



Manejo clínico pós TAVI

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Manejo clínico pós TAVI

Situações especiais

I- Risco Isquêmico x Risco Hemorrágico

- **Terapia antiplaquetária e anticoagulante**

II- Arritmias

- **Risco de bradiarritmia/marcapasso**
- **Fibrilação atrial**

III- Doença coronária

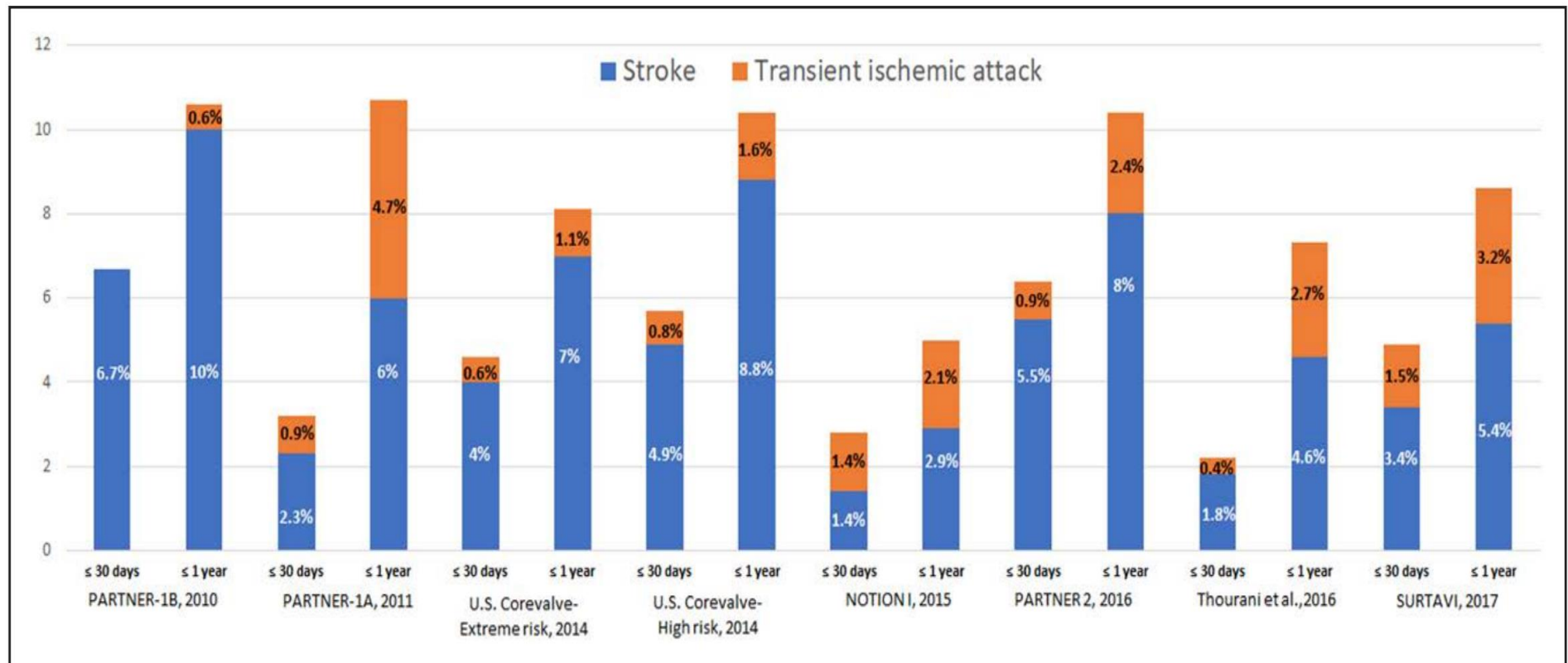
- **Crônica (estável)**
- **SCA**
- **Stents recentes**

IV- Insuficiência renal

V-Trombose de folheto

VI-Infartos cerebrais silenciosos

Incidência de AVC ou AIT após TAVI



TAVI – Terapêutica Anti-Trombótica

Fatores De Risco Para Tromboembolismo

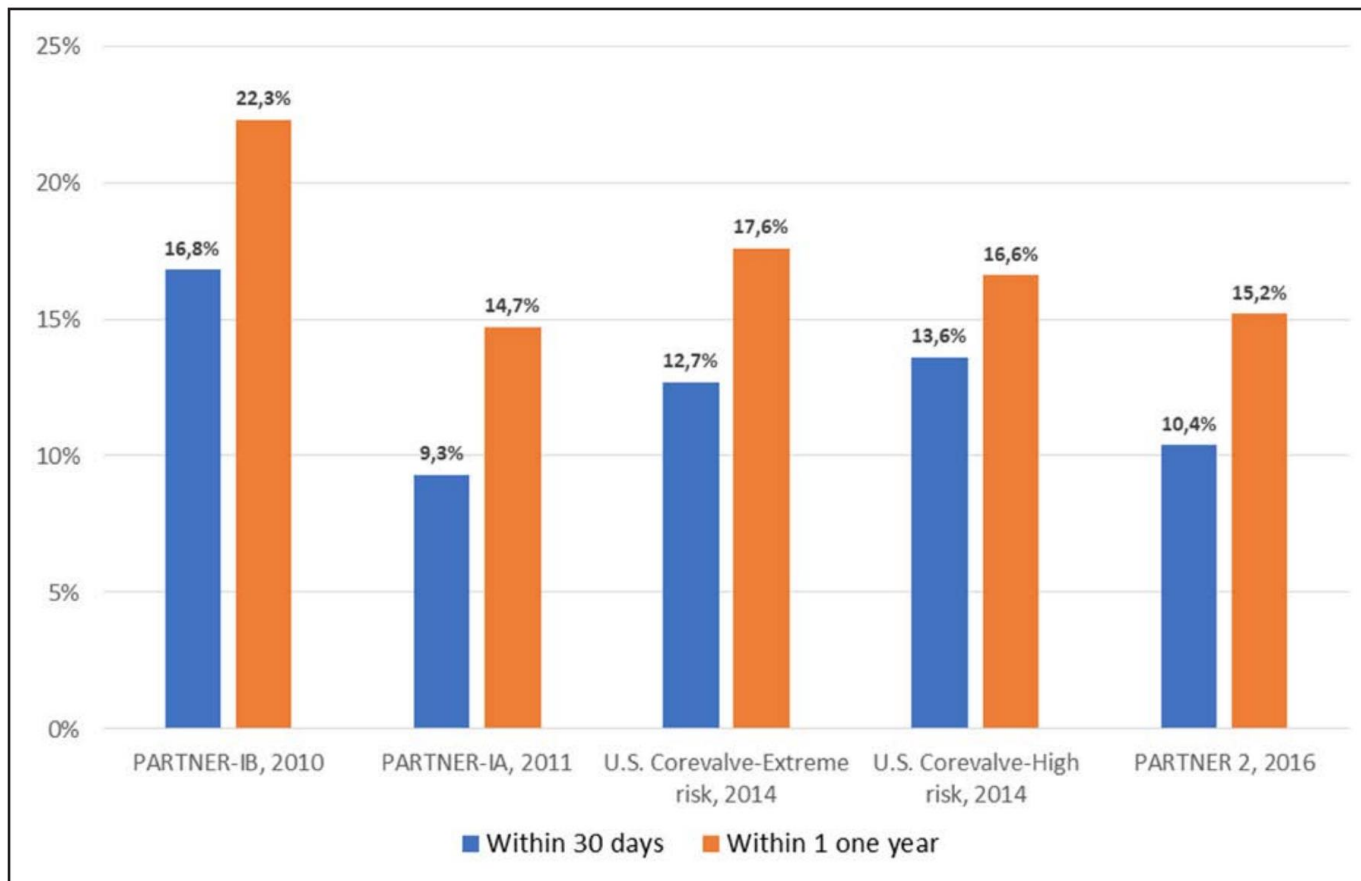
- **Fase aguda e sub-aguda**

- Idade, DAC, DAOP, FA, IRC, patologia do arco aórtico

- **Fase Tardia**

- Idade, DAC, DAOP, FA (Silenciosa/nova), AVC, IRC, Disfunção VE, DM, patologia arco aórtico, doença carotídea, endocardite, mal posicionamento da prótese

Incidência de sangramento maior após TAVI



Guedeney et al; Antithrombotic Regimen Post-TAVRCirc Cardiovasc Interv. 2019

TAVI – Terapêutica Anti-Trombótica

Fatores de Risco Para Sangramento

- **Fase aguda e sub-aguda**

- Idade, IRC, labilidade de RNI, relacionadas ao acesso, ruptura

- **Fase Tardia**

- Idade, fragilidade, risco de queda, IRC, História de sangramento, insuficiência hepática, baixo peso, anticoagulação, HAS descontrolada, anemia, ulcera péptica, neoplasia, abuso álcool, malformação AV, trombocitopenia, polimorfismos genéticos

Estratégias para reduzir sangramento

- Melhoras tecnológicas
- Tamanho de SHEATH
- Melhor seleção, rota de acesso
- Dispositivos percutâneos: perclosure
- Maior experiência
- **Terapia antitrombótica**

Situações especiais

I- Risco isquêmico X hemorrágico

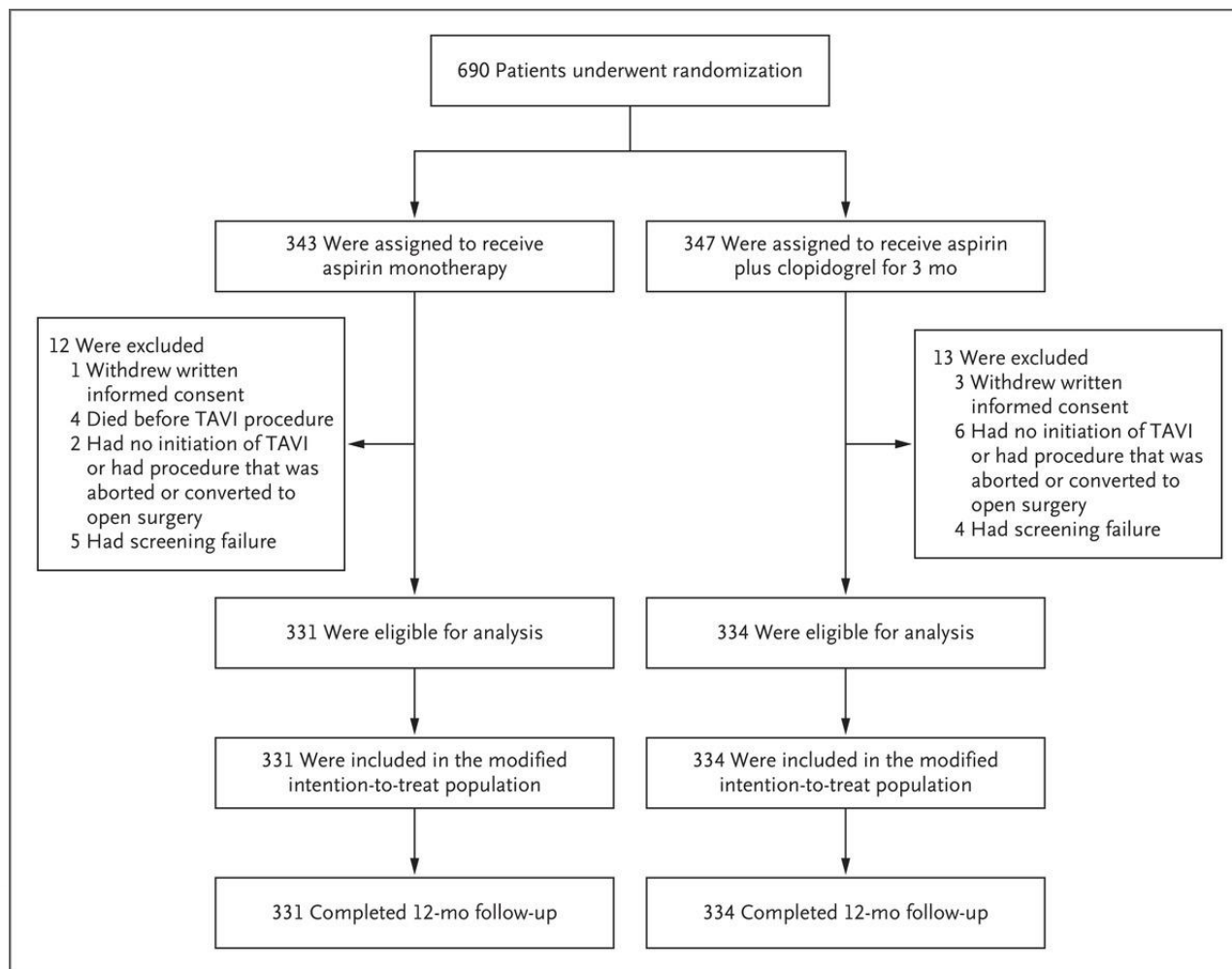
Study Name	Patient Groups	Primary Endpoint	Planned Recruitment (n)	Completion Date
ATLANTIS ³⁵	Apixaban versus DAPT or VKA	Death, MI, stroke, embolism, prosthesis thrombus, major bleeding	1,509	2019 2021
GALILEO ³⁶	Rivaroxaban + aspirin versus DAPT	Death, MI, stroke, embolism, prosthesis thrombus, major bleeding	1,520 INTERROMPIDO	2018
GALILEO (sub-study: evaluation by 4DCT) ³⁶	Rivaroxaban + aspirin versus DAPT	Leaflet thickening and motion	300	2018
POPULAR TAVI ³⁷	Aspirin versus DAPT versus OAC versus OAC + clopidogrel	Bleeding	1,000	2017 A- 2020 B- 2020
AUREA ³⁸	DAPT versus OAC for 3 months following TAVI	Cerebral thromboembolism by cardiac magnetic resonance imaging	124	2018

ENVISAGE TAVI (EDOXABANA)

2022

Aspirin with or without Clopidogrel after Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Implantation

Popular TAVI A
Sem Necessidade
de uso ACO



Popular TAVI A Sem Necessidade de uso ACO

Conclusão

Nos pacientes submetidos a TAVI que não tinham indicação de ACO, a incidência de eventos hemorrágicos ou trombóticos em 1 ano foi **significativamente menor** com a **ASPIRINA** se comparada a **ASPIRINA + CLOPIDOGREL** administrado por 3 meses

N Engl J Med 2020; 383:1447-1457

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Anticoagulation with or without Clopidogrel after Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Implantation

Popular TAVI B
Necessidade de uso
ACO

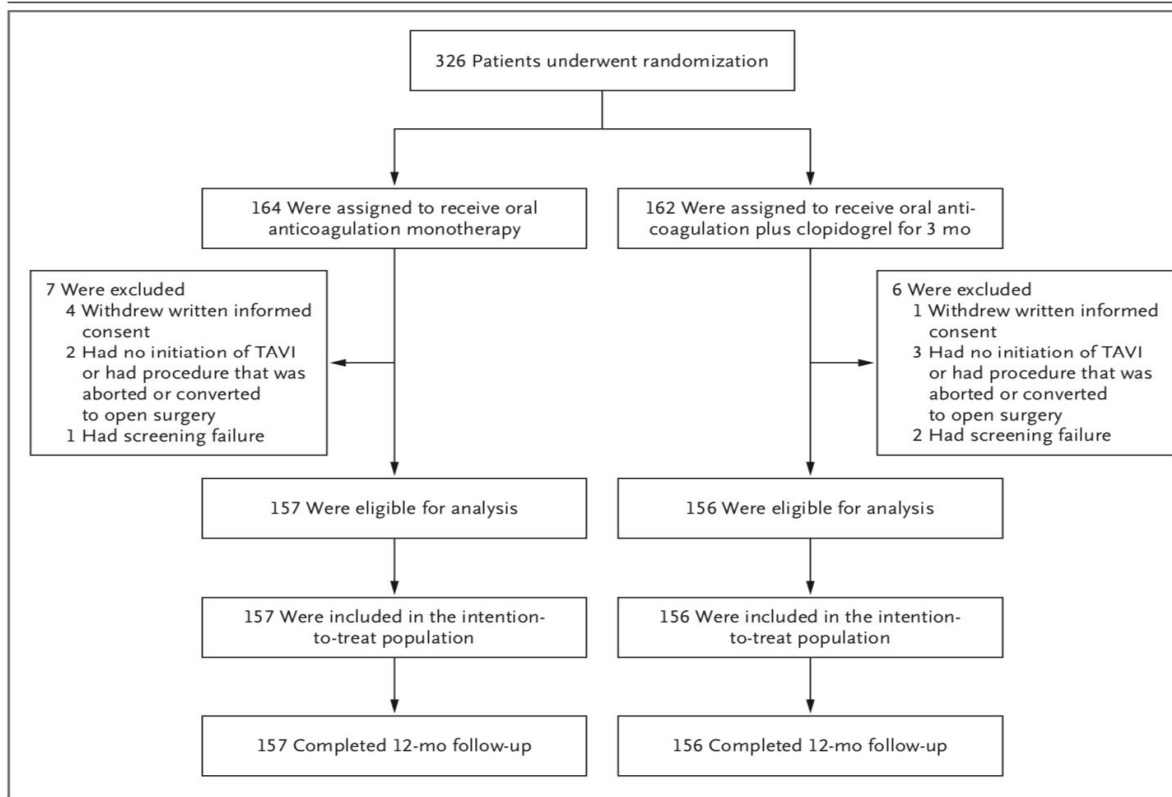


Figure 1. Randomization and Follow-up.
TAVI denotes transcatheter aortic-valve implantation.

Popular TAVI B

Necessidade de uso ACO

Conclusões

I- Nos pacientes submetidos a TAVI que tinham indicação de ACO, a incidência de **eventos hemorrágicos graves** no período de 1 mês ou 1 ano foi **menor** no grupo com **ACO isolada** se comparado a associação **ACO + CLOPIDOGREL**

OAC : 21,7%

OAC + clopidogrel : 34,6%. (p=0,02)

II- **Morte CV, IAM, AVC:**

OAC: 13,4%

OAC + clopidogrel : 17,3% (p não significativo)

Atlantis Trial

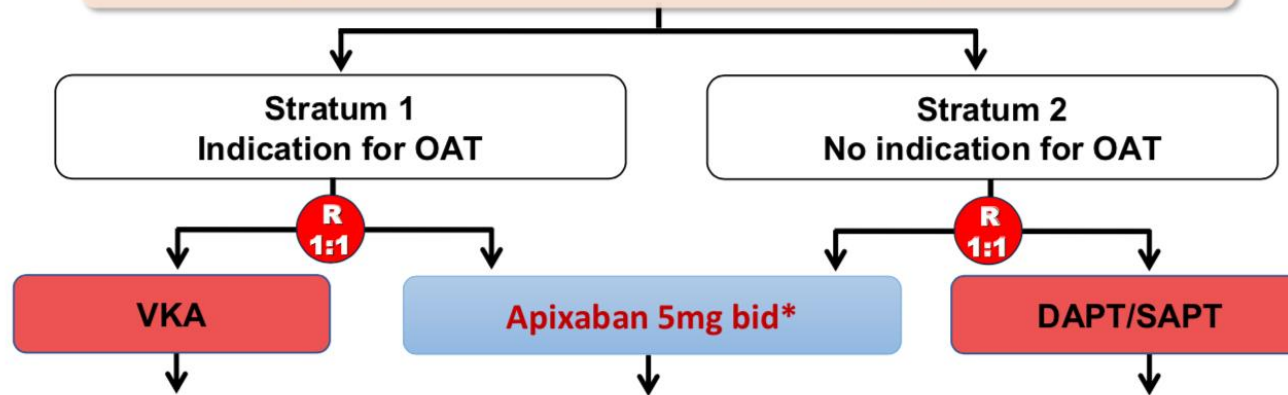


Study design



Anti-**T**hrombotic Strategy to **L**ower **A**ll cardiovascular and **N**eurologic Ischemic and Hemorrhagic Events after **T**rans-Aortic Valve **I**mplantation for Aortic **S**tenosis

1510 patients after successful TAVI procedure



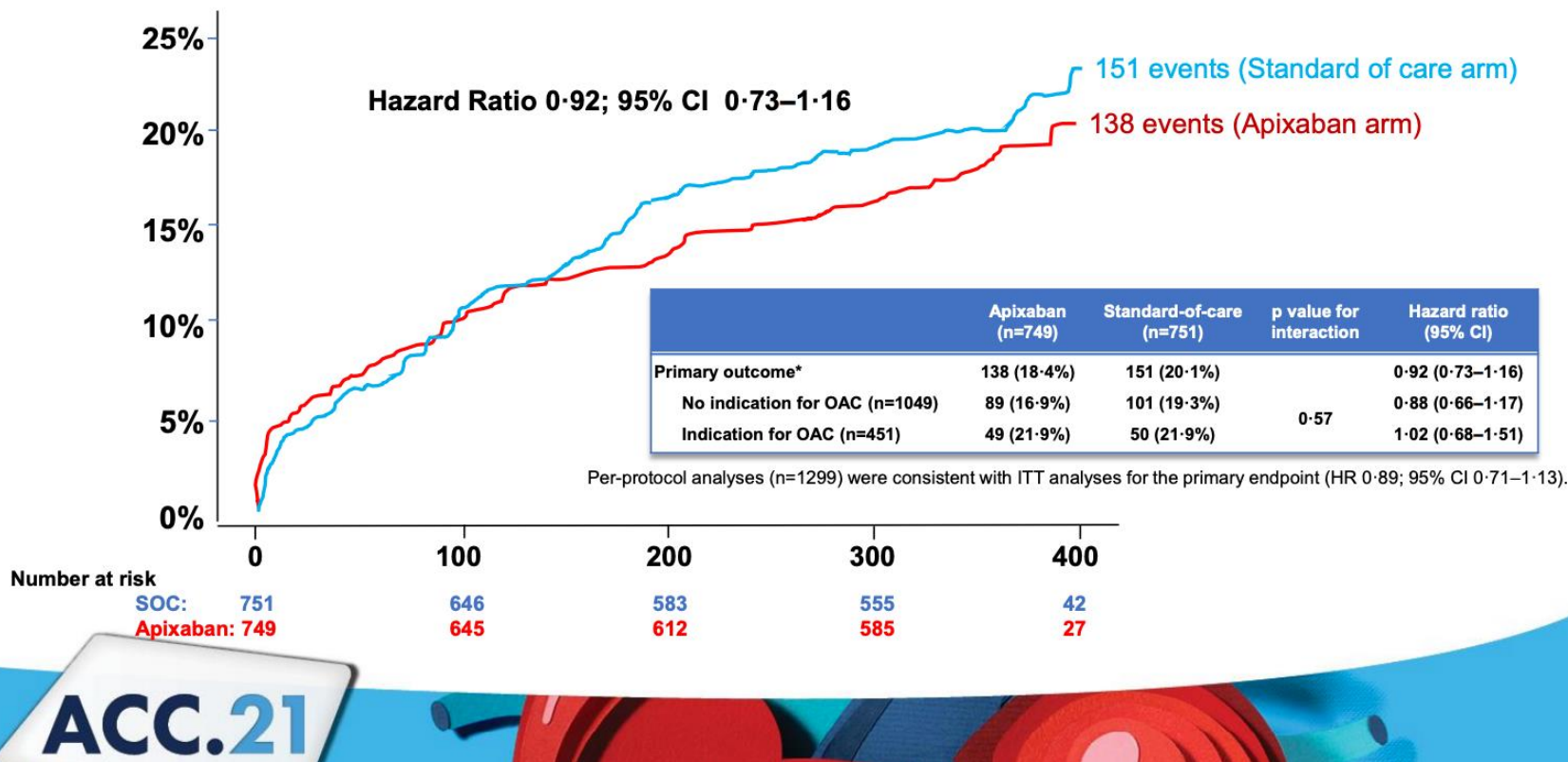
Primary end-point is a composite of death, MI, stroke, systemic emboli, intracardiac or bioprosthesis thrombus, episode of deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism, major bleedings **over one year follow-up**.

*2.5mg bid if creatinine clearance 15–29 mL/min or if two of the following criteria: age ≥80 years, weight ≤60kg or creatinine ≥1.5mg/dL (133μMol/L) or if concomitant antiplatelet therapy (ACS or recent stenting) or physician's choice.

ACC.21

Primary Endpoint (Intent-to-treat)

Time to death, stroke, MI, systemic emboli, intracardiac or valve thrombosis, DVT/PE, major bleedings



Conclusão: Apixabana não foi superior ao tratamento standard, independente da necessidade de ACO

- A segurança (sangramento) da apixabana foi igual ao tratamento standard
- A incidência do desfecho primário em 1 ano foi similar entre os grupos

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Edoxaban versus Vitamin K Antagonist for Atrial Fibrillation after TAVR

N.M. Van Mieghem, M. Unverdorben, C. Hengstenberg, H. Möllmann, R. Mehran, D. López-Otero, L. Nombela-Franco, R. Moreno, P. Nordbeck, H. Thiele, I. Lang, J.L. Zamorano, F. Shawl, M. Yamamoto, Y. Watanabe, K. Hayashida, R. Hambrecht, F. Meincke, P. Vranckx, J. Jin, E. Boersma, J. Rodés-Cabau, P. Ohlmann, P. Capranzano, H.-S. Kim, T. Pilgrim, R. Anderson, U. Baber, A. Duggal, P. Laeis, H. Lanz, C. Chen, M. Valgimigli, R. Veltkamp, S. Saito, and G.D. Dangas, for the ENVISAGE-TAVI AF Investigators*

Study objectives



ENVISAGE-TAVI AF compared the safety and efficacy of the DOAC edoxaban with VKAs (warfarin and its analogues) in AF patients with an indication for oral anticoagulation after successful TAVI.

Who and what?

 14 countries in 3 continents

 173 medical centres

 1,426 patients with AF

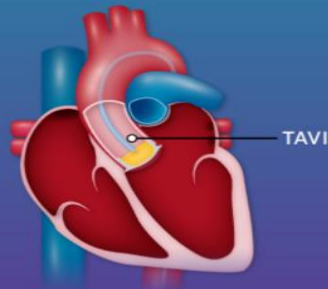
randomised

 Edoxaban

 VKA



Between 12 hours and 5 days after successful completion of TAVI



Average follow-up: 18 months

Primary efficacy endpoint

Composite of adverse clinical events

- all-cause death
- MI
- ischaemic stroke
- systemic thromboembolism
- valve thrombosis
- major bleeding



HR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.85-1.31; $p=0.01$ for noninferiority

Primary safety endpoint

Incidence of major bleeding



HR: 1.40;
95%CI:
1.03-1.91

- ↑ risk of major bleeding vs. VKA group, mainly due to gastrointestinal bleeding

Secondary analyses

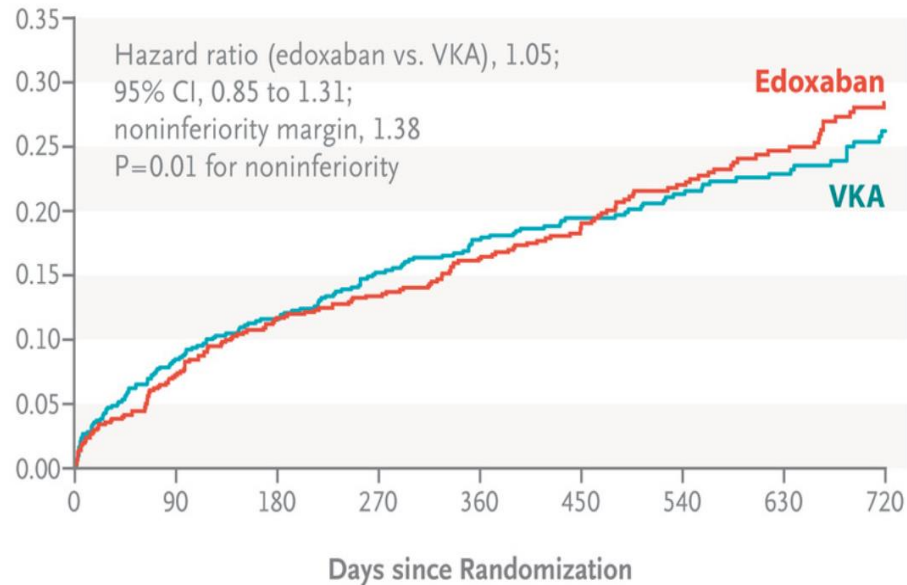
- Patients who required a downward dose adjustment and those not prescribed oral antiplatelet therapy had a similar rate of major bleeding compared to the VKA group

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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N.M. Van Mieghem, M. Unverdorben, C. Hengstenberg, H. Möllmann, R. Mehran, D. López-Otero, L. Nombela-Franco, R. Moreno, P. Nordbeck, H. Thiele, I. Lang, J.L. Zamorano, F. Shawl, M. Yamamoto, Y. Watanabe, K. Hayashida, R. Hambrecht, F. Meincke, P. Vranckx, J. Jin, E. Boersma, J. Rodés-Cabau, P. Ohlmann, P. Capranzano, H.-S. Kim, T. Pilgrim, R. Anderson, U. Baber, A. Duggal, P. Laeis, H. Lanz, C. Chen, M. Valgimigli, R. Veltkamp, S. Saito, and G.D. Dangas, for the ENVISAGE-TAVI AF Investigators*

Net Adverse Clinical Events



Safety Outcomes

no. of patients (rate per 100 person-yr)

Outcome	Edoxaban (N=713)	VKA (N=713)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
Major bleeding*	98 (9.7)	68 (7.0)	1.40 (1.03–1.91) [†]
Major GI bleeding	56 (5.4)	27 (2.7)	2.03 (1.28–3.22)

* The ISTH definition was used.

[†] Noninferiority margin, 1.38; P=0.93 for noninferiority.

Conclusão: Pacientes com FA após TAVI endoxabana é não inferior a varfarina para prevenção de eventos clínicos, MAS associado a maior risco hemorrágico

Situações especiais

II- Bradiarritmias/marcapasso

1

PRE-TAVR PATIENT ASSESSMENT AND GUIDANCE

Pre-TAVR Timeframe: In the office and up to the day of the procedure.

Instructions: Evaluate whether a patient is at increased risk for developing a pre-TAVR conduction disturbance and take steps to prepare for and mitigate risk.

Assess patient for the most common risk predictors for developing a conduction disturbance related to a TAVR procedure.

Note: The list below does not represent all possible risk factors.

ECG Predictors*	Procedural Features*	CT Predictors*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right bundle branch block • First-degree heart block 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-/mechanically expanding prosthesis • Prosthesis/LVOT diameter >1 • Low anticipated implantation depth • Anticipated pre- or post-deployment balloon valvuloplasty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy calcification below the cusp • Short membranous septum
<p>Patient is considered INCREASED RISK if they have any of the indications above.</p>		

If patient is determined **NOT** to be at increased risk, **EXIT** pathway.

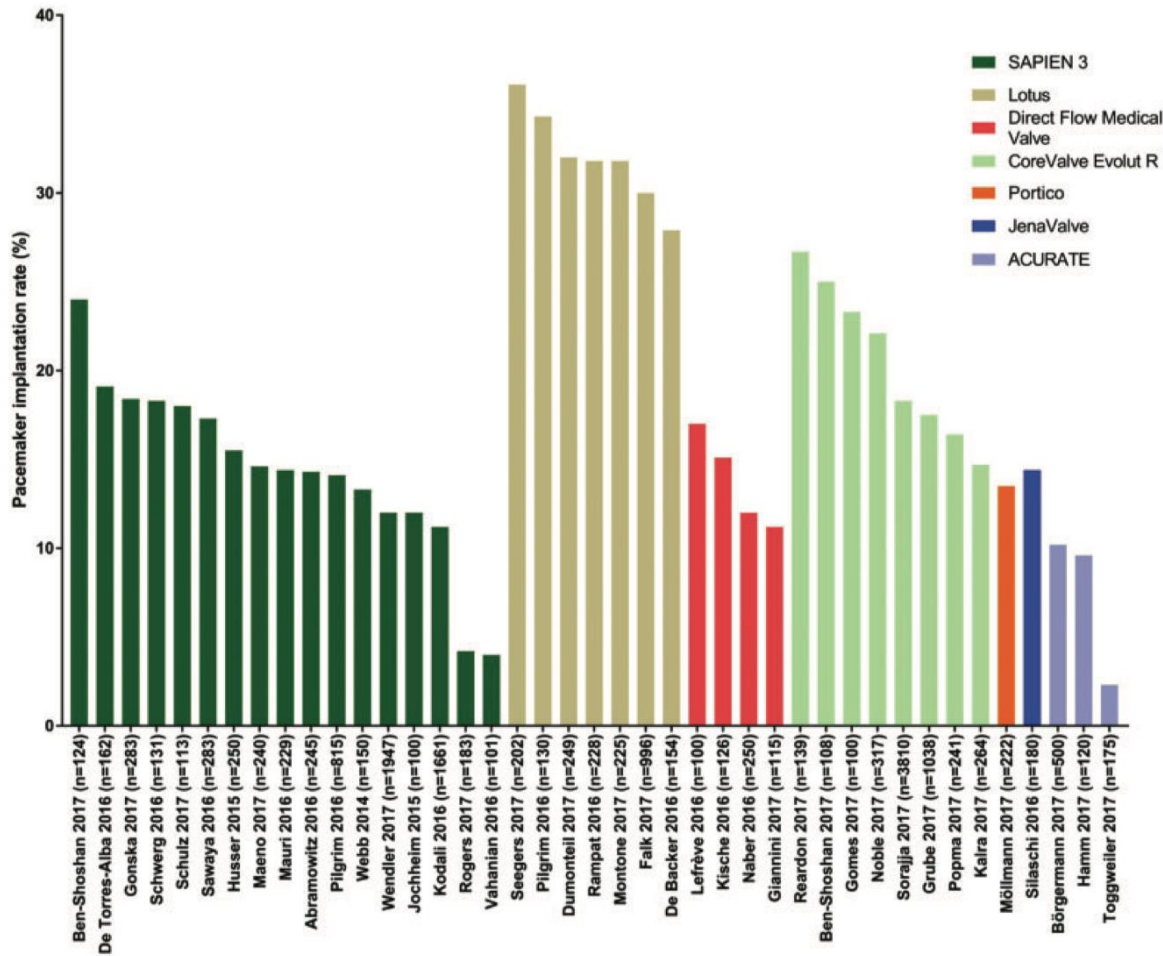
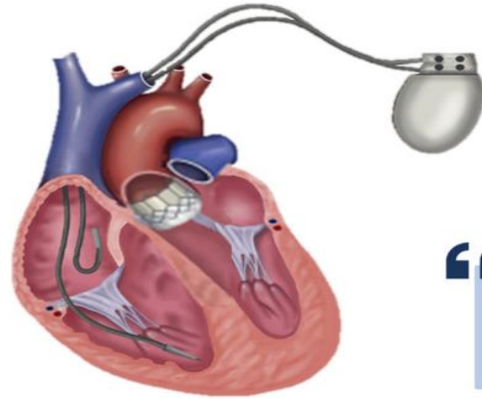


Figure 3 Histograms showing the incidence of permanent pacemaker implantation after transcatheter aortic valve implantation using new-generation prostheses.

Meta-analysis of reconstructed time-to-event data



50,282 patients (from 28 studies) undergoing transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI)



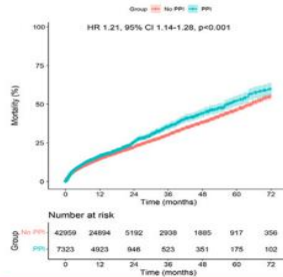
Is permanent pacemaker implantation (PPI) after TAVI associated with worse outcomes at follow-up?



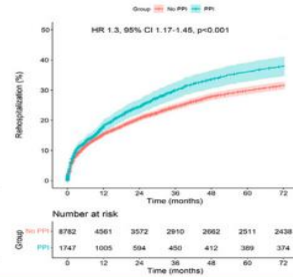
Pooled Kaplan-Meier curves



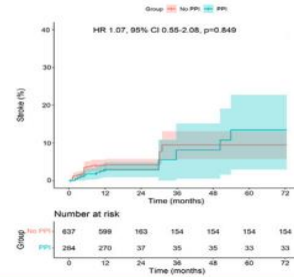
Mortality



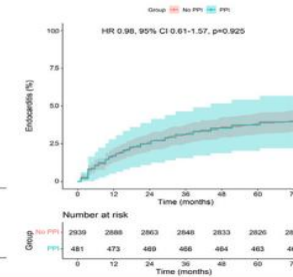
Rehospitalization



Stroke



Endocarditis



Central Message: Patients who receive PPI after TAVI experience higher risk of mortality and HF-related rehospitalization over time.

Grupos de Risco para Bloqueios avançados

- Pré TAVI :

- BRD Basal
- BAV 1º grau, especialmente se associado a bloqueios fasciculares

- Pós TAVI:

- Novos distúrbios de condução:
 - BAV 1º grau novo
 - BRE novo
 - Alongamento QRS ($> 20\text{mseg}$), não bloqueios
 - Associações

Arritmias pós TAVI – SEM MP

- Monitoramento contínuo – 14 dias
 - FA nova - 6,6%
 - TVNS (<30seg) – 36,4%
 - TVS (\geq 30seg) – 0,2%
 - Bradiarritmias > 4 seg – 7,8%
 - BAVT ou Bloqueios avançados – 4,6%
- (Média 5 dias pós procedimento)

BRE Novo Pós TAVI

- Monitoramento implante TAVI por até 2 anos
- 16% evoluem para BAVT ou Bloqueios avançados, no seguimento até 2 anos.
- Maior parte (50%) no primeiro mês.

Situações especiais

Fibrilação atrial

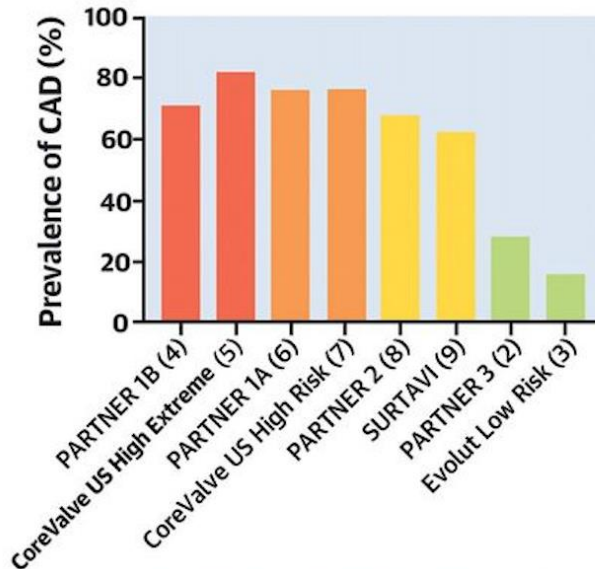
- FA ocorre em 1/3 da população TAVI
- FA nova, até 30 dias: 10 – 18%
- Uso de AP não reduz o risco de eventos tromboembólicos
- Há necessidade do uso do ACO: Varfarina ou DOAC
- Ocorrência de evento hemorrágico aumenta a mortalidade a 1 ano em 50%

Situações especiais

III- DAC

CAD Management Before TAVR

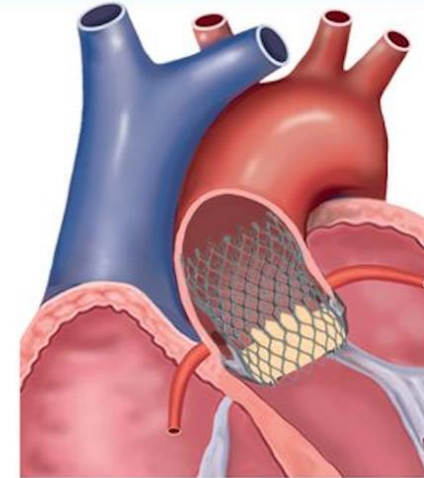
Prevalence of CAD in TAVR Recipients According to Surgical Risk



Future Perspectives

- CTA: Reasonable alternative to coronary angiography for the evaluation of CAD pre-TAVR
- FFR/iFR: Feasible and safe, promising preliminary results

CAD Management After TAVR

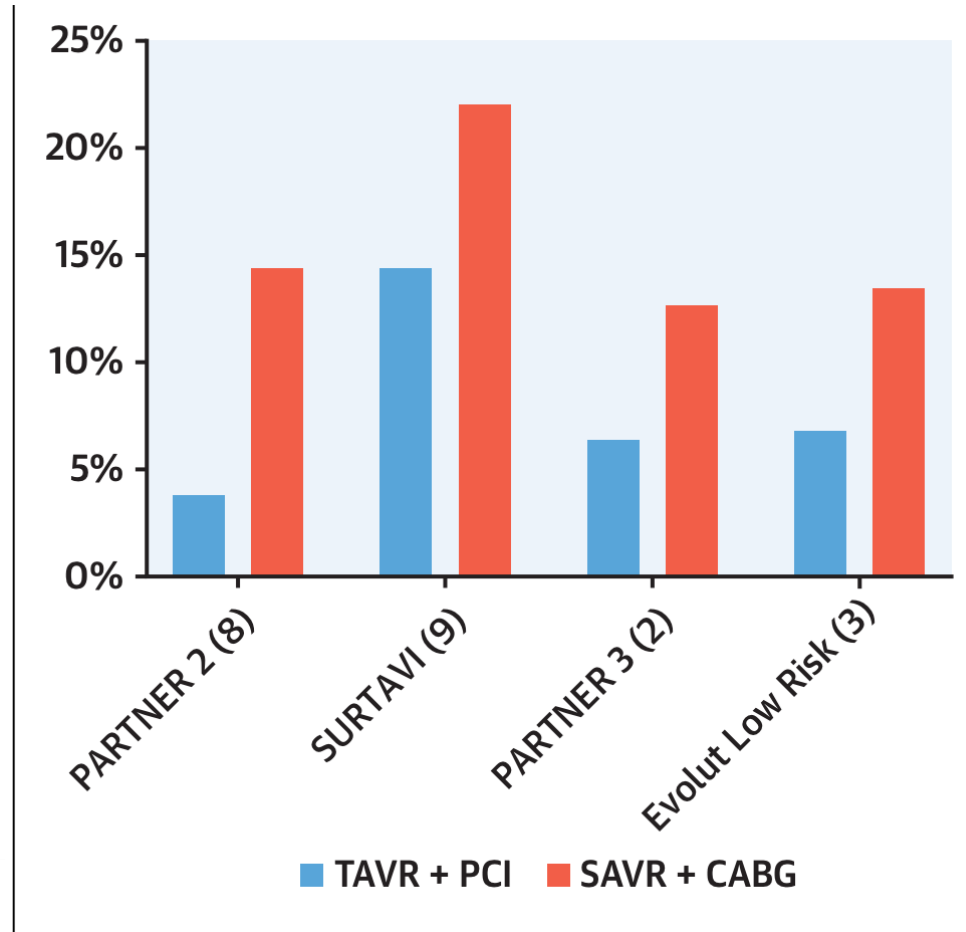


Coronary Access After TAVR

- No expected difficulties (in most cases) for coronary access (particularly valves with shorter stent frame/sealing skirt, larger stent cell size)
- Potential increased difficulties for coronary access (particularly RCA) in some cases (taller stent frame/sealing skirt, small sinus of Valsalva, low coronary height)

Poor Outcomes Associated With ACS Post-TAVR

Associação com revascularização miocárdica

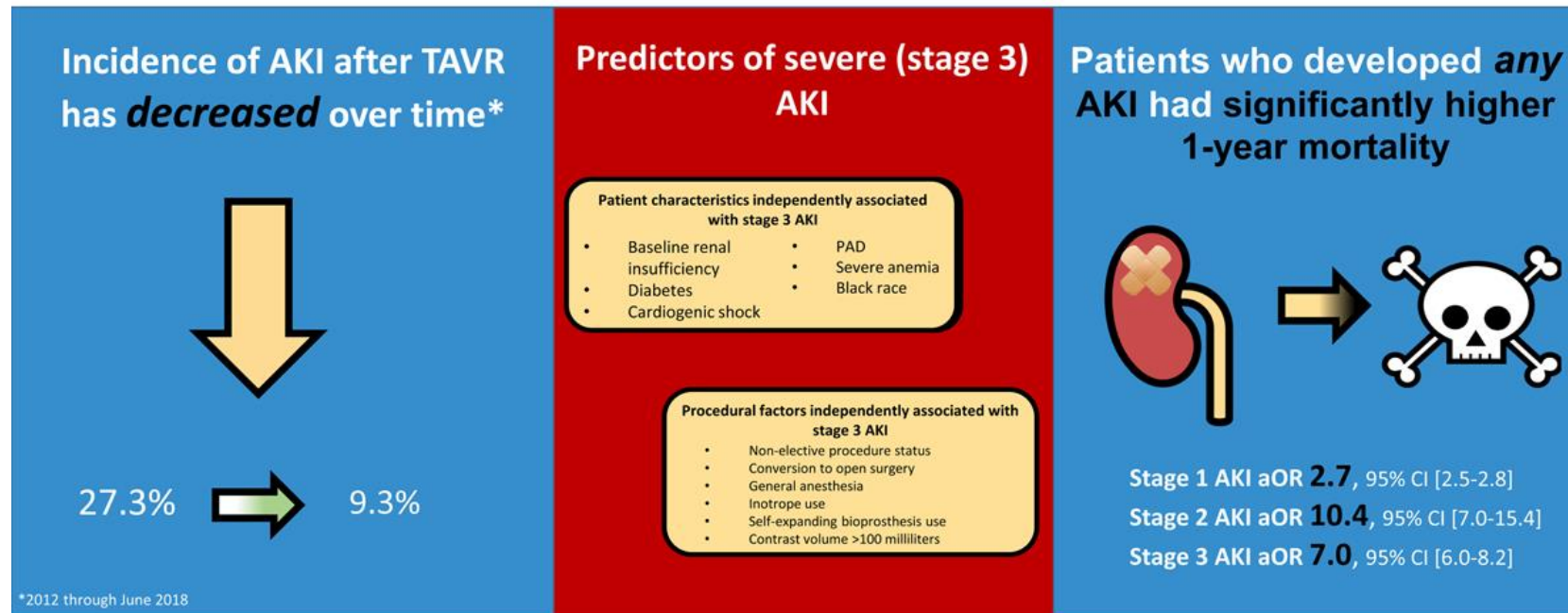


Faroux, L. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2019;74(3):362-72.

Situações especiais

IV- Insuficiência renal

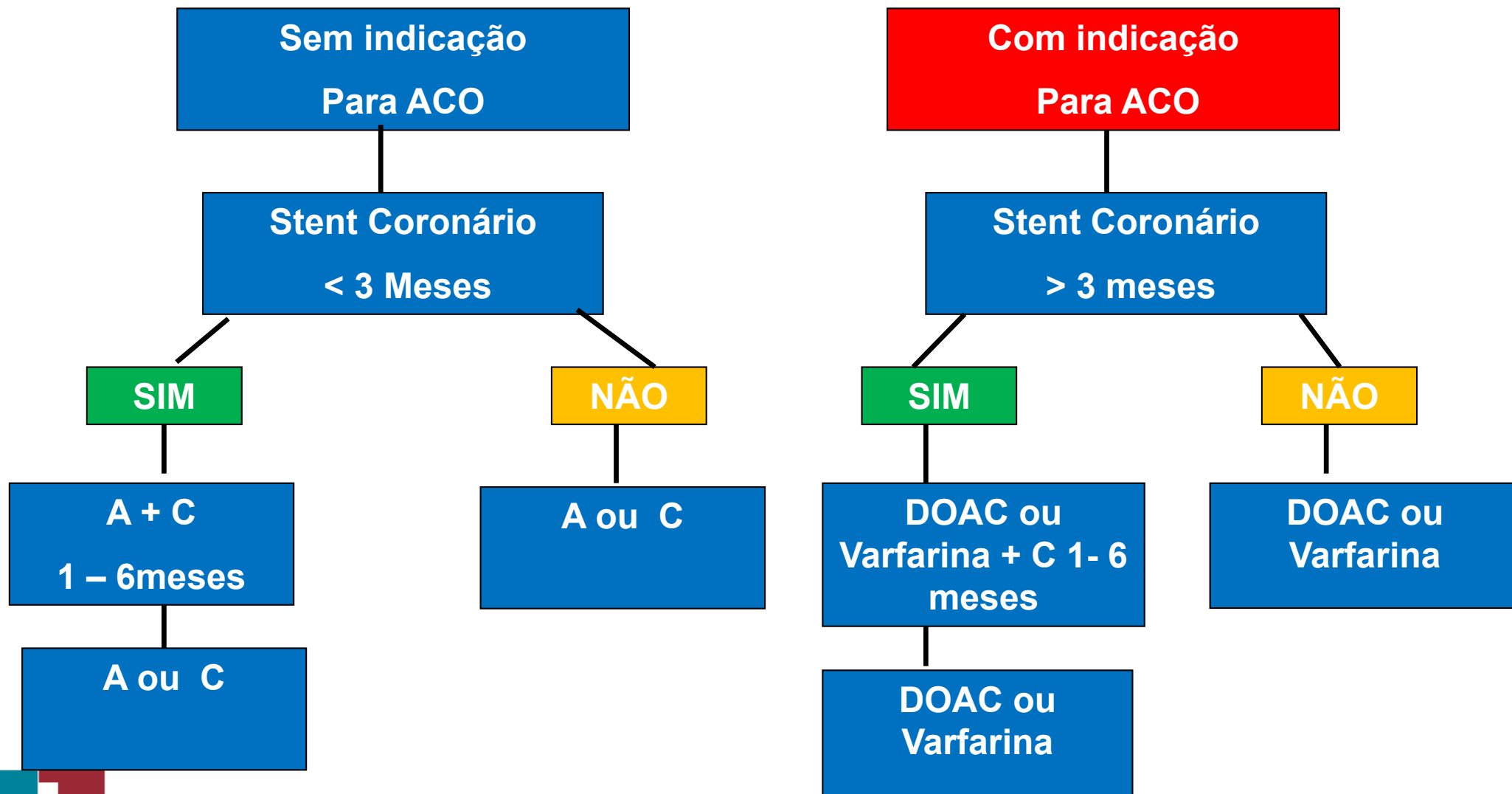
Incidence, Predictors and Outcomes of Acute Kidney Injury in Patients Undergoing TAVR



Julien et al. Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions

AKI- Acute Kidney Injury
TAVR-Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement
aOR- Adjusted Odds Ratio

TAVI – ANTICOAGULAÇÃO



ACO: Anticoagulante oral; A: Aspirina; C: Clopidogrel; DOAC: Anticoagulante Direto

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