



AMERICAN
COLLEGE of
CARDIOLOGY®

EVOLUT LOW RISK Three-Year Outcomes

Low-Risk TAVR vs. Surgery at Three Years

Multinational, Prospective, Randomized Trial

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate three-year clinical and echocardiographic outcomes in patients with severe aortic stenosis at low surgical risk who underwent TAVR vs. surgery.

1,414

INCLUSION CRITERIA: Trileaflet, severe aortic valve stenosis with a low (<3%) risk of death from surgery, anatomic suitability for either procedure



TAVR
(N=730)

VS.



SURGERY
(N=684)

PRIMARY ENDPOINT

THE PRIMARY OUTCOME OF ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY OR DISABLING STROKE OCCURRED IN 7.4% AND 10.4% OF THE TAVR AND SURGERY PATIENTS, RESPECTIVELY (HR, 0.70; 95% CI, 0.49-1.00; P=0.051).

CONCLUSION

At three years, patients from the Evolut Low Risk study who underwent TAVR showed durable benefits compared with those who underwent surgery with respect to all-cause mortality or disabling stroke.

Forrest JK, Deeb GM, Yakubov SJ, et al. Three-Year Outcomes after Transcatheter or Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement in Low-Risk Patients with Aortic Stenosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2023;Mar. 5:[Epub ahead of print].

Developed and reviewed by Heather Wheat, MD, and Richard Kovacs, MD, MACC