

ADVANCES IN MITRAL VALVE-IN-VALVE

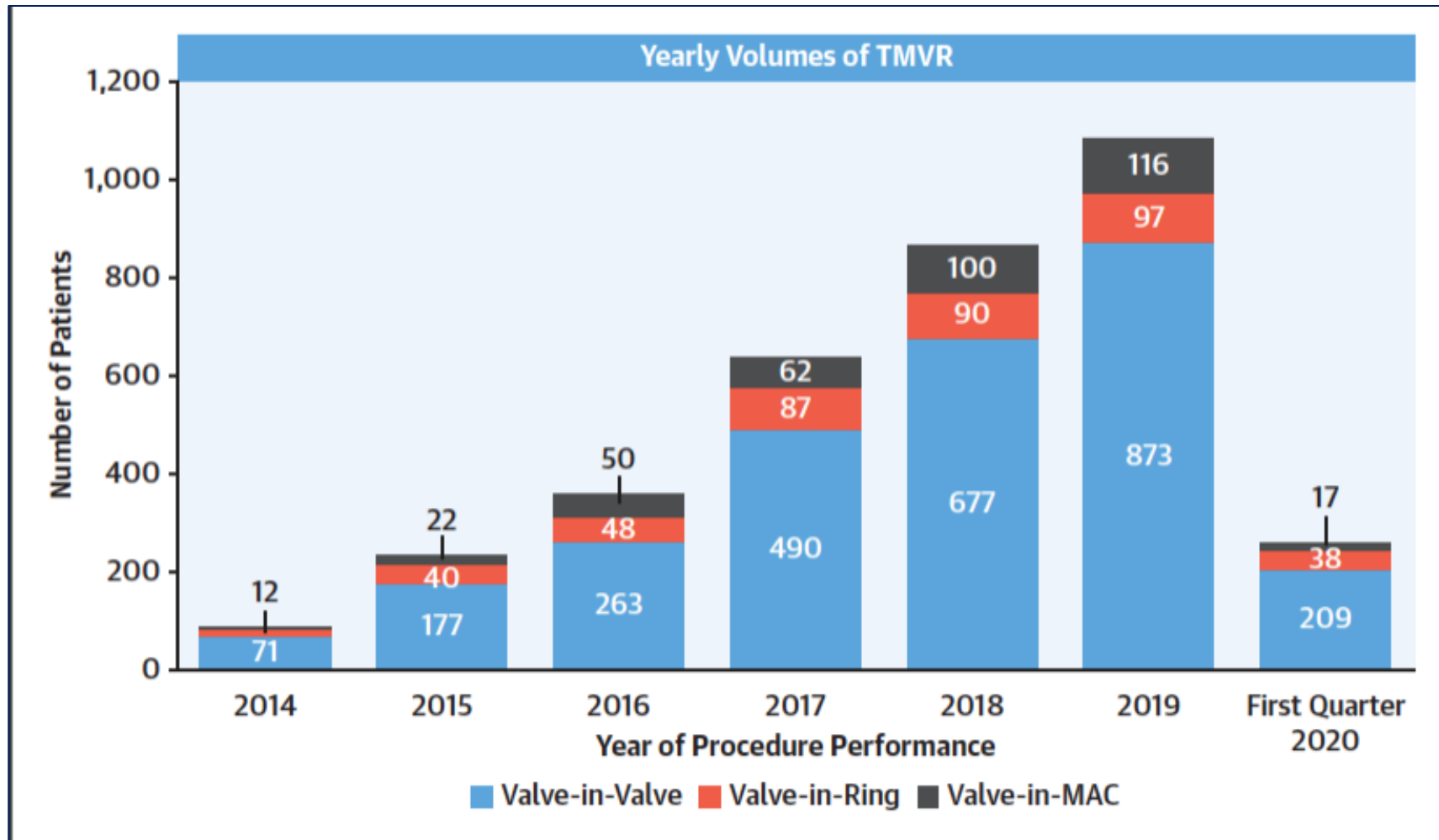
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Head of Department of Interventional Cardiology
Professor of Interventional Cardiology-UNAM
Instituto Nacional de Cardiología Ignacio Chávez



MITRAL VALVE-IN-VALVE

- 1. CONTEMPORARY OUTCOMES
AND TRENDS.**
- 2. PREPROCEDURAL PLANNING.**
- 3. PROCEDURAL TECHNIQUE.**
- 4. POSTDEPLOYMENT
ASSESSMENT.**
- 5. MID-TERM OUTCOMES.**
- 6. REMAINING ISSUES.**

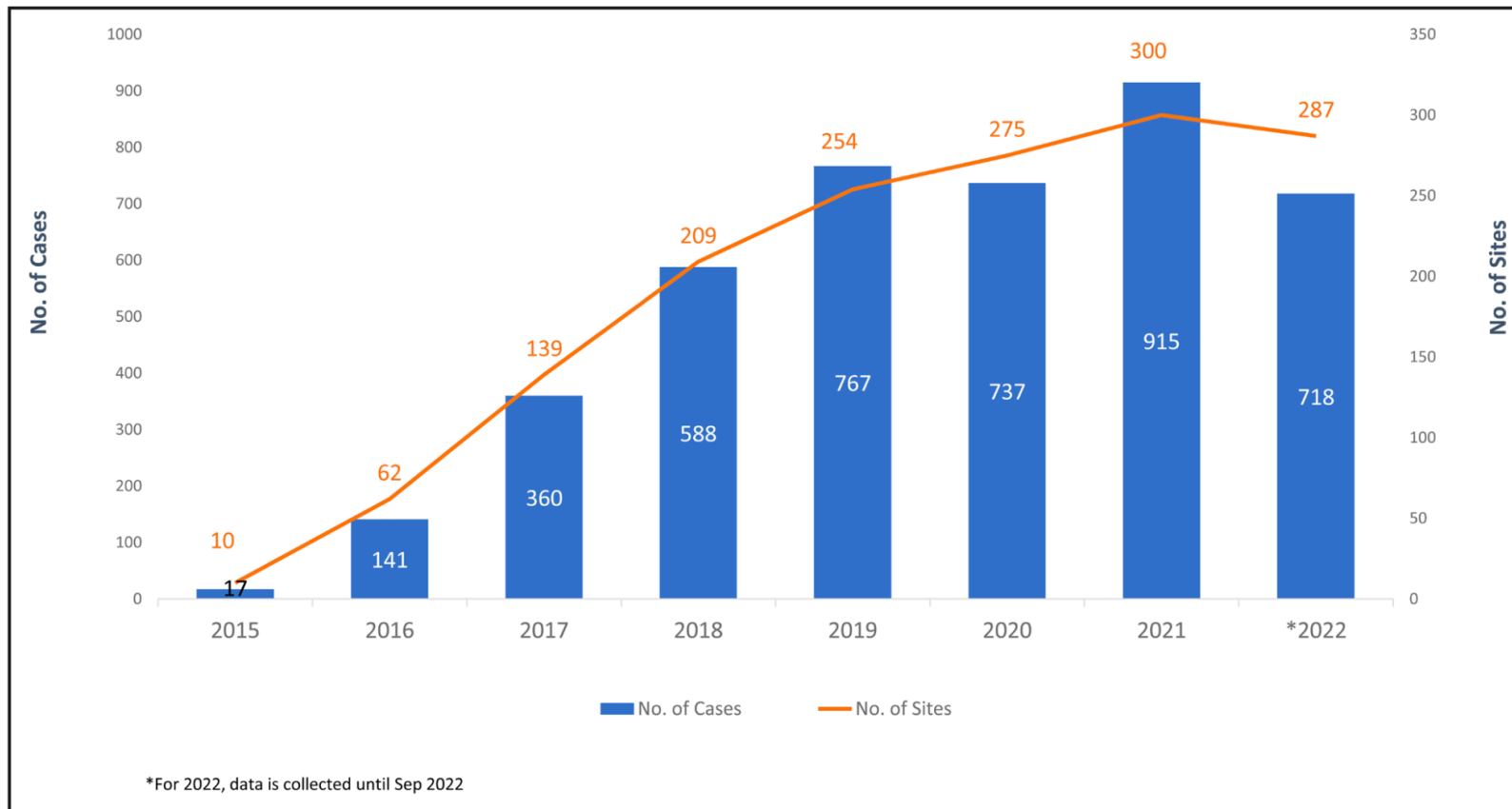
STS-ACC TVT Registry



Mack M, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2021;78:2326-2353.

Temporal trends in MViv in the USA

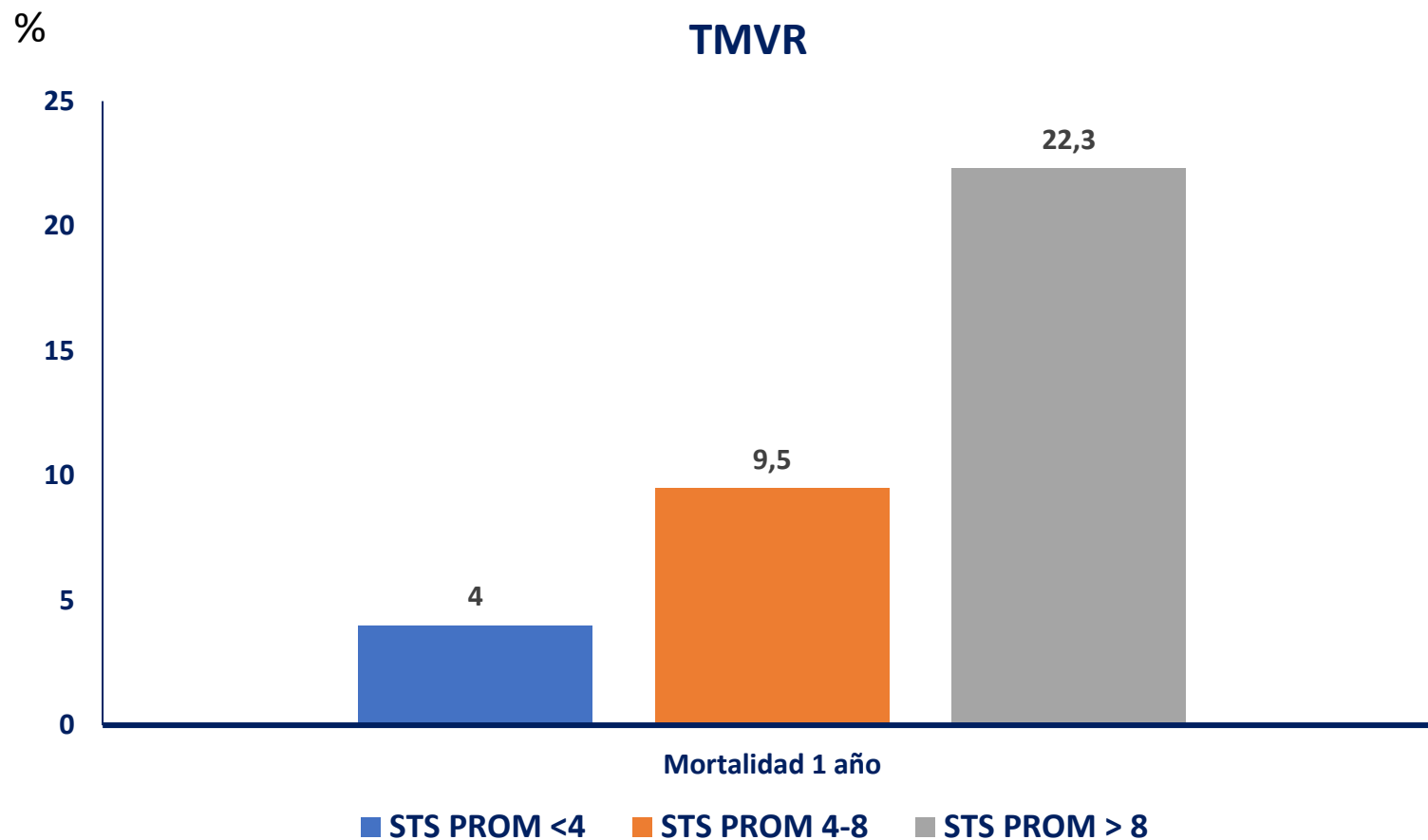
TVT Registry



Goel K, et al. Circulation 2024;150:1493-1504.

Mitral Valve-in-V

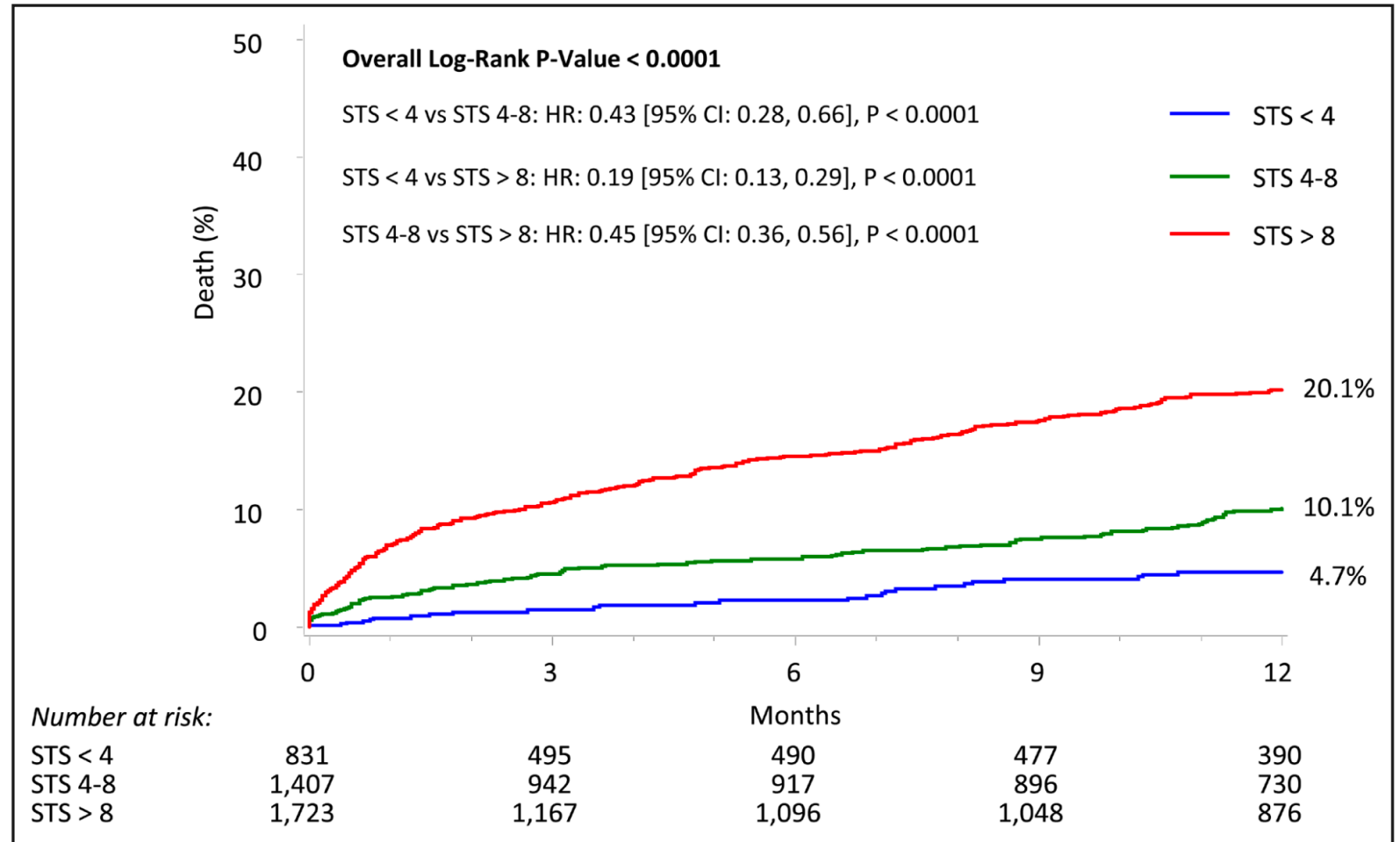
Mortality according to
STS PROM.



JAMA Cardiol. doi:[10.1001/jamacardio.2020.2974](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamacardio.2020.2974)
Published online July 29, 2020.

One-year all-cause mortality rates by risk

TVT REGISTRY

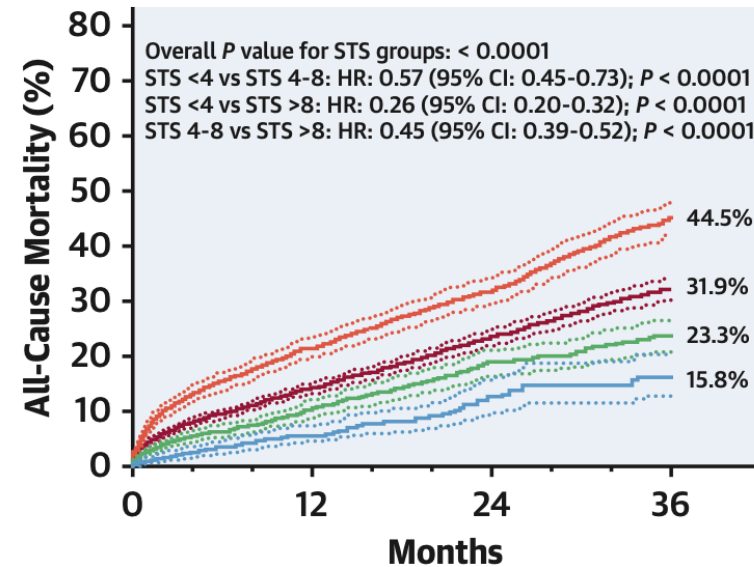


Goel K, et al. Circulation 2024;150:1493-1504.

TVT REGISTRY

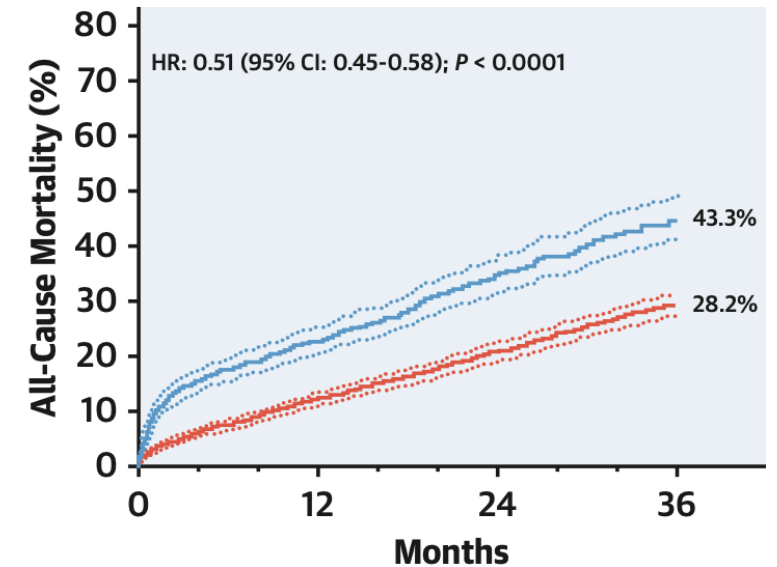
Global Mortality STS Score and Procedural Status

B 3-Year All-Cause Mortality for All MViV Patients and by STS Score



No. at Risk:				
— 1,310	691	206	112	
— 1,960	1,167	528	355	
— 2,315	1,266	615	398	
— 5,971	3,331	1,438	926	
— STS <4	— STS 4-8	— STS >8	— All-MViV	

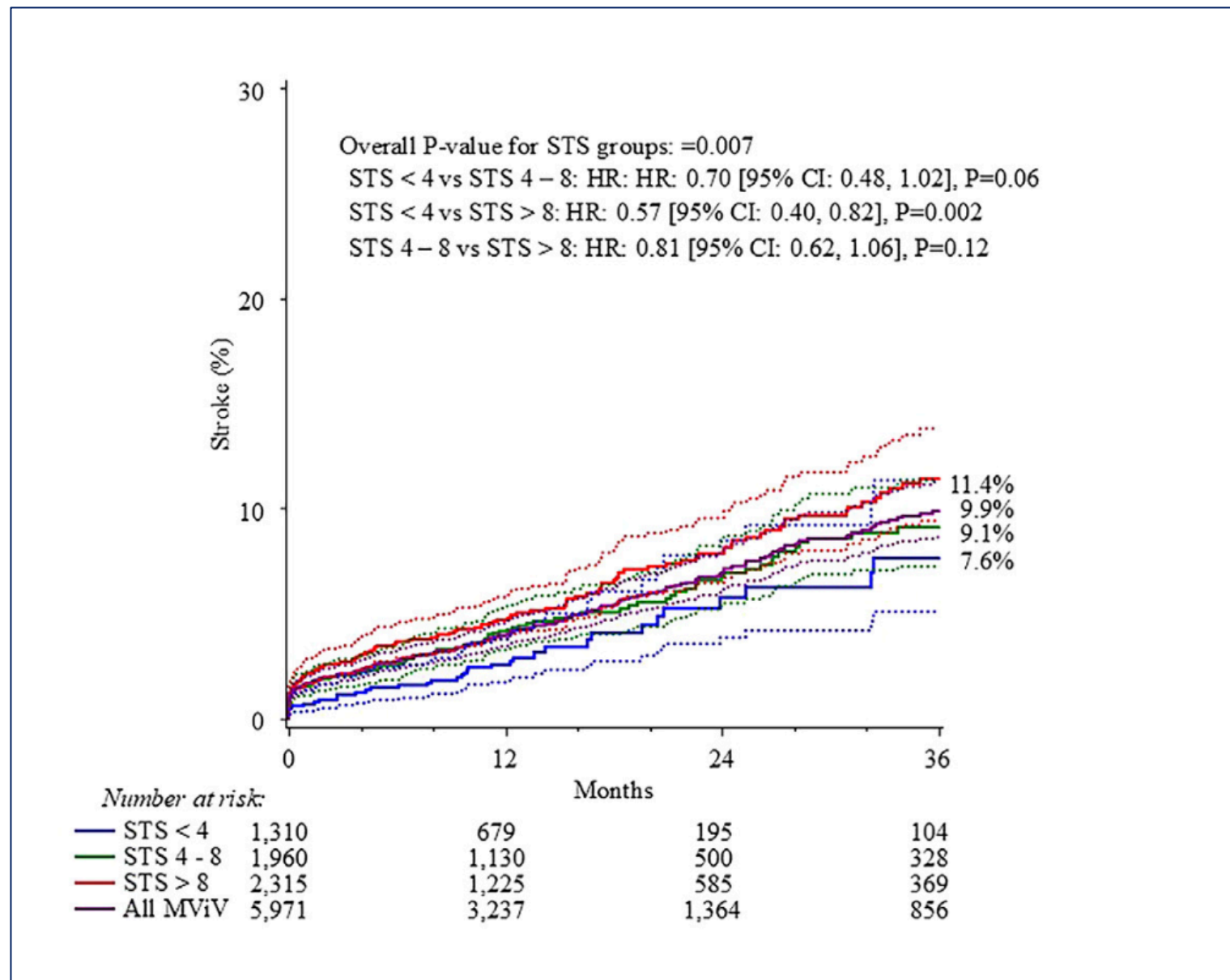
C 3-Year All-Cause Mortality by Procedure Status



No. at Risk:				
— 4,403	2,822	1,148	788	
— 1,565	833	289	183	
— Elective	— Nonelective			

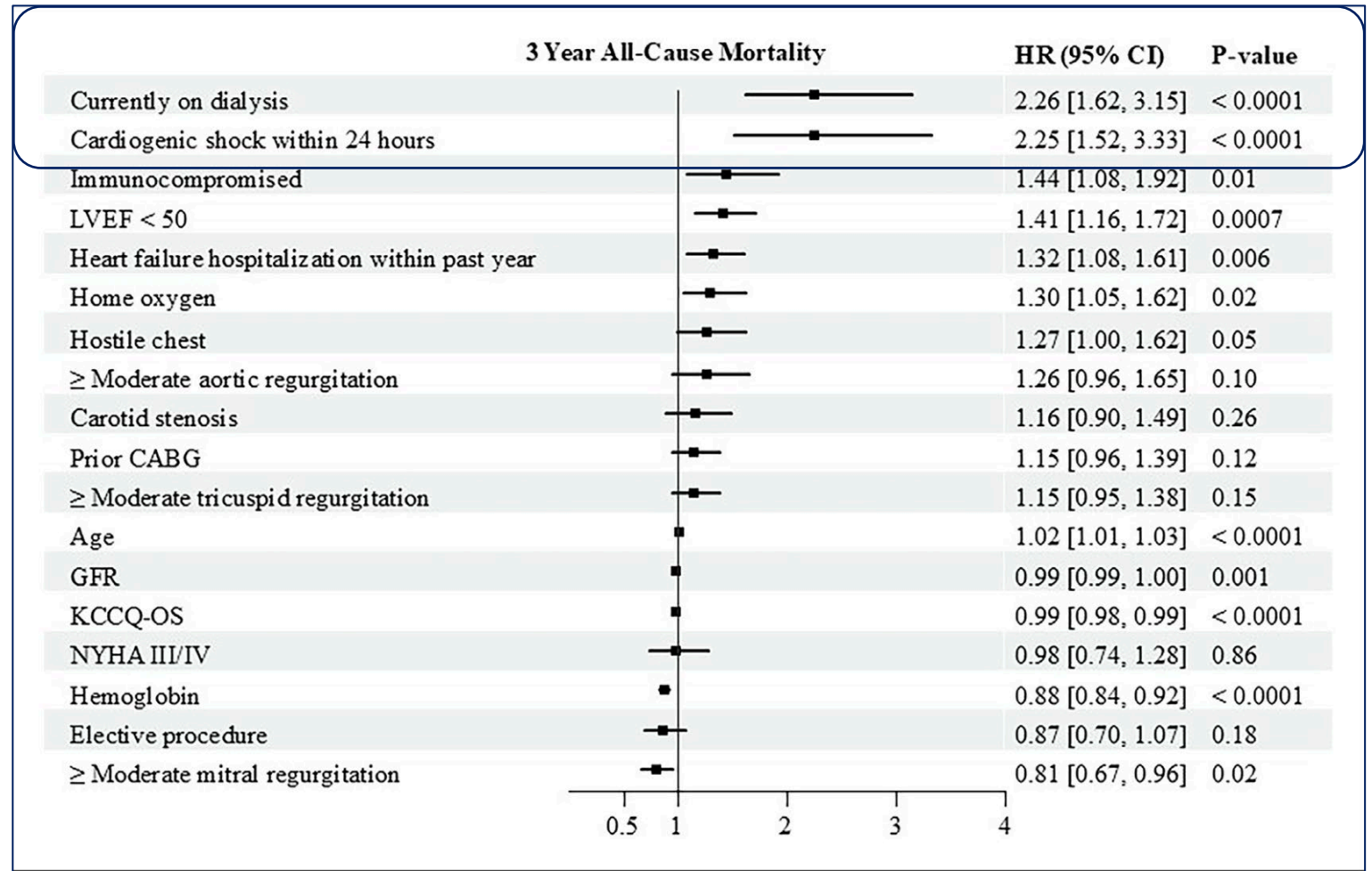
TVT REGISTRY

Stroke outcomes (Overall cohort) according to STS Score.



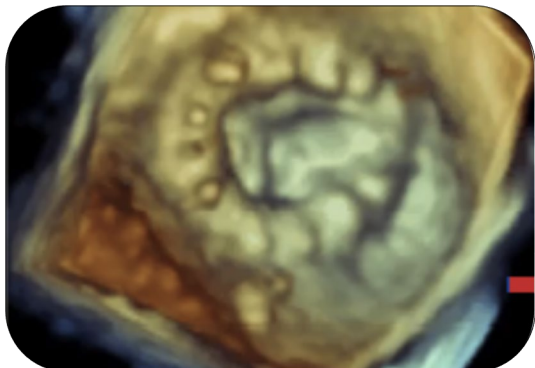
Predictor of 3-year All-Cause Mortality

Eleid MF, et al. JACC Cardiovasc
Interv 2025;18:1454-1466.

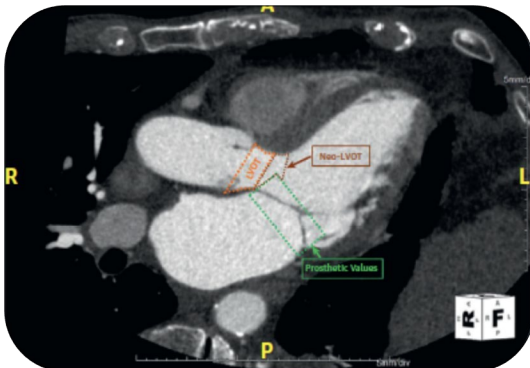


Preprocedural planning Mitral valve-in-Valve

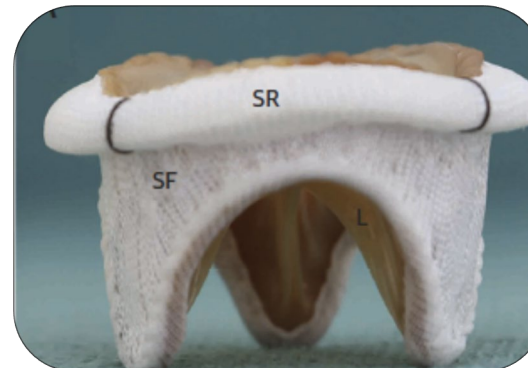
4 major key points of analysis



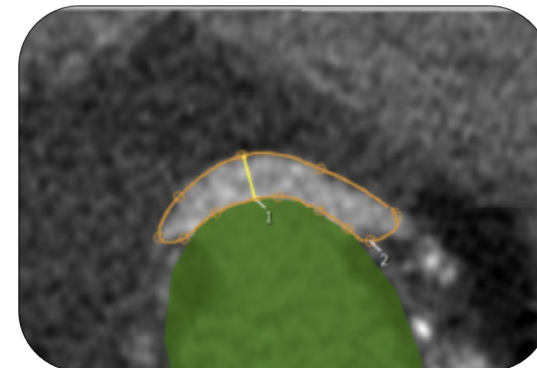
**1. Mechanisms of
bioprosthesis failure**



**2. Morphology of the
mitral valve.**



**3. Characteristics of
the SHV.**



**4. Evaluation of
major risk.**

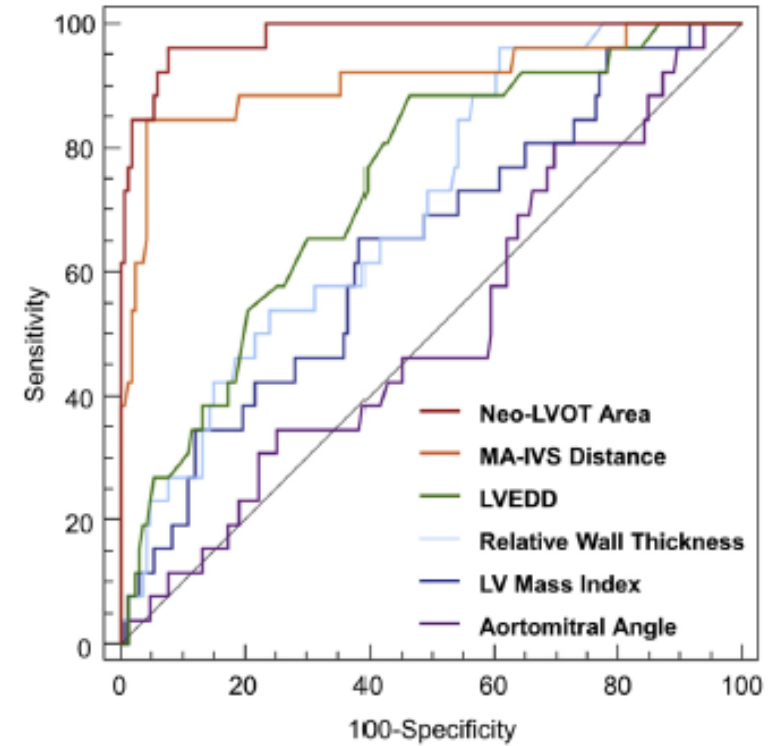
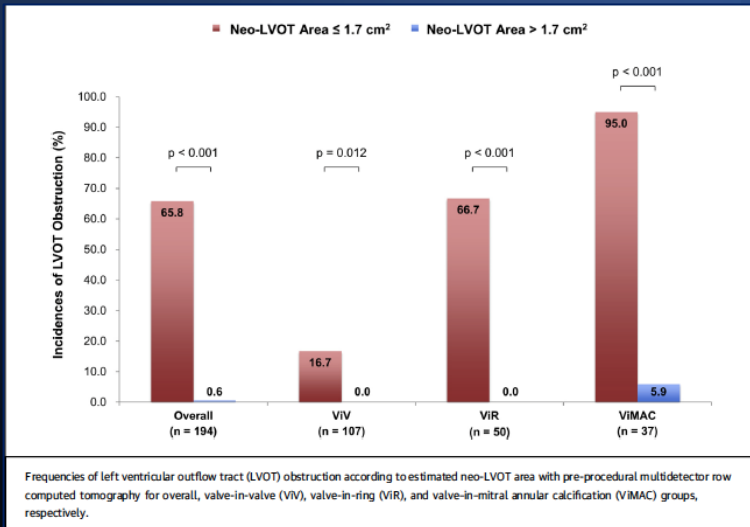
Contraindications for transeptal Mitral Valve-in-Valve

Absolute contraindications	Relative contraindications
• Infective endocarditis	• Narrow LVOT
• Dehiscence of the bioprosthesis	• Bioprosthetic PVLs
• Bioprosthetic thrombosis	• Thrombus within the right or left atrial cavity
• Thrombus at the intra-atrial septum	• Severe patient-prosthesis mismatch
• Interrupted IVC	• Prior atrial septal defect repair
	• Prior mitral valve repair via a transseptal approach
Source: references (8,9). ViV, valve-in-valve; TMVR, transcatheter mitral valve replacement; LVOT, left ventricular outflow tract; PVL, paravalvular leak; IVC, inferior vena cava.	

Urena M, et al. J am Coll Cardiol Interv 2017;10:905-919.

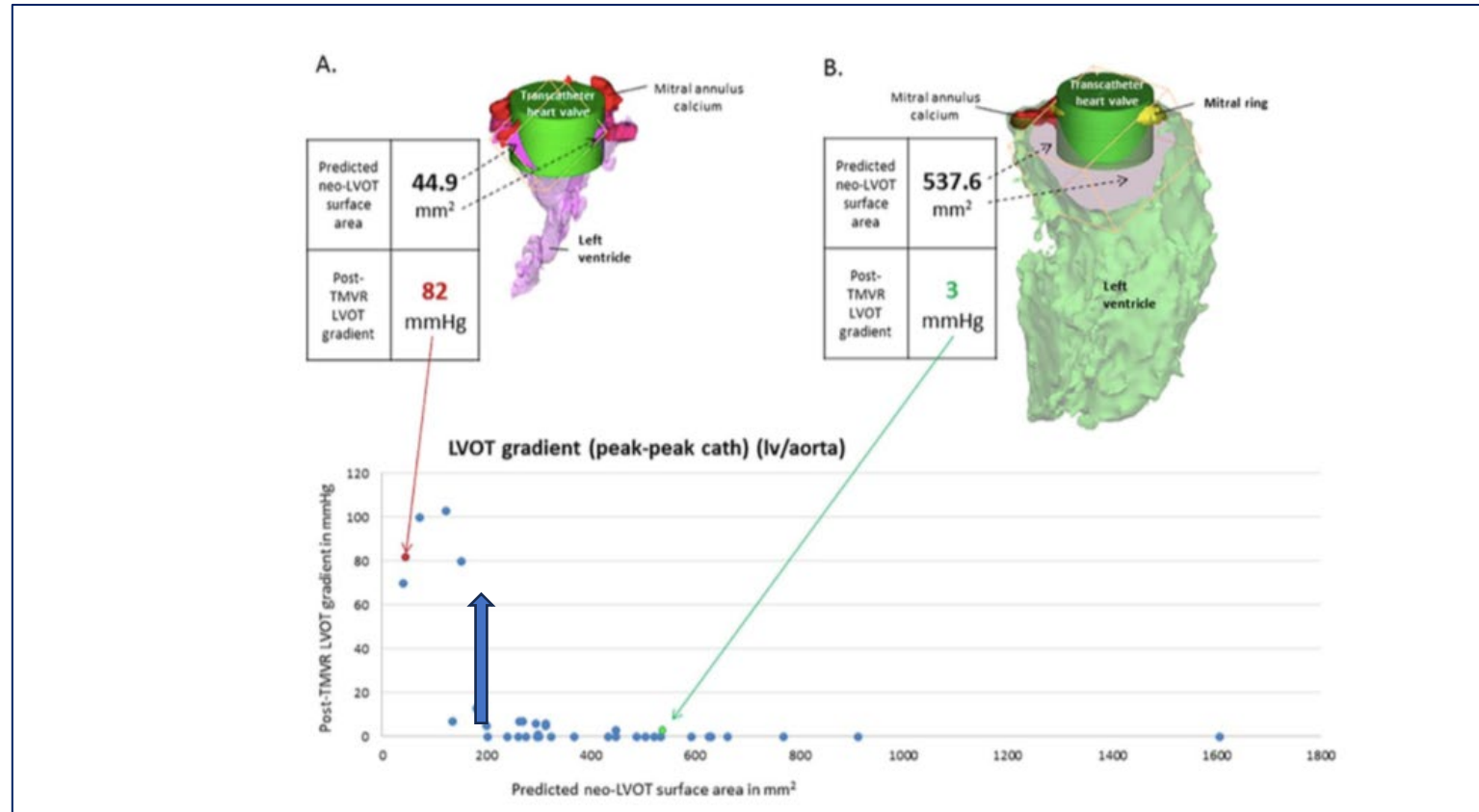
Alkhouli M, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Intv 2016;9:2465-2480.

Predictors of LVOT obstruction TMVR

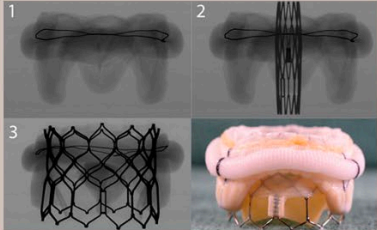
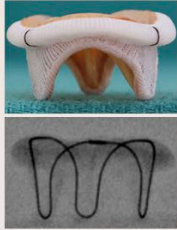
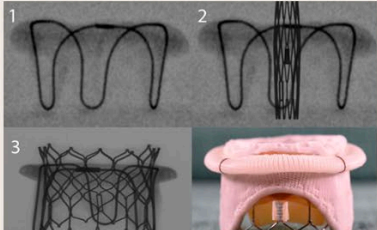
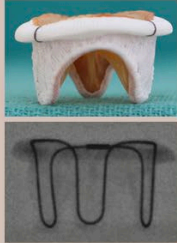
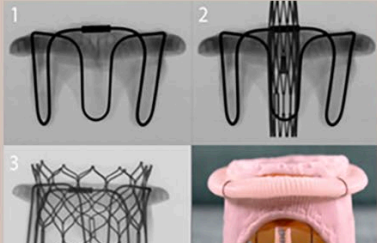
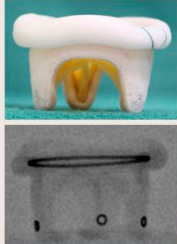
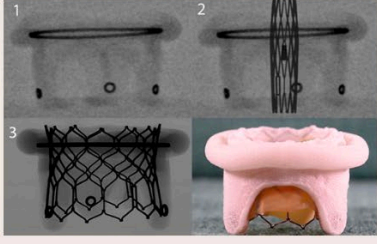


	AUC	Cutoff value	p value	Sensitivity	Specificity
Neo-LVOT Area	0.98	1.7	< 0.001	96.2	92.3
MA-IVS Distance	0.91	17.8	< 0.001	84.6	95.8
LVEDD	0.74	48	< 0.001	88.5	53.3
Relative Wall Thickness	0.70	0.38	0.001	96.2	38.9
LV Mass Index	0.64	105	0.02	65.4	61.1
Aortomitral Angle	0.51	—	0.92	46.2	41.1

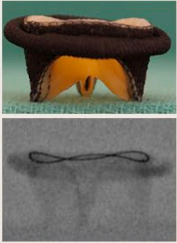
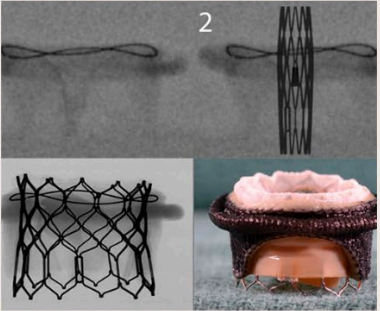
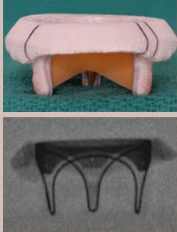
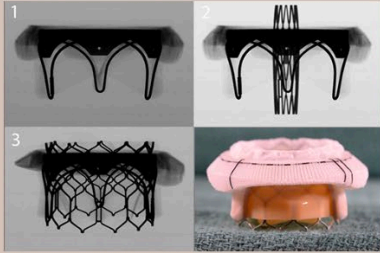
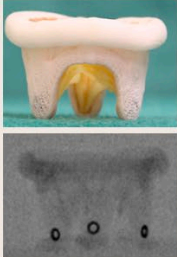
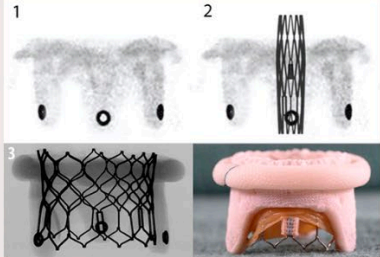
Neo-LVOT area and LV-Aorta gradient



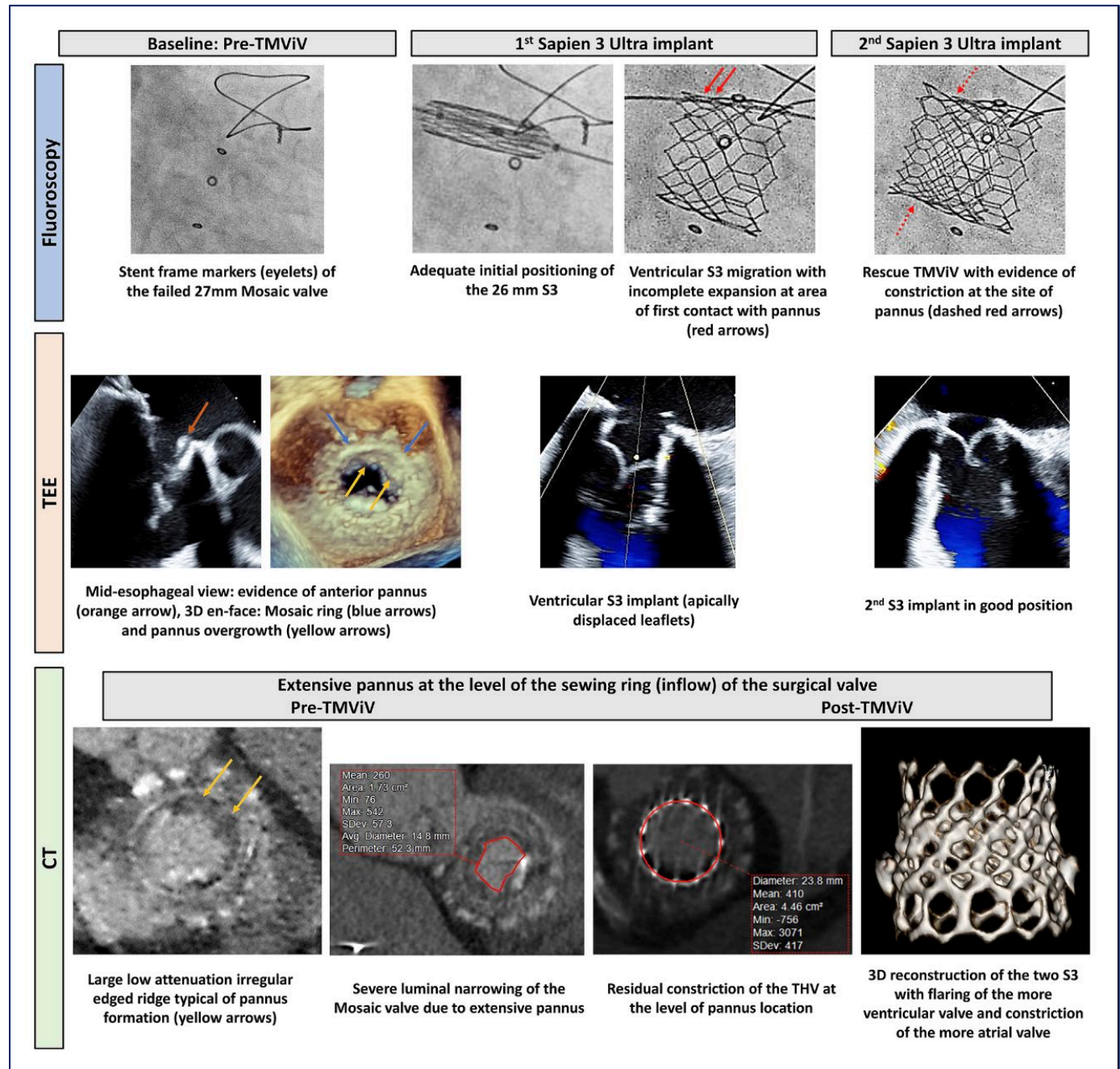
Bioprosthetic heart valves used in mitral position. Representation of alignment of THV.

Name	Type	Fluoroscopic marker for valve positioning	Available sizes [range]	Image	Alignment during VIV using Sapien S3	VIV deployment
St. Jude Biocor Epic	Porcine leaflets	Sewing ring serves as a marker. The stent posts are not well visualized on fluoroscopy	5 [25 to 33 mm]		Align the base of the central marker with the sewing ring	
Carpentier-Edwards SAV	Porcine leaflets	Stent post is well visualized	5 [25 to 33 mm]		Align the base of the central marker 3–5 mm below the base of the stent frame	
Carpentier-Edwards Standard	Porcine leaflets	Stent post	6 [25 to 35 mm]		Align the base of the central marker 3–5 mm below the base of the stent frame	
Medtronic Hancock II	Porcine leaflets	Sewing ring and the circular markings on the stent post tip are visualized by fluoroscopy	5 [25 to 33 mm]		Align the outflow of the crimped S3 2 mm below the surgical valve circular markers	

Bioprosthetic heart valves used in mitral position. **Representation of alignment of THV.**

Name	Type	Fluoroscopic marker for valve positioning	Available sizes [range]	Image	Alignment during VIV using Sapien S3	VIV deployment
Sorin Pericarbon More	Pericardial leaflets	Sewing ring is visualized on fluoroscopy	8 [19 to 33 mm]		Align the base of the central marker with the sewing ring	
Images adapted from VIV application. For optimal valve function the target depth of implantation should not be more than 20% at the atrial aspect. VIV, valve-in-valve.						
Carpentier-Edwards Perimount Magna	Pericardial leaflets	Distinct stent post. Well visualized on fluoroscopy	5 [25 to 33 mm]		Align the base of the central marker 3–5 mm below the base of the stent frame	
Medtronic Mosaic	Porcine leaflets	Circular markings on the stent post tip are visualized on fluoroscopy	5 [25 to 33 mm]		Align the outflow of the crimped S3 2 mm below the surgical valve circular markers	

Mitral Valve-in-Valve in the presence of inflow pannus

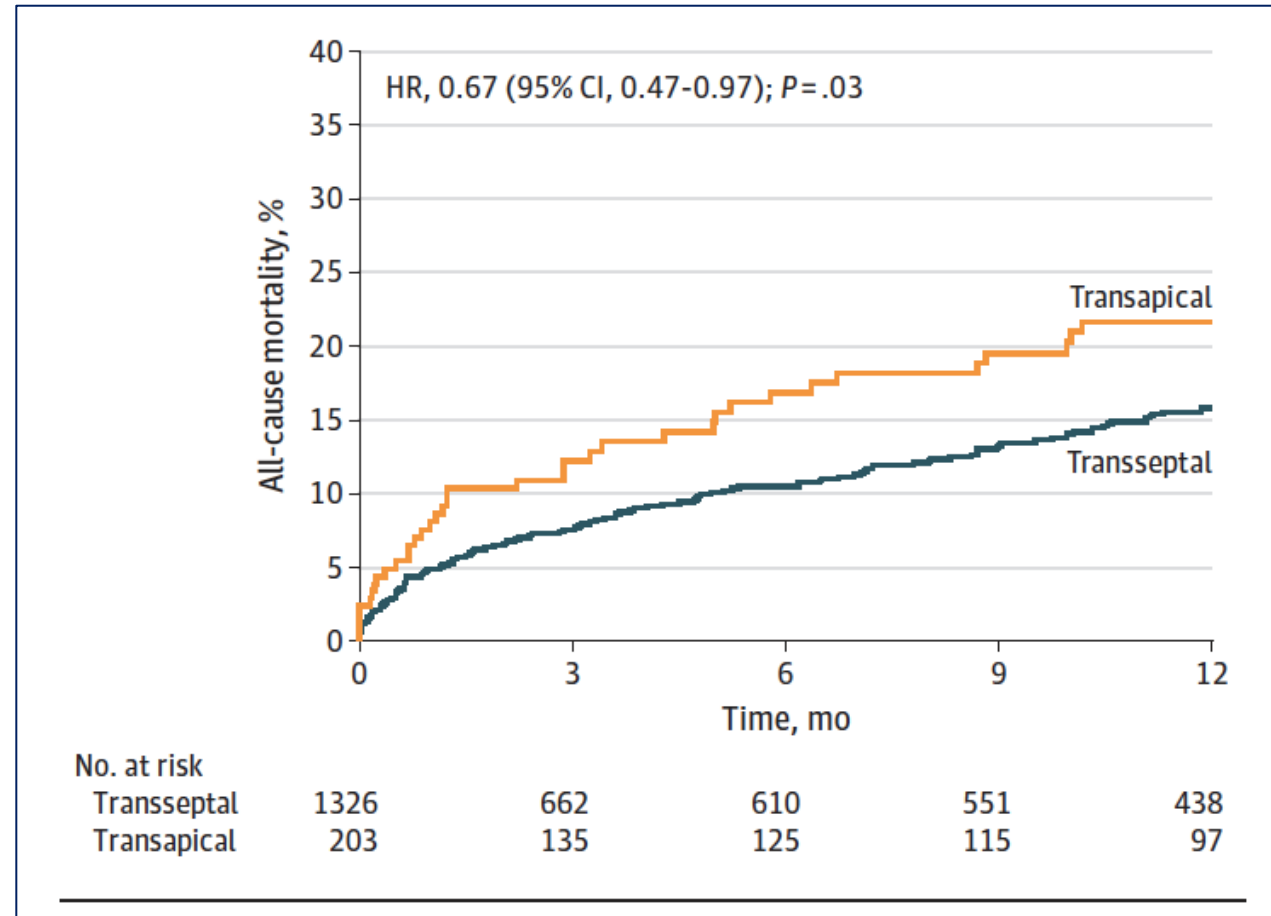


**MITRAL
VALVE-IN-VALVE**

**PROCEDURAL
TECHNIQUE**

Mitral Valve-in-Valve

All-cause mortality.
Transapical vs transfemoral

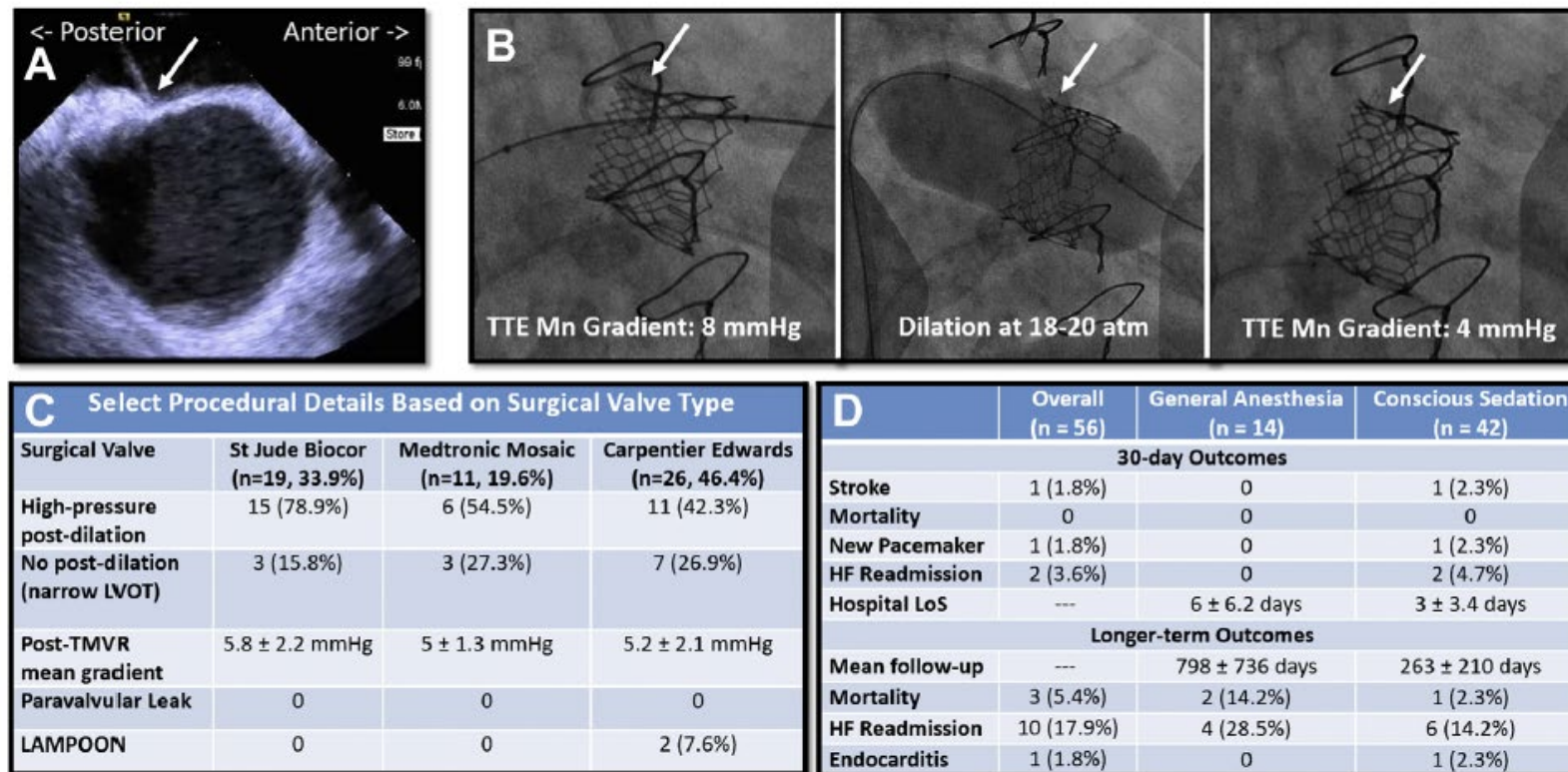


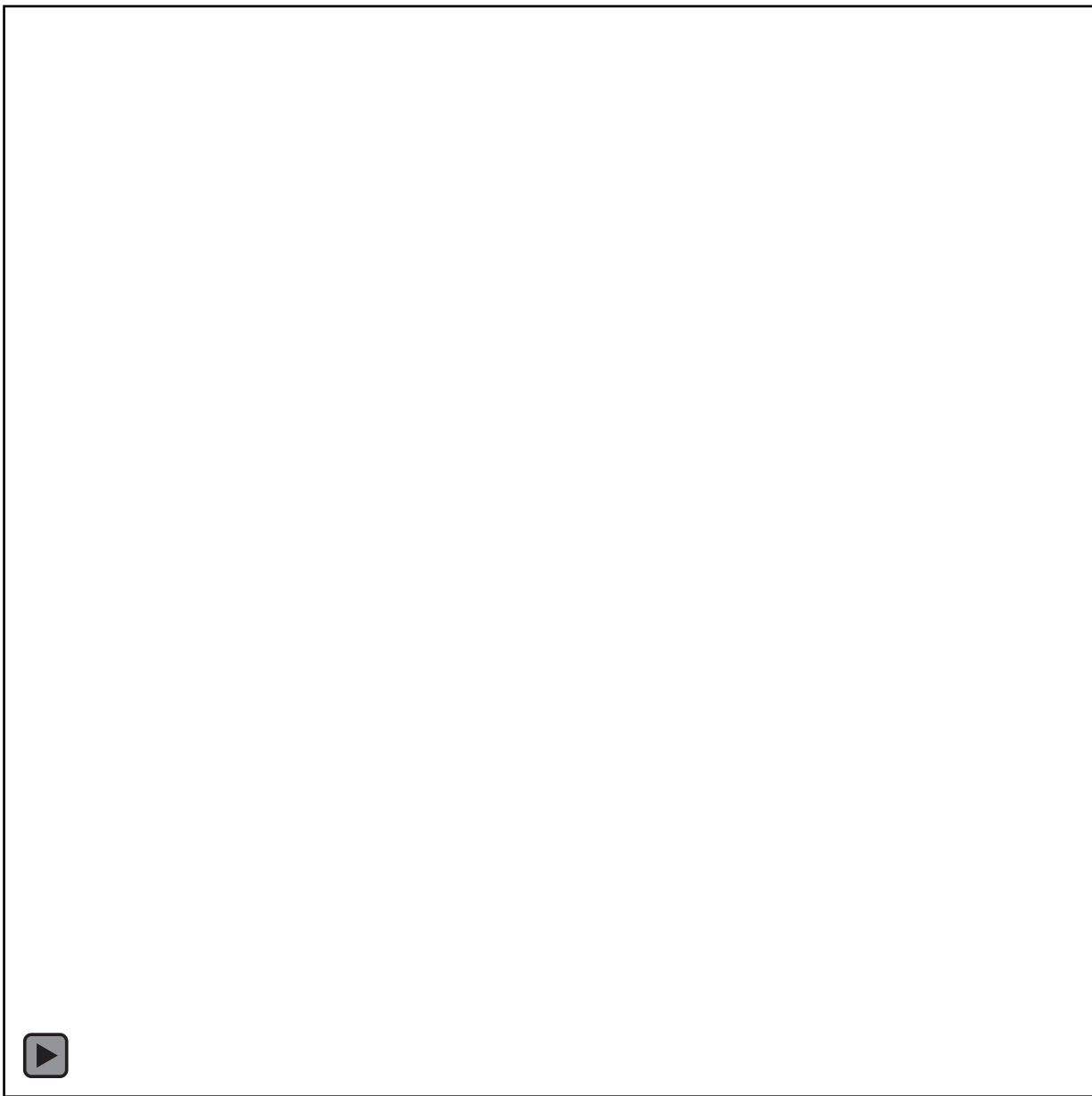
JAMA Cardiol. doi:10.1001/jamacardio.2020.2974

Published online July 29, 2020.

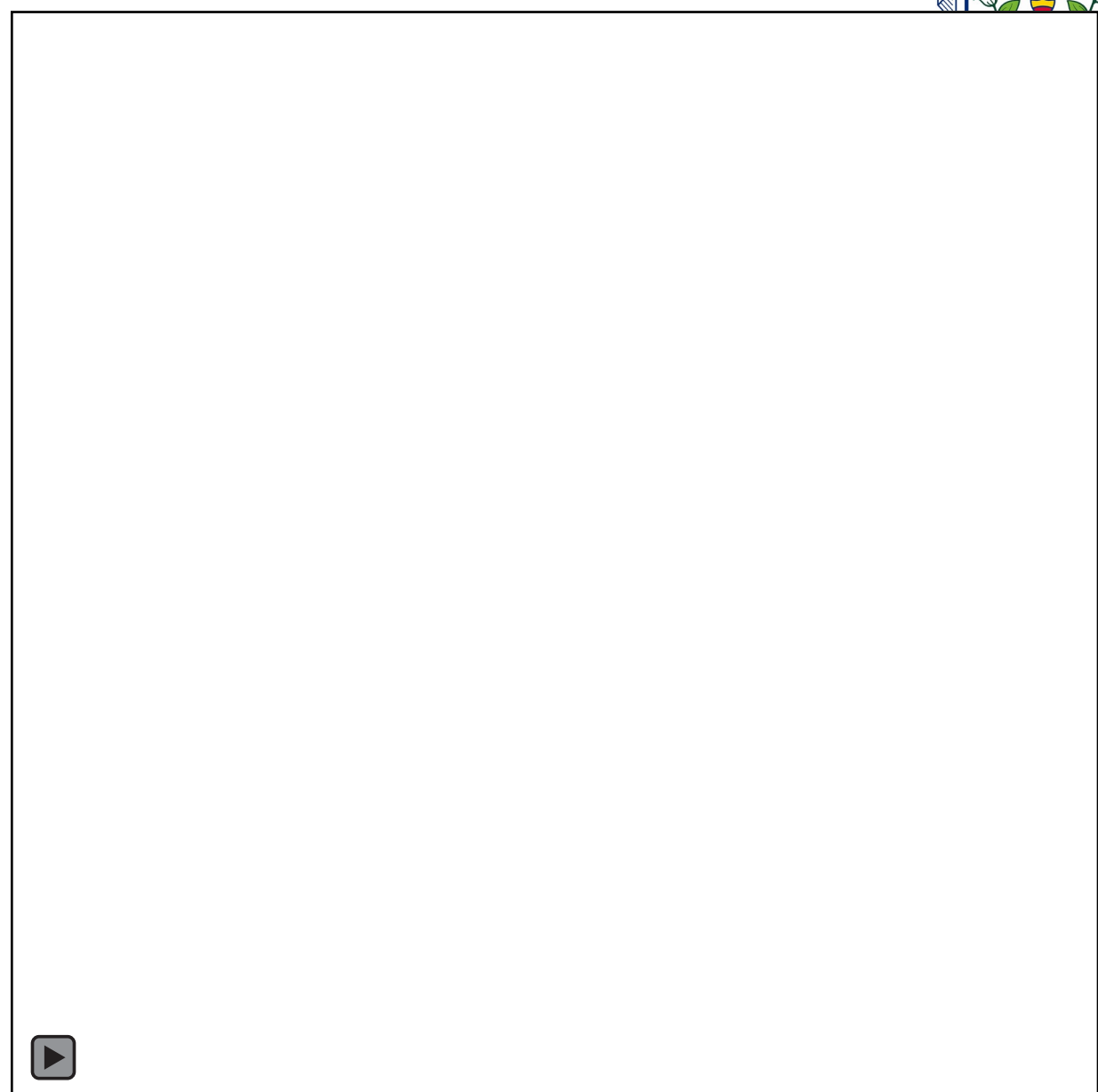
Abordaje minimalista: sedación consciente y ECO-intracardiaco

FIGURE 1 Minimalist Mitral ViV Replacement Is Feasible and Safe





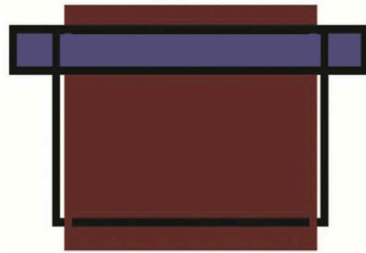
Edwards Sapien 3



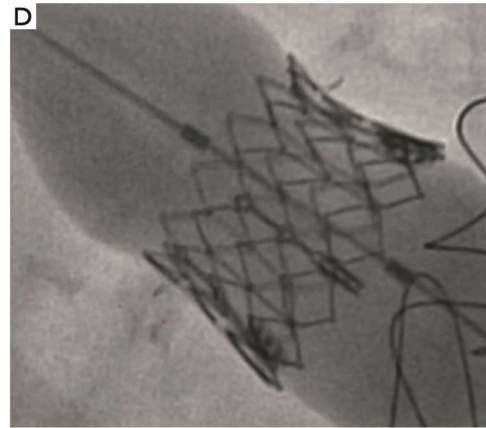
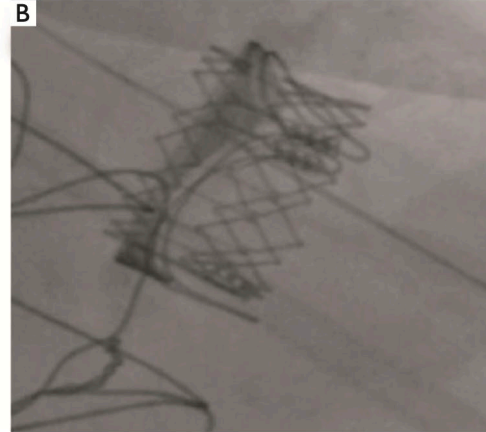
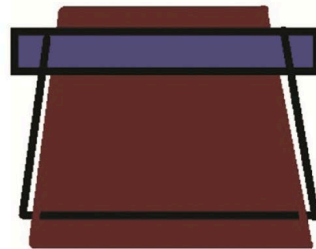
Pacing

Risk of THV embolization

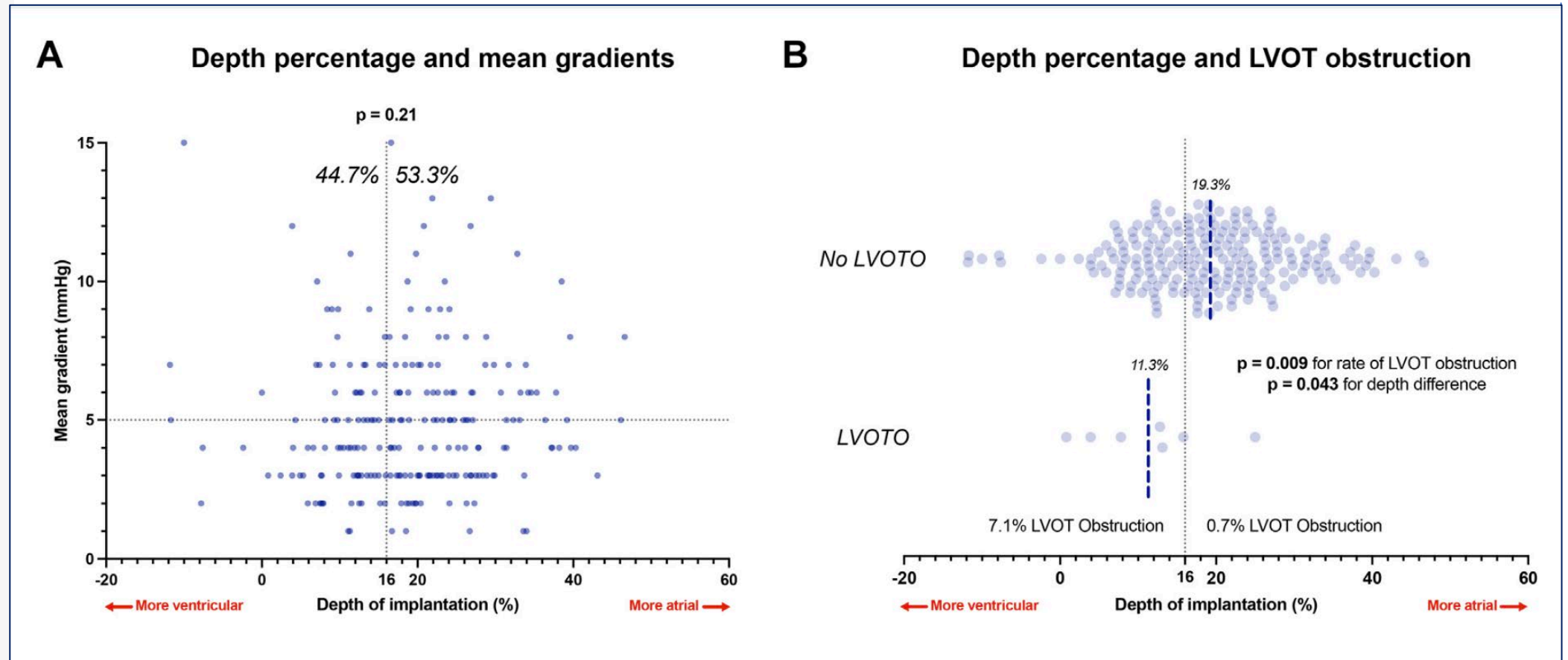
**Parallel deployment
High risk**



**Conical deployment
Low risk**



Depth Percentage Implantation Mean Gradient and LVOT Obstruction

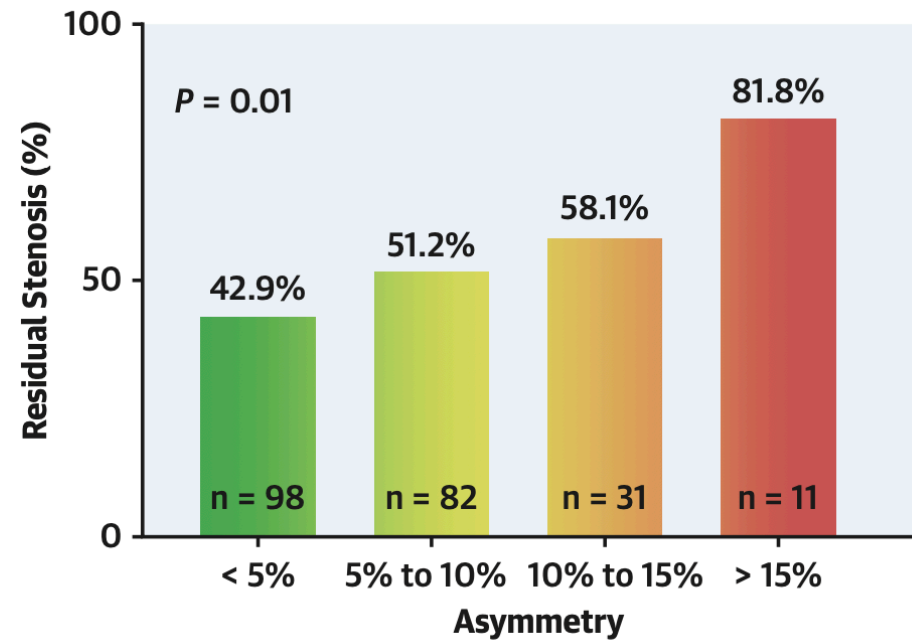


VIVID REGISTRY

THV Asymmetry and Residual Stenosis

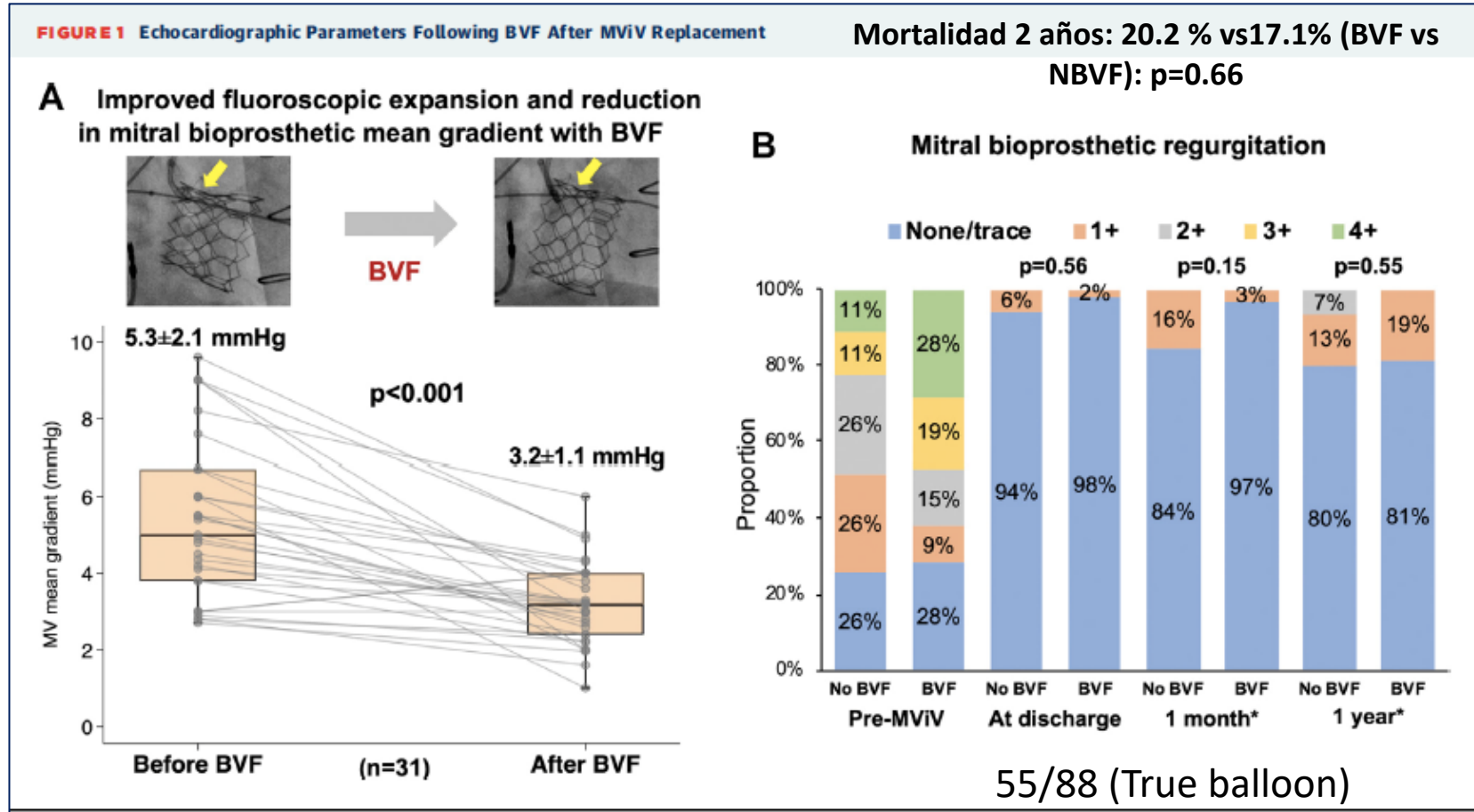
Failed Mitral Surgical Valves in the VIVID Registry 222 SAPIEN 3 ViV

A THV Asymmetry Independently Associated With Residual Stenosis

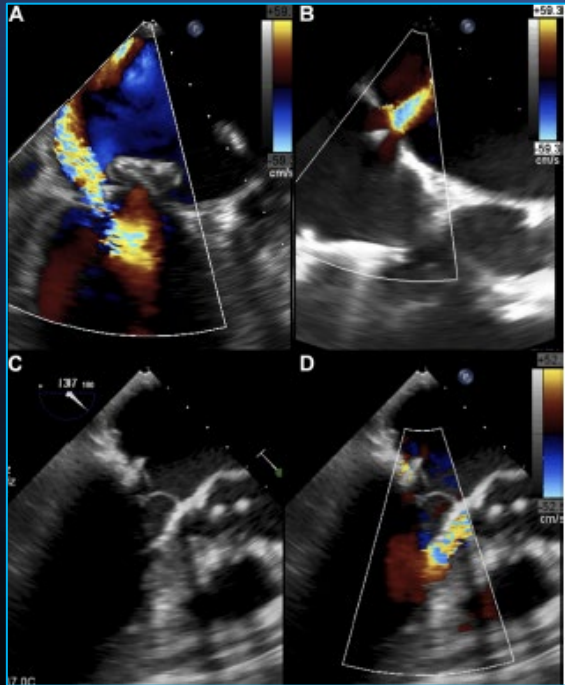


Bioprosthetic valve fracture in transeptal Mitral Valve-in-Valve replacement

Stent-frame underexpansion/NeoLVOT/Mean gradient

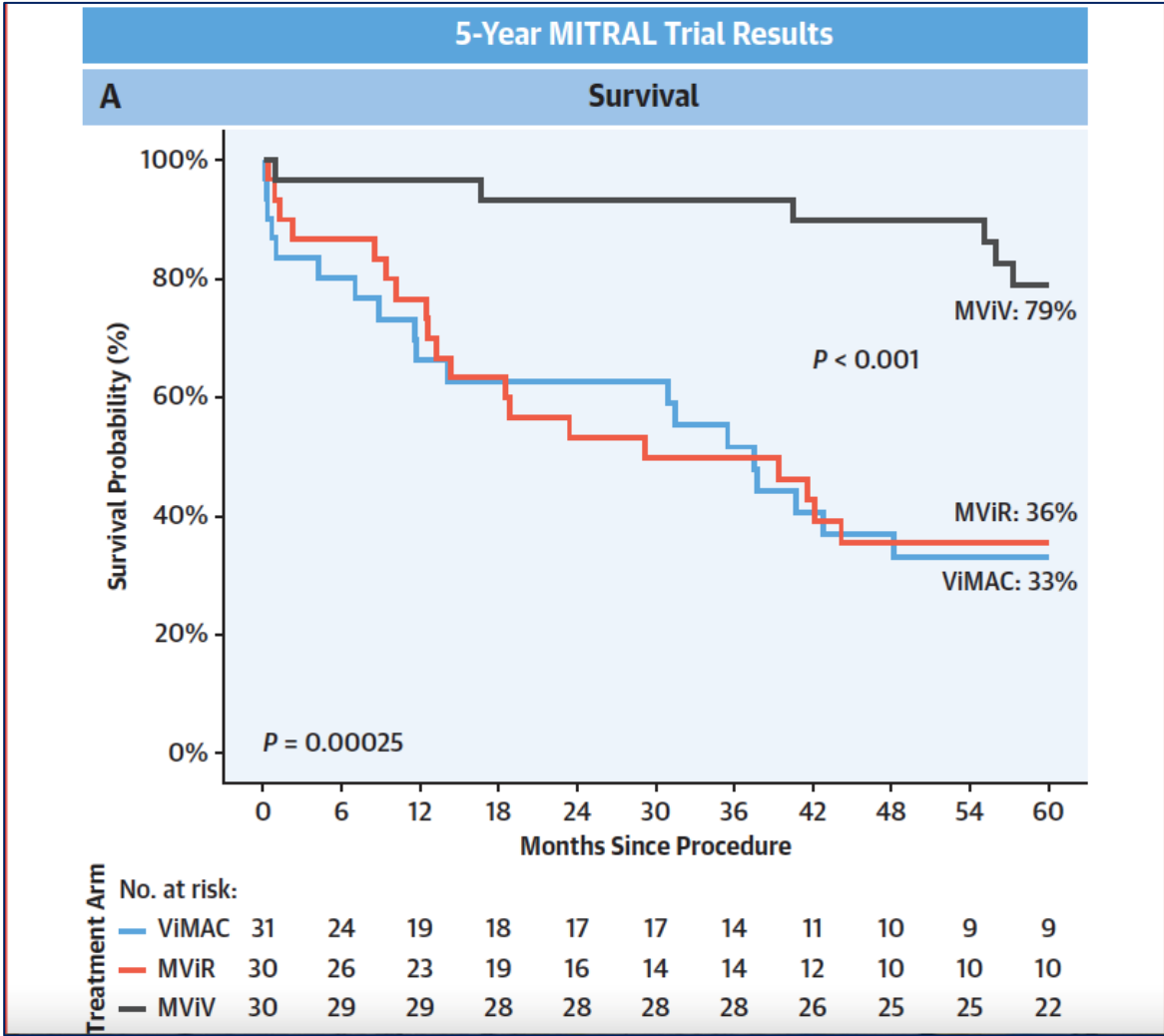


POST-DEPLOYMENT ASSESSMENT.



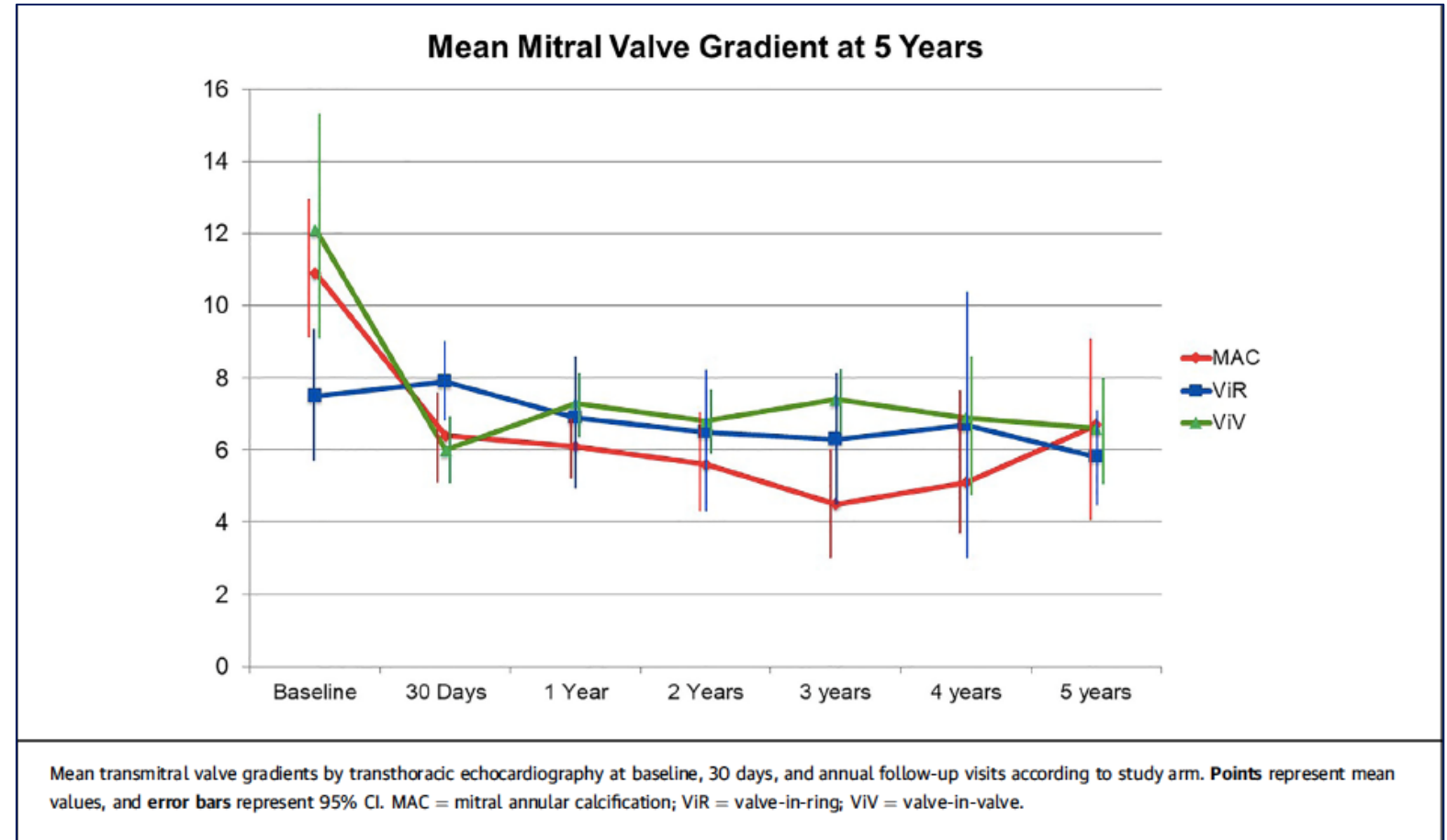
- 1. Improper position.
 - 2. Paravalvular leak.
 - 3. Central MR.
 - 4. High transmitral gradients.
 - 5. Abnormal motion of the leaflets.
 - 6. Right-left interatrial shunt.
 - 7. LVOT obstruction.
-
- Severe hypotension: severe MR, tamponade, LVOT-O or major vascular complications.

Mitral Valve-in-Valve MITRAL Trial



Guerrero M, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Interv 2023;16:2211-2227.

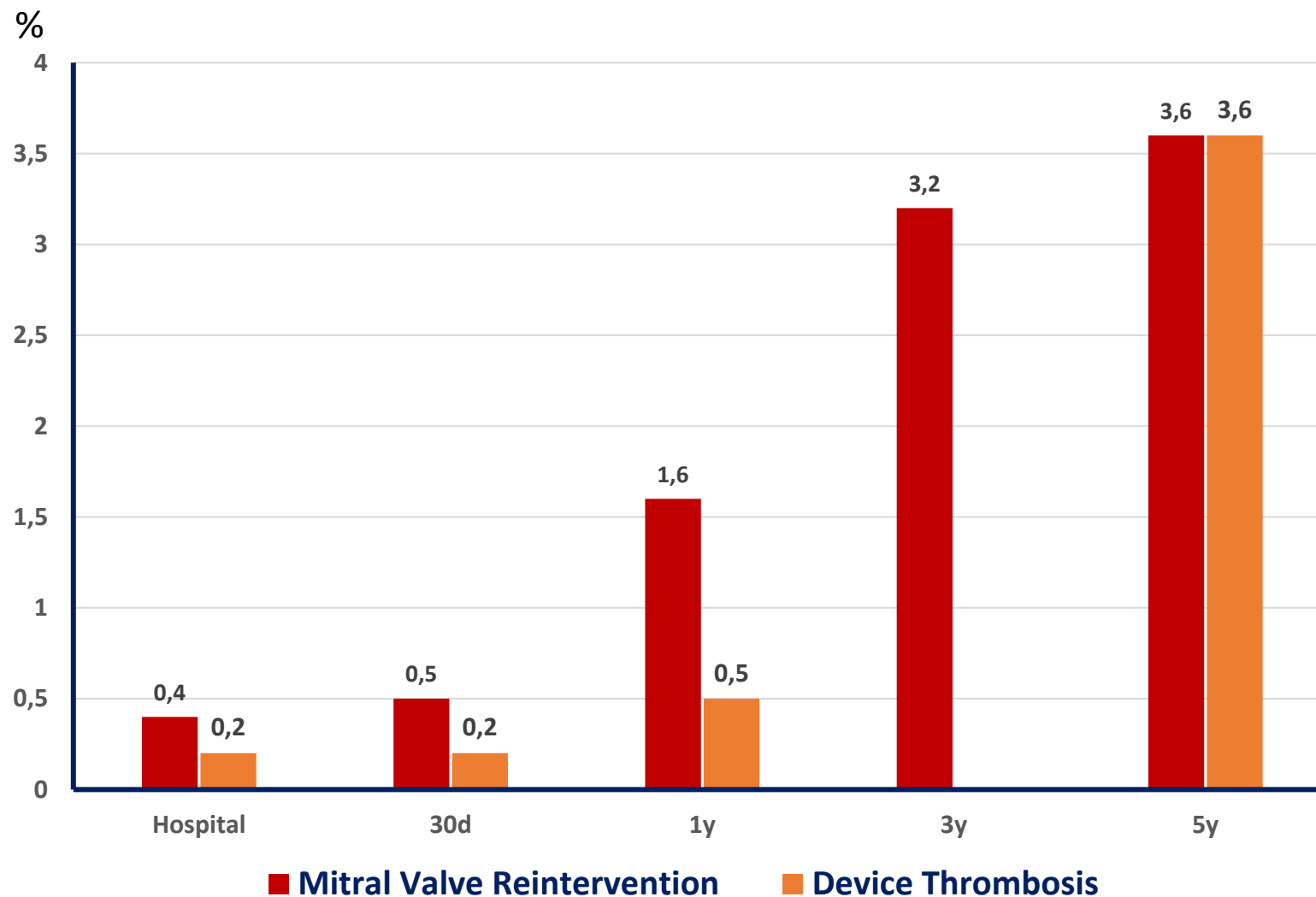
Mitral Valve-in-Valve MITRAL Trial



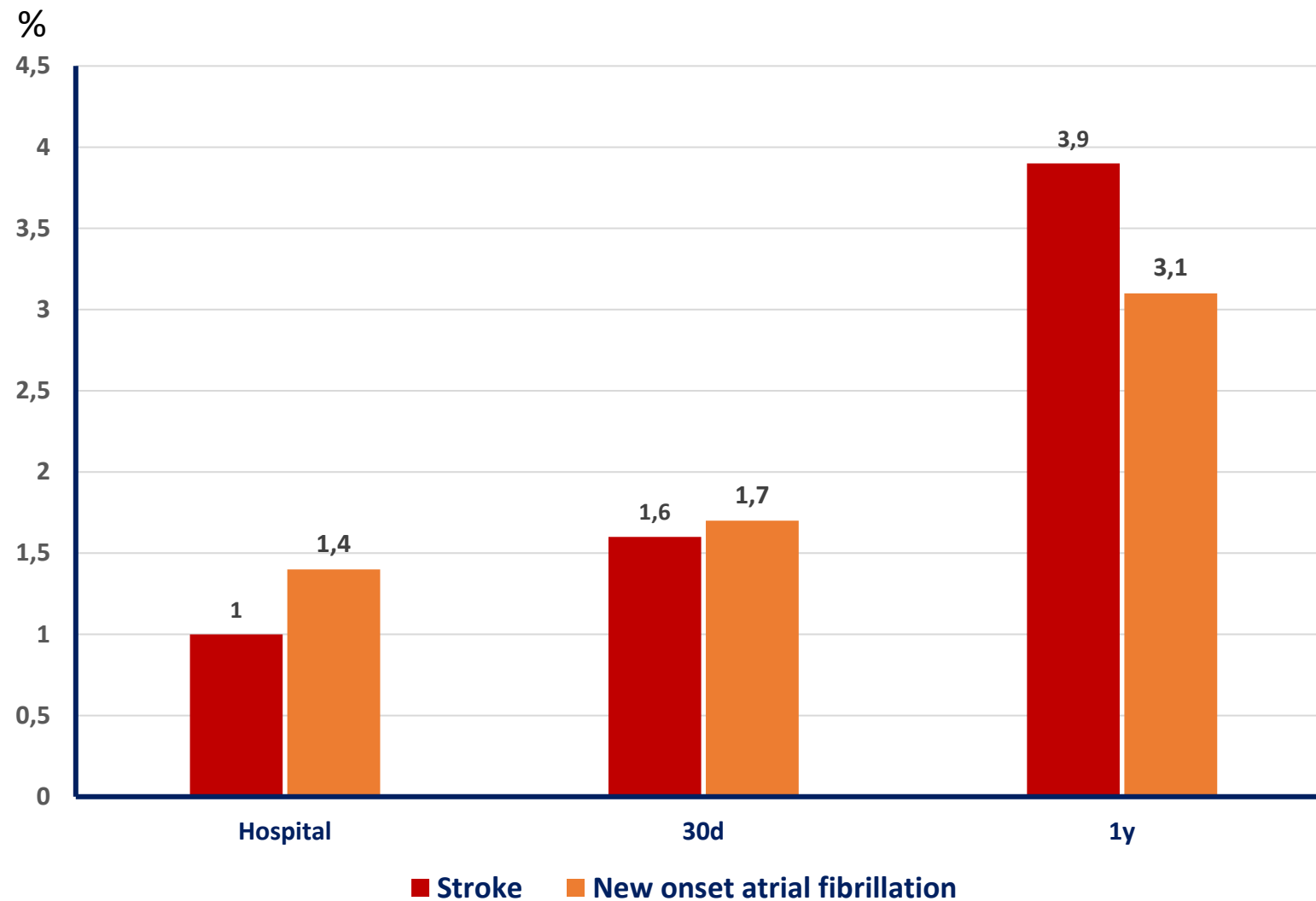
Guerrero M, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Intv 2023;16:2211-2227.

Mitral Valve Reintervention Device Thrombosis

Mitral Valve-in-Valve MITRAL Trial TVT Registry



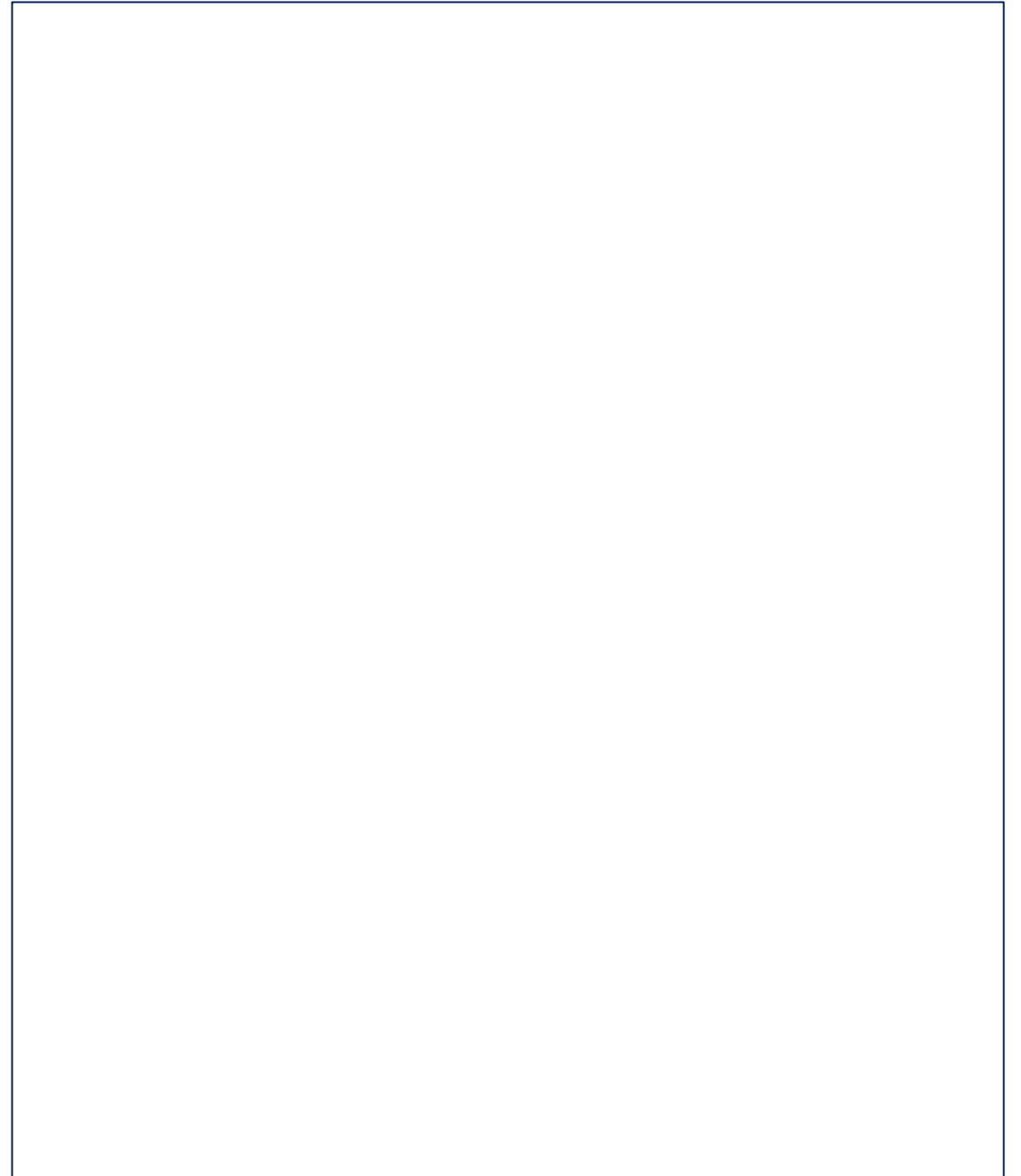
Mitral Valve-in-Valve Stroke and New Onset Atrial Fibrillation TVT Registry



Mitral Valve-in-Valve

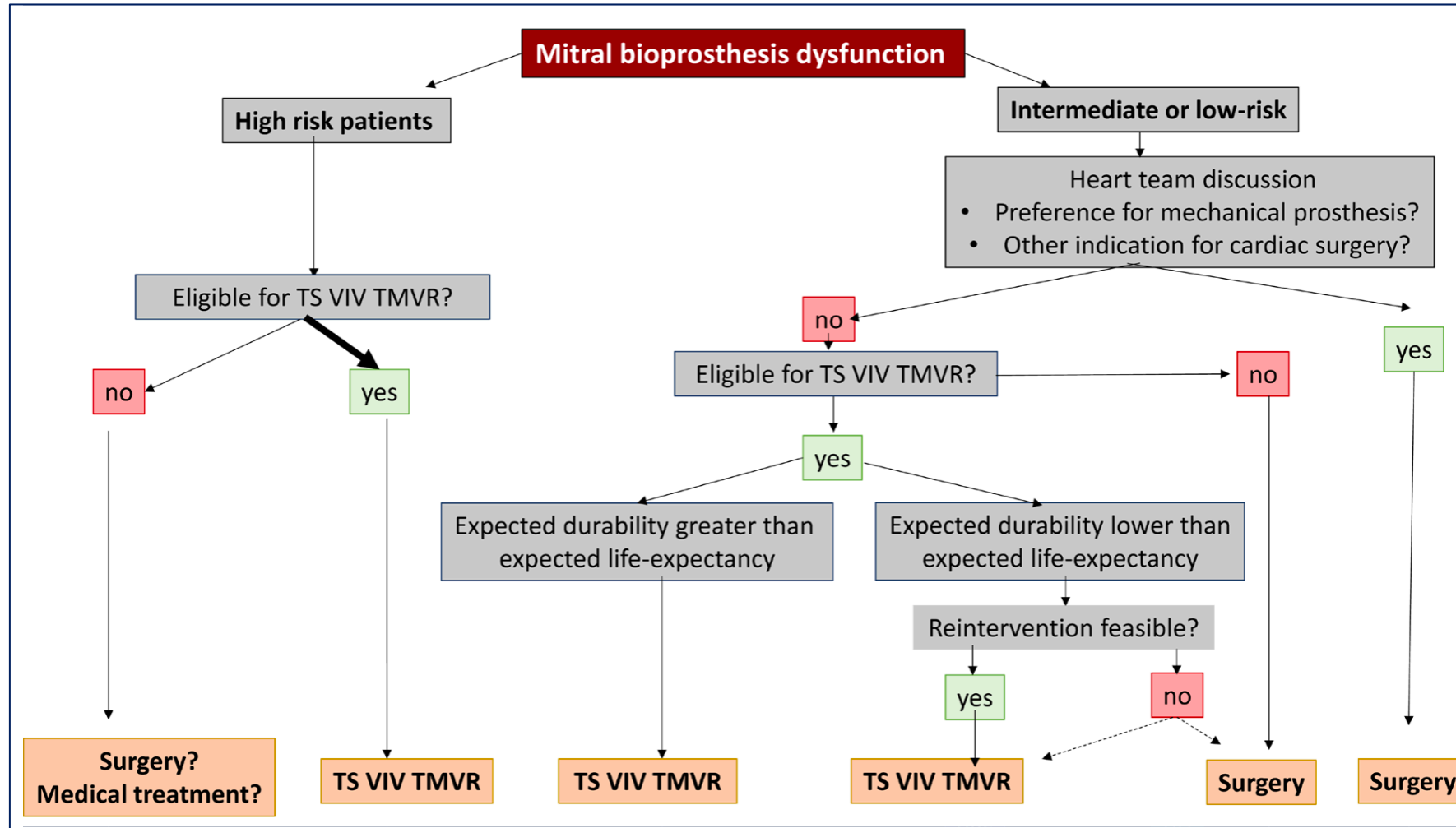
**Associated outcome
of TR**

**TVT
REGISTRY**



POTENTIAL INDICATIONS OF TRANSSEPTAL MITRAL VALVE-IN-VALVE

Marina Urena. Circulation
2024;150:1505-1507.



Mitral Valve-in-Valve

CONCLUSIONS

1. Accurate screening process.
2. Procedural technique: conical deployment, implantation should not be more than 20% at the atrial level. To reduce postdeployment THV asymmetry.
3. High STS Risk score and nonselective procedure status are associated with higher mortality.
4. MViV is associated with favorable mid-term outcomes-Reintervention rates of 3.6% at 5y.
5. Formal long-term oral anticoagulation.



AUGUST 6 - 8, 2025

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