Abstracts

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## Natural history and outcome of adults with bicuspid aortic valve: a middle-aged french cohort of 541 patients

Bohbot Y.; Cheng C.; Fay F.; Elmkies F.; Gugeinheim AL.; Tribouilloy C.

University Hospital of Amiens, Amiens, France

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**Background:** No data are available regarding the natural history and outcomes of middle-aged European patients with bicuspid aortic valve(BAV), as the only 2 large studies were conducted on the other side of the Atlantic.

**Purpose:** To determine the frequency of cardiovascular events and to assess the survival relative to that of the general population(GP) in a large population of adults diagnosed with BAV according to the presence or the absence of a surgical indication at baseline.

**Methods:** Between 2005 and 2017, 350 patients without surgical indication (mean age 53, 71% men) and 191 patients with surgical indication (mean age 59, 71% men) at baseline were included. Median follow-up was 80 months.

**Results:** In the medical group, 34 deaths(9.7%) were recorded(10 cardiovascular). The 10-years survival rate was  $88 \pm 2\%$  with a relative survival compared to the age-and-sex matched population of 98.8%. Nine patients(2.6%) were diagnosed with infective endocarditis (IE) and no aortic dissection occurred. Aortic valve and/or ascending aorta surgery was performed in 102 patients(29%) during follow-up. In the surgical group, 12 deaths(6.3%) were recorded(5 cardiovascular). The 10-years survival rate was  $90 \pm 3\%$  with a relative survival compared to the matched population of 99.2%. Five patients(2.6%) were diagnosed with IE and no aortic dissection occurred.

**Conclusion:** Middle-aged adults with BAV have a high likelihood of surgery but a survival comparable to the GP. The rate of IE is low and no aortic dissection occurred in our study.

Abstract P1762 Figure. a) survival curves B) surgery incidence



