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Our experience: predictors of detection new cardiac conduction disorders after TAVI

Abstract:

Our study (237 patients, median age 76 years) includes the analysis of patients with severe or critical aortic stenosis, which were hospitalized for TAVI to our department. All patients were separated into two groups: patients who hadn't «new» cardiac conduction disturbances in the early postoperative period-group № I, and patients with «new» conduction disturbances - group № II. In the vast majority of cases- 233(98%) a transfemoral approach used, in the remaining cases other types of approaches used: transapical (n=2, 0.8%) and transaxillary (n=2, 0.8%). Two types of valves were used: self-expanding valves were implanted in 209 (88%) patients: "CoreValve" - 77 (32%), "Portico" - 36 (15%), "Acurate Neo" - in (41%), balloon-expandable "Edwards SAPIEN" - 28 (12%) patients. The operation time was 98 minutes (median), from 20 to 340 minutes (lower-upper quartiles), the volume of the injected X-ray contrast agent was 190 (75-400) ml. The group № 2 consisted of 98 people – 41,3 %, of which the appearance of one blockage occurred in 52 cases (53%), two different blockages in 37 patients - (15,6%). Atrioventricular block (various degrees) occurred in 59 (24,9%) patients, left bundle branch injury occurred in 74 (31%) patients, and right bundle branch injury occurred in 13 (5,5%) patients. In cases with "new" cardiac conduction disorders, the need for pacemaker implantation was assessed for AV block II-III degrees, including in combination with LBBB or PBBB, which persisted for 5-7 days after TAVI in 17 cases(7,2%).

Biography

Valeriya S. Chekanova is a cardiologist and research assistant in Chazov National Medical Research Centre of Cardiology. She has published more than 20 publications in scientific journals, took participations in 15 conferences, was the Excellent Scholarship Holder two times: scholarship of Russian federation fir studying abroad (USA, The State of New York) and scholarship by Switzerland Government (Switzerland, Lausanne), where she was doing scientific works.