

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

Nicholas J. Valle, DO

EVMS Internal Medicine PGY-2

Sentara Heart Hospital, Norfolk, VA

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# Disclosure of Relevant Financial Relationships



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

# Mentors



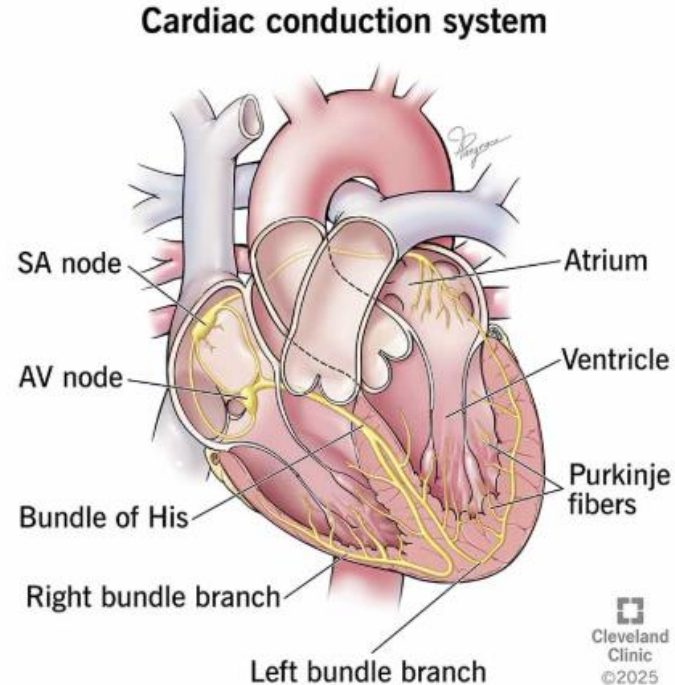
**Matthew R. Summers, MD**  
Program Director, Structural Heart  
Complex Coronary and Interventional  
Cardiology  
Sentara Medical Group, Virginia Beach, VA



**Deepak R. Talreja, MD**  
Clinical Chief of Cardiology  
Sentara Medical Group, Virginia Beach, VA

# 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



# 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

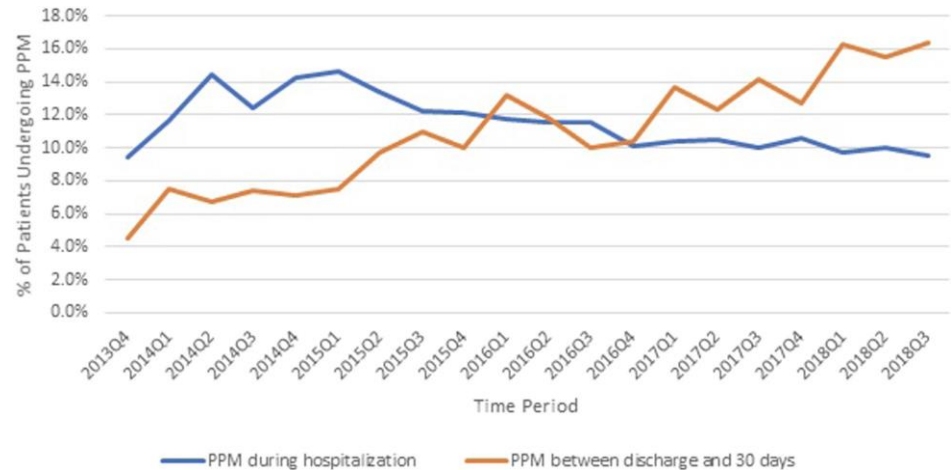
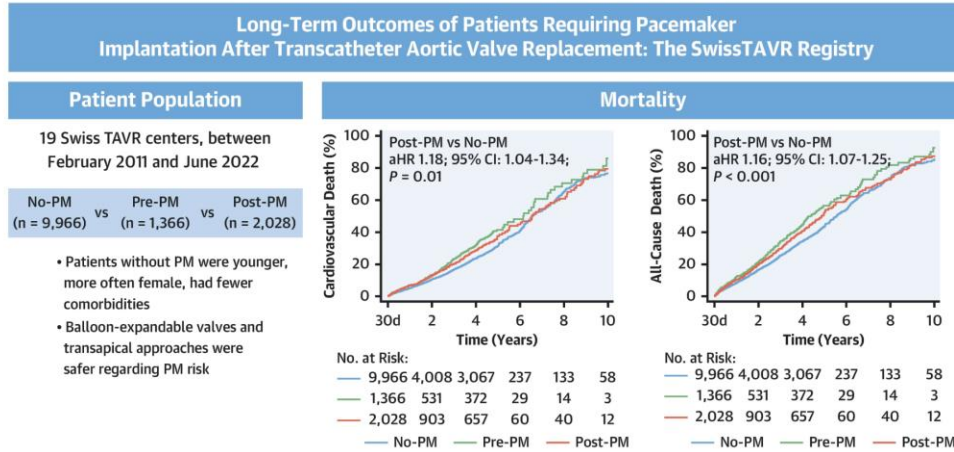
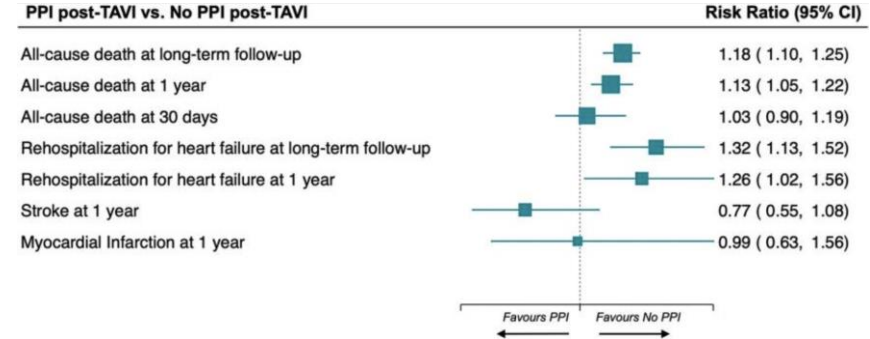


Figure 1. Incidence of post-TAVR PPM placement between 2013-2018

# 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 metanalysis 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.

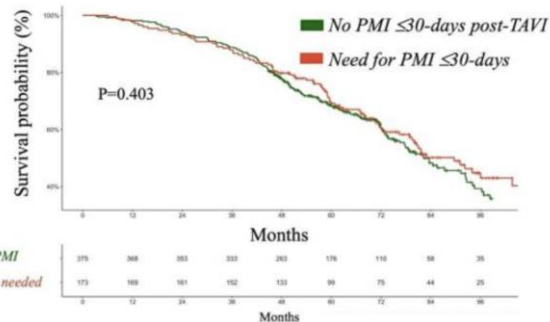
## Expert Consensus:

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

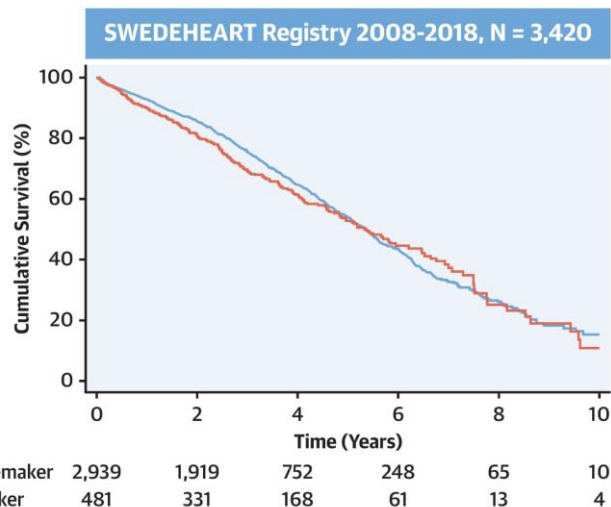


# Is PPM Post-TAVR Bad?

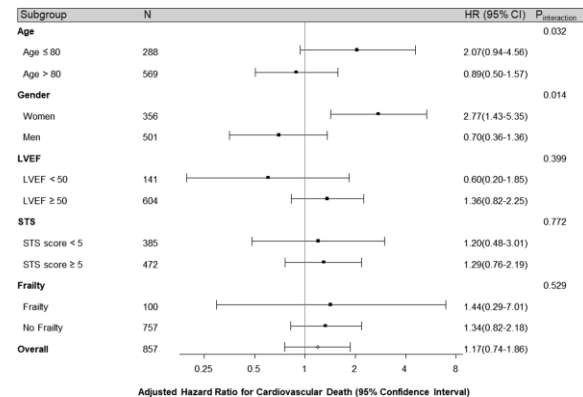
Kaplan Meier curves for the entire study period



**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 SWEDHEART 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**?



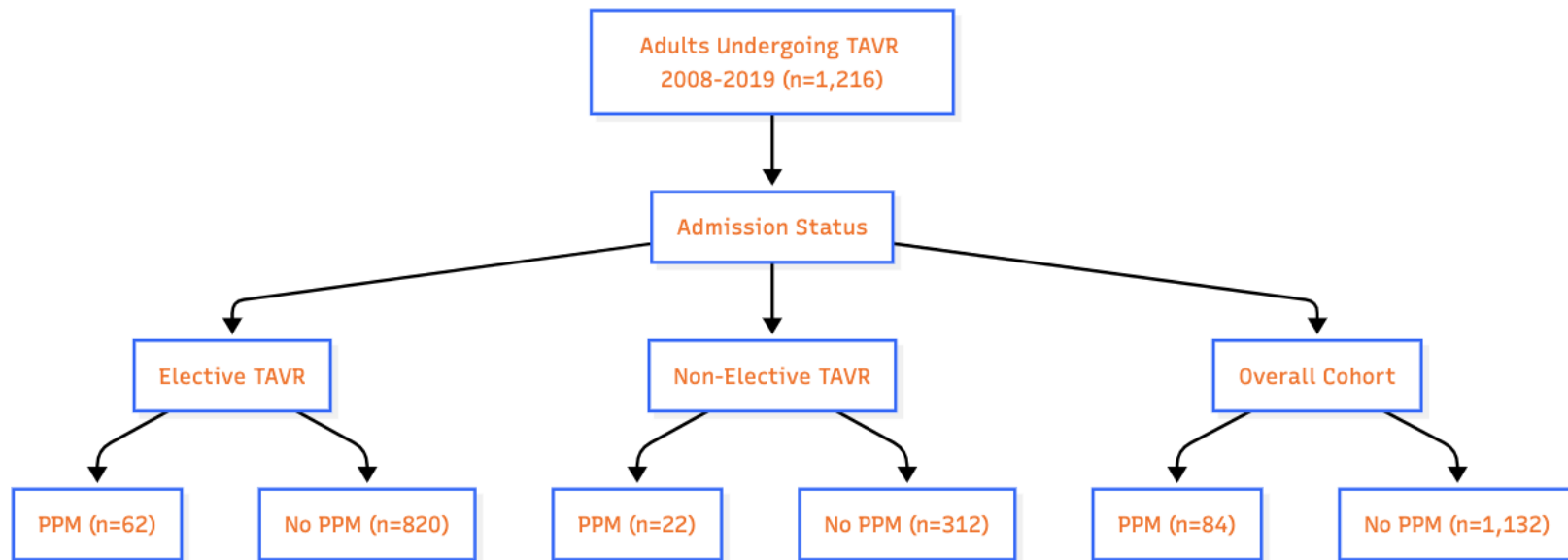
## Methods

- **MIMIC IV Database:** de-identified data for over 360,000 patients from Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center between 2008-2019
- 1,216 TAVR patients (age  $\geq 18$ ) 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.

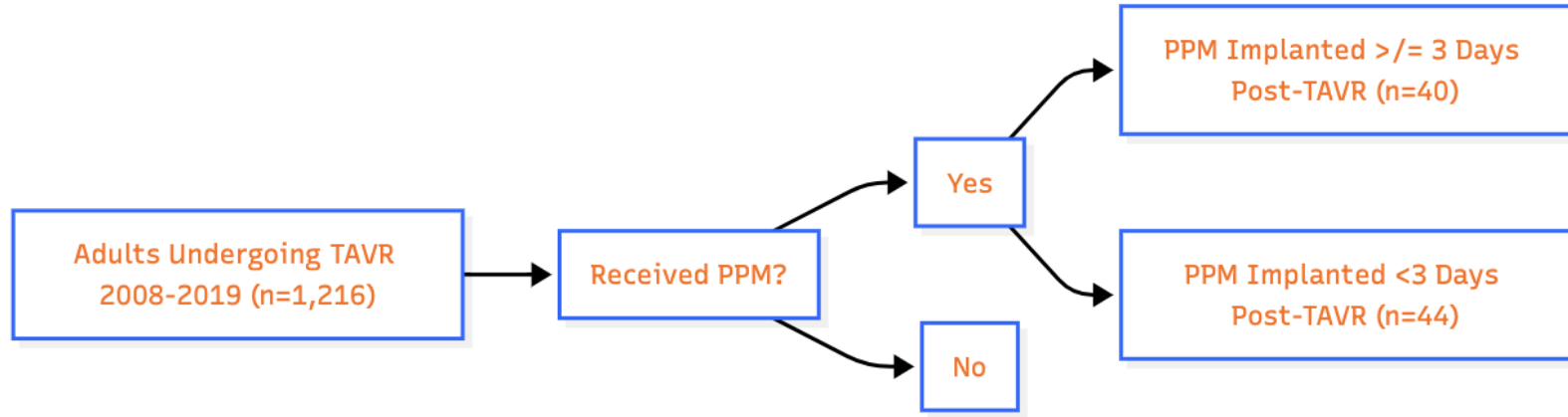
# Methods

- 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



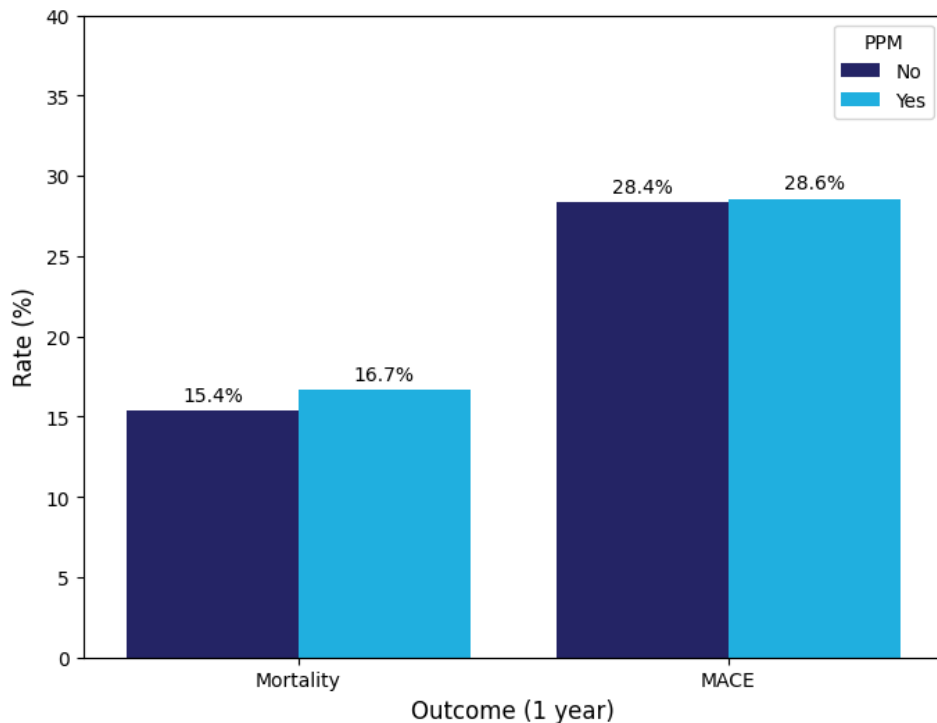
# Results

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%	





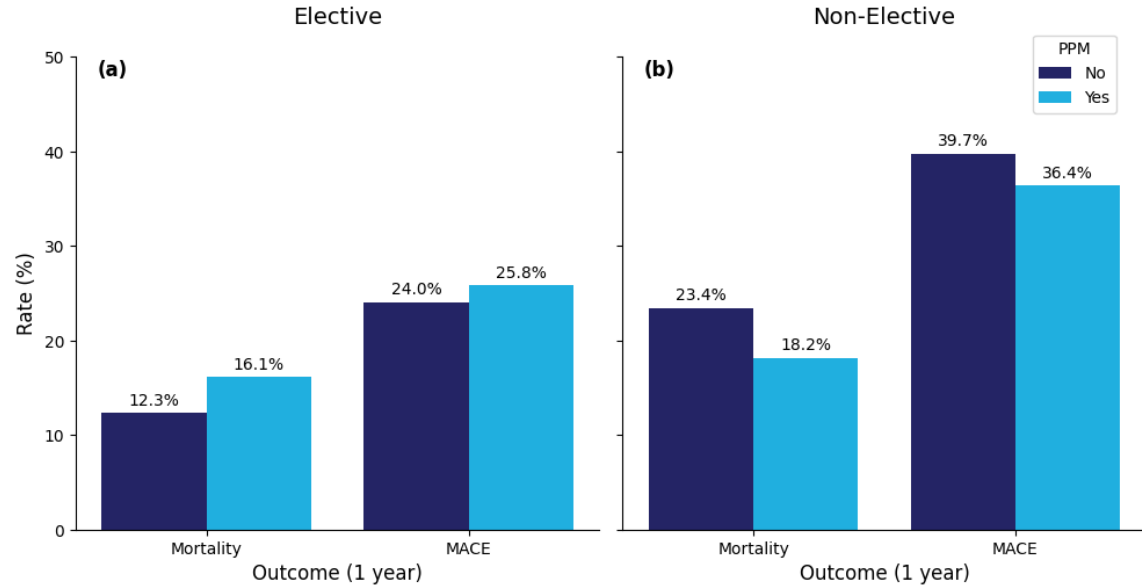
# Secondary Outcome – Elective and Non-Elective Cohorts

## 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%	

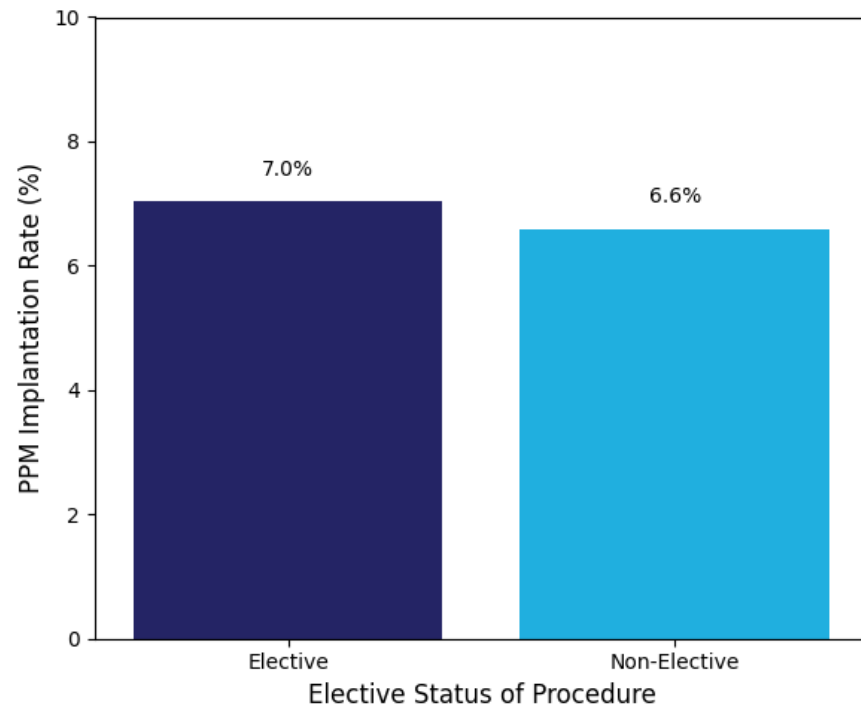
## Non-Elective TAVR

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%	



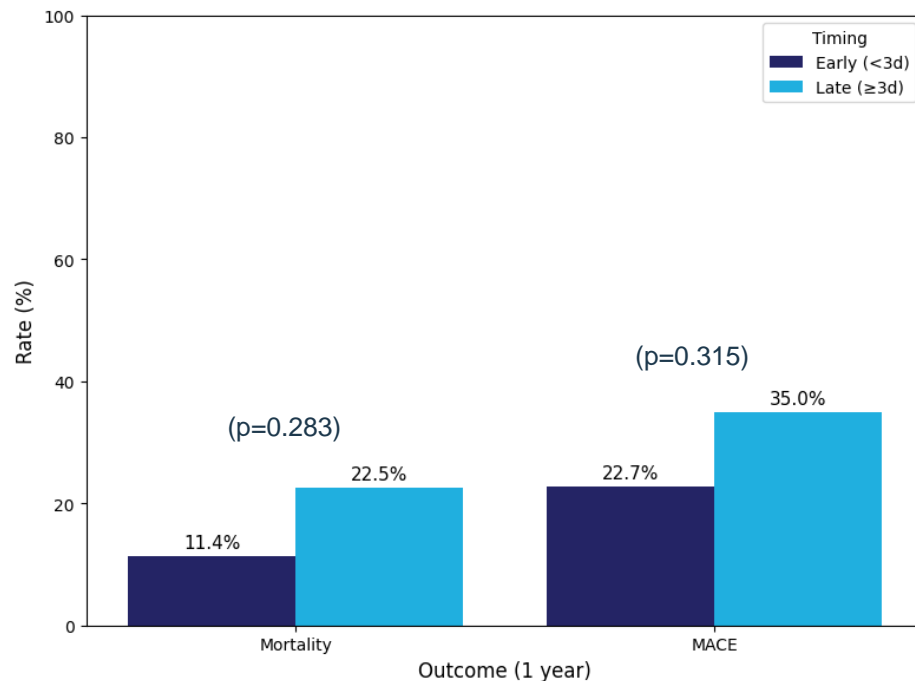
## Secondary Outcome – Incidence of PPM by Admission Status

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



**Nicholas J. Valle**  
EVMS Internal  
Medicine PGY-2  
vallenj@odu.edu

## References:

