Impact of tricuspid regurgitation and right ventricular dysfunction on outcomes after transcatheter aortic valve replacement: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Jiaqi Fan1 | Xianbao Liu2 | Lei Yu3 | Yinghao Sun4 | Sanjay Jaiswal1 | Qifeng Zhu1 | Han Chen2 | Yuxin He2 | Lihan Wang2 | Kaida Ren2 | Jian’an Wang1,2

1Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, People’s Republic of China
2Department of Cardiology, Second Affiliated Hospital Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, People’s Republic of China
3Department of Echocardiography, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China
4Department of Cardiology, Guangdong People’s Hospital, Guangzhou, China

Correspondence
Jian’an Wang, Department of Cardiology, Second Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou 310009, China. Email: wangjianan111@zju.edu.cn

Far less attention has been paid to the prognostic effect of right-side heart disease on outcomes after transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) when compared with the left side. Therefore, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis on the impact of tricuspid regurgitation (TR) and right ventricular (RV) dysfunction on outcomes after TAVR. We hypothesized that TR and RV dysfunction may have a deleterious effect on outcomes after TAVR. Article revealing the prognostic effect of TR and RV dysfunction on outcomes after TAVR were being integrated. Random or fixed effect model was adopted in accordance with the heterogeneity. There were nine studies with a total of 6466 patients enrolled after a comprehensive literature search of the MEDLINE/PubMed, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane databases. The overall analysis revealed that moderate or severe TR at baseline increased all-cause mortality after TAVR (HR = 1.79, CI 95% 1.52-2.11, \( P < 0.001 \)). Both baseline RV dysfunction (HR = 1.53, CI 95% 1.27-1.83, \( P < 0.001 \)) and presence of RV dilation (HR = 1.83, CI 95% 1.47-2.27, \( P < 0.001 \)) were associated with all-cause mortality. Both baseline moderate or severe TR and RV dysfunction worsen prognosis after TAVR and careful assessment of right heart function should be done for clinical decision by the heart team before the TAVR procedure.

KEYWORDS
all-cause mortality, prognosis, right ventricular function, transcatheter aortic valve replacement, tricuspid regurgitation

1 | INTRODUCTION

Transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) is a novel alternative to inoperable, high risk even moderate risk symptomatic severe aortic stenosis (AS) patients. However, short- and long-term morbidity and mortality after TAVR are still an issue of concern.1,2 Several predictors of outcome after TAVR are well established,3,4 such as moderate or severe aortic regurgitation, new-onset left bundle branch block, pulmonary artery hypertension, reduced left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF).

Recently, more and more studies are paying attention to the prognosis of tricuspid regurgitation (TR) and right ventricular (RV) dysfunction on outcome after aortic valve replacement.5-15 In surgical valve aortic replacement, RV function is an independent predictor of all-cause mortality after the procedure, and whether TR can be regarded as an independent predictor is still controversial.16-18

However, in TAVR, the prognosis of RV function and TR on outcomes is contradictory. A study in the subgroup of PARTNER shows that moderate or severe TR and RV sizes are associated with increased all-cause mortality, but RV dysfunction is not.6 While in a recent-single center prospective registry study, only RV function, but not TR remained associated with outcome after TAVR.8 Therefore, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of the literature to assess the impact of baseline TR and RV dysfunction on outcome after TAVR.
2 | METHODS

2.1 | Search strategy

We searched the MEDLINE/PubMed, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science and Cochrane databases for studies without region and language restrictions from the earliest date possible up to 28 February 2017. The term searched were ([TAVR] OR [TAVR] OR [transcatheter valve] OR [transcatheter aortic valve] OR [transcatheter heart valve] OR [percutaneous valve] OR [percutaneous aortic valve]) AND ([right ventricular dysfunction] OR [tricuspid regurgitation]) AND (outcome) OR (survival) OR (prognosis) OR (predictor)). When data were considered to have an overlap, only the most recent paper was included. A systematic review was conducted in accordance with the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) and meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology (MOOSE) guidelines.19,20

2.2 | Selection criteria

Studies were included if they met the following criteria: (a) Reported data on the association between RV dysfunction or TR severity and outcomes after TAVR expressed as hazard ratio (HR), (b) Reported to have enrolled at least 100 patients. Exclusion criteria were: (a) No clear definition on RV dysfunction and RV size; (b) No clear statement on follow-up duration; (c) Patients received medical therapy or surgical aortic valve replacement; (d) Abstract, case report, conference presentations, reviews, or editorials.

2.3 | Data extraction, endpoints, and definition

Two reviewers independently screened the articles for eligibility according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The reviewers compared the selected studies and any discrepancy was resolved by consensus with a third reviewer.

TR severity was graded in these works of literature as none/trace (grade 0), mild (grade 1), moderate (grade 2), or severe (grade 3) integrating structural, Doppler, and quantitative parameters according to the American Society of Echocardiography, including assessment of vena contracta width, proximal isovelocity surface area radius, tricuspid valve morphology, right atrial (RA) and RV size, inferior vena cava size, jet area, jet density and contour, and hepatic vein flow.21 Moderate and severe TR were categorized as “significant TR” while none, trace and mild as “nonsignificant TR.”

According to ASE guideline,22 RV function includes RV systolic function (at least one of the following: fractional area change [FAC], tissue Doppler-derived tricuspid lateral annular systolic velocity [S’], and tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion [TAPSE]; with or without RV index of myocardial performance [RIMP]; and RV ejection fraction) and RV diastolic function (the early [E-wave] and late diastolic [A-wave] tricuspid velocities [E/A ratio], deceleration time, the medial and lateral peak early diastolic velocity [E’] [E/E’ ratio], and RA size). RV size is assessed by longitudinal diameter, basal and mid diameter at the end of diastole in right ventricle-focused apical four-chamber view.

Information extracted included author(s), publication year, study region(s) and design, included patients number, type of device and approach, duration of follow-up, baseline characteristics of patients, and outcomes of interest. We extracted hazard ratios (HRs) with their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) from the included studies.23 The primary endpoint was all-cause mortality.

2.4 | Data analysis and synthesis

Meta-analysis was performed in RevMan Software Version 5.3 and Stata Software Version 14.0. Heterogeneity was assessed by $I^2$ index, with 25%, 50%, and 75% representing low, moderate, and high heterogeneity, respectively. When the heterogeneity of meta-analysis was $≥$50%, we adopted the random effects model, and when the heterogeneity was $<$50%, we used the fixed effect model. Given the number of the included studies was less than 10, publication bias was not assessed.24 A $P < 0.05$ (two-tailed) was considered significant. We also performed the meta-analysis to figure out the impact of TAPSE, FAC, RIMP, and S’ on all-cause mortality after TAVR. Sensitivity analysis was performed by removing one study at a time to test the robustness of the results. The quality of the enrolled studies was evaluated by two independent reviewers according to the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale ranging from 0 to 8.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Search strategy, population characteristics, and descriptions

A total of 349 records were analyzed: 348 identified through database searching and one through references (Figure 1). After the first evaluation of titles and abstracts, 349 records were screened and 332 of these were excluded. Seventeen studies were analyzed as full-article (Figure 1). After excluded eight studies with reasons, we included nine studies with a total of 6466 patients (Figure 1). The characteristics of the enrolled studies and the quality ratings were listed in Table 1.

The mean age was 82.17(±6.73) and 46% of patients were male (Table 2). Hypertension was present in 83% of the population, diabetes in 33%, significant mitral regurgitation (MR) in 23%, coronary artery disease in 51%, peripheral artery disease in 24%, and atrial fibrillation (AF) in 28% (Table 2). Mean pre-procedure LVEF was 54% (±13%), pulmonary artery systolic pressure (PASP) was 44(±15) mmHg, EuroSCORE was 21(±13) and STS was 8(±6). NYHA III/IV was present in 80% of the population (Table 2).

The TR severity is divided into two comparable groups, none/trace/mild TR, and moderate/severe TR. The RV function is categorized by normal or abnormal. All descriptions of RV dysfunction and RV size in included studies were shown in Supporting information Table S1.

3.2 | Outcomes

Patients with moderate or severe TR were associated with increased all-cause mortality significantly (HR = 1.79, CI 95% 1.52-2.11, $P < 0.0001$) (Figure 2A) compared with no/trace or mild TR. Patients with RV dysfunction had higher all-cause mortality (HR = 1.53, CI 95% 1.27-1.83, $P < 0.0001$) (Figure 2B) compared with normal RV.
function. Preoperative RV dilatation increased the all-cause mortality (HR = 1.83, CI 95% 1.47-2.27, \( P < 0.00001 \)) (Figure 2C).

The results of meta-analysis about patients with different methods of RV function assessment were shown in Figure 3. However, the results were different from the RV dysfunction. The TAPSE and the RIMP was associated with the increased all-cause mortality (TAPSE: HR = 0.95, CI 95% 0.92-0.98, \( P = 0.004 \); RIMP: HR = 10.84, CI 95% 2.71-43.42, \( P = 0.0008 \)) (Figure 3). But the impact of the FAC and S’ on all-cause mortality was not significant (FAC: \( P = 0.52 \); S’: \( P = 0.97 \)). The statistical heterogeneity was 33% in the group of TAPSE while other groups were 0 (Figure 3).

### 3.3 Sensitivity analysis

When the sensitivity analysis was performed by removing one study at a time, the overall effect of TR and RV dysfunction on all-cause mortalit...
| Author        | Patient age, y | Male, % | Hypertension, % | Significant DM, % | CAD, % | Pad, % | AF, % | PASP, mmHg | LVEF, % | Euro-SCORE | STS | TF access, % | NYHA, III/IV, % | NHYA, New York Heart Association | PA, % |
|---------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|-------|------|----------|-------|------------|----|-------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Lindman       | 35.0–41.0       | 84.6    | 87.5            | 52.4              | 29.0   | 35.0  | 6.6  | 66.0     | NA     | 36.6       | NA | 36.9        | 42.0 (3-58)               | NA                | 7.9  |
| Schwartz      | 35.0–43.0       | 85.6    | 92.0            | 54.5              | 21.5   | 35.0  | 6.0  | 60.0     | NA     | 21.2       | NA | 16.4        | 41.0 (3-58)               | NA                | 5.5  |
| Ito           | 35.0–36.0       | 80.5    | 86.0            | 53.5              | 41.2   | 35.0  | 6.2  | 74       | NA     | 25.0       | NA | 25.0        | 36.0 (3-58)               | NA                | 5.1  |
| Barbanti      | 35.0–36.0       | 81.5    | 82.0            | 52.5              | 33.3   | 35.0  | 6.0  | 62.0     | NA     | 23.0       | NA | 23.0        | 36.0 (3-58)               | NA                | 5.2  |
| Lindsay       | 35.0–43.0       | 80.2    | 81.5            | 55.0              | 43.0   | 35.0  | 6.0  | 72.0     | NA     | 25.0       | NA | 25.0        | 36.0 (3-58)               | NA                | 5.0  |
| Schymik        | 35.0–44.0       | 81.4    | 82.0            | 55.5              | 42.0   | 35.0  | 6.0  | 72.5     | NA     | 25.0       | NA | 25.0        | 36.0 (3-58)               | NA                | 5.0  |
| Testa         | 35.0–36.0       | 82.6    | 82.0            | 55.0              | 43.0   | 35.0  | 6.0  | 72.5     | NA     | 25.0       | NA | 25.0        | 36.0 (3-58)               | NA                | 5.0  |
| Griese        | 35.0–45.0       | 82.0    | 82.0            | 55.0              | 43.0   | 35.0  | 6.0  | 72.5     | NA     | 25.0       | NA | 25.0        | 36.0 (3-58)               | NA                | 5.0  |

**Abbreviations:** AF, atrial fibrillation; CAD, coronary artery disease; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; DM, diabetes mellitus; MR, mitral regurgitation; NA, not available; NYHA, New York Heart Association; PAD, peripheral artery disease; PASP, pulmonary artery systolic pressure; SAVR, Society of Thoracic Surgery; TF, transfemoral.

**DISCUSSION**

This is actually the first meta-analysis to evaluate the impact of right heart function on outcomes after TAVR. We included nine studies enrolling 6466 patients and found that (a) preoperative TR is assigned to increased all-cause mortality after TAVR. (b) Preoperative RV dysfunction is related to all-cause mortality which is often related to the influence of TAPSE and RV myocardial performance, (c) pre-TAVR RV size could possibly be linked to increased all-cause mortality.

Although the significant TR late in left heart valve procedure is apparent, the prognostic impact of baseline significant TR continues to be a topic of debate, particularly in TAVR. The research by Lindman et al highlights the prognostic impact of TR on survival after TAVR, however, it is affected by the existence of moderate or severe MR. Other studies also show a lower rate of survival in moderate or severe TR group, however, the hazard ratio of moderate or severe TR is not substantial anymore following being adjusted by other echocardiographic and clinical variables, for example, LVEF, PASP, MR, AF. This reminds us that TR in those patients with severe AS is within an advanced disease stage. Other echocardiographic and clinical factors may play an even more important role in the prognosis after TAVR. In our meta-analysis, we discover that not only the unadjusted TR but also the TR adjusted by clinical factors and echocardiographic factors is the prognostic effect of the all-cause mortality after TAVR (Figure S2). However, more studies have to be carried out to verify this result.

Few studies provided data on the impact of the baseline RV dysfunction on outcome after SAVR or TAVR. Baseline RV dysfunction worsens the short-term outcomes after surgical aortic valve replacement (SAVR). However, the prognostic impact of baseline RV dysfunction on outcomes after TAVR is not well established yet. In our pooled analysis, we found that the coexistence of baseline RV in patients with AS is associated with increased all-cause mortality after TAVR. We advise heart team that RV function assessment should be more considered for TAVR and as a predictor of survival after TAVR based on our results in this meta-analysis.

This negative effect could be attributed to the following pathophysiological mechanisms. TR is considered to be caused by dilation of the tricuspid annulus and tethering of the tricuspid leaflets in an enlarged right ventricle. The right ventricle enlargement and RV dysfunction in severe AS patients is assigned to the chronicity and severity of pressure overload as a consequence of left-side valve disease, AS, MR and pulmonary artery hypertension, and volume overload from fluid retention or the preexisting TR. TAVR can reduce LV hypertrophy but the degree of diffuse interstitial myocardial fibrosis is not changed. Diffuse interstitial myocardial fibrosis results in diastolic dysfunction and LV end-diastolic over-pressure, a possible cause of mortality were not changed. When it comes to RV size on all-cause mortality, the situation was different. After removing the study of Saki Ito, the $I^2$ of the meta-analysis decreased to 0, the $P$ value of the heterogeneity to 0.85, while the overall effect of RV size and its significance remained unchanged ($HR = 1.64$, CI 95% 1.29-2.09, $P < 0.0001$) (Figure S1).
post-capillary pulmonary hypertension. A meta-analysis by Tang et al demonstrates pulmonary artery hypertension is associated with increased mortality. Patients with post-capillary pulmonary hypertension, in comparison with pre-capillary or combined pulmonary hypertension, are more susceptible to permanent myocardial damage and irreversible pulmonary vascular remodeling. Therefore, severe symptomatic AS patients with baseline TR and RV dysfunction may not well relieve in post-capillary pulmonary hypertension after TAVR. What is more, the improved stroke volume after TAVR increases systemic venous return, which could accelerate the dilation and failure of the right heart when combined with pulmonary hypertension.11,32,33

According to the ASE guideline, TAPSE, FAC, S’, and RIMP (also called Tei Index) are used to assess the RV systolic function. However, in the presence of TR, two-dimensional echocardiography used to assess RV function is affected because TR may mislead the judgment of tricuspid leaflets. Cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) may be a better choice yet not suitable for all patients because of the contrast. Therefore, severe symptomatic AS patients with baseline TR and RV dysfunction may not well relieve in post-capillary pulmonary hypertension after TAVR. What is more, the improved stroke volume after TAVR increases systemic venous return, which could accelerate the dilation and failure of the right heart when combined with pulmonary hypertension.11,32,33

According to the ASE guideline, TAPSE, FAC, S’, and RIMP (also called Tei Index) are used to assess the RV systolic function. However, in the presence of TR, two-dimensional echocardiography used to assess RV function is affected because TR may mislead the judgment of tricuspid leaflets. Cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) may be a better choice yet not suitable for all patients because of the contrast. In subgroup meta-analysis of different assessment method, we could conclude that FAC and S’ are not associated with outcome significantly, which is possibly related to TR. Even though TAPSE assumes that the displacement of a single segment represents the function of a complex 3D structure, it is a positive predictor similar to results reported by others. Fortunately, RIMP is not affected by TR and is a more powerful predictor. Among echocardiographic measurements, the myocardial performance index is calculated as the ratio of the isovolumic contraction and relaxation time to the ejection time. Thus, right index of myocardial performance (RIMP) is a useful parameter reflecting myocardial relaxation and contraction. In some studies, RIMP is a more long-term powerful prognostic parameter in moderate or advanced heart failure. In conclusion, among the pre-operative RV dysfunction patients, especially those with an abnormal value of RIMP which may indicate prior right heart failure, TAVR does not improve the pulmonary artery hypertension well, at the same time, it increases systemic venous return and right heart load, resulting in increased all-cause mortality.16,35,36

Some studies demonstrate that RV size is also evaluated as one of the independent predictors of outcomes after TAVR. First, RV dilation reflects chronic and severe pressure and volume overload, thus can be considered to be an advanced performance of RV dysfunction. Significant RV dilation could even be regarded as an advanced stage of right heart failure. Second, since the right ventricle shares the same septum with the left ventricle, RV dilation possibly causes left
ventricular volume change. Third, patients with RV dilation are more likely to have AF, low LVEF, and chronic lung disease. This is in accordance with our meta-analysis, RV dilation is an independent predictor of outcomes after TAVR.

4.1 Study limitation

Our study has several limitations: (a) this was a meta-analysis of nine studies, and there may be some bias; (b) our meta-analysis only assessed the impact of preoperative TR and RV dysfunction on outcomes after TAVR, without taking consideration of evolution of TR and RV function post-TAVR; (c) there was a moderate-to-high heterogeneity in the study for RV size, meta-regression could be performed if there were more relevant studies. Taking into consideration the small group of studies and moderate-to-high heterogeneity, the result should be explained cautiously however, the following sensitivity analysis showed exactly the same result. Despite these limitations, our analysis provided valuable insights into the effect of right heart function on outcomes after TAVR.

5 Conclusion

Both baseline moderate or severe TR and RV dysfunction worsen prognosis after TAVR. RV dilation is additionally related to increased all-cause mortality after TAVR. Careful assessment of right heart function should be done for clinical decision by the heart team before the TAVR procedure. More scientific studies and attention on right heart function is warranted in TAVR era.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no potential conflict of interests.

ORCID

Jiaqi Fan https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1909-9026

REFERENCES

1. Makkar RR, Fontana GP, Jilaihawi H, et al. Transcatheter aortic-valve replacement for inoperable severe aortic stenosis. N Engl J Med. 2012; 366:1696-1704.
2. Holmes DR, Mack MJ, Kaul S, et al. 2012 ACCF/AATS/SCAI/STS expert consensus document on transcatheter aortic valve replacement. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2012;59:1200-1254.
3. Harjai KJ, Grines CL, Leon MB. Transcatheter aortic valve replacement: 2015 in review. J Interv Cardiol. 2016;29:27-46.
4. Sullivan CJO, Wenaweser P. Optimizing clinical outcomes of transcatheter aortic valve implantation patients with comorbidities. Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther. 2016;13:1419-1432.
5. Praz F, Windecker S. Effect of right ventricular function and tricuspid regurgitation on outcomes after transcatheter aortic valve implantation: forgotten side of the heart. Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2015;8:1-4.
6. Lindman BR, Maniar HS, Jaber WA, et al. Effect of tricuspid regurgitation and the right heart on survival after transcatheter aortic valve replacement: insights from the placement of aortic transcatheter valves II inoperable cohort. Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2015;8:2073-2082.

7. Hutter A, Bleiziffer S, Richter V, et al. Transcatheter aortic valve implantation in patients with concomitant mitral and tricuspid regurgitation. Ann Thorac Surg. 2012;95:77-84.

8. Schwartz LA, Rozenbaum Z, Ghanotus E, et al. Impact of right ventricular dysfunction and tricuspid regurgitation on outcomes in patients undergoing Transcatheter aortic valve replacement. J Am Soc Echocardiogr. 2017;30:36-46.

9. Ito S, Pislaru SV, Soo WM, et al. Impact of right ventricular size and function on survival following transcatheter aortic valve replacement. Int J Cardiol. 2016;221:269-274.

10. Barbanti M, Binder RK, Dvir D, et al. Prevalence and impact of preoperative moderate/severe tricuspid regurgitation on patients undergoing transcatheter aortic valve replacement. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2015;85:677-684.

11. Lindsay AC, Harron K, Jabbour RJ, et al. Prevalence and prognostic significance of right ventricular systolic dysfunction in patients undergoing Transcatheter aortic valve implantation. Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2016;9:3486-3495.

12. Poliacikova P, Cockburn J, Pareek N, et al. Prognostic impact of preexisting right ventricular dysfunction on the outcome of transcatheter aortic valve implantation. J Interv Cardiol. 2014;25:142-146.

13. Schymik G, Lefèvre T, Bartorelli AL, et al. European experience with the second-generation Edwards SAPIEN XT transcatheter heart valve in patients with severe aortic stenosis: 1-year outcomes from the SOURCE XT registry. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2015;8:657-669.

14. Testa L, Latib A, De Marco F, et al. EuroIntervention the failing right heart: implications and evolution in high-risk patients undergoing transcatheter aortic valve implantation. Eur Hear J Interv. 2016;12:1542-1549.

15. Griese DP, Kerber S, Barth S, et al. Impact of right and left ventricular systolic dysfunction on perioperative outcome and long-term survival after transcatheter aortic valve replacement. J Interv Cardiol. 2017;30:217-225.

16. Kammerlander AA, Marzluf BA, Graf A, et al. Right ventricular dysfunction, but not tricuspid regurgitation, is associated with outcome late after left heart valve procedure. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2014;64:2633-2642.

17. Mascherbauer J, Kammerlander AA, Marzluf BA, et al. Prognostic impact of tricuspid regurgitation in patients undergoing aortic valve surgery for aortic stenosis. PLoS One. 2015;10:1-12.

18. Dahou A, Magne J, Clavel MA, et al. Tricuspid regurgitation is associated with increased risk of mortality in patients with low-flow low-gradient aortic stenosis and reduced ejection fraction: results of the multicenter TOPAS study (true or pseudo-severe aortic stenosis). JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2015;8:588-596.

19. Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate health care interventions: explanation and elaboration. J Clin Epidemiol. 2009;62:1-34.

20. Stroup DF, Berlin JA, Morton SC, et al. Meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology: a proposal for reporting. Meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology (MOOSE) group. JAMA. 2000;283:2008-2012.

21. Zoghbi WA, Enriquez-Sarano M, Foster E, et al. Recommendations for evaluation of the severity of native valvular regurgitation with two-dimensional and Doppler echocardiography. J Am Soc Echocardiogr. 2003;16:777-802.

22. Rudski LG, Lai WW, Afifalo J, et al. Guidelines for the echocardiographic assessment of the right heart in adults: a report from the American Society of Echocardiography. J Am Soc Echocardiogr. 2010;23:685-713.

23. Tierney JF, Stewart LA, Ghersi D, et al. Practical methods for incorporating summary time-to-event data into meta-analysis. Trials. 2007;8:16.

24. Sterne JAC, Sutton AJ, Ioannidis JPA, et al. Recommendations for examining and interpreting funnel plot asymmetry in meta-analyses of randomised controlled trials. BMJ. 2011;343:d4002.

25. Ternacle J, Berry M, Cognet T, et al. Prognostic value of right ventricular two-dimensional global strain in patients referred for cardiac surgery. J Am Soc Echocardiogr. 2011;26:721-726.

26. Kempny A, Diller G-P, Kaleschke G, et al. Impact of transcatheter aortic valve implantation or surgical aortic valve replacement on right ventricular function. Heart. 2012;98:1299-1304.

27. Spinner EM, Shannon P, Buize D, et al. In vitro characterization of the mechanisms responsible for functional tricuspid regurgitation. Circulation. 2011;124:920-929.

28. Lancellotti P, Magne J. Tricuspid valve regurgitation in patients with heart failure: does it matter? J Eur Heart J. 2013;34:799-801.

29. Jeong DS, Sung K, Kim WS, et al. Fate of functional tricuspid regurgitation in aortic stenosis after aortic valve replacement. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2014;138:1232-1233.

30. Tang M, Liu X, Lin C, et al. Meta-analysis of outcomes and evolution of pulmonary hypertension before and after transcatheter aortic valve implantation. Am J Cardiol. 2017;119:91-99.

31. Medvedovsky D, Klemptner F, Feifer P, et al. The significance of pulmonary arterial hypertension pre- and post-transfemoral aortic valve implantation for severe aortic stenosis. J Cardiovasc Med. 2015;65:337-342.

32. Voelkel NF, Quaife RA, Leinwand LA, et al. Report of a National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Working Group on cellular and molecular mechanisms of right heart failure. Circulation. 2006;114:1883-1891.

33. Gulati A, Ismail TF, Jabbour A, et al. The prevalence and prognostic significance of right ventricular systolic dysfunction in nonischemic dilated cardiomyopathy. Circulation. 2013;128:1623-1633.

34. Cavalcante JL, Rijal S, Althouse AD, et al. Right ventricular function and prognosis in patients with low-flow, low-gradient severe aortic stenosis. J Am Soc Echocardiogr. 2016;29:325-333.

35. Field ME, Solomon SD, Lewis EF, et al. Right ventricular dysfunction and adverse outcome in patients with advanced heart failure. J Card Fail. 2006;12:616-620.

36. Vizzardi E, D’Alola A, Bordonalì T, et al. Long-term prognostic value of the right ventricular myocardial performance index compared to other indexes of right ventricular function in patients with moderate chronic heart failure. Echocardiography. 2012;29:773-778.

37. Schmid CH, Stark PC, Berlin JA, et al. Meta-regression detected associations between heterogeneous treatment effects and study-level, but not patient-level, factors. J Clin Epidemiol. 2004;57:683-697.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION
Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

How to cite this article: Fan J, Liu X, Yu L, et al. Impact of tricuspid regurgitation and right ventricular dysfunction on outcomes after transcatheter aortic valve replacement: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Clin Cardiol. 2019;42:206–212. https://doi.org/10.1002/clc.23126