

Patients with a mechanical mitral valve are potential candidates for TAVI

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We present a review of transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) in the presence of a mechanical mitral valve. We conclude that in patients with a prior mechanical prosthesis, TAVI is feasible and can be carried out without complication. Based on proof of feasibility, evidence to date would suggest that patients with mechanical prostheses be actively considered for TAVI going forward.

Introduction

Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) has become standard of care for patients with severe aortic stenosis at prohibitive operative risk for surgical aortic valve replacement (SAVR).¹ The first randomised-controlled trial of TAVI stipulated the presence of a mitral valve prosthesis as an exclusion criterion for enrolment in the trial.² The main reason was concern that dysfunction of the mitral valve prosthesis might arise during TAVI valve deployment.³ Further concerns were that the presence of a rigid mitral prosthesis would inhibit complete valve deployment or would result in the valve slipping; a 'watermelon seed' effect.⁴ Despite this, a number of authors have published successful cases of TAVI in the presence of mechanical valve prostheses.

Methods

In order to determine the performance of TAVI in the presence of a mechanical mitral prosthesis we performed a systematic review of all published cases. Specifically, we sought to evaluate the clinical efficacy of TAVI in patients who had previously undergone mechanical mitral valve replacement. The review was undertaken in accordance with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The primary outcome of interest was mortality at 30 days. Secondary outcomes included dysfunction of the mechanical prosthesis, TAVI valve embolisation, endocarditis, under-expansion

Figure 1. View at time of implantation demonstrating a newly deployed JenaValve™ in a patient with a Medtronic-Hall disc valve in the mitral position



of the TAVI valve and paravalvular leak, procedural success, and conversion to SAVR. Outcomes are reported in accordance with the Valve Academic Research Consortium (VARC) 2 consensus document.⁵

An online search of PubMed was performed on 30 August 2014. Search terms used included permutations of percutaneous, transcatheter, transarterial, transfemoral, transapical, TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR), mechanical mitral prosthesis. Additional studies were identified using references cited within appropriate articles. Data were extracted by two independent authors (KOS, EH) and discrepancies were resolved by discussion.

Results

We identified 397 studies of which 16 were selected for full review. Of these, 11 were isolated case reports, and five were case series reporting two or more cases. A total of 35 cases were identified. Fifteen cases describe Medtronic CoreValve® implantation, 15 Edward Sapien®, three Sapien XT, one Medtronic Evolut™, and one JenaValve™ (figure 1). One case describes CoreValve® implantation with an interval

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Table 1. Transfemoral transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI)

Author	Date	Age	NYHA (pre)	ES (%)	EF (%)	Mitral prosthesis	TAVI valve	Number	NYHA (post)	Complications	30-day mortality
Kahlert <i>et al.</i>	2009	68	III	72	30	Bjork Shiley	MCV	1	I–II	Grade II PVR requiring balloon dilation	N/A
Beller <i>et al.</i>	2011	NR	NR	NR	NR	Not specified	EdS	1	NR	None	N/A
Garcia <i>et al.</i>	2011	71 83 74	III–IV NR NR	19.7 38 25	30 65 60	ATS St. Jude	SXT	1 1 1	I I II	None None None	N/A
Bunc <i>et al.</i>	2012	77	NR	16.1	NR	St. Jude	EdS	1	NR	None	N/A
		84	NR	41.8	35	St. Jude	MCV	1	NR	Mild PVR	
Testa <i>et al.</i>	2013	79	III	45	55	Omnicarbon	MCV/EdS	1	I*	Cardiogenic shock, mitral valve dysfunction	N/A
Latsios <i>et al.</i>	2014	81	III	25.6	25	St. Jude	MCV	1	I	None	N/A
				STS (%)							
Dumonteil <i>et al.</i>	2009	82	III	26.5	45	Lillehei Kaster	EdS	1	I	Mild PVR	N/A
Bruschi <i>et al.</i>	2013	72	III	17.1	50	On-X	MCV	1	I–II	PPM Trace PVR	N/A
		77	IV	6.8	50	Sorin Bicarbon		2			N/A
		83	IV	17.5	30	Sorin Allcarbon		4			N/A
		72	III	7.7	21						N/A
		77	III	7.8	40						N/A
		60	IV	7	25						N/A
		74	III	7.9	56						N/A

* Patient required valve-in-valve TAVI

Key: EdS = Edward Sapien®; EF = ejection fraction; ES = EuroSCORE; M = mechanical; MCV = Medtronic CoreValve®; N/A = not applicable; NR = not reported; NYHA = New York Heart Association Class I–IV; PPM = permanent pacemaker; PVR = paravalvular regurgitation; STS = Society of Thoracic Surgeons Score; SXT = Sapien XT

subsequent implantation of an Edward Sapien®. Of these, eight authors report transfemoral cases (49%, n=17), outlined in **table 1**. Ten authors describe a transapical approach (40%, n=14), outlined in **table 2**. One author outlines cases performed via a transaortic approach (11%, n=4).

The 30-day mortality rate post-TAVI was 5.7% (n=2). One patient was a 37-year-old woman with severe familial cholesterolaemia who had undergone a portocaval shunt in childhood and implantation of an apico-descending conduit four years prior, due to severe aortic calcification and a porcelain aorta. She underwent a subsequent mechanical mitral valve replacement. Her ejection fraction was 10%, EuroSCORE 85% and Society of Thoracic Surgeons predicted risk of mortality (STS PROM) was 75%. In this case, the valve was successfully deployed via the apex of the heart but severe left ventricular failure necessitated extracorporeal membrane oxygenation and the patient developed

septicaemia and died on day 5.⁶ Long-term follow-up of reported cases was limited. However, one mortality eight months post-procedure was reported in a patient with aortic valve endocarditis requiring re-operation who died of multi-organ failure post-procedure.⁶ Late transcatheter heart valve embolisation has been identified in two reported cases.⁷ The first, a 75-year-old female with a prior mechanical prosthesis who, subsequent to transapical TAVI, presented with acute cardiac failure and an embolised Edward Sapien® prosthesis 21 days following implantation with a tilted valve and severe aortic regurgitation. The valve was retrieved at SAVR, however, she suffered a stroke and died seven days following surgery, so is, therefore, considered a 30-day mortality.⁸ The second was an 82-year-old female who re-presented 14 days following transapical TAVI with recurrent cardiac failure symptoms. Again, in this case, the TAVI prosthesis, an Edward Sapien® valve was tilted, resulting in severe aortic regurgitation. She underwent SAVR and

aortic root replacement and was discharged successfully on day 14.⁹

Procedural success is reported in 97% of cases. There was no conversion to SAVR reported at the time of initial implantation. Testa *et al.* report implantation of a CoreValve® prosthesis in a patient with an Omnicarbon single-leaflet mechanical mitral prosthesis via the transfemoral approach.¹⁰ Authors describe the occurrence of cardiogenic shock, secondary to impairment of the mechanical prosthesis, due to it being situated too inferiorly. Suspecting the aetiology of the complication straightaway, they responded rapidly by first attempting to snare the CoreValve® and pull it back, then releasing it from the annulus and moving it into the ascending aorta. The patient recovered, and two months later underwent a transfemoral Edward Sapien® implantation by crossing the CoreValve®, which remained in the aortic position. She was discharged with significant symptomatic improvement on day 6.¹⁰

Table 2. Transapical TAVI

Author	Date	Age	NYHA (pre-TAVI)	STS (%)	EF (%)	Mitral prosthesis	TAVI valve	Number	NYHA (post-TAVI)	Complications	30-day mortality
Rodes-Cabau <i>et al.</i>	2008	67	NR	7.5	45	St. Jude	EdS	1	II	None	N/A
Maroto <i>et al.</i>	2009	75	NR	NR	40	Bileaflet, not specified	EdS	1	I	Late valve embolisation at day 21, prosthesis displaced superiorly, severe AR, underwent SAVR, CVA, deceased day 7	
Scherner <i>et al.</i>	2009	84	NR	24	30	St. Jude	EdS	1	NR	None	N/A
Chao <i>et al.</i>	2010	72	III	5.3	60	St. Jude	EdS	1	II	None	N/A
Drews <i>et al.</i>	2010	37	IV	75	10	St. Jude	EdS	1	NR	Cardiogenic shock, septicaemia	Yes
		85	IV	32	50	Bjork Shiley		1		None	N/A
Baumbach <i>et al.</i>	2011	82	III–IV	5.8	NR	Carpentier Edwards	EdS	1	NR	Late valve embolisation at day 14, tilted prosthesis, severe AR, underwent SAVR and aortic root replacement, CVA, discharged day 14	N/A
Beller <i>et al.</i>	2011		NR	NR	NR	Mechanical, not specified	EdS	4			N/A
Unzue <i>et al.</i>	2013	81	III	N/A	NR	St. Jude	EdS	1	NR	None	N/A
O'Sullivan <i>et al.</i>	2014	60	III	6.5	45	Medtronic Hall	JV	1	II	Pleural effusion	N/A
Minol <i>et al.</i>	2014	81	III	5.49	55	St. Jude	ME	1	I	None	N/A

Key: AR = aortic regurgitation; CVA = cerebrovascular accident; EdS = Edward Sapien®; EF = ejection fraction; JV = JenaValve®; ME = Medtronic Evolut™; N/A = not applicable; NR = not reported; NYHA = New York Heart Association Class I–IV; SAVR = surgical aortic valve replacement; STS = Society of Thoracic Surgeons Score

Procedural complications were reported in 6% (n=2). In one case of transfemoral CoreValve® implantation in a patient with a Bjork Shiley mitral prosthesis, grade two paravalvular regurgitation following valve deployment warranted balloon dilation.¹¹ The second case describes transient mechanical prosthesis dysfunction resulting from the transapical delivery system touching a leaflet of the mechanical prosthesis. Upon immediate retraction the issue resolved and the subsequent implantation was uneventful.⁶ Interestingly, despite frequently cited concerns regarding the 'watermelon seed' effect, there have been no reported cases of this occurring to date. Furthermore, there were no reported cases of valve deformation. Post-procedural complications are reported in 11.4% (n=4) of cases. Specifically, one instance of pleural effusion following transapical TAVI, which required drainage. Also one patient in whom a permanent pacemaker was required.^{12,13} Paravalvular regurgitation, described as trace-mild, was reported in three cases.^{12,14,15}

Discussion

Despite initial concerns, feasibility of transapical, transaortic and transfemoral TAVI in the presence of a mechanical prosthesis has been demonstrated. Experience to date, however, is limited and this patient cohort represents a relatively small proportion of the overall group eligible for TAVI. Considering our systematic review predominantly identified case reports, it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions regarding complication rates and 30-day mortality compared with larger patient cohorts. Furthermore, there is a significant risk of publication bias with authors more likely to publish successful cases of implantation than incidences of failure. This creates a likelihood of underestimation of the potential dangers involved. Nonetheless, the complications reported in cases published are well accepted; pacemaker insertion, endocarditis and mild paravalvular leak.² What makes this group unique is the propensity for mechanical valve dysfunction, either intra- or post-procedurally. While two authors

report this, it is likely that there is under-reporting of its incidence.^{6,10} It is difficult to recommend an optimum vascular approach based on the limited experience to date. Some would argue that the transaortic route offers the benefits of the control obtained via transapical TAVI without the additional risk of delivering the delivery sheath 'past' the mitral prosthesis in the left ventricle.¹⁶ This belief is unsubstantiated by evidence to date and is, therefore, speculative at present. In the absence of solid evidence, it is still reasonable that the least invasive approach should be adopted. Furthermore, it is possible that prosthesis choice is an important factor in this setting, one case report describes the use of the JenaValve, whereby a potential advantage of the prosthesis is the fact that there is a limit to the lower extent of valve deployment in the left ventricle due to the leaflet clipping mechanism built into the valve design.¹³ Again, while logical, there is insufficient evidence to date to conclusively recommend this.

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Key messages

- Presence of a mechanical mitral valve was an exclusion criterion of the PARTNER (Placement of Aortic Transcatheter Valves) trial, however, to date 35 cases have been described in the literature
- TAVI deployment in the presence of a mechanical mitral prosthesis is feasible, but should be approached with caution; incidences of mitral valve 'locking' have been reported
- Strategies for success include pre-procedural study of the existing prosthesis, close examination of the aorto-mitral area, and shape of balloon at valvuloplasty, careful prosthesis selection and slow valve deployment

One concern is that of late valve embolisation, as identified in two reported cases. While other issues likely to predispose to late embolisation exist, such as valve under sizing, under expansion of an appropriately sized valve due to aortic root calcification, asymmetric aortic root calcification, basal septal bulging and low valve implantation, the presence of a mechanical valve is likely to precipitate superior displacement of the TAVI prosthesis and remains an associated risk.⁷ Indeed, one of the reported cases at SAVR noted non-circularity of the aortic annulus in the region of the non-coronary sinus, the specific area in which the TAVI prosthesis had slipped into the ventricle.⁹

This study has a number of limitations. Case reports comprise the majority of the reported patients; therefore, there is likely bias towards under-reporting of adverse events and complications. This represents

a small subpopulation of TAVI patients and is likely to be a scenario encountered quite rarely by each reporting author. Nonetheless, the review we have carried out does have value to those clinicians being faced with this challenge.

Conclusion

We demonstrate that TAVI, in patients with a prior mechanical prosthesis, is not only feasible but can be carried out without complication. Meticulous procedural planning is a necessity. Based on proof of feasibility, evidence to date would suggest that patients with mechanical prostheses be actively considered for TAVI going forward. Further studies are required to identify the potential benefits of certain prostheses in this setting ●

Conflict of interest

None declared.

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