



Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)

American College of Cardiology (ACC)

TAVR Update: New Insights and Perspectives from the U.S. National STS/ACC TVT Registry

Joseph E. Bavaria, MD

STS/ACC TVT Registry Steering Committee Chairman (2017-2020)

Past-President of STS (2016-17)

Roberts-Measey Professor and Vice-Chair of Cardiovascular Surgery at the
University of Pennsylvania



Disclosures



- STS-ACC Transcatheter Valve Therapy (TVT) Registry Steering Committee Chairman
- Co-Chair of the 4-Society TAVR Institutional and Operator Writing Committee (ACC/STS/AATS/SCAI)
- Site Investigator in Transcatheter Valve Trials or Consultant
 - W.L. Gore: Cardiac & Aortic Teams
 - Edwards Lifesciences: PARTNER family of Trials, Commence Trial
 - Abbott/St. Jude: Portico, Trifecta Trials
 - Medtronic: SURTAVI Intermediate Risk Trials
- Founders Shares and Equity holder in CardiAQ TMVR (sold to Edwards in Oct 2015 with no financial conflict presently)



Disclosures



- I love TAVR!!



History of the TVT Registry

The **STS/ACC TVT Registry™**, created by a collaboration between the Society for Thoracic Surgeons (STS) and the American College of Cardiology (ACC), monitors patient safety and real-world outcomes related to transcatheter valve replacement and repair procedures – emerging treatments for valve disease patients.

TVT = Transcatheter Valve Therapy

The Need for a National Clinical Registry

Value of TVT: The Key to Sustainability

**Hospital System
QA/QI
Site Performance
National
Benchmarks
AUC**

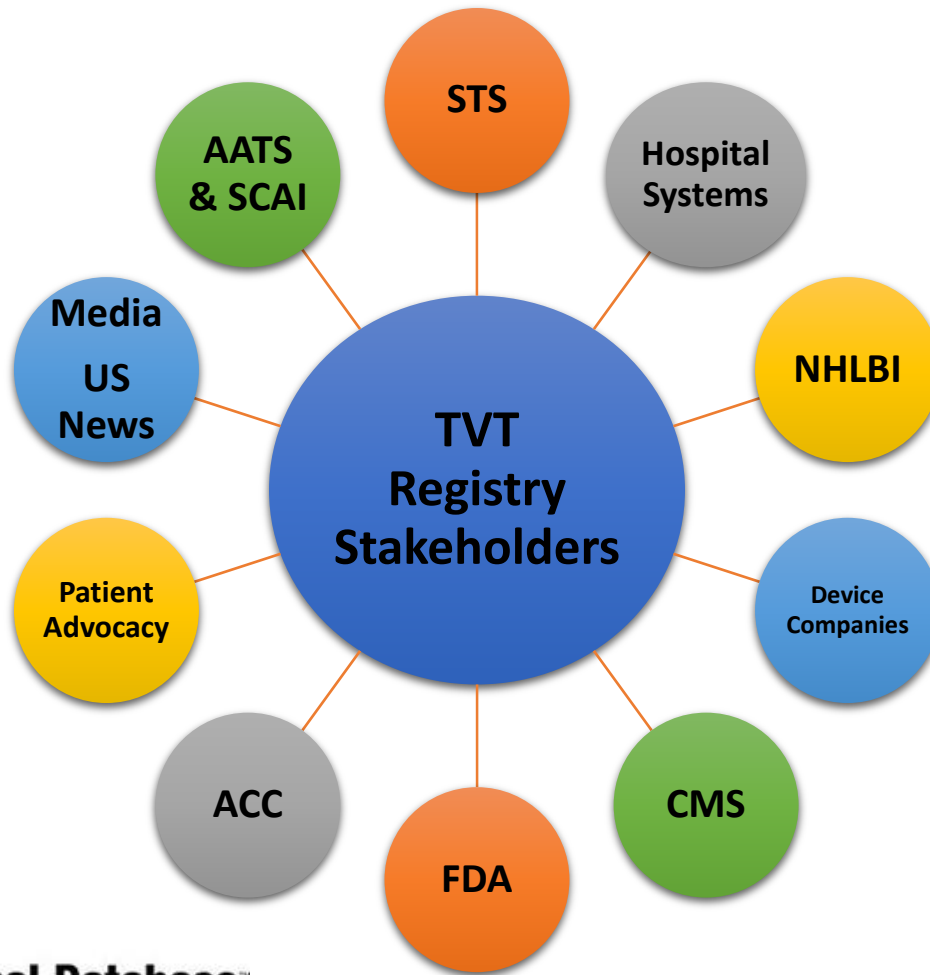
**A Clinical Knowledge
Machine:
Key to US Learning
Health Care System**

**A Source of Data for
Patients:
Decision-Aids
Public Reporting**

**Medical Device Industry
Expansion of Indications
Imbedding CA and PAS
Studies
Regular Comprehensive
Reports**

**A Component of
Regulatory and
Reimbursement
Reform**

Multiple Stakeholders



Professional Societies
Government agencies
Hospital Networks
Device Industry
University Analytic Centers
Health Media

An Update of the Data Collected in the Three Modules

Transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR)

Transcatheter mitral valve repair (MitraClip)

Transcatheter mitral valve replacement (Valve-in-Valve)

CMS Mandated

“Science tells us what we can do;
Guidelines what we should do; &
Registries what we are actually doing.”

*Lukas Kappenberger MD
Heart Rhythm Society Policy Conference
Washington DC 2005*

An Update of the Data Collected in the Three Modules

Transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR)

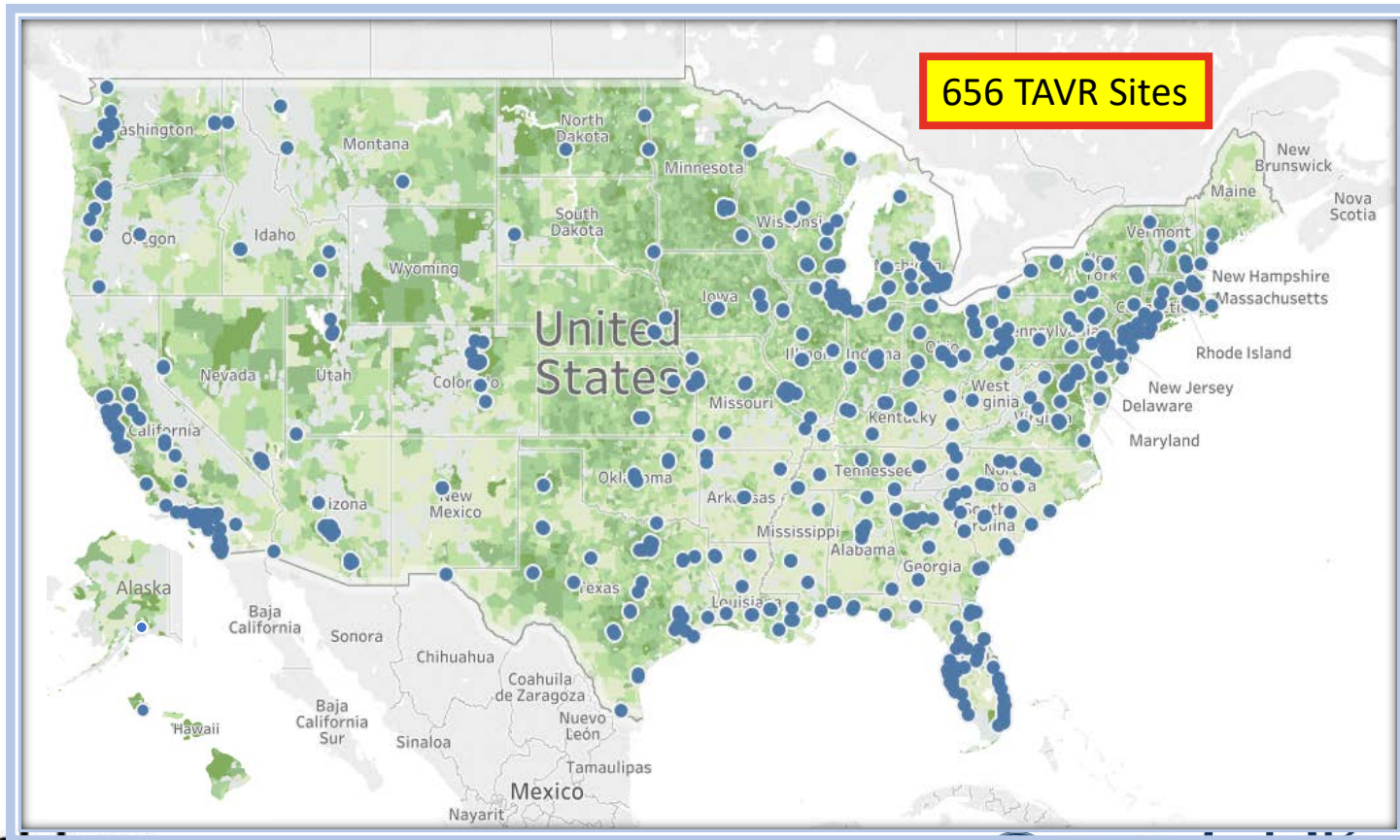
Transcatheter mitral valve repair (MitraClip)

Transcatheter mitral valve replacement (Valve-in-Valve)

CMS Mandated

TVT Registry Sites

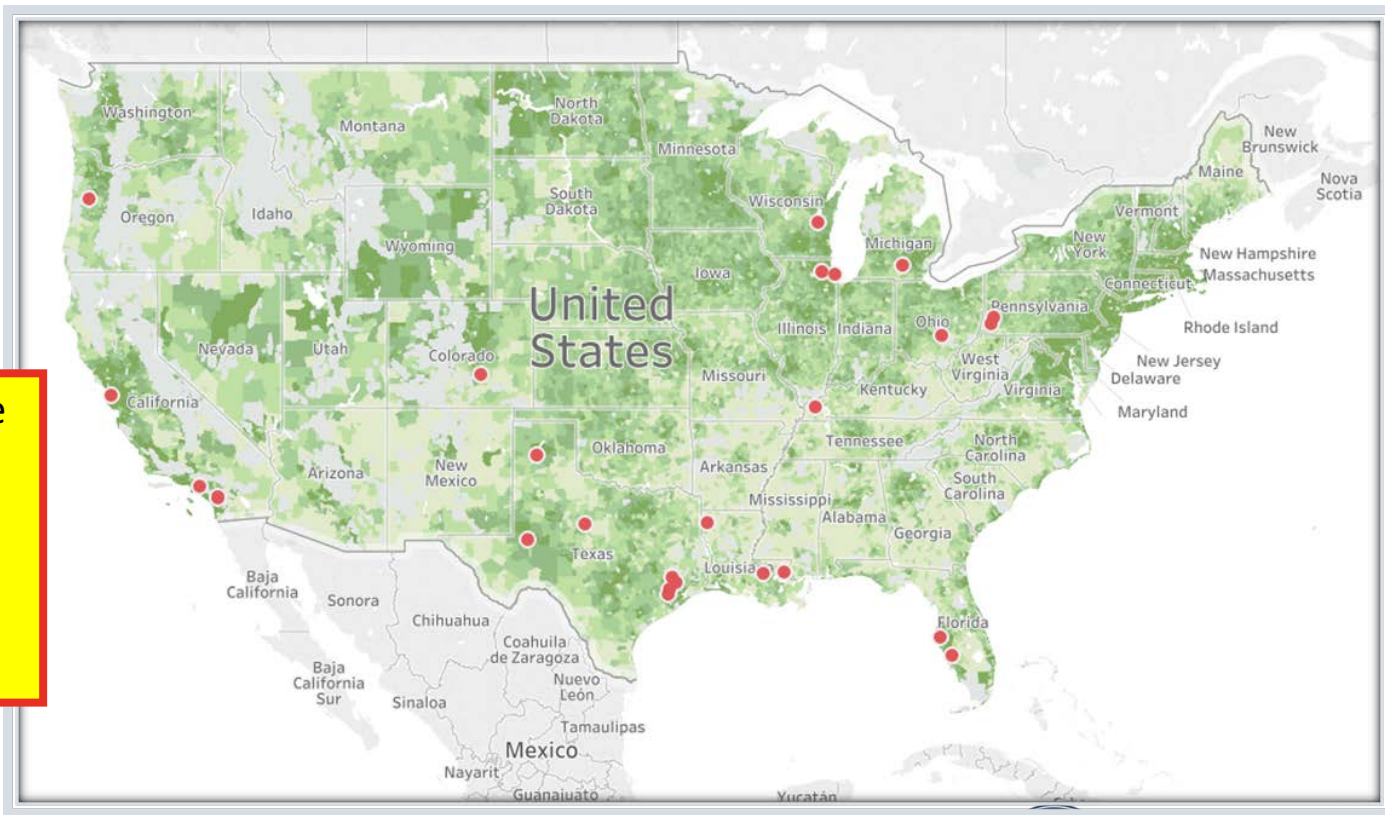
- Last 2 years 115 new sites
- New sites opening are most frequently in close proximity to existing sites
- Whether or not new sites meet current NCD requirements is unknown
- First Wyoming TAVR site to open in 2020



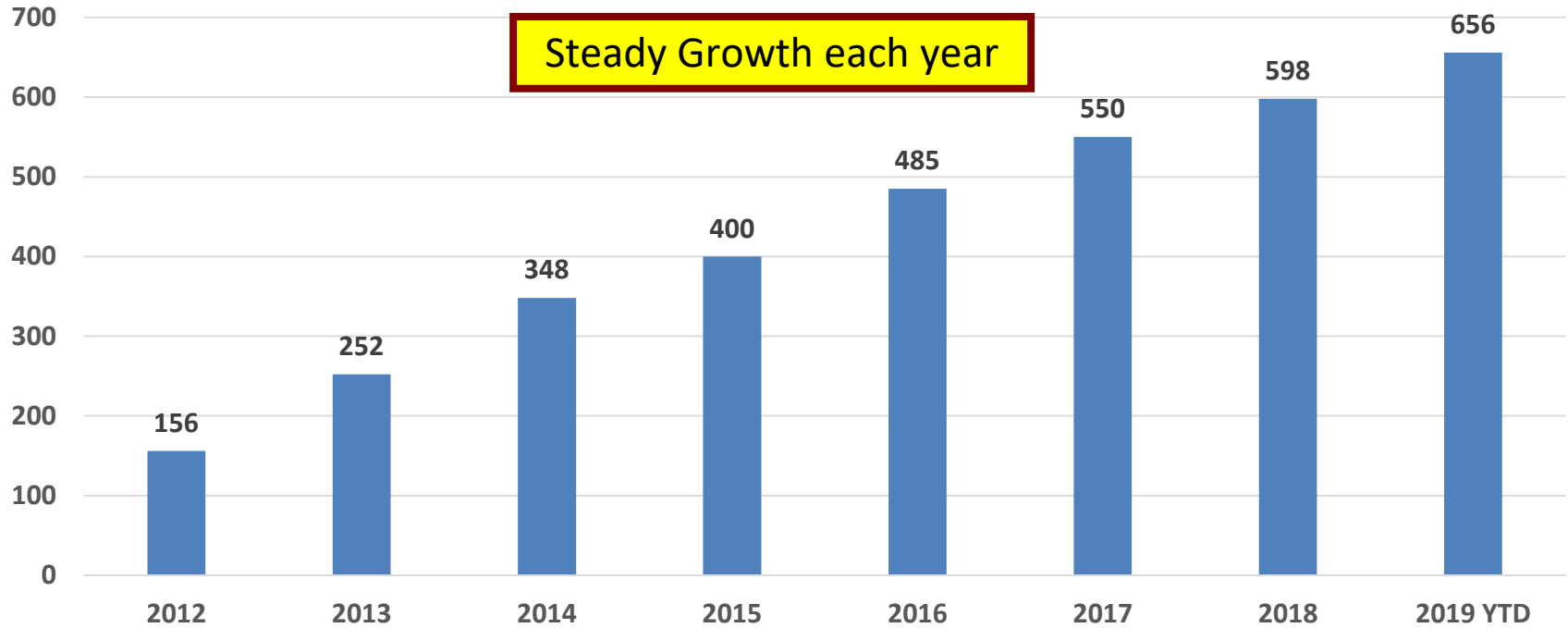


TVT Registry Sites since new NCD

- US has 1 TAVR site for every 70,000 people over the age of 65 years. More than ANY other country



Sites Enrolled in the TVT Registry as of October 16, 2019



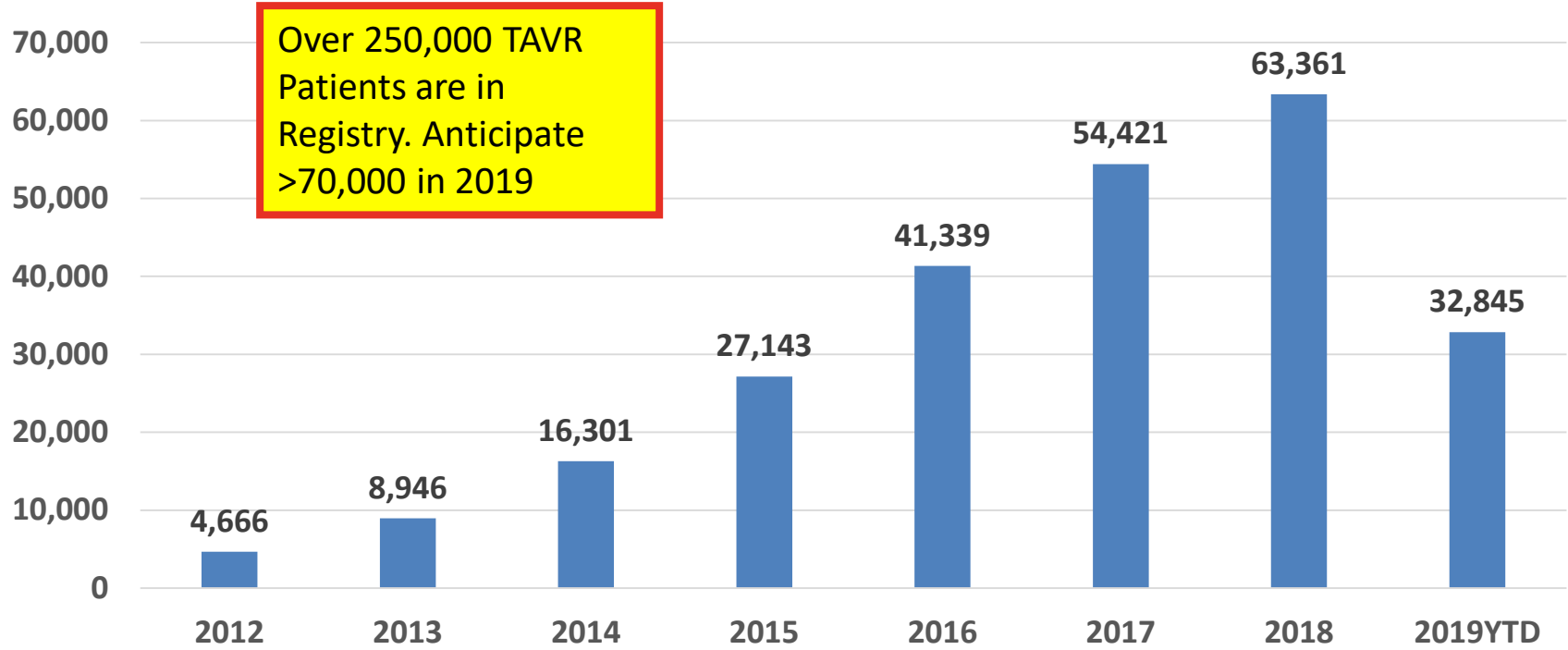


STS/ACC TVT Registry



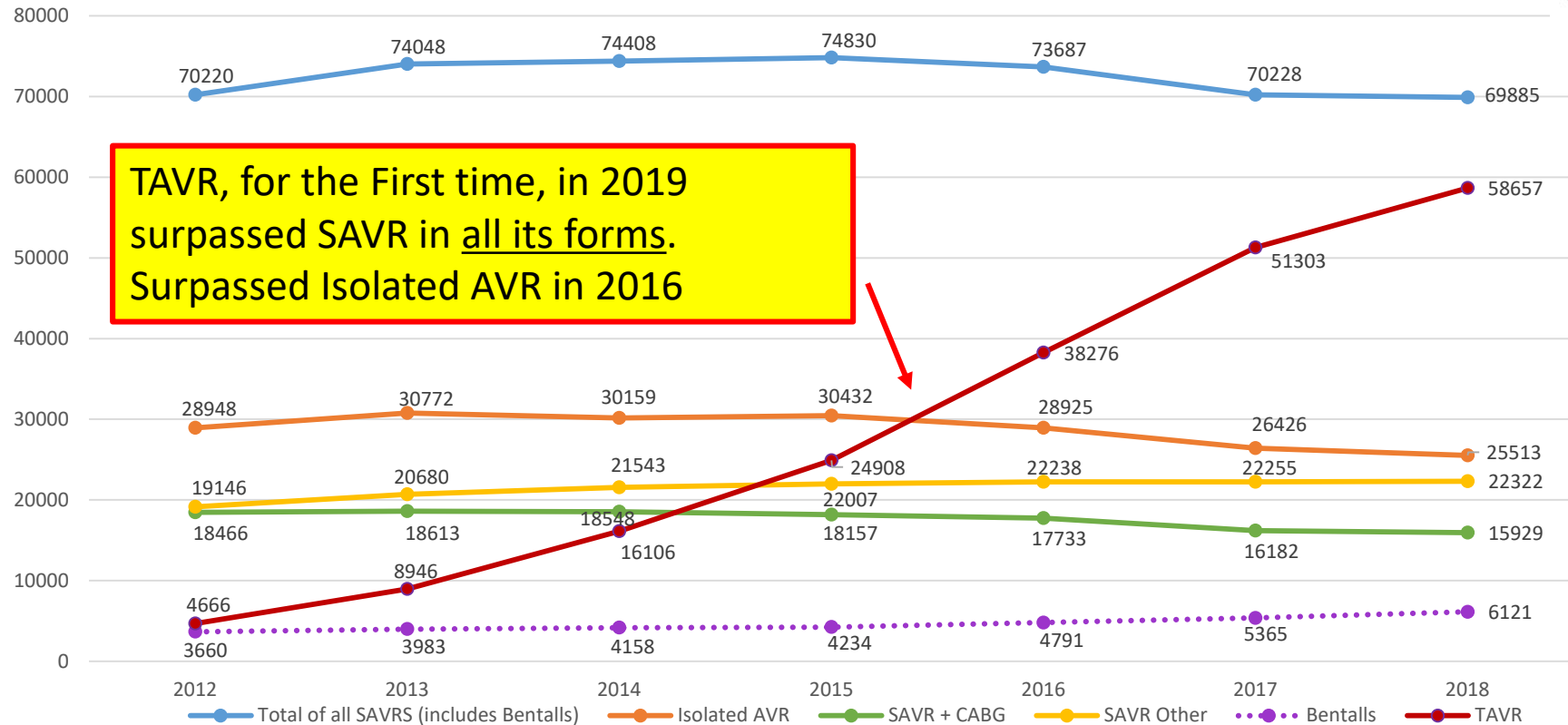
TVT National Volumes Data: Snapshot of U.S. TAVR Practice Patterns

Commercial TAVR Submitted to the TVT Registry



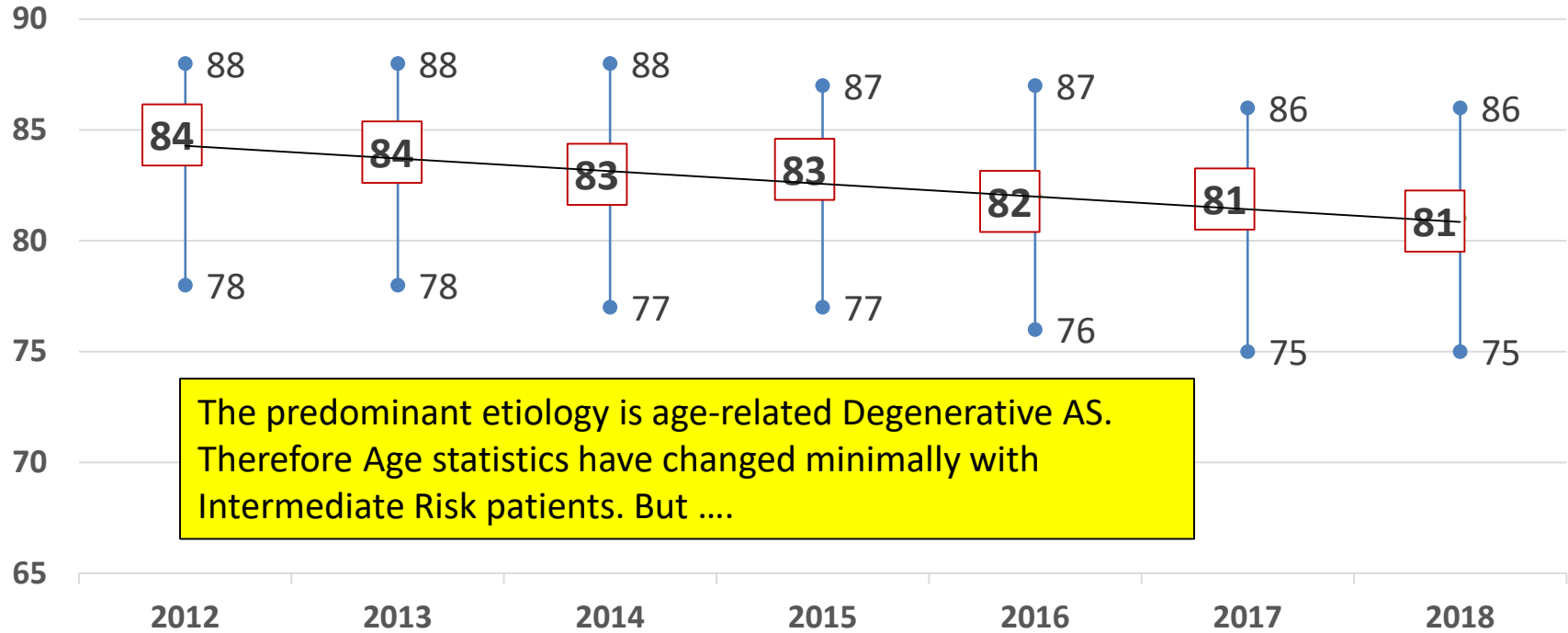
Transcatheter Therapy Modules in TVT Registry	Current Number of Sites Performing Treatment	2018 Patient Volume in USA	2018 Mean Number of Procedures per Site
TAVR Native and Valve-in-Valve	642	63,361	105
Transcatheter Mitral Valve Repair (MitraClip)	355	7,230	20
Transcatheter Mitral Valve Replacement (Sapien Valve-in-Valve and Valve-in-Ring)	184	937	5
Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Repair and Replacement (2020?)	TBD	TBD	TBD

The Aortic Valve “Universe” in the USA



TAVR Age

(25th and 75th percentiles)



The predominant etiology is age-related Degenerative AS. Therefore Age statistics have changed minimally with Intermediate Risk patients. But

TAVR Age

(25th and 75th percentiles)

Average age of Low Risk trials = 74 years

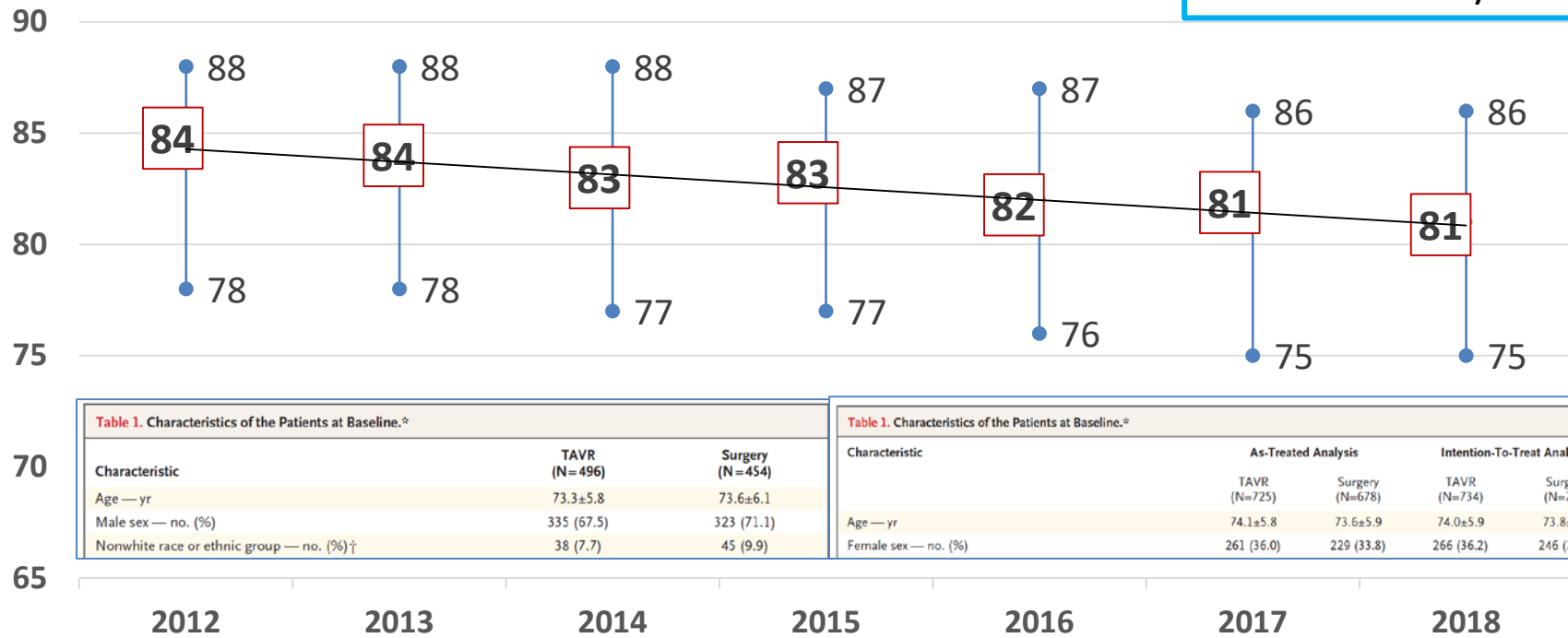


Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline.*

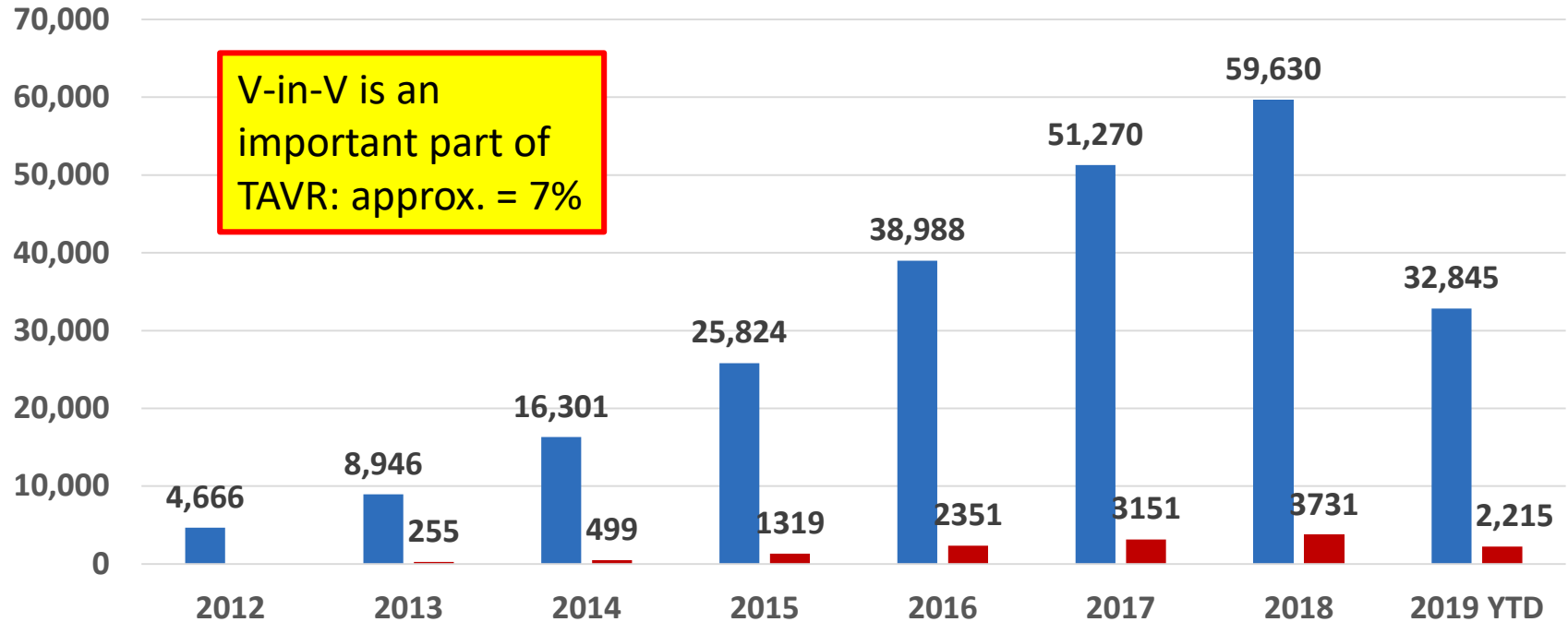
Characteristic	TAVR (N=496)	Surgery (N=454)
Age — yr	73.3±5.8	73.6±6.1
Male sex — no. (%)	335 (67.5)	323 (71.1)
Nonwhite race or ethnic group — no. (%)†	38 (7.7)	45 (9.9)

Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline.*

Characteristic	As-Treated Analysis		Intention-To-Treat Analysis	
	TAVR (N=725)	Surgery (N=678)	TAVR (N=734)	Surgery (N=734)
Age — yr	74.1±5.8	73.6±5.9	74.0±5.9	73.8±6.0
Female sex — no. (%)	261 (36.0)	229 (33.8)	266 (36.2)	246 (33.5)

TVT Registry

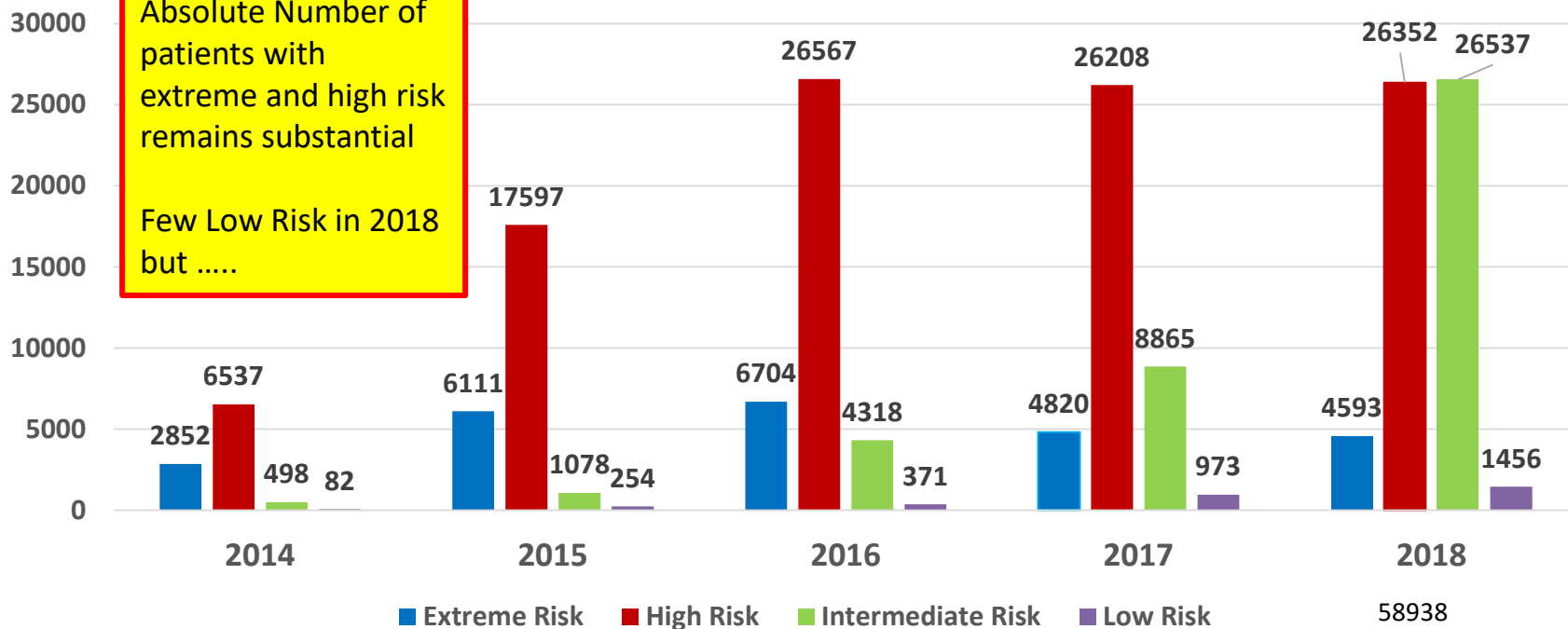
TAVR and TAVR ViV Procedures



TVT Registry Datamart Data as of 10/16/19

TAVR Records

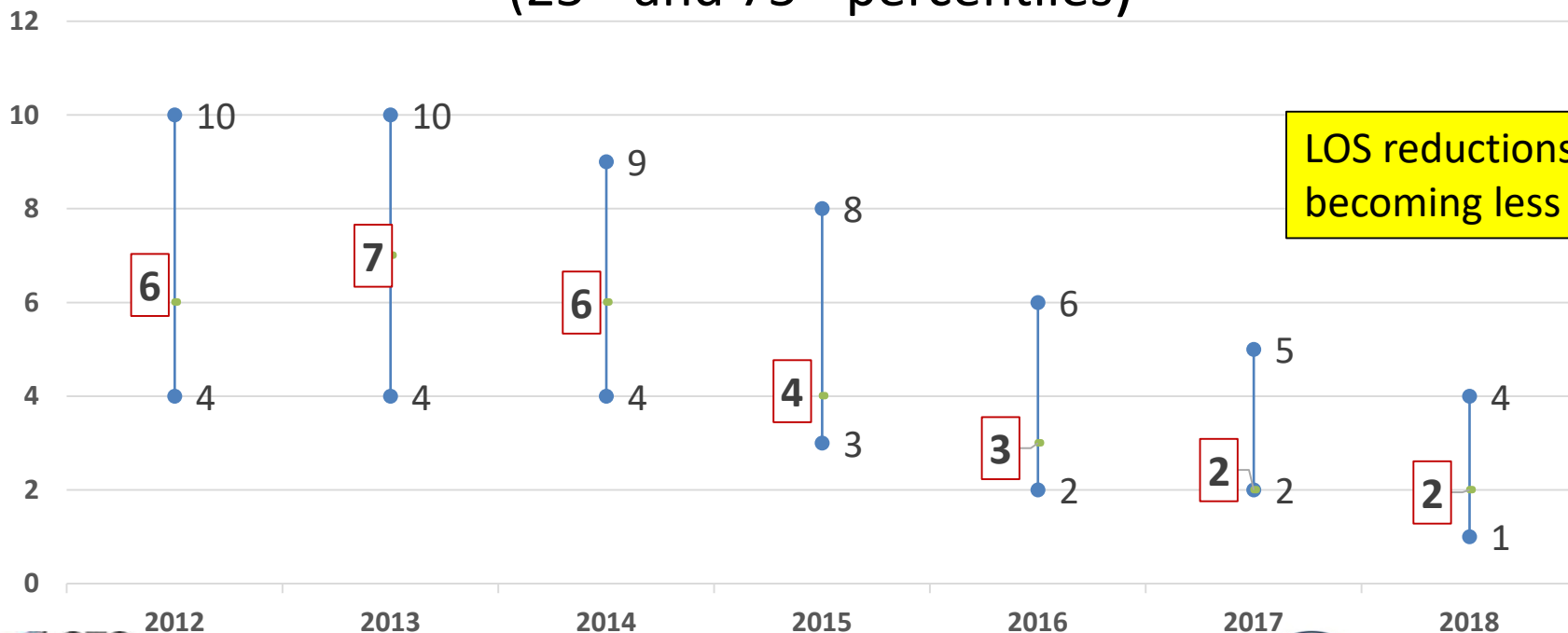
Team Reason for Procedure





TAVR

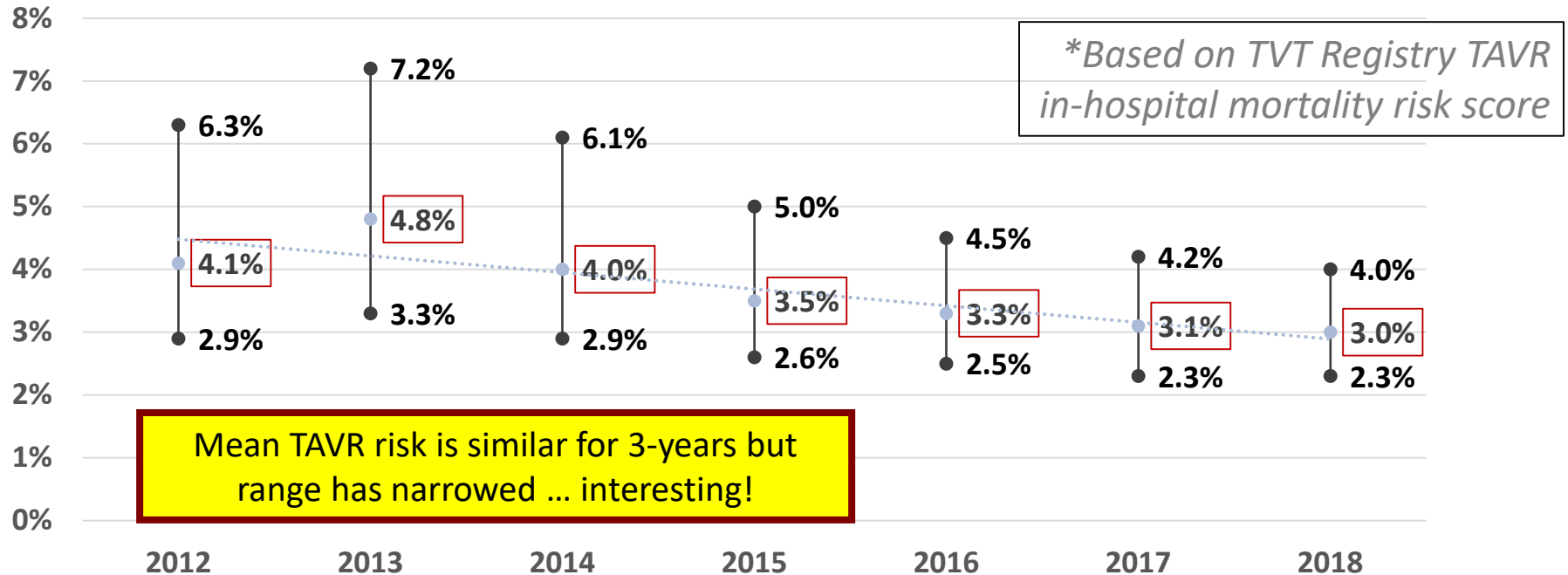
Median LOS in Days (25th and 75th percentiles)



LOS reductions
becoming less

TAVR In-Hospital Mortality Risk Score*

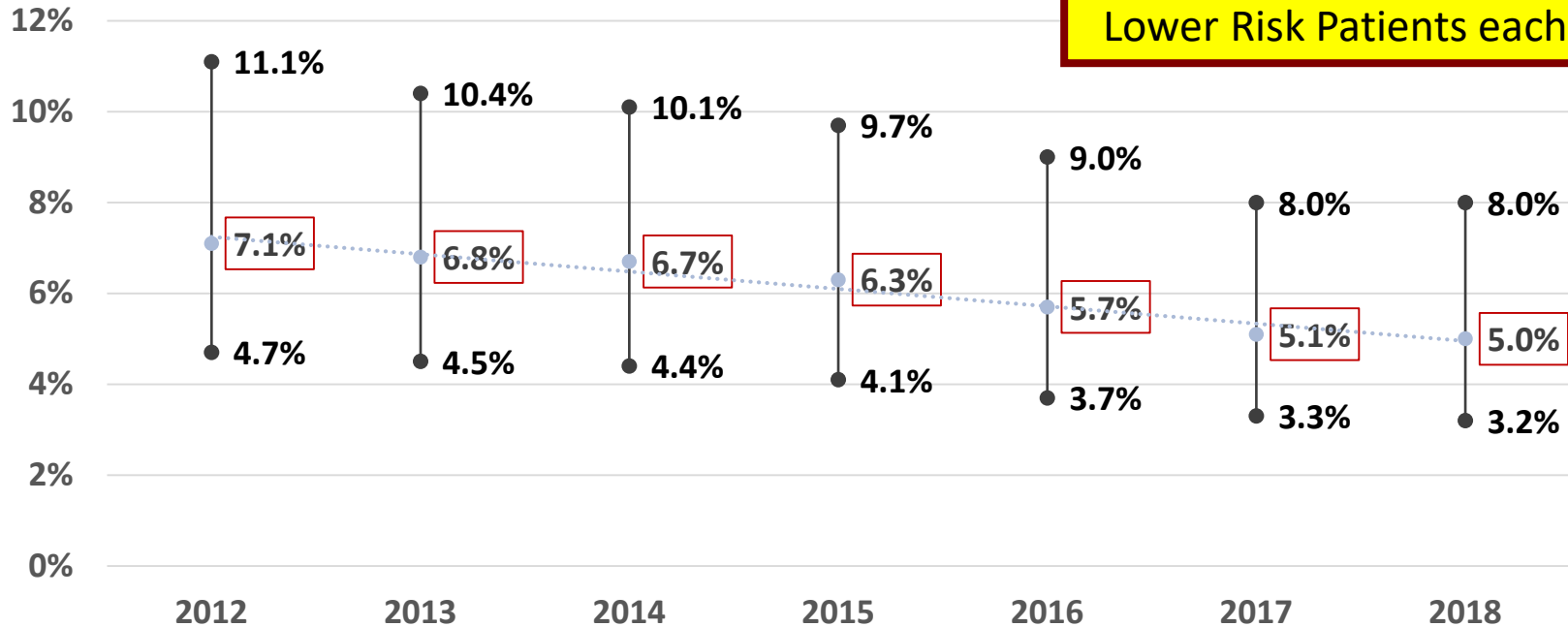
(Median, 25th and 75th %)





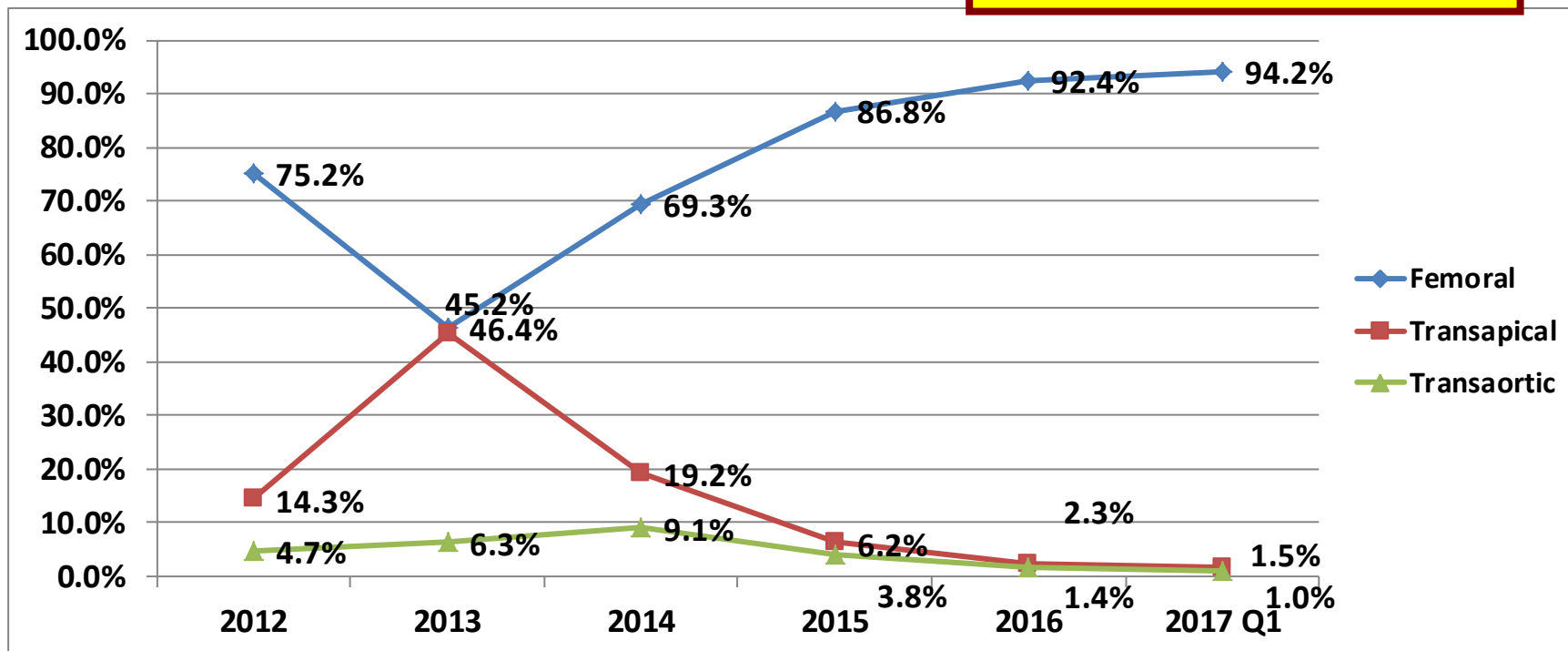
STS SAVR Risk Score Patients Undergoing TAVR

(Median, 25th and 75th %)



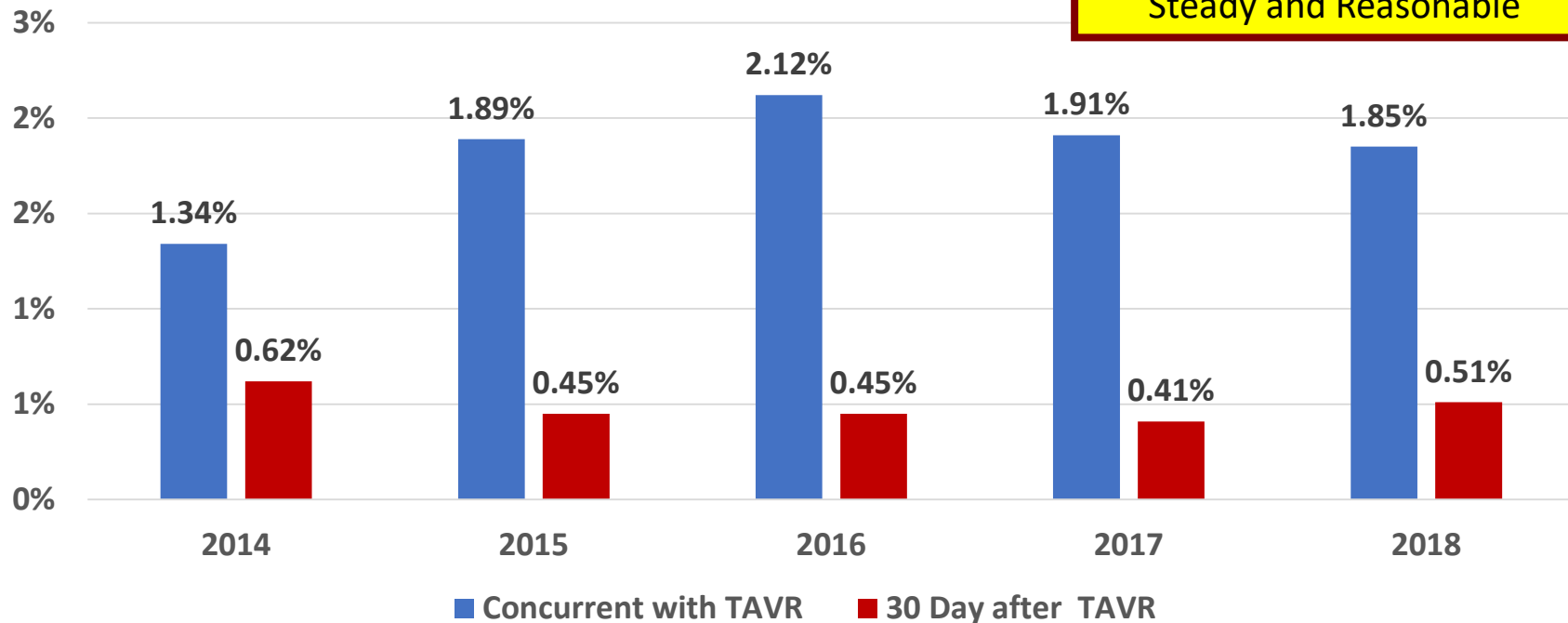
TAVR Access Site

TF Dominates: >95% in 2018:
Good for Patients



Concurrent and 30-Day PCI with TAVR Procedure

Steady and Reasonable





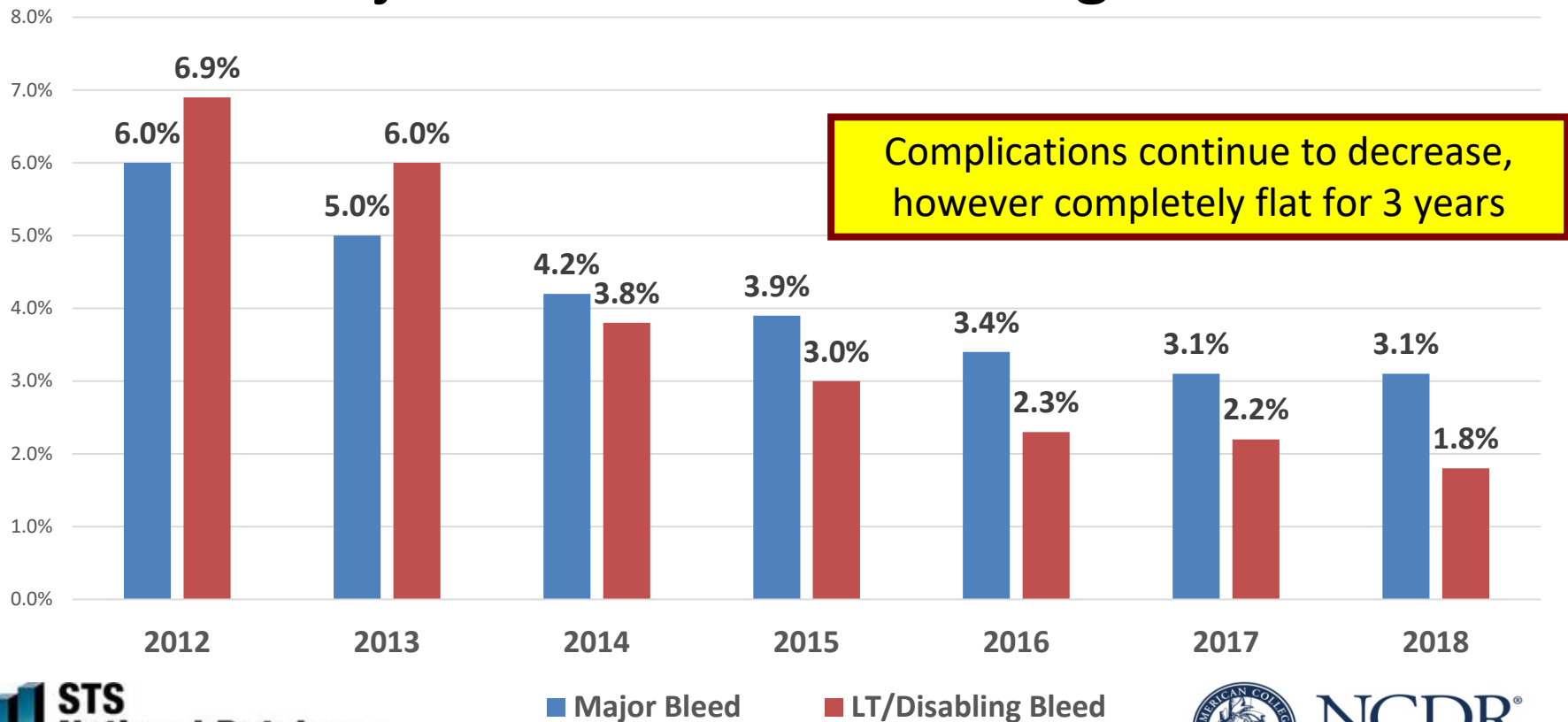
STS/ACC TVT Registry



Real World TAVR Clinical Outcomes



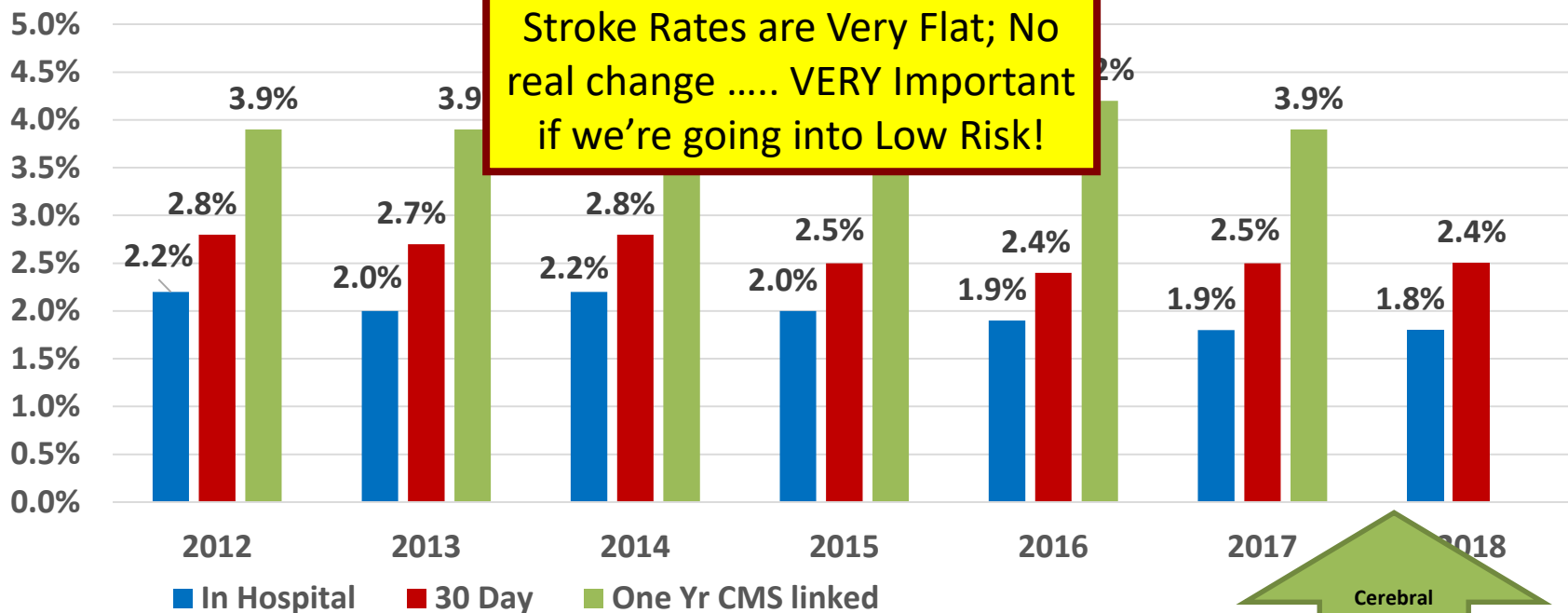
TAVR: In Hospital Major and Life-Threatening Bleed



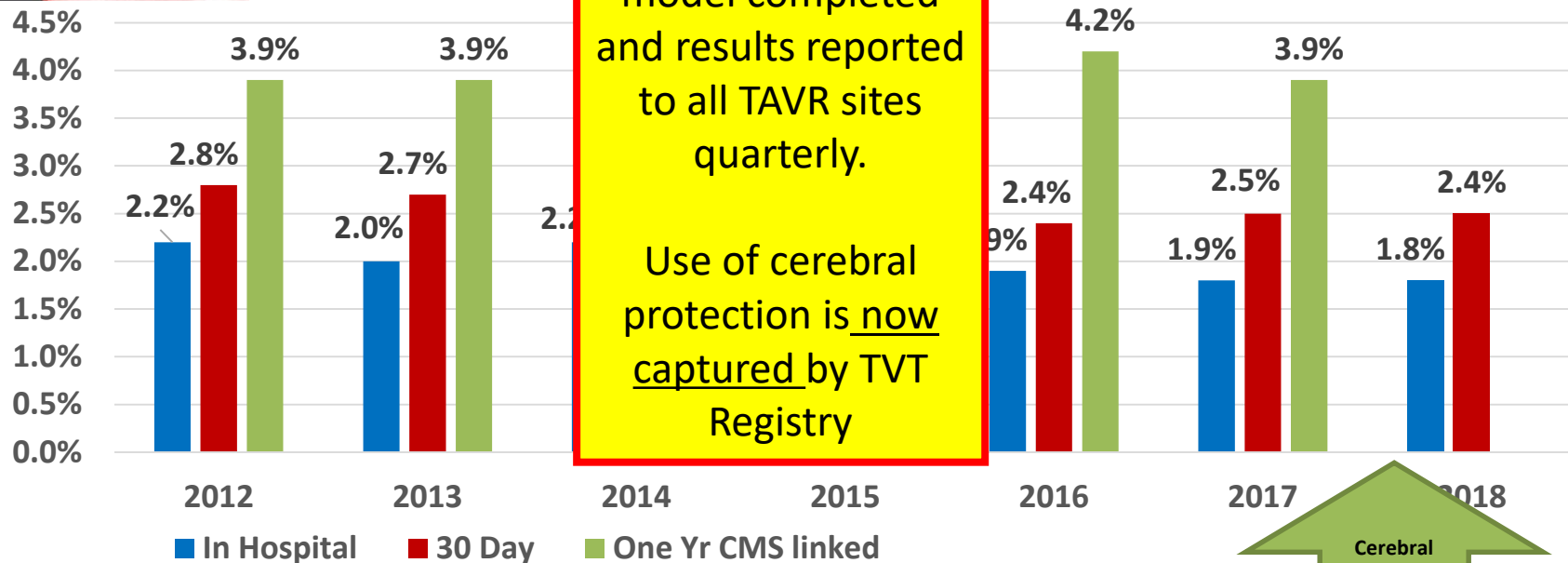
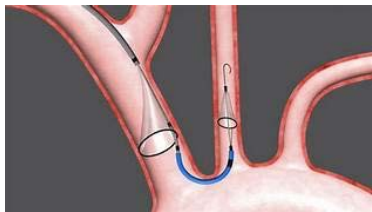


TAVR Stroke

In-Hospital, 30 Day, and One Year Stroke

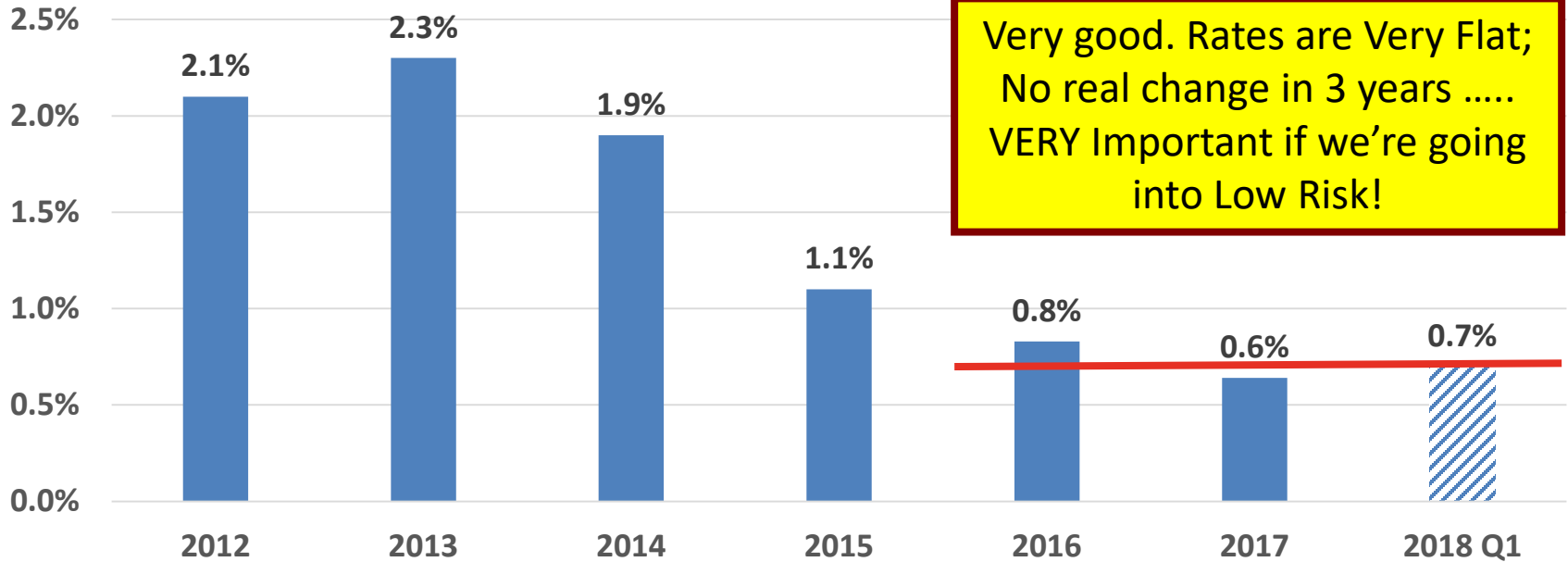


TAVR Stroke: In-Hospital, 30 Day, and One Year Stroke



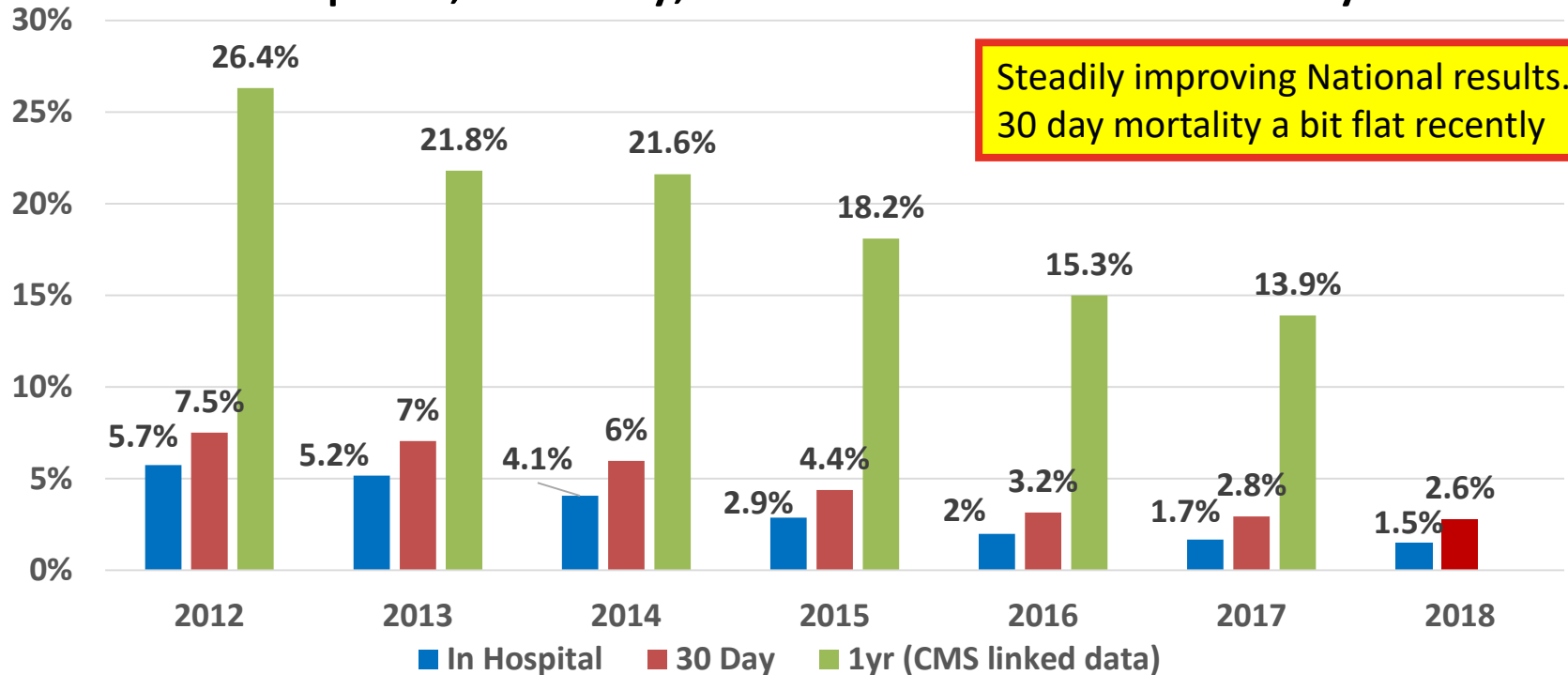


TAVR - 30 Day Dialysis



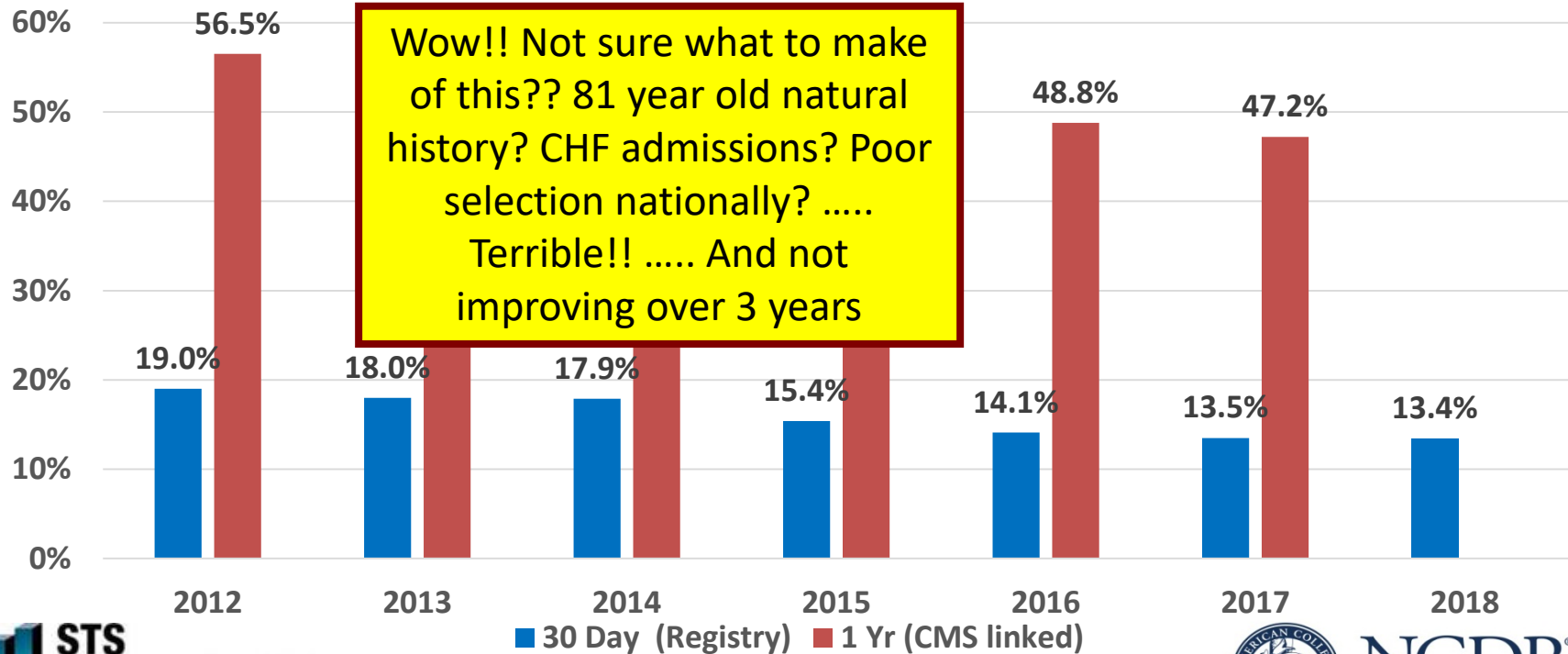
TAVR Mortality

In-Hospital, 30 Day, and One Year Mortality



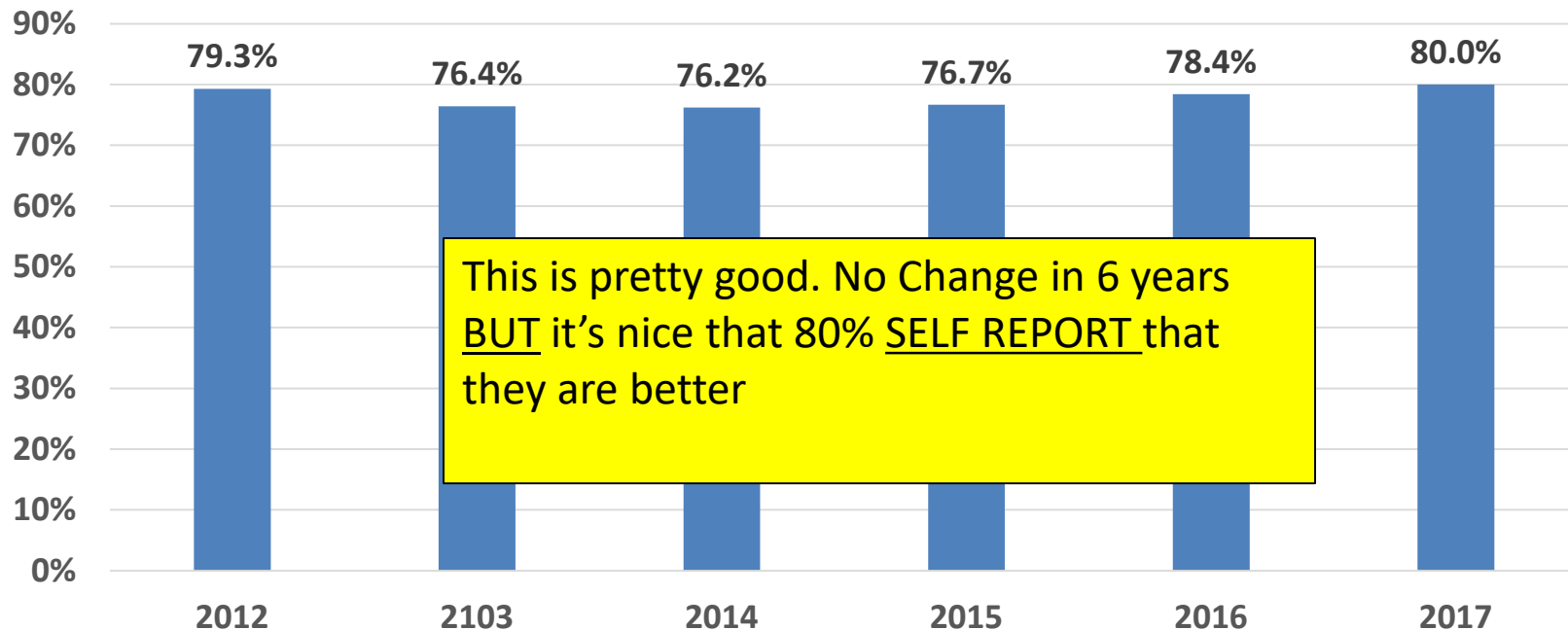
TAVR -All Cause Readmission

(Readmitted for any reason, valve or not valve related)



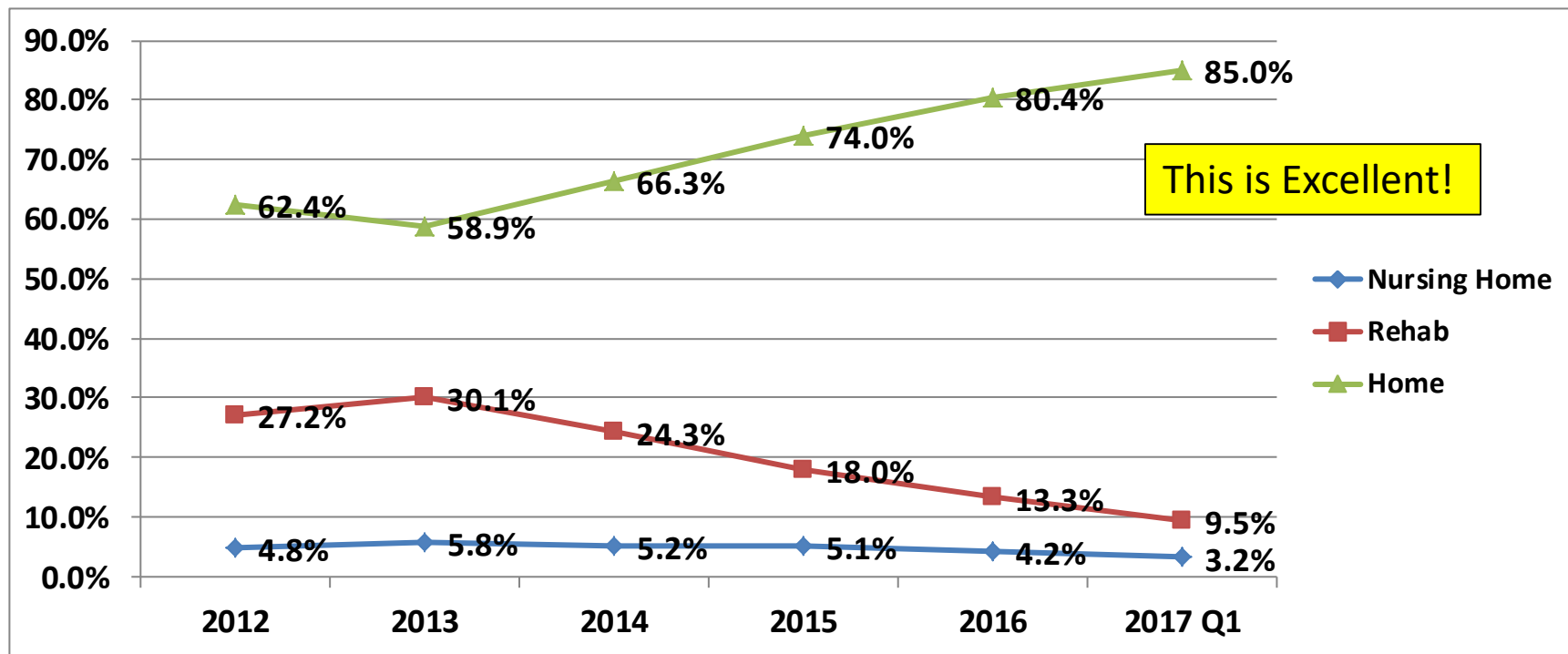
Alive and Well At One Year After TAVR

(among 1-year survivors with complete KCCQ*)



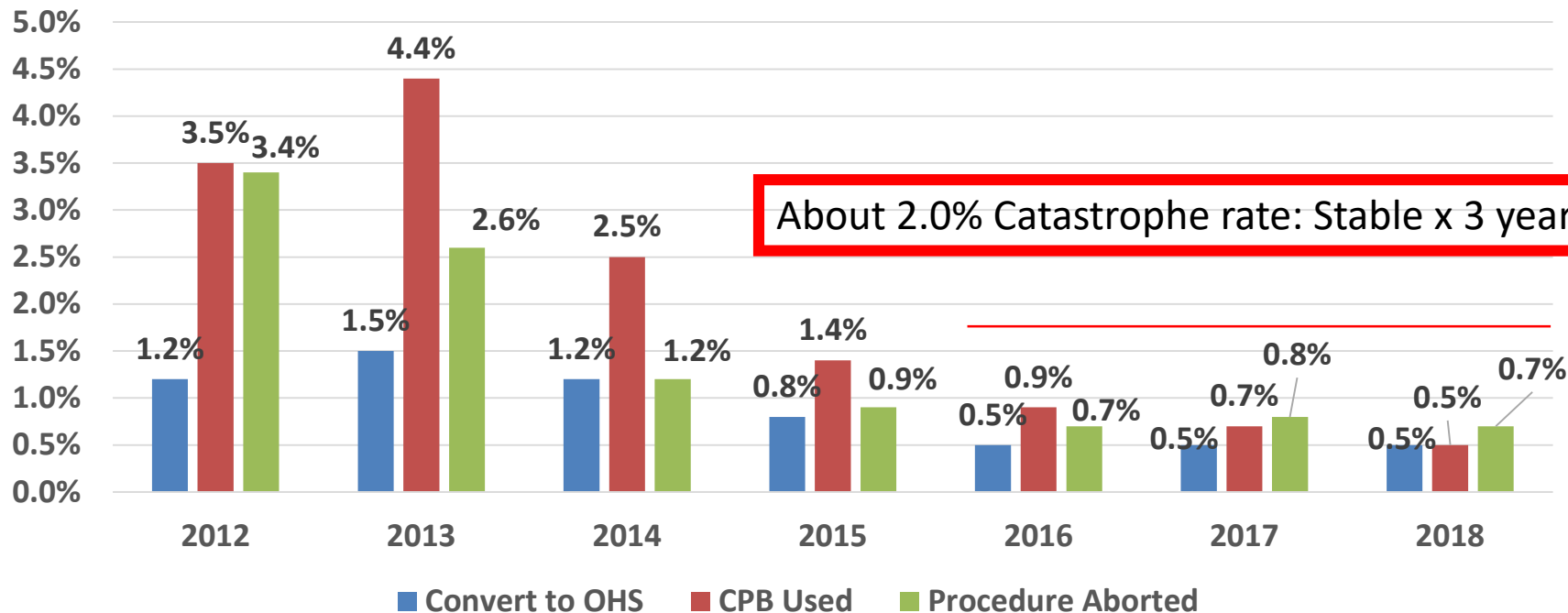
1-Yr KCCQ ≥ 60 and no more than a 10 unit decrease in KCCQ score from baseline to 1 year

TAVR Disposition

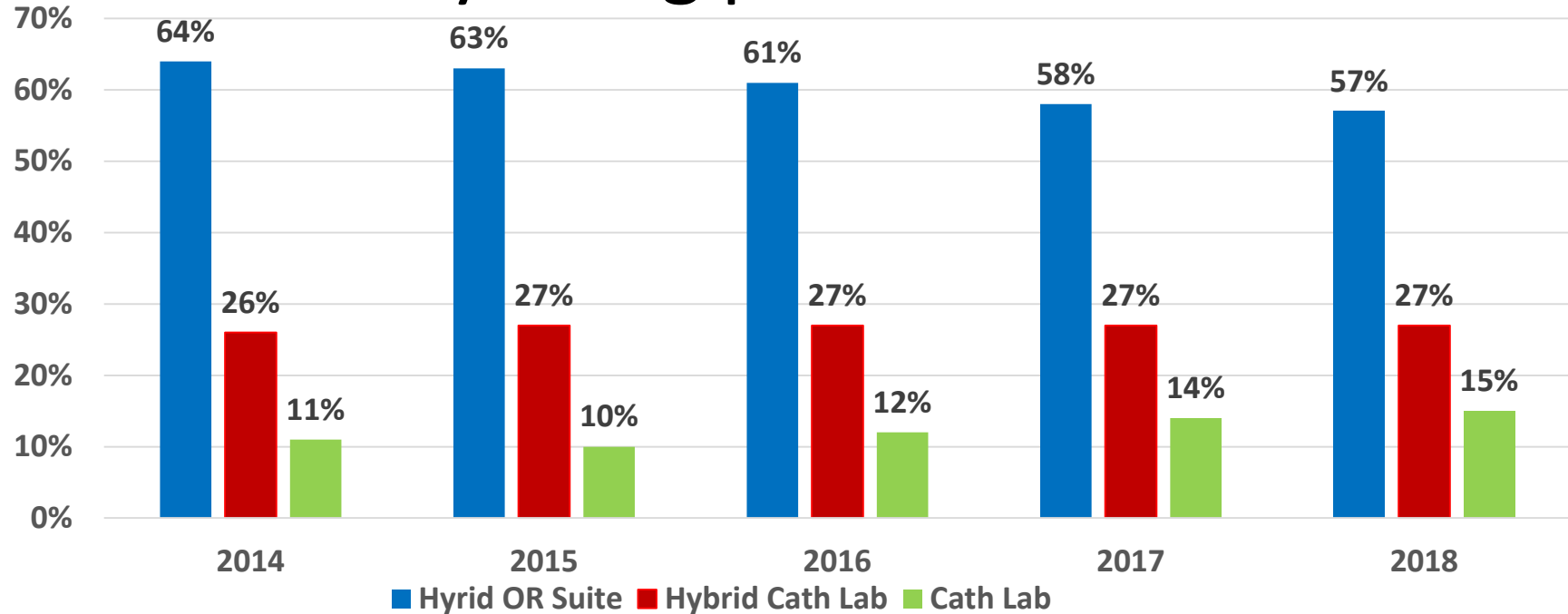


TAVR Disasters:

Three Major Procedure Events

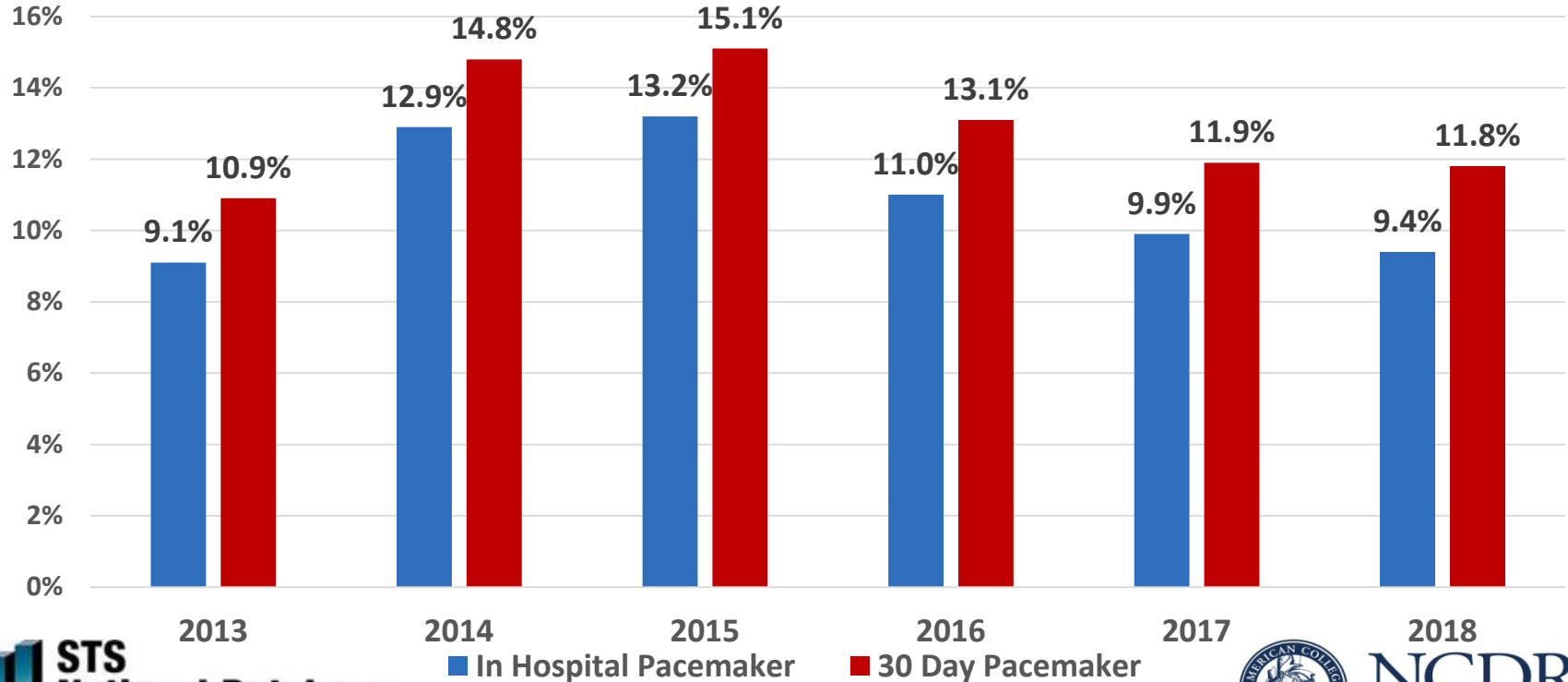


Location of TAVI Procedures: where are they being performed?



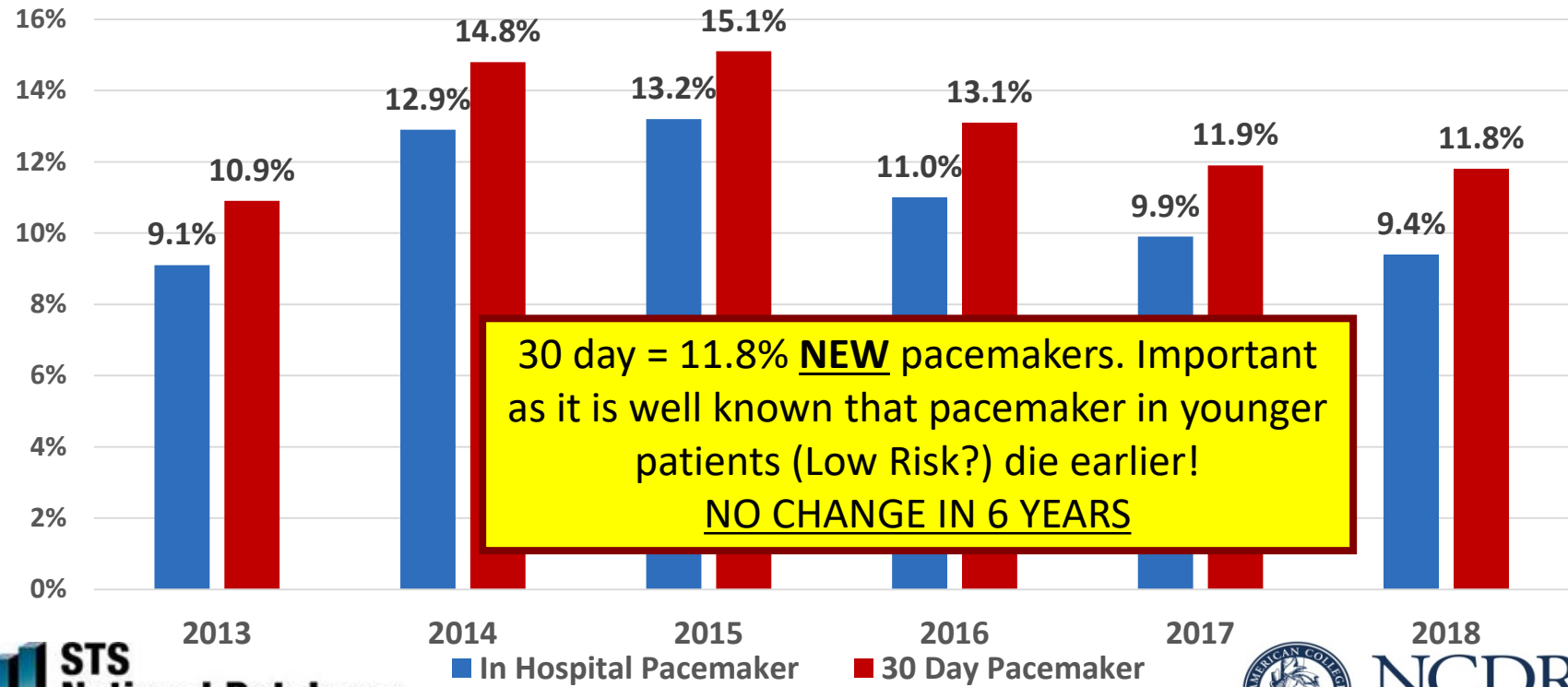
TAVR

New Pacemaker after TAVR (*Excludes PPM pre TAVR*)





New (excludes PPM pre TAVR) In Hospital and 30-Day Pacemaker



Other Clinical Events Intermediate Risk

At 30 Days (As Treated Patients)

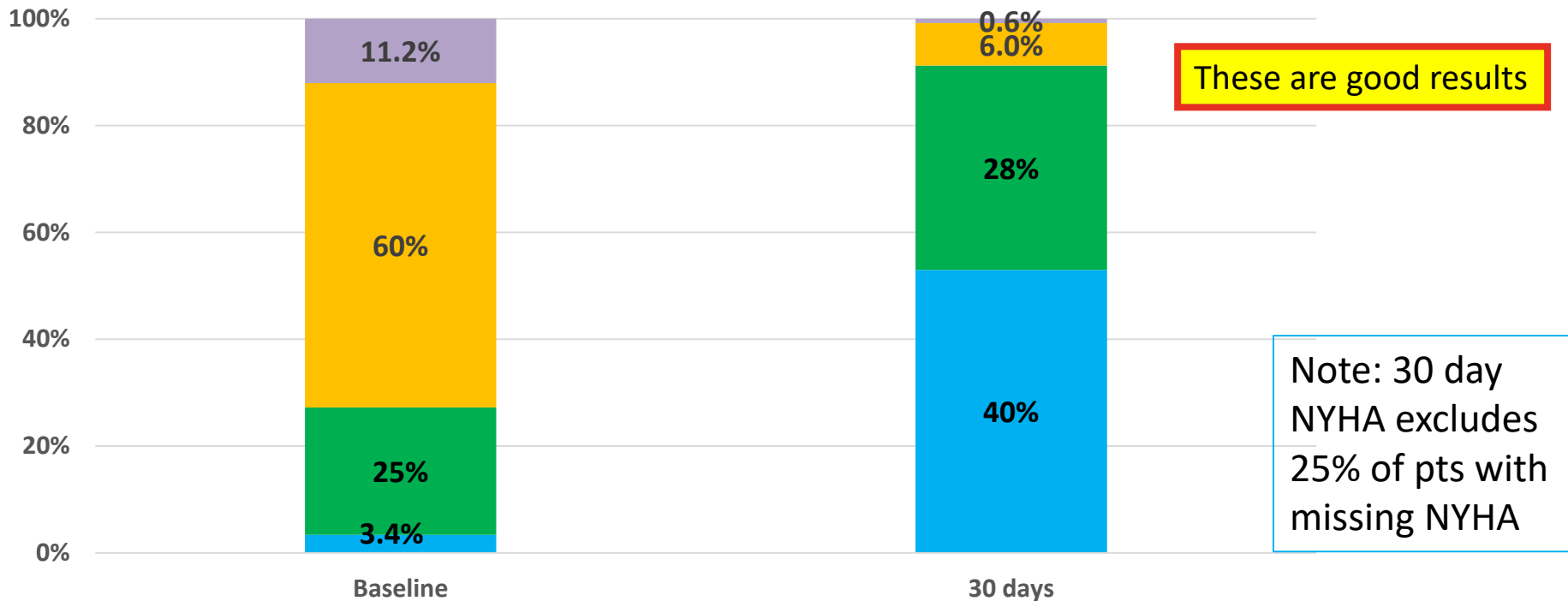


THE
PARTNER II
TRIAL

Events (%)	S3HR Overall I (n=583)	S3HR TF (n=491)	S3HR TA/TA o (n=92)	S3i Overall (n=1076)	S3i TF (n=951)	S3i TA/TA o (n=125)
Major Vascular Comps.	5.0	5.3	3.3	5.6	5.9	3.2
Bleeding - Life Threatening	6.3	5.5	10.9	5.4	4.4	12.9
Annular Rupture					0.2	0
Myocardial Infarctions					0.3	0
Coronary Obstruction					0.4	0
Acute Kidney Injury					0.3	1.6
New Permanent Pacemaker					10.4	7.2
Aortic Valve Re- intervention	1.0	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.8	0
Endocarditis	0.2	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0

Corroboration: TVT Data
ConsistentIn the S3i TF
group, the Partner 2 “BEST
GROUP” = 10.4% Pacemakers
- 1000 patients

TAVR: 2018 NYHA Data



The Big Question in the U.S.
Regarding TAVR: Is There a
Significant Volume – Outcome
Relationship??

Post-MEDCAC Meeting: *Analyses on Volume-Outcome Relationship in TAVR*

Case Volume and Outcomes After TAVR With Balloon-Expandable Prostheses



Insights From TVT Registry

Mark J. Russo, MD, MS,^a James M. McCabe, MD,^b Vinod H. Thourani, MD,^c Mayra Guerrero, MD,^d
Philippe Genereux, MD,^e Tom Nguyen, MD,^f Kimberly N. Hong, MD,^g Susheel Kodali, MD,^h Martin B. Leon, MD^h

J Am Coll Cardiol 2019;73:427–40

United States Procedure Volume and Outcomes in Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement

Sreekanth Vemulapalli, MD,^{1,2} John D. Carroll, MD,³ Michael J. Mack, MD,⁴ David Dai, PhD,² Zhuokai Li, PhD,² Andrzej S. Kosinski, PhD,^{2,5} Dharam J. Kumbhani, MD, SM,⁶ Carlos Ruiz, MD,⁷ Vinod H. Thourani, MD,⁸ George Hanzel, MD,⁹ Thomas G. Gleason, MD,¹⁰ Howard C Herrmann, MD,¹¹ Ralph G. Brindis, MD, MPH,¹² Joseph E. Bavaria, MD¹³

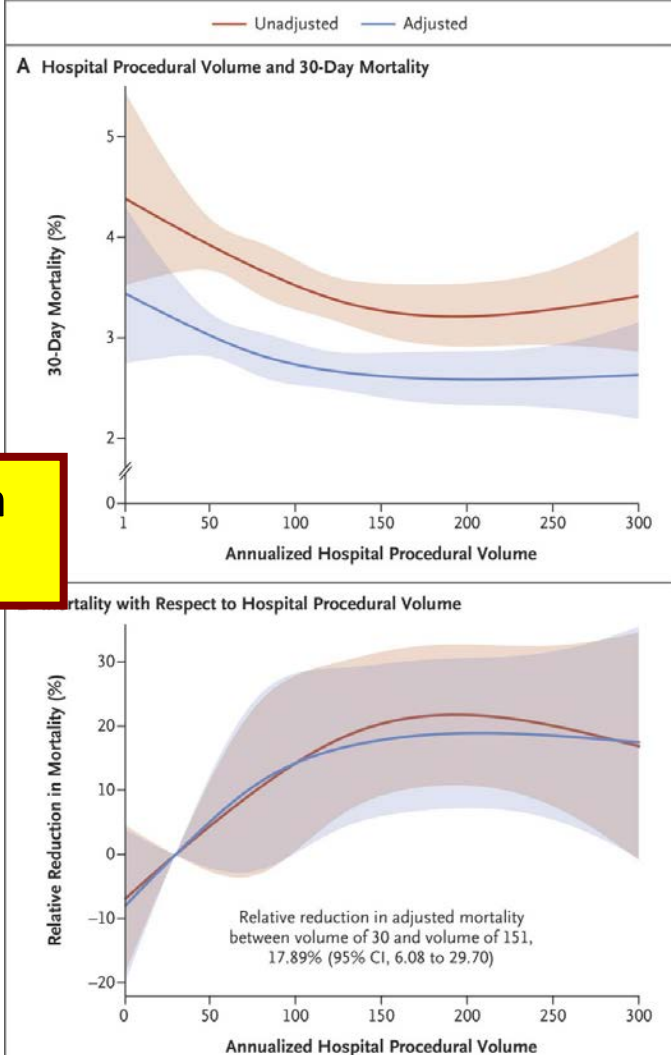
NEJM; 2019

United States Procedure Volume and Outcomes in Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement

Sreekanth Vemulapalli, MD,^{1,2} John D. Carroll, MD,³ Michael J. Mack, MD,⁴ David Dai, PhD,² Zhuokai Li, PhD,² Andrzej S. Kosinski, PhD,^{2,5} Dharam J. Kumbhani, MD, SM,⁶ Carlos Ruiz, MD,⁷ Vinod H. Thourani, MD,⁸ George Hanzel, MD,⁹ Thomas G. Gleason, MD,¹⁰ Howard C. Herrmann, MD,¹¹ Ralph G. Brindis, MD, MPH,¹² Joseph E. Bavaria, MD¹³

Approximately 27% Risk Reduction in high volume vs the lowest volume centers

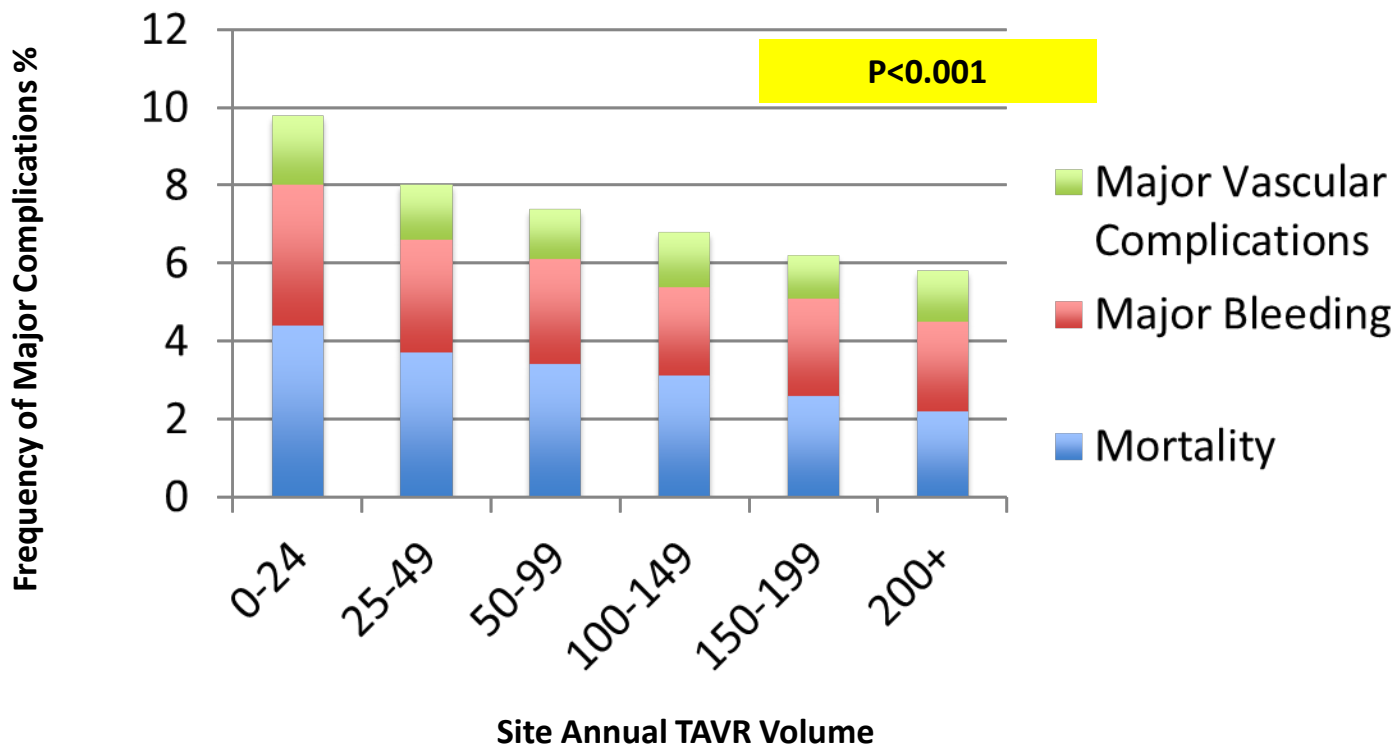
Sensitivity Analysis Excluding 12-Month Start-up Period at Each Hospital





30 Day Composite Major Outcomes Related to Site Annual Volume

2016-2017 Complete One-Year Data from STS-ACC TVT Registry





Is the Data any Good?

Is it Reliable?



Is the Data any Good?

Is it Reliable?

10% of all sites are AUDITED each year per Steering Committee Resolution!

National Audit Program

Evaluates accuracy and reliability

- Assesses proper and complete reporting of cases
- Voluntary

2018 Results (Draft Results)

- ***Base and Follow Over Accuracy= 91.5%***
- ***Overall Follow Up Accuracy = 90.7%***
- ***30 Day Follow Up Accuracy = 92.4%***

TAVR Module Data Completeness

KCCQ and Follow-Up

DQR Submission Status



A “Red” status indicates the submission (one quarter/timeframe) is not included in the benchmark statistics. Data is not displayed in the quarterly column.



A “Yellow” status indicates the submission (one quarter/timeframe) is not included in the benchmark statistics. Data is displayed in the quarterly column, but is not included in the “My Hospital R4Q” summary. The data has not passed the overall completeness assessment checks.

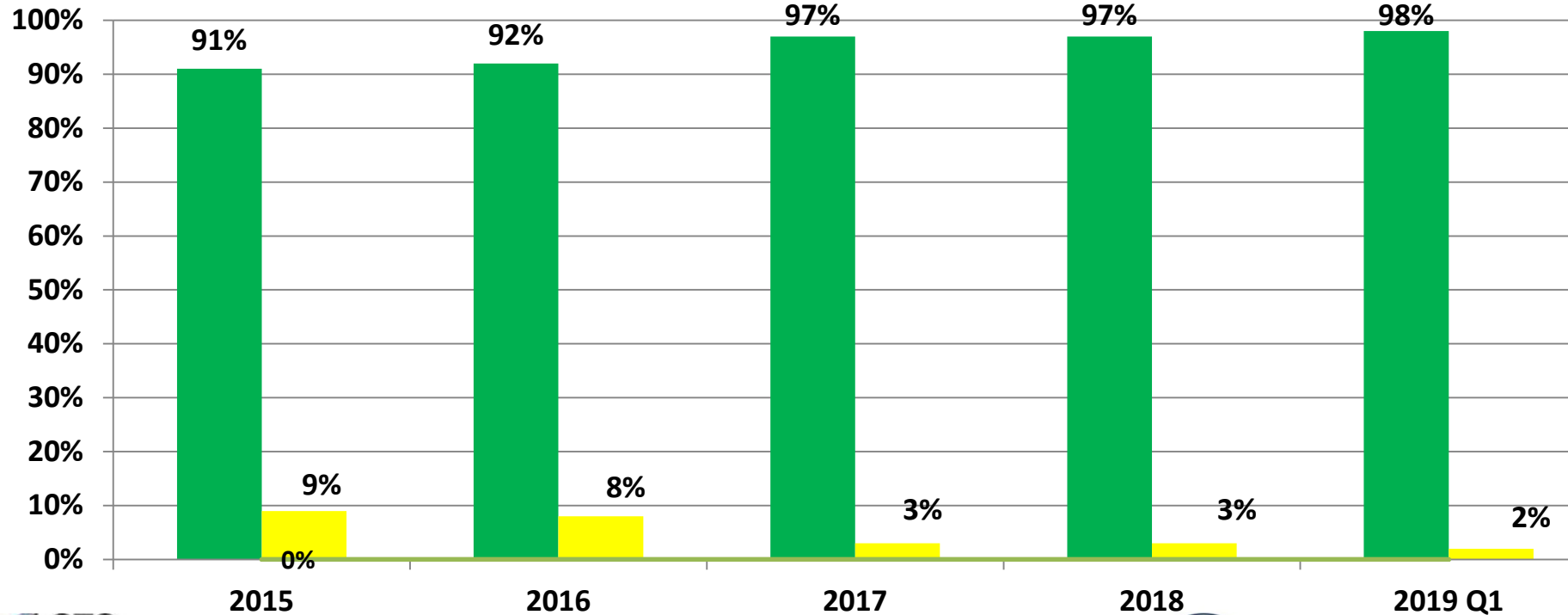


A “Green” status indicates the submission (one quarter/timeframe) is included in the benchmark statistics. **The data has successfully passed all data assessment and completeness checks.**

TVT Registry Base Submissions

Green Yellow Red Status

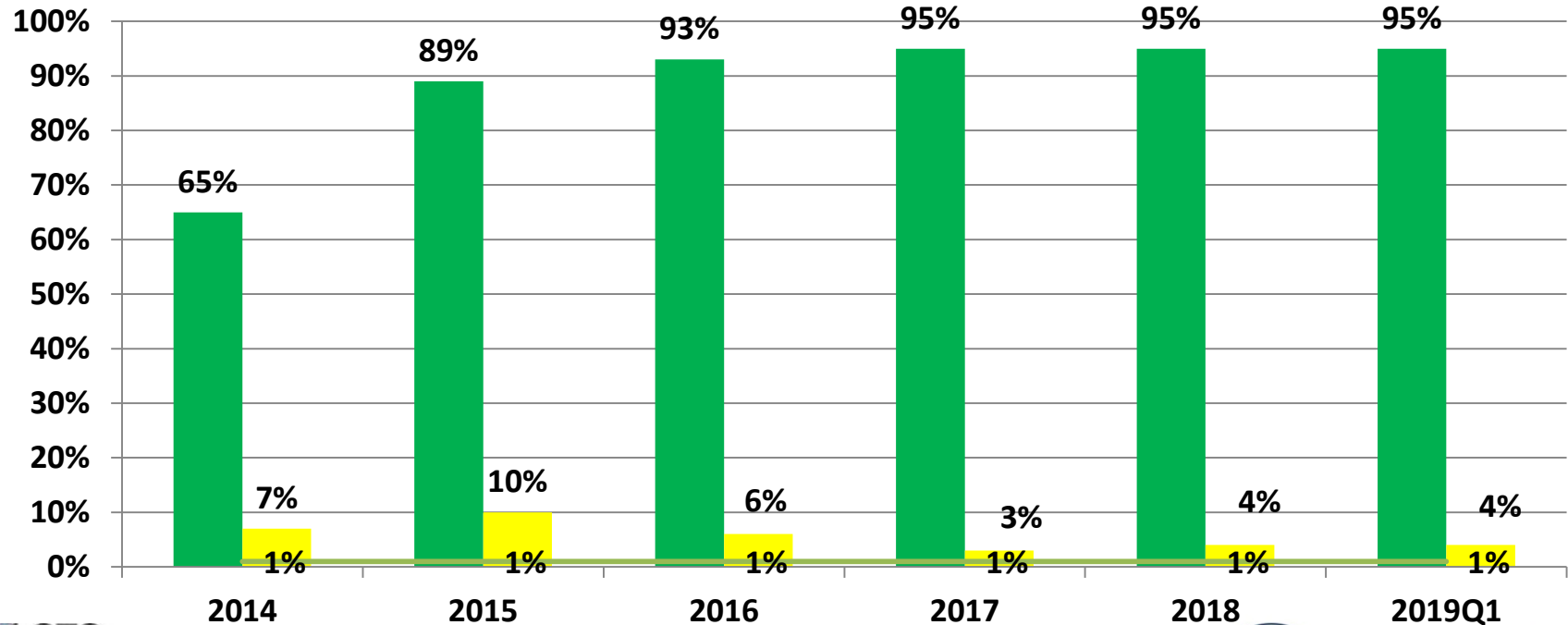
2014-2018



TVT Registry Follow Up Submissions

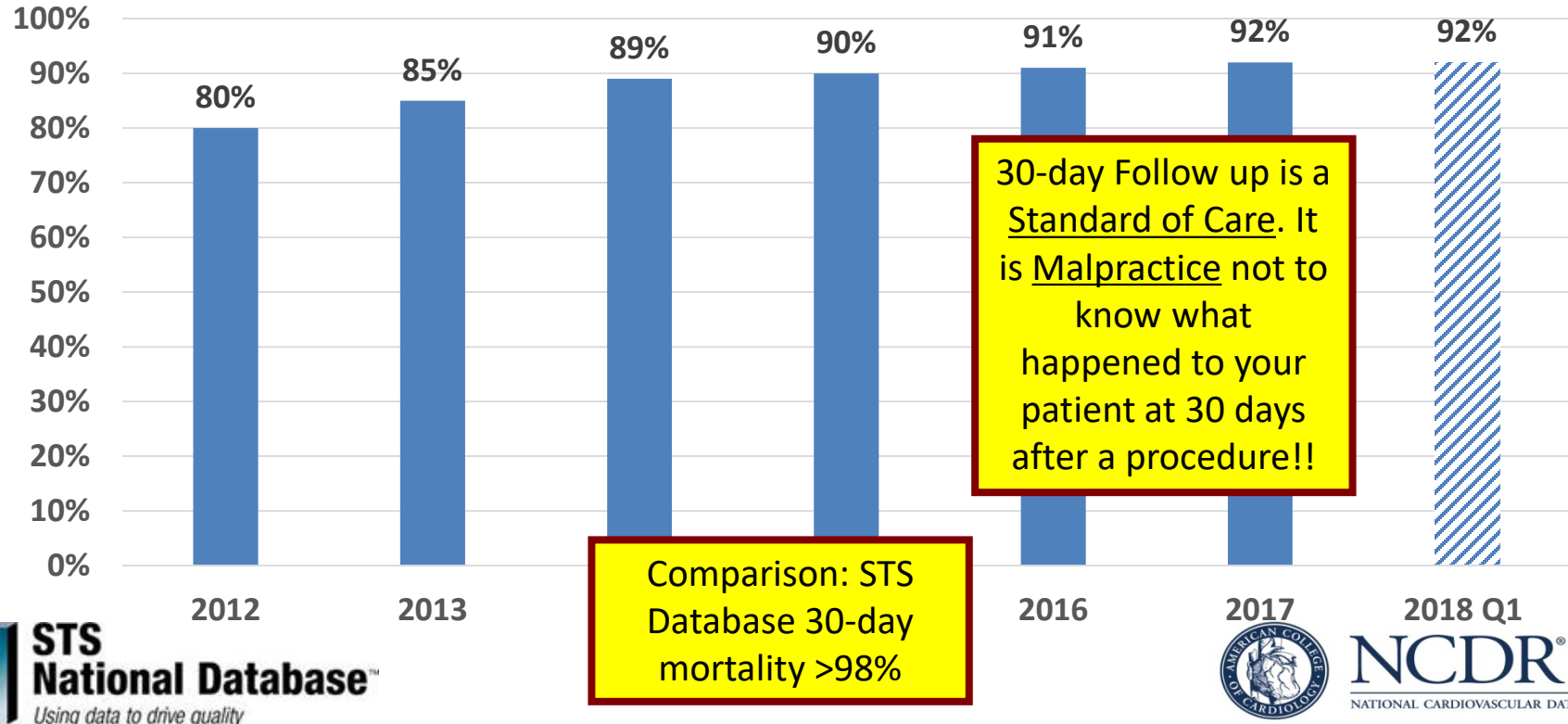
Green Yellow Red Status

2014-2018



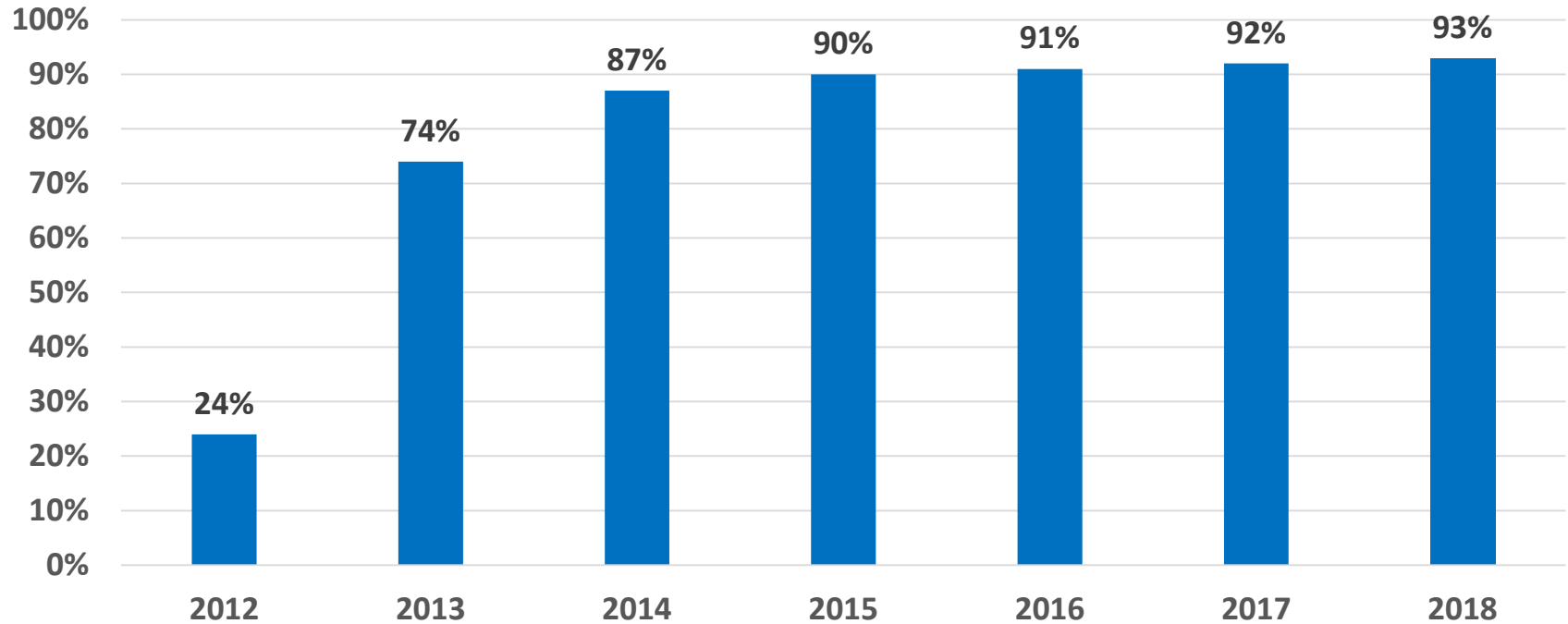
TAVR - 30 Day Follow Up Completed

Some follow up assessment 21-75 days after TAVR

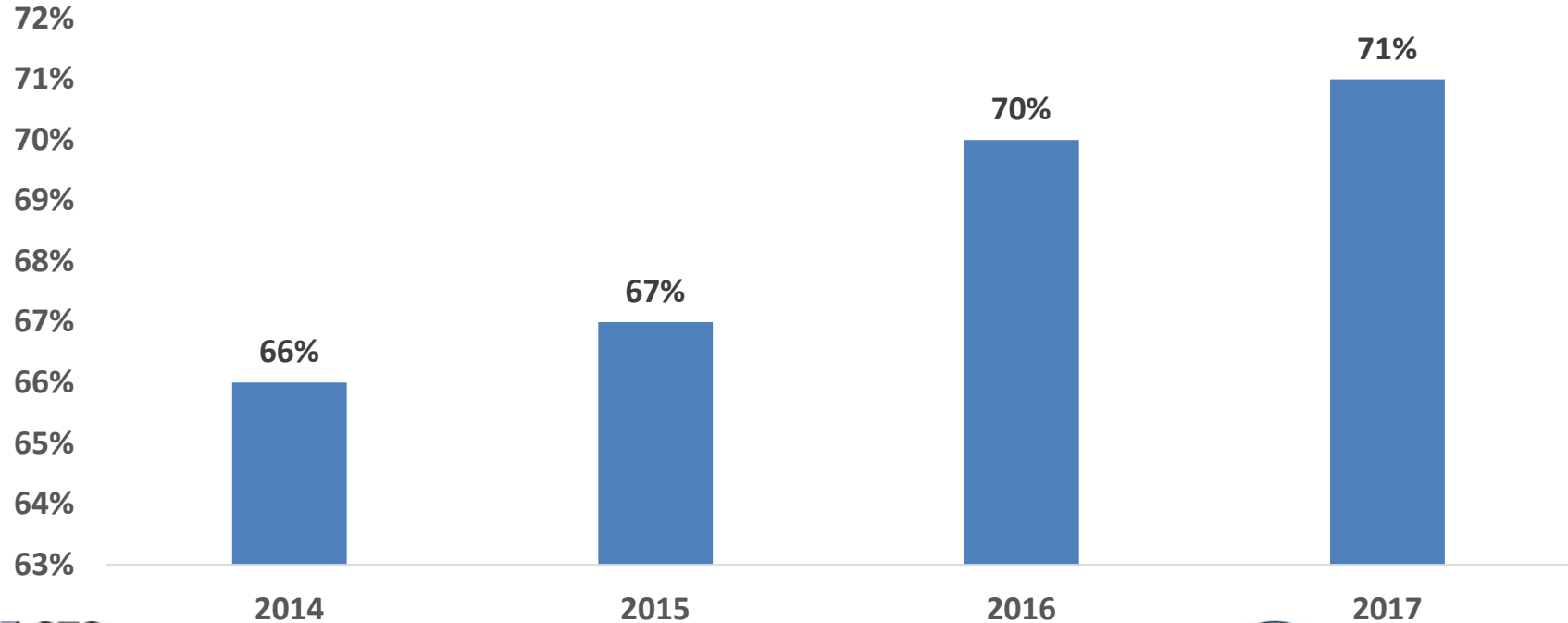


TAVR

Baseline KCCQ Completed



Baseline and One Year KCCQ Complete



Among One Year Survivors

Data Completeness Becomes Essential if Institutional and Operator Volume Requirements are Replaced with Quality Metrics

Will Updated TAVR NCD Address This
Problem of Sites Not Submitting
Complete and Accurate Data?



STS/ACC TVT Registry Mortality and Morbidity Composite Risk Model for TAVR

Nimesh D. Desai MD PhD

On behalf of the TVT Risk Modeling Subcommittee



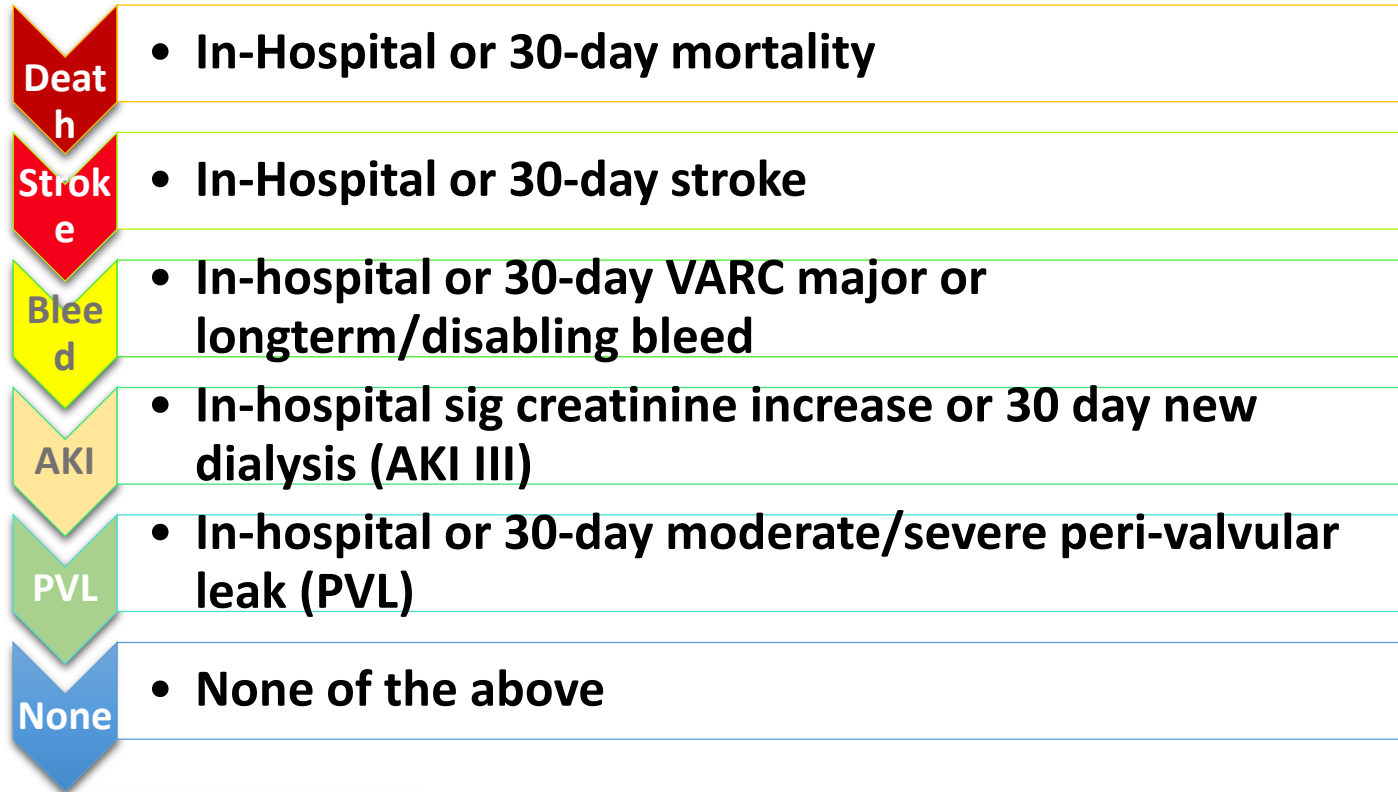
NCDR



STS
National Database
Using data to drive quality

STS/ACC TVT Registry™

TVT Risk Model: Global Rank Methodology



NCDR



STS
National Database
Using data to drive quality

STS/ACC TVT Registry™



STS/ACC TVT Registry “New Stuff”

What new ideas, devices, knowledge, and research are “informing” the TVT??



Sapien XT™



Sapien 3™



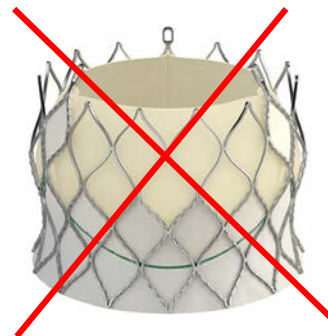
CoreValve™



CoreValve Evolut™



Portico™



Centera



Direct Flow™



Lotus™



Accurate™



Jenavalve™



Engager™

Collecting Data on New Techniques is Becoming Very Important for the TVT Registry

1. Cerebral protection using one FDA approved device: Sentinel
 - to address the not “insignificant” stroke rates despite new TAVR technology and lower risk patients
2. Fracturing of sewing rings of surgically implanted prosthetic valves during V-in-V treatment for degenerated bioprosthetic valves
 - To address the problem of small surgically implanted valves/ and prosthetic-patient mismatch
3. Catheter-based electrosurgery techniques to lacerate valve leaflets and reduce risks of obstruction from TAVR and TMVR implantation
 - BASILICA: Technique applied to aortic leaflets of native and bioprosthetic valves to prevent coronary obstruction
 - LAMPOON: technique applied to anterior leaflet of mitral valve to prevent LVOT obstruction
4. Vascular Access using the transcaval (IVC to aorta) technique for TAVR

TVT Registry Updates

- Embolic protection and bioprosthetic valve fracture is captured in the device table in v2 (current version)

Device 1 Used⁶²²⁵: (Refer to Master Device List)

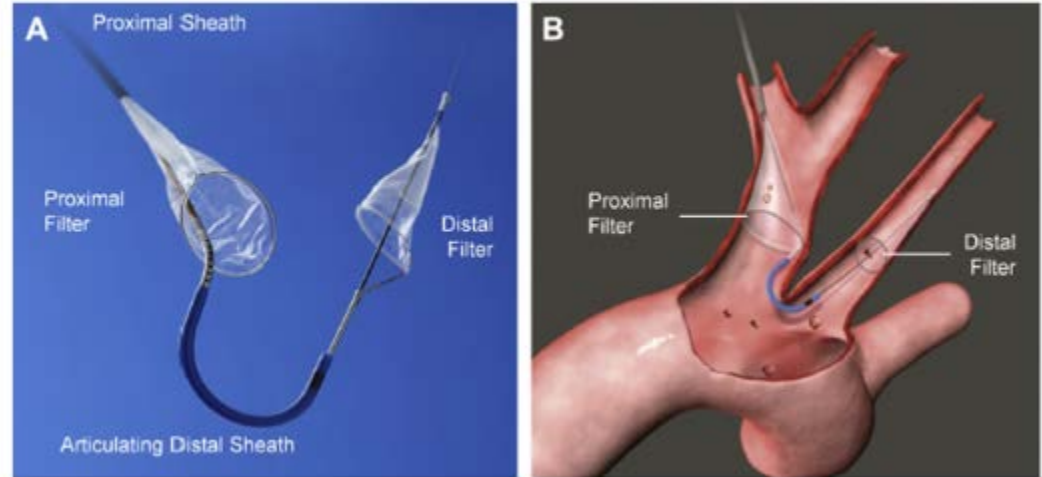
Device 2 Used⁶²²⁵: *Note: Code all valves, embolic protection, valve fracture and support devices*

Cerebral Protection

- Stroke is a devastating complication of interventional procedures and surgery.
- The development of “cerebral protection” devices to capture the embolic debris released during these treatments is potentially a major advancement, but with an evidence-base that is “evolving”.
- The FDA approval of the first such device, Sentinel, has provided a unique opportunity for TVT Registry to gather clinical use.



FIGURE 1 The Cerebral Protection Device Used in This Study



Frerker et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Interv 2016;9:171–9.

Cerebral Protection and TVT Registry

- Data element added in January 2018 (Version 2).
- 3867 cases of TAVR using Sentinel performed at 82 sites have been entered into the TVT Registry.

Version 3 update will have the following data element

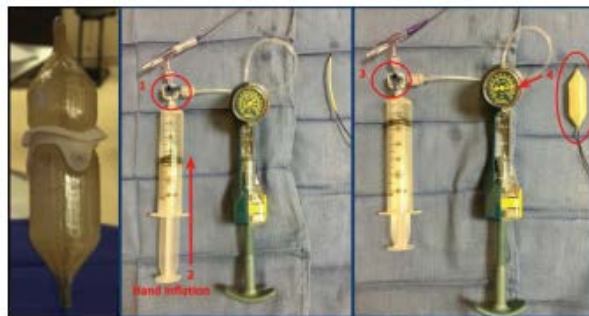
Embolic Protection Deployed^{xxxx}: ☐ No ☐ Yes → If Yes, EP Device^{xxxx}: _____ see device list

Bioprosthetic Valve Fracture During Valve-in-valve TAVR: Bench to Bedside

John T Saxon,^{1,2} Keith B Allen,^{1,2} David J Cohen^{1,2} and Adnan K Chhatriwalla^{1,2}

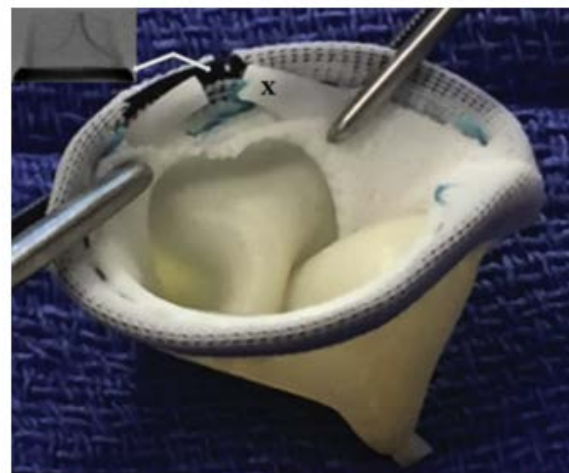
1. Saint Luke's Mid America Heart Institute, Kansas City, MO, USA; 2. University of Missouri – Kansas City, Kansas City, MO, USA

Figure 1: Technique of High-pressure Balloon Inflation to Perform Bioprosthetic Valve Fracture



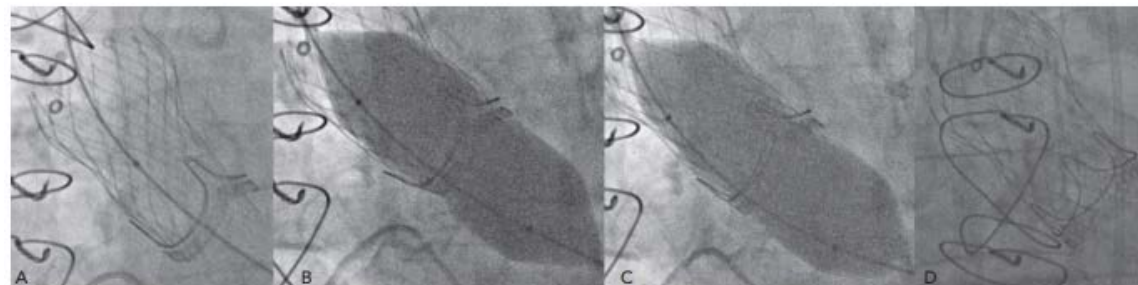
(1) A high pressure stopcock connects the valvuloplasty balloon to a syringe of dilute contrast and an inflator. (2) The syringe is used to inflate the balloon manually. (3) The stopcock is turned so that the syringe is off and the inflator is on. (4) The inflator is dialed to the desired pressure, until the bioprosthetic valve fractures or the balloon ruptures.

Figure 2: Fractured 21 mm Mitroflow Bioprosthetic Valve



The Dacron sewing cuff has been partially removed to display the single separation of the polymer ring. x indicates the surgical ring which has been fractured.

Figure 3: A: Baseline Appearance of 23 mm Magna BPV after Deployment of 26 mm Medtronic Evolut R THV. B: Initial Balloon Inflation During BVF. C: Appearance of BPV and Balloon after BPV Ring Fracture. Note the Visible Release of the Balloon Waist and Expansion of BPV Compared to (B). D: Final Appearance after VIV TAVR and BVF



BVF = bioprosthetic valve fracture; BVP = bioprosthetic valve fracture; TAVR = transcatheter aortic valve replacement; THV = transcatheter heart valve; VIV = valve-in-valve.

Fracturing of sewing rings of surgically implanted prosthetic valves during V-in-V treatment for degenerated bioprosthetic valves

Under-Reporting?
Efforts being made to educate site data coordinators to assess whether or not fracturing is being done.

Since 1/1/2018	num	den	prop
TAVR Procedures		54,395	n/a
Valve-In-Valve TAVR	3,766	54,395	6.9%
Among VIV TAVR, Procedures Using High Pressure Balloon for Fracturing, Pre- or Post-	52	3,766	1.4%

←

Data Source: TVT Registry

Inclusion:

- All Hospitals
- Submission Benchmark Code 'G' or 'Y'
- TAVR procedures

Exclusion:

- Procedures before January 1, 2018, which represents effective date of the devices being investigated

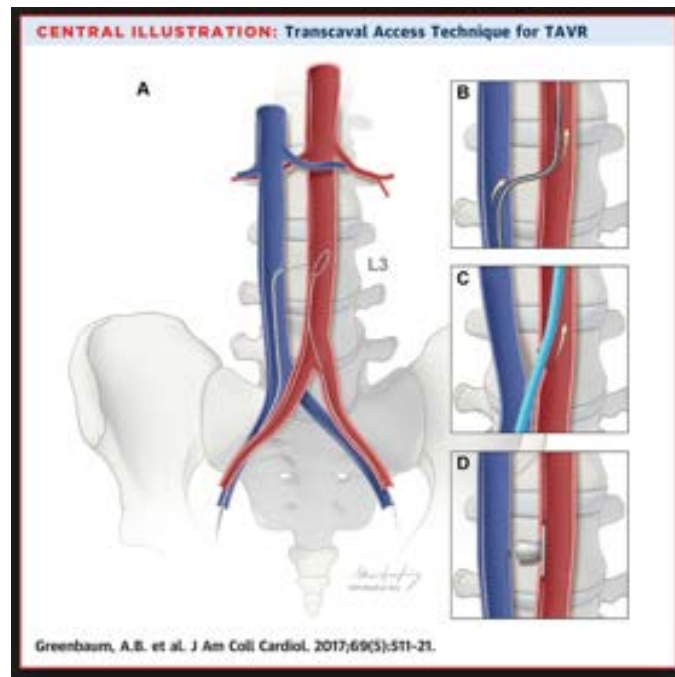
Analytic Notes:

- Valve-in-Valve TAVR qualified as [6065] ValveInValve = Yes
- Devices being investigated:

ValveDeviceID	DeviceModelName	EffectiveDate
751	High pressure balloon for bioprosthetic valve fracture (post-TAVR)	2018-01-01
750	High pressure balloon for bioprosthetic valve fracture (pre-TAVR)	2018-01-01

“Transcaval Access for Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement in People With No Good Options for Aortic Access”

- ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02280824
- Sponsor: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)
- Principal Investigator: Robert J Lederman, M.D. at NHLBI



TVT Registry v3 updates

Concomitant Procedures Performed⁶⁶²⁰: ☐ No ☐ Yes

→ If Yes, Procedure Type(s)^{xxx}: (select the best option(s)): _____, _____, _____

Updatable procedure

- PCI
- LAAO
- Permanent Pacer
- Mitral Valvuloplasty
- Vascular Stent
- BASILICA
- LAMPOON
- Alcohol Septal Ablation

TVT Registry v3 updates

- Transcaval access will have its own data element

Valve Sheath Access Site⁶²⁰⁰: ☐ Femoral ☐ Axillary ☐ Transapical ☐ Transaortic ☐ Transcaval
☐ Subclavian ☐ Transiliac ☐ Transseptal ☐ Transcarotid ☐ Other

TVT Registry v3 updates

- Bioprosthetic valve fracture

Valve-in-Valve Procedure⁶⁰⁶⁵: ☐ No (degenerative native valve) ☐ Yes (degenerative bioprosthetic valve)

→If Yes, **BVF Attempted with High Pressure Balloon Dilation:** ☐ No ☐ Yes

→If Yes, **Timing of BVF:** ☐ Pre-implant ☐ Post- implant

→If Yes, **Valve Observed To Be Fractured:** ☐ No ☐ Yes

STS/ACC TVT Registry Research

Over 30 Manuscripts Published and 30 in preparation

FOCUS ON TAVR

Incidence, Predictors, and Outcomes of Permanent Pacemaker Implantation Following Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement



Analysis From the U.S. Society of Thoracic Surgeons/American College of Cardiology Transcatheter Aortic Valve Intervention (TAVI) Registry

Opeyemi O. Fadahunsi, MBBS, MPH,^a Abiola Olowoyeye, MD, PhD, Anene

Early pacer implantation is a common complication following TAVR. It is associated with a higher mortality and a composite of mortality or heart failure admission at one year.

Incidence, Predictors, and Outcomes of Prosthesis-Patient Mismatch in 62,125 TAVR Patients

An STS/ACC TVT Registry Report

Presented 2018 TCT showing worse
outcomes with TAVR PPM. Severe PPM
in 12% of all TAVR

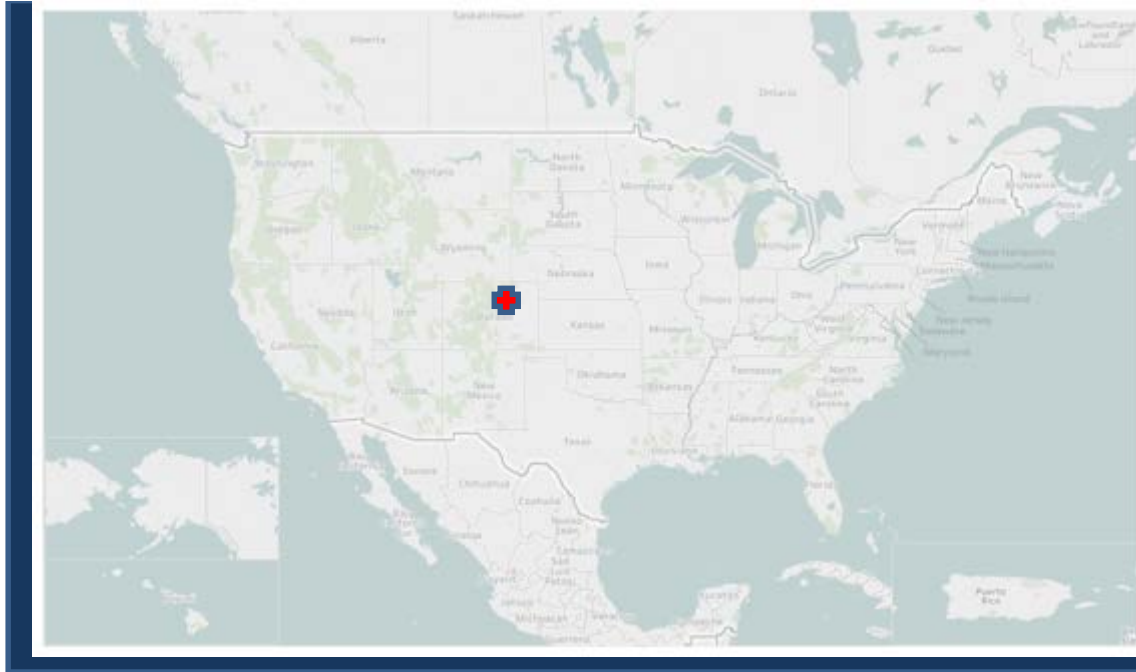
The Process of Updating TVT Registry Sites of These Changes in Data Collection

- Identify changes on Data Collection Form
- Announce on TVT website
- Review at every monthly webinar.
- Place a tag line on the signature for all questions coming into TVT
- Remind valve coordinators at industry meetings
- Reinforce at National NCDR and STS AQO Meetings

TAVR – C

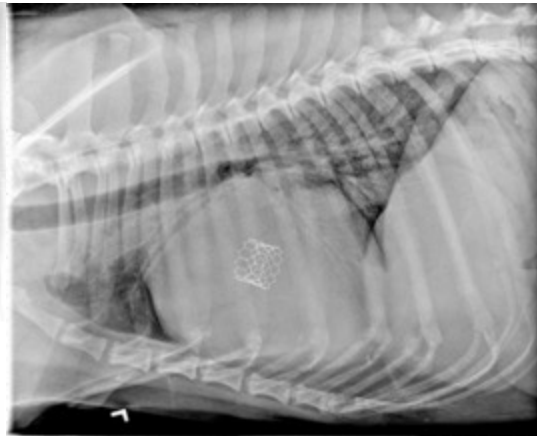
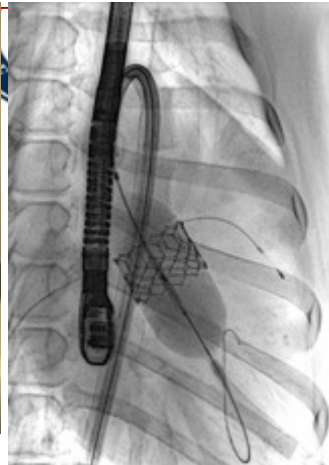
(What does C stand for?)

As of March 1, 2019 There is Only One TAVR – C Site in US



Dog recovering after undergoing first-ever surgery at Colorado State

POSTED 10:25 PM, FEBRUARY 28, 2019, BY [WEB STAFF](#)



First Canine TAVR Performed in the World at Colorado State Ft. Collins CO with UC Health Interventional Cardiologists Drs. Justin Stroke and Brad Oldemeyer assisting Dr. Brian Scansen, a Veterinarian Interventional Cardiologist

**Data not entered
into TVT Registry
because case lacked
KCCQ results**

“Science tells us what we can do;
Guidelines what we should do; &
Registries what we are actually doing.”

Lukas Kappenberger MD

Heart Rhythm Society Policy Conference

Washington DC 2005

Conclusions

1. The National STS/ACC TVT Registry is the largest source of TAVR (and TMV repair) information in the world. ... (FDA = “A National Treasure”)
2. The data from the TVT is used by multiple Stakeholders throughout the country
3. The TVT Registry continues to inform the world of “Real World” TAVR outcomes, not just trial data.
 1. Getting better in some areas
 2. Static in other areas
4. The TVT is now using the data to develop TAVR and TMVR risk models and Composite Outcome measures. These will be the basis for CMS suggested Public Reporting of Outcomes by institution and transparency.
5. The STS/ACC TVT is REALLY Big Data.... Mandated data entry by Law in the U.S. (100% participation)

A black and white photograph of Albert Einstein. He is standing in front of a chalkboard, holding a piece of chalk in his right hand and pointing at the equation $6 - 3 = 6$ which he has just written. He has a playful, mischievous expression on his face, with his tongue sticking out. The chalkboard is dark and shows some faint, previous markings.
$$\underline{6 - 3 = 6}$$

Questions?

Mitral Repair Module of TVT Registry

MitraClip Currently Only Technology



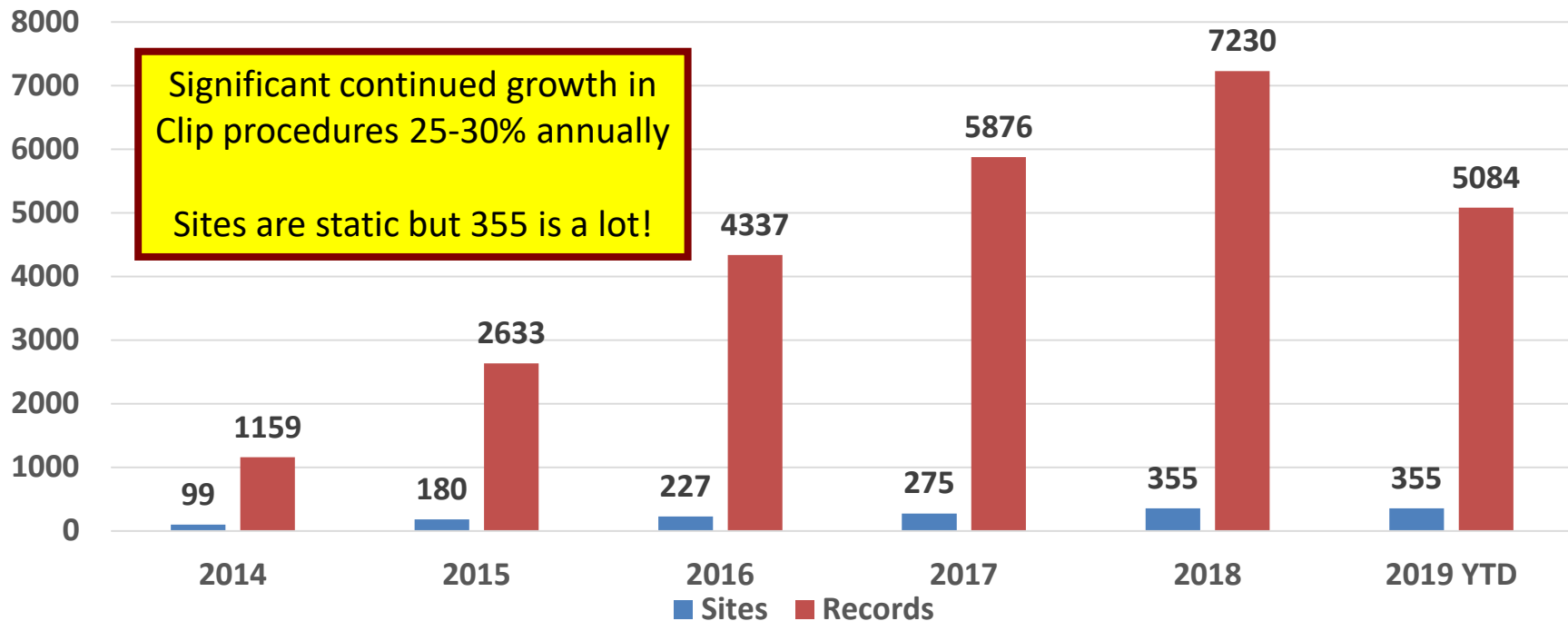
STS/ACC TVT Registry



TVT National Volumes Data: Snapshot of U.S. Leaflet Clip Practice Patterns

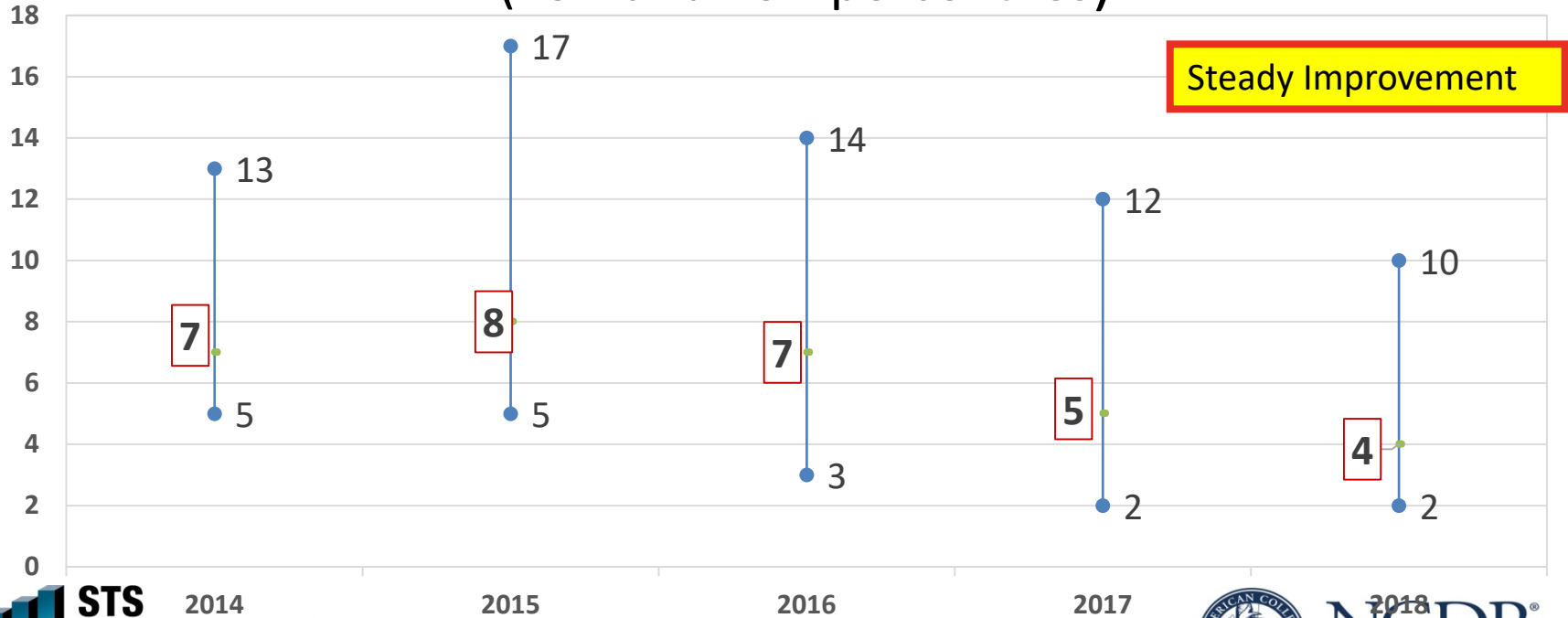
Leaflet Clip

Sites and Records Submitted



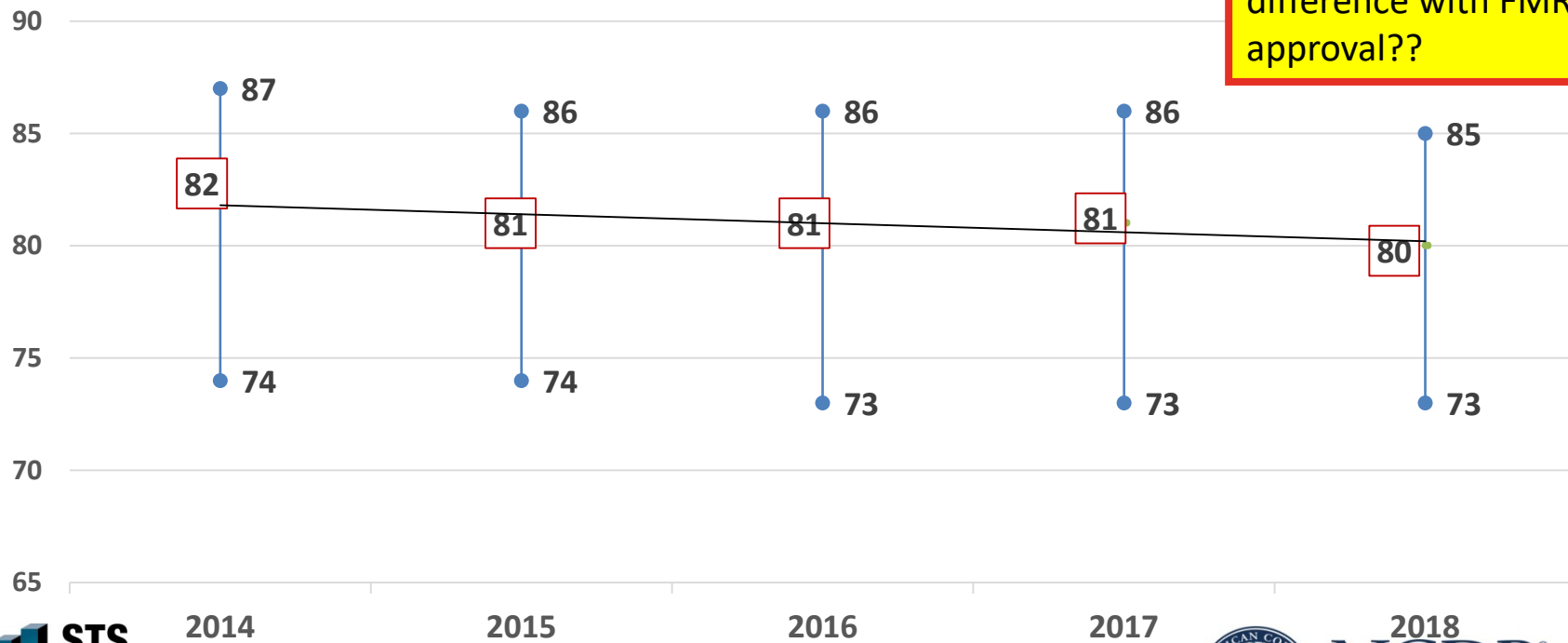
Leaflet Clip

Median LOS in Days
(25th and 75th percentiles)

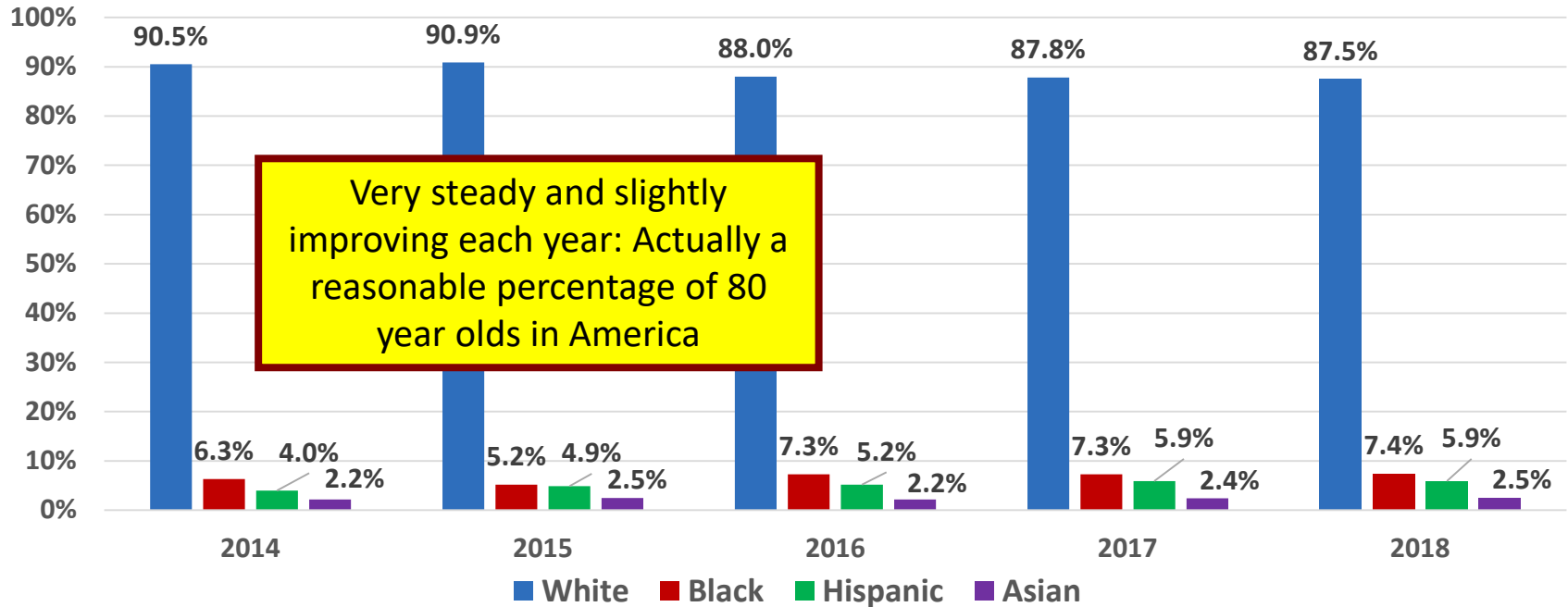


Leaflet Clip Age (25th and 75th percentiles)

Elderly, Don't
anticipate much
difference with FMR
approval??

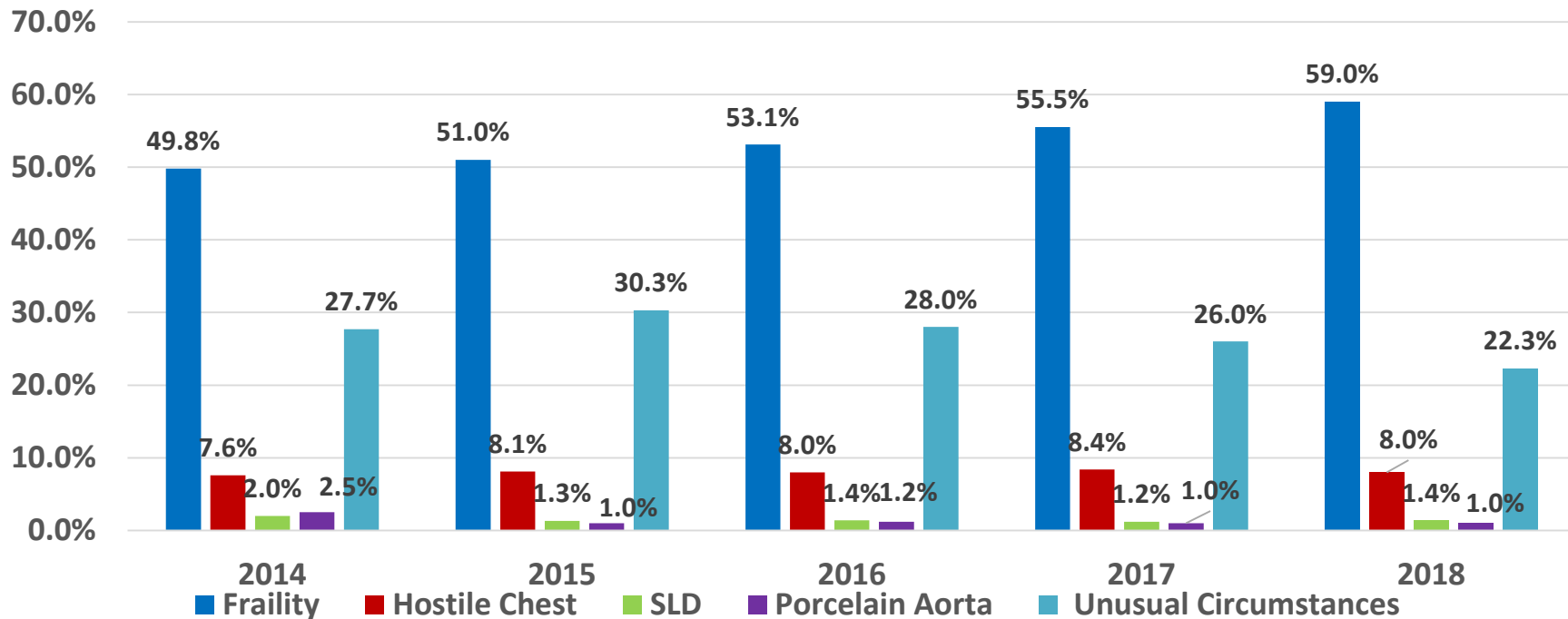


Leaflet Clip Demographics



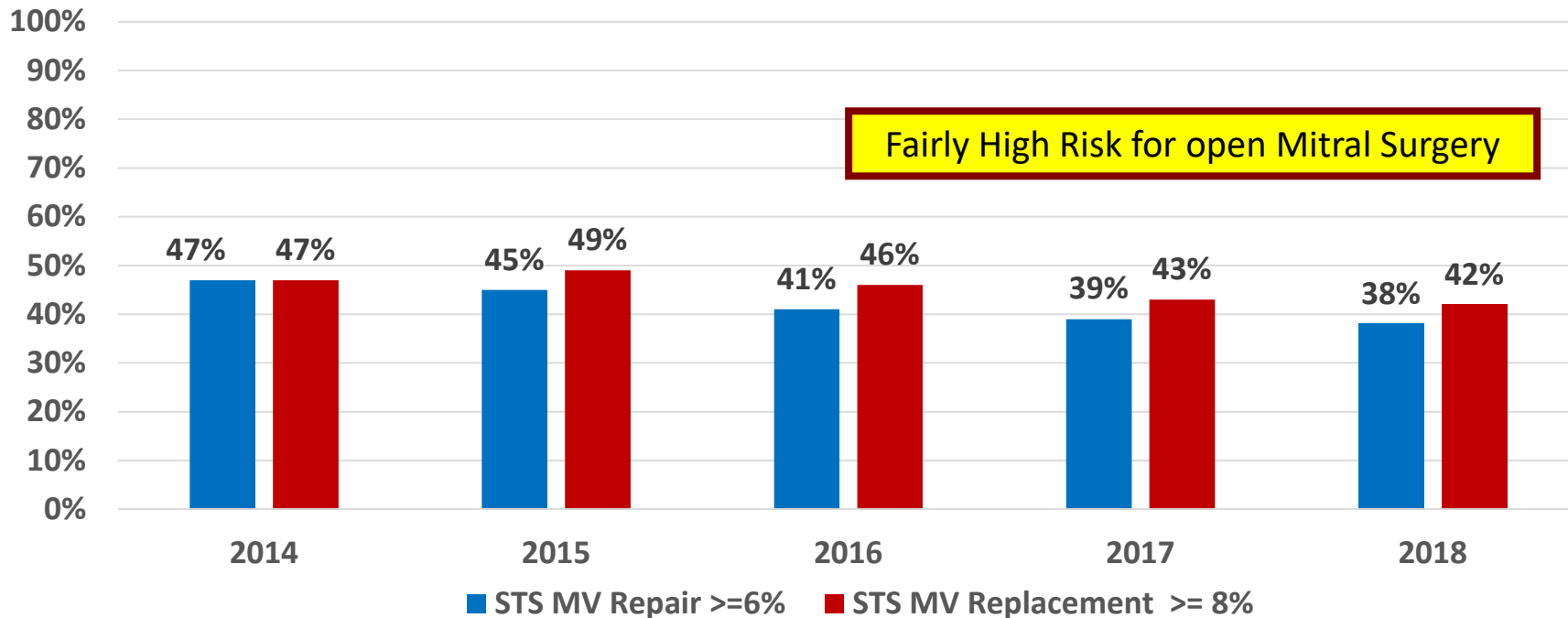
Leaflet Clip Procedure Indications

Reasons for Determination of Prohibitive Risk



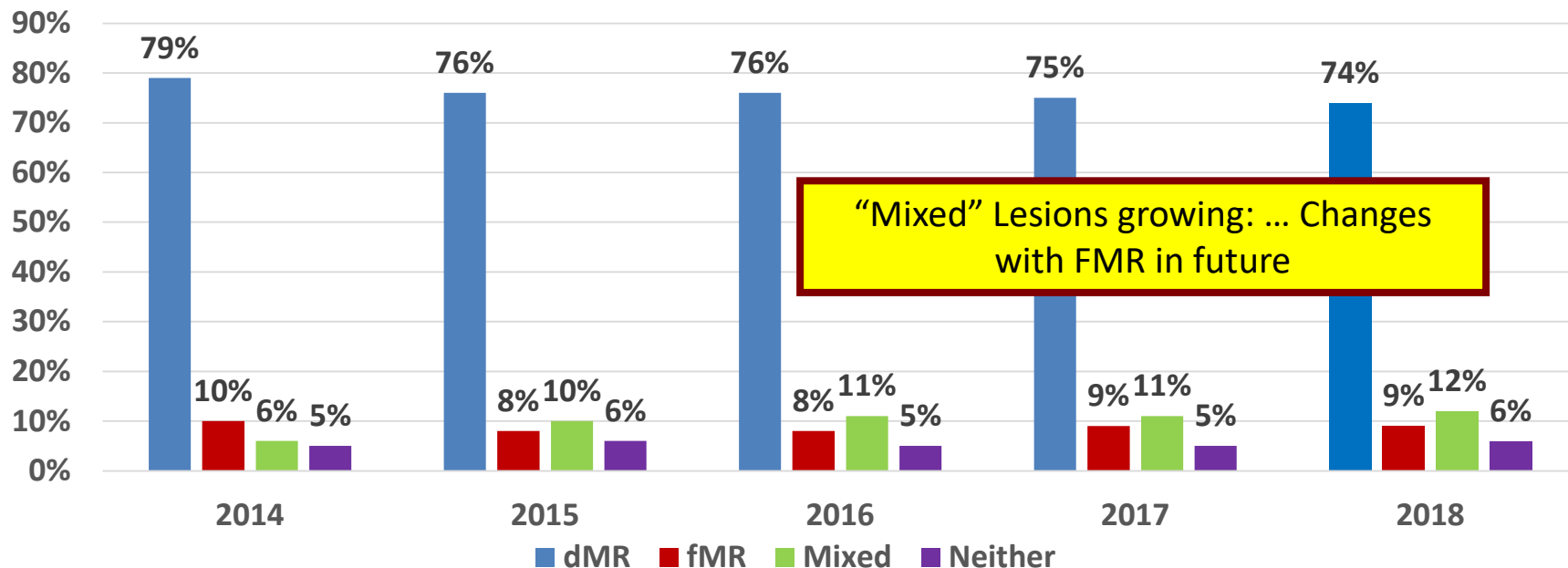
Leaflet Clip

STS Operative Mortality Risk



Leaflet Clip

Mitral Valve Disease Etiology





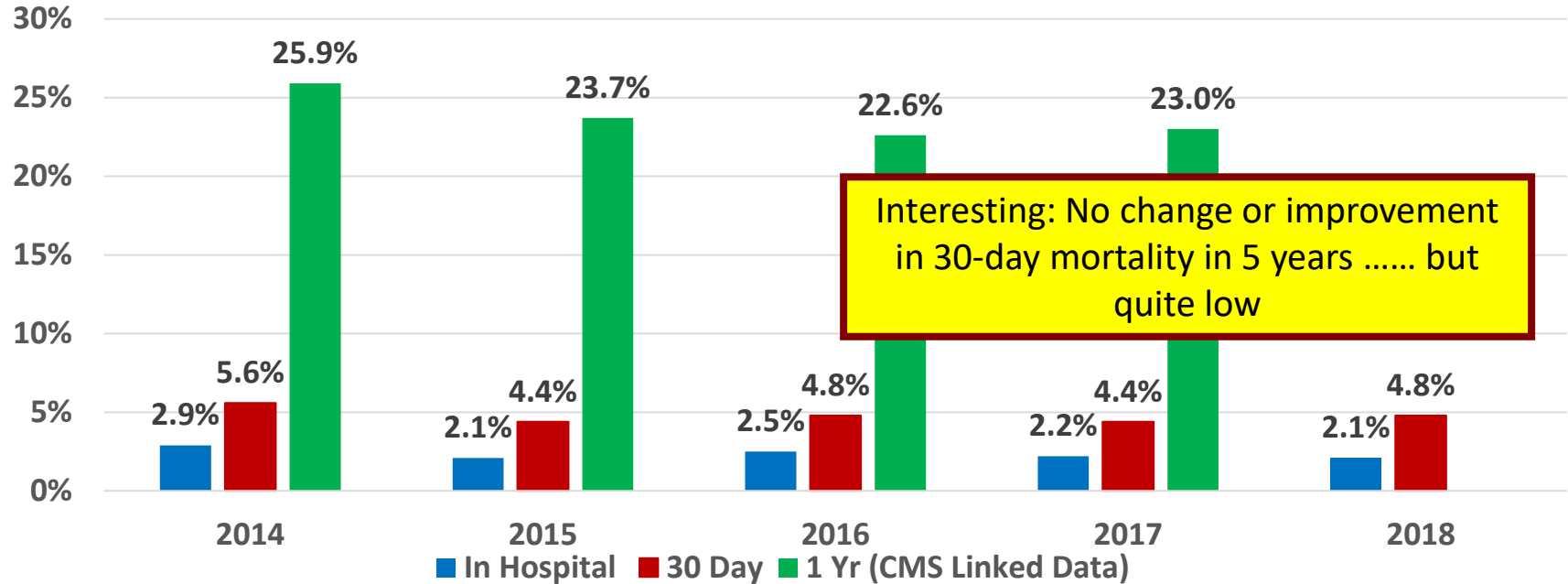
STS/ACC TVT Registry



Real World Leaflet-Clip Repair Clinical Outcomes

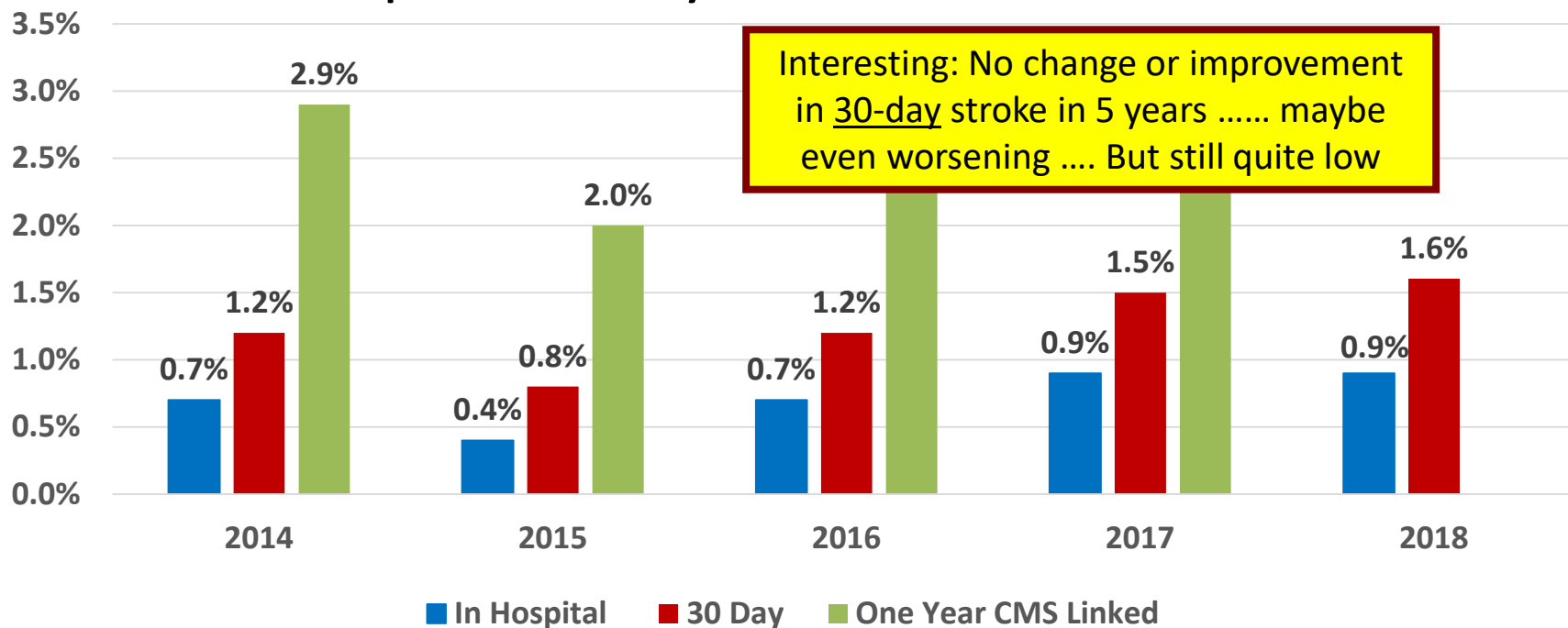
Leaflet Clip Mortality

In Hospital 30 Day and One Year



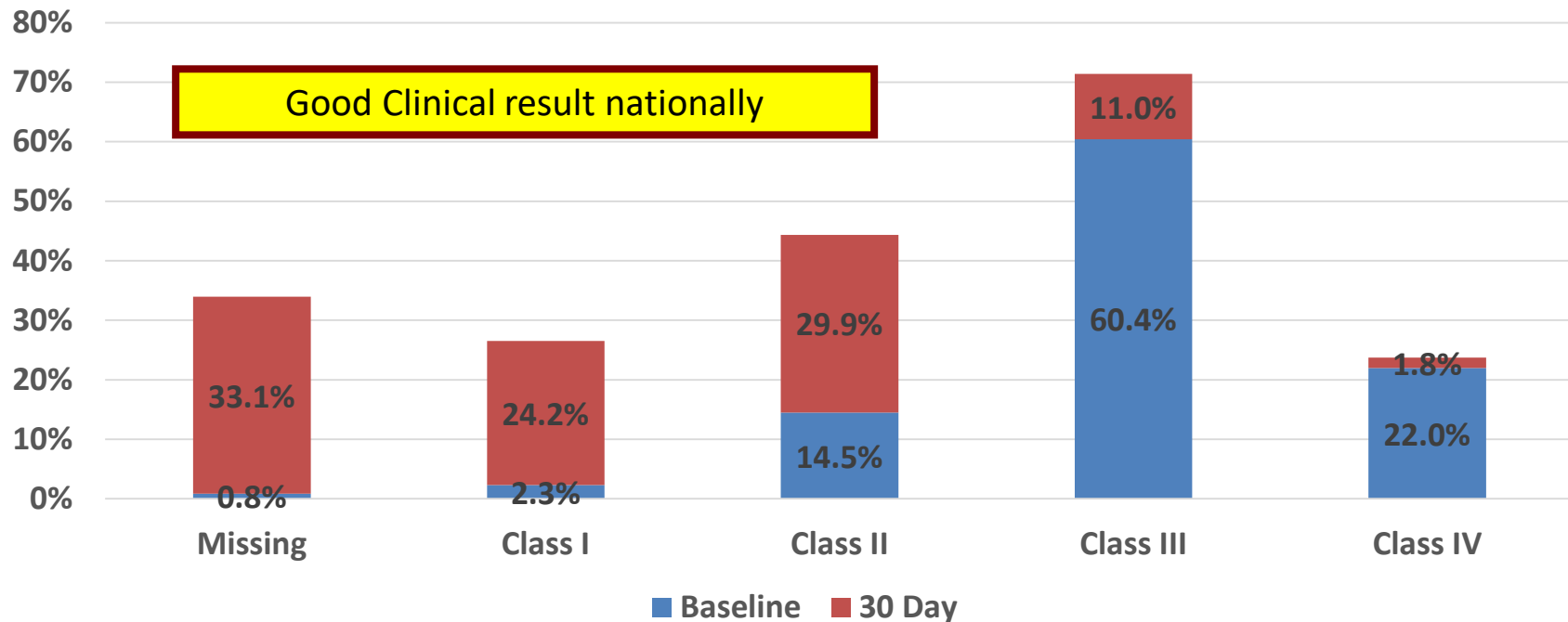
Leaflet Clip Stroke

In-Hospital 30 Day and One Year Stroke

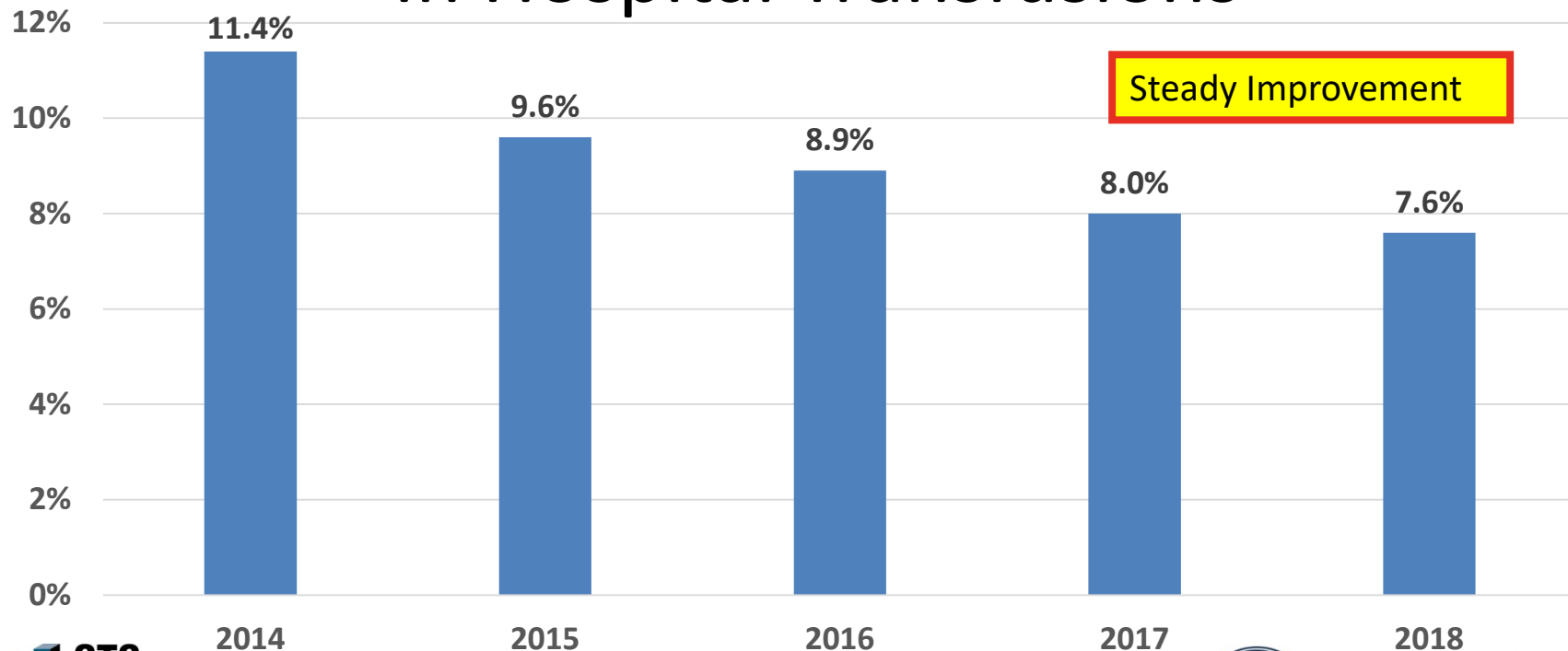


Leaflet Clip

2018 NYHA Data

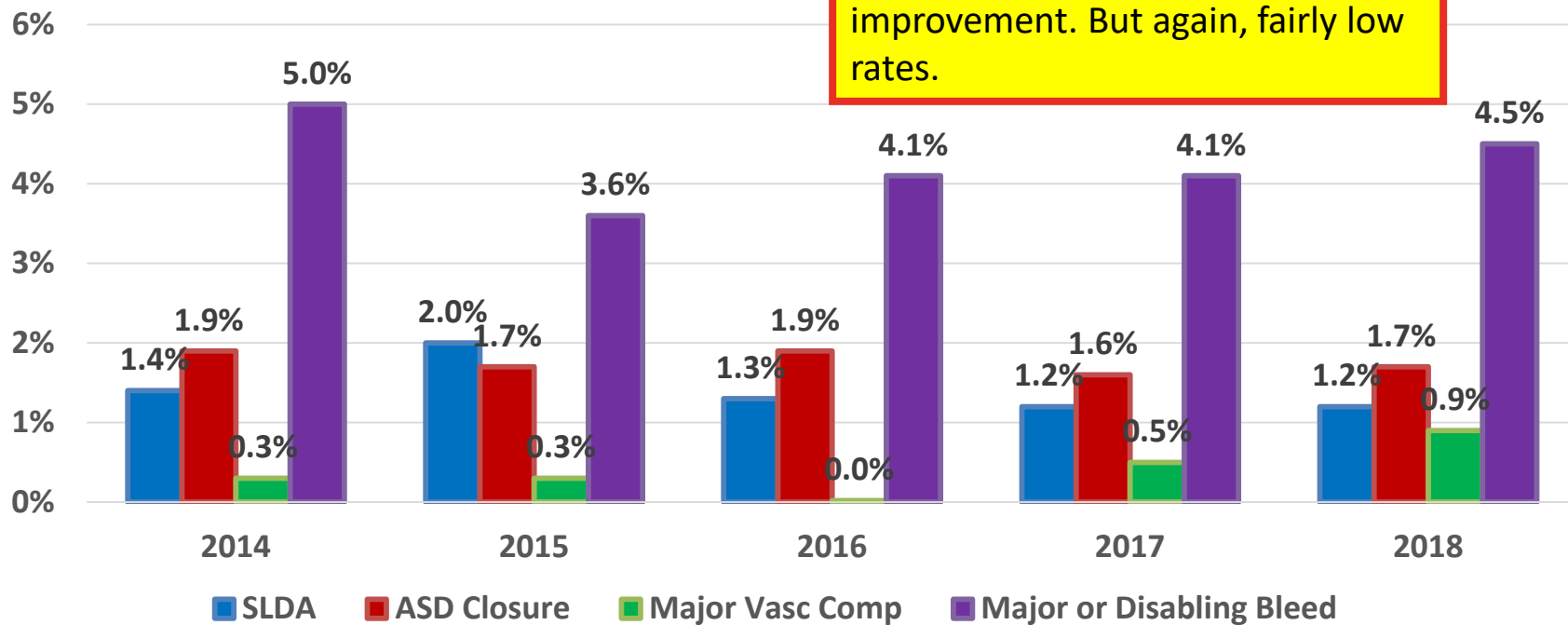


Leaflet Clip In Hospital Transfusions



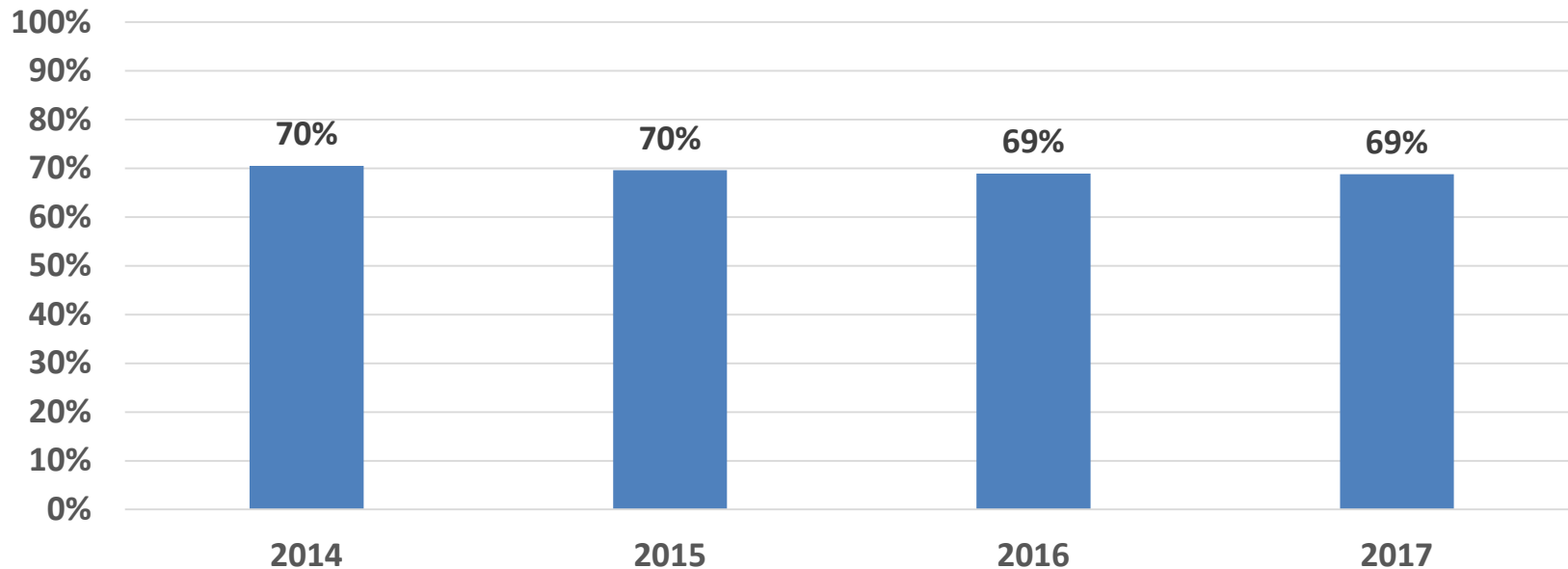
Leaflet Clip Morbidity : 30 Day Outcomes

Very Steady rates of Morbidity. No improvement. But again, fairly low rates.



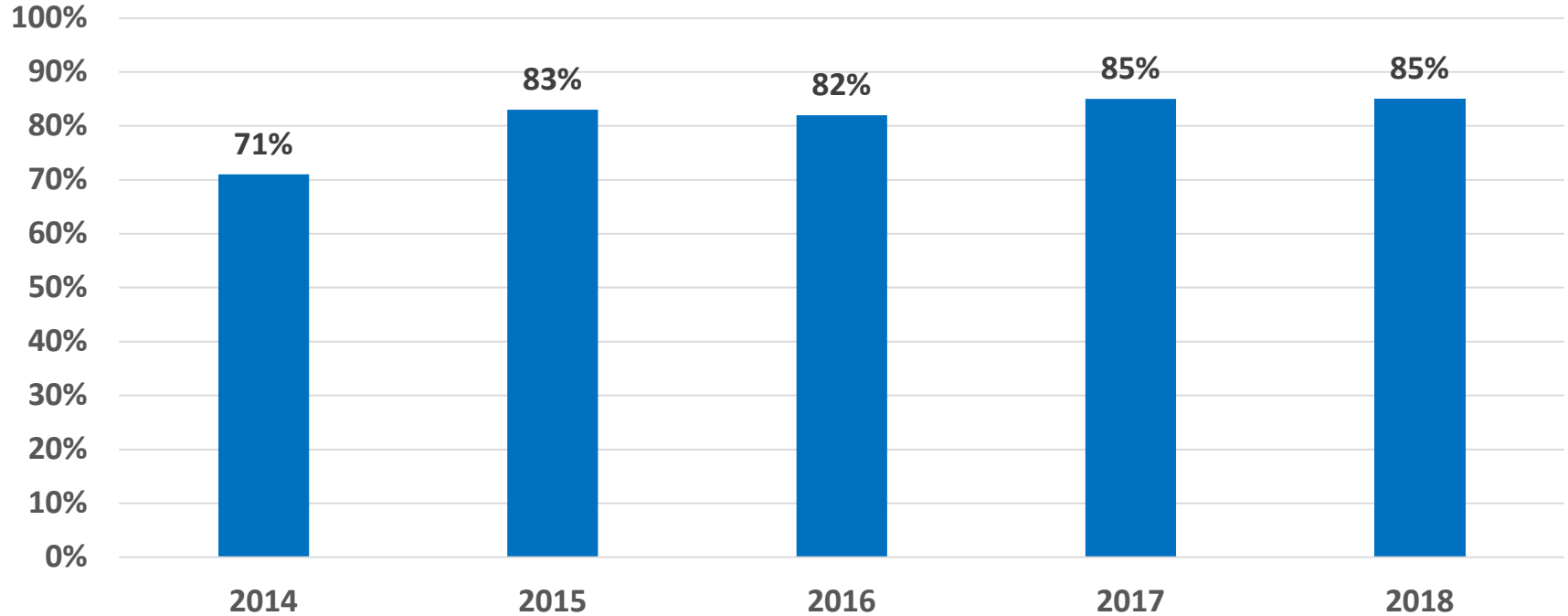
Leaflet Clip – Alive and Well*

(among 1-year survivors with complete KCCQ)



Leaflet Clip

Baseline KCCQ Completed



A black and white photograph of Albert Einstein. He is standing in front of a chalkboard, holding a piece of chalk in his right hand and pointing at the equation $6 - 3 = 6$ which he has just written. He has a playful, mischievous expression on his face, with his tongue sticking out. The chalkboard is dark and shows some faint, previous markings.
$$\underline{6 - 3 = 6}$$

Questions?

New Techniques, Not Investigative Devices, in Transcatheter Valve Treatment

- **Physicians see first-hand problems-adverse events that arise in their patients in the trenches of clinical care.**
- The spirit of innovation is alive to come-up with solutions.
- New techniques often use existing technologies on the shelves of cath labs.
- “Beneath” the radar screen of FDA approval.
- Surgeons for years have developed new surgical techniques in such a fashion.
- These new techniques have been studied using formal research proposals, listing in ClinicalTrials.gov, and with NIH funding.
- When to add them as data elements in the TVT Registry is an important issue.
- How to add them as data elements is an additional issue.

Other TVT Registry V3 updates

CTA FINDINGS

AV Annulus Size Assessment Method⁵⁶⁶⁰: ☐ CTA (2D) ☐ TTE ☐ TEE ☐ Angiography *(note: primary documentation should be CTA)*

AV Annulus Diameter: Min: _____ mm Max: _____ mm **AV Annulus Area:** _____ mm² **AV Annulus Perimeter:** _____ mm

AV Calcification: ☐ None ☐ Minimal ☐ Moderate/Severe ☐ Not documented

DOBUTAMINE STRESS TEST FINDINGS

Dobutamine Challenge Performed^{xxx}: ☐ No ☐ Yes

→If Yes, **Flow Reserve Present^{xxx}:** ☐ No ☐ Yes

→If Yes, **Aortic Stenosis Type^{xxx}:** ☐ Truly severe aortic stenosis ☐ Pseudo-severe aortic stenosis ☐ Severity not documented