



TAVR
TRANSCATHETER AORTIC
VALVE REPLACEMENT

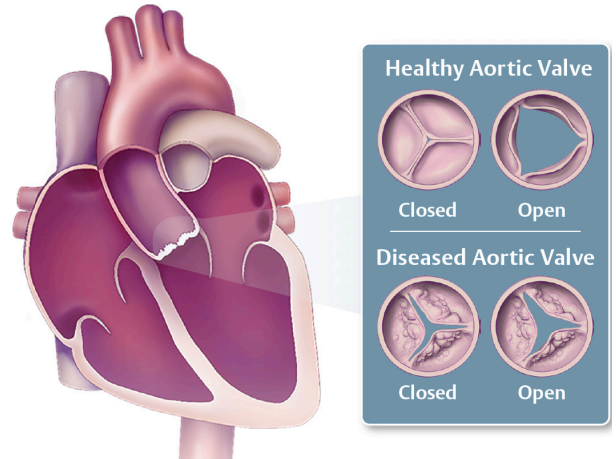
WHAT IS AORTIC STENOSIS?

Aortic Stenosis is a progressive disease meaning that over time, the leaflets of the aortic valve become stiff. This reduces their ability to fully open and close causing the heart to work harder to push blood through the aortic valve to the body.

As a result, less oxygen-rich blood flows from the lungs to the brain and the rest of the body, which may cause symptoms.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF AORTIC STENOSIS?

- Chest pain
- Rapid, fluttering heartbeat
- Fatigue
- Swollen ankles or feet
- Trouble breathing or feeling short of breath
- Difficulty walking short distances
- Difficulty sleeping or the need to sleep sitting up
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Fainting



The only effective way to treat severe aortic stenosis is by replacing the aortic valve. This can be achieved through transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR), or open-heart surgery.

WHO IS A CANDIDATE FOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE REPLACEMENT (TAVR)?

Patients with symptomatic severe aortic stenosis from a failing aortic heart valve can benefit from transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

Aortic stenosis is a progressive disease, which means it gets worse over time. Up to 2.5 million people over the age of 75 in the United States have aortic stenosis.¹

MEET YOUR TAVR TEAM

McLaren's cardiology programs offer advanced diagnostic and treatment options, including minimally invasive cardiac and vascular procedures, advanced surgery procedures, as well as cutting-edge research. Whether it's an irregular heart rhythm, heart attack or congestive heart failure, McLaren's heart teams are ready to jump into action. From complex and innovative procedures to world-class clinical trials, McLaren patients are assured industry-leading, high-quality care for life.

To learn more about TAVR or to make a referral, contact McLaren Bay Heart & Vascular at (989) 894-3278.



**Yousef
Bader, MD**

*Interventional and
Structural Cardiologist*



**Ramesh
Cherukuri, MD**

*Cardiovascular and
Thoracic Surgery*

INTRODUCING TAVR

TAVR is a minimally invasive approach to aortic valve replacement compared to open-heart surgery. With TAVR, a small catheter, or tube is inserted through the artery, usually in the groin, to place a new heart valve within the diseased aortic valve. TAVR does not remove your old valve – it fits within the diseased valve.

Seeing a specialized physician on a TAVR team will ensure you are evaluated for all treatment options.

A team trained in TAVR—including cardiologists, cardiac surgeons and imaging specialists—will view each patient, taking into consideration several factors in order to provide the best treatment recommendation for you.

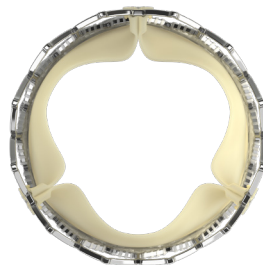
Edwards Sapien 3 Ultra® Valve



Side View

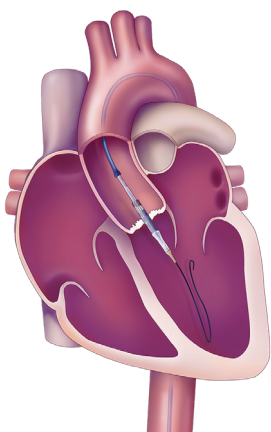


Top View:
Valve Closed

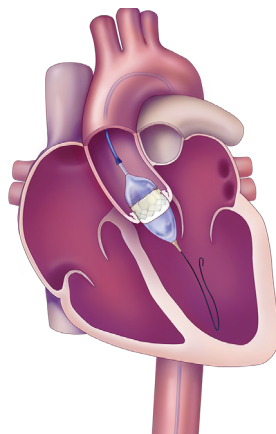


Top View:
Valve Open

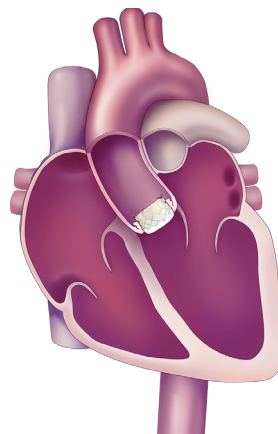
THE TRANSFEMORAL APPROACH



A balloon catheter equipped with a replacement valve is inserted through an incision in the leg.



Once positioned in the valve, the balloon inflates and pushes aside the diseased valve.



The Edwards Sapien 3 Ultra Valve® replaces function of the diseased valve.

The average length of stay with the TAVR procedure is shorter than a traditional open-heart surgery.

1. Edwards Lifesciences Corporation website, "What is Heart Valve Failure?" (2025). Accessed 12/10/2025: <https://treatheartvalvefailure.com/about-heart-valve-failure/what-is-heart-valve-failure>

Illustrations and images of the healthy aortic valves, diseased aortic valves, heart cross-section, Edwards Sapien 3 Ultra® Valve and the Transfemoral Approach used courtesy of Edwards Lifesciences Corporation, One Edwards Way, Irvine, CA 92614.



BAY REGION

**McLaren Bay Heart & Vascular
1900 Columbus Avenue
South Tower, 4th Floor
Bay City, MI 48708**

**Phone: (989) 894-3278
Fax: (989) 891-0908**

mclaren.org

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