





Transcarotid transcatheter aortic valve implantation: multicenter experience in France

Thierry Folliguet, FACS

N Laurent, G Saiydoun, K Zannis, M Elfarra,

FACULTÉ de MÉDECINE F Vanhuyse, P Maureira, T Modine

t.folliguet@chu-nancy.fr





Conflict of interest

- Consultant: Sorin, Xeltis
- Speakers fees: Edwards





TAVI Transcarotid Sapien 3

Prof Thierry Folliguet, MD, FACS CHU Brabois, Vandoeuvre les nancy



Dr Michael Angioi, MD Clinique Essey Les Nancy

t.folliguet@chu-nancy.fr





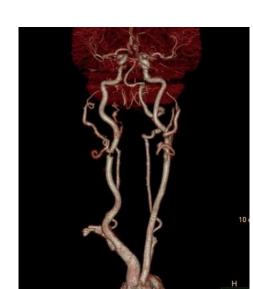




Why Carotid artery?

- The femoral approach is possible only in 80% of cases.
- · Apical:problematic in respiratory insufficiency, higher †
- · Trans aortic: chest opening, indirect access
- · Subclavian: fragility and tuortuosity of the vessel
- The carotid approach offers a direct vascular access to the aortic valve, easily accessible, well known approach



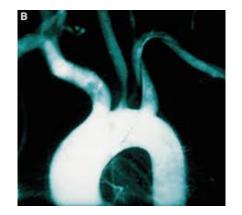


Transcarotid Evaluation

- Importance of the preopertaive screening of patients:
 - Echodoppler of Carotid arteries
 - Multi detector CT of the great vessels
- CT Scan:
 - annulus aortic diameter
 - Type of aortic valve (bicuspid)
 - Coronaries implantation (height)
 - Vascualr anatomy :



- ✓ Diameter of the vessels
- ✓ Tortuosity
- ✓ Calcifications
- ✓ Angulation : between the aortic arch and the carotid arteries



Indications of transcarotid

When femoral is not possible.





- Trancarotid is possible if:
 - ✓ Diameter internal common carotid artery at least 7mm
 - ✓ No significant stenosis or tortuosity
 - ✓ Absence of calcifications
 - ✓ Controlaterale carotid without stenosis
 - ✓ No prior stroke



Transcarotid procedure/ Anesthesia



Anesthesia:

- General (can be done regional block)
- > Radial catheter, and venous peripheral line
- > NIRS
- Warming blanket
- 5 cm curvilinear incision 2 finger breaths from the manubrium





Transcarotid procedure/ Closure

- Removal of sheath, clamping of the carotid
- Vascular closure, carotid purging

Closure on a small drain









Transcarotid Methods

All Patients were prospectively entered in France TAVI database

- All consecutive transcarotid patients done from January 2013 to November 2015 in three different centers in France (2 university, one university affiliated)
- TAVI scan showed: <u>proximal segment of the CCA diameter(>7 mm)</u>
 and without calcification, stenosis or severe tortuosity
- Transcranial doppler was done in the beginning of the experience or MRI
- TWO TYPES OF PROSTHESIS USED:
- 1. self-expandable Medtronic CoreValve (MCV) (Medtronic, Minneapolis, Minnesota)
- 2. balloon-expandable Edwards SAPIEN XT valve (ESV) (Edwards Lifesciences, Irvine, California)

OBJECTIVES

- FIRST END-POINT: evaluation 30-day mortality
- SECOND END-POINT: evaluation TAVI
- results according VARC II criteria



Multicenter data

Total	Patients n=144

Mean age (years)	79.8 ± 8.7	Respiratory Insufficiency	(59) 41%
Sex (female)	59.1%	Diabetes	(52) 36%
Logistic EuroSCORE	20.7% ± 12.6%	Chronic renal insufficiency	(79) 55%
Valve in valve	(4) 2.8%	EF (%)	51.9
Previous CABG	(32) 22.2%	Mean aortic gradient (mmhg)	45.7 ± 12.5
Peripheral vascular disease (PVD)	(82) 56%	Aortic Valvular mean Surface (cm²)	0.76

Contraindication for conventional aortic valve surgery

[•] The transfemoral approach and apical approach was not possible in these patients due

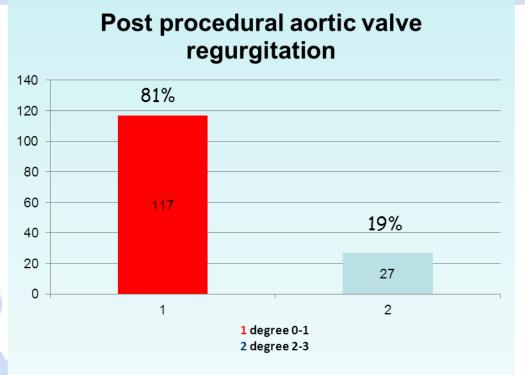
to either respiratory insufficiency or PVD

Results 1



Post procedural mean gradient (mm Hg)

 7.2 ± 4.9





Results 2

30 DAYS SURVIVAL (N=135) 93.75%

TIA/ cerebral stroke	(n=8) 5.5 %
Localized carotid dissection asymptomatic	(n=1) 0.6 %
PPM implantation	(n=32) 22.2 %
Infection complication	(n=6) 4.1 %
Bleeding complication	(n=37) 25,6 %
Hospital stay (days)	11.7 ±6.6





France TAVI registry

- 1st January 2013 / 17 March 2016
- 14 633 patients = 400 patients Carotid TAVI
- Out of 2097 non-femoral (19%)
- Mortality/Stroke:

Transapical	† 7,7%	St 1,8%
❖ Transaortic	† 19%	St 1,4%
❖Sub clavian	† 3,4%	St 4,2%
❖ Carotid	† 3,6%	St 2,5%



Conclusion

- TAVI through the CCA approach is feasible and safe
- CCA approach offers a direct route to the aortic valve with a shorter distance between the arterial entry point and the aortic annulus
- It is an alternative for patients with PVD and respiratory insufficiency and/or poor EF





TAVI/University Diploma

Frais d'inscriptions

Droits pédagogiques : FC 2 000 € TTC Droits pédagogiques : FI 1 500 € TTC

Droits administratifs 261,10 € TTC

Conditions d'admissions

Parcours médical et chirurgical:

- Médecin ou chirurgiens confirmés ou en formation (internat, post-internat...)

Parcours paramédical et ingénieur

 IDE, IBODE, ingénieurs diplômés ou équivalent Master 2. ingénieurs commerciaux.

Modalités d'inscription

Un CV et une lettre de motivation doivent être envoyés par mail à adresse suivante : marion.bemard@univ-lorraine.fr

Contact secretariat: Marion BERNARD Hôpital Virtuel ECOLE DE CHIRURGIE Faculté de Médecine Bâtiment D - 2^{eme} étage 9 avenue Forêt de Haye 54505 VANDOEUVRE-lès-NANCY

Tel: (+33) 3 83 68 33 93





Modalités d'enseignement

Les connaissances théoriques sont dispensées en ligne en enseignement à distance, pour un total de 180 heures de travail individuel réparti sur l'année (à raison de 4h/semaine).

Les enseignements pratiques de chirurgie sur simulateur et sur modèle animal ont lieu à l'Ecole de Chirurgie, Faculté de Médecine de Nancy (60 heures de travaux pratiques réparti en 3 sessions de 2 jours).

> Hôpital Virtuel de Lorraine Ecole de Chirurgie

Bâtiment D - 2^{ème} étage 9 avenue Forêt de Haye 54505 VANDOEUVRE-lès-NANCY Tel : (+33) 3 83 68 33 93

www.ecoledechirurgie-lorraine.fr





Responsables :
Pr. T. FOLLIGUET & Pr. P. MAUREIRA

Année Universitaire 2016-2017





Hôpital Virtuel & Centres Associés

Soutenu par l'Union Européenne dans le cadre du

Programme Opérationnel FEDER















Thank You

Thierry Folliguet

Service de chirurgie cardiovasculaire et

transplantation

CHU Brabois



Vandoeuvre les nancy t.folliguet@chru-nancy.fr

