

Predictors of Heart Failure Hospitalization After Mitral Valve Transcatheter Edge-To-Edge Repair (M-TEER)

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BACKGROUND

Due to ageing population, the prevalence of valvular disease is increasing, with mitral regurgitation (MR) being one of the most frecuent. In recent years, the use of M-TEER therapy as an alternative in patients at high surgical risk is growing. However, there are no well-

PATIENTS & METHODS

- Single-centre restrospective study.
- Patients referred from our secundary level hospital to our referral hospital for perfomance of M-TEER.
- 19 patients included from October 2015 to November 2022.

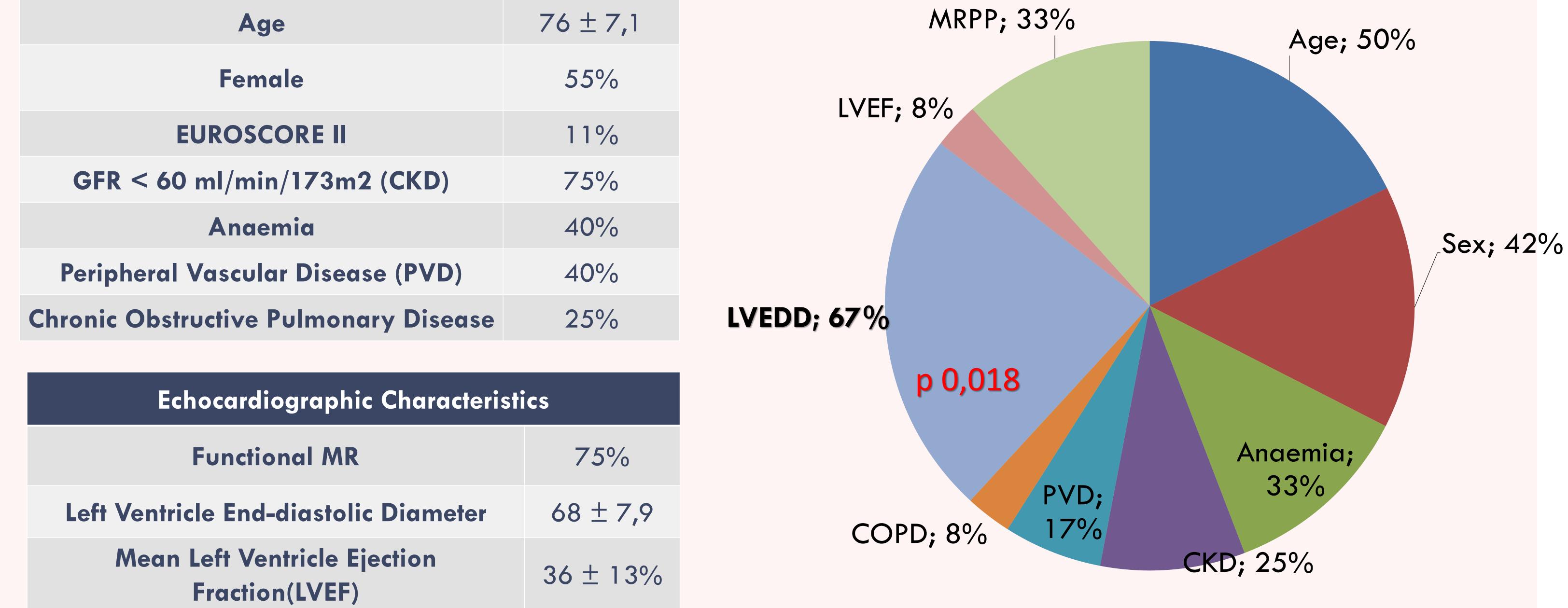
defined criteria for selecting these patients. This study aimed to determine clinical and echocardiographic parameters related to increased risk of heart failure hospitalization (HFH) after procedure in this patients.

• The baseline clinical and echocardiographic characteristics the patients were collected and their possible relationship with hospitalization for heart failure.

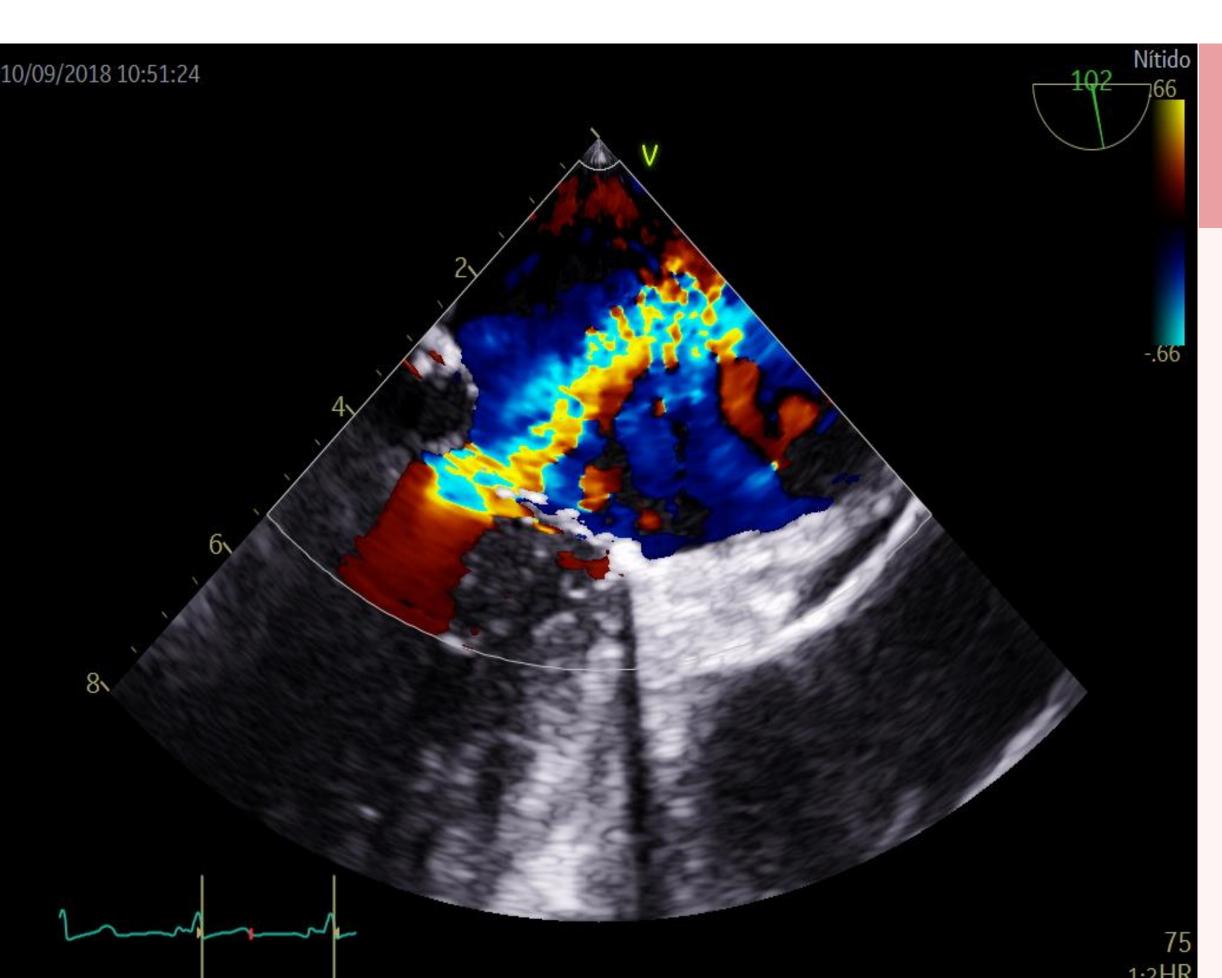
RESULTS

Clinical Characteristics	
Age	76 ± 7,1
Female	55%
EUROSCORE II	11%
GFR < 60 ml/min/173m2 (CKD)	75%
Anaemia	40%

HEART FAILURE HOSPITALIZATION



- The success rate procedure was 92%, median follow-up of 34 \pm 22 months (12 patients), with postprocedural MR (MRPP) > III/IV in 5 patients (42%) after 1 year follow-up
- 85% of patients were hospitalised for HF in the first year follow-up and 91% after 3 years. There was no clinical predictor of HFH and of the echocardiographic parameters the only one associated with increased HFH was LVEDD > 70 mm (p 0,018).



CONCLUSIONS

Despite the limited sample size, a Left Ventricle enddiastolic diameter (LVEDD) > 70 mm, prior to M-TEER, is associated with increased Heart Failure Hospitalization at follow-up.

