

# The Odyssey of TAVR: From Concept to Clinical Reality

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Columbia University Medical Center  
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New York City

CARDIOVASCULAR SUMMIT  
**TCTAP 2014**

19<sup>th</sup> April 22-25, 2014  
COEX, Seoul, Korea  
[www.summit-tctap.com](http://www.summit-tctap.com)



# Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

## TCTAP2014: Seoul, Korea; April 22-25, 2014

### Martin B. Leon, MD

Within the past 12 months, I or my spouse/partner have had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below.

#### Affiliation / Financial Relationship

- Grant / Research Support
- Consulting Fees / Honoraria
- Shareholder / Equity

#### Company

- Abbott, Boston Scientific, Edwards Lifescience, Medtronic
- Angioscore, Meril Lifescience, Micell,
- Apica, Angiometrix, Backbeat, Caliber, Cappella, Claret, Coherex, Elixir, GDS, Medinol, Mitralign, Valve Medical

# The TAVR Odyssey

**“In Utero”**

# HEART DISEASE

*By*

PAUL DUDLEY WHITE, M.D.

INSTRUCTOR IN MEDICINE, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL; PHYSICIAN, MASSACHUSETTS

***“There is no treatment  
for aortic valve disease”***

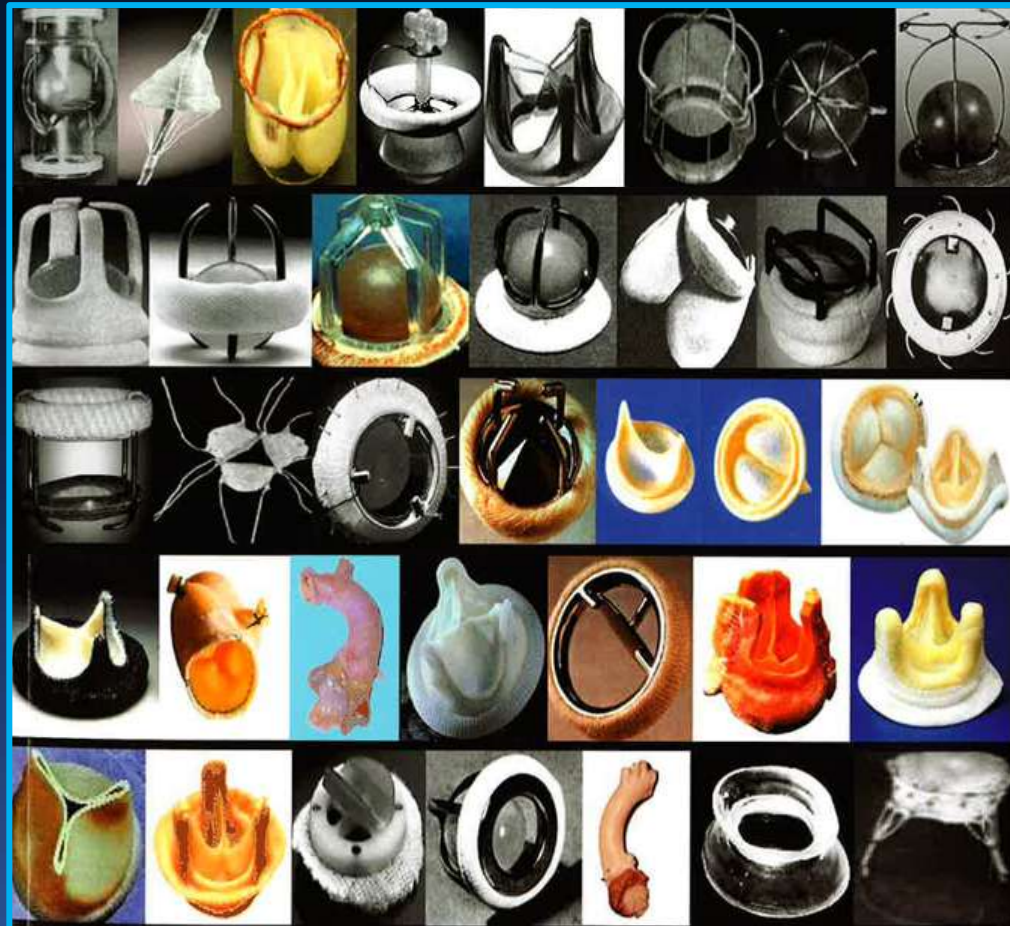
*New York*

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1931

# Aortic Valve Replacement

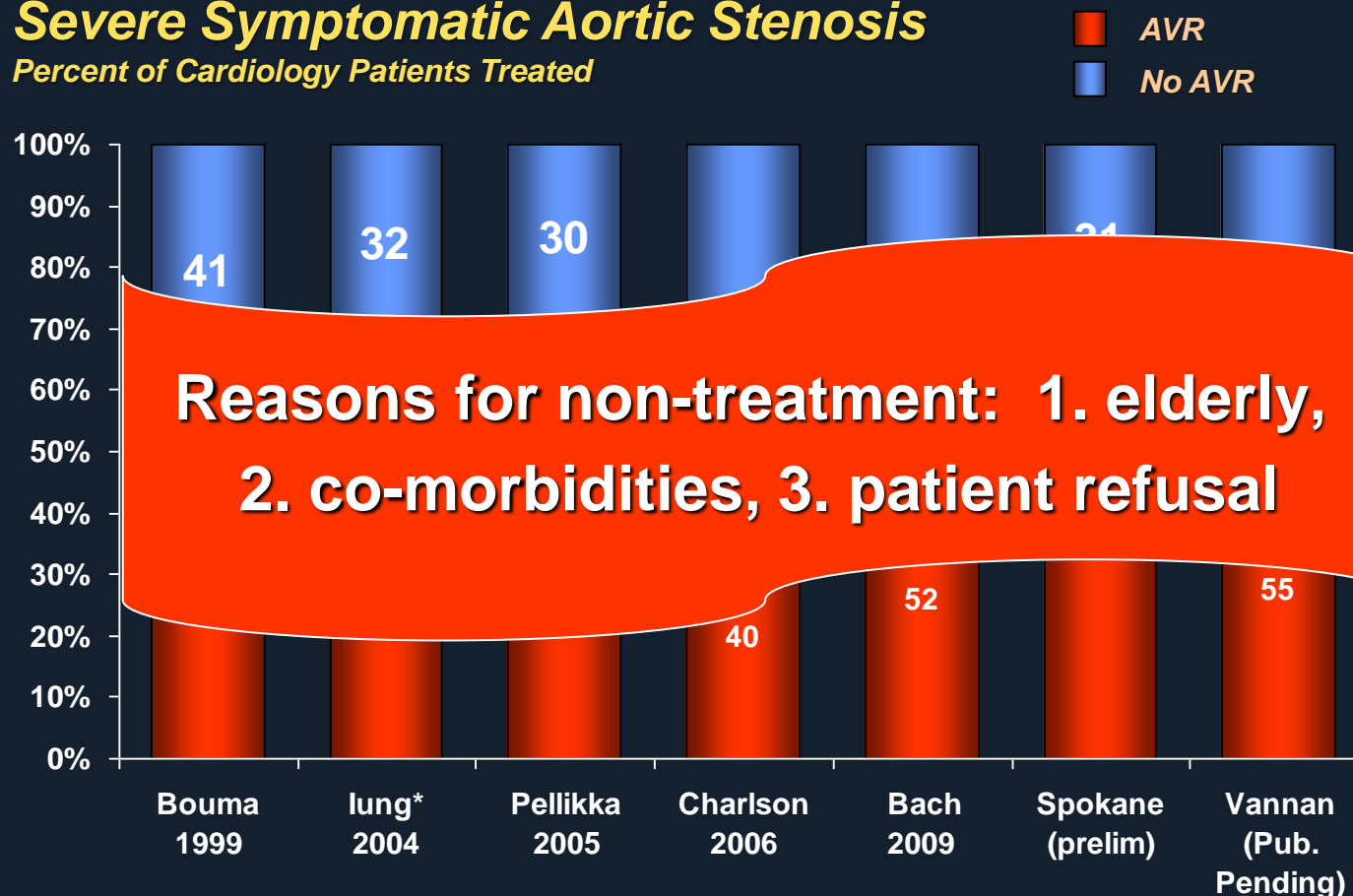
## *Dawn of a new era!*



# At Least 30% of Patients with Severe Symptomatic AS are “Untreated”!

## Severe Symptomatic Aortic Stenosis

Percent of Cardiology Patients Treated



*Under-treatment especially prevalent among patients managed by Primary Care physicians*

# Aortic Valve Replacement

Mechanical heart valve – 1960

Homograft – 1962

Porcine valve – 1965

Pericardial tissue valve – 1969

First PVT animal implantation  
A. Cribier



First Corevalve animal implantation  
JC. Laborde



*Transcatheter*

2010 PARTNER Cohort B

First Edwards/PVT Transapical Beating Heart AVR  
Webb, Lichtenstein – Nov 29, 2005

1960

2000 2001 2002

2004

2007

2010-13

*Surgery*

First PVT Transcatheter AVR by Antegrade Approach  
Alain Cribier - April 16, 2002

CE approval of CoreValve (May 16, 2007; 1,200 implants and Edwards Sapien (Sept 5, 2007; 500 implants)

First CoreValve Transcatheter AVR by Retrograde Approach  
Laborde, Lal, Grube – July 12, 2004

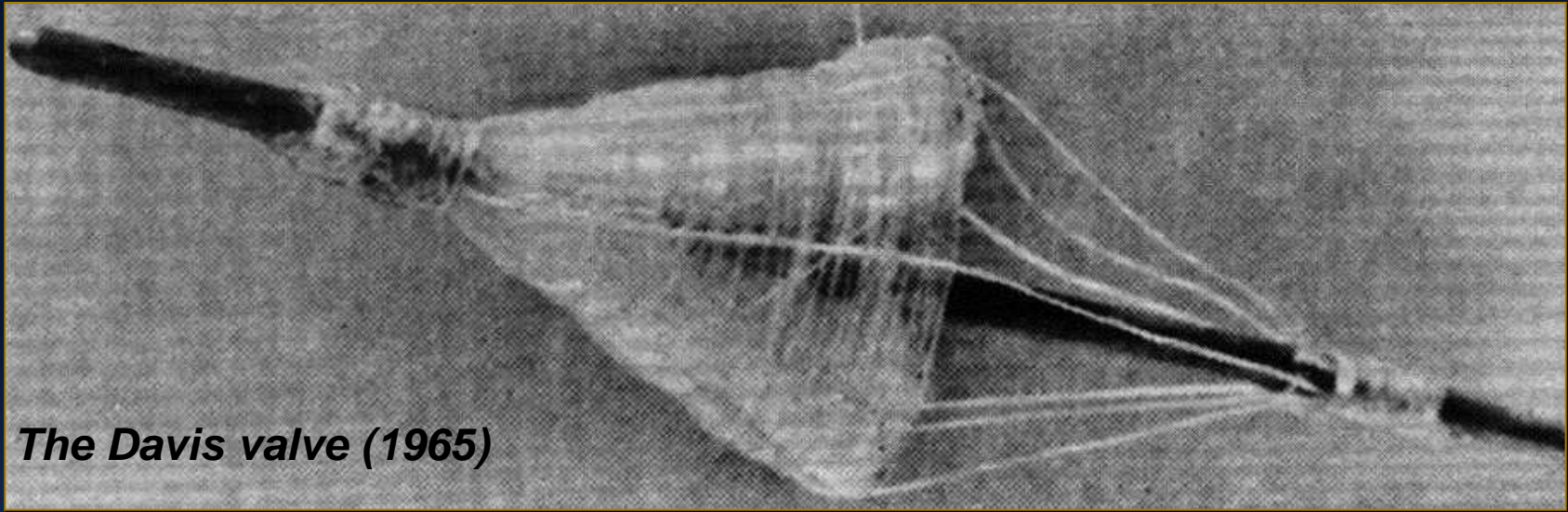
2011 PARTNER Cohort A

# The TAVR Odyssey

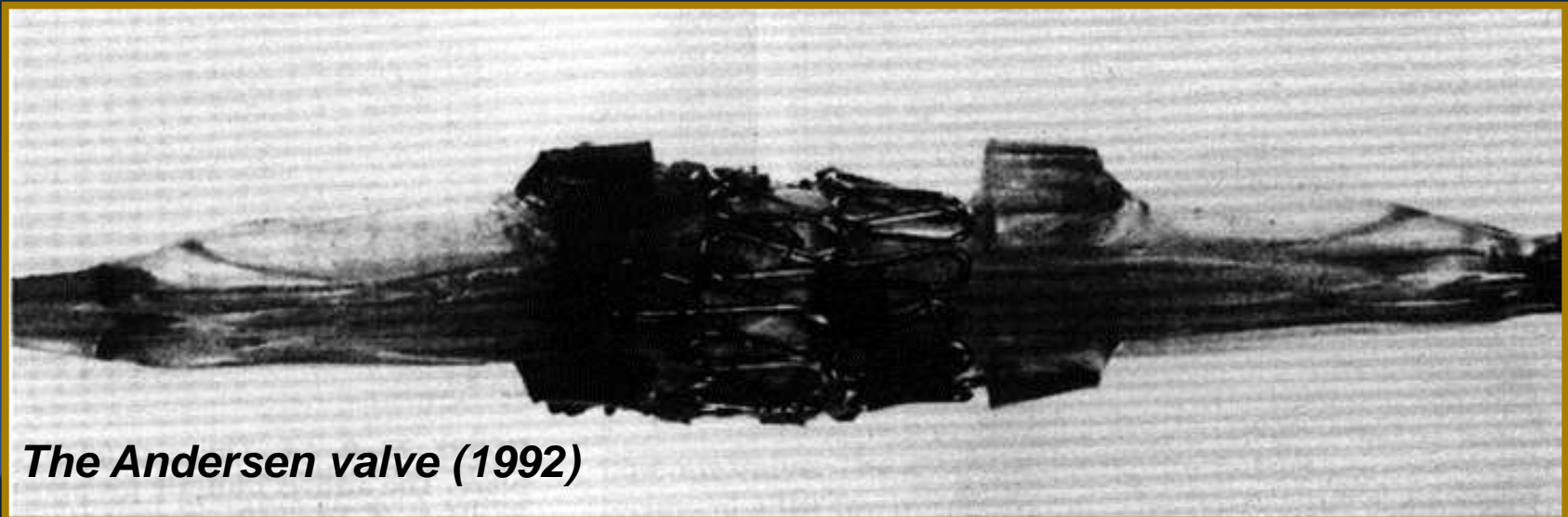
## The Early Childhood Years



# Early Catheter-Based AV Designs



*The Davis valve (1965)*

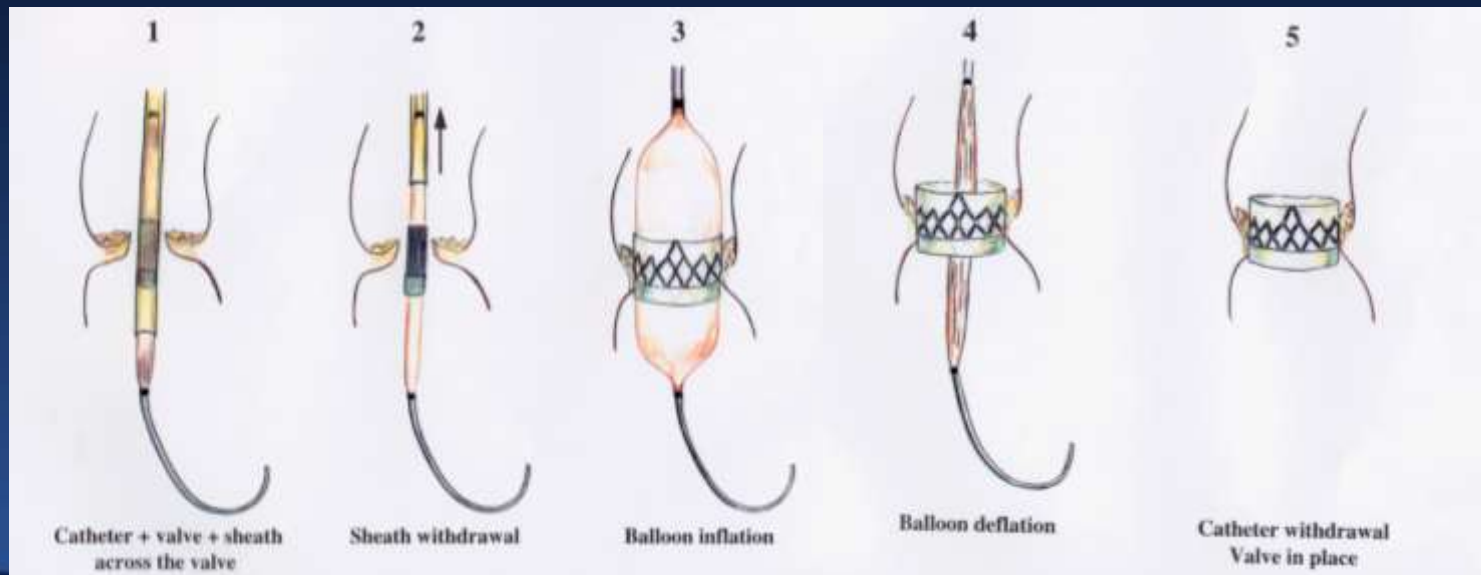
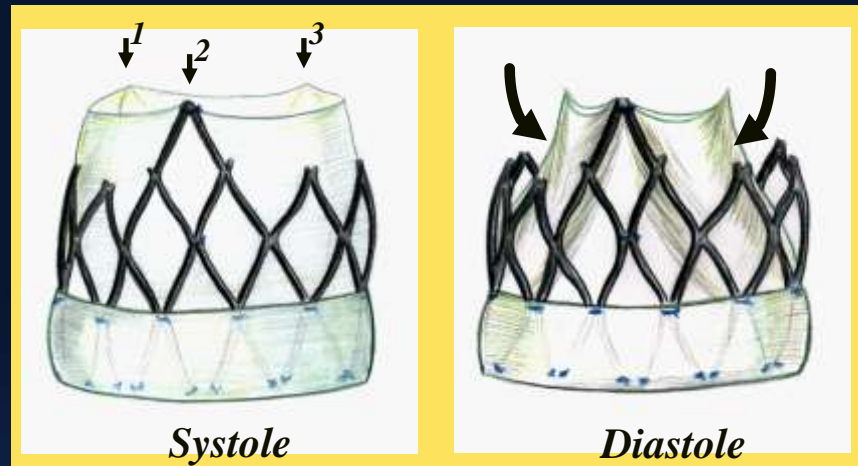


*The Andersen valve (1992)*

# The Andersen Stent-Valve (1989)



# Alain Cribier Sketches (1990)



# PVT - The Foundation...



## *Percutaneous Valve Technologies Aortic Heart Valve*



*Polyurethane*



*23mm max diameter*

*Bovine pericardium / Stainless steel stent*

# TAVR – The Early Skeptics

- Strokes
- Aortic rupture
- Coronary occlusion
- Mitral valve injury
- Valve instability – embolization
- Para-valvular regurgitation
- Vascular complications
- Valve durability
- Technical challenges insurmountable

***This is a crazy project that will fail!***

# Dr. Alain Cribier

## *First-in-Man PIONEER*

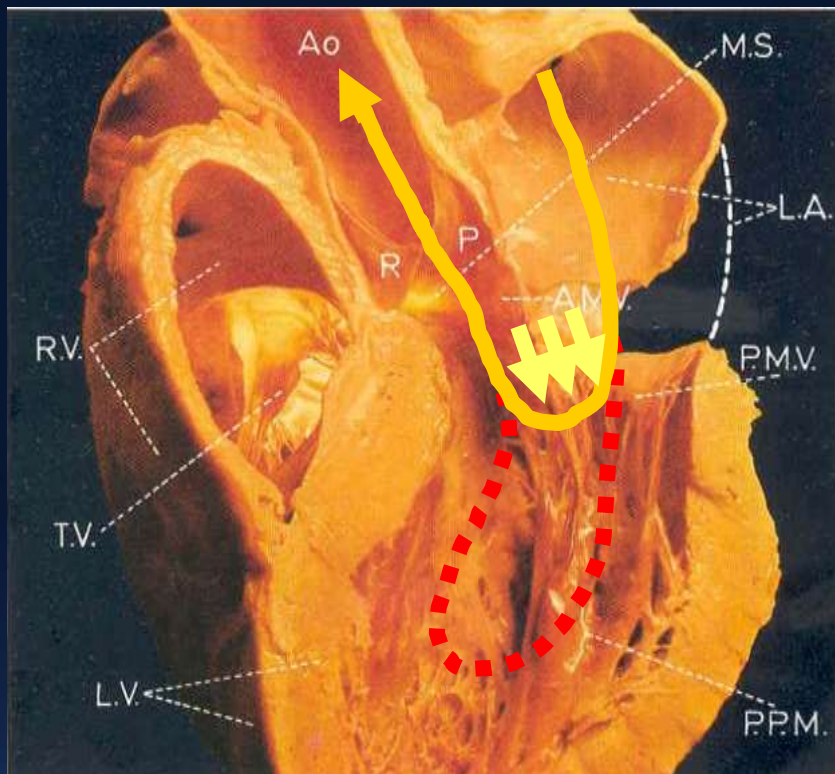


***It was impossible  
to predict the general  
application of this  
new procedure!***

***Conclusions— Nonsurgical implantation of a prosthetic heart valve can be successfully achieved with immediate and midterm hemodynamic and clinical improvement.***

***April 16, 2002***

# Antegrade Approach: Guidewire Position in LV



# Collaboration across the seas....



***Drs. John Webb and Alain Cribier***



# The TAVR Odyssey

**Adolescence**

# The TAVR Odyssey

## *Adolescence*

- **Characterization of high surgical risk patients**
- **Development of the Heart Team concept**
- **Technology development and maturation of procedural technique**
- **Refinement in clinical research processes (VARC) leading to PARTNER**

# The severe AS-T

- Old...very old...
- Frail...very frail
- Lots of co-morbidities
  - Prior CABG (poor)
  - CKD
  - Severe COPD
  - PVD
  - Chronic AF
  - Cancer in remission



*But still enjoying life !*

# TAVR Categories

*(risk is a continuum)*

*Operable AS patients*



<h2>Surgery (AVR)</h2> <p>~65%</p>	<h2>?</h2> <p>~25%</p>	<p>TAVR or AVR</p> <p>~10%</p>	<h2>TAVR</h2>	<h2>Futile</h2>
<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>	<p><i>Intermed Risk</i></p>	<p><i>High Risk</i></p>	<p><i>Extr Risk*</i></p>	<p><i>Too Sick</i></p>

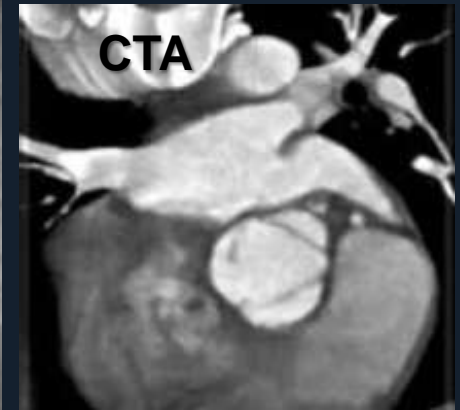
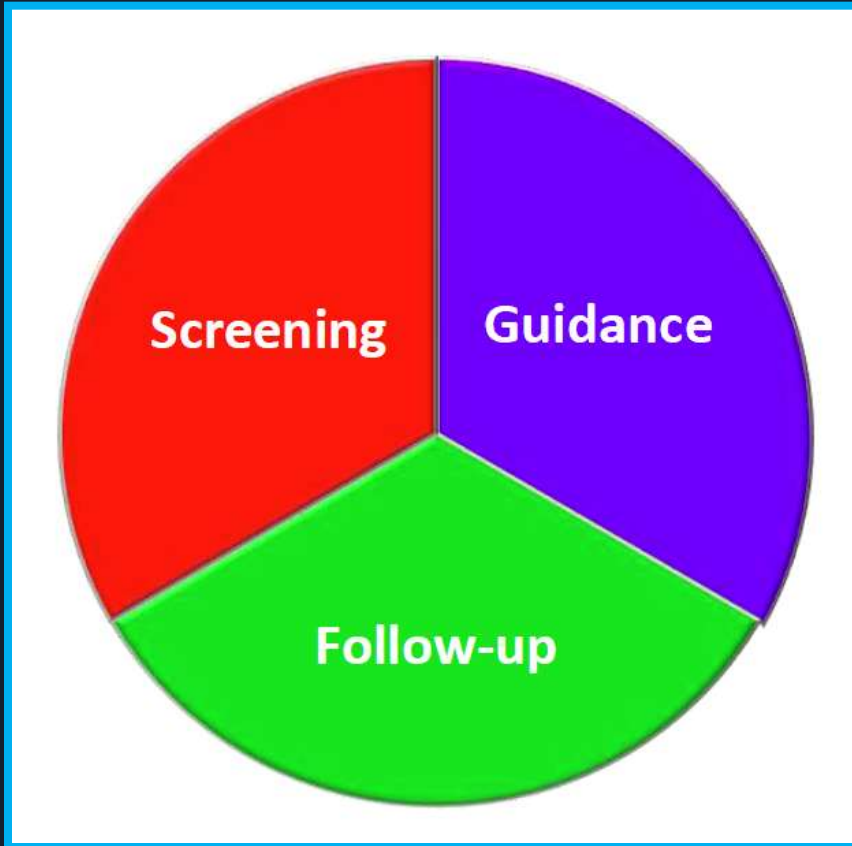
## TAVR in 2014

*irresponsible,  
reckless*

*“equipoise” OK preferred No*

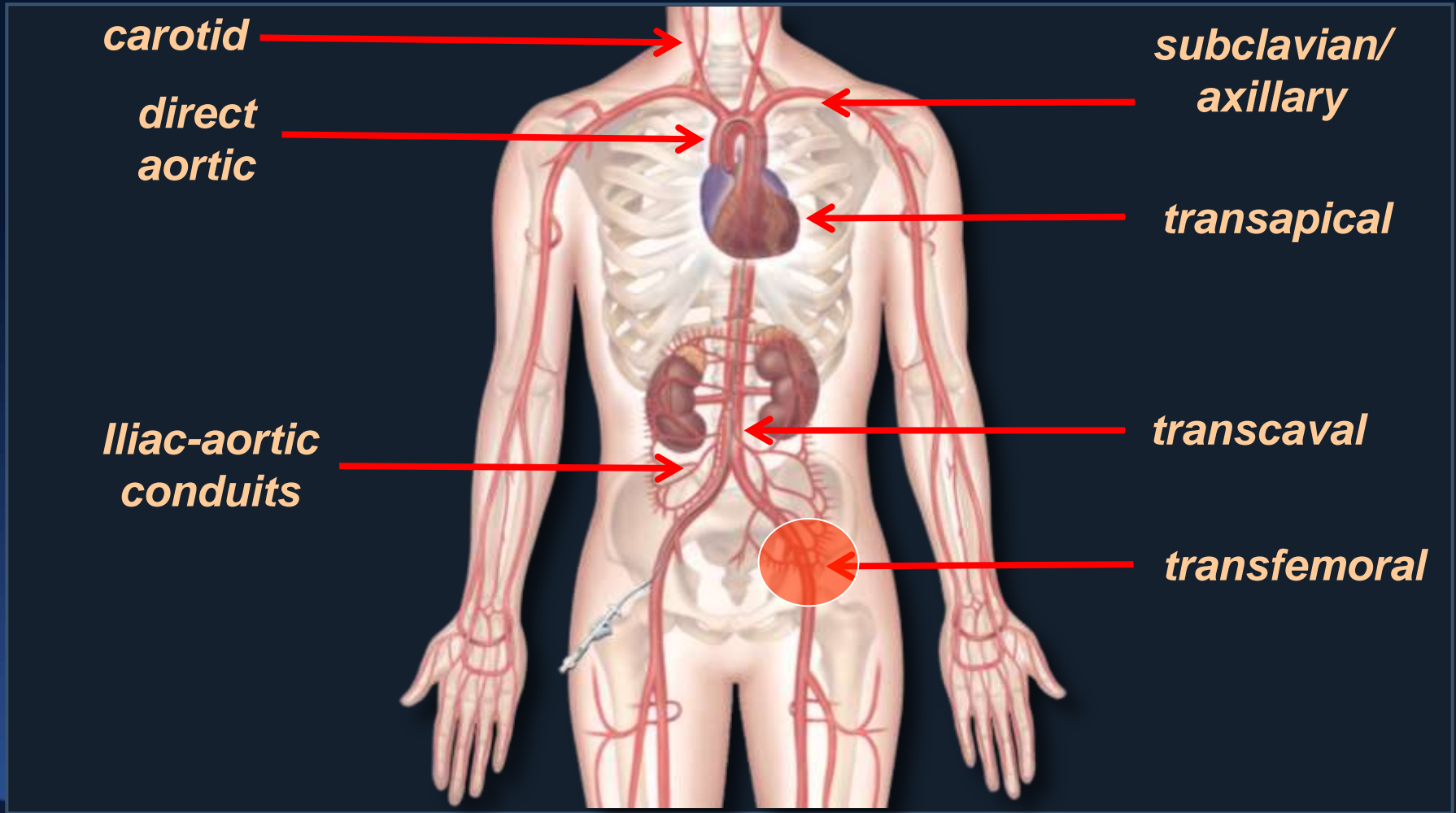
# Adjunctive Imaging for TAVR

*Multi-modality Imaging is the RULE*



# TAVR – 2014

## *Access Alternatives*



# A Dedicated TAVR Milieu

## Hybrid Cath Lab/OR



Cath Lab

Multi-Disciplinary  
Collaboration

OR

# Edwards THV Evolution

- *Stainless Steel Frame*
- *Equine Pericardial Tissue*



**2004**

*Cribier-Edwards™ THV  
23mm*



- *Stainless Steel Frame*
- *Bovine Pericardial Tissue*



**2007**

*Edwards SAPIEN™ THV  
23 mm and 26 mm*



- *Cobalt-Chromium Frame*
- *Bovine Pericardial Tissue*
- *Semi-closed leaflets*
- *Reduced crimped profile*



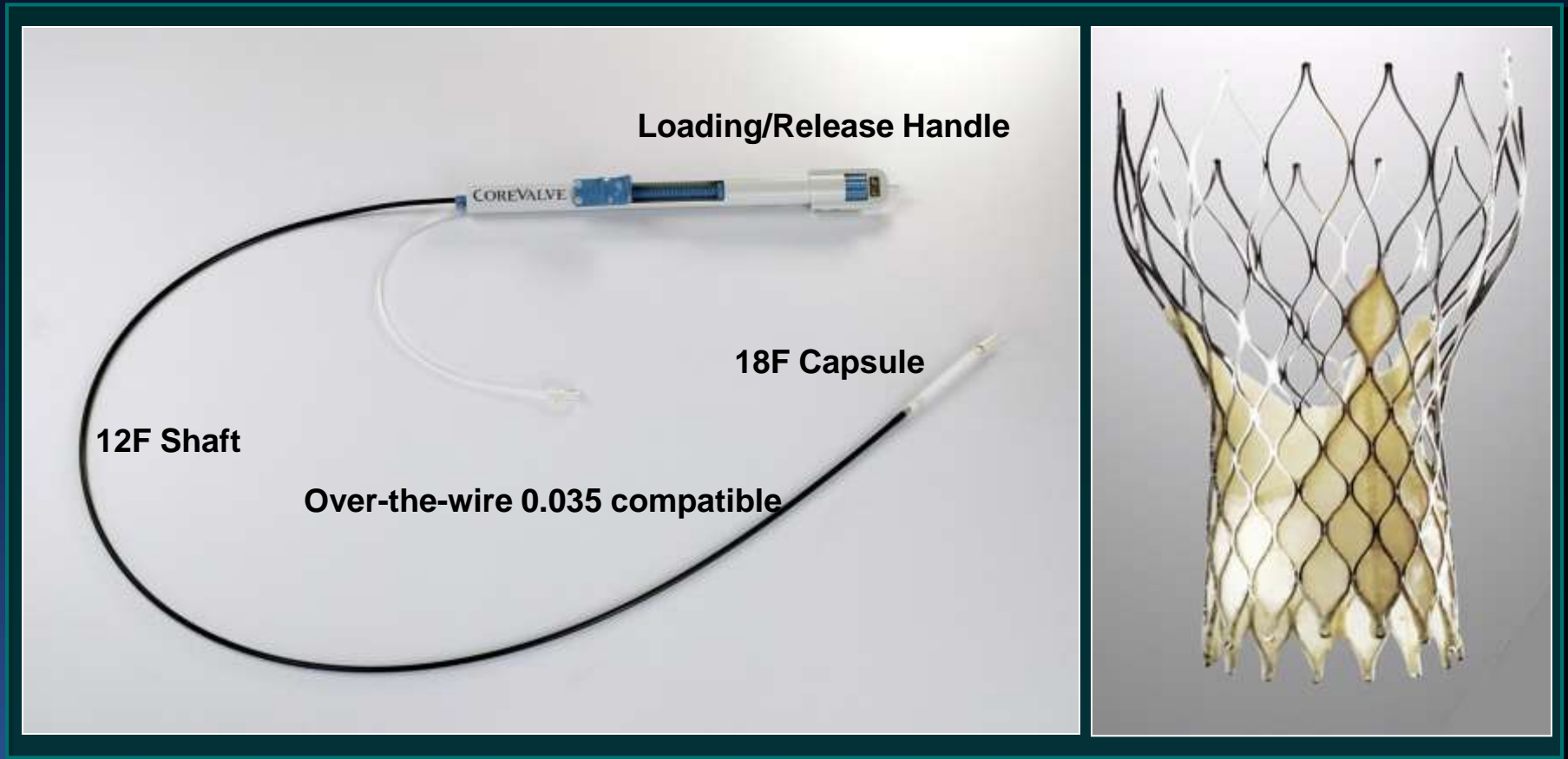
**2010**

*Edwards SAPIEN XT™ THV  
23 mm, 26 mm, and 29mm*

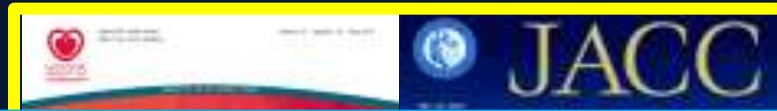


# CoreValve ReValving System

## *18 Fr Delivery System*



# VARC MANUSCRIPT



European Heart Journal (2011) 32, 205–217  
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehq406

**CLINICAL RESEARCH**  
*Valvular medicine*

## Standardized endpoint definitions for

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Mart  
Dona  
Roxa  
Johan  
John

Journal of the American College of Cardiology  
© 2011 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation  
Published by Elsevier Inc.

Vol. 57, No. 3, 2011  
ISSN 0735-1097/\$36.00  
doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2010.12.005

**CLINICAL RESEARCH**

**Valvular Medicine**

## Standardized Endpoint Definitions for Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation Clinical Trials

A Consensus Report From the Valve Academic Research Consortium

Martin B. Leon, Nicolo Piazza, Eugenia Nikolsky, Eugene H. Blackstone, Donald E. Cutlip, Arie Pieter Kappetein, Mitchell W. Krucoff, Michael Mack, Roxana Mehran, Craig Miller, Marie-angéle Morel, John Petersen, Jeffrey J. Popma, Johanna J. M. Takkenberg, Alec Vahanian, Gerrit-Anne van Es, Pascal Vranckx, John G. Webb, Stephan Windecker, Patrick W. Serruys  
*New York, New York*

# VARC - 2

EXPEDITED REVIEW

Heart Valve Disease

## Updated Standardized Endpoint Definitions for Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation

The Valve Academic Research Consortium-2 Consensus Document†

A. Pieter Kappetein,\* Stuart J. Head, Philippe Généreux, Nicolo Piazza, Nicolas M. van Mieghem, Eugene H. Blackstone, Thomas G. Brott, David J. Cohen, Donald E. Cutlip, Gerrit-Anne van Es, Rebecca T. Hahn, Ajay J. Kirtane, Mitchell W. Krucoff, Susheel Kodali, Michael J. Mack, Roxana Mehran, Josep Rodés-Cabau, Pascal Vranckx, John G. Webb, Stephan Windecker, Patrick W. Serruys, Martin B. Leon

*Rotterdam, the Netherlands*

***VARC was an immediate success;  
VARC-2 is an important expansion  
and refinement of this dynamic  
clinical research process!***

# The TAVR Odyssey

## College Years

# The TAVR Odyssey

## *College Years*

- **Dramatic proliferation of TAVR procedures and centers worldwide**
- **Evidence-based medicine validation of TAVR clinical benefit**
  - **Country registries**
  - **First RCT – The PARTNER Study**
- **Case selection refinement and recognition of TAVR complications**

# TAVR Arrives

## *Current Generation Devices*

***>75,000 patients treated thru 2013  
in >750 interventional centers  
around the world!***



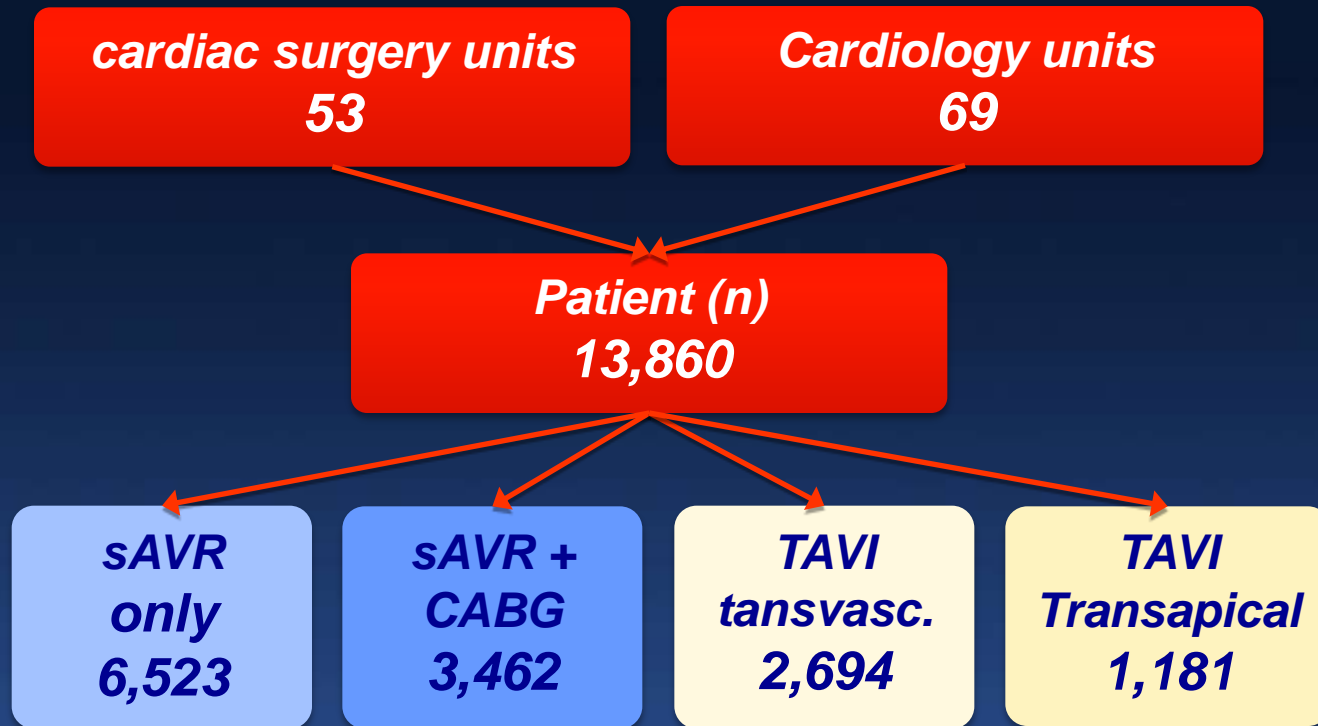
Edwards Lifesciences



Medtronic CoreValve

# The German Aortic Valve Registry (GARY) ESC 2012 Update

*Between Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 2011 and Dec 31<sup>st</sup> 2011*

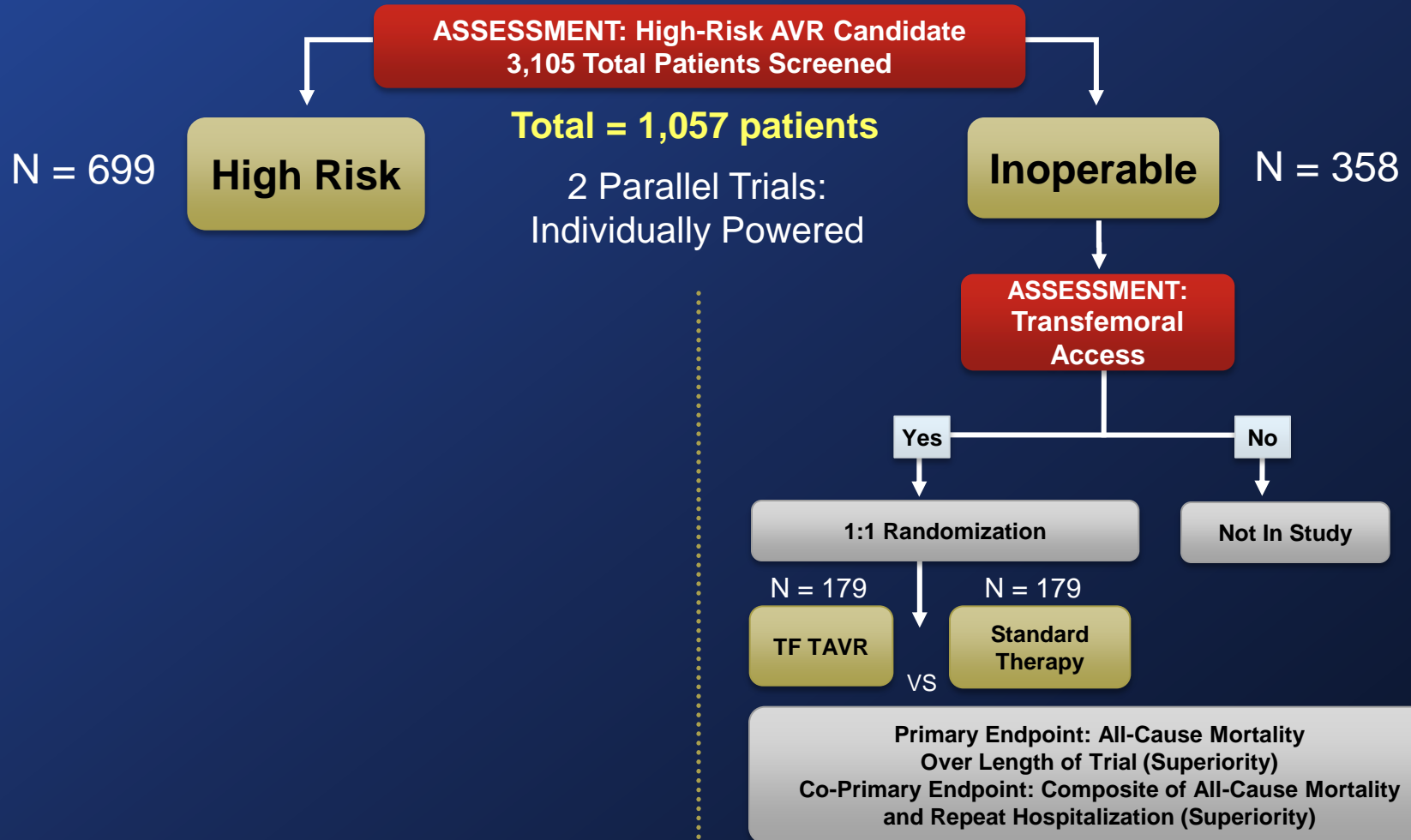


*NOTE: It represents 60-65% of total activity as reported in the AQUA 2011 report*

# PARTNER Study Design



## Symptomatic Severe Aortic Stenosis





# PARTNER Study Design



## Symptomatic Severe Aortic Stenosis

**ASSESSMENT: High-Risk AVR Candidate**  
3,105 Total Patients Screened

N = 699

**High Risk**

**Total = 1,057 patients**

2 Parallel Trials:  
Individually Powered

**Inoperable**

N = 358

**ASSESSMENT:  
Transfemoral  
Access**

Yes

No

**Transfemoral (TF)**

**Transapical (TA)**

**ASSESSMENT:  
Transfemoral  
Access**

Yes

No

1:1 Randomization

1:1 Randomization

1:1 Randomization

Not In Study

N = 244

N = 248

N = 104

N = 103

N = 179

N = 179

**TF TAVR**

VS

**AVR**

**TA TAVR**

VS

**AVR**

**TF TAVR**

VS

**Standard  
Therapy**

**Primary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality at 1 yr  
(Non-inferiority)**

**Primary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality  
Over Length of Trial (Superiority)**  
**Co-Primary Endpoint: Composite of All-Cause Mortality  
and Repeat Hospitalization (Superiority)**

# Heart Valve Team (Executive Committee)



Lars Svensson

Craig Miller Murat Tuzcu

Craig Smith

Jeff Moses

Marty Leon

John Webb

Michael Mack

# PARTNER Manuscripts in NEJM (October, 2010 – May, 2012)



## The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

OCTOBER 21, 2010

VOL. 364 NO. 17

### Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Implantation for Aortic Stenosis in Patients Who Cannot Undergo Surgery

Martin B. Leon, M.D., Craig R. Smith, M.D., Michael Mack, M.D., D. Craig Miller, M.D., Jeffrey W. Moses, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., David L. Brown, M.D., Peter C. Block, M.D., Robert A. Guyton, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Joseph E. Bavaria, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Pamela S. Douglas, M.D., John L. Petersen, M.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Duolao Wang, Ph.D., and Stuart Pocock, Ph.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators\*

## The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JUNE 9, 2011

VOL. 364 NO. 23

### Transcatheter and Surgical Aortic-Valve Replacement in High-Risk Patients

Craig R. Smith, M.D., Martin B. Leon, M.D., Michael J. Mack, M.D., D. Craig Miller, M.D., Jeffrey W. Moses, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., Mathew Williams, M.D., Todd Dewey, M.D., Samir Kapadia, M.D., Vasilis Babaliaros, M.D., Vinod H. Thourani, M.D., Paul Corso, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Joseph E. Bavaria, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Duolao Wang, Ph.D., and Stuart J. Pocock, Ph.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators\*

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement for Inoperable Severe Aortic Stenosis

Raj R. Makkar, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Hasan Jilaihawi, M.D., Samir Kapadia, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Pamela S. Douglas, M.D., Vinod H. Thourani, M.D., Vasilis C. Babaliaros, M.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Joseph E. Bavaria, M.D., Susheel Kodali, M.D., David L. Brown, M.D., Bruce Bowers, M.D., Todd M. Dewey, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., Murat Tuzcu, M.D., Jeffrey W. Moses, M.D., Matthew R. Williams, M.D., Robert J. Siegel, M.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Stuart Pocock, Ph.D., Craig R. Smith, M.D., and Martin B. Leon, M.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators\*

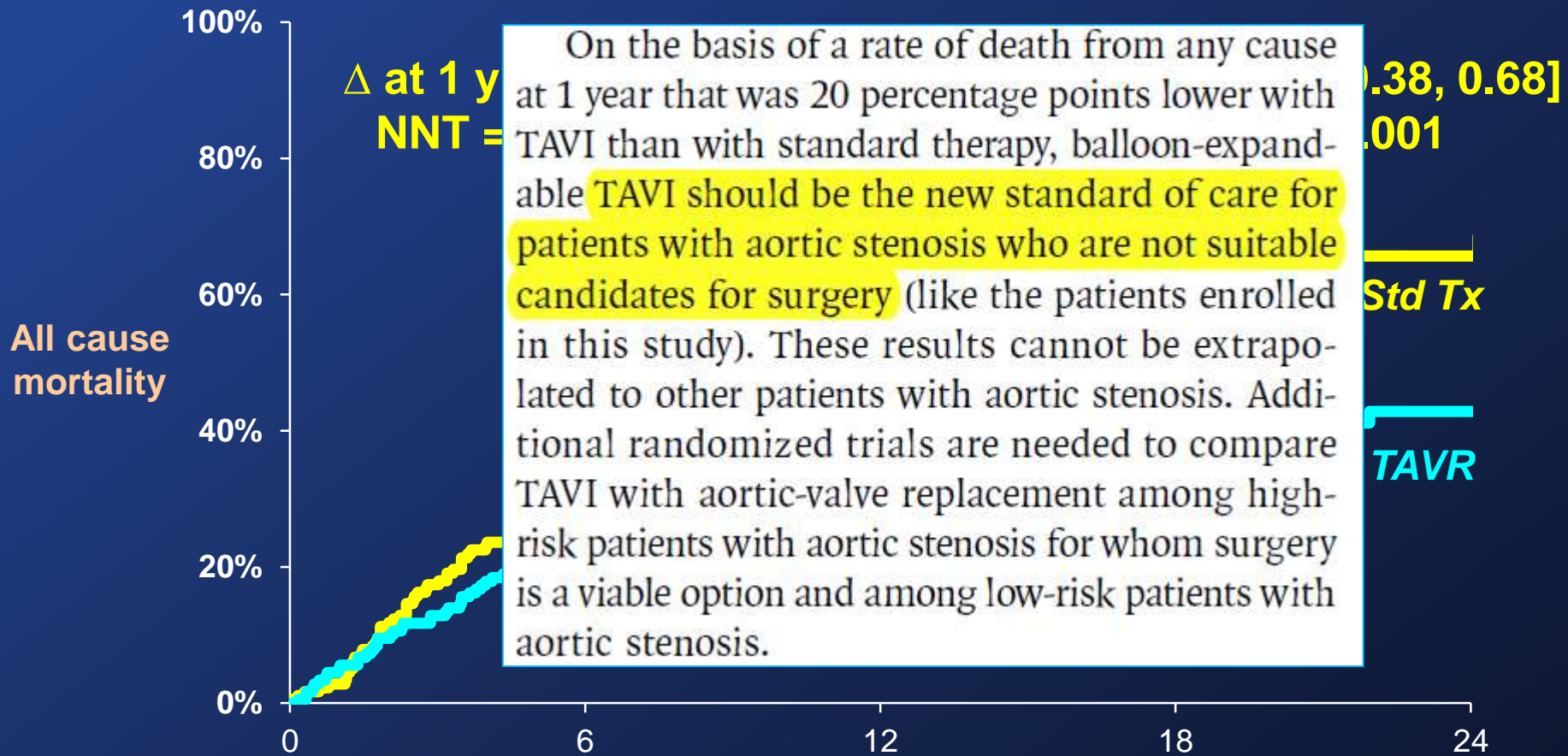
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Two-Year Outcomes after Transcatheter or Surgical Aortic-Valve Replacement

Susheel K. Kodali, M.D., Mathew R. Williams, M.D., Craig R. Smith, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Todd M. Dewey, M.D., Vinod H. Thourani, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Michael Fischbein, M.D., Wilson Y. Szeto, M.D., Scott Lim, M.D., Kevin L. Greason, M.D., Paul S. Teirstein, M.D., S. Chris Malaisrie, M.D., Pamela S. Douglas, M.D., Rebecca T. Hahn, M.D., Brian Whisenant, M.D., Alan Zajarias, M.D., Duolao Wang, Ph.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., and Martin B. Leon, M.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators\*

# Primary Endpoint: All Cause Mortality

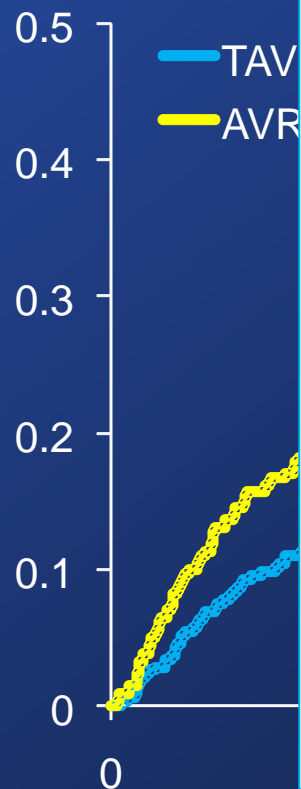


## Numbers at Risk

	0	6	12	18	24
<b>Std Tx</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>TAVR</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>60</b>

# High-Risk Operable PARTNER Cohort

## Primary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality



In conclusion, we have shown that in patients with aortic stenosis who are at high risk for operative complications and death, surgical aortic-valve replacement and balloon-expandable transcatheter replacement were associated with similar mortality at 30 days and 1 year and produced similar improvements in cardiac symptoms. Our findings indicate that transcatheter replacement is an alternative to surgical replacement in a well-chosen, high-risk subgroup of patients with aortic stenosis. In the absence of long-term follow-up data, recommendations to individual patients must balance the appeal of avoiding the known risks of open-heart surgery against the less invasive trans-

No. at Risk

Months

TAVR	348	298	260	147	67
AVR	351	252	236	139	65

24

# TAVR Patient Selection

## *Includes Careful Frailty Assessment*

*Patient A*



vs.

*Patient B*



***Same age and predicted risk***  
***One passes the “eyeball test” – one does not***

***Frailty is being studied systematically as part of  
the PARTNER U.S. IDE study***

# Cohort C – The Futile Patient

- **Extreme co-morbidities – STS score > 15%**
- **Severe pulmonary disease**
- **Severe frailty (objective testing)**
- **Severe dementia**
- **Severe liver disease**
- **Severe CKD – on dialysis (?)**
- **Hemodynamic instability – e.g. pressor dependent**
- **Dependent social status – assisted-living, poor social support , wheelchair bound, etc.**

Published on-line June 5, 2011  
@ NEJM.org and print June 9, 2011

## *Editorial Response*

### EDITORIALS



## Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Implantation — At What Price?

Hartzell V. Schaff, M.D.

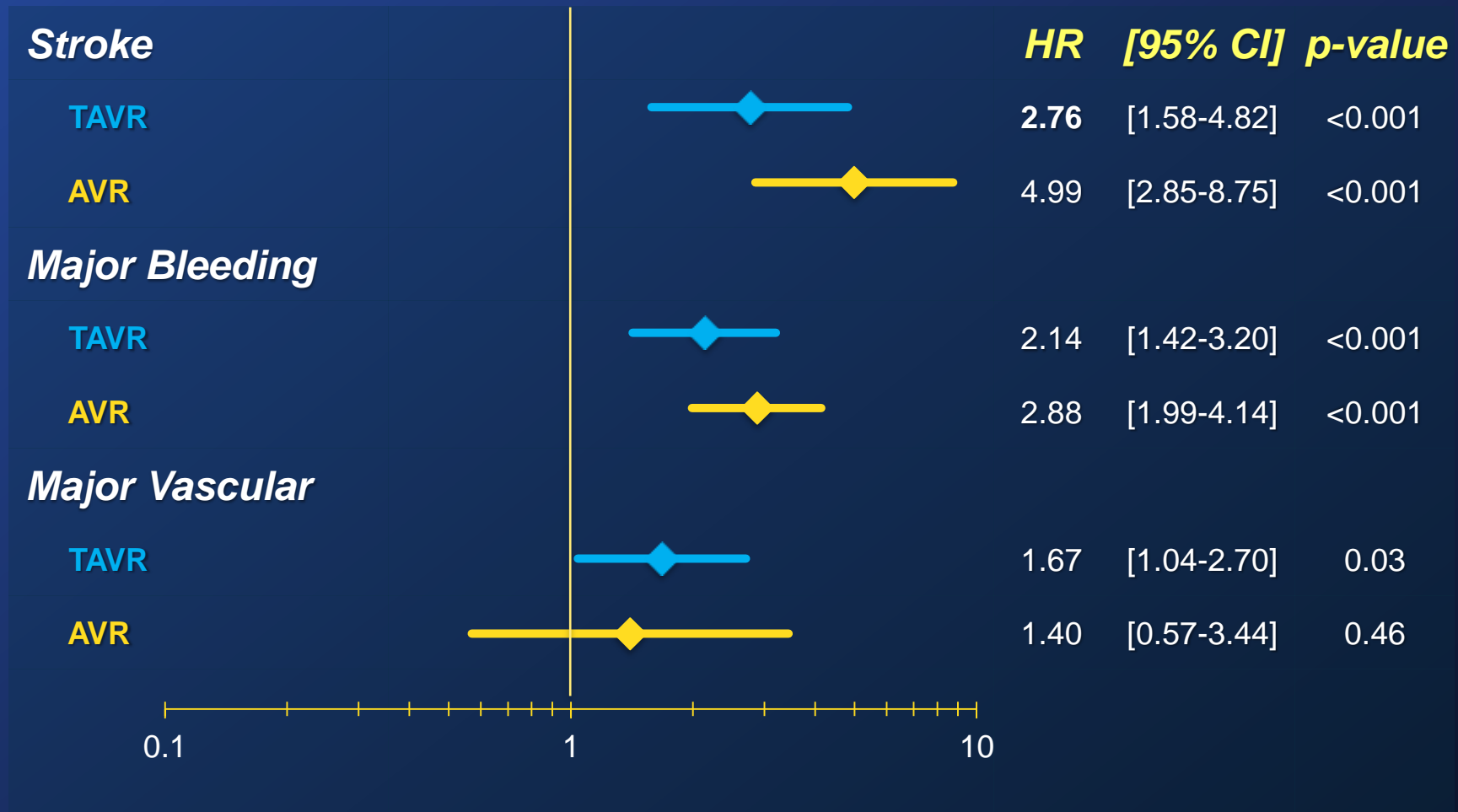
In 2000, Bonhoeffer et al. described transvenous placement of a pulmonary-valve prosthesis and speculated that similar technology might be used in other cardiac valves, including the aortic position.<sup>1</sup> Two years later, the first transcatheter in-

patients who are eligible for transfemoral insertion and may decrease vascular injury.

But the increased risk of stroke associated with transcatheter replacement, as compared with surgical replacement, is a special concern. Smith

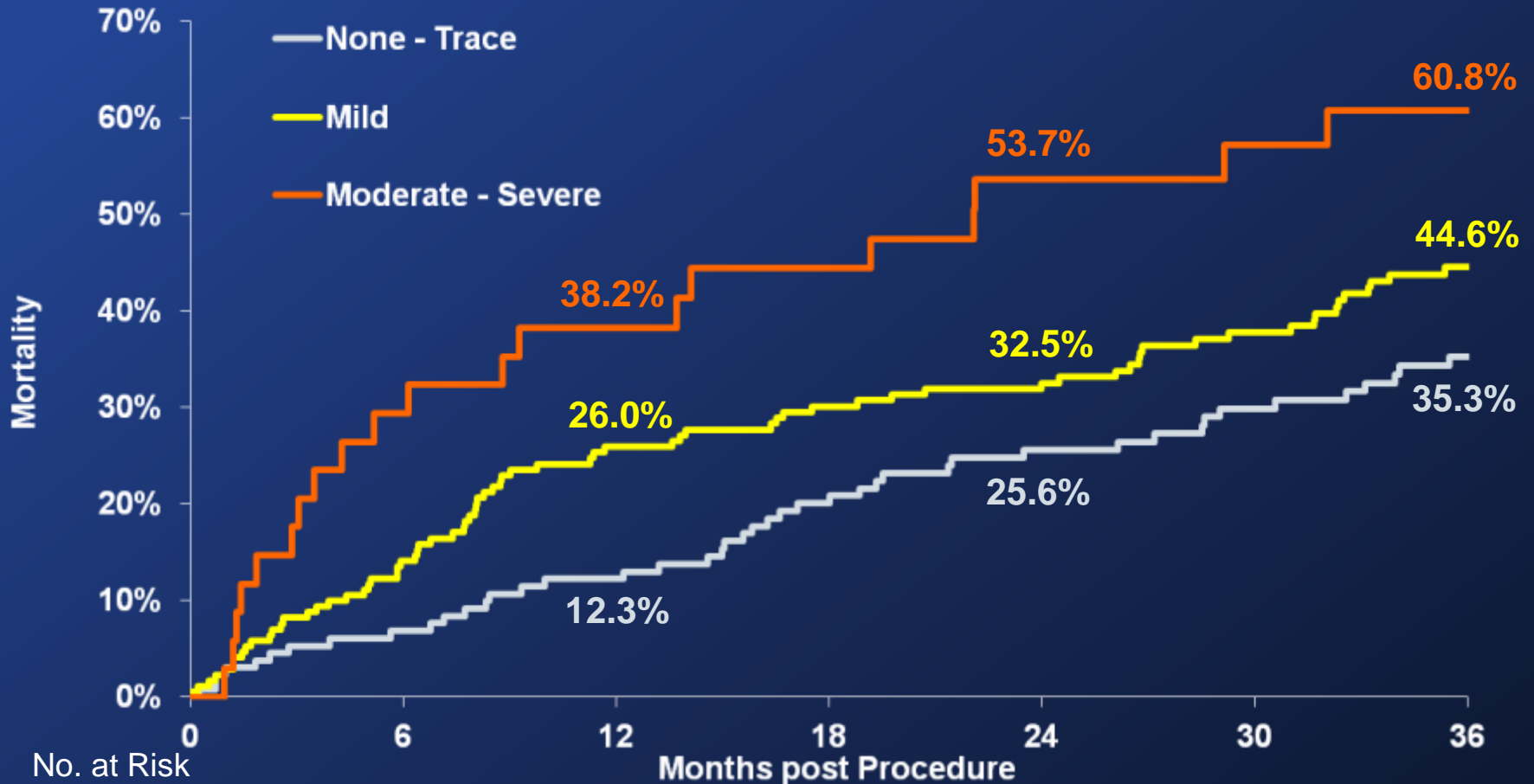


# Procedural Predictors of Mortality High Risk Surgical



*Time adjusted covariate analyses*

# Impact of Total AR on Mortality (AT) TAVR Patients



No. at Risk

	0	6	12	18	24	30	36
None-Tr	131	121	114	102	93	80	63
<b>Mild</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Mod-Sev</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>

# The TAVR Odyssey

## Young Adulthood

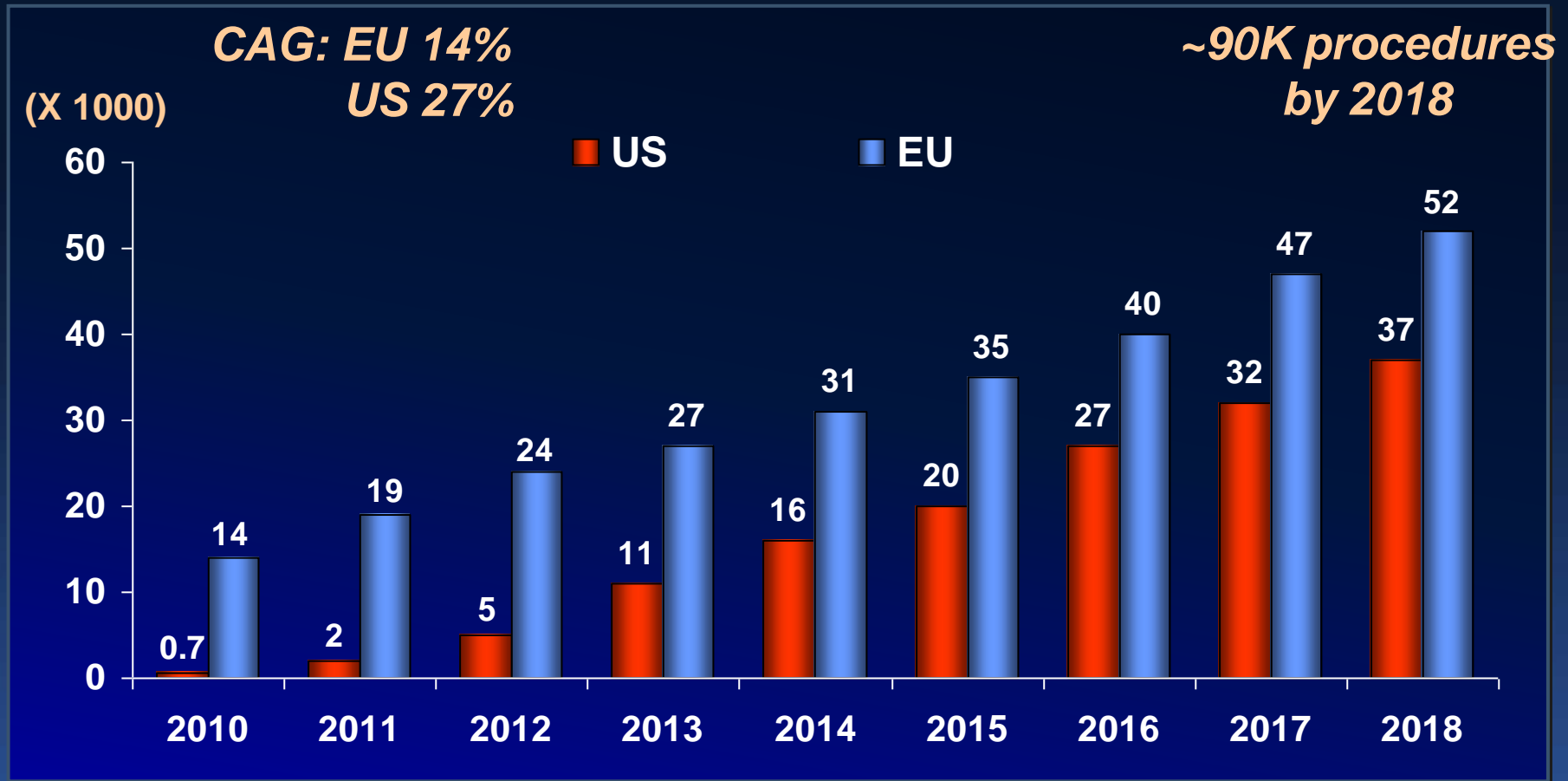
# The TAVR Odyssey

## *Young Adulthood*

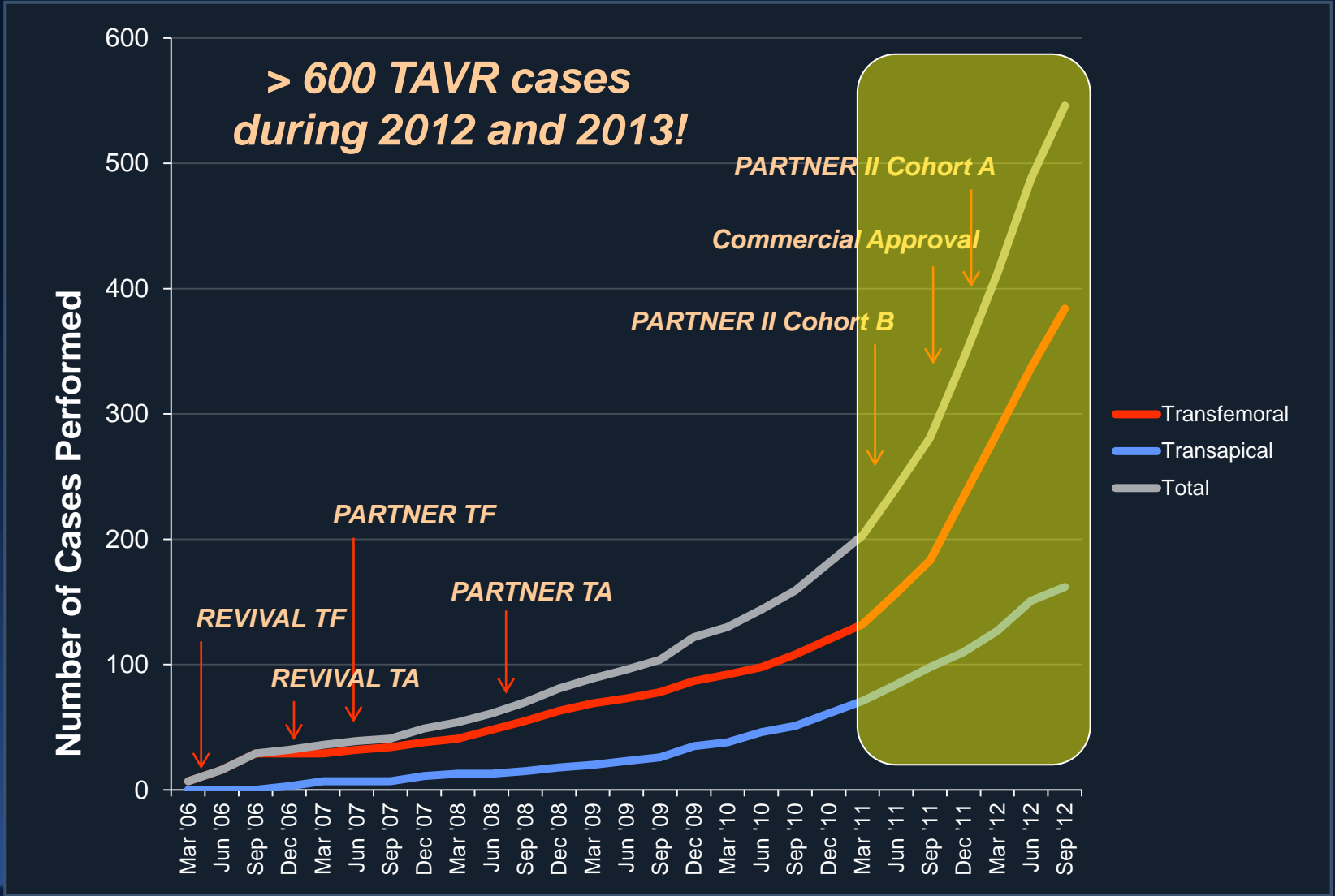
- Continued TAVR expansion
- Relentless pursuit of clinical data
  - TVT registry
  - Second RCT – The U.S. CoreValve Study
- Procedural enhancements and reduced TAVR complications
- New technology explosion
- New clinical indications

# TAVR Procedures

## Growth from 2010 - 2018



# TAVR at Columbia - NYP



# Edwards Clinical Research Program

2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014

**Cribier-Edwards n=36**



**FIM**

**iREVIVE Study**

**RECAST Study**

**Since 2007, approved in >50 countries within Europe, Asia, Middle East, South America and Canada**

**Edwards SAPIEN n > 5,500**



**REVIVE  
REVIVAL**

**PARTNER EU  
PARTNER I  
CE Mark  
SOURCE I and II**

**>11,500 patients  
in clinical trials**

**Edwards SAPIEN XT n > 6,000**



**FIM**

**CE Mark**

**SOURCE XT**

**PARTNER II**

**PREVAIL**

# The STS-ACC Transcatheter Valve Therapy National Registry

A New Partnership and Infrastructure for the Introduction  
and Surveillance of Medical Devices and Therapies

John D. Carroll, MD,\* Fred H. Edwards, MD,† Danica Marinac-Dabic, MD, PhD,‡  
Ralph G. Brindis, MD, MPH,§ Frederick L. Grover, MD,\* Eric D. Peterson, MD, MPH,||  
E. Murat Tuzcu, MD,¶ David M. Shahian, MD,# John S. Rumsfeld, MD, PhD,\*\*  
Cynthia M. Shewan, PhD,†† Kathleen Hewitt, MSN, RN,‡‡ David R. Holmes, JR, MD,§§  
Michael J. Mack, MD|||

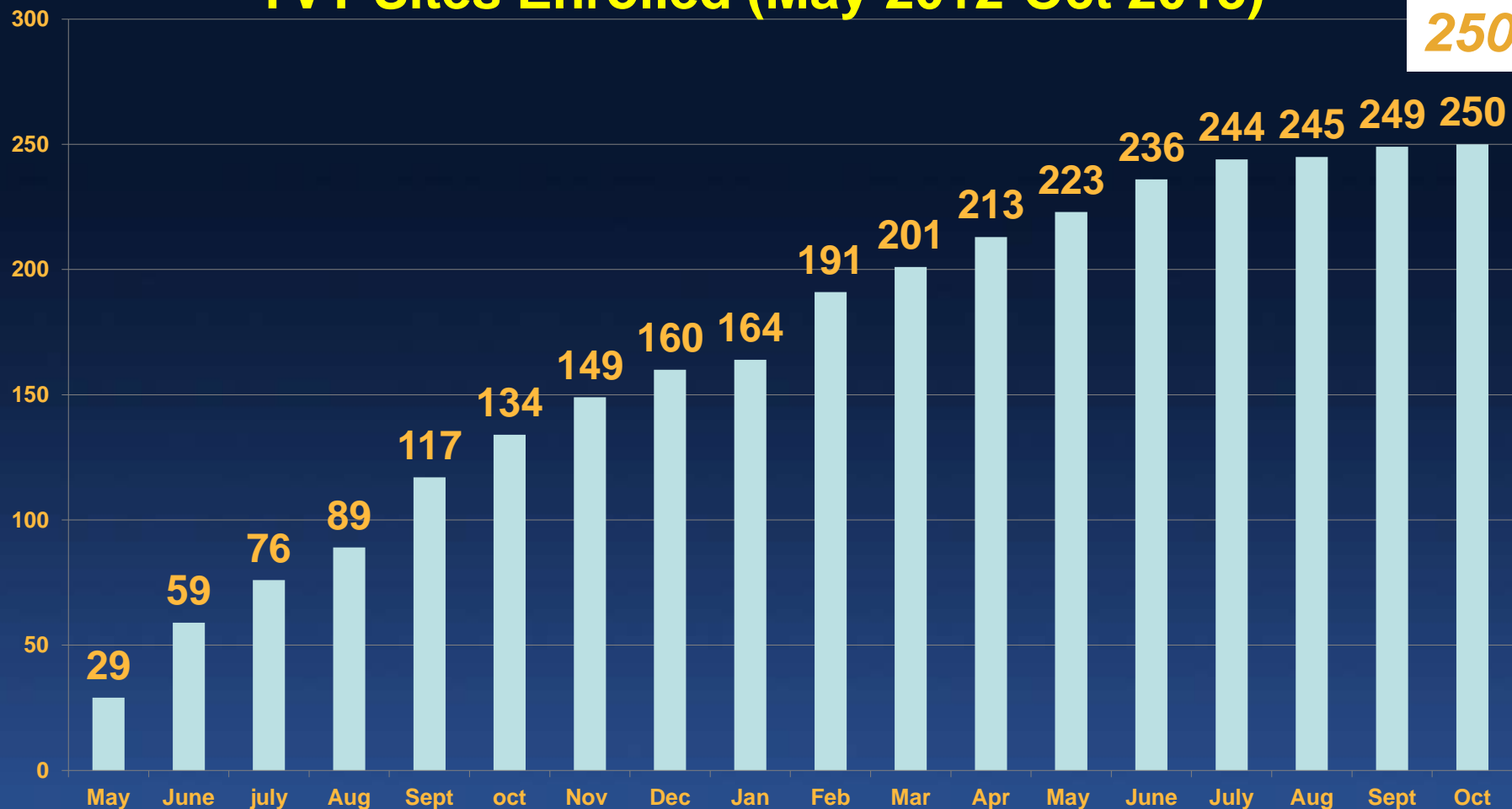
*Aurora and Denver, Colorado; Jacksonville, Florida; Washington, DC; San Francisco, California;  
Durham, North Carolina; Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois;  
Rochester, Minnesota; and Dallas, Texas*

JACC Vol. 62, No. 11, 2013  
September 10, 2013:1026-34



# The U.S. TVT Registry

## TVT Sites Enrolled (May 2012-Oct 2013)



Original Investigation

## Outcomes Following Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement in the United States

Michael J. Mack, MD; J. Matthew Brennan, MD, MPH; Ralph Brindis, MD, MPH; John Carroll, MD; Fred Edwards, MD; Fred Grover, MD; David Shahian, MD; E. Murat Tuzcu, MD; Eric D. Peterson, MD, MPH; John S. Rumsfeld, MD, PhD; Kathleen Hewitt, MSN; Cynthia Shawar, PhD; Joan Michaels, RN; Barb Christiansen, RN; Alexander Christian; Sean O'Brien, PhD; David Holmes, MD, for the STS/ACC TVT Registry

**IMPORTANCE:** Transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of severe, symptomatic aortic stenosis and inoperable status (in 2010) and high-risk but operable status (starting in 2012). A national registry (the Society of Thoracic Surgeons/American College of Cardiology Transcatheter Valve Therapy [STS/ACC TVT] Registry) was initiated to meet a condition for Medicare coverage and also facilitates outcome assessment and comparison with other trials and international registries.

**OBJECTIVE:** To report the initial US commercial experience with TAVR.

**DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS:** We obtained results from all eligible US TAVR cases (n=7710) from 224 participating registry hospitals following the Edwards Sapien XT device commercialization (November 2011–May 2013).

**MAIN RESULTS AND MEASURES:** Primary outcomes included all-cause in-hospital mortality and stroke following TAVR. Secondary analyses included procedural complications and outcomes by clinical indication and access site. Device implantation success was defined as successful vascular access, deployment of a single device in the proper anatomic position, appropriate valve function without either moderate or severe AR, and successful retrieval of the delivery system. Thirty-day outcomes are presented for a representative 3133 cases (40.6%) at 114 centers with at least 80% complete follow-up reporting.

**RESULTS:** The 7710 patients who underwent TAVR included 1550 (20%) cases that were inoperable and 6161 (80%) cases that were high-risk but operable. The median age was 84 years (interquartile range [IQR], 78–88 years); 3783 patients (49%) were women and the median STS predicted risk of mortality was 7% (IQR, 5%–10%). At baseline, 2176 patients (28%) were either not at all satisfied (1257 patients [45%]) or mostly dissatisfied (879 patients [30%]) with their symptom status; 2918 (72%) had a 5-m walk time longer than 6 seconds (slow gait speed). The most common vascular access approach was transfemoral (4972 patients [64%]), followed by transapical (2107 patients [29%]) and other alternative approaches (536 patients [7%]); successful device implantation occurred in 7060 patients (92%; 95% CI, 91%–92%). The observed incidence of in-hospital mortality was 5.5% (95% CI, 5.0%–6.1%). Other major complications included stroke (2.0%; 95% CI, 1.7%–2.4%), dialysis-dependent renal failure (1.9%; 95% CI, 1.6%–2.2%), and major vascular injury (1.4%; 95% CI, 0.8%–1.9%). Median hospital stay was 6 days (IQR, 4–10 days), with 463 (6%) discharged home. Among patients with available follow-up at 30 days (n=3133), the incidence of mortality was 7.6% (95% CI, 6.7%–8.6%) (noncardiovascular cause, 5.2%); stroke had occurred in 2.8% (95% CI, 2.3%–3.5%), new dialysis in 2.5% (95% CI, 2.0%–3.1%), and reintervention in 0.5% (95% CI, 0.3%–0.8%).

**CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE:** Among patients undergoing TAVR at US centers in the STS/ACC TVT Registry, device implantation success was achieved in 92% of cases, the overall in-hospital mortality rate was 5.5%, and the stroke rate was 2.0%. Although these postmarket US approval findings are comparable with prior published trial data and international experience, long-term follow-up is essential to assess continued efficacy and safety.

**TRIAL REGISTRATION:** clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT01737528

JAMA. 2013;310(19):2069–2077. doi:10.1001/jama.2013.283443

Editorial page 2045

Author Video interview at [jama.com](http://jama.com)

Supplemental content at [jama.com](http://jama.com)

**Author Affiliations:** Heart Hospital, Baylor Plano, Baylor HealthCare System, Plano, Texas (Mack); Duke Clinical Research Institute, Durham, North Carolina (Brennan, Peterson, Christiansen, O'Brien); University of California, San Francisco (Brindis); University of Colorado, Denver (Carroll, Grover, Rumsfeld); University of Florida, Jacksonville (Edwards); Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston (Shahian); Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio (Tuzcu); American College of Cardiology, Washington, DC (Hewitt, Michaels, Christiansen); Society of Thoracic Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois (Christian); Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota (Holmes).

**Corresponding Author:** Michael J. Mack, MD, Baylor Health Care System, 100 Allied Dr, Plano, TX 75073 ([michael.mack@baylorhealth.edu](mailto:michael.mack@baylorhealth.edu)).

# JAMA 2013 report from The TVT Registry on 7710 patients enrolled at 224 centers.

## 30-day outcomes reported on 3133 cases.

## Median STS score for these inoperable and high-risk patients was 7% (IQR = 5-11%)

Original Investigation

# Outcomes Following Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement in the United States

Michael J. Mack, MD; J. Matthew Brennan, MD, MPH; Ralph Brindis, MD, MPH; John Carroll, MD; Fred Edwards, MD; Fred Grover, MD; David Shahian, MD; E. Murat Tuzcu, MD; Eric D. Peterson, MD, MPH; John S. Rumsfeld, MD, PhD; Kathleen Hewitt, MSN; Cynthia Shawver, PhD; Joan Michaels, RN; Barb Christiansen, RN; Alexander Christian; Sean O'Brien, PhD; David Holmes, MD, for the STS/ACC TVT Registry

**IMPORTANCE:** Transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of severe, symptomatic aortic stenosis and inoperable status (in 2010) and high-risk but operable status (starting in 2012). A national registry (the Society of Thoracic Surgeons/American College of Cardiology Transcatheter Valve Therapy [STS/ACC TVT] Registry) was initiated to meet a condition for Medicare coverage and also facilitates outcome assessment and comparison with other trials and international registries.

**OBJECTIVE:** To report the initial US commercial experience with TAVR.

**DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS:** We obtained results from all eligible US TAVR cases (n=770) from 234 participating registry hospitals following the Edwards Sapien XT device commercialization (November 2011–May 2013).

**MAIN RESULTS AND MEASURES:** Primary outcomes included all-cause in-hospital mortality and stroke following TAVR. Secondary analyses included procedural complications and outcomes by clinical indication and access site. Device implantation success was defined as successful vascular access, deployment of a single device in the proper anatomic position, appropriate valve function without either moderate or severe AR, and successful retrieval of the delivery system. Thirty-day outcomes are presented for a representative 333 cases (40.6%) at 114 centers with at least 80% complete follow-up reporting.

**RESULTS:** The 770 patients who underwent TAVR included 1550 (20%) cases that were inoperable and 6151 (80%) cases that were high-risk but operable. The median age was 84 years (interquartile range [IQR], 78–88 years); 3783 patients (49%) were women and the median STS predicted risk of mortality was 7% (IQR, 5%–11%). At baseline, 2176 patients (75%) were either not at all satisfied (1257 patients [45%]) or mostly dissatisfied (879 patients [30%]) with their symptom status; 2918 (72%) had a 5-m walk time longer than 6 seconds (slow gait speed). The most common vascular access approach was transfemoral (4972 patients [64%]), followed by transapical (2107 patients [29%]) and other alternative approaches (536 patients [7%]); successful device implantation occurred in 7060 patients (92%; 95% CI, 91%–92%). The observed incidence of in-hospital mortality was 5.5% (95% CI, 5.0%–6.1%). Other major complications included stroke (2.0%; 95% CI, 1.7%–2.4%), dialysis-dependent renal failure (1.9%; 95% CI, 1.6%–2.2%), and major vascular injury (1.4%; 95% CI, 1.1%–1.9%). Median hospital stay was 6 days (IQR, 4–10 days), with 463 (63%) discharged home. Among patients with available follow-up at 30 days (n=313), the incidence of mortality was 7.6% (95% CI, 6.7%–8.6%) (noncardiovascular cause, 5.2%); stroke had occurred in 2.8% (95% CI, 2.3%–3.5%), new dialysis in 2.5% (95% CI, 2.0%–3.1%), and reintervention in 0.5% (95% CI, 0.3%–0.8%).

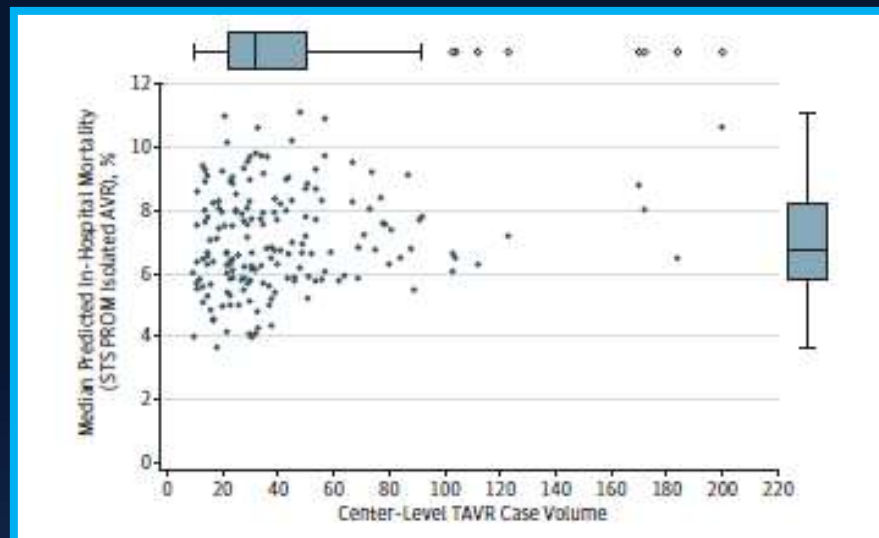
**CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE:** Among patients undergoing TAVR at US centers in the STS/ACC TVT Registry, device implantation success was achieved in 92% of cases, the overall in-hospital mortality rate was 5.5%, and the stroke rate was 2.0%. Although these postmarket US approval findings are comparable with prior published trial data and international experience, long-term follow-up is essential to assess continued efficacy and safety.

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**Corresponding Author:** Michael J. Mack, MD, Baylor Health Care System, 100 Allied Dr, Plano, TX 75073 (michael.mack@baylorhealth.edu).



**Median STS score for these inoperable and high-risk patients was 7% (IQR = 5-11%)**

Original Investigation

# Outcomes Following Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement in the United States

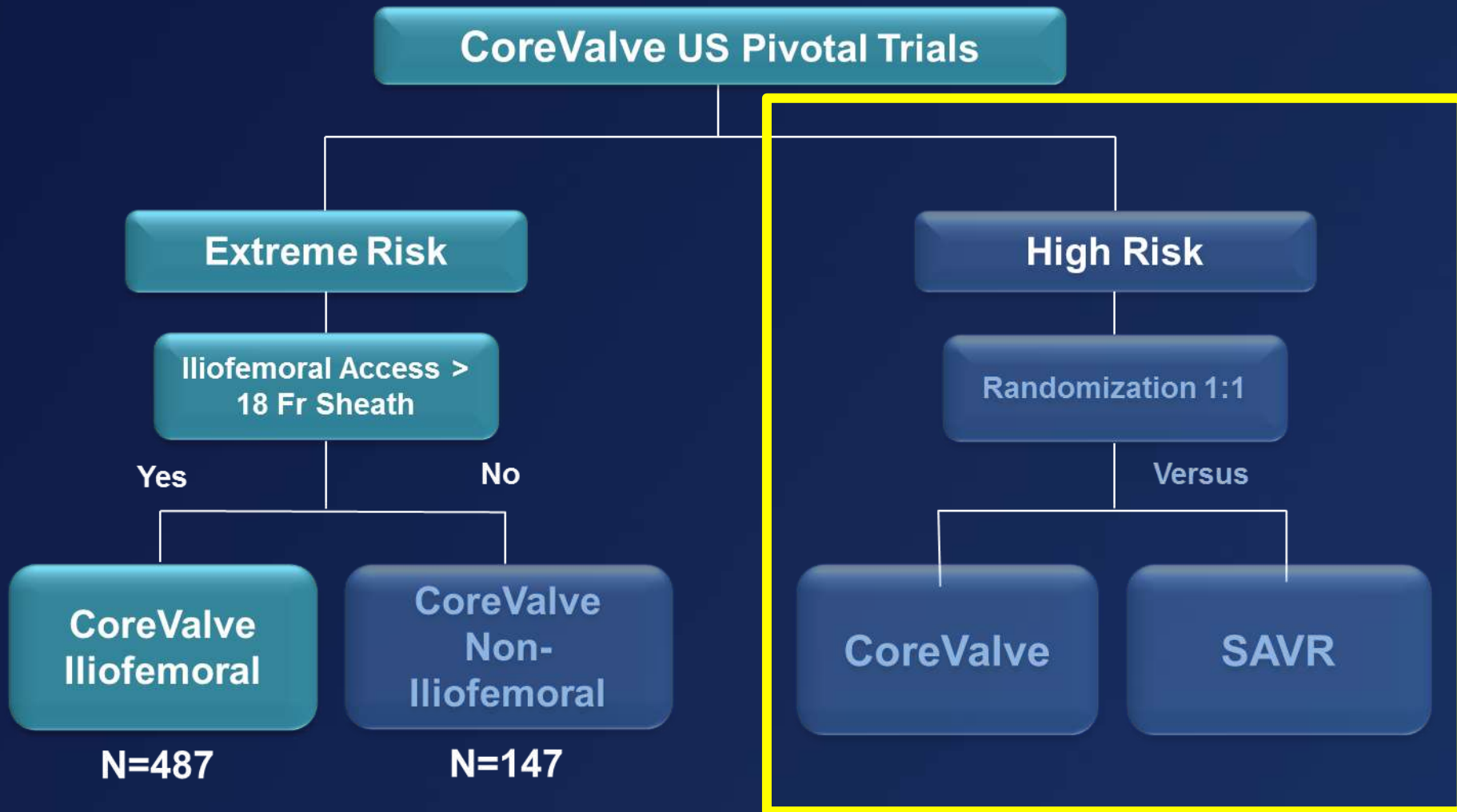
Michael J. Mack, MD; J. Matthew Brennan, MD, MPH; Ralph Brindis, MD, MPH; John Carroll, MD; Fred Edwards, MD; Fred Grover, MD; David Shahian, MD; E. Murat Tuzcu, MD; Eric D. Peterson, MD, MPH; John S. Rumsfeld, MD, PhD; Kathleen Hewitt, MSN; Cynthia Shewan, PhD; Joan Michaels, RN; Barb Christensen, RN; Alexander Christian; Sean O'Brien, PhD; David Holmes, MD; for the STS/ACC TVT Registry

## *In-hospital outcomes*

- Mortality 5.5%
- Strokes 2.0%
- Major vasc events 6.4%

## *30-day outcomes*

- Mortality 7.6%
- Stroke 2.8%
- Re-intervention 0.5%



# CoreValve High-Risk U.S. Pivotal Trial (presented at ACC 2014)

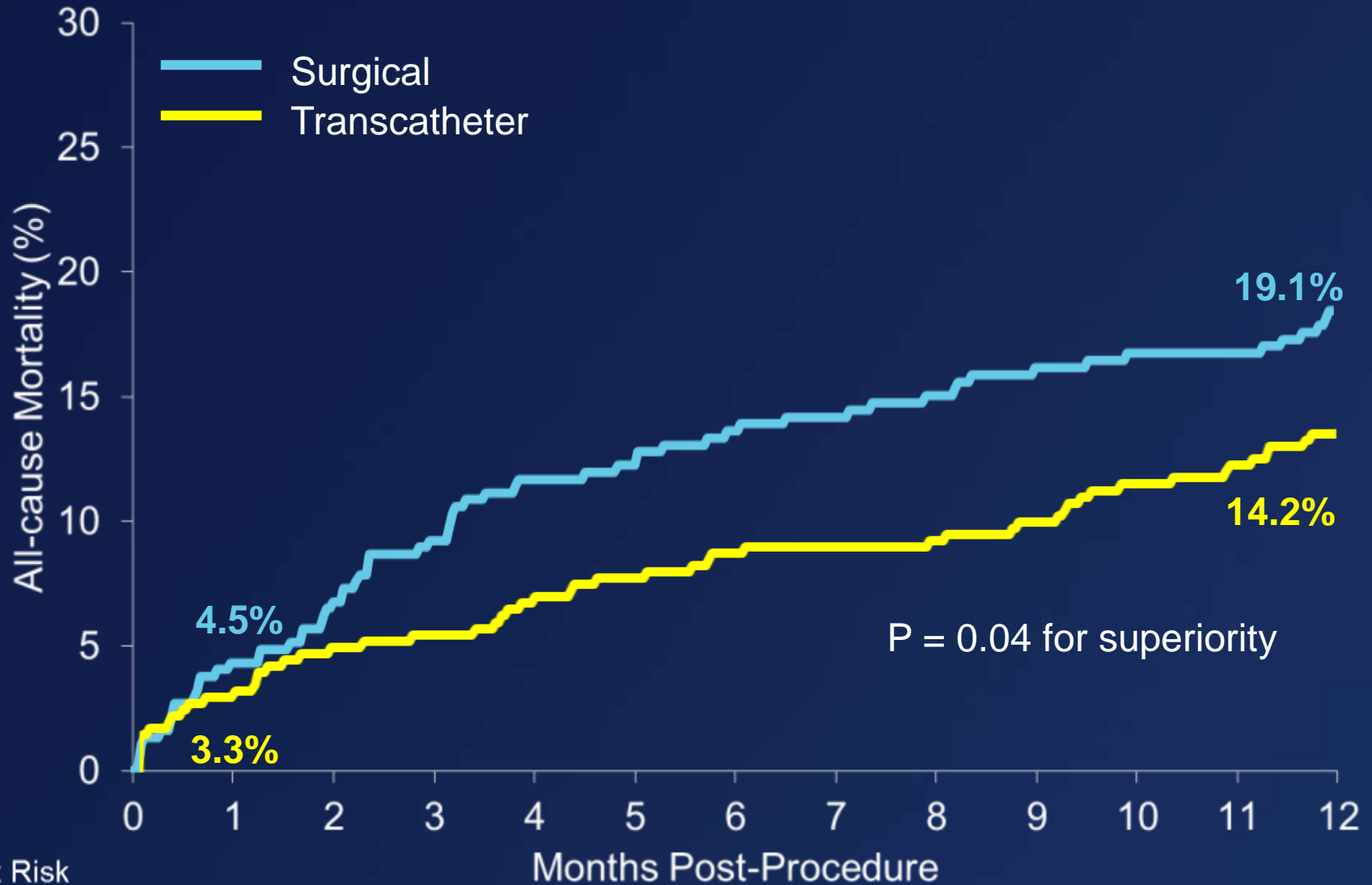
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement with a Self-Expanding Prosthesis

David H. Adams, M.D., Jeffrey J. Popma, M.D., Michael J. Reardon, M.D.,  
Steven J. Yakubov, M.D., Joseph S. Coselli, M.D., G. Michael Deeb, M.D.,  
Thomas G. Gleason, M.D., Maurice Buchbinder, M.D., James Hermiller, Jr., M.D.,  
Neal S. Kleiman, M.D., Stan Chetcuti, M.D., John Heiser, M.D., William Merhi, D.O.,  
George Zorn, M.D., Peter Tadros, M.D., Newell Robinson, M.D.,  
George Petrossian, M.D., G. Chad Hughes, M.D., J. Kevin Harrison, M.D.,  
John Conte, M.D., Brijeshwar Maini, M.D., Mubashir Mumtaz, M.D.,  
Sharla Chenoweth, M.S., and Jae K. Oh, M.D.,  
for the U.S. CoreValve Clinical Investigators\*

*Adams DH, Popma JJ, Reardon MJ, et al.  
Published in N Engl J Med on March 29, 2014  
at NEJM.org*

# Primary Endpoint: 1 Year All-cause Mortality



No. at Risk

Surgical	357	341	297	274
Transcatheter	390	377	353	329

# Guidelines on the management of valvular heart disease (version 2012)

**The Joint Task Force on the Management of Valvular Heart Disease of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS)**

**Authors/Task Force Members: Alec Vahanian (Chairperson) (France)\*, Ottavio Alfieri (Chairperson)\* (Italy), Felicita Andreotti (Italy), Manuel J. Antunes (Portugal), Gonzalo Barón-Esquivias (Spain), Helmut Baumgartner (Germany), Michael Andrew Borger (Germany), Thierry P. Carrel (Switzerland), Michele De Bonis (Italy), Arturo Evangelista (Spain), Volkmar Falk (Switzerland), Bernard Iung (France), Patrizio Lancellotti (Belgium), Luc Pierard (Belgium), Susanna Price (UK), Hans-Joachim Schäfers (Germany), Gerhard Schuler (Germany), Janina Stepinska (Poland), Karl Swedberg (Sweden), Johanna Takkenberg (The Netherlands), Ulrich Otto Von Oppell (UK), Stephan Windecker (Switzerland), Jose Luis Zamorano (Spain), Marian Zembala (Poland)**



# ESC/EACTS Guidelines - 2012

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
TAVI should only be undertaken with a multidisciplinary 'heart team' including cardiologists and cardiac surgeons and other specialists if necessary.	I	C
TAVI should only be performed in hospitals with cardiac surgery on-site.	I	C
TAVI is indicated in patients with severe symptomatic AS who are not suitable for AVR as assessed by a 'heart team' and who are likely to gain improvement in their quality of life and to have a life expectancy of more than 1 year after consideration of their comorbidities.	I	B
TAVI should be considered in high-risk patients with severe symptomatic AS who may still be suitable for surgery, but in whom TAVI is favoured by a 'heart team' based on the individual risk profile and anatomic suitability.	IIa	B

## *Class I:*

- **Heart Team required**
- **On-site cardiac surgery**
- **Pts not suitable for AVR**

## *Class IIa:*

- **High-risk operable as an alternative to surgery; determined by heart team and case-based decisions**

**2014 AHA/ACC Guideline for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease:  
Executive Summary: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart  
Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines**

Rick A. Nishimura, Catherine M. Otto, Robert O. Bonow, Blase A. Carabello, John P. Erwin III,  
Robert A. Guyton, Patrick T. O'Gara, Carlos E. Ruiz, Nikolaos J. Skubas, Paul Sorajja, Thoralf M.  
Sundt III and James D. Thomas

*Circulation*, published online March 3, 2014;

*Circulation* is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231

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Print ISSN: 0009-7322. Online ISSN: 1524-4539

Recommendations	COR	LOE
Surgical AVR is recommended in patients who meet an indication for AVR (Section 3.4) with low or intermediate surgical risk (Section 2.5 in the full-text guideline)	I	A
For patients in whom TAVR or high-risk surgical AVR is being considered, members of a Heart Valve Team should collaborate to provide optimal patient care	I	C
TAVR is recommended in patients who meet an indication for AVR for AS who have a prohibitive surgical risk and a predicted post-TAVR survival >12 mo	I	B
TAVR is a reasonable alternative to surgical AVR in patients who meet an indication for AVR (Section 3.4) and who have high surgical risk (Section 2.5 in the full-text guideline)	IIa	B
Percutaneous aortic balloon dilation may be considered as a bridge to surgical or transcatheter AVR in severely symptomatic patients with severe AS	IIb	C
TAVR is not recommended in patients in whom existing comorbidities would preclude the expected benefit from correction of AS	III/No Benefit	B

# AHA/ACC TAVR Guidelines - 2014

## Class I:

- Heart Valve Team should collaborate on decisions
- Pts not suitable for AVR and survival > 12 mos

## Class IIa:

- Reasonable alternative to surgical AVR in high surgical risk pts

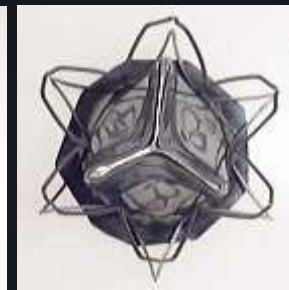
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TAVR is not recommended in patients in whom existing comorbidities would preclude the expected benefit from correction of AS	III/No Benefit	B

# New TAVR (and “Related”) Technologies

- **New TAVR Systems**
- **Access and Closure Strategies**
- **Cerebral Embolic Protection Devices**
- **Advanced Imaging Modalities**

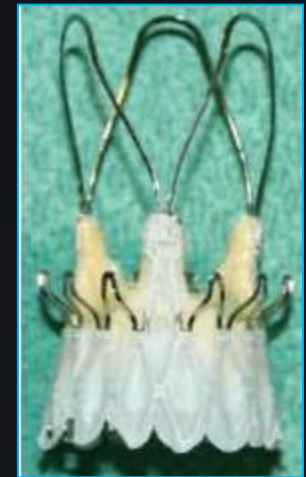
# New TAVR Systems - *Transfemoral*

- Direct Flow
- Sadra
- St. Jude
- AorTx
- HLT
- EndoTech
- ABPS PercValve





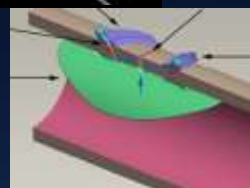
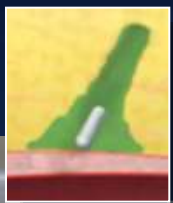




# New TAVR Systems - *Transapical*

- **Jena Valve**  
*(73 pts, + CE approval)*
- **MDT (Engager)**  
*(40 pts)*
- **Symetis**  
*(90 pts, + CE approval)*



# Large Vessel Closure Landscape

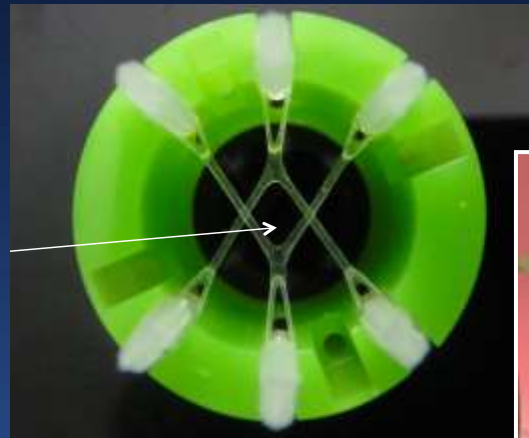
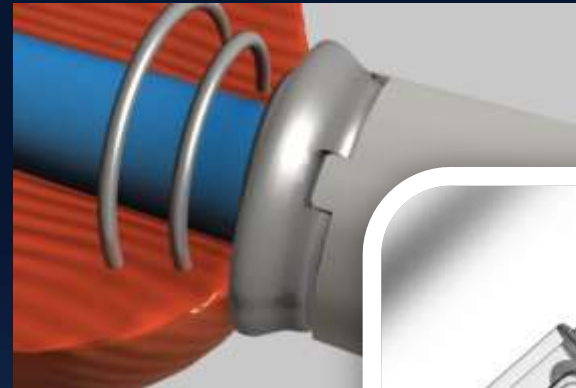
Category	Company	Technology
Emerging Suture Based Technologies	Sutura Superstich	
	MediGlobe	
	SpiRx	
	Vasostich	
Emerging Patch or Plug Technologies	Vivasure	
	Access Closure-GRIP	
	InSeal	
	Promed	

## Strategic Players

<p><i>Medtronic, Inc.</i></p> 	<p><i>Abbott Vascular</i></p> 	<p><i>St. Jude Medical</i></p> 	<p><i>Cook/Cardica</i></p> 
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# Transcutaneous Ventricular Access and Closure (TVAC)

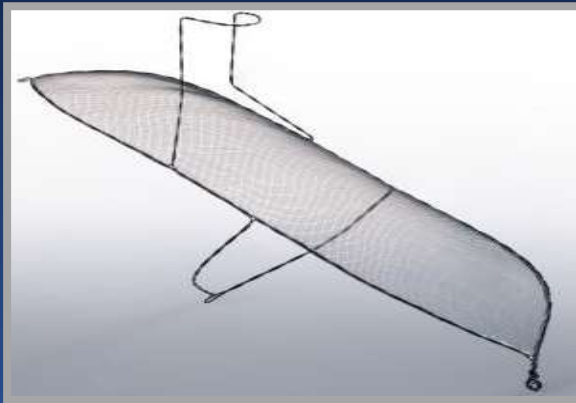
- *Apica*
- *Entourage CardioClose*
- *MID Permaseal*
- *Novogate*
- *SpiRx*
- *Cardiapex*



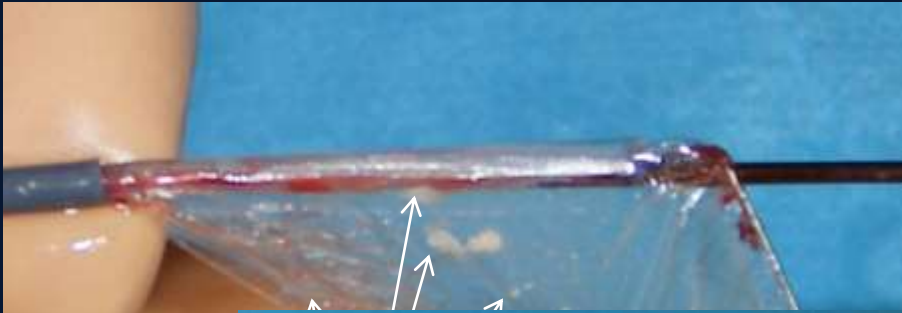


# Cerebral Embolic Protection Devices

<b>TriGuard™ Cerebral</b>	<b>Embrella™</b>	<b>Claret Sentinel™</b>
<b>Deflector</b>	<b>Deflector</b>	<b>Dual Filter</b>
<b>Femoral Access</b>	<b>Radial Access</b>	<b>Radial Access</b>
<b>9F Sheath (7F Delivery)</b>	<b>6F Shuttle Sheath</b>	<b>6F Radial Sheath</b>

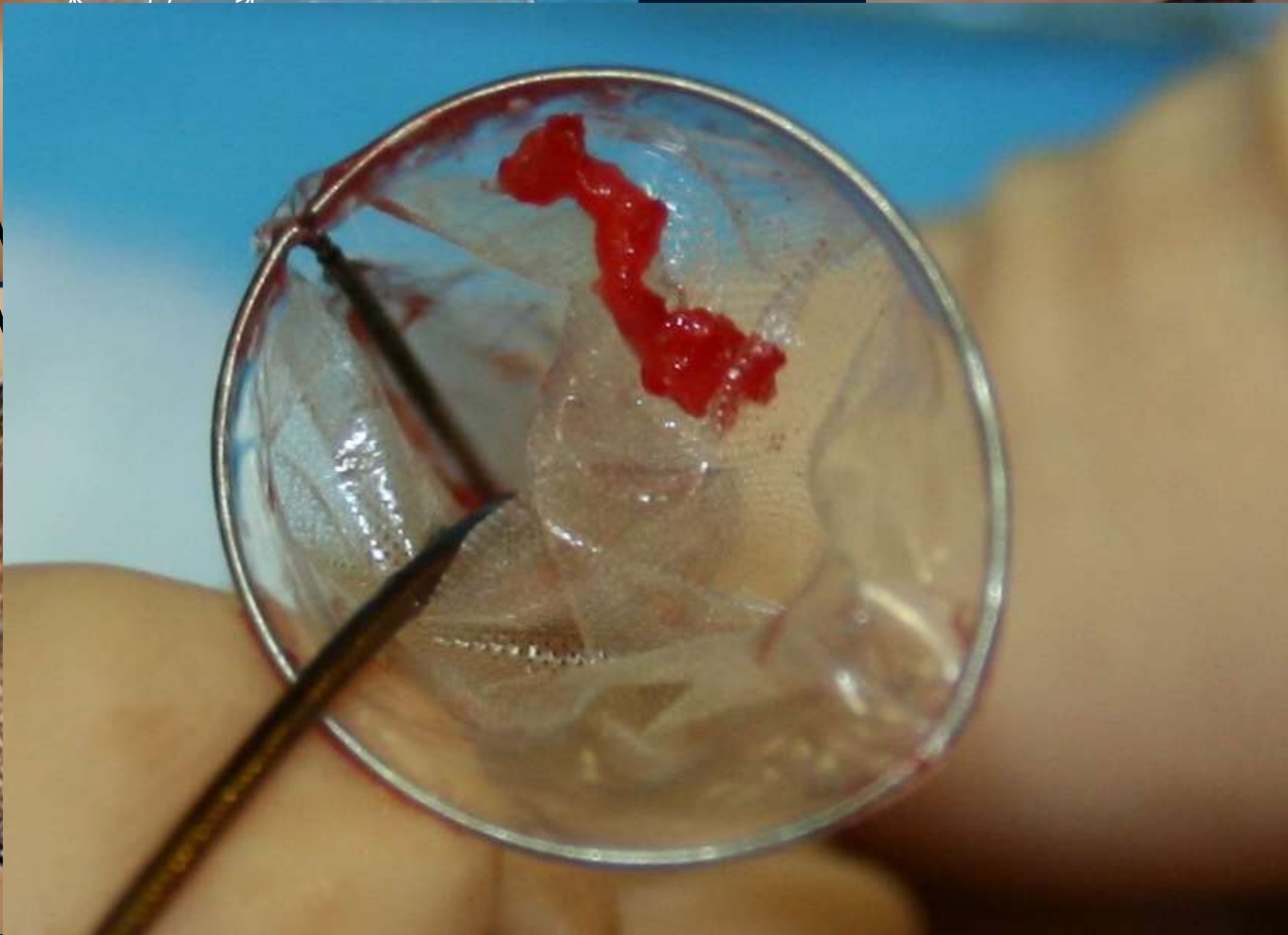


# Embololic Material after TAVR

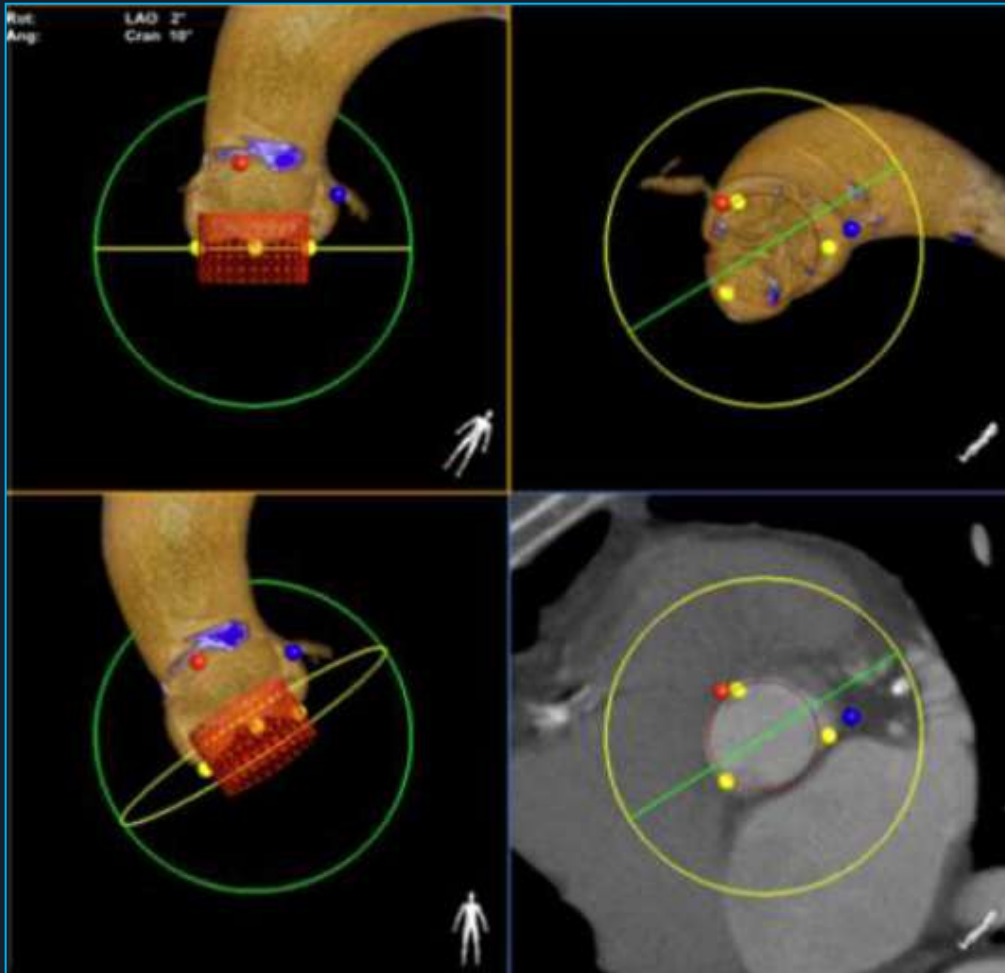


Embololic M

Embololic M



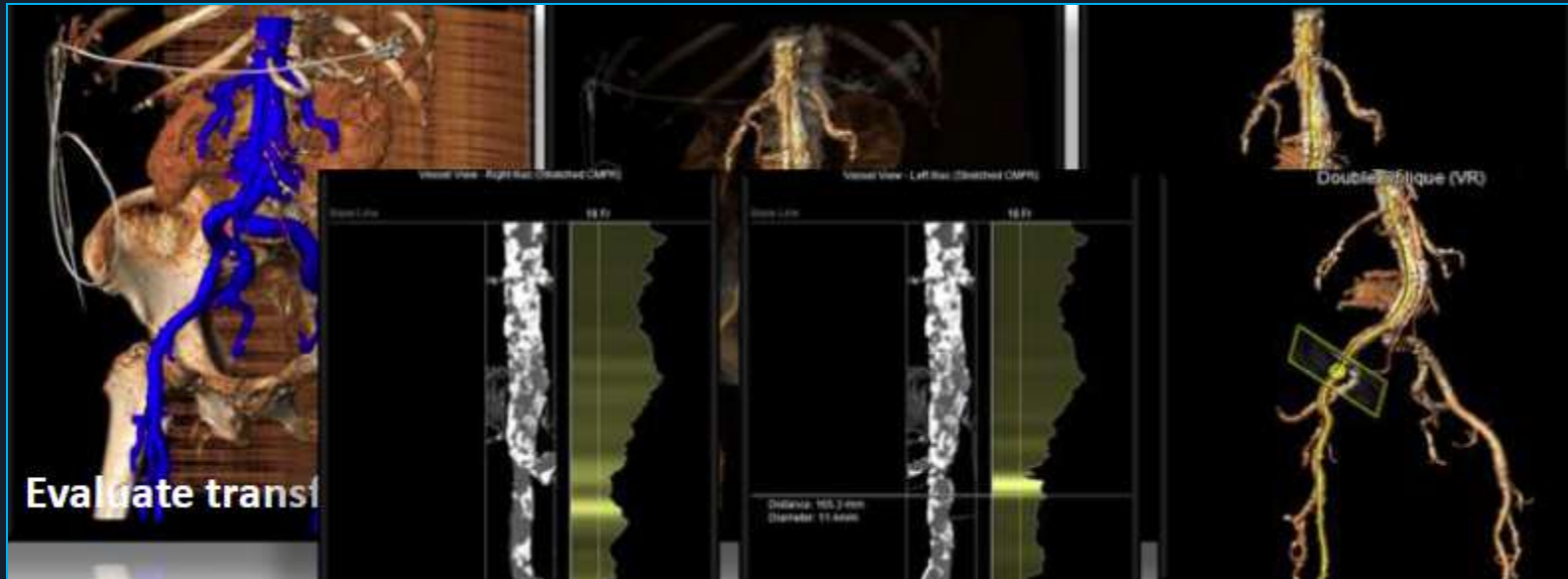
# Advanced Imaging Modalities



## CTA

- **Philips**  
3D Navigator
- **Siemens**  
Dyna CT
- **GE**  
Innova Vision

# Advanced Imaging Modalities



**CTA**

**3Mensio  
Valves**

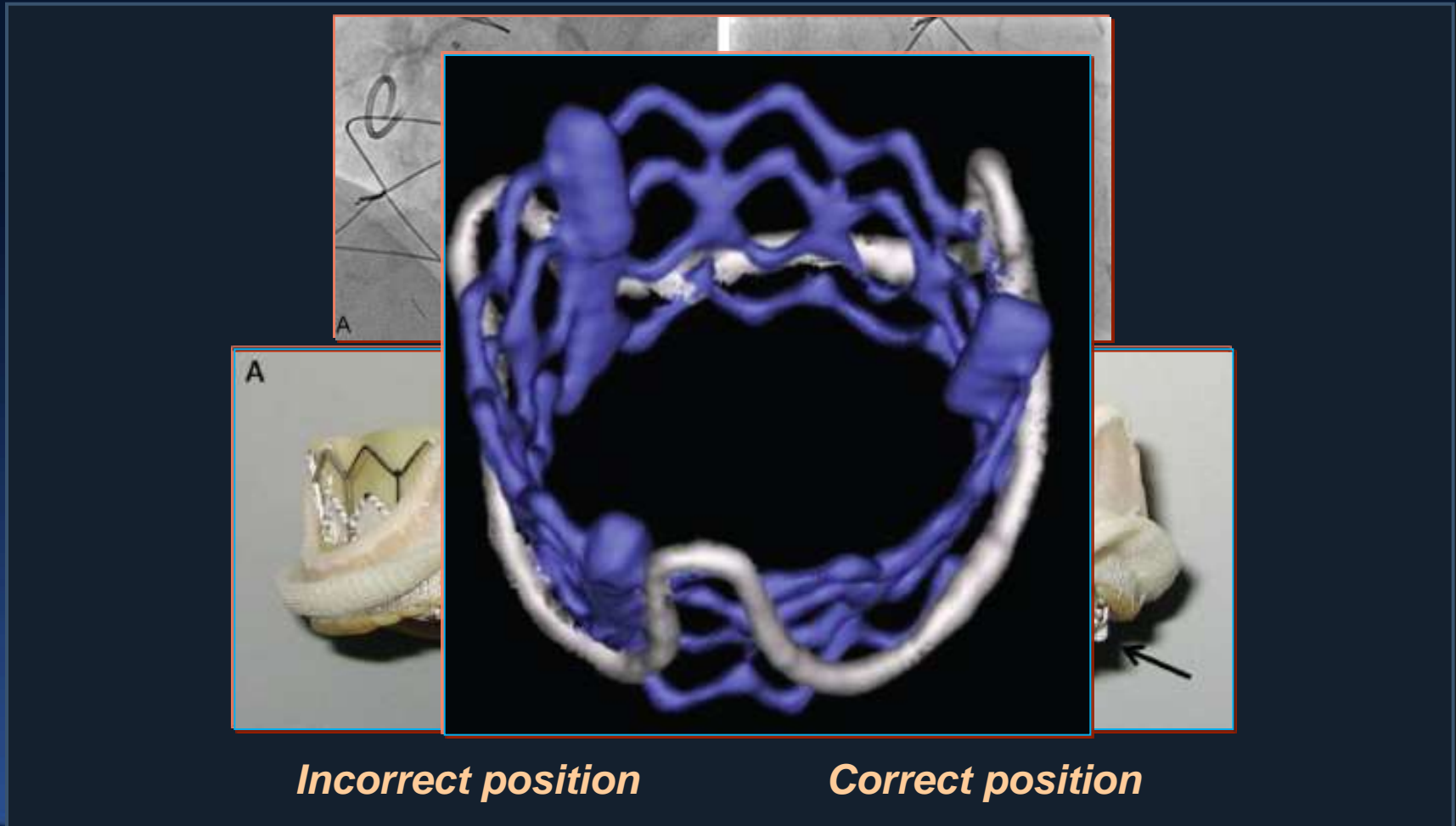
# The TAVR Odyssey

## *Next Clinical Trials*

- **Valve-in-valve for bio-prosthetic aortic and mitral valve failure**
- **Intermediate (moderate) risk AS patients**
- **Mixed AS and CAD patients**
- **Asymptomatic severe AS**
- **Low flow - low gradient AS – impedance mismatch**
- **Aortic regurgitation**

# New TAVR Clinical Indications

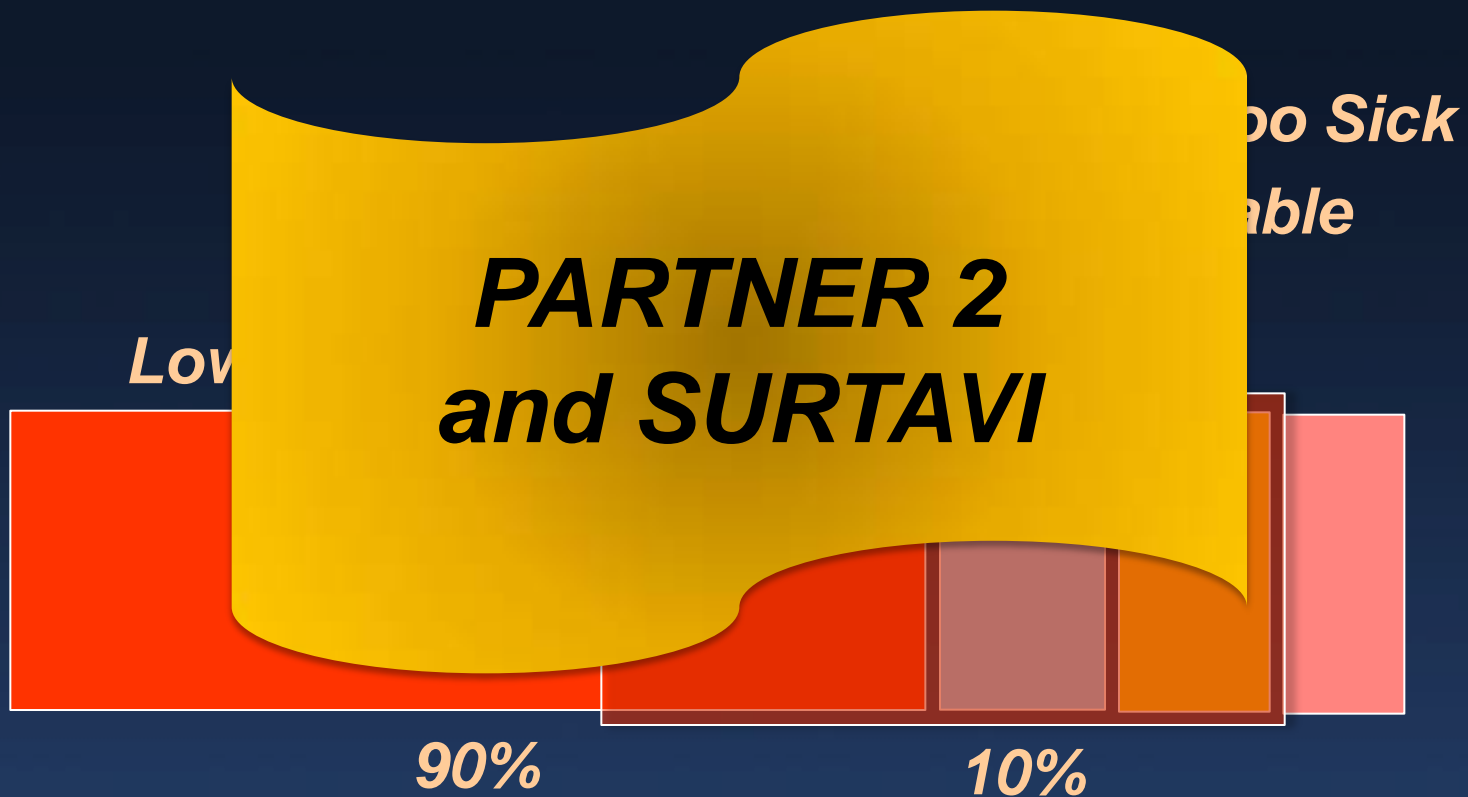
## *Valve - in - Valve*



# The TAVR Odyssey

## Moderate Risk Patients

Operable AS patients



# The TAVR Odyssey

**Final  
Thoughts**



# TAVR - The Early Years

## *Perspectives over time...*

- **2000** “you’re crazy, reckless idiots; won’t get it funded; can’t work and will kill patients”
- **2005** “you’re merely irresponsible; procedure is too complicated; possibly in inoperable patients only”

# TAVR – The Early Years

## *Rules of Engagement*



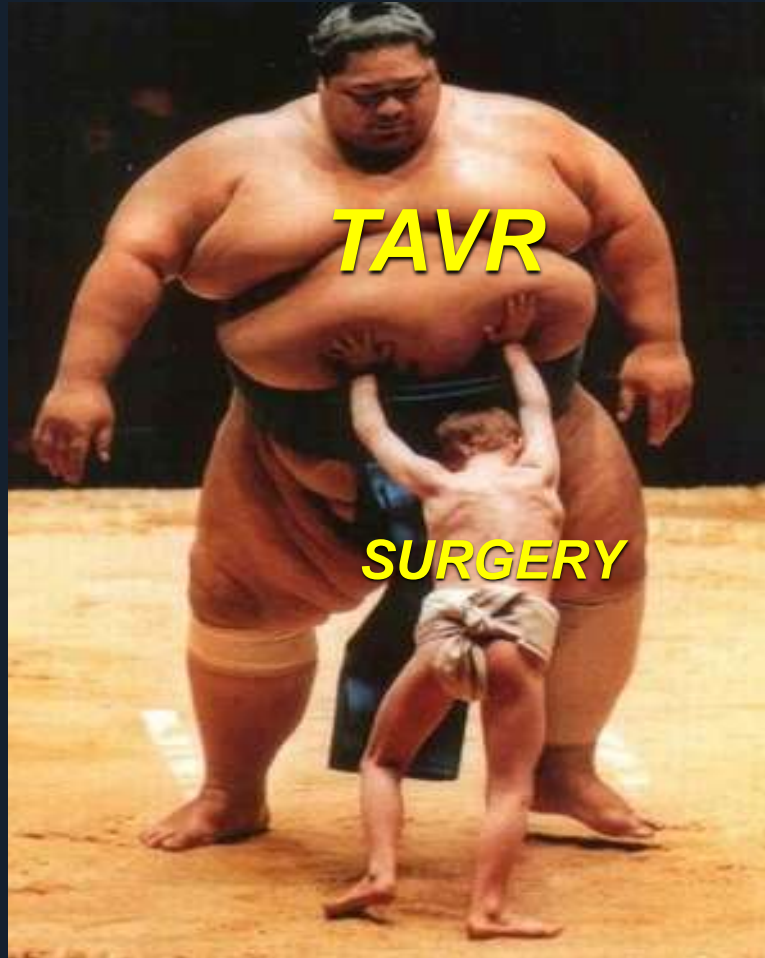
# TAVR - Now

## *Perspectives over time...*

- **2000** “you’re crazy, reckless idiots; won’t get it funded; can’t work and will kill patients”
- **2005** “you’re merely irresponsible; procedure is too complicated; possibly in inoperable patients only”
- **2014** “you’re a visionary; breakthrough procedure which is easily generalizable; will transform therapy for most AS patients!”

# TAVR - Now

## *Rules of Engagement*



**Alain Cribier to Martin Leon, Stan Rowe,  
Stan Rabinovich, Assaf Bash  
April 12, 2002**

**Martin Leon to  
Alain Cribier  
April 12, 2002**

**I have a fascinating case that I  
would like to discuss with you!**

**You have my complete  
support to move ahead with  
the first PVT clinical placement  
in this desperately ill man.**

**57 y/o**

**EF 10%**

**Transeptal BAV performed**

**BP 60 mmHg with vasopressors**

**Intra-LV thrombus**

**IABP?**

**Imminent**

**Snaring the stiff wire is a good idea**

**What do you think?**

**Valve implantation via transeptal approach!**

**Best operator in the world!**

**Externalization of wire**

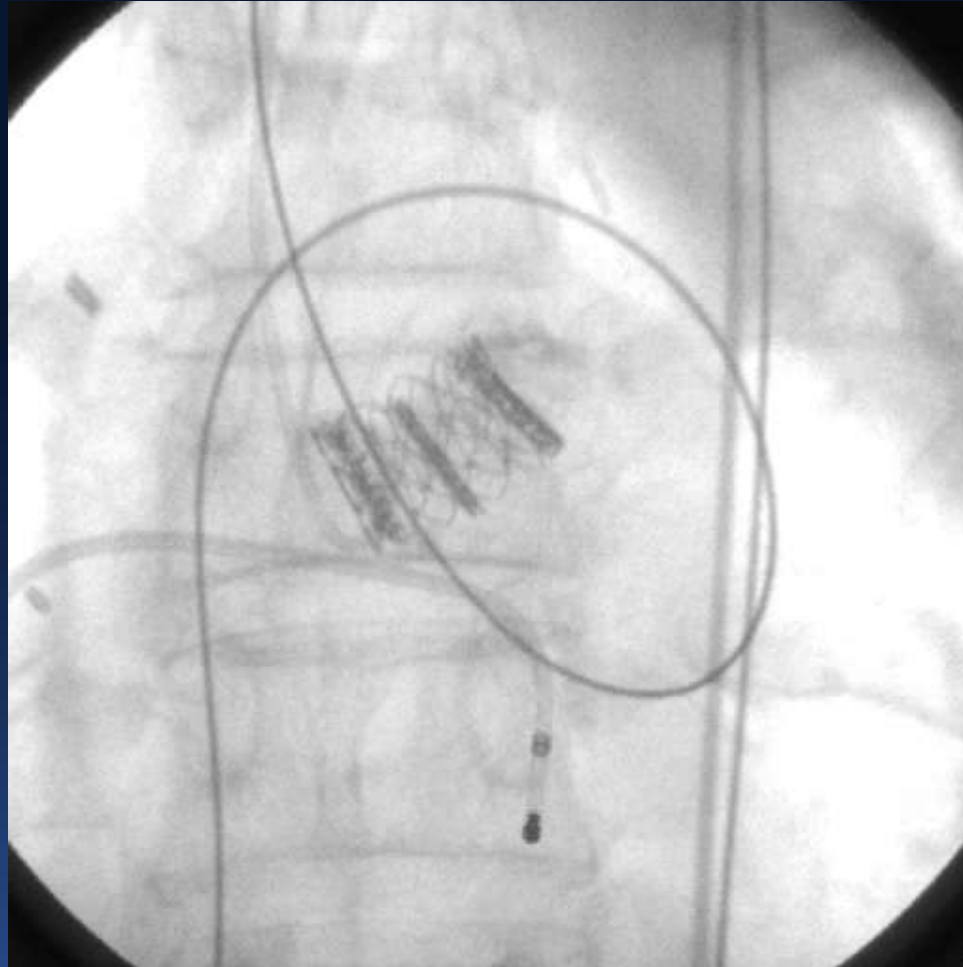
**High likelihood of failure  
but... it just might work  
and save his life!**

**Highest risk !..**



***Valve Positioning***

# *April 16, 2002, FIM-TAVI, Transseptal*



*Valve deployment!*

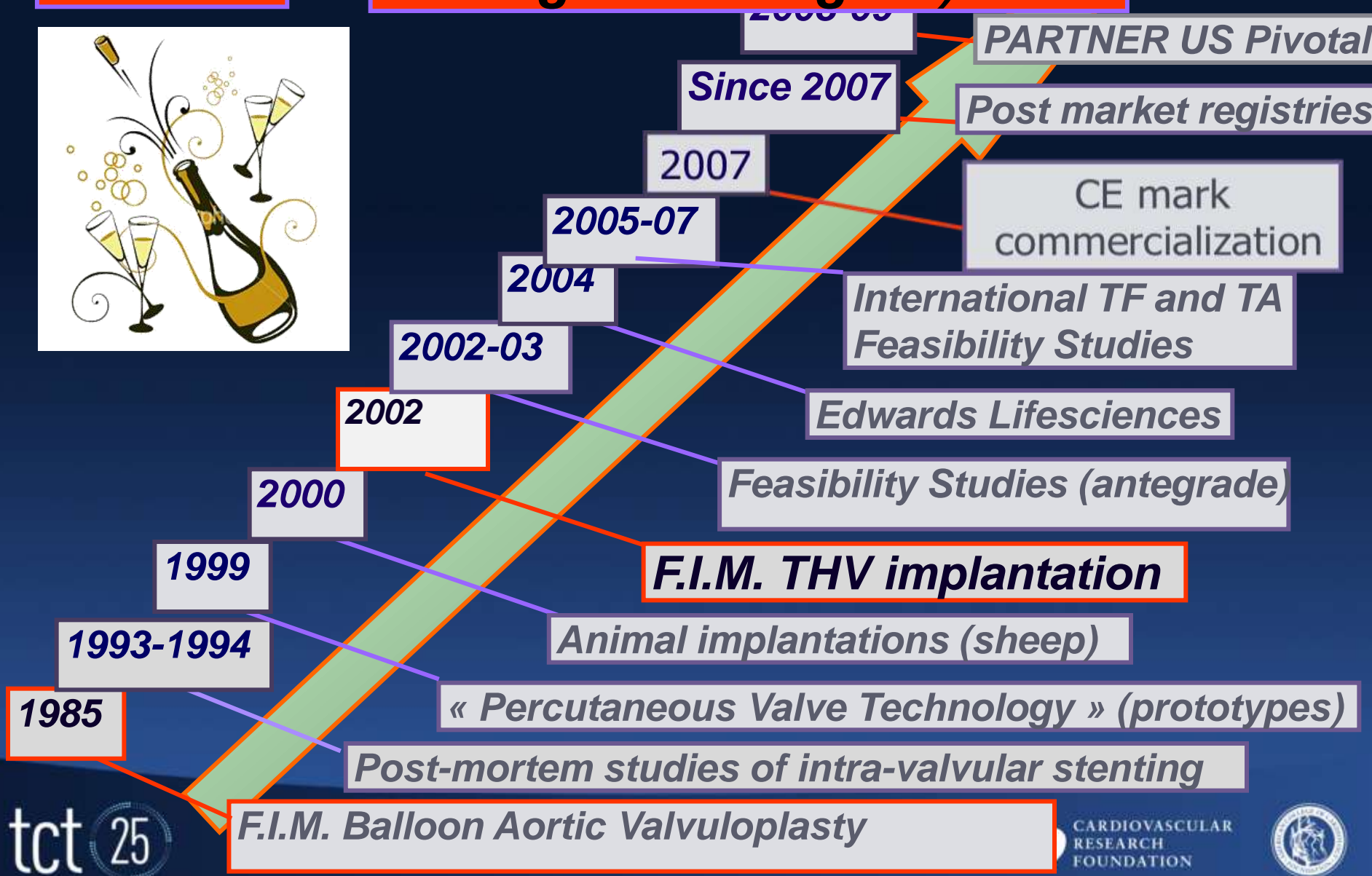
# *April 16, 2002, FIM-TAVI, Transseptal*





**Nov 2011**  
**Oct 2012**

**FDA Approval (non-surgical  
and high risk surgical)**



**1985**

*Post-mortem studies of intra-valvular stenting*

**1993-1994**

*« Percutaneous Valve Technology » (prototypes)*

**1999**

*Animal implantations (sheep)*

**2000**

**F.I.M. THV implantation**

**2002**

*Feasibility Studies (antegrade)*

**2002-03**

*Edwards Lifesciences*

**2004**

*International TF and TA Feasibility Studies*

**2005-07**

*CE mark commercialization*

**2007**

*Post market registries*

**Since 2007**

*PARTNER US Pivotal*

**F.I.M. Balloon Aortic Valvuloplasty**



# TAVR: A 10-Year Anniversary



25<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL

Grad  
Tran

ien



# What is a Breakthrough Technology?

## *60<sup>th</sup> Israel Heart Society*

*And Now,  
“The Stamp”*



# The Patients are Simply AMAZING!



## Patient #1

*92 yo man with  
critical AS...  
TAVI at CUMC  
on 2/8/06...  
Playing golf in  
Palm Springs on  
3/8/06!!!*