



EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE: Readers will help their patients with severe aortic stenosis choose appropriate management options

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Options for managing severe aortic stenosis: A case-based review

ABSTRACT

The treatment of calcific aortic stenosis is well established and includes careful monitoring of patients who have no symptoms and surgical aortic valve replacement in the patients who do have symptoms. Patients who cannot undergo open heart surgery can now undergo valve replacement via a minimally invasive transcatheter approach. In this article, we use clinical vignettes to illustrate the management of patients with severe aortic stenosis.

KEY POINTS

Calcific aortic stenosis is the most common acquired valvular disease, and its prevalence is increasing as the population ages.

Patients who have symptoms should be referred for aortic valve replacement. Patients who are not candidates for open heart surgery may be eligible for transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

For high-risk patients with multiple comorbidities, "bridging" therapies such as aortic valvuloplasty are an option.

In patients with aortic stenosis who present with hemodynamic instability and circulatory collapse, time can be gained with the use of intravenous sodium nitroprusside (in the absence of hypotension) or intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation while more definitive treatment decisions are being made.

SURGICAL AORTIC VALVE REPLACEMENT remains the gold standard treatment for symptomatic aortic valve stenosis in patients at low or moderate risk of surgical complications. But this is a disease of the elderly, many of whom are too frail or too sick to undergo surgery.

Now, patients who cannot undergo this surgery can be offered the less invasive option of transcatheter aortic valve replacement. Balloon valvuloplasty, sodium nitroprusside, and intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation can buy time for ill patients while more permanent mechanical interventions are being considered.

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In this review, we will present several cases that highlight management choices for patients with severe aortic stenosis.

A PROGRESSIVE DISEASE OF THE ELDERLY

Aortic stenosis is the most common acquired valvular disease in the United States, and its incidence and prevalence are rising as the population ages. Epidemiologic studies suggest that 2% to 7% of all patients over age 65 have it.^{1,2}

The natural history of the untreated disease is well established, with several case series showing an average decrease of 0.1 cm² per year in aortic valve area and an increase of 7 mm Hg per year in the pressure gradient across the valve once the diagnosis is made.^{3,4} Development of angina, syncope, or heart failure is associated with adverse clinical outcomes, including death, and warrants prompt intervention with aortic valve replacement.⁵⁻⁷ Without intervention, the mortality rates

Patients may underreport their symptoms or decrease their activity levels to avoid symptoms

reach as high as 75% in 3 years once symptoms develop.

Statins, bisphosphonates, and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors have been used in attempts to slow or reverse the progression of aortic stenosis. However, studies of these drugs have had mixed results, and no definitive benefit has been shown.⁸⁻¹³ Surgical aortic valve replacement, on the other hand, normalizes the life expectancy of patients with aortic stenosis to that of age- and sex-matched controls and remains the gold standard therapy for patients who have symptoms.¹⁴

Traditionally, valve replacement has involved open heart surgery, since it requires direct visualization of the valve while the patient is on cardiopulmonary bypass. Unfortunately, many patients have multiple comorbid conditions and therefore are not candidates for open heart surgery. Options for these patients include aortic valvuloplasty and transcatheter aortic valve replacement. While there is considerable experience with aortic valvuloplasty, transcatheter aortic valve replacement is relatively new. In large randomized trials and registries, the transcatheter procedure has been shown to significantly improve long-term survival compared with medical management alone in inoperable patients and to have benefit similar to that of surgery in the high-risk population.¹⁵⁻¹⁷

CASE 1: SEVERE, SYMPTOMATIC STENOSIS IN A GOOD SURGICAL CANDIDATE

Mr. A, age 83, presents with shortness of breath and peripheral edema that have been worsening over the past several months. His pulse rate is 64 beats per minute and his blood pressure is 110/90 mm Hg. Auscultation reveals an absent aortic second heart sound with a late peaking systolic murmur that increases with expiration.

On echocardiography, his left ventricular ejection fraction is 55%, peak transaortic valve gradient 88 mm Hg, mean gradient 60 mm Hg, and effective valve area 0.6 cm². He undergoes catheterization of the left side of his heart, which shows normal coronary arteries.

Mr. A also has hypertension and hyperlipidemia; his renal and pulmonary functions are normal.

How would you manage Mr. A's aortic stenosis?

Symptomatic aortic stenosis leads to adverse clinical outcomes if managed medically without mechanical intervention,⁵⁻⁷ but patients who undergo aortic valve replacement have age-corrected postoperative survival rates that are nearly normal.¹⁴ Furthermore, thanks to improvements in surgical techniques and perioperative management, surgical mortality rates have decreased significantly in recent years and now range from 1% to 8%.¹⁸⁻²⁰ The accumulated evidence showing clear superiority of a surgical approach over medical therapy has greatly simplified the therapeutic algorithm.²¹

Consequently, the current guidelines from the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association (ACC/AHA) give surgery a class I indication (evidence or general agreement that the procedure is beneficial, useful, and effective) for symptomatic severe aortic stenosis (FIGURE 1). This level of recommendation also applies to patients who have severe but asymptomatic aortic stenosis who are undergoing other types of cardiac surgery and also to patients with severe aortic stenosis and left ventricular dysfunction (defined as an ejection fraction < 50%).²¹

Mr. A was referred for surgical aortic valve replacement, given its clear survival benefit.

CASE 2: SYMPTOMS AND LEFT VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION

Ms. B, age 79, has hypertension and hyperlipidemia and now presents to the outpatient department with worsening shortness of breath and chest discomfort. Electrocardiography shows significant left ventricular hypertrophy and abnormal repolarization. Left heart catheterization reveals mild nonobstructive coronary artery disease.

Echocardiography reveals an ejection fraction of 25%, severe left ventricular hypertrophy, and global hypokinesis. The aortic valve leaflets appear heavily calcified, with restricted motion. The peak and mean gradients across the aortic valve are 40 and 28 mm Hg, and the valve area is 0.8 cm². Right heart catheterization shows a cardiac output of 3.1 L/min.

General treatment algorithm for patients with severe symptomatic aortic stenosis

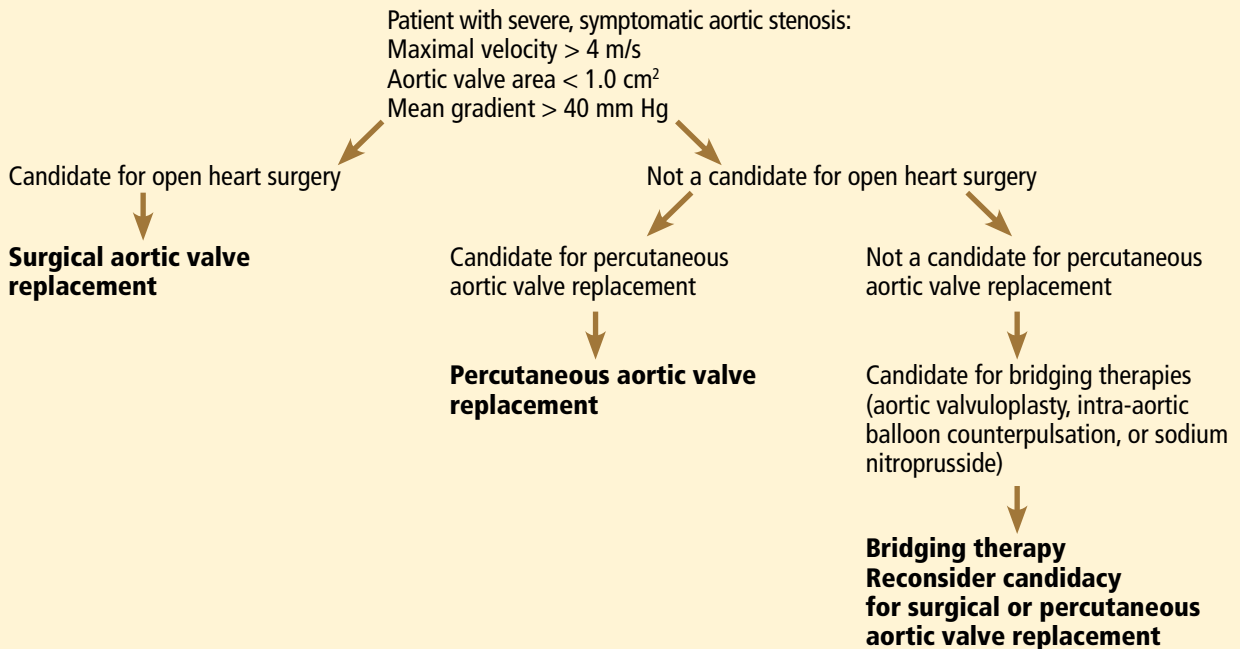


FIGURE 1

Does this patient's aortic stenosis account for her clinical presentation?

Managing patients who have suspected severe aortic stenosis, left ventricular dysfunction, and low aortic valve gradients can be challenging. Although data for surgical intervention are not as robust for these patient subsets as for patients like Mr. A, several case series have suggested that survival in these patients is significantly better with surgery than with medical therapy alone.^{22–27}

Specific factors predict whether patients with ventricular dysfunction and low gradients will benefit from aortic valve replacement. Dobutamine stress echocardiography is helpful in distinguishing true severe aortic stenosis from “pseudostenosis,” in which leaflet motion is restricted due to primary cardiomyopathy and low flow. Distinguishing between true aortic stenosis and pseudostenosis is of paramount value, as surgery is associated with improved long-term outcomes in patients with true aortic stenosis (even though they are at higher surgical risk), whereas those with pseudostenosis will not benefit from surgery.^{28–31}

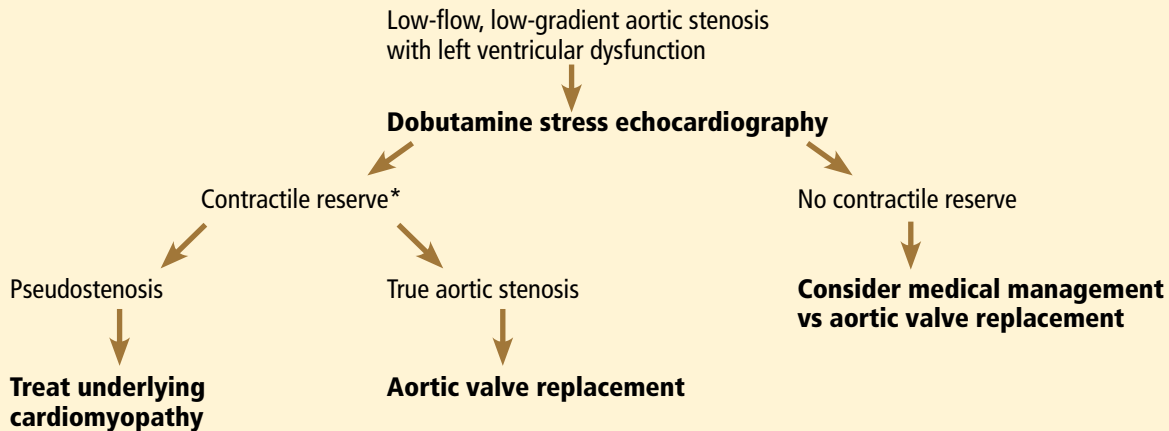
Infusion of dobutamine increases the flow across the aortic valve (if the left ventricle has contractile reserve; more on this below), and an increasing valve area with increasing doses of dobutamine is consistent with pseudostenosis. In this situation, treatment of the underlying cardiomyopathy is indicated as opposed to replacement of the aortic valve (FIGURE 2).

Contractile reserve is defined as an increase in stroke volume (> 20%), valvular gradient (> 10 mm Hg), or peak velocity (> 0.6 m/s) with peak dobutamine infusion. The presence of contractile reserve in patients with aortic stenosis identifies a high-risk group that benefits from aortic valve replacement (FIGURE 2).

Treatment of patients who have inadequate reserve is controversial. In the absence of contractile reserve, an adjunct imaging study such as computed tomography may be of value in detecting calcified valve leaflets, as the presence of calcium is associated with true aortic stenosis. Comorbid conditions should be taken into account as well, given the higher surgical risk in this patient subset, as aortic valve replacement in this already high-risk group of patients might be futile in some cases.

Dobutamine stress echocardiography helps distinguish true severe aortic stenosis from pseudostenosis

Use of dobutamine stress echocardiography in low-flow, low-gradient aortic stenosis



*Defined as an increase in cardiac output of at least 20%, a valvular gradient of > 10 mm Hg, or an increase in peak aortic velocity of > 0.6 m/s with peak dobutamine infusion

FIGURE 2

Balloon valvuloplasty is considered a palliative approach

The ACC/AHA guidelines now give dobutamine stress echocardiography a class IIa indication (meaning the weight of the evidence or opinion is in favor of usefulness or efficacy) for determination of contractile reserve and valvular stenosis for patients with an ejection fraction of 30% or less or a mean gradient of 40 mm Hg or less.²¹

Ms. B underwent dobutamine stress echocardiography. It showed increases in ejection fraction, stroke volume, and transvalvular gradients, indicating that she did have contractile reserve and true severe aortic stenosis. Consequently, she was referred for surgical aortic valve replacement.

■ CASE 3: MODERATE STENOSIS AND THREE-VESEL CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Mr. C, age 81, has hypertension and hyperlipidemia. He now presents to the emergency department with chest discomfort that began suddenly, awakening him from sleep. His presenting electrocardiogram shows nonspecific changes, and he is diagnosed with non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction. He undergoes left heart catheterization, which reveals severe three-vessel coronary artery disease.

Echocardiography reveals an ejection fraction of 55% and aortic stenosis, with an aortic

valve area of 1.2 cm², a peak gradient of 44 mm Hg, and a mean gradient of 28 mm Hg.

How would you manage his aortic stenosis?

Moderate aortic stenosis in a patient who needs surgery for severe triple-vessel coronary artery disease, other valve diseases, or aortic disease raises the question of whether aortic valve replacement should be performed in conjunction with these surgeries. Although these patients would not otherwise qualify for aortic valve replacement, the fact that they will undergo a procedure that will expose them to the risks associated with open heart surgery makes them reasonable candidates. Even if the patient does not need aortic valve replacement right now, aortic stenosis progresses at a predictable rate—the valve area decreases by a mean of 0.1 cm²/year and the gradients increase by 7 mm Hg/year. Therefore, clinical judgment should be exercised so that the patient will not need to undergo open heart surgery again in the near future.

The ACC/AHA guidelines recommend aortic valve replacement for patients with moderate aortic stenosis undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting or surgery on the aorta or other heart valves, giving it a class IIa indication.²¹ This recommendation is based on several retrospective case series that evaluated survival, the need for reoperation for aortic

valve replacement, or both in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting.^{32–35}

No data exist, however, on adding aortic valve replacement to coronary artery bypass grafting in cases of mild aortic stenosis. As a result, it is controversial and carries a class IIb recommendation (meaning that its usefulness or efficacy is less well established). The ACC/AHA guidelines state that aortic valve replacement “may be considered” in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting who have mild aortic stenosis (mean gradient < 30 mm Hg or jet velocity < 3 m/s) when there is evidence, such as moderate or severe valve calcification, that progression may be rapid (level of evidence C: based only on consensus opinion of experts, case studies or standard of care).²¹

Mr. C, who has moderate aortic stenosis, underwent aortic valve replacement in conjunction with three-vessel bypass grafting.

CASE 4: ASYMPTOMATIC BUT SEVERE STENOSIS

Mr. D, age 74, has hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and aortic stenosis. He now presents to the outpatient department for his annual echocardiogram to follow his aortic stenosis. He has a sedentary lifestyle but feels well performing activities of daily living. He denies dyspnea on exertion, chest pain, or syncope.

His echocardiogram reveals an effective aortic valve area of 0.7 cm², peak gradient 90 mm Hg, and mean gradient 70 mm Hg. There is evidence of severe left ventricular hypertrophy, and the valve leaflets show bulky calcification and severe restriction. An echocardiogram performed at the same institution a year earlier revealed gradients of 60 and 40 mm Hg.

Blood is drawn for laboratory tests, including N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide, which is 350 pg/mL (reference range for his age < 125 pg/mL). He is referred for a treadmill stress test, which elicits symptoms at a moderate activity level.

How would you manage his aortic stenosis?

Aortic valve replacement can be considered in patients who have asymptomatic but severe aortic stenosis with preserved left ventricular function (class IIb indication).²¹

Clinical assessment of asymptomatic aortic

stenosis can be challenging, however, as patients may underreport their symptoms or decrease their activity levels to avoid symptoms. Exercise testing in such patients can elicit symptoms, unmask diminished exercise capacity, and help determine if they should be referred for surgery.^{36,37} Natriuretic peptide levels have been shown to correlate with the severity of aortic stenosis,^{38,39} and more importantly, to help predict symptom onset, cardiac death, and need for aortic valve replacement.^{40–42}

Some patients with asymptomatic but severe aortic stenosis are at higher risk of morbidity and death. High-risk subsets include patients with rapid progression of aortic stenosis and those with critical aortic stenosis characterized by an aortic valve area less than 0.60 cm², mean gradient greater than 60 mm Hg, and jet velocity greater than 5.0 m/s. It is reasonable to offer these patients surgery if their expected operative mortality risk is less than 1.0%.²¹

Mr. D has evidence of rapid progression as defined by an increase in aortic jet velocity of more than 0.3 m/s/year. He is at low surgical risk and was referred for elective aortic valve replacement.

CASE 5: TOO FRAIL FOR SURGERY

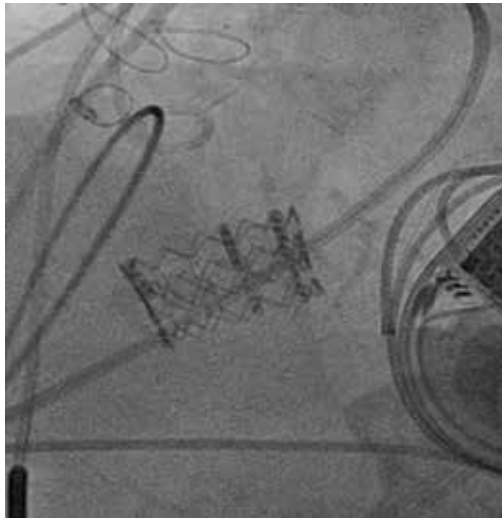
Mr. E, age 84, has severe aortic stenosis (valve area 0.6 cm², peak and mean gradients of 88 and 56 mm Hg), coronary artery disease status post coronary artery bypass grafting, moderate chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (forced expiratory volume in 1 second 0.8 L), chronic kidney disease (serum creatinine 1.9 mg/dL), hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes mellitus. He has preserved left ventricular function. He presents to the outpatient department with worsening shortness of breath and peripheral edema over the past several months. Your impression is that he is very frail. How would you manage Mr. E's aortic stenosis?

Advances in surgical techniques and perioperative management over the years have enabled higher-risk patients to undergo surgical aortic valve replacement with excellent outcomes.^{18–20,43} Yet many patients still cannot undergo surgery because their risk is too high.

Intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation can be an option for stabilizing patients with severe aortic stenosis and cardiogenic shock



Edwards SAPIEN valve



Edwards SAPIEN valve in place



CoreValve

FIGURE 3

Patients ineligible for surgery have traditionally been treated medically—with poor outcomes—or with balloon aortic valvuloplasty to palliate symptoms.

Transcatheter aortic valve replacement, approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2011, now provides another option for these patients. In this procedure, a bioprosthetic valve mounted on a metal frame is implanted over the native stenotic valve.

Currently, the only FDA-approved and commercially available valve in the United States is the Edwards SAPIEN valve, which has bovine pericardial tissue leaflets fixed to a balloon-expandable stainless steel frame (FIGURE 3). In the Placement of Aortic Transcatheter Valves (PARTNER) trial,¹⁵ patients who could not undergo surgery who underwent transcatheter replacement with this valve had a significantly better survival rate than patients treated medically.^{15,17} Use of this valve has also been compared against conventional surgical aortic valve replacement in high-risk patients and was found to have similar long-term outcomes (FIGURE 4).¹⁶ It was on the basis of this trial that this valve was granted approval for patients who cannot undergo surgery.

The standard of care for high-risk patients remains surgical aortic valve replacement, although it remains to be seen whether transcatheter replacement will be made available as well to patients eligible for surgery in the near future. There are currently no randomized data for transcatheter aortic valve replacement in patients at moderate to low surgical risk, and these patients should not be considered for this procedure.

Although the initial studies are encouraging for patients who cannot undergo surgery and who are at high risk without it, several issues and concerns remain. Importantly, the long-term durability of the transcatheter valve and longer-term outcomes remain unknown. Furthermore, the risk of vascular complications remains high (10% to 15%), dictating the need for careful patient selection. There are also concerns about the risks of stroke and of paravalvular aortic insufficiency. These issues are being investigated and addressed, however, and we hope that with increasing operator experience and improvements in the technique, outcomes will be improved.

Transfemoral placement is standard, but other options exist

Which approach for transcatheter aortic valve replacement?

There are several considerations in determining a patient's eligibility for transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

Initially, these valves were placed by a transvenous, transseptal approach, but now retrograde placement through the femoral artery has become standard. In this procedure, the device is advanced retrograde from the femoral artery through the aorta and placed across the native aortic valve under fluoroscopic and echocardiographic guidance.

Patients who are not eligible for transfemoral placement because of severe atherosclerosis, tortuosity, or ectasia of the iliofemoral artery or aorta can still undergo percutaneous treatment with a transapical approach. This is a hybrid surgical-transcatheter approach in which the valve is delivered through a sheath placed by left ventricular apical puncture.^{17,44}

A newer approach gaining popularity is the transaortic technique, in which the ascending aorta is accessed directly through a ministernotomy and the delivery sheath is placed with a direct puncture. Other approaches are through the axillary and subclavian arteries.

Other valves are under development

Several other valves are under development and will likely change the landscape of transcatheter aortic valve replacement with improving outcomes. Valves that are available in the United States are shown in **FIGURE 3**. The CoreValve, consisting of porcine pericardial leaflets mounted on a self-expanding nitinol stent, is currently being studied in a trial in the United States, and the manufacturer (Medtronic) will seek approval when results are complete in the near future.

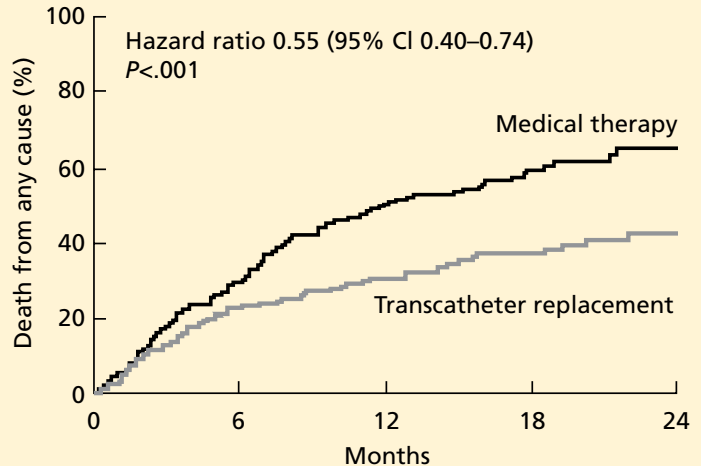
Mr. E was initially referred for surgery, but when deemed to be unable to undergo surgery was found to be a good candidate for transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

CASE 6: LIFE-LIMITING COMORBID ILLNESS

Mr. F, age 77, has multiple problems: severe aortic stenosis (aortic valve area 0.6 cm²; peak and mean gradients of 92 and 59 mm

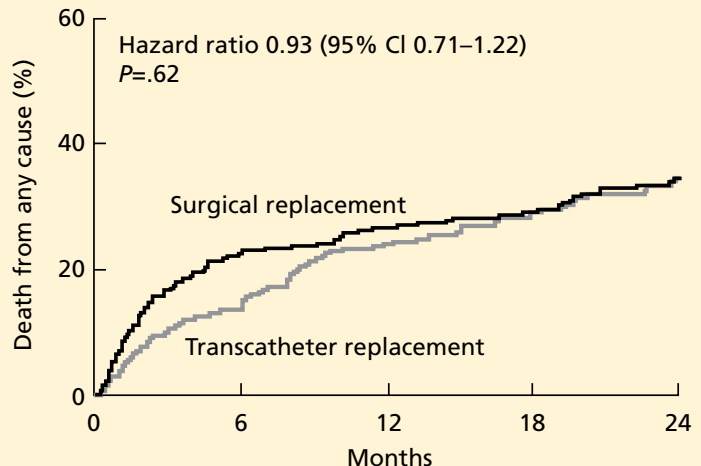
Outcomes of transcatheter aortic valve replacement

Better than medical therapy in patients who cannot undergo surgery



FROM LEON MB, SMITH CR, MACK M, ET AL; PARTNER TRIAL INVESTIGATORS. TRANSCATHETER AORTIC-VALVE IMPLANTATION FOR AORTIC STENOSIS IN PATIENTS WHO CANNOT UNDERGO SURGERY. N ENGL J MED 2010; 363:1597–1607. COPYRIGHT 2010, MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY. REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Comparable with surgery in patients at high risk



FROM SMITH CR, LEON MB, MACK MJ, ET AL; PARTNER TRIAL INVESTIGATORS. TRANSCATHETER VERSUS SURGICAL AORTIC-VALVE REPLACEMENT IN HIGH-RISK PATIENTS. N ENGL J MED 2011; 364:2187–2198. COPYRIGHT 2011, MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY. REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

FIGURE 4

Hg), stage IV pancreatic cancer, coronary artery disease status post coronary artery bypass grafting, chronic kidney disease (serum creatinine 1.9 mg/dL), hypertension, and hyperlipidemia. He presents to the outpatient department with shortness of breath at rest, orthopnea, effort intolerance, and peripheral edema over the past several months.

On physical examination rales in both lung bases can be heard. Left heart catheterization shows patent bypass grafts.

How would you manage Mr. F's aortic stenosis?

Aortic valve replacement is not considered an option in patients with noncardiac illnesses and comorbidities that are life-limiting in the near term. Under these circumstances, aortic valvuloplasty can be offered as a means of palliating symptoms or, if the comorbid conditions can be modified, as a bridge to more definitive treatment with aortic valve replacement.

Since first described in 1986,⁴⁵ percutaneous aortic valvuloplasty has been studied in several case series and registries, with consistent findings. Acutely, it increases the valve area and lessens the gradients across the valve, relieving symptoms. The risk of death during the procedure ranged from 3% to 13.5% in several case series, with a 30-day survival rate greater than 85%.⁴⁶ However, the hemodynamic and symptomatic improvement is only short-term, as valve area and gradients gradually worsen within several months.^{47,48} Consequently, balloon valvuloplasty is considered a palliative approach.

Mr. F has a potentially life-limiting illness, ie, cancer, which would make him a candidate for aortic valvuloplasty rather than replacement. He can be referred for evaluation for this procedure in hopes of palliating his symptoms by relieving his dyspnea and improving his quality of life.

CASE 7: HEMODYNAMIC INSTABILITY

Mr. G, age 87, is scheduled for surgical aortic valve replacement because of severe aortic stenosis (valve area 0.5 cm², peak and mean gradients 89 and 45 mm Hg) with an ejection fraction of 30%.

Two weeks before his scheduled surgery he presents to the emergency department with worsening fluid overload and increasing shortness of breath. His initial laboratory work shows new-onset renal failure, and he has signs of hypoperfusion on physical examination. He is transferred to the cardiac intensive care unit for further care.

How would you manage his aortic stenosis?

Patients with decompensated aortic stenosis and hemodynamic instability are at extreme risk during surgery. Medical stabilization beforehand may mitigate the risks associated with surgical or transcatheter aortic valve replacement. Aortic valvuloplasty, treatment with sodium nitroprusside, and support with intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation may help stabilize patients in this “low-output” setting.

Sodium nitroprusside has long been used in low-output states. By relaxing vascular smooth muscle, it leads to increased venous capacitance, decreasing preload and congestion. It also decreases systemic vascular resistance with a subsequent decrease in afterload, which in turn improves systolic emptying. Together, these effects reduce systolic and diastolic wall stress, lower myocardial oxygen consumption, and ultimately increase cardiac output.^{49,50}

These theoretical benefits translate to clinical improvement and increased cardiac output, as shown in a case series of 25 patients with severe aortic stenosis and left ventricular systolic dysfunction (ejection fraction 35%) presenting in a low-output state in the absence of hypotension.⁵¹ These findings have led to a ACC/AHA recommendation for the use of sodium nitroprusside in patients who have severe aortic stenosis presenting in low-output state with decompensated heart failure.²¹

Intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation, introduced in 1968, has been used in several clinical settings, including acute coronary syndromes, intractable ventricular arrhythmias, and refractory heart failure, and for support of hemodynamics in the perioperative setting. Its role in managing ventricular septal rupture and acute mitral regurgitation is well established. It reliably reduces afterload and improves coronary perfusion, augmenting the cardiac output. This in turn leads to improved systemic perfusion, which can buy time for a

Aortic valve replacement is not considered an option in patients with life-limiting noncardiac comorbidities

critically ill patient during which the primary disease process is addressed.

Recently, a case series in which intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation devices were placed in patients with severe aortic stenosis and cardiogenic shock showed findings similar to those with sodium nitroprusside infusion. Specifically, their use was associated with improved cardiac indices and filling pressures with a decrease in systemic vascular resistance. These changes have led to increased

cardiac performance, resulting in better systemic perfusion.⁵² Thus, intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation can be an option for stabilizing patients with severe aortic stenosis and cardiogenic shock.

Mr. G was treated with sodium nitroprusside and intravenous diuretics. He achieved symptomatic relief and his renal function returned to baseline. He subsequently underwent aortic valve replacement during the hospitalization. ■

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