

Debate: SAVR for Low-Risk Patients in 2017 is Obsolete

AVR vs TAVI

Joseph E. Bavaria, MD

Roberts-Measey Professor of Surgery
Vice Chair, Division of Cardiovascular Surgery
University of Pennsylvania
Immediate Past President-Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)

STS/EACTS LatAm, Cartagena, Sept 2017



Disclosures

Penn Primary Investigator: Medtronic Surtavi Trial; Edwards Partner Trial(s); St. Jude/Abbott Portico Trial

Chairman: STS/ACC TVT Steering Committee (2017-2020)

Co-Chairman: Institutional and Operator Requirements Writing Committee for STS/ACC (NCD)

Previous Holder of Founders Equity in CardiAQ TMVI (Now Edwards)



Disclosures

Penn Primary Investigator: Medtronic Surtavi Trial; Edwards Partner Trial(s); St. Jude/Abbott Portico Trial

Chairman: STS/ACC TVT Steering Committee (2017-2020)

Co-Chairman: Institutional and Operator Requirements Writing Committee for STS/ACC (NCD)

Previous Holder of Founders Equity in CardiAQ TMVI (Now Edwards)

I do BOTH AVR and TAVI



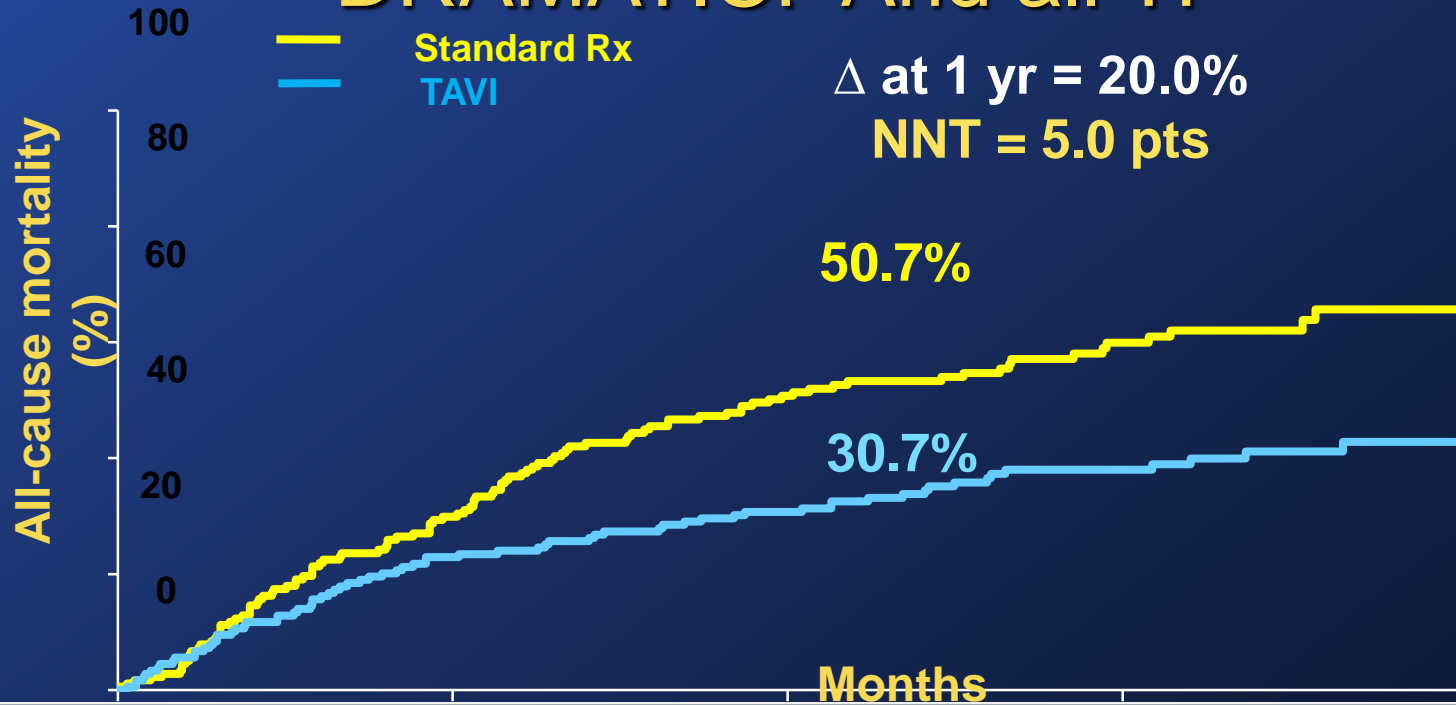
Theme of this talk:



**Data Driven and The Data
just keeps on Coming in!!!**

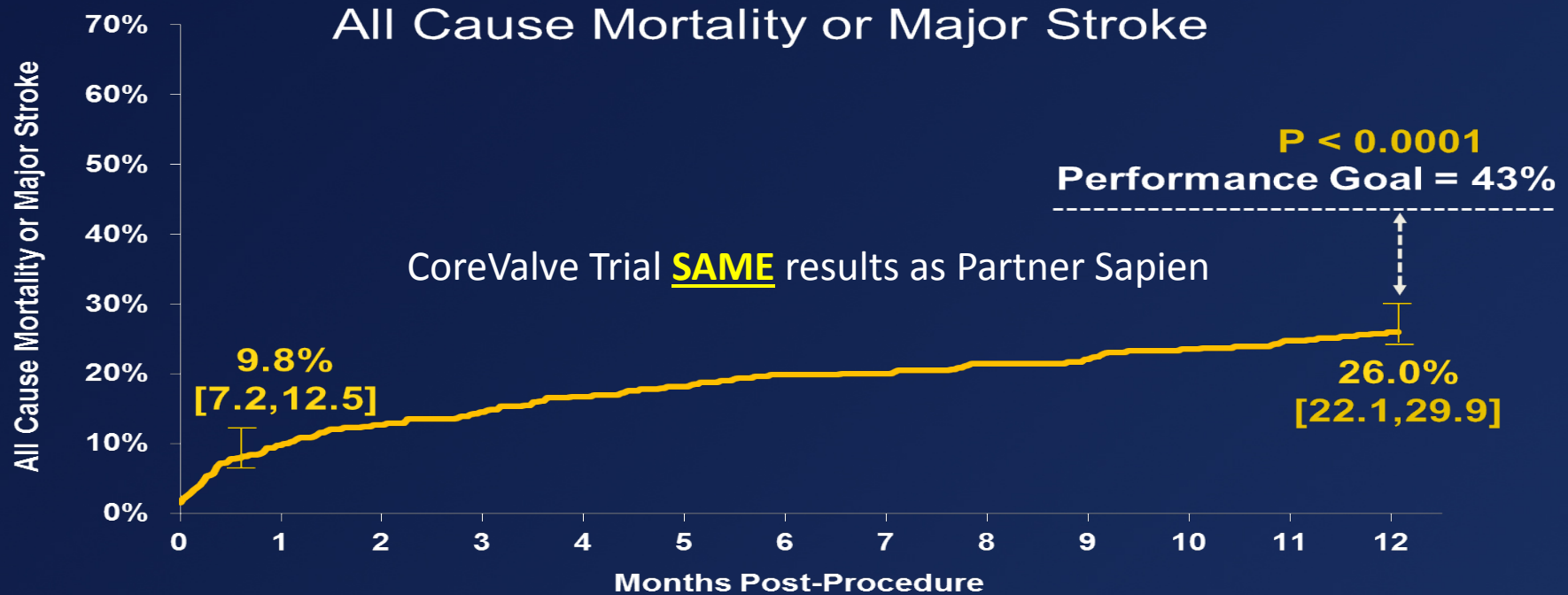
**Non-op (Extreme Risk)
Patients
STS score > 10 (mean 12)**

All Cause Mortality EASY! DRAMATIC! And all TF



Numbers at Risk	0	6	12	18	24
TAVI	179	138	122	67	26
Standard Rx	179	121	83	41	12

Primary Endpoint: Iliofemoral



So Easy Decision!
All Extreme Risk (STS > 10)
Receive a TAVI



**High Risk for Surgical AVR
Patients
STS score > 8**

PARTNER Cohort A



**1-Year outcomes published on-line June 5, 2011
@ NEJM.org and in print June 9, 2011**

The **NEW ENGLAND**
JOURNAL *of* **MEDICINE**

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JUNE 9, 2011

Transcatheter and Surgical Aortic-Valve Replacement in High-Risk Patients

Craig R. Smith, M.D., Martin B. Leon, M.D., Michael J. Mack, M.D., D. Craig Morrow, M.D., Ph.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., Mathew Williams, M.D., Todd Dewey, M.D., Samir Kapadia, M.D., Vinod H. Thourani, M.D., Paul Corso, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, M.D., and Stuart J. Pocock, Ph.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators*

**2-Year outcomes published on-line March 26, 2012
@ NEJM.org and print May 3, 2012**

The **NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL** *of* **MEDICINE**

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

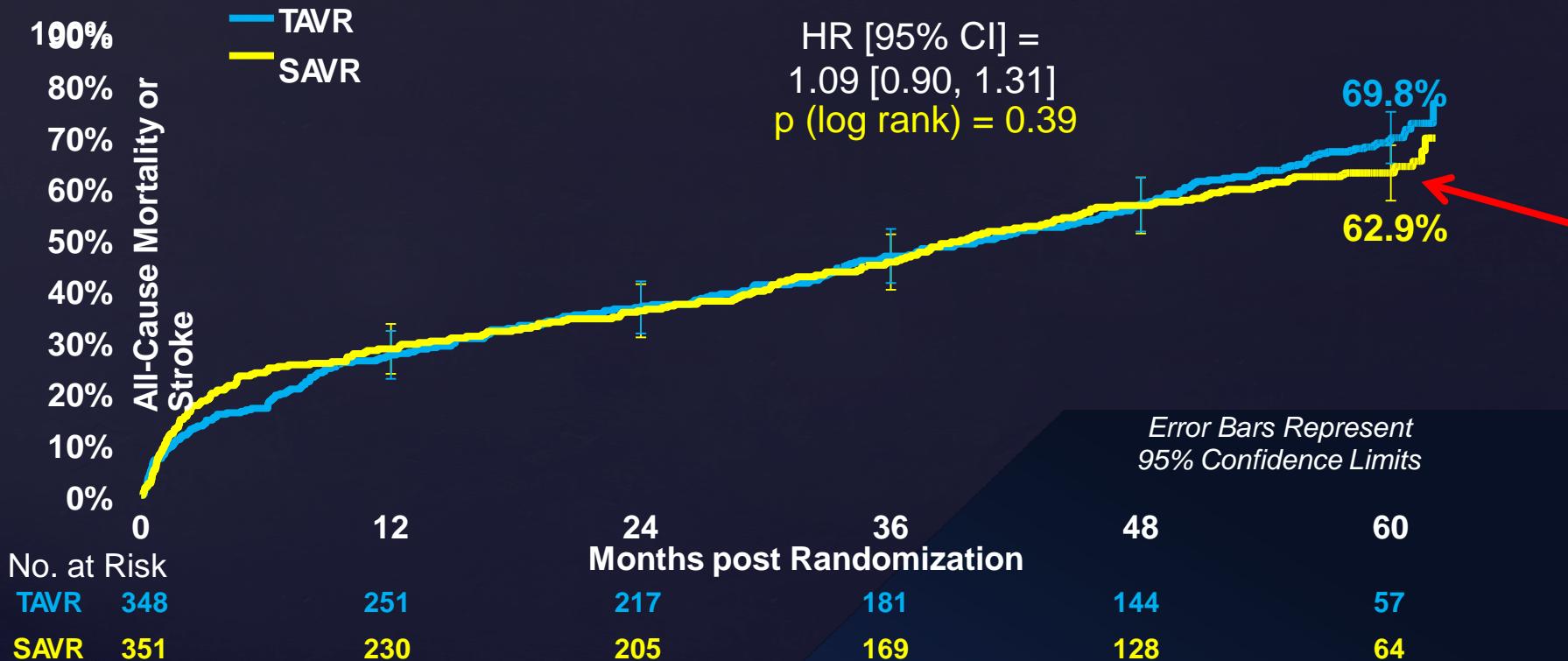
Two-Year Outcomes after Transcatheter or Surgical Aortic-Valve Replacement

Susheel K. Kodali, M.D., Mathew R. Williams, M.D., Craig R. Smith, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Todd M. Dewey, M.D., Vinod H. Thourani, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Michael Fischbein, M.D., Wilson Y. Szeto, M.D., Scott Lim, M.D., Kevin L. Greason, M.D., Paul S. Teirstein, M.D., S. Chris Malaisrie, M.D., Pamela S. Douglas, M.D., Rebecca T. Hahn, M.D., Brian Whisenant, M.D., Alan Zajarias, M.D., Duolao Wang, Ph.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., and Martin B. Leon, M.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators*

All-Cause Mortality or Stroke (ITT)

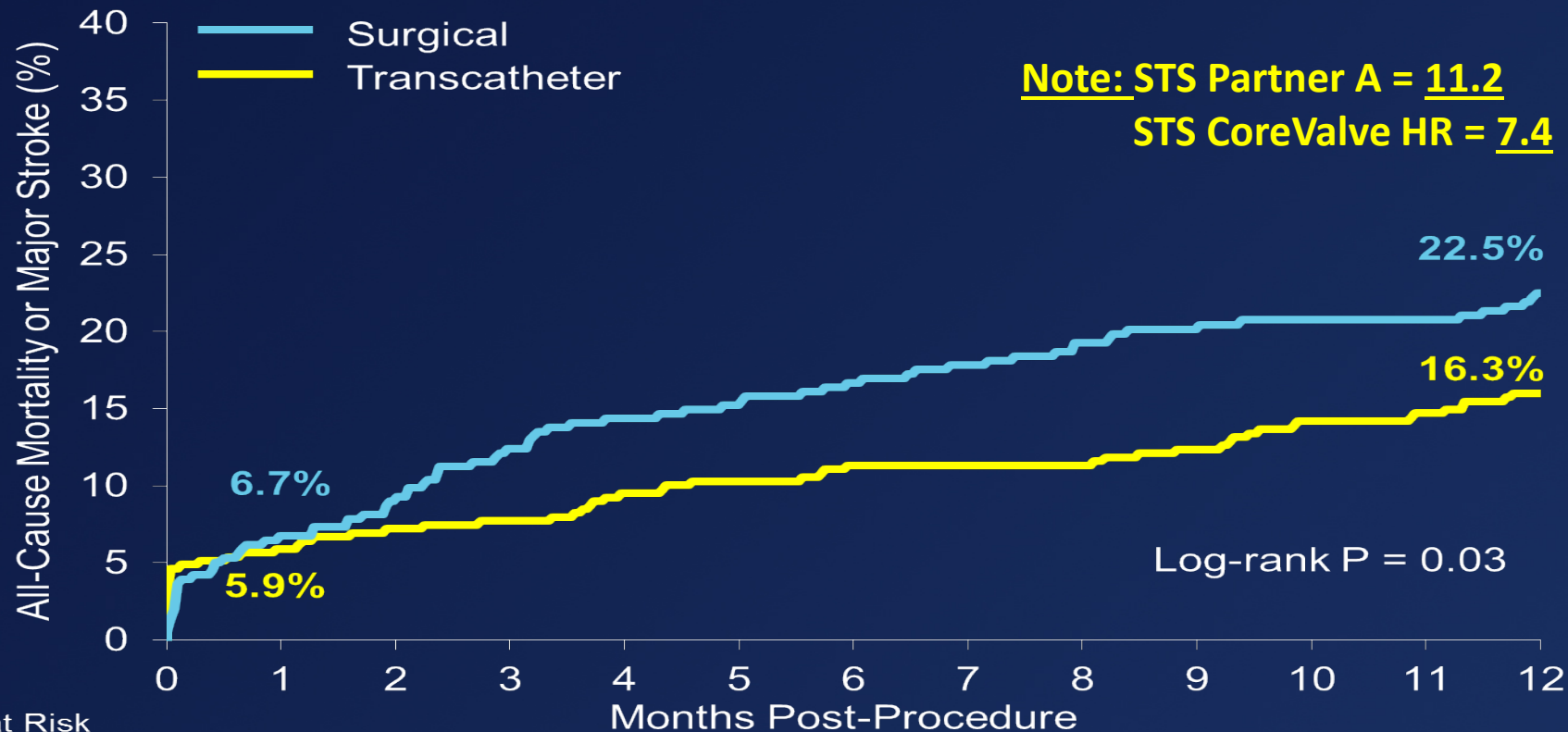


All Patients 5-yr



All-Cause Mortality or Major Stroke

Note: STS Partner A = 11.2
STS CoreValve HR = 7.4

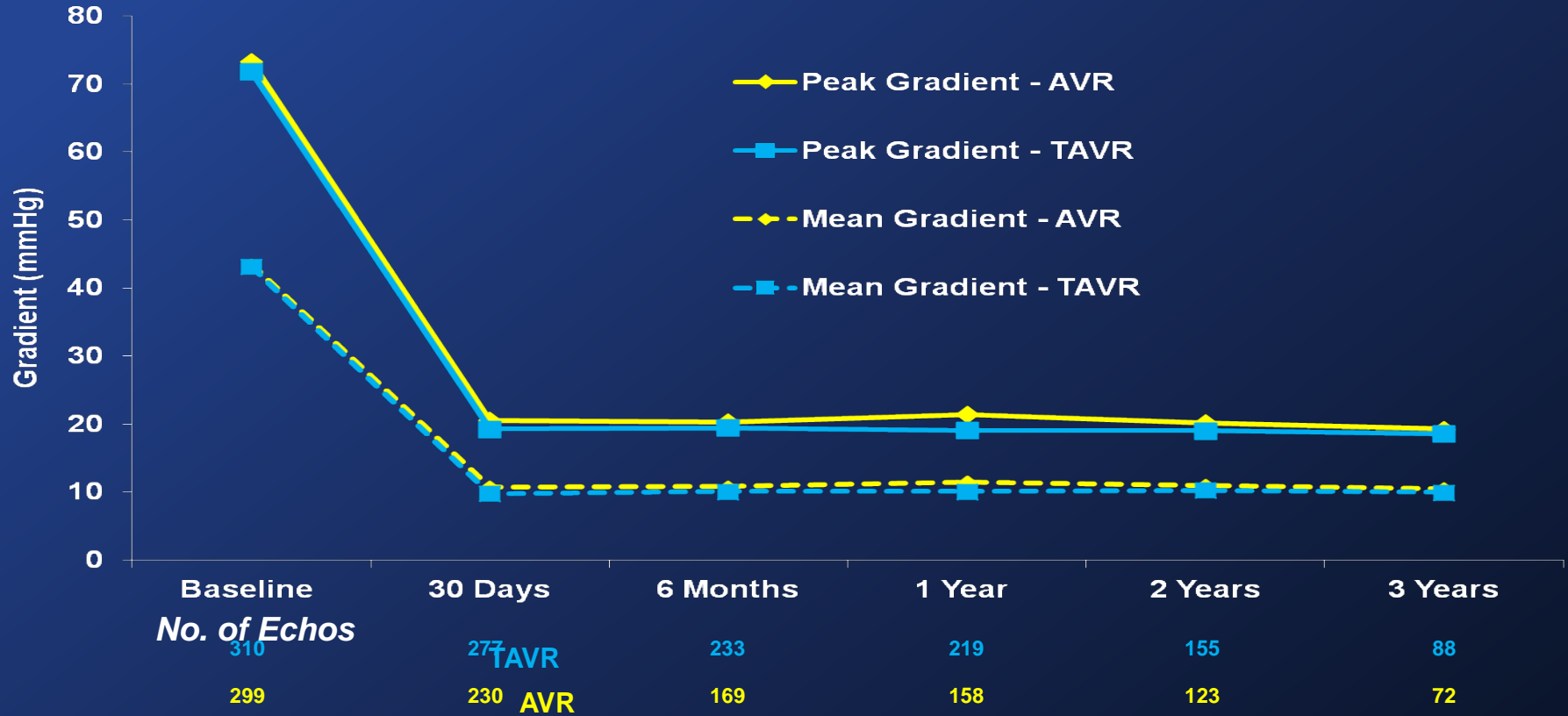


No. at Risk

Surgical	357	333	289	263
Transcatheter	390	367	344	322

Echocardiographic Findings (AT)

Mean & Peak Gradients

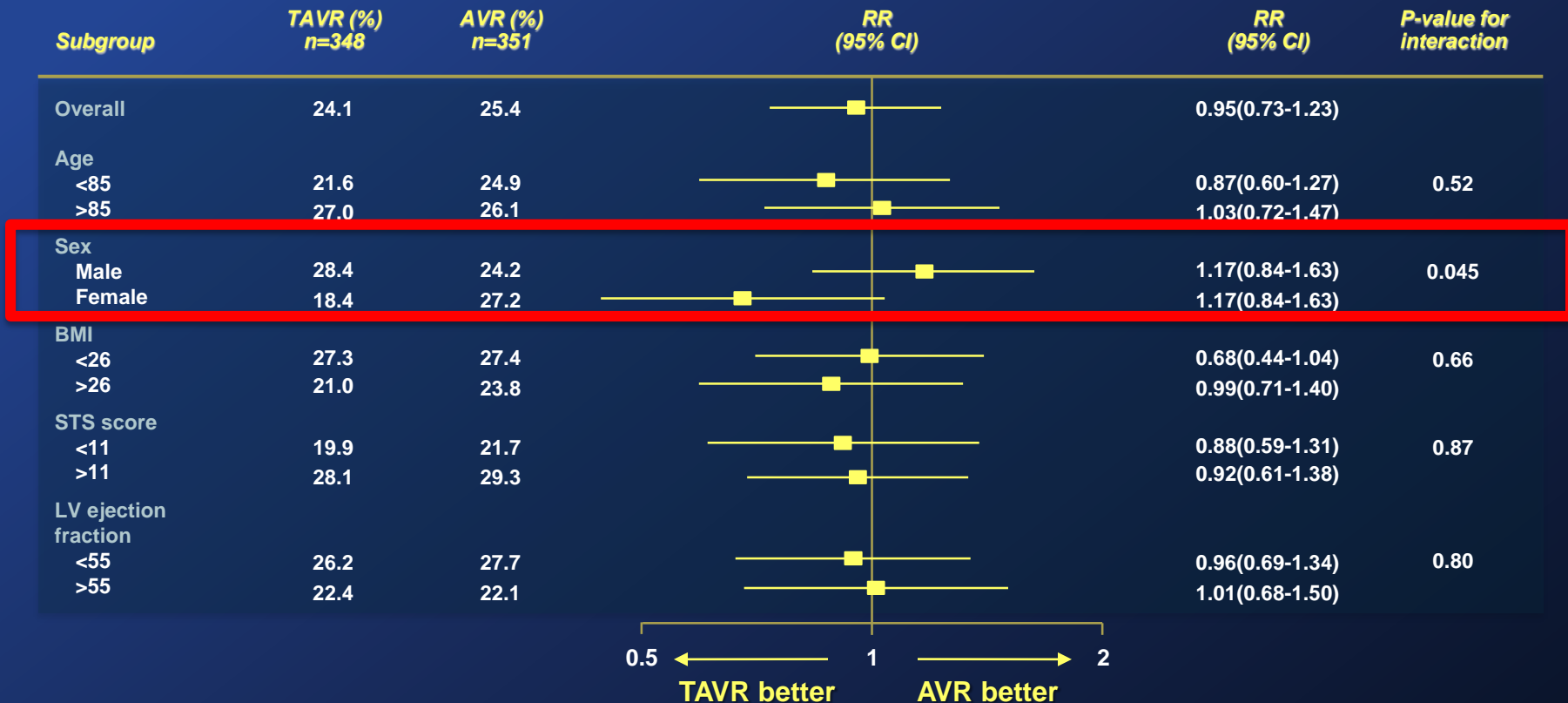


Concepts and Nuance from the Data

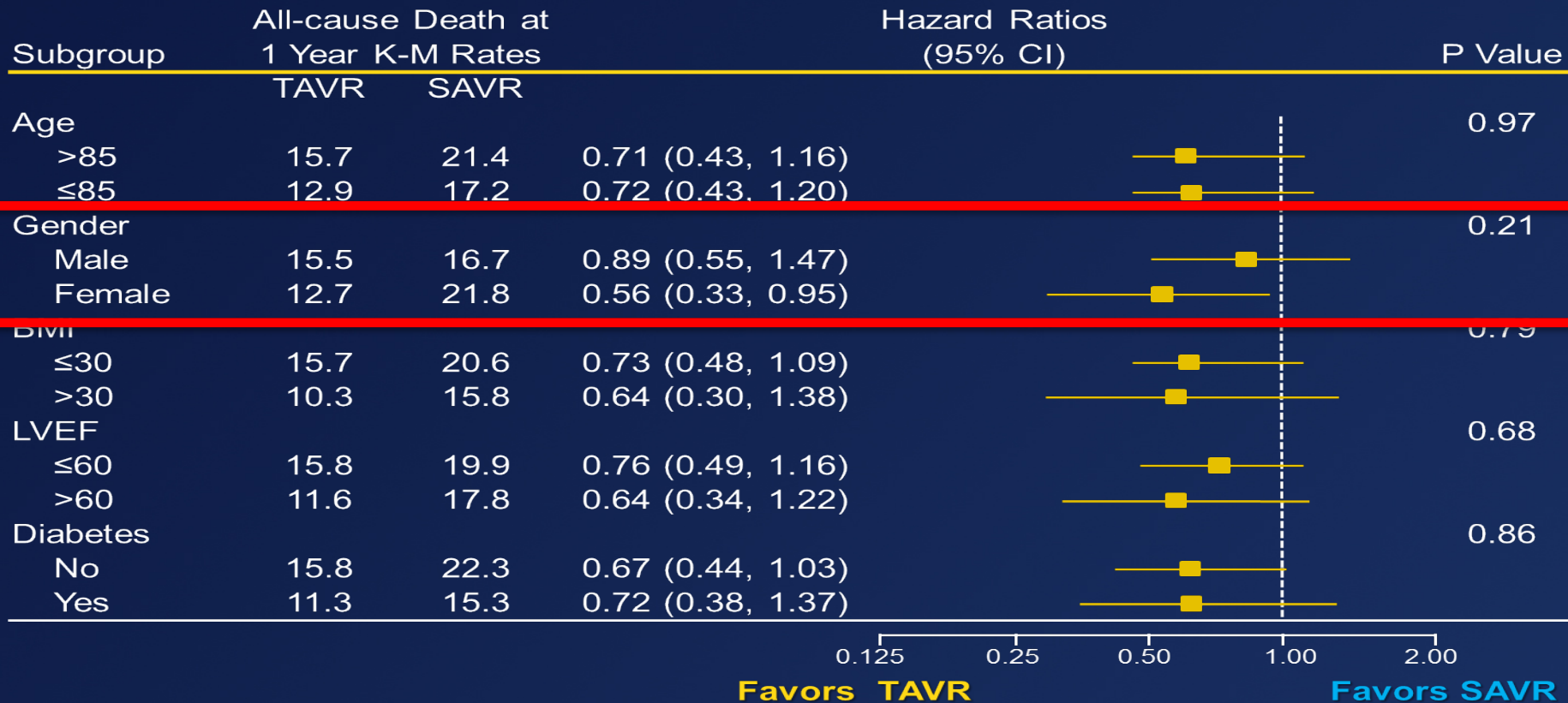


Subgroup Analyses of Treatment Effect

All-Cause Mortality at 1 Year



Subgroup Analysis for 1 Year Mortality



**Women do ESPECIALLY well
with TAVI**





So Why TAVI trials into
INTERMEDIATE RISK
patients??



**For all the Reasons explained
.... The High Risk trials all
showed equivalence to AVR.
It is the next logical step**



So the Real Question is
..... Why **NOT** a New TAVI
trial into **INTERMEDIATE**
RISK patients??

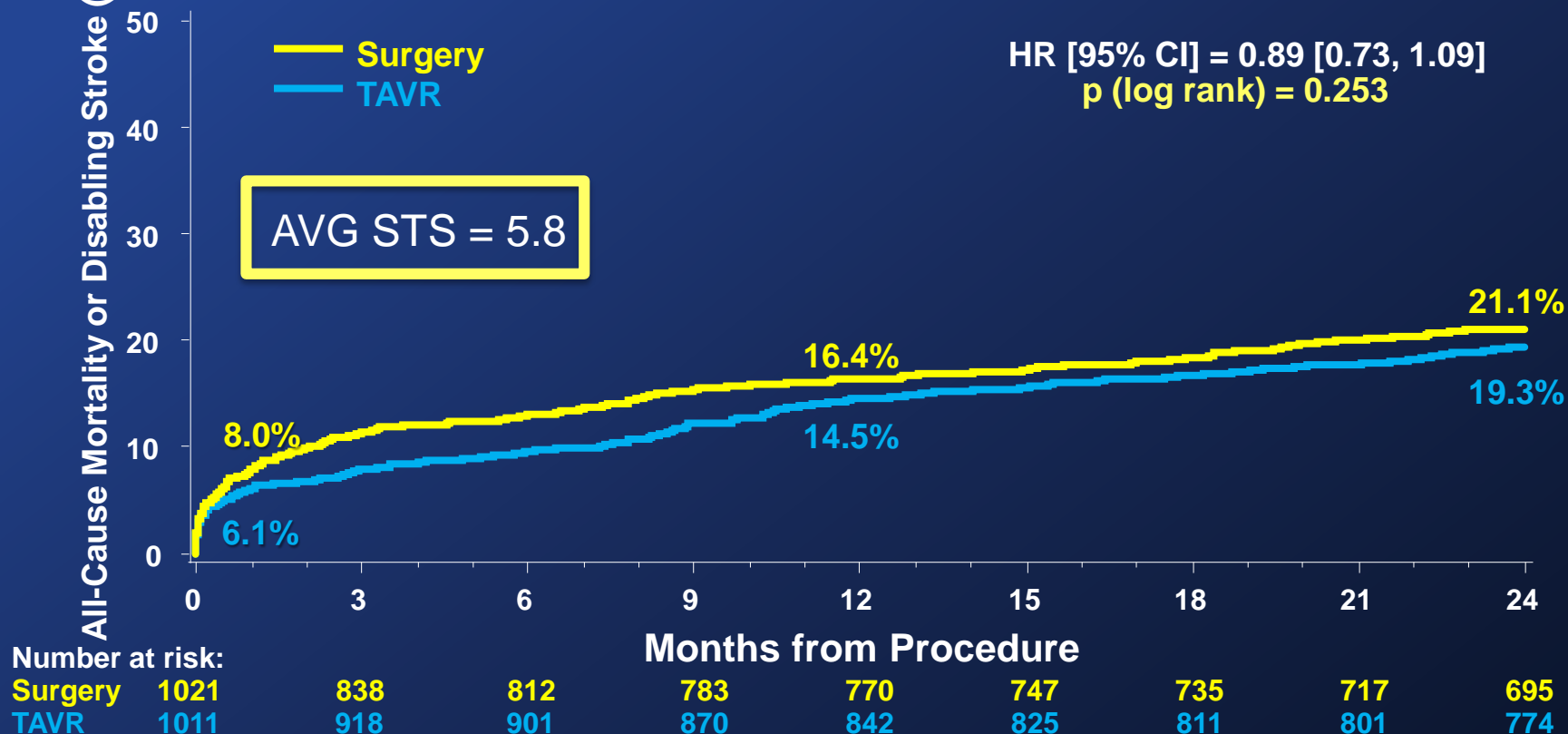
Intermediate Risk Patients
STS score > 3-4 to 8

P2 RCT Primary Endpoint (ITT)

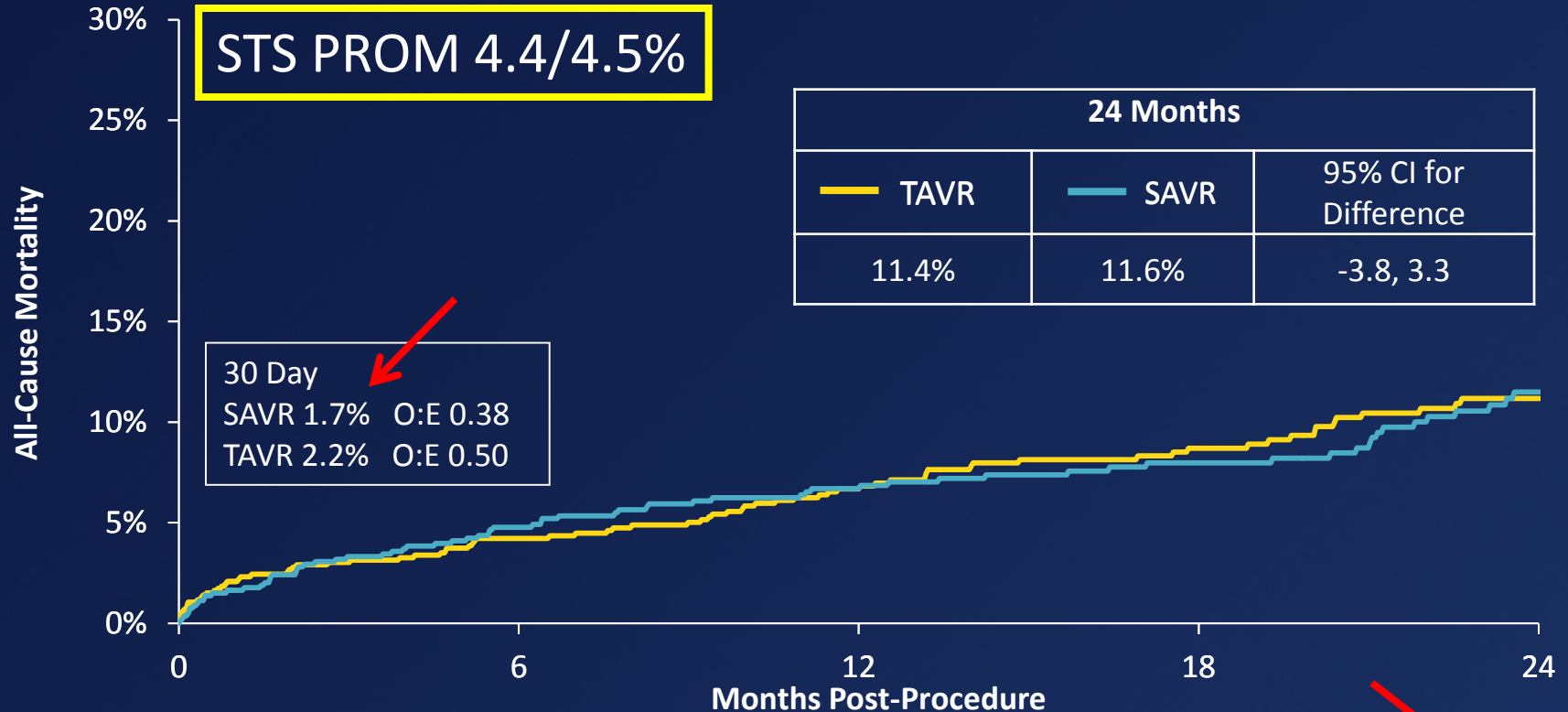
All-Cause Mortality or Disabling Stroke



1



All-Cause Mortality (ACC 4/2017)



No. at Risk

SAVR	796	690	569	414	249
TAVR	864	762	621	465	280

- Surgical AVR vs TAVI

**Results of Partner/CoreValve
Randomized Clinical Trial in
Intermediate Risk patients
(STS = 4-8)**

No Difference!!

- Presented at ACC April 2016 and 2017



Now Newer 3rd Generation Valves??



Clinical and Echocardiographic Outcomes at 30 Days with the SAPIEN 3 TAVR System in Inoperable, High-Risk and Intermediate-Risk AS Patients

Susheel Kodali, MD

on behalf of The PARTNER Trial Investigators

ACC 2015 | San Diego | March 15, 2015



THE
PARTNER II
TRIAL

Baseline Patient Characteristics

S3i Patients (Intermediate Risk STS 4-8)



THE PARTNER II TRIAL

Average STS =

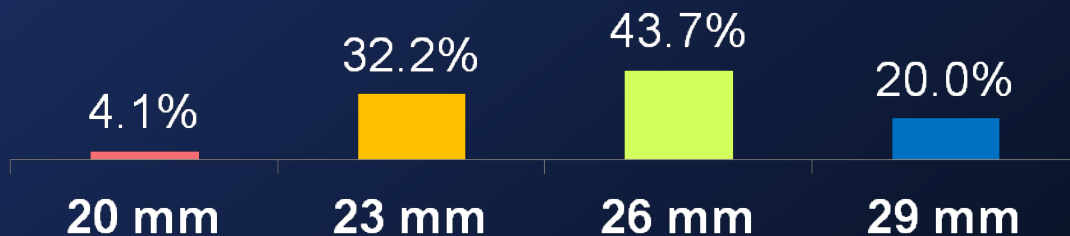
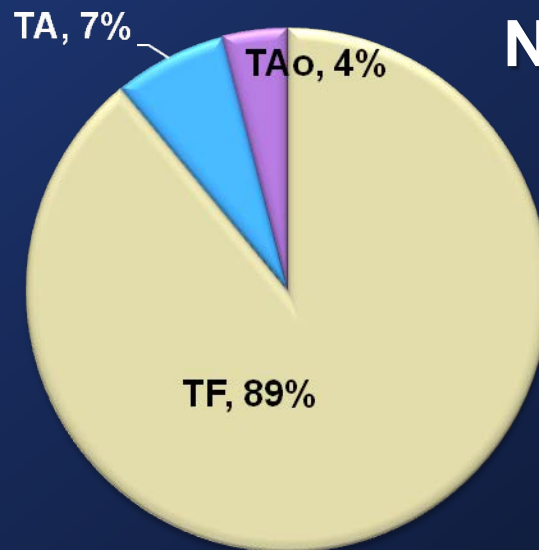
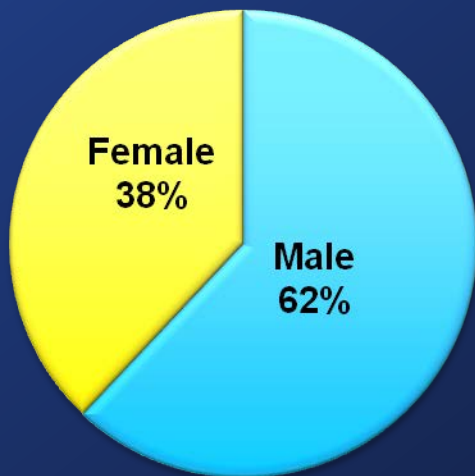
5.3%

(Median 5.2%)

Average Age =

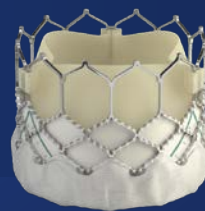
81.9yrs

N = 1076



Mortality and Stroke: S3i

At 30 Days (As Treated Patients)



Mortality

■ All-Cause ■ Cardiovascular

O:E = 0.21
(STS 5.3%)

1.1

0.9

S3i

Stroke

■ All Stroke ■ Disabling

2.6

1.0

S3i

ACC 2017 – Evolute Pro

Medtronic Receives FDA Approval for CoreValve(TM) Evolut(TM) Pro Transcatheter Valve with Advanced Sealing

March 22, 2017 8:00 AM CT

Medtronic

First-Ever Data at ACC.17 Confirms Safety and Efficacy of New Self-Expanding, Recapturable Heart Valve at 30-Days with High Survival, Low Stroke and Minimal Paravalvular Leak

The Evolut PRO Clinical Study (N=60) met its primary endpoint at 30 days with high rates of survival (98.3 percent) and low rates of disabling stroke (1.7 percent). The Evolut PRO valve also showed strong hemodynamic performance with large aortic valve areas ($2.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ cm}^2$) and mean gradients in the single digits ($6.4 \pm 2.1 \text{ mm Hg}$) at 30 days. The majority of study subjects (72.4 percent) experienced no/trace PVL and no incidents of moderate or severe PVL were observed at 30 days. Additionally, improving on the already low rates seen in Evolut R clinical studies and real-world TVT and FORWARD registries, the rate of new pacemaker implantation was 10 percent.

**A few problems must be
solved with TAVI, especially
for application into LOW RISK
Patients**

But I think they will be solved!

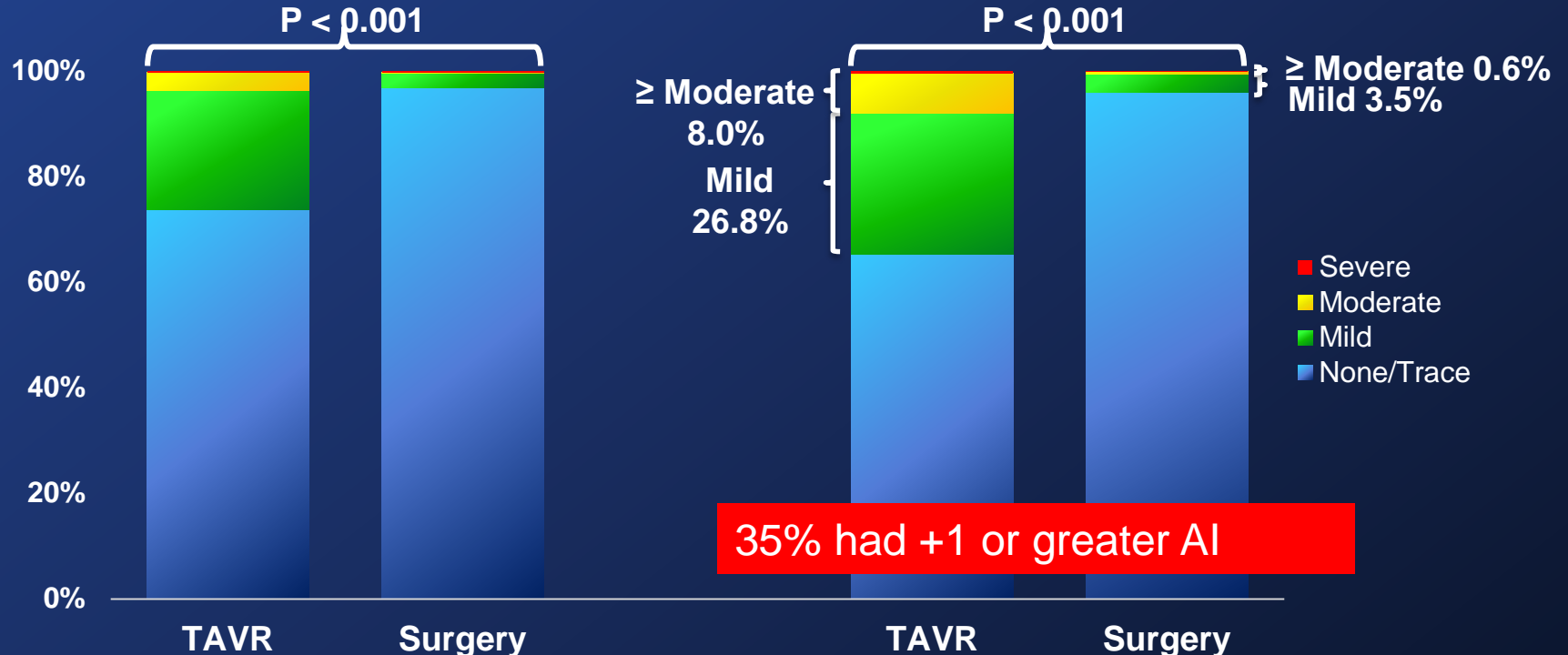


Aortic Valve Insufficiency



Paravalvular Regurgitation (VI)

3-Class Grading Scheme



No. of echos

TAVR

Surgery

30 Days

872

757

2 Years

600

514

ACC 2017 – CoreValve/Evolute

CoreValve SURTAVI Trial

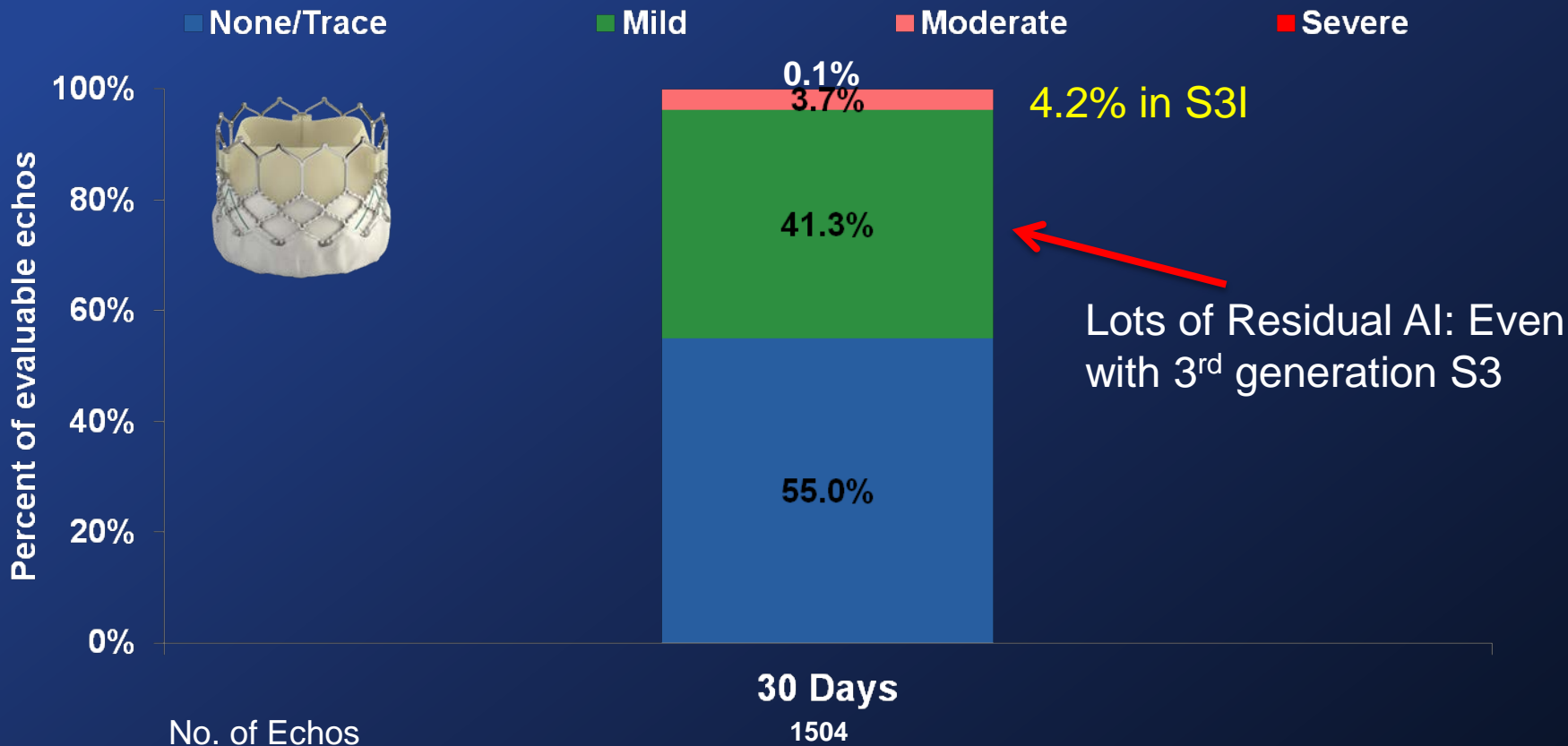
Total Aortic Regurgitation*



* Implanted population, core lab adjudicated

40% mild or greater AI

Paravalvular Leak: S3HR & S3i (Valve Implant Patients)



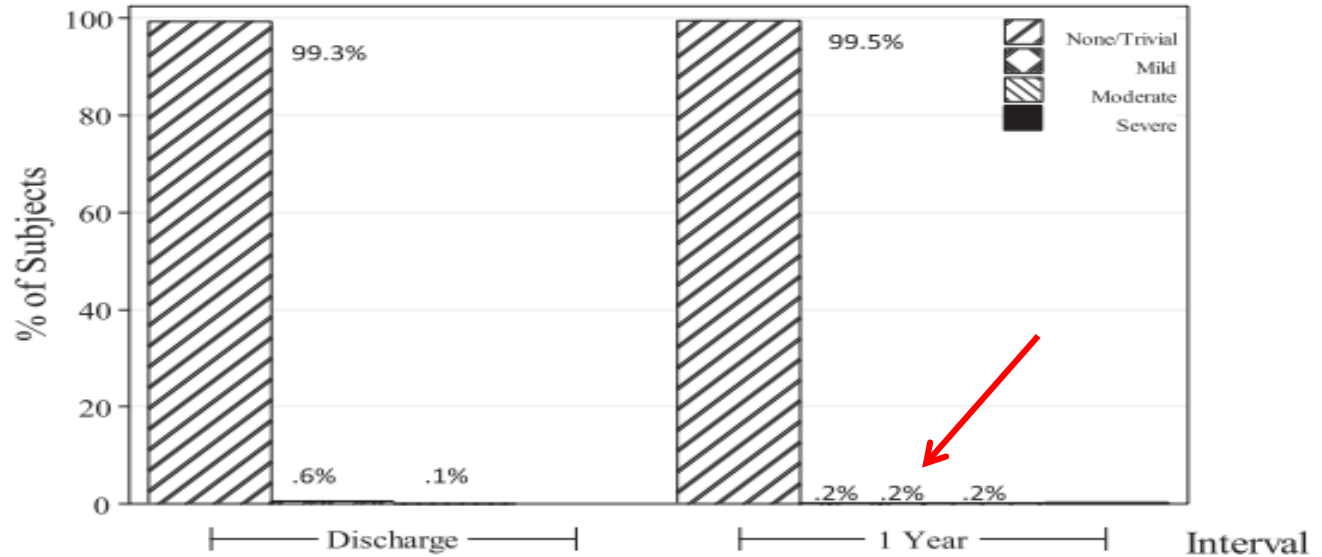
The St Jude Medical Trifecta aortic pericardial valve: Results from a global, multicenter, prospective clinical study

Joseph E. Bavaria, MD,^a Nimesh D. Desai, MD, PhD,^a Anson Cheung, MD,^b Michael R. Petracek, MD,^c Mark A. Groh, MD,^d Michael A. Borger, MD,^e and Hartzell V. Schaff, MD^f

FIGURE 12. Paravalvular leak over time.

N=1,016 patients

STS = 4.02



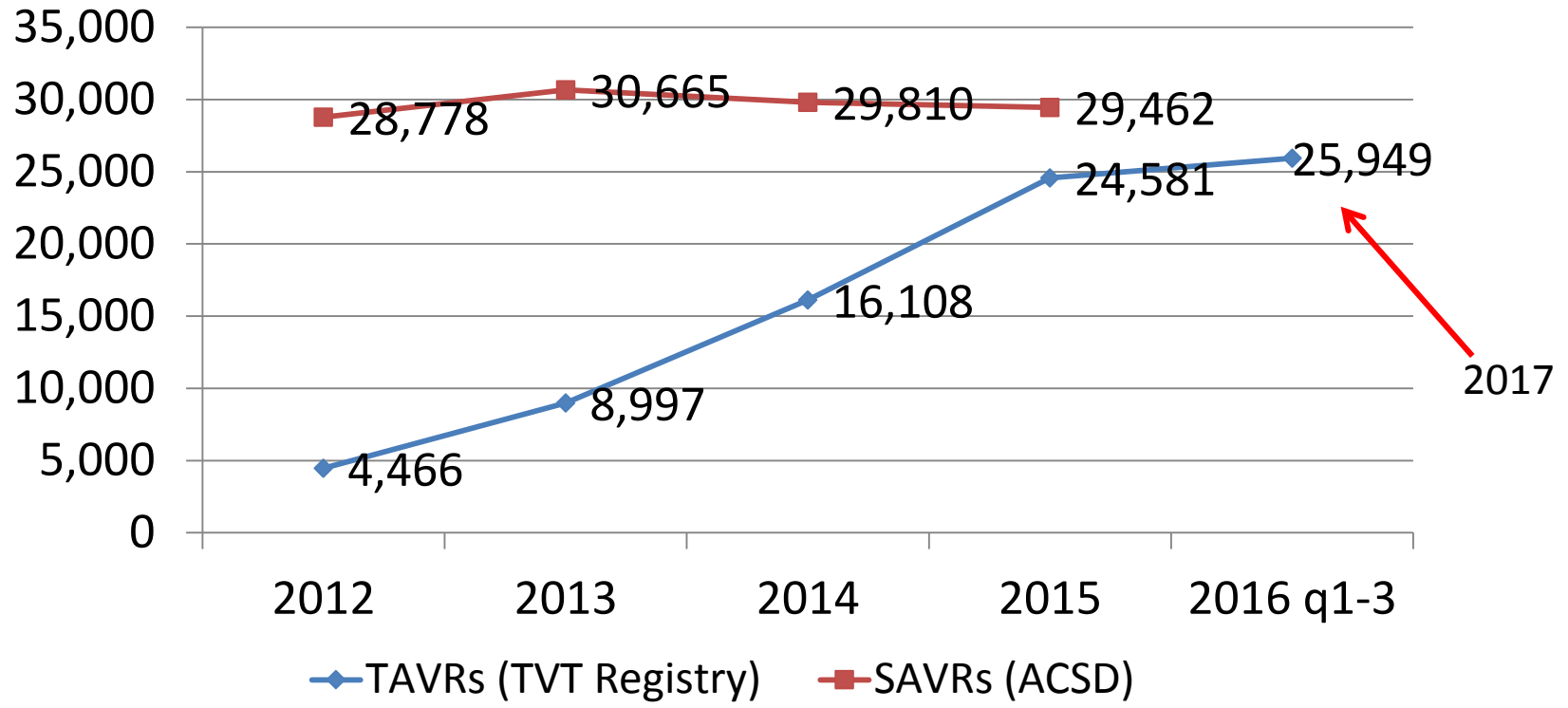
**Peri-Procedural TAVI AI still
exists but is improving
steadily**



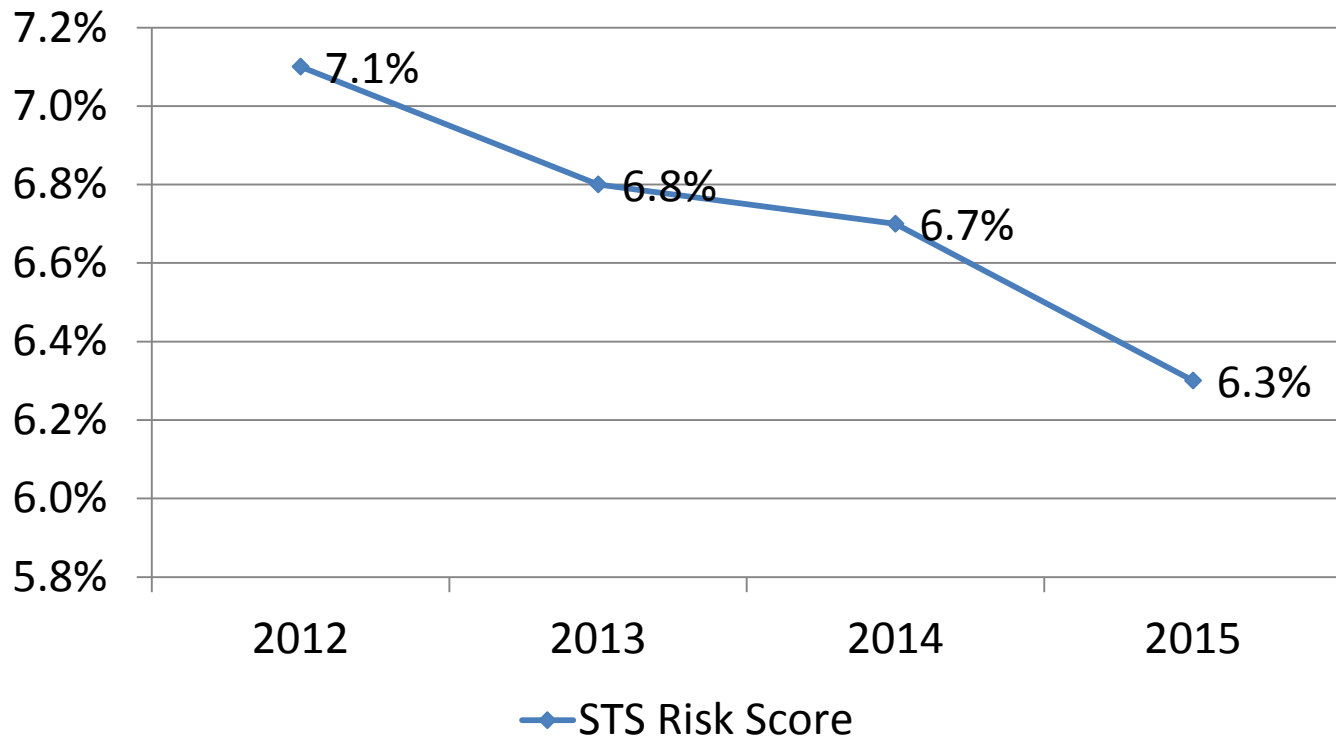
Real World Data



TAVR and SAVR* Procedures In the TAVT Registry and STS ACSD*



Median STS Risk Score for all TAVR Procedures

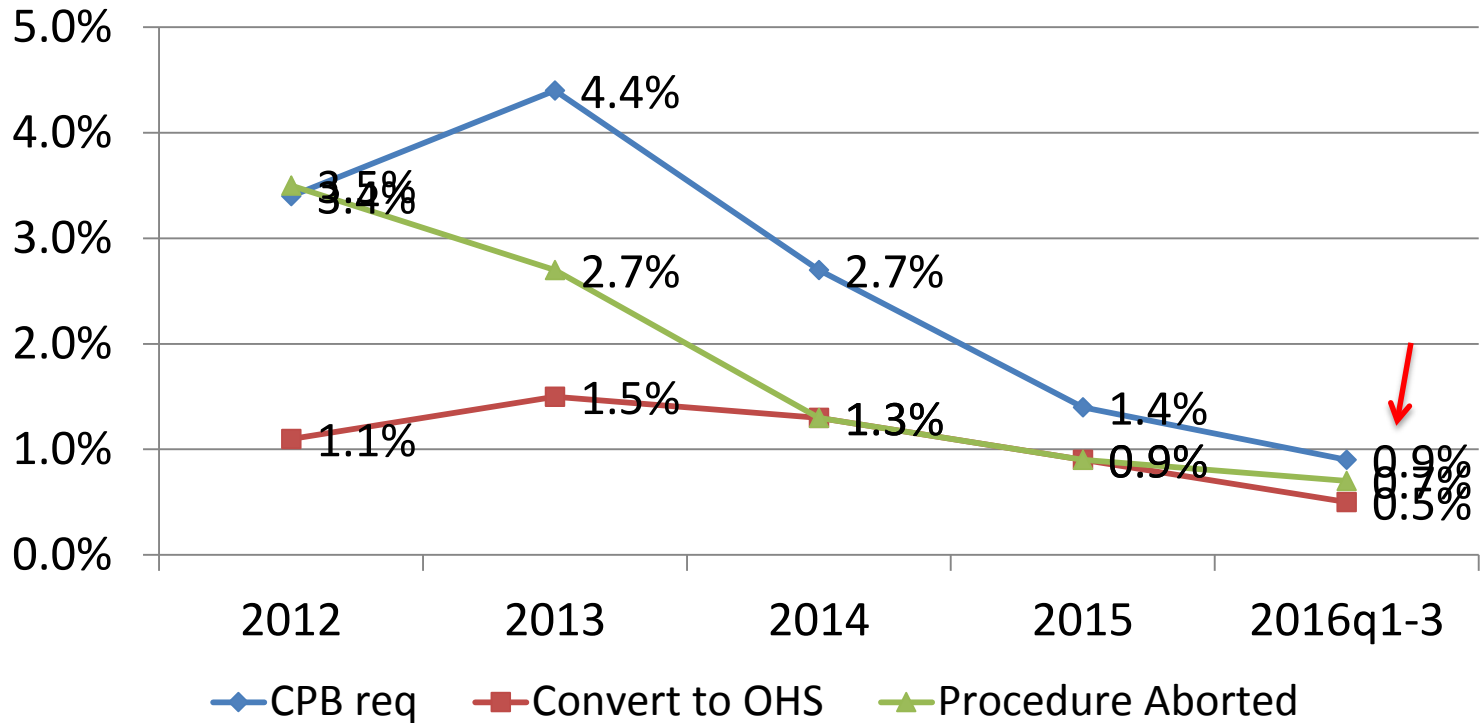


Note: vertical scale accentuates trend.

Why?

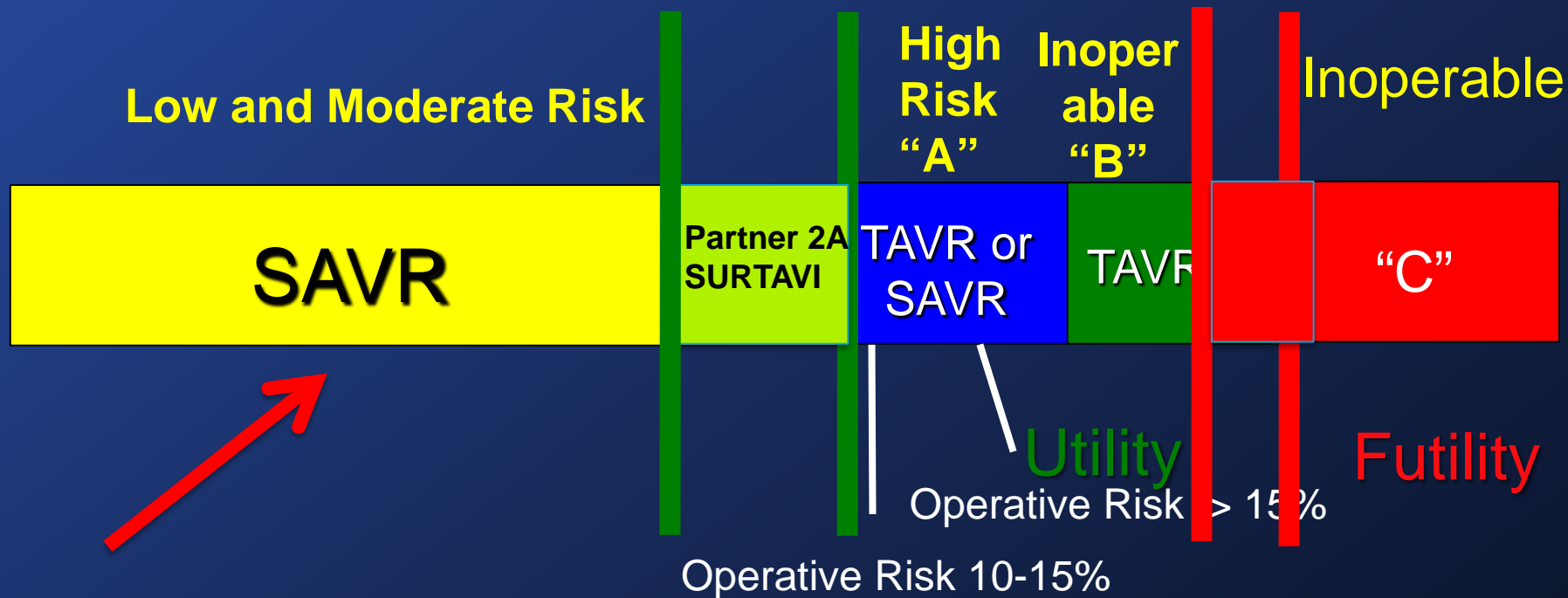
Risk creep versus expanded indications versus identification of patients with other factors not included in STS score (frailty, etc)?

TAVR: Catastrophic Procedure Details



Source: STS/ACC TVT Registry Database.
80,130 records as of Jan 18, 2017

The Near Future??: Treatment of Aortic Stenosis



Adapted from S. Kodali and M. Leon

So, Develop the Robust Heart Team and be Prepared It will be best for Surgeons, Cardiologists, and Patients

- TAVR vs SAVR vs Cohort C?? Mitral, TV, and CAD??





So NOW the Real Question
is Why NOT a New
TAVI trial into LOW RISK
patients??



The PARTNER 3 Low Risk Trial Study Design

Severe, Calcific Aortic Stenosis Patients at Low Operative Risk

Heart team agrees the patient has low risk and STS < 4

Registries

Assessment by Heart Team:
Transfemoral access

No

Alternative Access
TAVR

Yes

1:1 Randomization

TAVR
(SAPIEN 3 valve)

Surgical AVR
(surgical bioprosthetic valve)

CT Imaging Sub-study

CT Imaging Sub-study

Actigraphy/Quality of Life Sub-study

Actigraphy/Quality of Life Sub-study

Primary Endpoint: Composite of all-cause mortality, all stroke, and re-hospitalization at 1 year post procedure.

Follow-up: 30 day, 6 months, and annually through 10 years



The Reality

I don't expect the results will be any different than in the past 10 years??



$$\underline{6 - 3 = 6}$$



Questions?