# Aortic valve replacement in high risk patients: conventional surgery compared with catheter-based techniques

Submission date	Recruitment status	[X] Prospectively registered
22/04/2009	No longer recruiting	Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
26/05/2009	Completed	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	[] Individual participant data
10/08/2017	Circulatory System	<ul><li>Record updated in last year</li></ul>

# Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

# Contact information

## Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

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# Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number** N/A

# Study information

Scientific Title

Randomised trial of transcutaneous versus surgical aortic valve replacement

#### Acronym

**TAVI AVR** 

#### **Study objectives**

- 1. To assess efficacy and safety of the trans-catheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI)
- 2. To compare efficacy and safety of TAVI with surgical AVR (Cohort A)
- 3. To compare safety and efficacy of TAVI with medical therapy (Cohort B)
- 4. To keep a registry of all patients undergoing TAVI

To propose TAVI, incremental clinical benefits in a well-defined cohort of patients with the use of rigorous clinical trials need to be demonstrated. That is, these new therapy approaches must have substantive clinical value and cannot simply be the fashionable extrapolation of previous catheter-based treatments for coronary artery and other vascular diseases. To date, TAVI has been restricted to patients at high risk or with contraindication for surgery. The main outcome measure reported has been mortality at 30 days and, in some cases, morbidity. We do not know six month outcome in TAVI, as reported in the literature. Furthermore, quality of life and survival measured beyond three months is scarcely reported. With the economic demand of an ageing population on healthcare, there are no economic analysis and cost-effectiveness of TAVI alone or in comparison with surgical AVR. Although there is enormous enthusiasm for TAVI, it must be emphasised that this technology is in its infancy. It is very important that the patients' needs and quality of life are considered and that clinicians are not drawn into doing the procedure simply because it is a novelty. However, one can legitimately raise the question whether TAVI in a morbid, elderly patient cohort should be held to the same high standards as surgical therapies performed in younger and healthier patients.

Assuming that a standard for comparison and analysis of results should be whatever therapy a given patient would usually receive, some transcutaneous devices may be best suited for comparison with surgical valve replacements, whereas others may require comparisons with medical therapy. For example, in patients with heart failure and comorbidities, where surgery is totally contraindicated, TAVI should be compared to medical therapy.

European and American Heart Association guidelines and NICE recommend that each patient should be considered in a multidisciplinary meeting consisting of an interventional cardiologist, cardiac surgeon and cardiac anaesthetist. To address whether patients would benefit from only medical therapy, a non-interventional cardiologist should also be present. In view of the current status of TAVI, lack of consistency in selection of patients, reporting of outcomes, the European and American guidelines recommend a randomised study as outlined above and also the need to keep an accurate registry.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

# Ethics approval(s)

Wandsworth Research Ethics Committee, St George's University of London, approval pending as of 22/04/2009

# Study design

Prospective randomised controlled trial

# Primary study design

Interventional

#### Study type(s)

**Treatment** 

#### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Severe aortic valve stenosis

#### **Interventions**

Arm 1: Transcutaneous aortic valve implantation (n = 219)

Arm 2: Aortic valve replacement (n = 219)

Arm 3: Best medical therapy (n = 219)

#### Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

### Primary outcome(s)

Death within the first year

#### Key secondary outcome(s))

The following will be assessed at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months for the first year, then 6-monthly until the end of 3rd year:

- 1. Evidence of prosthetic valve dysfunction
- 2. Postoperative bleeding
- 3. Freedom from major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular complications
- 4. Heart block and need for pacemaker implantation
- 5. Conversion from TAVI, emergency valve surgery
- 6. Length of hospital stay and discharge to rehabilitation centre or home
- 7. Length of hospital stay
- 8. Improved quality of life, assessee by SF-36® Health Survey and Six-Minute Walk test

## Completion date

31/08/2012

# **Eligibility**

### Key inclusion criteria

- 1. After a multidisciplinary meeting, patients (both males ane females) with expected mortality >15% (Euroscore) and/or >10% (Society of Thoracic Surgeons Mortality Risk [STS] score)
- 2. Severe aortic stenosis, confirmed by trans-thoracic echocardiography using a combination of measurements of valve area and flow dependent indices (mean gradient >50 mmHg). Low dose dobutamine echocardiography is useful to differentiate between severe and the rare 'pseudo-severe' aortic stenosis in patients with low left ventricular ejection fraction and low gradient.
- 3. Severe aortic stenosis, +/- one vessel coronary artery disease amenable to percutaneous intervention
- 4. Age >70 (if age <70, need to have other significant comorbidities)
- 5. Symptomatic patients with New York Heart Association (NYHA) grade >II
- 6. Patients who are able to give consent
- 7. If it is thought that risks of mortality and morbidity with surgery outweigh the benefits, the patients will be randomised into cohort B

## Participant type(s)

### Healthy volunteers allowed

No

#### Age group

Senior

#### Sex

All

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Aortic regurgitation
- 2. Patient preference TAVI is not recommended for patients who simply refuse surgery on the basis of personal preference
- 3. Aortic annulus <18 or >25 mm for balloon expandable and <20 or >27 mm for self-expandable devices
- 4. Bicuspid aortic valve
- 5. Present of asymmetric heavy valvular calcification
- 6. Aortic root dimensions >4.5 cms
- 7. Presence of apical left ventricular thrombus
- 8. Evidence of acute myocardial infarction <30 days
- 9. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- 10. Life expectancy <1 year due to non-cardiac causes

Specific contraindications for transfemoral approach:

- 1. Iliac arteries with severe calcification tortuousity and small diameter (6-9 mm), previous aortofemoral bypass
- 2. Severe angulation of aorta and atheroma of the outcome and coaptation, aneurysm of the abdominal aorta with mural thrombus
- 3. Presence of bulky atherosclerosis of the ascending aorta and arch

Specific contraindications for the transapical approach:

- 1. Previous surgery of the left ventricle using a patch such as the Dor procedure
- 2. Calcified pericardium
- 3. Severe respiratory insufficiency

#### Date of first enrolment

01/09/2009

#### Date of final enrolment

31/08/2012

# Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre St George's Healthcare NHS Trust London United Kingdom SW17 0QT

# Sponsor information

#### Organisation

St George's Healthcare NHS Trust (UK)

#### **ROR**

https://ror.org/039zedc16

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

Government

#### **Funder Name**

National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) (UK) - decision pending as of 22/04/2009.

# **Results and Publications**

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

# IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

## **Study outputs**

Output type Details Date created Date added Peer reviewed? Patient-facing?

Participant information sheet 11/11/2025 No Yes