## TAVI vs surgery in women: 1-year pooled outcomes from the RHEIA and PARTNER 3 trials

Didier Tchetche *et al.* Transcatheter *vs* surgical aortic valve replacement in women: A pooled analysis of the RHEIA and PARTNER 3 trials. Presented at TCT 29 October 2024, Washington, DC, USA.





Study design



Randomised, controlled vs sAVR (1:1) N = 712





SAPIEN 3 valve SAPIEN 3 Ultra valve vs any commercially available surgical valve 20 mm: 5.6% 23 mm: 65.4% 26 mm: 26.1%

29 mm: 2.9%

THV distribution

Locations



13 countries across the USA and Europe

Key patient demographics

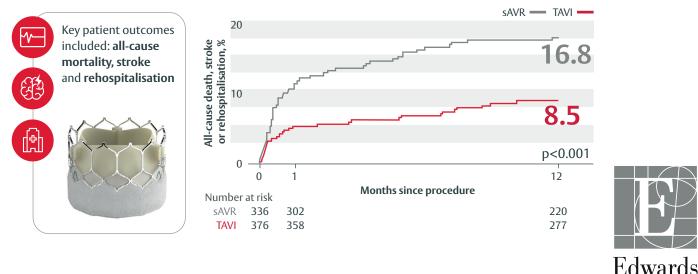


Mean age: TAVI: 73.4 years sAVR: 73.3 years

# The largest all-woman analysis in symptomatic, severe AS patients The Edwards SAPIEN 3 platform: Outperforming for women\*

\*TAVI with the SAPIEN 3 and SAPIEN 3 Ultra valves was proven superior to surgery on the composite primary endpoint of death, stroke or rehospitalisation at 1 year in female patients

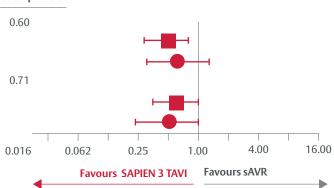
### The SAPIEN 3 platform: Consistently excellent outcomes in female patients<sup>1,2</sup>



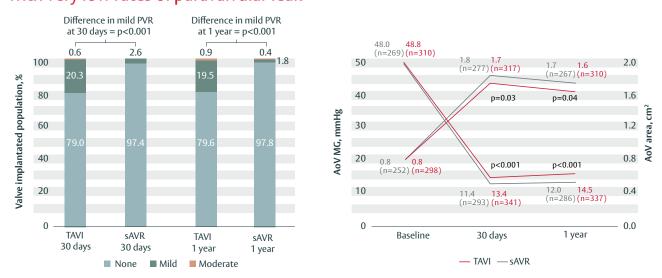
#### Excellent performance of the SAPIEN 3 platform across age and annulus ranges

| Subgroups (n)                      | Hazard ratio (95% Cl) | Interaction p value* |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Age                                |                       | 0.60                 |
| ≤75 years (472)                    | 0.47 [0.28–0.77]      |                      |
| >75 years (240)                    | 0.60 [0.30–1.22]      |                      |
| Systolic annular area <sup>†</sup> |                       | 0.71                 |
| ≤430 mm <sup>2</sup> (466)         | 0.57 [0.34–0.95]      |                      |
| >430 mm <sup>2</sup> (228)         | 0.48 [0.23–0.97]      |                      |
|                                    |                       |                      |

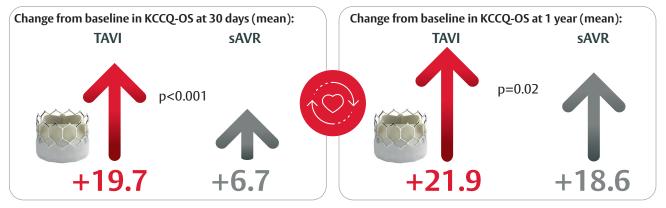
\*Cox model interaction p value of the treatment and respective subgroups is calculated using Wald's test. †Systolic annular area subgroup analysis is based on the VI population.



Excellent haemodynamic performance at 1 year for the SAPIEN 3 platform, with very low rates of paravalvular leak



#### Quality of life is significantly improved at 1 month and sustained at 1 year



#### References

- 1. Mack MJ, Leon MB, Thourani VH *et al*. Transcatheter aortic valve replacement with a balloon-expandable valve in low-risk patients. *N Engl J Med*. 2019; **380**: 1695–705.
- 2. Mack MJ, Leon MB, Thourani VH *et al*. Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement in Low-Risk Patients at Five Years. *N Engl J Med*. 2023; **389:** 1949–60.

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