

Dallas  
**CARDIOVASCULAR**  
INNOVATIONS 2013



# Paravalvular Aortic Regurgitation after Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement

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No disclosures

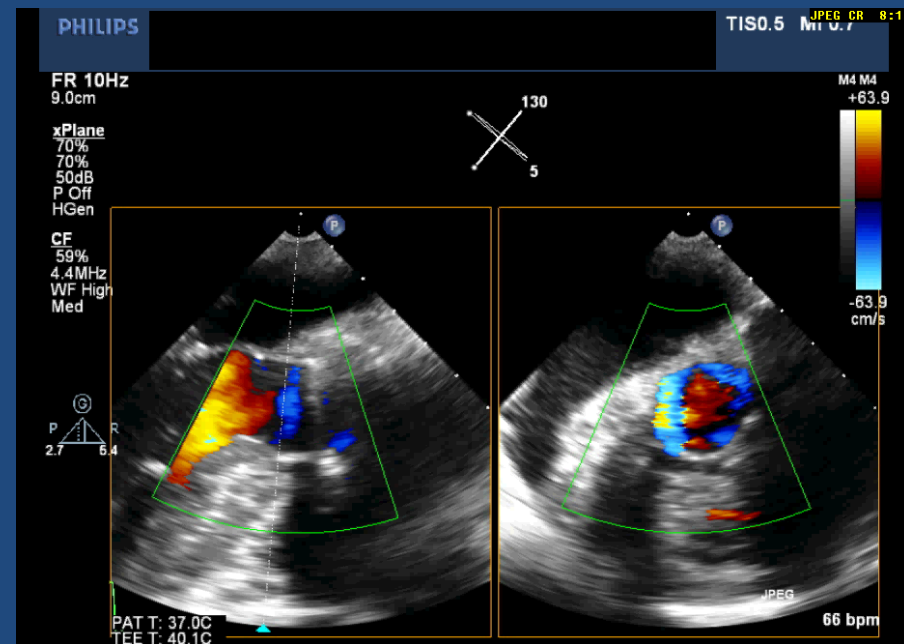
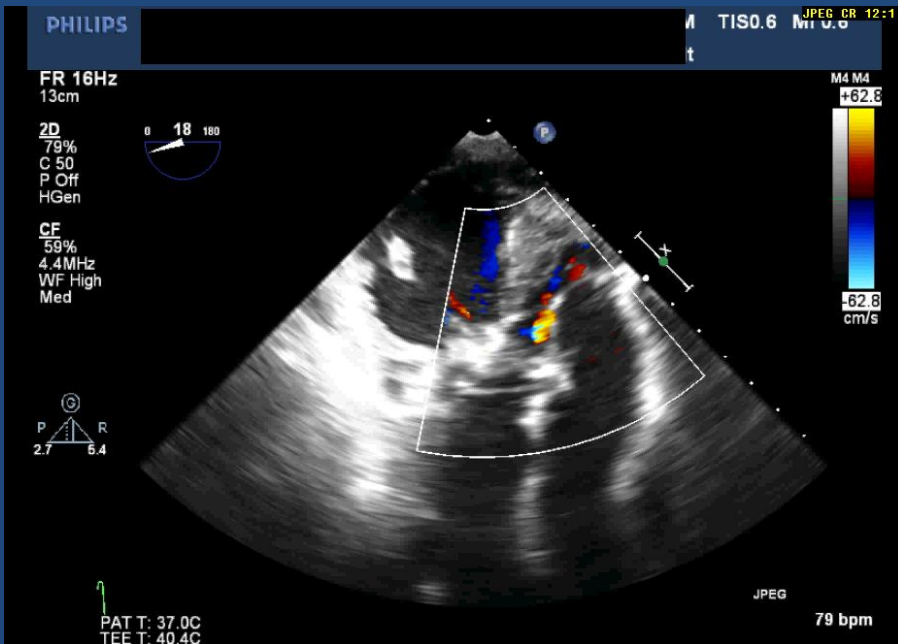
# Case

- 84 yo with PMH of HTN, DM, CAD, undergoes transfemoral TAVR.
- Post-procedure, TEE images show the following.

# Traneseophageal Echocardiogram

## Gastric

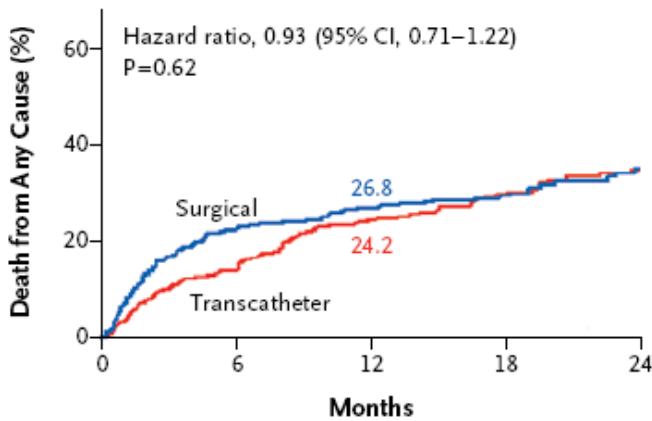
## Mid-esophageal



**What is the clinical significance of  
paravalvular AI post-TAVR ?**

# Partner A and Partner B Trials

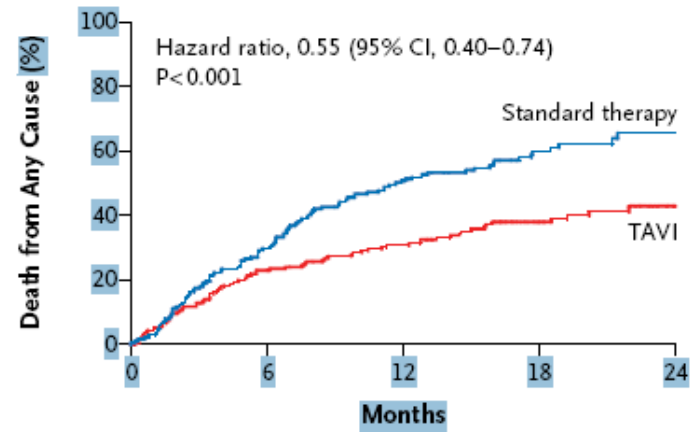
**A** Death from Any Cause, All Patients



**No. at Risk**

Transcatheter	348	298	260	147	67
Surgical	351	252	236	139	65

**A**



**No. at Risk**

TAVI	179	138	122	67	26
Standard therapy	179	121	83	41	12

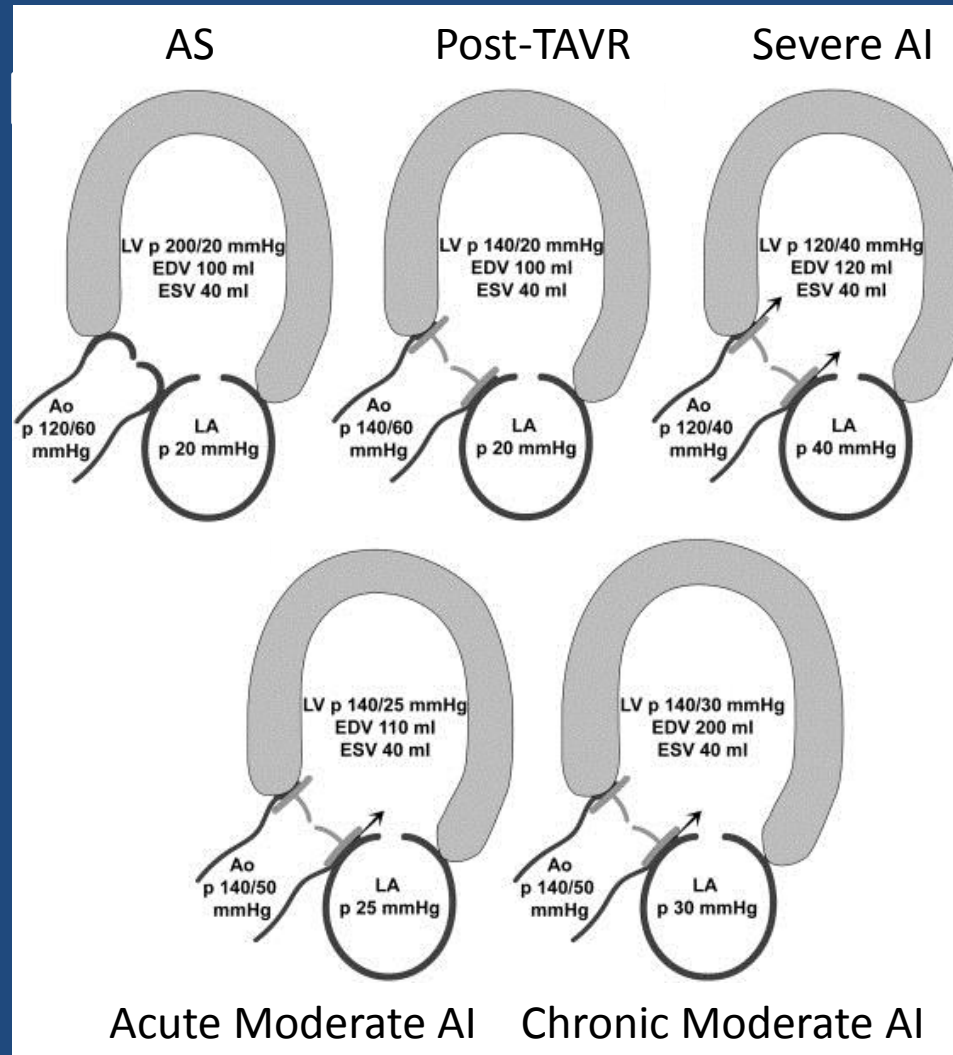
Smith CR et al NEJM 364: 2187  
Leon M et al NEJM 363: 1591

# Incidence of Post-TAVR AI

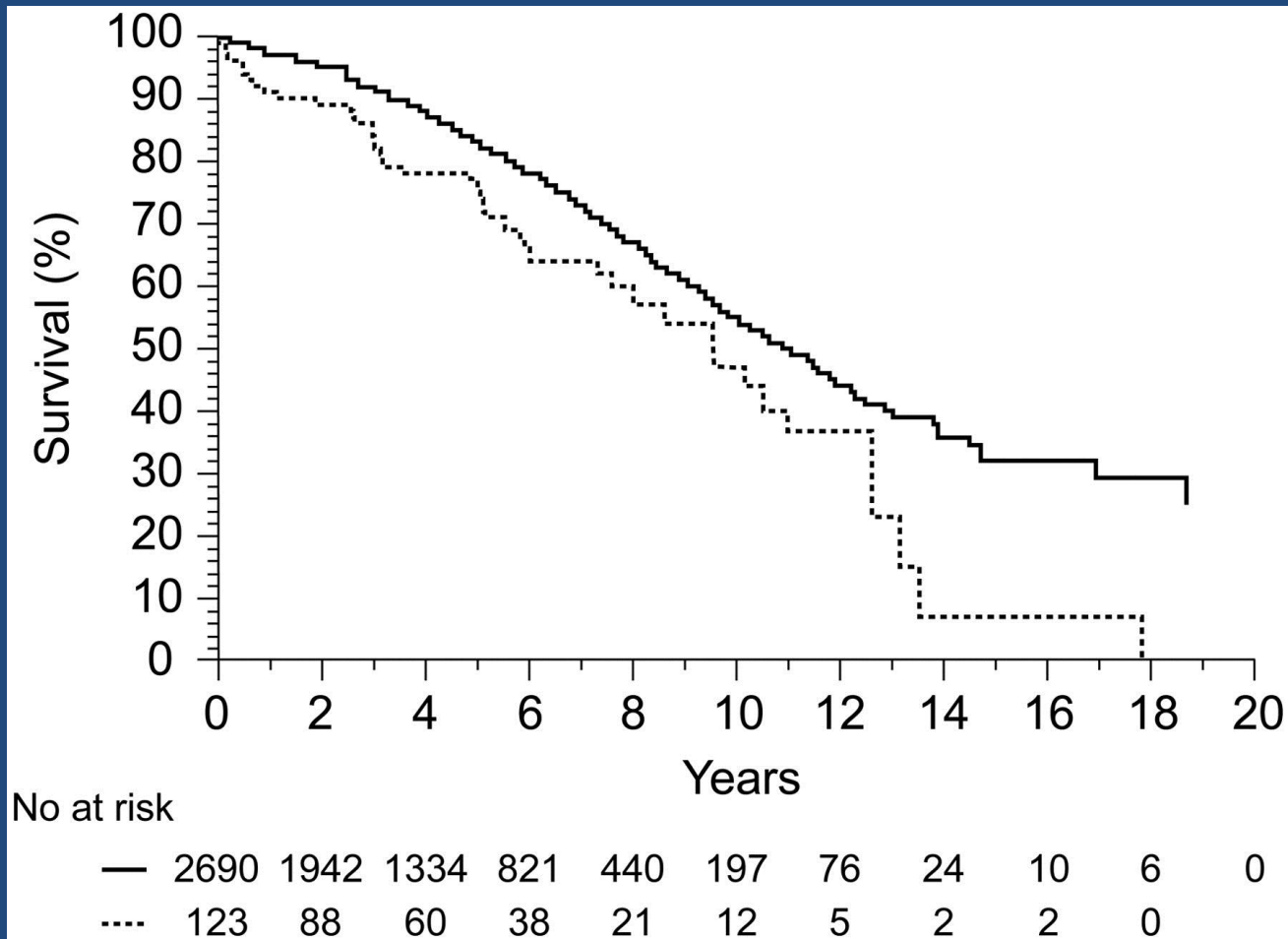
- $\geq$  Mild AI seen in  $\approx 80\%$  of post TAVR patients at discharge in Partner A and Partner B Trials
- Moderate to severe AI estimated to occur in  $\approx 7\%$ .

Leon MB et al. NEJM 363:1597-1607  
Smith CR et al. NEJM 364: 2187-2198  
Genereux P et al. JACC 59:2317-26

# Consequences of Post-TAVR AI



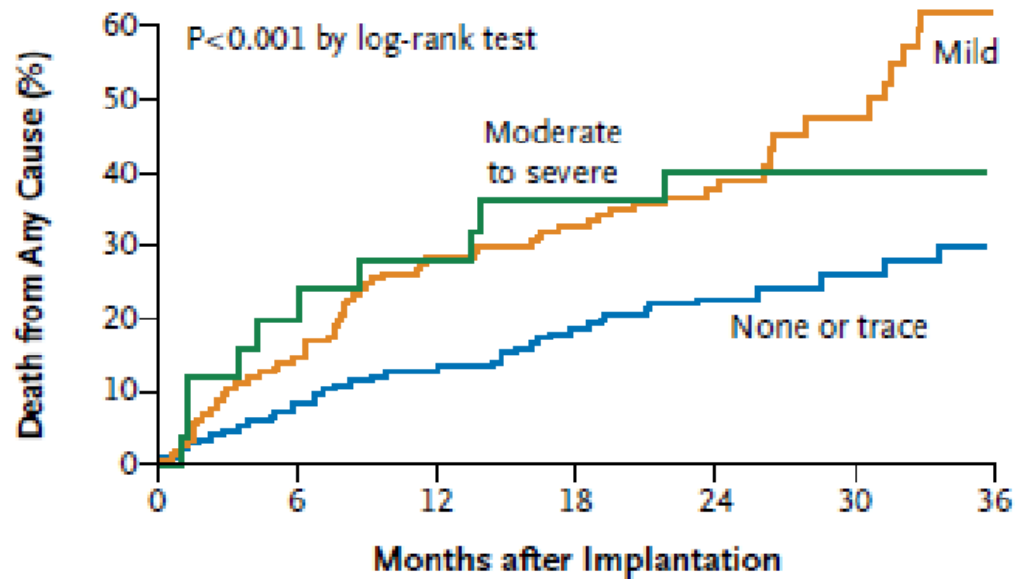
# AI Post-SAVR





# Two Year Partner Trial Results

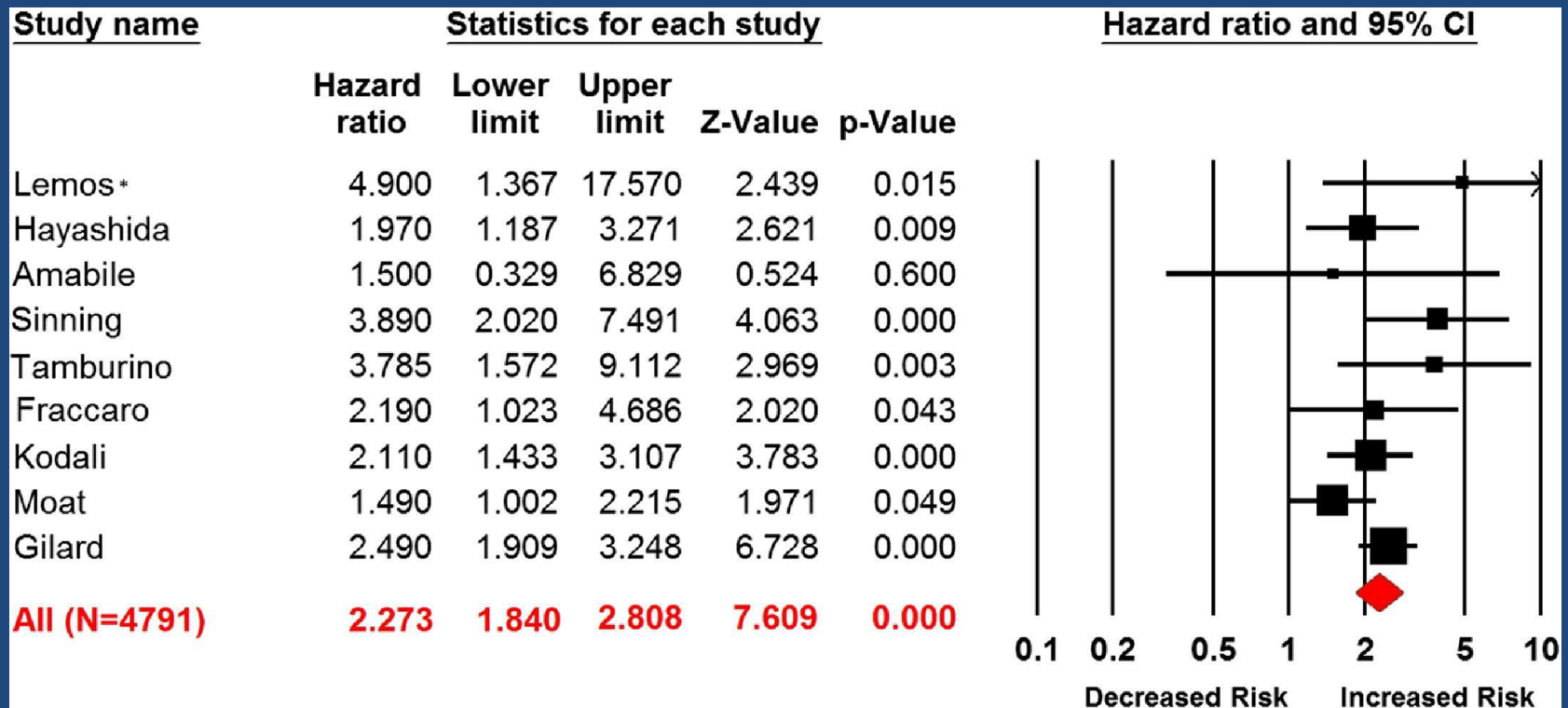
**B** Severity of Paravalvular Leak: None or Trace, Mild, or Moderate to Severe



**No. at Risk**

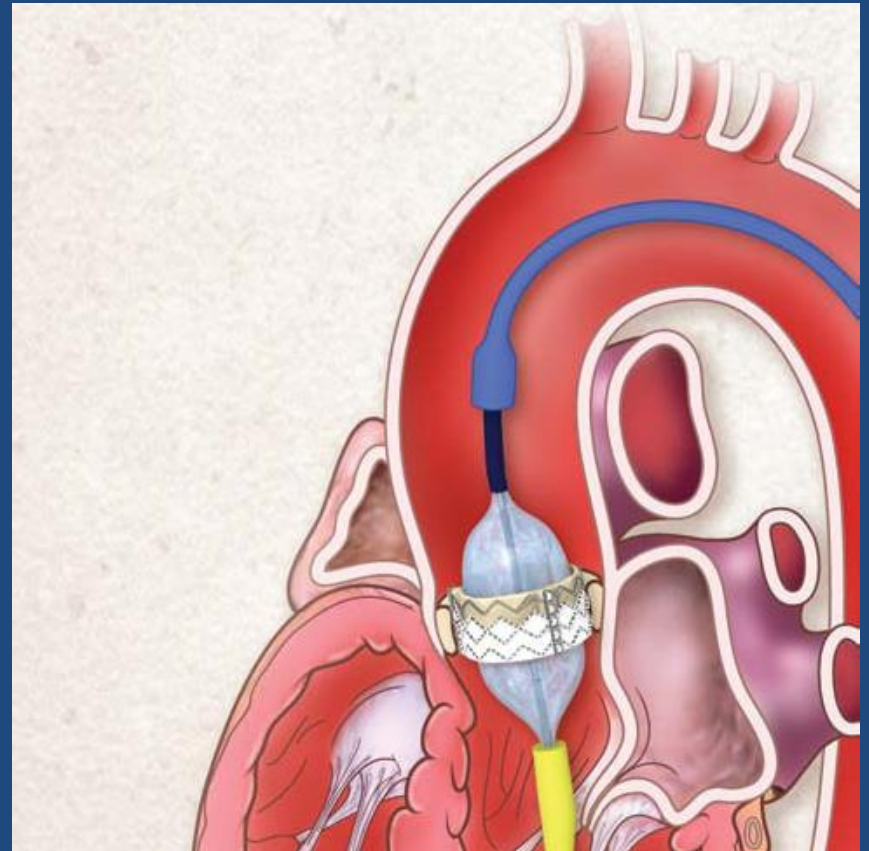
None or trace	158	142	134	121	84	39	15
Mild	136	115	95	86	51	21	10
Moderate to severe	24	19	17	15	13	5	2

# Long Term Prognosis



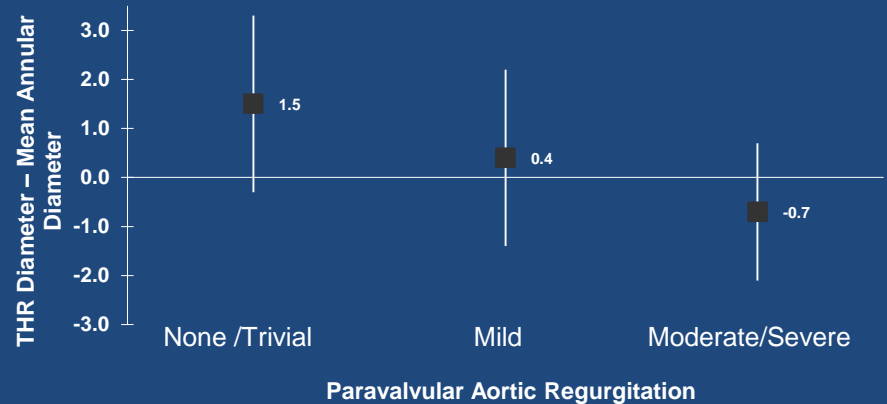
# Factors Associated with AI after TAVR

- Valve Undersizing
- Significant LVOT calcification
- Malpositioning of THV



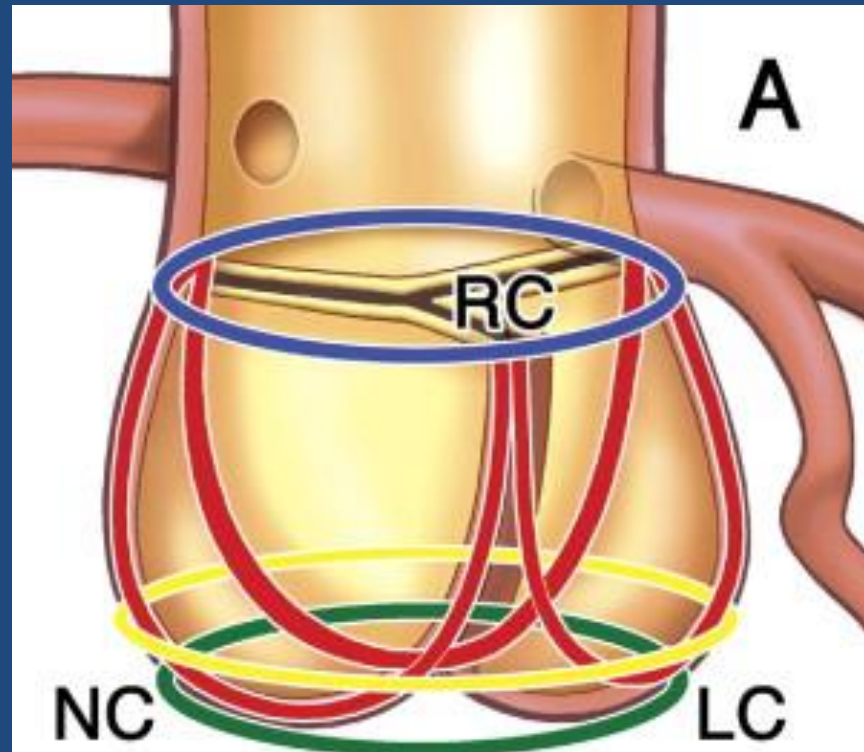
# Valve Undersizing

- Oversizing Valve 2-5 mm
- Area Cover Index:  
1-annulus area/prosthesis area
- Cover Index:  
 $100 \times ([\text{prosthesis diameter} - \text{TEE annulus diameter}] / \text{prosthesis diameter})$

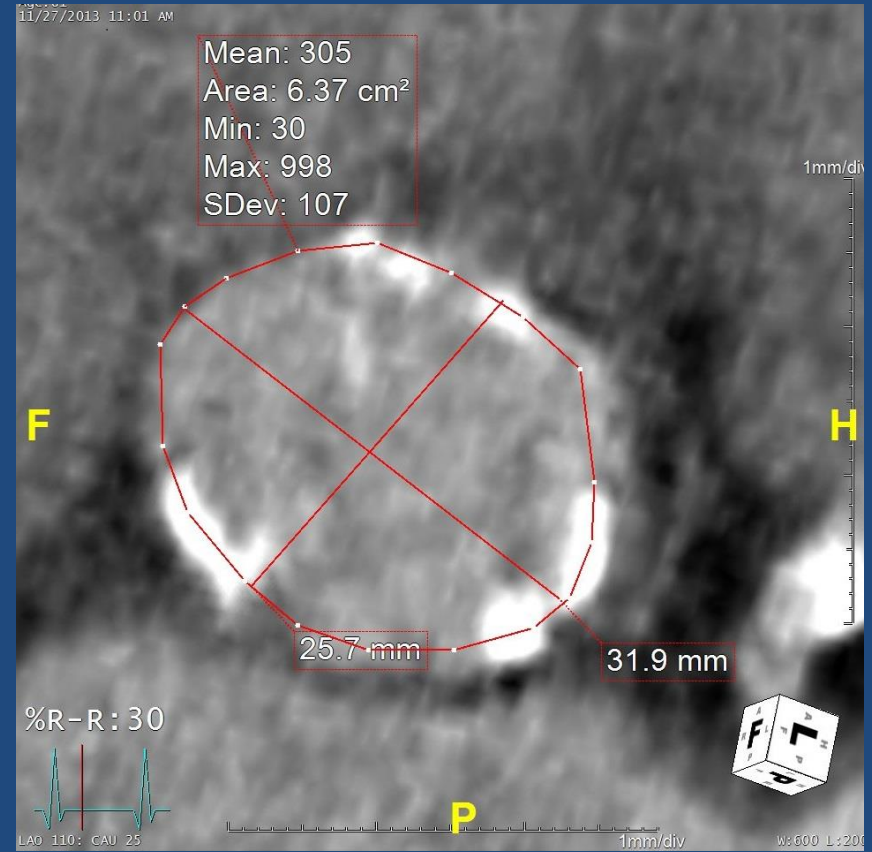
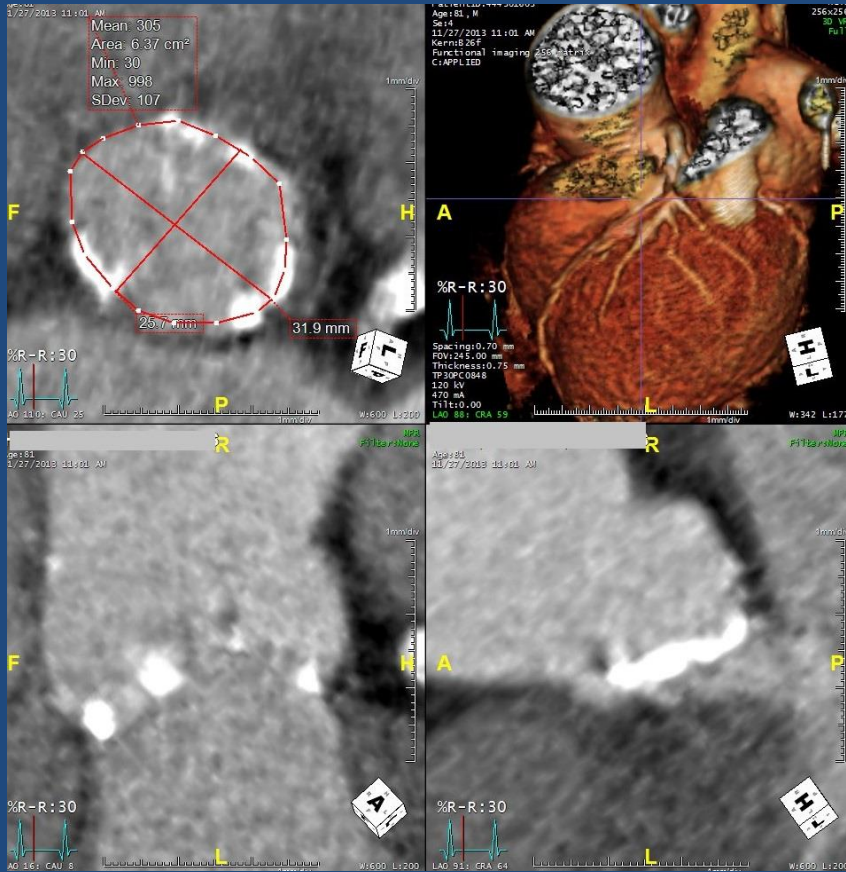


Wilson AB et al. JACC 60:581-586

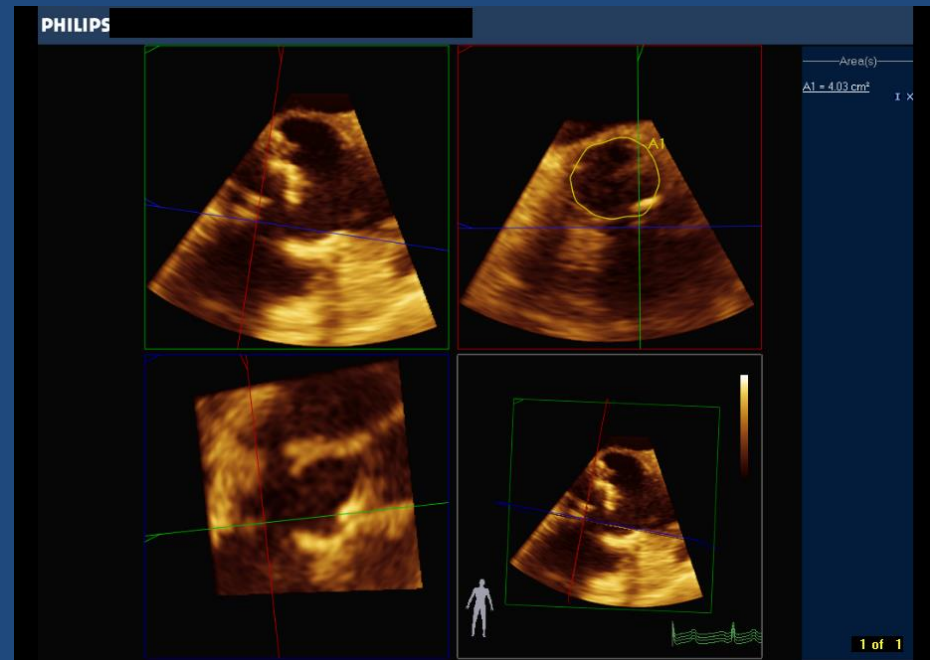
# Aortic Annulus Anatomy



# Using MDCT to evaluate valve size



# TEE



# Treatment of Paravalvular Leaks

- Repositioning the valve
- Balloon Post-dilatation
- Valve-in-Valve Implantation
- Percutaneous Occluders



# Conclusions

- TAVR has lead to improved mortality in patients who are deemed not be candidates for surgical AVR.
- Paravalvular aortic regurgitation occurs commonly after TAVR, and the degree of regurgitation is associated with prognosis.
- Proper sizing and imaging of the aortic annulus is essential to decrease the risk of paravalvular regurgitation post-TAVR.