SEMINAIRE DE CARDIOLOGIE

CARDIOLOGIE
INTERVENTIONNELLE

Hotel Mercure Troyes Centre 13 et 14 avril 2024

## Insuffisance Tricuspide

**Options Thérapeutiques** 

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#### **Cas Clinique**

## Mr D.A , 78 ans

- retraité : (ancien maçon)
- autonome
- pas d'intoxication tabagique
- OH: 1 verre de vin le soir
- Dyspnée NYHA 2

IMC à 27.5 Kg/m2 (94 kg, 185 cm)







## ☐ ATCDs personnels:

- HTA
- Dyslipidémie
- ACFA permanente --- Xarelto
- Cécité complète : rétinite pigmentaire

## ☐ <u>Traitement:</u>

- CO-APROVEL 150/12,5 mg: 1 Cp le matin
- XARELTO 15 mg: 1 Cp le matin
- BISOPROLOL 5 mg: 1 Cp le matin et le soir
- ROSUVASTATINE 5 mg: 1 Cp le soir
- ZOPICOLONE 7,5 mg : 2 Cp le soir
- PERMIXON 160 mg: 1 Gel le soir
- PARACETAMOL 1 g: 1 Cp le matin et le soir
- TIMOFEROL 50 mg: 1 Gel le matin

## ☐ ATCDs Familiaux:

- Frère : AVC ,anévrisme de l'aorte ascendante
- Père : Décédé d'un AVC





## ☐ HDM & Clinique :

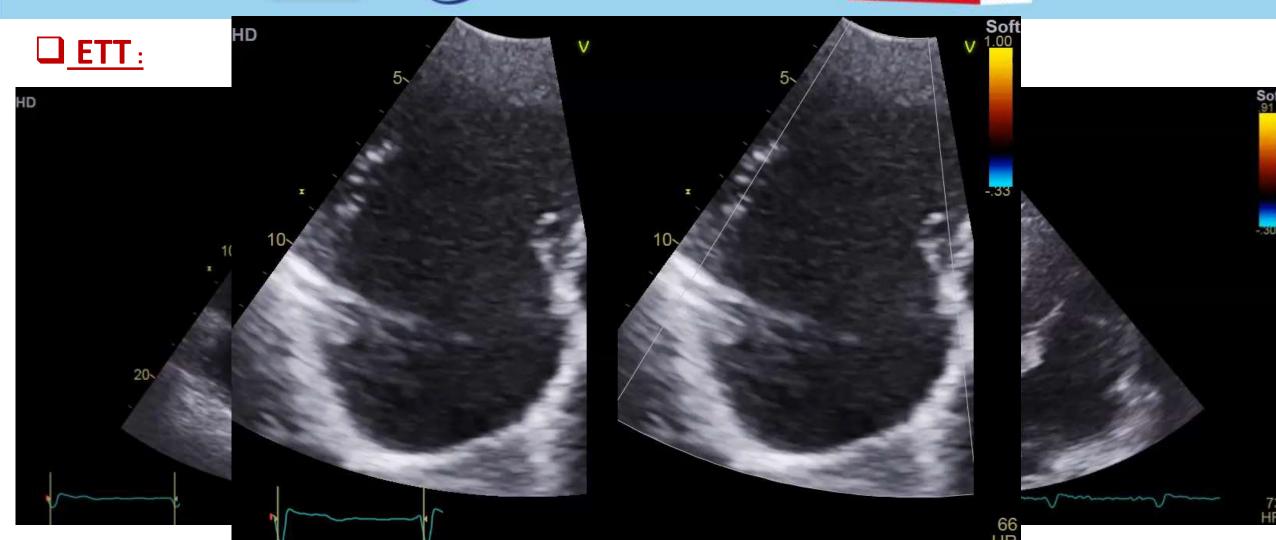
- Bilan suivi d'ACFA (3 ans) ----- IT atriale ++
- Dyspnée d'effort : NYHA II
- Absence de signes d'IC

## ☐ Biologie:

- Fonction rénale et hépatique normale
- NT ProBNP : 698 ng/l
- Hb1Ac : 5,6 %
- Bilan thyroïdien normal



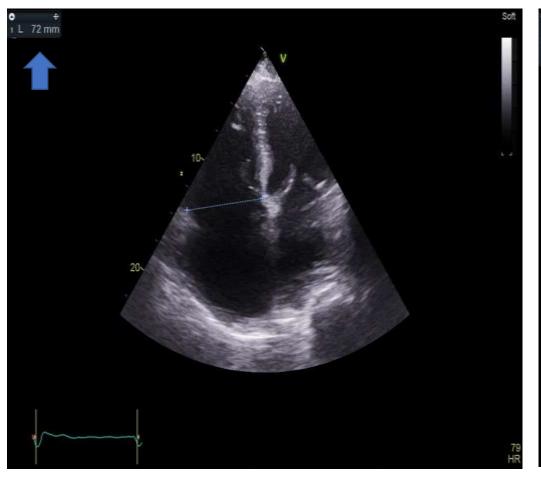


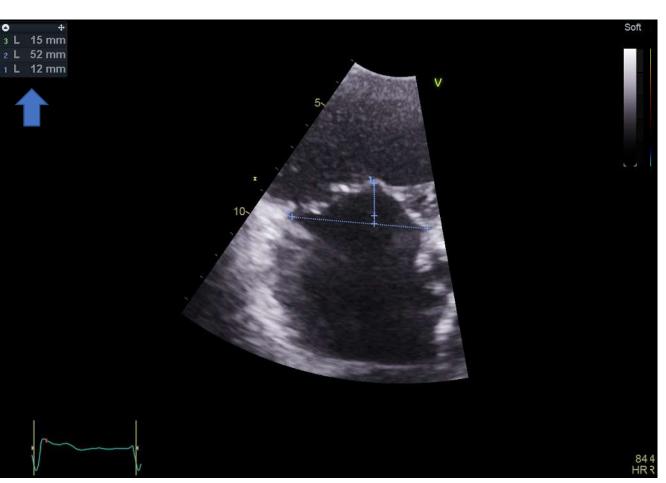






#### □<u>ETT:</u>

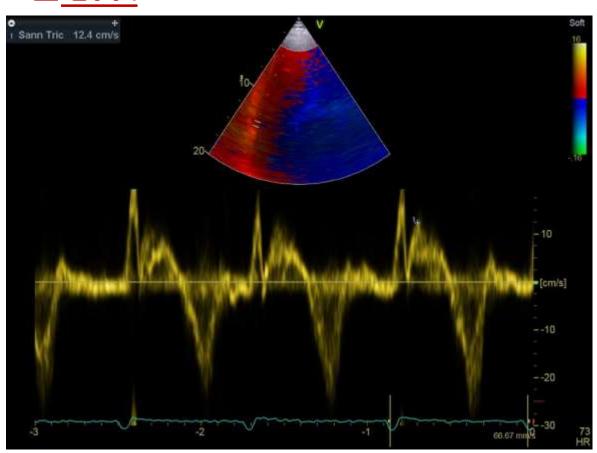


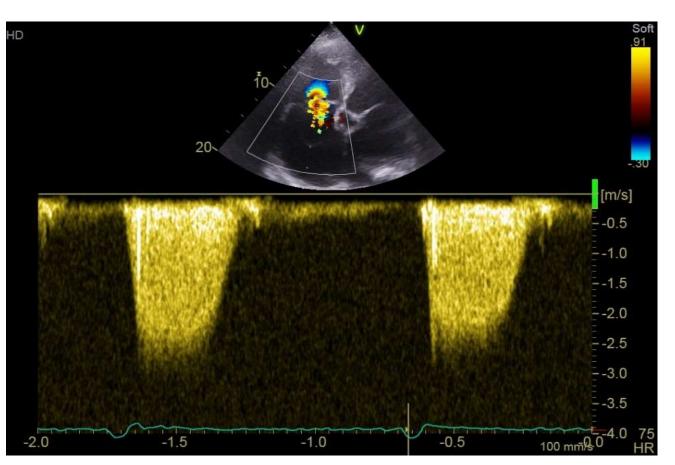






#### □ ETT:





TAPSE: 23 mm Onde S 12 cm/s



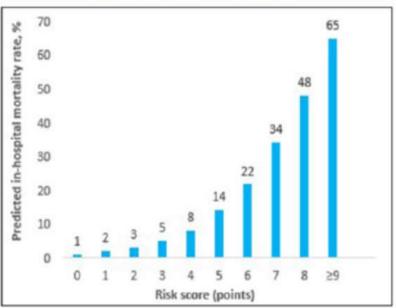


# TRI-SCORE: a new risk score for in-hospital mortality prediction after isolated tricuspid valve surgery

Risk factors and scoring system for in-hospital mortality after isolated tricuspid valve surgery

Risk factors (final model from multivariate analysis)	Scoring
Age ≥ 70 years	1
NYHA functional class III-IV	1
Right-sided heart failure signs	2
Daily dose of furosemide ≥ 125mg	2
Glomerular filtration rate < 30 ml/min	2
Elevated total bilirubin	2
Left ventricular ejection fraction < 60%	1
Moderate/severe right ventricular dysfunction	1
Total	12

Predicted in-hospital mortality rate according to the final risk score model



AUC=0,8 for TRI-SCORE vs. 0,63 for Euroscore II





☐ Evaluation risque de mortalité :

• Euro-score II: 3 %

• Tri-Score : 2/12





# Que pensez vous?

- 1 Traitement médical
- 2 Traitement chirurgical: (annuloplastie ou RVT)
- 3 Traitement Interventionnel: Triclip
- 4 Valve percutanée



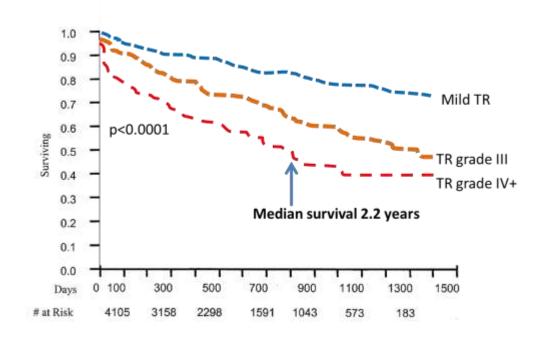


## ☐ IT fonctionnelles:

**Table 3.** Clinical and Echocardiographic Parameters Associated With Long-Term Survival\*

Variable	Chi-Square	p Value
TR		3
Mild	0.15	0.70
Moderate	2.65	0.10
Severe	5.79	0.02
Age	65.75	< 0.0001
LVEF	4.28	0.04
IVC		
Dilated	13.95	0.0002
Dilated without collapse	21.15	< 0.0001
RV enlargement		
Mild	0.90	0.34
Moderate and severe	4.05	0.04
RV dysfunction	2.12	0.14

<sup>\*</sup>Using a proportional hazards model. Abbreviations as in Table 1.



5507 ETT consécutive

601 patients (11.5%) sans IT

3,805 patients (68.8%) avec une IT minime à modérée

620 (11.8%) patients avec une IT de grade III et 199 (3.8%) de grade IV

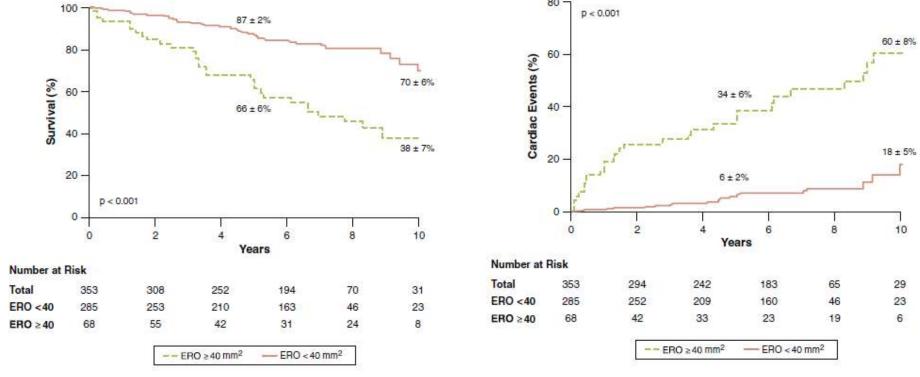
La majorité des IT sévères ont une dysfonction VD et une dilatation ventriculaire droite





## ☐ IT isolée:

• IT isolée (n=353): Pas d'HTAP, FEVG>50%, pas de sonde de PM, pas d'autre valvulopathie ni d'antécédents de chirurgie



Yan Topilsky, J Am Coll Cardiol Img 2014

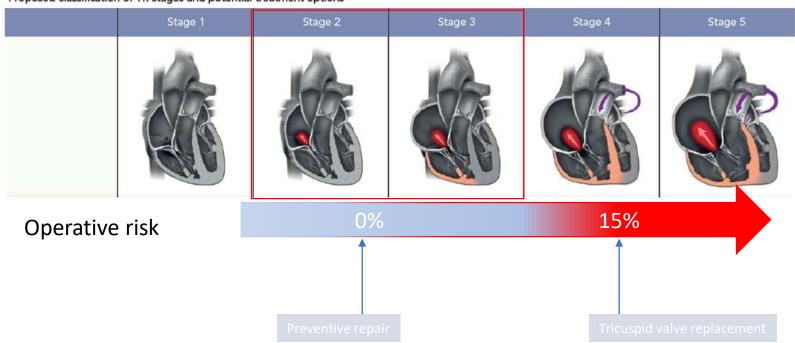




## ☐ Le risque chirurgical:

#### Heterogeneity of TR Population

Proposed classification of TR stages and potential treatment options







# Annuloplastie préventive: 311 patients referred for mitral repair



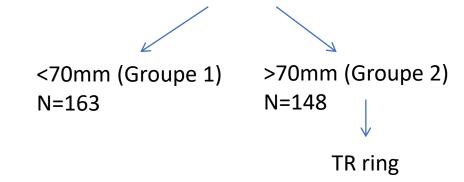


Table 3. Tricuspid Regurgitation Grade Measured by Transthoracic Echocardiography

	Before Surgery		Afte	er Surgery
	Group 1 (MVR)	Group 2 (MVR + TVR)	Group 1 (MVR)	Group 2 (MVR + TVR)
Grade 0	54	38	8	102
Grade 1	102	92	33	41
Grade 2	7	16	67	4
Grade 3	0	2	40	1
Grade 4	0	0	15	0
Mean TR grade	$0.7 \pm 0.5^{a}$	$0.9 \pm 0.6^{a}$	$2.1 \pm 1.0^{b}$	$0.4 \pm 0.6^{b}$

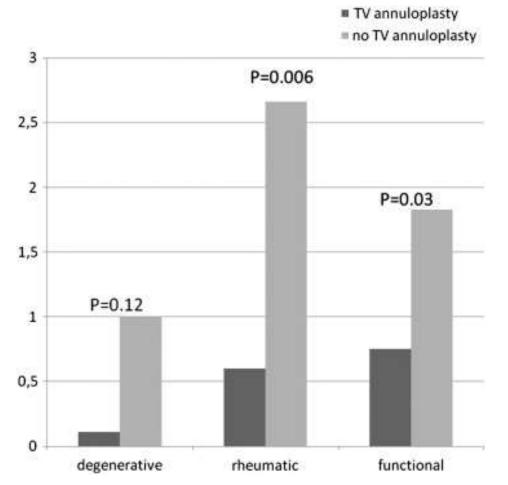






- 44 chirurgie mitrale avec:
- IT modérée et anneau ≥40mm
- Annuloplastie tricupide vs. Control
- Mortalité opératoire identique=4.4%
- Insuffisance tricuspide importante 0% vs. 28% (P = 0.02).
- Remodelage ventriculaire droite favorable seulement dans le groupe anuloplastie(longueur du VD: 71 ± 7 mm vs 65 ± 8 mm; P = .01)
- Amélioration du test de marche plus marquée dans le groupe anuloplastie (+115 ± 23 m vs +75 ± 35 m; P = 0.008).

#### Etude randomisée



# Concomitant Tricuspid Repair in Patients with Degenerative Mitral Regurgitation



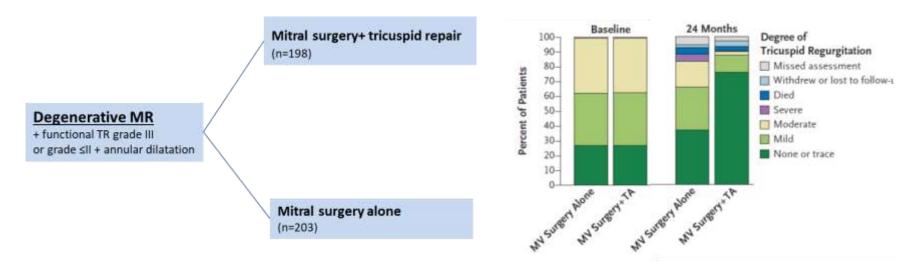
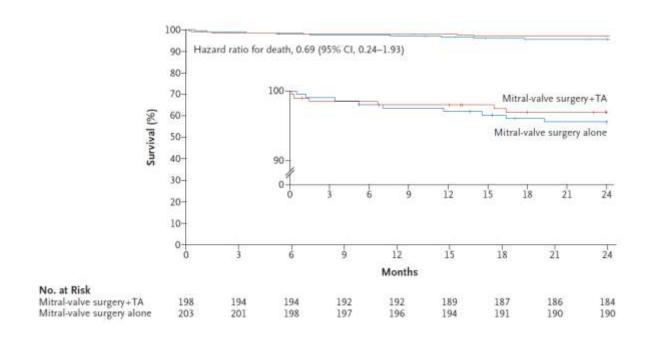


Table 2. Primary End Point.*				
Composite End Point	Mitral-Valve Surgery Alone (N = 203)	Mitral-Valve Surgery plus TA (N = 198)	Relative Risk (95% CI)	P Value
Imputed calculation — % (95% CI)	10.2 (6.0–14.5)	3.9 (1.1–6.7)	0.37 (0.16–0.86)	0.02
Observed calculation — no./total no. (%)	20/188 (10.6)	7/185 (3.8)	0.35 (0.15-0.81)	3
Reoperation for tricuspid regurgitation	0	0	1 <del></del>	<del></del>
Progression of tricuspid regurgitation	11/179 (6.1)	1/179 (0.6)	0.09 (0.01-0.69)	<del></del>
Death	9/199 (4.5)	6/190 (3.2)	0.69 (0.25-1.88)	-

J.S. Gammie et al. NEJM 2021

# Concomitant Tricuspid Repair in Patients with Degenerative Mitral Regurgitation





Rate of PM greater in preventive TR repair (14,1% vs. 2,5%)
20 patients treated= 1 severe TR prevented but 2 PM implanted
Longer follow-up requires to evaluate the balance between PM and TR prevention





# Que disent les recommandations?





Recommendations on primary tricuspid regurgit	ation	
Surgery is recommended in patients with severe primary tricuspid regurgitation undergoing leftsided valve surgery.	1	C
Surgery is recommended in symptomatic patients with isolated severe primary tricuspid regurgitation without severe RV dysfunction.	1	С
Surgery should be considered in patients with moderate primary tricuspid regurgitation undergoing left-sided valve surgery.	lla	C
Surgery should be considered in asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic patients with isolated severe primary tricuspid regurgitation and RV dilatation who are appropriate for surgery.	lla	С

2021 ESC/EACTS Guidelines for the management of valvular heart disease (escardio.org)

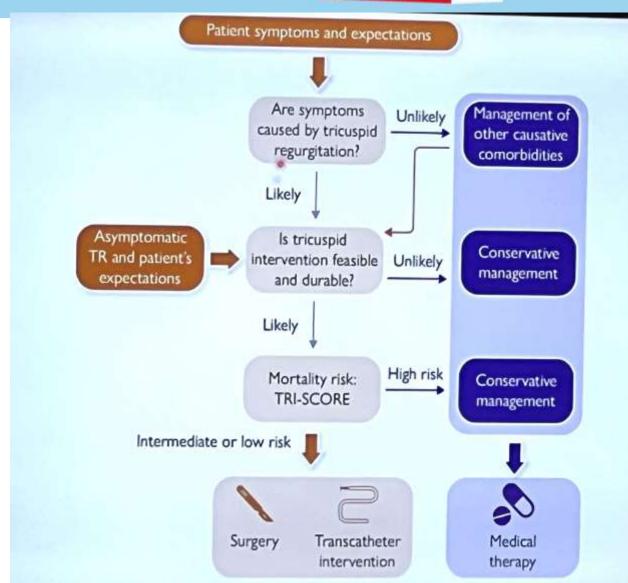




Recommendations on secondary tricuspid regurgitation		
Surgery is recommended in patients with severe secondary tricuspid regurgitation undergoing left-sided valve surgery. <sup>423-427</sup>	1	В
Surgery should be considered in patients with mild or moderate secondary tricuspid regurgitation with a dilated annulus (≥40 mm or >21 mm/m² by 2D echocardiography) undergoing left-sided valve surgery. 423,425-427	lla	В
Surgery should be considered in patients with severe secondary tricuspid regurgitation (with or without previous left-sided surgery) who are symptomatic or have RV dilatation, in the absence of severe RV or LV dysfunction and severe pulmonary vascular disease/ hypertension. <sup>418,433</sup> e	lla	В
Transcatheter treatment of symptomatic secondary severe tricuspid regurgitation may be considered in inoperable patients at a Heart Valve Centre with expertise in the treatment of tricuspid valve disease.	Ilb	С





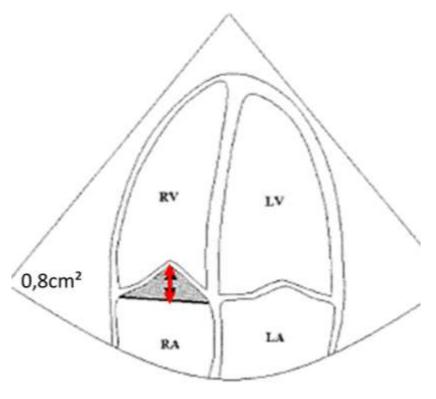


Eur Heart J, Volume 45, Issue 11, 14 March 2024, Pages 876–894 https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae082

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## Remodelage des cavités droites



N=216 anuloplastie tricuspide 22% d'IT grade ≥III en post-opératoire

**Hauteur de tenting >0,76cmm** 

Se=86%

Spe=80%

Surface de tenting >1,63cm<sup>2</sup>

Se=82%

Sp=84%





#### □ <u>ETT :</u>











# Que pensez vous?



- 1 Traitement médical
- 2 Traitement chirurgical (annuloplastie ou RVT): Bio prothèse 33 mm
- 3 Traitement Interventionnel: Triclip
- 4 Valve percutanée





Post- Op: Remplacement valvulaire Tricuspide

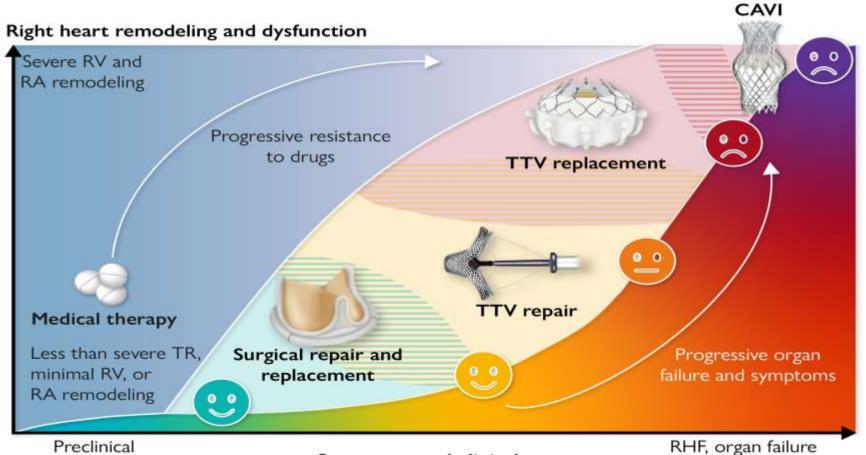
- Suites opératoires simples --- (BAV transitoire) - Pas de fuite périprothétique, pas de sténose (Gmoy = 3 mmhg) - Sortie à J10





#### Treatment of tricuspid valve regurgitation





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