Diagnostic Challenges and Undertreatment in Low-Flow, Low-Gradient (LF-LG) Aortic Stenosis (AS)

Severe aortic stenosis (SAS), also known as heart valve failure, is progressive and can quickly become life-threatening¹

Following treatment recommendation, **1 in 10 symptomatic SAS (sSAS) patients can die within 5 weeks** while awaiting AVR. Their risk of death only increases with time.²

Optimizing your assessment is crucial

LF-LG AS can be especially difficult to identify, requiring further evaluation beyond standard echocardiograms.³

As many as **35%** of patients are diagnosed with LF-LG AS³

of the LF-LG AS patient

In LF-LG AS, the key parameters may be discordant^{5,6}



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AR=aortic regurgitation; AVA=aortic valve area; AVR=aortic valve replacement; LVEF=left ventricular ejection fraction; SBP=systolic blood pressure; SVI=stroke volume index.

Understanding the morphology by sSAS state is important³

AVA and SVI are key diagnostic measurements in LF-LG AS⁵



[†]Measured when patient is normotensive (systolic blood pressure <140 mmHg).⁵

One benefit of a Heart Valve Team referral is full evaluation for low-flow SAS states.⁵

Although patients with LF-LG AS are less likely to receive AVR, there is a significant survival benefit^{4,7}



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aHR=adjusted hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval; LG-LEF=low-gradient, low ejection fraction; LG-NEF=low-gradient, normal ejection fraction.

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