



כנס מדעי בנושא:

## סיכון קרדיו מטבולי והשמנת יתר

בהובלת החוגים: קרדיולוגיה בקהילה ופרמקותרפיה קרדיו-סקולריית  
מוקדש לזכרו של פרופ' אלכסנדר טננbaum ז"ל

יום שישי 30.12.22 | מלון דן תל אביב

# TAVI vs. SAVR in obese patients

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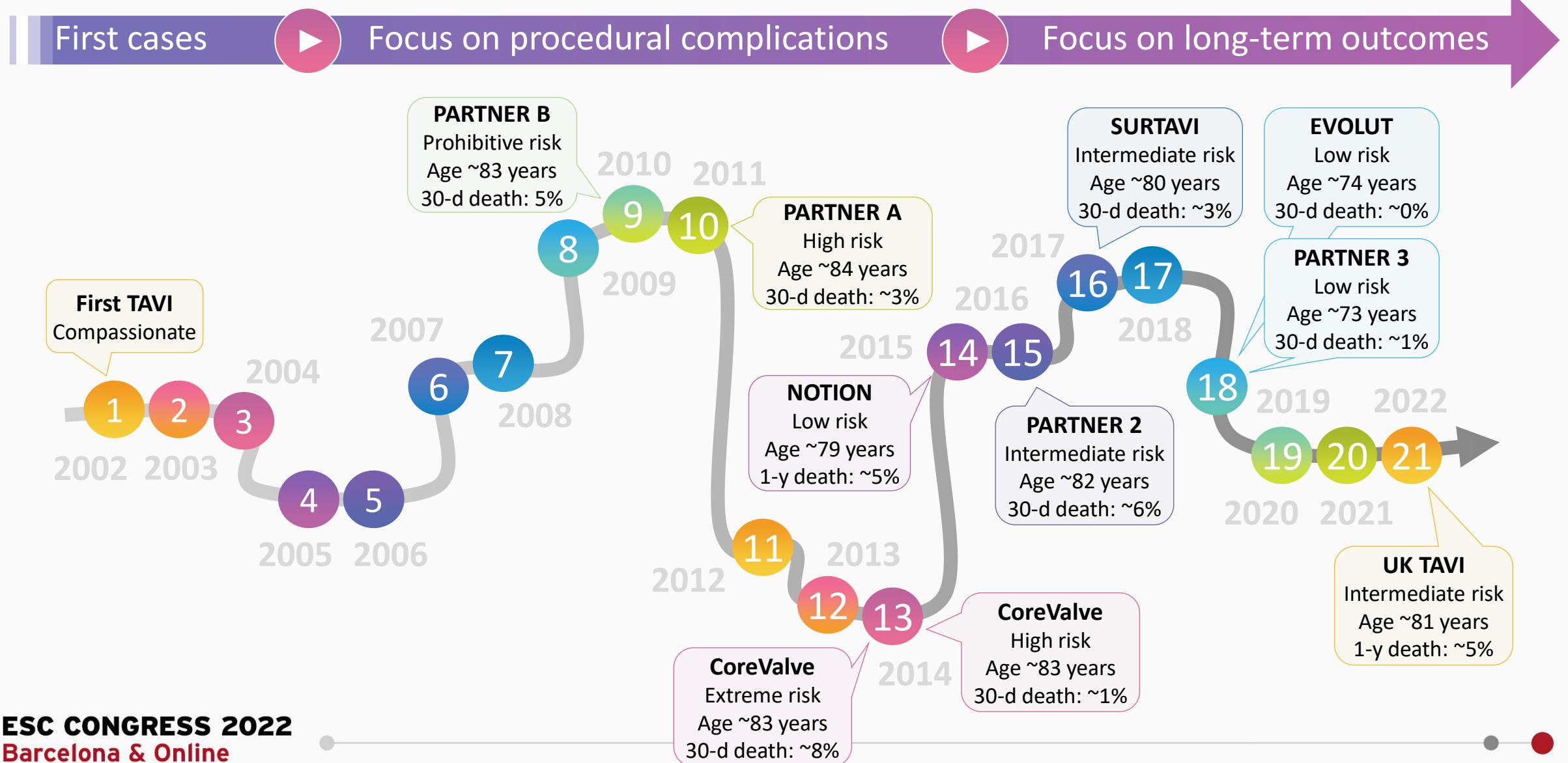
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המרכז הרפואי  
**שער צדק**  
SHAARE ZEDEK  
MEDICAL CENTER



# Twenty years of TAVI (2002-2022)

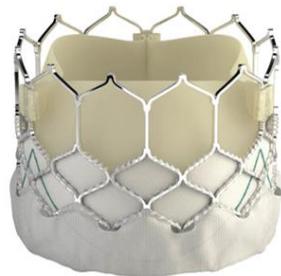


# Modern TAVI procedures

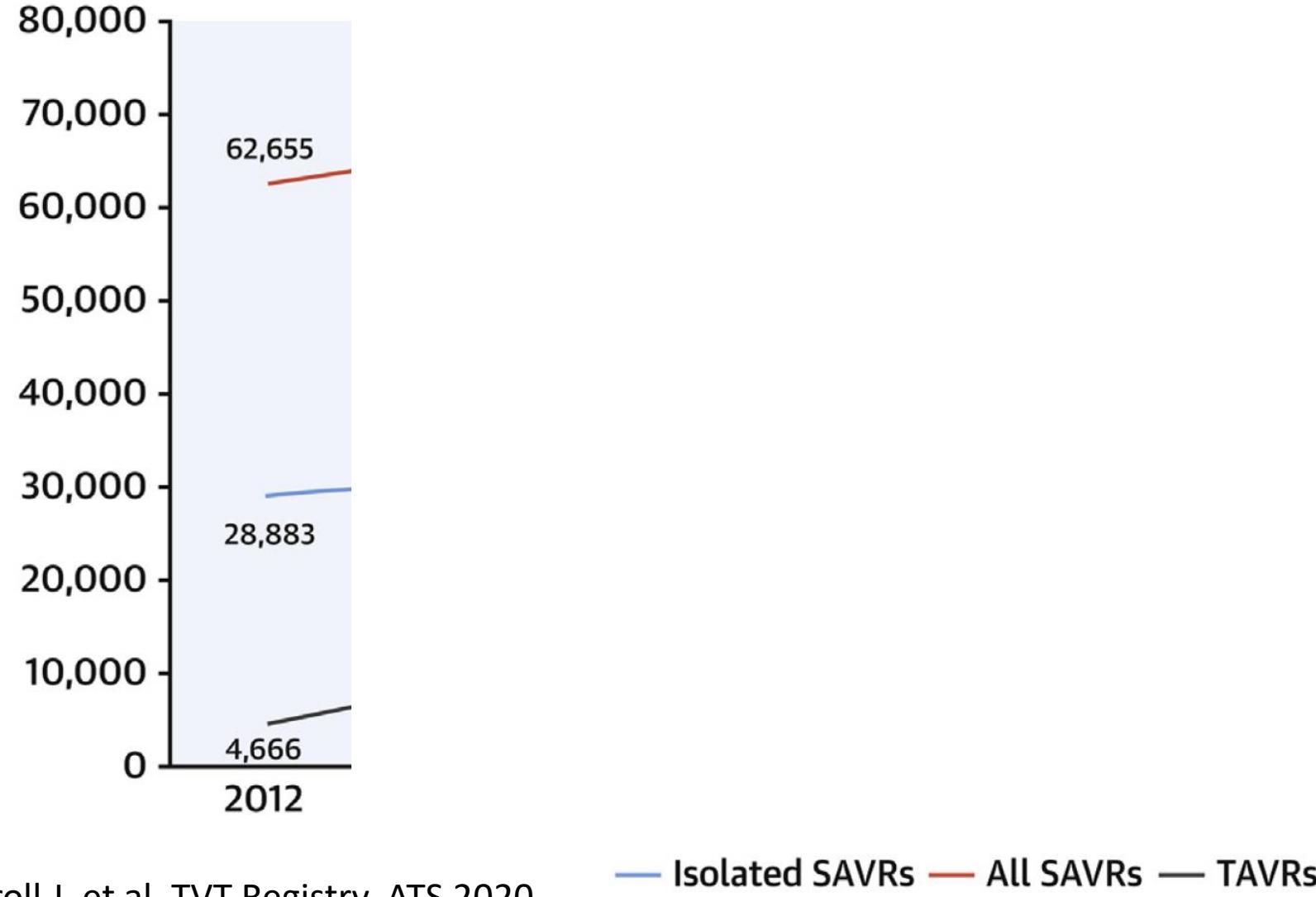
- Cath lab procedure
- Conscious sedation
- 14F / 16F sheath, in ~95% TF
- 1-3 days to discharge
- No rehabilitation period
- Significant PVL <5%
- Permanent Pacemaker <10%
- Minimal med. requirements (one antiplatelet tx)
- Minimal contrast (can be none)



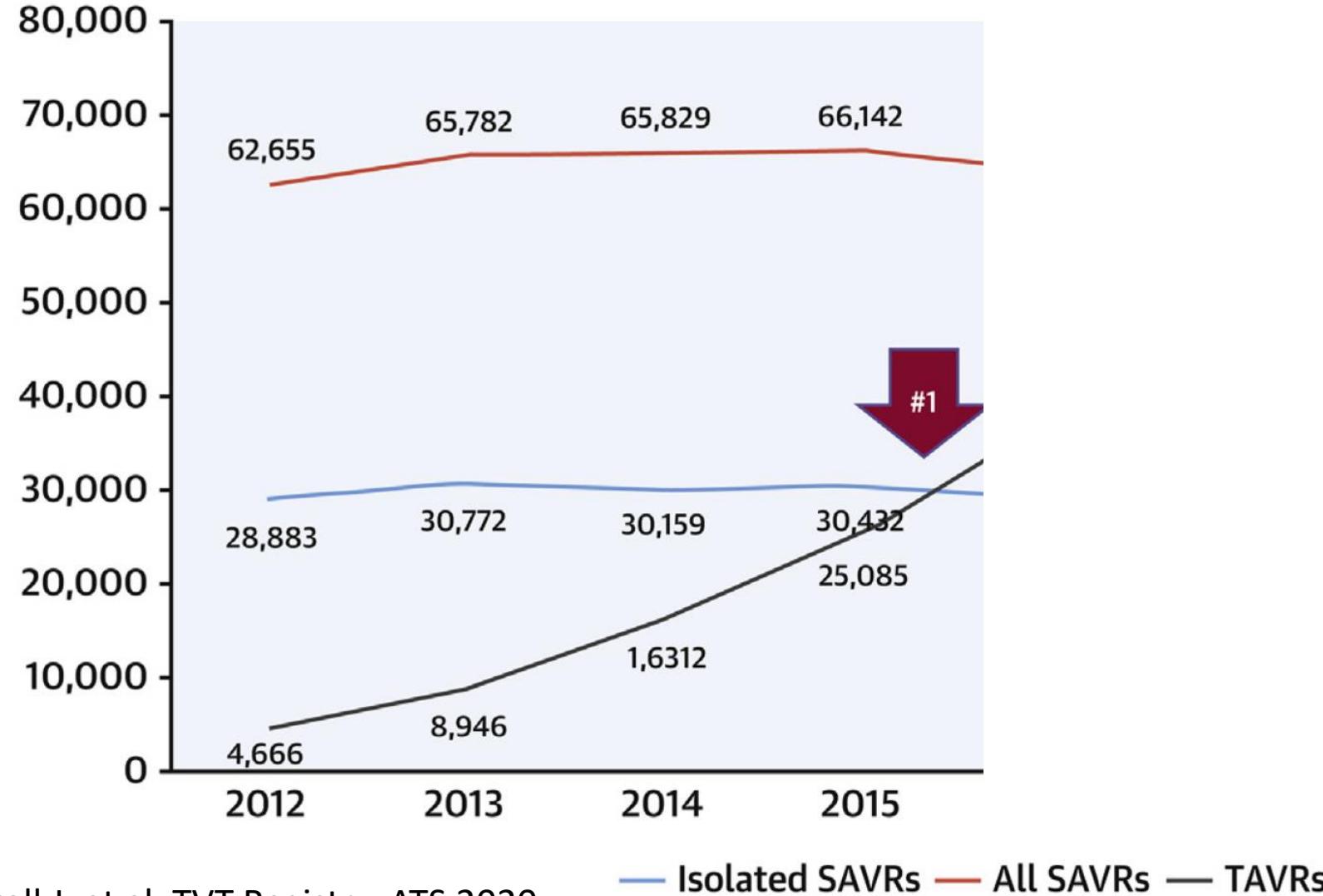
# TAVI devices in Israel



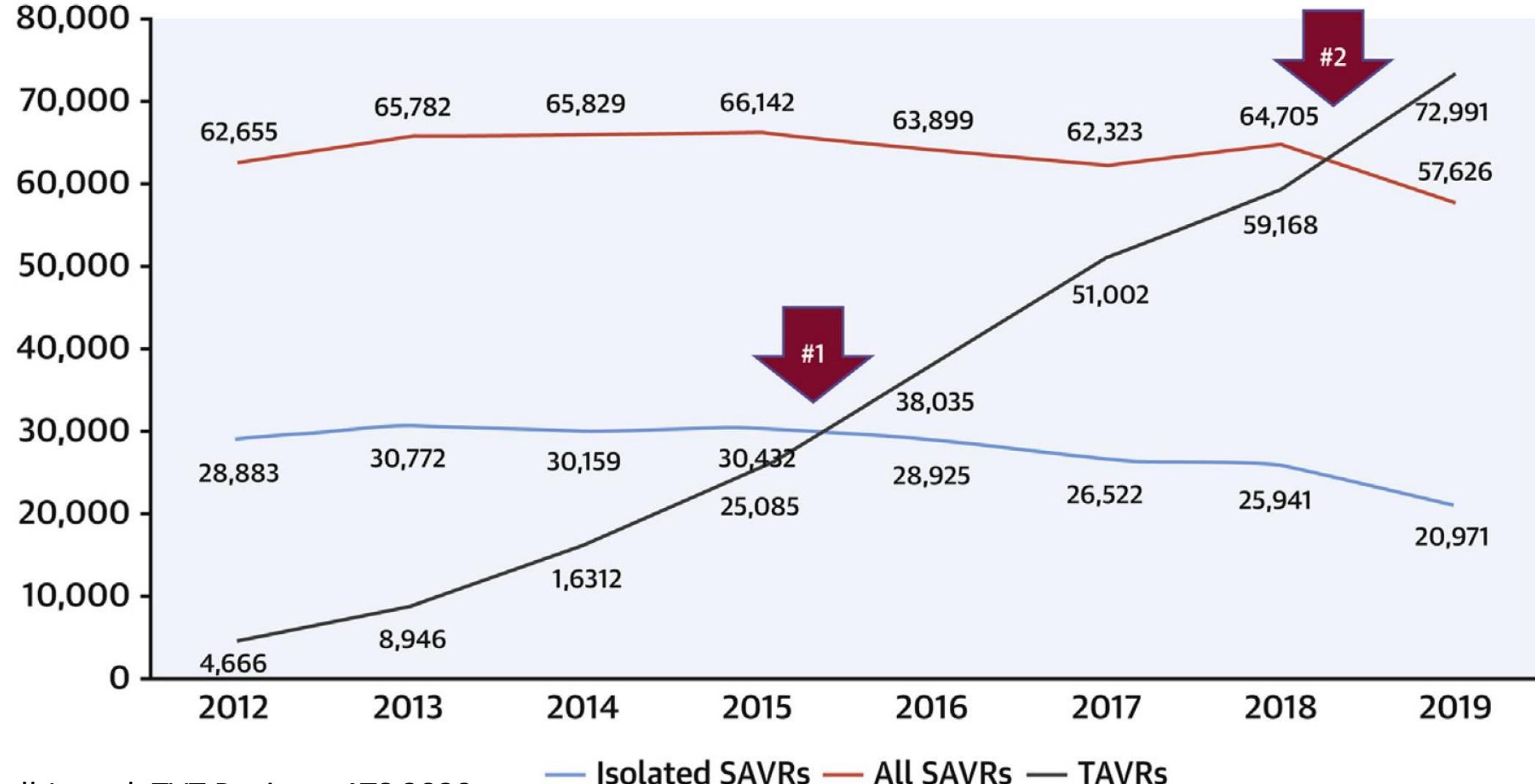
# Annual volumes of TAVR and SAVR in the US



# Annual volumes of TAVR and SAVR in the US

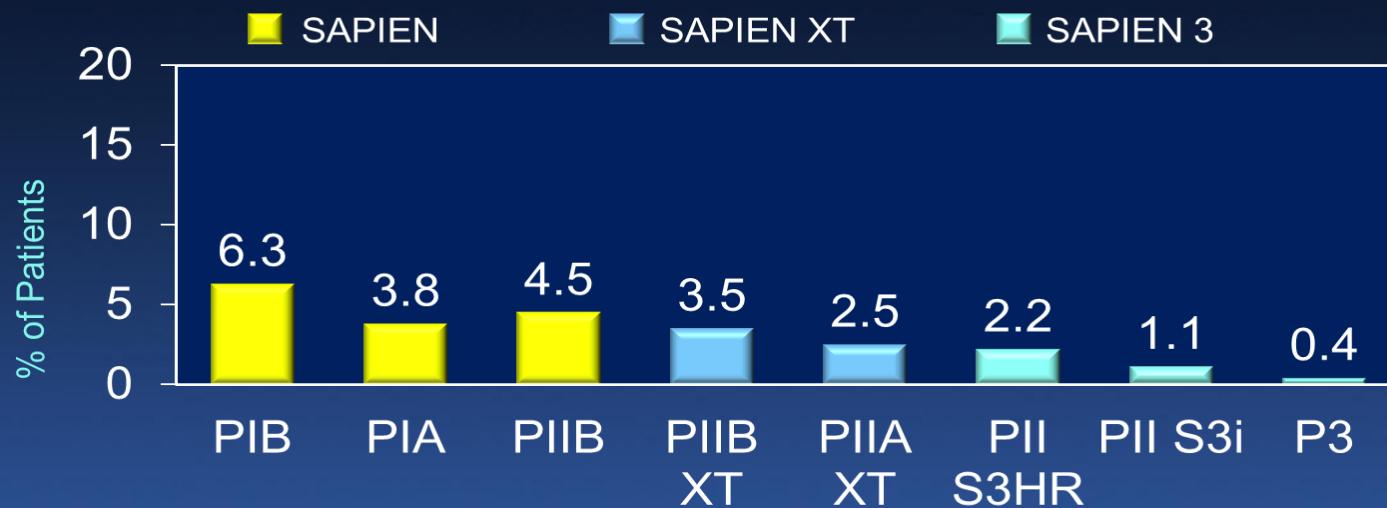


# Annual volumes of TAVR and SAVR in the US



# Improved TAVR Clinical Outcomes

*TAVR 30-day Mortality*



# Low risk severe AS patients' clinical outcomes

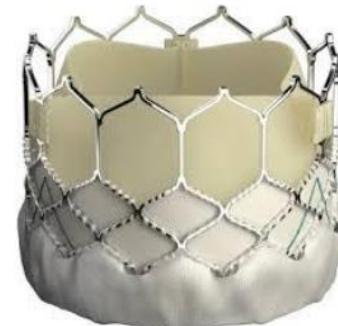
## PARTNER 3 Trial

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement with a Balloon-Expandable Valve in Low-Risk Patients

M.J. Mack, M.B. Leon, V.H. Thourani, R. Makkar, S.K. Kodali, M. Russo, S.R. Kapadia, S.C. Malaisrie, D.J. Cohen, P. Pibarot, J. Leipsic, R.T. Hahn, P. Blanke, M.R. Williams, J.M. McCabe, D.L. Brown, V. Babaliaros, S. Goldman, W.Y. Szeto, P. Genereux, A. Pershad, S.J. Pocock, M.C. Alu, J.G. Webb, and C.R. Smith, for the PARTNER 3 Investigators\*



TAVI expansion

## EVOLUT Low Risk Trial

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

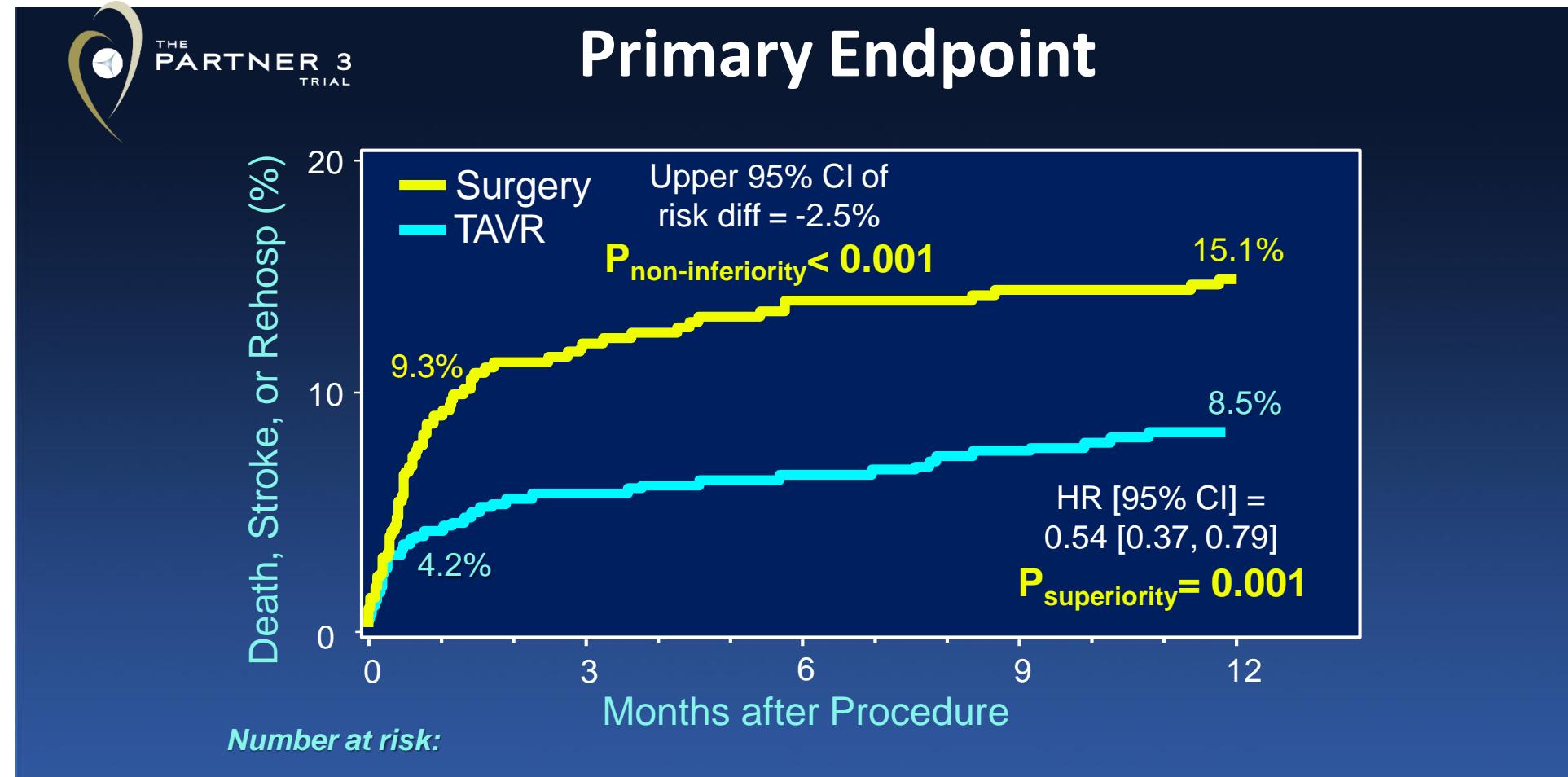
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement with a Self-Expanding Valve in Low-Risk Patients

Jeffrey J. Popma, M.D., G. Michael Deeb, M.D., Steven J. Yakubov, M.D., Mubashir Mumtaz, M.D., Tarvir Bajwa, M.D., John C. Heiser, M.D., Judah Askew, M.D., Paul S. Czer, M.D., Michael J. Tsitritsky, M.D., David H. A. Zorn III, M.D., John K. Forrest, M.D., Anthony Walton, M.D., Nicolo Piazza, M.D., Michael Robinson, M.D., George F. K. Oh, M.D., Michael J. Bolling, Ph.D., and Michael J. Mugglin, Ph.D., for the EVOLUT Low Risk Investigators\*



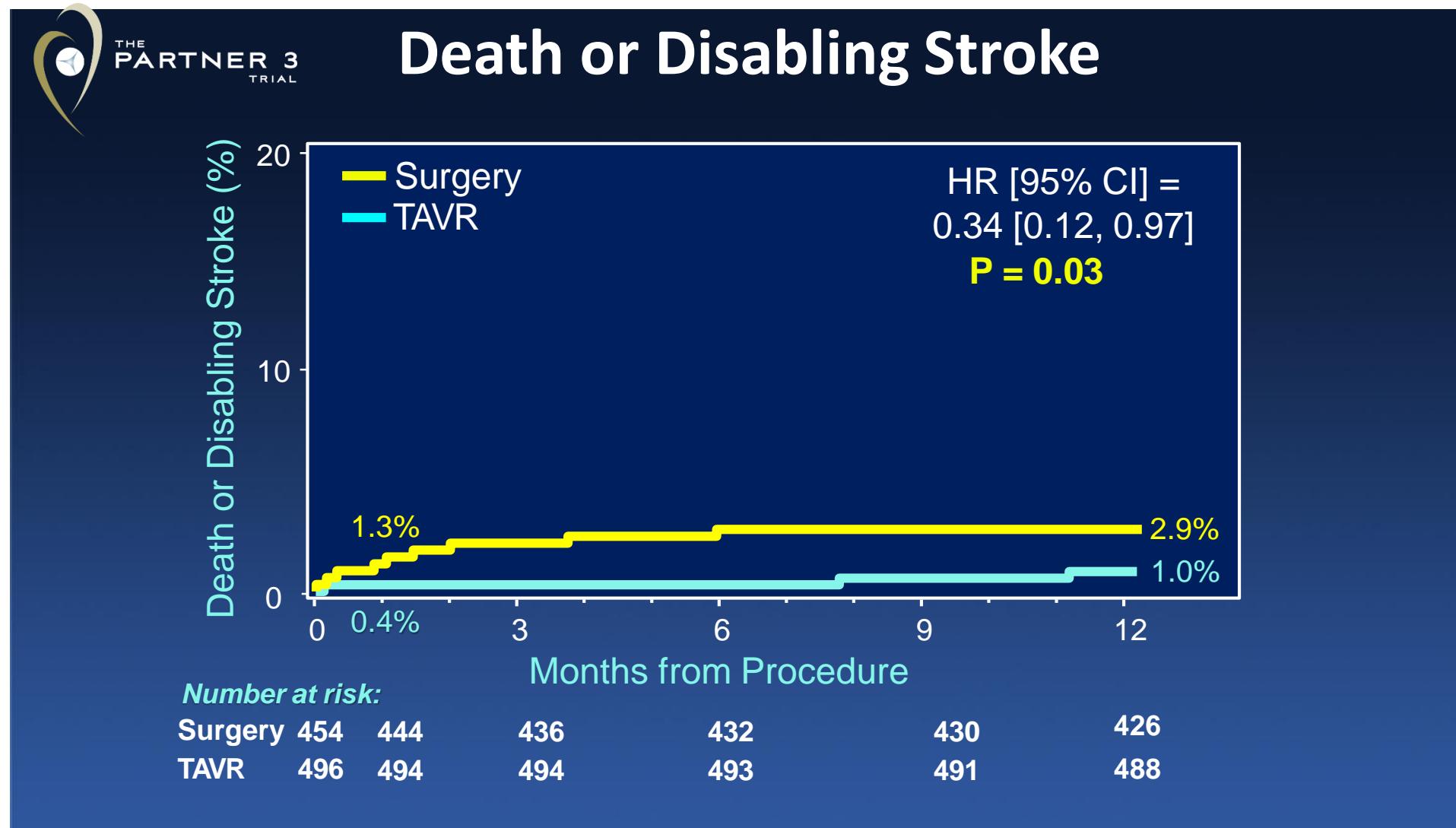
# Low risk severe AS patients' clinical outcomes



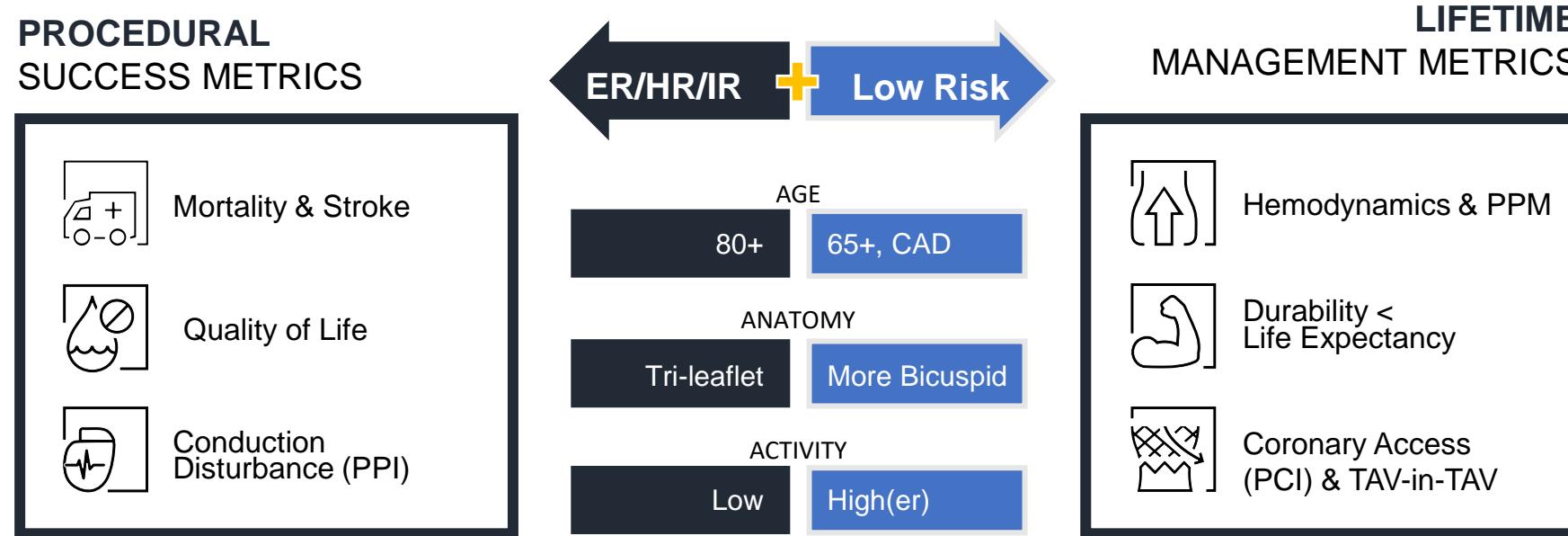
TAVI expansion

N Engl J Med 2019; 380:1695-1705

# Low risk severe AS patients' clinical outcomes



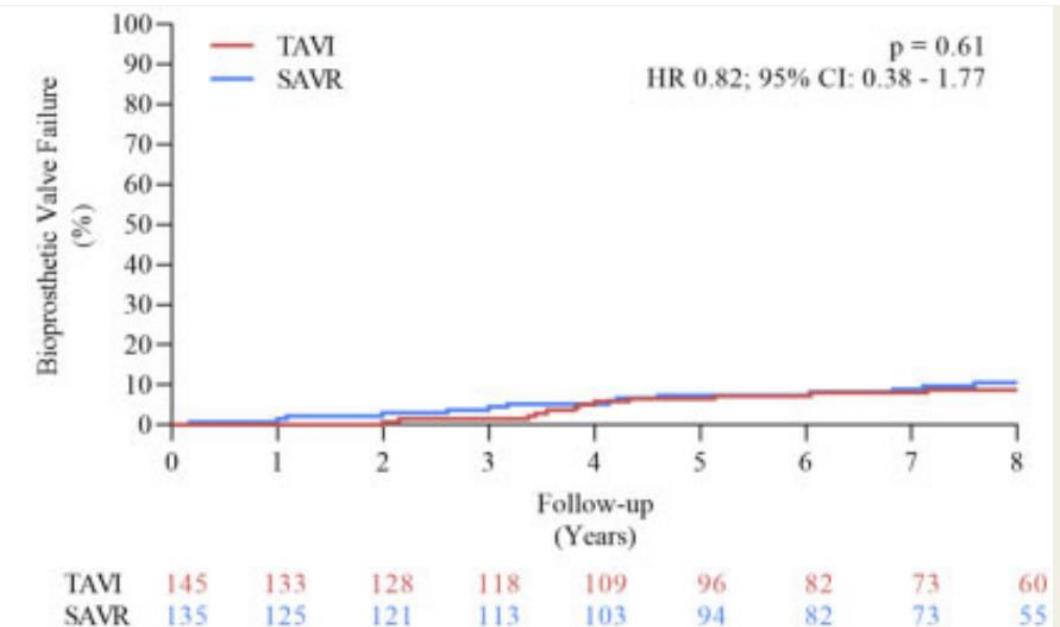
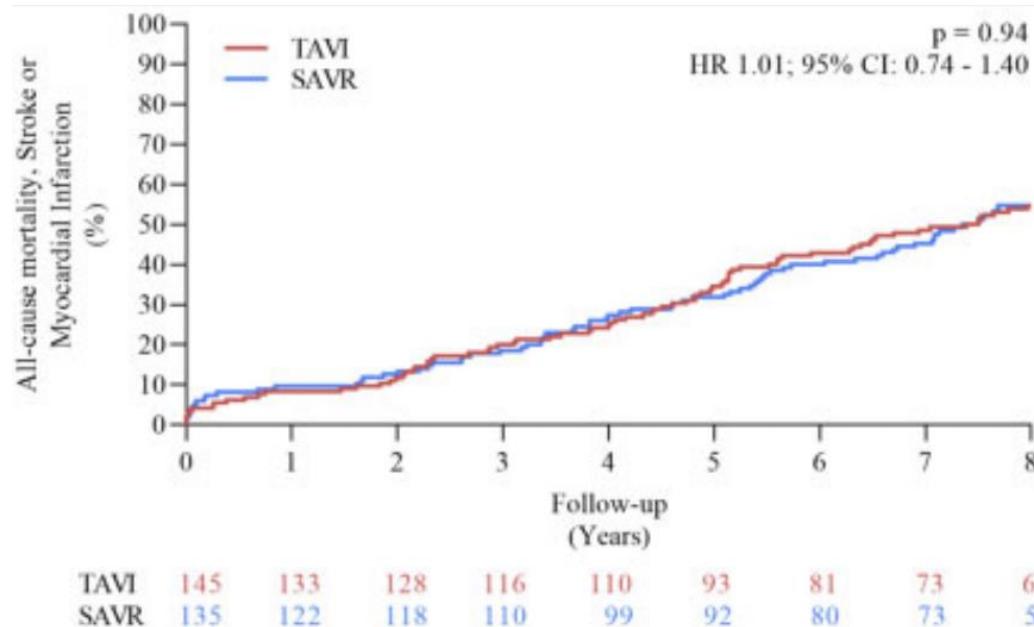
# New priorities in the era of low-risk TAVI procedures



TAVI expansion

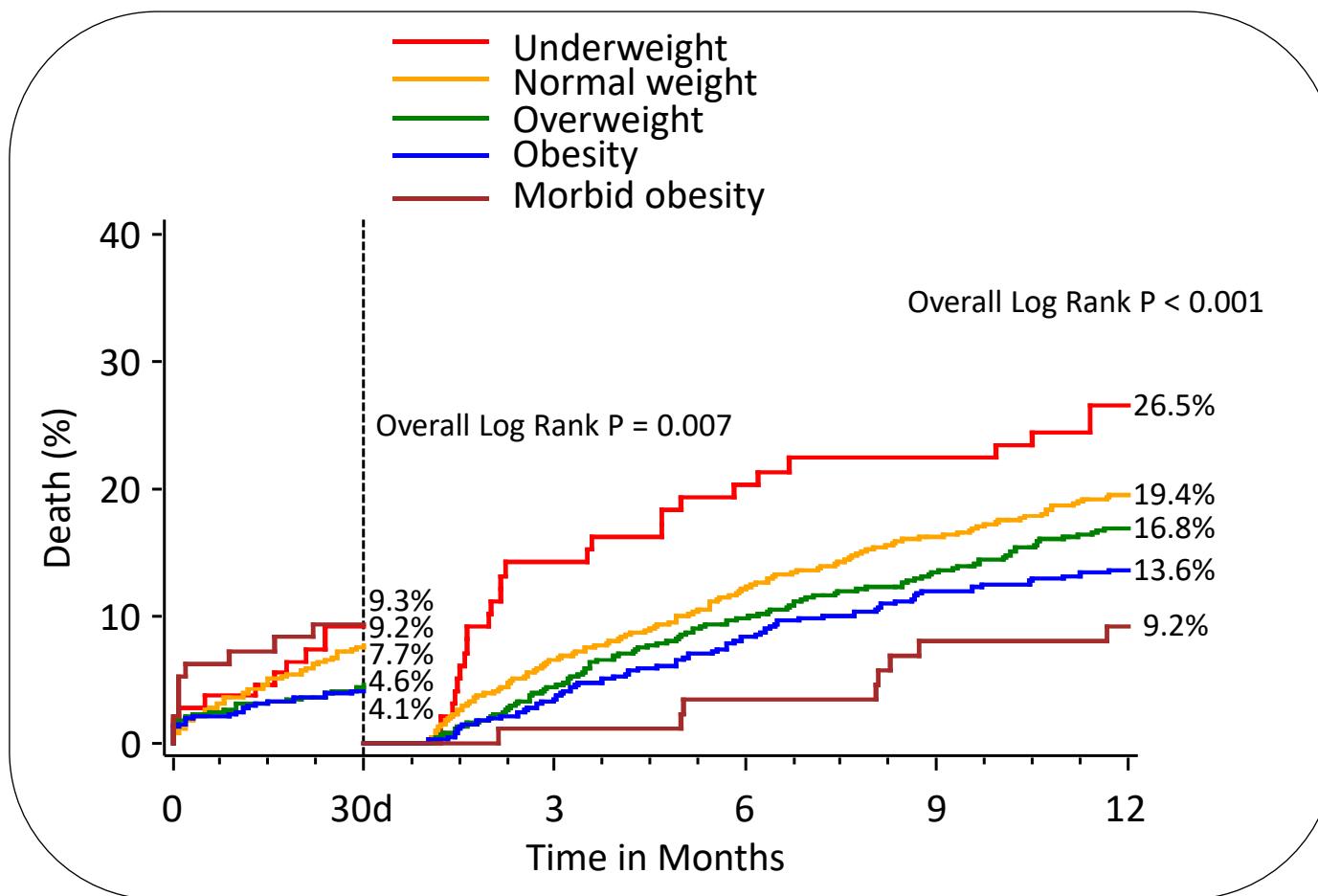
# 8-Year Durability of TAVR vs SAVR in Lower risk Patients

NOTION: patients at low surgical risk randomized to TAVI (CoreValve) or SAVR



European Heart Journal (2021) 42, 2912–2919

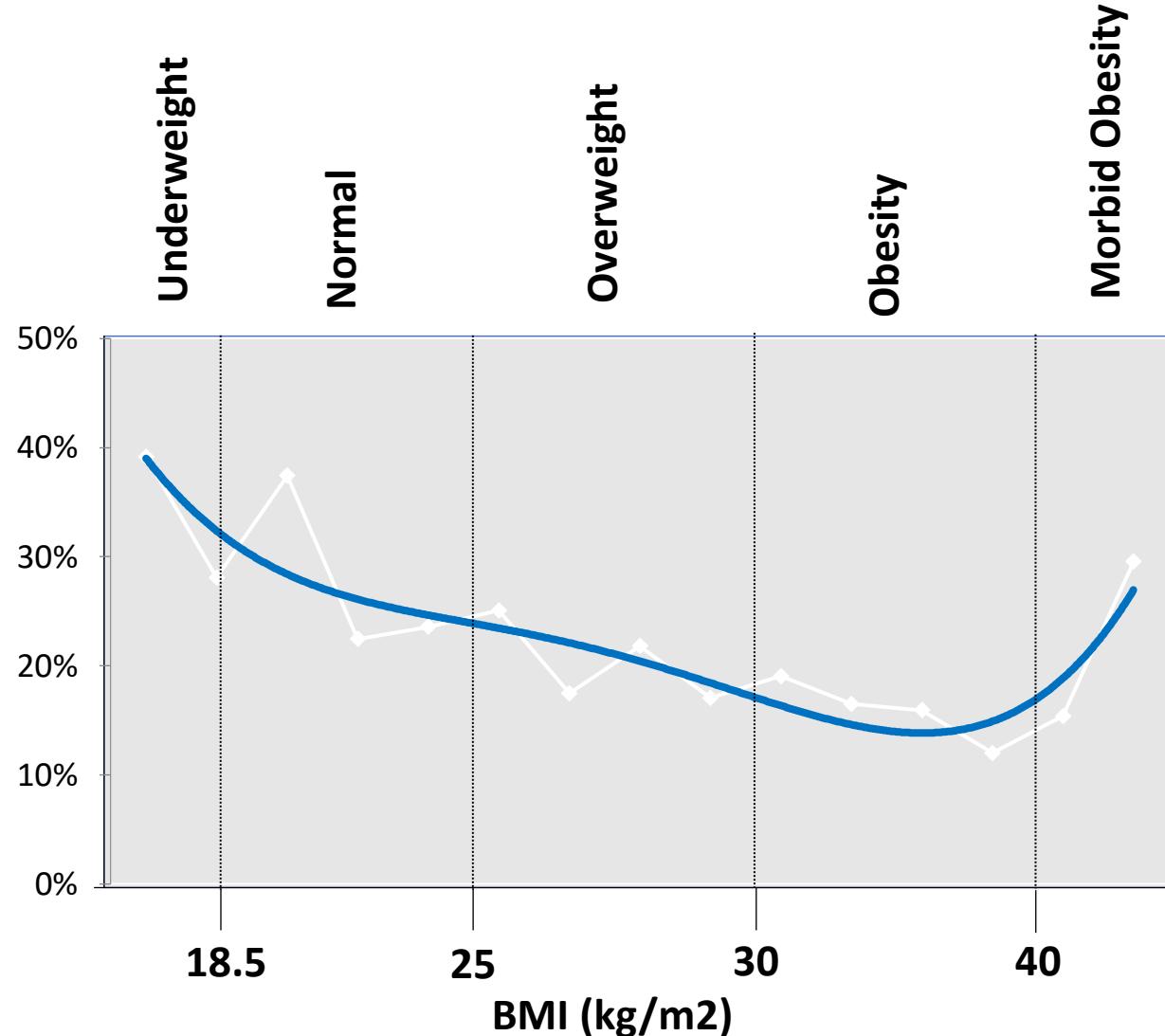
# TAVR Patients All-Cause Mortality Landmark



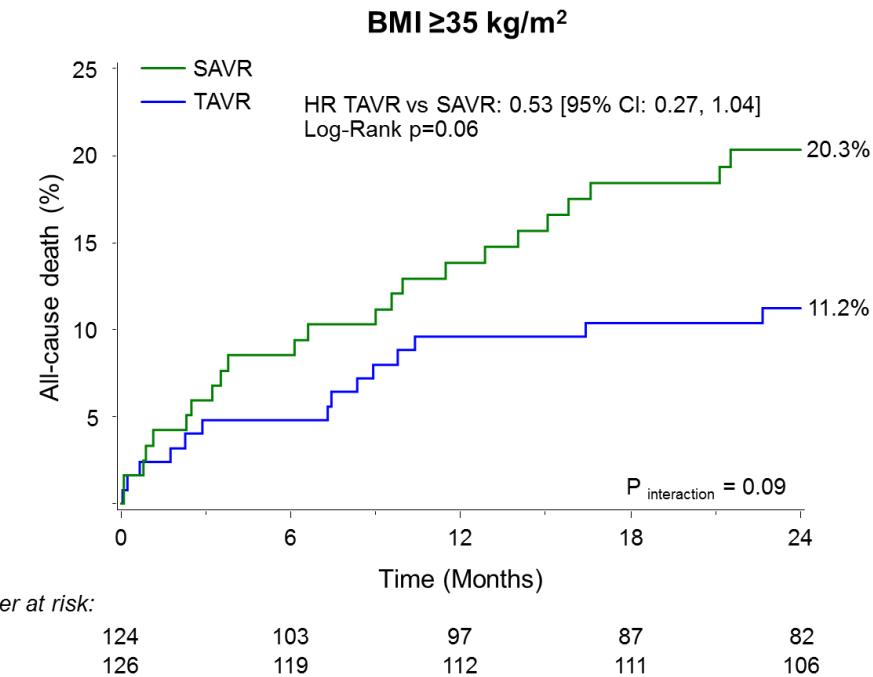
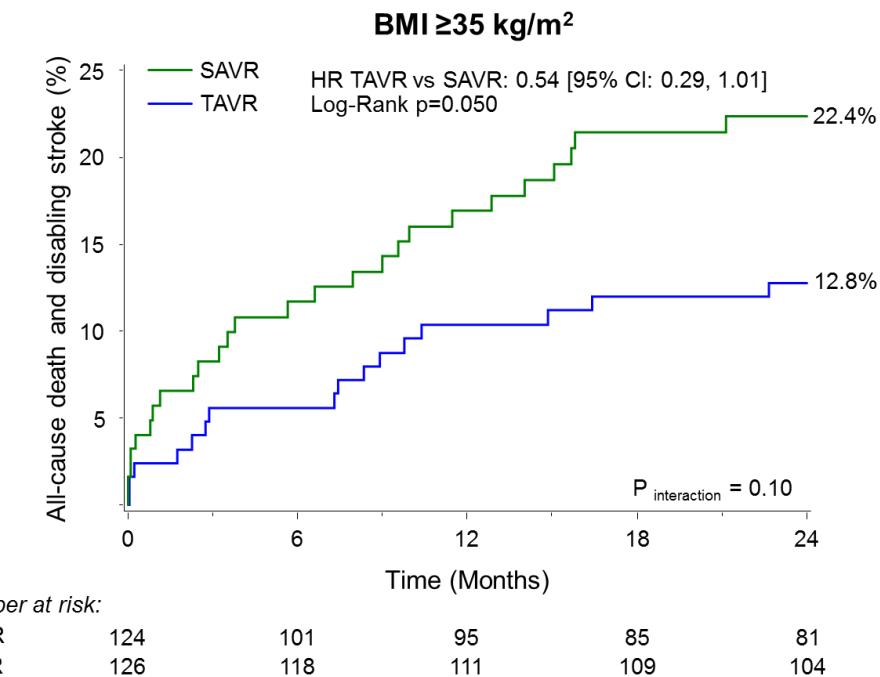
**Number at Risk:**

Underweight	109	99	85	78	75	68
Normal Weight	1,029	948	880	817	773	681
Overweight	800	762	725	676	641	557
Obesity	484	464	446	418	398	351
Morbid obesity	97	88	87	85	80	75

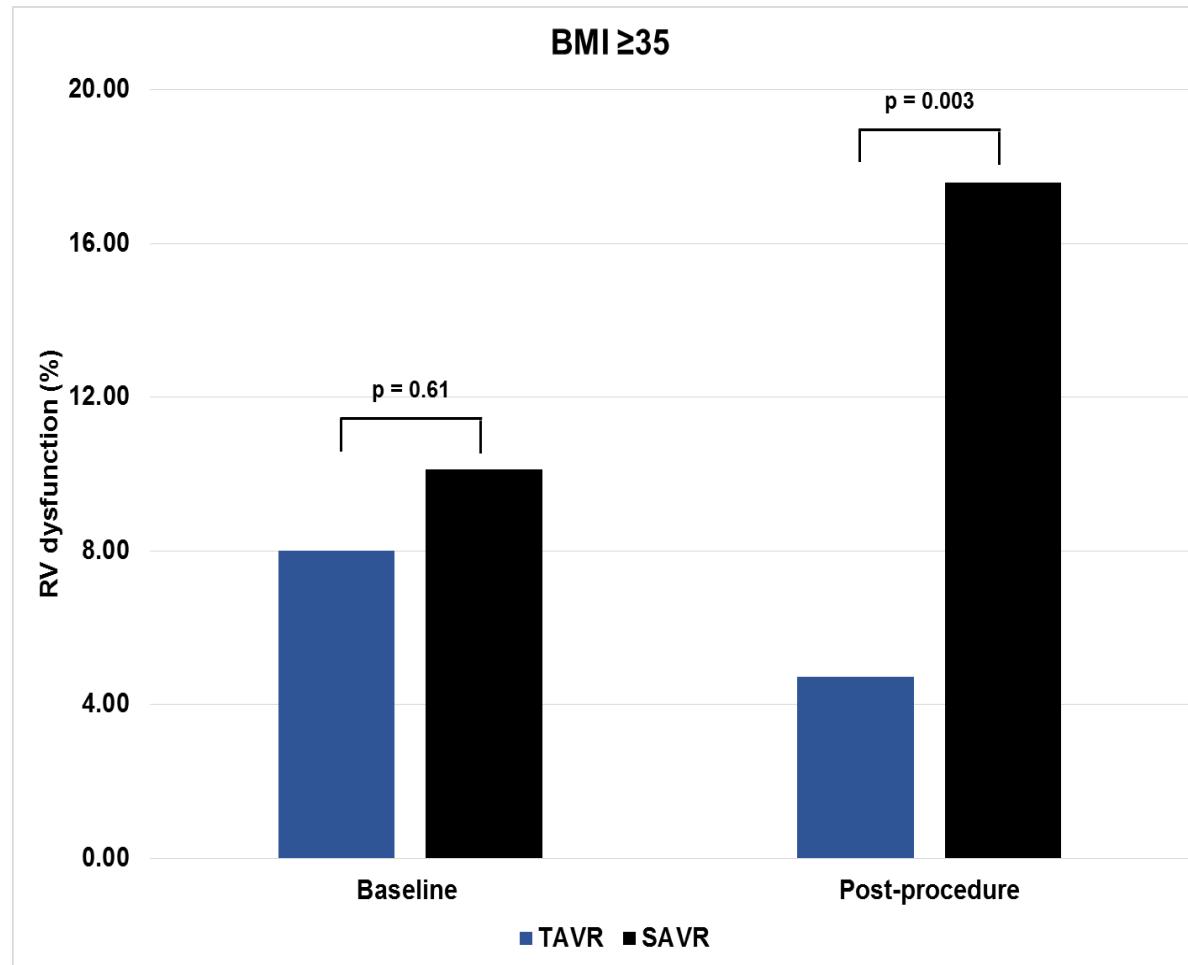
# 1-Year Mortality Post TAVR



# TAVI in obese patients



# TAVI in obese patients



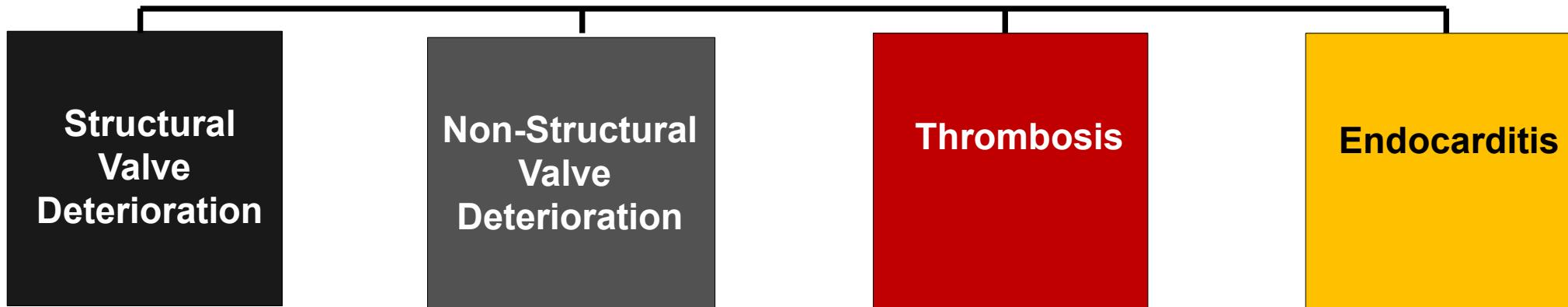
# A major limitation of all tissue valves

Structural Valve Degeneration (SVD)



Engager THV

# Bioprosthetic Valve Dysfunction



Intrinsic permanent changes of the prosthetic valve (i.e., calcification, leaflet fibrosis, tear or flail) leading to degeneration and/or hemodynamic dysfunction

Any abnormality not intrinsic to the prosthetic valve itself (i.e., intra- or para-prosthetic regurgitation, prosthesis malposition, patient-prosthesis mismatch, late embolization) leading to degeneration and/or dysfunction

Thrombus development on any structure of the prosthetic valve, leading to dysfunction with or without thrombo-embolism

Infection involving any structure of the prosthetic valve, leading to perivalvular abscess, dehiscence, pseudo-aneurysms, fistulae, vegetations, cusp rupture or perforation

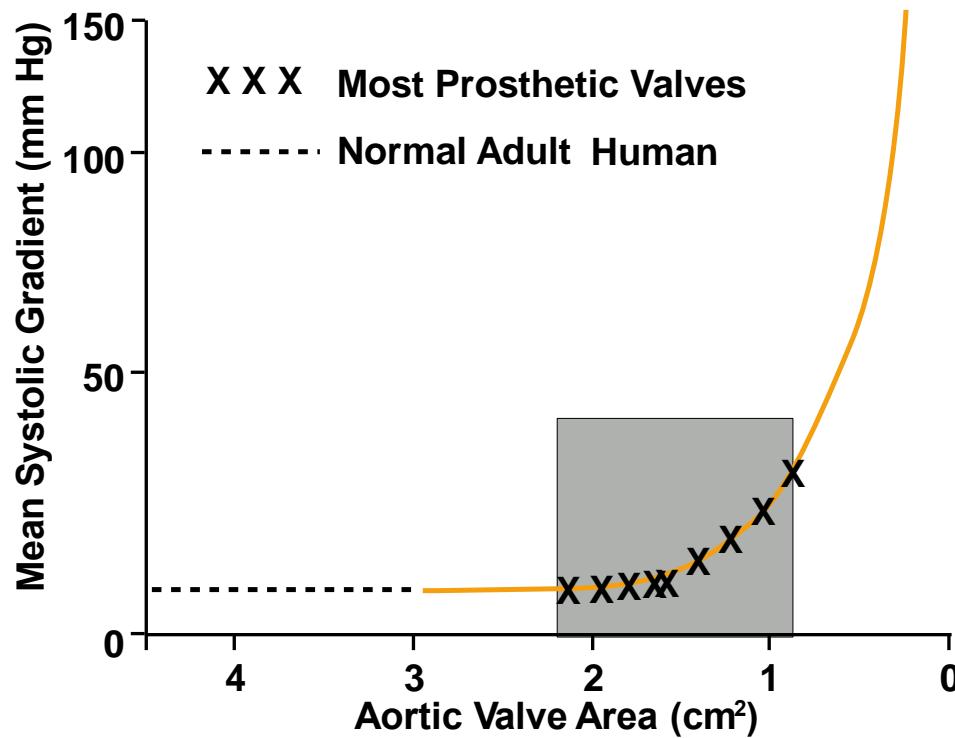
Capodanno D, et al. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg.* 2017;52:408-417.

*We are not created equal in terms of  
body size and aortic annulus size !*

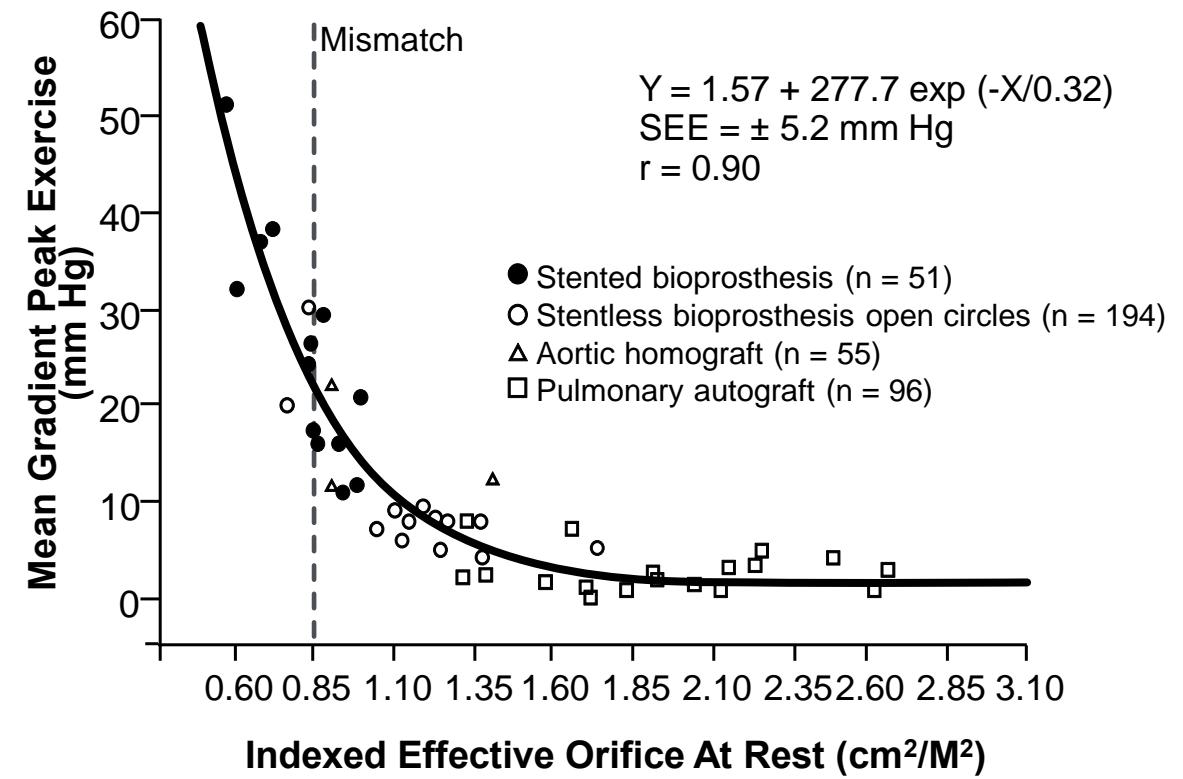


# SHAHBUDIN H. RAHIMTOOLA, M.D.

## Prosthesis Patient Mismatch



## Derivation of PPM Parameters<sup>2</sup>



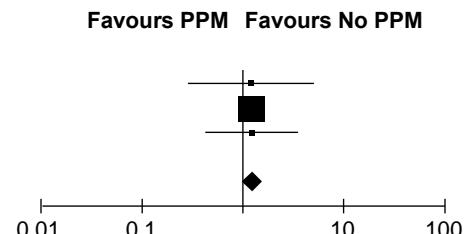
<sup>1</sup> Rahimtoola SH. et al. *Circulation*. 1978; 58 (1): 20-24.

<sup>2</sup> Pibarot P, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2000;36:1131-1141.

## Cardiac Mortality

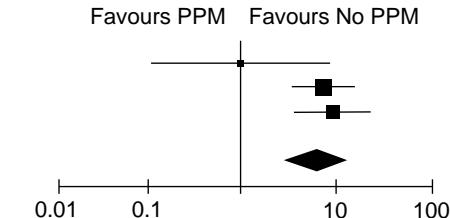
### Moderate PPM

Milano 2002	1.27 [0.30, 5.31]
Mohty 2006	1.32 [1.01, 1.74]
Ruel 2004	1.28 [0.45, 3.70]
Total [95% CI]	1.32 [1.02, 1.71]
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$	



### Severe PPM

Milano 2002	1.00 [0.11, 8.98]
Ruel 2004	7.54 [3.51, 16.19]
Mohty 2006	9.58 [3.74, 24.55]
Total [95% CI]	6.46 [2.79, 14.97]
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 42\%$	



Pooled estimate for cardiac-related mortality: ratios demonstrate the additional hazard with prosthesis-patient mismatch in relation to a prosthesis-patient mismatch reference group. Studies that stratified results according to the severity of prosthesis-patient mismatch are analyzed individually. HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; PPM, prosthesis-patient mismatch.

Source: Head SJ, et al. *Eur Heart J*. 2012;33:1518-1529.

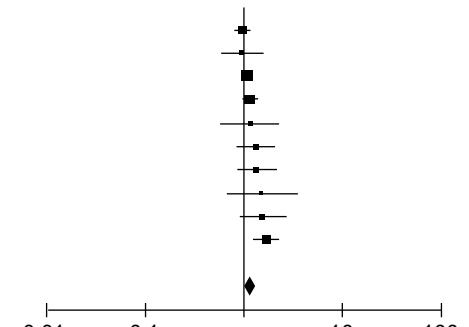
## All-cause Mortality

### Moderate PPM

Moon 2009	0.99 [0.81, 1.20]
Howell 2006	0.99 [0.61, 1.62]
Jamieson 2010	0.12 [0.99, 1.26]
Mohty 2009	1.19 [0.99, 1.41]
Vicchio 2008	1.21 [0.60, 2.45]
Mrowczynski 2009	1.34 [0.83, 2.14]
Mohty 2006	1.37 [0.86, 2.20]
Milano 2002	1.57 [0.68, 3.64]
Florath 2008	1.59 [0.95, 2.68]
Kohsaka 2008	1.72 [1.25, 2.35]

Total [95% CI]  
Heterogeneity:  $I^2 = 26\%$

Favours PPM Favours No PPM

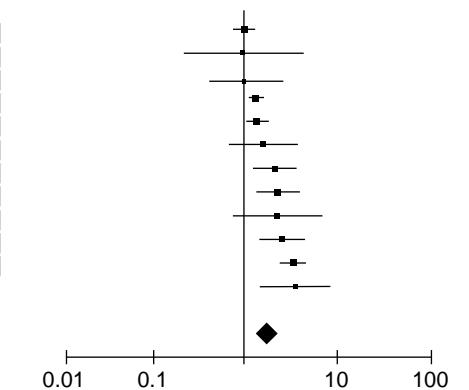


### Severe PPM

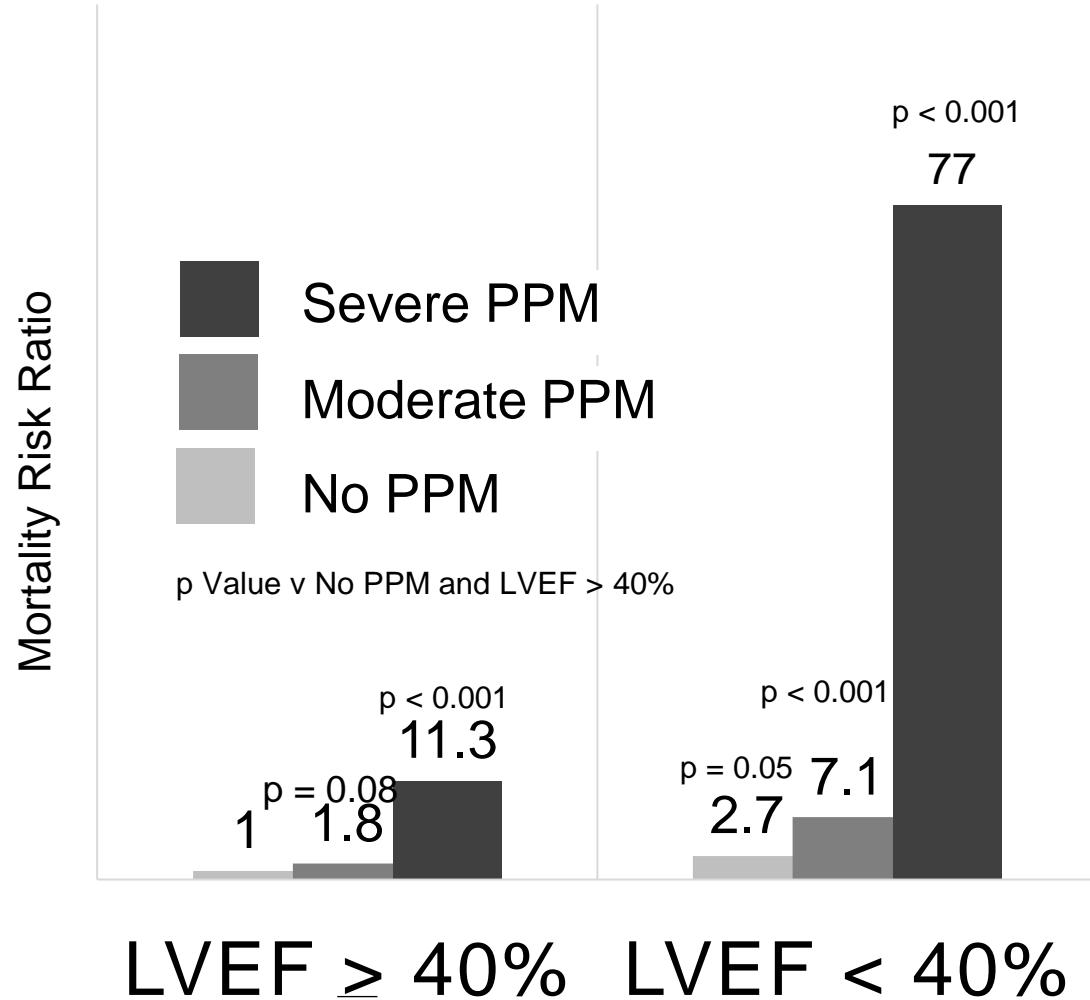
Moon 2009	0.99 [0.75, 1.30]
Milano 2002	1.00 [0.23, 4.35]
Hanayama 2002	1.03 [0.37, 2.86]
Walther 2006	1.38 [1.15, 1.64]
Jamieson 2010	1.43 [1.09, 1.89]
Mrowczynski 2009	1.63 [0.69, 3.87]
Florath 2008	2.18 [1.28, 3.72]
Mohty 2009	2.31 [1.38, 3.87]
Vicchio 2009	2.39 [0.77, 7.44]
Mohty 2006	2.64 [1.49, 4.66]
Howell 2006	3.49 [2.60, 4.68]
Kohsaka 2008	3.56 [147, 8.60]

Total [95% CI]  
Heterogeneity:  $I^2 = 79\%$

Favours PPM Favours No PPM

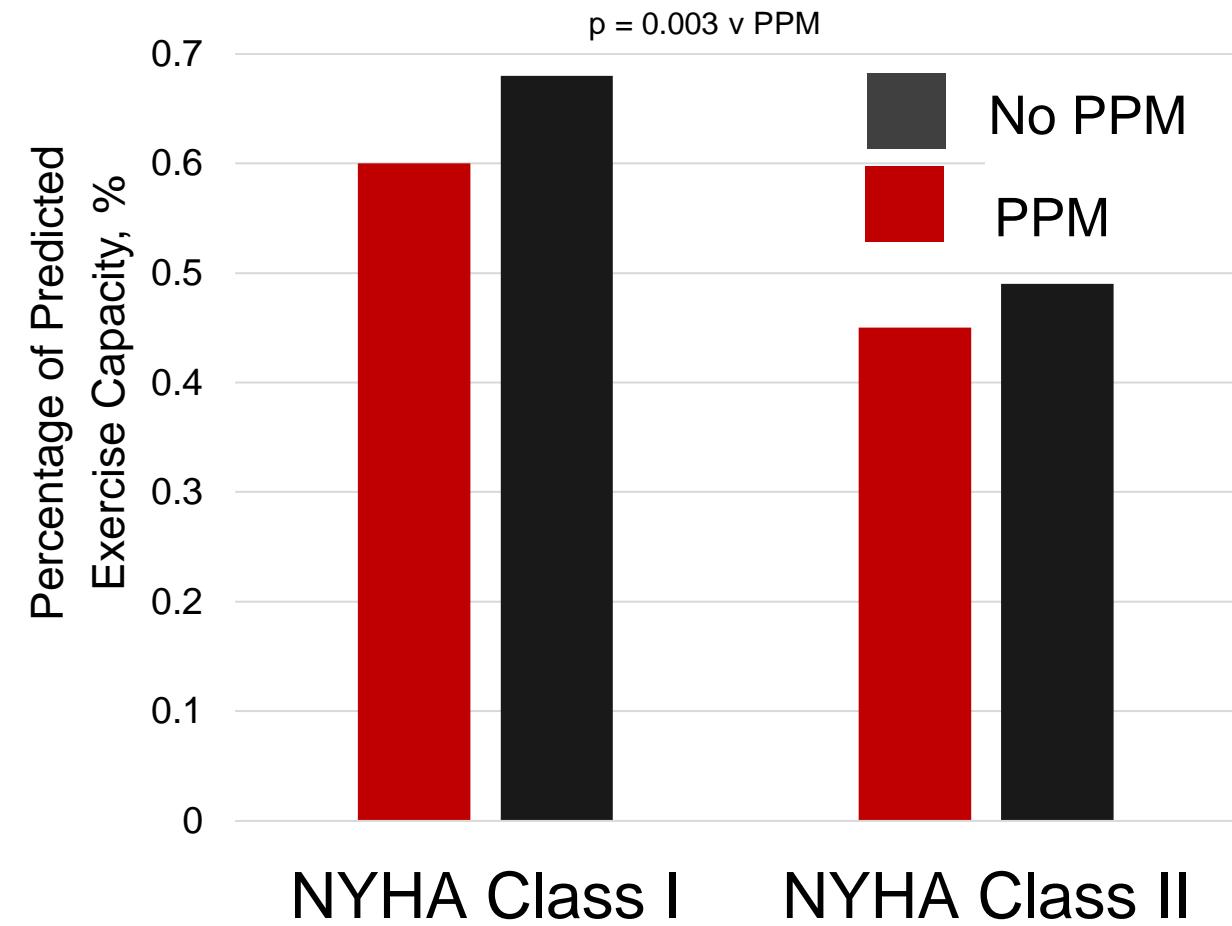


## CLINICAL IMPORTANCE OF PPM AND LV DYSF.

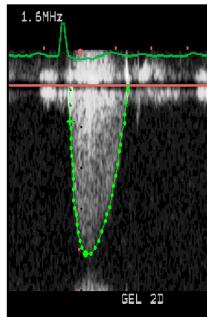
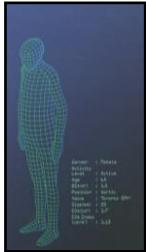


Blais C. et al. *Circ.* 2003;108:938-988

## PPM Predicts Reduced Exercise Capacity



Bleiziffer S. et al. *Heart.* 2008;94:637-641.

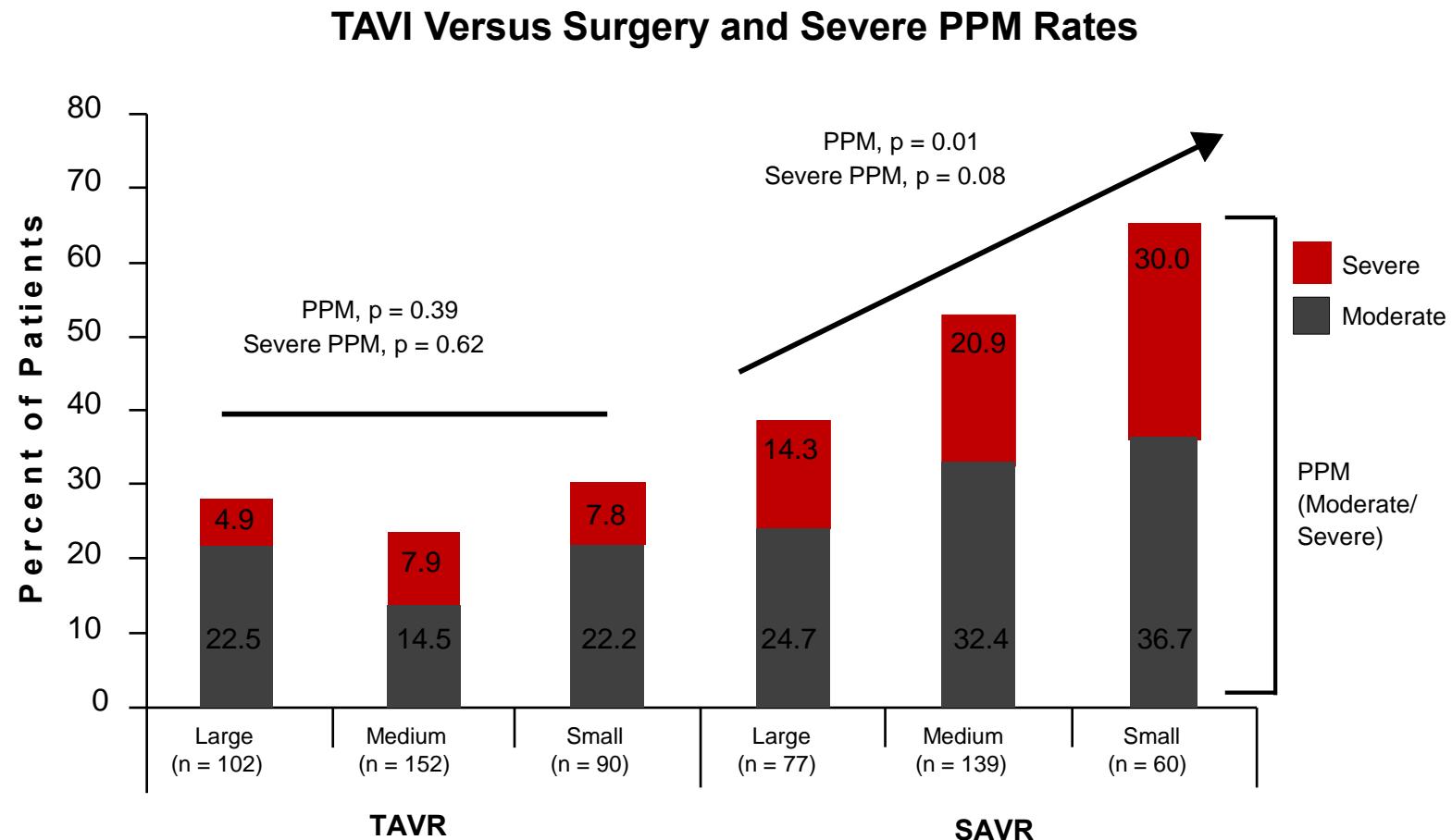


# PPM: A Triple Trouble

- 1. Severe PPM is associated with increased risk of mortality and heart-failure rehospitalization after AVR**
  
- 2. PPM may accelerate the structural degeneration of bioprostheses**
  
- 3. Pre-existent PPM may compromise the hemodynamic and clinical outcomes after VinV**

# THE COREVALVE™ HIGH RISK TRIAL

## HEMODYNAMICS IN THE SMALLEST ANNULI



Source: Deeb GM, et al. Ann Thorac Surg. 2018;105:1129-1136.

# Conclusions

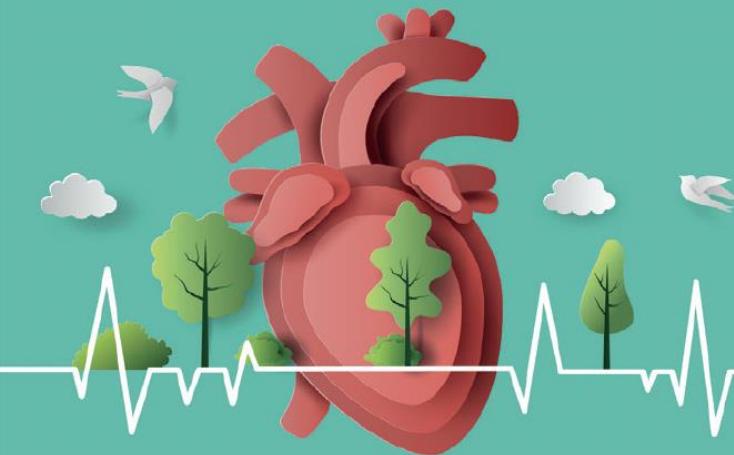
- TAVI in obese patients is associated with superb clinical outcomes (almost consistently superior to SAVR).
- A challenge in obese patients undergoing valve replacement is severe PPM.
- TAVI (instead of SAVR) can dramatically reduce the risk of severe PPM in obese patients having valve replacement.

# Main message

- **In my view, TAVI should be considered the tx of choice in obese patients**

unless there is either:

- A specific challenge in performing TAVI in a particular patient
- The patient is young and considered for SAVR with a mechanical valve



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