



TURIN, 20<sup>TH</sup>—21<sup>ST</sup> NOVEMBER 2008

# GREAT INNOVATIONS IN CARDIOLOGY

4<sup>TH</sup> JOINT MEETING WITH MAYO CLINIC

4<sup>TH</sup> TURIN CARDIOVASCULAR NURSING CONVENTION



**SESSION VI: HOT TOPICS**  
**NEW TREATMENTS FOR AORTIC VALVE DISEASES**

**S. Marra (Torino)**

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Introduction: mitral and aortic valves diseases



# GREAT INNOVATIONS IN CARDIOLOGY

Introduction:

MITRAL AND AORTIC DISEASES

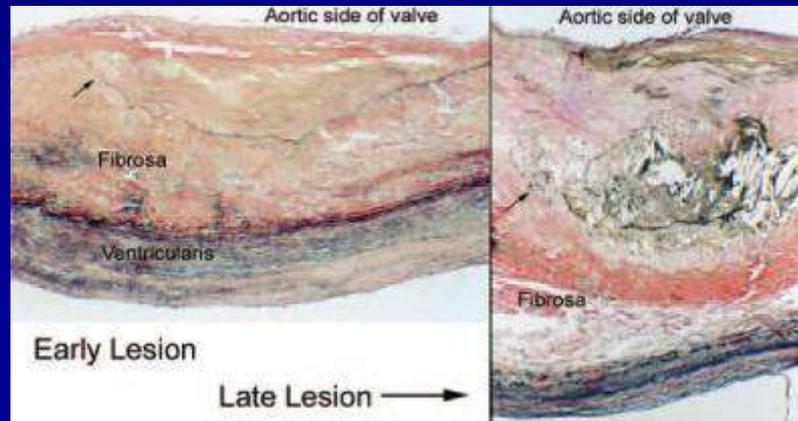
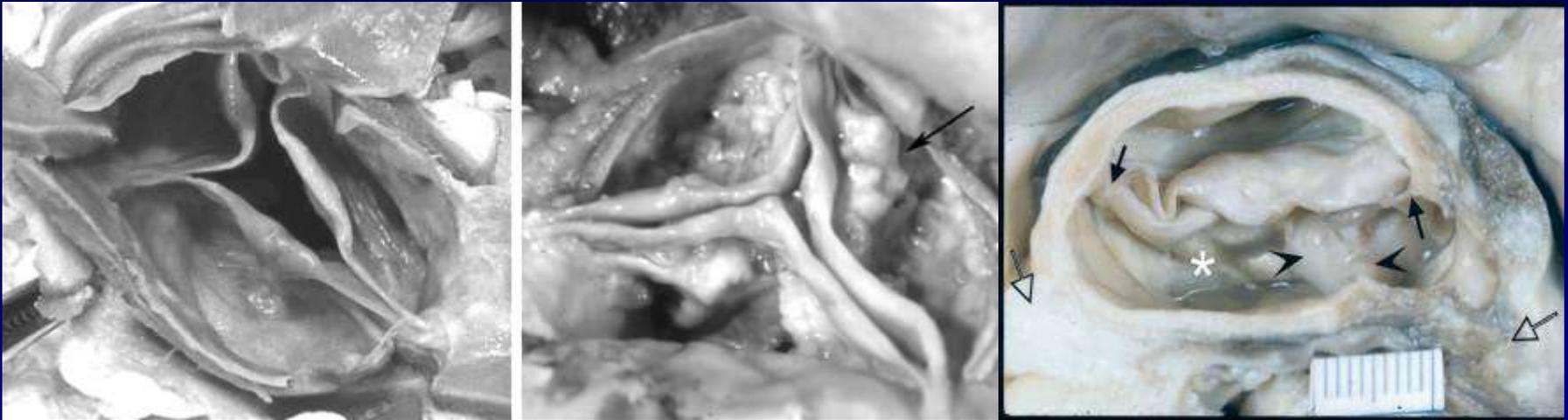
Dr. Sebastiano Marra

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*Struttura Complessa di Cardiologia Ospedaliera  
A.O.U. S.Giovanni Battista, Molinette di Torino*

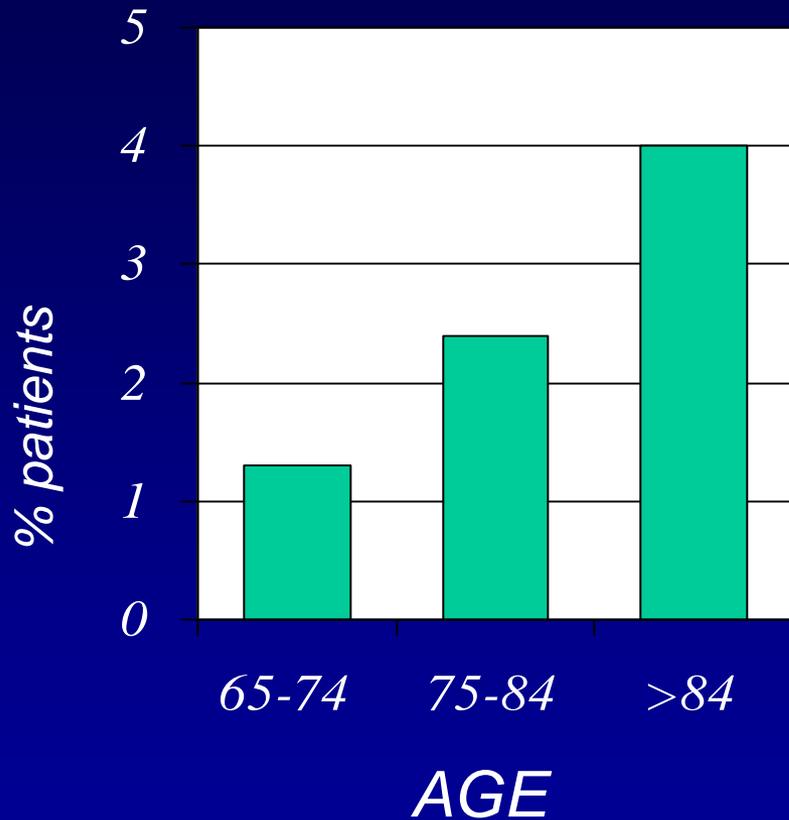
## Spectrum of Calcific Aortic Valve Disease Pathogenesis, Disease Progression, and Treatment Strategies

Rosario V. Freeman, MD, MS; Catherine M. Otto, MD

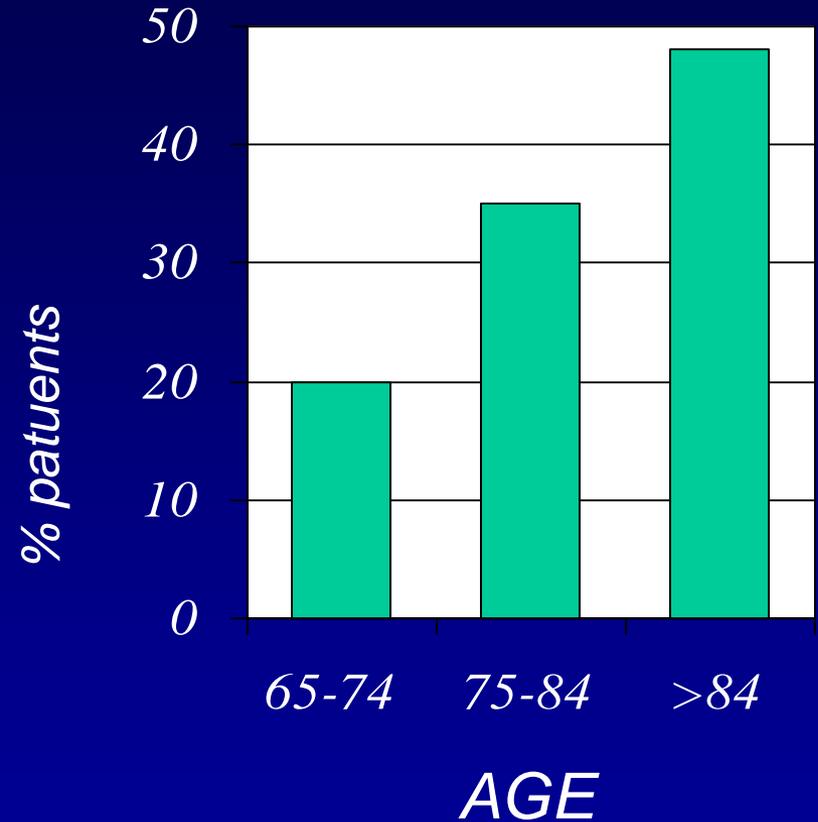


*Circulation.* 2005;111:3316

## Aortic stenosis prevalence by age

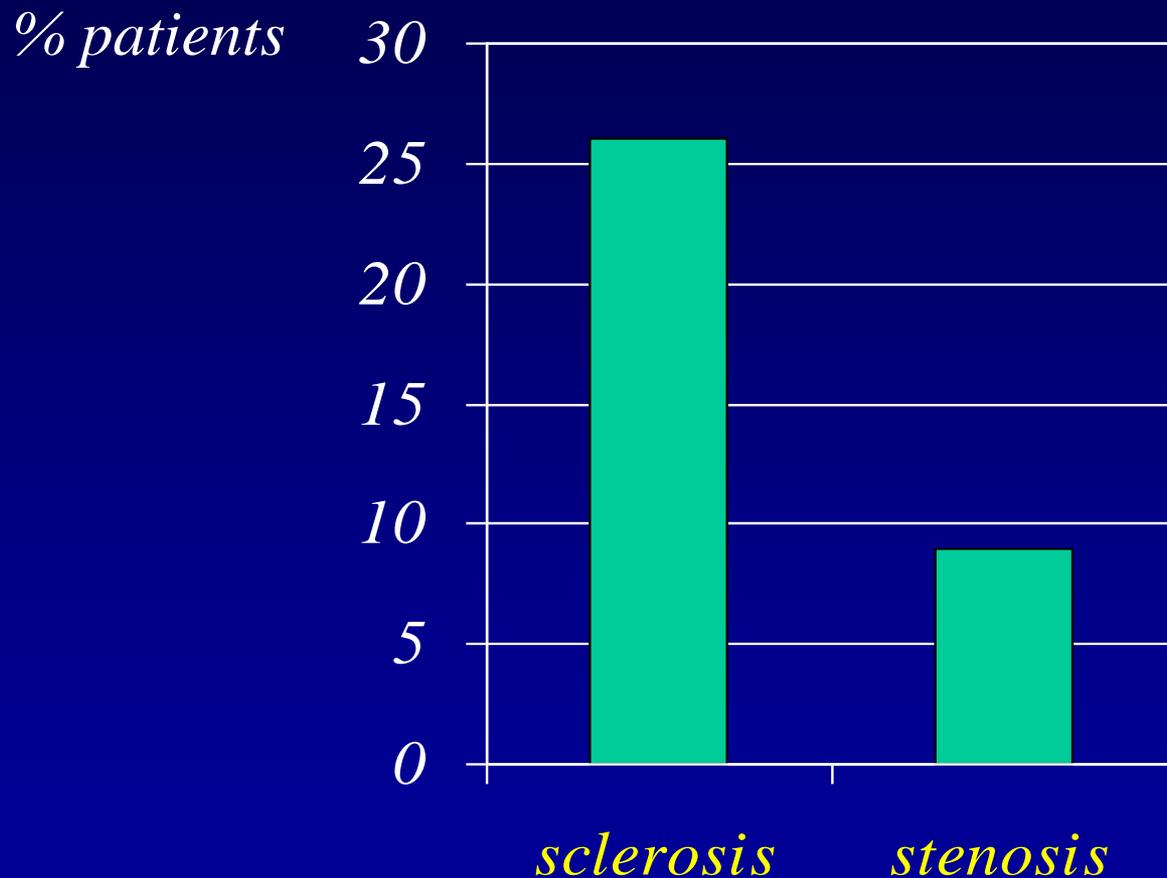


## Echocardiographic evaluation of aortic calcifications by age



Stewart, JACC 1997

# Aortic stenosis prevalence in elderly patients (65+)



*Stewart, JACC 1997; Lindroos, JACC 1993*



# Helsinki Aging Study

Aortic stenosis prevalence: Echocardiographic data

501 pt  
age 75-86 y

- 40% Mild calcifications
- 13% Severe calcifications
- 5% Moderate valvular stenosis
- 2.9% Severe valvular stenosis

*Lindroos M et al. JACC (1993); 21:1220-5*

# The Euro Heart Survey on Valvular Heart disease

## Aortic stenosis etiology

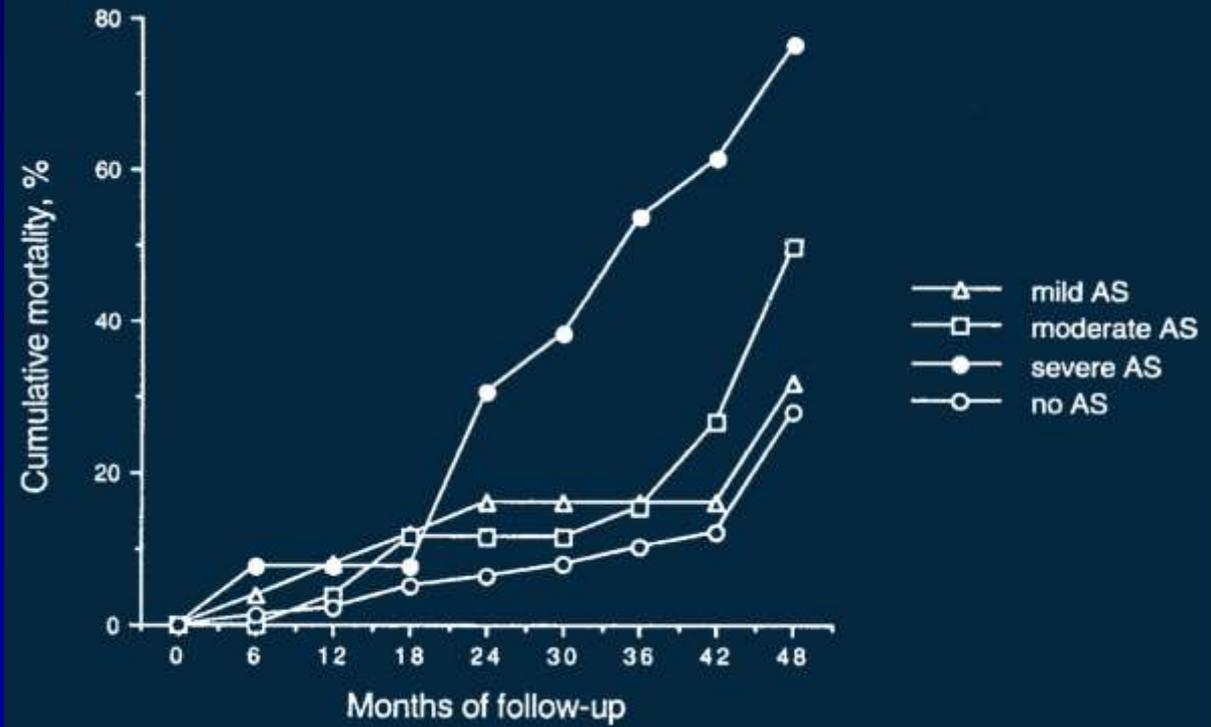
	Aortic stenosis n=1197
Degenerative (%)	81.9
Rheumatic (%)	11.2
Endocarditis (%)	0.8
Inflammatory (%)	0.1
Congenital (%)	5.4
Ischaemic (%)	0
Other (%)	0.6



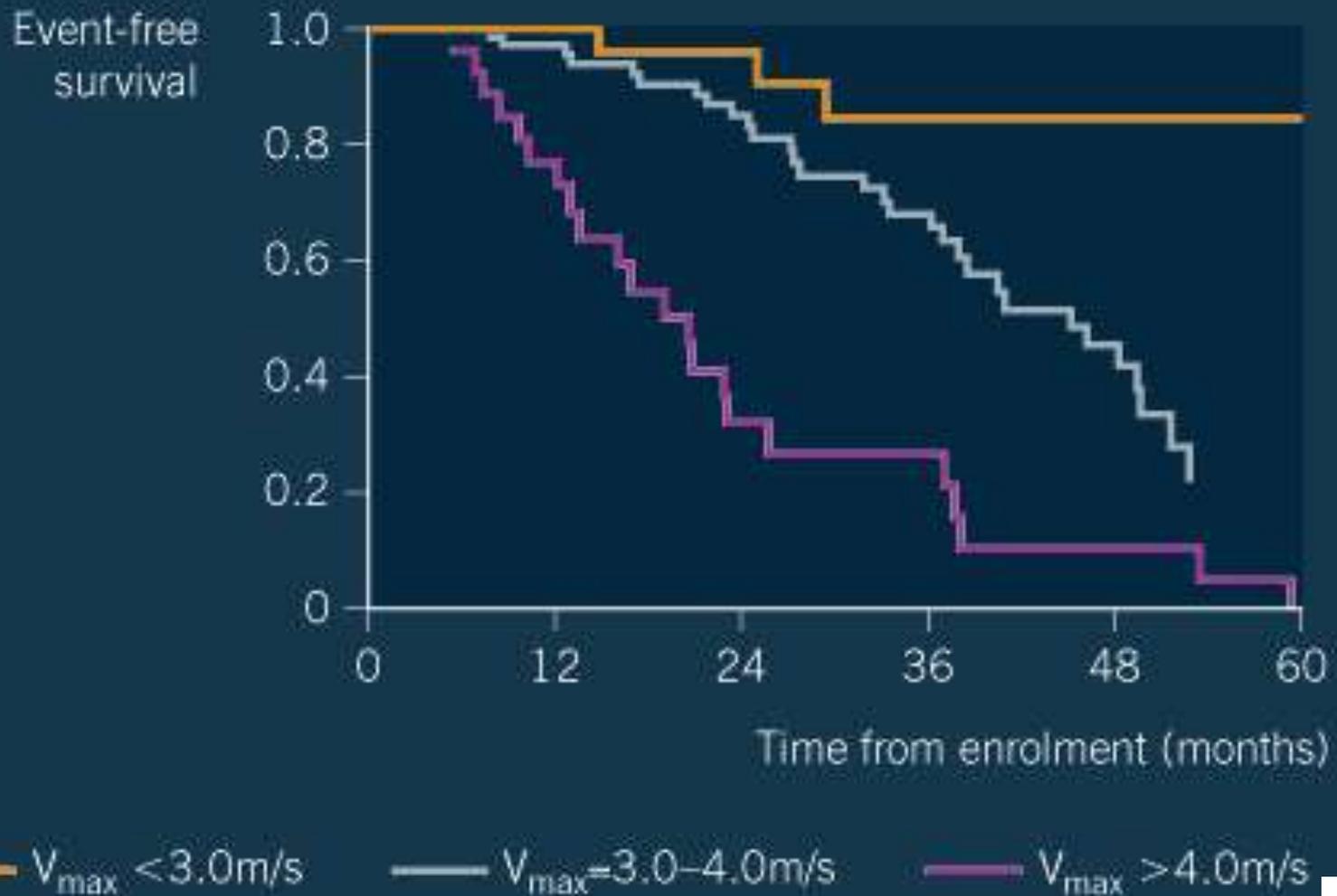
*Iung B, EHJ (2003); 24:1231-1243*

# Natural history of aortic stenosis in elderly patients

- 476 patients
- 75-86 y.o.
- 412 no AS (2.1 cm<sup>2</sup>)
- 25 mild AS (1.2 cm<sup>2</sup>)
- 26 moderate (0.9 cm<sup>2</sup>)
- 13 severe AS (0.6 cm<sup>2</sup>)
- 4-year follow-up



# OUTCOME OF ASYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS WITH AORTIC STENOSIS



**Table 8** Operative mortality and morbidity of interventions according to the underlying valve disease

	Aortic stenosis <i>n</i> =512	Aortic regurgitation <i>n</i> =119	Mitral stenosis <i>n</i> =112	Mitral regurgitation <i>n</i> =155	Multiple valve disease <i>n</i> =185	Previous conservative intervention <i>n</i> =47	Previous prosthetic replacement <i>n</i> =117
Mortality (%)	3.1	3.4	0.9	3.9	6.5	2.1	6.2
Major Bleeding (%)	7.7	2.5	2.7	7.7	10.8	4.3	12.0
Tamponade (%)	2.9	1.7	0.9	2.6	4.3	0	1.7
Embolism <sup>a</sup> (%)	3.1	2.5	2.7	7.1	2.2	2.1	3.4
Prosthetic thrombosis <sup>b</sup> (%)	0.2	0	0.9	0.6	0	0	0
Myocardial infarction (%)	1.0	0	0	0.6	0.5	0	1.7
Mediastinitis (%)	0.6	0.8	0	1.3	2.2	0	0

The 16 patients operated on for right-sided valve disease are not detailed. Major bleeding is defined by bleeding leading to death, surgery, or transfusion.

<sup>a</sup>including transient ischaemic attacks.

<sup>b</sup>occlusive or non-occlusive thrombosis.

# ACC/AHA Practice Guidelines

## ACC/AHA 2006 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease: Executive Summary

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart  
Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to  
Revise the 1998 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Valvular  
Heart Disease)

### ***Medical Therapy for the Inoperable Patient***

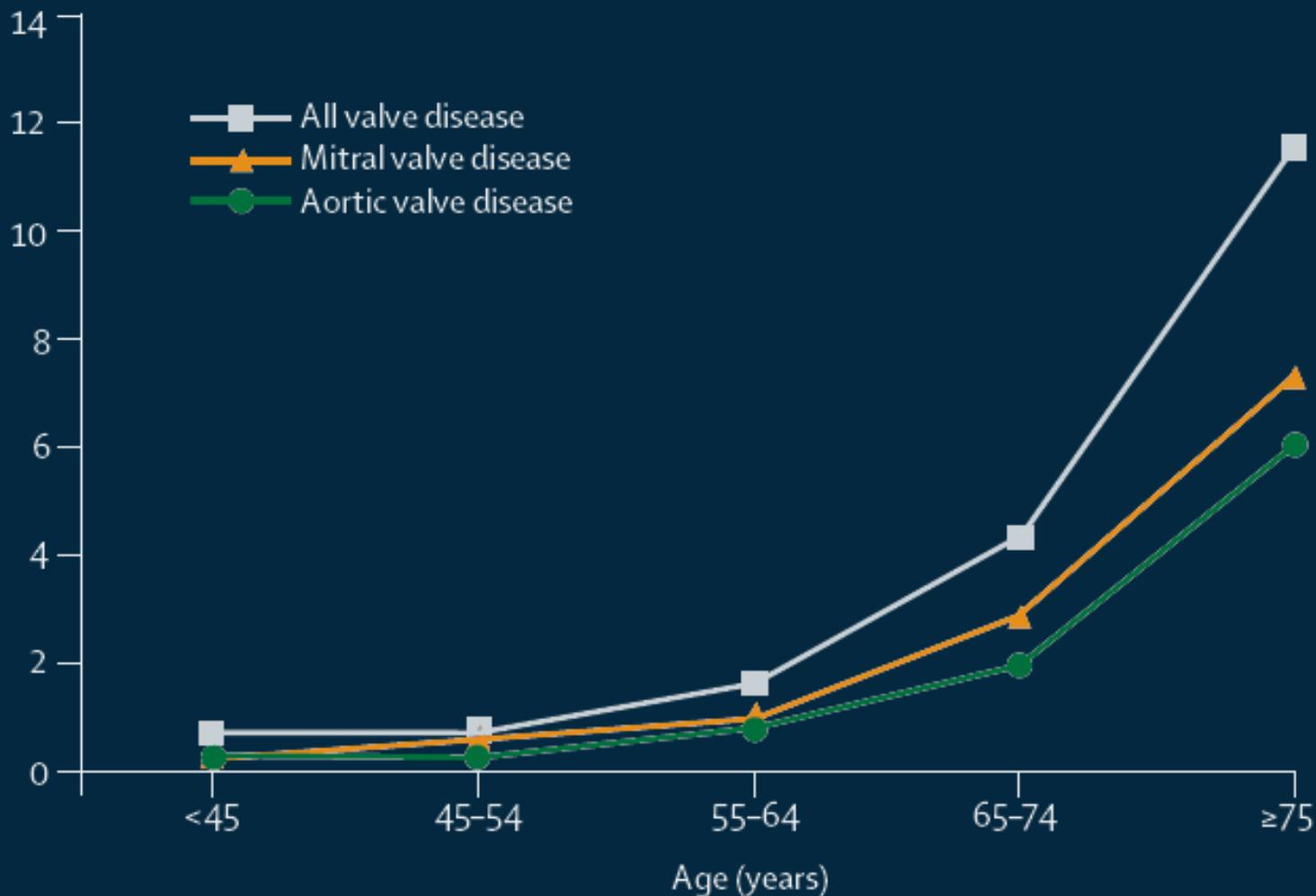
Comorbid conditions (e.g., malignancy) or, on occasion, patient preferences might preclude AVR for severe AS.

Under such circumstances, there is no therapy that prolongs life, and only limited medical therapies are available to alleviate symptoms.

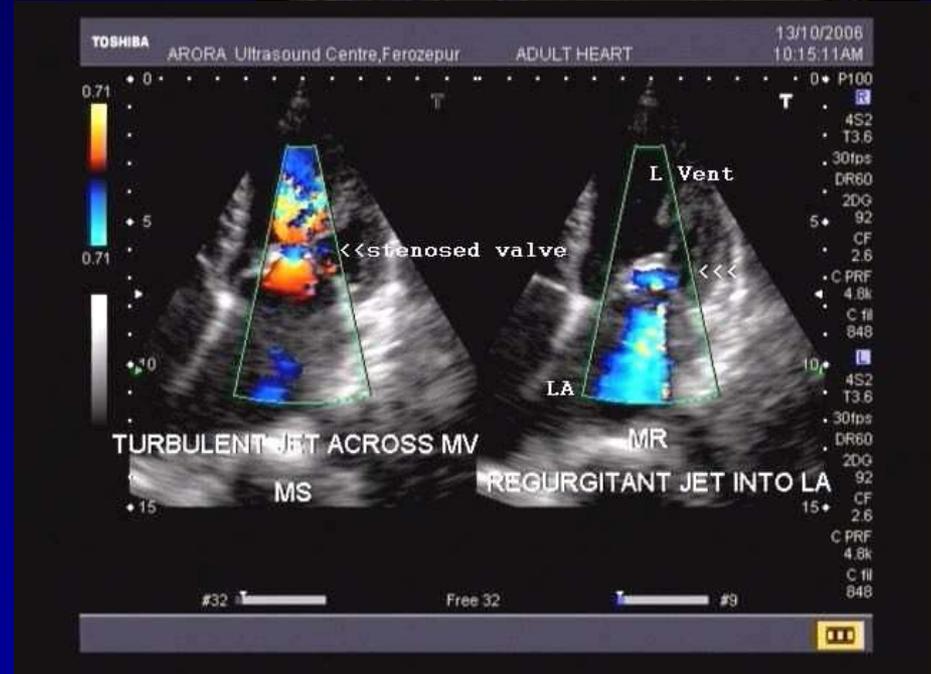
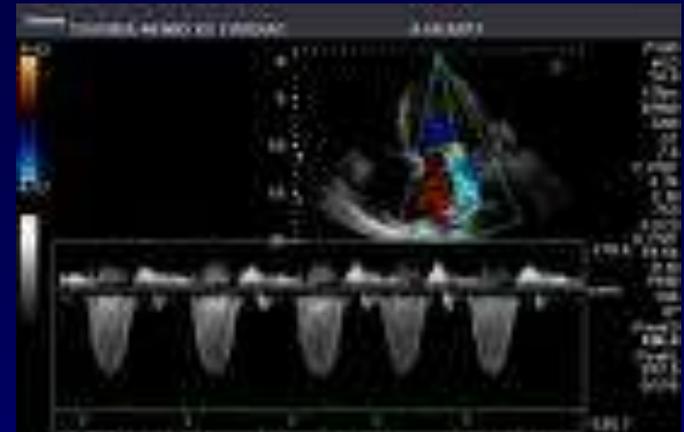
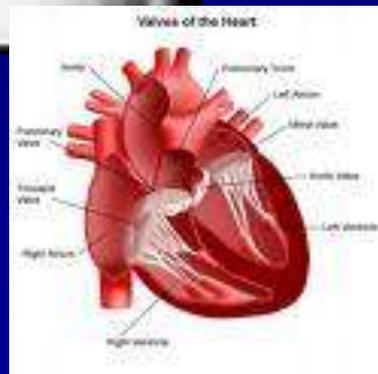


# The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

## Prevalence of valvular heart disease by age



# Mitral regurgitation



The second most frequent valvular heart disease in industrialized countries

# The Euro Heart Survey on Valvular Heart disease

Table 3 Etiology of single native left-sided valve disease

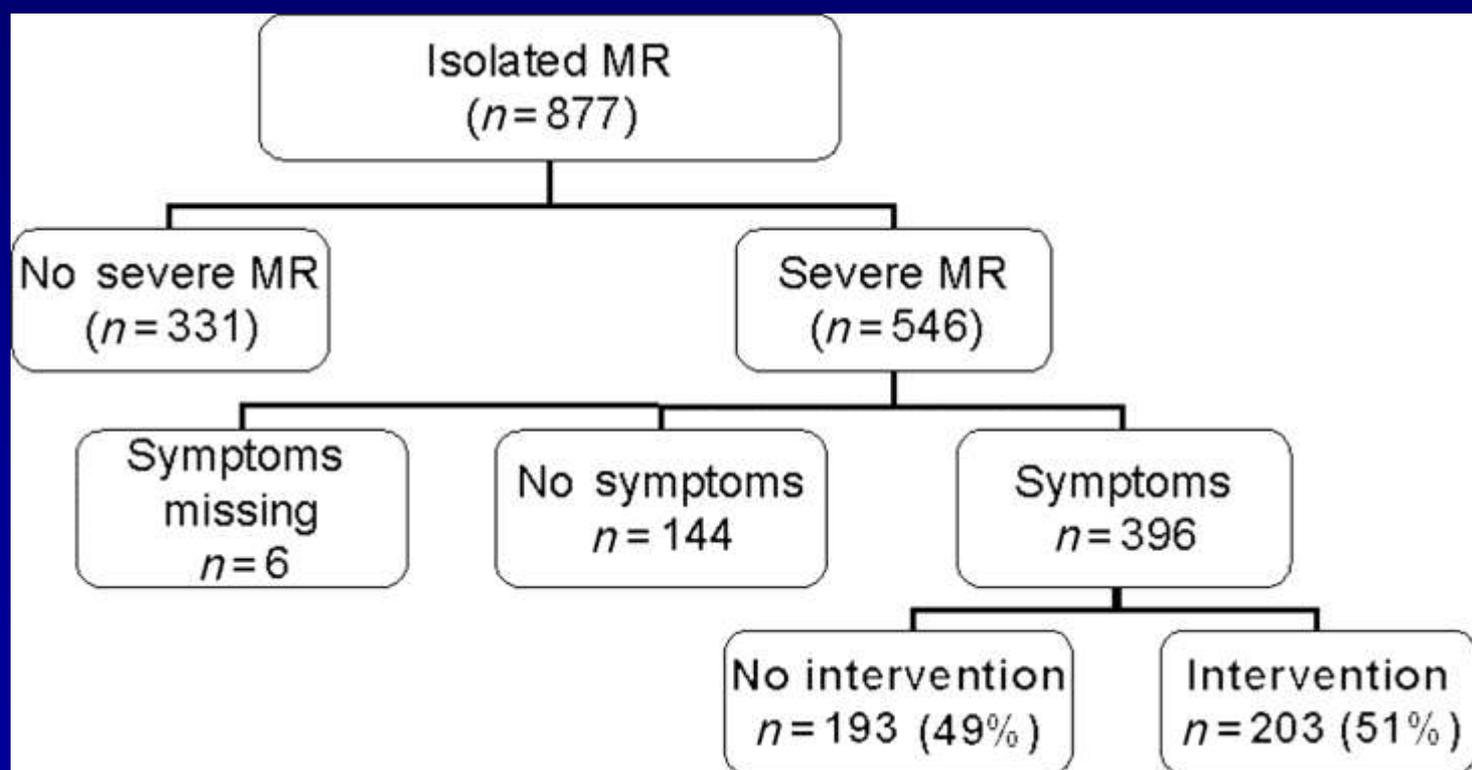
	Aortic stenosis n=1197	Aortic regurgitation n=369	Mitral stenosis n=336	Mitral regurgitation n=877
Degenerative (%)	81.9	50.3	12.5	61.3
Rheumatic (%)	11.2	15.2	85.4	14.2
Endocarditis (%)	0.8	7.5	0.6	3.5
Inflammatory (%)	0.1	4.1	0	0.8
Congenital (%)	5.4	15.2	0.6	4.8
Ischaemic (%)	0	0	0	7.3
Other (%)	0.6	7.7	0.9	8.1

*Iung B, EHJ (2003); 24:1231-1243*

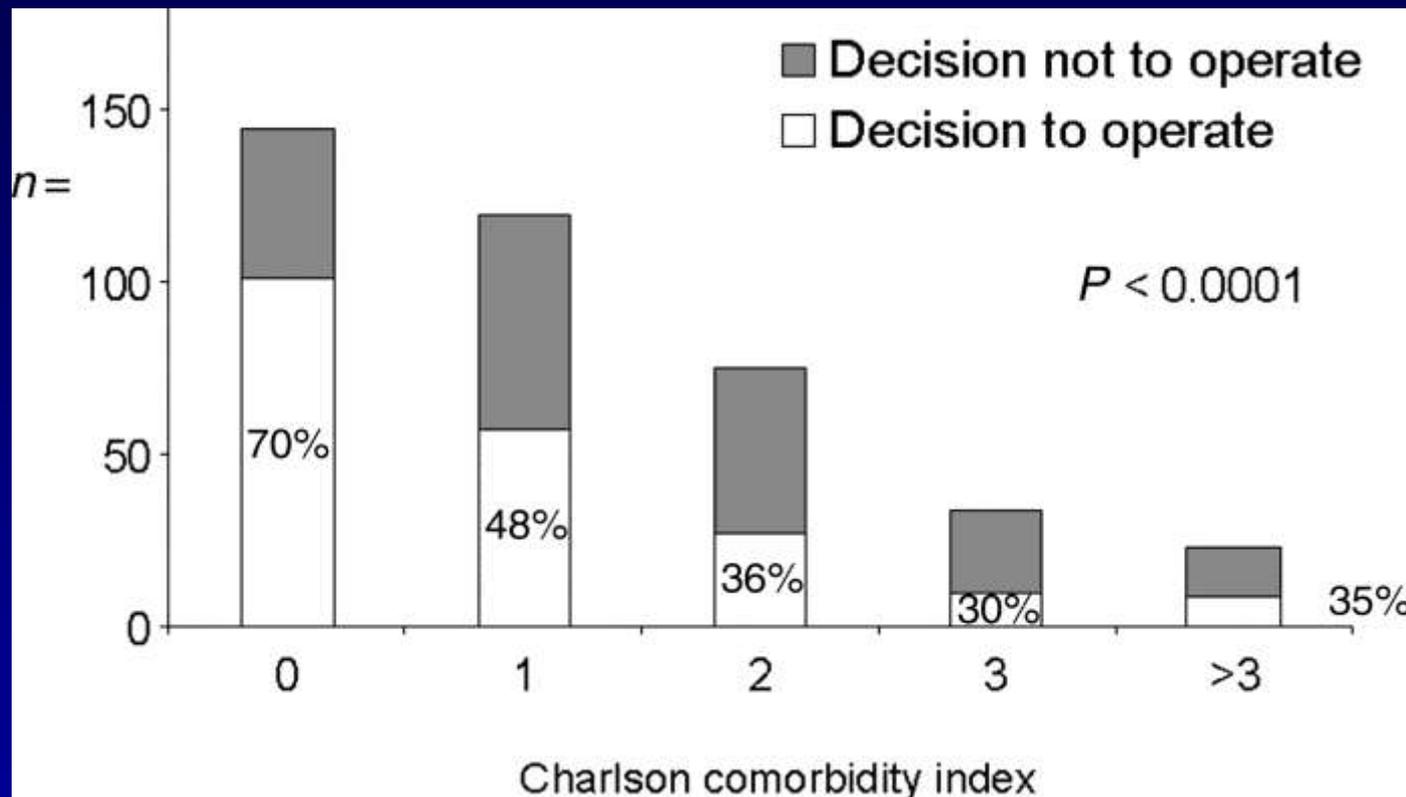


# What are the characteristics of patients with severe, symptomatic, mitral regurgitation who are denied surgery?

Mariana Mirabel<sup>1</sup>, Bernard Lung<sup>1\*</sup>, Gabriel Baron<sup>2</sup>, David Messika-Zeitoun<sup>1</sup>, Delphine Détaint<sup>1</sup>, Jean-Louis Vanoverschelde<sup>3</sup>, Eric G. Butchart<sup>4</sup>, Philippe Ravaud<sup>2</sup>, and Alec Vahanian<sup>1</sup>

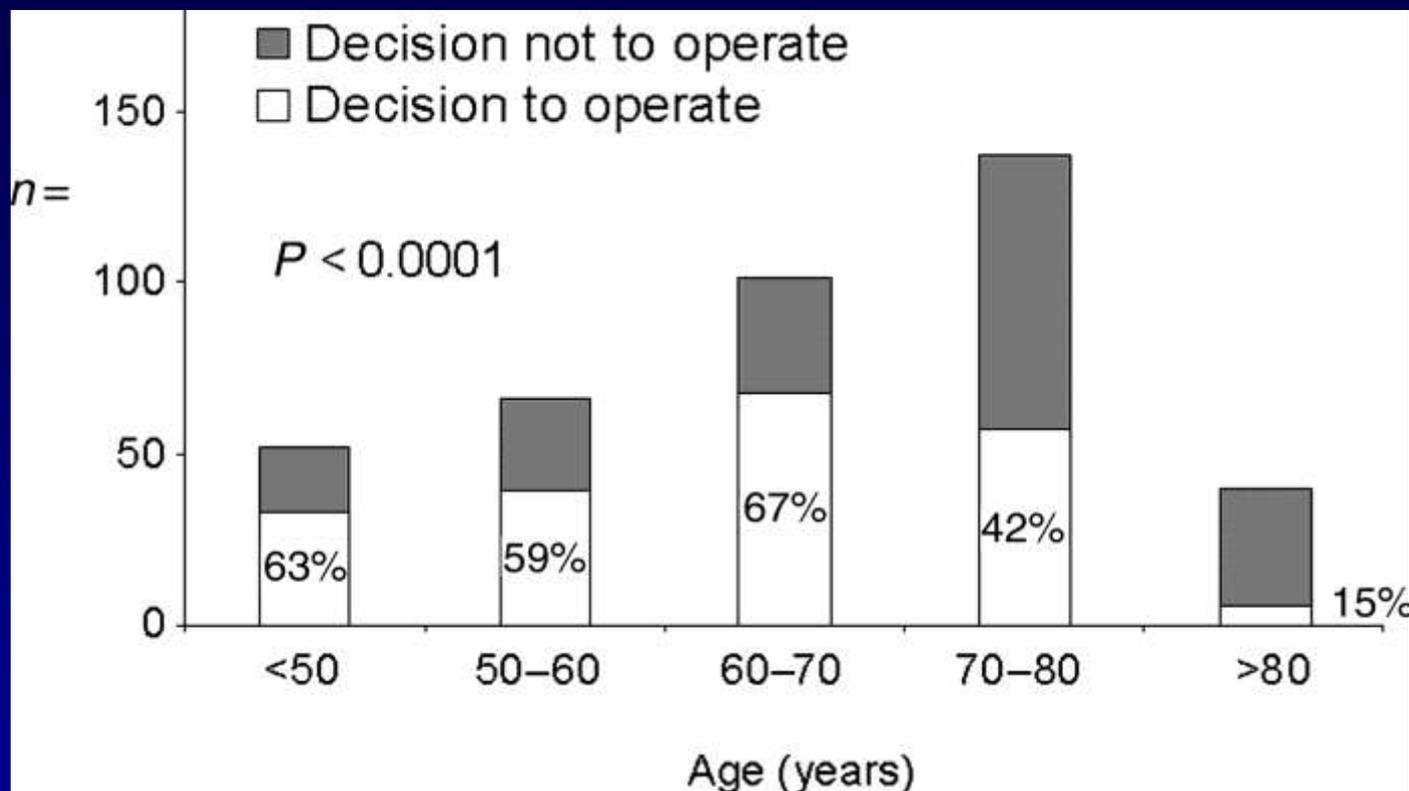


# Decision to operate according to the Charlson comorbidity index



Mirabel, M. et al. Eur Heart J 2007 28:1358-1365

# Decision to operate according to age range



Mirabel, M. et al. Eur Heart J 2007 28:1358-1365

Thanks for your kind  
attention

