"Lotus": Next Generation Valve

Advantage & Disadvantage

HS Kim (Hyo-Soo Kim) MD/PhD/FAHA

Cardiovascular Center,

Seoul National University Hospital (SNUH), Seoul, Korea



Advantage of Lotus



- Perfect result in tough situation
- Safest result in risky situation
 - ✓ LVOT calcification
 - ✓ Heavy eccentric calcification
 - ✓ Bicuspid AS

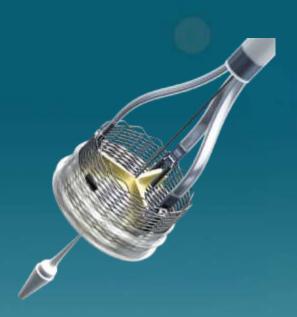
: risk of Leakage or Tear

- LOTUS valve is preferred
 - √ To minimize paravalvular leak
 - ✓ With complete repositionability

Advantage of Lotus



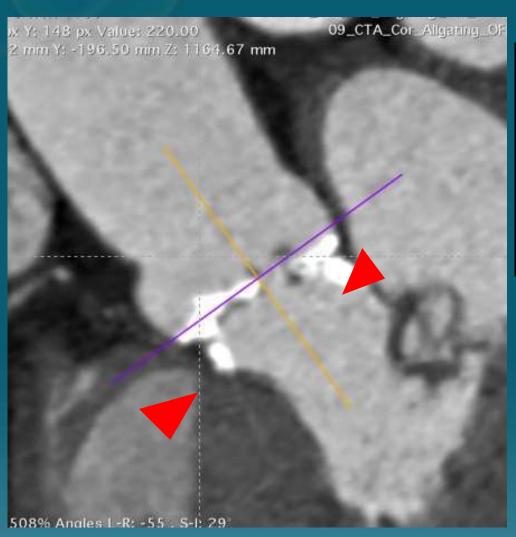
LVOT calcification



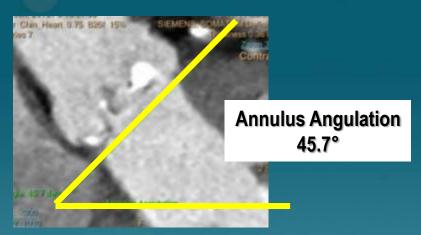
Calcified tricuspid aortic valve with LVOT involvement



CT angiography (2016.6.30.)

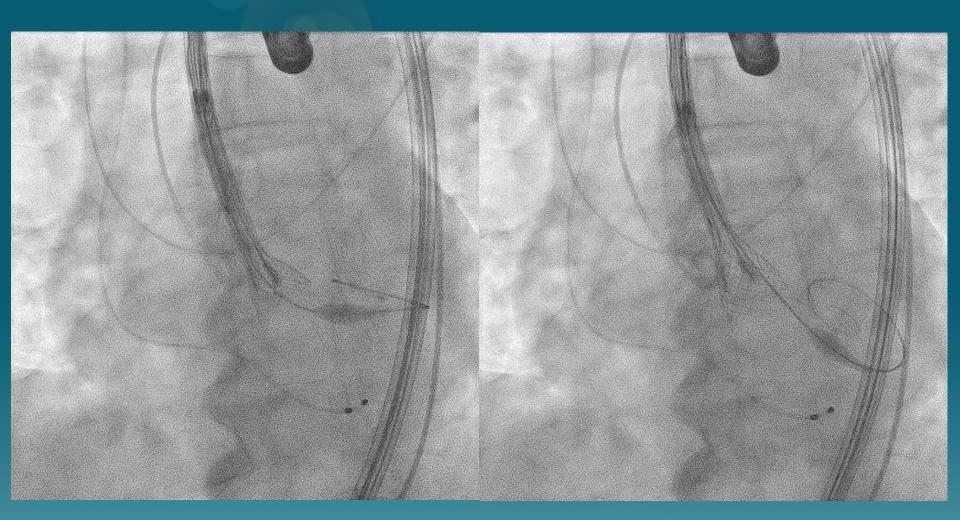






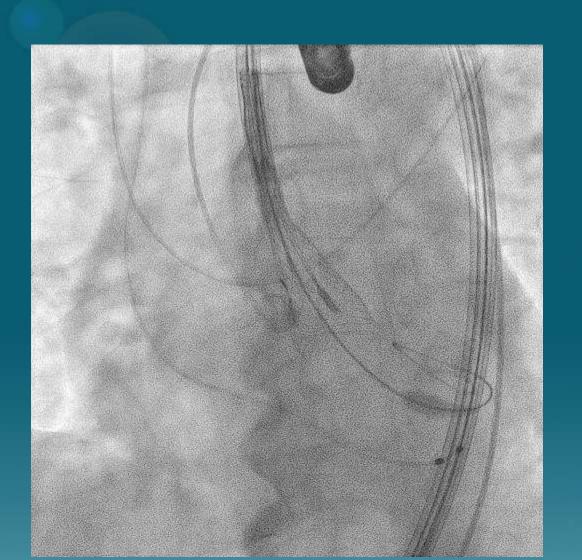


Avoid deep insertion of valve during unsheathing
Adjust the distal edge of POST at annulus plane
Adjust the angle to make three POSTs at single plane





Maintain level of distal edge of POST at annulus plane by pushing wire into LV apex & pulling sheath if necessary

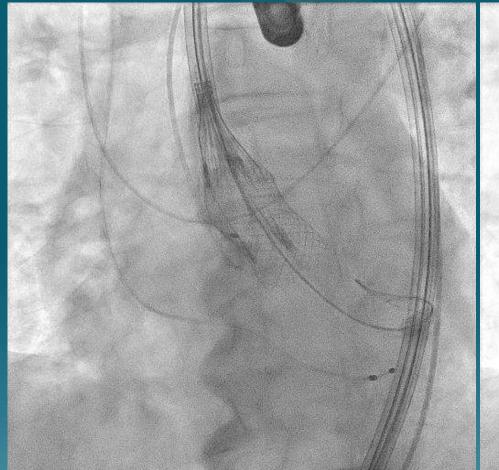


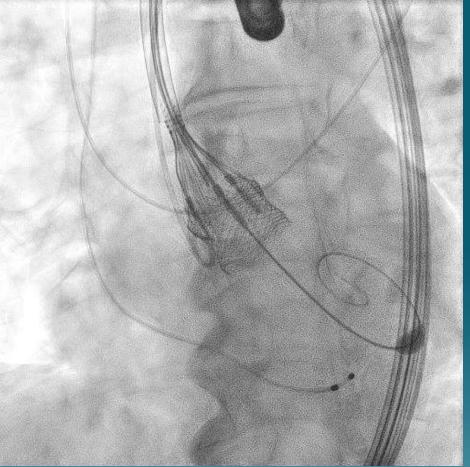
ENCORE SEOULSNU-H

Adjust the angle to make three POSTs at single plane for proper assessment of depth

When valve indentation appears, start lay-over

Locking (no further movement) & check the depth or leakage or coronary flow



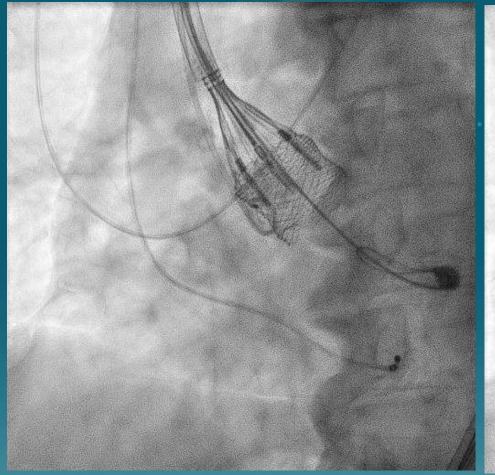


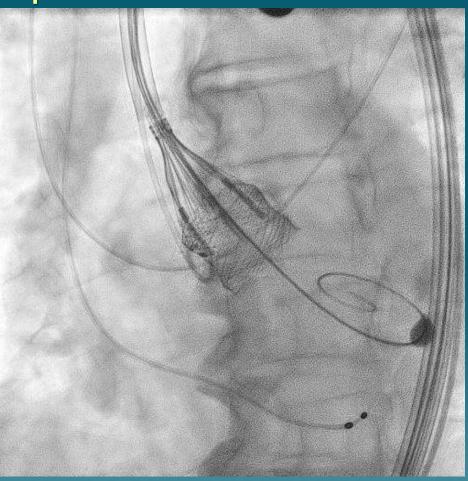
encore seoul SNU-H

Adjust the angle to make three POSTs at single plane for proper assessment of depth

Check collar/buckle/post locked

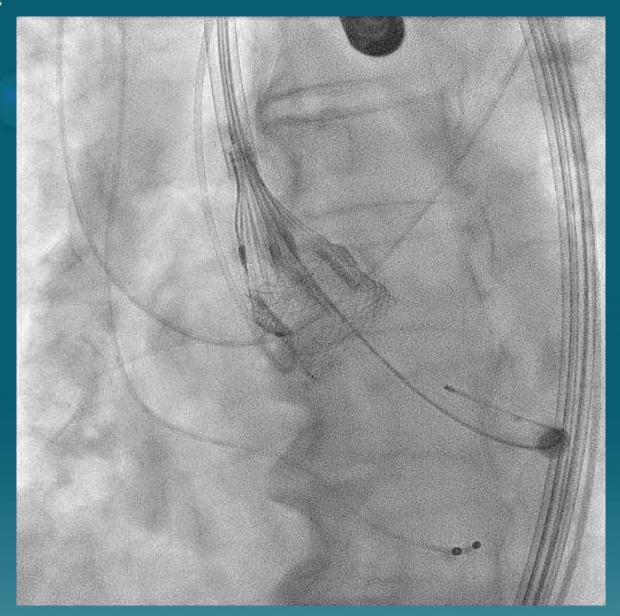
Final check of depth or leakage or coronary flow Optimal indentation at mid-valve





TAVI Lotus 23mm (2016-10-06) Release



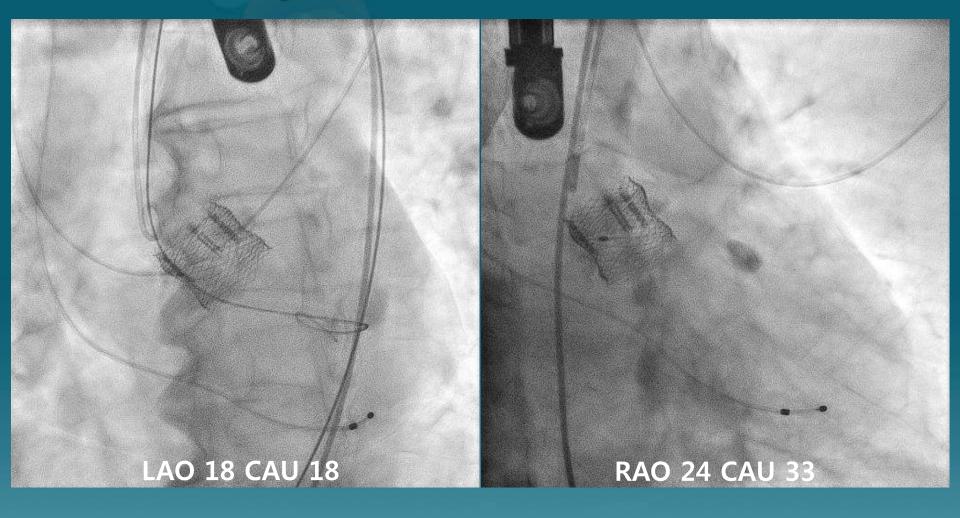




TAVI Lotus 23mm (2016-10-06) Final angiography w/wo stiff wire in situ Wire-bias makes trans-valvular regurgitation

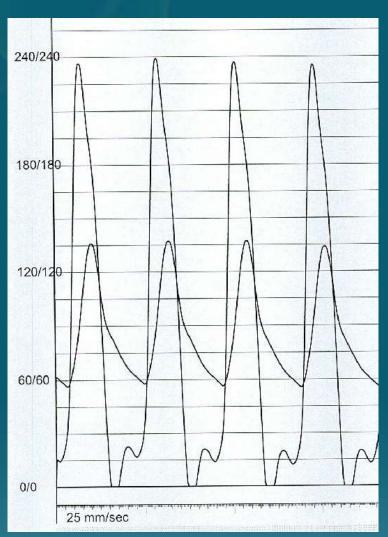
Trans-valvular leakage d/t wire

Perfect result after wire-removal

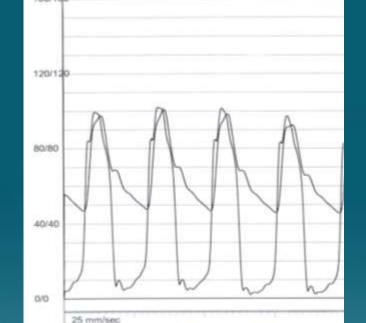


TAVI Lotus 23mm (2016-10-06) Immediate improvement of hemodynamics





23 mm LOTUS Valve



AV mean PG 73 mmHg

AV mean PG < 5 mmHg



TAVI Lotus 23mm (2016-10-06) Perfect AR Index suggesting 'No Leakage'

	PRE TAVI				POST TAVI			
Ao.	SP	136	DP	56	SP	96	DP	46
LV.	SP	237	EDP	17	SP	96	EDP	13
AR Index	29				34			

AR Index = $(Ao.DP - LV.EDP / Ao.SP) \times 100$

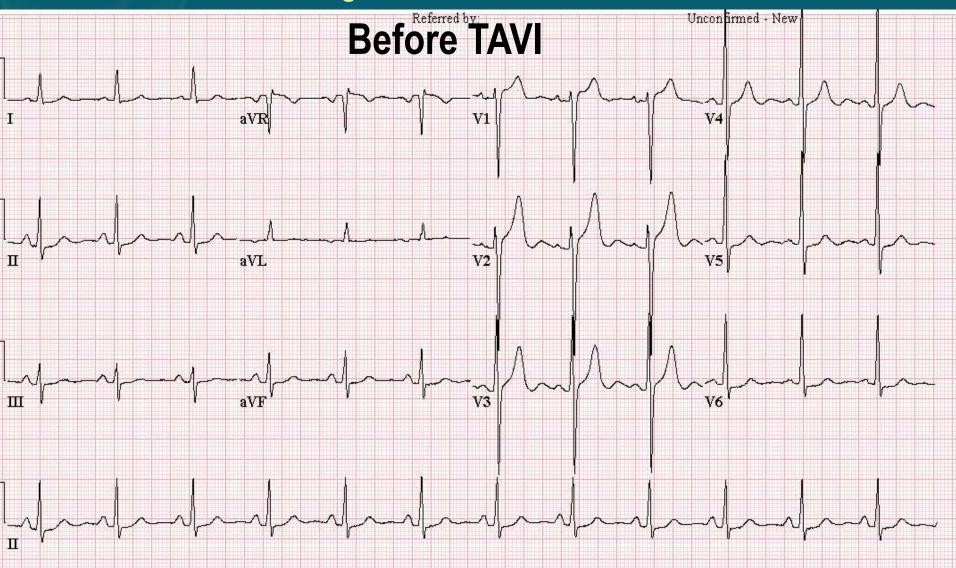
Around 10 = Severe

Around 20 = Moderate

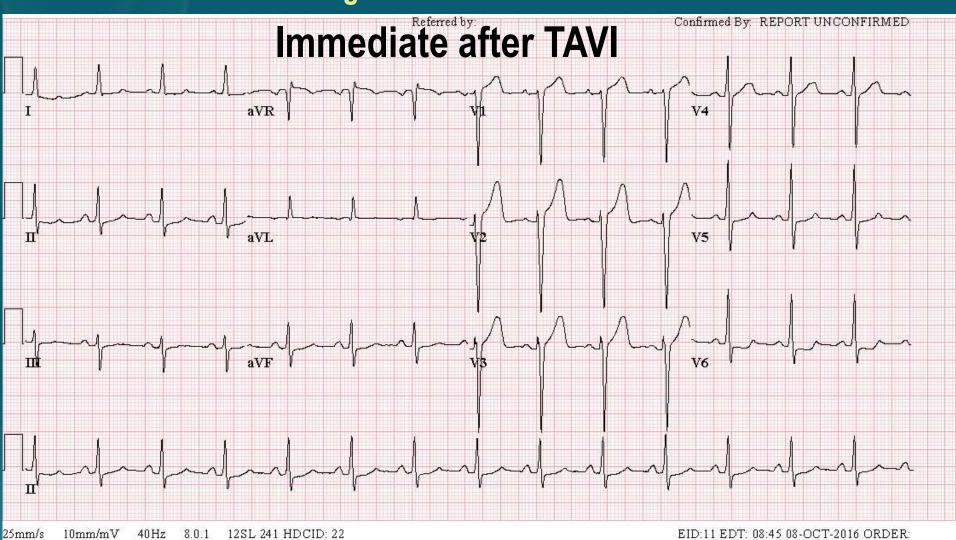
Around 30 = Mild

More than 30 = Good

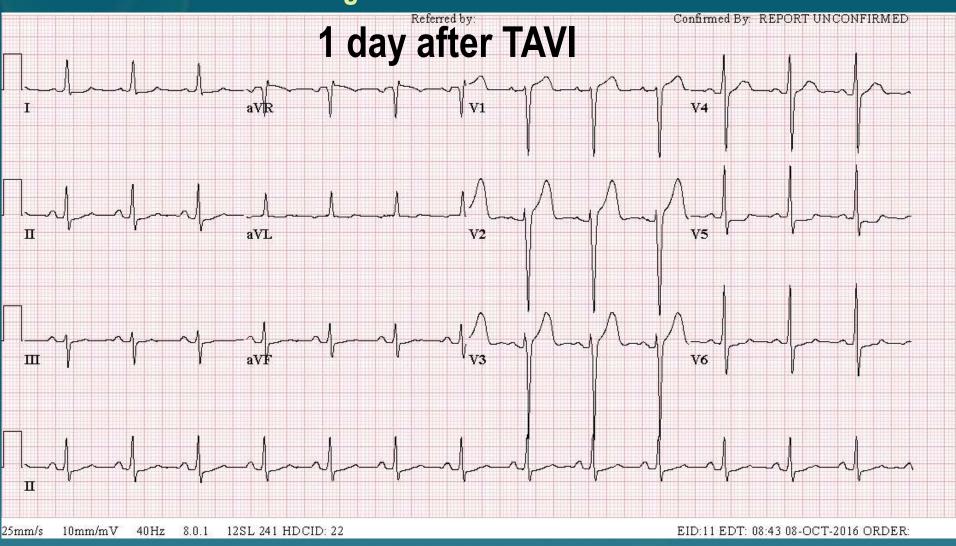




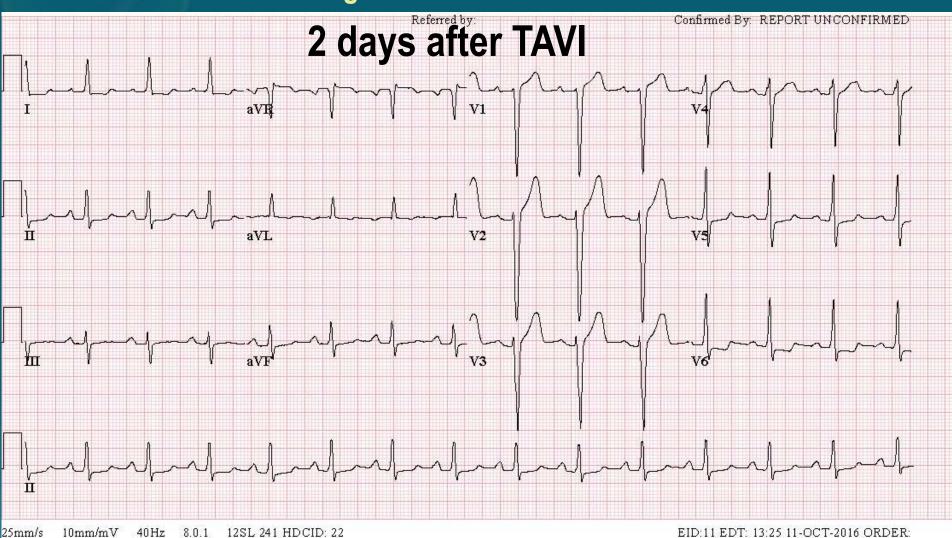






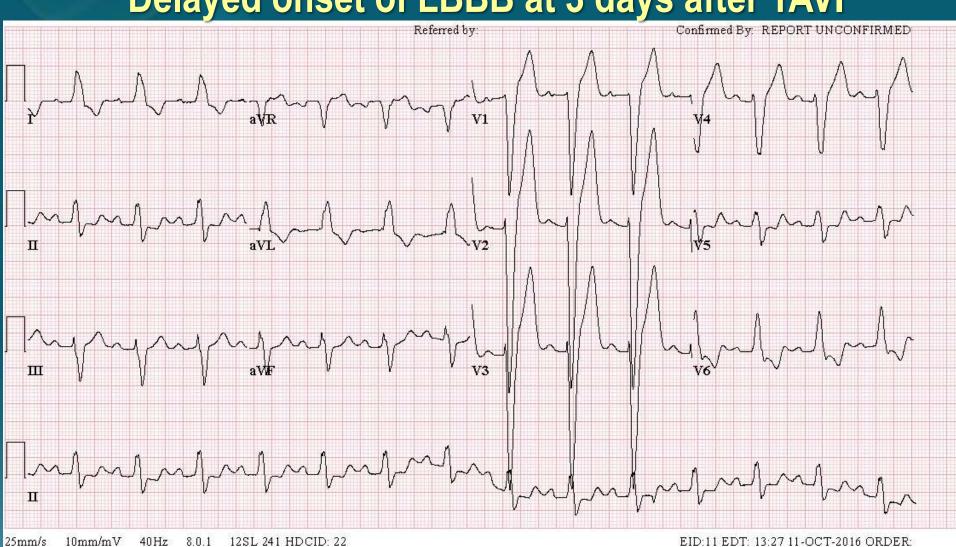






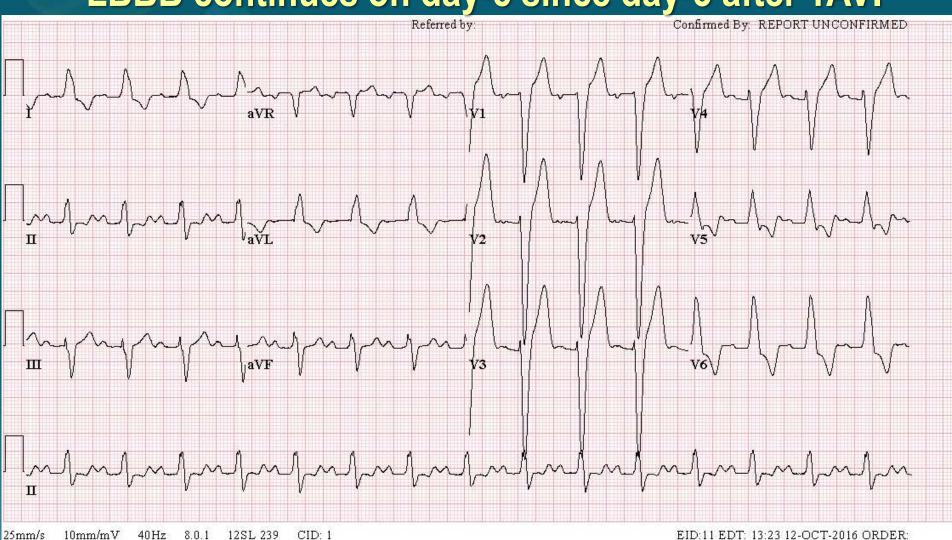


Delayed onset of LBBB at 3 days after TAVI



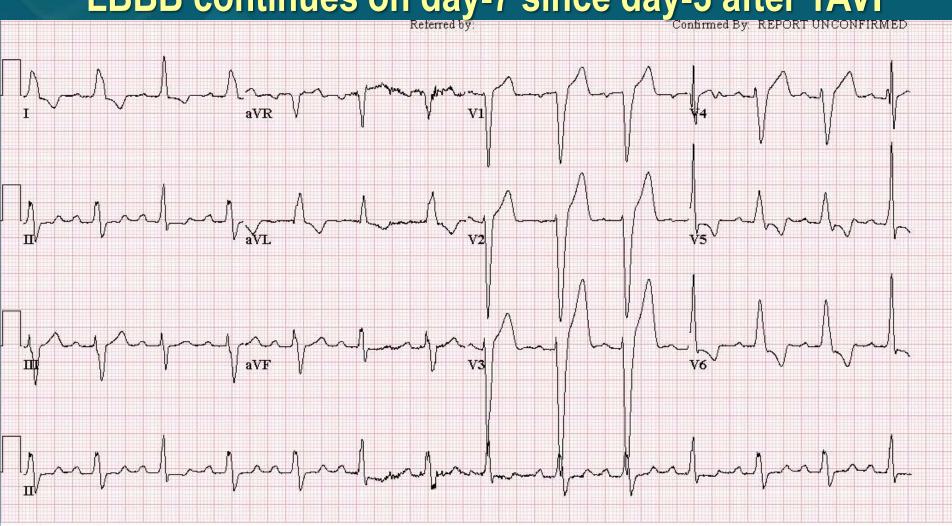


LBBB continues on day-5 since day-3 after TAVI





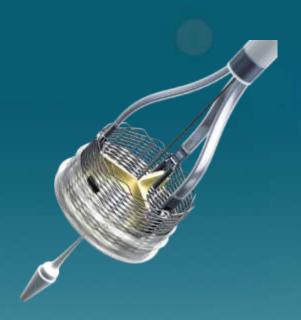
LBBB continues on day-7 since day-3 after TAVI



Advantage of Lotus



Bicuspid Aortic Stenosis



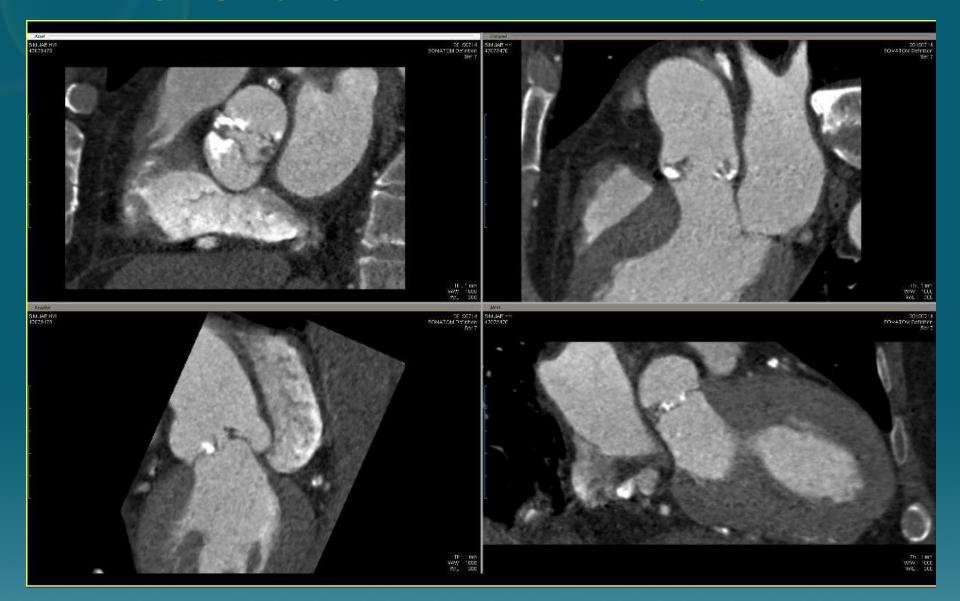


SHIM JH (47073470) treated with Lotus valve

- 68 YO Male , 174.8 Cm, 78 Kg, BMI : 25.53
- Angina (onset: 4 months ago) CCS class II
- Severe AS (2015.07.13 ; AVA 0.5 Cm^2)
- Uncontrolled DM on insulin (HbA1c 10.7% 2015.07.13)
- 2VD (2015.07.13 CAG; 2VD > 2015.07.15 PCI to LCx, LAD)

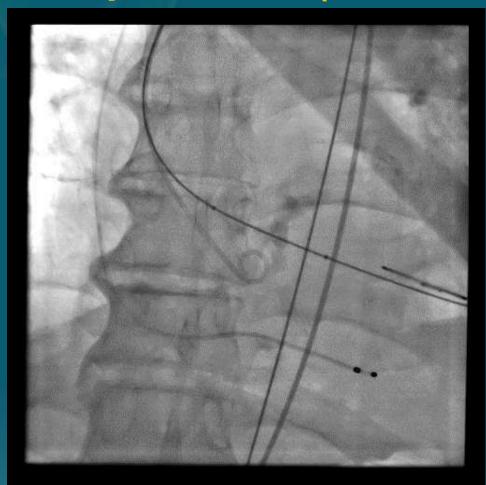


CT angiography: L-N fused bicuspid AV





TAVI procedure (2015-09-09) - Pre Ballooning

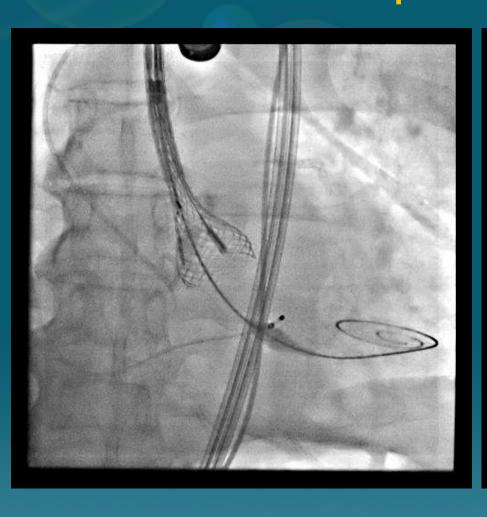


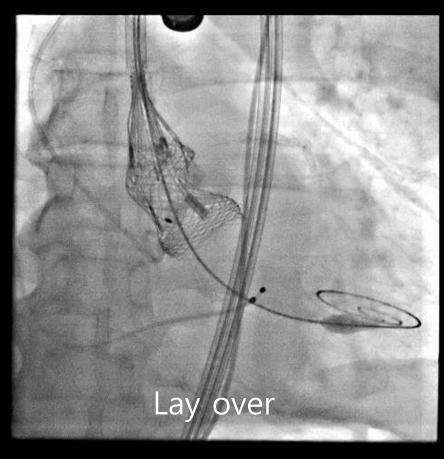
Pre Ballooning (22*40)





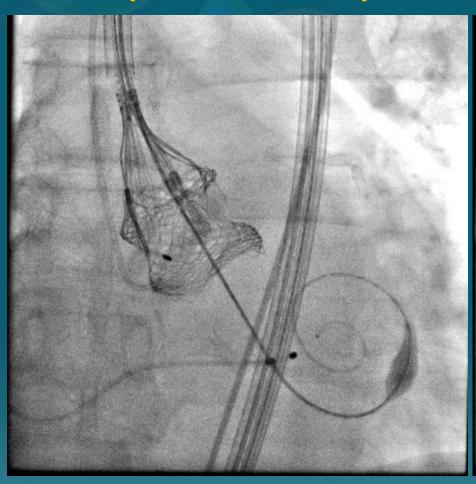
TAVI (2015-09-09) – 27mm Lotus Valve Implantation

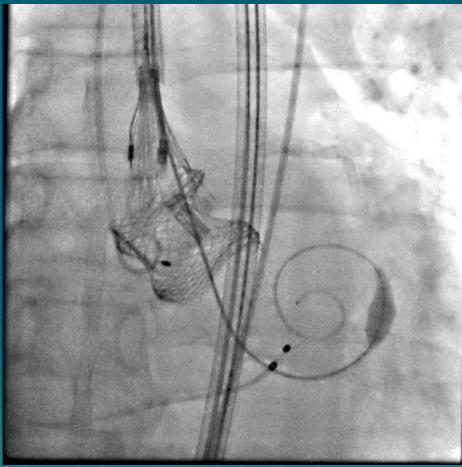






TAVI (2015-09-09) - Lotus Valve Release

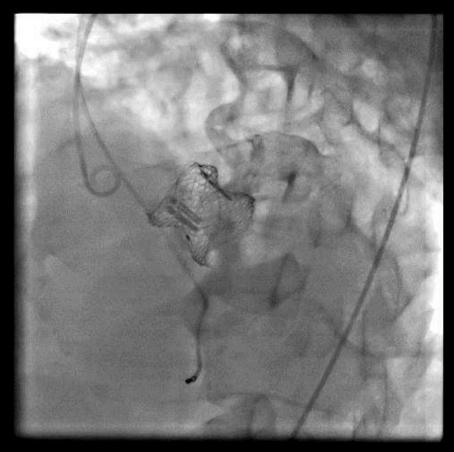






TAVI (2015-09-09): Lotus Valve final

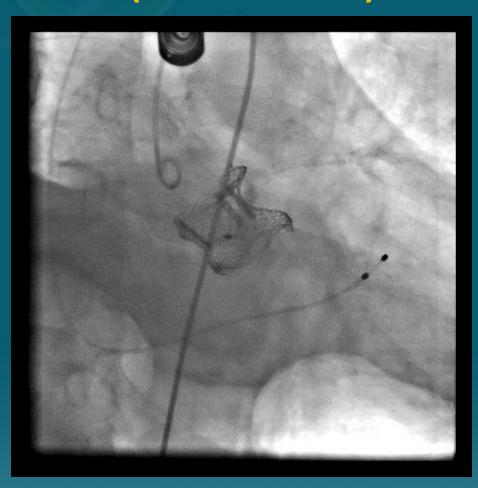


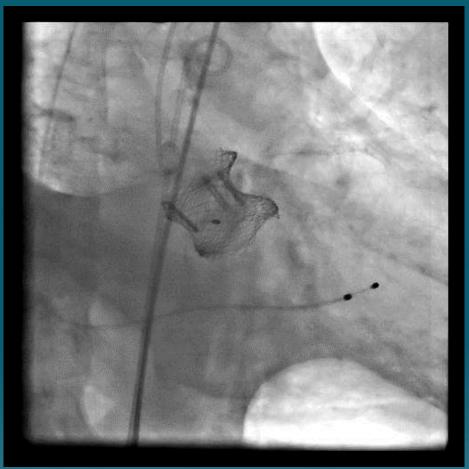




SNUH[®]

TAVI (2015-09-09): Lotus Valve final







TAVI procedure (2015-09-09) AR Index

	PRE TAVI				POST TAVI			
Ao.	SP	108	DP	59	SP	127	DP	64
LV.	SP	196	EDP	26	SP	134	EDP	26
Peak PG	88							
Mean PG	80							
AR Index	31				34			

 $AR Index = (Ao.DP - LV.EDP / Ao.SP) \times 100$

Around 10 = Severe

Around 20 = Moderate

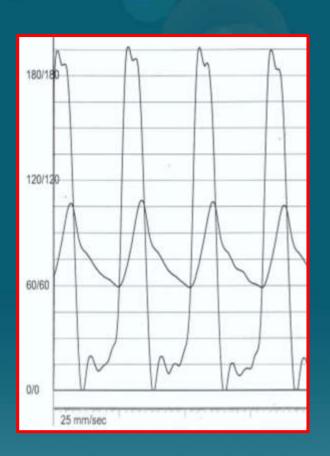
Around 30 = Mild

More than 30 = Good

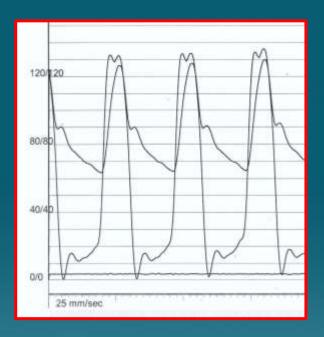


TAVI procedure (2015-09-09)

27mm Lotus-VALVE





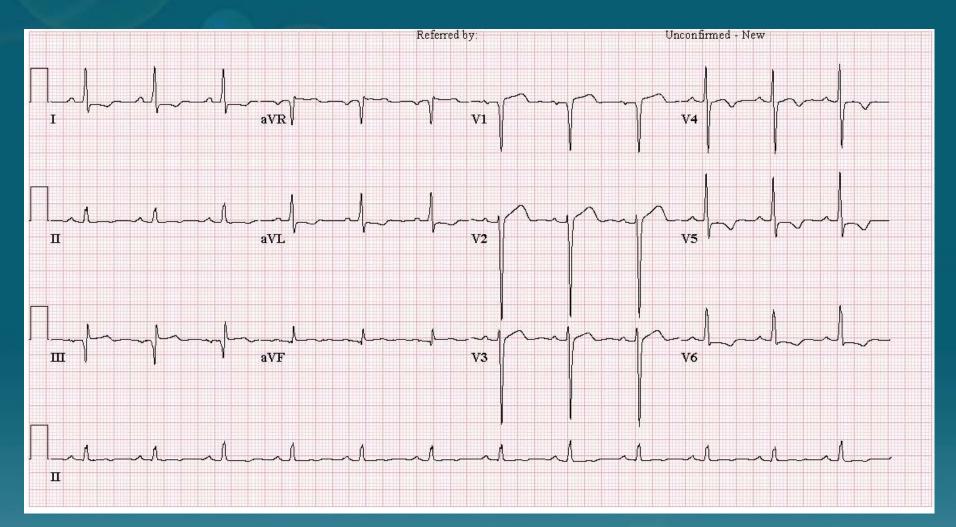


AV mean PG 80 mmHg

AV mean PG < 5 mmHg



No change in AV conduction 1 day after TAVI



Disadvantage of Lotus



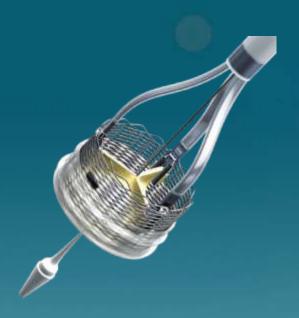
- Bulky system
- Lay-Over process
 - ✓ Damage on aorta

- Outside Fabric to reduce PVL
 - ✓ AV conduction disturbance

Disadvantage of Lotus



Aortic Damage



KOJF/7347108819



- 73/F, 155.4 Cm, 57.4 Kg, BMI: 23.77
- Past medical hx>

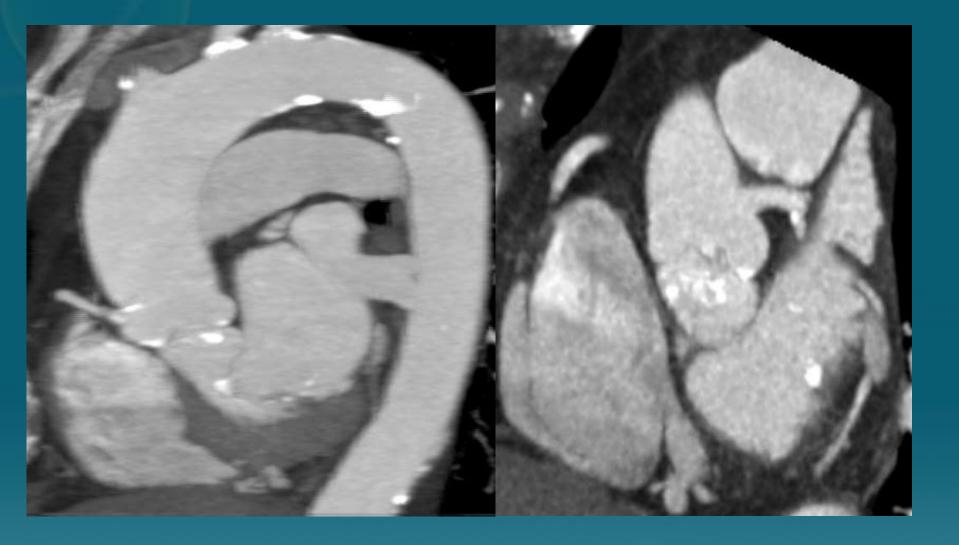
```
# HTN
```

- # RA
- # cerebral aneurysm
- # severe AS (AVA 0.8cm2)
- Brief Hx>

Severe AS로 세종병원 f/u 중이었으며 수술권유 받고 TAVI 위해 본원으로 내원함

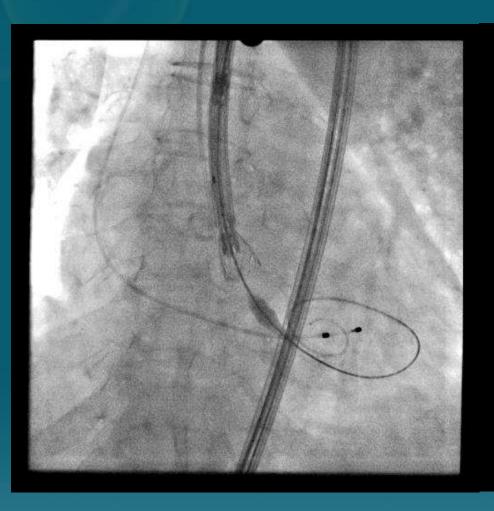
CT angiography (2016-06-02)

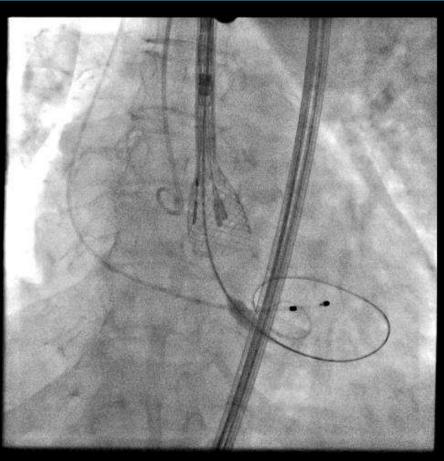






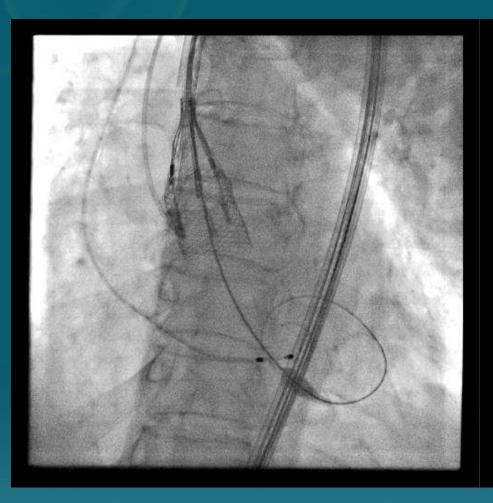
TAVI procedure (2016-06-13) - Unsheating

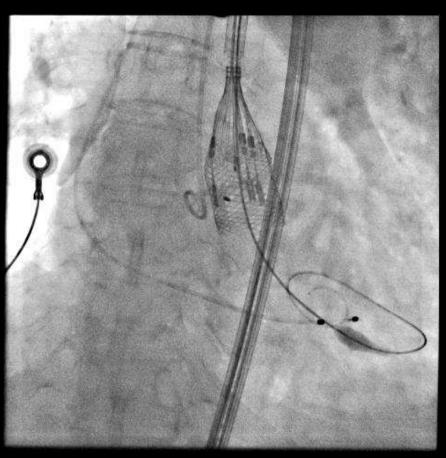






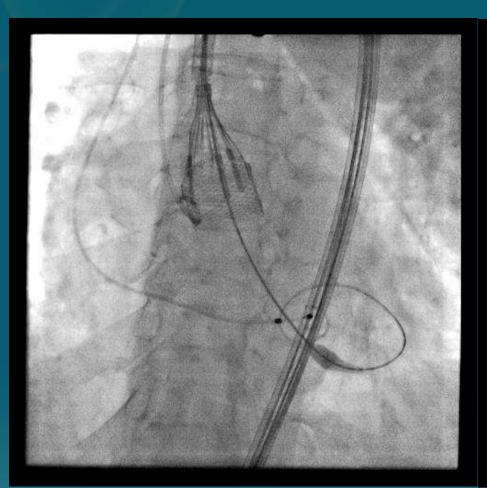
TAVI procedure (2016-06-13) : Lay-over & Lead-in assessment

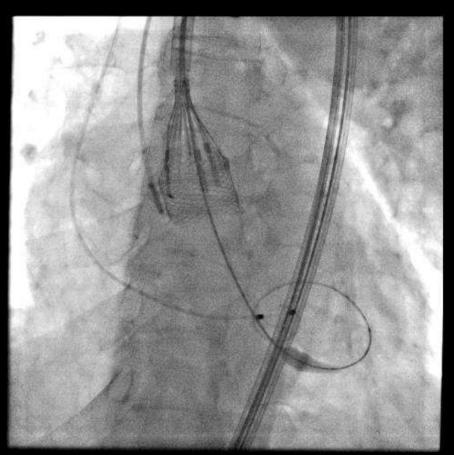






TAVI procedure (2016-06-13) – Lock

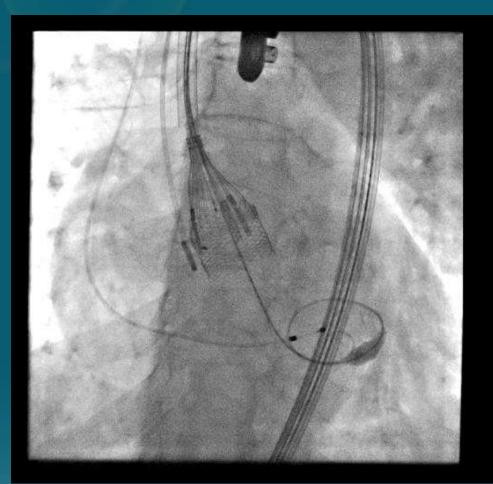


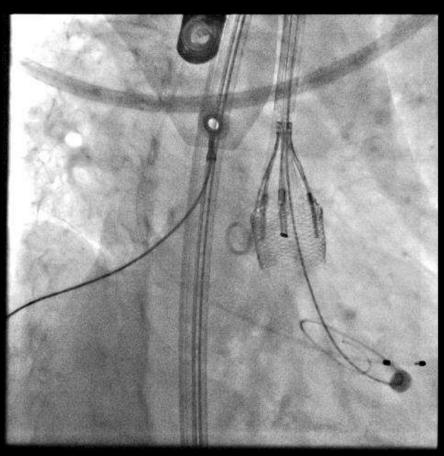


Locking – closing Gaps

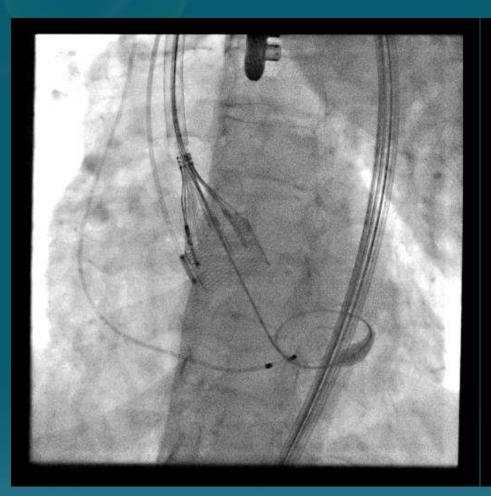


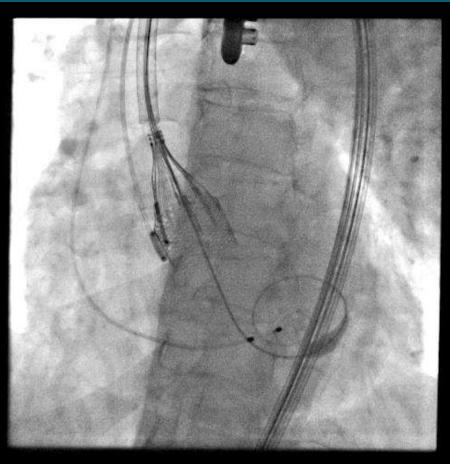
TAVI procedure (2016-06-13) – Checking valve depth at multiple projections





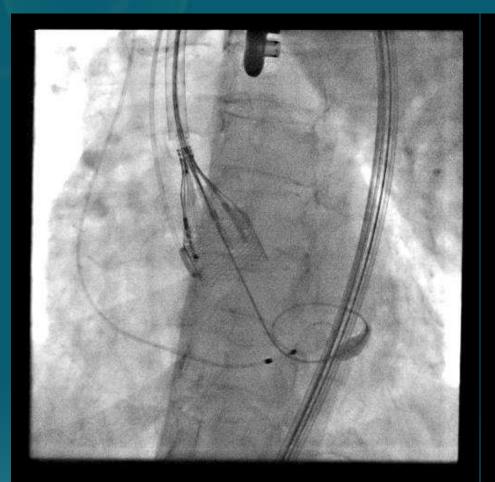
ENCORE SEOUL TAVI procedure (2016-06-13) – Final check of depth & Initiation of release phase1

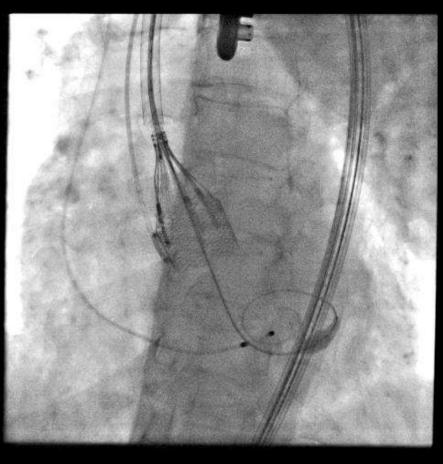




SNU-H

TAVI procedure (2016-06-13) – Release SNU-H

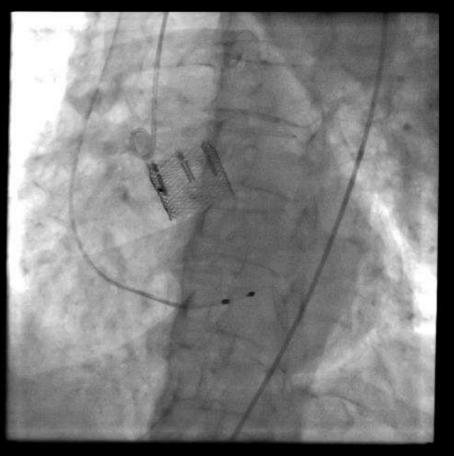




TAVI procedure (2016-06-13)







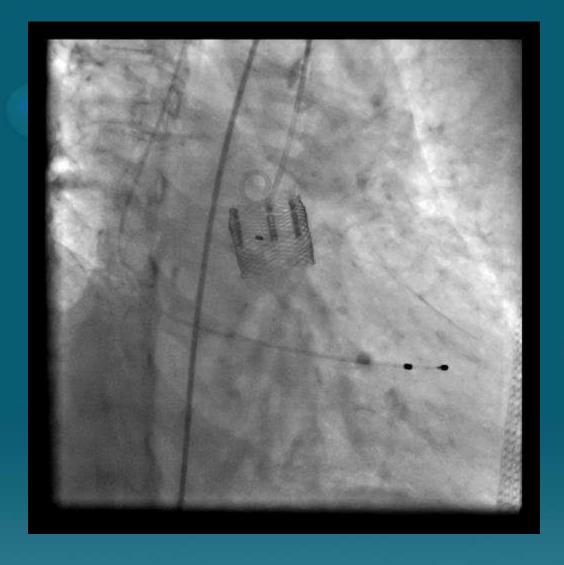
AP CAU 10

Final Aortography

LAO 26 CAU 7

TAVI procedure (2016-06-13)





Final Aortography – RAO 30 CAU 20

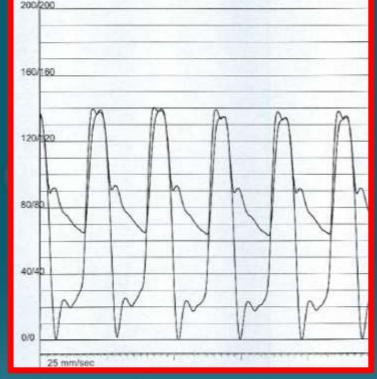
TAVI Procedure (2016-06-13) @ ENCORE SEOUL SNU-H



23 mm LOTUS Valve system



AV mean PG 33 mmHg



AV mean PG 5 mmHg

TAVI procedure (2016-01-25) AR Index ENCORE SEOUL SNU-H

	PRE TAVI				POST TAVI			
Ao.	SP	125	DP	63	SP	134	DP	63
LV.	SP	170	EDP	25	SP	138	EDP	22
Peak PG	44				5			
Mean PG	33				9			
AR Index	30				31			

AR Index = (Ao.DP - LV.EDP / Ao.SP) x 100

Around 10 = Severe

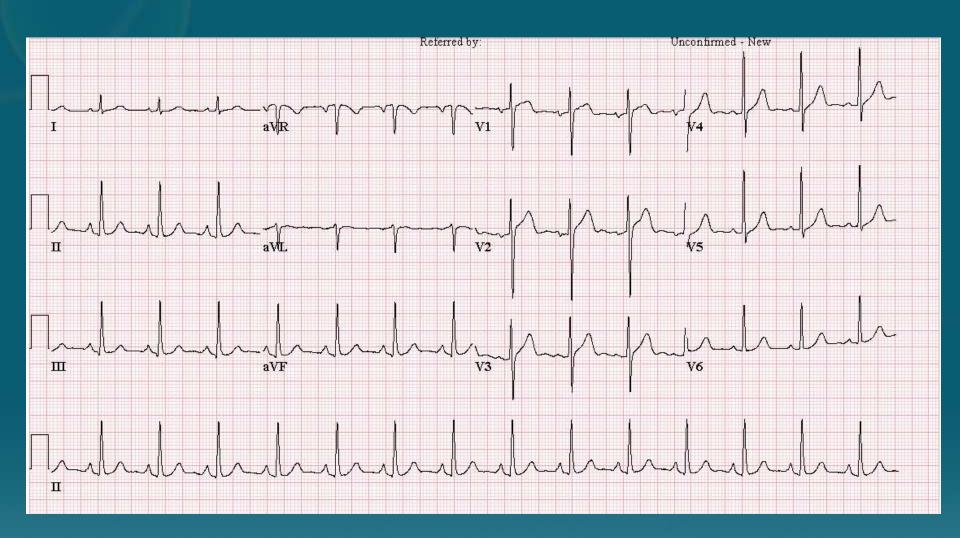
Around 20 = Moderate

Around 30 = Mild

More than 30 = Good

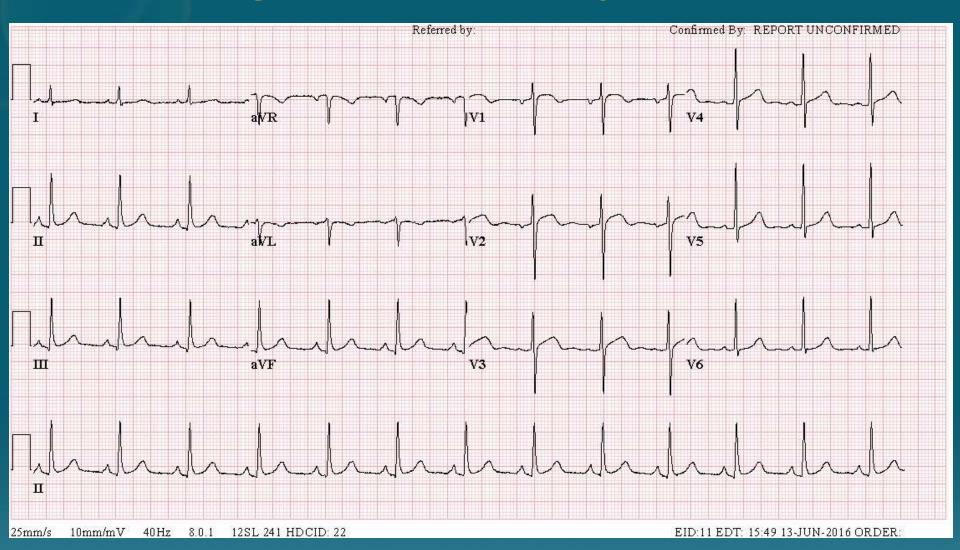
ECG changes – Before TAVI





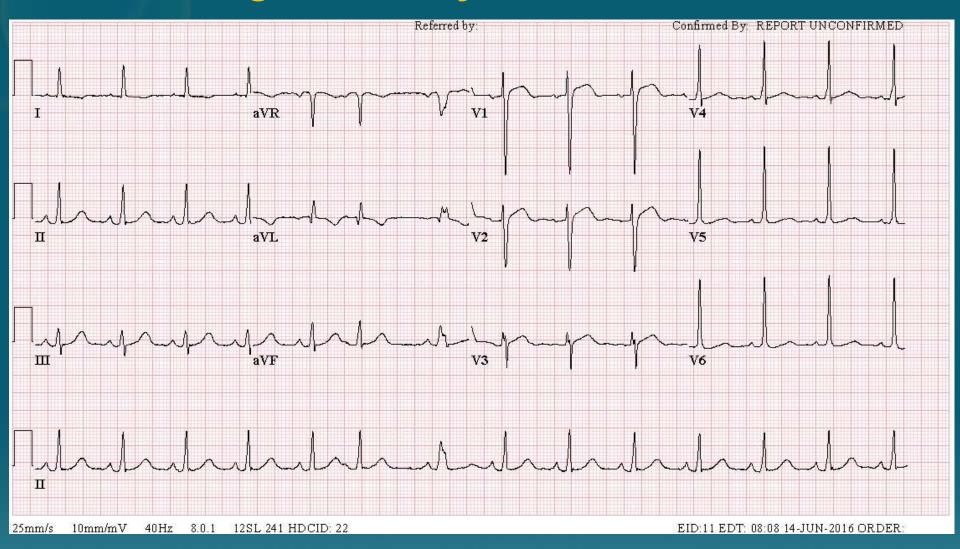
ECG changes - immediately TAVI





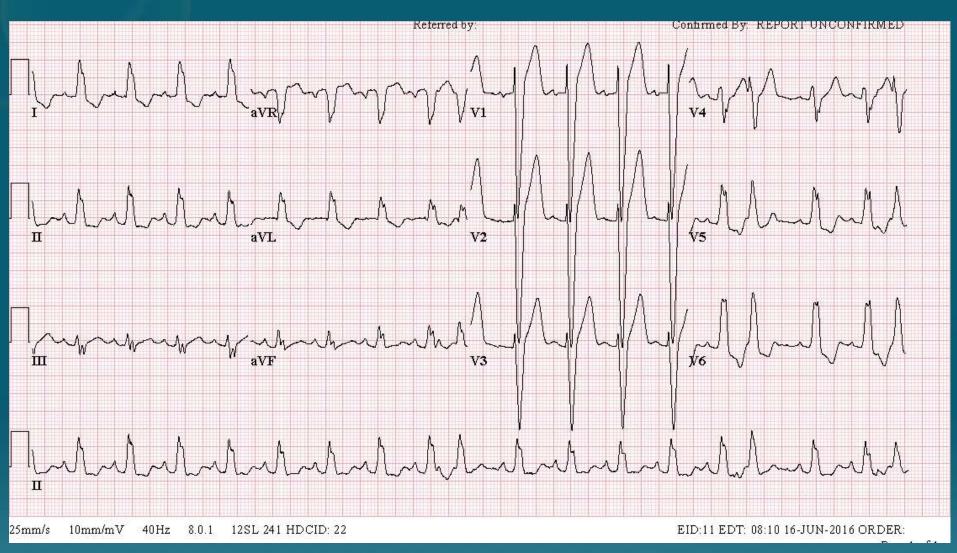
ECG changes – 1 day after TAVI





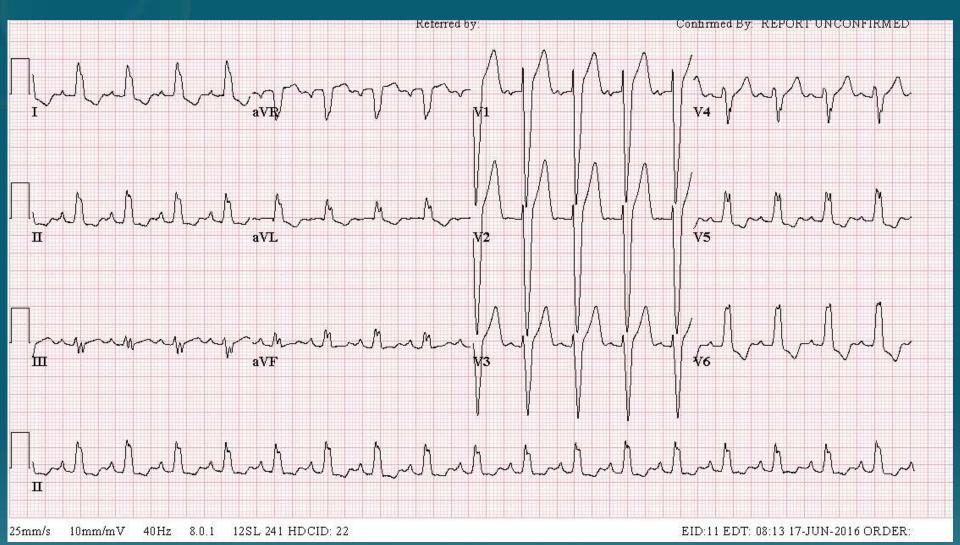
ECG changes – 2 days after TAVI





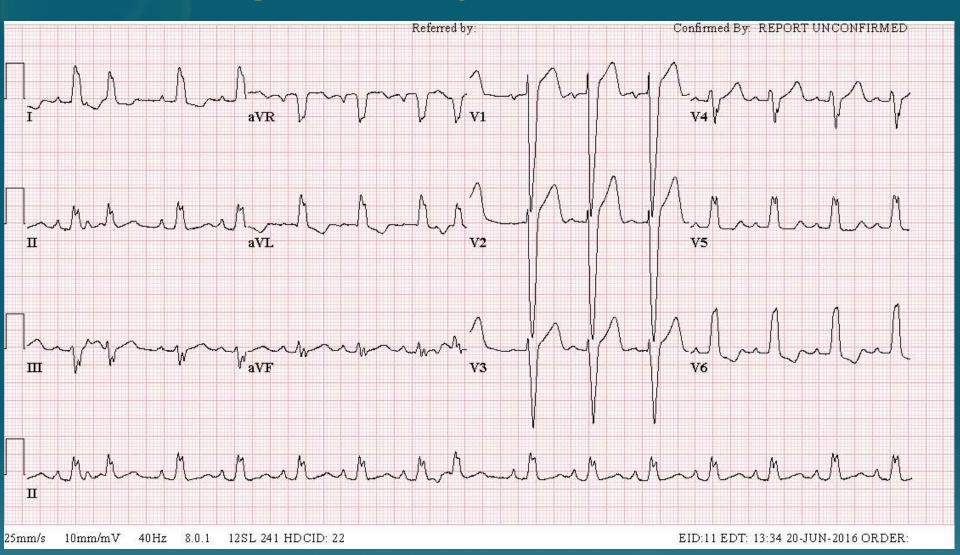
ECG changes – 3 days after TAVI





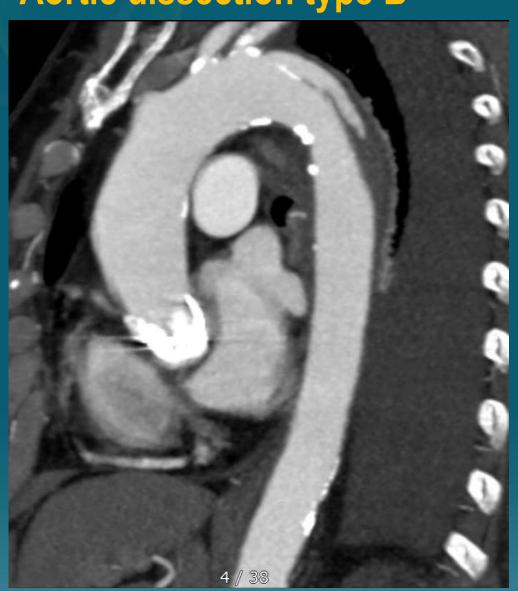
ECG changes – 4 days after TAVI





complication – 4 days after TAVI Aortic dissection type B





Aortic dissection, type B

- proximal to mid descending thoracic aorta
- no major branching a. from false lumen

Bilateral pleural and fissural effusion (Lt. > Rt.) Subsegmental atelectasis at bilateral basal lung and LUL lingula

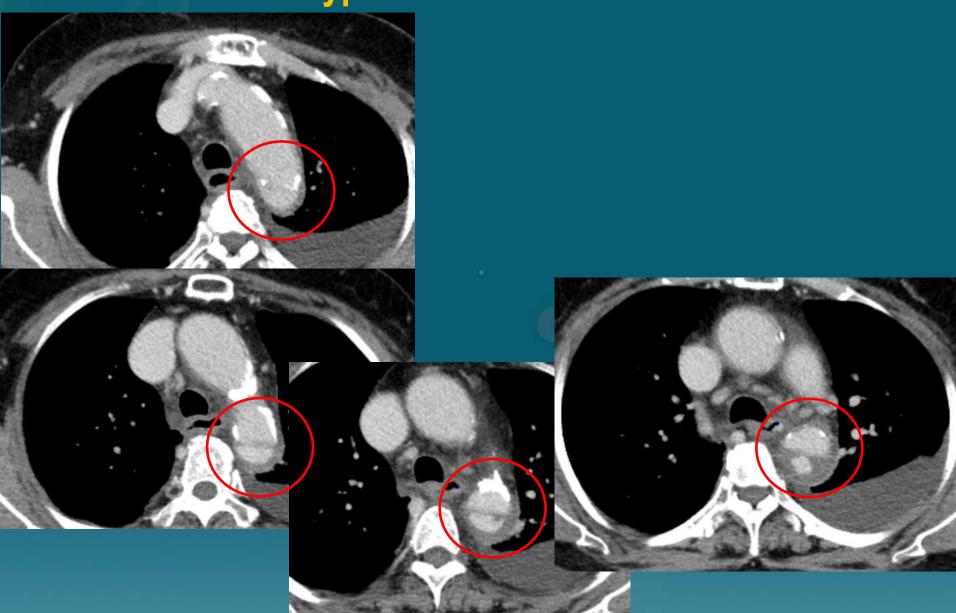
No significant size change of ascending aorta diameter (2016-06-02) 36.32mm (2016-06-18) 36.35mm

No interval change of atherosclerosis with calcification of abdominal aorta and both CIA.

No significant abnormality in the myocardium.

complication – 4 days after TAVI Aortic dissection type B





complication – 5 days after TAVI Aortic dissection type B - f/u CT



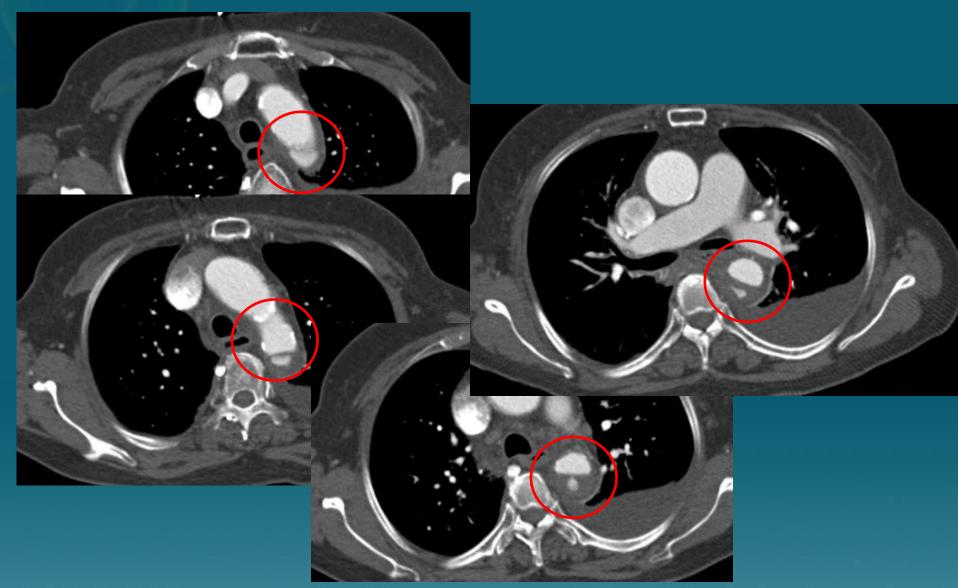


No significant interval change of extent of aortic dissection, type B

- proximal to mid descending thoracic aorta
- no major branching a. from false lumen

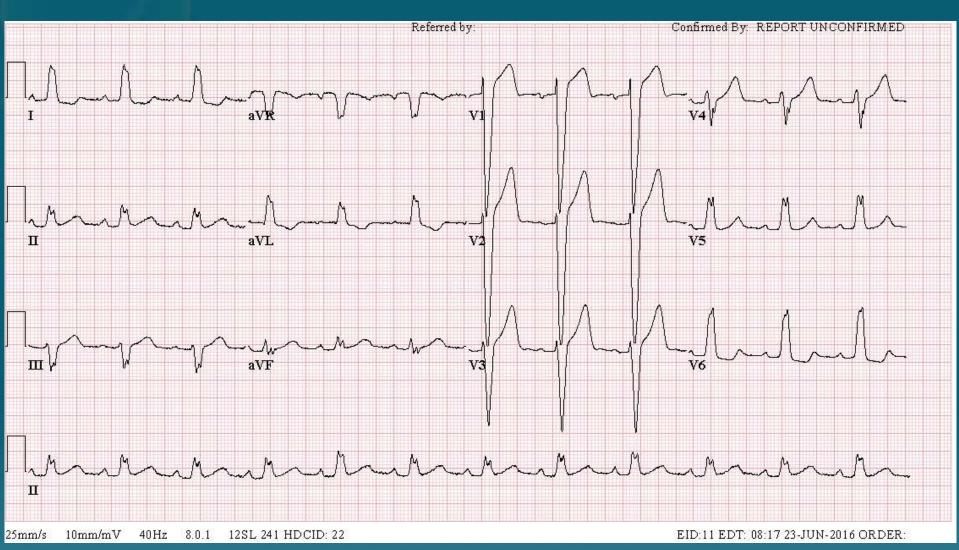
complication – 5 days after TAVI Aortic dissection type B - f/u CT





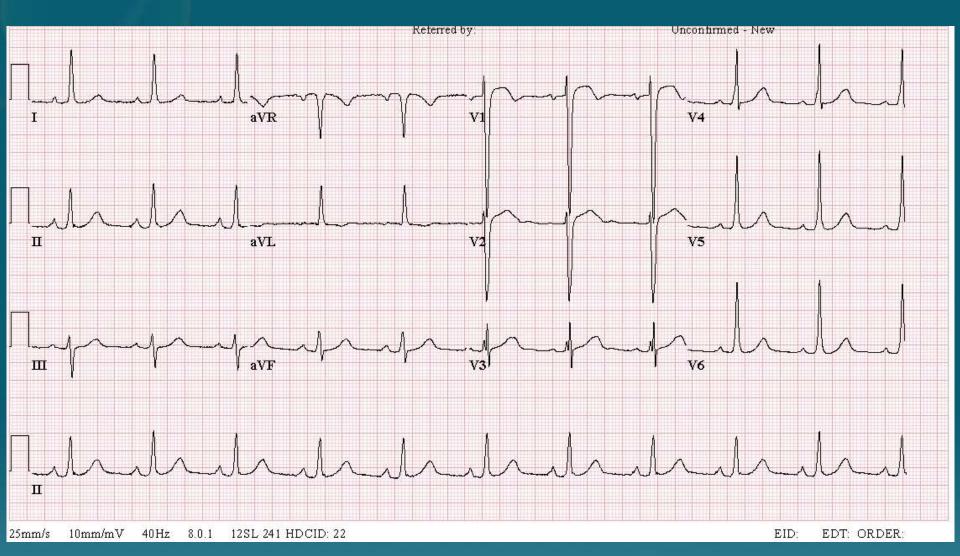
ECG changes – 8 days after TAVI





ECG changes – 11 days after TAVI

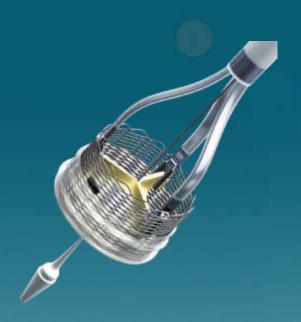




Disadvantage of Lotus



AV Conduction Disturbance



SHIN E.S 38966268 M/89

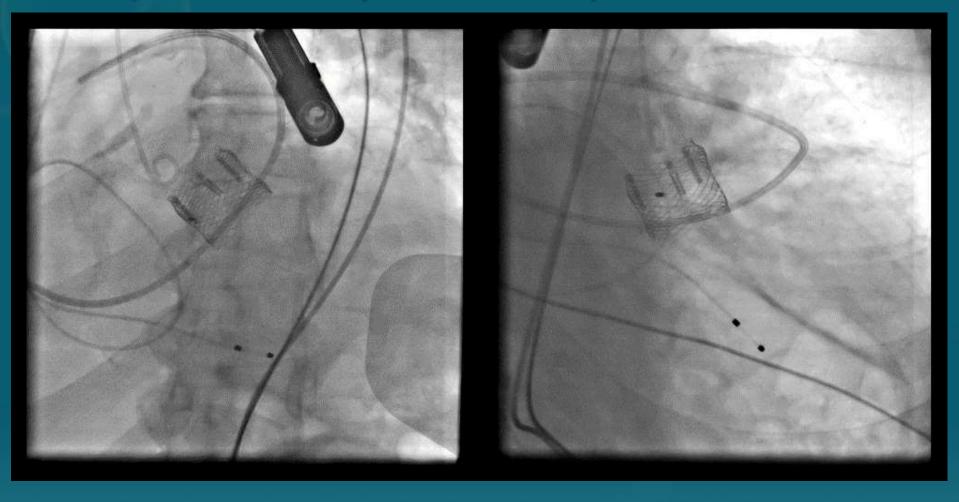




- Severe degenerative AS with trivial AR
 AV mean PG 66 mmHg, AV Vmax 4.4m/s
- AVA = 0.66cm² by CE
- Moderate resting pulmonary hypertension estimated PASP 65 mmHg
- Normal LV cavity size and low normal systolic function
 LVEDD/ESD 51/35mm, LV EF 53%
- Increased LV wall thickness & RVH IVSd/LVPWd 15/14mm
- Small amount of pericardial effusion

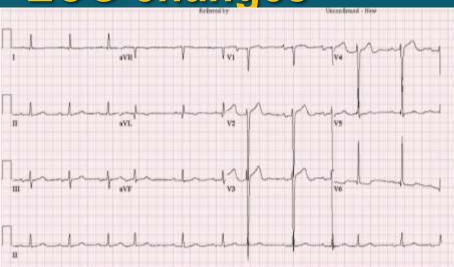
TAVI procedure (2015-11-04) - Final

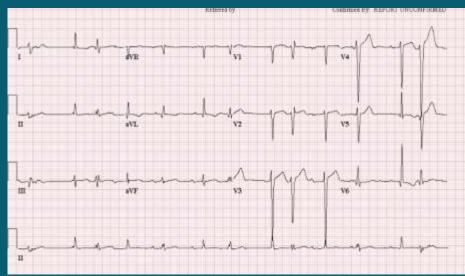




ECG changes



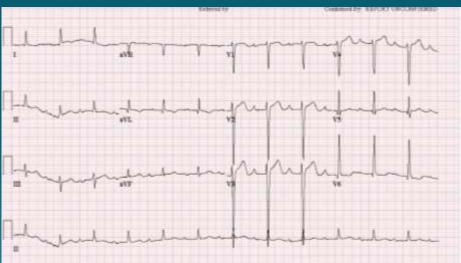




Before TAVI



1 day after TAVI



3 days after TAVI

7 days after TAVI



Technical tips for perfect result of LOTUS valve

To prevent AVB

- Avoid deep insertion of device into LV even before unsheathing
 - → irritation causes AVB
- Achieve high implantation of valve
 - → Adjust the distal edge of POST at the annulus level from the start
 - → Gentle push of wire into LV to prevent deep-dive of valve
 - → Find the optimal projection angle with 3 POSTs on single plane
- Monitoring LBBB or AVB
 - → It may happen several days after TAVI

To prevent PVL & to fix securely during lay-over

- Optimal oversizing is important : less than 8% (perimeter), 16% (area)
- Subtle~mild indentation at mid-part of valve frame



SNUH-LOTUS COHORT

SNUH LOTUS cohorts: 24 patients

- just two cases of PPM insertion (8.3% incidence)
 - = 1st case ; CAVB immediately after Pre-BVP
- = 2nd case; bicuspid AS with heavy calcification

SNU-H protocol to prevent AVB

- Distal edge of POST at the annulus level
- Gentle push of wire into LV to prevent deep-dive of valve
- Optimal projection angle with 3 POSTs on single plane



ENdovascular & COronary REvascularization in Seoul

ENCORE SEOUL 2017

SEPTEMBER 20(WED) ~22(FRI), 2017 GRAND INTERCONTINENTAL SEOUL PARNAS, SEOUL, KOREA

COURSE DIRECTORS

Hyo-Soo Kim, MD/PhD Hyeon-Cheol Gwon, MD/PhD Taehoon Ahn, MD/PhD Yangsoo lang, MD/PhD





September 20 ~ 22 (3rd Wed ~ Fri) 2017