

Sympóziem Edwards Lifesciences Czech Republic s.r.o...ve spolupráci s ČAIK

# **Současné a budoucí trendy v léčbě srdečních chlopní**

## **TAVI v roce 2024**

**Petr Kala**

Interní kardiologická klinika FN Brno a LF MU

6.5.2024

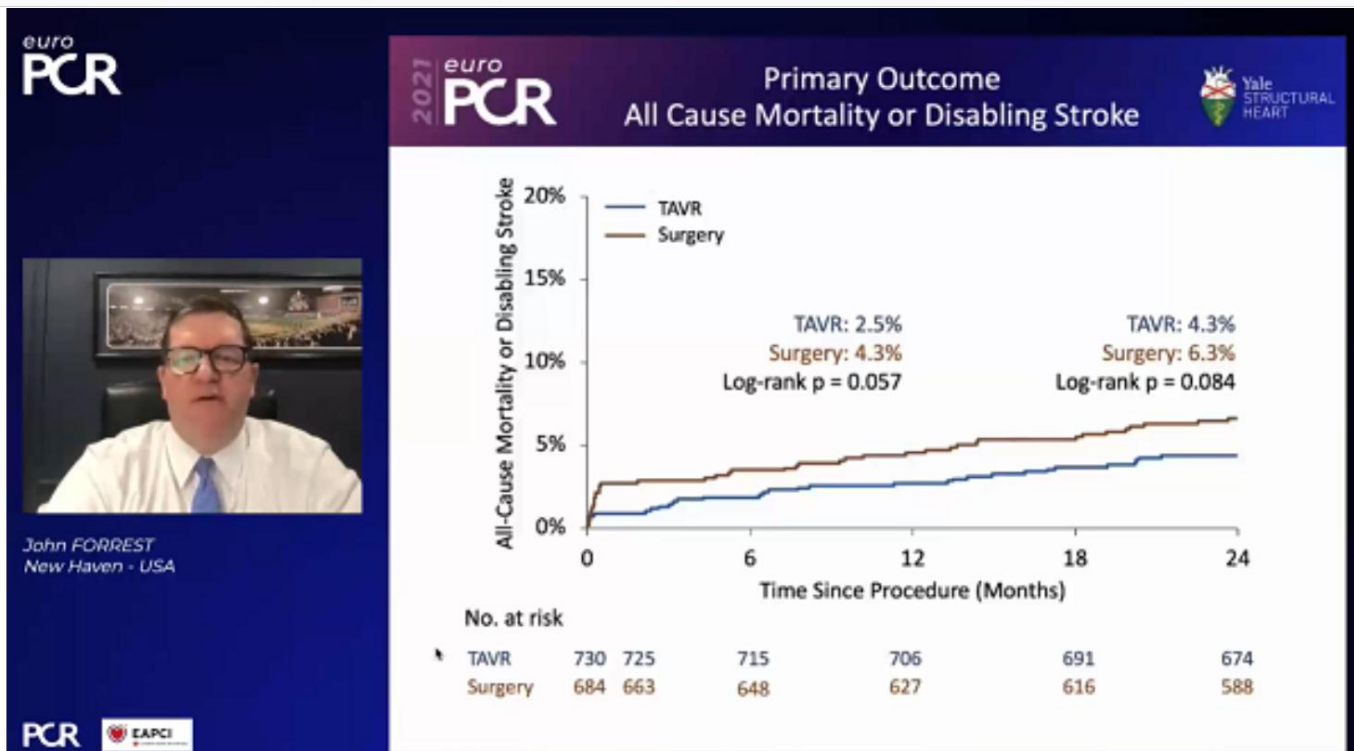
4.-7. KVĚTNA 2024 | VELETRHY BRNO

**XXXII.**

**VÝROČNÍ SJEZD  
ČESKÉ KARDIOLOGICKÉ  
SPOLEČNOSTI**





## EVOLUT low-risk – 2 leté sledování



- Lehký **PVL** po implantaci byl 26.6% po TAVI a 2.6% po **SAVR** ( $P < 0.001$ ).
- **PPM** - Patient-prosthesis mismatch **TAVI** lehký-střední 10% vs 24% po SAVR ( $P < 0.001$ ).
- *Pozn. Pacienti s bikuspidní chlopní nebo anatomií nevhodnou k TAVI byli vyloučeni. 1.*

- TCTMD news ... the treatment protocols for SAV flexibility when it came to adjunctive procedures. operating room, we were allowed to treat it because said T. Kaneko. “Surgeons are always told you should be in the operating room. There’s not going to



Podívejte se na fotky

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### Tsuyoshi Kaneko, MD

Web Trasa Uložit

5,0 ★★★★★ 1 recenze Google ⓘ

Kardiovaskulární a hrudní chirurgie v Bostonu, Massachusetts

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**Otevírací doba:** Zavřeno · Otevírá: 9 ▾

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The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the European Heart Journal website, including the logo and menu items like 'Issues', 'More Content', 'Submit', 'Purchase', 'Advertise', and 'About'. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar and a 'JOURNAL ARTICLE' section. The article title is 'Transcatheter versus surgical aortic valve replacement in lower-risk and higher-risk patients: a meta-analysis of randomized trials'. The authors listed are Yousif Ahmad, James P Howard, Ahran D Arnold, Mahesh V Madhavan, Christopher M Cook, Maria Alu, Michael J Mack, Michael J Reardon, Vinod H Thourani, and Samir Kapadia. The article was published in the European Heart Journal on 20 January 2023. To the right of the article, there is a promotional banner for the 'ESC Pocket Guidelines App', which is free and includes pulmonary hypertension information.


- U pacientů s nízkým rizikem je SAVR vs TAVI spojena s vyšším rizikem úmrtí a úmrtí/CMP krátce po operaci a rozdíl je eliminován v delším sledování.

• Lower-risk (patients with low and low/intermediate risk):

[PARTNER 3](#), [Evolut Low-Risk](#), [NOTION](#), and [UK TAVI](#)

- **Častěji po (první) SAVR**
  - Nově FISÍ
  - Velké krvácení
  - AKI
- **Častěji po (první) TAVI**
  - Nově PM
  - Cévní komplikace
  - PVL

**Low risk většinou = nižší věk..a dlouhý život před sebou..s velkou  
pravděpodobností více procedur..  
SAVR/SAVR/SAVR? SAVR/TAVI? TAVI/SAVR? Atd..**


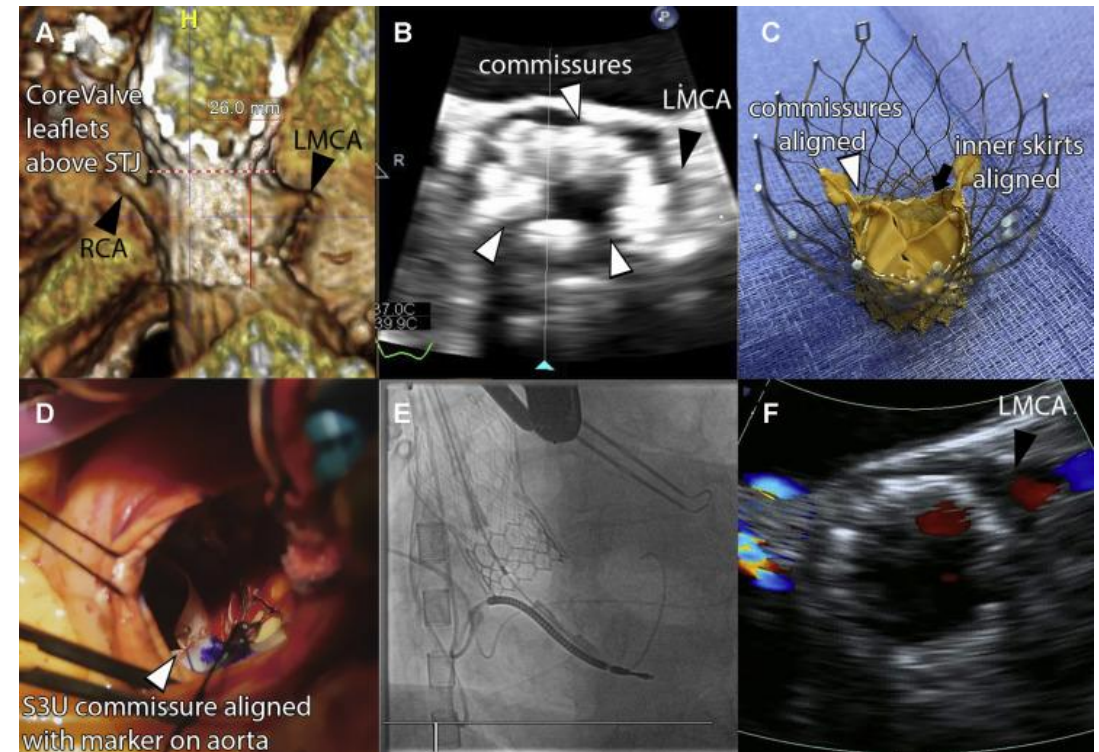

**JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions**  
 Volume 14, Issue 9, 10 May 2021, Pages 1036-1037

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Images in Intervention

### Surgical Resection of Prosthetic Valve Leaflets Under Direct Vision (SURPLUS) for Redo TAVR

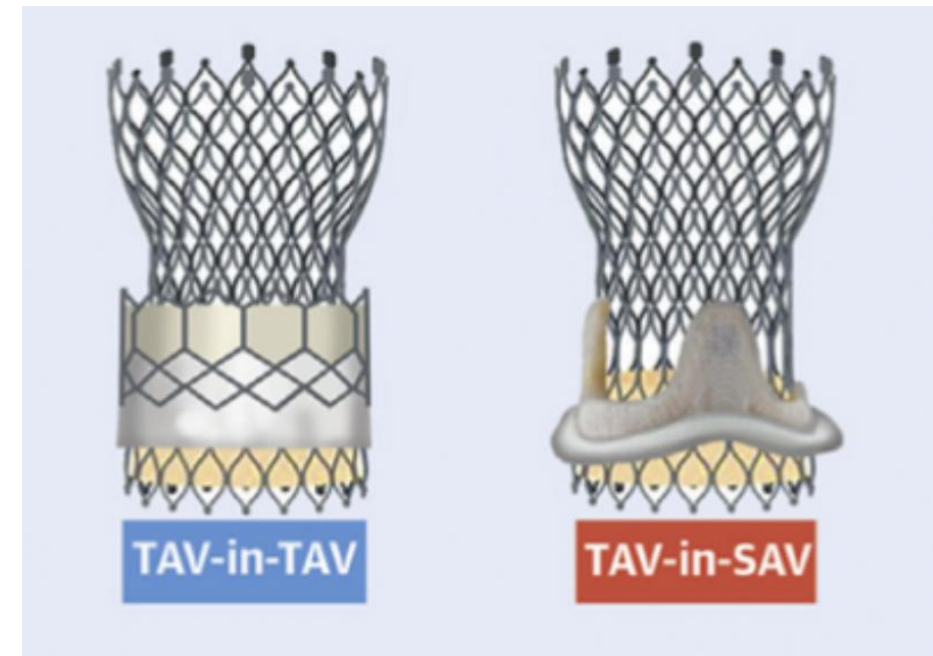
Luigi Pirelli MD, Craig L. Basman MD, Derek R. Brinster MD, Denny Wang BS, Nirav Patel MD, S. Jacob Scheinerman MD, Chad A. Kliger MD

# TAVR Yields Similar Success in Failed TAVR or Surgical Valves

But as the patient population shifts younger, strategies for “lifetime management” will be required, experts say.

by [Caitlin E. Cox](#) | JANUARY 07, 2021



	TAV-IN-TAV (N = 165)	TAV-IN-SAV (N = 165)	P VALUE
<b>PROCEDURAL SUCCESS</b>	72.7%	62.4%	0.045
<b>PROCEDURAL SAFETY</b>	70.3%	72.1%	0.715
<b>MEAN AORTIC VALVE AREA, CM<sup>2</sup></b>	1.55	1.37	0.040
<b>MEAN RESIDUAL GRADIENT, MM HG</b>	12.6	14.9	0.011
<b>NEW PACEMAKER</b>	10.9%	7.8%	0.251
<b>≥ MODERATE RESIDUAL AR AT 30 DAYS</b>	8.4%	4.8%	0.463
<b>MILD AR</b>			
<b>30 DAYS</b>	36.1%	17.2%	0.003
<b>1 YEAR</b>	36.2%	12.1%	0.001

<b>MORTALITY</b>			
<b>30 DAYS</b>	3.0%	4.4%	0.570
<b>1 YEAR</b>	11.9%	10.2%	0.633

# PPM – patient-prosthesis mismatch

THE ANNALS OF THORACIC SURGERY

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE ADULT CARDIAC | VOLUME 106, ISSUE 1, P14-22, JULY 2018

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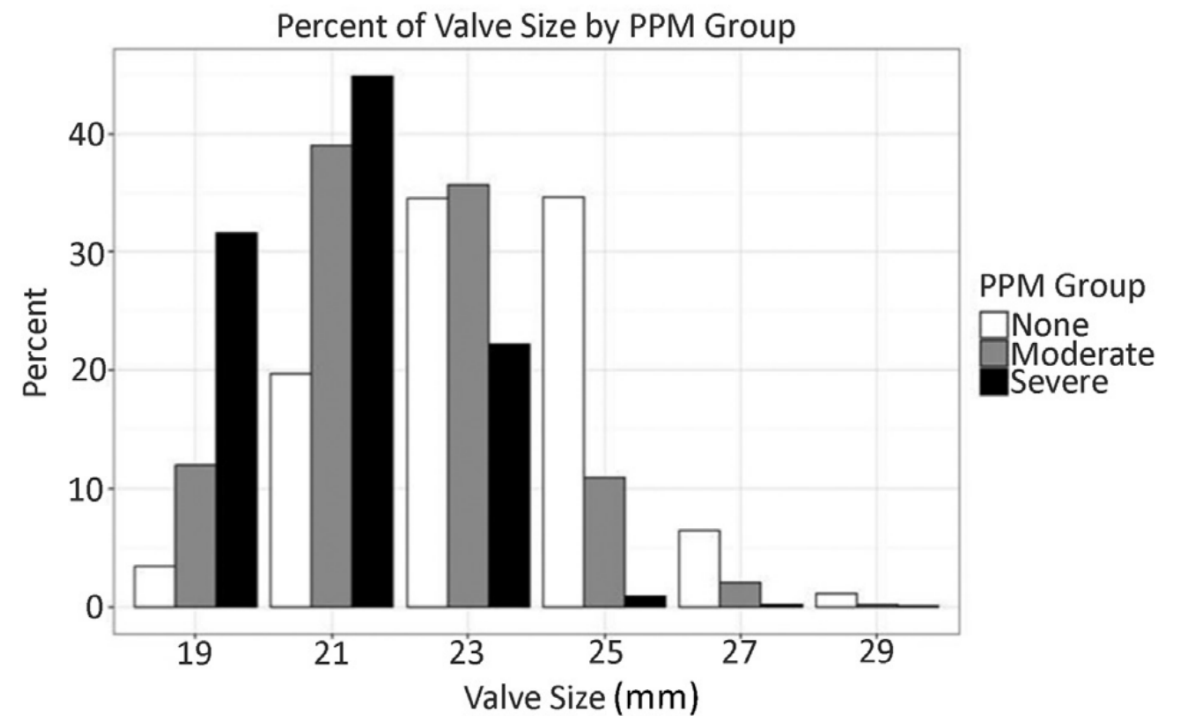
## The Incidence and Consequence of Prosthesis-Patient Mismatch After Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement

John M. Fallon, MD • Joseph P. DeSimone, MD • J. Matthew Brennan, MD, MPH • Philippe Pibarot, DVM, PhD • Jeffrey P. Jacobs, MD • David J. Malenka, MD • Show all authors

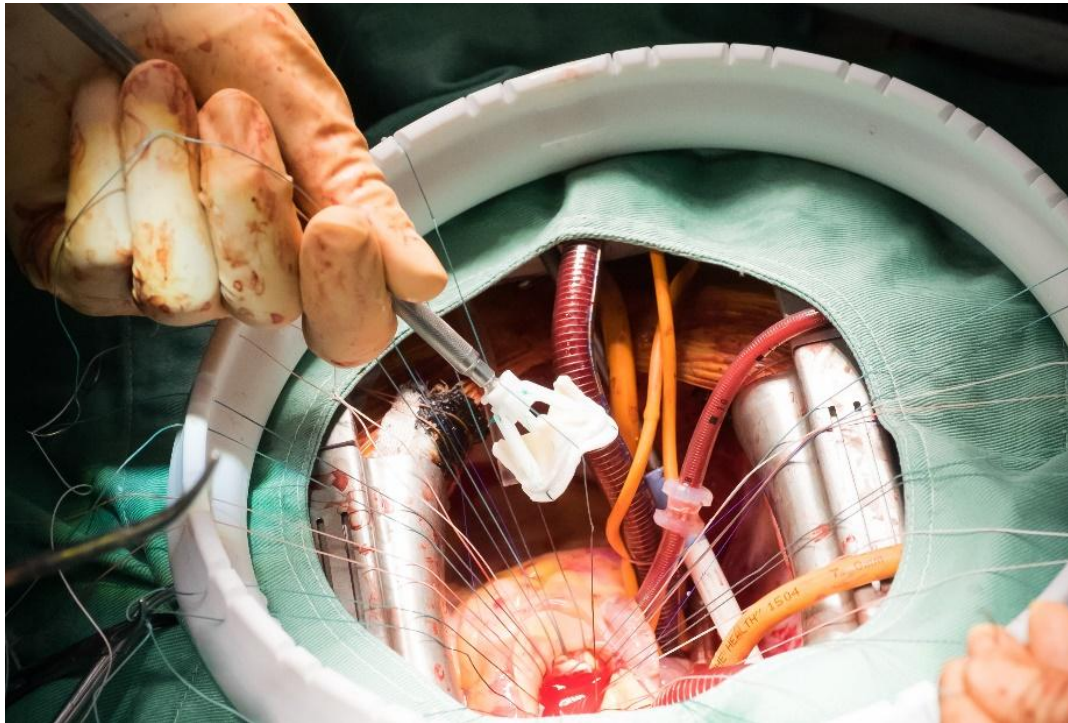
Published: April 06, 2018 • DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.athoracsur.2018.01.090> • [Check for updates](#) PlumX Metrics

**Background**

The goal of this study was to determine the relationship of prosthesis-patient mismatch (PPM) with long-term survival and to assess whether growing concern about PPM has resulted in a



## PPM – patient-prosthesis mismatch



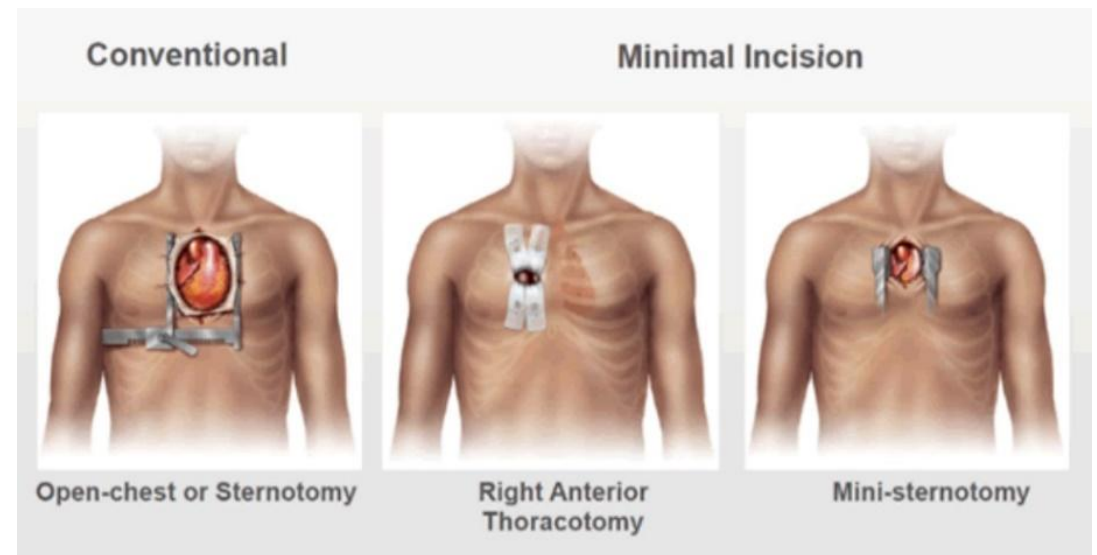
- Žádný:  $> 0.85 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$  (35%)
  - Střední:  $\leq 0.85$  to  $\geq 0.65 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$  (54%)
  - Těžký:  $< 0.65 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$  (11%)
- 
- Četnost PPM byla spojena s velikostí anulu pouze u **SAVR** - 39.0% u velkých anulů, 53.2% u středních, 66.7% u malých.
  - **TAVR** bylo spojeno s nižším výskytem PPM než u SAVR – u pacientů s malým/středním anulem 30.0% resp. 22.4% bez PPM a bez rozdílu u velkých anulů.



## Co mě také zajímá a z čeho bych měl obavy?



<https://www.cktch.cz/usek-mimotelniho-obehu/d1009>



<https://www.cardiothoracic-surgeon.co.uk/treatments/keyhole-aortic-valve-surgery/>

## Psychický stav po KCH operaci (nejen otázka MO)



Heart & Lung

Volume 47, Issue 4, July–August 2018, Pages 408-417



Delirium after cardiac surgery. Incidence, phenotypes, predisposing and precipitating risk factors, and effects

Gianfranco Sanson RN, PhD <sup>a</sup>  , Yuliya Khlopenyuk RN, BSN <sup>a</sup>, Sara Milocco RN <sup>b</sup>, Massimiliano Sartori RN, BSN <sup>a</sup>, Lorella Dreas MD <sup>b</sup>, Adam Fabiani RN, BSN, MSN <sup>b</sup>

Show more 

- Delirium / neúplně vyjádřené delirium - incidence 30.7% resp. 31.2% v kolísavé intenzitě v průběhu několika dnů, prodlužuje hospitalizaci.
- Nezávislé prediktory: FIS1, benzodiazepiny/opiody, zhoršení sluchu, MO, střední TK.

# Nejen psychický stav po operaci ale hraje roli ...možnosti zlepšení?

Review > [Anaesthesiologie](#). 2022 Sep;71(9):663-673. doi: 10.1007/s00101-022-01190-z.

Epub 2022 Aug 20.

## [Enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS®) in cardiac anesthesia]

[Article in German]

J C Kubitz <sup>1</sup>, A-M Schubert <sup>2</sup>, L Schulte-Uentrop <sup>2</sup>

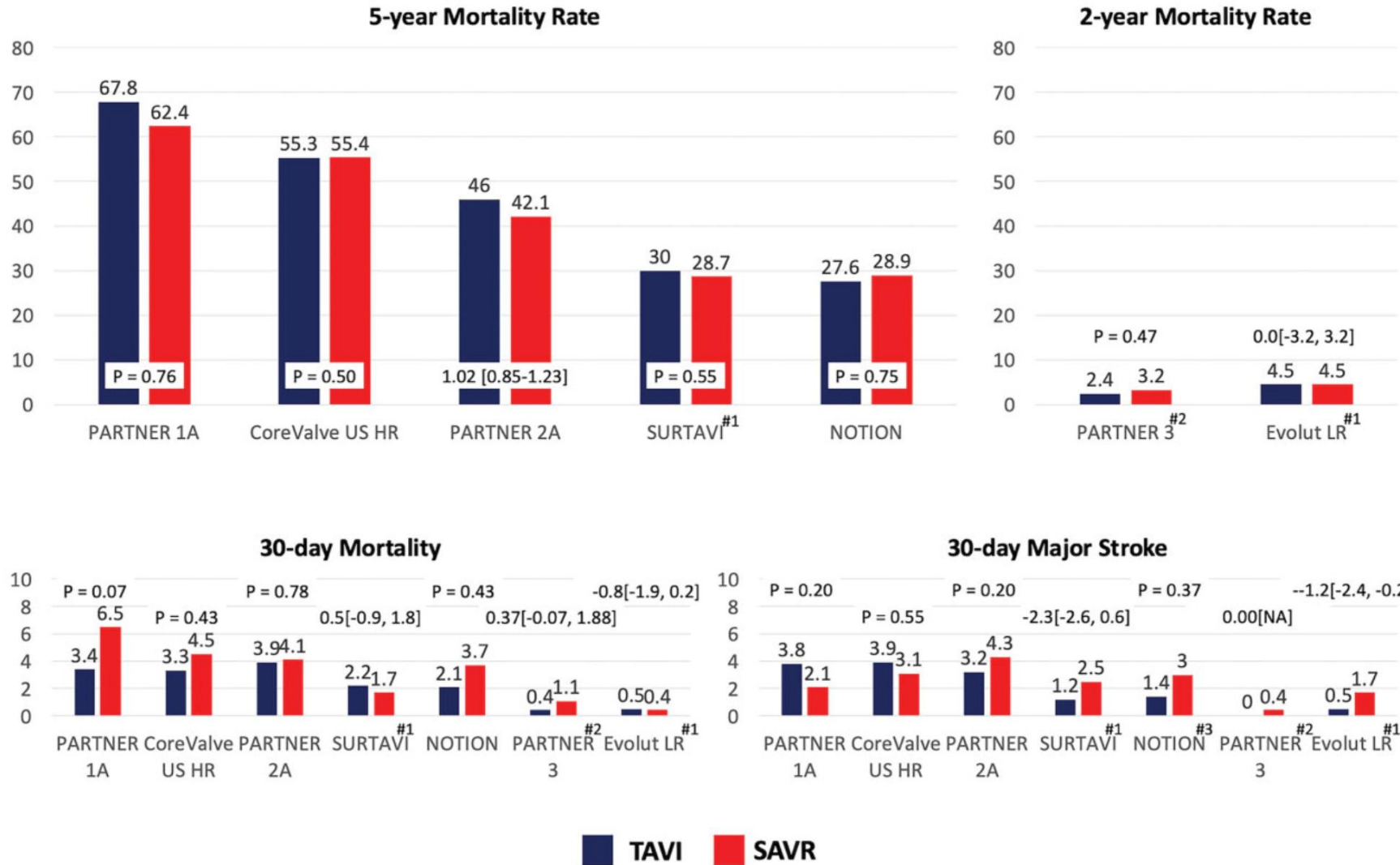
Affiliations + expand

PMID: 35987897 DOI: [10.1007/s00101-022-01190-z](#)

**Abstract** in English, [German](#)

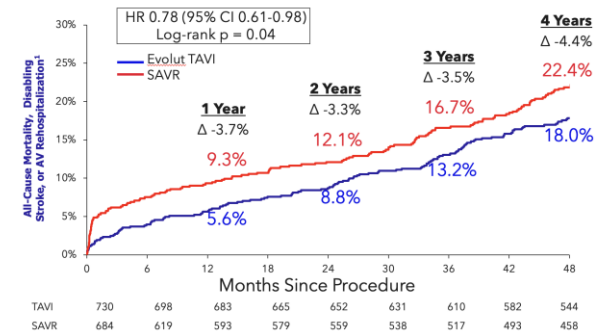
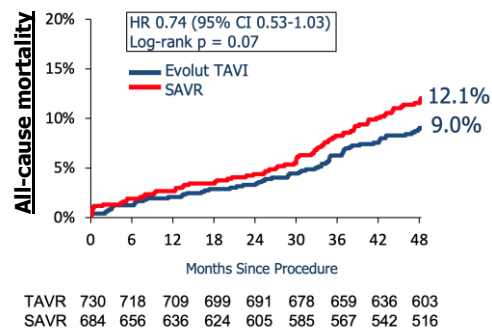
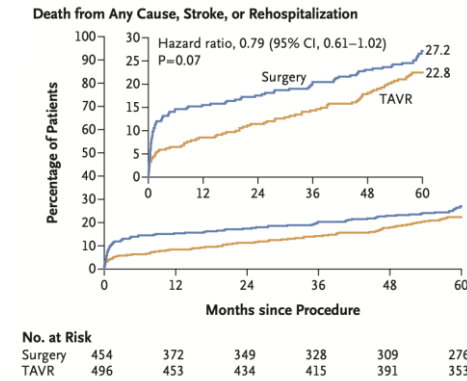
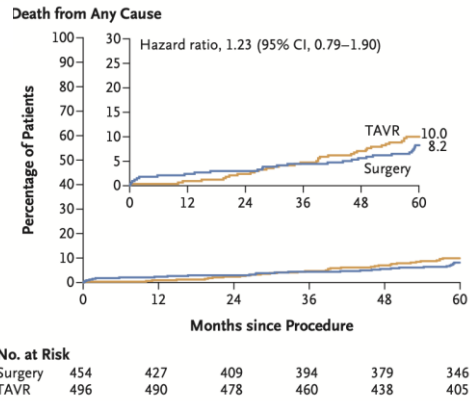
Enhanced Recovery After Cardiac Surgery (ERACS) is a multidisciplinary and multiprofessional treatment approach in cardiac surgery. Recently, a transfer and adaptation of enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) protocols from other disciplines, such as colorectal surgery, to cardiac surgery has been performed in different settings. First, prehabilitation programs have been established and investigated to improve patients' physical, psychological and nutritional status including treatment of preoperative anemia. Second, intraoperative therapeutic steps are described, such as infection reduction bundles, rigid sternal closure and guidance of perioperative anesthesia. For this, the use of short-acting agents, goal-directed fluid management and multimodal anesthesia are among the

# TAVI vs. SAVR RCTs



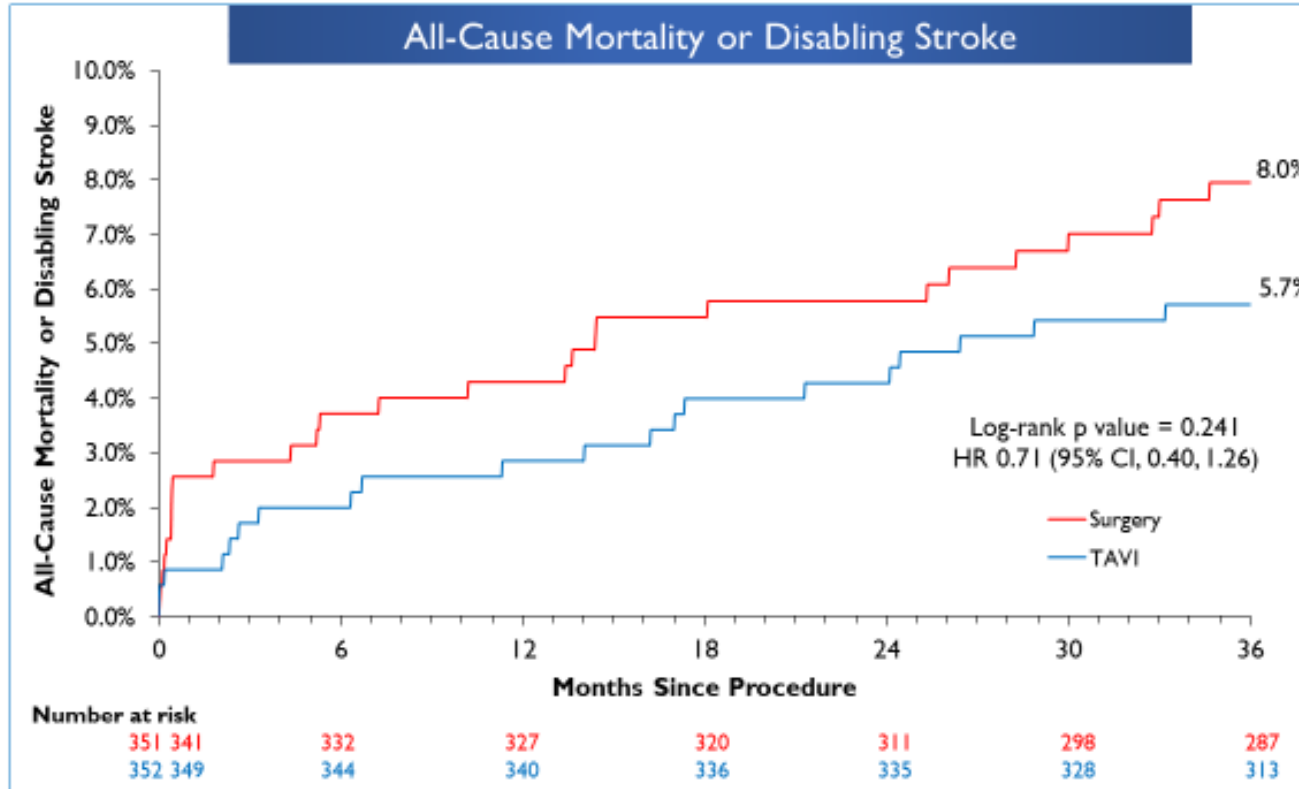
# Low-Risk RCT

## Klinické sledování 4 – 5 let



TAVI vs Surgery in Evolut Low Risk Patients Aged < 75 Years - 3-Year Outcomes

**Prům. věk 69 let, STS ≈ 2%**

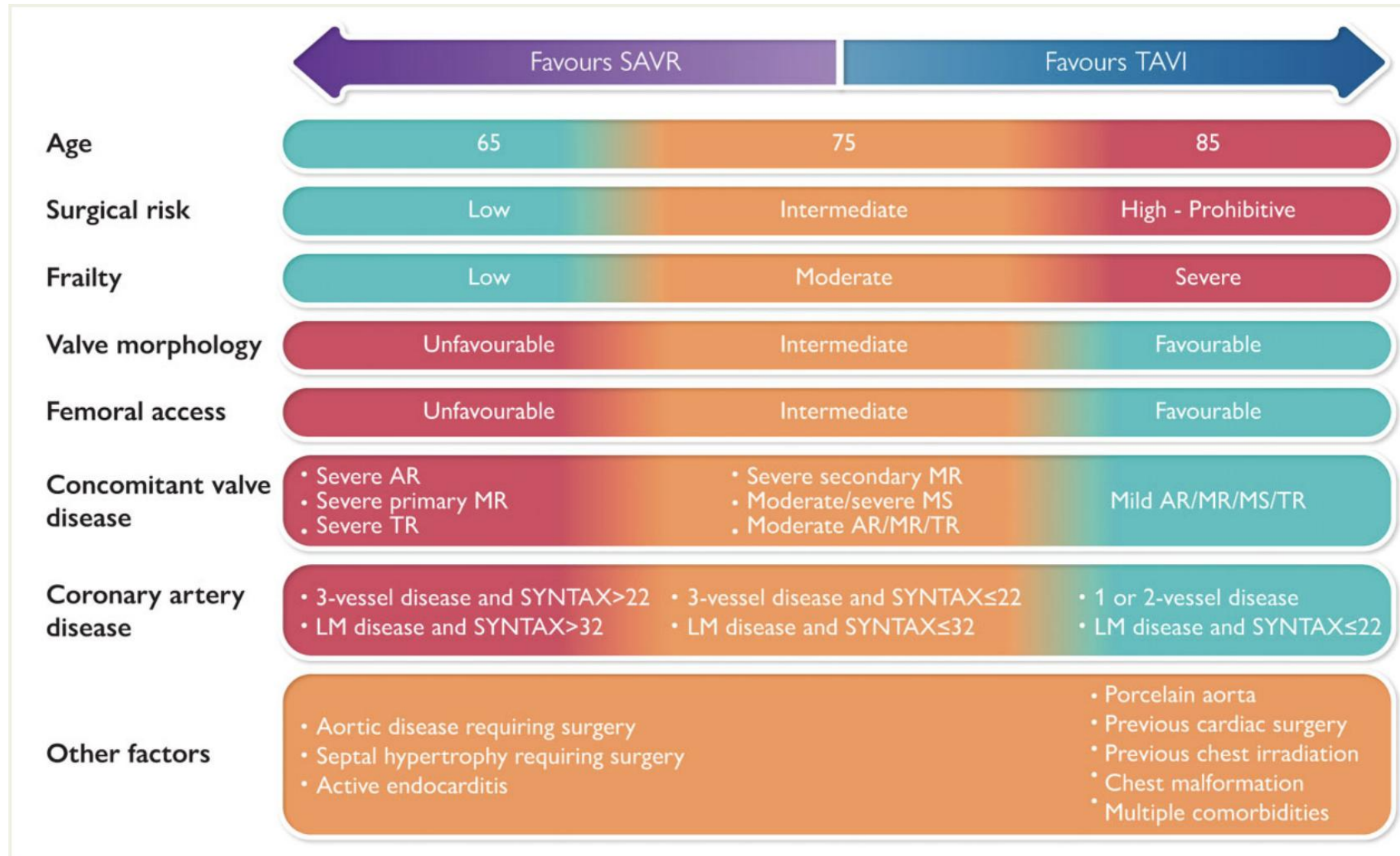


**TAVI vs Surgery:**  
Similar rates of all-cause mortality or disabling stroke

- TAVI:**
- Significantly better haemodynamic valve performance  
Mean Aortic Gradient: 9.7 vs 12.9 mm Hg,  $P < 0.001$   
Effective Orifice Area: 2.2 vs 1.9 cm<sup>2</sup>,  $P < 0.001$
  - Earlier improvement in patient quality of life  
KCCQ Overall Summary Score: 88.9 at 1-month post-procedure
  - Lower disabling stroke rate  
0.6% vs 2.9%,  $P = 0.019$
  - Lower atrial fibrillation rate  
13.3% vs 36.4%,  $P < 0.001$

All-cause mortality and disabling stroke was compared in the TAVI and surgery groups through 3 years.  
TAVI = transcatheter aortic valve implantation

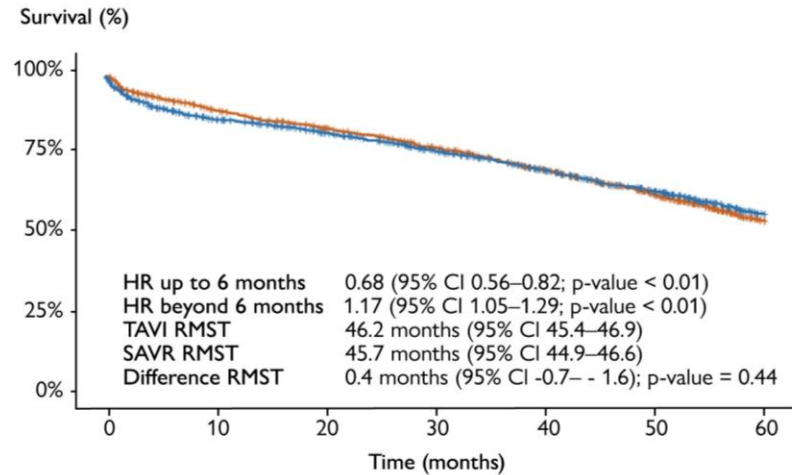
# Hledání optimální léčby pro konkrétního pacienta



Endpoint	Point estimate [95% CI]	I <sup>2</sup>	P
<b>Early outcomes in lower-risk trials</b>			
All-cause death	0.67 [0.47, 0.96]	0	0.031
Death or disabling stroke	0.68 [0.50, 0.92]	0	0.014
Stroke	0.91 [0.46, 1.80]	66.7	0.788
<b>Late outcomes in lower-risk trials</b>			
All-cause death	0.90 [0.69, 1.17]	0	0.432
Death or disabling stroke	0.85 [0.63, 1.15]	24.4	0.286
Stroke	0.93 [0.66, 1.31]	0	0.688
<b>Early outcomes in higher-risk trials</b>			
All-cause death	0.93 [0.81, 1.08]	0	0.345
Death or disabling stroke	0.90 [0.79, 1.02]	0	0.108
Stroke	0.93 [0.68, 1.27]	52.1	0.641
<b>Later outcomes in higher-risk trials</b>			
All-cause death	1.04 [0.96, 1.13]	0	0.339
Death or disabling stroke	1.04 [0.96, 1.13]	0	0.360
Stroke	0.94 [0.75, 1.18]	43.3	0.588

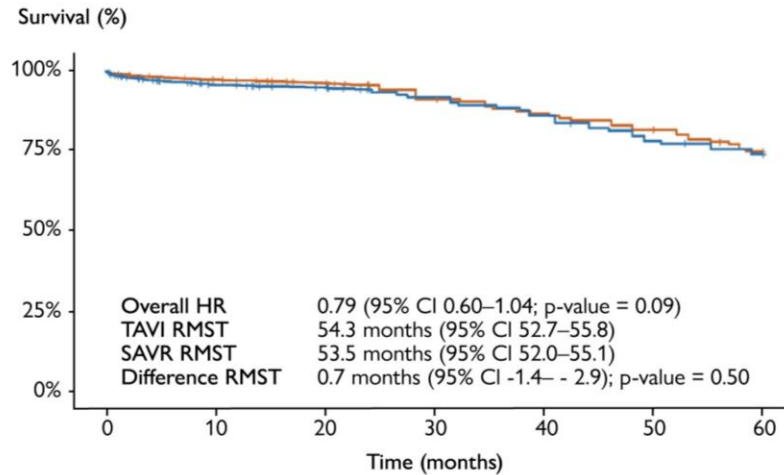
← Favours TAVI      Favours SAVR →

All-cause mortality in higher risk trials



+ TAVI	2614	2287	2130	1954	1751	1468	948
+ SAVR	2527	2066	1902	1719	1530	1280	812

All-cause mortality in lower risk trials



+ TAVI	1829	1776	1311	126	119	112	101
+ SAVR	1728	1609	1152	116	109	98	92

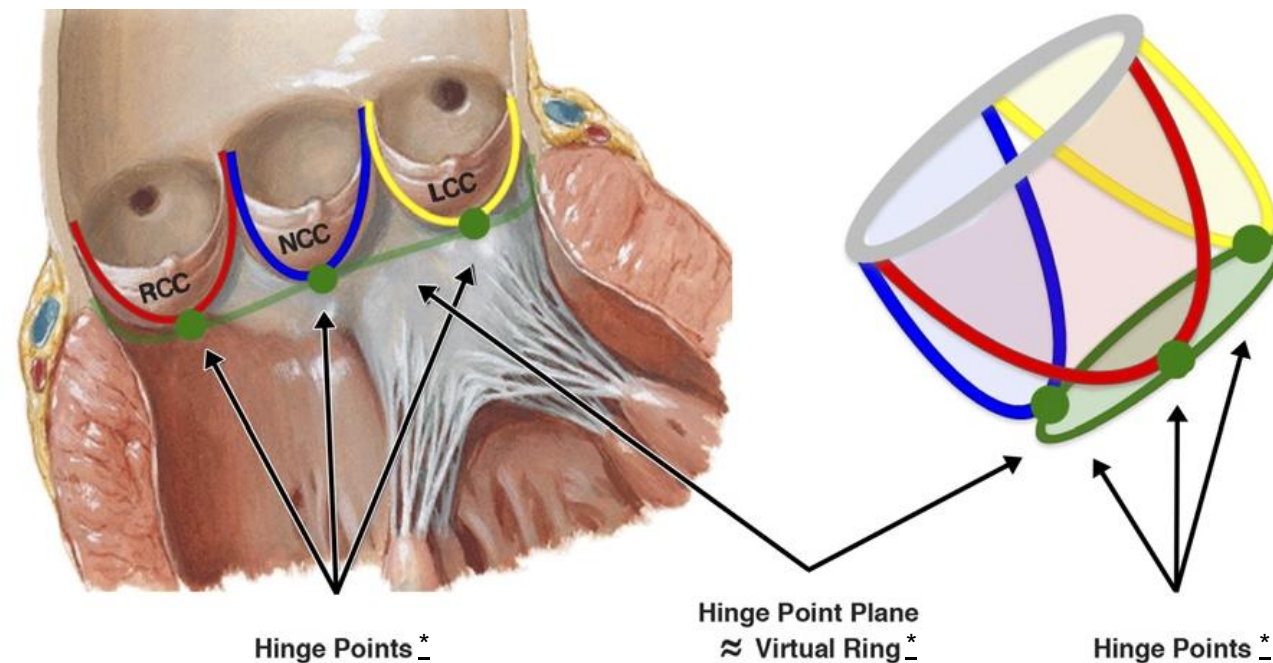


# TAVI vs SAVR u pacientů s nízkým rizikem

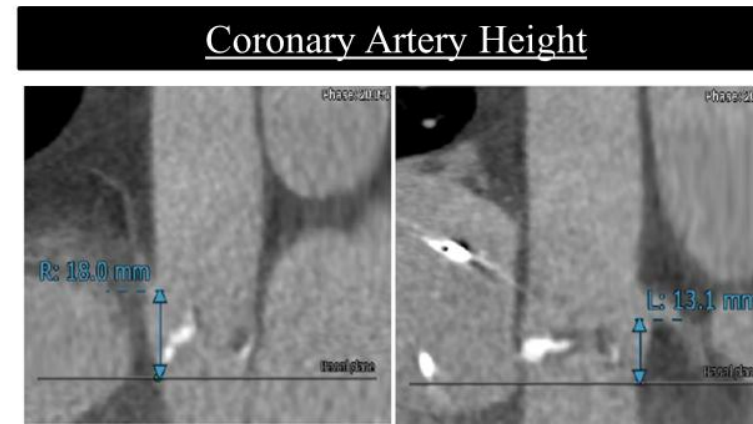
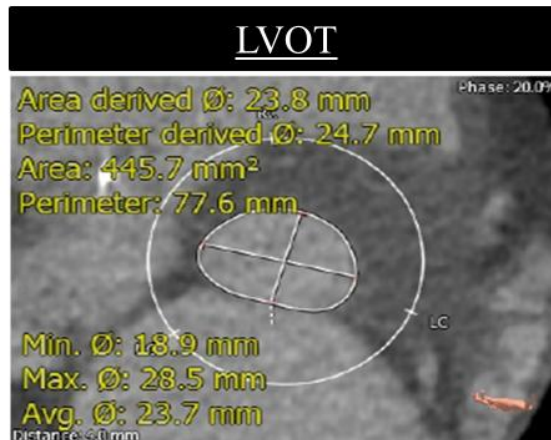
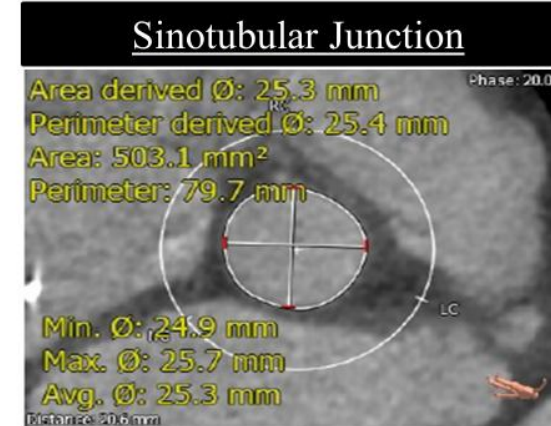
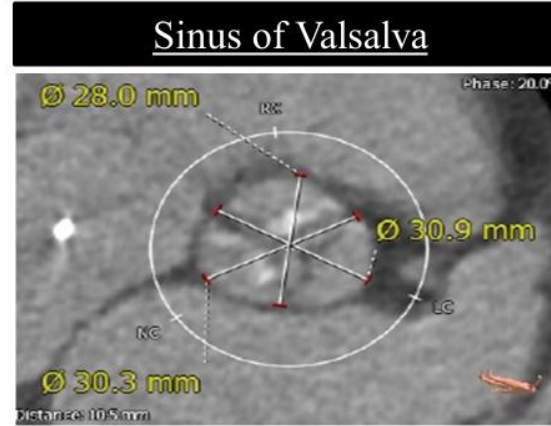
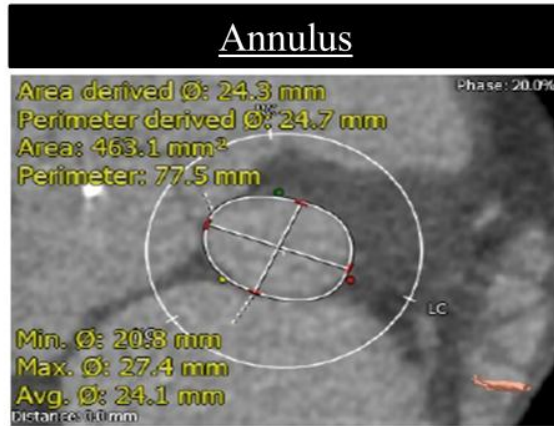
- **Výhody SAVR (oproti TAVI/TAVR)**
  - Nižší výskyt PVL, cévních komplikací.
  - Nižší nutnost implantace PM proti samo-expandibilní chlopni.
- **Limitace SAVR (oproti TAVI/TAVR)**
  - Nutnost mimotělního oběhu a CA s poměrně časnou psychickou deteriorací.
  - Velká operace s delší hospitalizací, vyšším rizikem krvácení, FISI, AKI a vyšší krátkodobou mortalitou, otázka estetická i funkční.
  - Pacienti (většinou) preferují TAVI, která je v USA spojena s nižší cenou po 2 letech.
  - Osobní přání – SAVR pouze s chlopněmi umožňujícími re-do proceduru (SAVR/TAVI)

## 3D zhodnocení z CT!

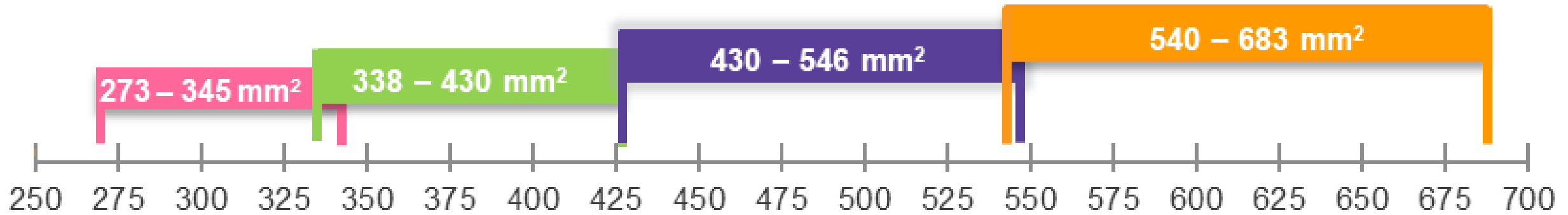
- Strategie výkonu
- Komplexní posouzení anulu a umístění kalcia (LVOT, supra-anulárně, cípky...)
- Výběr správné velikosti TAVI bioprotézy



## Typical CT measurements Cedars Sinai Smidt Heart Institute

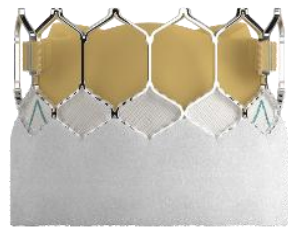


CT planimetrie! Flexibilita u hraničních rozměrů



15.5 mm

20 mm



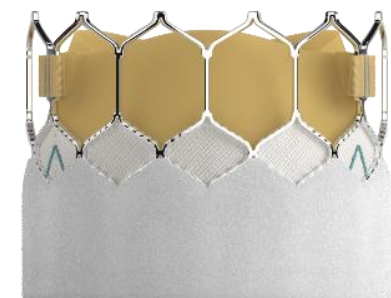
18 mm

23 mm



20 mm

26 mm

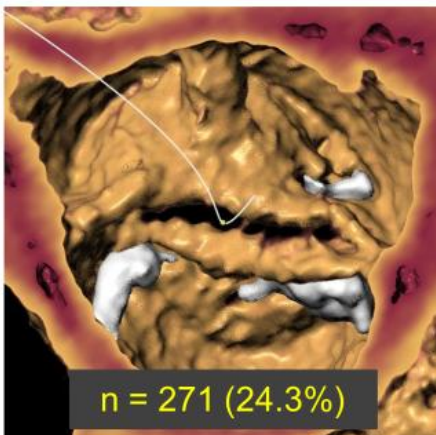
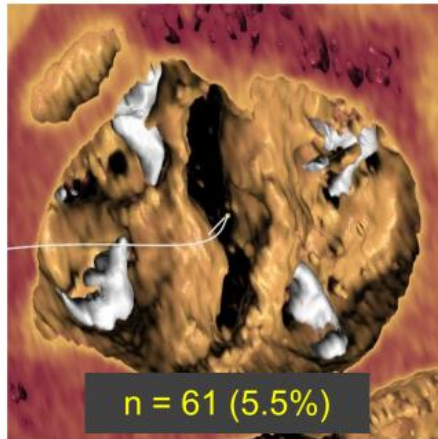


22.5 mm

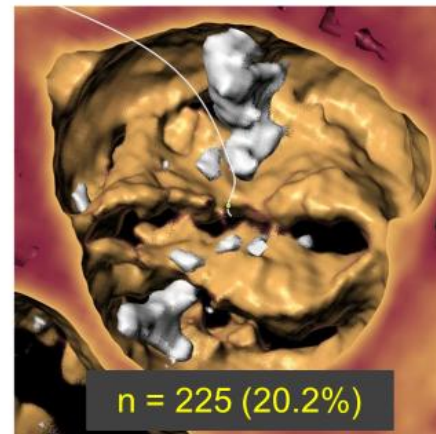
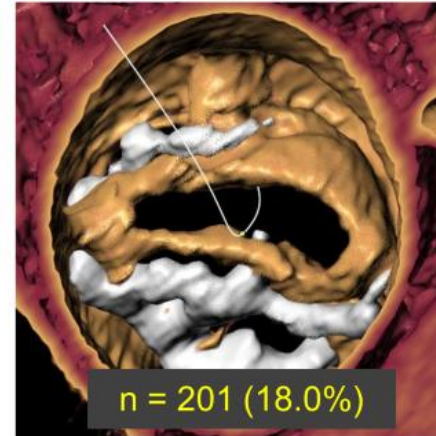
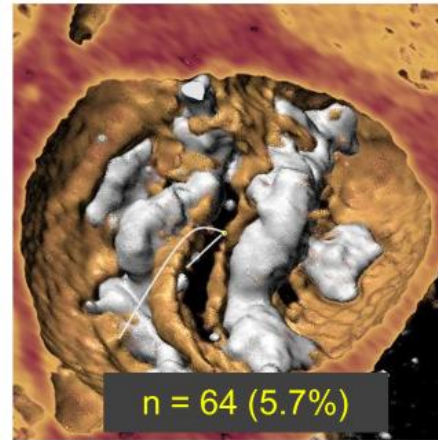
29 mm

# TAVI u bikuspidní chlopně?

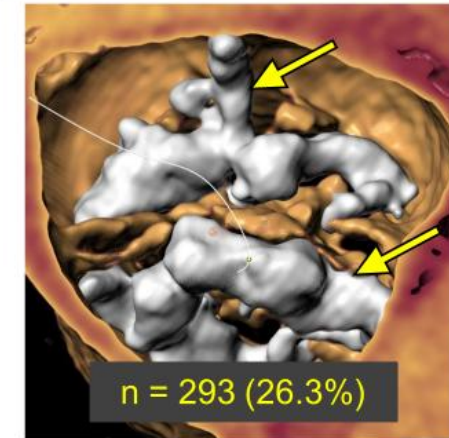
Low TAVR risk  
Mild leaflet calcium  
No raphe/raphe non-calcified



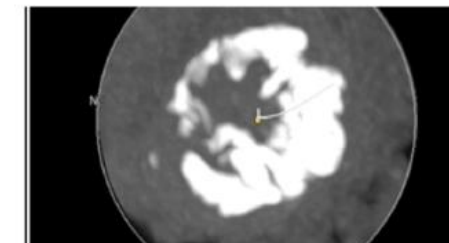
Intermediate TAVR risk  
Excess leaflet calcium OR  
Severely calcified raphe



High TAVR risk  
Excess leaflet calcium  
AND  
Severely calcified raphe



ALSO  
CIRCUMFERENTIAL/ ANNULAR  
CALCIUM



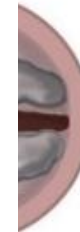
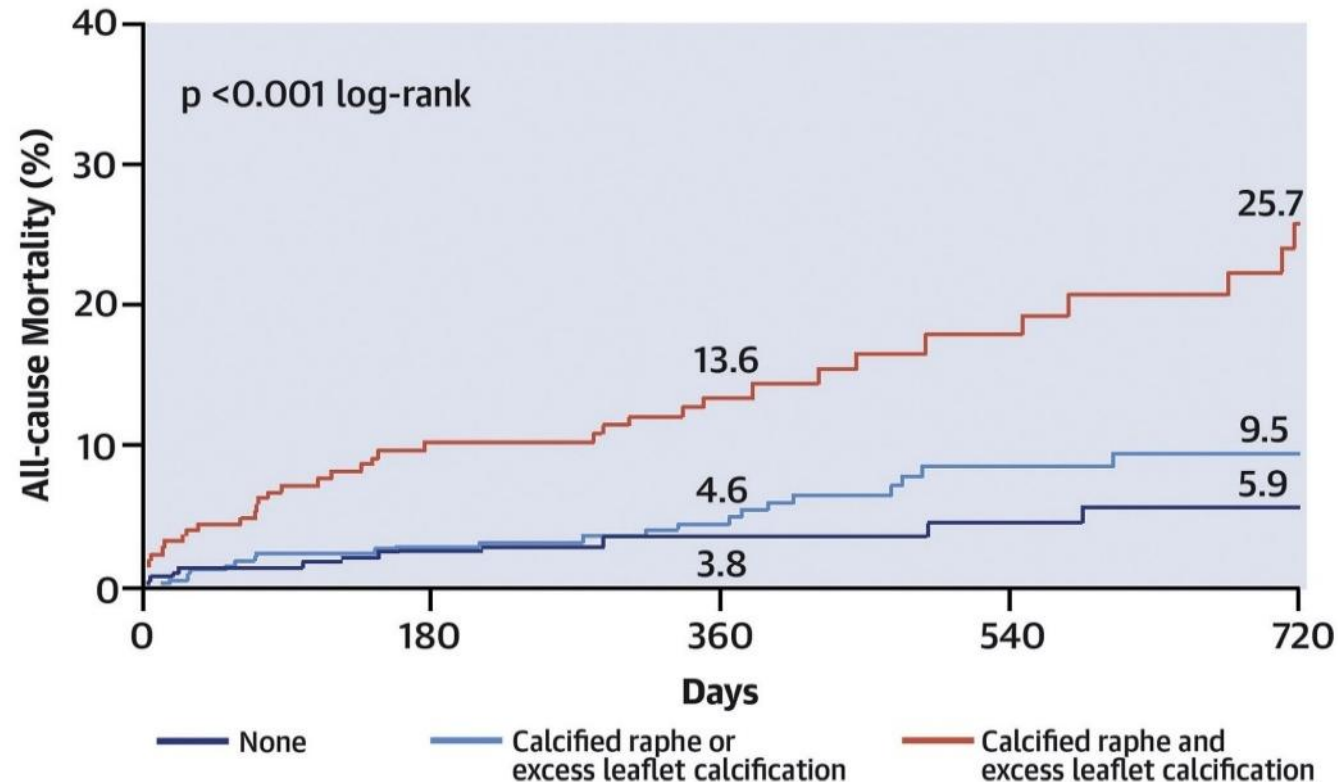
# TAVI u low-risk bikuspidní chlopně

Death From Any Cause, According to Morphological Features

No Calcified Raphe or  
Excess Leaflet  
Calcification  
(31.3%)

Calcified Raphe or  
Excess Leaflet  
Calcification  
(42.6 %)

Calcified Raphe Plus  
Excess Leaflet  
Calcification  
(26.0 %)



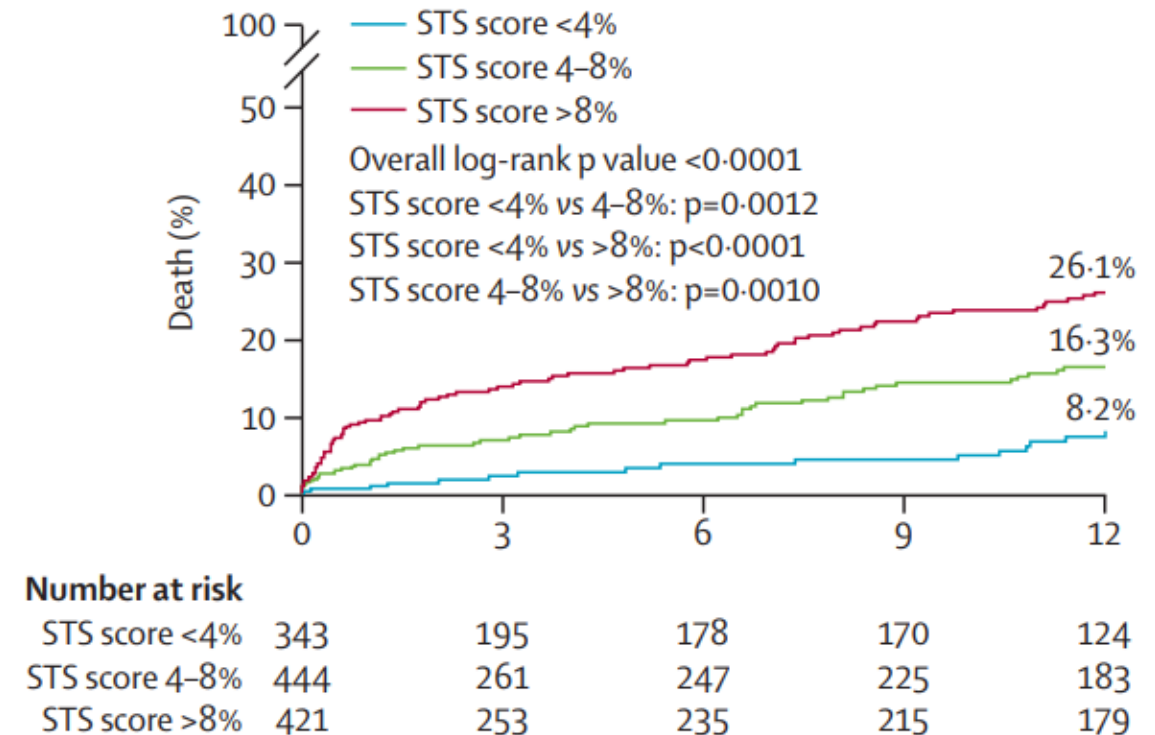
# Outcomes of repeat transcatheter aortic valve replacement with balloon-expandable valves: a registry study

Raj R Makkar, Samir Kapadia, Tarun Chakravarty, Robert J Cubeddu, Tsuyoshi Kaneko, Paul Mahoney, Dhairya Patel, Aakriti Gupta, Wen Cheng, Susheel Kodali, Deepak L Bhatt, Michael J Mack, Martin B Leon, Vinod H Thourani

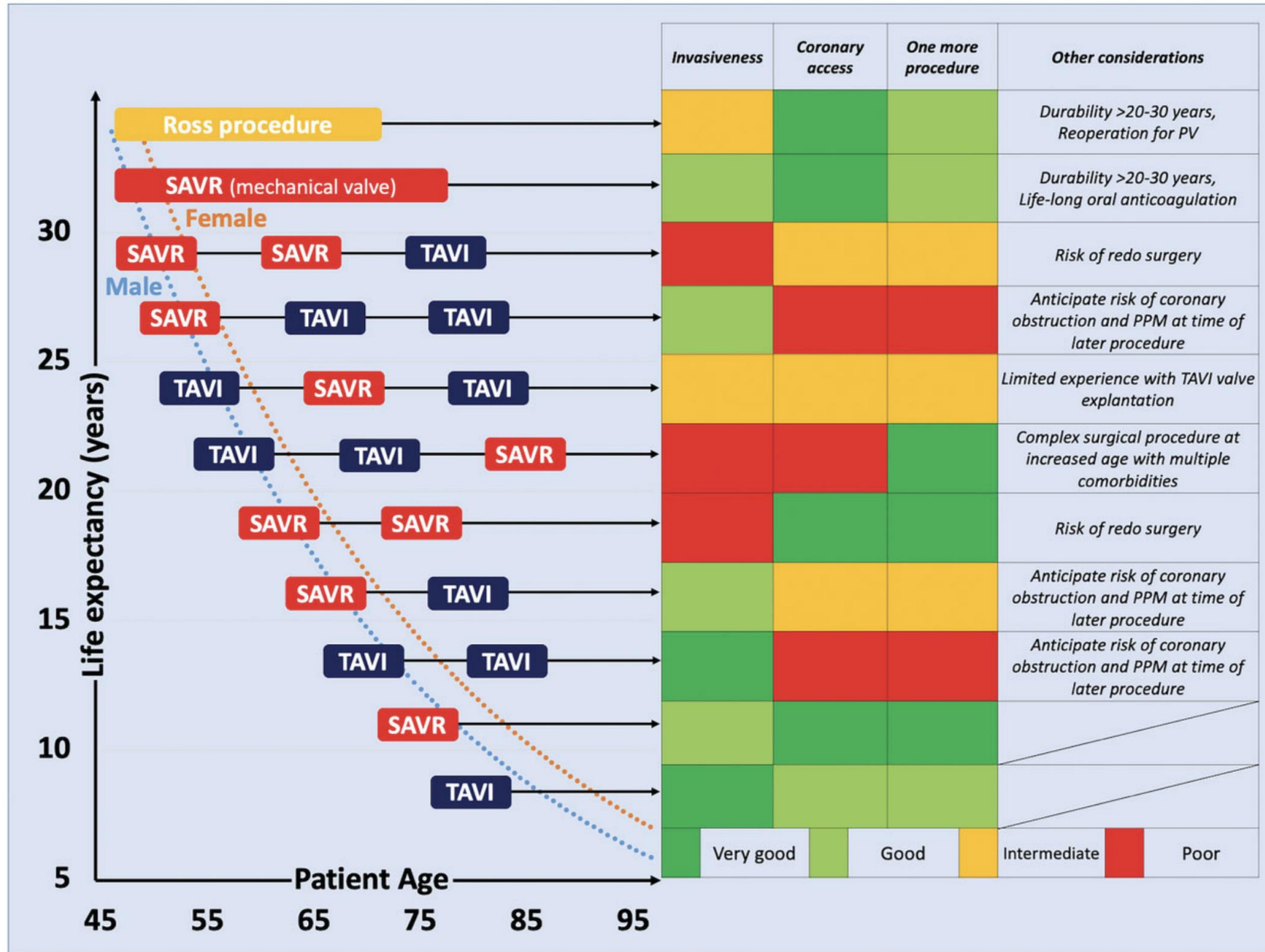
## Procedural Complications

	Redo-TAVR <i>n</i> = 1320	Native TAVR <i>n</i> = 1320	P Value
Conversion to open heart surgery	0.5%	0.2%	0.18
Annulus rupture	0.2%	0.1%	1.00
Need for cardiopulmonary bypass	0.9%	0.6%	0.48
Coronary obstruction or compression	0.3%	0.1%	0.37
Need for a 2 <sup>nd</sup> valve*	0.7%	NA	NA
Aortic dissection	0.2%	0.1%	1.00

## D Death in individual STS score categories



# Kdy TAVI vs SAVR?

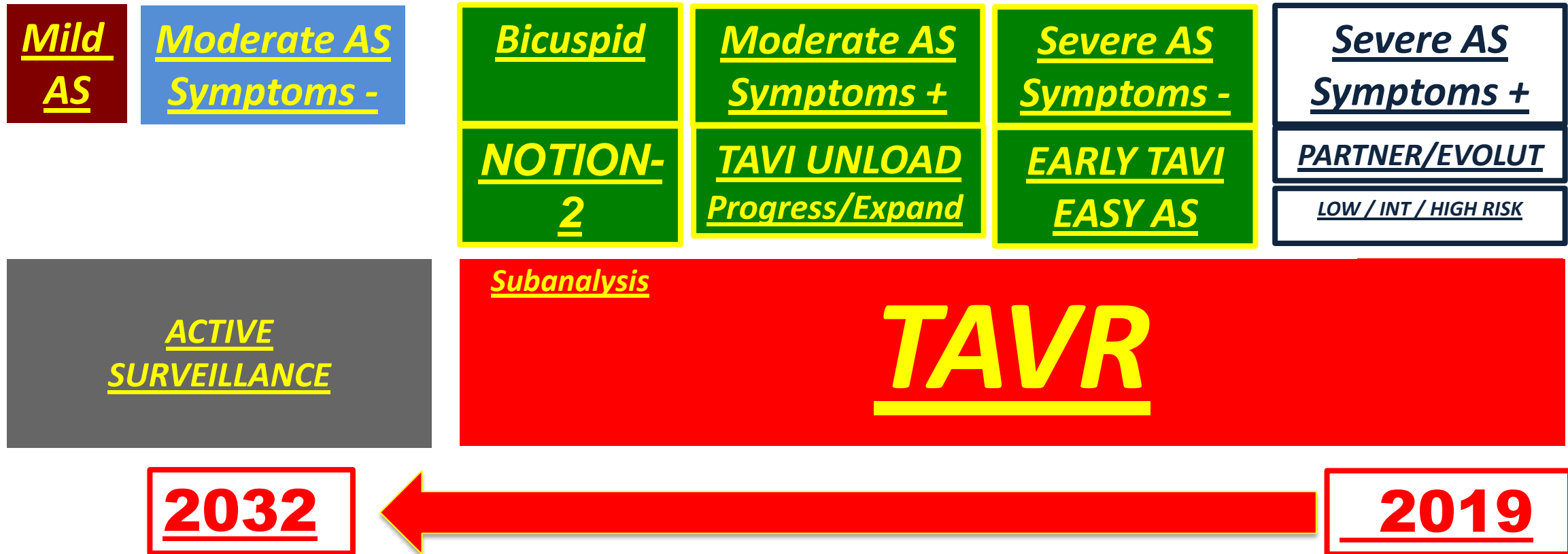


## Therapy Sequencing

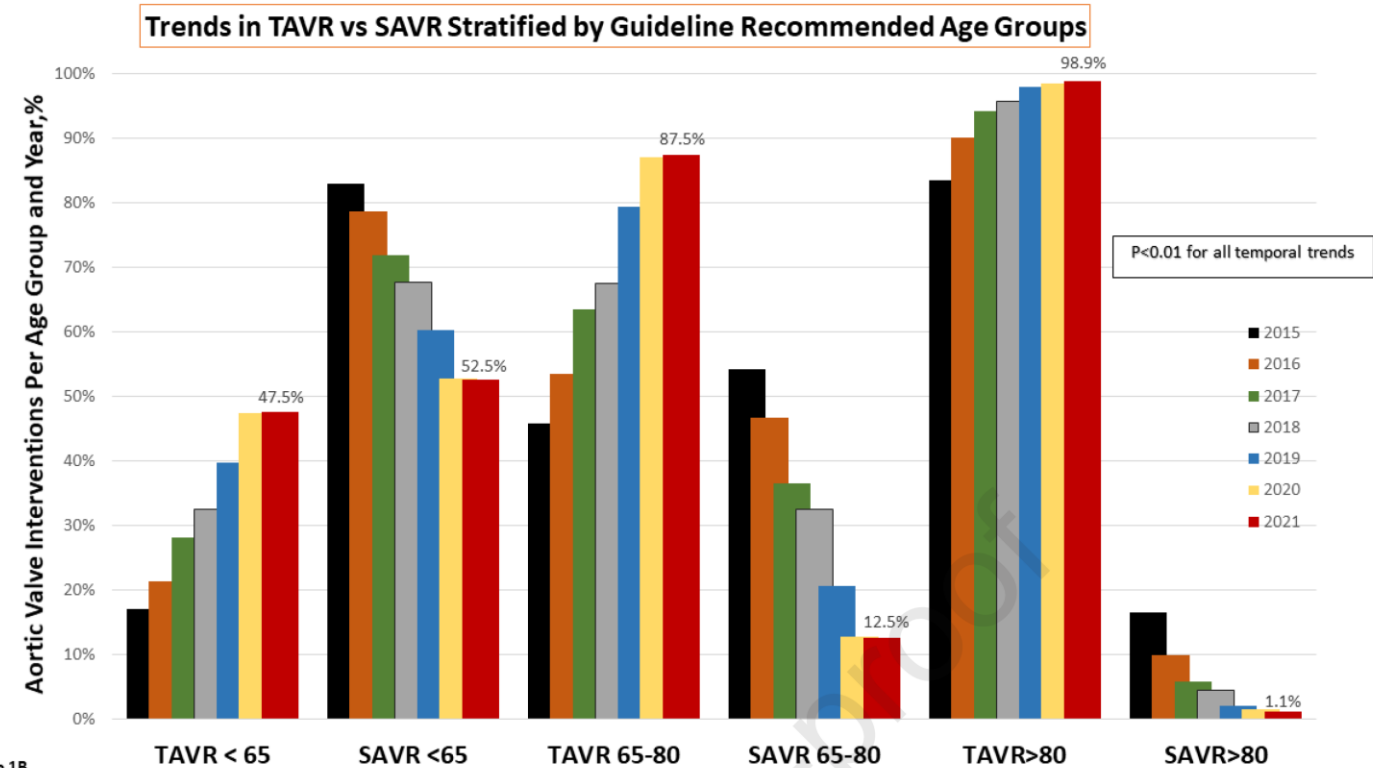
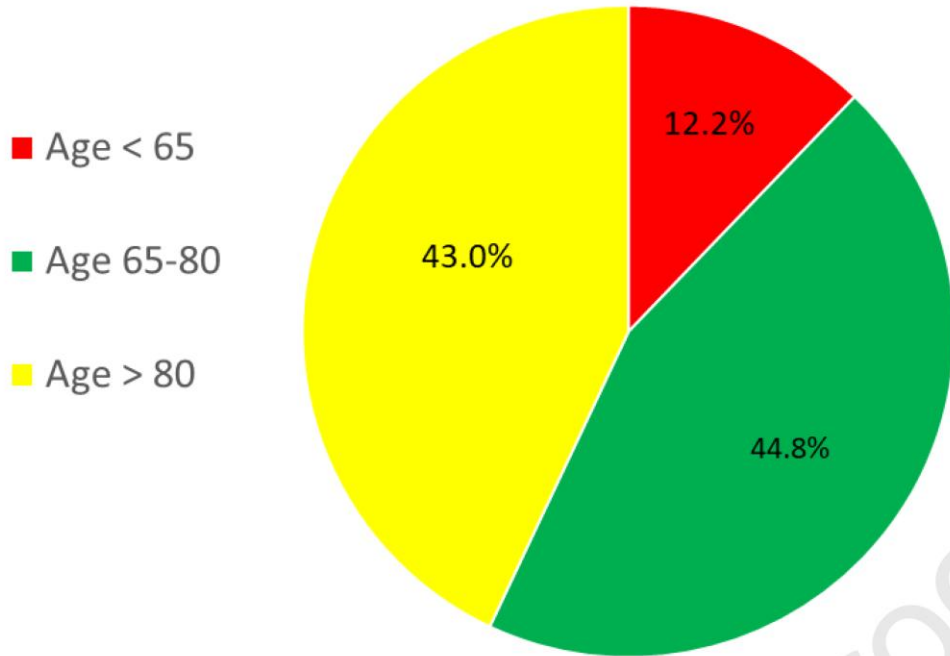
- An important consideration for younger LR patients
- Accounts for age, life expectancy, consequences of therapy choices, and patient preferences
- Shared decision making is embedded in all therapy sequencing discussions!



# Kam směřujeme?



## VĚK < 65: TAVR U 17% VS 48% V LETECH 2015 VS 2021



Age < 65: TAVR rose from 17% to 48%;

**SAVR fell from 83% to 52%.**

Age 65-80: TAVR rose from 46% to 87%;

**SAVR fell from 54% to 12%.**

Age > 80: TAVR rose from 83% to 99%;

**SAVR fell from 16% to 1%.**

# Shrnutí

## TAVI v roce 2024

- **TAVI**

- je standardem u pacientů s vysokým – středním – nízkým operačním rizikem v mnoha zemích
- je standardem u pacientů s vysokým event. středním operačním rizikem a ve věku 75 let ve všech zemích
- v případě první procedury u pacientů mladších a s nízkým rizikem musí být zváženy všechny okolnosti včetně životní prognózy a přání pacienta
- podmínkou je komplexní naplánování výkonu a minimalizace komplikací (pacienti s bikuspidní chlopní, prevence obstrukce koronárních tepen, cerebrální protekce apod)
- dá se očekávat posun indikace od pacientů se symptomatickou hemodynamicky významnou Ao stenózou ke středně významné/asymptomatické

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