



The Future of TMVR Therapy

Magnus Settergren, MD, PhD, Assoc prof
Director of Interventional Cardiology
Karolinska University Hospital

EUROVALVE 2017

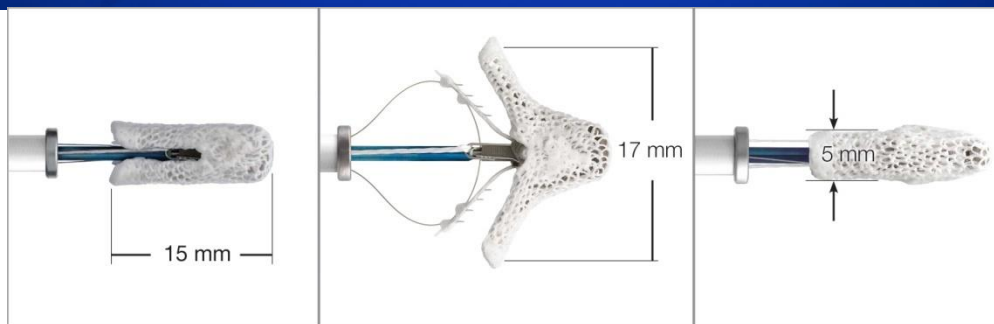
Conflict of Interest

- *Procotor/advisory board*: Abbott Vascular, WL Gore, St Jude Medical, Symetis
- *Research grant*: Abbott Vascular, Medtronic
- *Consultant*: NuHeart

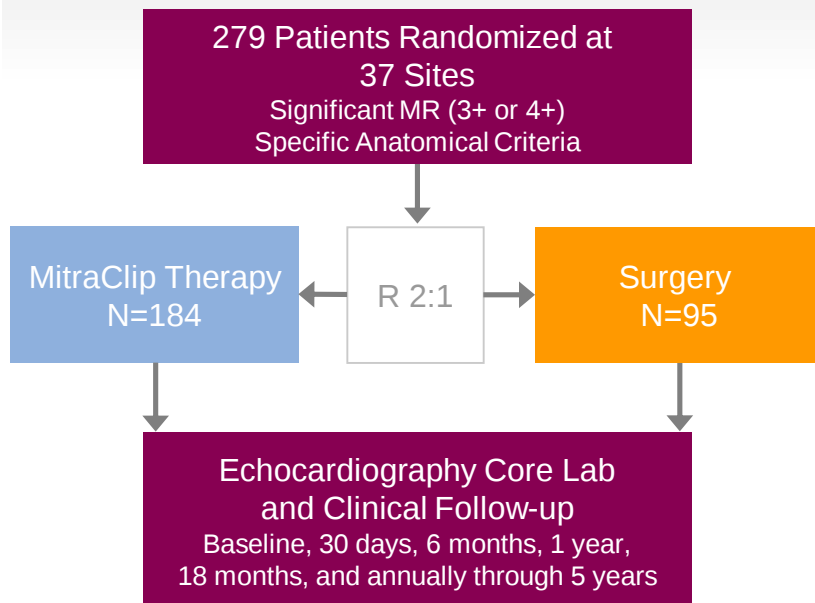
Agenda

- MitraClip Trial Update
- MitraClip NT
- Tendyne Transcatheter Mitral Valve

The MitraClip system



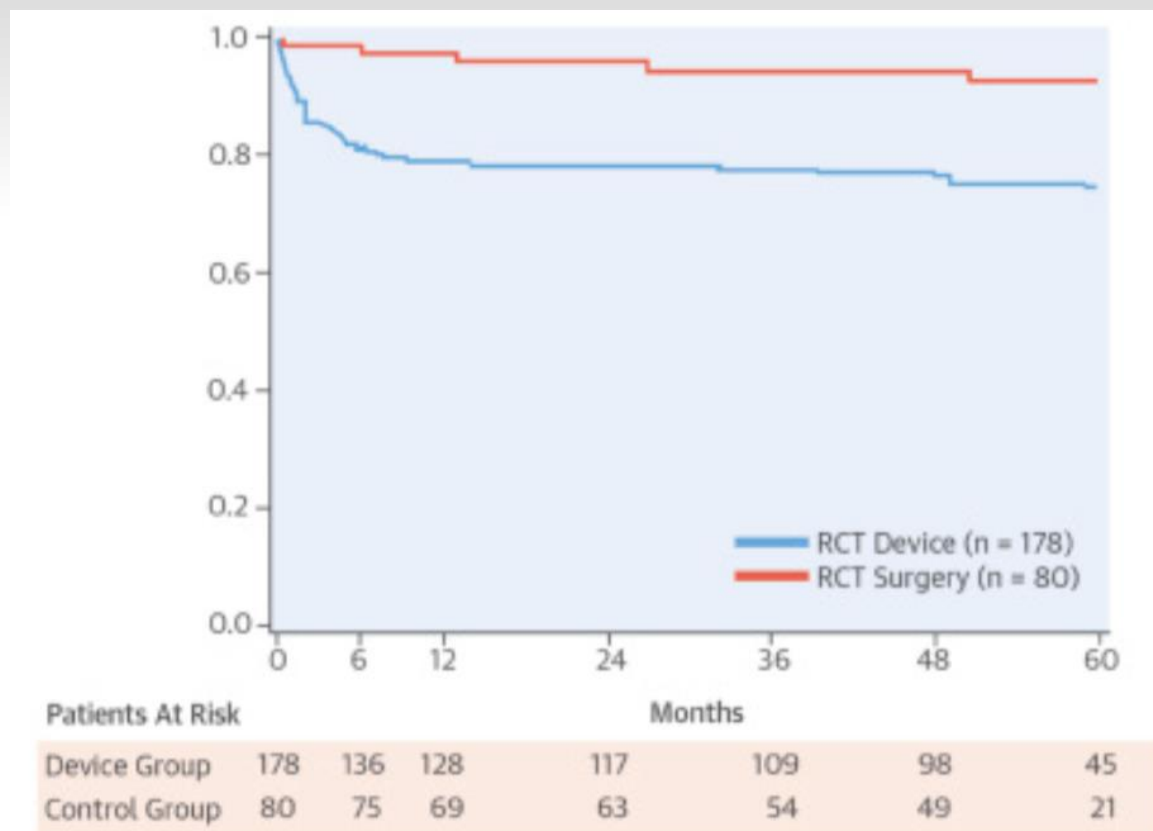
EVEREST II



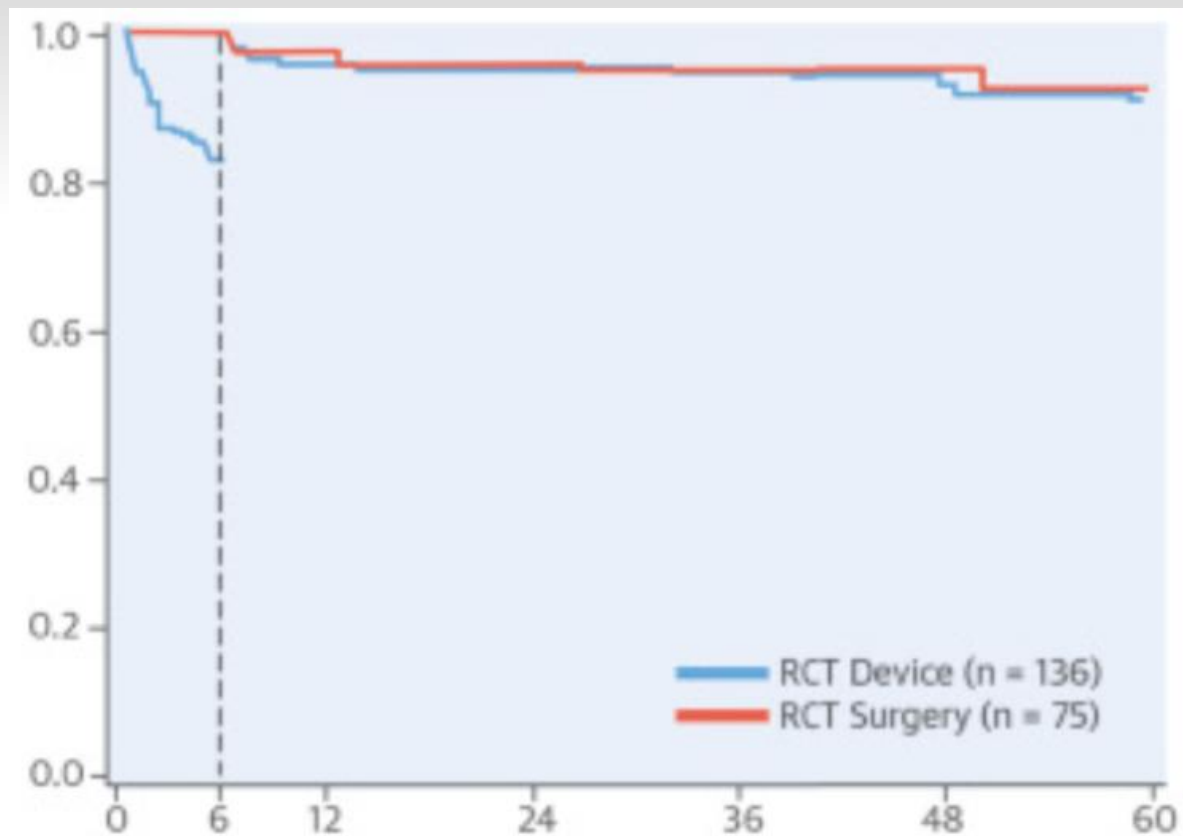
Patient Demographics	MitraClip Therapy (n=184)	Surgery (n=95)	P-value
Age (mean)	67 years	66 years	0.32
Male	63%	66%	0.60
History of CHF	91%	78%	0.005
Degenerative MR Etiology	74%	73%	0.81
Functional MR Etiology	26%	27%	0.81
Mean Ejection Fraction	60%	61%	0.65
Previous Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CBAG)	21%	19%	0.54
NYHA Functional Class III/IV	51%	48%	0.61
Atrial Fibrillation	34%	39%	0.42

Feldman et al NEJM 2011
 Mauri et al JACC 2013
 Feldman JACC 2015

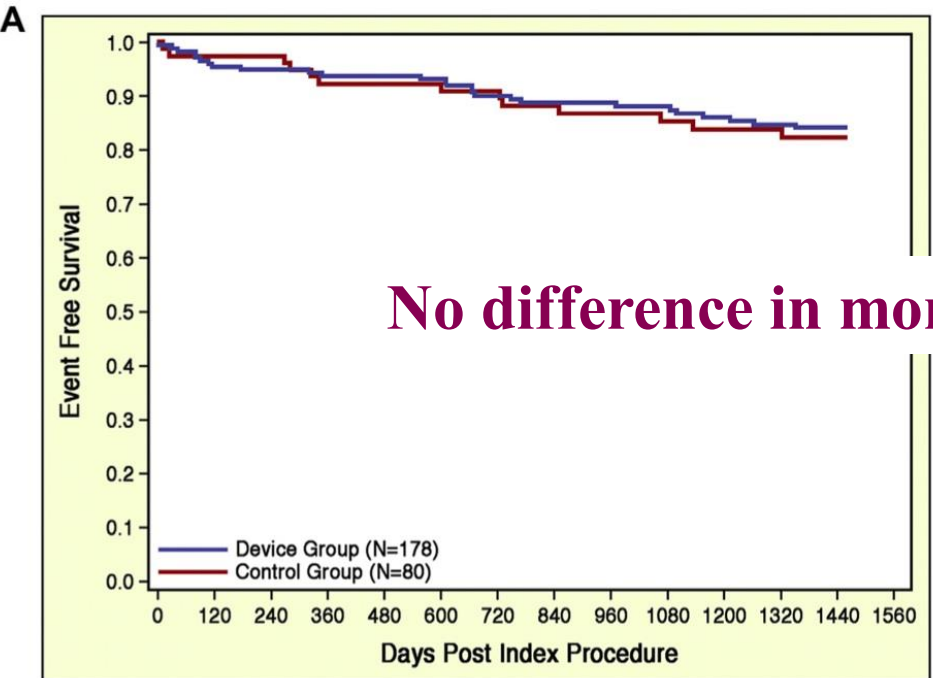
Effectiveness endpoint at 5y



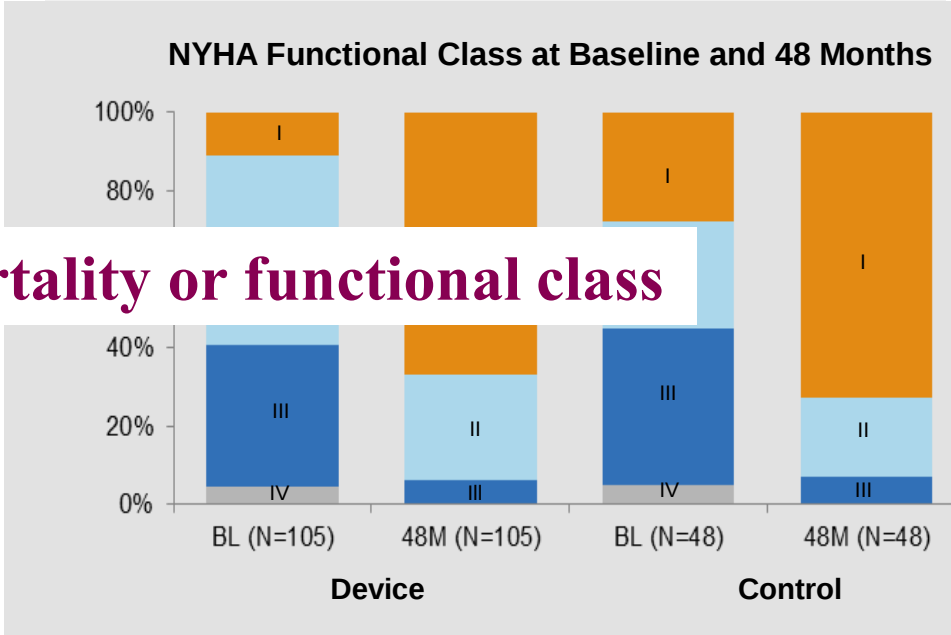
Landmark Analysis



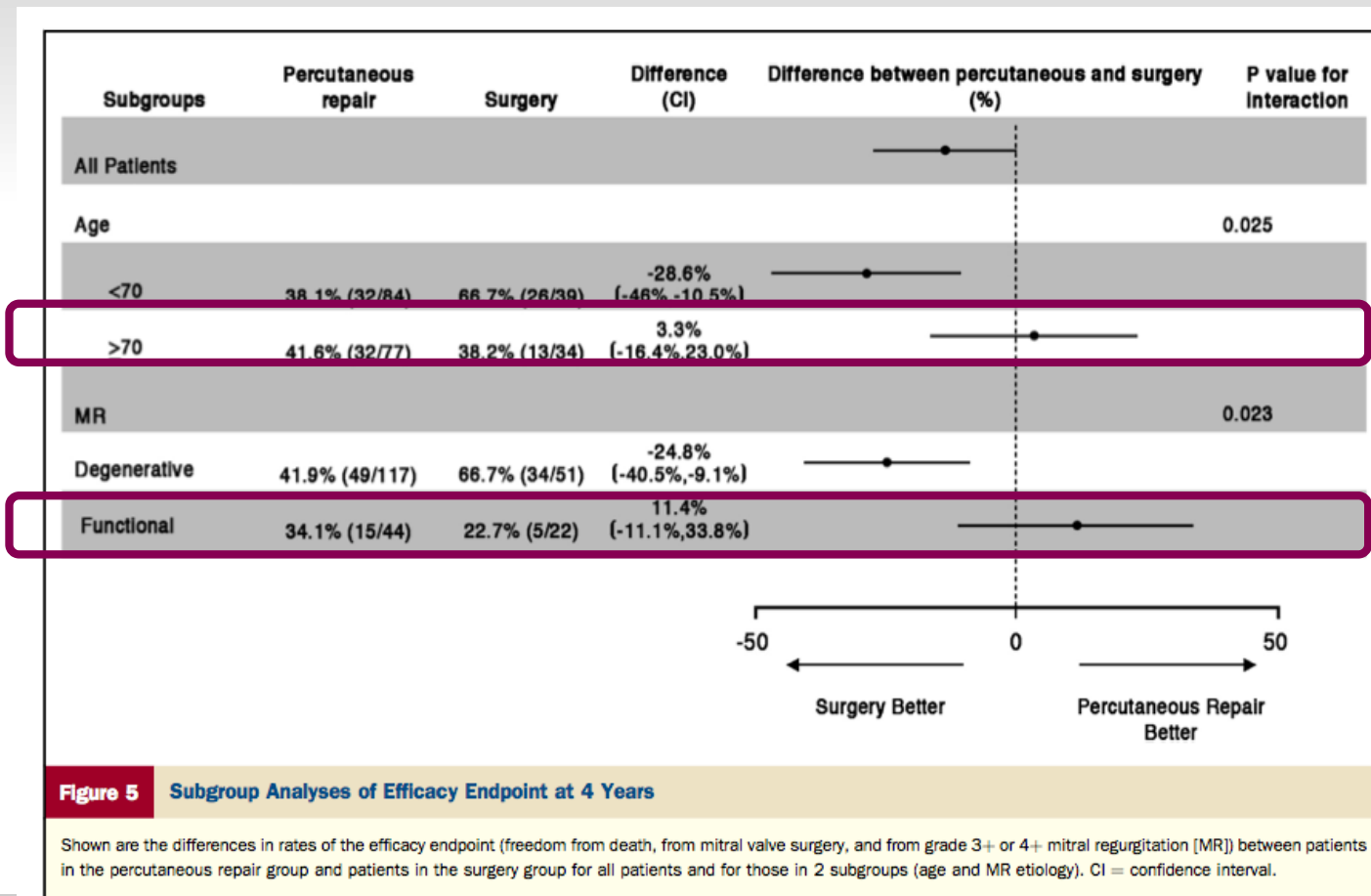
Mortality and NYHA class at 5 y



No difference in mortality or functional class



Subgroup analysis



WORLDWIDE CLINICAL EXPERIENCE

- Over 40 000 patients have been treated with the MitraClip Therapy worldwide.¹
 - 75% are considered high risk* for mitral valve surgery
 - 67% have significant mitral regurgitation (MR)
 - 97% have no or minimal MR at follow-up
- The use of MitraClip Therapy is supported by the ESC guidelines 2012:

ESC guidelines 2012:

In patients with significant MR judged inoperable or at a unacceptably high surgical risk, percutaneous edge-to-edge repair may be considered in order to improve symptoms (II b indication)



1. Data as of November 2016. Source: Abbott Vascular.

* Determination of high surgical risk based on: logistic EuroSCORE $\geq 20\%$, or STS calculated mortality $\geq 12\%$, or pre-specified high surgical risk co-morbidities specified in EVEREST II High Risk Study protocol.

	COAPT	RESHAPE-HF-2
N patients, sites	430 @ 75 US sites	420 @ 50 EU sites
Control arm	GDMT ± CRT	GDMT ± CRT
FMR grade	≥3+ (EROA ≥30 mm ² and/or Rvol >45 mL by ECL)	≥3+ (EROA ≥30 mm ² and/or Rvol >45 mL by ECL)
NYHA class	II, III, or ambulatory IV	III or ambulatory IV
Other inclusion criteria	HF hosp within 12 months or BNP ≥300 pg/ml or nT-proBNP ≥1500 pg/ml within 12 months; MV surgery is not local standard of care	HF hosp within 12 months or BNP ≥350 pg/ml or nT-proBNP ≥1400 pg/ml within 90 days; not eligible for MV surgery
LVEF	≥20% - ≤50%	≥15% - ≤40%
LV volumes	LVESD ≤70 mm	LVEDD ≥55 mm
Primary efficacy endpoint	Recurrent HF hospitalization at 12 months	Death or recurrent HF hospitalization at 12 months
Primary safety endpoint	SLDA, device embolizations, endocarditis/MS/device-related complications requiring non-elective CV surgery, LVAD, OHT	All-cause mortality, stroke, MI, new renal replacement therapy, non-elective CV surgery for device related complications
Total follow-up	5 years	1 year
PIs	GW Stone, M Mack	P Ponikowski, S Anker

	MITRA-FR	MATTERHORN
N patients, sites	288 @ 22 French sites	210 @ 15 EU sites
Control arm	GDMT $\pm$ CRT	MV Surgery
FMR grade	Severe (EROA >20 mm ² + Rvol >30 mL) by ECL	$\geq 3+$
NYHA class	II - IV	$\geq III$
Other inclusion criteria	HF hosp within 12 months; not eligible for MV surgery	-
LVEF	$\geq 15\%$ - $\leq 40\%$	$\geq 20\%$ - $\leq 45\%$
LV volumes	-	-
Primary efficacy endpoint	Death or recurrent HF hospitalization at 12 months	Death, HF rehosp, reintervention, assist device implantation or stroke at 12 months
Primary safety endpoint	-	Major adverse events at 30 days
Total follow-up	2 years	1 year
PIs	JF Obadia	J Hausleiter

4 ongoing MitraClip RCTs in FMR

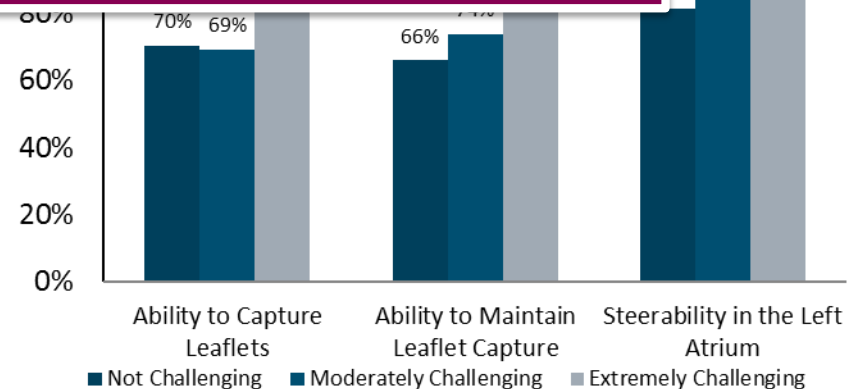
- COAPT 505/610 (83%)
- MITRA-FR 288/288 (100%)
- RESHAPE-HF-2 132/380 (35%)
- MATTERHORN 37/210 (31%)

Next generation MitraClip- MitraClip NT

- Improved Leaflet Engagement
- Enhanced Steering Control
- MitraClip Challenge

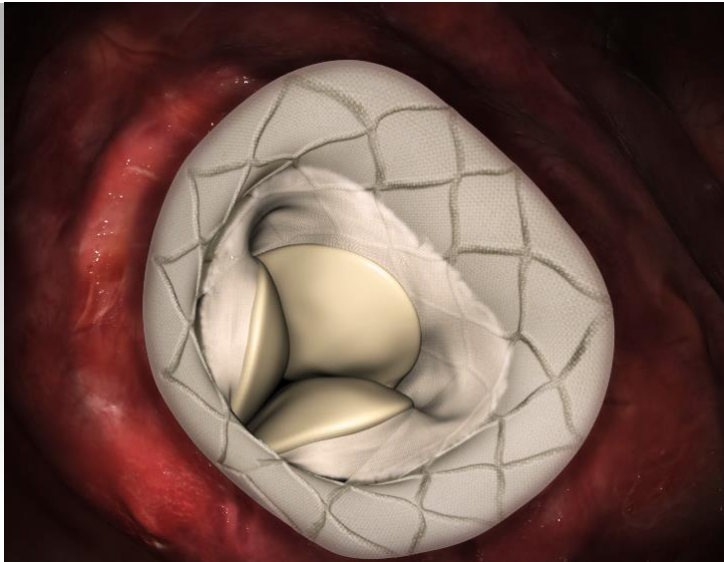
Has the potential to:

- Speed up the procedure
- Able to treat more challenging anatomies
- Reduce the risk of SLD



Data on File at Abbott Vascular

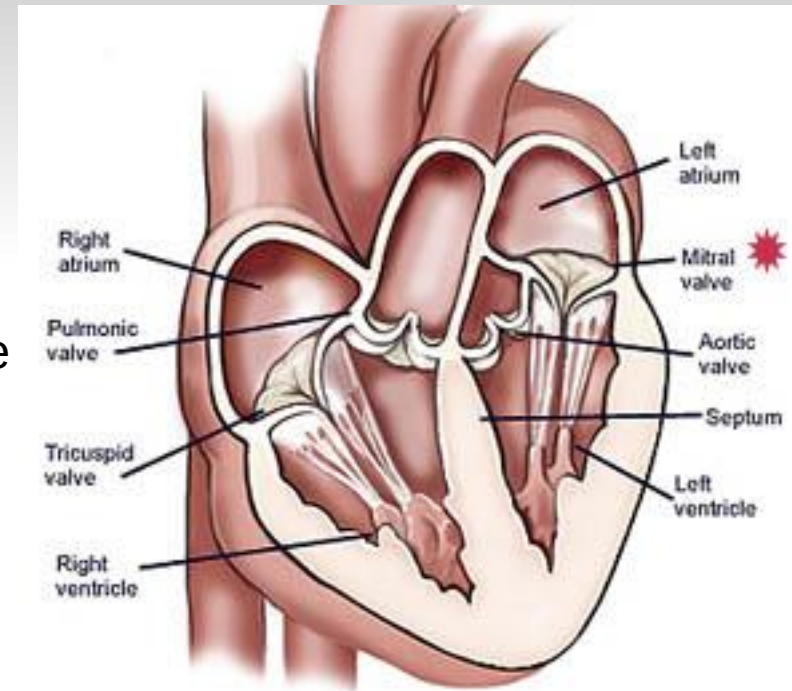
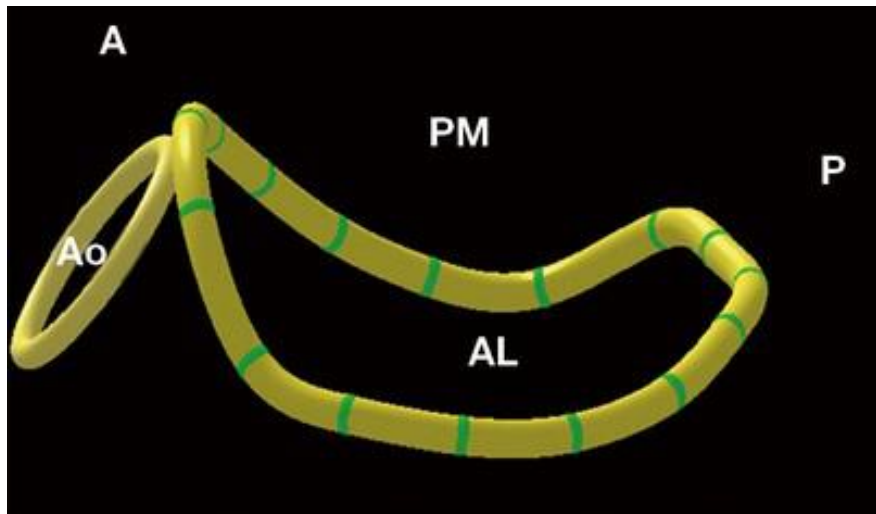
*Challenge as perceived by the users



Tendyne Transcatheter Mitral Valve

Challenges for PMVR

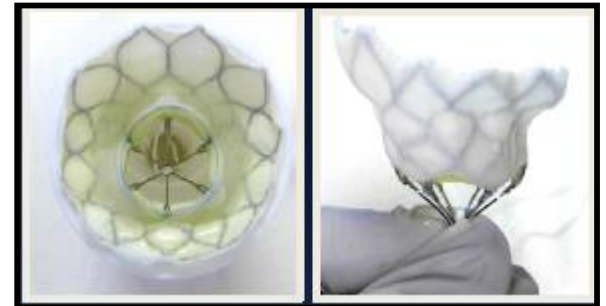
- Saddle shape annulus
- Risk for LVOT obstruction and SAM
- Subvalvular apparatus needs to be preserved
- Needs to be able to treat a wide annulus range



Tendyne Transcatheter Mitral Valve

Tendyne Device

- D-Shaped Self-Expanding Nitinol Outer Frame
 - Designed to Conform to Native MV Anatomy
- Circular Self-Expanding Nitinol Inner Frame
 - Large Effective Orifice Area (>3.0cm²)
 - Larger EOA than any Surgical Valve
- Porcine Pericardial Tri-Leaflet Valve
- Large Valve Size Matrix to Treat Varying Anatomies
 - Outer Frame Sizes: 30-43mm AP x 34-50mm CC
- Valve Tether to Apex
 - Provides Valve Stability - Designed to Reduce PVL
- Apical Pad Assists in Access Closure



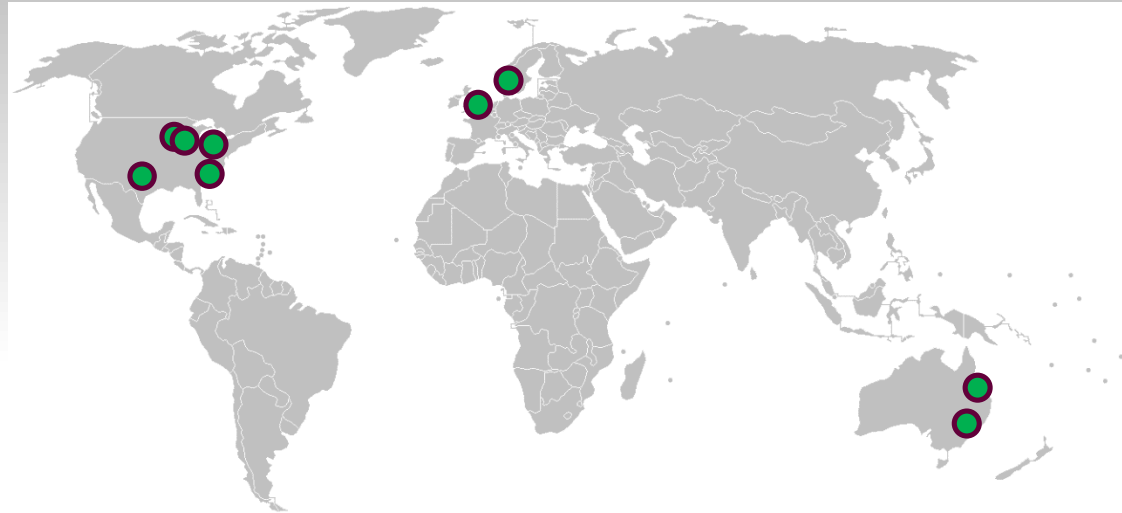
The intervention



CE Mark/EFS Recent Experience

EFS SITES

St. Vincentt's
Prince Charles Hospital
Abbott
Cleveland Clinic
Baylor
Northshore
MedStar
Henry Ford Hospital
West Virginia University
Oslo University
Hospital



- **Compassionate cases**
 - Royal Brompton Hospital
 - University Hospital Zurich
 - University of Bonn

Total experience to date: >50 cases, longest follow-up 2yrs

Tendyne Global Feasibility Study

Inclusion criteria:

1. Severe mitral valve regurgitation of primary or secondary etiology
2. NYHA functional class II, III or ambulatory IV
3. Age ≥ 18 yrs, able to provide informed consent
4. Not suitable candidate for cardiac surgery as determined by the Heart team (including Cardiologist and Cardiac Surgeon)

Exclusion criteria:

1. Severe mitral annular or valvular calcification/stenosis, vegetation or mass
2. Largest annular dimension < 45 mm, LVEDD > 70 mm
3. LVEF $< 30\%$, severe TR/RV dysfunction/pulmonary HT
4. Prior aortic or mitral valve surgery
5. Small neo-LVOT (echo, CT modeling, 3D printing)

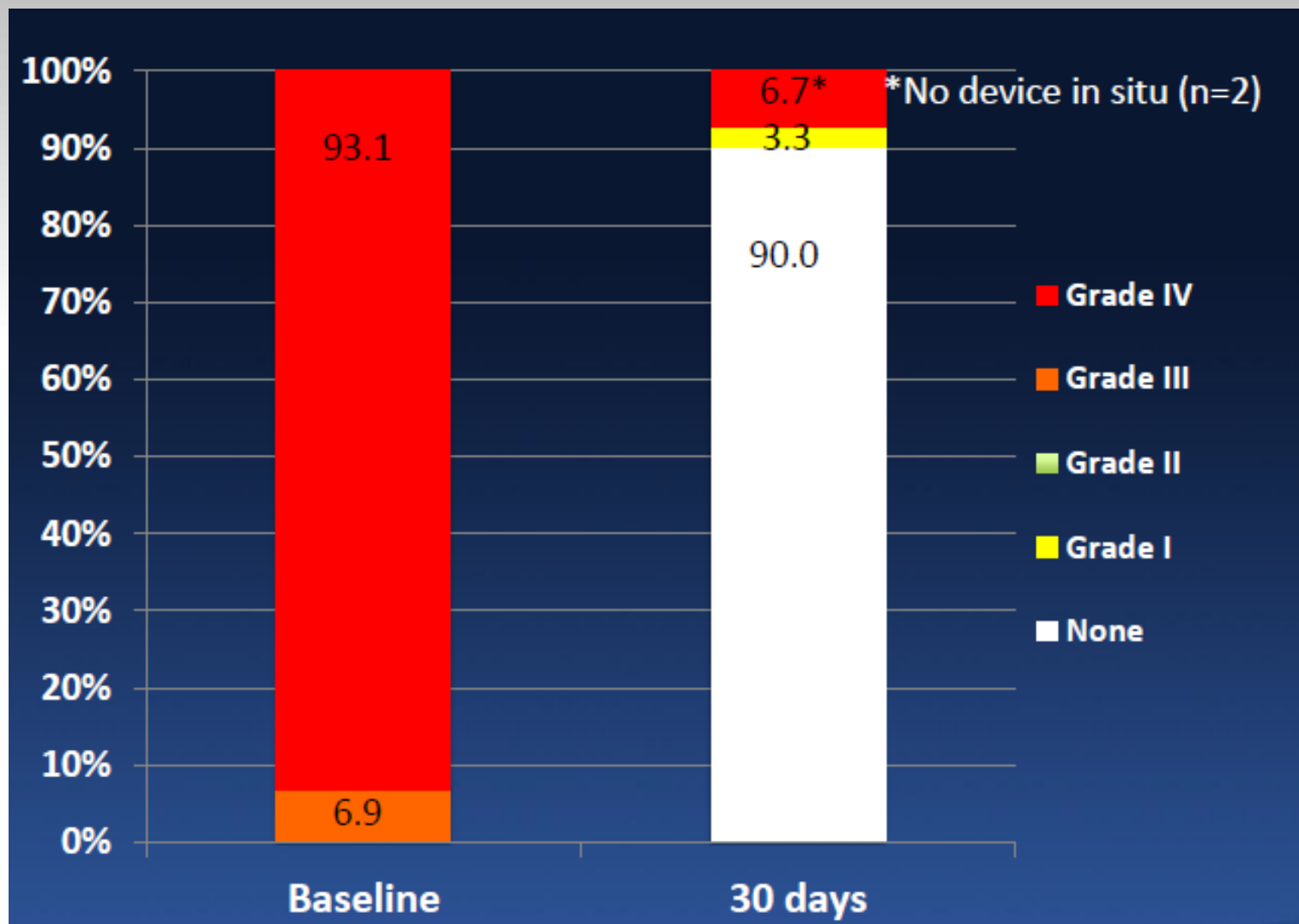
Tendyne GFS: Patient Overview (n=30)

Baseline Mitral Valve pathology	
Primary MR	3 (10%)
Secondary MR	23 (76.7%)
Mixed pathology	4 (13.3%)
Baseline LV function	N=29
LVEF <30%	3 (10.3%)
LVEF 30-50%	14 (48.3%)
LVEF >50%	12 (41.4%)

Tendyne TMVI: D30 Outcomes

Outcome	N=30
Death (all cause)	1 (3.3%)
Cardiac	0 (0%)
Non-cardiac	1 (3.3%)
CVA	0 (0%)
MV surgery	0 (0%)
Re-hospitalisation	
Heart failure	4 (13.8%)
LVAD/transplant	0 (0%)
Other (ileus)	1 (3.3%)
Device-related	
Hemolysis, transfusion	1 (3.3%)
Leaflet thrombosis	1 (3.3%)

MR severity post-TMVI (n=30)



The future for TMVR is so bright ...

