

Antikoagulation bei Klappenersatz

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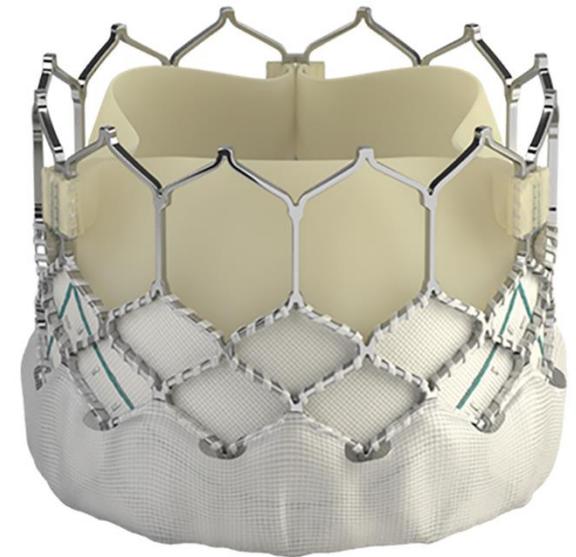


Agenda

- Übersicht Klappen
- Übersicht Antikoagulanzen
- Übersicht Pathophysiologie und Therapie von Klappenthrombosen
- DOAKs bei mechanischen Klappen?
- Unterschiede zwischen perkutanen und chirurgischen Klappen
- Muss die OAK vor TAVI gestoppt werden?
- Zusammenfassung



Biologische oder mechanische Klappenprothese?



Mechanische Klappenprothesen

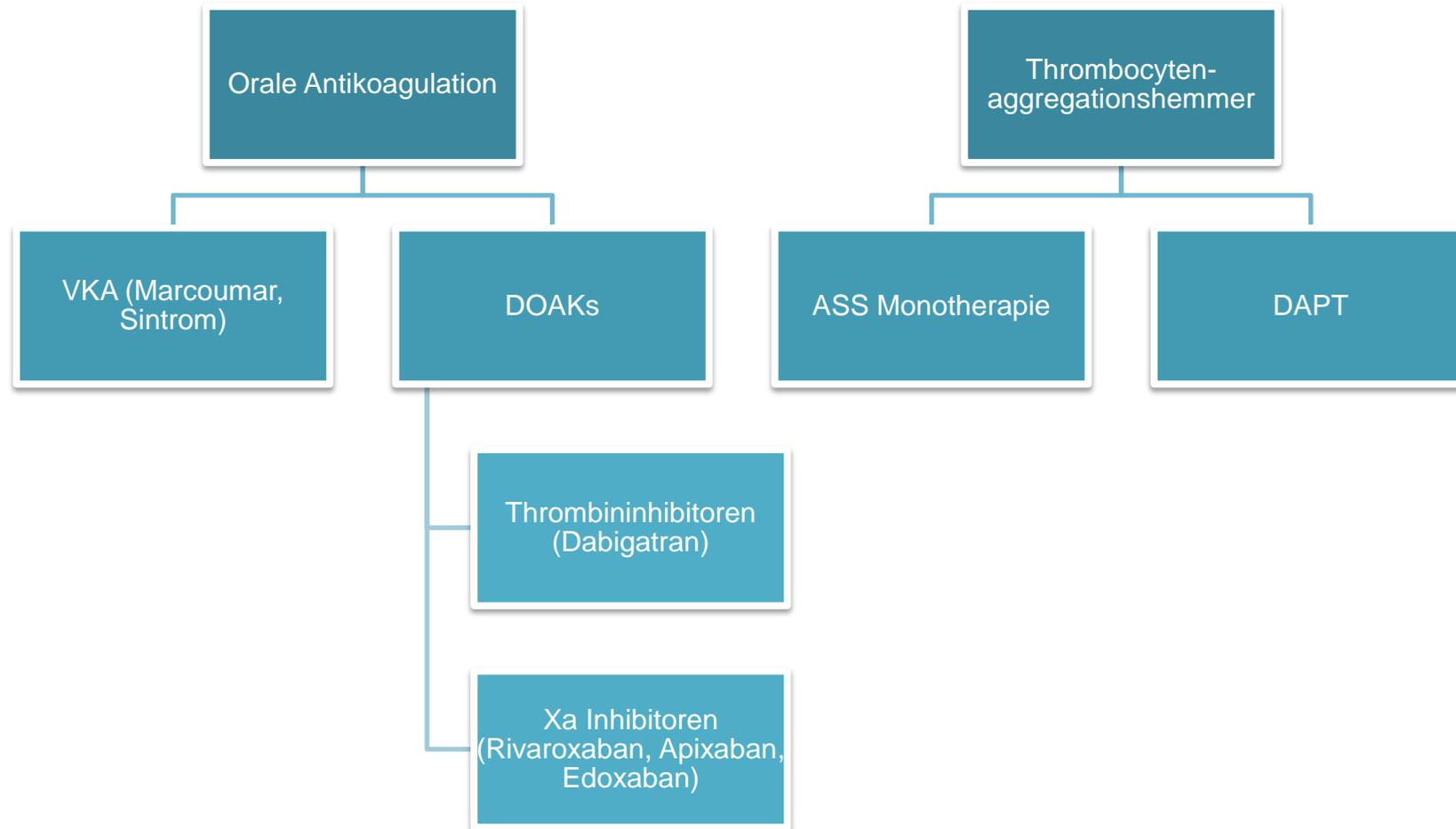
Lange Lebensdauer
Antikoagulation mit Marcoumar
Aortenposition: ≤ 60 Jahre
Mitralposition: ≤ 65 Jahre

Biologische Klappenprothesen

Begrenzte Lebensdauer
Risiko für Degeneration und Re-Operation
Keine Antikoagulation

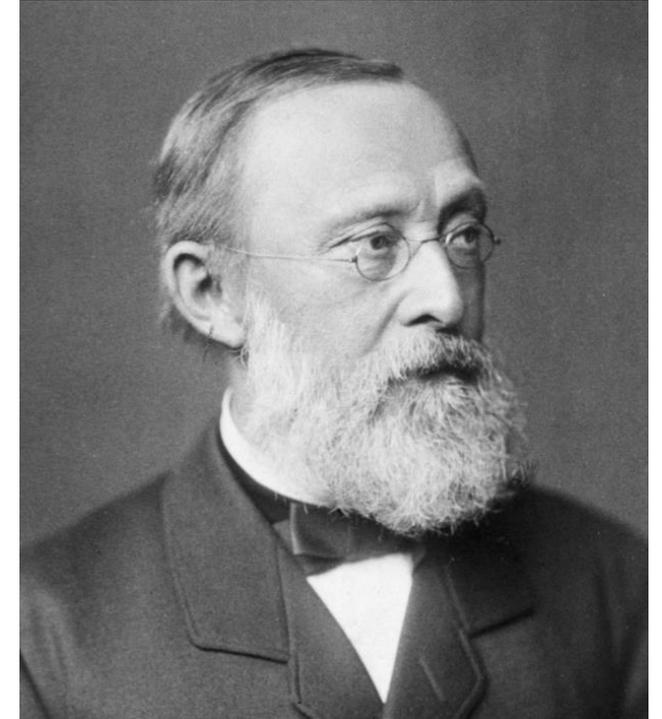


Übersicht Antikoagulanzen



Übersicht Risiko für Klappenthrombose

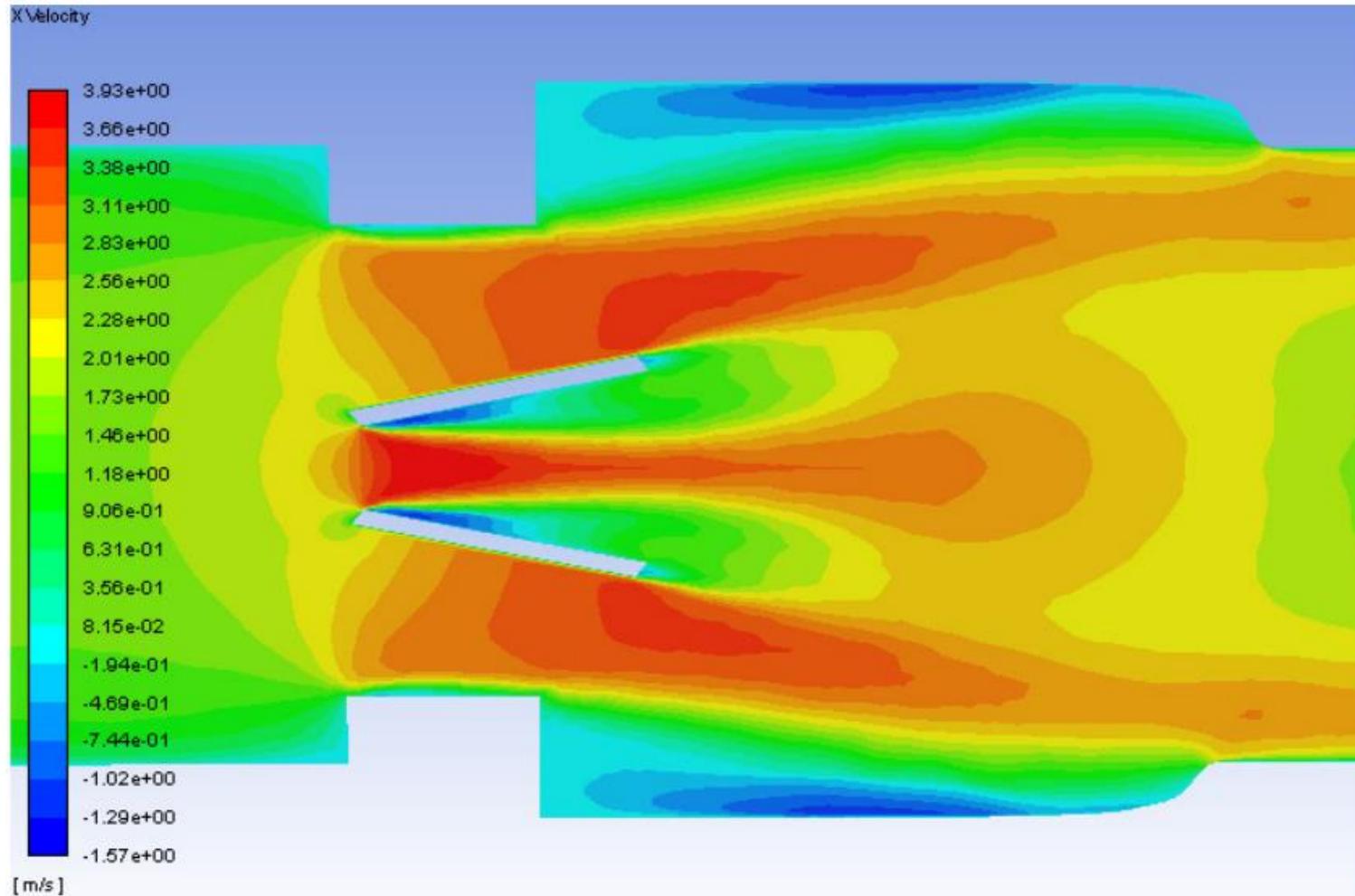
- Thrombogenizität des Materials (Dacron/Teflon > Carbon >> Perikard)
- Kürzliche Implantationen ohne Endothelialisierung (cave: Carbon endothelialisiert nicht)
- Hyperkoagulabilität des Patienten (genetisch, Operationen, thrombotische Ereignisse)
- Stase (low output, rechtsseitige Klappen, Mitralklappen, Sinus Valsalvae nach TAVI)
- Turbulenz direkt thrombogen und verzögert Endothelialisierung (alte mechanische Klappen, TAVI underexpansion)



Rudolf Virchow, 1821-1902
Trias: Endothelläsion, Hyperkoagulabilität, Stase



Flussmuster moderner mechanischer Doppelflügelprothesen



James et al., Fluids 2019



Thromboserisiko mechanischer Klappen



Aortal	~ 10%
Mitral	~ 20%
Trikuspidal	> 90%

Relative risk increases are indicated by red curved arrows: 2x from Aortal to Mitral, and 20x from Mitral to Trikuspidal.

Relatives und geschätztes absolutes 1-Jahresrisiko für Klappenthrombose bei mechanischen Klappen ohne orale Antikoagulation

Aimo et al., Circulation 2018
Sharif et al., Int J Cardiol 2018



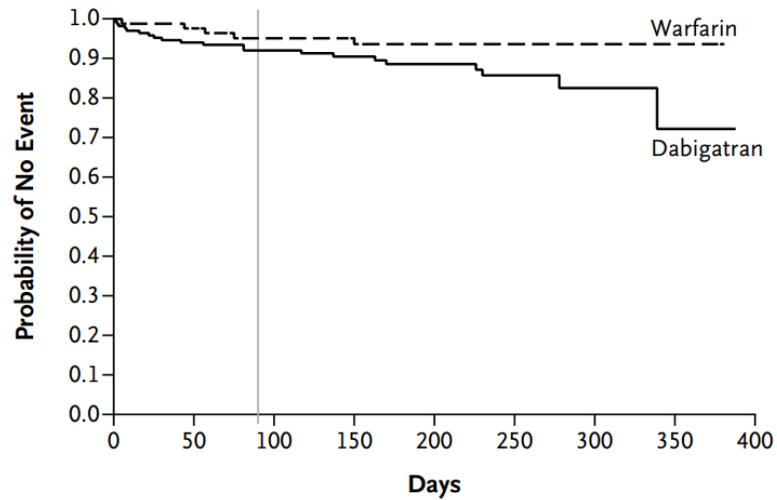
Vorgehen bei Klappenthrombose

- Ausschluss Endokarditis
- OAK + Aspirin Cardio
- Bei hämodynamischer Relevanz: Lyse auf ZIM



DOAK vs. VKA bei mechanischen Klappenprothesen

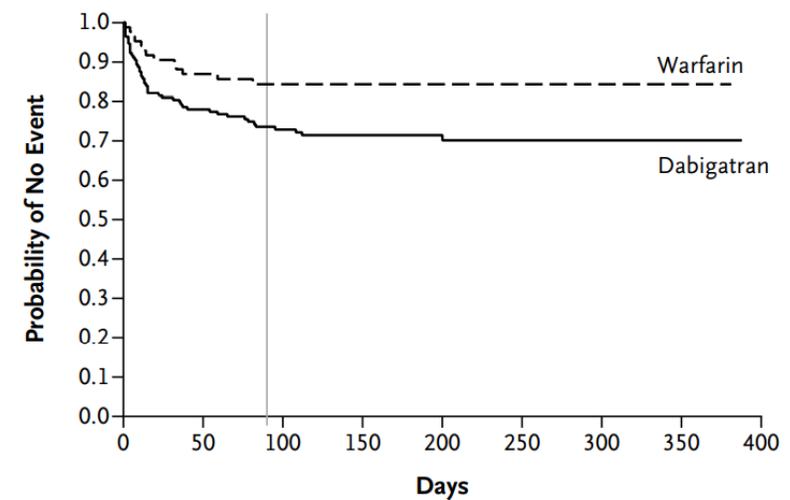
A First Thromboembolic Event



No. at Risk

Dabigatran	168	156	126	108	73	44	15	7
Warfarin	84	82	66	55	40	22	9	4

B First Bleeding Event



No. at Risk

Dabigatran	168	129	103	86	58	32	11	6
Warfarin	84	73	56	50	38	22	11	4

Eikelboom et al., NEJM 2013



DOAK vs. VKA bei mechanischen Klappenprothesen

Outcome	within 7 days		within 3 months		All Patients		Hazard Ratio (95% CI) [†]	P Value [‡]
	Population A		Population B					
	Dabigatran (N=133)	Warfarin (N=66)	Dabigatran (N=35)	Warfarin (N=18)	Dabigatran (N=168)	Warfarin (N=84)	<i>number of patients (percent)</i>	
Death	1 (1)	2 (3)	0	0	1 (1)	2 (2)	0.25 (0.02–2.72)	0.26
Stroke	9 (7)	0	0	0	9 (5)	0	NA	NA
Systemic embolism	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Transient ischemic attack	2 (2)	2 (3)	1 (3)	0	3 (2)	2 (2)	0.75 (0.13–4.49)	0.75
Myocardial infarction	1 (1)	0	2 (6)	0	3 (2)	0	NA	NA
Death, stroke, systemic embolism, or myocardial infarction	11 (8)	2 (3)	2 (6)	0	13 (8)	2 (2)	3.37 (0.76–14.95)	0.11
Death, stroke, transient ischemic attack, systemic embolism, or myocardial infarction	12 (9)	4 (6)	3 (9)	0	15 (9)	4 (5)	1.94 (0.64–5.86)	0.24
Valve thrombosis without symptoms	2 (2)	0	3 (9)	0	5 (3)	0	NA	NA
Bleeding								
Any	35 (26)	8 (12)	10 (29)	2 (11)	45 (27)	10 (12)	2.45 (1.23–4.86)	0.01
Major	7 (5)	2 (3)	0	0	7 (4)	2 (2)	1.76 (0.37–8.46)	0.48
Major with pericardial location	7 (5)	2 (3)	0	0	7 (4)	2 (2)	1.76 (0.36–8.45)	0.48

Eikelboom et al., NEJM 2013



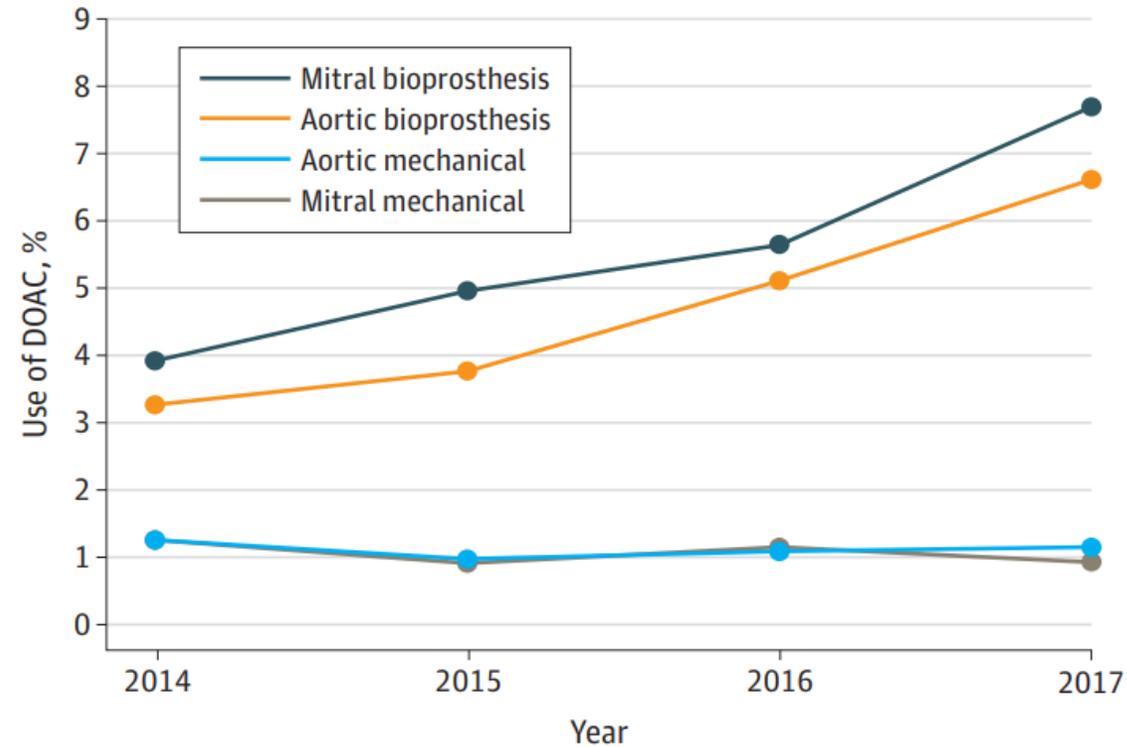
Warum ist Dabigatran bei mechanischen Klappen weniger effektiv

- Lokale Thrombinkonzentrationen sehr hoch, hohe Dabigatran-Dosen notwendig, VKA effektiver
 - Dabigatran 2 x 620 mg = Äquivalent INR 2.5
 - Faktor Xa-Inhibitoren möglicherweise besser, da jedes Molekül Xa ~ 1000 Thrombinmoleküle generieren kann
 - Aktuell aber keine grössere Phase 3 Studie mit Xa-Inhibitoren



Orale Antikoagulation – USA trends

Figure. National Trend in Use of Direct Oral Anticoagulants (DOACs) Among Patients With Prosthetic Heart Valves



Kalra et al., JAMA Network Open 2021



Mechanische Klappen mit niedriger Thrombogenizität



On-X bileaflet Klappe
100% Carbon
sicher für INR 1.5 – 2.0
ungeeignet für DAPT
muss intraannulär implantiert werden
klobig

Puskas et al., JACC 2018



Accueil trileaflet Klappe
Entwicklungsstadium

Sind mechanische Klappen wirklich so schlecht?

- Nein, aber VKA assoziiert mit Blutungen und reduzierter Lebensqualität



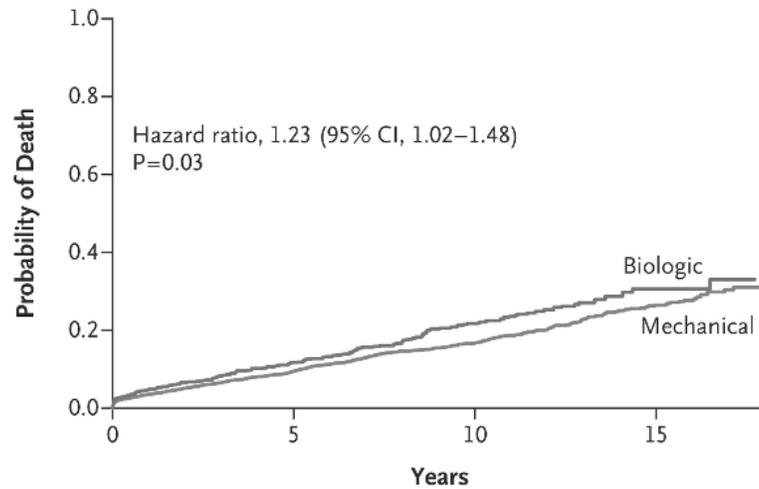
Bioprothesen vs. mechanische Prothesen

Method	Veterans trial		Edinburgh trial		Stassano et al.		Chiang et al.		Glaser et al.	
	Randomized		Randomized		Randomized		Propensity-matched		Propensity-matched	
Data	15-year rates		20-year rates		Linearized rates per 100 patient-years		15-year rates		15-year rates for survival. Crude rates for events.	
Prosthesis	Mec	Bio	Mec	Bio	Mec	Bio	Mec	Bio	Mec	Bio
<i>n</i>	198	196	109	102	149	147	1001	1001	1099	1099
Mean age (years)	–	–	–	–	64±8	64±4	62±5	62±6	62±5	62±5
Survival	34±3	21±3*	28±4	31±5	–	–	•62 •(58–66)	•61 •(56–65)	59	50*
Embolic events	18±4	18±4	24±6	39±9	•0.54 •(0.14–0.94)	•0.24 •(0.03–0.51)	•8.6 •(6.2–11.0)	•7.7 •(5.7–9.7)	5.8	6.1
Prosthetic thrombosis	2±1	1±1	–	–	•0.23 •(0.03–0.49)	0	–	–	–	–
Major bleeding	51±4	30±4*	38±7	32±13*	•1.47 •(0.81–2.13)	•0.72 •(0.25–1.19)	•13.0 •(9.9–16.1)	•6.6 •(4.8–8.4)*	9.6	4.9*
Reoperation	10±3	29±5*	7±3	56±8*	•0.62 •(0.19–1.05)	•2.32 •(1.48–3.18)*	•6.9 •(4.2–9.6)	•12.1 •(8.8–15.4)*	2.2	5.2



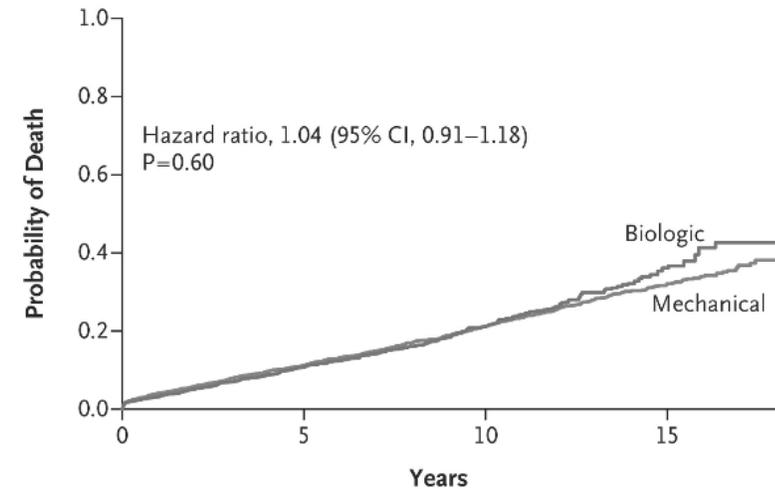
Mechanische vs. biologische Aortenklappenprothesen

A Patients 45–54 Yr of Age



No. at Risk				
Biologic	1187.1	745.1	406.7	98.0
Mechanical	2421.7	1548.1	853.8	300.0

B Patients 55–64 Yr of Age



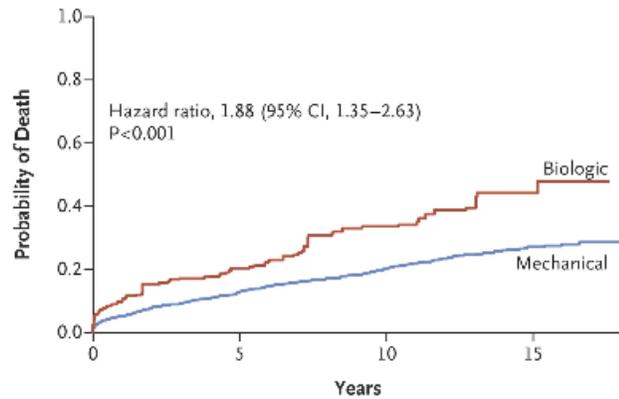
No. at Risk				
Biologic	2636.0	1553.0	768.9	170.5
Mechanical	3684.7	2117.5	1110.1	313.0

Goldstone et al., NEJM 2017



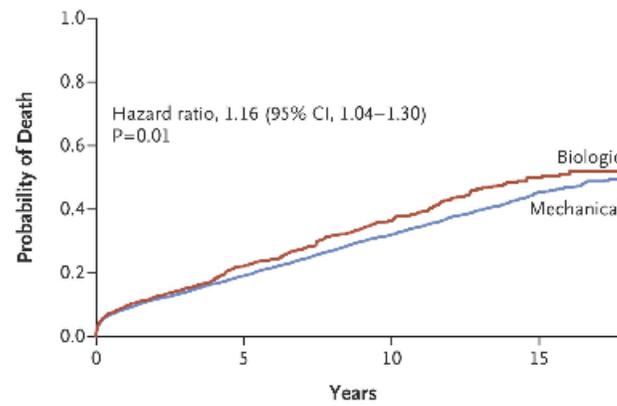
Mechanische und biologische Mitralklappenprothesen

A Patients 40–49 Yr of Age



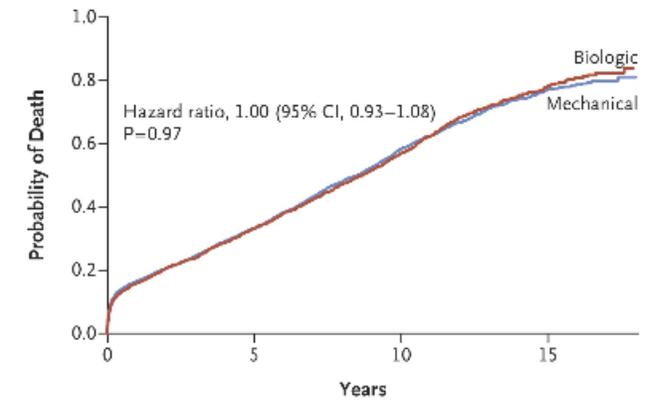
No. at Risk	0	5	10	15
Biologic	285.9	182.0	89.9	34.9
Mechanical	1341.8	920.3	590.1	205.2

B Patients 50–69 Yr of Age



No. at Risk	0	5	10	15
Biologic	2278.2	1306.3	660.6	179.7
Mechanical	5748.9	3458.2	1944.2	581.0

C Patients 70–79 Yr of Age



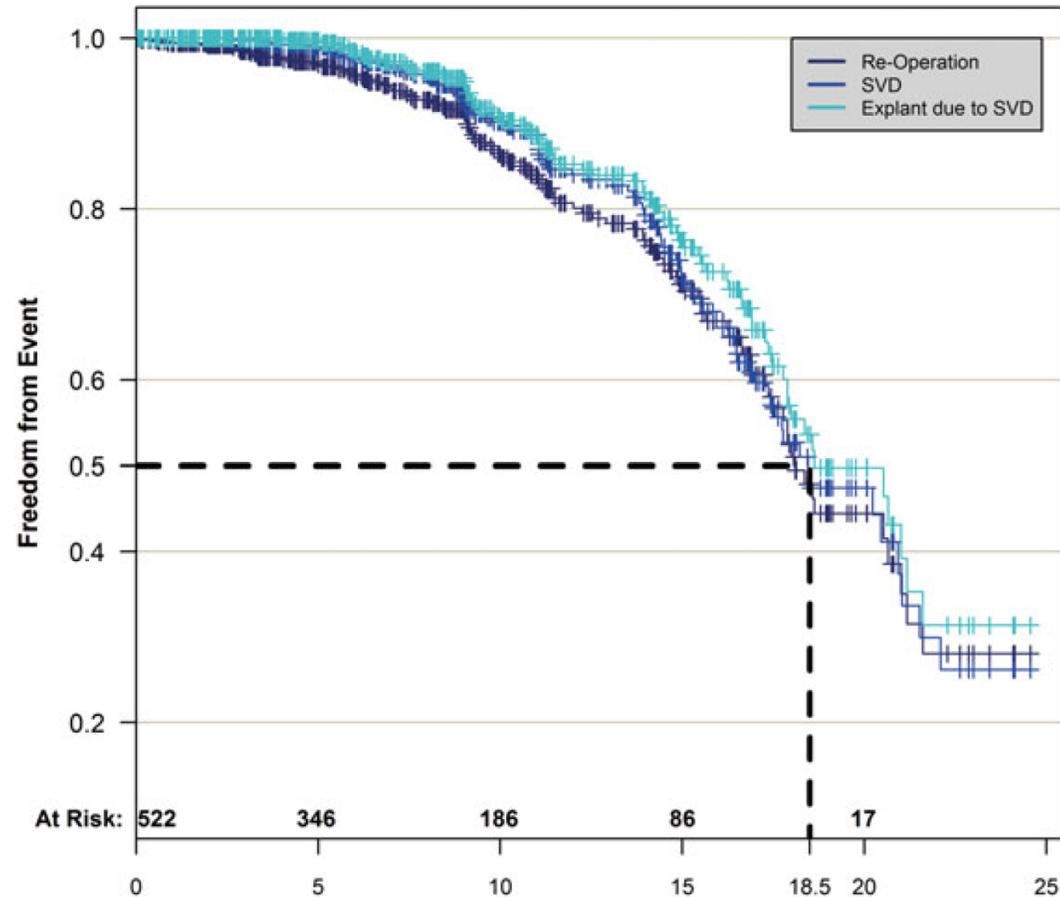
No. at Risk	0	5	10	15
Biologic	2919.9	1516.5	671.1	115.8
Mechanical	2937.5	1516.9	676.8	133.9

Goldstone et al., NEJM 2017



Wie lange halten CE Perimount Bioprothesen?

- 516 patients, 50-65y
- CE perimount prosthesis
- Mean f/u 9 years
- Definition of SVD: mean gradient > 40 mmHg and/or severe regurgitation
- Freedom from SVD at 10, 15, 20 years: 90, 76, 50%
- Estimated valve durability 19 years

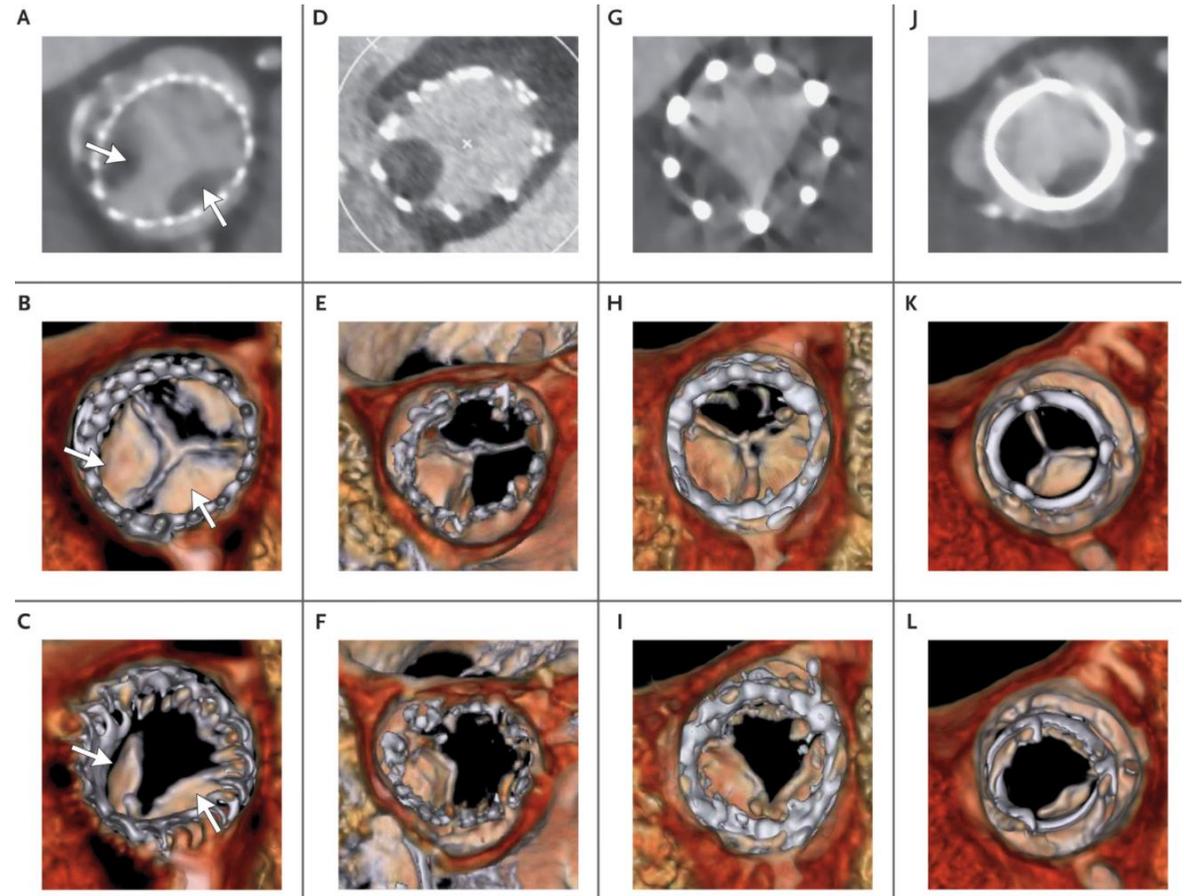


Bourgignon et al., EJCTS 2016



TAVI Klappen – subklinische Leaflet-Thrombose

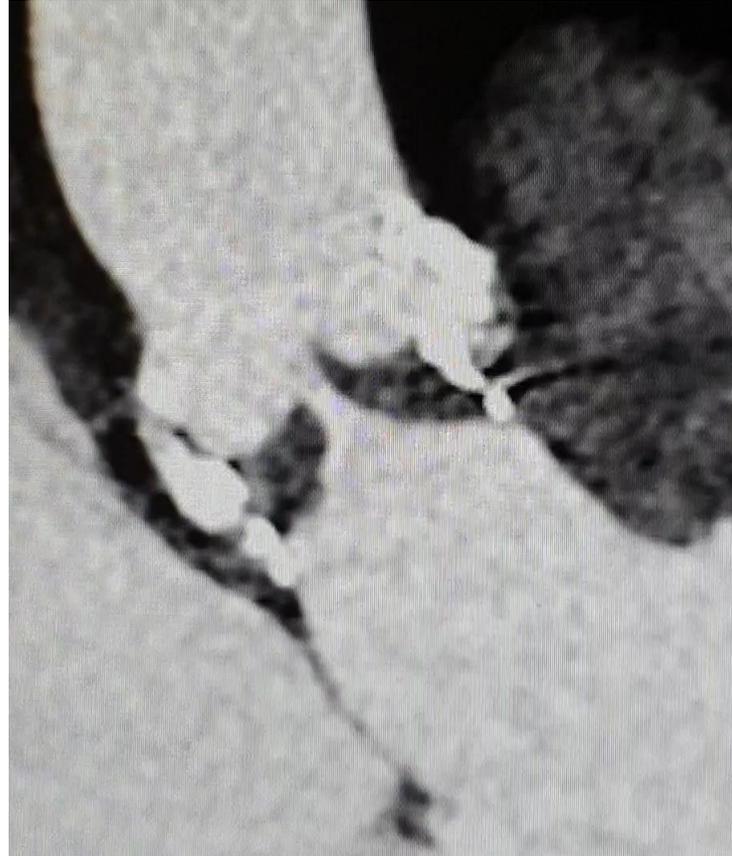
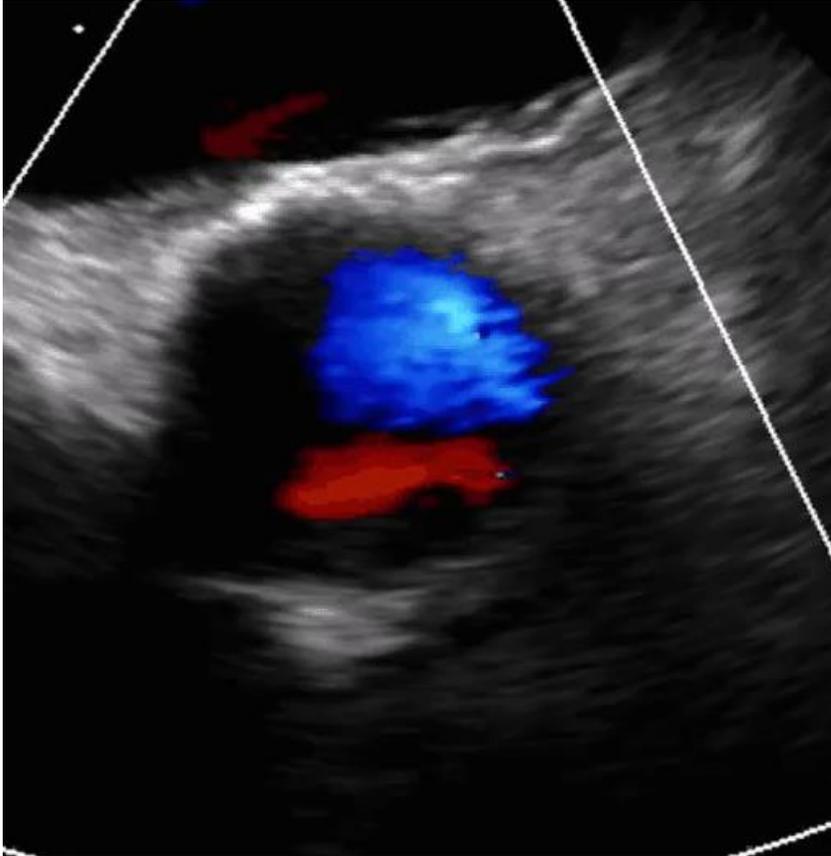
- subklinische Thrombosen können in bis zu 15% nach TAVI nachgewiesen werden und diese Patienten haben ein 2-3x erhöhtes CVI-Risiko
- Patienten mit VKA haben praktisch nie Klappenthrombosen
- Therapie mit VKA löst Thrombus auf
- Sollen wir TAVI Patienten aggressiver behandeln?



Makkar et al., NEJM 2016

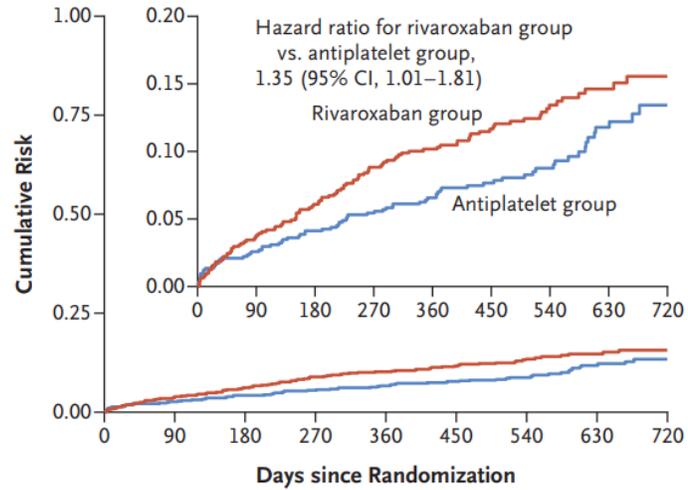


Herzinsuffizienz 4 Jahre nach TAVI



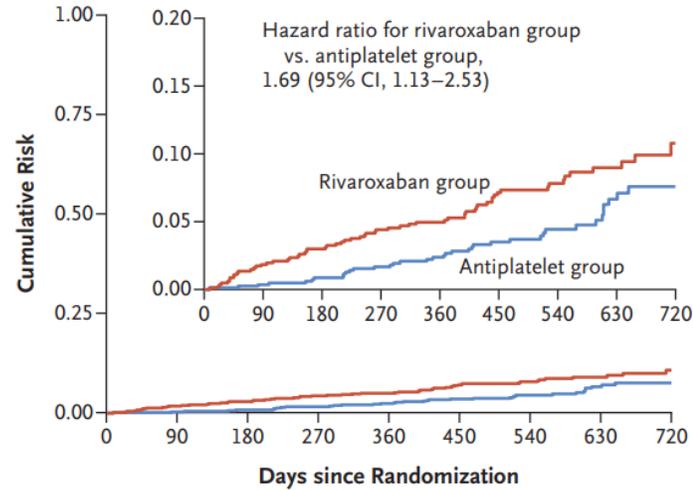
TAVI – zusätzlich Rivaroxaban 10 mg?

A Primary Efficacy Outcome



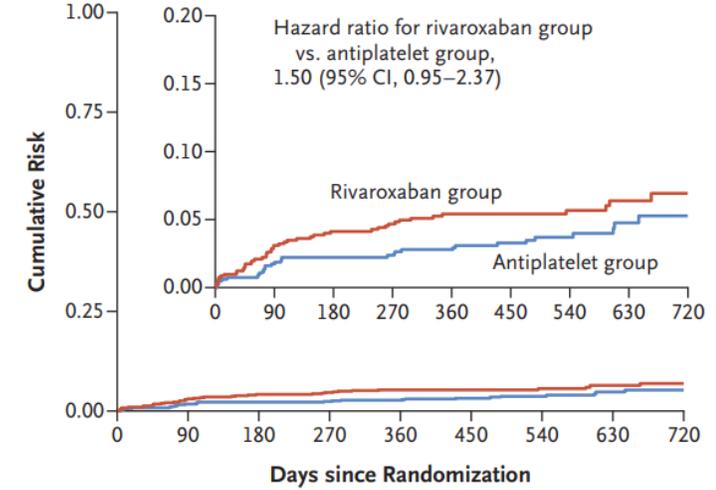
No. at Risk	0	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720
Rivaroxaban group	826	777	738	687	604	476	335	206	90
Antiplatelet group	818	779	740	699	622	496	339	211	93

B Death from Any Cause



No. at Risk	0	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720
Rivaroxaban group	826	792	759	718	636	499	356	219	92
Antiplatelet group	818	797	765	728	650	519	351	218	95

C Primary Safety Outcome



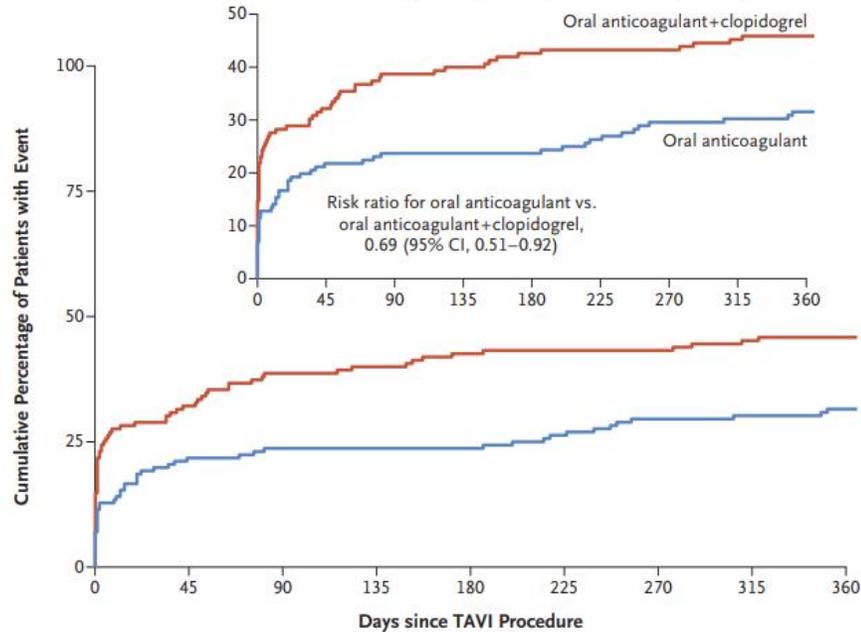
No. at Risk	0	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720
Rivaroxaban group	826	768	730	688	606	480	341	209	89
Antiplatelet group	818	784	748	712	634	503	338	211	92

Dangas et al., NEJM 2019



TAVI und Vorhofflimmern – nur OAK reicht

A Death from Cardiovascular Causes, Non-Procedure-Related Bleeding, Stroke, or MI (Secondary Composite 1)



No. at Risk

	0	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360
Oral anticoagulant+clopidogrel	156	104	94	92	88	87	87	84	83
Oral anticoagulant	157	122	119	119	119	113	108	106	104

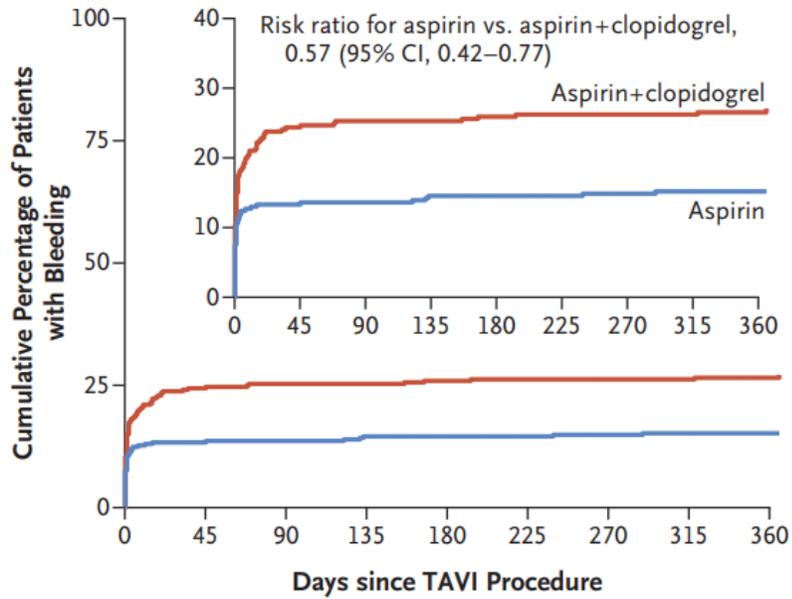
Table 2. Primary and Secondary Outcomes.*

Outcome	Oral Anticoagulation (N=157)	Oral Anticoagulation plus Clopidogrel (N=156)	Risk Ratio (95% CI)	Absolute Difference (95% CI)	P Value
	number	percent			
Primary outcomes					
All bleeding	34	54	0.63 (0.43 to 0.90)		0.01
Non-procedure-related bleeding	34	53	0.64 (0.44 to 0.92)		0.02
Secondary outcomes					
Secondary composite 1†					
Noninferiority analysis	49	71		-14.3 (-25.0 to -3.6)	
Superiority analysis	49	71	0.69 (0.51 to 0.92)		
Secondary composite 2‡					
Noninferiority analysis	21	27		-3.9 (-11.9 to 4.0)	
Superiority analysis	21	27	0.77 (0.46 to 1.31)		
Death from any cause					
Death from cardiovascular causes	13	20	0.65 (0.33 to 1.25)		
Stroke					
Ischemic	8	9	0.88 (0.35 to 2.23)		
Hemorrhagic	1	0			
Myocardial infarction					
	1	1	0.99 (0.06 to 15.75)		
VARC-2 bleeding					
Life-threatening or disabling bleeding	6	13	0.46 (0.18 to 1.18)		
Major bleeding	8	13	0.61 (0.26 to 1.43)		
Major, life-threatening, or disabling bleeding	14	26	0.54 (0.29 to 0.99)		
Minor bleeding	20	28	0.71 (0.42 to 1.21)		

Nijenhuis et al., NEJM 2020



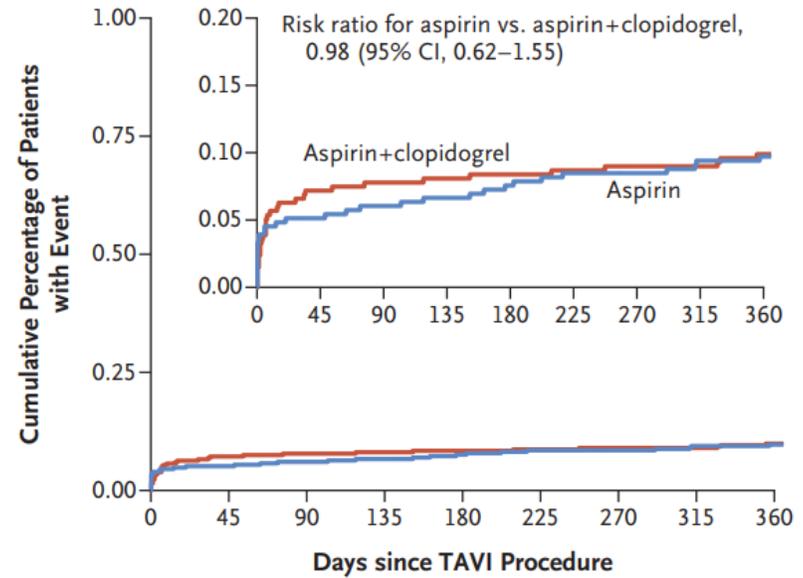
TAVI – braucht es Clopidogrel?



No. at Risk

Aspirin+clopidogrel	334	248	244	243	239	238	237	237	234
Aspirin	331	280	279	276	271	269	267	266	264

B Death from Cardiovascular Causes, Ischemic Stroke, or MI



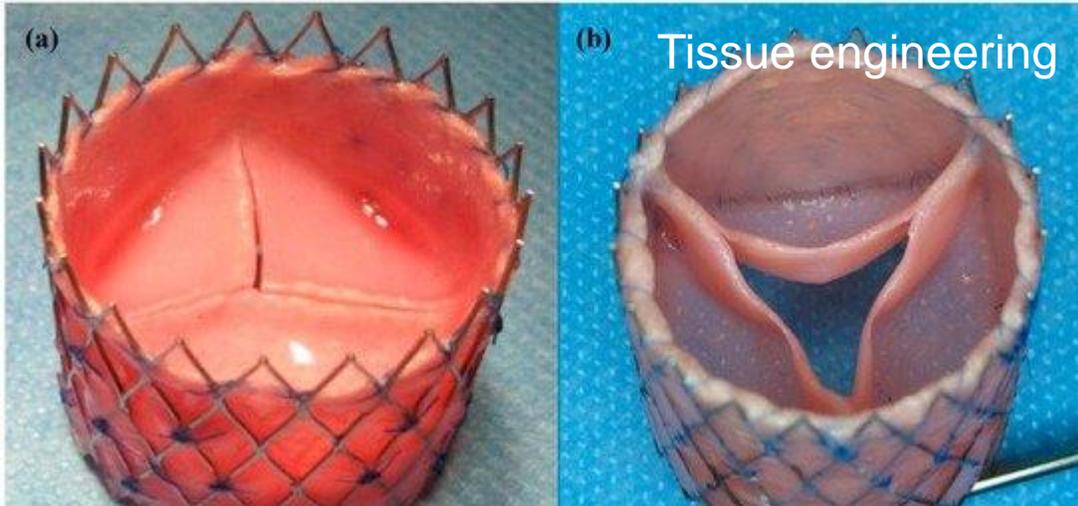
No. at Risk

Aspirin+clopidogrel	334	310	307	306	303	302	300	300	296
Aspirin	331	313	310	308	302	299	298	295	293

Brouwer et al., NEJM 2020



Ausblick - Alternativen zum Perikard



Muss OAK vor TAVI gestoppt werden?

FOCUS ON TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE REPLACEMENT

Safety and Efficacy of Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement With Continuation of Vitamin K Antagonists or Direct Oral Anticoagulants

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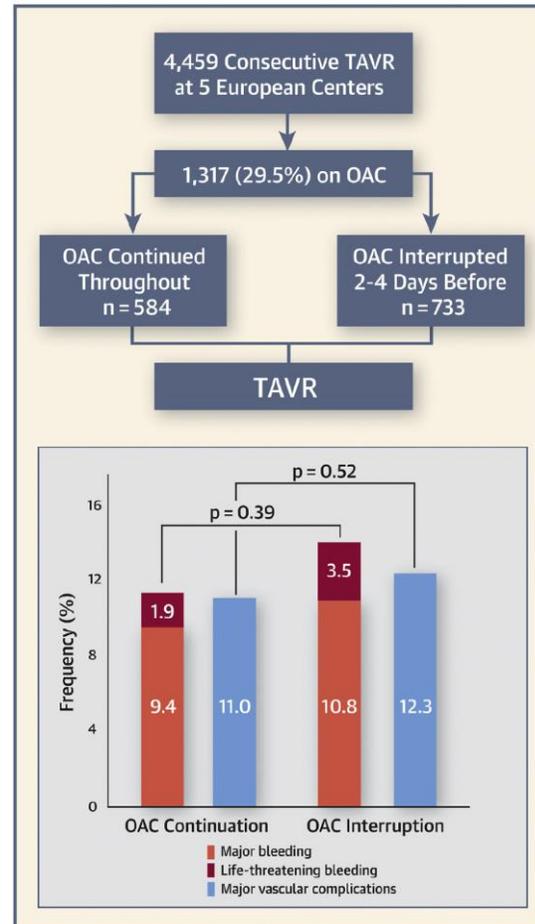
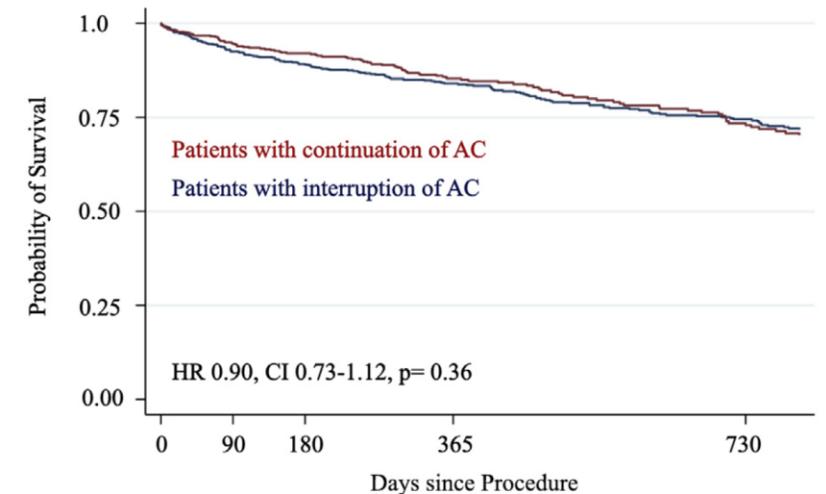


FIGURE 2 Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Survival



Patients at risk	0	90	180	365	730
Interruption of AC	733	611	583	455	264
Continuation of AC	584	465	436	315	148

Brinkert et al., JACC Intv 2020



Praktisches Vorgehen

- Mechanische Mitralklappe: Marcoumar INR 2.5 – 3.5
- Mechanische Aortenklappe: Marcoumar INR 2.0 – 3.0
- Biologische Klappe: Aspirin Cardio Monotherapie
- TAVI: Aspirin Cardio Monotherapie
- TAVI valve in valve: DOAK, ev low dose
- Biologische Klappe und Vorhofflimmern: DOAK oder VKA Monotherapie

- Keine DOAK bei mechanischer Klappe und schwerer Mitralstenose
- OAK muss vor TAVI nicht gestoppt werden (gilt für DOAK und VKA)
- Klappenthrombose: OAK + ASS, bei Instabilität Lyse

