

5th Joint Meeting with Mayo Clinic  
15 -16 october 2009 Turin Italy

***Mitral Valve Repair  
State of Art***

**Gian Paolo Ussia, MD, FSCAI**



***University of Catania***

***Division of Cardiology***

***Ferrarotto Hospital - Catania - ITALY***



# Percutaneous Mitral Valve Repair

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- I. **La valvola mitrale è una struttura con anatomia e funzione complessa:**
  - A. Lembi valvolari mitralici
  - B. corde tendinee
  - C. muscoli papillari
  - D. anulus mitralico
  - E. Volumi e contrattilità Vsn
- II. **Il trattamento percutaneo della stenosi mitralica mediante valvuloplastica è una tecnica consolidata con indicazioni e risultati codificati**
  1. **La riparazione percutanea dell'insufficienza mitralica è in fase pioneristica**



# Insufficienza Mitralica

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- I. L'incidenza aumenta con l'età
- II. La corretta quantificazione ecocardiografica è impegnativa
  - A. Diam Vena contracta( >7 mm)
  - B. ERO area ( > 20, 30, 40 mm<sup>2</sup>)
  - C. Volume rigurgitante (>30, 45, 60 ml)
  - D. Flusso sistolico in vena polmonare
- III. Anche asintomatica, l'IM moderata o severa aumenta la mortalità a 5 anni (*Sarano et al NEJM*)
- IV. L'IM funzionale ischemica ha una prognosi peggiore rispetto a quella degenerativa



# ACC/AHA 2006 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease

## 6.3. Mitral Regurgitation

### Class I

1. MV surgery is indicated in the symptomatic adolescent or young adult with severe congenital MR\* with NYHA functional class III or IV symptoms. (*Level of Evidence: C*)
2. MV surgery is indicated in the asymptomatic adolescent or young adult with severe congenital MR\* and LV systolic dysfunction (ejection fraction less than or equal to 0.60). (*Level of Evidence: C*)

### Class IIa

MV repair is reasonable in experienced surgical centers in the asymptomatic adolescent or young adult with severe congenital MR\* with preserved LV systolic function if the likelihood of successful repair without residual MR is greater than 90%. (*Level of Evidence: B*)

JACC Vol. 48, No. 3, 2006  
August 1, 2006:e1-148



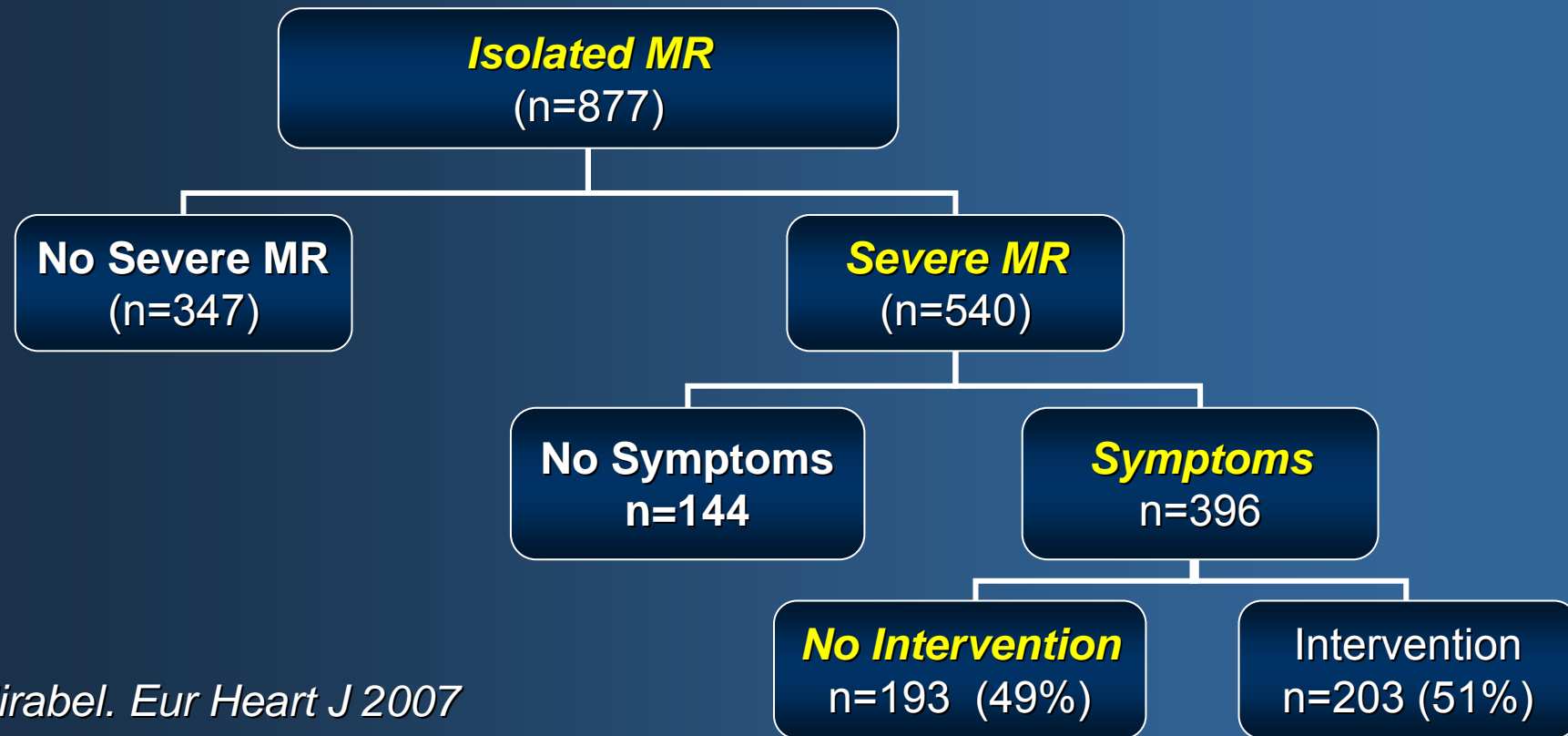


# Mitral Regurgitation



## Current Management of MR

Lessons from the Euro Heart Survey



Mirabel. Eur Heart J 2007

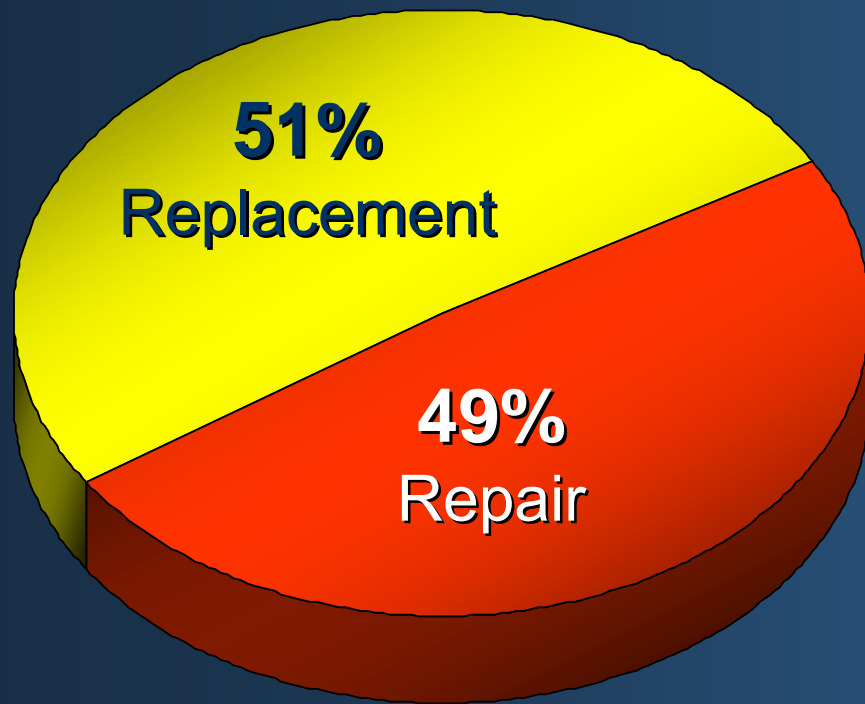


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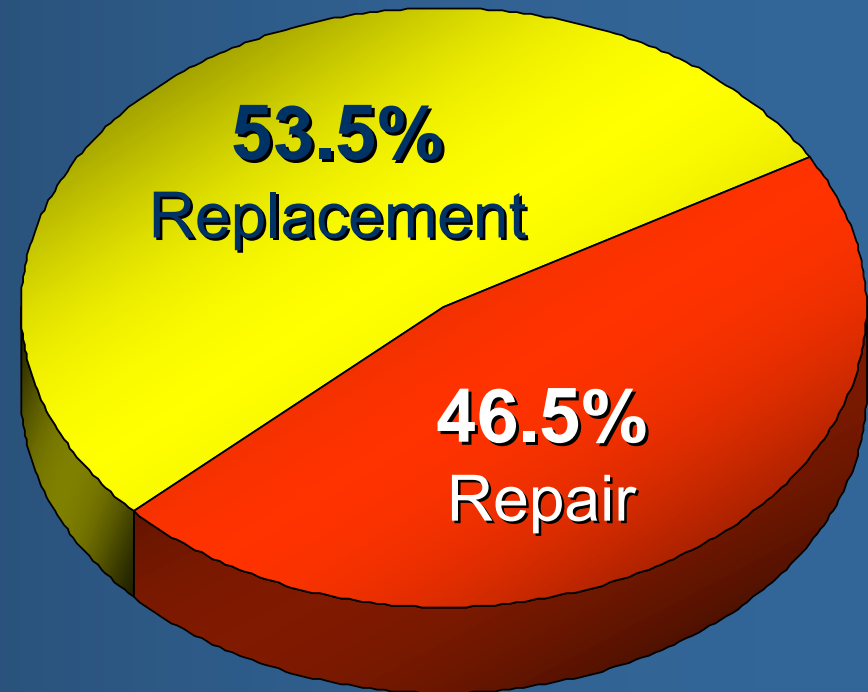


# Surgery for Mitral Regurgitation

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Society of Thoracic Surgeons  
Database, 2003



Euro Heart Survey  
lung et al. *Eur Heart J* 2003;24:1231



# Percutaneous MV repair

## ➤ Edge-to-Edge

- Evalve *Pivotal Completed*
- Edwards Mobius

## ➤ Coronary sinus annuloplasty

- Cardiac Dimensions Carillon
- Edwards Monarc
- Viacor PTMA

## ➤ Indirect annuloplasty

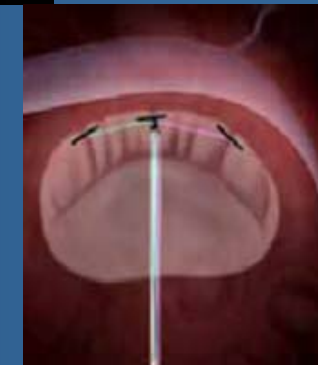
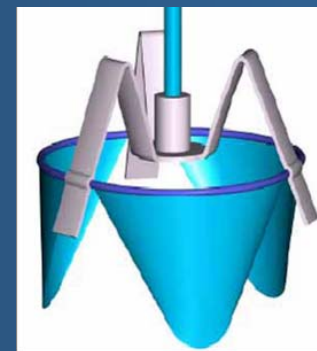
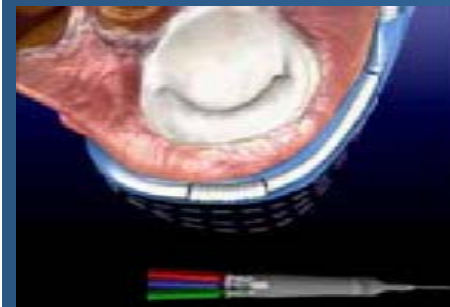
- Ample PS3
- St. Jude AAR
- Mycor i-Coapsys

## ➤ Direct annuloplasty

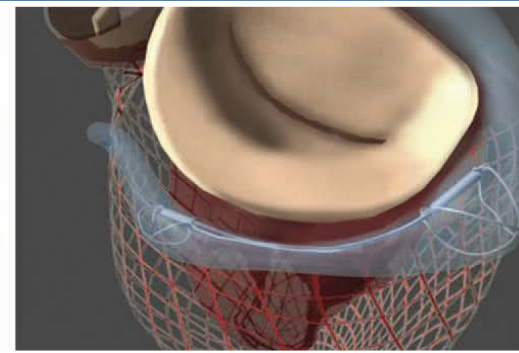
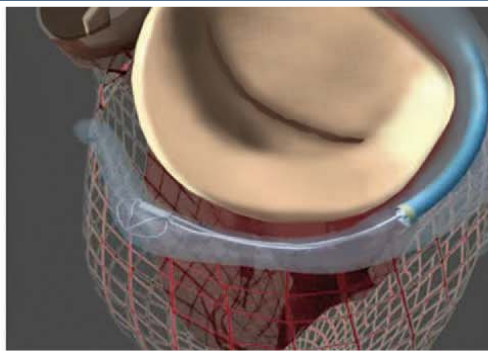
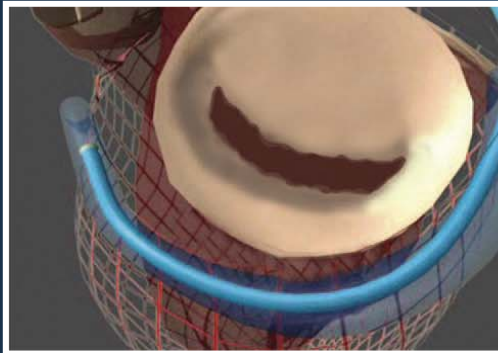
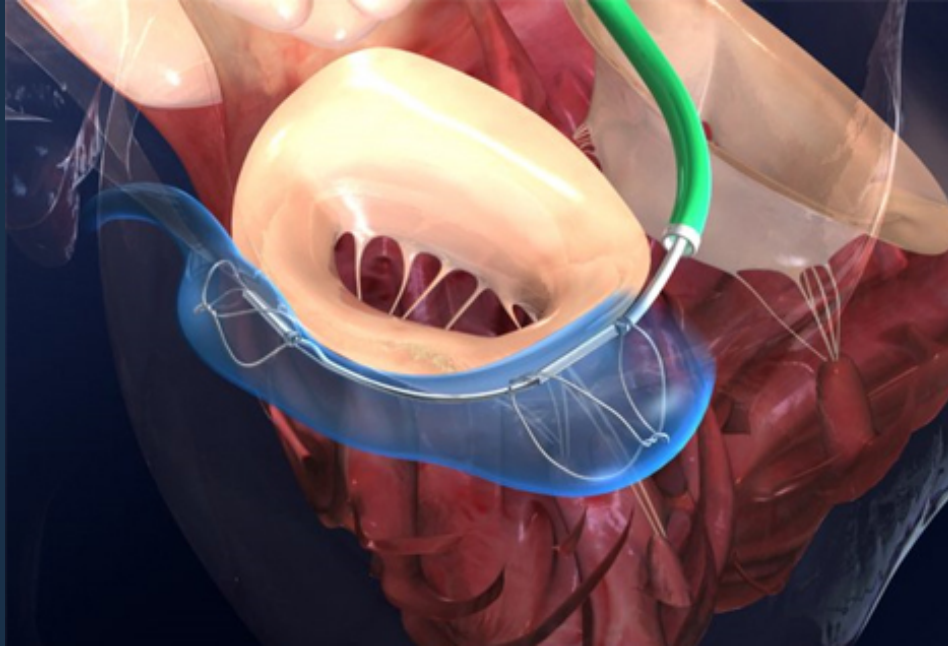
- Mitralign Guided Delivery Systems
- QuantumCor, Cordis DPA
- MiCardia

## ➤ Mitral valve replacement

- Endovalve

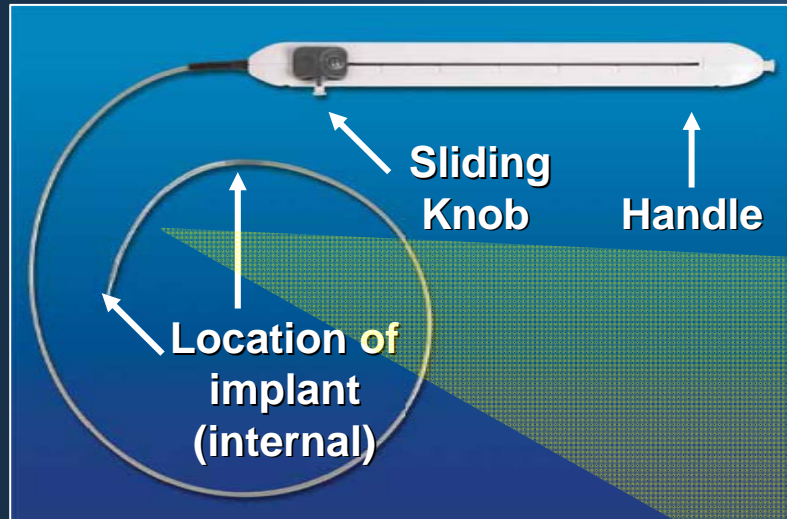


# Carillon™ Device

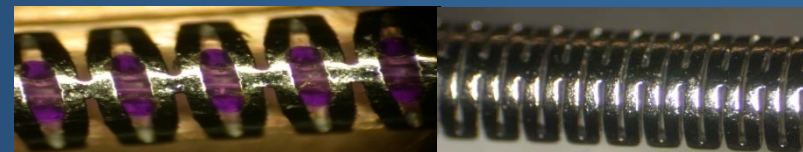
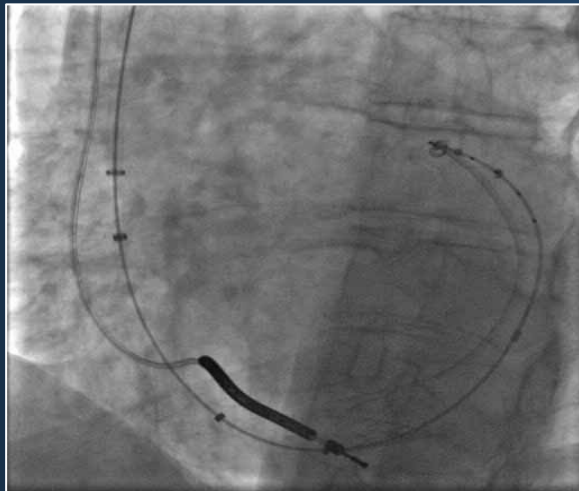
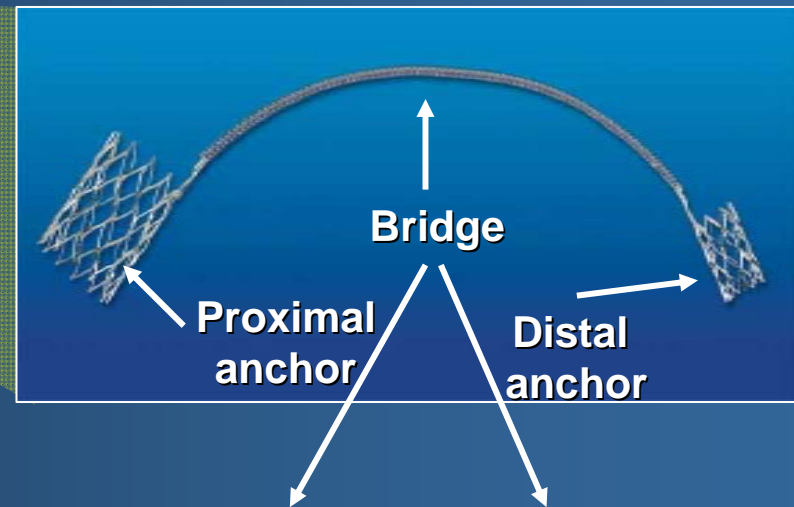




# Edwards MONARC System



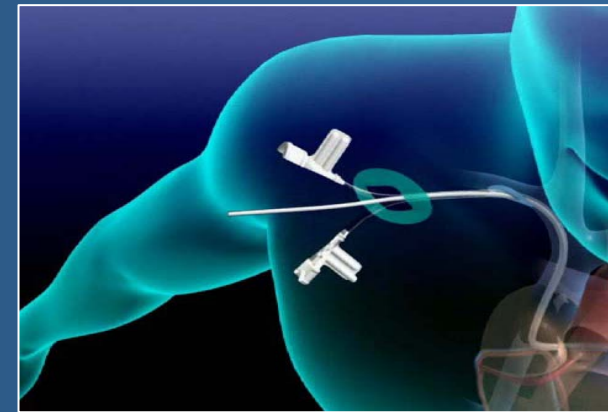
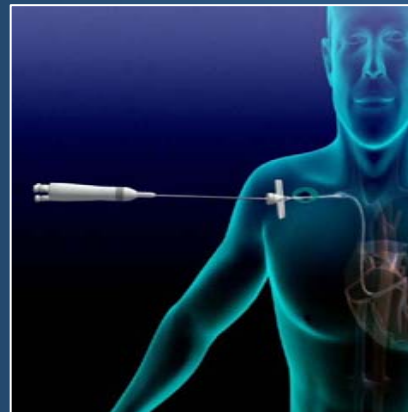
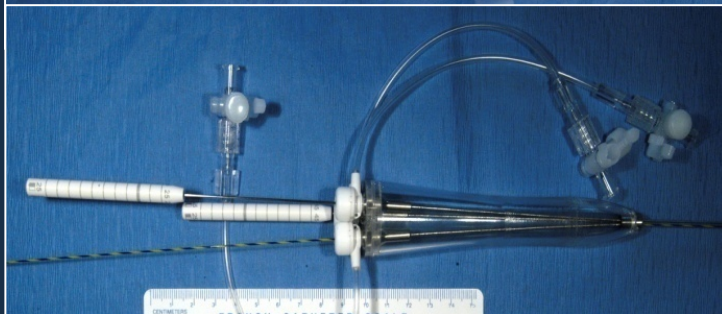
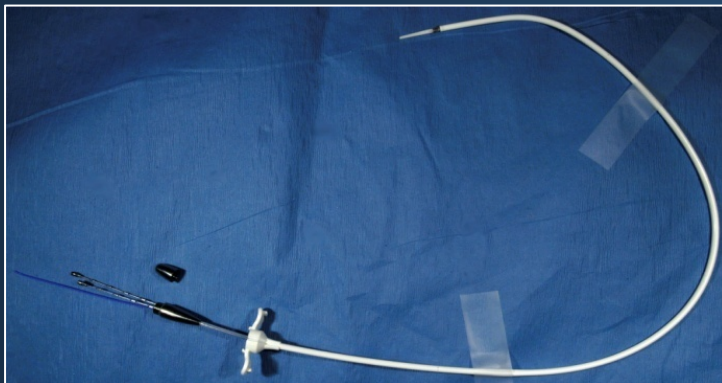
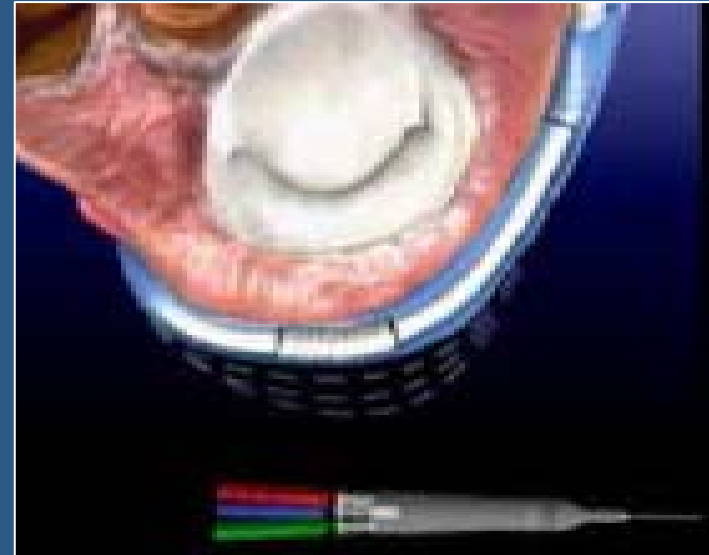
12 Fr guiding catheter  
9 Fr delivery system



# Viacor PTMA™ System

## PTMA implant system

VIACOR

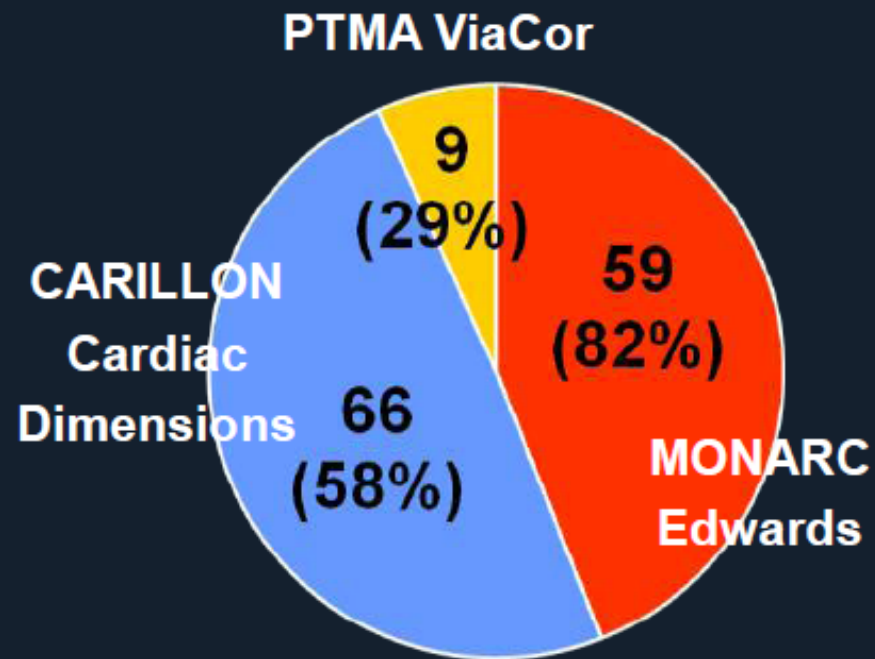


# Coronary Sinus Annuloplasty Summary

n = 136 implanted in 216 attempts (63%)

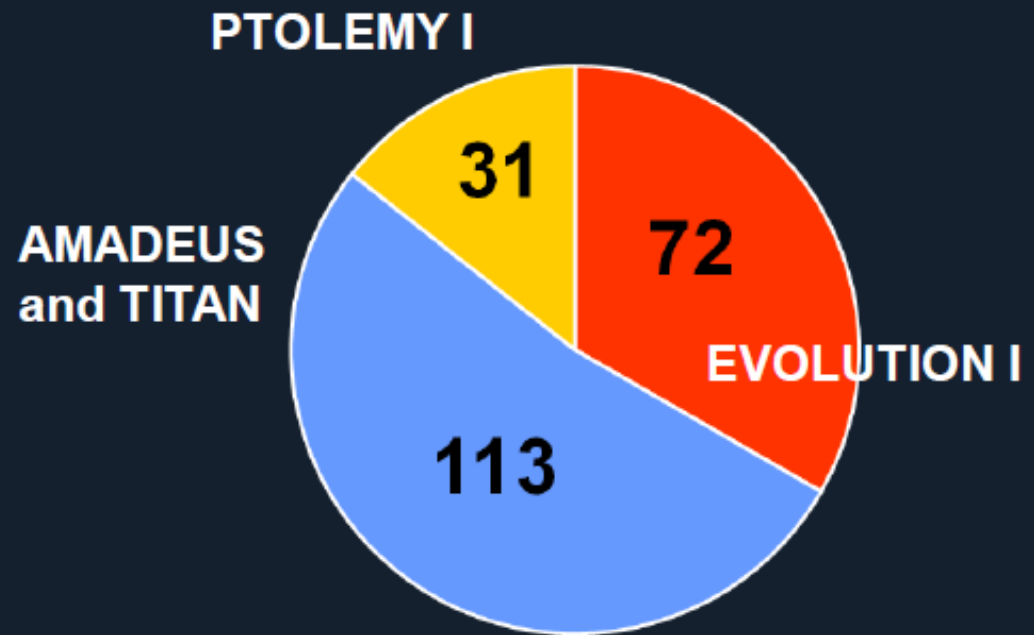
**Implanted: n=136**

**Device name**



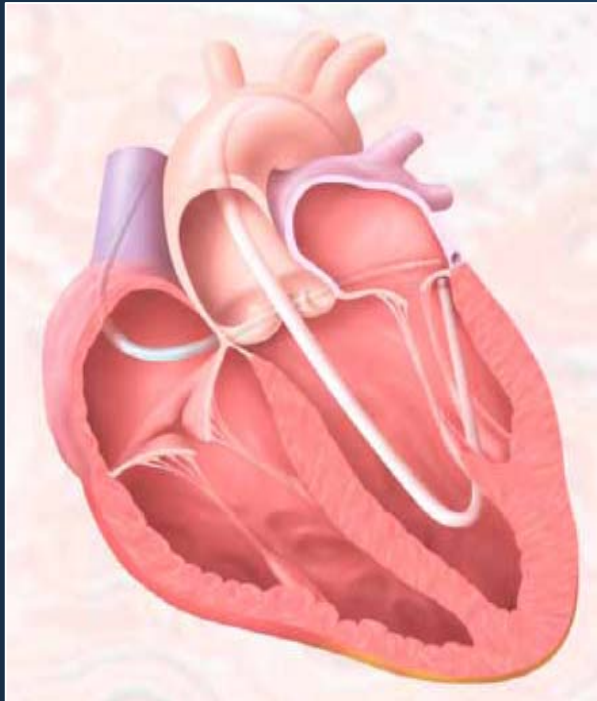
**Total attempted: n=216**

**Trial name**



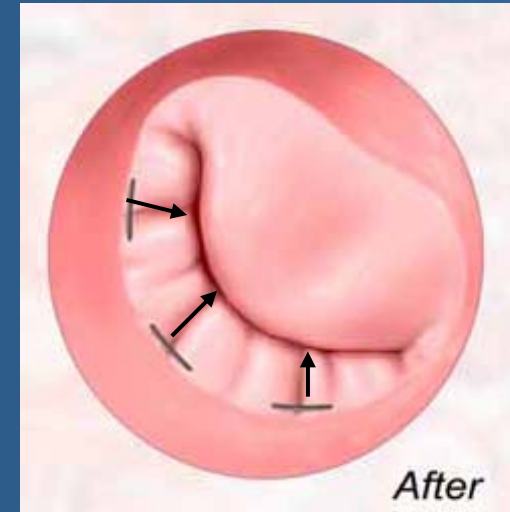
# Mitralign System

**MITRALIGN**  
Incorporated



*Before*

*Before and After Implant  
Atrial View*



*After*

**Retrograde approach**

**Direct reduction of the annular SL dimension based on  
posterior leaflet surgical plication**

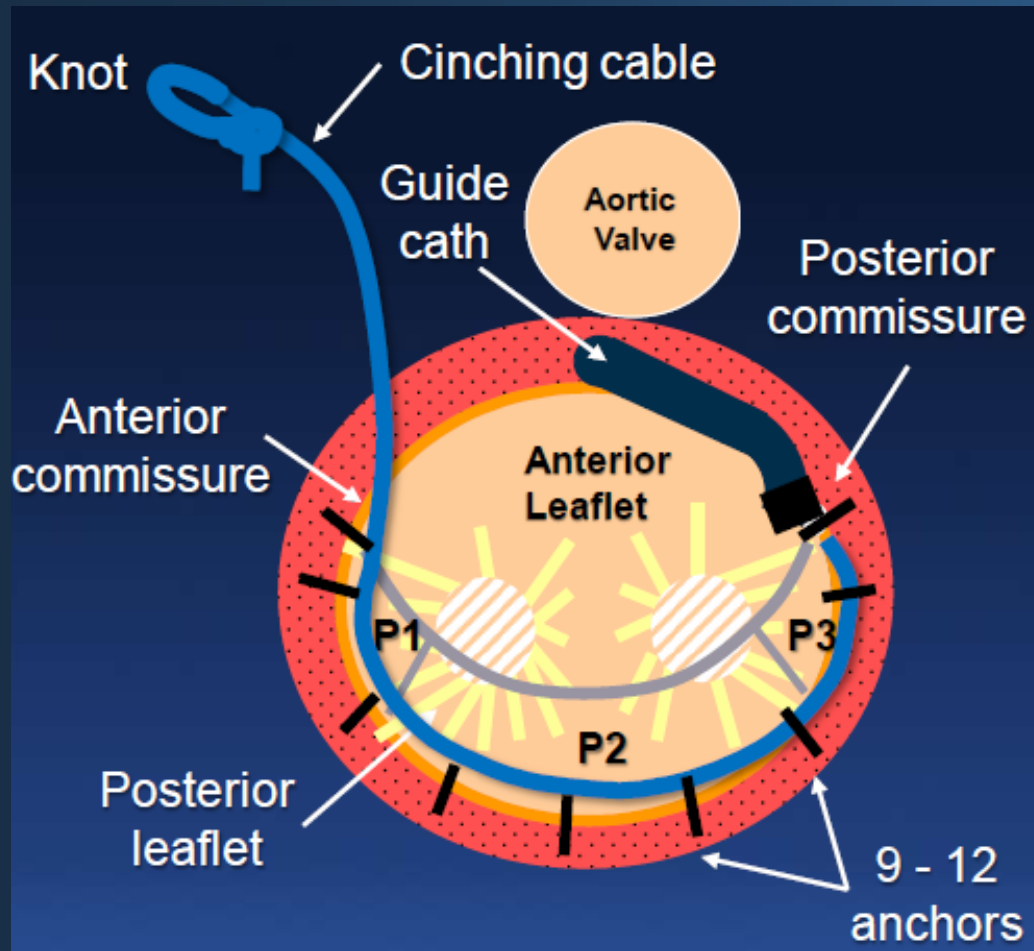


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# AccuCinch

## Guided Delivery Systems



- Direct reduction of annular dilatation based on proven surgical plication
- Femoral artery access
- 14 Fr delivery system, steerable guide cath
- Retrograde across AoV
- Fluoroscopic guidance
- Reversible, removable, adjustable deployment



# QuantumCor

- Sub-ablative radiofrequency energy to induce heating and shrinkage of the collagen of the mitral annulus
- Produce contraction of the mitral valve annulus resulting fibrosis and reduction MR

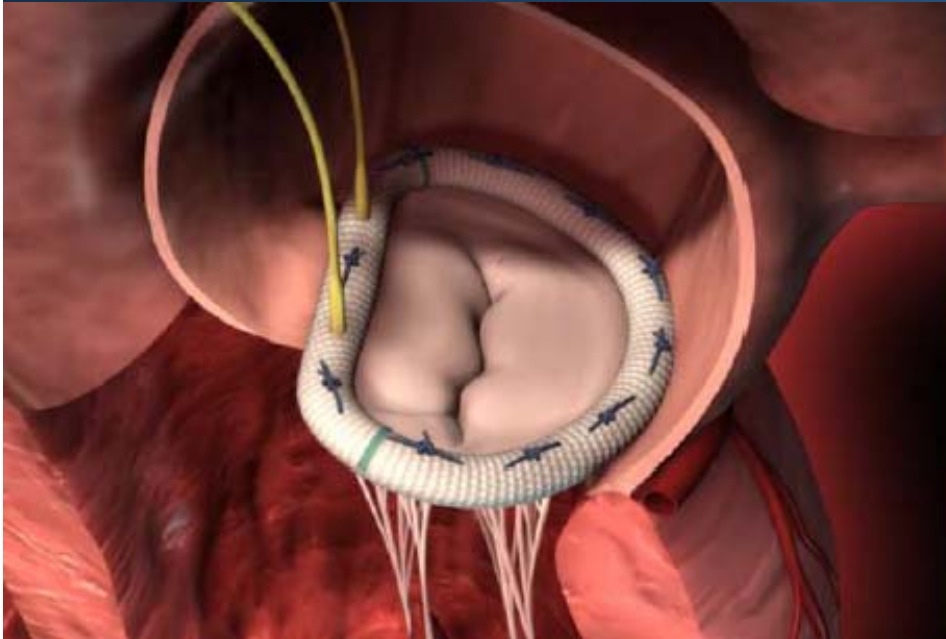


7 electrodes / 14 thermocouples / 40 mm loop dia.

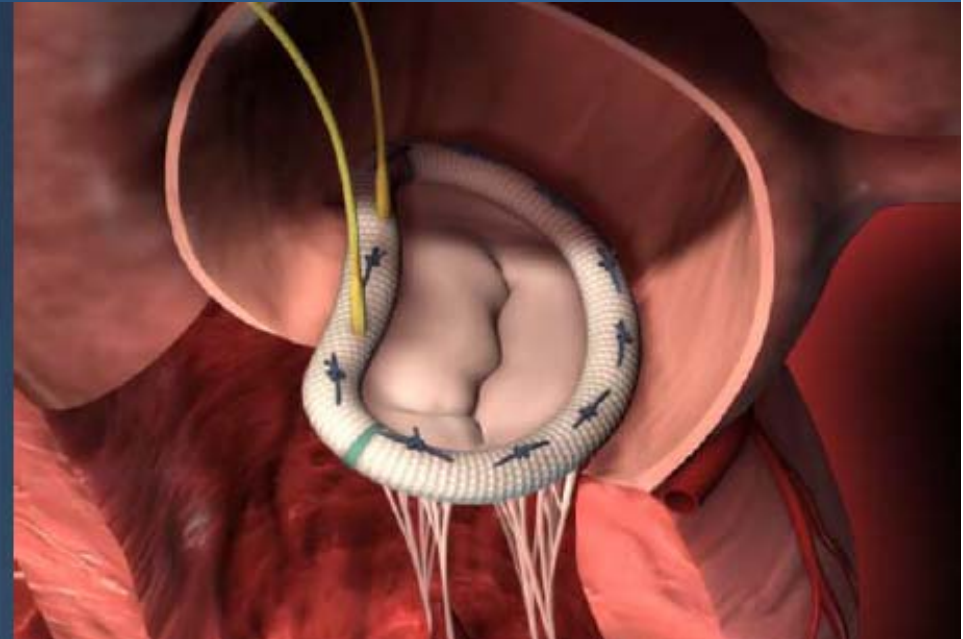


# Micardia

Implant shape



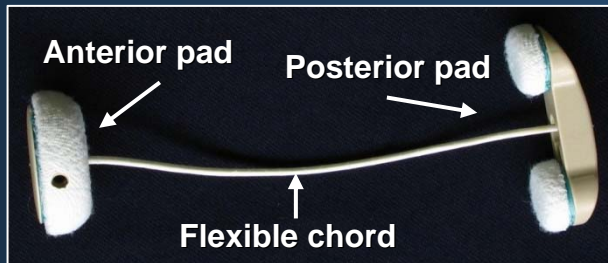
Post-activation shape



- AP “+” or “-” adjust to improve leaflets coaptation
- Currently activated intraoperatively off CPB on beating heart (40 implanted in EU & US)
- Soon: transcutaneously via access port months later
- PerQ implanted is feasible

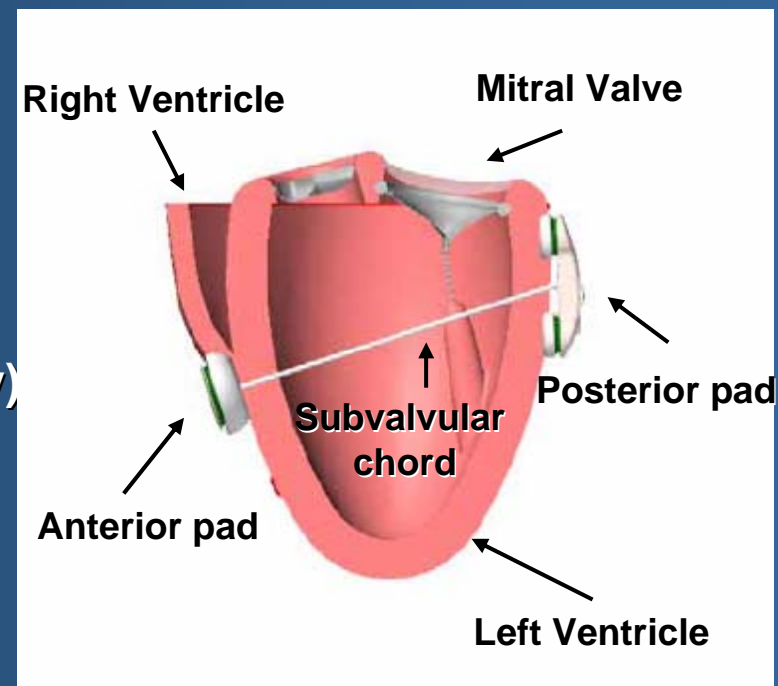


# iCoapsys System



- **Trans-pericardial access**
- **External epicardial implant**
- **ICE, TEE, and fluoro guidance**
- **Mechanism of action:**
  - Annular reduction (indirect annuloplasty)
    - AP dimension
    - Cinching
  - Papillary muscle repositioning
  - LV remodeling and stress reduction

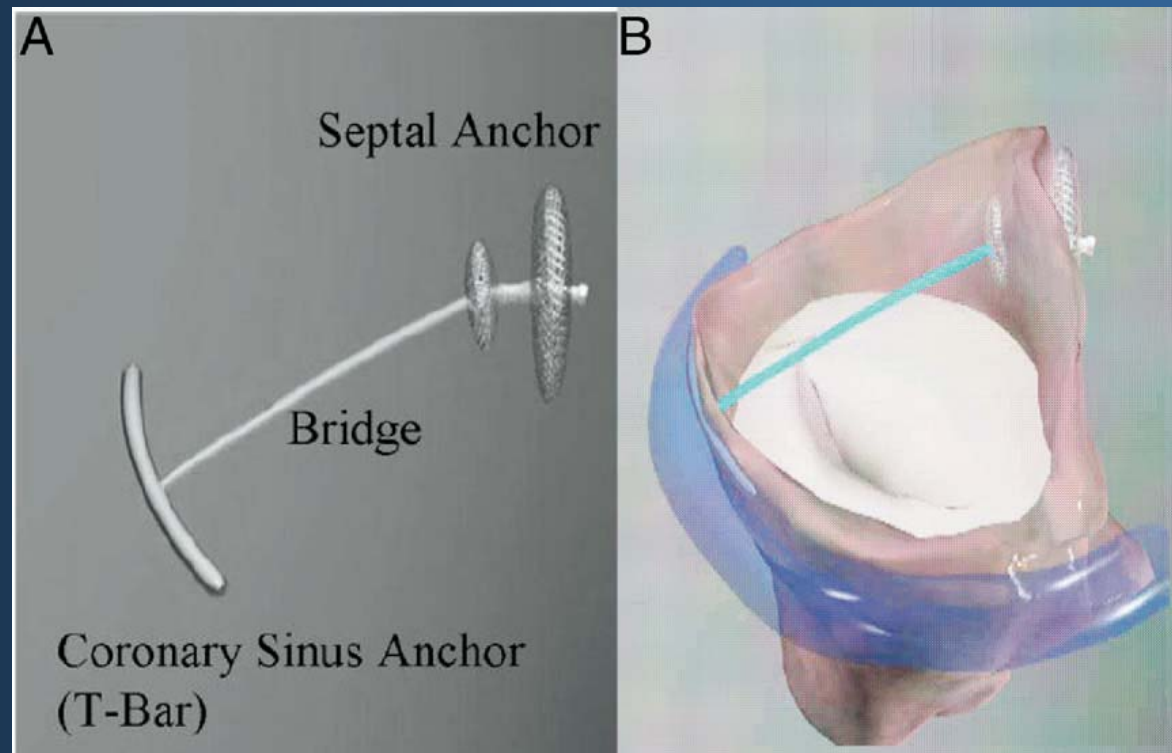
## Device Positioning





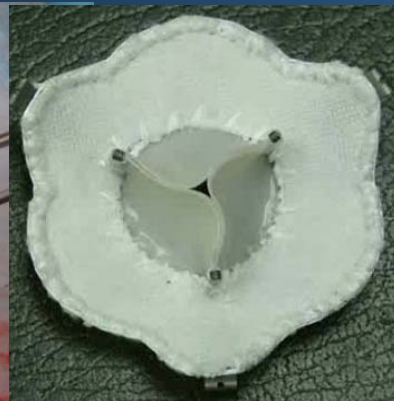
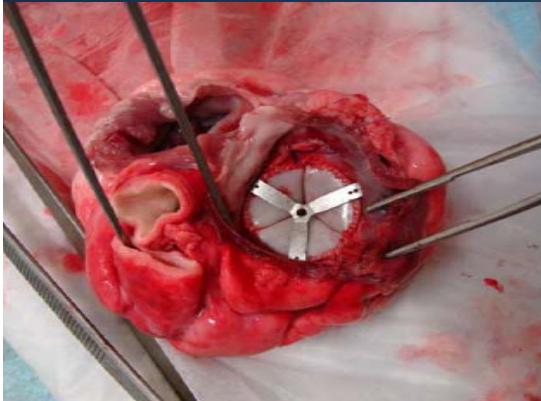
# PS3 System

- Percutaneous septal sinus shortening
- Consists of an atrial septal occluder device and T-bar element that act as anchors in the interatrial septum and coronary sinus, respectively. A bridging element traversing the left atrium connects the 2 anchors.



# Percutaneous Mitral Valve Replacement

endoValve



- Trans-septal approach
- Valve sparing (like repair)
- Immediately function
- Repositionable



# Mitraclip System

CE  
0050

Marzo 2008

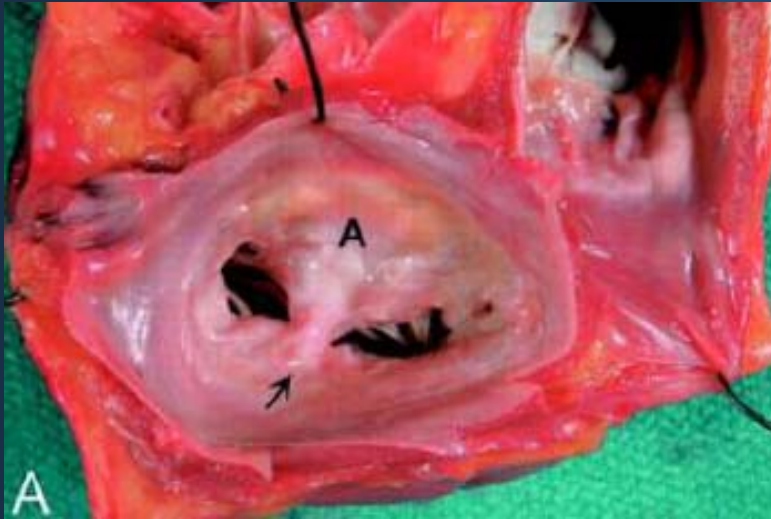


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# Edge-to-edge Technique



Human S/P Surgical Alfieri  
Circulation 2002;106:e173



eValve Clip repair in porcine heart (6 mos post)  
Circulation 2003;108 (supp IV):493



# Clinical Trials since 2003

Study	Population	n
EVEREST I (Feasibility)	Non-randomized	55
EVEREST II (Pivotal)	Pre-randomization	60
EVEREST II (Pivotal)	Non-randomized patients (High Risk Registry)	78
EVEREST II (Pivotal)	Randomized patients (2:1 Clip to Surgery)	279 184 Clip 95 Surgery
REALISM (Continued Access)	Non-randomized patients	135
EUROPE Commercial	Non-randomized patients	219
Total		731 +95 surgery



# MitraClip European Experience

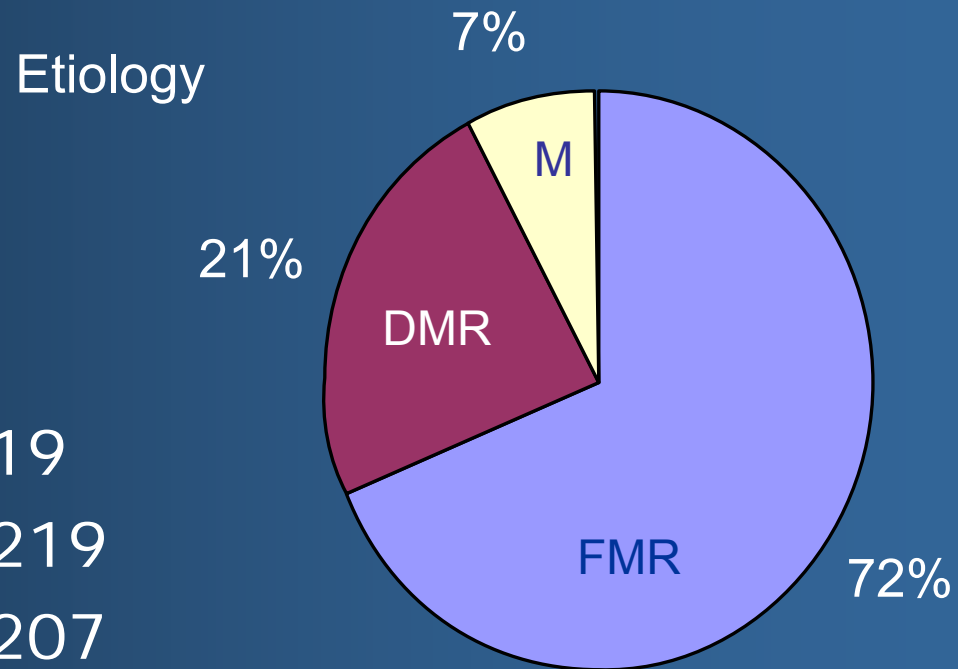
September 2009



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# European Implant Experience

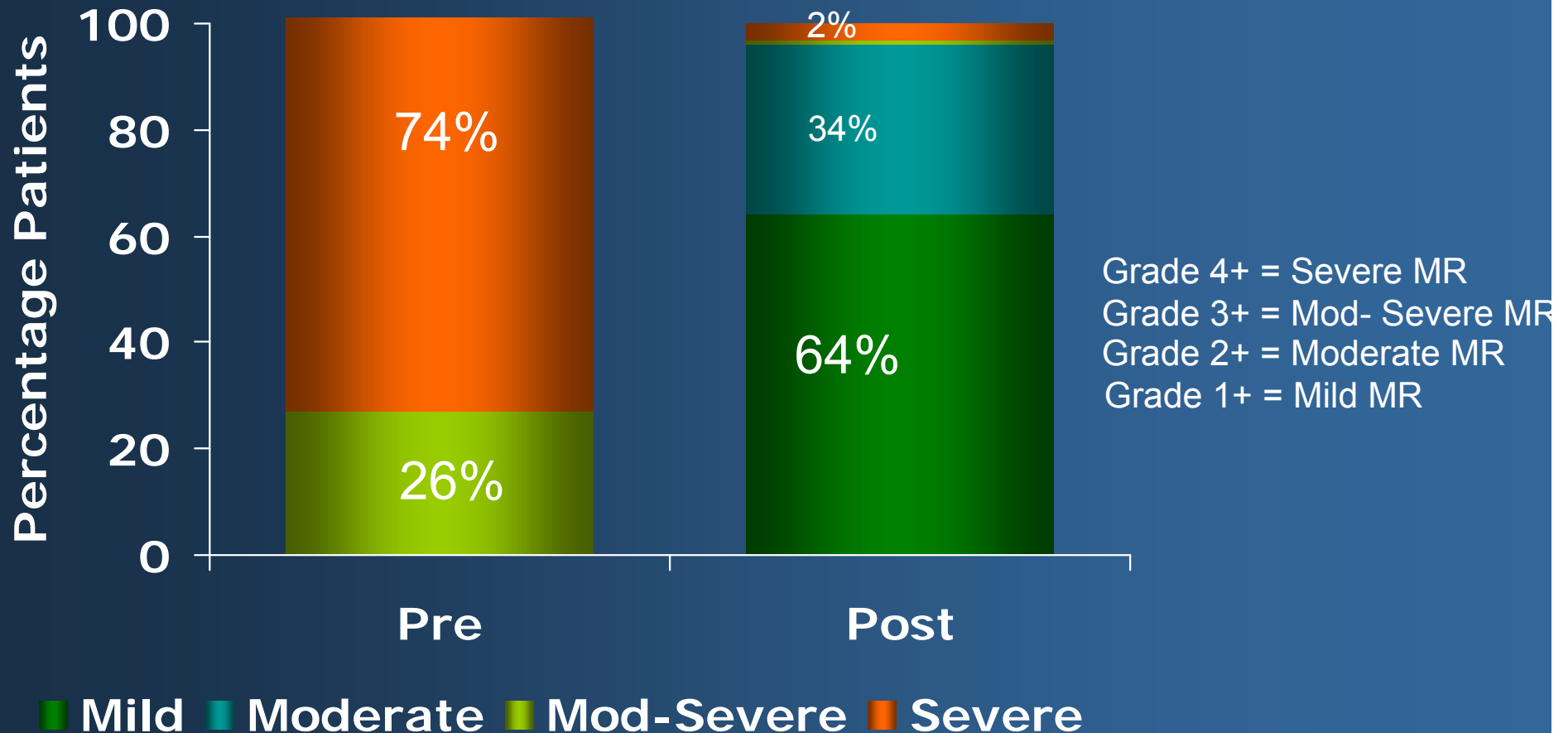


- Customers: 19
- Procedures: 219
- Implants: 207
- Implant % 96%
- MR reduction: 98% of implants

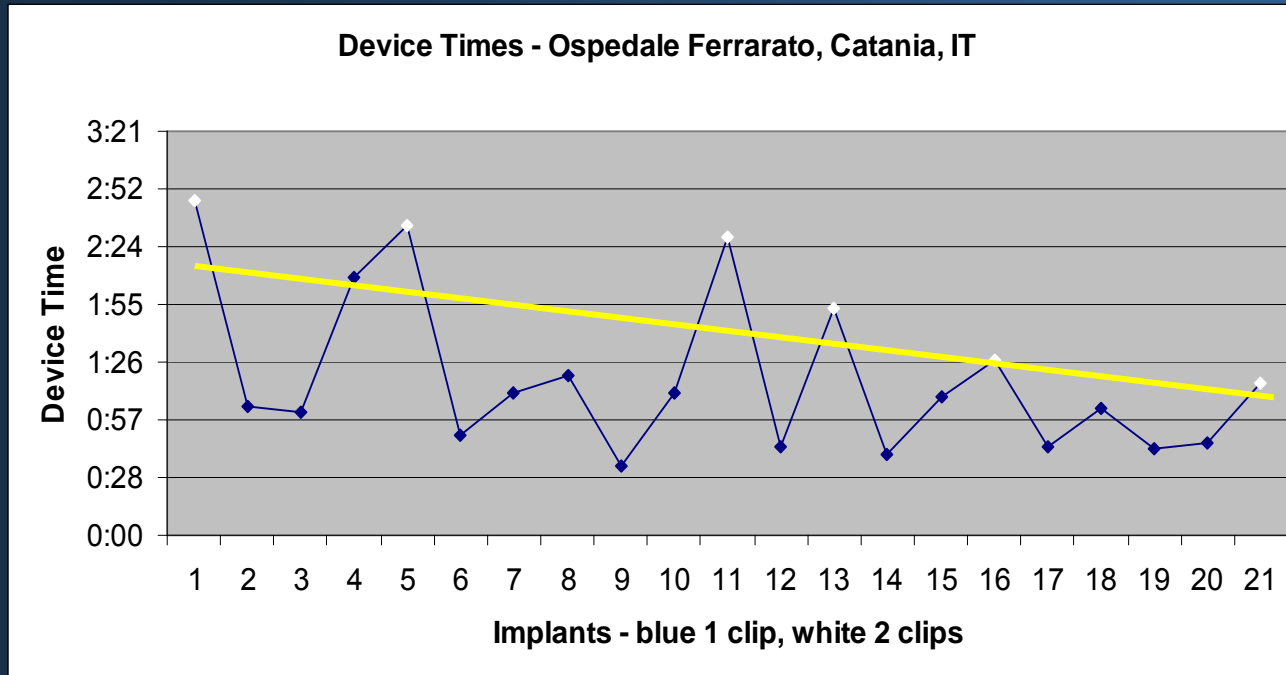




# MR reduction after MitraClip implant



# Learning Curves



Avg.

1 clip 1:00

2 clips 2:04



# European & REALISM Experience

	Europe	REALISM
Patient Treated	219	128
Hospitals/Sites	19	26
Etiology: FMR/DMR (%)	72%/28%	60%/40%
Average Device Time (hr)	1:58	2:03
Clip Implant Rate (%)	96%	92%
1 Clip/2 Clip (%)	71%/29%	64%/36%
Site Reported MR Reduction (%) (in patients receiving a Clip)	98%	100%
Clip Embolization (%)	0%	0%



# Ferrarotto Experience

First implant 7th October 2008

	n = 24
Mean age, mean±SD	69±14
Diabetes mellitus	10 (32)
Chronic Renal Insufficiency, n (%)	6 (27)
Chronic Pulmonary Disease, n (%)	8 (36)
History of congestive heart failure	11 (36)
History of coronary artery disease	14 (45)
Previous cardiac surgery	3 (6)
Atrial fibrillation	8 (26)
Ejection fraction, %±SD	31±24
Logistic EuroSCORE (% ± SD)	28 ± 9.1



# Percutaneous MV repair



## Inclusion criteria

Age 18 years or older

Moderate to severe (3+) or severe (4+) chronic mitral valve regurgitation with symptoms or without symptoms but left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) < 60% or left ventricle end systolic diameter >

High risk candidate for mitral valve surgery including cardiopulmonary bypass

Primary regurgitant jet originating from malcoaptation of the A2 and P2 scallops of the mitral valve.

Presence of sufficient leaflet tissue for a mechanical coaptation

Non-rheumatic/endocarditic valve morphology

Trans-septal catheterization determined to be feasible by the treating physician.



# Percutaneous MV repair



## Exclusion criteria

Acute myocardial infarction in the prior 12 weeks of the intended treatment

Need for any other cardiac surgery

Mitral valve orifice area  $<4.0 \text{ cm}^2$ /Severe mitral annular calcification

Non eligible anatomy

Hemodynamic instability or cardiogenic shock

Need for emergency surgery for any reason

Systolic anterior motion of the mitral valve leaflet

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Echocardiographic evidence of intracardiac mass, thrombus or vegetation

History of, or active, endocarditis

History of, or active, rheumatic heart disease

History of atrial septal defect, whether repaired or not

History of a stroke or documented TIA within the prior 6 months

Patients in whom transesophageal echocardiography is contraindicated.



# Percutaneous MV repair



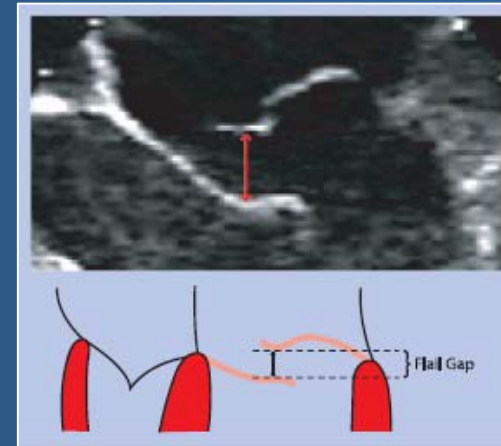
## Anatomic Eligibility

Sufficient leaflet tissue for mechanical coaptation

Non-rheumatic/endocarditic valve morphology

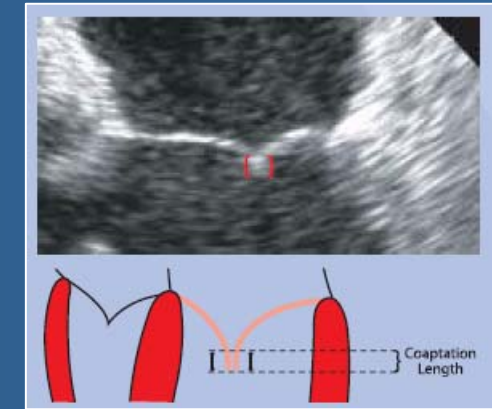
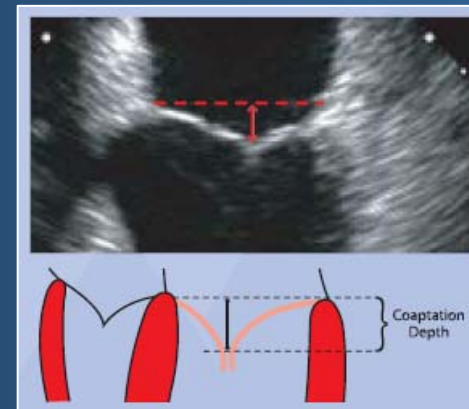
Absence of severe LV dysfunction

Absence of severe calcification



## Protocol anatomic inclusion

- Flail gap < 10mm
- Flail width < 15mm
- LVIDs < 55mm
- Coaptation depth < 11mm
- Coaptation length > 2mm



# Ferrarotto Experience

MR Characteristics	Pts 24
Mitral Regurgitation $\geq 3+$ , n(%)	24 (100)
Degenerative MR, n(%)	10 (45)
P2 prolapse/flail	6 (6%)
Bi-leaflets prolapsed	2 (2%)
A2 flail	2 (2%)
Functional MR, n(%)	14 (55)
NYHA Functional Class II, n (%)	5 (21)
NYHA Functional Class III-IV, n (%)	19 (79)





# Ferrarotto Experience

Procedural Data	Pts 24
General Anaesthesia/TOE guidance, n (%)	23 (95)
Conscious Sedation/TOE guidance, n (%)	1 (4.5)
1 Clip, n (%)	18 (75)
2 Clips, n (%)	6 (25)
Acute Procedural Success, n (%)	24 (100)
Procedural Complications, n (%)	0 (0)
Procedural Death, n (%)	0 (0)
Device time One clip	65 ± 19
Device time Two clips	145 ± 25
Device time Functional etiologies	88 ± 41
Device time Degenerative etiologies	107 ± 52



# Ferrarotto Experience

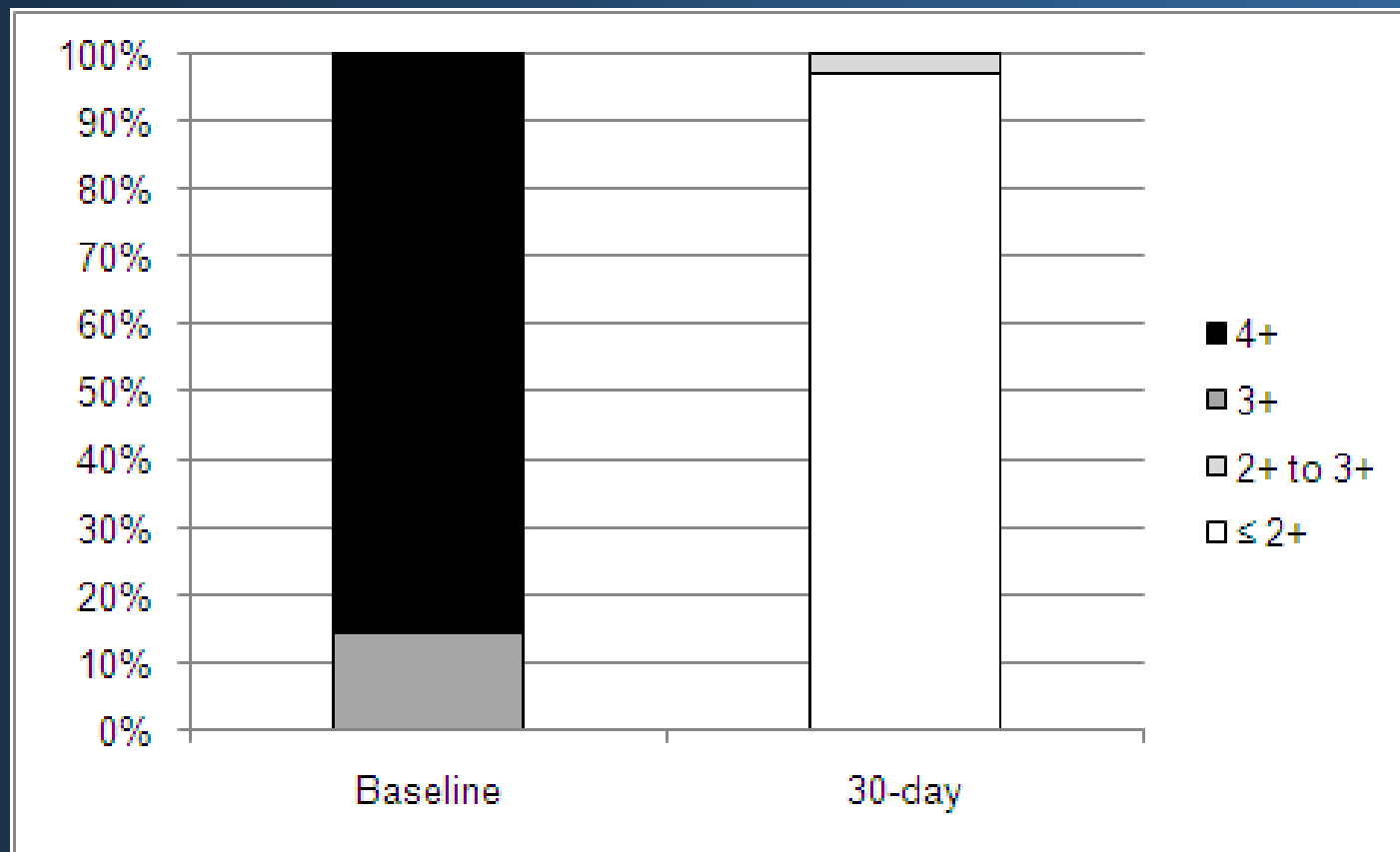
## 30 days MACE

	n = 24
Death	1 (3.2)
Myocardial infarction	0
Stroke	0
Non-elective cardiac surgery for adverse events	0
Clip detachment	0
Clip embolization	0
Transfusion of > 2 units of blood	1 (3.2)
Ventilation for >48 hours	0
Deep wound infection	0
Septicemia	0
New onset of atrial fibrillation	0
NYHA Functional Class I-II, n (%)	24 (90)



# Ferrarotto Experience

## 30 days follow up



# Edge-to-Edge Technique

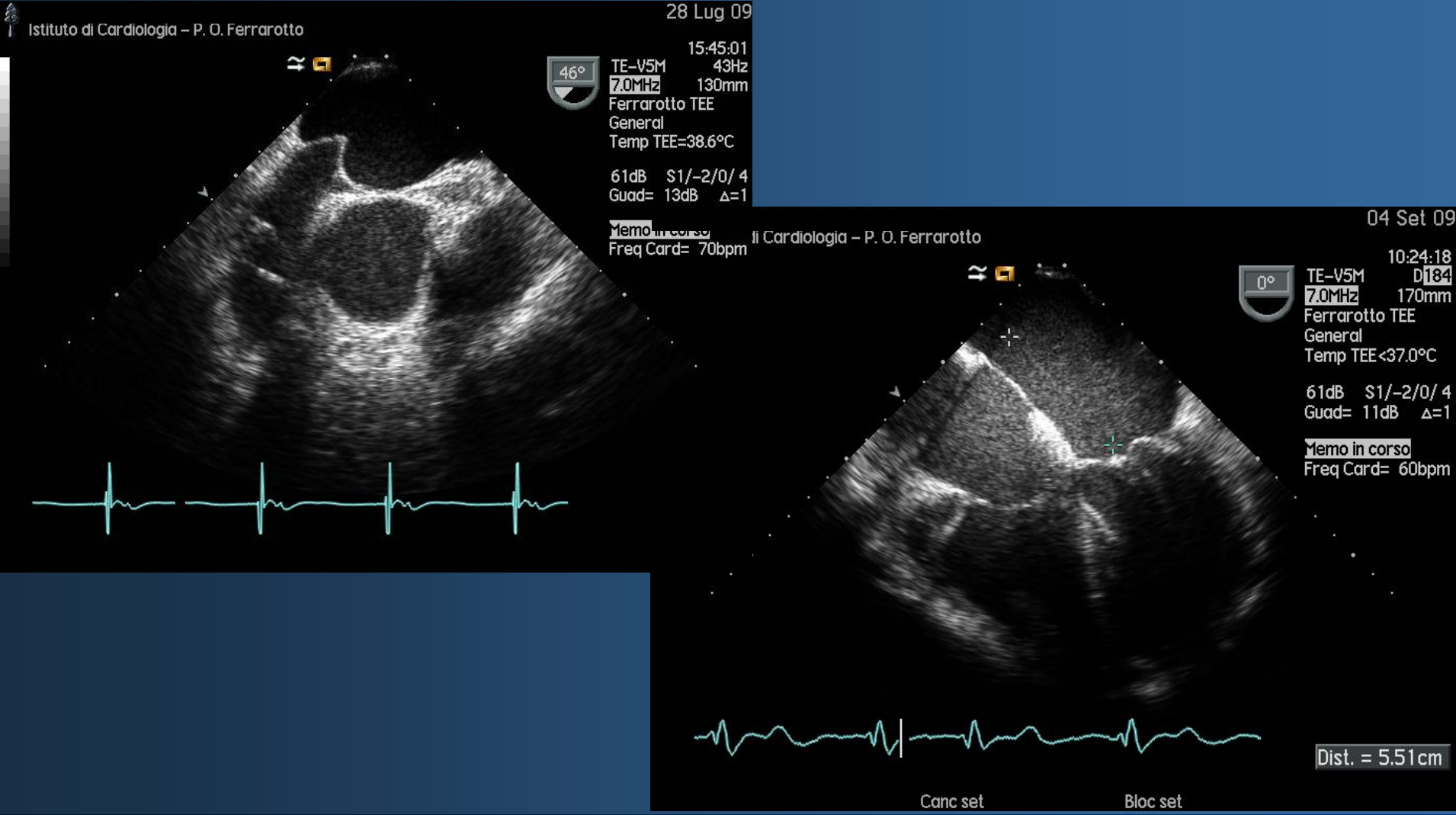
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- **General Anesthesia**
- **TOE guidance**
- **Right femoral vein access**
- **Transeptal puncture**
- **Introduction 24 Fr guide catheter in LA**
- **Introduction DCS with the clip**
- **Clip orientation in LA and than above mitral regurgitation**
- **Checking enduring MR using TOE**
- **Clip deployment**

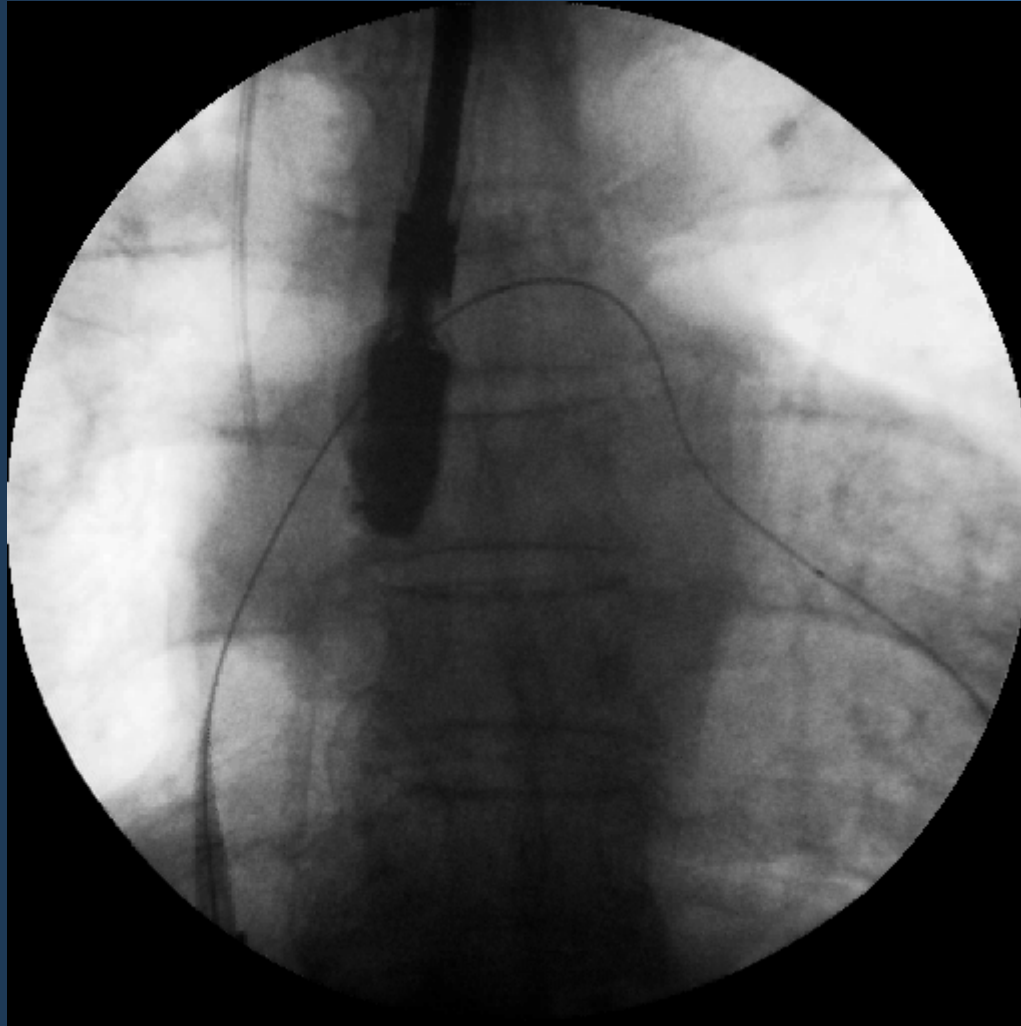


# Procedure



# Procedure

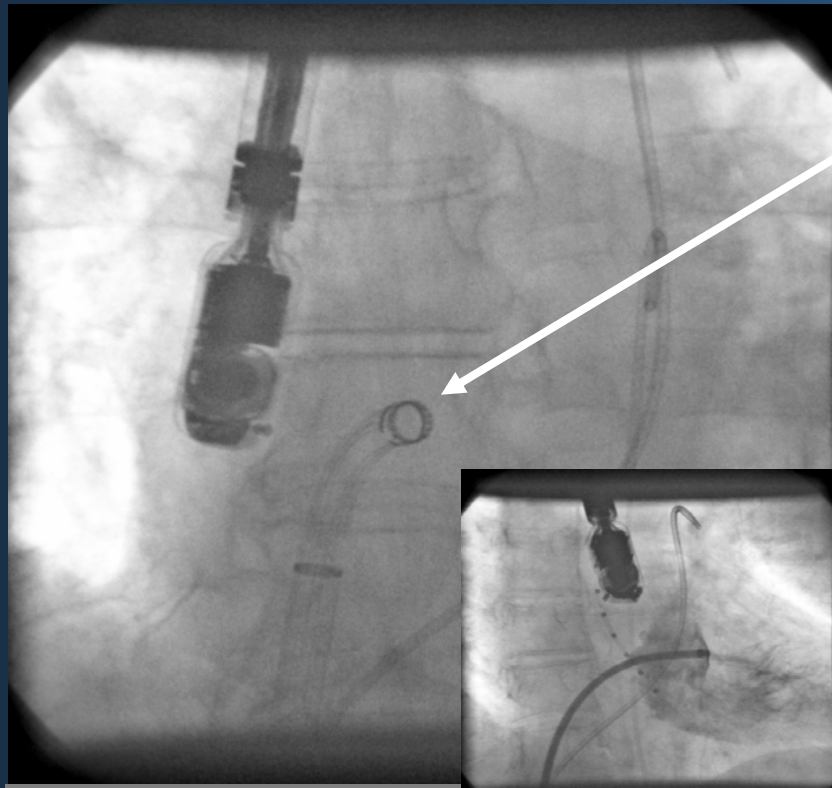
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# Edge to Edge Technique

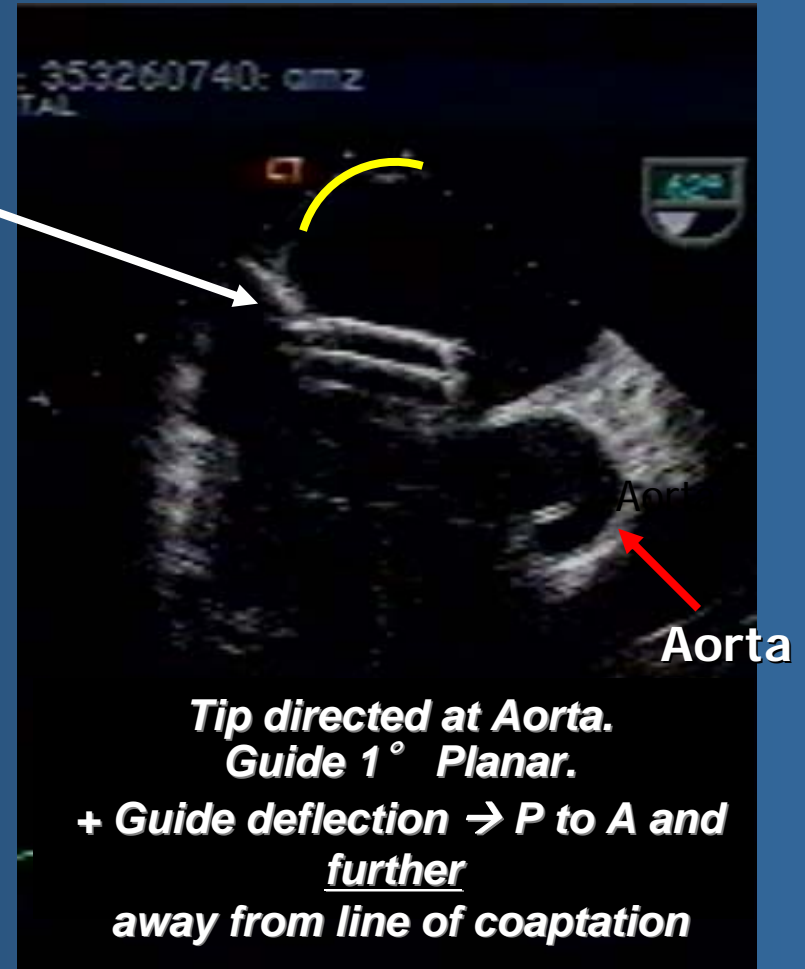


## Guide position

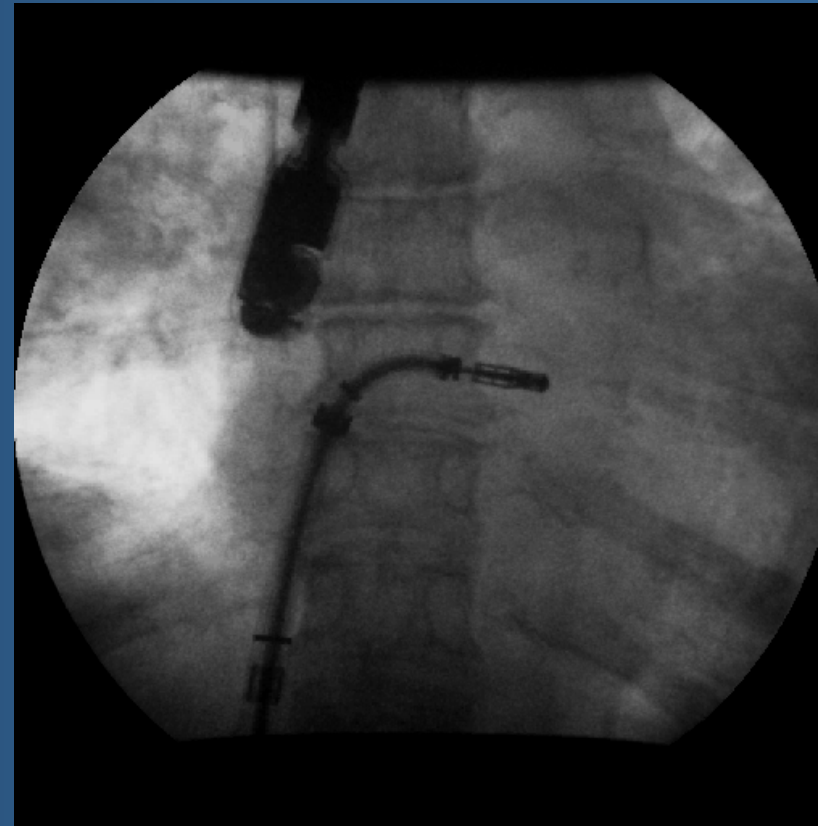
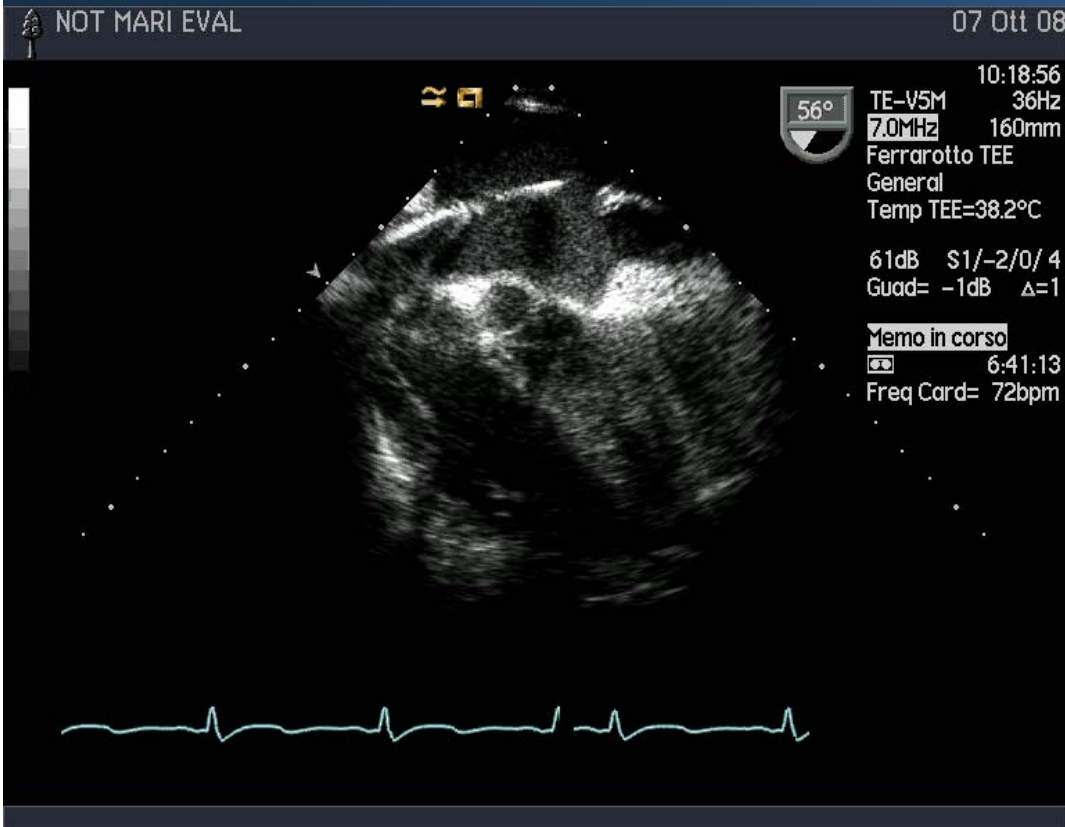


Tip ring

## Echo answer



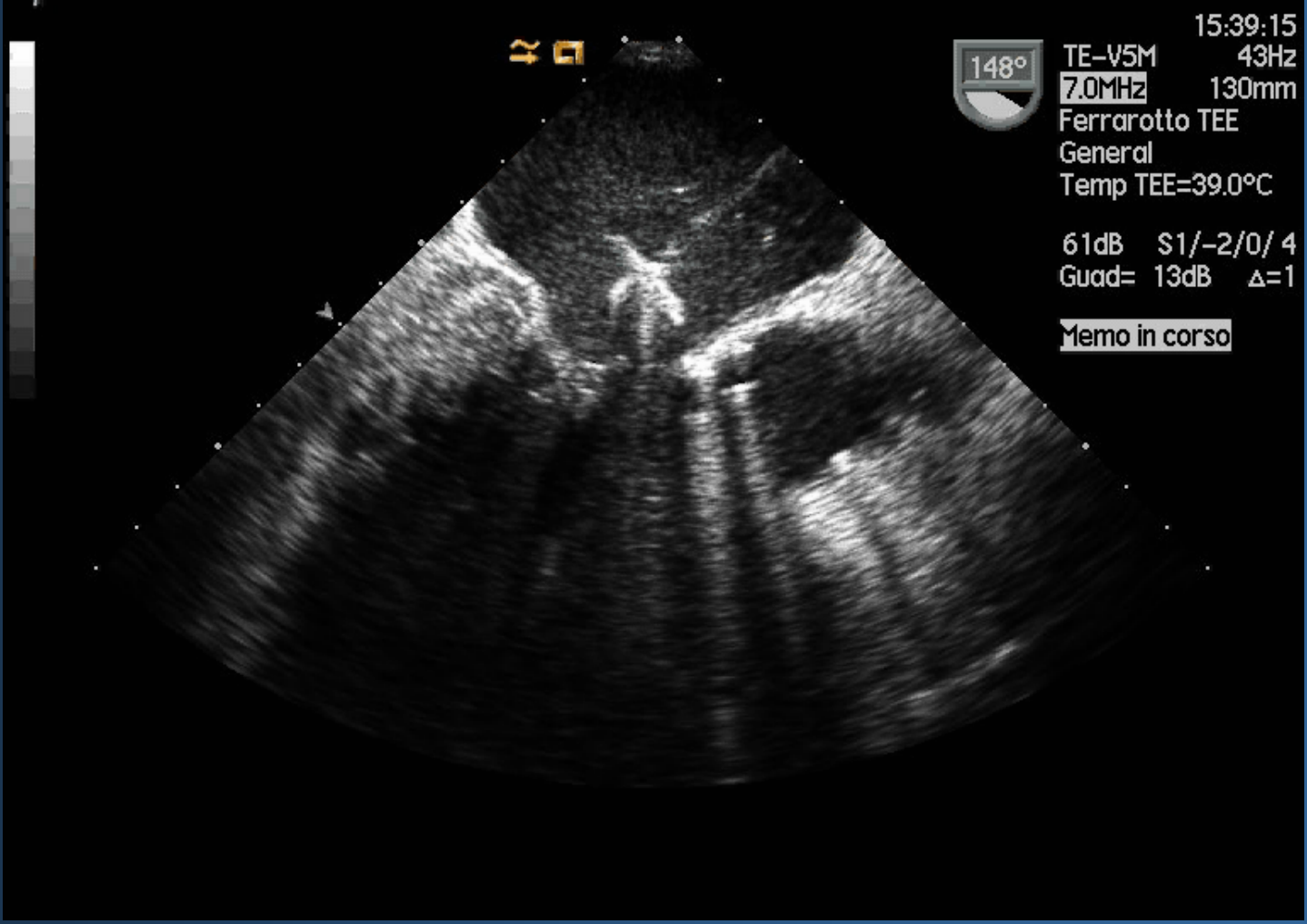
# Procedure





di paola nic impianto mitro

29 Apr 09



di paola nic impianto mitro

29 Apr 09



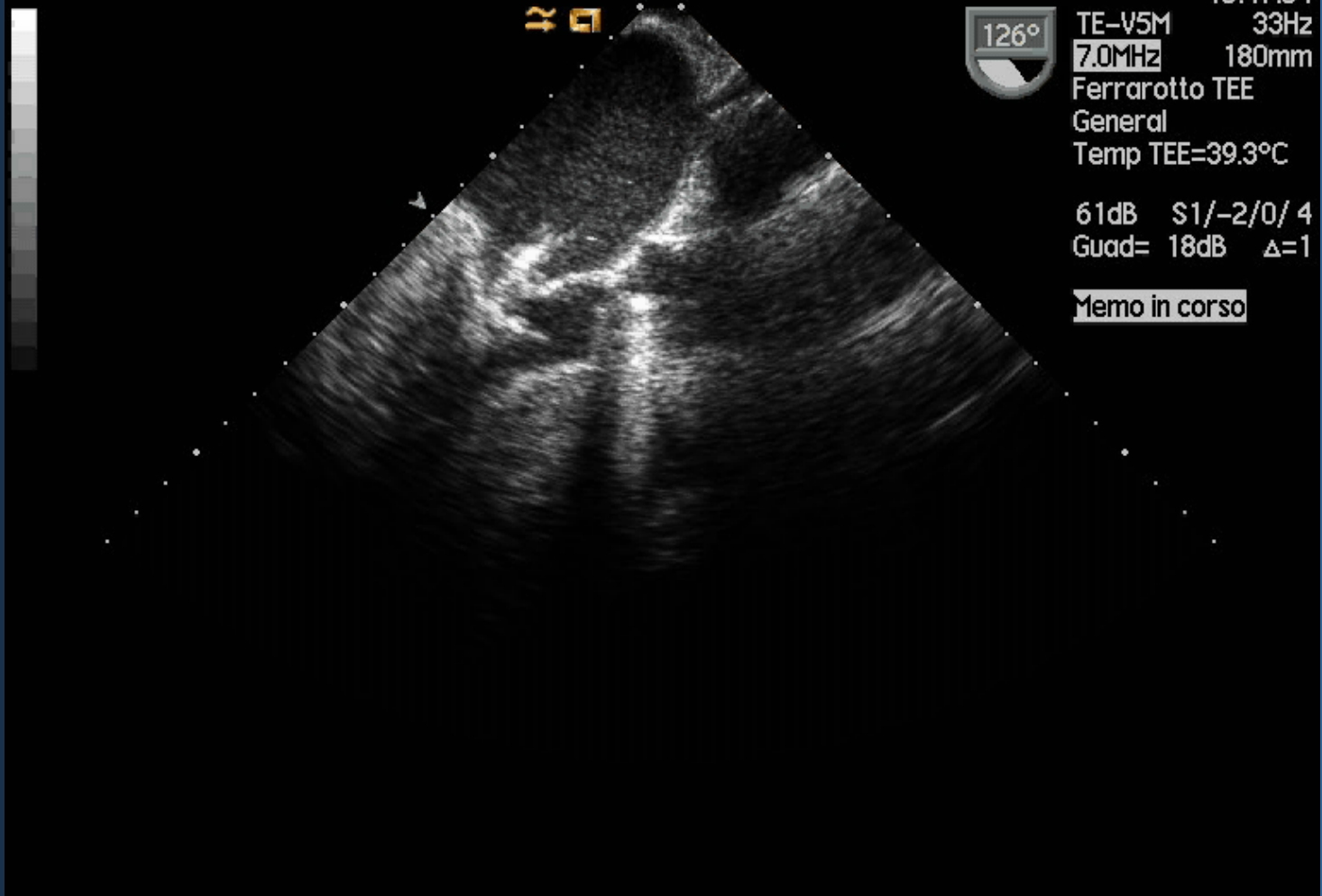
126°



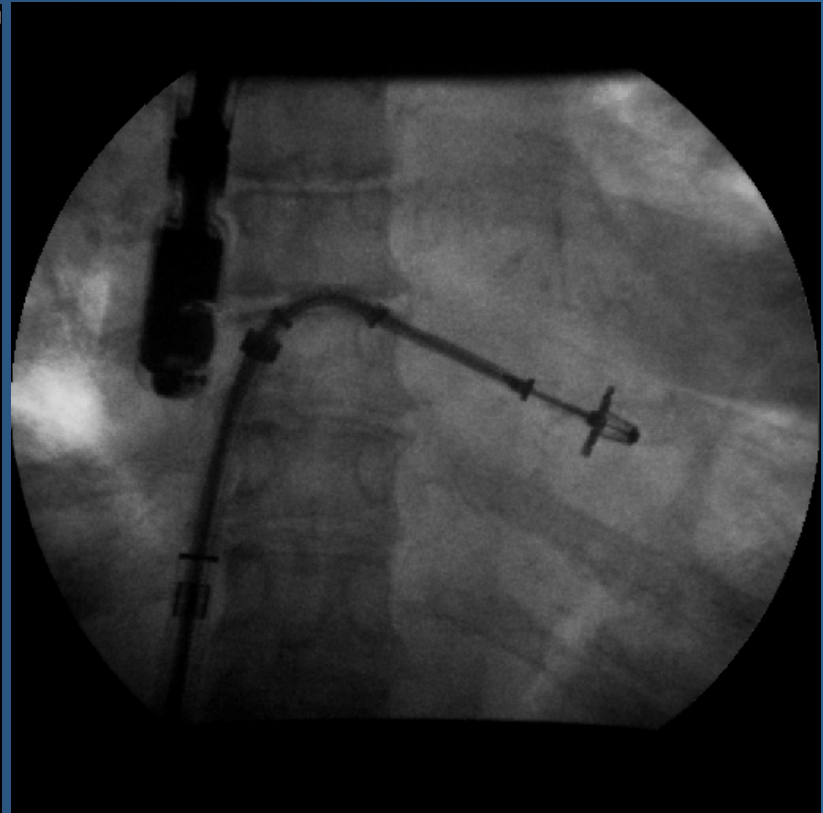
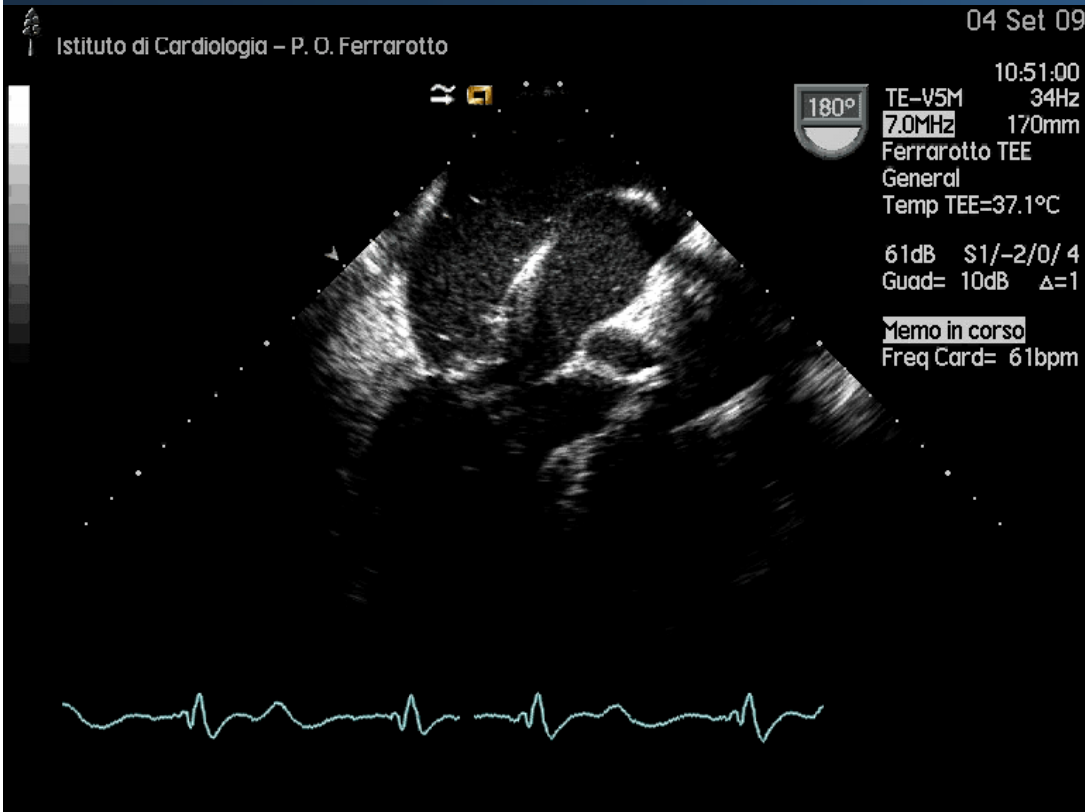
15:47:54  
TE-V5M 33Hz  
7.0MHz 180mm  
Ferrarotto TEE  
General  
Temp TEE=39.3°C

61dB S1/-2/0/4  
Guad= 18dB Δ=1

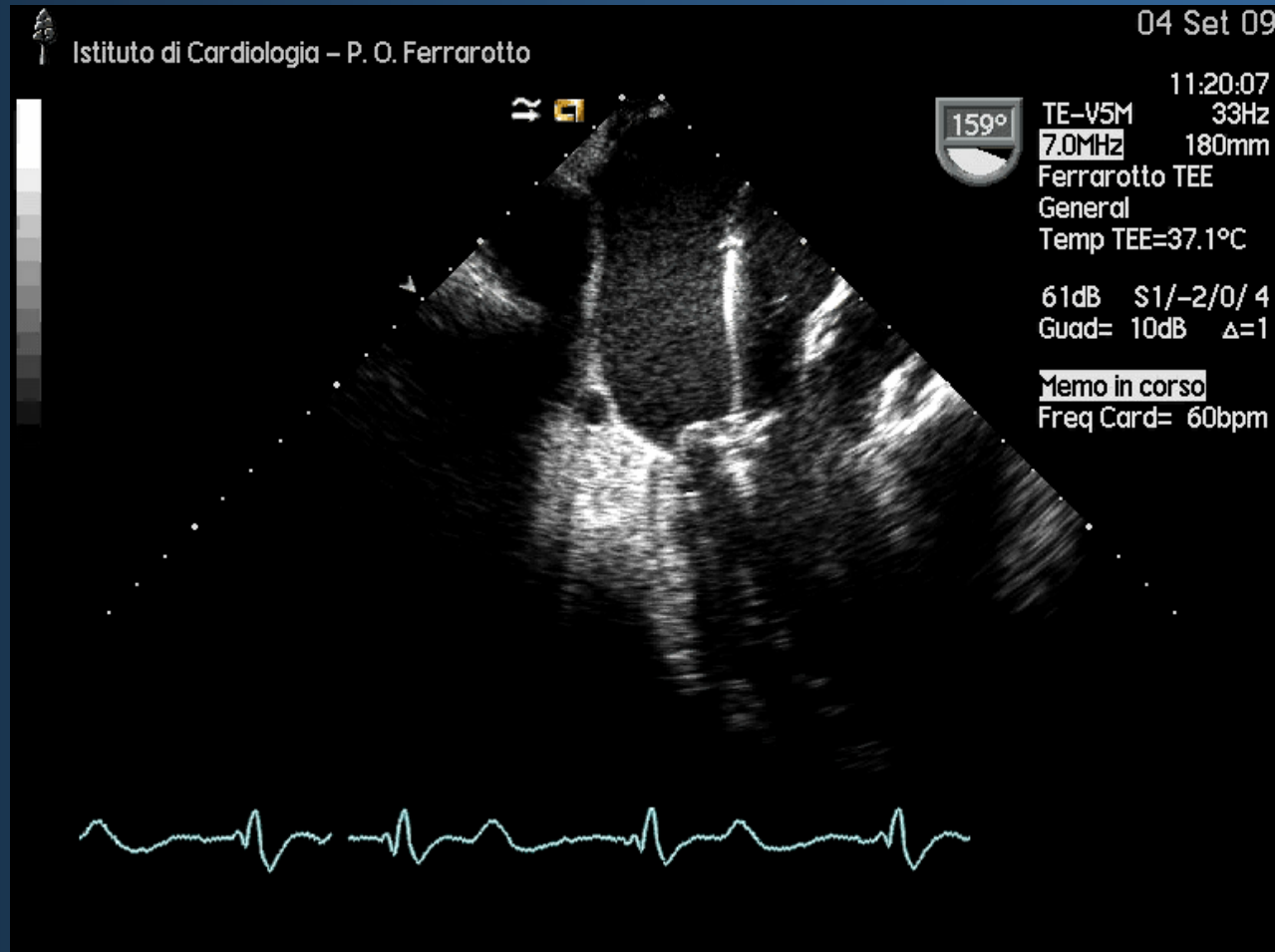
Memo in corso



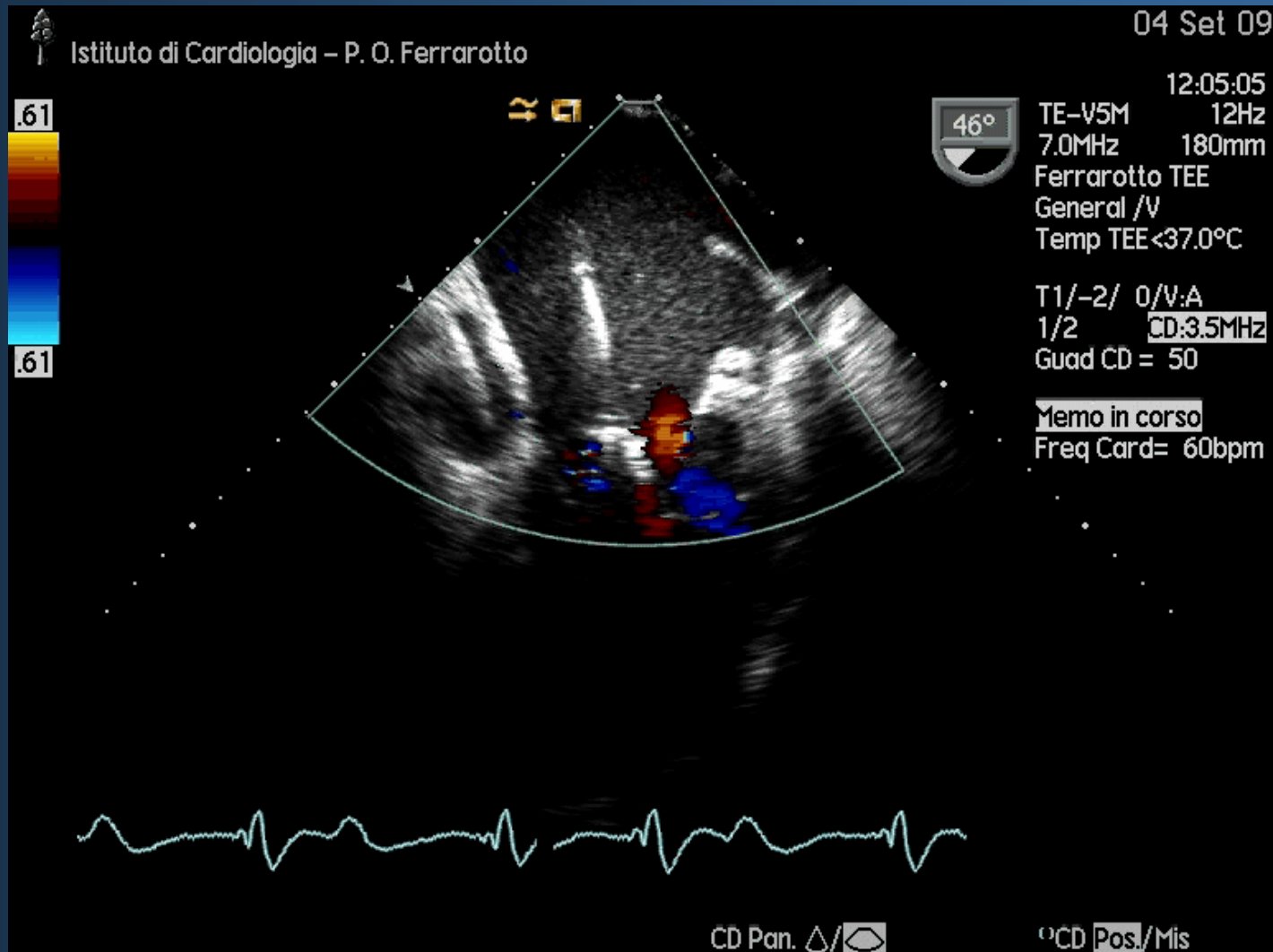
# Procedure



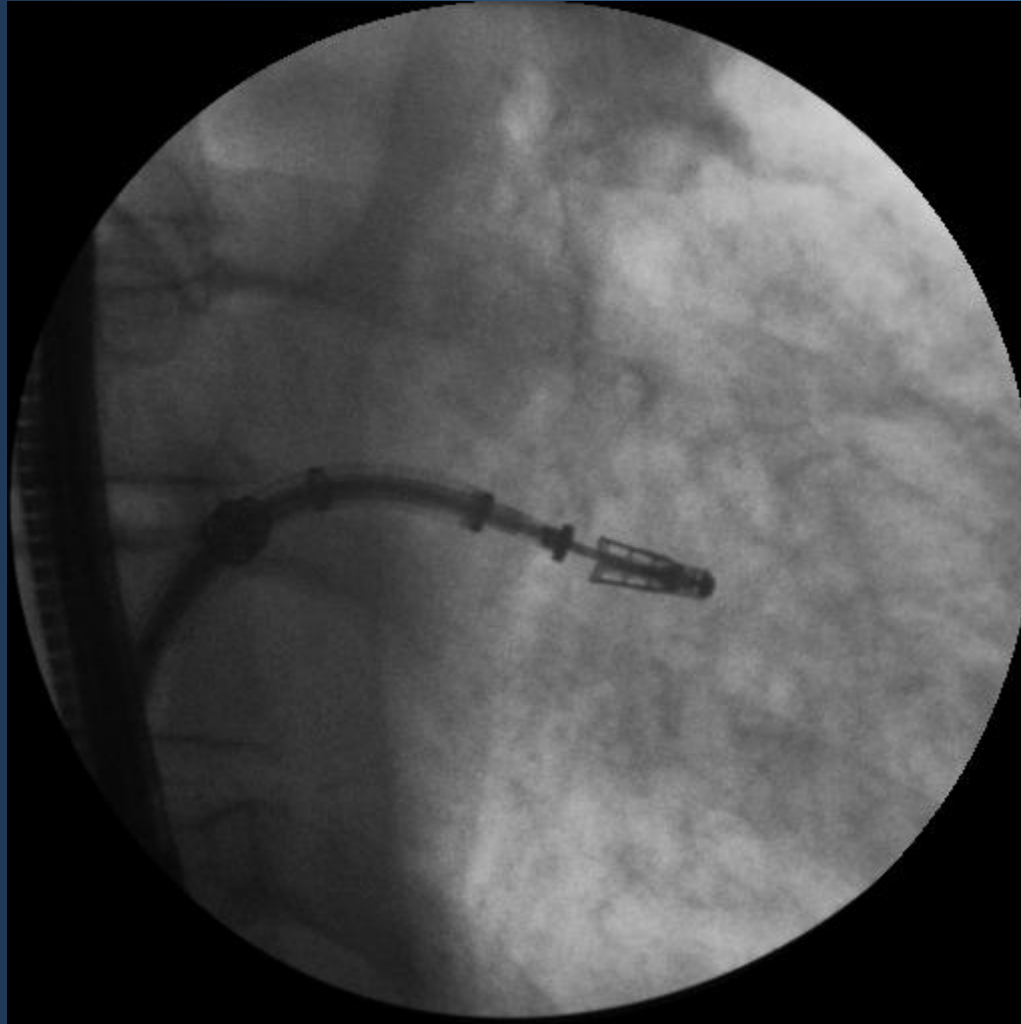
# Procedure



# Procedure

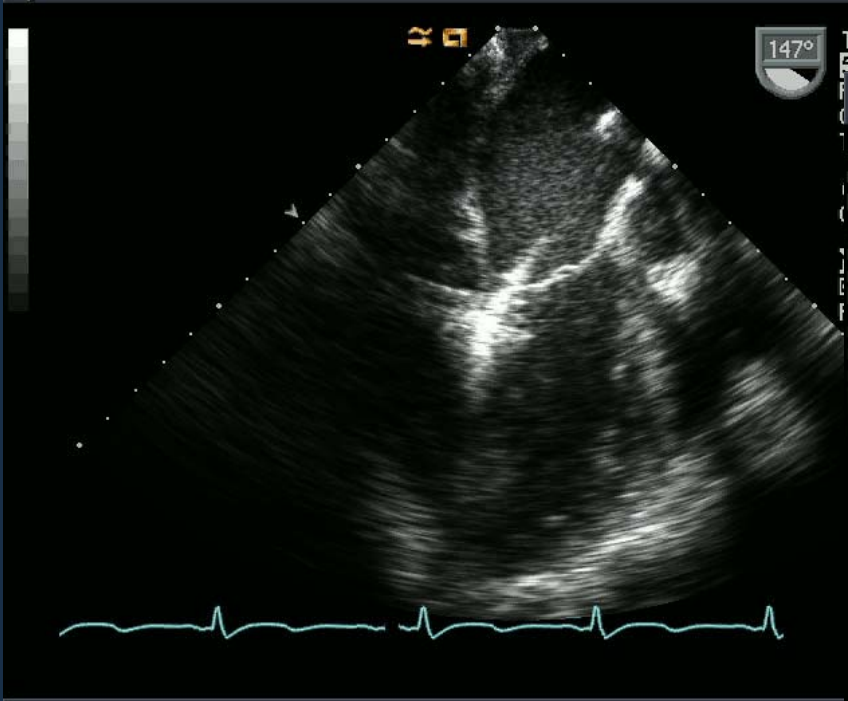






NOT MARI EVAL

07 Ott 08

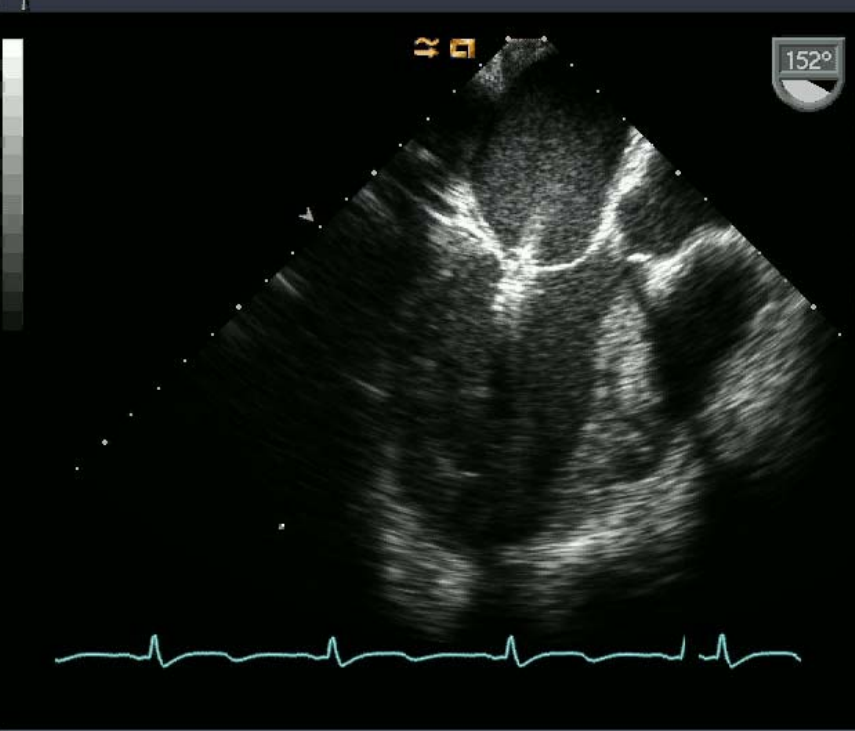


147°

TE-V5M 11:00:19  
5.0MHz 52Hz  
150mm

NOT MARI EVAL

07 Ott 08



152°

TE-V5M 11:51:33  
6.0MHz 46Hz  
160mm

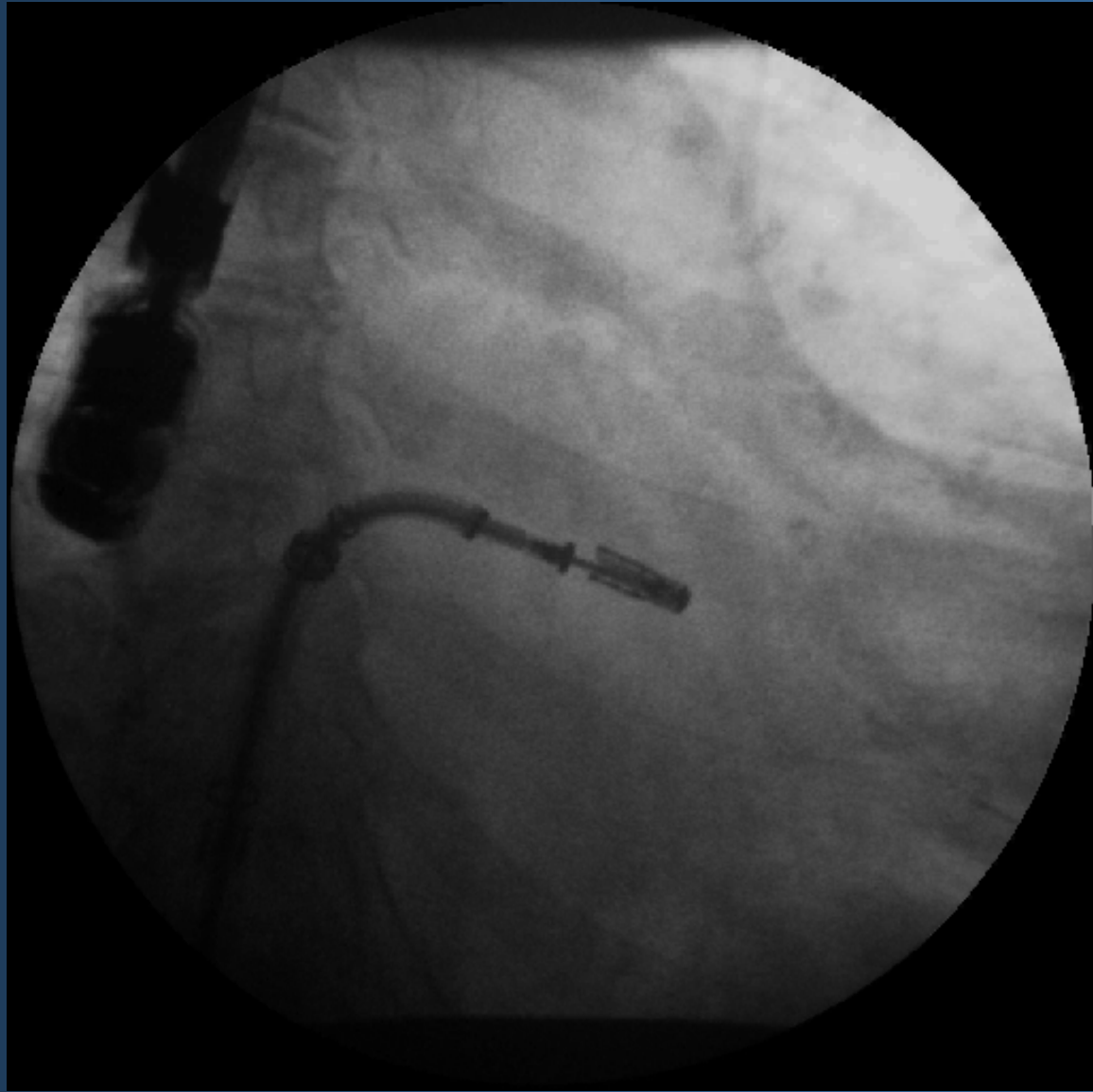
Ferrarotto TEE  
General  
Temp TEE=38.2°C

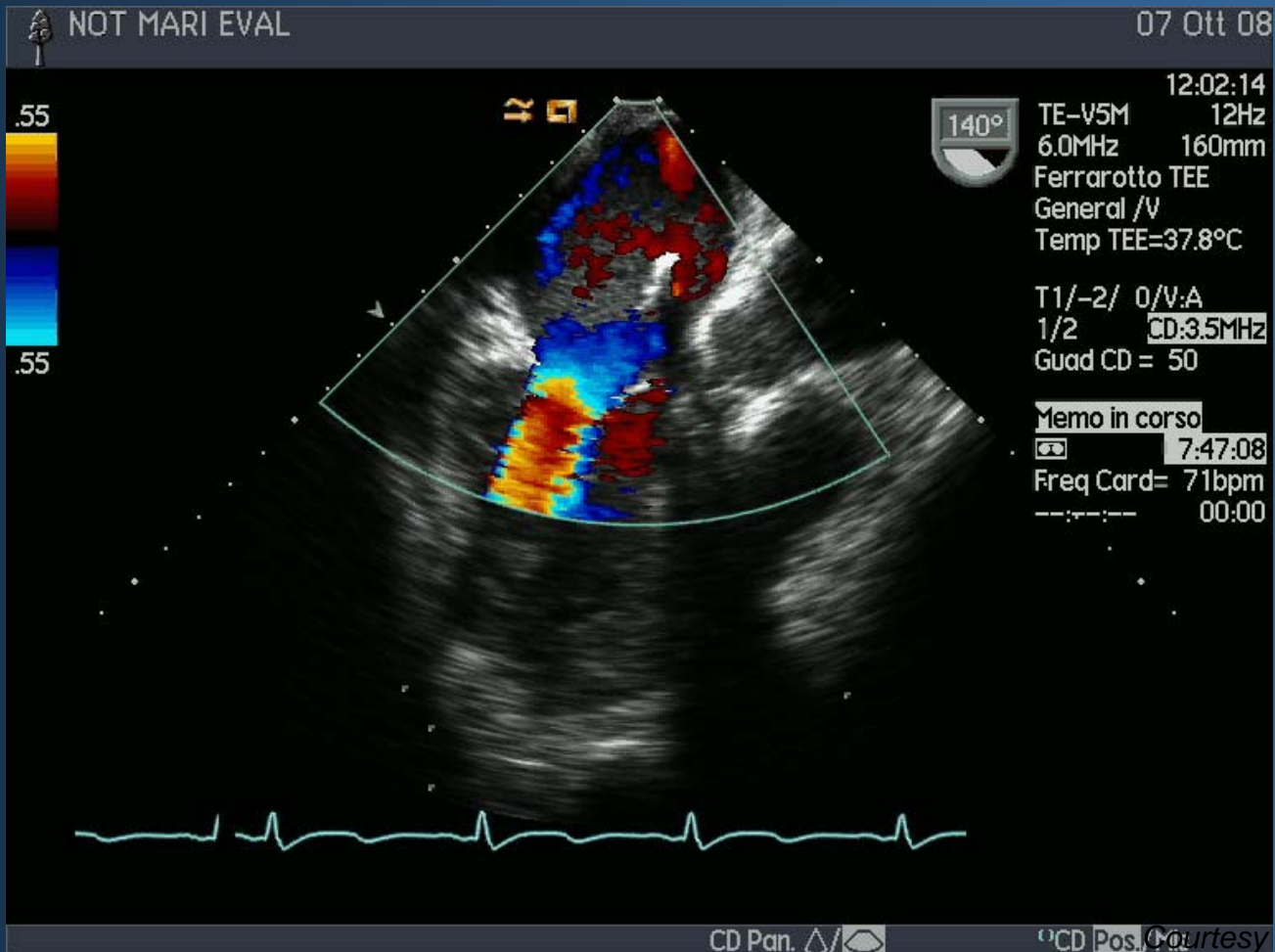
61dB S1/-2/0/4  
Guad= 2dB Δ=1

Memo in corso  
7:36:27  
Freq Card= 70bpm



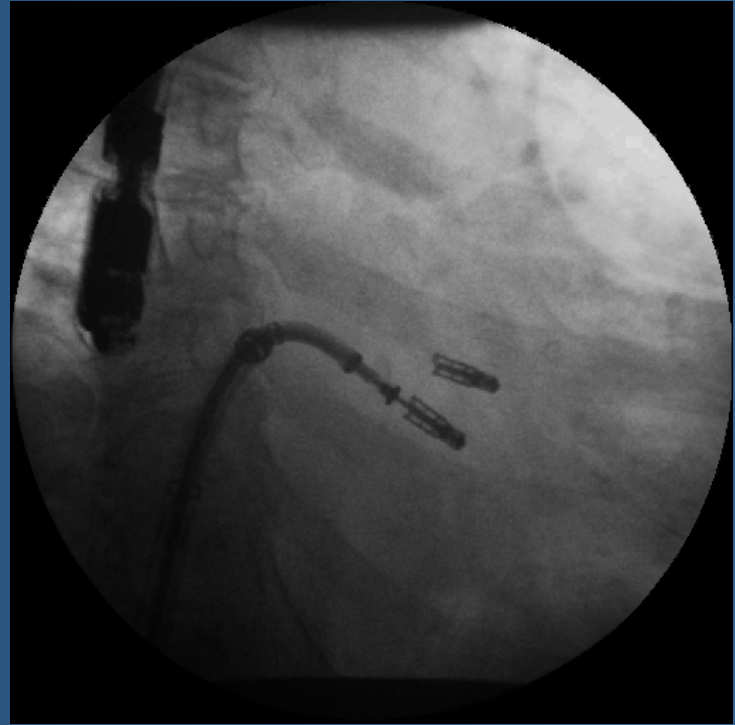
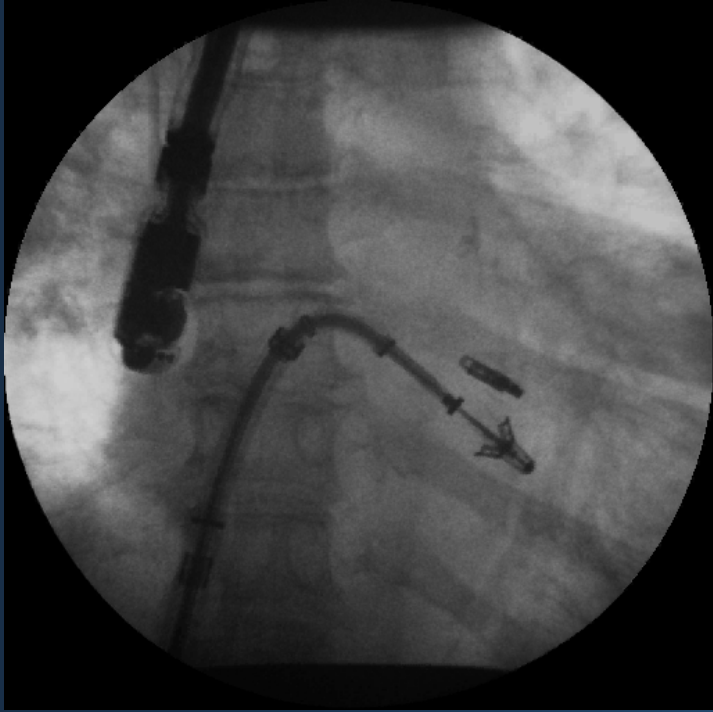


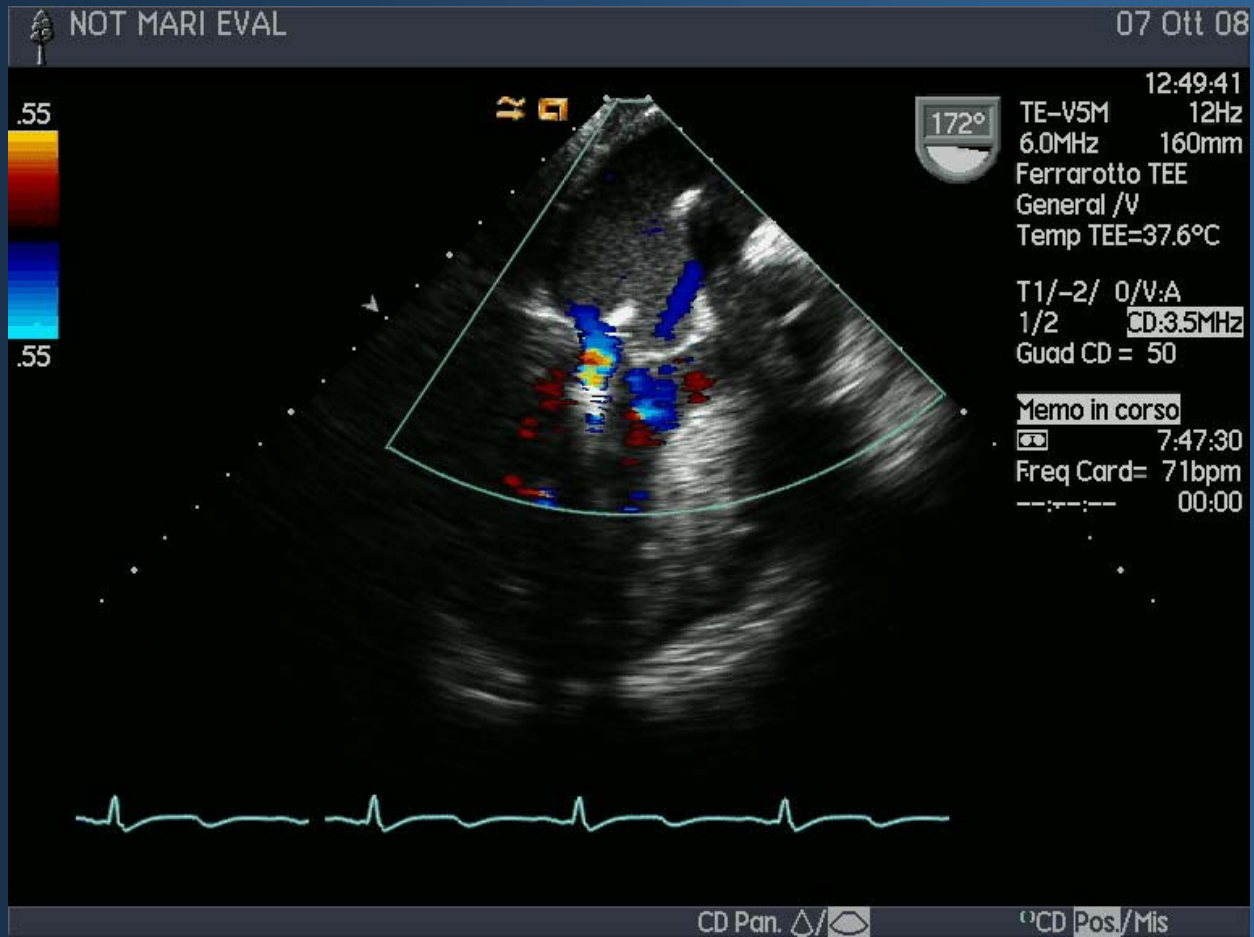




Courtesy of Dr S Scandurra



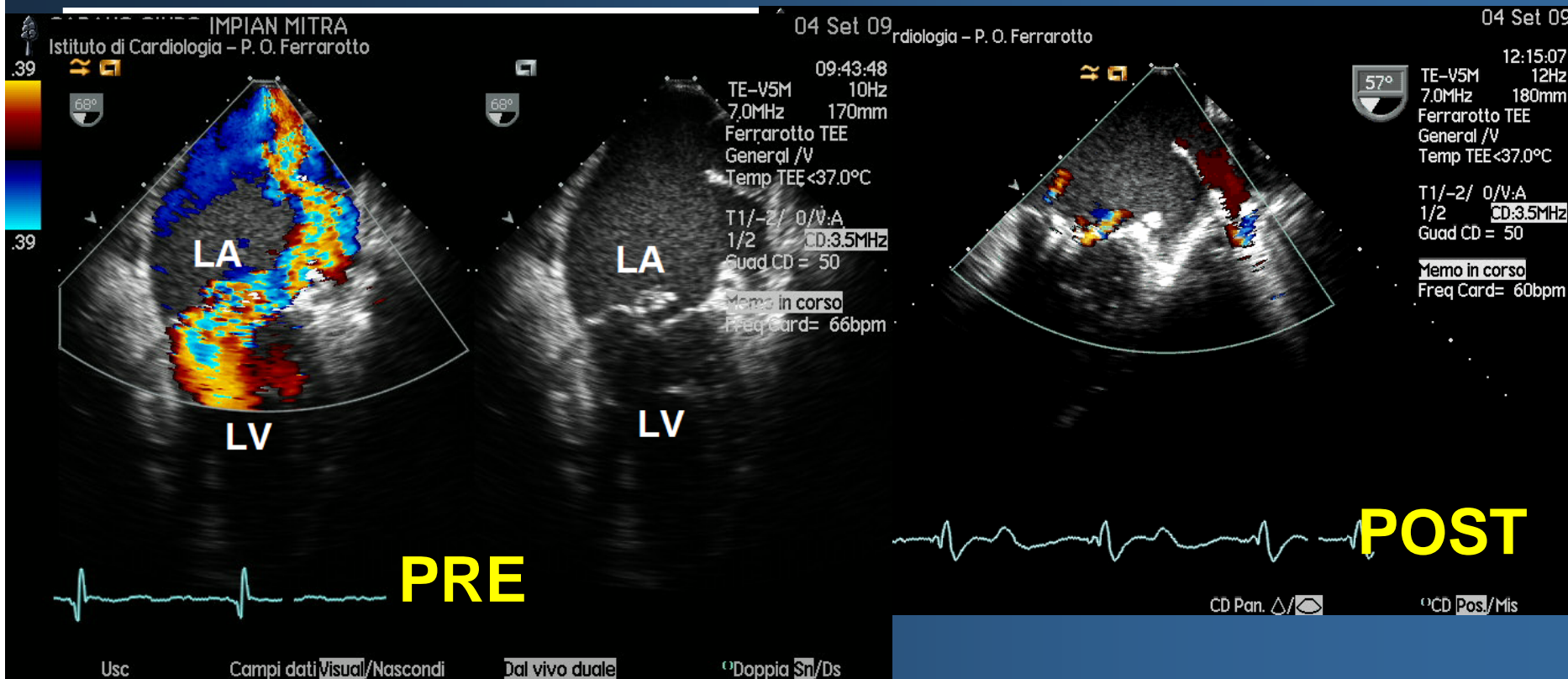




Courtesy of Dr S Scandurra



# Procedure



# Edge-to-Edge Technique

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- *Mitraclip System has procedural and short term results better than expected*
- *The learning curve is steep*
- *The “real world” is expanding the use in functional MVR*
- *The procedure is safe in Pts with low LVEF*
- *Waiting for other devices ...*



*Thank You*



Ferrarotto Hospital  
University of Catania

