

# **CLEAN-TAVI:** **A prospective, randomized trial of cerebral embolic protection in high-risk patients with aortic stenosis undergoing transcatheter aortic valve replacement**

*Axel Linke<sup>1</sup>, Stephan Haussig<sup>1</sup>, Michael G Dwyer<sup>2</sup>,  
Norman Mangner<sup>1</sup>, Lukas Lehmkuhl<sup>1</sup>, Christian Lücke<sup>1</sup>,  
Felix Woitek<sup>1</sup>, David M Holzhey<sup>1</sup>, Friedrich W Mohr<sup>1</sup>,  
Matthias Gutberlet<sup>1</sup>, Robert Zivadinov<sup>2</sup>, Gerhard Schuler<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>University of Leipzig, Heart Center, Leipzig, Germany,*

*<sup>2</sup>University of Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US*

# Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

Within the past 12 months, I or my spouse/partner have had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below.

## Affiliation/Financial Relationship

- Grant/Research Support
- Consulting Fees/Honoraria
- Major Stock Shareholder/Equity
- Royalty Income
- Ownership/Founder
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Other Financial Benefit

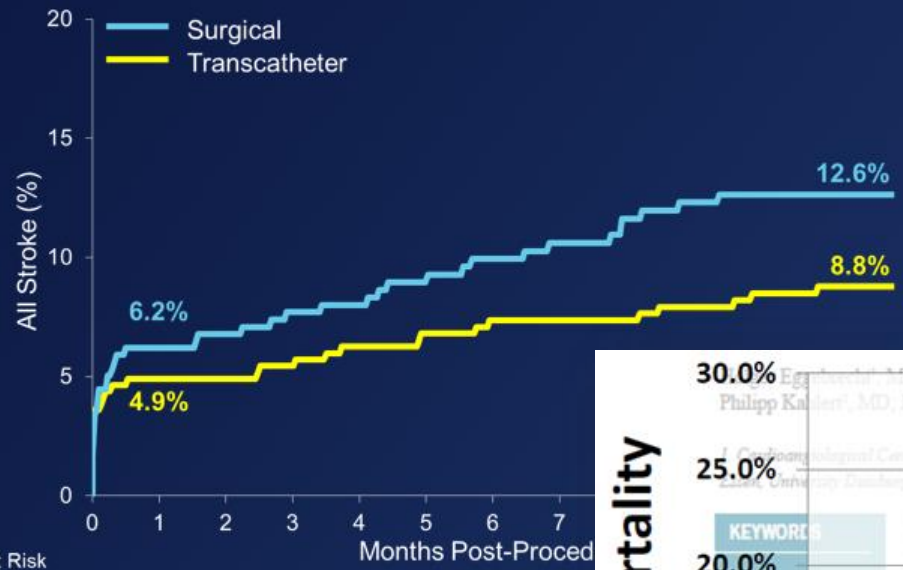
## Company

- Medtronic Inc., Claret Medical Inc.
- Medtronic Inc., S. Jude Medical Inc., Claret Medical Inc., Boston Scientific, Edwards Lifesciences
- none
- none
- none
- none
- none

# Background

## All Stroke

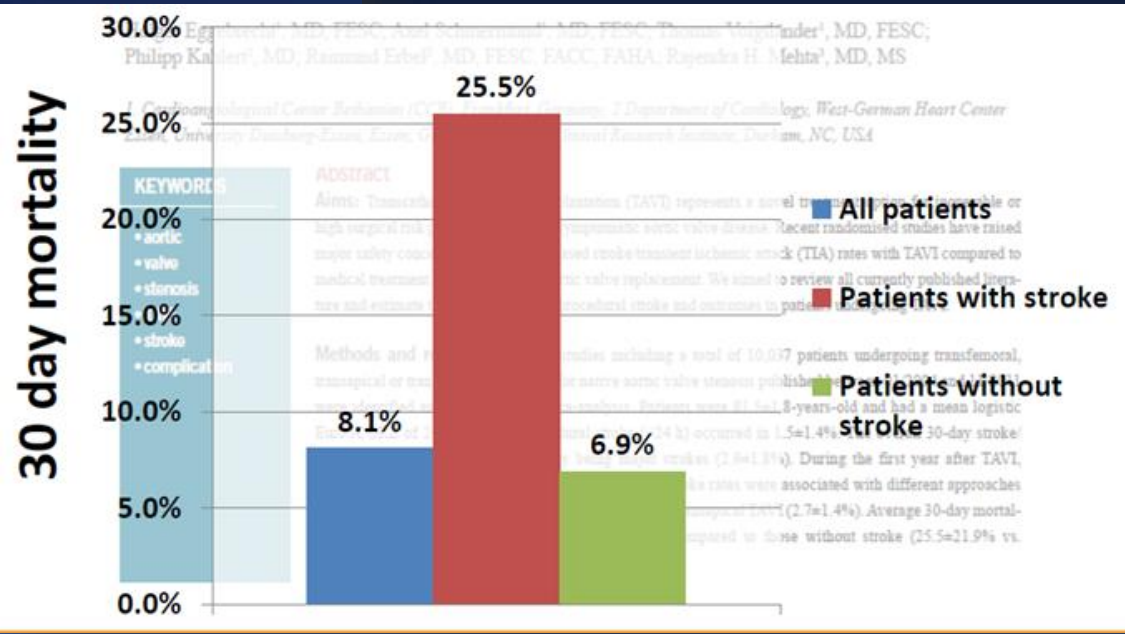
CoreValve US Clinical Trials  
ACC 2014



No. at Risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Surgical	357	322						274
Transcatheter	390	363						334

Adams D et al, N Eng J Med 2014, 370(19): 1790-8

- Stroke remains a major TAVR complication, which increases mortality by 3 fold
- Recent SAVR study demonstrated 17% stroke rate with neurologist performing NIHSS assessment\*

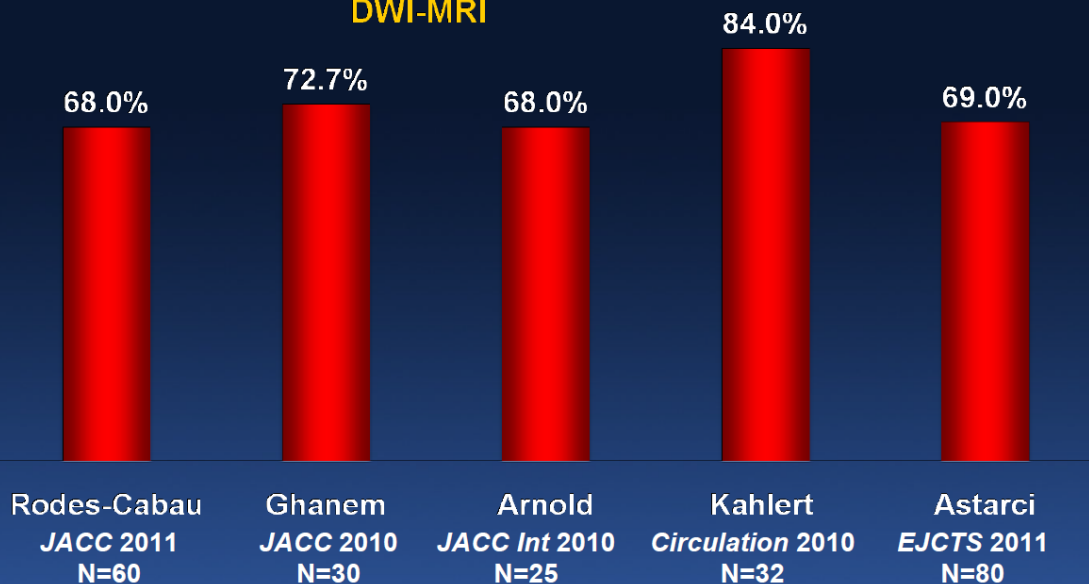


Eggebrecht H et al, EuroIntervention 2012, 8: 129-138

# Background

## Neuro-imaging with TAVR

% of patient with new ischemic lesions on  
DWI-MRI

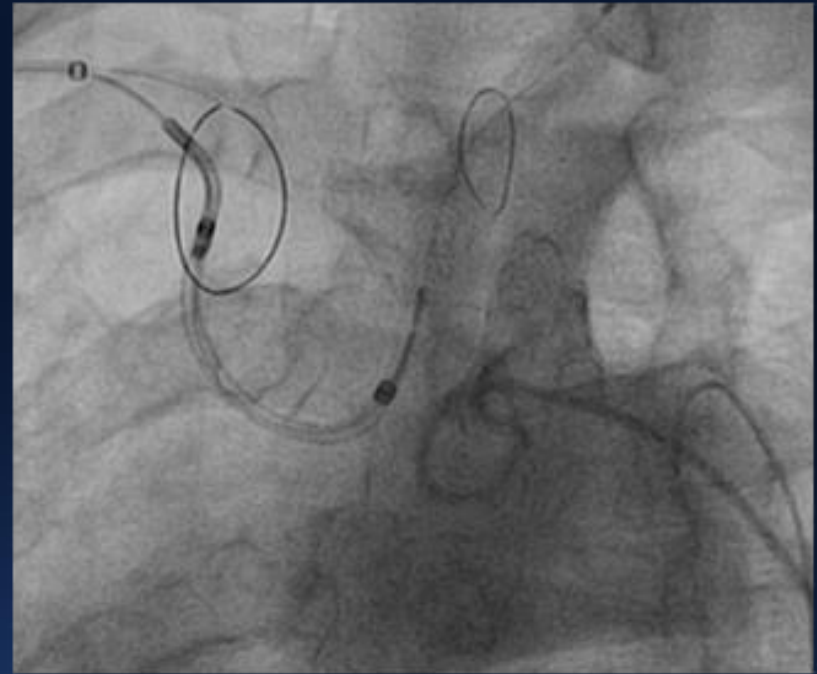


- Ischemic brain lesions are found in more than 2/3 of TAVR patients
- Presence of silent brain infarcts increased the risk of major stroke >3 fold
- Silent infarcts are well recognized to be associated with several adverse neurological and cognitive consequences

Daneault et al., JACC 2011;58: 2143-50

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
MEDICAL CENTER  
NewYork-Presbyterian

# Background

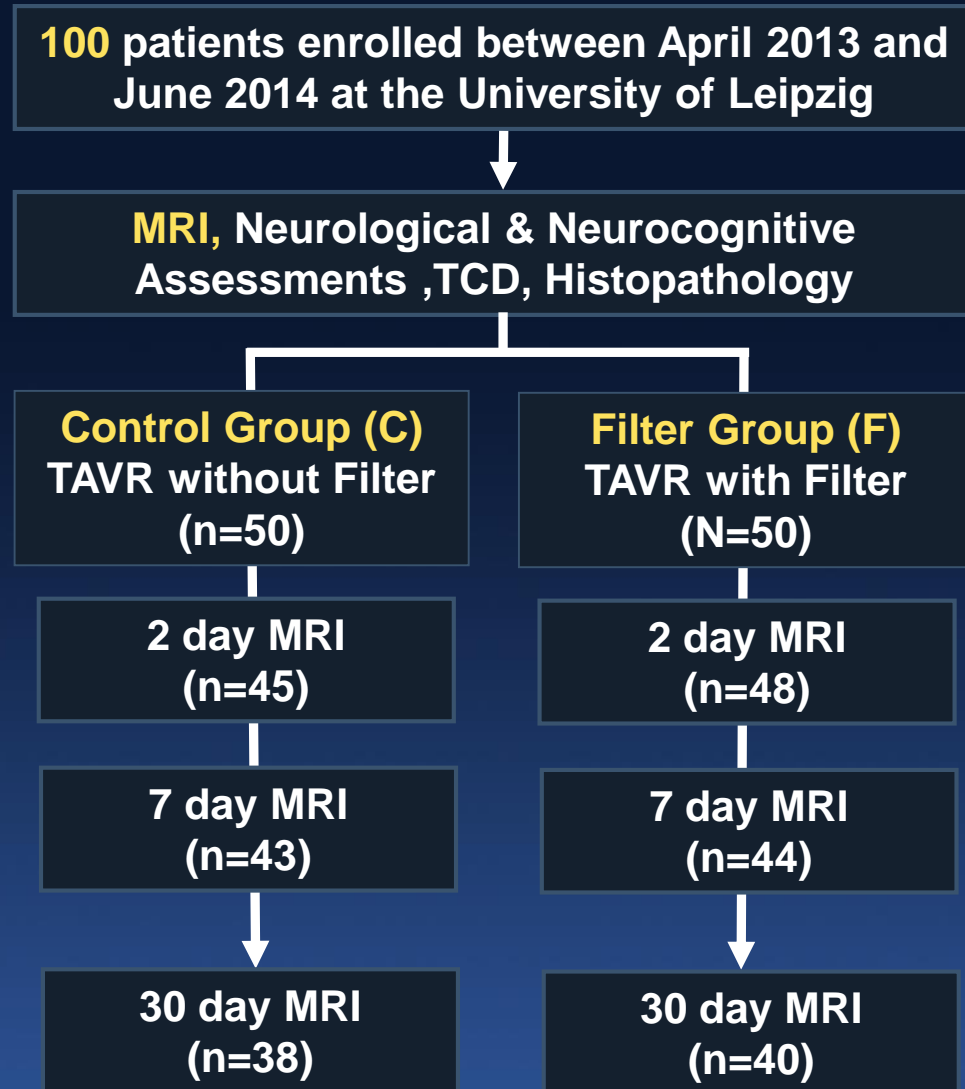


- **The Claret Montage™ dual-filter Cerebral Protection System was developed to protect the brain from injury caused by embolic debris.**
- **Randomized controlled trial data showing the efficacy of any embolic protection device in TAVR are missing.**

# Study Flow Chart

## Design

- **DESIGN:** Prospective, 1:1 randomized controlled, double-blind study
- **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the impact of the use of Claret Montage™ on the number of cerebral lesions in higher-risk patients with aortic stenosis undergoing TAVR with the Medtronic CV
- **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**  
Axel Linke, MD  
University of Leipzig,  
Heart Center, Germany



# Study Endpoints

- **Primary Endpoint:**
  - Numerical reduction in positive post procedure Diffusion Weighted MRI (DW-MRI) perfused brain lesions relative to baseline at **2 days** in protected territories
- **Secondary Endpoints:**
  - Serial volumetric and numerical reduction in positive post procedure DW-MRI perfused brain lesions at 2, 7, 30, 360 days
  - Serial neurological assessment by NIHSS-trained specialist
  - Serial neurocognitive assessment
  - Peri-procedural Transcranial Doppler assessment

# Study Hypothesis

**Reduction in number of cerebral emboli by 50 %  
at 2 days after TAVR by the use of  
the Claret Montage™ dual filter**

**in patients undergoing transfemoral TAVR using  
the Medtronic CoreValve™**

Sample size analysis: power 0.9, alpha 0.05, SD 7.0,  
drop-out 16%, n=100 patients



# MRI Methodology

## Unique challenges:

- Numerous, small, widely distributed lesions
- Lots of pre-existing pathology in aged population

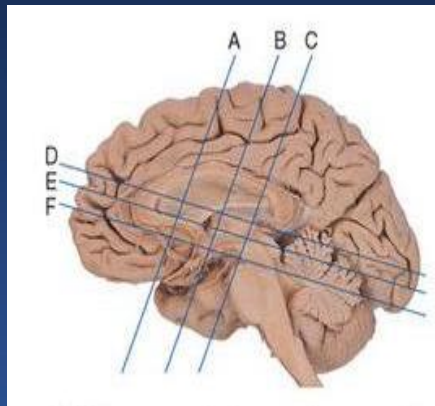
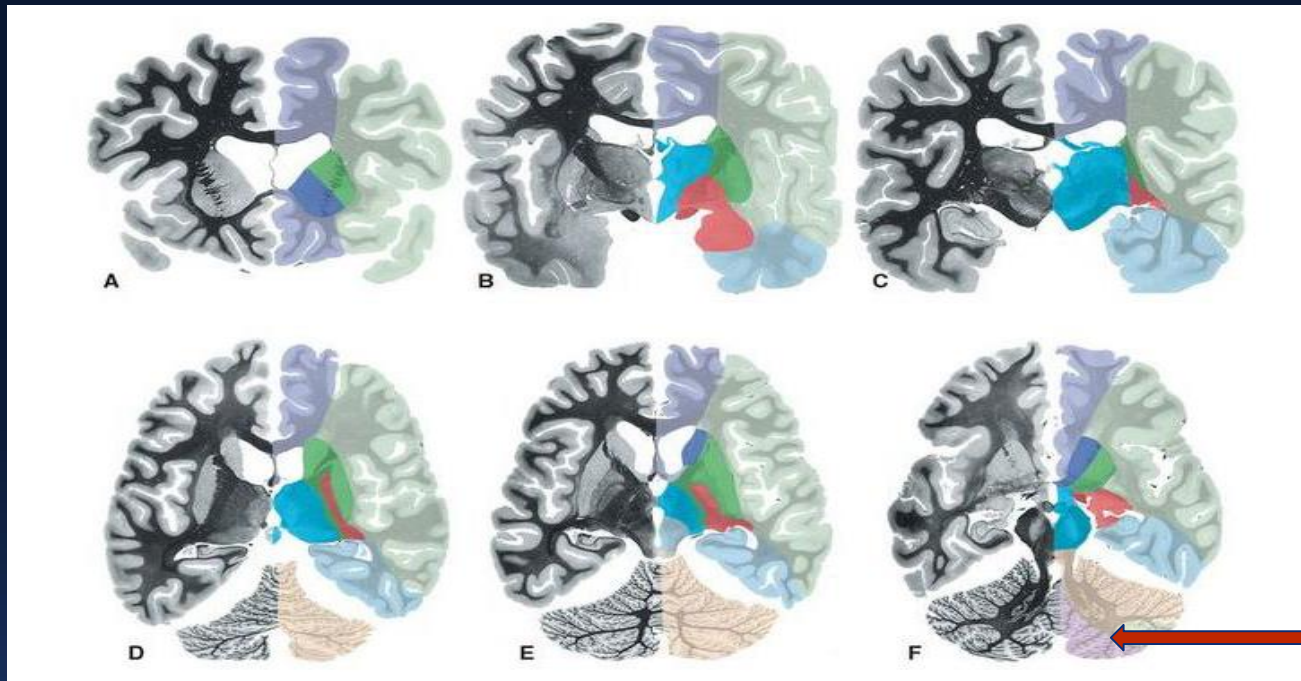
## Image acquisition:











- Improved sensitivity with 3-Tesla scanner
- High-resolution T1-weighted anatomical image
- Diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) for ischemic lesions

## Analysis approach:

- Sub-millimeter longitudinal **co-registration** for precise lesion tracking of lesion serially over time
- Subtraction imaging technique relative to baseline to focus analysis only on relevant **new pathology**
- Precise analysis based on **28 pre-specified vascular territories** on the right and left hemispheres (one unprotected vascular territory)

# Cerebrovascular Territories



- |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
|    | <i>Anterior cerebral a.</i>                        |    | <i>Anterior cerebral and anterior communicating aa. (perforating branches)</i>   |
|    | <i>Middle cerebral a.</i>                          |   | <i>Middle cerebral a. (perforating branches)</i>                                 |
|   | <i>Anterior choroidal a.</i>                       |  | <i>Posterior cerebral and posterior communicating aa. (perforating branches)</i> |
|  | <i>Posterior cerebral a.</i>                       |   |  |
|  | <i>Superior cerebellar a.</i>                      |   |  |
|  | <i>Anterior inferior cerebellar a.</i>             |   |  |
|  | <b><i>Posterior inferior cerebellar artery</i></b> |   |  |

# Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

- **Inclusion criteria:**

Symptomatic and relevant aortic stenosis with indication for transfemoral aortic valve replacement (TAVR) using Medtronic CoreValve™ (MCV)

- **Exclusion criteria:**

- Patient unsuitable to undergo TAVR with MCV
- Pacemaker
- Stroke within the last 12 month
- > 70 % stenosis of carotid artery
- Relevant stenosis of brachiocephalic trunk or subclavian artery

# Baseline Characteristics

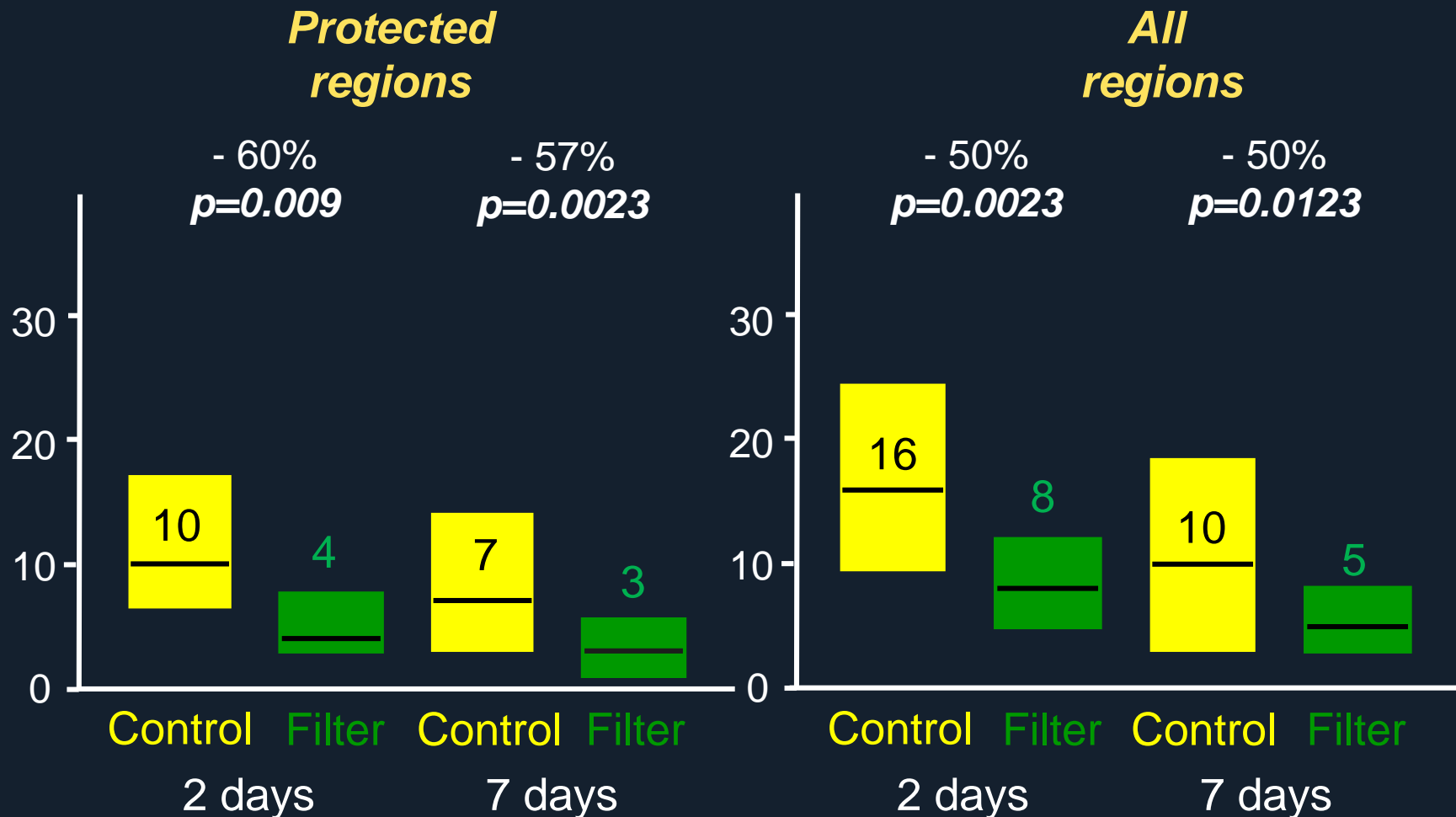
	Control Group (N = 50)	Filter Group (N = 50)	p
Age – yr	79 ± 4	80 ± 5	0.466
Female sex – no. (%)	27 (54)	30 (60)	0.545
STS PROM, mean estimate – %	5.2 ± 2.7	5.6 ± 3.3	0.847
Logistic EuroSCORE – %	14.6 ± 8.6	16.3 ± 10.1	0.478
Diabetes mellitus – no. (%)	25 (50)	20 (40)	0.315
History of hypertension – no. (%)	47 (94)	44 (88)	0.295
Peripheral vascular disease – no. (%)	4 (8)	2 (4)	0.400
Cardiac risk factor:			
-Coronary artery disease – no. (%)	26 (52)	25 (50)	0.841
-Congestive heart failure – no. (%)	47 (94)	45 (90)	0.461
-Prior atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter – no. (%)	18 (36)	16 (32)	0.673

# Procedural Results

- **Device Success 48/50 (96%)**
  - Unsuccessful distal filter deployment due to LCC tortuosity, n=1
  - Unsuccessful deployment of both filters due to SC tortuosity, n=1
- **Procedural Success 47/50 (94%)**
  - Accidental dislocation of a correctly deployed filter by pigtail, n=1

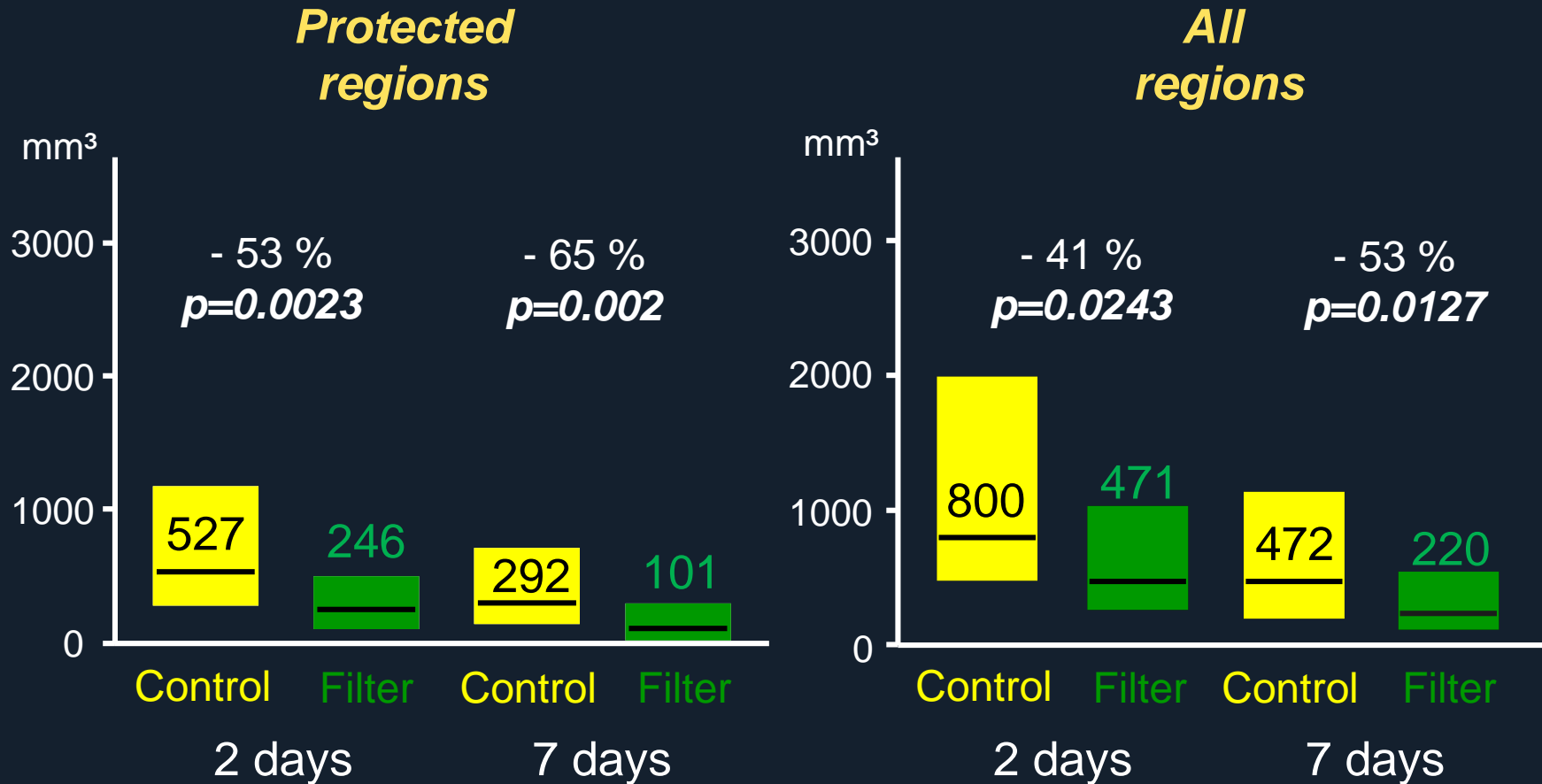
Procedural Outcomes	Control Group (N = 50)	Filter Group (N = 50)	p
Acute kidney injury – no. (%)	5 (10)	1 (2)	0.226
Thoracotomy – no. (%)	0 (0)	3 (6)	0.242
New-onset or worsening atrial fibrillation – no. (%)	7 (14)	7 (14)	1.000
Death at 30 days – no. (%)	1 (2)	0 (0)	1.000
Fluoroscopy time – min.	14.3 ± 6.5	17.0 ± 9.1	0.028
Amount of contrast medium - ml	131 ± 33	125 ± 29	0.613
Lesions positive at 2 days – no. (%)	44/45 (98)	47/48 (98)	1.000

# Total Lesion Number at 2 & 7 days



The boxes identify the 25%-75% CI, the black lines and number represents the median.

# Total Lesion Volume at 2 & 7 days



The boxes identify the 25%-75% CI, the black lines and number represents the median.

# Neurological Outcome

intention-to-treat		cumulative	2 days (No, %)	7 days (No, %)	30 days (No, %)
<b>C</b> ontrol	Any symptom	17 (34 %)	14 (28 %)	5 (10 %)	6 (12 %)
	- Ataxia	16 (32 %)	12 (24 %)	4 (8 %)	5 (10 %)
<b>F</b> ilter	Any symptom	14 (28 %)	8 (16 %)	8 (16 %)	6 (12 %)
	- Ataxia	12 (24 %)	6 (12 %)	7 (14 %)	6 (12 %)

RR 1.379 (0.927 to 2.050), OR 2.042, p=0.175

RR 1.439 (0.963 to 2.149), OR 2.316, p=0.118



# Neurological Outcome

per protocol		cumulative	2 days (No, %)	7 days (No, %)	30 days (No, %)
<b>C</b> ontrol	Any symptom	17 (34 %)	14 (28 %)	5 (10 %)	6 (12 %)
	- Ataxia	16 (32 %)	12 (24 %)	4 (8 %)	5 (10 %)
<b>F</b> ilter	Any symptom	11 (24 %)	6 (13 %)	6 (13 %)	4 (12 %)
	- ataxia	9 (20 %)	4 (9 %)	5 (11 %)	4 (12 %)
n=45					

RR 1.458 (1.006 to 2.114), OR 2.5, p=0.08

RR 1.559 (1.083 to 2.214), OR 3.2, p<0.05

# Mechanistic Outcomes Summary

In patients with severe aortic stenosis who are at increased surgical risk, the use of **Claret Montage™** dual filter cerebral protection system during TAVR **significantly reduces the *number and volume of cerebral lesions*** as determined by DW-MRI subtraction at 2 and 7 days after TAVR.

# Neurological Outcomes Summary

- The 'Intent-to-Treat' analysis at 2 days post TAVR shows that neurological deficit was observed in **28%** of the control patients when evaluated by a NIHSS-trained specialist.
- The Filter group in 'Per Protocol' analysis at 2 days post TAVR shows a significantly lower ataxia rate (**24% vs 9%**) than the control group, which supports the notion that the filter has the potential to improve neurological outcome.

# Conclusion

In accordance with recent SAVR\* study results, when neurological and MRI assessments are used prospectively, procedure-related cerebral lesions and stroke symptoms are more frequently associated with TAVR than previously thought.

Larger outcomes studies are necessary in order to validate the observed beneficial effects of **routine cerebral protection** during TAVR in improving acute neurological outcome and reducing stroke rate.

# Thank you!

- University of Leipzig, Heart Center
- Claret Medical Inc.
- Medtronic Inc.
  
- Michael G Dwyer, Robert Zivadinov
- Lukas Lehmkuhl, Christian Lücke, Matthias Gutberlet
  
- Stephan Haussig, Norman Mangner, Felix Woitek, Gerhard Schuler
  
- David M Holzhey, Friedrich W Mohr

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