P2519: The Impact of Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation on Quality of Life: A Mixed Methods Study

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Frailty, as identified by Fried criteria, is prevalent in older ACS patients, presenting itself as an independent predictor of bad prognosis whose impact surpasses age itself.

### P2519 | BEDSIDE

**The impact of transcatheter aortic valve implantation on quality of life: a mixed methods study**

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Transcatheter aortic valve implantation is considered to be the gold standard of care for inoperable patients diagnosed with severe symptomatic acquired aortic stenosis. Mid- to long-term clinical outcomes are favourable and questionnaire data indicate improvements in quality of life. To our knowledge no published studies provide an in-depth understanding of patients’ views about their quality of life during early recovery to identify outcomes of greatest importance to this frail elderly population. The aim of our study was to address this research gap.

In a mixed methods study design, in-depth qualitative interviews were conducted with participants (39% male; mean age 81.7 years), 1 and 3 months post TAVI, recruited from a regional centre in England. Data were triangulated with questionnaire data (SF-36 and EQSD) collected concurrently. Pre and 6 months post implantation. Qualitative and quantitative data were analysed using the Framework method and analysis of variance were conducted respectively. Results A total of 89 in-depth interviews were conducted which explained participants’ views of the impact of the procedure reflected a transition from, a life that was perceived to be shorted and limited by their condition, to one that was extended in duration and changed in its nature. Questionnaire data supported interview data with gradual improvements in mean EQ-SD scores and SF-36 physical and mental component scores at 1 and 3 months compared to baseline. Conclusion For most, but not all, Transcatheter aortic valve implantation gave recipients confidence that they no longer facing imminent death, alongside relief of physical symptoms enabling them to live fuller lives.

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### SPORTS CARDIOLOGY

**P2520 | BEDSIDE**

**Higher incidence of atrial fibrillation in cross-country skiers is not associated with a higher risk of stroke**

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**Objective:** To investigate associations between endurance training and risk for atrial fibrillation and stroke. To establish potential sex differences.

**Design:** A cohort study comparing participants in “Vasaloppet”, a 90–90 km cross country skiing event, with the general population. All Swedish seniors (n=219,889) completing one or more races in “Vasaloppet” (1989–2011) and a sample (n=537,804) of non-skiers recruited from a regional centre in England. Data were triangulated with questionnaire data and qualitative interview data with participants (39% male; mean age 81.7 years), 1 and 3 months post TAVI, recruited from a regional centre in England. Data were triangulated with questionnaire data (SF-36 and EQSD) collected concurrently.

**Results:** Participants in “Vasaloppet” had lower risk of atrial fibrillation compared to non-skiers. Participants completing the most number of races had higher risk of atrial fibrillation compared to participants completing one race. A trend towards higher risk of atrial fibrillation among the fastest skiers was observed (not shown). Female skiers had lower risk of atrial fibrillation independent of finishing time and number of completed races. All skiers had lower risk of stroke compared to non-teins, independent of number of completed races and finishing time.

**Conclusion:** Frailty, as identified by Fried criteria, is prevalent in older ACS pa-