

Seven-year Outcomes of the PARTNER 3 Low-risk Trial

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on behalf of the PARTNER 3 Trial Investigators



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Disclosures: Michael J. Mack, MD

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Within the past 36 months, I or my spouse/partner has had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below.

Financial Relationship

Company

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Institutional Research Support | NA |
| • Consulting Fees | NA |
| • Trial Co-PI | Abbott, Edwards Lifesciences |
| • Trial Study Chair | Medtronic |

Background

- The PARTNER 3 low-risk randomized trial showed superior outcomes for TAVR vs Surgery at 1 year, but between-group differences attenuated through 5-year follow-up.
- Favorable surgical bioprosthetic valve durability has been reported for 10 or more years, but early valve failure can occur as soon as 5 to 7 years.
- As TAVR is increasingly performed in younger patients with longer life expectancy, understanding long-term transcatheter and surgical valve durability is essential to inform patient-centered decision making.

Purpose

To report the clinical, echocardiographic, and valve durability outcomes of the PARTNER 3 Trial at 7 years for low-risk patients with symptomatic severe AS treated with balloon-expandable, SAPIEN 3 TAVR vs. Surgery

PARTNER 3 Study Design

Symptomatic Severe Aortic Stenosis

**Low Risk/TF Assessment by Heart Team
(STS < 4%)**

**1:1 Randomization
1000 Patients**

**TAVR
(SAPIEN 3 THV)**

**Surgery
(Surgical Bioprosthetic Valve)**

**Clinical follow-up: 30 days, 6 mos, & 1 – 10 yrs annually;
Echo follow-up: 30 days, 6 mos, 1 – 5 yrs annually, 7, & 10 yrs**

Methodology Considerations

For Long-term Follow-up

- One-year endpoints and definitions were supplemented with outcomes more relevant to long-term follow-up, especially valve durability and late clinical events.
- Challenges of long-term follow-up include data missingness, withdrawal/lost to follow-up, and the competing risk of death as patients age.
- To improve completeness of follow-up, FDA-mandated annual **vital status sweeps (VSS)** were performed by sites using patient/family phone calls, medical records, and/or publicly-available data.

Primary Endpoints

Primary Endpoint 1

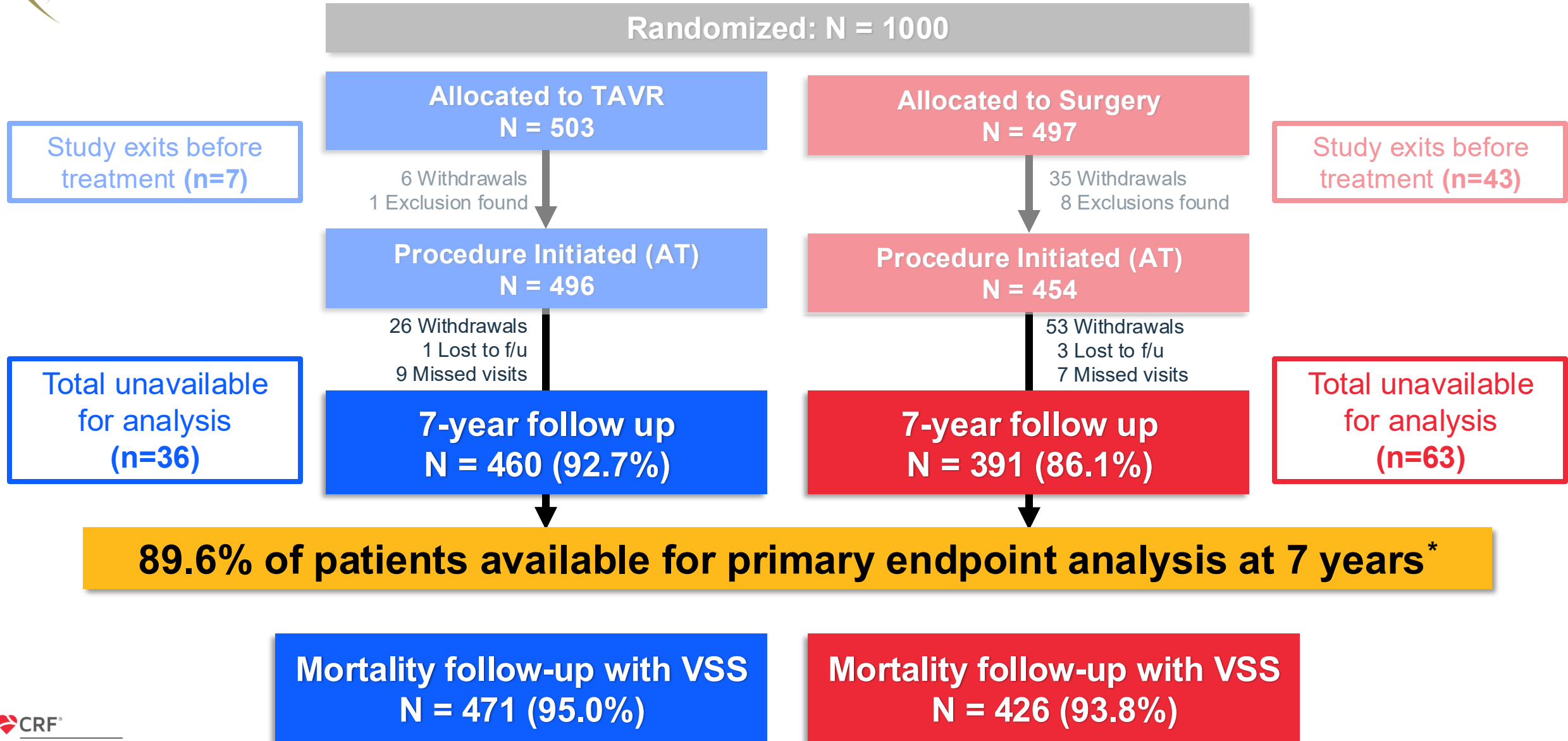
- **Non-hierarchical composite** of all-cause death, all stroke, or rehospitalization* (time to first event)
- Assessed as the KM rate difference at 7 years
- Also depicted as a hazard ratio (HR)

Primary Endpoint 2

- **Hierarchical composite** of all-cause death, disabling stroke, non-disabling stroke, and rehospitalization* days
- Assessed using the *win ratio* method

*Rehosp related to the valve, procedure, or heart failure

Patient Disposition



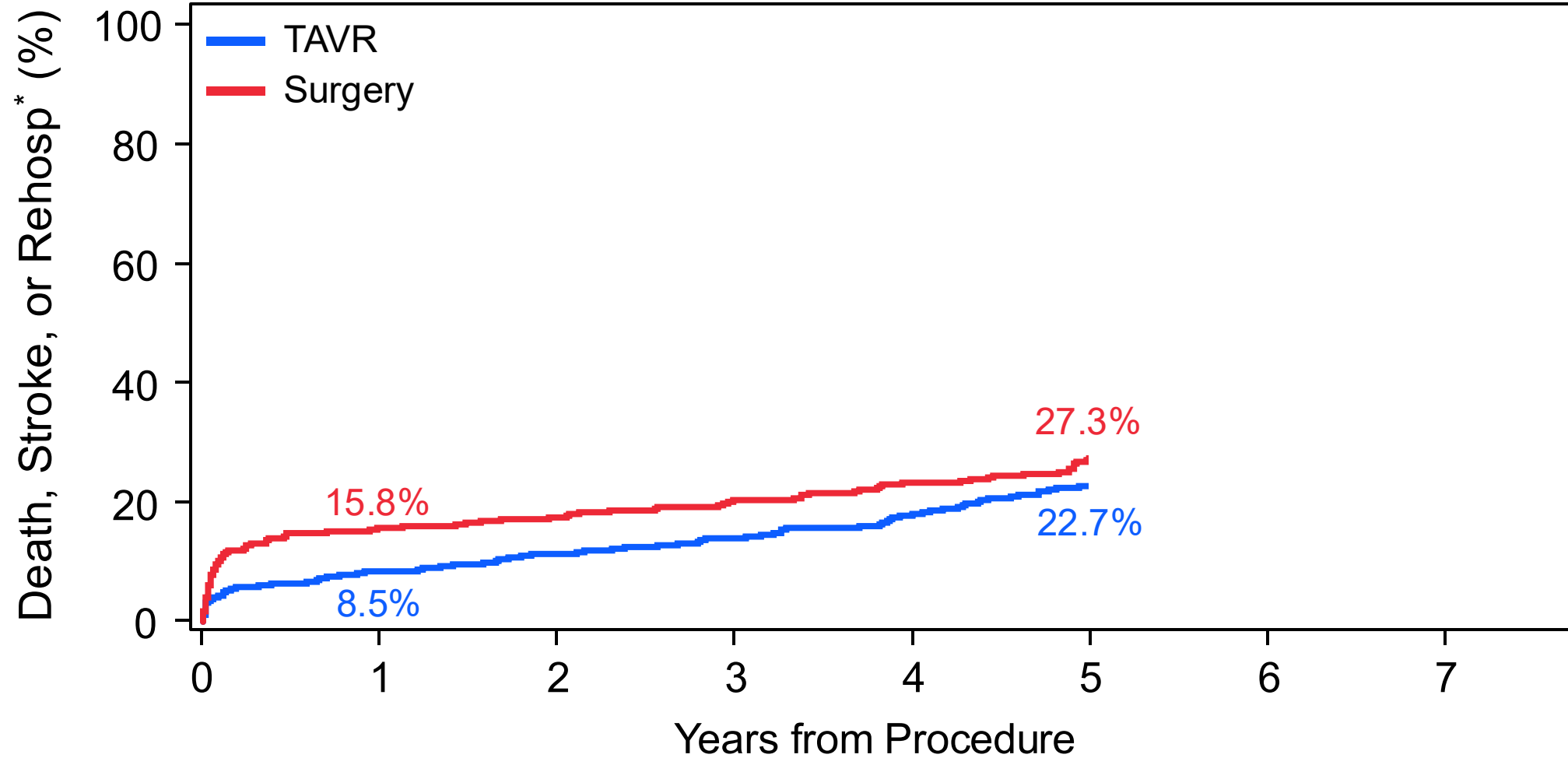
Baseline Characteristics

% or mean ± SD

Demographics & Vascular Disease	TAVR (N=496)	Surgery (N=454)	Other Comorbidities	TAVR (N=496)	Surgery (N=454)
Age (years)	73.3 ± 5.8	73.6 ± 6.1	Diabetes	31.3%	30.2%
Male	67.5%	71.1%	COPD (any)	5.1%	6.2%
BMI (kg/m ²)	30.7 ± 5.5	30.3 ± 5.1	Pulmonary Hypertension	4.6%	5.3%
STS Score	1.9 ± 0.7	1.9 ± 0.6	Creatinine > 2mg/dL	0.2%	0.2%
NYHA Class III or IV*	31.3%	23.8%	Frailty (overall; > 2/4+)	0	0
Coronary Disease	27.7%	28.0%	Atrial Fibrillation (h/o)	15.7%	18.8%
Prior CVA	3.4%	5.1%	Permanent Pacemaker	2.4%	2.9%
Peripheral Vascular Disease	6.9%	7.3%	Left Bundle Branch Block	3.0%	3.3%

*P = 0.01

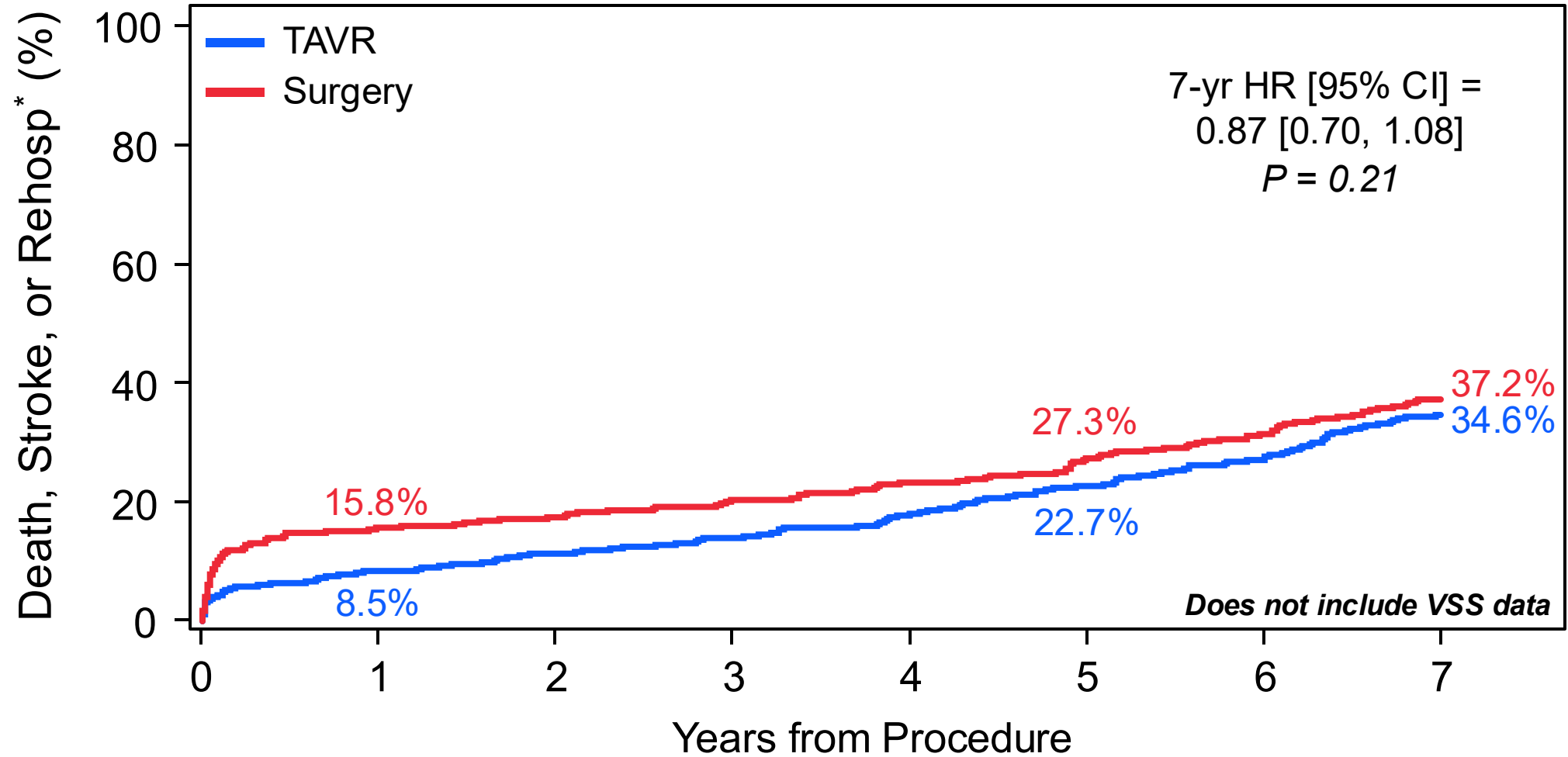
Primary Endpoint 1



Number at risk:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAVR	496	453	435	418	394	366	333	288
Surgery	454	371	349	328	310	288	265	229

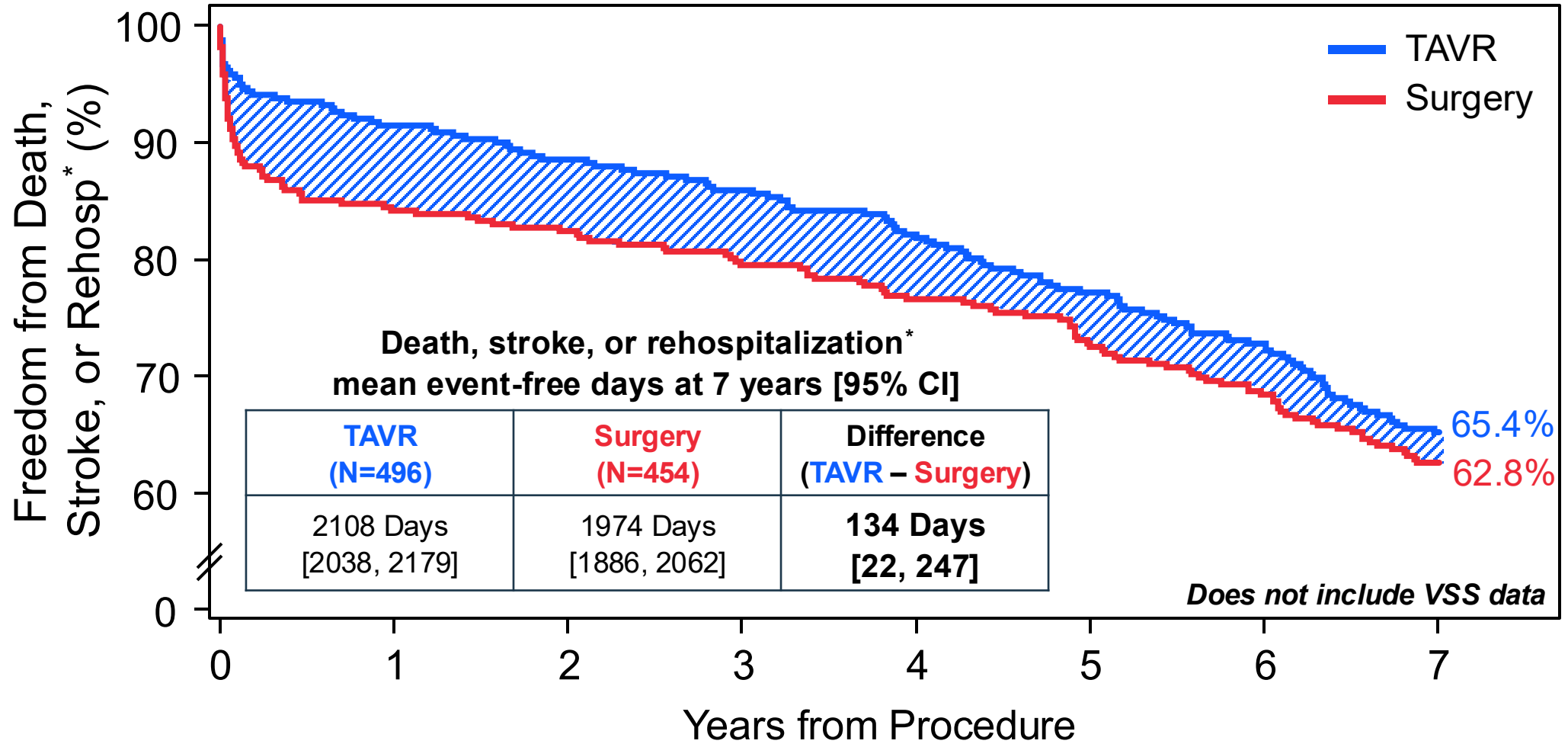
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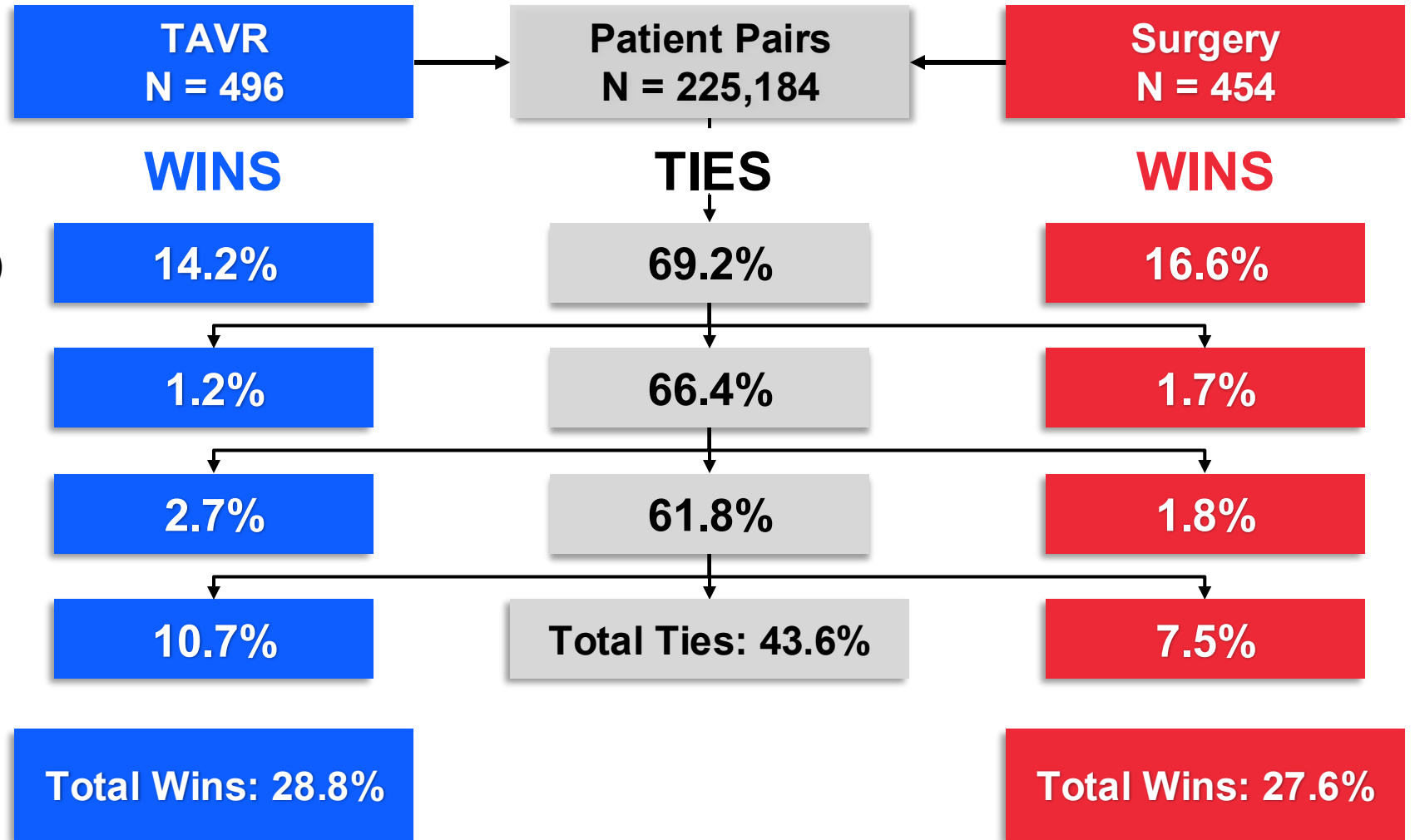
Restricted Mean Event-free Time



Number at risk:

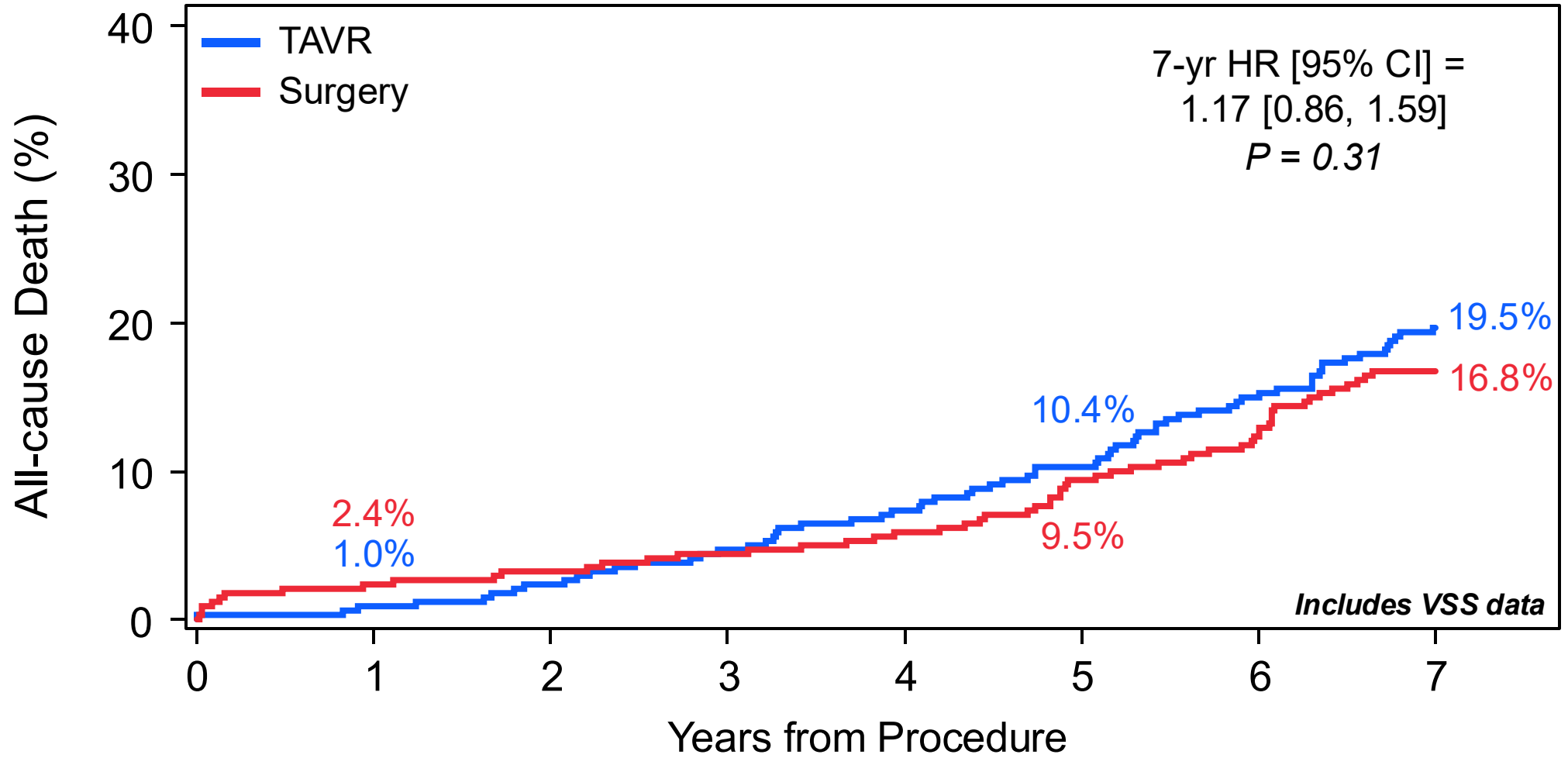
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAVR	496	453	435	418	394	366	333	288
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Primary Endpoint 2



Win Ratio [95%CI] = $\frac{28.8}{27.6} = 1.04 [0.84, 1.30]; P = 0.70$

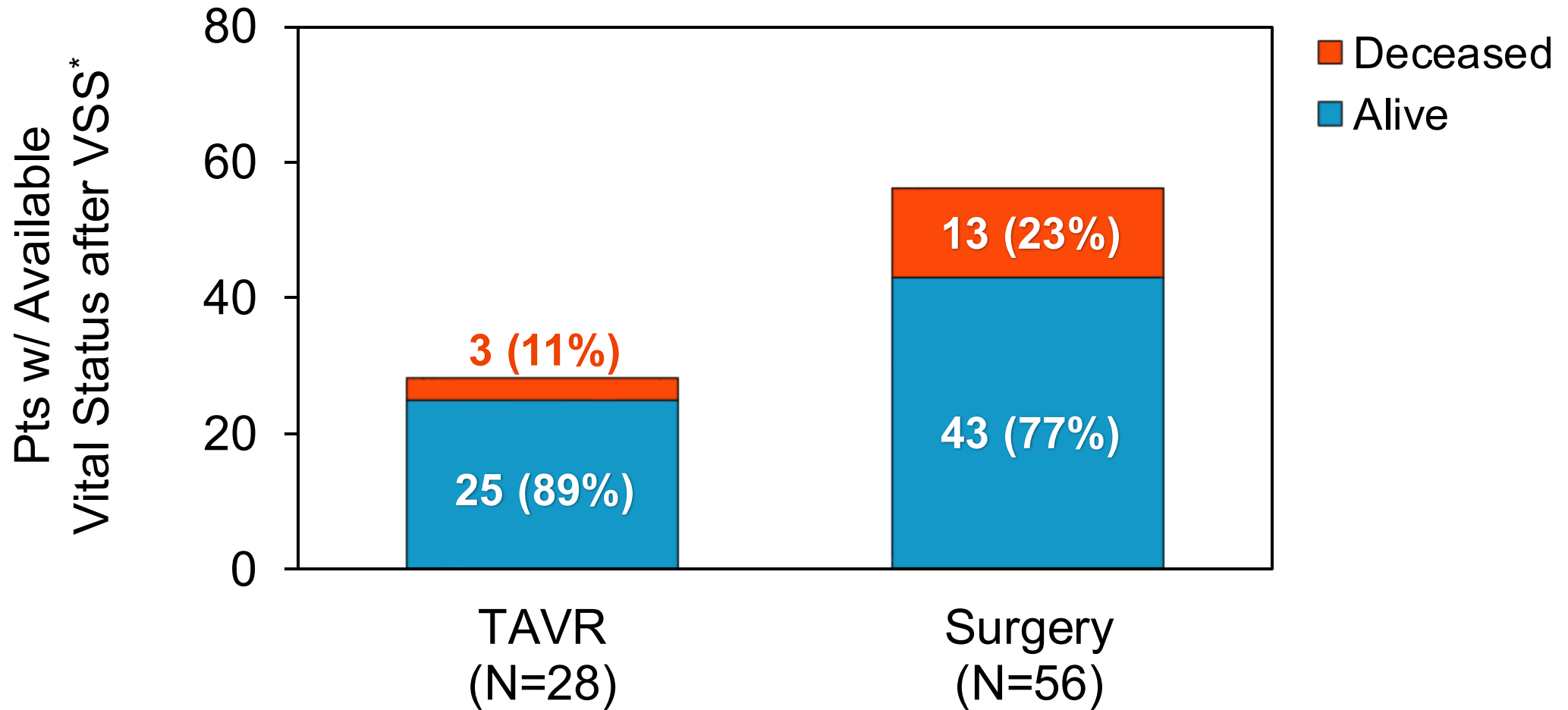
All-cause Death



Number at risk:

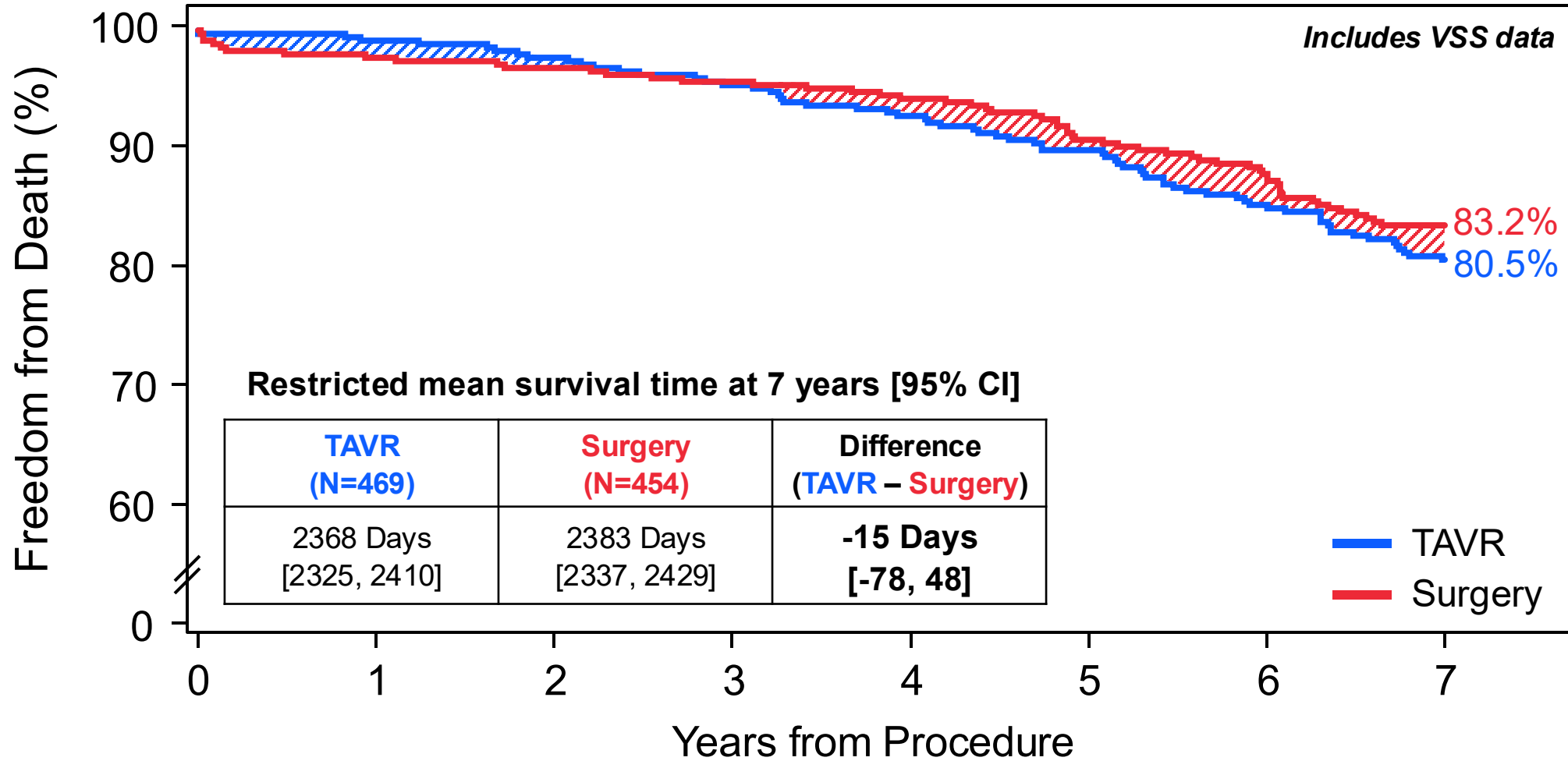
TAVR	496	490	481	468	449	433	405	377
Surgery	454	441	430	418	407	390	375	353

Vital Status Sweep (VSS)



VSS showed higher mortality in the Surgery arm among study exits

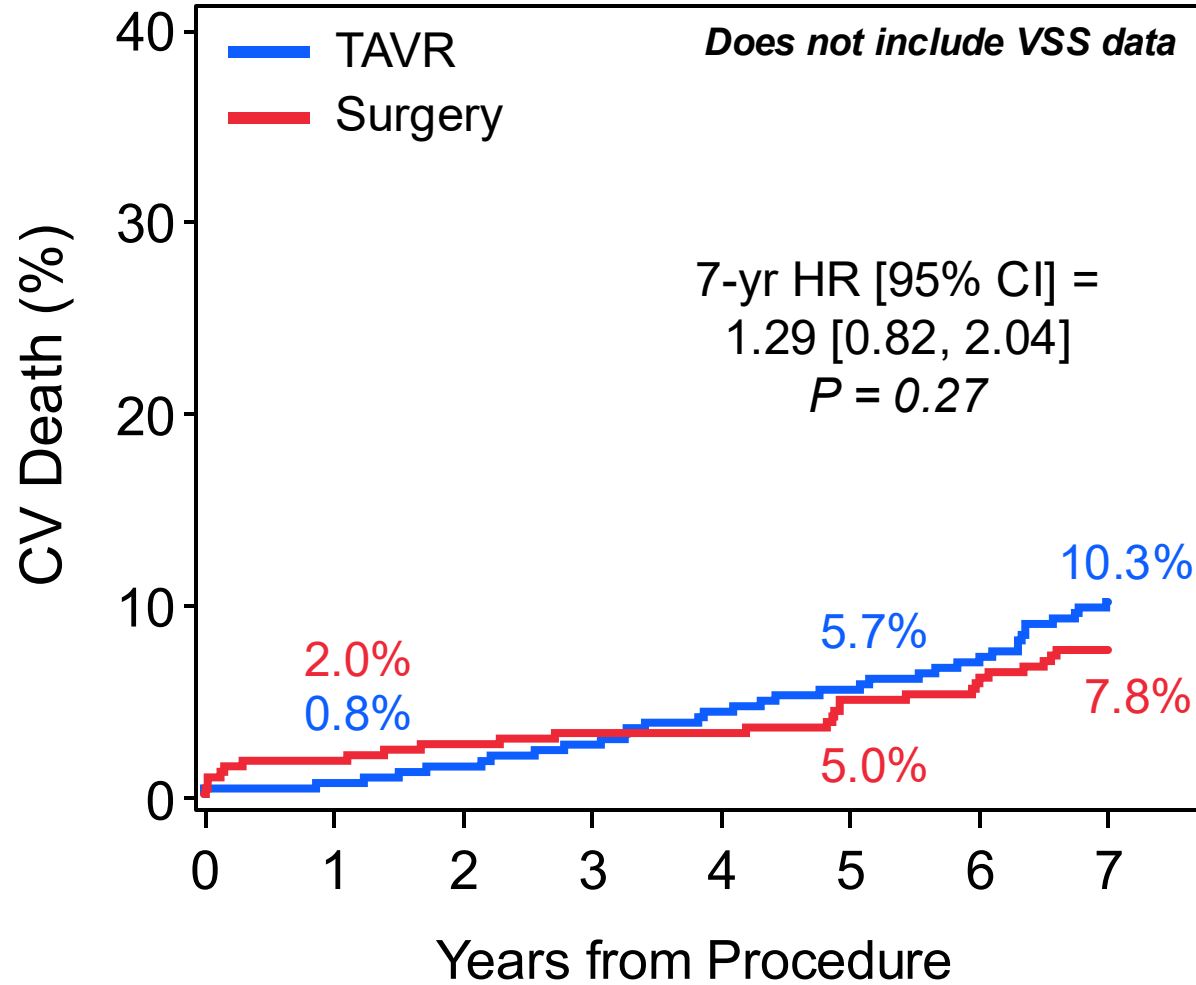
Restricted Mean Survival Time



Number at risk:

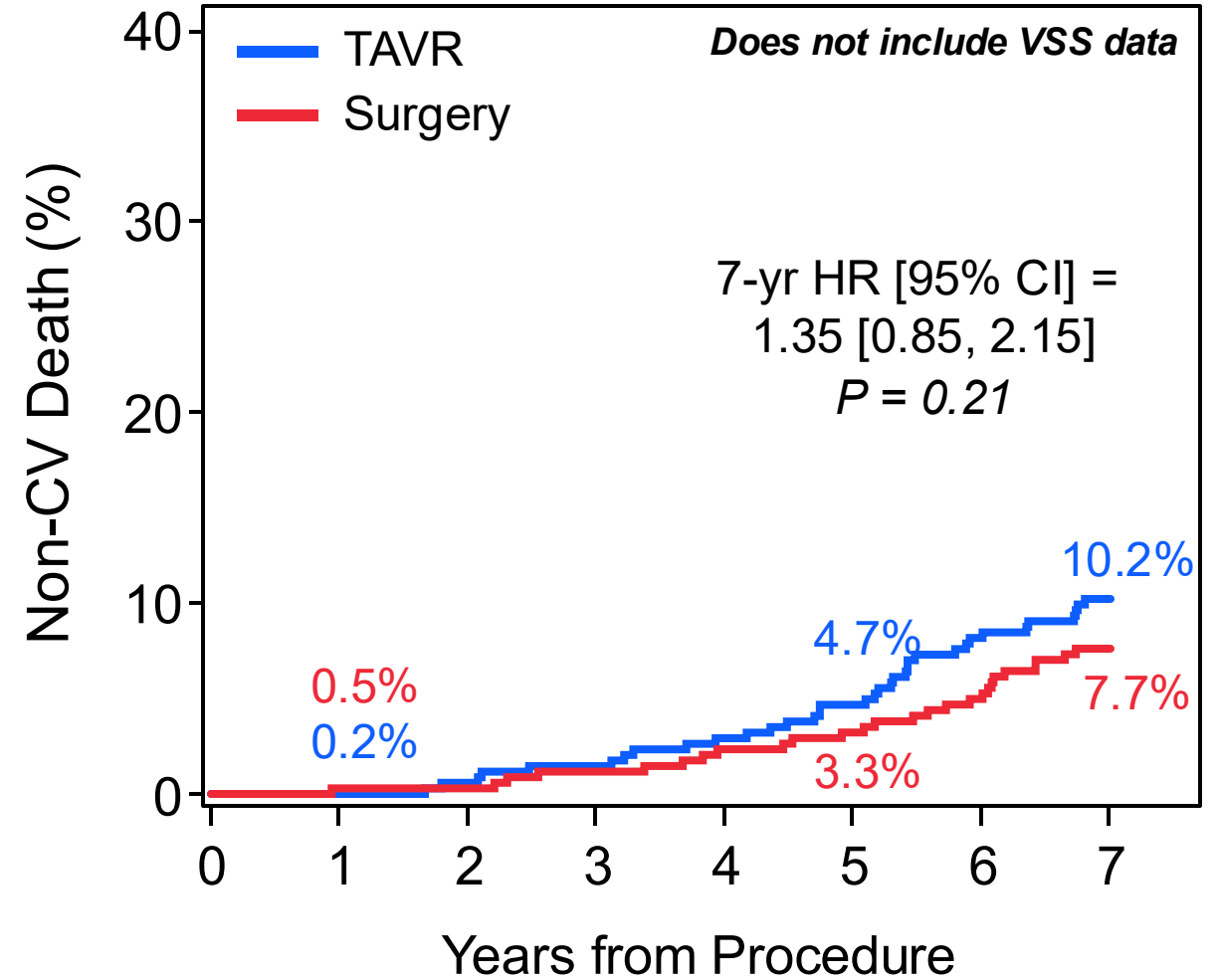
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CV and Non-CV Death



No. at risk:

TAVR	496	490	480	465	443	422	388	352
Surgery	454	427	410	395	381	361	343	310



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Causes of Death 0 – 7 Years

CV Causes

Cause, No. of pts	TAVR	Surgery
Totals	N=46	N=31
Cardiac Cause	18 (39.1%)	12 (38.7%)
Acute MI	0	2
Cardiac Arrest	3	1
Cardiogenic Shock	1	1
CHF	7	6
Endocarditis	3	1
Sudden Cardiac Death	4	1
Non-coronary Vascular Conditions	14 (30.4%)	6 (19.4%)
Procedure-related	2	2
Stroke	6	4
Traumatic Head Injury from Fall	6	0
Unknown	14 (30.4%)	13 (41.9%)

Non-CV Causes

Cause, No. of pts	TAVR	Surgery
Totals	N=45	N=29
Cancer	18	11
Respiratory Failure*	12	10
Sepsis	8	3
Neurodegenerative Disease	1	2
Cirrhosis	1	1
MVA	1	1
GI Bleed	0	1
Homicide	1	0
Acute Renal Failure	1	0
Suicide	1	0
Toxic Metabolic Encephalopathy	1	0

*Due to COVID-19, chronic respiratory disease, or pneumonia

Vital-status Sweep

No. of VSS deaths	TAVR	Surgery
VSS (cause not determinable)	3	13

Abbreviations: MI: Myocardial Infarction; CHF: Congestive Heart Failure; MVA: Motor Vehicle Accident; GI: GastroIntestinal; VSS: Vital-Satus Sweep

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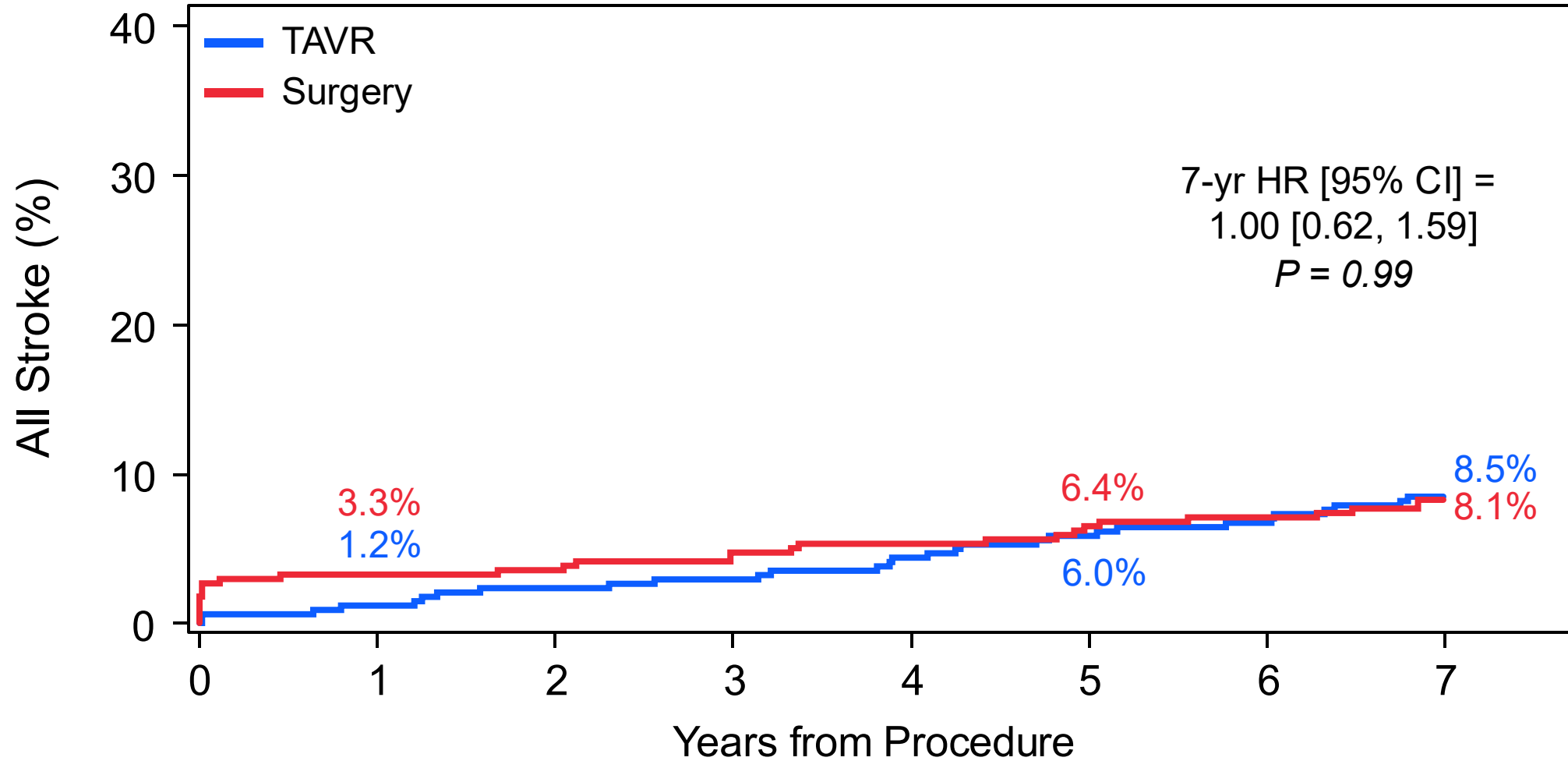
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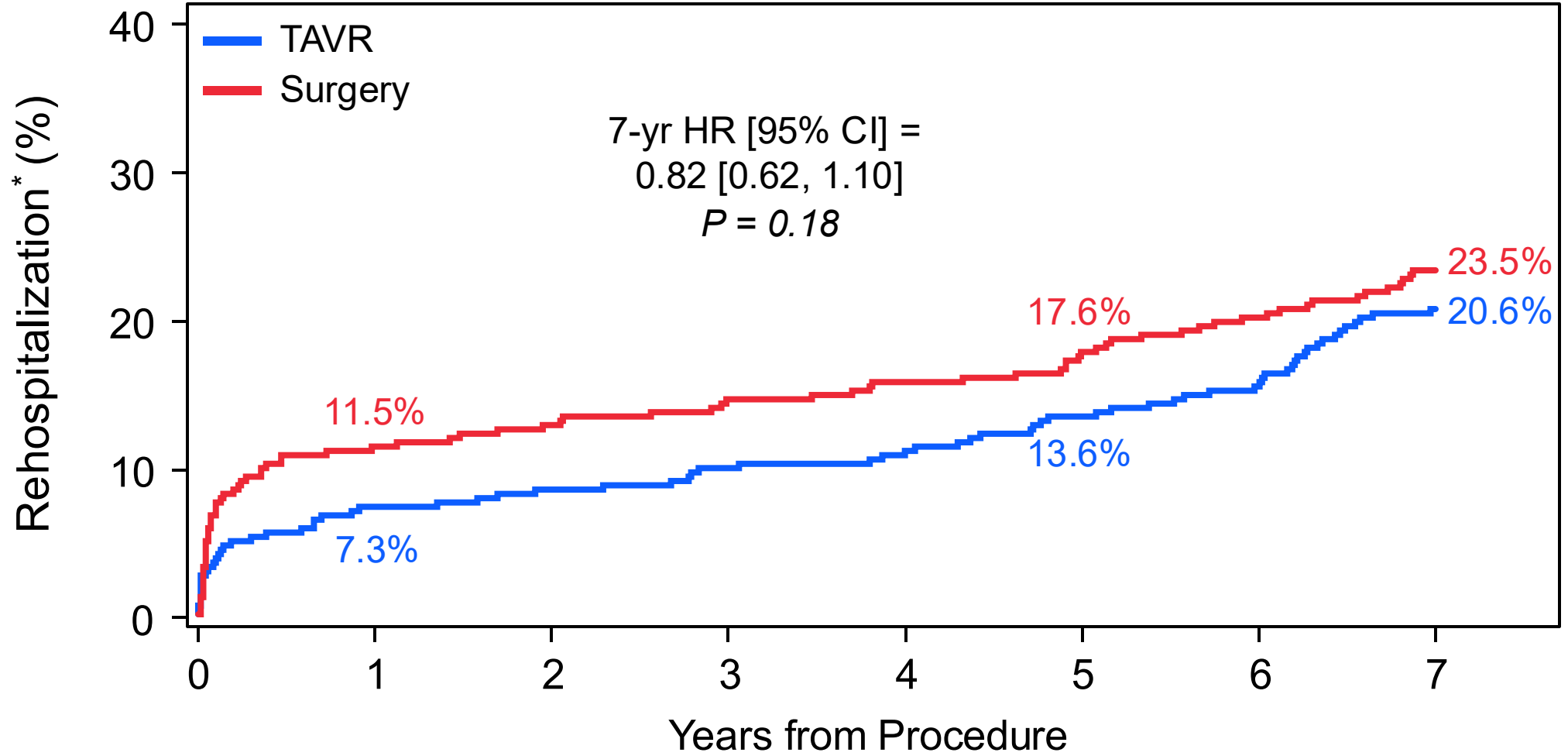
All Stroke



Number at risk:

TAVR	496	486	470	454	432	407	372	333
Surgery	454	416	398	379	363	344	326	291

Rehospitalization



Number at risk:

TAVR	496	455	440	422	399	375	342	298
Surgery	454	380	359	339	322	301	277	240

Additional Clinical Endpoints

KM% (No. of patients)

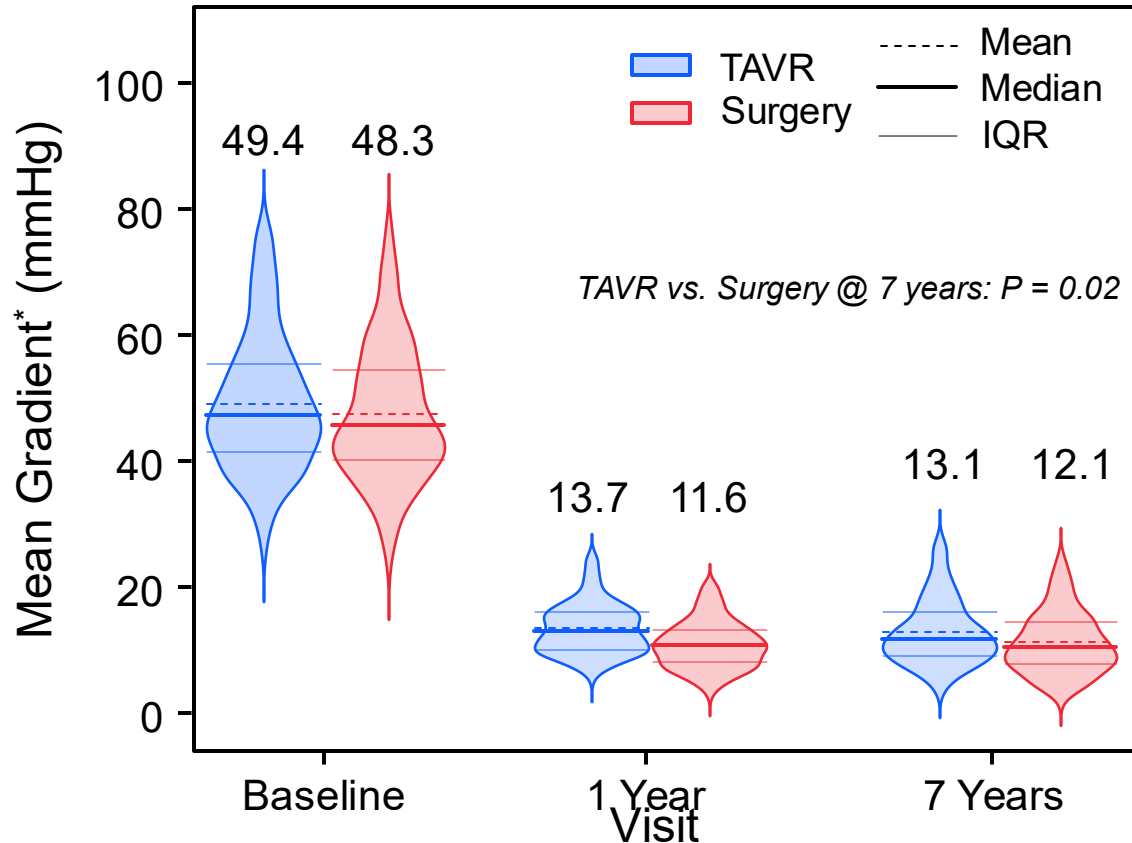
Endpoints	0 – 7 Years		HR [95% CI]	P-value
	TAVR (N=496)	Surgery (N=454)		
Death or disabling stroke*	21.7% (102)	16.8% (68)	1.31 [0.96, 1.78]	0.08
Aortic valve reintervention	6.7% (28)	6.0% (22)	1.11 [0.63, 1.94]	0.72
Endocarditis	2.9% (12)	2.8% (11)	0.94 [0.42, 2.14]	0.89
Clinical valve thrombosis†	2.8% (13)	0.5% (2)	5.70 [1.29, 25.25]	< 0.01
New-onset atrial fibrillation	17.7% (69)	43.5% (158)	0.30 [0.23, 0.41]	< 0.0001
New pacemaker	17.3% (78)	12.8% (51)	1.38 [0.97, 1.97]	0.07
Serious bleeding	15.6% (71)	18.5% (77)	0.79 [0.57, 1.09]	0.14
MI	6.0% (25)	5.6% (22)	0.99 [0.56, 1.75]	0.96
Revascularization	7.3% (31)	7.7% (31)	0.86 [0.53, 1.42]	0.57
PCI	6.6% (28)	6.6% (26)	0.94 [0.55, 1.60]	0.81
CABG	1.0% (4)	1.4% (6)	0.59 [0.17, 2.10]	0.41

*Does not include VSS data

†Per VARC-3; there was 1 new event in each arm from 5-7 years

Valve Hemodynamics

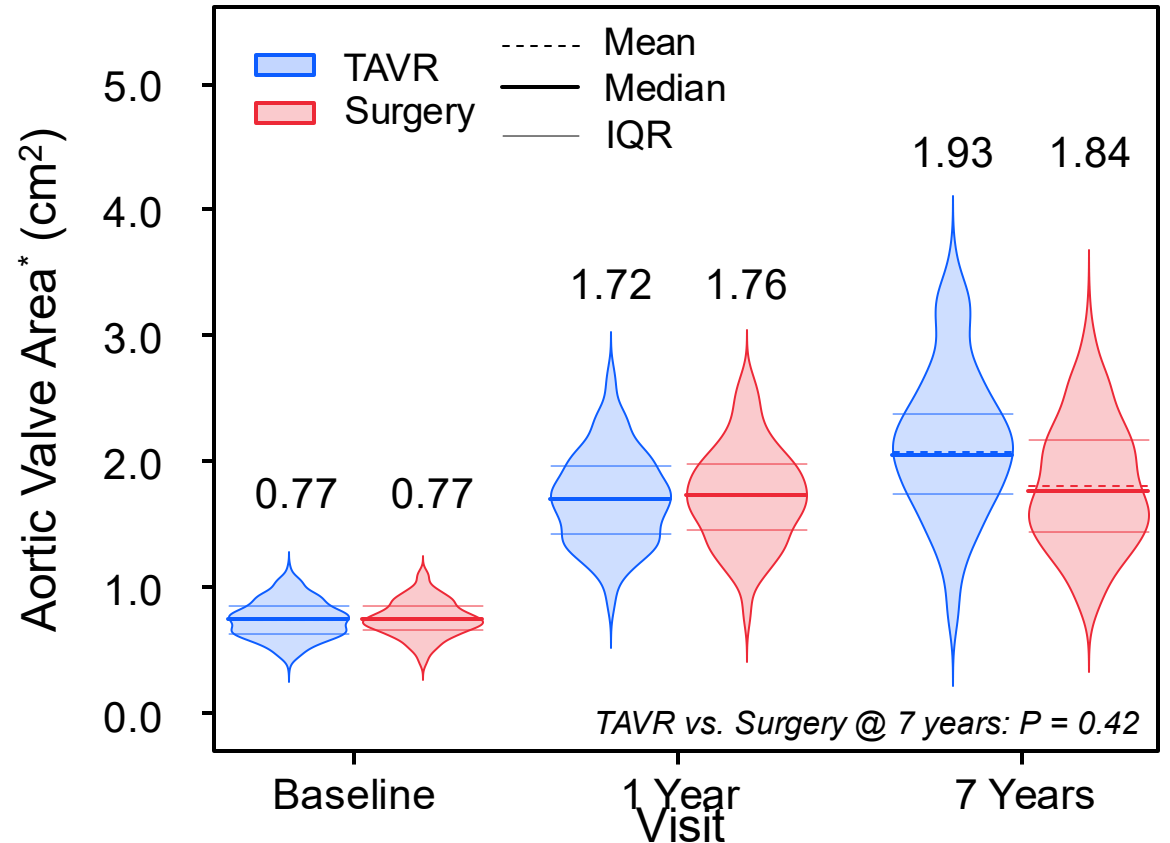
Mean Gradient



No. of Echos

TAVR	483	473	287
Surgery	442	391	246

Aortic Valve Area



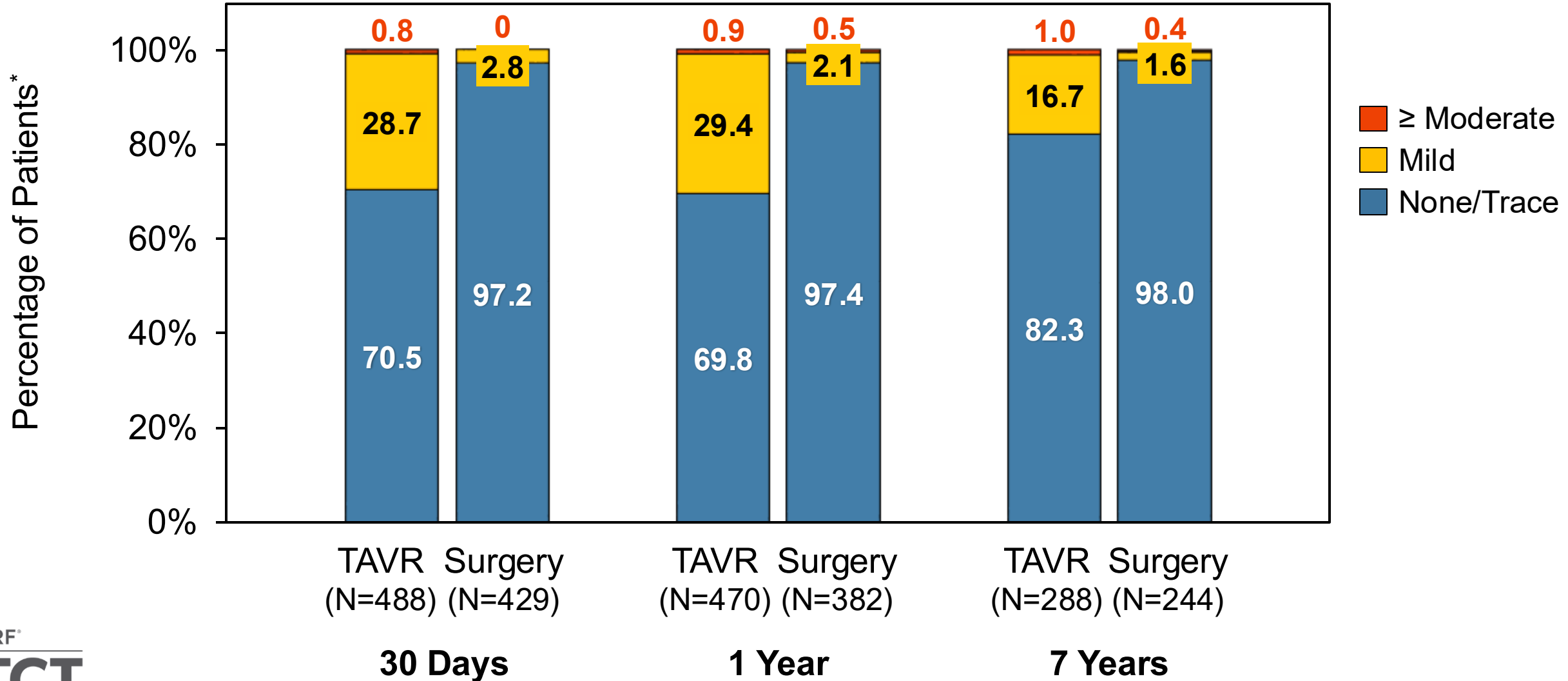
No. of Echos

TAVR	458	449	283
Surgery	424	371	241

*Mean values are shown; Pts w/ explants/ViVs were censored post-reintervention

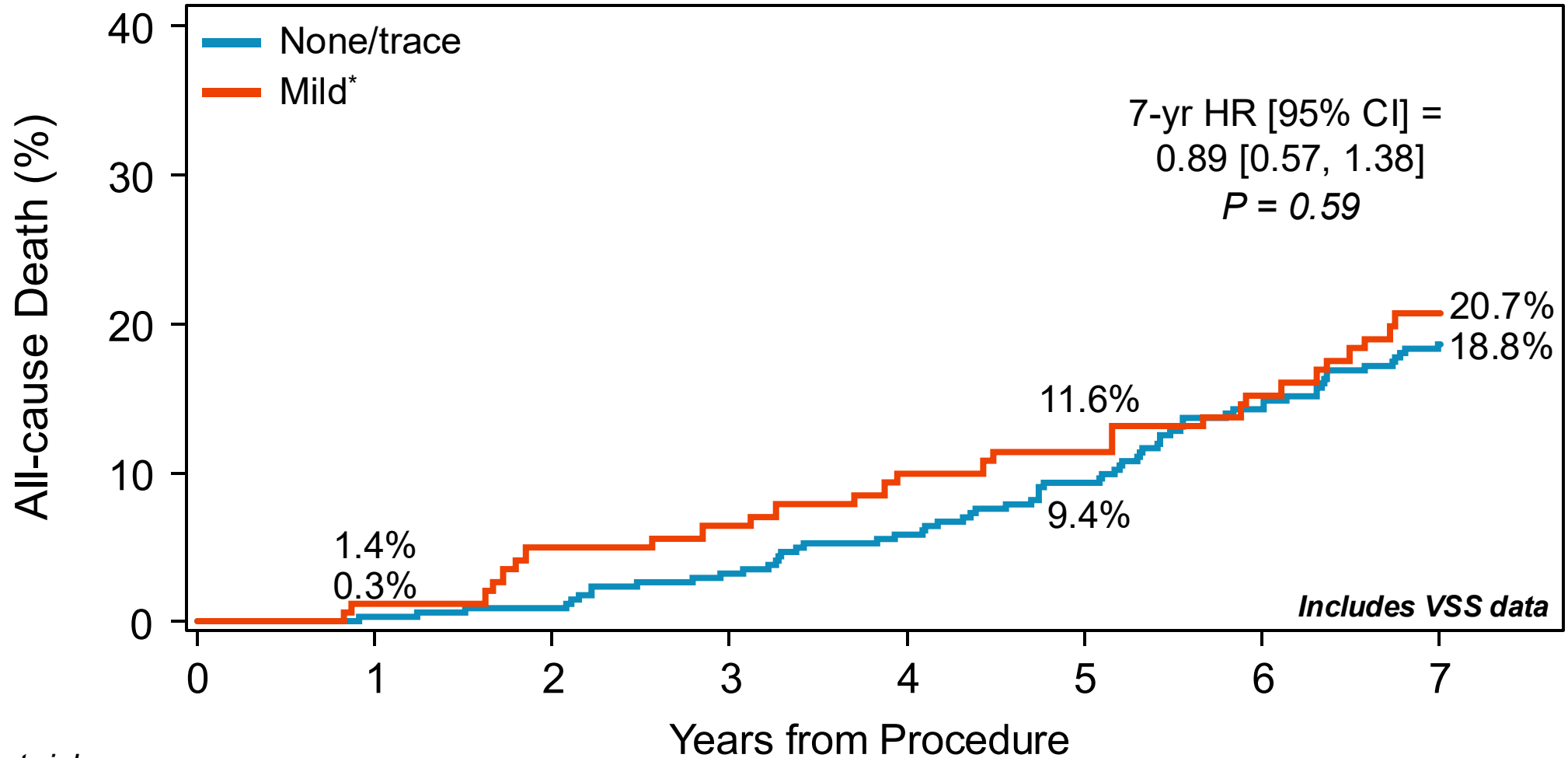
Paravalvular Regurgitation

\geq mild $P < 0.0001$ at all time points



All-cause Death

By 30-day PVR – TAVR Only

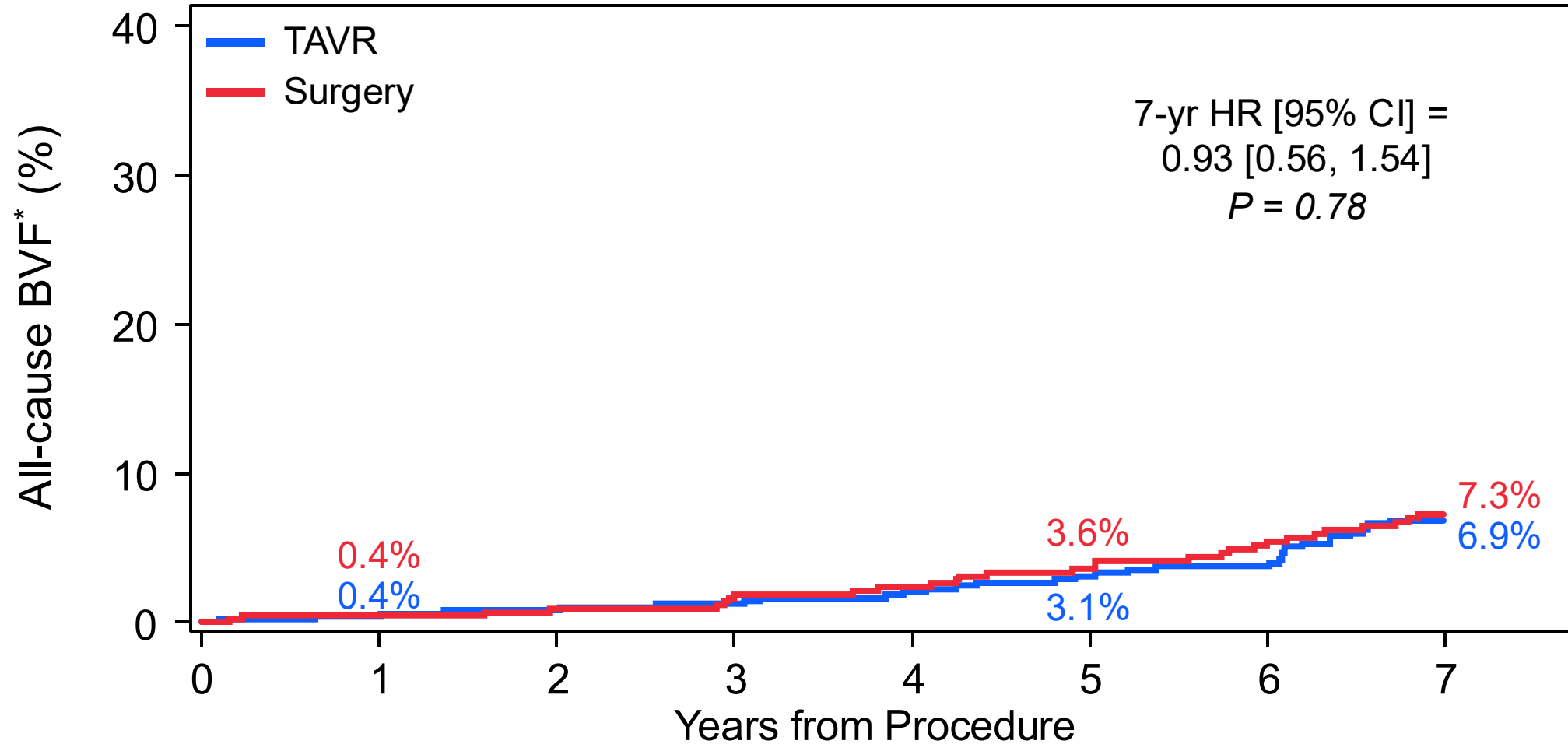


Number at risk:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
None/trace	344	342	339	330	317	304	284	266
Mild*	140	138	132	129	123	120	112	102

*Only 4 patients had moderate PVR at 30 days and none of them died

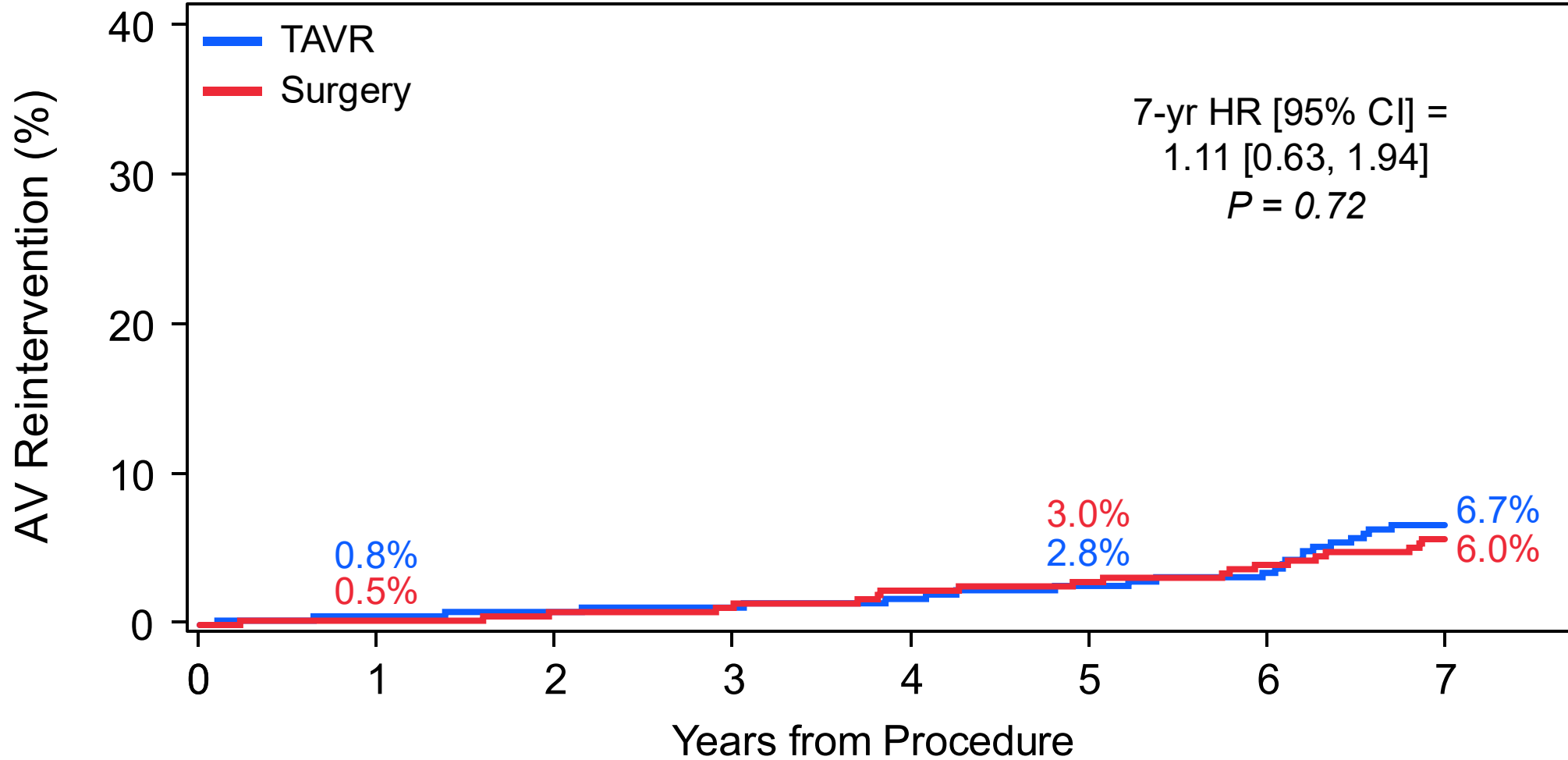
All-cause BVF (VARC-3)



Number at risk:

TAVR	496	488	476	459	433	408	374	330
Surgery	454	426	407	390	372	348	327	288

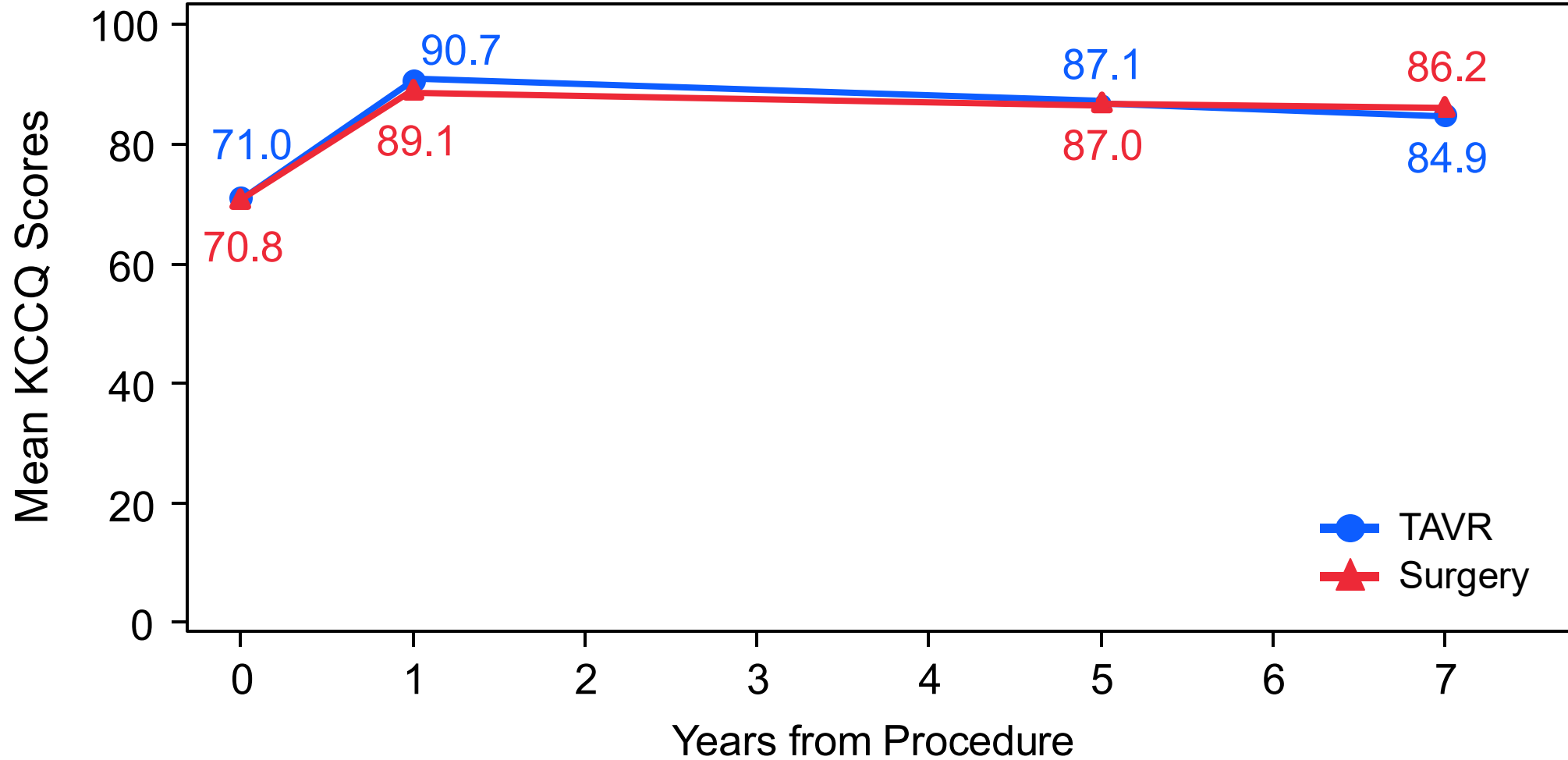
Aortic Valve Reintervention



Number at risk:

TAVR	496	488	477	461	437	413	378	333
Surgery	454	426	407	391	373	352	332	294

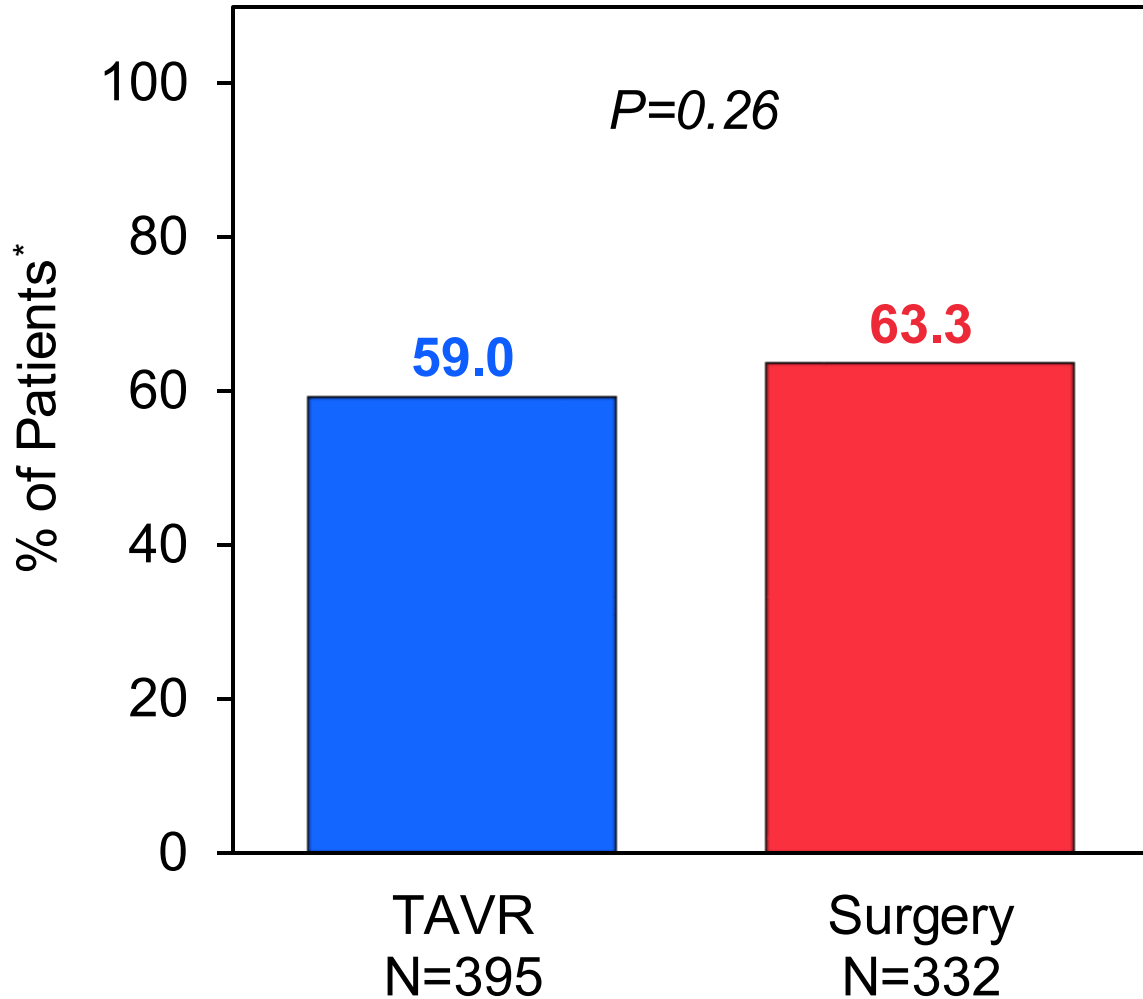
Mean KCCQ Overall Summary Scores



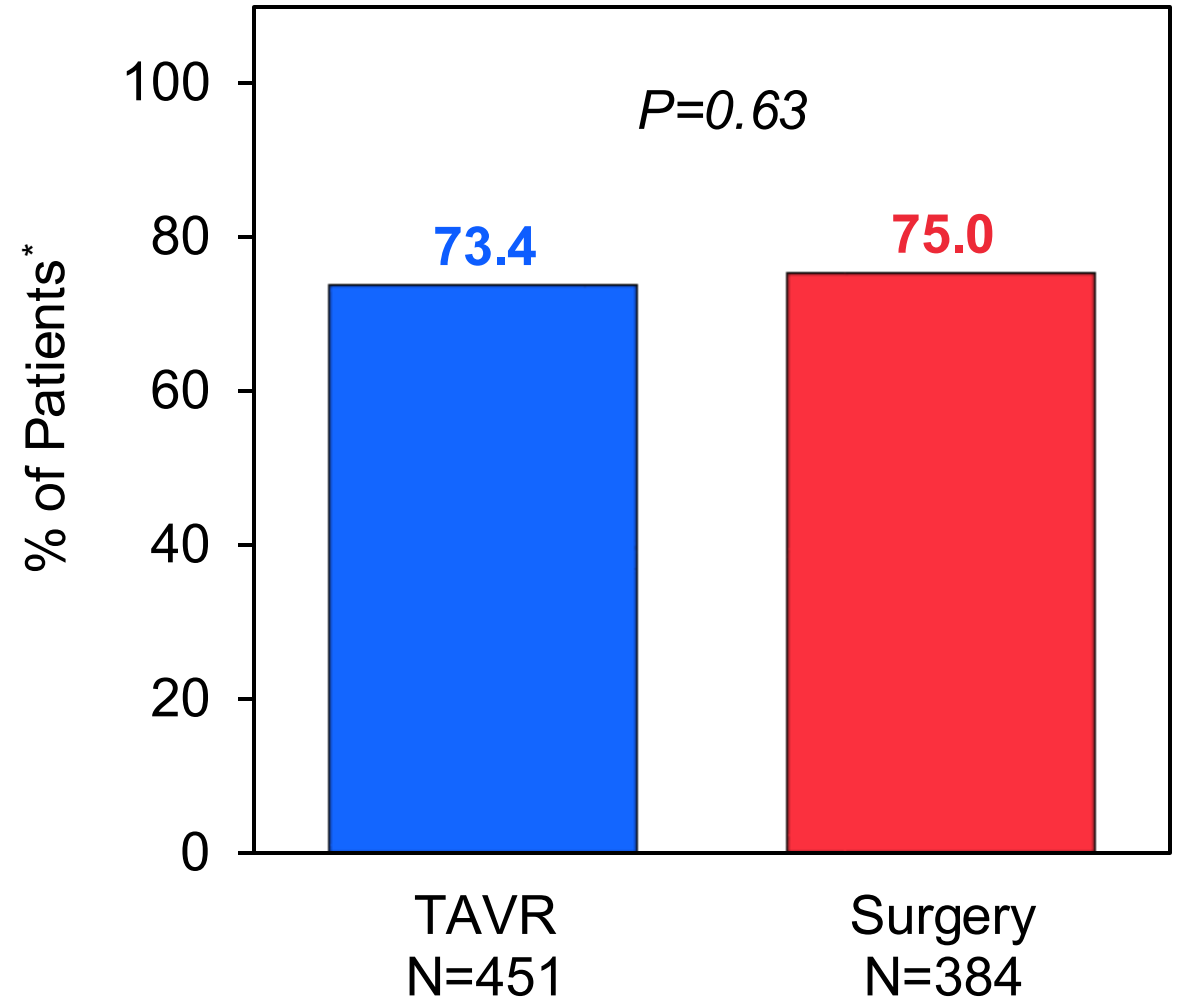
Number at risk:

TAVR	493	481	354	304
Surgery	448	403	301	262

QOL and Valve Durability at 7 Years



Alive with a KCCQ Score > 75



Alive with a Durable Valve (no BVF)

*Pts known to be deceased per VSS were included in the denominator

Limitations and Context

- Results only apply to the enrolled population (bicuspid aortic valves, unsuitable TF access, and complex CAD excluded).
- Disproportionate withdrawal in the surgical arm could bias findings.
- Vital status sweeps, while essential for capturing complete mortality data, cannot be incorporated into composite outcomes or correct for possible biases in under-reporting of important nonfatal events.
- Long-term follow-up assessments in older patients can be confounded by competing non-valve-related events.
- Results are reported through 7 years; 10-year follow-up is planned.

Conclusions

*Among patients with symptomatic severe AS at low surgical risk treated with SAPIEN 3 TAVR or Surgery, **over 7 years of follow-up:***

- **BOTH** TAVR and Surgery were associated with similar clinical event rates, with no significant differences in the 2 primary endpoints.
- The attenuation in primary endpoint differences observed at 5 years continued through 7 years.
- Marked 1-year improvements in hemodynamics and patient-reported outcomes were maintained and similar for both therapies.
- Valve function and durability were excellent and similar in both groups.



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