



CoreValve: Pros and Cons.

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Snowmass 2015

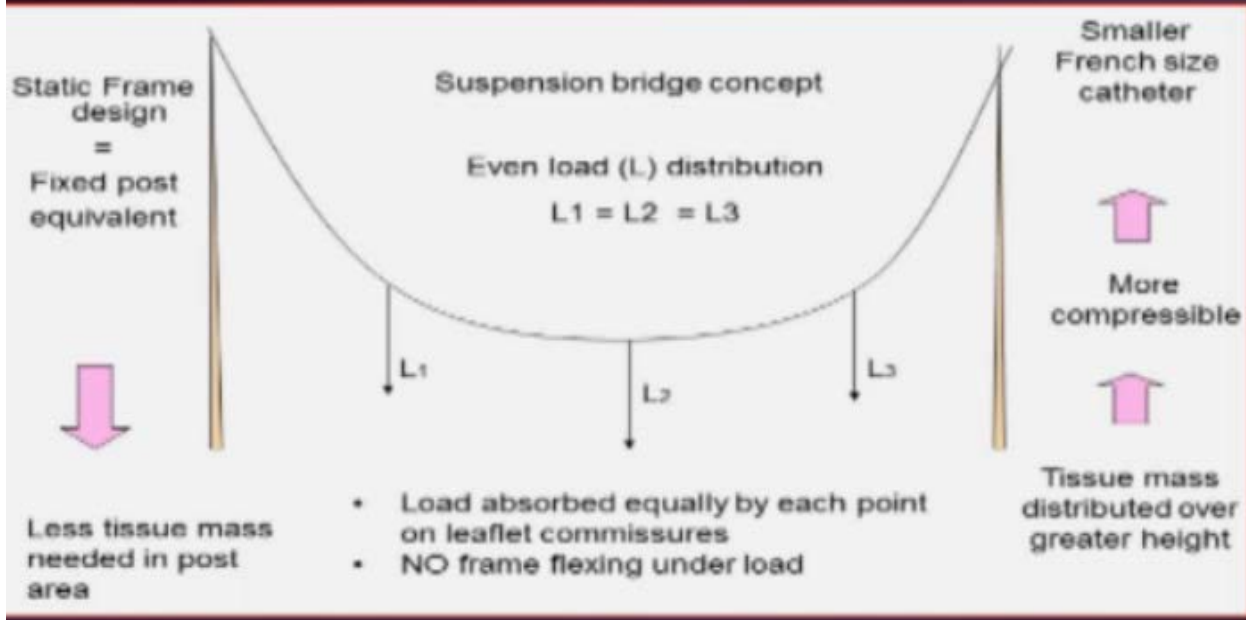


TAVR in US

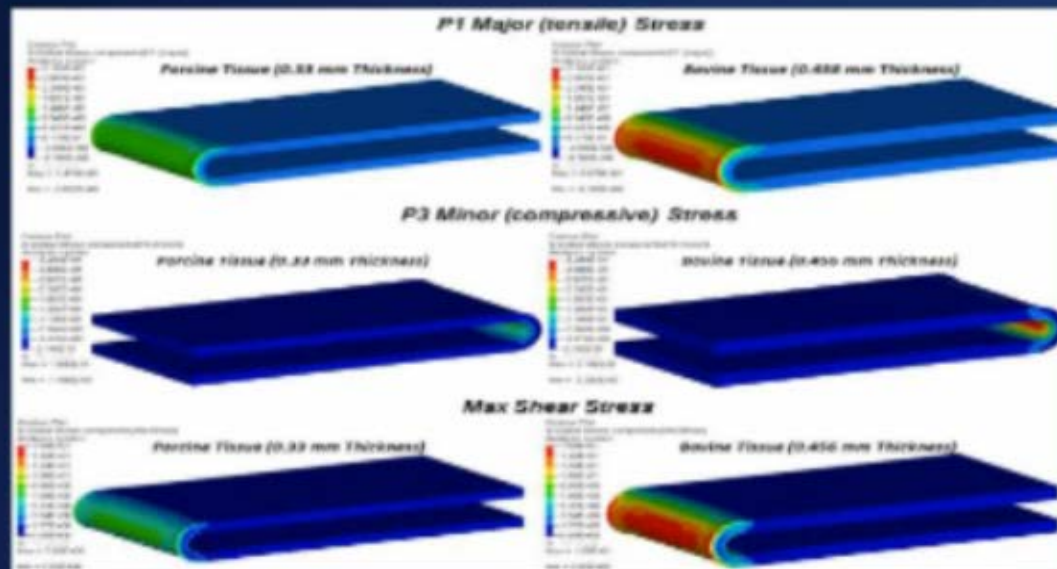


>100,000 cases done in 750 Centers worldwide.

CoreValve Bioprosthesis Design



FEA Demonstrates Porcine Pericardium Experiences Less Bending Stresses Than Bovine Pericardium¹




Ease of Use

- **Simple training.**
- **Delivery is easy, if following instructions.**
- **Easily crosses the valve.**
- **May not require predilatation.**
- **No rapid pacing required during deployment.**

Vessel Size Considerations

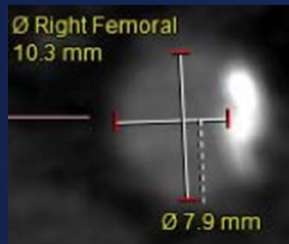
18F Sheath for all valve sizes. Requires vessels ≥ 6 mm

CoreValve® and CoreValve Evolut	23mm (18-20mm)	26mm (20-23mm)	29mm (23-27mm)	31mm (26-29mm)
AccuTrak® with Cook Sheath	 21.8FR	 21.8FR	 21.8FR	 21.8FR



< OD 18Fr
6.93 mm

Tortuosity,
Calcium,
Marginal CSA



Medtronic Evolut R Enveo R delivery catheter InLine Sheath

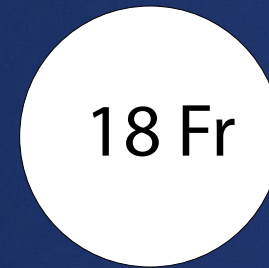
*CoreValve w/
18 Fr Cook Sheath*



7.3 mm



*EnVeo R w/ 14F
InLine Sheath*



6.0 mm

4 Fr reduction

68% cross-sectional
area reduction

Minimal lumen artery diameter = 5 mm

Medtronic Evolut R



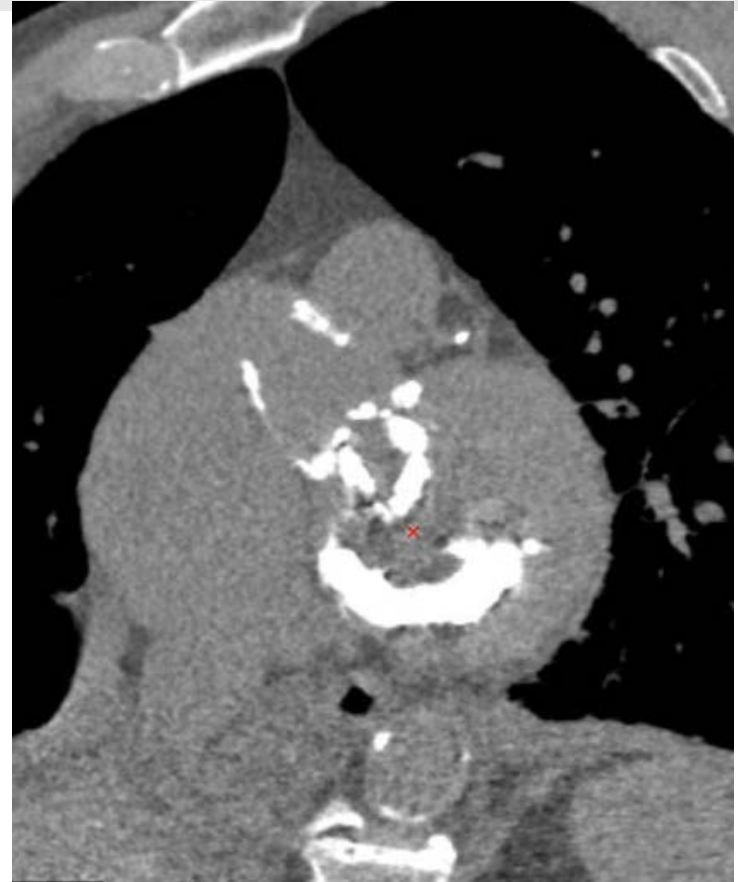
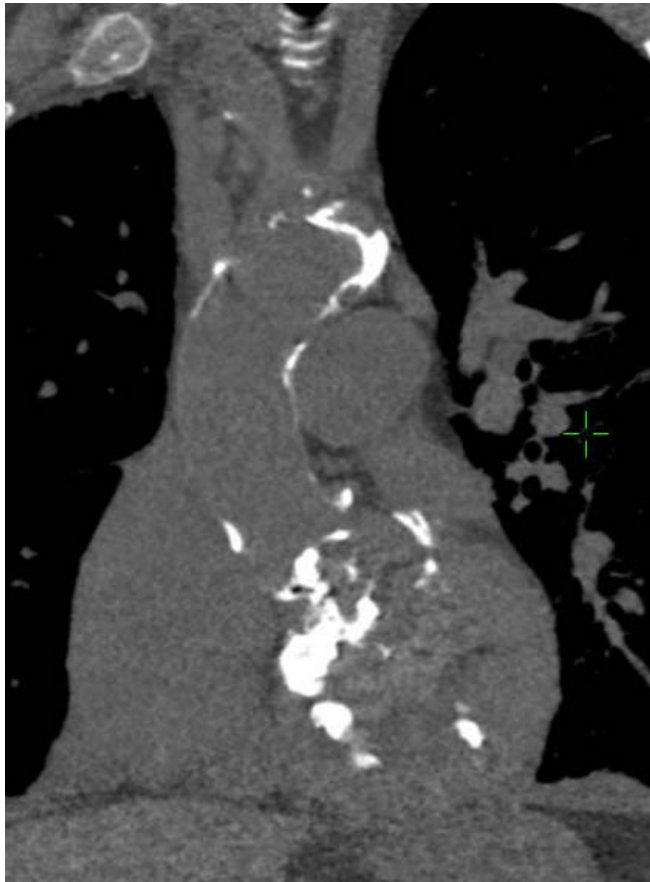
Retrievable, Repositionable

Self Expanding Valves and Annular Rupture

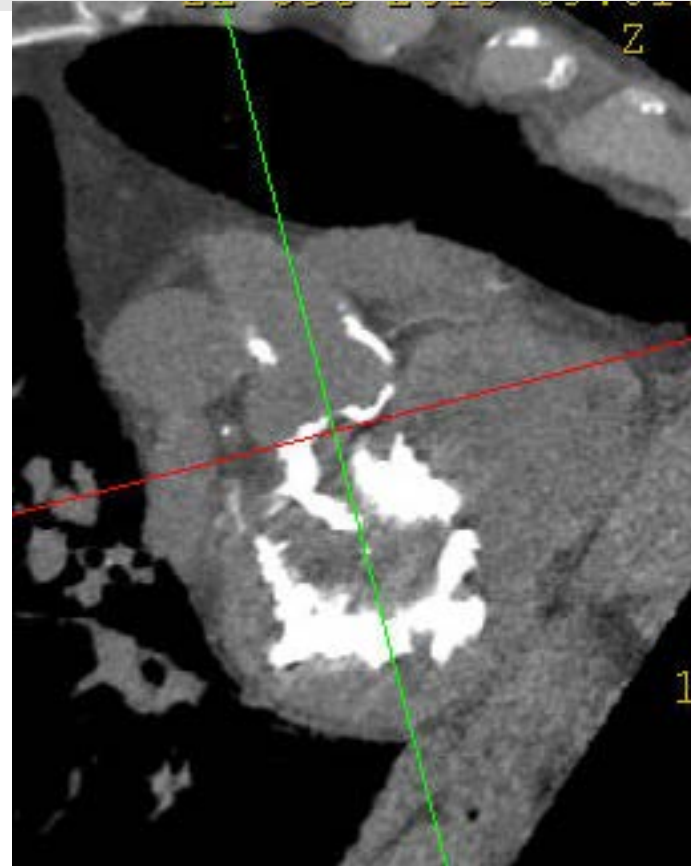
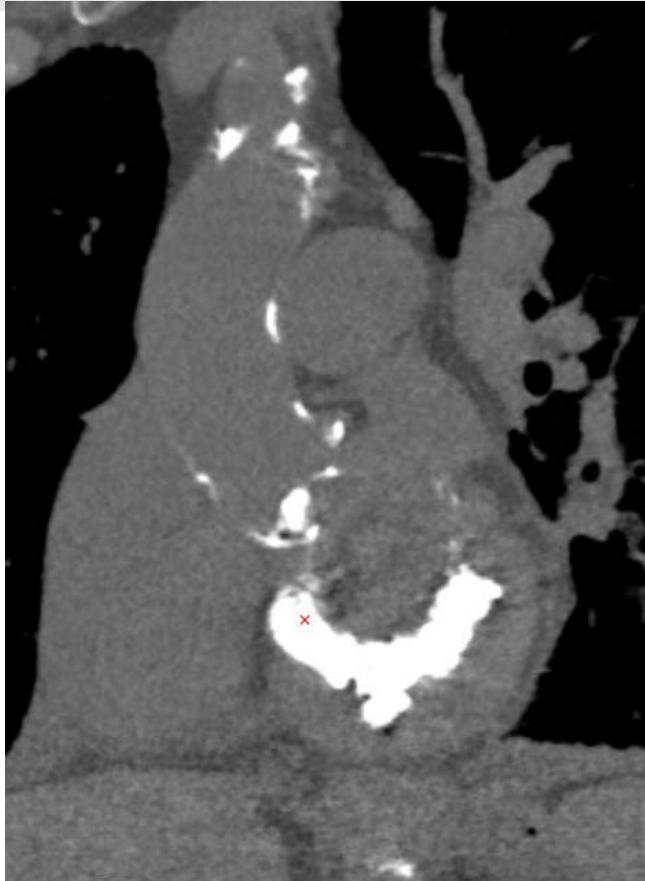
The CoreValve has no reported cases of annular rupture (except for post dilatation).

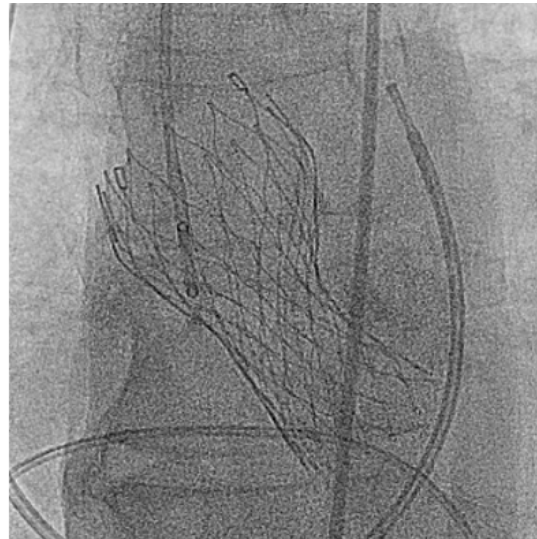
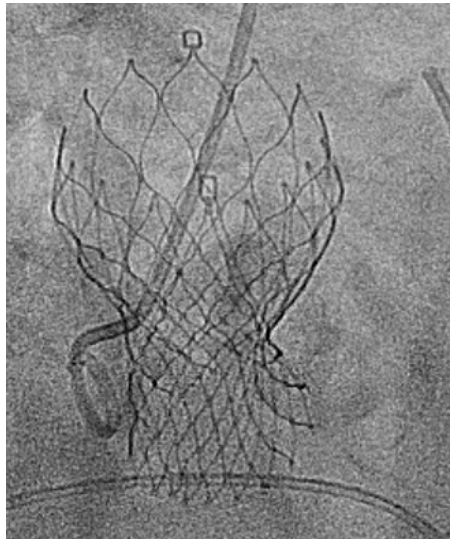
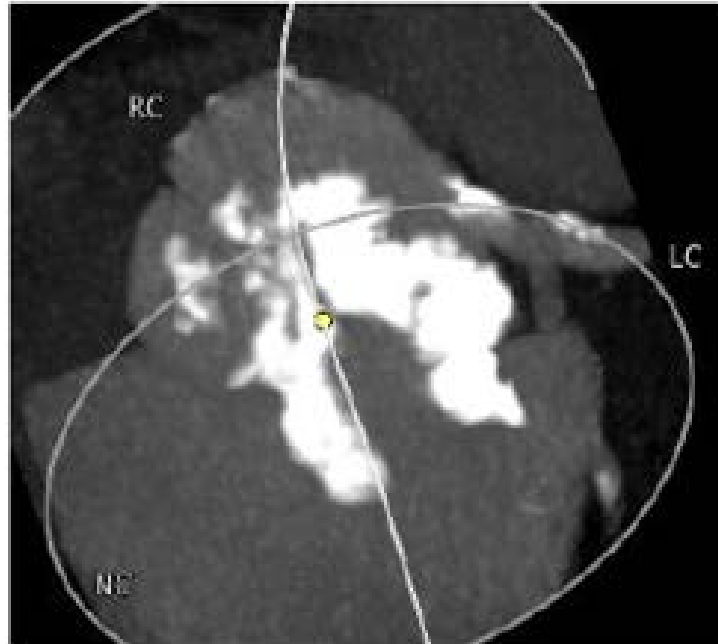
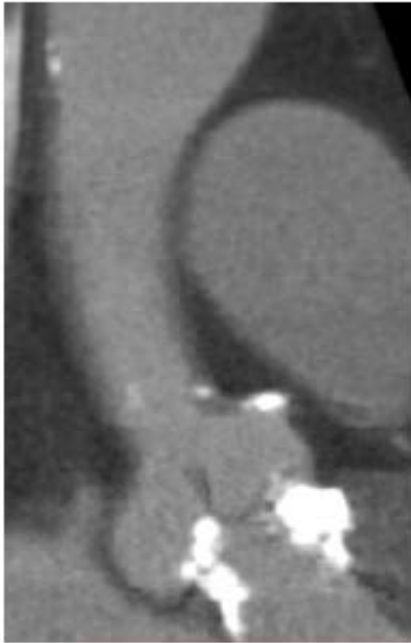
A safe option for heavily calcified aorto-valvar and LVOT regions.

LVOT Calcification Predictor for Annular Rupture



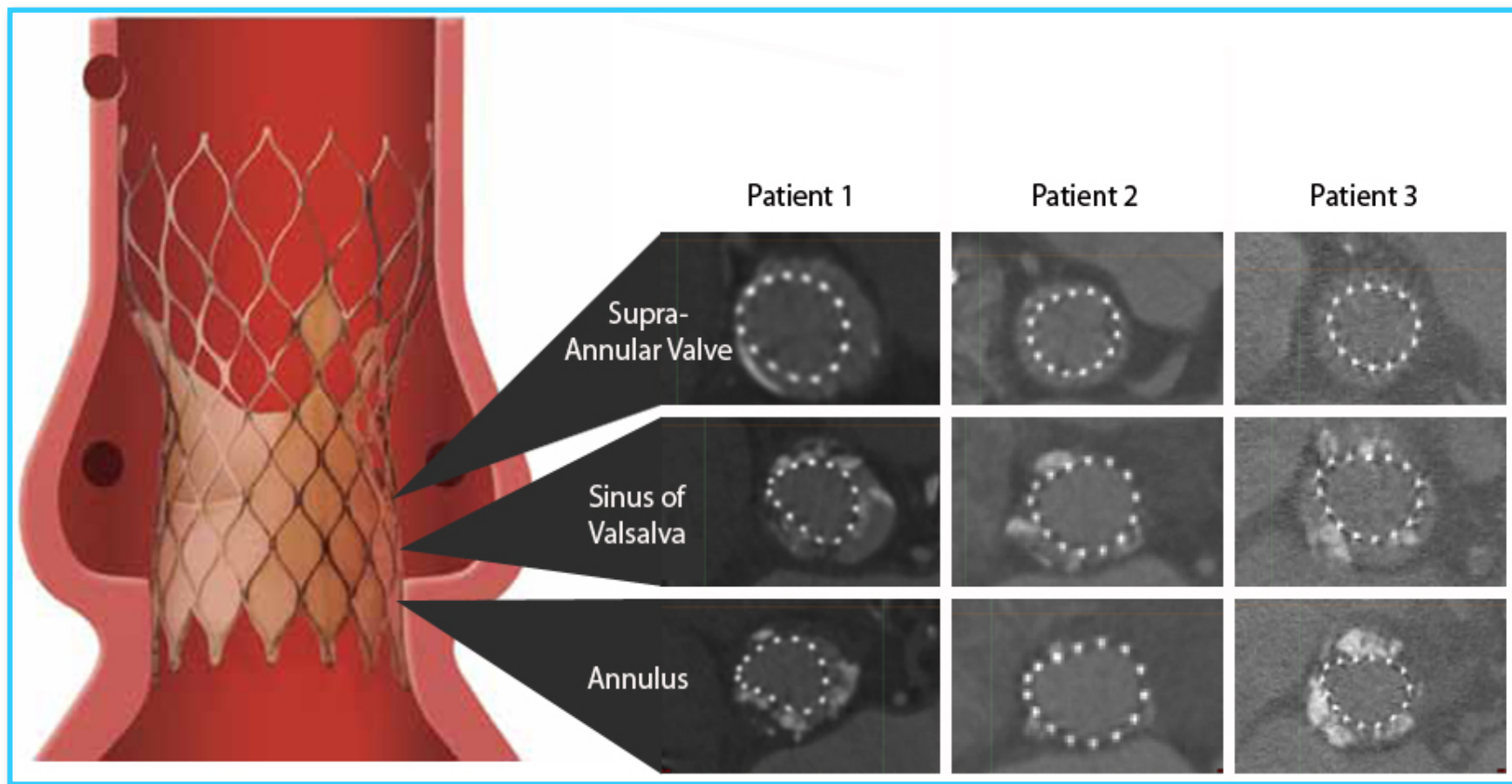
Severe LVOT Calcification





**Asymmetric expansion at the annulus.
Supra annular function, without gradient.**

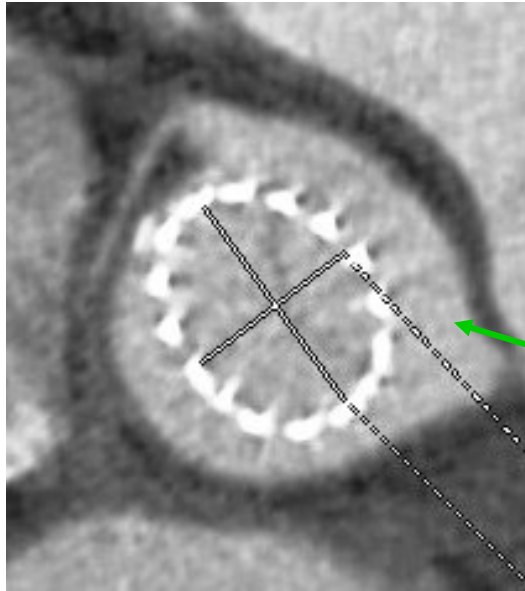
Supra-annular valve location



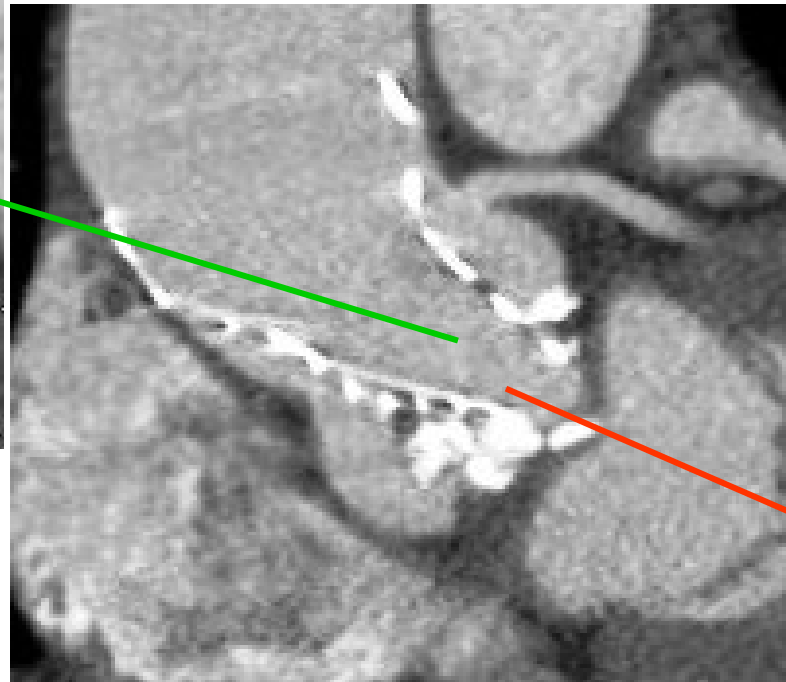
TAVI in Bicuspid Aortic Valve.

JC Laborde

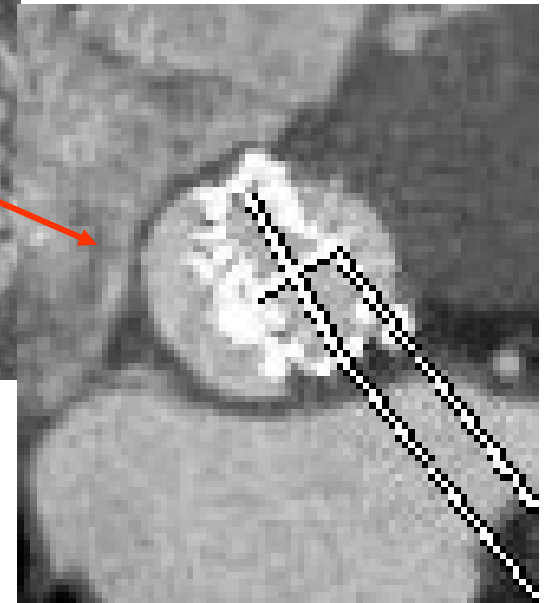
CT Scan, post implantation



Supra annular level

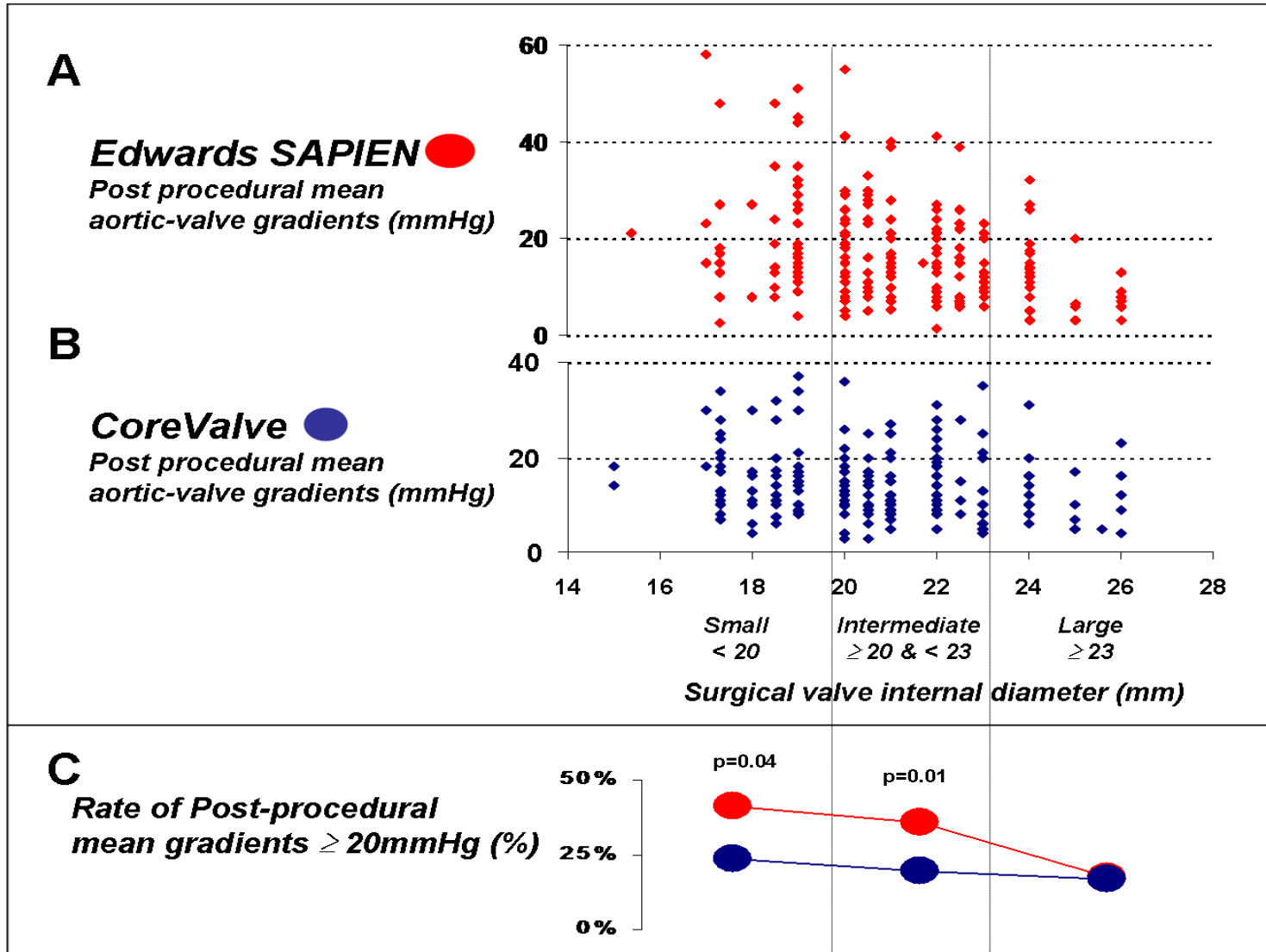


Annular level



Valve in Valve Registry

Dvir et al. JAMA. 2014;312(2):162-170



CoreValve for Pure AR

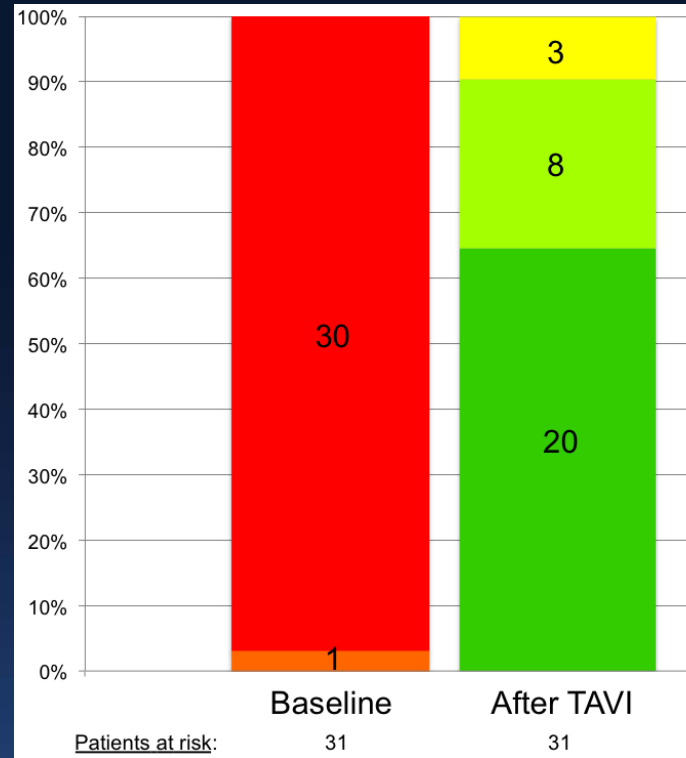
Roy et al. JACC 2013; 61:1577–84

**43 patients with pure or predominant AR.
91% with none or mild calcification.**

Second valve required	8 (18.6)
Post-procedure AR grade	
I or lower	34 (79.1)
II	7 (16.3)
III	2 (4.7)
New permanent pacemaker	7 (16.3)

Jena Valve for Aortic Regurgitation. 31 pts.

German Registry. Seiffert et al, TVT 2014



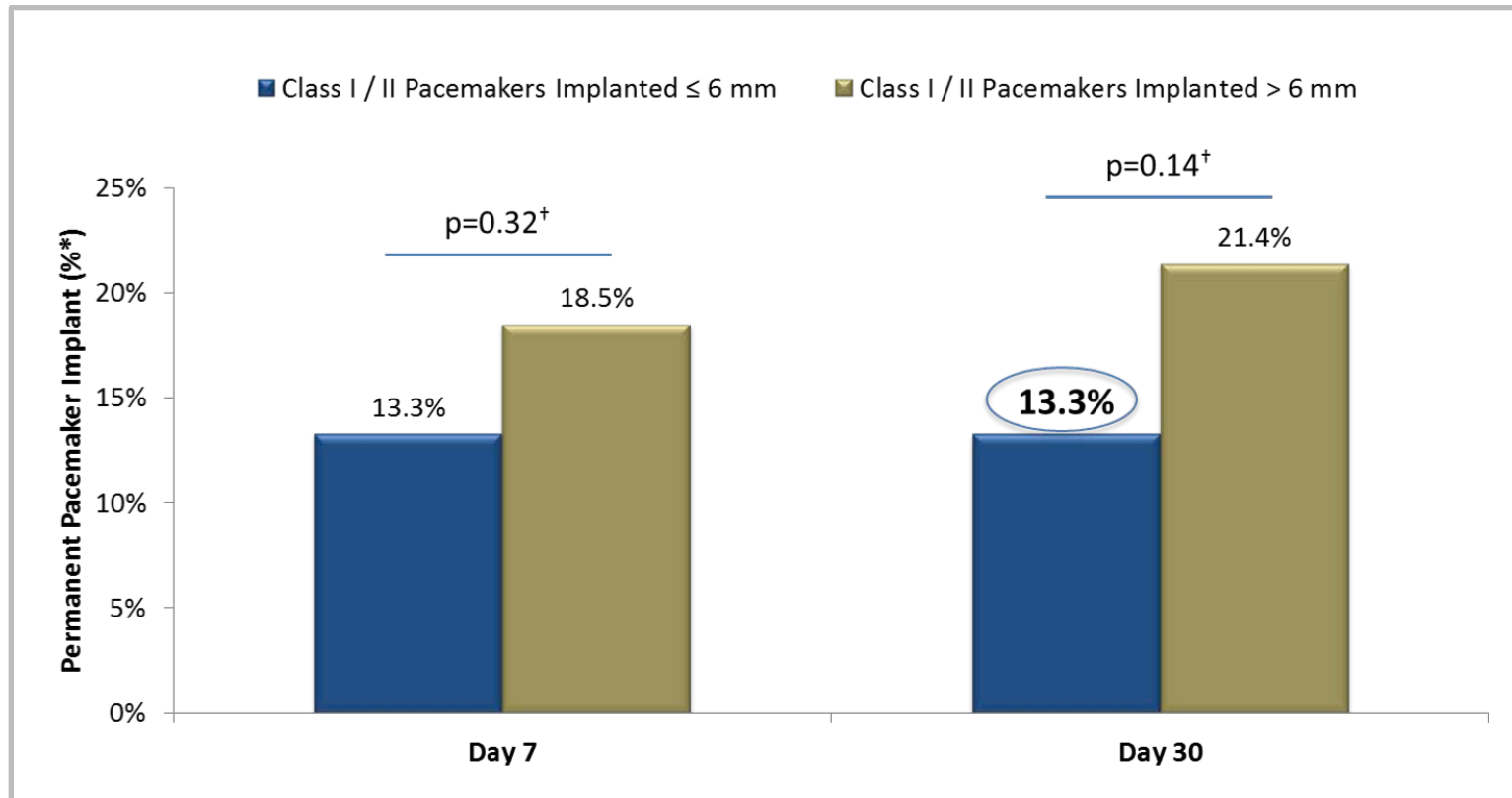
- Aortic regurgitation before and after implantation of the JenaValve (n=31)

CoreValve

Disadvantages:

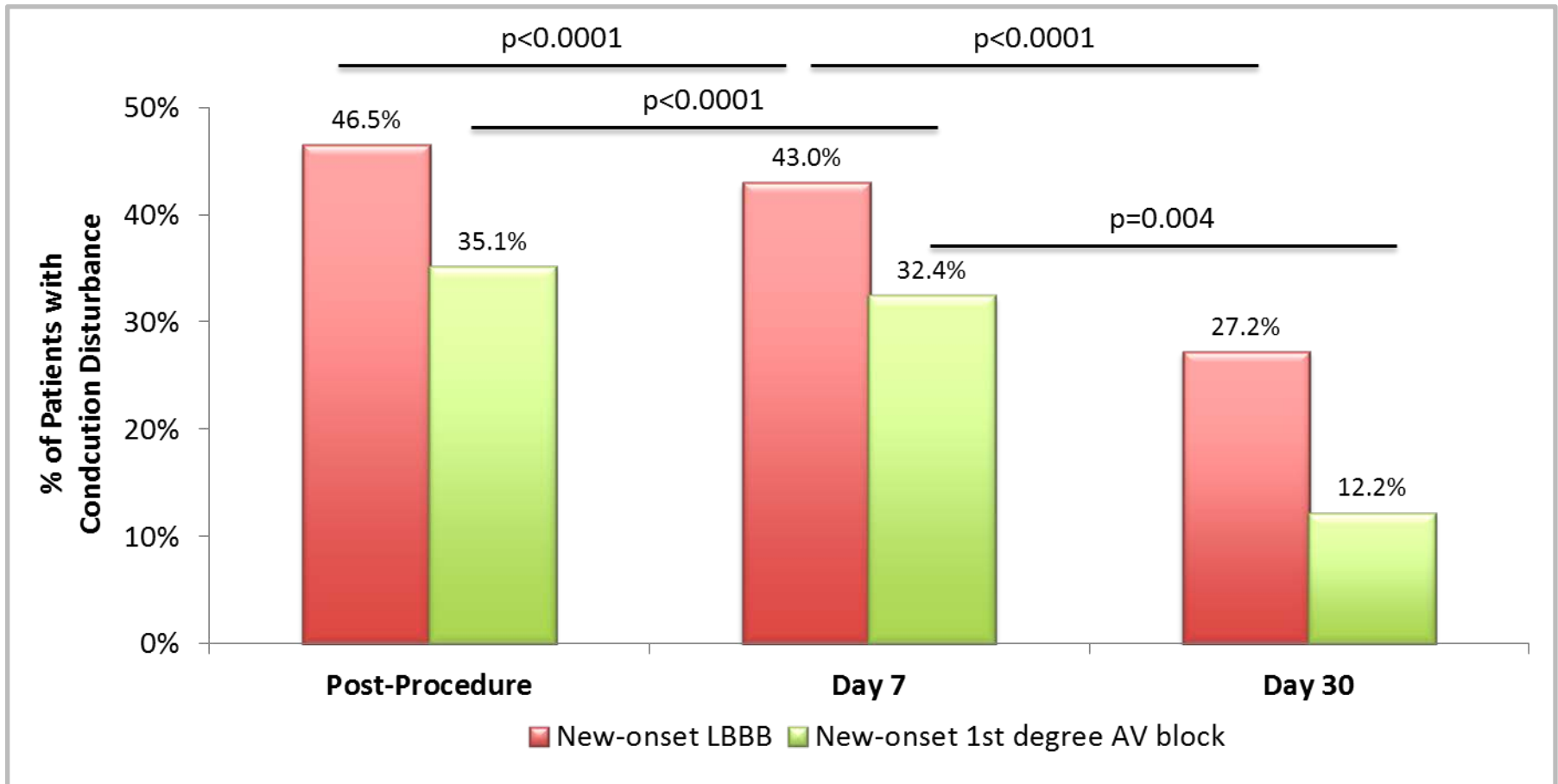
- Not retrievable until now.
- More contrast used by some operators.
- AV block: 19% PPM in IDE US trial
- PVL
- Precise deployment difficult.
- Possible embolization during deployment

Need for PPM in Advance II Registry. < 6 mm vs > 6mm



Conduction Disturbance Resolution

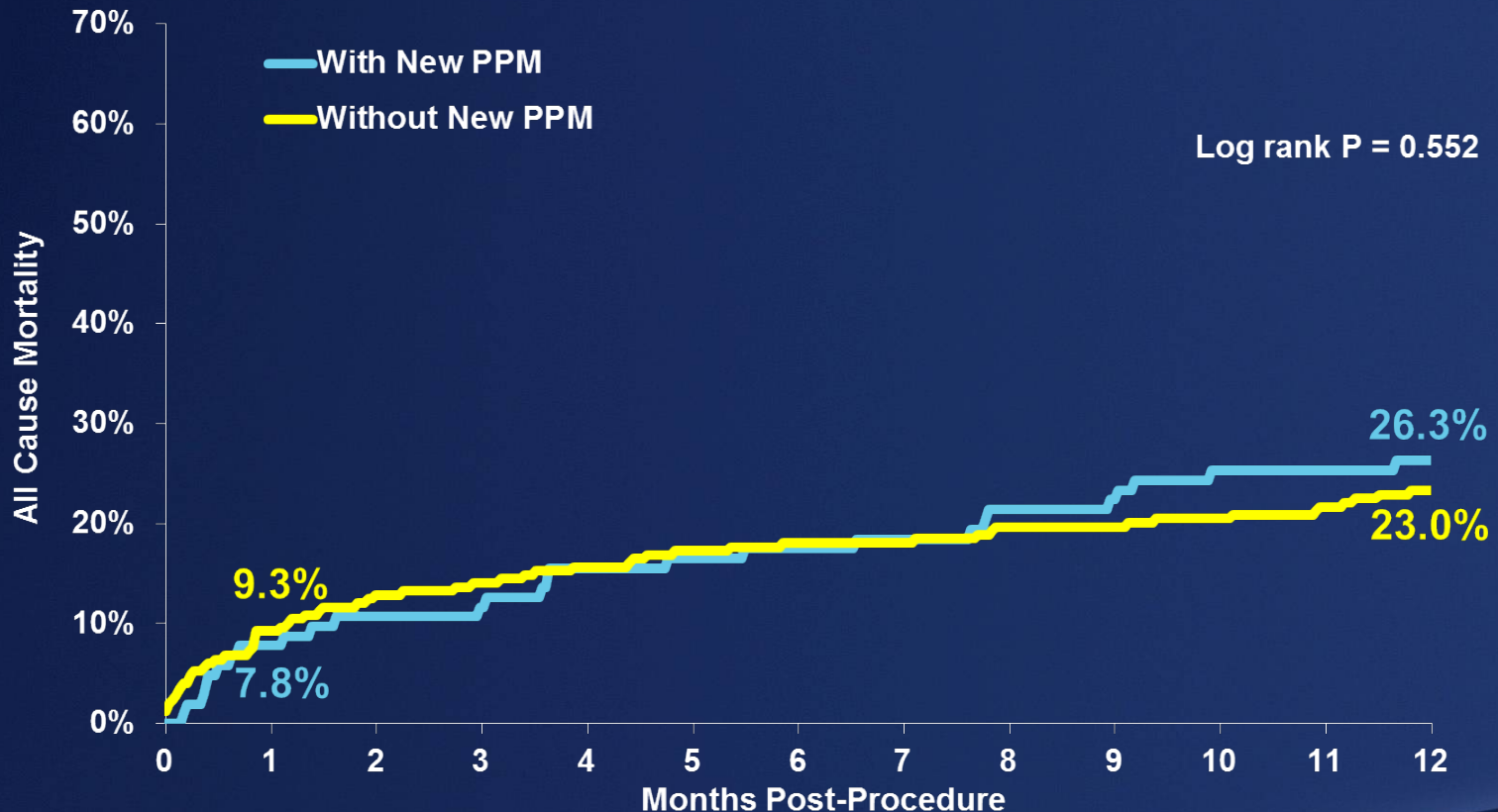
- Paired data demonstrated how new-onset conduction disturbances resolved over time
- 42% of new LBBB and 65% of new 1st degree AV block resolved spontaneously by day 30



Pacemaker Implantation Post-TAVR Not Associated With Increased Mortality

The CoreValve US Pivotal Trial

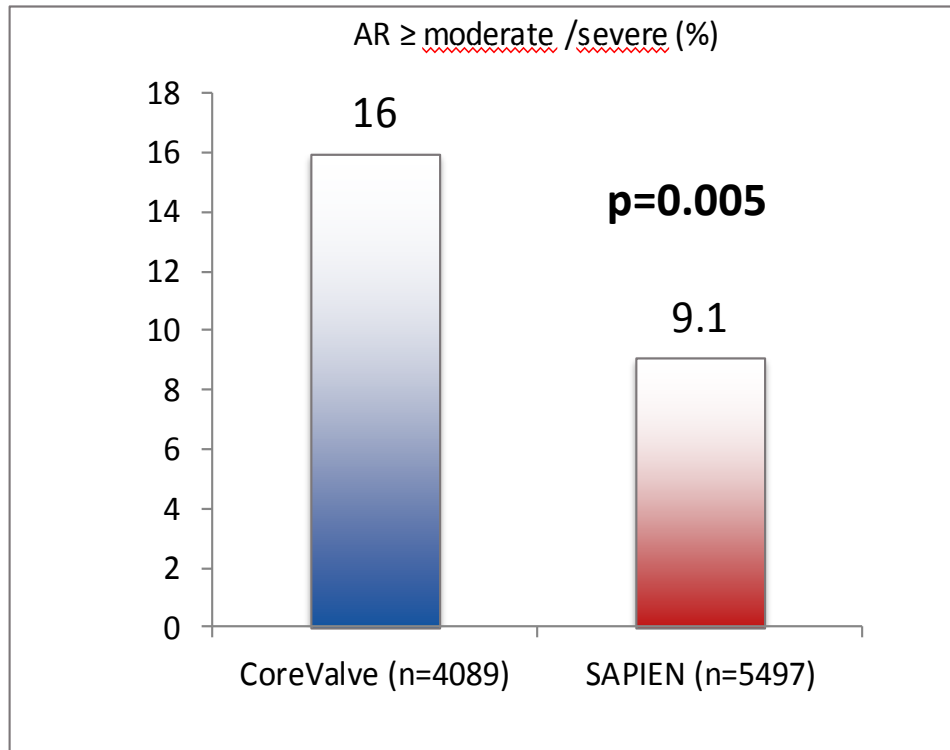
All Cause Mortality by PPM



Perivalvular Leak

AR after TAVR

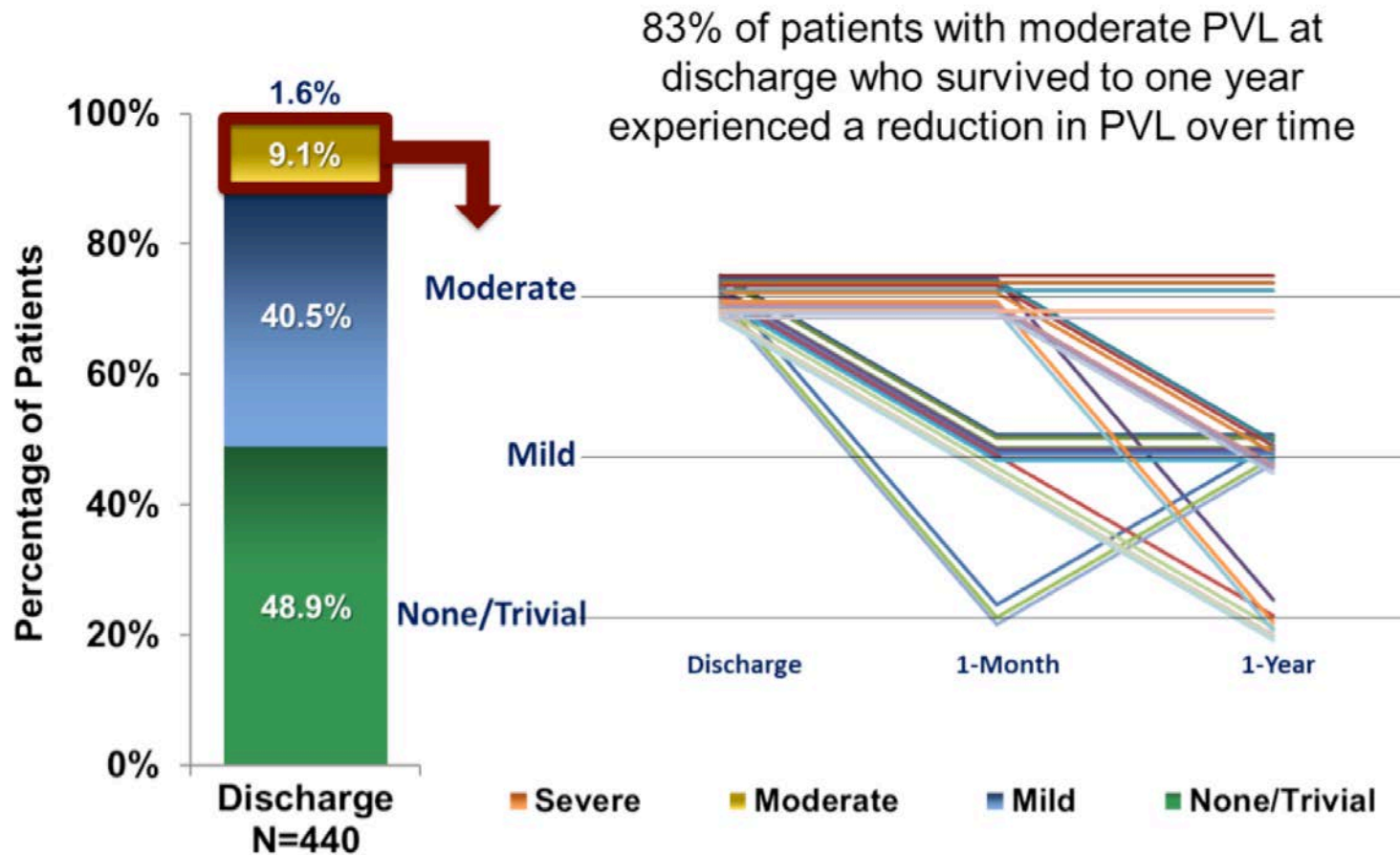
Meta-Analysis of 12,926 Patients from 45 Studies



- **7,279 SAPIEN patients and 5,261 CoreValve patients**
- **predictors of AR were implantation depth, valve undersizing and agatston Ca++ score**

Change in AR post CoreValve.

Popma et al. JACC 2014;63:1872-81



Conclusions

- **CoreValve has proven to be an effective TAVR.**
- **Evolut R is better: repositionable/retrievable, and 14F.**
- **PPM use is high**
- **PVL is common, and can improve by 1 year.**
- **Supra annular function is advantageous in certain situations.**