



---

## Preoperative Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Predicts Survival After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation

---

*To the Editor:*

I have read with great interest the article entitled “Preoperative Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Predicts Survival after Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation” by Fukui et al.<sup>1</sup> The article pointed out that preoperative walking speed and instrumental activities of daily living are important factors associated with mid- and long-term mortality after transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI).

However, the authors did not collect left ventricular diameter or pulmonary artery systolic pressure (PASP) data. Ujihira et al<sup>2</sup> reported the left ventricular end-diastolic diameter >50 mm was a predictor of PASP deterioration, regardless of baseline PASP, and that patients with increased PASP at 1 month after successful TAVI were at higher risk of mortality and rehospitalization within 1

year. Increased PASP can also affect a patient’s walking speed, so I believe it is better to add these 2 parameters in order to come a more accurate conclusion. Furthermore, left ventricular diameter and PASP constitute confounding bias, so subgroup analysis and further discussion could enable more rigorous conclusions to be drawn.

### Disclosures

The author has no conflicts of interest to disclose.

### References

1. Fukui S, Kawakami M, Otaka Y, Ishikawa A, Yashima F, Hayashida K, et al. Preoperative instrumental activities of daily living predicts survival after transcatheter aortic valve implantation. *Circ Rep* 2020; 2: 83–88.
2. Ujihira K, Kohmoto T, Gimelli G, Raval A, Jacobson K, Wolff M, et al. The impact of increased pulmonary arterial pressure on outcomes after transcatheter aortic valve replacement. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv*, doi:10.1002/ccd.28862.

Zeyi Cheng, MD

Department of Cardiovascular Surgery,  
West China Hospital, Sichuan University,  
Chengdu, Sichuan, China

