

Pacemaker Post-TAVR: Evaluation of Clinical Outcomes and the Impact of Implantation Timing

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Disclosure of Relevant Financial Relationships



I, **Nicholas J. Valle, DO** NOT have any financial relationships to disclose.

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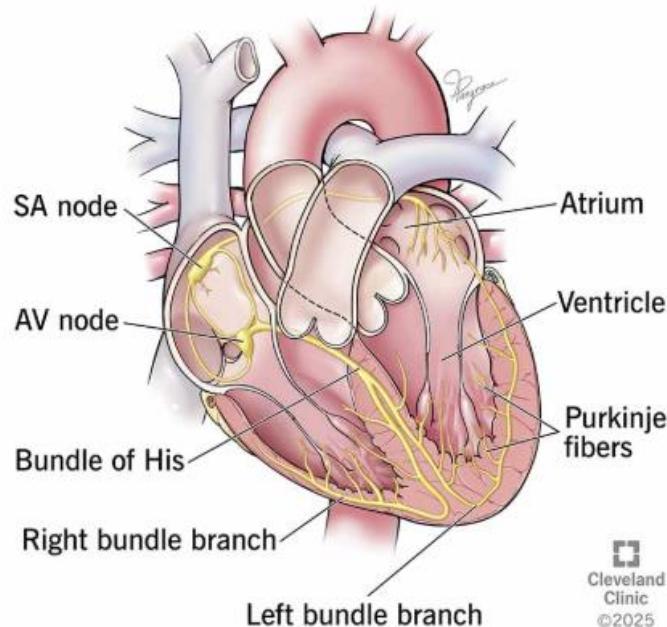


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Background

- Radial force of valve expansion during TAVR leads to compression of the membranous septum, which may injure conduction system anatomy
- Depending on degree of resultant pathology, permanent pacemaker (PPM) implantation may be required

Cardiac conduction system



How Common is PPM Post-TAVR?

- Varies by:
 - Institution
 - Valve Type (SEV vs BEV)
 - Procedural factors (implant depth)
 - Patient factors (pre-existing conduction disease/a-fib)
 - Era
- ACC 2020 Consensus: approx. 15% of Post-TAVR patients receive PPM

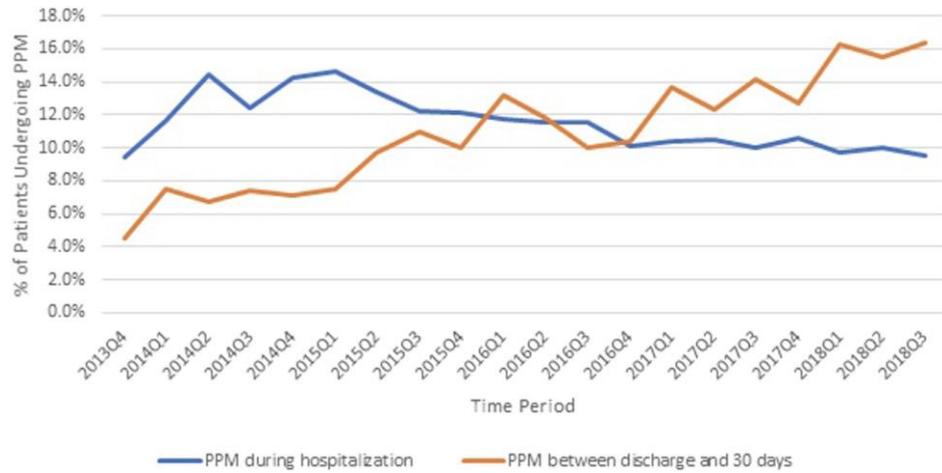


Figure 1. Incidence of post-TAVR PPM placement between 2013-2018

Is PPM Post-TAVR Bad?

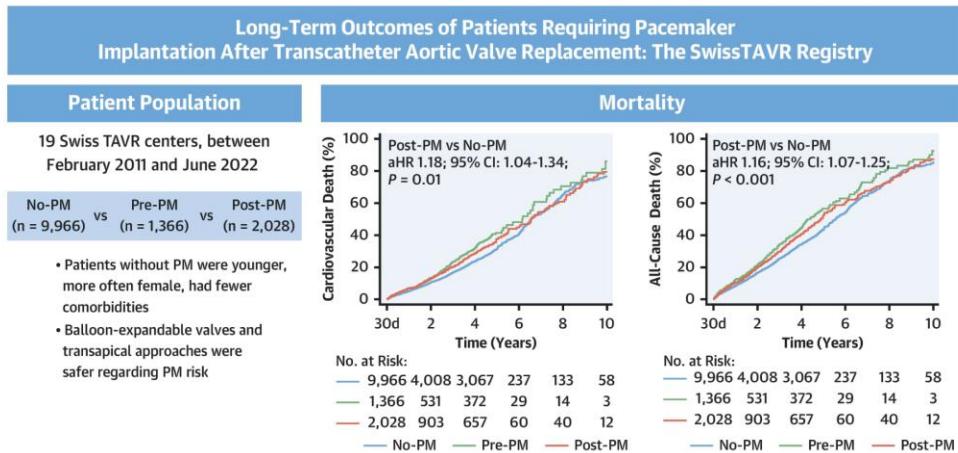


Figure 2. Data from SwissTAVR Registry showing increased long-term mortality and cardiovascular death in post-TAVR PPM patients compared to post-TAVR non-PPM patients

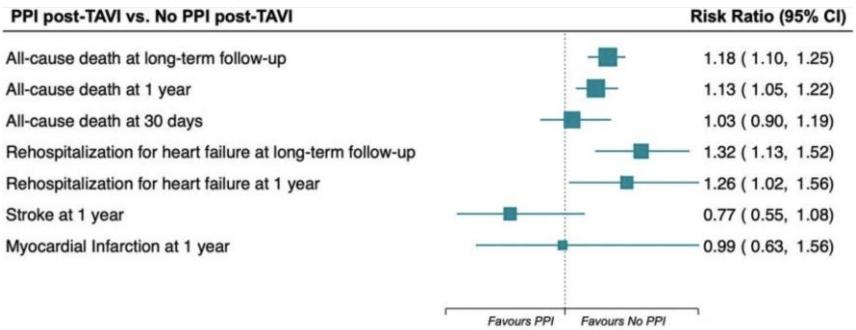


Figure 3. Large multicenter, international meta-analysis of over 50,000 TAVR patients from 2022 showing increased all-cause death at 1 year and death at long-term follow up in patients receiving post-TAVR PPM.

Expert Consensus:

There is a 13-18% long-term all-cause mortality increase in patients who receive PPM post-TAVR

Is PPM Post-TAVR Bad?

Kaplan Meier curves for the entire study period

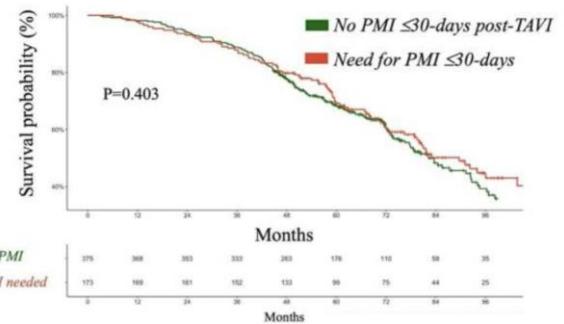


Figure 4. Prospective analysis of 548 TAVRs from Norwegian registries showed no difference in rates of all cause mortality between PPM and non-PPM cohorts over median 5 year follow up

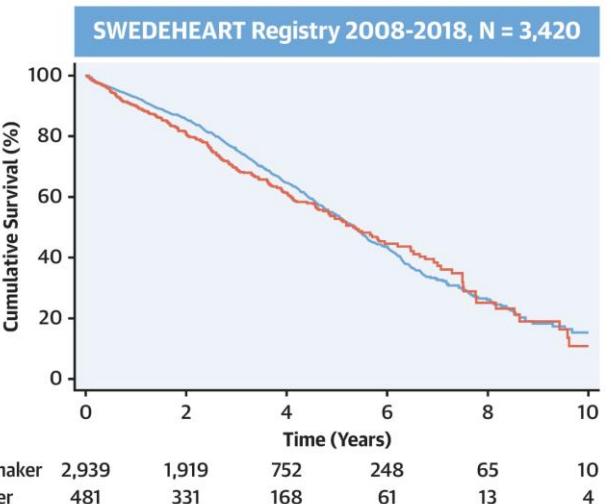


Figure 5. Analysis of 3,400 TAVRs from SWEDEHEART Registry showed no difference in long-term survival between PPM and non-PPM cohorts

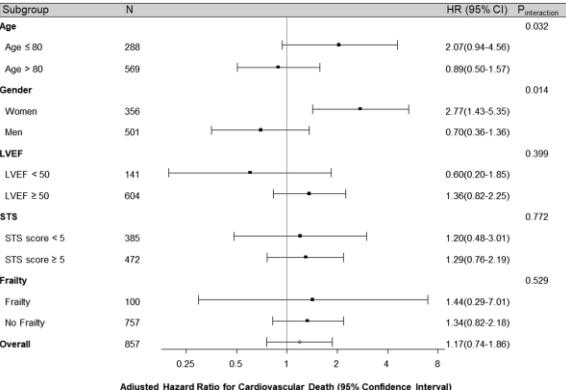


Figure 6. Analysis of 857 TAVRs from PARTNER 2 S3 registries showed no difference in rates of cardiovascular death between PPM and non-PPM cohorts

However:
Multiple retrospective and prospective reports find no difference in long-term MACE/Mortality outcomes attributable to PPM after TAVR

Purpose

Primary

Is there a difference in **MACE** or **Mortality at 1 year** in patients receiving **post-TAVR PPM** compared to non-PPM patients?

Secondary

Is there a difference in **MACE** or **Mortality at 1 year** associated with **PPM placement** when stratifying by TAVR admission status?

Is there a difference in the **incidence** of **post-TAVR PPM** placement when stratifying by **elective** vs **non-elective** admission status

Among patients receiving post-TAVR PPM, is **implantation timing** associated with a **difference in MACE or Mortality at 1-year**?

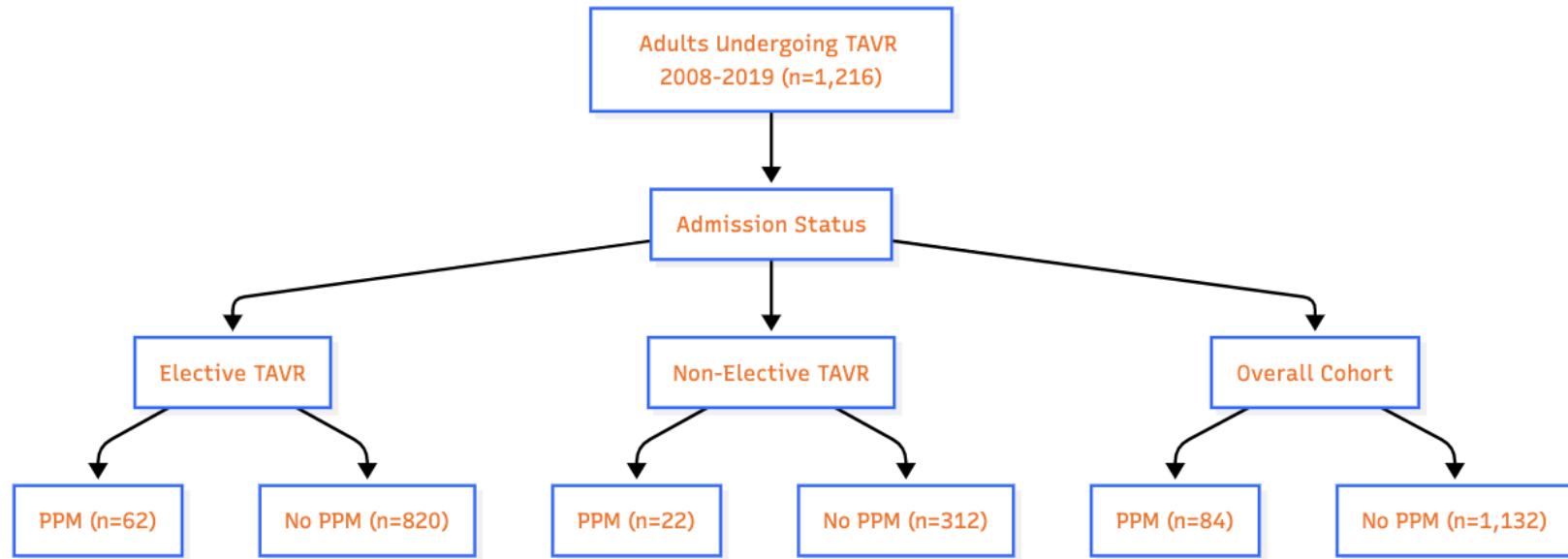
Methods

- **MIMIC IV Database:** de-identified data for over 360,000 patients from Beth Isreal Deaconess Medical Center between 2008-2019
- **1,216 TAVR patients** (age ≥ 18) were identified with ICD-10, ICD-9, CPT codes.
- Patients who received **PPM post-TAVR** during hospitalization ($n=84$) were identified with ICD-10, ICD-9, and CPT codes.

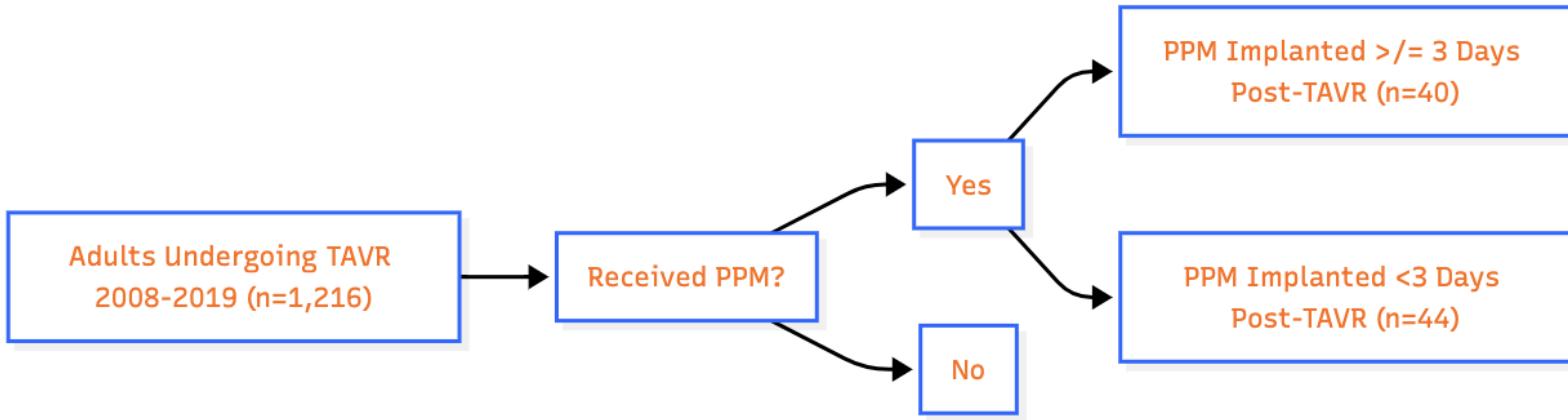
Methods

- TAVR Patients were divided into “elective” and “non-elective” admission status groups
- Patients were sorted into “early pacing” and ”late pacing” cohorts
- Late pacing was defined as PPM implantation 3 or more days post-TAVR

Methods



Methods



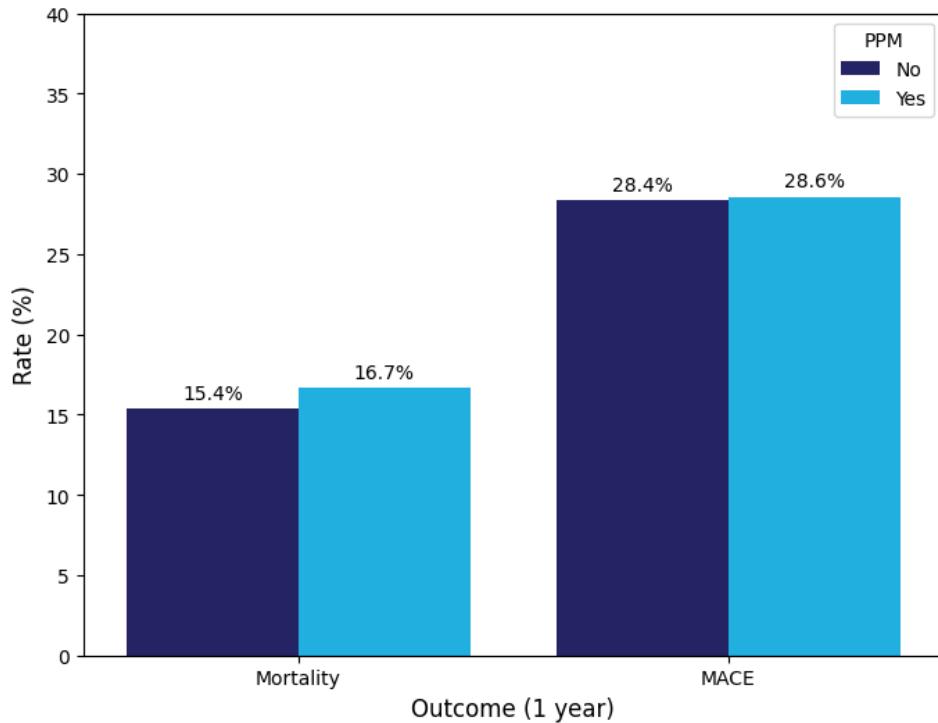
Results

Baseline Characteristics			
Variable	No PPM (n=1132)	PPM (n=84)	P-Value
Age (years)	80.5 ± 9.0	81.4 ± 7.0	0.27
Female (%)	54.8%	54.8%	1.000
Hypertension (%)	31.2%	25.0%	0.288
Diabetes Mellitus (%)	35.6%	47.6%	0.037
CKD (%)	37.1%	41.7%	0.473
COPD (%)	23.6%	23.8%	1.000
Heart Failure (%)	69.5%	64.3%	0.379

*Low standardized mean difference in comorbidities

Primary Outcome – Overall TAVR Cohort

Endpoint	Group	Total Patients	Outcome	Rate	p-Value
1-Year Mortality	PPM	84	14	16.7%	0.827
	No PPM	1132	174	15.4%	
1-Year MACE	PPM	84	22	26.2%	1.000
	No PPM	1132	302	26.7%	



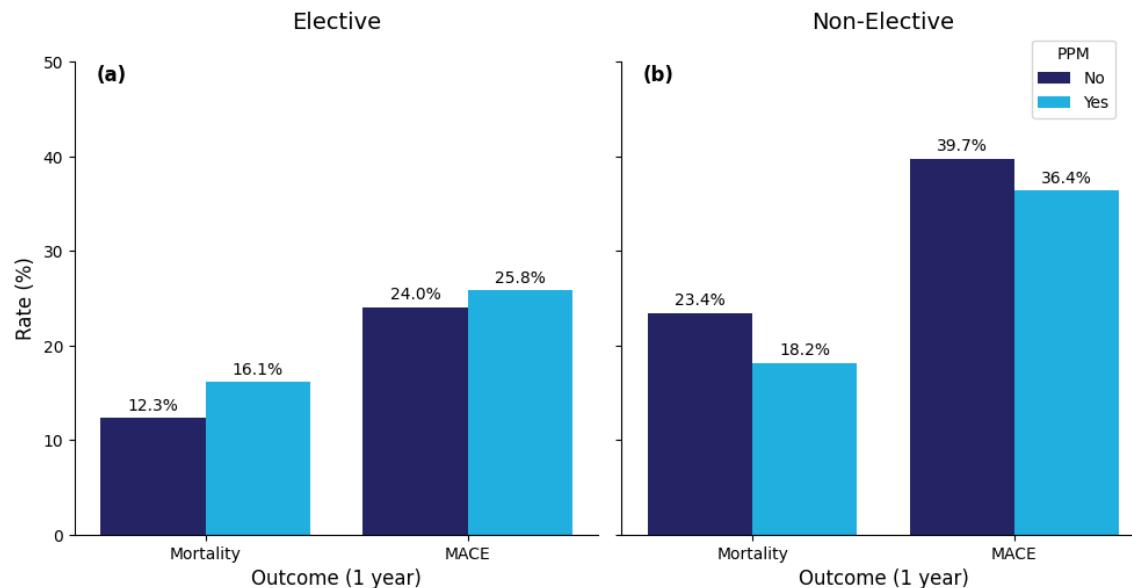
Secondary Outcome – Elective and Non-Elective Cohorts

Elective TAVR

Endpoint	Group	Total Patients	Outcome	Rate	p-Value
1-Year Mortality	PPM	62	10	16.1%	0.827
	No PPM	820	101	12.3%	
1-Year MACE	PPM	62	16	25.8%	1.000
	No PPM	820	185	22.6%	

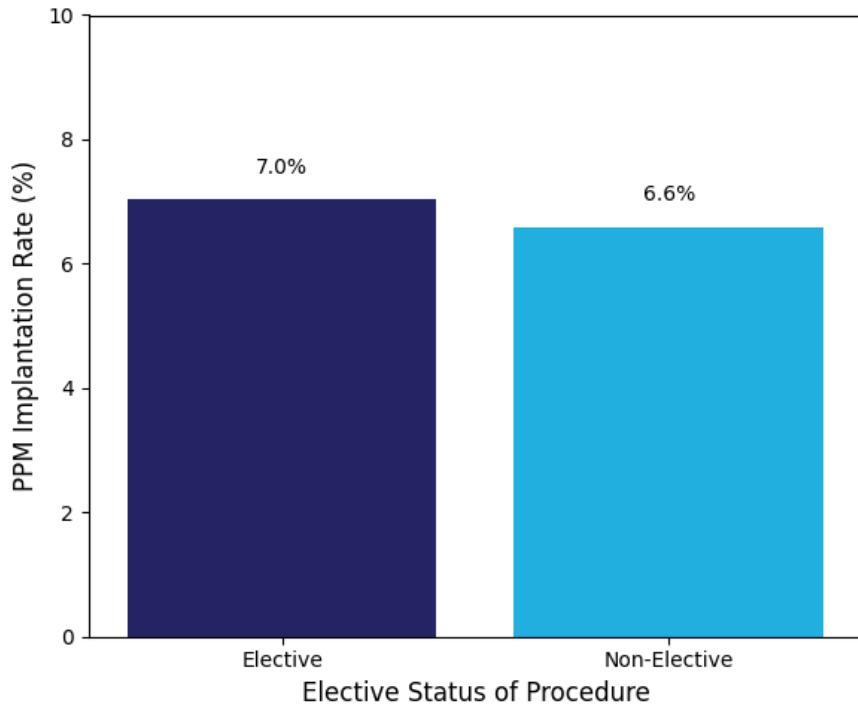
Non-Elective TAVR

Endpoint	Group	Total Patients	Outcome	Rate	p-Value
1-Year Mortality	PPM	22	4	18.2%	0.765
	No PPM	312	73	23.4%	
1-Year MACE	PPM	22	6	27.3%	0.464
	No PPM	312	117	37.5%	



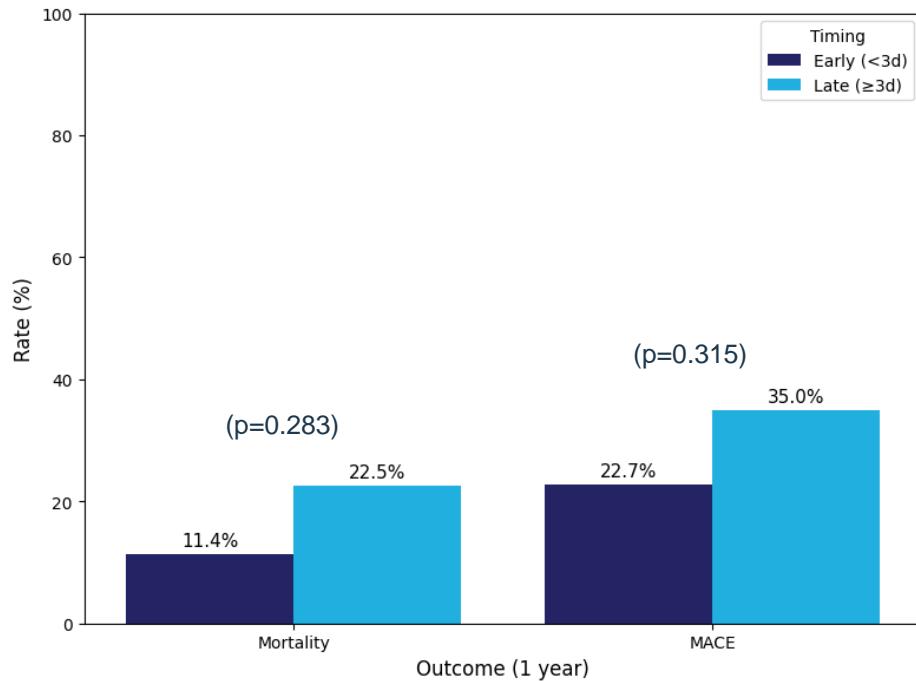
Secondary Outcome – Incidence of PPM by Admission Status

TAVR Admission Status	No PPM	PPM	Total	% with PPM	p-Value
Elective	820	62	882	7.0%	0.885
Non-Elective	312	22	334	6.6%	
Total	1,132	84	1,216	6.9%	



Secondary Outcome – Effects of Implantation Timing

Outcome	Early Pacing	Late Pacing	P-Value
1-Year Mortality	5/44 (11.4%)	9/40 (22.5%)	0.283
1-Year MACE	10/44 (22.7%)	14/40 (35.0%)	0.316



In Summary

Primary

PPM post-TAVR was **not associated** with a **significant difference** in **MACE** or **Mortality** at 1 year.

Secondary

This trend **persisted** when specifically analyzing **elective** and **non-elective** cohorts

There was **no difference** in the incidence of post-TAVR PPM placement when **stratifying by admission status**

Patients who received a PPM **3 or more days** post-TAVR had **numerically increased** rates of **MACE** and **Mortality** at 1 year

Conclusions

- More data are needed to analyze the effects of implantation timing on cardiovascular outcomes at 1 year
- Further research into the factors that impact MACE and Mortality in patients receiving post-TAVR PPM is needed



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References:

