

Transcatheter Versus Surgical Valve Replacement: A 24-months Propensity-matched Analysis of the SILCARD Registry

ABSTRACT

Background: Data concerning the comparison between transcatheter aortic valve implantation and surgical aortic valve replacement in a real-world setting are scarce and in Central and Eastern Europe no such data exist. In this study, we aimed at analyzing retrospectively the characteristics and outcome of patients with aortic stenosis treated either with surgical aortic valve replacement or transcatheter aortic valve implantation between 2006 and 2016 in the Silesian Province, Poland in a representative real-world cohort.

Methods: In the Silesian Cardiovascular Database we retrospectively identified 5186 patients who received either transcatheter aortic valve implantation or surgical aortic valve replacement in 1 of 3 tertiary cardiovascular centers. Baseline characteristics, including relevant clinical history, and outcomes were compared before and after propensity-score matching of both groups, with 348 pairs of patients constituting the propensity-matched study cohort. The primary end-point was 24-month all-cause mortality.

Results: Preoperative characteristics of propensity-matched groups were similar. There was no difference between transcatheter aortic valve implantation and surgical aortic valve replacement groups with respect to the death rate at 2 years (19.9% vs. 15.6%; $P = .479$). In the transcatheter aortic valve implantation group, cardiac resynchronization therapy devices were more frequently implanted after the procedure (3.7% vs. 0.0, $P < .001$). The groups had similar rates of myocardial infarction, stroke, and re-hospitalization. Hospital stay in the matched groups was shorter after transcatheter aortic valve implantation: 14.1 versus 15.7 days ($P < .001$).

Conclusions: At 24 months, transcatheter aortic valve implantation patients had similar outcomes as surgical aortic valve replacement except for a higher rate of cardiac resynchronization therapy device implantation and shorter hospital stay.

Keywords: Aortic stenosis, transcatheter aortic valve implantation, TAVI, surgical aortic valve replacement, SAVR

INTRODUCTION

Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) proved to be a viable alternative for patients turned down from surgical aortic valve replacement (SAVR) due to high operative risk.¹⁻³ According to the guidelines published by the European Society of Cardiology and Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery, SAVR continues to remain the first choice in severe aortic stenosis (AS) and low-risk patients, those who are <75 years old or asymptomatic but require other heart surgery.⁴ Transcatheter aortic valve implantation, in turn, is recommended in patients who are not suitable for SAVR as assessed by the Heart Team, hence it is often favored in elderly frail patients, with multiple comorbidities and a history of coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG) with patent grafts.^{4,5} The results of the recently published SURTAVI randomized trial comparing SAVR with TAVI in intermediate-risk patients justify the wider use of TAVI in this subpopulation of AS patients.⁶

In reality, the groups assigned to valve intervention (SAVR or TAVI) differ substantially with regard to age, clinical profile, and in consequence—operative risk.

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

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Table 1. The ICD-10 Codes Assigned to Individual Cardiovascular Diseases

Disease	ICD-10 Code
Heart failure	I50, I51.5, I51.7, J81, R57, I42, I43
Chronic coronary syndrome	I25, I20.1, I20.8, I20.9
Unstable angina	I20.0, I24.0, I24.8, I24.9
Myocardial infarction	I21, I22
Atrial fibrillation	I48
Arterial hypertension	I10, I11, I12, I13, I15
Pulmonary embolism	I26
Infective endocarditis	I33, I38, I39
Grown-up congenital heart disease	Q20-Q28
Valvular heart diseases without aortic stenosis	I05, I06.1, I06.8, I06.9, I07, I08, I34, I35.1, I35.8, I35.9, I36, I37

Despite the growing number of TAVI procedures performed worldwide, data concerning the comparison of TAVI and SAVR outcomes in the real world are scarce. In Central and Eastern Europe, there are no such published data. Therefore, we devised a methodology to compare these 2 invasive treatment modalities of severe AS among the adult population treated in 3 large tertiary cardiology and cardiac surgery centers in the Silesian Province—the only centers performing both SAVR and TAVI.

METHODS

The study population was obtained from the Silesian Cardiovascular Database (SILCARD) database comprising all patients admitted and treated due to severe AS in the period from 2006 to 2016. The SILCARD database and applied methodology were described elsewhere.^{7,8} In brief, the database was created upon agreement between the Silesian Center for Heart Diseases in Zabrze and the Regional Department of National Health Fund in Katowice to perform a comprehensive and complex analysis of all registered patients with cardiovascular diseases in the Upper Silesian Province. The region is the most highly urbanized in the country and is inhabited by approximately 4 500 000 inhabitants.

All patients were enrolled in the study based on the identification codes according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10) assigned to the patient at the time of the first hospitalization at any department of cardiology, cardiac surgery, diabetology, vascular surgery, department

of internal medicine, or intensive care. The relevant ICD-10 codes pertaining to AS were as follows: I06.0, I06.2, I35.0, and I35.2. Other ICD-10 codes of concomitant cardiovascular diseases for patients with AS were collected and are summarized in Table 1. Tracking the patients with a unique personal identification number (PESEL) and international classification system for surgical, diagnostic, and therapeutic procedures (ICD-9) codes we identified patients with AS who received TAVI or SAVR. Following the patients after the index procedure, applying the same methodology we collected data concerning adverse events, including cardiovascular procedures.

The primary end-point of the study was 24-month all-cause mortality, while the secondary end-points recorded in 24-month follow-up were: length of hospital stay during the index procedure, permanent pacemaker implantation, re-hospitalization due to heart failure, stroke, myocardial infarction, coronary revascularization procedure, and dialysis.

Statistical Analysis

Mortality and repeated hospitalizations in a 24-month follow-up were analyzed according to the first hospitalization of the given patient treated with TAVI or SAVR. Other calculations were performed according to the analysis of all hospitalizations. Descriptive statistics were applied. Compilations were generated directly from the Oracle database using the SQL Developer tool. An Excel spreadsheet was used for graphic data development. The normality of the distribution of continuous variables was verified using the Shapiro–Wilk test.

Continuous variables were compared using the one-way analysis of variance. The differences in the number of patients and mortality over the years were verified using the χ^2 test for trend in proportions. Mortality data were adjusted for age (per 10-year increment) and sex using the entire SILCARD population as a reference. A 2-sided *P* value of less than .05 was considered statistically significant. Because of the significant differences in baseline characteristics and risk factors between patients undergoing TAVI and SAVR, an analytic sample was created using propensity-score-based matching. A logistic regression based on demographic and risk factors was used to generate a propensity score for

HIGHLIGHTS

- Of 4747 patients who received SAVR and 439 who received transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) in 3 tertiary centers across a 10-year period, after propensity-score matching, there were 348 pairs who constituted the study cohort
- At 24 months, the risk of death, myocardial infarction, or stroke was similar in both groups
- In the TAVI group, hospital stay was significantly shorter, although cardiac resynchronization therapy devices were more frequently implanted after the procedure

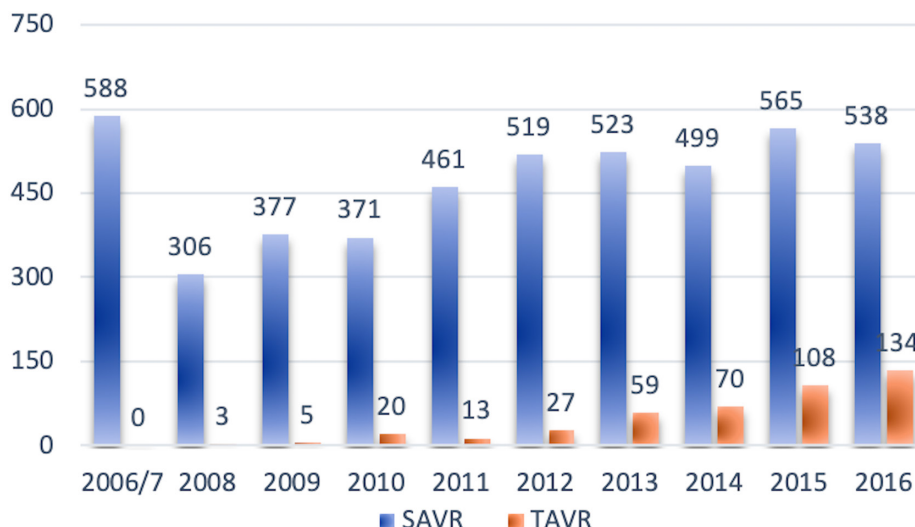


Figure 1. Invasive treatment of AS over decade: 2006-2016. AS, aortic stenosis; SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

undergoing TAVI or SAVR for each patient. Propensity-score matching was conducted in a 1 : 1 ratio, by greedy matching, using a caliper of 0.20 SDs in the linear predictor. The multiple analysis was performed with the use of logistic regression, and the results are expressed as odds ratios and 95% CIs. For the comparison of the estimated occurrence of the analyzed outcomes, the Kaplan–Meier method with log-rank test for all patients was performed, before and after matching. All investigated parameters are presented in Supplementary Table.

RESULTS

During the analyzed period, the number of patients with AS treated invasively was steadily increasing, mostly due to TAVI procedures, which were initiated in Poland in 2008, whereas the numbers of SAVR remained stable since 2012. Nevertheless, the proportion of SAVR continuously prevailed over TAVI (Figure 1). Out of 15 158 patients hospitalized with the diagnosis of AS over the analyzed period, 5186 (34%) received invasive treatment. The remaining 9972 were assigned to conservative treatment and/or further observation. A flow chart of the treatment strategies is shown in Figure 2.

The clinical characteristics of both groups before and after matching are presented in Table 2. The TAVI group proved to be much older (over 12 years mean) with numerous comorbidities. Moreover, before the index procedure, they had experienced many more cardiovascular interventions than their counterparts from the SAVR group (Table 3). After the invasive treatment, proportions of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), CABG valve surgery, a pacemaker, or ICD implantation were similar except for cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT), which was more often employed in the TAVI group, both before and after matching (Table 4). In-hospital mortality of patients treated with TAVI was significantly higher than after SAVR before matching (7.1% vs. 4.2%, *P* = .008) but this difference did not remain significant after matching (6.6% vs. 9.2%, *P* = .261). The hospital stay

was shorter in the TAVI group before matching: 13.8 ± 12.9 vs. 15.6 ± 13.3 days (*P* < .001) and the difference was still significant in propensity-matched comparison: 14.1 ± 13.1% versus 15.7 ± 10.6 days (*P* < .001).

The Kaplan–Meier curves representing the estimates of freedom from all-cause mortality through 24 months are presented in Figure 3. The 24-month survival in the propensity-matched cohort was similar between the groups, which is contrary to the unmatched group revealing significantly higher mortality in the TAVI group (9.3% vs. 22.1%; *P* < .001). Stroke and myocardial infarction rates were similar at 24-month follow-up in both groups (Figures 4, 5). Interestingly, re-hospitalization rates were much more frequent in unmatched patients in the TAVI group than in SAVR (19.1% vs. 8.3%, *P* < .01), whereas after propensity-matching the difference was no more statistically significant. However, a trend toward a higher re-hospitalization

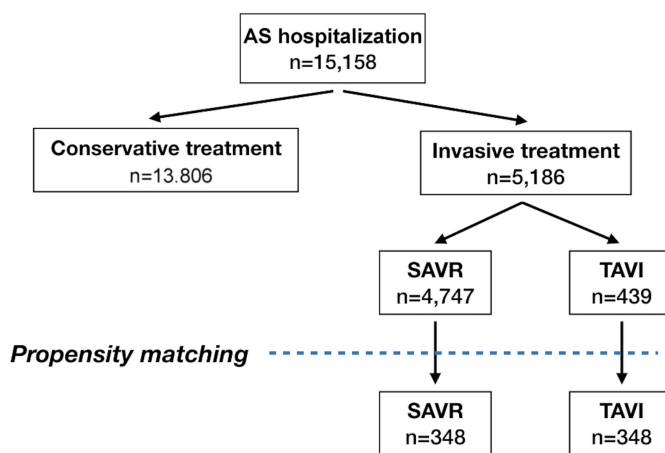


Figure 2. Flow chart of treatment of patients with AS in the years 2006-2016. AS, aortic stenosis; SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

Table 2. Baseline Clinical Characteristics of Analyzed Groups Before (Left Panel) and After Propensity-Matching (Right Panel)

Variable	Unmatched			Matched		
	SAVR n = 4747	TAVI n = 439	P	SAVR n = 348	TAVI n = 348	P
Age, years, ±SD	66.5 ± 10.7	78.6 ± 7.2	<.001	76.7 ± 6.0	77.1 ± 7.2	.338
Prior myocarditis	3.4%	4.1%	.554	3.7%	3.7%	.842
Prior MI	10.6%	21.4%	<.001	19.5%	19.3%	1.000
CCS	80.7%	95.0%	<.001	94.3%	94.0%	1.000
Heart failure	29.9%	65.2%	<.001	62.1%	58.9%	.438
Hypertension	79.0%	94.5%	<.001	93.4%	93.1%	1.000
Diabetes	28.3%	49.0%	<.001	50.6%	46.6%	.324
Hypercholesterolemia	21.9%	28.9%	.001	28.7%	26.4%	.553
Atrial fibrillation	12.6%	30.5%	<.001	27.6%	28.5%	.866
Prior pulmonary edema	2.6%	6.6%	<.001	4.3%	4.9%	.856
COPD	10.9%	24.2%	<.001	23.0%	22.4%	.928
Chronic kidney disease	3.4%	9.6%	<.001	7.8%	7.8%	.887
Cancer	23.1%	38.3%	<.001	39.7%	35.6%	.309
Prior stroke	4.4%	13.4%	<.001	10.6%	9.5%	.705

CCS, chronic coronary syndrome; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; MI, myocardial infarction; SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; SD, standard deviation; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

Table 3. History of Cardiovascular Interventions in Analyzed Groups Before (Left Panel) and After Propensity-Matching (Right Panel)

Prior Intervention	Unmatched			Matched		
	SAVI n = 4747	TAVI n = 439	P	SAVR n = 348	TAVI n = 348	P
Prior PCI	10.6%	42.1%	<.001	20.1%	41.7%	<.001
Prior CABG	0.4%	10.5%	<.001	1.4%	11.5%	<.001
Prior valve surgery	0.9%	3.9%	<.001	4.0%	3.2%	.684
Prior PPM	2.6%	12.8%	<.001	9.5%	8.1%	.592
Prior ICD	0.3%	1.4%	.005	2.3%	1.2%	.382
Prior CRT	0.0%	0.9%	<.001	0.3%	0.9%	.616
Prior ablation	0.1%	0.0%	.991	0.3%	0.0%	1.000
Dialysis	0.9%	0.9%	.801	0.6%	1.2%	.682

CABG, coronary artery bypass graft surgery; CRT, cardiac resynchronization therapy; ICD, Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, PPM, permanent pacemaker; SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

Table 4. Interventions After Invasive Treatment (SAVR or TAVI) Before (left panel) and After Propensity-Matching (Right Panel)

Intervention	Unmatched			Matched		
	SAVR n = 4747	TAVI n = 439	P	SAVR n = 348	TAVI n = 348	P
PCI	4.6%	3.0%	.138	2.9%	2.9%	.821
CABG	0.2%	0.0%	.900	0.0%	0.0%	-
Valve surgery	1.3%	0.9%	.605	0.3%	0.9%	.616
PPM	5.0%	4.8%	.953	3.2%	4.3%	.549
ICD	0.6%	0.7%	.854	0.6%	0.6%	.616
CRT	0.6%	3.2%	<.001	0.0%	3.7%	<.001
Ablation	0.3%	0.0%	.592	0.0%	0.0%	-
Dialysis	1.8%	1.1%	.435	0.9%	1.4%	.722

CABG, coronary artery bypass graft surgery; CRT, cardiac resynchronization therapy; ICD, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, PPM, permanent pacemaker, SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

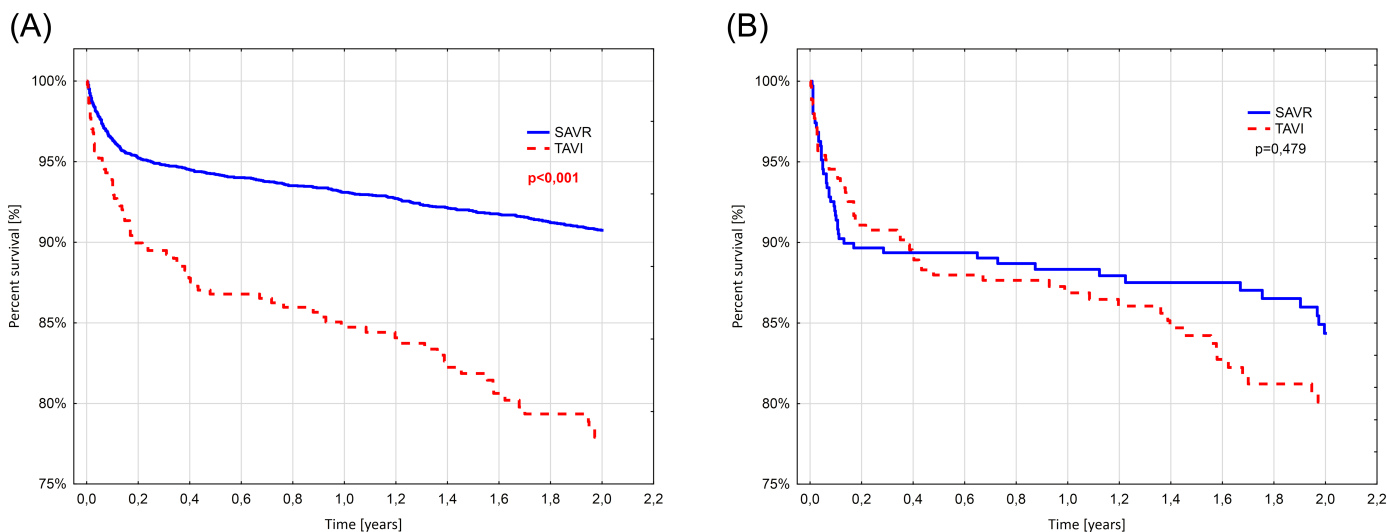


Figure 3. Kaplan–Meier curves representing freedom from all-cause mortality. (A) Before propensity-matching, (B) Matched groups. SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

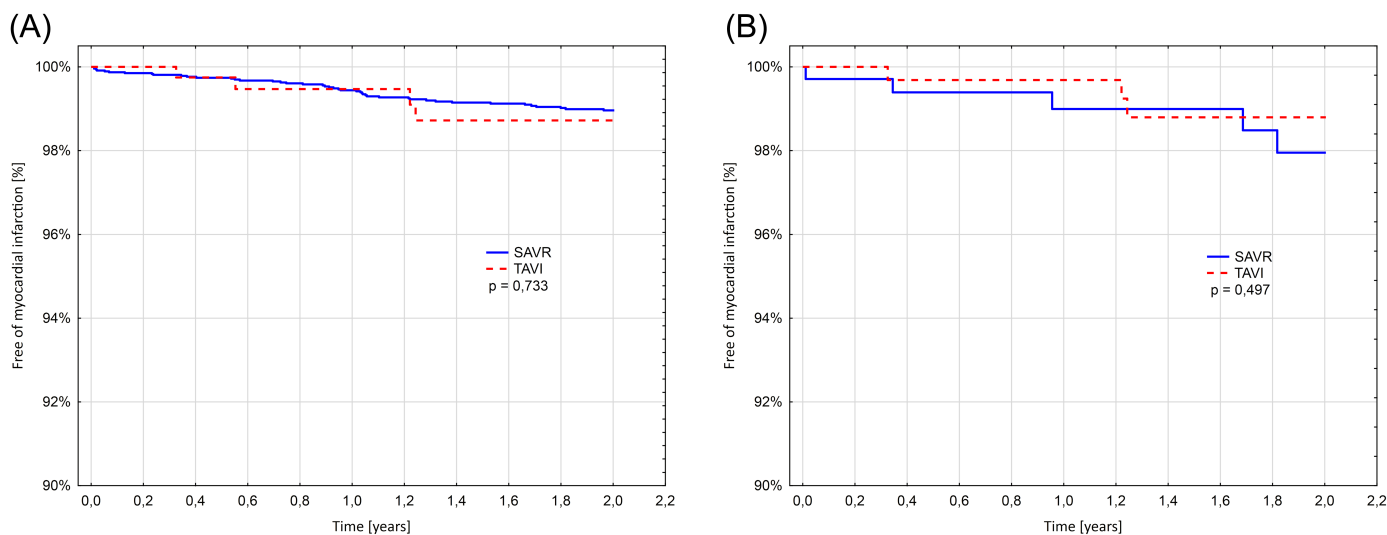


Figure 4. Kaplan–Meier curves representing freedom from myocardial infarction. (A) Before propensity-matching, (B) Matched group. SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

rate was observed in the TAVI group (18.5% vs. 15.0% $P < .077$) (Figure 6). In the multiple analysis, the type of intervention for AS was not independently associated with a higher risk of death at 24 months, while implantation of ICD or CRT before the procedure, chronic kidney disease requiring dialysis, and PCI during the index hospitalization were most strongly associated with 24-month mortality (Table 5).

DISCUSSION

Since the early 60s of the 20th century, SAVR remains a treatment of choice for the majority of patients with severe symptomatic AS. However, the advent of TAVI in April 2002 revolutionized the contemporary approach to the treatment strategies of patients with severe AS.⁹ Multiple trials were performed so far to compare these 2 definitive treatment modalities of degenerative AS. Already historical randomized PARTNER trial proved that transcatheter

valve implantation was not inferior to surgical replacement in terms of 1-year survival in high-risk patients (24.2% vs. 26.8%; $P = .44$).¹ This result was maintained in a 2-year follow-up (33.9% in the TAVI group and 35.0% in the surgery group; $P = .78$).¹⁰ In an intermediate–risk cohort in PARTNER 2A trial, TAVI was similar to SAVR with respect to death or disabling stroke for up to 2 years.¹¹ In the SURTAVI randomized trial, which also comprised intermediate-risk patients, TAVI proved to be non-inferior to SAVR with respect to death from any cause or disabling stroke at 24 months.⁶ However, for many reasons, the results from randomized trials usually do not reflect, the “real-world” population.

In our registry, we analyzed all patients with AS treated with TAVI or SAVR in 3 large tertiary cardiovascular centers. As expected, baseline characteristics revealed that the TAVI group was much older and had many more comorbidities and risk factors than the SAVR group. Therefore, only 348 out of

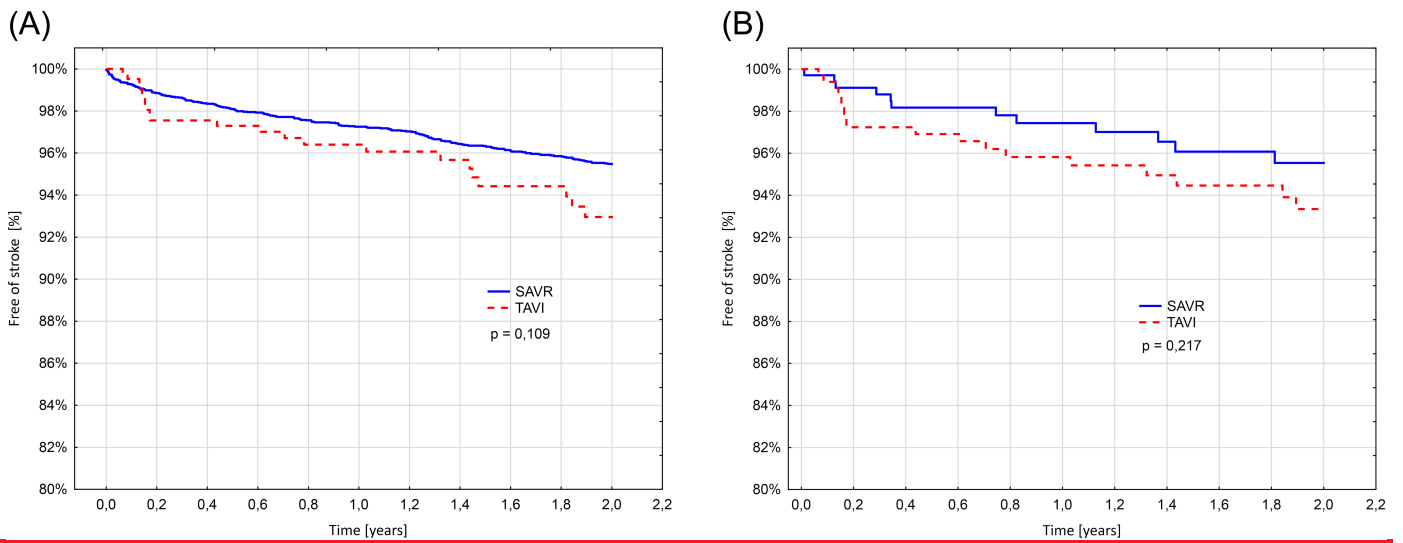


Figure 5. Kaplan–Meier curves representing freedom from stroke. (A) Before propensity-matching, (B) Matched groups. SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

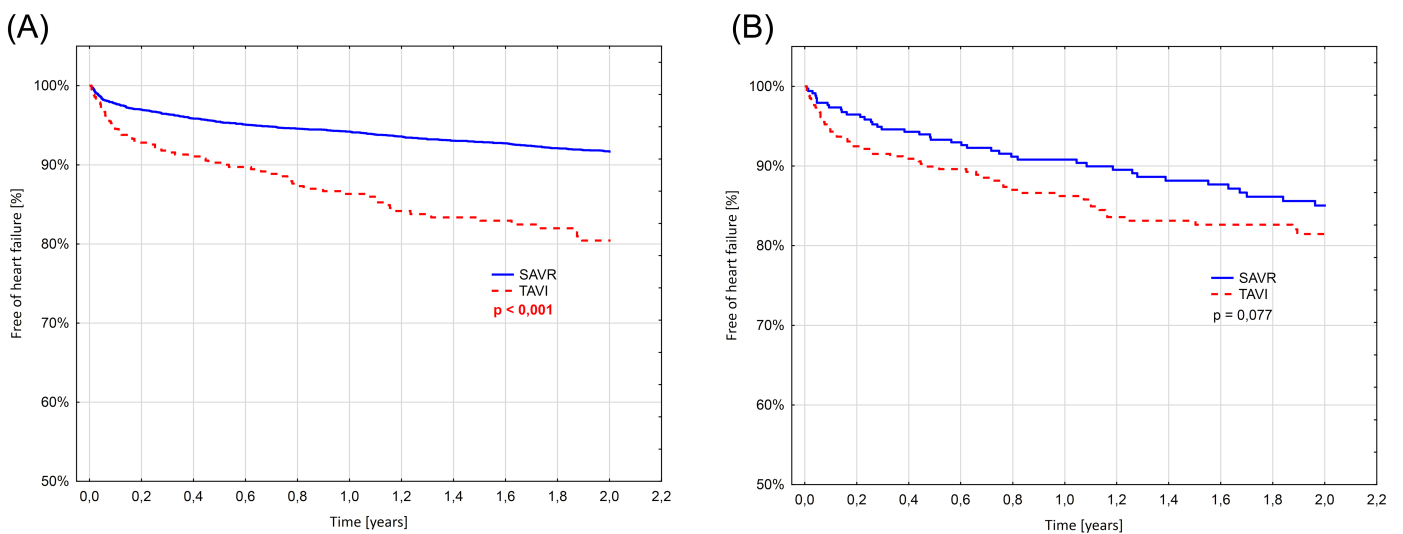


Figure 6. Kaplan–Meier curves representing freedom from re-hospitalization due to heart failure. (A) Before propensity-matching, (B) Matched groups. SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

Table 5. Multiple Analysis of Independent Predictors of 24-Month Mortality

Variable	OR	95% CI	P
Prior chronic coronary syndrome	0.70	0.54-0.92	.010
Age (increasing per 5 years)	1.19	1.13-1.26	<.001
Prior atrial fibrillation	1.28	1.00-1.63	.050
Prior chronic kidney disease	1.60	1.05-2.45	.029
Coronary revascularization before or during the index hospitalization	1.61	1.32-1.96	<.001
Prior heart failure	1.88	1.54-2.29	<.001
Percutaneous coronary intervention during the index hospitalization	2.44	1.17-5.06	.017
Prior dialyses	3.02	1.40-6.50	.005
Implantation of ICD or CRT	3.10	1.60-6.00	.001

CRT, cardiac resynchronization therapy; ICD, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; OR, odds ratio.

4747 (7.3%) SAVR patients could be matched with patients from the TAVI group, from which 348 out of 439 (79%) were sampled. This reflects the referral process in our centers over the period of more than 10 years: High-risk, patients burdened with multiple comorbidities were assigned to TAVI, whereas only a small portion of high-risk patients was qualified for SAVR. Nonetheless, the 2-year survival rates were similar in the propensity-matched groups: 19.1% versus 15.6% ($P = .479$) in TAVI and SAVR groups, respectively (Supplementary Figure). Moreover, in the multiple analysis, TAVI or SAVR were not independent predictors of 24-month mortality.

The only significant difference in the outcomes between the analyzed groups was observed in the frequency of CRT device implantations, which occurred more frequently in patients treated with TAVI than with SAVR (3.7% vs. 0.0%, $P < .001$). Despite the recent publication of consensus papers regarding the necessity for permanent pacing after TAVI, the treatment schemes still very often reflect the experiences and discretions of individual centers.^{12,13} In our study, the higher prevalence of CRT implantations after TAVI most probably reflects the scenario of complete AV block development after TAVI, which results in the high anticipated percentage of ventricular pacing in the long-term prognosis. Hence, in order to maintain synchronous ventricular contractions, and protect the patient from developing pacing-induced heart failure after right ventricular pacing, the patient could have been offered a CRT.

In a large cohort of 9,464 propensity-matched intermediate- and high-risk patients Brennan et al. reported 17.3% versus 17.9% ($P = .5$) 1-year death rate in TAVI and SAVR groups, respectively.¹⁴ In a 2-year follow-up in analyzed propensity-matched groups, we observed no differences with regard to survival (Figure 3B). Schymik et al. demonstrated a similar probability of survival up to 3 years after TAVI or SAVR in patients with severe symptomatic AS and less than high risk.¹⁵ However, in low-risk patients, 3-year follow-up proved to be unfavorable for TAVI. According to Rosato et al. at 3 years, survival was 72.0% after TAVI and 83.4% after SAVR ($P = .0015$), whereas freedom from major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events was 67.3% after TAVI and 80.9% after SAVR ($P < .001$).¹⁶

In a comprehensive meta-analysis of randomized trials and propensity-score matched observational studies, Witberg et al. observed that TAVI is equivalent to SAVR in the low-risk population but only with regard to short-term mortality. At the same time, the authors conclude that TAVI may not be equivalent to SAVR in terms of mortality beyond the short term.¹⁷ Interestingly in another large meta-analysis comprising 19 observational studies with a propensity-score analysis of 6,234 patients, the authors found that TAVI was likely to be associated with a 21% increase in the hazard of follow-up all-cause mortality relative to SAVR. The arithmetic mean of 3-year survival rates was 71.3% after TAVI and 77.9% compared to SAVR (HR = 1.21; 95% CI, 1.05-1.39; $P = .010$).¹⁸ Quite recently, the results of 2 large randomized controlled trials comparing

TAVI with SAVR in the low-risk groups of patients were published.^{19,20} Both trials revealed that TAVI is at least non-inferior to SAVR in terms of efficacy and safety in low-risk patients with severe AS, whereas in the PARTNER 3 trial, treatment with TAVI was superior to SAVR in the 12-month follow-up.

Study Limitations

There are several limitations of the study derived from its nature. First, our methodology based on the ICD-10 code forbids us from providing the detailed clinical characteristics comprising various descriptive features such as left ventricular ejection fraction, severity of angina, the duration of QRS, or presence of conduction disturbances before and after the procedure, etc. For the same reason, other continuous variables could not be presented and analyzed. Second, surgical procedures in our region were performed in 3 high-volume academic centers with large experience and established high-quality care. At the same time, the TAVI program in these centers was initiated only in 2008, and due to a small number of the procedures performed in the early years, the learning curve was extended. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the outcomes among patients treated with TAVI did not differ significantly between patients treated in the years 2008-2014 and 2015-2016, as demonstrated in Supplementary Figure 2.

Third, in our analysis, we were not able to establish the operative risk in both cohorts. We can only speculate that after matching the patients were overall of high or, in minority, intermediate-risk because of reimbursement policy at that time. It is based on assumption that in the Silesian Province over the analyzed period of time, the majority of TAVI procedures were performed after deferral from surgery due to a high operative risk or at a much lower rate due to the presence of other factors not comprised in the risk scores (e.g., porcelain aorta, chest deformation, and others). Finally, although it has been previously demonstrated that the short- and mid-term outcomes favor the transfemoral TAVI over the non-transfemoral approach, the administrative data source, on the basis of which our analysis was performed, did not allow to differentiate the access route utilized to perform TAVI procedures.

CONCLUSIONS

Our study demonstrated similar in-hospital and 24-month mortality in the propensity-matched comparison of TAVI and SAVR patients who were considered a high-risk population. Moreover, at 24 months, the risk of myocardial infarction, or stroke was similar in patients treated with TAVI and SAVR. The hospital stay of patients was shorter after TAVI regardless of the propensity matching. TAVI and SAVR were not independent predictors of death due to any cause at 24-months. For the lower-risk population of patients with AS such an observational comparison study needs to be performed to provide relevant data.

Ethics Committee Approval: The study was approved by the institutional review board and conducted in accordance with the ethical

standards laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments.

Informed Consent: Due to the retrospective design of the study, no additional patient consent was required.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

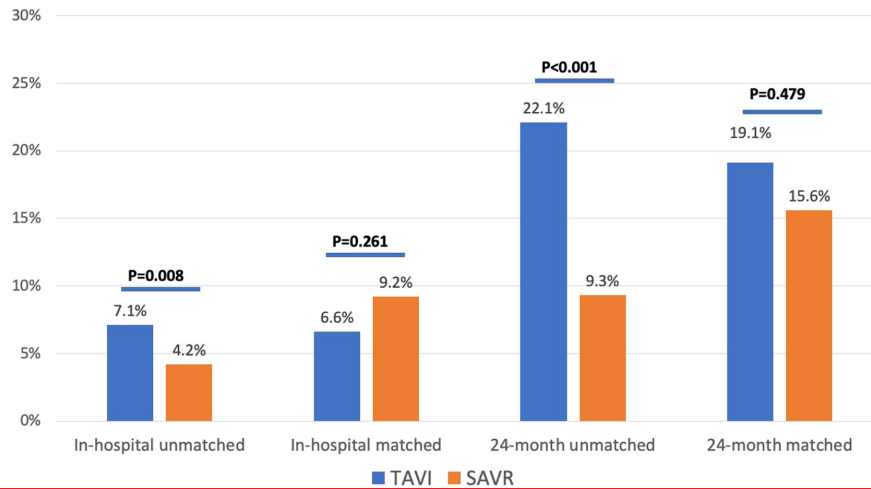
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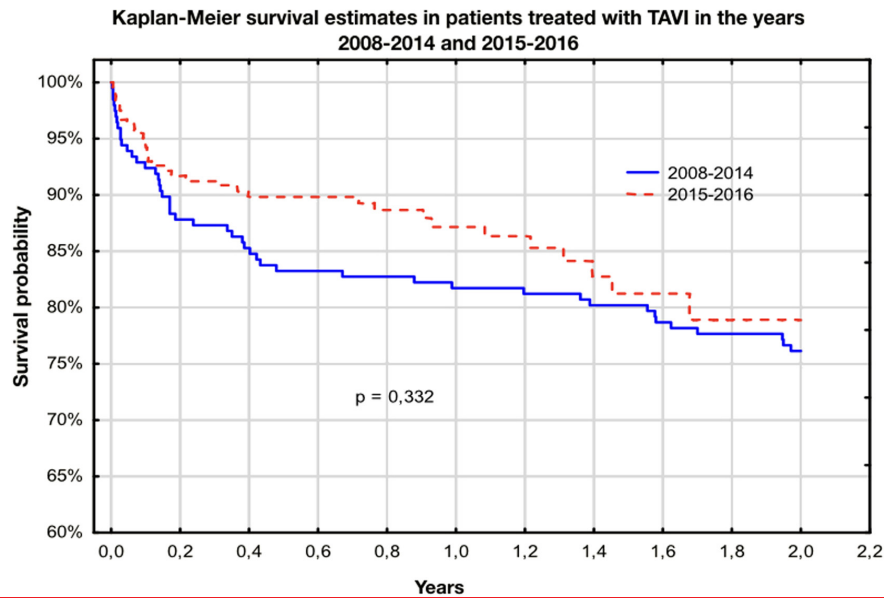
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Supplementary Figure 1. All-cause in-hospital and 24-month mortality in patients treated with TAVI or SAVR. SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.



Supplementary Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier curves representing survival estimates in patients treated in the years 2008-2014 and 2015-2016.

Supplementary Table. All Variables Included in the Multiple Analysis

Variables

Age
Aortic stenosis treatment modality (TAVI/SAVR)
Aortic valve treatment before the procedure
Revascularization after AS treatment
Implantation of ICD/CRT before or during index hospitalization
Gender
PCI before or during index hospitalization
CABG before or during index hospitalization
Prior myocarditis
Prior myocardial infarction
Prior chronic coronary syndrome
Prior heart failure
Prior pulmonary edema
Prior cardiomyopathy
Prior hypertension
Prior diabetes
Prior hypercholesterolemia
Prior atrial fibrillation
Prior non-AF arrhythmias
Prior COPD
Prior asthma
Prior pulmonary airway infection in less than 30 days before AS treatment
Prior pneumonia
Prior chronic kidney disease
Prior malignancies
Prior stroke
Prior hyperthyroidism
Prior pulmonary embolism
Prior dementia
Prior viral hepatitis type B or C
Prior PCI
Prior CABG
Prior permanent pacemaker implantation
Prior ICD implantation
Prior CRT implantation
Chronic kidney disease requiring dialyses
Prior large abdominal surgeries (such as cesarean section)

AS, aortic stenosis; CABG, coronary artery bypass graft surgery; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRT, cardiac resynchronization therapy; ICD, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, PPM, permanent pacemaker, SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVI, transcatheter aortic valve implantation.
