### Fever in TAVI patients:

# When should infective Endocarditis be suspected?

Gilbert Habib La Timone Hospital Marseille - France









### Fever in TAVI patients:

# How should infective Endocarditis be diagnosed?

Gilbert Habib La Timone Hospital Marseille - France















### **FACULTY DISCLOSURE**

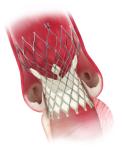
I have no financial relationships to disclose







#### Regueiro A – JAMA 2016



#### JAMA | Original Investigation

# Association Between Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement and Subsequent Infective Endocarditis and In-Hospital Death

- 20006 patients between 2005-2015
- 250 IE
- incidence, 1.1%per person-year
- median age, 80 years; 64%men
- Enterococci species and Staphylococcus aureus the most frequent microorganisms (24.6% and 23.3%)





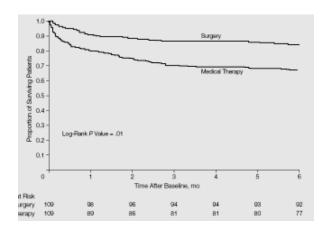


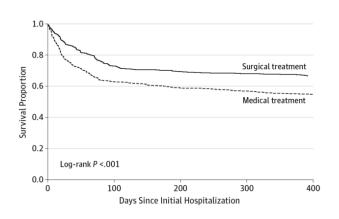


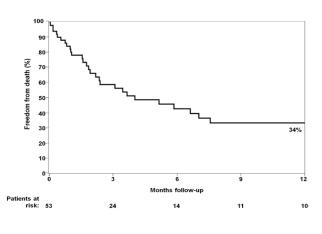


### Infective Endocarditis After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement: The Worst That Can Happen JAHA 2018

Gilbert Habib, MD, PhD







513 patients
Native Valve IE

1025 patients
Prosthetic Valve IE

53 patients
TAVI IE

Vikram-JAMA 2003

Lalani T- JAMA 2013

Amat-Santos IJ et al. Circulation 2015



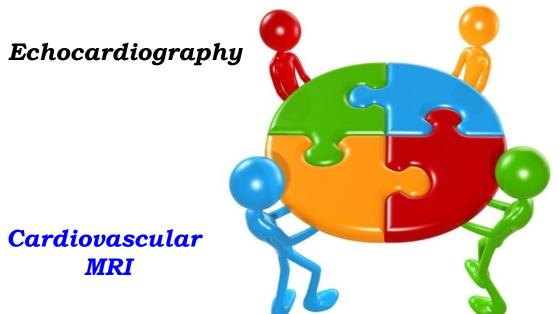




#### IN DEPTH

# Multimodality Imaging in Infective Endocarditis

An Imaging Team Within the Endocarditis Team



**Nuclear Imaging** 

Cardiovascular CT





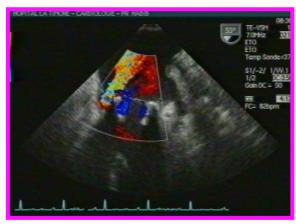


# The Duke echographic criteria

Durack DT Am J Med 1994; 96: 200-9







vegetation

abscess

new dehiscence of prosthetic valve







European Heart Journal (2015) 36, 3075-3123 doi:10.1093/eurhearti/ehv319

# 2015 ESC Guidelines for the management of infective endocarditis

The Task Force for the Management of Infective Endocarditis of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

Endorsed by: European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS), the European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM)

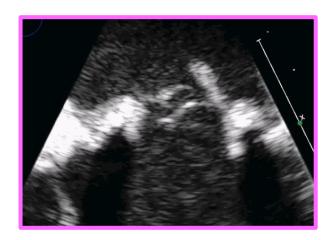




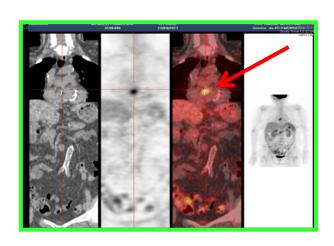


# The ESC 2015 imaging criteria

Habib G, Lancellotti P, et al - ESC guidelines Europ Heart J 2015



TOE Morphology



PET CT
Inflammation /
infection



Cardiac CT
Perivalvular lesions







### ESC 2015 modified criteria for diagnosis of IE

#### Major criteria

#### 1. Blood cultures positive for IE

- a. Typical microorganisms consistent with IE from 2 separate blood cultures:
- b. Microorganisms consistent with IE from persistently positive blood cultures:
- c. Single positive blood culture for Coxiella burnetii or phase I IgG antibody titre >1:800

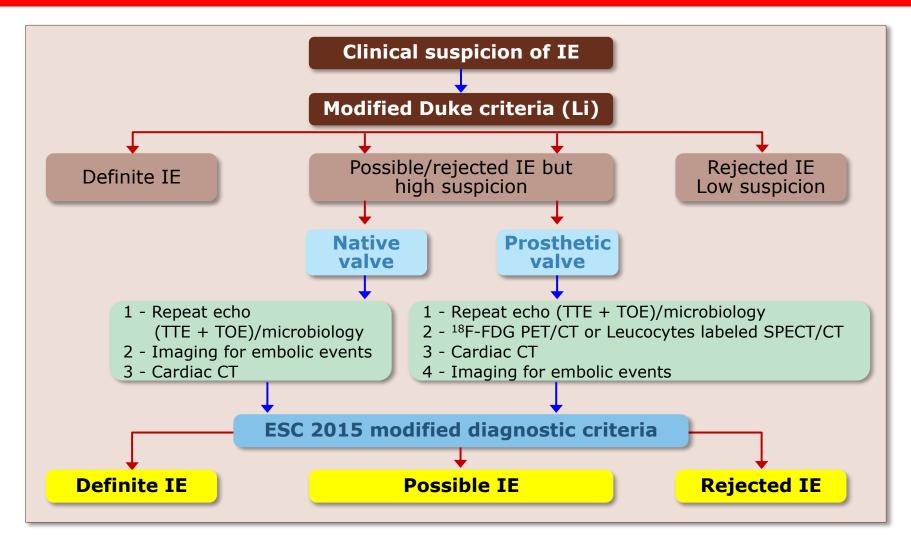
#### 2. Imaging positive for IE

- a. Echocardiogram positive for IE:
  - Vegetation
  - · Abscess, pseudoaneurysm, intracardiac fistula
  - Valvular perforation or aneurysm
  - New partial dehiscence of prosthetic valve
- b. Abnormal activity around the site of prosthetic valve implantation detected by  $^{18}$ F-FDG PET/CT (only if the prosthesis was implanted for >3 months) or radiolabelled leukocytes SPECT/CT.
- c. Definite paravalvular lesions by cardiac CT.





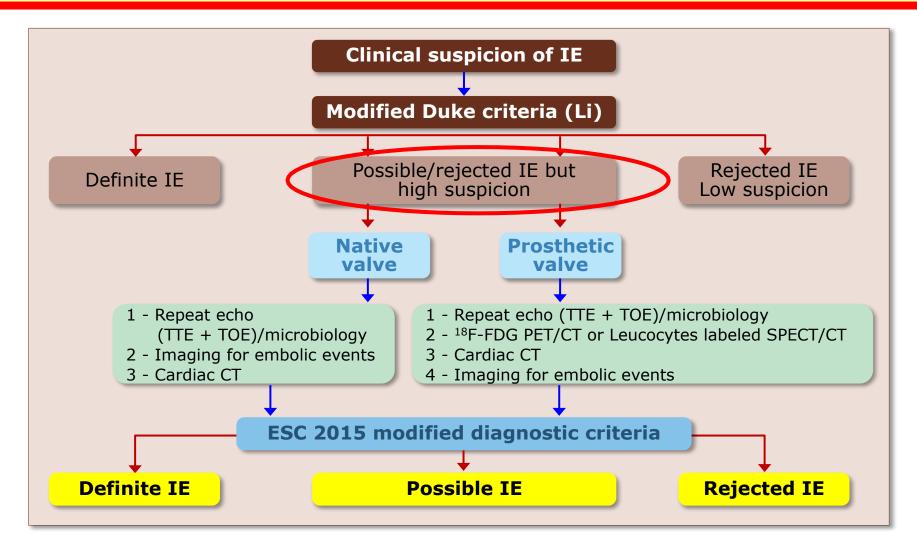








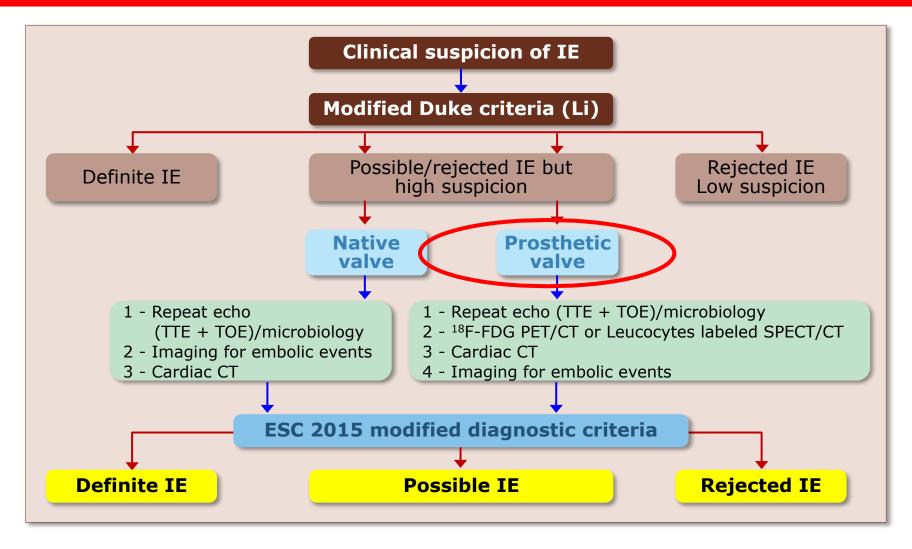








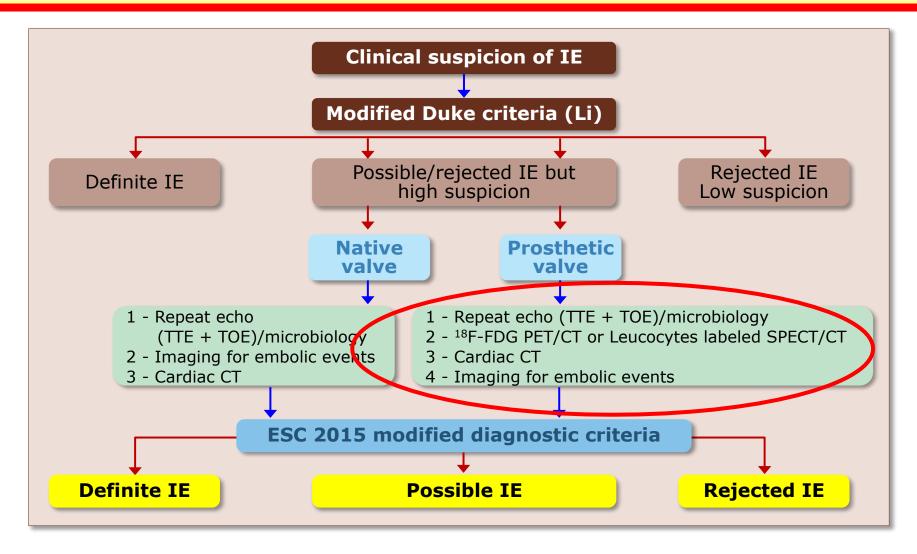














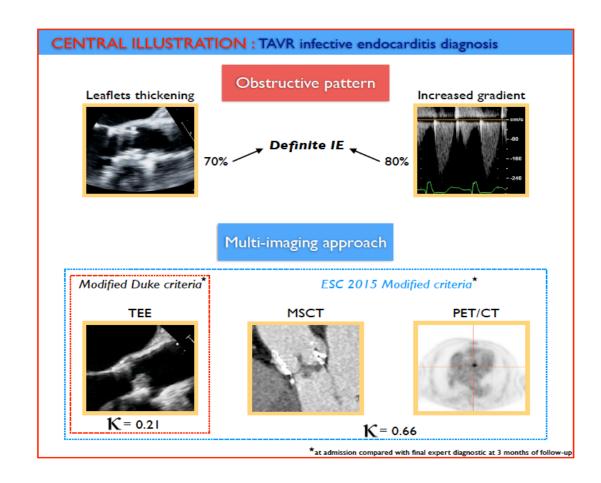




### TAVI endocarditis

#### Salaun E – JACC Imaging 2017

- 16 suspected TAVI IE, 10 definite cases
- Leaflet thickening and increased mean gradient in 70% and 80% of definite TAVI IE
- Major additional diagnostic value of PET CT and cardiac CT over echocardiography
- Low diagnostic value of Duke criteria(sensitivity = 50%)
- High sensitivity (100%) of ESC 2015 modified criteria, including a multimodality approach











### Patient 1: TAVI endocarditis

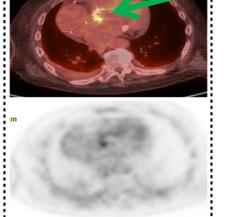


May, 27th 2016



May, 28th 2016

- ◆ 83 year-old man
- streptococcus salivarius IE
- → 6 months after Edwards Sapien 3 implantation
- → TEE: thickening of THV leaflets
- MSCT: leaflets thickening and vegetation
- → PET/CT showed the THV <sup>18</sup>F-FDG uptake



- 1 Multimodality imaging is of major value in TAVI IE
- 2 Atypical lesions of leaflets thickening and high transvalvular gradient (obstructive pattern) are frequent in TAVI IE









### Patient 2: Valve-in-valve PVE

### History of the disease

- → 71 year-old man, mitral bioprosthesis 2000
- severe Parkinson disease
- valve-in-valve MV replacement (transapical) June 2015
- october 2015: fever / suspected endocarditis



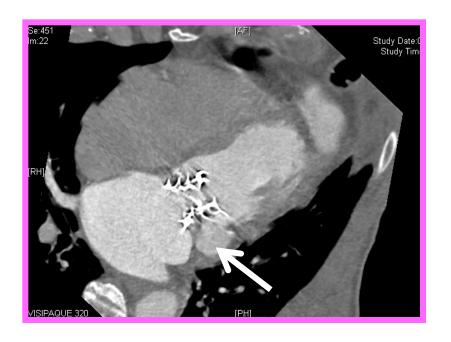








# cardiac CT scan





Mitral annulus pseudo-aneurysm

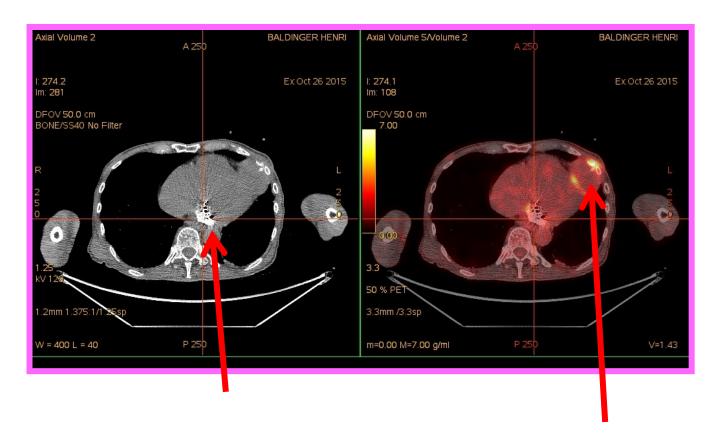
Apical false aneurysm







# <sup>18</sup>FDG-PET-CT November 4<sup>th</sup>



Uptake on the prosthesis

Uptake on the apical LV false aneurysm



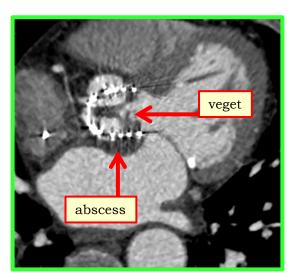


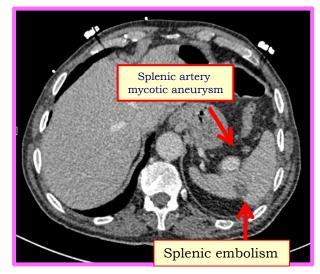


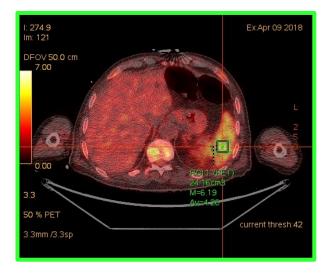
### Case 3: MMI in TAVI IE













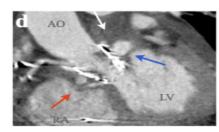


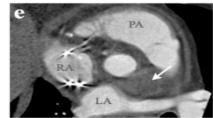


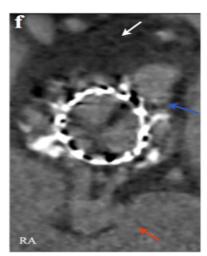
### Patient 4: abscess and fistula

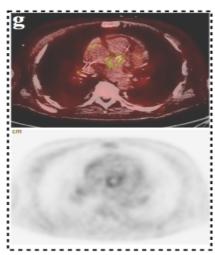












Panel D. A 84 year-old man with a *enterococcus faecalis definite* IE 8 months after a 26-mm Edwards Sapien 3 implantation. TEE showed an abscess on the external aortic root (white arrow, a, b and c) with a pseudoaneurysm near the THV stent (blue arrow, c) and a critical internal aortic periannular lesion with an aorto-right atrial fistulae (red arrows, a and b). MSCT confirmed all the lesions in d, e and f. PET/CT showed the THV <sup>18</sup>F-FDG uptake (g).







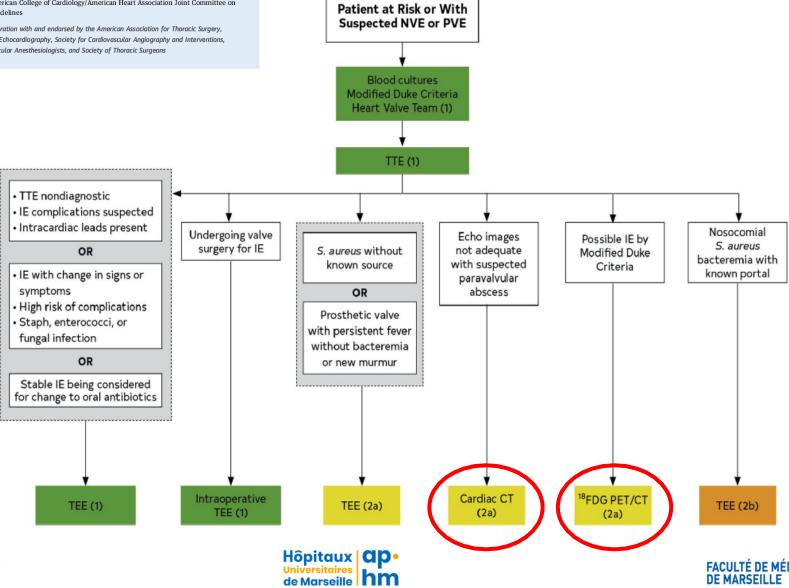


#### CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE: FULL TEXT

#### 2020 ACC/AHA Guideline for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines

Developed in collaboration with and endorsed by the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, American Society of Echocardiography, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons









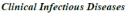


### Duke-ISCVID criteria 2023

lead I of a diam Diamen







#### VIEWPOINTS ARTICLE

The 2023 Duke-ISCVID Criteria for Infective Endocarditis: Updating the Modified Duke Criteria

Table 2. Definitions of Terms Used in the 2023 Duke-International Society for Cardiovascular Infectious Diseases Infective Endocarditis (IE) Criteria for the Diagnosis of IE, With Proposed Changes in Bold Type

B. Imaging Major Criteria

(1) Echocardiography and cardiac computed tomography (CT) imaging

i. Echocardiography and/o**cardiac CT** showing vegetation, evalvular/leaflet perforation, valvular/leaflet aneurysm, abscess, because intracardiac fistula

or

ii. Significant new valvular regurgitation on echocardiography as compared with previous imaging. Worsening or changing of preexisting regurgitation is not sufficient.

or

iii New partial dehiscence of prosthetic valve as compared with previous imaging [52]

(2) positron emission computed tomography with 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose ([18F]FDG PET/CT imaging)

Abnormal metabolic activity<sup>k</sup> involving a native or prosthetic valve, ascending aortic graft (with concomitant evidence of valve involvement), intracardiac device leads or other prosthetic material<sup>i,m</sup>







### ESC 2023 diagnostic criteria

# Definitions of the 2023 European Society of Cardiology modified diagnostic criteria of infective endocarditis (2)



#### Major criteria (continued)

#### (ii) Imaging positive for IE

Valvular, perivalvular/periprosthetic and foreign material anatomic and metabolic lesions characteristic of IE detected by any of the following imaging techniques:

- Echocardiography (TTE and TOE)
- Cardiac CT
- [18F]-FDG-PET/CT(A)
- WBC SPECT/CT

**DESC** 

www.escardio.org/guidelines

2023 ESC Guidelines for the management of endocarditis (European Heart Journal; 2023 – doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehad193)









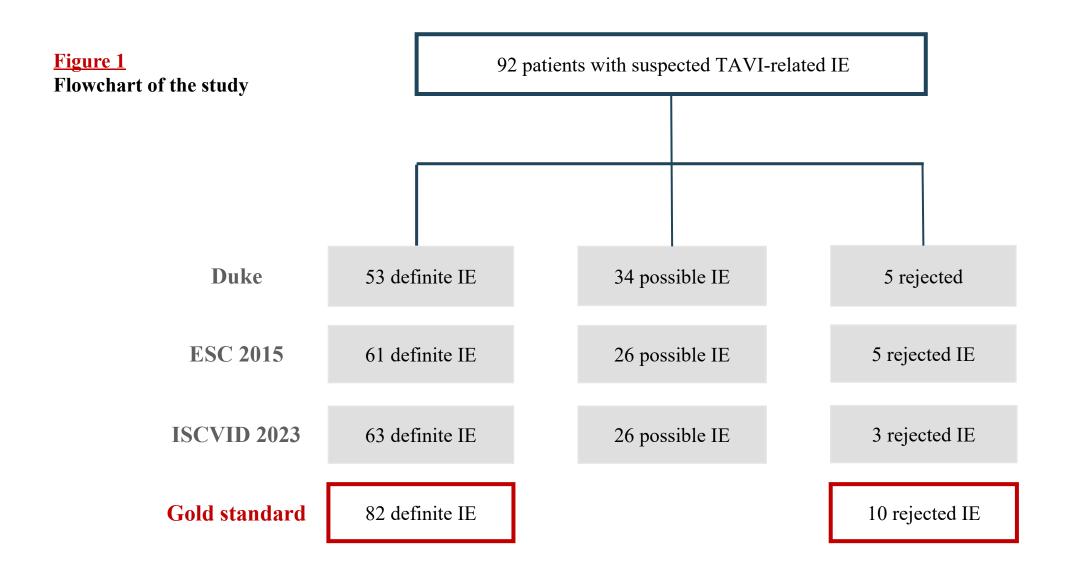
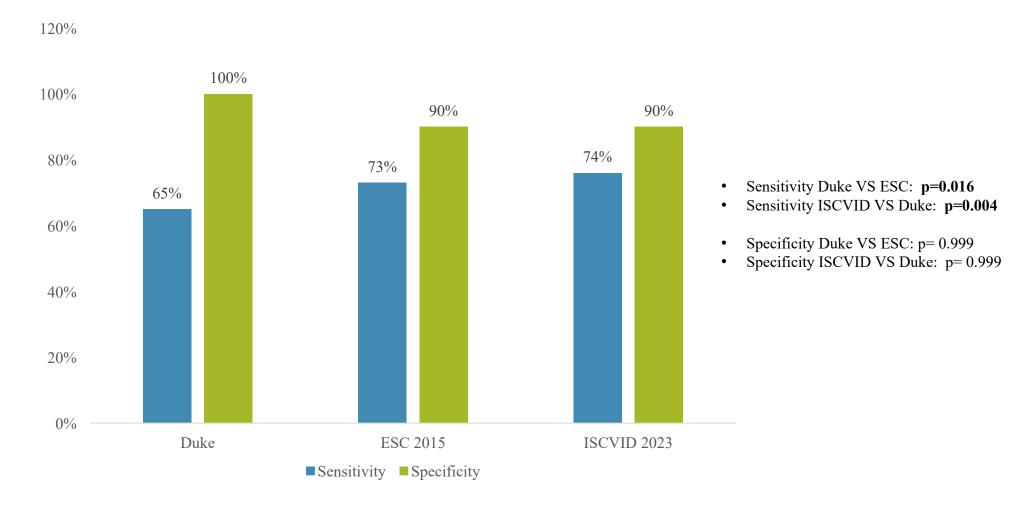
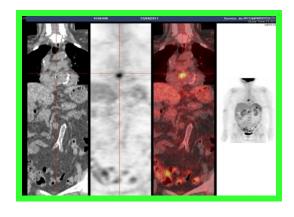


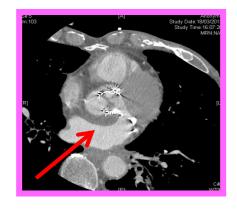
Figure 6a
Central illustration: Comparison between Duke, ESC 2015 and ISCVID criteria



# Multimodality imaging in IE







TOE Morphology PET CT
Inflammation / infection

Cardiac CT
Perivalvular lesions







### Take-home messages: TAVI endocarditis

- 1. Incidence 0.4-2.1%
- 2. Frail patients, atypical presentation
- 3. Diagnosis more difficult
- 4. Role of PET-CT and multimodality imaging
- 5. Additional value of ESC 2015-2023 criteria







# La Timone Hospital; Marseille, France

