

# Transcatheter aortic valve replacement shows similar safety outcomes as open-heart surgery

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Raj Makkar, MD, led a multicenter national study comparing outcomes for minimally invasive heart valve replacement to open-heart surgery. Credit: Cedars-Sinai

A new study from the Smidt Heart Institute at Cedars-Sinai and other centers nationwide shows that patients who underwent a minimally invasive transcatheter aortic-valve replacement (TAVR), had similar key 5-year clinical outcomes of death and stroke as patients who had traditional open-heart surgery to replace the valve.

The study, the PARTNER 2A study, compares long-term outcomes of the two different approaches to treating aortic stenosis, a common heart problem affecting some 12% of people over 65. The research, involving more than 2,000 patients, was published today by *The New England Journal of Medicine* and will appear in the Feb. 27 print edition.

"The results of this study are encouraging because TAVR was comparable in terms of outcomes," said study lead author Raj Makkar, MD, vice president of Cardiovascular Innovation and Intervention at

Cedars-Sinai. "These findings allow patients to have more peace of mind and undergo a less invasive procedure. Unlike [surgery](#), TAVR is now often done without or with minimal anesthesia and with next-day discharge from the hospital."

During the TAVR procedure, an interventional cardiologist inserts a replacement valve into a catheter and guides it through an artery to the patient's heart, where a balloon is expanded to press the valve into place.

According to the American Heart Association, nearly 1.5 million people in the U.S. have [aortic valve stenosis](#), a narrowing or hardening of the aortic valve caused by calcium buildup on the heart valve flaps. Patients with a severe form of the disease experience symptoms including shortness of breath, chest pain, fatigue and fainting. Many cannot even walk enough to perform basic daily activities.

Aortic stenosis often results in death within three years of diagnosis. Replacing the aortic valve—either through the TAVR procedure or surgery—restores patients' life expectancy to normal. During 2019, more than 100,000 patients underwent TAVR procedures in the U.S., compared to about 50,000 patients who had aortic valve replacement with open-heart surgery.

Study investigators at 57 medical centers followed approximately 1,000 [aortic stenosis](#) patients who underwent the minimally invasive procedure and 1,000 patients who underwent open-heart surgery. The patients were followed for 5 years, beginning in 2011. Investigators found:

- There was no statistical difference between the two groups in [mortality rates](#) or disabling stroke rates;

- At five years follow-up, both TAVR patients and open-heart surgery patients experienced similar improvements in disease-specific quality-of-life measures;
- The rate of aortic valve reintervention over 5 years was 3.2% for TAVR patients compared to 0.8% with surgery. Nonetheless, reintervention with TAVR was associated with lower mortality than surgery.
- Patients who had TAVR performed using a transfemoral approach (from the groin to the heart) and open-heart surgery patients both had better outcomes than patients who underwent TAVR performed through an incision in the chest area.

"This landmark study clarifies the long-term pros and cons of surgical versus percutaneous interventions for the aortic valve," said Eduardo Marbán, MD, Ph.D., executive director of the Smidt Heart Institute. "As one of the top enrolling sites, the Smidt Heart Institute is particularly proud of Dr. Makkar's leadership of this exceptionally talented team of clinical investigators."

Makkar believes the results would be more striking with the TAVR valve now in current use by physicians because of the improvements in technology and implantation techniques. Newer valves being manufactured today come with a skirt designed to reduce leak around the valve and in more sizes, which is important for correct sizing of the valve implant.

**More information:** Raj R. Makkar et al. Five-Year Outcomes of Transcatheter or Surgical Aortic-Valve Replacement, *New England Journal of Medicine* (2020). DOI: [10.1056/NEJMoa1910555](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1910555)

Provided by Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

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