

CCU aspects of post-TAVI management

What not to be missed!

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Conflict of Interests

- Proctor
 - Edwards Lifesciences
 - Medtronic
- Advisory Board
 - Sanofi
 - Lilly
 - AstraZeneca
 - Bayer Israel
 - Medtronic
 - Pfizer

Outline

- Background
- Vascular complications leading to hemorrhagic shock
- Late tamponade
- AV blocks

“High Risk” AS Patients

- Octogenarians with multiple co-morbidities
 - COPD
 - Diabetes
 - PVD
 - Reduced LVEF
 - Renal failure
 - Previous cardiac surgery
- Euroscore >20% (~10% mortality@30 days)
- STS >10%

Inoperable AS Patients

- Radiation chest wall / heart disease
- Severe chest wall deformities
- End-stage COPD
- Cirrhosis with portal hypertension
- Porcelain aorta
- Degenerative neurocognitive dysfunction
- High “frailty” index (qualitative assessment)
- >50% chance of mortality or never leaving a chronic care facility

Surgeons are gatekeepers !!!

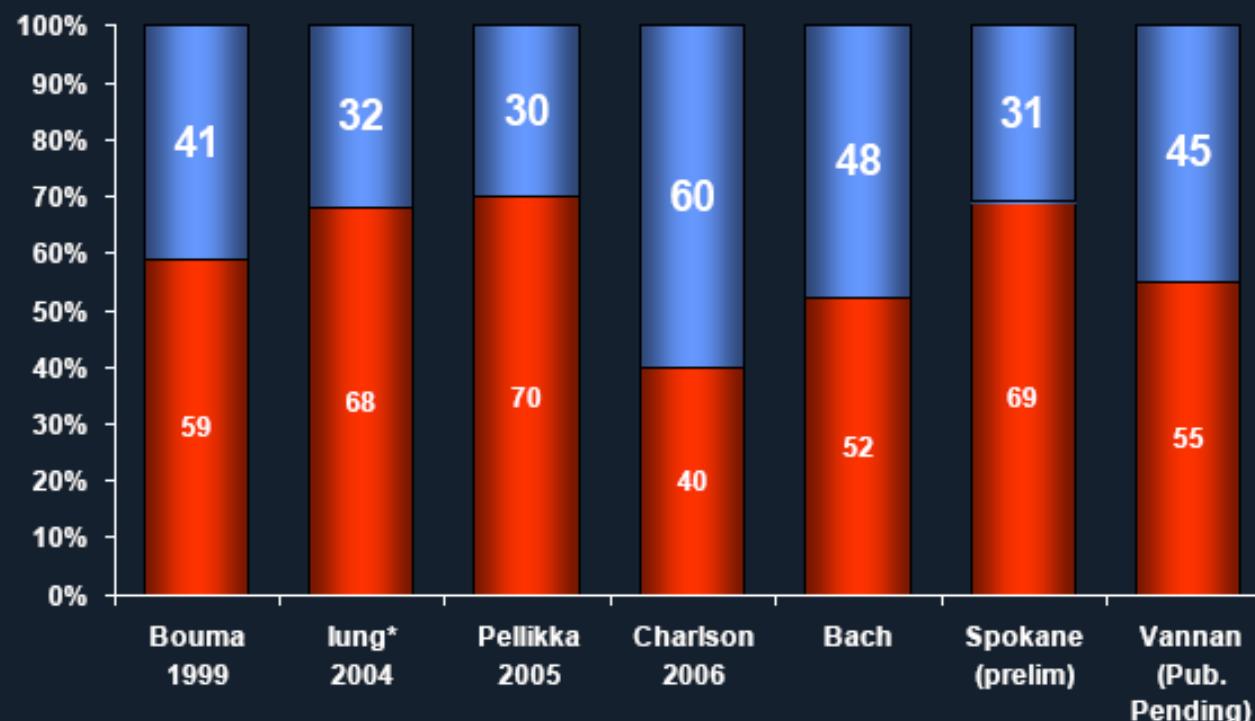
Assess for frailty



At least 30% of severe AS pts. are untreated

Severe Symptomatic Aortic Stenosis

Percent of Cardiology Patients Treated



Under-treatment
especially
prevalent among
patients
managed by
Primary Care
physicians

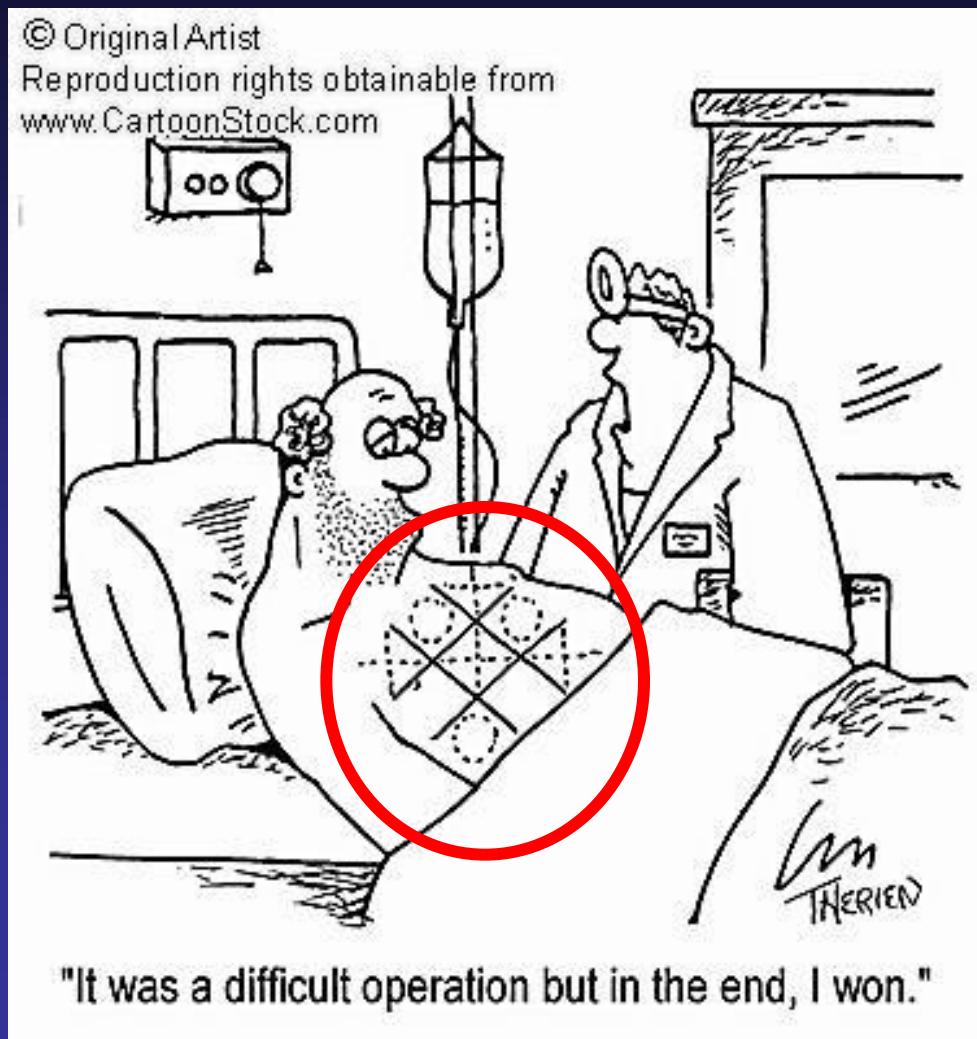
1. Bouma B J et al. To operate or not on elderly patients with aortic stenosis: the decision and its consequences. Heart 1999;82:143-148
2. Iung B et al. A prospective survey of patients with valvular heart disease in Europe: The Euro Heart Survey on Valvular Heart Disease. European Heart Journal 2003;24:1231-1243 (*includes both Aortic Stenosis and Mitral Regurgitation patients)
3. Pellikka, Sarano et al. Outcome of 622 Adults with Asymptomatic, Hemodynamically Significant Aortic Stenosis During Prolonged Follow-Up. Circulation 2005
4. Charlson E et al. Decision-making and outcomes in severe symptomatic aortic stenosis. J Heart Valve Dis 2006;15:312-321



Vascular Access

- Pre-procedural assessment
 - CFA AND ILIACS >6mm
 - No severe calcifications
 - Trans-axillary /apical / aortic are good alternatives
- Puncture – CFA above bifurcation
 - Use pigtail technique
 - Prostar
- Be prepared to be the best peripheral interventionist!!!

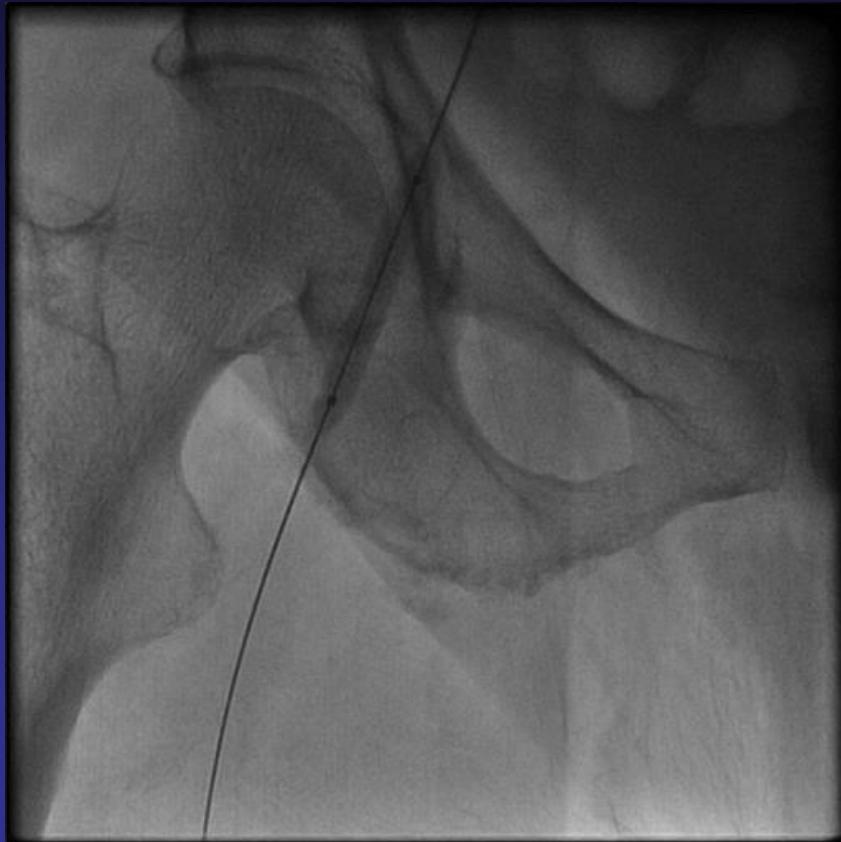
Be Prepared for Significant Vascular Complication!!!



Tight CFA Stenosis after ProStar



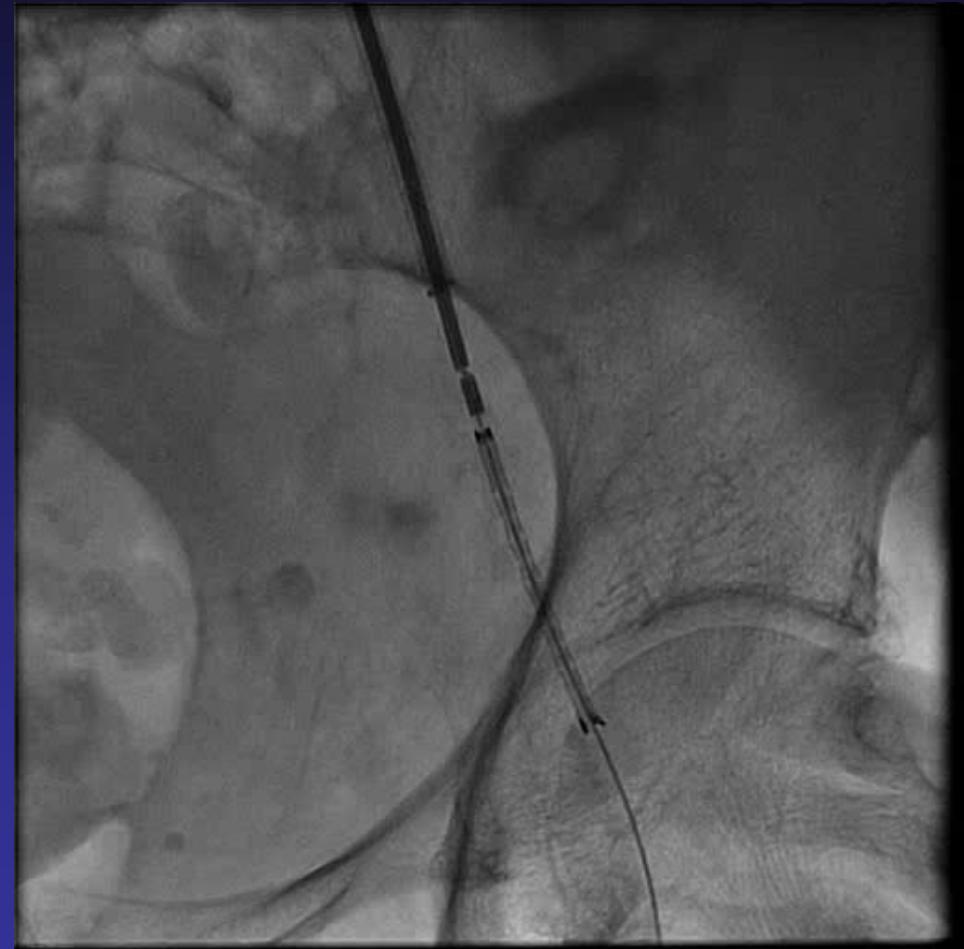
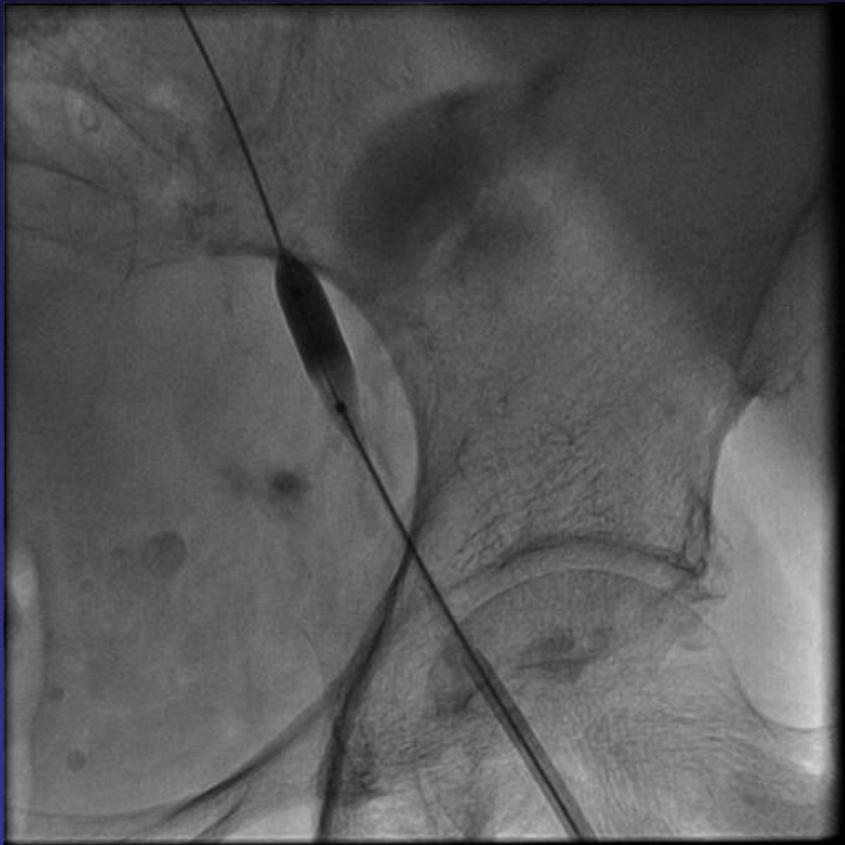
Repaired by Gentle Balloon Inflation



Iliac / Femoral Perforation Uncontrolled Bleeding!!!



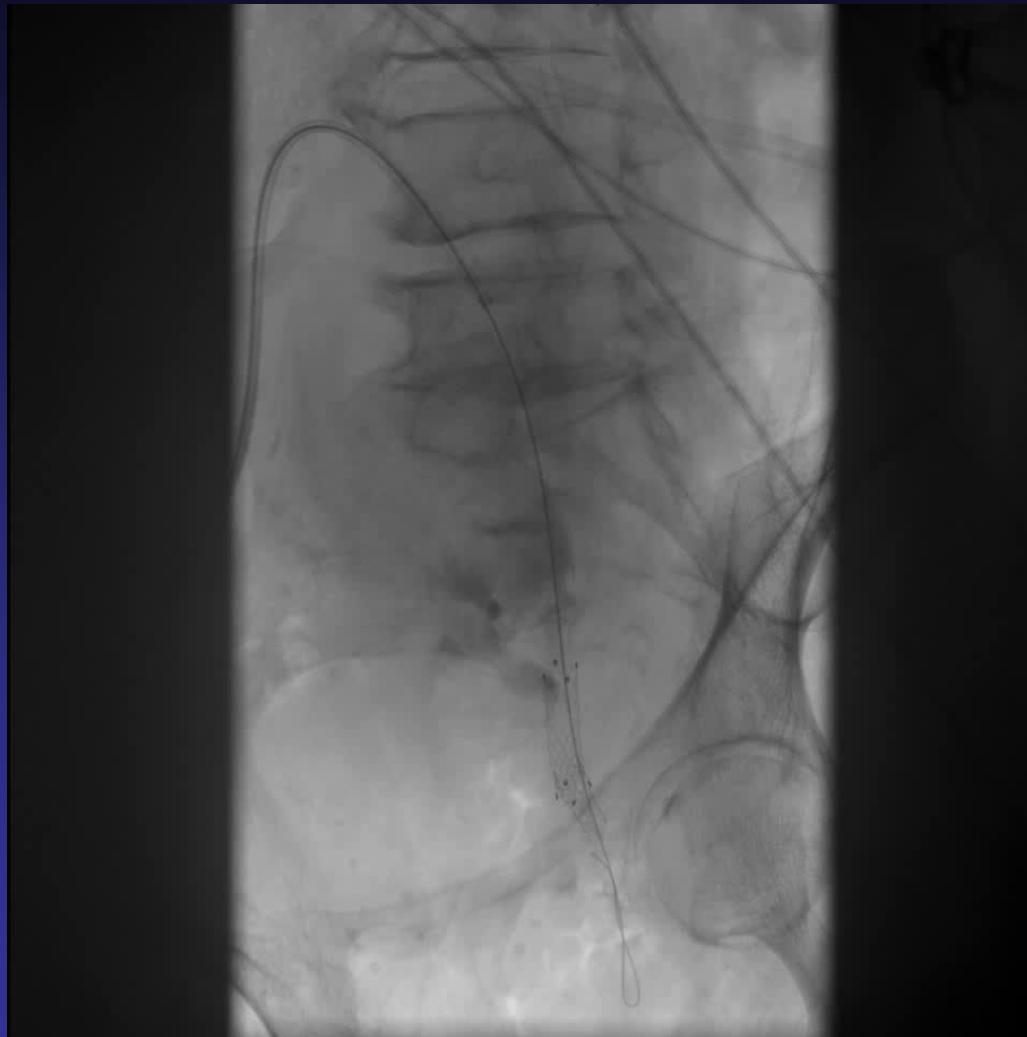
First block Iliac Artery by Balloon → Covered Stent



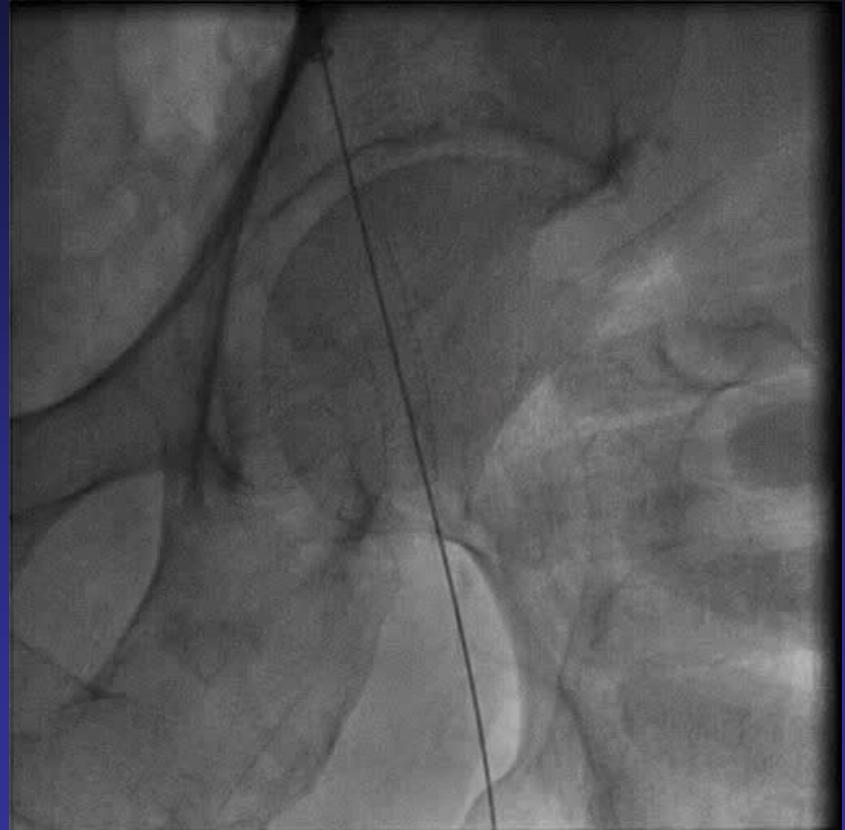
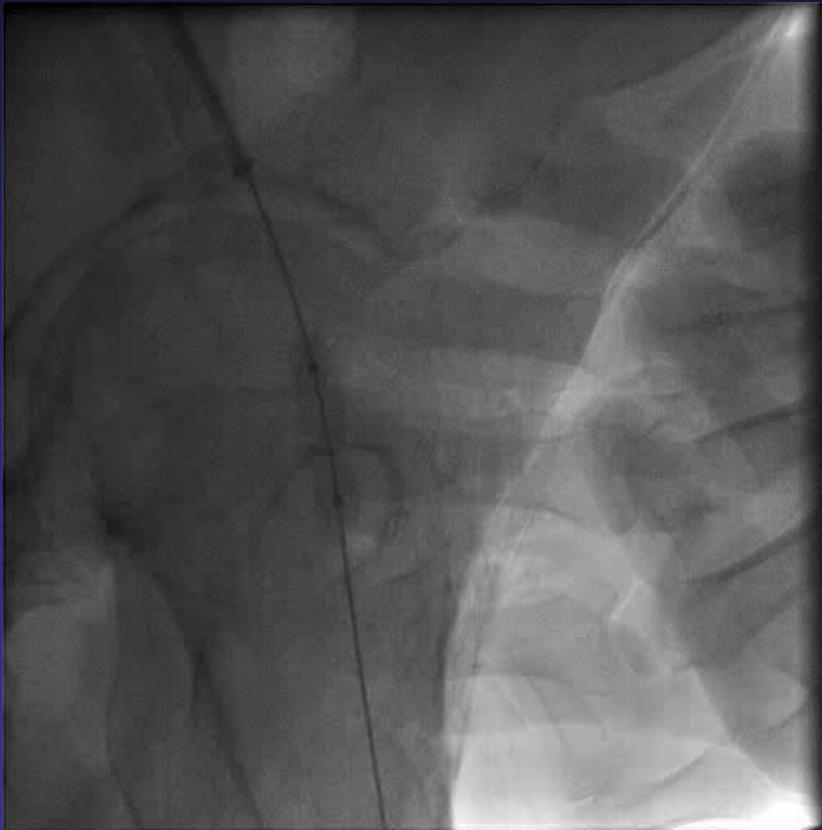
Residual Leakage from Artery!!



Repaired by Additional Stent



CFA Rupture due to Prostar Failure – Covered Stent

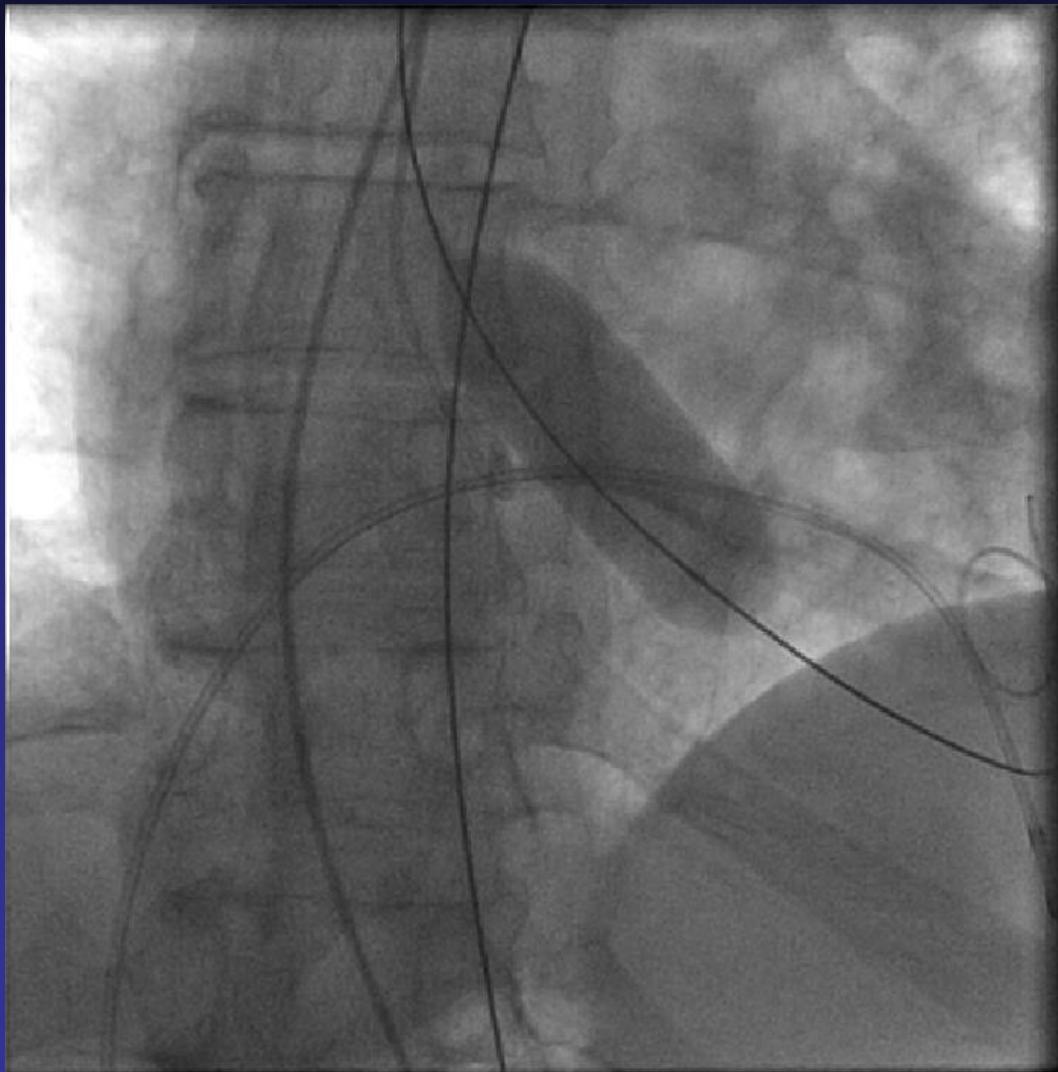


Case Presentation

Be Prepared to Repair Any Complication...

- 81 year old male
- HTN, DM, COPD
- Severe AS
- LVEF 55%, Grad 88/46, AVA 0.7, SPAP-65
- Aortic annulus 23mm by TEE
- Euro-score 22
- → Trans-femoral TAVI with Edwards 26mm

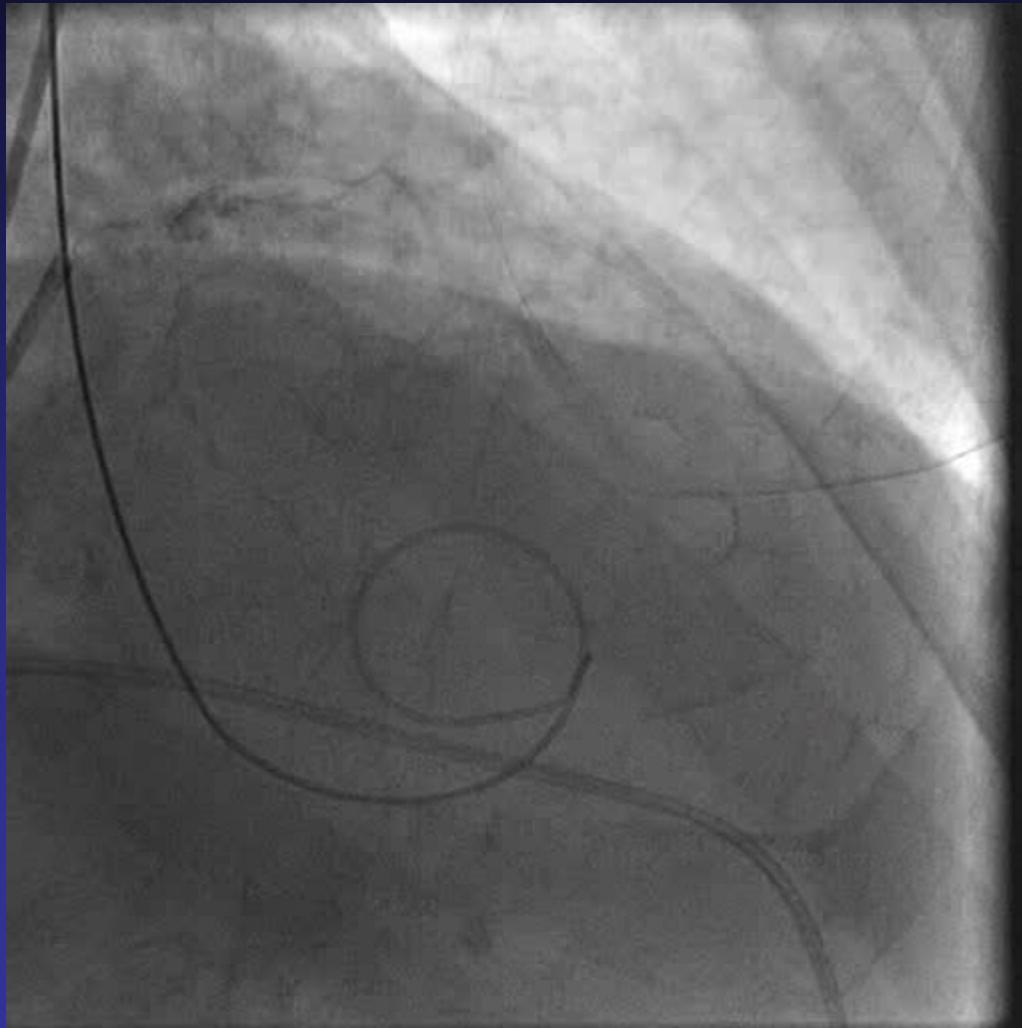
BAV



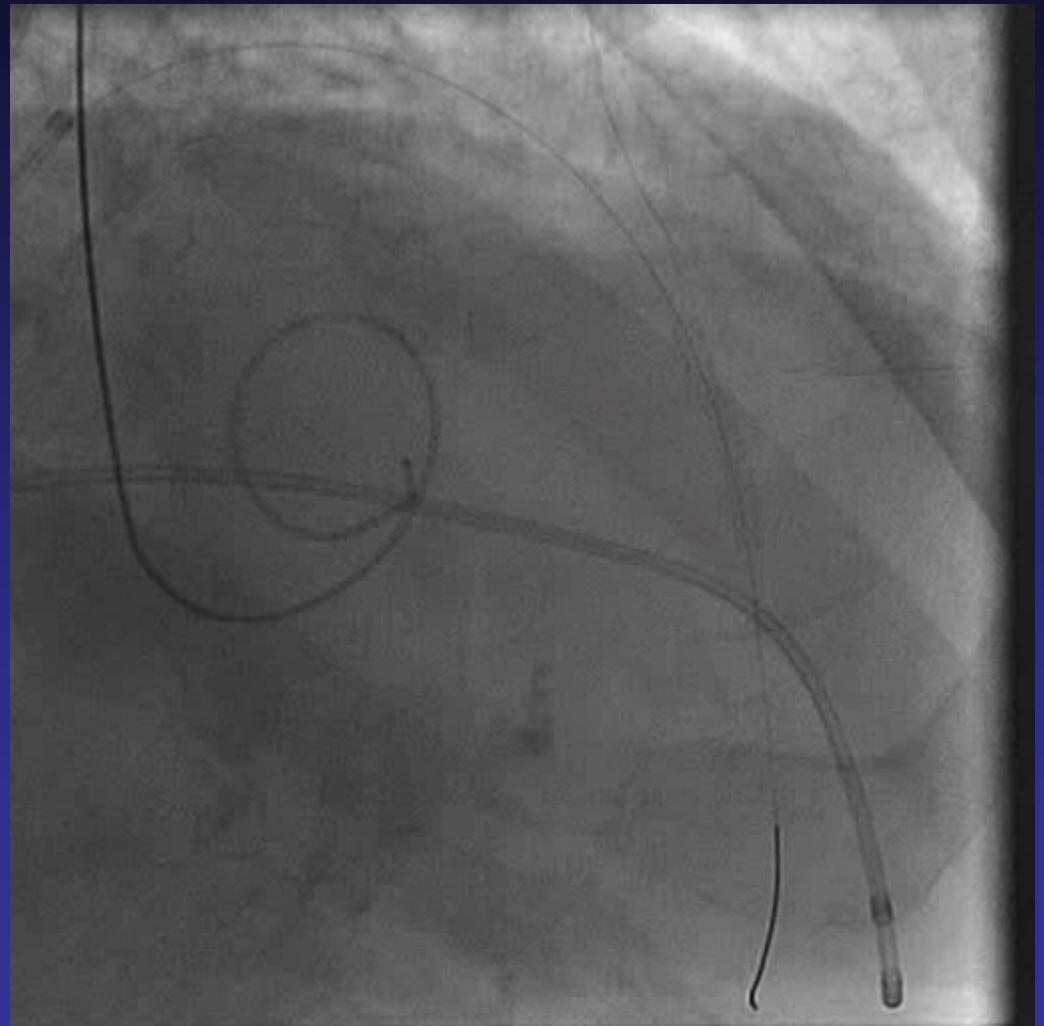
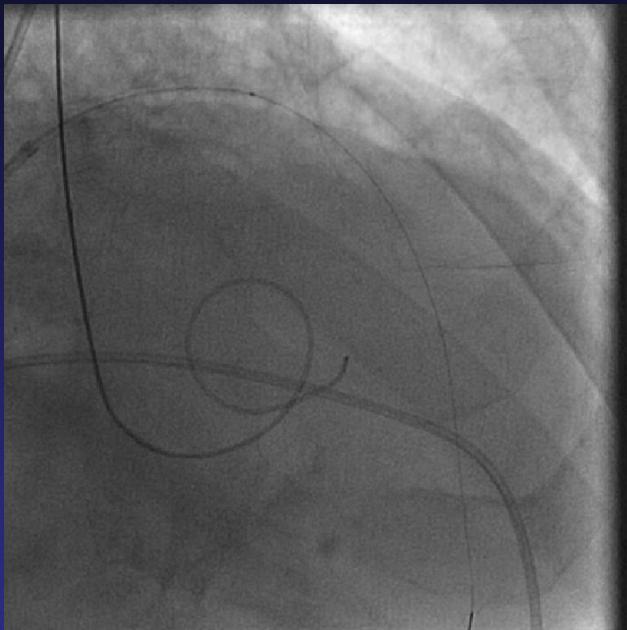
After BAV → Severe Chest Pain



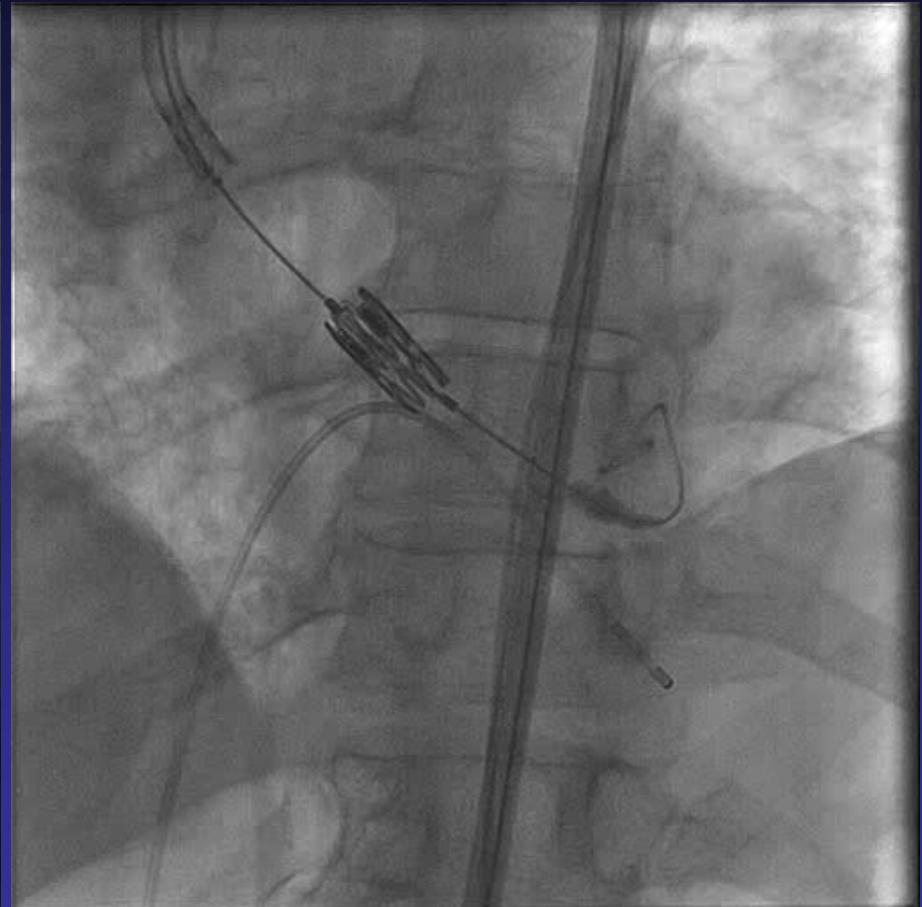
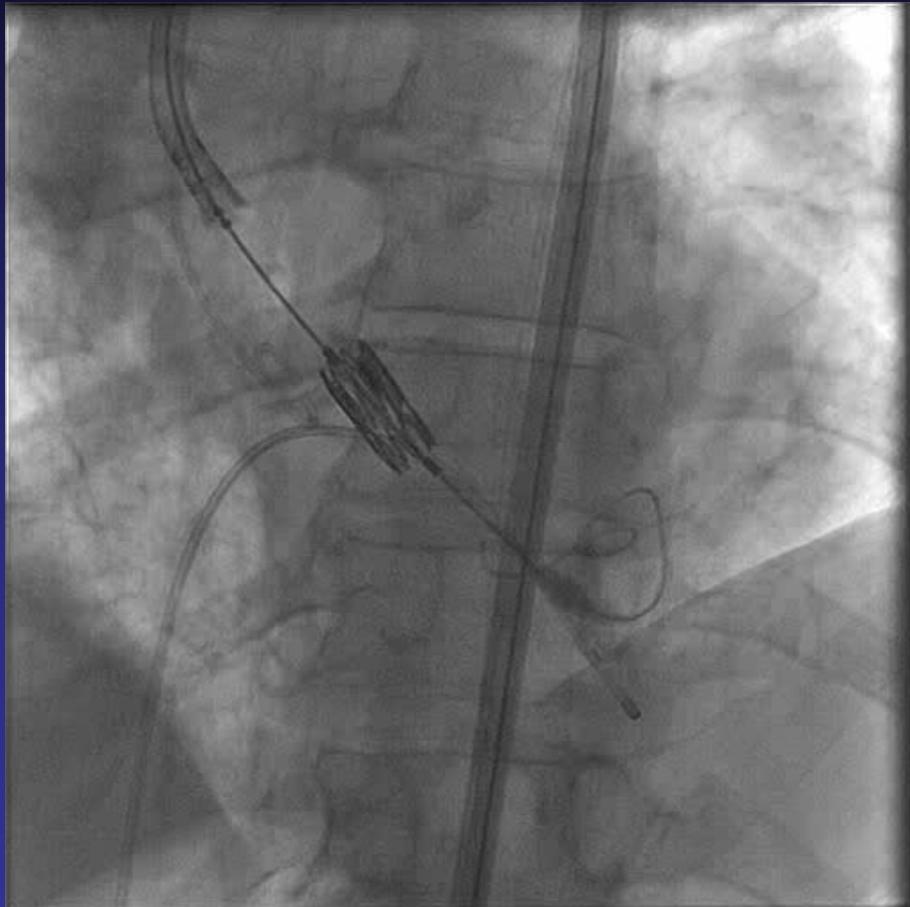
Coronary Angio.....



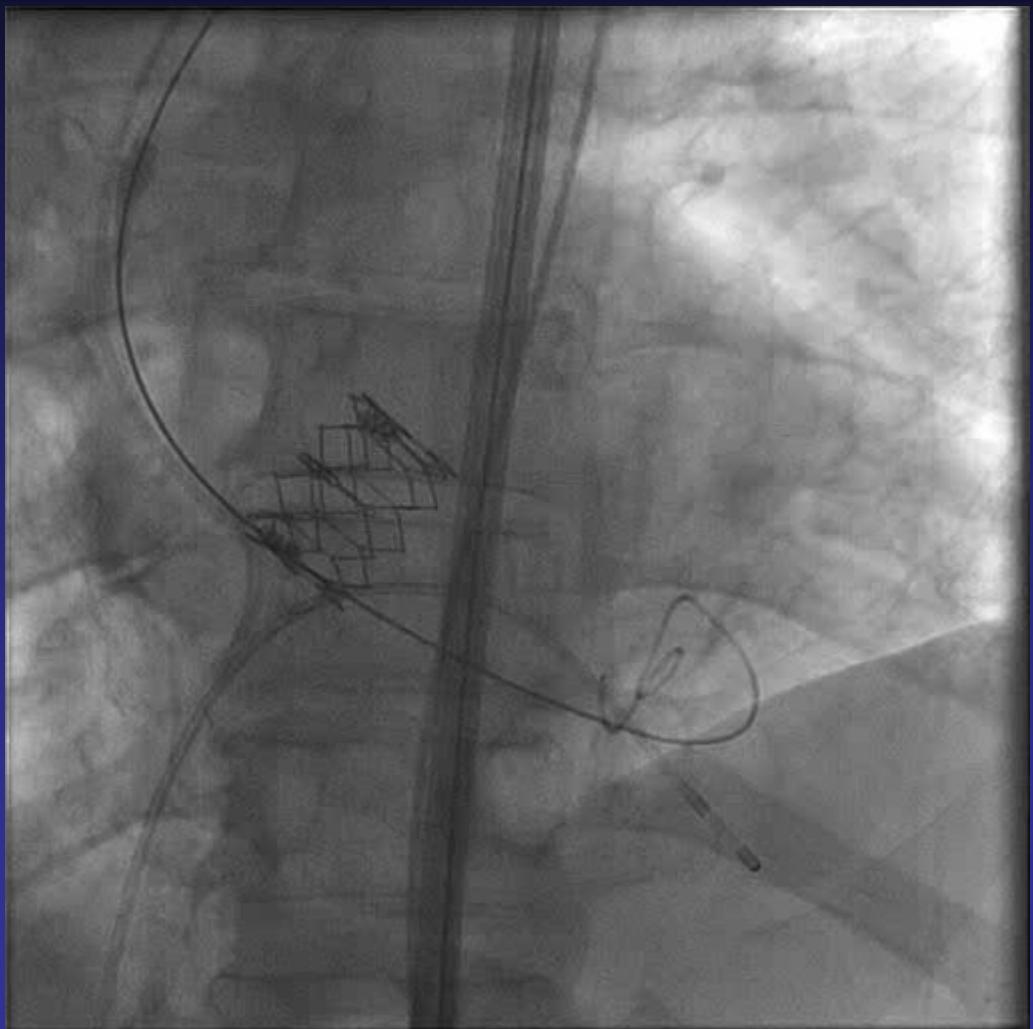
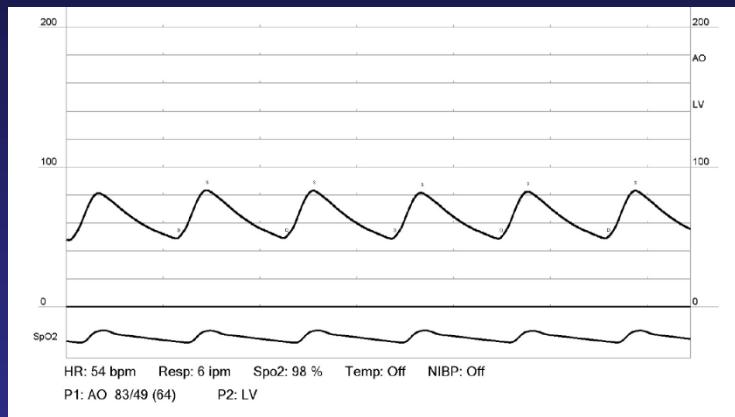
Immediate aspiration and stenting



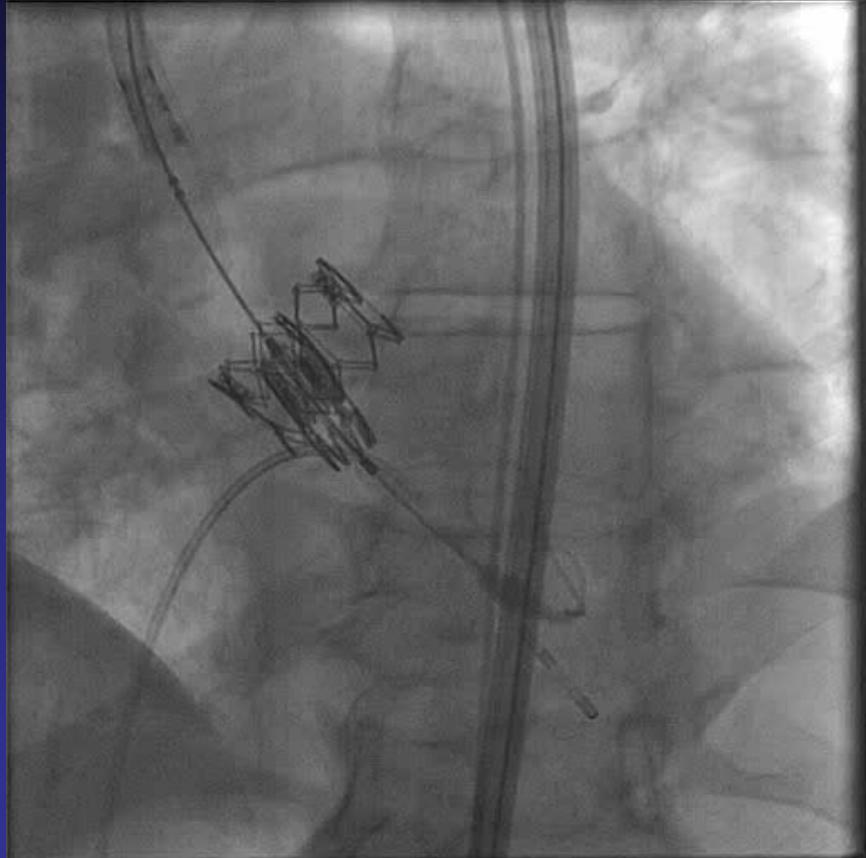
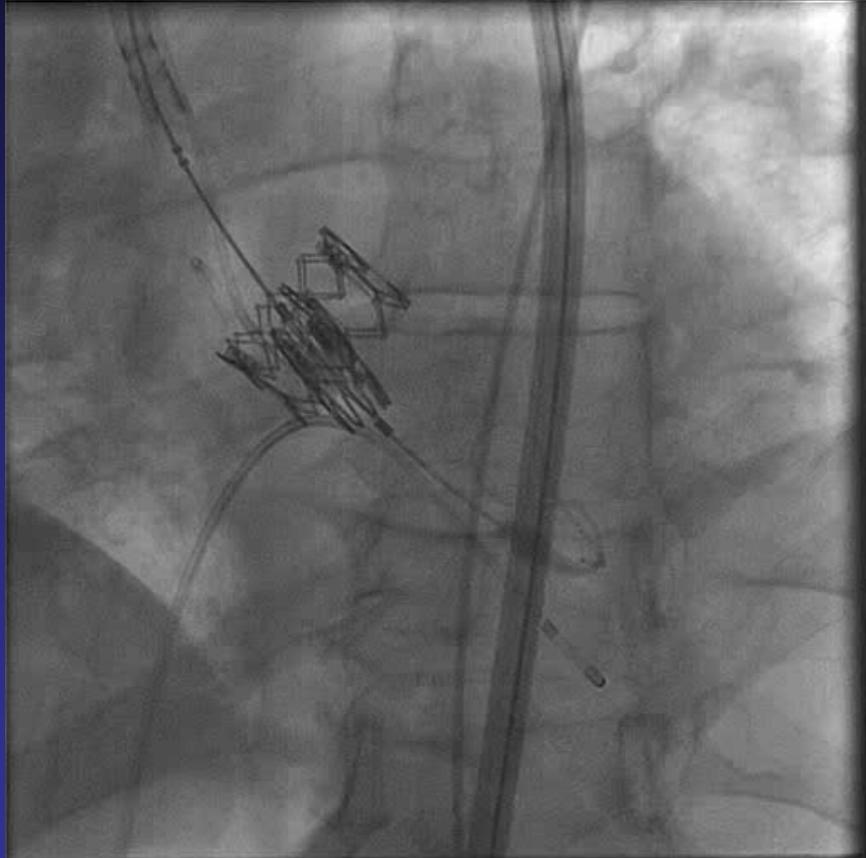
Valve Positioning & Implantation



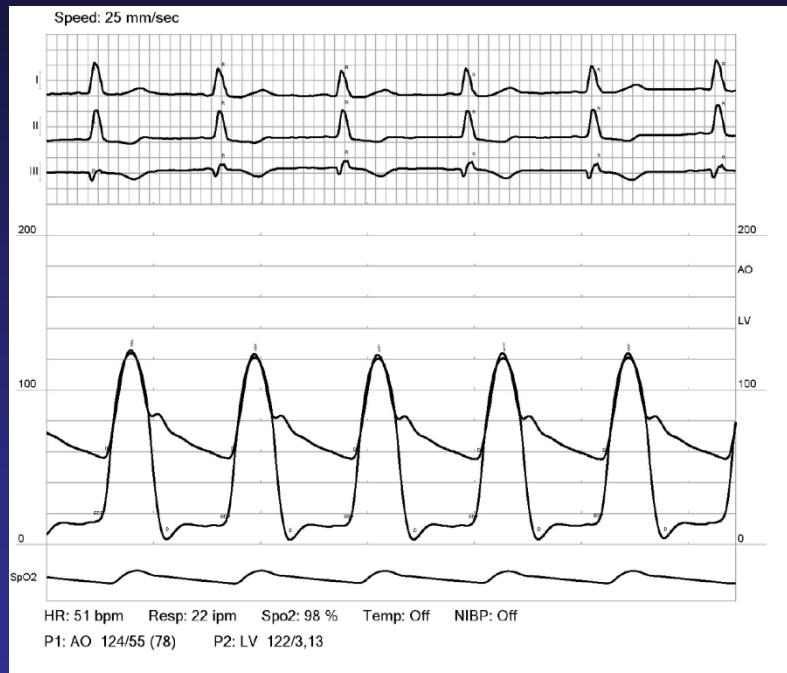
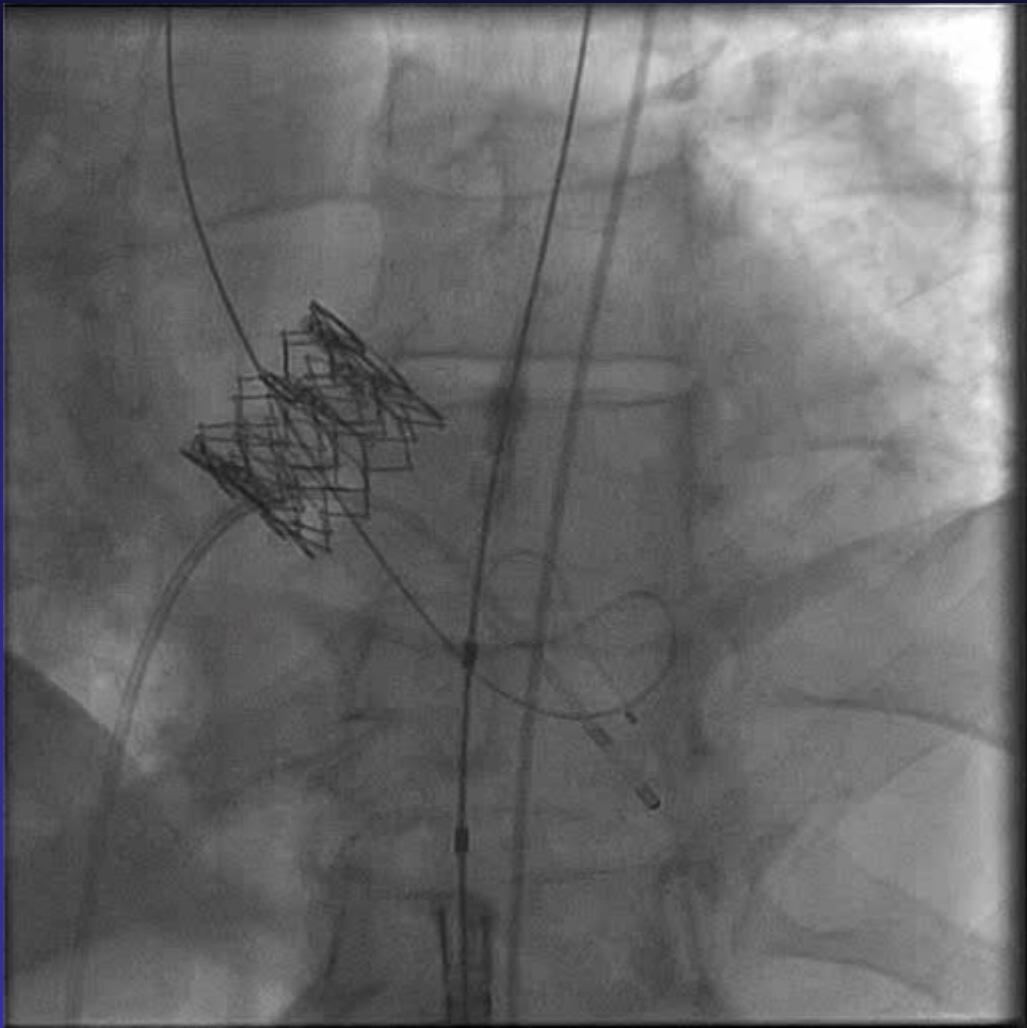
Supra-Annular Implantation with Severe AR



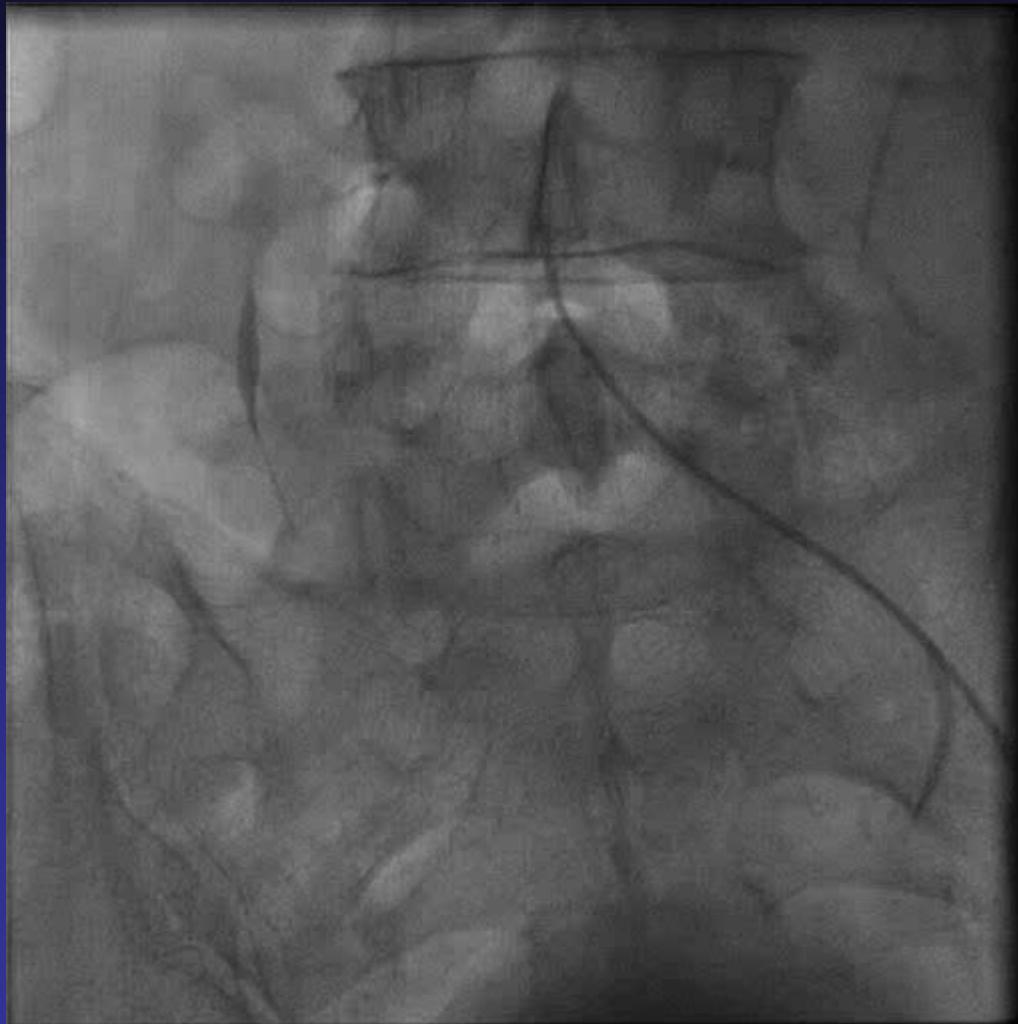
Valve-in-Valve



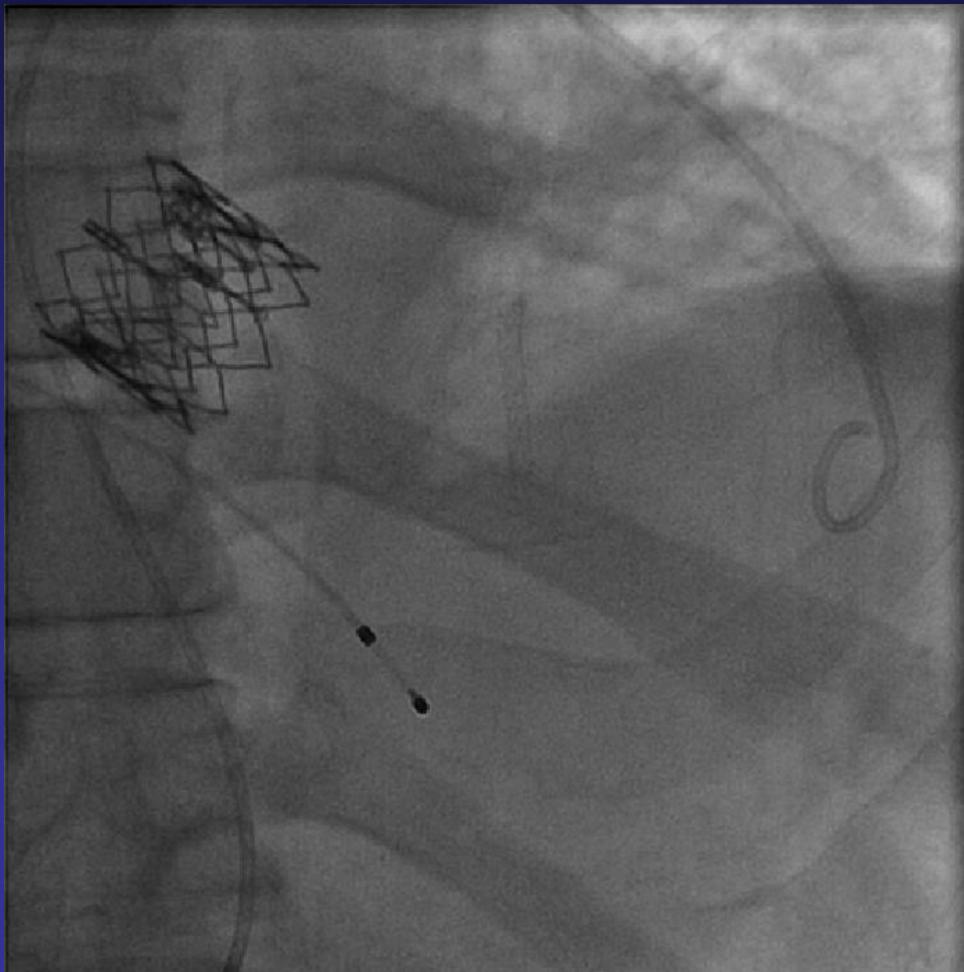
Final Results



Final Femoral Angio



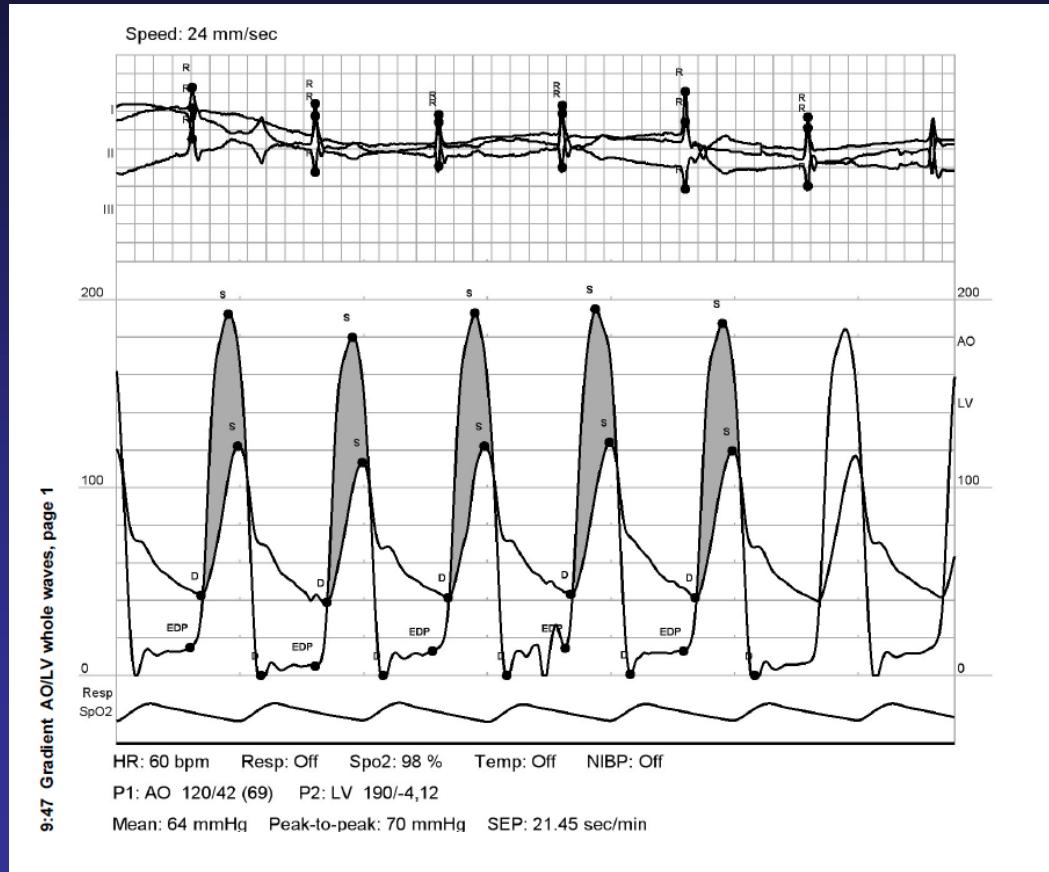
Not the end of the story.....
10 min later – sudden hypotension
STAT echo → Tamponade



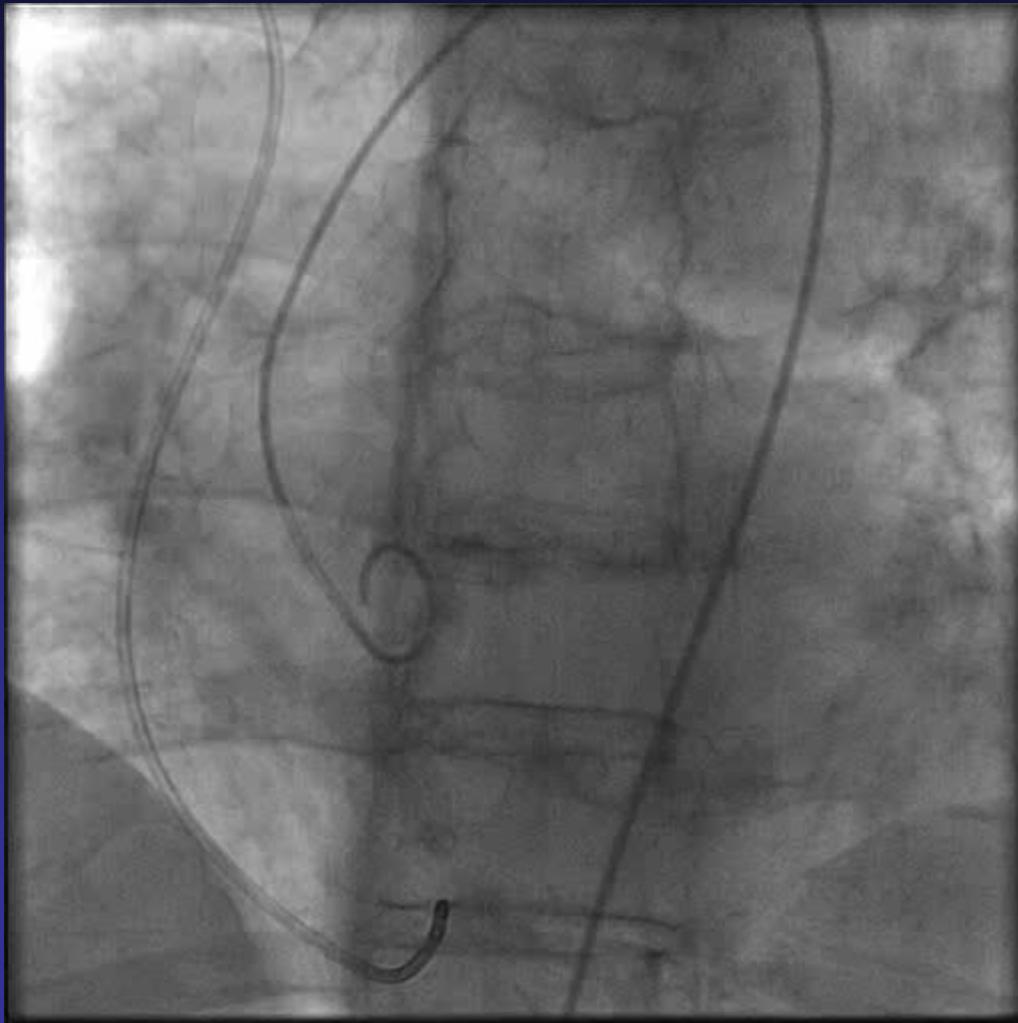
A case of late tamponade

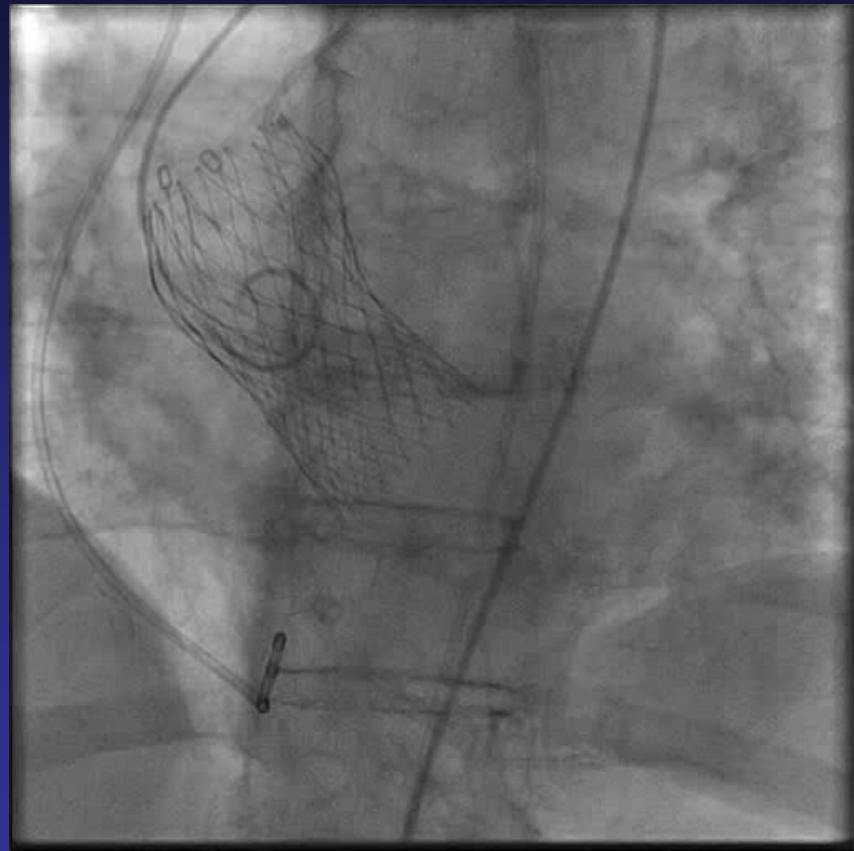
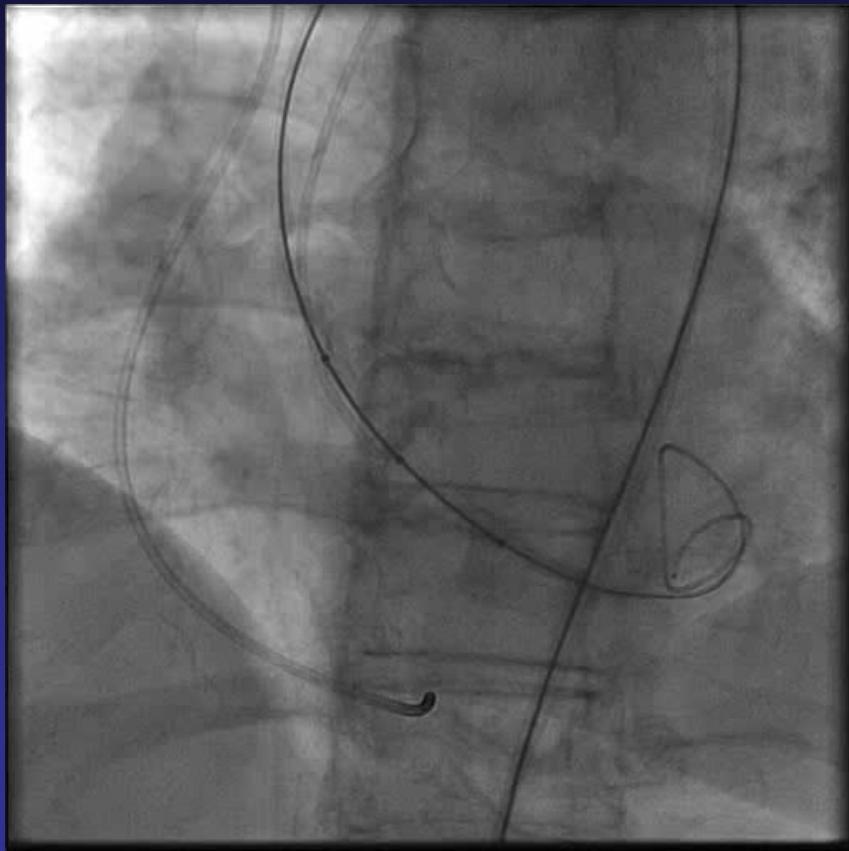
- 81y old female
- COPD
- High frailty index
- Severe AS
 - LVEF 60%
 - Grad 80/60
 - AVA 0.64
 - SPAP 55

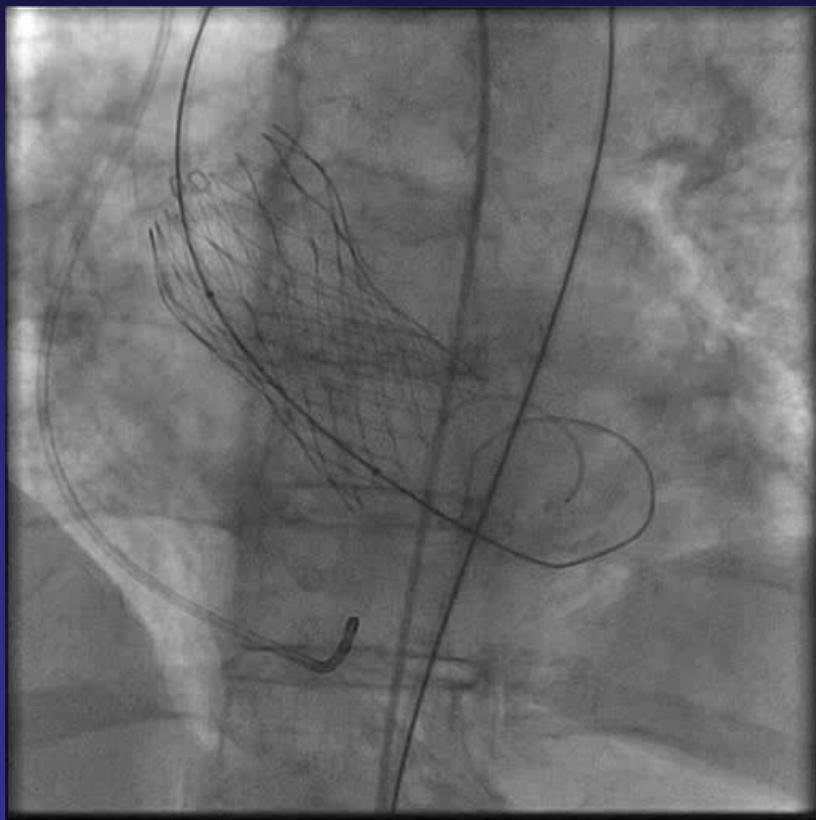
Severe AS



Temporary pacemaker

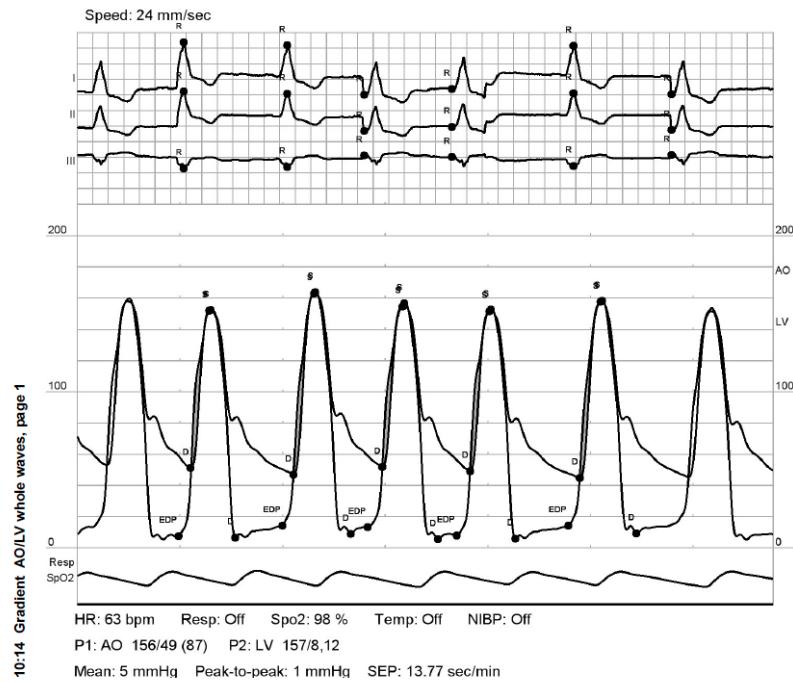
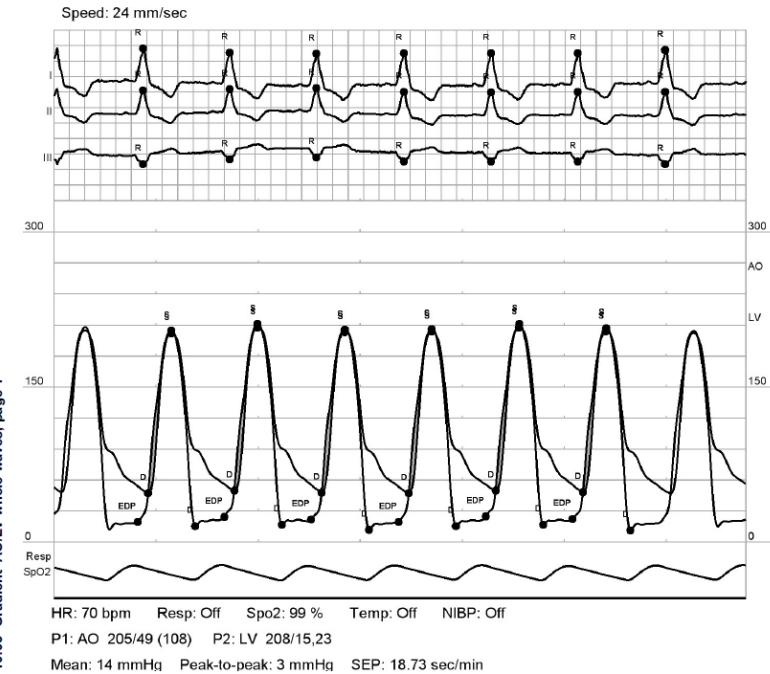






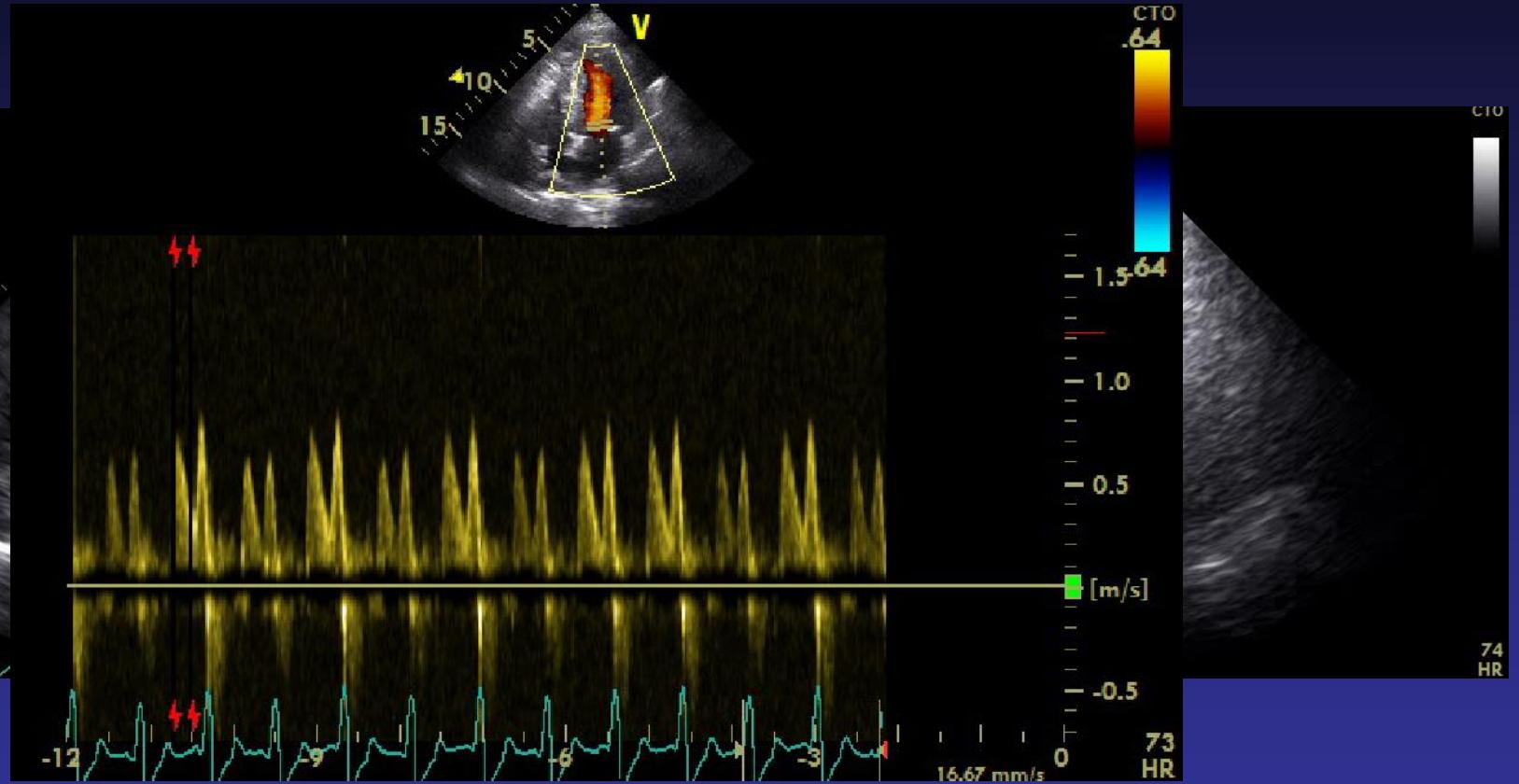
Hemodynamics pre and post dilation

Post Implantation

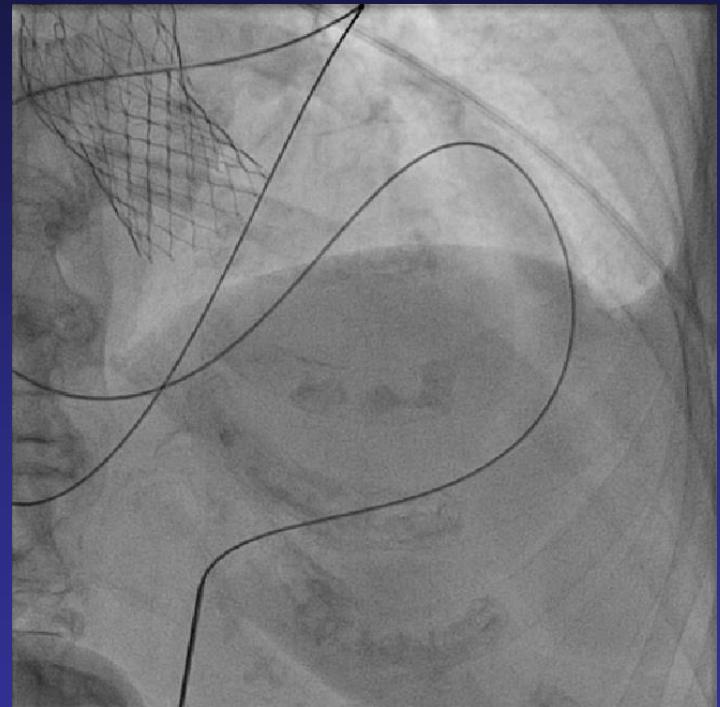
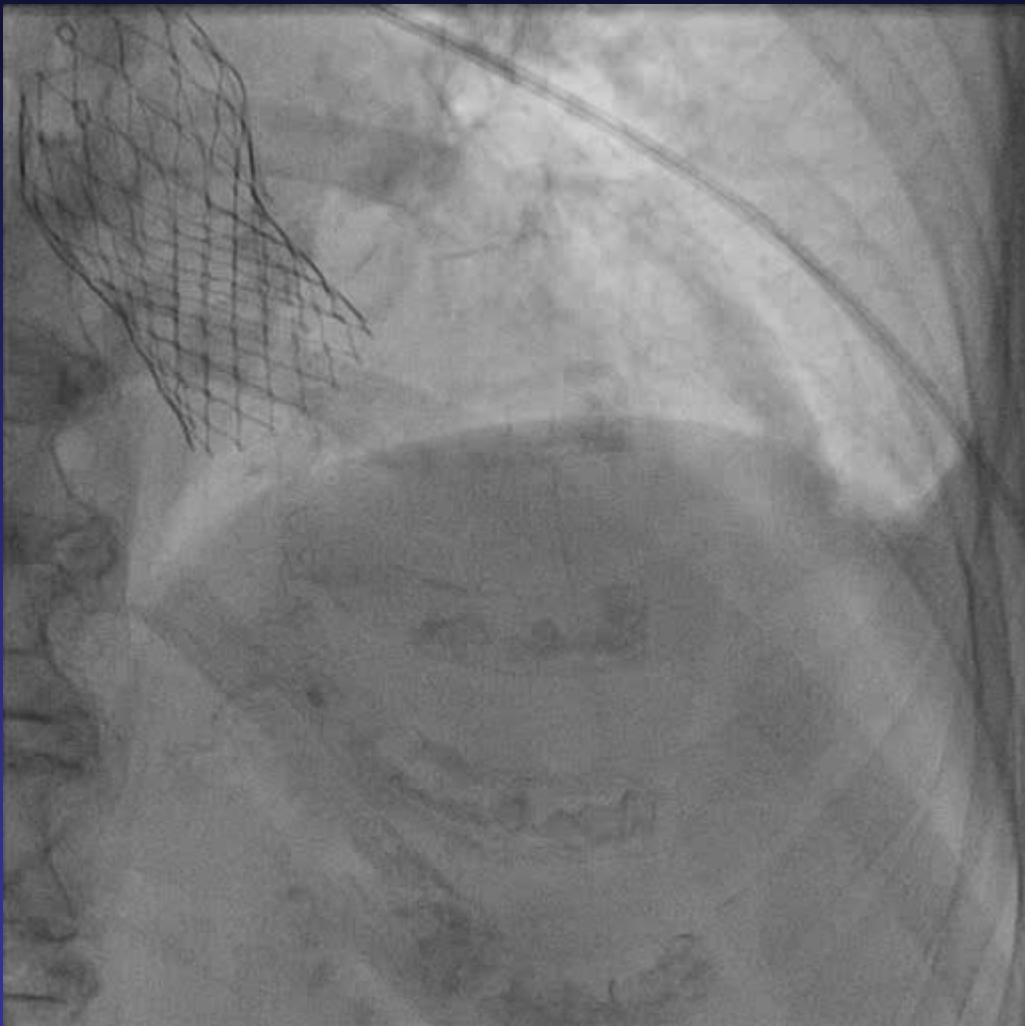


Follow-up CCU

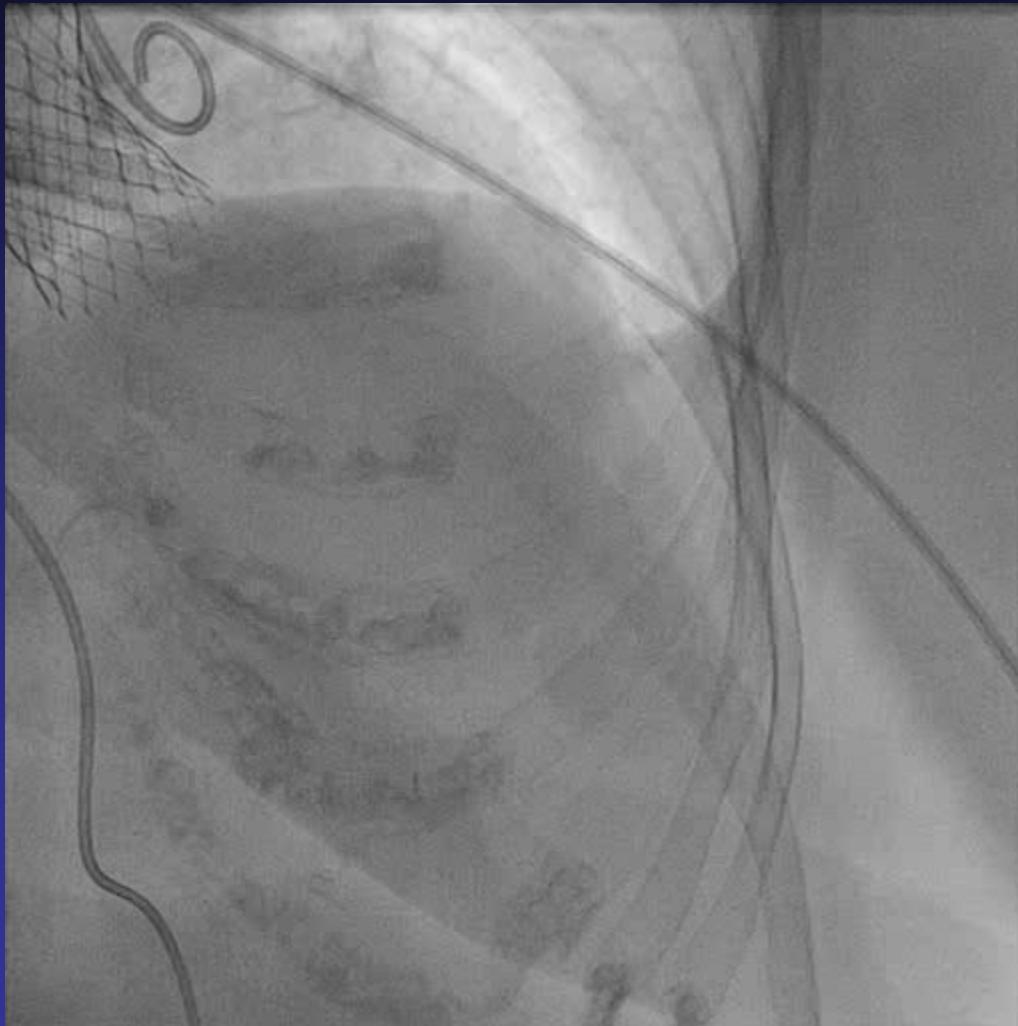
- Stable
- No heart blocks
- On day2 – removal of pacemaker
- 1 hour later
 - Collapse
 - BP 40-50, tachycardia 140
 - STAT echo → tamponade



Cardiac tamponade on angio



Post tap



Discharged on day7



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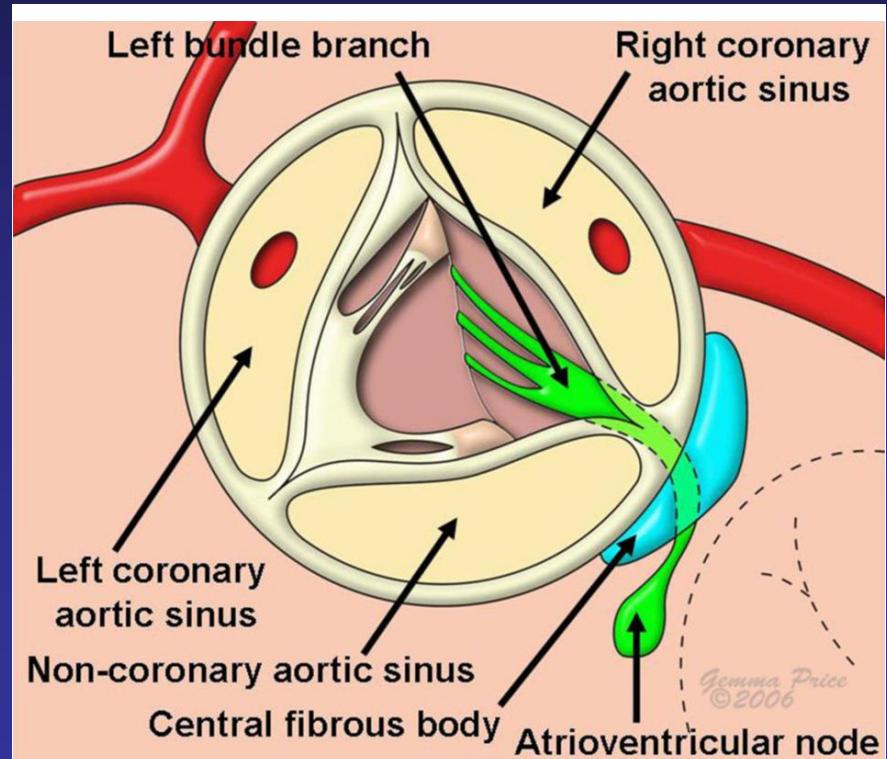
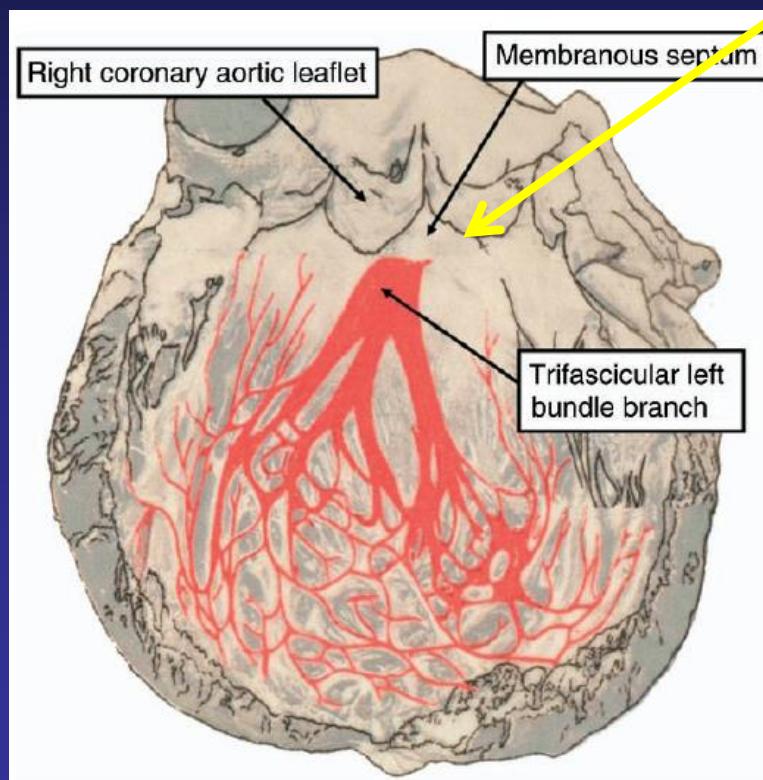


How to Avoid A-V Blocks?



Location of the Conduction System

6 mm from bottom of NCC to emergence of LBB

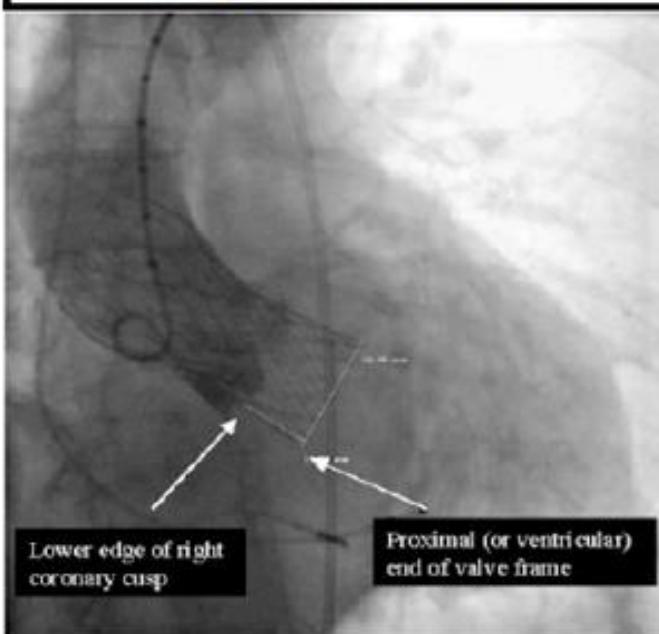


Depth of Implantation and LBBB

New-onset LBBB:
 10.3 ± 2.7 mm
(range, 6.7 to 14.6 mm)

Related to depth of implantation

No LBBB:
 5.5 ± 3.4 mm
(range, 0.7 to 12.2 mm)

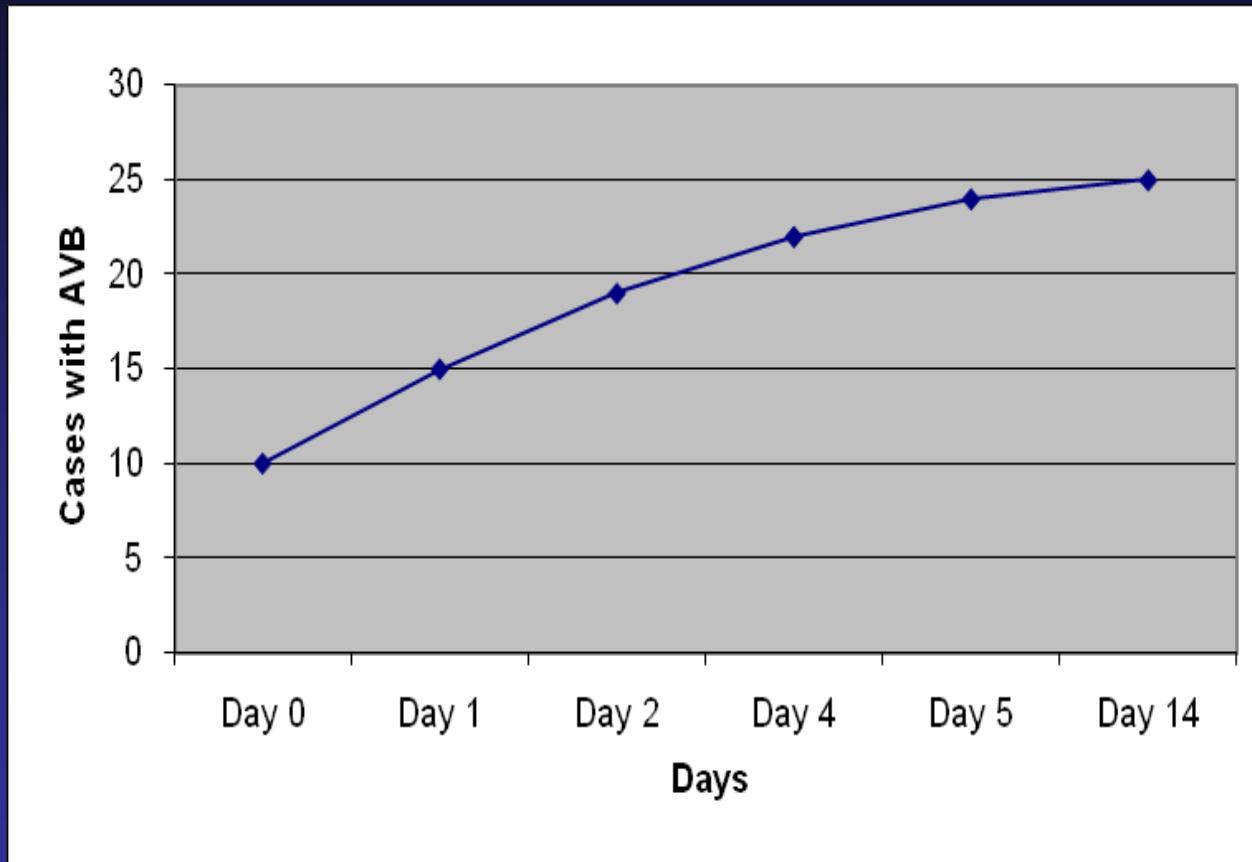


Early and Persistent Intraventricular Conduction

P = 0.005

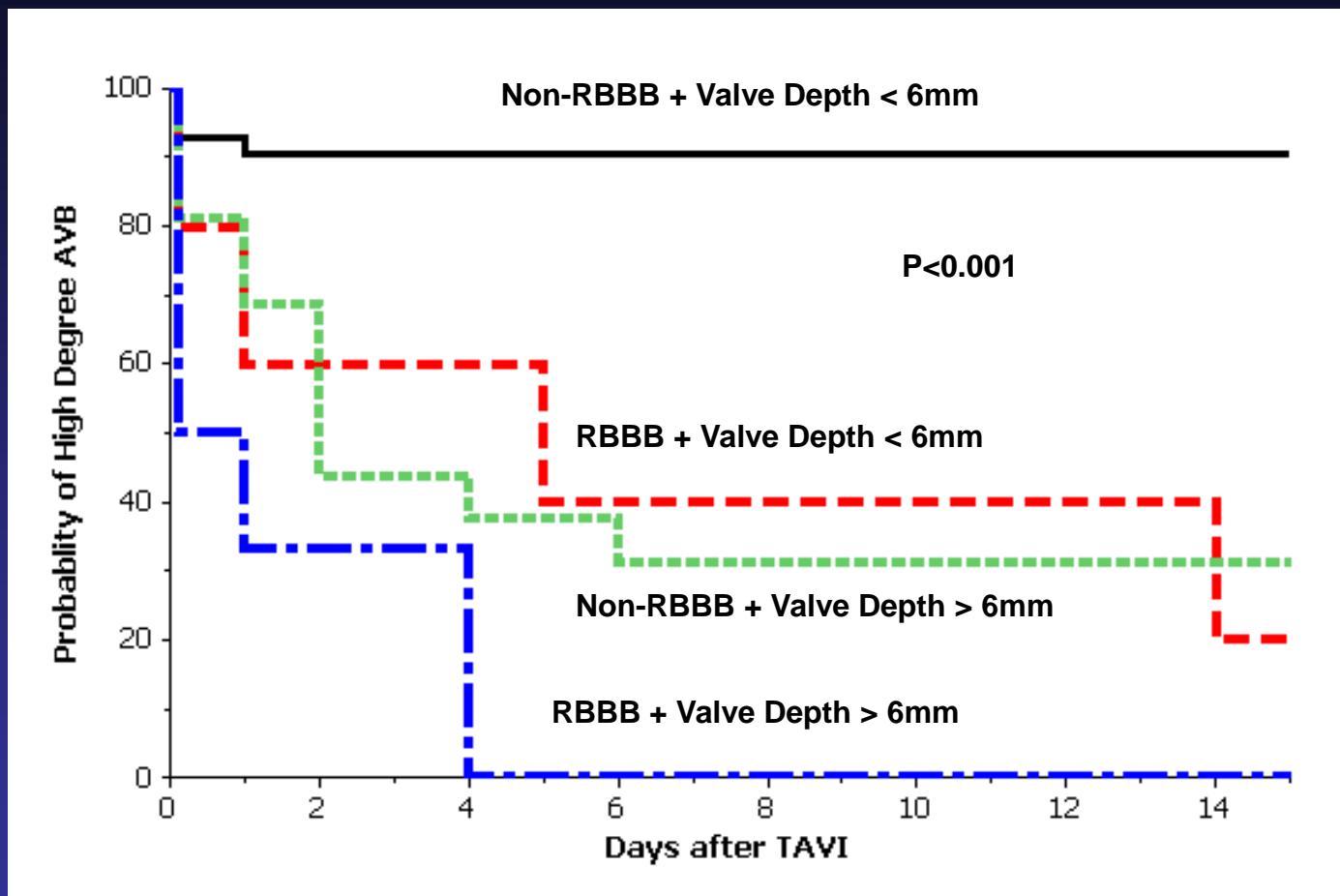
Time to Development of High Degree AV Block

$n = 25/70$



Guetta V, Goldenberg G, Segev A et al AJC 2011

Time to Development of High Degree AV Block Related to CRBBB and Depth of Valve Implantation



Guetta V, Goldenberg G, Segev A et al AJC 2011

Permanent Pacing After TAVI

- Absolute :
 - New high degree AV block of any duration (early or immediate implantation)
 - Alternating BBB
- Relative:
 - Preexisting LBBB+ 1st degree AVB with any change ?
 - Preexisting RBBB with any change ?
 - New LBBB + 1st degree AV block ? ?
- Role of EPS ?
 - Prophylactic pacing ?
 - Early decision after procedure ?

Monitoring After TAVI

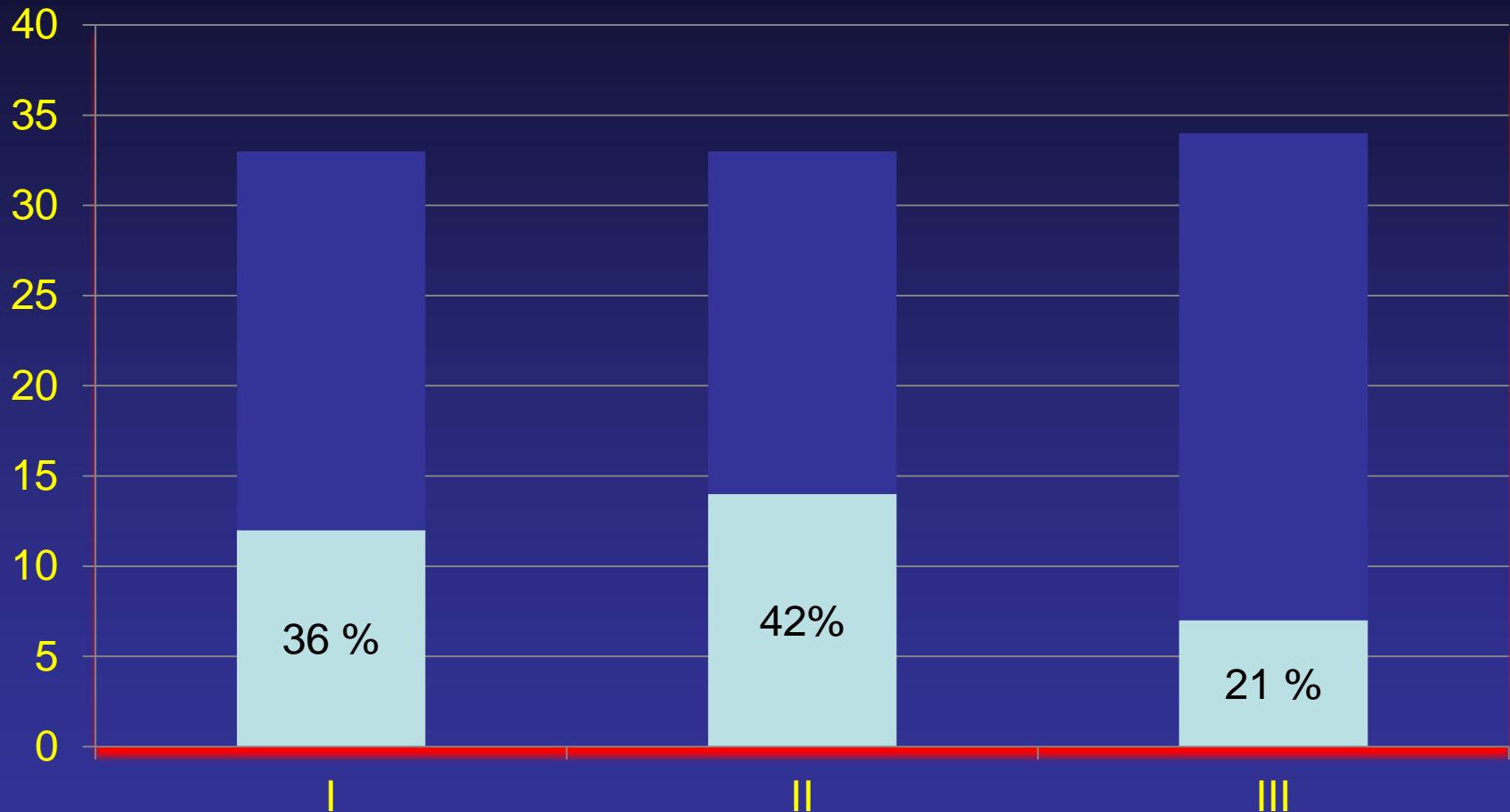
- In-hospital monitoring for 5 days
- 3 days for “low risk” patients ?
- Holter before discharge in borderline cases
- Role of pre discharge EPS ?

Preventive Measures

- Use Edwards Sapien in RBBB
- High position of Corevalve
- Preventive permanent pacing before TAVI:
 - Absolute :
 - Preexisting indications for PPM (History of syncope , holter !)
 - Relative :
 - All patients with RBBB undergoing CoreValve implantation ?
 - All patients with preexisting LBBB + 1st degree AV block undergoing CoreValve implantation??

PPM by Tertiles

Sheba MC 9/2008 – 6/2011



Conclusions

- Be prepared for severe vascular complications and treat hemorrhagic shock
- Cardiac tamponade may occur during and late after procedure
- Monitor for heart blocks

Thank You !



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The Leviev Heart Center

