STS/EACTS LATAM 2017

Long-term Outcomes Associated with Bioprosthetic and Mechanical Valve Replacements in Hemodialysis Medicare Patients

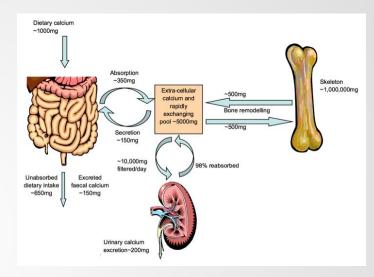
Nimesh D. Desai MD PhD, Danielle Savino BS, Fenton McCarthy MD MHSP, Matthew Williams MD, Mary Siki BS, Chase Brown MD, Peter Groeneveld MD, Joseph E. Bavaria MD

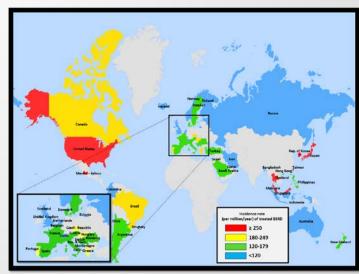
Division of Cardiovascular Surgery and Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics.

University of Pennsylvania

Background

- ESRD is associated with advanced leftsided valvular degeneration due to calcium regulation differences
 - Secondary hypoparathyroidism
 - Adynamic bone disease
- 15 to 19 cases per 10,000 dialysed patients (dialysis rates vary by country)
- Increased risk of Infection from chronic indwelling catheters/dialysis access infections
- Same processes may be accelerated in Prosthetic Biologic Valve Tissue





Background

Valve Selection in End-Stage Renal Disease: Should It Always Be Biological?

Matthew L. Williams, MD, Joseph E. Bavaria, MD, Michael A. Acker, MD, Nimesh D. Desai, MD, Prashanth Vallabhajosyula, MD, W. Clark Hargrove, MD, Pavan Atluri, MD, and Wilson Y. Szeto, MD

Division of Cardiovascular Surgery, Department of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



Table 2. Procedures

Procedure	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Mechanical} \\ \text{(n = 64)} \end{array}$	Bioprosthetic $(n = 151)$
$AVR \pm CABG$	16 (25)	62 (41)
$MVR \pm CABG$	24 (38)	29 (19)
Two valves \pm CABG	17 (27)	43 (28)
Three valves \pm CABG	3 (5)	5 (3)
AVR + other*	1 (2)	6 (4)
MVR + other*	3 (5)	6 (4)

^{*} Additional procedures included pulmonary valve replacement and reconstructions of abscesses in the aortic root or mitral valve annulus or both.

Values are n (%).

AVR = aortic valve replacement; CABG = coronary artery bypass grafting; MVR = mitral valve replacement.

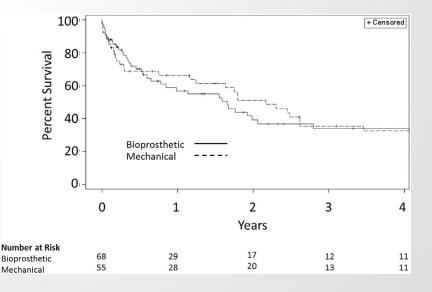


Table 6.4 Expected remaining lifetime (years) by age, sex, and treatment modality of prevalent dialysis patients, prevalent transplant patients, and the general U.S. population (2013), based on USRDS data and the National Vital Statistics Report (2016)

<u> </u>																		
		Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	69-29	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
		Male	22.6	21.6	18.5	16.2	14.3	12.6	11.0	9.2	7.9	6.6	5.5	4.5	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.2
ESRD patients	Dialysis	Female	23.3	19.0	16.4	14.3	13.0	11.6	10.4	8.9	7.8	6.6	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.4
2013		Male	60.1	47.9	43.4	39.2	35.1	31	27.2	23.4	19.9	16.7	13.8	11.4	9.5	!	7.7 ^a 3.7 ^a	
2010	Transplant	Male Female	59.8	48.5	44.2	40.2	36.4	32.8	28.9	25.2	21.7	18.3	15.3	12.6	10.4		3.7 ^a	
	eral U.S.	Male	70.7	59.7	55.0	50.3	45.7	41.0	36.4	31.9	27.7	23.7	19.8	16.2	12.8	9.8	7.1	3.7
	ulation, 2013	Female	75.4	64.4	59.5	54.6	49.7	45.0	40.3	35.6	31.1	26.8	22.6	18.5	14.7	11.3	8.4	4.4

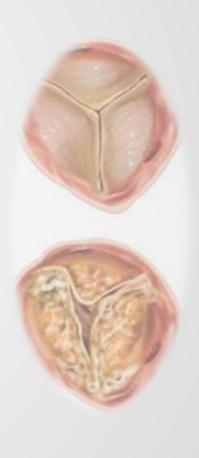
Data Source: Reference Table H.13; special analyses, USRDS ESRD Database; and National Vital Statistics Report. "Table 7. Life expectancy at selected ages, by race, Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2013 (2016)." Expected remaining lifetimes (years) of the general U.S. population and of period prevalent dialysis and transplant patients. "Cell values combine ages 75+. Abbreviation: ESRD, end-stage renal disease.

Methods

- All Medicare fee-for-service, January 2008 through December 2013
- Patients on hemodialysis undergoing either aortic valve replacement (AVR) or mitral valve replacement (MVR)(n=11850)
- Bioprosthetic and mechanical valves separated by ICD9 coding
- Bioprosthetic and mechanical valve patients *propensity matched* incl. age, gender, CAD, CABG, and endocarditis

Preoperative Characteristics of Propensity Matched Bio vs. Mech AVR patients

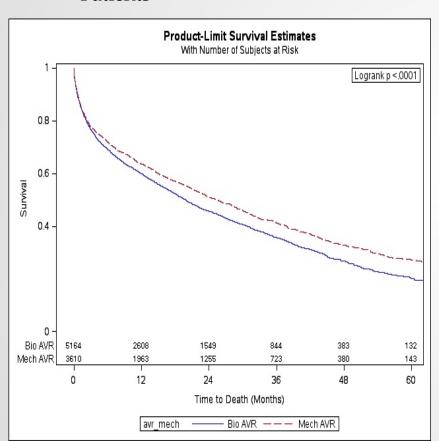
	All AVR Patients N=6660	Bioprosthetic AVR N=3330	Mechanical AVR N=3330	pval
Male	4329 (65%)	2154 (65%)	2175 (65%)	0.61
White	4230 (64%)	2159 (65%)	2071 (62%)	0.03
CHF	3870 (58%)	1974 (59%)	1896 (57%)	0.06
Valvular Disease	4841 (73%)	2412 (72%)	2429 (73%)	0.66
Pulmonary Hypertension	1388 (21%)	713 (21%)	675 (20%)	0.26
PVD	1423 (21%)	727 (22%)	696 (21%)	0.37
COPD	1602 (24%)	800 (24%)	802 (24%)	0.98
Diabetes	3136 (47%)	1574 (47%)	1562 (47%)	0.79
Anemia	3643 (55%)	1821 (55%)	1822 (55%)	1
Hypertension	6250 (94%)	3103 (93%)	3147 (95%)	0.03



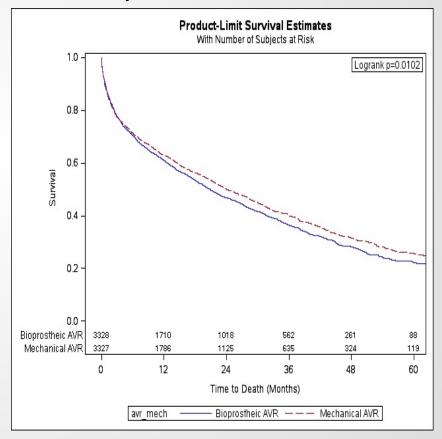
Kaplan Meier Survival for Bio vs.

Mech AVR Hemodialysis Patients

All AVR Bio vs. Mech Hemodialysis Patients

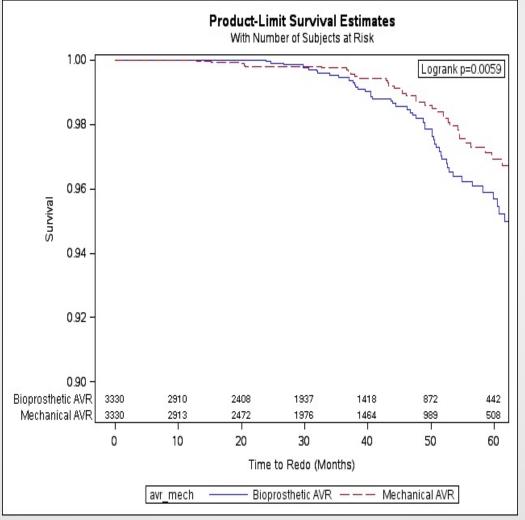


Propensity Matched AVR vs. Mech Hemodialysis Patients



30 Day Mortality: Bioprosthetic 13% Mechanical 13% p = 0.9 30 Day Stroke: Bioprosthetic 5% Mechanical 6% p=0.2

Freedom from Redo AVR in Bio vs. Mech in propensity matched patients



*note y-axis range from 0.90 – 1.0

*competing risk of death

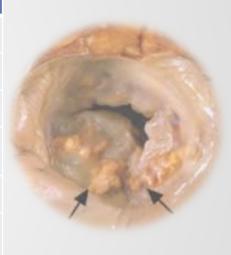
AVR Cox Long-term Survival Model

	Hazard Ratio	95%	Pr > ChiSq		
Male	0.918	0.859	0.981	0.0118	
White	1.111	1.036	1.192	0.0033	
Age	1.018	1.014	1.022	<.0001	
CHF	1.232	1.152	1.319	<.0001	
PVD	1.152	1.065	1.246	0.0004	
Pulmonary Hypertension	1.114	1.027	1.207	0.0089	
COPD	1.192	1.106	1.285	<.0001	
Diabetes	1.131	1.059	1.208	0.0002	
Liver Disease	1.362	1.174	1.581	<.0001	
Anemia	0.901	0.843	0.963	0.0022	
Hypertension	0.794	0.699	0.902	0.0004	
Mechanical AVR	0.934	0.876	0.995	0.0341	
CABG	1.122	1.045	1.205	0.0014	
CAD	0.95	0.883	1.022	0.1692	
Endocarditis	1.268	1.16	1.386	<.0001	

Preoperative Characteristics of Propensity

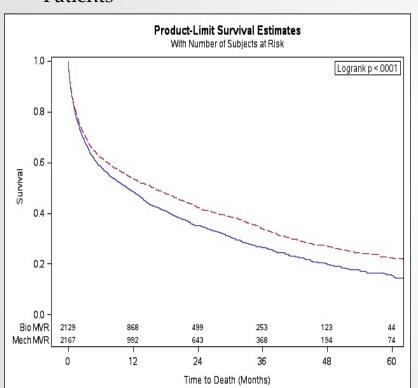
Matched Bio vs. Mech MVR

	All MVR patients N=3492	Bioprosthetic MVR Patients N=1746	Mechanical MVR Patients N=1746	pval
Male	1685 (48%)	829 (48%)	856 (49%)	0.38
White	1985 (57%)	1027 (59%)	958 (55%)	0.02
CHF	2120 (61%)	1048 (60%)	1072 (61%)	0.43
Pulmonary Hypertension	951 (27%)	474 (27%)	477 (27%)	0.94
PVD	663 (19%)	344 (20%)	319 (18%)	0.3
COPD	953 (27%)	499 (29%)	454 (26%)	0.09
Diabetes	1644 (47%)	810 (46%)	834 (48%)	0.44
Renal Failure	3381 (97%)	1688 (97%)	1693 (97%)	0.7
Liver Disease	177 (5%)	104 (6%)	73 (4%)	0.02
Anemia	2027 (58%)	1016 (58%)	1011 (58%)	0.89
Hypertension	3260 (93%)	1626 (93%)	1634 (94%)	0.63



Kaplan Meier Survival for Bio vs. Mech MVR Hemodialysis Patients

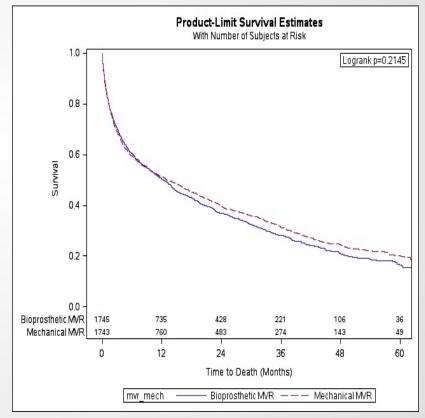
All MVR Bio vs. Mech Hemodialysis Patients



Bio MVR --- Mech MVR

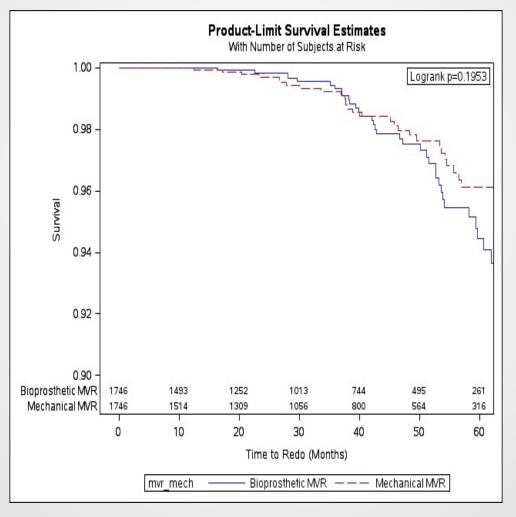
avr mvr

Propensity Matched Bio vs. Mech MVR Hemodialysis Patients



30 Day Mortality: Bioprosthetic 18% Mechanical 17% p = 0.4 30 Day Stroke: Bioprosthetic 8.5% Mechanical 8.6% p=0.7

Freedom from Redo MVR in Bio vs. Mech in propensity matched patients



*note y-axis range from 0.90 – 1.0

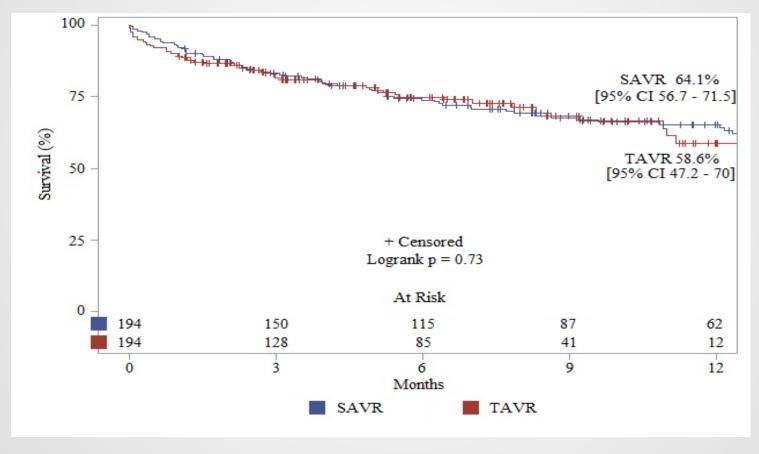
*competing risk of death

MVR Cox Long Term Survival Model

	Hazard Ratio	95°	P val	
Male	1.05	0.966	1.142	0.2501
White	1.167	1.071	1.272	0.0004
Age	1.018	1.013	1.022	<.0001
CHF	1.071	0.978	1.171	0.1378
PVD	1.115	1.003	1.24	0.0448
Pulmonary Hypertension	1.047	0.95	1.153	0.3557
COPD	1.175	1.069	1.292	0.0008
Diabetes	1.107	1.016	1.207	0.0208
Liver Disease	1.152	0.955	1.391	0.1397
Anemia	0.887	0.813	0.968	0.0072
Hypertension	0.841	0.714	0.992	0.0397
Mechanical MVR	0.965	0.889	1.047	0.3894
CABG	1.122	1.02	1.234	0.0179
CAD	0.987	0.899	1.083	0.7763
Endocarditis	1.35	1.228	1.485	<.0001

Survival in Dialysis Patients TAVR vs. SAVR





Conclusions

- There is no significant difference in survival or redo operation between bioprosthetic and mechanical valves in MVR patients
- Bioprosthetic valve AVR patients are significantly more at risk for death or redo operations
- Mechanical AVR offers a long-term survival benefit to patients on hemodialysis undergoing valve replacement surgery.