Surgical outcomes and optimal approach to treatment of aortic valve endocarditis with aortic root abscess – systematic review and meta-analysis

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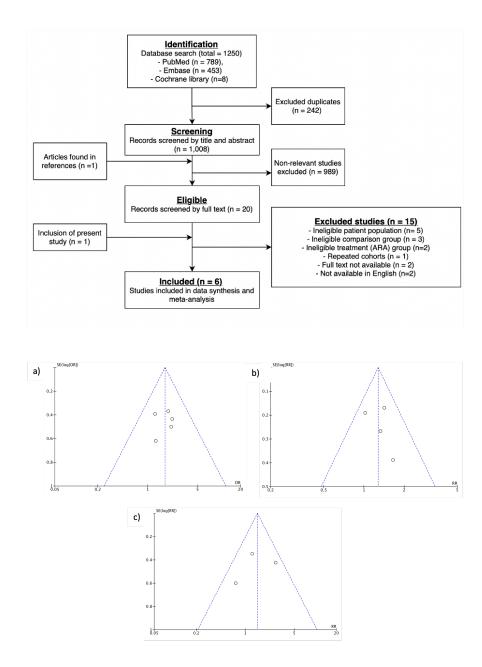
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Abstract

Background Data on the postoperative outcomes for patients with infective endocarditis complicated by an aortic root abscess is sparse due to the condition's low incidence and high mortality rates. This systematic review and meta-analysis aims to evaluate existing data on the impact of aortic root abscesses (ARA) on the postoperative outcomes of surgically managed infective endocarditis (IE) and to inform optimal surgical approach. **Methods** The online databases MEDLINE, EMBASE and Cochrane library were searched from 1990 to 2022 for studies comparing ARA with NARA (no ARA) in infective endocarditis. Data was extracted by two independent investigators and aggregated in a random-effects model (Review Manager version 5.3). Risk of bias was assessed using an adapted version of the Newcastle-Ottawa scale. **Results** Six clinical studies were included in the meta-analysis (n = 1982). The ARA group was associated with an increased risk of in-hospital mortality (OR = 1.74 96% CI 1.18-2.56) and late mortality (HR = 1.27 95% CI 1.03-1.58). The reoperation meta-analysis was complicated by high rates of heterogeneity (I 2 = 59%) and found no significant differences in reoperation between group ARA and NARA (no ARA) (HR = 1.48; 95% CI 0.92-2.40). Post-hoc scatter graph showed a strong linear relationship (r=0.998), suggesting hospitals with higher rates of aortic root replacement (ARR) achieve lower rates of reoperation for ARA patients compared with PR. **Conclusions** The presence of an ARA in aortic valve endocarditis is associated with elevated early and late mortality despite modern standards of care. Additionally, ARR should be considered to have a favourable postoperative profile for use in this context.

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Odds Ratio Odds Ratio **Risk of Bias**
 Odds Ratio
 Odds Ratio

 Study or Subgroup
 log[Odds Ratio]
 SE
 Weight
 IV, Fixed, 95% CI
 Year

 Anguera 2005
 0.66
 0.3703
 28.4%
 1.93 (0.94, 4.00)
 2005

 Yoshioka 2017
 0.7858
 0.4335
 20.7%
 2.19 (0.94, 5.13)
 2017

 Mahmood 2020
 0.2406
 0.3918
 25.3%
 1.27 (0.59, 2.74)
 2020

 Yang 2020
 0.7586
 0.5008
 15.5%
 2.14 (0.80, 5.70)
 2020

 Harris 2022
 0.2577
 0.6198
 10.1%
 1.29 (0.38, 4.36)
 2021

 RISK OF BIAS

 A B C D E F G

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 < IV, Fixed, 95% CI Total (95% CI) 100.0% 1.74 [1.18, 2.56] Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 1.40$, df = 4 (P = 0.84); $I^2 = 0\%$ 0.05 0.2 1 5 Favours no ARA Favours ARA 20 Test for overall effect: Z = 2.81 (P = 0.005)
 K Ratio
 SE
 Weight
 IV, Random, 95% CI
 Year

 0.0208
 0.1904
 33.1%
 1.02 (0.70, 1.48)
 2017

 0.2851
 0.2676
 16.8%
 1.33 (0.79, 2.25)
 2017

 0.3050
 0.1688
 42.1%
 1.42 [1.02, 1.98]
 2020

 0.502
 0.3875
 8.6%
 1.65 [0.77, 3.53]
 2021
 Risk of Bias A B C D E F G Risk Ratio b) Study or Subgroup log[Risk Ratio] IV, Random, 95% CI Said 2017 Yoshioka 2017 Ó Yang 2020 Harris 2022 . 1.27 [1.03, 1.58] • 0.2 0.5 1 2 Favours no ARA Favours ARA
 Study or Subgroup
 log[Risk Ratio]
 SE
 Weight
 IV, Random, 95% CI
 Year

 Said 2017
 0.2263
 0.348
 42.2%
 1.25
 0.63, 2.48]
 2017

 Yang 2020
 -0.3134
 0.5994
 22.4%
 0.73
 0.23, 2.37]
 2020

 Harris 2022
 0.9984
 0.4245
 34.9%
 2.71
 [1.16, 6.24]
 2021
 Risk of Bias **Risk Ratio** c) IV, Random, 95% CI Total (95% CI) 100.0% 1.45 [0.74, 2.86] Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.16; Chi² = 3.65, df = 2 (P = 0.16); l² = 45% Test for overall effect: Z = 1.08 (P = 0.28) 0.05 0.2 1 5 Favours no ARA Favours ARA 20

 Risk of bias legend

 (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)

 (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)

 (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)

 (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)

 (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)

 (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)

 (G) Other bias

