# Catheter-Based Strategies to Creating Valve Competence on the Right Side of the Heart

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#### **Disclosures**

- W.L. Gore & Associates: Consultant and Proctor
- Medtronic, Inc: Consultant and Proctor
- Mezzion Pharma: Consultant and Scientific Advisory Board Member
- PECA Labs: Consultant

\*\*We will focus on patients with congenital heart disease\*\*





#### **Outline**

- Origins of transcatheter valve replacement
- TPVR in conduits and BPV
- TPVR in native/TAP RVOT
- TTVR in BPV and rings
- What don't we know and where are we headed?





## **TPVR & TAVR**









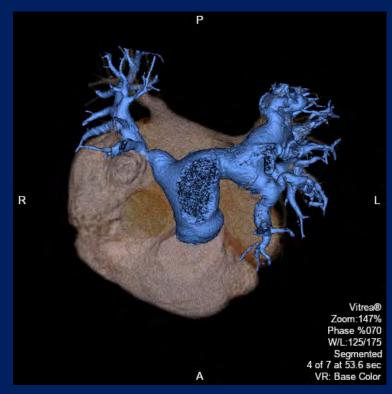
# The first TPV (Melody) was FDA cleared in 2010





#### We can now treat most anatomic variants





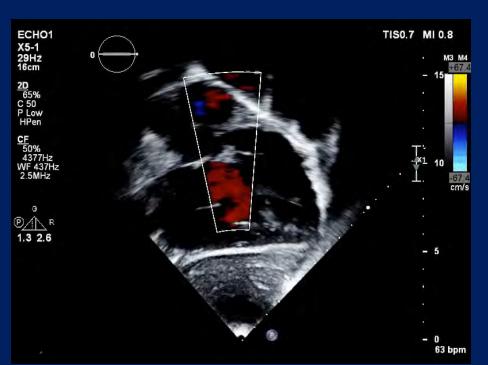


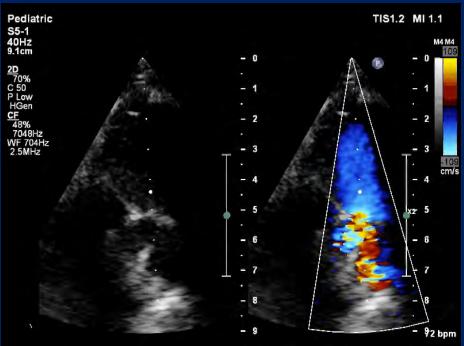


- 10 yo M with truncus arteriosus and right aortic arch
- S/p neonatal repair with 9 mm pulmonary homograft RV-PA conduit
- S/p "kissing" stent placement in branch PAs
- S/p conduit replacement with 13 mm homograft and branch PA reconstruction
- S/p conduit stent placement
- S/p conduit replacement with 20 mm Contegra conduit and RPA repair
- S/p branch PA angioplasty
- Now with symptomatic severe RV-PA conduit stenosis and insufficiency, branch PA stenosis and moderate RV dilation



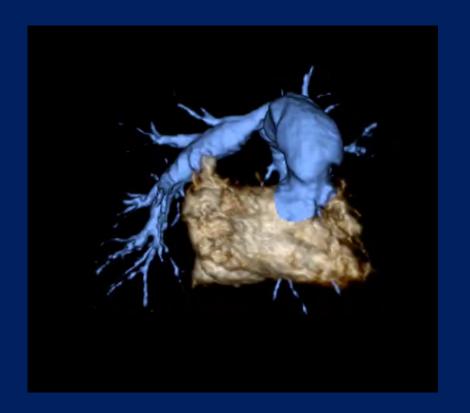


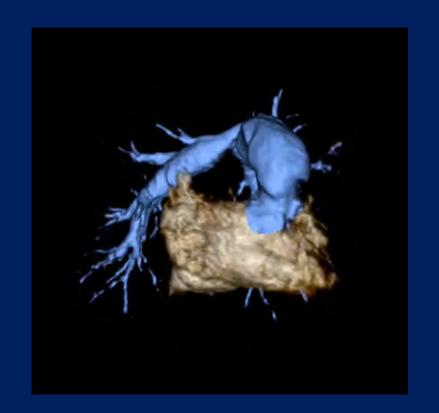






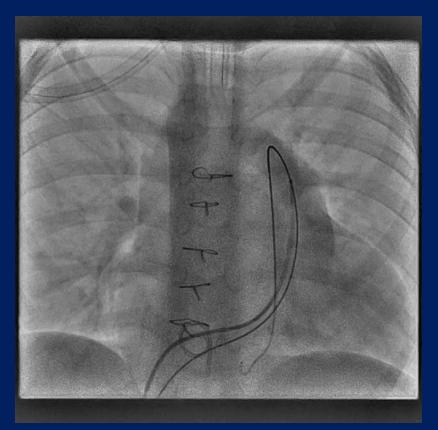


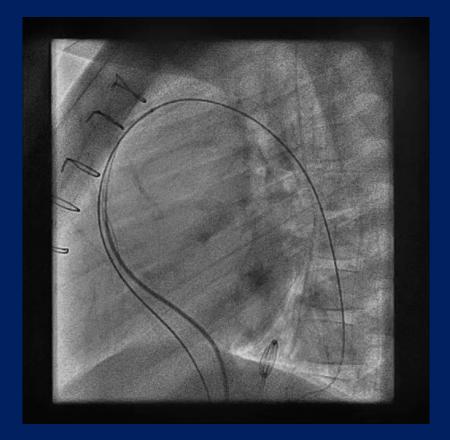






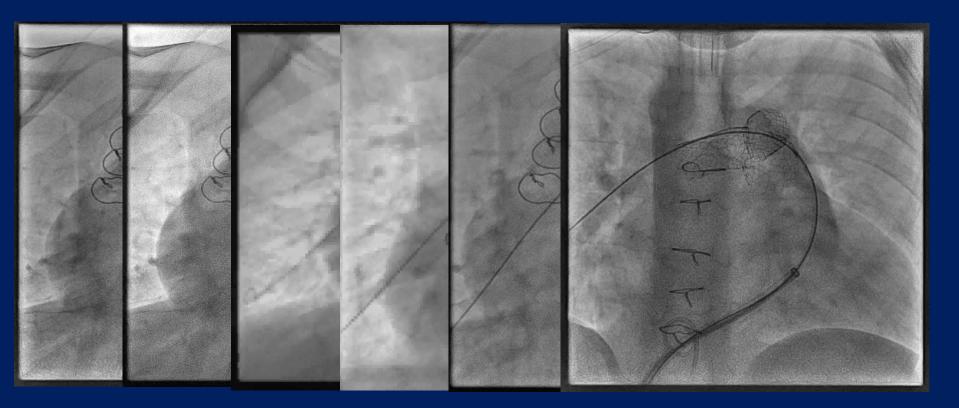








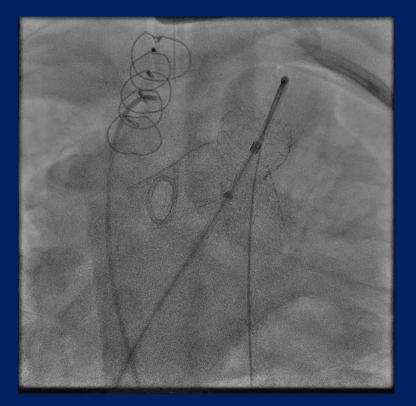






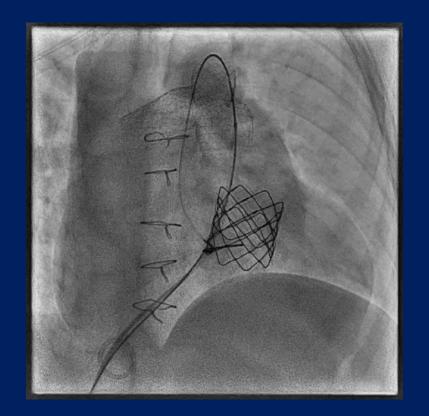


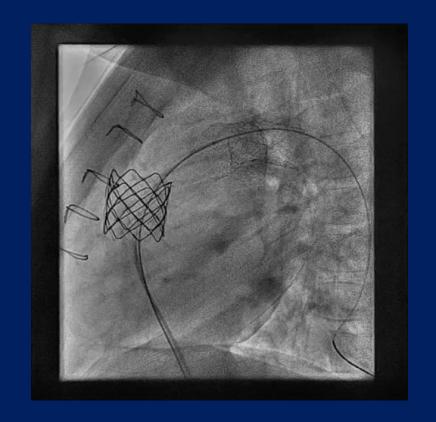






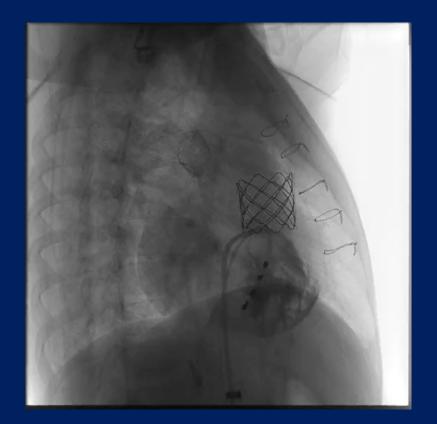










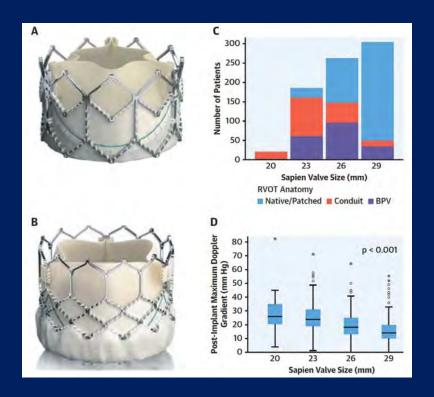








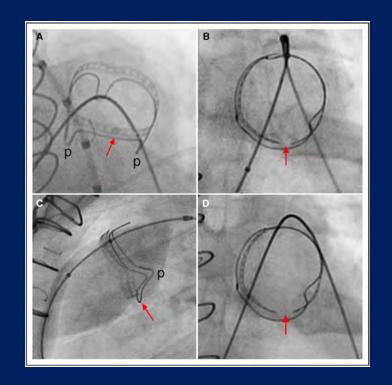
## **TPVR with Sapien 3**

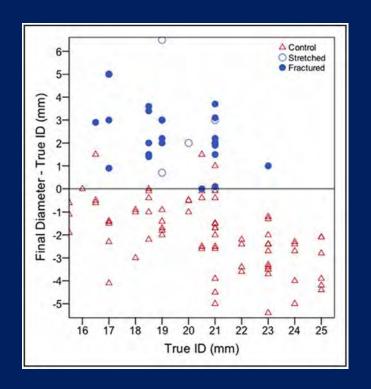






#### **Intentional Fracture of BPV Frames**

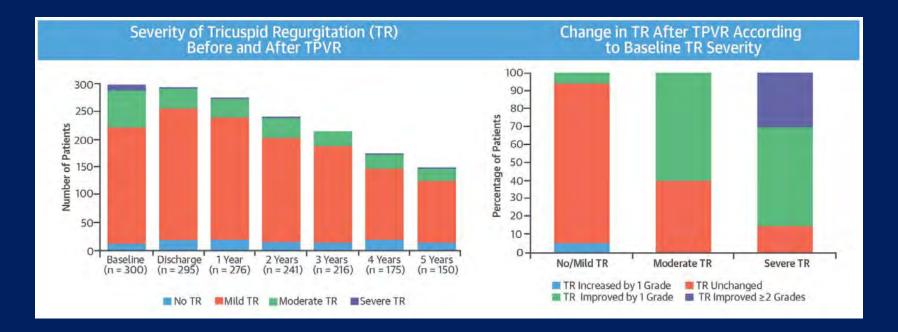








# Impact of TPVR on TR (without TV intervention)



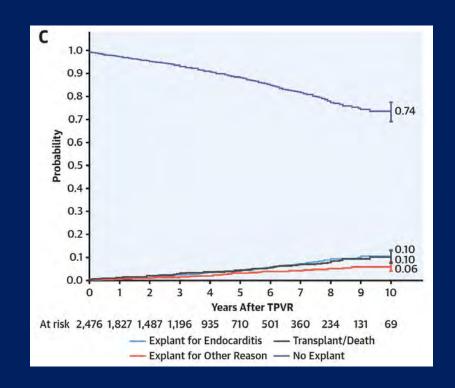




#### **Endocarditis After TPVR**

#### Risk factors

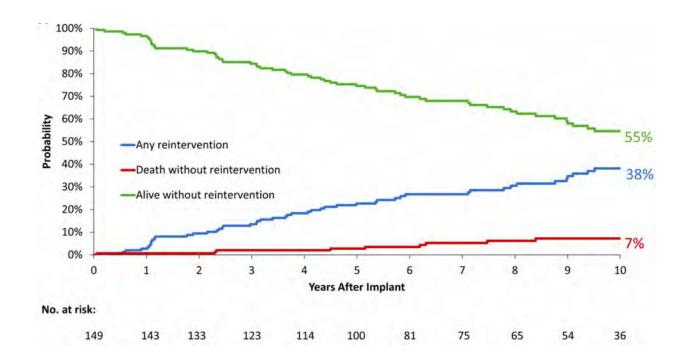
- Younger age
- Prior IE
- Higher gradient pre-TPVR
- Higher gradient post-TPVR







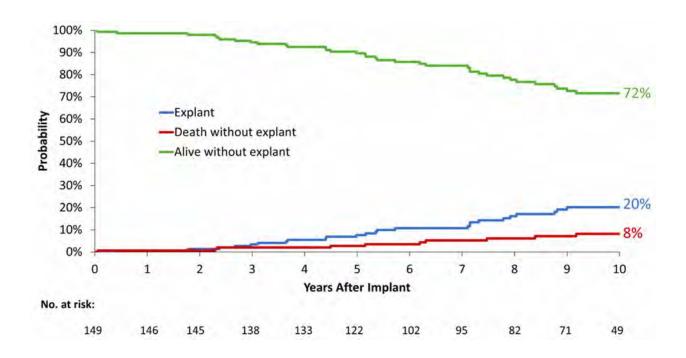
#### **Late Outcomes of Melody TPVR**







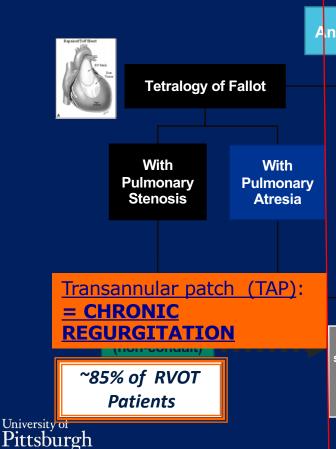
#### **Late Outcomes of Melody TPVR**

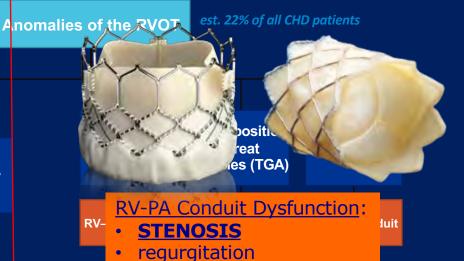






#### **Current State of TPVR**





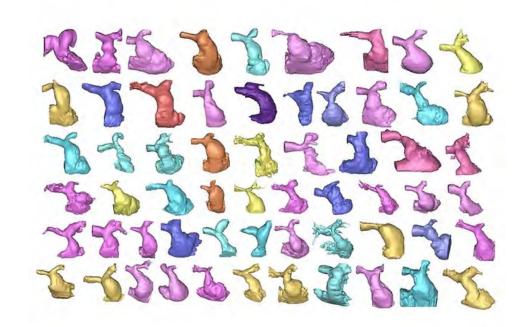
RV-PA Conduit

Virtually all patients with surgically corrected outflow tracts will require future valve replacement to address RV dysfunction Virtually all patients will require future procedure(s) to replace the conduit and/or pulmonary valve

~15% of RVOT
Patients



#### The Challenge with TPVR in Repaired TOF

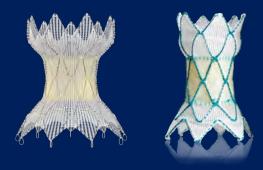






#### **TPVR in Native RVOT**

#### **Medtronic Harmony TPV**



FDA cleared in Mar 2021

# Edwards Alterra Adaptive Pre-stent + Sapien 3



FDA cleared in Dec 2021

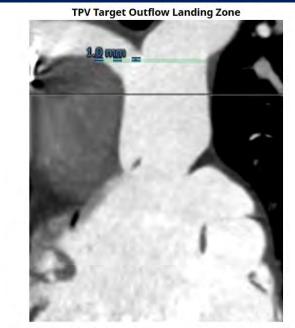


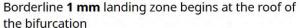


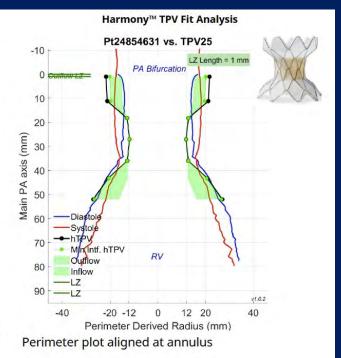
- 24 yo F with TOF
- S/p TAP repair with monocusp PV
- Moderate-severe PI (RF 34%)
- Severe RV dilation (RVEDVi 163 ml/m²)
- Progressive exertional symptoms





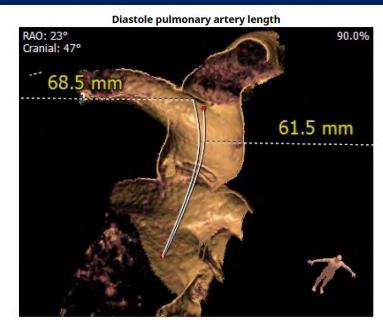




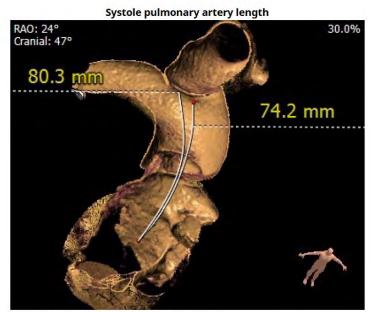








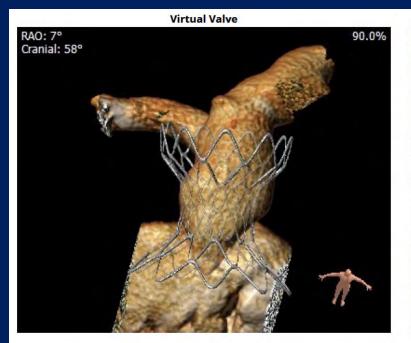
RVOT to Pre-Bifurcation length: 61.5 mm RVOT to Bifurcation Roof length: 68.5 mm

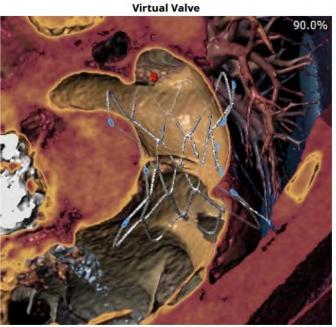


RVOT to Pre-Bifurcation length: 74.2 mm RVOT to Bifurcation Roof length: 80.3 mm







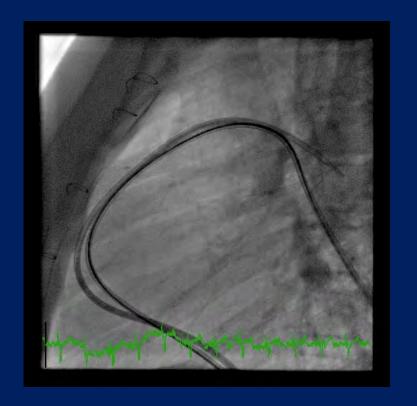






# **Baseline Pulmonary Angiogram**

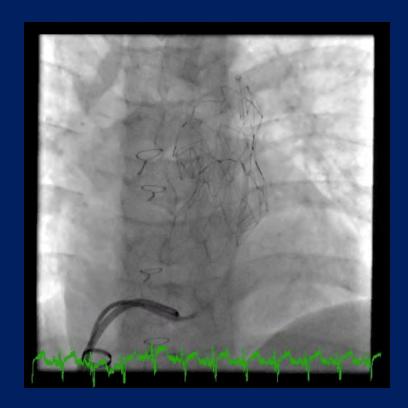








# **Post-Harmony TPVR**



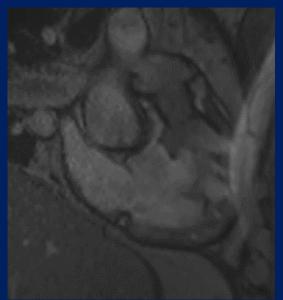


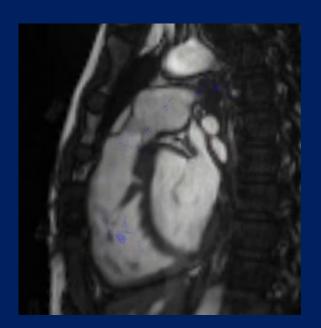




## **CMR post-Harmony TPVR**







Courtesy of Drs. Laura Olivieri, Adam Christopher and the imaging team at UPMC Children's





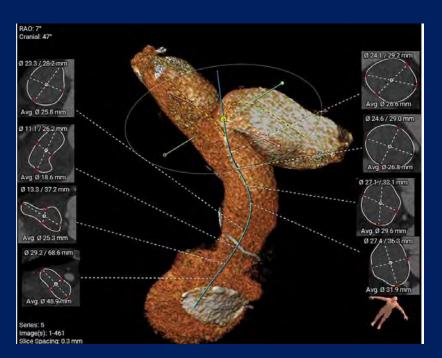
# Case Example – Alterra + S3

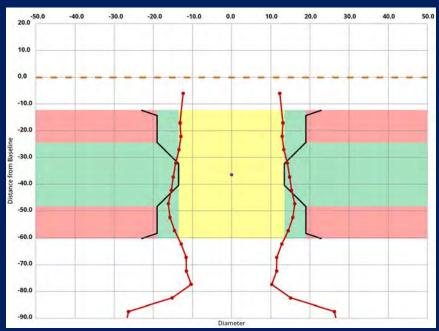
- 56 yo M with TOF
- S/p staged repair with left classic BTTS (2 years) and TAP repair (4 years)
- Severe PI
- Moderate RV dilation
- RV systolic dysfunction (RVEF 36%); preserved LV function (LVEF 54%)
- Progressive exertional symptoms





# Case Example – Alterra + S3



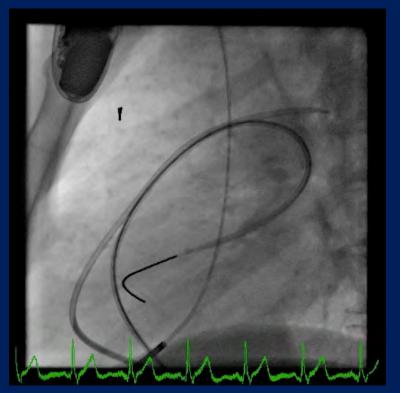






# **Baseline Pulmonary Angiogram**

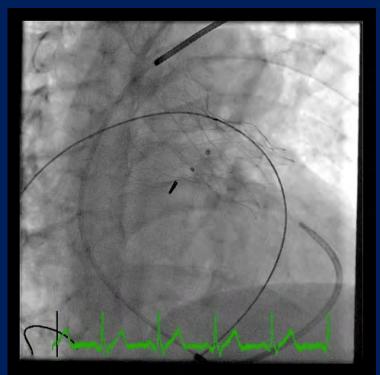








## **After Deployment of Alterra Adaptive Prestent**

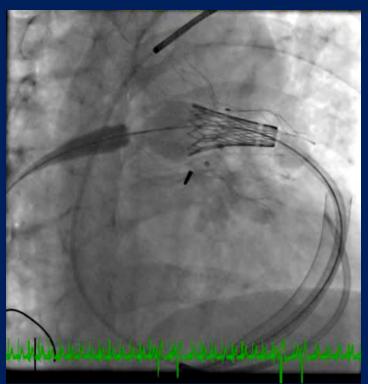








## **After Deployment of Alterra Adaptive Prestent**







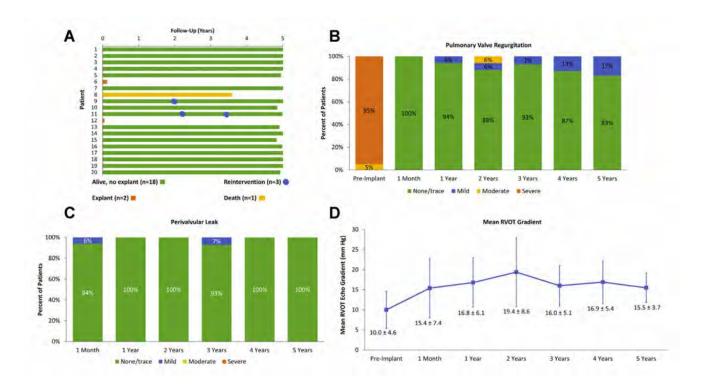


# In both Harmony and Alterra, the native RVOT is internally "converted" to a conduit





### **Mid-Term Outcomes after Harmony TPV**



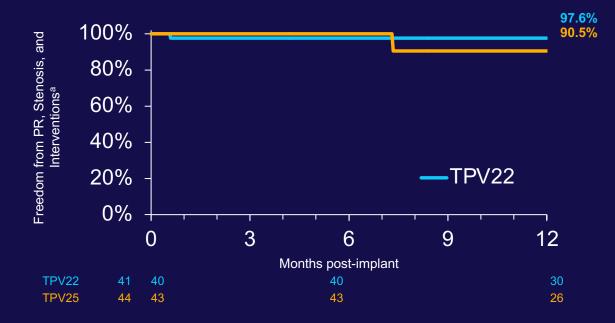




#### Freedom from PR, stenosis, and interventions



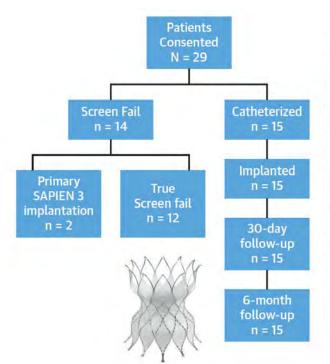




#### Composite endpoint: PR, stenosis, and interventions

- ≥ Moderate PR
- Mean RVOT gradient > 40 mmHg
- RVOT reoperation for device-related reasons
- Catheter reintervention of the TPV
  - Excludes intraprocedural wire repositioning and balloon angioplasty

### Early Outcomes after Alterra / Sapien 3 TPVR



| Variable  | 6 Months<br>N = 15 |
|---|--------------------|
| Mean right ventricular outflow tract<br>gradient (mm Hg)<br>Median (quartile 1, quartile 3) | 9.0 (6.8, 14.3)    |
| Total pulmonic regurgitation, n (%)   |                    |
| None  | 8 (53.3)           |
| Trace   | 7 (46.7)           |
| Tricuspid regurgitation, n (%)  |                    |
| None  | 0                  |
| Trace   | 2 (13.3)           |
| Mild  | 11 (73.3)          |
| Moderate  | 2 (13.3)           |
| Severe  | 0                  |





### UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh Clinical Experience

44 Patients
Referred for Native
RVOT TPVR

31 Patients
Treated with
Harmony TPVR\*

6 Patients
Treated with
Alterra + S3 TPVR

2 Patients Treated with balloon-expandable TPVR

5 Patients Referred for Surgical TPVR

89% of Patients Referred Treated with Transcatheter PVR





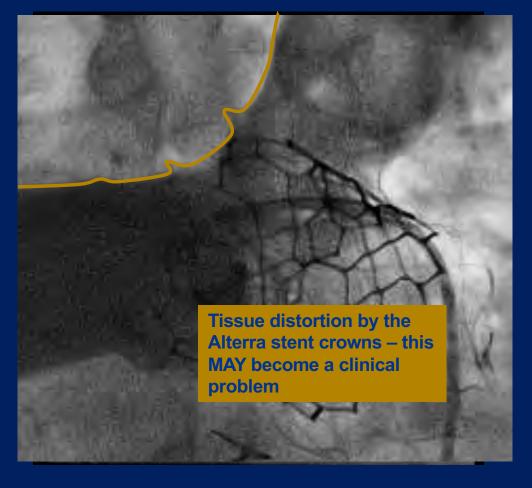
### Early Challenges in Native/TAP TPVR

- Early chest pain is common (benign)
- Valves aren't recapturable / repositionable
- Proximal embolization requires surgery
- PVCs / NSVT / VT in some patients
- Small burden of early leaflet thrombosis



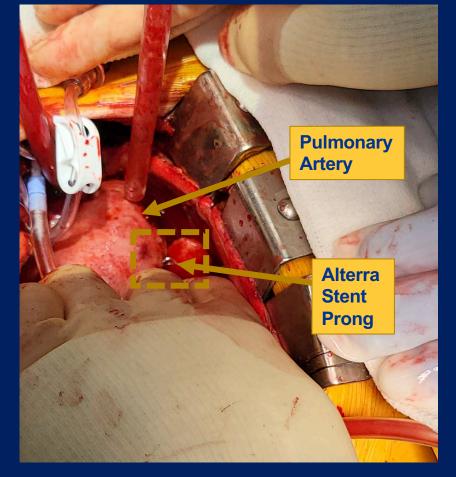


# Device-related vascular injury (erosion or laceration)







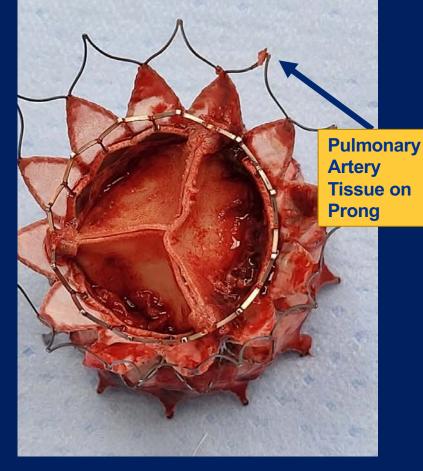


# Device-related vascular injury (erosion or laceration)













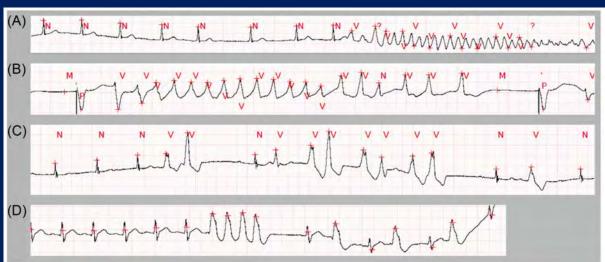
### **Commotio Cordis**

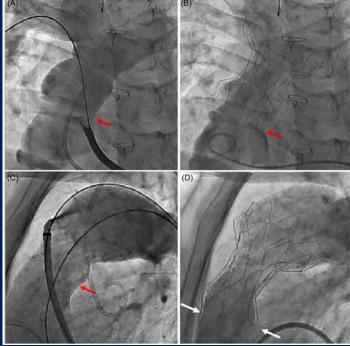






### Ventricular arrhythmias following transcatheter pulmonary valve replacement with the harmony TPV25 device









### R on T after TPVR in PS Substrate (Internal Commotio Cordis)





??? Risk TBD







## Nearly 1000 native RVOT TPV implants in ~2 years





# In absence of a mandated registry, we await large scale outcomes data



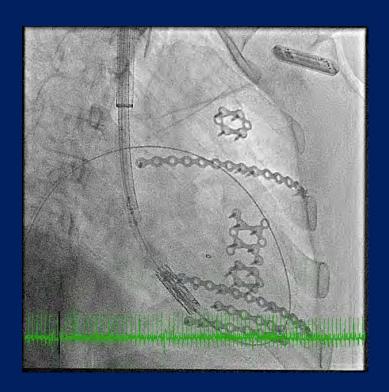


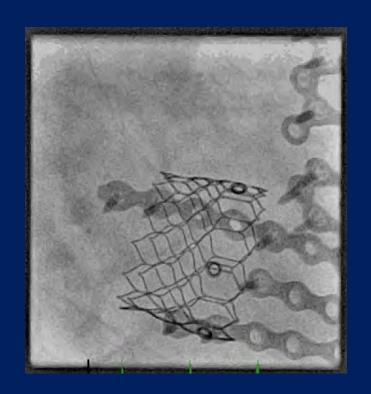
# Indications for PVR need to "catch up" with clinical practice





### **Transcatheter TVIVR**



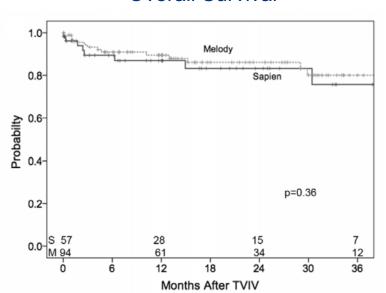




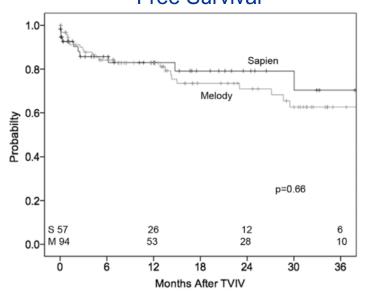


### **Transcatheter TVIVR**

#### **Overall Survival**



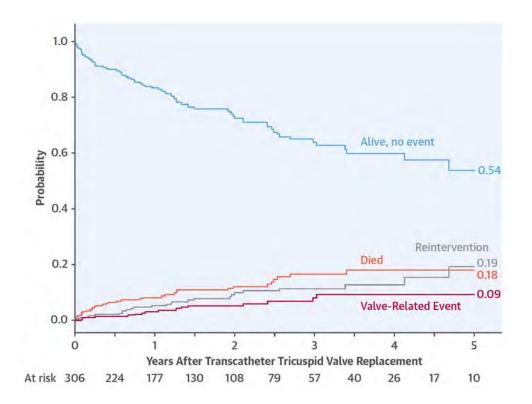
### Reintervention and TVIV Dysfunction Free Survival







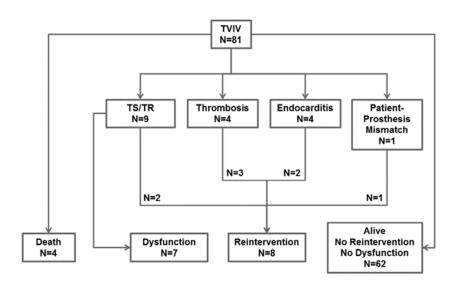
### **Mid-Term Outcomes after TTVR**

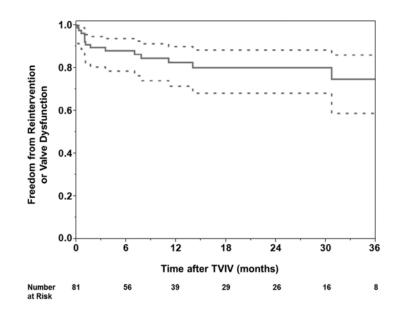






### **Transcatheter TVIV in Ebstein Anomaly**









## Replace Repair **Pulmonic** Inadequate leaflet tissue Tricuspid



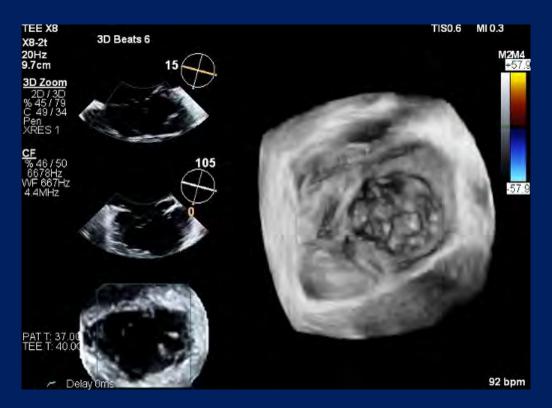


## Repair Replace **Pulmonic** Inadequate leaflet tissue Tricuspid





### Is There a Role for AVV Repair in SVHD?







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### **Conclusions**

- Balloon-expandable TPVR is now well-established
- Native RVOT TPVR has had rapid uptake
- Outcomes data are needed (native RVOT)
  - Malignant arrhythmia risk
  - Implications to later surgery
- TTVR is feasible but long-term outcomes remain challenging
- Anticipate improvements with Gen 2 systems
- Early days for transcatheter native AVV repair (and replacement) in CHD





