

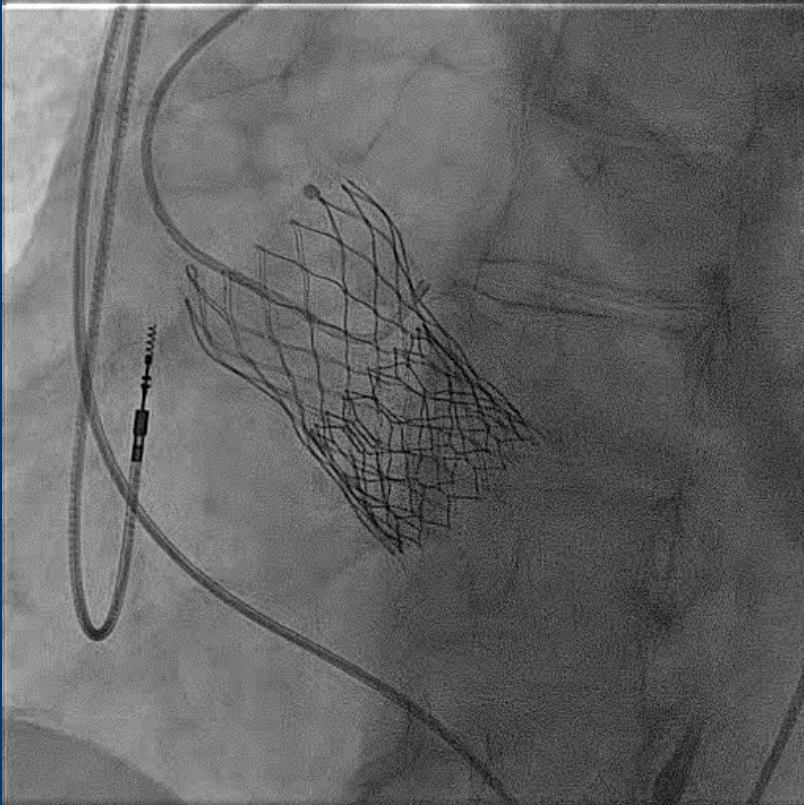
# How I Treat a Failed Evolut: Case Example

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University of Missouri - Kansas City

# Disclosures

- Abbott Vascular: Consultant, Speakers Bureau
- Boston Scientific: Research Grant
- Edwards Lifesciences: Consultant, Proctor, Speakers Bureau
- Medtronic Inc: Consultant, Proctor, Speakers Bureau

# Sapien in Evolut



## Procedural Goals

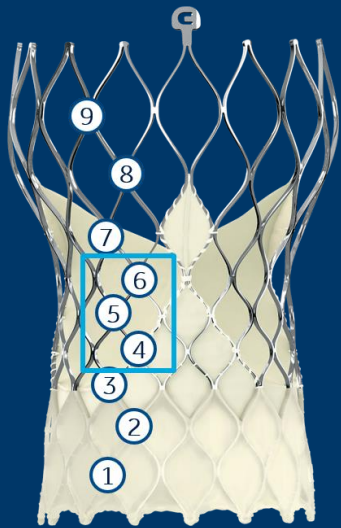
- Avoid Coronary Obstruction
- Preserve Coronary Access
- Ensure suitable Sapien function

## Initial Considerations

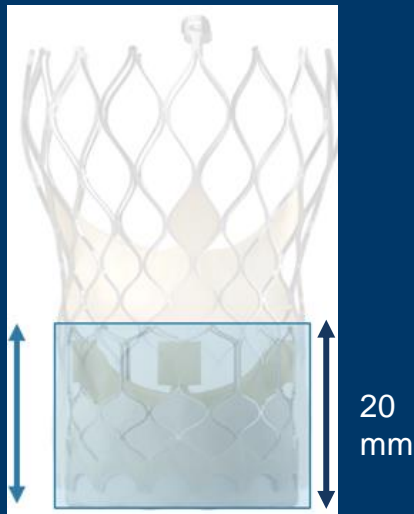
- AS - position of second valve will need to treat the stenotic portion of the Evolut
- AR - less concern about Evolut leaflets as there is no obstruction to manage

# “Level” of Sapien and Neoskirt Height

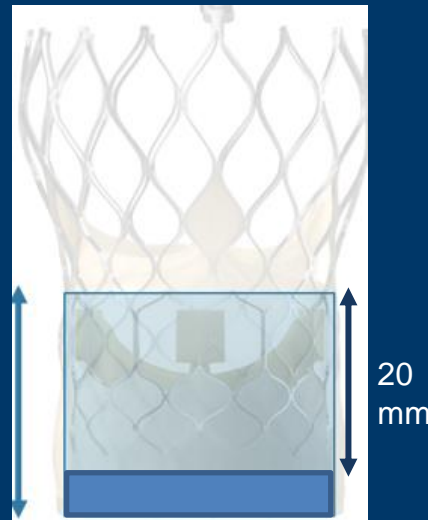
The completely sealed neoskirt will extend from the inflow of the index CV/Evolut THV valve to the outflow of the SAPIEN



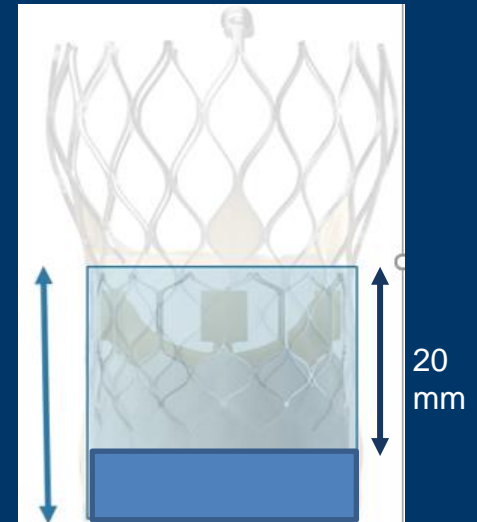
Outflow of S3 to:



Node 4



Node 5



Node 6

# Balloon-Expandable Valve for Treatment of Evolut Valve Failure



## Implications on Neoskirt Height and Leaflet Overhang

Mariama Akodad, MD,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Stephanie Sellers, PhD,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Uri Landes, MD,<sup>d,e</sup> David Meier, MD,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Gilbert H.L. Tang, MD, MSc, MBA,<sup>f</sup> Hemal Gada, MD,<sup>g</sup> Toby Rogers, MD,<sup>h</sup> Michael Caskey, MD,<sup>i</sup> Bruce Rutkin, MD,<sup>j</sup> Rishi Puri, MBBS, PhD,<sup>k</sup> Joshua Rovin, MD,<sup>l</sup> Jonathon Leipsic, MD,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Lars Sondergaard, MD,<sup>m</sup> Kendra J. Grubb, MD,<sup>n</sup> Patrick Gleason, MD,<sup>o</sup> Kshitija Garde, MS,<sup>p</sup> Hatem Tadros, MBA,<sup>p</sup> Sebastian Teodoru, MS,<sup>p</sup> David A. Wood, MD,<sup>a,b,c</sup> John G. Webb, MD,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Janarthanan Sathananthan, MBChB, MPH<sup>a,b,c</sup>

**IMPLANT POSITION**  
S3 outflow aligned at three  
different nodes on index Evolut

**Node 4**

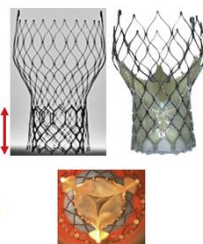
**Node 5**

**Node 6**

**20mm S3 in  
23mm Evolut R**

Neoskirt 16.3mm

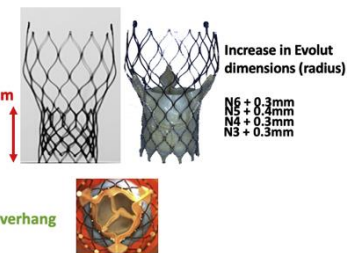
90% leaflet overhang



Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 0.9mm  
N5 + 0.2mm  
N4 + 0.0mm  
N3 + 0.2mm

Neoskirt 20.7mm

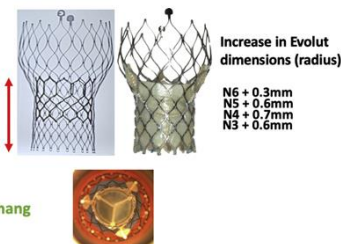
32% leaflet overhang



Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 0.3mm  
N5 + 0.4mm  
N4 + 0.3mm  
N3 + 0.3mm

Neoskirt 23.9mm

0% leaflet overhang

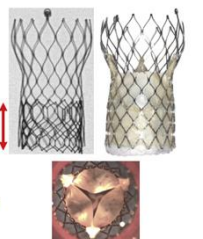


Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 0.3mm  
N5 + 0.6mm  
N4 + 0.7mm  
N3 + 0.6mm

**23mm S3 in  
26mm Evolut R**

Neoskirt 17.1mm

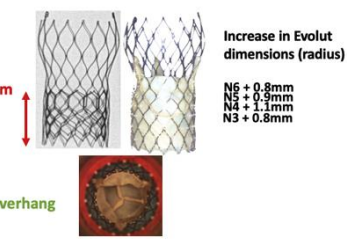
90% leaflet overhang



Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 0.2mm  
N5 + 0.3mm  
N4 + 0.5mm  
N3 + 0.5mm

Neoskirt 21.0mm

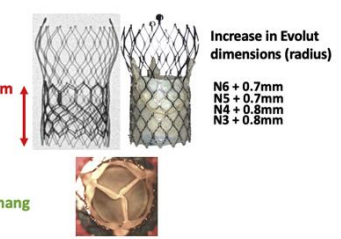
49% leaflet overhang



Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 0.8mm  
N5 + 0.9mm  
N4 + 1.1mm  
N3 + 0.8mm

Neoskirt 23.4mm

9% leaflet overhang

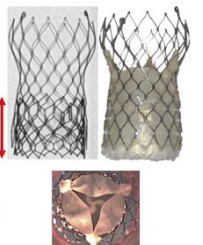


Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 0.7mm  
N5 + 0.7mm  
N4 + 0.8mm  
N3 + 0.8mm

**26mm S3 in  
29mm Evolut R**

Neoskirt 18.3mm

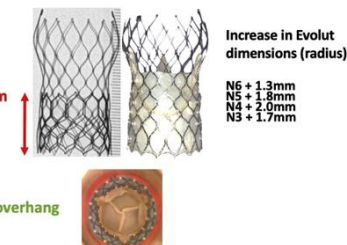
90% leaflet overhang



Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 0.4mm  
N5 + 0.7mm  
N4 + 1.2mm  
N3 + 0.5mm

Neoskirt 20.6 mm

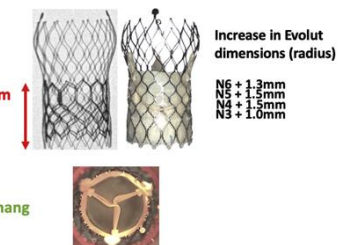
39% leaflet overhang



Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 1.3mm  
N5 + 1.8mm  
N4 + 2.0mm  
N3 + 1.7mm

Neoskirt 24.7mm

3% leaflet overhang

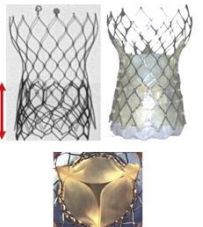


Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 1.3mm  
N5 + 1.5mm  
N4 + 1.5mm  
N3 + 1.0mm

**29mm S3 in  
34mm Evolut R**

Neoskirt 19.9mm

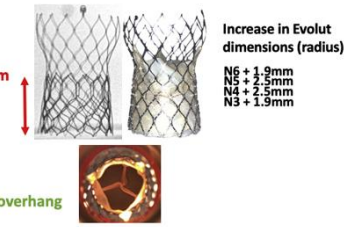
94% leaflet overhang



Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 0.8mm  
N5 + 1.3mm  
N4 + 1.6mm  
N3 + 1.6mm

Neoskirt 23.0 mm

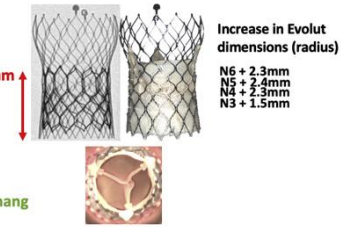
32% leaflet overhang



Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 1.9mm  
N5 + 2.5mm  
N4 + 2.5mm  
N3 + 1.9mm

Neoskirt 27.0 mm

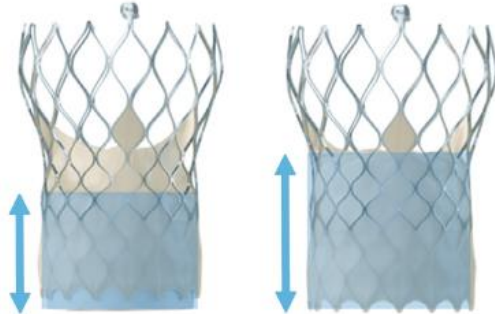
2% leaflet overhang



Increase in Evolut  
dimensions (radius)  
N6 + 2.3mm  
N5 + 2.4mm  
N4 + 2.3mm  
N3 + 1.5mm



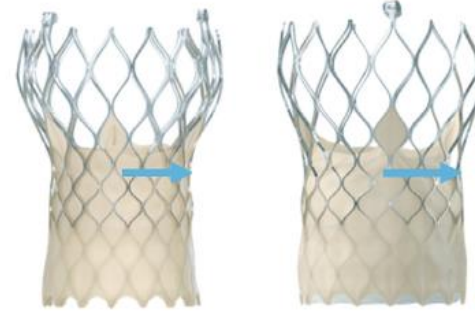
# Main Findings



**S3 Outflow at Node 4**

**S3 Outflow at Node 6**

Higher S3 implantation associated with taller neo-skirt. Neo-skirt height can vary between 16.3-27 mm with different implant positions and size combinations. A lower implant can reduce neo-skirt height by as much as 7.6 mm.



**Evolut in Evolut**

**S3 Outflow at Node 5**

S3 implantation into an Evolut valve increases the dimensions of the index Evolut valve. Increase in radius can vary between 0-2.5 mm. This is not seen in Evolut in Evolut redo TAVR.

## LEAFLET OVERHANG OF INDEX EVOLUT LEAFLETS



**S3 Outflow at Node 4**

Lower S3 implantation associated with greater leaflet overhang. Leaflet overhang can vary between 0%-94% with different implant positions.

## VALVE PERFORMANCE

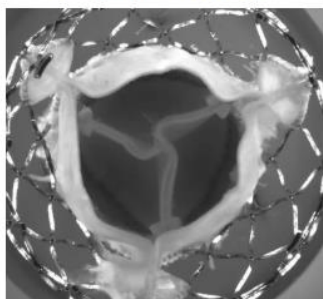


Hydrodynamic function was acceptable at all tested implant positions, except for a 29-mm S3 implanted with the outflow at node 4 and 6 in a 34-mm Evolut where the regurgitant fraction was >20%.

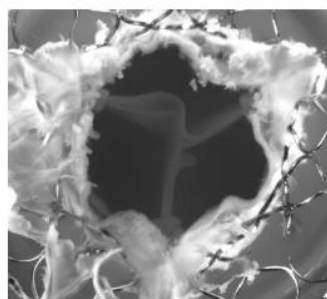


# Results: Redo-TAVR Sapien 3 performance

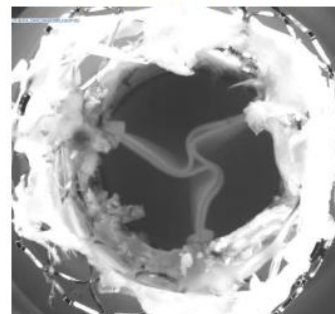
20mm Sapien 3 in  
23mm Evolut R



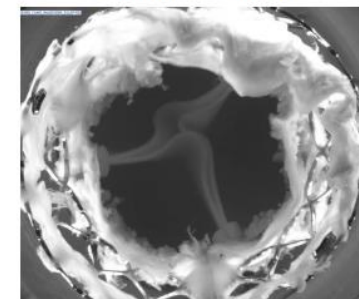
26mm Sapien 3 in  
29mm CoreValve



26mm Sapien 3 in  
29mm Evolut PRO



29mm Sapien 3 in  
34mm Evolut R



	EOA (cm <sup>2</sup> )			Mean Gradient (mmHg)		Peak Velocity (m/s)		Regurgitant Fraction (%)
	Pre Redo-TAVR	Post Redo-TAVR	ISO accepted	Pre Redo-TAVR	Post Redo-TAVR	Pre Redo-TAVR	Post Redo-TAVR	Post Redo-TAVR
20mm S3 in 23mm Evolut R	0.82	1.17	0.95	56.3	28.5	5.0	3.4	7.9
26mm S3 in 29mm CoreValve	1.10	2.16	1.60	32.7	9.5	3.8	1.9	18.9
26mm S3 in 29mm Evolut PRO	0.85	2.07	1.60	41.4	10.2	4.6	1.9	12.3
29mm S3 in 34mm Evolut R	0.66	2.54	2.10	76.6	6.9	6.2	1.6	25.8 *

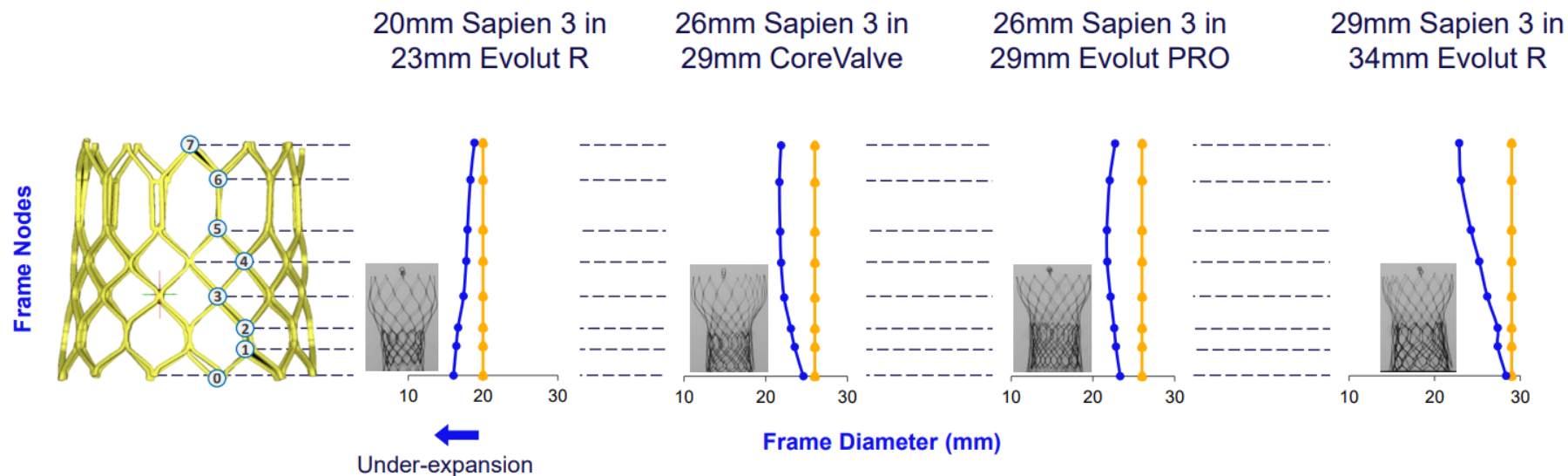
Evolut/CoreValve leaflet overhang was <40% and calcified leaflets were pinned open and remained stationary (<10% change) through the cardiac cycle

\* ISO accepted: <20%  
(additional studies on-going)

TCT.23, October 23-26, San Francisco



# Results: Sapien 3 frame deformation



■ Nominal frame diameter \*

■ Post Redo-TAVR frame diameter \*

\* Micro-CT area-derived outer diameter

Sapien 3 under-expansion was common following Redo-TAVR and may be affected by calcium location and TAV sizes \*\*

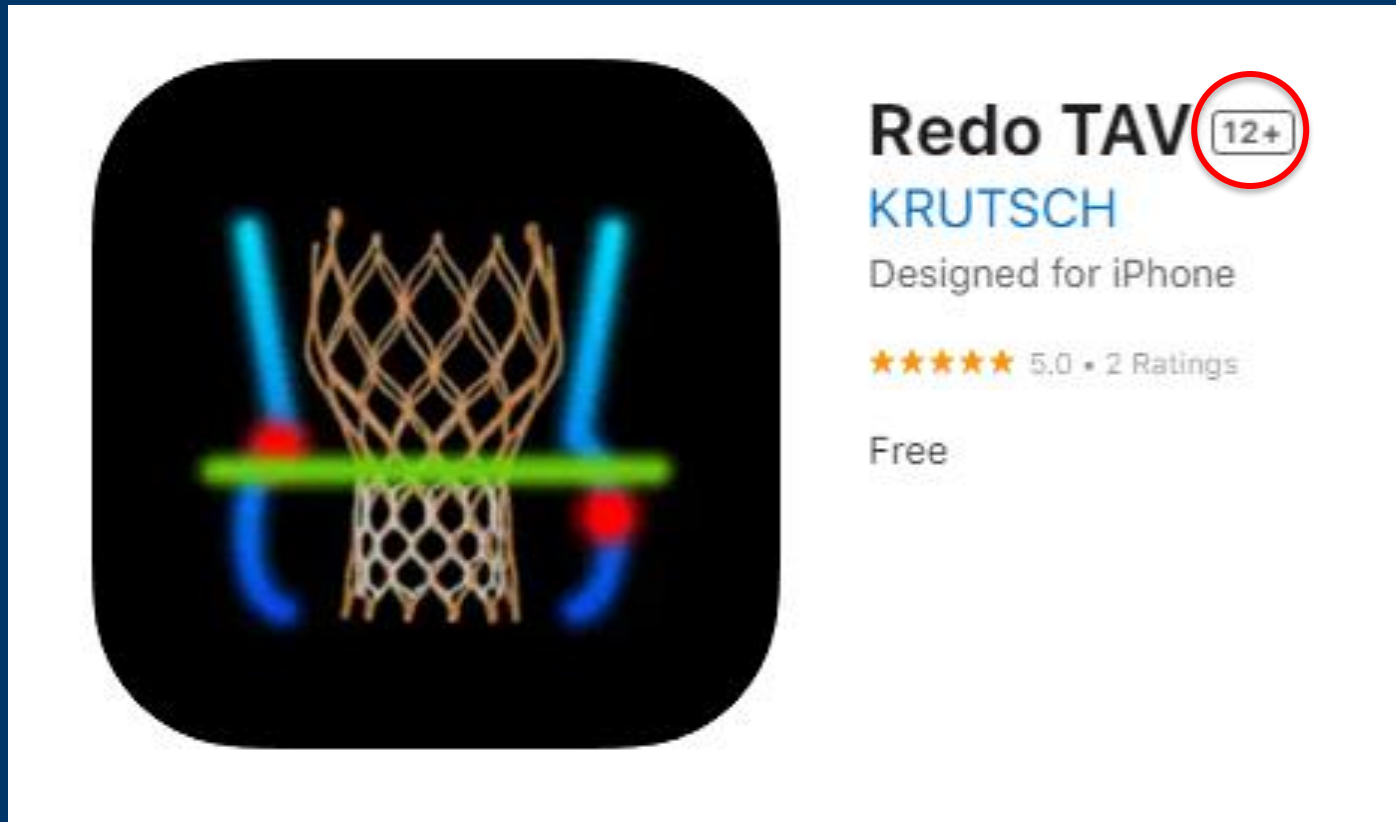
\*\* Balloon post-dilatation not performed

TCT.23, October 23-26, San Francisco

# Case

- 58 y/o male, LVEF 15%, CKD, pulm HTN
- 34 mm Evolut in 2019 not at our hospital, moderate AS/moderate AI
- Cardiogenic shock, inotropes, IABP
- Concern that AI will worsen after LVAD
- Can we do combined LVAD + TAV in TAV?

# TAV in TAV APP



1:24

87

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CT Planning

Step 1: Index TAV & Measurements

TAV Selection

Pre-Index TAV CT Data

Available

Not Available

Native Valve:

Select...

Native AV Calcification:

Select...

Select Index TAV

TAV:

Evolut FX

Size:

34

Next

1:24

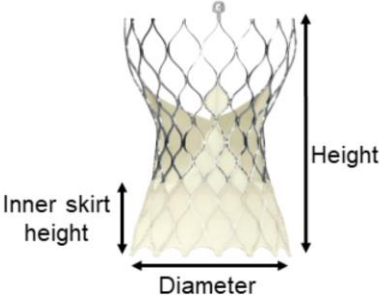
87

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CT Planning

Step 1: Index TAV & Measurements

Medtronic Evolut FX 34



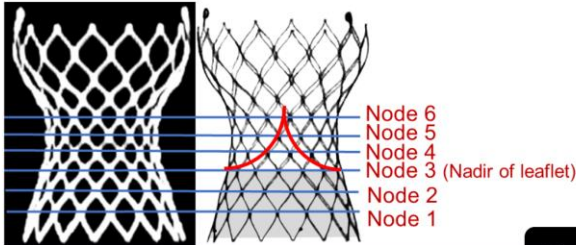
Height

Diameter

Inner skirt height

Height:	45
Diameter:	34
Inner Skirt Height:	14
Native Annulus Perimeter:	81.7-94.2

Reference Levels for Redo-TAV



Node 6

Node 5

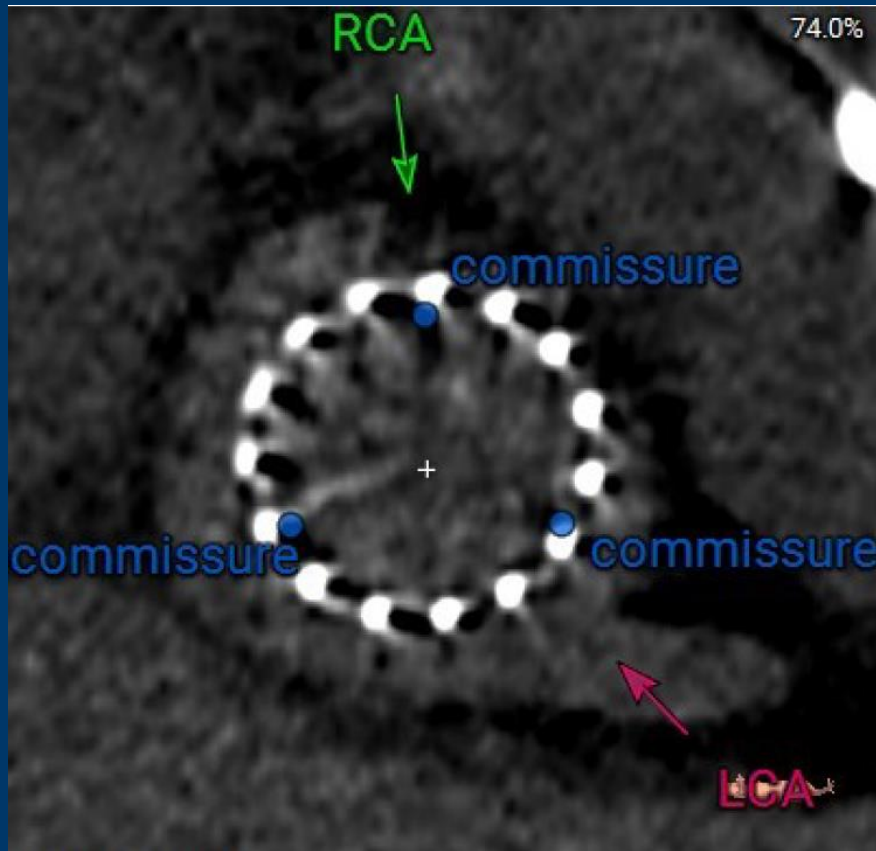
Node 4



Node 3 (Nadir of leaflet)

Node 2

Node 1


Next



1:25


86

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## CT Planning



Step 1: Index TAV & Measurements

### Index TAV Measurements

Index TAV Failure Mechanism:

AR

#### Commissure Alignment

▼ Commissure of native aortic valve

▲▲▲▲▲ Commissure of index TAV

Aligned	Mild	Moderate	Severe
0-15°	15-30°	30-45°	45-60°

#### Commissure Alignment of Index TAV

Commissure:

Severely Misaligned

Next



1:25



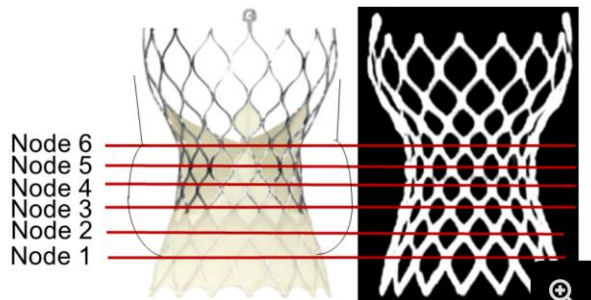
## CT Planning



## Step 1: Index TAV &amp; Measurements

## Where &amp; How to Measure Index TAV

## Where to Measure Index TAV



## How to Measure Index TAV ?



Enter Area and/or Perimeter

Reset

Step 2 →

Min. Ø: 26.5 mm  
Max. Ø: 31.5 mm  
Avg. Ø: 29.0 mm  
Area derived Ø: 28.9 mm  
Perimeter derived Ø: 29.7 mm  
Area: 655.5 mm<sup>2</sup>  
Perimeter: 91.3 mm

Distance: 6.0 mm

Min. Ø: 22.1 mm  
Max. Ø: 23.6 mm  
Avg. Ø: 22.9 mm  
Area derived Ø: 22.9 mm  
Perimeter derived Ø: 22.9 mm  
Area: 410.8 mm<sup>2</sup>  
Perimeter: 71.9 mm

Distance: 22.0 mm

1:26



## CT Planning



## Step 1: Index TAV &amp; Measurements

## Where &amp; How to Measure Index TAV

Area and perimeter can be entered simultaneously.

Area ✓

Perimeter

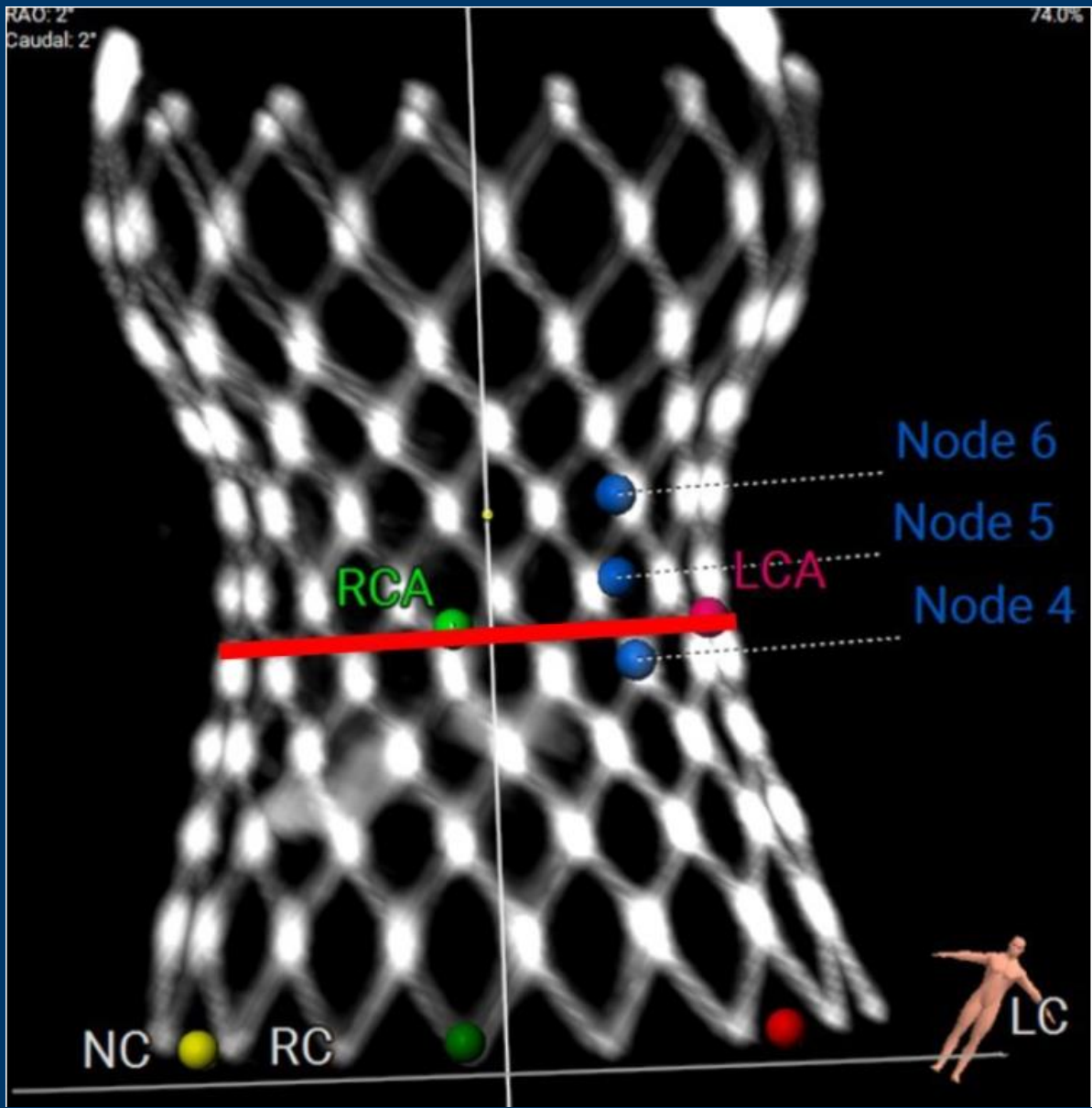
Node 6: 418 mm<sup>2</sup>Node 5: 411 mm<sup>2</sup>Node 4: 413 mm<sup>2</sup>Node 3: 479 mm<sup>2</sup>Node 2: 570 mm<sup>2</sup>Node 1: 656 mm<sup>2</sup>

? Where &amp; How to Measure Index TAV

Reset

Step 2 →

740%



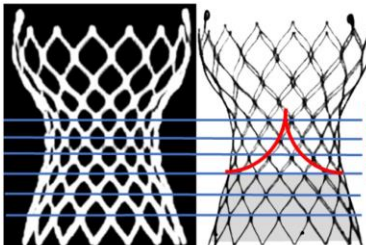
5:12
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**CT Planning**
🏠

Step 2: Identify Coronary Risk Plane

Mark bottom of both coronaries in relation to the reference levels

Reference Levels for Redo-TAV



- Node 6
- Node 5
- Node 4
- Node 3 (Nadir of leaflet)
- Node 2
- Node 1

Bottom of RCA & LCA Ostiums

RCA: Node 4

LCA: Node 4

Coronary Risk Plane (Lowest Level of Coronaries)

CRP Level: Node 4

Examples

Example 1

Example 2

Step 3 →

1:26



86



## CT Planning



Step 3: Select Second TAV

Choose Second TAV Device

ACURATE neo2

Allegra

Evolut FX  
USE WITH CAUTIONEvolut PRO+  
USE WITH CAUTION

MyVal

Navitor

SAPIEN 3

SAPIEN 3 Ultra

Use With Caution

Next

4:42



45



## CT Planning



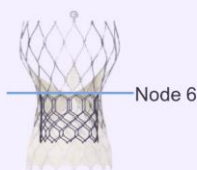
Step 4: Choose NSP &amp; Assess NSP/CRP

Coronary Risk Plane (Lowest Level of Coronaries)

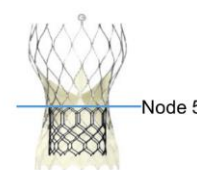
CRP Level: Node 4

Assess at All Levels  
When and Why 

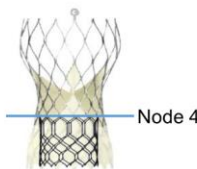
Select NSP Level



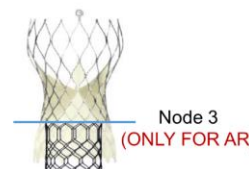
Node 6



Node 5



Node 4



Node 3 (only for AR)

Step 5 →

4:43



## CT Planning



## Step 5: Second TAV Sizing

## Select Relevant Values

Select 4 Relevant Areas and/or Perimeters

Area ☒

Perimeter

Include Perimeter?

Node 6: 418 mm<sup>2</sup> ☒Node 5: 411 mm<sup>2</sup> ☒Node 4: 413 mm<sup>2</sup> ☒Node 3: 479 mm<sup>2</sup> ☒Node 2: 570 mm<sup>2</sup> ☐Node 1: 656 mm<sup>2</sup> ☐Additional Area: Enter... mm<sup>2</sup> ☐

Relevant Values

Reset

Calculate

4:43



## CT Planning



## Step 5: Second TAV Sizing

## Choose Second TAV Size

Selected Second TAV Device: SAPIEN 3

Average Area: 430.3 mm<sup>2</sup>

Average Perimeter: N/A

Area Derived Diameter: 23.4 mm

Perimeter Derived Diameter: N/A

Choose the second TAV size using the measured values and sizing table.

View Sizing Guide

View Sizing Table

## Index TAV

TAV: Evolut FX

Size: 34

## Second TAV

TAV: SAPIEN 3

Size: 26

Step 6

4:46



## CT Planning

## Step 6: Coronary Risk Assessment

## Enter VTA Values

NSP: Node 6



## Bottom of RCA &amp; LCA Ostiums

RCA: Node 4

LCA: Node 4

## RCA

NSP Above/Below RCA?

Above

Below

NSP Above/Below STJ?

Above

Below

Enter VTA  
Measurements

VTSTJ: N/A

VTAoS: Enter... mm

VTC: 3.9 mm

## LCA

NSP Above/Below LCA?

Above

Below

NSP Above/Below STJ?

Above

Below

Enter VTA  
Measurements

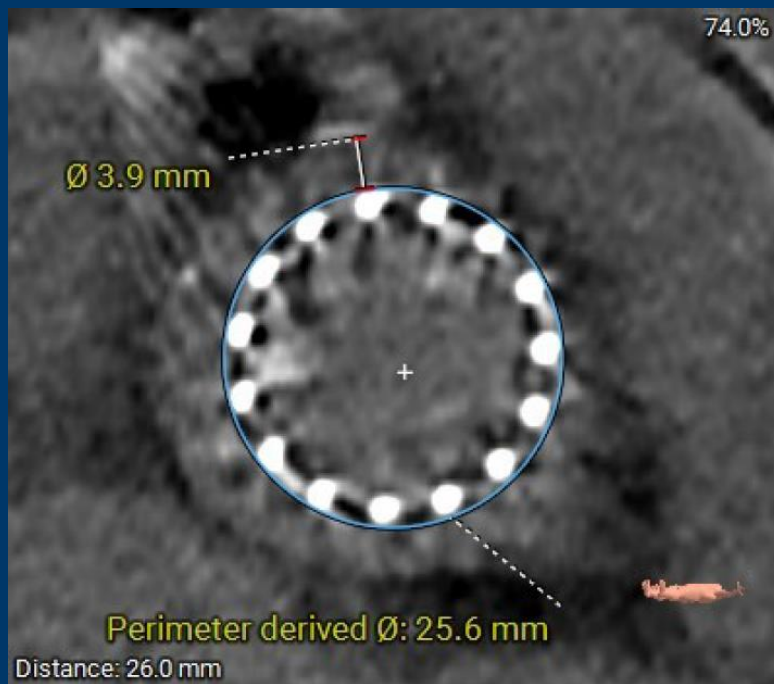
VTSTJ: N/A

VTAoS: Enter... mm

VTC: 5.3 mm

## Narrowest VTA Values

Next





4:46



## CT Planning



## Step 7: Summary Report

Size: 20

## Area &amp; Perimeter According to In-Vivo Sizing Algorithm

Area: 430.3 mm<sup>2</sup>

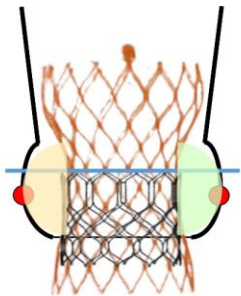
Perim: N/A

Index TAV Failure Mechanism: AS+AR

CRP: Node 4

NSP: Node 6

## Summary - Not to Scale



## Narrowest VTA Values

RCA: 3.9 mm

LCA: 5.3 mm



## Caution

Consider coronary protection if in doubt

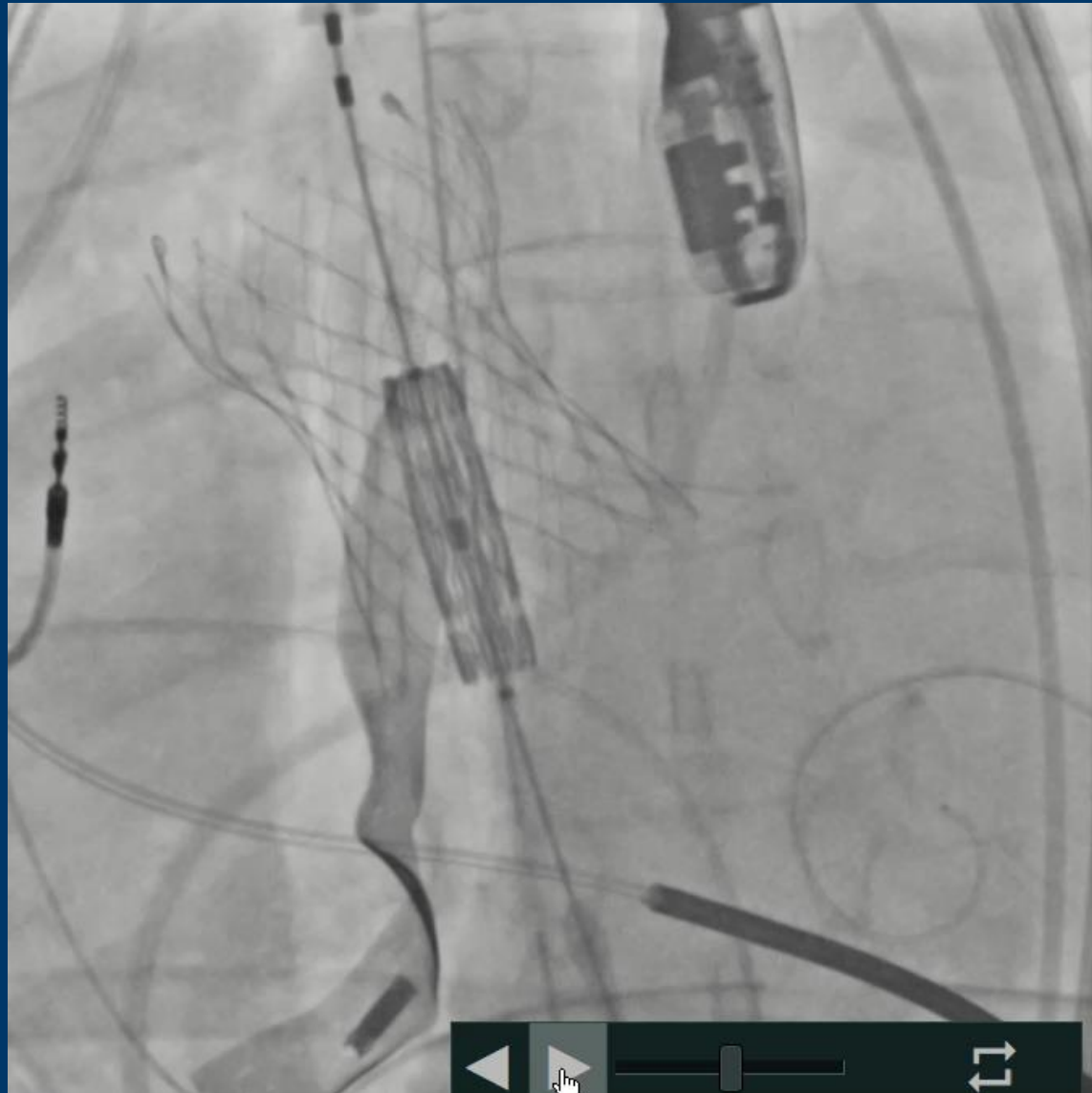


Intermediate risk to coronaries

Screenshot



Next



# Conclusions

- The feasibility of TAV in TAV involves thorough analysis of the aortic root, coronary and STJ anatomy
- The algorithm to assess coronary risk is not as complicated as you might think
- Devices/techniques to facilitate precise device positioning will help to facilitate TAV in TAV procedures

# Thank You

