

Tricuspid Regurgitation: Clinical Relevance and Treatment Options in Contemporary Practice

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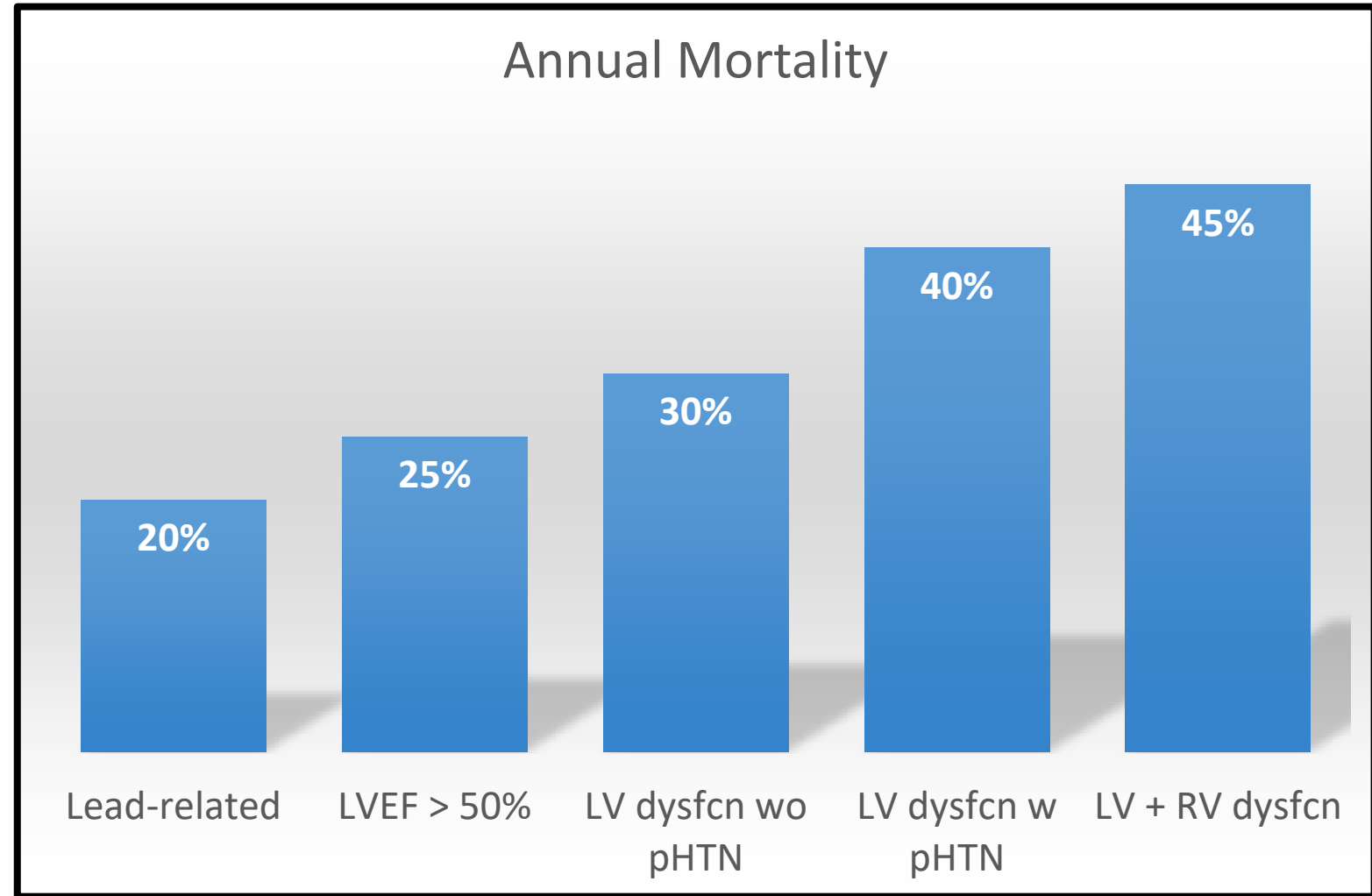
Outline

- Epidemiology of TR
- Relationship of electrophysiology and TR
- Treatment options and outcomes for patients with TR

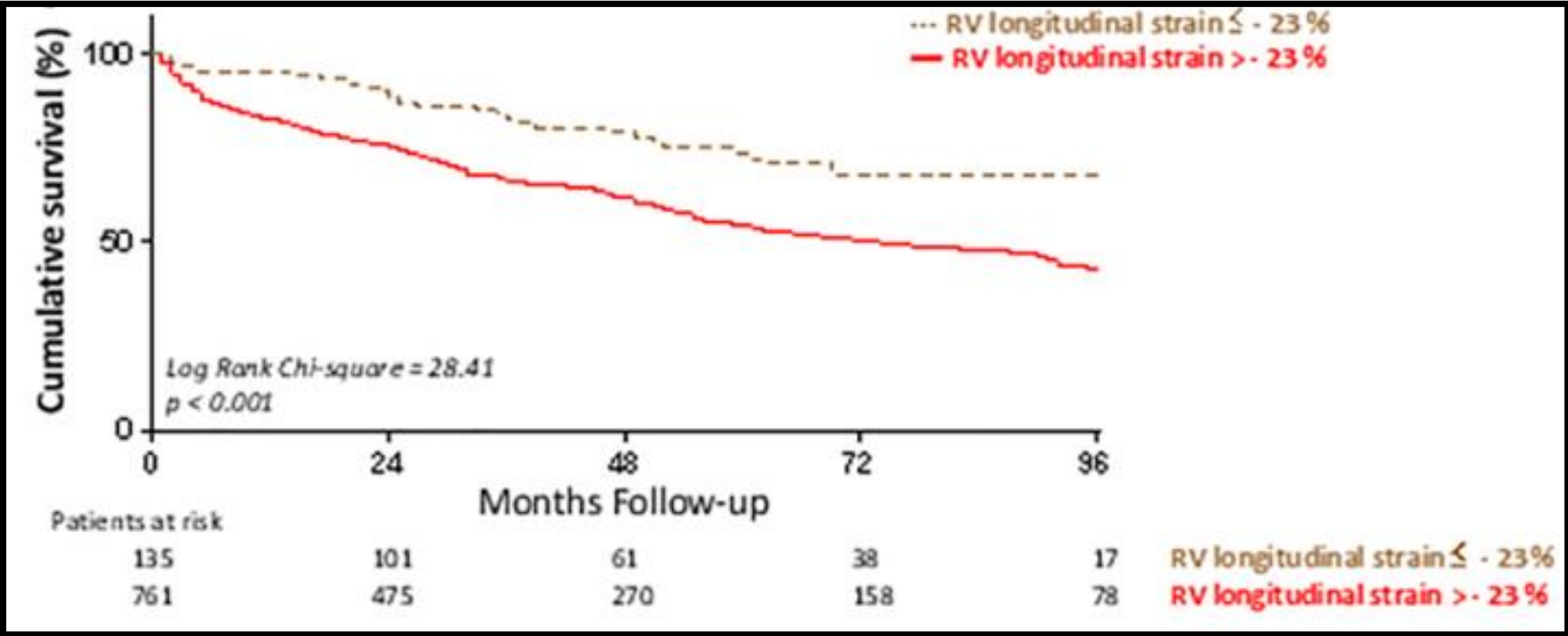
TR is Common & Associated with Poor Survival

Prevalence:
2.4 million

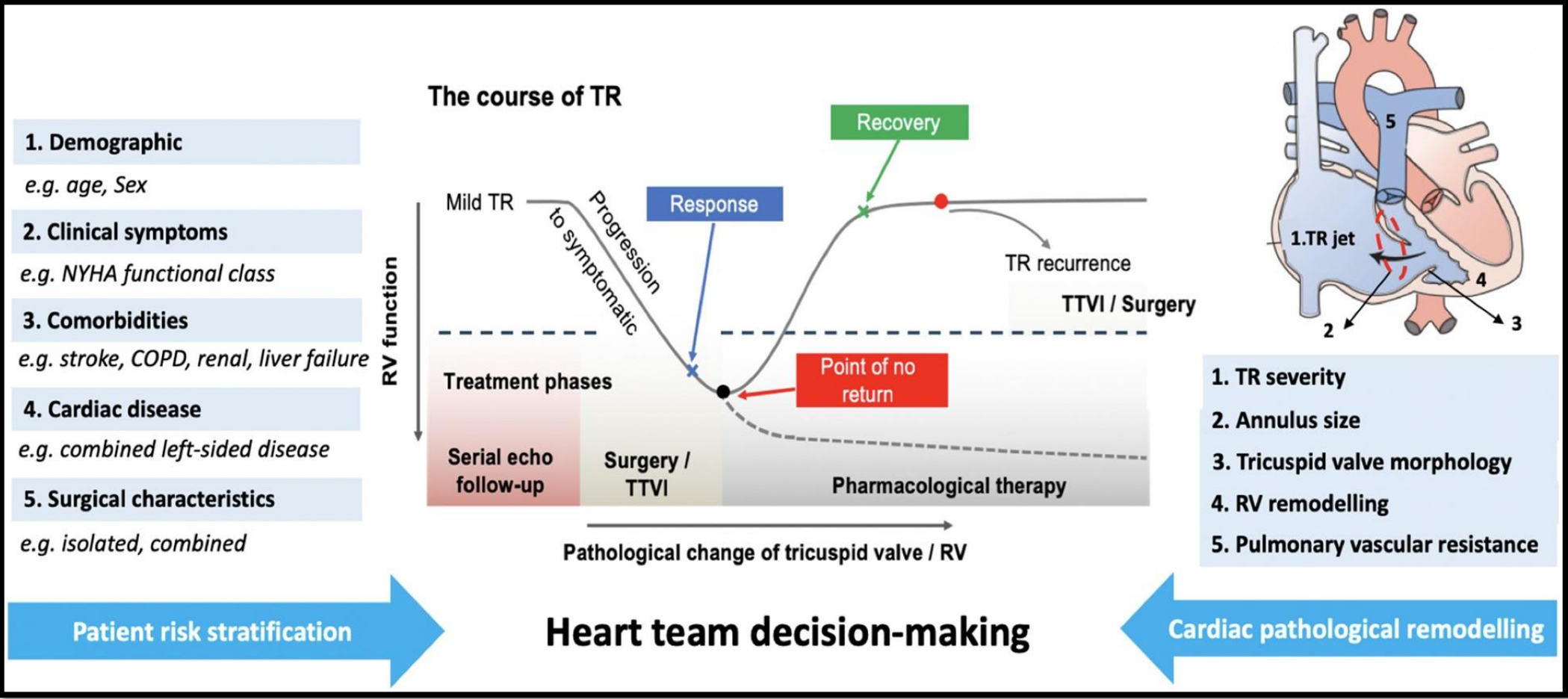
10,000 TR
surgeries/year



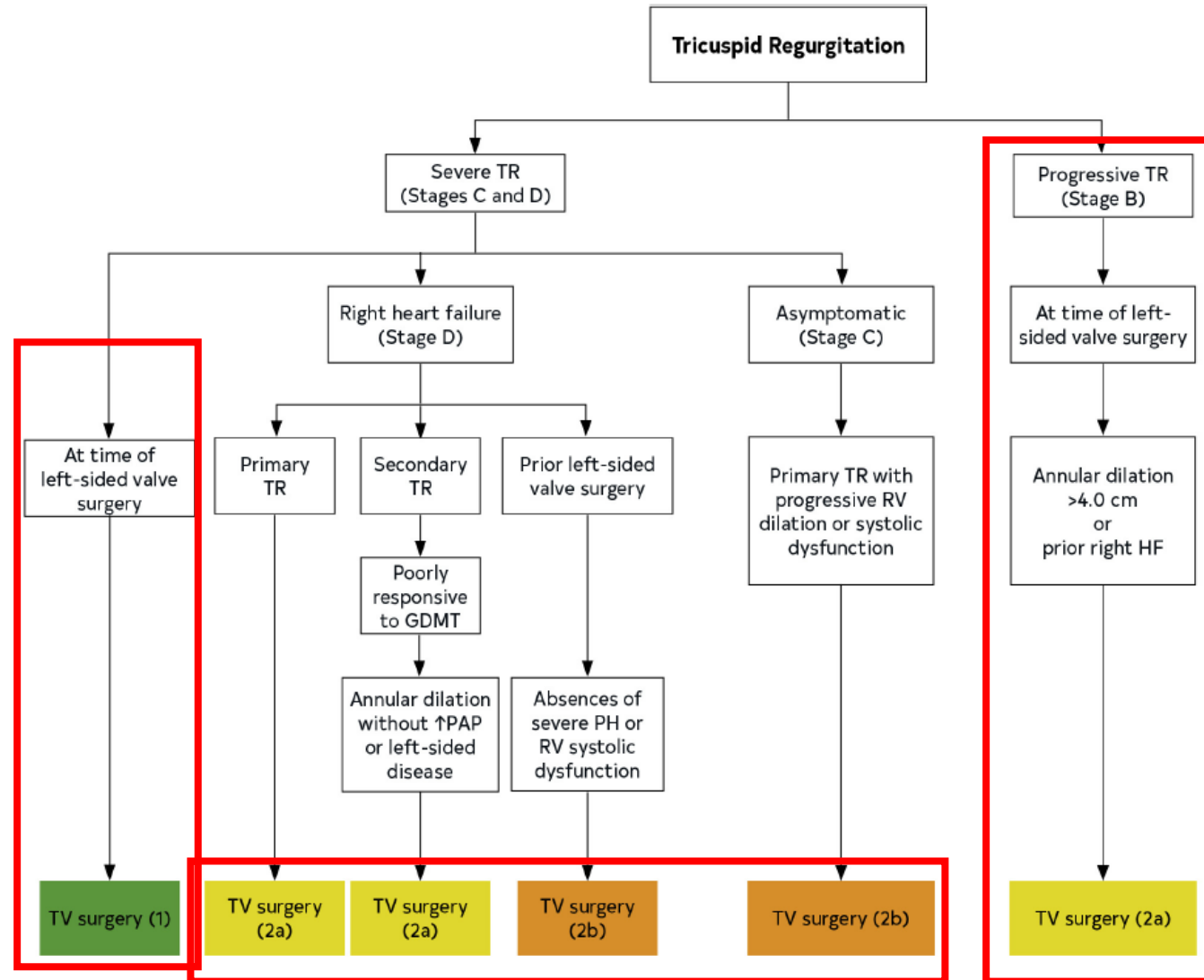
Prognosis of TR is Worse as RV Function Declines



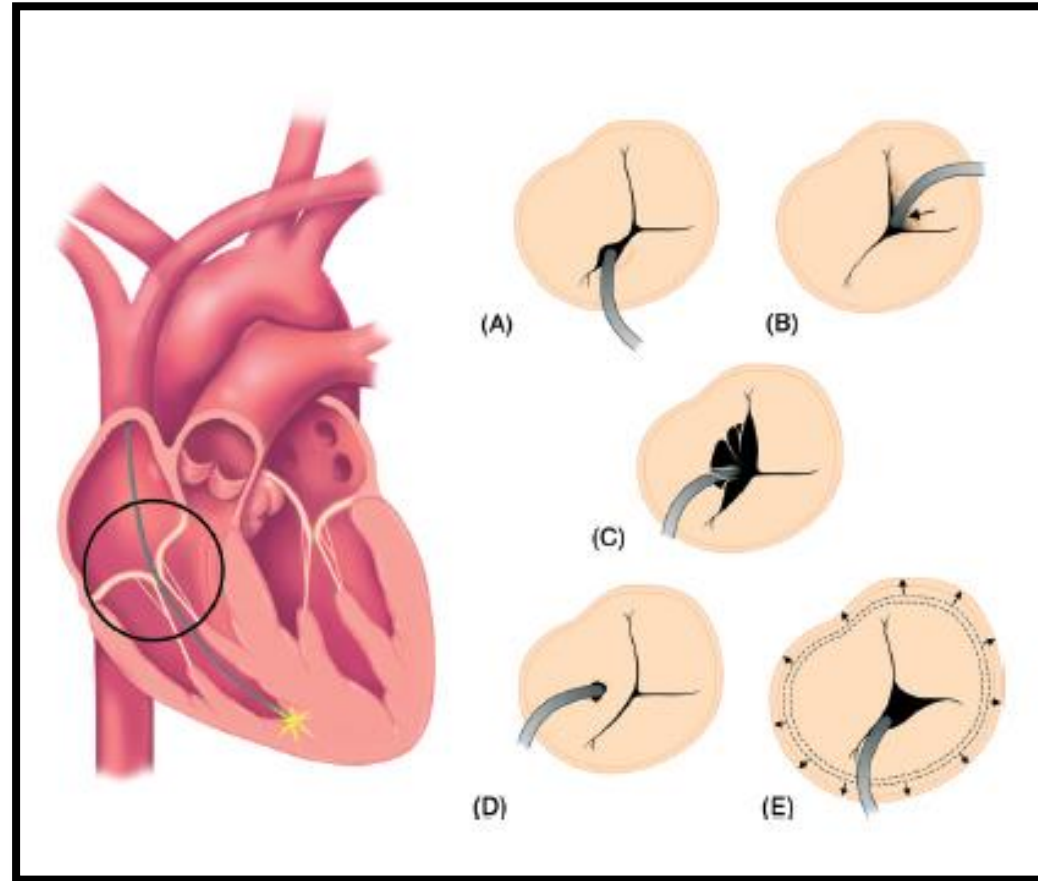
Decision on Timing of TV Therapy is Complex



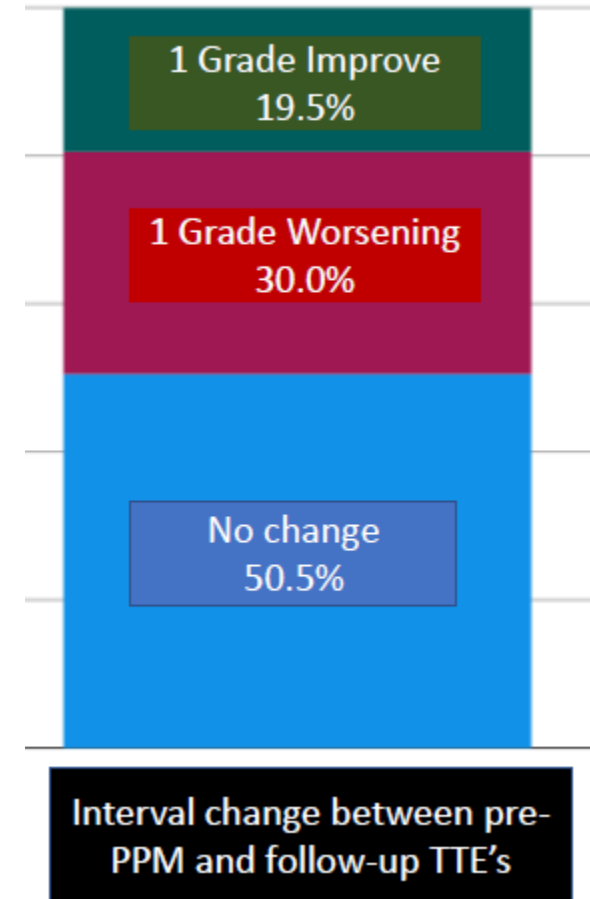
Guidelines: Only Class I is for Severe TR at the Time of Left-sided Valve Surgery



Implanted Rhythm Devices are An Important Cause of TR

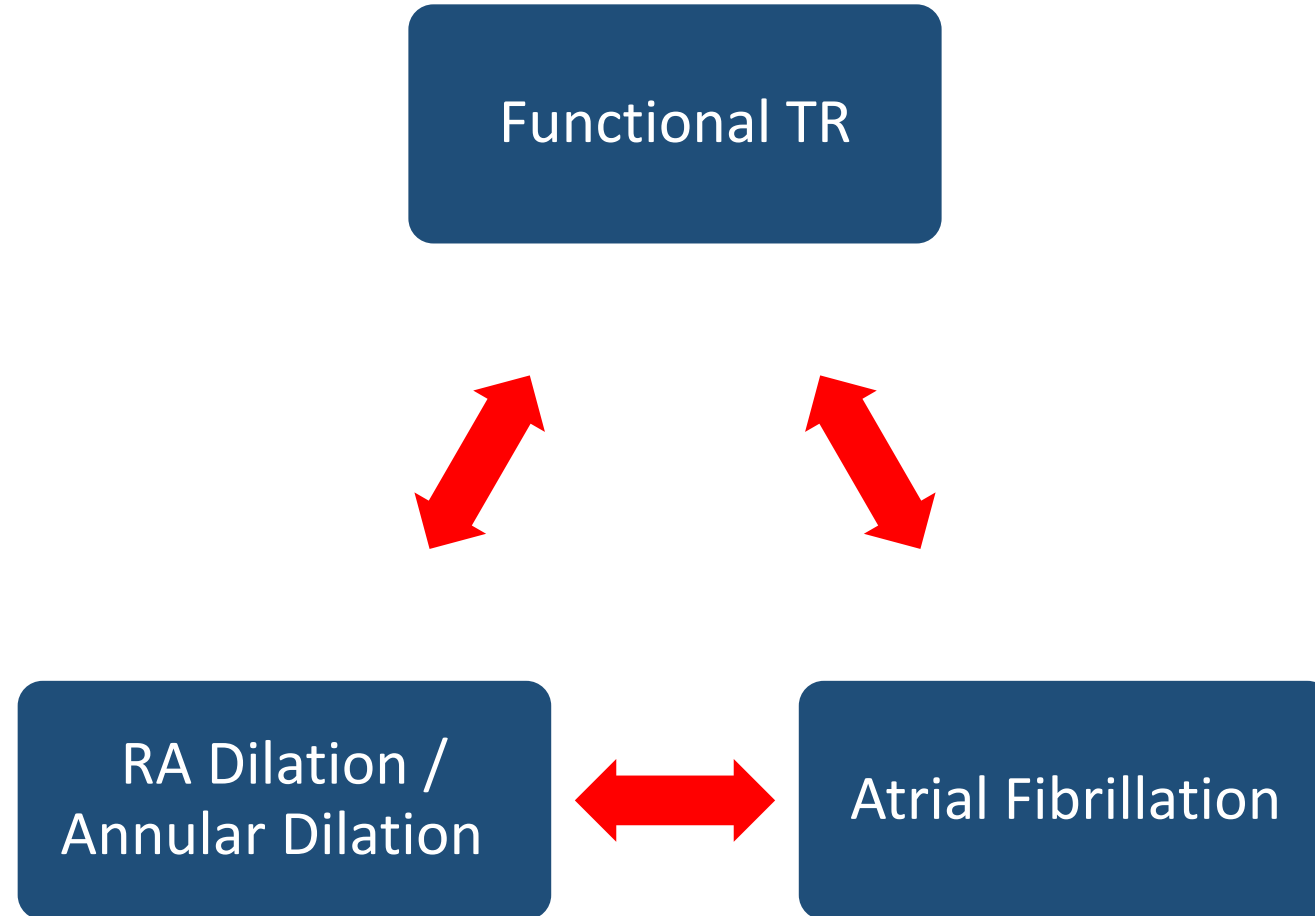


Al-Bawardy R et al Clin. Cardiol 2013



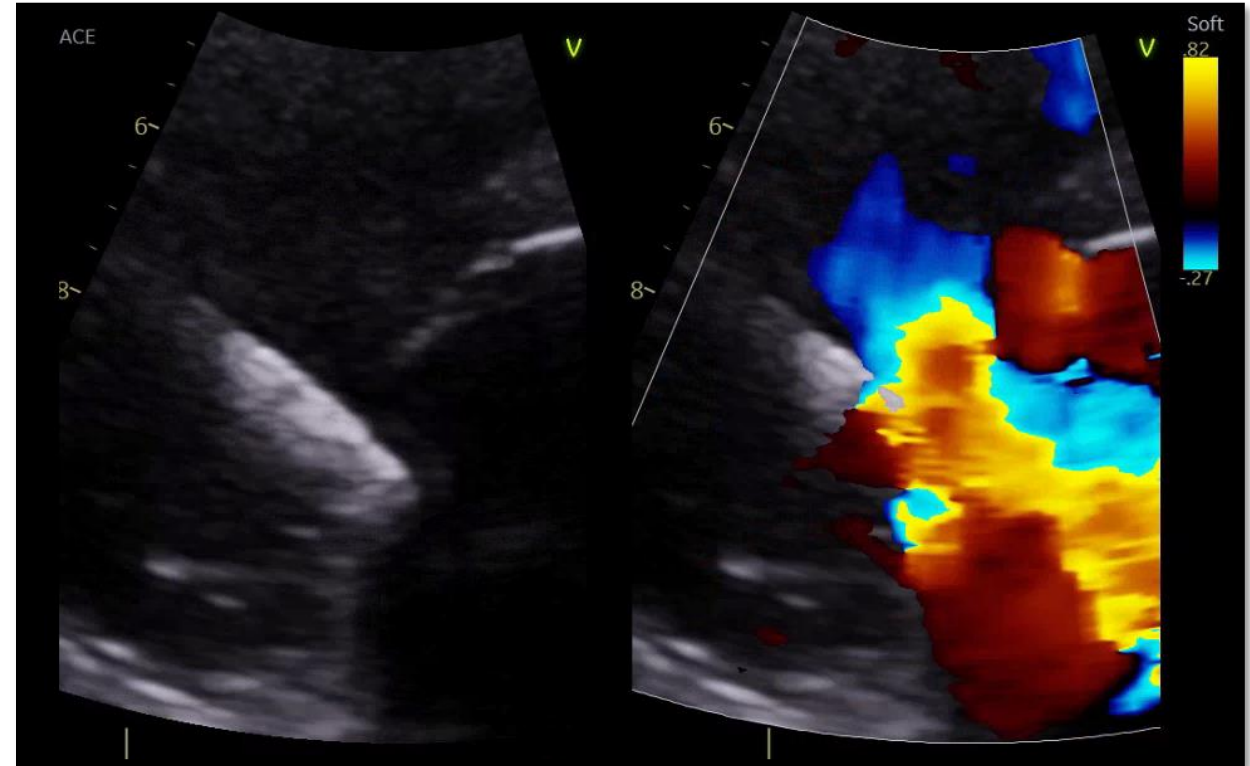
Allard-Ratick M et al TVT 2022

Atrial Fibrillation and TR are a Complex Interplay



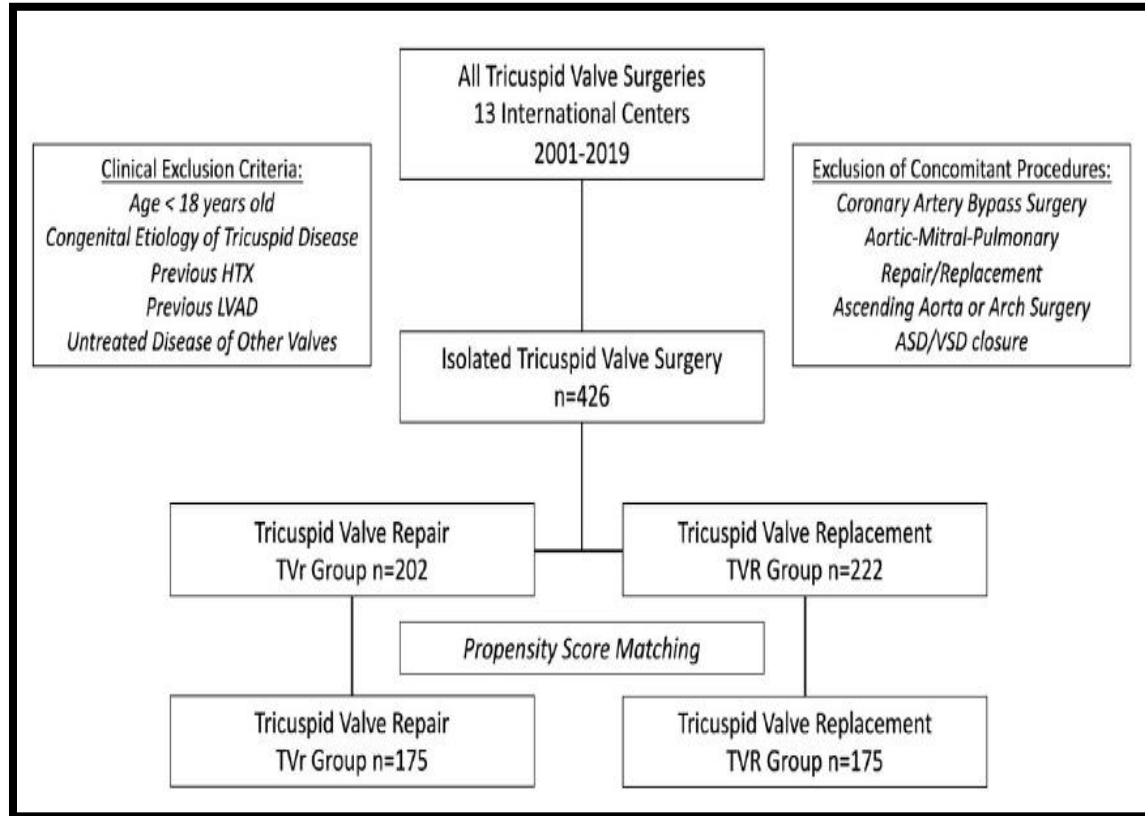
Case 1

- 68yo woman
- PMHx:
 - Afib
 - 2001: 1st OHS (MVRe)
 - 2014: 2nd OHS (MVR)
 - 2018: ICD (VT secondary to Tikosyn)
- Now w torrential TR
 - Exertional dyspnea/fatigue
 - Combination of RA enlargement and ICD
- Normal LVEF and well-functioning MVR



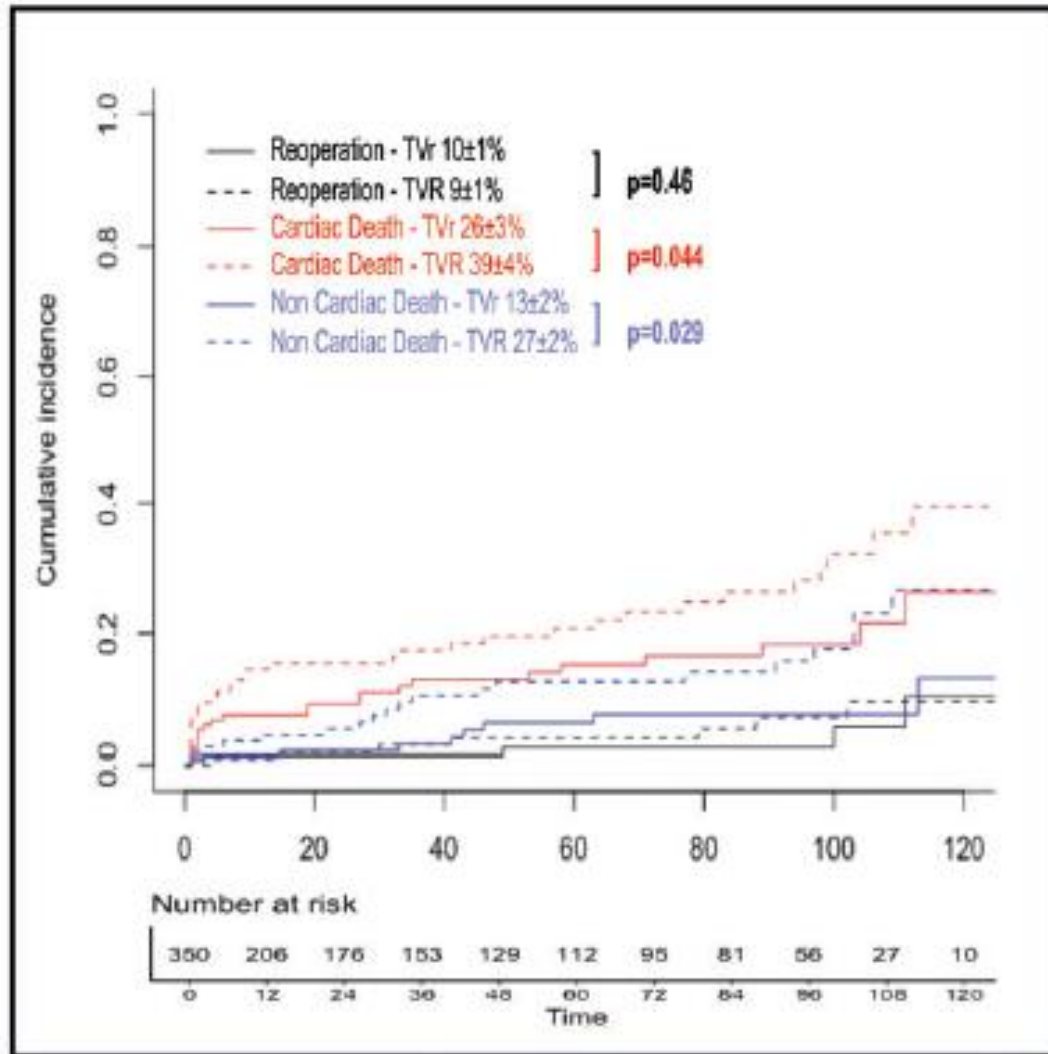
-> Isolated TV repair + epicardial coil; home after 6 days. Thrilled with her outcome

Isolated TR Surgery Patients are Generally High Risk



Variable	Whole population (n = 426)	After matching			
		Replacement (n = 175)	Repair (n = 175)	SMD ^a	P-Value
Age, year, mean (SD) ^b	57 (18)	54 (16)	56 (16)	-0.15	0.9
Male sex, n (%)	189 (44)	74 (42)	81 (46)	-0.08	0.4
Diabetes, n (%)	61 (15)	21 (12)	27 (15)	-0.10	0.3
NYHA ^c III-IV, n (%)	212 (49)	100 (57)	86 (47)	0.17	0.06
Previous stroke, n (%)	26 (6)	8 (5)	10 (6)	-0.05	0.62
Dialysis, n (%)	14 (3)	8 (5)	5 (3)	0.09	0.39
COPD ^d , n (%)	57 (13)	27 (15)	23 (13)	0.06	0.54
LV ejection fraction, %	56 (9)	56 (9)	57 (9)	-0.13	0.84
Previous cardiac surgery, n (%)	181 (53)	83 (47)	65 (37)	0.19	0.06
Endocarditis, n (%)	115 (27)	55 (31)	41 (23)	0.17	0.09
EuroSCORE II, (SD)	4.8 (6.0)	5.5 (6.1)	4.2 (5.5)	0.20	0.07
CRS ^e score, n (SD)	4.2 (2.7)	4.1 (2.7)	4.5 (2.8)	0.12	0.07
Urgency/emergency, n (%)	90 (21)	41 (23)	36 (21)	0.07	0.51
Median sternotomy, n (%)	353 (82)	147 (83)	147 (84)	0.02	0.1
CPB ^f time, min (SD) ^h	97 (51)	103 (55)	92 (55)	0.13	0.2
Beating heart, n (%)	157 (37)	75 (43)	60 (34)	0.19	0.08

Outcomes of Isolated TV Surgery are Cautionary



30-day Mortality:

P=NS TVR: 8%
TVr: 4%

Reoperation:

TVR: 13%
TVr: 7%

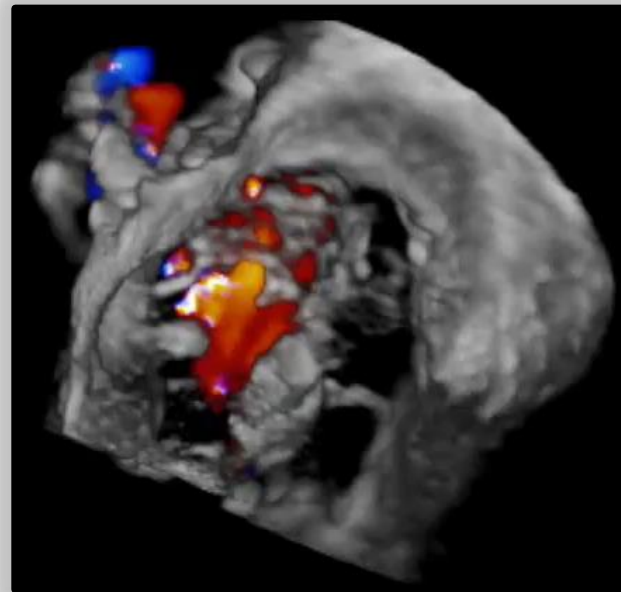
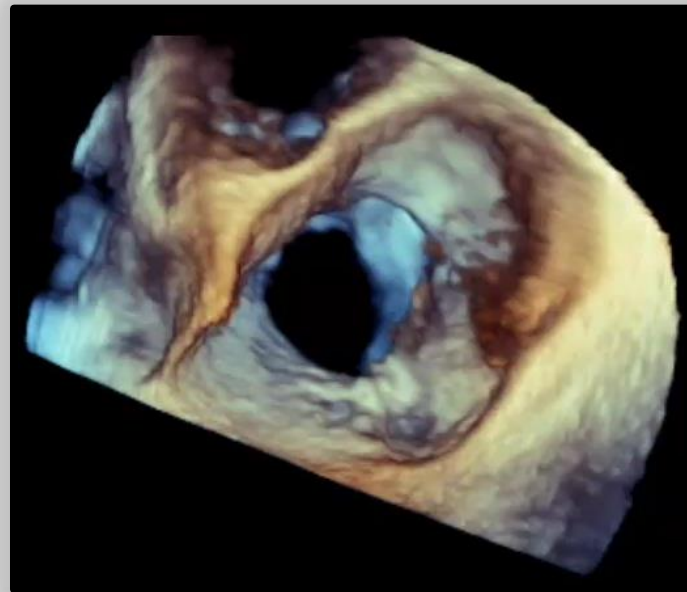
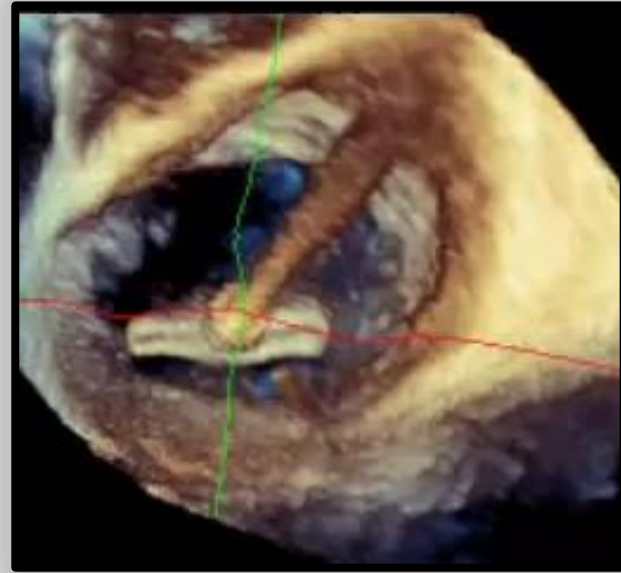
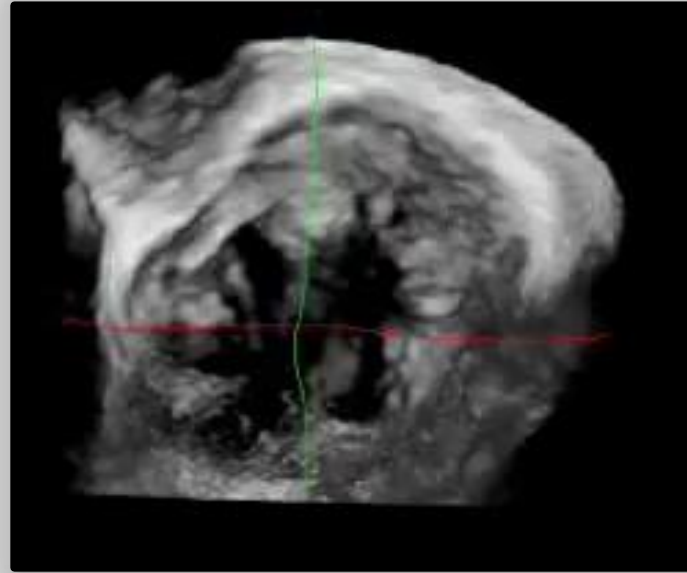
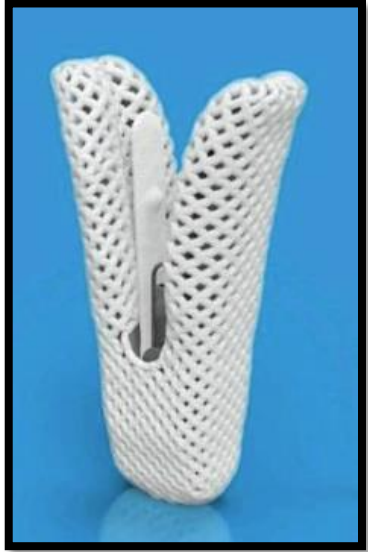
LoS:

TVR: 13 days
TVr: 9 days

New PPM:

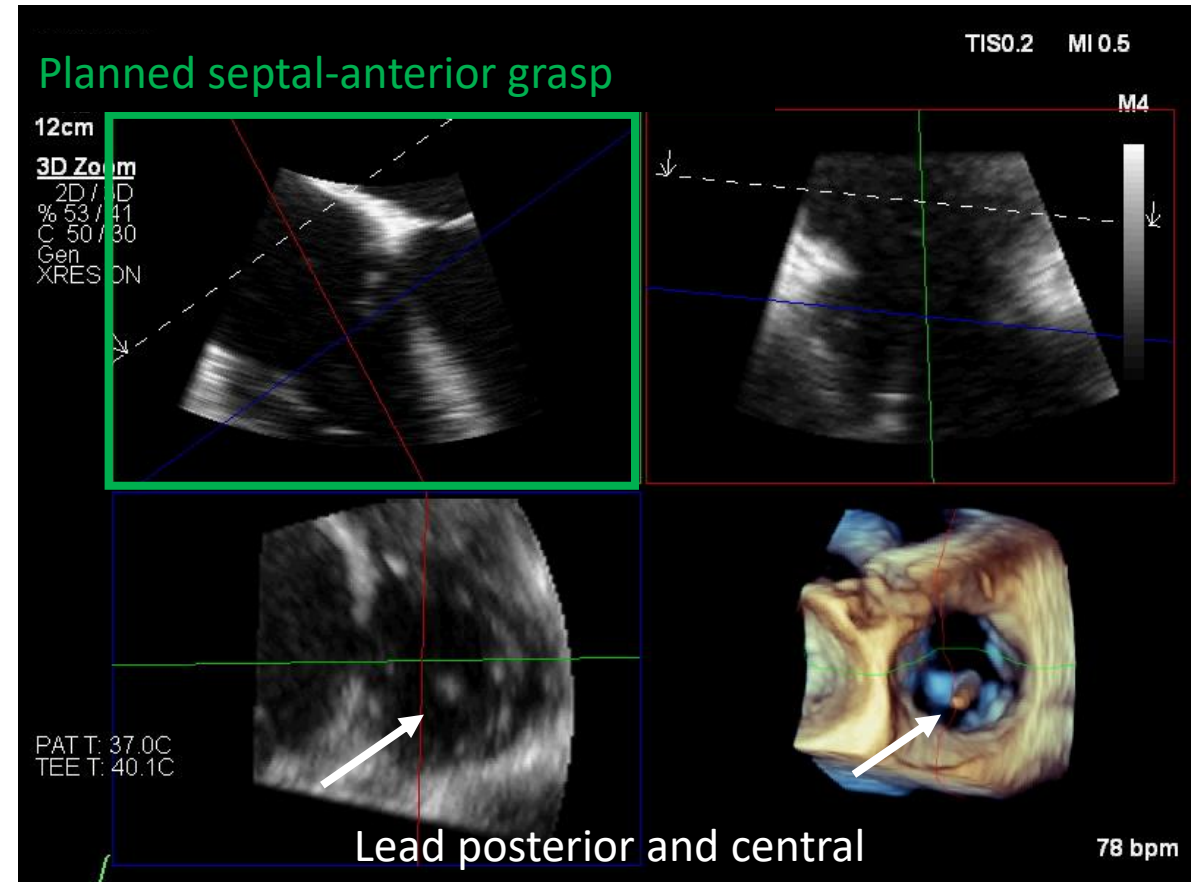
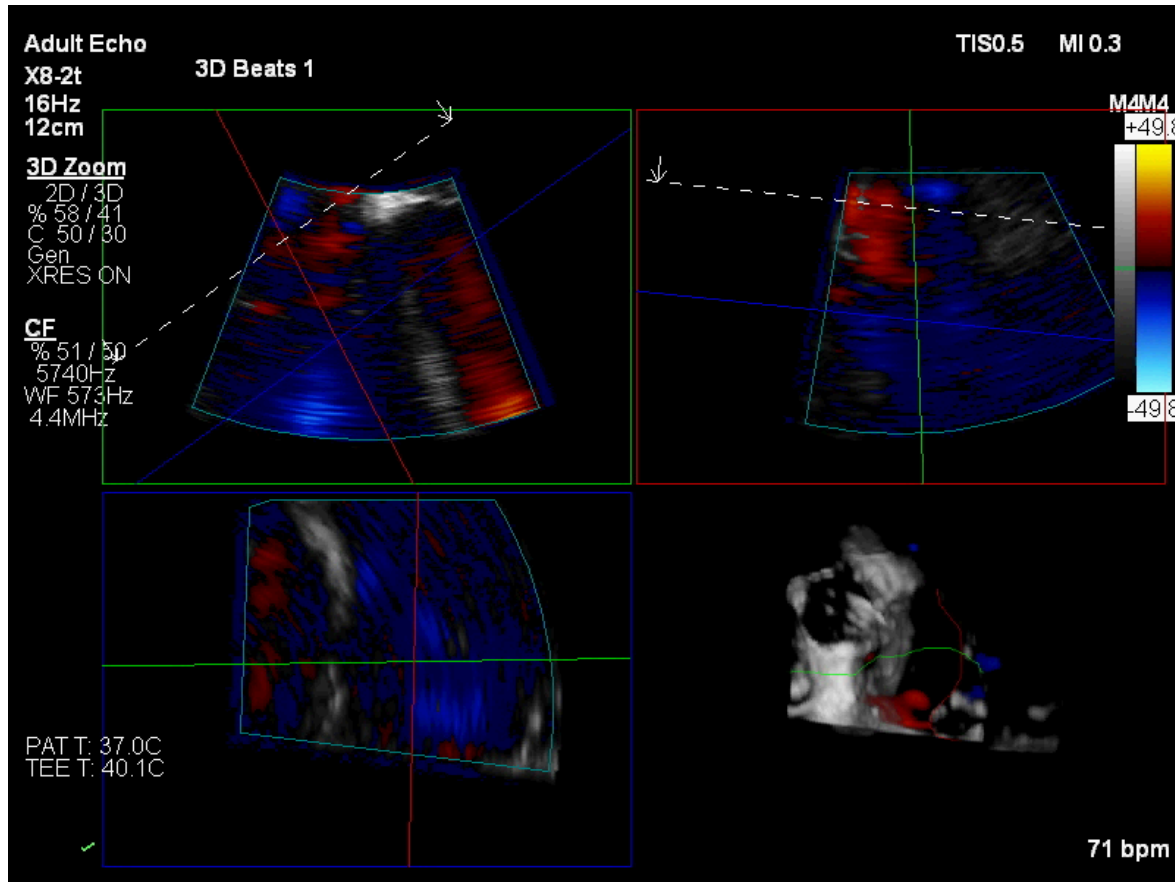
TVR: 12%
TVr: 5%

83yo Woman with Symptomatic TR

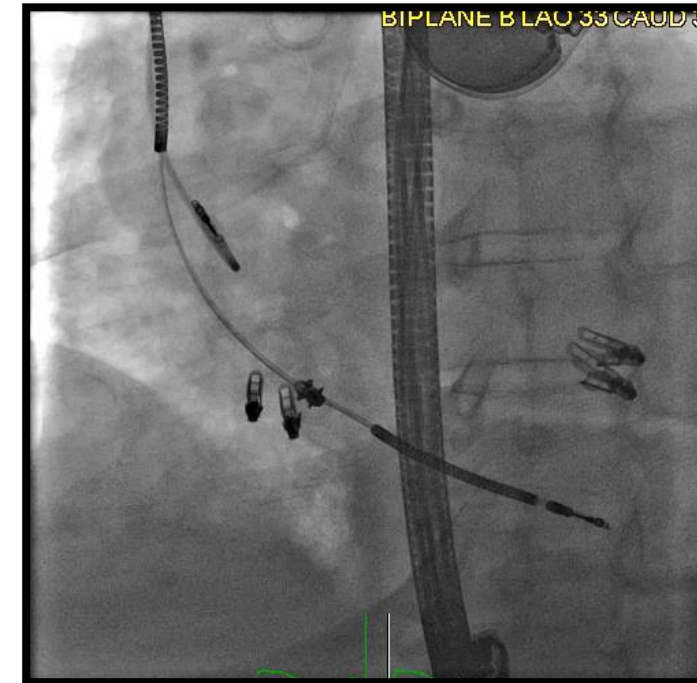
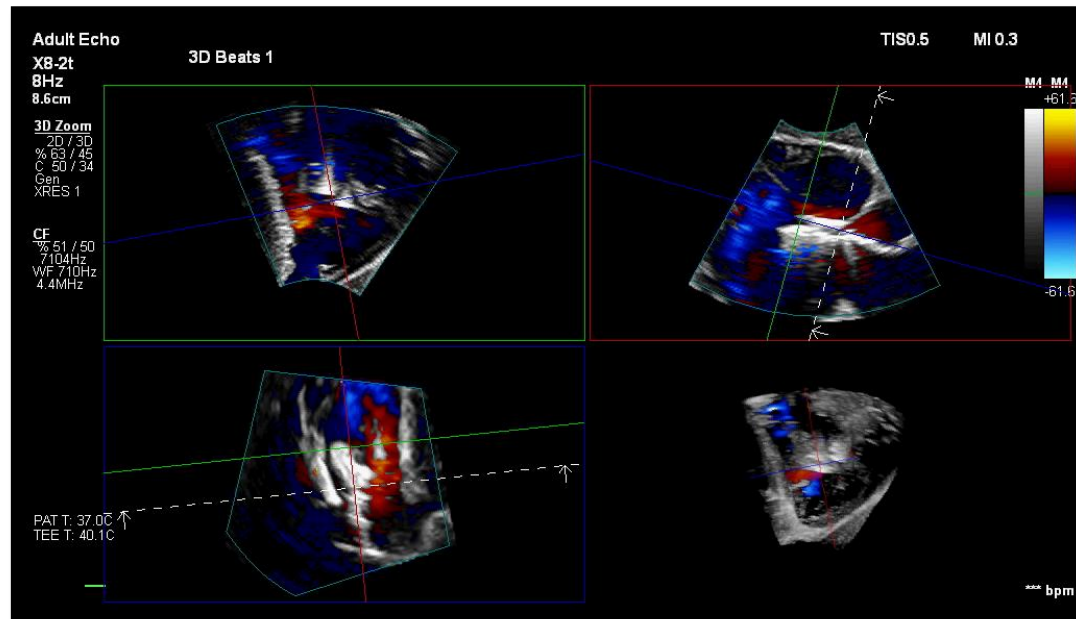
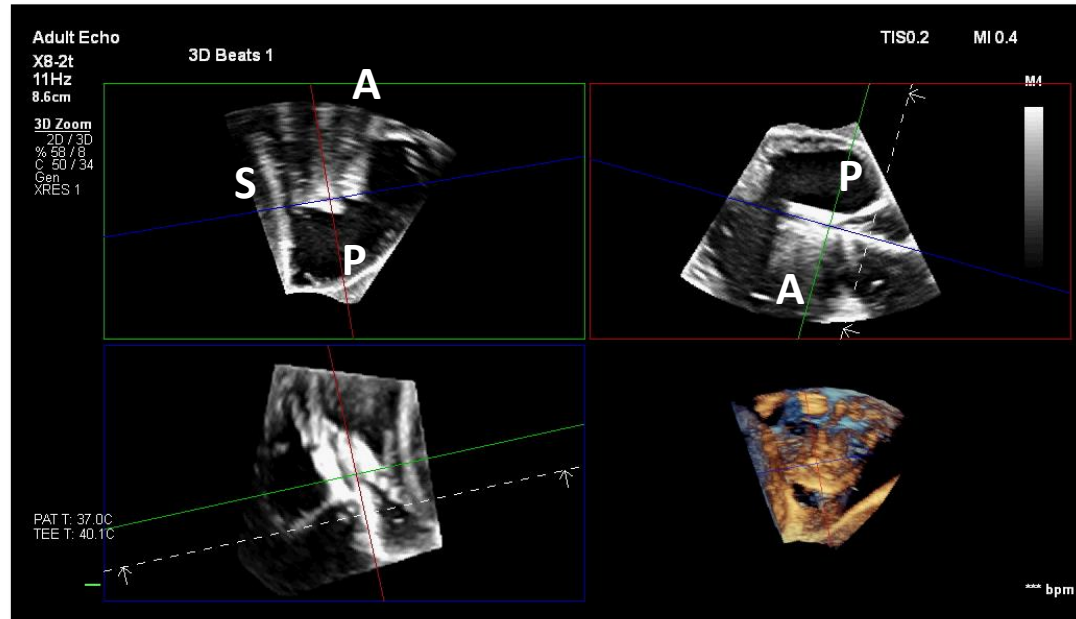


56 yo with NICM (EF 30%), with severe symptomatic MR and TR.
Presents for MV/TV clips.

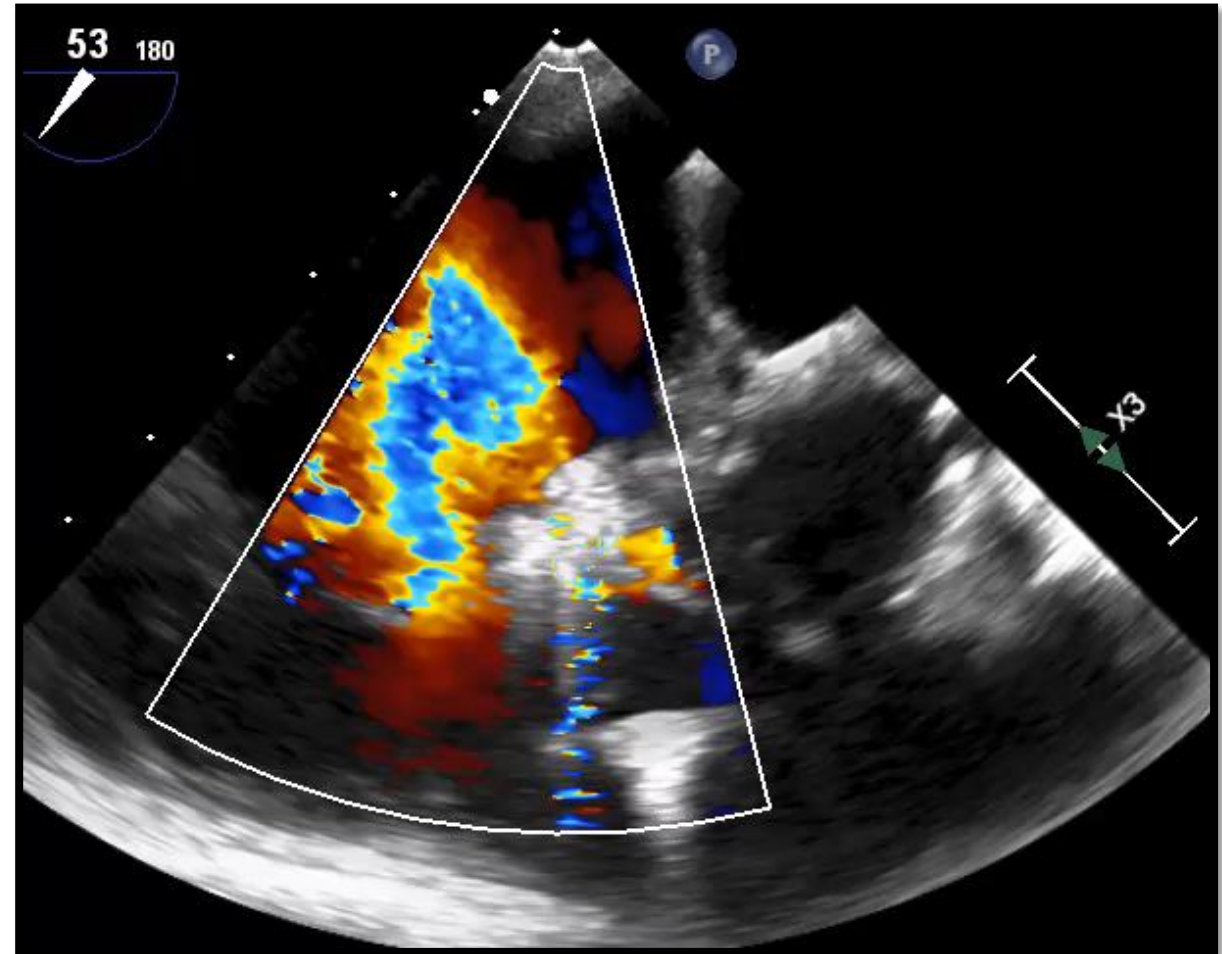
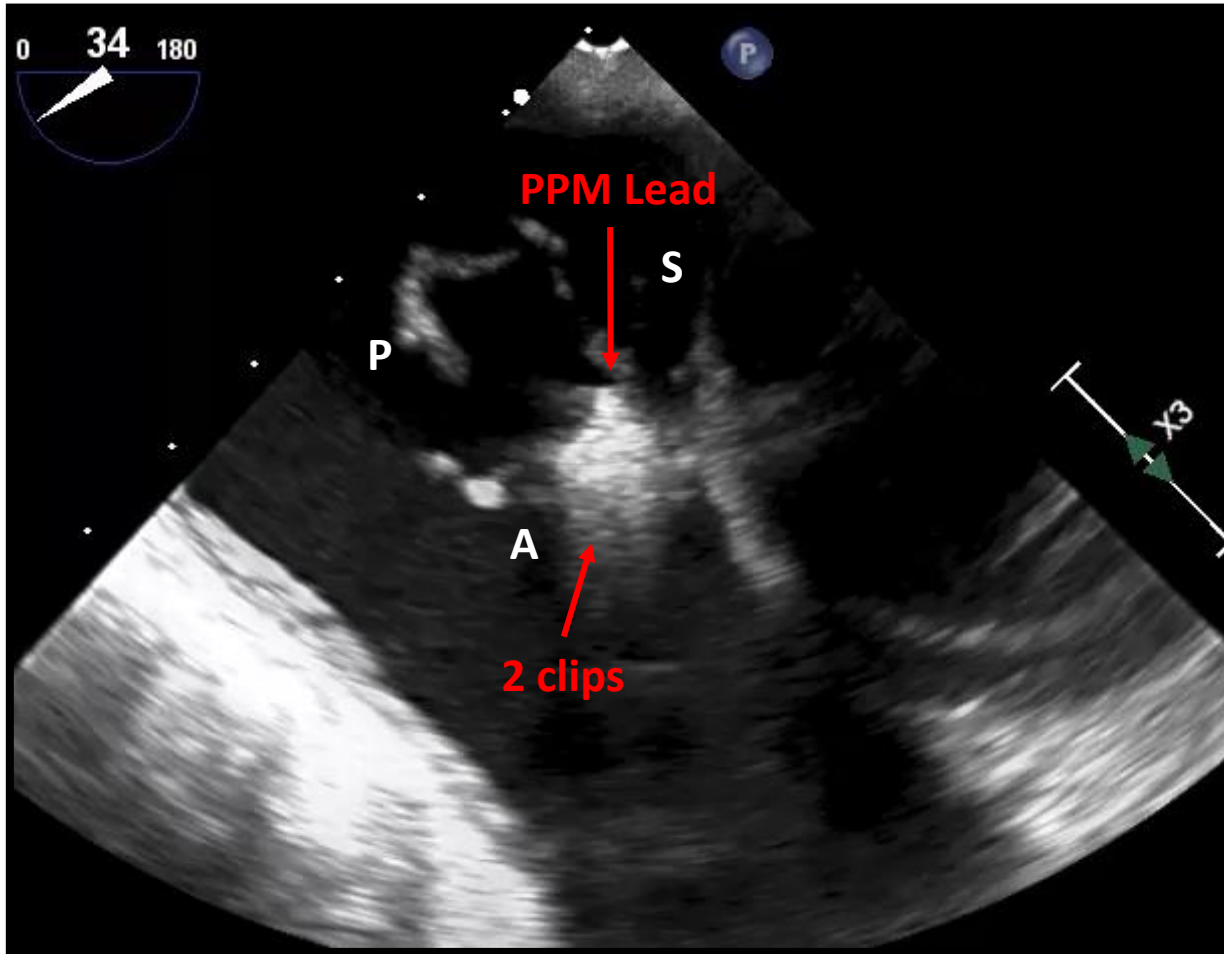
Preprocedural TV clip planning



Tip 9: Fluoroscopic Spatial Resolution Can Be More Accurate

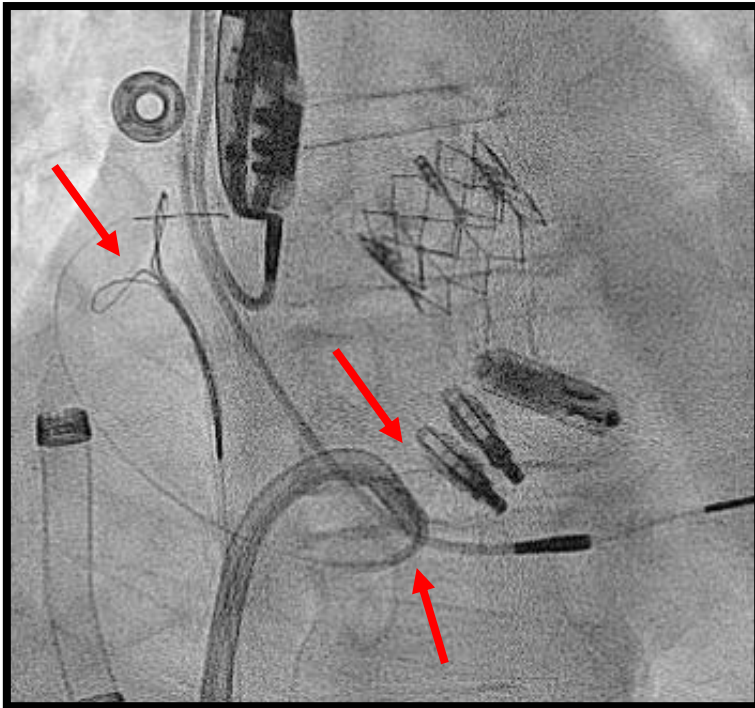


Sometimes Moving the RV Lead Is Necessary

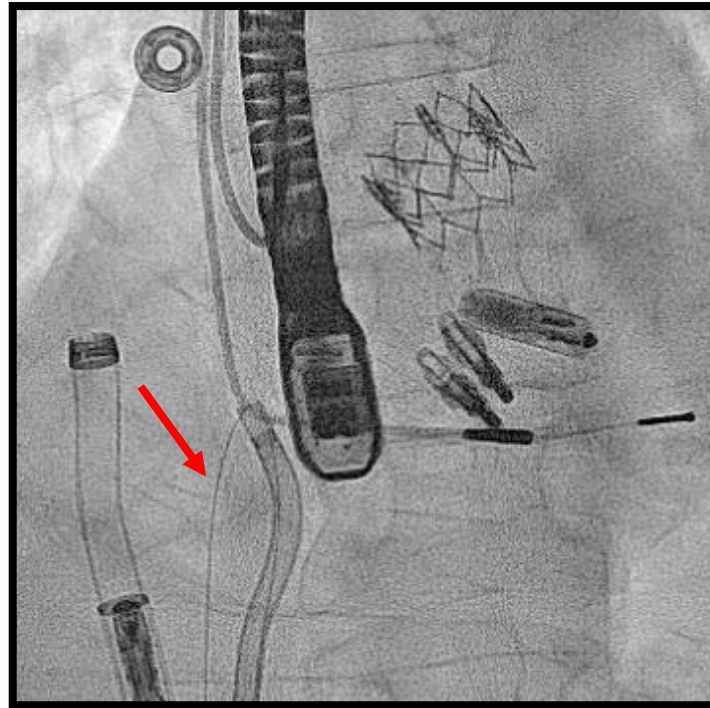


Sometimes Moving the RV Lead Is Necessary

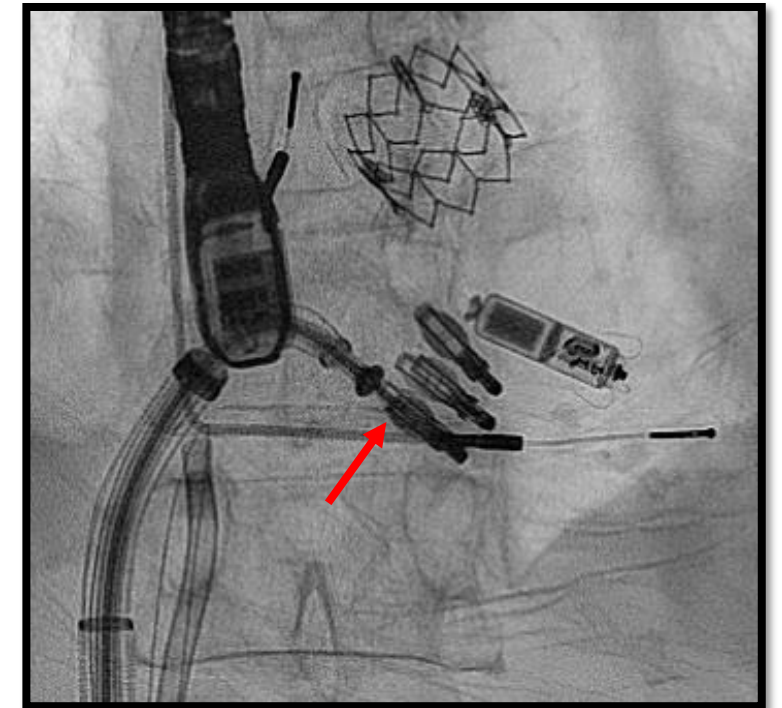
**Lead Captured in the RA
(steerable catheter / wire)**



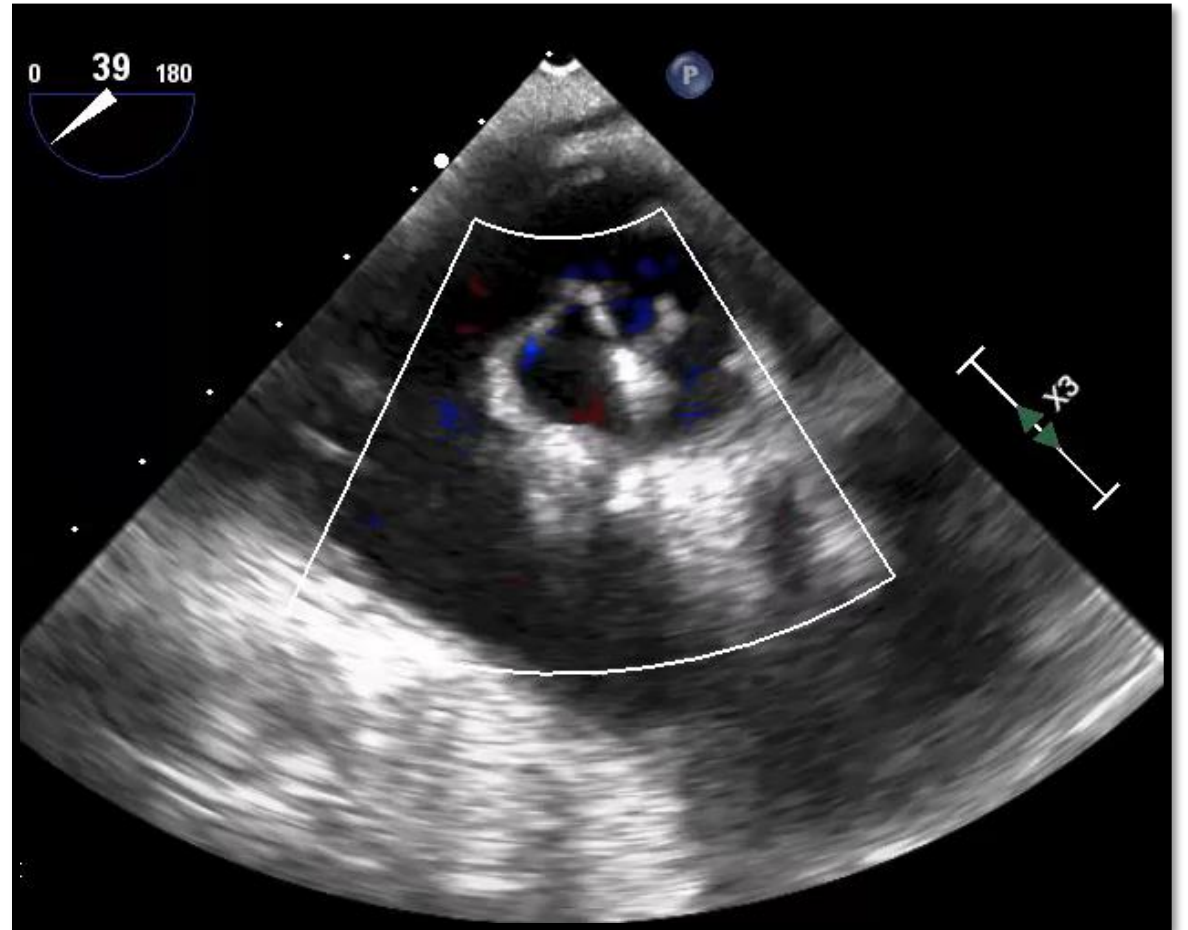
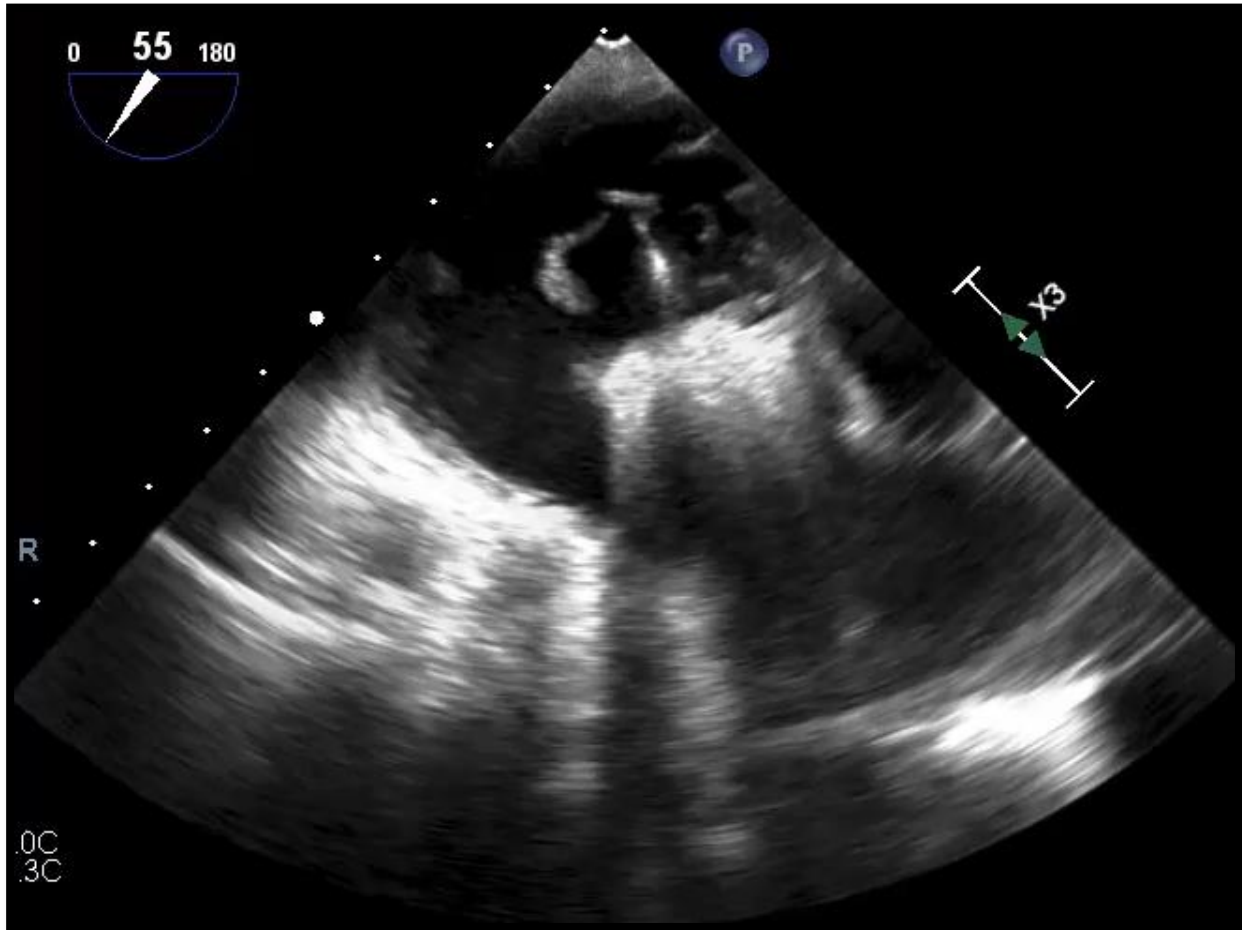
**Wire Snared to Provide Ability
For Careful Lead Manipulation**



**3rd Clip Placed Posterior
to the First 2 Clips**



Sometimes Moving the RV Lead Is Necessary



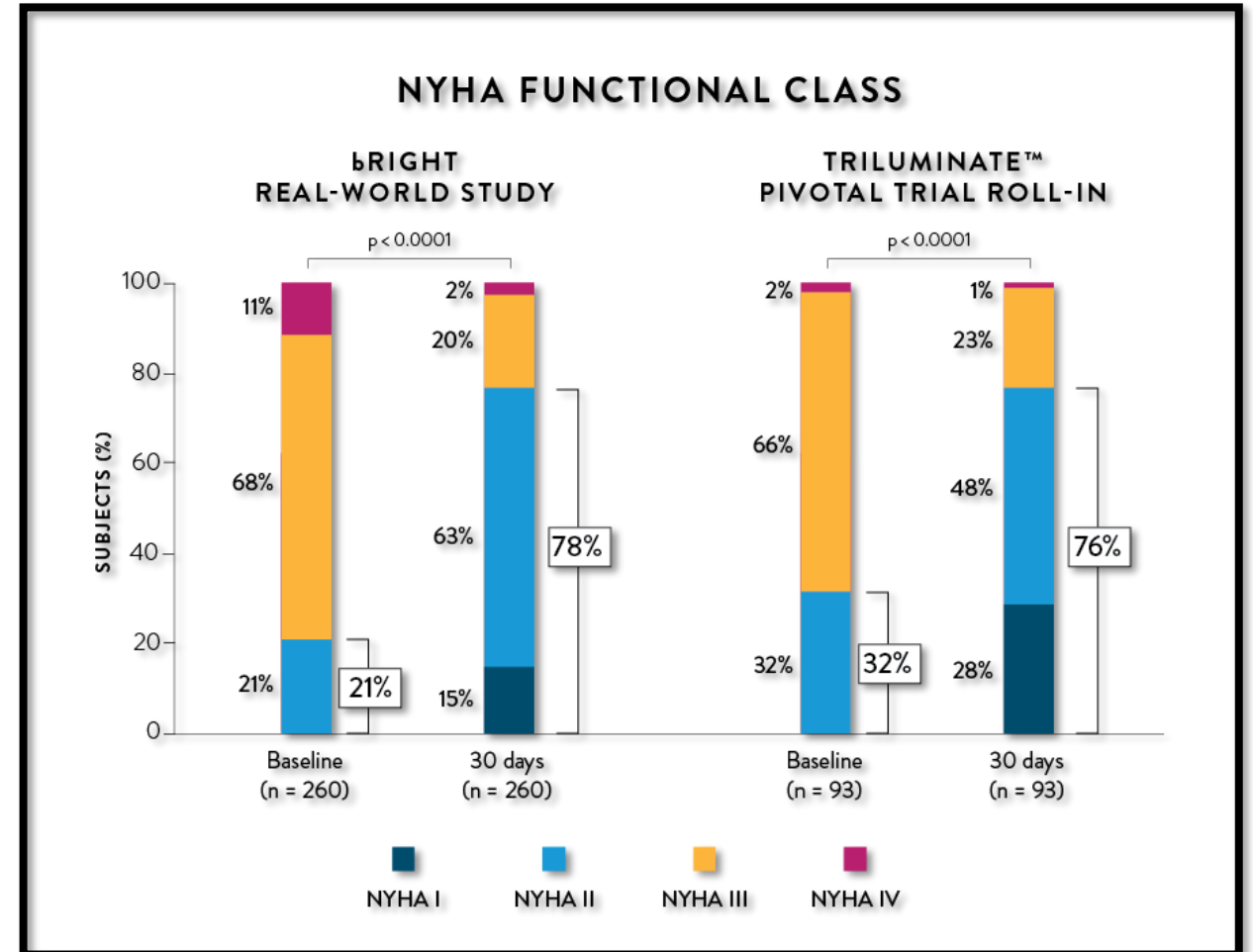
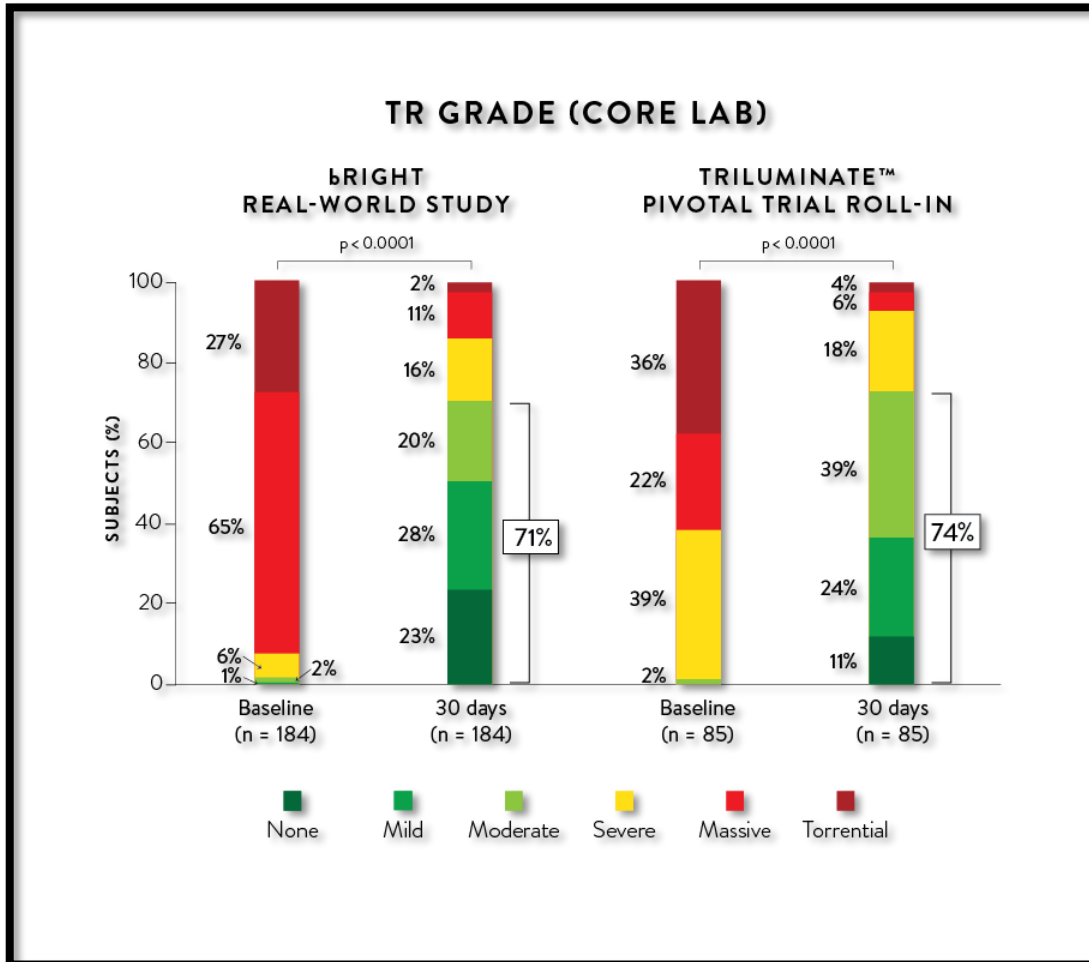
TV Clipping Patients Are Elderly and Comorbid



Characteristics	bRIGHT Real-world Study (n=300)	TRILUMINATE™ Pivotal Trial Roll-in Patients (n=97)
Age, Mean (years)	78.5 ± 7.6	79 ± 9
Male / Female (%)	47% / 53%	62% / 38%
Hypertension	84.7%	80%
Atrial Fibrillation	85.0%	90%
Prior Left-sided Intervention	35.7%	39%
Diabetes	22.3%	25%
Renal Disease	40.7%	27%
NYHA Functional Class III/IV	79%	68%
KCCQ Score	44 ± 23	55.3 ± 21.5
LVEF	55.2 ± 11.2%	59.8 ± 10.2

TV Clipping Results in Substantial TR Reduction & Improvement in Functional Class

- Procedural success 98-99%



TV Clipping Is Very Safe

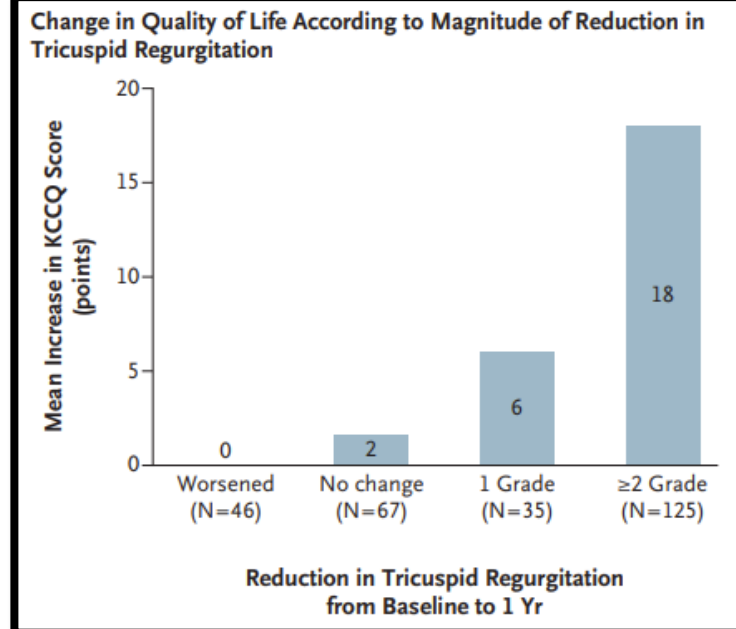
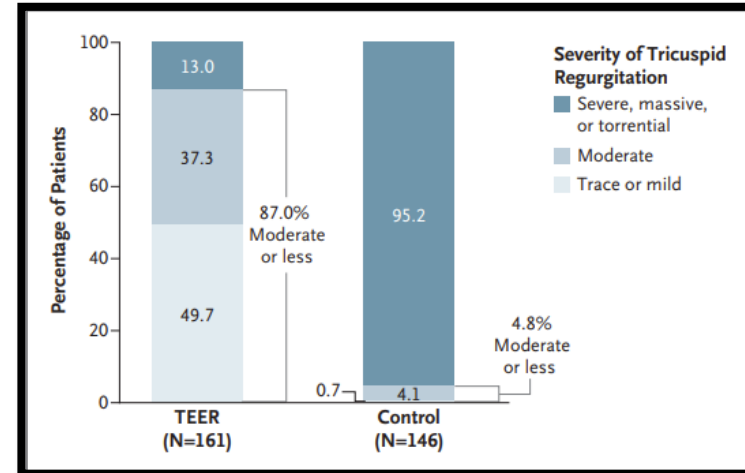
Event	bRIGHT Real-world Study (n=300)	TRILUMINATE™ Pivotal Trial Roll-in (n=97)
Major Adverse Event (MAE) Through 30-days	1.0% (3)	1.0% (1)
- Cardiovascular Mortality	0.3% (1)	1.0% (1)
- Stroke	0.3% (1)	0% (0)
- New Onset Renal Failure	0.3% (1)	1.0% (1)
- Non-elective CV Surgery, TVRS Device-related AE	0.3% (1)	0% (0)
Other Clinical Safety Endpoints Through 30-days		
- All-cause Mortality	0.3% (1)	1% (1)
- Tricuspid Valve Re-intervention or Re-operation	1.3% (4)	1% (1)
- Major Bleeding	6.7% (20)	7.2% (7)
- Single Leaflet Device Attachment (SLDA)	3.7% (11)	7.2% (7)
- Embolization	0% (0)	0% (0)

Triluminate Demonstrated Improvements in TR and QoL

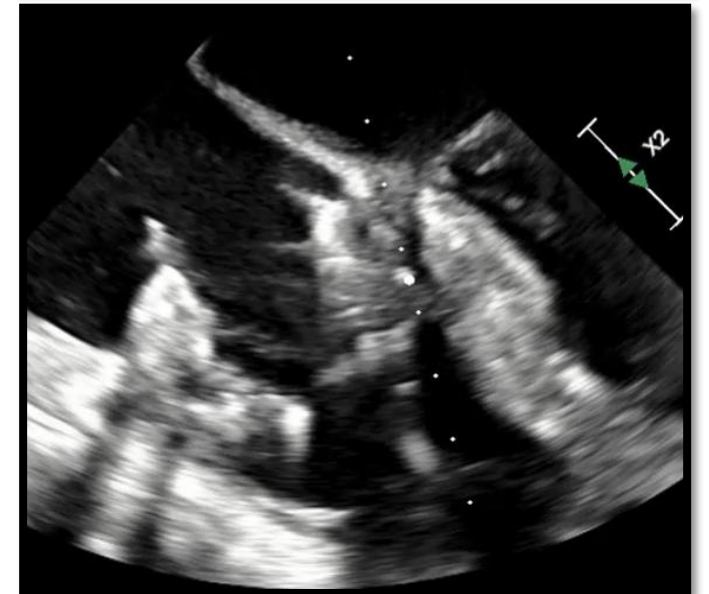
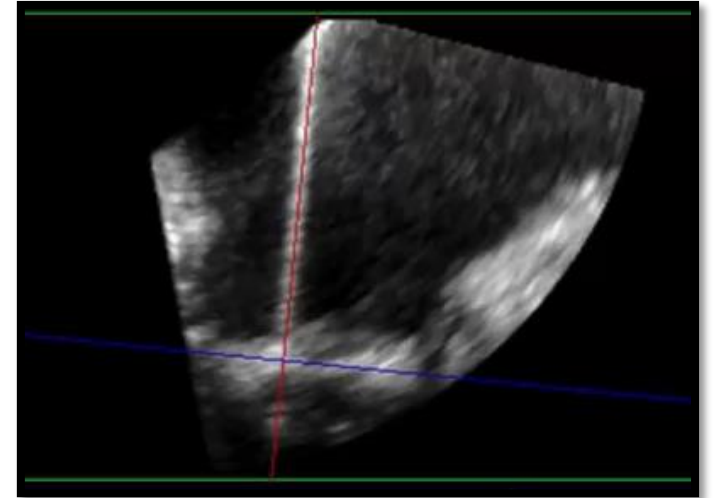
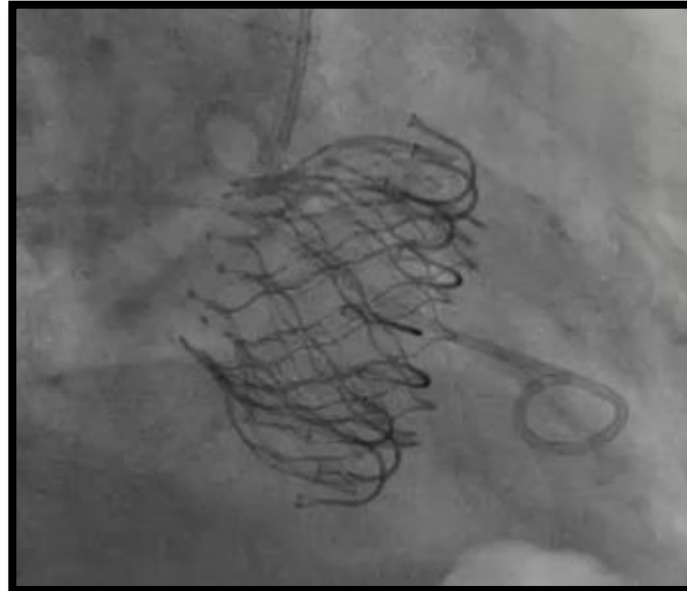
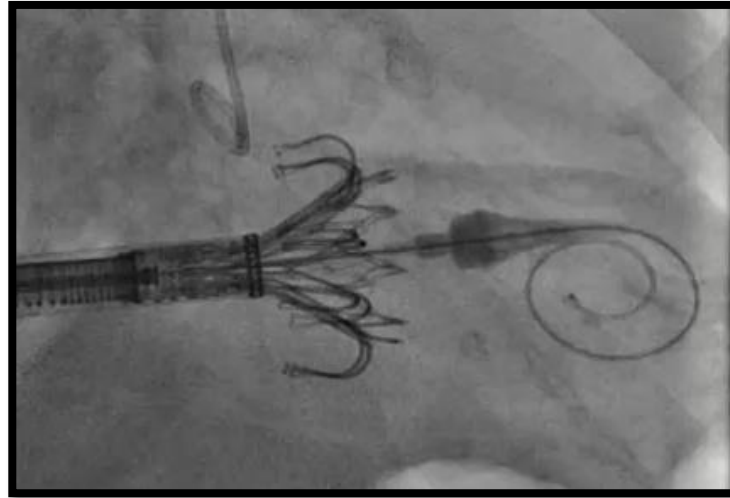
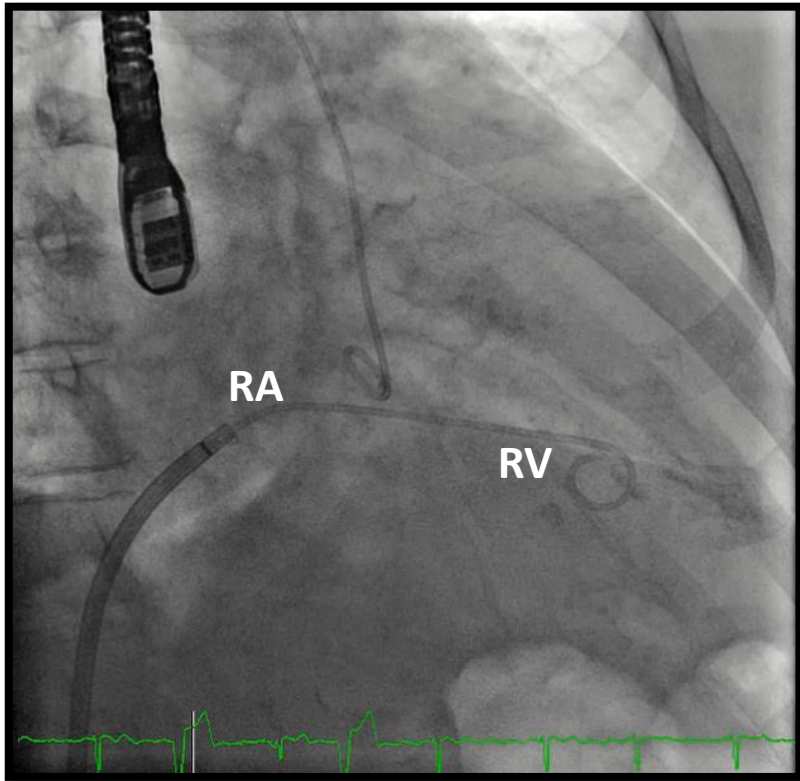
Transcatheter Repair for Patients with Tricuspid Regurgitation

Paul Sorajja, M.D., Brian Whisenant, M.D., Nadira Hamid, M.D., Hursh Naik, M.D., Raj Makkar, M.D., Peter Tadros, M.D., Matthew J. Price, M.D., Gagan Singh, M.D., Neil Fam, M.D., Saibal Kar, M.D., Jonathan G. Schwartz, M.D., Shamir Mehta, M.D., Richard Bae, M.D., Nishant Sekaran, M.D., Travis Warner, M.D., Moody Makar, M.D., George Zorn, M.D., Erin M. Spinner, Ph.D., Phillip M. Trusty, Ph.D., Raymond Benza, M.D., Ulrich Jorde, M.D., Patrick McCarthy, M.D., Vinod Thourani, M.D., Gilbert H.L. Tang, M.D., Rebecca T. Hahn, M.D., and David H. Adams, M.D., for the TRILUMINATE Pivotal Investigators*

- 350 patients with severe TR
- Randomized to continued medical mgmt. vs TV clipping

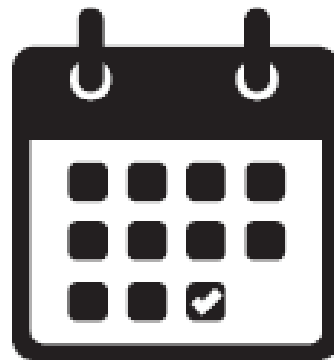
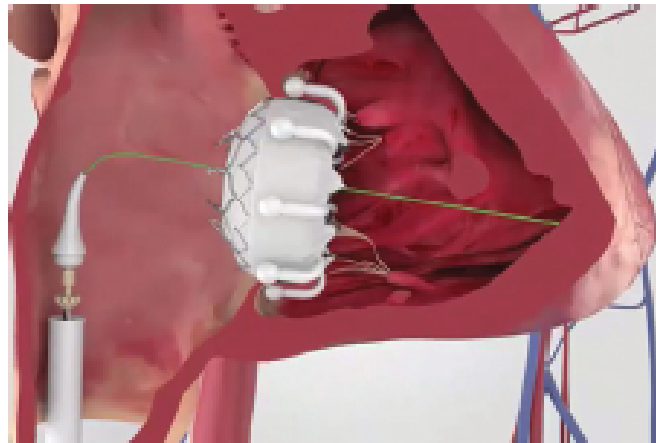


87yo with Septal Leaflet Flail / Infeasible for Clipping



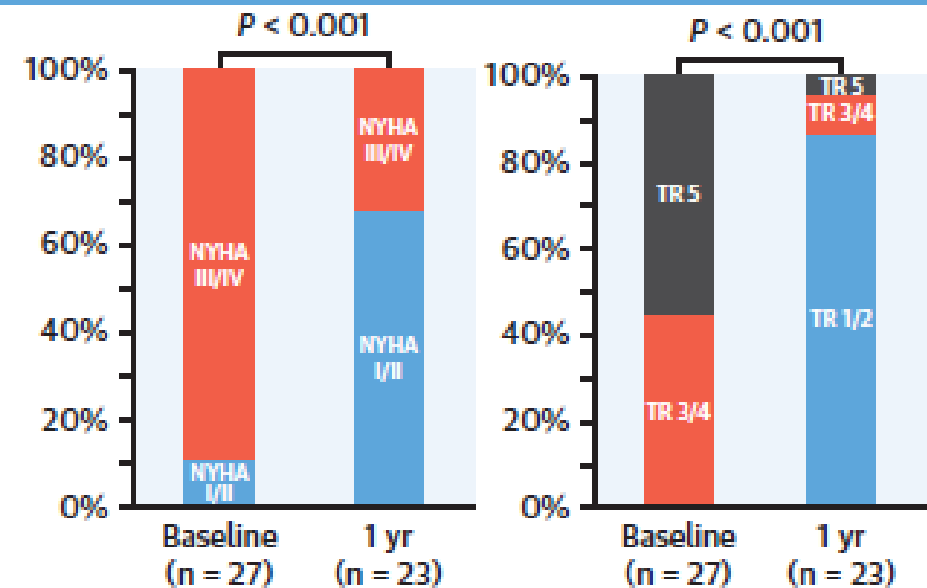
Percutaneous TV Replacement is Promising

EVOQUE Transfemoral Tricuspid Replacement 1-Year Clinical and Echocardiographic Outcomes



1-Year Follow-Up

30-D Mortality: 0



27 patients with severe TR treated with the EVOQUE system
7 sites (Canada, Europe, U.S.)
May 2019 to July 2020

All-cause mortality: 7%
HF hospitalization: 7%
New pacemaker: 7% within 30 days,
4% beyond 30 days

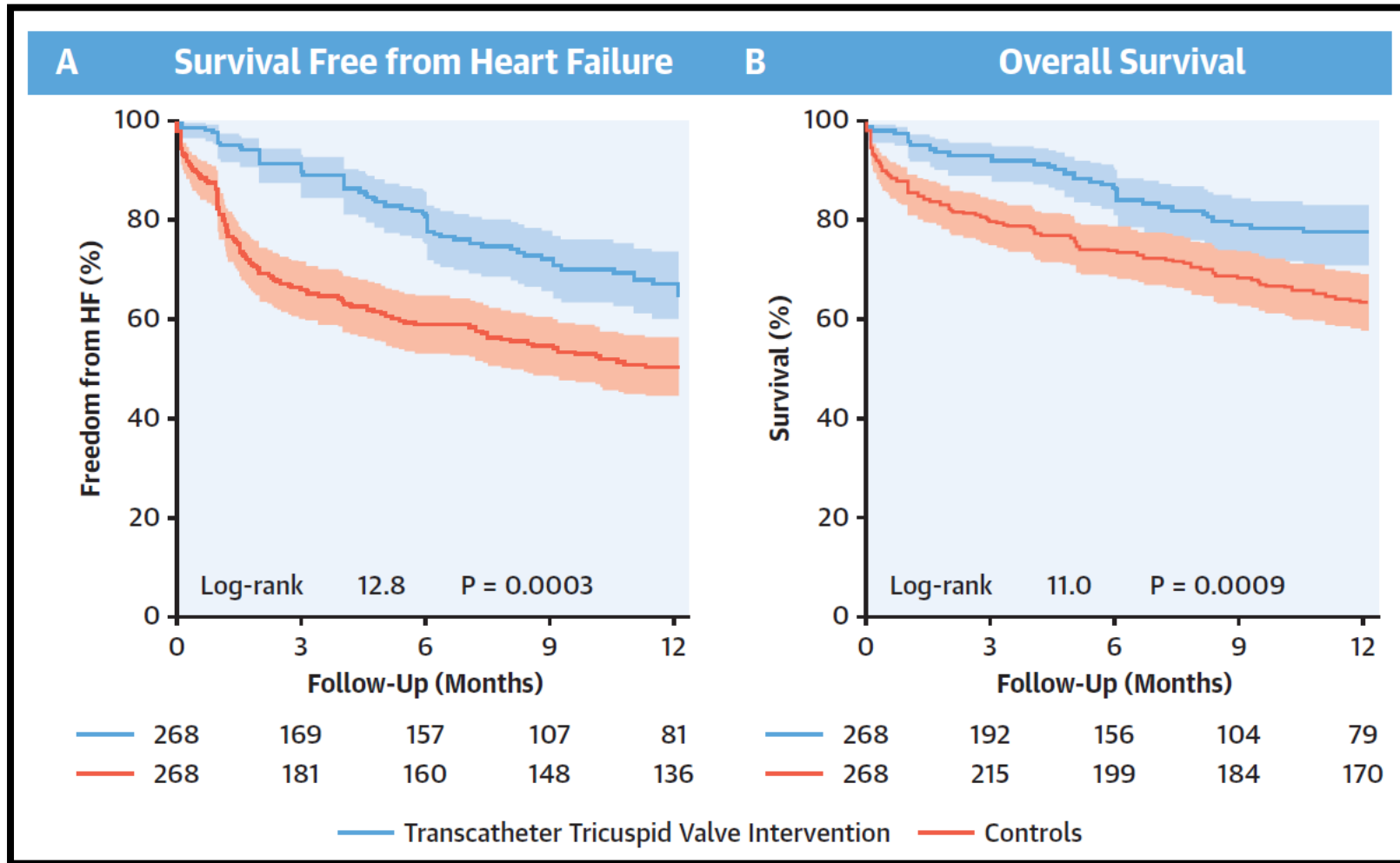
Sustained improvement in NYHA functional class as well as improvement in TR degree suggesting that the EVOQUE System is a promising treatment option for this population

Webb, J.G. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Intv. 2022;15(5):481-491.

Considerations for Percutaneous TVR with PPM/ICD

- Enough “slack” in the RV lead to prevent dislodgement
- Theoretic risk of future lead/pocket infection (~1 % / yr)
 - Prophylactic lead extraction?
 - SQ ICD
 - CS lead vs leadless PPM
 - No lead extraction given patient / procedural risks

Transcatheter TV Interventions May Improve Survival



Severe Native TR

Severe MR and
Planning MitraClip

Commercial
MV/TV Clipping

No Significant MR

*Edge-to-Edge
TV Repair*

*Catheter TVR
(Triscend II)*

*Isolated Surgical
TVR/r*

Conclusions

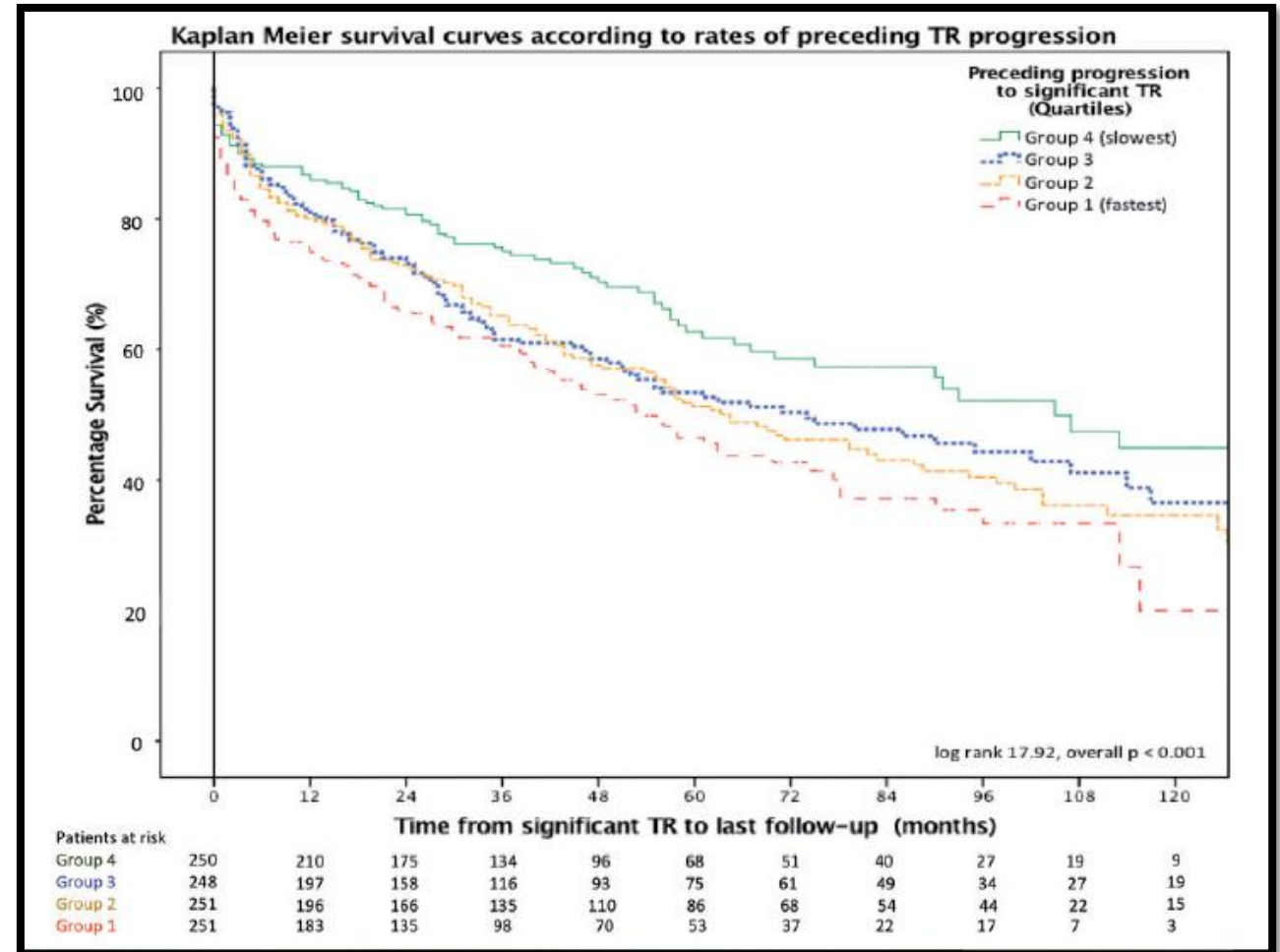
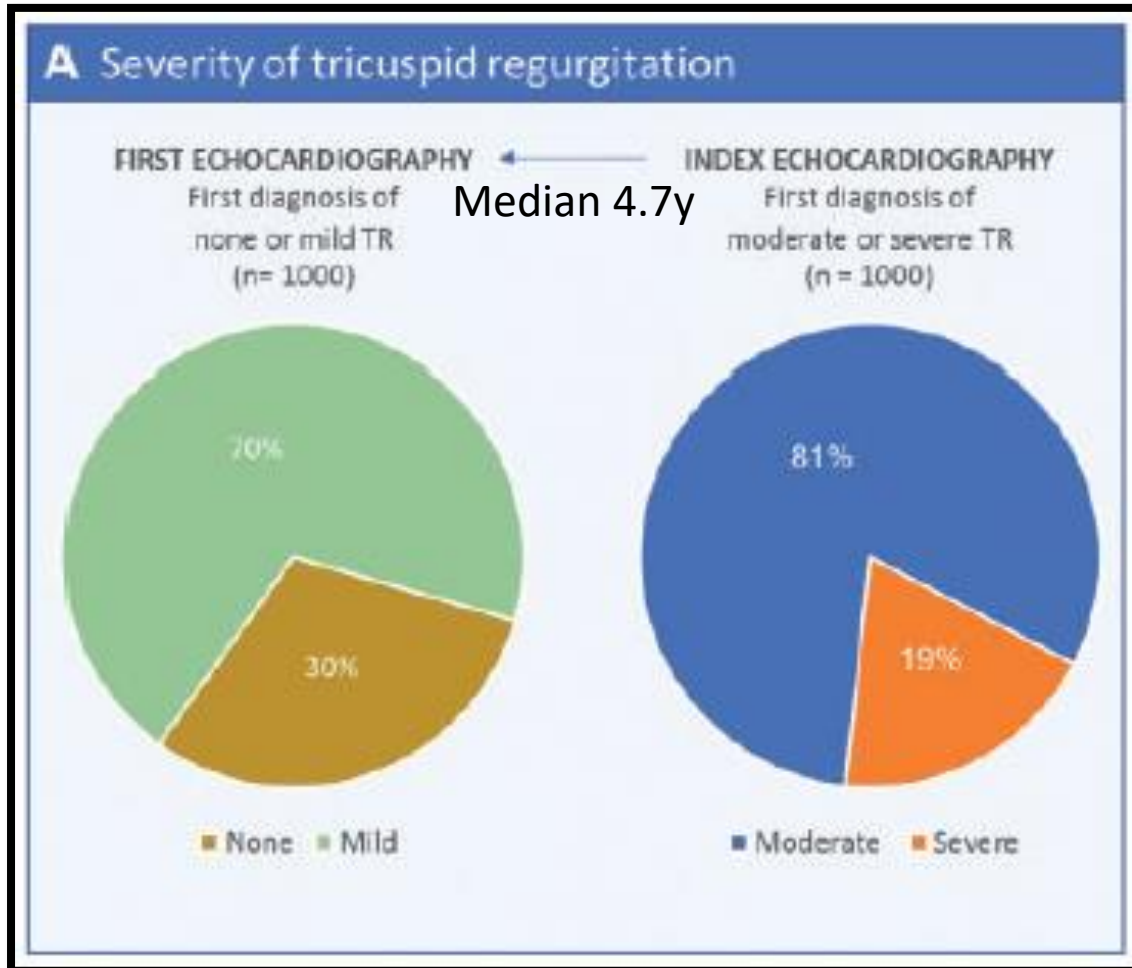
- TR is a common condition, and CIEDs are commonly in place in patients w TR
- Significant TR is independently associated with mortality
- Isolated TV surgery can be helpful; but patient selection is critical
- Percutaneous TV therapies are promising
 - Safety is high, efficacy is excellent, and functional benefits are robust
 - Results of randomized trials (vs medical therapy alone) are eagerly anticipated
- Management of leads may be relevant:
 - TV clipping can usually be performed without involvement with the leads
 - Transcatheter TV replacement can be performed even with leads in place
 - Whether prophylactic lead extraction should be performed before percutaneous TV replacement will be an important point of conversation moving forward

Thank You!
Krishna2@ccf.org

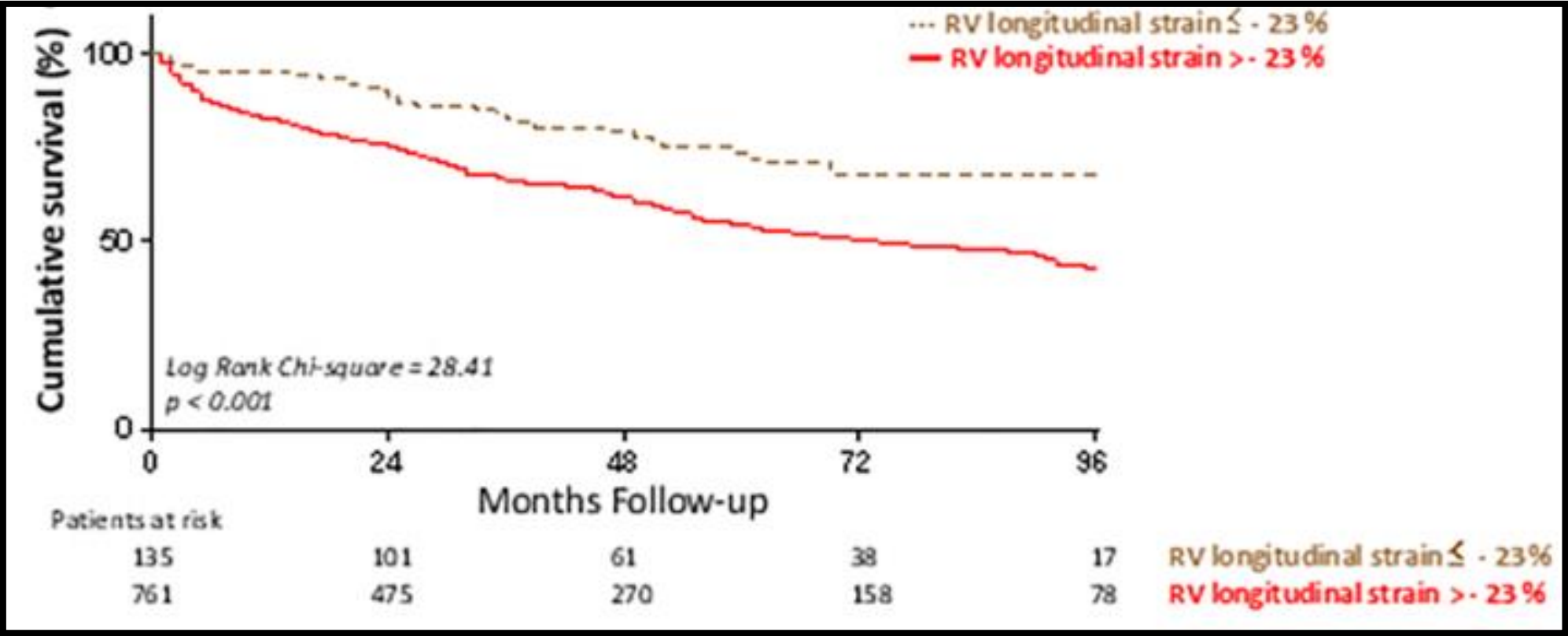


Unused Slides

More Rapid TR Progression = Worse Prognosis



Prognosis of TR is Worse as RV Function Declines



Decision on Timing of TV Therapy is Complex

