Long Term Results Of Acurate Neo Transcatheter Valve

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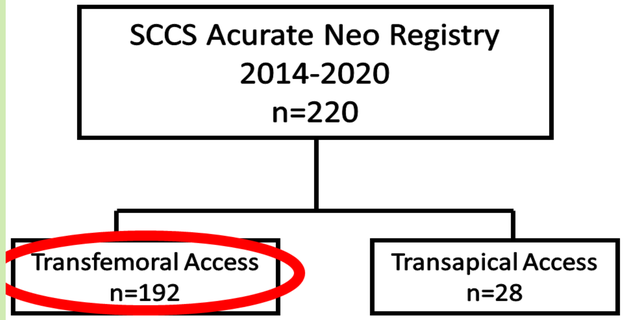
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Aim of study and methods

- Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) has proven to be a valuable alternative to conventional surgical aortic valve replacement in patients who suffer from severe symptomatic aortic stenosis.
- Paravalvular leak (PVL), conduction disorders, and vascular complications remain relevant procedure-related complications.
- The aim of this study was to report our experience with ACURATE neo Trans Femoral system.
- Retrospective Study.
- Data collected from single center TAVI registry.
- In-hospital and five-year outcomes:

  death, stroke, new pacemaker implantation, major vascular complications, paravalvular leakage
- We use unified criteria developed by the Valve Academic Research Consortium (VARC-2) for endpoint assessment and reporting in TAVI trials.

SCCS Acurate Neo Registry Patient Cohort

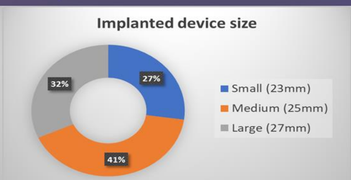


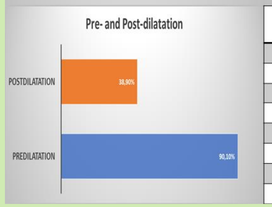
Baseline clinical characteristics of study cohort

Variable	Acurate Neo (n=192)
Age [years]	80±7.0
Gender [male]	41.6%
Ejection fraction [%]	52±11.5
EuroSCORE II	6.5±2.64
Mean aortic valve gradient [mm Hg]	49.8±17.3
Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) [mL/min]	57.07±18.58
Heart failure (NYHA III/IV)	73.5%
Percutaneous coronary intervention in last 12 months before TAVI	14.3%
Previous Cardiac Surgery	28.5%
Permanent pacemaker before TAVI	14%
Multislice computed tomography annulus measurements	
Mean Perimeter Derived Annulus dimension (mm)	24.6 ± 2.0
Mean Annulus Perimeter (mm)	76.8 [70.3–79.6]
Mean Annulus Area (mm2)	440 ± 60
Moderate to severe valve calcification	163 (84,8%)

Procedural characteristics

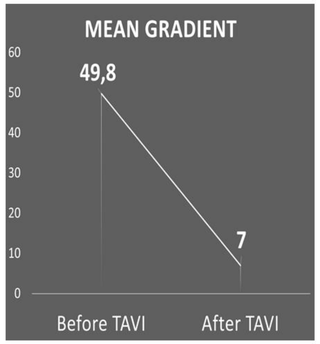


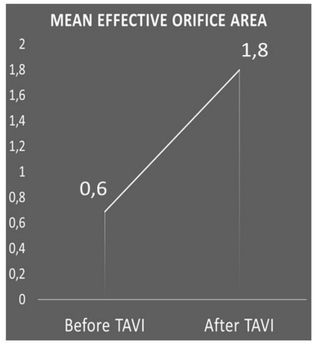




Variable	Acurate Neo (n=192)
Procedural time [minutes]	92±31
Fluoroscopy time [minutes]	12.5±6.5
Contrast [mL]	90±35
Coronary obstruction	0%
Aortic root injury	0%
Aortic dissection	0%
Device embolization	0,52% (n=1)
Conversion to SAVR	1,04% (n=2)

Procedural characteristics

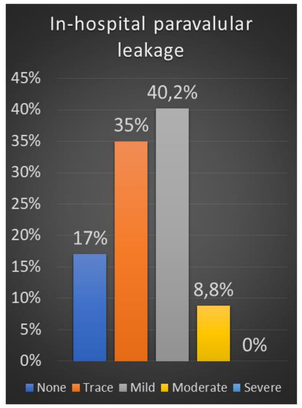


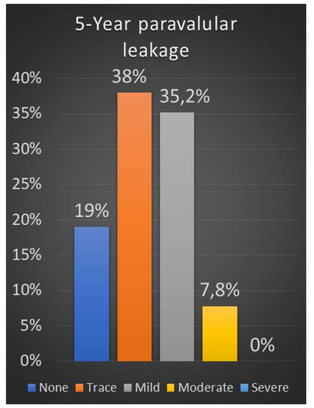


In-hospital vs 5-year outcomes

Variable	In-hospital outcome Acurate Neo (n=192)	5-year accumulatted outcome Acurate Neo (n=192)
Death	1,56% (n=3)	3,6% (n=7)
Stroke	0%	2,08% (n=7)
Myocardial infraction	0%	4,69% (n=9)
Major vascular complication	2,7% (n=5)	2,7% (n=5)
New pacemaker implantation	4,7% (n=9)	5,2% (n=10)

In-hospital vs 5-year outcomes





Conclusions

Transfemoral implantation of the ACURATE neo prosthesis resulted in favorable 5-year clinical and echocardiographic outcomes with low mortality and complications rates.