STS/EACTS Latin America Cardiovascular Surgery Conference November 15-17, 2018 Hilton Cartagena | Cartagena, Colombia

TRANSCATHETER VALVE IN MAC

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Disclosure

- Consultant and proctor for Edwards Lifesciences
- Insitutional grant/research support from Edwards Lifesciences
- Insitutional grant/research support from Medtronic

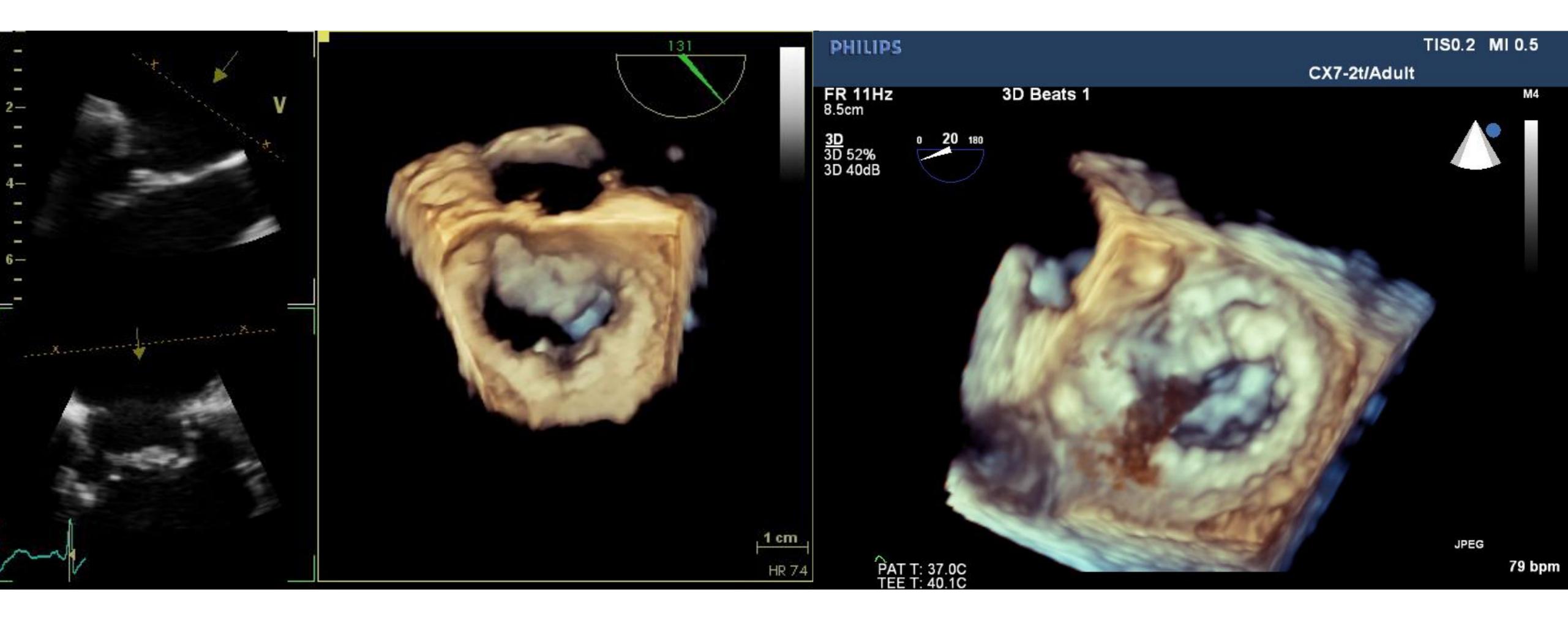
Transcatheter valve in severe MAC

- Low-profile aortic transcatheter valves (Sapien-3) (off-label use)
- Native mitral valve with severe Mitral Annular Calcifications (MAC)
- Old patients with high-risk profile and risk of annular rupture
- Accesses:
 - percutaneous (femoral vein and trans-septal)
 - Transapical (left mini-thoracotomy)

direct transatrial (surgical mini-thoracotomy, with CPB, fibrillating heart)

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Severe MAC



Advantages of the surgical TAV in MAC

- Anterior leaflet ablation to prevent LVOT obstruction
- Direct annular measurement for value sizing
- Direct visual implantation of the Sapien-3 valve (TA system)
- Valve fixation with surgical stitches to prevent valve displacement
- Use of "annular stabilisation technique" to prevent PVL
- Allows combined surgical procedures (TVR, CABG)



Surgical TAV in MAC

Transcatheter Heart Valve Implantation under Direct Vision in Rheumatic Calcified Mitral Valve



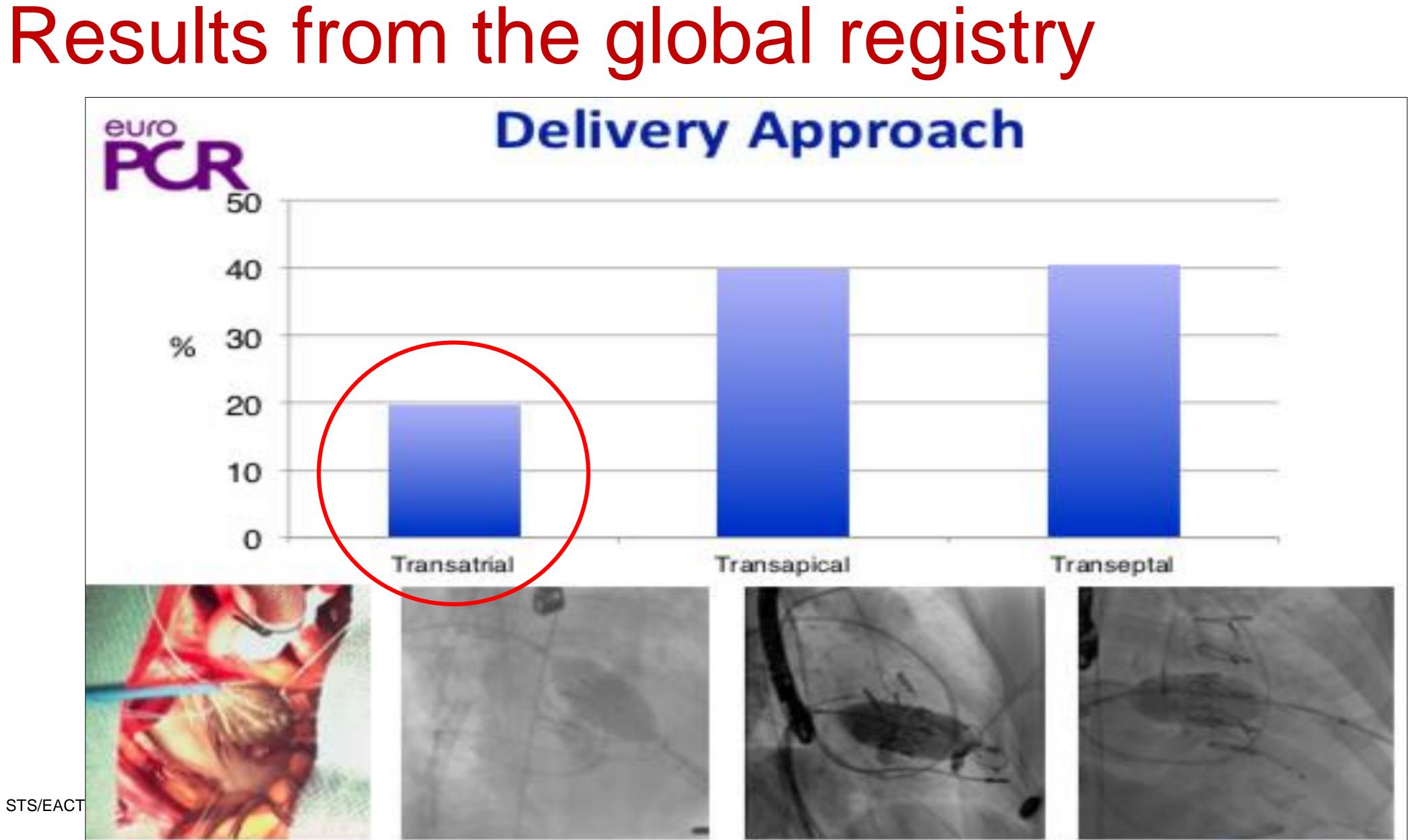
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Valve in Calcium

Results from the global registry

- Multicentric global registry (51 centers, 11 countries)
- Compassionate use of aortic transcatheter valves in MAC
- 116 patients (up to end 2017)
- Mean STS score: 15±11
- Data presented at EuroPCR by Dr Mayra Guerrero



Results from the glo



PCR

Technical success by MVARC crit

LVOT obstruction with hemodyn

Valve embolization

Need for second valve (migration

LV perforation

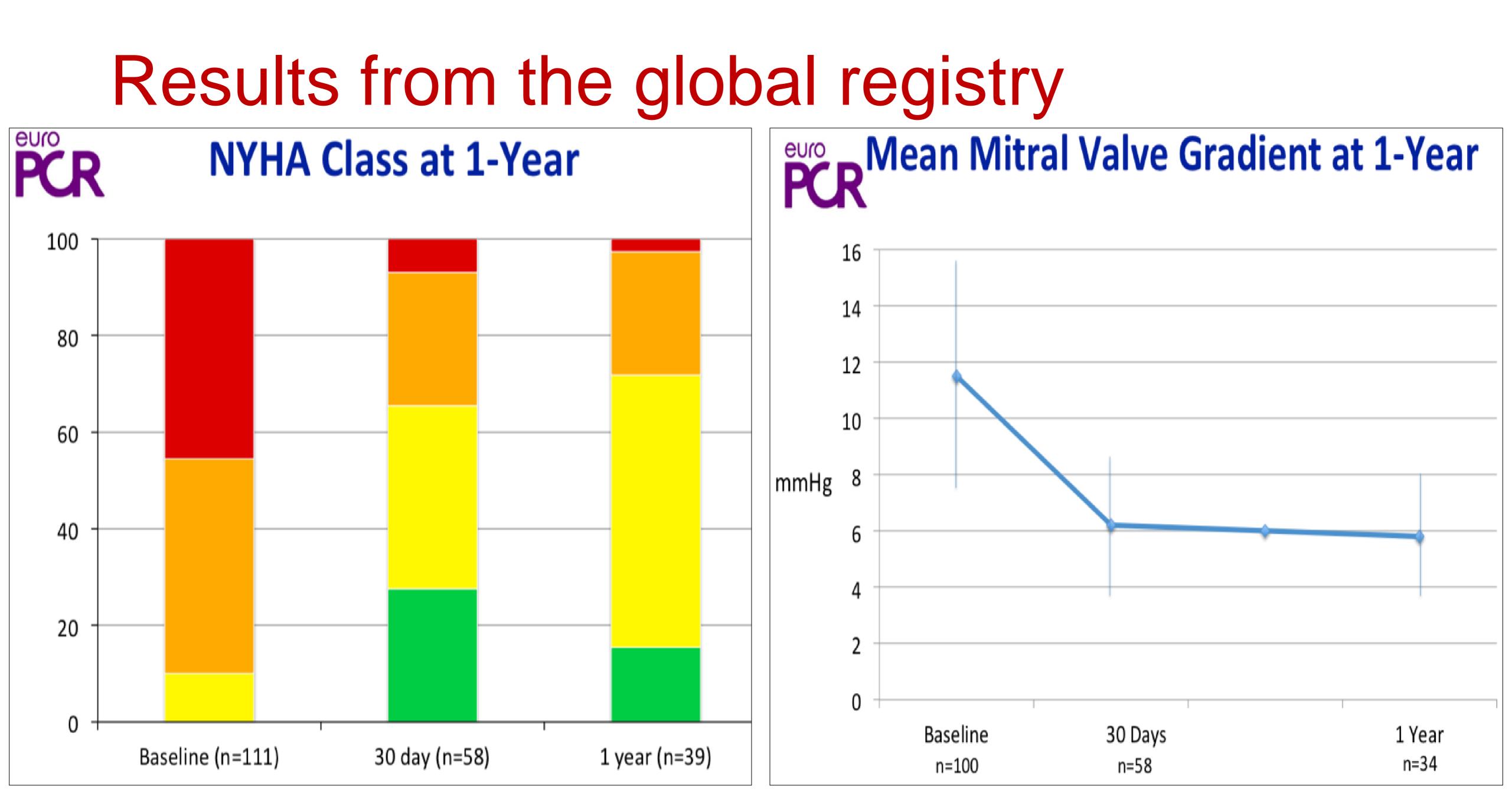
Conversion to open surgery (em LV perforation=1, LVOTO=1)

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| n the global registry Procedural Outcomes | | | | |
|--|------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
| ss by MVARC criteria | 89 (76.7%) | | | |
| on with hemodynamic compromise | 13 (11.2%) | | | |
| ion | 5 (4.3%) | | | |
| l valve (migration=6, MR=11) | 17 (14.7%) | | | |
| | 2 (1.7%) | | | |
| pen surgery (embolization=2, 1, LVOTO=1) | 4 (3.4%) | | | |

| Results from the global registry | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| PCR Clinical Outcomes | | PCR Adverse Events | | | | | |
| | | | | 30 Days n=116 | 1 Year n=106 | | |
| · · | 30 Days 1 Year | Stroke | 5 (4.3%) | 7 (6.6%) | | | |
| Jutcomes | Myocardial Infarction | 1 (0.8%) | 2 (1.8%) | | | | |
| All-Cause Mortality | 29 (25%) | 58 (54.7%) | Mitral Valve Reintervention | 9 (7.7%) | 13 (12.3% | | |
| | | | Valve Embolization | 5 (4.3%) | 5 (4.7%) | | |
| Cardiovascular death | 15 (13%) | 26 (24.5%) | Valve migration after procedure | 2 (1.7%) | 3 (2.8%) | | |
| Non-Cardiac death | 14 (12%) | 32 (30.2%) | Endocarditis | 0 (0%) | 3 (2.8%) | | |
| | | | Hemolytic anemia | 4/109 (3.7%) | 4 (3.8%) | | |
| | | | Valve Thrombosis | 0 (0%) | 2 (1.8%) | | |





Results from the global registry Univariate Cox Regression Analysis Predictors of 1 year mortality

Age (1 year increase)

Female gender

Chronic renal failure

Home oxygen

STS score (1 unit increase)

NYHA III-IV vs 1-11

Technical success (yes vs no)

LVOT obstruction

Valve embolization

Conversion to surgery

Residual MR ≥3 (+)

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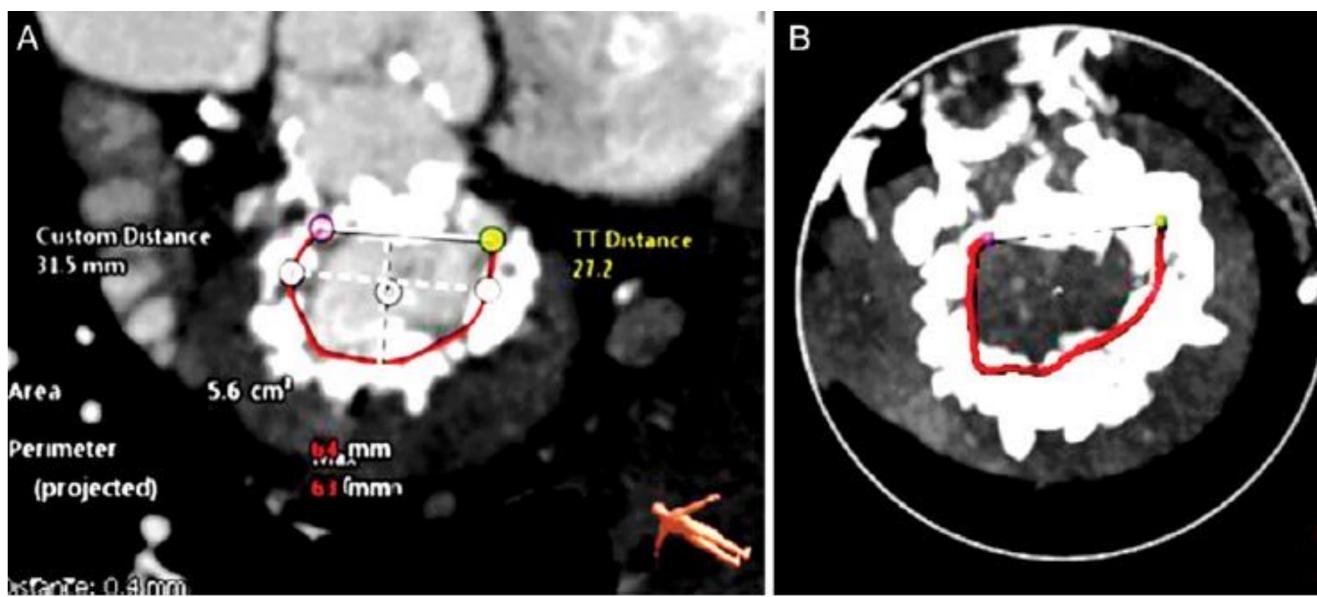
Need for second valve

| HR | 95% CI | р |
|------|------------|---------|
| 1.03 | 1.00-1.06 | 0.027 |
| 0.82 | 0.48-1.42 | 0.479 |
| 1.51 | 0.88-2.57 | 0.131 |
| 1.05 | 0.52-2.09 | 0.893 |
| 1.02 | 0.99-1.05 | 0.062 |
| 3.98 | 1.24-12.75 | 0.019 |
| 0.23 | 0.12-0.44 | <0.0001 |
| 3.56 | 1.81-7.01 | 0.0002 |
| 2.93 | 1.16-7.42 | 0.023 |
| 3.31 | 1.18-9.27 | 0.022 |
| 1.91 | 0.59-6.14 | 0.276 |
| 1.34 | 0.68-2.66 | 0.393 |

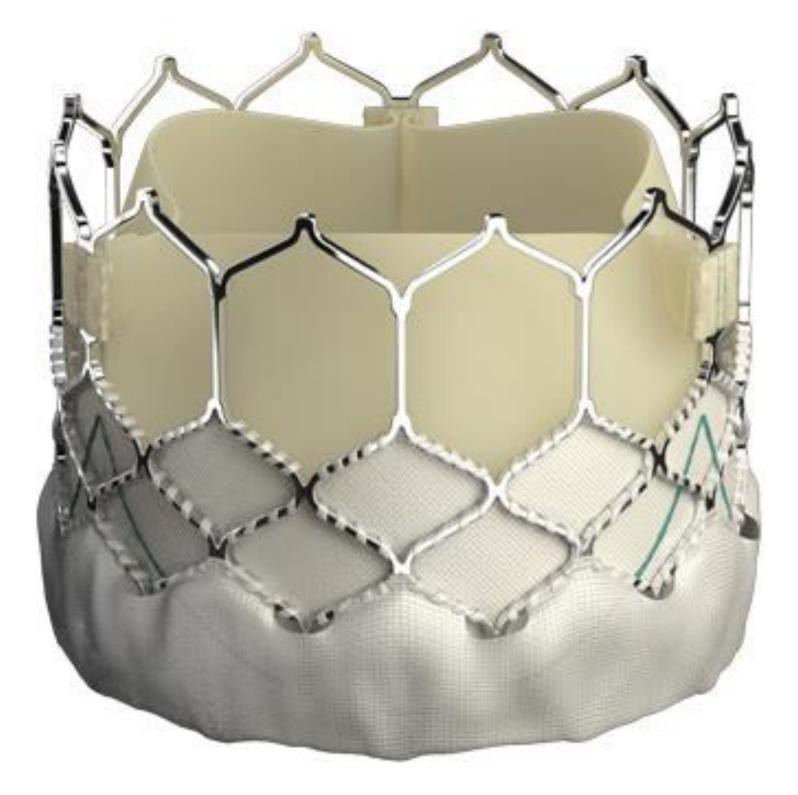
Cite this article as: Ferrari E, Dvir D, Guerrero M. Transcatheter mitral valve replacement in degenerated calcified native mitral valves: is the currently available technology suitable? Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2016;50:391-5.

Transcatheter mitral valve replacement in degenerated calcified native mitral valves: is the currently available technology suitable?

- Cardiology Division, Evanston Hospital, Evanston, IL, USA



Devices



SAPIEN-3

Ferrari E, Dvir D, Guerrero M. Transatheter mitral valve replacement in degenerated calcified native mitral valves: is the currently available technology suitable? Eur J Cardiothorac Surg. 2016;50:391-395

Enrico Ferraria, b,*, Danny Dvirc and Mayra Guerrerod

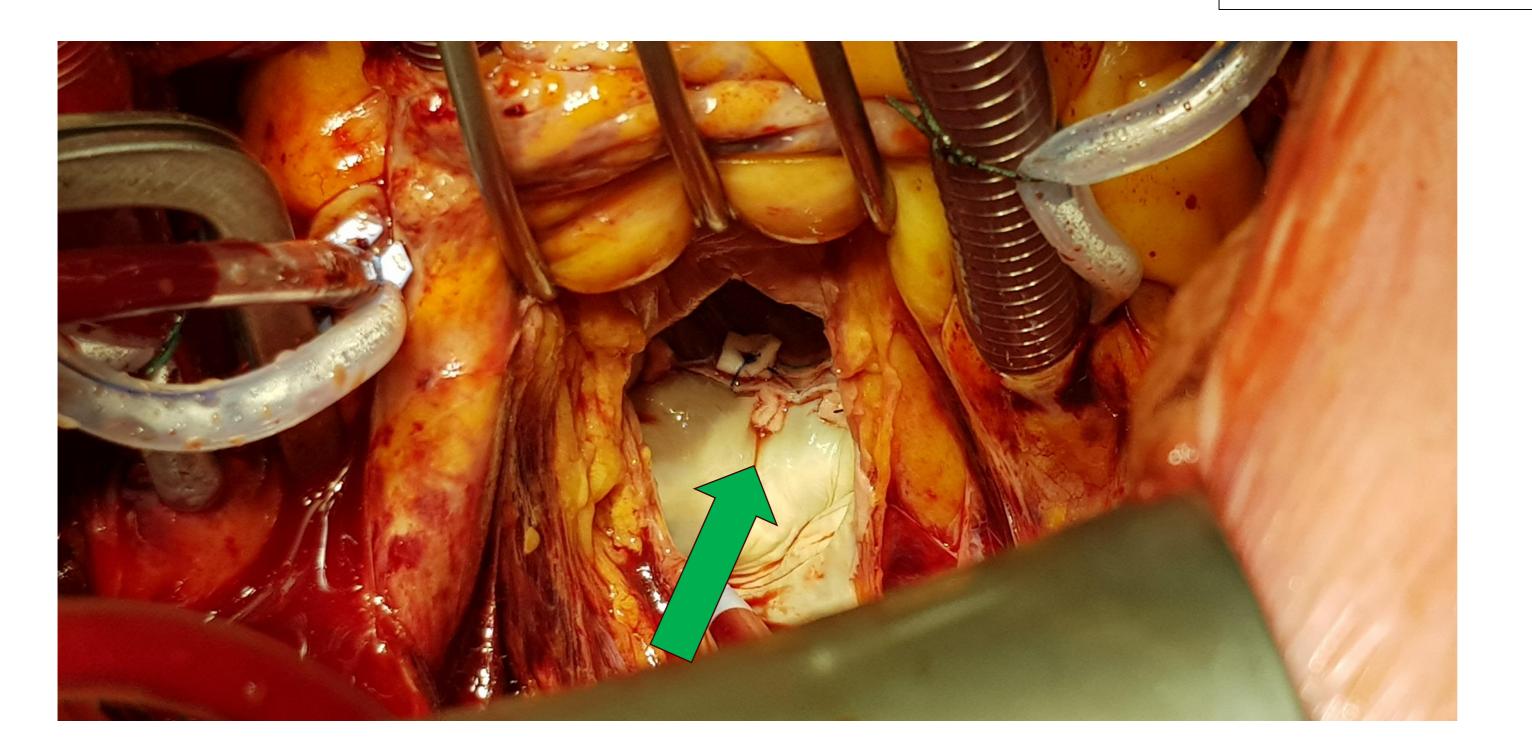
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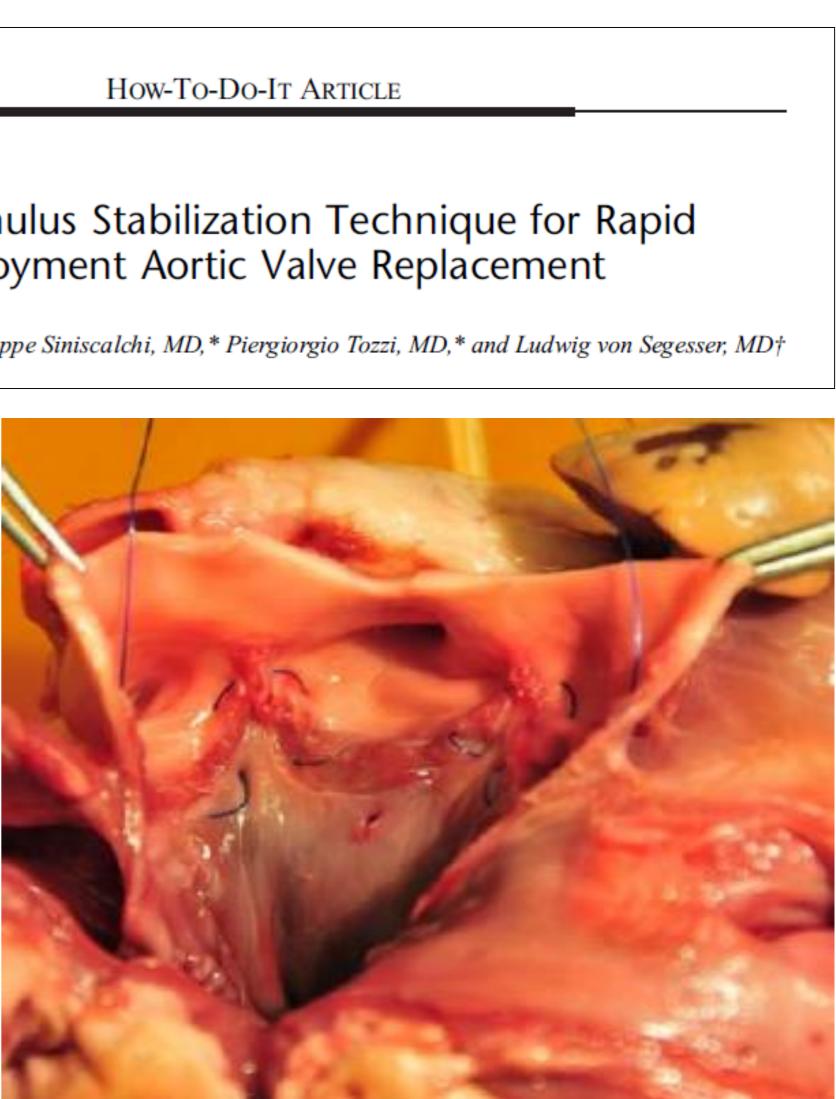
New «annulus stabilization technique» prevents PVL

Ferrari E, et al. Aortic annulus stabilization technique for rapid deployment aortic valve replacement. Innovations. 2015;10:360-362

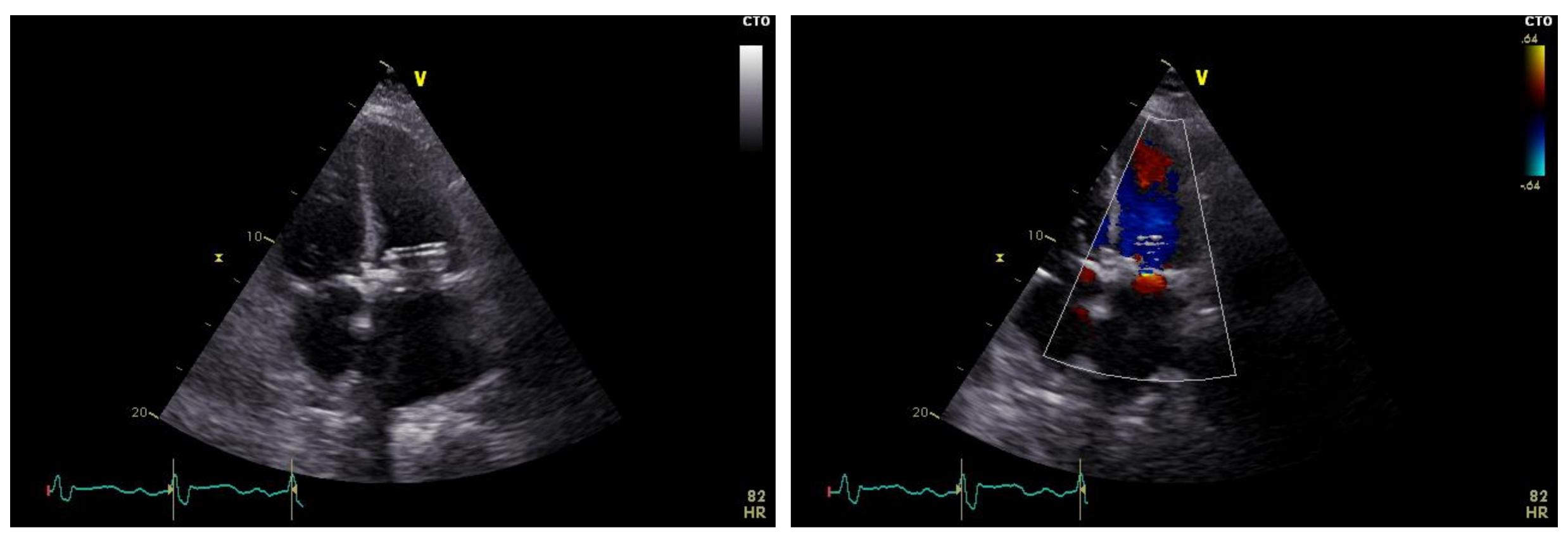
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Aortic Annulus Stabilization Technique for Rapid Deployment Aortic Valve Replacement

Enrico Ferrari, MD,* Giuseppe Siniscalchi, MD,* Piergiorgio Tozzi, MD,* and Ludwig von Segesser, MD†



PVL prevention



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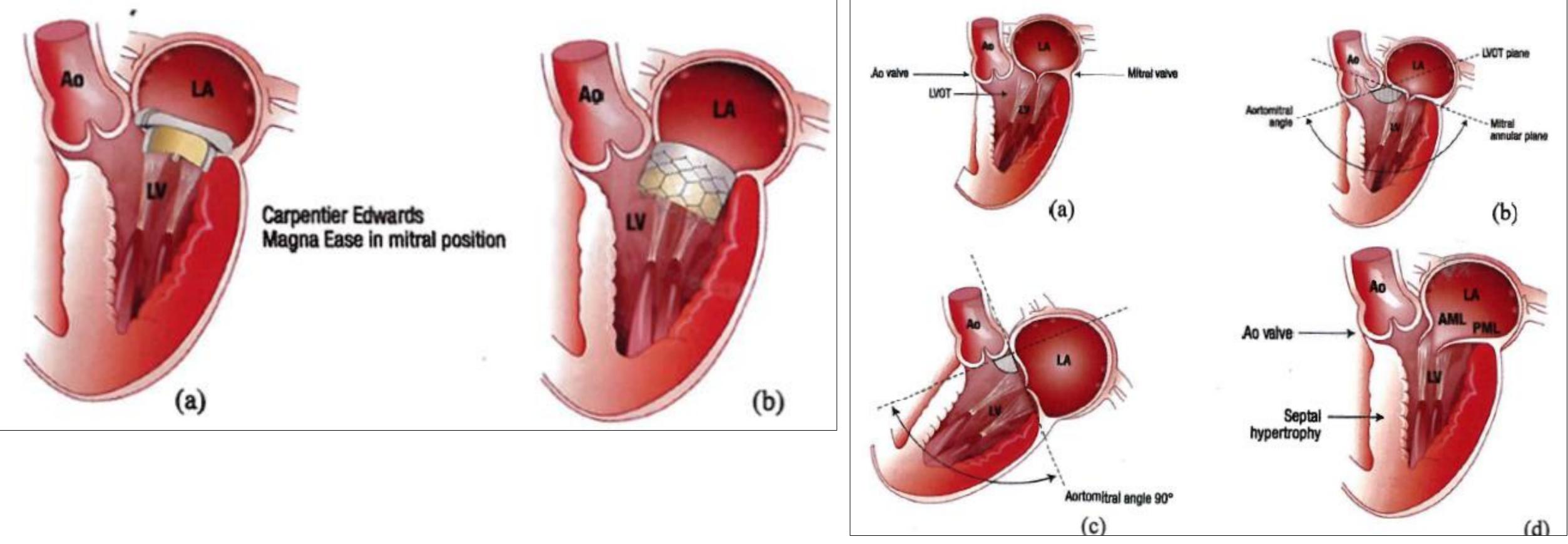
HOW-TO-DO-IT ARTICLE

Aortic Annulus Stabilization Technique for Rapid Deployment Aortic Valve Replacement

Enrico Ferrari, MD,* Giuseppe Siniscalchi, MD,* Piergiorgio Tozzi, MD,* and Ludwig von Segesser, MD†



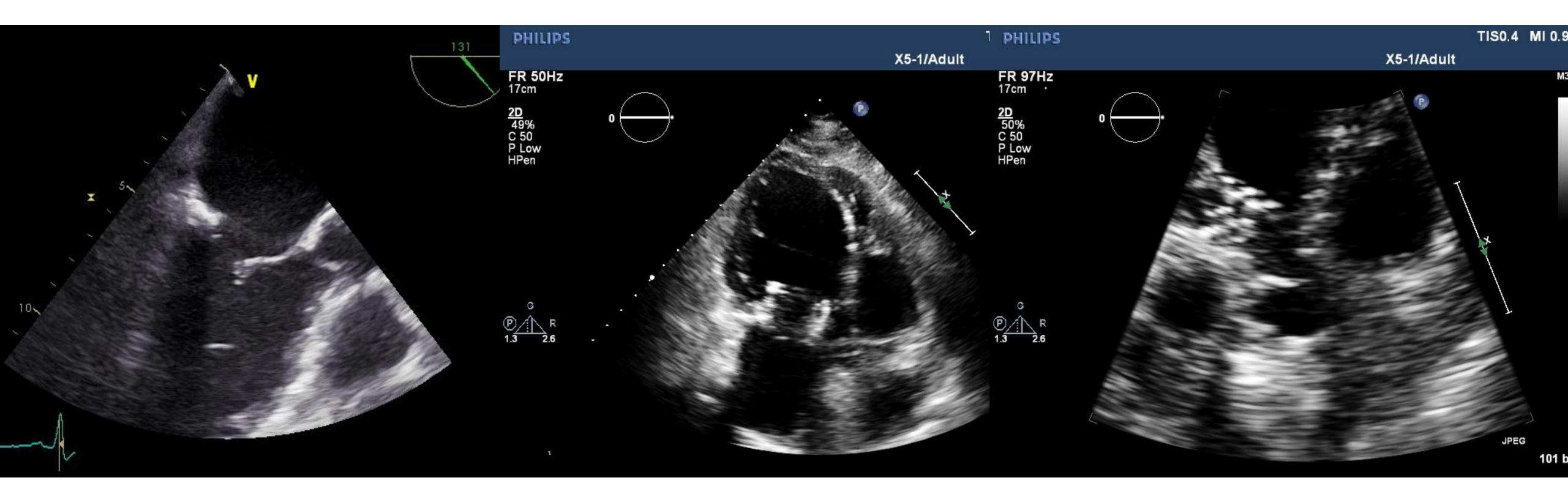
LVOT



Surgical removal of the LAM prevents LVOT obstruction

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LVOT Surgical removal of the LAM prevents LVOT obstruction



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Conclusions

- Transcather value in MAC in high-risk patients is still associated with procedural complications and high mortality.
- Patients surviving 30-days have improved symptoms.
- The available technology was not developed for mitral valves.
- **Surgical TAV in MAC** guarantees AML removal, sizing, visual implantation (repositioning if required), valve fixation, no PVL.

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THANK YOU







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