



Mitral Valve Reference Center

EuroValve
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www.eurovalvecongress.com

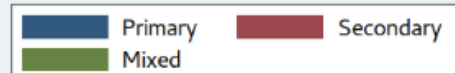
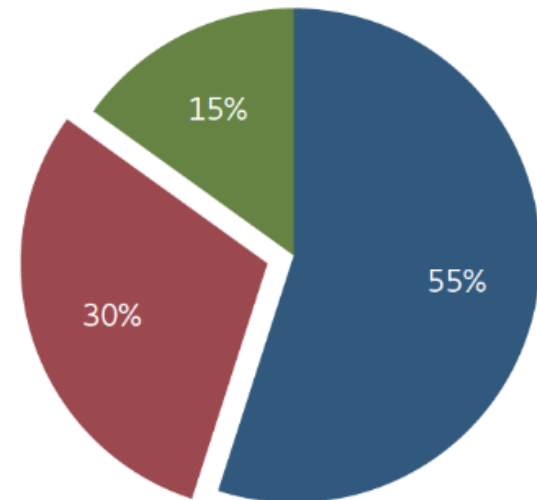
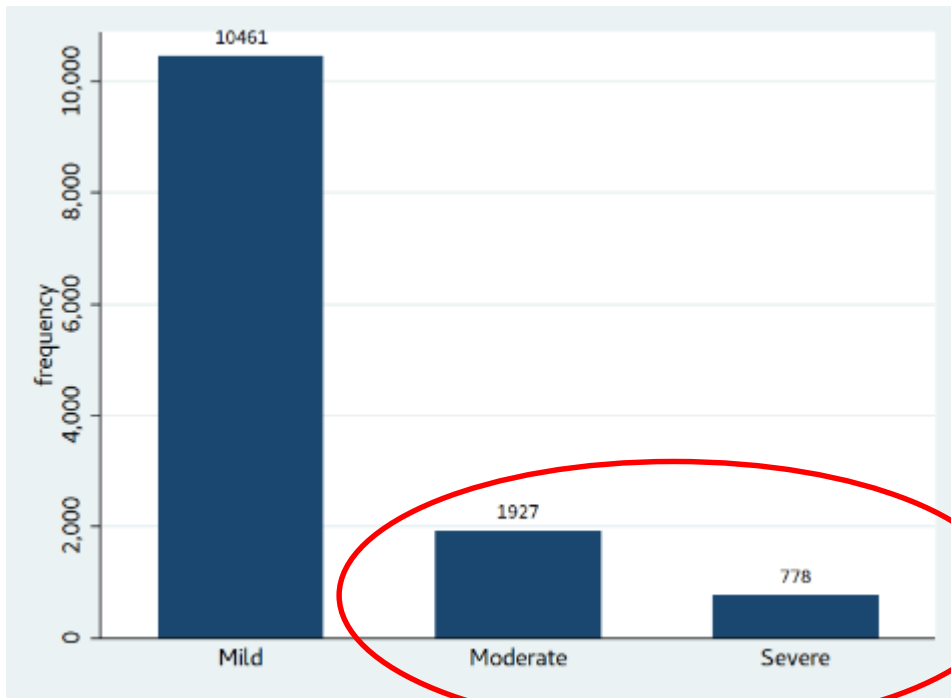


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Introduction

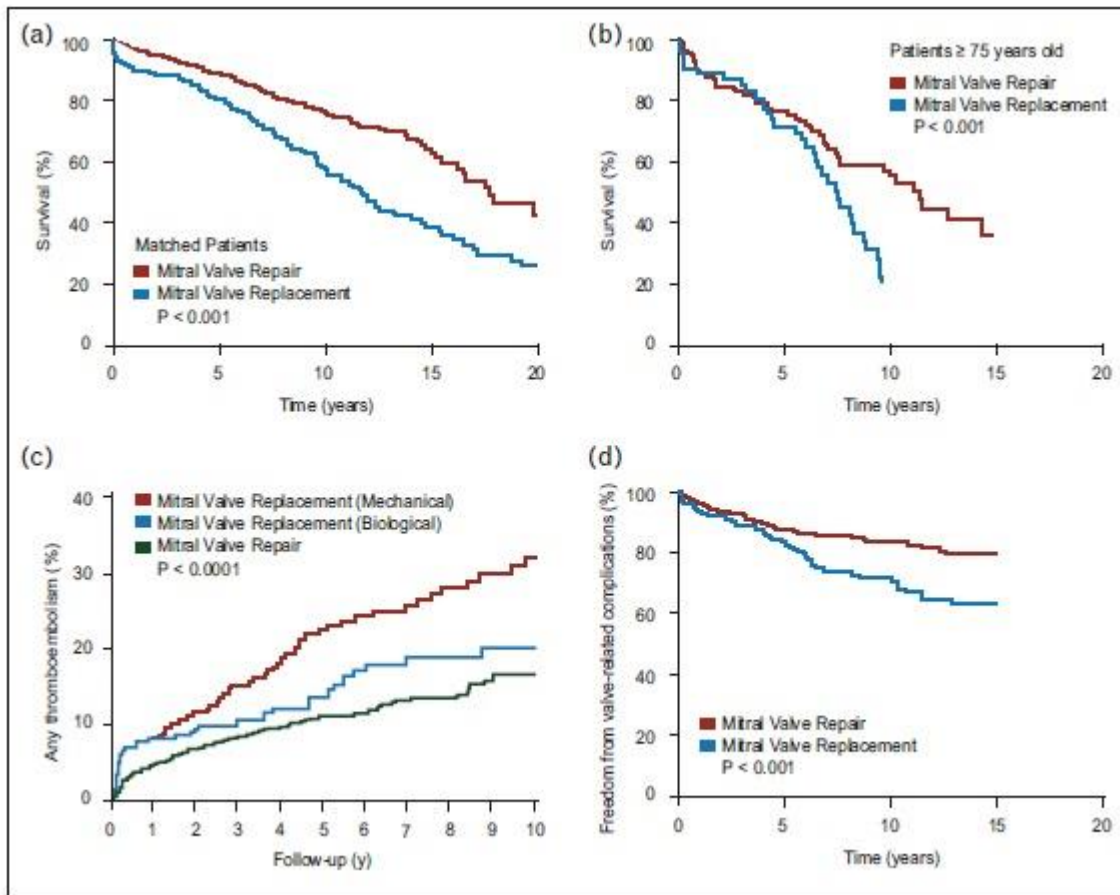
MICLIP STUDY

Prevalence of MR in patients undergoing clinically indicated echocardiography.



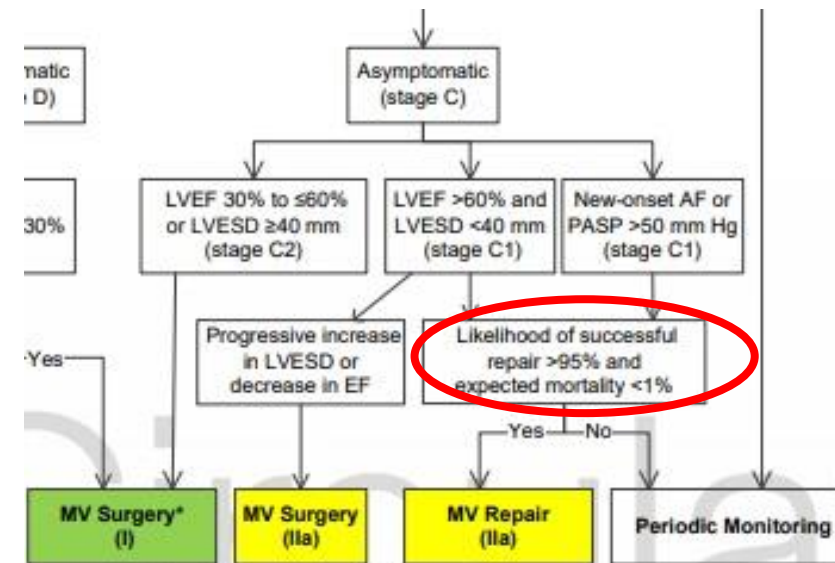
Introduction

Superiority of MV repair over replacement, particularly for degenerative mitral disease



Guidelines

<p>Surgery is indicated in asymptomatic patients with LV dysfunction (LVESD ≥ 45 mm^c and/or LVEF $\leq 60\%$).^{122,131}</p>	I	B
<p>Surgery should be considered in asymptomatic patients with preserved LV function (LVESD < 45 mm and LVEF $> 60\%$) and atrial fibrillation secondary to mitral regurgitation or pulmonary hypertension^d (systolic pulmonary pressure at rest > 50 mmHg).^{123,124}</p>	IIa	B
<p>Surgery should be considered in asymptomatic patients with preserved LVEF ($> 60\%$) and LVESD 40–44 mm^c when a durable repair is likely, surgical risk is low, the repair is performed in a heart valve centre and at least one of the following findings is present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● flail leaflet or ● presence of significant LA dilatation (volume index ≥ 60 mL/m² BSA) in sinus rhythm. 	IIa	C



Nishimura, et al.
2017 AHA/ACC Focused Update on VHD

The time has come for surgery..





CHALLENGE

¿¿ How to ensure high standards of mitral reconstructive surgery as the field moves toward earlier intervention??



Mitral Valve Reference Center

1. Targets

2. How can we achieve them?
Structure and function

3. What are the advantages?

Targets

Table 3 Example targets for surgical outcomes in repair of mitral valve prolapse

	Rate
Mortality	<1% ^{25,29}
Major complication	<2% ²⁹
Repair rate for when judged 'likely' repairable by an MDT	>90% (95% for P2 prolapse)
Significant residual mitral regurgitation	≤5% at 5 years ²⁵
Reoperation rate	
Posterior leaflet repair	<1% per year ³⁰
Anterior leaflet repair	<2% per year ^{30,31}



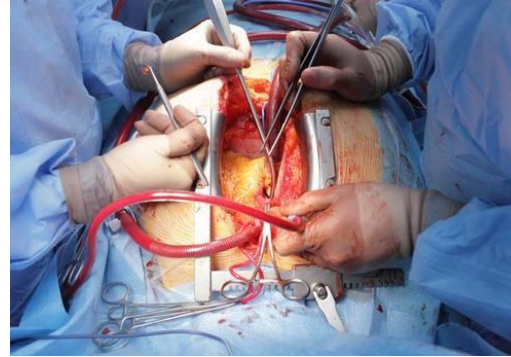
Structure and function

Multidisciplinary
Team



Structure and function

CADIAC SURGEONS

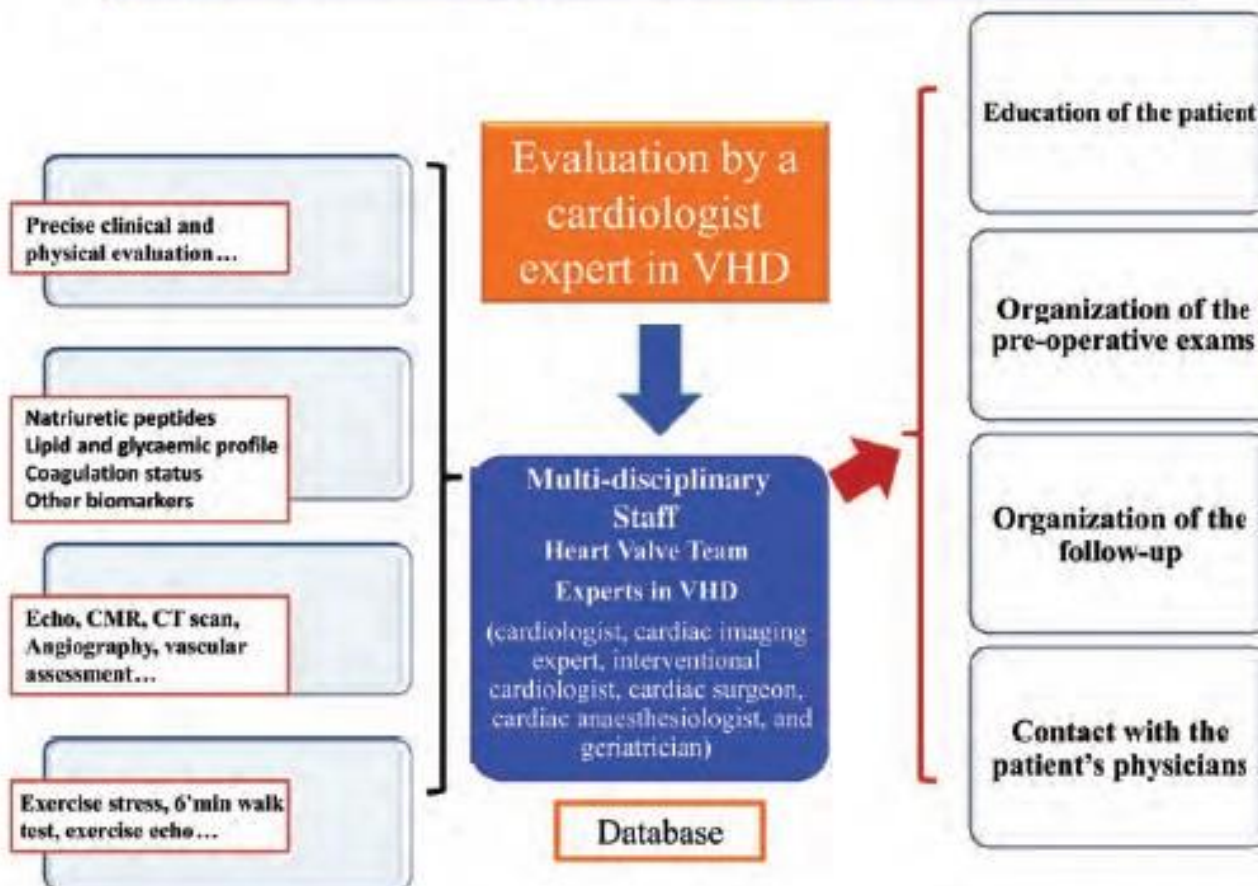


- Advanced training in mitral surgery, specific training in MV repair
- Volume (controversial)
 - > 20-40 MV procedures for individual surgeons
 - > 50 procedures/year, hospital mitral surgeries
 - “Co-surgery”

Structure and function

HEART VALVE CLINIC

Organizational aspects of a heart valve clinic

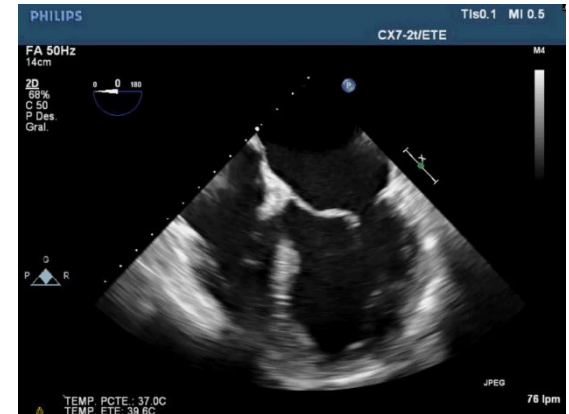
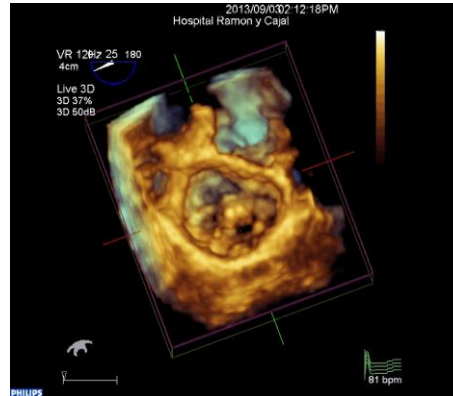
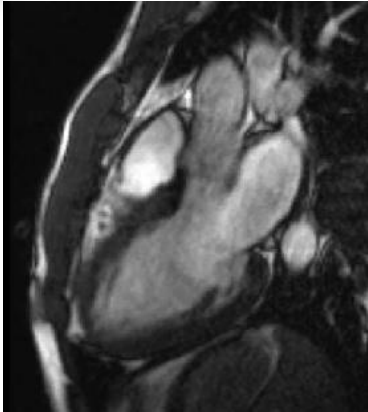


ADVANCED CARDIAC IMAGING

- Essential in a MV reference center
- Echocardiography is the cornerstone for the detection and assessment of valve disease
- 3D transthoracic and transoesophageal echocardiography and stress echocardiography are mandatory
- Departments and individual imagers should be accredited by recognized national or international systems

Structure and function

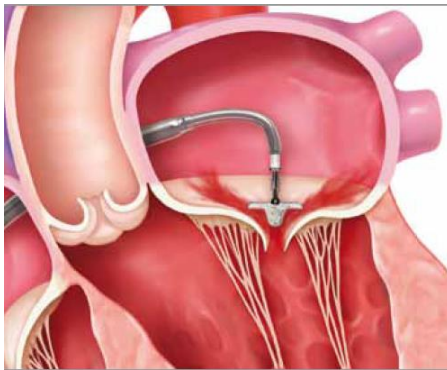
ADVANCED CARDIAC IMAGING



Structure and function

INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY

- Important member of the team
- Structural heart interventional cardiologist
- Role particularly important in high-risk patients
- Transcatheter mitral repair procedures
- Rescue of perioperative complications such as acute coronary ischemia



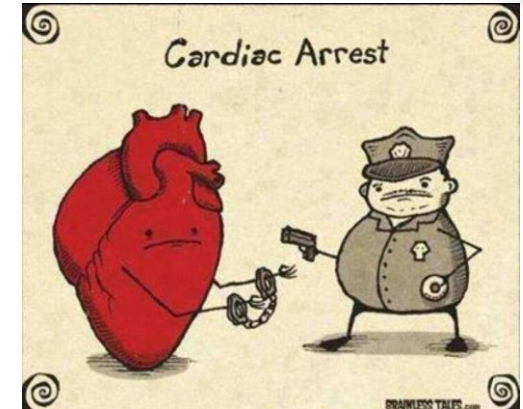
COLLABORATIVE SERVICES

- Electrophysiology
- Heart Failure
- Extracardiac specialities: vascular surgery, neurology, elderly care, renal..

COLLABORATIVE SERVICES

- **Anesthesia**

- Expertise in 2 and 3D TEE.
- Management of intraoperative complications: residual MR, SAM, RV or LV failures, coronary complications..
- Attention to quality markers: fast-track anesthesia protocols, blood conservation strategies, early extubation protocols, pain management...
- Experienced intensive care team



Structure and function

Multidisciplinary heart valve team meetings TRAINING





Structure and function

DATA MANAGEMENT AND QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Table 2 Data for collection in repair and replacement for primary mitral or aortic valve disease

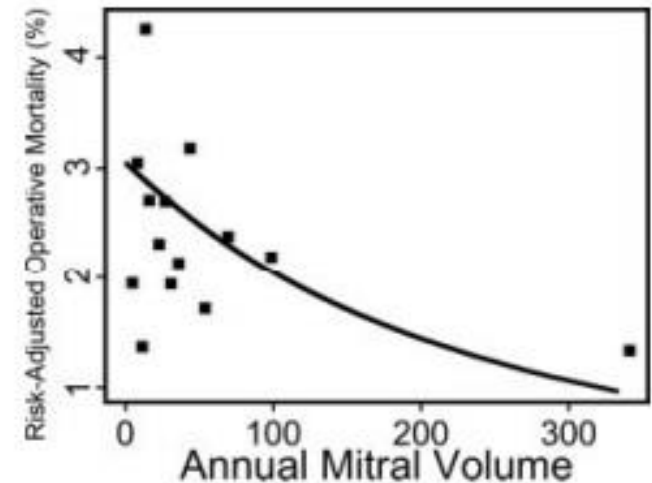
Preoperative	
Demographic data, comorbidities	
Grading of valve lesion	
Preoperative risk assessment	
Early clinical results	
Operative mortality	27
Repair rates based on	
Time on Intensive Therapy	
In hospital haemodynamic	
Transvalve velocity and	catheter valves
Presence and grade of	
Residual regurgitation	anterior mitral leaflet
Follow-up	
Complications: infectious	
Mortality: At 1 and 5 years	
Durability of repairs based on routine annual echocardiography (more frequent if significant regurgitation present). Proportion per year developing moderate or worse regurgitation	
Incidence and timing of structural valve degeneration and non-structural valve degeneration	
Rates of redo procedure per year	

- Robust internal audit process
- Results available for review internally and externally
- Participation in national or European quality database

Advantages

Lower surgical mortality

- Lower mortality rates demonstrated in higher volume centers
- This reduced mortality in high-volume centers is shown in both high and low risk patient groups.



Advantages

Higher repair rates with lower risks of reoperation

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Relation of Mitral Valve Surgery Volume to Repair Rate, Durability, and Survival



- 5475 patients with degenerative MV disease undergoing MV surgery
- Individual surgeon volume is a determinant of mitral repair rates, freedom from reoperation and improved survival.
- Supports the concept of MV reference center

FIGURE 2 Predicted Probability of Mitral Repair for Degenerative Operations According to Total Annual Surgeon Mitral Valve Volume

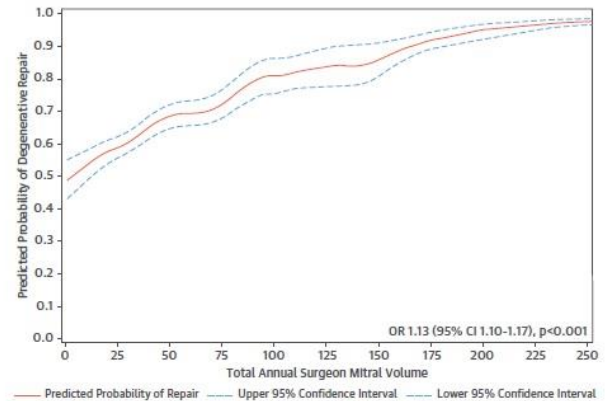
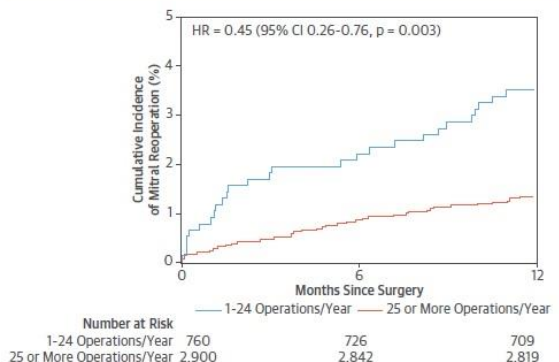


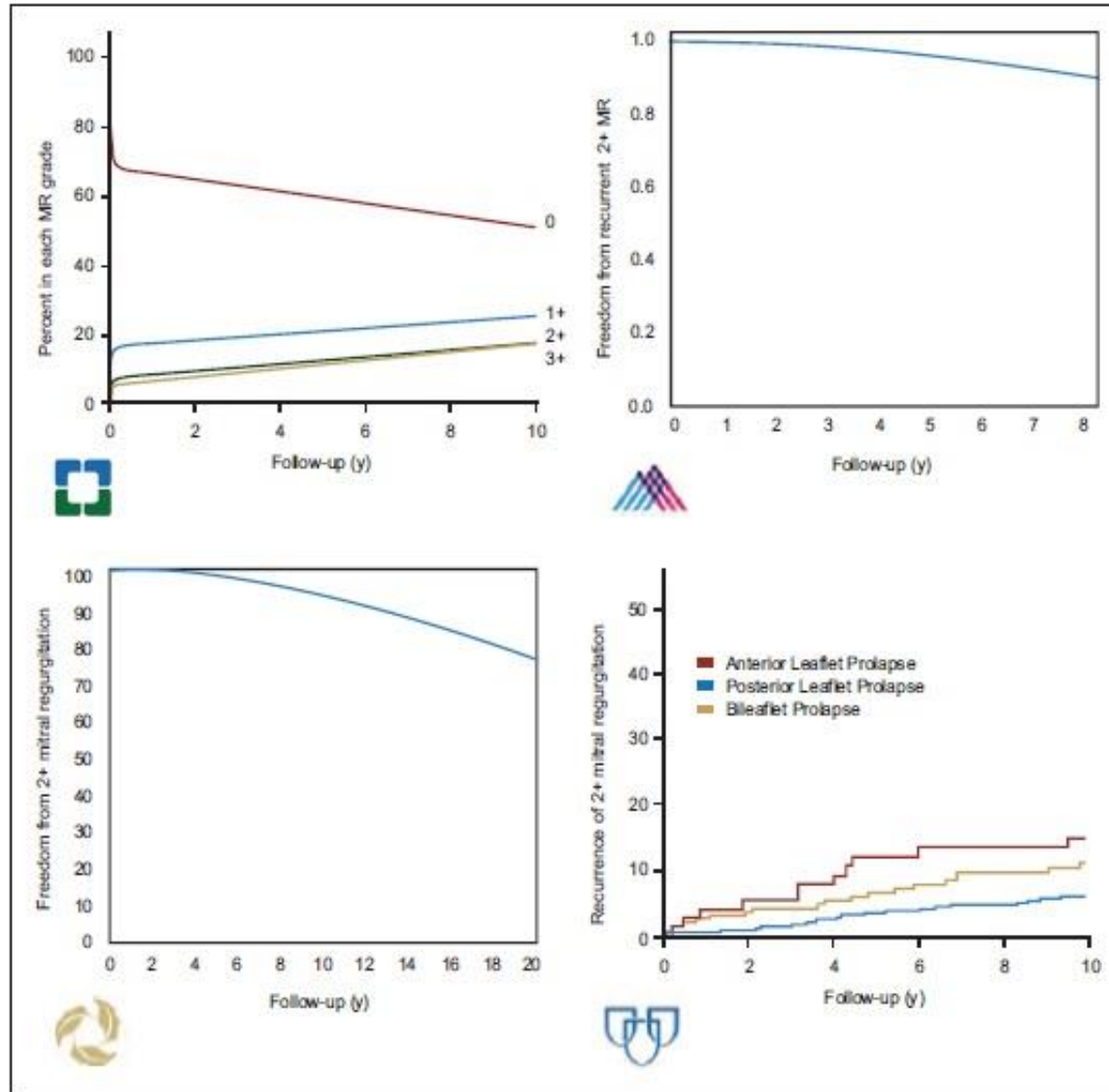
FIGURE 4 Cumulative Incidence of Mitral Valve Reoperation After Repair Within 1 Year by 2 Volume Groups



Patients operated on by higher-volume surgeons (≥ 25 operations/year) had lower risk of reoperation at 1 year than patients operated on by lower-volume surgeons (1 to 24 operations/year). Abbreviations as in Figure 3.

Advantages

Freedom from moderate MR in heart valve centers of excellence.





Take home messages

- Guidelines recommend referral of patients with MV disease to centers with surgeons that can achieve a very high likelihood of a durable valve repair and low mortality.
- The structure of mitral valve center of excellence consists of a multidisciplinary heart team including specialized surgeons and interventionalists, robust imaging services, heart valve clinic, expert anesthesia and critical care services, and a data management center.
- This will allow high rates of MV repair with excellent mid-term outcomes.



Confidence

