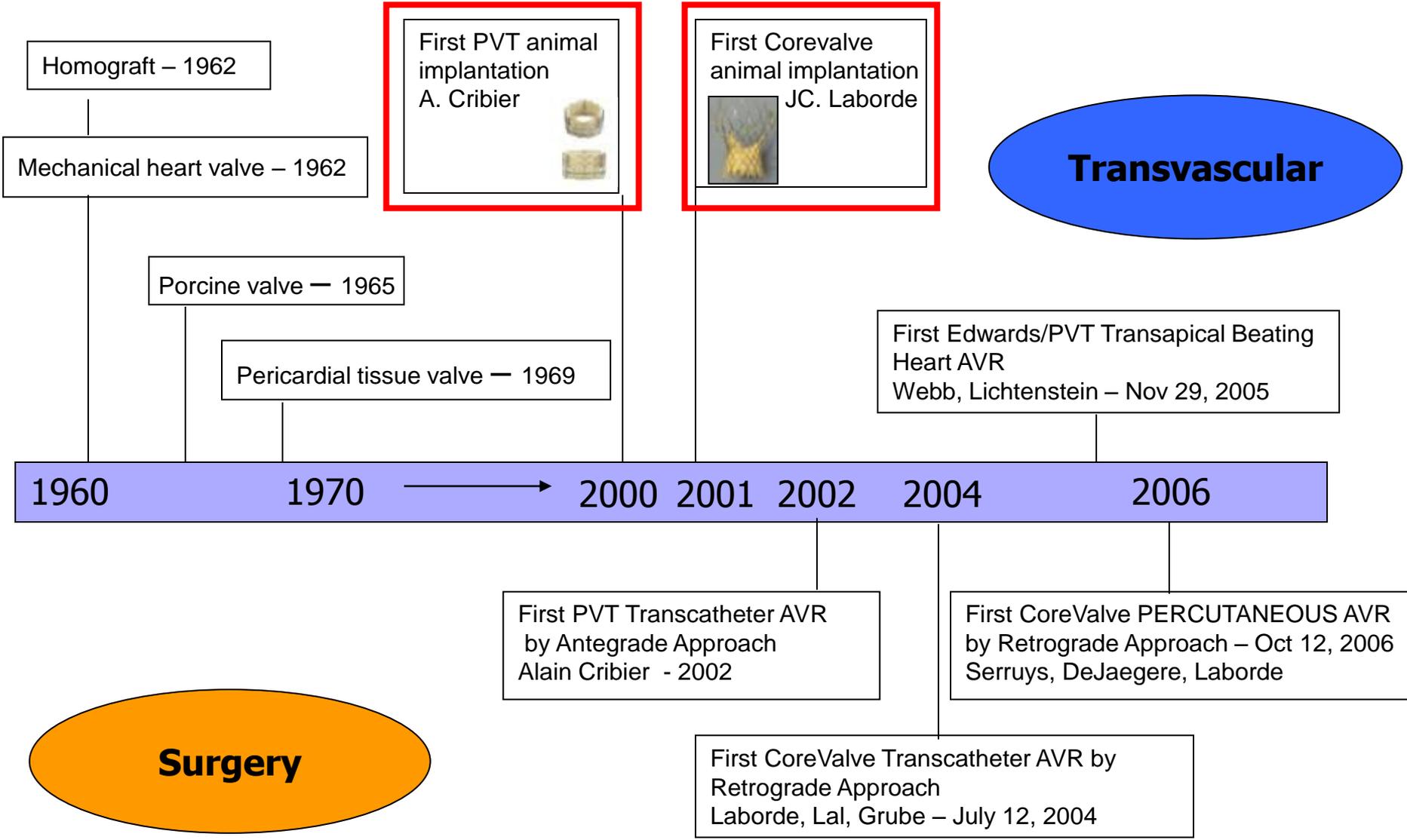


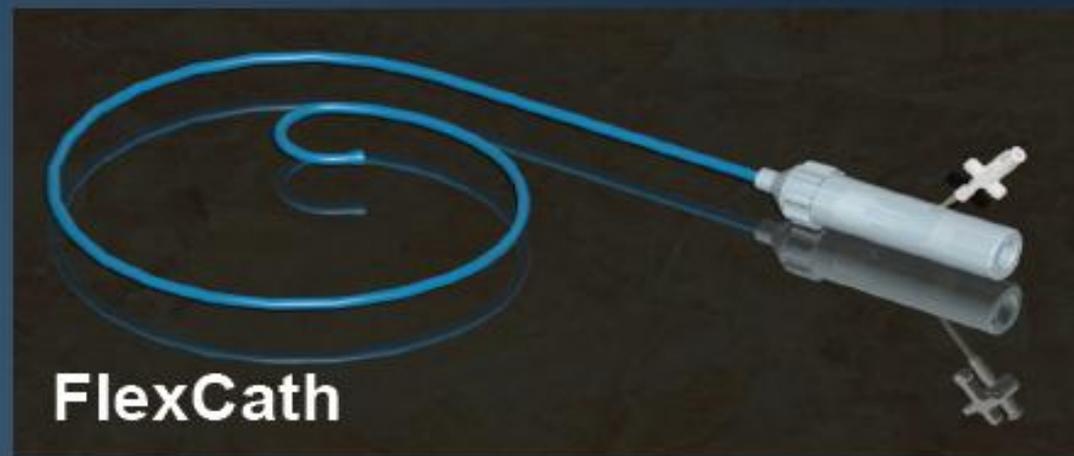
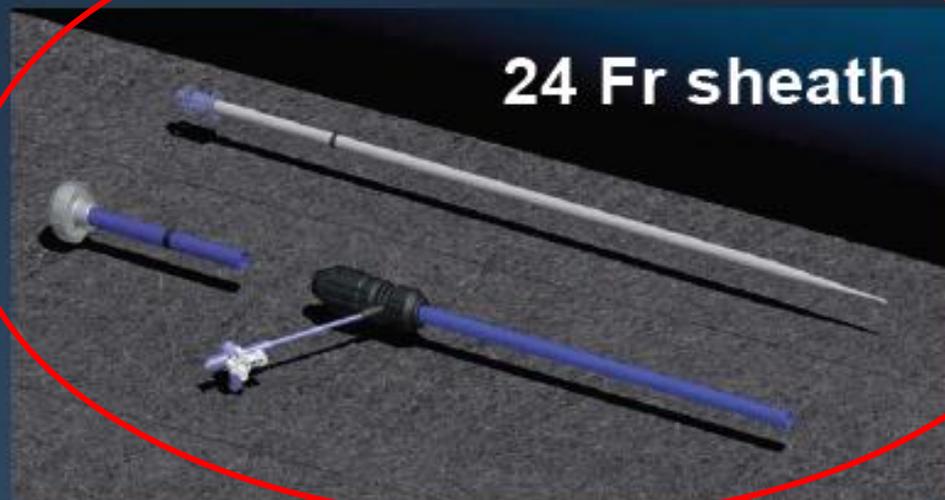
Prótesis valvular aórtica percutánea

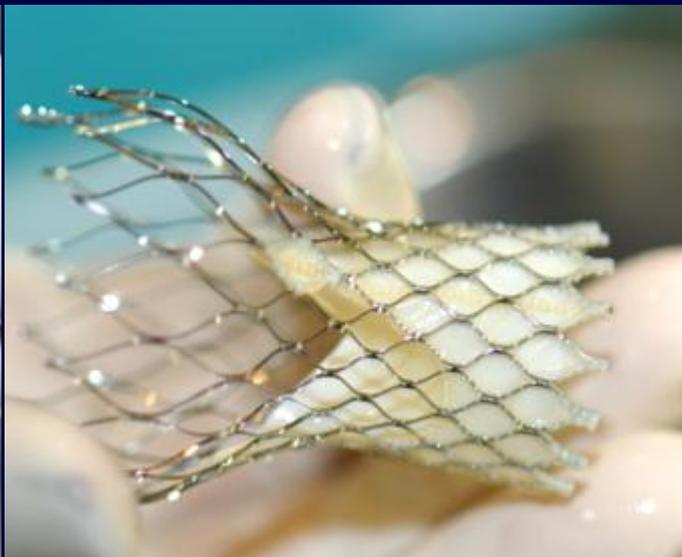
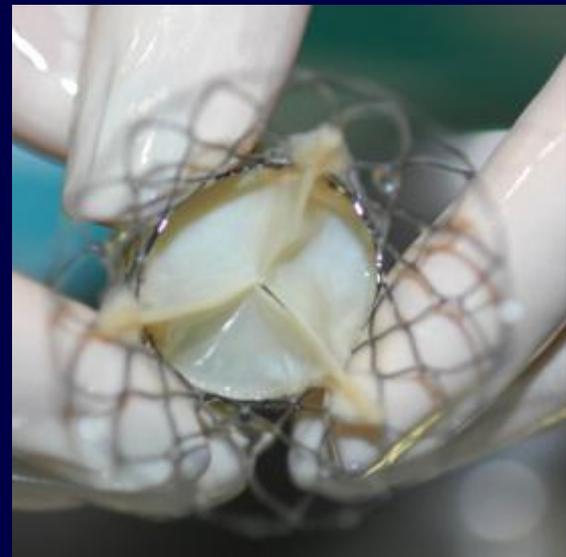
- **Situación actual**
- **Selección de pacientes**
- **Preparación**
- **Procedimiento**
- **Resultados globales**
- **Estudio de Factores**
- **Análisis en curso**
- **Perspectivas futuras**

Aortic Valve Replacement



Cribier-Edwards Percutaneous Heart Valve **SYSTEM**





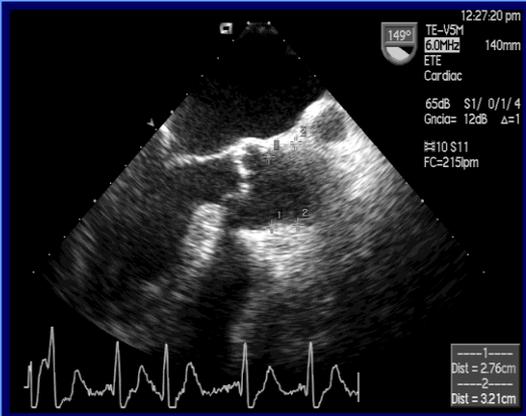
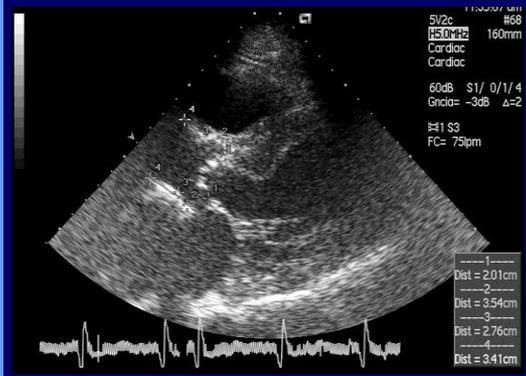
Registro Actividad Intervencionista Año 2010

- **Implantes valvulares 665**
- **Centros implantadores 39**
 - **Autoexpandibles (23 centros) 338**
 - *Éxito 94.4%*
 - *Mortalidad hospitalaria 5.6%*
 - **No autoexpandibles (21 centros) 317**
 - *Éxito 92.1%*
 - *Mortalidad hospitalaria 7.9%*

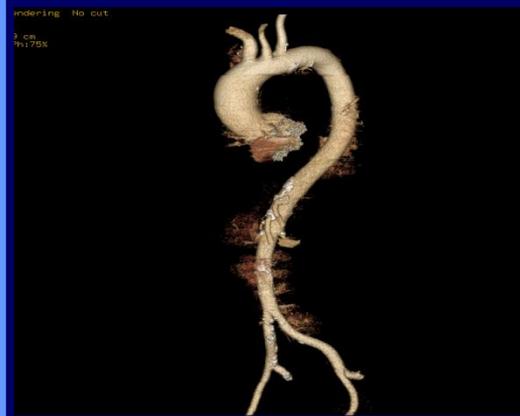
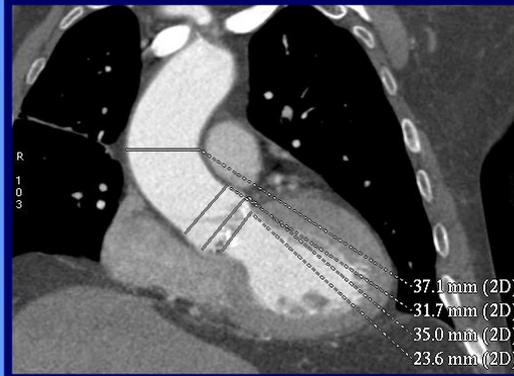
Válvula Aórtica Percutánea

- Estudio clínico previo
 - Estudio Eco TT y TE
 - Estudio TAC-64
 - Estudio hemodinámico y angiográfico
- Mediciones
 - Area valvular
 - Diámetros del anillo, seno-seno, unión sinu-tubular, aorta ascendente y descendente, iliacas y femorales
- Tratamiento previo de lesiones asociadas
 - Enfermedad coronaria
 - Vasculo-renal
 - Periférico

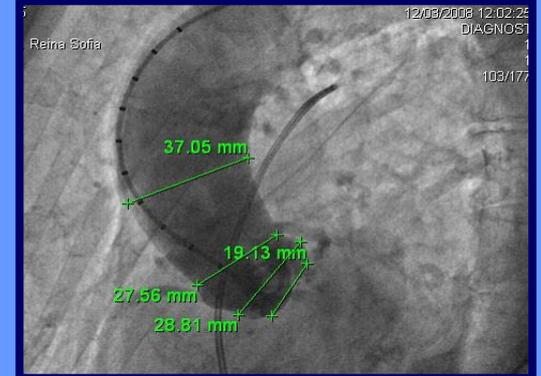
MÉTODOS



Estudio
ecocardiográfico
TT y TE



Tomografía
computarizada



Estudio
angiográfico

Válvula Aórtica Percutánea

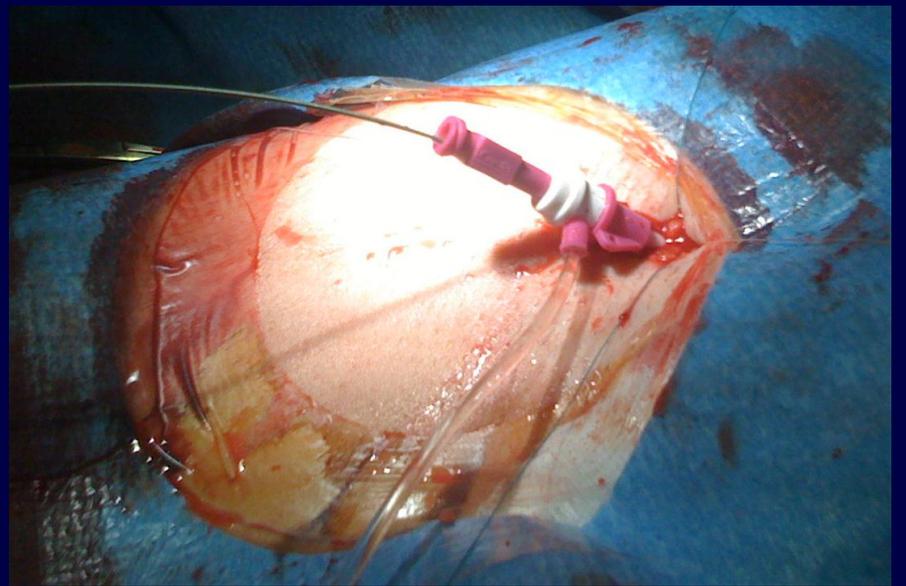
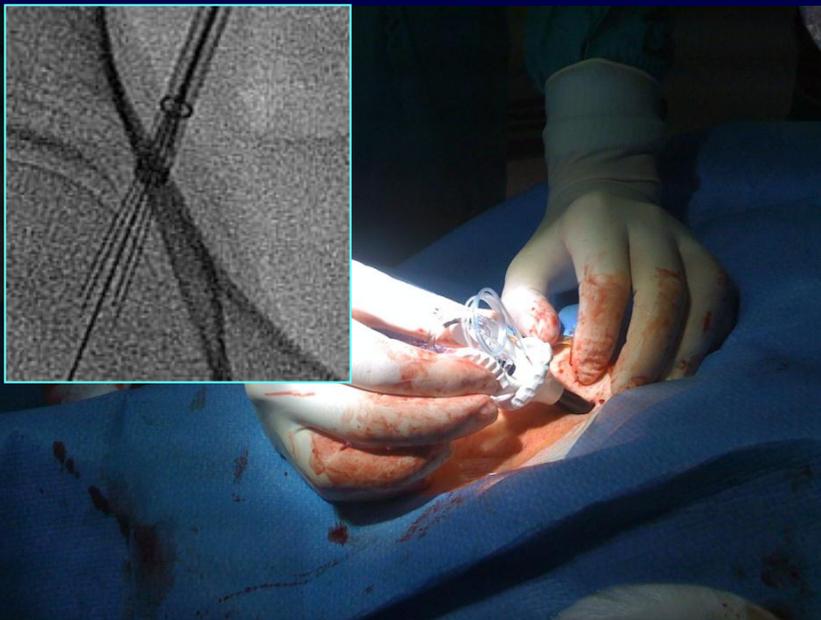
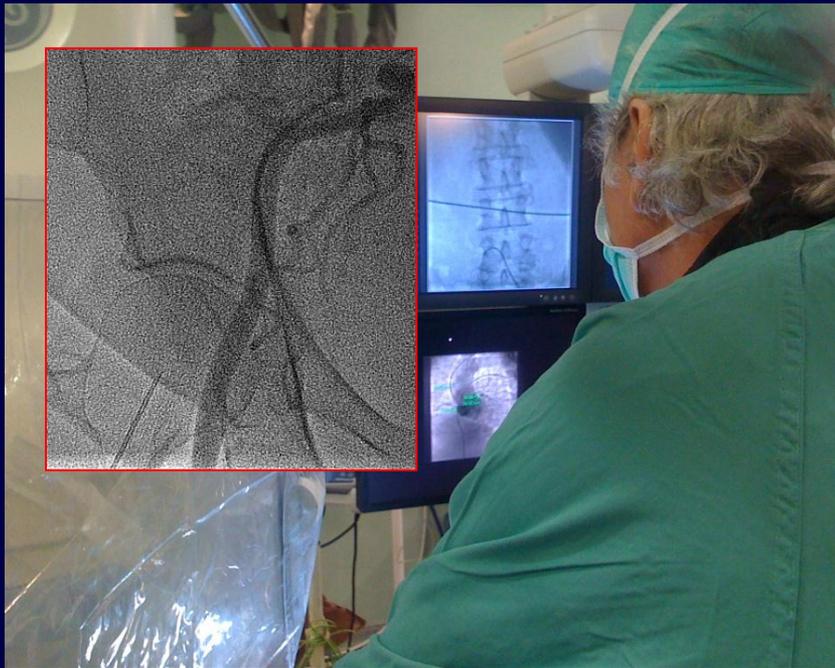
Experiencia CorPal (n=146)

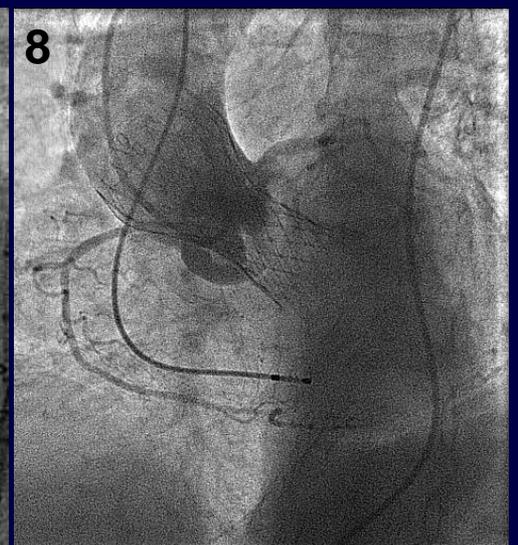
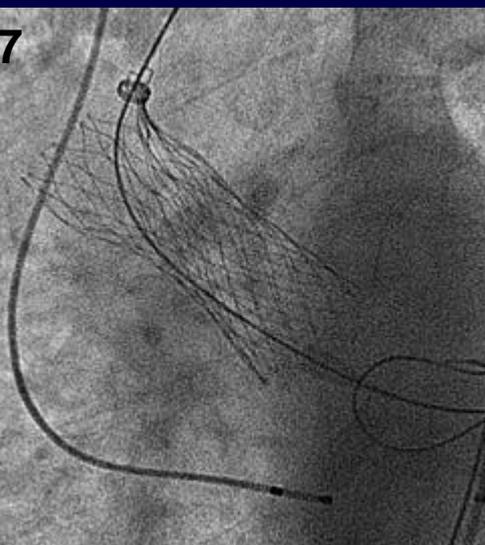
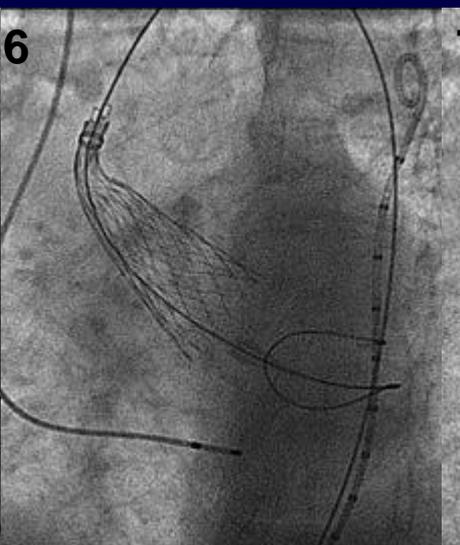
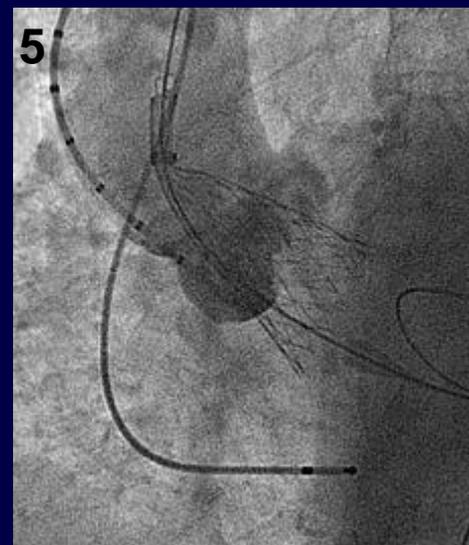
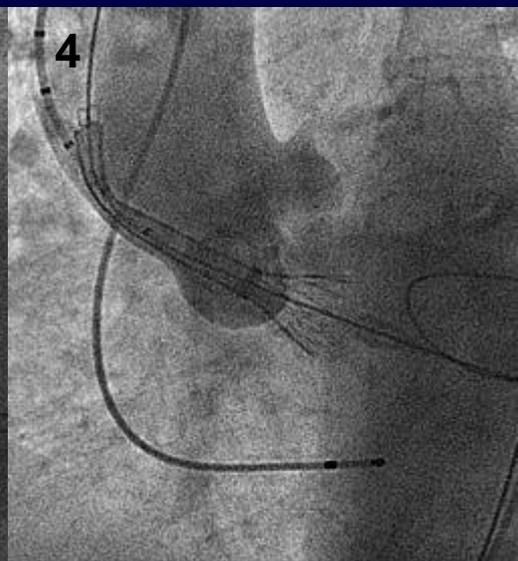
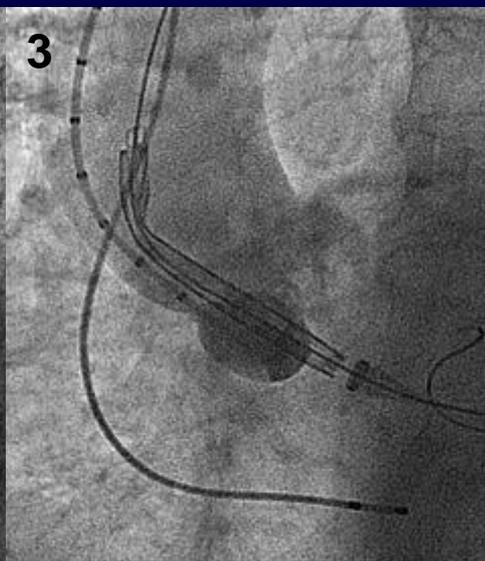
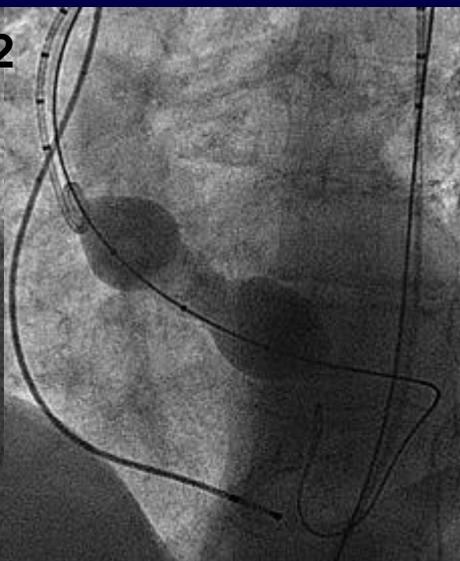
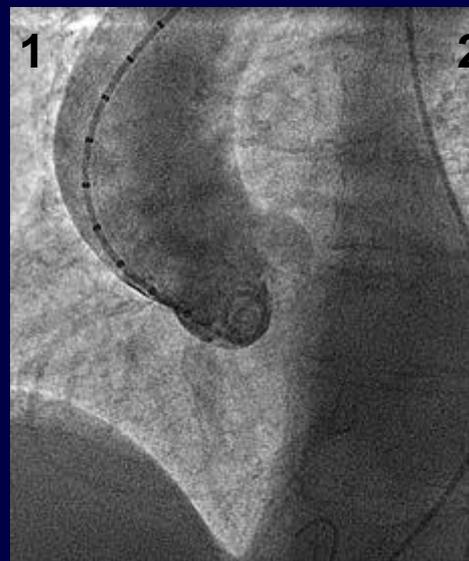
(Abril/08 – Octubre/11)

• Edad (años)	77 ± 5
• Mujeres	83 (57%)
• Euroscore Logístico (%)	17 ± 12
• STS (%)	10 ± 10
• Presentación clínica	
• Disnea	144 (99%)
• <i>GF I-II</i>	58 (40%)
• <i>GF III-IV</i>	86 (60%)
• <i>EAP</i>	21 (15%)
• Angor	79 (54%)
• <i>GF II</i>	47 (59%)
• <i>GF III-IV</i>	32 (41%)
• Síncope	18 (12%)
• Estado crítico pre-implante	5 (3.5%)

Comorbilidades

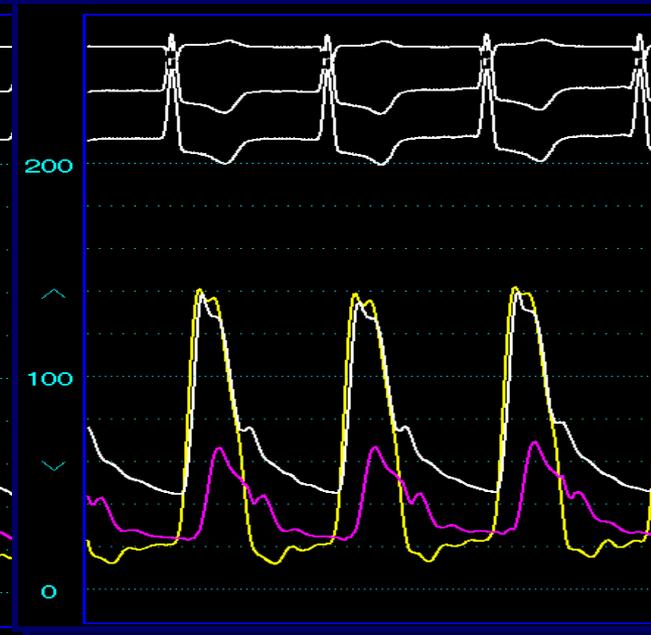
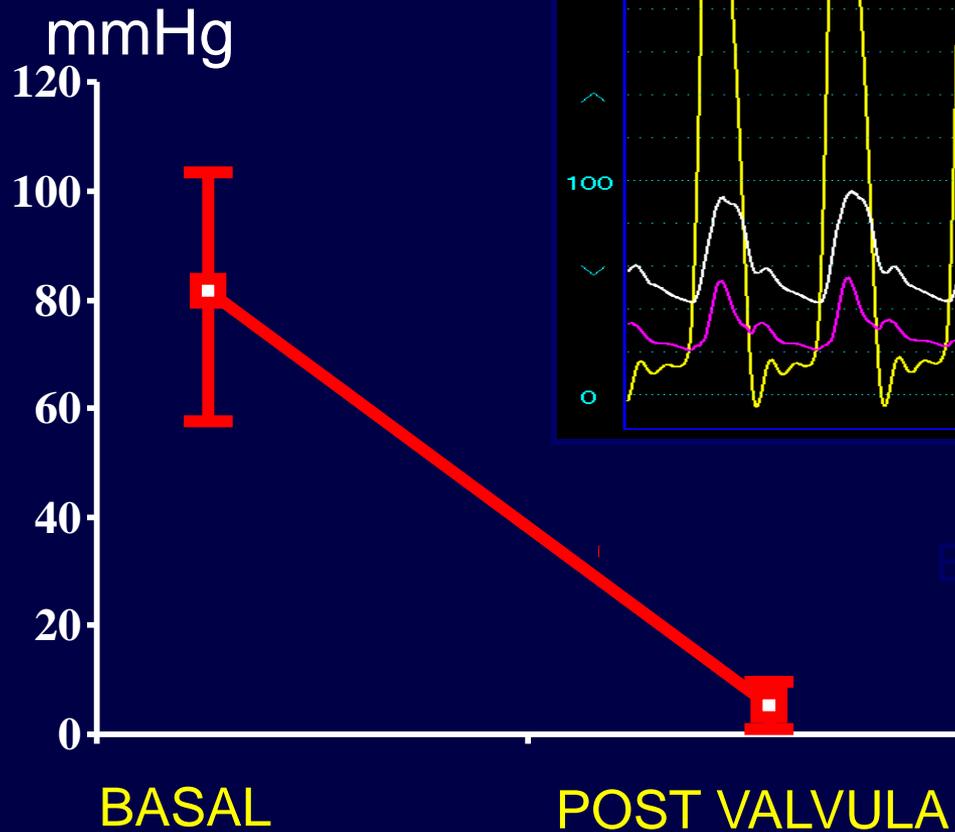
- HTA 102 (70%)
- Diabetes 49 (34%)
- Enfermedad coronaria 48 (33%)
 - *Tratada previamente* 7 (5%)
 - *PCI previo a implante* 41 (28%)
- Insuficiencia renal (Cr 2.27 mg/dL) 15 (10%)
- ACVA previo 6 (4%)
- Cirugía valvular previa 6 (4%)
 - *Prótesis mitral* 4 (3%)
 - *Prótesis biológica (degenerada)* 2 (1%)
- EPOC 16 (11%)
- Marcapasos previo 5 (4%)
- Fibrilación auricular 27 (19%)
 - *Paroxística* 9 (6%)
 - *Permanente* 18 (12%)
- Trasplante cardiaco con Iao severa .. 1 (0,7%)





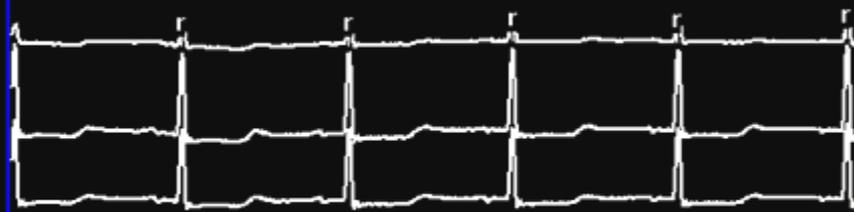
RESULTADOS

Gradiente Transaórtico pico



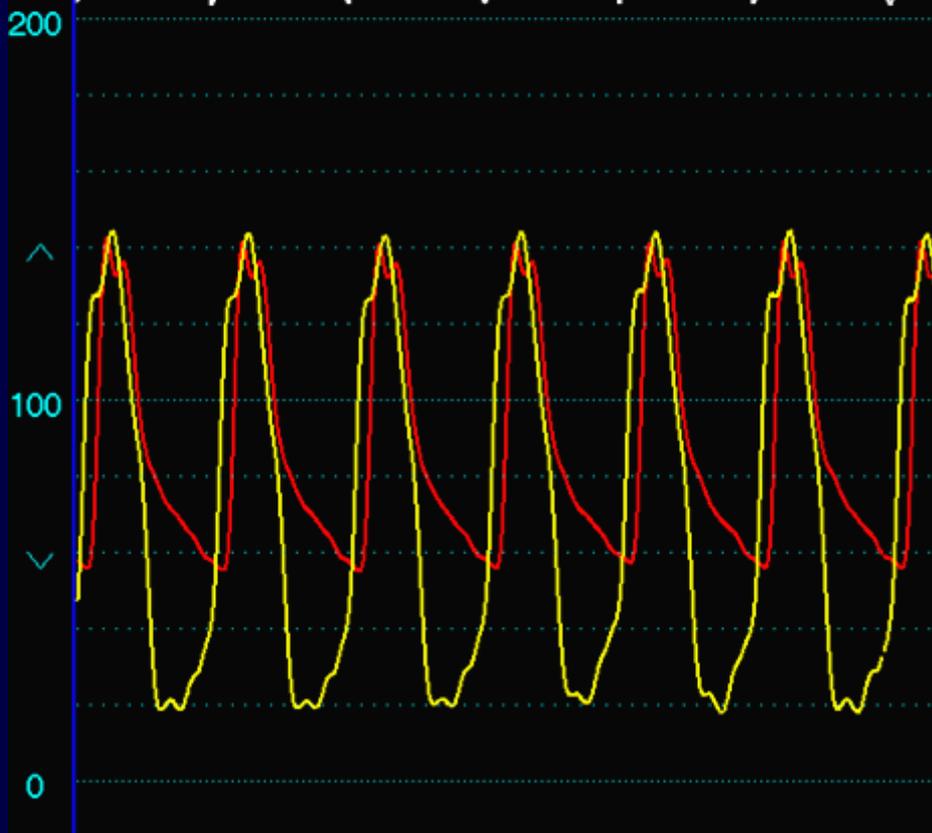
BASAL

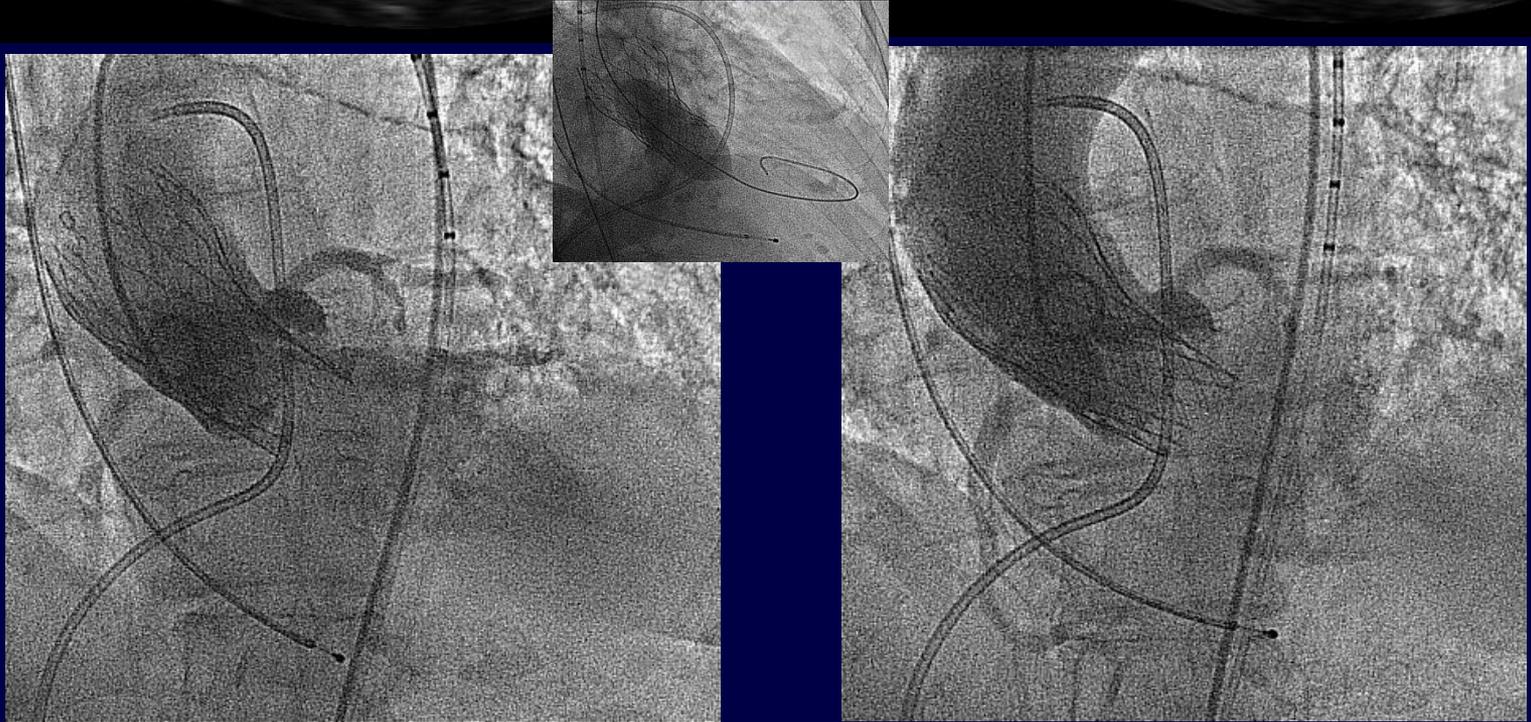
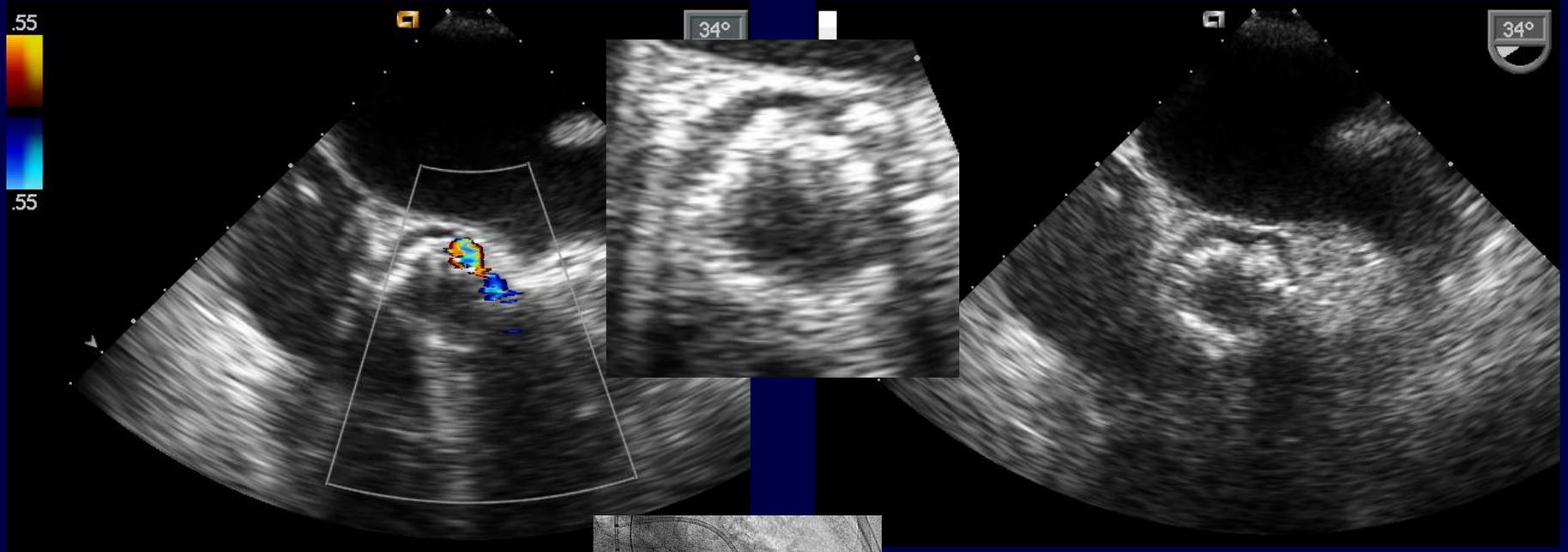
LV 197/-16, 22 AO 64/46 (54)



POST IMPLANTE

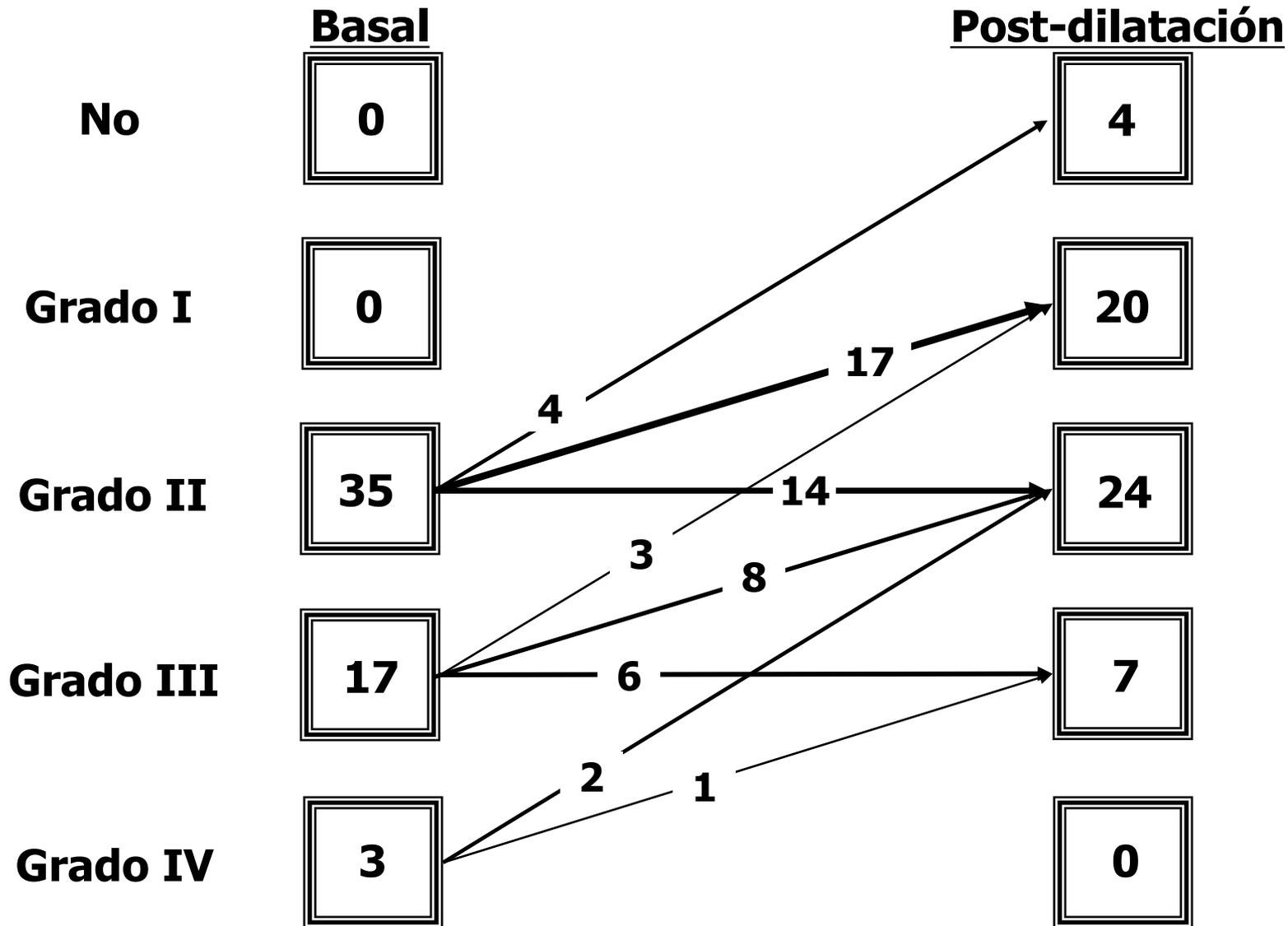
LV 143/19, 31 AO 141/55 (87)

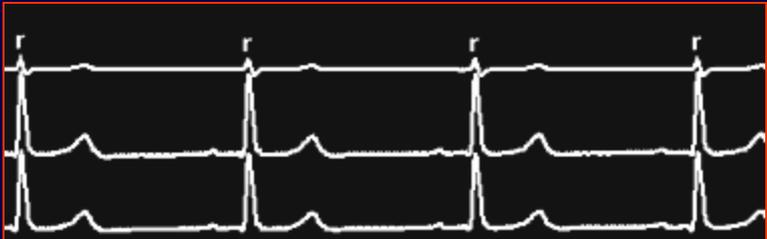




Insuficiencia aórtica

- **Postdilatación con balón (n=55; 38%)**
- **Mejoría del grado de regurgitación (n=38; 69%)**



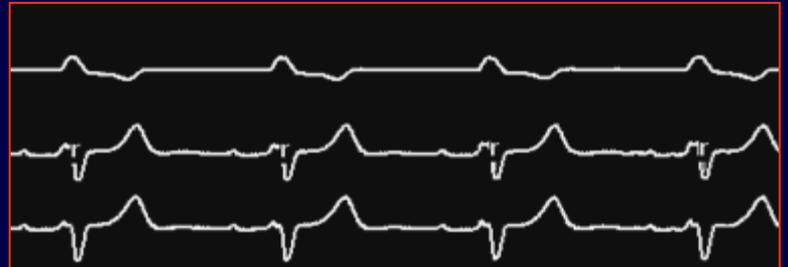


200
mmHg

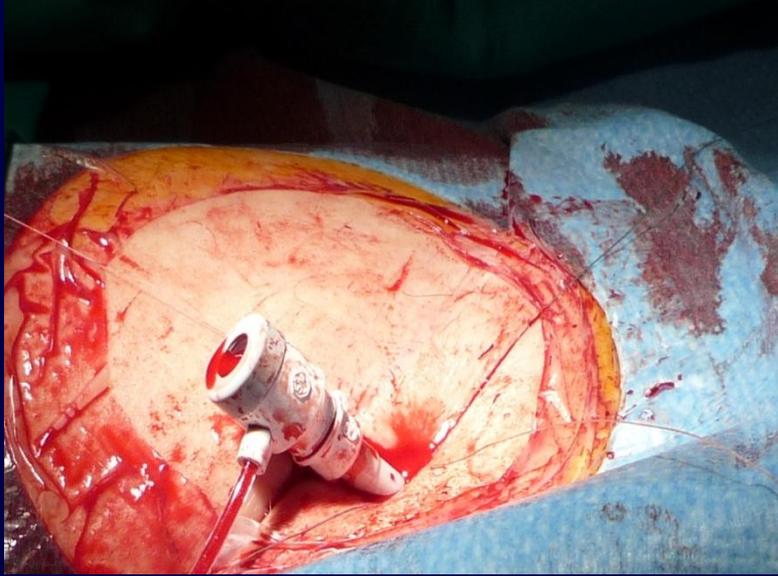


100
mmHg

BASAL



VALVULA AORTICA





IN

OUT

Válvula Aórtica Percutánea -CoreValve-

- Cuidados post-intervención
 - UCI
 - Estabilización hemodinámica
 - Respiración asistida en retirada
 - En Planta
 - Telemetría
 - Cuidados de vías de abordaje
 - Cuidados de IC y comorbilidades
 - Retirada progresiva de sondas y vías

Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Implantation for Aortic Stenosis in Patients Who Cannot Undergo Surgery

Martin B. Leon, M.D., Craig R. Smith, M.D., Michael Mack, M.D., D. Craig Miller, M.D., Jeffrey W. Moses, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., David L. Brown, M.D., Peter C. Block, M.D., Robert A. Guyton, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Joseph E. Bavaria, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Pamela S. Douglas, M.D., John L. Petersen, M.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Duolao Wang, Ph.D., and Stuart Pocock, Ph.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators*

1057 Pacientes con Eao severa



n = 699

Alto riesgo

Inoperable

n = 358

TAVI, n:348

Cirugía, n:351

TAVI n: 179

T. Médico n: 179

Mortalidad precoz 30d n:12 (3.4%)

ns

Mortalidad precoz 30 d n:22 (6.5)

Mortalidad precoz 30d n:9 (5%)

ns

Mortalidad precoz 30d n:5(2.8%)

Mortalidad tardía n:72 (21%)

ns

Mortalidad tardía n:67 (19%)

Mortalidad tardía n:55(30%)

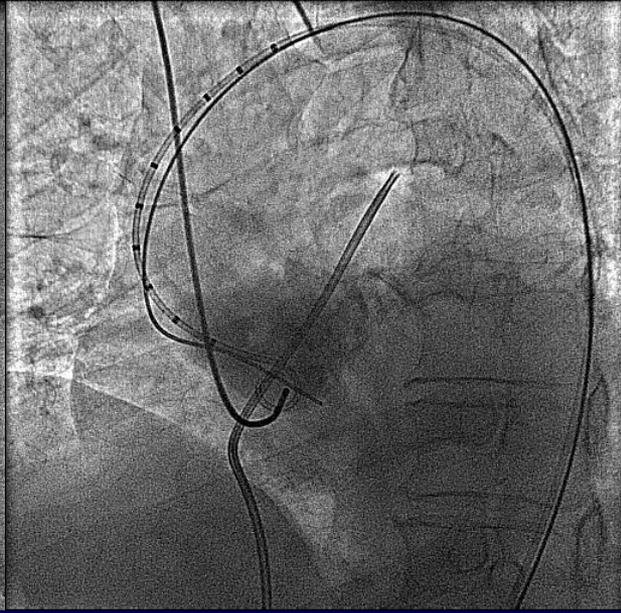
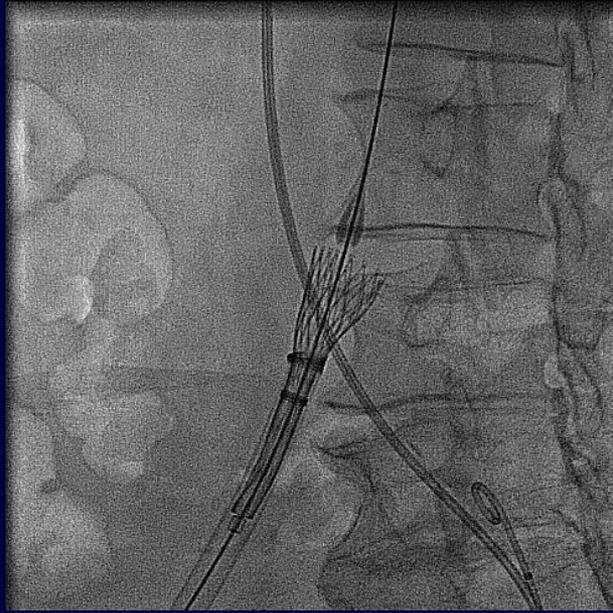
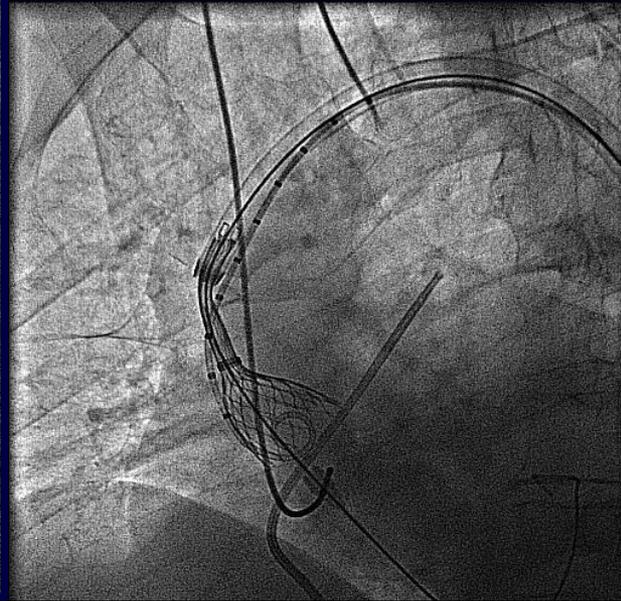
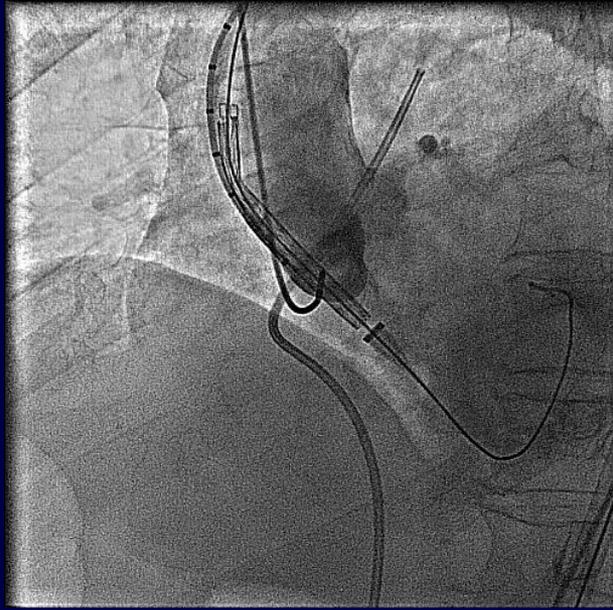
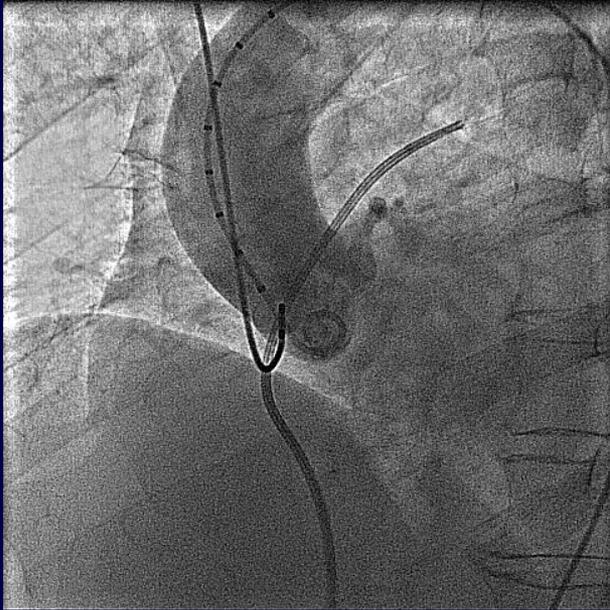
Mortalidad tardía n:89 (49%)

P<0.01

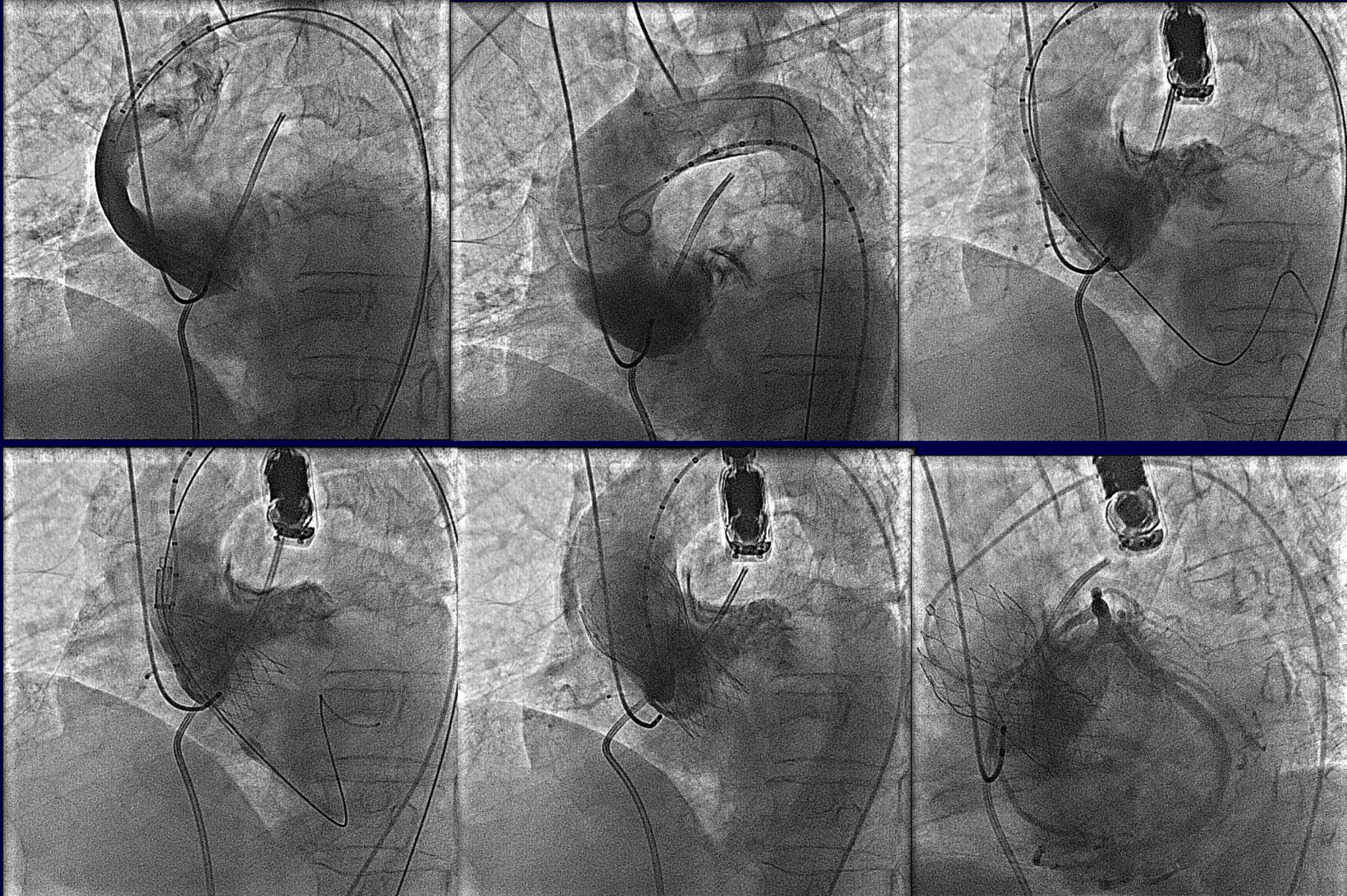
RESULTADOS GLOBALES

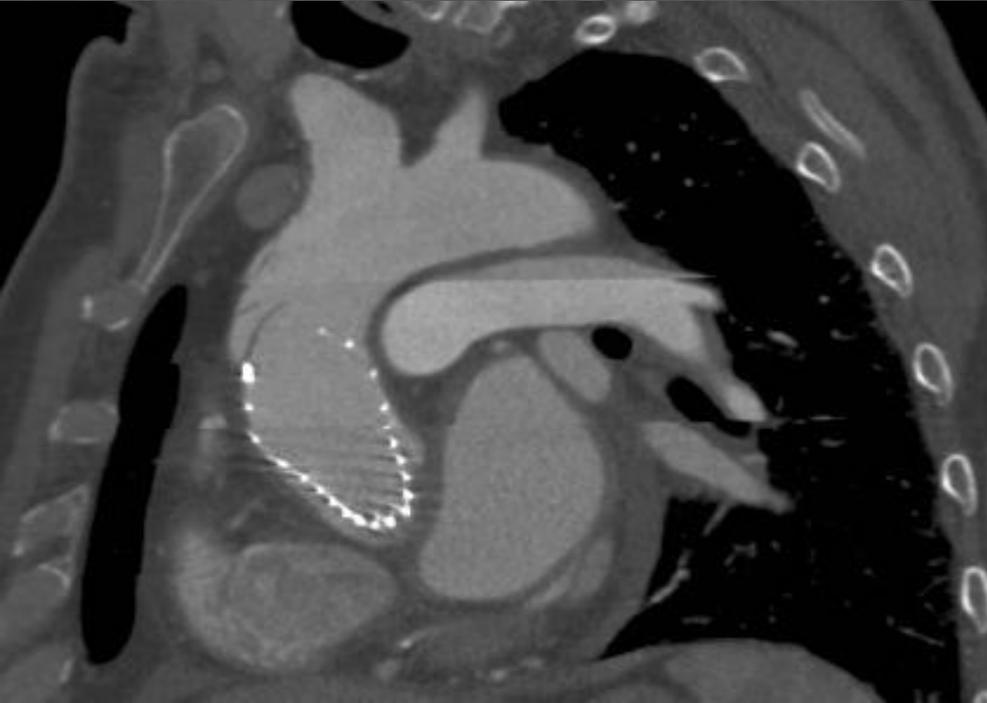
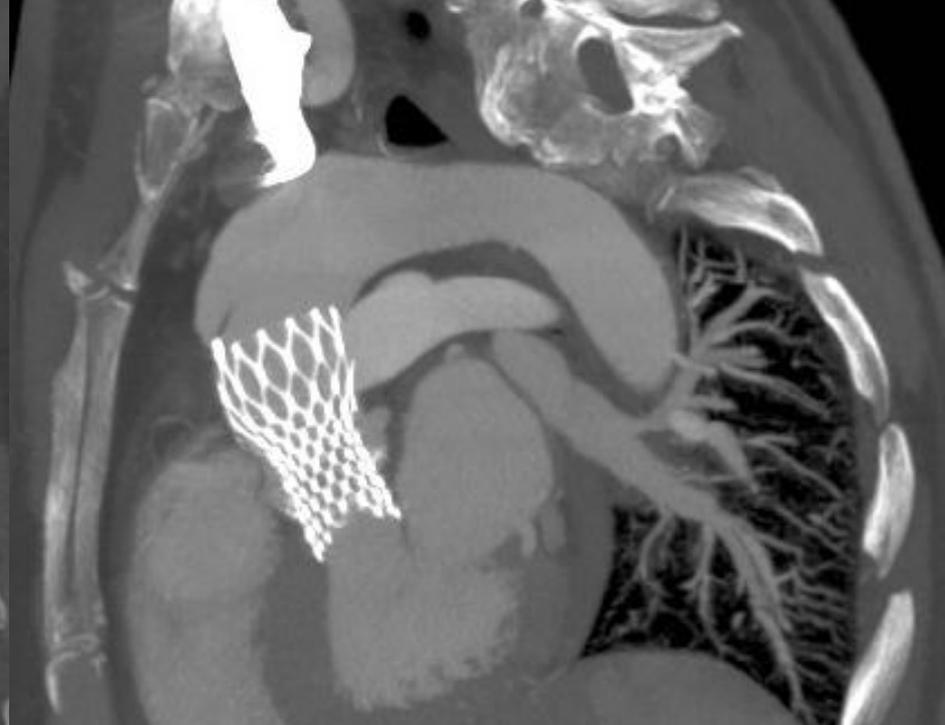
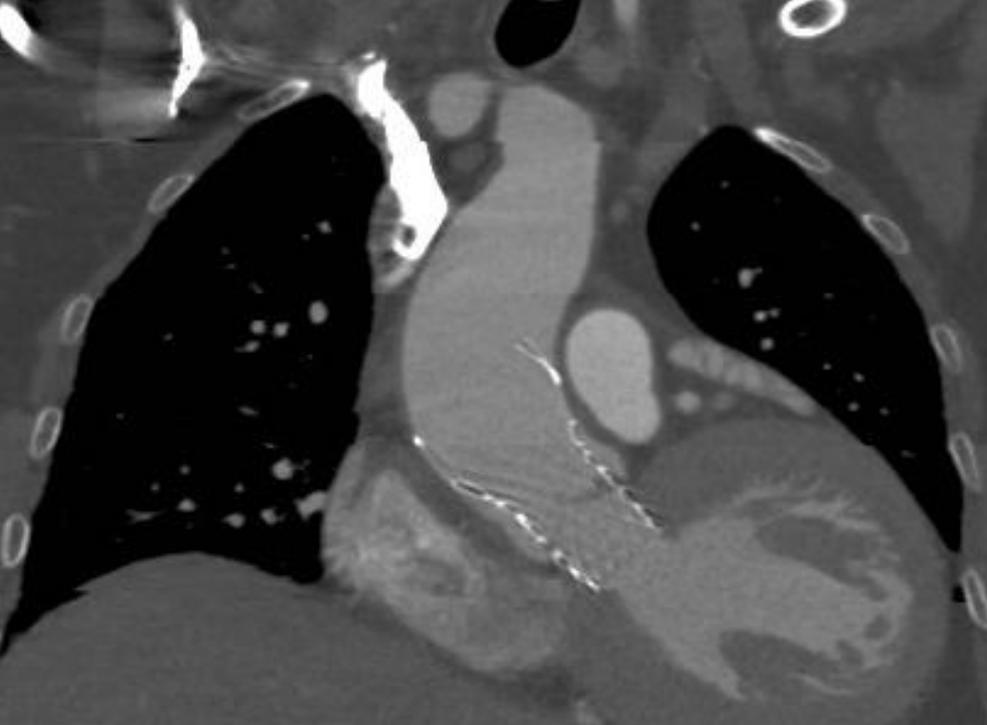
Implante con éxito	138 (95%)
Mortalidad global	21 (14%)
Hospitalaria	8 (5%)
Tardía (1 mes – 3 años)	13 (9%)
Cardiovascular	5
No cardiovascular	8
Complicaciones agudas	
Disección aórtica	1 (0,7%)
ACVA	2 (1%)
Taponamiento	5 (3%)
IAM	1 (0,7%)
Insuficiencia aórtica \geq II	33 (23%)
Necesidad de una segunda válvula	2 (1%)
Bloqueo AV primeras horas	28 (19%)
Problemas con vía de abordaje	36 (25%)

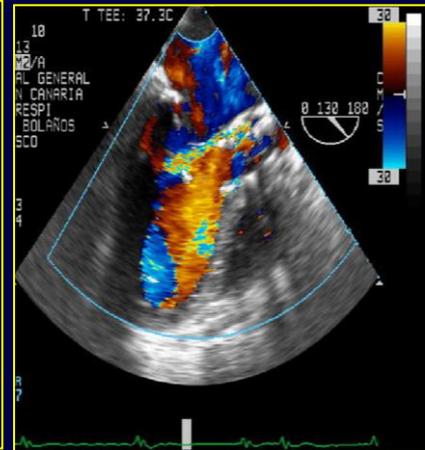
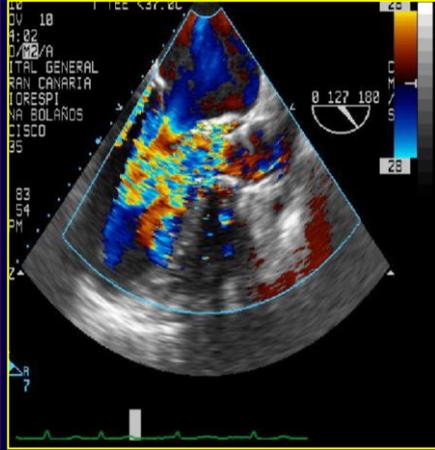
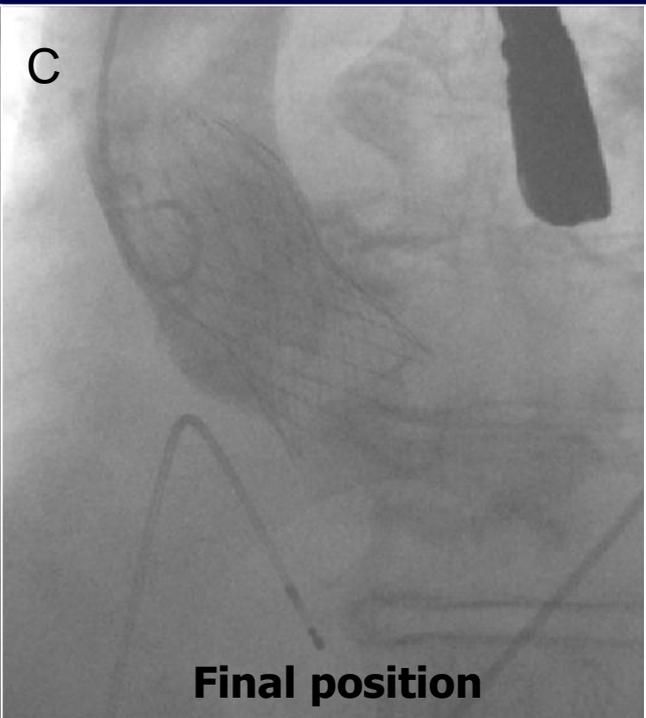
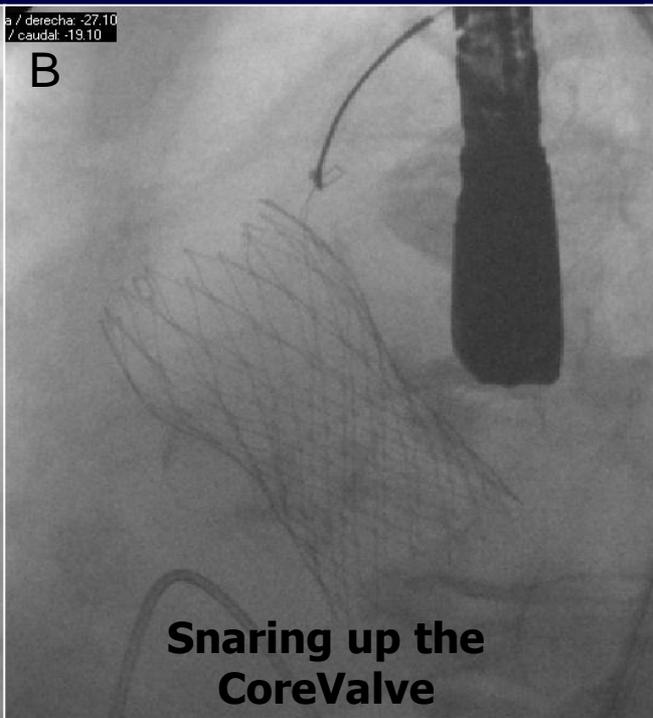
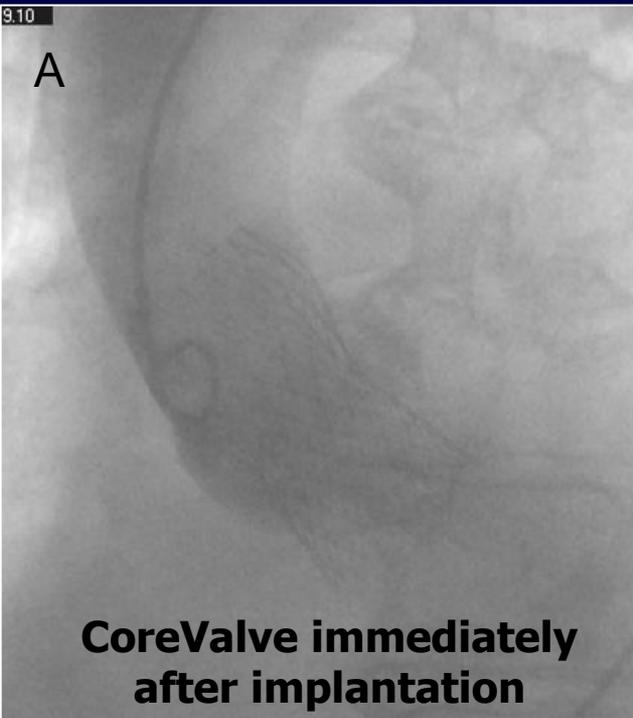
RECUPERACION DEL SISTEMA

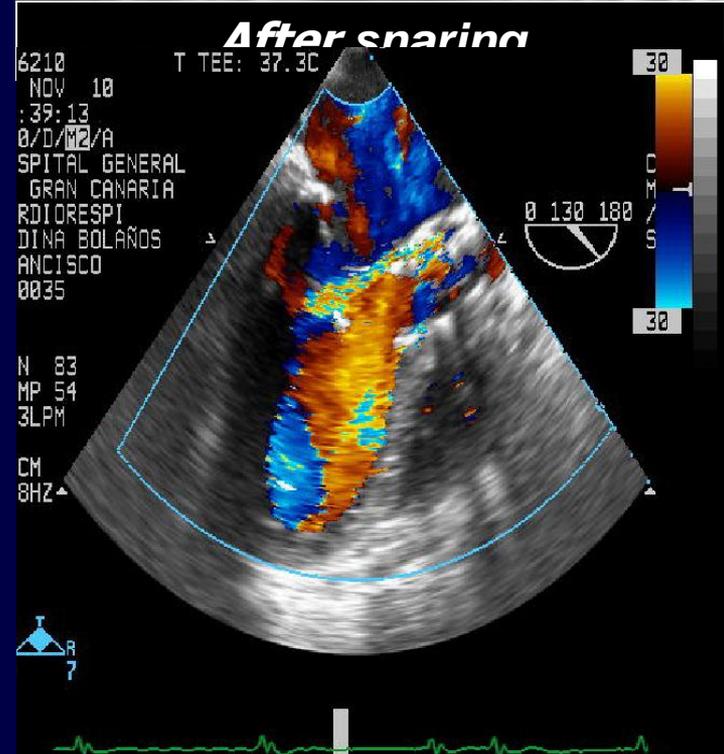
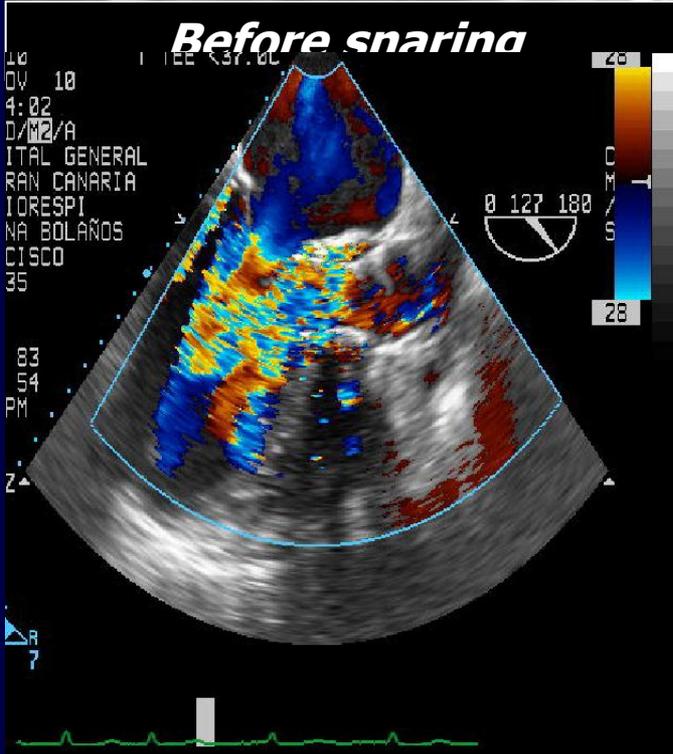
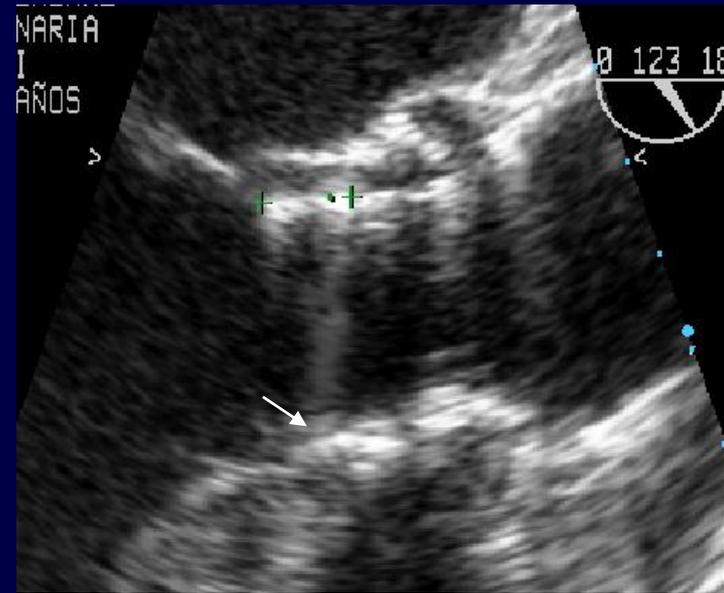


DISECCION AORTICA RESUELTA



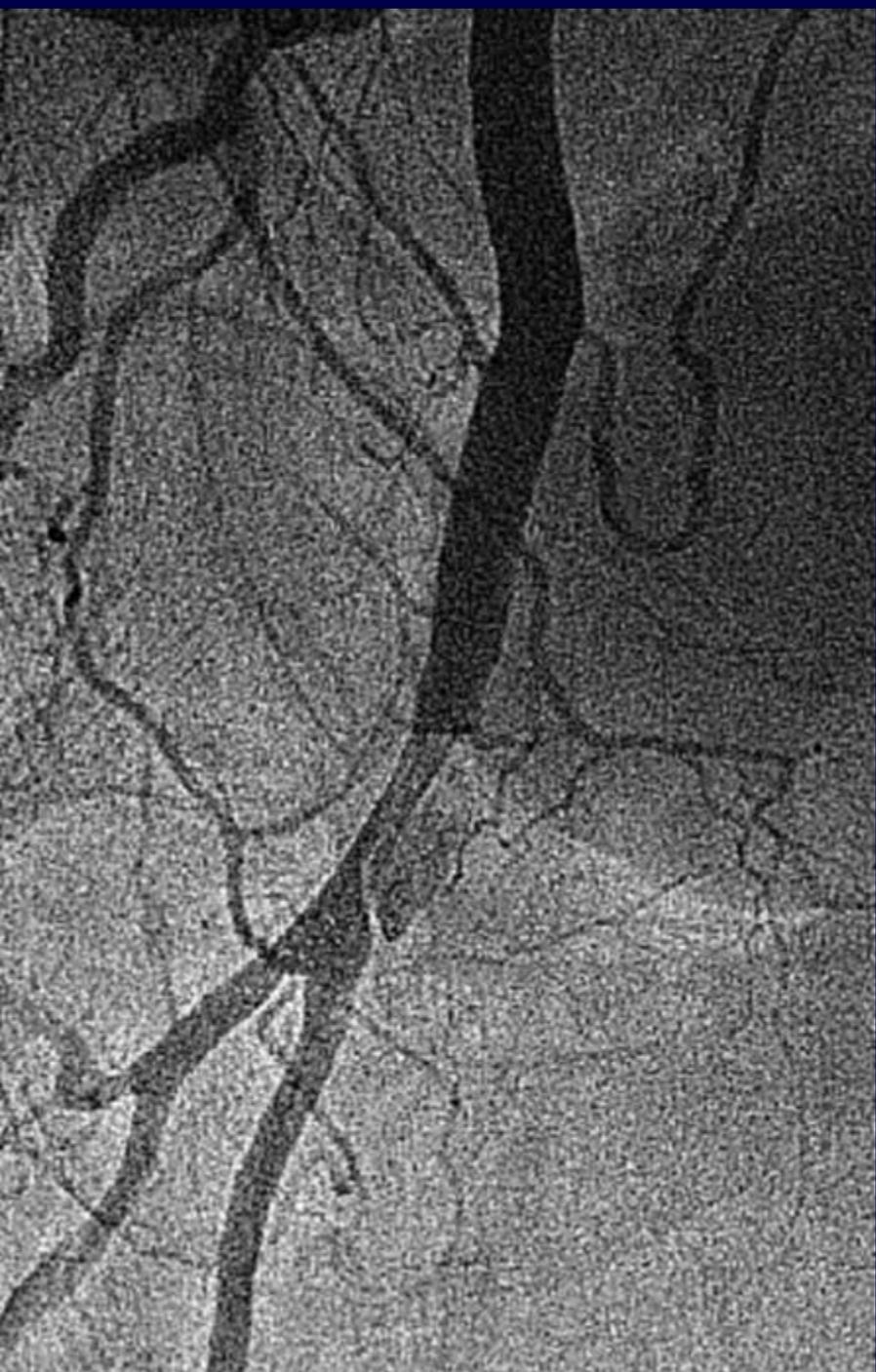




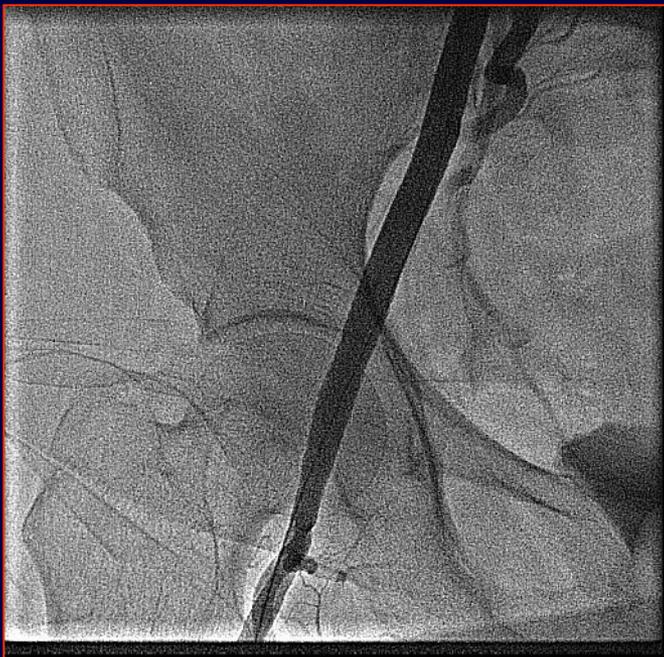
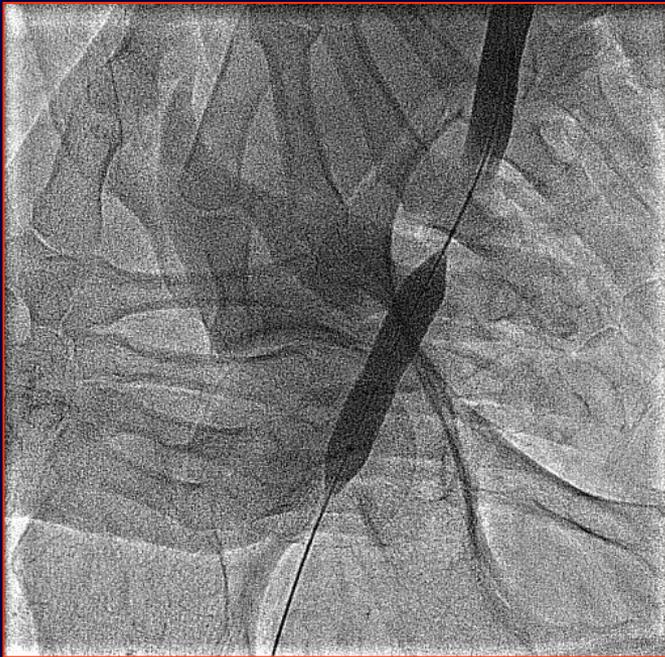


Evolución del acceso vascular

- **Éxito final de cierre percutáneo 143 (100%)**
 - Cierre quirúrgico subclavia 3
- **Necesidad de Tratamiento 35 (25%)**
 - Angioplastia con balón 2 (1%)
 - Stent desnudo 3 (2%)
 - Stent cubierto 30 (21%)
- **No secuelas isquémicas**
- **No hematomas retroperitoneales**
- **Complicaciones tardías**
 - Pseudoaneurisma 2 (1%)
 - Endarteritis 1 (1%)





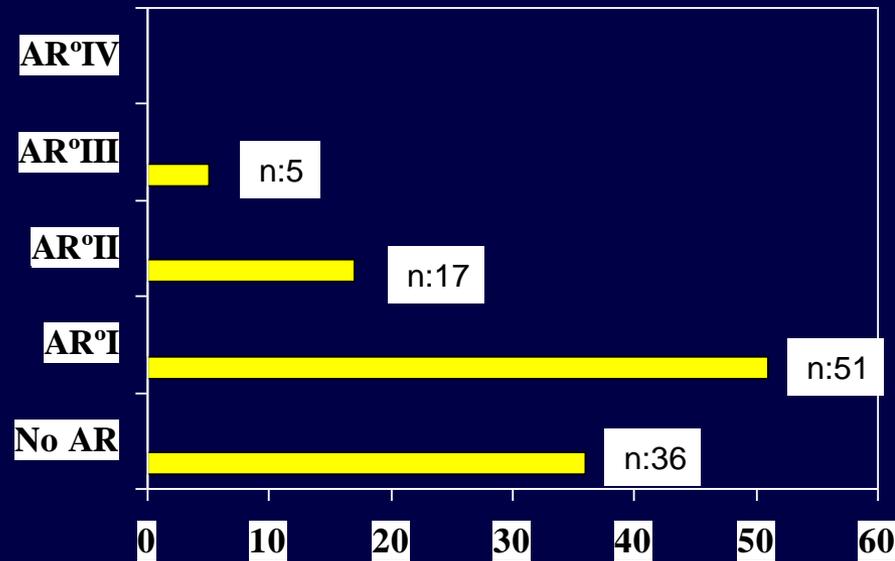
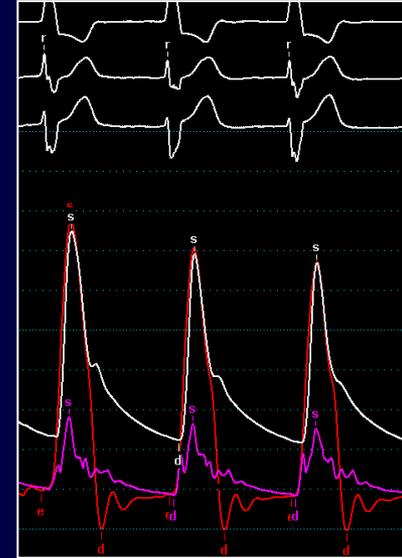
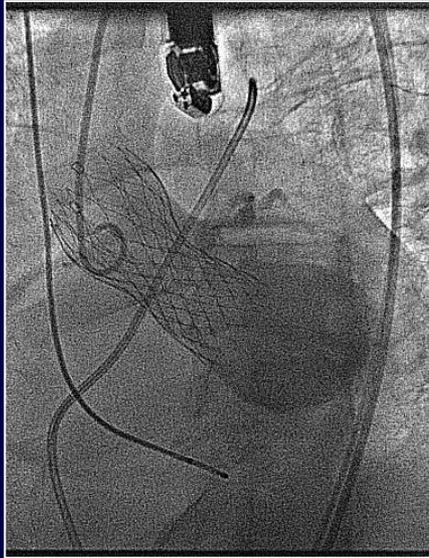


RESULTADOS GLOBALES

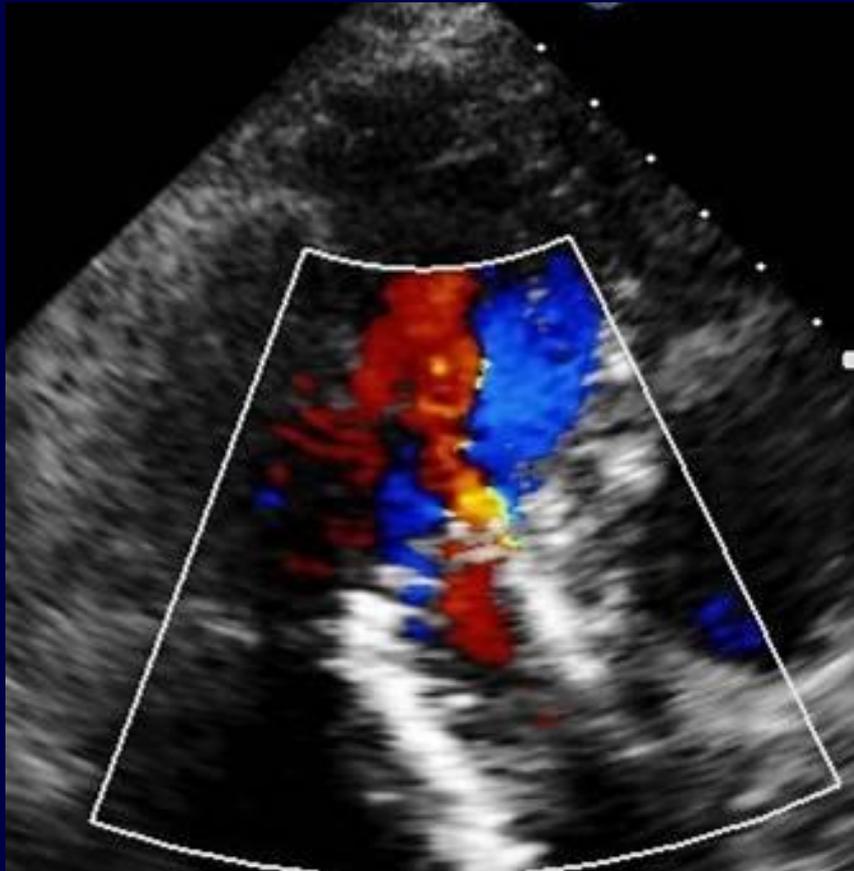
Complicaciones tardías (1 mes – 3 años)

- Bloqueo AV en las 72 horas 3 (2%)
- Bloqueo AV tardío (3M-15M) 4 (3%)
- Necesidad global de Marcapasos 35 (24%)
- Ingresos por insuficiencia cardiaca 17 (12%)
- Endocarditis sobre prótesis mitral 1 (1%)

Insuficiencia aórtica post implante



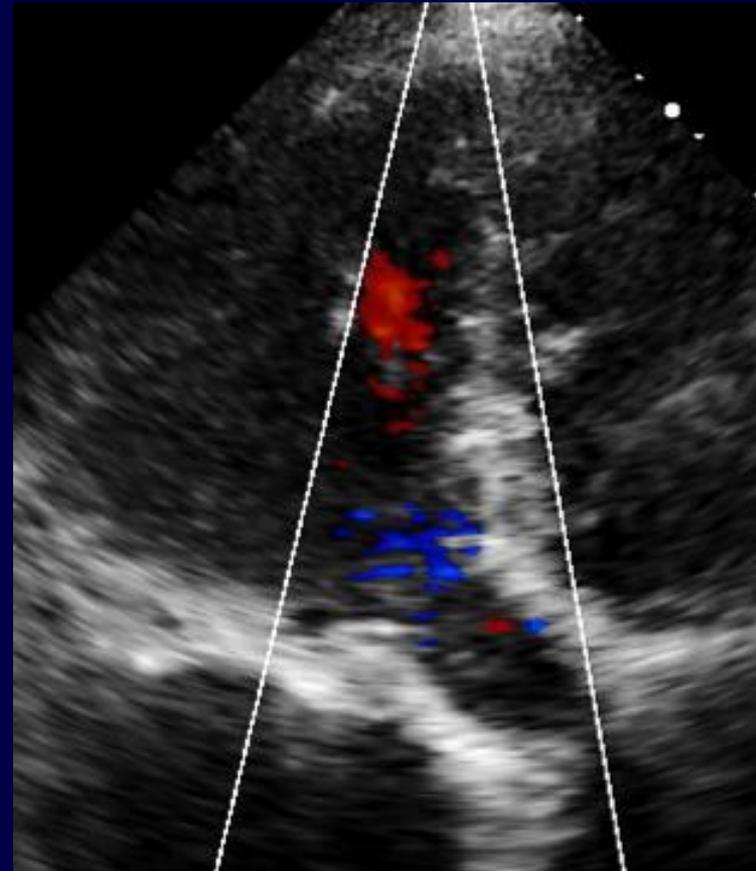
ALTA



Fuga grado I

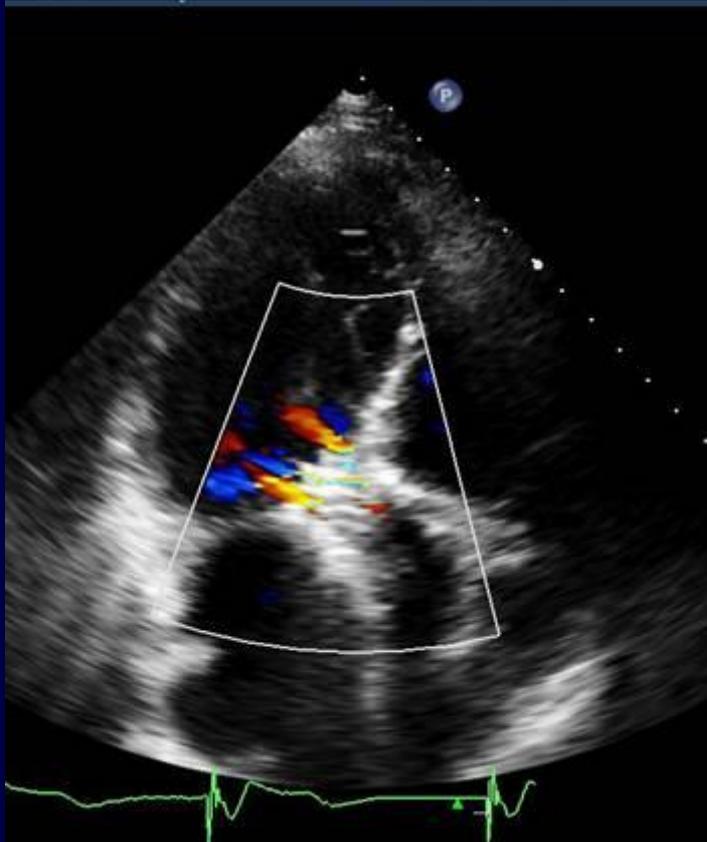


1 MES



No fuga

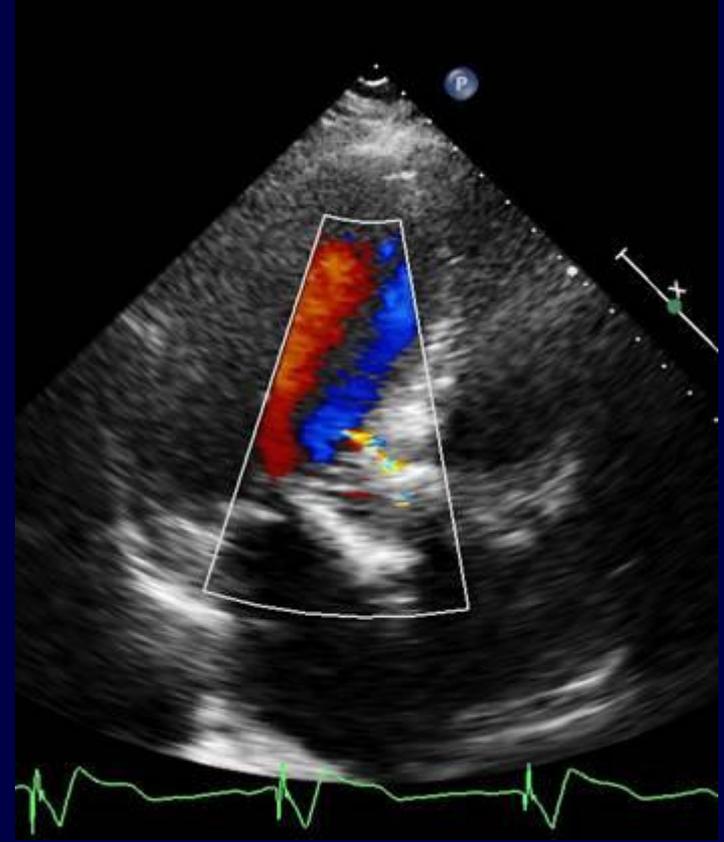
ALTA



Fuga grado II



1 MES



**Fuga grado I, con
pérdida de un chorro**

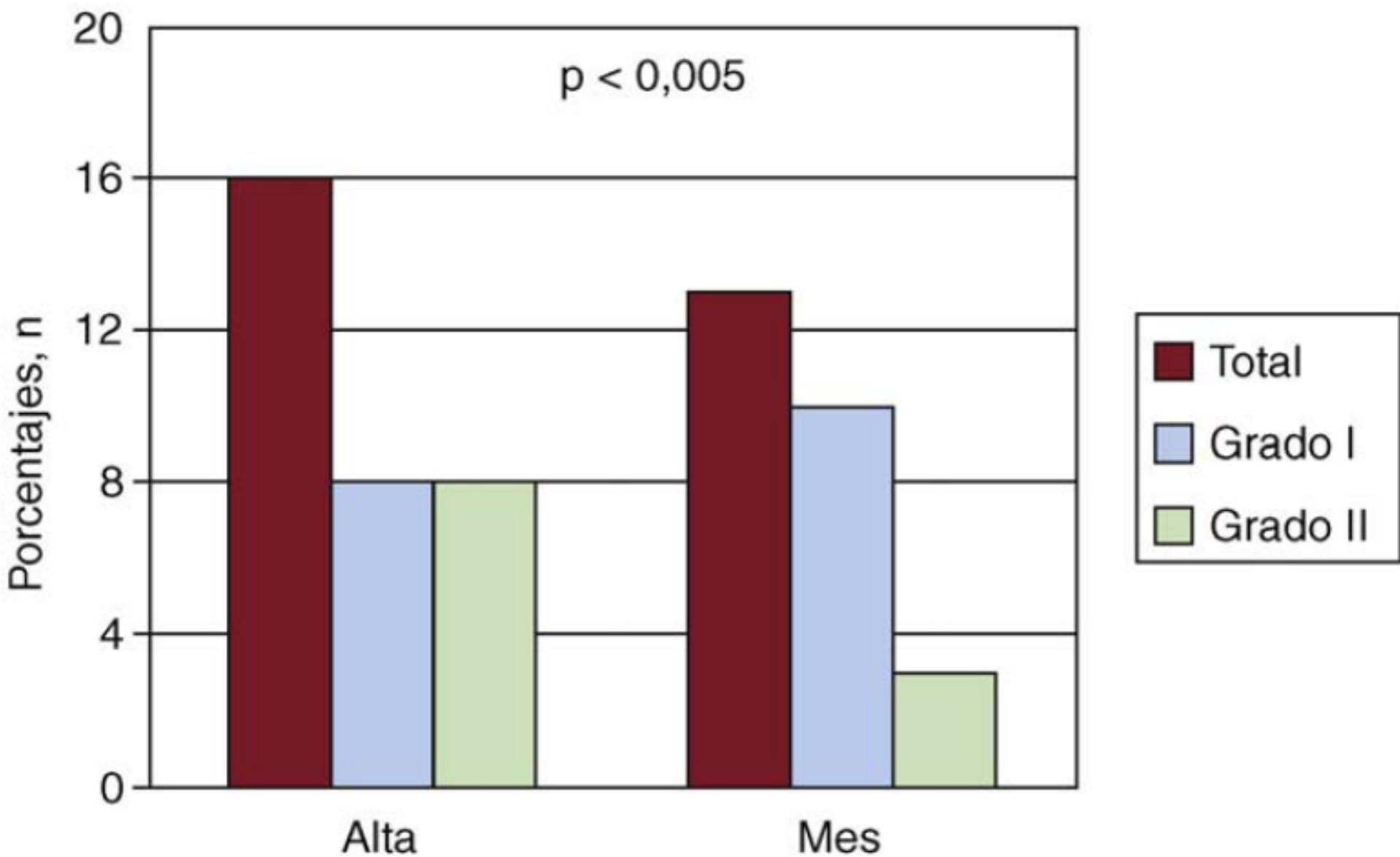
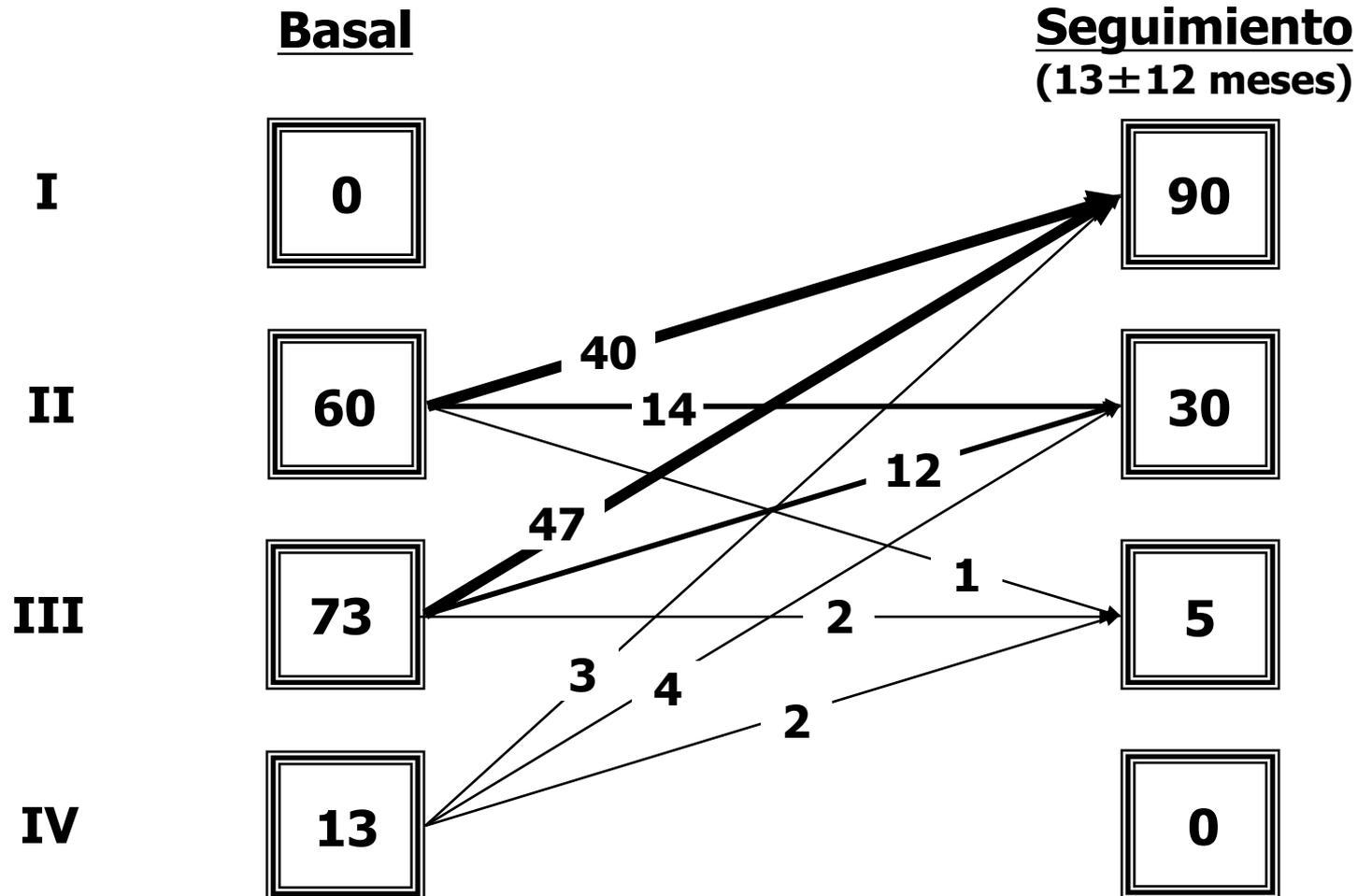
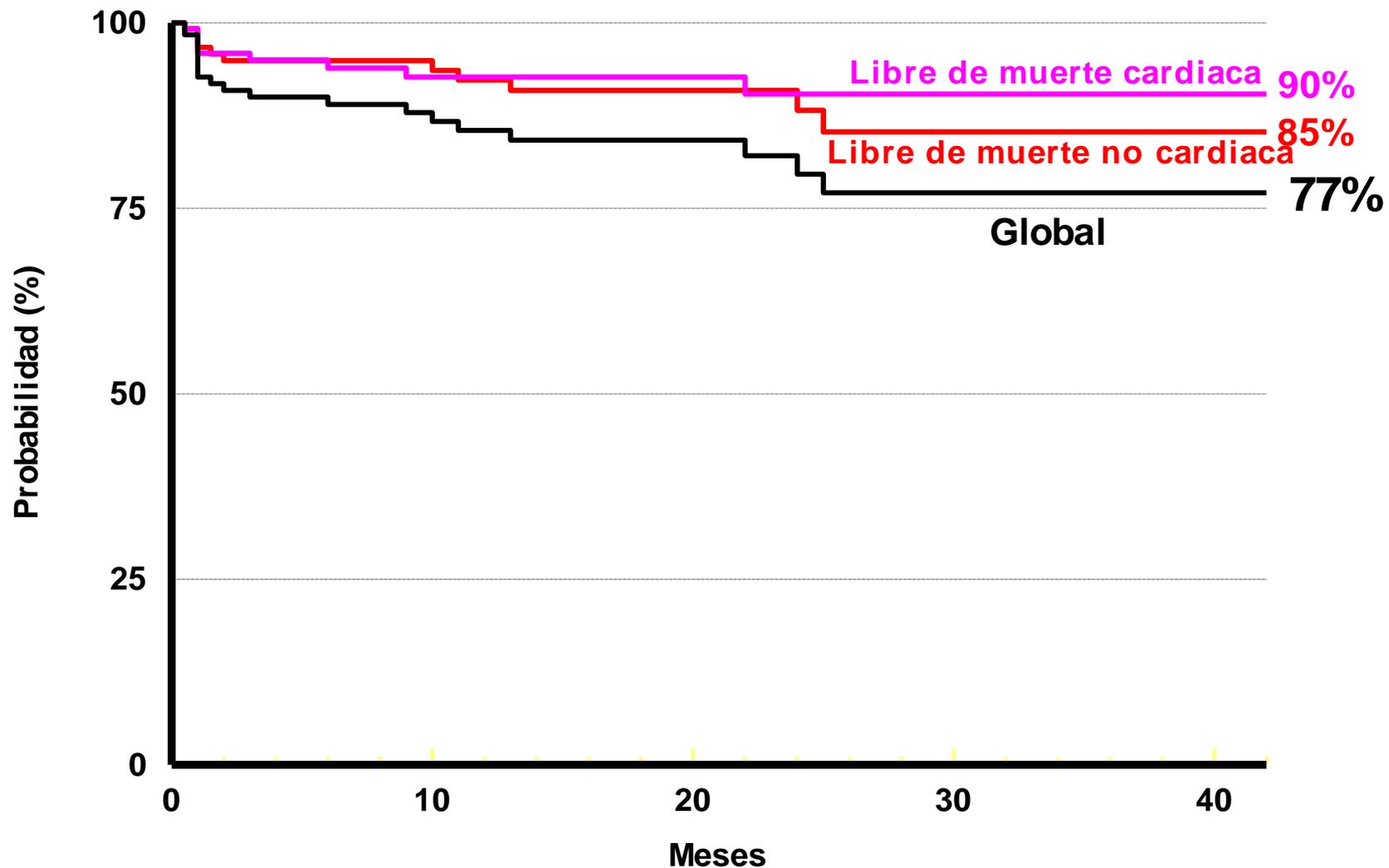


Figura 1. Evolución al alta hospitalaria y al mes de las fugas perivalvulares en pacientes con prótesis CoreValve.

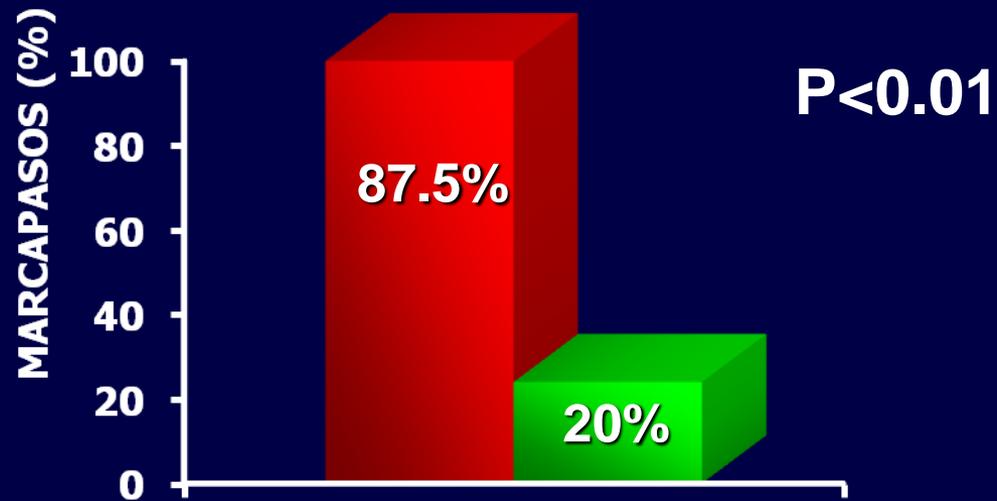
Grado funcional



SUPERVIVENCIA



BCRDHH PREIMPLANTE



 BCRDHH  NO BCRDHH

METHODS



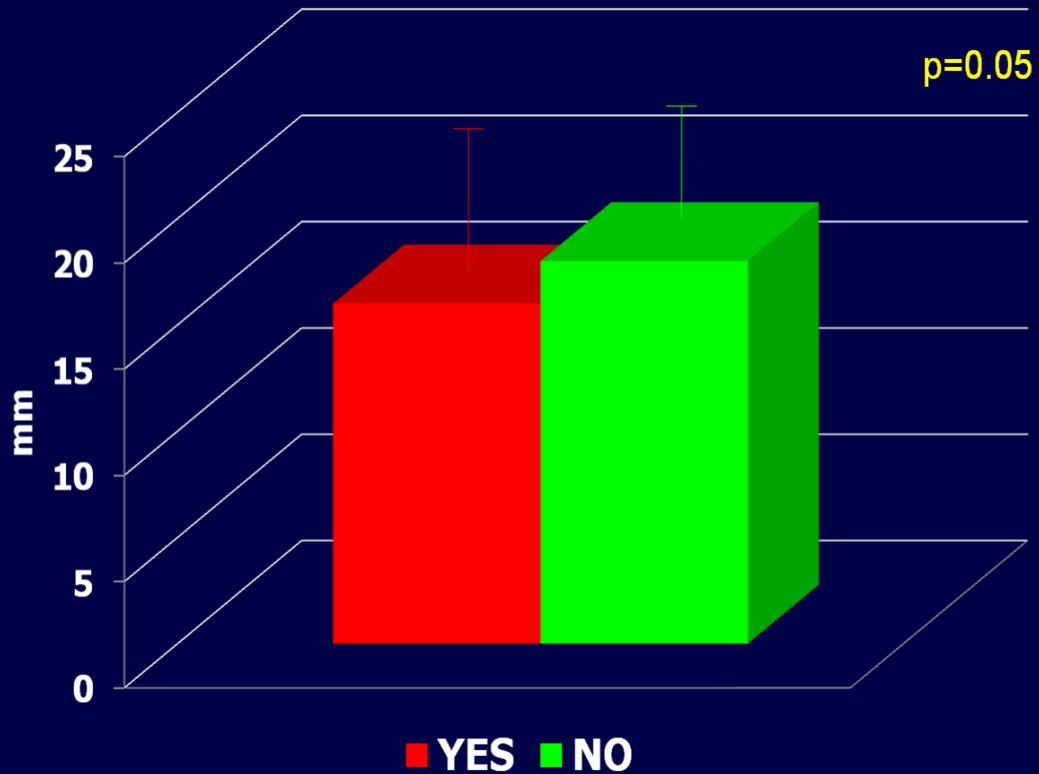
Diastolic frame

1. Septal thickness
2. Maximal Septal thicknes
3. Distance from the aortic annulus to the subannular septal bulge
4. Distance from the center of aortic annulus to the subannular septal bulge

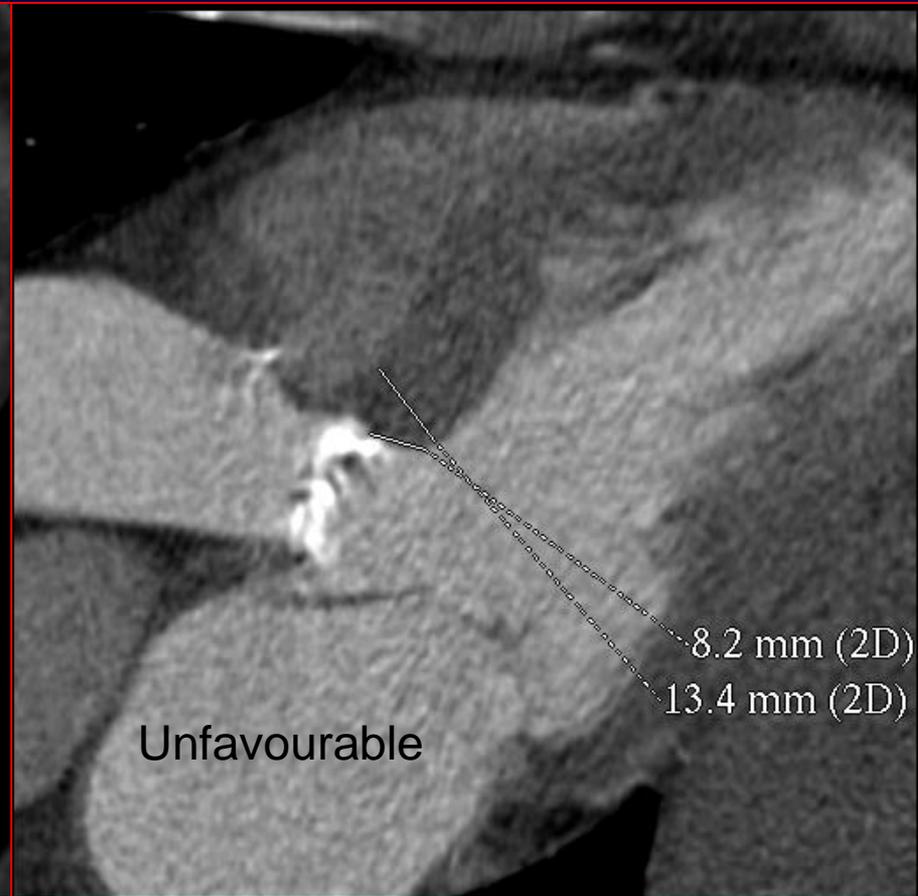
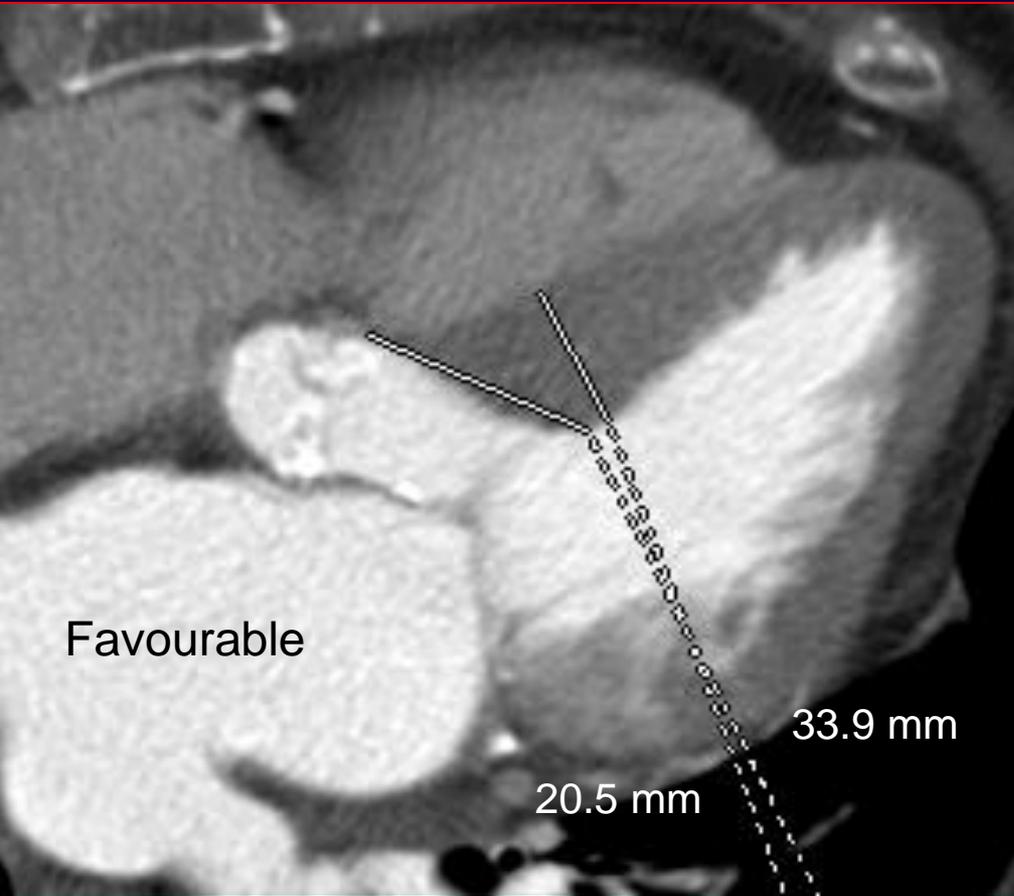
Distance from the aortic annulus to the subannular septal bulge



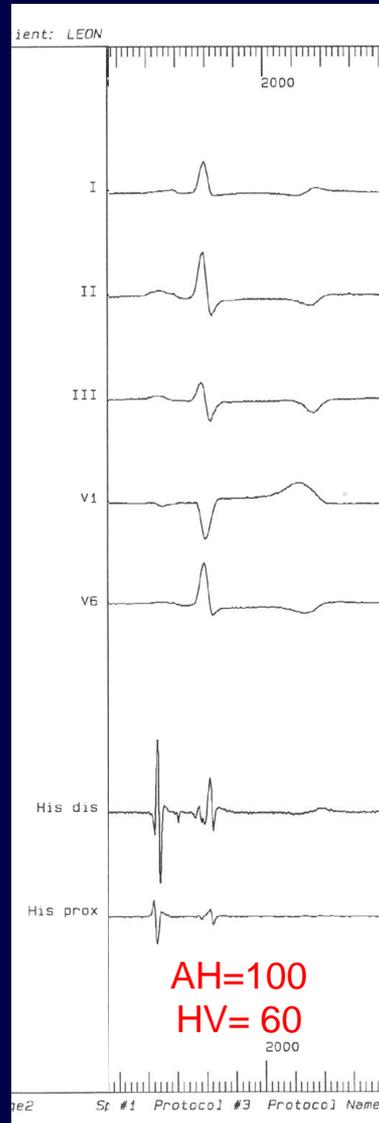
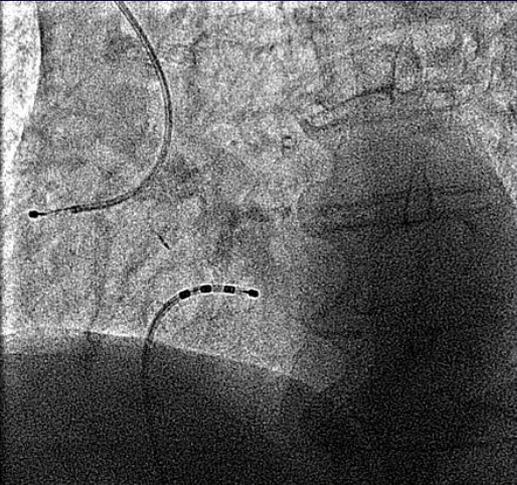
Maximal septal thickening



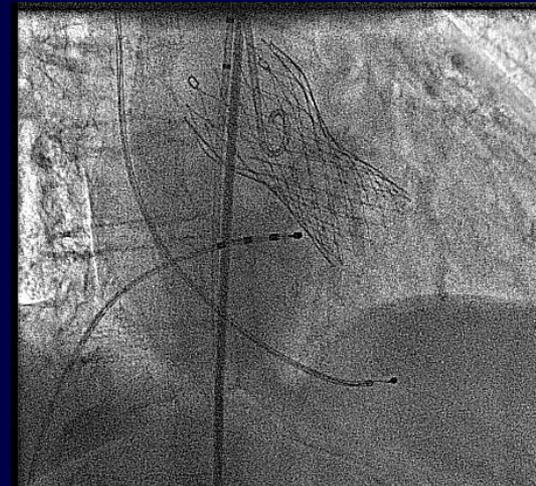
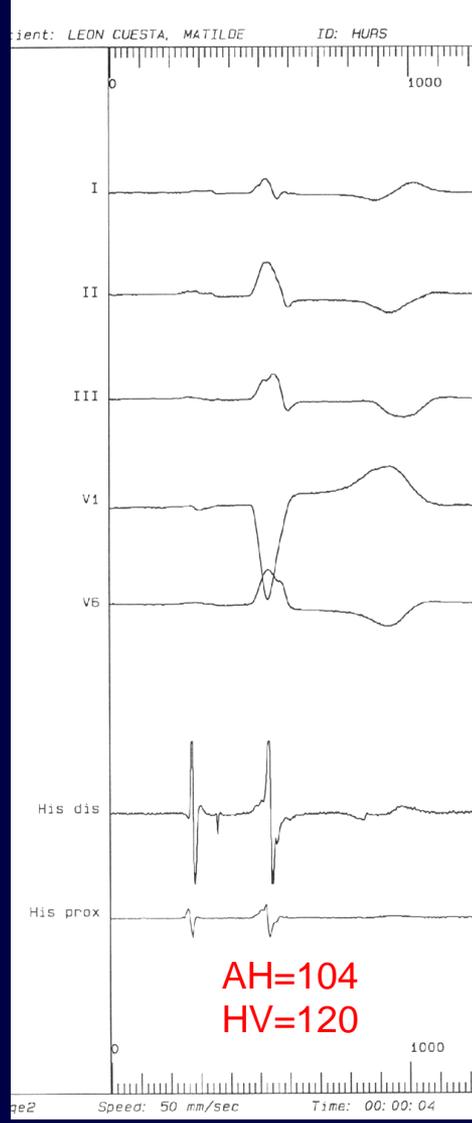
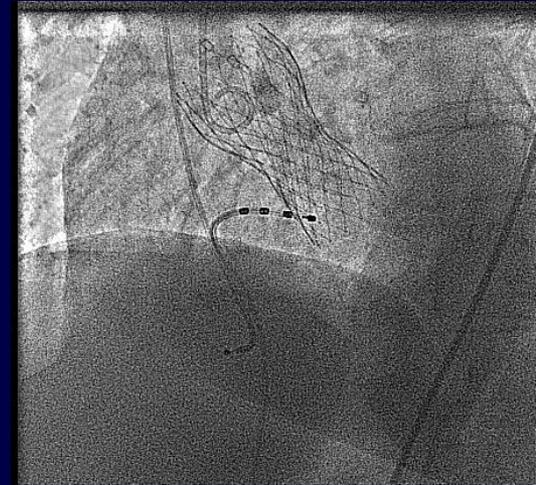
Need for pacemaker implantation



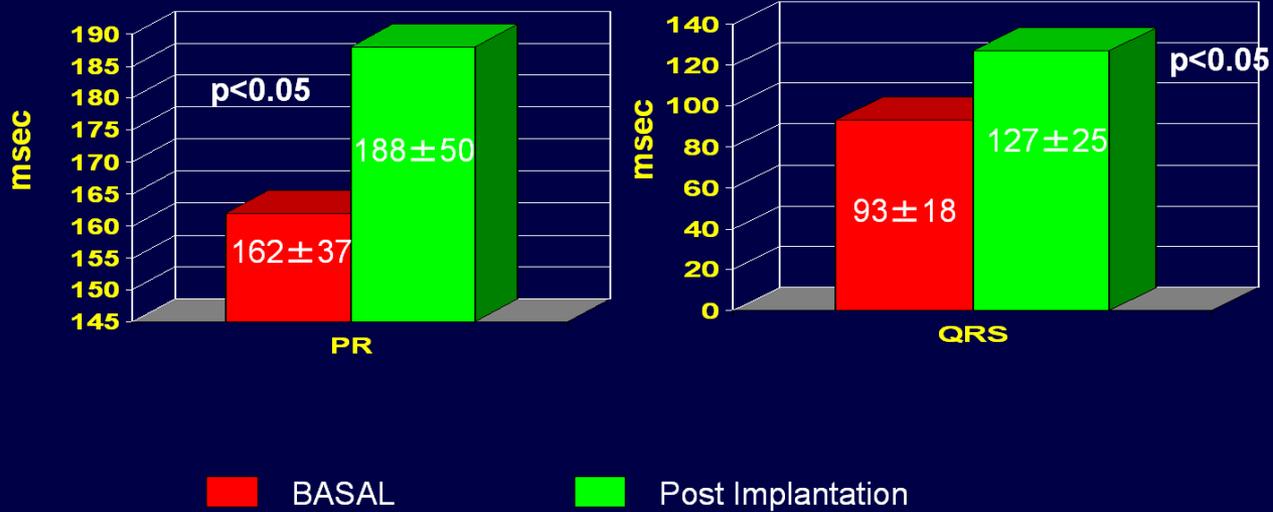
BASAL



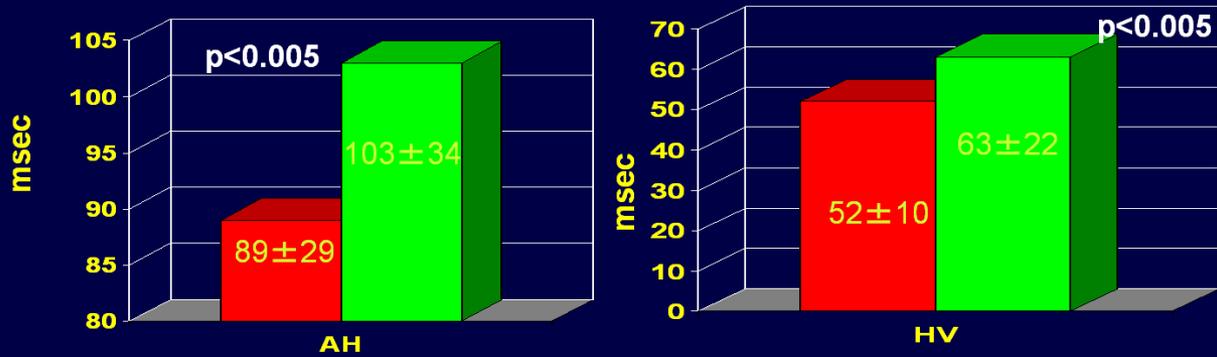
POST PAVR



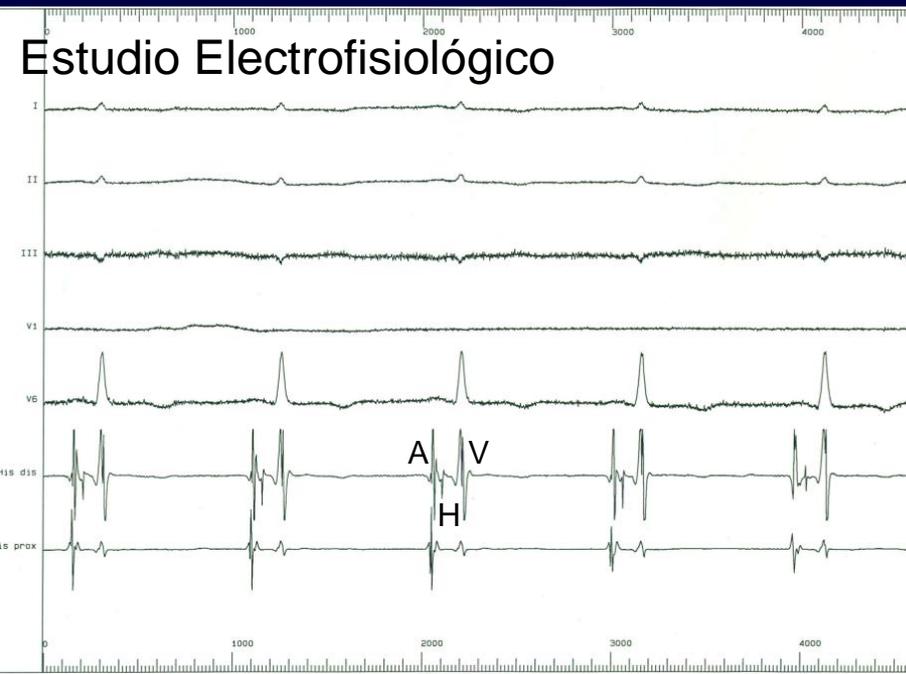
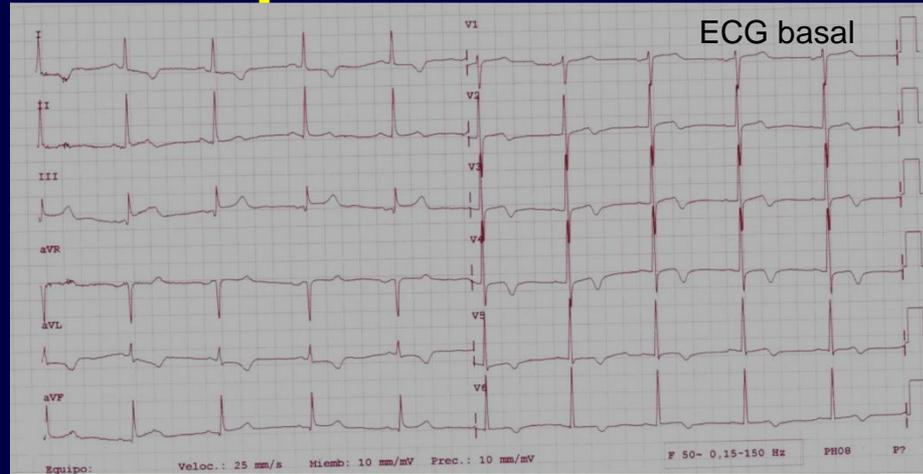
Surface electrocardiogram



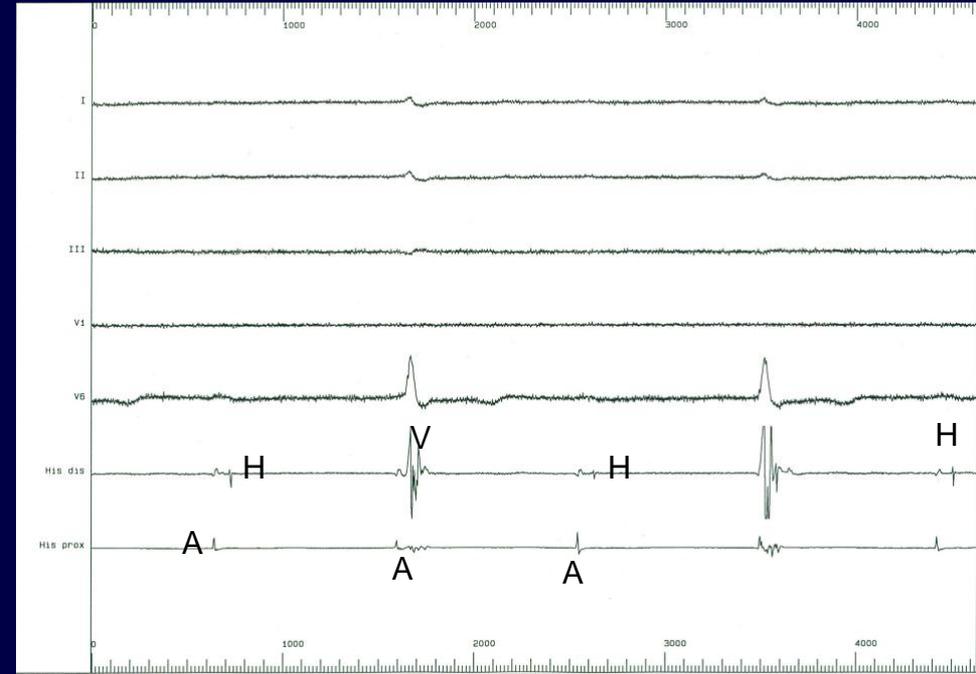
Intracardiac electrograms



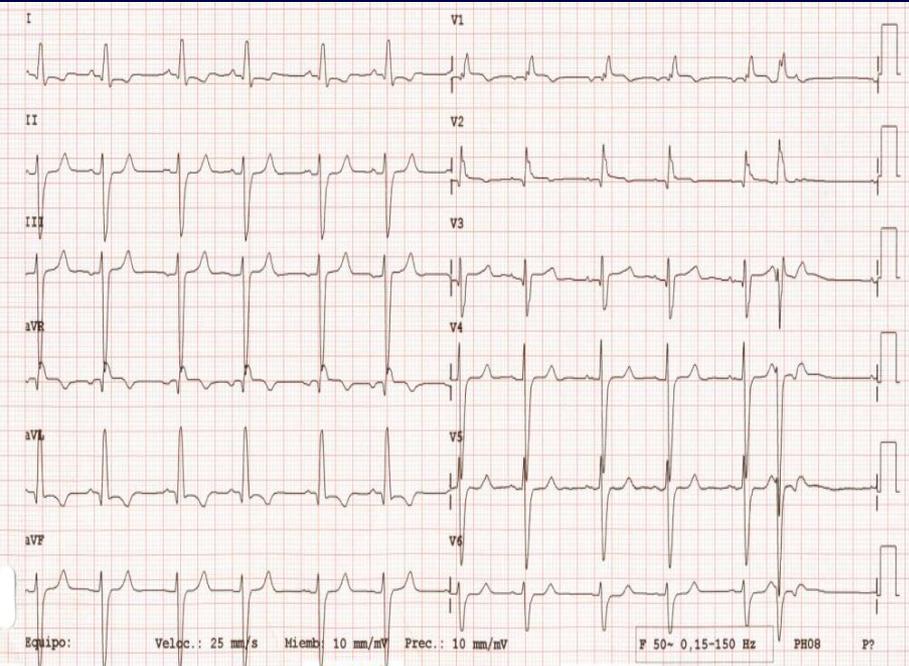
Bloqueo Infra-His



BASAL

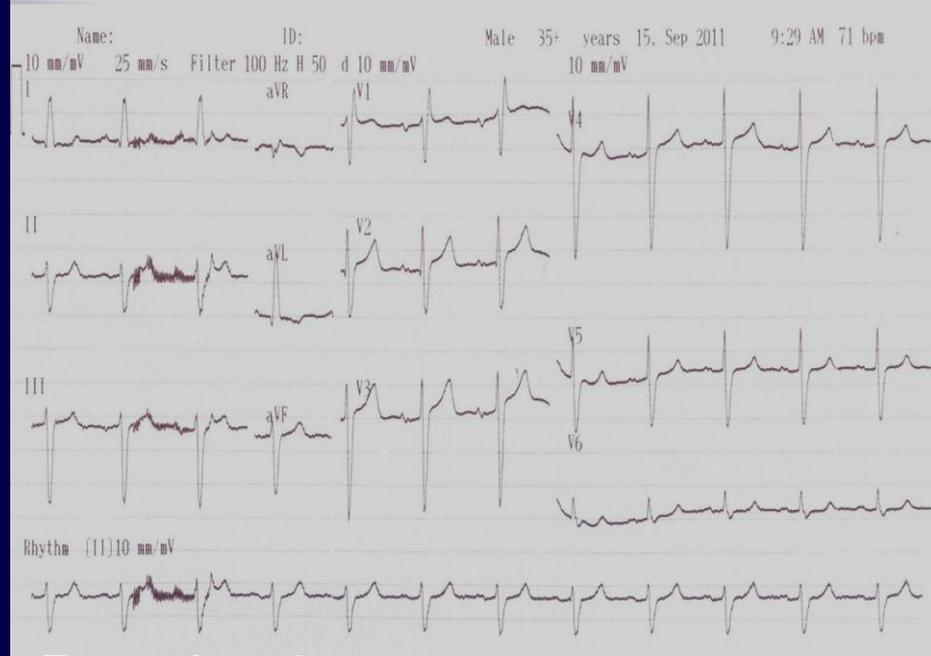


Post implante



Basal

PR 120 msec



Post-implante

PR 180 msec

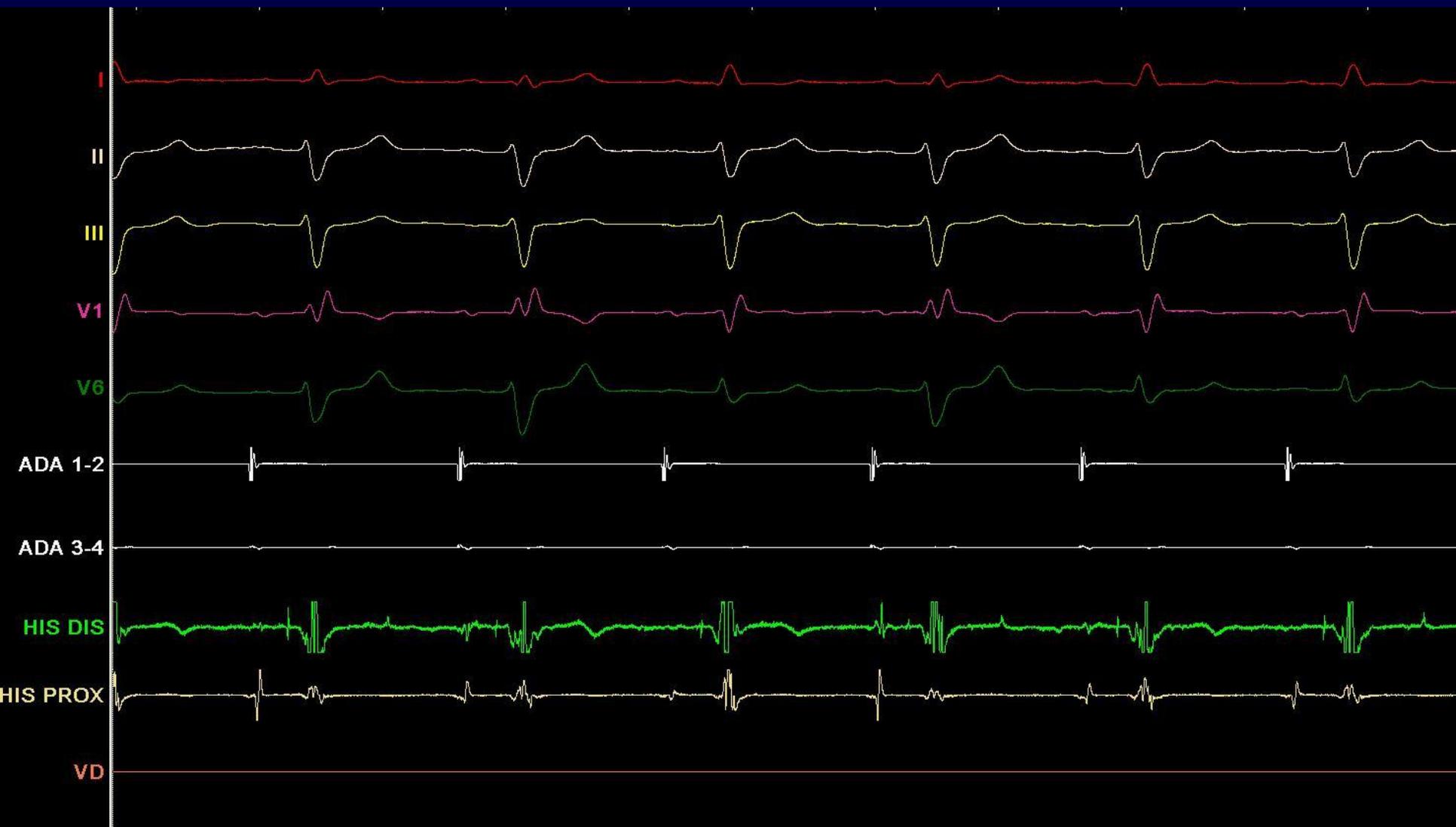


AH= 64 msec
HV=58 msec



AH= 86 msec
HV=140 msec

Intervalos intracavitarios 7 días post implante



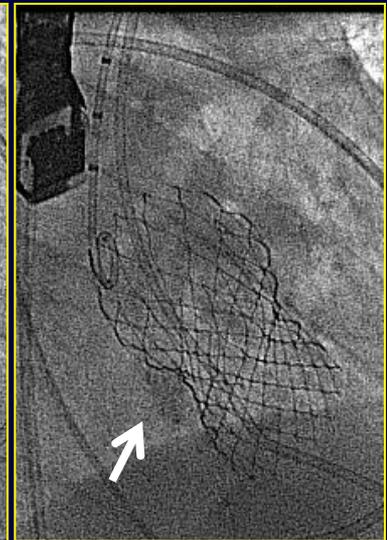
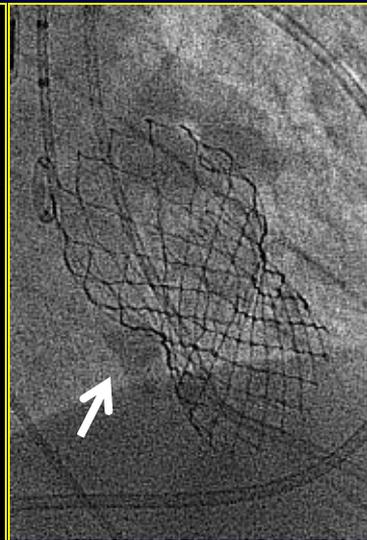
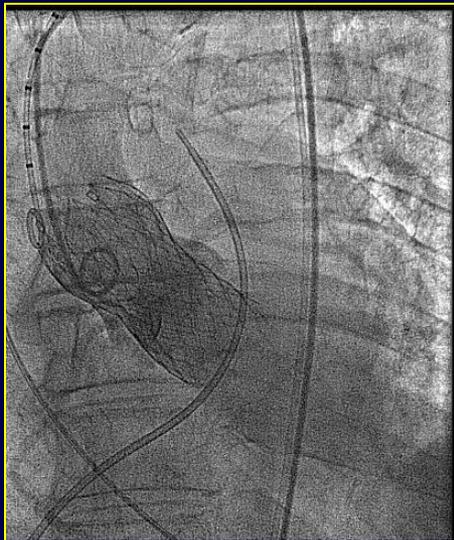
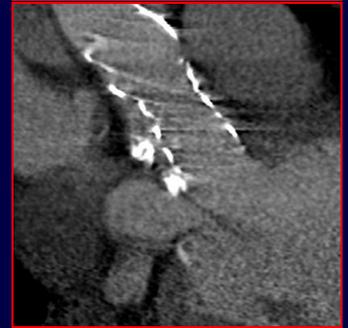
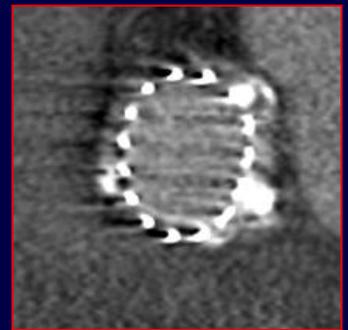
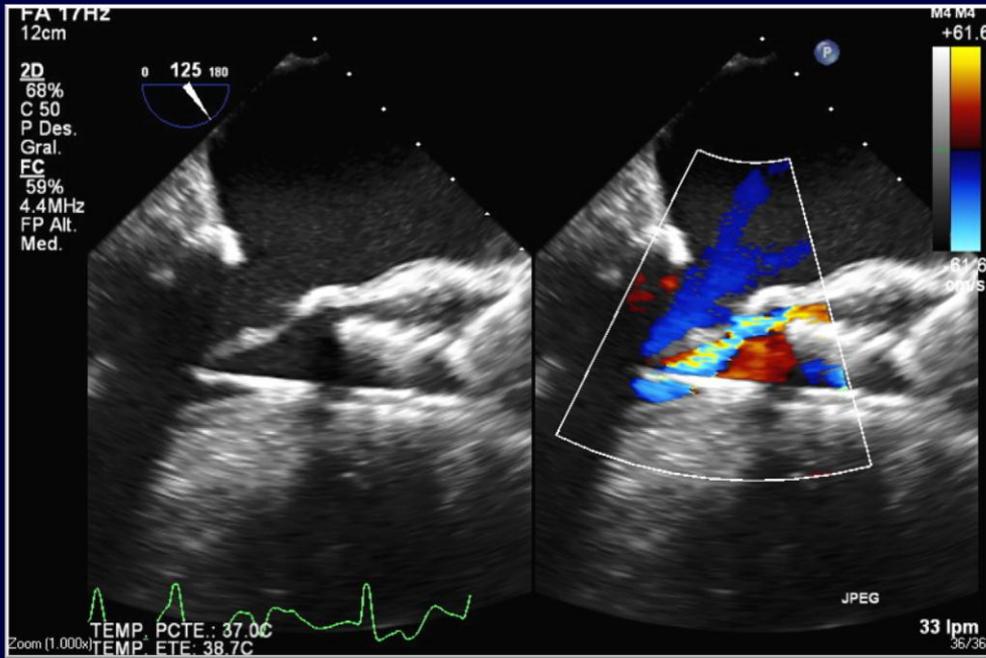
AH= 129 msec

HV= 54 msec

Wenckebach anterógrado 7 dias post implante





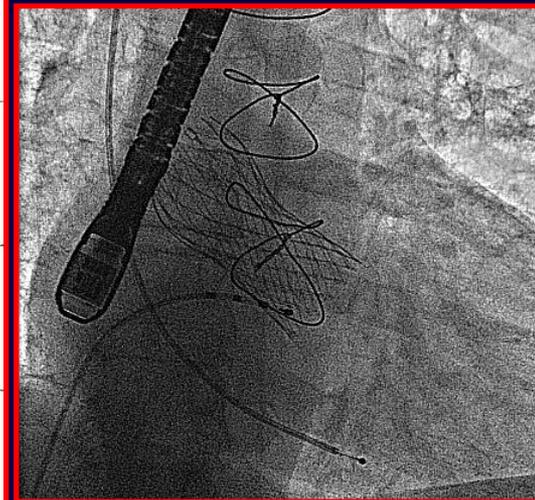
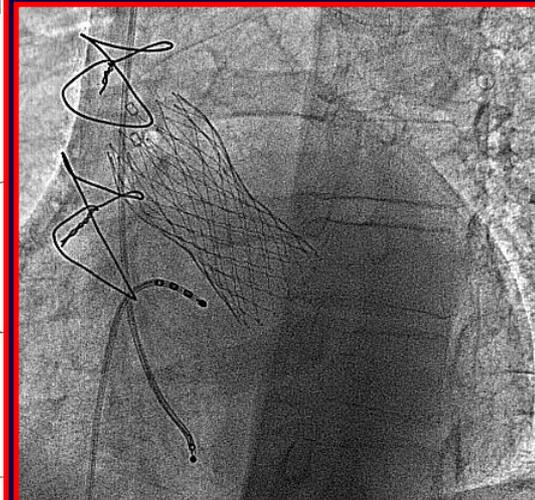
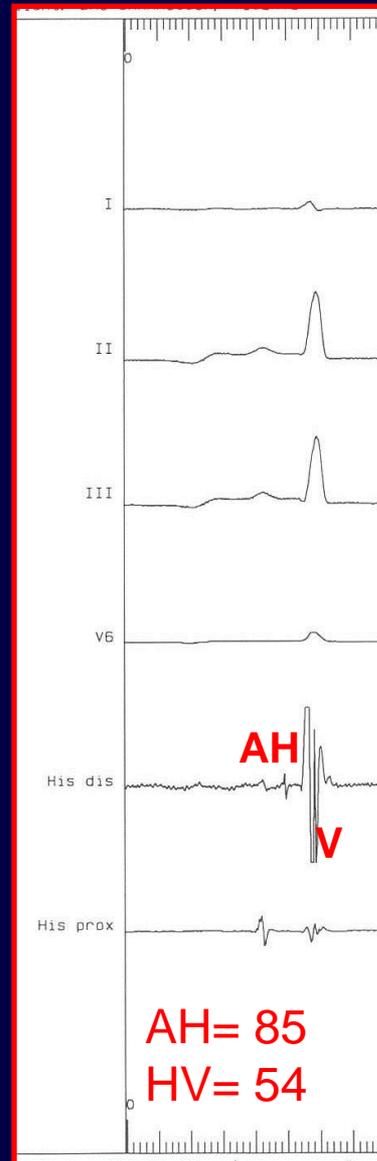
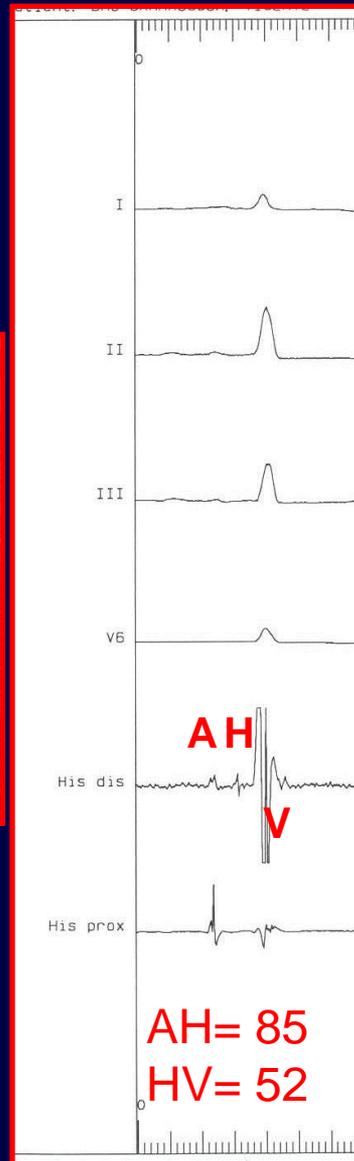


INTRACARDIAC ELECTROGRAMS

No changes

BASELINE

POST Corevalve



Perspectivas futuras

- **Importantes avances en prótesis valvulares percutáneas**
- **Nuevos modelos valvulares**
- **Durabilidad de las válvulas implantadas**
- **“Valve in Valve”, si necesario**
- **Expansión en el rango de edad**
- **Prótesis Mitral Percutánea ... está cerca**