

# **Moderate AS: Not So Benign**

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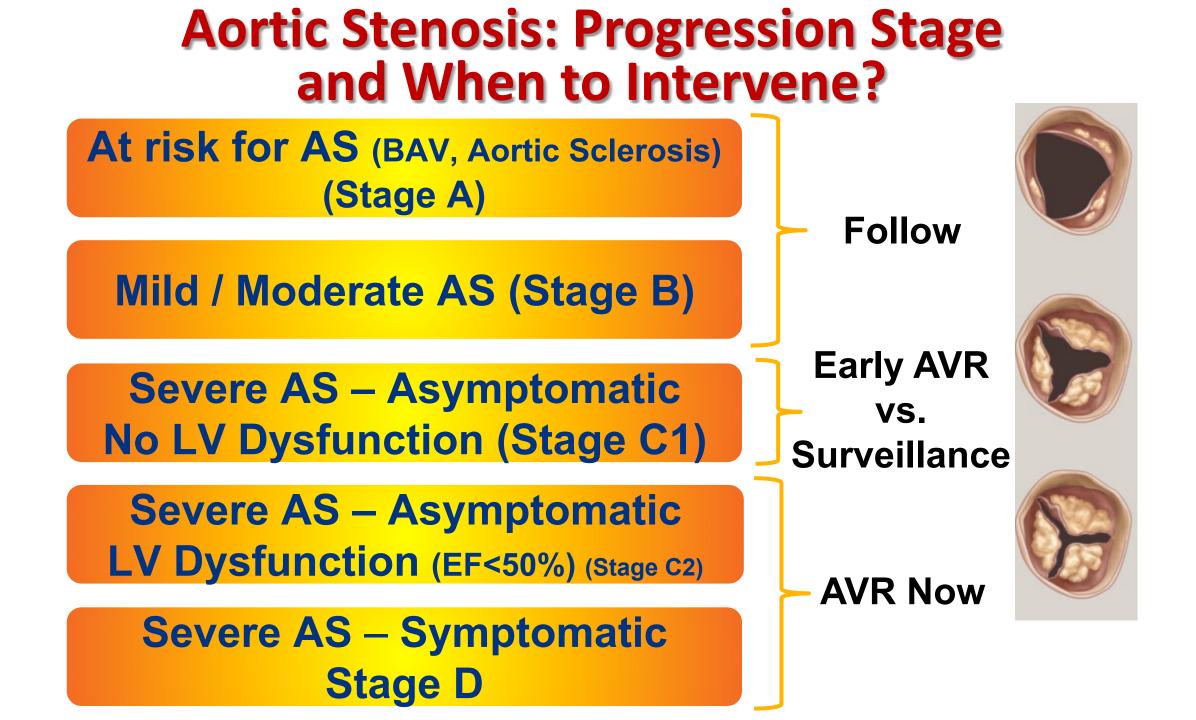


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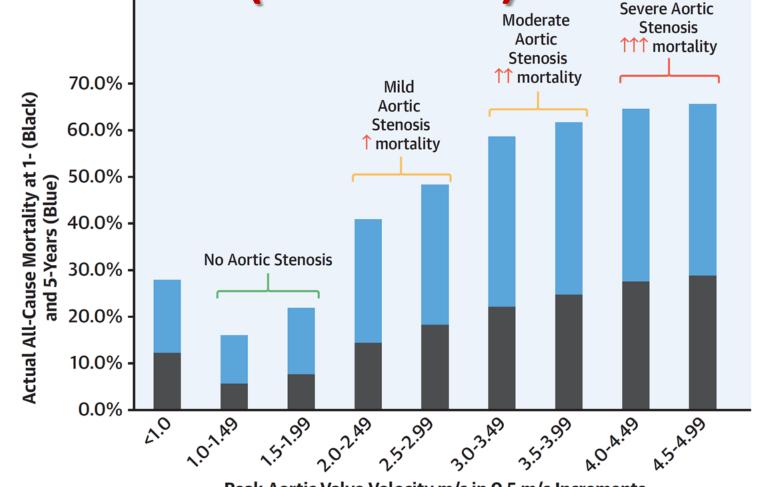


## **Disclosure:** Philippe Pibarot

- Financial relationship with industry
  - Edwards Lifesciences: Echo CoreLab for PARTNER 2– SAPIEN 3, PARTNER 3, TAVR-UNLOAD, EARLY-TAVR, PROGRESS, ALLIANCE X4 trials
- Other financial disclosure:
  - Research Grants from Canadian Institutes of Health
  - Research and Heart & Stroke Foundation of Quebec
  - Off label Use: None

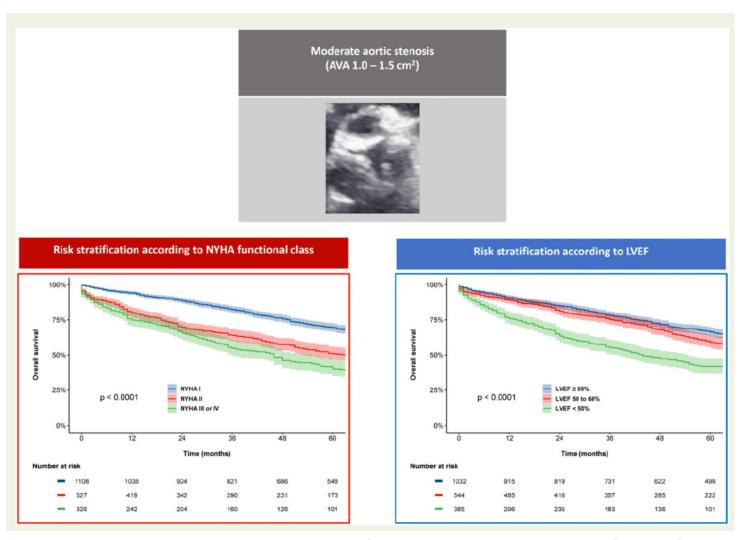


#### Outcome of Patients with Moderate AS (All Comers)



Peak Aortic Valve Velocity m/s in 0.5 m/s Increments

#### Moderate aortic stenosis: importance of symptoms and left ventricular ejection fraction



Stassen J et al. European Heart Journal - Cardiovascular Imaging (2022), 790–799

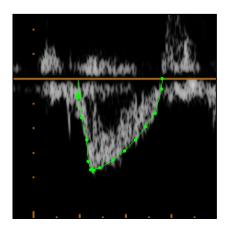
## Case: Moderate AS with Low LVEF and HF Symptoms (NYHA Class III)

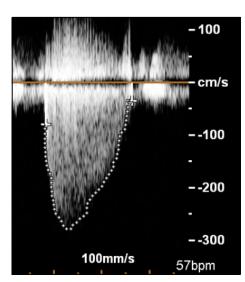


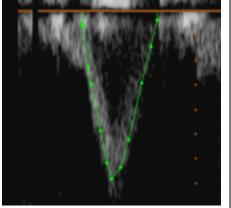
#### Rest

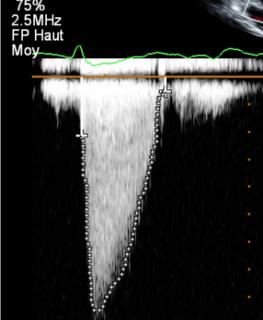
SV= 36 ml Q<sub>mean</sub>=139 ml/s LVEF=20% ΔP= 35 / 22 mmHg AVA= 0.85 cm<sup>2</sup> DSE

SV= 55 ml Q<sub>mean</sub>=243 ml/s LVEF=30% ΔP= 63 / 32 mmHg AVA= 1.2 cm<sup>2</sup>

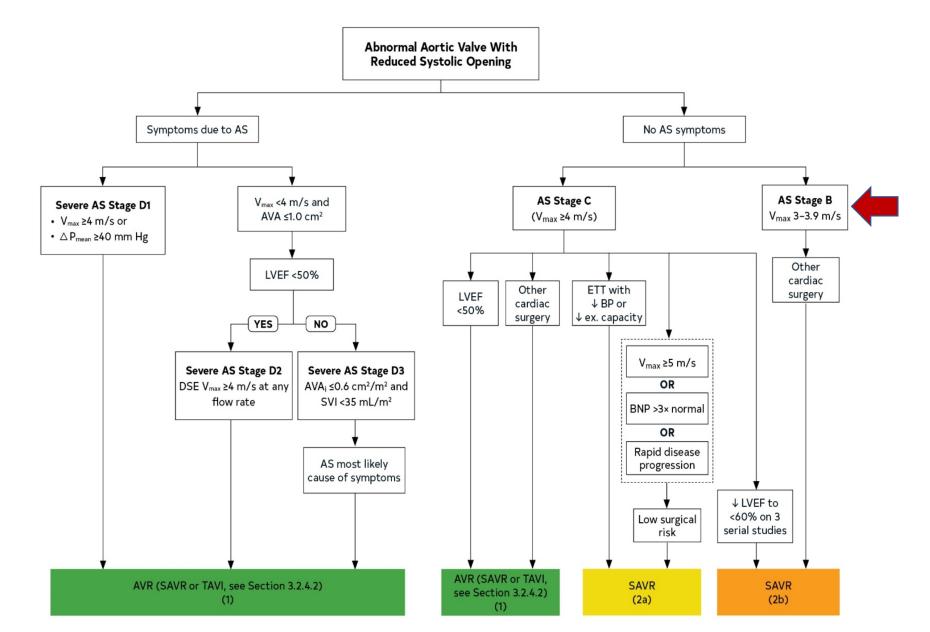






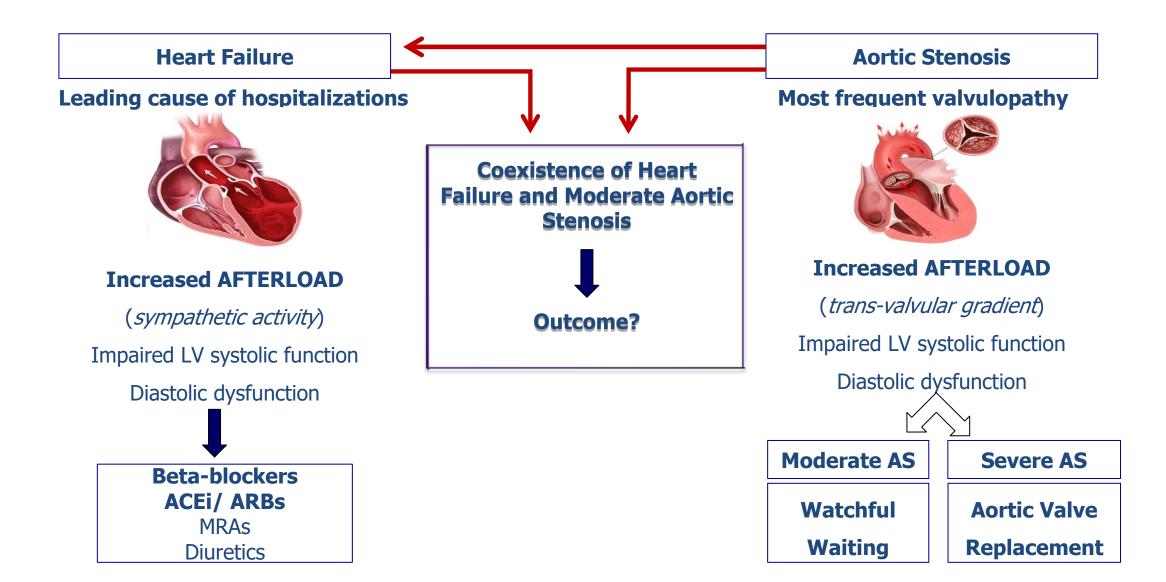


## **Timing of Intervention for AS**



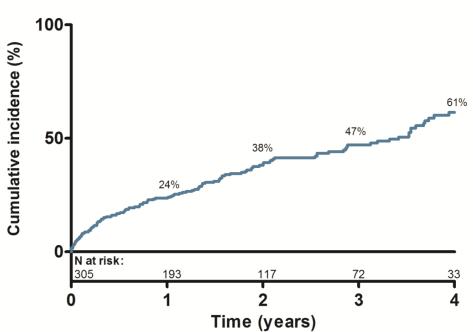
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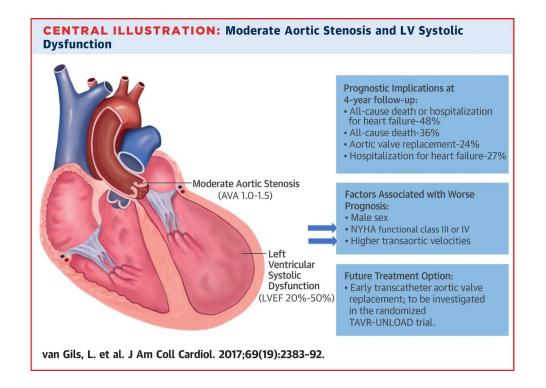
# **Pathophysiology - AS and HF**



### **Outcome of Moderate AS and Low LVEF**

**Retrospective 3-center study of 305 patients with moderate AS and LVEF<50%** 

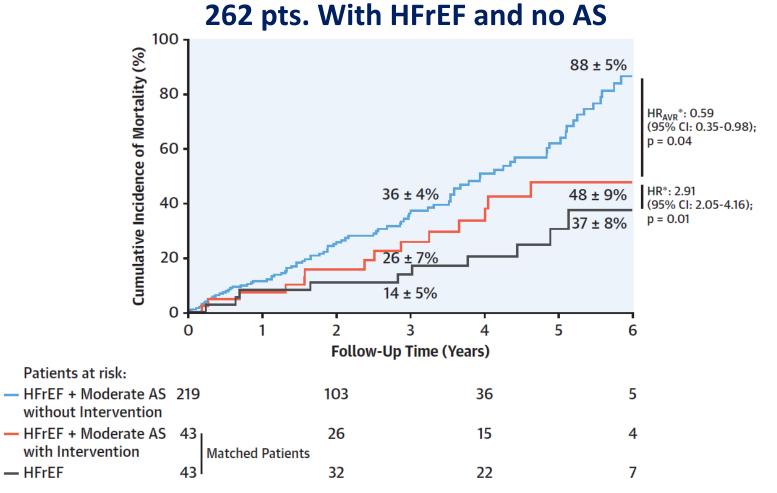




Death, AVR or HF hospitalization

#### **Outcome of Patients with Moderate AS & Reduced LVEF**

Propensity score matched study of 262 pts. with moderate AS HFrEF vs.



Jean, G. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2021;77(22):2796-803.

Jean et al. JACC 2021

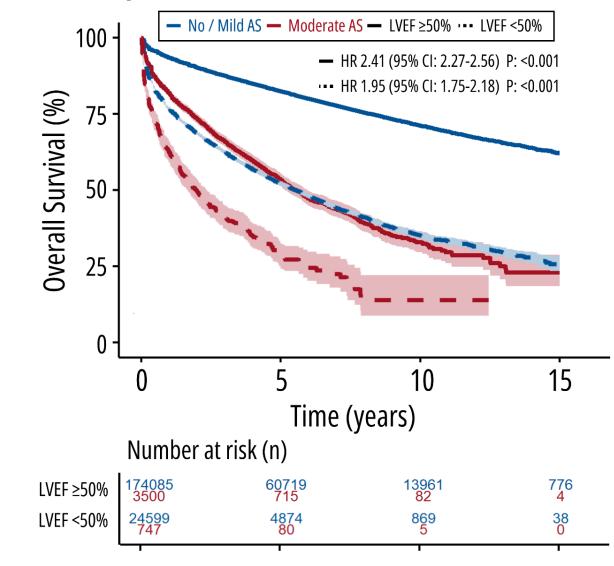




What is moderate AS for a good ventricle may be severe for a depressed ventricle!

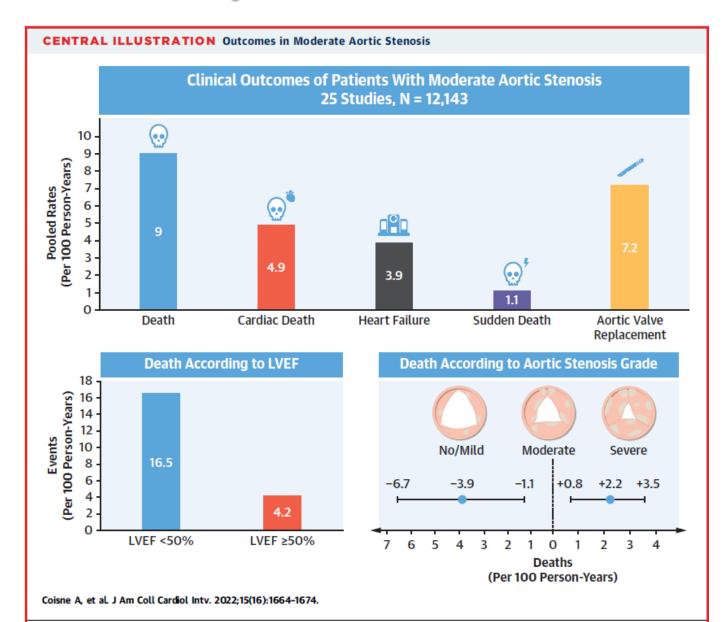
#### Moderate Aortic Valve Stenosis is Associated with Increased Mortality and Lifetime Loss:

#### **Meta-Analysis of Reconstructed Time-to-Event Data**



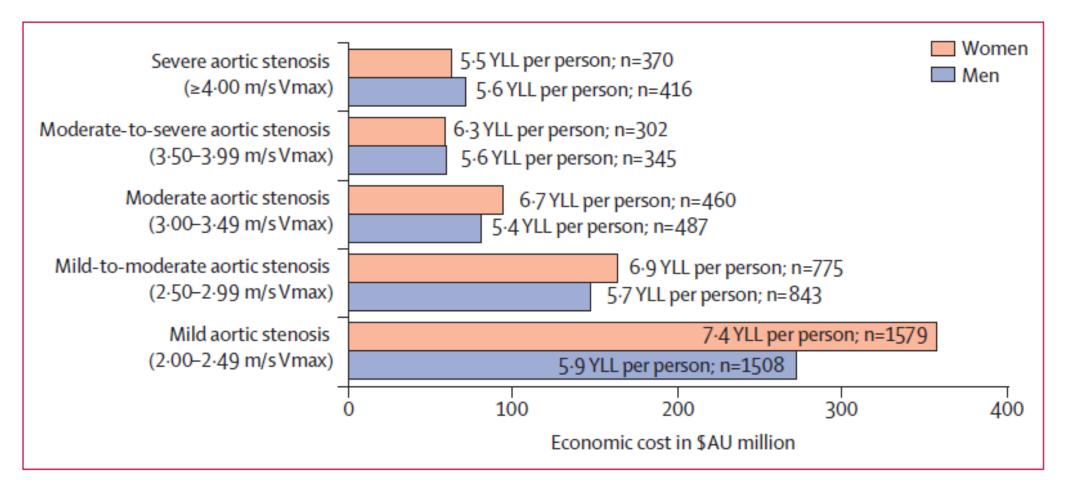
Pompeu Sa et al. In press

#### Impact of Moderate Aortic Stenosis on Long-Term Clinical Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis



# Any degree of aortic stenosis in older individuals is associated with premature mortality and QALYs

Years of Life Lost and Associated Economic Cost According to Degree of AS and Sex



Stewart et I. Lancet Healthy Longevity 2022



#### Live longer and better without aortic valve stenosis



\*Philippe Pibarot, Marie-Annick Clavel



## Moderate AS is NOT benign!

- There is strong body of evidence that moderate AS has a negative impact on outcomes, particularly if associated with heart failure / symptoms
- There is no indication for AVR in patients with moderate AS unless they have an indication for cardiac surgery (e.g. CABG)
- Closer clinical/ echo FU (every year) is recommended for at-risk moderate AS
- Role of early TAVR is currently being tested

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

JACC GUIDELINE COMPARISON

#### ACC/AHA and ESC/EACTS Guidelines for the Management of Valvular Heart Diseases







Augustin Coisne, MD, PHD,<sup>a,b</sup> Patrizio Lancellotti, MD, PHD,<sup>c,d</sup> Gilbert Habib, MD, PHD,<sup>e</sup> Madalina Garbi, MD,<sup>f</sup> Jordi Sanchez Dahl, MD, PHD,<sup>g</sup> Marco Barbanti, MD,<sup>h</sup> Mani A. Vannan, MD,<sup>i</sup> Vassilios S. Vassiliou, MD,<sup>j</sup> Dariusz Dudek, MD,<sup>k</sup> Ovidiu Chioncel, MD,<sup>l,m</sup> Johannes L. Waltenberger, MD, PHD,<sup>n,o</sup> Victoria L. Johnson, MD,<sup>p</sup> Ruggero De Paulis, MD,<sup>q</sup> Rodolfo Citro, MD, PHD,<sup>r,s</sup> Philippe Pibarot, DVM, PHD,<sup>t</sup> on behalf of the EuroValve Consortium

Aortic Stenosis		Aortic Regurgitation		Mitral Stenosis	
AVR if symptoms and high gradient (I) - AVR if asymptomatic and LV dysfunction or other cardiac surgery (I) - AVR if asymptomatic and Vmax >5 m/s or >0.3 m/s/y, exercise intolerance (IIa	- TAVR considered vs SAVR in patient >65 y of age (AG) vs	AVR if symptoms (I) – AVR if asymptomatic and LV dysfunction or other cardiac surgery (I)	LV dysfunction = LVESD >50 mm or LVESD >25 mm/m <sup>2</sup> or LVEF ≤50% in EG vs LVEF ≤55% in AG - - AVR if moderate AR and other cardiac surgery (IIa) in AG vs no recommendation in EG	PMC if symptoms and favorable anatomy (I) - Surgery if PMC is not suitable (I)	PMC at a Comprehensive Valve Center (I) in AG vs no recommendation in EG
Primary Mitral Regurgitation		Secondary Mitral Regurgitation		Tricuspid Regurgitation	
MV surgery if symptoms (I) - MV repair if asymptomatic and LV dysfunction (I) - Repair > Replacement	TEER for high-risk patients IIa for AG vs IIb for EG MV surgery if asymptomatic and high probability of successful and durable repair in AG (IIa) vs watchful waiting except if AF or SPAP >50 mm Hg in	MV intervention if symptoms after GDMT (I) - MV surgery if symptoms and low-risk after GDMT (IIb)	MV surgery if symptoms at time of CABG I for EG vs IIa for AG - TEER if symptoms and ineligible for surgery in EG (IIa) vs no surgical consideration (only anatomy and COAPT criteria) in	TV surgery in TR undergoing left-sided valve surgery if severe (I) or if mild-to-moderate and TA dilatation or prior signs and symptoms of right-sided HF	TV surgery if symptoms and severe primary TR (I in EG vs IIa in AG) - TTVI if symptoms, anatomically eligible and not amenable for surgery in EG (IIb) vs no recommendation

Coisne A, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2023;82(8):721-734.