

1.2.3 FÉVRIER 2023 MARSEILLE-PALAIS DU PHARO







Pierre Deharo, MD PhD, FESC CHU La Timone, Marseille, France





Ré accès aux coronaires après un TAVI

1) Why this is important ?

2) How to facilitate our life?

3) How to do in the cath lab?

Ré accès aux coronaires après un TAVI

1) Why this is important ?

2) How to facilitate our life?

3) How to do in the cath lab?

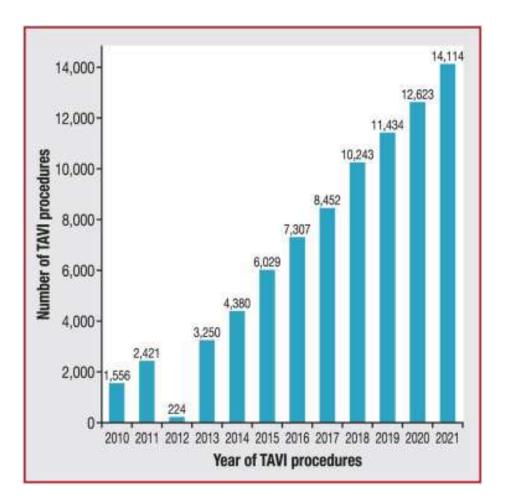
CAD and TAVI frequently associated

Number of TAVI \uparrow

CAD \downarrow with low risk

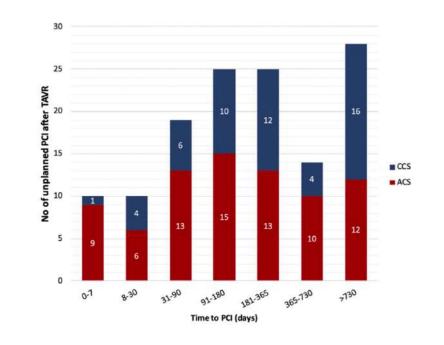
TAVI and CAD ≈ 50%

=>Daily challenge to come

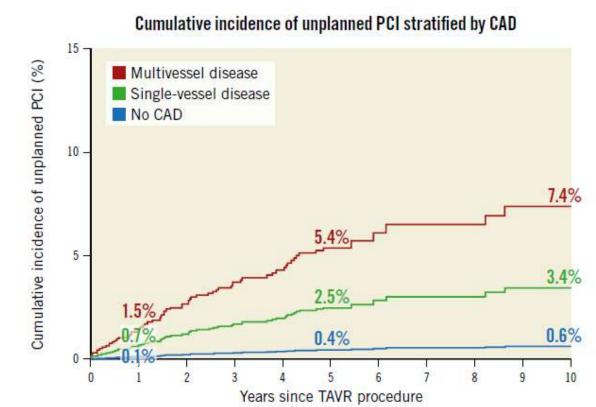


PCI after TAVI

CCS or SCA



Relation between screening and PCI risk



PCI after TAVI => poor prognosis

 33% longer door-to 4-fold higher -balloon time PCI failure rate p = 0.003 p < 0.001 20 -100 Door-to-Balloon (Min) 16.5 15 75 % PCI Failure 10 50 Poor clinical outcomes 3.9 5 50 25 40 TANR 33.1% 0 0 TAVR TAVR Death (%) 30 20 10 0 90 180 270 365 0

STEMI Following TAVR

SCA

Longer procedure

More failure

=>Poor prognosis



Days Since STEMI

Ré accès aux coronaires après un TAVI

1) Why this is important ?

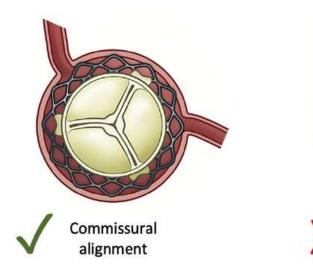
2) How to facilitate our life?

3) How to do in the cath lab?

Integrate anatomy in valve choice (IA vs SA)

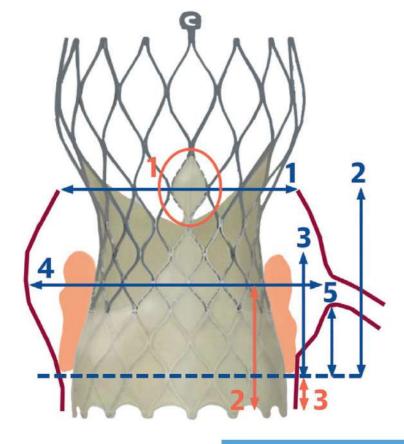
Optimize commissural alignment

Flush port (only)





Commissural misalignment (CMA)



Device and Procedural

1. Commissural tab

2. Sealing skirt height

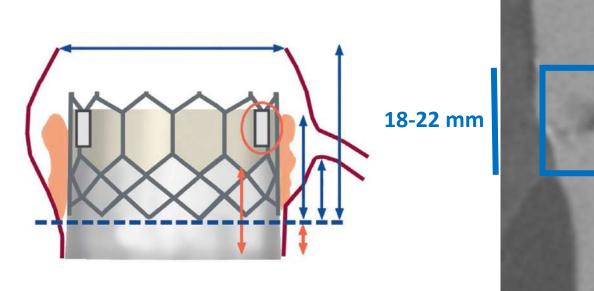
3. Valve implant depth

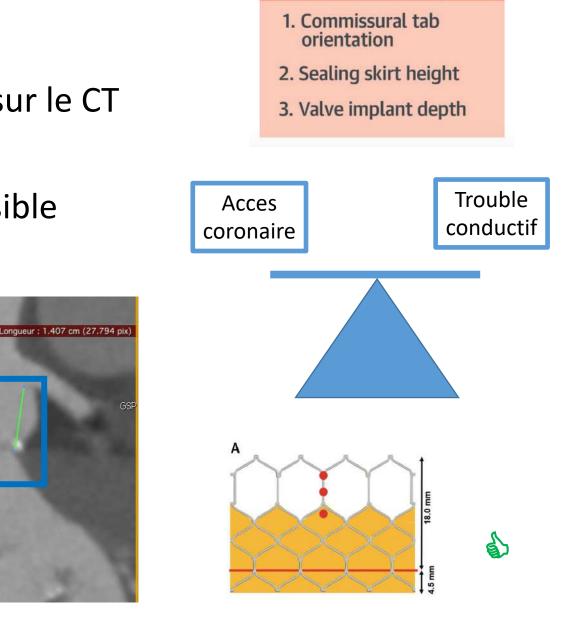
orientation

Anatomical

- 1. Sinotubular junction dimensions
- 2. Sinus height
- 3. Leaflet length and bulkiness
- 4. Sinus of Valsalva width
- 5. Coronary height

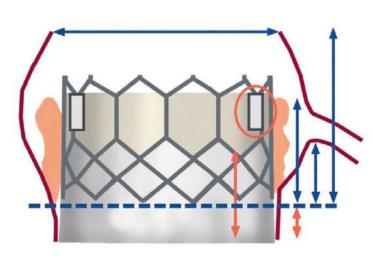
Evaluation prealable de la hauteur coronaire sur le CT Implantation CO => \downarrow troubles conductifs Implantation CO => interaction S3 / ostia possible



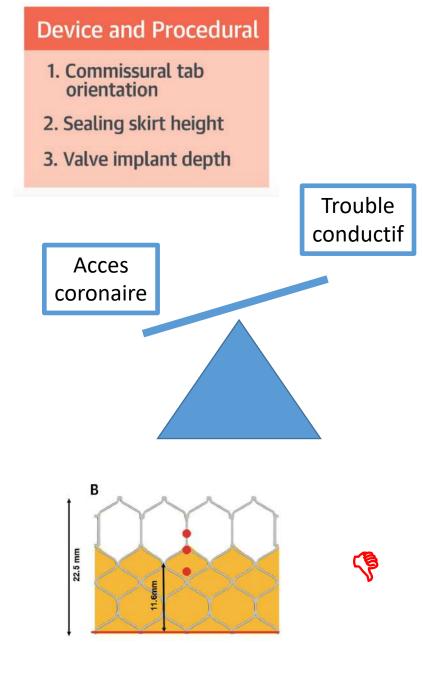


Device and Procedural

Evaluation prealable de la hauteur coronaire sur le CT Implantation CO => \downarrow troubles conductifs Implantation CO => interaction S3 / ostia possible







If coronary access needed => favor short stent-frame design

agnostic catheterization RCA	Total	Short SFP	Long SFP	Р	Diagnostic catheterization LCA	Total	Short SFP	Long S
	(n=414)	(n=268)	(n=146)	Value		(n=431)	(n=283)	(n=148
Engagement successful	98.3%	99.6%	95.9%	0.005	Engagement successful	99.3%	99.7%	98.7%
Engagement unselective	28.4%	18.3%	50.7%	<0.001	Engagement unselective	20.7%	12.4%	36.5%
Engagement across stent-struts	41.3%	10.1%	98.6%	<0.001	Engagement across stent-struts	41.8%	11.3%	100.0%
Number of catheters ≥2	14.6%	11.7%	19.9%	0.024	Number of catheters ≥2	15.4%	13.7%	18.6%

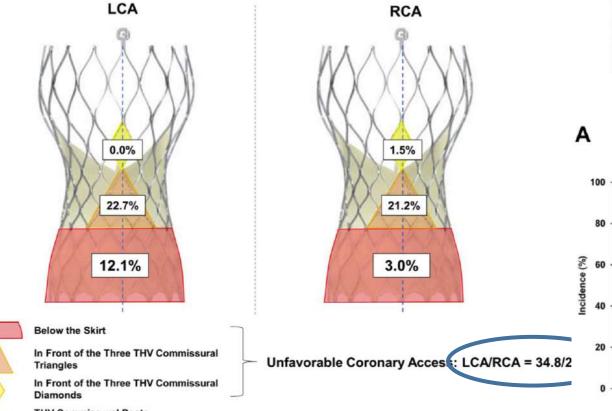
Ré accès aux coronaires après un TAVI

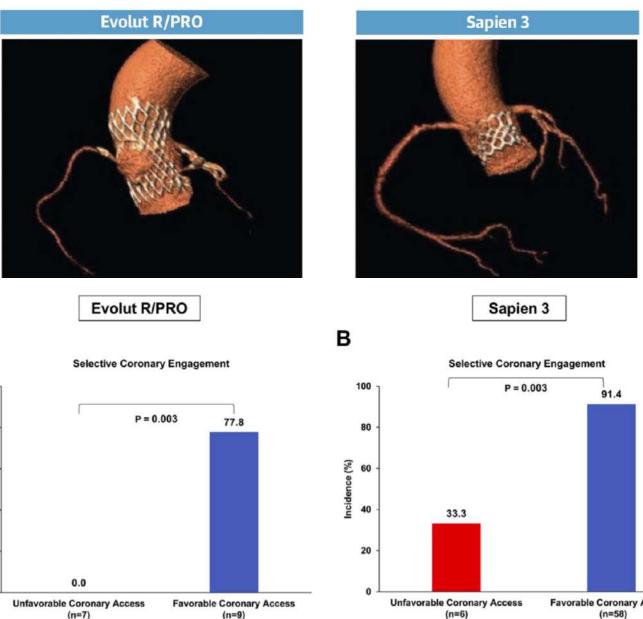
1) Why this is important ?

2) How to facilitate our life?

3) How to do in the cath lab?

If you have time ... think CT





91.4

(n=58)

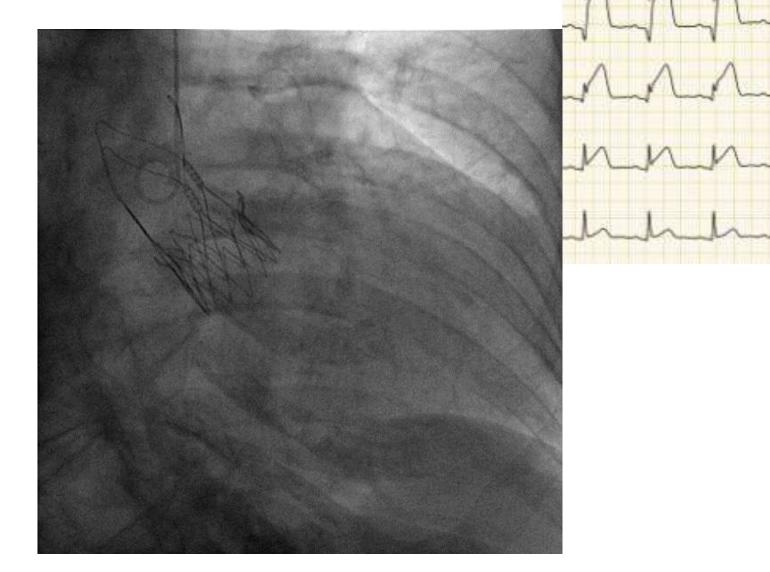
THV Commissural Posts

If don't have time ...

Femoral? Radial gauche?

Aortographie 1^{ère} ?

6F et guiding (-0,5?)



If don't have time ...

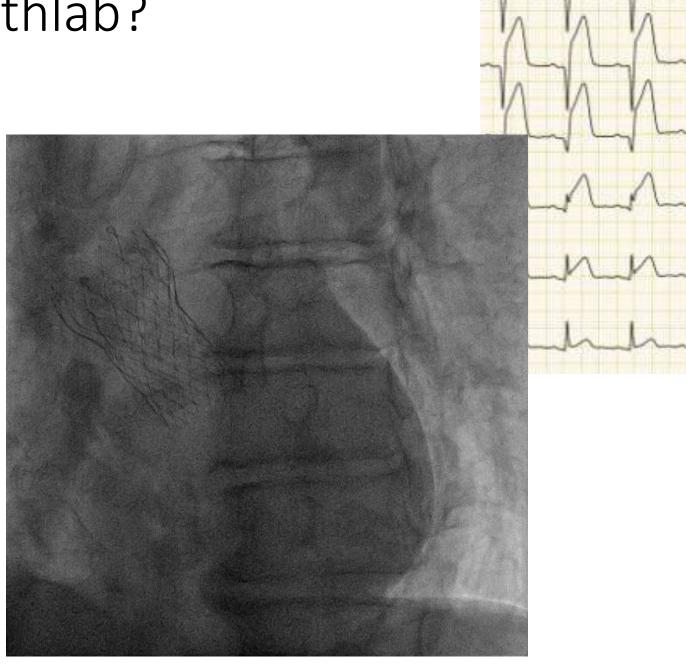
Non selective 1st



If don't have time ...

Cross the valve and then engage



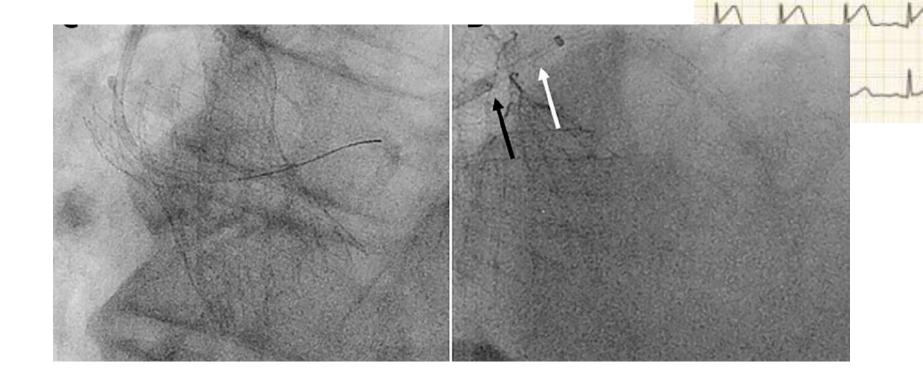


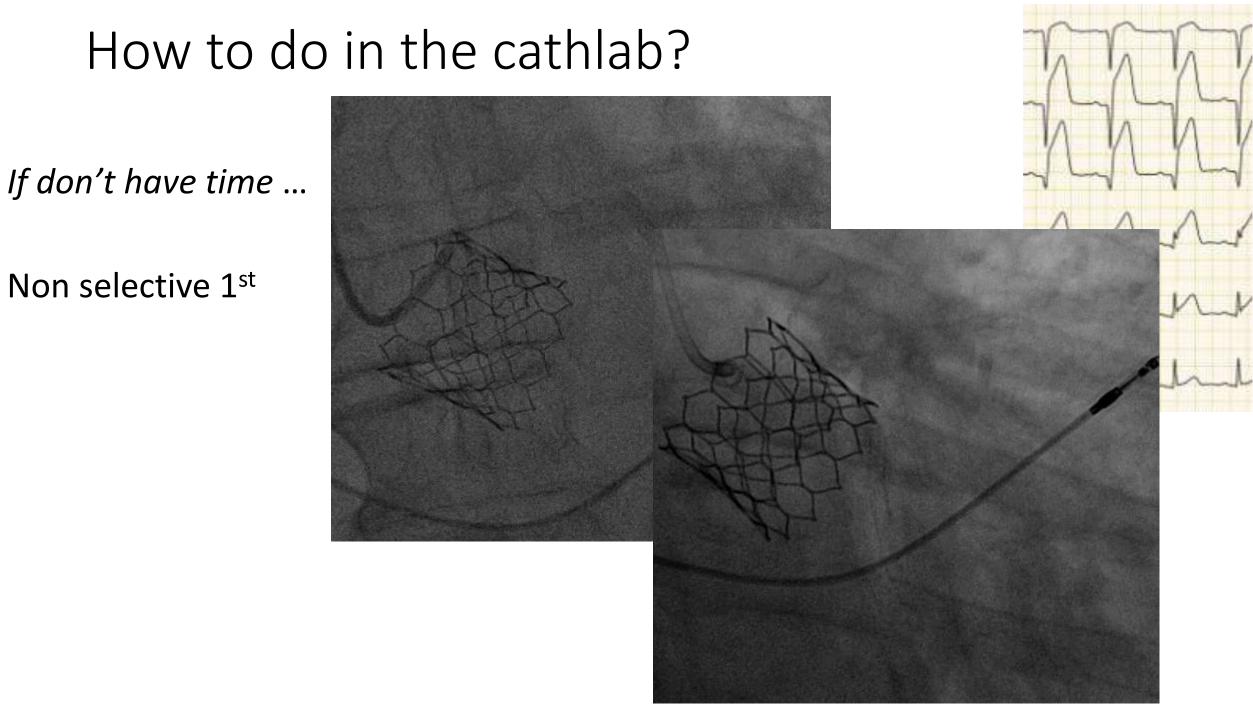
If don't have time ...

Non selective 1st

Non selective wiring

Guiding extension



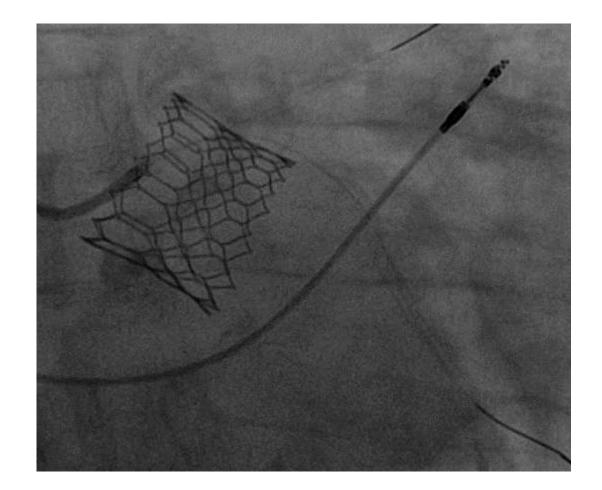


If don't have time ...

Non selective 1st

Non selective wiring

Guiding extension





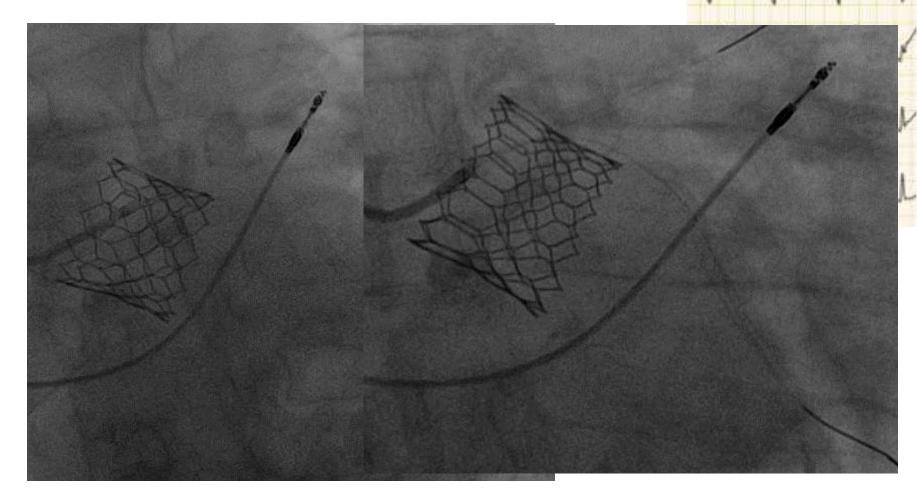
If don't have time ...

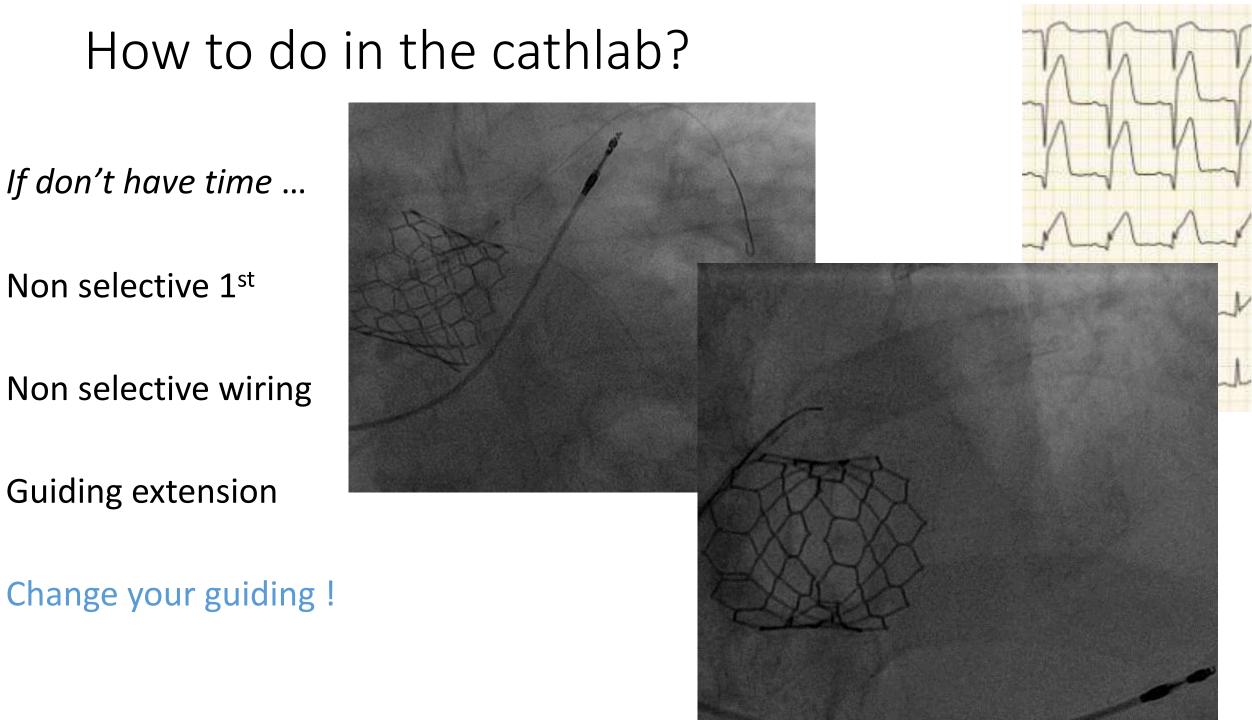
Non selective 1st

Non selective wiring

Guiding extension

Change your guiding !





Conclusions

CAD and TAVI are frequently associated

TAVI is increasing with lower rates of pre-TAVI PCI

Importance of individualized valve selection

Tips and tricks to acces coronaries post TAVI





Thanks for your attention

pierre.deharo@ap-hm.fr





