



Σεμινάριο ομάδων εργασίας ΕΚΕ

**Διαδερμικές - υβριδικές  
επεμβάσεις:  
Άμεσα & απότερα αποτελέσματα**

Κωνσταντίνος Τούτουζας  
Α Πανεπιστημιακή Καρδιολογική Κλινική,  
Ιπποκράτειο Νοσοκομείο





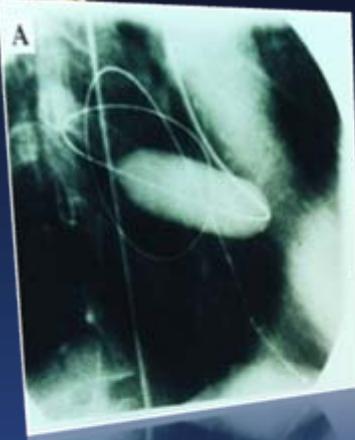
# Διαδερμικές Παρεμβάσεις σε Βαλβιδοπάθειες



- Στένωση μιτροειδούς
- Διαδερμική Αντικατάσταση Αορτικής
- Αντικατάσταση Αορτικής μέσω Υποκλειδίου
- Εμπειρία Ά Πανεπιστημιακής Καρδιολογικής Κλινικής
- Μελλοντικές Προοπτικές



# Στένωση μιτροειδούς



Stefanadis, C. I. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 1998;32:1009-1016



# Διαδερμικές Παρεμβάσεις σε Βαλβιδοπάθειες



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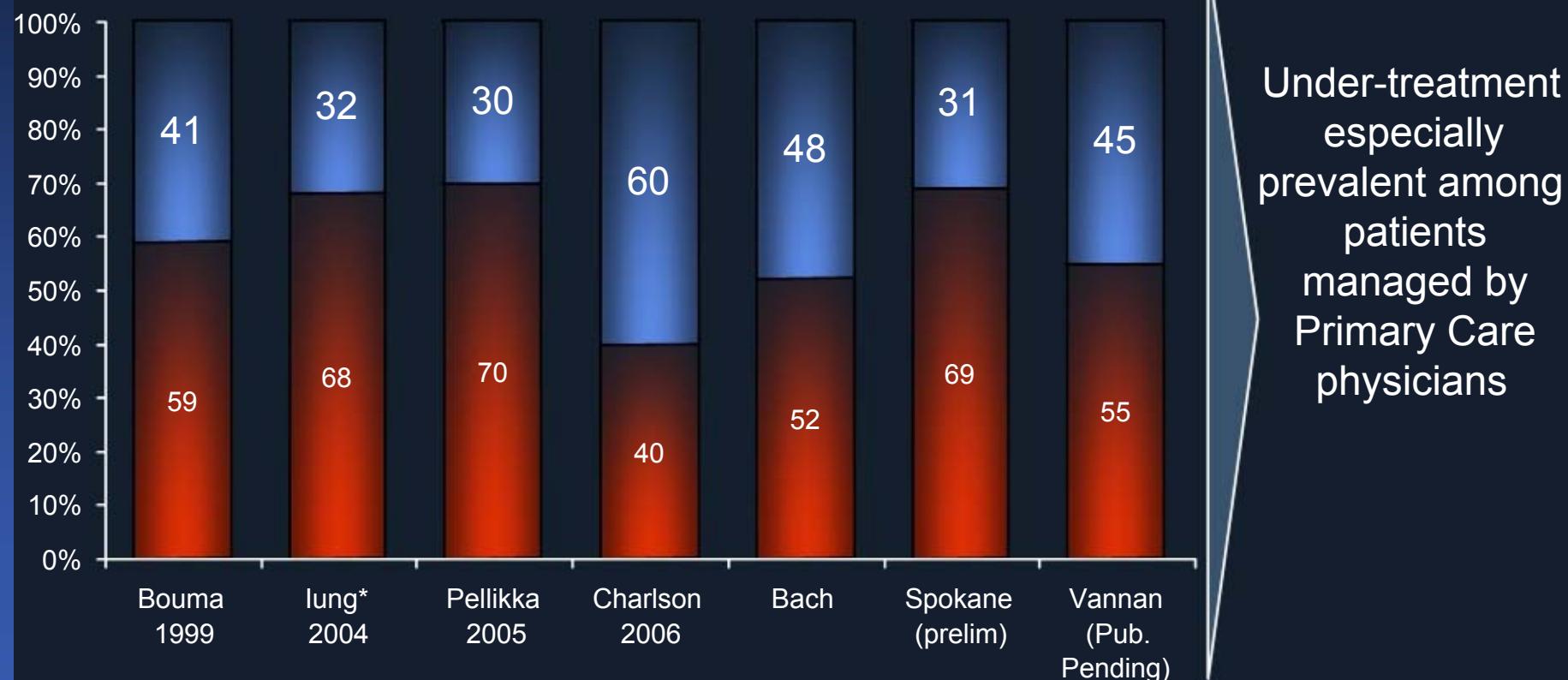


# Τουλάχιστον 30% των ασθενών με Σοβαρού Βαθμού Συμπτωματική ΑΣ «υποθεραπεύονται»!



## Severe Symptomatic Aortic Stenosis

Percent of Cardiology Patients Treated

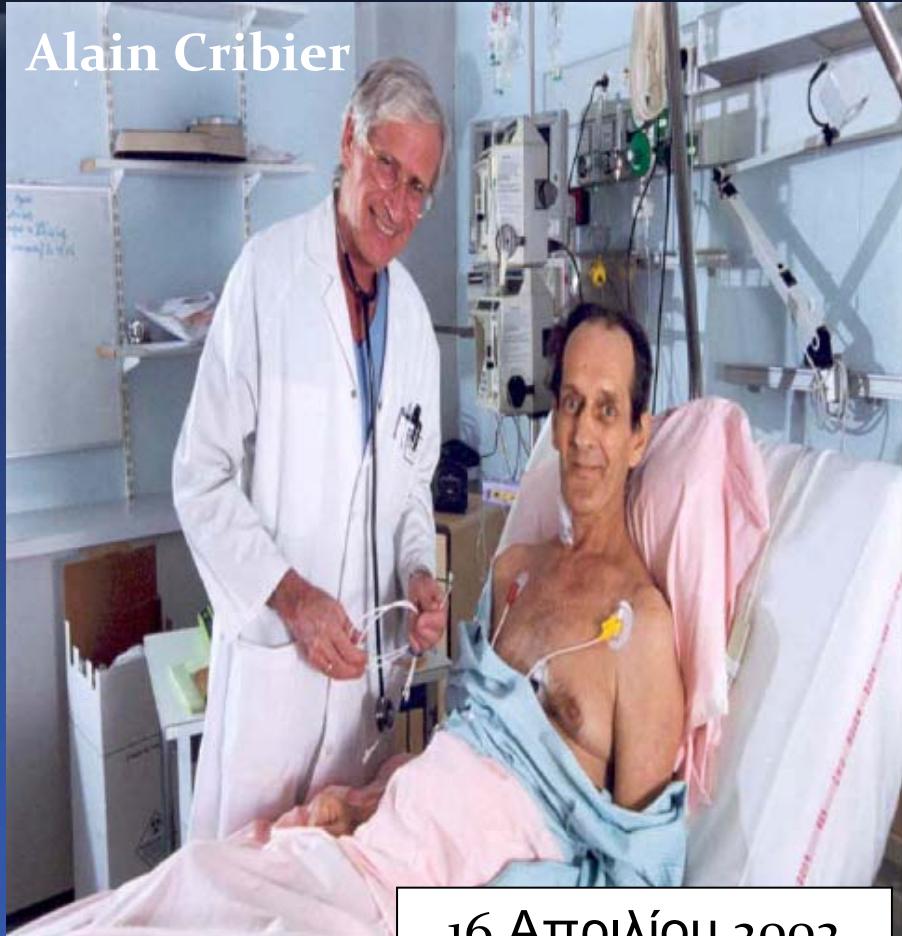


1. Bouma B J et al. To operate or not on elderly patients with aortic stenosis: the decision and its consequences. Heart 1999;82:143-148
2. Iung B et al. A prospective survey of patients with valvular heart disease in Europe: The Euro Heart Survey on Valvular Heart Disease. European Heart Journal 2003;24:1231-1243 (\*includes both Aortic Stenosis and Mitral Regurgitation patients)
3. Pellikka, Sarano et al. Outcome of 622 Adults with Asymptomatic, Hemodynamically Significant Aortic Stenosis During Prolonged Follow-Up. Circulation 2005
4. Charlson E et al. Decision-making and outcomes in severe symptomatic aortic stenosis. J Heart Valve Dis 2006;15:312-321



# Διαδερμική αντικατάσταση αορτικής βαλβίδας

Alain Cribier



16 Απριλίου 2002

8η μετεπεμβατική ημέρα

## Special Report

### Percutaneous Transcatheter Implantation of an Aortic Valve Prosthesis for Calcific Aortic Stenosis First Human Case Description

Alain Cribier, MD; Helene Eltchaninoff, MD; Assaf Bash, PhD; Nicolas Borenstein, MD;  
Christophe Trou, MD; Fabrice Bauer, MD; Genevieve Derumeaux, MD; Frederic Anselme, MD;  
François Laborde, MD; Martin B. Leon, MD

**Background**—The design of a percutaneous implantable prosthetic heart valve has become an important area for investigation. A percutaneously implanted heart valve (PHV) composed of 3 bovine pericardial leaflets mounted within a balloon-expandable stent was developed. After ex vivo testing and animal implantation studies, the first human implantation was performed in a 57-year-old man with calcific aortic stenosis, cardiogenic shock, subacute leg ischemia, and other associated noncardiac diseases. Valve replacement had been declined for this patient, and balloon valvuloplasty had been performed with nonsustained results.

**Methods and Results**—With the use of an antegrade transseptal approach, the PHV was successfully implanted within the diseased native aortic valve, with accurate and stable PHV positioning, no impairment of the coronary artery blood flow or of the mitral valve function, and a mild paravalvular aortic regurgitation. Immediately and at 48 hours after implantation, valve function was excellent, resulting in marked hemodynamic improvement. Over a follow-up period of 4 months, the valvular function remained satisfactory as assessed by sequential transesophageal echocardiography, and there was no recurrence of heart failure. However, severe noncardiac complications occurred, including a progressive worsening of the leg ischemia, leading to leg amputation with lack of healing, infection, and death 17 weeks after PHV implantation.

**Conclusion**—Nonsurgical implantation of a prosthetic heart valve can be successfully achieved with immediate and midterm hemodynamic and clinical improvement. After further device modifications, additional durability tests, and confirmatory clinical implantations, PHV might become an important therapeutic alternative for the treatment of selected patients with nonsurgical aortic stenosis. (*Circulation*. 2002;106:3006-3008.)

**Key Words:** stenosis, aortic ■ valves, prosthetic ■ prosthesis ■ catheterization

Percutaneous catheter-based systems for the treatment of valvular heart disease have been designed and studied in animal models for several years.<sup>1-4</sup> Recently, Bouhoeffer et al<sup>5,6</sup> using a bovine jugular vein valve mounted within a stent, performed the first in-human percutaneous implantation of artificial valves in children with right ventricle to pulmonary prosthetic conduits.

The goals of our research project were to develop a biological heart valve, mounted on a specially designed balloon-expandable stent, which could be delivered percutaneously via standard catheter-based techniques and implanted within a diseased aortic valve in calcific aortic stenosis. This concept was based on previous unpublished autopsy observations on calcific aortic stenosis showing that a stent could effectively open while strongly adhering within the native

diseased valve without impairing the coronary ostia or the mitral valve.

An original percutaneous heart valve (PHV) was developed (Percutaneous Valve Technologies, Inc), which consisted of 3 bovine pericardial leaflets mounted within a tubular, slotted, stainless steel balloon-expandable stent, 14 mm in length, designed to achieve a diameter of 21 to 23 mm. PHV function and durability were first tested in ex vivo pulse duplicator models. Valve durability passed 100 million cycles (2 and a half years). In animal models, the PHV was accurately delivered by balloon inflation at various cardiac sites<sup>7</sup> in 60 sheep. Acute and short-term valve functions were satisfactory. Implantation in the subcoronary aortic valve position was technically difficult in this animal model (which varies considerably from humans) and was

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Correspondence to Dr Alain Cribier, Service de Cardiologie, Hôpital Charles Nicolle, 1 rue de Germont, 76 000, Rouen, France. E-mail: Alain.Cribier@ch-nicole.fr  
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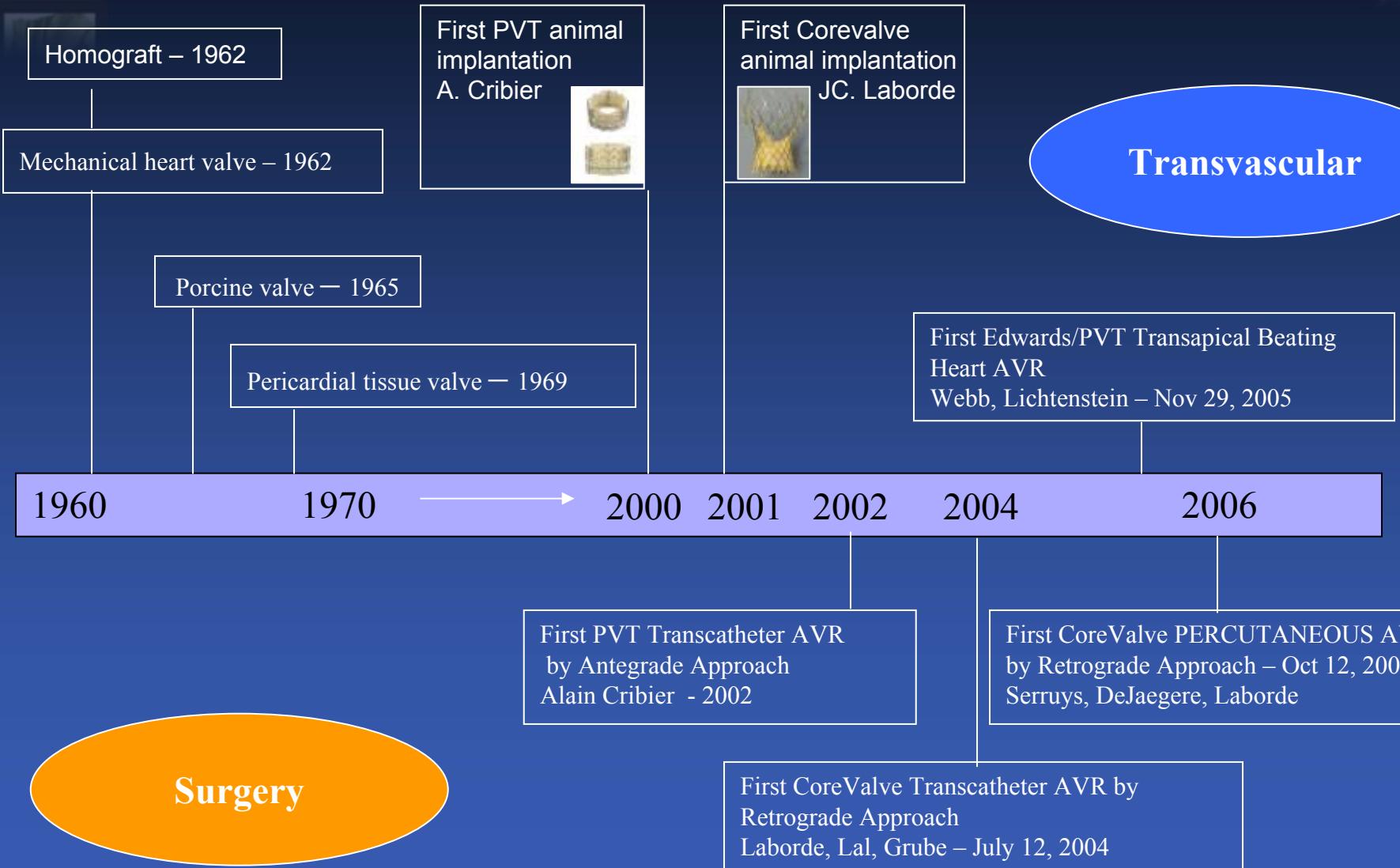
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# Αντικατάσταση Αορτικής Βαλβίδας





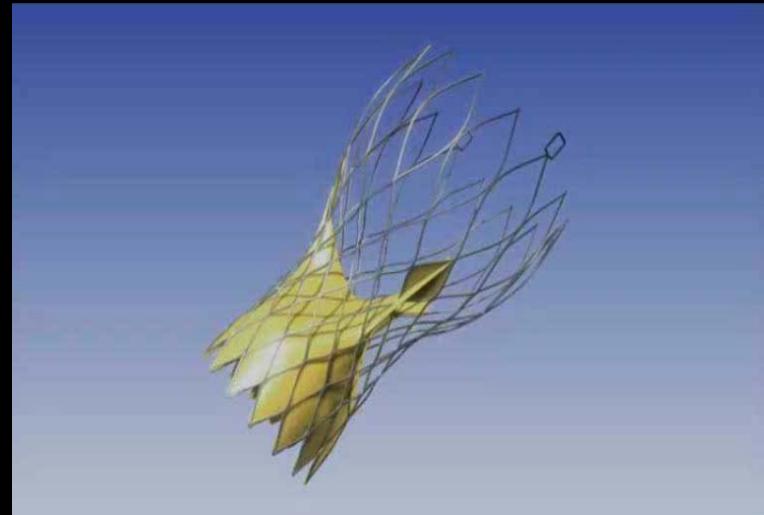
# CE Mark: διαδερμικές θεραπείες αορτικής βαλβίδας



**Edwards SAPIEN™ THV :**  
Εκπτυσσόμενη με μπαλόνι



**CoreValve Revalving System™ :** αυτοεκπτυσσόμενη



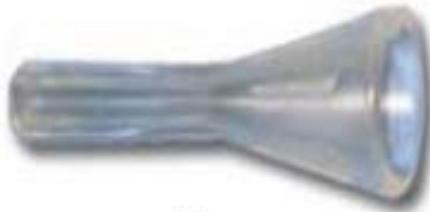
- Σκελετός από ανοξείδωτο ατσάλι
- Γλωχίνες από βόειο περικάρδιο
- 23 και 26 mm διάμετρο εισροής

- Σκελετός νικελίου -τιτανίου
- Γλωχίνες από περικάρδιο χοίρου
- 26 και 29 mm διάμετρο εισροής



# Αναλόσιμο σύστημα φόρτωσης

**Model - CLS-3000-18Fr**



Inflow  
Cone



Inflow  
Tube



Outflow  
Cap



Outflow  
Cone



Outflow  
Tube

CE  
0050

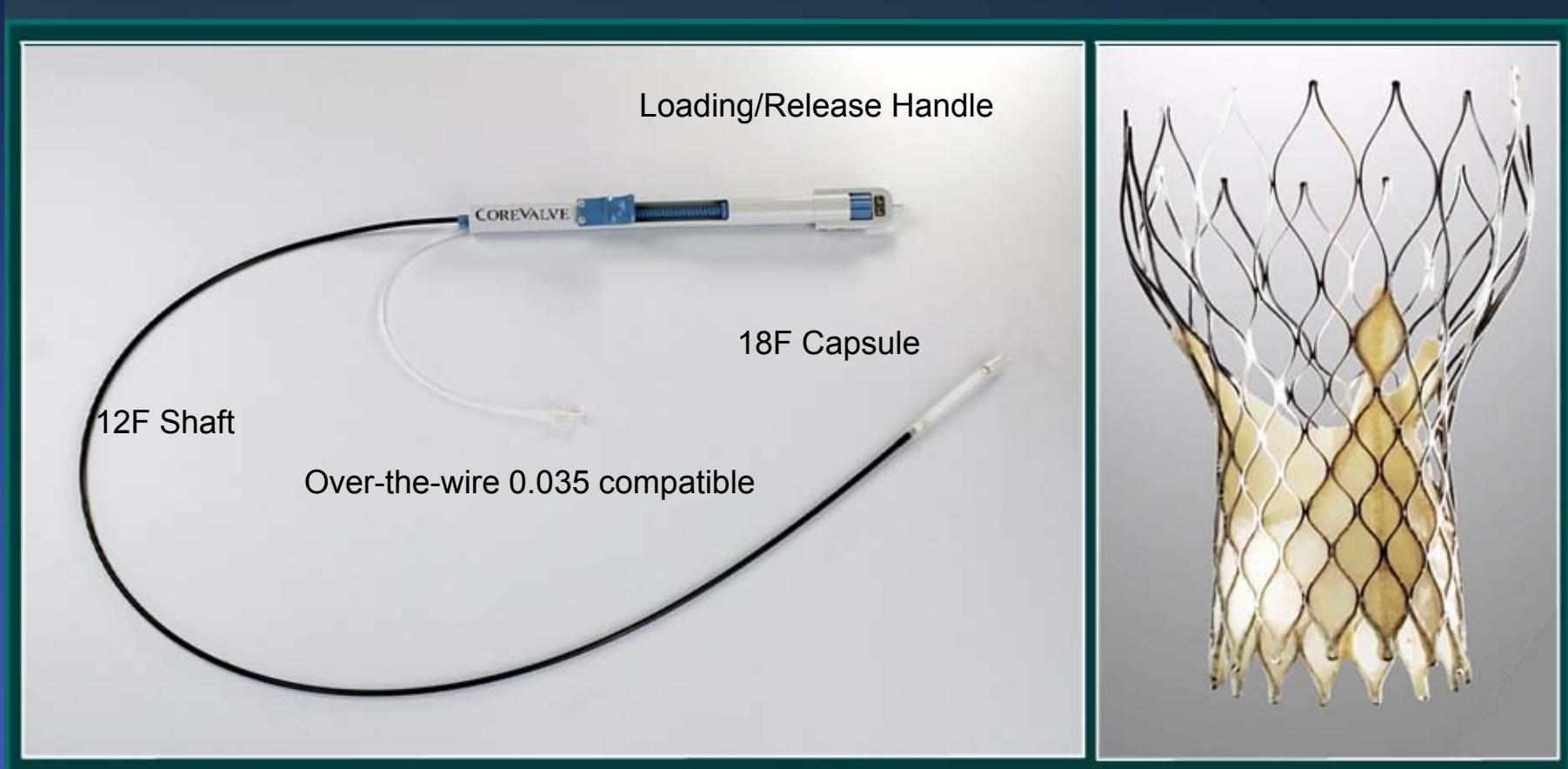
COREVALVE  
THE REVIVING TECHNOLOGY

- Consistent compression of bioprosthesis into delivery catheter
- Prevents trauma to valve leaflets
- Single use



# CoreValve ReValving™ System

## 18 Fr Delivery System

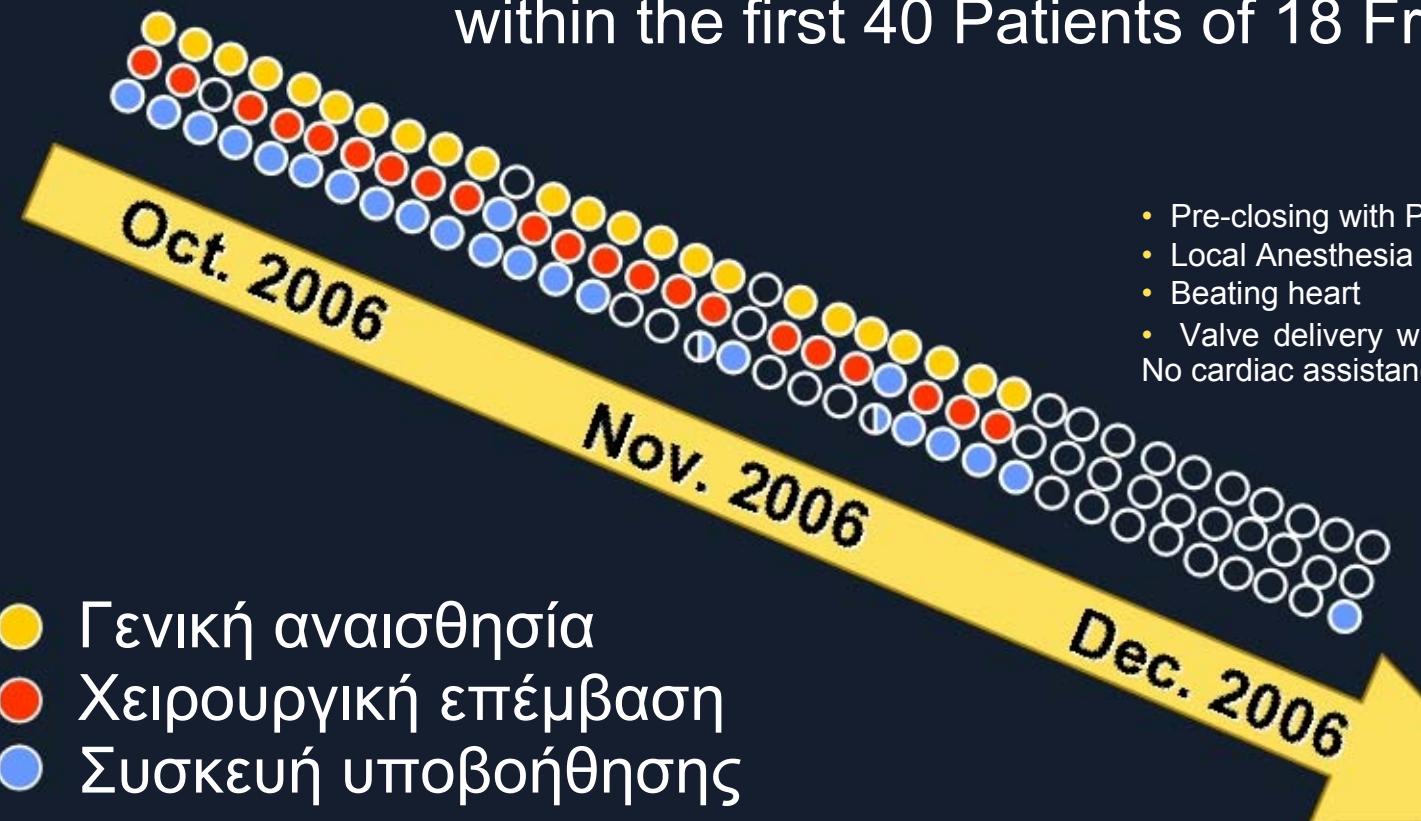




# CoreValve Procedural Progress

Evolution to a  
“real cath lab procedure”

within the first 40 Patients of 18 Fr study

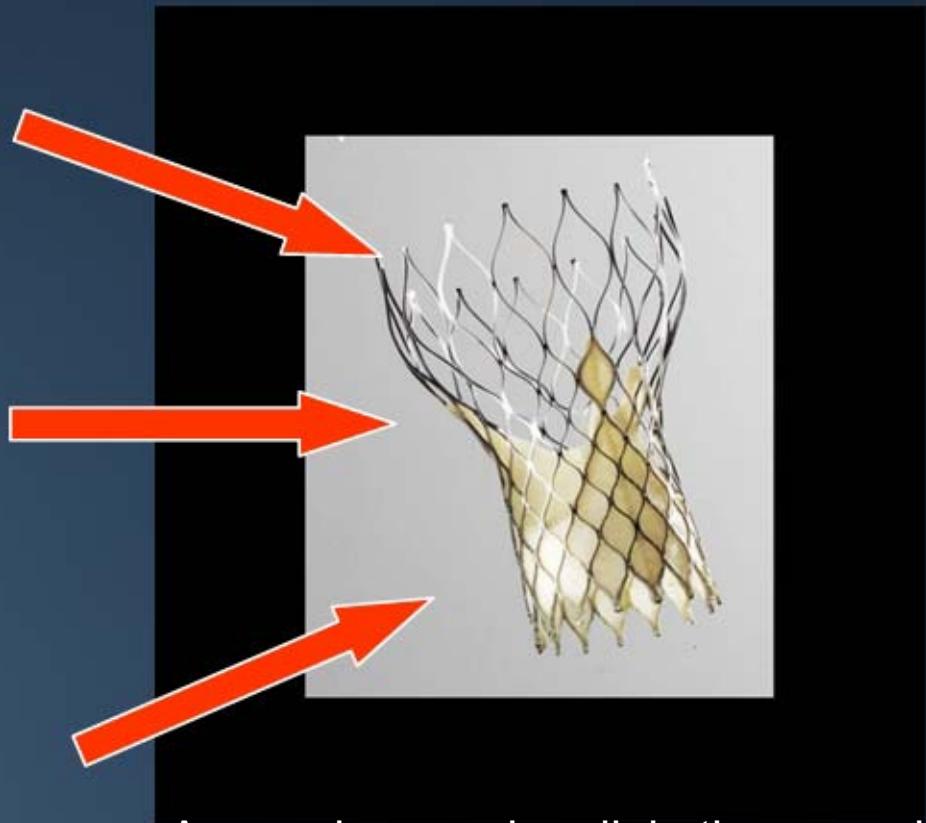


- Γενική αναισθησία
- Χειρουργική επέμβαση
- Συσκευή υποβοήθησης



# CoreValve Αυτοεκπτυσσόμενη Βιοπρόσθεση

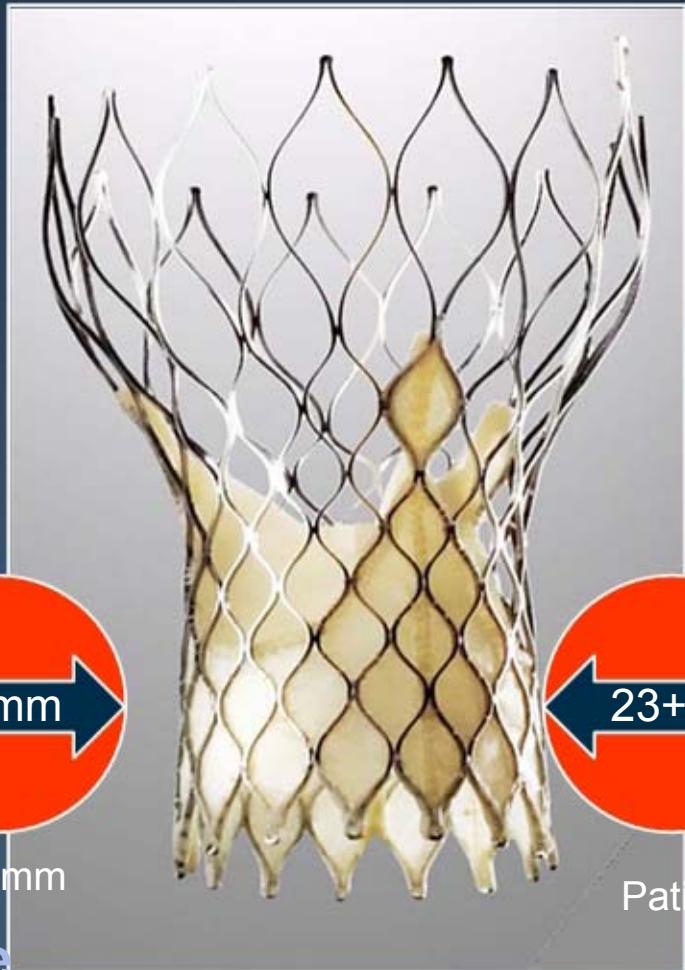
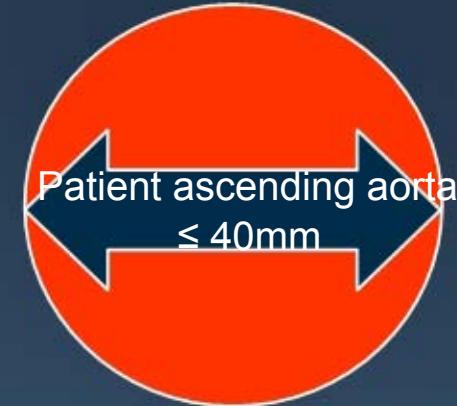
- **HIGHER PART:** low radial force area axes the system and increases quality of anchoring
- **MIDDLE PART:** functional valve area with three leaflets and constrained to avoid coronaries (convexo- concave)  
– avoids need for rotational positioning
- **LOWER PART:** high radial force of the frame pushes aside the native calcified leaflets for secure anchoring and avoids recoil and paravalvular leaks



A porcine pericardial tissue valve fixed to the frame with PTFE sutures

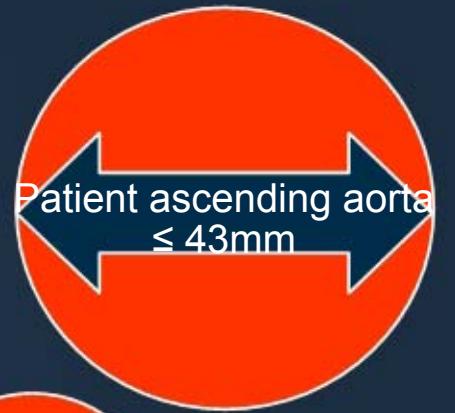


# Δυο CoreValve μεγέθη



Patient native annulus 20 to 23mm

**26mm inflow frame**



Patient native annulus 23+ to 27mm

**29mm inflow frame**

VALVE FUNCTIONAL AREA  
CONSTANT WITHIN DESIGN  
PARAMETERS



# Ποιοι είναι οι “Υψηλού Κινδύνου” Ασθενείς με Αορτική Στένωση



- Ασθενείς 75-80 ετών και άνω με πολλαπλούς παράγοντες κινδύνου (COPD, διαβήτης, κρεατινίνη PVD, LVEF, προηγηθέν χειρουργείο καρδιάς κ.α.)
- Logistic EuroSCORE >20%, (>15%)

Δεν υπάρχει ιδανική συνταγή!

Απαιτεί κάποιους ποσοτικούς risk algorithm  
+ έναν σκεπτόμενο  
χειρουργό/καρδιολόγο!!!



# ΜΗ ΧΕΙΡΟΥΡΓΗΣΙΜΟΙ

- Radiation chest wall/heart disease
  - Chest wall deformities (severe)
  - End-stage COPD
    - Cirrhosis with portal hypertension
      - Porcelain aorta (CT proven)
    - Degenerative neurocognitive dysfunction
    - High “frailty” index (qualitative assessment)



# Safety and Efficacy Studies Criteria



- Native Aortic Valve Disease
- Severe AS: AVAI  $\leq 0.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$
- 27mm  $\geq$  AV annulus  $\geq 20\text{mm}$
- Sino-tubular Junction  $\leq 27\text{mm}$

Age  $\geq 80$  y (21F)  
 $\geq 75$  y (18F)

Logistic EuroSCORE  $\geq 20\%$  (21F)  
 $\geq 15\%$  (18F)

Age  $\geq 65$  y

+1 or more

## Primary Endpoints:

- Procedural success
- 30-Day outcomes
- Long term outcomes

- 
- 
- Liver cirrhosis (Child A or B)
  - Pulmonary insufficiency: FEV1 < 1L
  - Previous cardiac surgery
  - PHT (PAP > 60 mmHg)
  - Recurrent P.E's
  - RV failure
  - Hostile thorax (radiation, burns, etc)
  - Severe connective tissue disease
  - Cachexia

## Post CE Mark Registry Criteria

- High risk and inoperable patients with severe AS
- Learning curve cases at new sites



# Ανατομικά Κριτήρια

- **Σήμειο πρόσβασης**
  - Διάμετρος αρτηρίας
  - Ελίκωση
  - Βλάβες
  - Ασβεστοποίηση
- **Κοιλιακή και Θωρακική Αορτή**
- **Ανατομία Βαλβίδας**
  - Διάμετρος δακτυλίου
  - Γωνίωση Βαλβίδας/Αορτής
  - Ασβεστοποίηση βαλβίδας
  - Διαστάσεις των στεφανιαίων κόλπων
  - Sino-tubular junction
  - Ανιούσα Αορτή

# Patient Selection Matrix

	Non-Invasive		Angiography				Selection Criteria		
Anatomy	Echo	CT / MRI	LV gram	AO gram	Coronary Angiogram	AO & Runoffs	Preferred	Borderline	Not Acceptable
Atrial or Ventricular Thrombus	X						Not Present		Present
Mitral Regurgitation	X						$\leq$ Grade 1		> Grade 2
LV Ejection Fraction	X		X				> 50%		< 20% (circled)
LV Hypertrophy (wall thickness)	X						Normal to Mild (0.6 to 1.3 cm)	Moderate (1.4 to 1.6cm)	Severe ( $\geq$ 1.7cm)
Sub-Aortic Stenosis	X	X					Not Present		Present
Annulus (width)	X	X					20 to 23mm → 26mm device 24 to 27mm → 29mm device		< 20mm or > 27mm
Annulus-to-Aorta (angle) †		X	X	X			< 30°		> 45°
AO Root (width)		X	X	X			$\geq$ 30mm		< 27mm (if Sinus < 15mm)
Sinuses of Valsalva (height)		X	X	X	X		$\geq$ 15mm		< 10mm
Coronary Ostia Position (take-off)					X		High		Mid-Sinus Level
Coronary Disease					X		None		Low
Ascend Aorta (width)		X	X	X			$\leq$ 40mm → 26mm device $\leq$ 43mm → 29mm device		Proximal Stenosis $\geq$ 70%
AO Arch Angulation		X		X		X	Large-Radius Turn		> 43mm
Aorta & Run-Off Vessels (Disease) ‡		X				X	None		High Angulation or Sharp Bend
Iliac & Femoral Vessels (diameter)		X				X	$\geq$ 7mm		Mild
							Non-Diabetic $\geq$ 6mm		< 6mm

† Within the first 7cm of the ascending aorta versus a perpendicular line across the aortic valve.

‡ Evaluate for evidence and degree of calcification, obstruction, tortuosity, and ulceration.

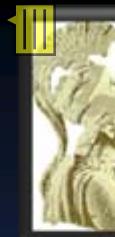
Caution: The CoreValve ReValving™ System is not available in the USA for clinical trials or commercialization.

This document is not intended to be a substitute for attending a training program for any of the products mentioned. For detailed operator training / inservice support on the CoreValve ReValving™ System, please contact your local CoreValve representative.

REVALVING™ is a trademark of CoreValve, Inc. © Copyright, 2007, CoreValve, Inc. All rights reserved.

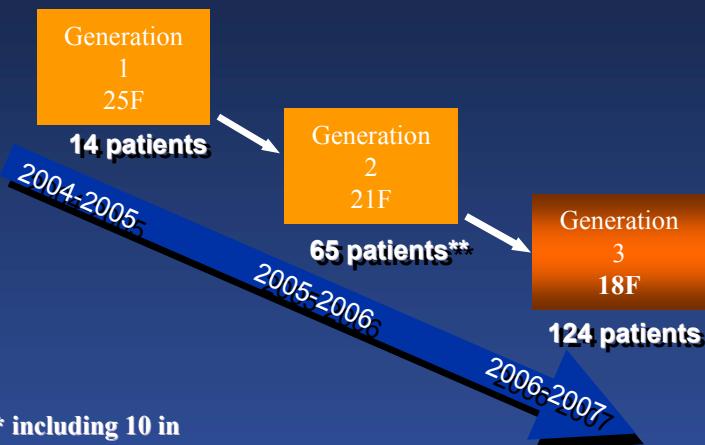
PN 090404 V1 June 2007





# Αντικατάσταση Αορτικής Βαλβίδας

CoreValve Self-Expanding ReValving™ System  
Technological Progress



Post CE Mark Cumulative  
18F *ReValving* PAVR Procedures



Updated 01-October-2008: ~100 sites in 20 countries



# Δημογραφικά στοιχεία ασθενών

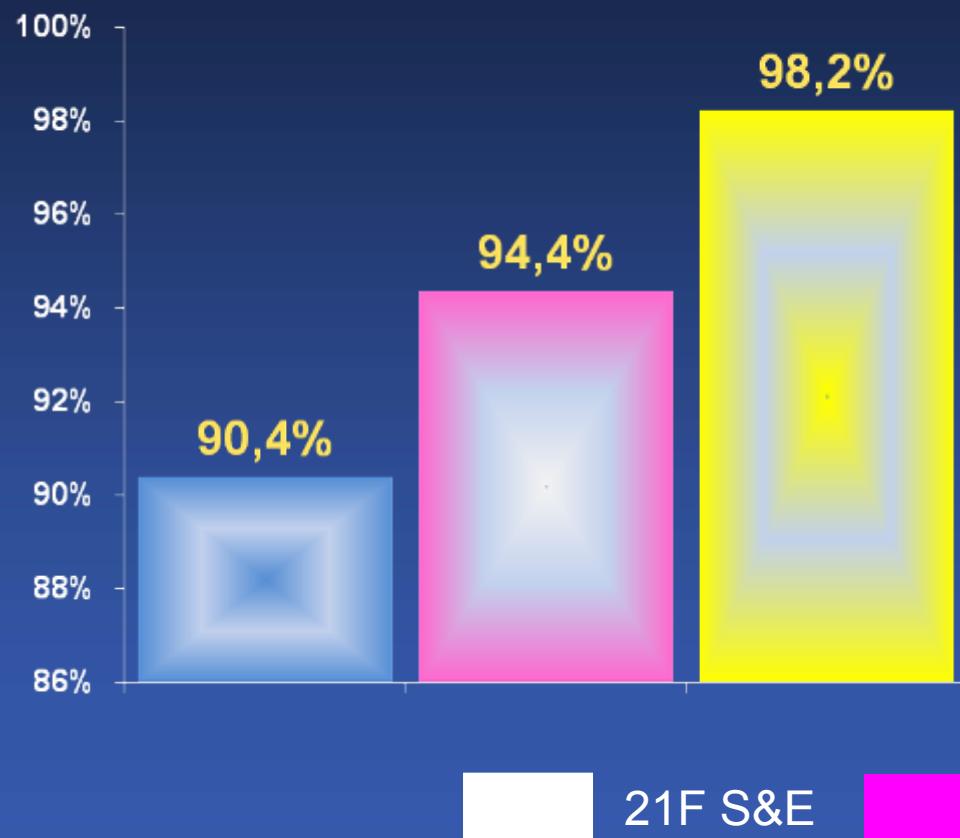


	21F S&E Study <b>N = 52</b>	18F S&E Study <b>N = 124</b>	18F EE Registry <b>N = 1243</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>	<b><math>81.4 \pm 5.5</math></b>	<b><math>81.8 \pm 6.5</math></b>	<b><math>81.2 \pm 6.4</math></b>
<b>Logistic EuroSCORE (%)</b>	<b><math>27.4 \pm 15.1</math></b>	<b><math>23.0 \pm 13.5</math></b>	<b><math>22.9 \pm 14.1</math></b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>63.5%</b>	<b>55.7%</b>	<b>55.6%</b>
<b>NYHA</b>	<b>I-II: 13.5%</b> <b>III-IV: 86.5%</b>	<b>I-II: 25.0%</b> <b>III-IV: 75.0%</b>	<b>I-II: 16.0%</b> <b>III-IV: 84.0%</b>
<b>Aortic Valve Area(cm<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b><math>0.64 \pm 0.16</math></b>	<b><math>0.71 \pm 0.18</math></b>	<b><math>0.64 \pm 0.19</math></b>
<b>Peak gradient (mm Hg)</b>	<b><math>65.8 \pm 17.7</math></b>	<b><math>71.5 \pm 24.7</math></b>	<b><math>79.1 \pm 26.2</math></b>
<b>Mean gradient (mm Hg)</b>	<b><math>40.0 \pm 12.1</math></b>	<b><math>47.4 \pm 15.7</math></b>	<b><math>49.6 \pm 16.8</math></b>
<b>LVEF(%)</b>	<b><math>51.4 \pm 18.1</math></b>	<b><math>51.3 \pm 13.8</math></b>	<b><math>52.1 \pm 14.0</math></b>



# Αποτελέσματα της επέμβασης

Procedure Success



Procedure Mean Time ± SD





# Περιεπεμβατικές Επιπλοκές\*



	21F S&E Study (N = 52)	18F S&E Study (N = 124)	18F EE Registry (N = 1243)
≤ 24-Hour Mortality	0.0%	3.2%	1.7%
Aortic dissection	9.6%	0.8%	0.4%
Major bleeding	13.5%	8.0%	2.3%
Cardiac tamponade	5.8%)	6.5%	2.3%
Conversion to surgery	5.8%	2.4%	0.6%
Access site complication	9.6%	4.8%	1.9%

\*Πολλαπλά συμβάντα στον ίδιο ασθενή = data not cumulative

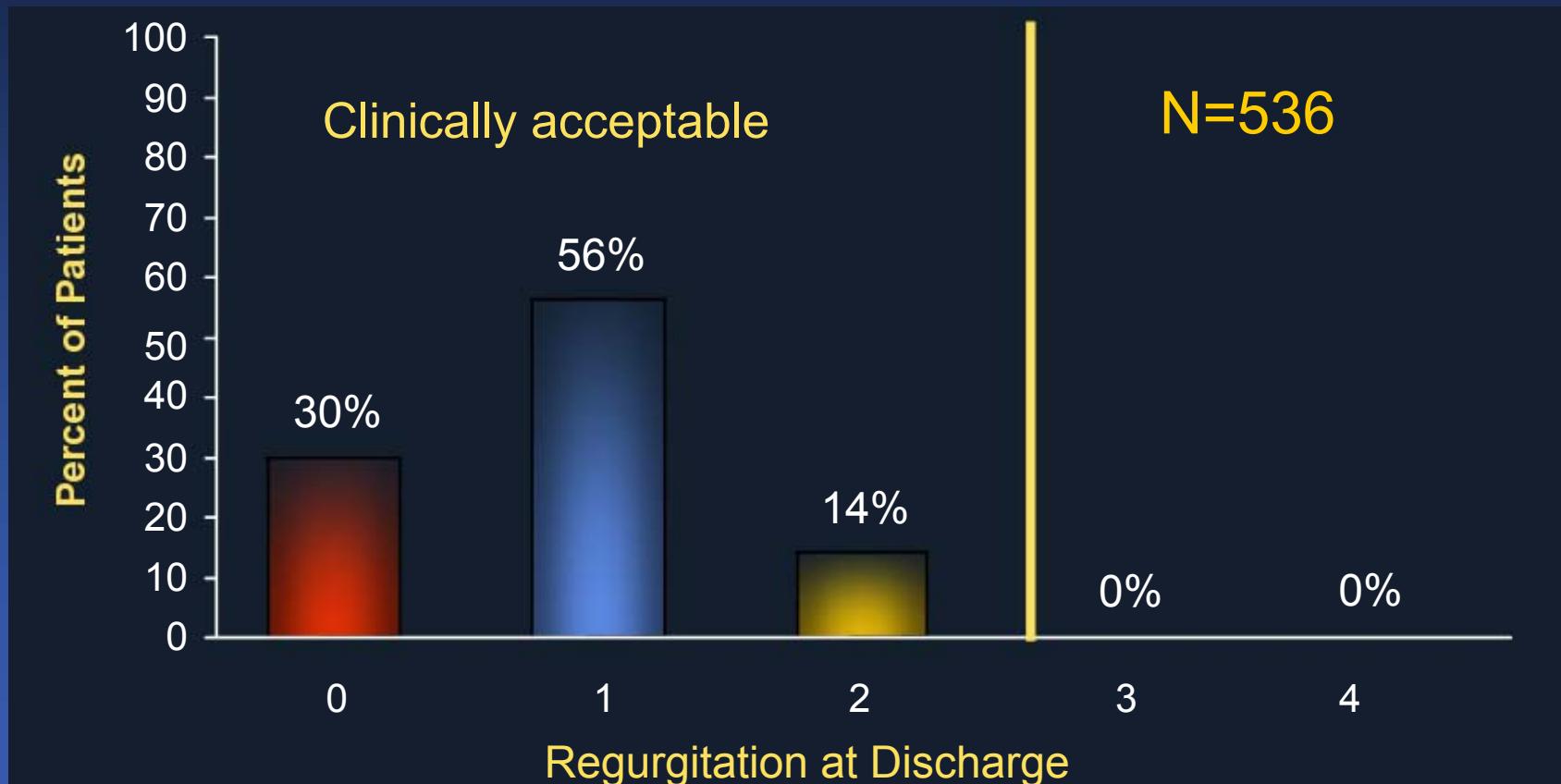


# Περιεπεμβατικές Επιπλοκές

COREVALVE			
%	18 F S&E (n=112)	18F Registry (n=536)	
AEE	5	2	
EM	3	<1	
Αγγειακές επιπλοκές	4	1	
Αποτυχία βαλβίδας	0	0	
Βηματοδότης	25 (>1/3 προφυλακτικά)	9	
EDWARDS			
	REVIVE (n=106)	REVIVAL II (n=55)	Vancouver Transfemoral (n=111)
AEE	2,8	9	6
EM	9	16	1
Αγγειακές επιπλοκές	12	22	11
Αποτυχία βαλβίδας	1	0	0
Βηματοδότης	Δ/A ** <sub>7 ασθενείς είχαν μεταβολή ΣΚ χωρίς κλινικά ευρήματα</sub>	Δ/A	Δ/A



# Ανεπάρκεια Αορτικής Βαλβίδας κατά την έξοδο του ασθενούς





# Ανεπιθύμητες εκβάσεις σε ≤ 30 ημέρες\*



	21F S&E Study (N = 52)	18F S&E Study (N = 124)	18F EE Registry (N = 1243)
<b>30-Day All Mortality</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Cardiac Deaths	7.7%	11.2%	3.9% <sup>†</sup>
Myocardial Infarction	3.8%	3.4%	0.7%
Major Arrhythmias	25.0%	18.5%	4.9%
Pacemaker	17.3%	25.8%	12.2%
Renal Failure	5.8%	4.8%	1.2%
Stroke	17.3%	6.5%	1.4%
TIA	0.0%	5.6%	0.3%
Structural Valve Dysfunction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Valve Migration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

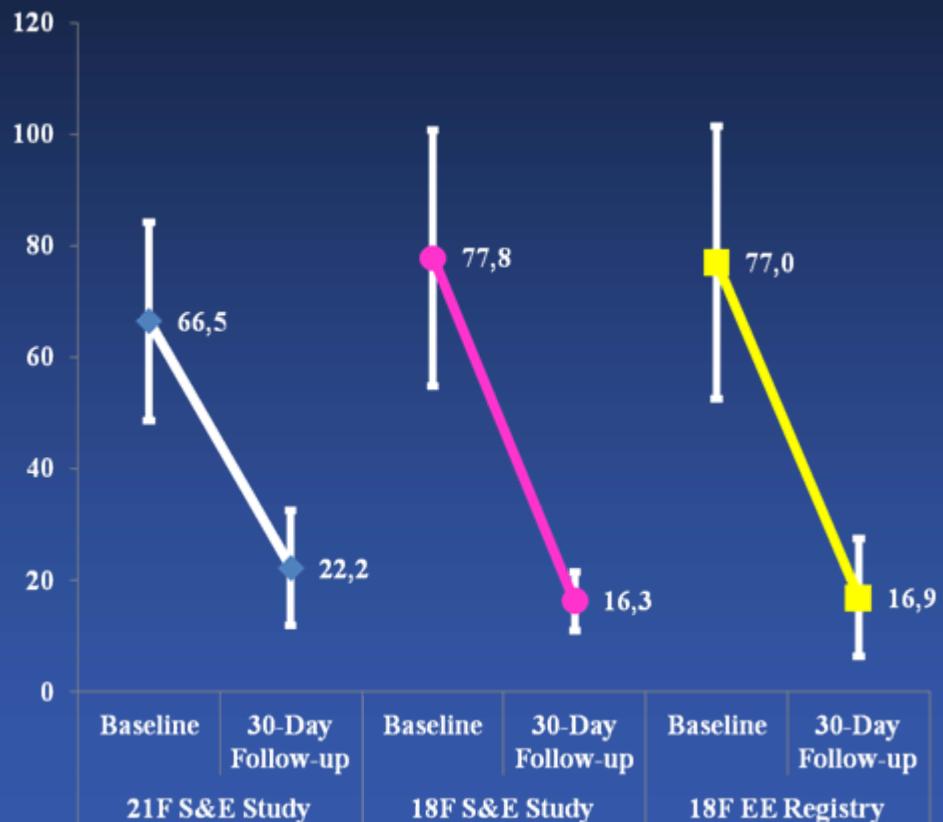
\* Multiple events in same patients = data not cumulative

<sup>†</sup> Includes 4 deaths where cause is not known

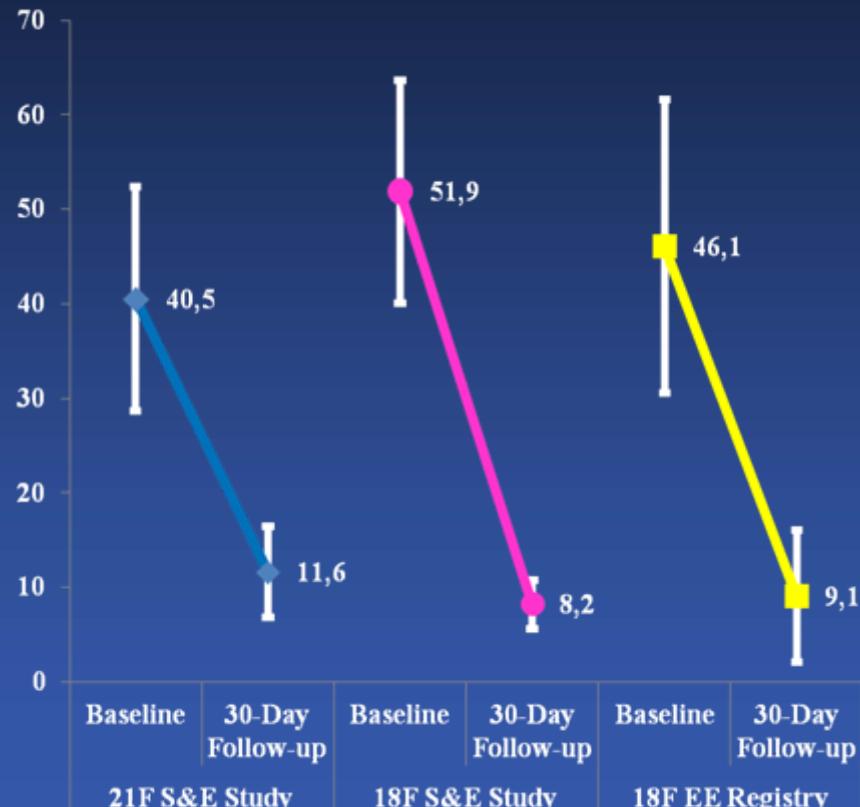
# Συγκριτικές Μεταβολές του Gradient σε 30 μέρες



Peak Gradient (mm Hg)  
Mean ± SD



Mean Gradient (mm Hg)  
Mean ± SD

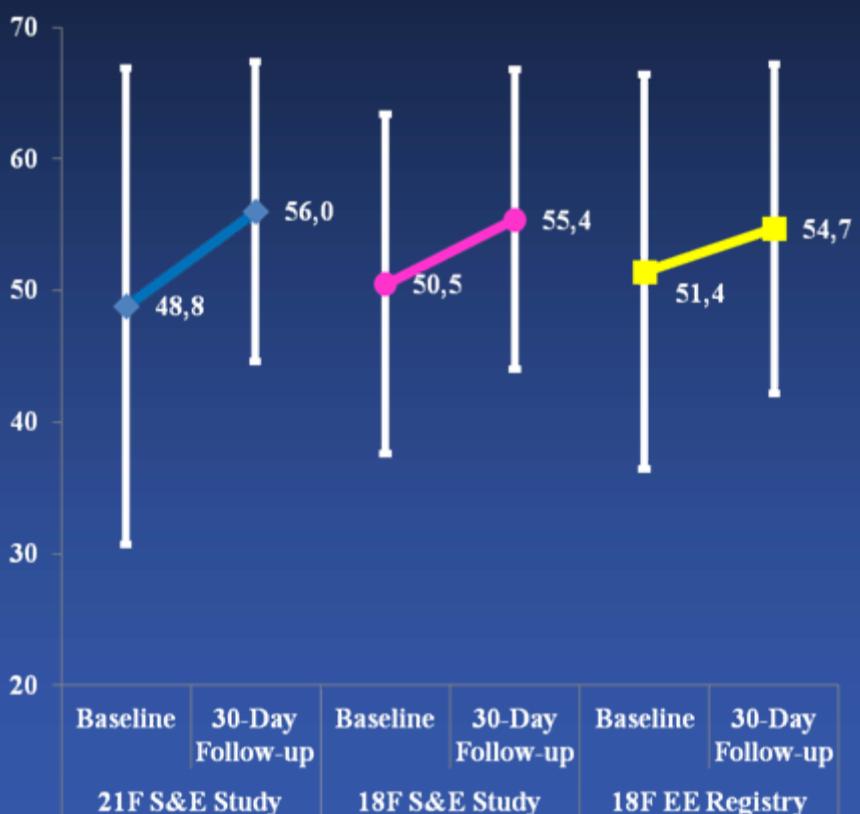




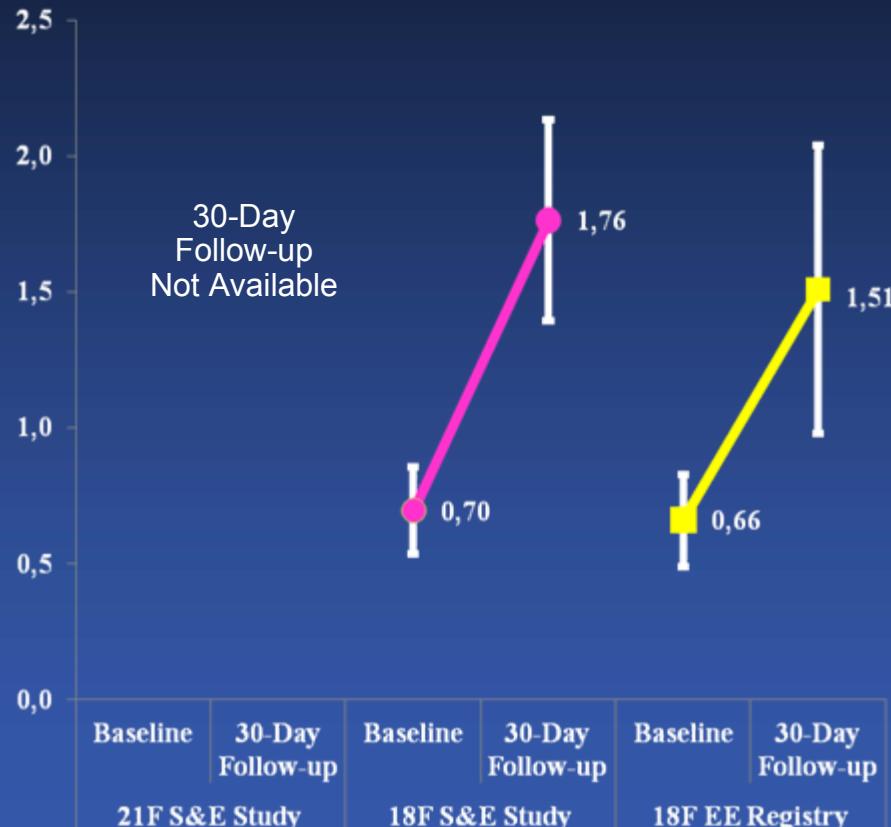
# Συγκριτικές Μεταβολές στα Υπερηχογραφικά ευρήματα στις 30 μέρες



LVEF (%)  
Mean  $\pm$  SD

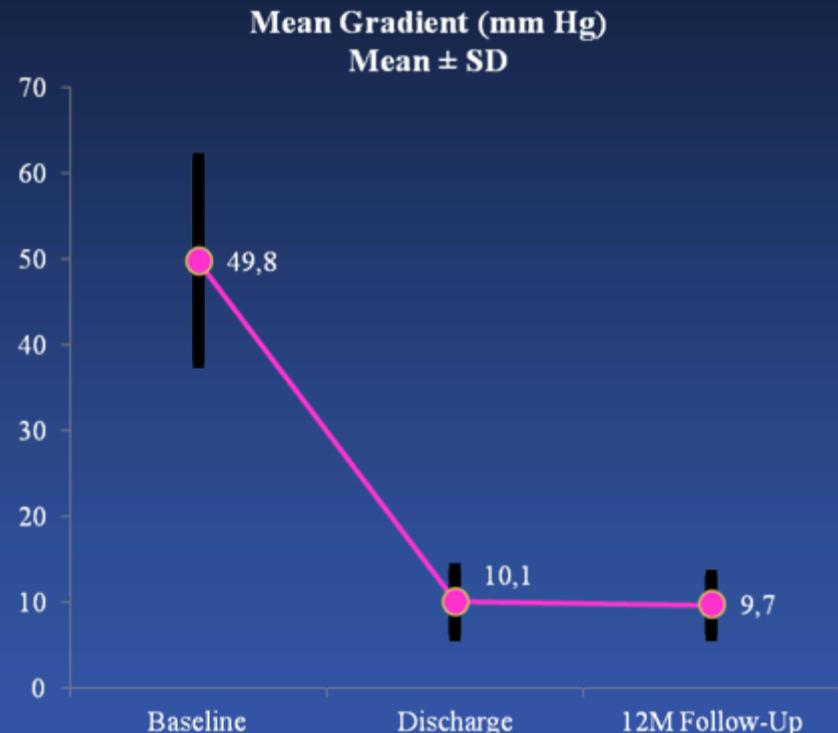
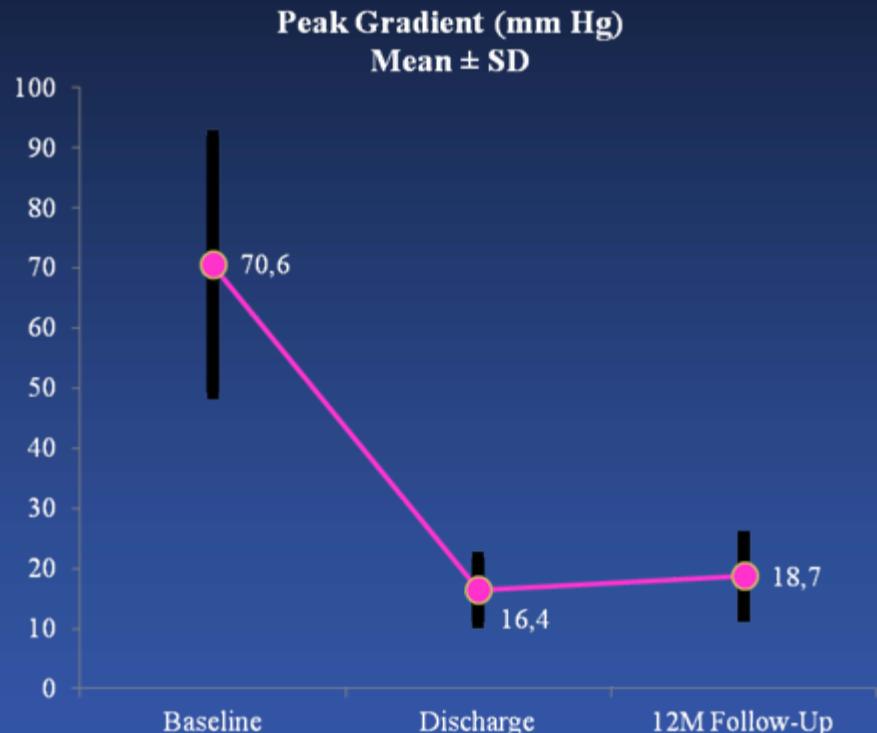


Effective Orifice Area (cm<sup>2</sup>)  
Mean  $\pm$  SD





# 18F S&E Study

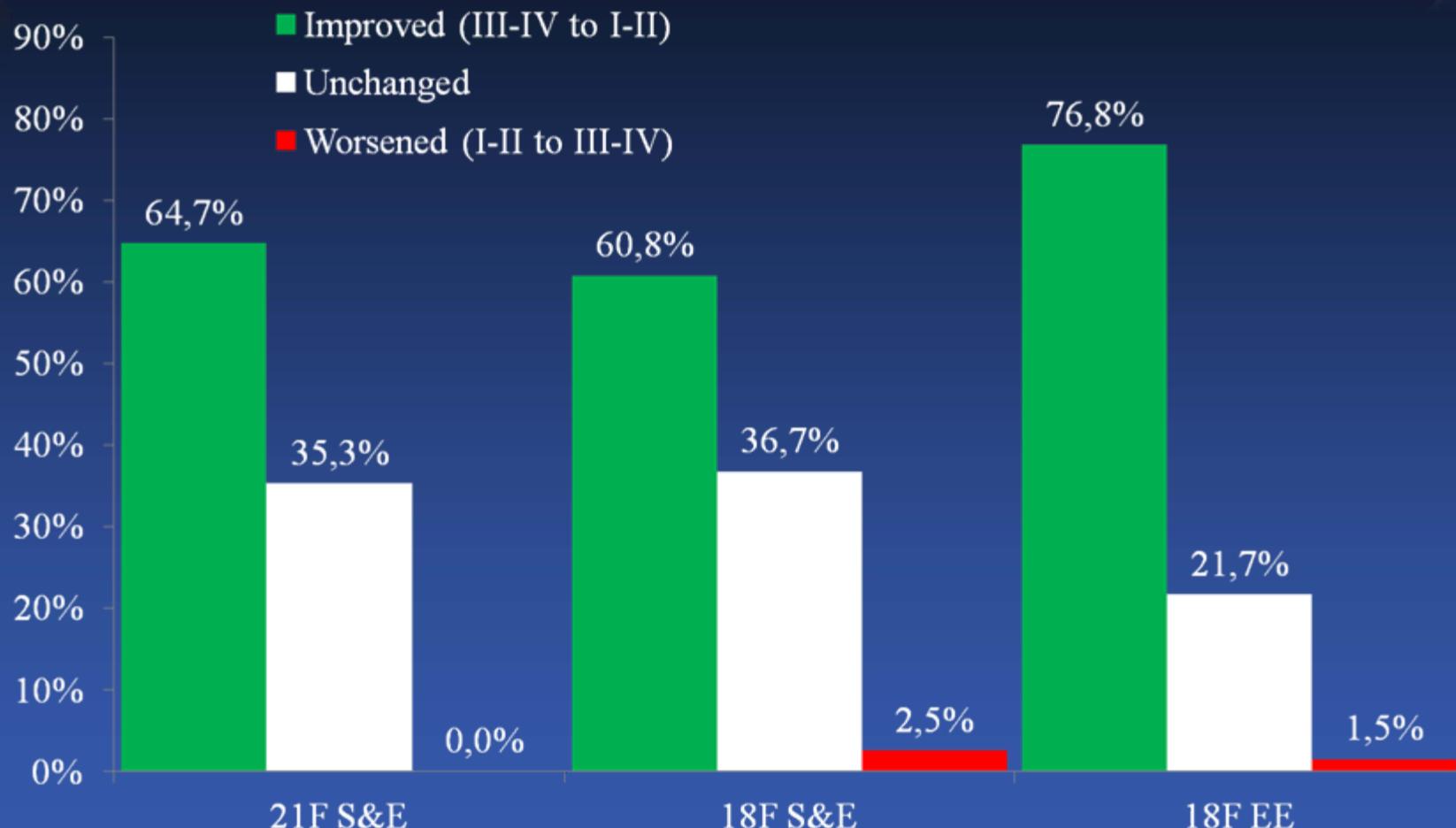


Statistically significant decrease in paired comparative gradient data at 12-month follow-up shows no sign of structural valve dysfunction\*

\* JL MONIN, MD, PhD, Department of Cardiology, Echocardiography Laboratory, Créteil, France

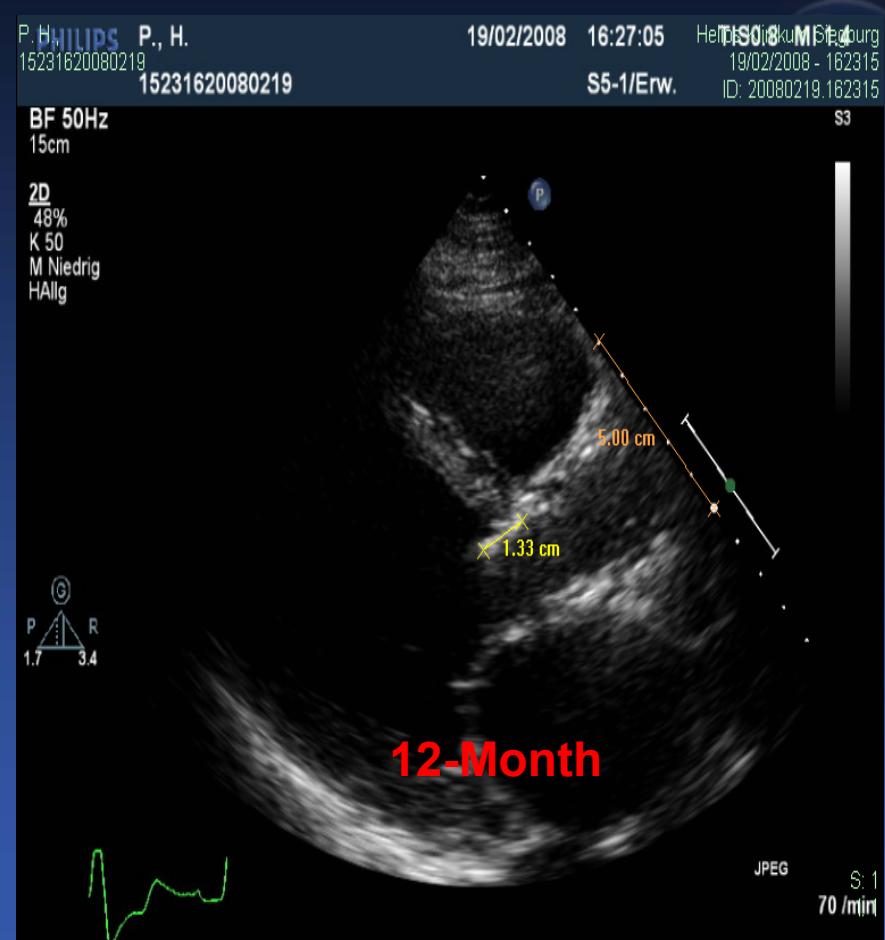
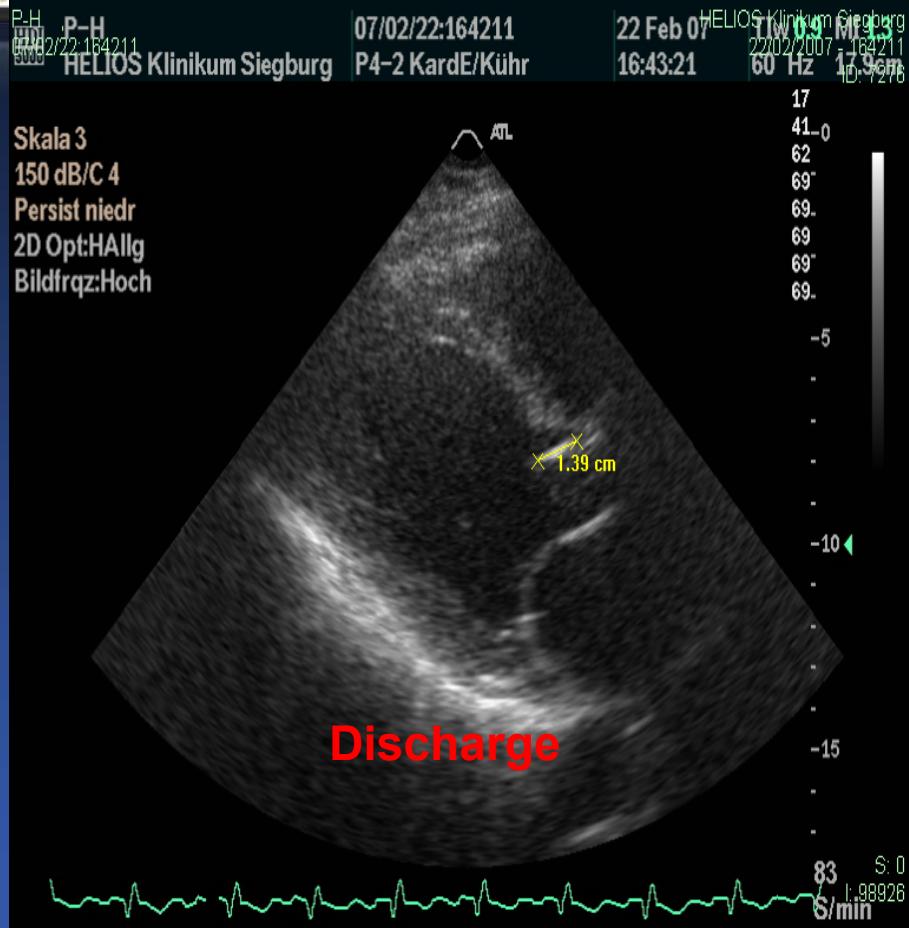


# Paired Comparative NYHA at 30 Days





# 18F S&E Study: χωρίς μετατόπιση συσκευής



No significant change in the distance between the lower extremity of the frame and the plane of the native aortic annulus was detected\*

\*JL MONIN, MD, PhD, Department of Cardiology, Echocardiography Laboratory, Créteil, France



# Διαδερμικές Παρεμβάσεις σε Βαλβιδοπάθειες

- Στένωση μιτροειδούς
- Διαδερμική Αντικατάσταση Αορτικής
- Αντικατάσταση Αορτικής μέσω Υποκλειδίου
- Εμπειρία Ά Πανεπιστημιακής Καρδιολογικής Κλινικής
- Μελλοντικές Προοπτικές



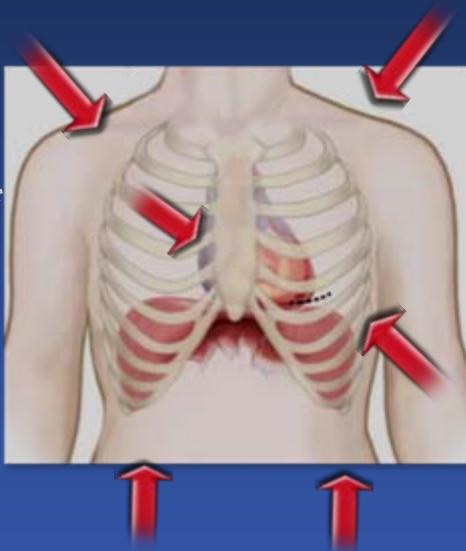
# Μηριαία ή Υποκλειδιος προσέγγιση

Right Subclavian

1

*Trans aorta \**

2



Left Subclavian

27

*Transapical \**

5

Transfemoral approach  
362



# PAVR μέσω υποκλειδίου

Country	# of Sites	# of Procedures
Austria	1	1
Denmark	2	2
Germany	3	5
Italy	6	10
The Netherlands	1	1
New Zealand	1	1
UK	5	7
Greece	1	1
<b>Countries</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>



# Επιπλοκές της Επέμβασης

	Femoral access	Subclavian access
≤ 24-Hour Mortality	4 1.1 %	0
Aortic dissection	1 0.3 %	0
Access	7 1.9 %	-
Cardiac tamponade	8 2.2 %	0
Conversion to surgery	1 0.3 %	0



Μηρίαια ή Υποκλείδιος προσέγγιση

## Αποτελέσματα

Femoral

Subclavian

30 Day All mortality      6.1 %      6.9 %



# Διαδερμικές Παρεμβάσεις σε Βαλβιδοπάθειες



- Στένωση μιτροειδούς
- Διαδερμική Αντικατάσταση Αορτικής
- Αντικατάσταση Αορτικής μέσω Υποκλειδίου
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- Μελλοντικές Προοπτικές



# Δημογραφικά ασθενών CoreValve

## Α Πανεπιστημιακής Καρδιολογικής κλινικής



Age (years)	80
Logistic EuroSCORE (%)	21%
Female	40%
NYHA	III
Aortic Valve Area(cm <sup>2</sup> )	0,60
Peak gradient (mm Hg)	87
Mean gradient (mm Hg)	52.4
LVEF(%)	53
Death	0%



Γυναίκα 84 ετών

## **ΑΙΤΙΑ ΕΙΣΟΔΟΥ ΣΕ ΆΛΛΟ ΝΟΣΟΚΟΜΕΙΟ:**

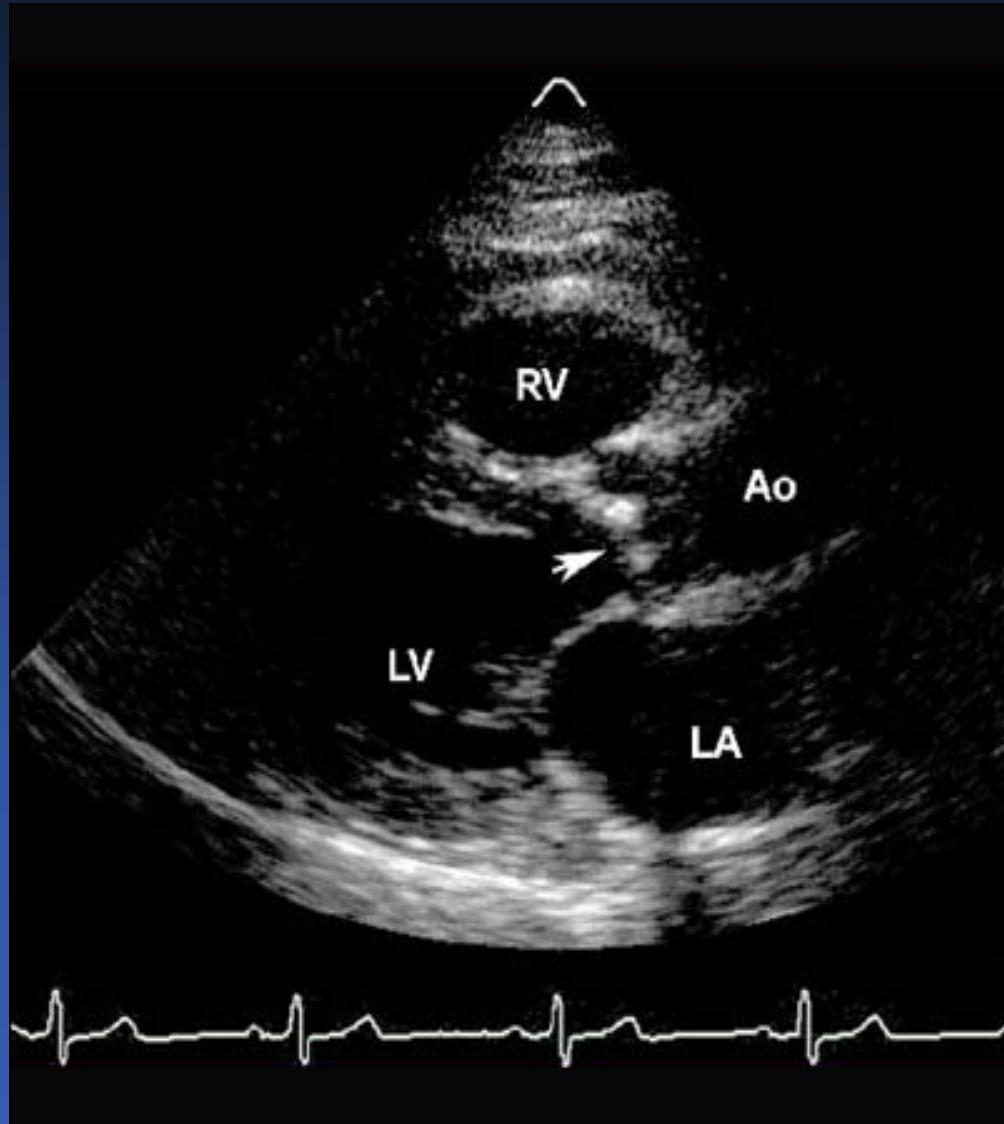
**ΣΥΓΚΟΠΤΙΚΟ ΕΠΕΙΣΟΔΙΟ-ΕΥΚΟΛΗ ΚΟΠΩΣΗ**  
**-ΔΥΣΠΝΟΙΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΜΙΚΡΗ ΠΡΟΣΠΑΘΕΙΑΑ**

**Καρδιοχειρουργική παραπομπή**

(Έντονη ασβέστωση ανιούσης αορτής, Νεφρική Ανεπάρκεια  
Περιφερική αγγειοπάθεια, Σακχαρώδης Διαβήτης-  
Euroscore 23)



# ΔΙΑΘΩΡΑΚΙΚΟ ΥΠΕΡΗΧΟΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ





# ΑΙΜΟΔΥΝΑΜΙΚΟΣ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΣ

## BASELINE



101 / 44 m66

SYS / mmHg DIA / mmHg MEA / mmHg

A  
R  
T

212 / 6 m82

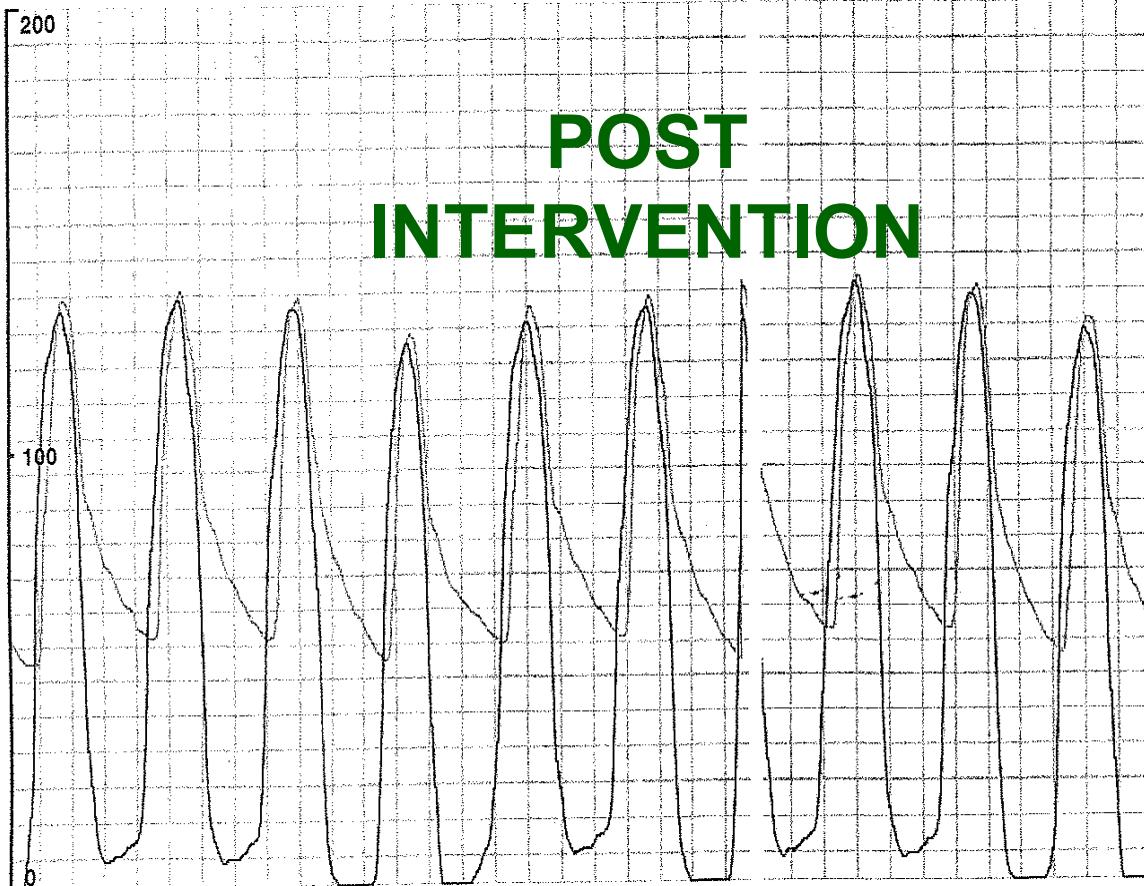
B  
P  
1

ICU DEDZ

ПАРАЗИЧЕСКОИ ОРГАНЫ



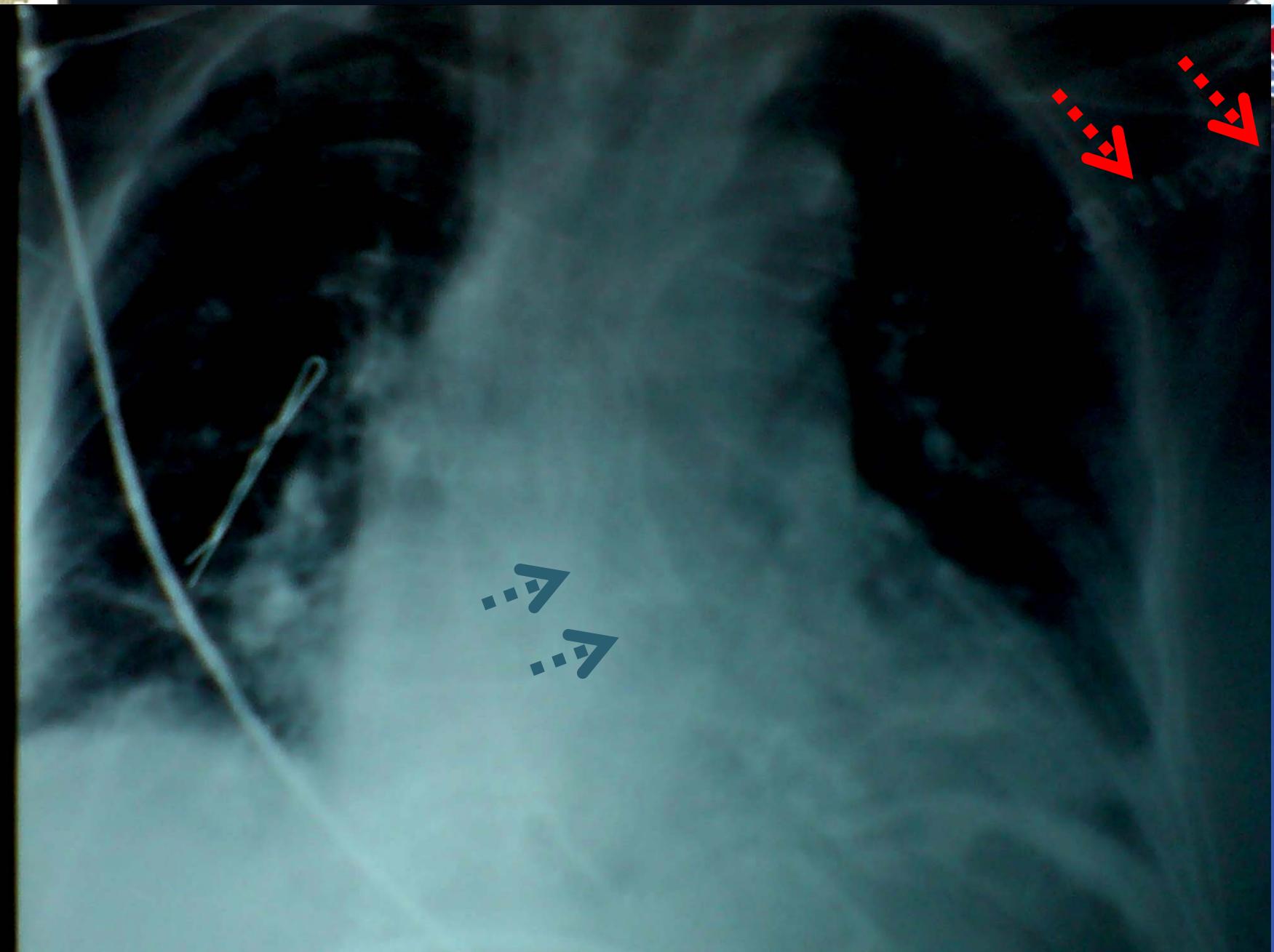
11:37  
83

REC  
ECG

129 / 53 m 82

ART

B  
P  
1





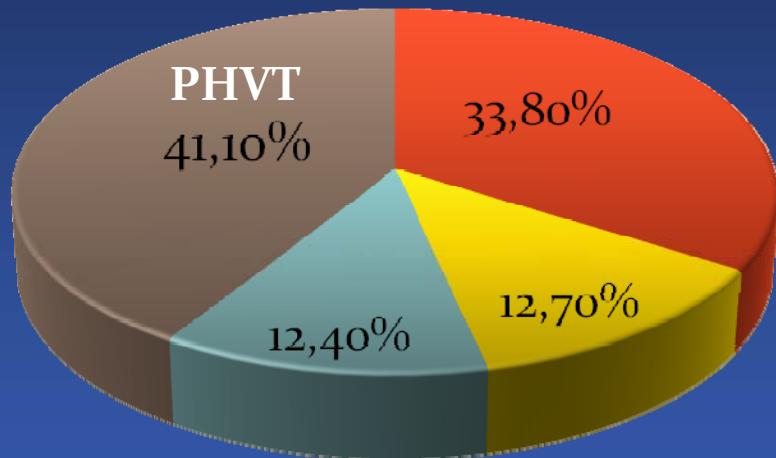
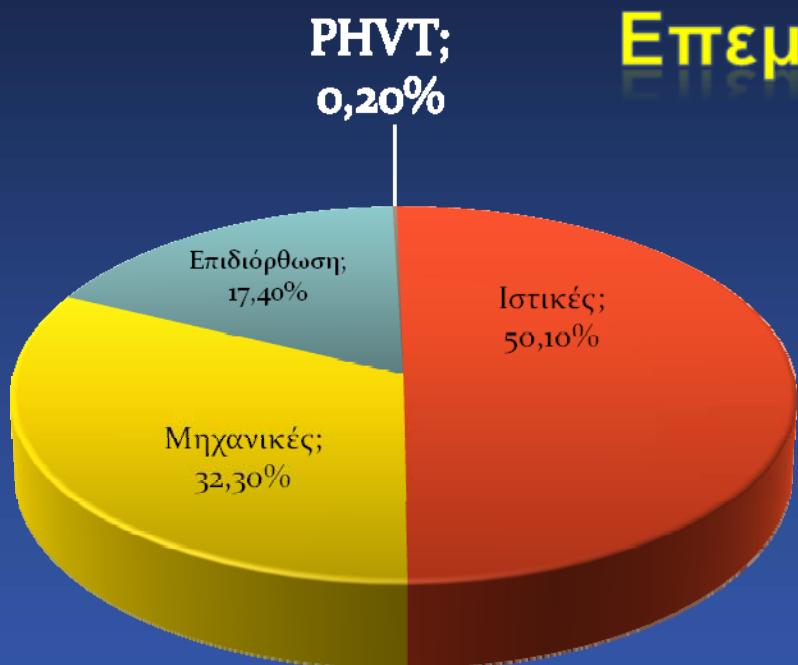
# Διαδερμικές Παρεμβάσεις σε Βαλβιδοπάθειες



- Στένωση μιτροειδούς
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- Εμπειρία Ά Πανεπιστημιακής Καρδιολογικής Κλινικής
- Μελλοντικές Προοπτικές



# Πρόγνωση διαμόρφωσης της αγοράς





# Direct Flow PAV FIM Study

The screenshot shows the Cardiosource Video Network (CVN) website. At the top, it says "Cardiosource Video Network". Below that, there's a video player window showing a man in a suit speaking. The video is titled "First in Man: Direct Flow Valve FIM Series" and is attributed to "Joachim Schofer, MD, FACC". The video duration is 00:27. Below the video player, there are buttons for "EMAIL TO FRIEND" and "JOIN DISCUSSION". To the right of the video player, there's a list of "MOST RECENT VIDEOS" from October 17, 2008. The list includes:

- Direct Flow Valve First in Man Series (10:00)
- Direct Flow Ac Peristeanous Valve (2:46)
- HORIZONS-AMI: DES vs BMS in Patients with Acute STEMI (3:36)
- COOL RCT - Safety & Efficacy of Systemic Hypothermia for the Treatment of Cardiac Arrest (4:12)
- HORIZONS AMI: Anticoagulation Strategies (4:11)

At the bottom of the page, there's a banner for "TCT 2009" with the text "MISSISSIPPI 2009" and "DISCUSSIONS IN JAMA".



- ✓ μη μεταλλικός εκπτυσσόμενος σκελετός (stentless)
- ✓ Ο αορτικός και κοιλιακός εκπτυσσόμενος δακτύλιος ελαχιστοποιούν την παραβαλβιδική διαφυγή
- ✓ Επανατοποθετούμενη και αποσυρόμενη



Cardiosource Video Network

The screenshot shows a video player interface for the CVN website. The main video frame displays a man with glasses and a black shirt. Below the video frame, the text "CVN Sadra Lotus Percutaneous Valve" and "TCTI 2008 Eberhard Grube, MD, FACC" are visible. The video duration is 01:29. Below the video frame, there are buttons for "EMAIL TO FRIEND" and "JOIN DISCUSSION". A sidebar on the right lists "MOST RECENT VIDEOS" from October 17, 2008, with 1-10 items shown:

- Direct Flow Valve First in Man Series 10:16M 3:53
- Direct Flow Ao Percutaneous Valve 10:16M 3:46
- HORIZONS-AMI DES vs BMS in Patients with Acute STEMI 10:16M 3:38
- COOL RNN - Safety & Efficacy of Systemic Hypothermia for the 10:16M 4:12
- HORIZONS AMI: Anticoagulation Strategies 10:16M 4:11

Τοποθετήθηκε μέχρι τώρα σε 6 ασθενείς

Τοποθέτηση μέσα σε 40 λεπτά

Άριστη από άποψη ασφάλειας και αποτελεσματικότητας

Καμία παραβαλβιδική διαφυγή

Ο καθετήρας μεταφοράς είναι 21 F και αναμένεται να κυκλοφορήσει σε 19F

# Sadra Lotus PAV FIM Study



- ✓ Σκελετός από πλέγμα νικελίου-τιτανίου
  - ✓ Επανατοποθετούμενη και αποσυρόμενη
  - ✓ Μονωτική μεμβράνη πολυαιθυλενίου για την ελαχιστοποίηση της παραβαλβιδικής διαφυγής
- Παρουσιάστηκε από τον Eberhard Grube στο TCT 2008*



# Συμπεράσματα

- Τα ως τώρα αποτελέσματα για την επεμβατική αντιμετώπιση της αορτικής στένωσης είναι πολύ ενθαρρυντικά
- Η εμπειρία είναι συνεχιζόμενη και οι καταγραφές στη registry θα δείξουν την μακροχρόνια ασφάλεια και αποτελεσματικότητα της μεθόδου
- Η υποκλείδιος προσπέλαση αποτελεί μια ασφαλή εναλλακτική
- Νέες εξελίξεις υπόσχονται βελτίωση στην ευκολία πραγματοποίησης της τεχνικής και στα αποτελέσματα της

