

Válvula VITAFLOW

en pacientes con estenosis aórtica bicúspide

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Principales características de la válvula

Combinación única: armazón de densidad híbrida y avanzada falda de PET de doble capa

Celdas abiertas ●

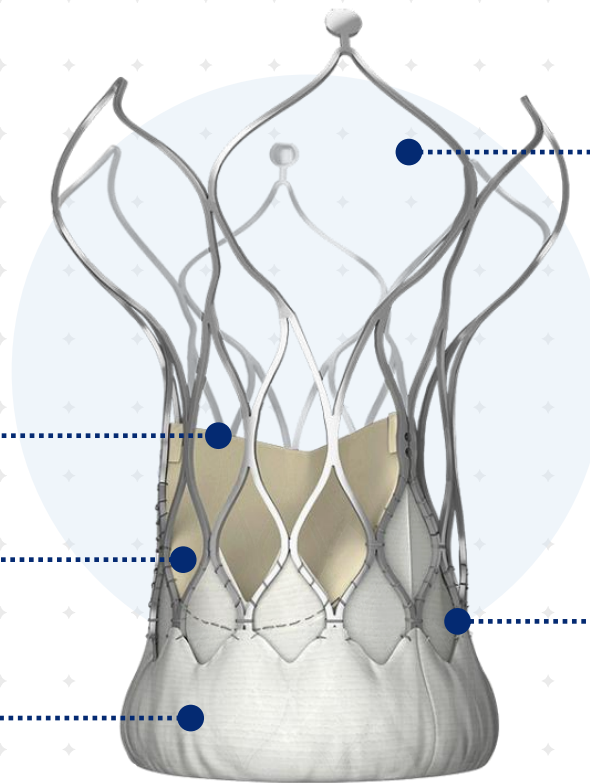
- Permiten el acceso coronario (un catéter de 14 Fr o dos catéteres de 12 Fr)

Diseño supra-annular ●

- Proporciona una mayor área orificial efectiva y minimiza los gradientes

Doble falda interna y externa ●

- Reduce los leaks paravalvulares



● Celdas de baja densidad

- Facilita la flexión de la cápsula al atravesar el arco aórtico
- Mejora la alineación coaxial durante el despliegue

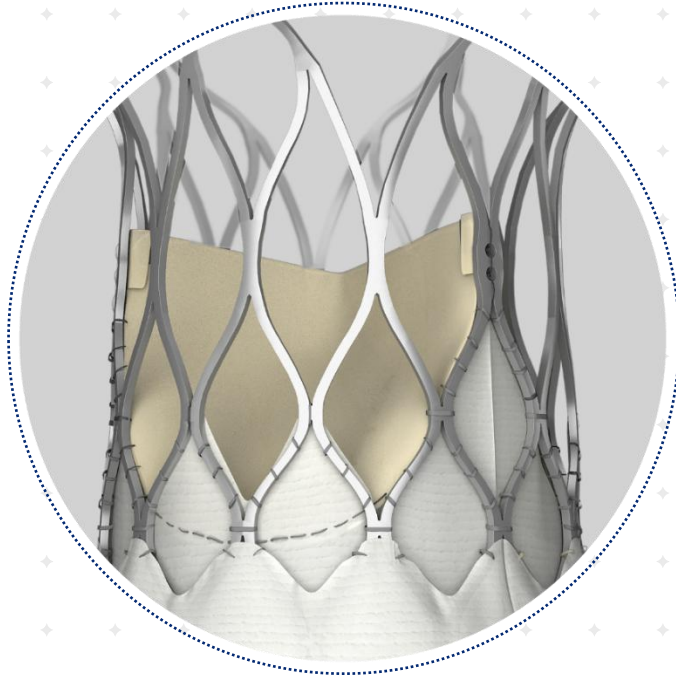
● Celda de alta densidad

- Gran fuerza radial a nivel del anillo
- Capaz de dilatar válvulas severamente calcificadas o bicúspides
- El anclaje firme mantiene estable la posición de la válvula

Diseño de la válvula aórtica - Valvas

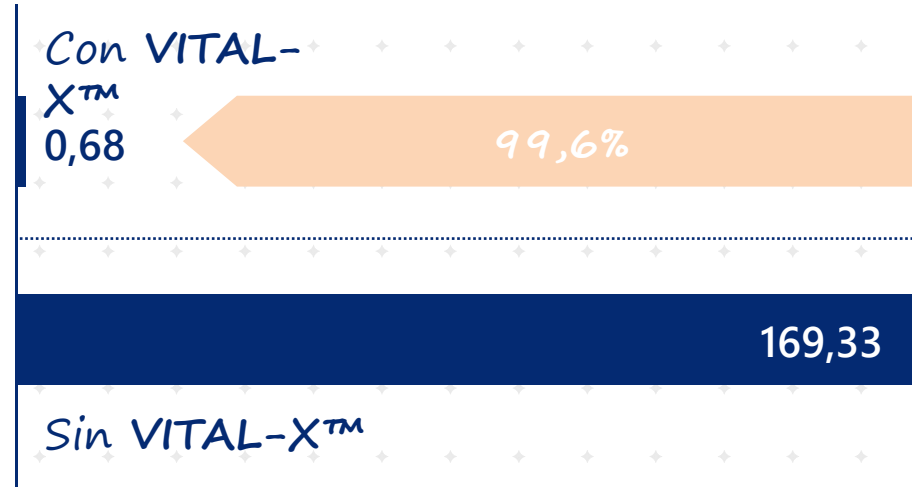
El tratamiento anticalcificación VITAL-X™ del pericardio bovino mejora su durabilidad

Diseño



- Valvas de pericardio bovino
- Tratamiento anticalcificación VITAL-X™

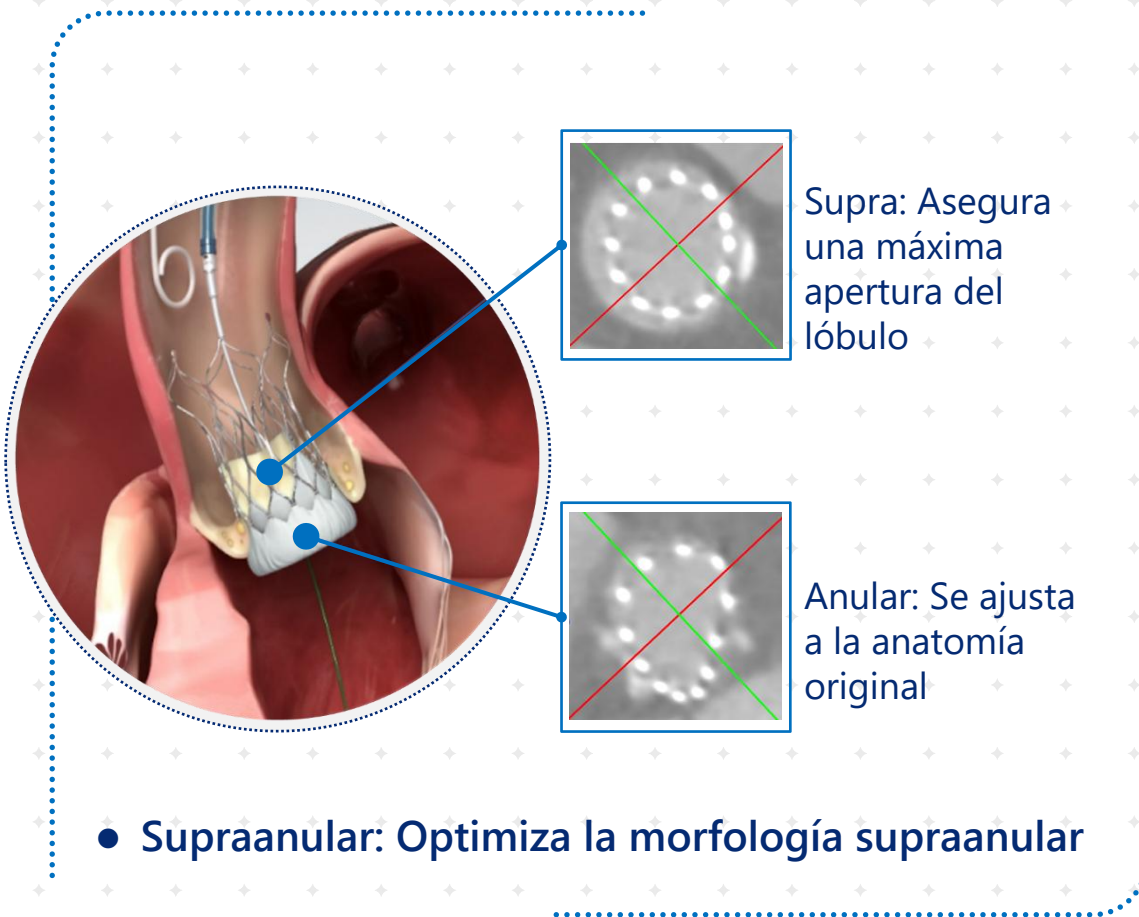
Beneficio



- Contenido de la calcificación en ratas tras 8 semanas de experimento subcutáneo


Diseño de la válvula aórtica – Diseño supra-anular

Los estudios clínicos mostraron una mejora significativa de la hemodinámica



The diagram illustrates the supra-annular aortic valve design. It features a central circular inset showing a cross-section of the heart with the valve positioned above the native annulus. Two blue dots on the valve indicate the locations of the leaflets. Two inset images show the leaflet morphology: the top one is labeled 'Supra: Asegura una máxima apertura del lóbulo' and the bottom one is labeled 'Anular: Se ajusta a la anatomía original'. The top inset shows a leaflet with a wider, more rounded shape, while the bottom inset shows a leaflet with a narrower, more pointed shape. A blue dot is placed on the supra-annular design, and a green dot is placed on the annular design.

- Supraanular: Optimiza la morfología supraanular

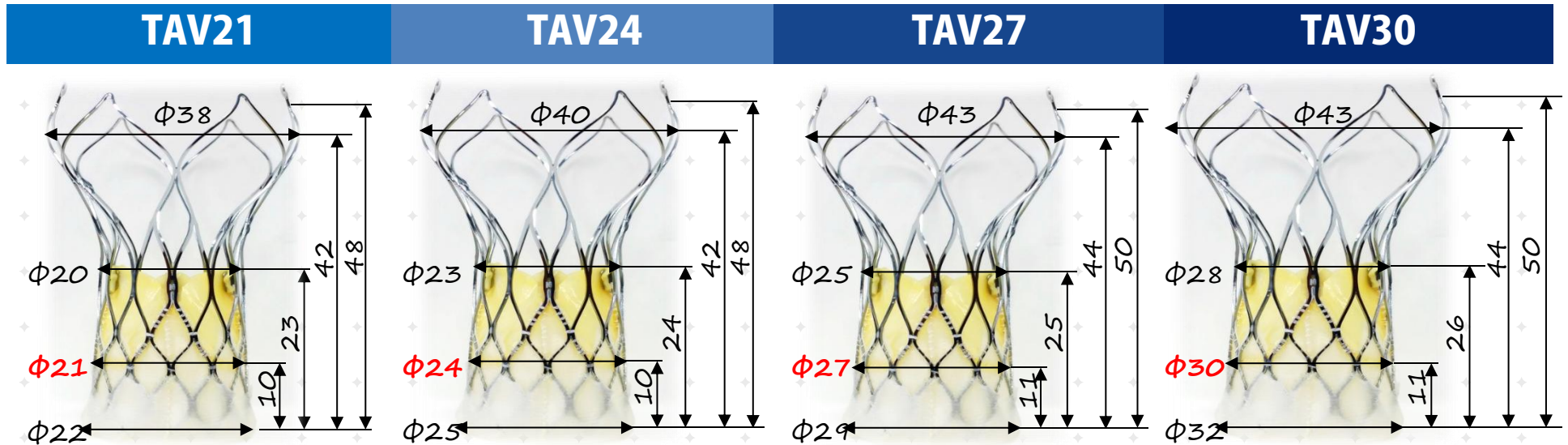


The diagram illustrates the double-flap PET aortic valve design. It features a central circular inset showing a cross-section of the heart with the valve positioned above the native annulus. The valve has two flaps, one internal and one external, which are shown in a closed position. A blue dot is placed on the double-flap design. A blue banner below the inset contains the text 'Doble falda interna y externa de PET'. A blue dot is placed on the double-flap design.

- Doble falda interior y exterior de PET: mejor ajuste a la estructura anatómica nativa, reduce eficazmente las fugas paravalvulares.

Especificaciones de la válvula VitaFlow Liberty

El Sistema TAVI VitaFlow Liberty cubre un rango de diámetros del anillo de 17 a 29 mm



Altura de la falda: 11-12mm

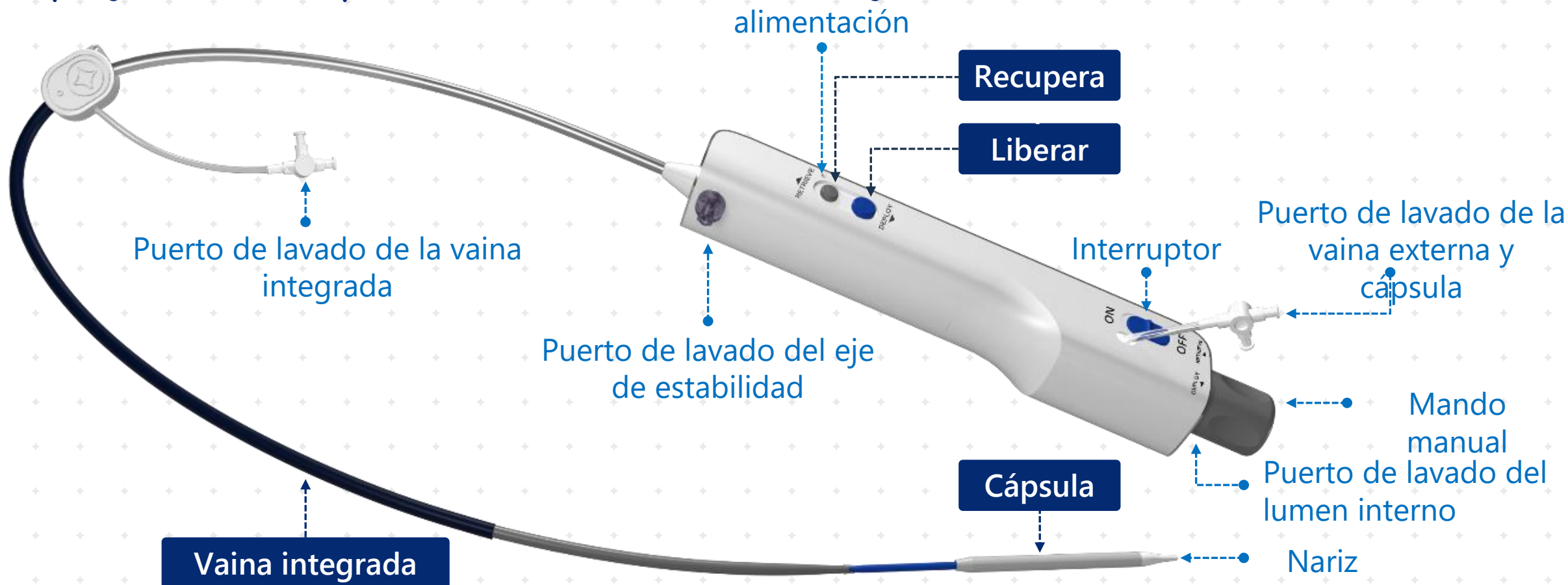
Altura del armazón: 48-50mm



Diámetro (mm)	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Perímetro (mm)	53,4	56,5	59,6	62,8	65,9	69,1	72,2	75,4	78,5	81,6	84,8	87,9	91,1
Área (mm ²)	226,9	254,5	283,5	314,2	346,4	380,1	415,5	452,4	490,9	530,9	572,6	615,8	660,5

Sistema de liberación

El sistema de liberación puede desplegarse de forma motorizada pulsando un botón. El despliegue manual es posible mediante un mando de seguridad.



Características y beneficios clínicos

■ Mango motorizado

- Permite la manipulación simultánea de la guía
- Ayuda a alcanzar una posición precisa y estable durante el despliegue para una mayor seguridad
- Mando manual disponible como seguridad

■ Posicionamiento preciso

- Recapturable y reposicionable
- Permite un despliegue de la válvula de hasta un 75%
- Recapturable hasta 3 veces



■ Vaina interna y externa reforzadas

- Respuesta instantánea 1:1
- Despliegue y recuperación precisos y estables

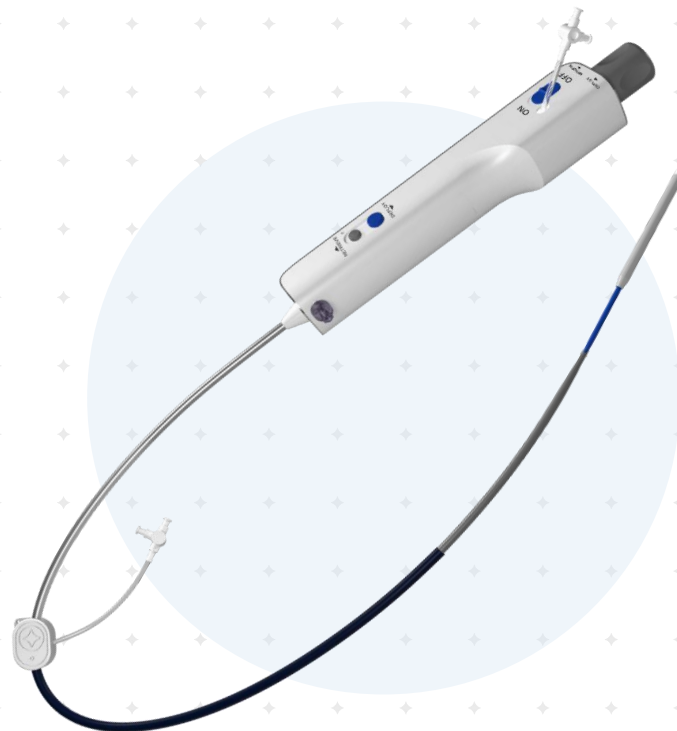
■ Cápsula con movimiento de 360°

- Flexibilidad que permite la alineación coaxial durante el posicionamiento de la válvula
- Liberación precisa, incluso en anatomías complejas

Especificaciones técnicas del sistema de liberación VitaFlow Liberty

El sistema TAVI VitaFlow liberty con vaina integrada equivalente a 16F/17 Fr está indicado para vasos $\geq 6,0$ mm

Diámetro válvula VitaFlow Liberty	21mm	24mm	27mm	30mm
Vaina integrada	Equivalente 16 Fr		Equivalente 17 Fr	



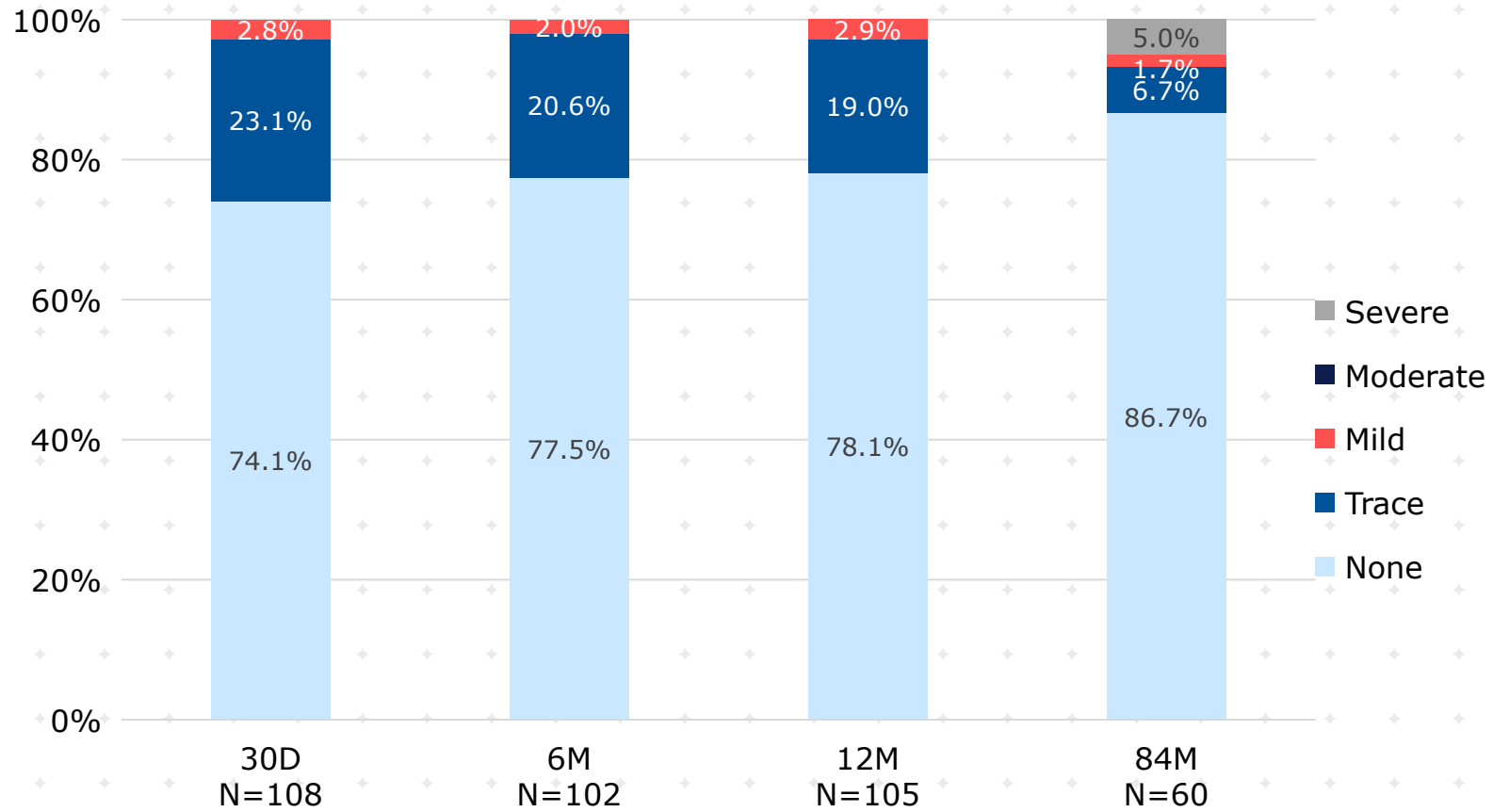
Baseline data

Characteristic	N=110
Mean Age – Year	77.73
Male Sex	60/110
Mean STS Score	8.84
Coronary Artery Disease	62/110
Hypertension	59/110
Previous Myocardial Infarction	6/110
Previous PCI	14/110
Peripheral Vascular Disease	45/110
Angina CCS Classes II-IV	20/110
Previous CABG	0/110

Characteristic	N=110
COPD	24/110
Liver Disease	3/110
Renal Insufficiency	14/110
Diabetes Mellitus	31/110
Cerebral Vascular Disease	24/110
Bicuspid Aortic Valve	42/110
Non-bicuspid Aortic Valve	68/110
LVEF	57.22±12.00
Effective Orifice Area – cm ²	0.64±0.19
Mean AV Gradient - mmHg	60.41±19.40

Perivalvular leakage – 7 years outcome

Aortic Regurgitation in 110 patients



Major complications at 7 years

	VitaFlow® At 1 year	VitaFlow® At 2 years	VitaFlow® At 3 years	VitaFlow® At 4 years	VitaFlow® At 5 years	VitaFlow® At 6 years	VitaFlow® At 7 years
Cardiovascular Mortality	1.8%(2)	2.7%(3)	7.2%(8)	7.2%(8)	8.2%(9)	11.1%(10)	14.9%(13)
Myocardial Infarction	9.3%(10)	9.4%(10)	10.4%(11)	10.4%(11)	12.0%(12)	14.3%(13)	16.1%(14)
Major Stroke	0.0%(0)	0.0%(0)	1.9%(2)	1.9%(2)	2.1%(2)	3.4%(3)	4.9%(4)
New permanent pacemaker	19.6%(21)	19.8%(21)	21.2%(22)	21.2%(22)	22.0%(22)	23.2%(22)	24.8%(22)
Aortic valve re-intervention	0.9%(1)	0.9%(1)	1.0%(1)	1.0%(1)	1.04%(1)	1.2%(1)	1.25%(1)

VÁLVULA BICÚSPIDE EN CHINA

	Age	Male	BMI	LVEF	STS score
Asian	◄ ►	◄ ►		◄ ►	◄ ►
Western	◄ ►	◄ ►	▲	◄ ►	◄ ►

	Valve area	Annulus area	Bicuspid	Device size	Transfemoral
Asian	◄ ►		▲		◄ ►
Western	◄ ►	▲		▲	◄ ►

1-Year clinical results of patients with bicuspid and tricuspid aortic valves

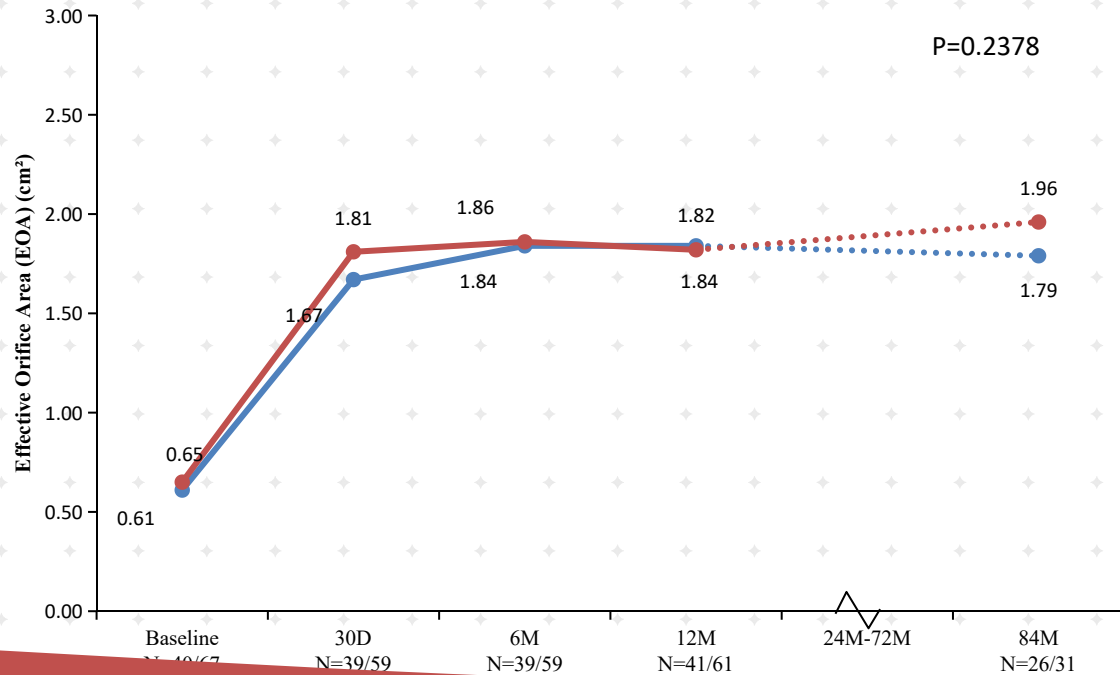
- No significant difference

Clinical Outcomes (1-year)	Tricuspid AS N=68	Bicuspid AS N=42	P-Value
All-cause Mortality	3(4.6%)	0(0.0%)	0.2854
Cardiovascular Mortality	2(2.9%)	0(0.0%)	/
All Stroke (Major & Minor)	3(4.6%)	2(4.8%)	1.0000
Major Vascular Complication	3(4.6%)	0(0.0%)	0.1579
Moderate or Severe PVL	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1.000
New Pacemaker Implantation	15(22.1%)	6(14.3%)	0.454

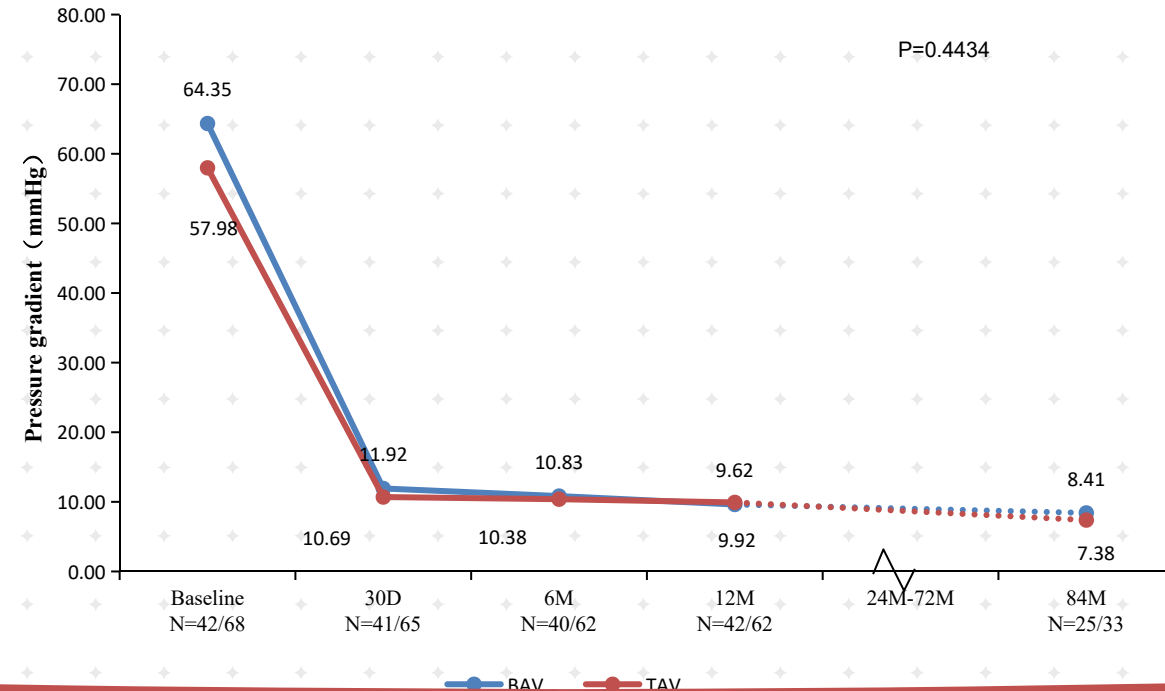
7-Year clinical results of patients with bicuspid and tricuspid aortic valves

- Total of 110 patients, 42 patients with BAV(38.2%), 68 patients with TAV (61.8%)
- The hemodynamics showed no difference between Bicuspid (BAV) and Tricuspid (TAV) patients at 7 years

Effective Orifice Area (BAV vs TAV) in 110 patients



Pressure Gradient (BAV vs. TAV) in 110 patients



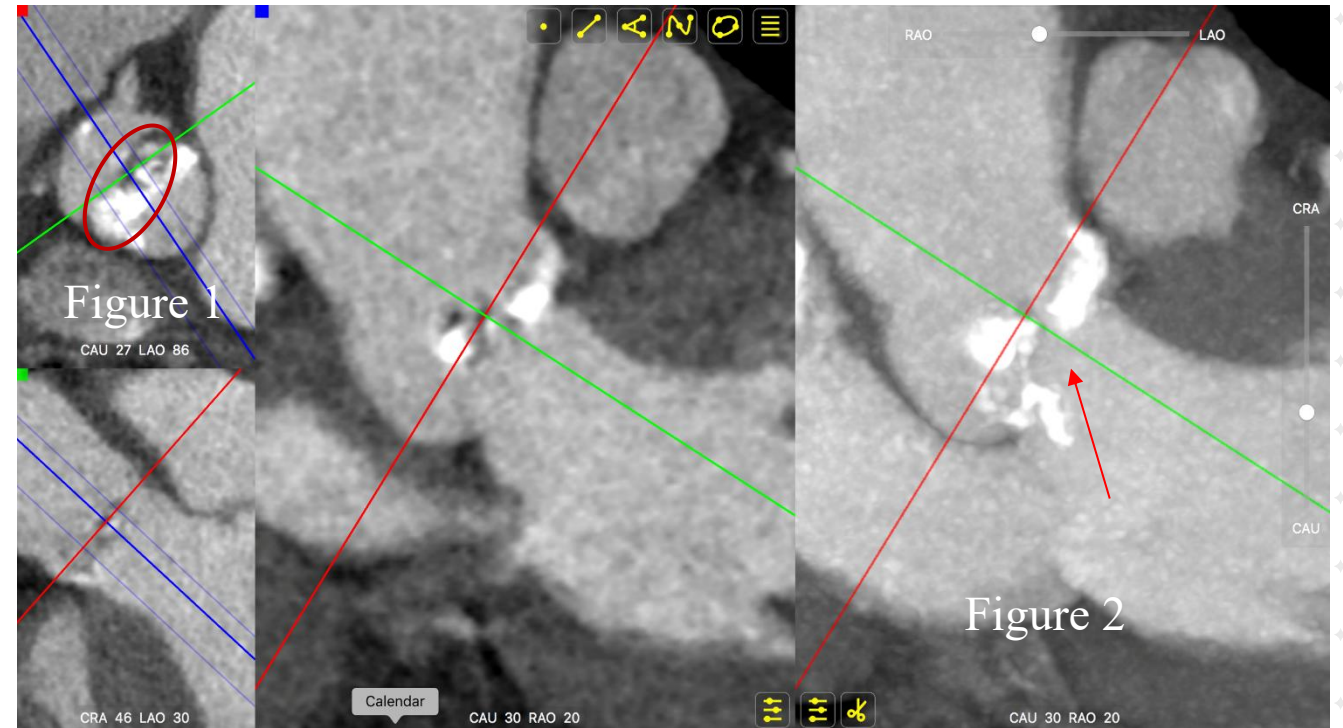
Balloon Predilation Angle

Type 0

- Type 1 bicuspid aortic valve angle method is the same as the tricuspid aortic valve

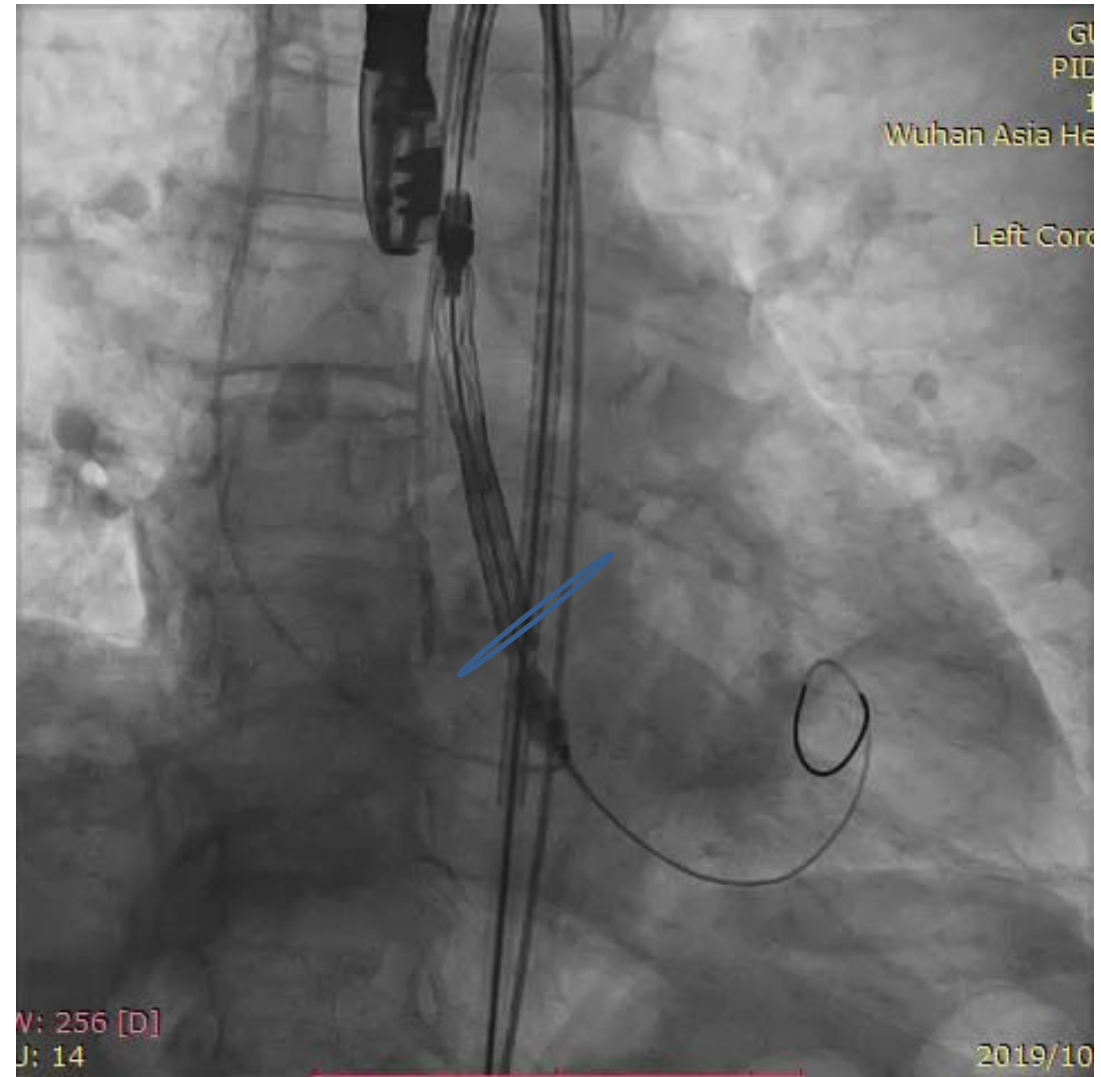
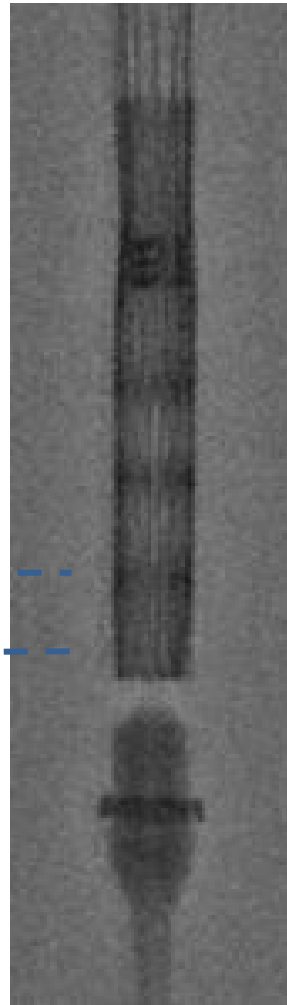
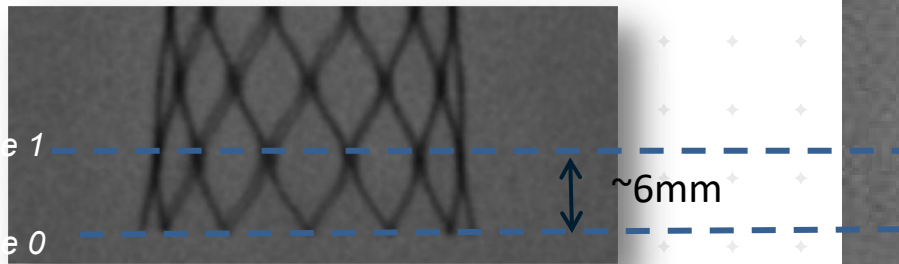
Type 0 method is different:

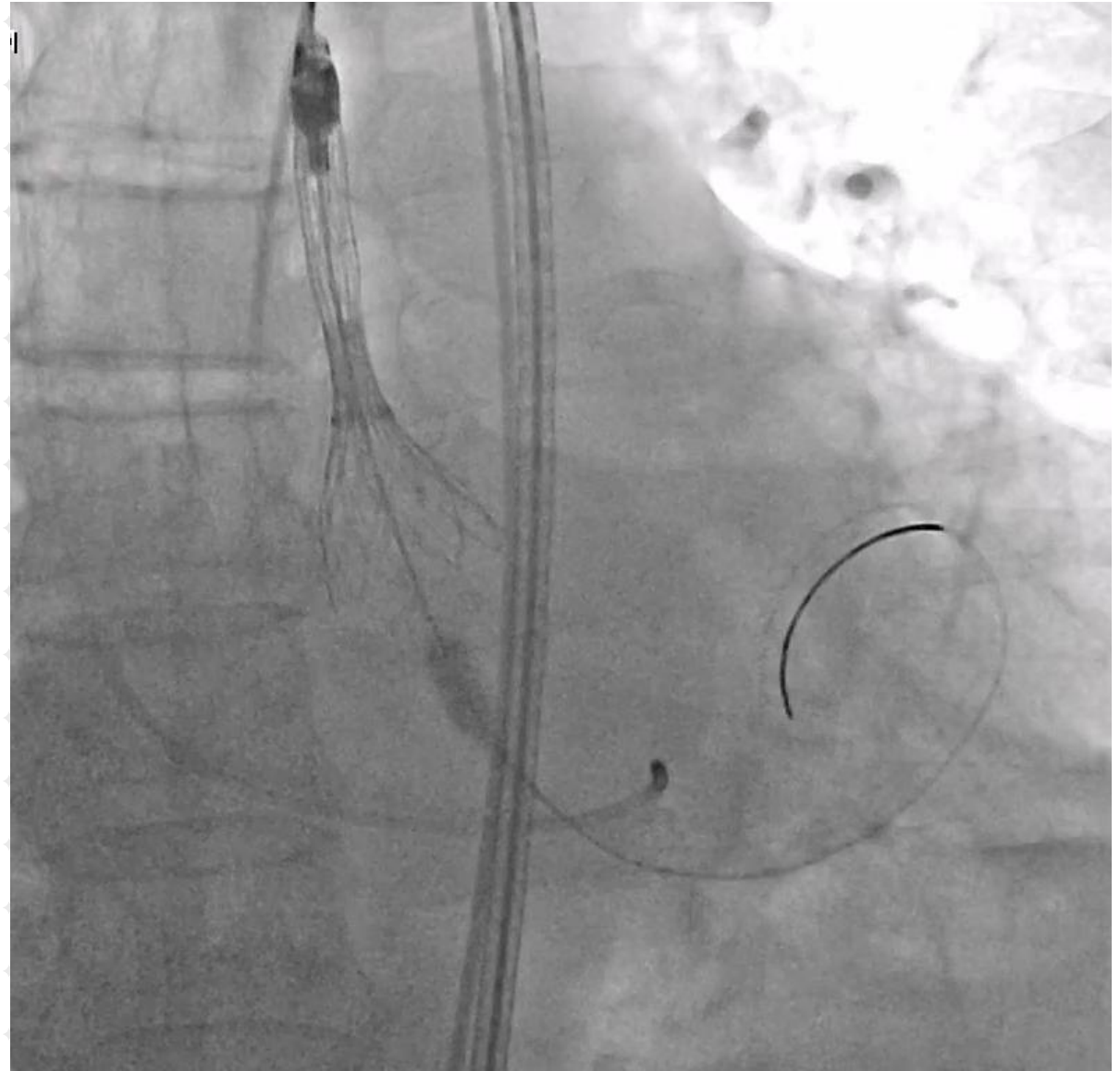
- Find the minor axis (Figure 1)
 1. This view clearly shows the distribution of calcification on the two leaflets. (Figure 2)
 2. This can evaluate the movement of calcification before and after predilation.
- This angle also can be used in crossing valve
 - This view can see gap in calcification. This is beneficial for crossing valve.



Align annulus and marker band

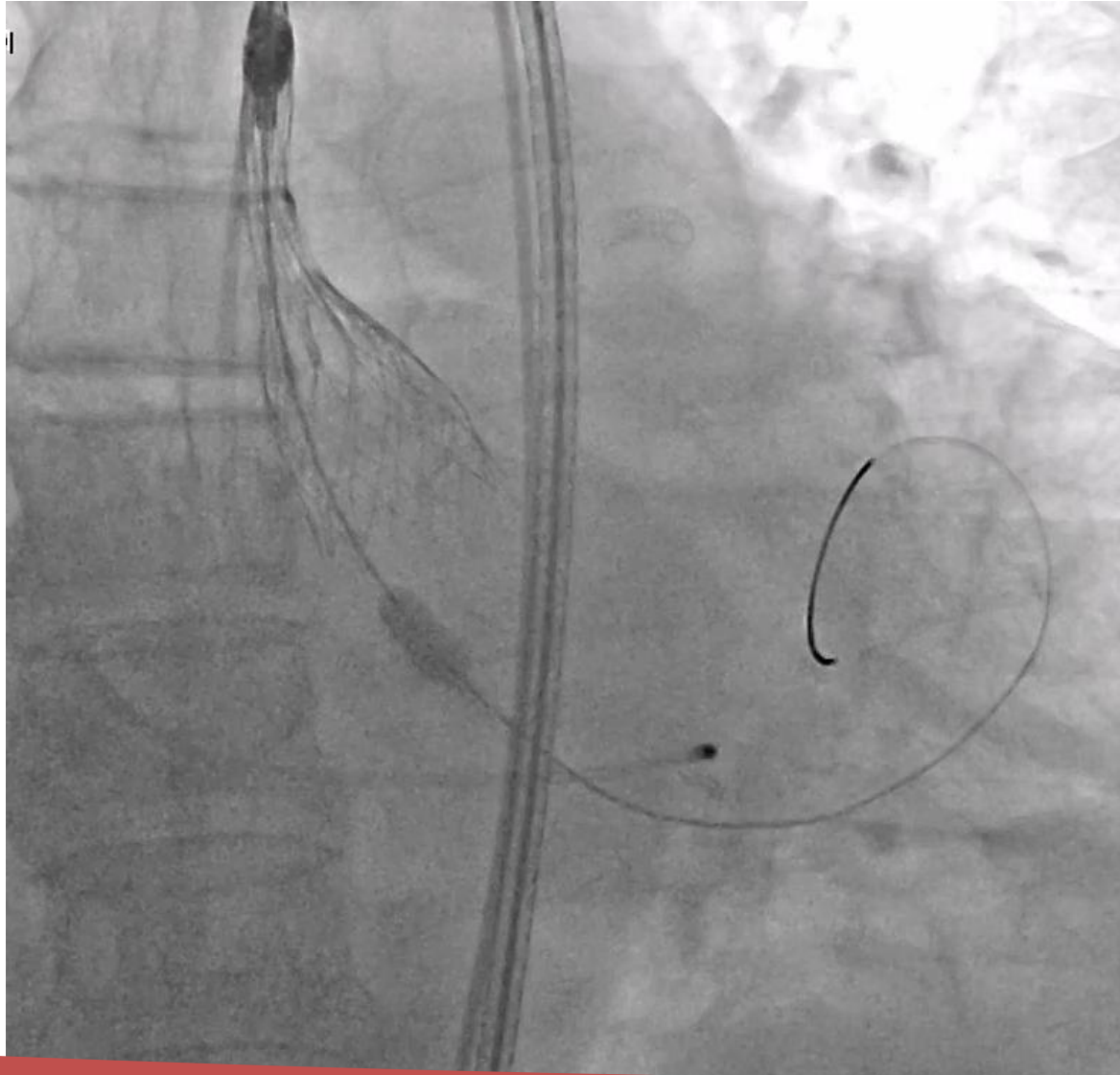
- Identify the ideal annular viewing plane to achieve coplanar imaging projection of native annulus and marker band, to see them as two straight lines on the fluoro image.
- Target implant depth: 0-6mm





Deploy the valve(last 1/3)

Separate paddles



TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

