

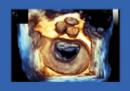
EU10\0|\0 March 27 - 28, 2015

Staged approach in high risk patients with severe AS: BAV then TAVI

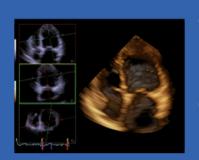
Prof Mark J Monaghan King's College Hospital London, UK











EU10/01/09 March 27 - 28, 2015

Faculty disclosure

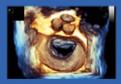
Mark Monaghan

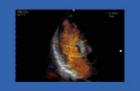
I disclose the following financial relationships:

Paid speaker for Edwards Lifesciences, GE Medical and Philips Medical Systems





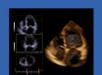




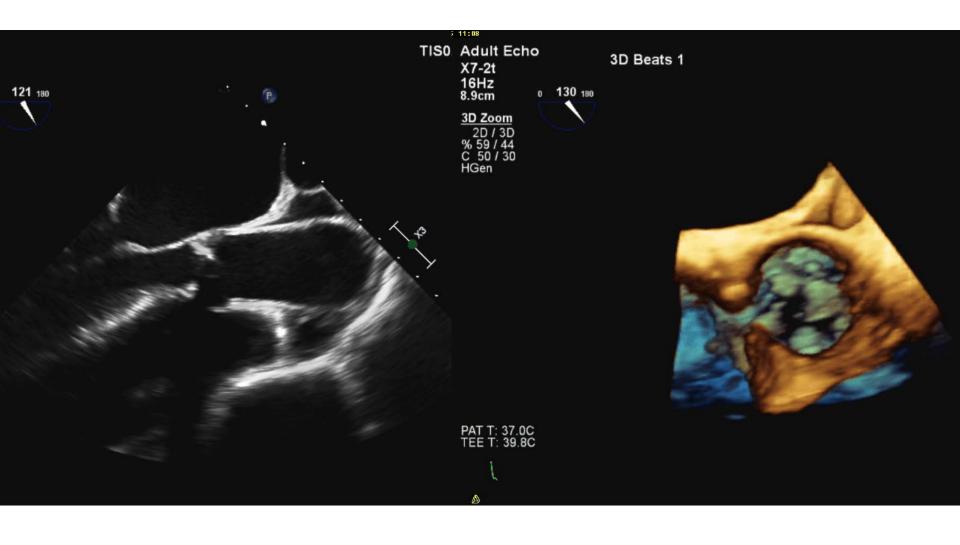




- Female, 83 years
- Admitted Jan 2015 with CCF
 - Worsening SOBOE & reducing exercise tolerance
 - Severe AS (Mn 41mmHg, Pk 98mmHg, AVA = 0.7cms²)
 - LV EF = 34%, Moderate mitral regurgitation
 - COPD
 - Lung nodule on CT Chest









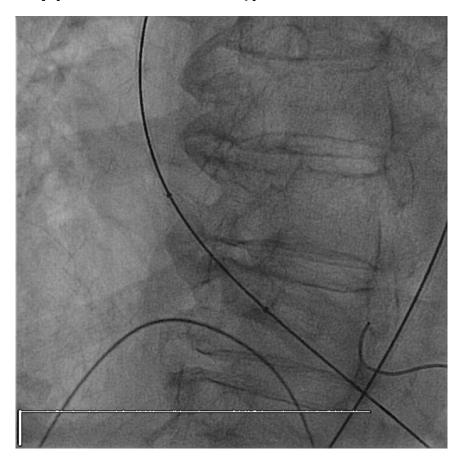


- Discussed at valve MDT (January 2015)
 - Although severe AS, some concern about contribution of poor LV, MR & COPD to symptoms
 - Concern about importance of lung nodule
- Immediate management with BAV
 - Holding procedure whilst lung nodule investigated
 - To see if symptomatic improvement was obtained





- BAV performed early February 2015
 - 22mm Osypka balloon (paced 200 b/min)

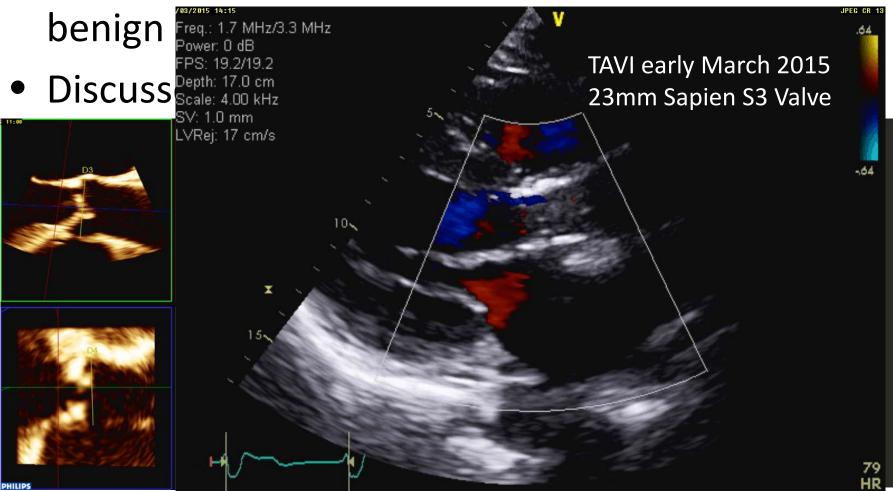






BAV as a bridge to TAVI

Patient symptomatically improved & lung nodule







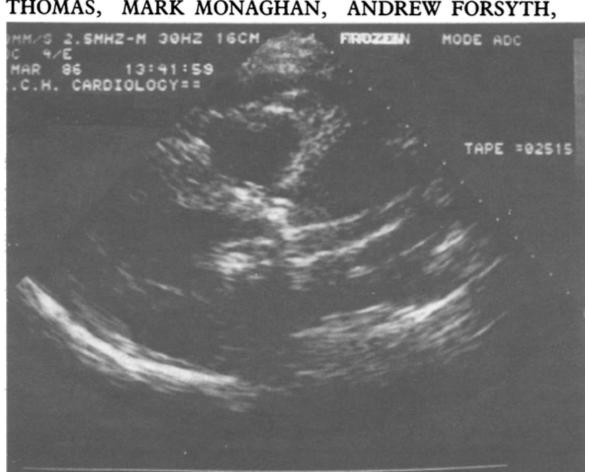
Inoperable aortic stenosis in the elderly: benefit from percutaneous transluminal valvuloplasty

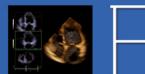
GRAHAM JACKSON, STEPHEN THOMAS, MARK MONAGHAN, ANDREW FORSYTH,

DAVID JEWITT

King's College Hospital, London, UK

BMJ 1987;294:83-86







Balloon Aortic Valvuloplasty

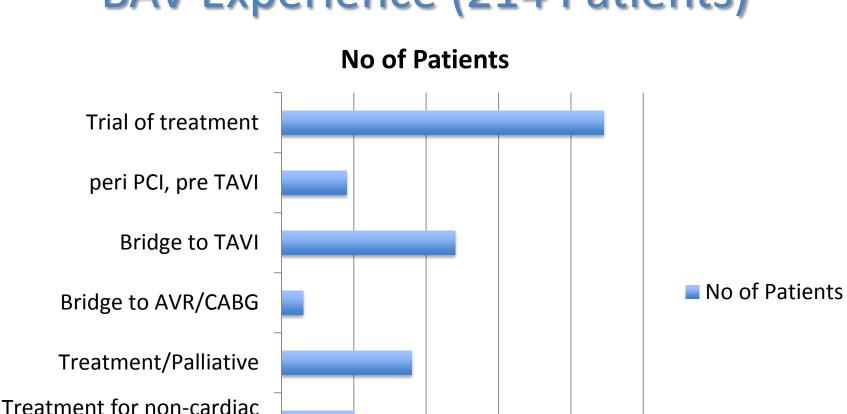
- First clinical cases by Cribier in 1986
 - Dissapointing medium and long term results
 - Relatively high complication rate
 - No mortality benefit
- Recent improvements in balloon technology
 - Rapid pacing during BAV
- Now performed as a 'Trial' of treatment
- As a bridge to TAVI/Conventional Surgery
- As a palliative procedure
- To understand risky aortic anatomy



surgery



King's College Hospital BAV Experience (214 Patients)

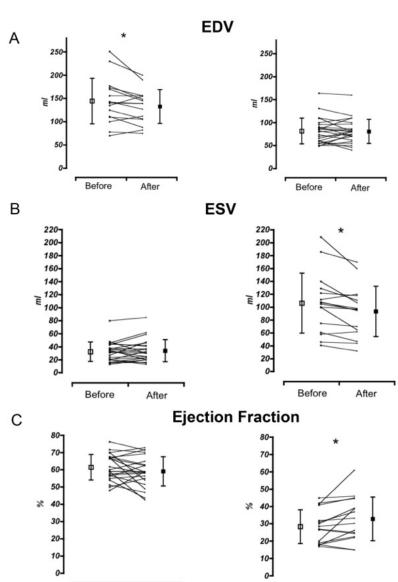




Normal LV function EF<45%

Effectiveness of Balloon Aortic Valvuloplasty is greater in patients with Impaired Left Ventricular Function

R.Dworakowski*, A.Bhan*, B.Brickham, M.Monaghan, P.MacCarthy. King's College Hospital, London, UK. IJC 2011



Before

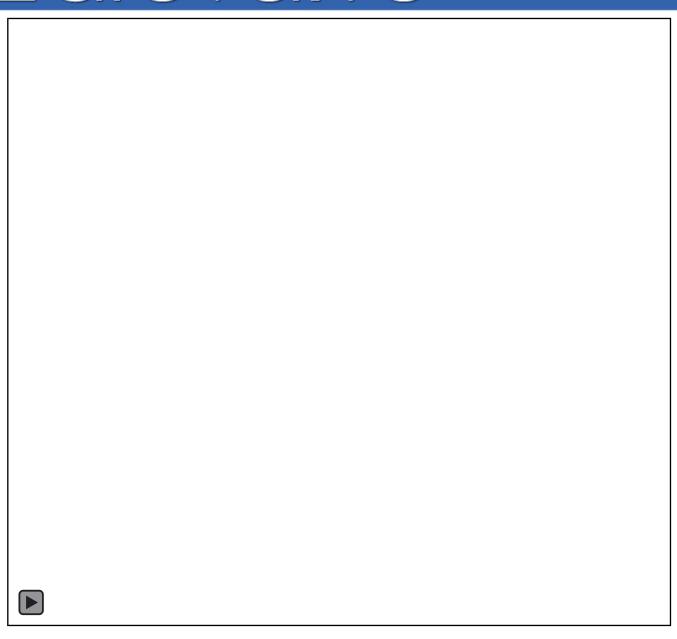




Balloon Aortic Valvuloplasty

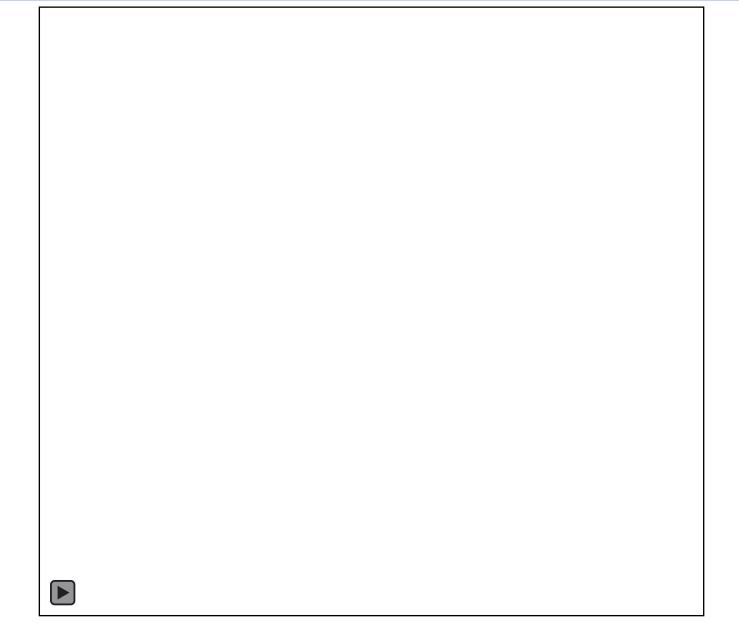
















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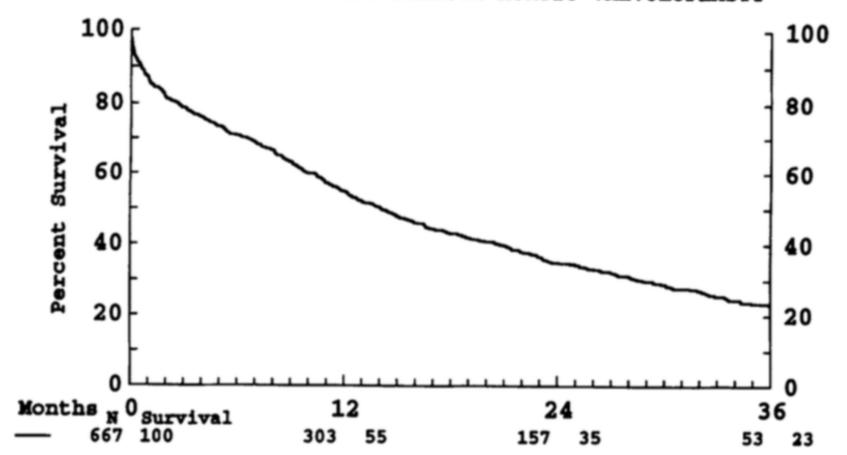
Circulation.1994;89:642-650.

Three-Year Outcome After Balloon Aortic Valvuloplasty

Insights Into Prognosis of Valvular Aortic Stenosis

Catherine M. Otto, MD; Mary C. Mickel, MS; J. Ward Kennedy, MD; Edwin L. Alderman, MD;

SURVIVAL FOLLOWING BALLOON AORTIC VALVULOPLASTY



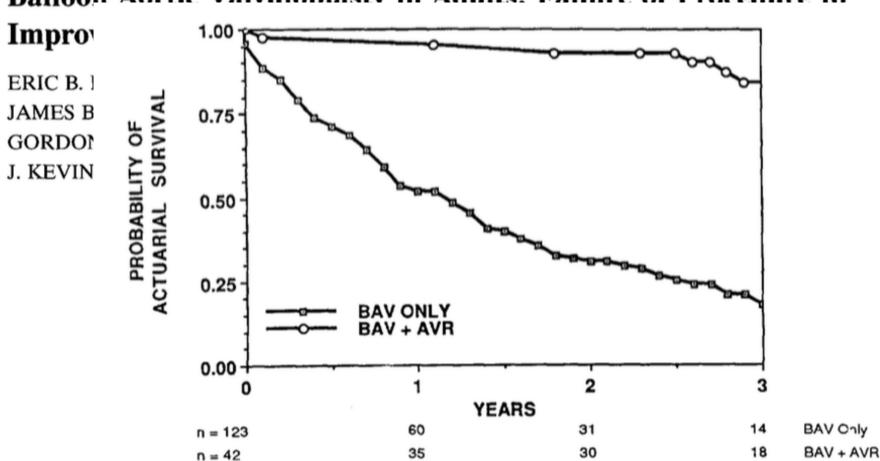


1522

JACC Vol. 26, No. 6 November 15, 1995:1522-8

VALVULAR HEART DISEASE

Balloon Aortic Valvulonlasty in Adults: Failure of Procedure to







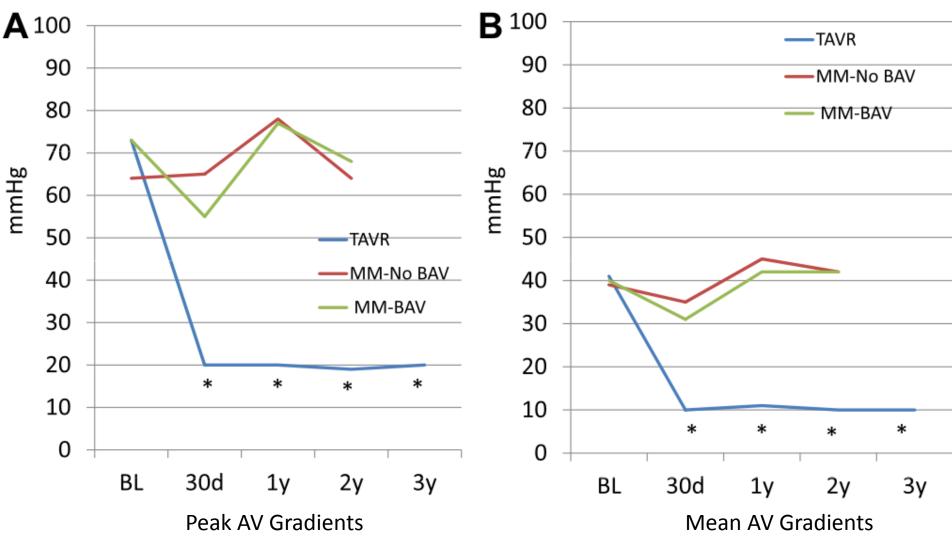
Hemodynamic Outcomes of Transcatheter Aortic
Valve Replacement and Medical Management
in Severe, Inoperable Aortic Stenosis: A
Longitudinal Echocardiographic Study of Cohort B
of the PARTNER Trial

J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2015;28:210-17

Pamela S. Douglas, MD, Rebecca T. Hahn, MD, Philippe Pibarot, DVM, PhD, Neil J. Weissman, MD, William J. Stewart, MD, Ke Xu, PhD, Zuyue Wang, MD, Stamatios Lerakis, MD, Robert Siegel, MD, Christopher Thompson, MD, Deepika Gopal, MD, Martin G. Keane, MD, Lars G. Svensson, PhD, E. Murat Tuzcu, MD, Craig R. Smith, MD, and Martin B. Leon, MD, Durham, North Carolina; New York, New York; Quebec, Quebec, and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; Washington, District of Columbia; Cleveland, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Los Angeles, California; Plano, Texas; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

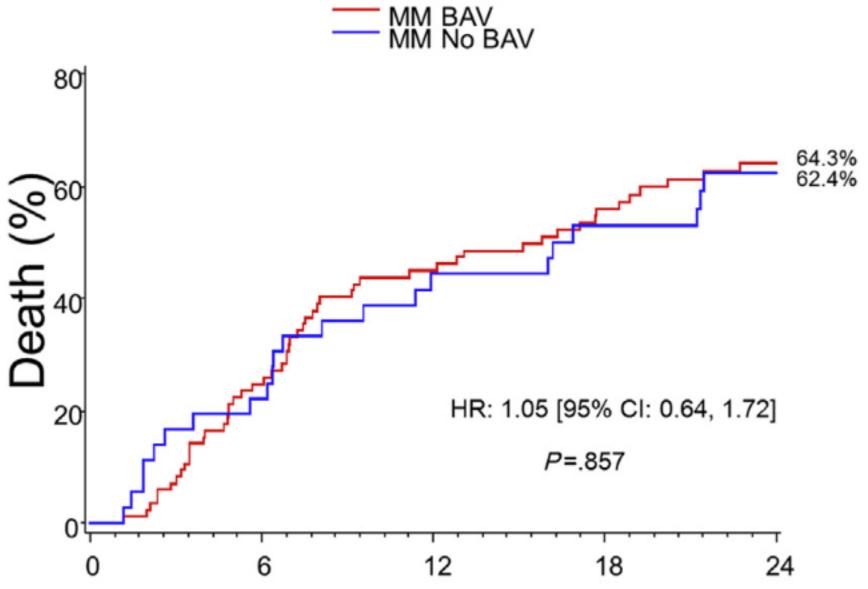
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J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2015;28:210-17 Time in Months



PRACTICE GUIDELINE

2014 AHA/ACC Guideline for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines

Developed in Collaboration With the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, American Society of Echocardiography, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons

CLASS IIb

1. Percutaneous aortic balloon dilation may be considered as a bridge to surgical AVR or TAVR in patients with severe symptomatic AS. (Level of Evidence: C)





European Heart Journal (2012) **33**, 2451–2496 doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs109



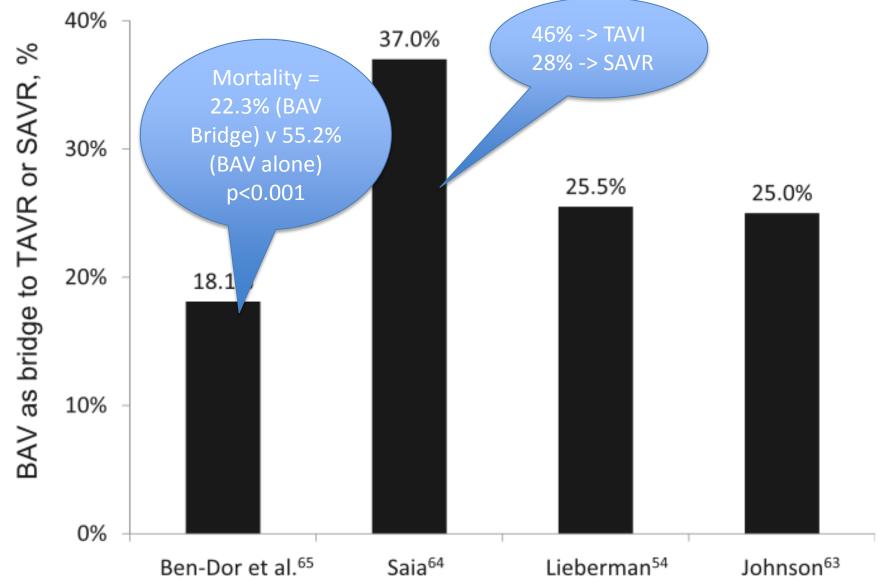
Guidelines on the management of valvular heart disease (version 2012)

5.4.2 Indications for balloon valvuloplasty

Balloon valvuloplasty may be considered as a bridge to surgery or TAVI in haemodynamically unstable patients who are at high risk for surgery, or in patients with symptomatic severe AS who require urgent major non-cardiac surgery (recommendation class IIb, level of evidence C). Balloon valvuloplasty may also be considered as a palliative measure in selected individual cases when surgery is contraindicated because of severe comorbidities and TAVI is not an option.







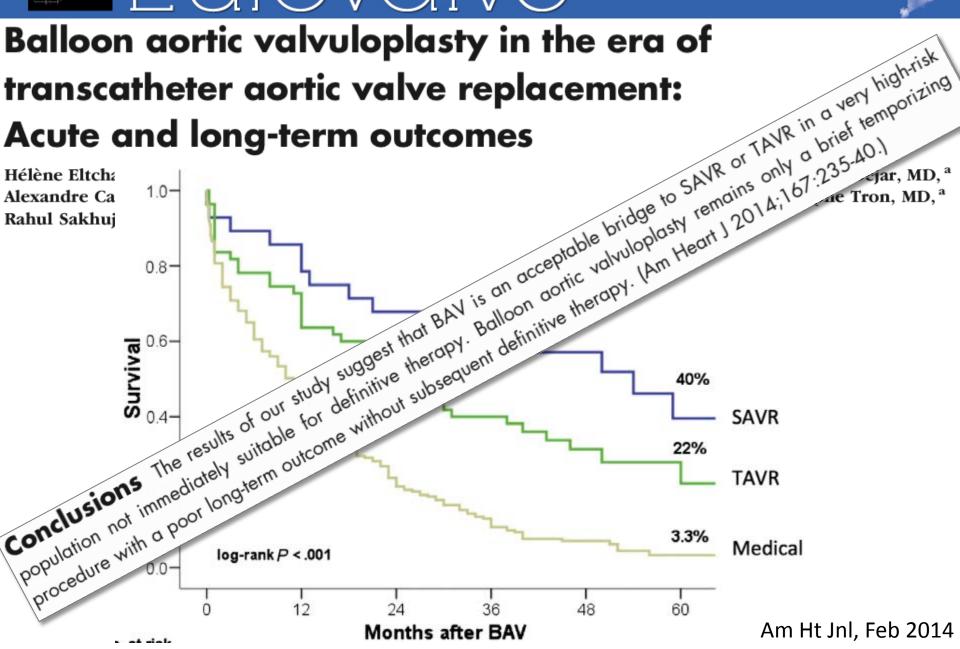
Proportion of BAV procedures performed as bridge to TAVR or SAVR in selected registries.





Balloon aortic valvuloplasty in the era of

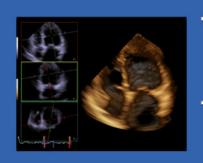






Balloon Aortic Valvuloplasty in the TAVI Era

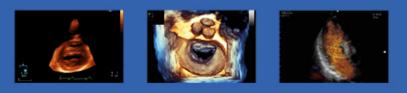
- BAV has existed for 30 years
- Poor medium & long term outcomes
- Has experienced a renaissance since TAVI
 - Part of the procedure in many cases
 - Used for sizing & anatomy considerations
 - Provides a predictor of procedural success
- Important role as a Bridge to TAVI
 - Correct valve size/type not currently available
 - Patients requiring temporary stabilization or palliation
- Not a medium or long term alternative to TAVI/SAVR



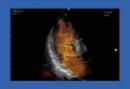
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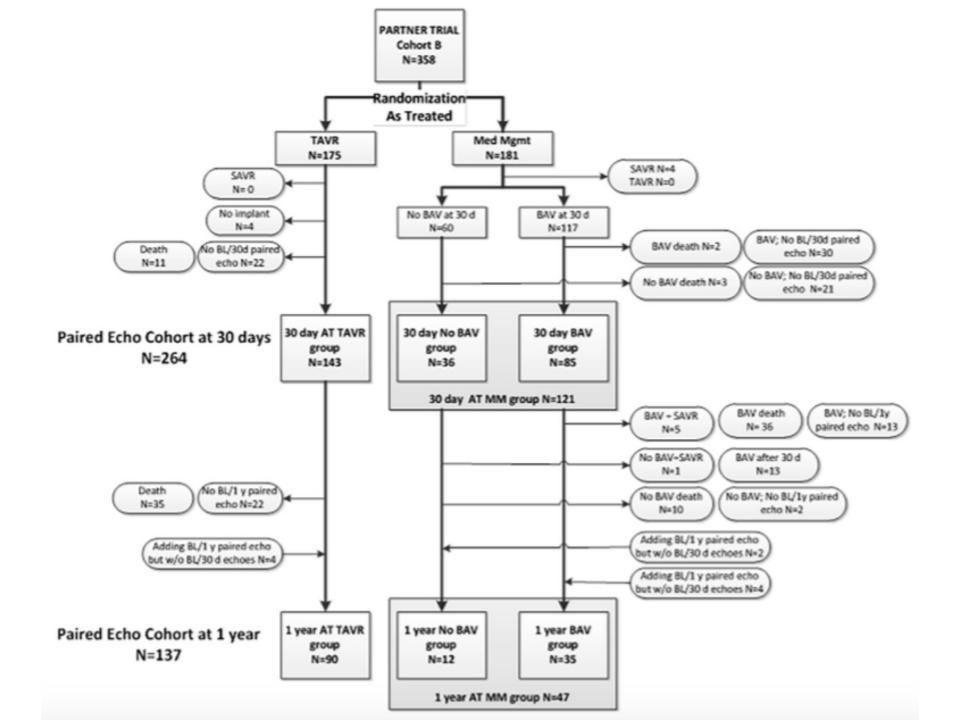
Thank You!

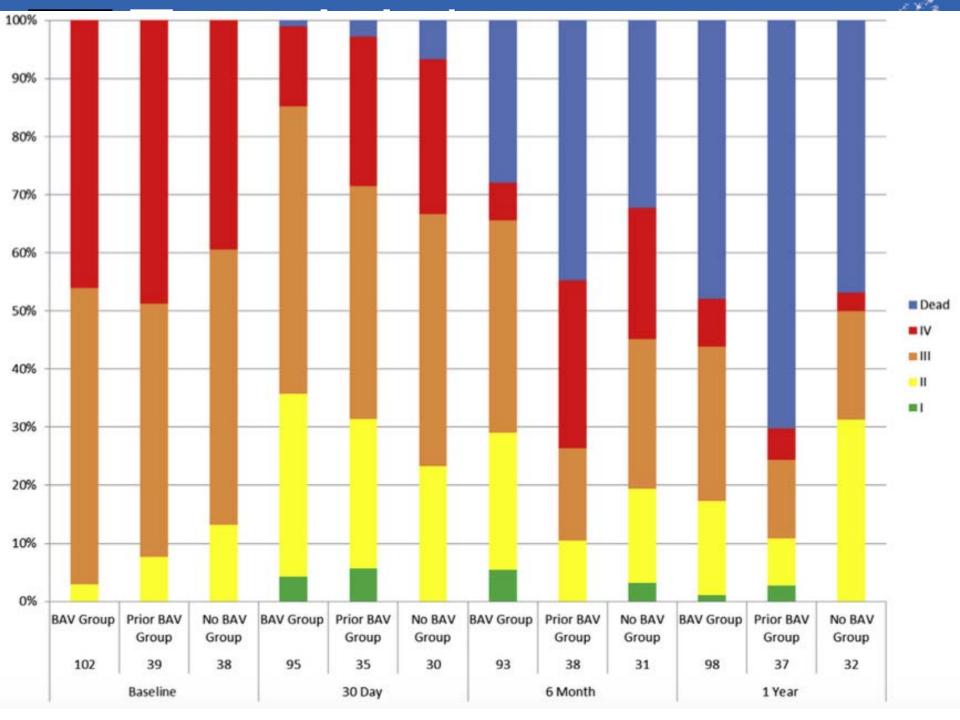


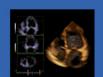








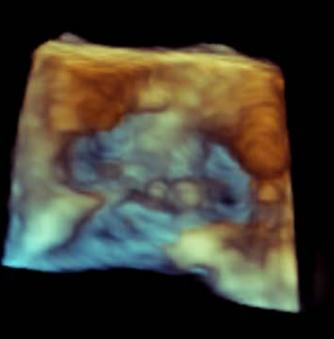






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2012/09/25 Kings College Hospital 02:00:43F



VR 18Hz 0 130 180 9cm

Live 3D 3D 47% 3D 40dB

