

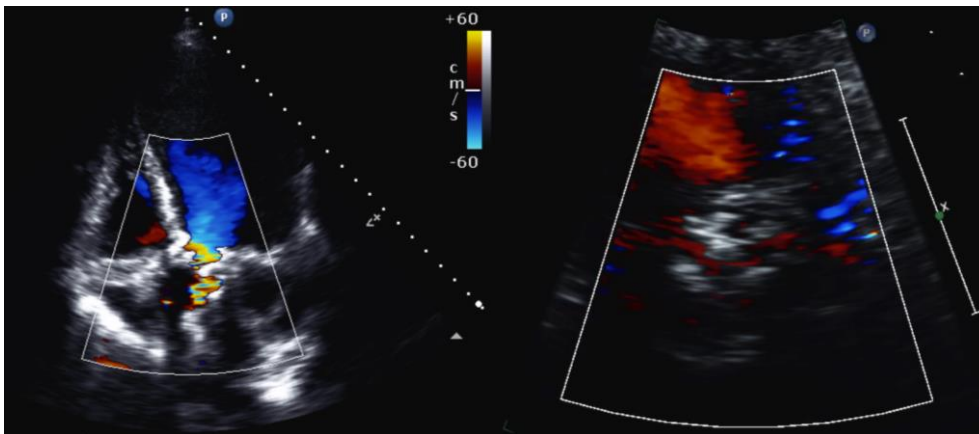


A silent, but potentially fatal complication after TAVR

André Dias-Frias, Bruno Brochado, Ricardo Costa, Andreia Campinas, Anaisa Pereira,
André Alexandre, Raquel Baggen Santos, André Luz, João Silveira

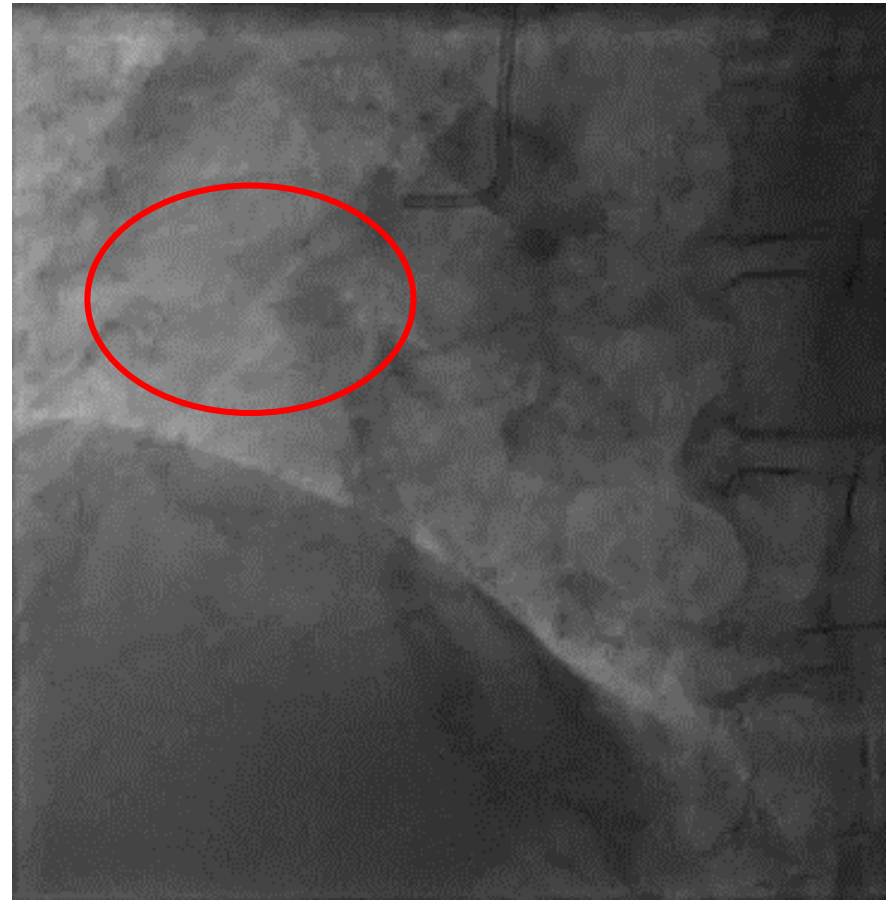
Centro Hospitalar e Universitário do Porto, Portugal

- 84 year-old woman
 - Cardiovascular risk factors: hypertension, dyslipidemia
 - Chronic kidney disease stage 3b
- Presented with decompensated heart failure with **depressed LVEF** due to
 - **Very severe aortic stenosis**
 - **Two-vessel coronary heart disease**

**TTE:**

- Aortic valve area $\pm 0,53 \text{ cm}^2$
- Mean transvalvular pressure gradient $\pm 58 \text{ mmHg}$
- LVEF $\pm 29\%$

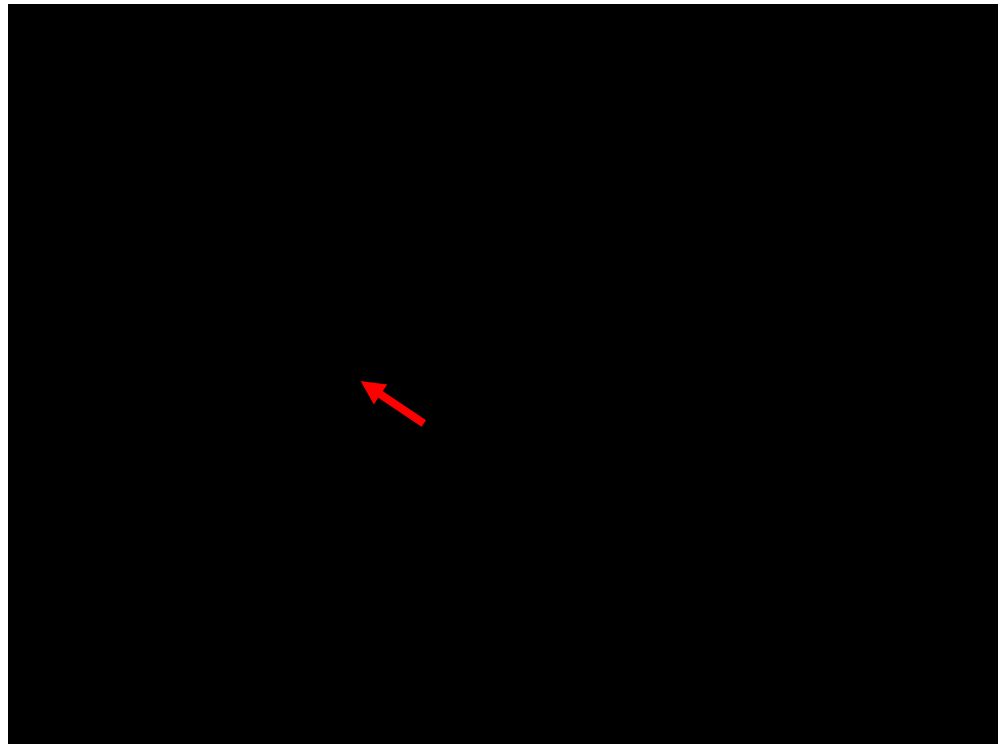
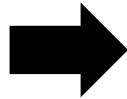
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HEART TEAM: **TAVR + PCI of LAD and RCA**

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- TAVR: Edwards Sapien 3 Ultra 23mm, femoral access
- No apparent complications; discharged at day 3
- Admitted 2 weeks later for elective PCI of LAD ...

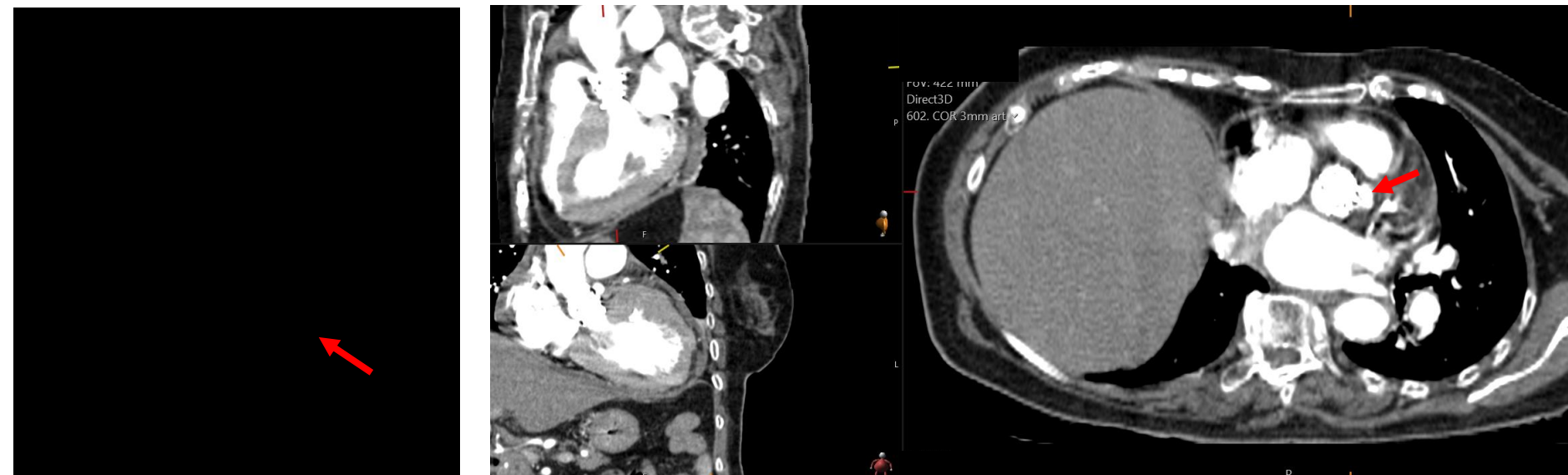


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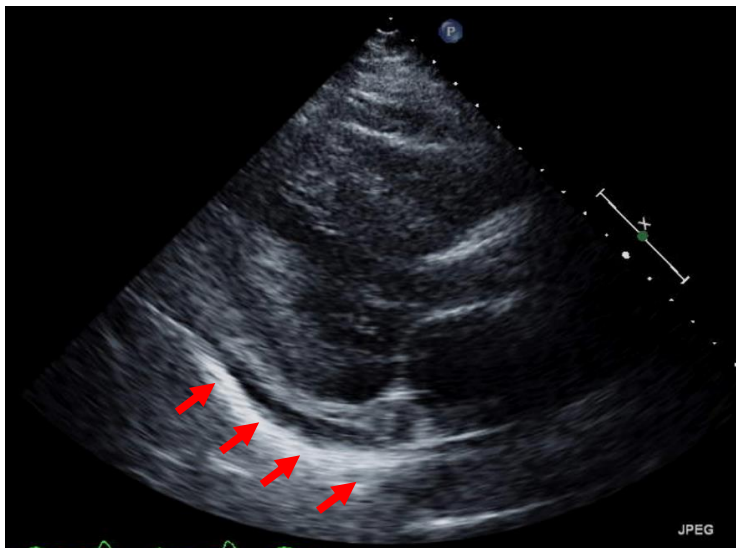
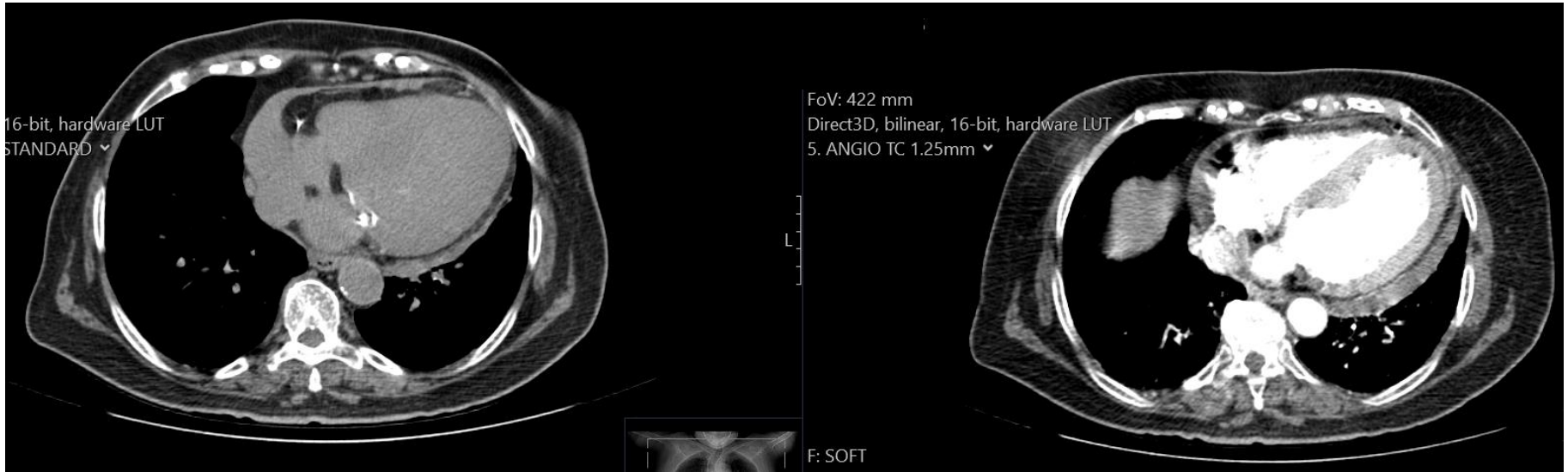
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Turns out...

- Isolated episode of chest pain shortly after discharge
- Pleuritic pain in the 5 days prior to elective PCI; C-reactive protein elevation
- No signs of hemodynamic instability at admission; no signs of active bleeding



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**SELF-LIMITED AORTIC RUPTURE
COMPLICATED BY
PSEUDOANEURYSM AND CARDIAC
POST-INJURY SYNDROME**

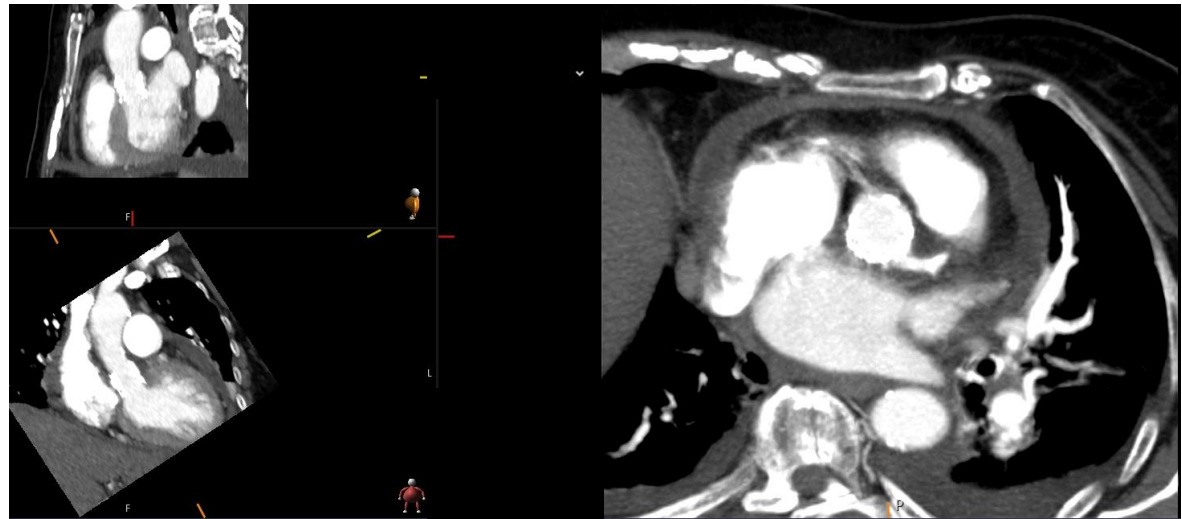
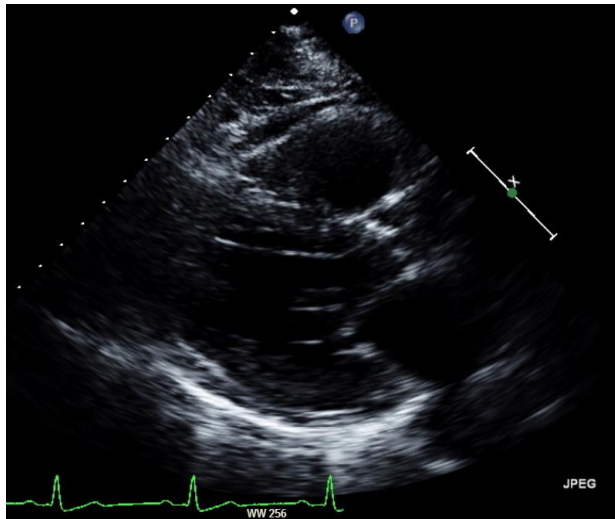
What to do now?

- Repair of the lesion + Aortic valve surgery?
- Valve-in-valve TAVR?
- Percutaneous direct embolization?
- “Wait and see”?
- ...

We’ve decided to “wait and see”

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- Treated for post-cardiac injury syndrome and serial TTE monitoring
- Discharged at D62



- Pain and inflammatory markers resolution
- Mild pericardial effusion
- Complete resolution of CT angiography findings

- Annular rupture is a rare ($< 1\%$ of cases) and potentially fatal complication of TAVR.
- Clinical presentation depends on the location and extent of the injury, ranging from asymptomatic to an immediate catastrophic event.
- Treatment options depends on the type of annular rupture and its clinical manifestations.
- It includes: conventional cardiac procedure, isolated pericardial drainage, and a conservative strategy.
- 30-day mortality for patients with annular rupture or tamponade is $\approx 50\%$.