



Results of Comprehensive Cognitive Function Assessment in Elderly Patients Undergoing TAVI

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Disclosure- None

Background

- Severe aortic stenosis (AS) is common among elderly patients and is associated with progressive symptoms, impaired functional status and lower quality of life (QOL).
- Successful surgical valve replacement is known to alleviate symptoms and improve functional status in addition to extending survival¹.

Background

- ► TAVI has rapidly emerged in recent years as an alternative to surgery in high risk elderly patients with severe AS¹.
- It is associated with increased risk for stroke and "silent" cerebral ischemia which may result in neurocognitive decline and functional dysfunction².
- Conversely, improved systemic perfusion and symptom alleviation following TAVI may improve cognitive and functional status.

Background

- For elderly patients, improvement in heart failure symptoms, functional status, and QOL may be more important than longevity.
- Currently, little is known about outcome measures such as: cognitive function, functional status and QOL following TAVI.

Aim

To evaluate the changes in the cognitive performance and functional status following TAVI procedure.

Methods

We performed a comprehensive evaluation of 44 consequential TAVI patients (CoreValve) Short form 36 health survey (SF-36) QOL Mini-Mental status examination (MMSE) Quantitative Clock Drawing Test (Rouleau) Cognitive Color Trail Test (CTT1 and CTT2) Cognistat Barthel Index Scoring (BI) **Physical** Duke Activity Status Index (DASI)

▶ Baseline and 1-month

Results

▶ 36 TAVI patients completed the pre and post evaluation

Baseline Characteristics	n=36	
Mean age (years)	82.2±4.2	
Male	19 (52.8%)	
Diabetes	11 (30.5%)	
Hypertension	32 (88.9%)	
Dyslipidemia	30 (83.3%)	
Prior CABG	8 (22.2%)	
Prior PCI	10 (27.8%)	
Prior Stroke	5(13.9%)	
Logistic EuroScore (%)	14.9±11.4	
STS score (%)	7.4±4.5	
NYHA III/IV	34 (94.4%)	

Results-TAVI Procedure

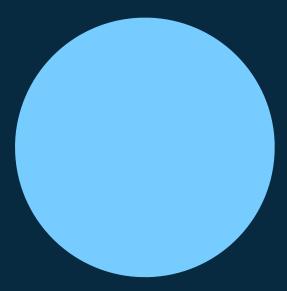
- ► All patients underwent successful TAVI
 - > 100% -NYHA I/II
 - Mean valve gradient improved from 49.5±17.4 to 7.7±4.6 mmHg (p <0.001)</p>

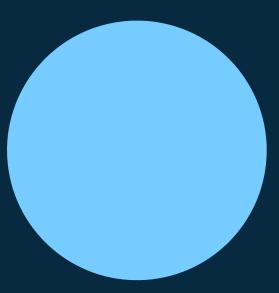
In-hospital Complications	n=36	
Vascular complications	6 (16.7%)	
Pacemaker	5 (13.8%)	
Stroke	1 (2.8%)	
Hospitalization duration (days)	4.5 ±2.8	
1-month follow up		
Stroke	0 (0)	
Mortality	2/44 (4.5%)	

Evaluation Results-

Health Survey	Baseline	1-month	P value
	(n=36)	(n=36)	
QOL assessment			
SF-36			
Physical Component Scale	35.3 ±9.5	38.1±10.6	0.24
Mental Component Scale	46.8±9.0	44.0±10.2	0.22
Cognitive assessment			
MMSE /30	25.9±3.3	27.6±2.4	€0.001
Rouleau /10	8.3±1.3	8.2±2	0.27
CTT-1	76.2±20.8	75±18.4	0.89
CTT-2	79±17.8	81±19.2	0.32
Cognistat /6	5±1	5.7±0.7	0.001
Physical assessment			
DASI /58.2	17.3±9.7	17.3±9.8	0.97
Barthel Index /100	90.7±13.1	90.0±17.1	0.95

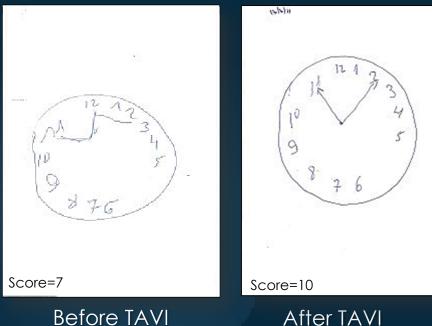




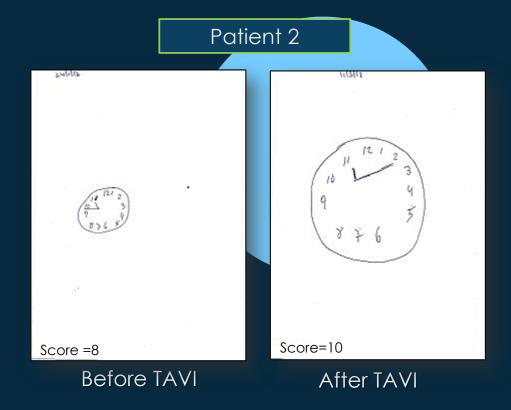


Clock Drawing Test (Rouleau)

Patient 1



After TAVI



Rouleau I, et al. Brain Cogn. 1992 Jan

Limitations

- 1. Single center with small sample size study population
- 2. Short follow up -1-month
- 3. No surgical control group
- 4. Lack of brain imaging to correspond with brain insult

Summary and Conclusions

- Our study is unique for its comprehensive evaluation.
- Despite its limitation of small sample size, we have shown a significant improvement in the participants' cognitive state.
- More importantly- no significant deterioration in any of the functions evaluated was observed shortly after TAVL
- A larger multicenter trial is needed to validate our findings.

Thank You for Your Attention...