

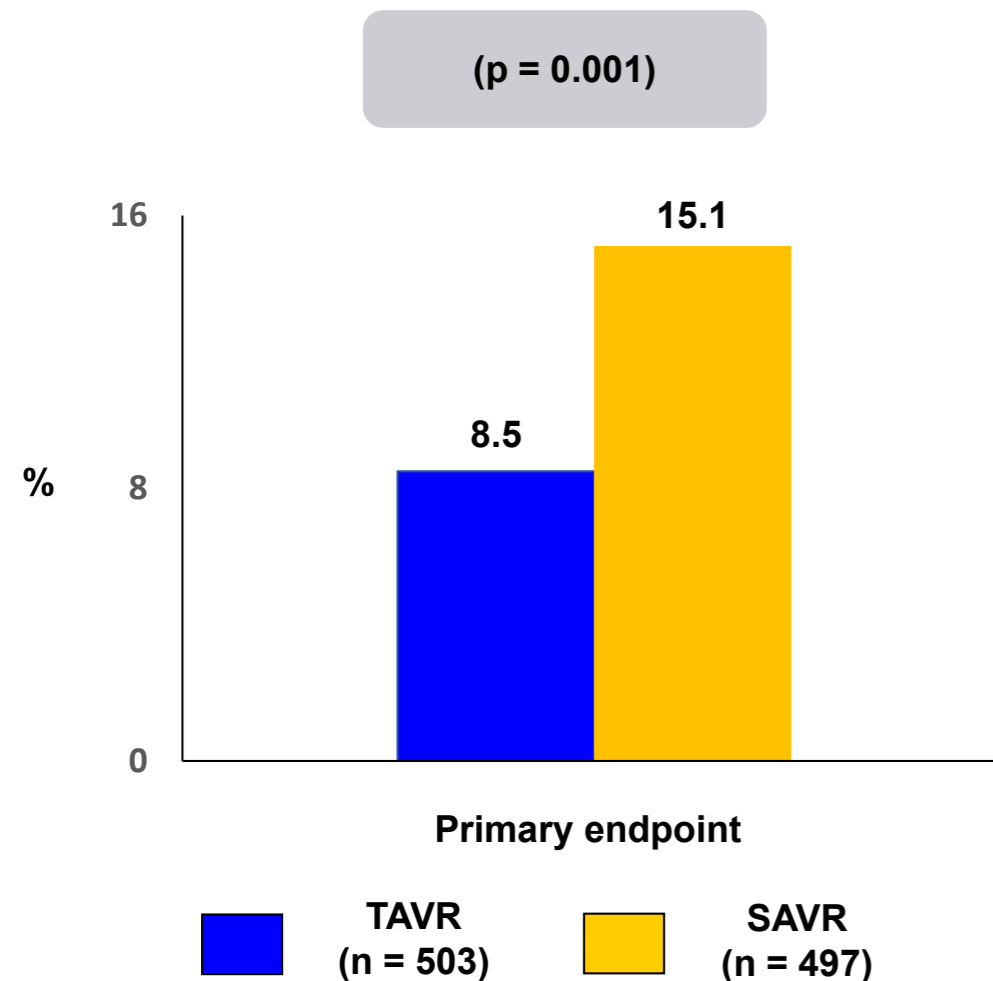
PARTNER 3

#ACC19



AMERICAN
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Trial Description: Low-risk patients with aortic stenosis were randomized to TAVR using the SAPIEN 3 valve versus SAVR.



RESULTS

- Primary outcome, all-cause mortality, stroke, or rehospitalization (related to the procedure, valve, or heart failure) at 1 year: 8.5% of the TAVR group vs. 15.1% of SAVR group ($p < 0.001$ for noninferiority, $p = 0.001$ for superiority)
- Stroke at 30 days: 0.6% for TAVR vs. 2.4% for SAVR ($p = 0.02$)
- Permanent pacemaker: 6.5% for TAVR vs. 4.0% for SAVR ($p = \text{NS}$)

CONCLUSIONS

- Among low-risk patients with aortic stenosis, TAVR was superior to SAVR at preventing death, stroke, or rehospitalization at 1 year
- TAVR was also associated with a lower incidence of stroke and a similar incidence of permanent pacemaker compared with SAVR

Mack MJ, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2019;Mar 17:[Epub]