

The role of CT in valve prosthesis assessment

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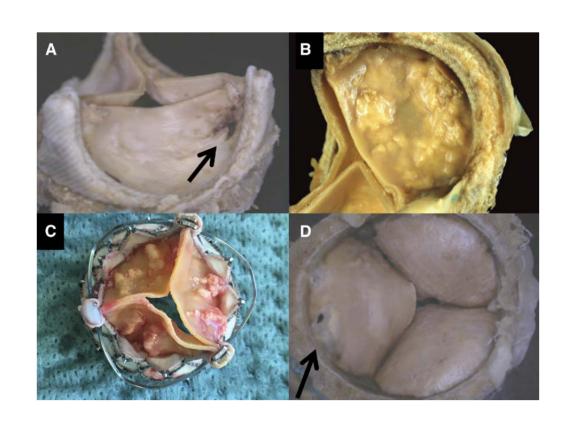


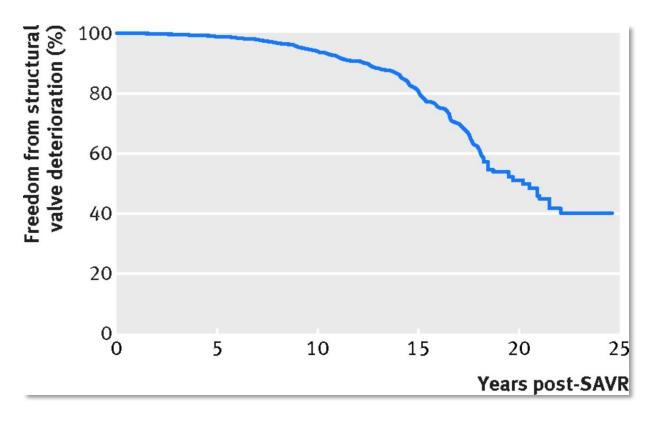
@jweirmccall



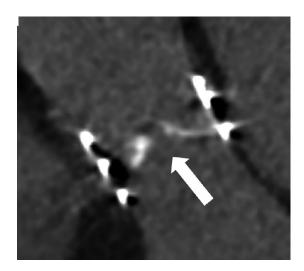


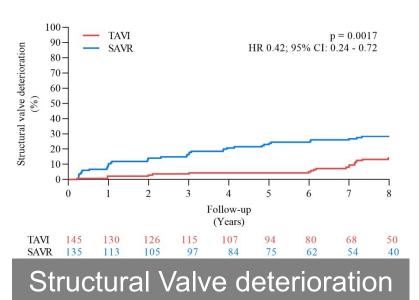
Structural Valvular Degeneration

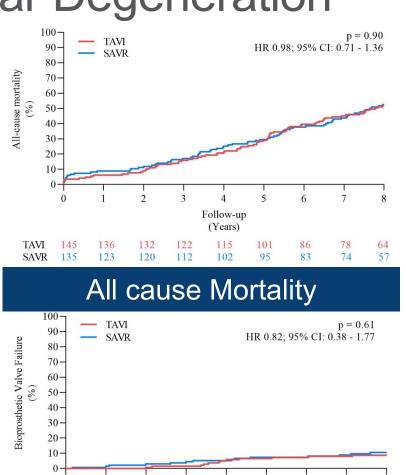




Structural Valvular Degeneration







Bioprosthetic Valve Failure

Follow-up

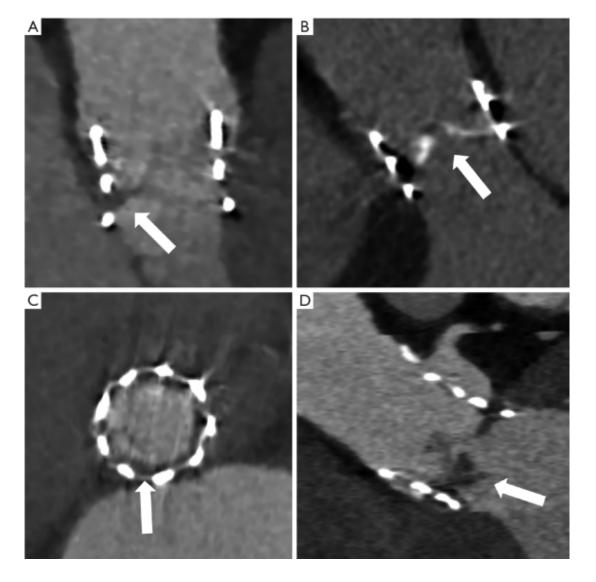
(Years)

Structural Valvular Degeneration - Definition

SVD Stage 0 No significant change from immediate post implantation* Morphological leaflet abnormality without significant hemodynamic changes† SVD Stage 2S Moderate stenosis‡ SVD Stage 2R Moderate regurgitation§ **SVD Stage 2RS** Moderate stenosis and moderate regurgitation SVD Stage 3 Severe stenosis and/or severe regurgitation

	Prosthetic Aortic Valve Stenosis		
Variable	Normal	Moderate Stenosis	Severe Stenosis
Qualitative parameters			
Valve structure and motion	Normal	Often abnormal	Abnormal
Transvalvular flow envelope	Triangular, early peaking	Triangular to intermediate	Rounded, symmetrical
Semiquantitative parameters			
Acceleration time, ms	<80	80–100	>100
Acceleration time/LV ejection time ratio	<0.32	0.32-0.37	>0.37
Quantitative flow-dependent parameters			
Peak velocity, m/s	<3	3–4	>4
Mean gradient, mmHg	<20	20–40	>40
Increase in mean gradient during follow-up associated with decrease in EOA and DVI	<10	10–20	>20
Quantitative flow-independent parameters*			
Doppler velocity index	>0.35	0.25-0.35	<0.25
EOA for BSA ≥1.6 m²	>1.2	1.0–1.2	<1.0
EOA for BSA <1.6 m ²	>1.1	0.8–1.1	<0.8

Structural Valvular Degeneration - Aetiology



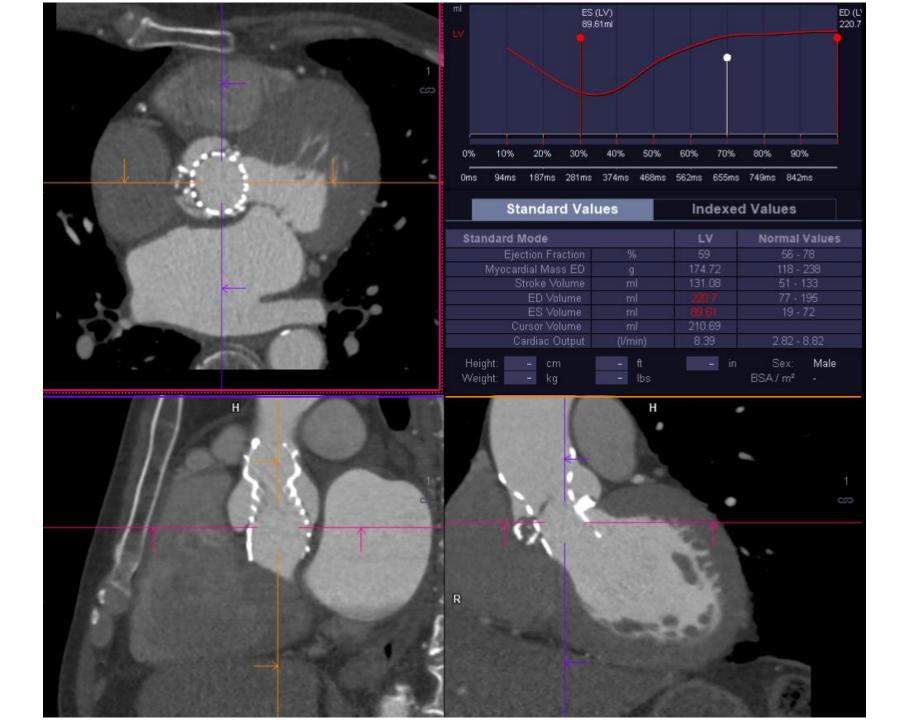
Male, 70s,

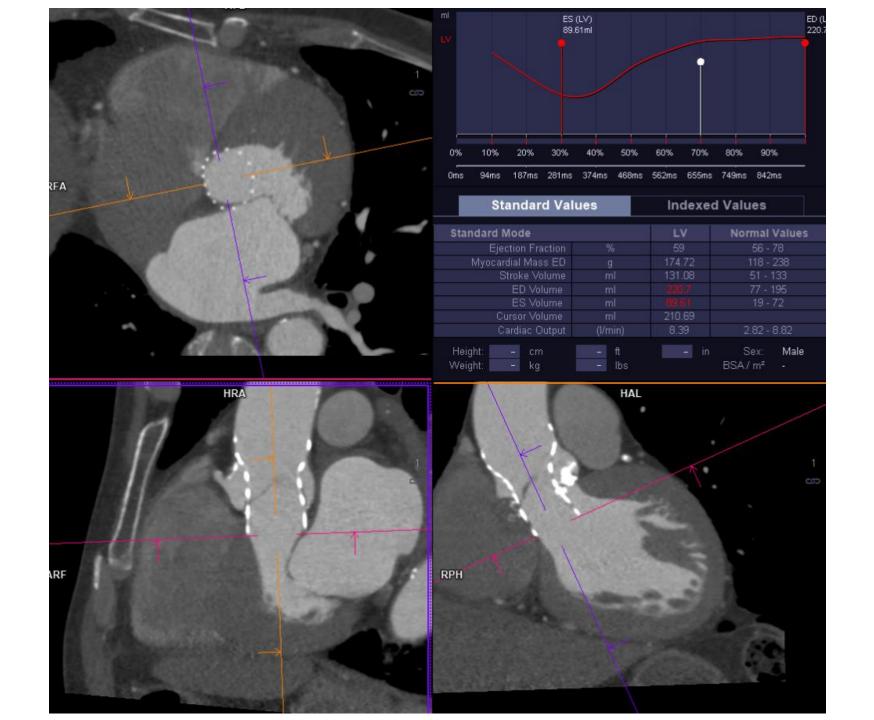
PMH:

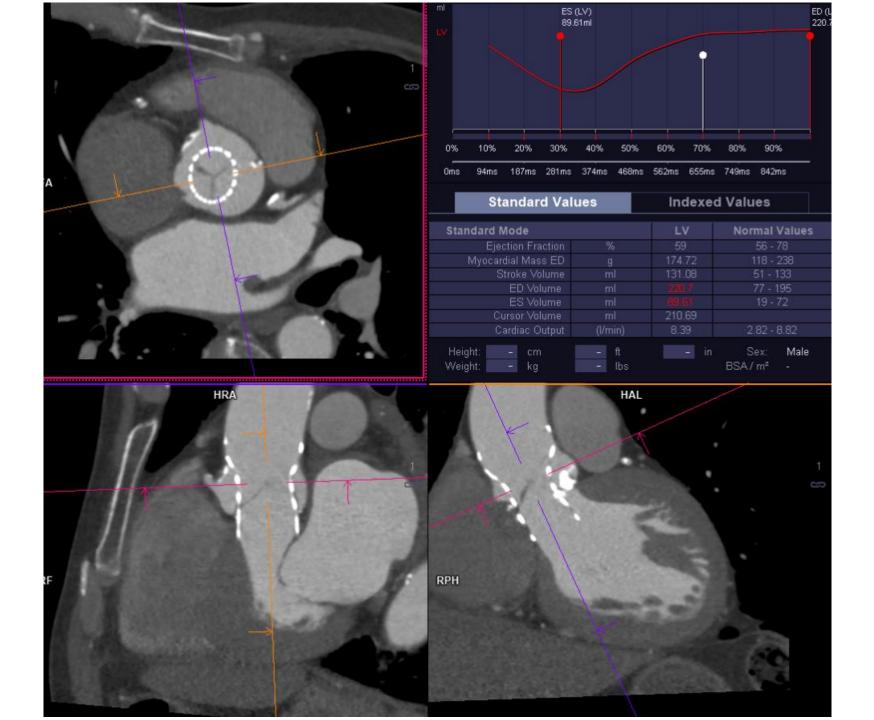
- Bicuspid aortic valve with severe calcific aortic stenosis
- Complex TAVI with Evolut valve, multiple pre and postdilation of valve.

Echo:

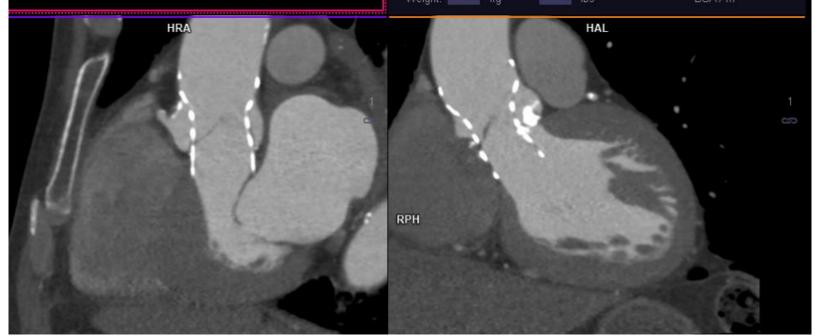
- Mildly elevated gradients at 1 month follow-up (MG 15mmHg versus 5mmHg on pre-discharge echo)
- Normal LV function

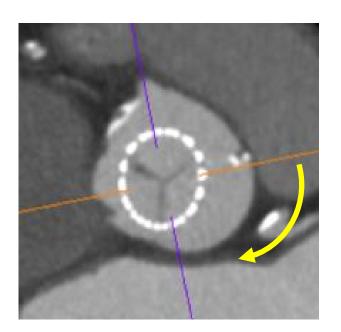


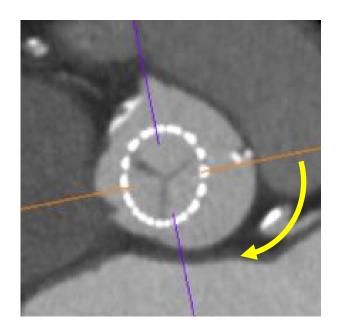


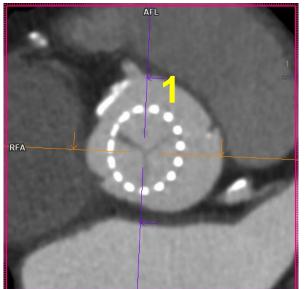




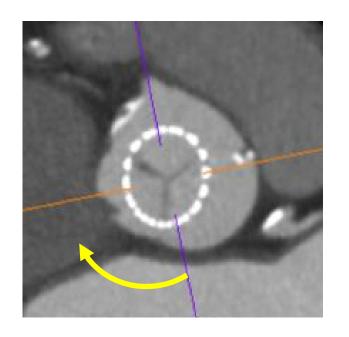


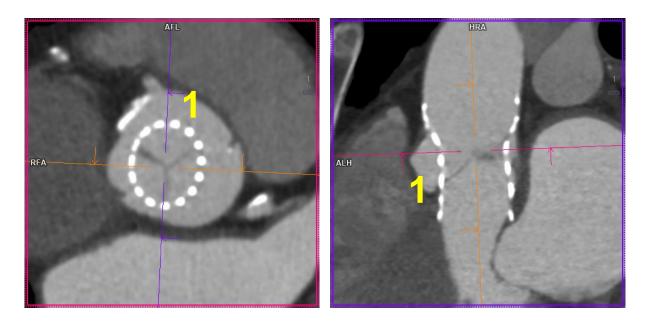


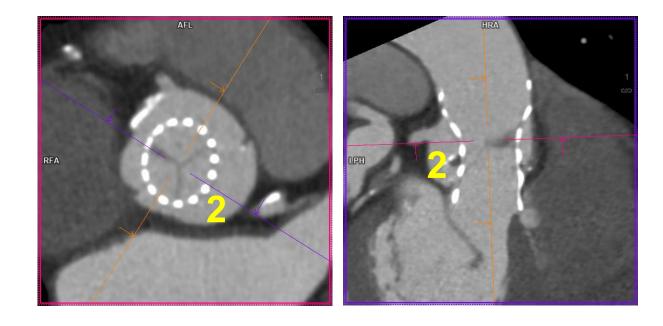


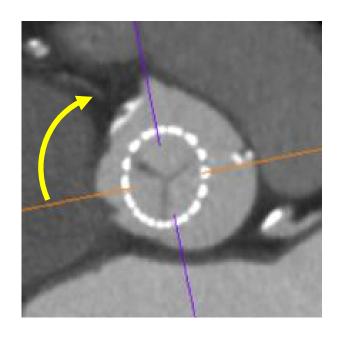


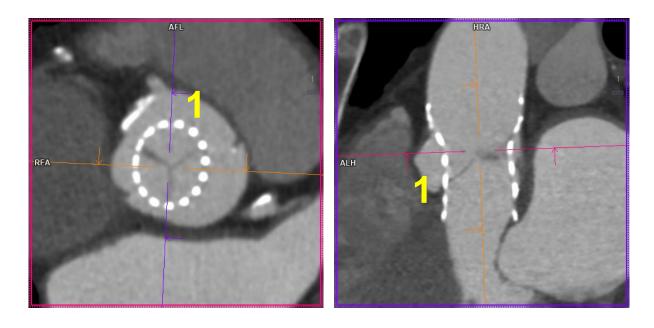


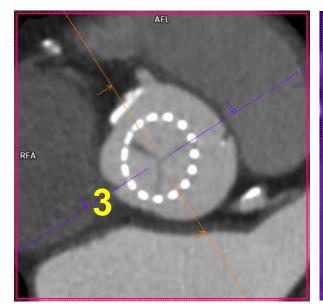




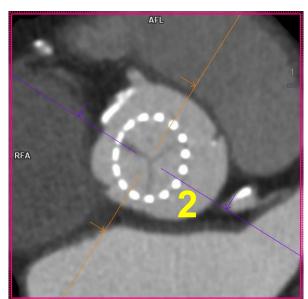


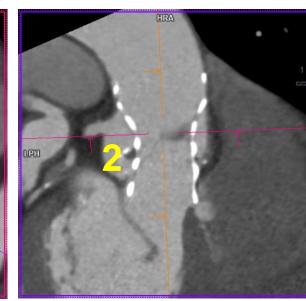


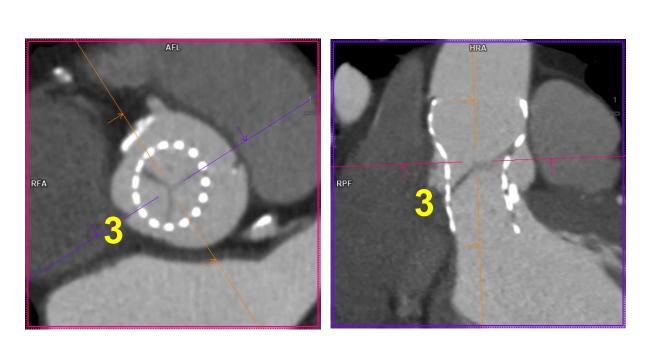


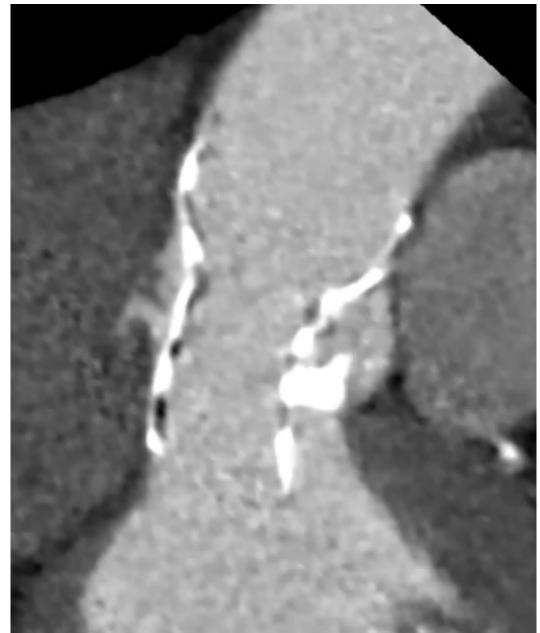




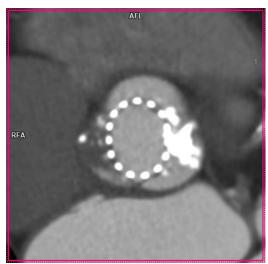




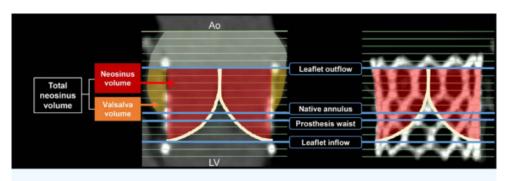


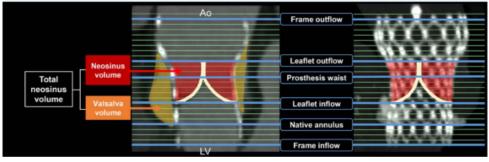


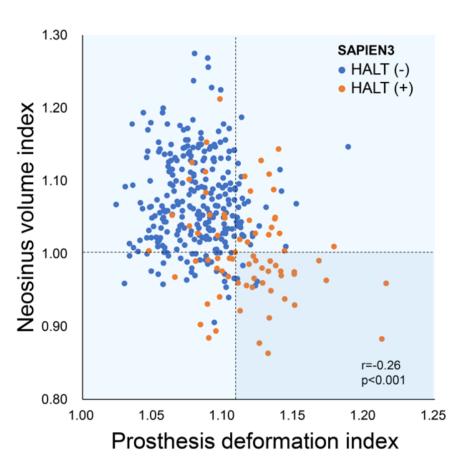
Possible mechanical mechanisms











Fukui et al., Circ 2022; 146: 480-493

Male, 80s, presenting with congestive cardiac failure. Recently stopped OAC due to falls.

PMH:

- Previous CABG 32 years prior
- TAVI 12 years prior
 - Complicated by abdominal aortic perforation and bowel ischaemia and perforation
- PPM
- TIA

Echo post TAVI:

1. Mild PVL

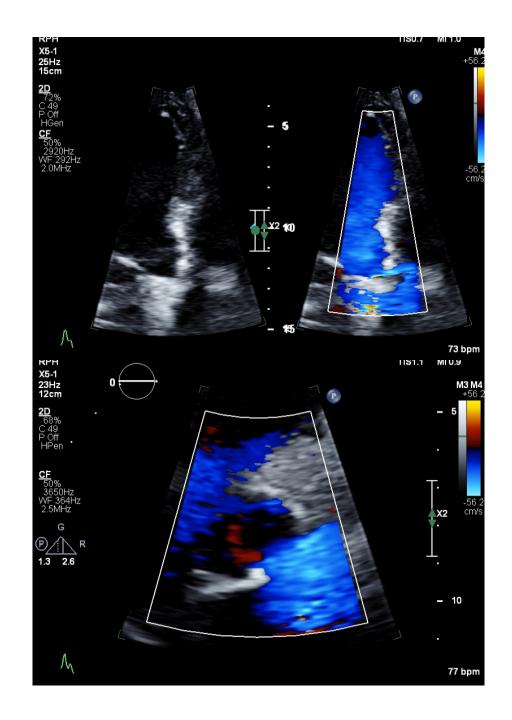
Male, 80s, presenting with congestive cardiac failure. Recently stopped OAC due to falls.

PMH:

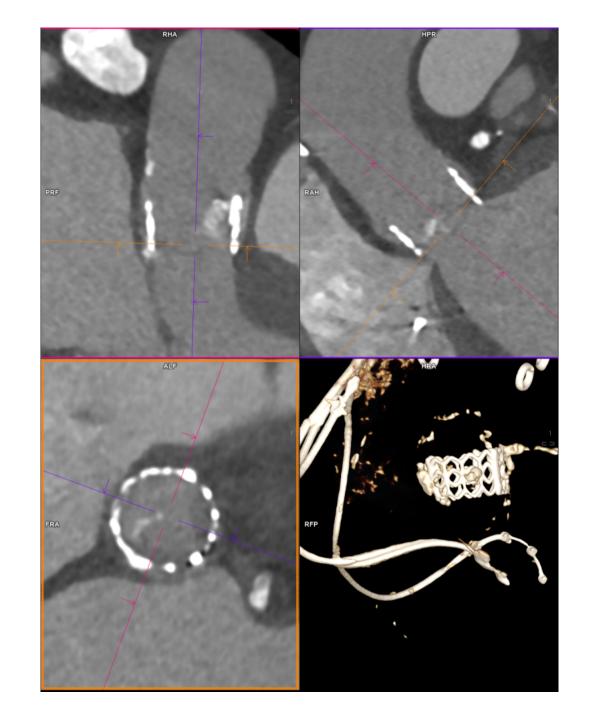
- Previous CABG 32 years prior
- TAVI 12 years prior
 - Complicated by abdominal aortic perforation and bowel ischaemia and perforation
- PPM
- TIA

Echo on presentation:

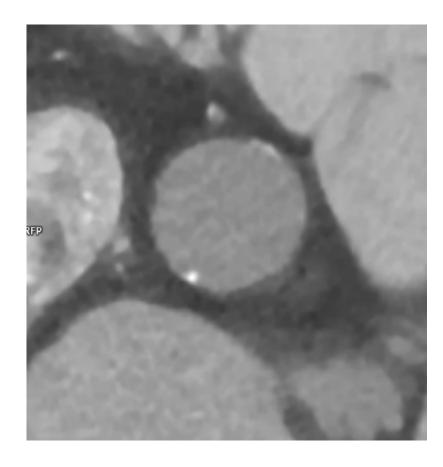
- 1. TAVI The prosthesis was well-seated with some degree of restriction of motion and thickened. Severe aortic regurgitation (2 jets anterior >posterior appears severe, highly eccentricity). Low gradient across the prosthesis. Peak gradient of 30mmHg and mean gradient of 15mmHg. Likely both paravalvular and transvalvular component.
- 2. At least mild to moderately impaired systolic function Visual EF 40-45%.

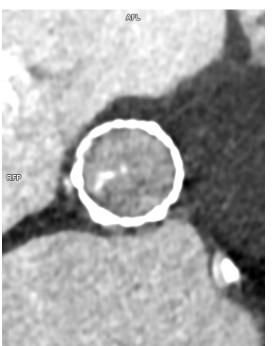


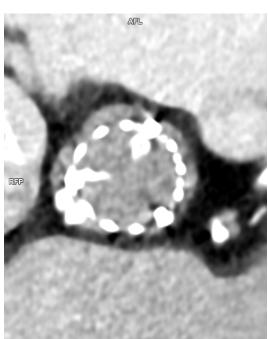
Assess valve seating

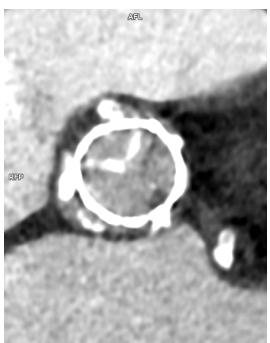


Assess TAVI cusps:

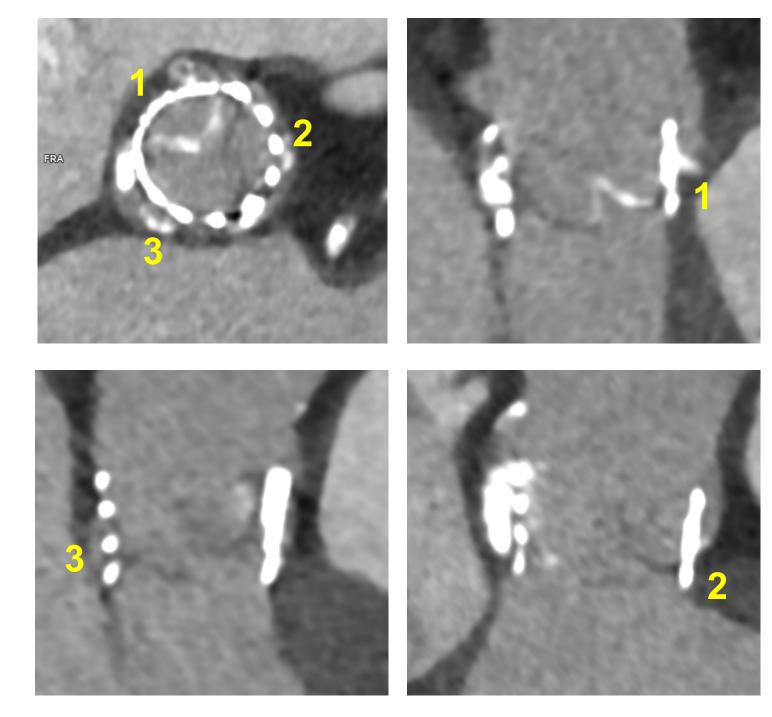




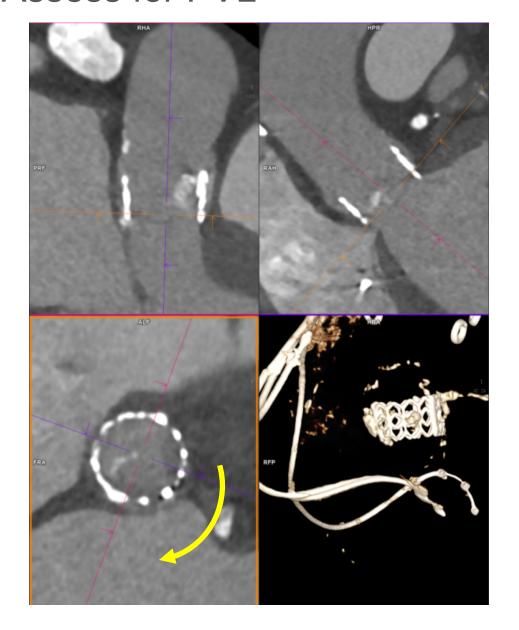


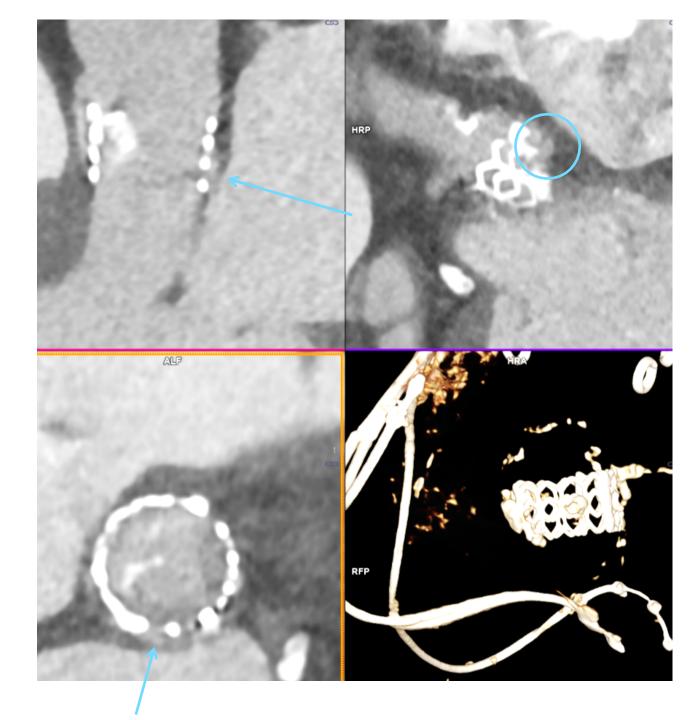


Assess TAVI cusps:



Assess for PVL

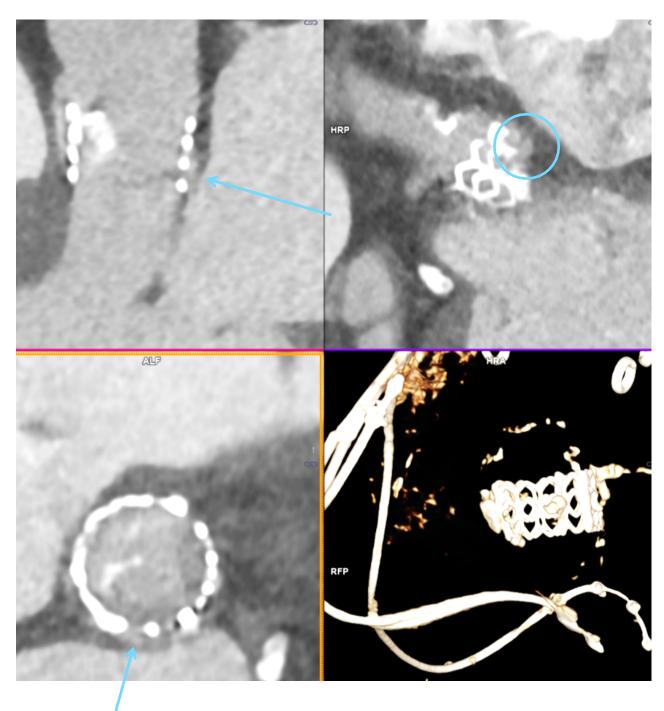




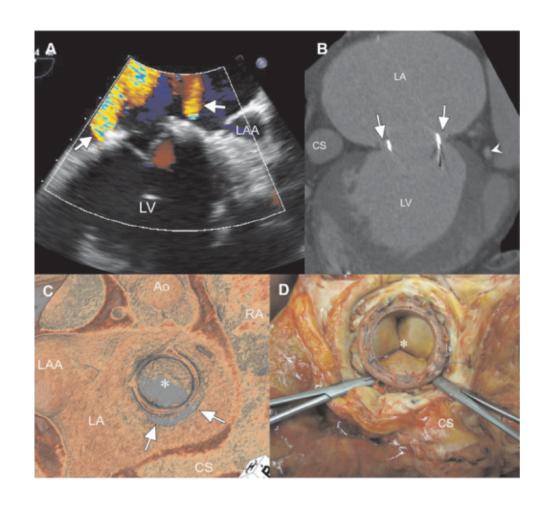
Assess for PVL

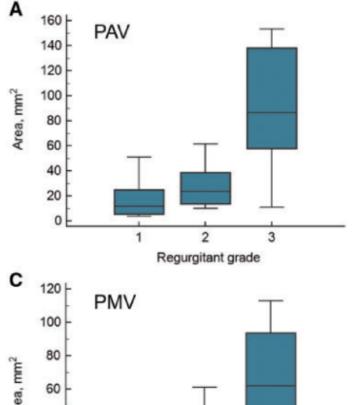


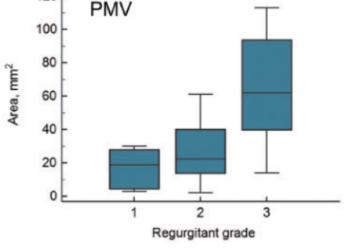
RAO 80 CAU 45



Excellent agreement between area and PVL grade

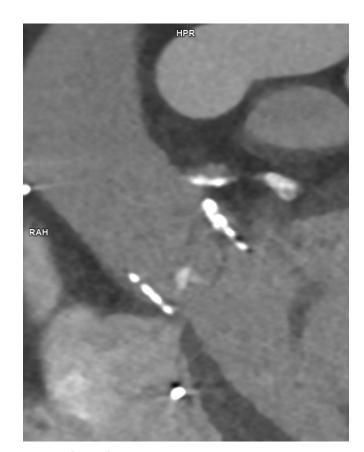




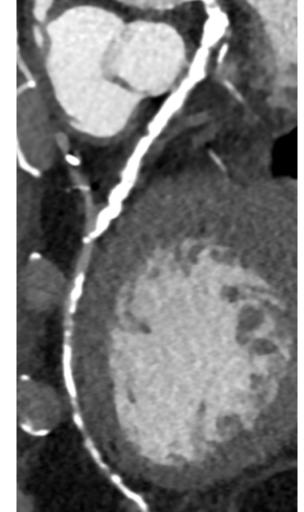


Koo HJ et al., EHJ CI 2018; 19: 1419-27

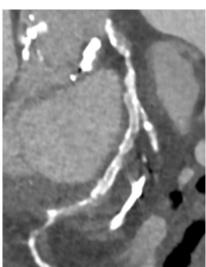
Assess for virtual transcatheter to coronary distance







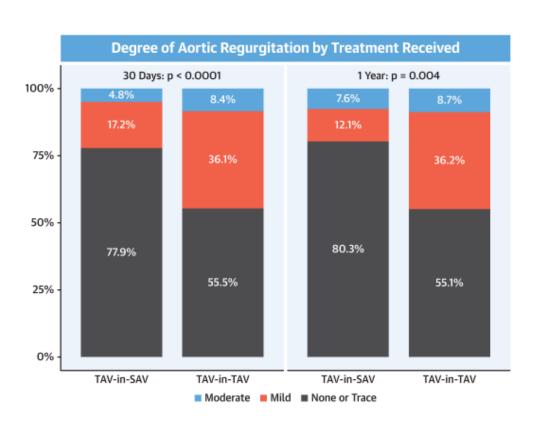


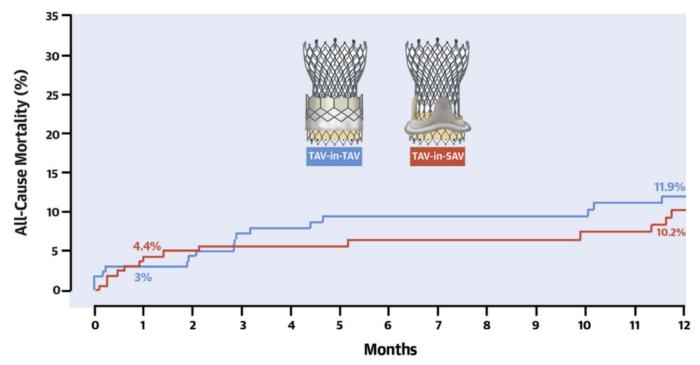


- Grafts:
 - Patent LIMA to LAD, patent SVG to OM.
 - LCx graft occluded
 - RCA graft occluded.

TAV – in - TAV

37 centres 165 TAV-in-TAV propensity matched with 165 TAV-in-SAV

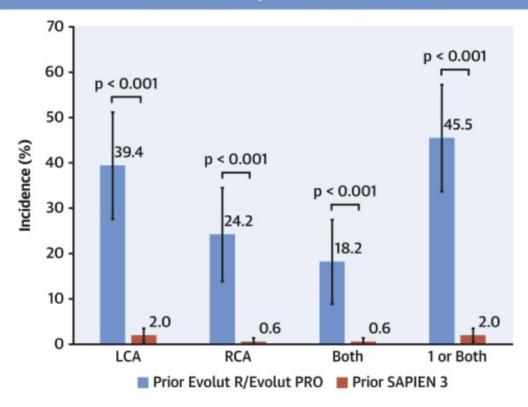


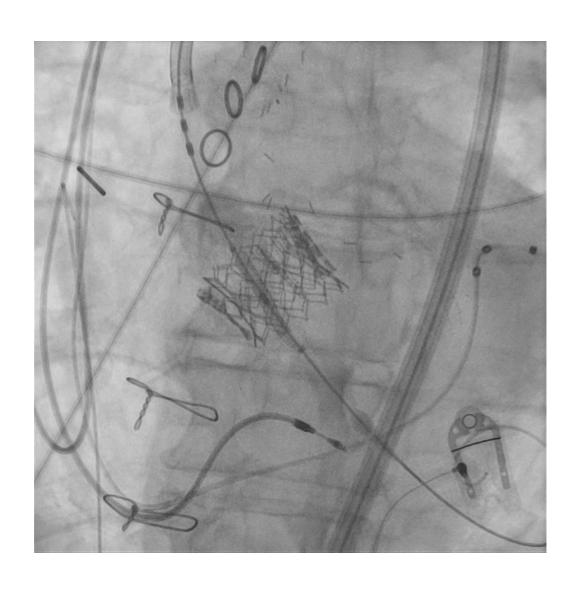


TAV – in - TAV

Mechanism of Coronary Obstruction Due to Sinus Sequestration in Redo TAVR Evolut R/Evolut PRO SAPIEN 3 in Evolut R/Evolut PRO in SAPIEN 3 Evolut R/Evolut PRO SAPIEN 3 Evolut R/Evolut PRO SAPIEN 3 in SAPIEN 3 in Evolut R/Evolut PRO ---- First TAV Commissure Level TAV Skirt Second TAV Leaflets Evolut R/Evolut PRO Commissural Posts Sinus Sequestration SAPIEN 3 Commissural Posts

Computed Tomography-Identified Risk of Coronary Obstruction Due to Sinus Sequestration in Redo TAVR





Sapien 3 in Sapien XT valve in valve performed

No complications

No post procedural transvalvular or paravalvular regurgitation

Female, 60s, shortness of breath and fever 6 weeks after redo AVR

PMH:

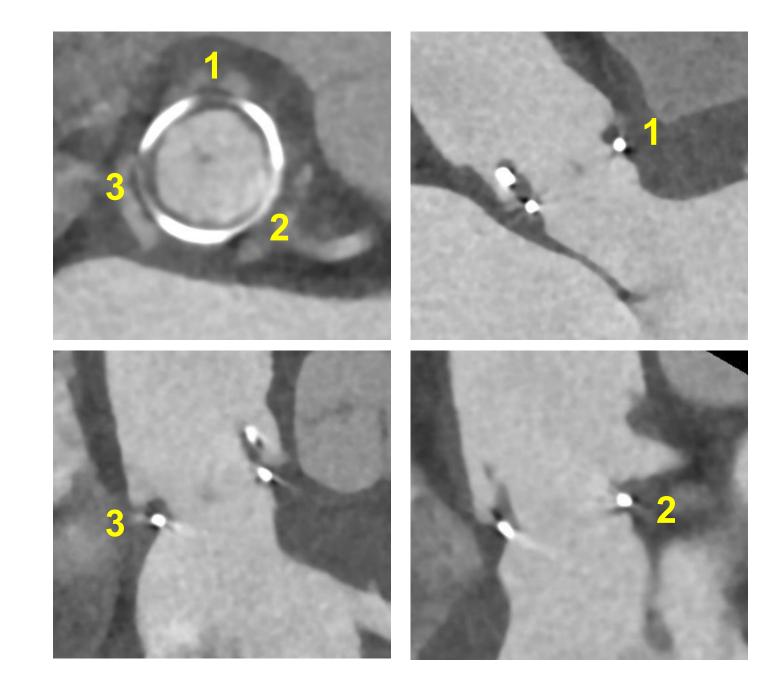
- Mechanical AVR 2008
- Valve endocarditis then replaced with bioprosthetic Hancock II valve and ascending aorta repair 2019.

Echo:

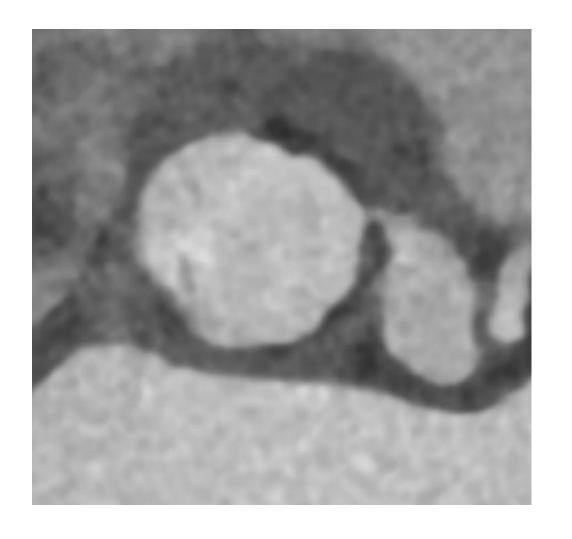
- Severe paravalvular leak
- Valve leaflet vegetation

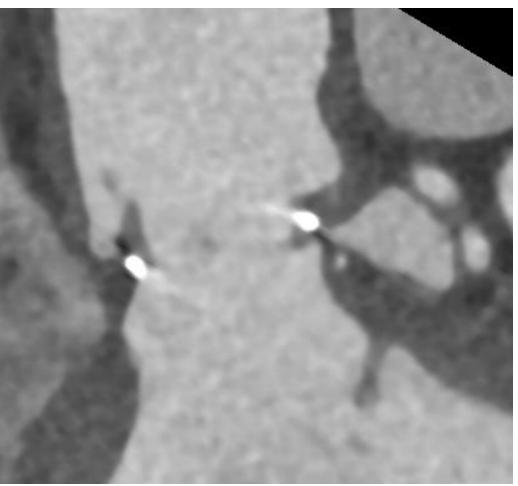
CT: Percutaneous option?

Valve assessment

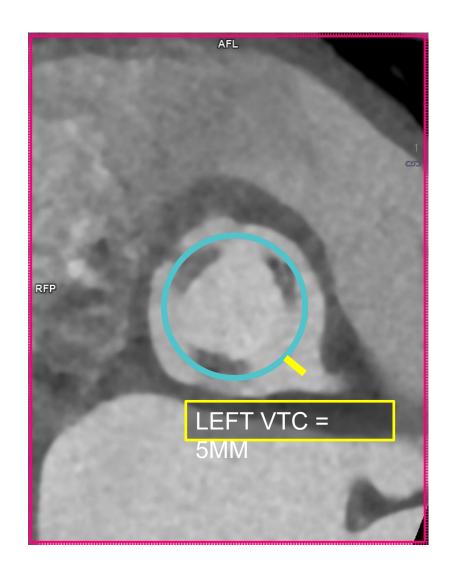


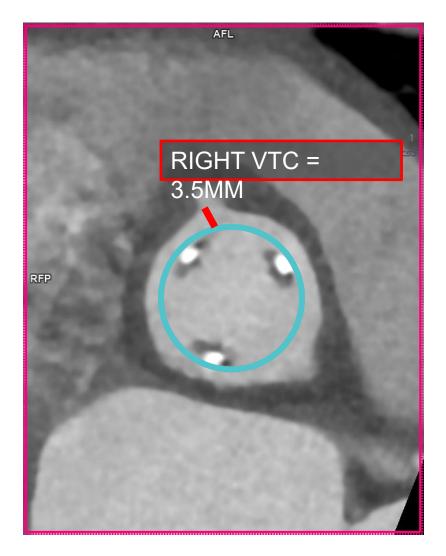
PVL assessment



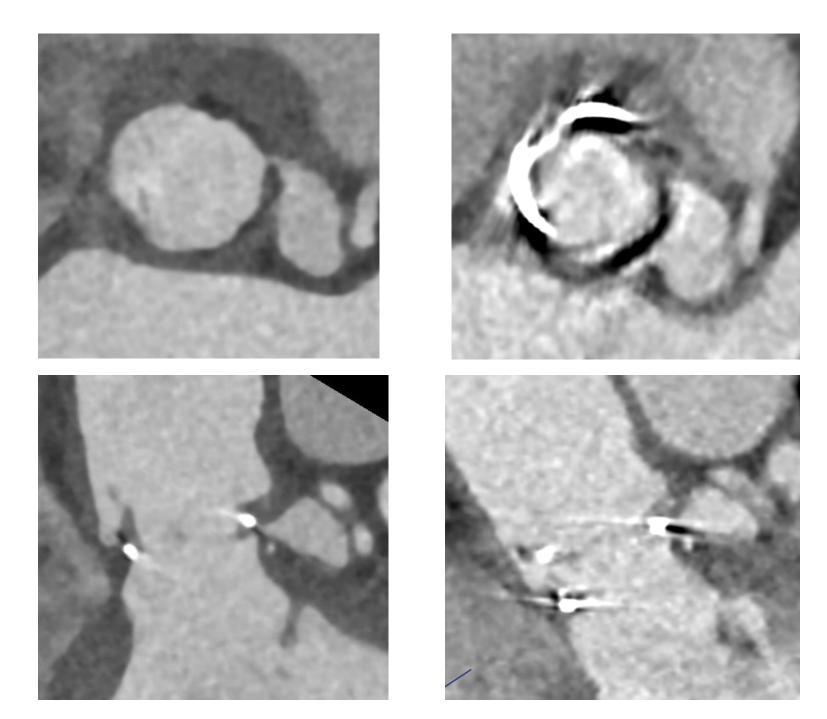


VTC assessment





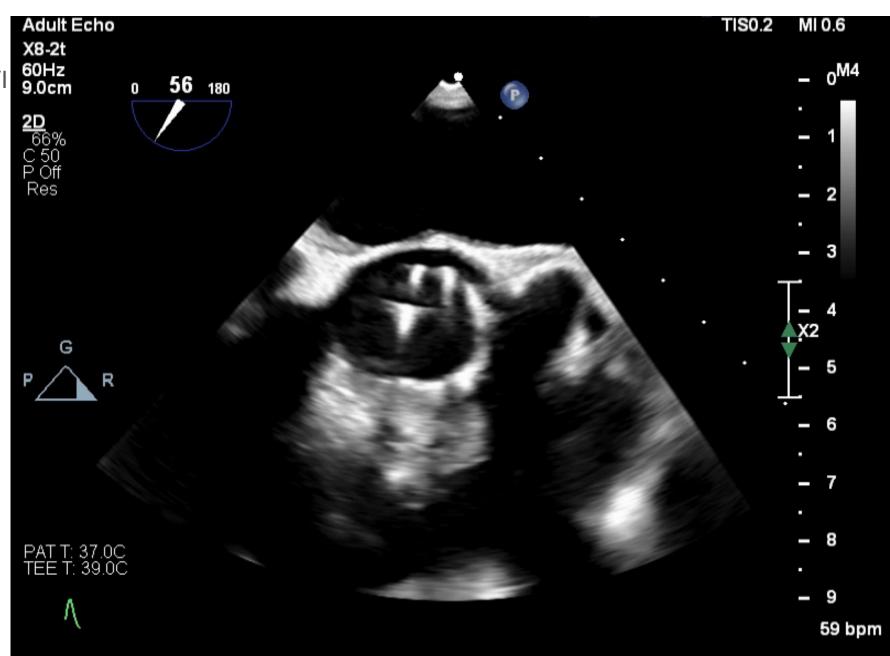
Follow-up



Decision:

Valve in valve TAVI

TOE support

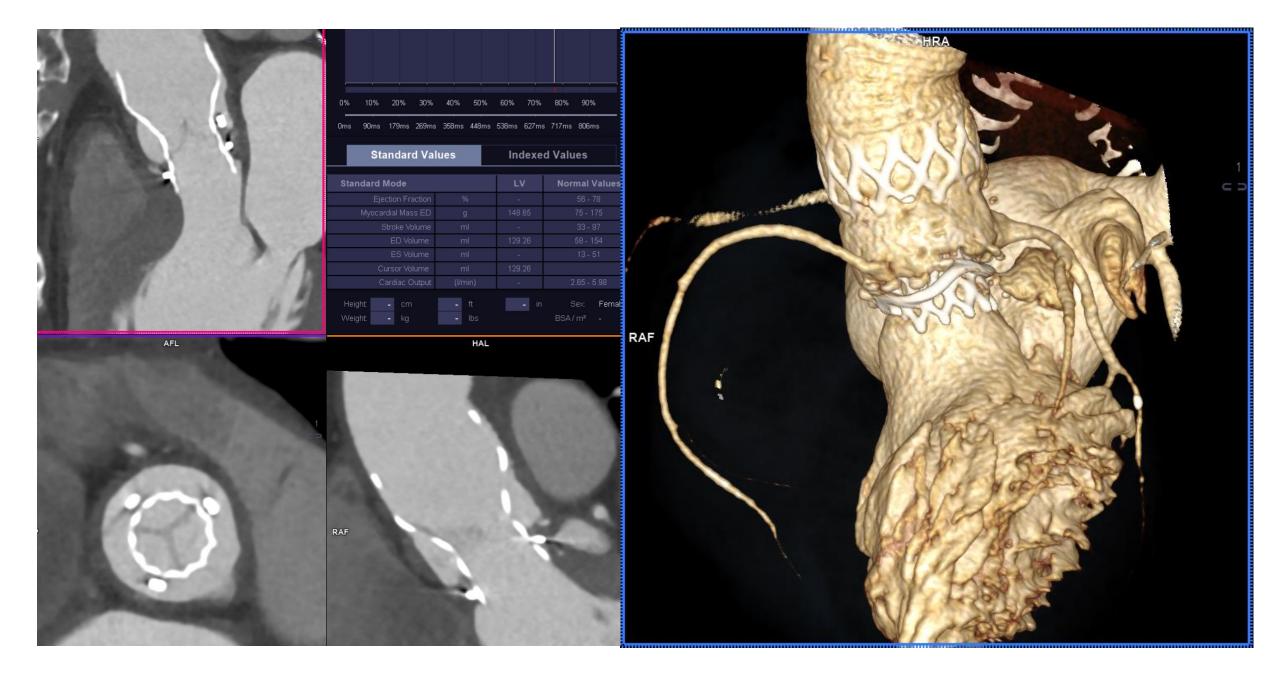


ROUTINE FOLLOW-UP:

Echo:

- 1- Valve in valve TAVI in situ. No obvious regurgitation/paraprosthetic leaks. Increased transvalvular doppler parameters, with significant increase from post-procedural TTE. MG = 25mmHg, PG=48mmHg, AVA = 1.1cm2
- 2- Normal left ventricle cavity size with moderate concentric hypertrophy. Normal systolic function

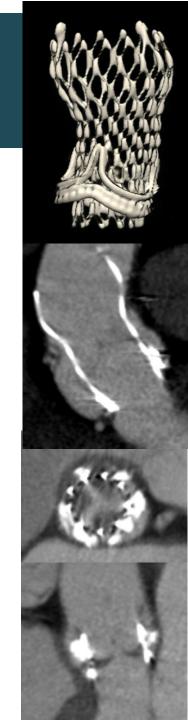
CT: ?HALT



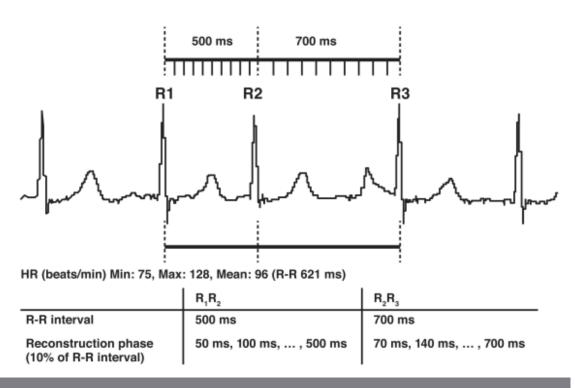


Local protocol

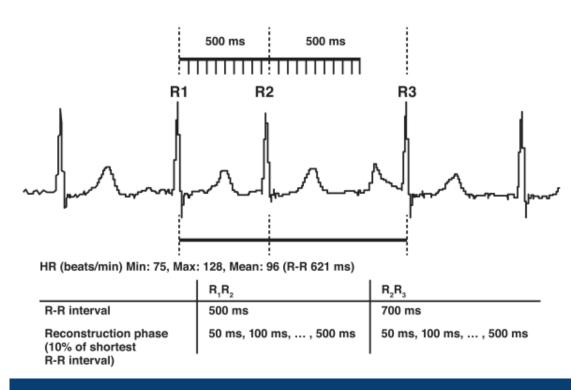
- Full cardiac cycle
- 120kVp
- 70ml Contrast at 4ml/s, 50ml saline at 4 ml/s
- Soft tissue reconstructions with iterative reconstruction
- Additional sharp filter recons sometimes useful in valve in valves



Post processing



Relative timing reconstruction (%)



Absolute timing reconstruction (ms)

Post processing

