Post-procedural hypertension following transcatheter aortic valve implantation: incidence and clinical significance

Gidon Perlman; Sasa Loncar; Arthur Pollak; Dan Gilon; Ronny Alcalai; David Planer; Chaim Lotan; Haim Danenberg

The Heart Institute
Hadassah - Hebrew University Medical Center
DISCLOSURES

None
Hemodynamics of Aortic Valve treatments

- Increases in Blood Pressure (BP) after surgical AVR reported in the 1970’s (1,2)

- Recent reports recommend antihypertensive treatment for the improvement of remodeling after AVR (3)

- Post-procedural reports of TAVI describe decreased BP as a consequence of complications (4)

- Gotzmann et al. reported a rise of systolic BP immediately after TAVI (5)

Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation (TAVI)

- Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation is a rapidly expanding procedure for the treatment of Aortic Stenosis (AS)

- Currently TAVI is being offered to elderly patients instead of surgical Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR)

- In a typical series of 168 patients from Vancouver (6) the median age was 84, Logistic Euroscore was 28.6 and 64.9% of the patients were hypertensive

Cavity pressures in Aortic Valve Stenosis

110/70
200/20
Pressure Gradient

Source: Am J Geriatr Cardiol © 2003 Le Jacq Communications, Inc.
Is TAVI like a dam breaking?
Objective

To investigate the blood pressure response after TAVI and its clinical correlation with short- and mid-term clinical outcomes
Methods

- 105 consecutive AS patients admitted to the ICCU after TAVI
- Continuous monitoring of BP for 5 days after TAVI, detailed recording of medical therapy
- Valve area and gradients, and cardiac output calculated by Doppler Echocardiograms
- Arterial compliance calculated as:
  Stroke volume / Pulse pressure (ml/mm Hg) (7)

Clinical Outcomes

Clinical events recorded:
- In-hospital
- 30 days, 12 months

Serious Adverse Events:
- Death
- Worsening Heart Failure
- Myocardial Infarction
- Stroke
- Recurrent hospital admissions
Classification of TAVI patients based on BP response

Increased BP after TAVI was defined according to one of the following:

1. A sustained (>48 hours) increase of systolic pressure > 140 or diastolic pressure > 90 mmHg
2. Increased (more than two-fold) dosage of an anti-hypertensive drug to control systemic BP.
3. Addition of an anti-hypertensive drug to control systemic BP
## Study population (n=105)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Increased BP (n = 53)</th>
<th>Stable BP (n = 52)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, yrs</td>
<td>81 ± 6</td>
<td>80 ± 7</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25 (47)</td>
<td>25 (48)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, units</td>
<td>26.5 ± 4.2</td>
<td>28.8 ± 5.9</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistic EuroSCORE</td>
<td>23.5 ± 15.3</td>
<td>23.2 ± 14.9</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ejection fraction, %</td>
<td>54.8 ± 11.7</td>
<td>56.8 ± 12.0</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTN</td>
<td>44 (83)</td>
<td>41 (79)</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of anti-HTN drugs</td>
<td>2.47 ± 1.23</td>
<td>3.21 ± 1.67</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronary artery disease</td>
<td>30 (57)</td>
<td>28 (54)</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous CABG</td>
<td>15 (28)</td>
<td>11 (21)</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHA score</td>
<td>3.15 ± 0.36</td>
<td>3.17 ± 0.51</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic renal failure</td>
<td>6 (11)</td>
<td>7 (13)</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>17 (32)</td>
<td>20 (38)</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean ± SD or n (%).

BMI = body mass index; BP = blood pressure; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; EuroSCORE = European System for Cardiac Operative Risk Evaluation; HTN = hypertension; NYHA = New York Heart Association; TAVI = transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

Perlman et al. JACC Interventions. 2013
Procedure technique and related complications were similar in both BP groups

- Similar approach, 85% femoral
- Similar valves, 85% Medtronic Corevalve
- Similar Complications:
  - Preiprocedural death – 0/53 vs. 1/52 (P=0.49)
  - Tamponade – 2/53 vs. 3/52 (P=0.67)
  - Major bleeding – 29/55 vs. 22/52 (P=0.24)
  - Moderate or Severe AR – 7/53 vs. 8/52 (P=0.89)
Blood pressure response after TAVI – in the entire cohort

Blood pressure (mmHg)

- Systolic BP
- Diastolic BP

* = p<0.01
Baseline hemodynamic and Echo data

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<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline data</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic BP, mm Hg</td>
<td>128.6 ± 18.0</td>
<td>124.6 ± 17.1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic BP, mm Hg</td>
<td>68.0 ± 11.6</td>
<td>68.6 ± 10.0</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse pressure, mm Hg</td>
<td>60.6 ± 14.8</td>
<td>56.0 ± 17.2</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aortic valve area, cm²</td>
<td>0.65 ± 0.18</td>
<td>0.66 ± 0.17</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximal gradient, mm Hg</td>
<td>74.8 ± 19.8</td>
<td>69.2 ± 22.2</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean gradient, mm Hg</td>
<td>46.2 ± 13.4</td>
<td>43.3 ± 14.7</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arterial compliance, ml/mm Hg</td>
<td>1.11 ± 0.47</td>
<td>1.26 ± 0.45</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic vascular resistance, dyn/cm</td>
<td>1,702 ± 606</td>
<td>1,562 ± 460</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac output, l/min</td>
<td>4.3 ± 1.2</td>
<td>4.5 ± 1.4</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac index, l/min</td>
<td>2.4 ± 0.7</td>
<td>2.5 ± 0.8</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke volume, ml</td>
<td>64 ± 19</td>
<td>68 ± 21</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Perlman et al. JACC Interventions. 2013
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Systolic BP immediately after TAVI, mm Hg</td>
<td>154.9 ± 29.9</td>
<td>126.1 ± 24.4</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic BP immediately after TAVI, mm Hg</td>
<td>64.3 ± 14.1</td>
<td>59.6 ± 16.3</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse pressure immediately after TAVI, mm Hg</td>
<td>90.6 ± 24.7</td>
<td>66.6 ± 19.9</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac output increase, l/min</td>
<td>0.26 ± 1.3</td>
<td>−0.44 ± 1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac index increase, l/min/m²</td>
<td>0.14 ± 0.7</td>
<td>−0.27 ± 0.9</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke volume increase, ml</td>
<td>0.32 ± 22.1</td>
<td>−11.07 ± 23.31</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic vascular resistance, dyn/cm</td>
<td>1,642 ± 524</td>
<td>1,581 ± 564</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aortic valve area, cm²</td>
<td>1.72 ± 0.59</td>
<td>1.74 ± 0.51</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximal gradient, mm Hg</td>
<td>15.4 ± 5.8</td>
<td>15.3 ± 7.5</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean gradient, mm Hg</td>
<td>8.4 ± 3.6</td>
<td>8.2 ± 4.3</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perlman et al. JACC Interventions. 2013
Survival after TAVI according to Blood Pressure group

Number at risk:
- Stable BP: 52, 48, 47, 45, 45
- Increased BP: 53, 52, 50, 49, 47

Time to Death (months):
- 0, 3, 6, 9, 12

LogRank p = 0.68
Survival after TAVI according to Blood Pressure group

In Hospital 0 vs. 4, P=0.056
Clinical outcomes after TAVI according to BP group

Any Adverse Event

Heart Failure Events

Any Adverse Event

Heart Failure Events
What could be the mechanism of the improved outcome of patients with increased BP?

- Increased BP correlates with better cardiac Function (Cardiac output, Stroke volumes)

- Increased BP can also mean in some patients no procedure related complications

- Increased BP requires/enables drugs associated with improved cardiovascular outcomes (eg. ACEI)
Clinical implications of increased systolic blood pressure

• Accelerated HTN post-TAVI can cause cardiac, cerebral and renal damage
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Pt. #45. Immediately after TAVI
systolic BP 125 -> 235 (mmHg)
Clinical implications of increased systolic blood pressure

- Accelerated HTN post-TAVI can cause cardiac, cerebral and renal damage
- Parenteral anti-hypertensive therapy was required in 27 patients (26%)
- Anti-hypertensive therapy was intensified in 53 patients (51%)
- HTN was newly diagnosed in 9 patients (17%)
Tamponade masking the BP increase

Pt. #38 developed Increased BP after pericardiocentesis
Conclusions

- Increased and sustained HTN appeared in 51% of the patients post-TAVI

- Increased BP required immediate and long term treatment

- Increased BP is associated with better cardiac function

- Increased BP predicts a favorable outcome