

Abstract session: Trends and outcomes of mitral valve repair: The role of age and etiology

Moderated by N Bonaros, Innsbruck | Thursday 8th October | 13:00–14:30 | Room 111–112

Elderly patients and those with rheumatic and secondary mitral regurgitation are the most challenging to treat using mitral valve repair. This session focuses on patient outcomes following mitral repair with a specific focus on the elderly and those with different aetiologies.

Presentations

13:00	Mitral valve surgery in the UK, trends in activity and outcomes from a 15-year complete national series S Grant <i>et al.</i>
13:09	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy with moderate septal thickness and concomitant mitral regurgitation: Long-term results of different surgical strategies E Lapenna <i>et al.</i>
13:18	Rheumatic mitral regurgitation: Is repair justified by the long-term results? C Trumello <i>et al.</i>
13:27	Incidence and determinants of postoperative adverse events following durable mitral valve repair for ischemic mitral regurgitation M Senzai <i>et al.</i>
13:36	Prognostic value of indexed mitral valve tenting area in patients with functional mitral regurgitation M Von Stumm <i>et al.</i>
13:45	Left ventricular hyperenhancement area in magnetic resonance imaging strongly affects reverse remodeling after mitral valve repair for moderate ischemic mitral regurgitation S Yamazaki <i>et al.</i>
13:54	Is mitral annuloplasty an effective treatment for severe atrial functional MR? D Carino <i>et al.</i>
14:03	Surgical outcomes of mitral valve repair <i>versus</i> replacement in septuagenarians and octogenarians H Helmers <i>et al.</i>
14:12	Mitral valve repair vs. replacement in the elderly during a 15-years' follow up: A propensity weighted analysis K Ko <i>et al.</i>

Key takeaways

- Data from a large national dataset of mitral valve surgery show increasing elective mitral repair procedures in the UK, with in-hospital mortality <2%
 - There is a downward trend in repair rates for non-elective surgery
 - There has been an increase in patient age and logistic EuroSCORE over time across subgroups
- High long-term failure rate of mitral repair observed in patients with rheumatic mitral regurgitation suggests a selective approach is needed when considering a repair strategy in this setting
 - A repair approach is unlikely to be successful in the presence of unfavourable anatomical conditions (annular calcification)
- Long-term propensity-matched data from patients aged ≥ 70 years showed no difference in 30-day complications or long-term survival following mitral valve repair compared with mitral valve replacement
 - This study suggests that the threshold for performing mitral valve replacement should be lowered in the elderly

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Keywords: rheumatic heart disease; developing countries; mitral valve replacement; mechanical valve; biological valve [...]

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