



Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2023

Samin K Sharma, MD, FACC, MSCAI

Director CardioVascular Clinical Institute

Director Clinical & Interventional Cardiology

President Mount Sinai Heart Network

Anandi Lal Sharma Professor of Medicine, Cardiology

Mount Sinai Hospital, NY

COI: NONE

Start / Father of Transcatheter Valve Therapy

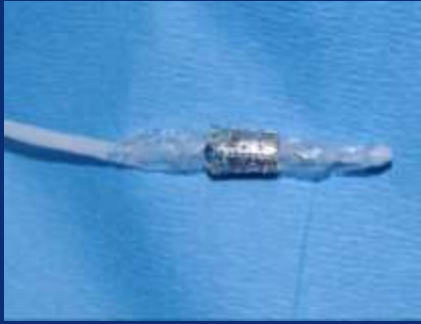
Andersen Stent-Valve
(1989)



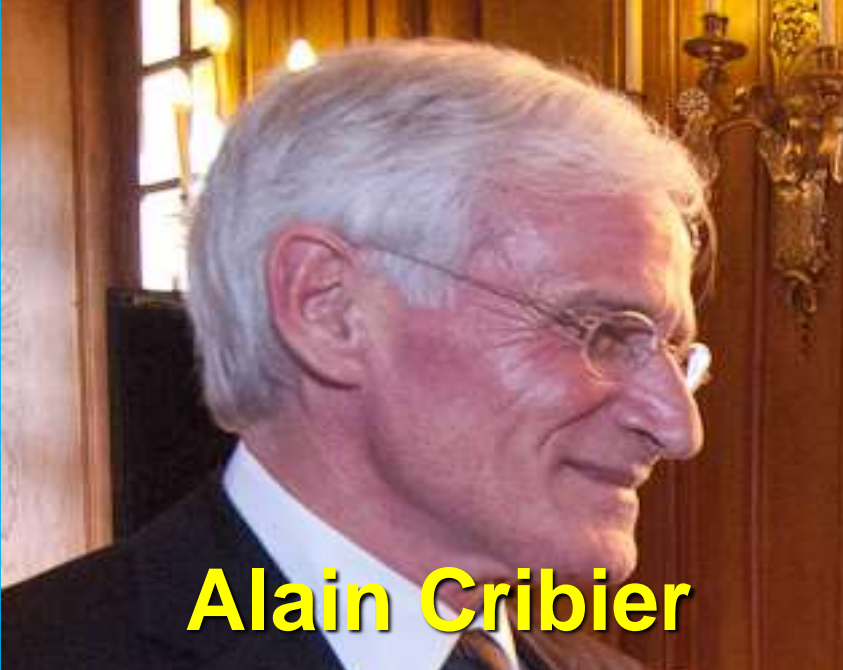
Percutaneous Valve Technologies (PVT) Aortic Heart Valve



23-24mm max diameter



Bovine pericardium / Stainless steel stent



Alain Cribier



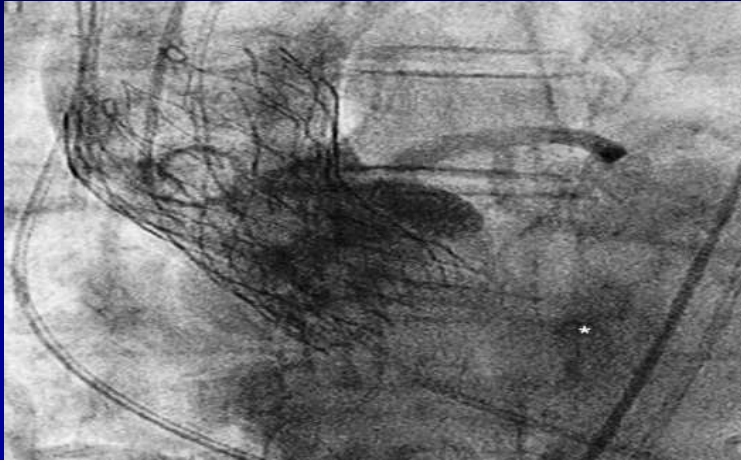
FIM: April 16, 2002

Conclusions: Nonsurgical implantation of a prosthetic heart valve can be safely and successfully achieved with immediate & midterm results

Current Status of Transcatheter Heart Valve Therapy

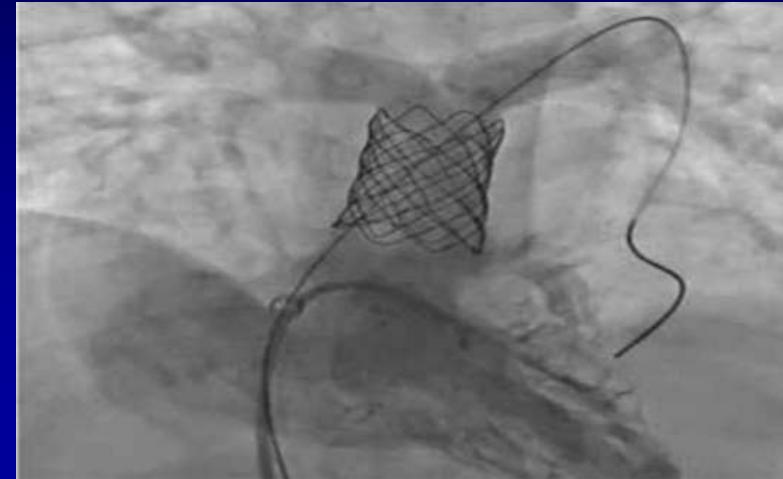
Aortic Valve

Medtronic CoreValve; #2



Pulmonic Valve

Medtronic Melody Valve; #1



Tricuspid Valve

Edwards Perimount Magna; #3



Mitral Valve

Edwards Sapien XT; #4



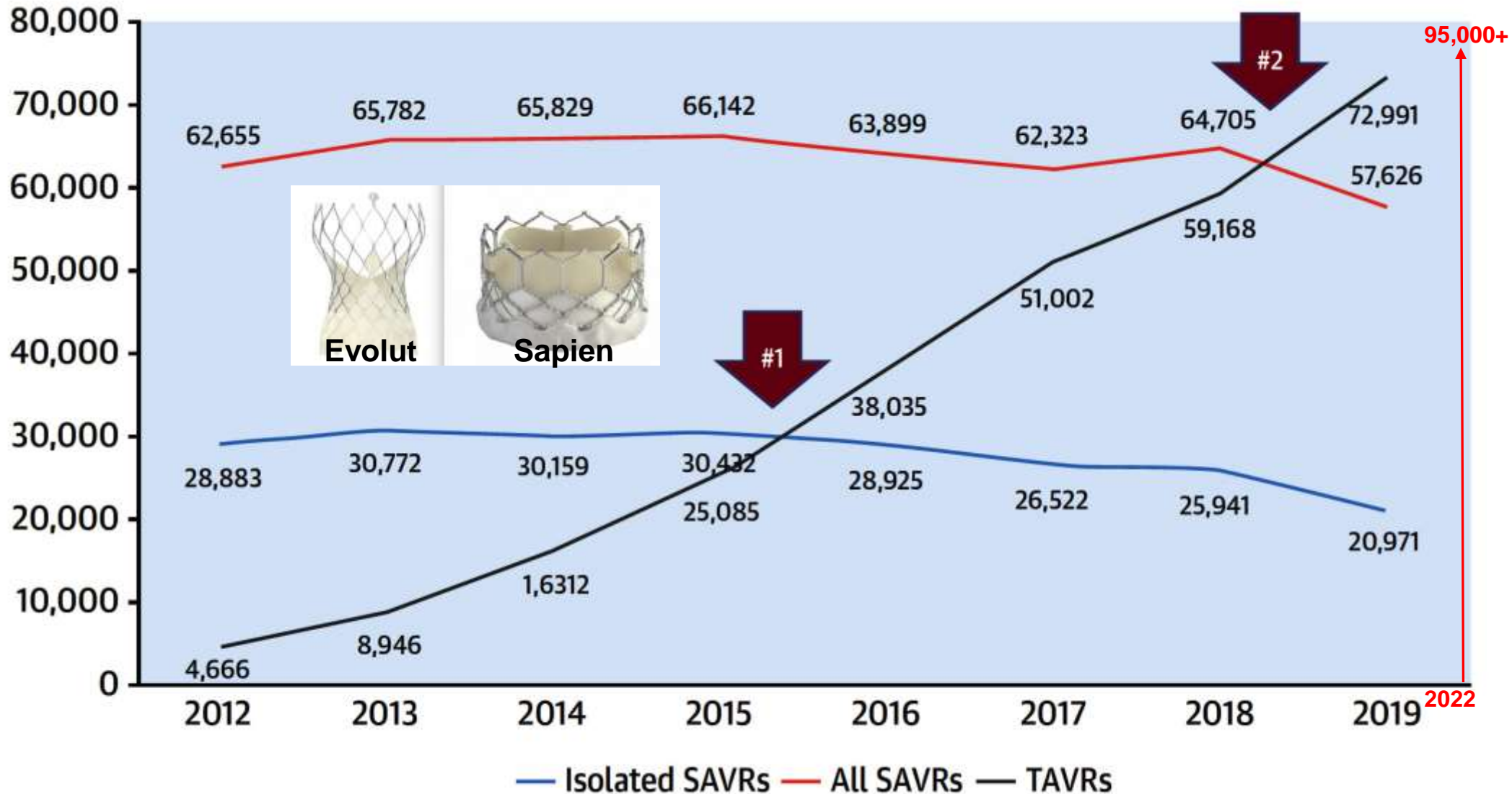
TEER

#2

Stages of Progression of Valvular Heart Disease (VHD)

Stage	Definition	Description
A	At risk	Patients with risk of development of VHD
B	Progressive	Patients with progressive VHD (mild-moderate severity and asymptomatic)
C	Asymptomatic severe	Asymptomatic patients who have the criteria for severe VHD: C1: Asymptomatic patients with severe VHD in whom the left or right ventricle remains compensated C2: Asymptomatic patients with severe VHD, with decompensation of the left or right ventricle
D	Symptomatic severe	Patients who have developed symptoms as a result of VHD

Annual Volumes of TAVR and SAVR in USA



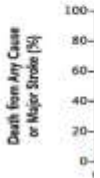
8 major RCT established the efficacy of TAVR (being non-inferior to SAVR for death/stroke) in various STS risk severe AS pts and lower LOS; many of them showed superior & safer outcomes vs SAVR (except Partner 1A had 2x stroke with TAVR vs SAVR).

...hence

--TAVR has now become the dominant, safe and preferred default strategy in management of severe AS (? Which pt should get SAVR appropriately)

Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement in Patients with Severe Aortic Stenosis

Marin B. Leon, M.D., Craig R. Stam, M.D., Larry G. Svensson, M.D., et al.



No. at Risk: TAVI 11, Standard therapy 11

Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement with a Self-Expanding Prosthesis

David H. Adams, Steven J. Yakubov, Thomas G. Gleason, et al.



No. at Risk: TAVR 200, Surgical replacement 200

Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement in Patients with Severe Aortic Stenosis

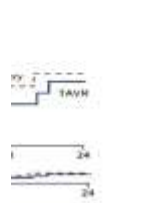
S.C. Malaisrie, D.J. Cohen, et al.



No. at Risk: TAVR 11, SAVR 11

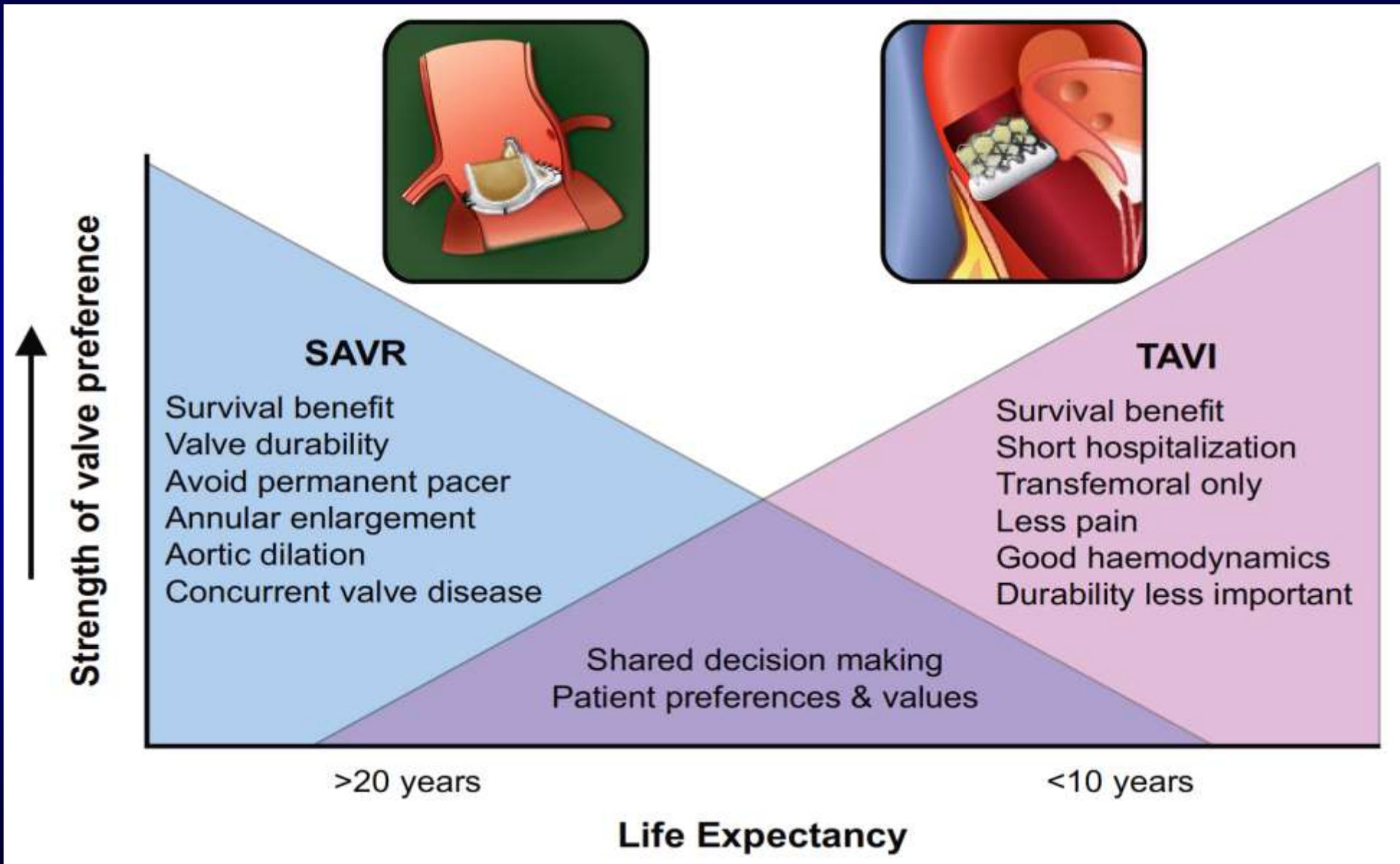
Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement with a Self-Expanding Prosthesis

Rakobov, M.D., et al.



No. at Risk: TAVR 24, SAVR 24

Balance of Factors Determining Strength of Valve Preference vs. Expected Remaining Years of Life



Reasons for selection of the study/publication

Revolutionary / significant observation



Widespread acceptance



Change in clinical practice

Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2022

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10. LAAO for Afib during TAVR: WATCH TAVR

Concomitant Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion and Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement Among Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

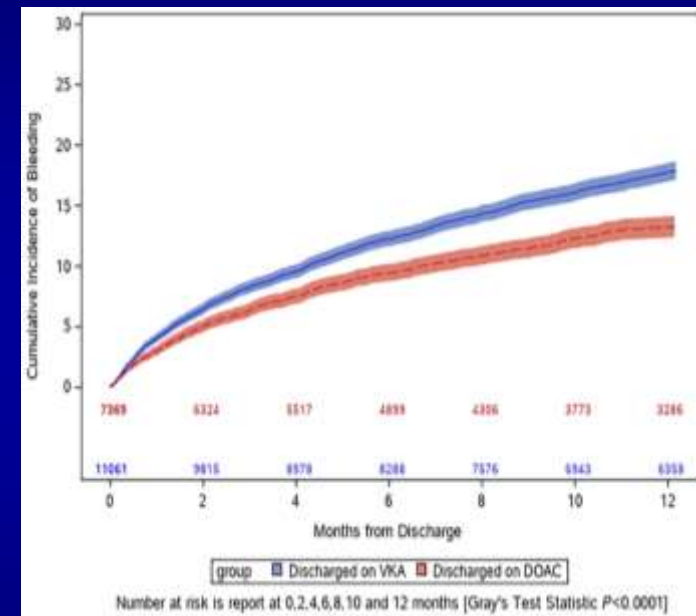
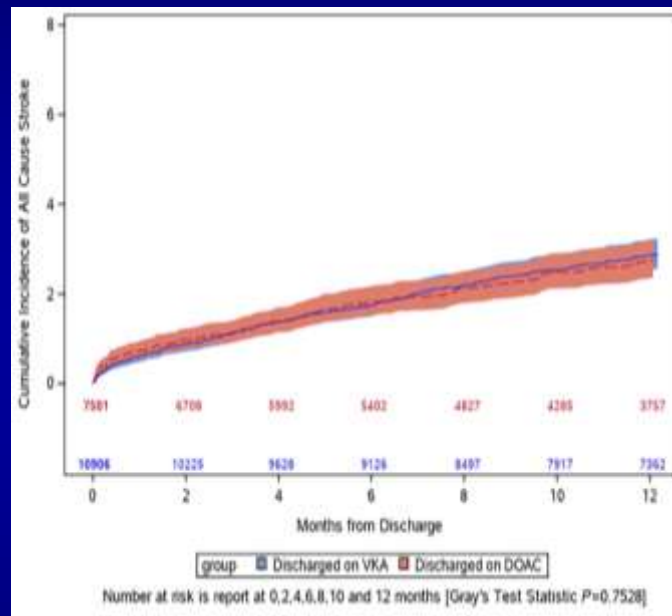
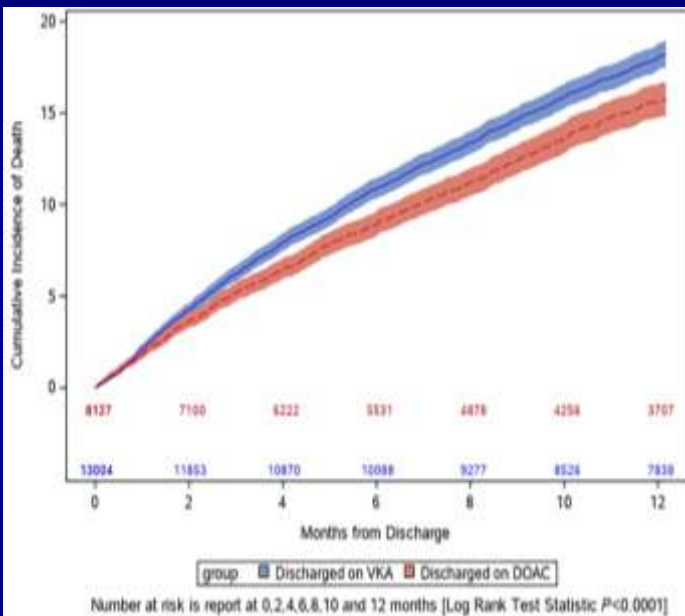
WATCH-TAVR Trial

WATCH-TAVR Study: Mortality, Stroke and Bleeding After TAVR in AF Pts (Occurs in 40-50% AS pts)

MORTALITY

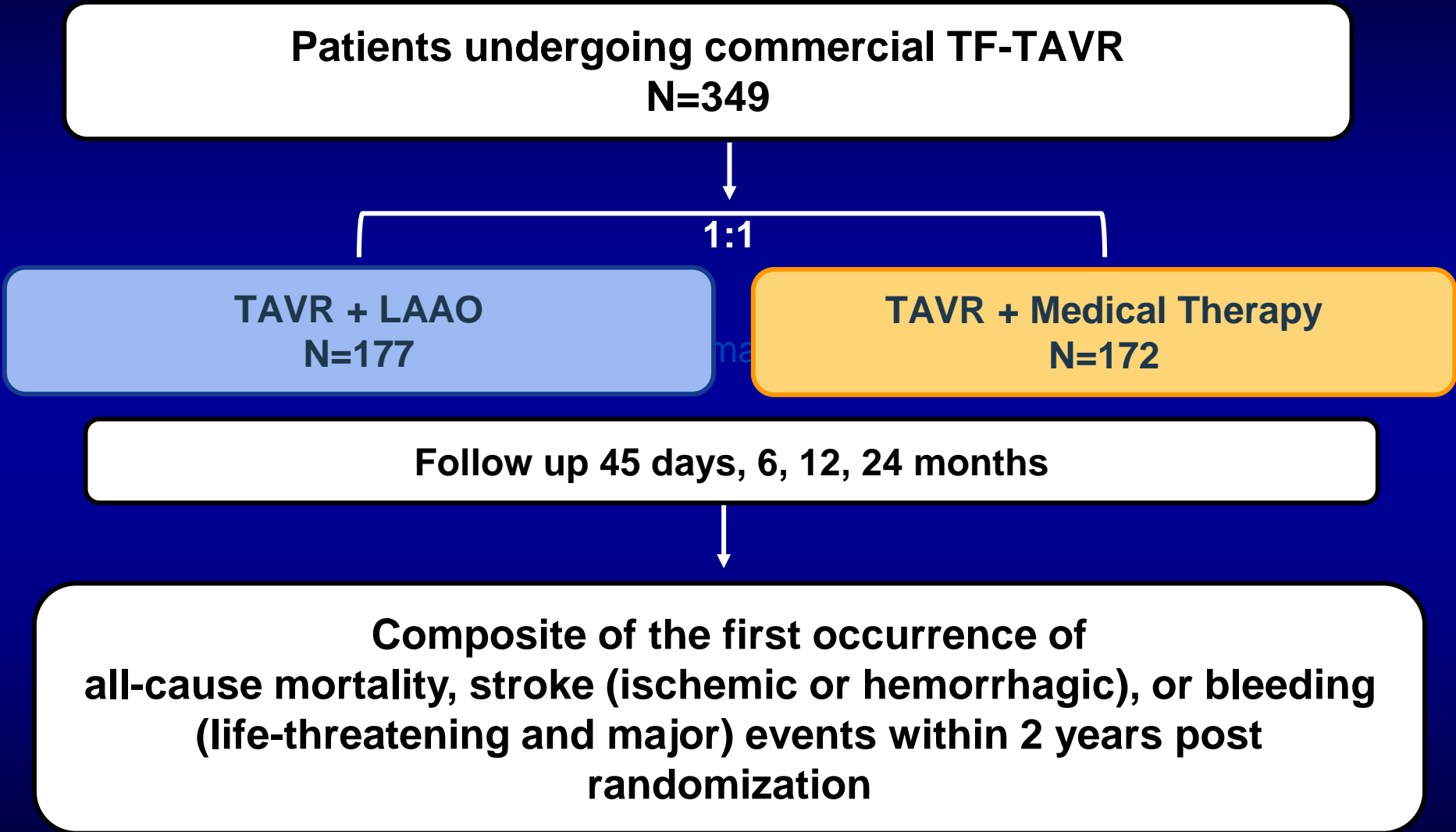
STROKE

BLEEDING

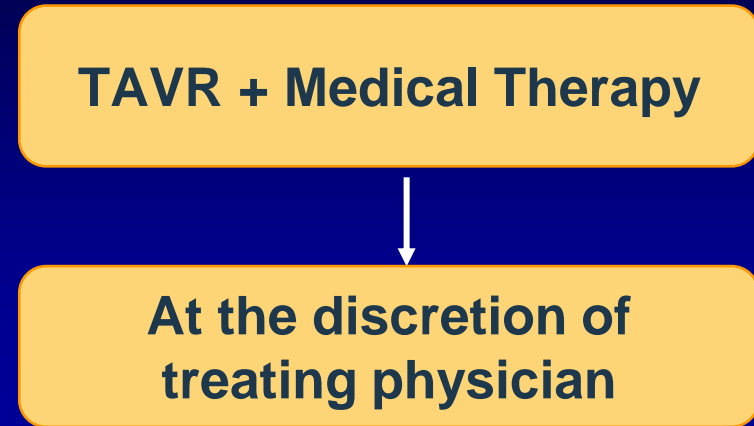
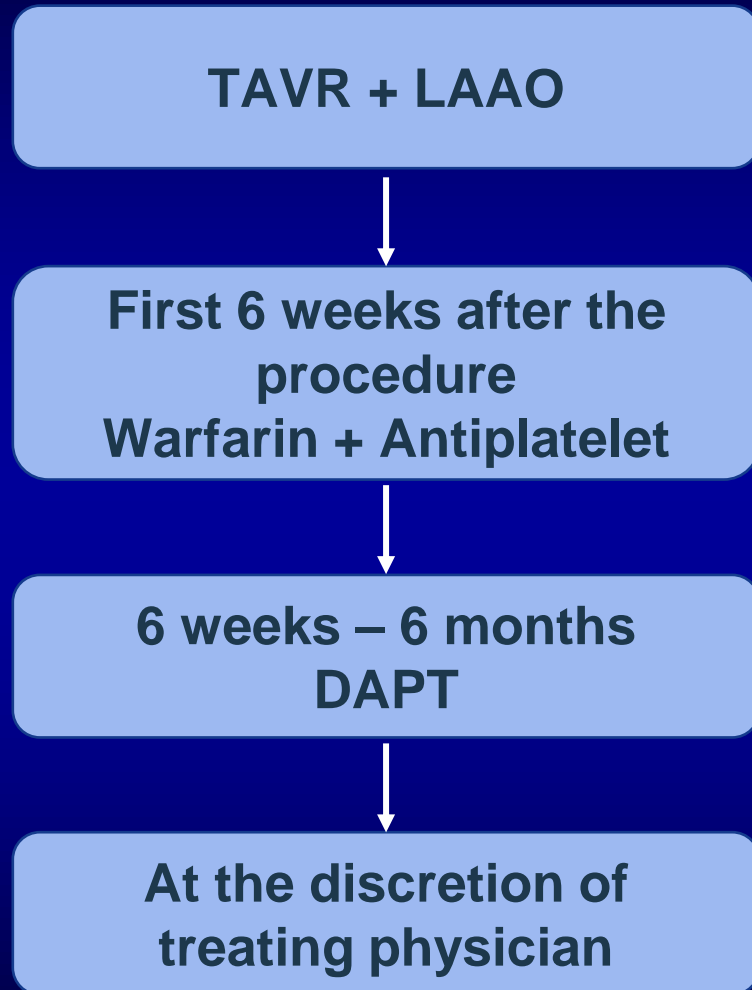


— WARFARIN — DOAC

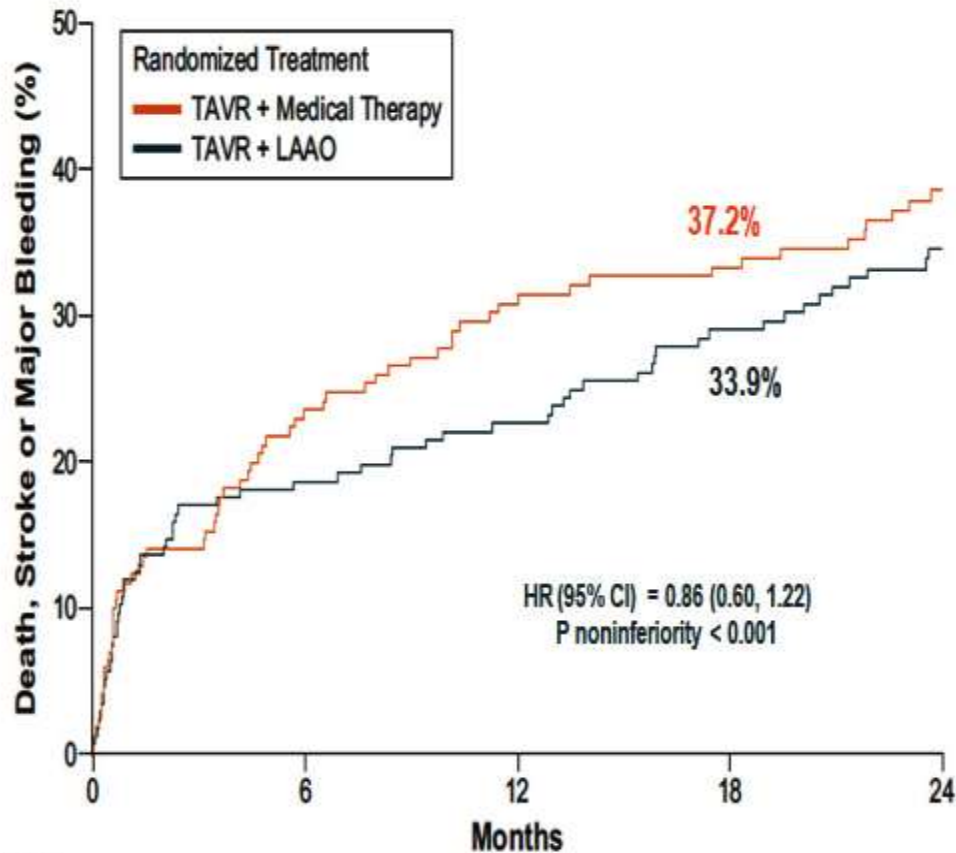
WATCH TAVR Study Design



WATCH-TAVR Study: Medical Therapy

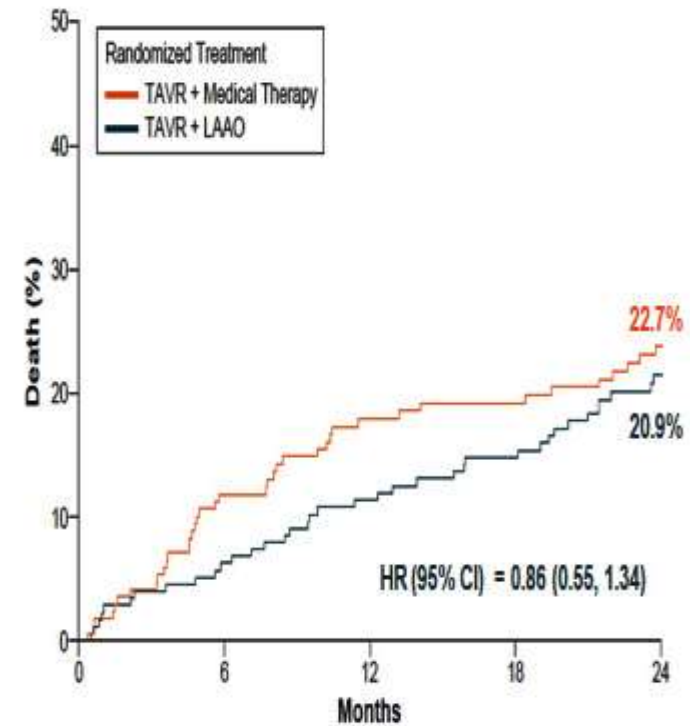


WATCH TAVR Study: Primary Outcome Death, Stroke, Major Bleeding



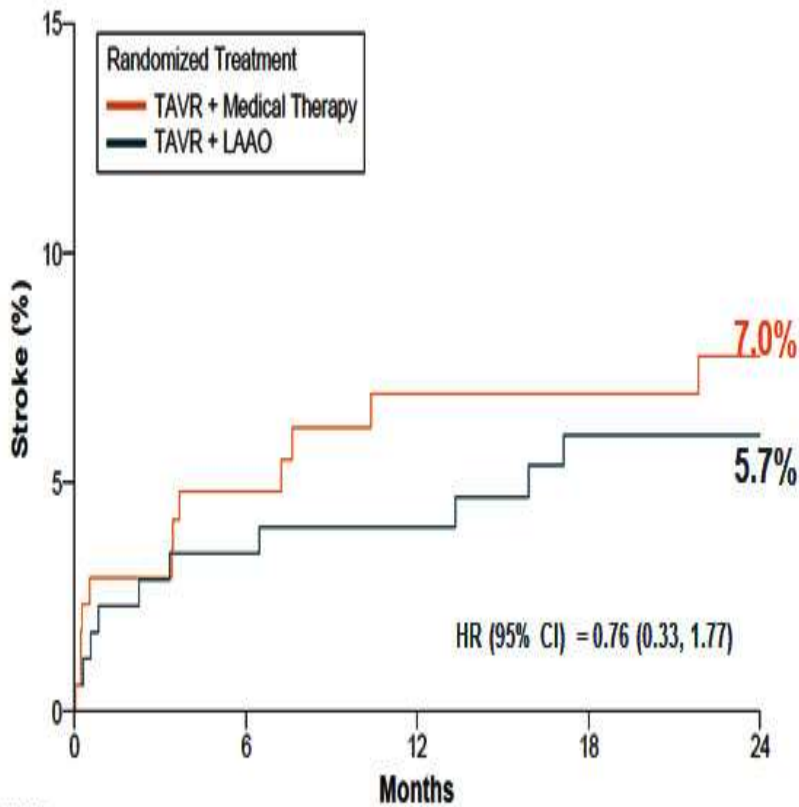
Number at Risk		0	6	12	18	24
TAVR + Medical Therapy	172	128	112	106	75	
TAVR + LAO	177	144	134	121	75	

Mortality

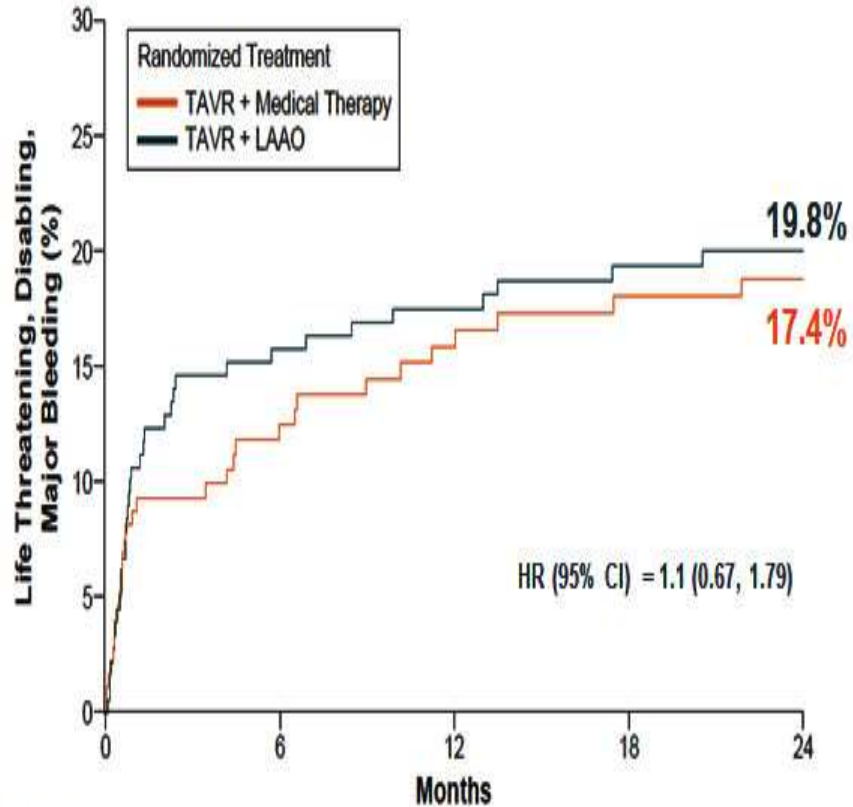


Number at Risk		0	6	12	18	24
TAVR + Medical Therapy	172	148	133	129	91	
TAVR + LAO	177	166	154	146	94	

WATCH TAVR Study: All Strokes Major Bleeding



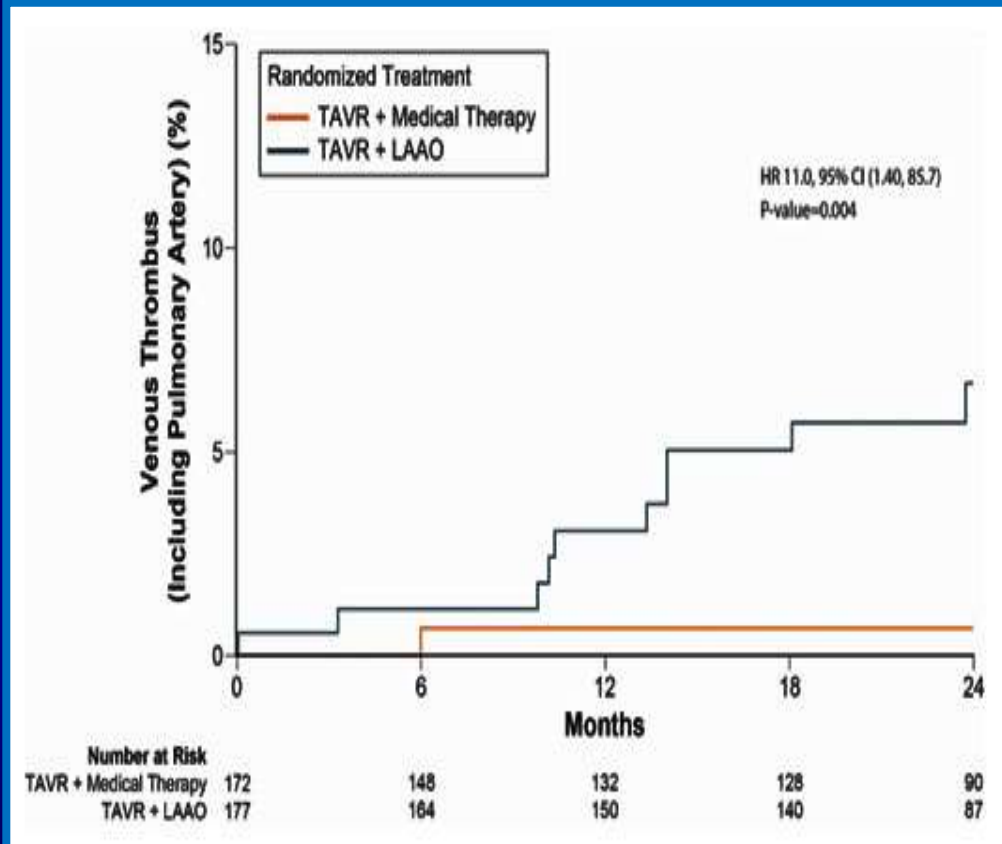
Number at Risk		0	6	12	18	24
TAVR + Medical Therapy	172	141	125	121	84	
TAVR + LAAO	177	163	150	139	89	



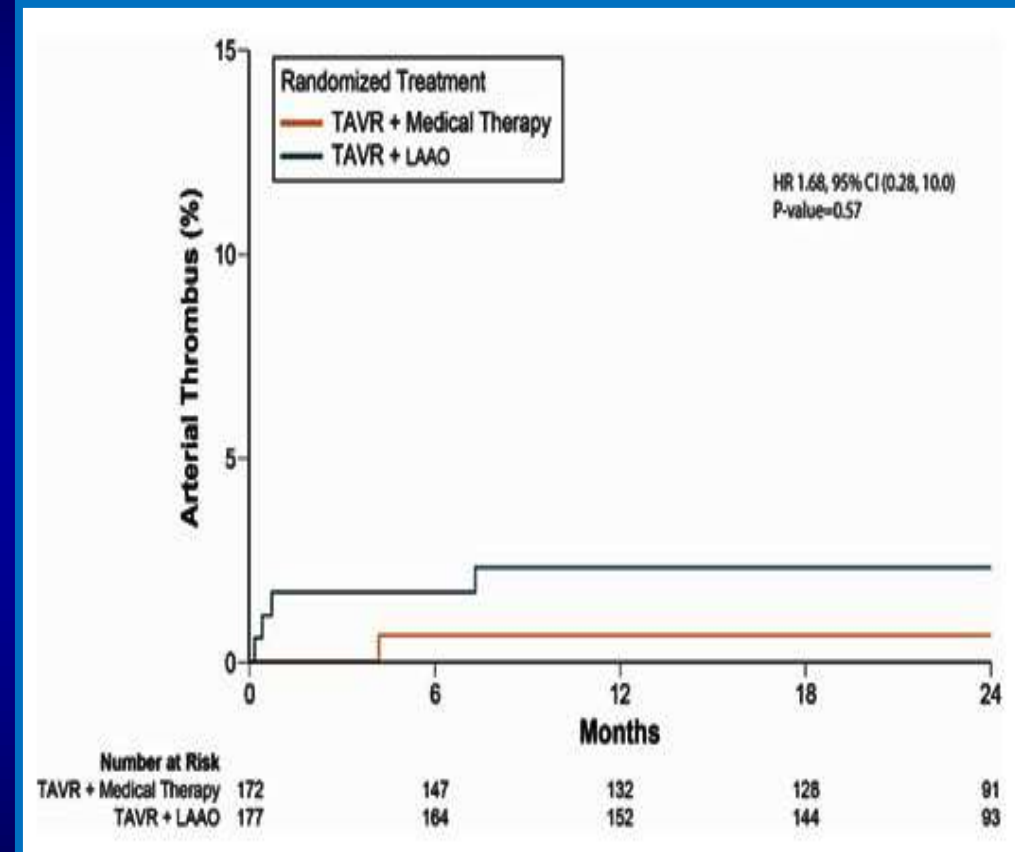
Number at Risk		0	6	12	18	24
TAVR + Medical Therapy	172	133	117	111	80	
TAVR + LAAO	177	146	136	126	78	

WATCH TAVR Study: Thrombosis

Venous



Arterial



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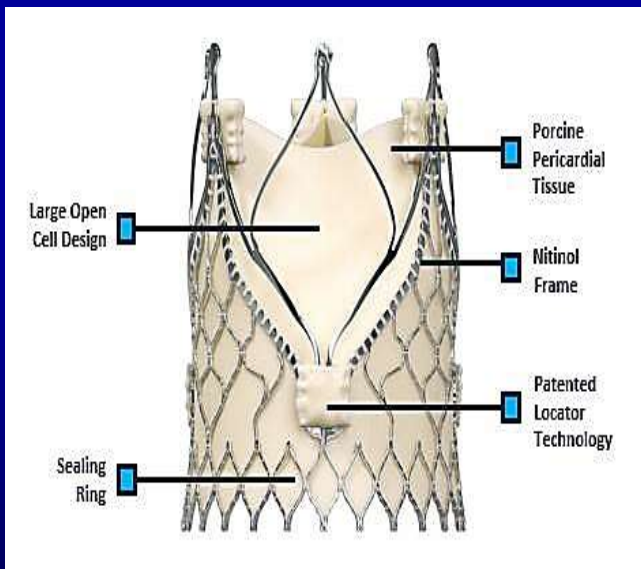
9. TAVR in Pure AR: ALIGN AR

10. LAAO for Afib during TAVR: WATCH TAVR

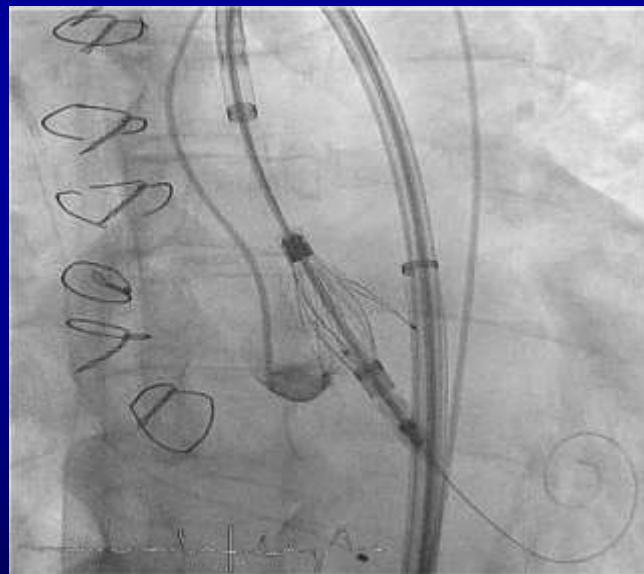
**The JenaValve Trilogy™ Heart
Valve System in High Surgical
Risk Patients with Symptomatic,
Severe Aortic Regurgitation:
The ALIGN AR Trial**

Jenavalve Trilogy TAVI System

- The Trilogy TAVI System features unique locators that align the THV with the native cusps of the valve and ensures anatomically correct alignment
- The locators “clip” onto the native leaflets, enabling anchoring in pure AR patients with non-calcified valves.



Jenavalve Trilogy Valve

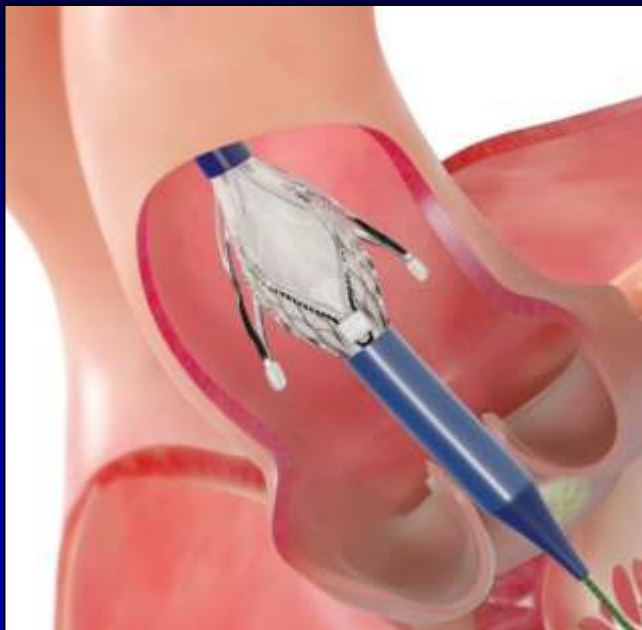


Prosthesis with locators spread during implantation, seating locators in the sinuses



Jenavalve Trilogy valve after implantation with perfect position and no paravalvular regurgitation

ALIGN AR Trial: Trilogy THV in AR Anatomy



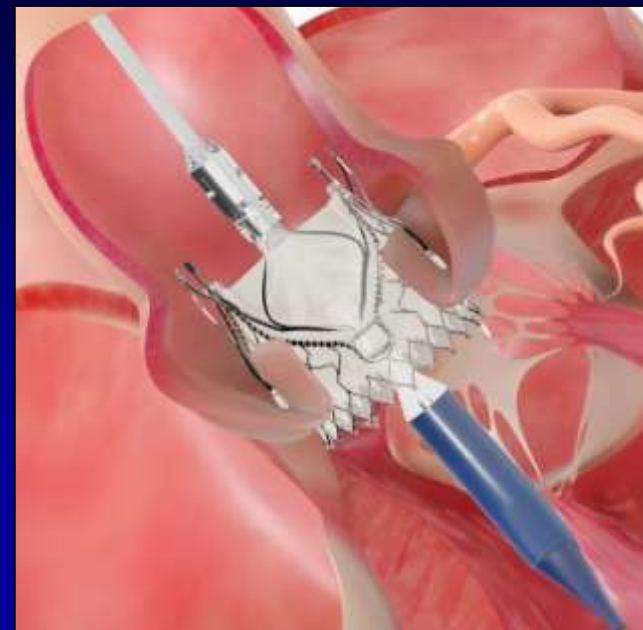
Alignment

- Aligns THV with native cusps



Positioning/Anchoring

- Locators “clip” onto native leaflets forming a natural seal and stable securement



Deployment

- Large open cells provide access to low coronaries
- Flared sealing ring conforms to annulus



ALIGN AR Study Design

Multicenter, Non-blinded, Single Arm Evaluation of Patients with Symptomatic $\geq 3+$ Aortic Regurgitation at High Risk for SAVR

Trilogy THV Implantation

Clinical Evaluation, Echocardiography, Functional and QoL Assessment at 30 Days, 6 Months, 1 Year and Annually up to 5 Years

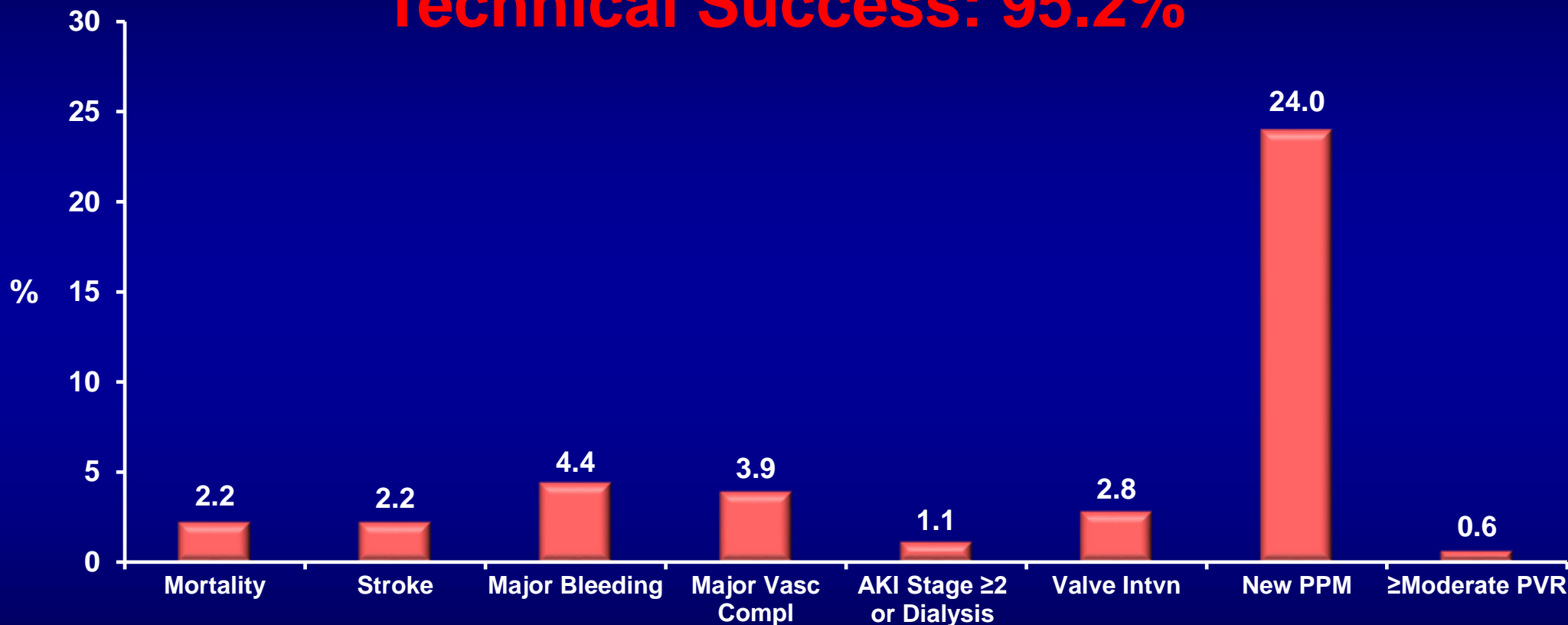
30 Day Primary Safety Endpoint

1 Year Primary Efficacy Endpoint

Comparison with Prespecified Performance Goal

ALIGN AR Trial: Primary Safety Endpoint at 30 Days (n=170)

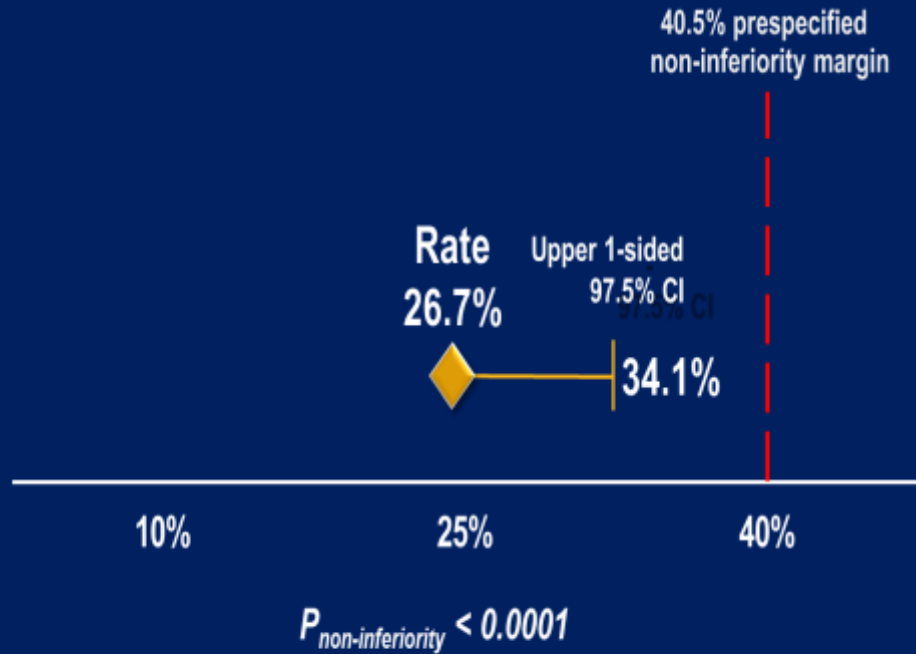
Technical Success: 95.2%



ALIGN AR Trial: Primary Safety and Efficacy Endpoint

30 Days (n=170)

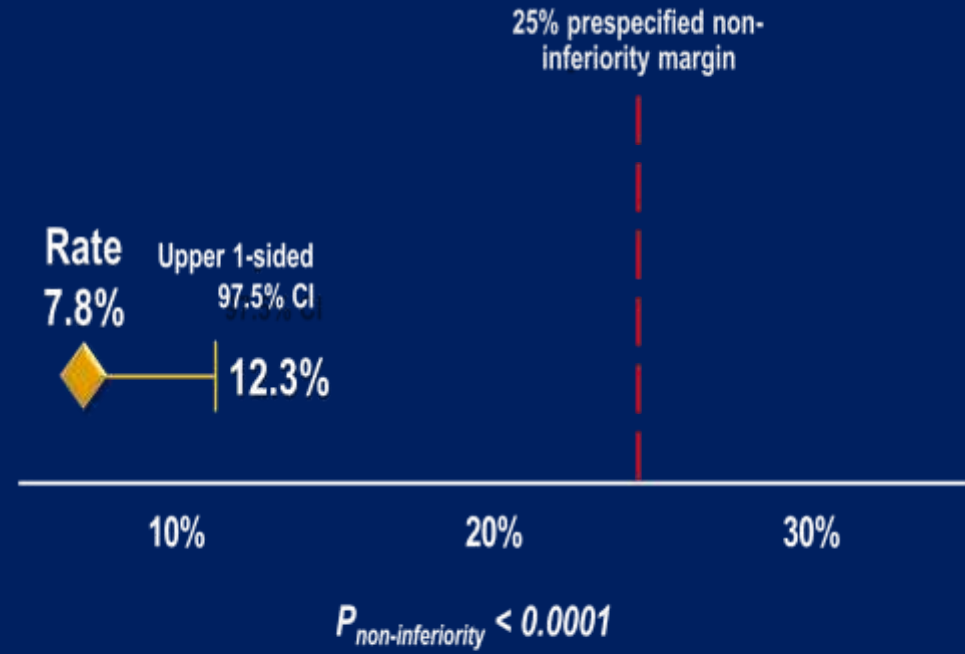
Composite of 30-day mortality, stroke, major bleeding, major vasc compl, AKI ≥ 2 or dialysis, valve intervention, PPM, \geq moderate PVR



Non-inferiority criteria met for primary safety endpoint

1 Year (n=151)

All-cause mortality



Non-inferiority criteria met for primary safety endpoint

ALIGN AR Trial: Paravalvular Regurgitation



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8. **PCI Timings with TAVR in AS: Revasc TAVR, Complete TAVR**

9. **TAVR in Pure AR: ALIGN AR**

10. **LAAO for Afib during TAVR: WATCH TAVR**

Comparison of different percutaneous revascularisation timing strategies in patients undergoing transcatheter aortic valve implantation

REVASC-TAVI Registry

Tobias Rheude¹, MD; Giuliano Costa², MD; Flavio Luciano Ribichini³, MD; Thomas Pilgrim⁴, MD; Ignacio J. Amat-Santos⁵, MD; Ole De Backer⁶, MD; Won-Keun Kim⁷, MD; Henrique Barbosa Ribeiro⁸, MD; Francesco Saia⁹, MD; Matjaz Bunc¹⁰, MD; Didier Tchétché¹¹, MD; Philippe Garot¹², MD; Darren Mylotte¹³, MD; Francesco Burzotta¹⁴, MD; Yusuke Watanabe¹⁵, MD; Francesco Bedogni¹⁶, MD; Tullio Tesorio¹⁷, MD; Marco Tocci¹⁸, MD; Anna Franzone¹⁹, MD; Roberto Valvo²⁰, MD; Mikko Savontaus²¹, MD; Hendrik Wienemann²², MD; Italo Porto²³, MD; Caterina Gandolfo²⁴, MD; Alessandro Iadanza²⁵, MD; Alessandro S. Bortone²⁶, MD, PhD; Markus Mach²⁷, MD; Azeem Latib²⁸, MD; Luigi Biasco²⁹, MD; Maurizio Taramasso³⁰, MD; Marco Zimarino³¹, MD; Daijiro Tomii⁴, MD; Philippe Nuyens⁶, MD; Lars Sondergaard³², MD, PhD; Sergio F. Camara⁸, MD; Tullio Palmerini⁹, MD; Mateusz Orzalkiewicz⁹, MD; Klemen Steblovnik¹⁰, MD; Bastien Degrelle¹¹, MD; Alexandre Gautier¹², MD; Paolo Alberto Del Sole³, MD; Andrea Mainardi³, MD; Michele Pighi³, MD; Mattia Lunardi^{3,13}, MD, MSc; Hideyuki Kawashima¹⁵, MD; Enrico Criscione¹⁶, MD; Vincenzo Cesario³³, MD; Fausto Biancari¹⁷, MD; Federico Zanin¹⁷, MD; Giovanni Esposito¹⁹, MD; Matti Adam²², MD; Eberhard Grube²², MD, PhD; Stephan Baldus²², MD; Vincenzo De Marzo²³, MD; Elisa Piredda²³, MD; Stefano Cannata²⁴, MD; Fortunato Iacovelli²⁶, MD, PhD; Martin Andreas²⁷, MD, PhD; Valentina Frittitta²⁰, MD; Elena Dipietro²⁰, MD; Claudia Reddavid²⁰, MD; Orazio Strazzieri²⁰, MD; Silvia Motta²⁰, MD; Domenico Angellotti¹⁹, MD; Carmelo Sgroi², MD; Erion Xhepa¹, MD; Faraj Kargoli²⁸, MD; Corrado Tamburino², MD, PhD; Michael Joner^{1*}, MD; Marco Barbanti^{2,34}, MD

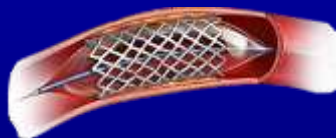
REVASC-TAVI Trial: Study Design

Patients undergoing TAVI with significant, stable CAD at baseline (n=2402)

No follow-up data available (n=231)

No data about the completeness of myocardial revascularization (n=146)

Patients with available data about baseline CAD and PCI performed (n=2025)



Complete revascularization
(n=1310)

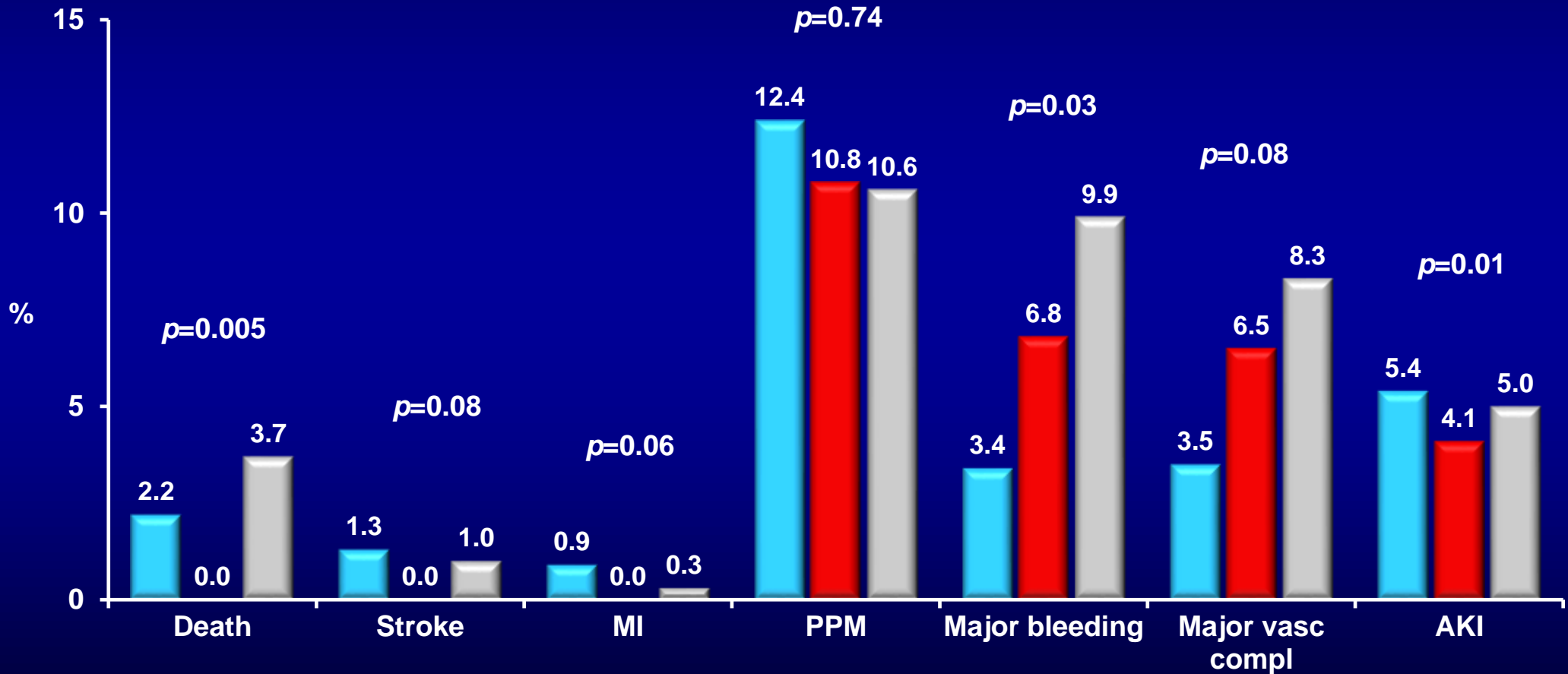


Incomplete revascularization
(n=715)

675 pairs of patients compared
through 1:1 PS matching

REVASC-TAVI Registry: Procedural In-Hospital Outcomes After IPTW Analysis

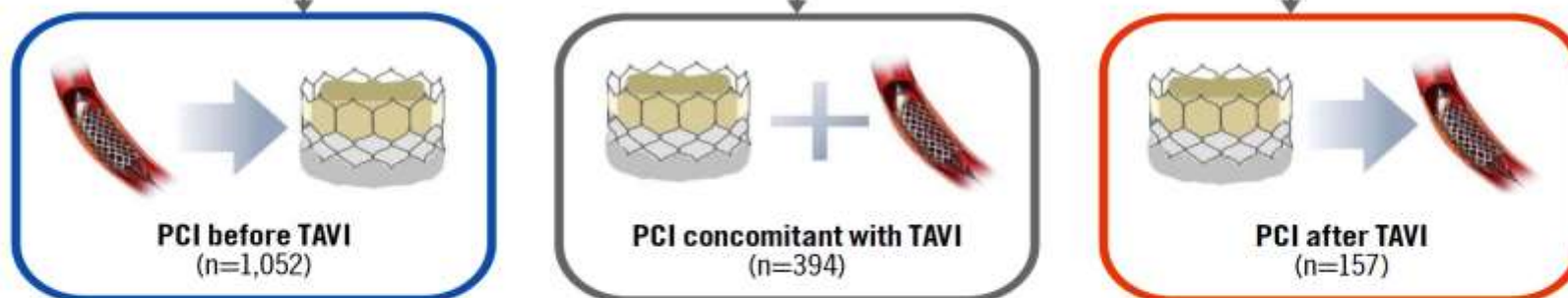
■ PCI before TAVI (n=1052) ■ PCI after TAVI (n=157) ■ Concomitant PCI (n=394)



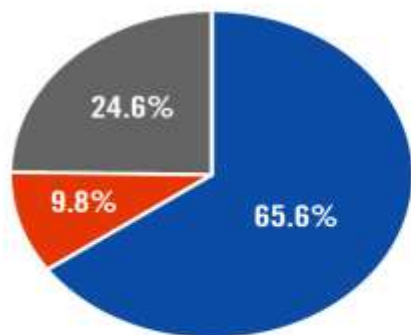
Outcomes of Pts Undergoing TAVI and PCI for Stable CAD From the International, Multicenter REVASC-TAVI Registry

TAVI patients undergoing PCI for stable CAD in the REVASC-TAVI registry
(n=1,617)

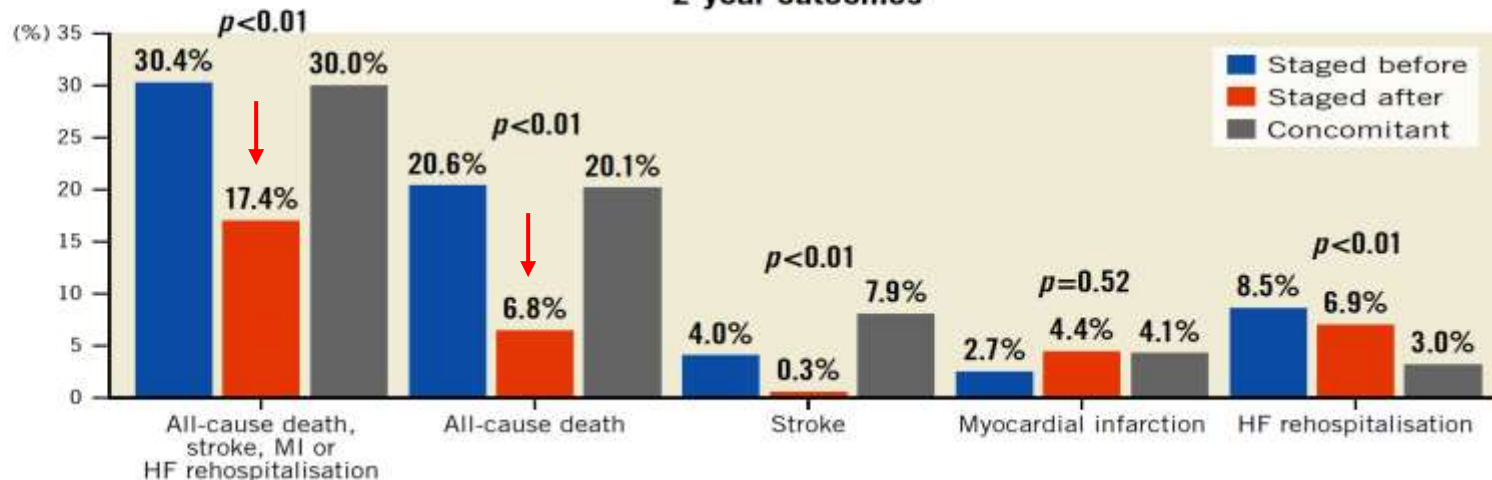
Patients excluded
Data of timing not available (n=7)
Unplanned PCI (n=7)



PCI timing distribution



2-year outcomes



COMPLETE TAVR Study Design

SYMPTOMATIC AS PATIENTS with at least 1 coronary artery lesion in a vessel that is **> 2.5 mm** in diameter with a **≥ 70%** visual angiographic* stenosis AND Heart Team Consensus they are suitable for transfemoral TAVR and would receive a bypass if they were undergoing elective SAVR

*CT and Angiographic Core Labs

SUCCESSFUL TF TAVR WITH A BALLOON EXPANDABLE THV

Exclusion Criteria: Intent to revascularize (PCI or CABG) or prior CABG or PCI within 90 days

RANDOMIZATION within 24 hours
and Stratified for Intended Timing of PCI and Requirement for OAC:



COMPLETE REVASCULARIZATION
Guideline-directed medical therapy
Staged PCI of all lesions (1 – 45 days post TAVR)
Goal of complete revascularization in all qualifying lesions
N=2000

MEDICAL THERAPY
Guideline-directed medical therapy alone
No revascularization
N=2000

Antithrombotic Therapy

ASA 81 mg + Clopidogrel 75 mg for 6 months, then ASA alone lifelong

ASA 81 mg lifelong

If Requirement for OAC (usually AF)

Rivaroxaban 15 mg + clopidogrel 75 mg for 6 months, then

Rivaroxaban 20 mg lifelong

Rivaroxaban 20 mg alone lifelong

MEDIAN FOLLOW-UP: 3.5 YEARS

PRIMARY OUTCOME: Composite of CV Death, New MI, Ischemia-Driven Revascularization, or Hospitalization for Unstable Angina or Heart Failure

SECONDARY OUTCOMES: Each component of the primary outcome taken separately, Angina Status, All-cause Mortality, Stroke, Cost-effectiveness, QOL, Bleeding, Contrast Associated Acute Kidney Injury, and Fluoroscopic Time/Contrast Utilization for Staged PCI if randomized to Complete Revascularization

Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2022



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7. **TAVR vs SAVR in Small Annulus AS: VIVA, SWISS TAVI, SMART**

8. **PCI Timings with TAVR in AS: Revasc TAVR, Complete TAVR**

9. **TAVR in Pure AR: ALIGN AR**

10. **LAAO for Afib during TAVR: WATCH TAVR**

Circulation

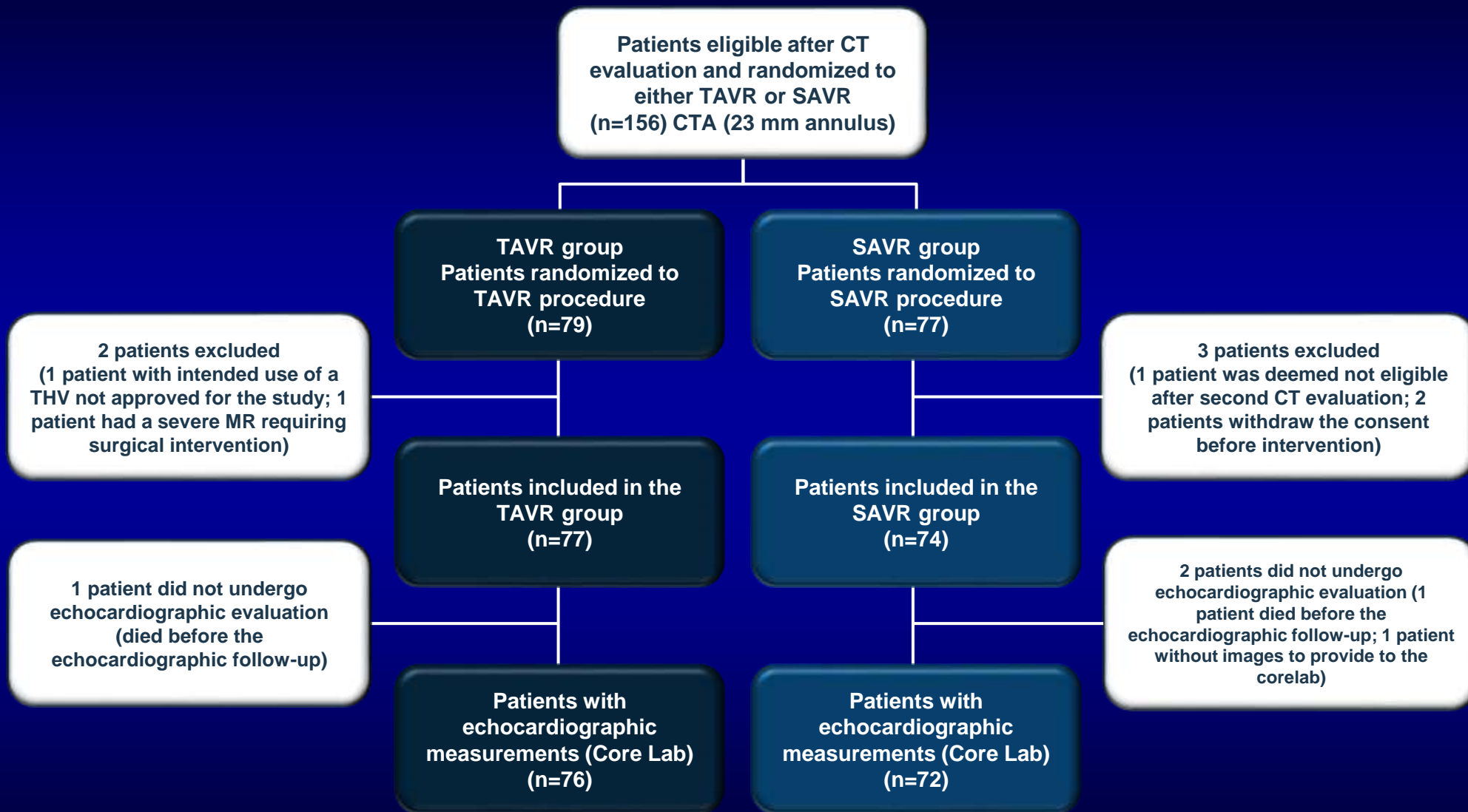
CIRCULATION. 2023; [PUBLISHED ONLINE AHEAD OF PRINT]. DOI:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.123.067326

TRANSCATHETER OR SURGICAL AORTIC VALVE REPLACEMENT IN PATIENTS WITH SEVERE AORTIC STENOSIS AND SMALL AORTIC ANNULUS: A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL

JOSEP RODÉS-CABAU, MD, PHD; HENRIQUE RIBEIRO, MD, PHD; SIAMAK MOHAMMADI, MD; VICENÇ SERRA, MD; TALAL AL-ATASSI, MD; ANDRES INIGUEZ, MD; VICTORIA VILALTA, MD, PHD; LUIS NOMBELA-FRANCO, MD, PHD; JOSE IGNACIO SAEZ DE IBARRA, MD; VINCENT AUFFRET, MD, PHD; JESSICA FORCILLO, MD; LENARD CONRADI, MD; MARINA URENA, MD, PHD; CESAR MORIS, MD, PHD; ANTONIO MUÑOZ-GARCIA, MD, PHD; JEAN-MICHEL PARADIS, MD; ERIC DUMONT, MD; DIMITRI KALAVROUZIOS, MD; PABLO MARIA POMERANTZEFF, MD, PHD; VITOR EMER EGYPTO ROSA, MD, PHD; MARIANA PEZZUTE LOPES, MD; CARLOS SUREDA, MD; VICTOR ALFONSO JIMENEZ DIAZ, MD; CARLOS GIULIANI, MD; MARISA AVVEDIMENTO, MD; EMILIE PELLETIER-BEAUMONT, MSC; PHILIPPE PIBAROT, PHD ON BEHALF OF THE VIVA TRIAL

INVESTIGATORS [HTTPS://WWW.AHAJOURNALS.ORG/DOI/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.123.067326](https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.123.067326))

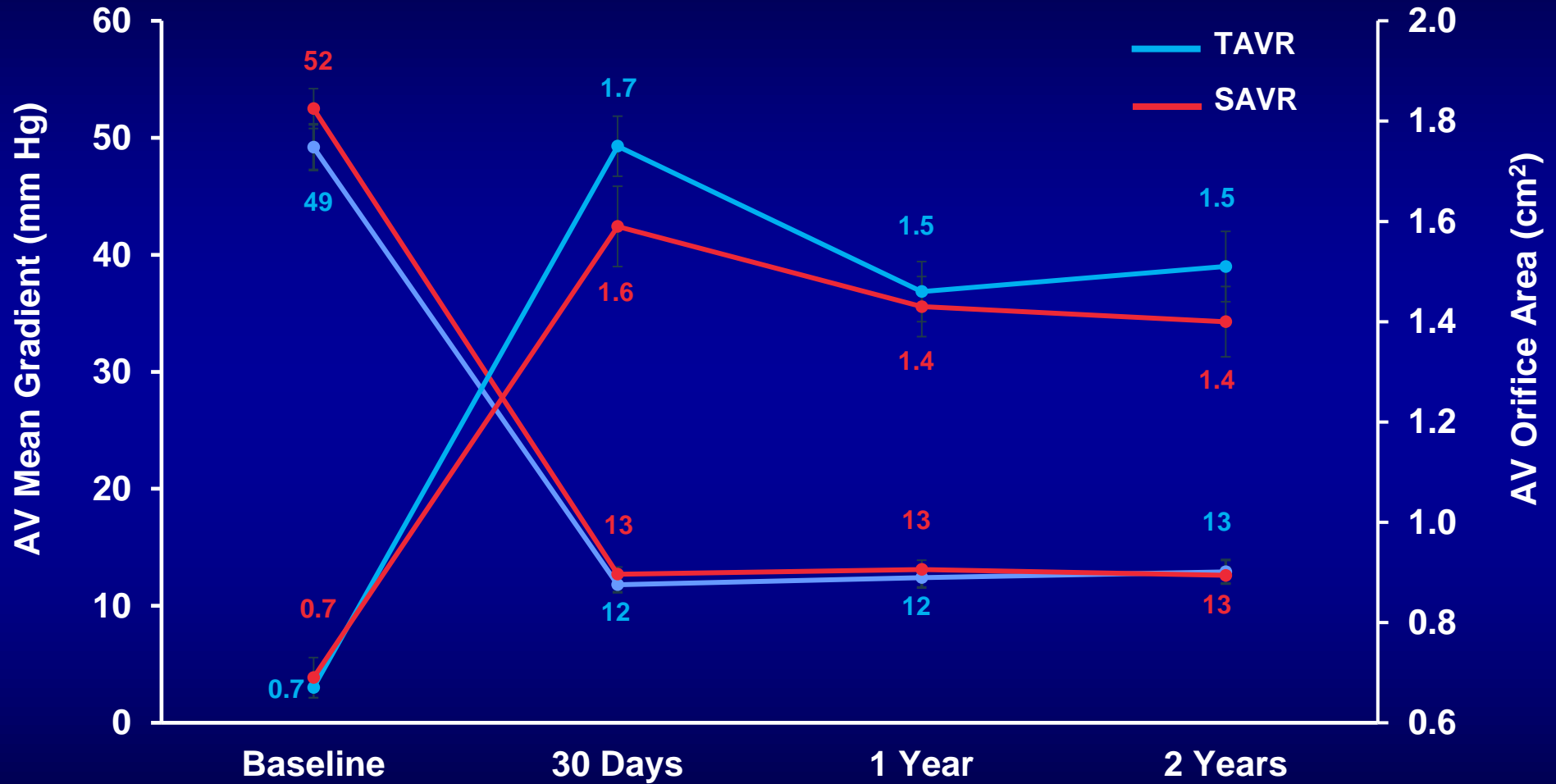
VIVA Trial Study Population Flowchart



VIVA Trial: Valve Performance at 60 Days

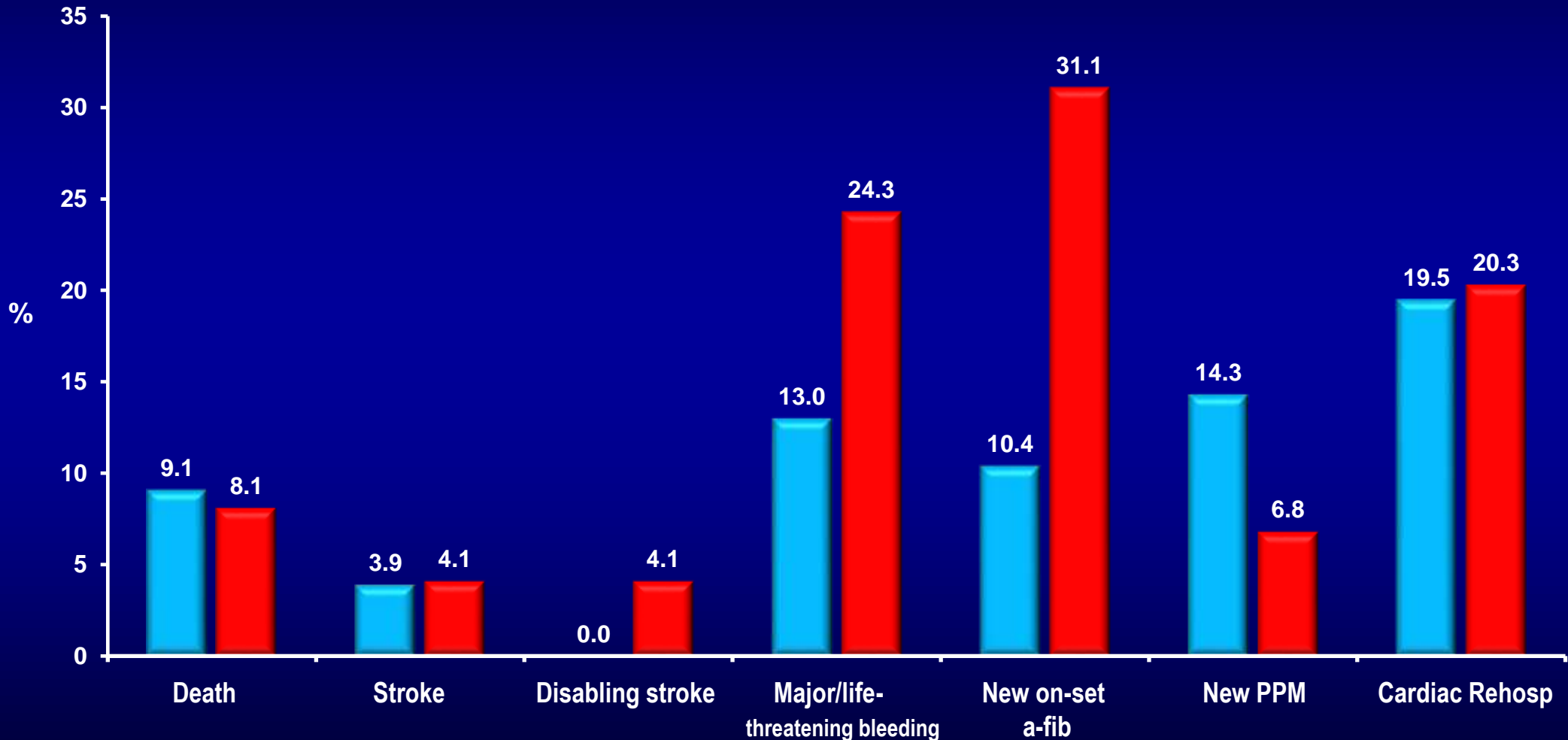
	TAVR n=76	SAVR N=72	Difference TAVR-SAVR (95%CI)	P value
LVEF, %	61±6	61±8	0.30 (-2.27 to 2.87)	0.82
Mean aortic gradient, mmHg	11±5	11±5	0.31 (-1.29 to 1.91)	0.70
Mean gradient >20 mmHg	4 (5.3%)	7 (9.7%)	-4.46 (-13.85 to 3.93)	0.30
Maximal aortic gradient, mmHg	22±9	21±9	0.66 (-2.24 to 3.56)	0.65
Effective orifice area, cm ²	1.63±0.40	1.65±0.45	-0.02 (-0.16 to 0.12)	0.79
Effective orifice area indexed, cm ² /m ²	0.99±0.28	0.98±0.27	0.01 (-0.08 to 0.11)	0.76
Velocity ratio	0.50±0.11	0.50±0.11	0.00 (-0.03 to 0.04)	0.81
Severe PPM or moderate-severe AR (Primary Outcome)	4/72 (5.6%)	7/68 (10.3%)	-4.74 (-13.69 to 4.21)	0.30
Aortic regurgitation*			-	0.48
None-trace	62/75 (82.7%)	59/68 (86.8%)		
Mild	13/75 (17.3%)	9/68 (13.2%)		
Moderate/Severe	0/75 (0%)	0/68 (0%)		
PPM (severe) VARC-2**	4/72 (5.6%)	7/68 (10.3%)	-4.74 (-13.69 to 4.21)	0.30
PPM (severe) VARC-3**	3/72 (4.2%)	5/68 (7.4%)	-3.19 (-10.29 to 4.55)	0.49

VIVA Trial: Valve Hemodynamics Over Time



VIVA Trial: Follow-Up Outcomes (median: 2 [1-4] years)

■ TAVR (n=77) ■ SAVR (n=74)



NEW RESEARCH PAPER

STRUCTURAL

5-Year Outcomes With Self-Expanding vs Balloon-Expandable Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement in Patients With Small Annuli

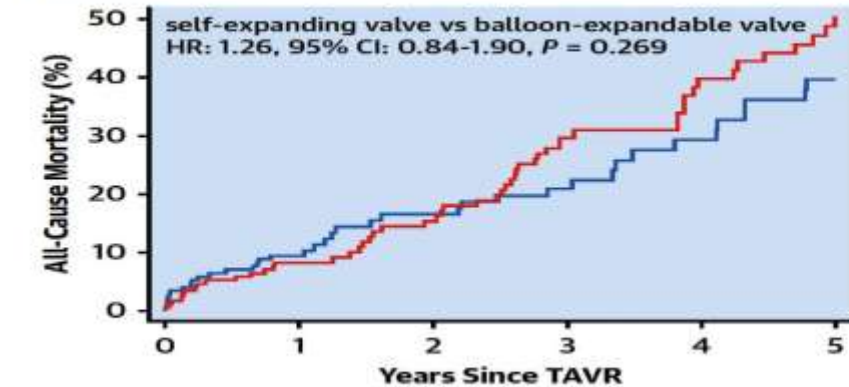
Taishi Okuno, MD,^a Daijiro Tomii, MD,^a Jonas Lanz, MD, MSc,^a Dik Heg, PhD,^b Fabien Praz, MD,^a Stefan Stortecky, MD, MPH,^a David Reineke, MD,^c Stephan Windecker, MD,^a Thomas Pilgrim, MD, MSc^a

Swiss TAVI Registry: Procedural Characteristics and Complications in the Matched Population

Matched Cohort	SEV (n = 171)	BEV (n = 171)	P Value
Type of valve			Exact matching
Old generation (SAPIEN XT, CoreValve)	11 (6.4)	11 (6.4)	
Newer generation (SAPIEN 3/3Ultra, Evolut R/PRO/PRO ⁺)	160 (93.6)	160 (93.6)	
Predilatation	80 (46.8)	84 (49.1)	0.745
Postdilatation	55 (32.2)	34 (19.9)	0.013
Procedural complications			
Valve in series	1 (0.6)	4 (2.3)	0.371
Valve dislocation/embolization	2 (1.2)	4 (2.3)	0.685
Conversion to SAVR	0 (0.0)	2 (1.2)	0.499
Annulus rupture/aortic dissection	0 (0.0)	2 (1.2)	0.499
Coronary artery occlusion	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	>0.999
Major vascular complication	18 (10.5)	14 (8.2)	0.578
Technical success	149 (87.1)	150 (87.7)	>0.999
Echocardiographic assessment (discharge)			
Aortic valve area, mm	1.81 ± 0.46	1.49 ± 0.42	<0.001
Transvalvular mean gradient, mm Hg	8.0 ± 4.8	12.5 ± 4.5	<0.001
Transvalvular mean gradient ≥20, mm Hg	5 (2.9)	12 (7.1)	0.087
Paravalvular regurgitation	(n = 171)	(n = 171)	0.015
None/trace	74 (43.3)	98 (57.3)	
Mild	90 (52.6)	71 (41.5)	
Moderate	7 (4.1)	2 (1.2)	
Prosthesis-patient mismatch	(n = 140)	(n = 141)	<0.001
Insignificant	111 (79.3)	68 (48.2)	
Moderate	24 (17.1)	56 (39.7)	
Severe	5 (3.6)	17 (12.1)	
"Predicted" prosthesis-patient mismatch	(n = 171)	(n = 170)	<0.001
Insignificant	161 (94.2)	110 (64.7)	
Moderate	10 (5.8)	60 (35.3)	
Severe	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	

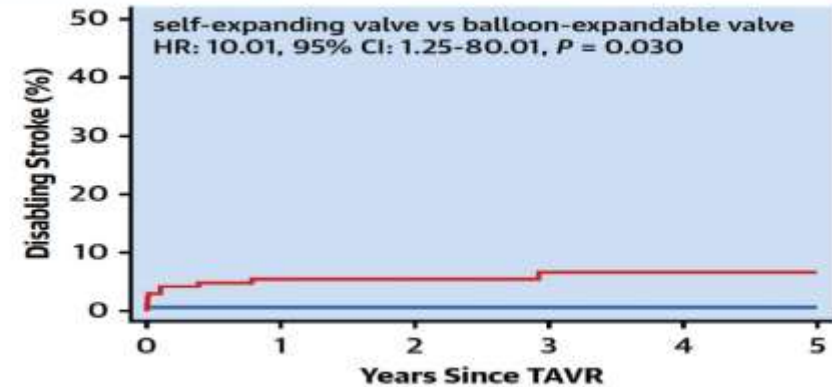
Swiss TAVI Registry: 5-Yr Clinical Outcomes Between Self-Expanding THVs vs Balloon-Expandable THVs in Pts with Small Annuli

Severe Aortic Stenosis Patients With Small Annuli Among the Bern TAVI Registry



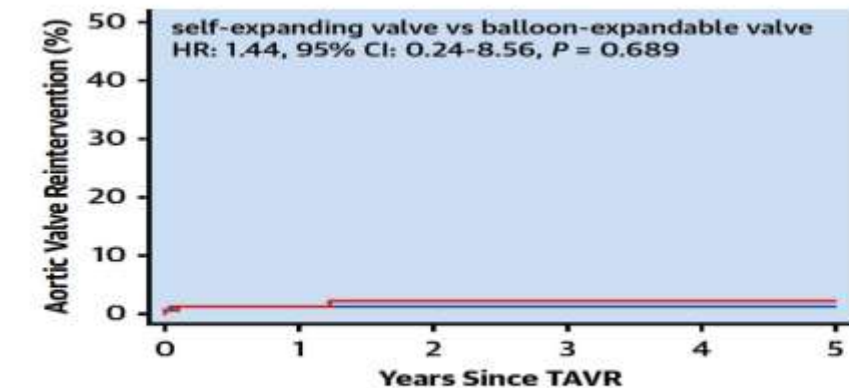
No. at risk:

— BEV	171	130	78	68	41	26
— SEV	171	136	95	75	41	27



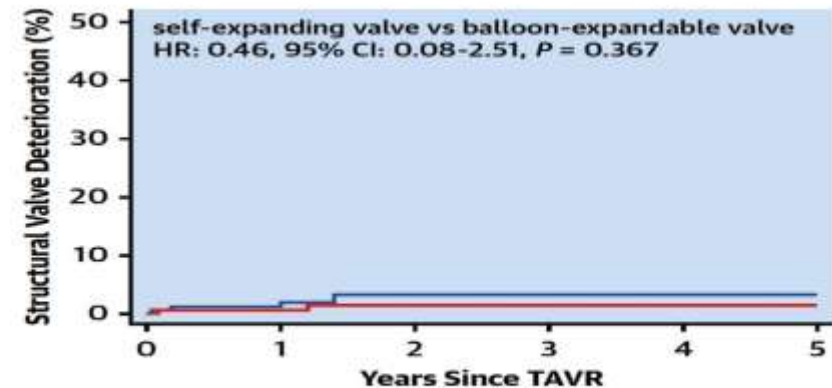
No. at risk:

— BEV	171	130	78	68	41	26
— SEV	171	129	92	71	38	25



No. at risk:

— BEV	171	129	78	68	41	26
— SEV	171	135	93	73	40	26



No. at risk:

— BEV	171	129	76	66	40	26
— SEV	171	136	94	74	41	27

SMART Trial: Trial Design

Subjects with severe native aortic valve stenosis with a small annulus ($\leq 430 \text{ mm}^2$ by MDCT)

Randomization
1:1 Stratified by Site and Sex

Medtronic
Evolut PRO/PRO+/FX

Approximately **700** randomized subjects
at approximately **90 sites** in Canada,
EMEA and the U.S.

Edwards
SAPIEN 3/SAPIEN 3 Ultra

30-Day and annual follow-ups through 5 years for all subjects

Primary Endpoints: - Mortality, disabling stroke or HF rehospitalization at 12 months (non-inferiority)
- Bioprosthetic valve dysfunction (BVD) at 12 months (superiority)

Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2022



1.

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5.

6. **TAV or SAV Degeneration: viV TAVR, TAV-in-TAV, TAVR Explant**

7. **TAVR vs SAVR in Small Annulus AS: VIVA, SWISS TAVI, SMART**

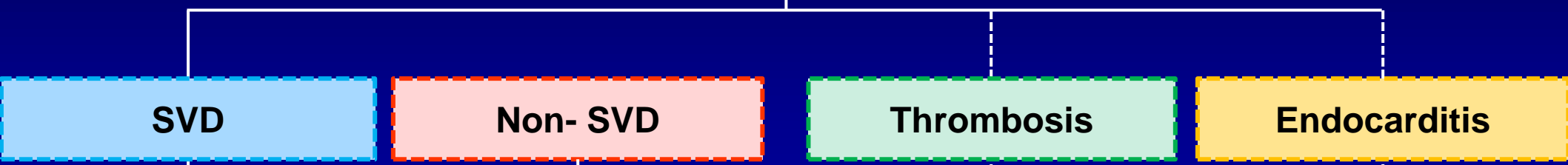
8. **PCI Timings with TAVR in AS: Revasc TAVR, Complete TAVR**

9. **TAVR in Pure AR: ALIGN AR**

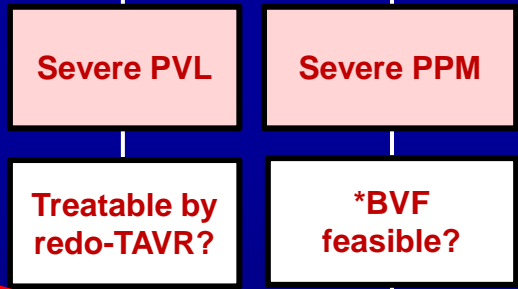
10. **LAAO for Afib during TAVR: WATCH TAVR**

Therapeutic Algorithm for Bioprosthetic Aortic Valve Dysfunction

BVD



Any major concerns (i.e. coronary flow or access impairment, residual PPM, etc.)?



No

Yes

No

Yes

Yes

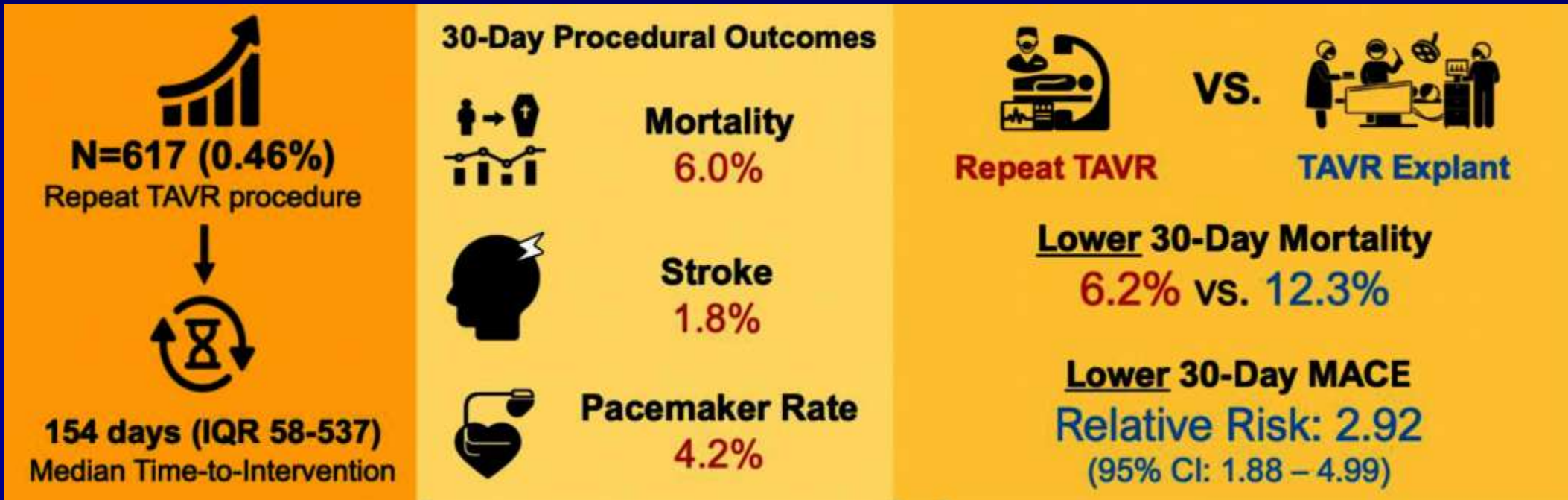
No

Redo-TAVR feasible

Redo-TAVR Not indicated or harmful; Hence SAVR++ (if possible)

TAV-in-TAV vs TAVR Explant-CMS

Contemporary Repeat TAVR Outcomes in the United States



Repeat TAVR can be performed with **acceptable 30-day mortality** and may be considered as a potential option in appropriate patients

THE LANCET

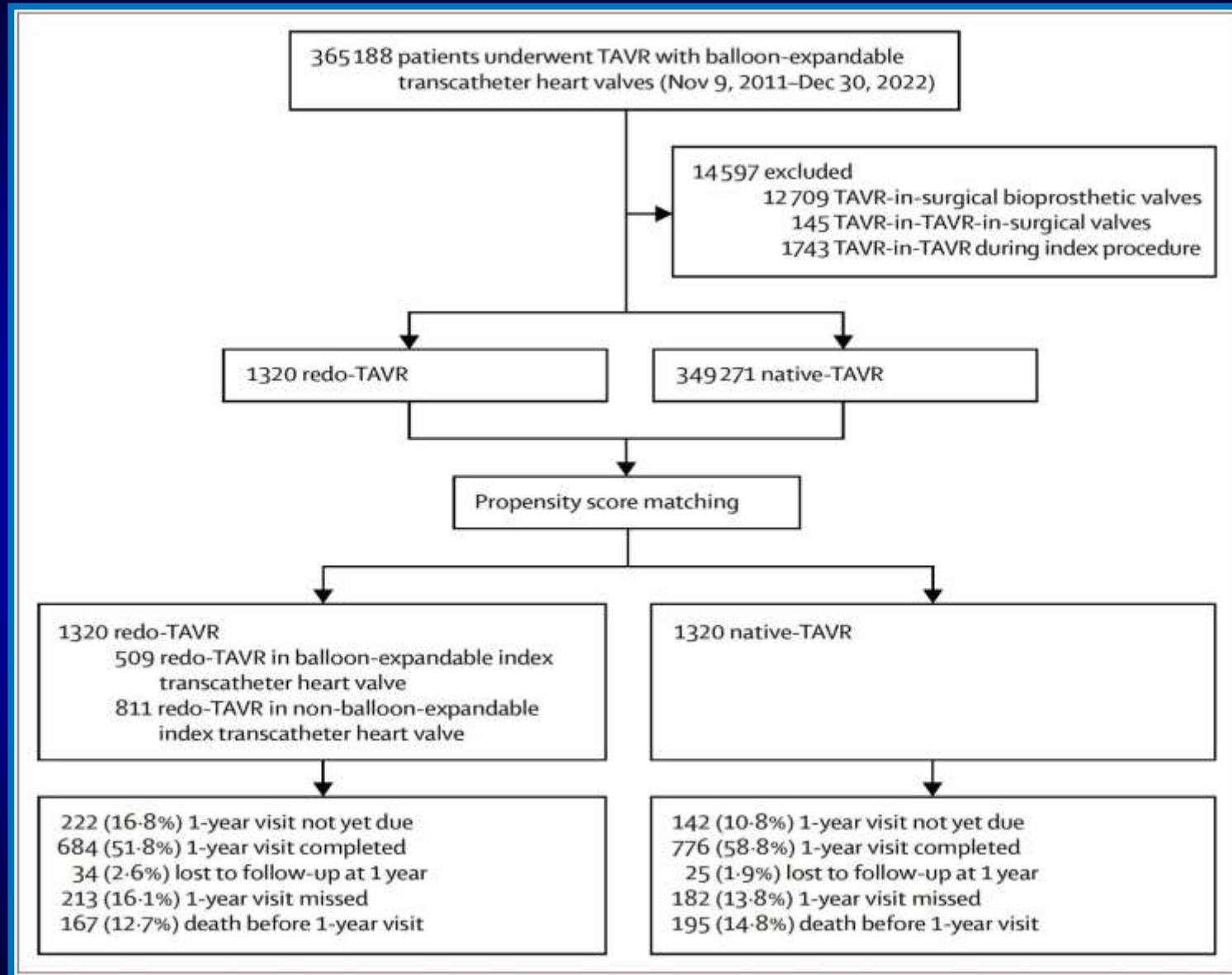
Articles

Lancet 2023; 402: 1529-40

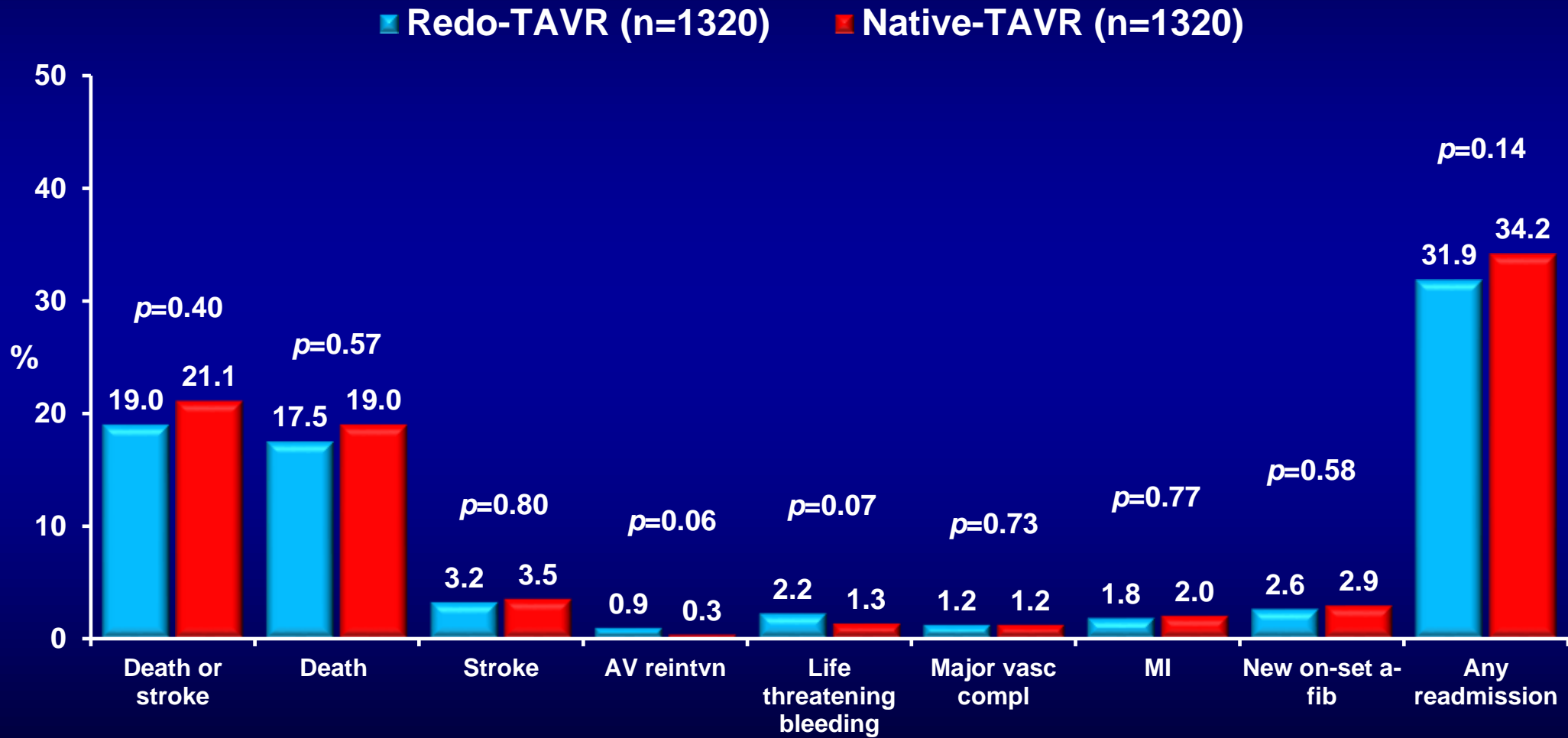
Outcomes of repeat transcatheter aortic valve replacement with balloon-expandable valves: a registry study

Raj R Makkar, Samir Kapadia, Tarun Chakravarty, Robert J Cubeddu, Tsuyoshi Kaneko, Paul Mahoney, Dhairya Patel, Aakriti Gupta, Wen Cheng, Susheel Kodali, Deepak L Bhatt, Michael J Mack, Martin B Leon, Vinod H Thourani

Redo-TAVR Study Profile

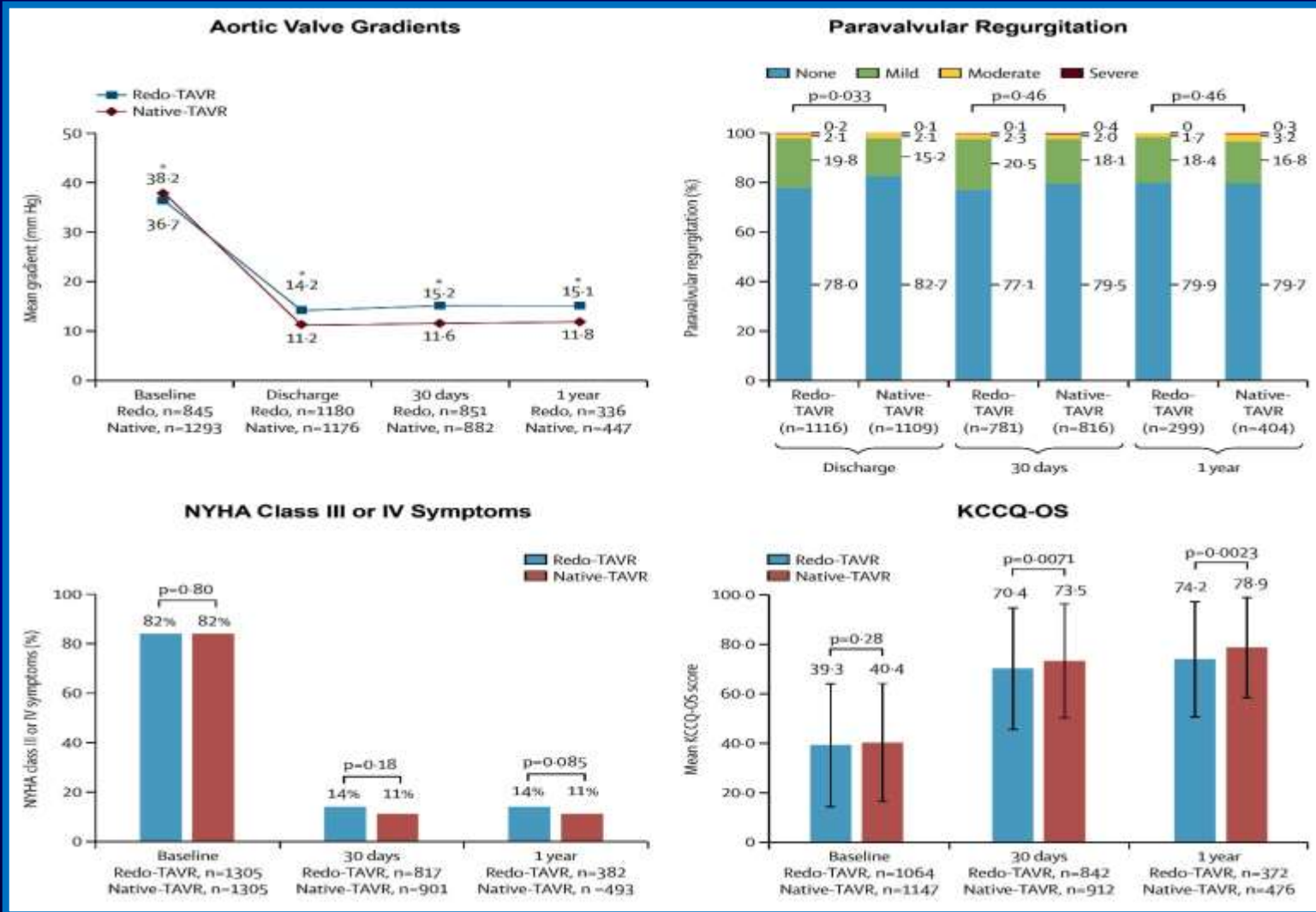


Redo-TAVR Study: 1-Year Outcomes in Propensity Score-Matched Pts Who Underwent Redo-TAVR or Native TAVR



Redo-TAVR Study: Echo and Functional Outcomes in Propensity Score-Matched Pts Who Underwent Redo-TAVR or Native TAVR

*Redo-TAVR vs Native TAVR statistically significant, $p < 0.05$



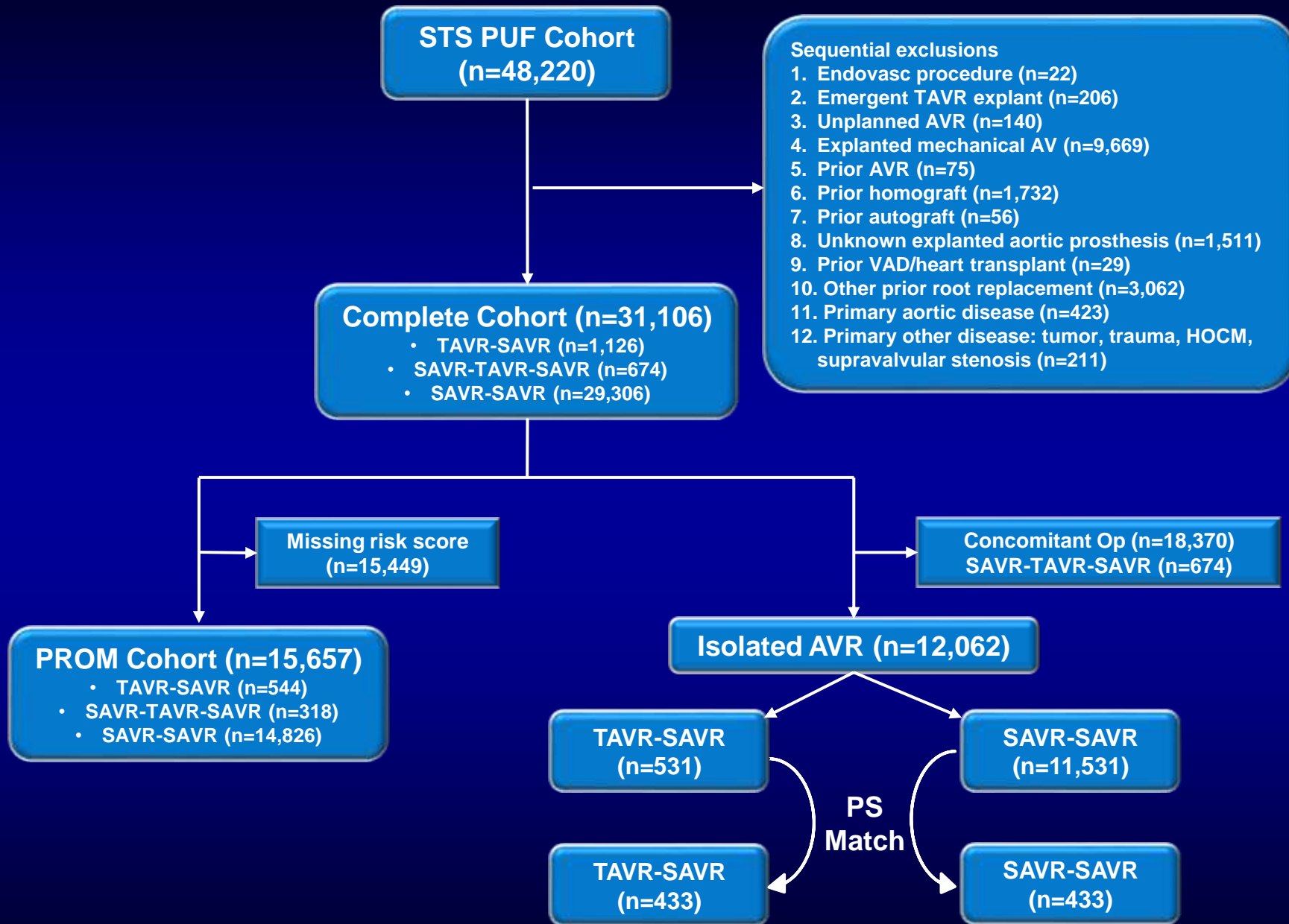
NEW RESEARCH PAPER

STRUCTURAL

Redo Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement After Prior Transcatheter Versus Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement

Robert B. Hawkins, MD, MSc,^{a,b} G. Michael Deeb, MD,^{a,b} Devraj Sukul, MD, MSc,^{a,b} Himanshu J. Patel, MD,^{a,b}
Sarah K. Gualano, MD,^{a,b} Stanley J. Chetcuti, MD,^{a,b} P. Michael Grossman, MD,^{a,b} Gorav Ailawadi, MD, MBA,^{a,b}
Shinichi Fukuhara, MD^{a,b}

Redo of SAVR After Prior TAVR or SAVR: Consort Diagram



Redo of SAVR After Prior TAVR or SAVR: Short-Term Outcomes for All Pts with Prior SAVR and/or Prior TAVR

	TAVR-SAVR (n=1,126)	SAVR-TAVR-SAVR (n=674)	SAVR-SAVR (n=29,306)	P value
Operative mortality	17%	12%	9%	<0.001
Major morbidity	37%	31%	28%	<0.001
Stroke	5%	3%	3%	<0.001
Acute renal failure	12%	11%	7%	<0.001
New Dialysis	10%	9%	5.7%	<0.001
Reoperation	9%	9%	8%	0.083
Prolonged ventilation	32%	28%	24%	<0.001
Transfusion	88%	88%	82%	<0.001
Hours intubated	13 (5-42)	12 (5-37)	10 (5-23)	<0.001
ICU LOS, h	95 (48-169)	77 (45-159)	69 (39-125)	<0.001
Preoperative LOS, d	3 (0-8)	2 (0-8)	0 (0-5)	<0.001
Postoperative LOS, d	9 (7-15)	9 (6-14)	8 (6-12)	<0.001
Discharge to home	51%	63%	73%	<0.001
Readmission	17%	15%	12%	<0.001

NEW RESEARCH PAPER**STRUCTURAL**

Redo Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement After Prior Transcatheter Versus Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement

CONCLUSIONS The number of post-TAVR reoperations is increasing and represent a high-risk population. Yet even in isolated SAVR cases, SAVR after TAVR is independently associated with increased risk of mortality. Patients with life expectancy beyond a TAVR valve and unsuitable anatomy for redo-TAVR should consider a SAVR-first approach.

(J Am Coll Cardiol Intv 2023;16:942-953) © 2023 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation.

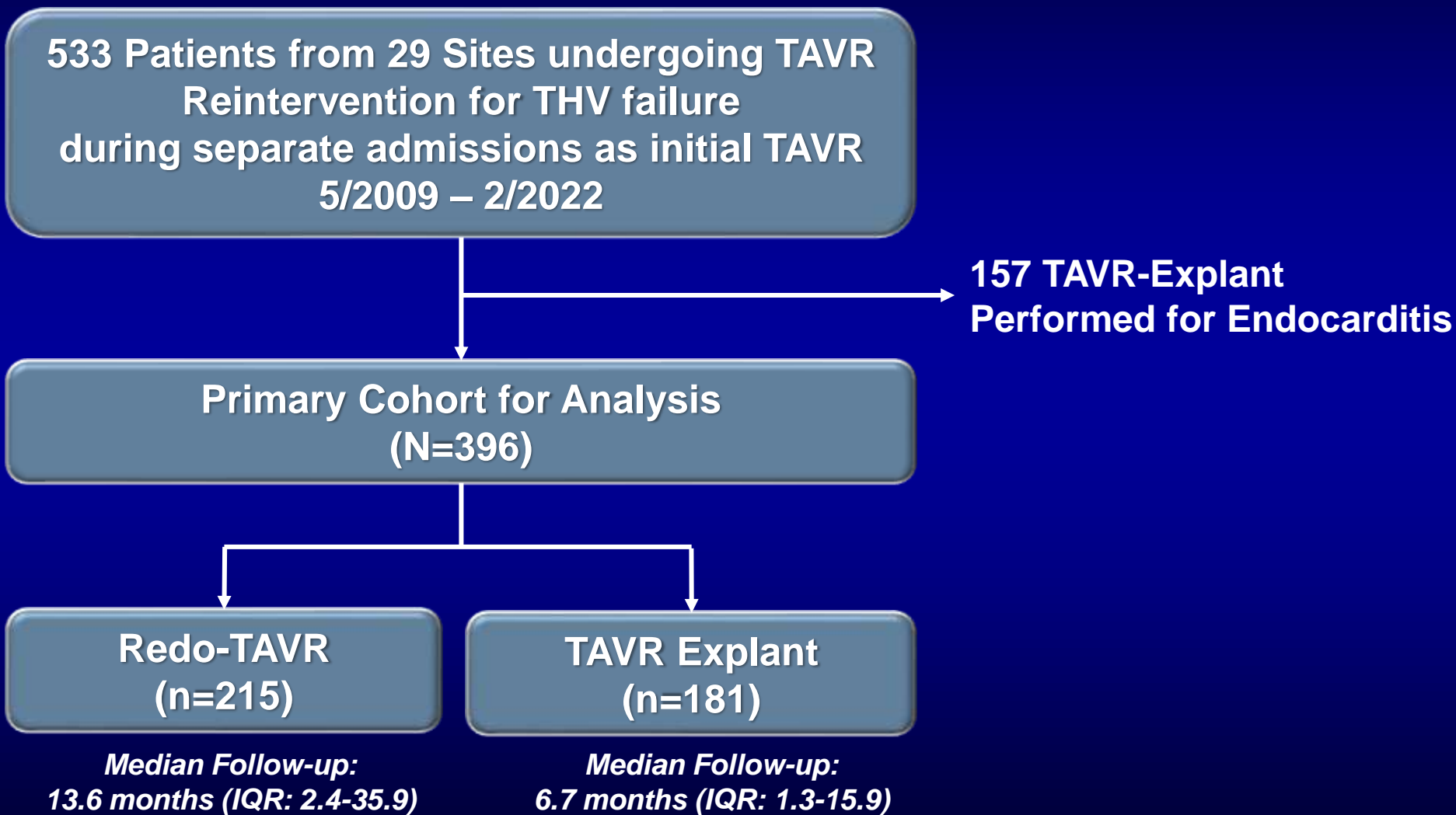
NEW RESEARCH PAPER**STRUCTURAL**

Explant vs Redo-TAVR After Transcatheter Valve Failure

Mid-Term Outcomes From the EXPLANTORREDO-TAVR International Registry

Gilbert H.L. Tang, MD, MSc, MBA,^{a,*} Syed Zaid, MD,^{b,*} Neal S. Kleiman, MD,^b Sachin S. Goel, MD,^b Shinichi Fukuhara, MD,^c Mateo Marin-Cuartas, MD,^d Philipp Kiefer, MD,^d Mohamed Abdel-Wahab, MD,^d Ole De Backer, MD,^e Lars Søndergaard, MD,^e Shekhar Saha, MD,^f Christian Hagl, MD,^g Moritz Wyler von Ballmoos, MD, PhD, MPH,^b Oliver Bhadra, MD,^h Lenard Conradi, MD,^h Kendra J. Grubb, MD, MHA,ⁱ Emily Shih, MD,^j J. Michael DiMaio, MD,^j Molly Szerlip, MD,^j Keti Vitanova, MD,^k Hendrik Ruge, MD,^k Axel Unbehaun, MD,^l Jorg Kempfert, MD, PhD,^l Luigi Pirelli, MD,^m Chad A. Kliger, MD,^m Nicholas Van Mieghem, MD, PhD,ⁿ Thijmen W. Hokken, MD,ⁿ Rik Adrichem, MD,ⁿ Thomas Modine, MD, PhD, MBA,^o Silvia Corona, MD,^o Lin Wang, MD,^p George Petrossian, MD,^p Newell Robinson, MD,^p David Meier, MD,^q John G. Webb, MD,^q Anson Cheung, MD,^q Basel Ramlawi, MD,^r Howard C. Herrmann, MD,^s Nimesh D. Desai, MD, PhD,^s Martin Andreas, MD, PhD,^t Markus Mach, MD,^t Ron Waksman, MD,^u Christian C. Schults, MD,^u Hasan Ahmad, MD,^v Joshua B. Goldberg, MD,^v Arnar Geirsson, MD,^w John K. Forrest, MD,^w Paolo Denti, MD,^x Igor Belluschi, MD,^x Walid Ben-Ali, MD, PhD,^y Anita W. Asgar, MD,^y Maurizio Taramasso, MD, PhD,^z Joshua D. Rovin, MD,^{aa} Marco Di Eusanio, MD,^{bb} Andrea Colli, MD,^{cc} Tsuyoshi Kaneko, MD,^{dd} Tamim N. Nazif, MD,^{ee} Martin B. Leon, MD,^{ee} Vinayak N. Bapat, MBBS, MS, MCh,^{ff} Michael J. Mack, MD,^j Michael J. Reardon, MD,^b Janarthanan Sathanathan, MChB, MPH^q

EXPLANTORREDO-TAVR Registry: Study Population



Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2022



1.

2.

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4.

5. **M-TEER Expanded:** COAPT 5Yr, Expand TEER, TVT Registry, CLASP

6. **TAV or SAV Degeneration:** ViV TAVR, TAV-in-TAV, TAVR Explant

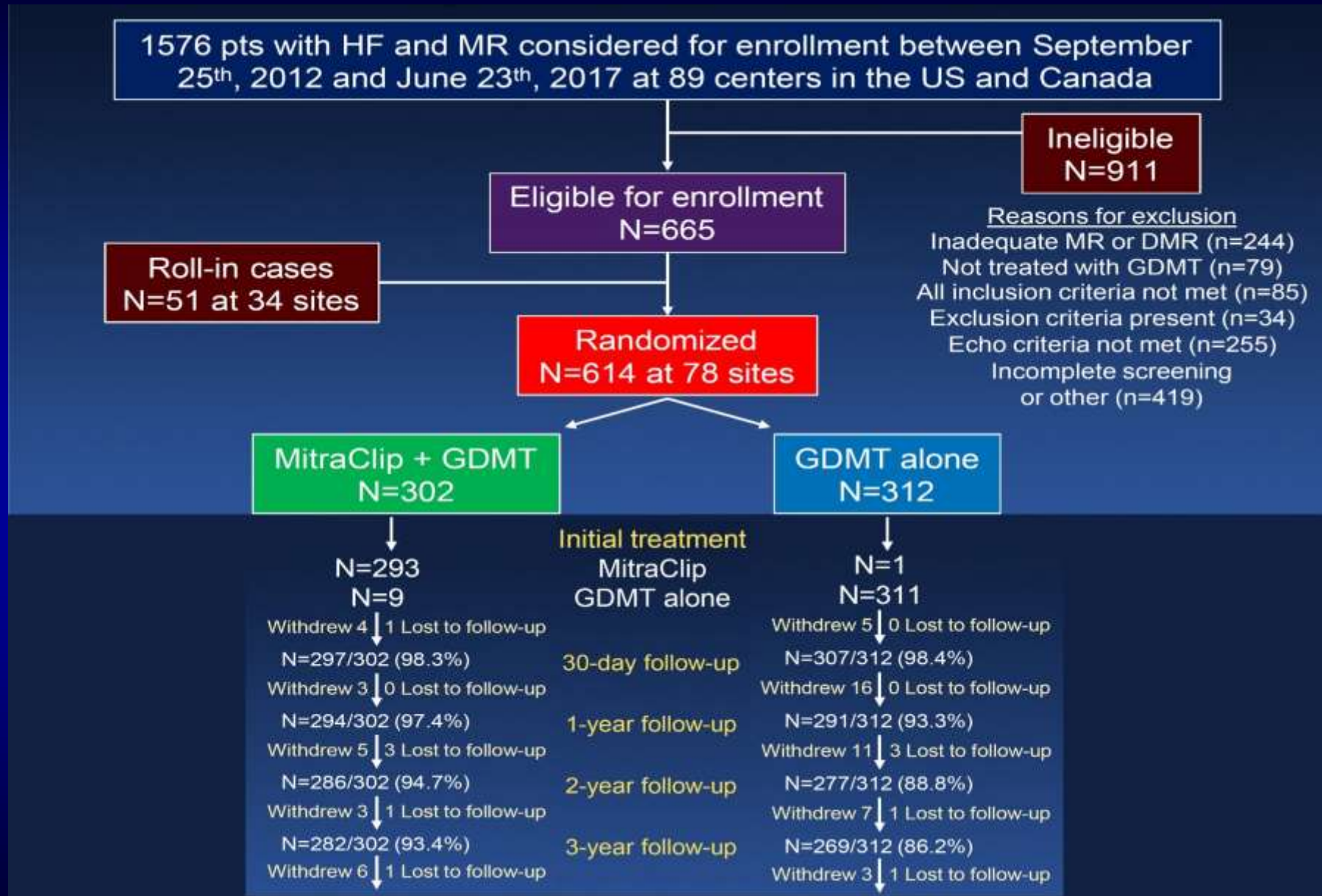
7. **TAVR vs SAVR in Small Annulus AS:** VIVA, SWISS TAVI, SMART

8. **PCI Timings with TAVR in AS:** Revasc TAVR, Complete TAVR

9. **TAVR in Pure Aortic Regurgitation:** ALIGN AR

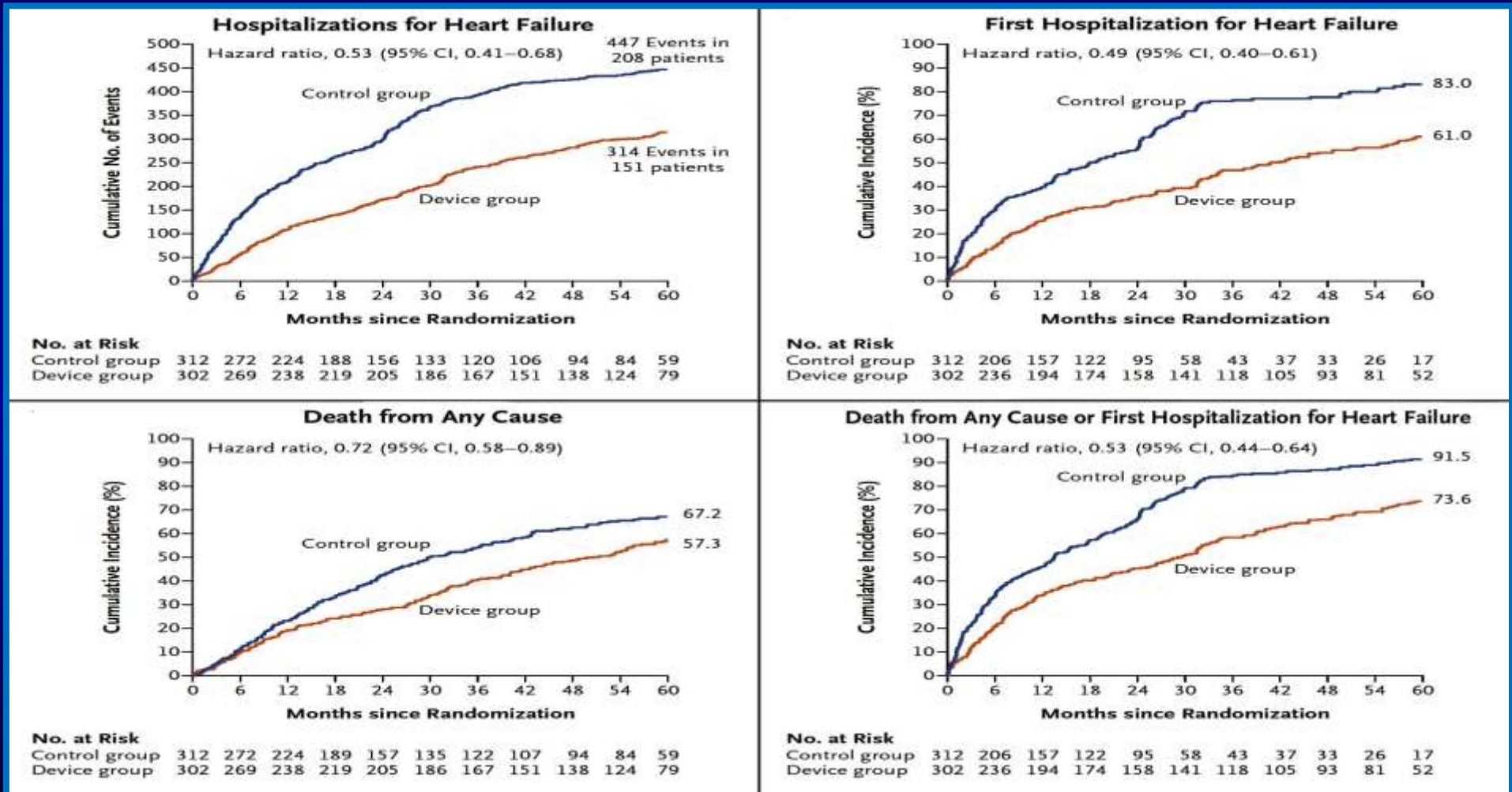
10. **LAAO for Afib during TAVR:** WATCH TAVR

The COAPT Trial Design Through 5 Years

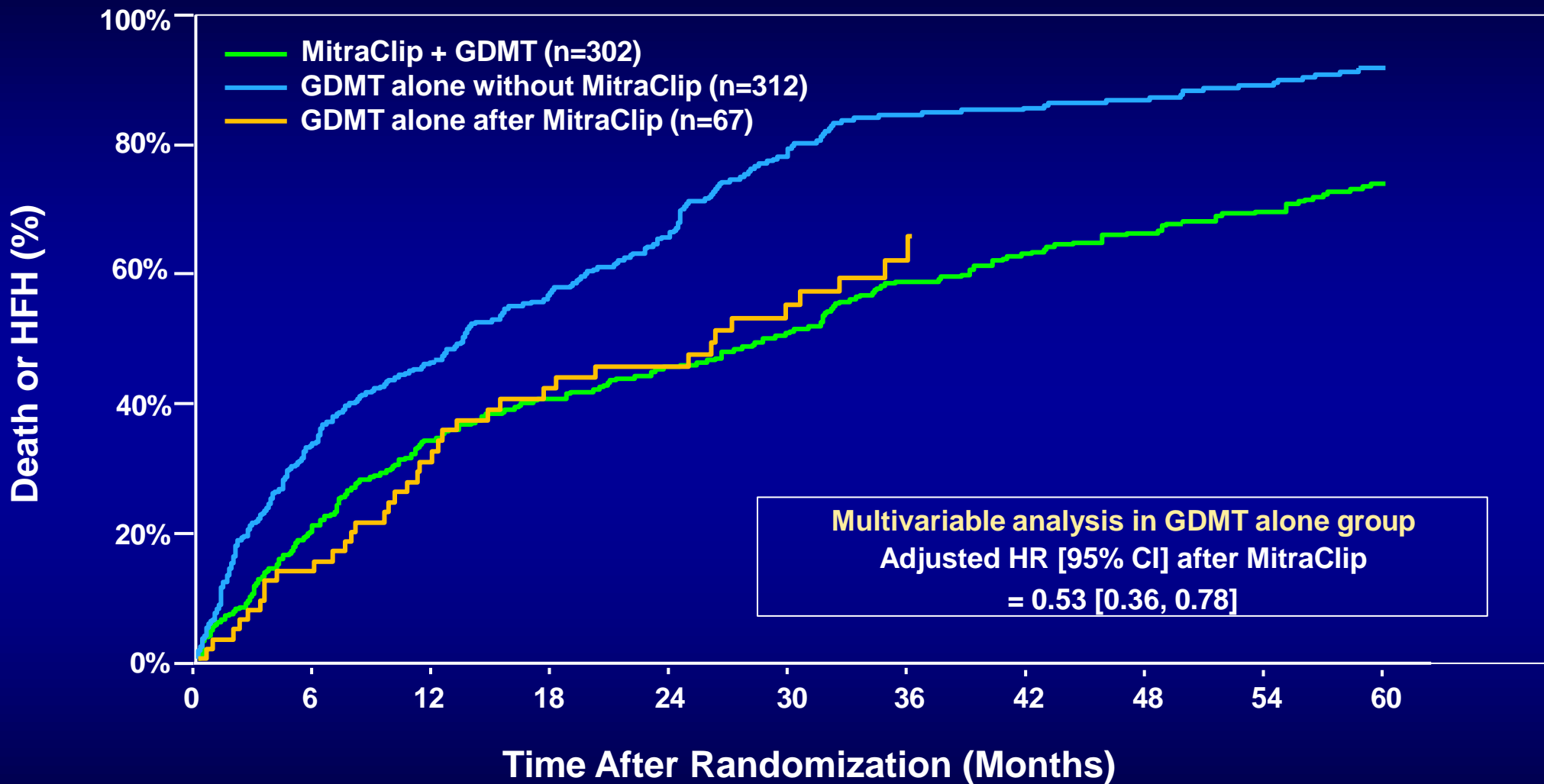


The COAPT Trial: Event Curves for Hosp for HF and Death from Any Cause

- Pts with HF and mod-to-severe or severe MR who had been randomly assigned to undergo TEER + GDMT (device group) or to receive GDMT alone (control group)



The COAPT Trial: Death or HFH After Crossovers



NEW RESEARCH PAPER**STRUCTURAL**

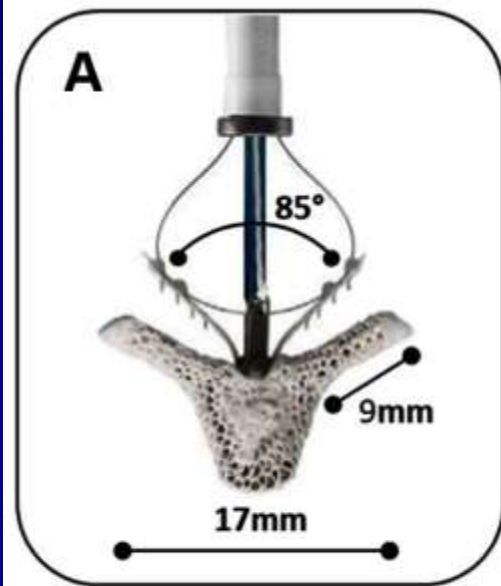
Contemporary Outcomes Following Transcatheter Edge-to-Edge Repair

1-Year Results From the EXPAND Study

Saibal Kar, MD,^a Ralph Stephan von Bardeleben, MD,^b Wolfgang Rottbauer, MD,^c Paul Mahoney, MD,^d
Matthew J. Price, MD,^e Carmelo Grasso, MD,^f Mathew Williams, MD,^g Philipp Lurz, MD,^h Mustafa Ahmed, MD,ⁱ
Jörg Hausleiter, MD,^j Bassem Chehab, MD,^k Jose L. Zamorano, MD,^l Federico M. Asch, MD,^m Francesco Maisano, MDⁿ

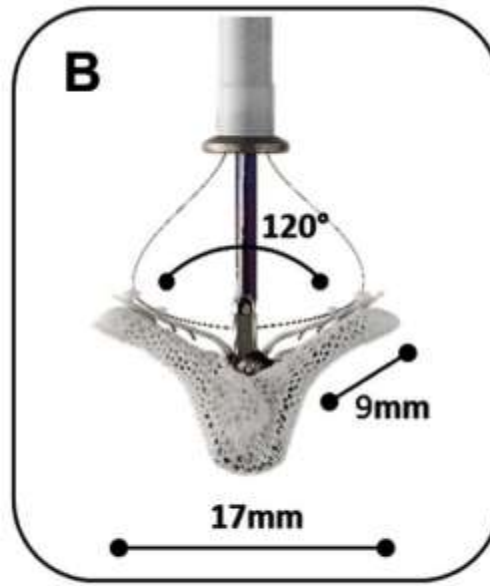
EXPAND Study: MitraClip Implant Evolution

First Generation



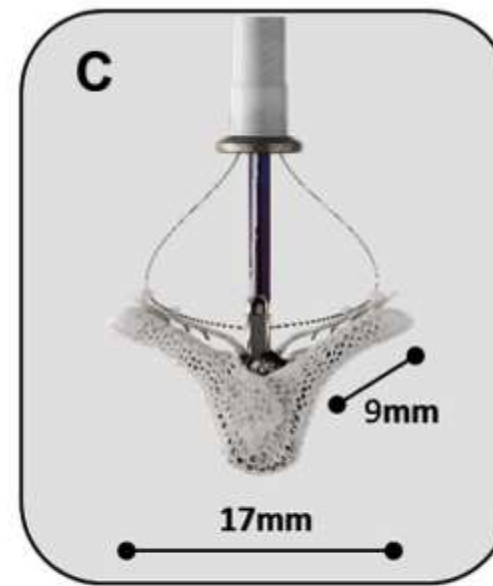
MitraClip Classic

Second Generation

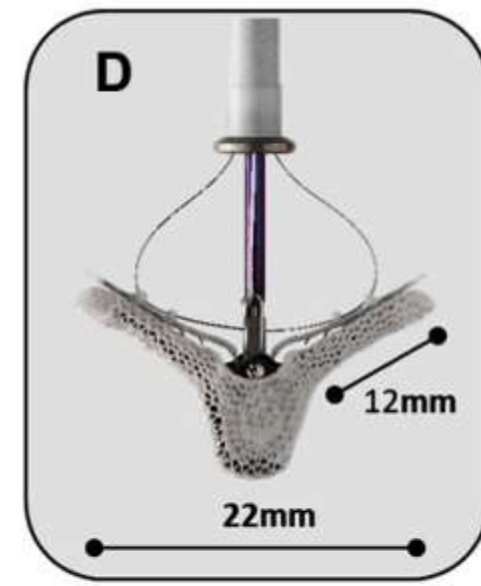


MitraClip NT

Third Generation



MitraClip NTR

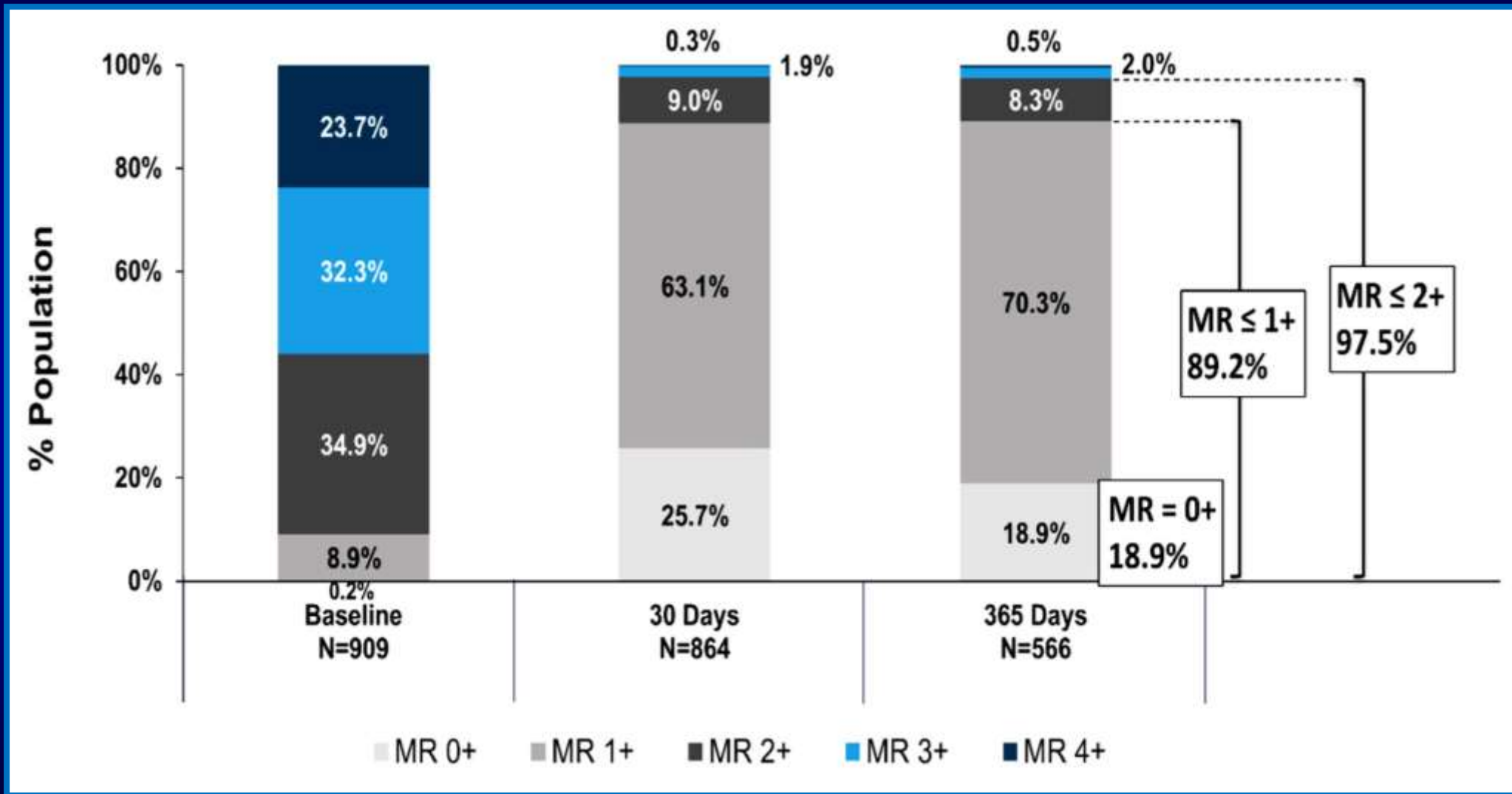


MitraClip XTR

From 1st gen to 2nd gen valve gripper, increased gripper drop angle from 85° to 120°, 2nd gen more efficient leaflet capture on first attempt

3rd gen NTR to XTR, identical size-wise to NT with improved delivery system, increasing precision and predictability during steering. XTR has longer arms for easy grip and better reach.

EXPAND Study: Change in MR from Baseline Through 1-Year Follow-Up



EXPAND Study: Procedural Outcomes

	EXPAND	EVEREST II REALISM	TVT Registry	ACCESS-EU
Implantation rate	98.9 (1,030/1,041) (98.1%-99.5%)	94.2 (592/628)	N/A	99.6 (565/567)
Acute procedural success	95.9 (983/1,026) (94.4%-97.0%)	84.1 (528/628)	91.8 (2,709/2,952) Site-reported	91 (514/565) Site-reported
Fluoroscopy time, min	17.2 [11.1-27.0]	33.0 [0-265]	N/A	25 [0-152]
Procedure time, min	80.0 [54.0-115.0]	126.0 [29-448]	N/A	100.0 [15-390]
Length of stay in hospital for index procedure, days	1.0 [1.0-4.0] (U.S. only)	2.0 [N/A-N/A]	2.0 [1.0-5.0]	6.0 [N/A- N/A]

Safety and Efficacy of Transcatheter Edge-to-Edge Repair in Degenerative Mitral Regurgitation

An Analysis from the STS/ACC TVT Registry

Mitral TEER for Degenerative MR: Study Population

The STS/ACC TVT registry is a national database of all consecutive patients undergoing commercial transcatheter mitral-valve repair in the United States.

TEER with the MitraClip device performed in the US
from January 1, 2014 – June 30, 2022
N=60,883

Clinical Exclusion Criteria

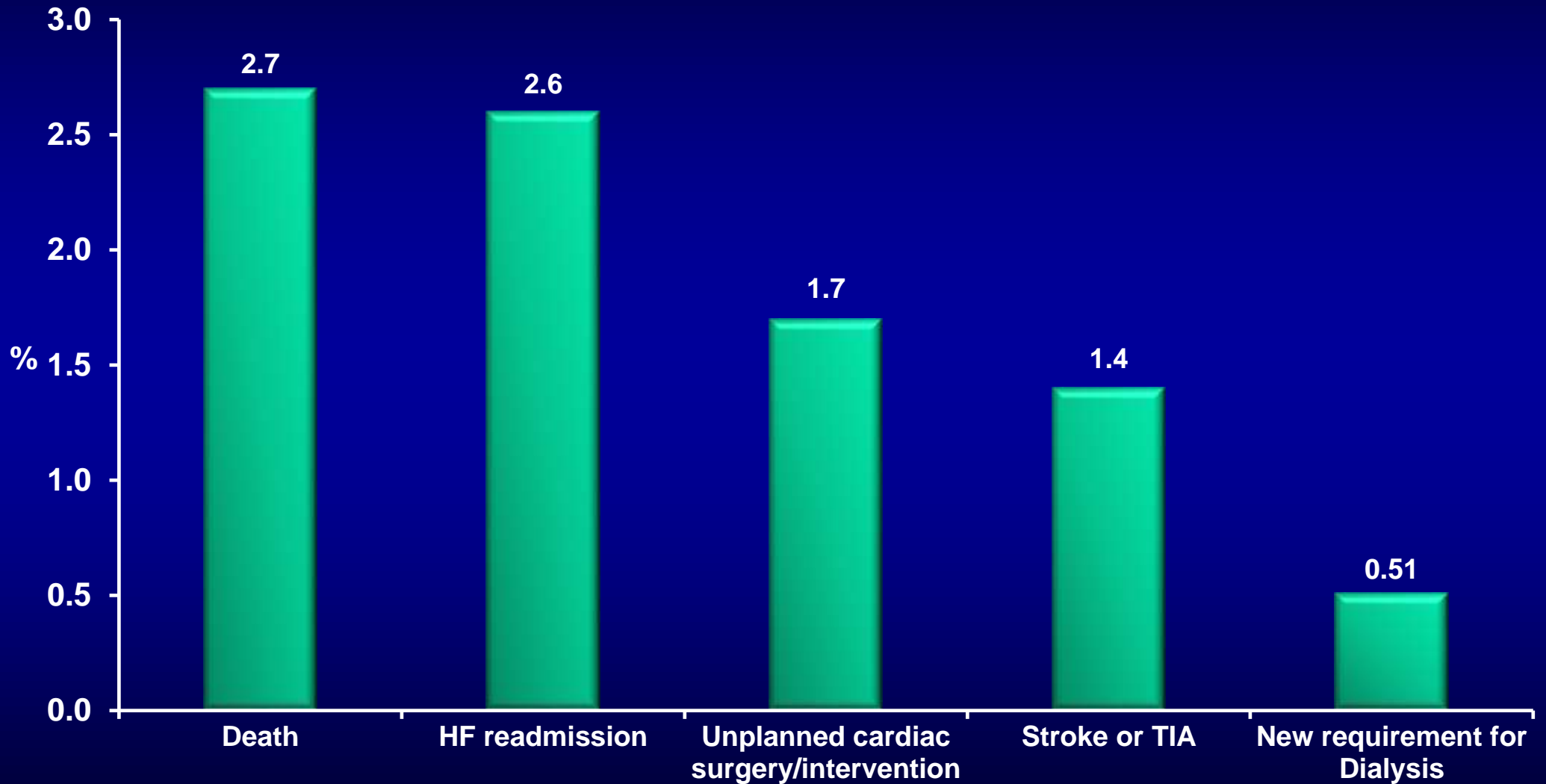
- Ischemic cardiomyopathy N=7098 (17%)
- Prior TMV intervention N=236 (0.6%)
- Prior SMV intervention N=333 (0.8%)
- Cardiogenic shock N=329 (0.8%)
- Prior inotropes N=601 (1%)
- MV support N=76 (0.2%)
- Active endocarditis N=5 (0.01%)

Anatomic/Echo Exclusion Criteria

- Missing N=415 (1%)
- Moderate or less degenerative MR N=2395 (6%)
- No degenerative etiology N=21,113 (50%)
- Mitral leaflet calcification N=7415 (18%)
- Leaflet tethering posterior N=1779 (4%)

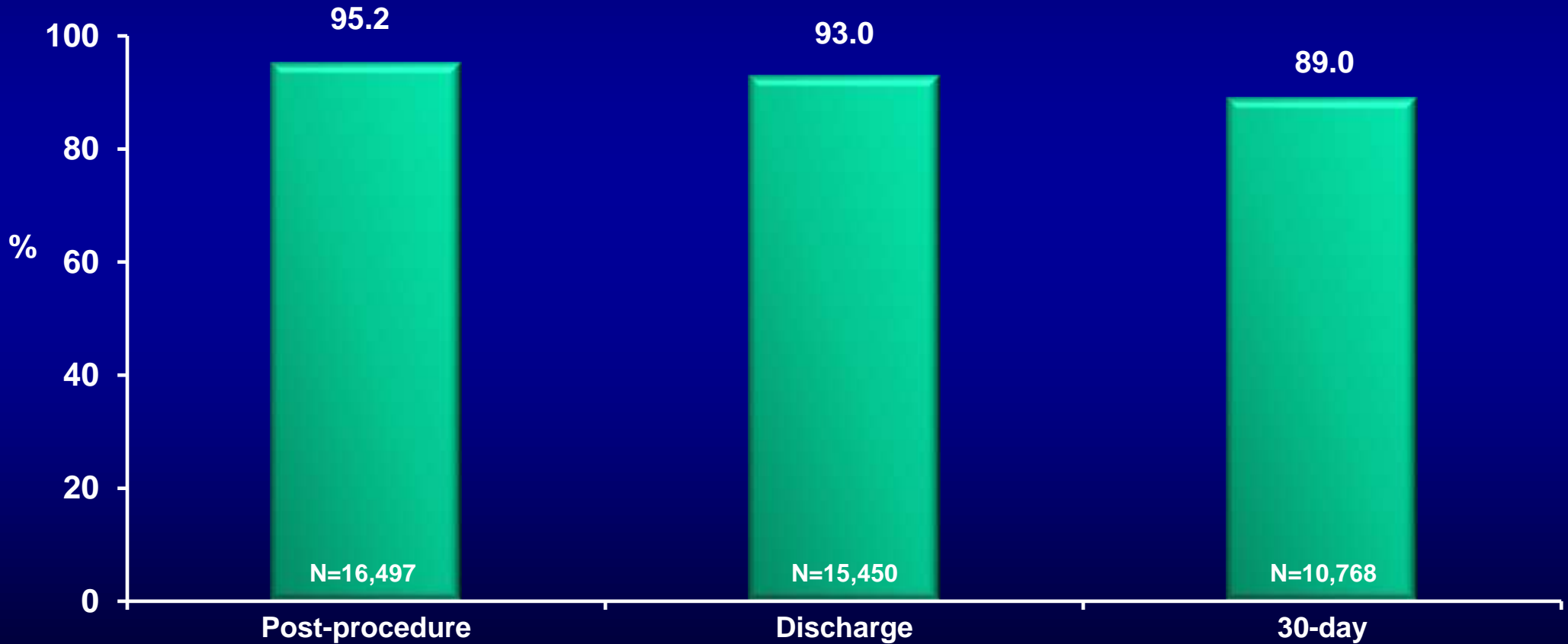
Non-emergent TEER for moderate-severe or severe
MR due to “pure” degenerative pathology
N=19,088

Mitral TEER for Degenerative MR: 30-Day Outcomes (N=19,088)

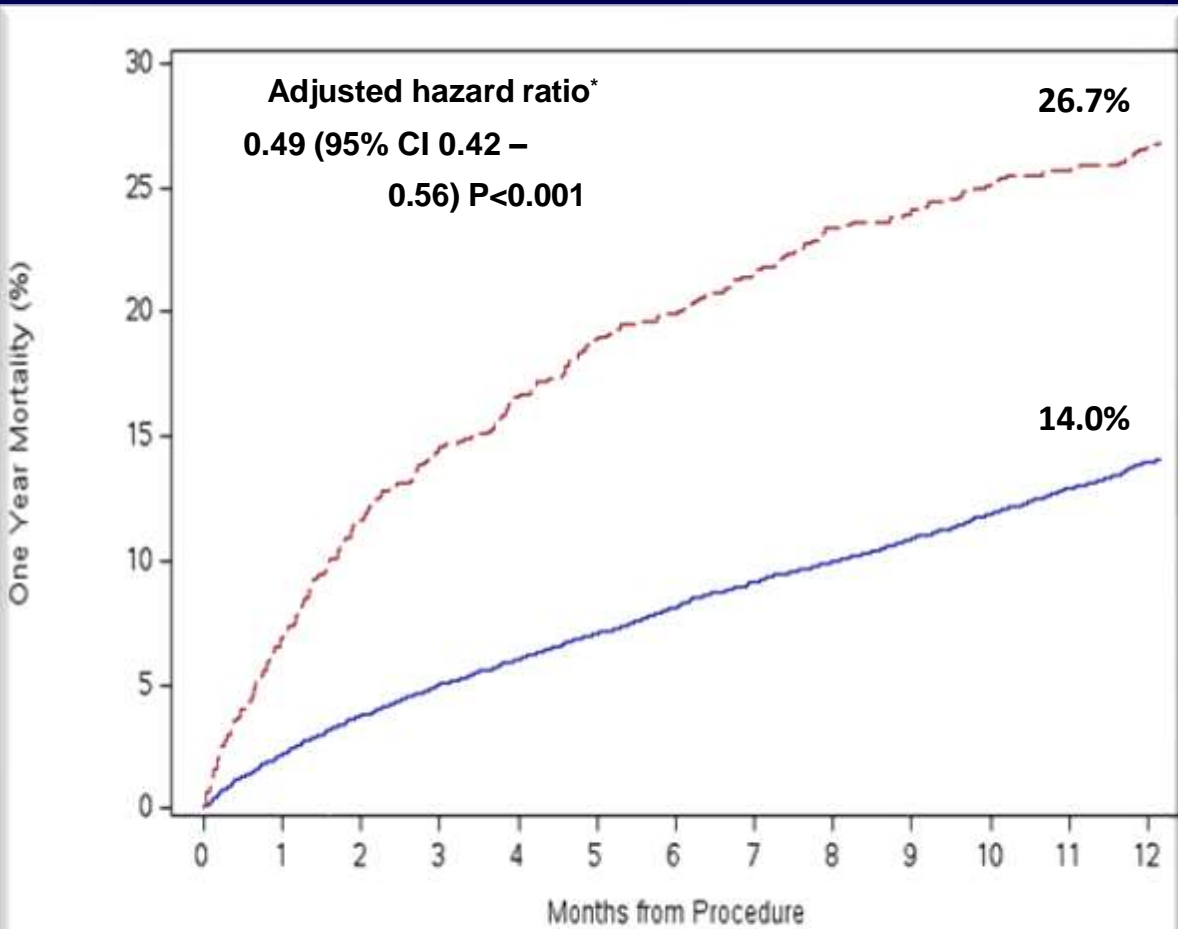


Mitral TEER for Degenerative MR: Primary Endpoint

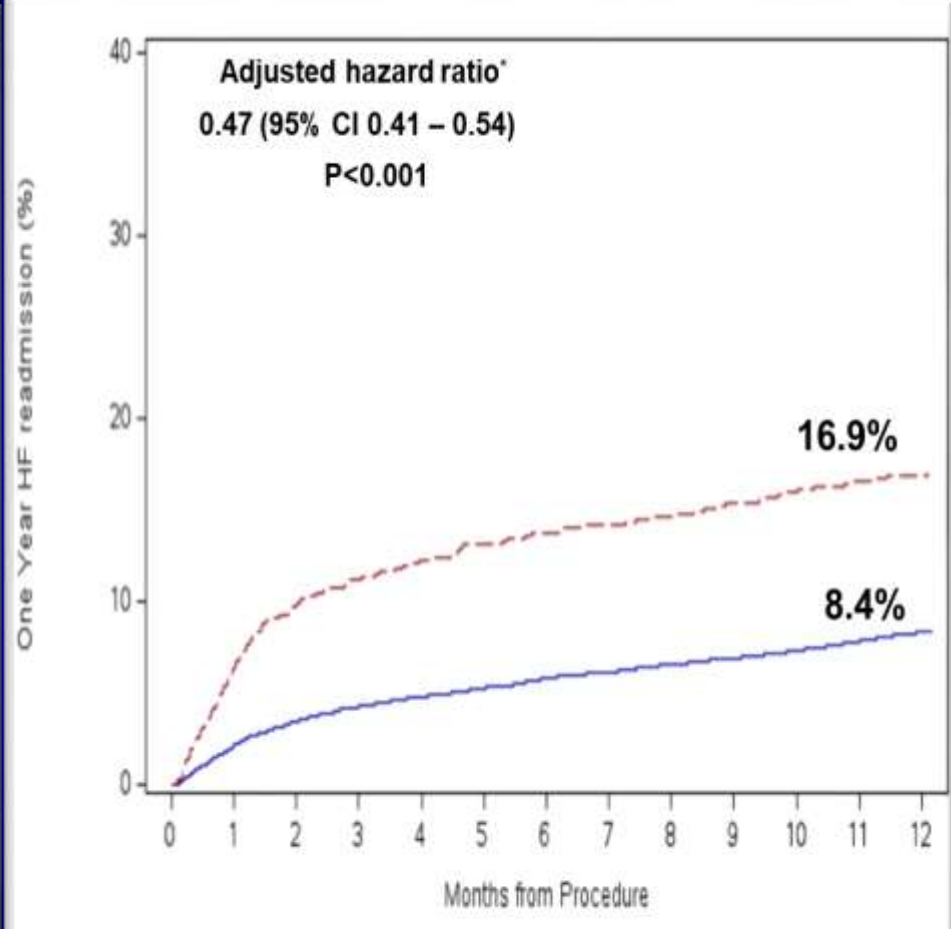
MR Success (MR \leq 2+ and Mean Mitral Gradient $<$ 10 mmHg)



Mitral TEER for Degenerative MR: 1 Year Mortality HFH



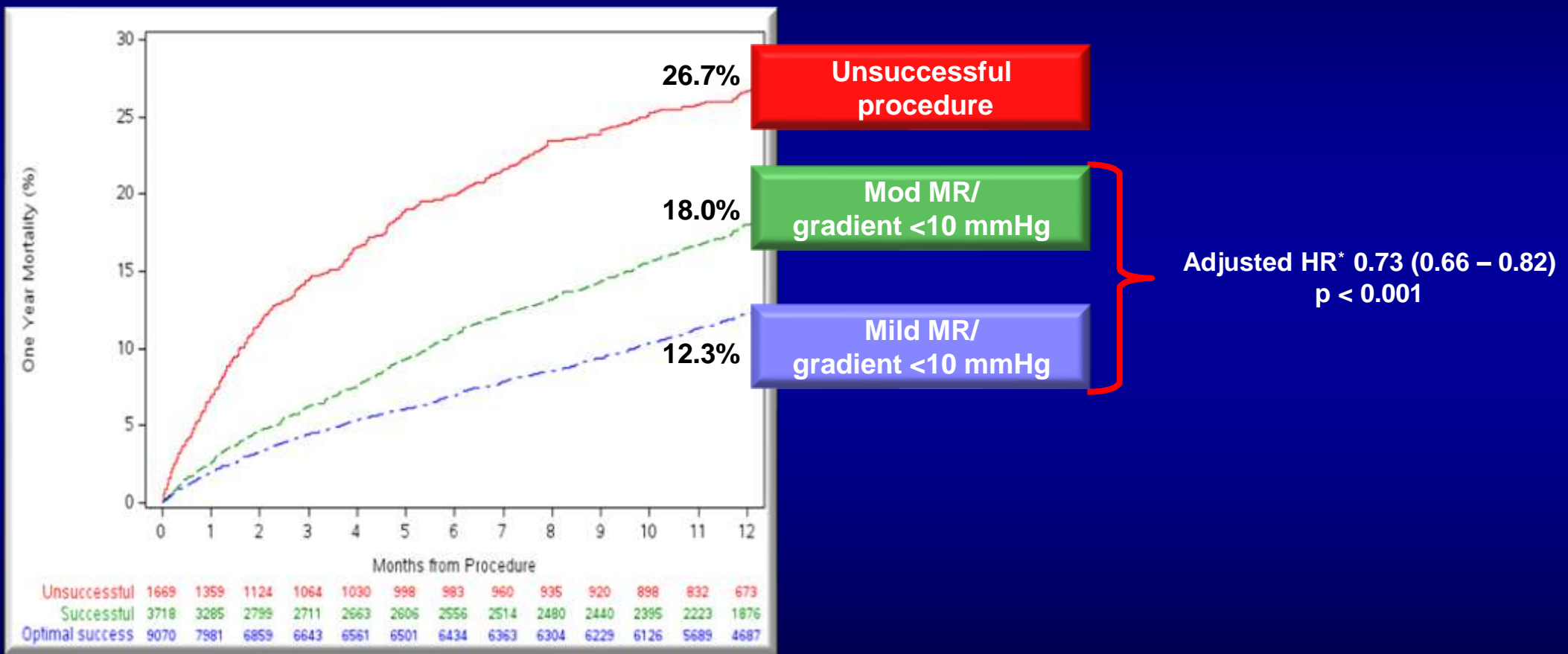
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Successful	12788	11266	9658	9354	9224	9107	8990	8877	8784	8669	8521	7912	6563
Unsuccessful	1669	1359	1124	1064	1030	998	983	960	935	920	898	832	673



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Successful	12788	11041	9369	9025	8859	8713	8575	8446	8334	8206	8039	7443	6171
Unsuccessful	1669	1278	1028	967	929	898	879	857	837	816	796	738	597

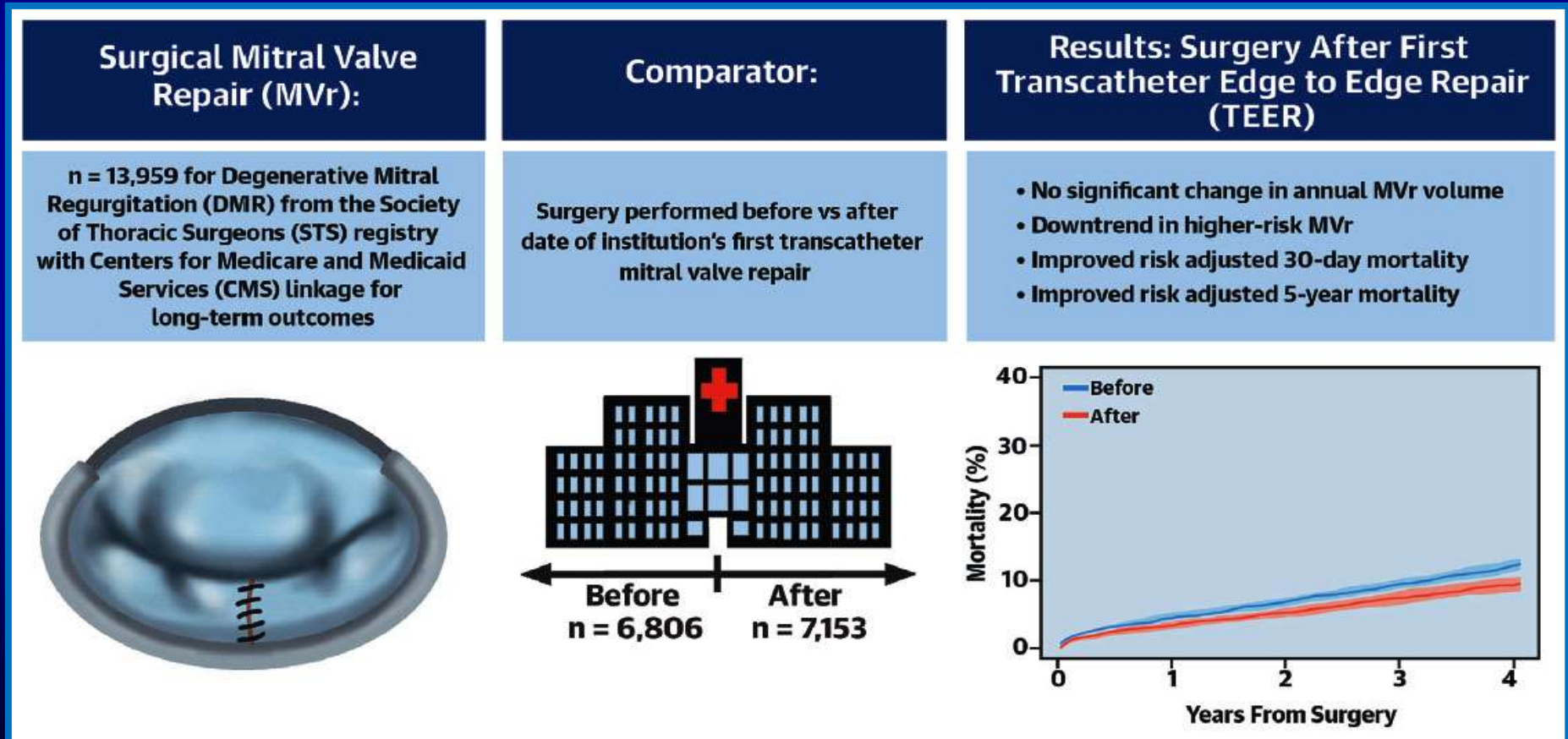
Mitral TEER for Degenerative MR: Mild MR vs Mod MR vs Unsuccessful Procedure

Death at 1 Year



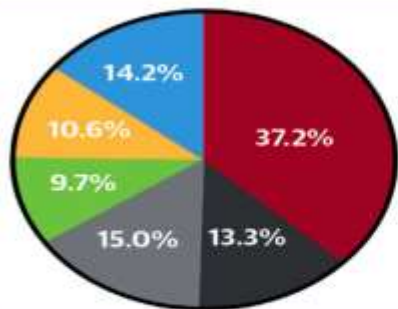
Assessing the Impact of TEER MVr on Surgical Valve Repair Volume and Outcomes

- Volume and outcomes of surgical MVr compared before vs after the first TEER MVr performed at each institution using STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database
- Introduction of TEER did not significantly affect MVr volume
- There was an associated downtrend in higher-risk MVr cases, accompanied by improved 30-day and 5-year mortality



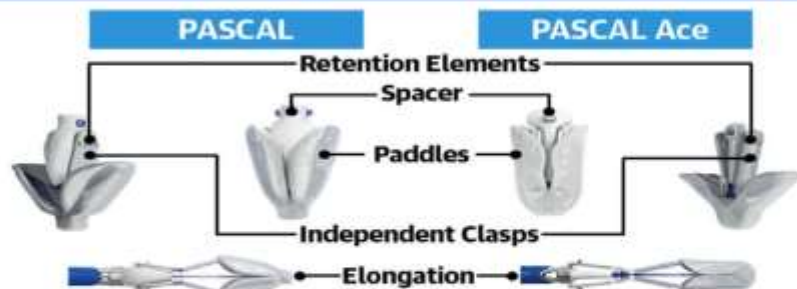
PASCAL IID Registry Outcomes at 6 Months

A. Anatomical Complexity Criteria



- ≥ 2 independent significant jets
- Mitral valve orifice area < 4.0 cm²
- Bileaflet/multi scallop prolapse involvement
- Significant jet in the commissural area
- Flail width > 15 mm and/or flail gap > 10 mm
- Other^a

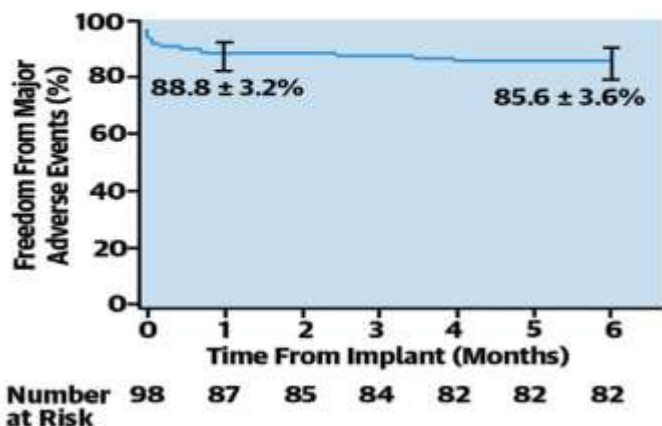
B. PASCAL Implant



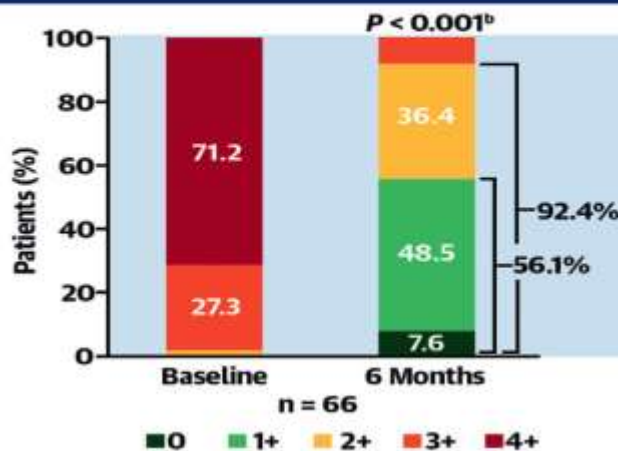
C. Procedural Outcome

Successful implant rate = 92.9% (91/98 patients)

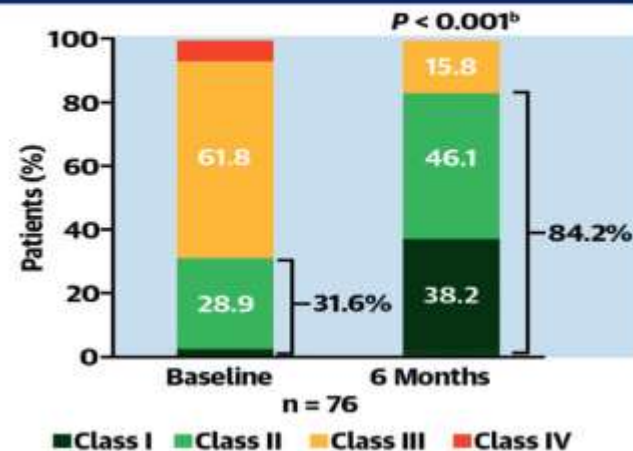
D. Major Adverse Events



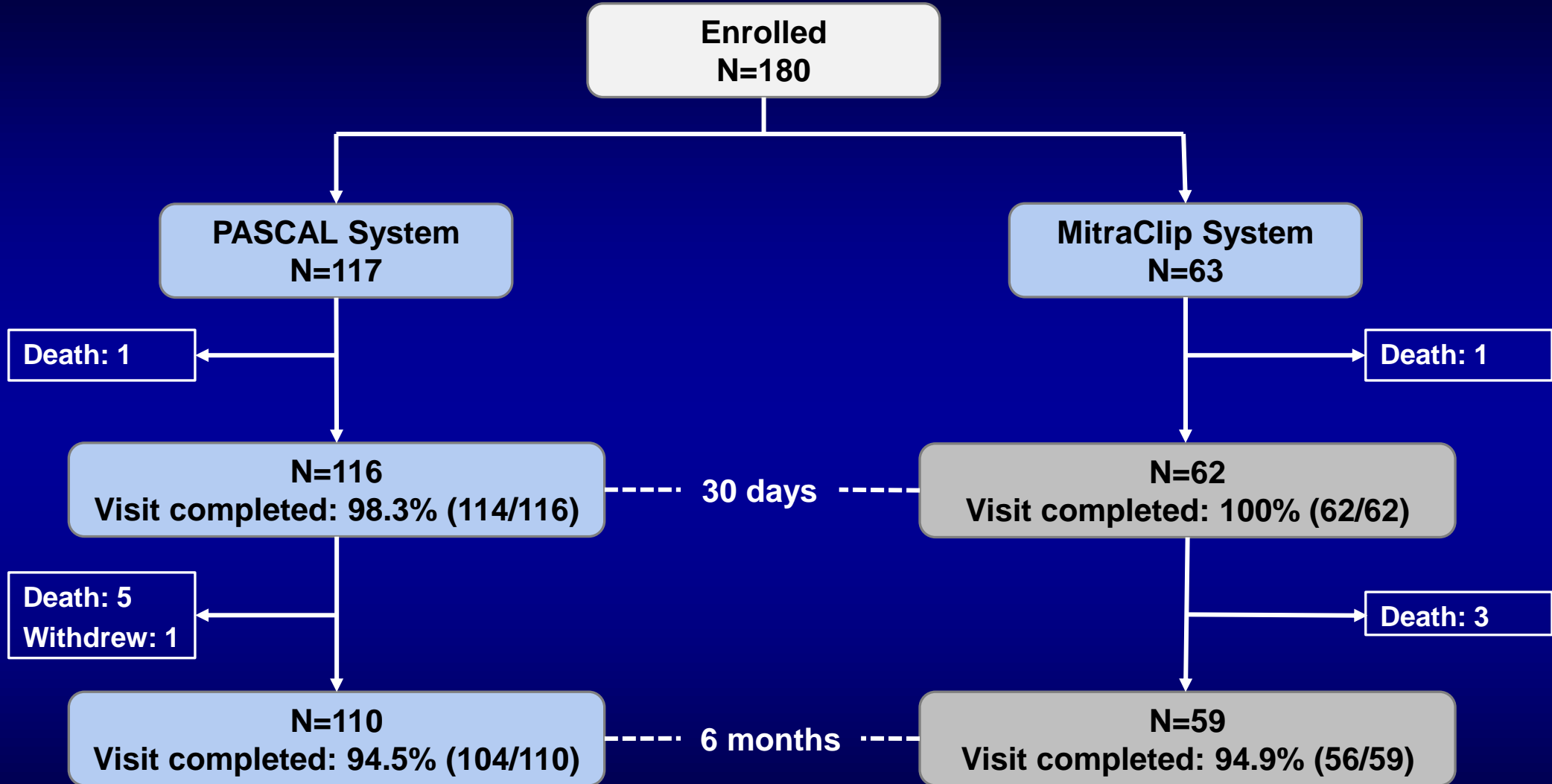
E. MR Reduction



F. New York Heart Association Functional Class



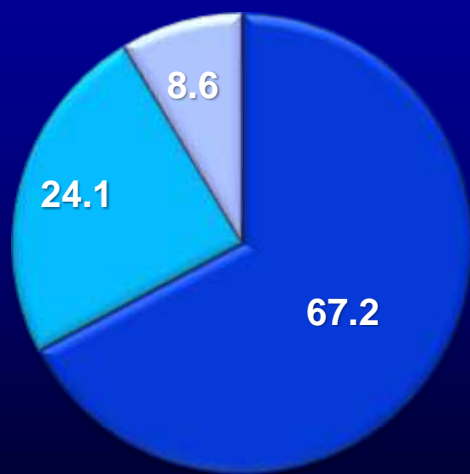
CLASP IID Trial: Patient Disposition and Flow



CLASP IID Trial: Procedural Outcomes

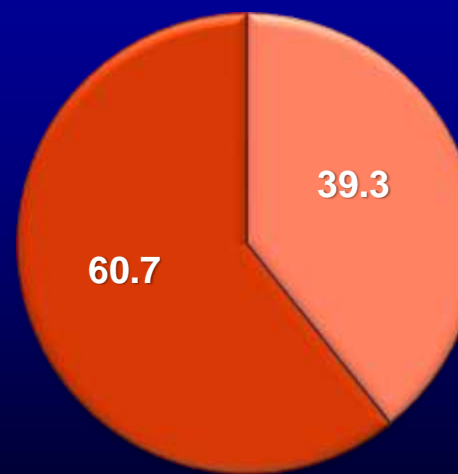
	PASCAL (N=117)	MitraClip (N=63)	p value
Successful implant rate	99.1%	100.0%	1.000
Procedure time (min)	88.0 [68.5, 122.0]	79.0 [58.0, 106.0]	0.023
Device Time (min)	60.0 [38.0, 96.0]	41.0 [26.0, 67.0]	<0.001
Mean number of devices	1.5 ± 0.6	1.6 ± 0.7	0.215
Total length of stay for the index procedure (days)	1.0 [1.0, 2.0]	1.0 [1.0, 2.0]	0.505

Endpoint	PASCAL (n=117)	MitraClip (n=63)	Difference	95% CI
Safety	3.4%	4.8%	- 1.3%	+ 5.1%
Effectiveness	96.5%	96.8%	-0.3%	-6.2%



Device Type

- PASCAL
- PASCAL Ace
- PASCAL and PASCAL Ace

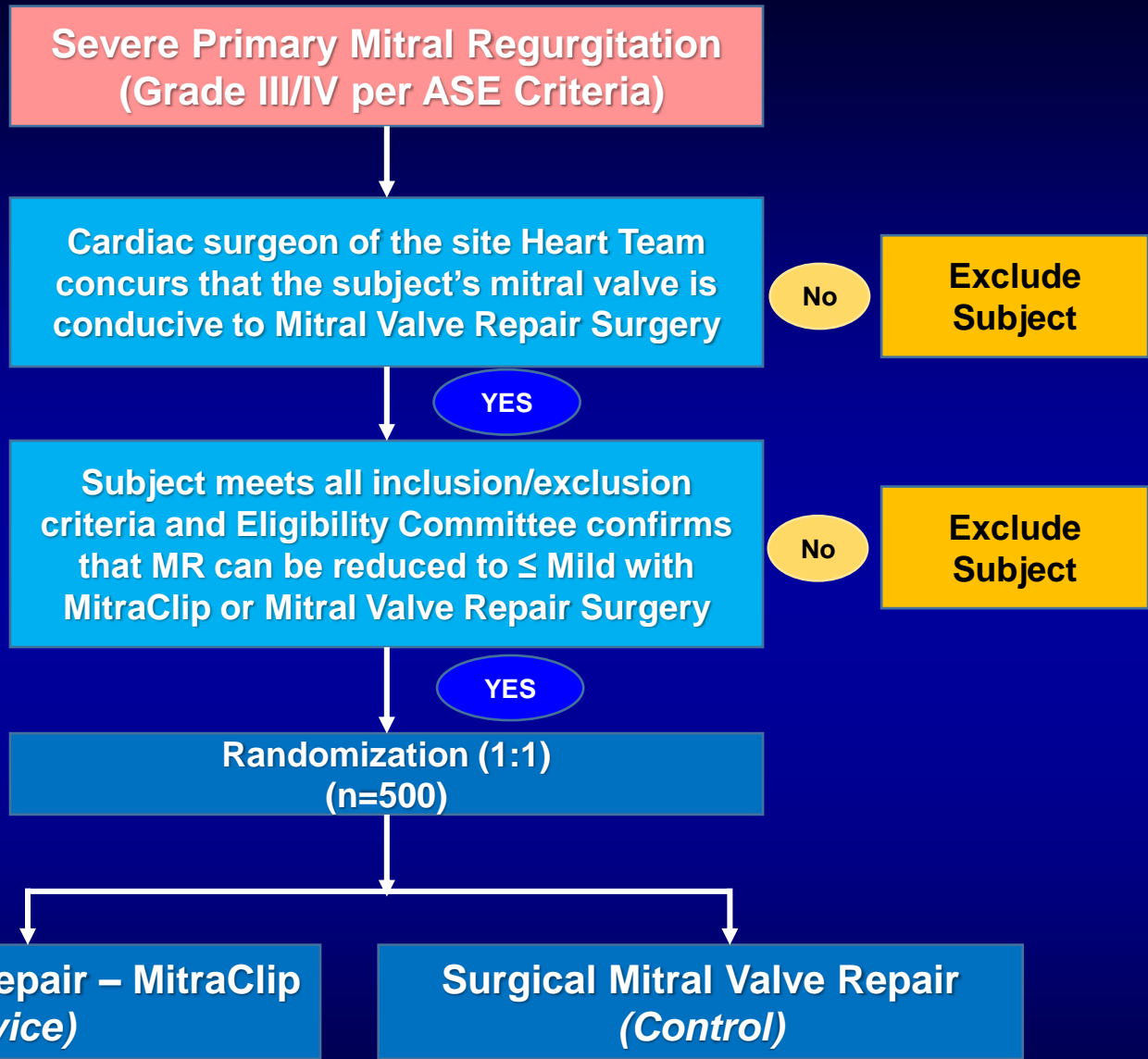


- MitraClip NT, NTR or XTR
- MitralClip NT, NTW, XT or XTW (G4)

REPAIR MR Trial Overview

Patient Population:

- Subject is symptomatic (NYHA Class II/III/IV) or asymptomatic (LVEF \leq 60%, Pulmonary Artery Systolic Pressure $>$ 50 mmHg, or LVESD $>$ 40 mm)
- Subject is at least 75 years of age, OR if younger than 75 years, then has:
 - STS-PROM Score \geq 2%, OR
 - Presence of other comorbidities which may introduce a potential surgical specific impediment.



Co-Primary Endpoint #1: All-cause mortality, stroke, cardiac hospitalization, or acute kidney injury requiring renal replacement therapy at 2 years (any cardiac hospitalizations in the first 30 days post treatment will be excluded)

Co-Primary Endpoint #2: Proportion of subjects with moderate or less MR (\leq 2+), without mitral valve replacement, and without recurrent mitral valve intervention (surgical or percutaneous) from the time of index procedure through 2 years.

MitraClip TEER Clinical Parameters

Site Specific Metrics – Averages Over the Past 6 Months
MSH vs National Data- TVT Registry

Average MR Reduction	
2.9 MSH	2.7 Nation

Average MR Post Procedure	
1.1 MSH	1.3 Nation

Average Gradient Post Procedure	
2.6 MSH	3.3 Nation

Average Device Time	
25 mins MSH	55 mins Nation

30-day/1-Yr Mortality	
0/5% MSH	2.9/16.6% Nation

Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2022



1.

2.

3.

4. **TMVR Updated: INTREPID EFS 1Yr, MITRAL 5Yr**

5. **M-TEER Expanded: COAPT 5Yr, Expand TEER, TVT Registry, CLASP II**

6. **TAV or SAV Degeneration: viV TAVR, TAV-in-TAV, TAVR Explant**

7. **TAVR vs SAVR in Small Annulus AS: VIVA, SWISS TAVI, SMART**

8. **PCI Timings with TAVR in AS: Revasc TAVR, Complete TAVR**

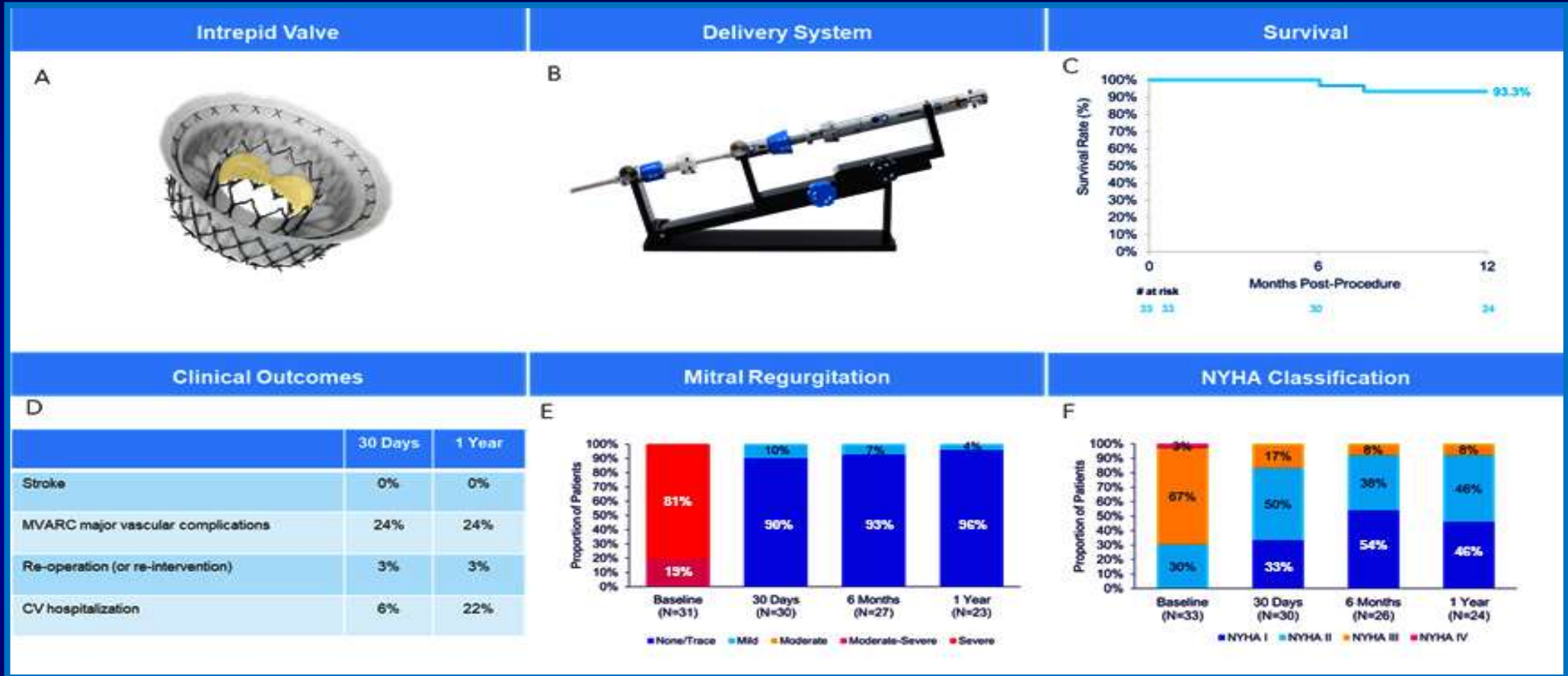
9. **TAVR in Pure Aortic Regurgitation: ALIGN AR**

10. **LAAO for Afib during TAVR: WATCH TAVR**

1-Year Outcomes Following Transfemoral Transseptal Transcatheter Mitral Valve Replacement: Intrepid TMVR Early Feasibility Study Results (U.S. Multicenter))

Firas Zahr, MD¹; Howard K. Song, MD PhD¹; Scott Chadderdon, MD¹; Hemal Gada, MD²; Mubashir Mumtaz, MD²; Timothy Byrne, MD³; Merick Kirshner, MD³; Samin Sharma, MD⁴; Susheel Kodali, MD⁵; Isaac George, MD⁵; John Heiser, MD⁶; William Merhi, DO⁶; Leora Yarboro, MD⁷; Paul Sorajja, MD⁸; Vinayak Bapat, MD⁸; Tanvir Bajwa, MD⁹; Eric Weiss, MD⁹; Jeremy J. Thaden, MD¹⁰; Elizabeth Gearhart¹¹; Scott Lim, MD⁷; Michael Reardon, MD¹²; David Adams, MD⁴; Michael Mack, MD¹³; Martin B. Leon, MD⁵

1-Year Outcomes from the Intrepid Transcatheter Mitral Valve Replacement Early Feasibility Study



(A) Intrepid transfemoral bioprosthesis. The Intrepid bioprosthesis, available in 42- and 48-mm valve sizes, is composed of an inner Nitinol stent, an outer Nitinol fixation ring, and a woven polyester skirt attached at the top of the fixation ring that flares outward to form an atrial brim. Reproduced with permission from Medtronic. (B) Intrepid delivery system. Reproduced with permission from Medtronic. (C) Survival free of all-cause mortality. (D) Key clinical outcomes. (E) Mitral regurgitation over time. Echocardiographic data are on implanted patients only and core laboratory adjudicated. (F) New York Heart Association classification over time.

NEW RESEARCH PAPER**STRUCTURAL**

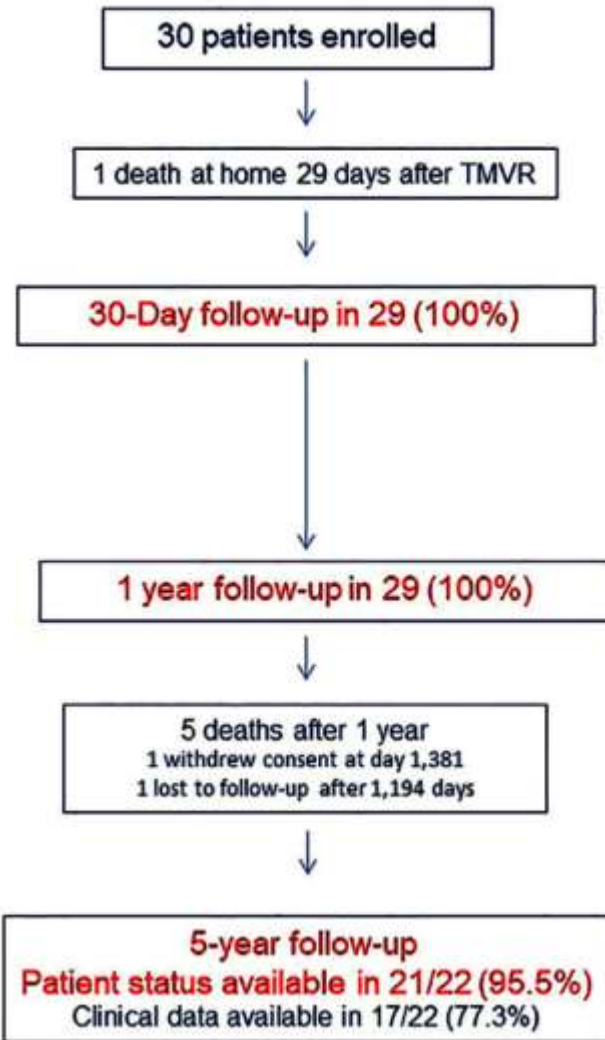
5-Year Prospective Evaluation of Mitral Valve-in-Valve, Valve-in-Ring, and Valve-in-MAC Outcomes

MITRAL Trial Final Results (U.S.) (Mitral Implantation of Transcatheter Valves)

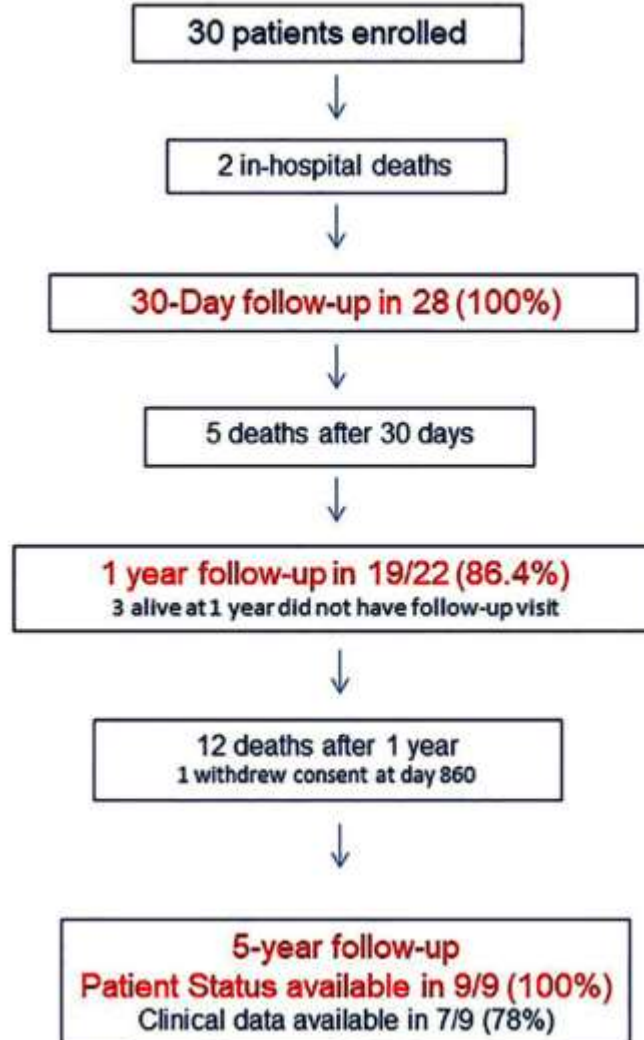
Mayra E. Guerrero, MD,^a Mackram F. Eleid, MD,^a Dee Dee Wang, MD,^b Amit Pursnani, MD,^c Susheel K. Kodali, MD,^d Isaac George, MD,^e Igor Palacios, MD,^f Hyde Russell, MD,^g Raj R. Makkar, MD,^h Saibal Kar, MD,ⁱ Lowell F. Satler, MD,^j Vivek Rajagopal, MD,^k George Dangas, MD,^l Gilbert H.L. Tang, MD, MSc, MBA,^m James M. McCabe, MD,ⁿ Brian K. Whisenant, MD,^o Kenith Fang, MD,^p Prakash Balan, MD,^p Richard Smalling, MD,^q Tatiana Kaptzan, PhD,^r Bradley Lewis, MS,^s Pamela S. Douglas, MD,^t Rebecca T. Hahn, MD,^d Jeremy Thaden, MD,^a Jae K. Oh, MD,^a Martin Leon, MD,^d William O'Neill, MD,^b Charanjit Rihal, MD^a

MITRAL Trial: Patient Flow

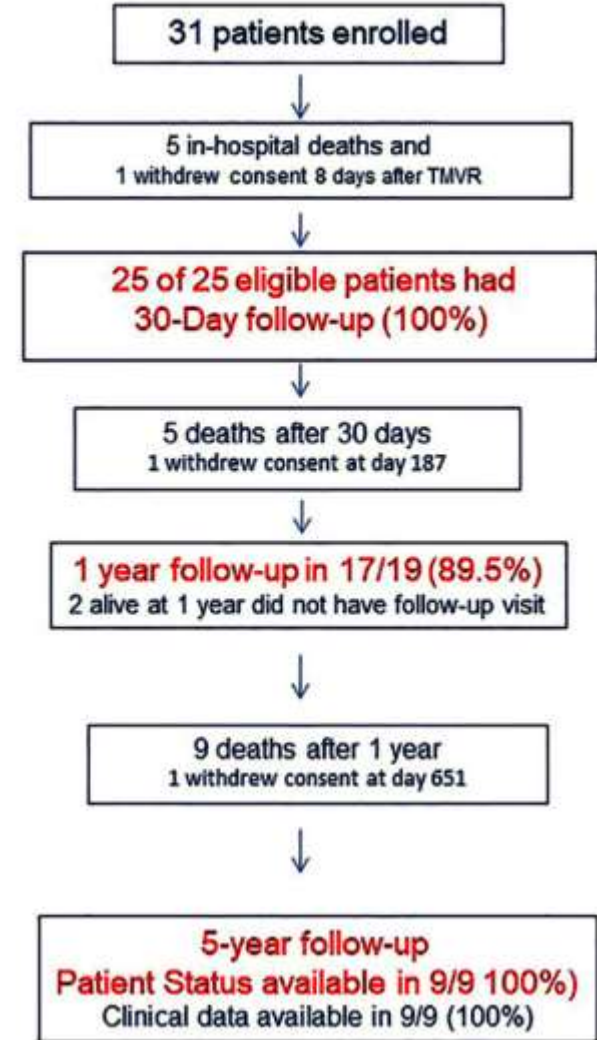
Valve-in-Valve



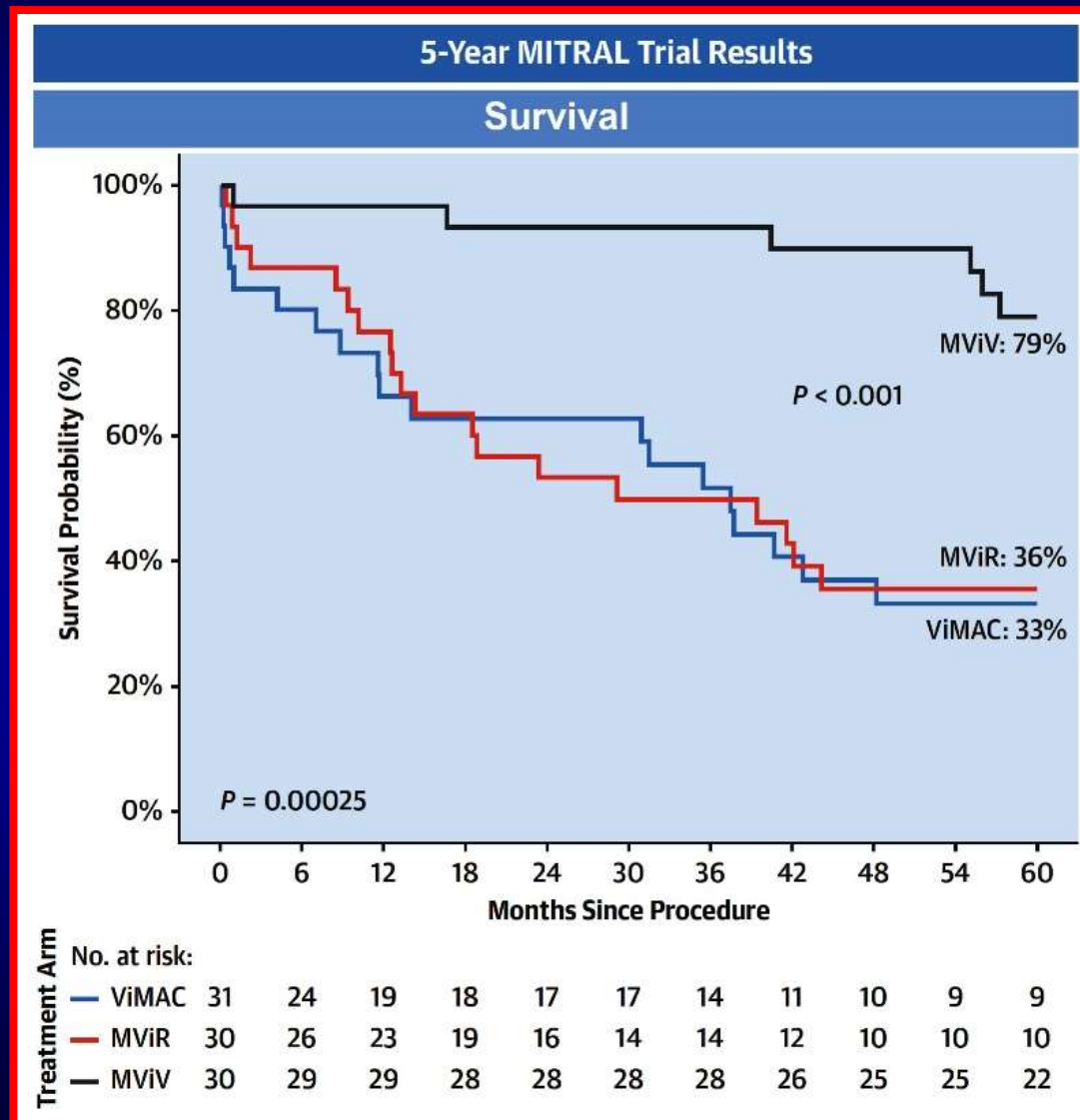
Valve-in-Ring



Valve-in-MAC



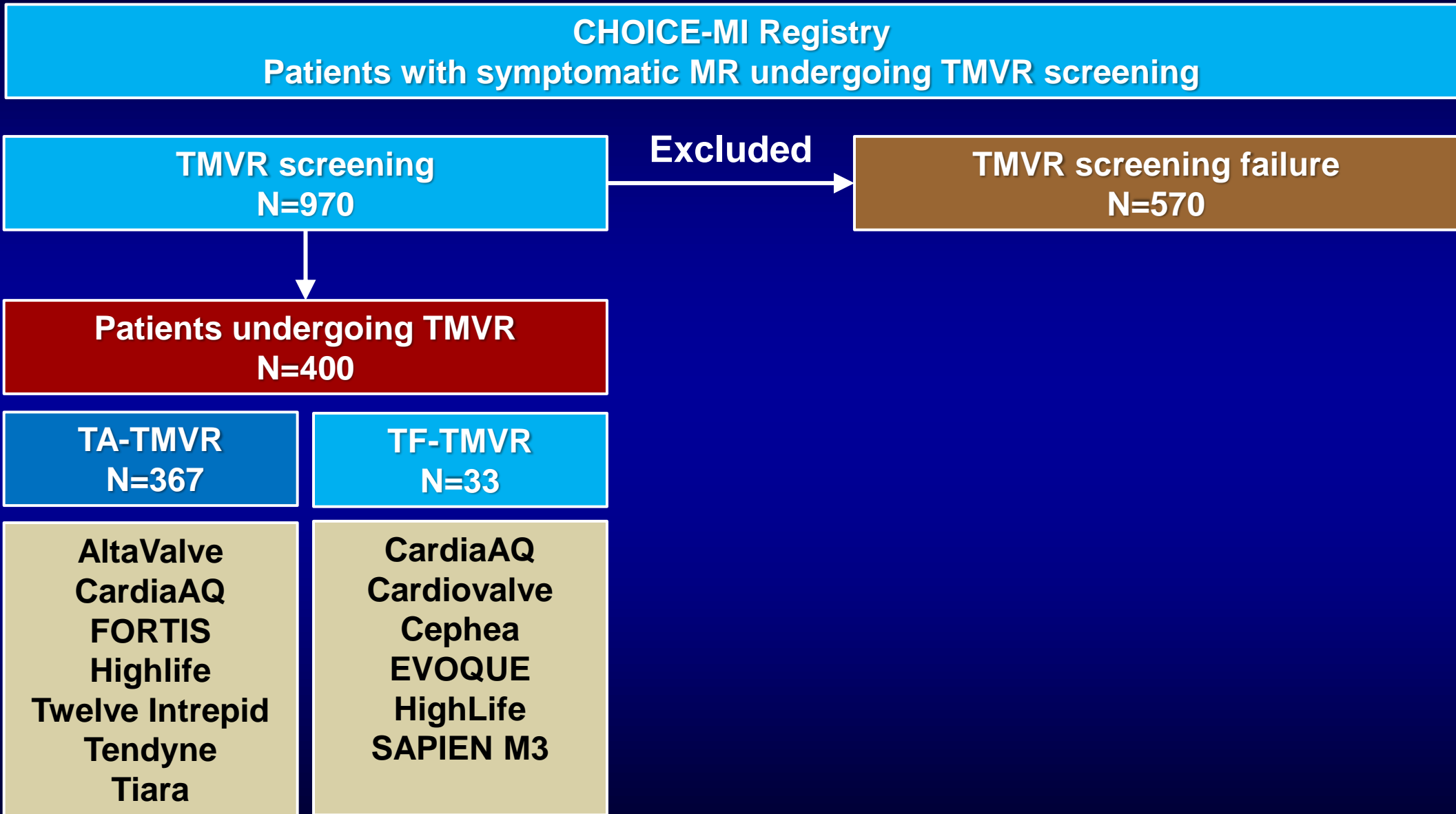
MITRAL Trial: 5-Year Outcomes of Mitral Valve-in-Valve, Valve-in-Ring, and Valve-in-MAC



Clinical outcomes of transcatheter mitral valve replacement: two-year results of the CHOICE-MI Registry

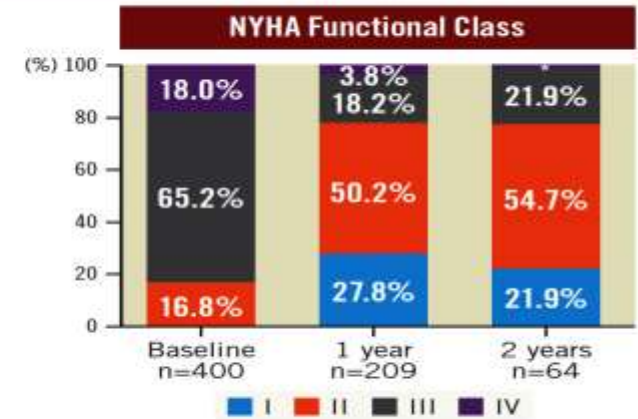
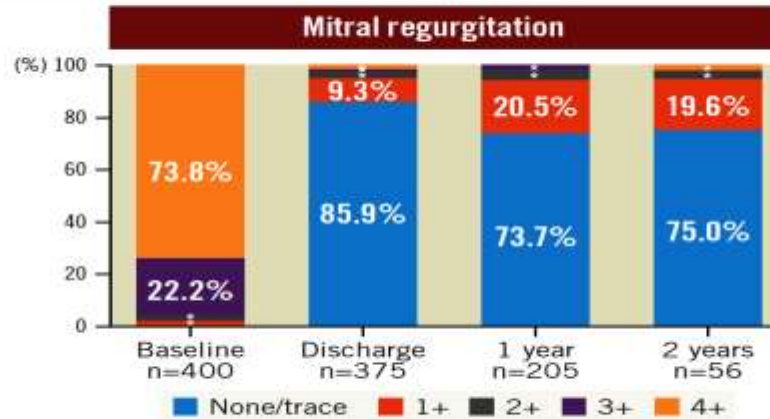
Sebastian Ludwig^{1,2,3}, MD; Nils Perrin⁴, MD; Augustin Coisne^{3,5}, MD, PhD; Walid Ben Ali⁴, MD, PhD; Jessica Weimann¹, MSc; Alison Duncan⁶, MD; Mariama Akodad⁷, MD; Andrea Scotti^{3,8}, MD; Daniel Kalbacher^{1,2}, MD; Sabine Bleiziffer⁹, MD; Georg Nickenig¹⁰, MD; Jörg Hausleiter¹¹, MD; Hendrik Ruge^{12,13}, MD; Matti Adam¹⁴, MD; Anna S. Petronio¹⁵, MD; Nicolas Dumonteil¹⁶, MD; Lars Sondergaard¹⁷, MD; Marianna Adamo¹⁸, MD; Damiano Regazzoli¹⁹, MD; Andrea Garatti²⁰, MD; Tobias Schmidt²¹, MD; Gry Dahle²², MD, PhD; Maurizio Taramasso²³, MD; Thomas Walther²⁴, MD; Joerg Kempfert²⁵, MD; Jean-François Obadia²⁶, MD; Omar Chehab²⁷, MD; Gilbert H.L. Tang²⁸, MD, MSc, MBA; Azeem Latib⁸, MD; Sachin Goel²⁹, MD; Neil Fam³⁰, MD; Martin Andreas³¹, MD, PhD; David W. Muller³², MD; Paolo Denti³³, MD; Fabien Praz³⁴, MD; Ralph Stephan von Bardeleben³⁵, MD; Juan F. Granada³, MD; Thomas Modine³⁶, MD, PhD; Lenard Conradi^{37*}, MD; CHOICE-MI Investigators (collaborators)

CHOICE-MI Registry: Study Flowchart



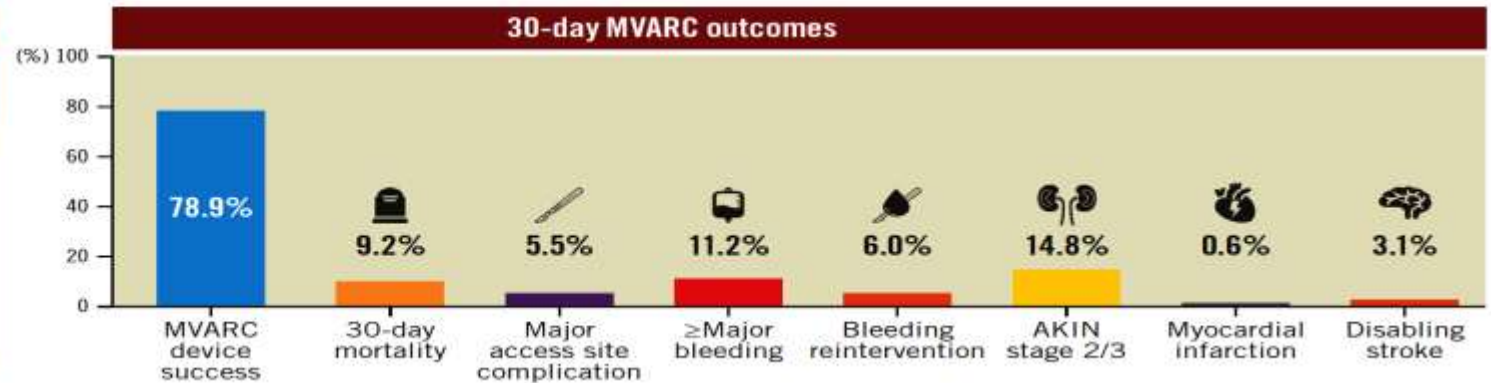
Real-World Outcomes After TMVR – Results from the CHOICE-MI Registry

2-year real-world outcomes after TMVR
CHOICE-MI Registry



TMVR devices

TA-TMVR (n=367)	TF-TMVR (n=33)
AltaValve	CardiaQ
CardiaQ	Cardiovalve
FORTIS	Cephea
HighLife	EVOQUE
Twelve Intrepid	HighLife
Tendyne	SAPIEN M3
Tiara	



- Clinical and echo outcomes of 400 patients undergoing TMVR with 11 different devices
- Treatment with TMVR was associated with predictable and durable resolution of MR and functional improvement in the majority of patients

Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2022



1.

2.

3. **TTVR Emerging:** TRILUMINATE 1Yr, bRIGHT Pass, TRANSCEND

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Transcatheter Tricuspid Landscape

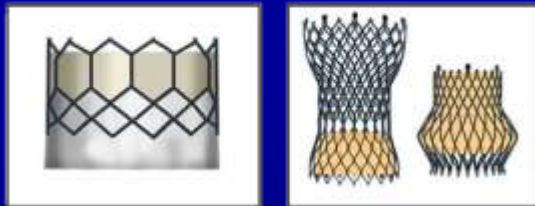
Coaptation Devices



Suture Annuloplasty



Heterotopic Caval Valve Implant



Ring Annuloplasty



Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Replacement



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Transcatheter Repair for Patients with Tricuspid Regurgitation

Paul Sorajja, M.D., Brian Whisenant, M.D., Nadira Hamid, M.D.,
Hursh Naik, M.D., Raj Makkar, M.D., Peter Tadros, M.D., Matthew J. Price, M.D.,
Gagan Singh, M.D., Neil Fam, M.D., Saibal Kar, M.D.,
Jonathan G. Schwartz, M.D., Shamir Mehta, M.D., Richard Bae, M.D.,
Nishant Sekaran, M.D., Travis Warner, M.D., Moody Makar, M.D.,
George Zorn, M.D., Erin M. Spinner, Ph.D., Phillip M. Trusty, Ph.D.,
Raymond Benza, M.D., Ulrich Jorde, M.D., Patrick McCarthy, M.D.,
Vinod Thourani, M.D., Gilbert H.L. Tang, M.D., Rebecca T. Hahn, M.D.,
and David H. Adams, M.D., for the TRILUMINATE Pivotal Investigators*

TriClip™ G4 Delivery System



F/E KNOB

Flexes and extends delivery catheter to steer down to the valve plane

S/L KNOB

Enables movement in septal or lateral direction

+/- KNOB

Provides the height needed above the valve plane

DISTAL CURVE

Anatomically designed for direct access to the valve

CONTROLLED GRIPPER ACTUATION

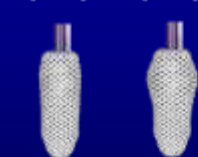
Ability to optimize leaflet grasping if needed

4 CLIP SIZES

Broad range of sizes for tailored treatment

G4 NT G4 NTW

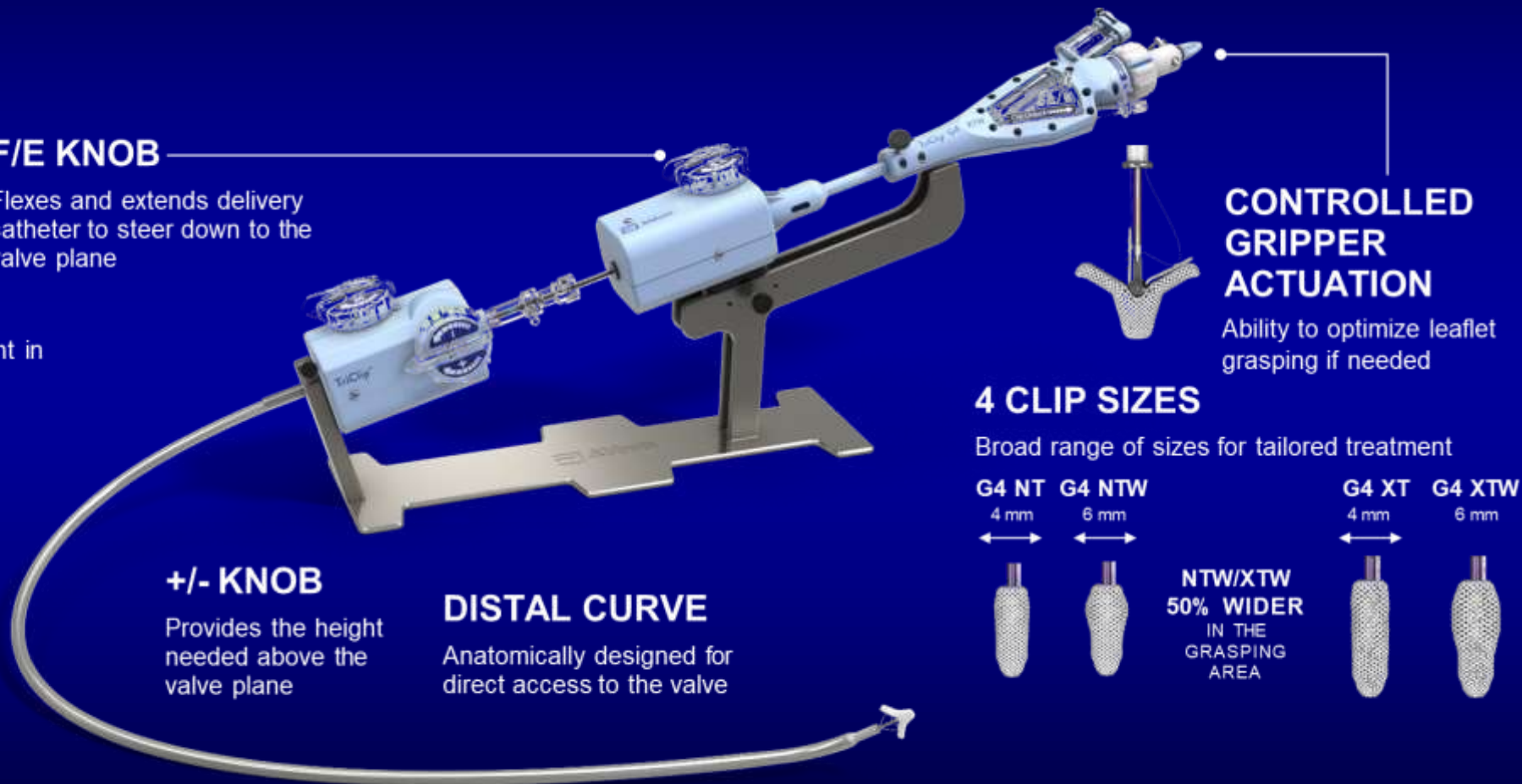
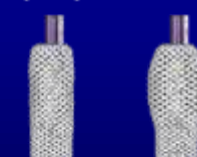
4 mm 6 mm



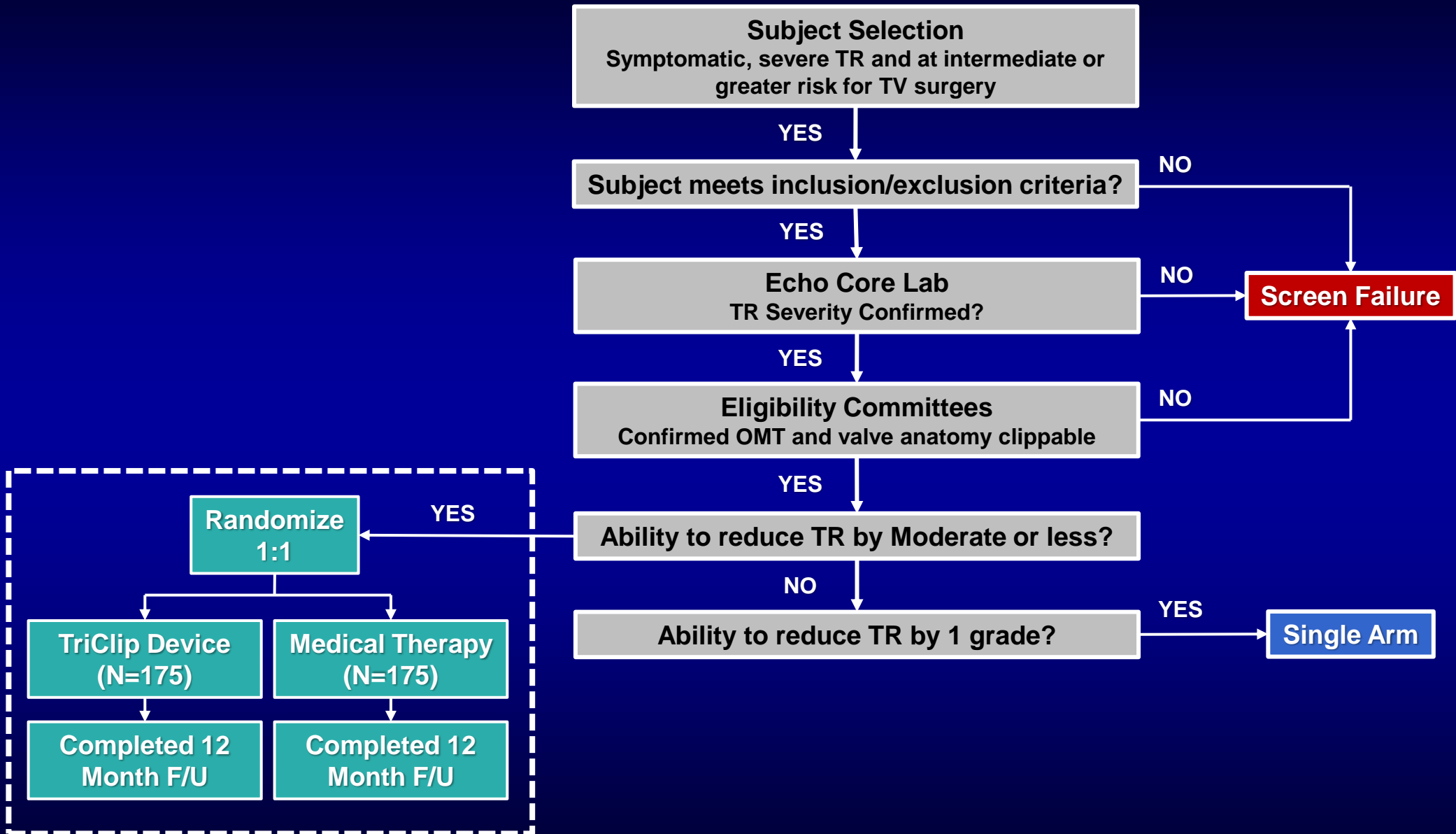
NTW/XTW
50% WIDER
IN THE
GRASPING
AREA

G4 XT G4 XTW

4 mm 6 mm



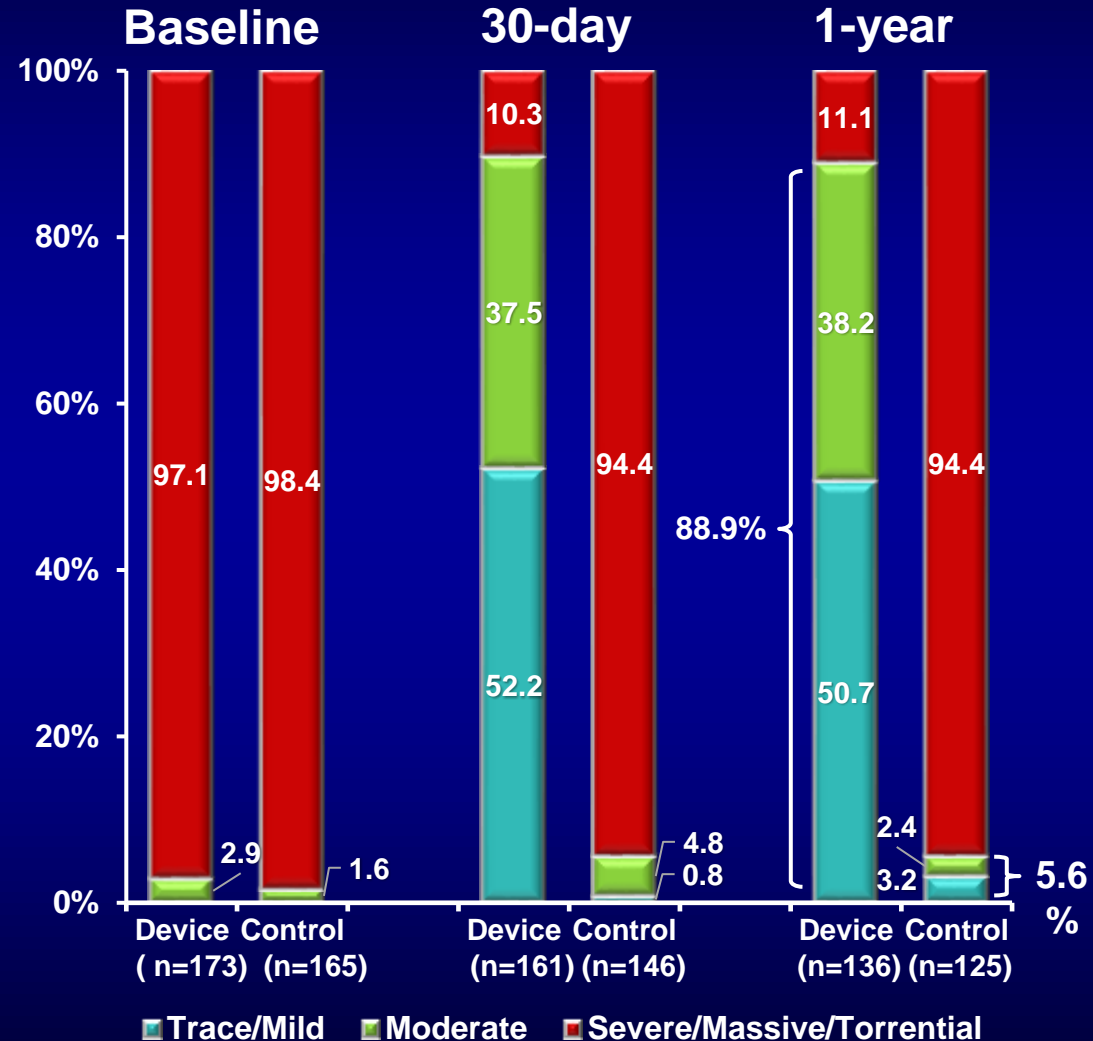
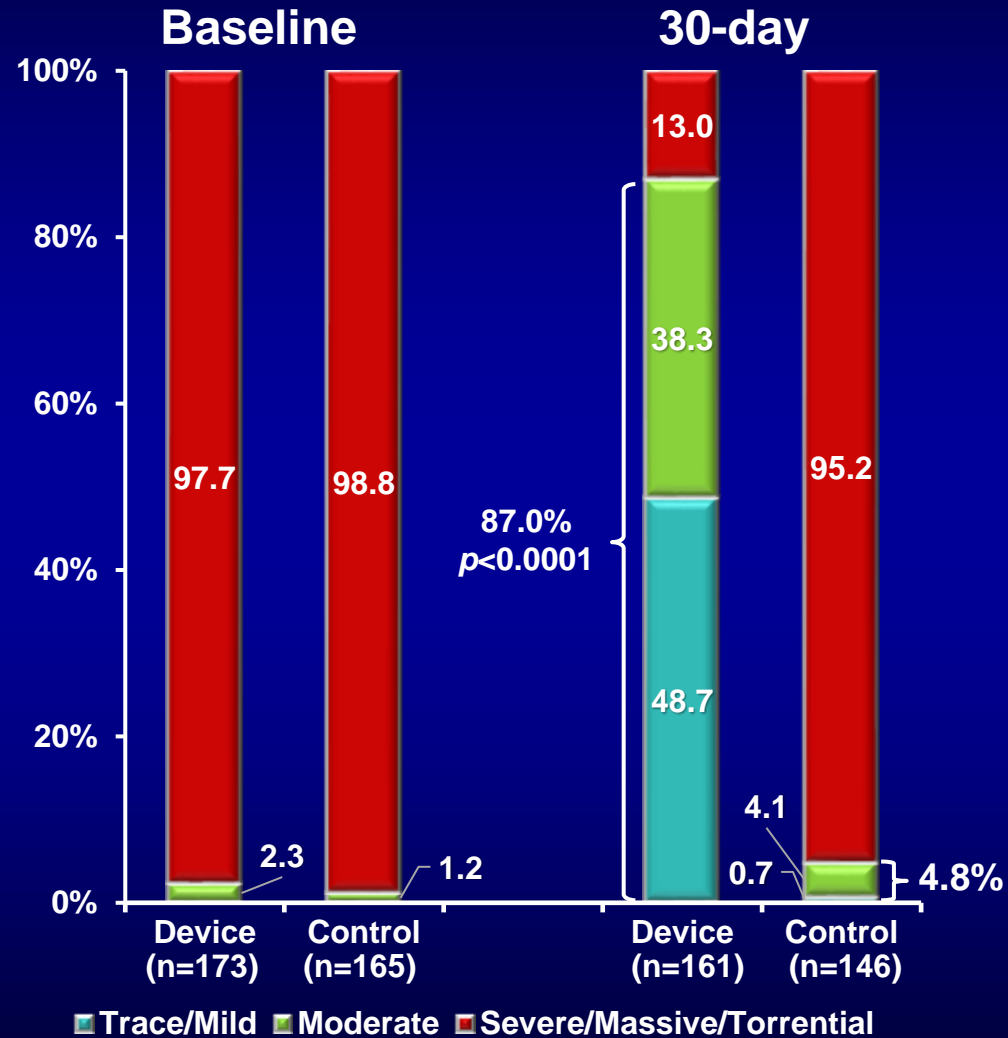
TRILUMINATE Trial: Enrollment and Treatment Pathway



TRILUMINATE Trial: Reduction in TR Severity

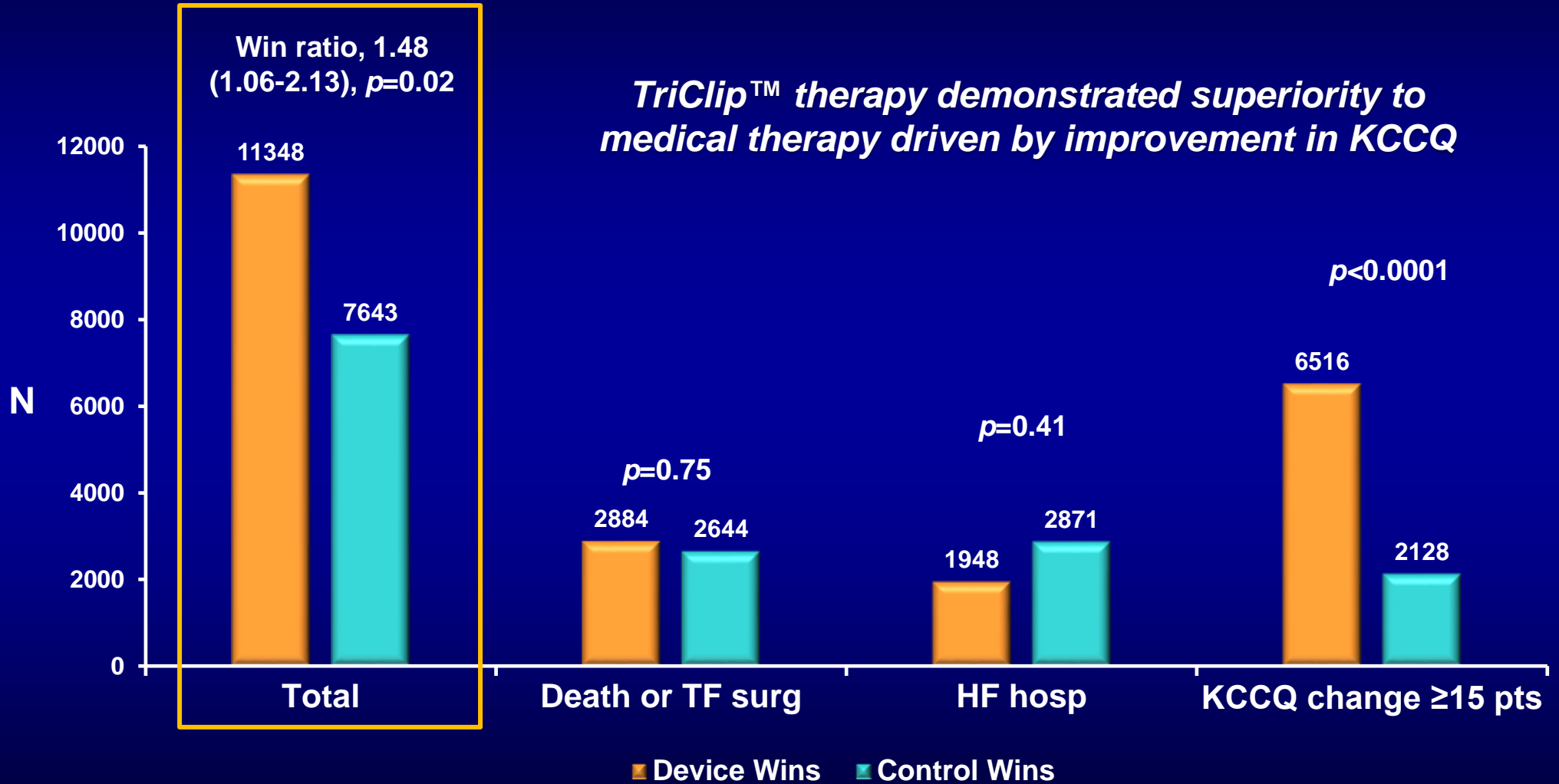


Paired Analysis



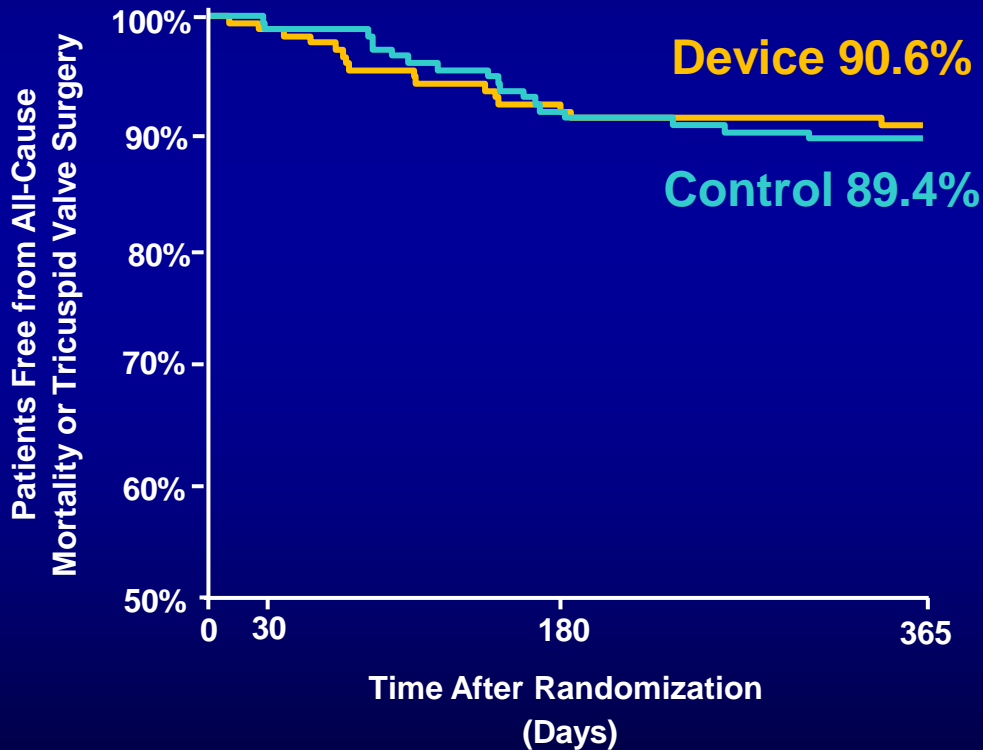
TRILUMINATE Trial: Primary Endpoint

Finkelstein-Schoenfeld Analysis

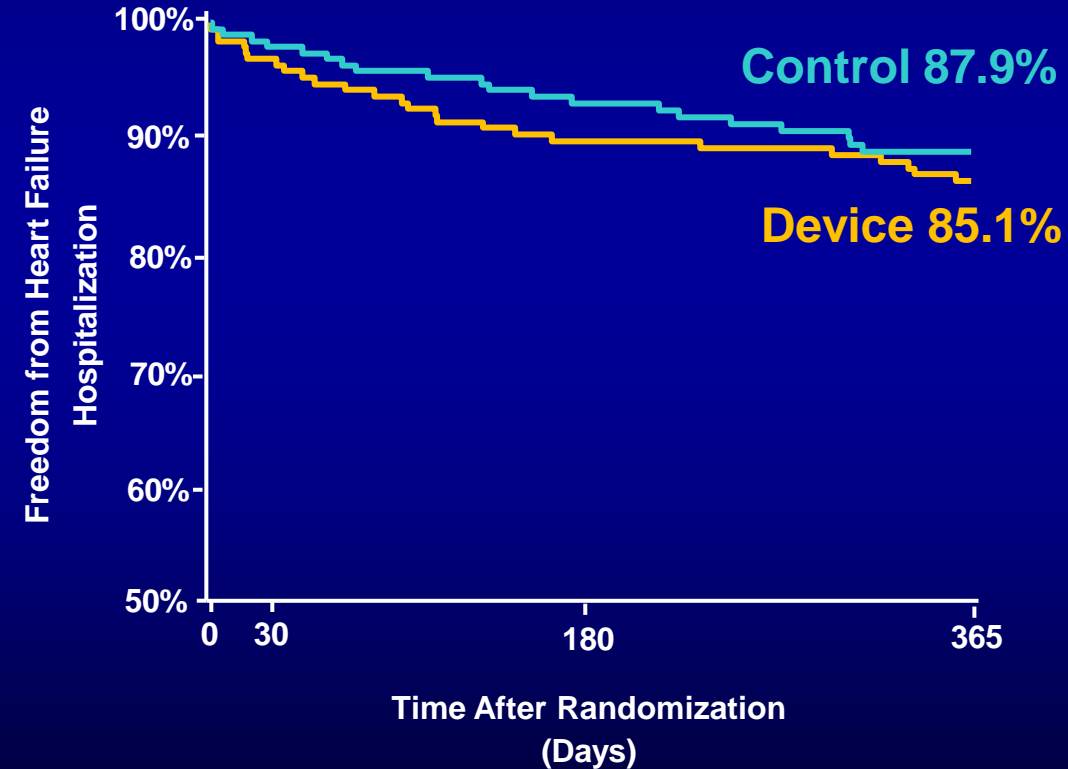


TRILUMINATE Trial: Individual Component Analysis

**1st Component:
Mortality or TV Surgery**
p=0.75



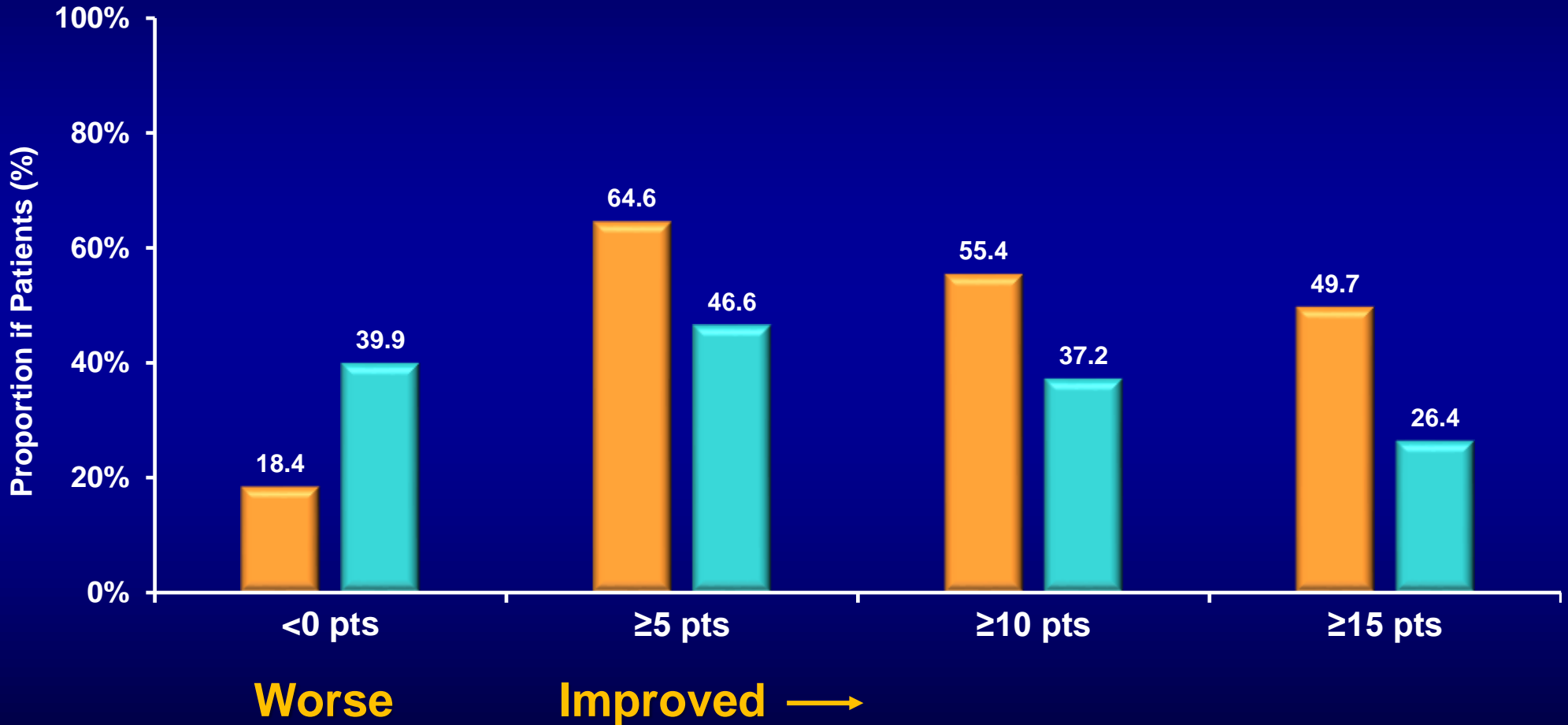
**2nd Component:
Heart Failure Hospitalization**
p=0.41



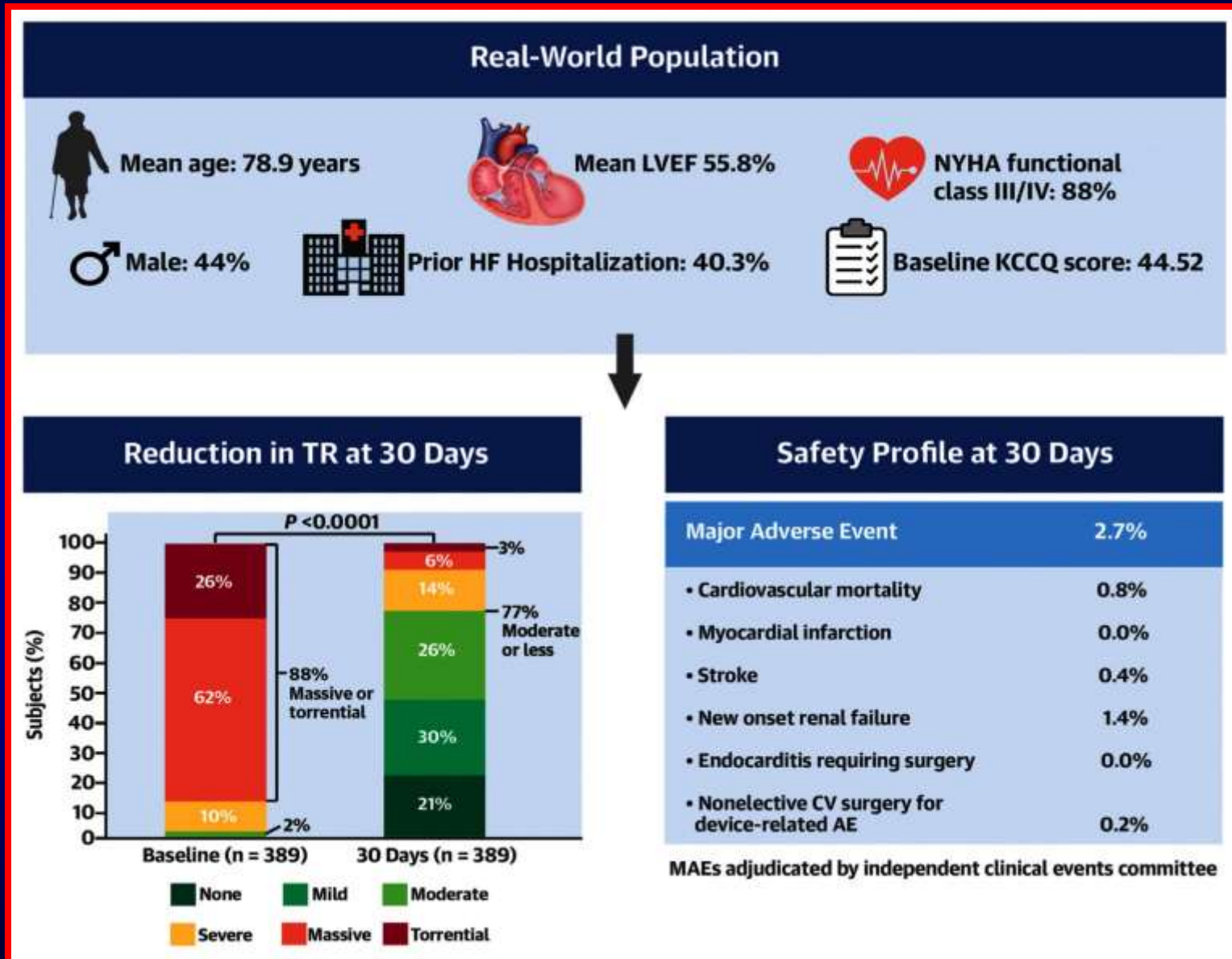
TRILUMINATE Trial: Quality of Life Improvement

KCCQ change ≥ 15 Patients, Baseline to 1 Year

Device Control



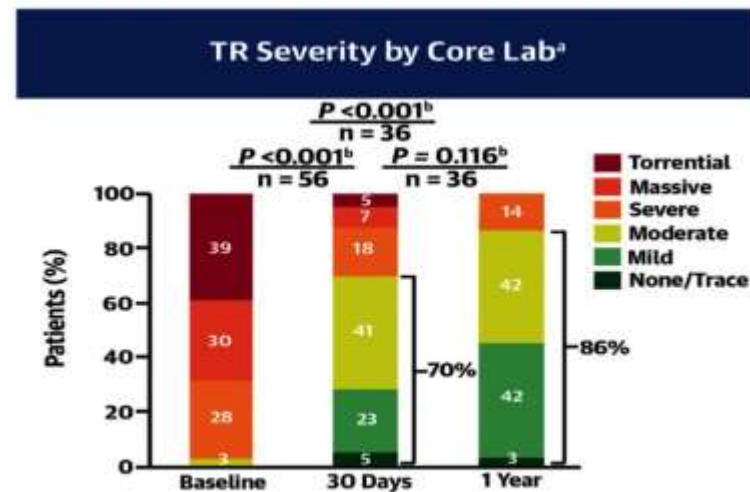
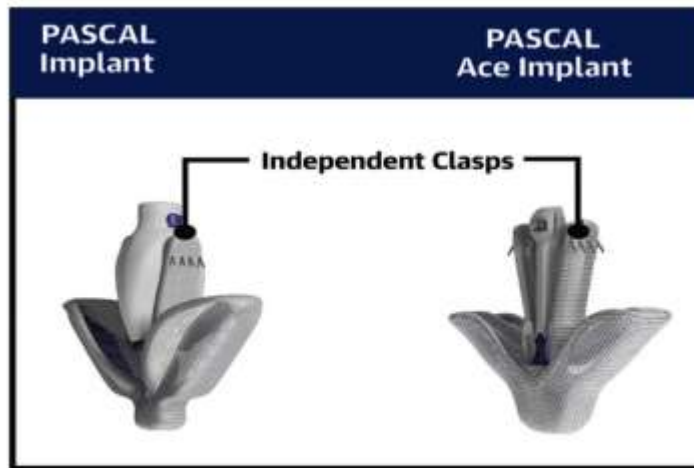
bRIGHT PAS Study: TTVR Safe and Effective in Real-World Population



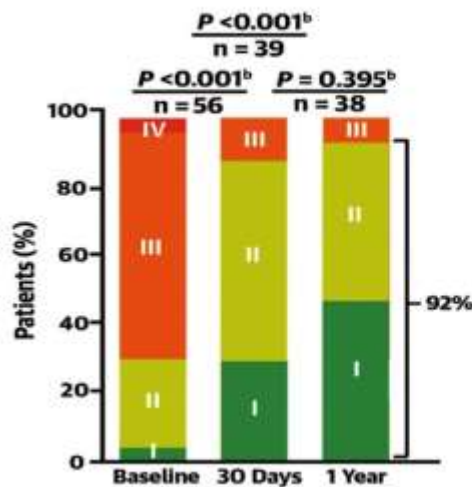
1-Year Outcomes of Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Repair

Susheel K. Kodali, MD,^a Rebecca T. Hahn, MD,^{a,b} Charles J. Davidson, MD,^c Akhil Narang, MD,^c Adam Greenbaum, MD,^d Patrick Gleason, MD,^d Samir Kapadia, MD,^e Rhonda Miyasaka, MD,^e Firas Zahr, MD,^f Scott Chadderdon, MD,^f Robert L. Smith, MD,^g Paul Grayburn, MD,^g Robert M. Kipperman, MD,^h Leo Marcoff, MD,^h Brian Whisenant, MD,ⁱ Mike Gonzales, MD,ⁱ Raj Makkar, MD,^j Moody Makar, MD,^j William O'Neill, MD,^k Dee Dee Wang, MD,^k William A. Gray, MD,^l Sandra Abramson, MD,^l James Hermiller, MD,^m Lucas Mitchel, MD,^m D. Scott Lim, MD,ⁿ Dale Fowler, MD,ⁿ Mathew Williams, MD,^o Sorin V. Pislaru, MD,^p Abdellaziz Dahou, MD,^b Michael J. Mack, MD,^g Martin B. Leon, MD,^a Mackram F. Eleid, MD^p

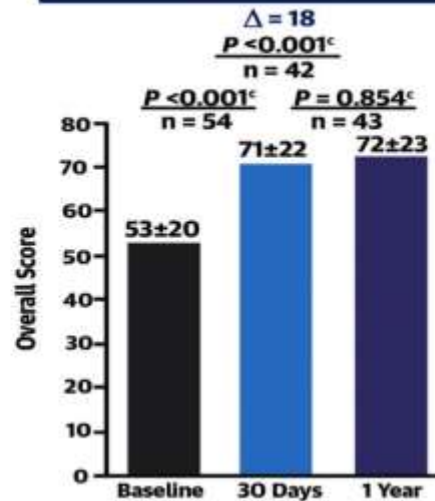
CLASP TR Study: The PASCAL Transcatheter Valve Repair System with Echo and Clinical Outcomes



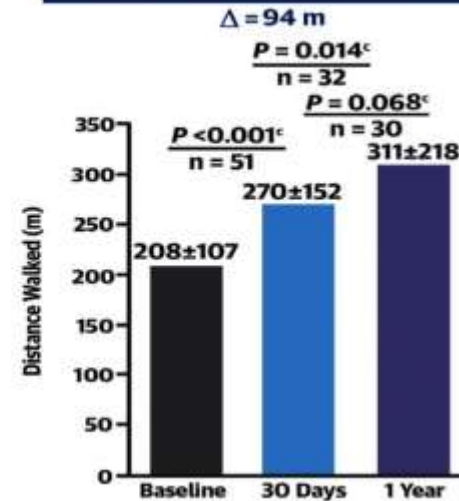
NYHA Functional Class



Overall KCCQ Score



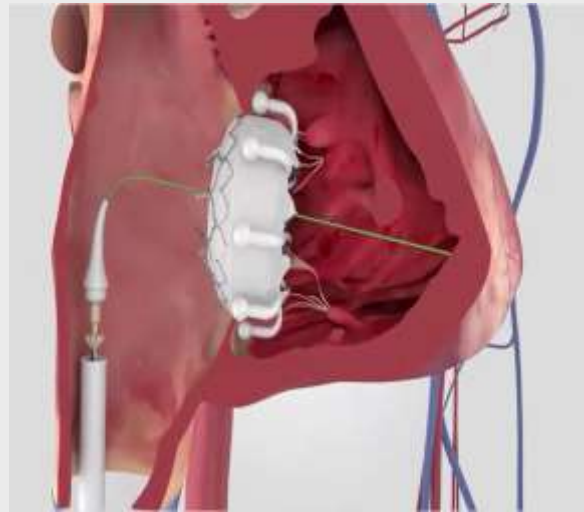
6-Minute Walk Distance



TRISCEND: EVOQUE Tricuspid Valve Replacement System



Unique valve design engages leaflets, chords, and annulus to achieve secure placement



Anchors compatible with pre-existing leads and respect the native anatomy

Conforming frame designed to achieve optimal retention force

Multiple sizes offer treatment for a broad range of tricuspid pathologies and anatomies (44, 48, 52 mm)

28F transfemoral delivery system compatible with all valve sizes

The 28-F EVOQUE Tricuspid Delivery System



Patients with symptomatic \geq moderate tricuspid regurgitation

Heart team assessment

- Functional or degenerative TR
- Signs and/or symptoms or prior heart failure hospitalizations from TR despite optimal medical therapy

EVOQUE valve replacement system

Endpoints:
Device and procedural success
Composite of major adverse events (MAEs) at 30 days TR reduction

Follow-up: 30 days, 6 months, 1 year, and annually up to 5 years

NCT04221490

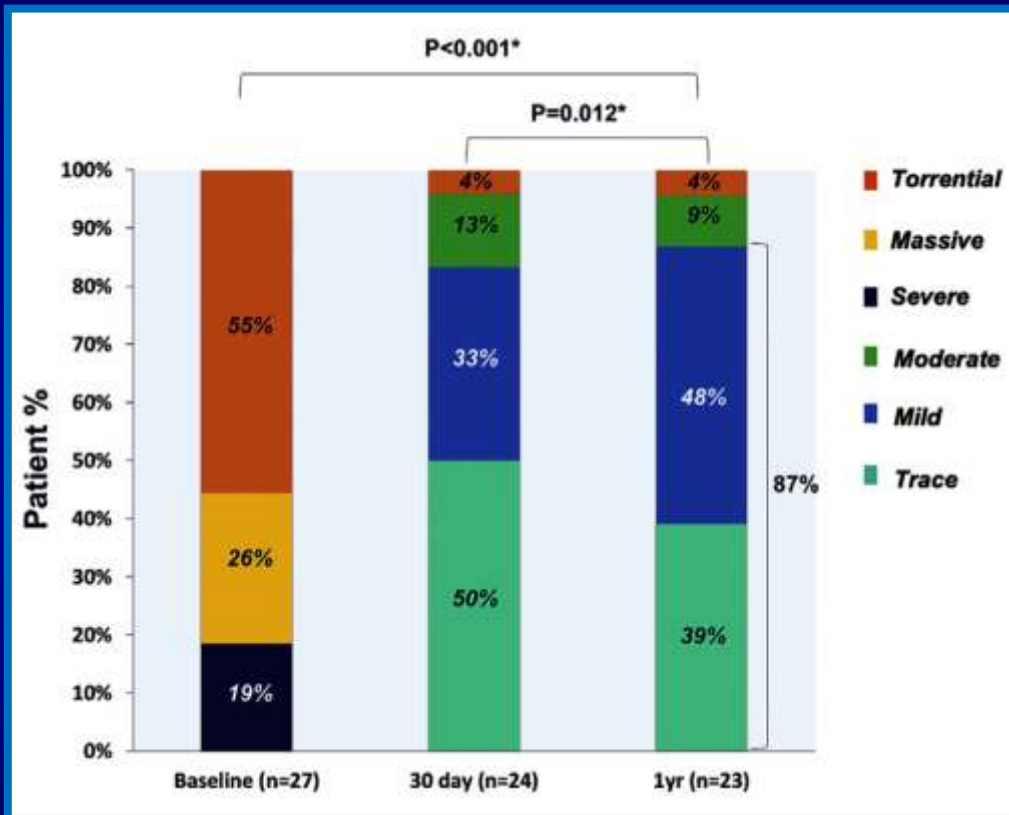
Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Replacement With the EVOQUE System

1-Year Outcomes of a Multicenter, First-in-Human Experience

John G. Webb, MD,^a Anthony (Ming-yu) Chuang, MBBS, MMED,^a David Meier, MD,^a
Ralph Stephan von Bardeleben, MD,^b Susheel K. Kodali, MD,^c Robert L. Smith, MD,^d Jörg Hausleiter, MD,^{e,f}
Geraldine Ong, MD,^g Robert Boone, MD,^a Tobias Ruf, MD,^b Isaac George, MD,^c Molly Szerlip, MD,^d
Michael Näbauer, MD,^{e,f} Faez M. Ali, MD,^g Robert Moss, MD,^a Felix Kreidel, MD,^b Vinayak Bapat, MD,^d
Katharina Schnitzler, MD,^{e,f} Jian Ye, MD,^a Mirjam Wild, MD,^{e,f} Mariama Akodad, MD, PhD,^a Djeven P. Deva, MD,^g
Andrew G. Chatfield, MD,^a Michael J. Mack, MD,^d Paul A. Grayburn, MD,^d Mark D. Peterson, MD,^g Raj Makkar, MD,^h
Martin B. Leon, MD,^c Rebecca T. Hahn, MD,^c Neil P. Fam, MD, MSc^g

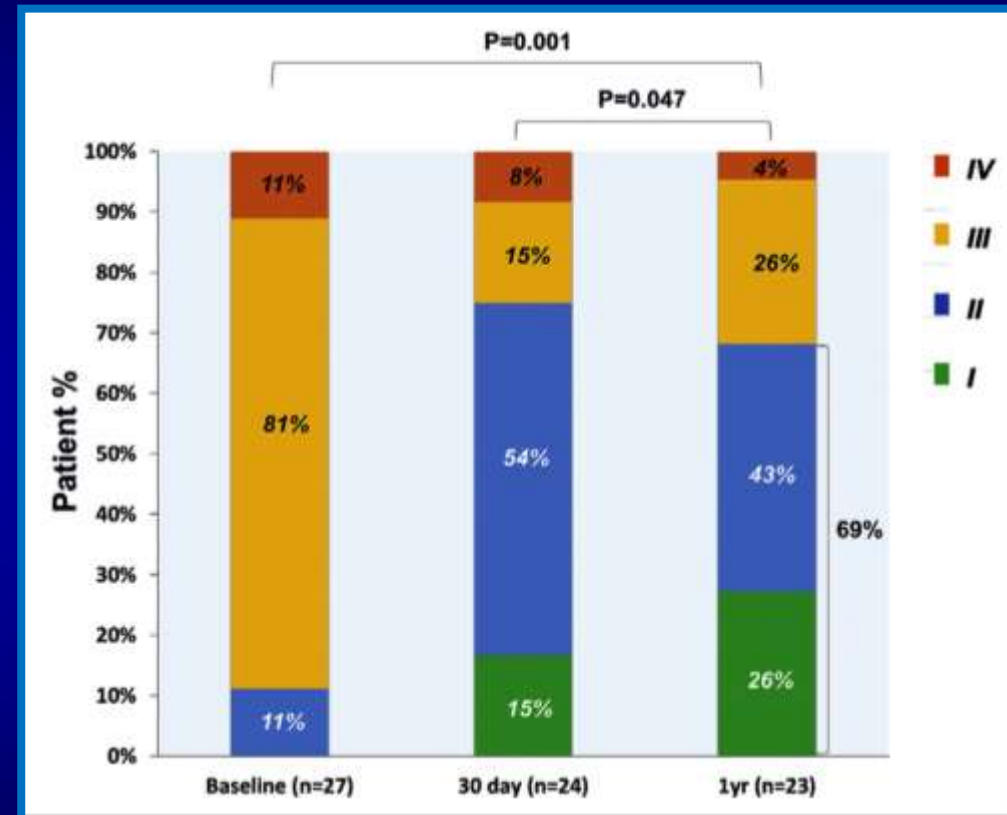
EVOQUE System: Comparison of TR Severity and NYHA Functional Class at Baseline, 30 Days and 1 Year

TR Severity



Sustained TR reduction observed with TR grade $\leq 2+$ in 96% and $\leq 1+$ in 87% at 1 year

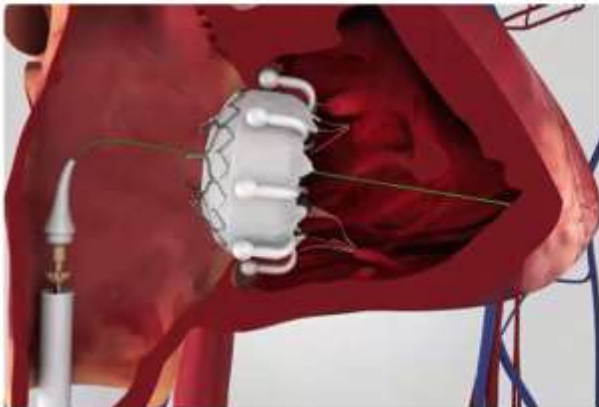
NYHA Functional Class



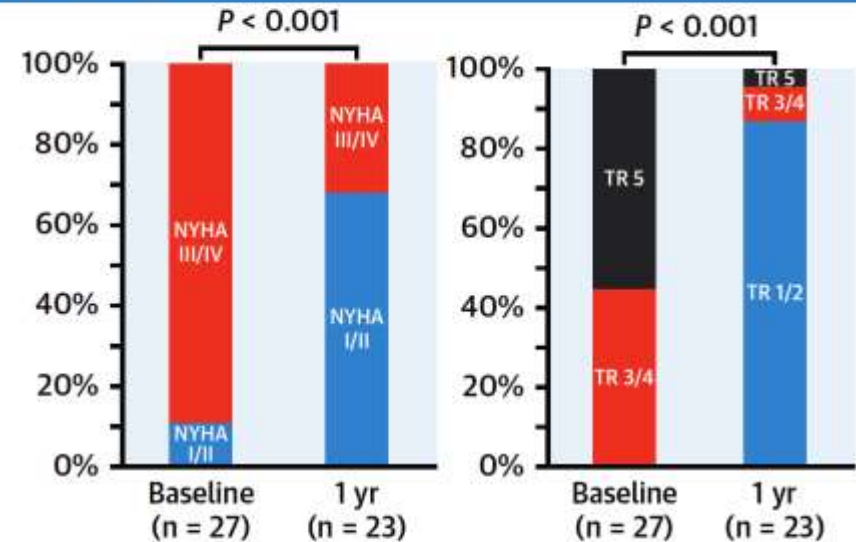
Functional class improvements occurred mostly within the first month postprocedure; no significant differences in NYHA class between 30-day and 1-year F/U

EVOQUE System: 1-Year Transfemoral TTVR for Severe TR

EVOQUE Transfemoral Tricuspid Replacement 1-Year Clinical and Echocardiographic Outcomes



1-Year Follow-Up



27 patients with severe TR treated with the EVOQUE system
7 sites (Canada, Europe, U.S.)
May 2019 to July 2020

All-cause mortality: 7%
HF hospitalization: 7%
New pacemaker: 7% within 30 days,
4% beyond 30 days

Sustained improvement in NYHA functional class as well as improvement in TR degree suggesting that the EVOQUE System is a promising treatment option for this population

- EVOQUE TTVR system found to be safe and effective
- Low mortality and HF rehospitalization observed in fragile-high-risk population
- TR significantly reduced with 96% of subjects achieving TR grade of <2+
- Associated with sustained functional improvement with proportion of pts classified as NYHA functional class I/II from 11% at baseline to 70% at 1 year

TRISCEND II Pivotal Trial



Edwards EVOQUE Transcatheter Tricuspid Valve Replacement: Pivotal Clinical Investigation of Safety and Clinical Efficacy Using a Novel Device (NCT04482062)

Summary

Multicenter, randomized controlled pivotal clinical trial to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the **EVOQUE System with optimal medical therapy (OMT) compared to OMT alone** in the treatment of patients with at least severe tricuspid regurgitation (TR). Patients will be followed at discharge, 30 days, 3 months, 6 months and annually through 5 years.

Primary Outcome

- TR Grade reduction and composite endpoint including: KCCQ improvement, NYHA functional class improvement, and 6MWD improvement
- Rate of Major Adverse Events (MAE)
- Composite endpoint including all-cause mortality, RVAD implantation or heart transplant, tricuspid valve intervention, HF hospitalizations, KCCQ improvement, NYHA functional class improvement, and 6MWD improvement

Secondary Outcome

Composite endpoint including reduction in TR grade, change in QoL from baseline, death and HF hospitalization, all-cause hospitalization, all-cause mortality, and change in right ventricular end diastolic volume index

Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2022



1.

2. **Mid-longterm TAVR vs SAVR:** NOTION, PARTNER-3, EVOLUT LR

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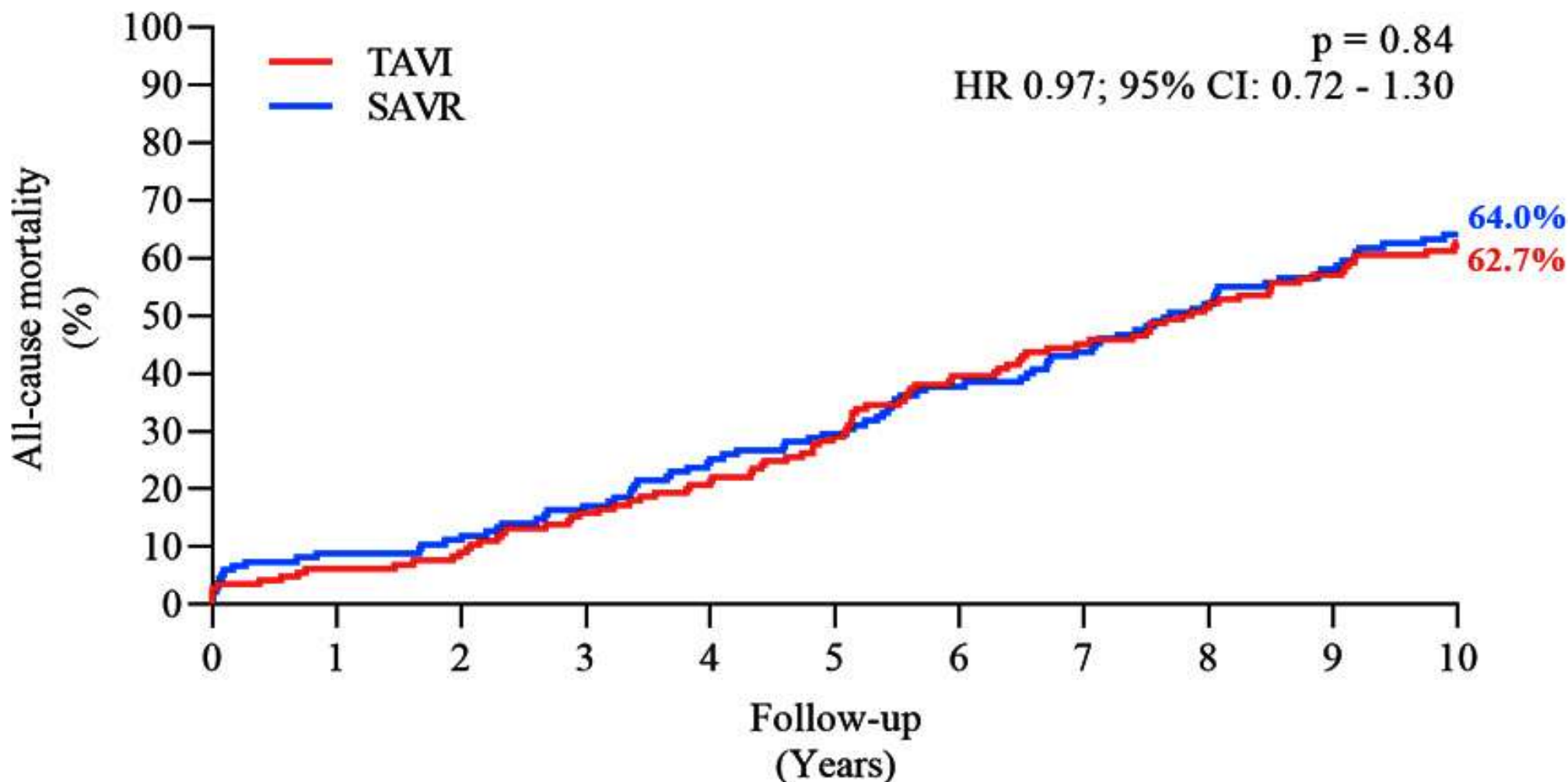
8. **PCI Timings with TAVR in AS:** Revasc TAVR, Complete TAVR

9. **TAVR in Pure Aortic Regurgitation:** ALIGN AR

10. **LAAO for Afib during TAVR:** WATCH TAVR

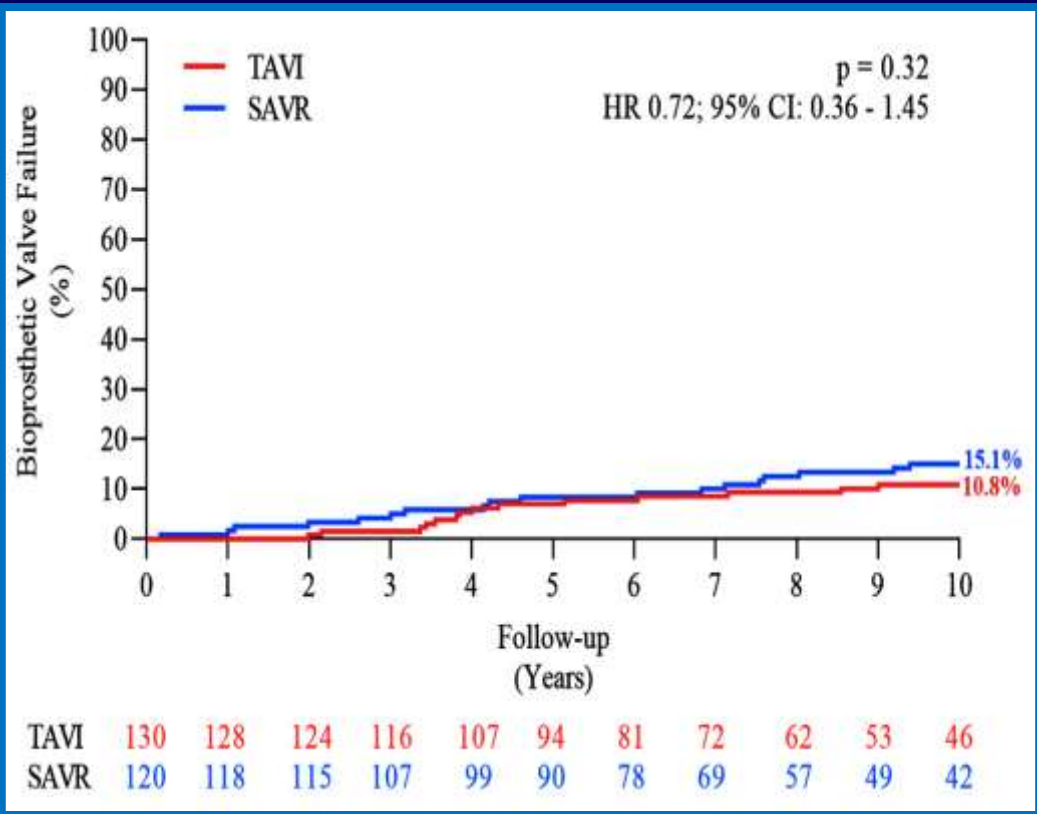
**The NOTION Trial (Denmark)
Ten-Year Follow-Up After Transcatheter
or Surgical Aortic Valve Implantation in
Severe Aortic Valve Stenosis**

NOTION Trial: All-Cause Mortality at 10 Years



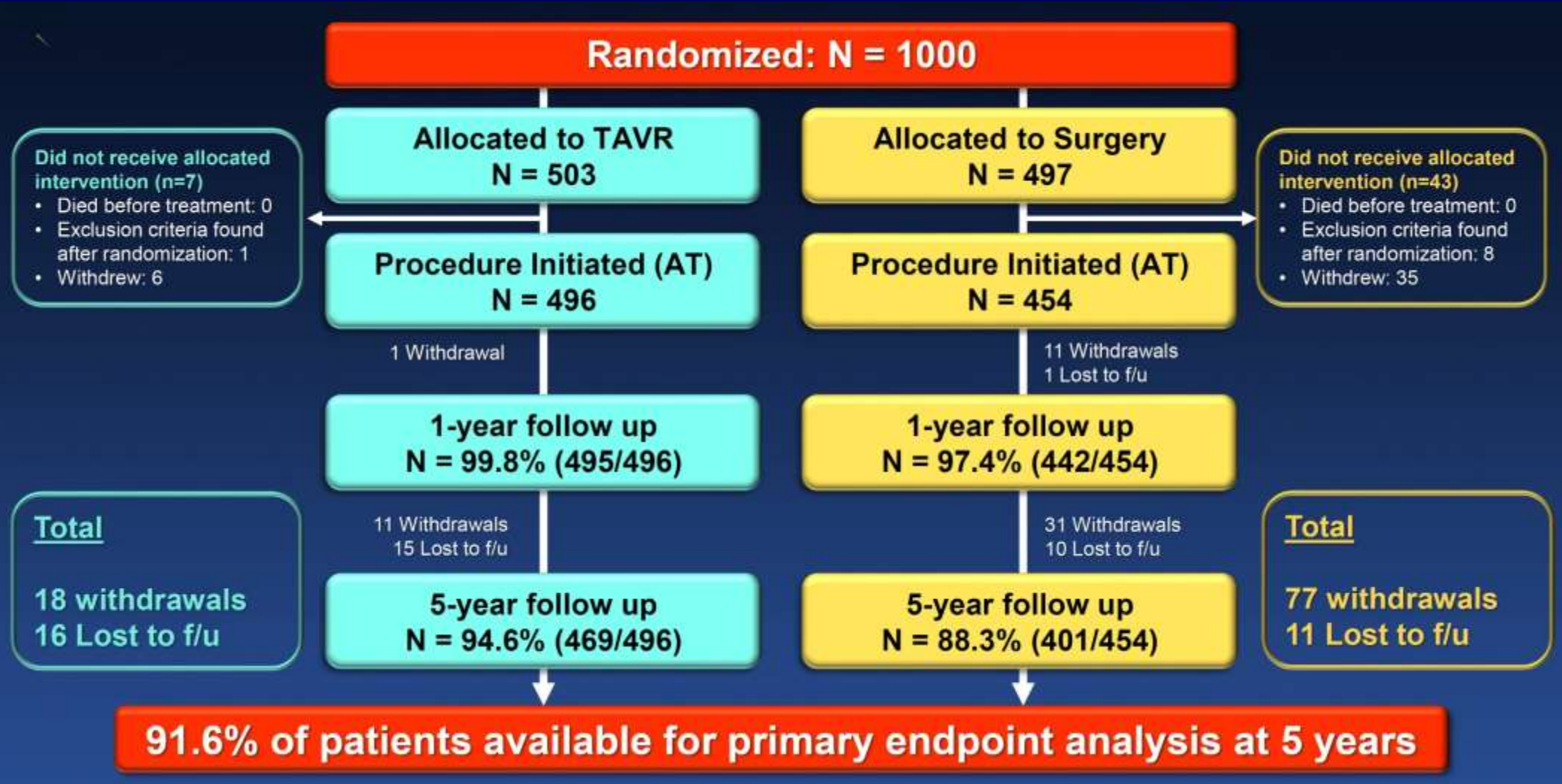
Follow-up (Years)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAVI	145	136	132	122	115	101	86	78	69	61	53
SAVR	135	123	120	112	102	95	83	75	64	56	48

NOTION Trial: Bioprosthetic Valve Failure at 10 Years



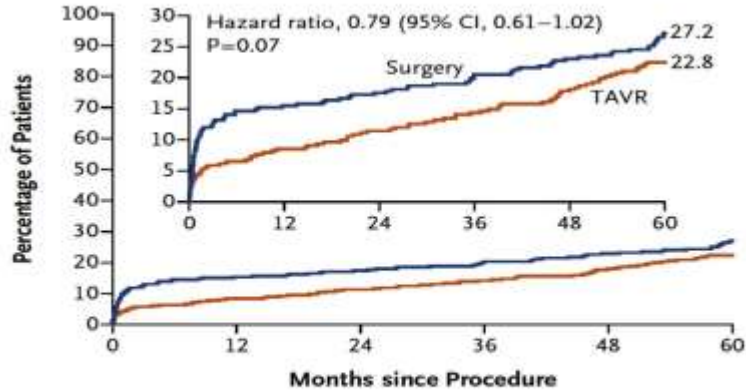
	TAVR (n=130)	SAVR (n=120)	p-value
Bioprosthetic valve failure	10.8	15.1	0.32
Valve-related death	5.0	3.7	0.60
Severe structural valve deterioration	3.1	11.0	0.014
Aortic valve re-intervention	4.3	2.2	0.33

PARTNER 3 Trial: Patient Disposition to 5 Years



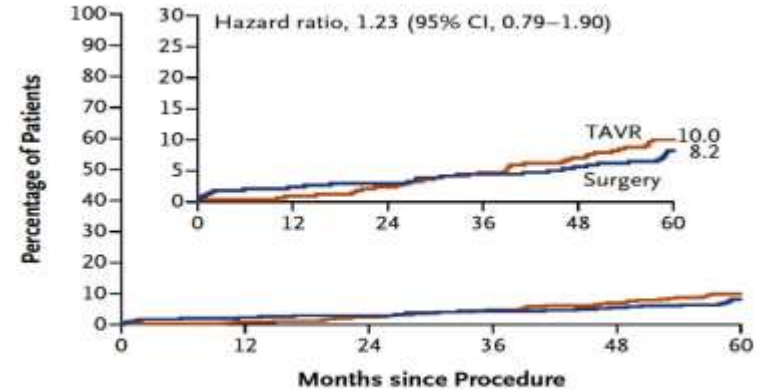
PARTNER 3 Trial: Primary Endpoint and Its Components

Death from Any Cause, Stroke, or Rehospitalization



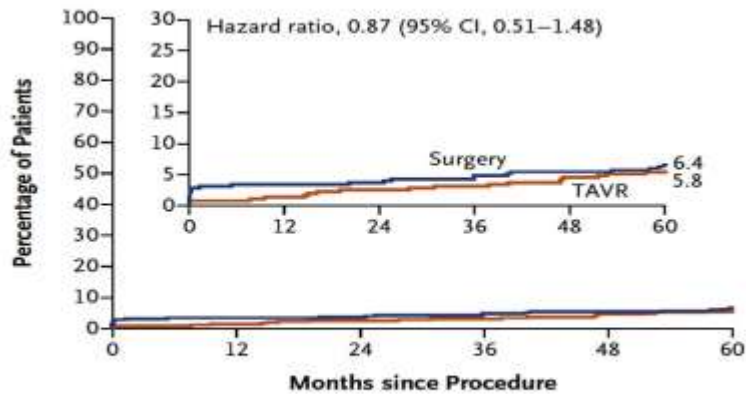
No. at Risk	0	12	24	36	48	60
Surgery	454	372	349	328	309	276
TAVR	496	453	434	415	391	353

Death from Any Cause



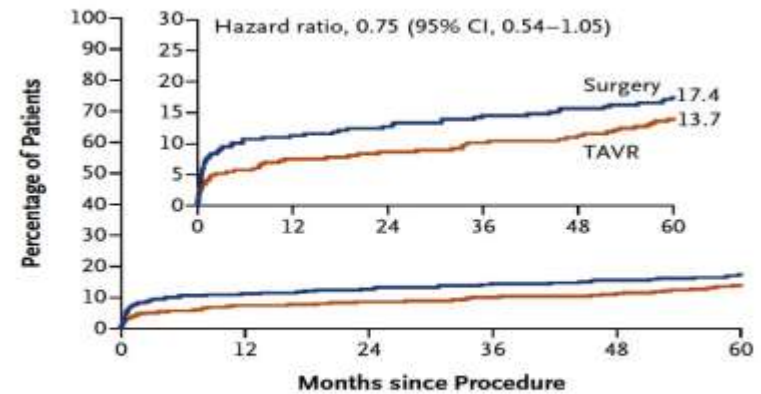
No. at Risk	0	12	24	36	48	60
Surgery	454	427	409	394	379	346
TAVR	496	490	478	460	438	405

Stroke



No. at Risk	0	12	24	36	48	60
Surgery	454	416	397	378	361	329
TAVR	496	486	468	450	428	391

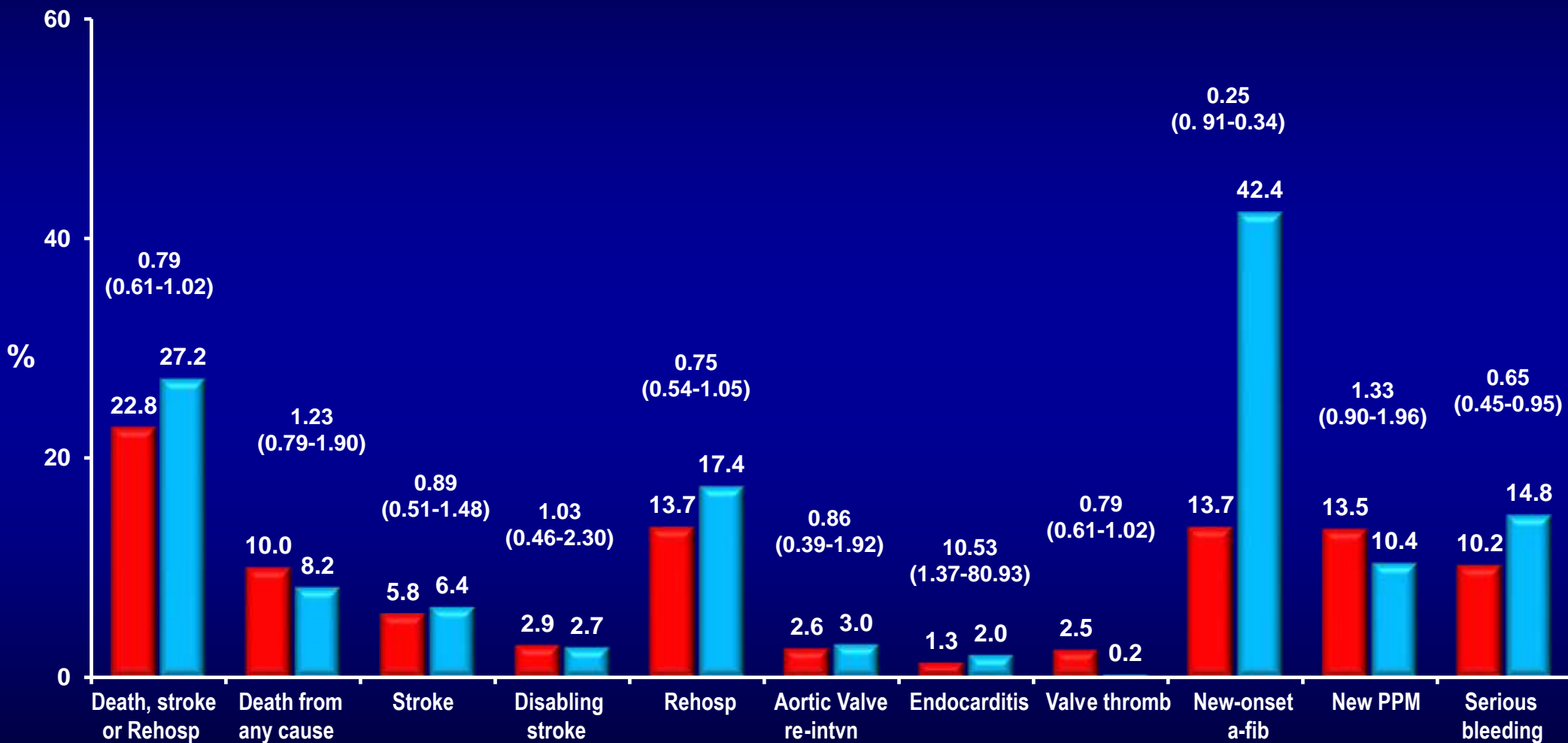
Rehospitalization



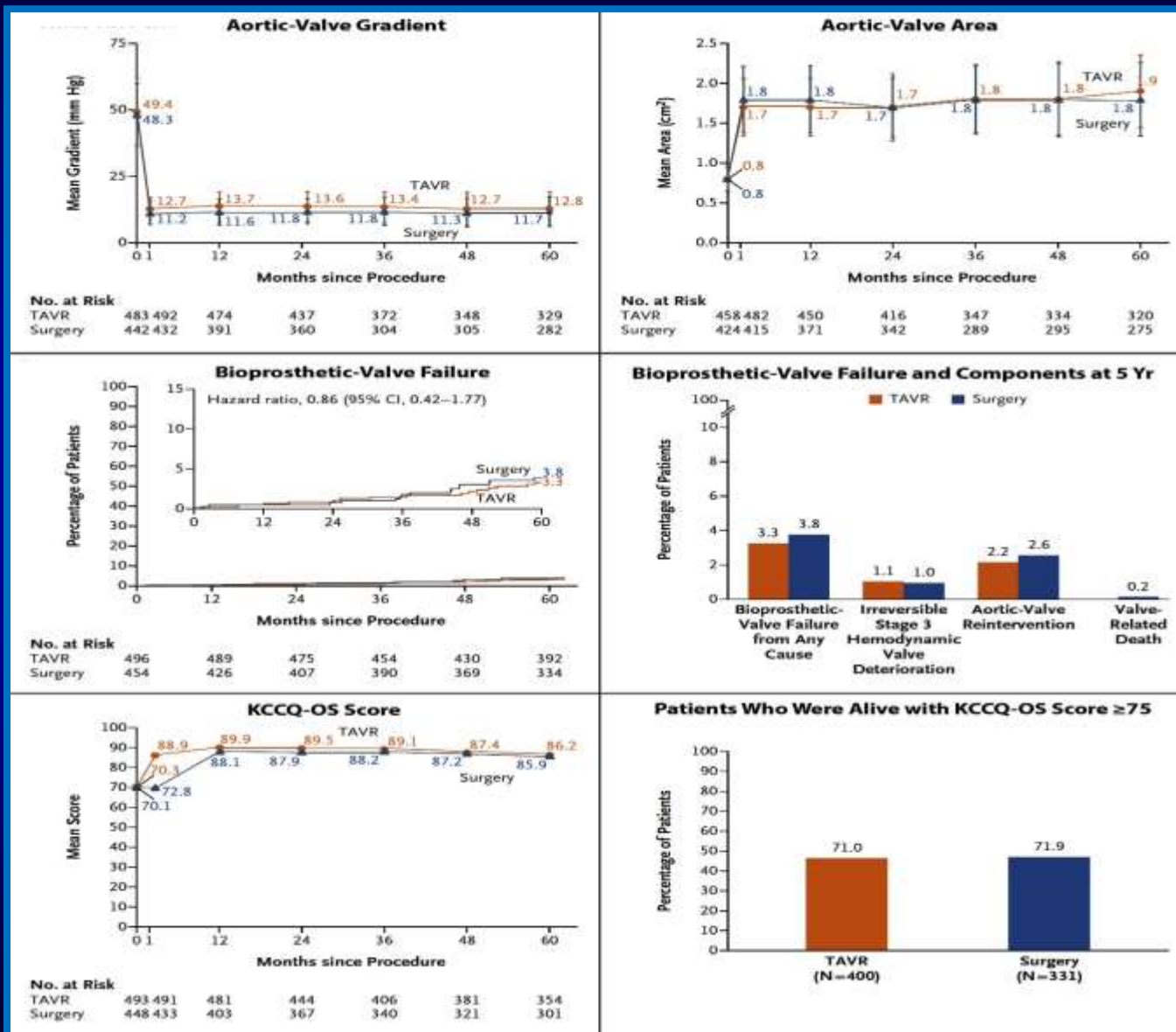
No. at Risk	0	12	24	36	48	60
Surgery	454	381	359	339	321	289
TAVR	496	455	439	419	396	361

PARTNER 3 Trial: Key Clinical Endpoints

■ TAVR (n=496) ■ Surgery (n=454)



PARTNER 3 Trial: Echo Outcomes, Bioprosthetic-Valve Failure, and QoL Outcomes



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

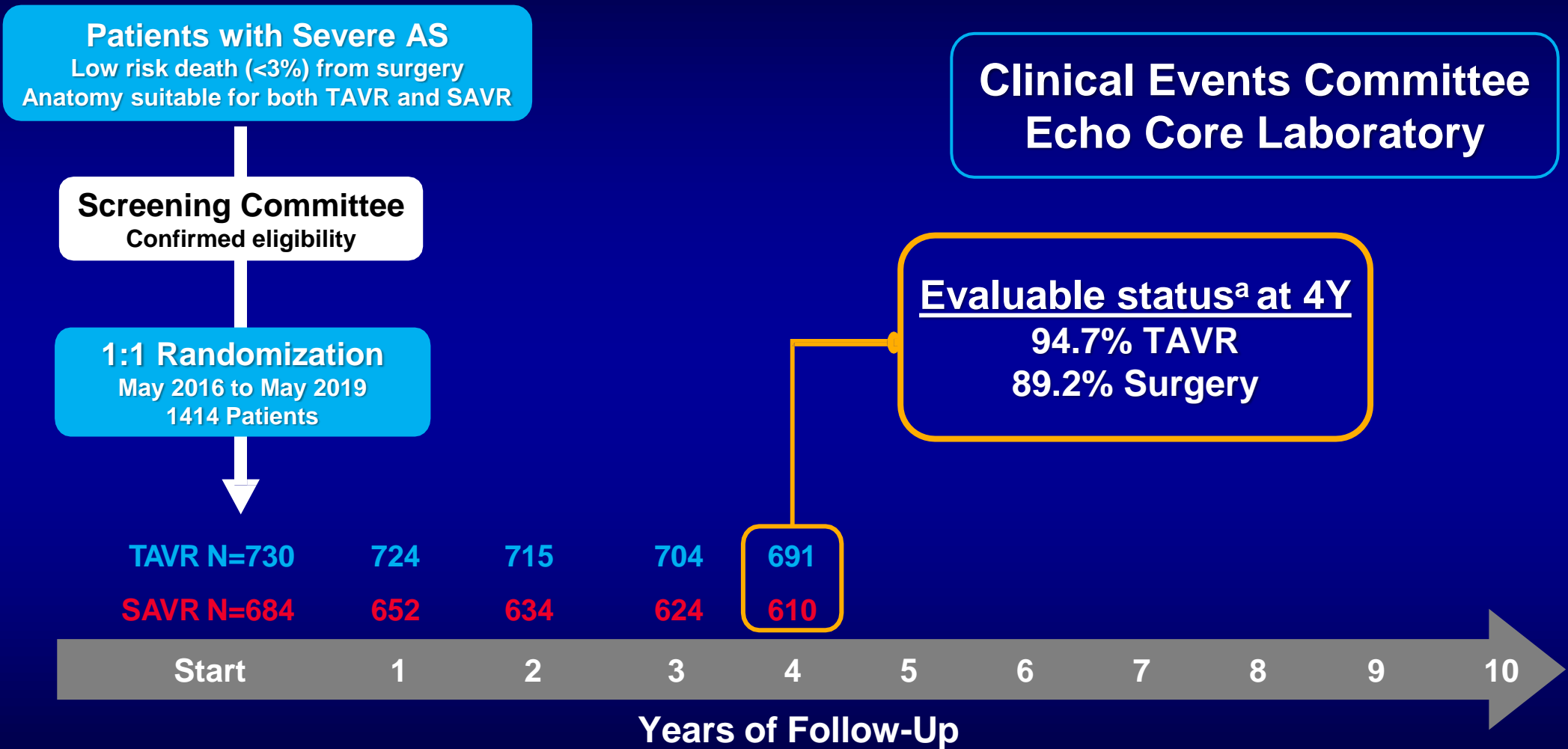
Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement in Low-Risk Patients at Five Years

CONCLUSIONS

Among low-risk patients with severe, symptomatic aortic stenosis who underwent TAVR or surgery, there was no significant between-group difference in the two primary composite outcomes. (Funded by Edwards Lifesciences; PARTNER 3 ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT02675114.)

Evolut Low Risk Trial: 4-Year Results

Study Design

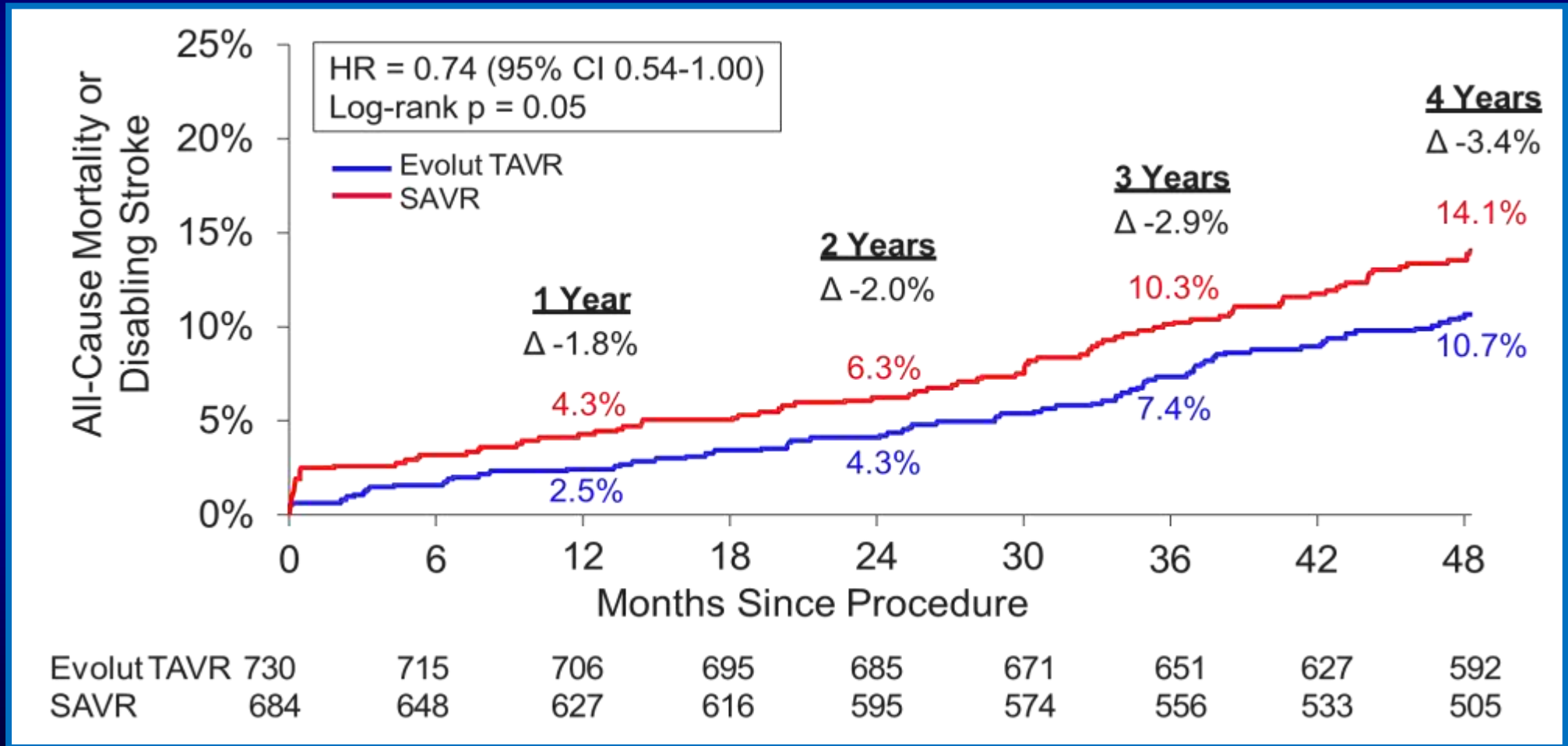


^aEvaluable status was calculated as the number of patients expected after withdrawal and loss to follow-up, and included death as known status for each time point.

Evolut Low Risk Trial: 4-Year Results

Primary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality and Disabling Stroke

26% Relative Reduction in Hazard for Death or Disabling Stroke (p = 0.05) with Evolut TAVR vs SAVR and the Curves Continue to Separate Over Time

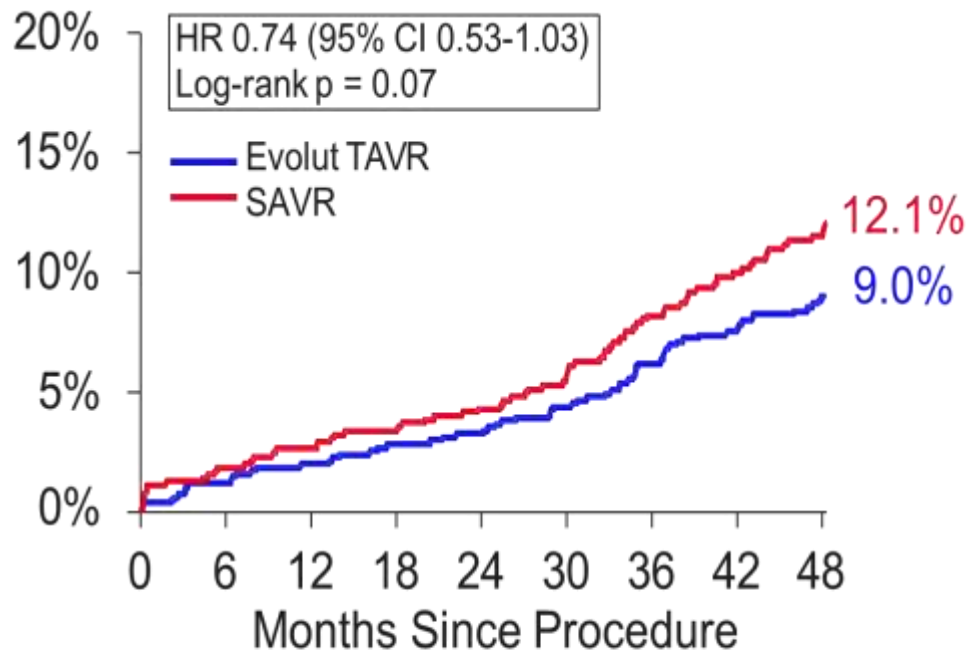


Evolut Low Risk Trial: 4-Year Results

All-Cause Mortality and Disabling Stroke

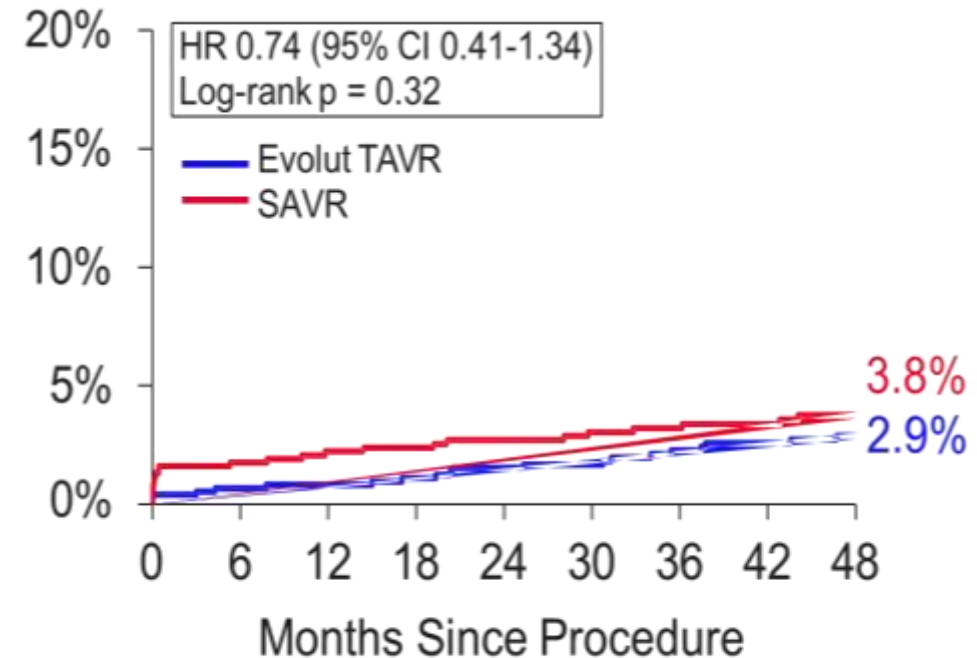
Observed Differences in the Primary Endpoint Driven by Death

All-Cause Mortality



TAVR	730	718	709	699	691	678	659	636	603
SAVR	684	656	636	624	605	585	567	542	516

Disabling Stroke

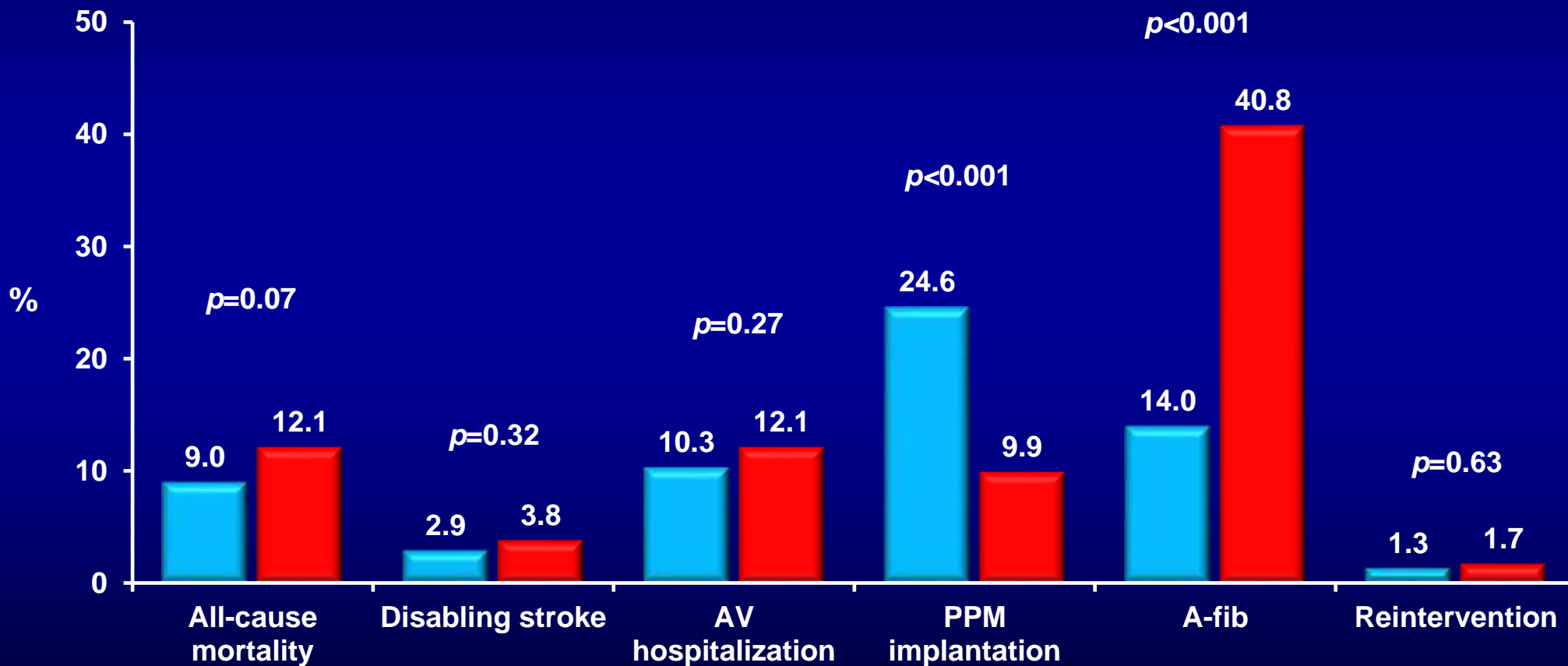


TAVR	730	715	706	695	685	671	651	627	592
SAVR	684	648	627	616	595	574	556	533	505

Evolut Low Risk Trial: 4-Year Results

Secondary Endpoints

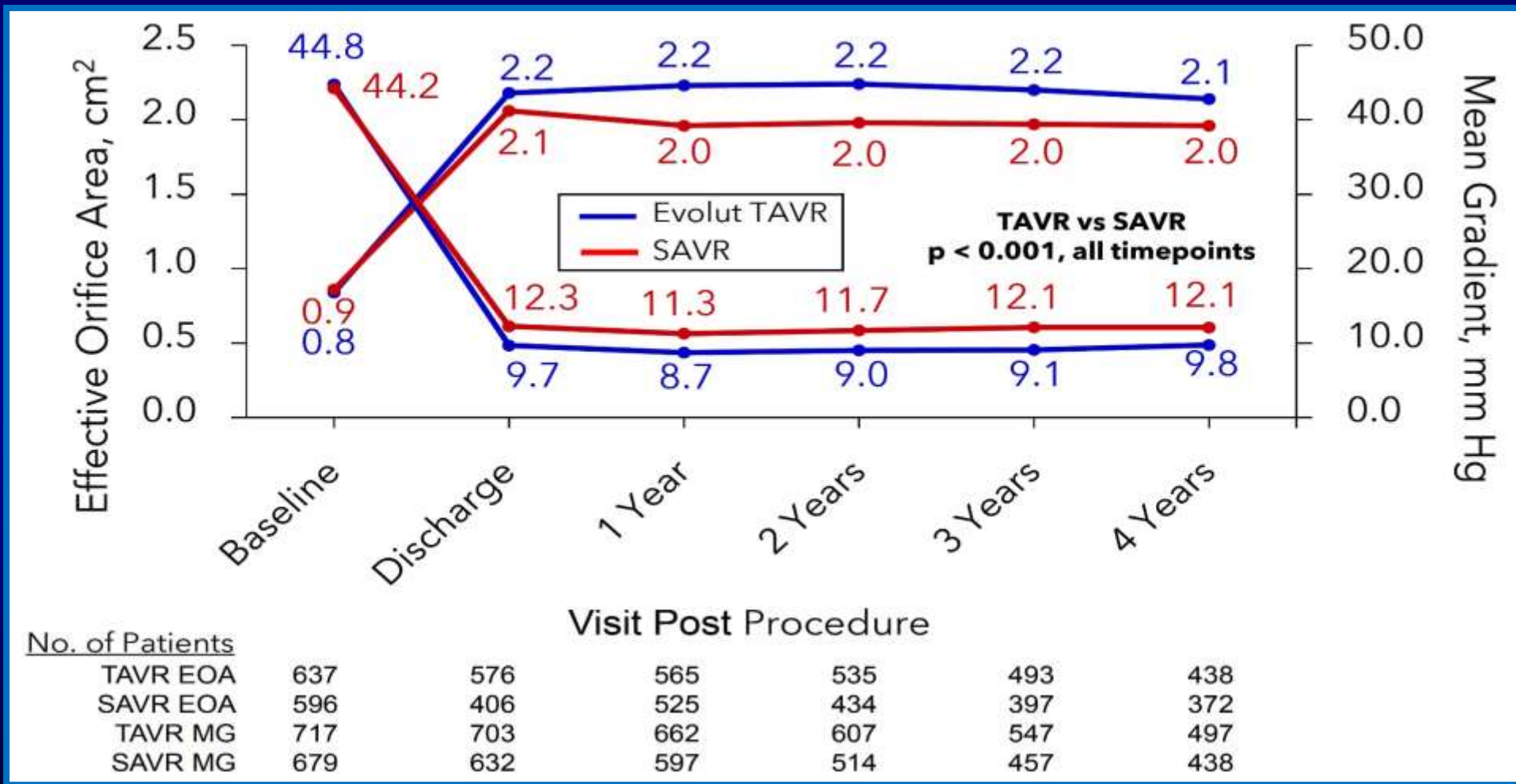
■ Evolut TAVR (n=730) ■ SAVR (n=684)



Evolut Low Risk Trial: 4-Year Results

Comparative Hemodynamics

Significantly Better Hemodynamics with Evolut TAVR vs SAVR



Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2022



1. **ACC/ESC Guidelines for VHD: Concordance & Discordance**
2. **Mid-longterm TAVR vs SAVR: NOTION, PARTNER-3, EVOLUT LR**
3. **TTVR Emerging: TRILUMINATE 1Yr, bRIGHT Pass, TRANSCEND,**
4. **TMVR Updated: INTREPID EFS 1Yr, MITRAL 5Yr**
5. **M-TEER Expanded: Expand TEER, MITRA-Pro, TVT Registry**
6. **TAV or SAV Degeneration: viV TAVR, TAV-in-TAV, TAVR Explant**
7. **TAVR vs SAVR in Small Annulus AS: VIVA, SWISS TAVI, SMART**
8. **PCI Timings with TAVR in AS: Revasc TAVR, Complete TAVR**
9. **TAVR in Pure Aortic Regurgitation: ALIGN AR**
10. **LAAO for Afib during TAVR: WATCH TAVR**

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

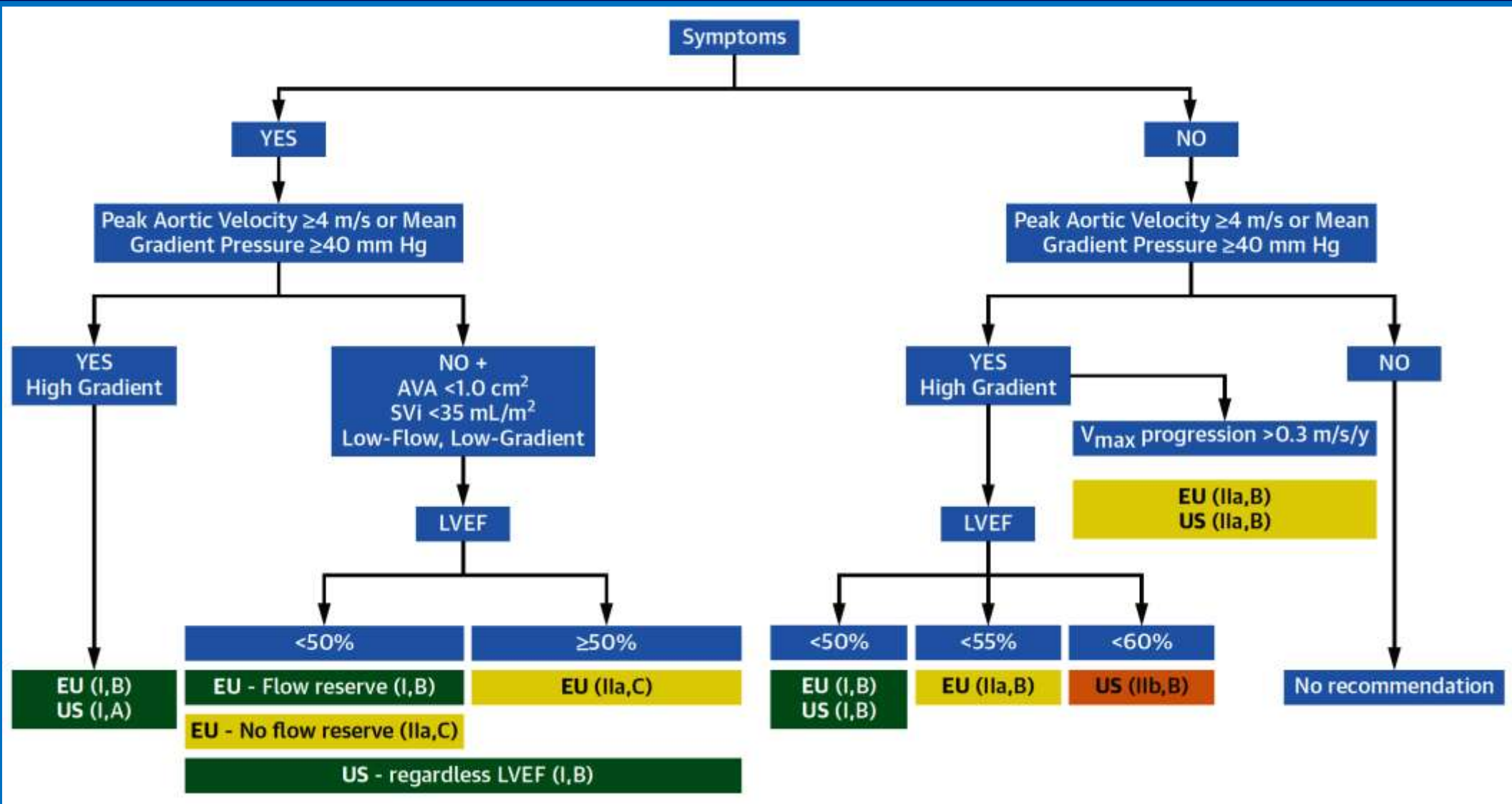
JACC GUIDELINE COMPARISON

ACC/AHA and ESC/EACTS Guidelines for the Management of Valvular Heart Diseases

JACC Guideline Comparison

Augustin Coisne, MD, PhD,^{a,b} Patrizio Lancellotti, MD, PhD,^{c,d} Gilbert Habib, MD, PhD,^e Madalina Garbi, MD,^f Jordi Sanchez Dahl, MD, PhD,^g Marco Barbanti, MD,^h Mani A. Vannan, MD,ⁱ Vassilios S. Vassiliou, MD,^j Dariusz Dudek, MD,^k Ovidiu Chioncel, MD,^{l,m} Johannes L. Waltenberger, MD, PhD,^{n,o} Victoria L. Johnson, MD,^p Ruggero De Paulis, MD,^q Rodolfo Citro, MD, PhD,^{r,s} Philippe Pibarot, DVM, PhD,^t
on behalf of the EuroValve Consortium

Management of Patients with Severe Aortic Stenosis



Mode of Intervention When Aortic Valve Replacement Is Indicated for Aortic Stenosis



Age 75 years

SAVR

AND STS-Prom / EuroScore <4 (I-B)

TAVR

STS-Prom / EuroScore <8 OR non SAVR candidates (I-A)

SAVR

AND life expectancy >20 y (I-A)

SAVR or TAVR

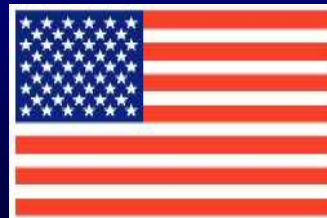
after shared-decision making

TAVR

OR life expectancy <10 years AND femoral access (I-A)

Age 65 years

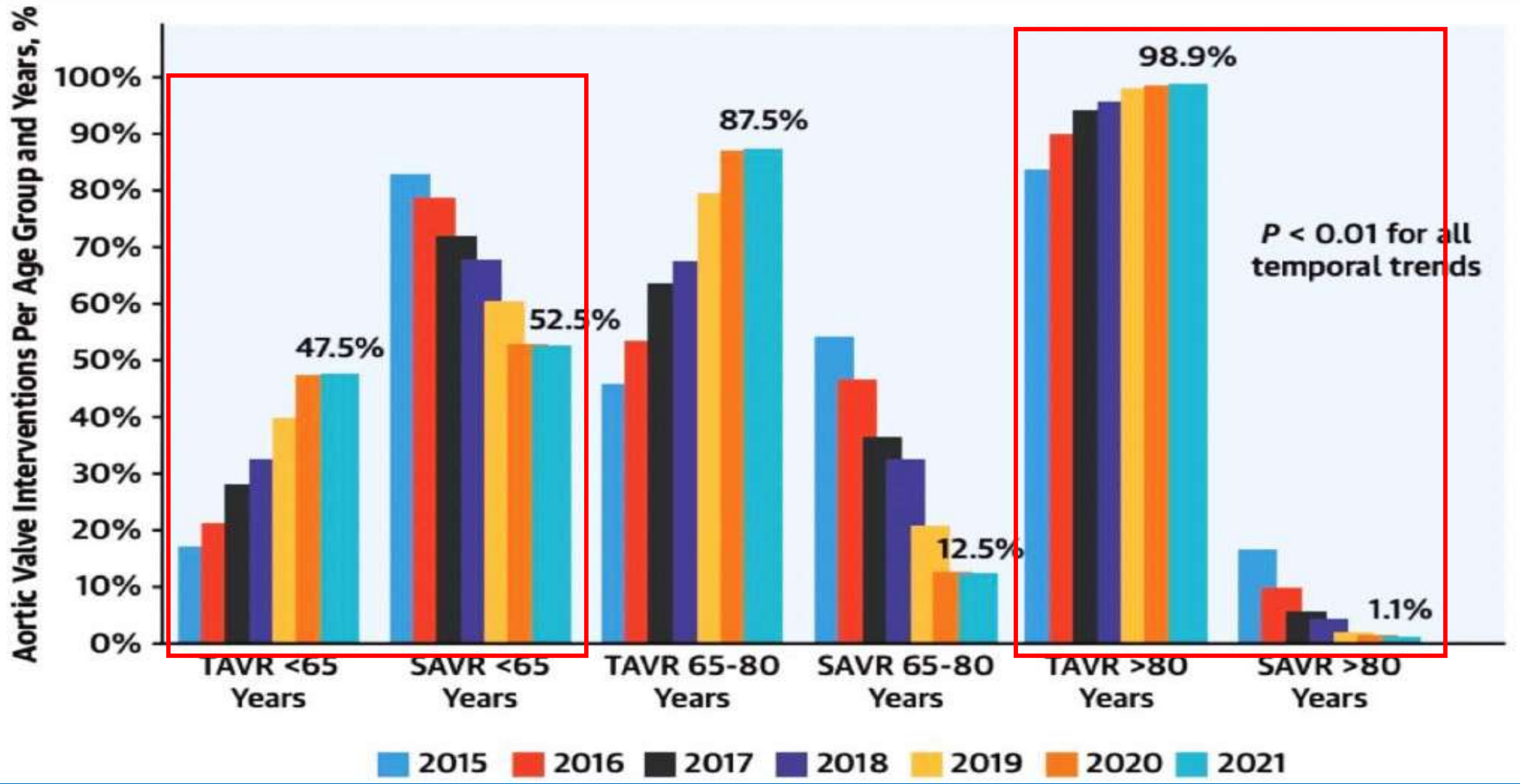
Age 80 years



Age

Aortic Valve Interventions Per Age Group & Years

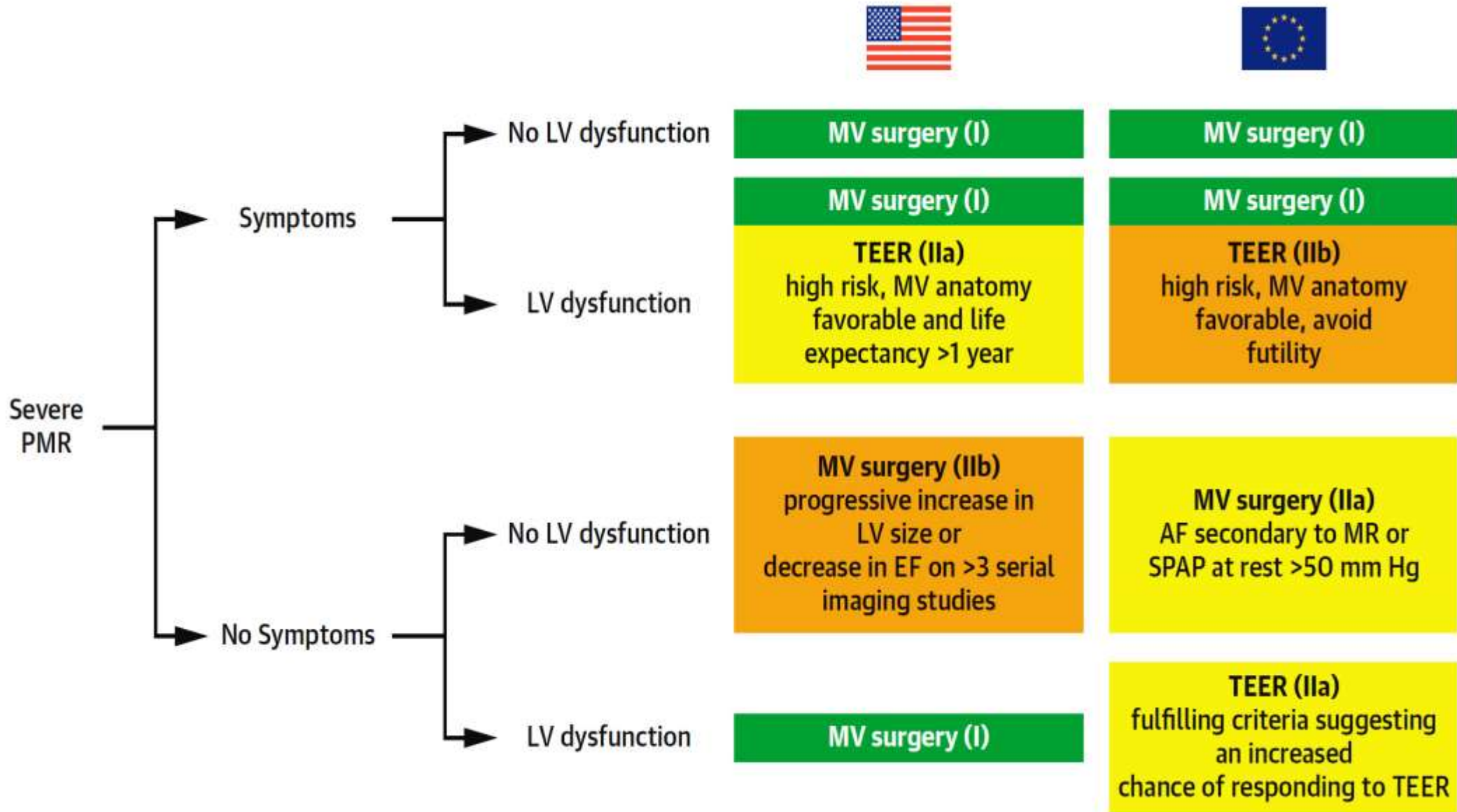
National Vizient Clinical Database; N=279,066 pts undergoing alone TAVR or SAVR from 10/2015 to 12/2021 in >300 US centers



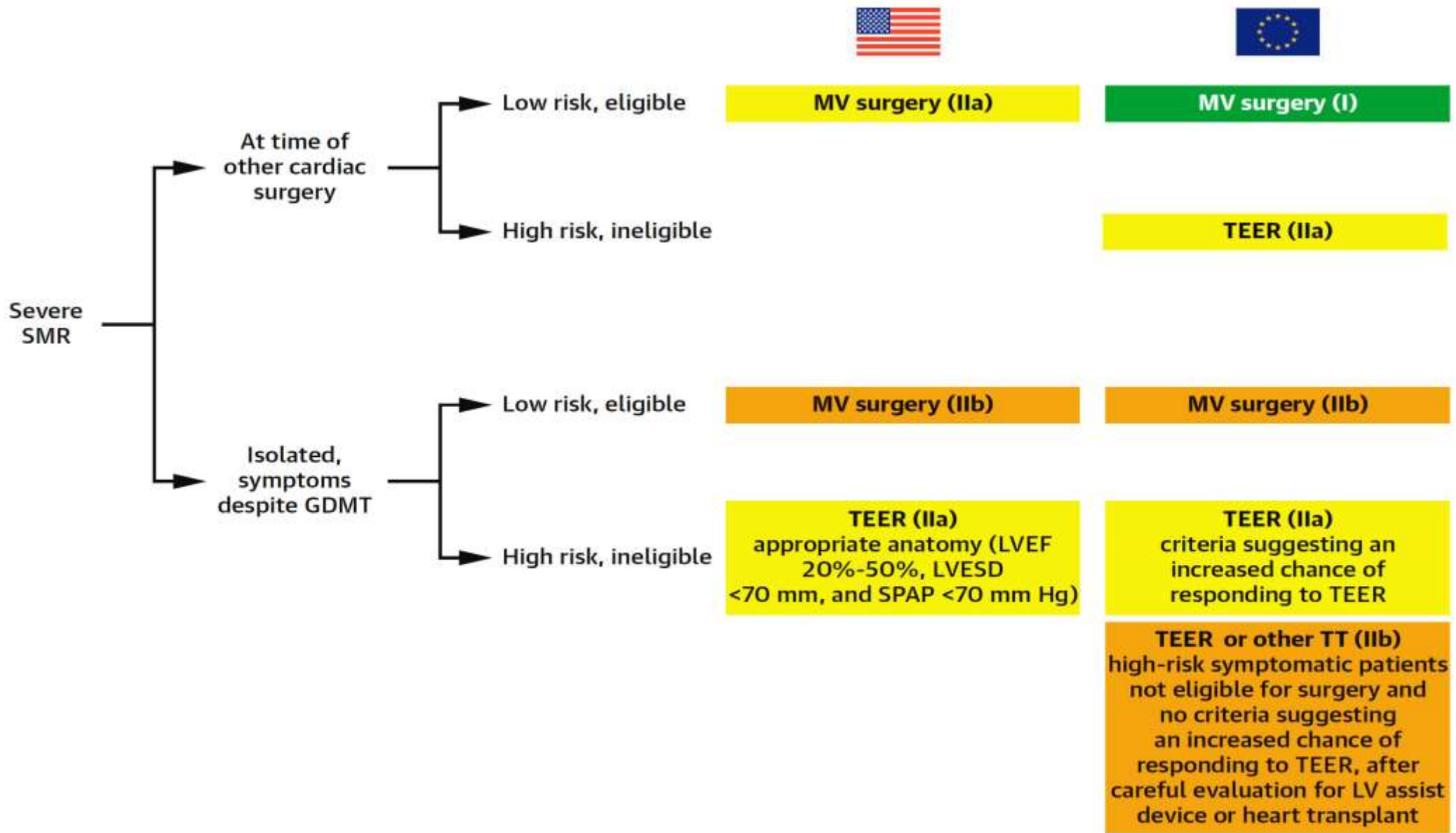
Selected Recommendations on Management of AR

Recommendation	American	European
Symptoms	I-B	I-B
No symptoms and LVEF \leq 55%	I-B	IIb-C
LVEF \leq 50%	I-B	I-B
Progressive decline in LVEF to 55%-60% on 3 serial studies	IIb-B	
LVESD $>$ 50 mm or $>$ 25 mm/m ²	IIa-B	I-B
LVESD $>$ 20 mm/m ² if low risk		IIb-B
Severe AR undergoing other cardiac surgery	I-C	I-C
Moderate AR undergoing other cardiac surgery	IIa-C	
Aortic valve repair in selected patients at experienced centers when durable results are expected		IIb-C

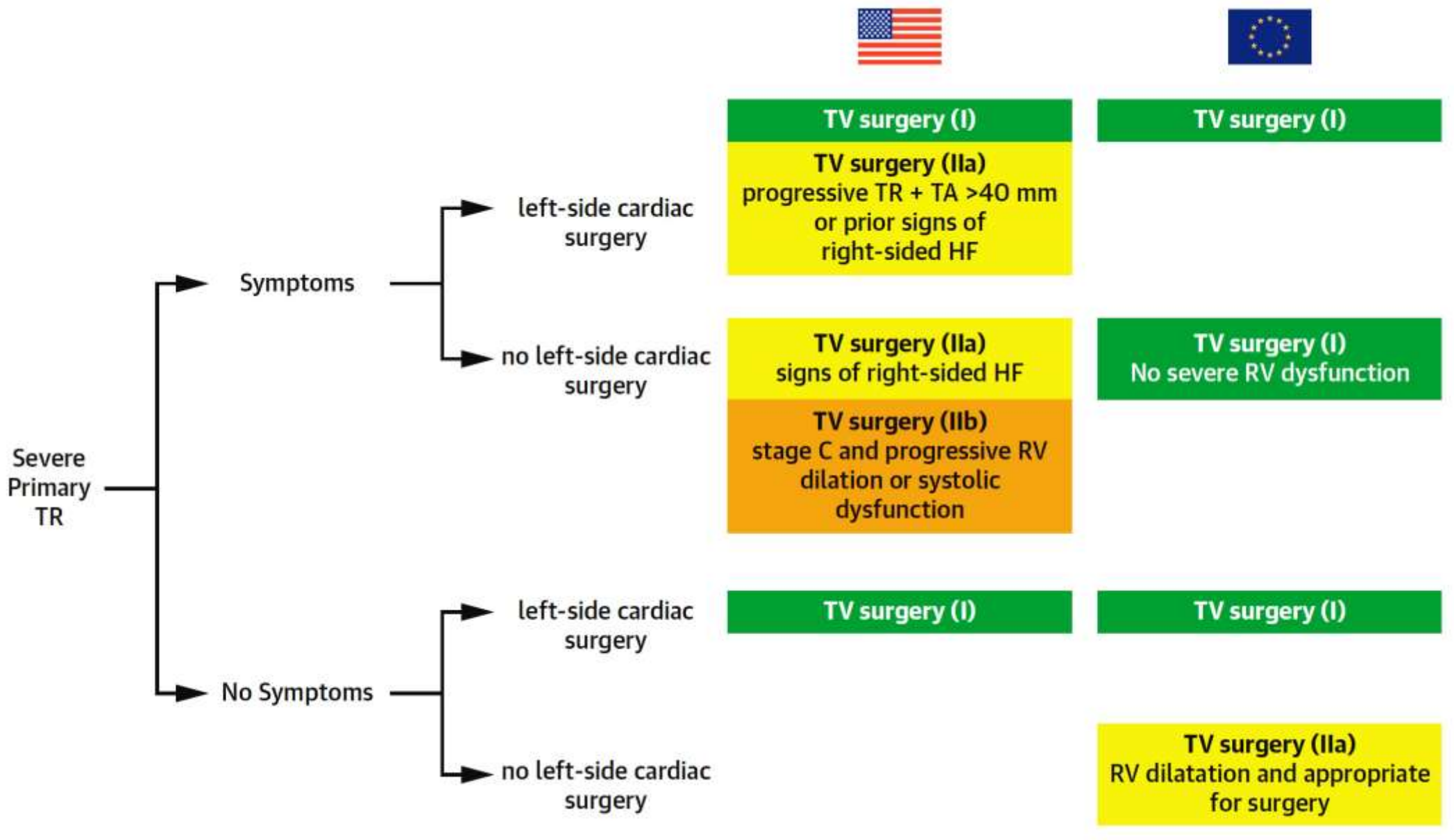
Management of Patients With Severe Primary MR



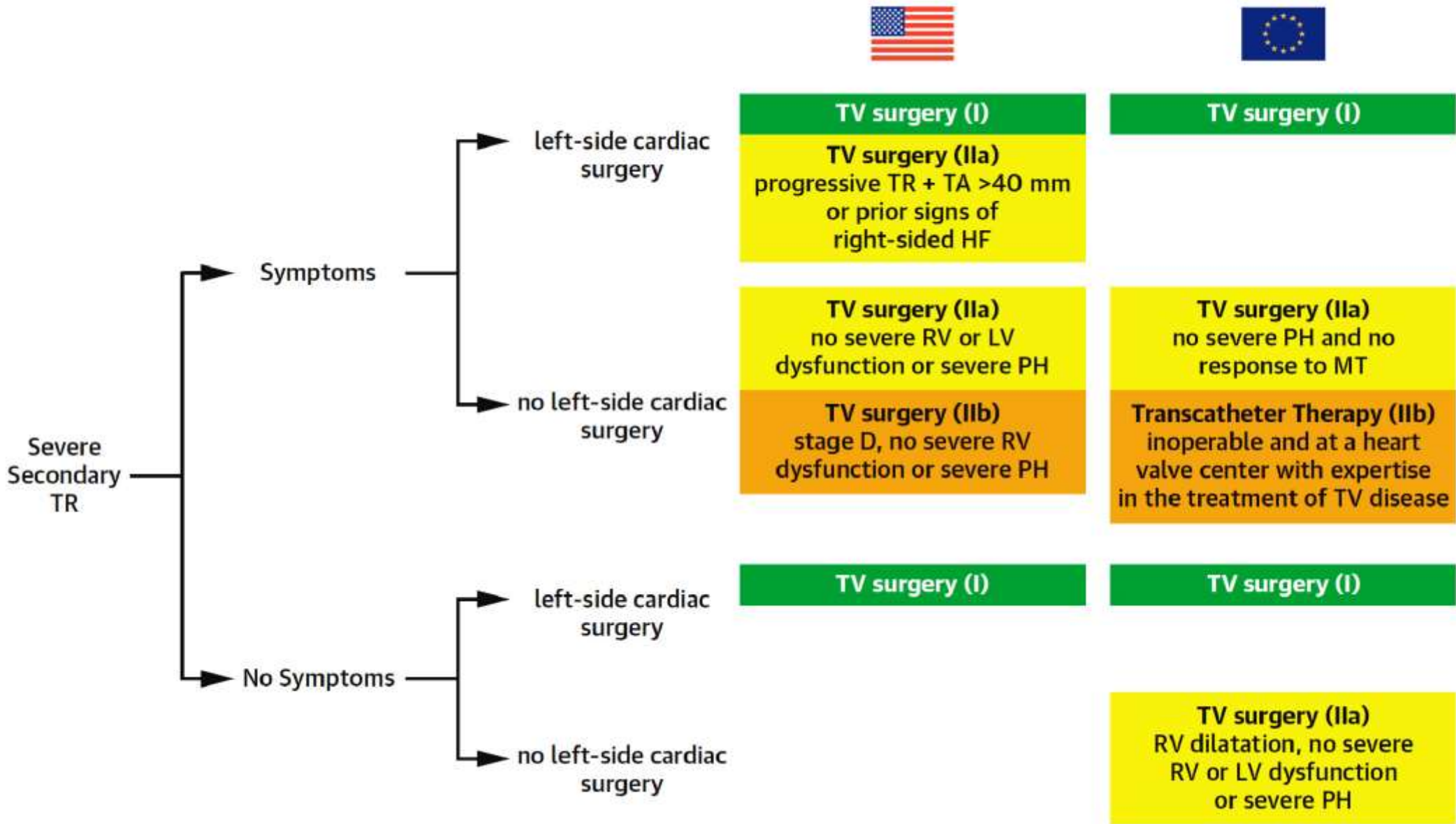
Management of Patients With Severe Secondary MR



Management of Patients With Severe Primary TR



Management of Patients With Severe Secondary TR



Comparison Between Guidelines in the Management of Valvular Heart Disease

Aortic Stenosis		Aortic Regurgitation		Mitral Stenosis	
<p>AVR if symptoms and high gradient (I)</p> <p>-</p> <p>AVR if asymptomatic and LV dysfunction or other cardiac surgery (I)</p> <p>-</p> <p>AVR if asymptomatic and Vmax >5 m/s or >0.3 m/s/y, exercise intolerance (IIa)</p>	<p>AVR in AG (I) vs AVR in EG (IIa) for preserved EF low-flow, low-gradient severe AS</p> <p>-</p> <p>TAVR considered vs SAVR in patient >65 y of age (AG) vs >75 y of age (EG)</p>	<p>AVR if symptoms (I)</p> <p>-</p> <p>AVR if asymptomatic and LV dysfunction or other cardiac surgery (I)</p>	<p>LV dysfunction = LVESD >50 mm or LVESD >25 mm/m² or LVEF ≤50% in EG vs LVEF ≤55% in AG</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>AVR if moderate AR and other cardiac surgery (IIa) in AG vs no recommendation in EG</p>	<p>PMC if symptoms and favorable anatomy (I)</p> <p>-</p> <p>Surgery if PMC is not suitable (I)</p>	<p>PMC at a Comprehensive Valve Center (I) in AG vs no recommendation in EG</p>

Primary Mitral Regurgitation		Secondary Mitral Regurgitation		Tricuspid Regurgitation	
<p>MV surgery if symptoms (I)</p> <p>-</p> <p>MV repair if asymptomatic and LV dysfunction (I)</p> <p>-</p> <p>Repair > Replacement</p>	<p>TEER for high-risk patients IIa for AG vs IIb for EG</p> <p>-</p> <p>MV surgery if asymptomatic and high probability of successful and durable repair in AG (IIa) vs watchful waiting except if AF or SPAP >50 mm Hg in EG (IIa)</p>	<p>MV intervention if symptoms after GDMT (I)</p> <p>-</p> <p>MV surgery if symptoms and low-risk after GDMT (IIb)</p>	<p>MV surgery if symptoms at time of CABG I for EG vs IIa for AG</p> <p>-</p> <p>TEER if symptoms and ineligible for surgery in EG (IIa) vs no surgical consideration (only anatomy and COAPT criteria) in AG (IIb)</p>	<p>TV surgery in TR undergoing left-sided valve surgery if severe (I) or if mild-to-moderate and TA dilatation or prior signs and symptoms of right-sided HF</p>	<p>TV surgery if symptoms and severe primary TR (I in EG vs IIa in AG)</p> <p>-</p> <p>TTVI if symptoms, anatomically eligible and not amenable for surgery in EG (IIb) vs no recommendation in AG</p>

Consistencies between guidelines	Discrepancies between guidelines
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2022

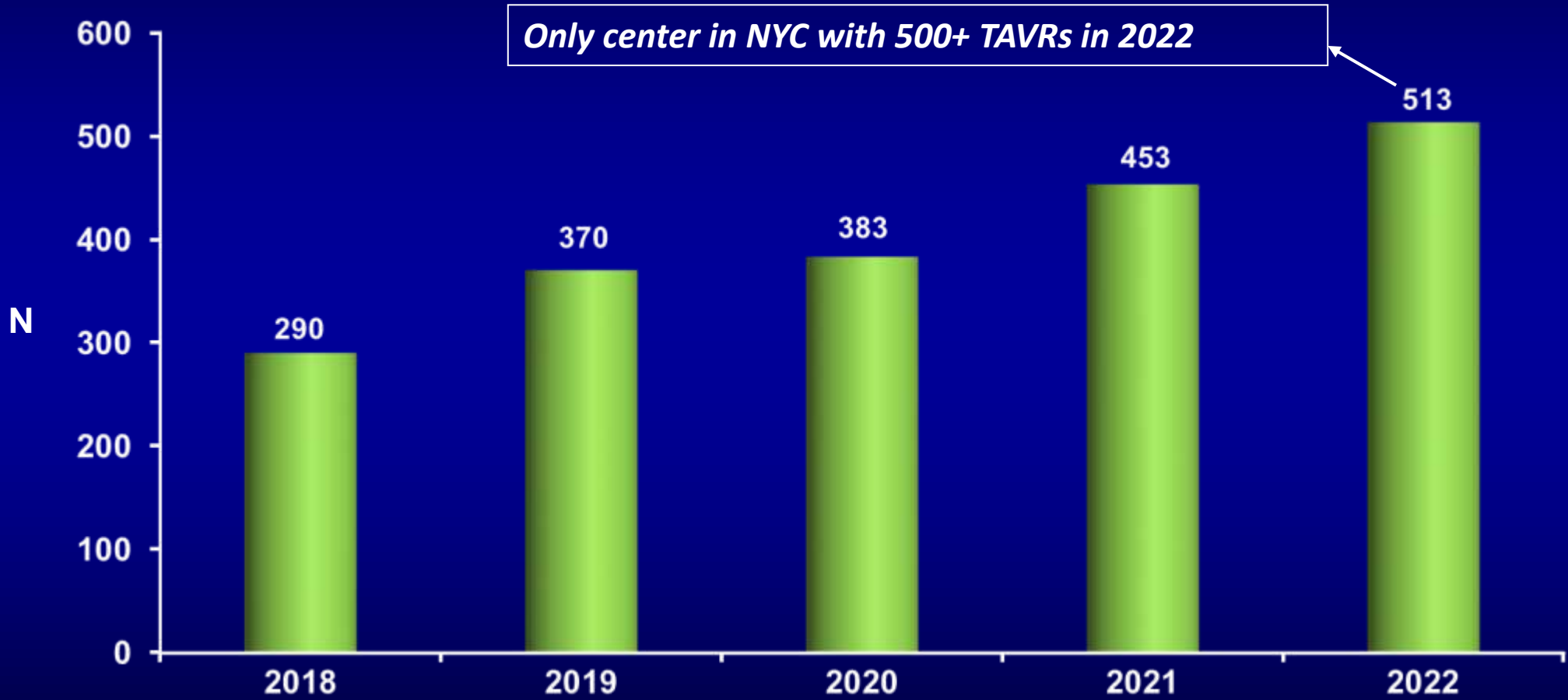


- 1. ACC/ESC Guidelines for VHD: Concordance & Discordance**
- 2. Mid-longterm TAVR vs SAVR: NOTION, PARTNER-3, EVOLUT LR**
- 3. TTVR Emerging: TRILUMINATE 1Yr, bRIGHT Pass, TRANSCEND**
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- 5. M-TEER Expanded: Expand TEER, MITRA-Pro, TVT Registry**
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- 10. LAAO for Afib during TAVR: WATCH TAVR**

Growing Structural Transcatheter Heart Interventions

TAVR Procedures at MSH: 2018 to 2022

Major complication: N = 8 10 14 15 9



Length of Stay in Days: 4.1 3.1 3.2 3.4 3.5

O/E Mortality Ratio: 0.75 0.85 0.81 0.48 0.58

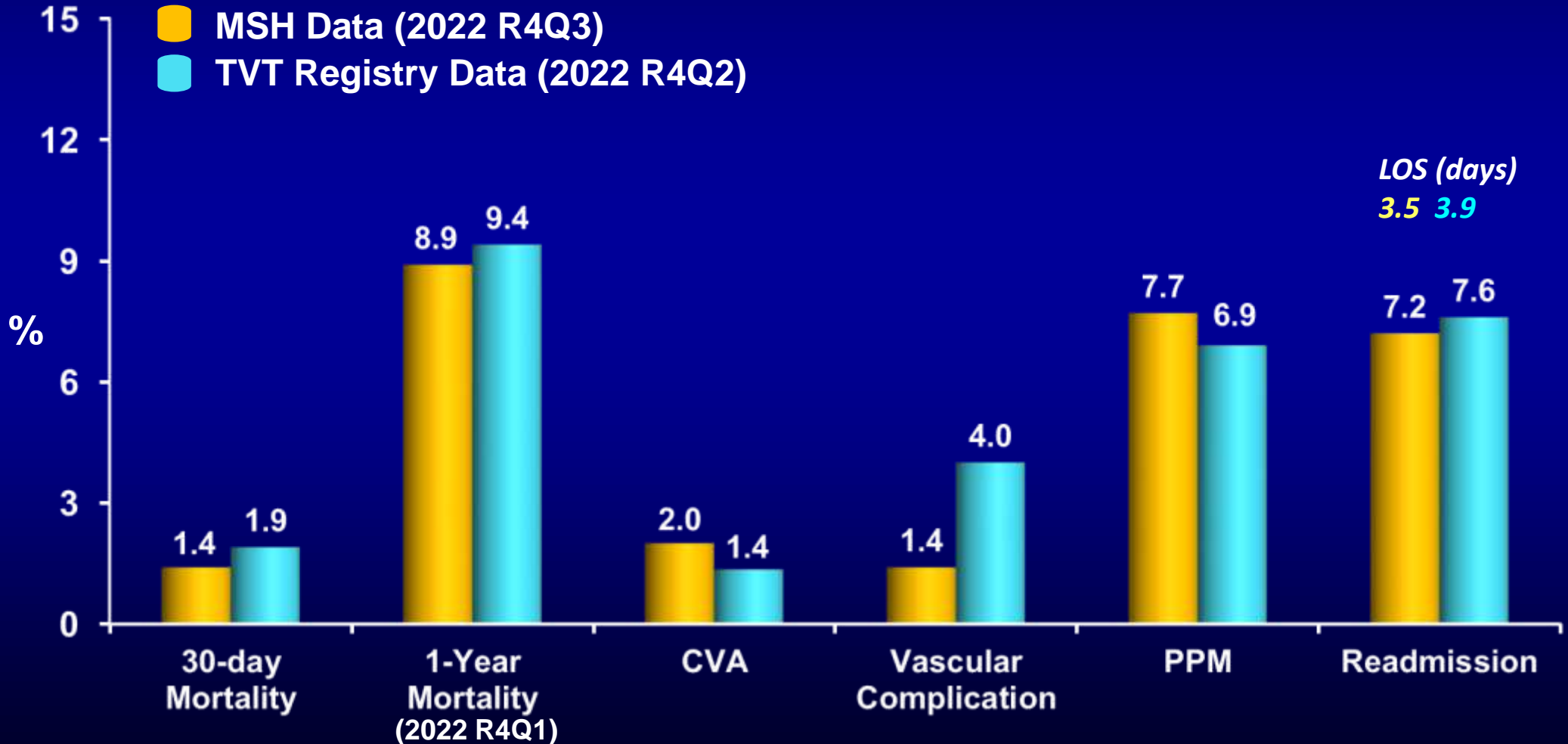
Excellent TAVR Outcomes 2022

N=513 (62% SAPIEN-3, 38% Evolut-R/Fx CoreValve, 0.2% ACURATE)

89.7% Conscious Sedation; 10.3% GA. 38.6% Sentinel

92.6% Perc Femoral; 7.2% Cutdown Femoral; 0.2% Transcarotid. 6.2% ViV (N=32; 27 TAV-in-SAV, 5 TAV-in-TAV)

100% TF TAVR at MSH in 2022 (except 1)





**The Society
of Thoracic
Surgeons**

STS/ACC TVT Registry
Public Reporting Metrics

Patients with TAVR as of 2021 q3
Hospital 974296



**AMERICAN
COLLEGE of
CARDIOLOGY**



Timeframe First TAVR Procedure Performed	My Hospital TAVR Volume ¹ (commercial procedures only)		Distribution of Annual Hospital TAVR Volumes (Across all TVT Registry Hospitals)
	Cumulative	Annual volume (Oct 1, 2020 - Sep 30, 2021)	
May, 2012	2353	447	

My Hospital TAVR 30 Day Composite Site Difference ^{1,2,3} (95% Confidence Interval)	Eligible Patients (Oct 1, 2018 - Sep 30, 2021)	Participant Rating	Distribution of Participant Estimates
0.02 (0.01 to 0.03)	1128	★ ★ ★	

¹ Missing value (--) indicates that hospital does not meet eligibility criteria for reporting.

² 30 Day Composite consists of six ordered categories based on the worst possible outcome (30-day death) to the best possible outcome (e.g. alive and free of major complications) during hospitalization and the 30-day follow-up period as defined below:

1. 30-day death
2. 30-day stroke
3. 30-day life-threatening or major bleeding
4. Acute kidney injury (stage III)
5. 30-day moderate to severe paravalvular aortic regurgitation (PVL)
6. None of the above

³ The TAVR 30-day mortality/morbidity composite is reported as a "site difference":

- >0 implies "My Hospital" has better than expected performance
- <0 implies "My Hospital" has worse than expected performance

Top 10 Advances in Transcatheter Valve Therapy 2023

Central Illustration

Trials/Studies leading to change in Transcatheter valve Interventional Therapy

LAAO with TAVR, TMVR in MAC. PCI with TAVR: 👎

TAVR vs SAVR in small annulus, TAV-in-TAV: 👍👎

TAVR in pure AR, PCI post TAVR, TTVR-Evoque: 👍

M-TEER Expanded data, Triclip: 👍👍

5-10Yrs TAVR vs SAVR durability in severe AS: 👍👍👍



Final result → **BETTER Interventional Outcomes/ Improved SURVIVAL**

Growing Structural Heart Intervention Team



**Big Boss
With no title!!**



Samim Sharma, MD

**Interventional
Director**

The Mount Sinai Health System



Annapoorna Kini, MD

**Interventional
Director, MSH**



Sahil Khara, MD

**Associate
Director, MSH**



Parasuram
Krishnamoorthy, MD

**Surgical
Director**

The Mount Sinai Health System



Gilbert Tang, MD

**Director
Imaging**



Stamatios
Lerakis, MD

**Attending
Imaging**



Malcolm
Anastasius, MD

2022 Structural Heart Intervention Fellows



Anoop
Koshi, MD



Negar
Salehi, MD



Prashant
Dwivedi, MD

Combined Interv+ Structural



Manish
Vinayak, MD

Schedulers/Liasion



Angela Gratereaux



Adriana Batista



Derek Fernandez, PCA

Director of Nursing, Structural Heart Pogram



Hyo Jin Kang, NP

Structural Attendings



Sunny Goel, MD



Amit Hooda, MD



Yumiko Kanei, MD

Dedicated Structural NP's



Dana Leichter, NP



Maryam Akhtar, NP



Shuk F Lau-McKee, NP

New Website! www.ccclivecases.org

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with the CCC LIVE CASES logo on the left, 'CASE LIBRARY', 'EVENTS', and 'LIVE WEBCAST' in the center, and the Mount Sinai Heart logo on the right. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with 'Search text...' and a 'Categories' dropdown. A 'SIGN-UP TO RECEIVE CASE UPDATES' button is on the right. The main content area features a large background image of surgeons in an operating room. A red semi-transparent menu is overlaid on the left, listing: CORONARY, PERIPHERAL, STRUCTURAL HEART, CONTROVERSIES, and LIVE RELAYS. The main text on the page reads: 'Live Monthly Complex Coronary, Structural Heart and Peripheral Cases'. To the right, it lists the schedule: 'Complex Coronary Every 3rd Tuesday of every Month', 'Structural Heart Every 2nd Tuesday of every other Month', and 'Peripheral Interventions Every 4th Wednesday of the Month'. At the bottom right, there is an 'ARCHIVE' section with a timeline from 2015 to 2021.

A grid of six case thumbnails, each with a title and date:

- Staged PCI of Totally Occluded Extremely Tortuous RCA** - May 2021
- Complex PCI of Tortuous Calcified RCA using Rotational Atherectomy with Guide Extension Catheter** - April 2021
- IVUS-Guided PCI of LAD-D1 Bifurcation using Rotational Atherectomy and 2-Step Mini-stent Technique** - March 2021
- Distal RCA CTO Remodelation via Stentless**
- High-Risk Complex PCI of Bifurcated Coronary Artery**
- Extremely Tortuous Arterial and Venous**

ARCHIVE

Timeline showing years from 2015 to 2021 with navigation arrows.

Three profiles of key personnel:

- DIRECTOR**
DR. SAMIN K. SHARMA
MD, FACC, FSCAI
- DIRECTOR**
DR. ANNAPOORNA S. KINI
MD, MRCP, FACC
- MODERATOR**
DR. SAMEER MEHTA
MD, FACC, MBA

Lifetime Pageviews = 1,972,326

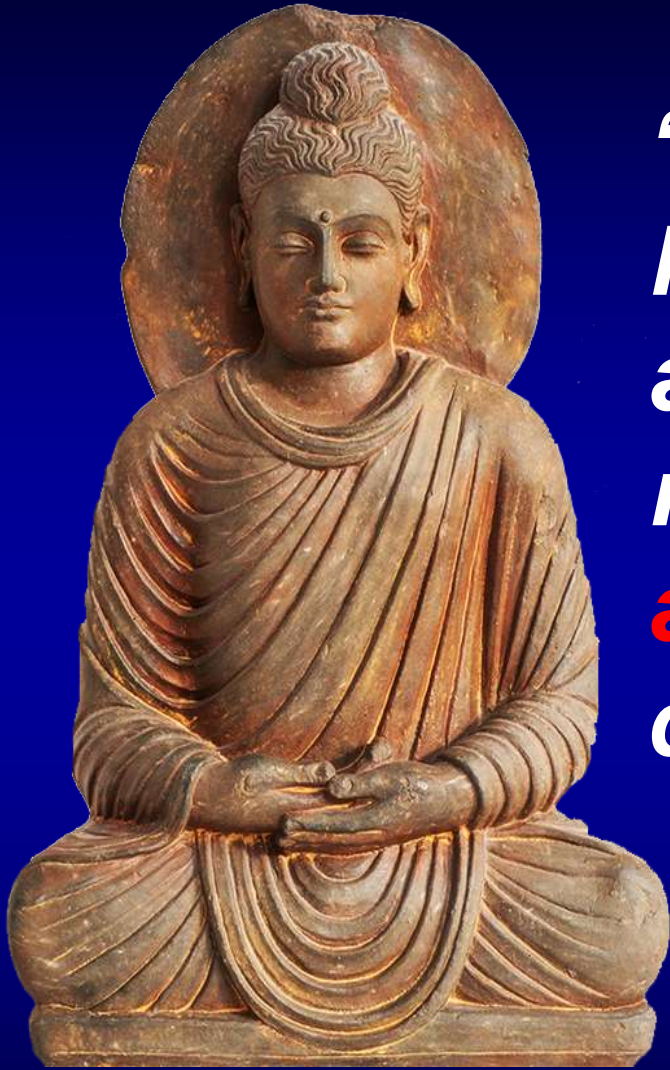


Users on CCC Live Website

Views by Country on YouTube

	New Users [?] ↓	Sessions [?]
	185,987 % of Total: 100.05% (185,886)	316,162 % of Total: 100.00% (316,162)
1. India	102,514 (55.12%)	149,710 (47.35%)
2. United States	53,951 (29.01%)	100,845 (31.90%)
3. Germany	2,433 (1.31%)	5,037 (1.59%)
4. United Kingdom	2,264 (1.22%)	4,392 (1.39%)
5. China	1,605 (0.86%)	1,886 (0.60%)
6. Turkey	1,341 (0.72%)	4,379 (1.39%)
7. Canada	1,193 (0.64%)	2,562 (0.81%)
8. Australia	1,084 (0.58%)	1,896 (0.60%)
9. Japan	1,028 (0.55%)	1,805 (0.57%)
10. Italy	853 (0.46%)	1,761 (0.56%)











Geography ⁺	Views ↓ ▲	Watch time (hours) ▲	Average view duration
<input type="checkbox"/> Total	817,652	166,955.7	12:15
<input type="checkbox"/> United States	237,512 29.0%	57,582.7 34.5%	14:32
<input type="checkbox"/> India	124,372 15.2%	21,534.1 12.9%	10:23
<input type="checkbox"/> Germany	7,361 0.9%	1,440.1 0.9%	11:44
<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey	3,770 0.5%	740.1 0.4%	11:46
<input type="checkbox"/> Egypt	2,963 0.4%	406.3 0.2%	8:13
<input type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom	2,757 0.3%	493.9 0.3%	10:44
<input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan	2,743 0.3%	504.3 0.3%	11:01
<input type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia	2,155 0.3%	345.3 0.2%	9:36
<input type="checkbox"/> Japan	1,983 0.2%	253.2 0.2%	7:39
<input type="checkbox"/> Russia	1,884 0.2%	228.3 0.1%	7:16
<input type="checkbox"/> Spain	1,111 0.1%	18.2 0.0%	0:59
<input type="checkbox"/> South Korea	963 0.1%	215.9 0.1%	13:27



“Thousands of candles can be lighted from a single candle, and the life of the candle will not be shortened. Happiness **and knowledge** never decreases by being shared.”

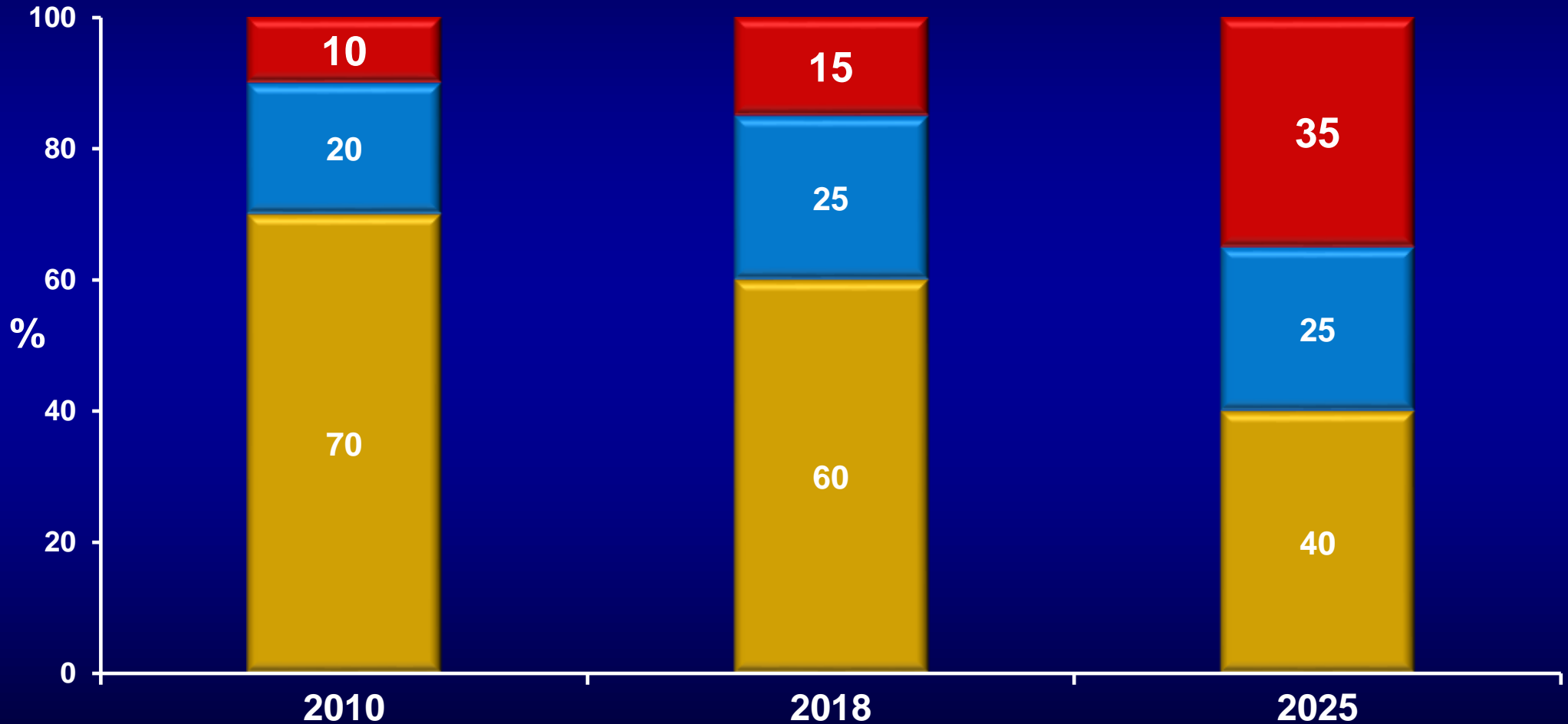
- Buddha

The Year in Valvular Heart Disease: Ten Papers That Could Become Game Changers

<p>Lp(a) associated with AS occurrence but not AS progression</p>  <p>Aortic stenosis</p>	<p>RCT: No effect of Vitamin K on AS progression</p>  <p>Aortic stenosis</p>	<p>RCT: During MV surgery, combined TV repair was associated with lower rate of reoperation for TR, TR progression, or death at the expense of higher pacemaker rate</p>  <p>Mitral regurgitation</p> <p>Tricuspid regurgitation</p>	<p>RCT: VKA was associated with lower event rates than rivaroxaban in patients with rheumatic heart disease in AF</p>  <p>Mechanical valve thrombosis</p>		
<p>RCT: Early SAVR intervention was associated with better outcome than watchful waiting</p> 	<p>RCT: TAVI was non-inferior to SAVR in elderly patients with severe AS and moderately increased operative risk</p> 	<p>RCT: Sentinel cerebral protection device did not reduce the rate of stroke during transfemoral TAVI</p> 	<p>In elderly patients with severe degenerative MR at increased surgical risk, TEER was superior to conservative management</p> 	<p>TRI-SCORE accurately predicted in-hospital mortality rate after isolated tricuspid valve surgery</p> 	<p>Ultraslow infusion of low-dose thrombolytic therapy was associated with high success rate and low complication rate in obstructive mechanical valve thrombosis</p> 

Changing Landscape of Interventional Cardiology

■ PCI ■ PTA ■ TVT



Contemporary Outcomes of Repeat TAVR in the US Medicare Database

Contemporary Repeat Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement Outcomes in the United States

 Fee-for-Service Medicare Beneficiaries

 Nationally Representative, Multicenter Analysis

 N = 133,250 patients  2012-2017



N = 617 (0.46%)
Repeat TAVR procedure



154 days
(IQR 58-537)
Median Time-to-Intervention

30-Day Procedural Outcomes



Mortality
6.0%



Stroke
1.8%



Pacemaker Rate
4.2%



Repeat TAVR

VS.



TAVR Explant

Lower 30-Day Mortality
6.2% vs. 12.3%

Lower 30-Day MACE
Relative Risk: 2.92
(95% CI: 1.88-4.99)

Repeat TAVR can be performed with acceptable 30-day mortality and may be considered as a potential option in appropriate patients