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Outcomes in Patients With Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement and Left Main Stenting:

The TAVR-LM Registry

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Abstract

BACKGROUND—A percutaneous approach with transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) and percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of the left main coronary artery (LM) is frequently used in high-risk patients with coexisting aortic stenosis and LM disease. Outcomes of TAVR plus LM PCI have not been previously reported.

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OBJECTIVES—The primary objective of the TAVR-LM registry is to evaluate clinical outcomes in patients undergoing TAVR plus LM PCI.

METHODS—Clinical, echocardiographic, computed tomographic, and angiographic characteristics were retrospectively collected in 204 patients undergoing TAVR plus LM PCI. In total, 128 matched patient pairs were generated by performing 1:1 case-control matching between 167 patients with pre-existing LM stents undergoing TAVR and 1,188 control patients undergoing TAVR without LM revascularization.

RESULTS—One-year mortality (9.4% vs. 10.2%, $p = 0.83$) was similar between the TAVR plus LM PCI cohort and matched controls. One-year mortality after TAVR plus LM PCI was not different in patients with unprotected compared with protected LMs (7.8% vs. 8.1%, $p = 0.88$), those undergoing LM PCI within 3 months compared with those with LM PCI greater than 3 months before TAVR (7.4% vs. 8.6%, $p = 0.61$), and those with ostial versus nonostial LM stents (10.3% vs. 15.6%, $p = 0.20$). Unplanned LM PCI performed because of TAVR-related coronary complication, compared with planned LM PCI performed for pre-existing LM disease, resulted in increased 30-day (15.8% vs. 3.4%, $p = 0.013$) and 1-year (21.1% vs. 8.0%, $p = 0.071$) mortality.

CONCLUSIONS—Despite the anatomic proximity of the aortic annulus to the LM, TAVR plus LM PCI is safe and technically feasible, with short- and intermediate-term clinical outcomes comparable with those in patients undergoing TAVR alone. These results suggest that TAVR plus LM PCI is a reasonable option for patients who are at high risk for surgery.

Keywords

aortic valve stenosis; coronary artery disease; percutaneous coronary intervention; transcatheter aortic valve replacement

Patients being evaluated for transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) for severe aortic stenosis (AS) often have coexisting significant left main coronary artery (LM) disease (1,2). Concomitant surgical aortic valve replacement (SAVR) and coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) is currently the standard of care in patients at low to intermediate surgical risk with coexisting AS and LM disease (3,4). The presence of significant untreated LM disease is an exclusion criterion in clinical trials of TAVR in intermediate-risk patients, including the PARTNER II (Placement of Aortic Transcatheter Valves) and SURTAVI (Surgical Replacement and Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation) trials. However, patients undergoing TAVR at the present time, outside of clinical trials, are at high surgical risk. Because patients undergoing TAVR are already at high surgical risk for aortic valve replacement, the incremental risk resulting from CABG makes surgical treatment prohibitive for coexisting LM disease and severe AS. In the absence of concomitant SAVR plus CABG as a treatment option, a percutaneous approach with TAVR and percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of the LM is gaining increasing acceptance as a potentially feasible, less invasive alternative for such high-risk patients (5,6).

Because of the anatomic proximity of the LM ostium to the aortic annulus (Central Illustration), there is concern about LM stent impingement by the transcatheter aortic valve in patients with preexisting LM stents. In patients with coexisting LM disease and severe AS undergoing TAVR, there is concern for hemodynamic compromise. It is unclear whether the

outcomes of TAVR plus LM PCI are influenced by the timing of LM PCI in relation to TAVR, the location of the LM stent, or the clinical indication for LM PCI (planned vs. unplanned). There is also a paucity of data on the feasibility and clinical outcomes of LM PCI in patients with pre-existing transcatheter aortic valves. This multicenter, multinational TAVR-LM registry was thus established to evaluate the clinical outcomes of TAVR plus LM PCI; the impact of unprotected versus protected LM, timing of LM PCI, and location of the LM stent on outcomes; and predictors of outcomes in patients undergoing TAVR plus LM PCI.

METHODS

The TAVR-LM registry retrospectively collected data on 204 consecutive patients undergoing TAVR plus LM PCI from 11 medical centers across North America, Europe, and Canada (January 2007 to December 2014) (Figure 1). The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Boards or ethics committees of the individual collaborating sites. Data were collected on baseline clinical, echocardiographic, computed tomographic (CT), angiographic, and procedural characteristics; as well as procedural, 30-day, and 1-year outcomes. Baseline coronary angiograms of LM PCI and baseline CT scans were available for core laboratory analysis from 5 of 9 sites. An experienced interventional cardiologist (R.S.) and an experienced cardiac CT reader (N.T.) performed core laboratory analysis of the available coronary angiograms and CT scans, respectively. Data on the entire population undergoing TAVR at each center, including the total number of patients, vascular approach, mean age, and mean surgical risk scores (Society of Thoracic Surgeons score), were also collected.

Patients were divided into 3 groups: planned LM PCI, unplanned LM PCI, and post-TAVR LM PCI. Planned LM PCI was defined as LM PCI performed before or during TAVR for pre-existing LM disease in patients undergoing TAVR. Unplanned LM PCI was defined as LM PCI performed during or within 24 h of TAVR because of TAVR-related coronary complications. Post-TAVR LM PCI was defined as LM PCI performed at least 24 h after TAVR for LM stenosis not related to the TAVR stent frame. Planned LM PCI for pre-existing LM disease was performed in 176 patients, including 167 patients undergoing LM PCI prior to TAVR, as well as in 9 patients undergoing elective planned LM PCI during TAVR. Unplanned LM PCI due to TAVR-related coronary complications was performed in 19 patients, including 17 patients undergoing LM PCI during TAVR and 2 patients undergoing LM PCI within 24 h after TAVR. Post-TAVR LM PCI was performed in 9 patients.

DEFINITIONS

TAVR-related procedural and clinical endpoints were defined according to the Valve Academic Research Consortium 2 criteria (7). Target lesion revascularization was defined as any repeat intervention of the LM stent (including LM bifurcation, if stented) or within 5 mm of the stented segment. Target vessel revascularization (TVR) was defined as repeat intervention of the treated vessel, including any segment of the left anterior descending and left circumflex coronary arteries. Unprotected LM stenosis was defined as the presence of

LM stenosis in the absence of history of CABG or with occluded bypass grafts (including arterial and venous grafts) to the left coronary circulation. Protected LM stenosis was defined as LM stenosis in the presence of at least 1 patent bypass graft to the left coronary circulation.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Continuous variables are expressed as mean \pm SD or median (interquartile range) and were compared using 2-sided Student *t* tests or Wilcoxon rank sum tests, as appropriate.

Categorical variables are expressed as number (percentage) and were compared using the chi-square test or Fisher exact test, as appropriate. Survival curves were constructed using Kaplan-Meier analysis and compared using log-rank tests. To evaluate the outcomes of TAVR in patients with pre-existing LM stents, 1:1 case-control matching was performed between 167 patients with pre-existing LM stents undergoing TAVR and 1,188 control patients undergoing TAVR without LM revascularization at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center from December 2007 to December 2013. The clinical variables used for matching included age (± 10 years), weight (± 15 kg), Society of Thoracic Surgeons score ($\pm 5\%$), mean transaortic gradient (< 30 vs. > 30 mm Hg), ejection fraction ($< 30\%$ vs. $> 30\%$), vascular approach (transarterial [transfemoral or subclavian] vs. alternative access [transapical or transaortic]), and unprotected LM and valve size (23 to 25 mm vs. 26 to 27 mm vs. 29 to 31 mm). We generated 128 matched pairs of patients; the remaining 39 patients with pre-existing LM stents undergoing TAVR could not be matched with control patients.

Categorical variables in the matched cohort were compared using McNemar tests, and continuous variables were compared using paired Student *t* tests. Outcomes in patients undergoing planned LM PCI were further compared according to the timing of LM PCI and location of the LM stent. We evaluated the intraclass correlations to determine whether patients within each site were more similar than patients from other sites and found no evidence of clustering; thus, simple univariate Cox proportional hazards modeling was used to evaluate predictors of outcomes in patients with pre-existing LM stents undergoing TAVR. The proportional hazards assumption, as assessed using Schoenfeld residuals, was met for all variables. All statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS version 22.0 (IBM, Armonk, New York).

RESULTS

Of 6,405 patients undergoing TAVR between January 2007 and December 2014 at participating institutions, 204 patients (3.2%) undergoing TAVR plus LM PCI (performed before, during, or after TAVR) were included in the study. Baseline clinical, echocardiographic, CT, and TAVR procedural characteristics, as well as LM PCI procedural characteristics, of the study population are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

OUTCOMES OF TAVR PLUS LM PCI VERSUS TAVR ALONE IN MATCHED PATIENTS

Baseline characteristics of the TAVR plus LM PCI cohort ($n = 128$) and matched control subjects ($n = 128$) are summarized in Table 3. There was no difference in 30-day mortality (3.1% vs. 2.3%; hazard ratio [HR]: 1.38; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.31 to 6.16; $p = 0.67$) or 1-year mortality (9.4% vs. 10.2%; HR: 1.09; 95% CI: 0.50 to 2.39; $p = 0.83$)

between the TAVR plus LM PCI cohort and matched control subjects. The Kaplan-Meier survival curve is shown in the Central Illustration. The procedural, 30-day, and 1-year outcomes were similar between the TAVR plus LM PCI and matched control groups, except for a trend toward increased TVR rates at 1 year in the TAVR plus LM PCI group (5.5% vs. 1.6%, $p = 0.06$) (Table 4).

Because 39 patients with pre-existing LM stents undergoing TAVR could not be adequately matched by case-control matching, we performed sensitivity analysis to evaluate the impact of the unmatched cohort on outcomes after TAVR plus LM PCI. One-year mortality was not significantly different between the matched cohort ($n = 128$) and the unmatched cohort ($n = 39$) in the TAVR-LM registry (HR: 0.239; 95% CI: 0.031 to 1.84; $p = 0.17$). Using a model that was adjusted for baseline covariate differences using inverse propensity score weighting, the 1-year mortality between patients undergoing TAVR plus LM PCI ($n = 167$) was not significantly different compared with those undergoing TAVR alone ($n = 1,188$) (HR: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.32 to 1.18; $p = 0.14$).

OUTCOMES OF TAVR PLUS LM PCI IN UNPROTECTED VERSUS PROTECTED LM

TAVR plus LM PCI was performed in 102 patients with unprotected LMs and in 74 patients with protected LMs. There was no difference in 1-year mortality after TAVR plus LM PCI between patients with unprotected compared with protected LM disease (7.8% vs. 8.1%; HR: 0.92; 95% CI: 0.32 to 2.66; $p = 0.88$) (Online Figure 1). The rates of stroke (3.0% vs. 0.0%, $p = 0.15$), myocardial infarction (MI) (3.0% vs. 1.4%, $p = 0.47$), and TVR (5.9% vs. 1.4%, $p = 0.13$) at 1 year were not significantly different between the 2 groups, although the rates were numerically greater in patients with unprotected LMs.

OUTCOMES OF TAVR PLUS LM PCI, ACCORDING TO THE TIMING OF LM PCI

LM PCI was performed within 3 months before TAVR in 95 patients and >3 months before TAVR in 81 patients. There was no statistically significant difference in 1-year mortality among patients undergoing LM PCI within 3 months before TAVR or >3 months before TAVR (7.4% vs. 8.6%; HR: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.27 to 2.17; $p = 0.61$) (Online Figure 2). Performing LM PCI within 3 months before TAVR was not associated with increased risk for acute kidney injury (AKI) (6.3% vs. 5.2%, $p = 0.76$), major vascular complications (13.7% vs. 12.3%, $p = 0.79$), or major or life-threatening bleeding (13.7% vs. 14.8%, $p = 0.83$), compared with those undergoing LM PCI >3 months before TAVR. One-year mortality (11.1% vs. 7.8%, $p = 0.88$) with TAVR plus LM PCI was not statistically different among patients undergoing planned LM PCI before or during TAVR.

OUTCOMES OF TAVR PLUS LM PCI, ACCORDING TO THE LOCATION OF LM STENT

Among those with pre-existing LM stents undergoing TAVR, ostial LM stents were present in 87 patients and nonostial LM stents in 89 patients. Two patients with pre-existing ostial LM stents undergoing TAVR with the Edwards SAPIEN (Edwards Lifesciences, Irvine, California) valve experienced LM stent impingement by the TAVR prosthesis. Both patients were hemodynamically stable during the procedure and underwent successful balloon angioplasty of the LM stent. There was no statistically significant difference in 1-year survival between patients with and those without ostial LM stents undergoing TAVR (10.3%

vs. 15.6%; HR: 2.03; 95% CI: 0.68 to 6.05; $p = 0.20$) (Online Figure 3). There was no statistically significant difference between the 2 groups in the rates of TVR (2.4% vs. 5.7%, $p = 0.44$) and MI (1.2% vs. 3.4%, $p = 0.42$) at 1 year. The type of transcatheter heart valve (Edwards or Medtronic CoreValve [Medtronic, Minneapolis, Minnesota]) did not significantly influence 30-day or 1-year mortality.

OUTCOMES OF TAVR PLUS LM PCI, ACCORDING TO PLANNED VERSUS UNPLANNED LM PCI

Baseline characteristics and outcomes of patients undergoing planned and unplanned LM PCI are summarized in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. Unplanned LM PCI was due to TAVR stent-related coronary obstruction and LM dissection in 18 of 19 and 1 of 19 patients, respectively. The median number of days between LM PCI and TAVR in the planned LM PCI group was 64 (interquartile range: 25 to 206 days). Patients undergoing unplanned LM PCI more often had higher mean and peak gradients, had lower LM height, and were more likely to have multivessel coronary artery disease. Valve-in-valve procedures, TAVR with the balloon-expandable Edwards valve, and TAVR with larger valves was more often performed in patients undergoing unplanned LM PCI. One patient had obstruction of both the LM and right coronary artery.

Patients undergoing unplanned LM PCI, compared with planned LM PCI, had an increased incidence of cardiogenic shock (21.1% vs. 3.4%, $p < 0.001$), need for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (15.8% vs. 0.6%, $p < 0.001$), and AKI (26.3% vs. 5.8%, $p = 0.002$). Difficulty engaging the LM ostium after acute occlusion was experienced in 5 of 19 patients. Compared with planned LM PCI, unplanned LM PCI was associated with significantly increased 30-day (15.8% vs. 3.4%; HR: 4.91; 95% CI: 1.23 to 19.64; $p = 0.013$) and 1-year (21.1% vs. 8.0%; HR: 2.67; 95% CI: 0.88 to 8.12; $p = 0.071$) mortality (Figure 2). In 6 of 19 patients undergoing unplanned LM PCI, the LM was protected with a coronary guidewire, with or without a stent, because of the high risk for LM occlusion during TAVR. LM protection was more often performed in patients undergoing transcatheter valve-in-valve procedures or with ostial LM stenosis and preexisting ostial LM stents. There were 0 of 6 deaths at 1 year in patients undergoing unplanned LM PCI with coronary protection, compared with 4 of 13 deaths in patients undergoing unplanned LM PCI without coronary protection (log-rank $p = 0.143$).

PREDICTORS OF MORTALITY AFTER TAVR PLUS LM PCI

The univariate predictors of mortality in the 176 patients undergoing planned TAVR plus LM PCI are summarized in Table 6. Unplanned LM PCI (compared with planned LM PCI), need for second transcatheter aortic valve, AKI, and need for hemodialysis were univariate predictors of 30-day mortality after TAVR plus LM PCI. Unplanned LM PCI, need for a second valve, AKI, and low body weight were univariate predictors of 1-year mortality after TAVR plus LM PCI.

POST-TAVR LM PCI

LM PCI was performed after TAVR in 9 patients. The median number of days between LM PCI and TAVR was 368 (interquartile range: 204 to 534 days). Four patients had the self-

expanding Medtronic CoreValve, and 5 patients had the balloon-expandable Edwards valve. Seven of 9 patients presented with unstable angina or non-ST-segment elevation MI, and 2 patients presented with stable angina. All cases were related to progression of coronary artery disease in the LM, with no cases related to LM ST-segment elevation MI or LM thrombus. None of the cases of post-TAVR LM PCI were related to LM stent impingement by the TAVR valve. Difficulty engaging the LM ostium was not encountered in any patient undergoing LM PCI post-TAVR. One-year mortality in the post-TAVR LM PCI cohort was 11.1%.

DISCUSSION

Our study, the first to provide substantial evidence from a large cohort of patients with TAVR plus LM PCI, has 3 principal findings: 1) performing planned LM PCI before or during TAVR does not result in incremental risk compared with TAVR alone; 2) outcomes after TAVR plus LM PCI are not influenced by the presence of unprotected or protected LMs, the location of the stent (ostial vs. nonostial LM stent), or the timing of LM PCI; and 3) unplanned LM PCI for coronary occlusion occurring during TAVR results in increased 30-day and 1-year mortality.

PLANNED LM PCI PROCEDURAL AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES

Despite the increasing acceptance of LM PCI for isolated LM disease in high-risk patients, the presence of coexisting severe AS has, until recently, been considered amenable only to surgical therapy. Percutaneous treatment of significant LM disease in the presence of severe AS is associated with a number of theoretical risks. Transient interruption of myocardial blood flow during balloon inflation for LM PCI in patients with severe AS can result in significant hemodynamic compromise, with rapid deterioration in cardiac function. Conversely, transcatheter aortic valve deployment, especially with rapid pacing, or balloon pre-dilation in preparation for TAVR, can compromise coronary flow in the presence of coexisting significant LM disease. There is increased risk for bleeding complications following TAVR, because of the need for uninterrupted dual-antiplatelet therapy after LM PCI. The risk for AKI after TAVR is increased because of the use of additional contrast for LM PCI. Even slight displacement of calcium nodules or native aortic leaflets or plaque shift toward the LM ostium can result in LM occlusion in the presence of pre-existing untreated ostial LM disease. In patients with pre-existing ostial LM stents, the transcatheter aortic valve frame can deform the LM stent, impairing coronary flow. In light of these concerns, our study provides reassuring evidence that the procedural, 30-day, and 1-year results of TAVR plus LM PCI are acceptable, with 0.0% intraprocedural mortality, 3.6% 30-day mortality, and 8.5% 1-year mortality; a 5.8% rate of AKI at 30 days; a 14.2% rate of major life-threatening bleeding complications at 30 days; and 0.0% conversion to SAVR. These results are comparable with those reported for TAVR in contemporary TAVR series (8–11). Moreover, procedural, 30-day, and 1-year outcomes in patients undergoing TAVR plus LM PCI were not statistically different from those in a matched cohort of 128 patients undergoing TAVR alone. The outcomes of TAVR plus LM PCI were not significantly affected by the presence of protected or unprotected LM disease.

TIMING OF LM PCI

The performance of LM PCI within 3 months before TAVR was not associated with increased risk for AKI, major vascular complications, major or life-threatening bleeding complications, or 1-year mortality compared with patients undergoing LM PCI >3 months before TAVR. This finding suggests that the TAVR procedure does not necessarily need to be deferred for a significant length of time after LM PCI. However, it may still be reasonable to stage the TAVR procedure in patients at increased risk for AKI, such as those with baseline renal dysfunction. Likewise, it may be reasonable to stage the TAVR procedure in patients requiring interruption of dual-antiplatelet therapy for TAVR to minimize the risk for stent thrombosis and bleeding complications, for instance, patients undergoing TAVR by alternative access (transapical or transaortic).

ANATOMIC INTERACTION BETWEEN LM STENT AND TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE

Because the anatomic proximity of the aortic valve to the LM ostium predisposes patients with ostial LM stents to stent impingement by the transcatheter aortic valve, this condition warrants special attention. Cannulation of a potentially compromised ostial LM stent in the presence of a transcatheter aortic valve can be technically challenging. There were 4 cases of non-flow-limiting ostial LM stent impingement in our series. The LM had been pre-emptively protected with a coronary guidewire in all 4 cases before valve deployment. Successful balloon angioplasty of the LM stent was performed in all 4 cases without any technical difficulty. The clinical outcomes, at least up to intermediate-term follow-up, have not been different between ostial and nonostial LM stent cohorts. The clinical outcomes in patients with ostial LM stents were not influenced by the type of transcatheter aortic valve. Thus, although the presence of an ostial LM stent constitutes a high-risk feature for LM stent impingement after TAVR, the presence of ostial LM stent should not deter physicians from referring these patients for TAVR. Our study demonstrates that TAVR can be safely performed in such patients with careful patient selection and procedural planning.

UNPLANNED VERSUS PLANNED PCI

Ribeiro et al. (12) previously reported the incidence, predictive factors, and outcomes of coronary occlusion after TAVR. In the analysis by Ribeiro et al., coronary obstruction after TAVR resulted in increased 30-day mortality in patients unable to undergo successful PCI, compared with those who underwent successful PCI for coronary obstruction. However, it remained unclear from that study whether the outcomes in patients undergoing successful LM PCI for coronary obstruction (unplanned PCI in the TAVR-LM registry) were comparable with those undergoing planned LM PCI for pre-existing LM disease. Our study provides evidence that patients undergoing unplanned LM PCI (even if successful) continue to have significantly increased 30-day and 1-year mortality, compared with those undergoing successful planned LM PCI. Unplanned LM PCI, even if successful, is a predictor of 30-day mortality after TAVR. This result underscores the importance of careful procedural planning to identify patients at increased risk for coronary compromise. In our study, the 1-year mortality was 0% versus 69.2% in patients undergoing unplanned LM PCI with or without coronary protection. High-risk features for coronary obstruction, including ostial LM stenosis, pre-existing ostial LM stent, transcatheter valve-in-valve procedure (especially for

stentless valves or valves with leaflets sutured on the outer side of the stent frame), and low LM height, should prompt the operator to exercise caution during the procedure and consider protecting the coronary arteries with placement of a guiding catheter, guidewire, angioplasty balloon, or undeployed coronary stent in the left coronary system to enable rapid PCI in the case of acute LM occlusion (13–15).

STUDY LIMITATIONS

Our registry data are retrospective. The reporting of cases and adjudication of complications are performed by the participating institutions on a voluntary basis, thereby introducing the possibility of reporting bias. The exact reason for performing TAVR plus LM PCI, instead of SAVR plus CABG, was not available. Although LM PCI after TAVR was performed with a 100% success rate in the 9 patients included in our study, the safety and technical feasibility of LM PCI in patients with pre-existing transcatheter aortic valves need to be verified in a larger cohort of patients. The majority of patients in the TAVR-LM registry underwent TAVR with the balloon-expandable Edwards valve and self-expanding Medtronic CoreValve; only 4 patients underwent TAVR with the Direct Flow Valve (Direct Flow Medical, Santa Rosa, California), and there were no cases performed with the other, newer generation transcatheter aortic valves. Thus, the study findings cannot be extrapolated to patients undergoing TAVR with the newer transcatheter aortic valves. The angiographic and CT data were available for core laboratory analysis from 4 of 9 collaborating centers; however, the availability of imaging studies did not significantly influence outcomes. The study did not have adequate statistical power to detect differences in small subgroup comparisons. Because of the limited data available, the impact of dual-antiplatelet therapy on the incidence of stent thrombosis in this patient population could not be evaluated.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the anatomic proximity between the aortic annulus and LM, TAVR plus LM PCI is safe and technically feasible, with clinical outcomes comparable with those in patients undergoing TAVR alone. The presence of coexisting LM disease in patients with severe AS should not deter physicians from evaluating patients for TAVR. Future studies are required to compare percutaneous and surgical approaches for coexisting LM disease and severe AS.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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APPENDIX

For supplemental figures, please see the online version of this article.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AKI	acute kidney injury
AS	aortic stenosis
CABG	coronary artery bypass grafting
CI	confidence interval
CT	computed tomographic
HR	hazard ratio
LM	left main coronary artery
MI	myocardial infarction
PCI	percutaneous coronary intervention
SAVR	surgical aortic valve replacement
TAVR	transcatheter aortic valve replacement
TVR	target vessel revascularization

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PERSPECTIVES

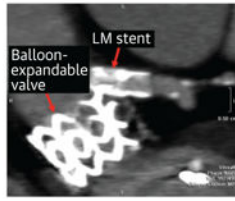
COMPETENCY IN PATIENT CARE AND PROCEDURAL SKILLS

Despite the anatomic proximity of the aortic valve annulus to the ostium of the LM, patients with symptomatic, severe AS, and LM disease who are poor candidates for an open surgical approach can be successfully managed with TAVR, even in the presence of ostial lesions, and TAVR can be performed before or after stenting of the LM.

TRANSLATIONAL OUTLOOK

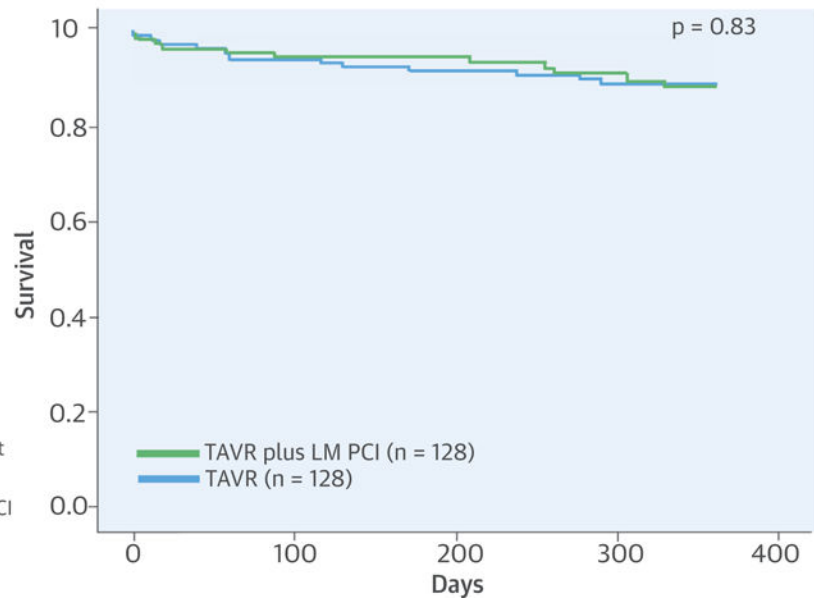
Randomized trials are needed to compare the outcomes of percutaneous and surgical approaches for patients with coexisting LM disease and severe AS.

A. Issues Related to TAVR Plus LM PCI



- Anatomic interaction
- Hemodynamic compromise during intervention
- Timing of LM PCI
- Ostial or non-ostial LM stent
- Planned or unplanned LM PCI

B. 1-year Survival



CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION. Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement and Left Main Coronary Artery Stenting

(A) Concept and technical aspects. (B) One-year mortality after transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) plus left main coronary artery (LM) percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) versus matched control subjects. There was no difference in 1-year mortality in patients undergoing TAVR plus LM PCI compared with matched control subjects.

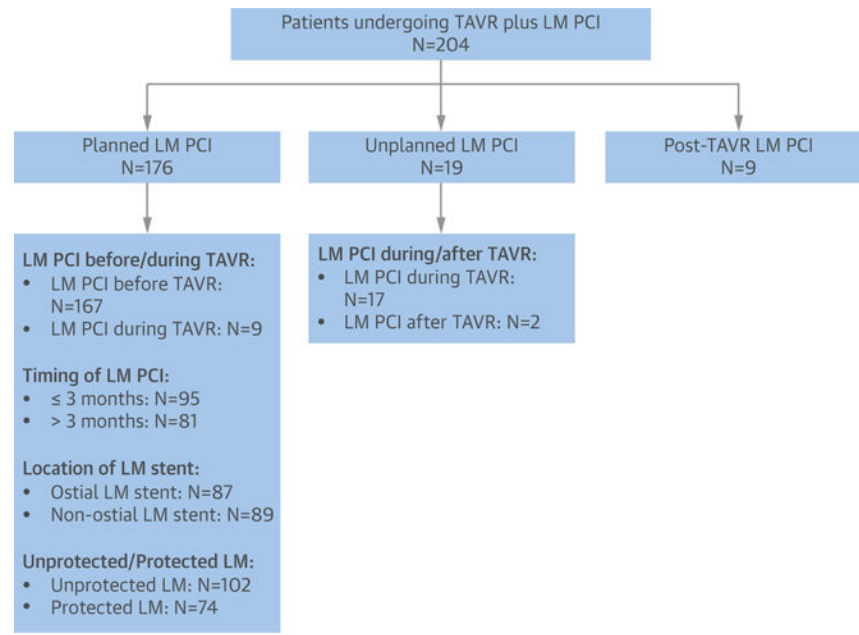


FIGURE 1. Study Methodology

Flowchart of the total number of study patients, subcategorized into those undergoing planned, unplanned, or post-transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) left main coronary artery (LM) percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Outcomes in patients undergoing planned LM PCI were further evaluated on the basis of timing of LM PCI, location of the LM stent, and the presence of protected or unprotected LM.

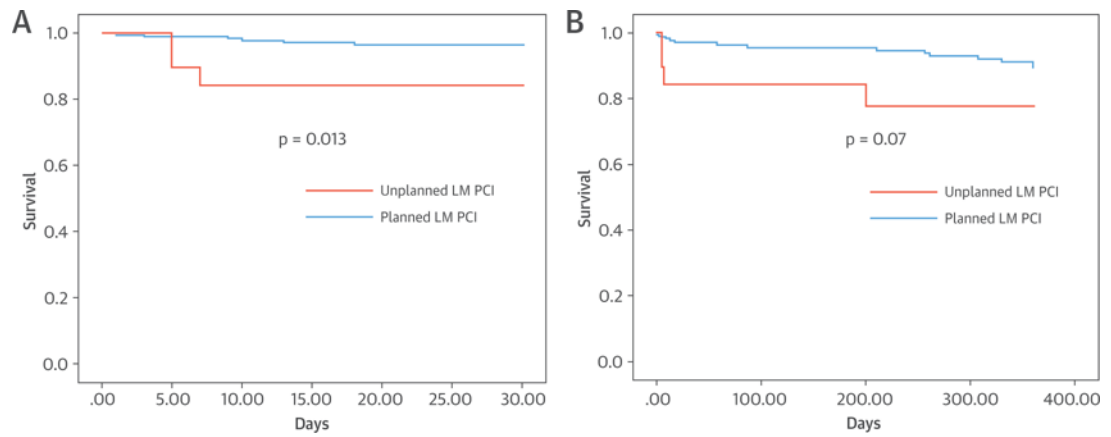


FIGURE 2. Mortality in Patients Undergoing Planned Versus Unplanned Left Main Coronary Artery Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
Increased 30-day (A) and 1-year mortality (B) in patients undergoing unplanned left main coronary artery (LM) percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), in comparison with planned LM PCI.

TABLE 1

Baseline Characteristics of Patients Undergoing Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement Plus Left Main Coronary Artery Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (n = 204)

Age, yrs	80.9 ± 8.4
Hypertension	178 (87.3)
Dyslipidemia	139 (68.1)
Smoker	45 (22.1)
Diabetes	58 (28.4)
Insulin-requiring diabetes	21 (10.3)
Prior aortic valve surgery	8 (3.9)
Peripheral vascular disease	68 (33.3)
SYNTAX score pre-TAVR	4.1 ± 6.3
STS score	8.3 ± 5.6
BMI, kg/m ²	26.2 ± 4.6
NYHA functional class	
I	5 (2.5)
II	31 (15.2)
III	113 (55.4)
IV	40 (19.6)
Timing of PCI	
Before TAVR	167 (81.9)
During TAVR	26 (12.7)
Post-TAVR	11 (5.4)
Vascular approach	
Transfemoral	149 (73.0)
Transapical	38 (18.6)
Subclavian	5 (2.5)
Transaortic	12 (5.9)
TAVR prosthesis size, mm	
23–25	54 (26.5)
26–27	95 (46.6)
29–31	55 (27.0)
Valve-in-valve	4 (2.0)
Valve type	
Edwards	132 (64.7)

CoreValve	68 (33.3)
Direct Flow	4 (2.0)
Echocardiographic characteristics	
EF	51.5 ± 14.4
Mean gradient, mm Hg	46.8 ± 18.3
Aortic valve area, cm ²	0.67 ± 0.20
Cross-sectional CT characteristics	
Mean annular diameter, mm	24.0 ± 3.4
Annular area, mm ²	482.3 ± 92.7
Sinotubular junction, mm	22.6 ± 10.8
Sinus of Valsalva diameter, mm	26.7 ± 12.7
center coronary artery height, mm	11.4 ± 6.1
Right coronary artery height, mm	15.9 ± 3.6

Values are mean ± SD or n (%).

BMI = body mass index; CT = computed tomographic; EF = ejection fraction; LM = Left main coronary artery; NYHA = New York Heart Association; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; STS = Society of Thoracic Surgeons; TAVR = transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

TABLE 2

Procedural Characteristics of Left Main Coronary Artery Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

Location of LM stenosis	
LM only	43 (22.9)
LM and 1 vessel	54 (28.7)
LM and 2 vessels	53 (28.2)
LM and 3 vessels	38 (20.2)
<hr/>	
RCA disease	69 (33.8)
<hr/>	
Location of LM stent	
Ostial	110 (53.9)
Nonostial	94 (46.1)
<hr/>	
LM bifurcation stenting	103 (50.5)
<hr/>	
Treatment of RCA	29 (14.2)
<hr/>	
Stent type	
BMS	29 (14.2)
DES	149 (73.0)
Both DES and BMS	2 (1.0)
<hr/>	
Percentage stenosis	67.4 ± 20.8
<hr/>	
Lesion length, mm	12.1 ± 8.2
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Stent length, mm	18.8 ± 7.5
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Stent diameter, mm	3.6 ± 1.0
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Number of lesions stented	1.6 ± 1.3
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Number of vessels stented	1.7 ± 0.9
<hr/>	
Number of stents per lesion	1.1 ± 0.3

Values are n (%) or mean ± SD.

BMS = bare-metal stent; DES = drug-eluting stent; LM = Left main coronary artery; RCA = right coronary artery.

TABLE 3

Baseline Characteristics of Matched Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement Plus Left Main Coronary Artery Percutaneous Coronary Intervention and Control Patients

	TAVR-LM Registry (n = 128)	Matched Control Subjects (n = 128)	p Value
Age, yrs	81.7 ± 6.8	81.0 ± 7.9	0.41
Female	47 (36.7)	40 (31.3)	0.31
Diabetes	39 (30.5)	46 (35.9)	0.43
Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	14 (10.9)	12 (9.4)	0.82
Hypertension	113 (88.3)	116 (90.6)	0.68
Peripheral arterial disease	44 (34.4)	50 (41.4)	0.49
Valve-in-valve	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	>0.99
History of aortic valve surgery	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	>0.99
Mean gradient 30 mm Hg	10 (7.8)	10 (7.8)	>0.99
EF 30%	9 (7.0)	9 (7.0)	>0.99
Vascular approach			>0.99
Transfemoral/subclavian	103 (80.5)	91 (71.1)	
Alternative access	25 (19.5)	19 (14.8)	
Weight, kg	72.5 ± 13.2	73.3 ± 12.9	0.58
BMI, kg/m ²	25.8 ± 5.5	25.8 ± 4.5	0.96
STS score	7.8 ± 4.9	8.0 ± 4.5	0.58
Ejection fraction, %	53.5 ± 12.4	55.5 ± 13.6	0.10
Mean gradient, mm Hg	47.9 ± 16.5	45.7 ± 12.3	0.17
Aortic valve area, cm ²	0.7 ± 0.2	0.6 ± 0.2	<0.01

Values are mean ± SD or n (%).

Abbreviations as in Table 1.

TABLE 4

Clinical Outcomes in Matched Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement Plus Left Main Coronary Artery Percutaneous Coronary Intervention and Control Patients

	TAVR-LM Registry (n = 128)	Matched Control Subjects (n = 128)	p Value
Procedural outcomes			
LM obstruction	2 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	0.50
Need for second valve	5 (3.9)	8 (6.3)	0.58
Cardiac tamponade	0 (0.0)	1 (0.8)	>0.99
Intraprocedural death	0 (0.0)	1 (0.8)	>0.99
Major or life-threatening bleeding	22 (17.2)	33 (25.8)	0.14
Major vascular complications	21 (16.4)	5 (3.9)	<0.01
Acute kidney injury	6 (4.7)	7 (5.4)	>0.99
Permanent pacemaker	34 (26.6)	18 (14.1)	0.02
CoreValve	46.1	42.8	
Direct Flow	25.0	0.0	
Edwards	12.5	11.3	
Valve embolization	0 (0.0)	2 (1.6)	0.50
Cardiogenic shock	5 (3.9)	2 (1.6)	0.45
30-day outcomes			
Mortality	4 (3.1)	3 (2.3)	0.67
Target vessel revascularization	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NA
Myocardial infarction	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NA
Stroke	1 (0.8)	2 (1.6)	0.57
1-yr mortality			
Mortality	12 (9.4)	13 (10.2)	0.83
Target vessel revascularization	7 (5.5)	2 (1.6)	0.06
Myocardial infarction	3 (2.4)	1 (0.8)	0.25
Stroke	1 (0.8)	3 (2.3)	0.38

Values are n (%).

NA = not applicable; other abbreviations as in Table 1.

TABLE 5

Clinical Outcomes According to Planned and Unplanned Left Main Coronary Artery Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

	Planned LM PCI (n = 176)	Unplanned LM PCI (n = 19)	p Value
Procedural outcomes			
LM obstruction	2 (1.1)*	18 (94.7)	<0.01
LM dissection	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	<0.01
RCA obstruction	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	<0.01
Need for cardiopulmonary resuscitation	1 (0.6)	3 (15.8)	<0.01
Emergent open heart surgery	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NA
Timing of LM obstruction			0.93
After BAV	0 (0.0)	1 (6.3)	
After valve implantation	1 (100.0)*	11 (68.8)	
After post-dilation	0 (0.0)	2 (12.5)	
Within 24 h of TAVR	0 (0.0)	2 (12.5)	
Intraprocedural death	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NA
Valve embolization	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	0.74
Need for second valve	8 (4.8)	1 (5.3)	0.93
Cardiac tamponade	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NA
Cardiogenic shock	6 (3.4)	4 (21.1)	<0.01
New LBBB	20 (11.4)	2 (10.5)	0.91
Permanent pacemaker	38 (21.6)	2 (10.5)	0.26
Acute renal failure	10 (5.8)	5 (26.3)	<0.01
Need for hemodialysis	6 (3.5)	2 (11.1)	0.12
Major vascular complication	23 (13.1)	2 (10.5)	0.75
Major or life-threatening bleeding	25 (14.2)	2 (10.5)	0.66
Duration of hospital stay (days)	5.5 ± 7.1	10.9 ± 10.0	0.01
30-day outcomes			
Mortality	6 (3.4)	3 (15.8)	0.013
Target vessel revascularization	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NA
Myocardial infarction	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	0.74
Stroke	2 (1.1)	1 (5.3)	0.16
1-yr mortality			
Mortality	14 (8.0)	4 (21.1)	0.07
Target vessel revascularization	7 (4.0)	0 (0.0)	0.40
Myocardial infarction	4 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	0.52
Stroke	3 (1.7)	1 (5.3)	0.29

Values are n (%).

* Two patients with pre-existing LM stents undergoing TAVR experienced LM stent impingement by the transcatheter heart valve. This was successfully managed with balloon angioplasty of the LM stent.

BAV = bicuspid aortic valve; LBBB = Left bundle branch block; other abbreviations as in Tables 1 and 2.

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TABLE 6

Univariate Predictors of 30-Day and 1-Year Mortality After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement Plus Left Main Coronary Artery Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

	Hazard Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	p Value
30-day mortality			
Unplanned vs. planned	4.91	1.23–19.64	0.025
Need for second valve	8.22	1.66–40.81	0.010
Need for hemodialysis	7.14	1.48–34.46	0.014
Acute renal failure	10.41	2.79–38.89	<0.01
Mean gradient	1.03	1.00–1.06	0.079
1-year mortality			
Unplanned vs. planned	2.70	0.88–8.12	0.080
Need for second valve	3.86	0.87–17.0	0.075
Acute renal failure	3.26	1.07–9.93	0.037
Weight	0.96	0.92–1.00	0.027