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Eurovalve 2022, 7th October

Disclosures





Core laboratory contract - Edwards Lifesciences

Research grant - Medtronic

Evaluation prosthesis: Echocardiography

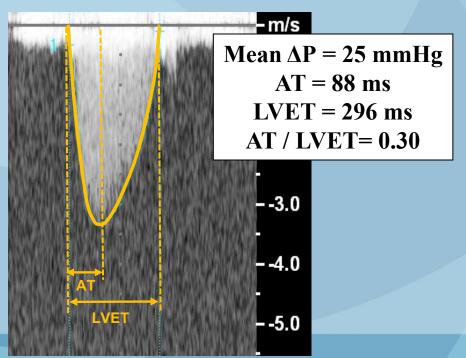


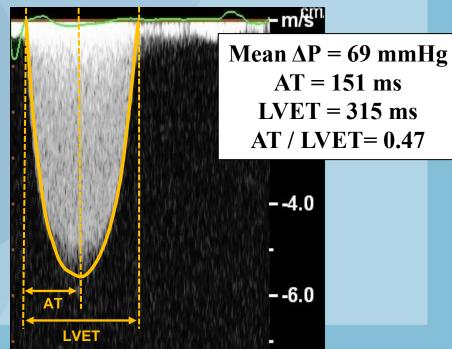
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Non invasive and non-expensive imaging modality

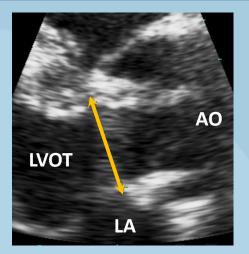
Evaluation of hemodynamic of the prosthesis as well as LV/RV remodelling/function

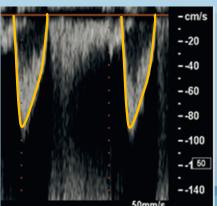




Evaluation prosthesis: Echocardiography (







			1		AFFUÉÀ	AFFLIÉ À BUNIVERSITÉ LAVAL	
Prosthetic valve size (mm)	19	21	23 I	25	27	29	
Stented bioprosthetic valves							
Mosaic	1.1 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.3	1.4 ± 0.3	1.7 ± 0.4	1.8 ± 0.4	2.0 ± 0.4	
Hancock II	-	1.2 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2	
Carpentier-Edwards Perimount	1.1 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.4	1.5 ± 0.4	1.8 ± 0.4	2.1 ± 0.4	2.2 ± 0.4	
Carpentier-Edwards Magna	1.3 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.3	1.8 ± 0.4	2.1 ± 0.5	_	-	
Biocor (Epic)	1.0 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.5	1.4 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.7	_	-	
Mitroflow	1.1 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.3	1.4 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.3	1.8 ± 0.3	-	
Trifecta	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	
Stentless bioprosthetic valves							
Medtronic Freestyle	1.2 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.3	2.0 ± 0.4	2.3 ± 0.5	-	
St Jude Medical Toronto SPV	-	1.3 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.5	1.7 ± 0.8	2.1 ± 0.7	2.7 ± 1.0	
Prima Edwards	-	1.3 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.3	1.9 ± 0.4	_	-	
Mechanical valves							
Medtronic-Hall	1.2 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.2	-	-	-	-	
St Jude Medical Standard	1.0 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.4	2.7 ± 0.6	3.2 ± 0.3	
St Jude Medical Regent	1.6 ± 0.4	2.0 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.9	2.5 ± 0.9	3.6 ± 1.3	4.4 ± 0.6	
MCRI On-X	1.5 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 0.4	2.0 ± 0.6	2.4 ± 0.8	3.2 ± 0.6	3.2 ± 0.6	
Carbomedics Standard and Top Hat	1.0 ± 0.4	1.5 ± 0.3	1.7 ± 0.3	2.0 ± 0.4	2.5 ± 0.4	2.6 ± 0.4	
ATS Medical ^a	1.1 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.4	1.8 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.3	2.3 ± 0.8	-	

Effective orifice area is expressed as mean values available in the literature. Further studies are needed to validate these reference values.

"For the ATS medical valve, the label valve sizes are 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 mm. High velocities are common in size 19 or 21 prostheses. Adapted with permission from Ref. 7.



Natural history of SLT



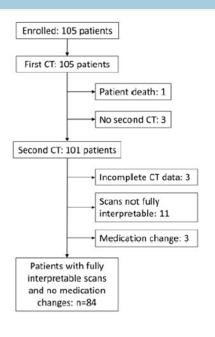
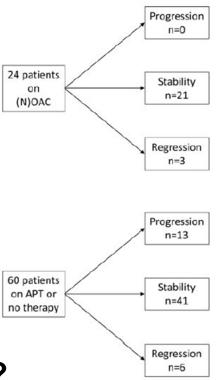


Table I Evolution pattern of leaflet status between the first and second computed tomography scan

HALT/HAM	HALT/HAM at second CT					
at first CT	HALT- HAM-	HALT+ HAM-	HALT+ HAM+	Total		
HALT-HAM-	53	7	4	64		
HALT+HAM-	5	3	2	10		
HALT+HAM+	2	2	7	11		
Total	60	12	13	85		

 $\label{eq:half} \mbox{HALT, hypo-attenuating leaflet thickening, HAM, hypo-attenuation affecting motion; Green, regression; orange, progression; CT, computed tomography.}$



When should we perform a contrast CT???

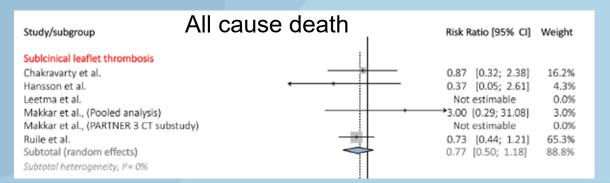
Prevalence of SLT and outcomes





Study/subgroup	Prevalence , % [95% CI]
Sublcinical leaflet thrombosis	
Chakravarty et al.	13.4 [11.1; 16.1]
De Backer et al.	22.6 [17.0; 29.1]
Hansson et al.	5.7 [3.6; 8.4]
Leetma et al.	2.9 [0.8; 7.2]
Makkar et al., (Pooled analysis)	40.0 [27.0; 54.1]
Makkar et al., (PARTNER 3 CT substudy)	25.5 [19.4; 32.5]
Marwan et al.	20.5 [12.2; 31.2]
Pache et al.	10.3 [6.0; 16.1]
Ruile et al.	15.9 [13.4; 18.7]
Vollema et al.	11.7 [6.7; 18.6]
Yanagisawa et al.	14.3 [7.1; 24.7]
Subtotal (random effects)	15.1 [10.0; 20.9]

Subtotal heterogeneity, I2= 91%



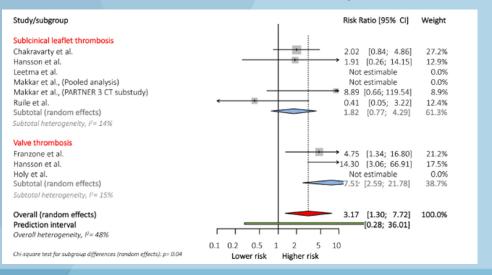
Prevalence of Clinical LT and outcomes





Valve thrombosis		
Basra et al.	2.8 [1.6; 4.4]	-
Chakravarty et al.	2.6 [1.6; 4.1]	-
De Backer et al.	0.5 [0.0; 2.8]	+
Franzone et al.	0.7 [0.3; 1.3]	
Hansson et al.	1.2 [0.4; 2.9]	+ 1
Holy et al.	1.6 [0.7; 3.0]	+ 1
Huchet et al.	2.2 [0.5; 6.4]	 •
Jose et al.	2.9 [1.7; 4.5]	-
Latib et al.	0.6 [0.4; 0.9]	
Leetma et al.	0.7 [0.0; 3.9]	+-1
Mack et al.	1.0 [0.3; 2.3]	+ 1
Makkar et al., (PARTNER 3 CT substudy)	1.6 [0.3; 4.7]	 -
Mangieri et al.	0.9 [0.2; 2.3]	+ !
Marwan et al.	2.6 [0.3; 9.0]	++
Popma et al.	0.1 [0.0; 0.8]	•
Subtotal (random effects)	1.2 [0.8; 1.8]	•
Subtotal heterogeneity, I ² = 77%		
,,		
Overall (random effects)	5.4 [2.8; 8.6]	-

All cause mortality

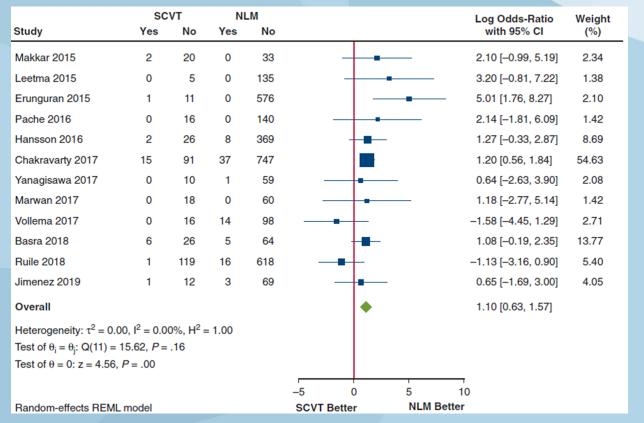


Rheude et al. Am J Cardiol. 2021 Jan 1;138:92-99.

Impact of SLT on stroke occurence







Predictors of SLT





- ✓ Male sex; obesity; hypertension; hypercoagulable state (COPD)
- √ Reduce ejection fraction
- ✓ Paravalvular leak
- ✓ Larger prosthesis
- √ Prosthesis eccentricity

Also Predictors of stroke

Need to treat patients at risk of stroke post TAVR

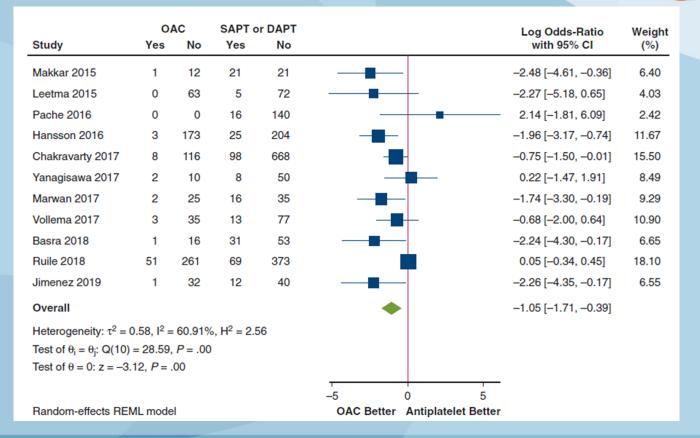
Ruile et al. JACC Cardiovasc. Interv. 2018;11:1164–1171; Rashid et al. Heart Vessels. 2021 Sep;36(9):1374-1383; Rashid et al. Heart Lung Circ. 2022 May;31(5):678-684; Pieniak et al. J Clin Med . 2020 Nov 21;9(11):3742.

Anticoagulation associated with less SLT



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Woldendorp et al. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2021 Nov;162(5):1491-1499.e2

Conclusion





- Incidence of subclinical leaflet thrombosis could happen at any time post TAVR
- Subclinical leaflet thrombosis is not constant after TAVR (spontaneous regression)
- Associated with clinical stroke or subclinical stroke
- SLT has similar predictors than stroke, thus SLT could be a marker of stroke not a predictor

Thank you for your attention





