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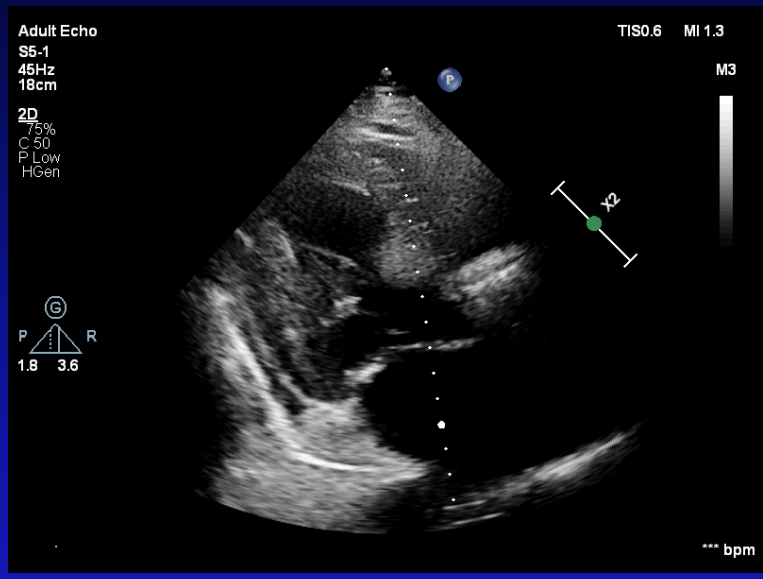
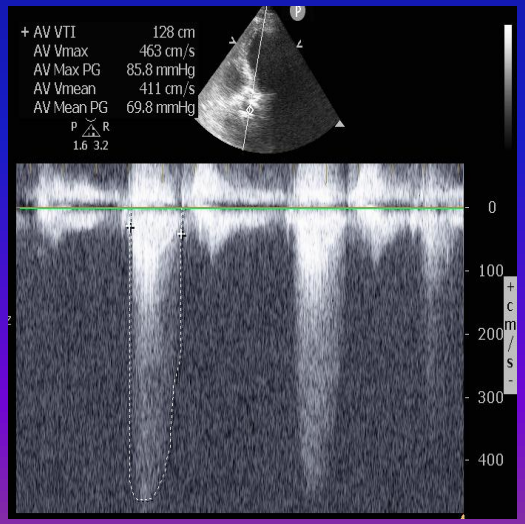
Male, 86 y

- HTN
- DM 2
- Coronary Artery Disease (PCI x1 stent LCx 2/2025)
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Anemia
- Chronic Kidney Disease (G2/A1)

EUROSCORE II 6.41%

STS Score 9.01% (mortality) & 25.7% (morbidity)





Male

STS Score:

1938 (86)

Annulus Area: 492,2mm² in the range of 26mm valve.

LVOT: 479,6mm².

Severe calcifications on cusps. Moderate calcifications on STJ. Presence of previous stent on LCA.

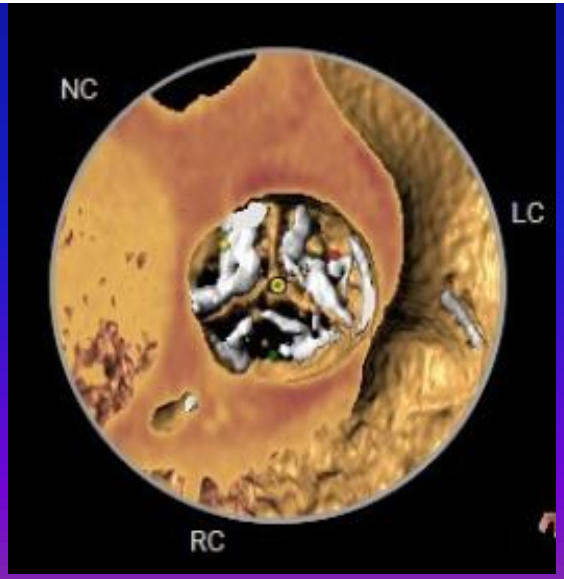
Severe calcifications on descending and abdominal aorta.

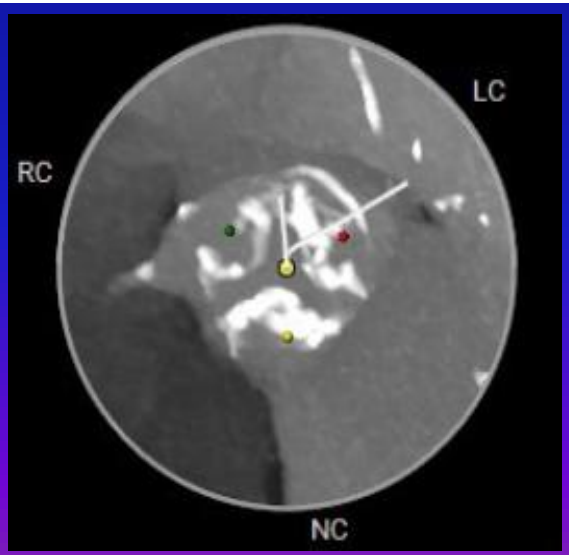
Severe calcifications on iliac arteries bilateral.

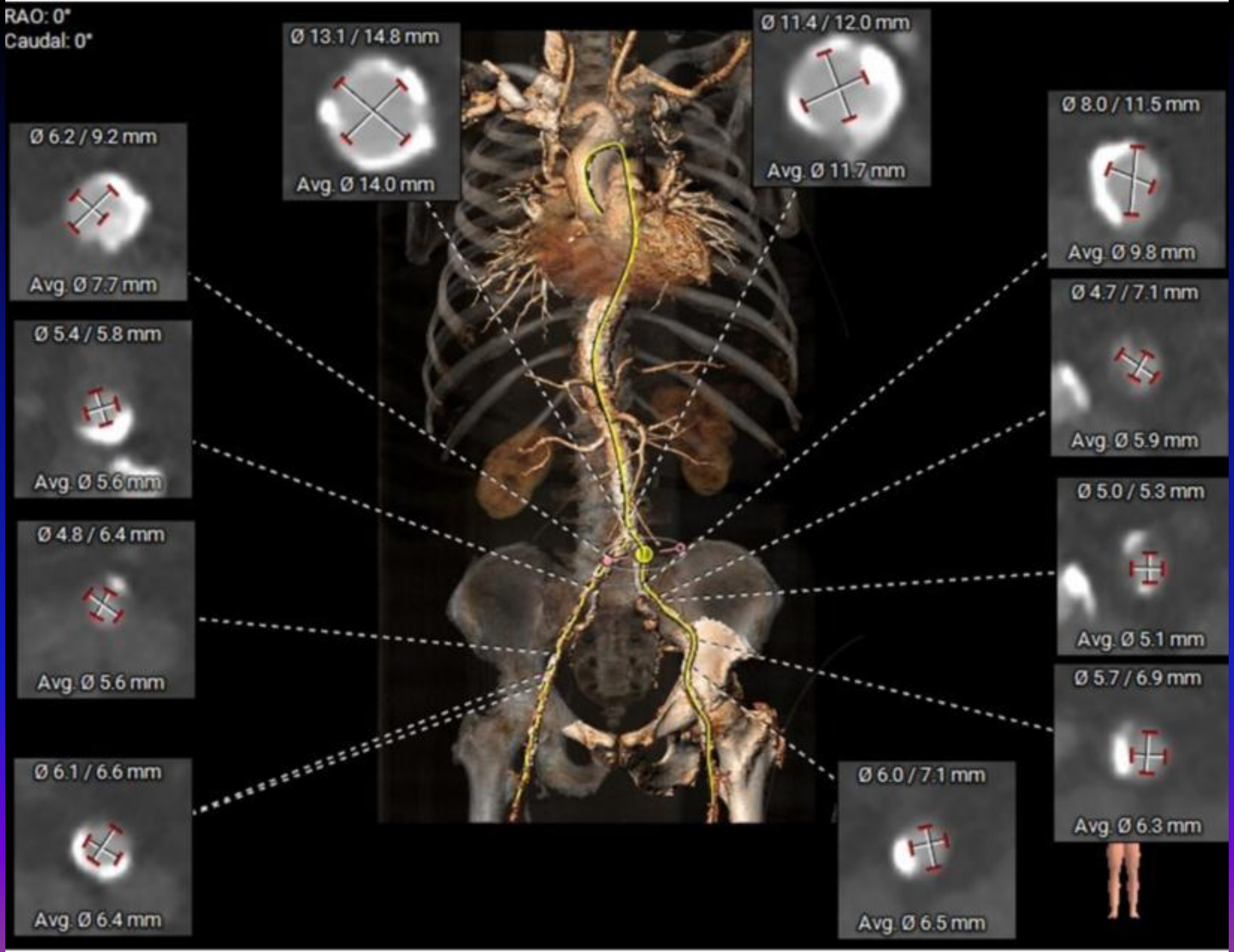
Narrow calcified femoral-iliac arteries bilateral.

Access : In some spots on left iliac artery diameter < 14fr . Consider using other interventional methods to prepare the vessel prior to e-sheath insertion (balloon, shockwave etc).

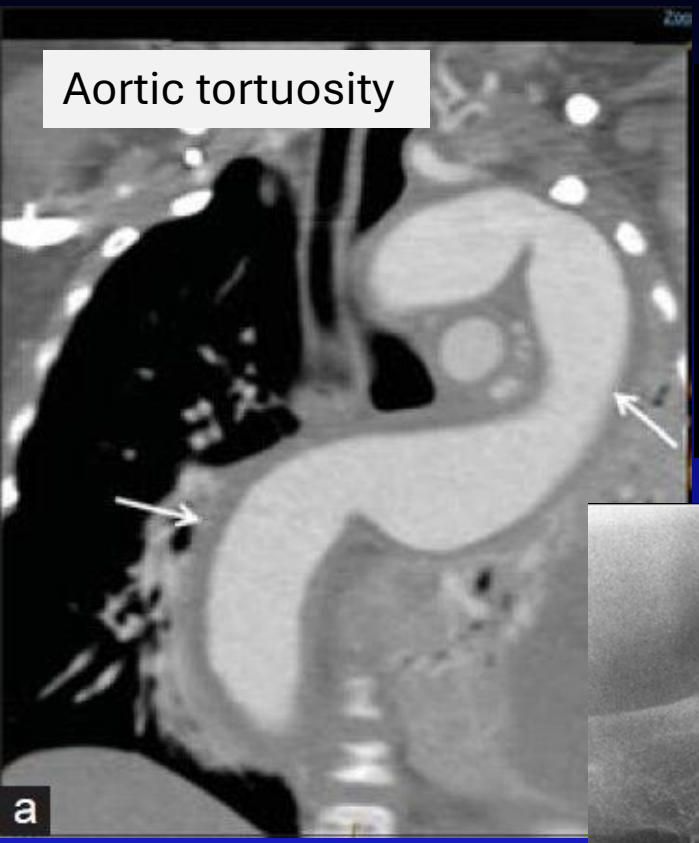
Subclavian access is also feasible , better option is from left subclavian artery.

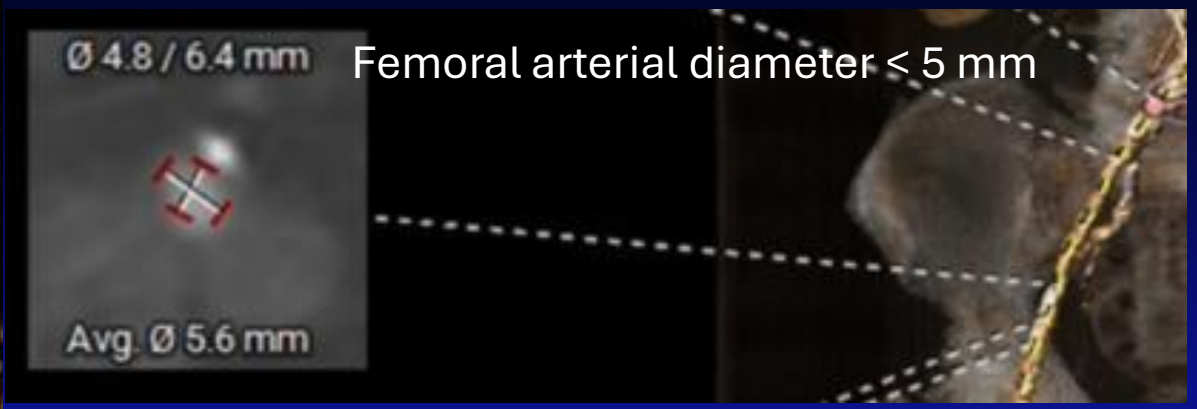


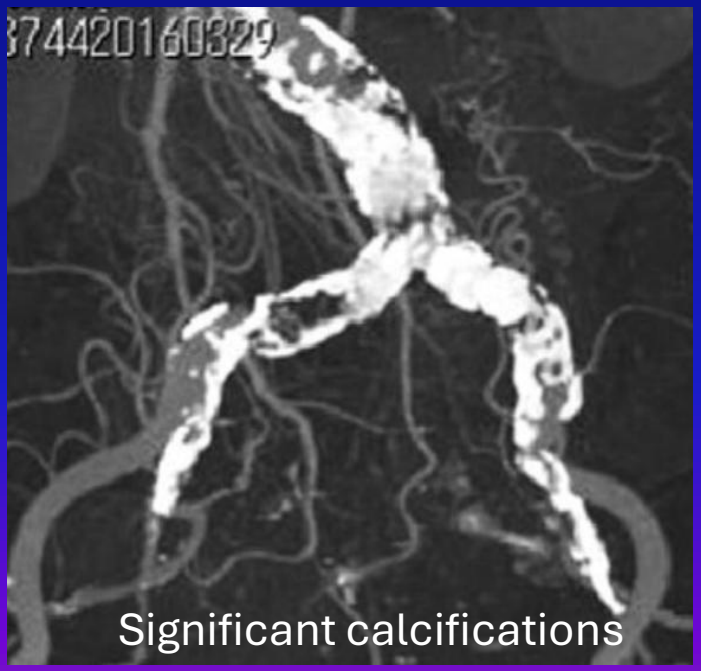



RAO: 0°
Caudal: 0°
Ø 13.1 / 14.8 mm
Avg. Ø 14.0 mm
Ø 11.4 / 12.0 mm
Avg. Ø 11.7 mm
Ø 6.2 / 9.2 mm
Avg. Ø 7.7 mm
Ø 8.0 / 11.5 mm
Avg. Ø 9.8 mm
Ø 5.4 / 5.8 mm
Avg. Ø 5.6 mm
Ø 4.7 / 7.1 mm
Avg. Ø 5.9 mm
Ø 4.8 / 6.4 mm
Avg. Ø 5.6 mm
Ø 5.0 / 5.3 mm
Avg. Ø 5.1 mm
Ø 5.7 / 6.9 mm
Avg. Ø 6.3 mm
Ø 6.1 / 6.6 mm
Avg. Ø 6.4 mm
Ø 6.0 / 7.1 mm
Avg. Ø 6.5 mm

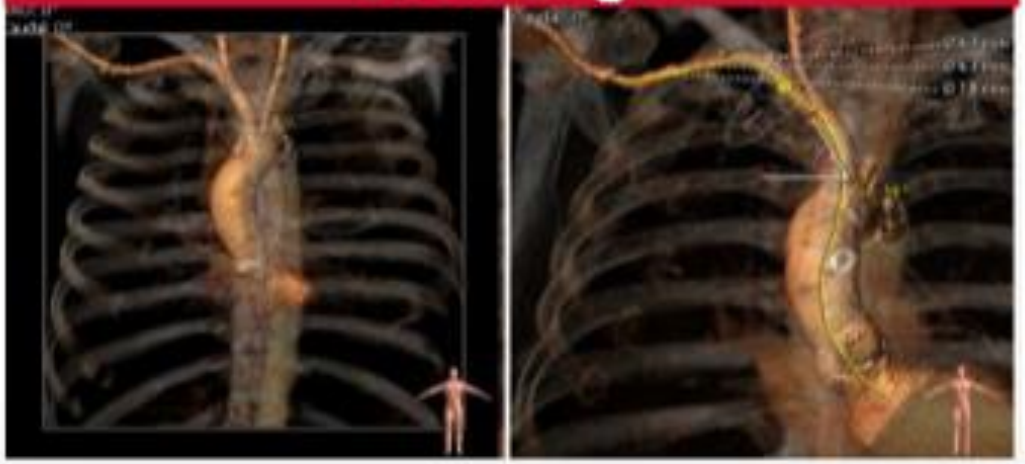
The transfemoral approach cannot be used in 10–15% of patients



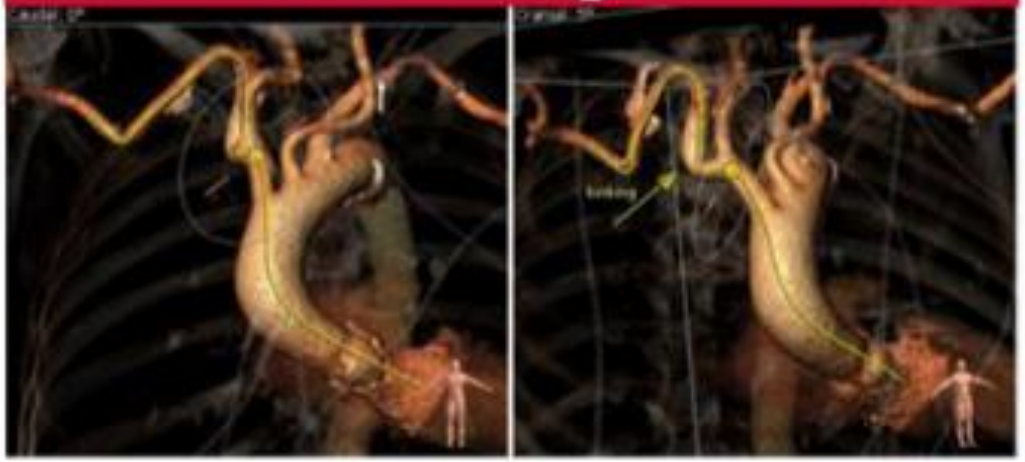




Good angle

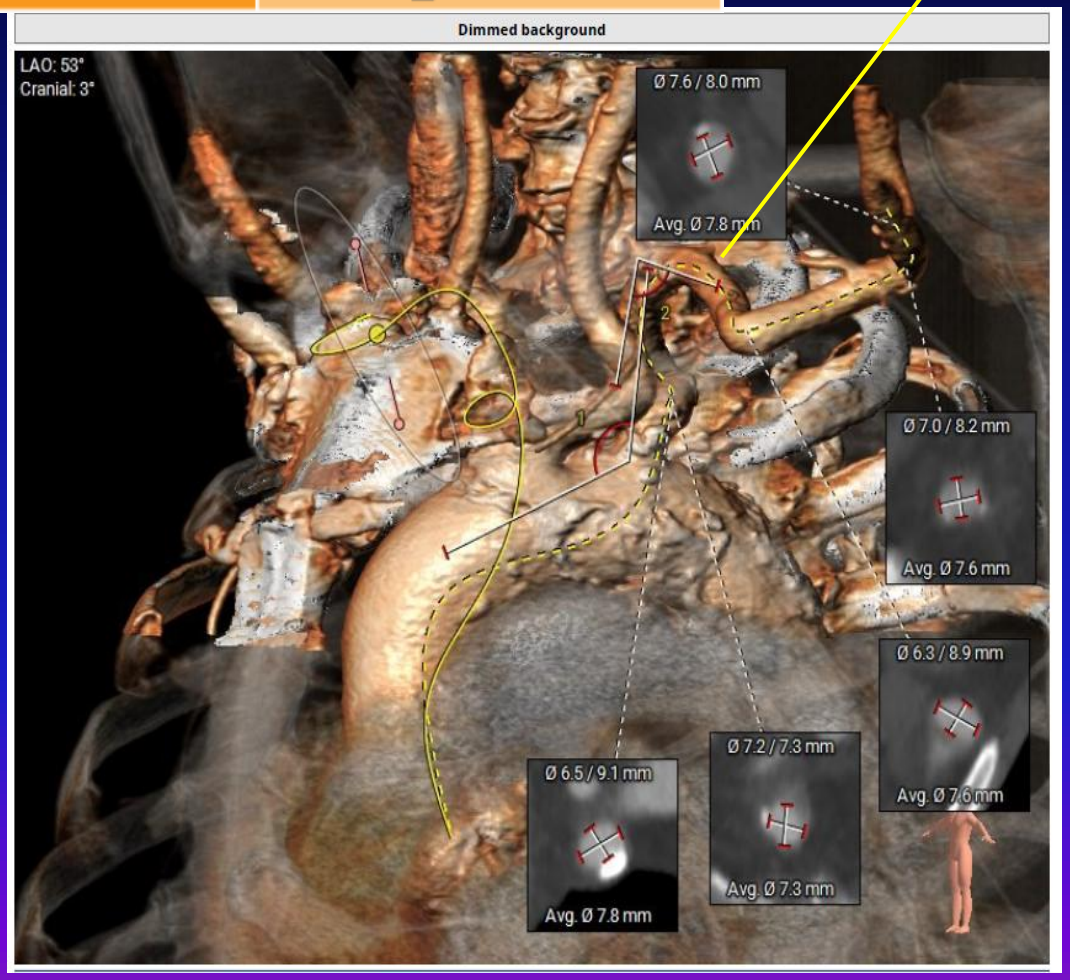


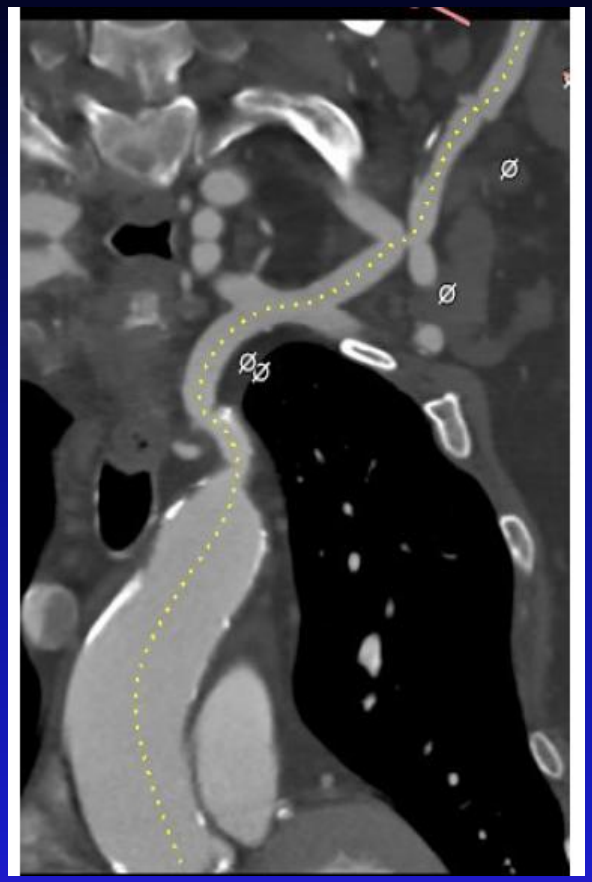
Bad angle



THV size	Minimum vessel diameter*
20 mm	≥ 5.5 mm
23 mm	≥ 5.5 mm
26 mm	≥ 5.5 mm
29 mm	≥ 6.0 mm

oclavian *





Room setup – Left subclavian approach