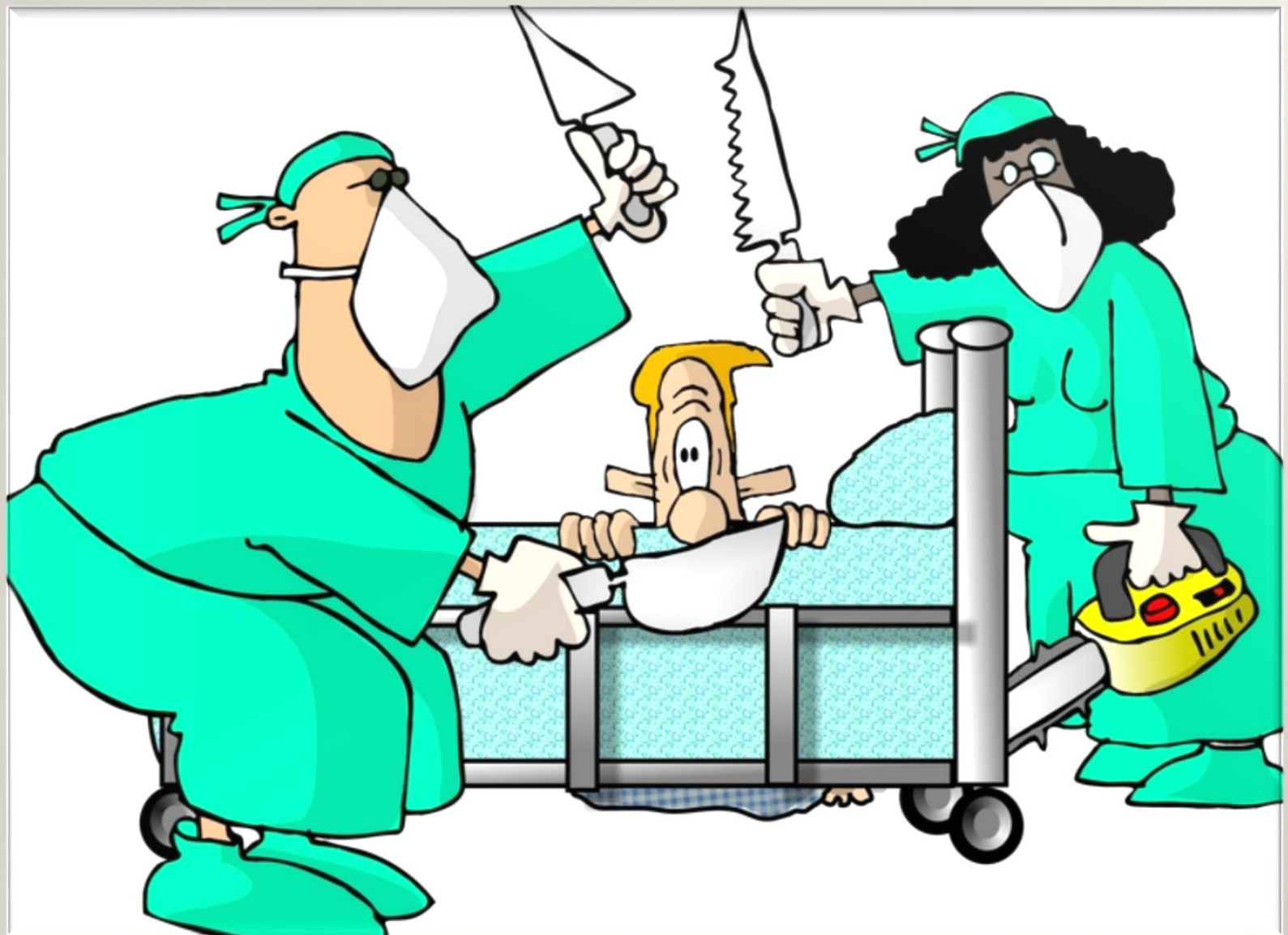


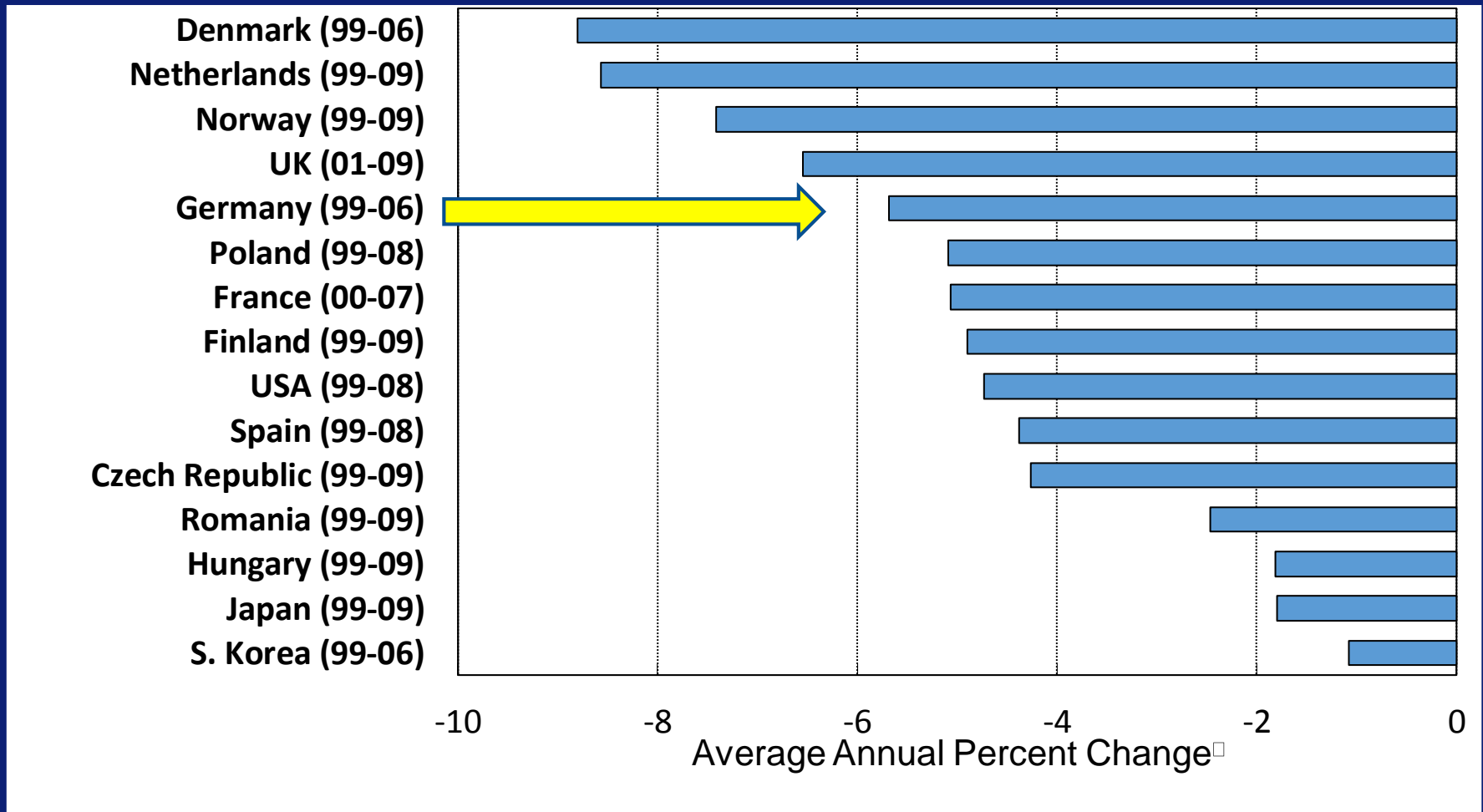


Heart team in Europe – does it work?

**Pieter Kappetein,
Dept Cardio-thoracic Surgery
Erasmus University Medical Center
Rotterdam, The Netherlands**



Change in Death Rates for Coronary Disease 1999–2009

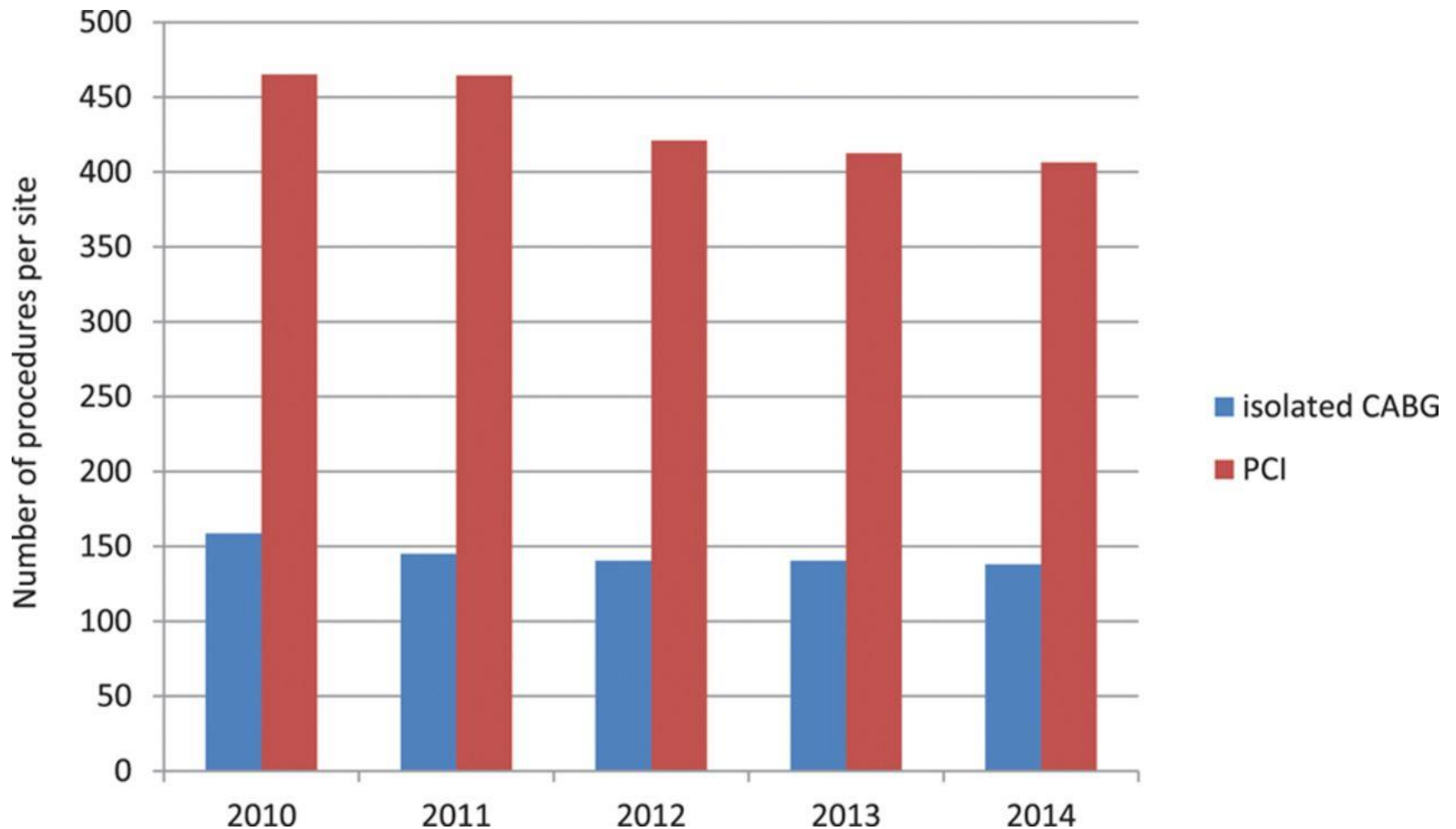


* Age-adjusted to European standard. Data for years indicated in parentheses.

‡ CHD: Coronary heart disease.

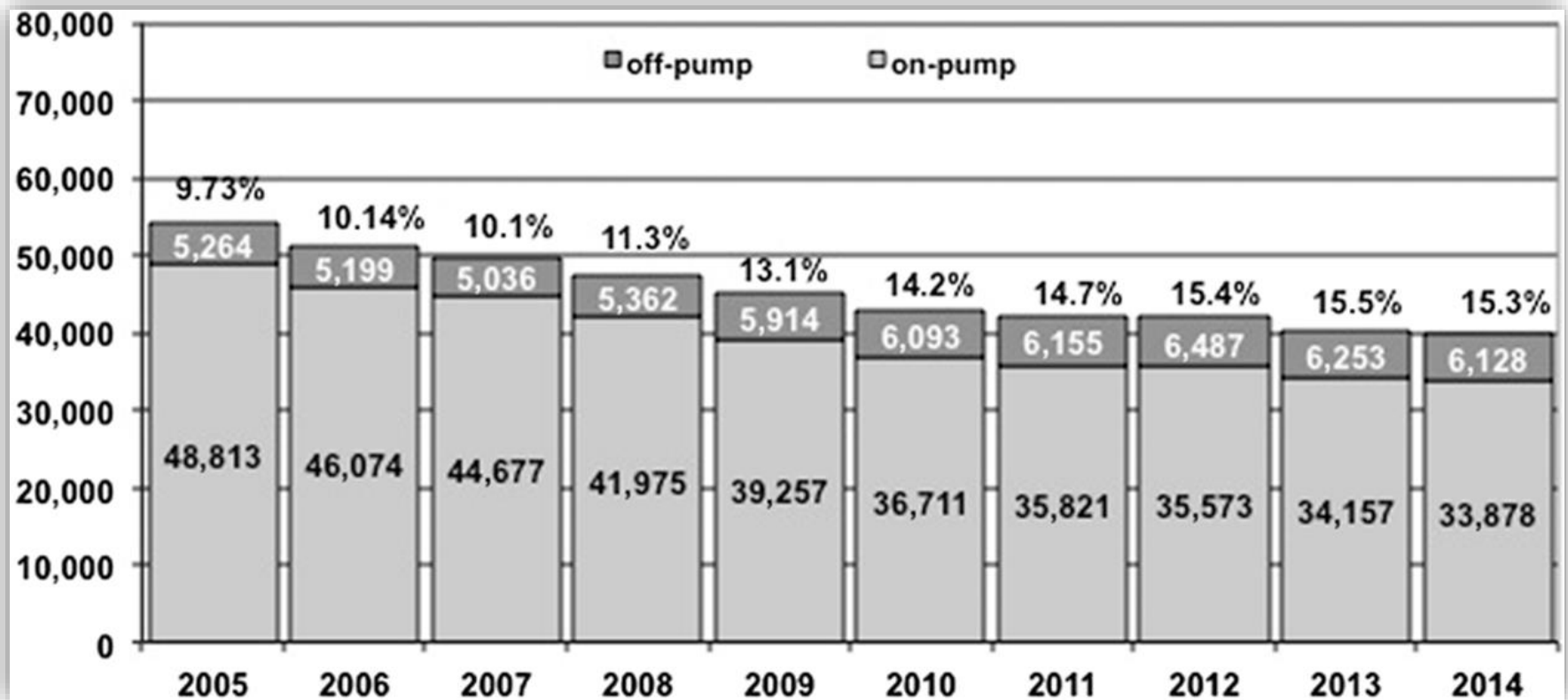
† Based on log-linear regression of actual rates.

PCI and CABG in the United States for the past 5 years



Germany

Isolated CABG (2005–2014)



Beckmann A, Funkat A-K, Lewandowski J, Frie M, Ernst M, Hekmat K, et al. Cardiac Surgery in Germany during 2014: A Report on Behalf of the German Society for Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery. Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2015 May 26;63(04):258–69.

“No off course no Heart team”

Because:

Time
consuming:
money!

We have
trials /
guidelines

Heart-team →
Delay in
treatment

Why do we need a Heart team?

TEAM



TOGETHER
EVERYONE
ACHIEVES
MORE

• SYNTAX Trial Design



Heart Team (surgeon & interventionalist)

Total enrollment $N=3075$

Amenable for both
treatment options

Amenable for only one treatment
approach

Stratification:
LM and Diabetes

Randomized Arms
 $n=1800$

Two Registry Arms
 $n=1275$

CABG
 $n=897$

vs

PCI
 $n=903$

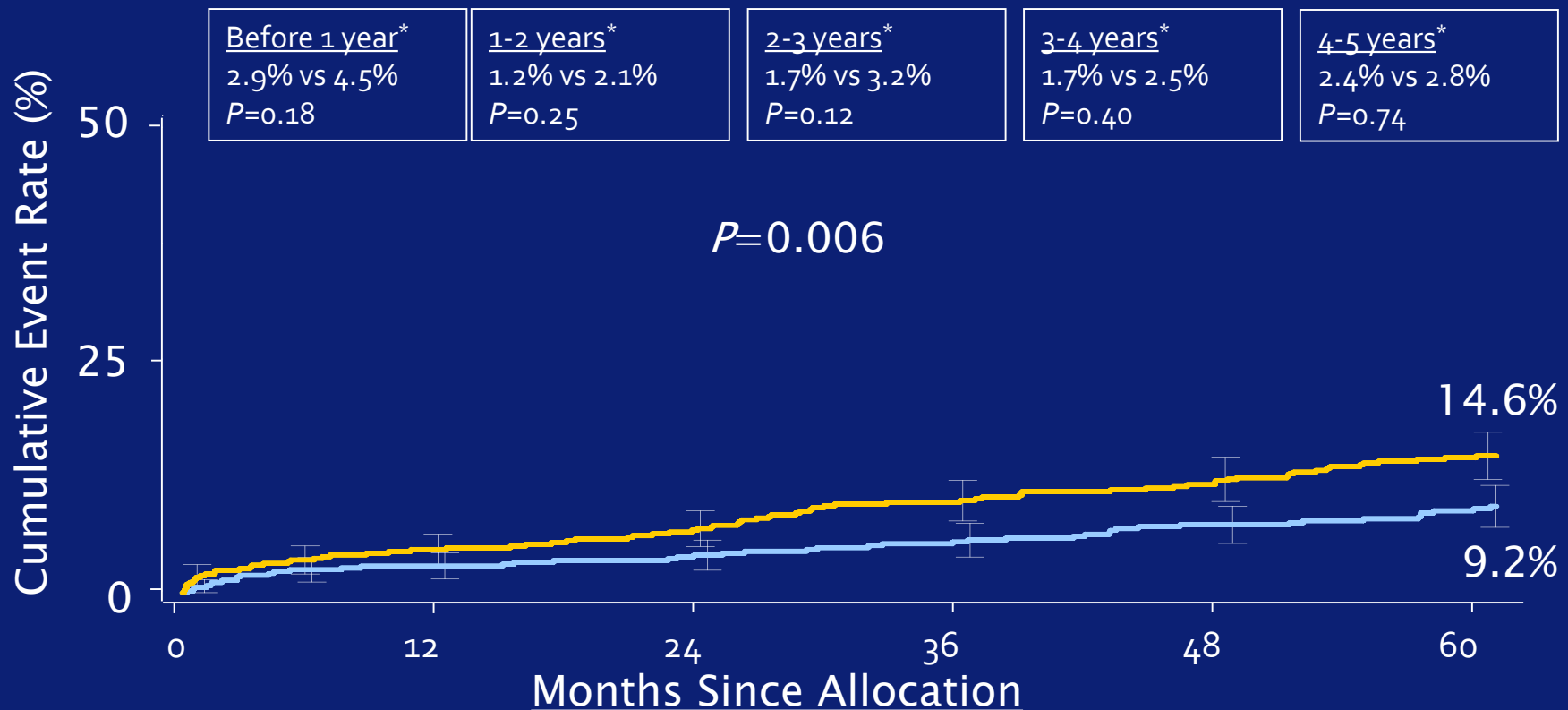
CABG
 $n=1077$

PCI
 $n=198$

All-Cause Death to 5 Years *3VD cohort*

■ CABG (N=549)

■ TAXUS (N=546)



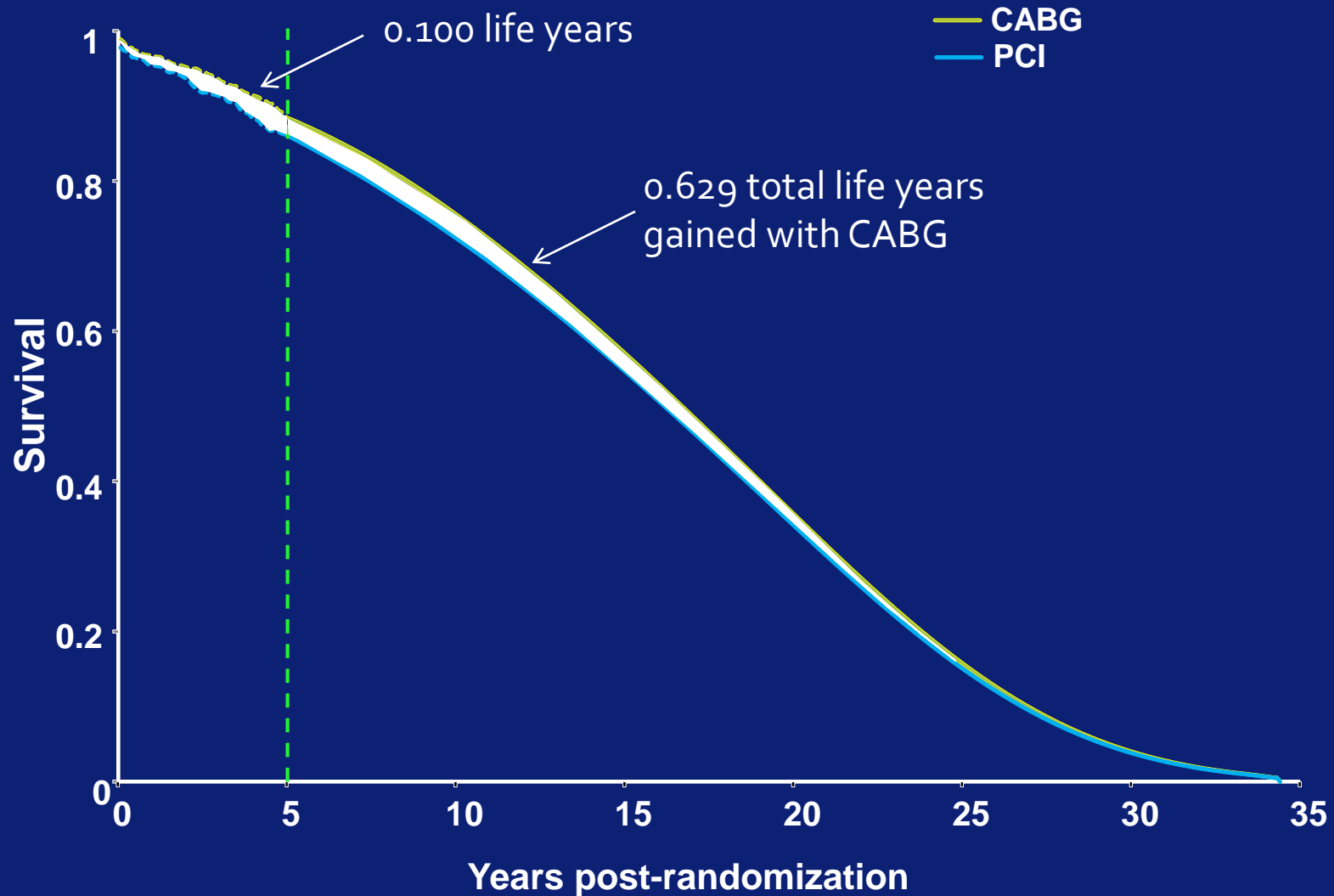
2014 ESC/EACTS Guidelines



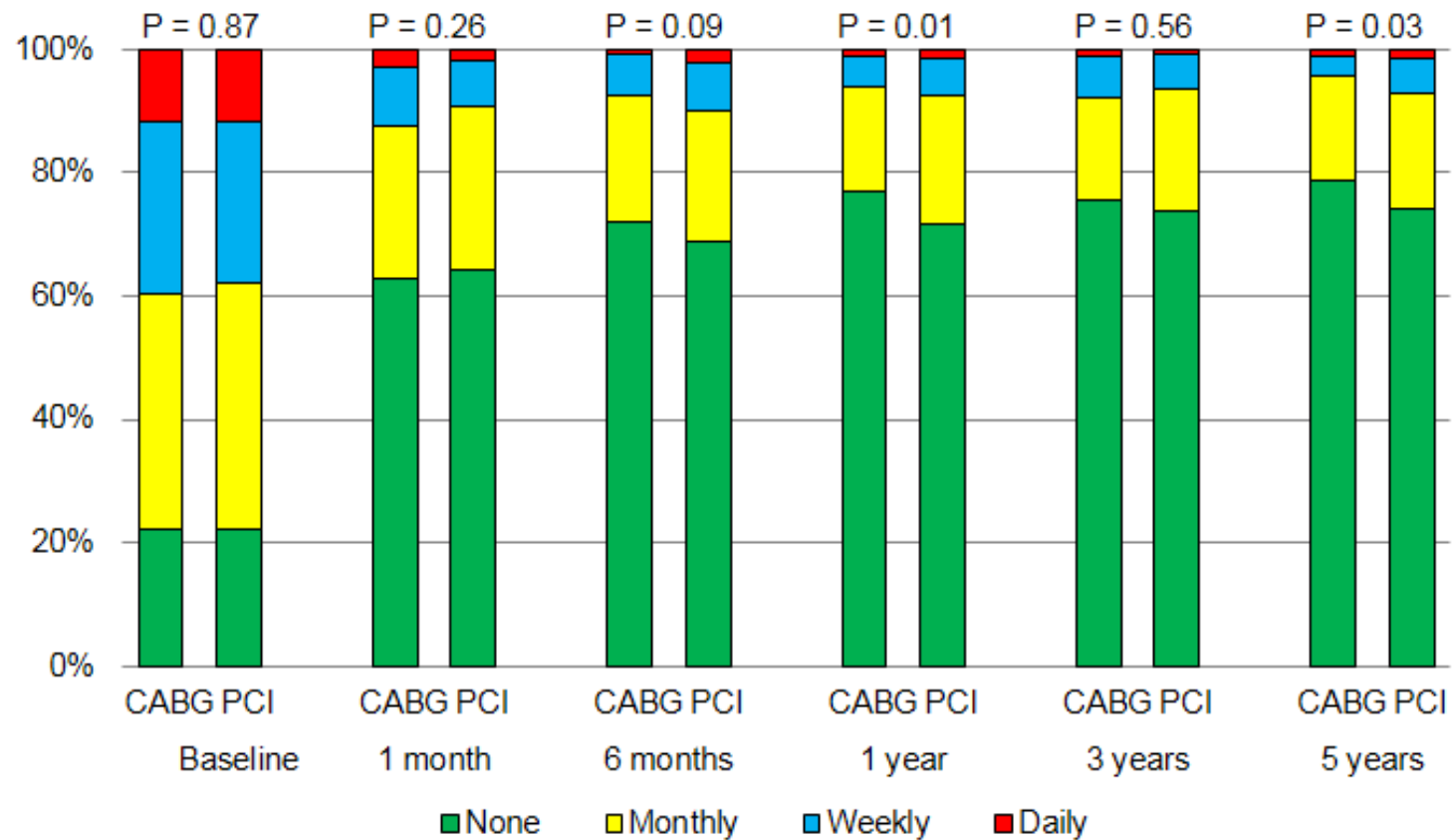
Recommendations for the type of revascularization (CABG or PCI) in patients with SCAD with suitable coronary anatomy for both procedures and low predicted surgical mortality

Recommendations according to extent of CAD	CABG		PCI	
	Class ^a	Level ^b	Class ^a	Level ^b
One- or two-vessel disease without proximal LAD stenosis.	IIb	C	I	C
One-vessel disease with proximal LAD stenosis.	I	A	I	A
Two-vessel disease with proximal LAD stenosis.	I	B	I	C
Left main disease with SYNTAX score ≤ 22 .	I	B	I	B
Left main disease with SYNTAX score 23–32.	I	B	IIa	B
Left main disease with SYNTAX score >32 .	I	B	III	B
Three-vessel disease with SYNTAX score ≤ 22 .	I	A	I	B
Three-vessel disease with SYNTAX score 23–32.	I	A	III	B
Three-vessel disease with SYNTAX score >32 .	I	A	III	B

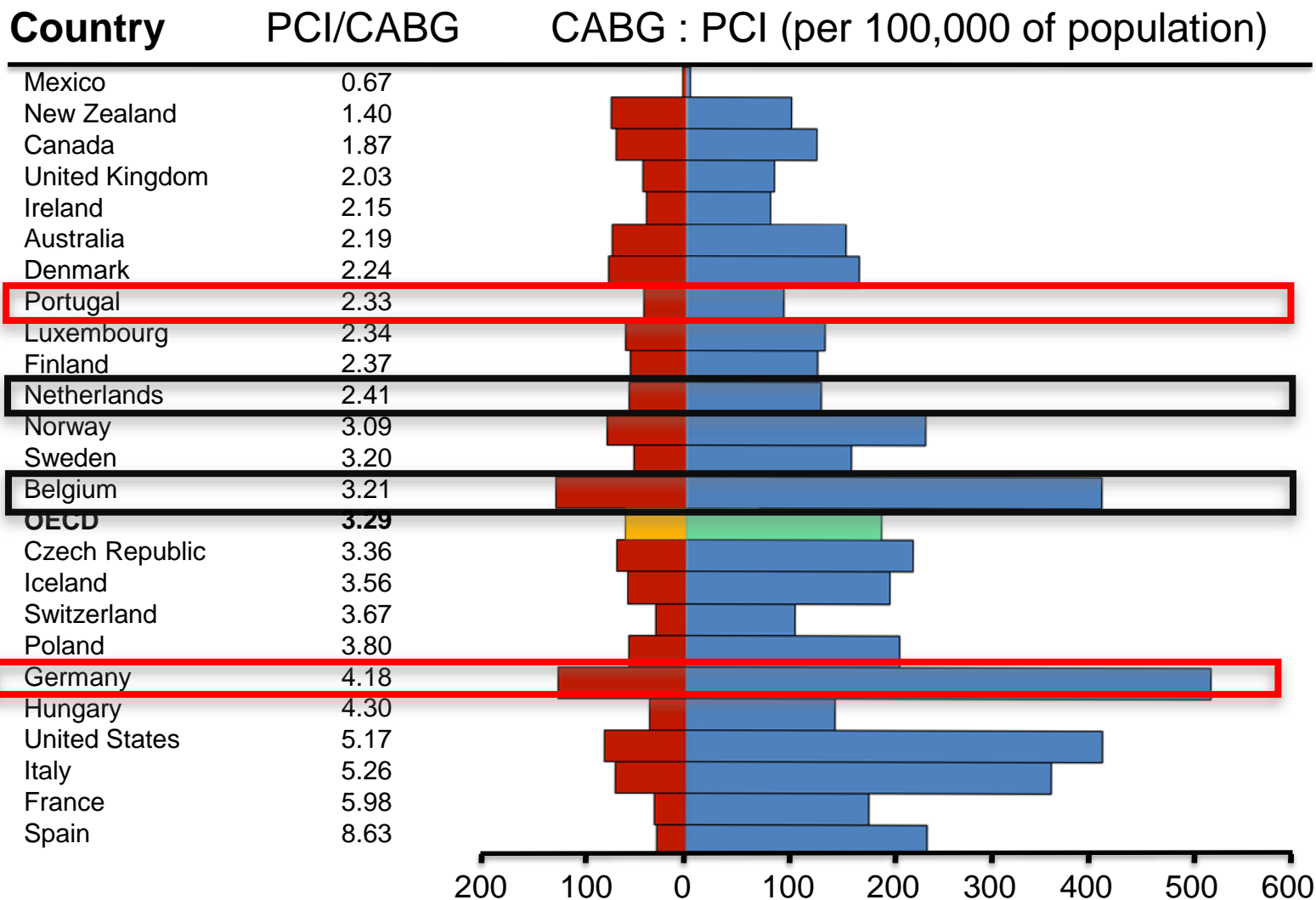
In-Trial and Projected Survival



Quality of Life



Variation in PCI/CABG ratios

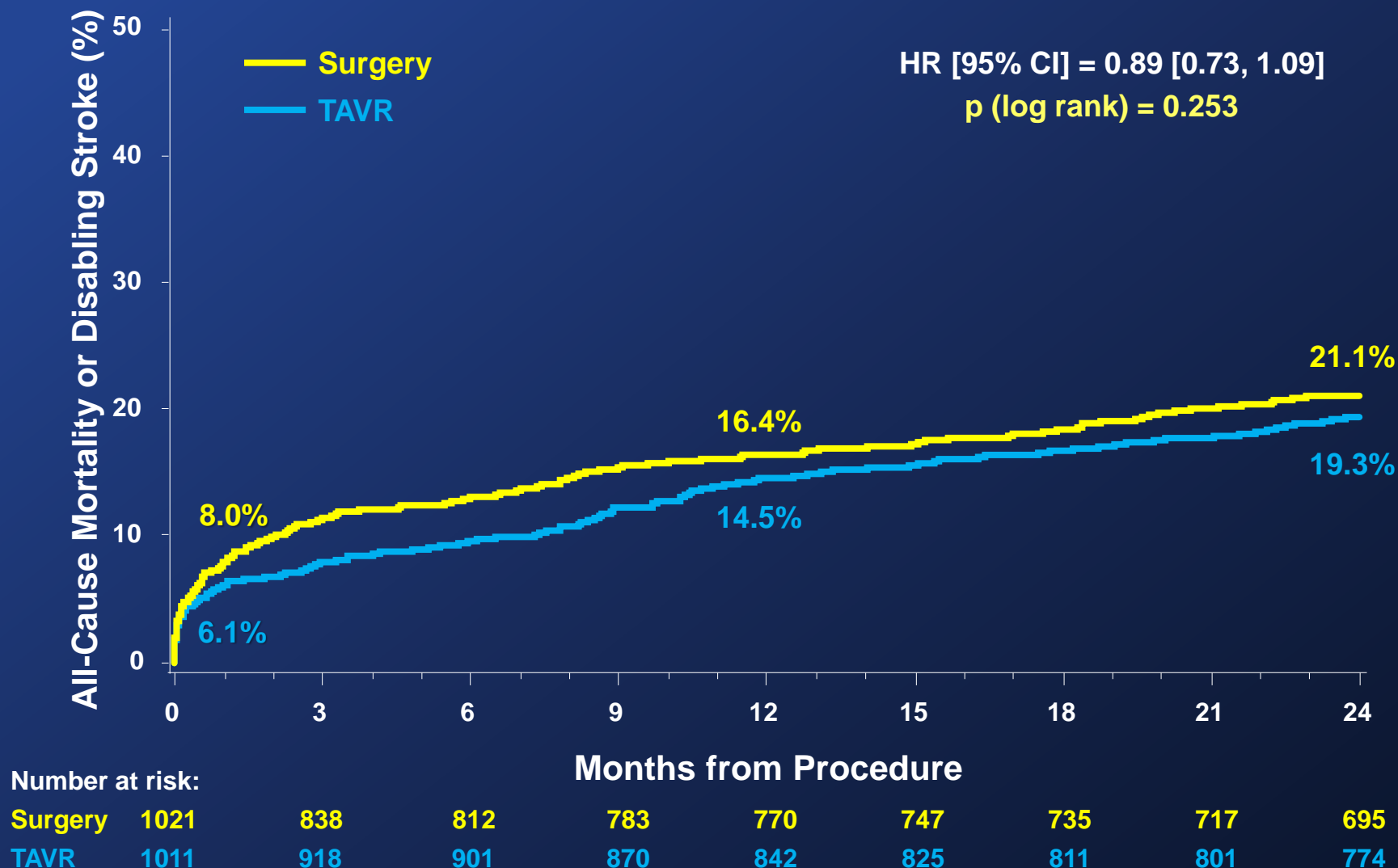


Primary Endpoint (ITT)

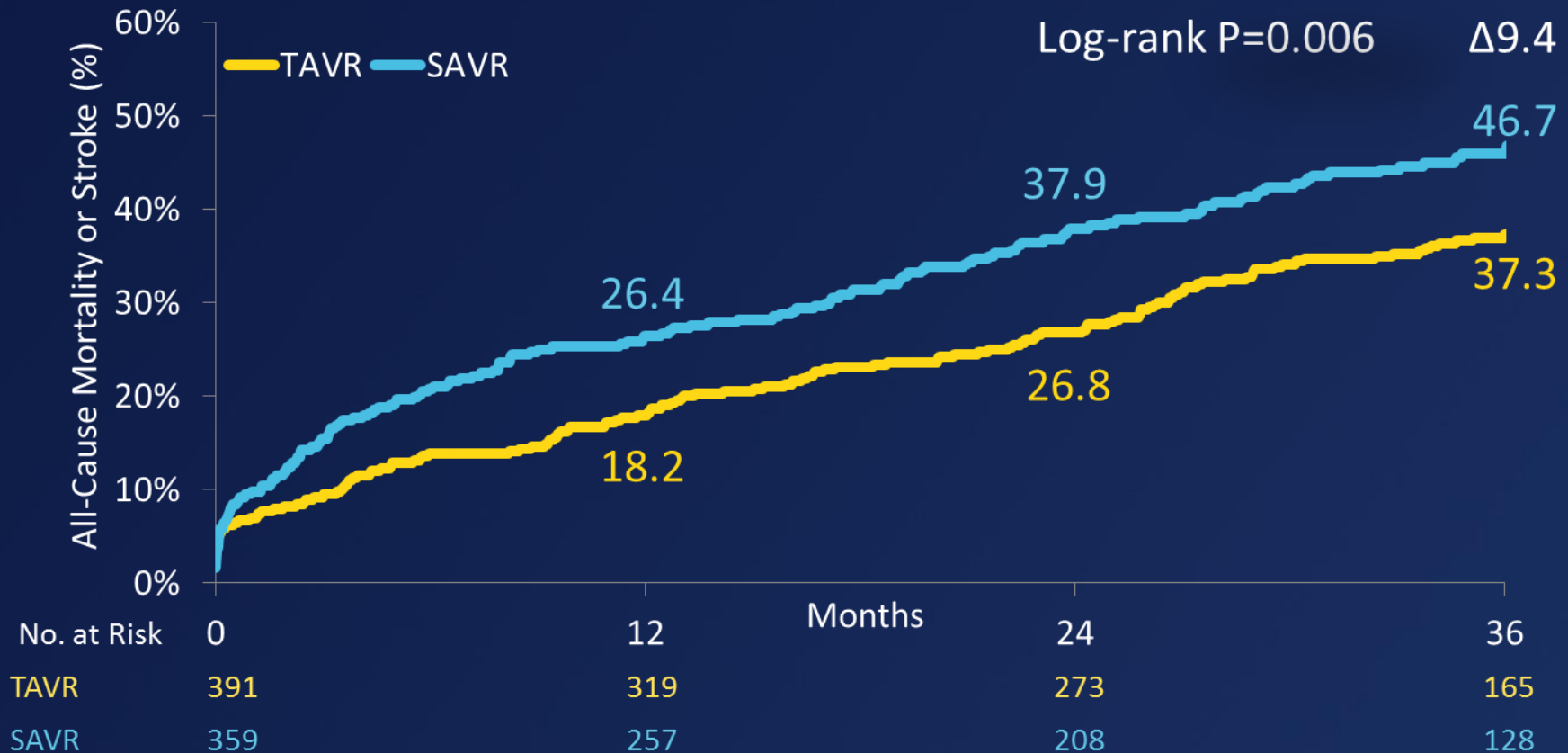
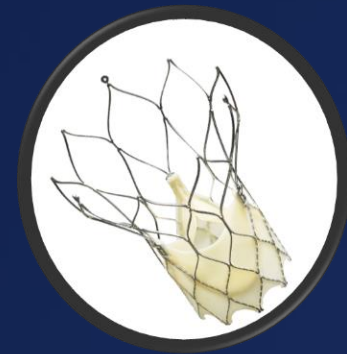
All-cause Mortality or Disabling Stroke



1



All-Cause Mortality or Stroke



TAVR in lower risk patients

It's already happened!

MINI-FOCUS ON TAVI

CLINICAL RESEARCH

A 3-Center Comparison of 1-Year Mortality Outcomes Between Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation and Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement on the Basis of Propensity Score Matching Among Intermediate-Risk Surgical Patients

Nicolo Piazza, MD, PhD,*† Bindu Kalesan, PhD,‡ Nicolas van Mieghem, MD,§ Stuart Head, MSc,|| Peter Wenaweser, MD,¶ Thierry P. Carrel, MD,‡ Sabine Bleiziffer, MD,*† Peter P. de Jaegere, MD, PhD,§ Brigitta Gahl,‡ Robert H. Anderson, MD, PhD,** Arie-Pieter Kappetein, MD, PhD,|| Ruediger Lange, MD, PhD,*† Patrick W. Serruys, MD, PhD,§ Stephan Windecker, MD,¶ Peter Jüni, MD‡
Munich, Germany; Bern, Switzerland; Rotterdam, the Netherlands; Montreal, Canada; and Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, United Kingdom

STRUCTURAL HEART DISEASE

Acute and Late Outcomes of Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation (TAVI) for the Treatment of Severe Symptomatic Aortic Stenosis in Patients at High- and Low-Surgical Risk

GERHARD SCHYMIK, M.D.,¹ HOLGER SCHRÖFEL, M.D.,² JAN S. SCHYMIK,³ RAINER WONDASCHKE,¹ TIM SÜSELBECK, M.D.,⁴ RÜDIGER KIEFER,² VERONIKA BALTHASAR, M.D.,² ARMIN LUIK, M.D.,¹ HERBERT POSIVAL, M.D.,² and CLAUS SCHMITT, M.D.¹

From the ¹Medical Clinic IV, Municipal Hospital Karlsruhe, Germany; ²Clinic for Cardiac Surgery Karlsruhe, Germany; ³University of Munich, Germany; and ⁴Department of Medicine, University Medical Centre Mannheim, Germany

Improvements in Transcatheter Aortic Valve

Implantation Outcomes in Lower Surgical Risk Patients

A Glimpse Into the Future

Ruediger Lange, MD, PhD, Sabine Bleiziffer, MD, Domenico Mazzitelli, MD, Yacine Elhmidi, MD, Anke Opitz, MD, Marcus Krane, MD, Marcus-Andre Deutsch, MD, Hendrik Ruge, MD, Gernot Brockmann, MD, Bernhard Voss, MD, Christian Schreiber, MD, Peter Tassani, MD, PhD, Nicolo Piazza, MD, PhD

Munich, Germany

Clinical outcomes of patients with estimated low or intermediate surgical risk undergoing transcatheter aortic valve implantation

Peter Wenaweser^{1†*}, Stefan Stortecky^{1†}, Sarah Schwander¹, Dik Heg², Christoph Huber³, Thomas Pilgrim¹, Steffen Gloekler¹, Crochan J. O'Sullivan¹, Bernhard Meier¹, Peter Jüni², Thierry Carrel³, and Stephan Windecker^{1,2}

Transcatheter vs surgical aortic valve replacement in intermediate-surgical-risk patients with aortic stenosis: A propensity score-matched case-control study

Azeem Latib, MB ChB,^{a,b,f} Francesco Maisano, MD,^{c,f} Letizia Bertoldi, MD,^b Andrea Giacomini, MD,^c Joanne Shannon, MD,^a Micaela Cioni, MD,^c Alfonso Ielasi, MD,^b Filippo Figini, MD,^{a,b} Kensuke Tagaki, MD,^a Annalisa Franco, MD,^d Remo Daniel Covello, MD,^d Antonio Grimaldi, MD,^d Pietro Spagnolo, MD,^c Gill Louise Buchanan, MD,^b Mauro Carlino, MD,^b Alaide Chieffo, MD,^b Matteo Montorfano, MD,^b Ottavio Alfieri, MD,^c and Antonio Colombo, MD^{a,b} *Milan, Italy*

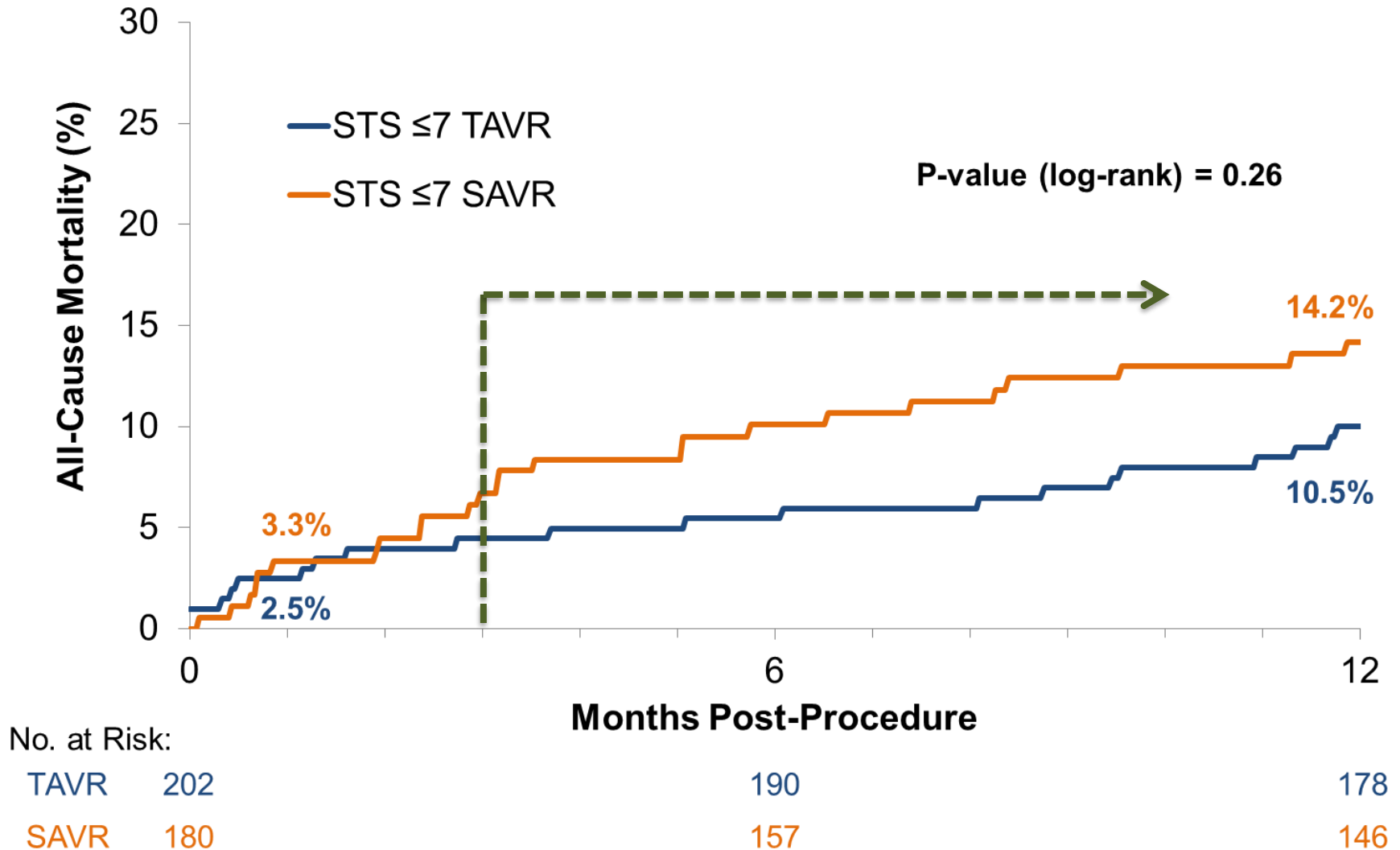
Transcatheter aortic valve implantation versus surgical aortic valve replacement for severe aortic stenosis: Results from an intermediate risk propensity-matched population of the Italian OBSERVANT study

Paola D'Errigo^a, Marco Barbanti^{b,c,*}, Marco Ranucci^d, Francesco Onorati^e, Remo Daniel Covello^f, Stefano Rosato^a, Corrado Tamburino^{b,c}, Francesco Santini^e, Gennaro Santoro^g, Fulvia Seccareccia^a and on behalf of the OBSERVANT Research Group

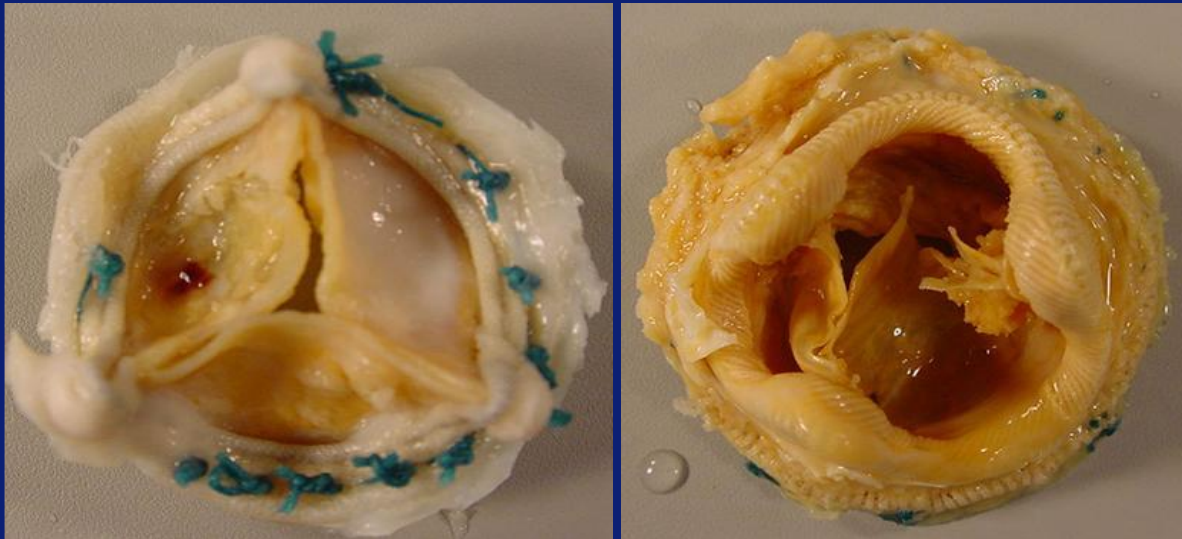
¹Wenaweser, et al., *Eur Heart J* 2013; 34: 1894-905; ²Lange, et al., *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2012; 59: 280-7; ³Piazza, et al., *J Am Coll Cardiol Intv* 2013; 6: 443-51; ⁴D'Errigo, et al., *Int J Cardiol* 2013; 167: 1945-62; epub; ⁵Latib, et al., *Am Heart J* 2012; 164: 910-7; Schymik, et al., *J Interv Cardiol* 2012; 25: 364-74

All-cause mortality

CoreValve US Pivotal High Risk



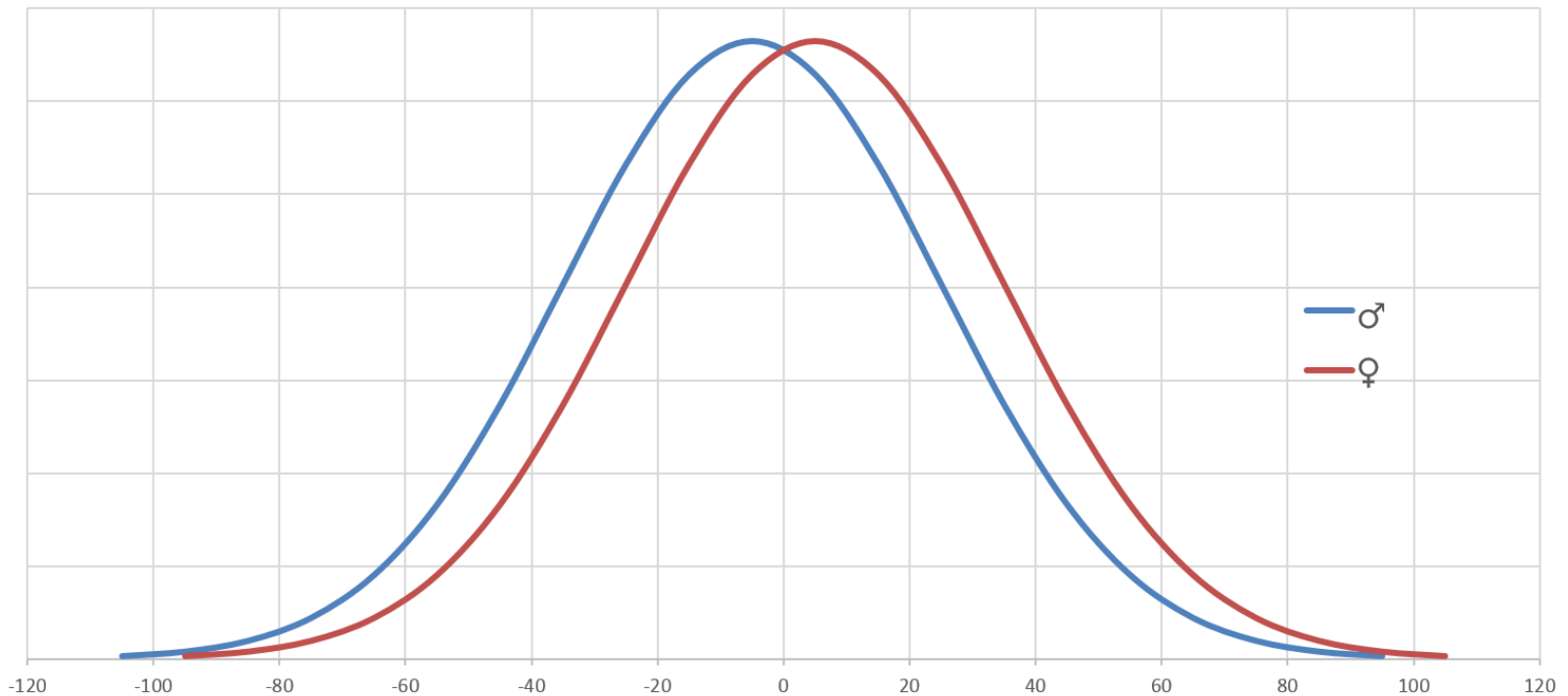
Durability



Normal distribution is a commonly occurring probability distribution

In nature and social sciences, observations very often cluster around an average

Normal or Gaussian distribution

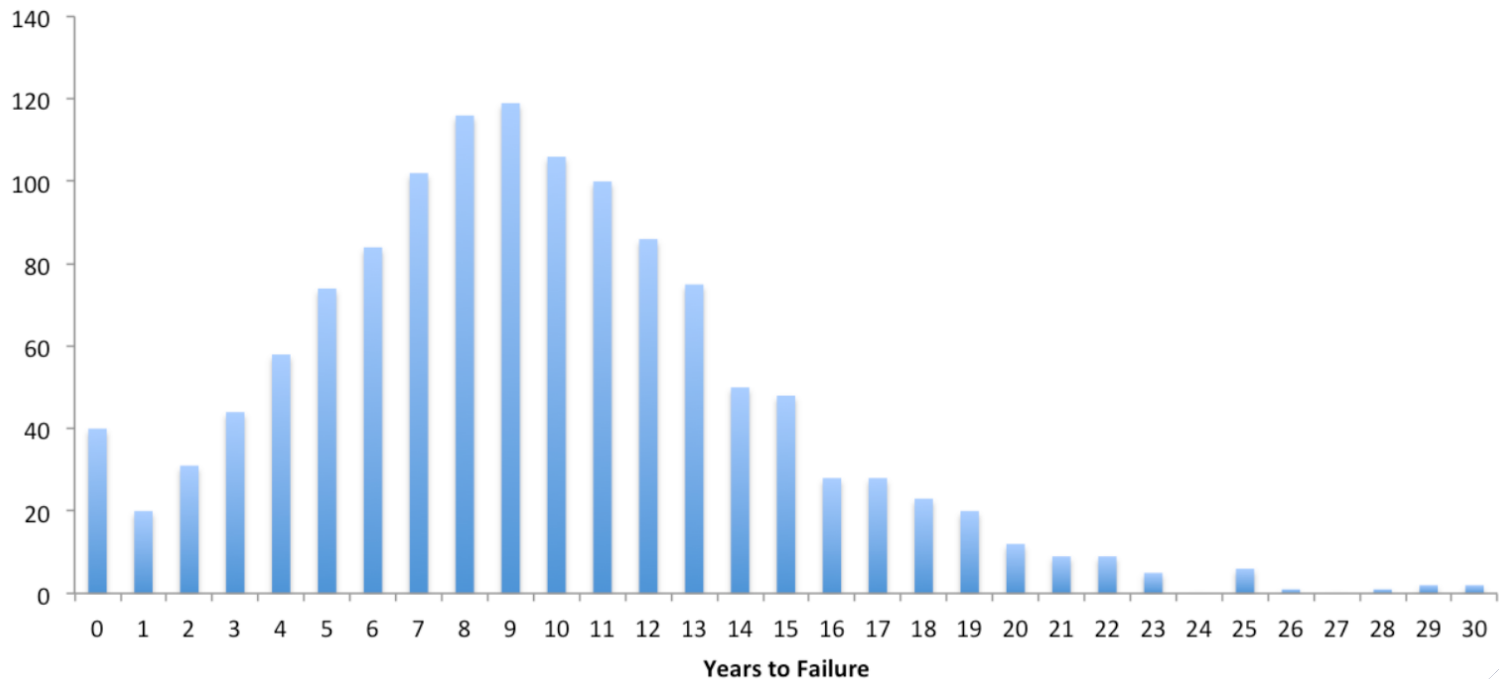


Registry of Valve in valve procedures

Failure of surgical bioprosthesis



Time to Failure - All aortic VIVID Cases (n = 1304)



Choice of the
patient

Life prolongation

Function and
Independence

Patient
considers

Maintenance of
Cognition

Comfort

Strength

Weaknesses

SWOT
Heart Team

Opportunities

Threats

Weakness of the Heart Team

1

- Time consuming

2

- Difficult to organize

3

- Majority of patients the choice is clear

4

- Delay in decision

5

- Number of experts needed

Strength

Weaknesses

SWOT
Heart Team

Opportunities

Threats

Threats to the Heart Team

1

- Costs

2

- “Manager culture” in hospitals

3

- One operator procedure

4

- Salary of the operator depends on number procedures

Strength

Weaknesses

SWOT
Heart Team

Opportunities

Threats

Opportunities of the Heart Team

1

- Enroll patients in randomized trial

2

- Integrate new imaging modalities

3

- Incorporate patient preferences

4

- May also save money

5

- Enrich Creativity

6

- Protocol: Which patients do not need to be discussed?

Strength

Weaknesses

SWOT
Heart Team

Opportunities

Threats

Strength of the Heart Team

1

- Knowledge from different disciplines

2

- Adjustment of risk scores

3

- Optimal selection of access route

4

- With better outcome: selection is more complex

5

- Adjustment for Hospital / Operator experience

6

- Higher ratings of patients' experience of care

7

- Liability

Conclusion

S

trengths: 7

W

eakness: 5

O

pportunities: 6

T

hreats: 4