A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR ONE-STEP PROCEDURE IN PULMONARY VALVE IMPLANTATION USING MELODY VALVE: SIMULTANEOUS PRESTENTING AND MELODY VALVE IMPLANTATION

Younes Boudjemline, MD, PhD.

Centre de Référence Malformations Cardiaques Congénitales Complexes – M3C, George Pompidou European Hospital, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris, Unit for Adults with congenital heart defects, Paris, France

BACKGROUND

Percutaneous pulmonary valve implantation (PPVI) has achieved standard of care for management of patients with dysfunctional right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT). The approach is completely standardised.

OBJECTIVES

To report a new modification named "the one step procedure" that allows to pre-stent and insert a Melody valve at the same time.

METHODS

Patients undergoing PPVI using a one-step procedure were identified in our database. Procedural data and radiation exposure were compared to a matched group of patients who underwent PPVI using conventional technique.

RESULTS

Between January 2016 and January 2017, PPVI was performed in 27 patients (median/range age, 19.1/10-55-y old) using a new modification of the Melody consisting in a manual crimping of one to three bare metal stents (BMS) over the Melody-Ensemble assembly. All could be delivered successfully. No complication occurred. All patients had excellent haemodynamic results (median/range post-PPVI RV to pulmonary artery gradient 9/0-20-mmHg). Valve function was excellent. Median procedural and fluoroscopic times were respectively 56 and 10.2-min that significantly differed from a matched group of patients who had a conventional two-steps procedure. Similarly, dose area product (DAP), normalized DAP to body weight, and radiation time were statistically lower in the one-step group (p<0.0001 for all variables). After a median follow-up of 3.5-months (range 1-10-months), no patient had reintervention. No device dysfunction was observed.

CONCLUSION

The one step procedure is a safe modification of Melody implantation allowing to pre-stent and implant a valve at the same time. It reduces significantly procedural and fluoroscopic times and radiation exposure.