**CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE REPLACEMENT IN PATIENTS OLDER THAN 85: A SINGLE-CENTER EXPERIENCE**

**S. Gurevich,** E. Ruiz-Rodriguez, E. Missov, D. Dempsey, T. Biring, R John, K. Liao,

D. Yannopolous, G. Raveendran, G. Helmer

University of Minnesota Medical Center, MN, USA

*Objective:* Compare clinical characteristics and outcomes of transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) patients ≥85 versus <85 years.

*Background:* Mean age of patients undergoing TAVR based on data from the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)/American College of Cardiology TAVR Registry is 84 years. The number of patients ≥85 undergoing TAVR is projected to rise, however, this cohort remains understudied.

*Methods:*We retrospectively analyzed data from patients undergoing TAVR between 6/2012 and 11/2015. Patients were divided in 2 groups: Group A included patients ≥85 (n=97, 88.9 +/- 3.0) and Group B <85 (n=119, 75.0 +/- 7.4).

*Results:* Group A had higher STS score than B (9.3% vs 7.3%, p=0.001). 30-day mortality was 8.2% and 5.9%, (p=0.50) and rate of major stroke was 6.2% and 1.7% (p=0.14), respectively. Permanent pacemaker implantation was 13.4% in A and 6.7% in B (p=0.10). Vascular complications were 9.3% and 4.2% (p=0.17), respectively. The incidence of paravalvular leak, moderate or severe, was low in both groups (1% vs 0%, p=0.45). The length of stay was 6.5 +/- 5.9 in A and 8.2 +/- 10.2 days in B (p=0.17).

*Conclusion:*In a single center experience, TAVR outcomes in patients ≥85 are similar to those <85 despite higher STS score.

