



# TAVI: are we ready for low risk patients?

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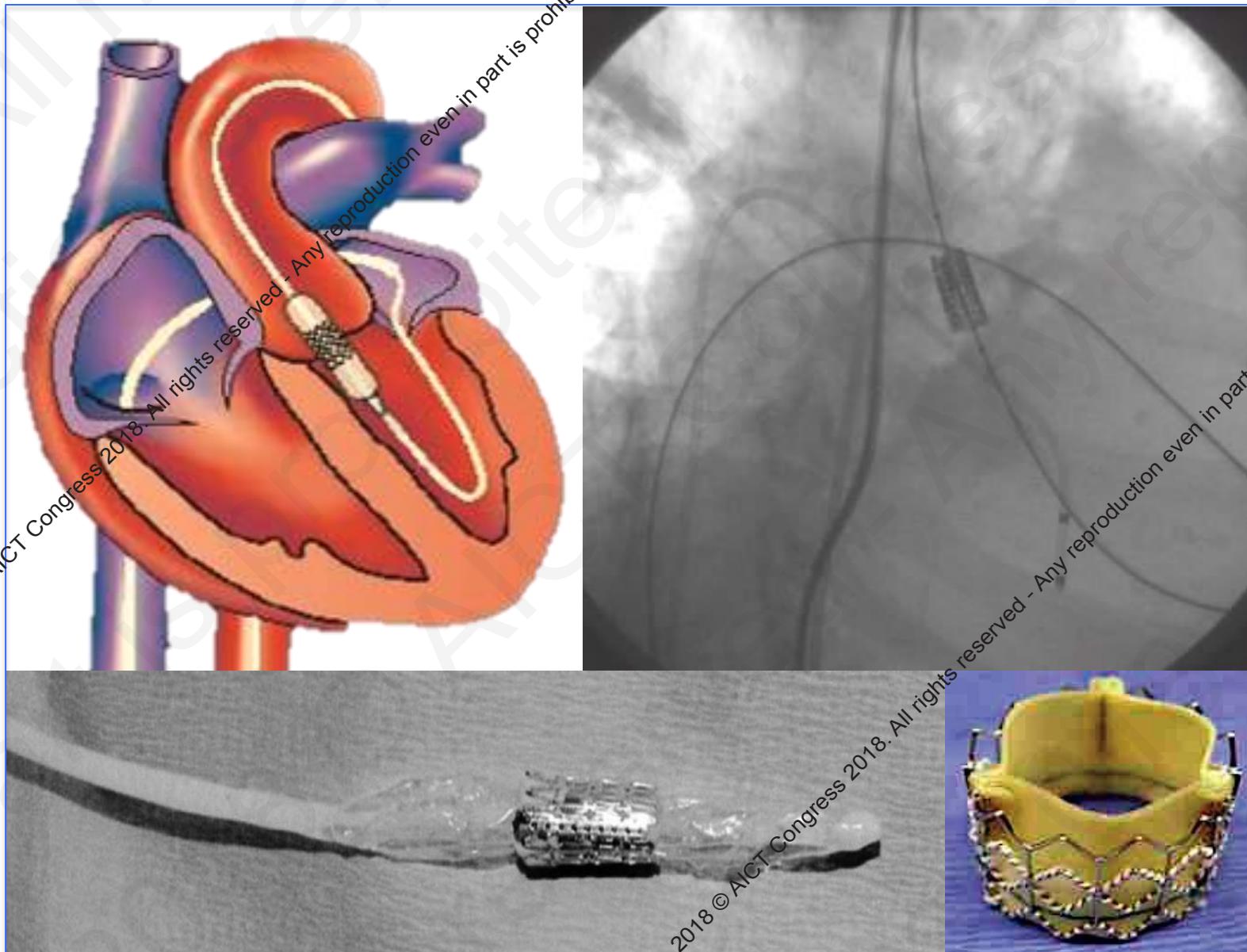


# 2002: 1st TAVI in human



- **57-year-old patient**
- **severe AS**
- **cardiogenic shock**
- **major left ventricular dysfunction**
- **multiple comorbidities**

# 2002: first TAVI in human



# 2002: 1st TAVI in human



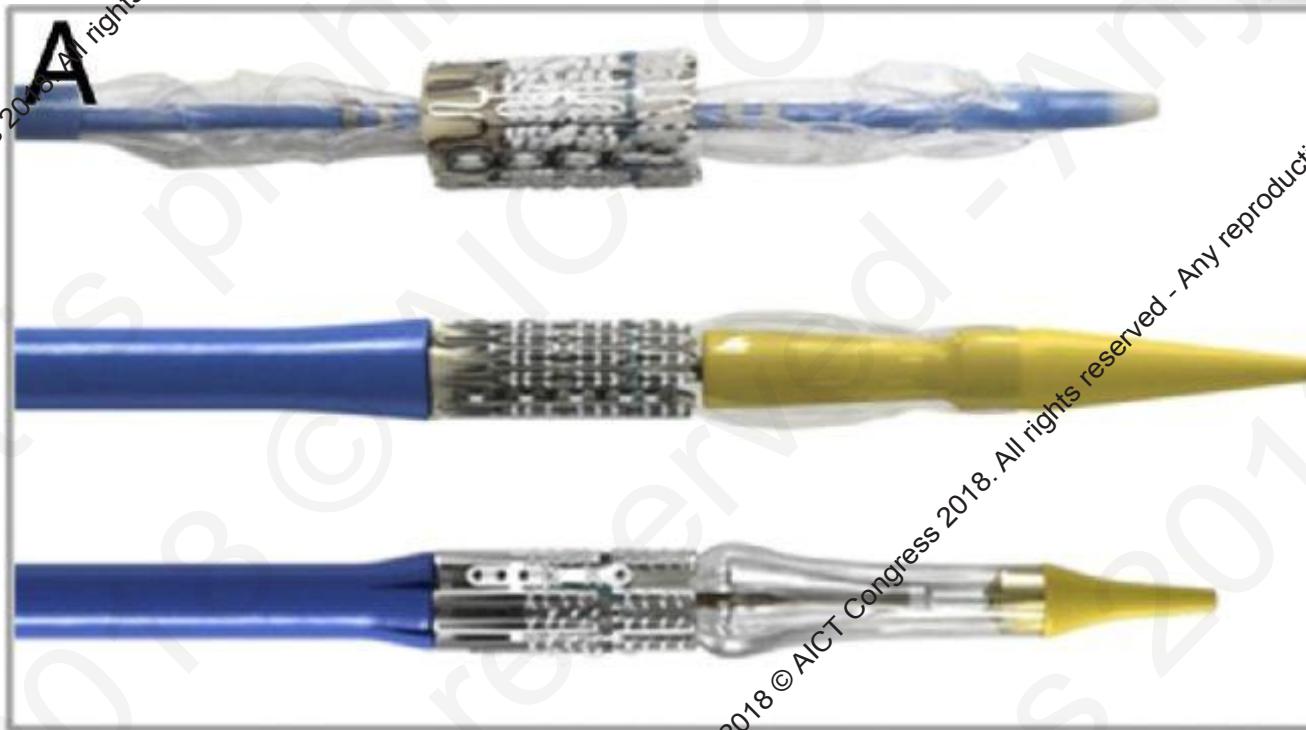
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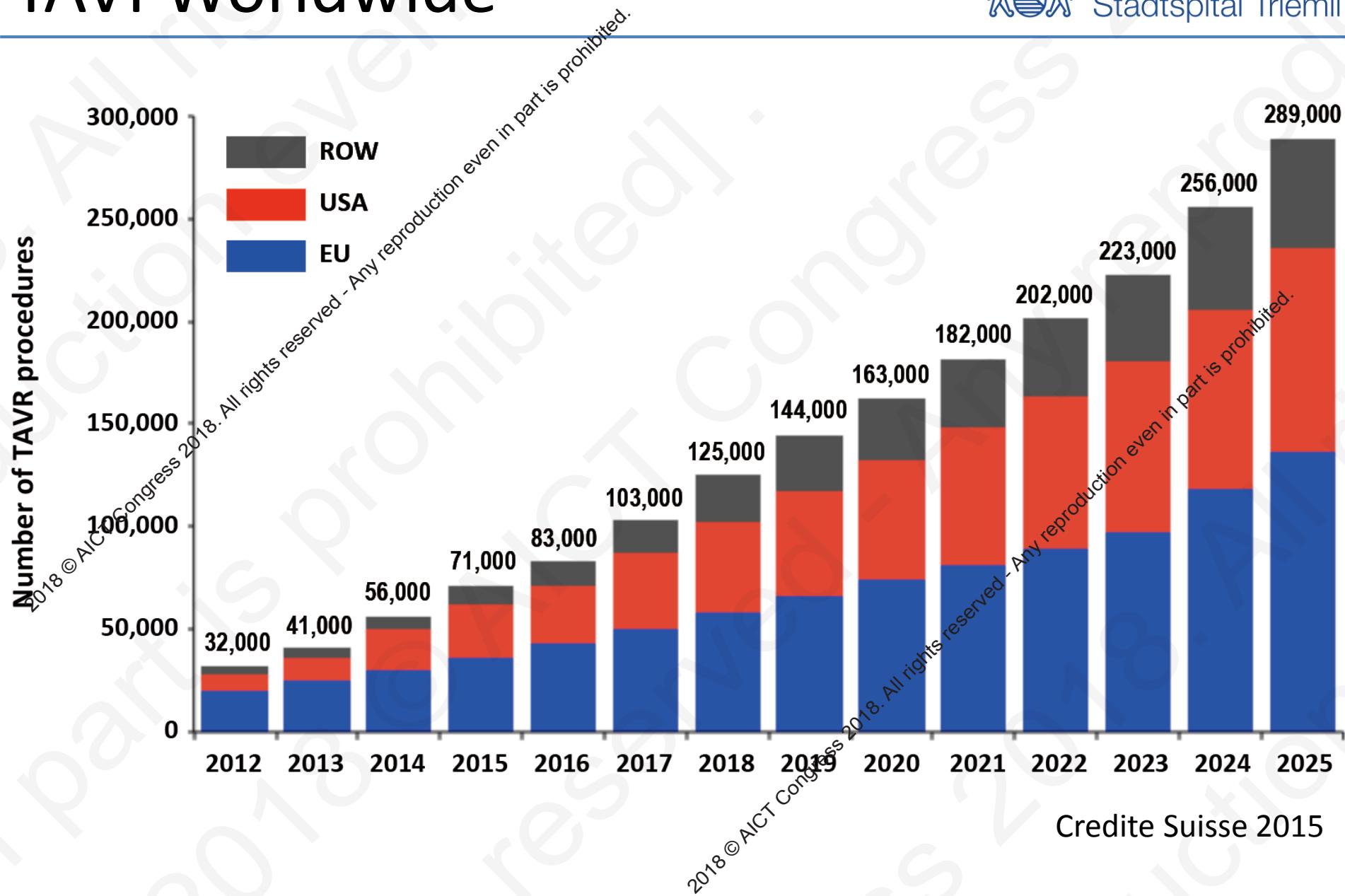
# TAVI > 10 years



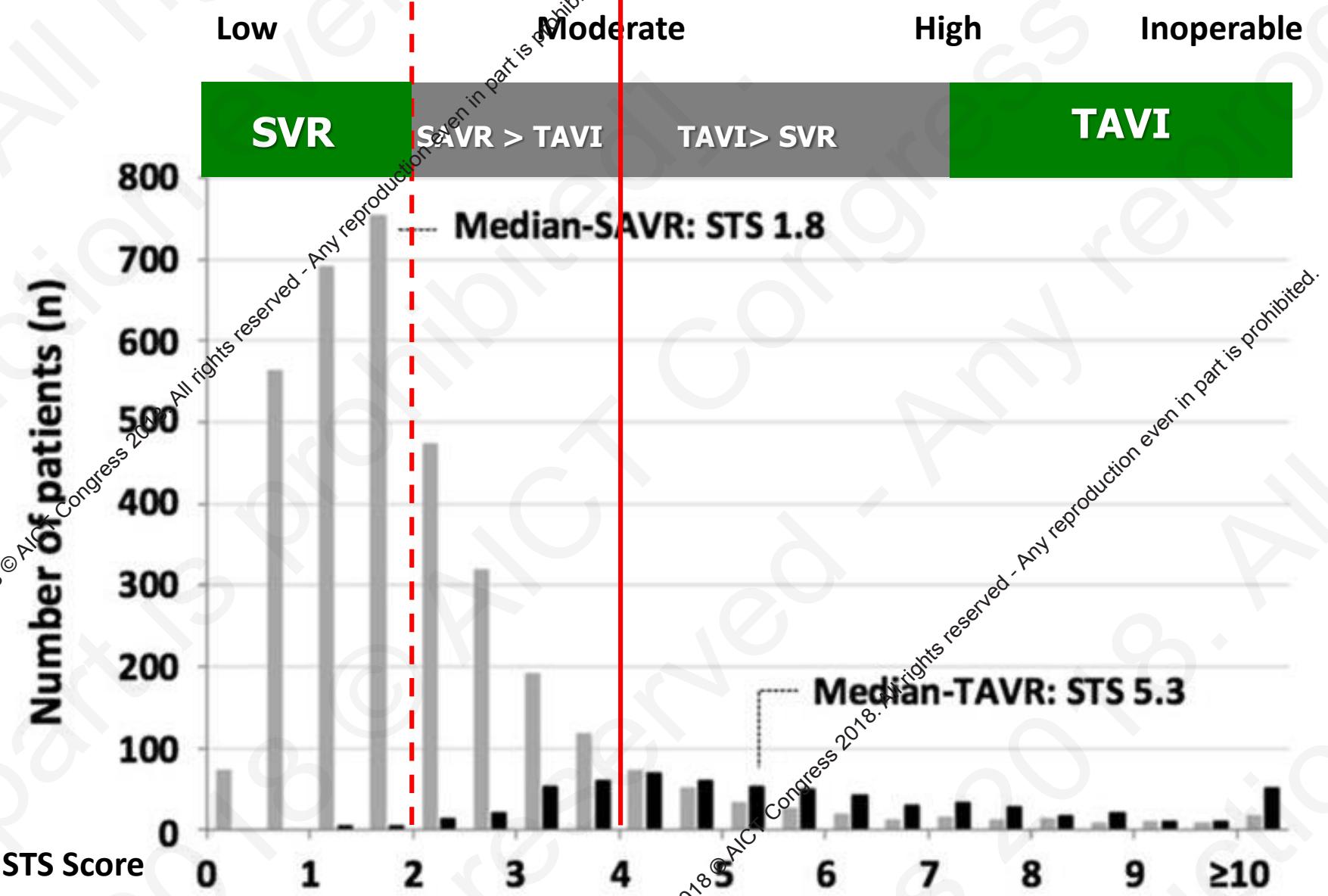
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# TAVI Worldwide



# TAVI - Eligibility



# Operative Risk in TAVI Trials



Stadt Zürich  
Stadtspital Triemli

Trial	STS-PROM		Logistic Euroscore	
	SAVR/ST	TAVI	SAVR/ST	TAVI
<b>PARTNER B</b>	$12.1 \pm 6.1$	$11.2 \pm 5.8$	$30.4 \pm 19.1$	$26.4 \pm 17.2$
<b>PARTNER A</b>	$11.7 \pm 3.5$	$11.8 \pm 3.3$	$29.2 \pm 15.6$	$29.3 \pm 16.5$
<b>US COREVALVE</b>	$7.5 \pm 3.2$	$7.3 \pm 3.0$	$18.4 \pm 12.8$	$17.6 \pm 13.0$
<b>PARTNER 2</b>	$5.8 \pm 1.9$	$5.8 \pm 2.1$	NA	NA
<b>SURTAVI</b>	$4.5 \pm 1.6$	$4.4 \pm 1.5$	$11.6 \pm 8.0$	$11.9 \pm 7.6$
<b>NOTION</b>	$3.1 \pm 1.7$	$2.9 \pm 1.6$	$8.9 \pm 5.5$	$8.4 \pm 4.0$

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# Partner 3 Trial

## The PARTNER 3 Trial Study Design



Symptomatic Severe Calcific Aortic Stenosis

Low Risk ASSESSMENT by Heart Team  
(STS < 4%, TF only)

1:1 Randomization  
(n=1228)

TF - TAVR  
(SAPIEN 3)

Surgery  
(Bioprosthetic Valve)

CT Imaging Sub-Study (n=200)

CT Imaging Sub-Study (n=200)

Actigraphy/QoL Sub-Study (n=200)

Actigraphy/QoL Sub-Study (n=200)

PARTNER 3  
Registries

Alternative Access  
(n=100) (TA/TAS,  
Subclavian)

Bicuspid Valves  
(n=100)

ViV (AV and MV)  
(n=100)

**PRIMARY ENDPOINT:**

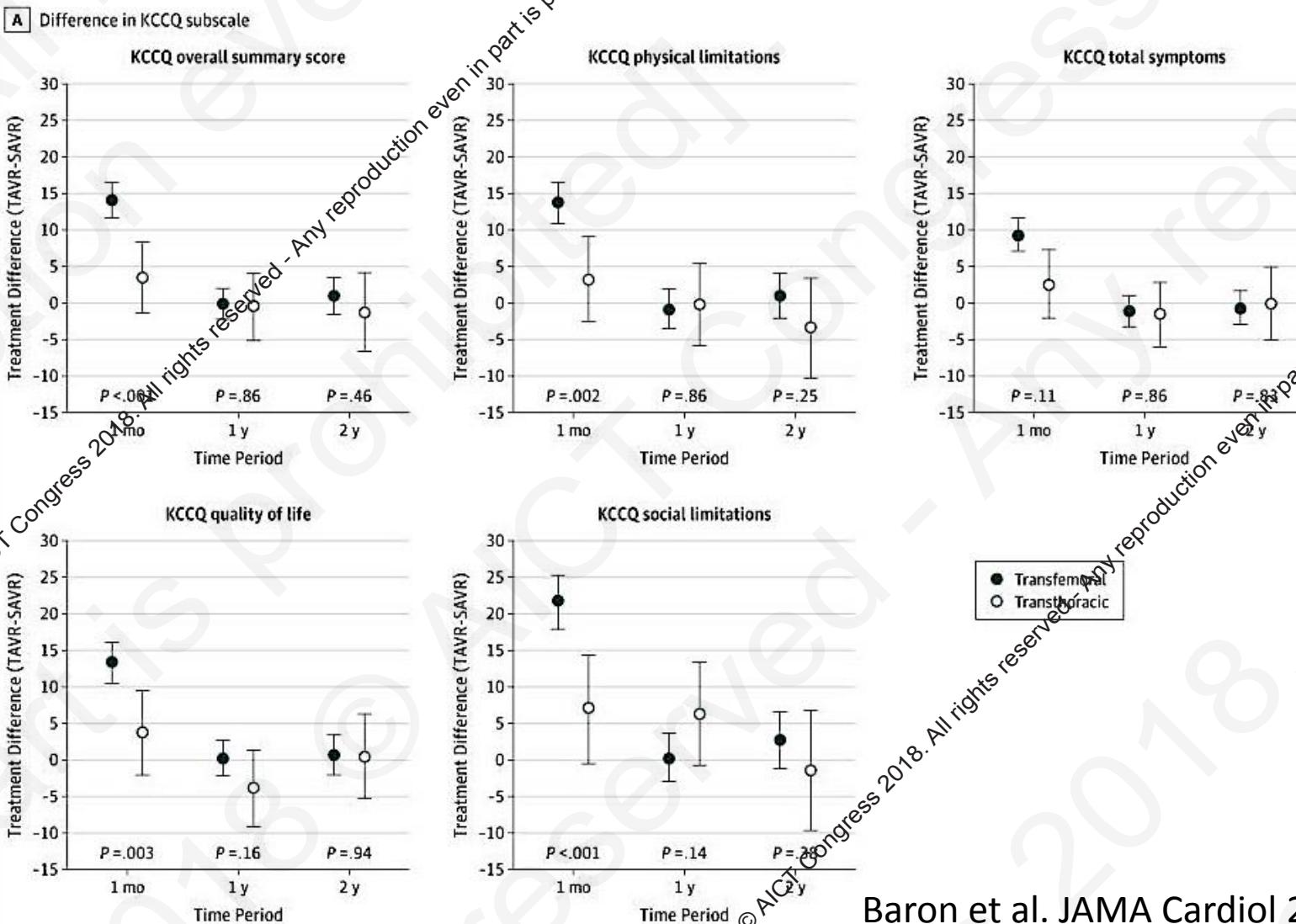
Composite of all-cause mortality, all strokes,  
or re-hospitalization at 1 year post-procedure

Follow-up: 30 days, 6 mos, 1 year and annually through 10 years

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# Partner 2: QoL TAVI vs. SAVR



Baron et al. JAMA Cardiol 2017

# AQUA 2015: Outcomes

AV Risk Score	In-hospital mortality		
	SAVR	TA-TAVI	TF TAVI
0 – < 3 %	1,08 % 82 / 7.606	2,43 % 17 / 700	1,92 % 56 / 2.912
3 – < 6 %	4,16 % 62 / 1.491	4,08 % 53 / 1.300	2,99 % 140 / 4.676
6 – < 10 %	9,33 % 32 / 343	7,30 % 36 / 493	5,23 % 78 / 1.491
≥ 10 %	27,68 % 75 / 271	13,14 % 51 / 388	10,72 % 108 / 1.007

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# Metaanalysis: low risk TAVI

TABLE 1 Characteristics of studies included in the meta-analysis

Study	Publication year	Design	Sample size	Follow up	STS (mean)	EuroScore (mean)	Age (mean)	Female	Femoral access	NCOQA Score	Risk of bias <sup>a</sup>
Nielsen et al. [11]	2012	RCT	TAVR-34	3 months	3.1 ± 1.5	9.4 ± 3.9	80 ± 3.6	26.5%	0%	NA	Low
					3.4 ± 1.2	10.3 ± 5.8	82 ± 4.4	33.3%	NA	NA	Low
Thyregod et al. [10]	2015	RCT	TAVR-145	1 year	2.9 ± 1.6	8.4 ± 4.0	79.2 ± 4.9	53.8%	96.5%	NA	Low
					3.1 ± 1.7	8.9 ± 5.5	79.0 ± 4.7	52.6%	NA	NA	Low
Piazza et al. [21]	2013	PSM	TAVR-191	1 year	<4 <sup>b</sup>		NA	NA	NA	7	NA
					<4 <sup>b</sup>		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Schymik et al. [25]	2015	PSM	TAVR-216	3 years	-	8.7 ± 2.7	78.3 ± 5.2	46.3%	NA	8	NA
						8.8 ± 2.8	78.2 ± 4.6	51.4%	NA		
Freker et al. [20]	2017	PSM	TAVR-805	In hospital	-	6.8 ± 1.7	77.5 ± 4.4	39.6%	100%	8	NA
						4.2 ± 1.4	77.5 ± 4.4	39.6%	NA		
Rosato et al. [22]	2016	PSM	TAVR-355	3 years	-	6.3 ± 2.7	80.1 ± 6.4	58.0%	NA	9	NA
						6.3 ± 3.0	80.0 ± 5.1	58.9%	NA		

<sup>a</sup>Assessment included, selection, performance, attrition and reporting bias. Since none of the RCTs was blinded, detection bias was not relevant for assessment. assessment of bias was performed according to the Cochrane collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias.

<sup>b</sup>Results are from a subgroup analysis of patients with STS < 4 from a larger (405 patients) PSM study, the mean STS for this subgroup was not reported.

NA = not available, NCOQA = Newcastle Ottawa quality assessment, PSM = propensity score matching, RCT = randomized controlled trial, SAVR = surgical aortic valve replacement, STS = society of thoracic surgeons, TAVR = transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

# Metaanalysis: low risk TAVI

**TABLE 3** Summary of periprocedural complications.

	TAVR rate	SAVR rate	OR(95% CI)
CVA Summary	22/1555 (1.4%)	24/1547 (1.5%)	0.91 (0.51-1.63)
MI Summary	9/1200 (0.75%)	15/1192 (1.26%)	0.59 (0.26-1.33)
AKI Summary	72/1555 (4.6%)	158/1547 (10.2%)	0.41 (0.31-0.55)
Bleeding Summary	36/1555 (2.3%)	86/1547 (5.5%)	0.39 (0.26-0.59)
PMI Summary	238/1555 (15.3%)	48/1547 (3.1%)	5.59 (4.07-7.67)
Vascular complications Summary	111/1521(7.3%)	8/1511 (0.5%)	13.14 (6.65-25.95)

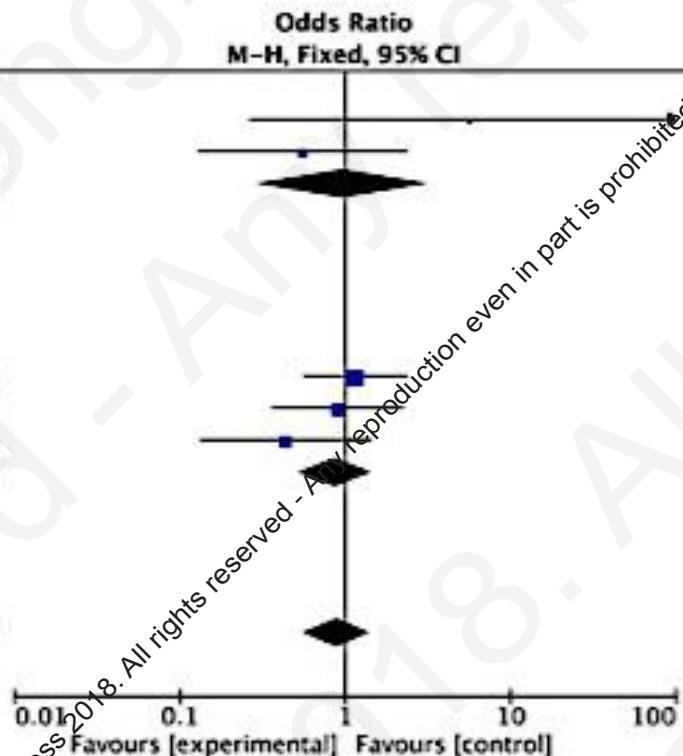
AKI = acute kidney injury, CVA = cerebrovascular accident, MI = myocardial infarction, OR = odds ratio, PMI = pacemaker implantation, SAVR = surgical aortic valve replacement, TAVR = transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

# Metaanalysis: low risk TAVI

## 30 Day Mortality

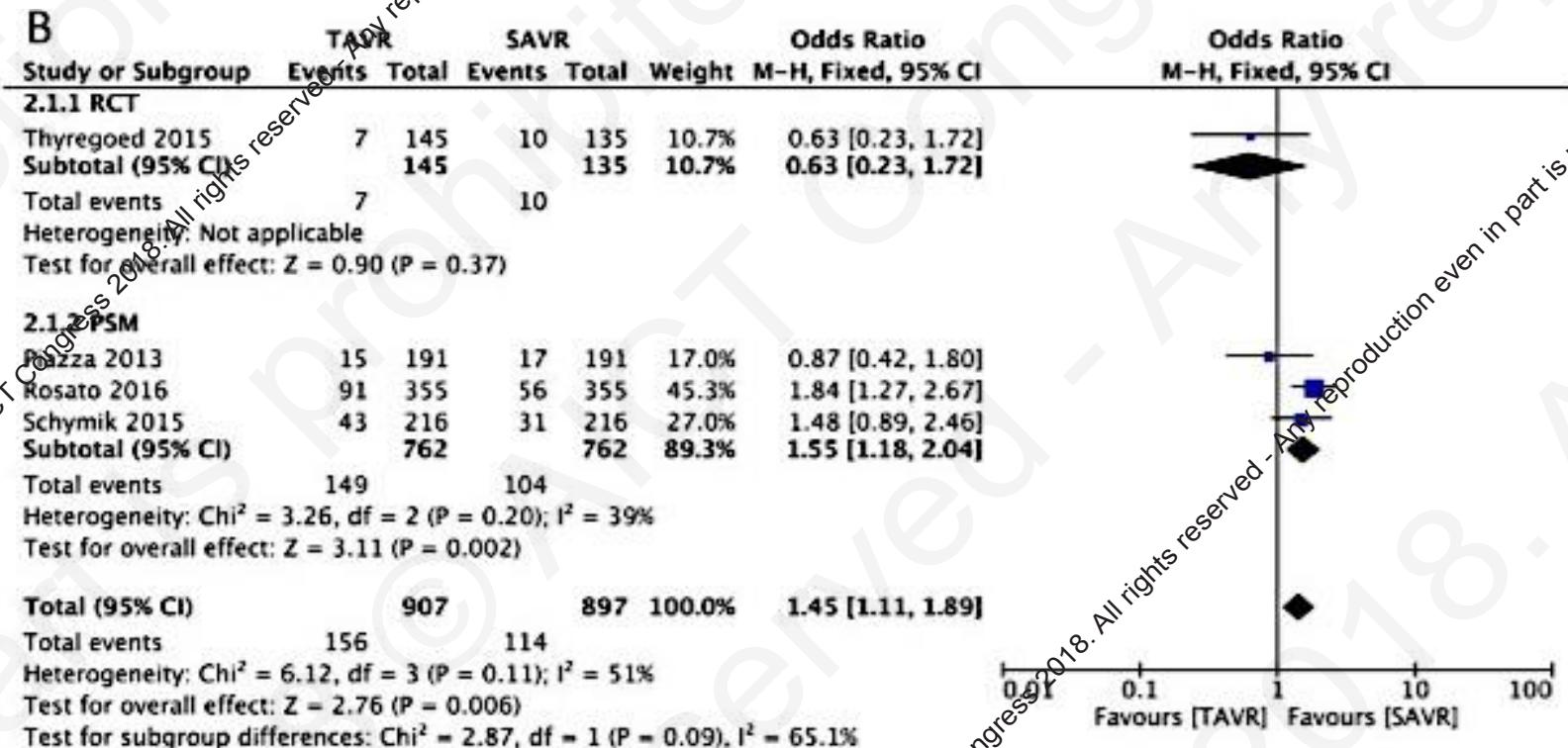
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Study or Subgroup	TAVR			SAVR			Odds Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight		
<b>1.1.1 RCT</b>							
Nielsen 2012	2	34	0	36	1.2%	5.62 [0.26, 121.32]	
Thyregod 2015	3	145	5	135	13.4%	0.55 [0.13, 2.34]	
<b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b>	<b>179</b>		<b>171</b>		<b>14.6%</b>	<b>0.96 [0.29, 3.17]</b>	
Total events	5		5				
Heterogeneity: $\chi^2 = 1.84$ , df = 1 ( $P = 0.17$ ); $I^2 = 46\%$							
Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.06$ ( $P = 0.95$ )							
<b>1.1.2 PSM</b>							
Freitas 2017	16	805	14	805	36.3%	1.15 [0.56, 2.36]	
Rosato 2016	9	335	10	335	25.7%	0.90 [0.36, 2.24]	
Schymik 2015	4	216	9	216	23.4%	0.43 [0.13, 1.43]	
<b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b>	<b>1356</b>		<b>1356</b>		<b>85.4%</b>	<b>0.88 [0.53, 1.45]</b>	
Total events	29		33				
Heterogeneity: $\chi^2 = 1.86$ , df = 2 ( $P = 0.39$ ); $I^2 = 0\%$							
Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.51$ ( $P = 0.61$ )							
<b>Total (95% CI)</b>	<b>1535</b>		<b>1527</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.89 [0.56, 1.41]</b>	
Total events	34		38				
Heterogeneity: $\chi^2 = 3.66$ , df = 4 ( $P = 0.45$ ); $I^2 = 0\%$							
Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.50$ ( $P = 0.62$ )							
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi^2 = 0.02$ , df = 1 ( $P = 0.89$ ), $I^2 = 0\%$							



# Metaanalysis: low risk TAVI

## Late Mortality (1-3 years)



# TAVI for low risk patients...

Efficacy  
Safety  
Durability

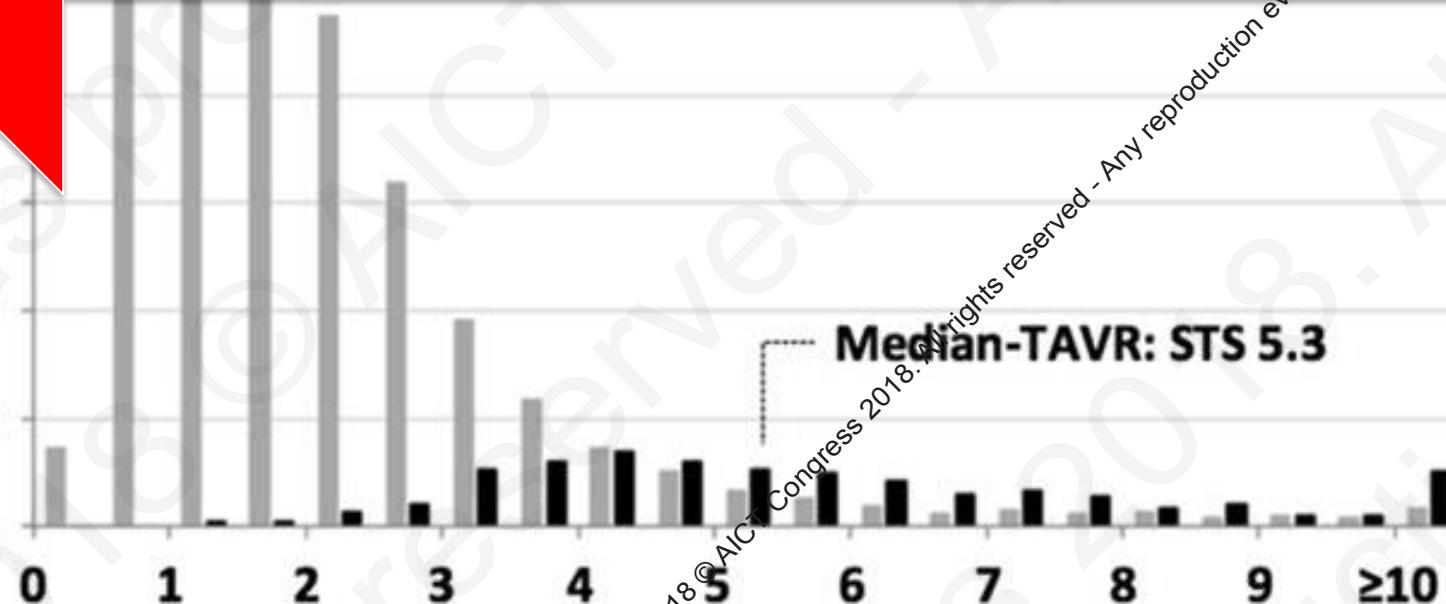
Efficacy  
Safety  
Durability

Efficacy  
Safety  
Durability

Number of patients

400  
300  
200  
100  
0

STS Score



Median-TAVR: STS 5.3

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# Structural Valve Deterioration



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Historically defined  
as reoperation  
for SVD

~20 definitions  
of SVD using  
echocardiographic  
criteria since 2006

Definition	Reference	Journal, Year
Leaflet calcification, leaflet tear	Amabile et al <sup>1</sup>	<i>Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery</i> , 2014
Dysfunction or deterioration of the prosthesis (excluding infection or thrombosis) evident on echocardiography or at reoperation	Anselmi et al <sup>2</sup>	<i>Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery</i> , 2014
Echocardiographic evidence of SVD	Ashikhmina et al <sup>3</sup>	<i>Circulation</i> , 2011
Echocardiographic criteria (mean gradient >40 mm Hg or aortic insufficiency of grade 3 or 4 (based on a scale of 1 to 4))	Aupart et al <sup>4</sup>	<i>Journal of Heart and Valve Disease</i> , 2006
Leaflet tear, leaflet prolapse, primary valve failure with significant regurgitation and increased NYHA class	Auriemma et al <sup>5</sup>	<i>Journal of Heart and Valve Disease</i> , 2006
Echocardiographic evidence of severe aortic stenosis (mean transvalvular gradient >40 mm Hg) or severe aortic regurgitation (effective regurgitant orifice area >0.30 cm <sup>2</sup> , vena contracta >0.6 cm), even if the patient was asymptomatic	Bourguignon et al <sup>6,7</sup>	<i>Annals of Thoracic Surgery</i> , 2015; <i>European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery</i> , 2016
Severe hemodynamic SVD is defined as (1) mean gradient >40 mm Hg or >20 mm Hg change from baseline (before discharge or within 30 days of valve implantation), or (2) severe new or worsening (>2/4) intraprosthetic aortic regurgitation	Capodanno et al <sup>8</sup>	<i>European Heart Journal</i> , 2017
Increase in mean gradient of >10 mmHg, decrease in Doppler Velocity Index <0.25, or development of new severe aortic regurgitation on consecutive aortic echocardiograms	Daubert et al <sup>9</sup>	<i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017
≥10 mmHg increase in transprosthetic mean gradient during follow-up compared with discharge assessment	Del Trigo et al <sup>10</sup>	<i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017
In accordance with 1996 guidelines (ie, a decrease of 1 NYHA functional class resulting from an intrinsic abnormality of the valve that causes stenosis or regurgitation, or a mean pressure gradient >40 mm Hg with a mean transvalvular gradient >10 mm Hg)	Filingeri et al <sup>11</sup>	<i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2017



Hufnagel  
1952

Starr-  
Edwards  
1961

Björk-  
Shiley  
1969

Carpentier-  
Edwards  
1975

Hancock II  
1976

St. Jude  
Medical  
1977

Livanova  
Perceval S  
2007

Symetis  
Accurate  
2009

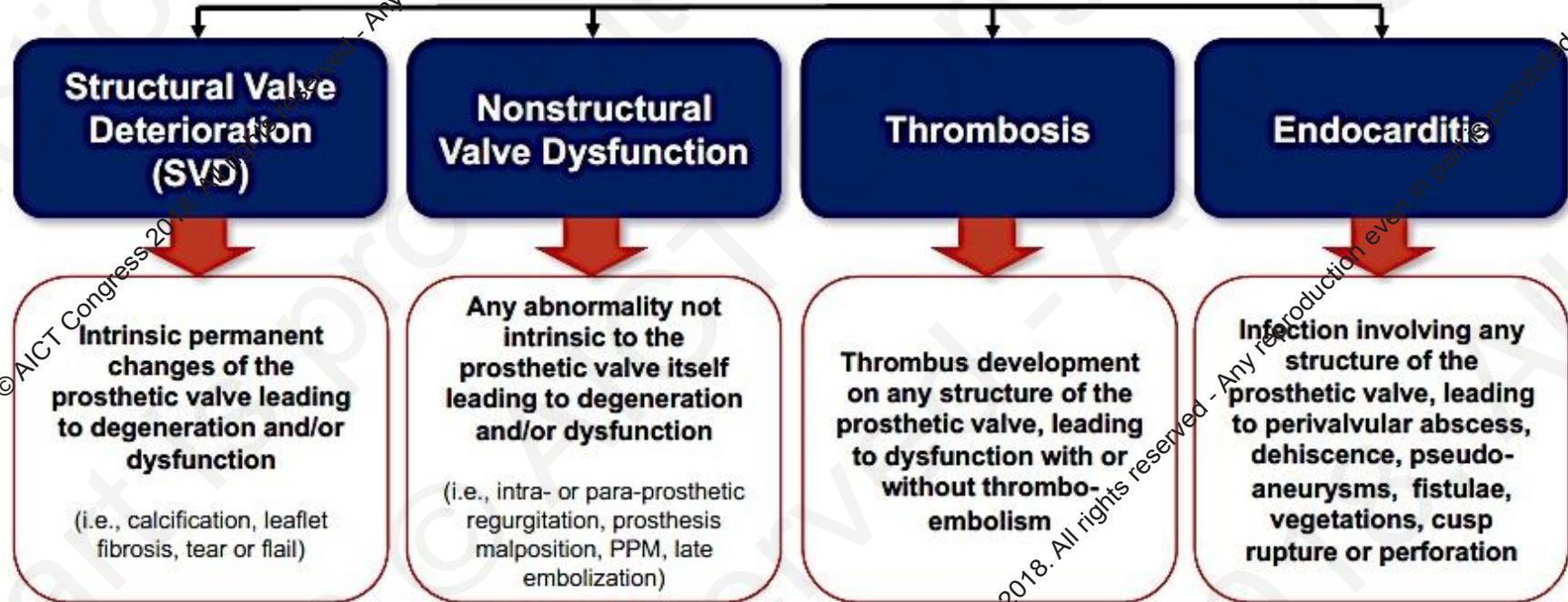
Caisson  
2016

Dvir et al. Circulation 201

# Bioprosthetic Valve Dysfunction

## EAPCI/ESC/EACTS Standardized Definitions

### Bioprosthetic Valve Dysfunction (BVD)





# Bioprosthetic Valve Dysfunction

## Durability of Transcatheter Aortic Bioprostheses >5 Years Based on EAPCI/ESC/EACTS Definitions

Study	N	Valve	Follow-up	Survival*	Severe SVD	BVF
Sondergaard et al.	280	CoreValve	6 years	57.5%	0.7%	7.5%***
Deutsch et al.	300	Various	7 years	23.2%	- **	3.7%
Eltchaninoff et al.	378	Various BE	8 years	9.6%	3.2%	0.6%***
Barbanti et al.	288	Various	8 years	29.8%	5.9%	4.5%***
Holy et al.	152	CoreValve	8 years	27.0%	0%	4.5%***
Sokoloff et al.	589	Various	10 years	8%	8.0%	3.4%***

\*Actuarial analysis \*\* 14.3% moderate or severe SVD (cumulative incidence function)

†Actual analysis (cumulative incidence function)

Abbreviations: BE, balloon-expandable

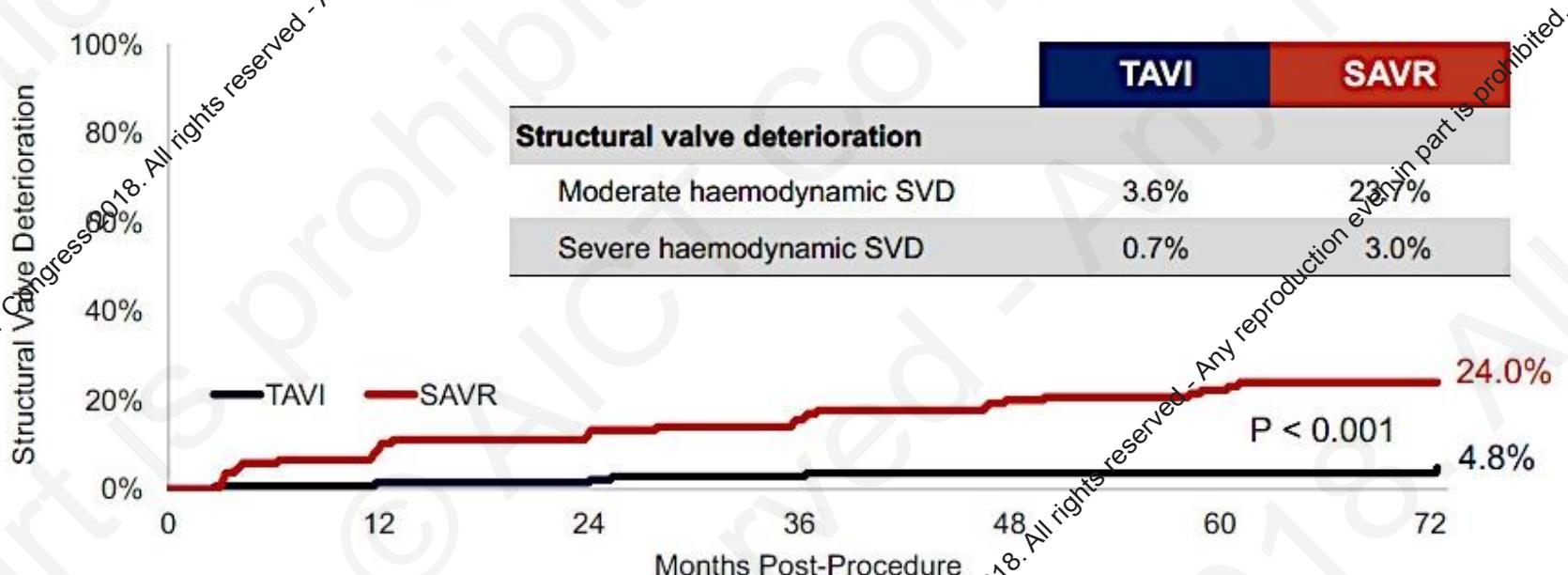
Eltchaninoff H, et al. EuroIntervention. 2018;14:264-71 | Deutsch MA, et al. EuroIntervention. 2018;14:41-9

Barbanti et al. JAH 2018 [Epub Ahead of print] | Holy EW, et al. EuroIntervention. 2018;14:e390-e396

Sokoloff A, et al. Archives of Cardiovascular Diseases Supplements 2018; 10:220 (abstract)

## Head-to-Head Durability of TAVI vs SAVR 6-Year Outcomes of the NOTION trial 1/2

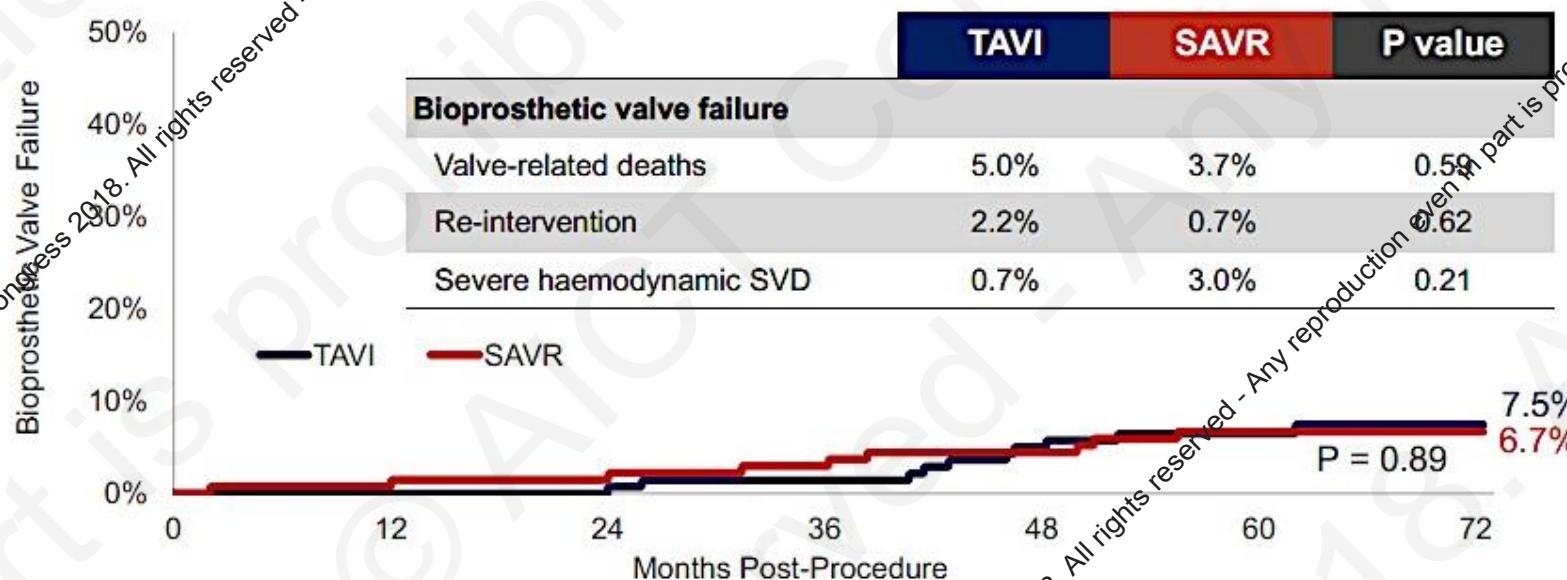
NOTION: 280 patients at low surgical risk randomized to TAVI or SAVR | Structural Valve Deterioration



# Bioprosthetic Valve Dysfunction

## Head-to-Head Durability of TAVI vs SAVR 6-Year Outcomes of the NOTION trial 2/2

NOTION: 280 patients at low surgical risk randomized to TAVI or SAVR | Bioprosthetic Valve Failure



ESC Congress  
Munich 2018

Søndergaard L. Presented at: Structural Heart Disease Summit 2018, June 2018, Chicago

# Ready for TAVI in Low-Risk?

## Pro:

- Periprocedural data show at least similar results for TAVI as for SAVR in low risk patients
- The immediate risk quality for each procedure is different, and mortality is similar, while TAVI patients usually have a shorter recovery time
- Current durability data indicate at least a similar durability for TAVI devices up to 10 years

## Contra:

- current metaanalyses indicates a potentially higher late mortality for TAVI which requires further evaluation
- If „low-risk“ equals „younger“, then durability data beyond 10 years become important



**Thank you!**

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14<sup>th</sup>



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