

## Outcome of patients with aortic stenosis



## LV dysfunction in aortic stenosis

- LVEF is insensitive
- Stress echocardiography, cardiac MRI and PET/ CT all provide additional prognostic information
- LGE CMR myocardial fibrosis
  - focal mid-wall fibrosis in 19-62 % of patients with severe AS
  - mainly found in the subendocardial layer of the LV
  - decreases from the base to the apex
- Fibrosis is associated with adverse outcomes, including mortality, after SAVR and TAVI

## When to intervene in aortic stenosis



## Earlier intervention in aortic stenosis

- Asymptomatic, severe AS
- Moderate AS + LV dysfunction
- Predictors of AS progression/ increased risk
- Very high aortic valve gradient
- $\,\triangleright\,$  Heavy calcification of the aortic valve by CT/ echo
- Inflammation -18F-NaF and 18F-FDG

#### EasyAS

- > early intervention with either SAVR or TAVI
- EARLY TAVR
- I 100 asymptomatic patients with severe AS
- $\blacktriangleright$  randomised to TAVR or active surveillance
- primary endpoint death, stroke, unplanned CV hospitalization.
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## TAVI - technology improvement

- Valve durability
- Paravalvar regurgitation
- Stroke

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- Device profile
- New pacemaker



# TAVI: Vascular access complications

- Improved pre-procedure imaging Contrast CT
- Angiography +/- IVUS
- Improved access techniques
  - micropuncture kits ultrasound guidance
- Improved access devices
- better expandable sheaths
- novel large bore suture and collagen closure devices
- Lower profile TAVI valves and delivery systems
- Additional options for allowing a femoral approach ShockWave

Incorporated into routine practice

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Valve-in-valve

- TAVI is now an established option for bioprosthetic valve failure
- Technical challenges
- patient-prosthesis mismatch
- coronary occlusion
- Better valve and adjunctive technology



## Aortic Valve Intervention

- All aortic stenosis anatomically suitable for TAVI
- Aortic regurgitation suitable for TAVI
- Surgery will continue to change
  - bioprosthetic valves
  - aortic root enlargement
- expandable valve frames



Intervention much earlier in the course of the disease becoming a low procedure risk

Better risk stratification, especially early LV dysfunction

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# Mitral edge-to edge

Pascal COAPT has reinvigorated enthusiasm for treating functional MR Alfieri stitch-equivalent Learning curve - Coapt MitraClip

# Mitral Regurgitation



- Patient population? Operators?
- Better identification of those Þ who will benefit

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# Follow the money



	IAVI	repair	replacement
Edwards Lifesciences	Sapien	Pascal Cardioband	CardiAQ Sapien M3
Medtronic	Evolut		Intrepid Twelve
Abbott Vascular	Portico	MitraClip	Tendyne Cephea
Boston Scientific	Lotus Acurate	Millipede	MValve

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## Mitral Valve Intervention: Challenges

#### Valve

- D and saddle-shaped
- > Larger than aortic annulus
- No solid annular ring
- Sub-valvar component
- Patient
  - Multiple mechanisms of MR
  - Valve versus myocardial disease

There will be no one-size-fits-all

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# Mitral and tricuspid intervention

## Mimics surgical approaches

- Edge-to-edge leaflet apposition no
- Annuloplasty rings yes
- Valve replacement yes
- > Optimal repair may need leaflet edge apposition + ring
  - Likely only viable if both products from same company

#### Mitral valve replacement

- Current large trials are with transapical devices
- Abbott Tendyne, Medtronic Intrepid
- Needs to be trans-septal
- > Challenges with profile, making bend into LA

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# Mitral Regurgitation: Other Approaches

Devices to partially block regurgitation



# Chordal technologies



# Tricuspid valve intervention

# Challenges

- Very large annulus
- Valve anchoring
- Bundle of His, pacemaker leads
- Valve durability, thrombosis
- RV overload dysfunction

## Opportunities

- Many at high surgical risk
- Easier to access than mitral valve
- Big clinical problem in NZ





## Heart Failure Intervention

- Big clinical need/ opportunity
- Still in its infancy
- > Fully implantable pumps will get better
- externally powered
- LA to RA shunt niche role



Other new technologies will appear

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#### Tricuspid valve

- Repair and replacement Þ
- Modification of mitral valve technologies
- Established approach for functionalTR
- Heart Failure/ LV dysfunction
  - Multiple new device approaches

Many of these devices will be from India and China

"Prediction is very difficult, especially if it's about the future" Nils Bohr

### Summary

## Aortic valve

- > TAVI in all anatomically-suitable patients with severe AS
- > Surgery mainly in those requiring other valves, aortic surgery, bypass grafts
- > Earlier intervention any evidence of LV dysfunction
- Used regularly for AR
- Non-thoracotomy alternate access axillary
- Mitral valve
- Established procedure for MR (and for mixed lesions, MAC)
- Volumes will remain well behind TAVI
- No single dominant approach
- Imaging will assume even greater importance: pre- and peri-

procedure

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#### Manaaki Mānawa:

Centre of Research Excellence in Heart Health

- An opportunity to partner with Maori and Pacific communities to improve heart health outcomes in Aotearoa
- The Universities of Otago and Auckland will submit a Centre of Research Excellence (CoRE) application for Manaaki Mānawa in December 2019 AIMS:
  - To achieve equity in heart health for Māori and Pacific people through the support
    of research, training & teaching that partners with iwi, hāpu, whānau, aiga and communities

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Grow and support the next generation of Māori & Pacific researchers, scientists, clinicians, and health care practitioners Develop and implement a new direction for heart health research and translation
- into practice ARE YOU INTERESTED IN: collaborating, critiquing, supporting, advising?

We welcome any feedback at all and would be pleased to share more details Please contact Lisa Wong lisa.wong@auckland.ac.nz (Manaaki Mānawa Research Operations Manager)

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