

# The aorto-ventricular junction in aortic repair

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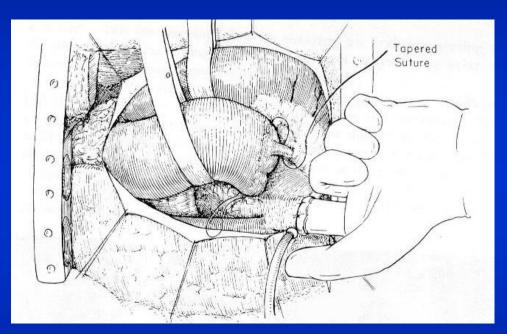


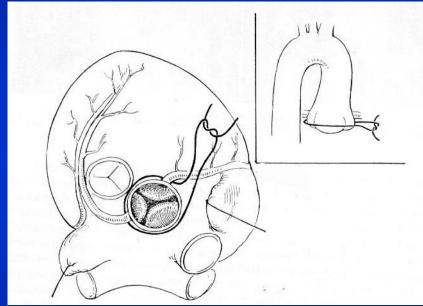




## The surgical correction of aortic insufficiency by circumclusion

Taylor WJ, et al. JTCVS 1958;35:192-231





### First subvalvular aortic annuloplasty

Beating Heart Right thoracotomy

11 patients, rheumatic disease (8/11)

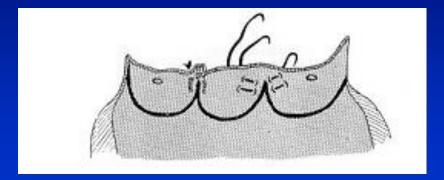
#### Subcommissural plication stitches

(Cabrol stitches 1966)





= partial subvalvular annuloplasty



Plicating U stitches at the commissures

= partial supravalvular annuloplasty

Plication of the interleaflet triangles impairing valve dynamics especially for bicuspid valves significant gradient minimal reduction in aortic annular base diameter

Useful to protect a commissural repair or as a bailout technique

### Dilated aortic annulus > 25 - 28 mm

Risk factor for failure

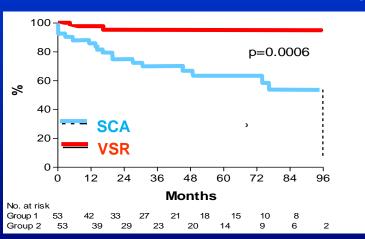


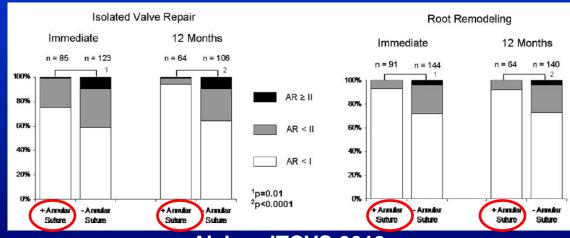
Luciani ATS 1999, Lansac ATS 2005, Hanke JTCVS 2008, de Kerchove JTCVS 2010, Schäfers JTCVS 2013, Navarra EJTCVS 2013, Aicher JTCVS 2013, Vallabhajosyula ATS 2014

## Circumferential aortic annuloplasty improves the results

(proximal suture reimplantation, External ring, Annular stitch)

#### Lansac EJTCVS 2006





**De Kerchove JTCVS 2011** 

**Aicher JTCVS 2013** 

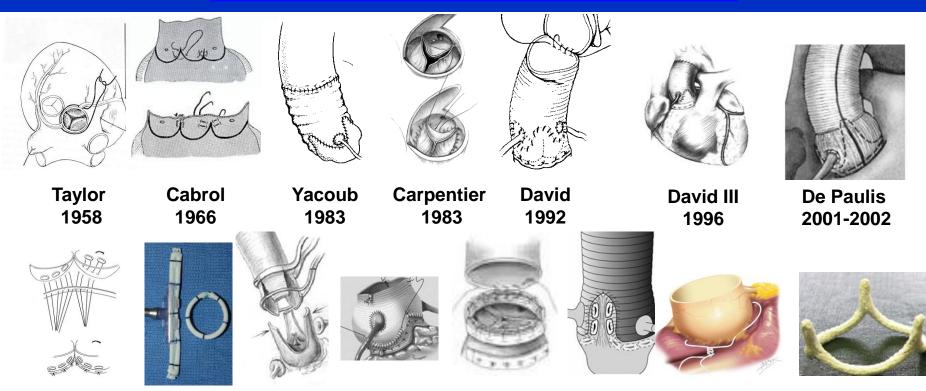
### Goals for aortic valve repair

treat dilated aortic annulus and STJ Ø

preserve root dynamics (neosinuses of Valsalva)

preserve expansibility (interleaflet triangles)

restore coaptation and effective height



**Need for standardization** 

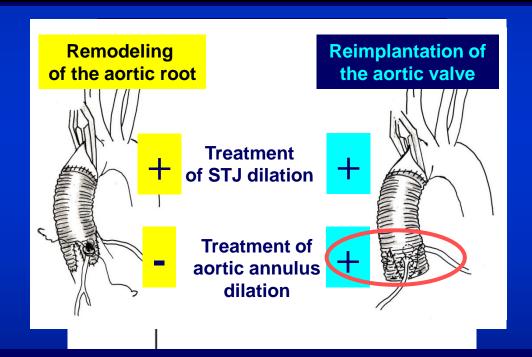
Izumoto

2002

Rankin 2011

## Aortic annuloplasty and valve sparing root replacement?

Risk factor for failure of the Remodeling : Annulus dilation >25-28 mm



Reimplantation performs a subvalvular annuloplasty

Remodeling alone is a contraindication if annulus>25 mm

**Burkhart JHVD 2003** 

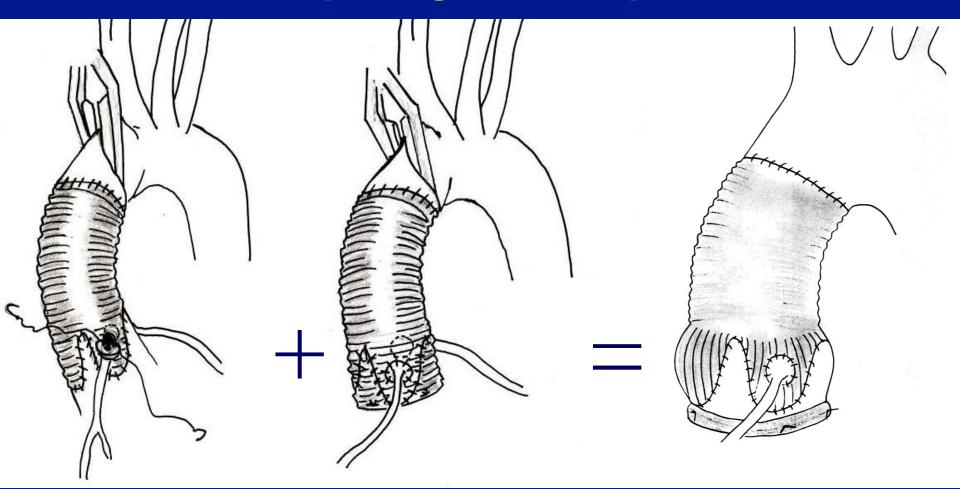
**Lansac EJTCVS 2006** 

Hanke JTCVS 2009

**David JTCVS 2010** 

Kunihara JTCVS 2011

## Physiological and standardized approach to Valve Sparing Root Replacement



Remodeling more physiologic RF failure annulus > 25 mm

Remodeling + subvalvular annuloplasty

### 1.Dissection of the subvalvular plane



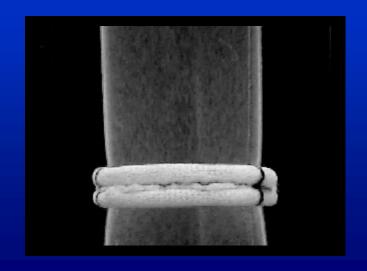




#### Standardization based on aortic annulus Ø

Fabric Covering Thread	00000	Aortic annular base Ø (Hegar dilators, mm)				
		25-27	28-30	31-35	36-40	> 40
Valsalva graft® Ø (mm)		26	28	30	32	34
Extra aortic ring® Ø (mm)		25	27	29	31	33

#### Subvalvular ring = down size from one size

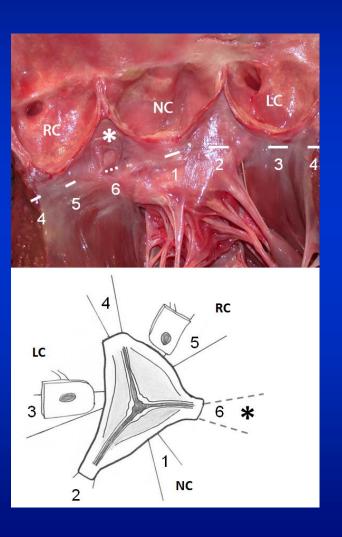




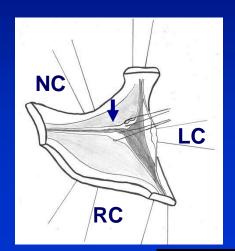


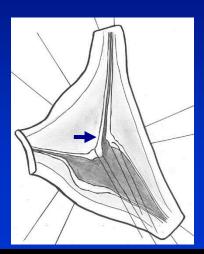
### 3. 6 subvalvular « U » stitches

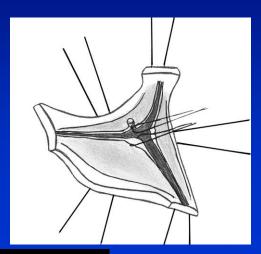




## 4. Aligment of cusp free edges <a href="prior">prior</a> Remodeling

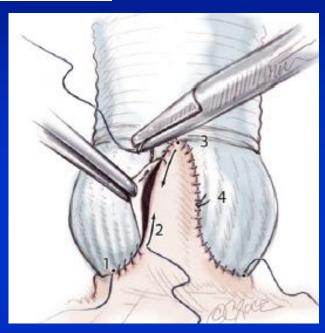








### 5. Suture of the Remodeling





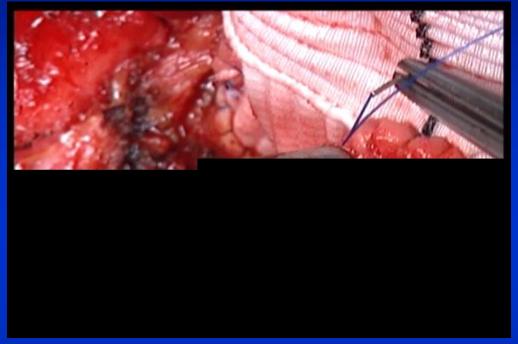


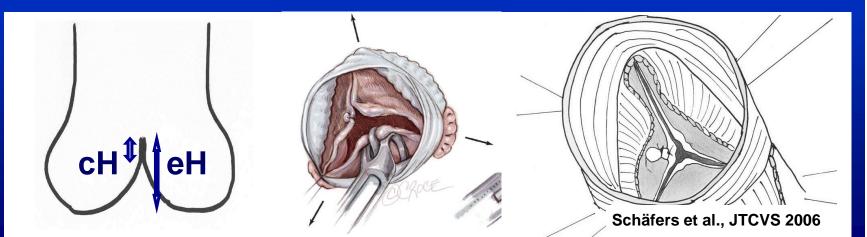






## 6. Cusp resuspension <u>after</u> the Remodeling (effective height 9 mm)





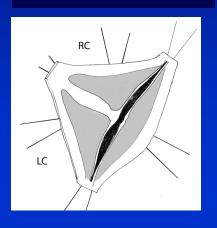
### 7. Subvalvular ring implantation

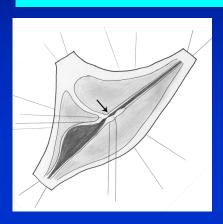


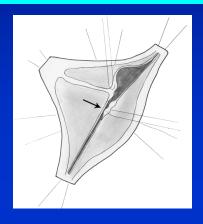
## Root aneurysms: Bicuspid valves (Sinus Valsalva Ø ≥ 45 mm)

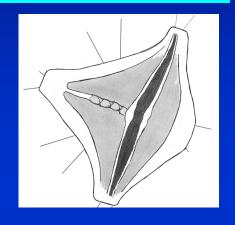
6 subvalvular « U » stitches



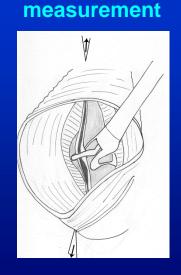






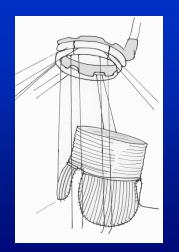


Commissures at 180°



**Effective height** 







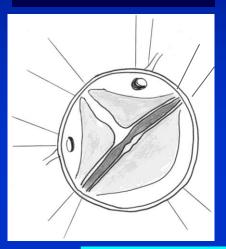


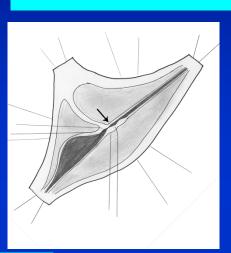
## **Supra-coronary aneurysms Bicuspid R-L (sinus Ø 40 – 45 mm)**

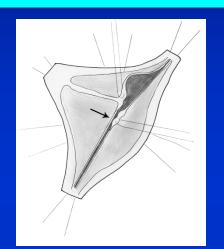


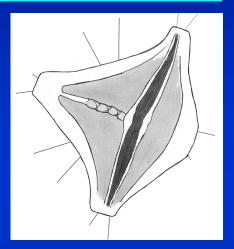
6 subvalvular « U » stitches



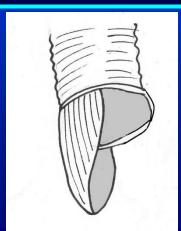




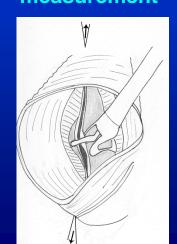




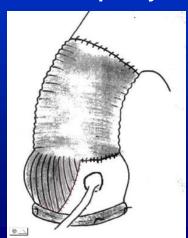
Commissures at 180°



Effective height measurement



Subvalvular aortic annuloplasty





### Isolated aortic insufficiency

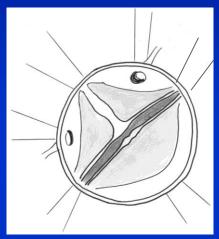
(all diameters ≤ 40 mm)

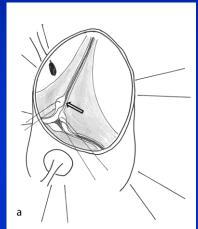


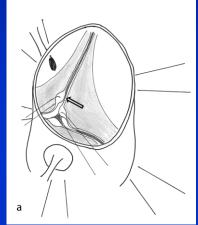
6 subvalvular « U » stitches

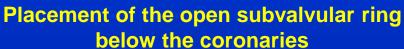
Aligment of cusp free edges

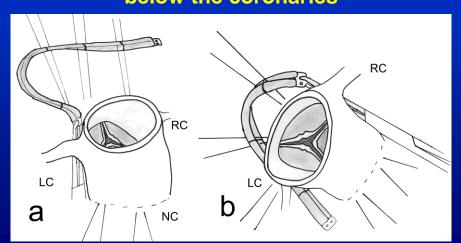
**Cusp resuspension** (effective height ≥9 mm)

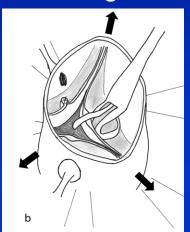






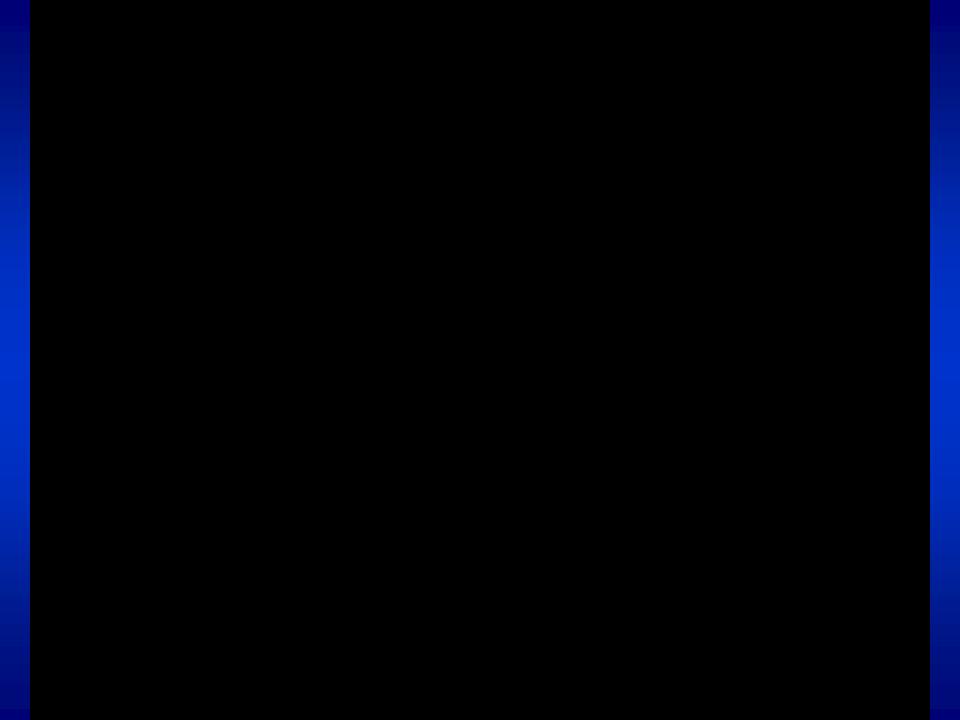






Final aspect







### Aortic valve repair using an external aortic ring



**Operative mortality 1.2%** 

IMM series
238 patients
(In process)

Survival 97%, freedom from reoperation 95% at 10y 80 % freedom from Al>1 and 95% from Al>2 à 10y Bicuspid 40%, no differences with tricuspid or phenotype

CAVIAAR Trial
JTCVS 2015

130 valve repair versus 131 CVG

30 days mortality 3.8% in each group

Despite longer crossclamp times and a learning curve in the REPAIR group, there is no increase in post operative morbi-mortality compared to CVG group

At 30 days, <u>REPAIR group</u> showed a trend towards <u>reduce Major Adverse</u> <u>Valve Related Events</u> compared to CVG group (3.8% versus 9.2%, p<0.08)



Root dynamics study (60 pts) EJTCVS 2015 Expansibility is preserved at the aortic annular base and SoV levels up to 19 months (1-64)

Independently of age and bicuspid valve

#### Pliable bicuspid and tricuspid valves



Aortic root aneurysm

Valsalva ≥45 mm



Supracoronary aneurysm

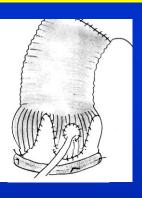
Valsalva<40 mm



**Isolated AI** 

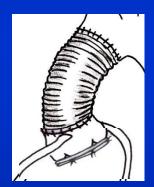
all  $\emptyset < 40 \text{ mm}$ 

#### Standardized approach according to phenotypes



Remodeling

+ subvalvular annuloplasty



**Supra-coronary** graft

+ subvalvular annuloplasty (annulus > 25 mm)



Supra-valvular annuloplasty (STJ> 35 mm)

Subvalvular annuloplasty

(annulus> 25 mm)

#### Cusp repair









Subvalvular external aortic annuloplasty



#### Open Prospective International Multicenter Registry

Isolated AI and/or ascending aorta aneurysm Candidates for Aortic valve repair / sparing

**Surgical indication** 

No

Yes

Medical Registry (In process)

Surgical Registry
Aortic valve Repair / sparing and Replacement

**Evaluation of the Guidelines** 

**Evaluation of the results** 



Open to all center, Join us! AVIATOR@HeartValveSociety.org

