



ELECTRA 

5-6 DÉCEMBRE 2024

HOTEL VILLA MASSALIA,
MARSEILLE | FRANCE

18^{èmes} journées françaises
pratiques de rythmologie
& de stimulation cardiaque

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2004 - 2024

20
ans
ELECTRA

Implante / implante pas

Cas n°1 : post TAVI

Thibaut MOULIN
Hôpital Henri Mondor, Créteil
05/12/2024

Pas de conflit d'intérêt

Cas clinique

- Homme 80 ans
- HTA, dyslipidémie, diabète sous Metformine
- Cardiopathie ischémique, angioplastie IVA1 et CD2
- RAC serré symptomatique
- FEVG normale

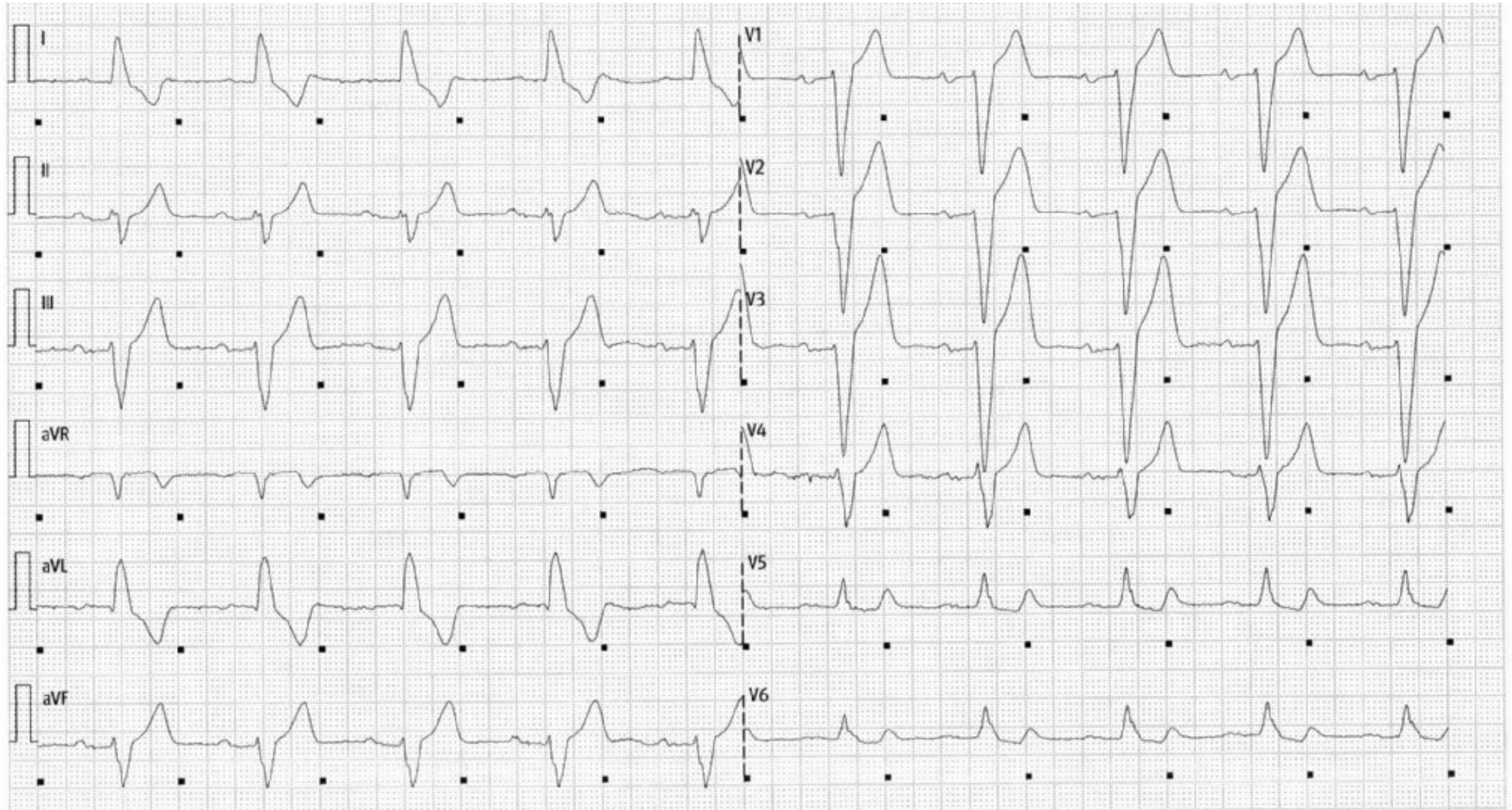
- TAVI Evolut Pro+ 26, voie fémorale

ECG pré-TAVI



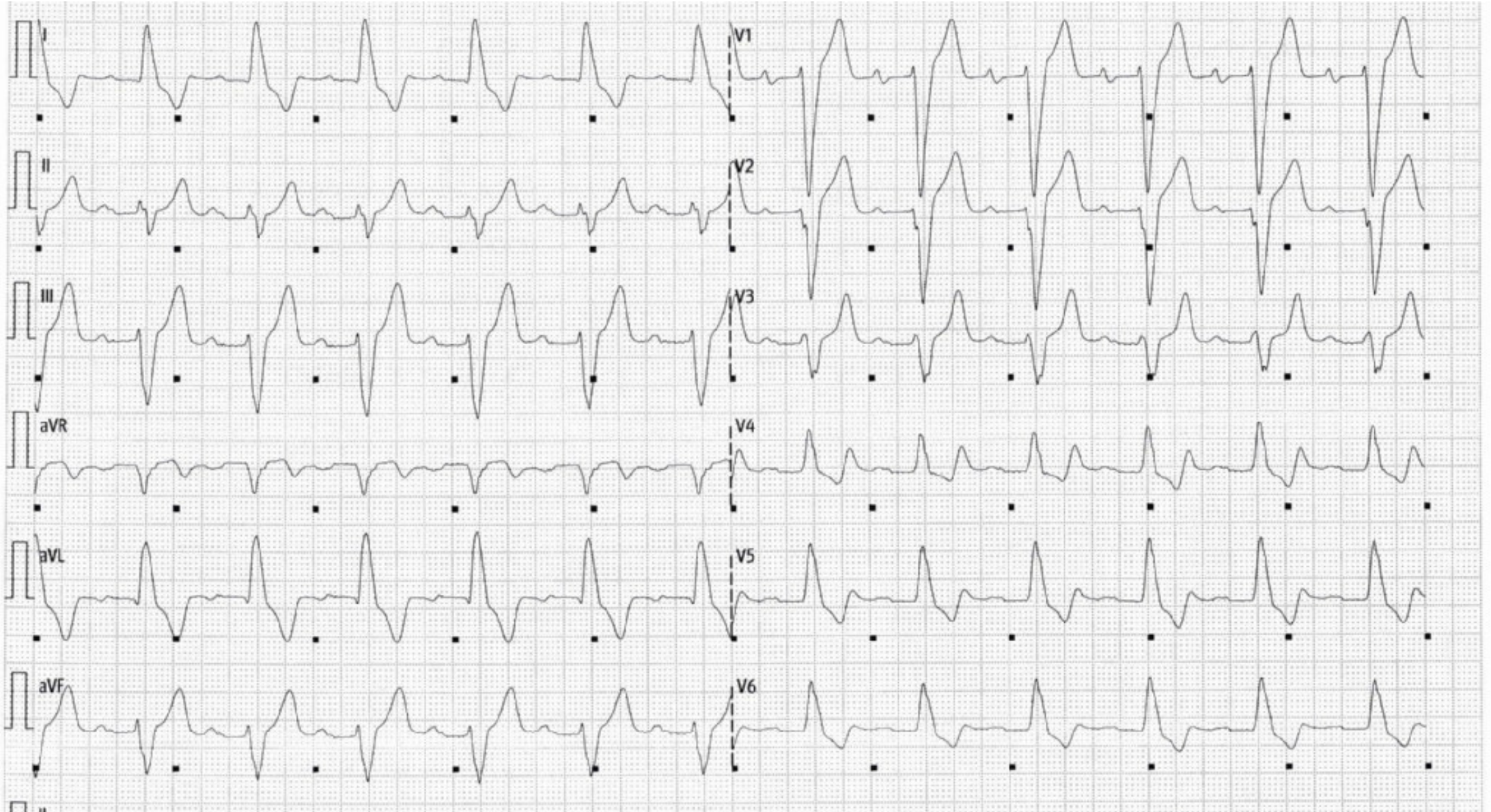
Post-TAVI J0

PR 250 ms, QRS 160 ms



Post-TAVI J+2

PR 280 ms, QRS 160 ms



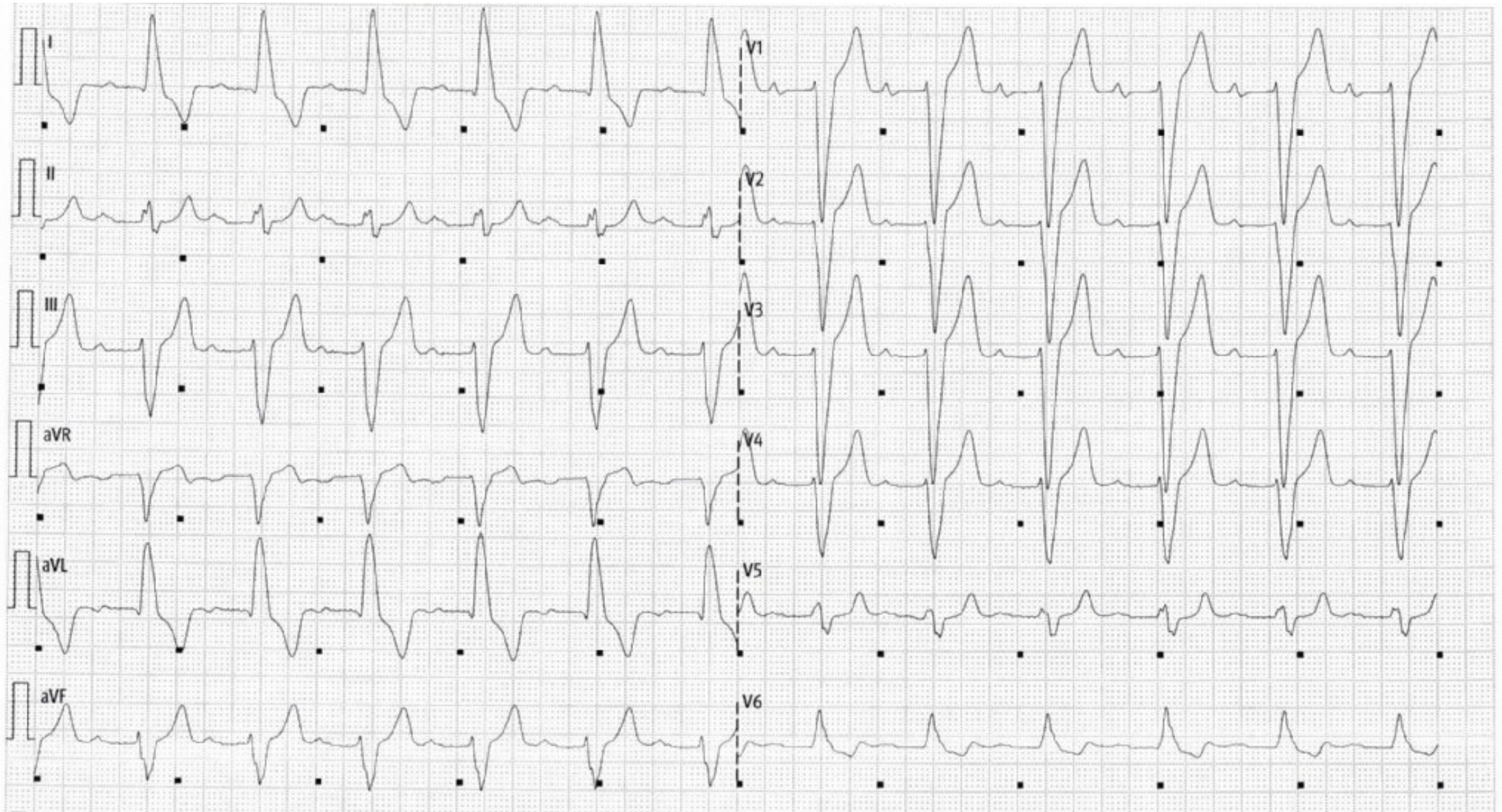
Post-TAVI J+3

PR 300 ms, QRS 160 ms



Post-TAVI J+5

PR 320 ms, QRS 160 ms





J'implante / je n'implante pas ?





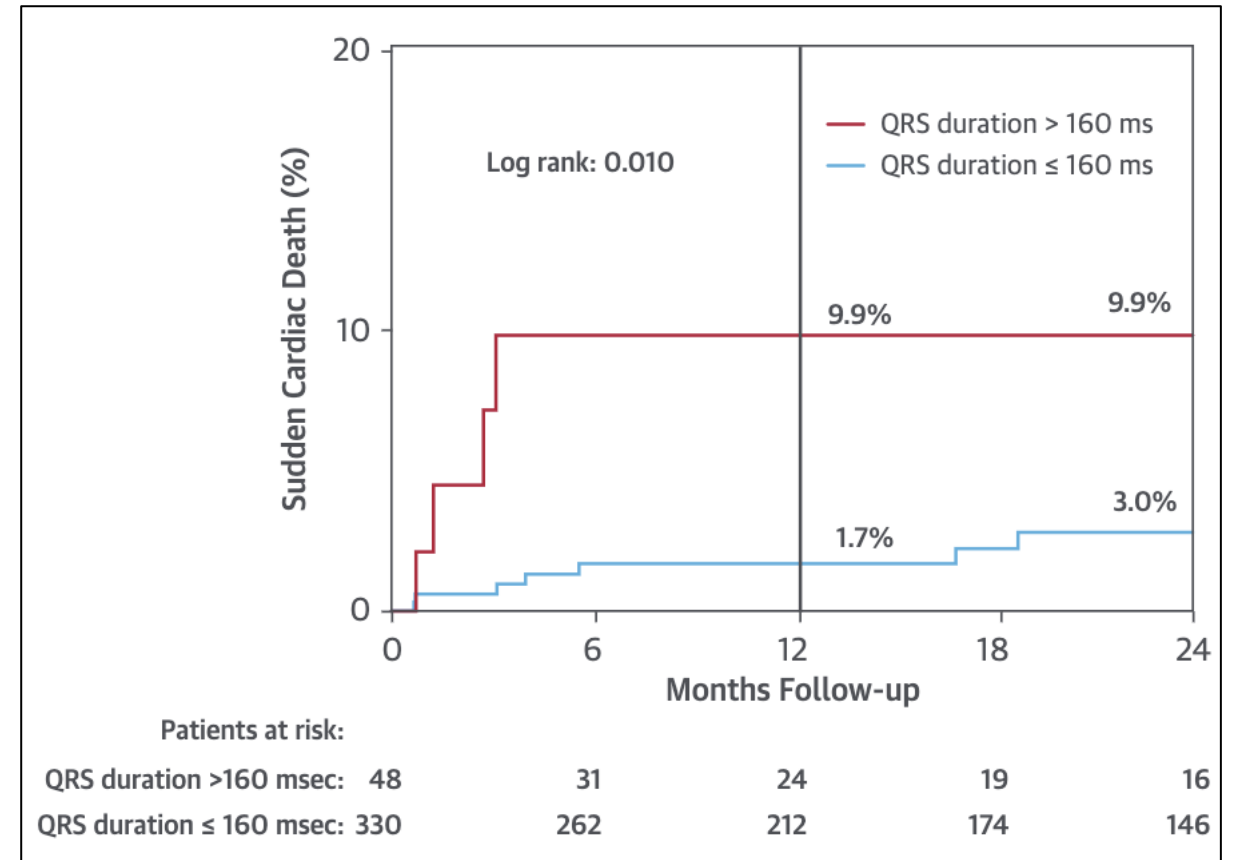
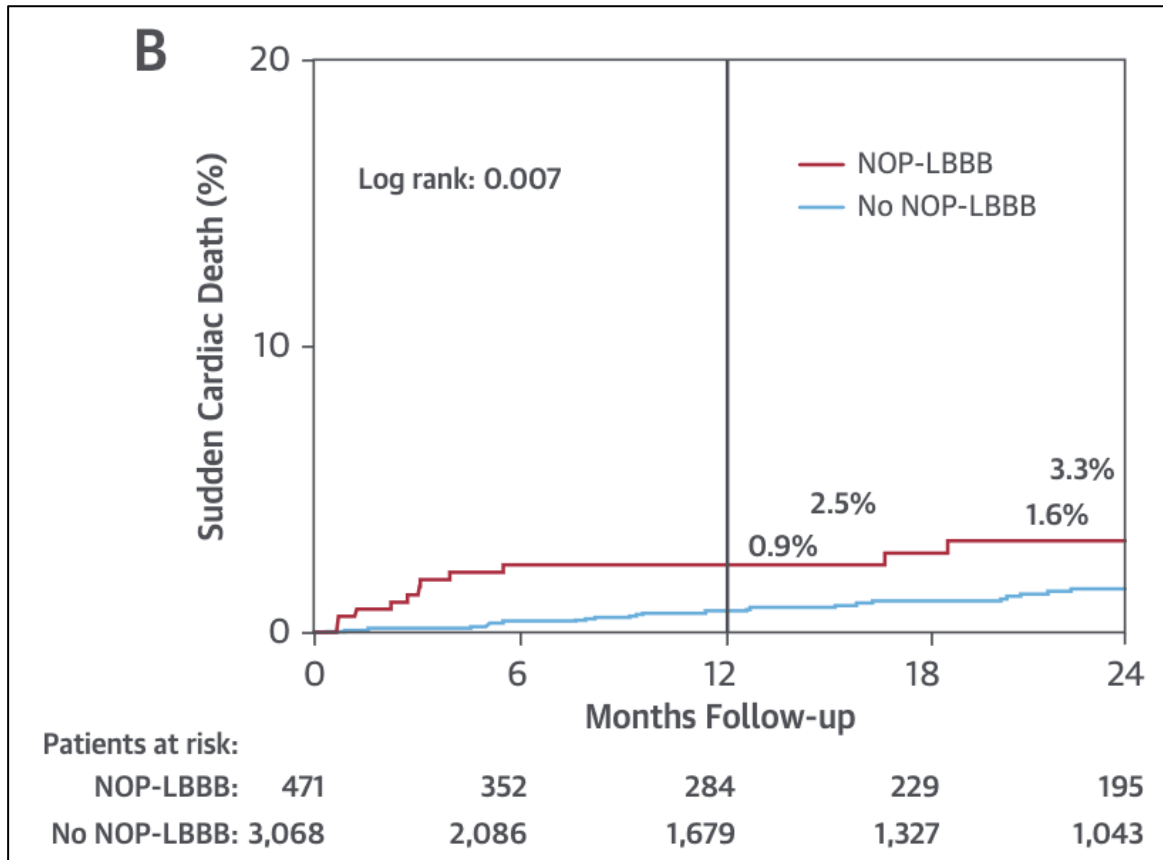
J'implante / j'attends ?



BBG post TAVI, les chiffres

- **Incidence : 13 – 37%** (méta-analyse, *Regueiro, Circ Cardiovasc interv 2016*)
- **Taux d'implantation**
 - 14.2% - *Schymik, Clin Res Cardiol 2015*
 - 17.3% - *Regueiro, Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2016*
 - 11% - *Rodes Cabau, JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2018*
 - 9.4% - *Chamandi, JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2019*
 - 7% - *Nazif, Eur Heart J 2019*
 - 9% - *Faroux, Am J Cardiol 2020*

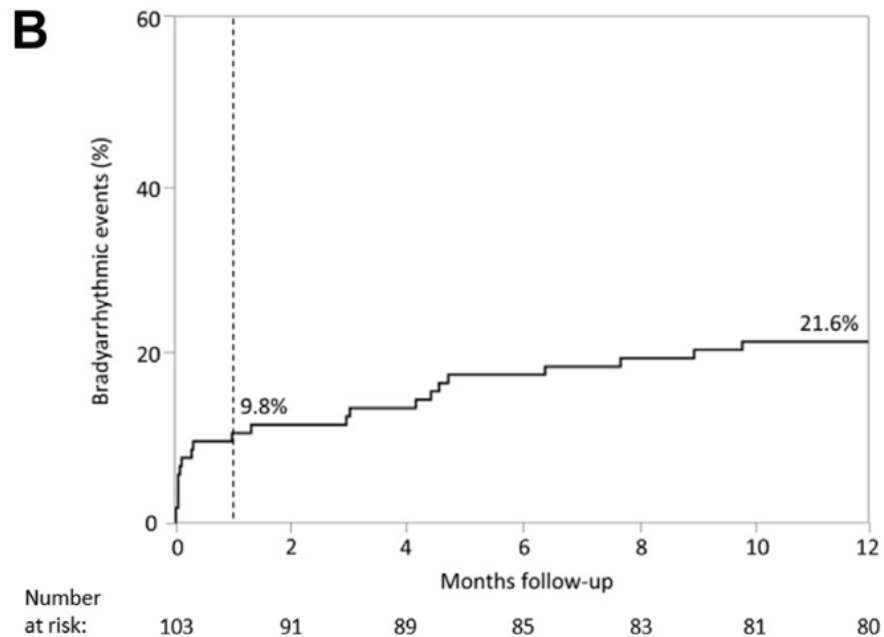
BBG post TAVI et mort subite



Monitoring ECG

Arrhythmic Burden as Determined by Ambulatory Continuous Cardiac Monitoring in Patients With New-Onset Persistent Left Bundle Branch Block Following Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement

The MARE Study



ILR for new LBBB after TAVI (n = 103, 1 year)

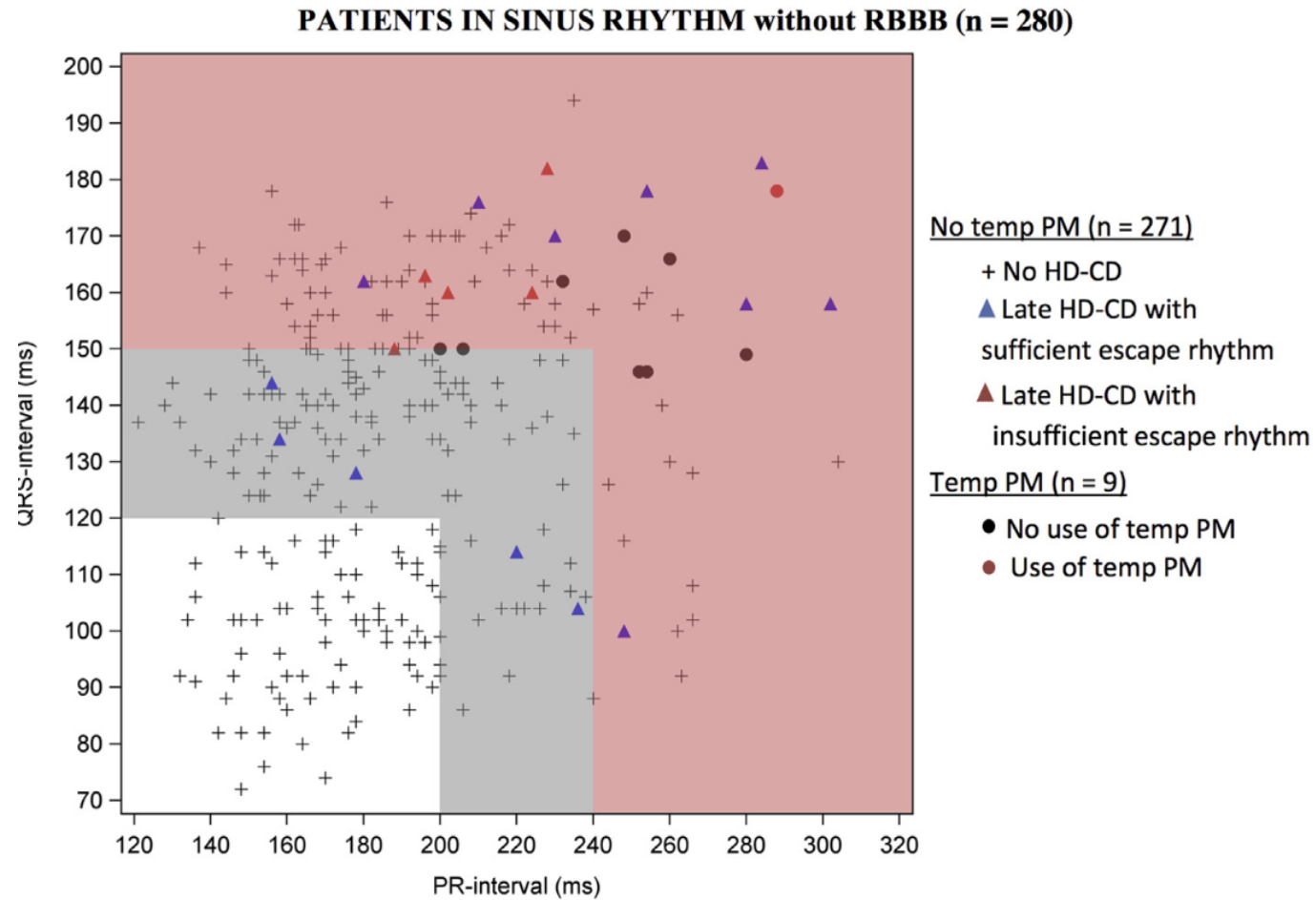
- 15% high grade AV Block (\approx 50% < 30 days)
- 10% PM implantation (\approx 50% asymptomatic)
- 1% Sudden death (unknown cause)

TABLE 4 Clinical Events at 12-Month Follow-Up

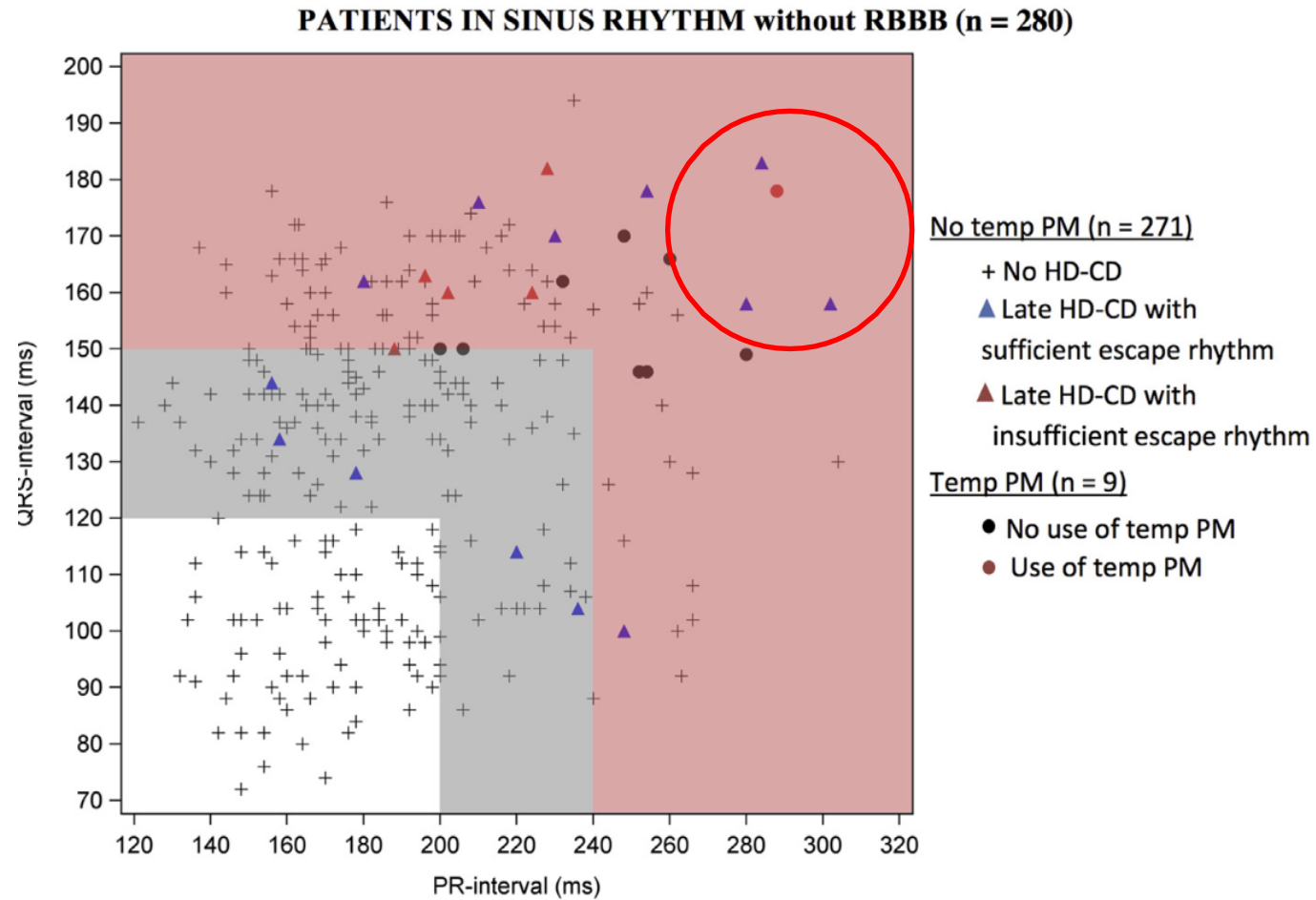
	Overall (N = 103)	Sapien XT/3 (n = 53)	CoreValve/ Evolut R (n = 50)	p Value
Overall death	12 (12)	8 (15)	4 (8)	0.26
Cardiovascular death	4 (4)	2 (4)	2 (4)	1.0
Sudden death	1 (1)	1 (2)	0 (0)	1.0
Stroke/TIA	8 (8)	4 (8)	4 (8)	1.0
Myocardial infarction	4 (5)	2 (4)	2 (4)	1.0
Rehospitalization*	19 (18)	12 (23)	7 (14)	0.26
Rehospitalization because of cardiac causes*	12 (12)	8 (15)	4 (8)	0.26

Values are n (%). *Number of patients.
TIA = transient ischemic attack.

Stratification du risque par ECG



Stratification du risque par ECG

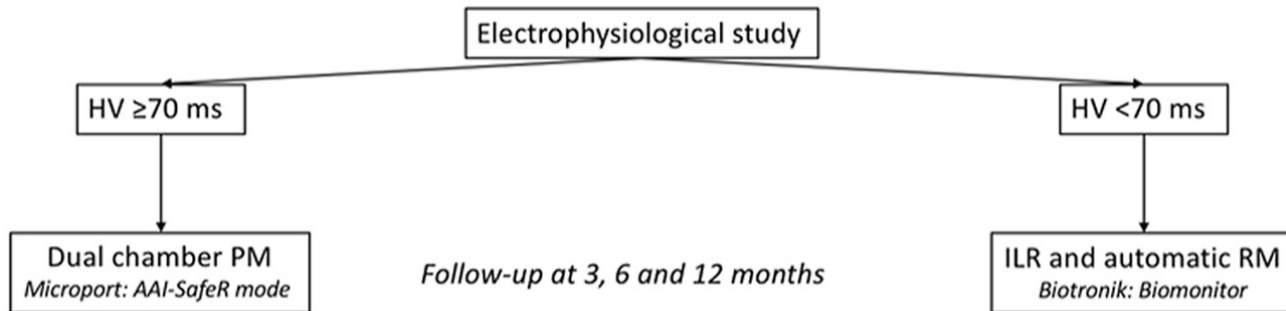
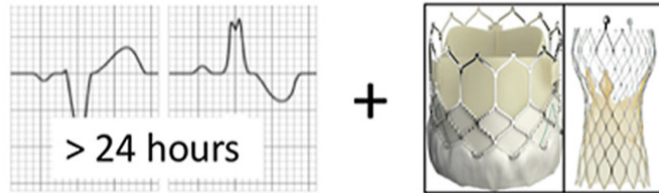


Stratification par EEP

Incidence and management of atrioventricular conduction disorders in new-onset left bundle branch block after TAVI: A prospective multicenter study

Left Bundle Branch Block after transcatheter aortic valve implantation

Aims: . Incidence ?
. Performance and safety of an EPI-based risk stratification



N = 183 persistent LBBB post TAVI

HV > 70 ms → PM (SafeR Mode)

HV < 70 ms → ILR

30% High Grade AV block :

53% (PM) vs 23% (ILR) (p<0.001)

4/31 symptomatic in ILR groupe

No sudden death

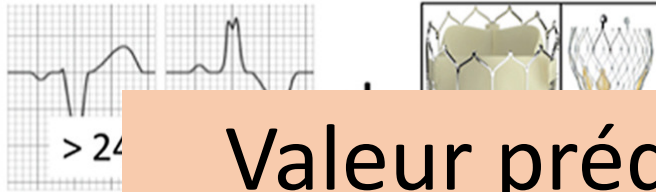
HV > 70 ms independently associated with AVB (SHR 2.4)

Stratification par EEP

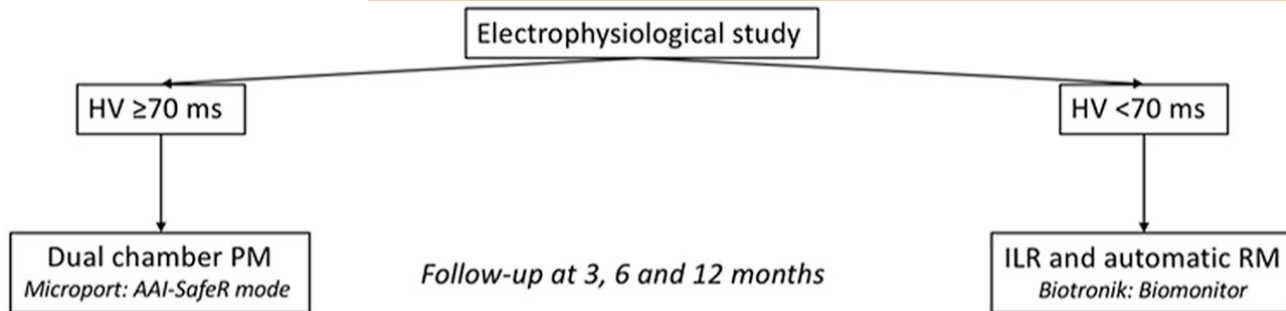
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Valeur prédictive de l'EEP vs ECG ?



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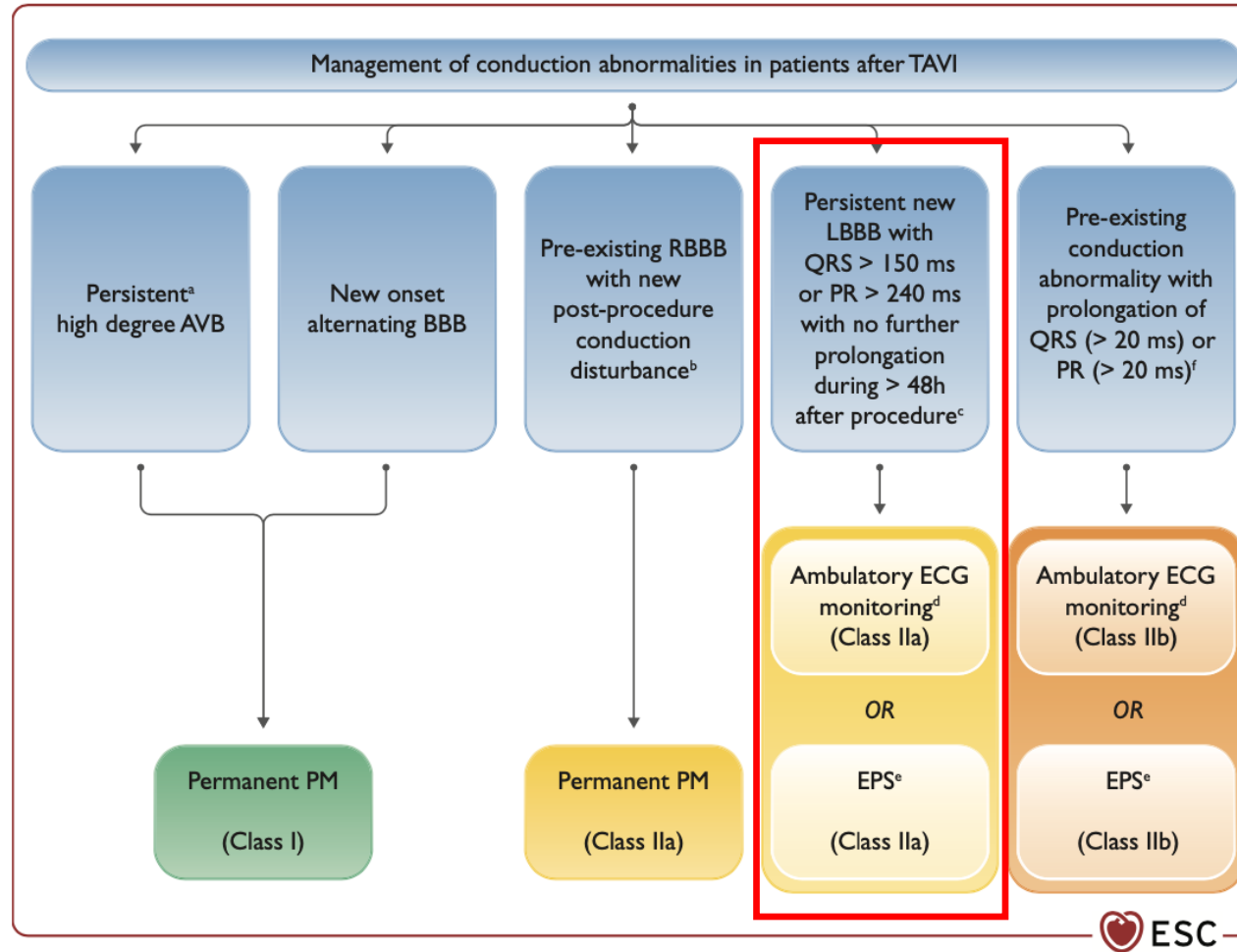
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HV < 70 ms → ILR

p < 0.001)

4/31 symptomatic in ILR groupe
No sudden death

HV > 70 ms independently associated with AVB (SHR 2.4)



ESC guidelines 2021

Figure 12 Management of conduction abnormalities after transcatheter aortic valve implantation. AF = atrial fibrillation; AV = atrioventricular; AVB = atrioventricular block; BBB = bundle branch block; ECG = electrocardiogram; EPS = electrophysiology study; HV = His–ventricular interval; LBBB = left bundle branch block; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; PM = pacemaker; QRS = Q, R, and S waves; RBBB = right bundle branch block; TAVI = transcatheter aortic valve implantation. ^a24–48 h post-procedure. ^bTransient high-degree AVB, PR prolongation, or axis change. ^cHigh-risk parameters for high-degree AV block in patients with new-onset LBBB include: AF, prolonged PR interval, and LVEF <40%. ^dAmbulatory continuous ECG monitoring for 7–30 days. ^eEPS with HV \geq 70 ms may be considered positive for permanent pacing. ^fWith no further prolongation of QRS or PR during 48-h observation.

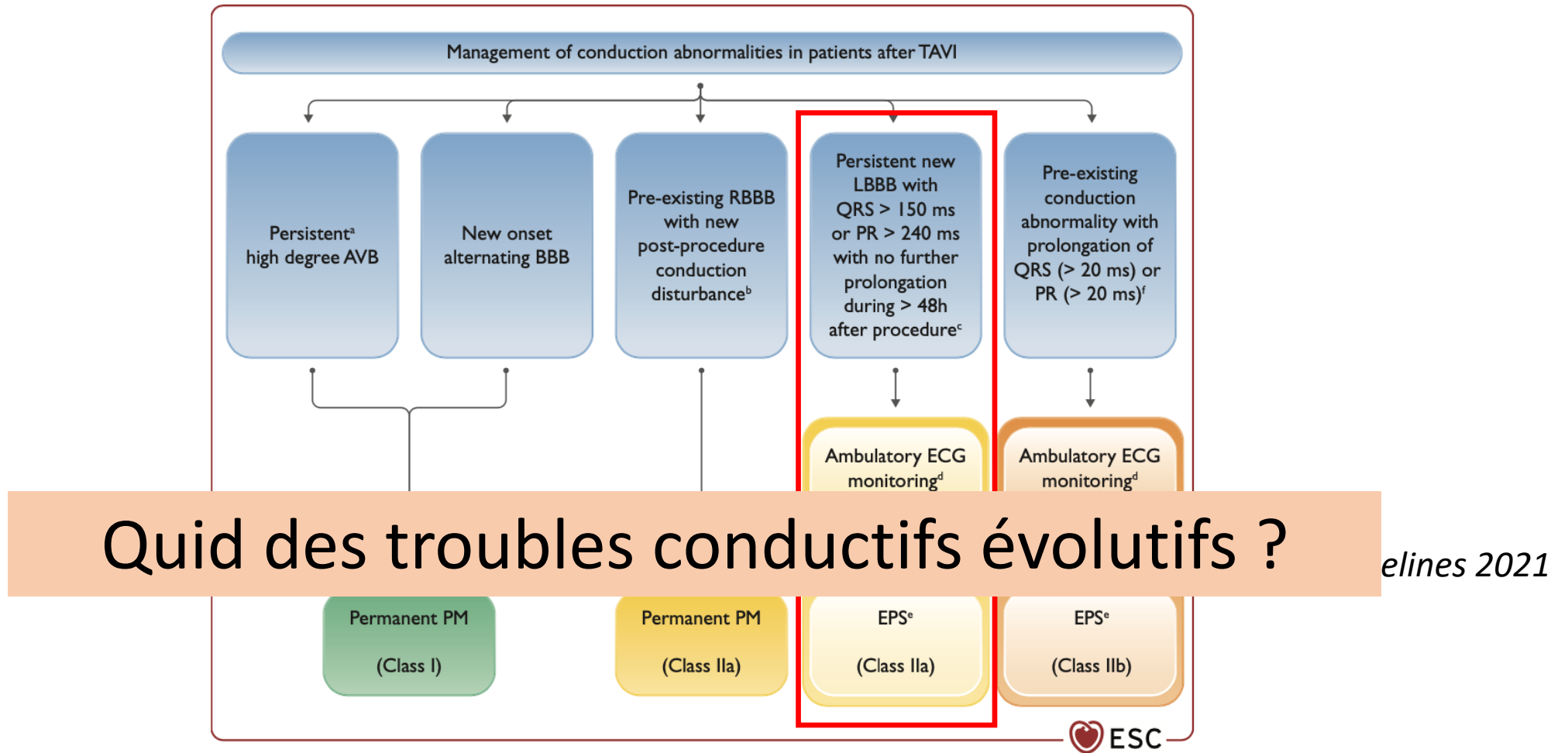
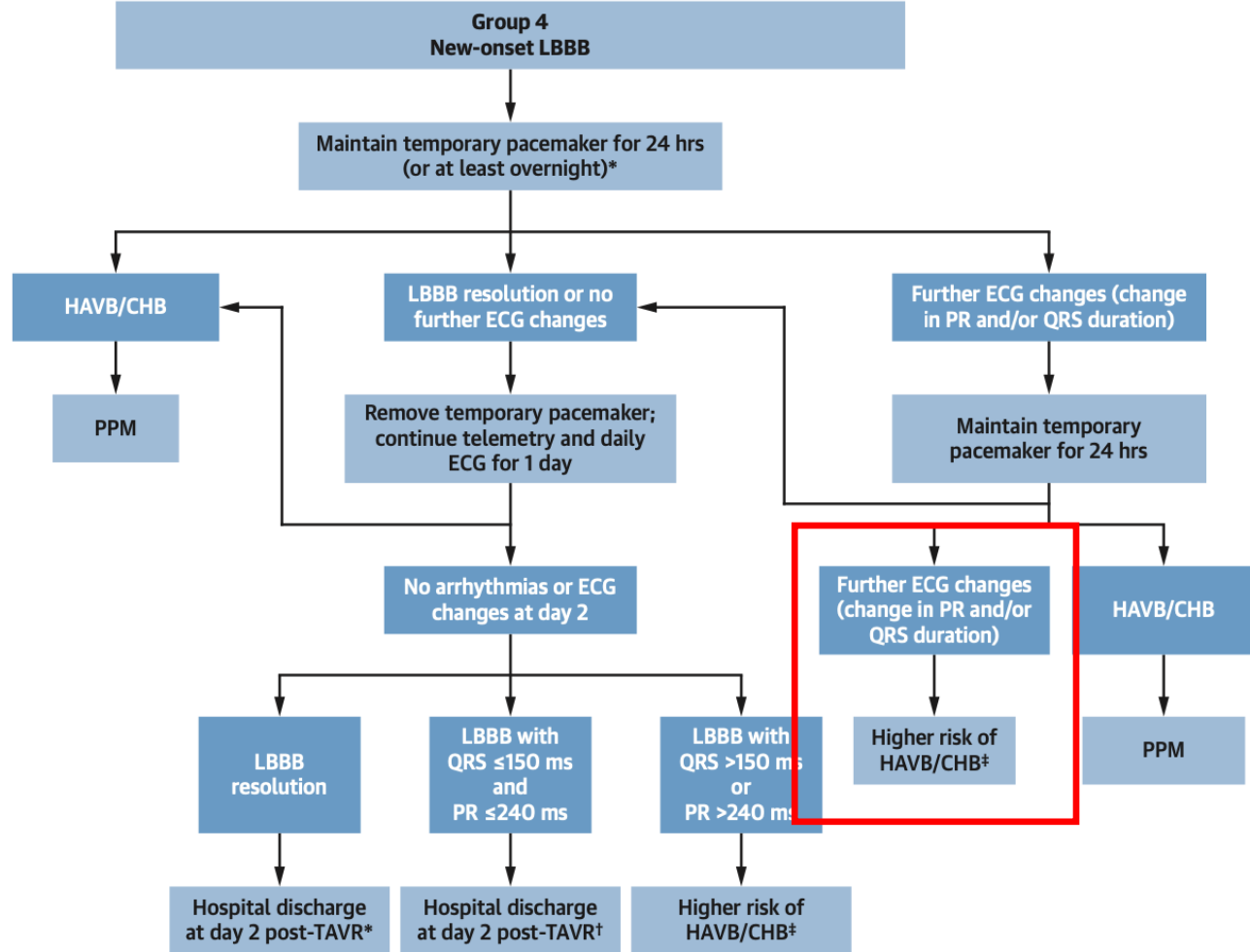


Figure 12 Management of conduction abnormalities after transcatheter aortic valve implantation. AF = atrial fibrillation; AV = atrioventricular; AVB = atrioventricular block; BBB = bundle branch block; ECG = electrocardiogram; EPS = electrophysiology study; HV = His–ventricular interval; LBBB = left bundle branch block; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; PM = pacemaker; QRS = Q, R, and S waves; RBBB = right bundle branch block; TAVI = transcatheter aortic valve implantation. ^a24–48 h post-procedure. ^bTransient high-degree AVB, PR prolongation, or axis change. ^cHigh-risk parameters for high-degree AV block in patients with new-onset LBBB include: AF, prolonged PR interval, and LVEF <40%. ^dAmbulatory continuous ECG monitoring for 7–30 days. ^eEPS with HV \geq 70 ms may be considered positive for permanent pacing. ^fWith no further prolongation of QRS or PR during 48-h observation.

FIGURE 5 Strategy Algorithm Proposal for the Management of Patients With New-Onset LBBB Post-TAVR



*Consider earlier discontinuation of temporary pacing along with hospital discharge at day 1 if partial/complete resolution of LBBB in <24 h.

†Consider continuous ECG monitoring at hospital discharge.

‡Consider: 1) invasive EPS to guide the decision about PPM; 2) continuous ECG monitoring at hospital discharge; 3) PPM.

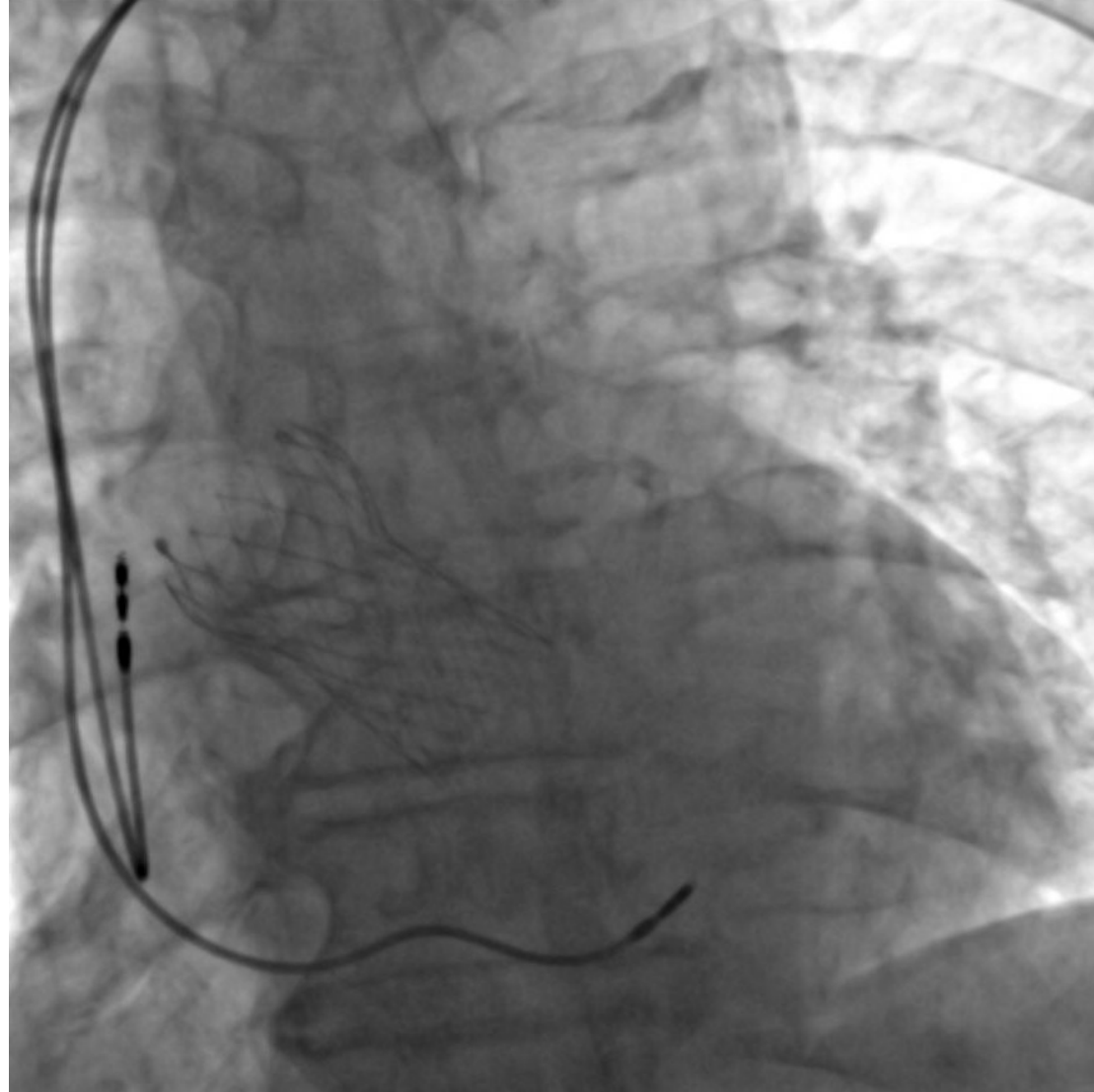
J'implante...

- car il est à haut risque
- pour prévenir une syncope/mort subite
- pour raccourcir l'hospitalisation

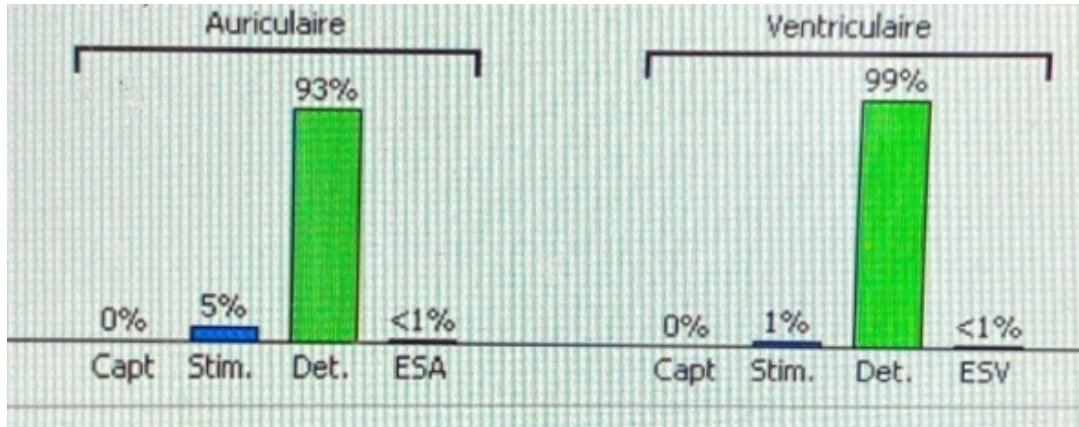
J'attends...

- car il peut récupérer
 - pour stratifier le risque (EEP)
 - pour suivre les guidelines
- ... combien de temps?

Epilogue

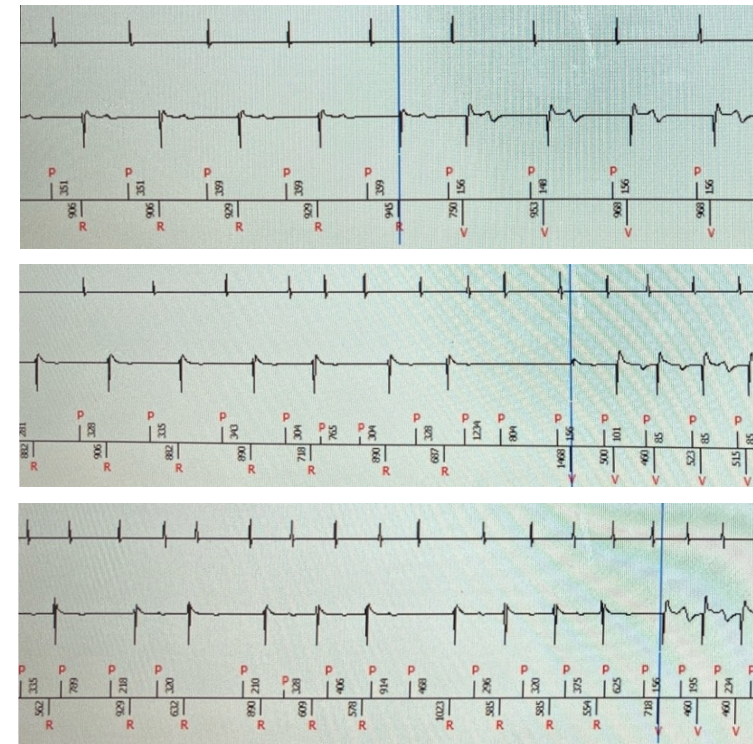
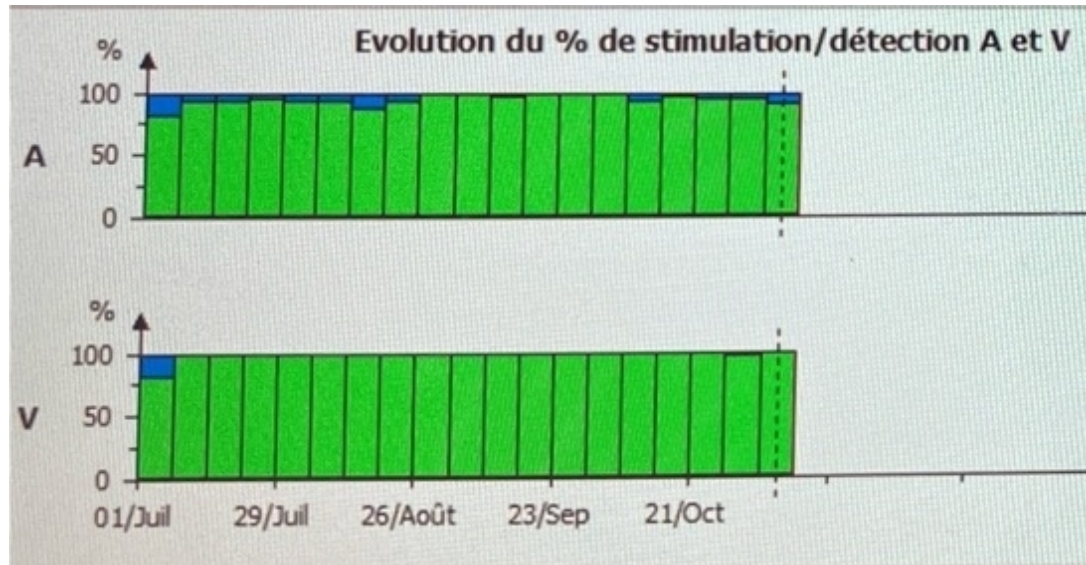


Epilogue

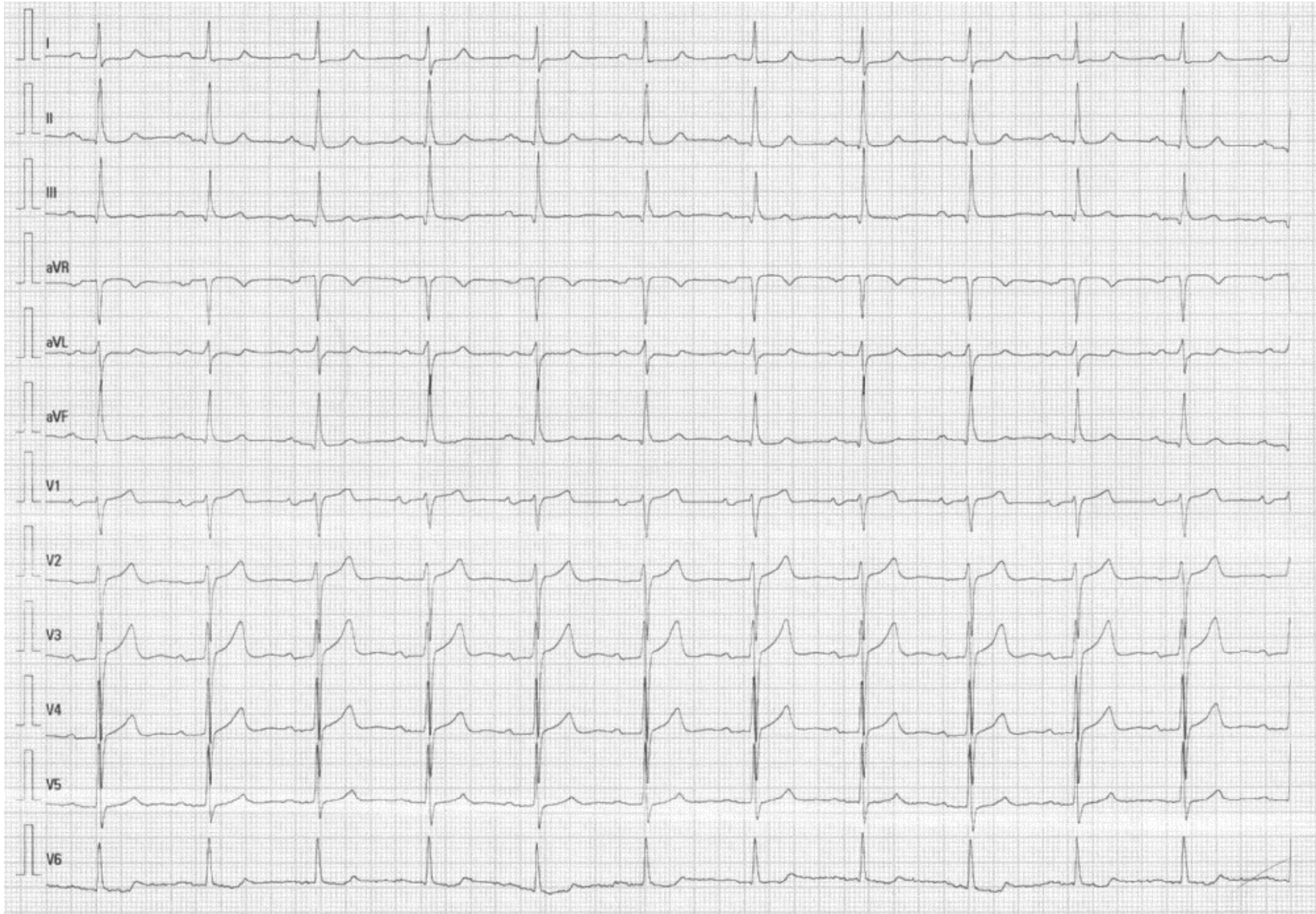


Synthèse des Episodes de BAV

	Jour		Nuit	Total
	Jour effort	Jour repos		
Pause	-	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2
BAV I	4 (3%)	54 (40%)	77 (57%)	135
BAV II	1 (50%)	-	1 (50%)	2
BAV III	-	1 (100%)	-	1
Episodes BAV	4 (9%)	9 (20%)	31 (70%)	44



ECG M+3



Merci de votre attention !