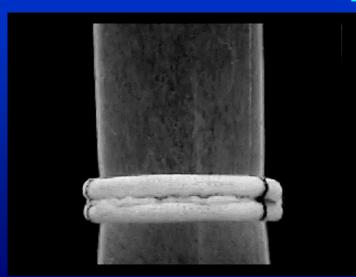




Annuloplasty ring for aortic valve repair

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Disclosure information

Consultant for Coroneo, Inc

2017 ESC/EACTS VHD guidelines

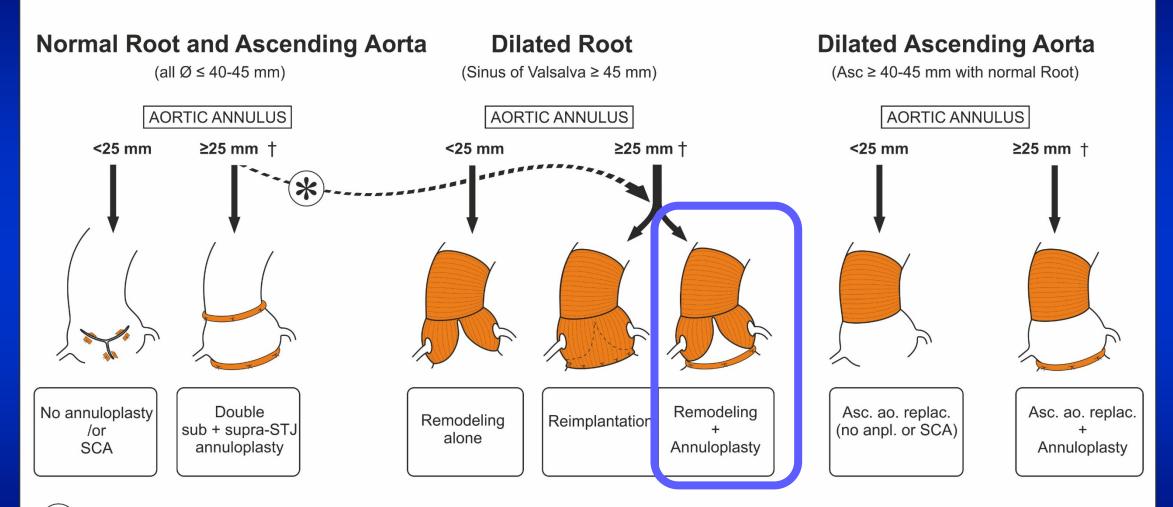
Heart Team discussion is recommended in selected patients* in whom aortic valve repair may be a feasible alternative to valve replacement.

* Patients with pliable non-calcified tricuspid or bicuspid valves who have a type I (enlargement of the aortic root with normal cusp motion) or type II (cusp prolapse) mechanism of AR.

AVR in the young = excess mortality AVR at 45-54 yrs = 30.6% (BP) vs 26.4% (M) at 15 years (p 0.03)

AVR (BP) at 40 years old = - 20 years lost of life expectancy

Aorta management in aortic valve repair for Al



= Large Ao annulus (>28-30 mm); Root wall disease particularly with coronary ostia inserted higher than STJ; Modify BAV geometry (commissural orientation)

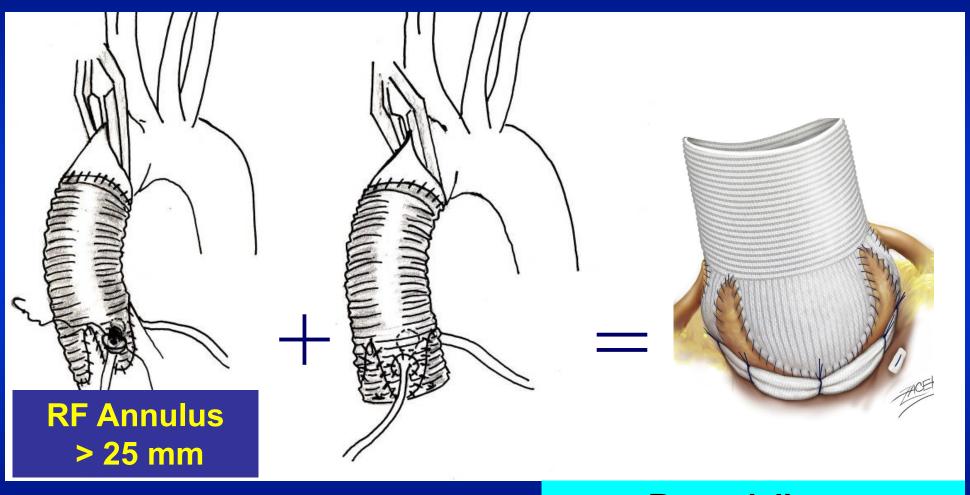
† = The cutoff value of 25mm (measured with Hegar dilator) above which circumferential annuloplasty is recommended, remains a question of debate; certain centers recommend >27mm.

Aortic valve repair : state of the art EJCTS 2017 E Lansac L De Kerchove

2014 aorta and 2017 VHD ESC/EACTS Guidelines

Aortic valve repair, using the re-implantation technique or remodelling with aortic annuloplasty, is recommended in young patients with aortic root dilation and tricuspid aortic valves.

Physiological and standardized approach to Valve Sparing Root Replacement



Remodeling

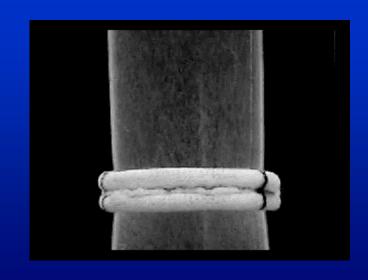
Reimplantation

Remodeling + Aortic annuloplasty

Standardization based on aortic annulus Ø



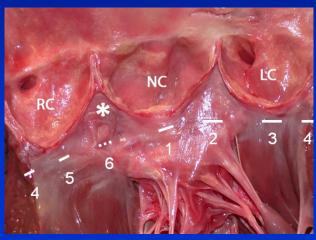
Annuloplasty ring = down size from one size





Remodeling root repair + aortic ring

6 subvalvular « U » stitches



Aligment of cusp free edges prior Remodeling



Remodeling commissure at same level

Bi 180°

Cusp resuspension <u>after</u> the Remodeling (effective height ≥9 mm)



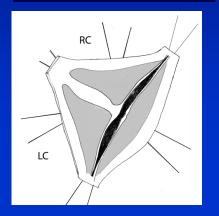
Subvalvular ring implantation

Tri 120°

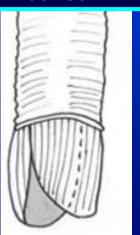


Bicuspid valve repair with root replacement (Sinus Valsalva Ø ≥ 45 mm)

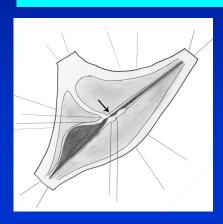
6 subvalvular « U » stitches



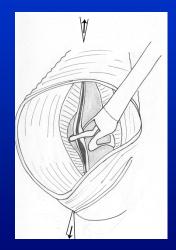




Aligment of cusp free edges



Effective height measurement



Subvalvular aortic annuloplasty

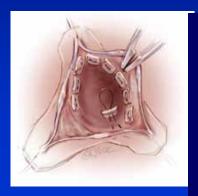




Moving from Valve Sparing to Aortic valve Repair

Reimplantation

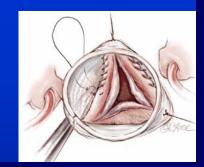
Remodeling + Ring



Highly Selected cases

6% of high risk patients 20 % of low risk patients

Caceres EJTCS 2014



How high do I pl

How do I place tl

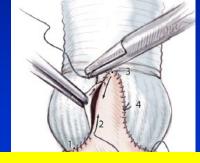
15% rate of VSRR Stable Stamou JTCVS 2015

80 % of bentall for dystrophic AR

3) Leaflets



2) Root



3 commissures at the same level And symmetrical circumferentially



3) Leaflets eH

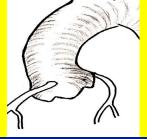
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4) Annuloplasty

Eye Balling valve repair

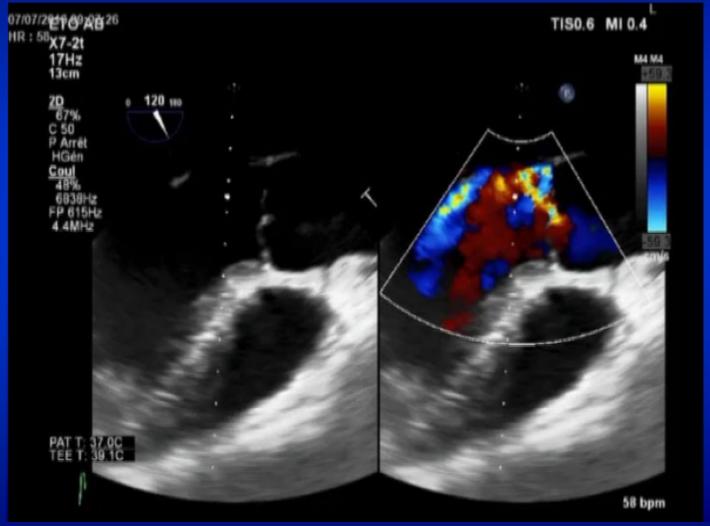
Standardize Valve repair
With a physiological root reconstruction

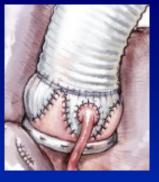


Double annuloplasty For Isolated aortic valve repair



(all diameters ≤ 40 mm)





AV repair with external Ao ring



> 2200 implants multicentric

99.1 % freedom from reoperation at 7 years for remodeling root repair + ExAo ring

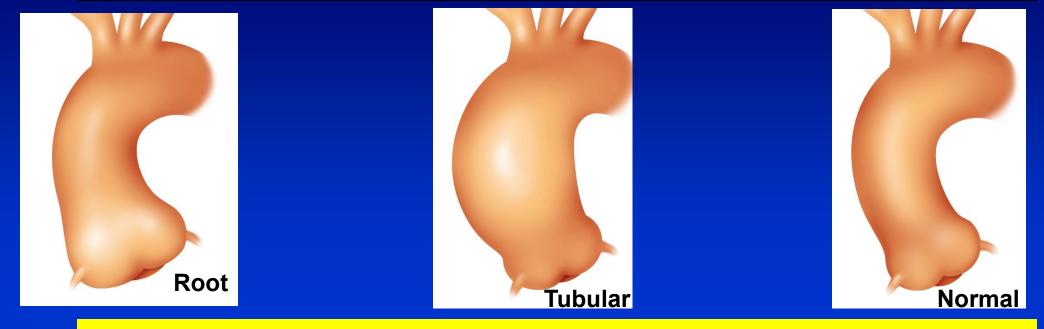
Multicentric Comparative trial (CAVIAAR) to Mechanical Bentall

At 4 years: reduction of valve related deaths (p 0.031)
reduction of Major Adverse Valve Related Events (p 0.011)
No difference in valve reoperation rate (p.172)

97.5 % freedom from reoperation at 7 years for Isolated Al

No device – related adverse events

Moving from Valve Sparing to Aortic valve Repair



Standardized approach according to each aorta phenotype

Annuloplasty for AV repair : a standardized approach

<u>EACTS technical course</u>

Paris March 27-29th 2019

(Live surgery, video, lecture, wetlab)