Transcatheter Mitral Valve-in-Valve / Valve-in-Ring Implantations for Degenerative Post Surgical Valves: Results from the Global Valve-in-Valve Registry

Danny Dvir1, Ran Kornowski2, Dominique Himbert3, Anson Cheung4, John Webb5
1St Paul’s Hospital, Vancouver, Canada, Vancouver, Canada, 2Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Petach Tiksu, Israel, 3Bichat, Paris, a, 4St Paul’s Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia, 5University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Background: Transcatheter mitral valve-in-valve / valve-in-ring implantation is an emerging therapeutic alternative for patients with failed mitral valves after surgical intervention and may obviate the need for a redo operation. We aimed to evaluate the clinical results of this technique using a large worldwide registry.

Methods: The registry included 190 patients with degenerated mitral valves after surgical intervention (17.4% ring only, median of 9 years post procedure). Mean age 73.6 ± 12.6 years; 65.2% female (STS score 14.4 ± 11.9%). The mode of failure was regurgitation (n=70, 37%), stenosis (n=47, 25%), and combined (n=73, 38%).

Results: Transcatheter Edwards SAPIEN (Edwards Lifesciences, Irvine, CA) implantation was performed in 93.7% of cases (23 mm in 11.1%, 26 mm in 57.4%, and 29 mm in 25.3%) and Innoware in 6.3%. Procedural access was transapical in 161 cases (84.7%); transseptal in 23 (12.1%), and through the left atrium via right mini-thoracotomy in 3 (1.2%). Twenty-three combined procedures (12.1%) included aortic valve-in-valves, aortic valve replacement, tricuspid valve-in-ring implantation, and paravalvular leak closure. Device malposition appeared in 5.3% of cases and post implantation valvuloplasty was utilized in 8%. Post-procedure, mitral valve area was 1.5 ± 0.7 cm2 and valve mean gradients was 6.2 ± 2.7 mmHg. Significant mitral regurgitation (≥2+) was observed in 4.2% of patients. Median length of hospital stay was 8 days. At 30-day follow-up, all-cause mortality was 8.9%, 2.2% of patients had stroke and 85.8% were at New York Heart Association functional class II. 1-year mortality was 12.3%. Independent predictors, for 1-year mortality included baseline STS score (HR 1.04, CI 1.02-1.06) and renal failure (GFR< 60cc/min, HR 2.37, CI 1.06-5.28).

Conclusions: Mitral valve-in-valve/ valve-in-ring implantations, performed in extremely high-risk patients, were clinically effective in most patients with degenerative mitral valves after surgery. However, safety and efficacy concerns include device malposition and elevated post procedural gradients.

TCT-805
Effects of the Percutaneous Mitral Balloon Valvuloplasty on the Left Atrial Compliance

Guilherme Rafael S Athayde1, Luisa F. Barbosa2, Maria do Carmo P. Nunes3, Bruno R. Nascimento1, Lucas Lodi-Junqueira1
1Hospital das Clinicas da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 2Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, 3Hospital das Clinicas da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, "Hospital das Clinicas da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Background: Percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty (PMV) is the treatment of choice for patients with symptomatic mitral stenosis (MS). Rapid improvement in symptoms can be achieved by balloon dilatation and may be observed after increasing mitral valve area and decreasing left atrial pressure. However, left atrial pressure has been shown to be influenced by both MS severity and left atrial compliance (Ca). Effects of PMV on Ca are still unknown. The aim of this study is to define the immediate effects of PMV on Ca and to identify factors influencing the changes in Ca post PMV in patients with MS.

Methods: We enrolled patients in our institution with MS who underwent successful PMV from December 2012 to May 2014. Transcatheter echocardiography (TTE) was performed in all the patients pre and 24-h post procedure. PMV was performed by the Inoue technique, guided by TTE. Gas analyses of blood samples from aorta and pulmonary artery were obtained and pressure tracings were recorded from aorta, left ventricle and left atrium before and after the balloon dilation in order to calculate cardiac index and the left atrial compliances.

Results: Sixty-one patients were enrolled. The mean age was 45±12 years; 84% were female. Mean mitral valve area (MVA) pre procedure was 0.96 ± 0.25 cm2. After PMV we observed a significant decrease in mPAP (35.1±12.4 mmHg vs. 29.6±9.7 mmHg; p<0.001) and an increase in cardiac output (4.1±1.3 L/min vs. 4.4±1.3 L/min; p<0.001). The median Ca pre procedure was 6.6 [4.5-9.2] ml/min/m2 with increase after PMV to 12.4 [6.6-22.5] ml/min/m2 (p<0.001). The change in Ca correlated with changes in mitral valvuloplasty gradient, pulmonary artery pressure, left atrial pressure and pulmonary vascular resistance (pre and post PMV). Multivariate analysis revealed that the degree of change post PMV in mPAP (p=0.004), left atrial pressure (p=0.012) and pulmonary vascular resistance index (p=0.001) were independently associated with changes in Ca.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates that successful PMV can significantly increase Ca, which is associated with improvement in cardiac hemodynamics. These results may also provide potential mechanistic insights into the pathophysiology of the hemodynamic changes seen in MS.

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