Conclusions: Rotational aortography with CT reconstruction is feasible and can guide TAVR. Sizing at the nadir of the native valve cusps may be a useful modality complementary to transesophageal echocardiography for implant sizing to reduce prosthetic AI.

TCT-866
Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation in Patients With Bicuspid Aortic Valve Disease: Results from the Milan Registry
Gill Buchanan1, Azem Latib2, Alainde Chieffo1, Francesco Maisano3, Matteo Montorfano4, Micaela Comi1, Filippo Figini5, Mauro Carlino6, Chiara Bernelli7, Santo Ferraroli7, Alessandro Durante8, Annalisa Frusiti9, Remo Covello1, Chiara Gerli1, Giovanni La Canu10, Eustachio Agricola11, Pietro Spagnolo1, Ottavio Alfieri12, Antonio Colombo13
1San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy, 2San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, NA, 3San Raffaele scientific institute, Milan, Italy

Background: Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) is a viable option for high-risk patients with severe symptomatic tricuspid aortic valve stenosis. However, the role of TAVI in the treatment of the stenosed bicuspid aortic valve has not been clearly demonstrated. We report consecutive patients with bicuspid aortic valve disease in our center treated with TAVI from November 2007 to May 2012 were included. All data was collected from a comprehensive prospective database and events were adjudicated according to the Valve Academic Research Consortium (VARC) definitions.

Results: In total, 76 patients undergoing TAVI were identified to have an anatomical bicuspid aortic valve. The mean age was 75 ± 5.5 years and 75.0% were female. The patients were deemed high risk for surgery, with a median STS score of 6.5 (interquartile range [IQR] 3.7-13.8). Of the patients n=5 (62.5%) underwent implantation of the Medtronic CoreValve® ReValving system device (Medtronic Inc., Minneapolis, MN) and n=3 (37.5%) the Edwards SAPIEN®/SAPIEN XT® (Edwards Lifesciences, Irvine, Los Angeles, California). At 30 days, there were 2 deaths, both secondary to aortic dissection (one peri-procedural and one 24 hours post-procedure). There were no events of myocardial infarction or stroke. With regards to the procedure, there were no cases of device embolization. The overall VARC device success was n=48 (70.5%), with both failures due to residual significant aortic regurgitation. At a median of 435 (IQR 399-507) days follow-up, there was one further death secondary to hepatic failure. One other patient was readmitted to hospital at day 75 due to acute cardiac compensation. This resulted in a combined efficacy endpoint of 50.0% at follow-up.

Conclusions: Despite small numbers, the outcomes of TAVI for the stenosed bicuspid aortic valve may not be optimal and hence require further investigation prior to this becoming an acceptable treatment option in this group of patients.

TCT-867
Clinical Impact of Persistent Left Bundle Branch Block After CoreValve Revalving System Implantation. Insight from a Multicenter Italian Registry
Luca Testa1, Mauro Agnifili2, Francesco Bedogni2, Matteo Montorfano4, Micaela Comi1, Filippo Figini5, Mauro Carlino6, Chiara Bernelli7, Santo Ferraroli7, Alessandro Durante8, Annalisa Frusiti9, Remo Covello1, Chiara Gerli1, Giovanni La Canu10, Eustachio Agricola11, Pietro Spagnolo1, Ottavio Alfieri12, Antonio Colombo13
1San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy, 2San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, NA, 3San Raffaele scientific institute, Milan, Italy

Background: Aortic valve may not be optimal and hence require further investigation prior to this becoming an acceptable treatment option in this group of patients.

Results: Among them, 224 patients (Group A, 27.3%) developed a persistent LBBB, the remaining 504 patients (Group B, 72.7%) did not. Clinical characteristics were similar between groups.In Group A, a low implant was significantly more frequent (15% vs 9.8%, p = 0.02). At 30 days as well as at 1 year(mean follow up of 266±248 days, median 180 days), survival analyses and inherent log rank tests showed that LBBB was not associated with a higher all-cause mortality, cardiac mortality, hospitalization for heart failure at 30 days, but not at 1 year. Group A had a significantly higher rate of PM implantation.

Conclusions: In this high volume centers registry, persistent LBBB post CRS-TAVI showed no effect on hard end points. On the other hand, LBBB was associated with a higher short term rate of PM implantation.

TCT-868
Incidence, Predictors and Impact of Bleeding after Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation
Bogdan Bore1, Eric Durand2, Matthias Godin1, Christophe Trou2, Pierre-Yves Litzler1, Jean-Paul Bessot3, Alexandre Canaville1, Alain Criber1, Helene Etchegaray4
1Charles Nicolle University Hospital of Rouen, Rouen, France, 2European Hospital Georges Pompidou, Paris, France, 3Charles Nicolle University Hospital, Rouen, France

Background: Data regarding the determinants and outcomes of bleeding after transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) are limited. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the incidence, predictors and impact of bleeding after TAVI.

Methods: We included 250 consecutive patients (Pts) implanted in our center between May 6th and Oct 21, 2011. All procedures were performed using the Edwards SAPIEN and SAPIEN XT valves, via transfemoral (TF) and transapical (TA) routes. Surgical cutdown was performed for TF access with the SAPIEN valve (22-24 F introducers), while percutaneous closure (Prowler) was used with the SAPIEN XT valve (18-19F introducers). Antifibrinolytic prophylaxis was used in 123 Pts (49.2%). Bleeding after TAVI was observed in 68 Pts (27.2%) as follows: life-threatening bleeding (LTB) in 33 (13.2%), major bleeding in 23 (9.2%) and minor bleeding in 12 (4.8%). Bleeding was access related in 70%. After multivariate analysis, only TA access was an independent predictor of LTB (OR 3.35, 95% CI: 1.52–7.38, p < 0.001). Of the patients presenting LTB had 30-day mortality: 33.3% vs. 3.7%, p < 0.001 and 1-year mortality: 82% vs. 46%, p < 0.001. LTB was an independent predictor of 30-day OR 6.98, 95% CI: 1.93–25.1, p = 0.003) and 1-year mortality (HR 2.18, 95% CI:1.11–4.26, p=0.024).Survival rate was similar in patients with and without major bleeding, at 30 days (0 vs. 8.4%, p = 0.23) and 1 year (78.5% vs. 77%, p=0.72).

Conclusions: Bleeding after TAVI was observed in over 25% of cases and was mostly access-related. LTB was associated with higher 30-day and 1-year mortality.

TCT-869
Percutaneous closure of para valvular aortic leak with AVPIII device, clinical follow-up late
Jorge Enrique Sandoval Berrocal1, Manuel Paulo1, Rosana Hernandez-Antolin1, Carlos Almeria1, Carlos Ramon Rodas2, Patricia Martin3, Jaime Dutary4, Fernando Federico Fernandez-Vitiel5, Eulogio Garcia6
1Clinico San Carlos Hospital, Madrid, Spain

Background: Percutaneous closure of paravalvular aortic leak (APL) has been presented as an alternative to reoperation. Objective: To describe our population undergoing percutaneous repair of APL with Amplatzer Vascular Plug III (AVPlll) and describe clinical events.

Methods: Prospective registry for all patient(s) who underwent percutaneous repair of at least 1 APL. AVPIII device used.

Results: Twelve p, age 67±14 years. Number of aortic valve surgeries 2.03±0.98. Interval time from last surgery to percutaneous closure was 7.6±7.6 years. Nine p had mechanical valve prostheses, 4p had also a mechanical mitral valve and presented a mitral paravalvular leak. Clinical presentation: 30% had heart failure, 10%hemolytic anaemia and 60% both. NYHA functional class 3.2±0.6, hematocrit 28.7±5.5%, Echo LVR 60±9.9%; Systolic PAP 55±28 mmHg; Numbers of APL 16; Degree of regurgitation 3.2±0.8. Euroscore 14±4. In 13 procedures, 13 APL was attempted; the wire was crossed retrograde in 12 APL, arterious venous loop was established in 4p, in whom the delivery sheet was advanced antegrade. The procedure was successful in 11p and 1AFL. 1.09 AVPIII devices were implanted, simultaneous mitral and aortic closure was done in 3p. Outcome of the procedure: decreased APL regurgitation to degree 1±0.8. Periprocedural events: pacemaker 1p, femoral pseudoaneurysm 1p and mortality 1p.4e did not have AVPIII deployed and died 3 days later of heart failure. Follow-up 64±39.37days. Ninety one per cent of p with AVPIII have improvement of functional class in at least 1 grade, NYHA functional class 2 ±0.9 (p=0.001), hematocrit 35±4.3% (p=0.03) and APL regurgitation 1±1.1p (p=0.01). Late clinical events: new intervention residual APL regurgitation 2p (1p surgery at 246 days and 1p new percutaneous repair with new AVPlll at 727 days). Outcome of APL closure is successful in 100% of cases.

Conclusions: Percutaneous closure of APL with AVPIII device is safe with high rate of immediate procedural success. Patients presented late clinical improvement in both