

My Tips and Tricks for Aortic Intervention With Hemodynamic Instability

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Disclosure of Relevant Financial Relationships

Within the prior 24 months, I have had a financial relationship with a company producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients:

Nature of Financial Relationship

Consultant Fees/Honoraria

Executive Role

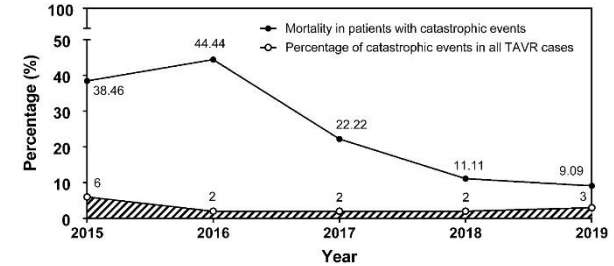
Ineligible Company

Medtronic, Edwards LifeSciences,
Abbott, Valve Medical, MicroTech
LifeCord, SmartValves

Append Medical

Incidence of hemodynamic collapse during TAVI: 2102 cases 2015-2019

- 51 (2.5%) - catastrophic cardiac events
 - Cardiac perforation and tamponade (n=19, 37.3%)
 - Acute left ventricular failure (n=10, 19.6%)
 - Coronary artery obstruction (n=10, 19.6%)
 - Aortic root disruption (n=7, 13.7%)
 - Device embolization (n=5, 9.8%).



- Twenty-four patients (47.0%) required stabilization by either IABP or ECMO.
- In-hospital mortality rate increased by 11.7-fold for patients with catastrophic cardiac events compared to those without (25.5% vs 2.0%, $p < 0.001$).
- Aortic root disruption - the highest mortality rate (42.8%).
- The incidence of catastrophic cardiac events remained stable over a 5-year period, but the associated mortality decreased from 38.5% in 2015 to 9.1% in 2019.

Hemodynamic collapse during TAVI - Causes

- Severe aortic insufficiency
- Aortic annular rupture
- Tamponade
- Perforation of aorta
- Perforation of membranous interventricular septum (VSD)
- Acute Mitral insufficiency (wire/device)
- Coronary artery occlusion
- LVOT dynamic obstruction
- Anesthesia induced
- Arrhythmia induced
- Access bleeding
- Anaphylaxis
- ...

Hypotension/Hemodynamic Collapse

THV Implantation

Before

After

Annular
Rupture*

Severe AR*

Tamponade
LV->stiff wire
RV->pacing

Vascular
access

Arrhythmias

Annular
rupture

Device
embolization

Dynamic
LVOTO

Coronary
occlusion

Severe AR/leak

Tamponade
LV->stiff wire
RV->pacing

Vascular
access

Arrhythmias

Most Threatening

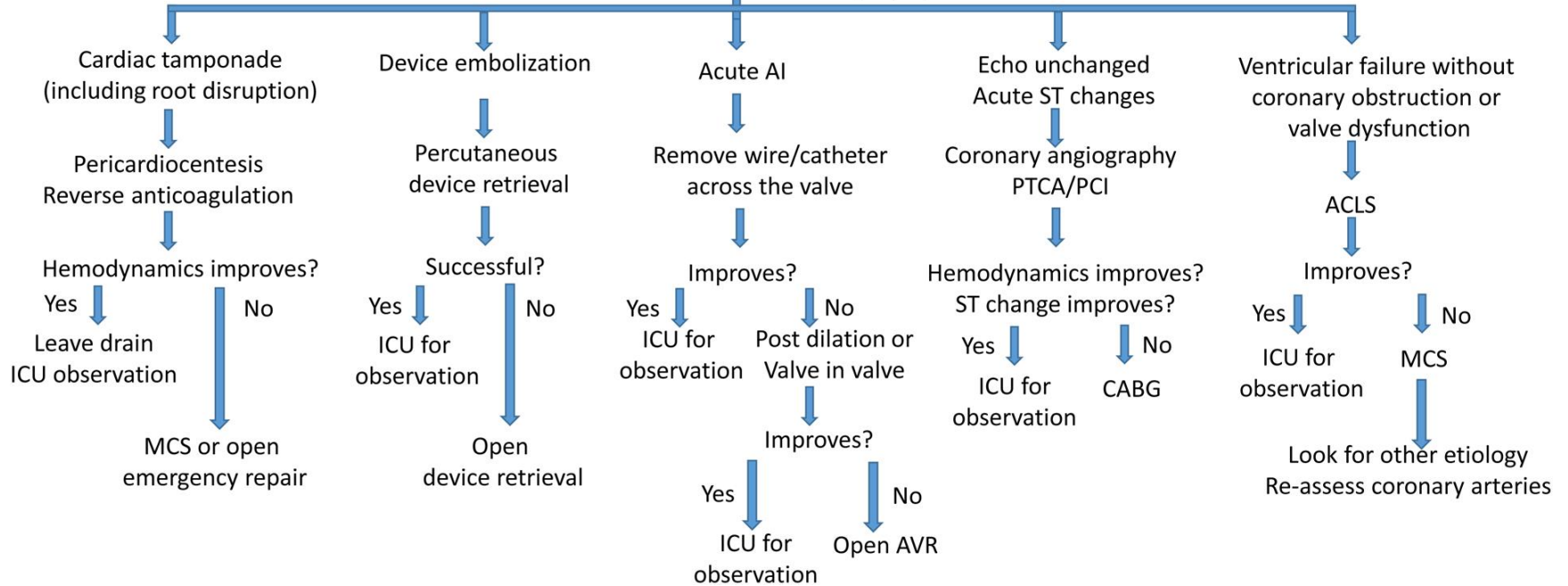
Least Threatening

Most Threatening

Least Threatening

Hemodynamic collapse

Immediate Echocardiography



Anticipate

- LVOT obstruction post TAVR predicting factors
 - Women
 - Hypertrophic septum
 - Small ventricle
 - Hyperdynamic contractility on pre-TAVR echocardiographic assessment
 - An intraventricular gradient before TAVR was found in half of the cases.

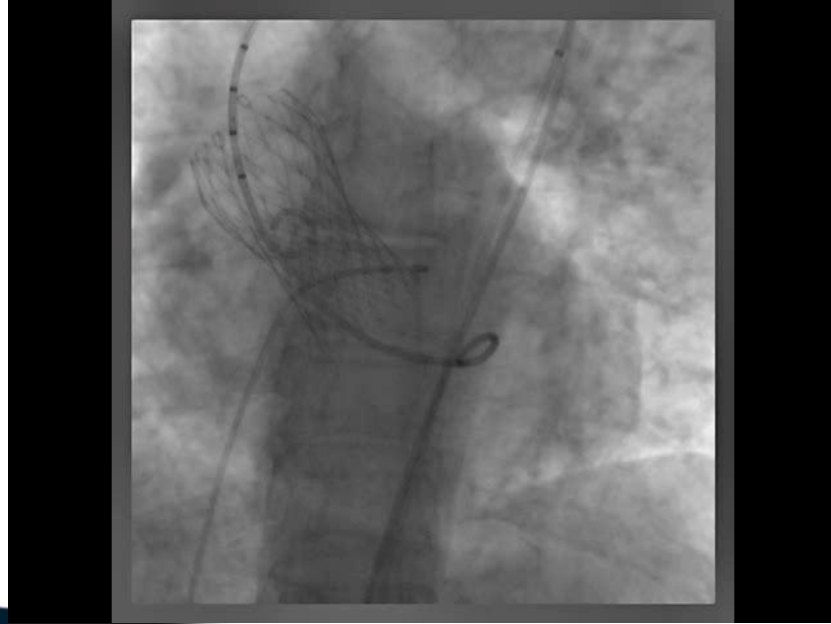
Prevent

- Meticulous preparation and sizing
- Choose the right balloon and right THV
- Use pre-shaped wires, deploy via pigtail
- Consider alternative approach when needed
- Protect the coronaries (leaflet splitting / stent..)
- LVOT obstruction considerations (fluids, pressors..)

Be ready with an immediate solution

- Additional imaging:
 - TTE / TEE
- Teammates:
 - Anesthesia
 - Cardiac surgery
 - Vascular surgery
- Hemodynamic support:
 - ECMO
 - IABP
- On your shelf:
 - Spare valves..
 - Snares
 - Pericardiocentesis kit
 - Peripheral equipment:
 - Balloons, crossover sheath...
 - Aortic occlusive balloons
 - Covered stents..
 - Blood

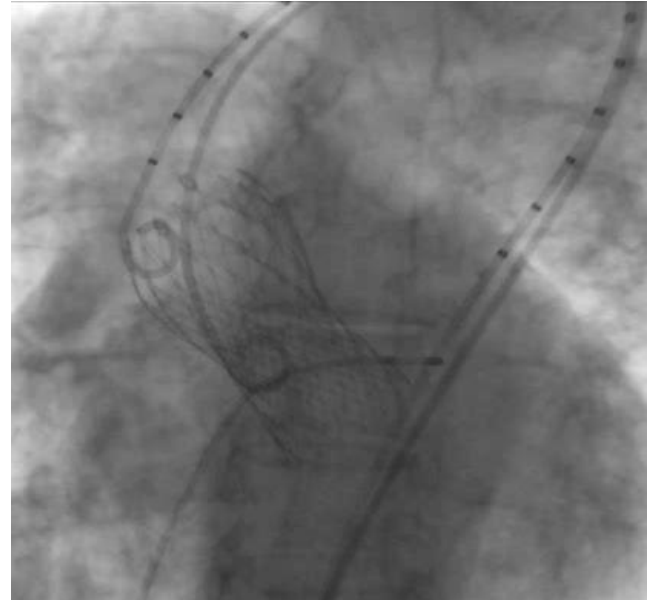
Hemodynamic collapse immediately after valve deployment



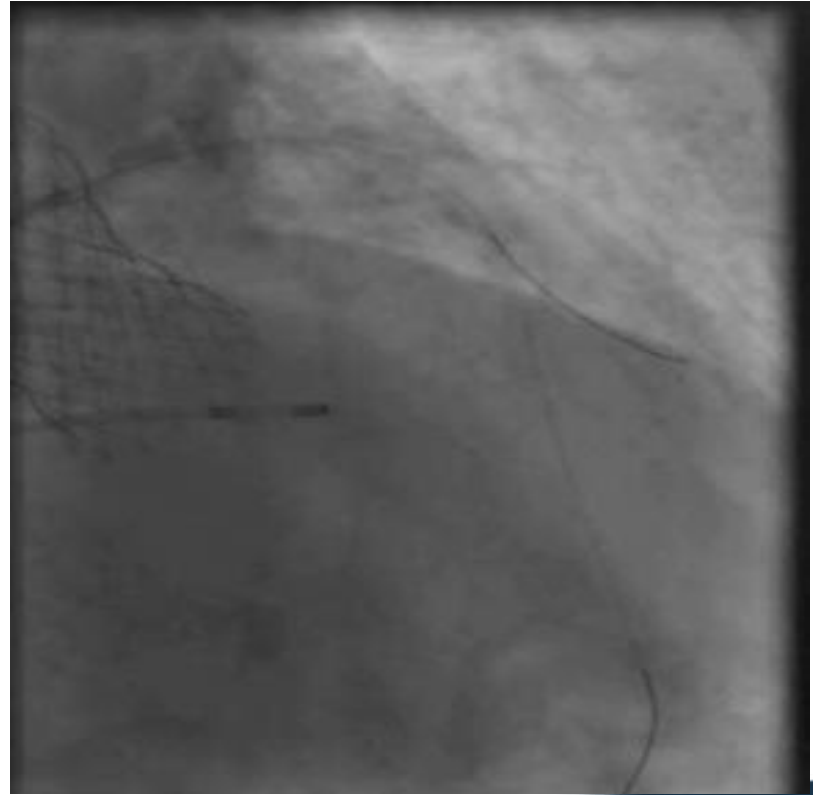
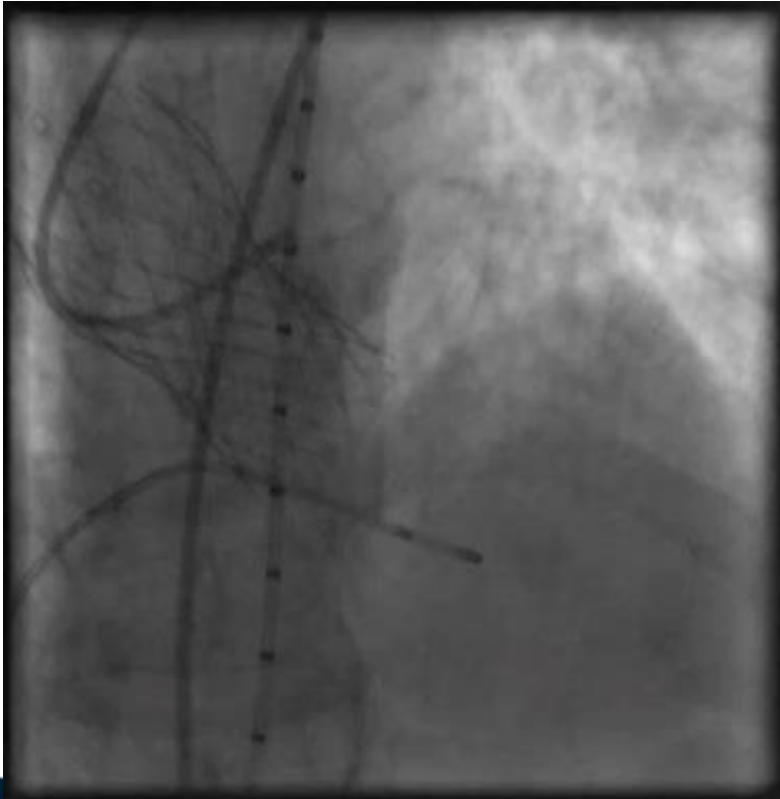
- 84 y-o
- TF TAVI under mild sedation
- CoreValve 26mm

TTE

- No pericardial effusion
- Mild AR
- No signs of annular rupture
- No VSD
- No LVOT obstruction
- **Anterior wall akinesia**



Selective injection, stenting, recovery



Hemodynamic collapse during TAVI T&T

- Anticipate complications, prevent & be ready with solutions
- Stay calm & lead a team
- Stabilize the patient (hemodynamic support, pressors, pacing..)
- Work according to the differential diagnosis and treat promptly

