

# Quality of life after Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation (TAVI): Real-World experience

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## BACKGROUND



Aortic stenosis (AS), aging, atherosclerosis, diabetes, and hypertension are risk factors for cognitive impairment (CI), which significantly impacts quality of life (QoL). This study evaluates QoL outcomes following TAVI, hypothesizing that survival improves, but QoL may vary due to factors like hospitalizations and CI.

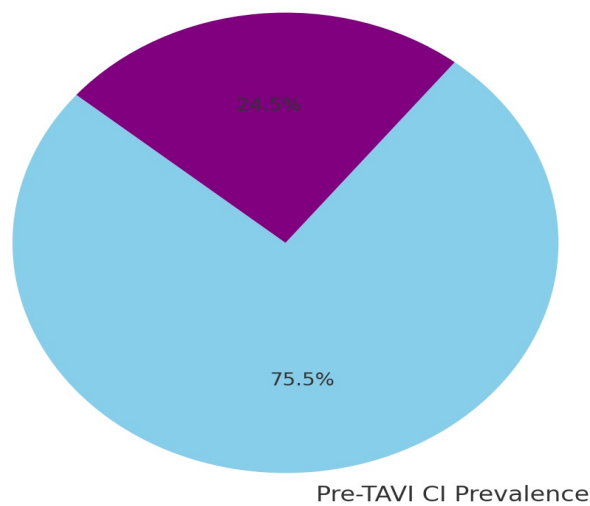
## METHODS



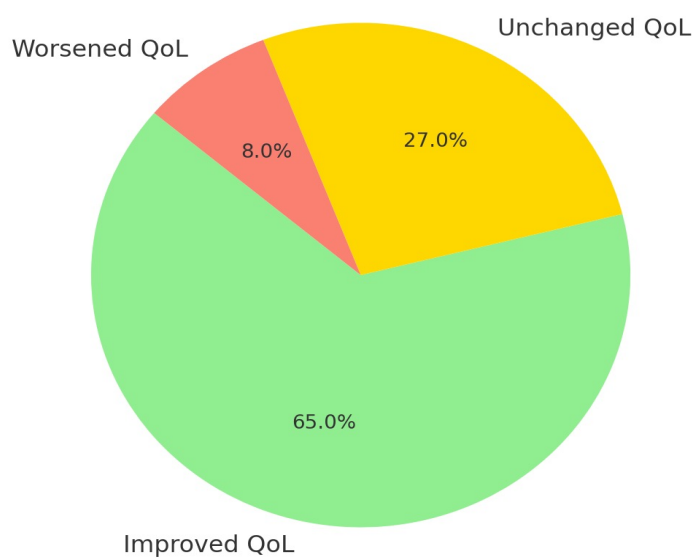
In this prospective study, 395 TAVI patients were followed for one year. QoL was assessed using the KCCQ score (categorized as improved, unchanged, or worsened), and CI was measured via the Mini-Mental Status Examination (MMSE). Data were collected from medical records and follow-up interviews.

Cognitive Impairment Before and After TAVI

Post-TAVI CI Deterioration



Quality of Life (QoL) Outcomes After TAVI



## Purpose

To examine the impact of TAVI on quality of life and cognitive function in aortic stenosis patients, identifying key factors that influence outcomes and guiding personalized treatment decisions.

## References



1. Behnoush A.H., Khalaji A., Naderi N., Ashraf H., von Haehling S. ACC/AHA/HFSA 2022 and ESC 2021 Guidelines on Heart Failure Comparison. ESC Heart Failure. 2022 doi: 10.1002/ehf2.14255.

## RESULTS



Among patients, 65% reported improved QoL, 27% unchanged, and 8% worsened. CI was present in 38% before TAVI, and 12.35% experienced CI deterioration post-TAVI, linked to poorer QoL and higher hospitalizations. Mortality was highest in patients with worsened QoL (65.5%), compared to unchanged (35.4%) and improved (15.2%) QoL. Hospitalizations were also more frequent in unchanged (67.8%) and worsened QoL (42.8%) groups.

## CONCLUSION



Despite increased survival after TAVI, 35% of patients reported no improvement or worsened QoL. These findings emphasize the importance of thorough pre-procedure evaluations to identify candidates better suited for palliative care.

