

Long-term outcomes and prosthesis performance after transcatheter aortic valve replacement: results of self-expandable and balloon-expandable transcatheter heart valves

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Background: Data on transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) long-term clinical outcomes and hemodynamic performance of the self-expandable CoreValve (CV) and the balloon-expandable Edwards SAPIEN XT (ES) (Edwards Lifesciences, Irvine, California, USA) transcatheter heart valves (THV) are limited. Therefore, this study aimed to compare long-term clinical outcome data and hemodynamic performance of TAVR with either CV or ES.

Methods: We reviewed prospectively collected data of 171 patients treated with TAVR for severe aortic stenosis (AS) at our center between June 2007 and December 2010, with last follow-up contact in 2016.

Results: Out of 171 patients treated with TAVR at our Institution, 87 received a CV and 84 an ES THV. Mean age was 81 [78–85] years, and mean Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) score was 7.5% (4.5–13.9%). Hemodynamic success by Valve Academic Research Consortium (VARC) definition was 97.1%. Mean trans-prosthetic gradient remained low and stable during follow-up in both groups (at 5-year 9.2±6.4 versus 12.7±5.1 mmHg, P=0.10). Late prosthesis failure occurred in 4 cases (2.4%). Thirty-day mortality was 4.7%, and estimated survival rates by Kaplan-Meier after 1, 5 and 8 years were 87.6%, 44.9%, and 24.5%, respectively, without difference between THV groups. Rates of cardiovascular death, stroke, myocardial infarction (MI) and congestive heart failure (CHF) were also similar with CV and ES at long-term follow-up. History of CHF, pre-existent severe mitral regurgitation, paravalvular leak grade ≥2+, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were independent predictors of late mortality at multivariable analysis.

Conclusions: Clinical and hemodynamic outcomes of patients treated by self-expandable CV or balloon-expandable ES THV were favorable and similar throughout long-term follow-up, with a rate of prosthesis failure of less than 3%.

Keywords: Aortic stenosis (AS); transcatheter aortic valve implantation; long-term outcome; durability



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Introduction

Transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) has become the standard of care for inoperable and high surgical risk patients affected by symptomatic severe aortic stenosis (AS) (1,2). Recent studies also suggest favorable results with

transfemoral (TF) TAVR compared to conventional surgery in patients at intermediate risk, both for self-expandable and balloon-expandable transcatheter heart valves (THV) (3-6). Notwithstanding, one of the main concerns regarding the application of TAVR to lower risk and younger patients

is the paucity of long-term data on outcomes and prosthesis durability (7-12). Moreover, there are no studies that have compared the long-term hemodynamic performance of the self-expandable CoreValve (CV) and the balloon-expandable Edwards SAPIEN XT (ES) (Edwards Lifesciences, Irvine, California, USA) THV. Accordingly, we analyzed long-term outcomes and prosthesis performance in patients undergoing TAVR at our center with either CV or ES.

Methods

Study population

We performed a retrospective analysis of the Padua University REVALVing Experience (PUREVALVE) registry, in which data on all patients undergoing TAVR at our Institution since June 2007 was prospectively collected (13-15). Our study focused on 171 consecutive patients treated between June 2007 and December 2010, who were therefore eligible at least for a 5-year follow-up. All patients were affected by severe symptomatic AS and were considered suitable for TAVR according to current guidelines (16,17). Surgical risk was calculated using the logistic EuroSCORE and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) score (18,19). Demographic, clinical, echocardiographic and hemodynamic variables prior to TAVR were collected as previously reported (13-15). The study cohort complies with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the local Ethics Committees, and all patients provided informed written consent before the procedure.

TAVR procedure

TAVR was performed using either the self-expandable CV Revalving System (Medtronic Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA) through the trans-femoral (TF) or trans-subclavian (TSub) approach, or the balloon-expandable ES through the TF or transapical (TA) approach. At the beginning of our TAVR program, the CV was the only THV available on site, while the ES was first introduced in our center in March 2009. The TF approach was used as the first choice, whenever possible. After TAVR, patients were treated with aspirin and clopidogrel for at least 3 months, and then with single antiplatelet therapy afterwards. When oral anticoagulation was indicated, patients were treated with a vitamin K antagonist and only one antiplatelet agent.

Endpoints

Procedural outcomes and follow-up events were classified according to Valve Academic Research Consortium (VARC) 2 definitions (20). Follow-up was conducted through clinical visits or telephone interview with the patient or the general practitioner, and scheduled at 1 and 12 months and yearly thereafter. Clinical endpoints were all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality, changes in the New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional class, re-hospitalization due to congestive heart failure (CHF), stroke, and acute myocardial infarction (MI). Transthoracic echocardiographic examinations were systematically performed at baseline, 48 h after TAVR, and at each follow-up time point to evaluate prosthesis performance [trans-prosthetic gradient, effective orifice area and aortic regurgitation (AR)] as well as global morphological and functional measurements. The severity of AR was graded from 0 to 4 using an integrative approach as recommended by guidelines (21,22). Late prosthesis failure was defined as mean aortic valve gradient ≥ 20 mmHg, effective orifice area ≤ 0.9 – 1.1 cm² and/or Doppler velocity index < 0.35 m/s and/or moderate or severe prosthetic valve regurgitation (20); the presence of leaflets thrombosis or valve endocarditis was excluded by computed tomography (CT) scan or autopsy.

Statistical analysis

Quantitative variables were analyzed descriptively, reporting mean \pm standard deviation (SD) in case of normal distribution, median and 25th to 75th percentile [interquartile range (IQR)] otherwise. The CV and ES group were compared with Student's *t*-test or Wilcoxon rank sum test, as appropriate. Categorical variables were reported as numbers and percentages and compared between CV and ES groups using Chi-square or Fisher's exact tests, as appropriate. Survival analysis was conducted with the Kaplan-Meier method. Cox regression was used to identify univariate predictors of events from the major baseline and procedural characteristics. Variables with $P < 0.15$ at the univariate analysis were subsequently considered in a multivariable Cox regression model to identify independent predictors of events. Results of the Cox regression were reported as hazard ratio (HR), 95% confidence interval (CI) and P values. Statistical analysis was conducted with SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) for Windows.

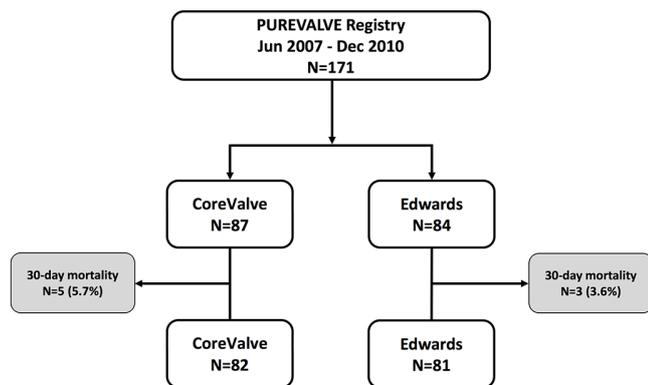


Figure 1 Patients flow diagram. This graph represents the flow diagram of our study population.

Results

Out of 171 patients treated by TAVR for severe symptomatic AS at our Institution between June 2007 and December 2010, 87 received a CV and 84 underwent an ES THV (*Figure 1*). Baseline demographic, clinical, and echocardiographic characteristics are summarized in *Tables 1* and *2*. Mean age was 81 [78–85] years, mean logistic EuroSCORE and STS were 17.8% and 7.5%, respectively. The CV group had a higher rate of previous MI and worse left ventricular function compared to the ES group. The majority of patients were in NYHA functional class III or IV at baseline. Procedural characteristics are shown in *Table 3*. Hemodynamic and device success were high and similar between groups, with an overall intra-procedural mortality of 1.8%. Post-dilatation was performed more frequently for CV than ES (31.0% *vs.* 3.6%, $P < 0.001$). The rate of permanent pacemaker (PPM) implantation was higher in the CV than in the ES group (37.9% *vs.* 5.9%, $P > 0.001$).

Early and late clinical outcomes

Median follow-up in the overall population was 4.4 years (13 days–8 years), with a 94% compliance with follow-up. In-hospital and 30-day outcomes are reported in *Table 4*. All-cause 30-day mortality was 4.7%, without significant differences between groups (5.8% *vs.* 3.6%, $P = 0.72$). Clinical efficacy at 1 year was higher in ES compared to the CV group (*Figure 2A*), mostly because of the lower rate of paravalvular leak (PVL) $\geq 2+$ (*Table 5*). At 5 years, no difference between groups was observed in terms of all-cause death, cardiovascular-death, stroke, MI and CHF (*Figure 2B*). As shown in *Figure 3*, total and

cardiovascular survival rate were similar between groups at 7 years. At multivariable analysis, presence of a PVL $\geq 2+$, history of previous CHF, severe pre-existing mitral regurgitation and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were independently associated with late mortality (*Table 6*). A significant and sustained improvement in NYHA functional class was observed in both valve groups (*Figure 4*). Restricting the analysis beyond 2009 (ES introduced), we failed to find differences in outcome between the two bioprostheses.

Early and late prosthesis performance

Prosthetic hemodynamic performances are reported in *Figure 5*. Mean trans-prosthetic gradient and effective orifice area remained stable over time in both groups (*Table 5*). Post-procedural mean gradient ≥ 20 mmHg was present in 2.3% of CV group and 4.7% of ES group ($P = 0.14$). The rate of $\geq 2+$ PVL was higher in the CV compared to ES group (11.5% *vs.* 1.2%, $P = 0.01$). Out of the 11 patients with a $\geq 2+$ PVL, 7 died within 48 months of follow-up. Among patients with trivial/mild PVL, no changes in leak severity were observed over time. Late prosthesis failure occurred in 4 patients (2.4%), with no other case occurring in patients alive at 8 years. Structural valve deterioration was confirmed by CT scan or autopsy, whenever possible. One patient developed both increased trans-prosthetic gradients and 3+/4 intra-prosthetic AR at 4 years and was treated with a valve-valve procedure; two patients had valve restenosis (mean gradients 38 and 43 mmHg, respectively) after 5 years; and one patient developed a severe intra-prosthetic AR at 7 years; all these three patients were treated conservatively because of their high frailty status. Notably, late prosthesis failure occurred in patients with chronic kidney disease implanted with an ES THV through TA approach.

Discussion

The main findings of the current study analyzing long-term outcomes and prosthesis performance of the self-expandable CV and the balloon-expandable ES THV are: (I) clinical outcomes are favorable regardless of THV type, with most late deaths being non-cardiac; (II) besides some differences in acute results, both types of prostheses maintained a sustained and encouraging long-term hemodynamic performance in terms of mean trans-prosthetic gradient, effective orifice area and incidence of aortic regurgitation;

Table 1 Baseline characteristics				
Patient characteristics	Total (n=171)	CV group (n=87)	ES group (n=84)	P
Age, year	81 [78–85]	81 [77–85]	81 [79–85]	0.87
Male, n (%)	70 (40.9)	41 (47.1)	29 (34.5)	0.09
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.8±4.2	25.8±4.3	25.8±4.1	1
STS score (%)	7.5 (4.5–13.9)	7.5 (4.5–12.6)	7.4 (4.6–19.1)	0.64
Logistic EuroSCORE (%)	17.8 (12.7–27.9)	17.8 (12.1–31.8)	18.1 (12.9–27.5)	0.59
Hypertension, n (%)	153 (89.5)	78 (89.7)	75 (89.3)	0.94
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	92 (53.8)	42 (48.3)	50 (59.5)	0.14
Smoking history, n (%)	36 (21.1)	15 (17.2)	21 (25.0)	0.21
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	44 (25.7)	21 (24.1)	23 (27.4)	0.63
CKD, n (%)	105 (61.4)	55 (63.2)	50 (59.5)	0.62
Previous MI, n (%)	29 (17.0)	21 (24.1)	8 (9.5)	0.01
Previous PCI, n (%)	53 (31.0)	28 (32.2)	25 (29.8)	0.73
Previous CABG, n (%)	27 (15.8)	17 (19.5)	10 (11.9)	0.17
Previous CHF, n (%)	85 (49.7)	43 (49.4)	42 (50.0)	0.94
Previous BAV, n (%)	4 (2.3)	4 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	0.12
PVD, n (%)	59 (34.5)	34 (39.1)	25 (29.8)	0.2
PCA, n (%)	23 (13.5)	14 (16.1)	9 (10.7)	0.3
COPD, n (%)	47 (27.5)	21 (24.1)	26 (31.0)	0.32
AF, n (%)	50 (29.2)	24 (27.6)	26 (31.0)	0.63
NYHA functional class, n (%)				
I	14 (8.2)	8 (9.20)	6 (6.9)	0.95
II	41 (24.0)	22 (25.3)	19 (22.6)	
III	102 (59.6)	52 (59.8)	50 (59.5)	
IV	14 (8.2)	7 (8.0)	7 (8.3)	
Angina CCS class, n (%)				
0	118 (69.0)	56 (64.4)	62 (73.8)	0.22
1	2 (1.2)	2 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	
2	17 (9.9)	7 (8.1)	10 (11.9)	
3	22 (12.9)	14 (16.1)	8 (9.5)	
4	12 (7.0)	8 (9.2)	4 (4.8)	
Syncope, n (%)	34 (19.9)	15 (17.2)	19 (22.6)	0.38

Data are expressed as absolute values and percentages, mean ± SD, or median (25th–75th percentile). CV, CoreValve; ES, Edwards SAPIEN; BMI, body mass index; CKD, Chronic Kidney disease; AF, atrial fibrillation; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; MI, myocardial infarction; PCA, previous cerebrovascular accident; NYHA, New York Heart Association; CCS, Canadian Cardiovascular Society; CHF, congestive heart failure; BAV, balloon aortic valvuloplasty; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; PVD, peripheral vascular disease; STS, Society of Thoracic Surgeons.

Table 2 Baseline transthoracic echocardiography

Variable	Total (n=171)	CV group (n=87)	ES group (n=84)	P
AVA, cm ²	0.78±0.20	0.81±0.21	0.75±0.19	0.04
AVAi, cm ² /m ²	0.45±0.11	0.47±0.12	0.44±0.10	0.05
Aortic MG, mmHg	44 [34–54]	43 [32–54]	44.5 [37.5–54]	0.22
Aortic PG, mmHg	73 [60–86]	73.5 [56–91]	72 [62–85]	0.74
LVEF, %	56.5 [48–63]	53 [41–62]	58 [52–64]	0.01
EDV, mL/m ²	65 [52–78]	70 [56–92]	58 [47–72]	<0.001
MR ≥2, n (%)	42 (24.6)	20 (23.0)	22 (26.2)	0.63
AR ≥2, n (%)	38 (22.2)	20 (23.0)	18 (21.4)	0.81

Data are expressed as mean ± SD or median [25th–75th percentile]. AVA, aortic valve area; AVAi, aortic valve area indexed; MG, mean gradient; PG, peak gradient; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; EDV, end diastolic volume; MR, mitral regurgitation; AR, aortic regurgitation.

Table 3 Procedural characteristics and outcomes

Procedural characteristic	Total (n=171)	CV group (n=87)	ES group (n=84)	P
Access, n (%)				
Transfemoral	117 (68.4)	82 (94.2)	35 (41.7)	<0.001
Tran-subclavian	5 (2.9)	5 (5.8)	–	
Transapical	49 (28.7)	–	49 (58.3)	
Valve pre-dilatation, n (%)	165 (96.5)	82 (94.2)	83 (98.8)	0.21
Prosthesis post-dilatation, n (%)	30 (17.5)	27 (31.0)	3 (3.6)	<0.001
Valve-in-valve, n (%)	3 (1.8)	2 (2.3)	1 (1.2)	1
Prosthesis diameter, n (%)				
23-mm	37 (21.6)	0 (0)	37 (44.1)	<0.001
26-mm	89 (52.1)	42 (48.3)	47 (56.0)	
29-mm	45 (26.3)	45 (51.7)	0 (0)	
Hemodynamic success, n (%)	166 (97.1)	84 (96.6)	82 (97.6)	1
Device success (VARC 2), n (%)	162 (94.7)	82 (94.3)	80 (95.2)	1
Procedural mortality, n (%)	3 (1.8)	2 (2.3)	1 (1.2)	1
Cardiogenic shock, n (%)	4 (2.3)	1 (1.2)	3 (3.6)	0.36
Intra procedural AV block, n (%)	17 (9.9)	15 (17.2)	2 (2.4)	0.001

Data are expressed as absolute values and percentages, or mean ± SD. VARC, Valve Academic Research Consortium; AV, atrioventricular.

(III) late prosthesis failure rate was under 3%.

Mid-term clinical outcomes after TAVR are reported to be favorable (23), but follow-up data over 3 years are scant, particularly those regarding “real world” populations

included in registries (10,24,25). In our study, the overall 5-year survival rate was 44.9%, with no difference between valve types. To note, 78.3% of the 5-year observed total deaths were non-cardiac in origin, reflecting the relevant

Table 4 Early clinical outcomes

Variable	Total (n=171)	CV group (n=87)	ES group (n=84)	P
In-hospital outcomes				
Stroke, n (%)	3 (1.8)	2 (2.3)	1 (1.2)	1
Major vascular complication, n (%)	14 (8.2)	5 (5.8)	9 (10.7)	0.24
Bleeding, n (%)				
Major	30 (17.4)	15 (17.2)	15 (17.9)	0.55
Life-threatening	9 (5.3)	3 (3.5)	6 (7.1)	
AKI, n (%)				
Stage 1	11 (6.4)	9 (10.3)	2 (2.4)	0.07
Stage 2	14 (8.2)	4 (4.6)	10 (11.9)	
Stage 3	11 (6.4)	3 (6.9)	5 (6.0)	
New PPM implantation, n (%)	38 (22.3)	33 (37.9)	5 (5.9)	<0.001
Thirty-day outcomes				
All-cause mortality, n (%)	8 (4.7)	5 (5.8)	3 (3.6)	0.72
Cardiovascular mortality, n (%)	7 (4.1)	4 (4.6)	3 (3.6)	1
All stroke, n (%)	3 (1.8)	2 (2.3)	1 (1.2)	1
Myocardial infarction >72 h, n (%)	5 (2.9)	3 (3.5)	2 (2.4)	1
Congestive heart failure, n (%)	8 (4.7)	6 (6.9)	2 (2.4)	0.28
Early safety VARC 2 [†] , n (%)	130 (76.0)	71 (81.6)	59 (70.2)	0.08
Combined safety VARC 1 [‡] , n (%)	140 (81.9)	73 (83.9)	67 (79.8)	0.48
Major bleeding, n (%)	33 (19.3)	15 (17.2)	18 (21.4)	0.49
Minor bleeding, n (%)	18 (10.5)	8 (9.2)	10 (11.9)	0.56
New PPM implantation, n (%)	42 (24.5)	35 (40.2)	7 (8.3)	<0.001

Data are expressed as absolute values and percentages. [†], early safety VARC 2 was a composite of all-cause mortality, all stroke (disabling and non-disabling), life-threatening bleeding, AKI stage 2 or 3 (including renal replacement therapy), coronary artery obstruction requiring intervention, major vascular complication, valve-related dysfunction requiring repeat procedure. [‡], combined safety VARC 1 was a composite of all-cause mortality, major stroke, life-threatening (or disabling) bleeding, AKI stage 3 (including renal replacement therapy), peri-procedural myocardial infarction, major vascular complication, repeat procedure for valve-related dysfunction. AKI, acute kidney injury; PPM, permanent pacemaker.

prognostic impact of comorbidities in this prohibitive/high-risk population. Similar results were observed in the 5-year analysis of the PARTNER 1 trial, in which over 2/3 of deaths were non-cardiovascular (8). Notably, our TAVR cohort 8-year survival rate (24.5%) was lower compared to the 8-year survival of the 81 years old general Italian population (53%, <http://dati.istat.it>), but comparable with long-term survival after surgical aortic valve replacement in a population aged ≥ 80 years (26,27). Regarding functional status, over 90% of our patients remained in NYHA class I–

II during the whole follow-up period. Less than 15% of our population was re-hospitalized for CHF, which was associated in nearly half of the patients with the presence of severe MR, consistent with previous reports in the literature (11).

Our study is the first reporting on direct comparison between CV and ES THV hemodynamics at follow-up longer than 3 years, with previous studies focusing only on early and mid-term clinical outcomes (12,23,28-30). Based on our results, the implantation of both valves resulted in a significant reduction of mean aortic gradient, which

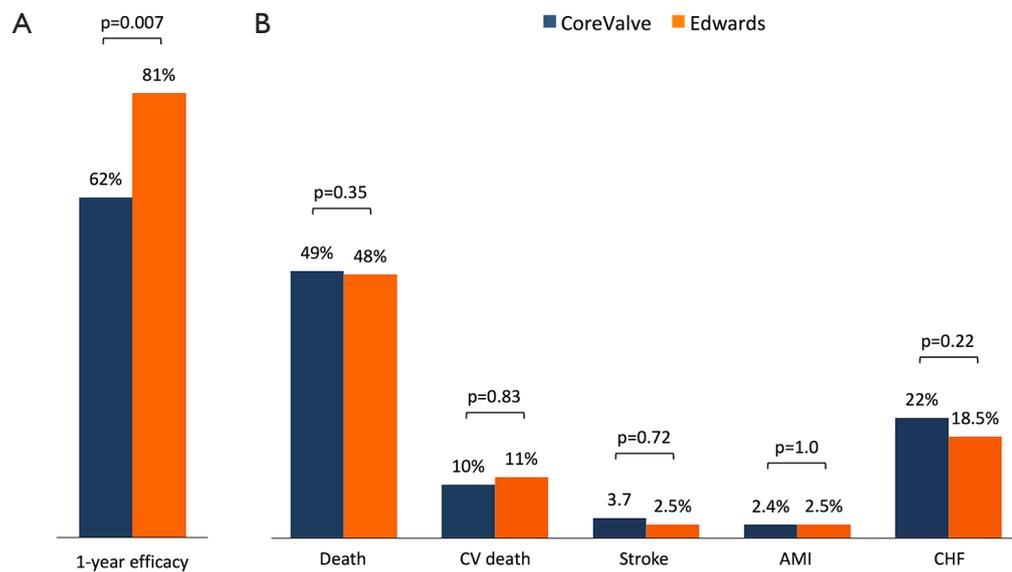


Figure 2 Clinical outcomes. (A) Clinical efficacy at 1 year; (B) clinical outcomes at 5 years. CoreValve group was represented by blue bars, Edwards by orange bars. CV, CoreValve; AMI, acute myocardial infarction; CHF, congestive heart failure.

Table 5 Early and late prostheses performance

Variable	Total	CV group	ES group	P
Early performance	n=171	n=87	n=84	
Aortic MG, mmHg	10 [8–12]	9 [7–12]	10 [8.5–13]	0.04
AVA, cm ²	1.89 (1.65–2.10)	1.92 (1.74–2.18)	1.80 (1.53–1.98)	0.01
AVAi, cm ² /m ²	1.08 (0.95–1.28)	1.14 (0.99–1.35)	1.03 (0.89–1.15)	0.01
PVL ≥2, n (%)	11 (6.4)	10 (11.5)	1 (1.2)	0.01
Five-year performance	n=43	n=24	n=19	
Aortic MG, mmHg	10.5 [8–31]	8 [3–31]	13 [5–25]	0.11
AVA, cm ²	1.73 (0.9–2.5)	1.73 (1.07–2.1)	1.73 (0.9–2.5)	1
AVAi, cm ² /m ²	1 (0.5–1.61)	1 (0.5–1.61)	1 (0.5–1.48)	1
PVL ≥2, n (%)	4 (9.3)	4 (16.7)	0 (0)	0.01

Data are expressed as absolute values and percentages, or median (25th–75th percentile). AVA, aortic valve area; AVAi, aortic valve area index; MG, mean gradient; PVL, paravalvular leak.

remained low and stable over time. Patients receiving a CV seemed to have lower gradients and larger effective orifice area, but an initial higher rate of PVL, which seemed to remain stable over time. The latter finding was true also for the ES valve, confirming the PARTNER 1 trial results (31) and advocating stability of hemodynamic performance of both THV during the current follow-up period. Moreover, as shown by the 5-year PARTNER I echocardiographic

data, hemodynamic performance of the SAPIEN THV was stable throughout follow-up and similar to that of the surgical bioprosthesis (31). These results are particularly encouraging in the light of the significantly lower PVL rate observed with newer generation devices (3,6), which will likely translate in improved long-term outcomes.

Toggweiler *et al.* (10) reported on clinical outcomes, valvular structural integrity, and hemodynamic changes

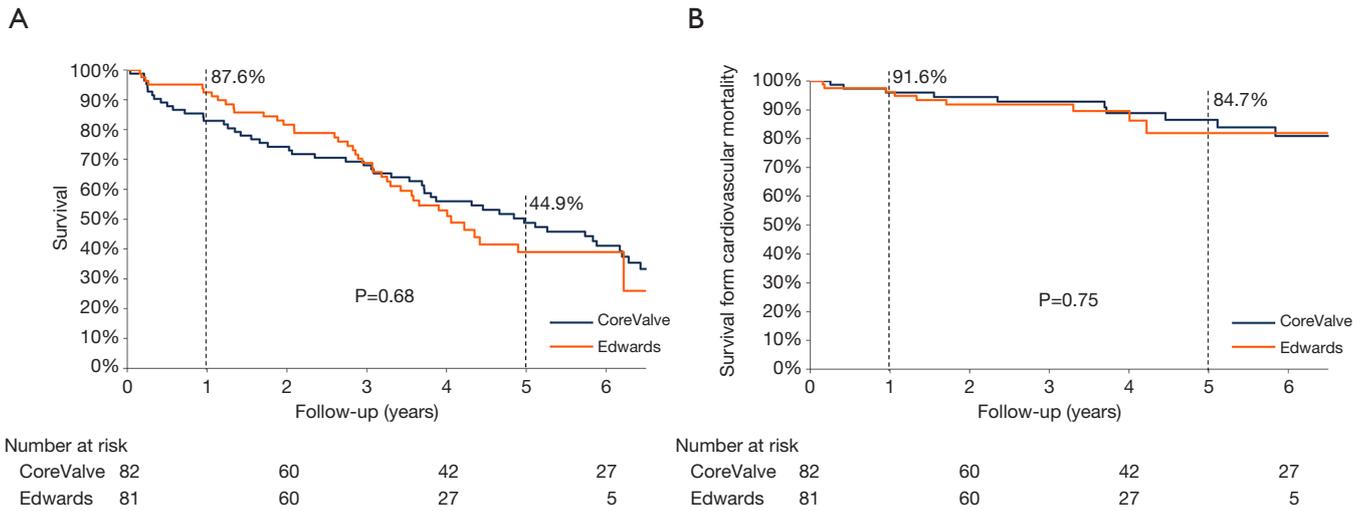


Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier analysis up to 6 years. Kaplan-Meier overall survival curves (A) and the rate of freedom from cardiovascular mortality (B) in the CoreValve group (blue line) and Edwards group (orange line).

Variable	Hazard ratio	95% confidence interval	P
PVL ≥ 2	4.2	2.1–8.4	<0.0001
Congestive heart failure	1.8	1.2–2.7	0.006
Pre-existing MR ≥ 3	6.2	2.1–17.6	0.006
COPD	4.1	1.0–2.6	0.02

COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; MR, mitral regurgitation; PVL, paravalvular leak.

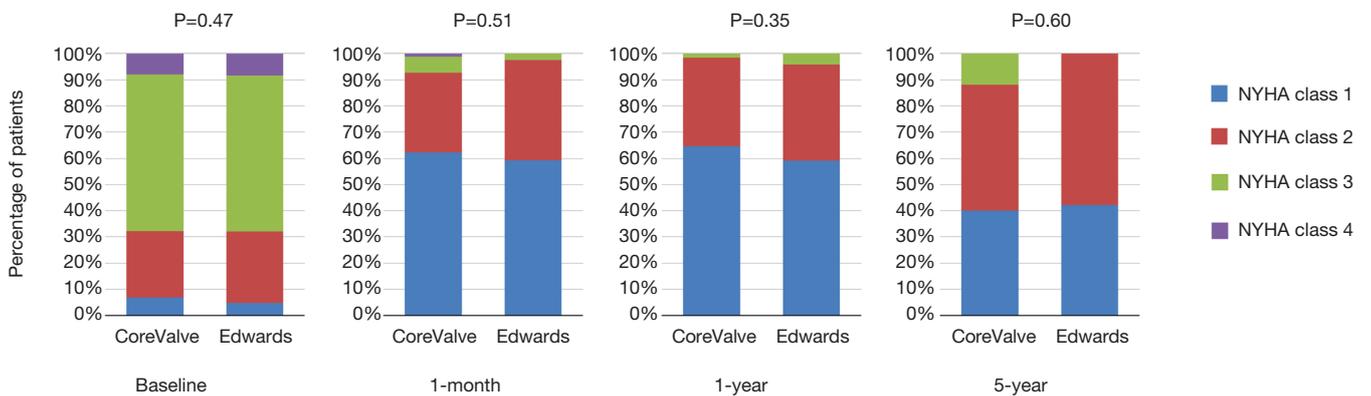


Figure 4 NYHA functional status. Longitudinal trend in NYHA functional status before and after TAVR through 5 years, according to type of implanted prosthesis. NYHA, New York Heart Association; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

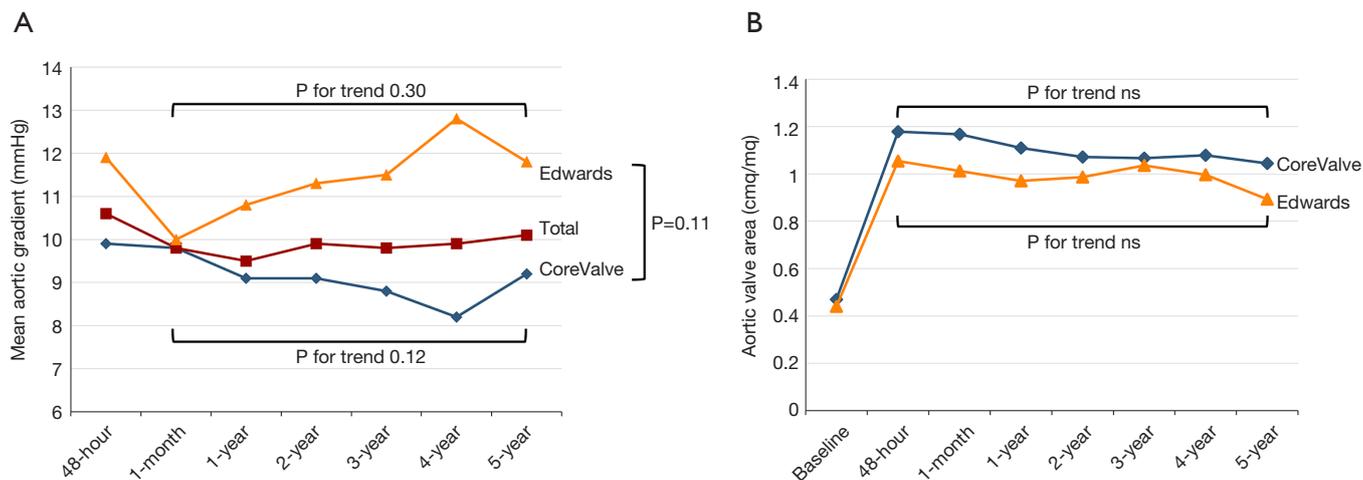


Figure 5 Valve hemodynamic performance over time. (A) Trend in mean aortic gradient from 48 h through 5 years; (B) trend in index aortic valve area from baseline through 5 years (6 patients excluded because of 48-h bioprosthesis dysfunction).

evaluated a median of 5 years after TAVR with a balloon-expandable valve. They observed moderate prosthetic valve failure only in 3.4% of patients without severe regurgitation or stenosis. Barbanti and colleagues (11) reported late prosthetic valve failure at 5 years in 1.4% of patients included in the CV registry. In our study, no clinically relevant prosthesis restenosis was observed at 3-year follow-up. Between 3 and 7 years of follow-up, we reported only 4 cases of late prosthetic valve failure (2.4%).

Limitations

This is a single-center, observational study with a fairly limited number of patients. Larger studies are warranted to confirm these results and the lack of difference in long-term outcomes between different THVs. Clinical and echocardiographic outcomes were self-reported, with inherent limitations and potential bias. However, data were prospectively collected in a dedicated database as shown by the detailed availability of clinical and echocardiographic data. Patients included in this study represent the early phase of the TAVR program at our institution, which may have influenced patient selection and thus long-term outcome. The impact of different learning curves cannot be tested. Even so, no differences emerged between the two bioprostheses after the introduction of ES in 2009. Furthermore, since baseline CT was not available in all patients, we cannot exclude that the difference in post-procedural aortic gradients between CV and ES could have been influenced by different aortic valve dimension

and calcium distribution. Notwithstanding, stability of hemodynamic performance over time was reassuring for both valves.

Conclusions

Our study demonstrated favorable outcomes at long-term follow-up after successful TAVR, independently from THV type. Prostheses hemodynamic performance was encouraging and sustained, with a late prosthesis failure rate lower than 3%. Longer follow-up studies with newer generation devices are warranted before extending TAVR to lower risk and younger patients.

Acknowledgements

None.

Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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