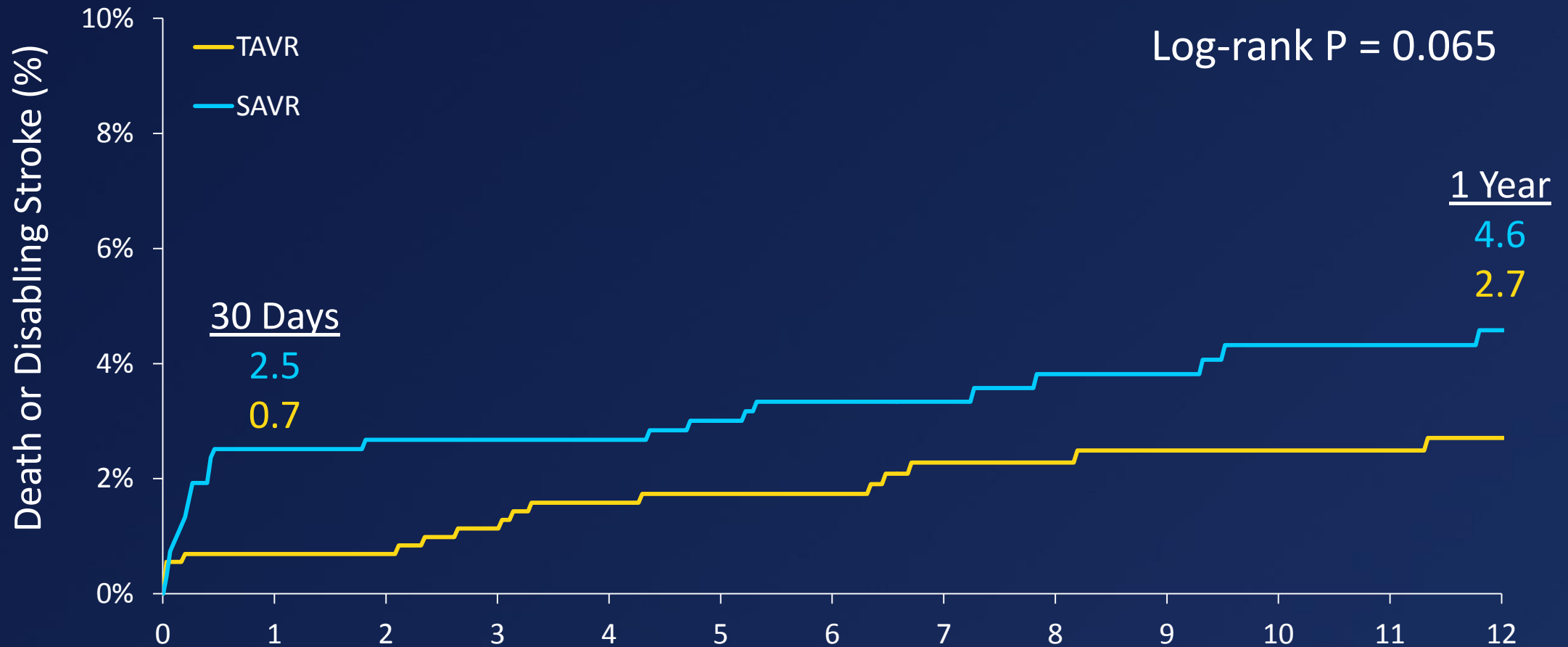


# Subgroup Analysis for Death or Disabling Stroke at 1 Year





# K-M All-Cause Mortality or Disabling Stroke at 1 Year

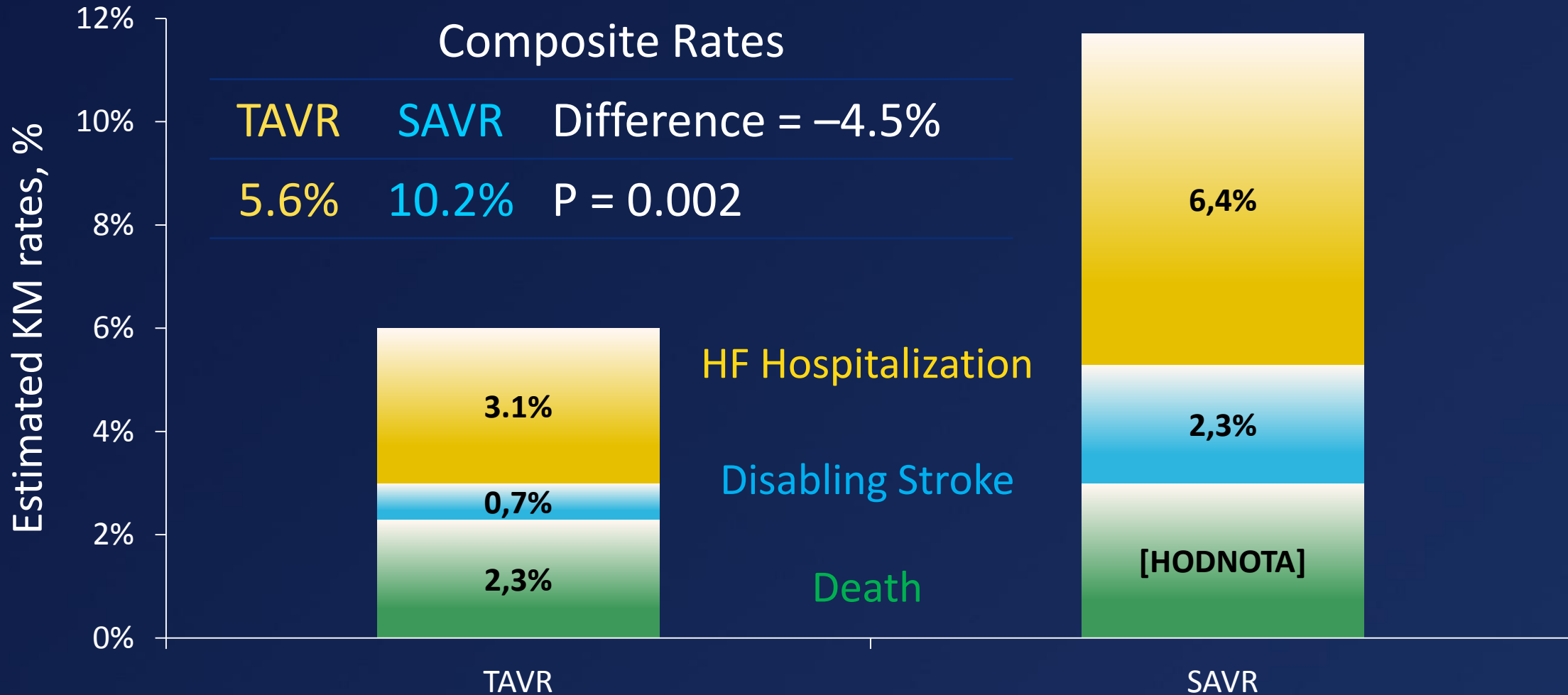


No. at risk

	0	1	6	12
TAVR	725	718	648	435
SAVR	678	656	576	366

# Clinical Implications

Death, Disabling Stroke and Heart Failure Hospitalizations to 1 Year



# ESC GL 2021

**Table 6 Clinical, anatomical and procedural factors that influence the choice of treatment modality for an individual patient**

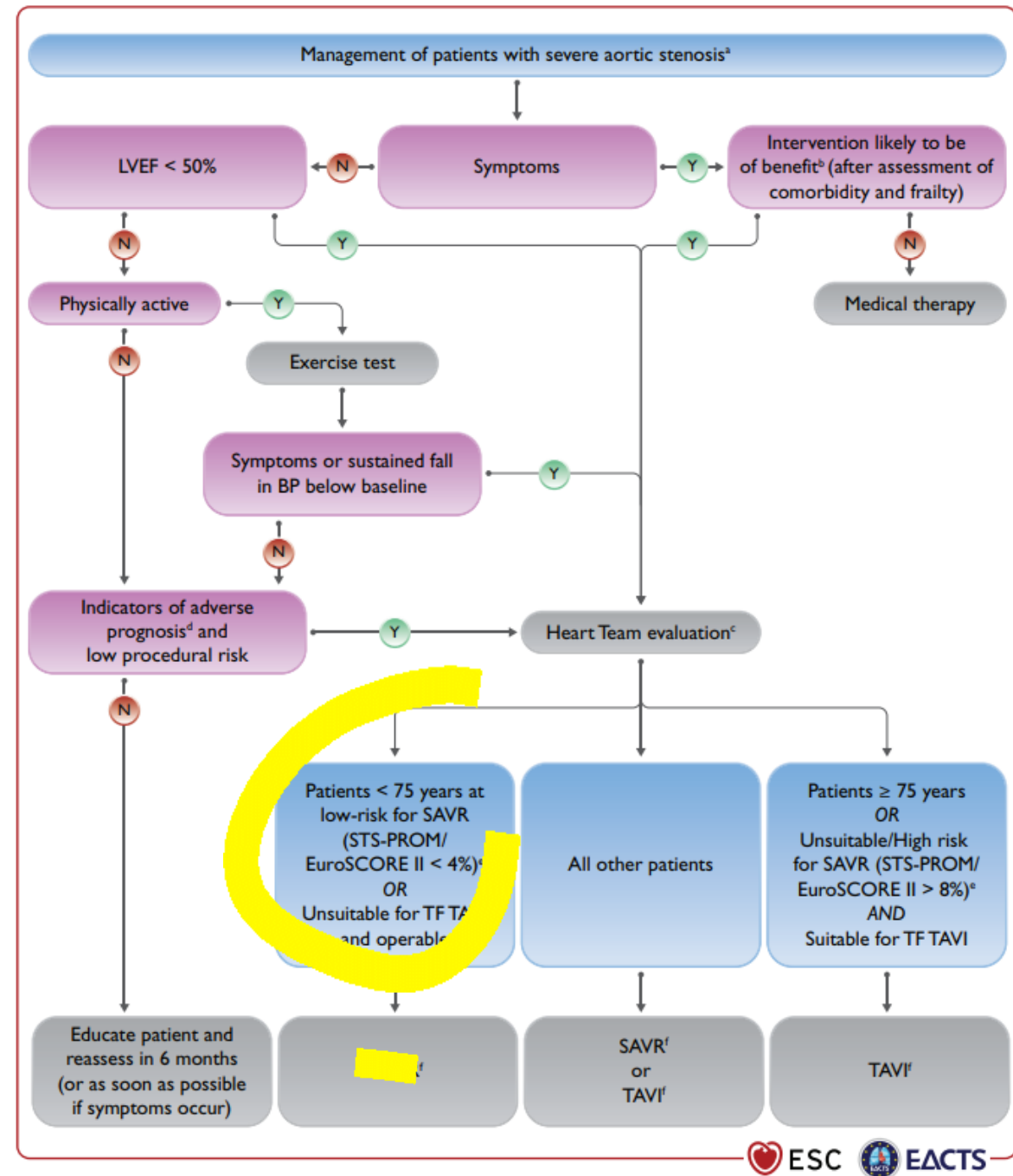
	Favours TAVI	Favours SAVR
<b>Clinical characteristics</b>		
Lower surgical risk	-	+
Higher surgical risk	+	-
Younger age <sup>a</sup>	-	+
Older age	+	-
Presence of particularly intact coronary artery bypass grafts at risk of injury during repeat sternotomy	+	-
Severe aortic regurgitation	-	-
Active or suspected endocarditis	-	+

<b>Anatomical and procedural factors</b>		
TAVI feasible via transfemoral approach	+	-
Transfemoral access challenging or impossible and SAVR feasible	-	+
Transfemoral access challenging or impossible and SAVR inadvisable	+ <sup>c</sup>	-
Severe aortic regurgitation	+	-
High aortic regurgitation	+	-
High likelihood of aortic regurgitation (high BSA)	+	-
Severe aortic regurgitation	+	-
Aortic annular dimensions unsuitable for available TAVI devices	-	+
Bicuspid aortic valve	-	+
Valve morphology unfavourable for TAVI (e.g. high risk of coronary obstruction due to low coronary ostia or heavy leaflet/LVOT calcification)	-	+
Thrombus in aorta or LV	-	+

### Concomitant cardiac conditions requiring intervention

Significant multi-vessel CAD requiring surgical revascularization <sup>d</sup>	-	+
Severe primary mitral valve disease	-	+
Severe tricuspid valve disease	-	+
Significant dilatation/aneurysm of the aortic root and/or ascending aorta	-	+
Septal hypertrophy requiring myectomy	-	+

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# TAVI u low-risk pacientů

## SHRNUTÍ

- Dvě velké randomizované studie u pacientů s nízkým operačním rizikem prokázaly minimálně stejně dobré 1roční výsledky TAVI a SAVR.
- U pacientů s dlouhou životní prognózou je nutné vnímat potřebu dalších zákroků na bioprotéze – SAVR-TAVI-SAVR-TAVI-TAVI...
- SAVR by měla být provedena pouze s bioprotézami umožňujícími bezpečné provedení následné intervence.

**Děkuji za pozornost**