

# Mitral Valve Therapies for Heart Failure Patients

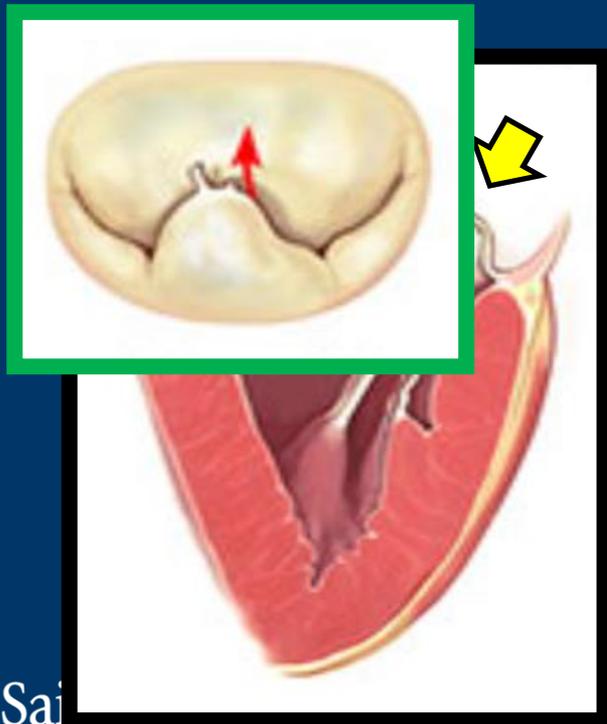
Adnan K. Chhatriwalla MD, FACC  
Saint Luke's Mid America Heart Institute  
University of Missouri - Kansas City

# Disclosures

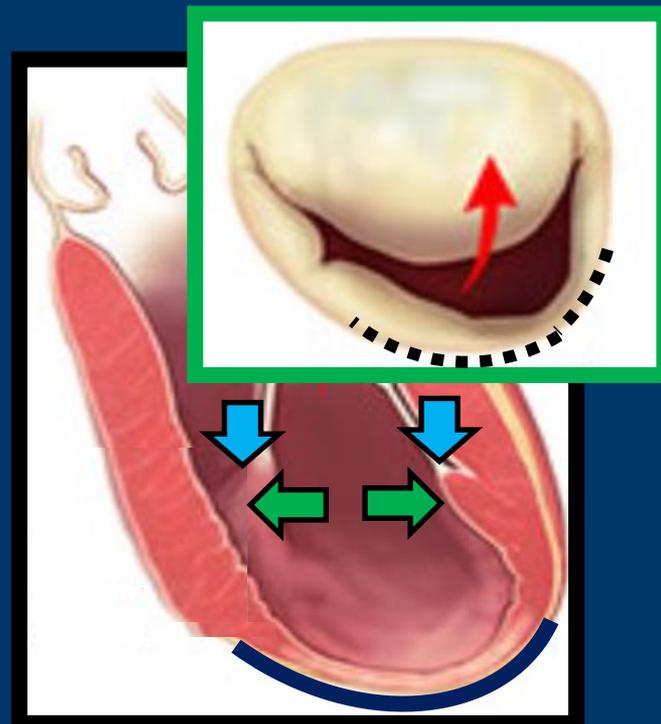
- Proctor: Edwards Lifesciences, Medtronic Inc.
- Speaker Bureau: Abbott Vascular, Edwards Lifesciences, Medtronic Inc.
- Consultant: Silk Road Medical

# All MR Are Not Created Equal

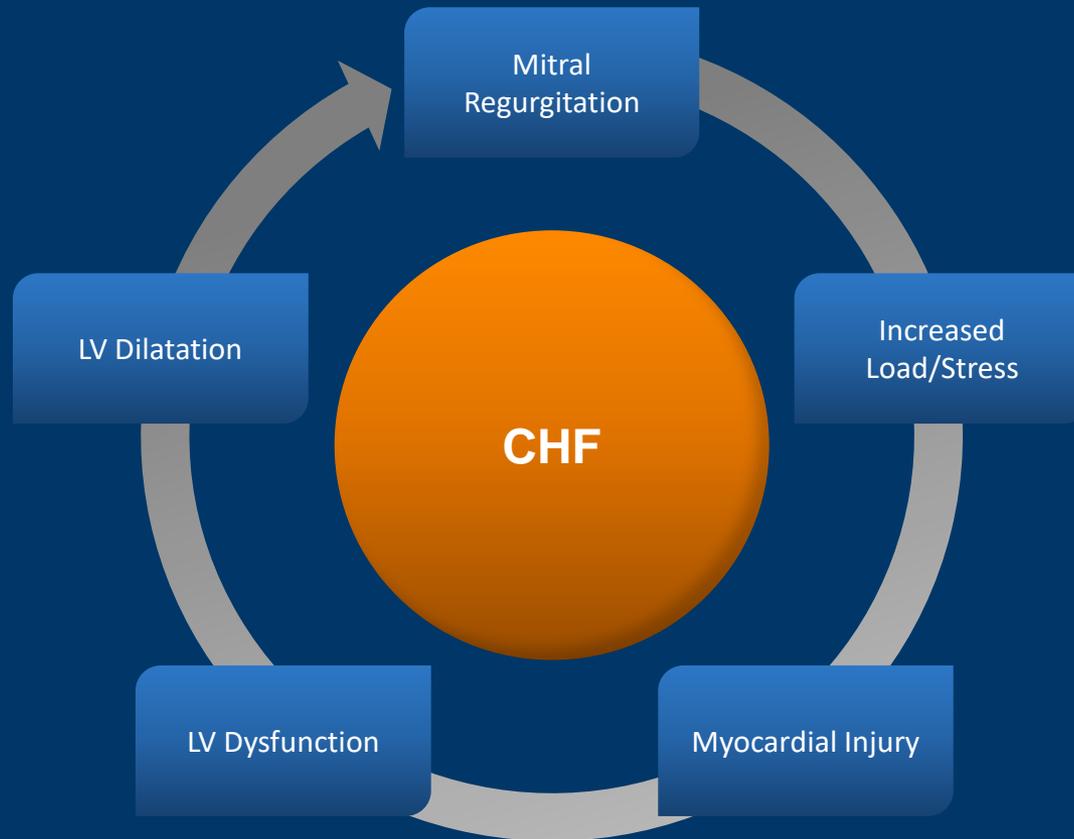
For primary MR,  
the disease is solely  
a valvular lesion



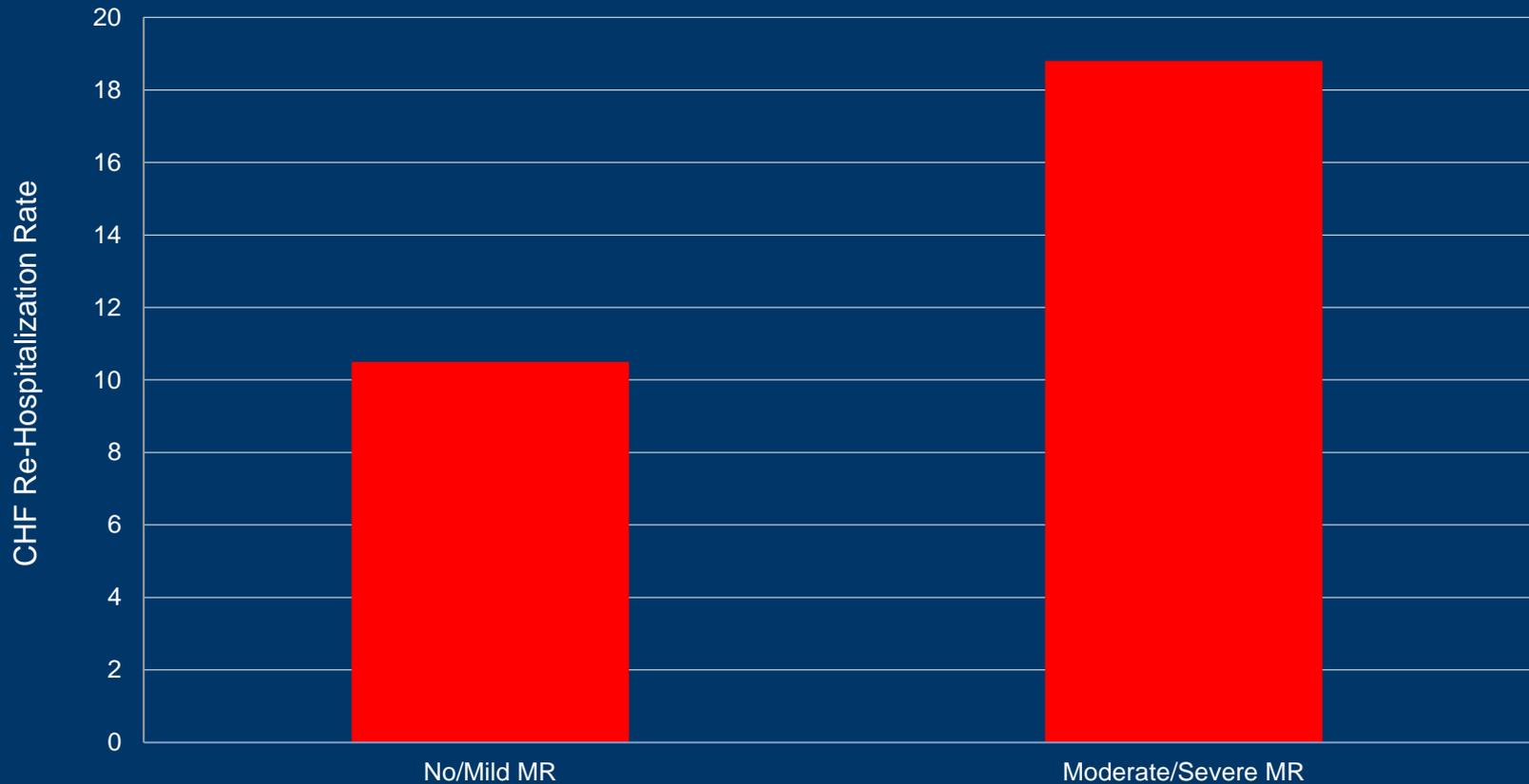
For secondary MR,  
LV pathology is the  
primary issue



# MR Leads to Heart Failure

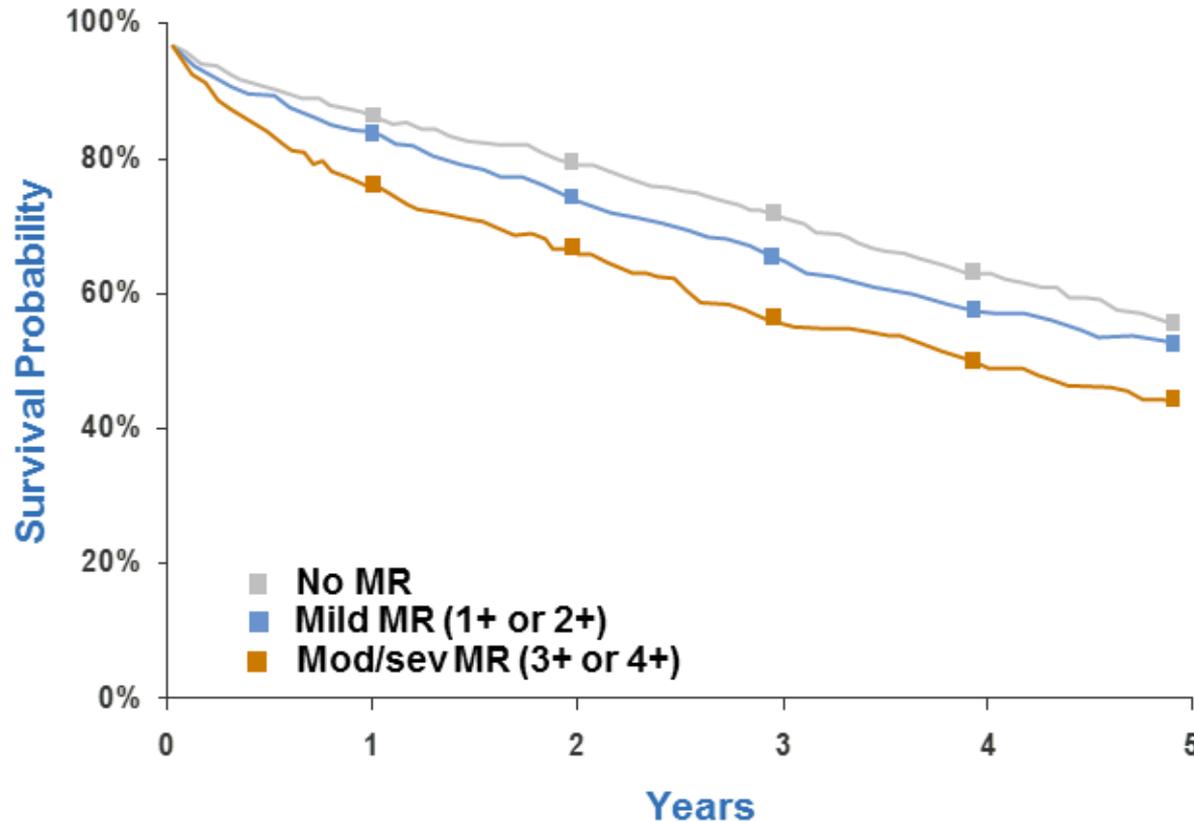


# Hospital Admissions for CHF



# Impact of MR on Survival

Trichon BH et al. Am J Card. 2003;91:538-43



Survival of Heart Failure Patients with MR by Degree of MR  
Adjusted for demographics and clinical variables at baseline

# Medical Management of MR

A Randomized Controlled Phase IIb Trial

of Beta-Blocker Blockade for

**Effect of *Losartan* on Degree of Mitral Regurgitation Quantified**

**Effect of *Enalapril* Therapy on Left Ventricular Mass and Volumes in Asymptomatic Chronic, Severe Mitral Regurgitation**  
**Effects of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibition on mitral regurgitation severity, left ventricular size, and**

**Effects of Afterload Reduction on Vena Contracta Width in Mitral Regurgitation**

# 2014 AHA/ACC Guideline for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines

*Developed in Collaboration With the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, American Society of Echocardiography, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons*

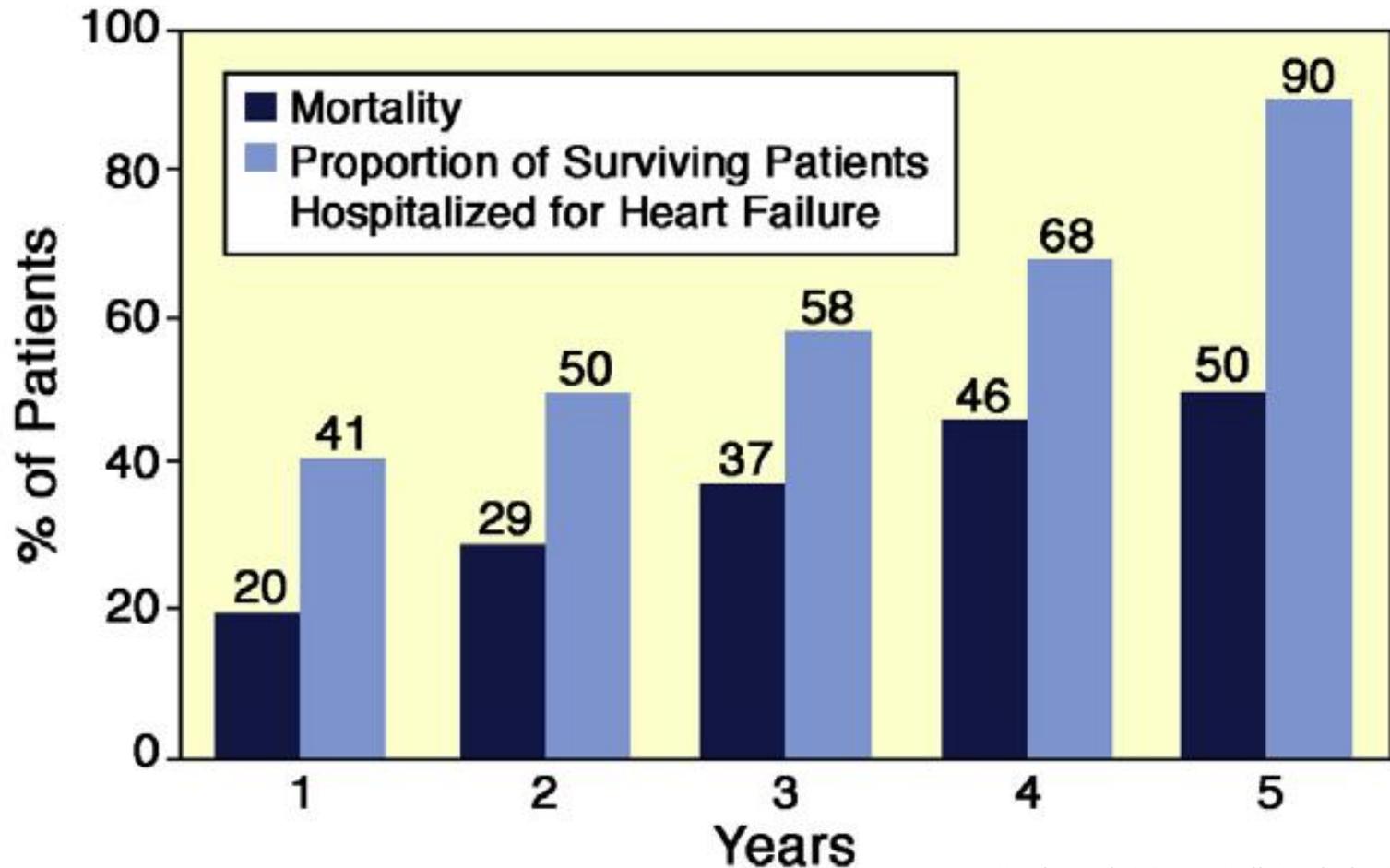
## **CLASS IIa**

- 1. Medical therapy for systolic dysfunction is reasonable in symptomatic patients with chronic primary MR (stage D) and LVEF less than 60% in whom surgery is not contemplated (382–386). (Level of Evidence: B)**

## **CLASS III: No Benefit**

- 1. Vasodilator therapy is not indicated for normotensive asymptomatic patients with chronic primary MR (stages B and C1) and normal systolic LV function (386–391). (Level of Evidence: B)**

# Outcomes with Medical Management of MR



# Troubling Data

For asymptomatic pts with primary severe MR and EF 50-60%, only 57% of Canadian cardiologists referred these patients to surgery.<sup>1</sup>

EuroHeart survey, 49% of symptomatic pts with severe MR did not receive a surgical evaluation.<sup>2</sup>

Univ of Michigan, ½ of the 112 pts with severe primary MR underwent surgery. Of those who did not have surgery, 75% had  $\geq 1$  indication.<sup>3</sup>

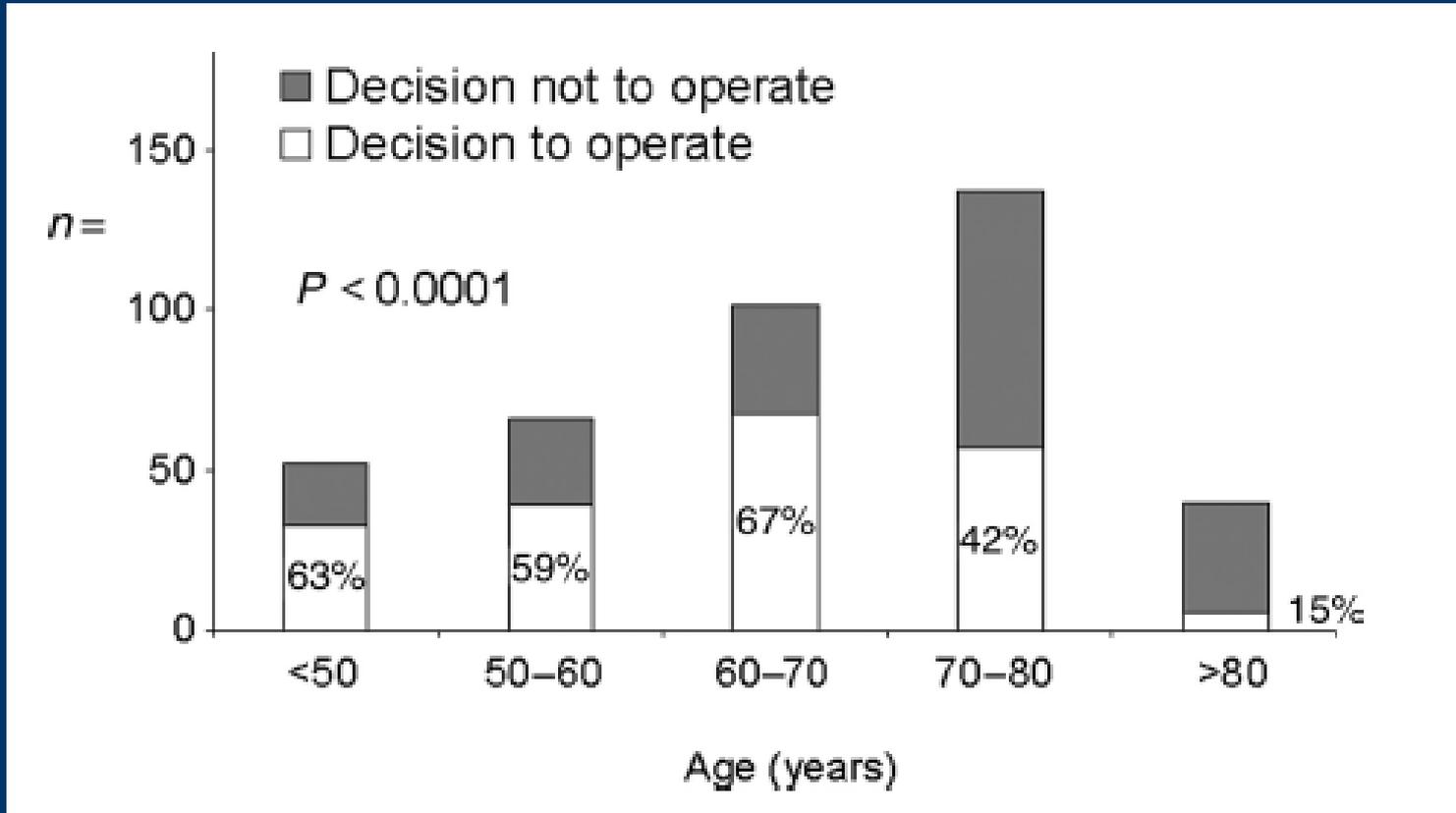


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<sup>1</sup> Can J Cardiol 2007;23:209-14. <sup>2</sup> Eur Heart J. 2007;28:1358-65 <sup>3</sup>JACC 2009;54:860-5

# Surgery is Underutilized



# What Are Our Options?



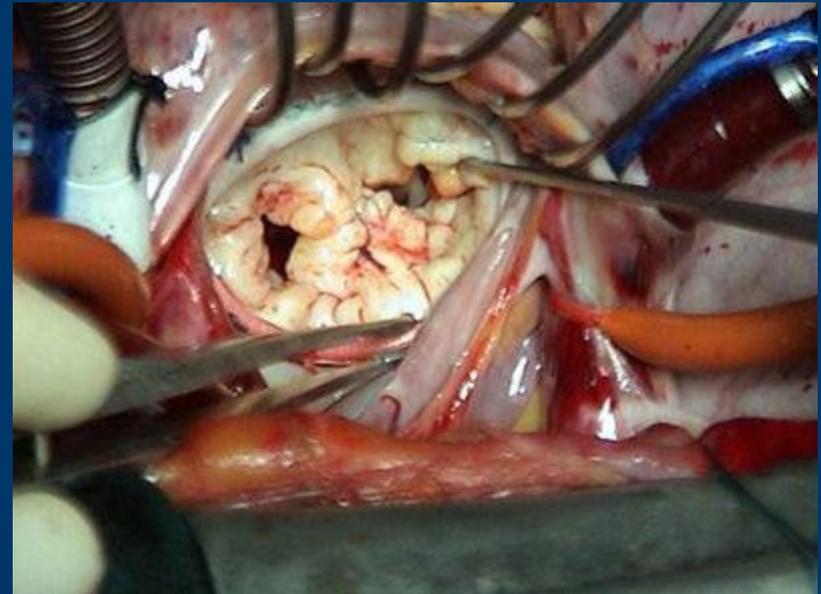
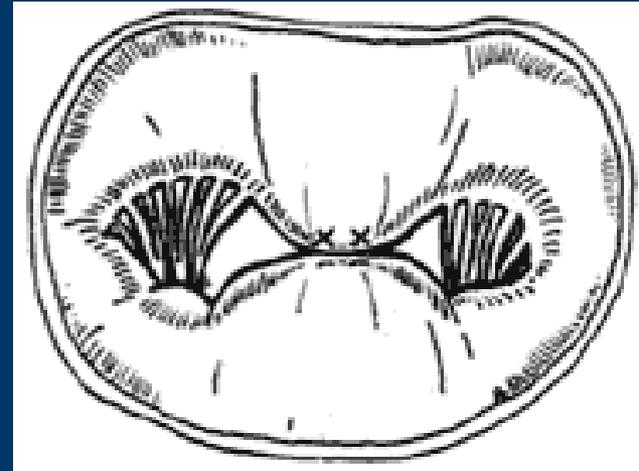
**"Your medical problems are more complicated than I thought. I am going to refer you to another doctor, who has more medical insurance than I have."**

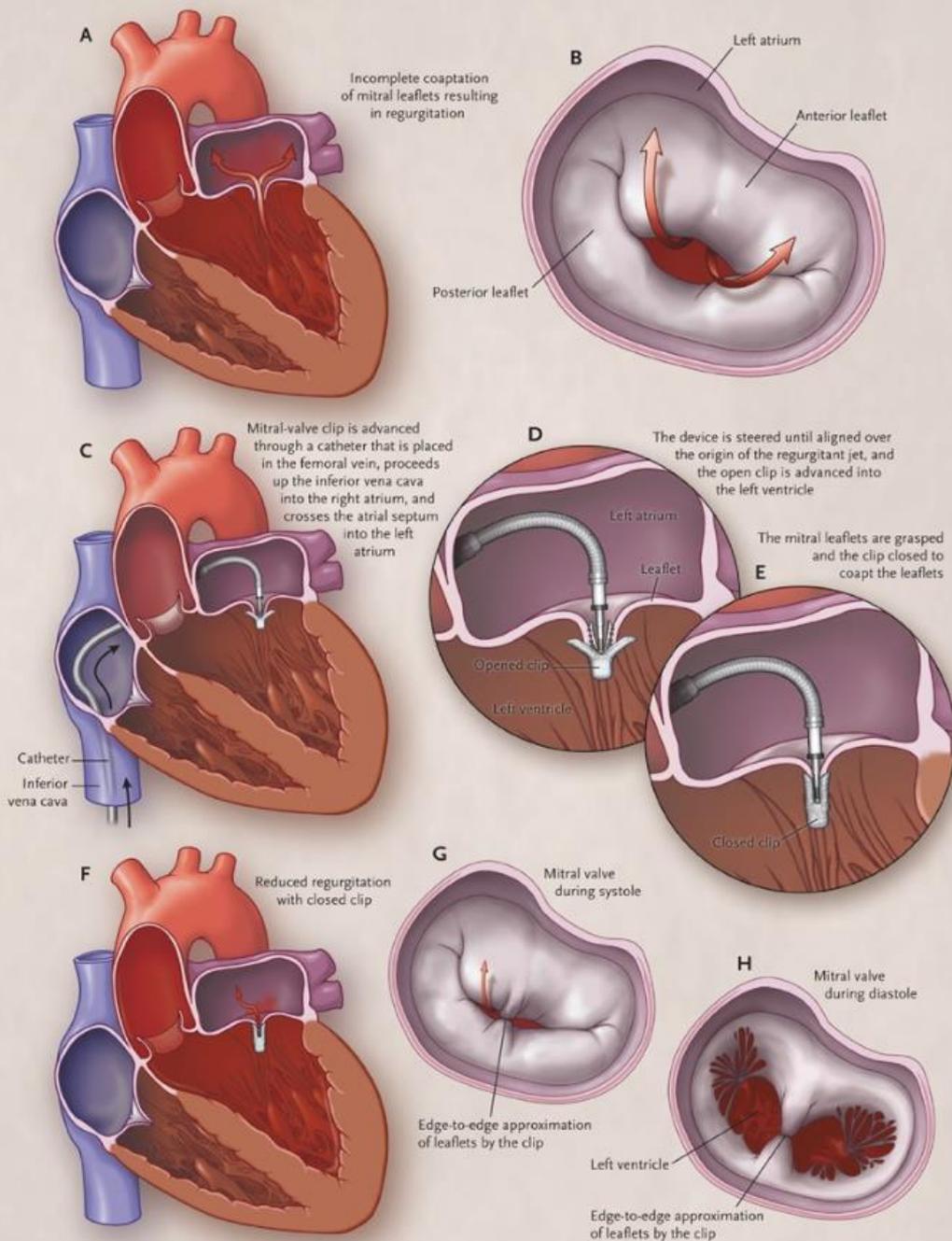
# Need for Alternative Therapies

- Evolving technologies are all based upon surgical techniques
  - Edge-to-Edge Repair (Alfieri technique)
  - Annuloplasty
    - Indirect
    - Direct
  - Chordal Replacement
  - Percutaneous Mitral Valve Implant

# Edge-to-Edge Repair: Alfieri Technique

- Described in 1992
  - Suture part of anterior and posterior leaflet edges together
  - Usually applied to A2-P2 central segment
  
- Usually used in conjunction with mitral annuloplasty





# The MitraClip System

# EVEREST II RCT: Efficacy Results

| Event                                     | MitraClip               | Surgery                | p-value                  |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b><i>Composite Efficacy Endpoint</i></b> | <b><i>100 (55%)</i></b> | <b><i>65 (73%)</i></b> | <b><i>0.007</i></b>      |
| Death                                     | 11 (6%)                 | 5 (6%)                 | 1.00                     |
| <b><i>Surgery for MV dysfunction</i></b>  | <b><i>37 (20%)</i></b>  | <b><i>2 (2%)</i></b>   | <b><i>&lt; 0.001</i></b> |
| Grade 3+ or 4+ MR                         | 38 (21%)                | 18 (20%)               | 1.00                     |

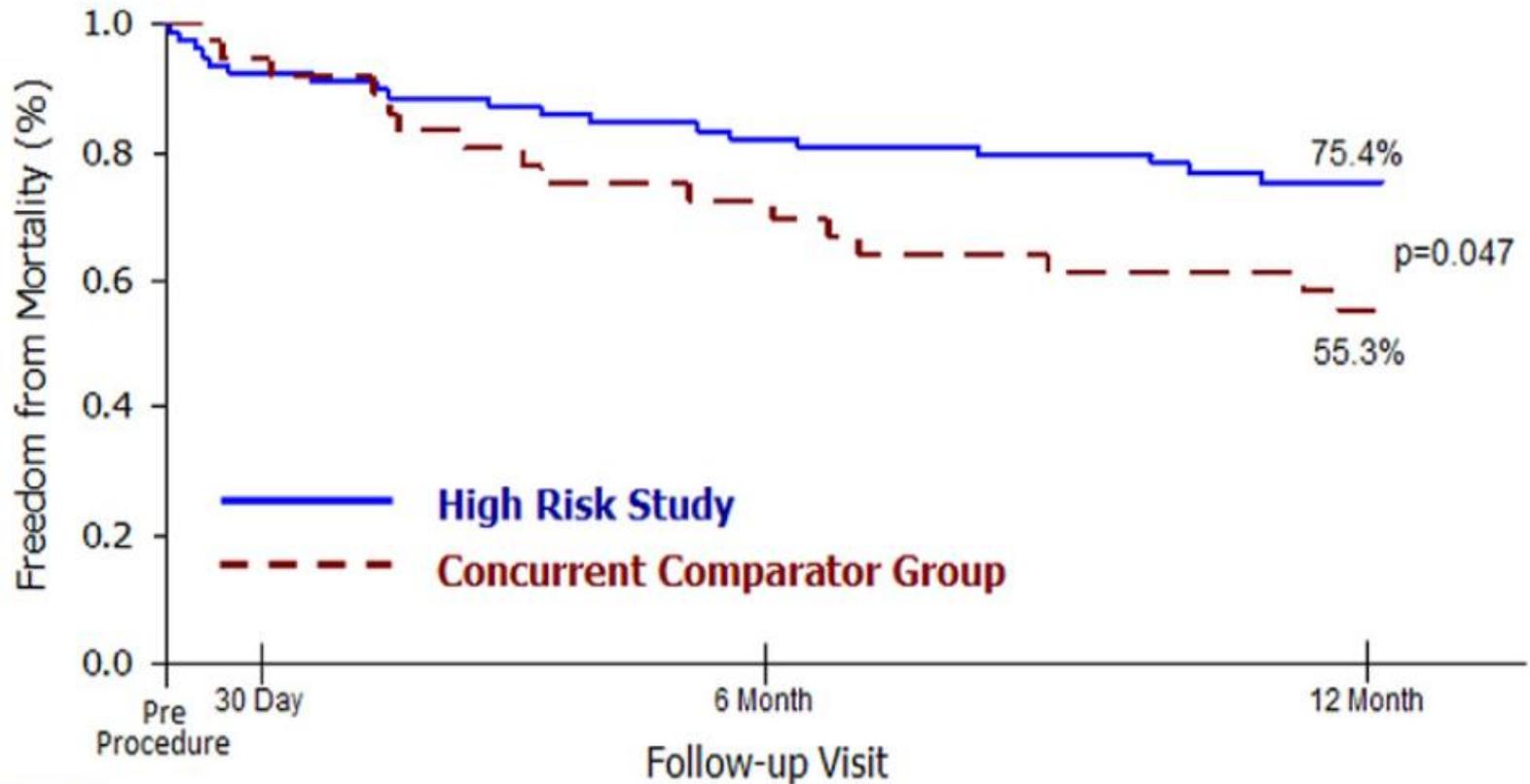
# EVEREST II RCT: Safety Results

| Event                                | MitraClip | Surgery  | p-value |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| <i>Any Major Adverse Event</i>       | 27 (15%)  | 45 (48%) | < 0.001 |
| - <i>Excluding transfusion</i>       | 9 (5%)    | 9 (10%)  | 0.23    |
| Transfusion $\geq$ 2U PRBC           | 24 (13%)  | 42 (45%) | < 0.001 |
| Urgent CT surgery                    | 4 (2%)    | 4 (4%)   | 0.57    |
| Renal failure                        | 1 (< 1%)  | 0        | 1.00    |
| Stroke                               | 2 (1%)    | 2 (2%)   | 0.89    |
| Mechanical ventilation $\geq$ 48 hrs | 0 (0%)    | 4 (4%)   | 0.02    |

# EVEREST II: Secondary Endpoints

| Characteristic      | MitraClip<br>(N=184) | Surgery<br>(N=95) | p-value |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Change in LVEF      | -2.8 ± 7.2 *         | -6.8 ± 10.1 *     | 0.005   |
| Change in EDV       | -25.3 ± 28.3 *       | -40.2 ± 35.9 *    | 0.004   |
| Change in QOL score |                      |                   |         |
| 12 mo. (physical)   | 4.4 ± 9.8 *          | 4.4 ± 10.4 *      | 0.98    |
| 12 mo. (mental)     | 5.7 ± 9.6 *          | 3.8 ± 10.3 *      | 0.24    |
| Severity of MR      |                      |                   | < 0.001 |
| 0-1+                | 66 (43%)             | 52 (76%)          |         |
| 2+                  | 59 (39%)             | 14 (20%)          |         |
| 3+                  | 21 (14%)             | 3 (4%)            |         |
| 4+                  | 7 (5%)               | 0 (0%)            |         |

# EVEREST II High Risk Registry



At Risk (n)

|     |    |    |    |    |
|-----|----|----|----|----|
| HRS | 78 | 72 | 66 | 54 |
| CCG | 36 | 34 | 27 | 22 |

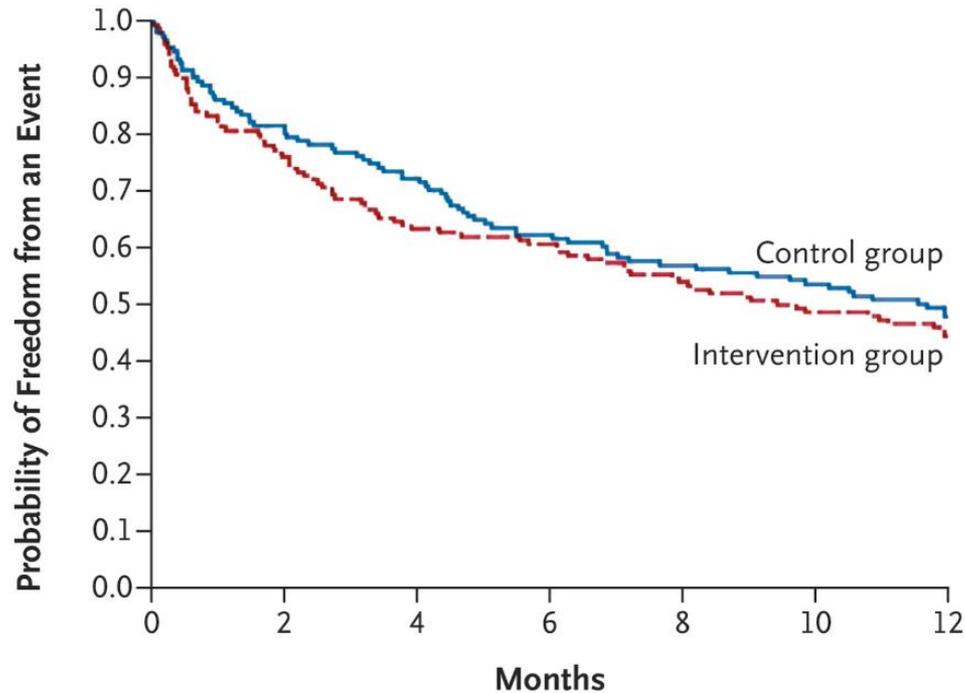
# Current Status of the MitraClip

- October 24, 2013: FDA approved the MitraClip for the following commercial indication:
  - “*The MitraClip is intended to treat patients with significant symptomatic **degenerative** mitral regurgitation with MR  $\geq$  3+ who have too high a risk for surgery*”

# What about Functional MR?

# Percutaneous Repair or Medical Treatment for Secondary Mitral Regurgitation

Jean-François Obadia, M.D., Ph.D., David Messika-Zeitoun, M.D., Ph.D., Guillaume Leurent, M.D., Bernard Jung, M.D., Guillaume Bonnet, M.D., Nicolas Piriou, M.D., Thierry Lefèvre, M.D., Christophe Piot, M.D., Ph.D., Frédéric Rouleau, M.D., Didier Carrié, M.D., Ph.D., Mohammed Nejjari, M.D., Patrick Ohlmann, M.D., *et al.*, for the MITRA-FR Investigators.\*



## No. at Risk

|                    |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| Control group      | 152 | 123 | 109 | 94 | 86 | 80 | 73 |
| Intervention group | 151 | 114 | 95  | 91 | 81 | 73 | 67 |

## Caveats:

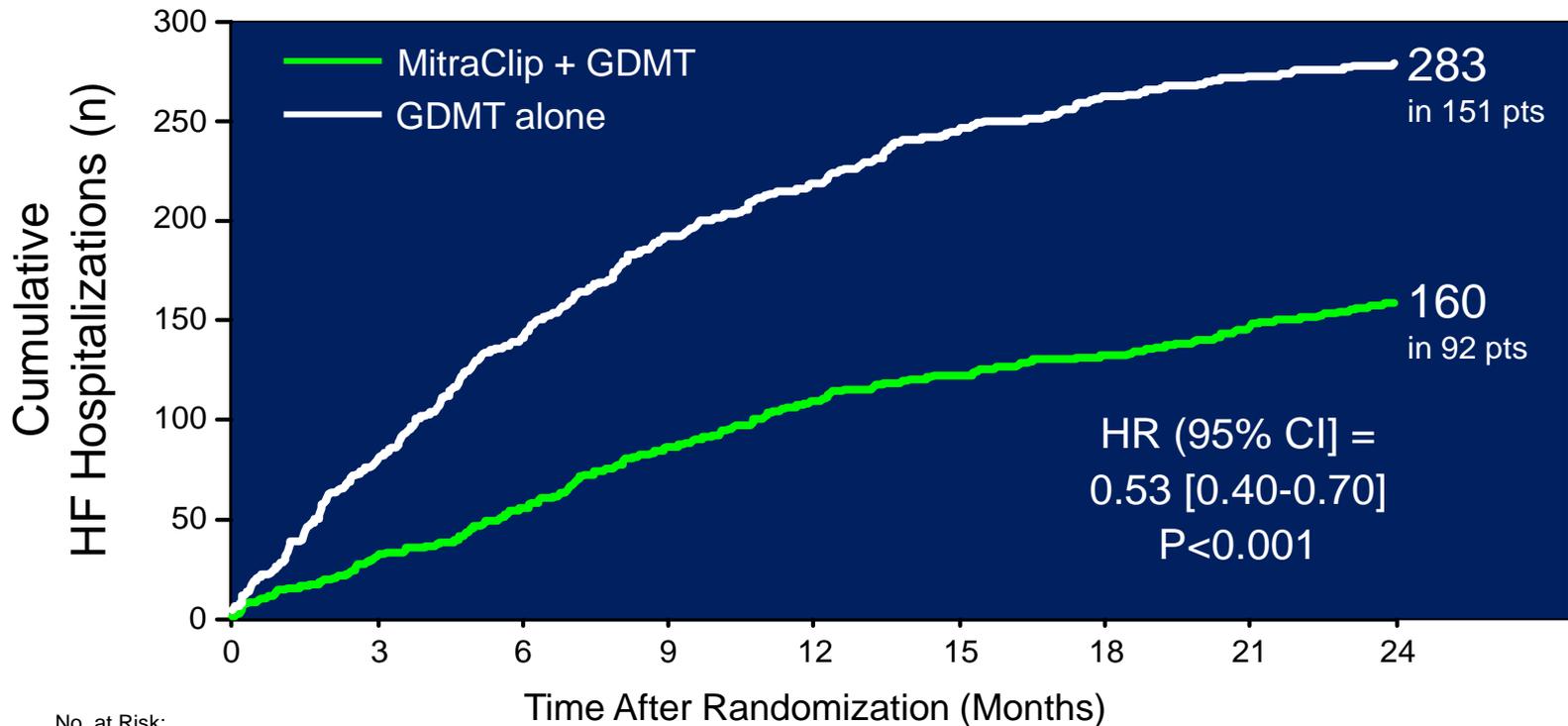
- Only moderate MR was required for enrollment
- Majority of MC patients had  $\geq 2+$  MR at 12 months
- Optimal medical therapy was not mandated
- Small sample size

# COAPT Trial

- **Design:** Prospective, multicenter, RCT
- **Objective:**
  - examine safety and efficacy of MitraClip device used in addition to standard care for *functional* MR and CHF compared to standard care alone
- **Primary Endpoints**
  - *Efficacy:* recurrent HF hospitalizations at 12 months
  - *Safety:* composite of mortality, stroke, LVAD, heart transplant or worsening kidney function at 12 months

# COAPT Trial

## All Hospitalizations for HF within 24 months



No. at Risk:

|           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| MitraClip | 302 | 286 | 269 | 253 | 236 | 191 | 178 | 161 | 124 |
| GDMT      | 312 | 294 | 271 | 245 | 219 | 176 | 145 | 121 | 88  |

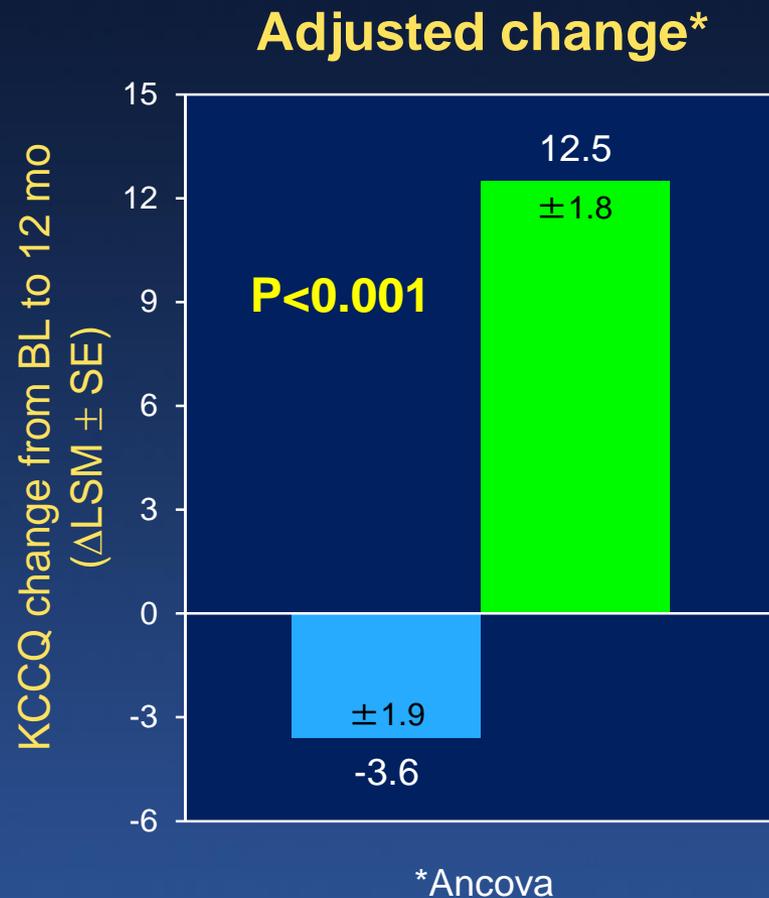
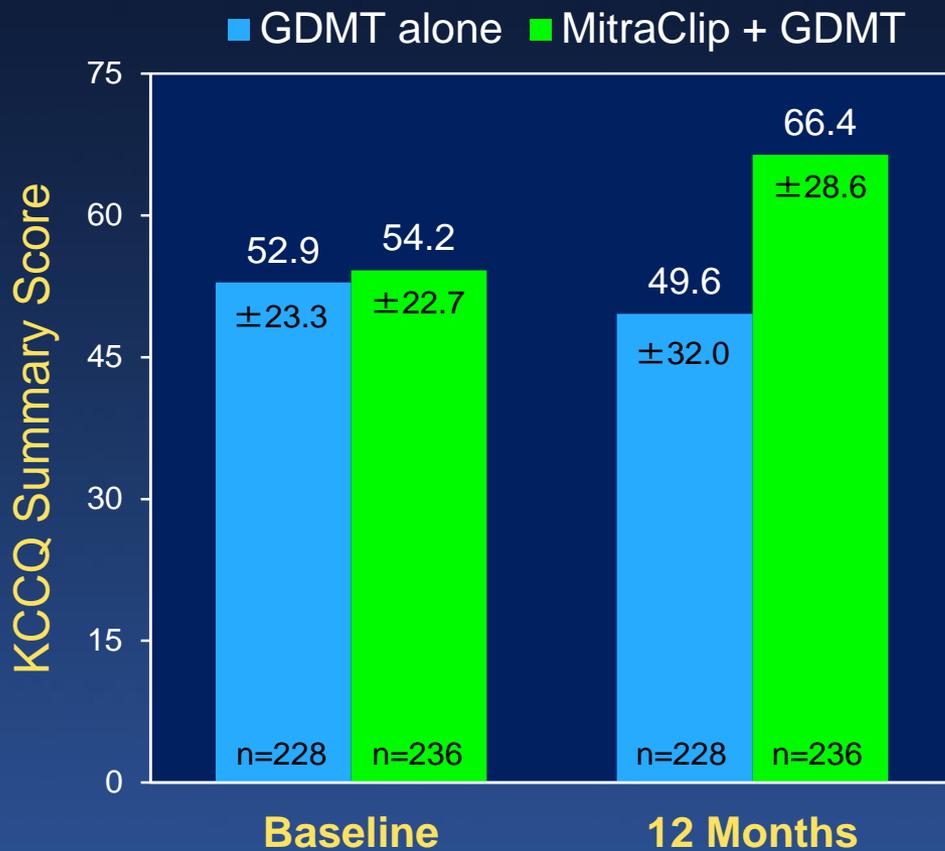
# COAPT Trial

## Powered Secondary Endpoints

- Tested in hierarchical order<sup>1</sup> -

|   | P-value |
|---|---------|
| 1. MR grade $\leq 2+$ at 12 months  | <0.001  |
| 2. All-cause mortality at 12 months <sup>2</sup>  | <0.001  |
| 3. Death and all HF hospitalization through 24 months (Finkelstein-Schoenfeld)                      | <0.001  |
| 4. Change in QOL (KCCQ) from baseline to 12 months  | <0.001  |
| 5. Change in 6MWD from baseline to 12 months  | <0.001  |
| 6. All-cause hospitalizations through 24 months   | 0.03    |
| 7. NYHA class I or II at 12 months  | <0.001  |
| 8. Change in LVEDV from baseline to 12 months   | 0.003   |
| 9. All-cause mortality at 24 months   | <0.001  |
| 10. Death, stroke, MI, or non-elective CV surgery for device-related compls at 30 days <sup>3</sup> | <0.001  |

# Change in KCCQ from Baseline to 12 Months



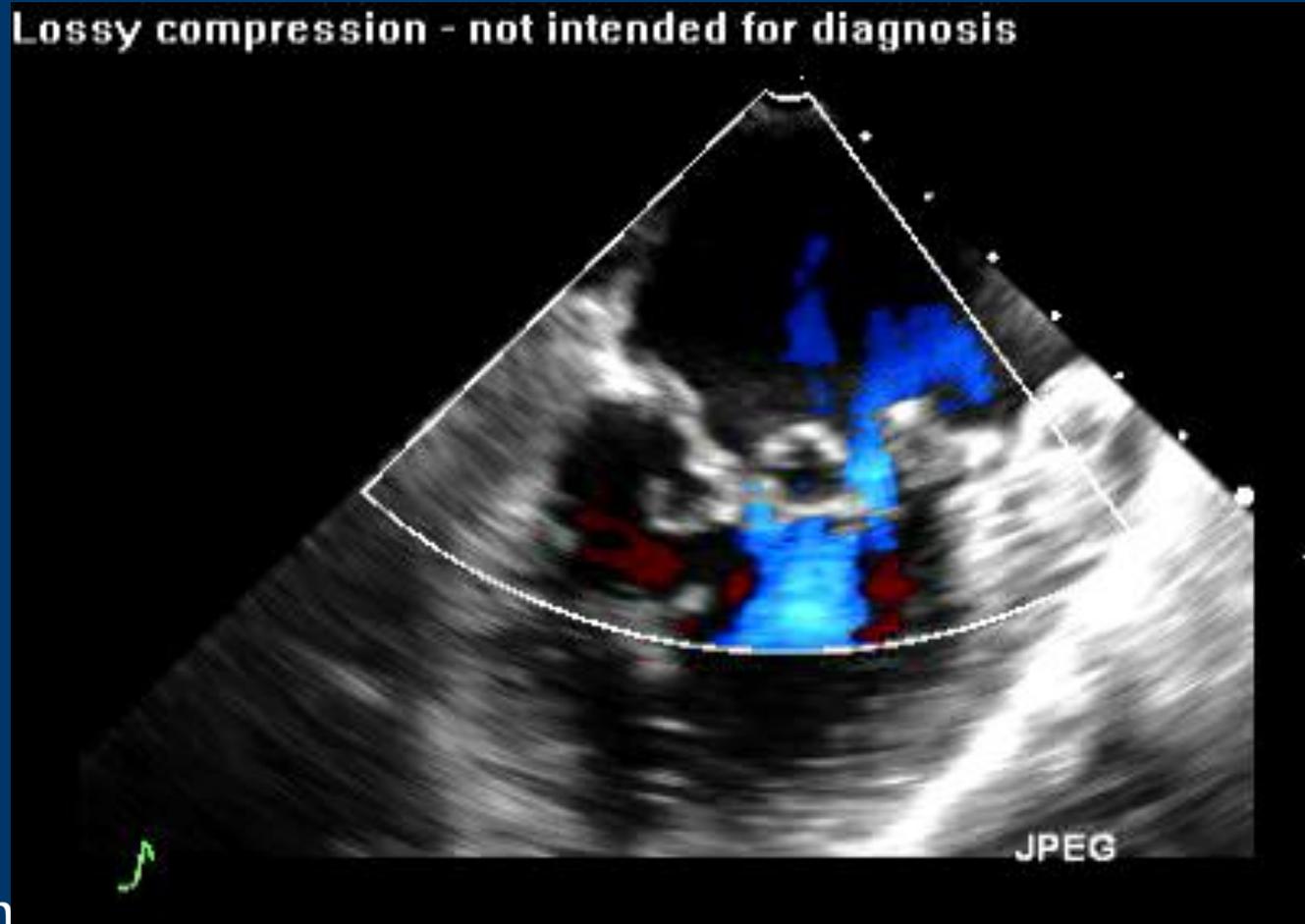
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- March 14, 2019: FDA approved Mitraclip for FMR:
  - “*The Mitraclip System, when used with maximally tolerated guideline-directed medical therapy, is indicated for the treatment of symptomatic moderate-to-severe **secondary (or functional)** mitral regurgitation*”

# Case Presentation

- 89 y/o female, known severe mitral regurgitation
- *Chief Complaint:* increasing fatigue, dyspnea on exertion, weakness
- *Hx:* CKD, Hx Breast Cancer 2003 s/p lumpectomy, right nephrectomy 1970, osteoporosis
- TEE: Diffusely myxomatous mitral valve with bileaflet prolapse. Severe mitral regurgitation. Regurgitant fraction is 50%.
- Dr. Borkon: Patient is at prohibitive risk for mitral valve surgery

# Pre-procedure TEE

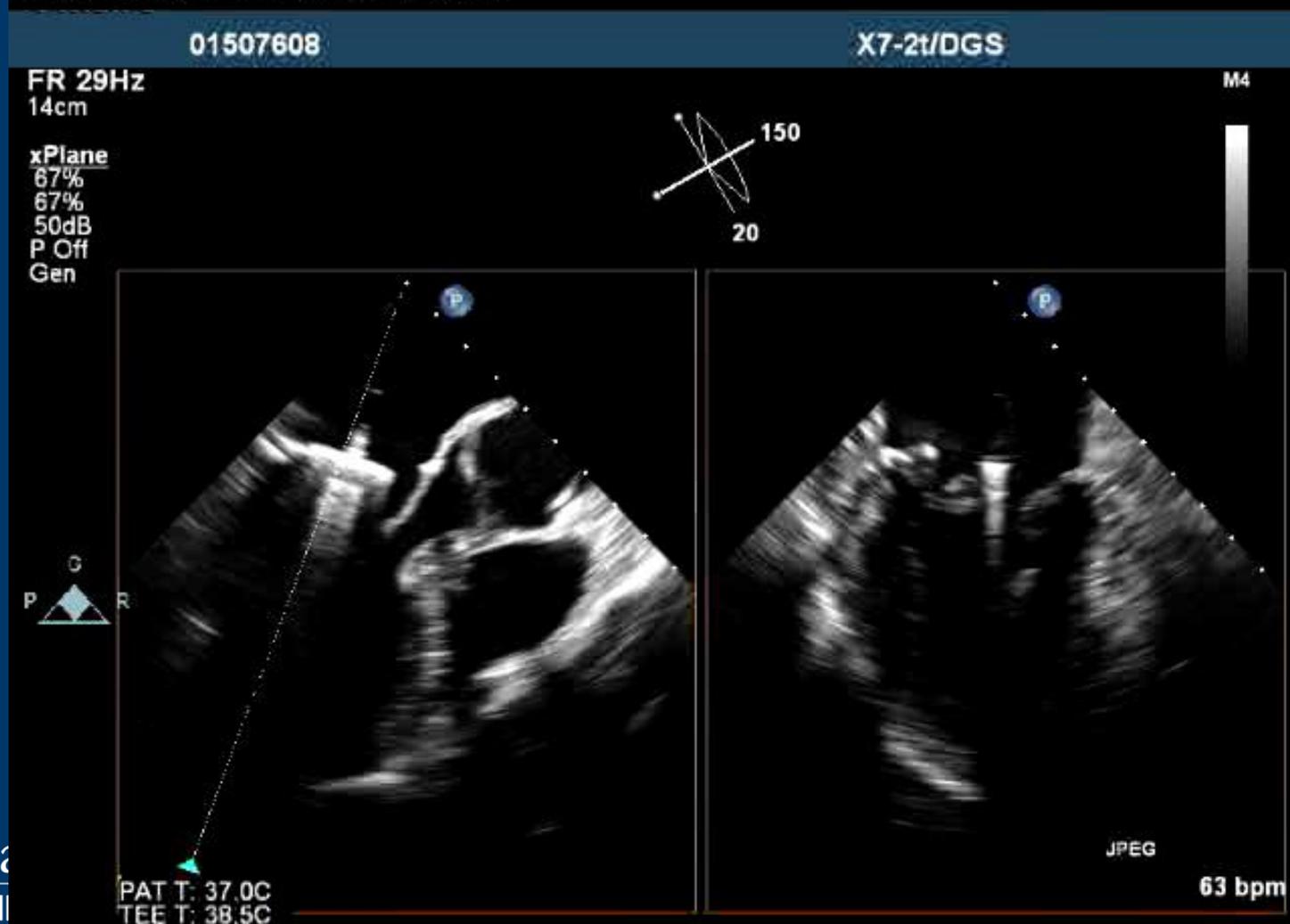


# Pre-procedure TEE



# Clip Alignment

Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis



# Clip in LV

Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis



# Failed Grasp

Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis



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# Successful Grasp

Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis



# 3D Imaging

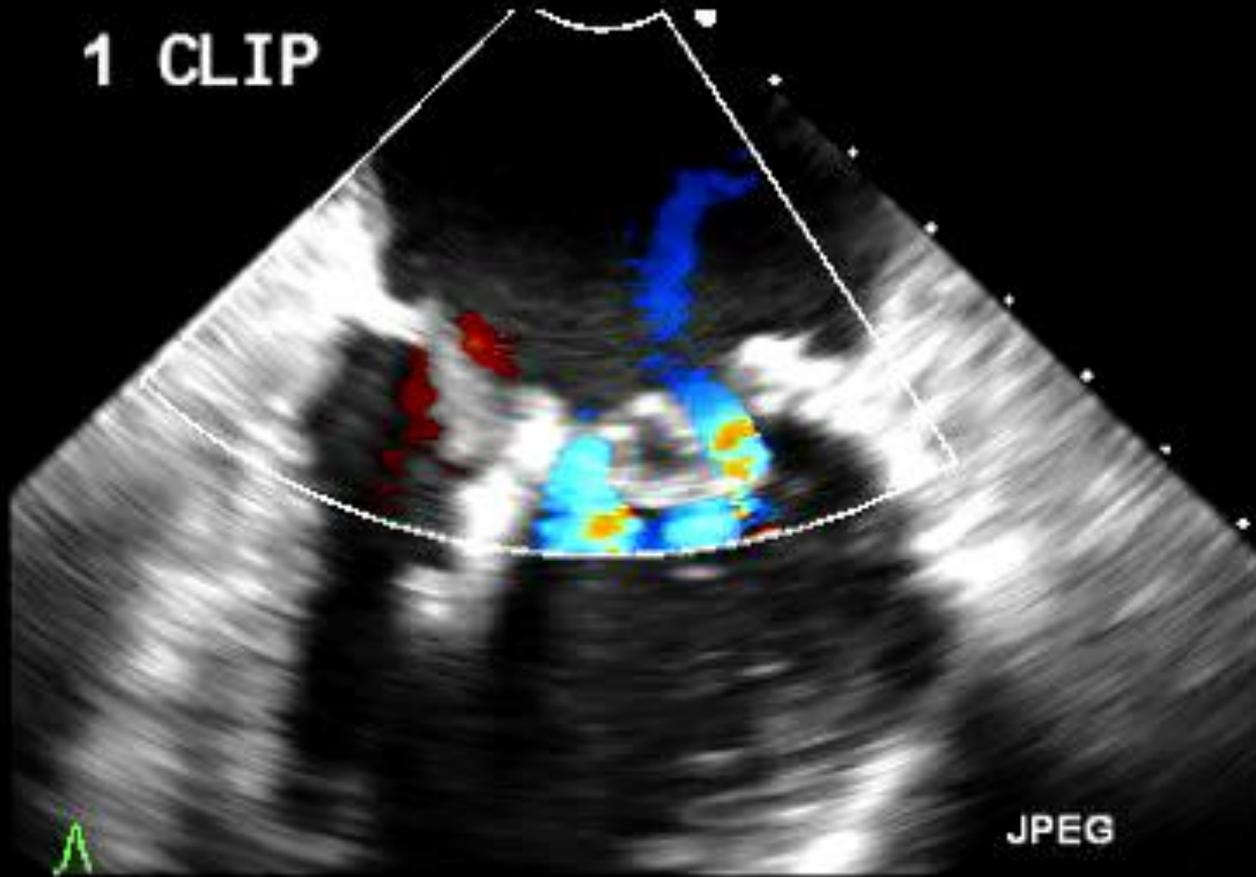
Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis



# Residual MR

Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis

1 CLIP



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# Advancing 2<sup>nd</sup> Clip

Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis



Sai

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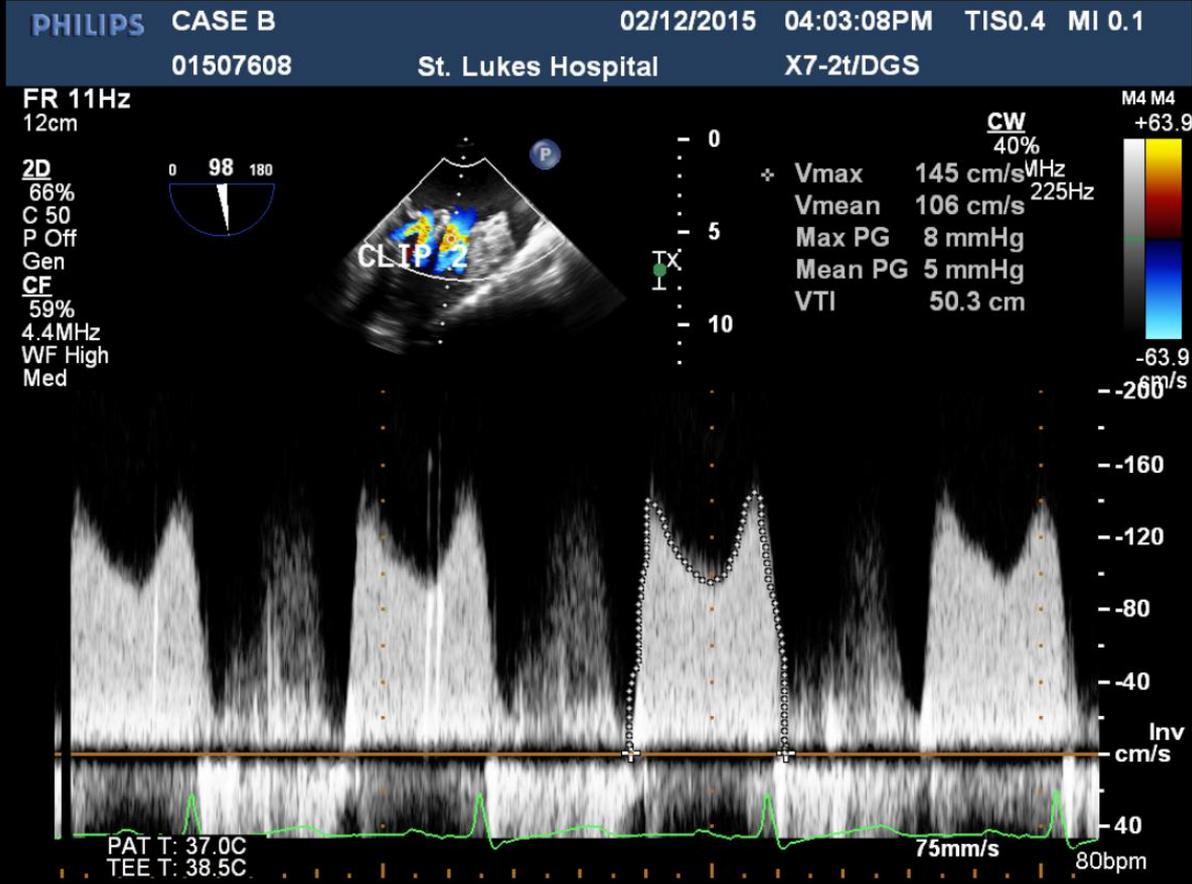
# 2<sup>nd</sup> Grasp

Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis

CLIP 2

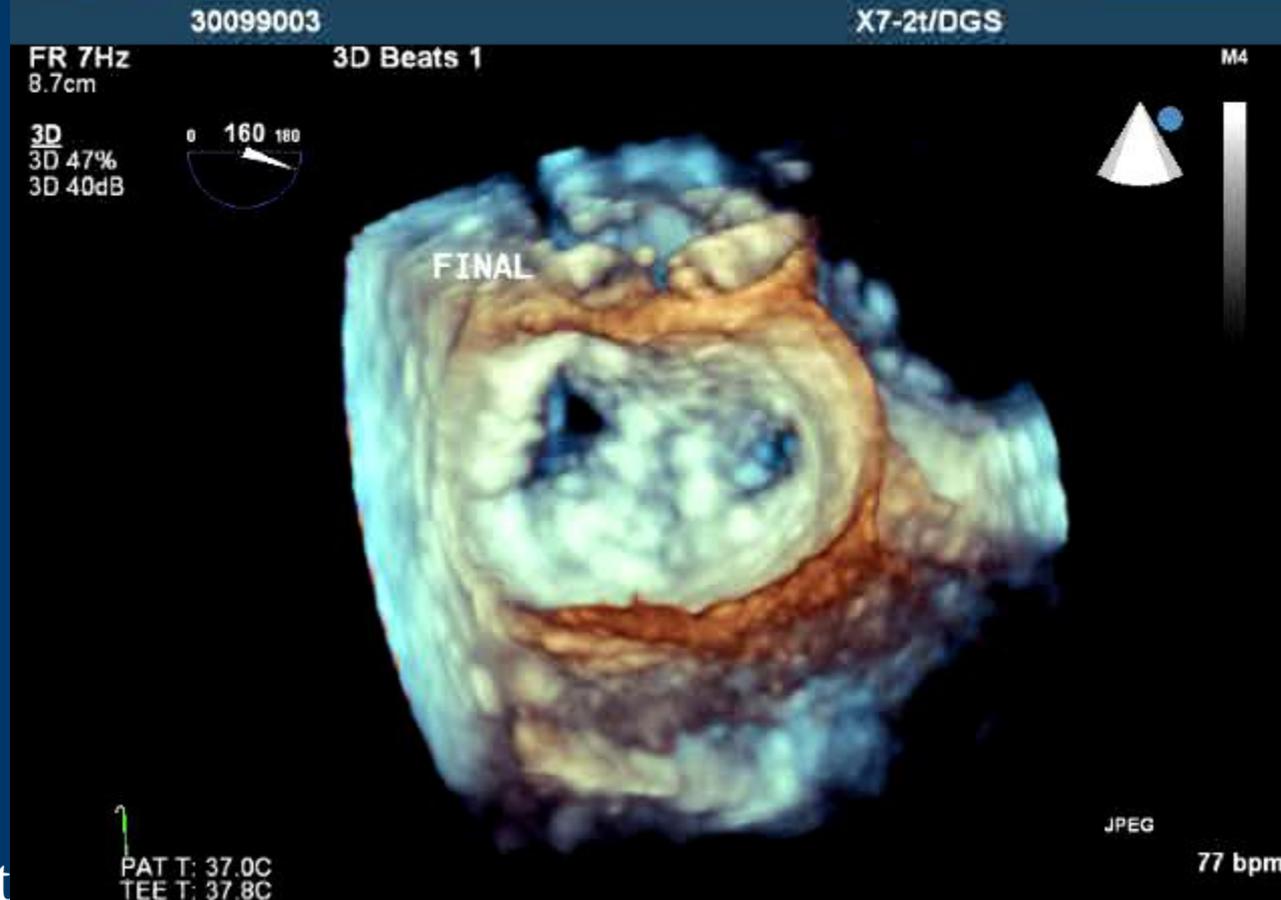


# Mitral Valve Gradient



# 3D imaging – 2 clips

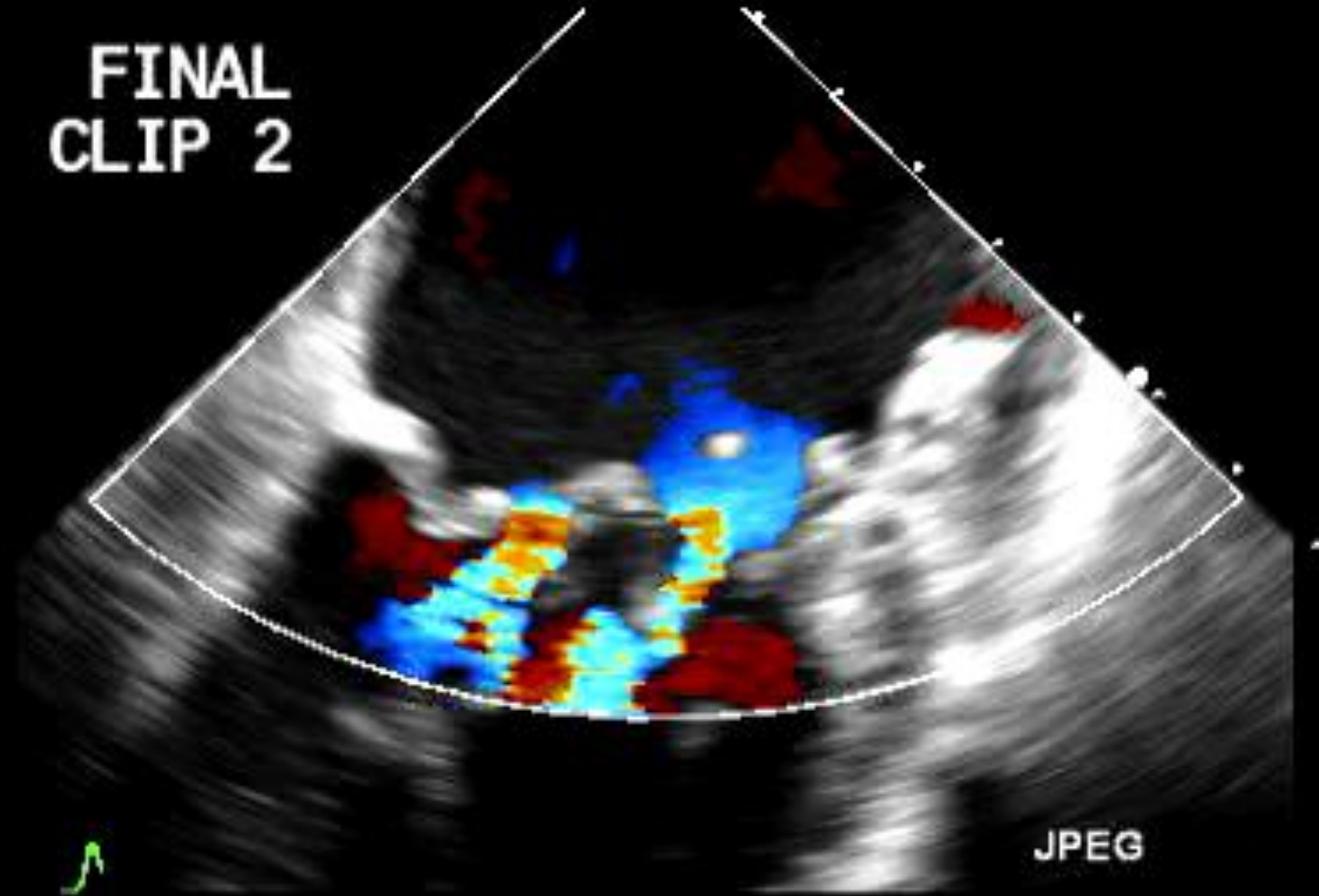
Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis



# Final Result

Lossy compression - not intended for diagnosis

FINAL  
CLIP 2



JPEG



Sai

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# Home the Next Day!



# Annuloplasty: Surgical Theory

- **Principles**

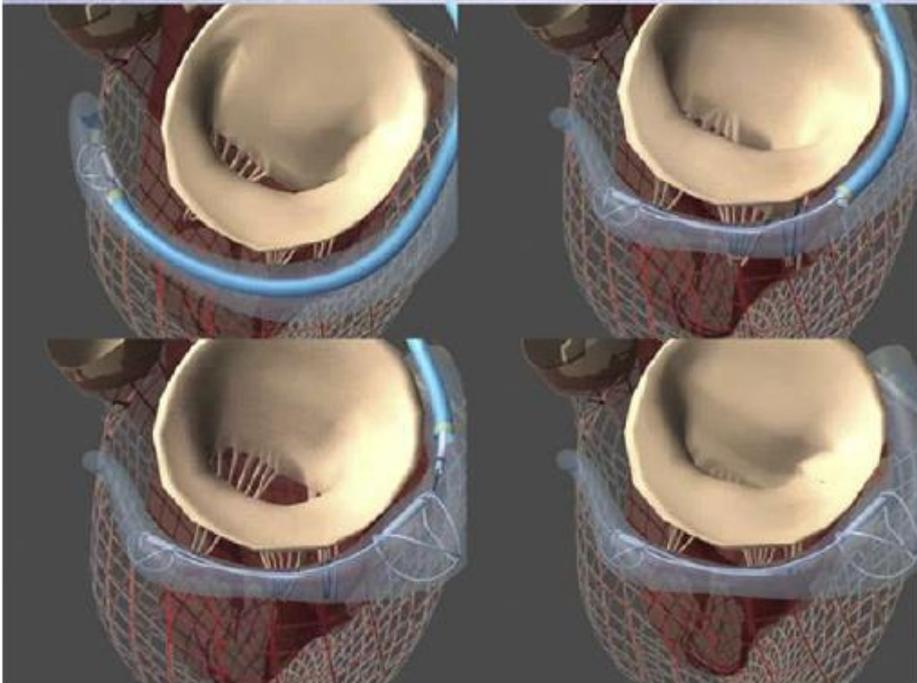
- All valves with significant chronic MR have some degree of annular dilation
- Re-establishing physiologic configuration of mitral annulus will improve leaflet coaptation

- **Percutaneous Approaches**

- *Indirect* : Implant device within coronary sinus with aim of “pushing” posterior annulus anteriorly
- *Direct* : Device reshapes and cinches mitral annulus directly without involving coronary sinus

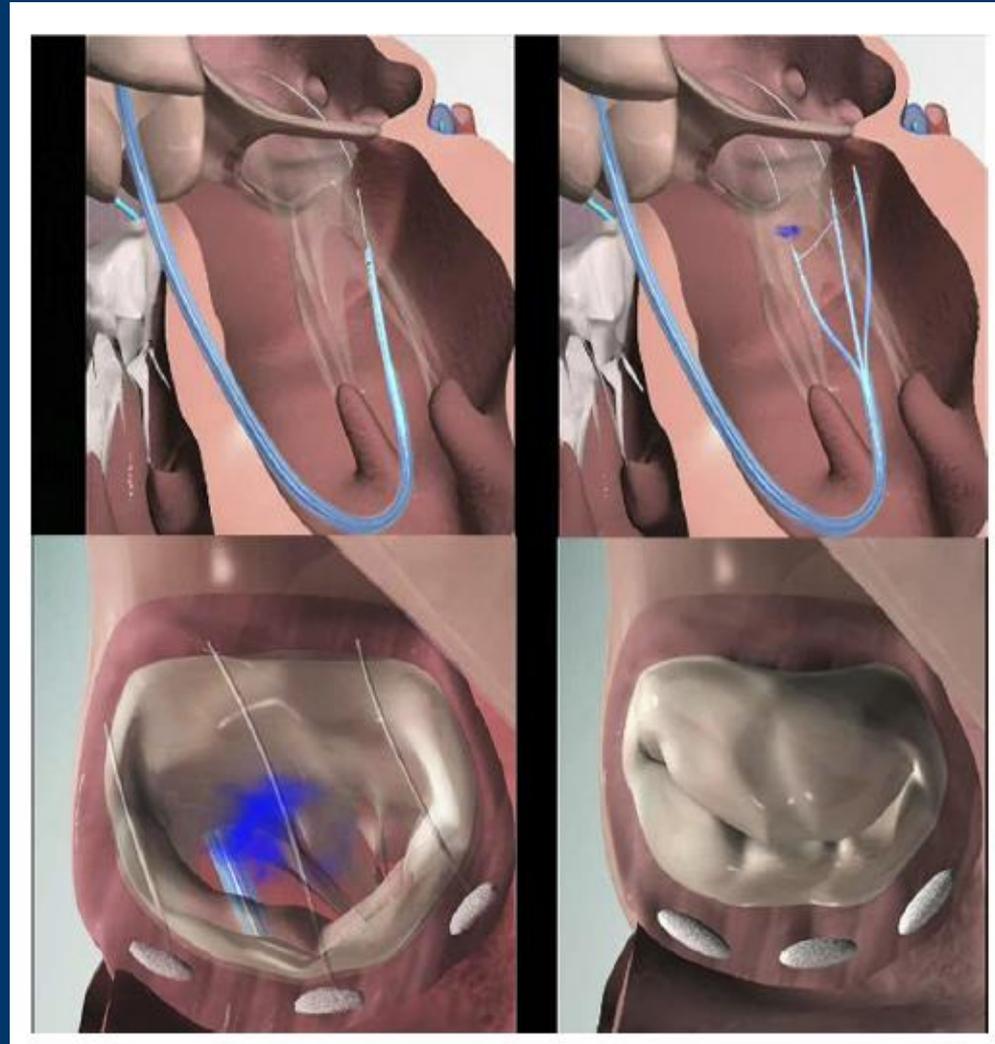


# Indirect Mitral Annuloplasty The Carillon XE Device

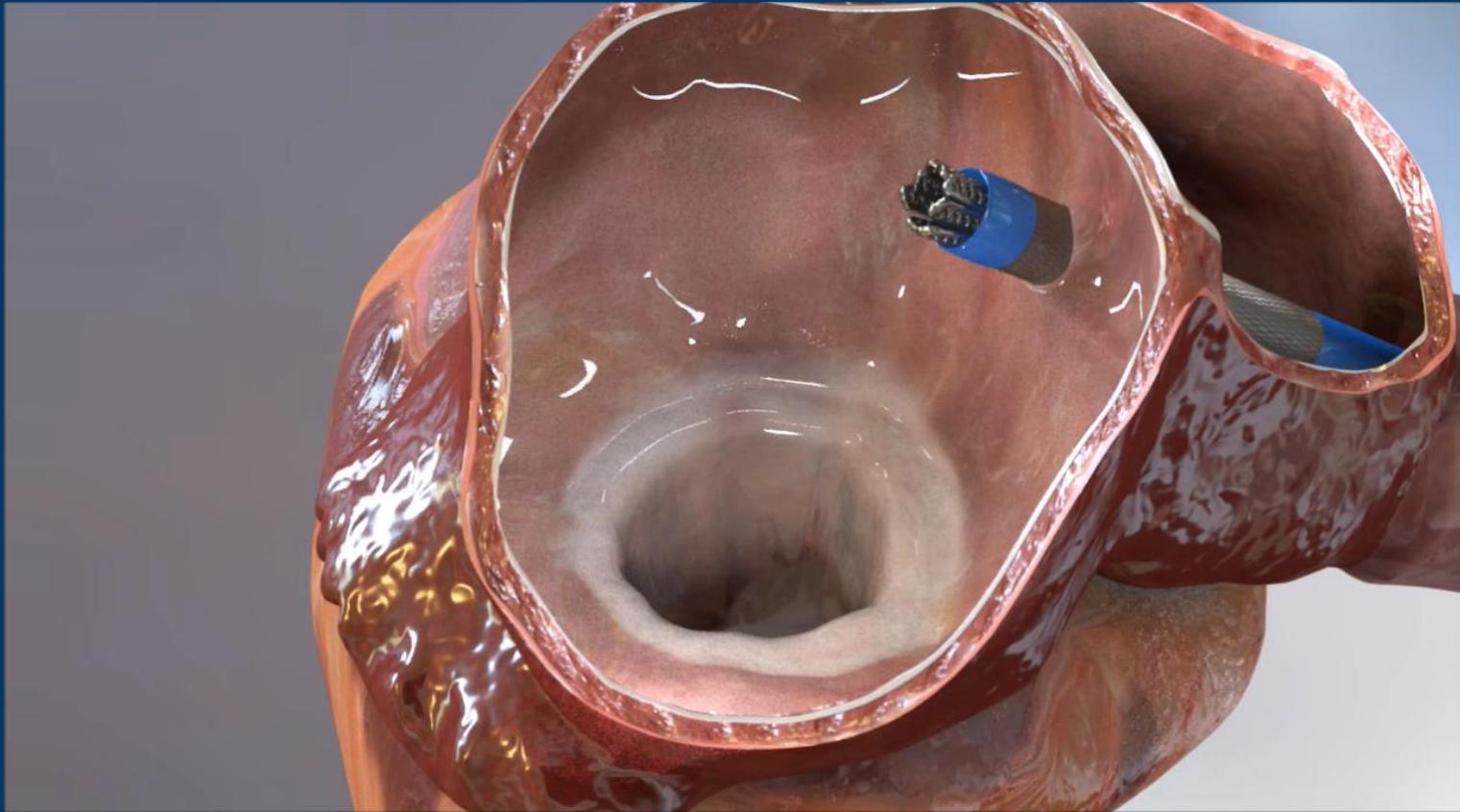


# Direct Mitral Annuloplasty: Mechanical Cinching Approach

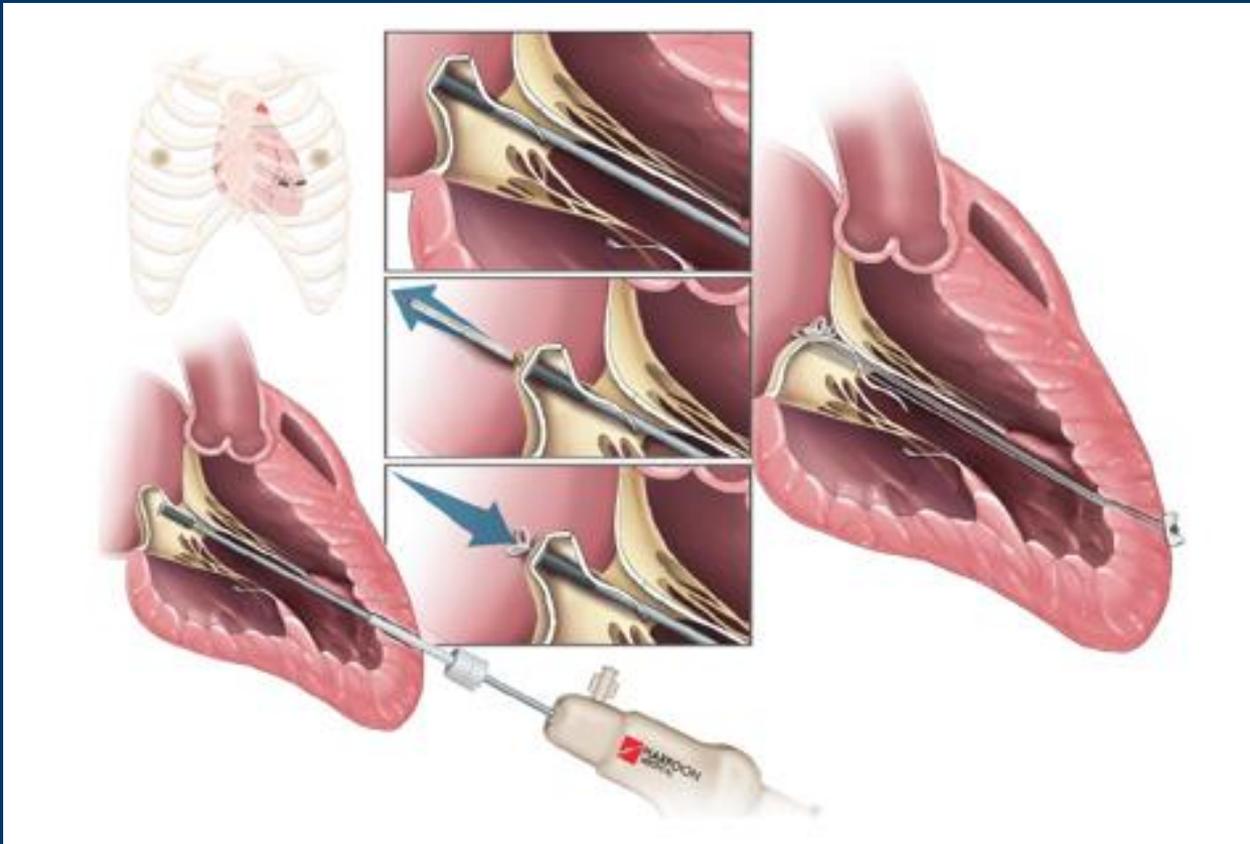
- **Principle**
  - Devices implanted onto/near annulus and used to directly cinch the annulus
- **Devices**
  - Mitralign
  - Accucinch
  - Cardioband
  - Millipede



# Direct Mitral Annuloplasty: Millipede



# Chordal Reconstruction: Transcatheter Technology

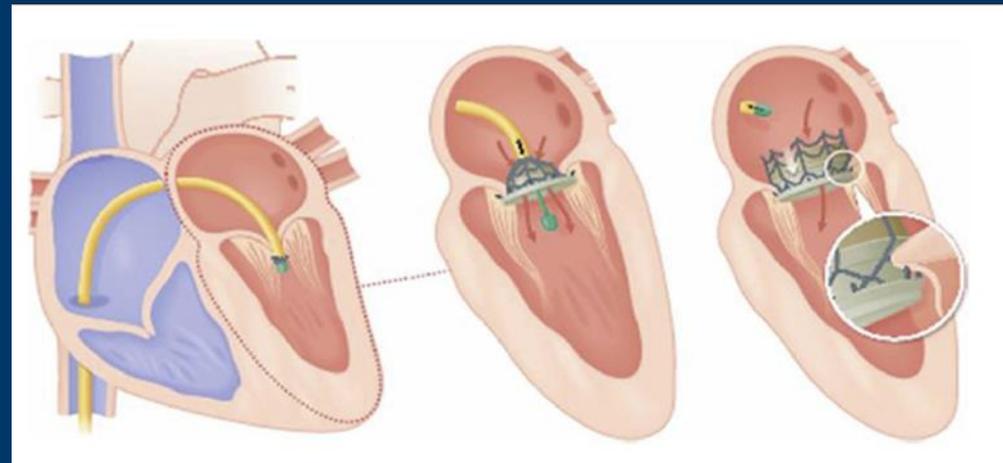
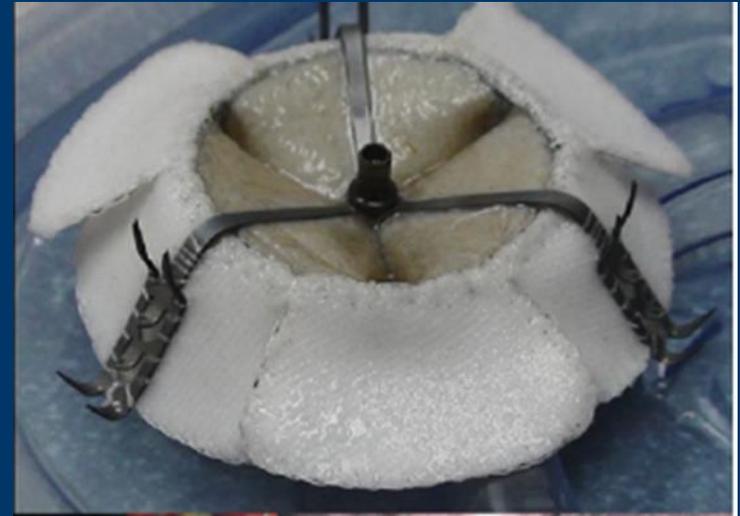


## Current Devices

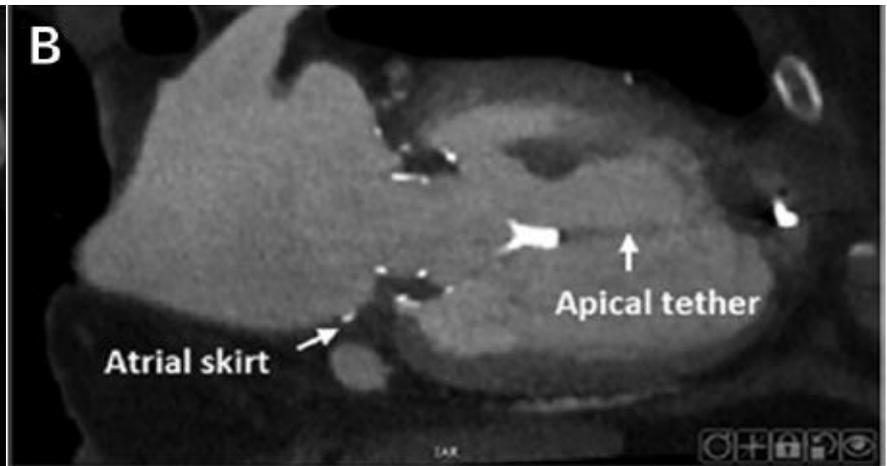
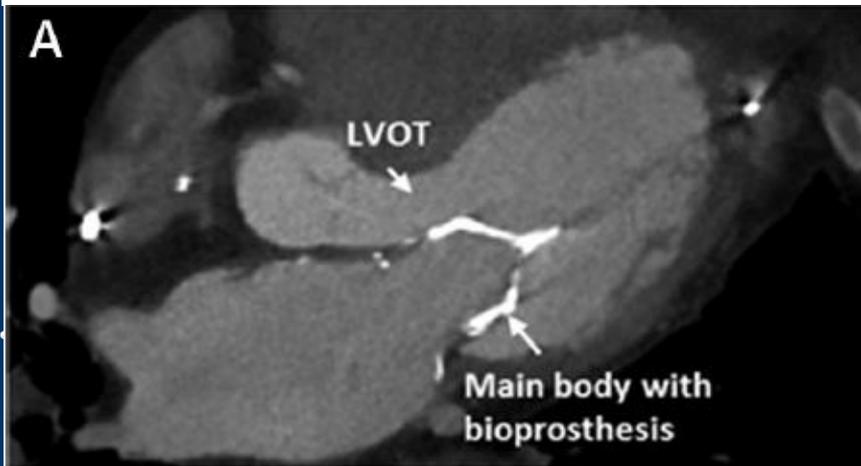
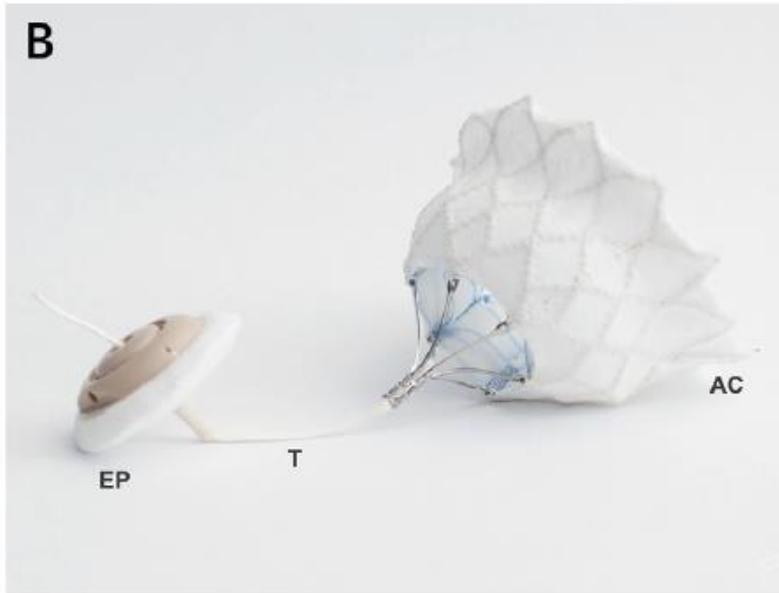
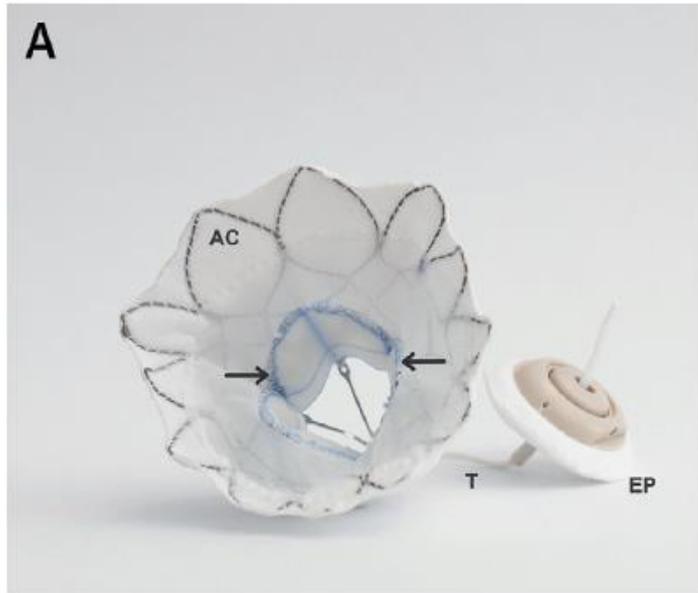
- *NeoChord*
- *MitraFlex*
- *Babic*

# Transcatheter Mitral Valve Replacement

- **Currently in various stages of testing**
  - Tendyne
  - Intrepid
  - M3
- **Involves variety of approaches**
  - Trans-septal
  - Trans-apical
  - Mini-thoractomy
- **Challenges**
  - Risk of paravalvular leaks
  - Possible LVOT obstruction



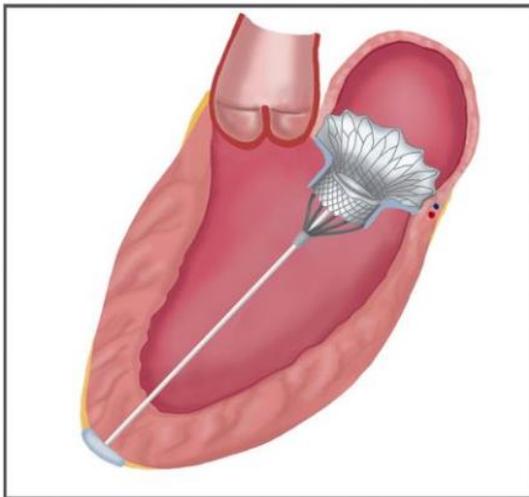
# TMVR: Tendyne



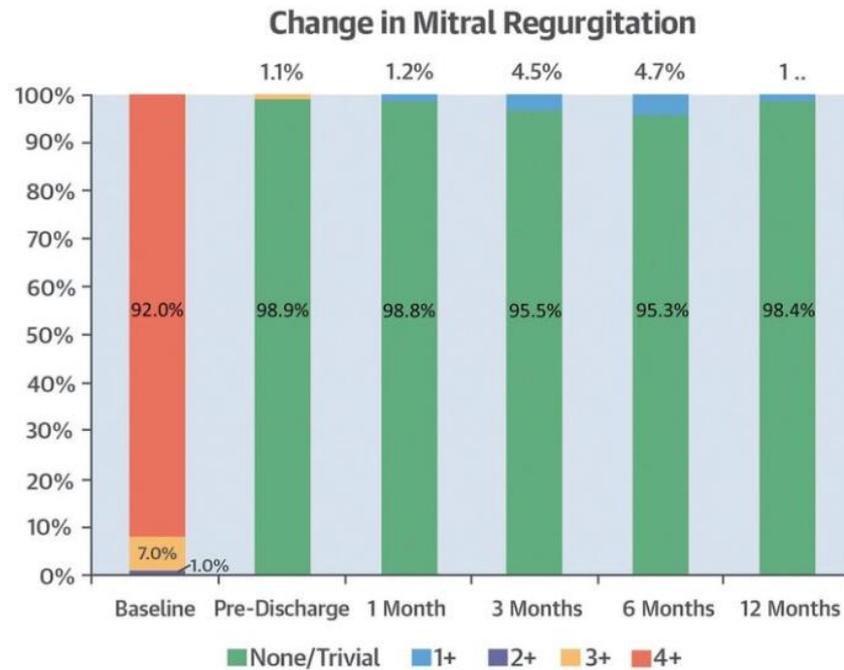
# Tendyne: Early Feasibility

## CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Clinical Outcomes With Transcatheter Mitral Valve Replacement With the Prosthesis

### First 100 Patients Treated



- No intra-procedural deaths
- Technical success in 96%
- 30-day death, 6%; 1-year mortality, 26%
- Among survivors at 1 year, 88.5% with mild or no symptoms



Sorajja, P. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2019;73(11):1250-60.

# Finding the Right Patient



# Conclusions

- TMVr with Mitraclip is approved for treatment of patients with degenerative MR whose surgical risk is high
- Mitraclip is approved for patients with symptomatic functional MR on optimal medical therapy
- Challenges of mitral valve anatomy may make developing a one-size-fits-all strategy difficult
- Many new devices are on the horizon

# Thank You

