Transcatheter aortic valve implantation safe and effective in nonagenarians

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Kaplan-Meier curves of all-cause mortality in nonagenarians (green) versus patients less 90 years (blue) undergoing TAVI. Credit: European Society of Cardiology, ESC Congress 2017/ ESC

Aug. 28 2017: Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) is safe and effective in nonagenarians, according to research presented at ESC Congress today.1 The observational study found that nonagenarians who underwent TAVI had worse short-term outcomes but similar one-year outcomes as patients younger than 90 years.

"The number of nonagenarians (age 90 or above) is rising and in the USA is set to quadruple by 2050 to reach 8.7 million," said last author Dr Adriano Caixeta, an interventional cardiologist at Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, São Paulo, Brazil.2 "As such, cardiologists are being confronted with an increasing number of nonagenarian patients with severe aortic stenosis."

"TAVI has been established as a standard treatment for most elderly patients with aortic stenosis," continued Dr Caixeta. "However, there is a debate about the clinical utility of TAVI in some very high risk subgroups of patients, including nonagenarians, as they have generally represented a small fraction of patients enrolled in clinical trials."

There is little data on the safety and efficacy of TAVI in patients older than 90 years of age and longer-term (over one year) follow-up is lacking.

This study evaluated the early (30 days) and long-term (over one year) clinical outcomes in nonagenarian patients undergoing TAVI. Between January 2008 and February 2015, patients with symptomatic aortic stenosis who underwent TAVI were enrolled in a Brazilian multicentre registry.

Among a total of 819 patients, 735 were less than 90 years old, and 84 (10.2%) were nonagenarian. Nonagenarian patients were on average 12 years older than patients less 90 years old (92.4 years versus 80.1 years; p

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