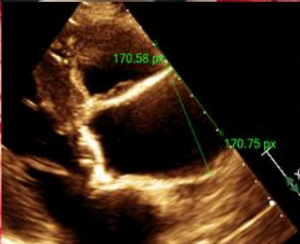
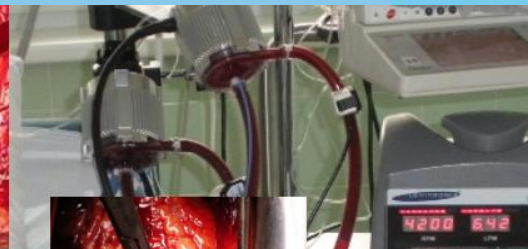
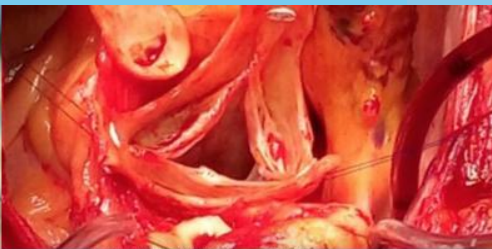
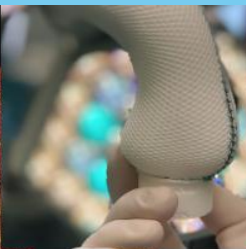
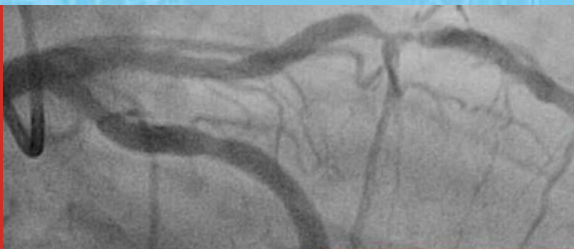




CKTCH

Centrum
kardiovaskulární
a transplantační
chirurgie



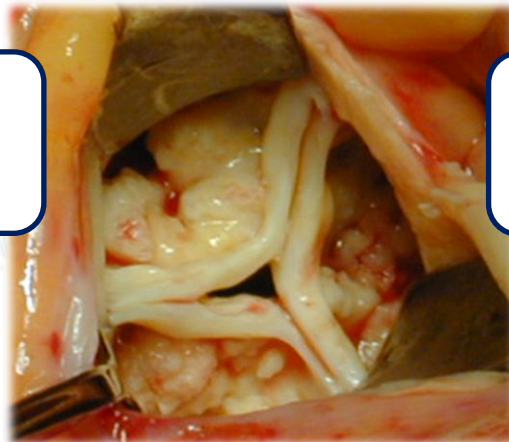
TAVI vs. SAVR u nízkorizikových pacientů?

Petr Fila

Náhrada aortální chlopně



SAVR



TAVI



inoperabilní

*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*

high-risk

*The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE*

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 JUNE 9, 2011 VOL. 364 NO. 23

Transcatheter versus 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*

intermediate-risk

*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., Sushel K. Kodali, M.D., Vinod H. Thourani, M.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., D. Craig Miller, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Darshan Doshi, M.D., David J. Cohen, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Samir Kapadia, M.D., Todd Dewey, M.D., Vasilis Babaliaros, M.D., Wilson Y. Szeto, M.D., Matthew R. Williams, M.D., Dean Kriekes, 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., Wael A. Jaber, M.D., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Maria C. Alu, M.M., and John G. Webb, M.D., for the PARTNER 2 Investigators*

low-risk

*The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE*

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 MAY 2, 2019 VOL. 380 NO. 18

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

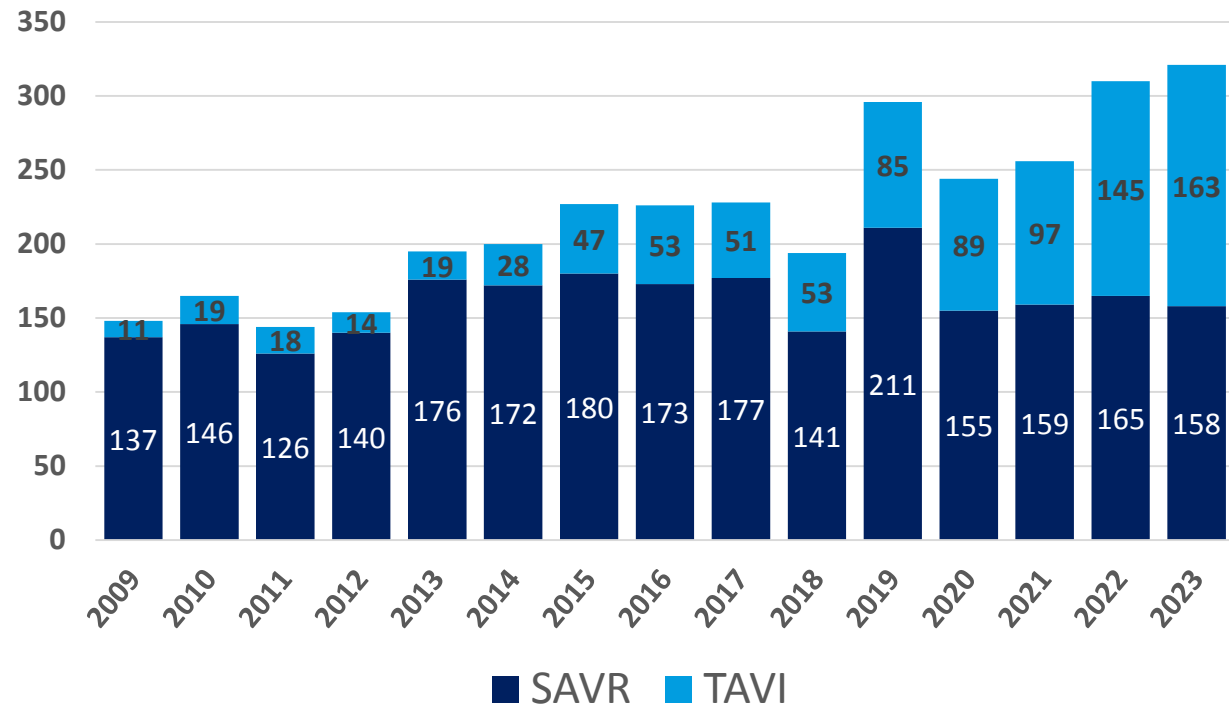
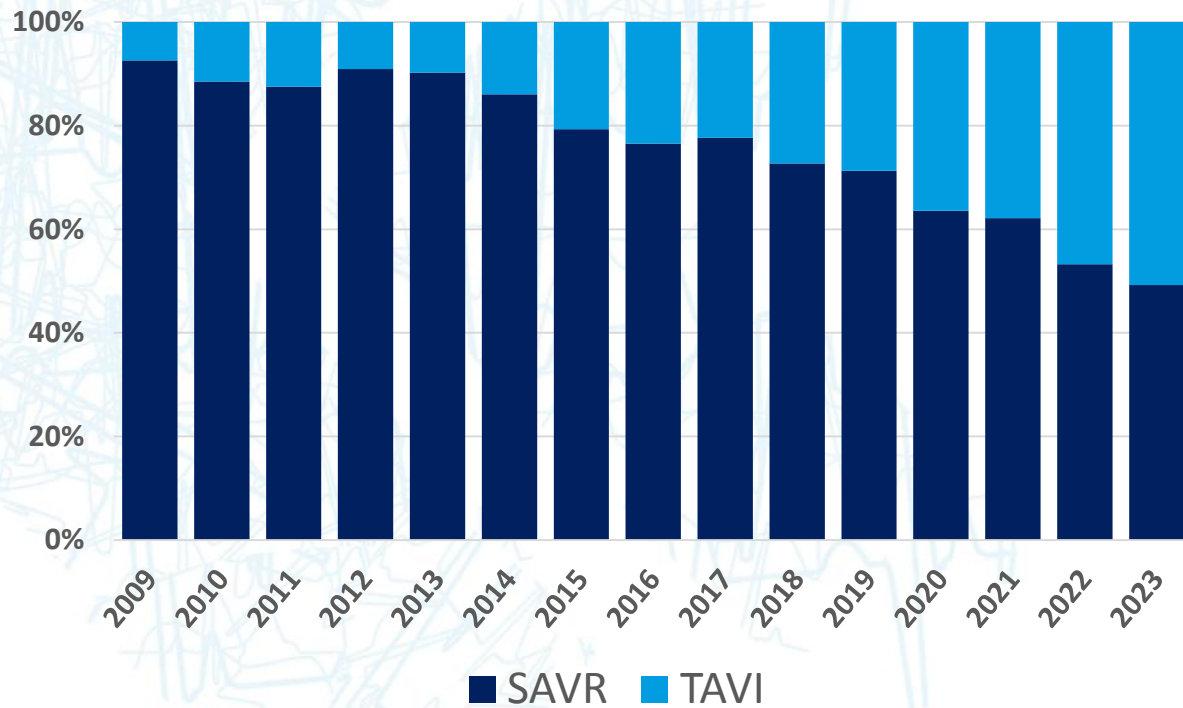
M.J. Mack, M.B. Leon, V.H. Thourani, R. Makkar, S.K. Kodali, M. Russo, S.R. Kapadia, S.C. Malaisrie, D.J. Cohen, P. Pibarot, J. Leipsic, R.T. Hahn, P. Blanke, M.R. Williams, J.M. McCabe, D.L. Brown, V. Babaliaros, S. Goldman, W.Y. Szeto, P. Genereux, A. Pershad, S.J. Pocock, M.C. Alu, J.G. Webb, and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

SAVR vs. TAVI v CKTCH



SAVR

TAVI

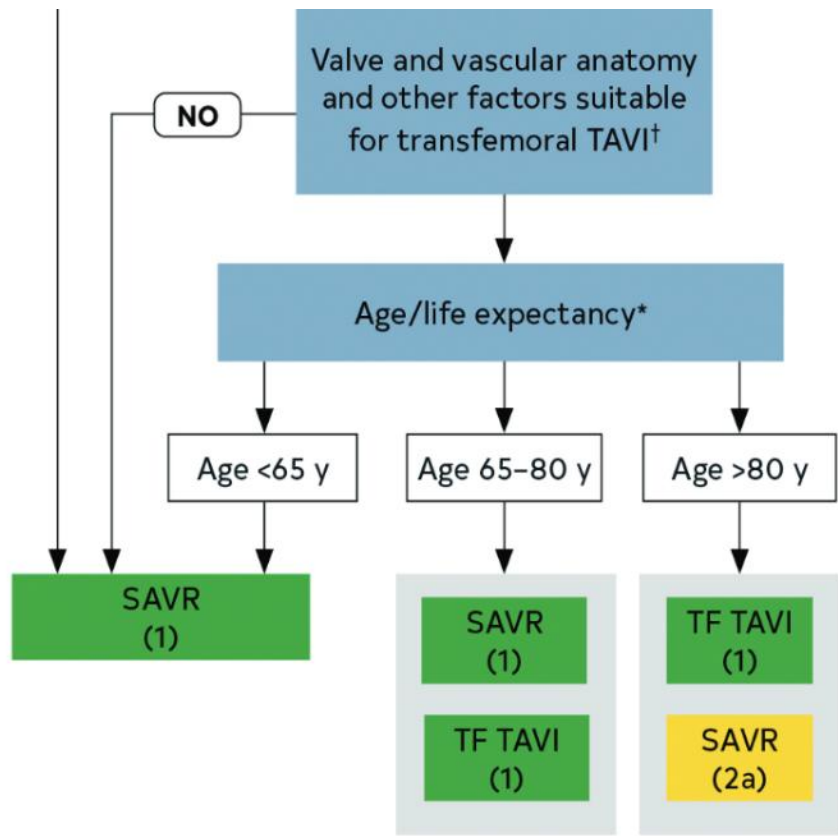
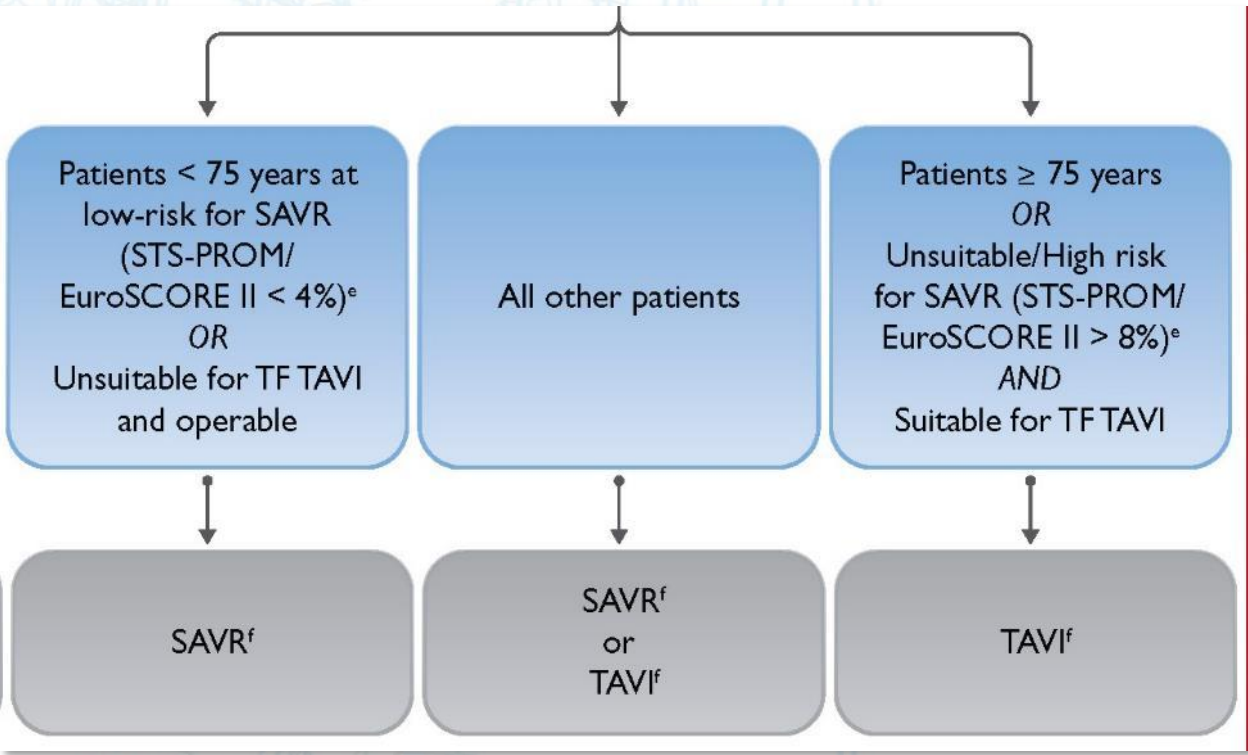


Doporučení ESC/EACTS a ACC/AHA



SAVR

TAVI



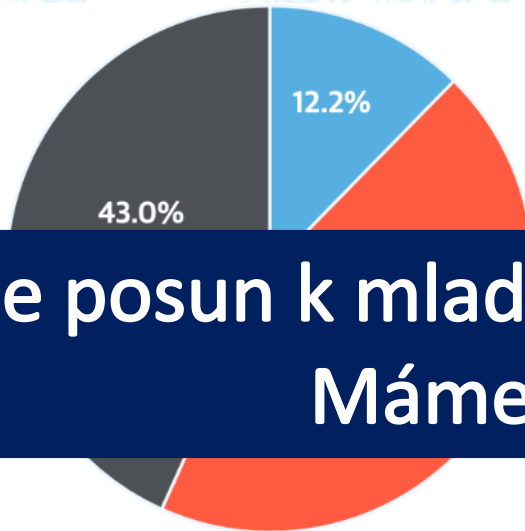
Vahanian, A, ESC/EACTS Guidelines for the management of valvular heart disease).

European Heart Journal, 2021

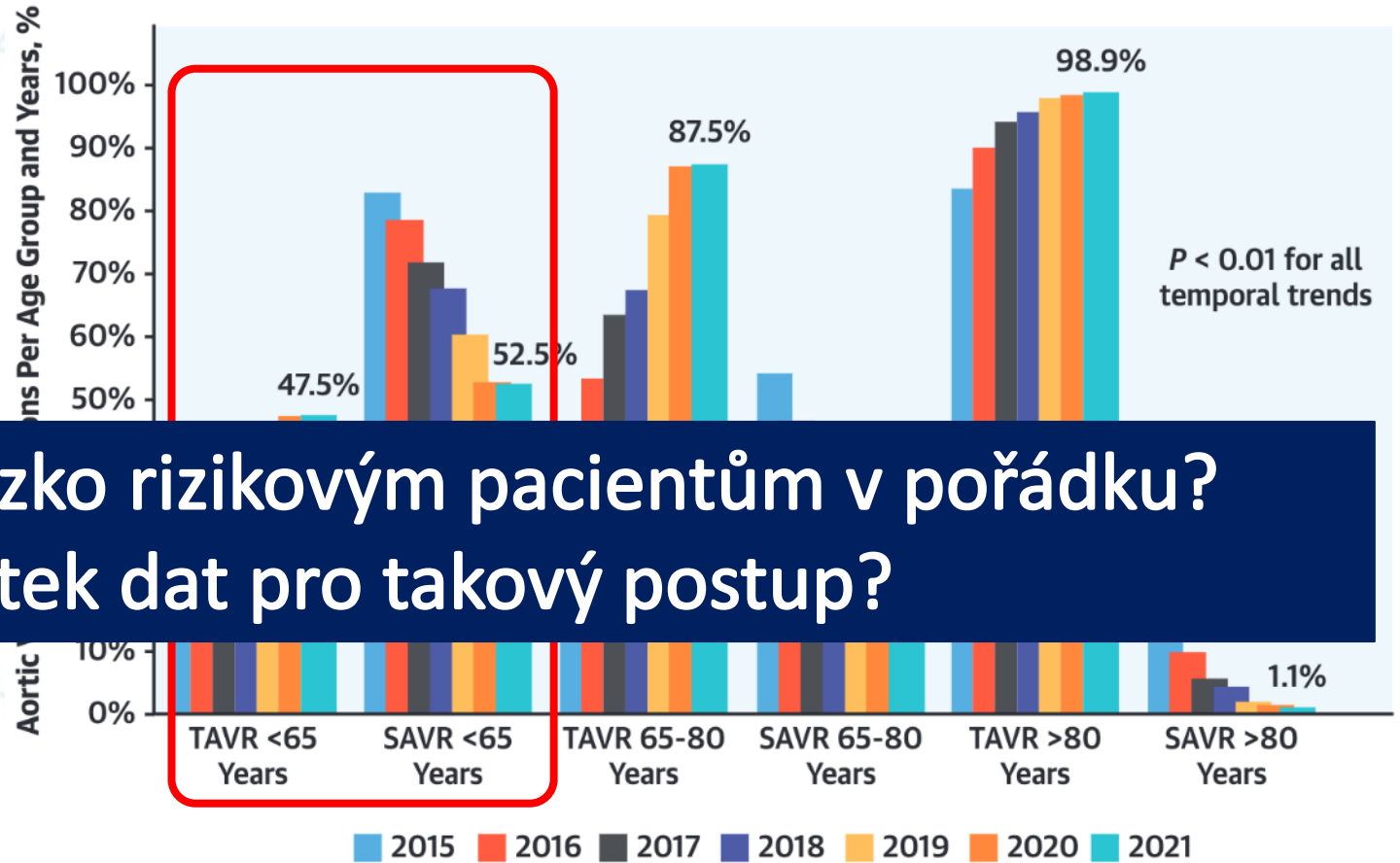
Otto, ACC/AHA guideline for the management of patients with valvular heart disease: executive summary: JACC, 2021, 77.4: 450-500.

TAVI v US

National Trends in TAVR and SAVR for Patients With Severe Isolated Aortic Stenosis

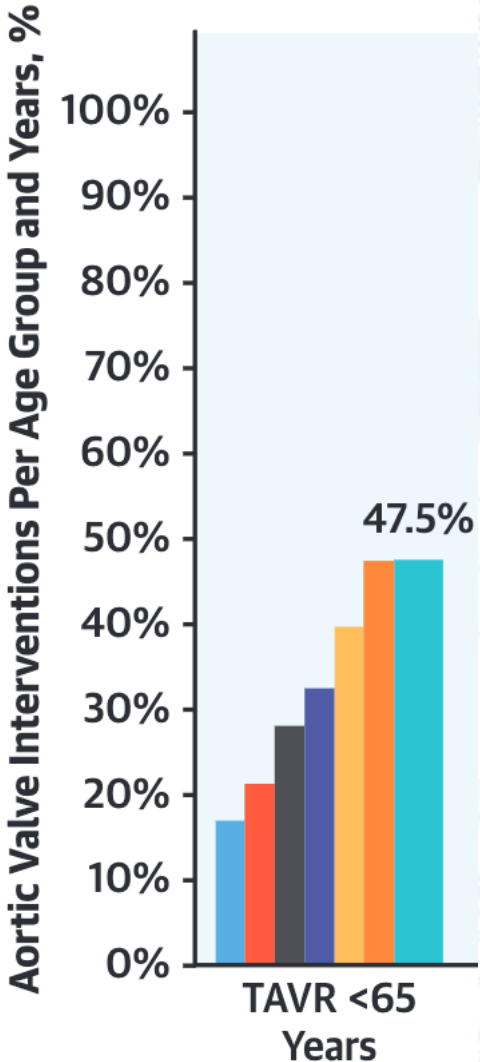


- Age <65 Years
- Age 65-80 Years
- Age >80 Years



**Je posun k mladším/nízko rizikovým pacientům v pořádku?
Máme dostatek dat pro takový postup?**

TAVI v US pod 60 let

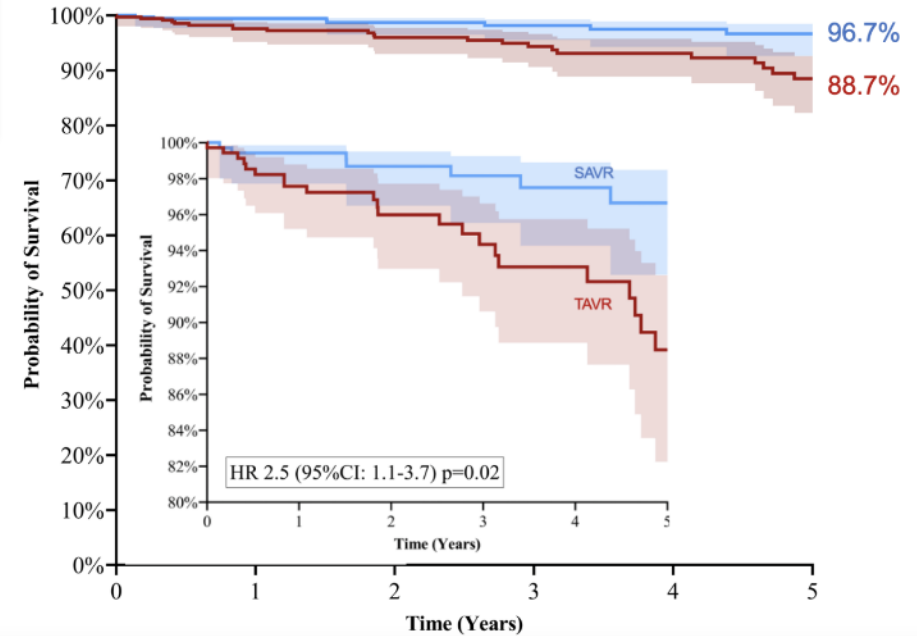


Guidelines versus Practice: A Statewide Survival Analysis of SAVR versus TAVR in Patients Aged ≤ 60 Years

Jad Malas MD¹; Sundos Alabbadi PharmD²; Qiudong Chen MD¹; Wen Cheng MD¹; Derrick Y. Tam MD PhD¹; Michael E. Bowdish MD MS¹; Natalia Egorova PhD²; Joanna Chikwe MD¹

2360 pts ≤ 60 let
PSM – 358 TAVR vs. 358 SAVR

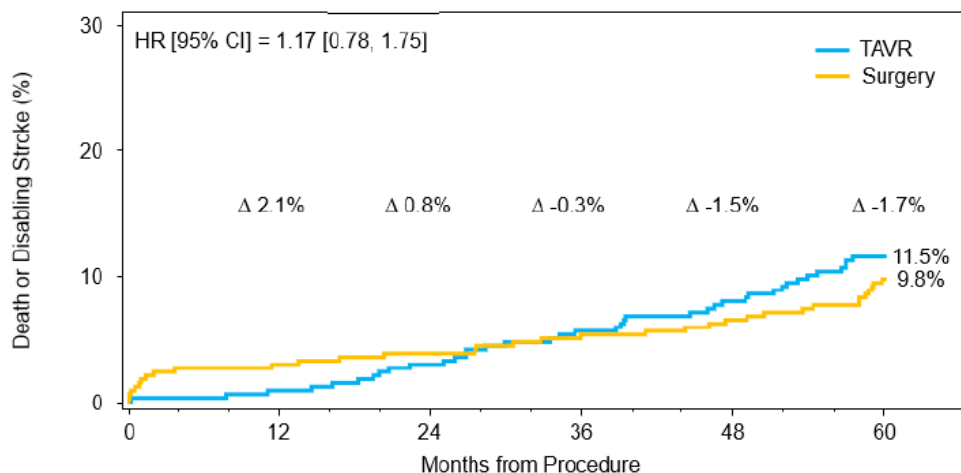
TAVI spojené s 2,5 násobně
zvýšeným rizikem 5 leté mortality
(96,7% vs. 88,7%)



Randomizované low-risk studie

PARTNER 3, NOTION, Evolut LR

- 2, 4, 5, 10 leté výsledky - dlouhodobé výsledky?
- „přiblížení/překřížení“ křivek – stroke, selhání chlopně
- další trend?
- selekce pacientů



Windecker. Which patients with aortic stenosis should be referred to surgery rather than transcatheter aortic valve implantation?. EJM, 2022, 43.29: 2729-2750.
Mack, Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement in Low-Risk Patients at Five Years. NEJM, 2023.

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement in Low-Risk Patients at Five Years

M.J. Mack, M.B. Leon, V.H. Thourani, P. Pibarot, R.T. Hahn, P. Genereux, S.K. Kodali, S.R. Kapadia, D.J. Cohen, S.J. Pocock, M. Lu, R. White, M. Szerlip, J. Ternacle, S.C. Malaisrie, H.C. Herrmann, W.Y. Szeto, M.J. Russo, V. Babaliaros, C.R. Smith, P. Blanke, J.G. Webb, and R. Makkar, for the PARTNER 3 Investigators*

selektovaní pacienti

-

31 vylučovacích kritérií

TAVI u low-risk pacientů – DEDICATE-DZHK6 Trial

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

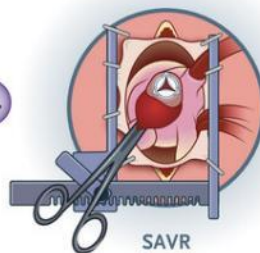
Transcatheter or Surgical Treatment of Aortic-Valve Stenosis

S. Blankenberg, M. Seiffert, R. Vonthein, H. Baumgartner, S. Bleiziffer, M.A. Borger, Y.-H. Choi, P. Clemmensen, J. Cremer, M. Czerny, N. Diercks, I. Eitel, S. Ensminger, D. Frank, N. Frey, A. Hagendorff, C. Hagl, C. Hamm, U. Kappert, M. Karck, W.-K. Kim, I.R. König, M. Krane, U. Landmesser, A. Linke, L.S. Maier, S. Massberg, F.-J. Neumann, H. Reichenspurner, T.K. Rudolph, C. Schmid, H. Thiele, R. Twerenbold, T. Walther, D. Westermann, E. Xhepa, A. Ziegler, and V. Falk, for the DEDICATE-DZHK6 Trial Investigators*



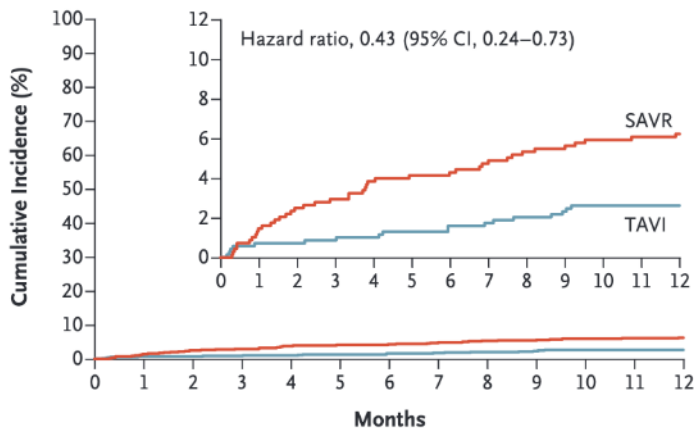
TAVI
(N=701)

vs.



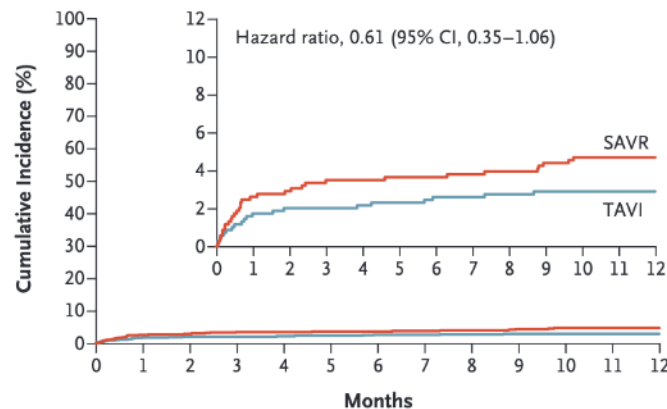
SAVR
(N=713)

Death from Any Cause



No. at Risk	SAVR	TAVI
697	696	
674	691	
659	685	
652	681	
645	680	
643	678	
640	677	
637	675	
633	671	
632	669	
627	667	
625	667	
616	655	

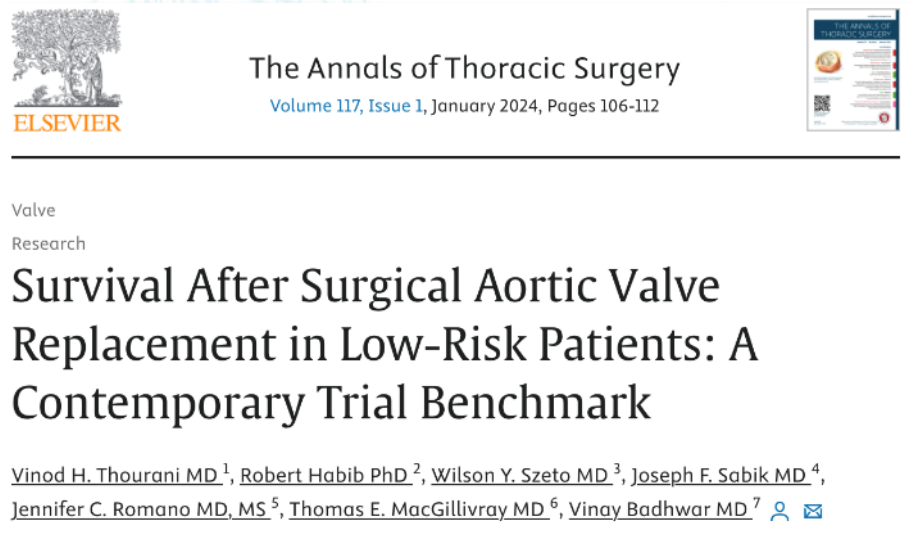
Stroke



No. at Risk	SAVR	TAVI
697	696	
657	679	
640	673	
631	669	
625	667	
622	665	
619	662	
614	660	
612	655	
608	652	
602	650	
600	650	
591	638	

	TAVI	SAVR
n	701	713
věk	74,3	74,6
STS-PROM	1,8	1,8
EuroScore II	2,1	2,1
úmrť 1 rok	2,6	6,2
KV příčina úmrť	2,0	4,4
stroke	2,9	4,7
nový PM	11,8	6,7
střední regurgitace	2,8	1,0
AV reintervence	0,6	0,3

SAVR u low-risk pacientů



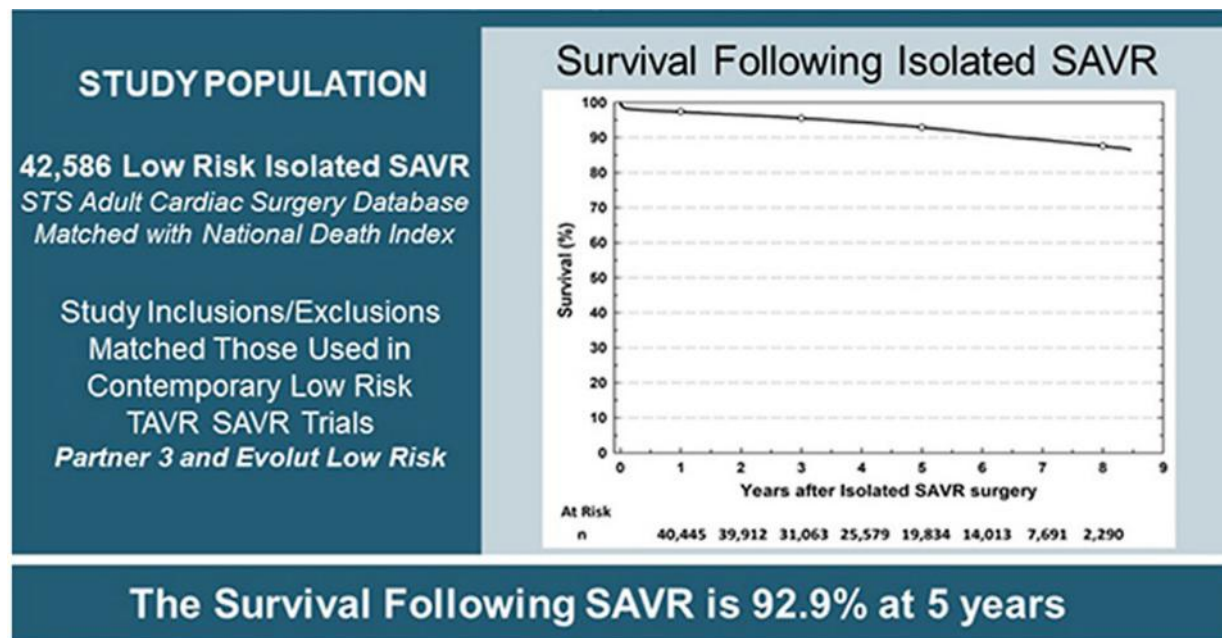
STS databáze - n = 42546 pts

věk 74,3 ± 5.7

STS PROM was 1.9% ± 0.8%

celková mortalita 1, 3, 5 a 8 let

- 2,6%, 4,5%, 7,1%, a 12,4%



SAVR vs. TAVI u low-risk pacientů <75 let



Surgical versus Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement in Low-Risk Patients under Age 75

J. Hunter Mehaffey (1), J. Hunter Mehaffey (1), Akram Kawsara (1), Vikrant Jagadeesan (1), J. W. Hayanga (1), Dhaval Chauhan (1), Lawrence Wei (1), Christopher Mascio (1), J. Scott Rankin (1), Ramesh Daggubati (1), Vinay Badhwar (1), (1) West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

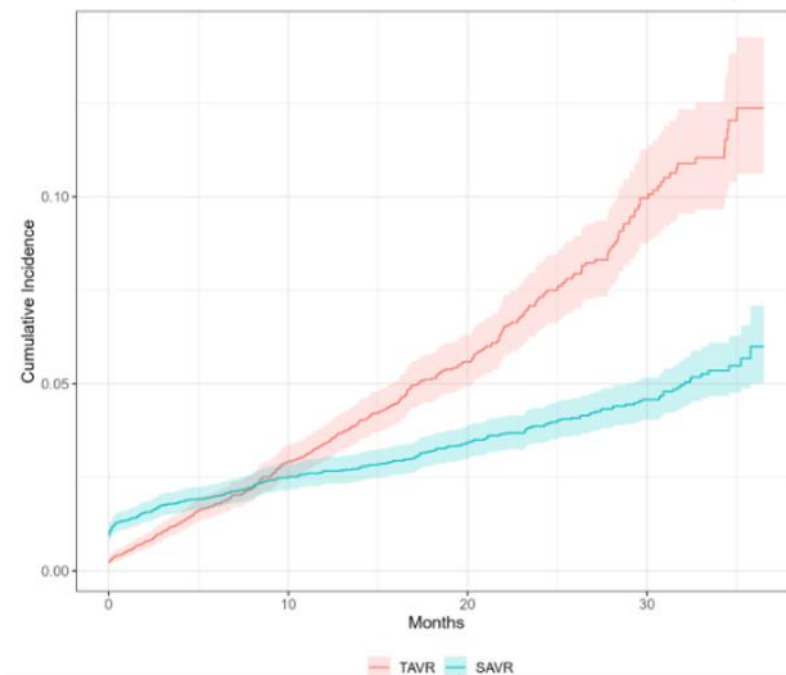
n = 8,144 SAVR vs n = 7,605 TAVR

Ø věk 69 let

periprocedurální mortalita - 0,9% vs 0,2%

3 roky TAVR:

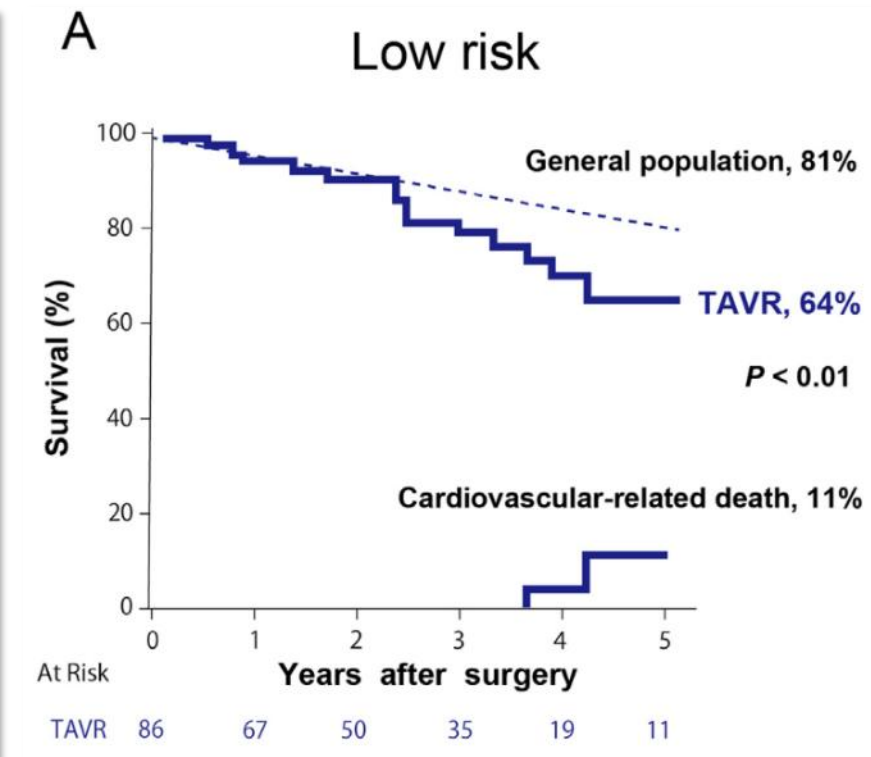
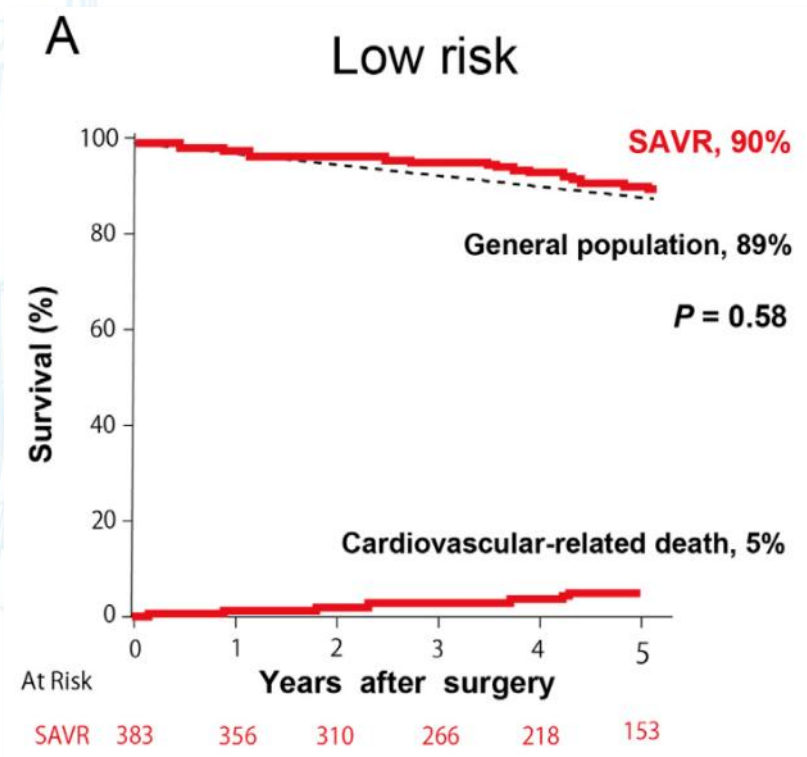
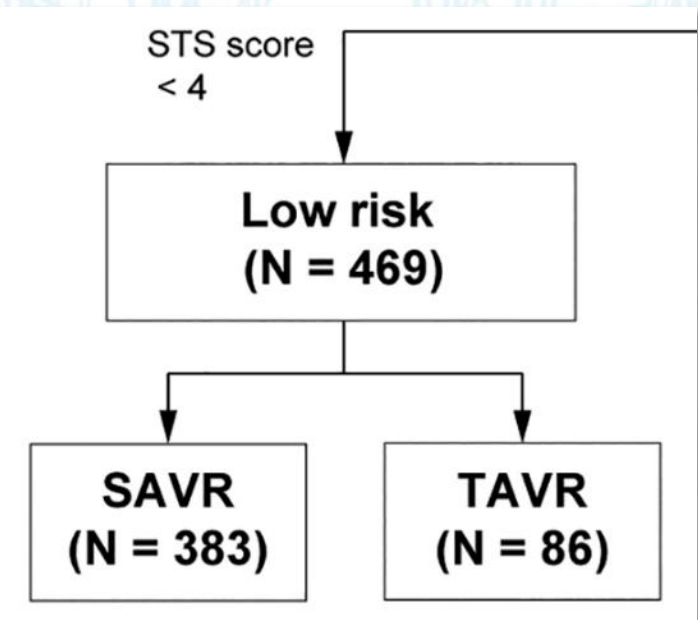
- vyšší riziko stroke (HR 1.65, 1.34 – 2.03, $p < 0.001$)
- rehosp. pro reintervence (HR 1.88, 1.48 – 2.37, $p < 0.001$)
- celková mortalita (HR 1.55, 1.24 – 1.94, $p < 0.001$)



TAVI u low-risk pacientů

Original Article

Long-term survival after surgical or transcatheter aortic valve replacement for low or intermediate surgical risk aortic stenosis: Comparison with general population



Předpokládaná délka života

Střední délka života JMK (2022)

- muž 75,6 žena 82 let

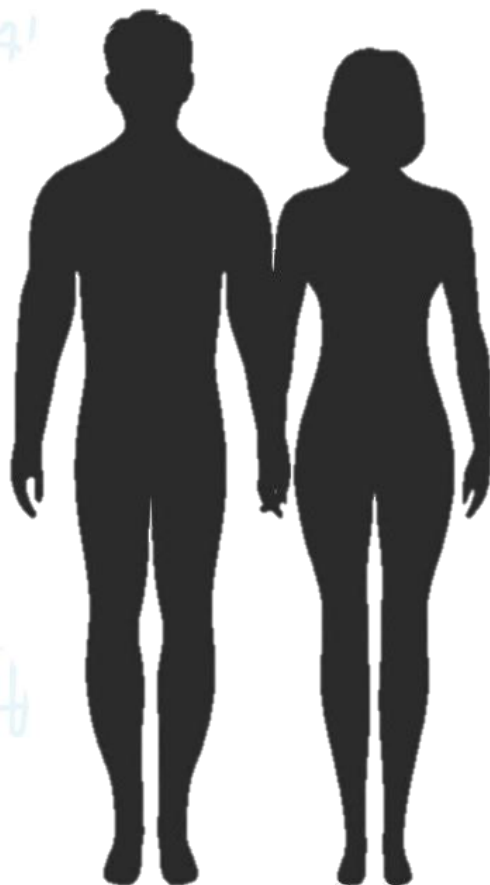
Naděje dožití ve věku

60 let: ♂ 19 ♀ 24

70 let: ♂ 12 ♀ 16

75 let: ♂ 9 ♀ 12

80 let: ♂ 7 ♀ 8



Věk	Muži	Ženy	Věk	Muži	Ženy
54	24,14	29,30	81	6,63	8,15
55	23,31	28,39	82	6,20	7,60
56	22,48	27,48	83	5,80	7,08
57	21,67	26,58	84	5,41	6,58
58	20,87	25,69	85	5,05	6,11
59	20,08	24,81	86	4,70	5,67
60	19,30	23,94	87	4,38	5,25
61	18,53	23,07	88	4,08	4,86
62	17,77	22,20	89	3,80	4,50
63	17,04	21,35	90	3,54	4,16
64	16,32	20,50	91	3,29	3,85
65	15,62	19,67	92	3,07	3,56
66	14,94	18,84	93	2,86	3,30
67	14,28	18,02	94	2,67	3,06
68	13,63	17,21	95	2,50	2,83
69	13,00	16,42	96	2,34	2,63
70	12,38	15,64	97	2,20	2,45
71	11,78	14,87	98	2,07	2,29
72	11,20	14,11	99	1,95	2,14
73	10,63	13,37	100	1,85	2,01
74	10,07	12,65	101	1,75	1,90
75	9,53	11,94	102	1,67	1,80
76	9,01	11,26	103	1,60	1,71
77	8,50	10,59	104	1,55	1,64
78	8,01	9,94	105	1,51	1,60
79	7,53	9,32			
80	7,07	8,72			

zdroj: ČSÚ

MUNI
MED



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Centrum kardiovaskulární
a transplantační chirurgie

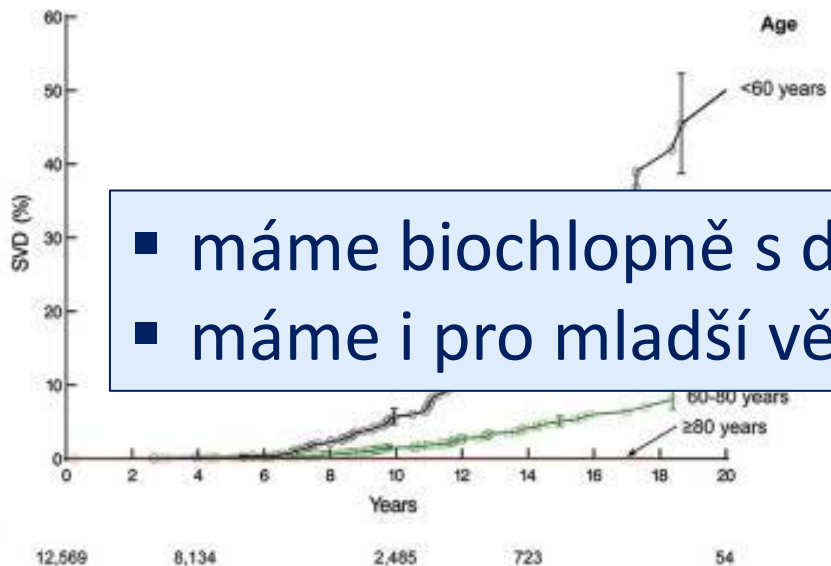
Trvanlivost biochlopní pro SAVR

Long-Term Durability of Bioprosthetic Aortic Valves: Implications From 12,569 Implants

Douglas R. Johnston, MD, Edward G. Soltesz, MD, Nakul Vakil, MD, Jeevanantham Rajeswaran, PhD, Eric E. Roselli, MD, Joseph F. Sabik, III, MD, Nicholas G. Smedira, MD, Lars G. Svensson, MD, PhD, Bruce W. Lytle, MD, and Eugene H. Blackstone, MD

Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Heart and Vascular Institute, and Department of Quantitative Health Sciences, Research Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio

n = 12 569 s bioAVR CE Perimount
SVD – reintervence – 8,4% po 20 letech



- máme biochlopně s dlouhodobou trvanlivostí
- máme i pro mladší věk nové biochlopně se slibnými výsledky

Johnston DR, Long-term durability of bioprosthetic aortic valves: implications from 12,569 implants. *Ann Thorac Surg.* 2015;99(4):1239-1247.

Sadri et al

Adult: Aortic Valve

Long-term durability of a new surgical aortic valve: A 1 billion cycle in vitro study

Check for updates

Vahid Sadri, PhD,^a Phillip M. Trusty, PhD,^a Immanuel David Madukauwa-David, PhD,^b and Ajit P. Yoganathan, PhD^a



redukce ukládání
kalcifikací
1 bilion cyklů – ekvivalent

Sadri, *JTCVS Open*, 2022, 9: 59-69

MUNI
MED



CKTCH

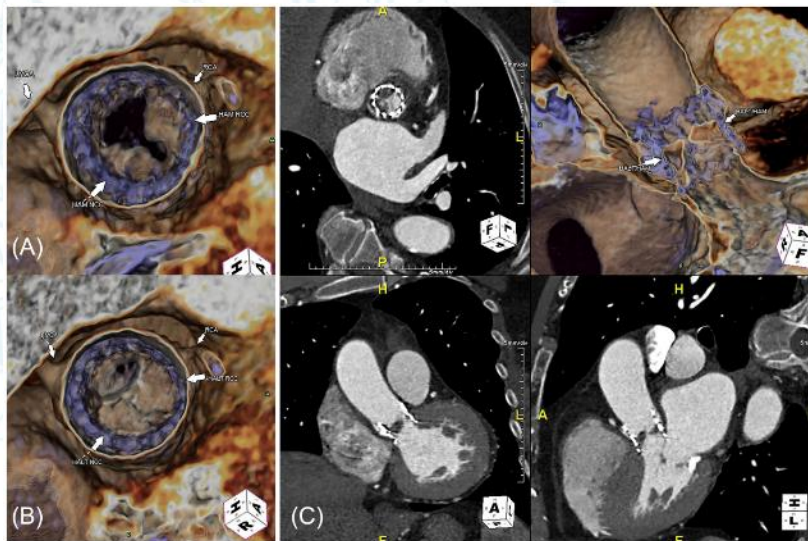
Centrum kardiovaskulární
a transplantační chirurgie

Subklinická trombóza chlopní

- po 30 dnech 14%, po roce 20-30% (chirurgické bioprotézy 4%)

Klinický význam SLT

- výskyt CMP/TIA
- tromboembolické komplikace
- ovlivnění trvanlivosti chlopně?



Kanjanauthai, Subclinical leaflet thrombosis following transcatheter aortic valve replacement. *Journal of interventional cardiology*, 2018, 31.5: 640-647.
Bogyi, *JACC:Cardiovascular Interventions*, 2021, 14.24: 2643-2656..

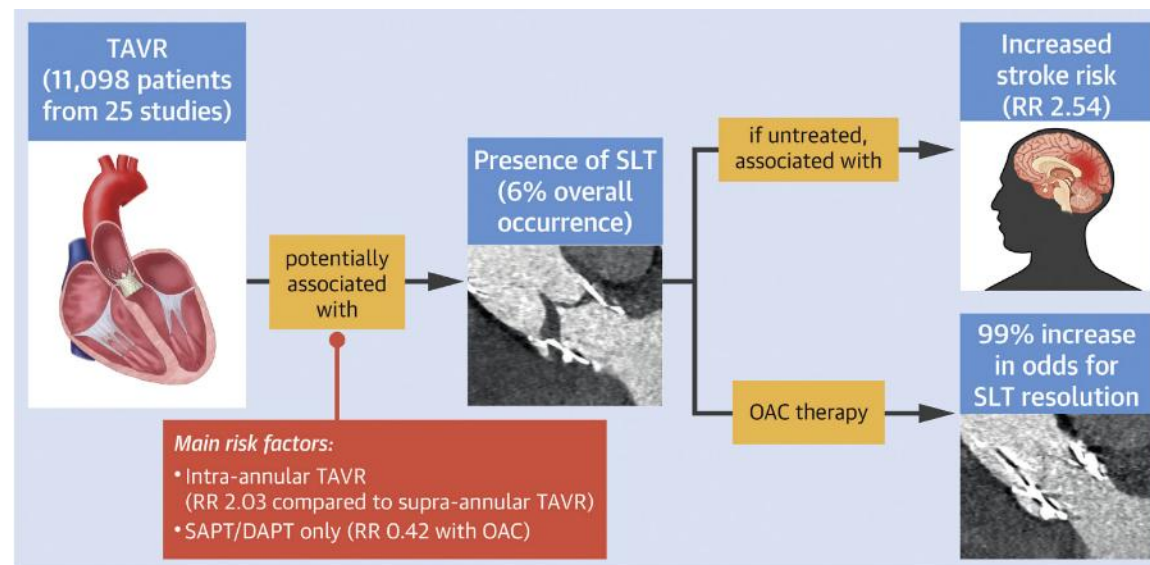
Subclinical Leaflet Thrombosis After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement

A Meta-Analysis

25 studií

n= 11 098 pts


incidence SLT 6%



Paravalvární leak

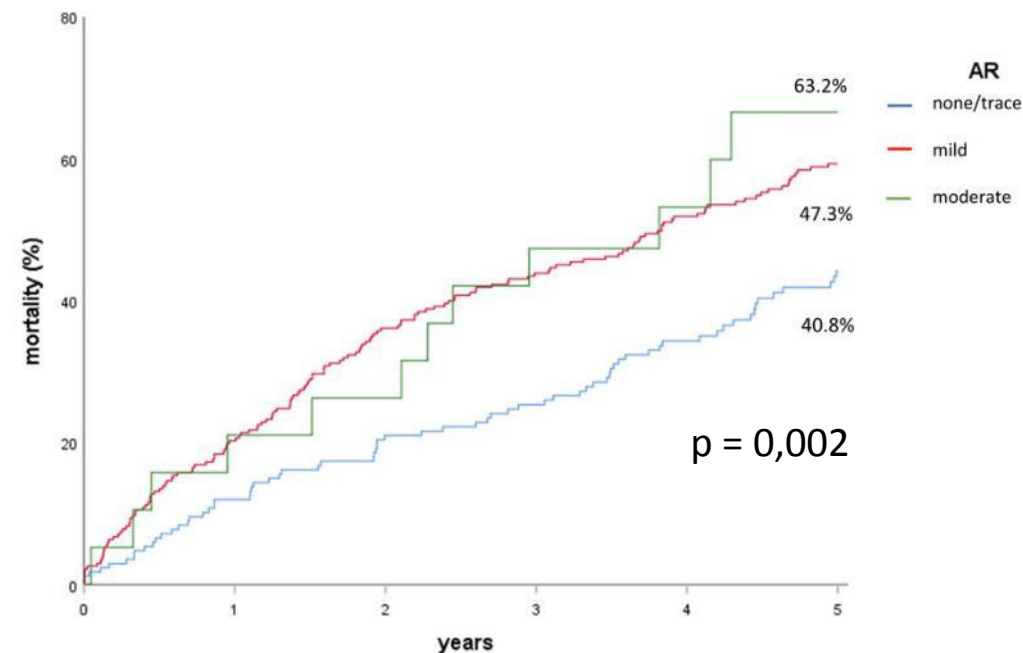
- masivní, asymetrické a/nebo kalcifikace LVOT – riziko PVL

5-Year outcomes after transcatheter aortic valve implantation: Focus on paravalvular leakage assessed by echocardiography and hemodynamic parameters

Simon Schoechlin MD  | Manuel Hein MD | Tim Brennemann MD |
Martin Eichenlaub MD | Undine Schulz MD | Nikolaus Jander MD, PhD |
Franz-Josef Neumann MD, PhD 

n= 464 pts

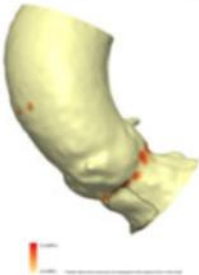
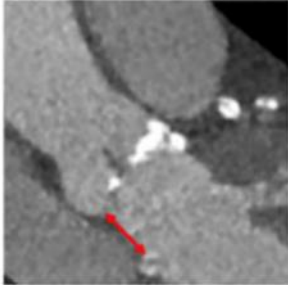
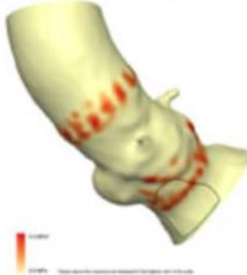
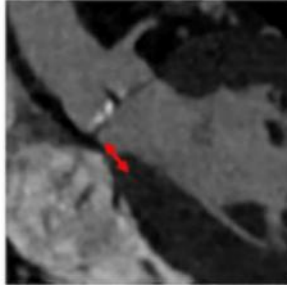

...i mírný PVL je prediktor horšího 5 letého přežívání



No. at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5
none/trace	169	147	131	120	102	71
mild	267	212	169	145	119	87
moderate	19	15	14	10	8	5

Poruchy převodního systému

- poruchy převodu - implantace PM
- krátké membranózní septum + preexistující RBBB

Categories	Favourable			Intermediate	Unfavourable	
Risk of conduction disturbance	<u>Low contact pressure</u>	<u>Long membranous septum</u>	<u>High contact pressure</u>	<u>Short membranous septum</u>	<u>Pre-existing RBBB</u>	
						

Windecker. Which patients with aortic stenosis should be referred to surgery rather than transcatheter aortic valve implantation?. *European heart journal*, 2022, 43.29: 2729-2750.

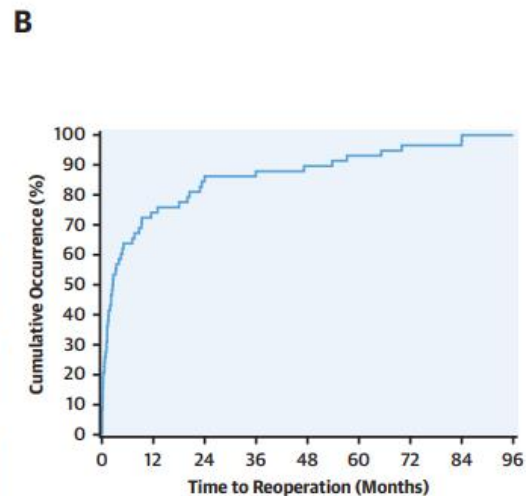
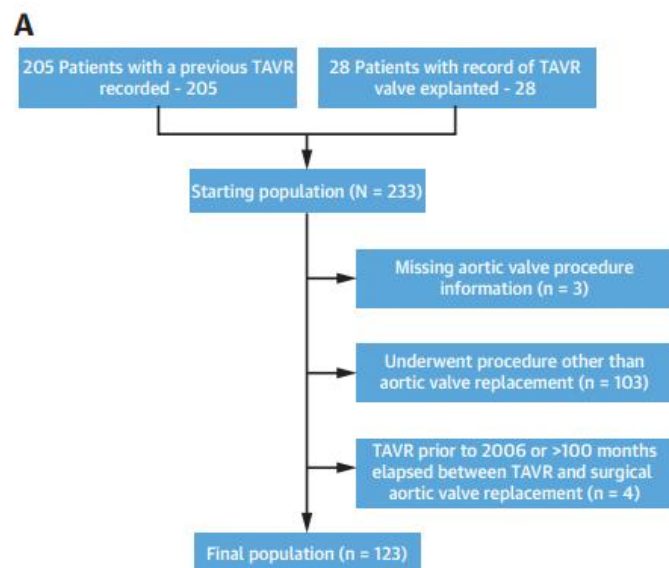
- problém hlavně u mladých/low risk s dlouhou předpokládanou dobou dožití
- meta-analýza – **zvýšené riziko smrti, srdečního selhání s rehospitalizací 1. rok u pacientů s novým LBBB nebo PM po TAVI**

Reoperace po TAVI

Reoperation After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement

An Analysis of the Society of Thoracic Surgeons Database

Oliver K. Jawitz, MD, MHS,^{a,b} Brian C. Gulack, MD, MHS,^c Maria V. Grau-Sepulveda, MD, MPH,^b Roland A. Matsouaka, PhD,^b Michael J. Mack, MD,^d David R. Holmes, Jr, MD,^e John D. Carroll, MD,^f Vinod H. Thourani, MD,^g J. Matthew Brennan, MD, MPH^h



Jawitz, O.K. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Interv. 2020;13(13):1515-25.

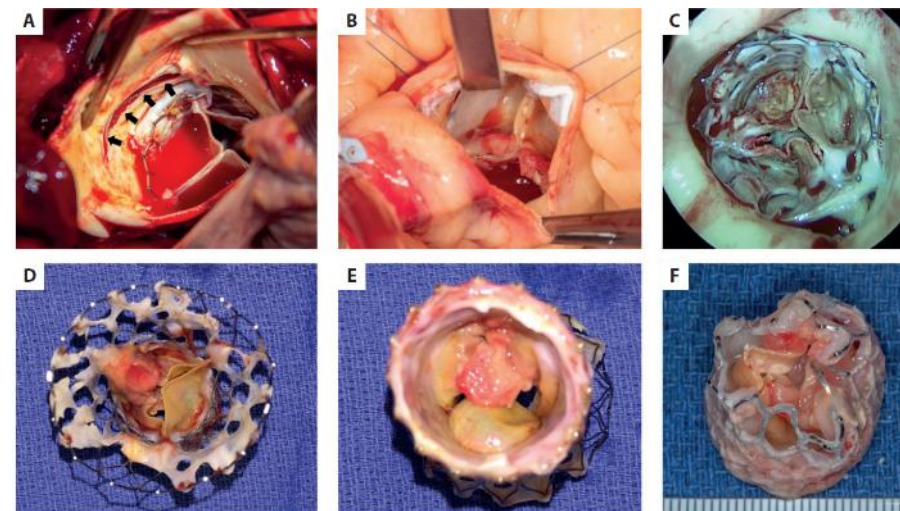
(A) Flow diagram illustrating the study cohort and (B) cumulative probability plot demonstrating variation in timing between transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) and surgical aortic valve replacement (SAVR), among the 52 patients with this data available.

N = 123

SAVR po TAVI – **perioperační mortalita 17,1%**
(14% u low-risk) – horší než STS predikovaná mortalita

X

SAVR po SAVR - **perioperační mortalita cca 3-5%**



Reoperace po TAVI



ELSEVIER

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New Research Paper

Structural

Redo Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement After Prior Transcatheter Versus Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement

N = 31 106

PSM - 433 vs. 433

1,7x vyšší riziko periprocedurální mortality po TAVR-SAVR než po SAVR-SAVR ($p = 0,02$)

Redo SAVR and Operative Mortality in the Society of Thoracic Surgeons Adult Cardiac Surgery Database 2011-2021

TAVR → SAVR
N = 1,126
Mortality
17%

SAVR → TAVR → SAVR
N = 674
Mortality
12%

SAVR → SAVR
N = 29,306
Mortality
9%

Propensity-Score Matching

TAVR → isolated SAVR
N = 433
Mortality
11.3% (OR: 1.7)

SAVR → isolated SAVR
N = 433
Mortality
6.7%

Shrnutí

- TAVI je metoda volby – riziková, starší
- SAVR - efektivní, dlouhodobě trvanlivé výsledky
- **SAVR pro nízkorizikové, mladší pacienty**

uni/bikuspidní chlopeň

velký anulus

konkomitantní aortopatie



- nezapomínat na zbytek srdce (ICHs, FiSi, ostatní chlopně...)
- myslet na perspektivu/dožití... nejen na „rozsah invazivity“
- myslet i na případný další krok - **chirurg - co po SAVR?, intervenční kardiolog - co po TAVI** (ViV, TAVI in TAVI, PCI, explantace...)

Evidence-based medicine

**OBJEKTIVNĚ
INFORMOVANÝ
PACIENT?**

Seznam Zprávy

Žijeme ve fantastické době a ve fantastickém světě, říká kardiochirurg

Editorial

> Lancet Oncol. 2014 Oct;15(11):1177. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(14)70498-X.

Emotion-based medicine or evidence-based

medicine?

Nejdřív popíšu, jak se výměna chlopně řeší při kardiochirurgické operaci. Pacient se uspí, rozřízne se hrudník, do srdce se dají roupy, které se zastaví, funkce srdce a plic nahradí přístrojem, který vyřízne aortální chlopeň. Ta se dá prý vrátí zpátky. Je to několikrát

s relativně nízkou

rekordou



... se dostaneme tepnou v třísle a dáme tam chlopeň s lepšími vlastnostmi než má ta, která se dává chirurgicky. Když nám to jde dobře, tak to od příchodu pacienta na sál trvá přibližně hodinu. Výsledky jsou o trochu lepší než při operaci a pacient je celou dobu při vědomí. A hlavně je během několika dní zcela v pořádku. Do života mu to zasáhne minimálně.