

The TAVR Clinic

The TAVR Clinic offers easy access to valve care and treatment by providing a comprehensive clinical evaluation to screen patients, propose treatment options, outline medical care and standardize follow-up required for heart valve patients.

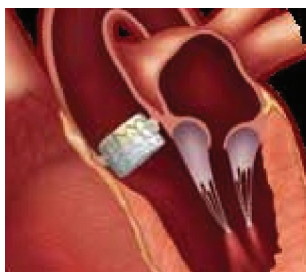
Patients may require additional testing following their examination including:

- Laboratory Tests
- Echocardiogram (2D, 3D, or TEE)
- Chest X-ray
- Stress Testing
- Cardiac CT
- Cardiac Catheterization

Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement (TAVR)

TAVR may be an alternative if your physician determines that you are too sick or considered high risk for open-heart surgery and if medicine is not helping you feel better. This less invasive procedure allows your aortic valve to be replaced with a new valve while your heart is still beating.

TAVR can help restore normal blood flow in the heart patients with aortic valve stenosis.



Edwards Lifesciences LLC, Irvine, CA.

Valve Screening Questionnaire

Please circle one of the following for each question:

Have you been told you have a heart murmur?

YES NO

Have you had rheumatic fever?

YES NO

Have you had an infection in one or more of your heart valves?

YES NO

Do you have a history of heart valve disease in your family?

YES NO

Do you have?

- Swelling of feet or ankles
- Palpitations/irregular heart beat
- Shortness of breath
 - With physical activity
 - At rest
- History of passing out
- Chest pain
- Decrease in exercise capacity

If you have answered yes to any of the above questions, please call 918.592.0999 to schedule a screening.

 Valve & Structural Heart Center
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Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement



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What is Aortic Stenosis?

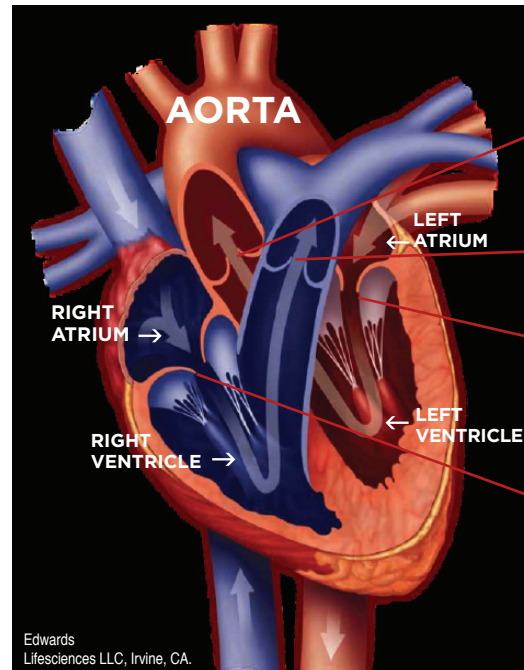
Aortic stenosis (AS) is a narrowing of the aortic valve opening that does not allow normal blood flow. Some patients have a severe form of aortic stenosis, perhaps as a result of a birth defect, rheumatic fever, or radiation therapy. AS can also be related to age; 25% of people 65-74 years old have aortic stenosis.

If severe aortic stenosis is left untreated, it increases risk of death by 50%. Approximately 50% of the population with severe aortic stenosis are not treated. Dysfunction of the aortic valve can be treated and, if caught early, can prevent permanent heart damage.

The heart is divided into the left and right atrium, and the left and right ventricle. Four valves, each made of flaps of tissue called leaflets, control the flow of blood through your heart: the aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid valves.

With each heart beat, blood is pumped through these valves by squeezing its chambers. The valves open in one direction, like one-way gates, allowing blood to flow forward. In between beats, the heart's chambers quickly relax, and its valves close, preventing blood from flowing backward.

The aorta is the largest artery of the body, the vessel through which oxygenated blood flows from the heart into the vascular system. The aortic valve is located between the left ventricle and the aorta.



The Aortic Valve has three leaflets. It controls blood flow from the left ventricle to the aorta, sending blood to the rest of the body.

The Pulmonary Valve has three leaflets. It controls blood flow from the right ventricle to the pulmonary artery, sending blood to the lungs to pick up oxygen.

The Mitral Valve has two leaflets. It controls blood flow between the left atrium and left ventricle.

The Tricuspid Valve has three leaflets. It controls blood flow from the right atrium to the right ventricle.

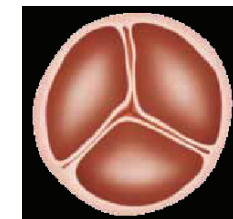
Severe aortic stenosis is a very serious problem. By the time the symptoms of aortic stenosis become noticeable, the condition is usually serious. Without treatment, half of the people who feel sick from this problem die within an average of two years.

NOTE: The left and the right side of the heart is pictured as the heart sits in your body.

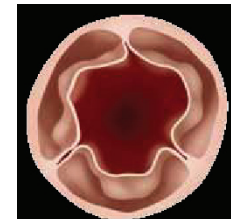
Two common problems can develop in heart valves:

- **Stenosis** - your valve becomes narrowed and does not completely open because of things like a build-up of calcium (mineral deposits), high cholesterol (a waxy fat), age, or genetics (such as a birth defect)
- **Regurgitation** - your valve does not fully close and allows blood to leak backwards through the valve

With either condition, your heart must work harder and may not pump enough oxygen-rich blood to your body. Eventually, your heart weakens, increasing the risk of heart failure.



Healthy Aortic Valve - Closed



Healthy Aortic Valve - Open



Diseased Aortic Valve - Closed



Diseased Aortic Valve - Open