Message from the Guest Editors

The treatment of aortic stenosis has been improved through transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR). At the beginning, TAVR was only performed in patients at high surgical risk. However, with the accumulation of evidence and the expansion of indications, TAVR is now performed and approved for patients at all risk levels. The developments in valve technology and delivery systems have been rapid, with a concomitant reduction in the complication profile, particularly vascular complications. However, as TAVR continues to advance, several important challenges remain. This review summarizes the historical developments leading to modern TAVR practices and discusses their future trajectory.

This Special Issue will investigate current TAVR practices and discuss future directions. This is a great opportunity to provide a guide to physicians and to offer them a general understanding of the most important issues in this field.