

# My clinical experience with Lotus.

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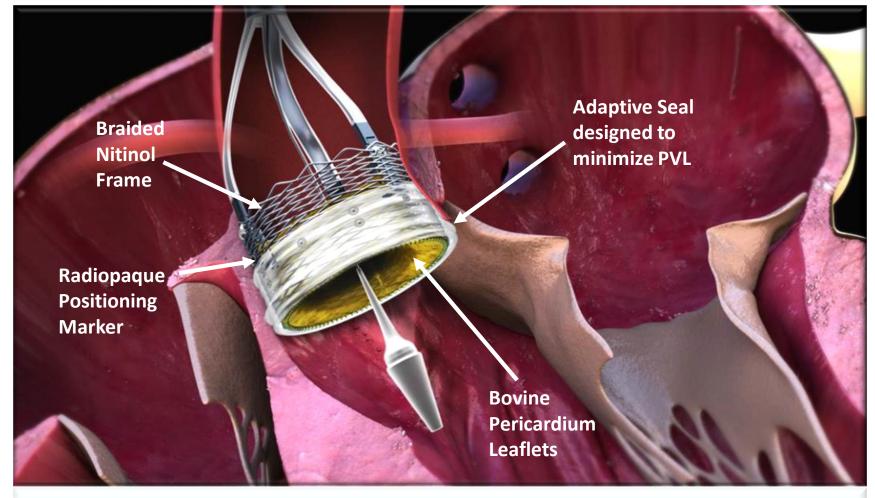


## **Conflicts of interest:**

Consultant for Boston Scientific Consultant for Edwards LifeSciences Consultant for Medtronic

# Lotus Valve System Fully repositionable & retrievable





- Controlled mechanical expansion for precise placement
  - Early valve function enables hemodynamic stability

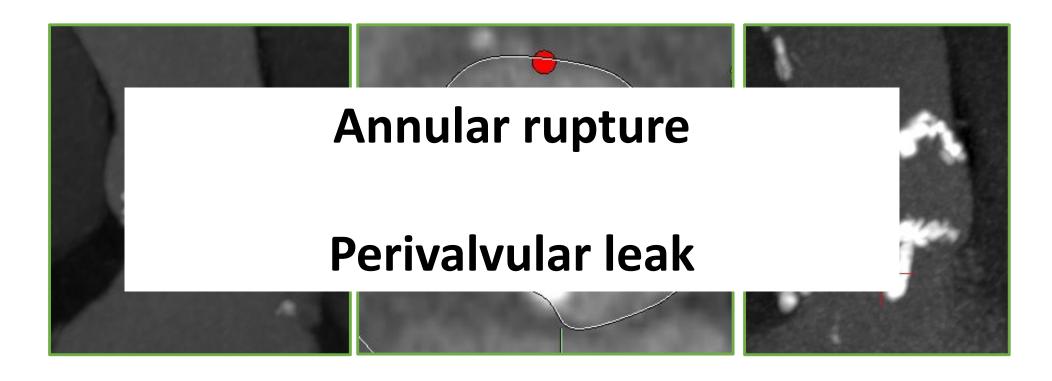


## Lotus Valve System Overview



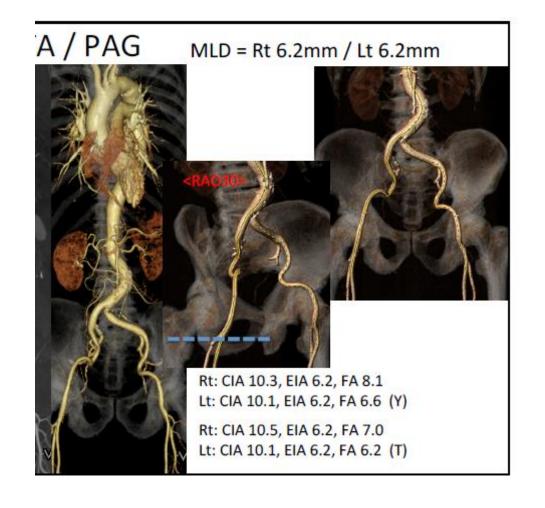


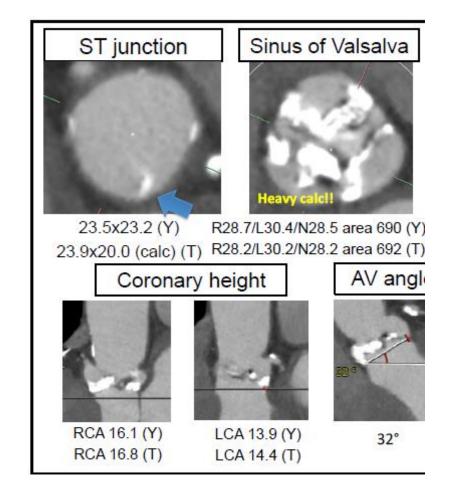
## Lotus in heavy calcification





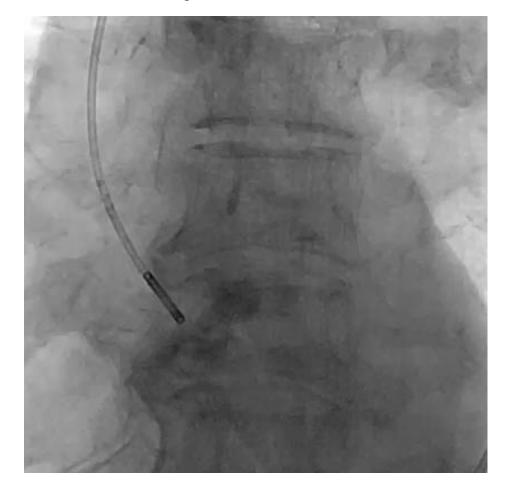
## Lotus in heavy calcification

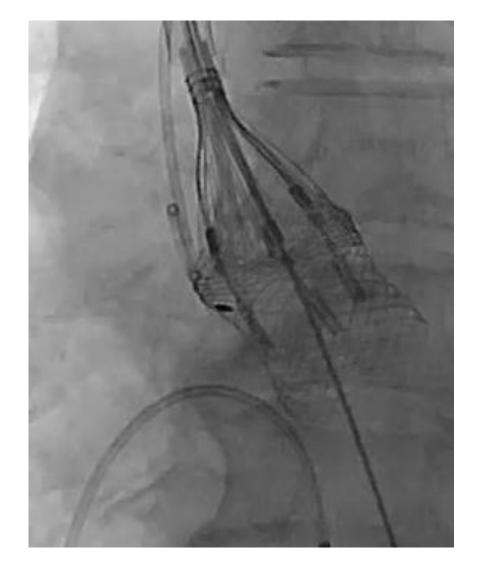






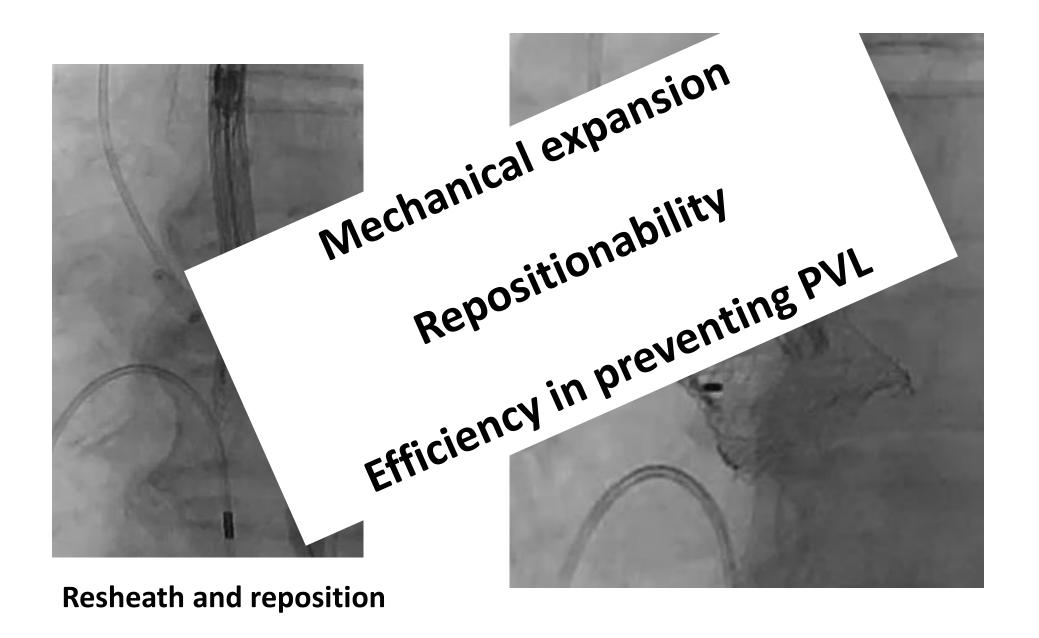
## Lotus in heavy calcification





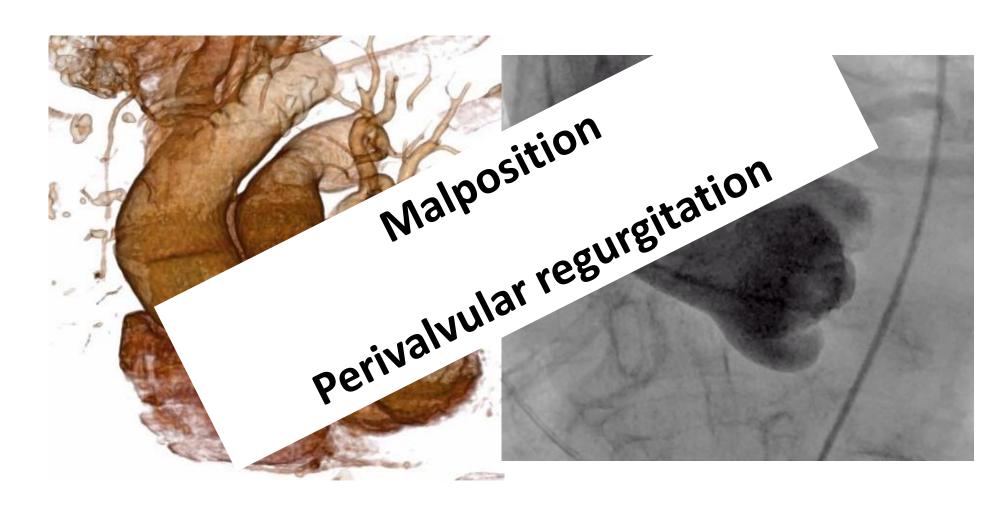
**Early click** 





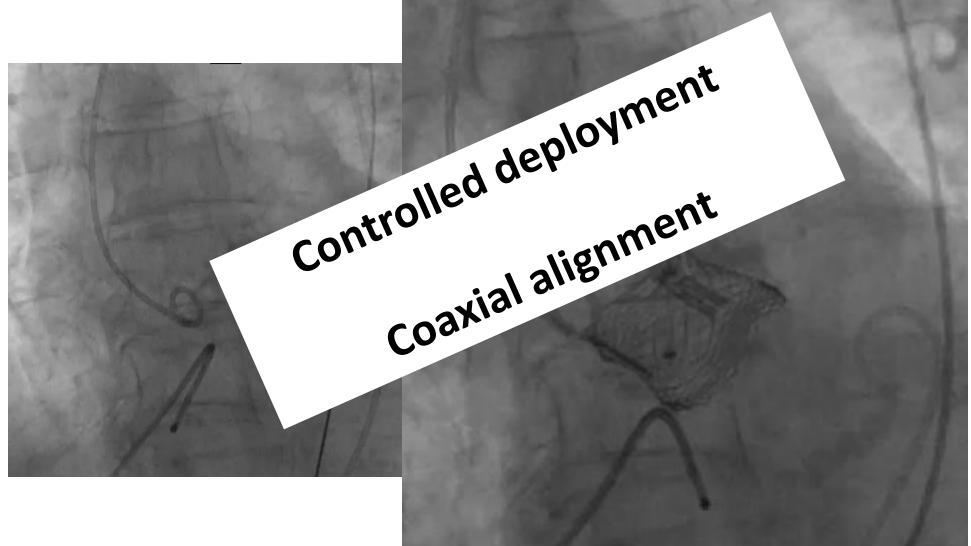


#### **Lotus in horizontal Aorta**





**Lotus in horizontal Aorta** 



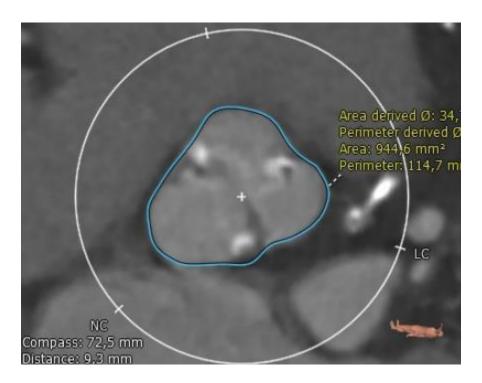


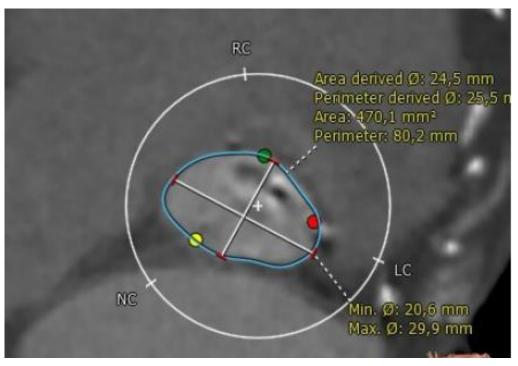
# **Procedural Challenges in bicuspid valves**

- Heavily calcified leaflets
- Valve misplacement Asymmetric orise
- Assymetric valve expansion High residual gradient
- Paravalvular regurgitation Sizi
  - Ba
  - Inter



## Lotus in bicuspid

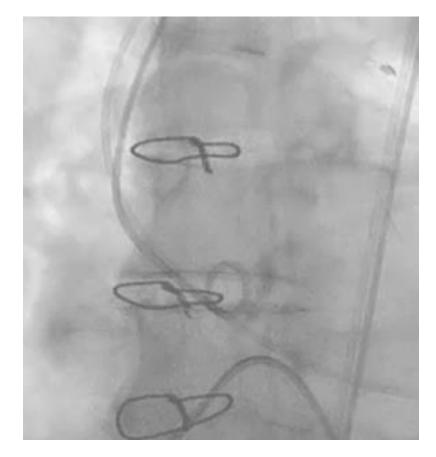




**Low LVEF: 20%** 

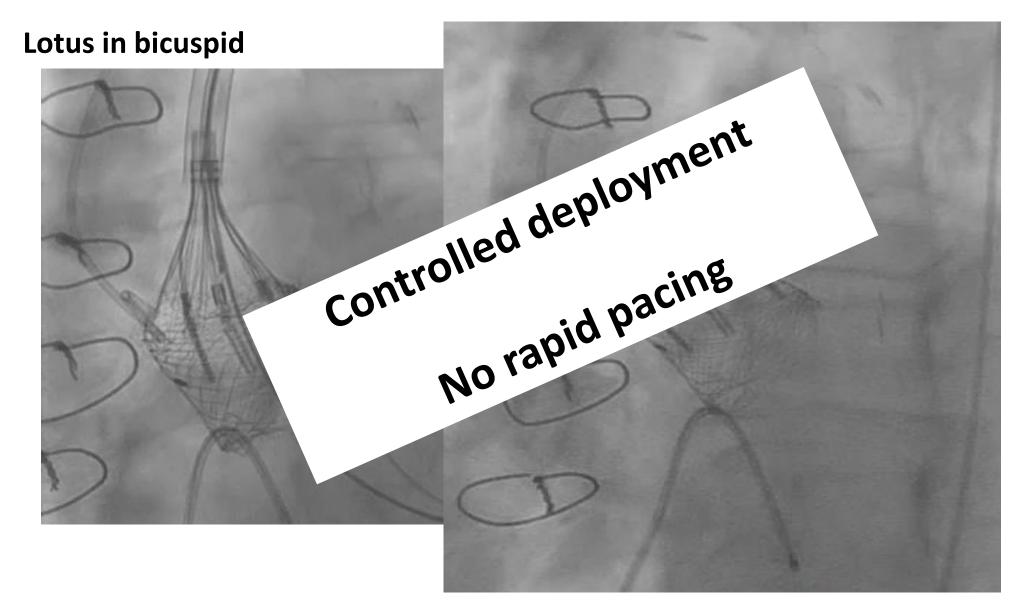


## **Lotus in bicuspid**



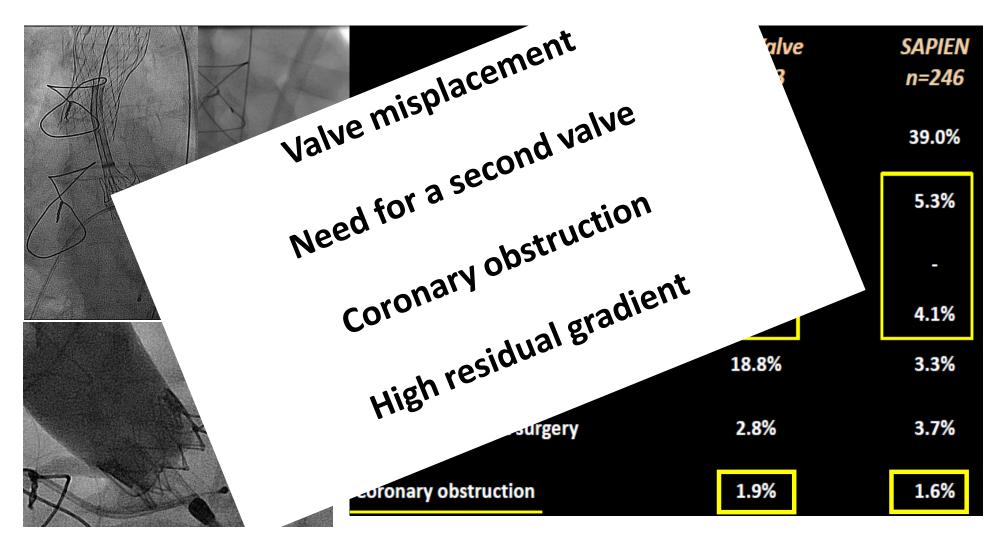








#### Lotus in valve-in-valve



Dvir et al. Circulation. 2012;126:2335-2344.

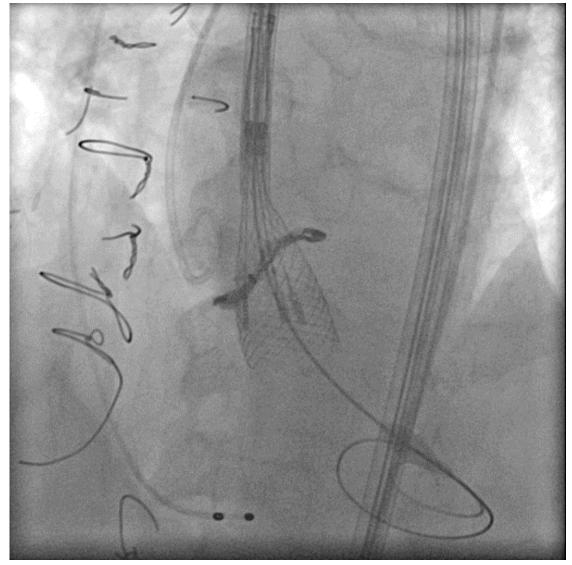


## Lotus in valve-in-valve



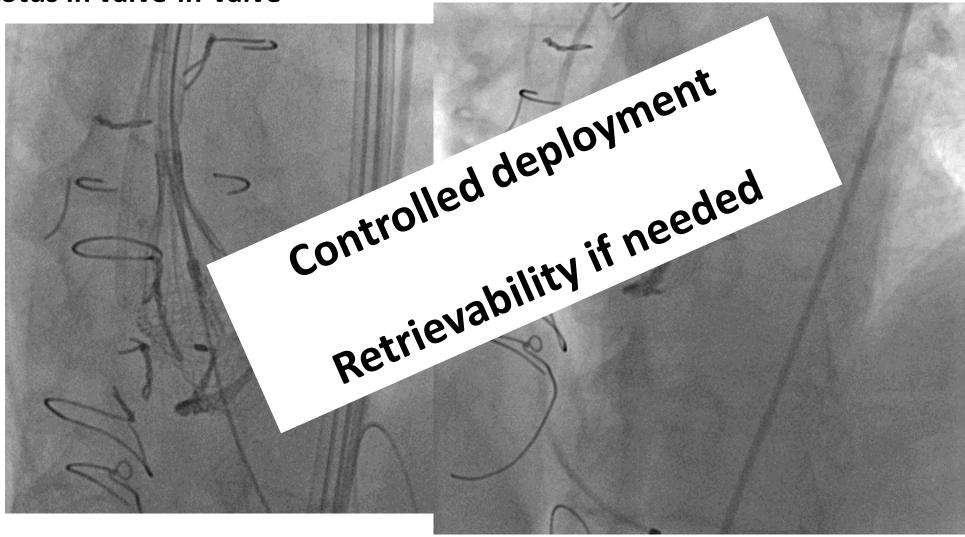
19 mm







Lotus in valve-in-valve



#### **LOTUS Clinical Program**



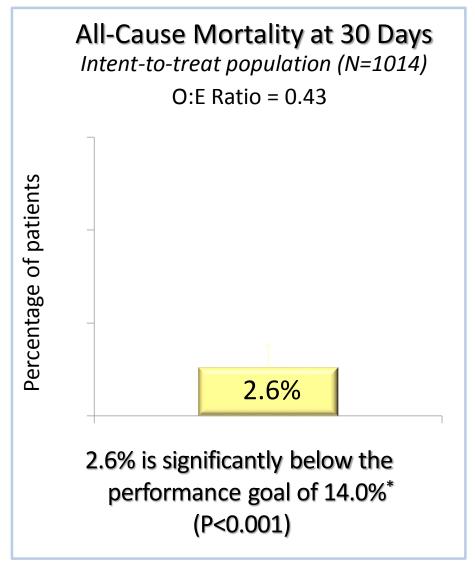
**REPRISE I REPRISE** II/II EXT **RESPOND LOTUS Edge Feasibility REPRISE** Edge **REPRISE III REPRISE JAPAN** 

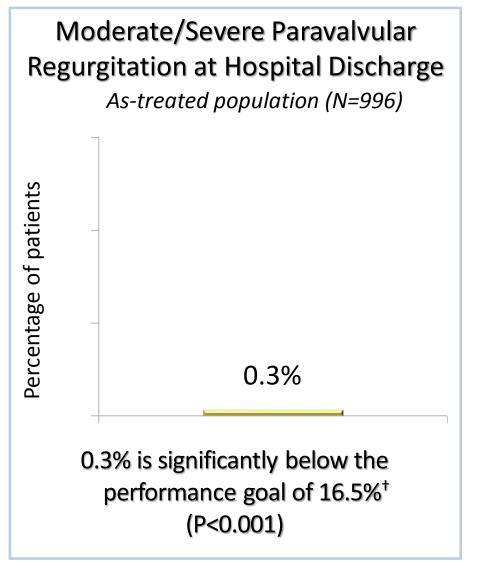
Post Market Study
Safety & Performance, All Comers
N=1014, single arm
23, 25, & 27mm valve sizes
1° Safety Endpoint: Mortality at
30 days & 1 year
Key Secondary Endpoint: PVL at
hospital discharge & 1 year (Core Lab
Adjudicated)

## **RESPOND Primary and Key Secondary Endpoints**



Prospective, single-arm, multicenter, observational post-market study





<sup>\*</sup>Based on an expected rate of 10% (based on literature review) plus a test margin of 4%. †Based on an expected rate of 16.5% from the FRANCE 2 registry. *P* values are from the one-sample z test; 95% CI is from Clopper-Pearson Exact Method. Presented by Falk, PCR 2016.

## RESPOND Safety Endpoints at 30 Days

#### CP CLINIQUE Pasteur

As-treated population at 30 days (N=987)\*

All-cause mortality	2.2%
Cardiovascular mortality	2.0%
All stroke	3.0%
Disabling stroke	2.2%
Life-threatening or disabling bleeding	2.2%
Myocardial infarction (>72h post-procedure)	0.3%
Acute kidney injury (Stage 2 or 3)	1.7%
Repeat procedure for valve-related dysfunction	0.1%
Valve- or CHF-related repeat hospitalization	1.2%
Prosthetic aortic valve thrombosis	0.4%
Newly implanted permanent pacemaker	30.0%
Pacemaker dependent at 30 days (Site-reported, n=107/296)	36.1%

# REPRISE II Extension 30d Pacemaker Analysis (N=250) Significant Multivariate Predictors of PPM for First Generation Lotus



Newly implanted pacemaker through 30 days: 29.0% (72/248)

Variable	<b>Odds Ratio</b>	95% CI	P value
Baseline RBBB	12.70	4.45, 36.22	<0.001
LVOT area overstretch ≥10%	3.42	1.74, 6.74	<0.001
1 <sup>st</sup> degree AV block	2.49	1.13, 5.47	0.02
LVOT total calcium volume, per 100 mm³ increase	1.80	1.03, 3.14	0.04

The need for a new pacemaker does not influence 30d or 1 year mortality<sup>1\*</sup>

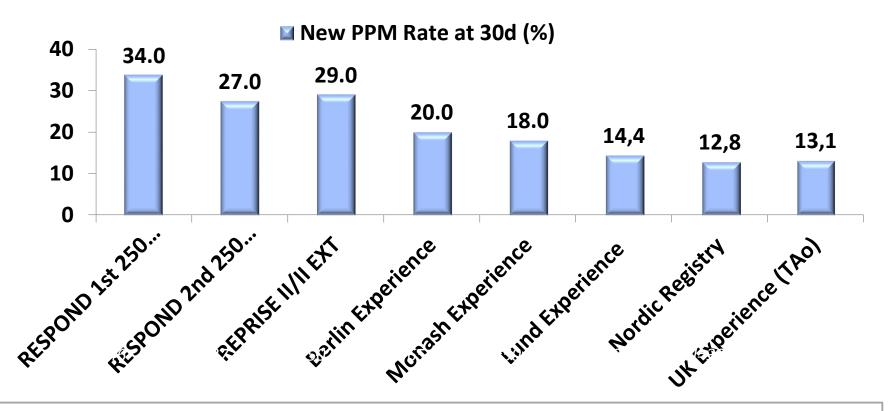
 One study has shown 30-day PPM as a protective factor for the occurrence of unexpected death but this largely remains unknown without further studies<sup>2</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Based on a 93 study non-overlapping meta-analysis including 37,836 patients reporting 30d PPM implantation rates post TAVI.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Chakravarty, et al. *Circulation* 130.A19882 (2014). <sup>2</sup>Urena, et al. *Circulation* 129 (2014): 1233-1243.

# How may technique/protocol impact PPM rate? Recent experience from five studies with first generation Lotus





#### Possible contributors to reduction in PPM rate:

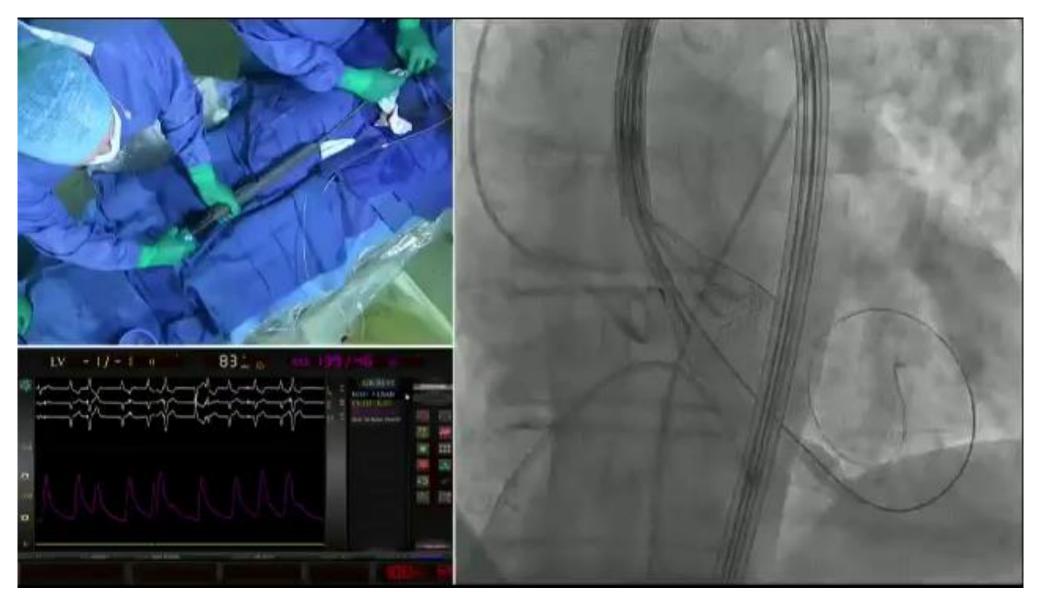
- Reduced valve interaction in LVOT during deployment
- Implant depth <4mm</li>

- Sizing Device/Annulus Ratio
- Use of alternate access (TAo)

RESPOND: Falk, PCR LV 2015. REPRISE II/II EXT: Meredith, PCR LV 2015. Berlin Experience: D'Ancona, TCT 2015. Monash Lotus Study: Gooley et al. J Am Cardiovasc Interv 2015;8:962-71 Lund Experience: Gotberg, TCT 2015. Nordic Registry: De Backer, et al. Int. Jour. of Card. 219 (2016) 92-97. TAo Experience: Bapat, TCT 2015. Results from different studies not directly comparable. Information provided for educational purpose only. Information not intended for use in France. CE mark received 2013. Information for the Lotus Valve System is for use in countries with applicable product registrations. Indications, contraindications, warnings and instructions for use can be found in the product labeling supplied with each device.



## **Lotus first generation**

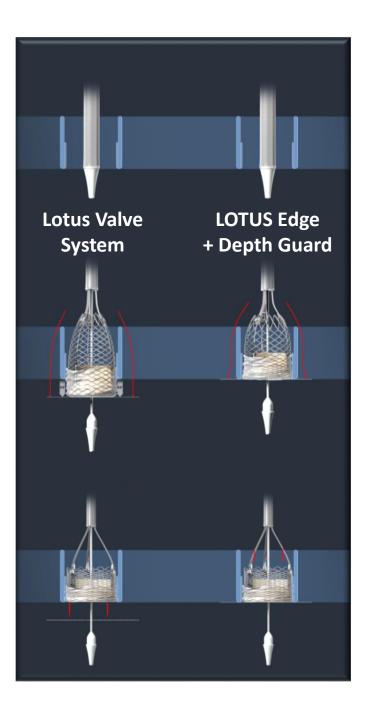


**PPM 26%** 



## **Optimizing Valve Deployment:**

- Anchors early during deployment
- Minimizes depth of valve frame reducing LVOT interaction
- More predictable placement







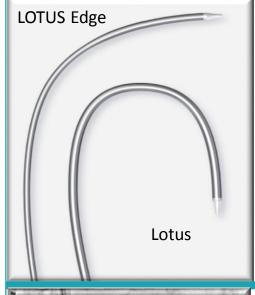
## **Lotus with Depthguard technology**



**PPM 12%** 

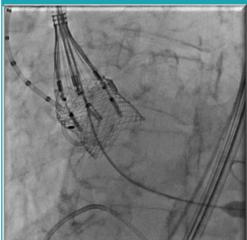
#### Lotus Edge with Depthguard technology





#### **LOTUS Edge Catheter**

- Increased flexibility
- Exceptional coaxial alignment with optimized pre-shape curve
- Proximal catheter profile reduction (3F – 4F)



#### **LOTUS Edge Valve Modifications**

- One-view locking with RO markers
- Limited depth of implant with Depth Guard<sup>™</sup> technology



## Conclusion

## My experience with Lotus™ in real world patients



Various anatomies can be treated

- Mechanical expansion and controlled deployment
- Precise placement and coaxial alignment

Extremely efficient for PVL prevention

Improvement in PPM with DepthGuard



# Thank you