Updated guidelines part 1 Aortic stenosis

Jim Newton Oxford June 2018 ESC guidelines

ESC guidelines

1. Eurovision Song Contest?

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- 2. I heard they were out

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- $5. \ \ I \ was \ on \ the \ writing \ committee$

Guidelines...



Guidelines...are like sausages



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• Everyone likes them..

Guidelines... are like sausages



- Everyone likes them..
- But if you knew what went into making them you might be less keen!

ESC guidelines updated

ESC Press Office

ESC/EACTS Guidelines for the management

of valvular heart disease published today

"We have now expanded the indications for transcatheter valves because there is new evidence in the intermediate risk population," said Prof Volkmar Falk, EACTS Chairperson (Germany).

What's new?

- Update assessment of severity
- Highlights flow dependent indices
- Valve area now only for low-flow low-gradient AS
- Change in grading of recommendation for intervention

Why has it changed?

- Avoid underestimation of AS severity
- Treat those who will benefit
- Avoid excess diagnosis of low flow, low gradient AS
 - Don't treat those who won't benefit

Assessment of AS severity

- Stepwise approach starting with...
- Valve morphology suggestive of aortic stenosis?

Start by measuring the gradient

Valve morphology by echocardiography suspicious of AS

Assess velocity/gradient

LOW-GRÂDIENT AS

Vmax <4 m/s, ΔPm <40 mmHg

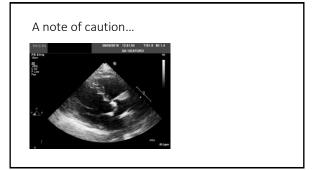
Vmax ≥4 m/s, ΔPm ≥40 mmHg

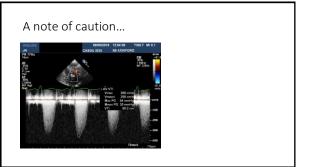
If the Vmax is >4m/s... HIGH-GRÅDIENT AS Vmax ≥4 m/s, APm ≥40 mmHg High flow status excluded No Severe high-gradient AS (normal flow/low flow) (normal EF/low EF) Define whether high flow status is reversible

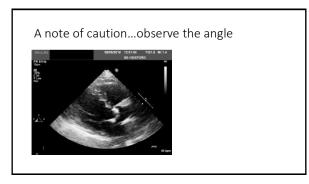
If no high flow state or irreversible physiology High flow status excluded Yes Severe high-gradient AS (normal flow/low flow) (normal EF/low EF) Define whether high flow

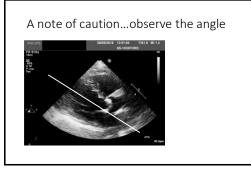
High flow state?

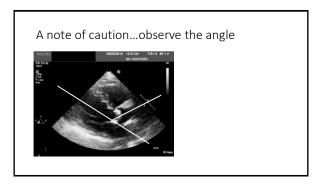
- Anaemia
- Hyperthyroidism
- Liver cirrhosis
- Large arteriovenous shunt

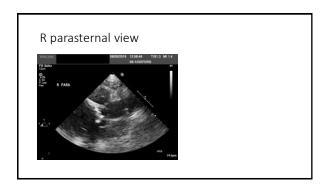


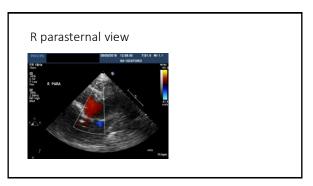


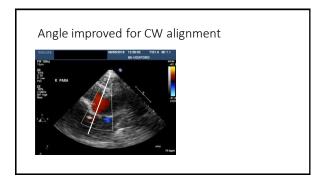


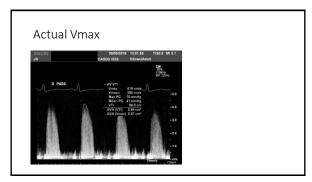


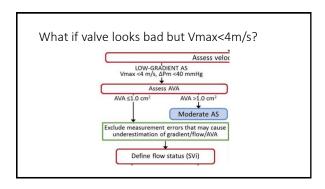


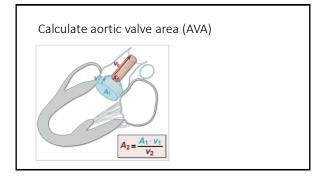


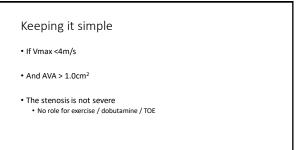


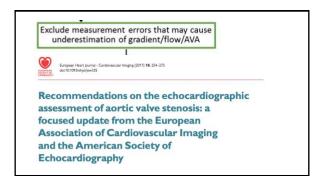


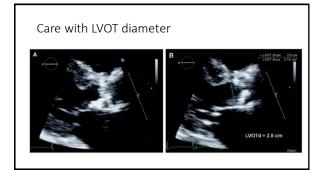






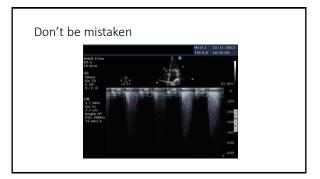






Ensure you measure the AV gradient

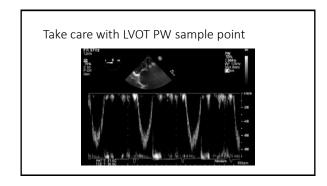


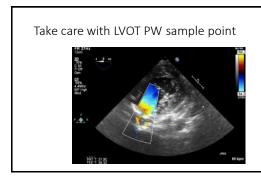


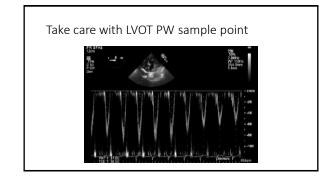


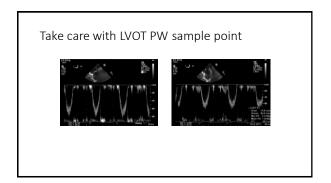


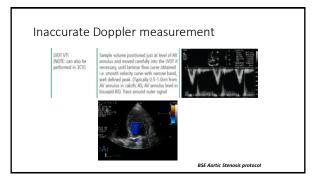
Sample the LVOT velocity carefully

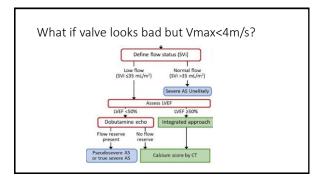










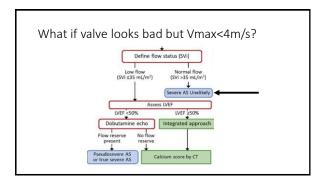


What if valve looks bad but Vmax<4m/s?

Define flow status (SVI)

Low flow
(SVI ≤35 mL/m²)

Normal flow
(SVI >35 mL/m²)



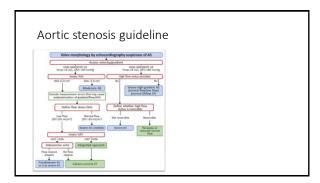
Measure Stroke volume index

• Already measured LVOT diameter and LVOT VTI

• Input patient size (BSA)

• Normal is > 35ml/m²

Criteria increasing the likelihood of severe AS Circuit Circuit - Typical symptoms without other explanation - Cibirry patient (170 panel) Countitative imaging data - Latt seminouse reparatingly identificant includy of Inpartension to be considered - Relative and - Relative of the Policy of Inpartension to the considered - Relative and - Relativ



Is the new guideline better?

• Yes

• Stepwise approach

• Highlights focus on defining true severe

• Reduces emphasis on low flow low gradient normal EF AS

• BUT it is only a guideline...

