

Frailty Assessment Before TAVI

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Aortic stenosis is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in older adults. Due to its safety and comparable efficacy to surgical aortic valve replacement, transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) is recommended for older adults who have at least one year of remaining life expectancy with a meaningful quality of life. Challenges remain as to how to predict patient-centered outcomes after TAVI. Accumulating evidence suggests that frailty assessment is useful for prediction of clinical outcomes and functional status after TAVI, beyond the standard risk scores. In this lecture, I will provide an overview of frailty definition, common frailty measures, prediction of functional recovery after TAVI, and challenges in implementing frailty in clinical practice. I will illustrate how to use frailty information for shared decision-making about TAVI and development of risk optimization care plan before TAVI.