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About OMICS Group Conferences

OMICS Group International is a pioneer and leading science event organizer, which publishes around 400 open access journals and conducts over 300 Medical, Clinical, Engineering, Life Sciences, Pharma scientific conferences all over the globe annually with the support of more than 1000 scientific associations and 30,000 editorial board members and 3.5 million followers to its credit.

OMICS Group has organized 500 conferences, workshops and national symposiums across the major cities including San Francisco, Las Vegas, San Antonio, Omaha, Orlando, Raleigh, Santa Clara, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, United Kingdom, Valencia, Dubai, Beijing, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Mumbai.



Clinical & Experimental Cardiology

April 15-17, 2013 Hilton Chicago/Northbrook, USA

Fulvia SECCARECCIA



National Centre for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, ITALY





Potential conflicts of interest

- ☐ I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:
 - ☐ Research contracts
 - ☐ Consulting
 - ☐ Employment in industry
 - ☐ Stockholder of a healthcare company
 - ☐ Owner of a healthcare company
 - ☐ Other(s)

X I do not have any potential conflict of interest





OBSERVANT is an OOS

Observational outcome studies are increasingly used to address comparative effectiveness evaluations

- when experimental studies are difficult to set up
- when new treatments or health technologies are included and supplied by the National Health System, but no valid efficacy/effectiveness proofs exist
- ➤ OBSERVANT started in December 2010 in Italy with the aim of addressing comparative effectiveness of TAVI and SAVR procedures for the treatment of SSAS in a real population
- OBSERVANT is based on the development of a unique database for contemporary data collection on both procedures



AIMS

- 1. To evaluate and compare short-, medium-, and long-term outcomes in SSAS patients undergoing SAVR or TAVI, but potentially eligible to both procedures
 - √ survival
 - ✓ major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE), after adjusting for pre-treatment patient characteristics
- 2. To build a new pre-procedure risk score, specific for the elderly population
- 3. To define specific "indication criteria" to guarantee appropriate patient selection for SAVR or TAVI



METHODOLOGY

STUDY DESIGN Observational prospective multicenter cohort study

STUDY POPULATION All adult patients admitted to hospitals with a diagnosis of SSAS and requiring an interventional treatment (TAVI or SAVR)

DATA COLLECTION (18 months) includes information on:

- demographic characteristics
- health status prior to intervention
- therapeutic approach

END POINTS AND FOLLOW-UP

- Procedural outcomes (i.e.: PAV block, stroke, vascular damage,...)
- Mortality within 30 days and 6 months from intervention
- Mortality and incidence of in-hospital major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE) within 12 and 24 months



DATA COLLECTION (March 2013)

	Cardiac Surgery	Hemodynamic Cardiology
Enlisted Centres	95	61
Participating Centers	60	41

TOTAL	SAVR	TAVI
7518	5595	1923



INTERMEDIATE RESULTS Enrolled patients' characteristics

Characteristics	SAVR N=4169	TAVI N=1591	p_value
Age (years)*	73±9	82±6	0,000
Gender (male)	46,3%	58,4%	0,000
Diabetes	23,8%	25,7%	0,001
Creatinine (mg/dL)*	1.1±0.8	1.3±0.8	0,000
Chronic dialytic treatment	1,3%	2,1%	0,088
Albumin (mg/dL)*	3.6±1.0	3.5±0.9	0,000
Hemoglobin (mg/dL)*	12.7±1.6	11.6±2.7	0,000
Active endocarditis	0,9%	0,1%	0,000
Previous AMI	3,6%	3,6%	0,953
Unstable angina	4,9%	2,8%	0,000
COPD	9,7%	28,4%	0,000
Oxygen dependency	1,4%	6,5%	0,000



INTERMEDIATE RESULTS Enrolled patients' characteristics

Characteristics	SAVR N=4169	TAVI N=1591	p_value	
Neurologic dysfunction	2,5%	6,9%	0,000	
Chronic liver disease	1,8%	3,5%	0,000	
Active neoplastic disease	1,0%	3,6%	0,000	
Peripheral arteriopathy	13,7%	26,2%	0,000	
Previous cardiac surgery	4,7%	16,3%	0,000	
Previous vascular surgery	2,2%	4,8%	0,000	
Porcelain aorta	1,3%	7,9%	0,000	
Difficult thoracic approach	0,9%	2,9%	0,000	
Frailty score (severe)	6,6%	22,2%	0,000	
Previous PCI	7,4%	26,1%	0,000	
Previous aortic balloon plass	1,1%	14,6%	0,000	
Critical preoperative state	2,1%	4,7%	0,000	
NHYA class (III+IV)	36,9%	63,2%	0,000	
EuroSCORE* (%)	6.8±8.0	14.5±12.3	0,000	



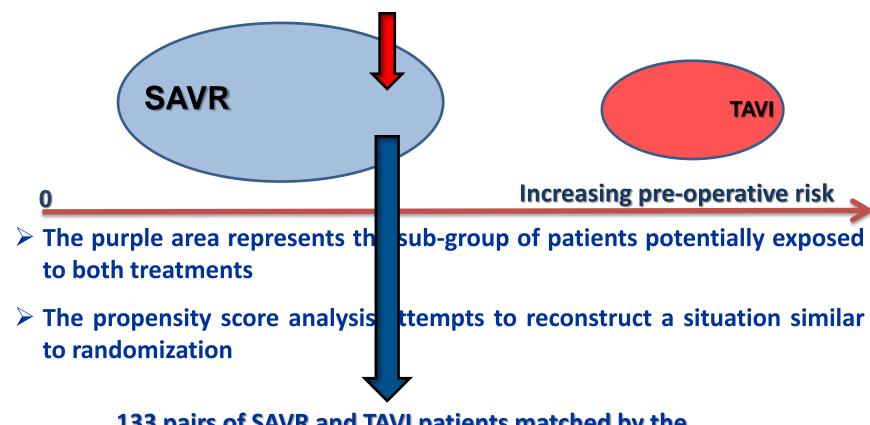
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS Enrolled patients' characteristics

Angiographic and ecocardiographic findings	SAVR N=4169	TAVI N=1591	p_value	
Coronary artery disease (1-3 vessels)	31,4%	30,4%	0,791	
Mitral valve regurgitation Mild	40,0%	51,9%		
Moderate	10,4%	25,6%	0,000	
Severe	1,6%	3,0%		
Left ventricular ejection fraction<30	4,4%	5,1%	0,572	
Aortic valve pattern				
Valve area (cm²)	0.7±0.2	0.6±0.3	0,000	
Peak gradient (mmHg)	82.1±23.2	80.6±22.9	0,037	
Mean gradient (mmHg)	50.7±15.4	49.7±15.1	0,028	
Annulus diameter (cms)	21.6±2.4	22.0±2.2	0,000	
Procedural Characteristics				
Emergency status	0,2%	0,6%	0,008	
General Anesthesia	98,7%	34,7%	0,000	
Associated coronary procedure	24,7%	3,7%	0,000	



PROPENSITY APPROACH

> SAVR and TAVI were originally addressed to different population; an overlapping area is expected



133 pairs of SAVR and TAVI patients matched by the PROPENSITY SCORE



PRELIMINARY RESULTS Procedural outcomes (matched patients: N=266)

Outcomes		SAVR (N=133)	TAVI (N=133)	p_	_value
Valve migration		0.0%	0.0%		-
Residual aortic regurgitation	Mild	12 (9.0)	44 (33.1)		
	Moderate	1 (0.8)	7 (5.3))	0.000
	Severe	2 (1.5)	1 (0.8)		
Cardiac tamponade		2 (1.5)	3 (2.3)		0.632
Permanent A-V Block		1 (0.8)	16 (12.0)	Λ	0.000
AMI		1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)		1.000
Major vascular damage		0 (0.0)	7 (5.3)	Λ	0.007
Stroke		2 (1.5)	0 (0.0)		0.156
Infection	Wound	0.0%	3.3%		
Lung or oth	er organs	3.3%	3.3%		0.238
	Sepsis	2.2%	0.0%		
Transfusions: Number of units		4.0±4.5	2.4±1.6		0.024
Mean gradient after procedure ((mmHg)	13.6±8.6	10.8±6.4		0.008
Peak postoperative creatinine va	alue	1.3±0.6	1.4±0.9		0.284
ICU stay (days)		3.3±5.8	2.4±2.6		0.100
Hospital stay (days)		8.8±5.5	8.1±5.1		0.271
Logistic EuroSCORE (%)		9.4±7.8	8.7±6.1		0.553
Postprocedural Mortality (30 da	ays)	5 (3.8)	5 (3.8)		1.000



Preliminary findings from OBSERVANT

In the real-world setting:

- SSAS patients undergoing TAVI or SAVR are extremely different
- TAVI population agrees with a low risk profile (Log ES < 15)
- EuroSCORE is not tailored to properly identify TAVI/SAVR patients
- The matched population has a low risk profile (Log ES ≈ 8)
 - 30 days mortality low and no difference between groups
 - no differences in important outcomes (stroke and MI)
- One of the first attempt in Europe for a new risk score
- "TAVI indication criteria" is one of the important expected output
 - > supporting professionals choices
 - > controlling costs
 - > enhancing patients quality of life and life expectancy



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Thank you!





Phanks' for your kind attention!!!!!!





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