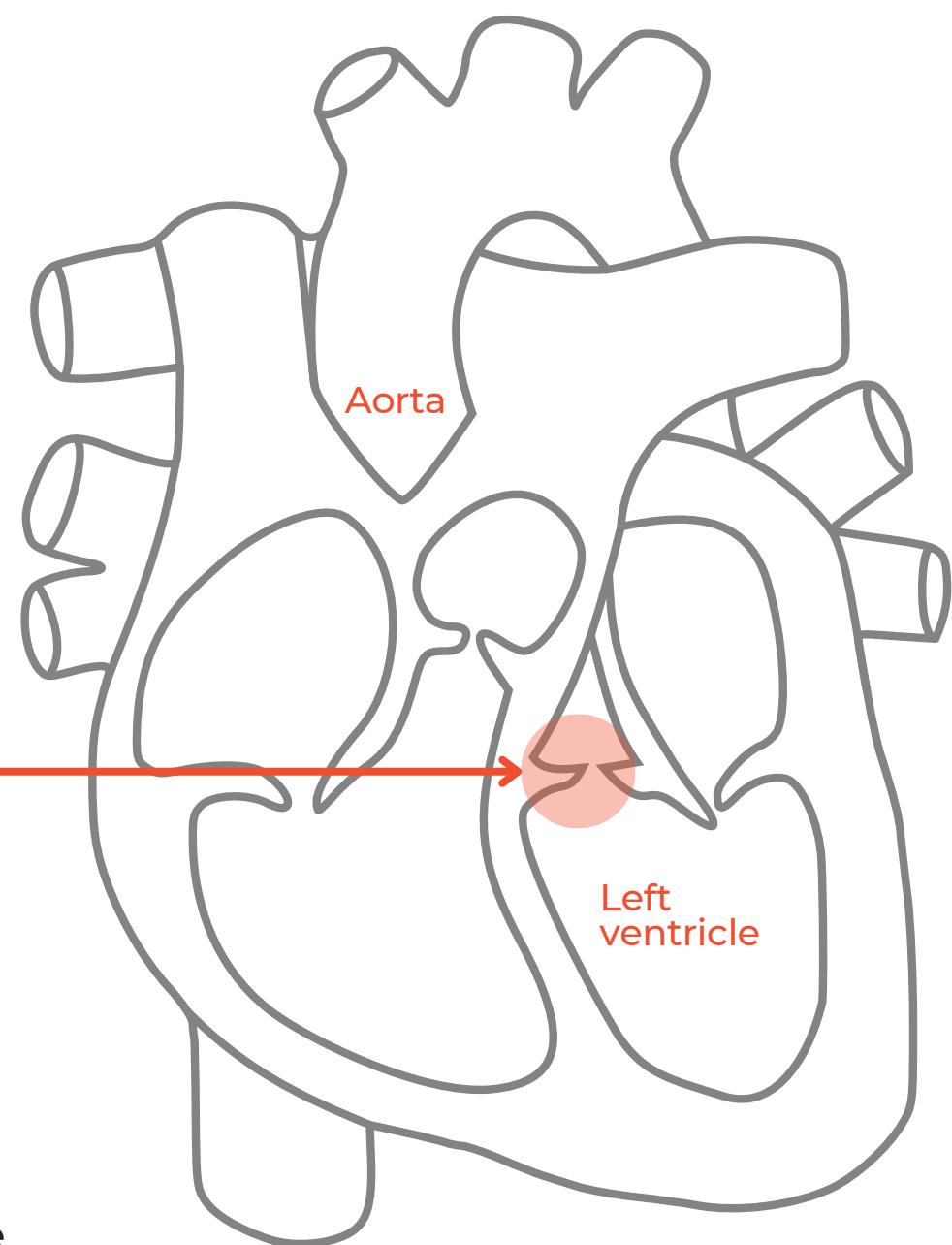


TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANTATION (TAVI)

Minimally invasive procedure to replace a blocked aortic valve

A normal aortic valve allows blood to travel from the left ventricle (main pump of the heart) to the aorta (main blood vessel from which arteries take blood) but prevents it from flowing back from the aorta to the left ventricle.

In aortic valve stenosis, the flow through the valve is blocked and the heart can not function fully.



Symptoms of aortic valve stenosis



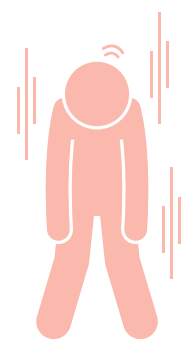
Chest pain



Dyspnea



Fainting



Fatigue

TAVI vs. Open valve replacement

- Suitable for patients who maybe at risk from open surgery
- Shorter hospital stay
- Less chance of complications from biological valves

1 Minimally invasive procedure with the entry of an artery in the groin or a small incision on the chest.

2 A thin flexible tube is guided to the area of the diseased valve using moving X-ray or Echocardiogram imaging.

3 A collapsible replacement valve is expanded on the site using a small balloon at the tip of the tube.

4 The treating doctor then removes the guiding tube and the balloon, leaving the new valve within the damaged valve.

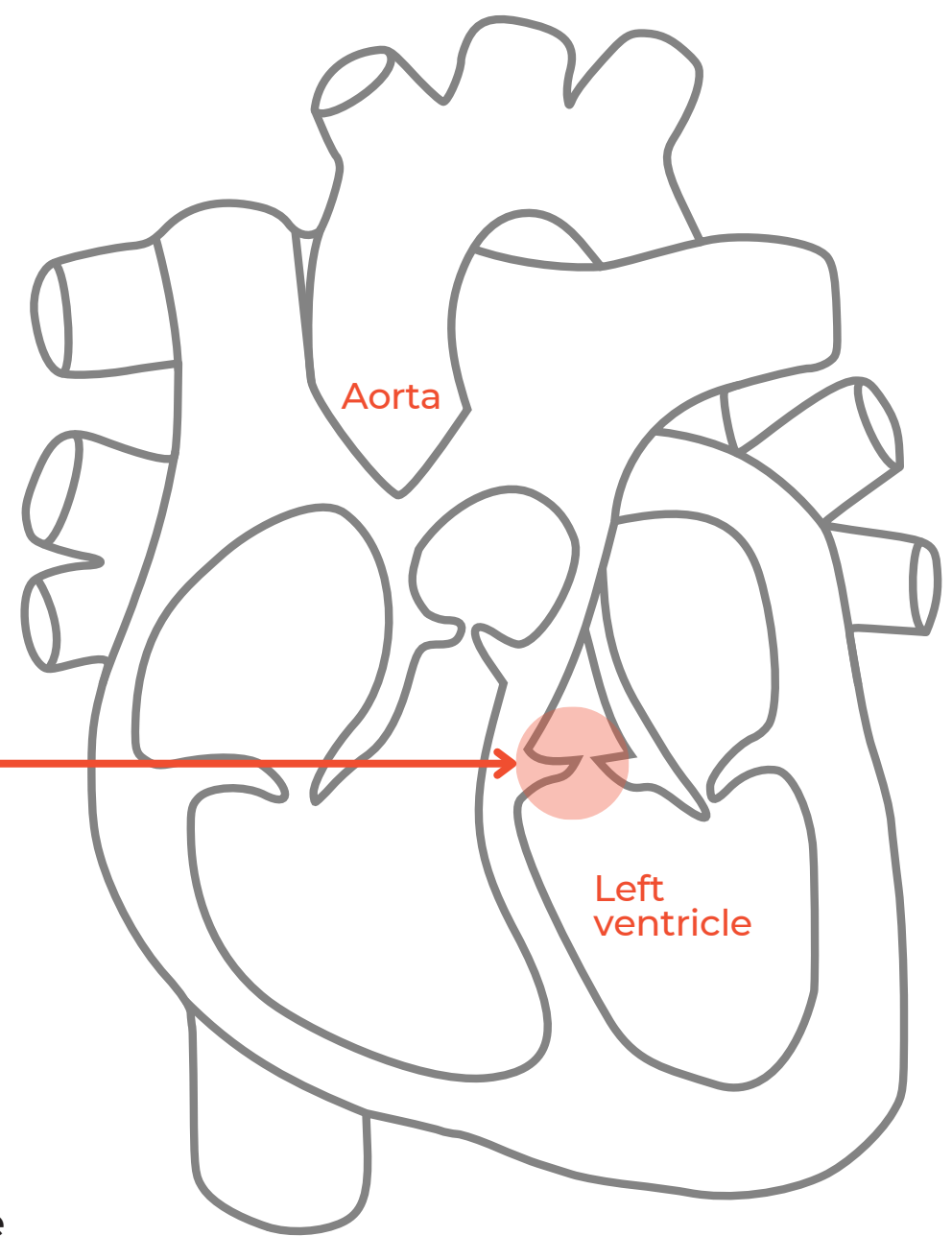
What does the procedure involve?

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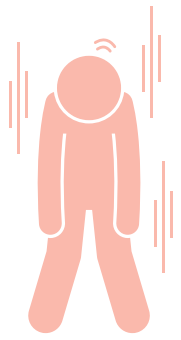
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