

**TAVR Will Be a Standard Treatment
for All Patients with Aortic Stenosis
: How Much Younger?**

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Conflict of Interest Statement

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

Consulting Fees/Honoraria

Consulting Fees/Honoraria

Consulting Fees/Honoraria

Company

Edwards LifeSciences

Medtronic Inc

Boston Scientific

Clinical Trials

Trial Name	STS Score	Age
Inoperable Population		
PARTNER IB Trial (2010)	11.6	83
High Risk Population (>8)		
PARTNER IA Trial (2011)	11.8	84
CoreValve US Pivotal Trial (2014)	7.4	83
Intermediate Risk Population (4-8)		
PARTNER II Trial (2016)	5.8	82
Low Risk Population (<4)		
NOTION Trial (2015)	3.0	79
PARTNER III (2019)	1.9	73
Evolut Low Risk Trial (2019)	1.9	74

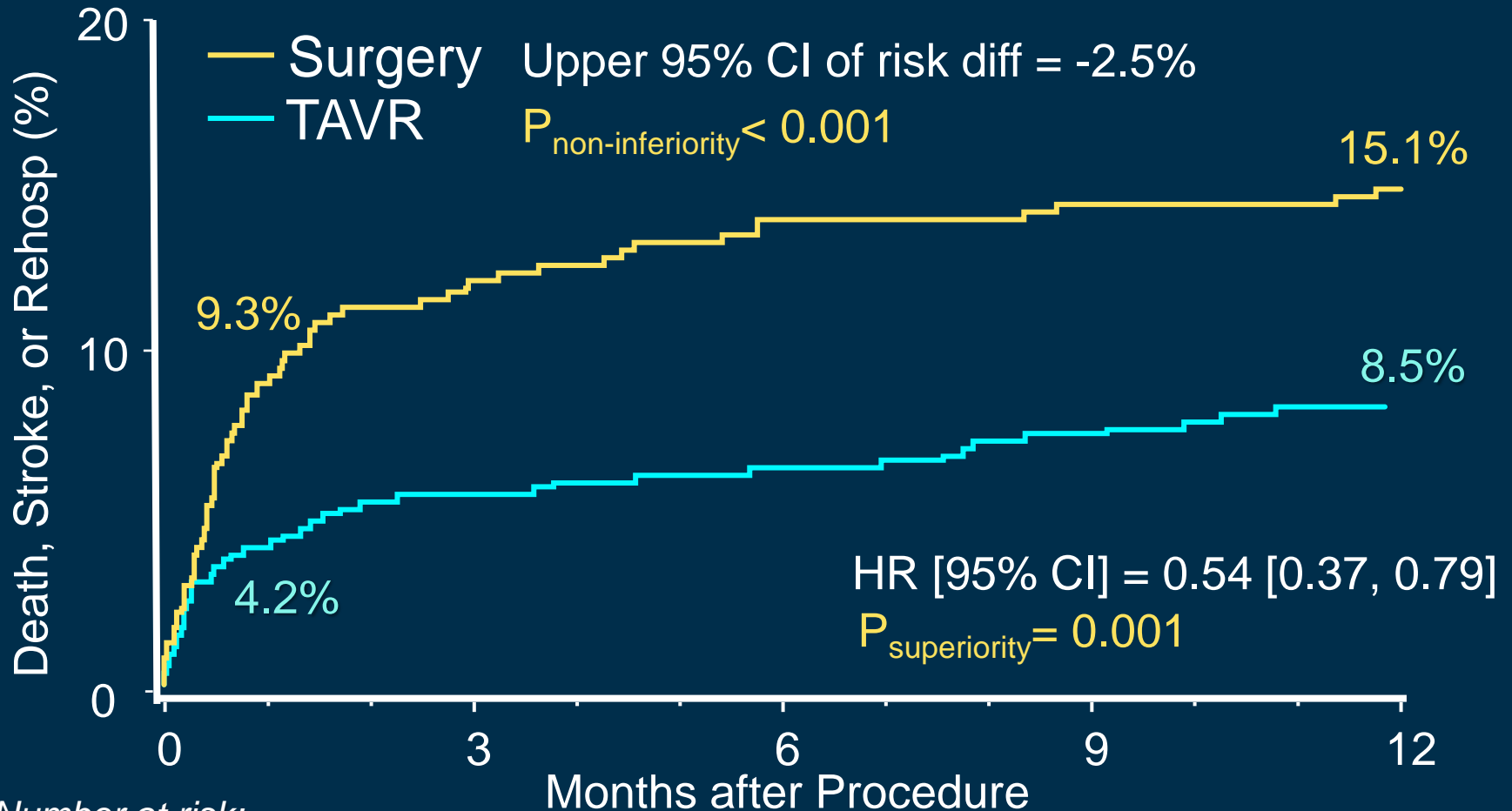
Low Risk Patients (Balloon Expandable)

PARTNER 3 Trial

	TAVR (N=496)	SAVR (N=454)
Age, years	73.5 ± 5.8	73.6 ± 6.1
STS PROM, %	1.9 ± 0.7	1.9 ± 0.6
Male sex	335 (67.5)	323 (71.1)
Diabetes mellitus	155 (31.2)	137 (30.2)
Serum creatinine >2 mg/dl	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)
Prior Myocardial infarction	28 (5.7)	26 (5.8)
Prior Stroke	17 (3.4)	23 (5.1)
Peripheral vascular disease	34 (6.9)	33 (7.3)

Low Risk Patients (Balloon Expandable)

Death, Stroke, or Rehospitalization at 1 Year



Number at risk:

Surgery	454	408	390	381	377	374
TAVR	496	475	467	462	456	451

Low Risk Patients (Self-expanding)

Evolut Low Risk Trial

	TAVR (N=725)	SAVR (N=678)
Age, years	74.1 ± 5.8	73.6 ± 5.9
STS PROM, %	1.9 ± 0.7	1.9 ± 0.7
Male sex	464 (64.0)	449 (66.2)
Diabetes mellitus	228 (31.4)	207 (30.5)
Serum creatinine >2 mg/dl	3 (0.4)	1 (0.2)
Prior Myocardial infarction	48 (6.6)	33 (4.9)
Cerebrovascular disease	74 (10.2)	80 (11.8)
Peripheral vascular disease	54 (7.5)	56 (8.3)

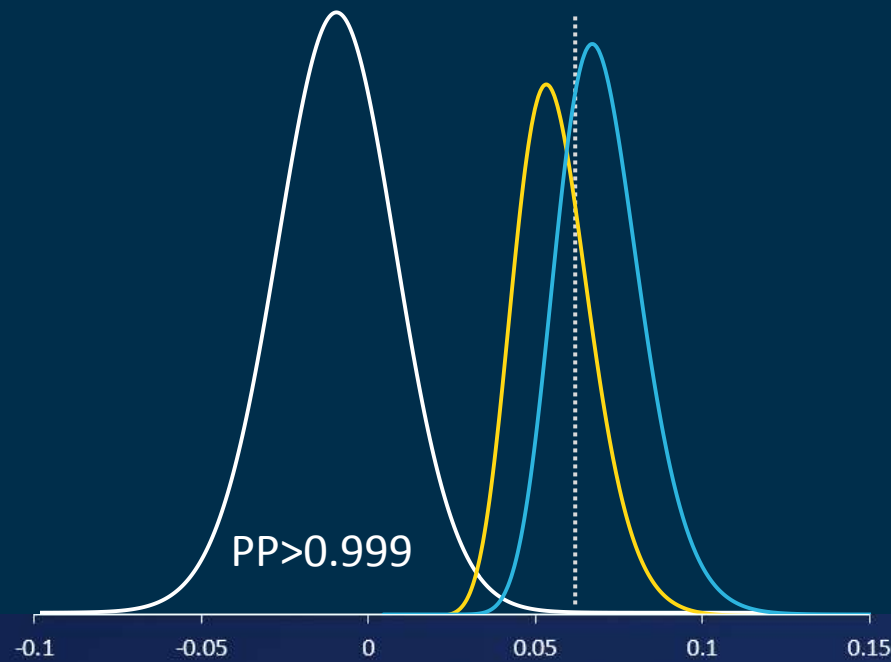
Low Risk Patients (Self-Expanding)

Death or Disabling Stroke at 24 Months

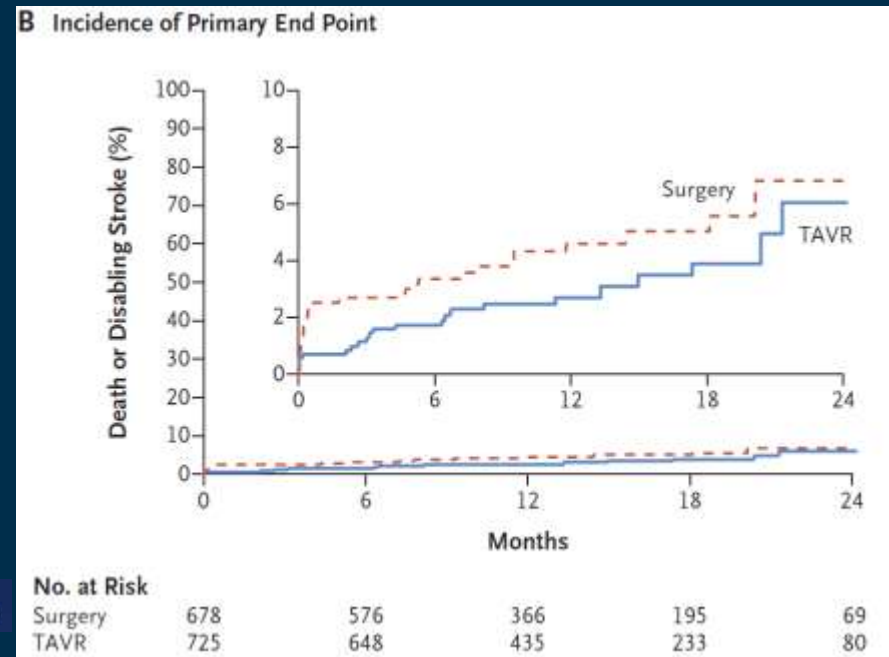
Primary Endpoint Met
TAVR is noninferior to SAVR

TAVR 5.3% SAVR 6.7%

Posterior probability of noninferiority > 0.999



TAVR –SAVR difference
= -1.4% (95% BCI; -4.9, 2.1)



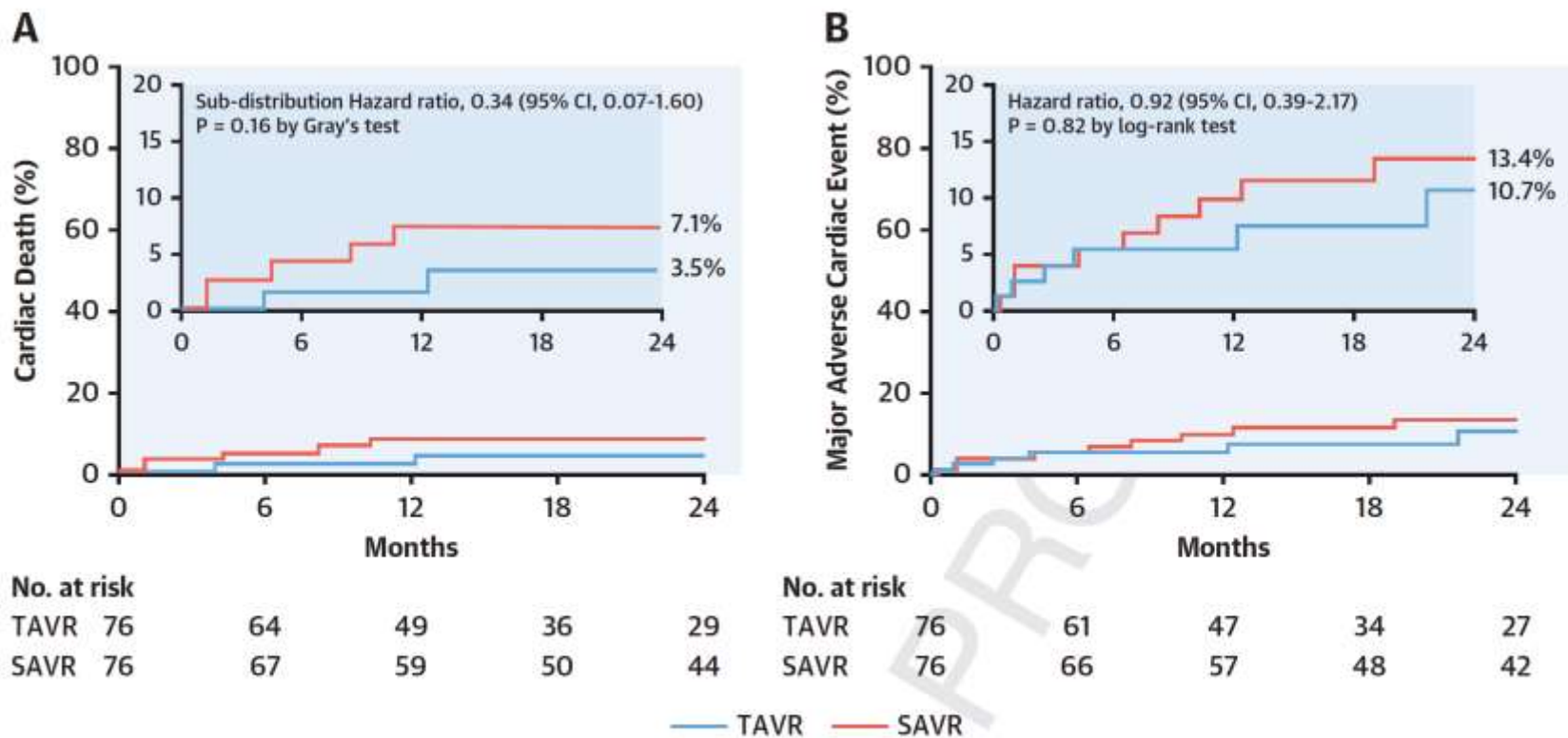
*All things being equal,
less-invasive therapies
will always reign supreme!*

TAVR in Old Age and Low Risk

TAVR Wins!

TAVR in Low-Risk, Octogenarian

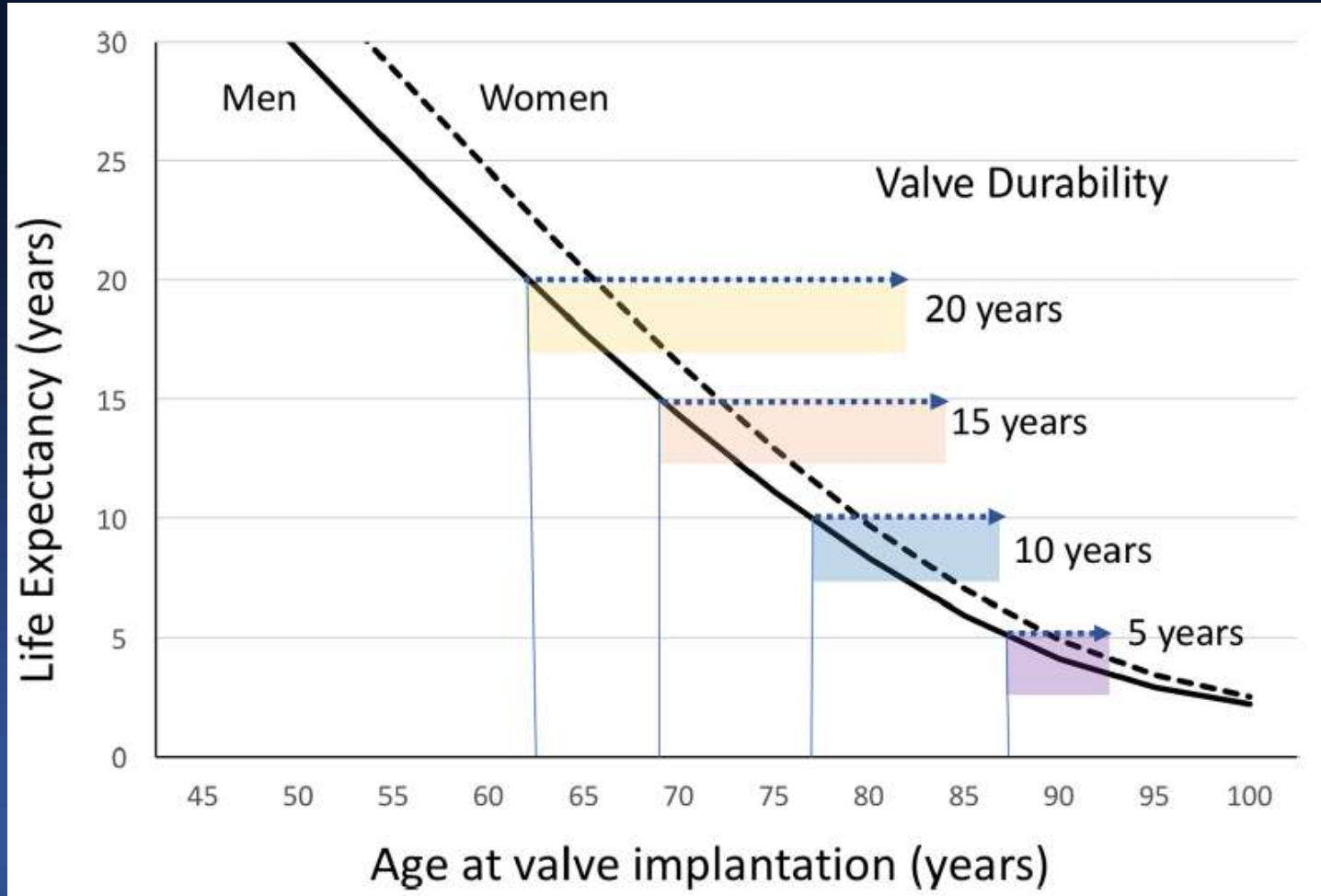
FIGURE 1 Time-to-Event Curves for the Primary and Secondary Endpoints in the Propensity Score-Matched Cohort



Cumulative incidence curves for cardiac death (**A**) and major adverse cardiac events (**B**). The **insets** show the same data on an enlarged y-axis. CI = confidence interval; SAVR = surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVR = transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

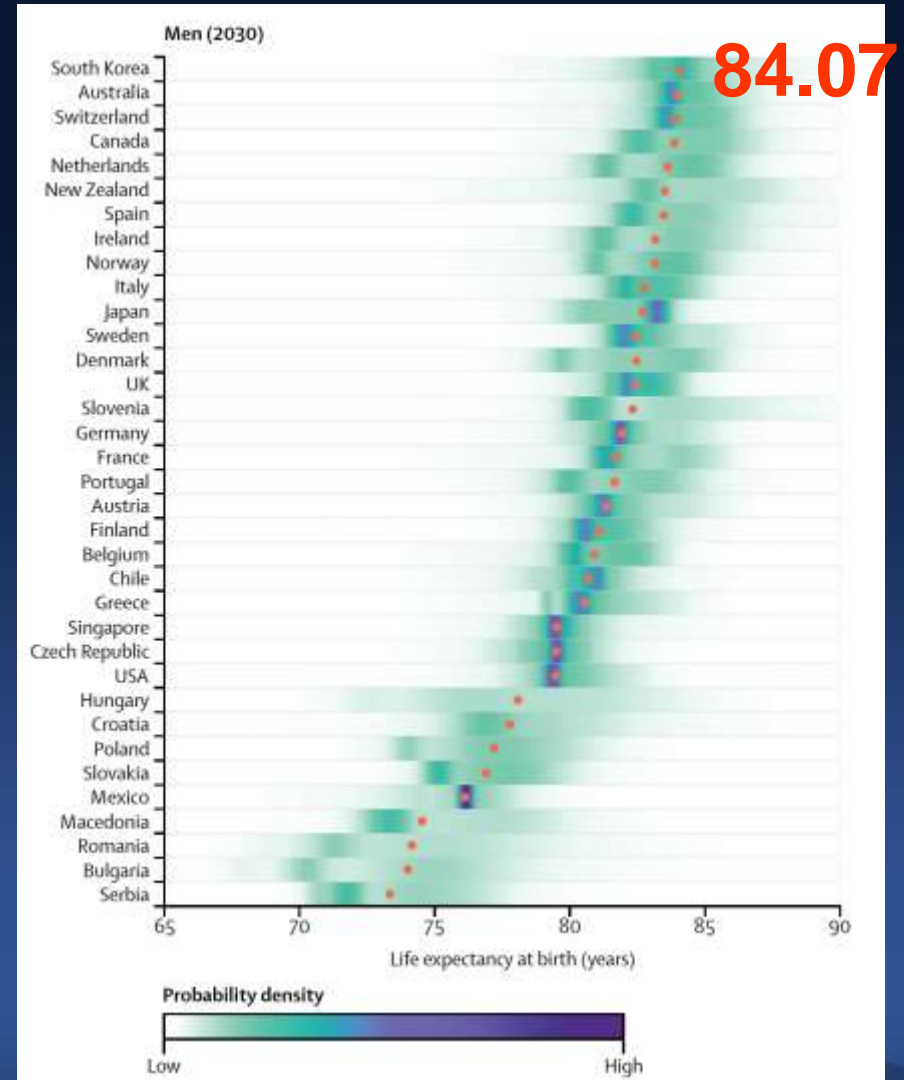
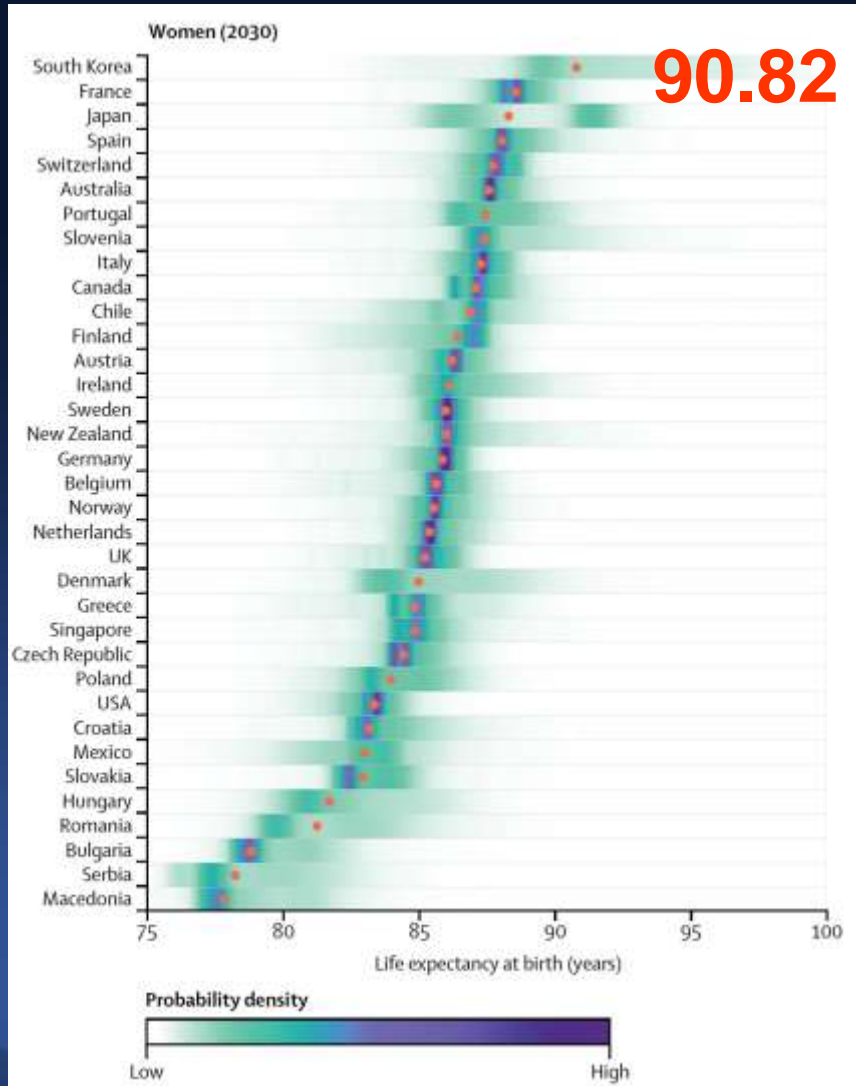
**Younger Patients
With Low Risk
With *Long Life Expectancy***

Life expectancy may exceed durability in low-risk, younger patients

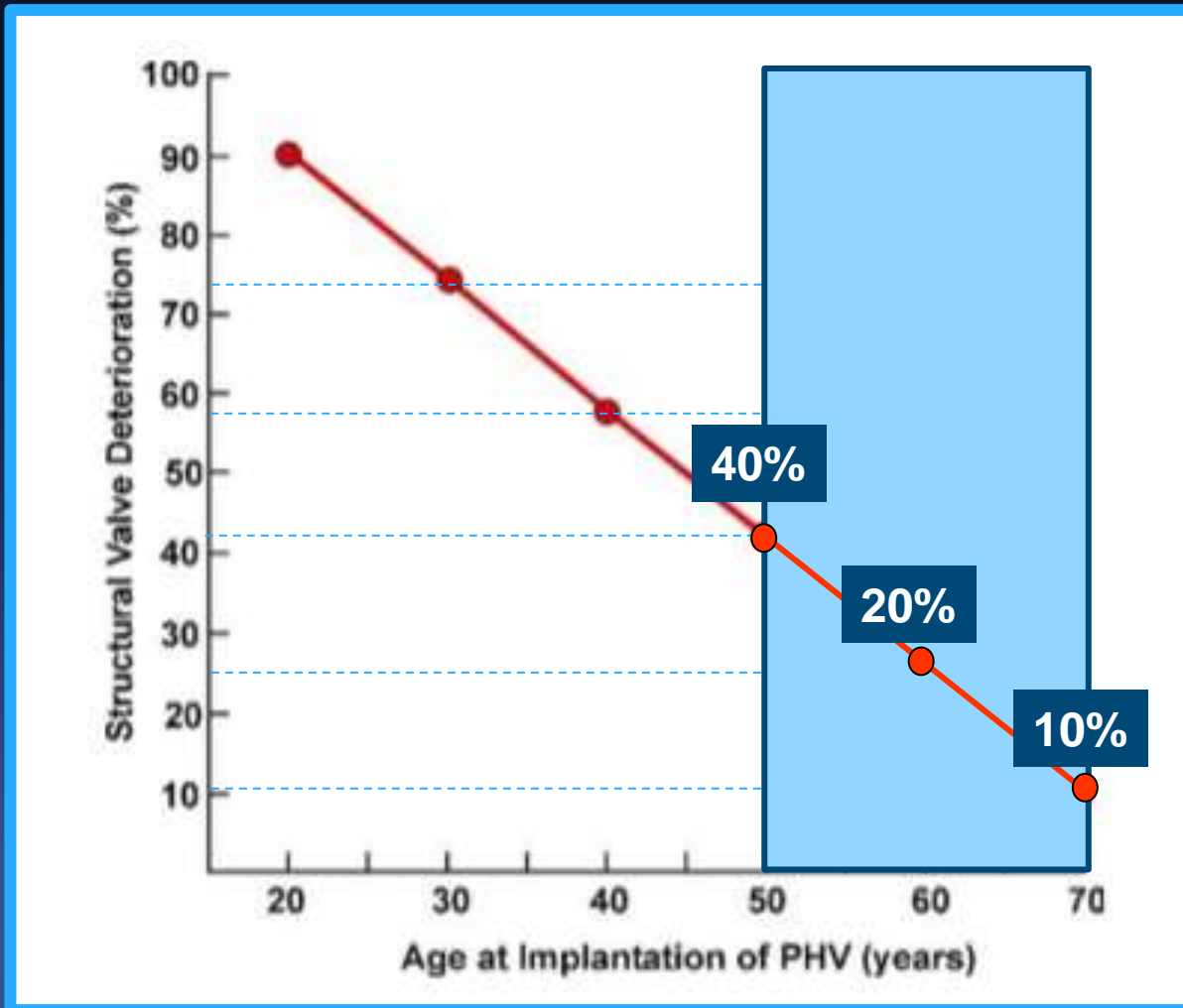


Life Expectancy of Korean

No #1 in the World at 2030



Inverse Association Between Risk of SVD and Age



True Story,

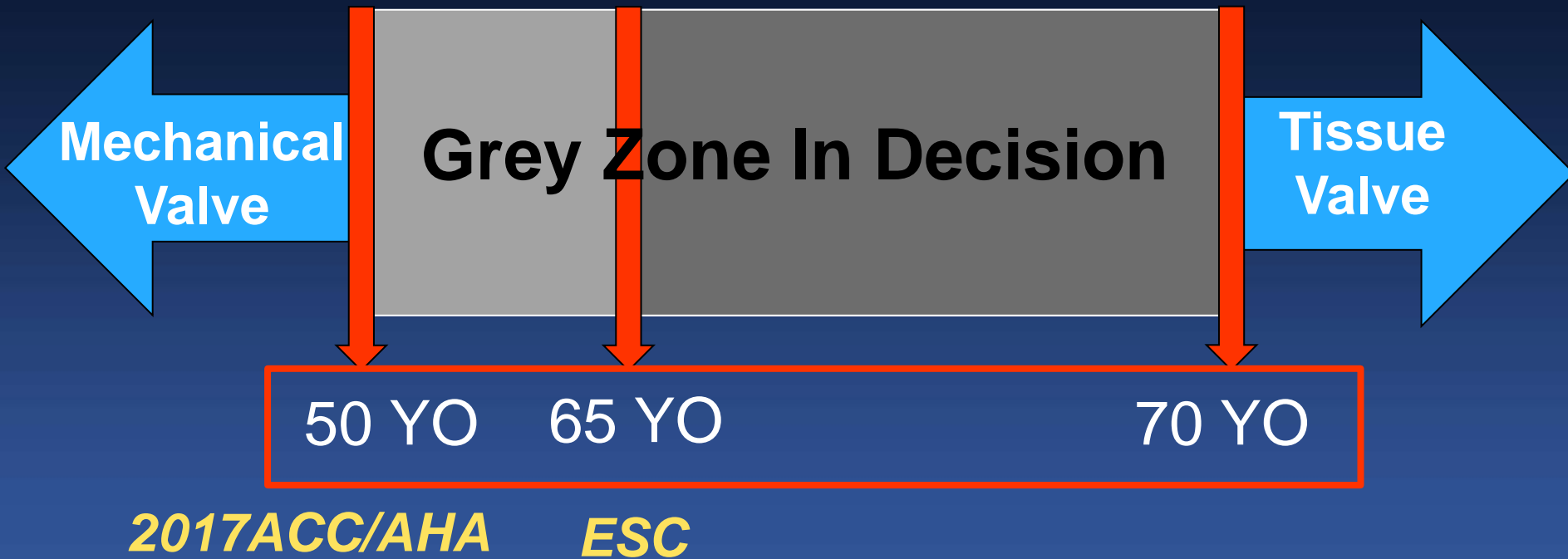


The Terminator, Arnold Schwarzenegger, had heart valve surgery on April 16, 1997 at his age of **50 year old**.

Schwarzenegger apparently opted against a mechanical valve, the only permanent solution available at the time of his surgery, but **chose a tissue valve because mechanical valve would have sharply limited his physical activity and capacity to exercise.**

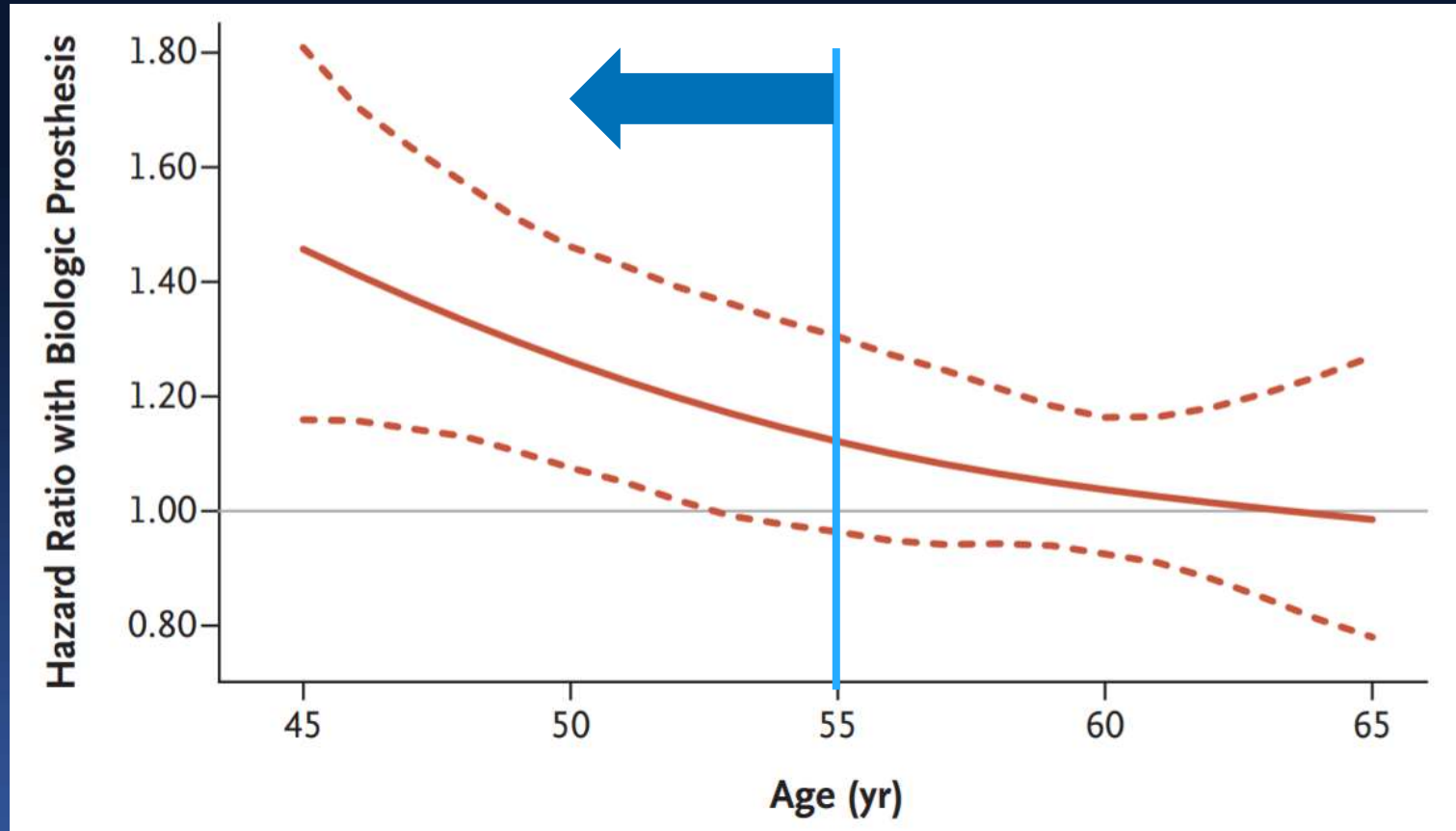
Medical experts predicted he would require reoperation in the following 3-8 years as his valve would progressively degrade.

Young Patients With Low Risk Surgical Valve Recommendation



California Registry

Age-Dependent Hazard of Death with a Biologic Prosthesis compared to Mechanical Prosthesis



Mechanical Valve Better Survival < 55 YO in AV

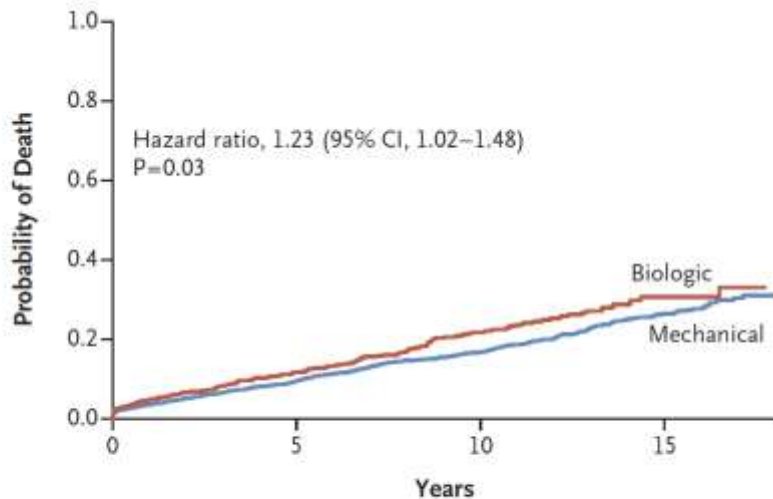
California Registry

Mechanical Valve Better Survival < 55 YO in Aortic Valve

<55 YO

>55 YO

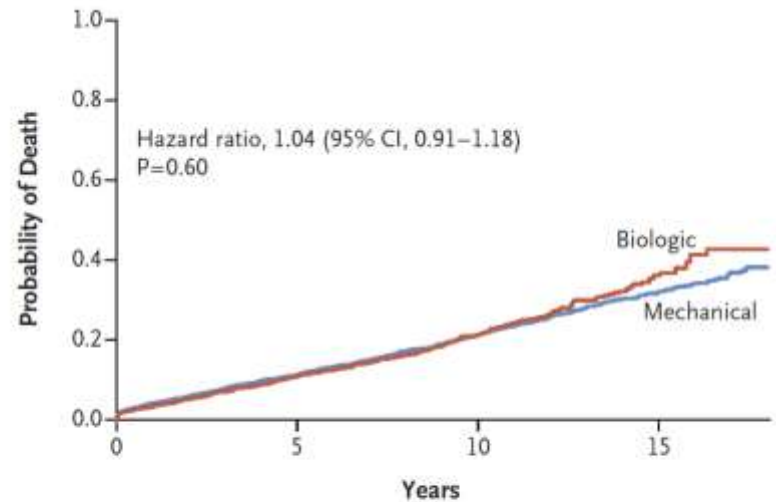
A Patients 45–54 Yr of Age



No. at Risk

Biologic	1187.1	745.1	406.7	98.0
Mechanical	2421.7	1548.1	853.8	300.0

B Patients 55–64 Yr of Age

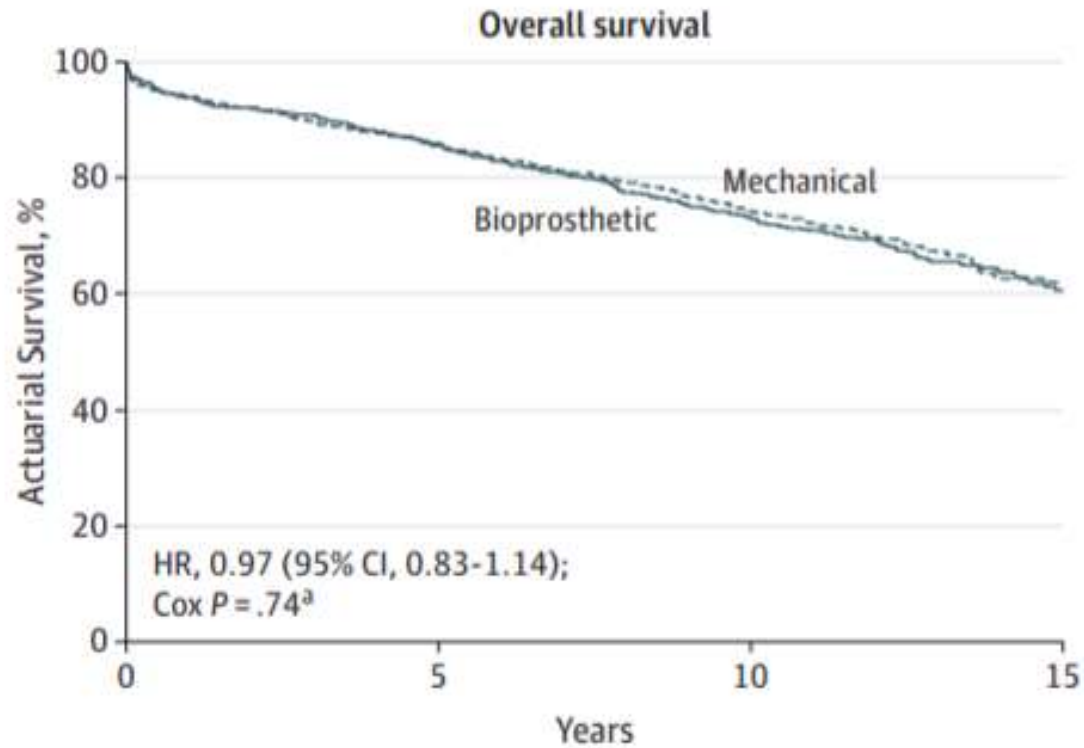


No. at Risk

Biologic	2636.0	1553.0	768.9	170.5
Mechanical	3684.7	2117.5	1110.1	313.0

50-69 Years Old

US: New York State Registry



No. at risk				
Bioprosthetic	1001	860	589	91
Mechanical	1001	856	611	89

50-69 Years Old

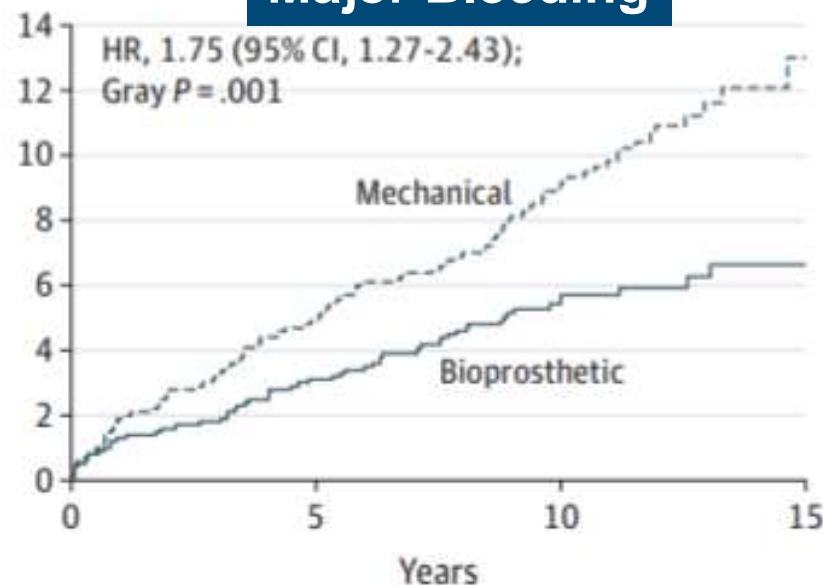
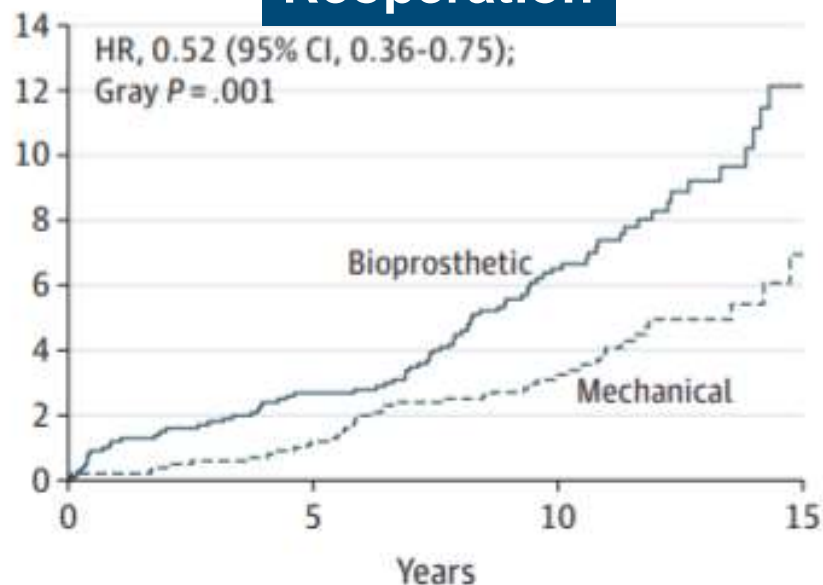
New York State Registry

Trade-Off

Reoperation



Major Bleeding

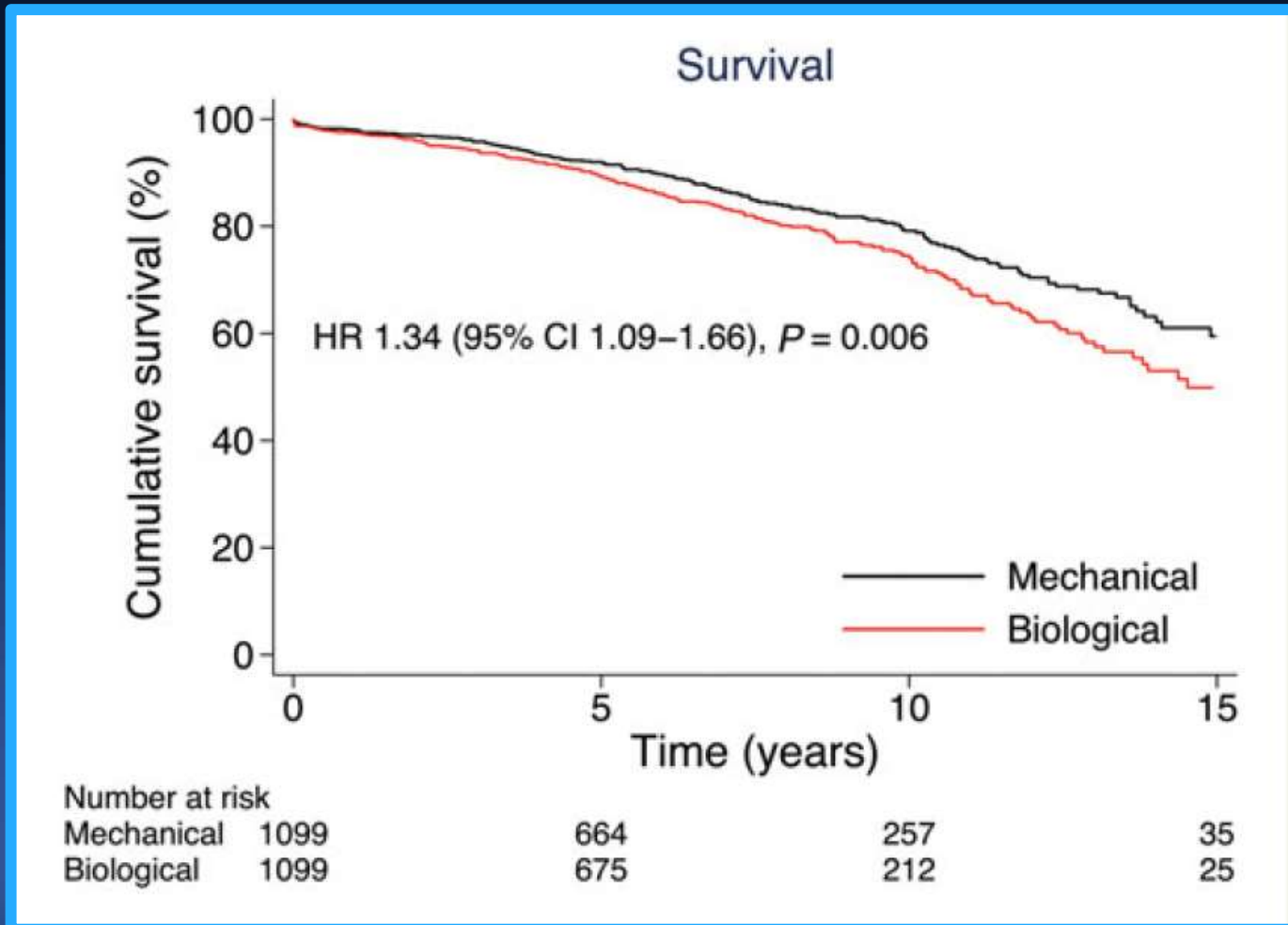


1001	845	456	37
1001	847	487	49

1001	838	463	39
1001	819	468	46

50-69 Years Old

Sweden Registry – Conflicting Data

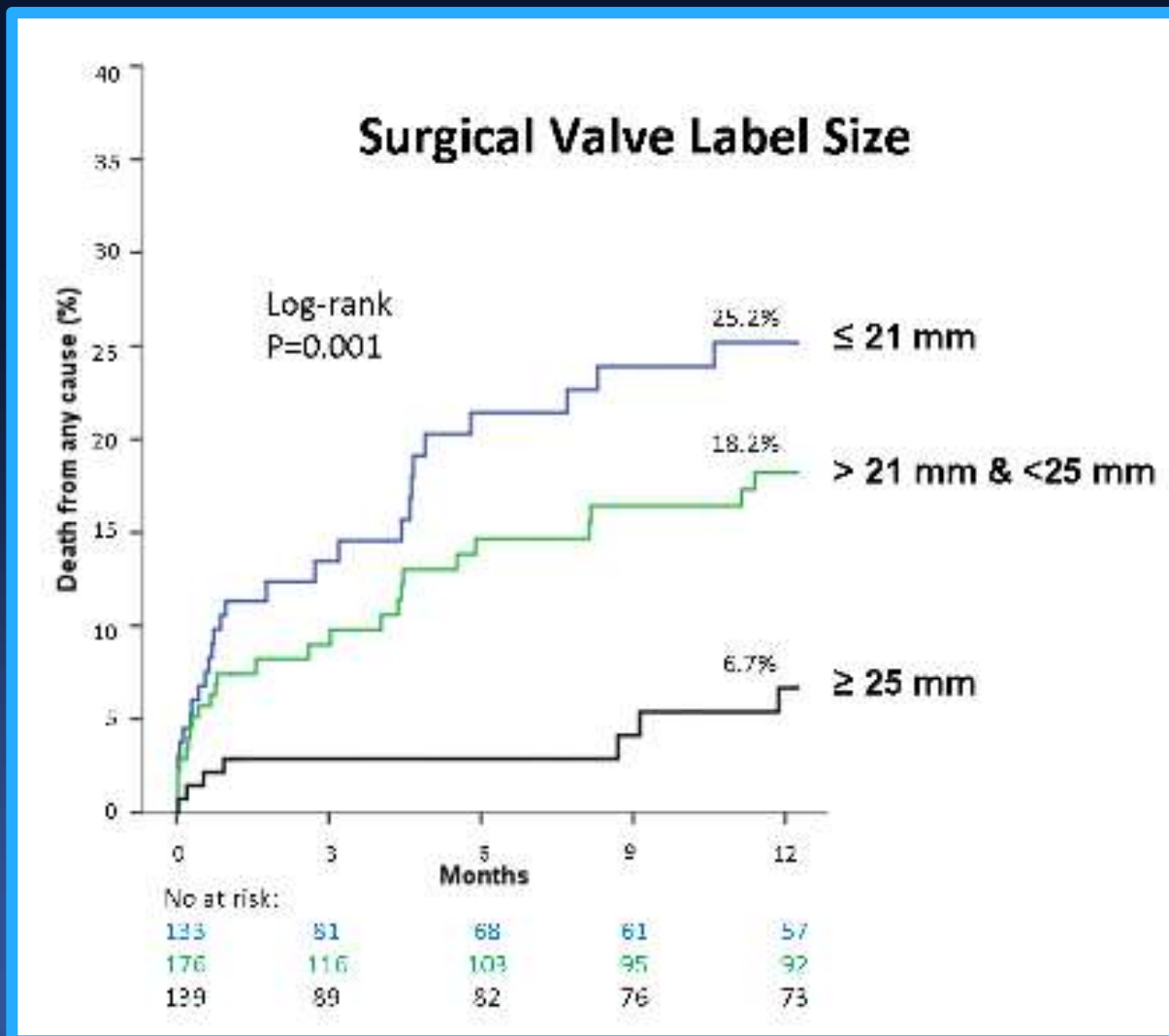


**Why We Should Be More Careful
for Younger Age
Beyond Valve Degeneration itself?**

Valve-in-Valve is Not Risk-Free

Complications	Valve-in-Valve		Conventional TAVR
Elevated post-procedural gradients <i>SAPIEN</i>	+++	>	+
Coronary obstruction	+++	>	+
Malpositioning	++	>	+
Vascular complications	++		++
Permanent pacemaker	+	<	++
Paravalvular leak	-		++
Annulus rupture	-		+

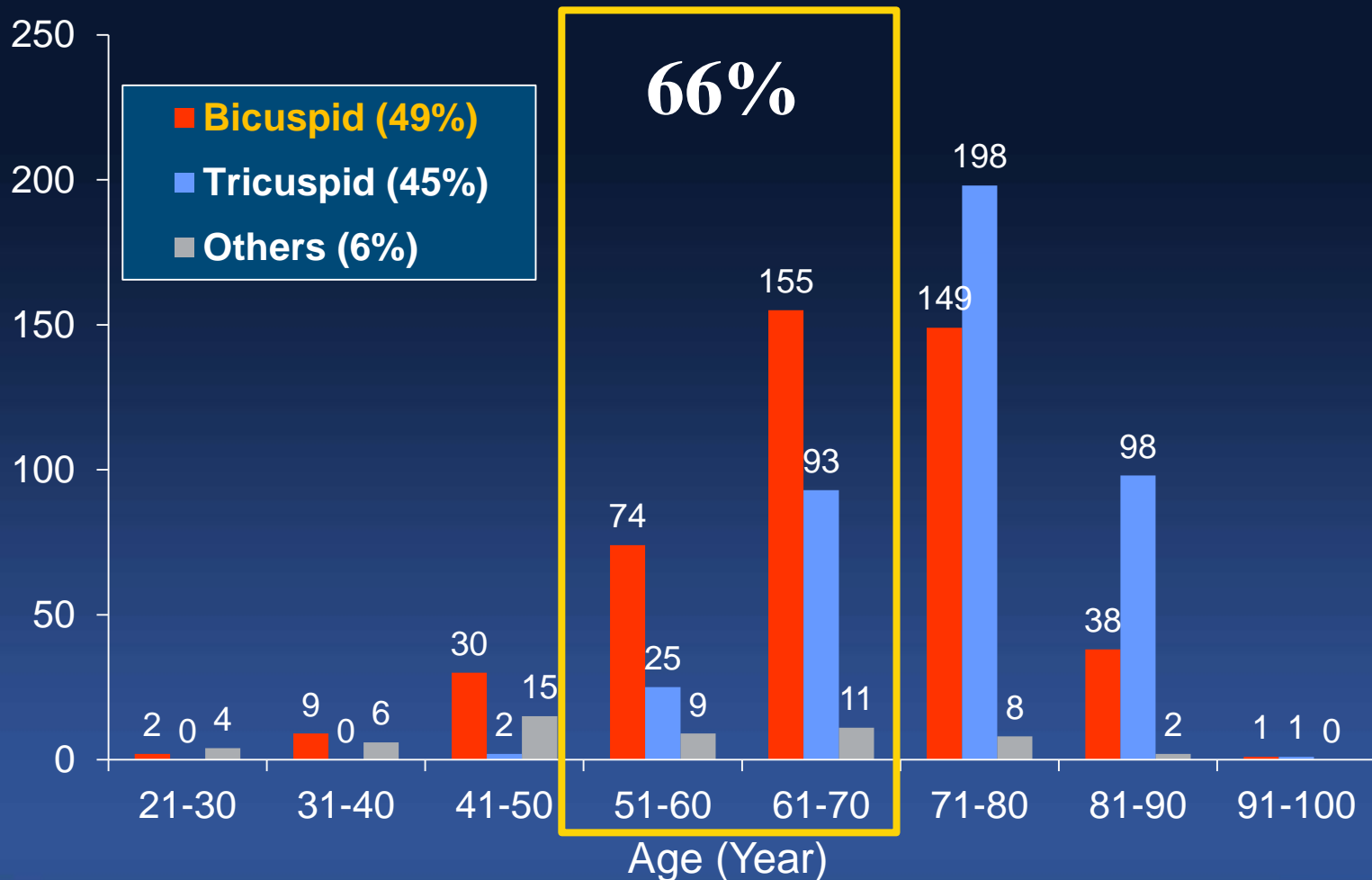
Mortality After Aortic ViV



Bicuspid In Younger Age

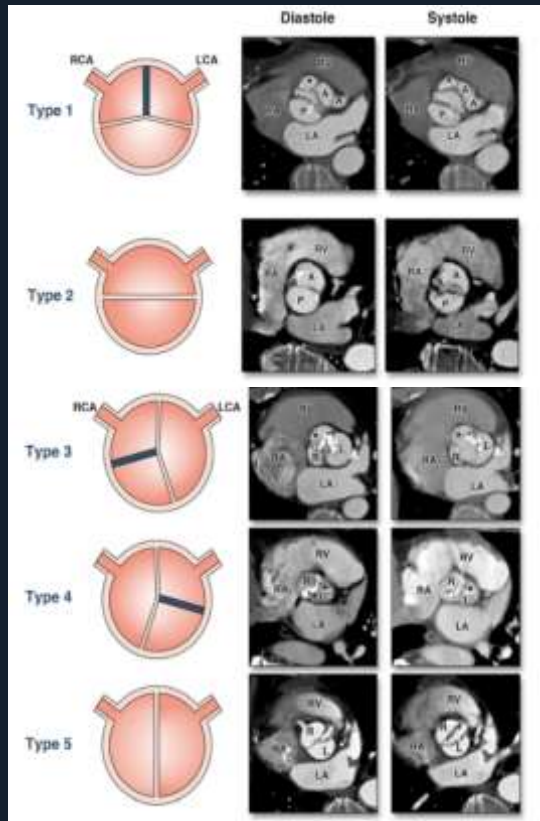
Incidence of Bicuspid AV in isolated AVR

584 men and 348 women from USA (Baylor University)

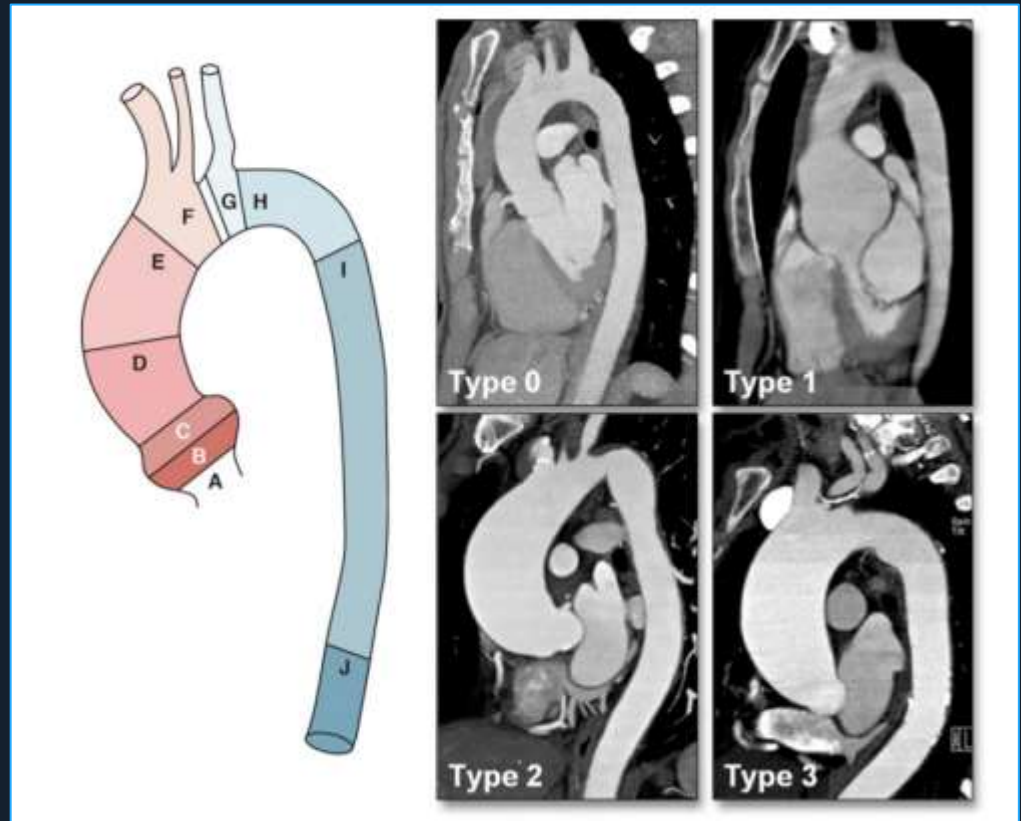


Spectrum of BAV Disease

Aortic Valve Morphology



Combined Aortopathy



TAVR for Bicuspid AV is Not Risk-Free

Anatomical Concern

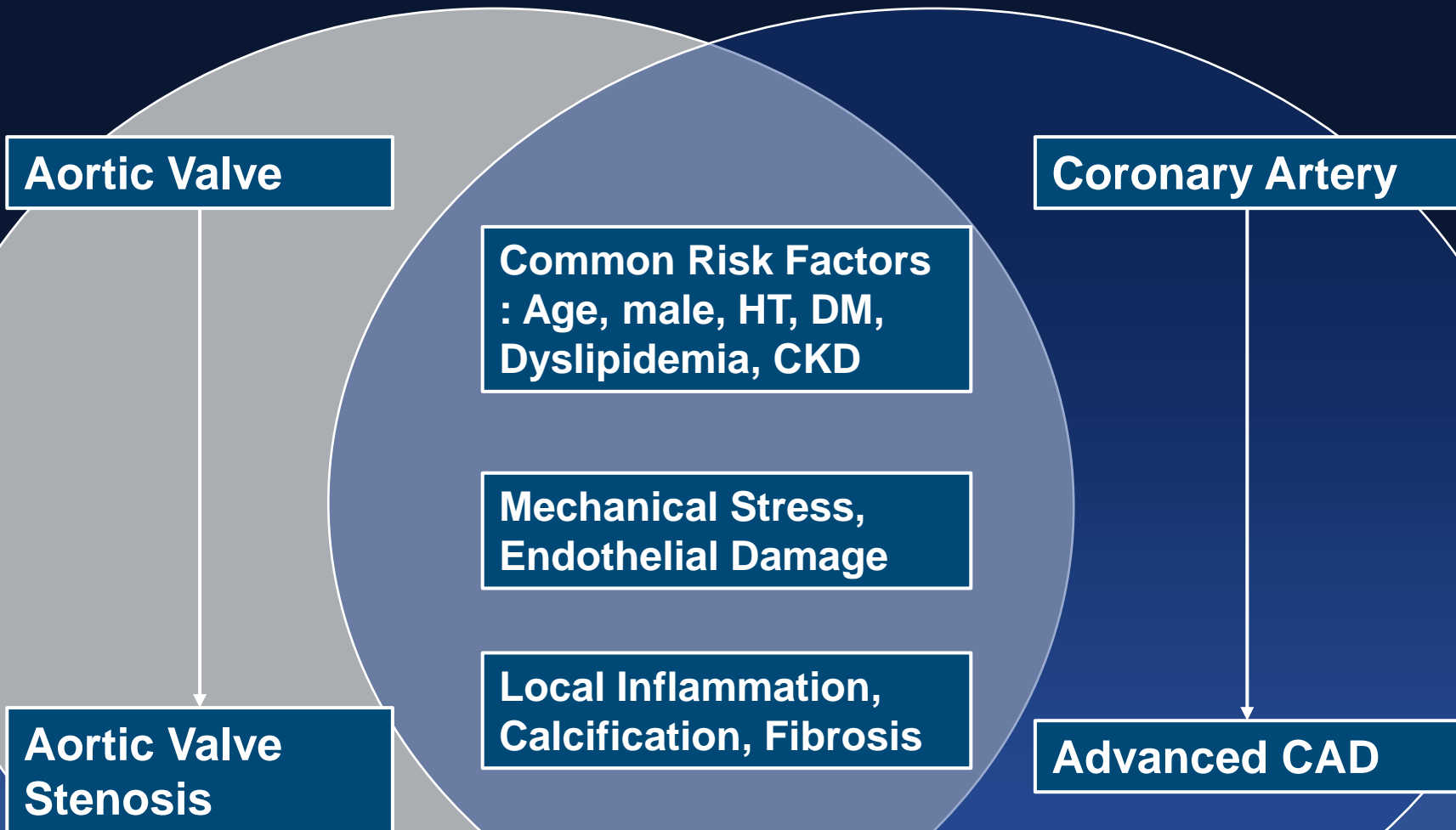
- Annular eccentricity
- Asymmetrical heavy valve calcification
- Unequally-sized leaflets
- Calcified raphe
- Concomitant aortopathy
- Lack of Standardized Annulus Measurement

Procedural Concern

- Elliptical deployment
- Impaired Bioprosthesis Durability
- Residual Aortic Regurgitation
- Annulus Rupture
- Coronary Obstruction
- Aortic Complication

Post TAVR PCI Chance In Younger Age

Common Pathophysiology



Post TAVR PCI

	Kerckhoff-Klinik	Segeberg Registry	UK Registry	TAVR-LM Registry
Incidence	35 / 1,000 (3.5%)	17 / 296 (5.7%)	18 / 2,588 (0.7%)	9 / 6,405 (0.1%)
ACS Indication	11.4%	37.5%	65%	78%
Time to PCI	233 ± 158 days	17.7 months (range: 1-72)	136 days (range: 1-1092)	368 days (IQR: 204-534)
Type of TAV Implanted			Not Reported	
CoreValve	29%	100%		44%
SAPIEN XT	54%			55%
JenaValve	3%			
Symetis	11%			
Portico	3%			
Procedural Success	74%	95.8%	Not Reported	100%

¹Blumenstein, et al., *Clin Res Cardiol* 2015; 104:632-39; ²Allali, et al., *Cardiovasc Revasc Med* 2016; epub ahead of print; ³Snow, et al., *Int J Cardiol* 2015; 199:253-60; ⁴Chakravarty, et al., *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2016; 67:951-60



Valve Thrombosis In Younger Age

TAVR ~13% SAVR ~5%

Valve Thrombosis and Stroke

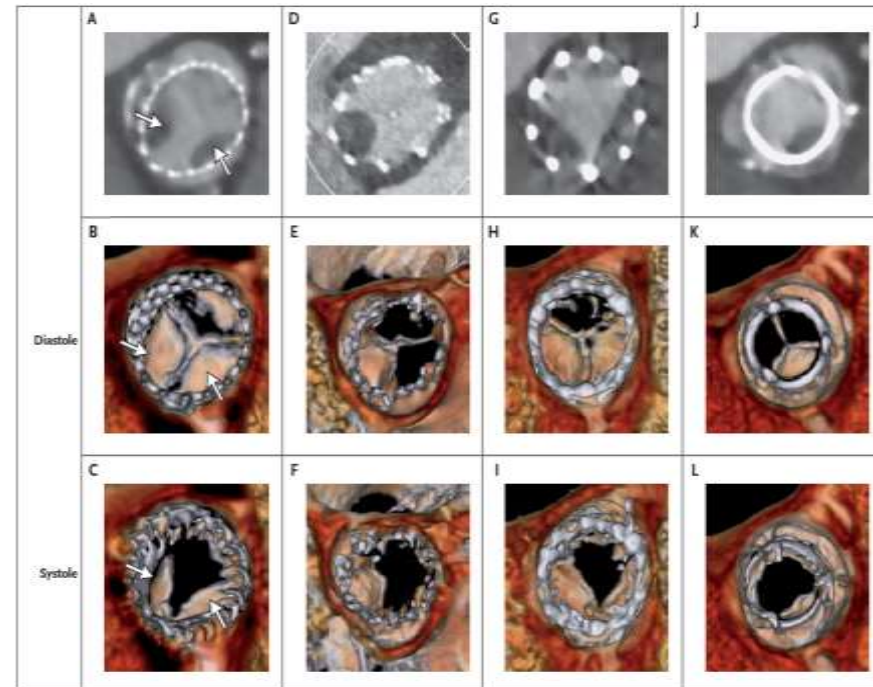
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Possible Subclinical Leaflet Thrombosis in Bioprosthetic Aortic Valves

R.R. Makkar, G. Fontana, H. Jilaihawi, T. Chakravarty, K.F. Kofoed, O. De Backer, F.M. Asch, C.E. Ruiz, N.T. Olsen, A. Trento, J. Friedman, D. Berman, W. Cheng, M. Kashif, V. Jelnin, C.A. Kliger, H. Guo, A.D. Pichard, N.J. Weissman, S. Kapadia, E. Manasse, D.L. Bhatt, M.B. Leon, and L. Søndergaard

ABSTRACT



Warfarinization

No indication to OAT

Indication to OAT

1.

Studies of antiplatelet strategies

ARTE (NCT01559298)
ASA vs. DAPT

POPular TAVI (NCT02247128)
ASA vs. DAPT

CLOE (Announced)
ASA vs. DAPT

AVATAR (NCT02735902)
ASA+VKA vs. no VKA

POPular TAVI (NCT02247128)
Clopidogrel+VKA vs. VKA

CLOE (Announced)
Clopidogrel+VKA vs. VKA

2.

Studies of antiplatelet vs. anticoagulant strategies

AUREA (NCT01642134)
DAPT vs. VKA

GALILEO (NCT02556203)
Rivaroxaban + ASA vs. DAPT

ATLANTIS (NCT02664649)
Apixaban vs. Aspirin or DAPT

3.

Studies of anticoagulant strategies

ATLANTIS (NCT02664649)
Apixaban vs. VKA

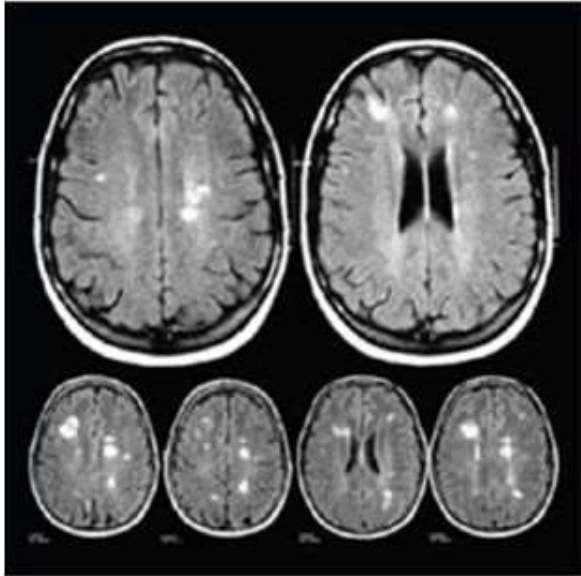
ENVISAGE TAVI (NCT02943785)
Edoxaban* vs. VKA*

Capodanno, et al., presented at London Valves 2017

Silent Stroke In Younger Age

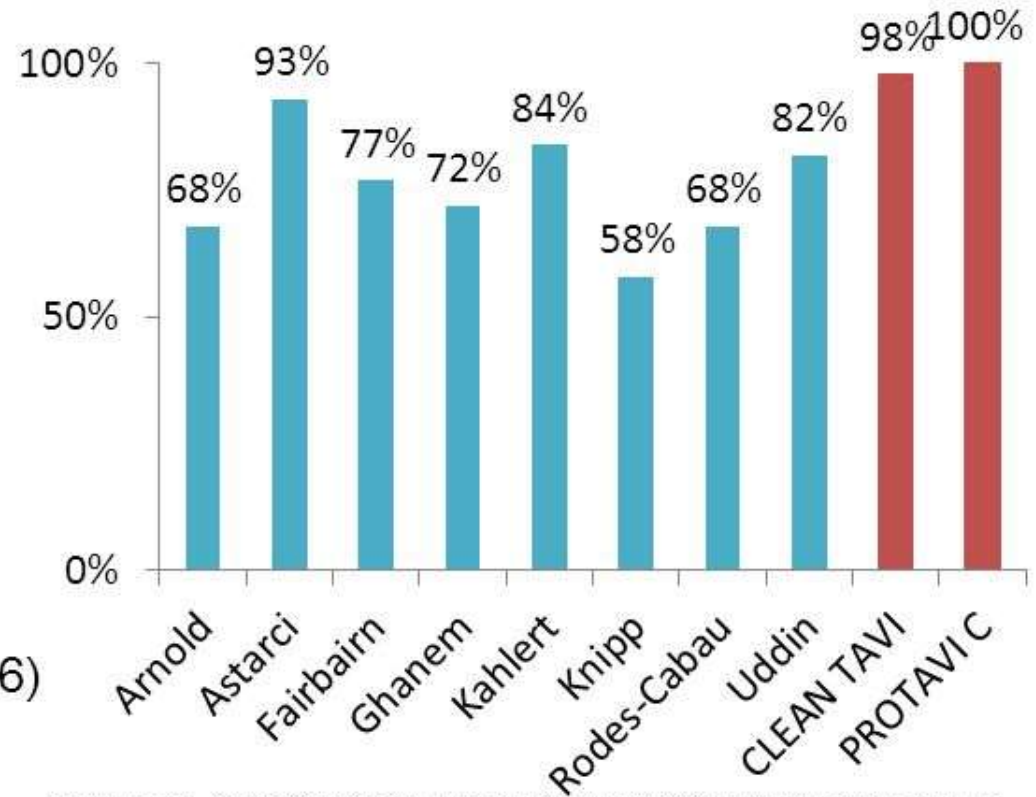
Stroke Will Be a Major Concern in *Young* Patients

Silent Embolic Events on DW-MRI after TAVR



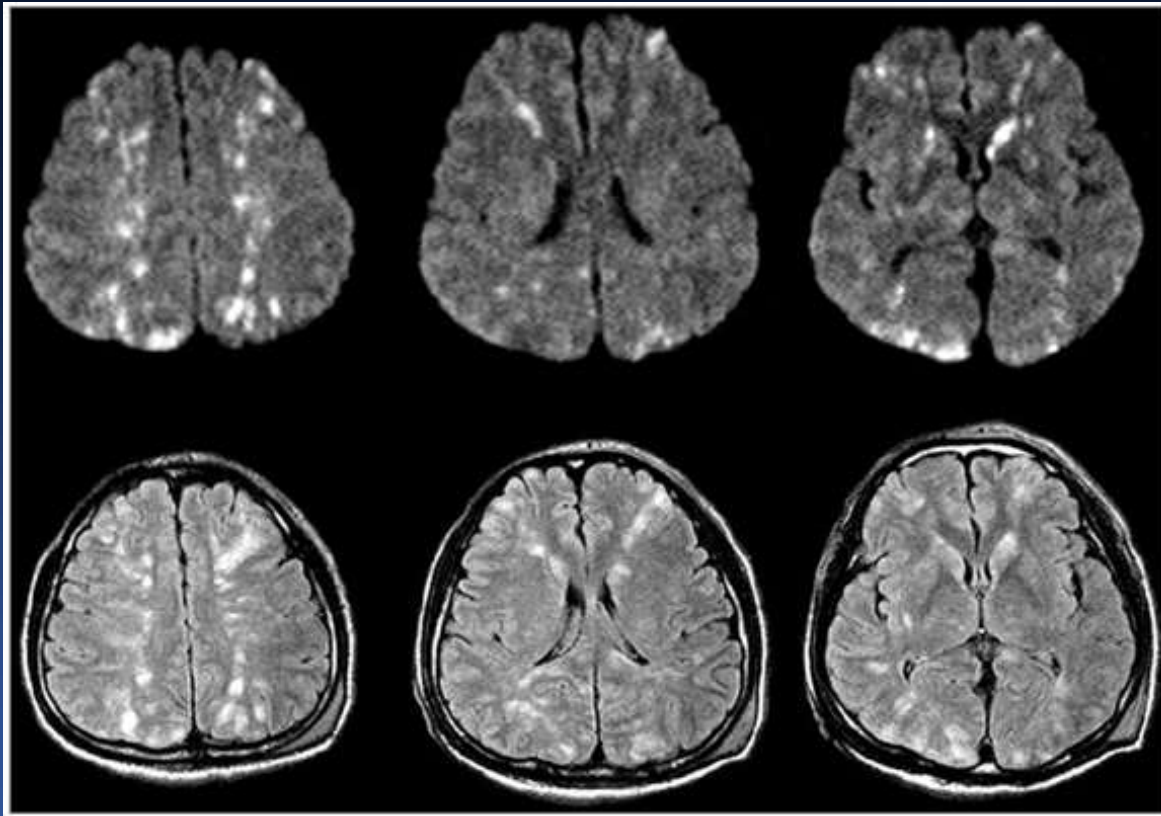
- Affect 58-100% of patients
- Multiple infarcts (≤ 36 , $\bar{x} = 4.6$)
- Associated with:
 - Neurocognitive decline
 - >2 fold risk of dementia
 - **>3 fold risk of stroke**

% of Subjects with New Lesions



Restrepo et al. *Stroke* 2002;33:2909, Lund et al. *Eur Heart J*. 2005;26:1269, Schwarz et al. *Am Heart J* 2011;162:756, Knipp et al. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2008;85:872, Vermeer et al. *NEJM* 2003; 348:1215, Vermeer et al. *Stroke* 2003; 34:1126, Arnold et al. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv.* 2010;3:1126, Astarci et al. *J Heart Valve Dis.* 2013;22:79, Fairbairn et al. *Heart* 2012;98:18, Ghanem et al. *EuroIntervention.* 2013;8:1296, Kahlert et al. *Circ.* 2010;121:870, Knipp et al. *Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg.* 2013;16:116, Linke et al. *TCT* 2014, Rodes-Cabau et al. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv.* 2014;7:1145

Stroke Will Be a Major Concern in *Young* Patients

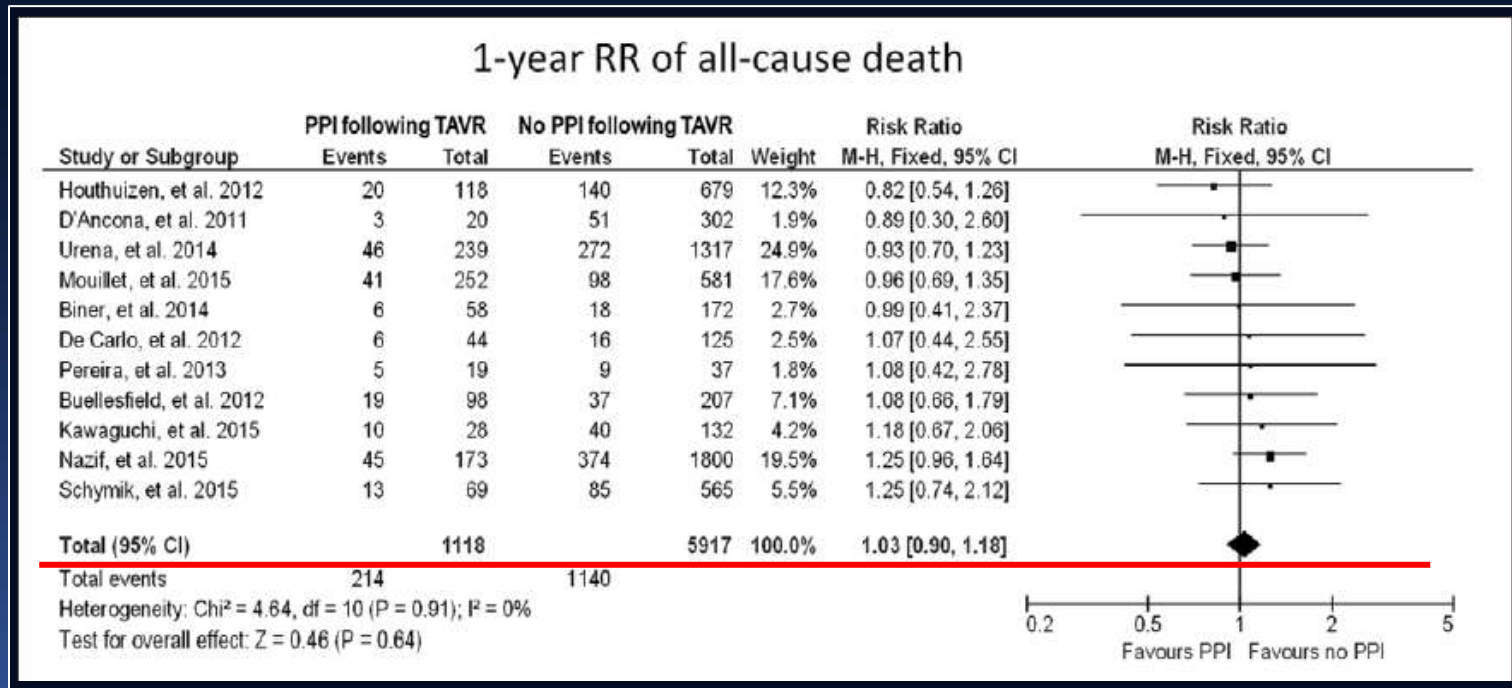


Captured by
embolic protection
devices in 80-85%
TAVI patients

Permanent Pacemaker In Younger Age

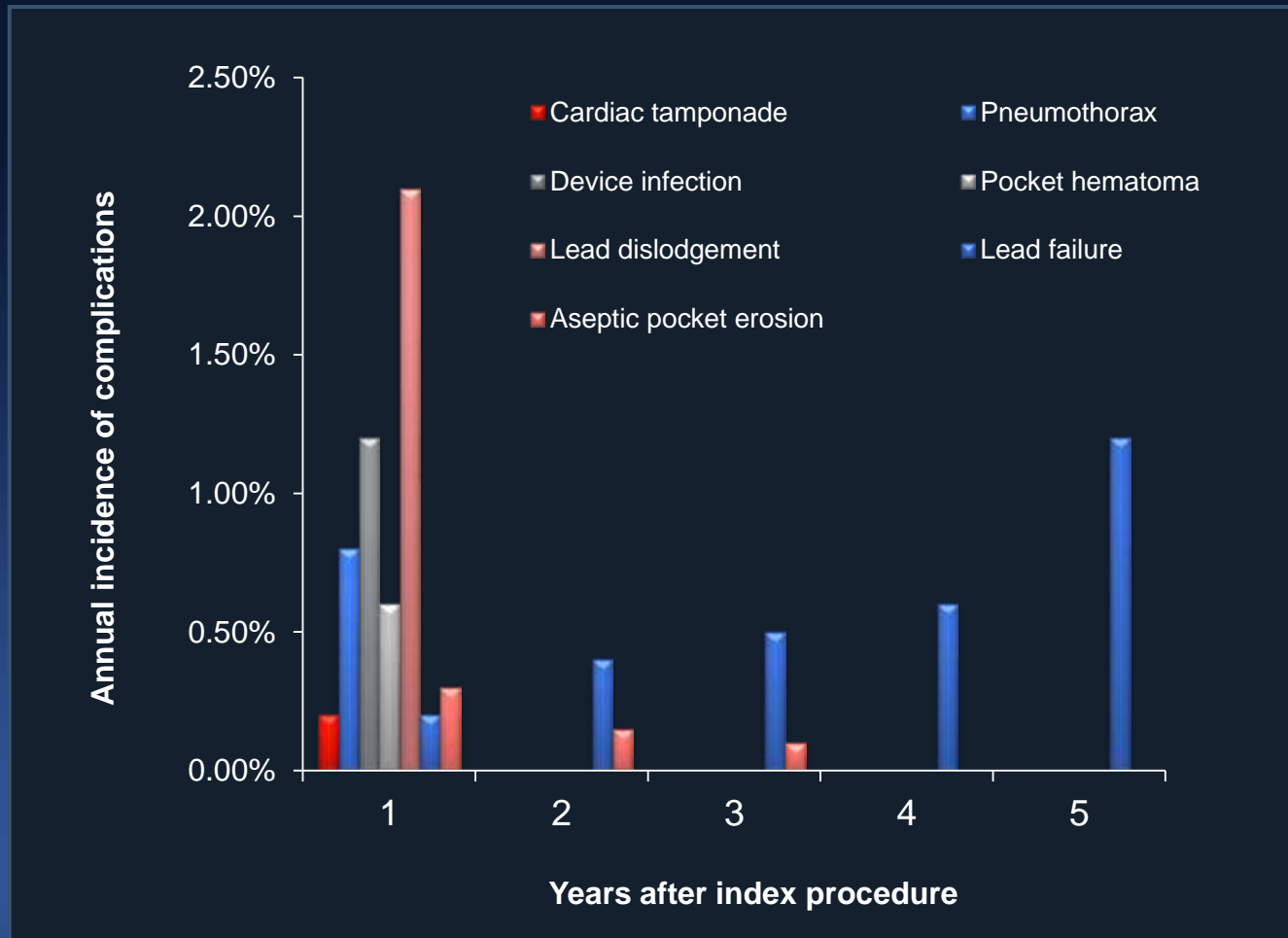
Clinical Impact of PPM after TAVR

No Impact of Mortality



Clinical Impact of PPM after TAVR

Small But Significant Complications



TAVR in Low-Risk, Younger Age

30 Year Life Expectancy and Long Journey for TAVR Valve

Procedural and Residual Risk in Young Patients

- Reintervention: ~ 20% at 15-20 years
- High Incidence of Bicuspid AS: 60%
- Risk of PCI after TAVR: feasible but not 100% success
- Risk of valve thrombosis and Stroke:
 - Undetermined anticoagulation strategy
- Pacemaker implantation risk: : ~ 10-15%
- Long term effect of >mild PVL

Summary – TAVR in Low Risk How Much Younger?

- On the basis of chain of RCTs, TAVR become the standard procedure in low-risk patients with severe AS.
- Heart-team should be the mandatory decision-maker.
 - Age >75: Consider TAVR as the default treatment.
 - Age 70-75: Consider TAVR first if patient want less invasive procedure.
 - Age 65-70: balanced think in the heart-team and patient's want.
 - Age <65: still SAVR before long-term (>10 years) patency of TAVR is guaranteed.