

Professor Jean-François OBADIA

Hôpital Louis Pradel
- LYON - France



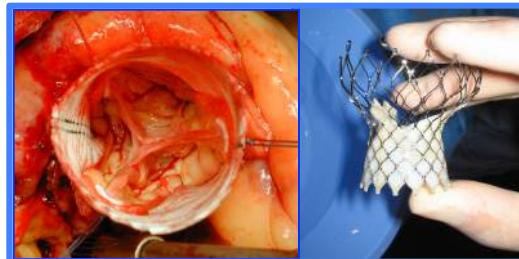
- 1 400 open heart Surgery / y
- 300 beating heart coronary Revasc
- 600 pediatric
- 500 General Thoracic
- 300 Vascular Surgery

- Transplantation

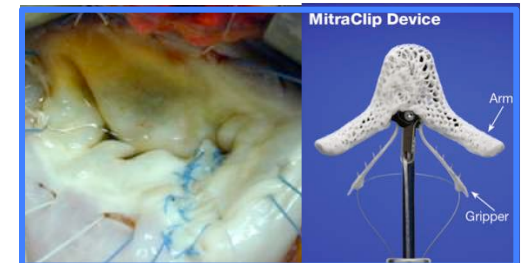
- 40 Heart / y
- 30 Lung / y
- x Heart/lung
- 25 Cardiac Assistance
- 100 ECMO

- Conservative Valvular Surgery

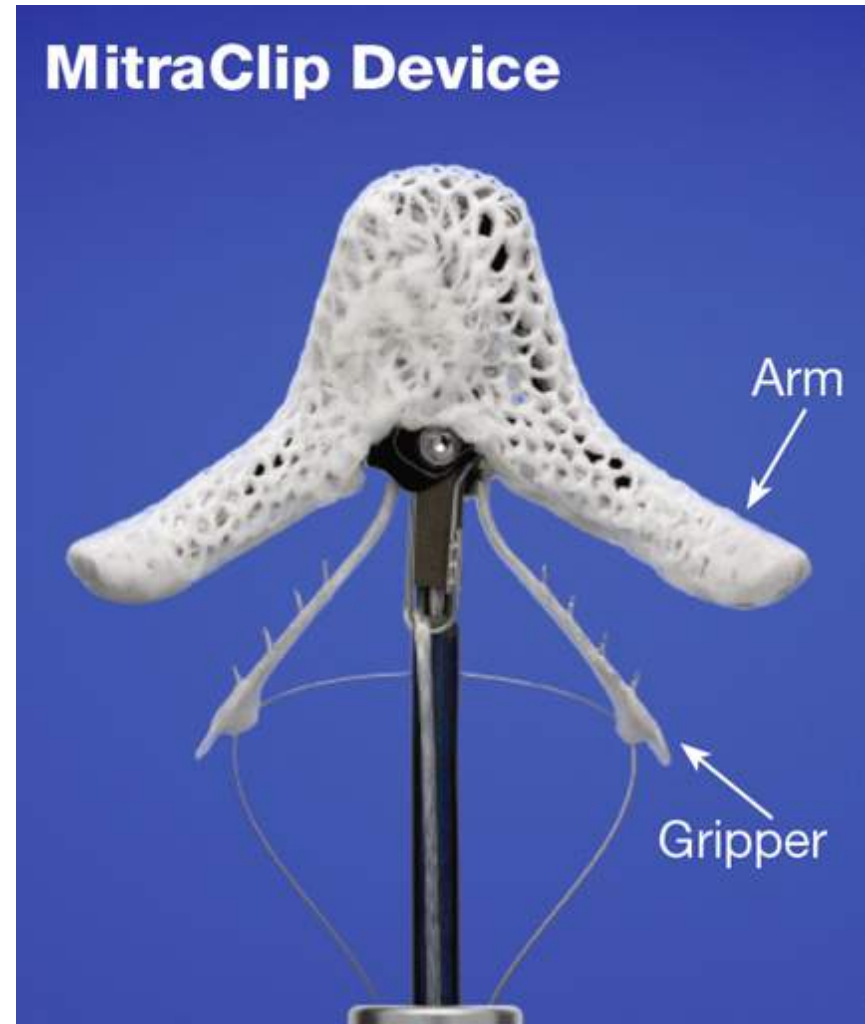
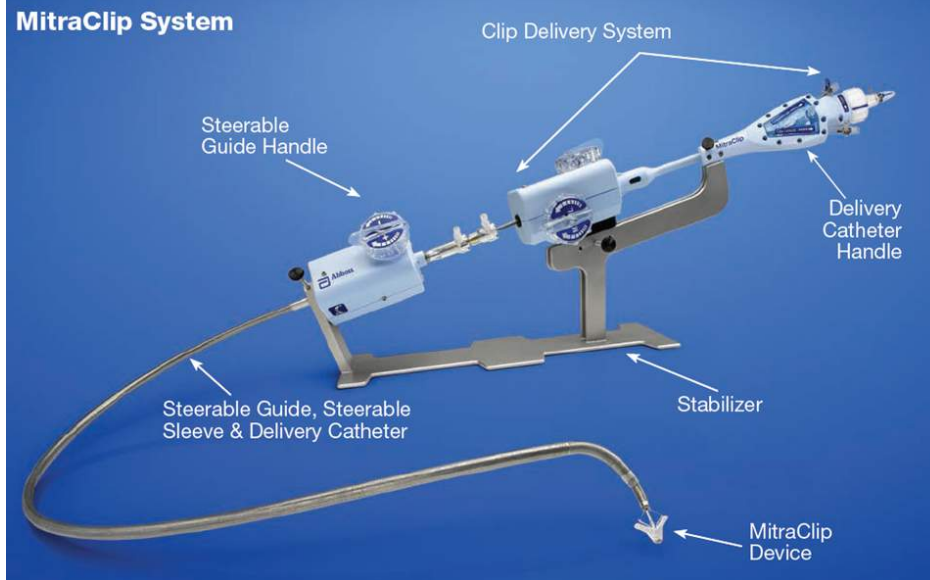
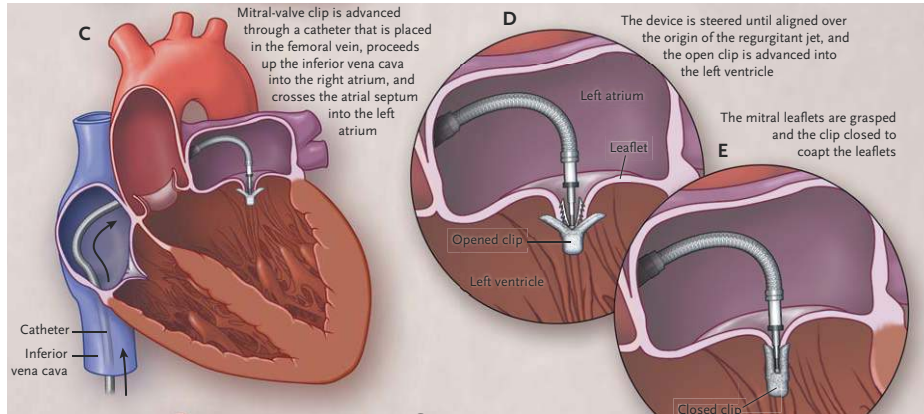
Aortic



Mitral

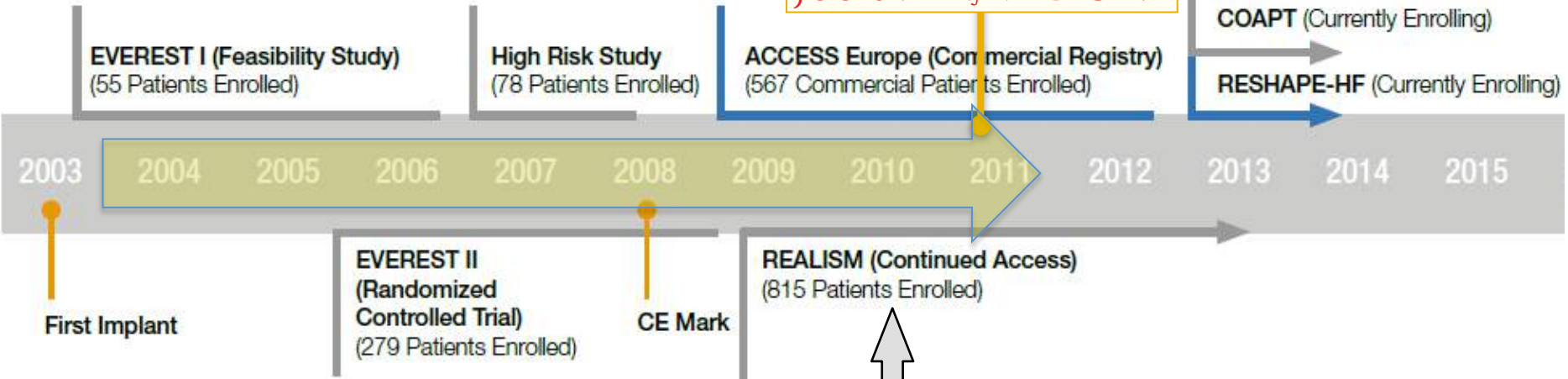


Mitraclip : Indications passées, présentes et futures

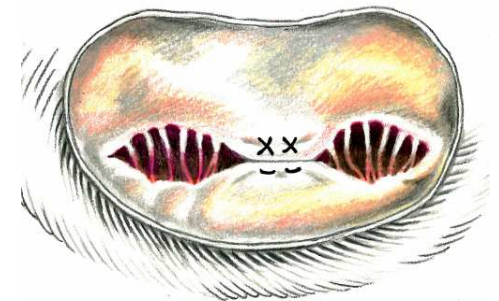


Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?

Evalve 1999



Premiers patients français

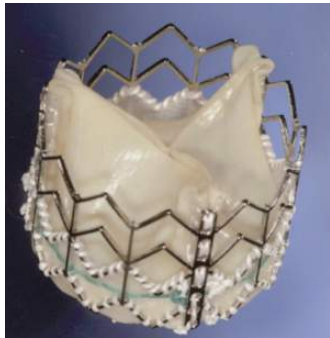


Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

TAVI → Sept. 2010 Partner

Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Implantation for Aortic Stenosis
in Patients Who Cannot Undergo Surgery

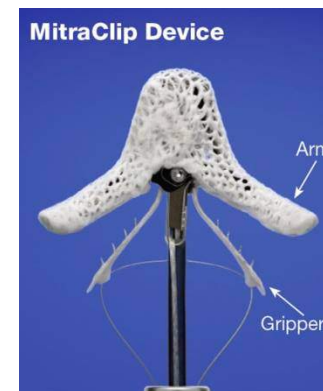


- 1) STS score > 10 %
- 2) Not suitable candidate
- for 2 Surgeons

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

MitraClip → Avril 2011 Everest

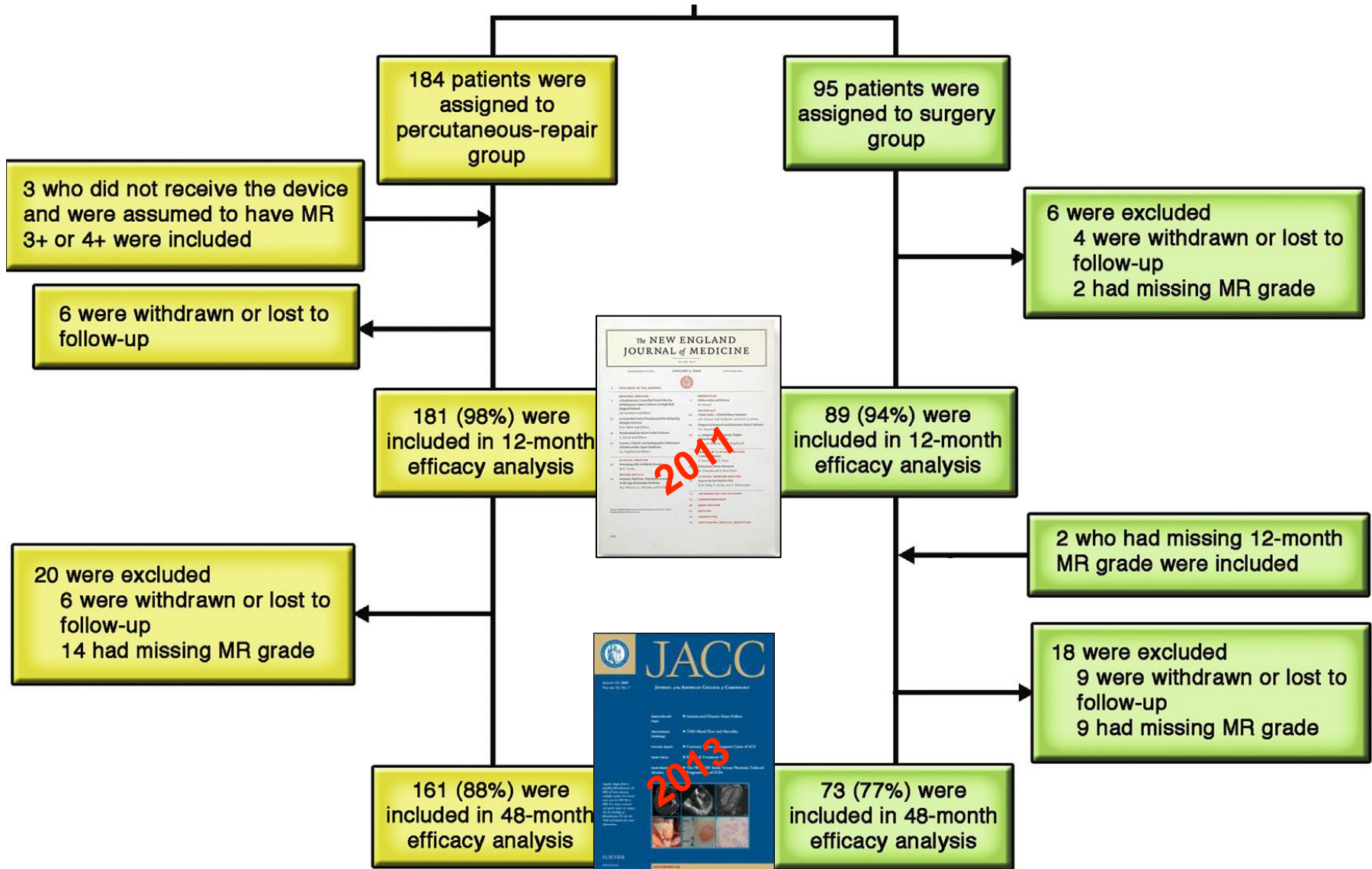
Percutaneous Repair or Surgery for Mitral Regurgitation



- 1) Symptomatique
 - EF > 25 %
 - ESD < 55mm
- 2) Asymptomatique
 - EF < 60 %
 - ESD > 45 mm

Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?

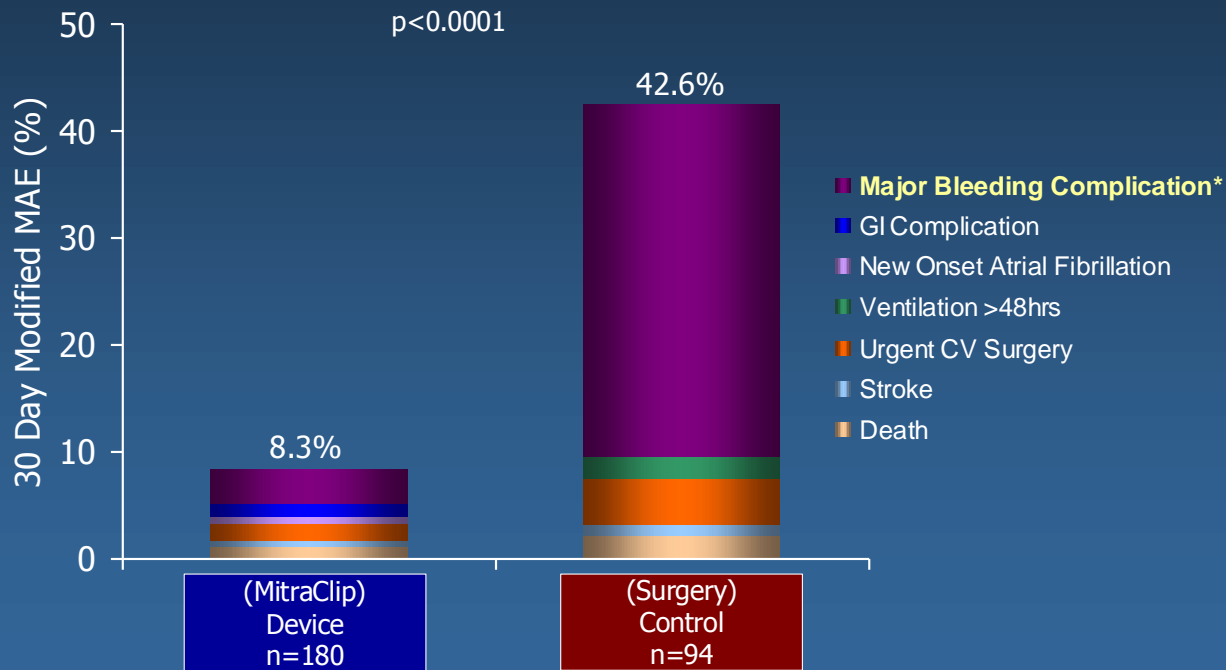
EVEREST II → 279 patients underwent Randomization



Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?

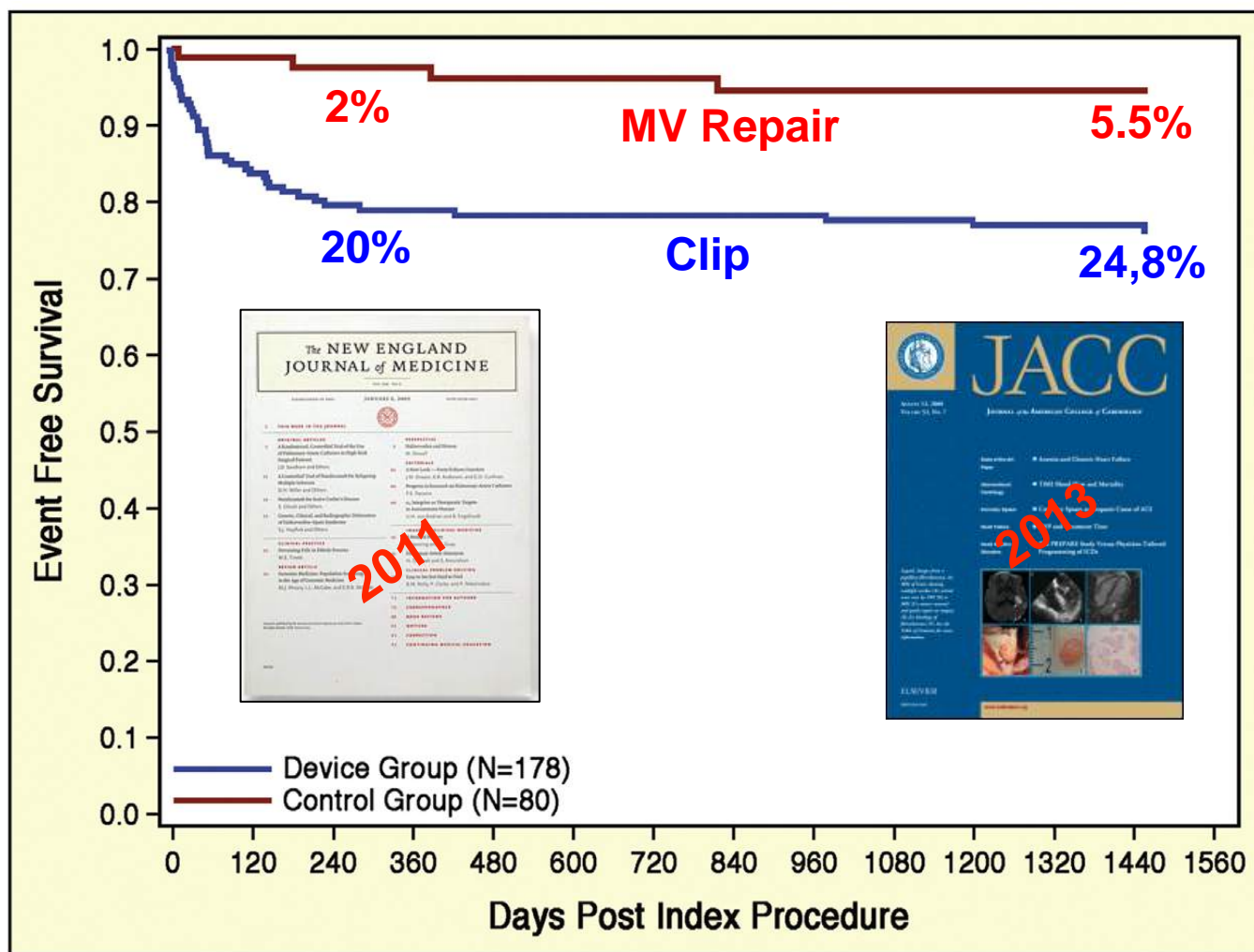


30 Day Modified * MAE
 Intent to Treat, Hierarchical Events
Safety endpoint met with a wide margin

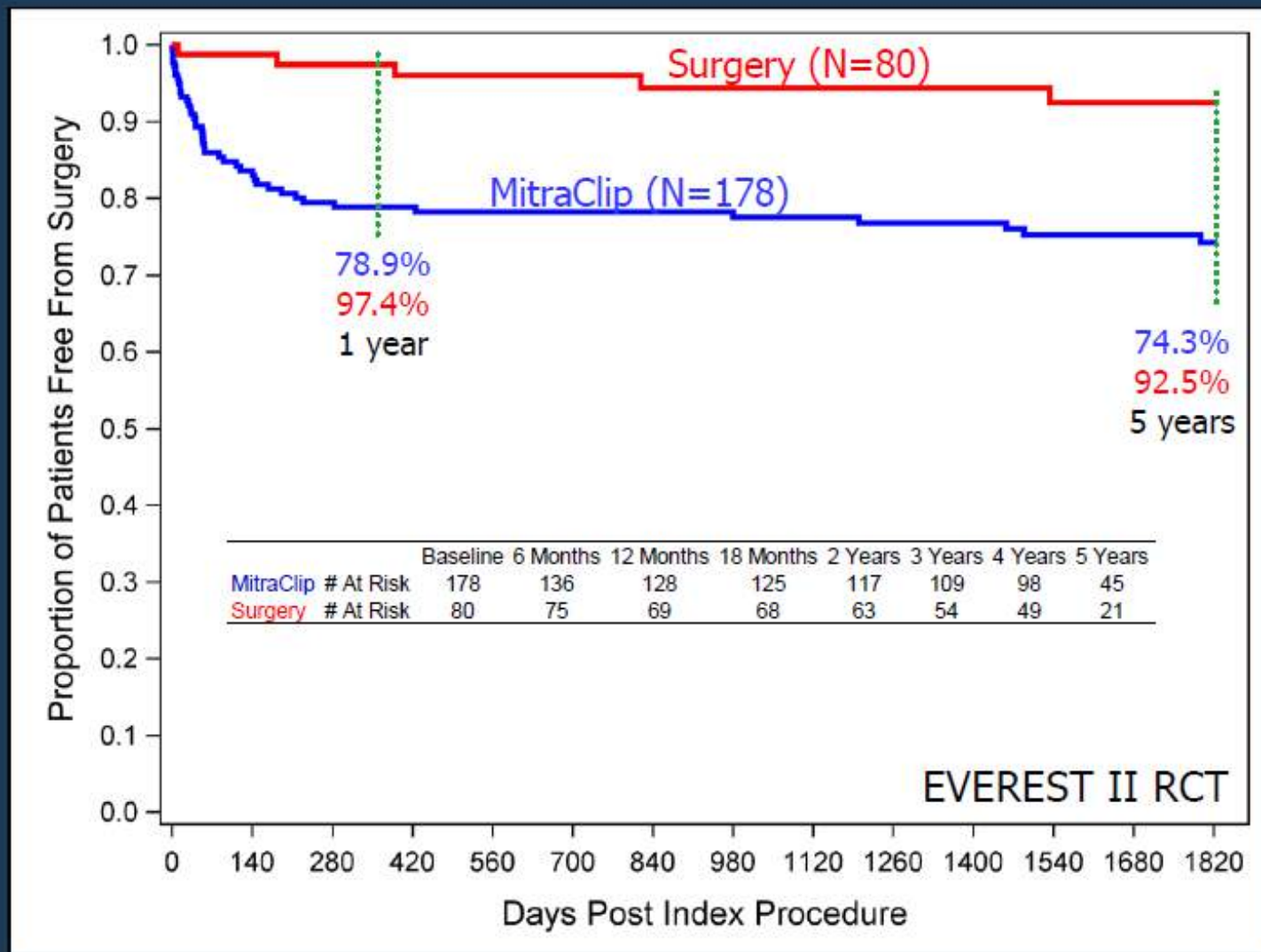


*Major bleeding requiring transfusion = 2U, or surgical intervention.

Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?



Kaplan-Meier Freedom From MV Surgery in MitraClip Group or Re-operation in Surgery Group



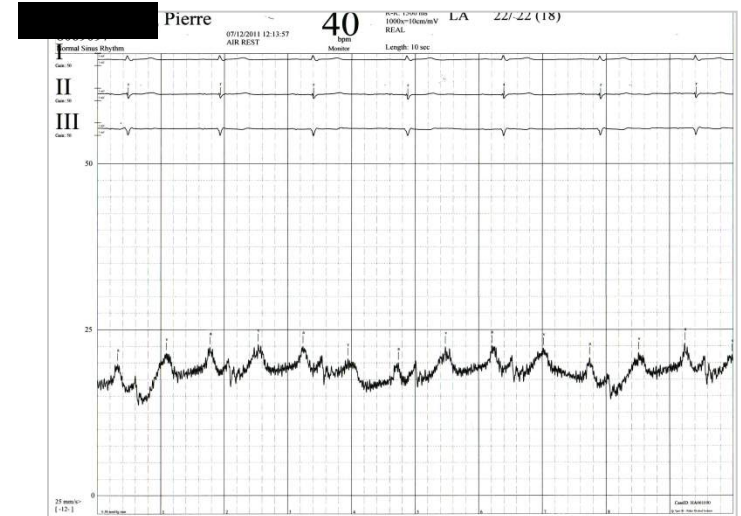
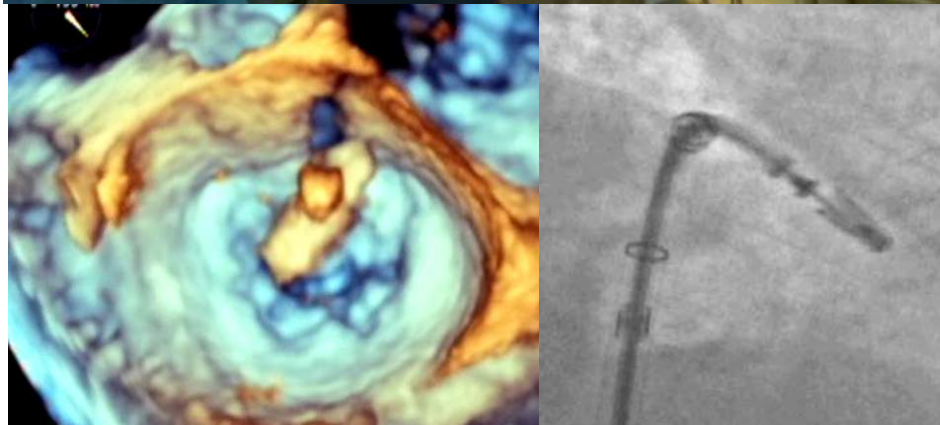
Long-Term Durability of Clinical Success

5-Year Outcomes in Patients Who Were Alive and Free From MR 3+/4+ and MV Surgery (or Re-Operation) at 1 Year

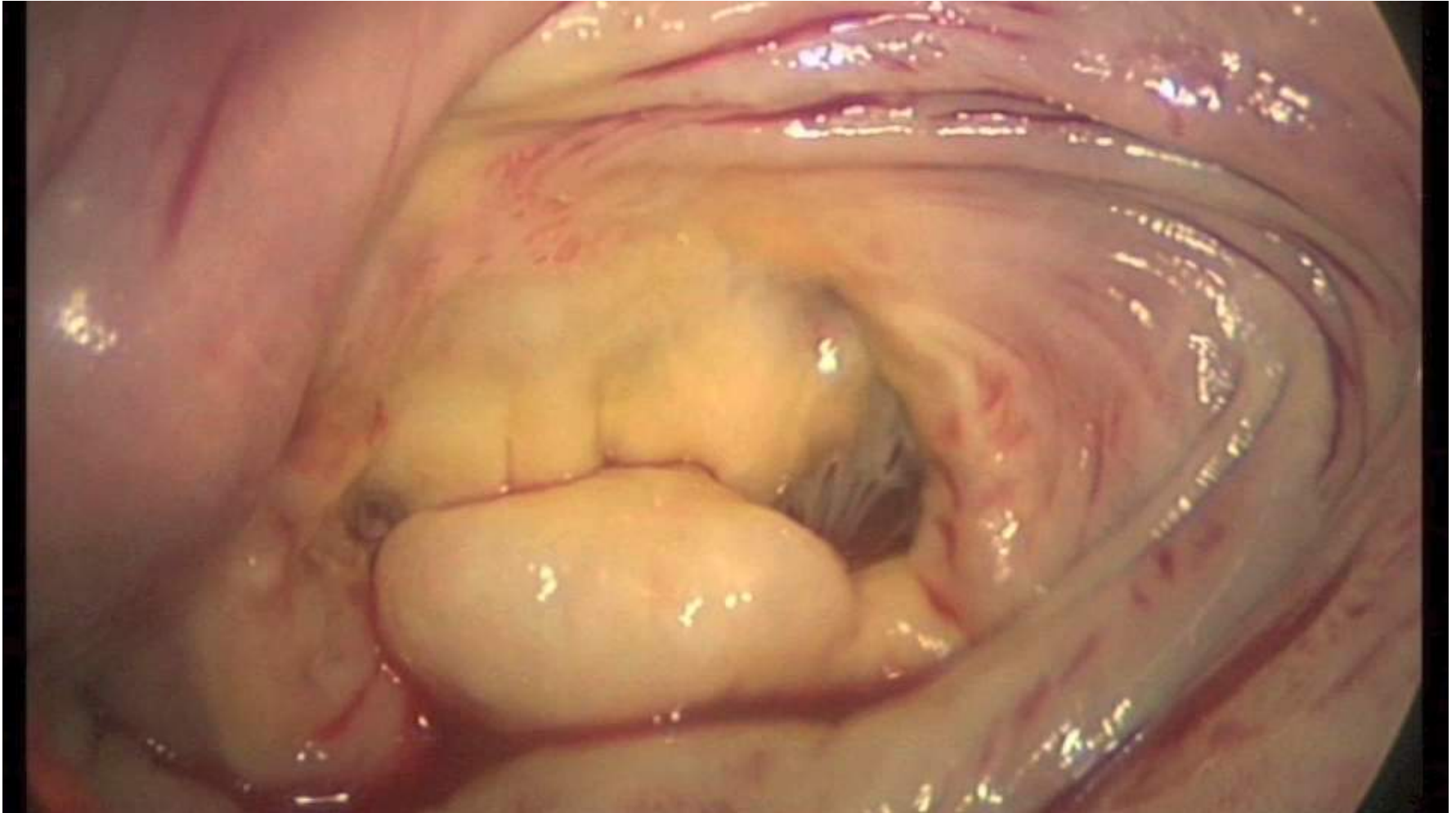
Outcome	EVEREST II RCT Clinical Success Groups	
	MitraClip (N=97)	Surgery (N=64)
Freedom From Death at 5 Years	87%	90%
Freedom From MV Surgery (or Re-operation) at 5 Years	94%	95%
MR \leq 2+ at 5 Years	86%	97%
MR \leq 1+ at 5 Years	47%	92%
NYHA Class III/IV (%) Baseline \rightarrow 5 Years	47% \rightarrow 6%	40% \rightarrow 3%
Mean Change in LVEDV From Baseline to 5 Years	-27 ml	-45 ml
Mean Change in Diastolic SLAD From Baseline to 5 Years	0.0 cm	-0.4 cm

MR, NYHA and LV data are from survivors with paired data; freedom from events data are from Kaplan-Meier estimates

Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?



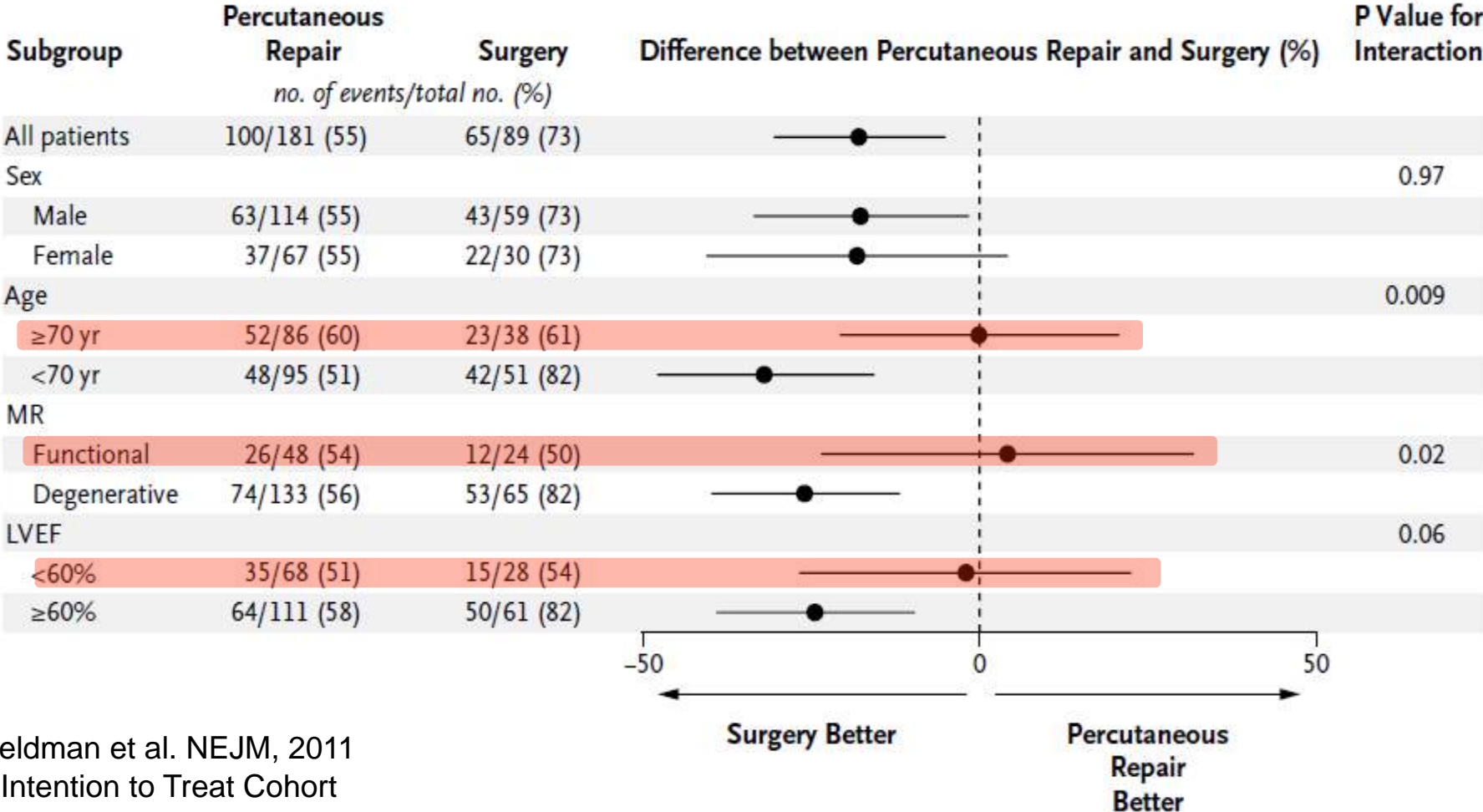
Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?





Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?

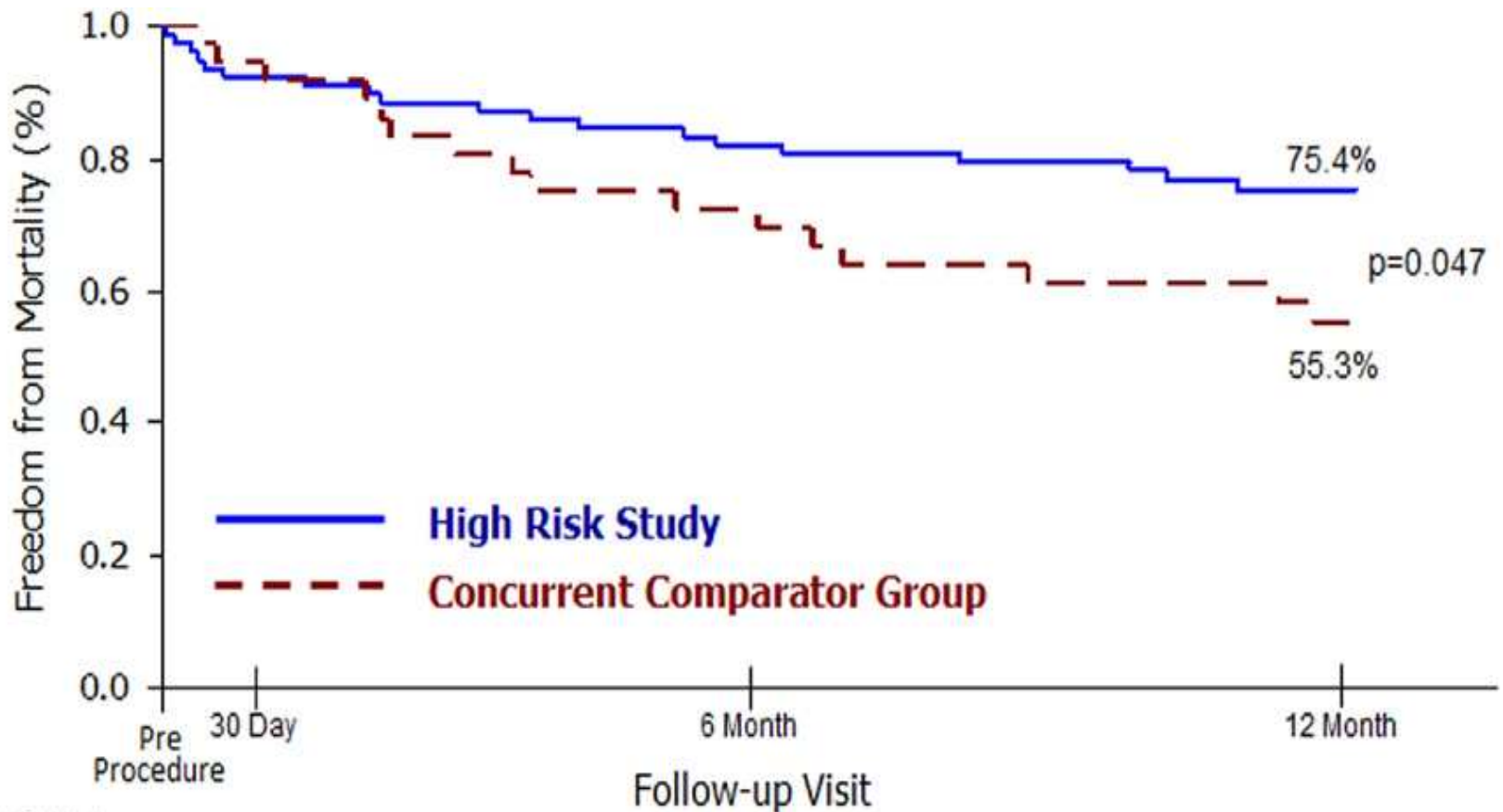
EVEREST II RCT Subgroup Analyses



Feldman et al. NEJM, 2011
 * Intention to Treat Cohort

Acute and 12-Month Results With Catheter-Based Mitral Valve Leaflet Repair

The EVEREST II (Endovascular Valve Edge-to-Edge Repair) High Risk Study JACC 2012

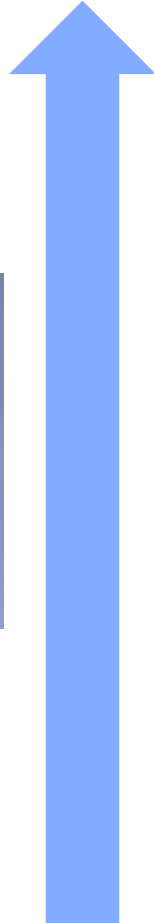


At Risk (n)

	Pre	30 Day	6 Month	12 Month
HRS	78	72	66	54
CCG	36	34	27	22

Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?

2011



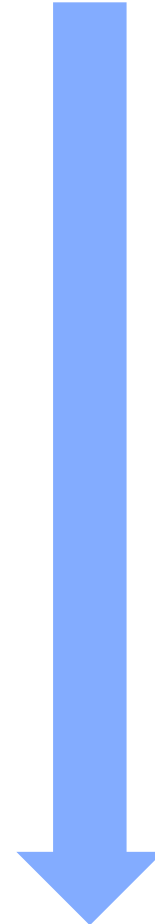
2002



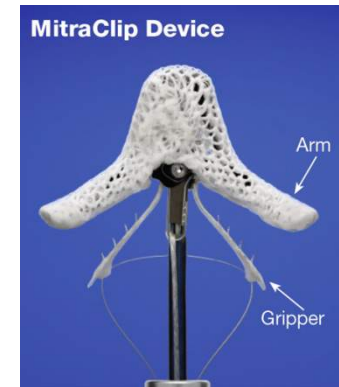
Randomized
Classical
Indications

Counter
Indication

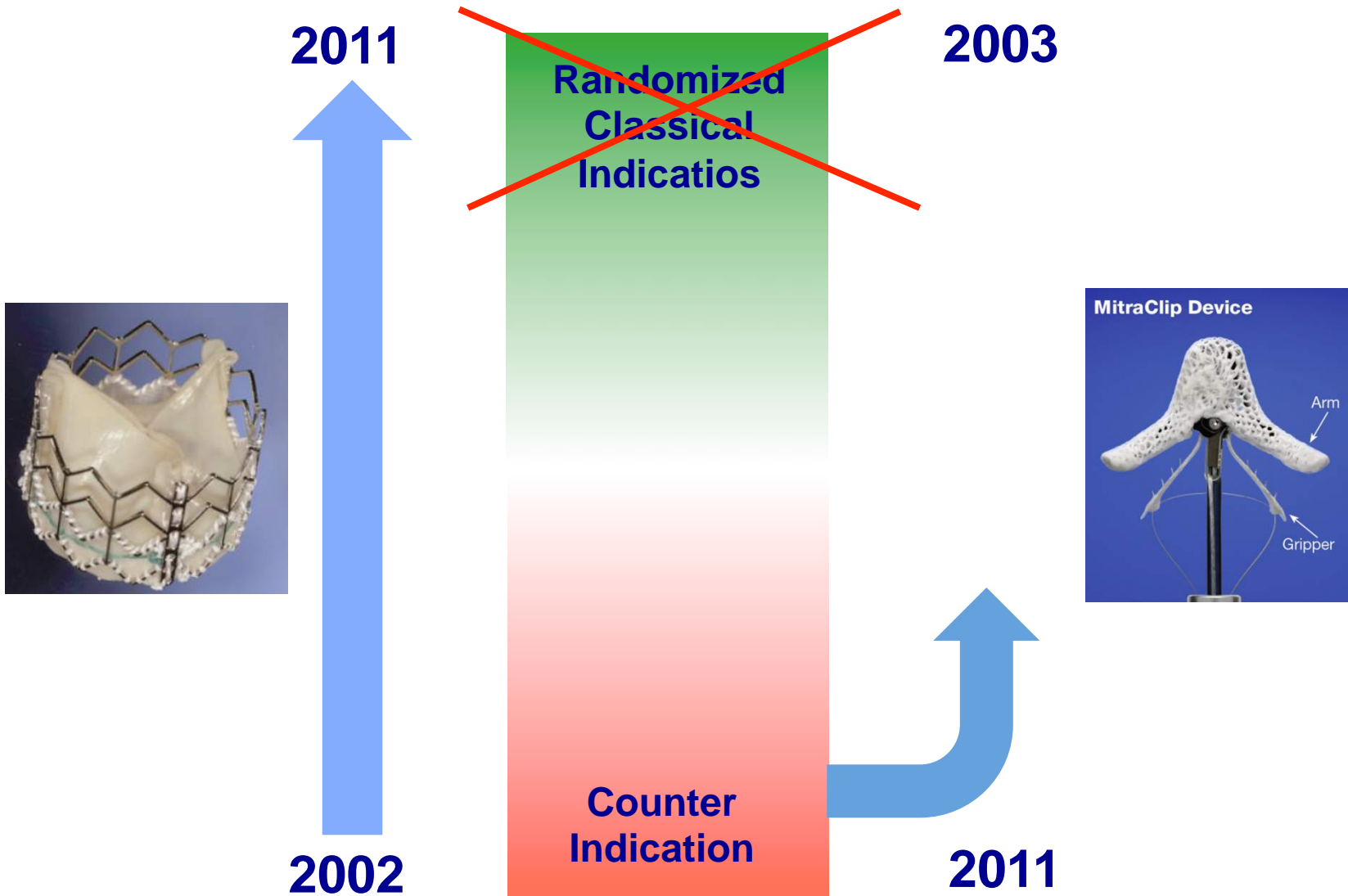
2003



2011



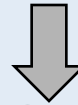
Mitraclip : 1) Indications passées ?
2) Indications présentes ?



Mitraclip :

1) Indications passées ?

■ = DMR

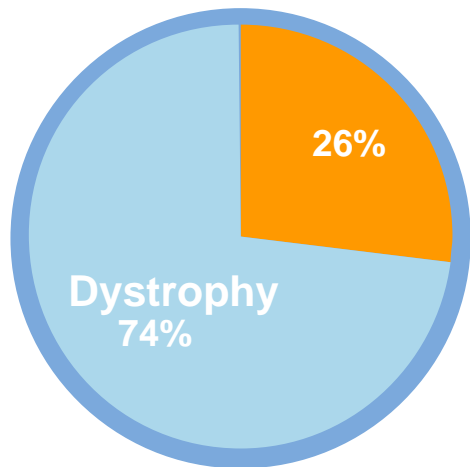


2) Indications présentes ?

■ = FMR

EVEREST II

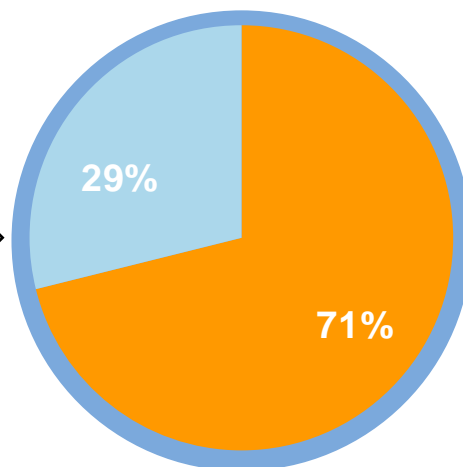
(Randomized Controlled Trial*)



- 258 patients
- Device time – 146 minutes
- Implant rate – 89%

EVEREST II/REALISM

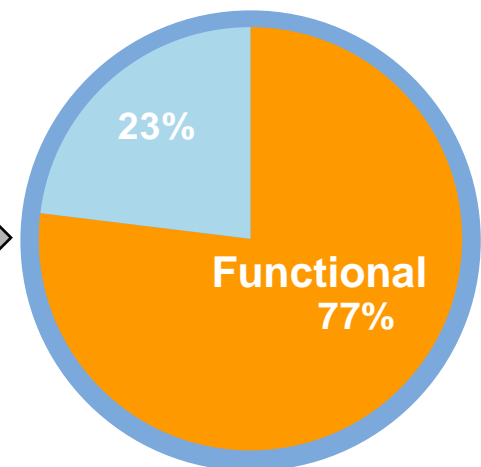
(High Risk Cohort^)



- 211 patients
- Device time – 128 minutes
- Implant rate – 95%

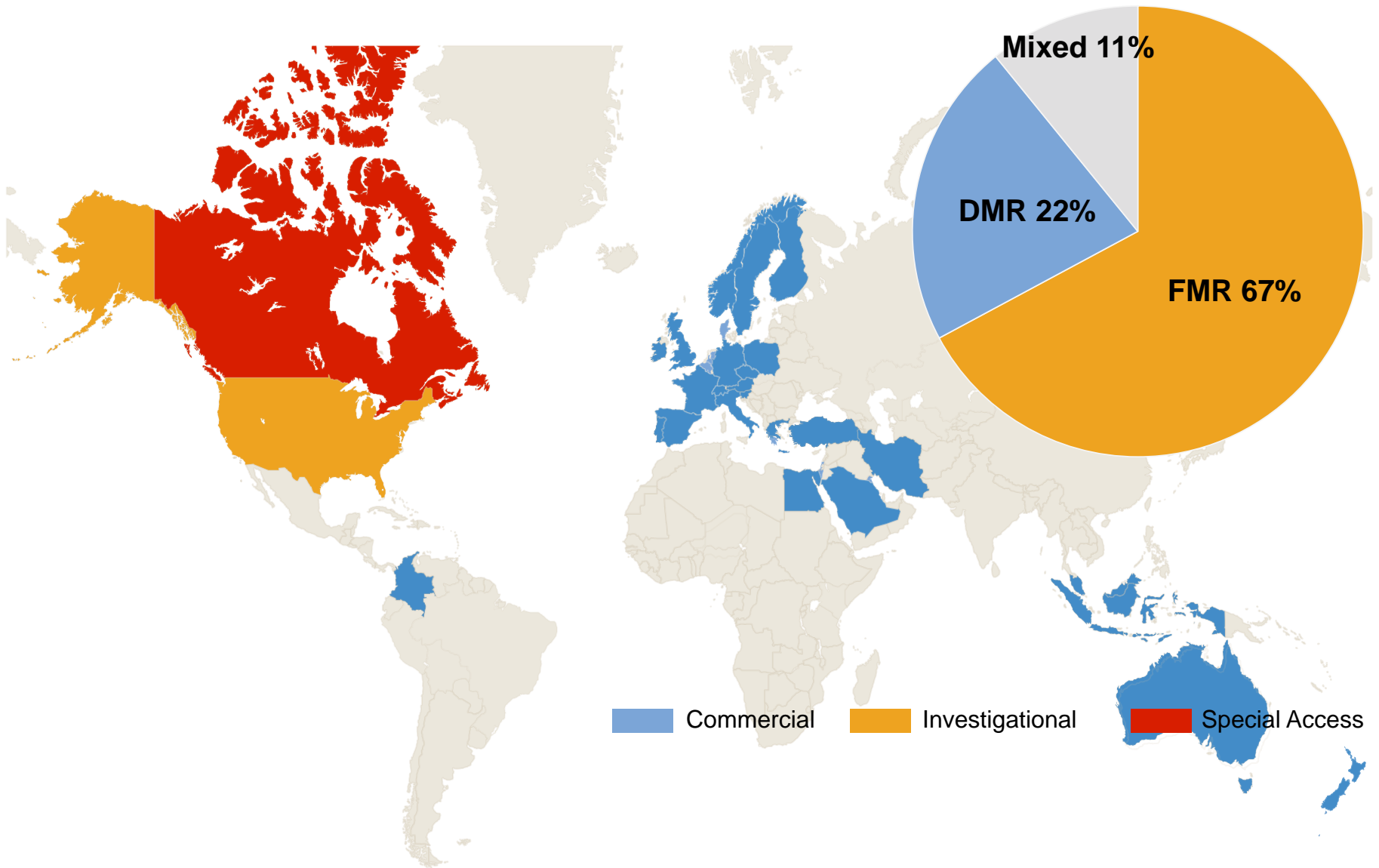
ACCESS EU

(Europe**)



- 567 patients
- Device time – 117 minutes!
- Implant rate – 99.6%

Mitraclip : 2) Indications présentes ?



Mitraclip : 2) Indications présentes en Juillet 2014

Study	Population	N*
EVEREST I (Feasibility)	Feasibility patients	55
EVEREST II (Pivotal)	Pre-randomized patients	60
EVEREST II (Pivotal)	Non-randomized patients (High Risk Study)	78
EVEREST II (Pivotal)	Randomized patients (2:1 Clip to Surgery)	279 184 Clip 95 Surgery
REALISM (Continued Access)	Non-randomized patients	899
Compassionate/Emergency Use	Non-randomized patients	66
ACCESS Europe Phase I	Non-randomized patients	567
ACCESS Europe Phase II	Non-randomized patients	286
Commercial Use	Commercial patients	13,738
Total		15,933 +95 surgery

*Data as of 31/7/2014. Source: Abbott Vascular



Montreal

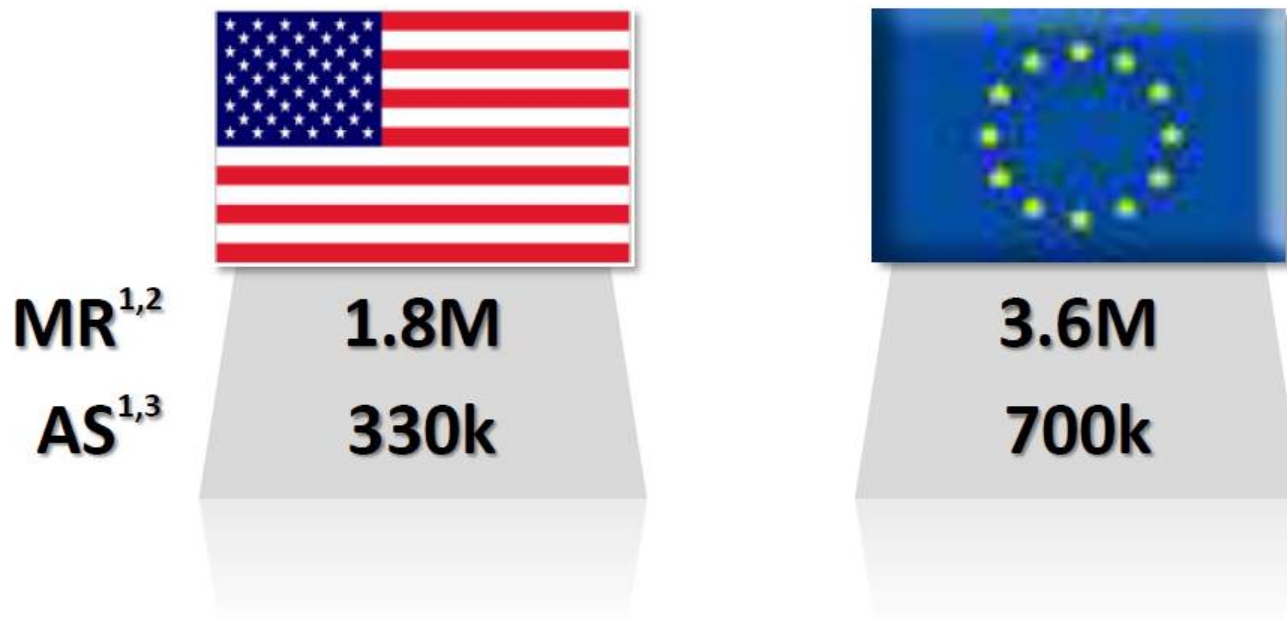
Mitral Market Overview

Prevalence Estimates



Munich

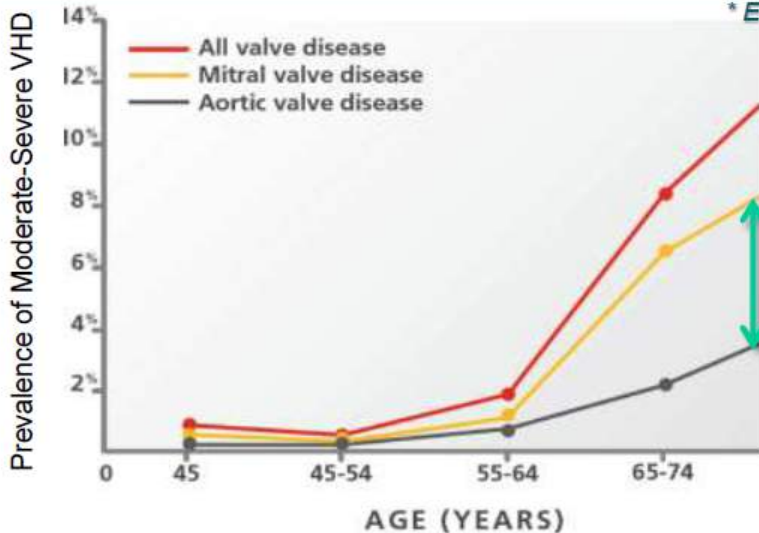
Literature suggests that there are 5x more patients with severe mitral regurgitation than severe Aortic Stenosis



TAVI vs TMVR



Technology Started	Apr-2002	Jun-2003
Number of Implants (approx) to date	> 100,000	<10,000
Market Size Estimates (2014)*	\$2 Bi (in High Risk Patients ONLY)	\$1.2 Bi (???)

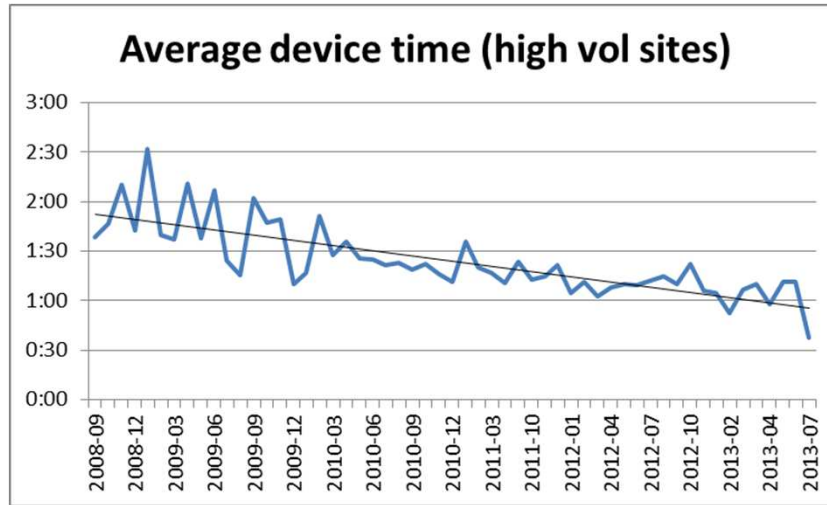


* Elsevier Business Intelligence – Start-Up 2012, Vol17, No.2

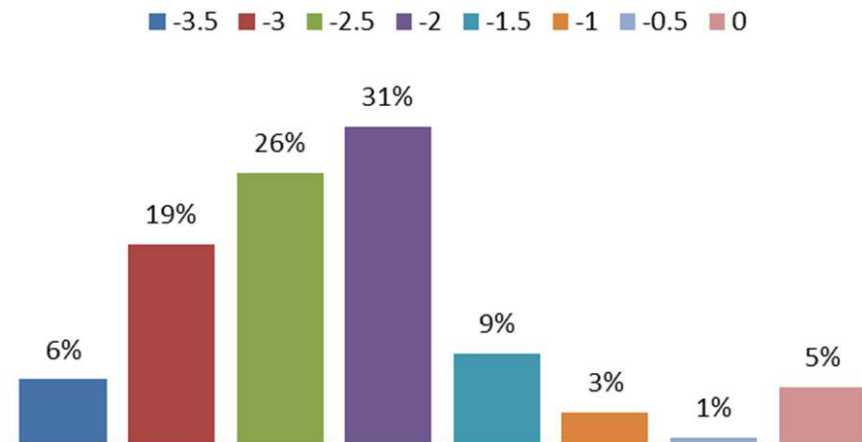
Mitral Valve Market \approx Aortic Valve Market x 4

(Nkomo VT, et al. Lancet 2006; 368:1005-11)

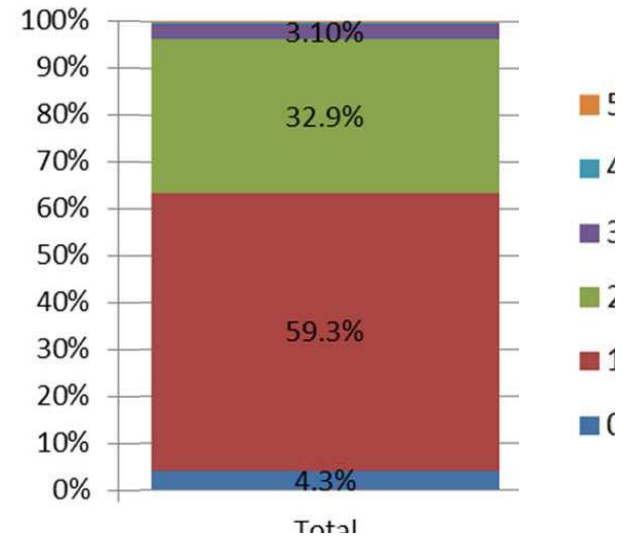
Mitraclip : 2) Indications présentes ?



MR reduction by grade

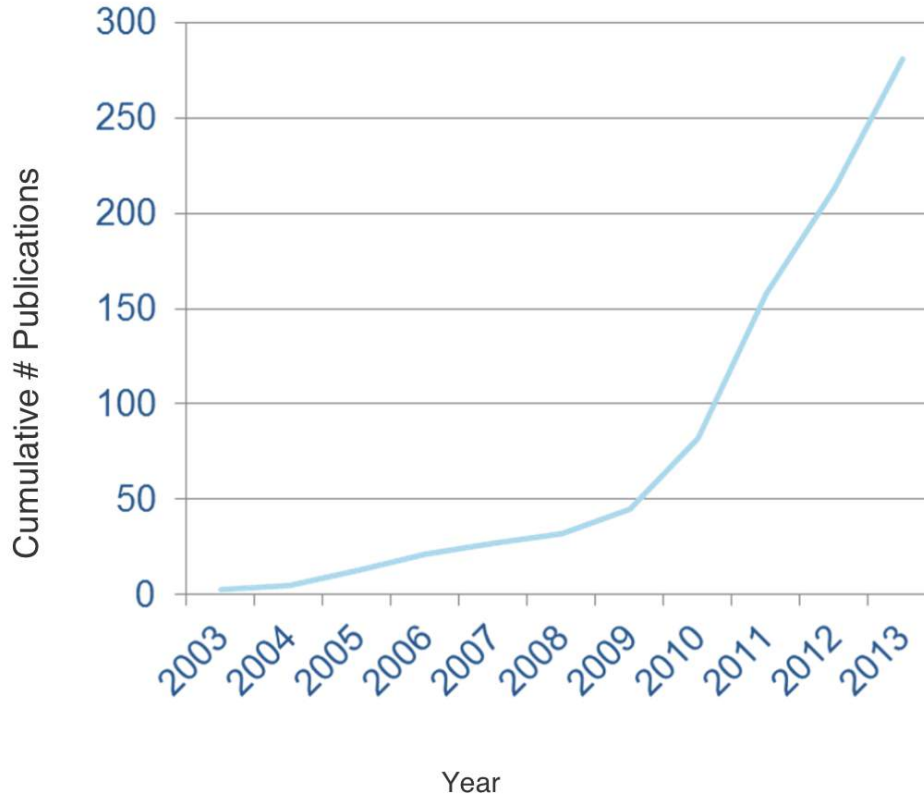


clips implanted



Mitraclip : 2) Indications Présentes?

281 total publications
on MitraClip therapy (2003-2013)



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

APRIL 14, 2011

VOL. 364 NO. 15

Percutaneous Repair or Surgery for Mitral Regurgitation

Ted Feldman, M.D., Elyse Foster, M.D., Donald G. Glower, M.D., Saibal Kar, M.D., Michael J. Rinaldi, M.D., Peter S. Fail, M.D., Richard W. Smalling, M.D., Ph.D., Robert Siegel, M.D., Geoffrey A. Rose, M.D., Eric Engerson, M.D., Catalin Loghin, M.D., Alfredo Trento, M.D., Eric R. Skipper, M.D., Tommy Fudge, M.D., George V. Letsou, M.D., Joseph M. Massaro, Ph.D., and Laura Mauri, M.D., for the EVEREST II Investigators*

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doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2011.08.067

Acute and 12-Month Results With Catheter-Based Mitral Valve Leaflet Repair

The EVEREST II (Endovascular Valve
Edge-to-Edge Repair) High Risk Study



European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs109

ESC/EACTS GUIDELINES

Guidelines on the management of valvular heart disease (version 2012)

The Joint Task Force on the Management of Valvular Heart Disease
of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European
Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS)



European Journal of Heart Failure
doi:10.1093/eurjhf/hfs079

**MitraClip therapy in daily clinical practice: initial
results from the German transcatheter mitral
valve interventions (TRAMI) registry**

Mitraclip : 2) Indications présentes ?

ESC/EACTS 2012 Guidelines on the Management of Valvular Heart Disease



European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs108

ESC/EACTS GUIDELINES



Guidelines on the management of valvular heart disease (version 2012)

The Joint Task Force on the Management of Valvular Heart Disease of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS)

Authors/Task Force Members: Alec Vahanian (Chairperson) (France)*, Ottavio Alfieri (Chairperson)* (Italy), Felicia Andreotti (Italy), Manuel J. Antunes (Portugal), Gonzalo Barón-Esquivias (Spain), Helmut Baumgartner (Germany), Michael Andrew Borger (Germany), Thierry P. Carrel (Switzerland), Michele De Bonis (Italy), Arturo Evangelista (Spain), Volkmar Falk (Switzerland), Bernard Jung (France), Patrizio Lancellotti (Belgium), Luc Pierard (Belgium), Susanna Price (UK), Hans-Joachim Schäfers (Germany), Gerhard Schuler (Germany), Janina Stepinska (Poland), Karl Swedberg (Sweden), Johanna Taskiran (The Netherlands), Ulrich Otto Von Oppell (UK), Stephan Windecker (Switzerland), Jose Luis Zamorano (Spain), Marian Zembala (Poland)

ESC/EACTS Guidelines Page 21 of 48

The main objective of this guideline is to provide recommendations for the management of patients with aortic regurgitation (AR) who are symptomatic and have a life expectancy greater than 1 year. The guideline is based on the results of the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study (ARIS) and the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study II (ARIS II). The guideline is based on the results of the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study (ARIS) and the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study II (ARIS II). The guideline is based on the results of the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study (ARIS) and the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study II (ARIS II).

4.1.4 Percutaneous Intervention
In patients with aortic regurgitation who are symptomatic and have a life expectancy greater than 1 year, percutaneous edge-to-edge aortic mitral regurgitation repair (MitraClip) is recommended as an alternative to surgery in patients who are judged inoperable or at high surgical risk by a 'heart team', and have a life expectancy greater than 1 year (recommendation class IIb, level of evidence C).

4.1.5 Indications for Intervention
The guideline is based on the results of the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study (ARIS) and the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study II (ARIS II). The guideline is based on the results of the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study (ARIS) and the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study II (ARIS II). The guideline is based on the results of the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study (ARIS) and the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study II (ARIS II).

Table 1 Indication for surgery in asymptomatic aortic regurgitation

Class	Level of Evidence	Recommendation
I	A	For patients with asymptomatic aortic regurgitation and aortic valve area ≥ 1.5 cm ² , aortic regurgitant volume ≥ 30 mL, and aortic regurgitant jet width ≥ 6 mm, aortic valve replacement is recommended.
I	B	For patients with asymptomatic aortic regurgitation and aortic valve area ≥ 1.5 cm ² , aortic regurgitant volume ≥ 30 mL, and aortic regurgitant jet width ≥ 6 mm, aortic valve replacement is recommended.
IIa	B	For patients with asymptomatic aortic regurgitation and aortic valve area ≥ 1.5 cm ² , aortic regurgitant volume ≥ 30 mL, and aortic regurgitant jet width ≥ 6 mm, aortic valve replacement is recommended.
IIb	C	For patients with asymptomatic aortic regurgitation and aortic valve area ≥ 1.5 cm ² , aortic regurgitant volume ≥ 30 mL, and aortic regurgitant jet width ≥ 6 mm, aortic valve replacement is recommended.
III	C	For patients with asymptomatic aortic regurgitation and aortic valve area ≥ 1.5 cm ² , aortic regurgitant volume ≥ 30 mL, and aortic regurgitant jet width ≥ 6 mm, aortic valve replacement is recommended.

Indication for primary MR

“Percutaneous edge-to-edge procedure may be considered in patients with symptomatic severe primary MR who fulfill the echo criteria of eligibility, are judged inoperable or at high surgical risk by a ‘heart team’, and have a life expectancy greater than 1 year (recommendation class IIb, level of evidence C).”
page 21

ESC/EACTS Guidelines Page 25 of 48

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7.1 Evaluation
The guideline is based on the results of the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study (ARIS) and the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study II (ARIS II). The guideline is based on the results of the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study (ARIS) and the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study II (ARIS II). The guideline is based on the results of the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study (ARIS) and the Aortic Regurgitation Intervention Study II (ARIS II).

Indication for secondary MR

“The percutaneous mitral clip procedure may be considered in patients with symptomatic severe secondary MR despite optimal medical therapy (including CRT if indicated), who fulfill the echo criteria of eligibility, are judged inoperable or at high surgical risk by a team of cardiologists and cardiac surgeons, and who have a life expectancy greater than 1 year (recommendation class IIb, level of evidence C).”
page 25

Mitraclip : 2) Indications présentes ?

ESC-EACTS



2012

Table 13 Indications for mitral valve surgery in chronic secondary mitral regurgitation

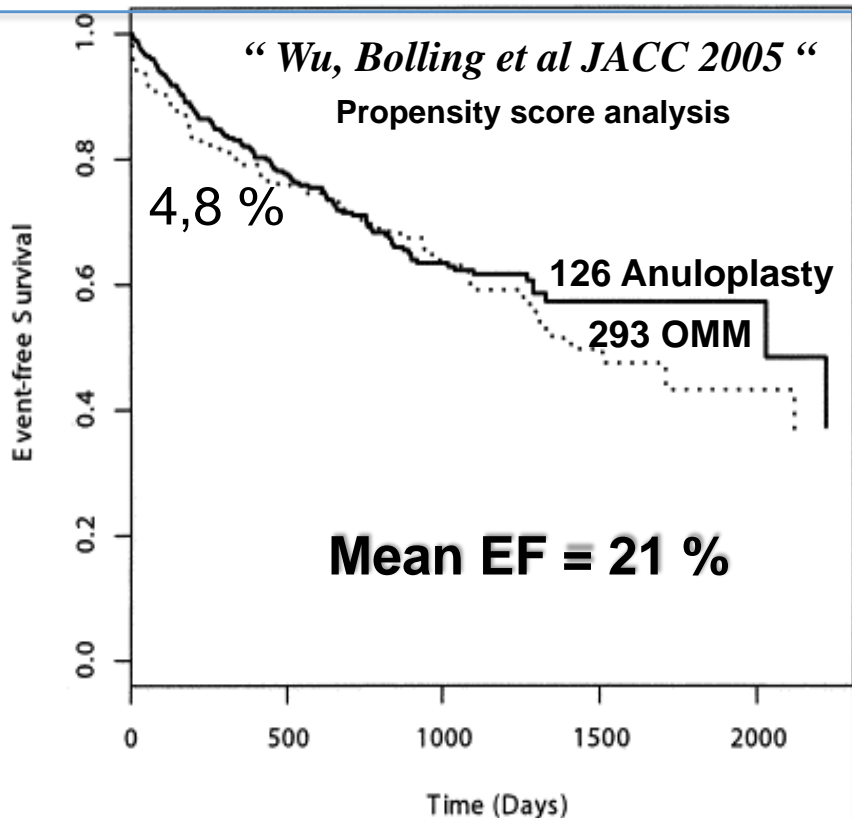
	Class ^a	Level ^b
Surgery is indicated in patients with severe MR ^c undergoing CABG, and LVEF >30%.	I	C
Surgery should be considered in patients with moderate MR undergoing CABG. ^d	IIa	C
Surgery should be considered in symptomatic patients with severe MR, LVEF <30%, option for revascularization, and evidence of viability.	IIa	C
Surgery may be considered in patients with severe MR, LVEF >30%, who remain symptomatic despite optimal medical management (including CRT if indicated) and have low comorbidity, when revascularization is not indicated.	IIb	C

6.2.4 Percutaneous intervention

Experience from a limited number of patients in the EVEREST trials and from observational studies suggests that percutaneous edge-to-edge mitral valve repair is feasible—at low procedural risk—in patients with secondary MR in the absence of severe tethering and may provide short-term improvement in functional condition and LV function.^{136,137} These findings have to be confirmed in larger series with longer follow-up and with a randomized design. Data on coronary sinus annuloplasty are limited and most initial devices have been withdrawn

Mitraclip : 2) Indications présentes ?

Survival Rate



Recurrent MR > 20 %

JASE 2011 Jeffrey J. Silbiger, New York

Predictor	Source
Leaflet deformation indices	
Tenting height ≥ 1.0 cm	Magne et al ⁵⁷
Tenting height ≥ 1.1 cm	Calafiore et al ⁹⁴
Tenting area ≥ 2.5 cm ²	Magne et al ⁵⁷
Tenting area ≥ 1.6 cm ^{2,*}	Kongsaerepong et al ⁹³
Posterior leaflet angle ≥ 45	Magne et al ⁵⁷
Distal anterior leaflet angle > 25	Lee et al ⁵⁵
Annular size	
Mitral annular dimension ≥ 3.7 cm*	Kongsaerepong et al ⁹³
MR jet characteristics	
Grade > 3.5*	Kongsaerepong et al ⁹³
Central or complex	McGee et al ⁶³
LV factors	
Systolic sphericity index ≥ 0.7	Gelsomino et al ⁹⁵
LV end systolic volume ≥ 145 mL	Gelsomino et al ⁹⁵
Restrictive LV diastolic filling pattern	Eremiene et al ⁹⁶




Sophism !!! The surgical difficulties to correct efficiently the FMR does not implies that it will be a success for per-cutaneous procedure, it only means that this pathology is more complex to treat.

Mitraclip : 2) Indications présentes ?

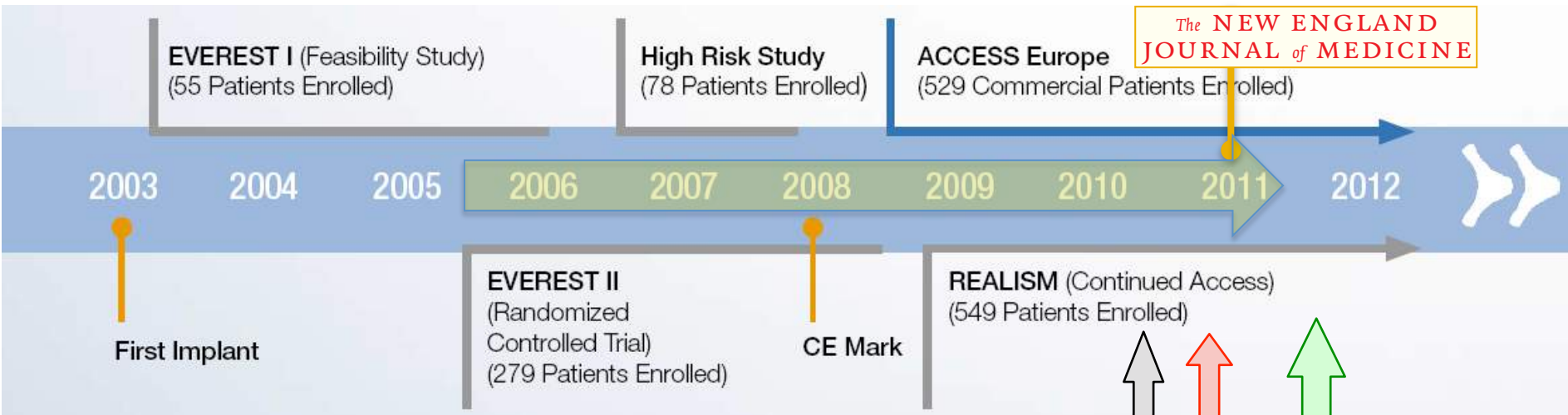
ACC/AHA Reco. for chronic primary MR

Recommendations	COR	LOE
Transcatheter mitral valve repair may be considered for severely symptomatic patients with chronic severe primary MR who have a reasonable life expectancy but a prohibitive surgical risk because of severe comorbidities	IIb	B

Nishimura et al. 2014 AHA/ACC Guideline for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease. Circulation 2014;129:e521-643

	COAPT 	RESHAPE-HF 	MITRA.fr 
Sponsor	Abbott Vascular	Abbott Vascular	PHRC / Abbott
Méthodology	Prospective, randomized	Prospective, randomized	Prospective, randomized
Comparison	Optimal Medical Medicatio	Optimal Medical Medication	Optimal Medical Medication
MR etiology	Secondary MR	Secondary MR	Secondary MR
Ejection Fraction	> 30%	15 to 40%	15 to 40%
Hospitalisation HF < 12 months ?		100%	100%
High Risk Patients	Surgical CI (heart team)		Surgical CI (heart team)
NHYA	II, III, IV	III, IV	II, III, IV
Principal Criteria	Safety et efficacy (hospit pour CHF)	% all deaths or rehospitalisation rate HF	% all deaths + % rehospitalisation HF
Hypothesis		18 vs 14 % death and 0,6 vs 0,45 hospit	20 vs 35%
Lost pats		15%	10%
Number of inclusions	250 x 2	400 x 2	144 x 2
Number of centres	9	75	18

Mitraclip : 2) Indications Futures?



Premiers patients français

STIC 2010 : TECH. INNOV. COUTEUSES

MITRACLIP® pour IM fonctionnelles symptomatiques.

Soumission Oct 2010 → refus Sept 2011

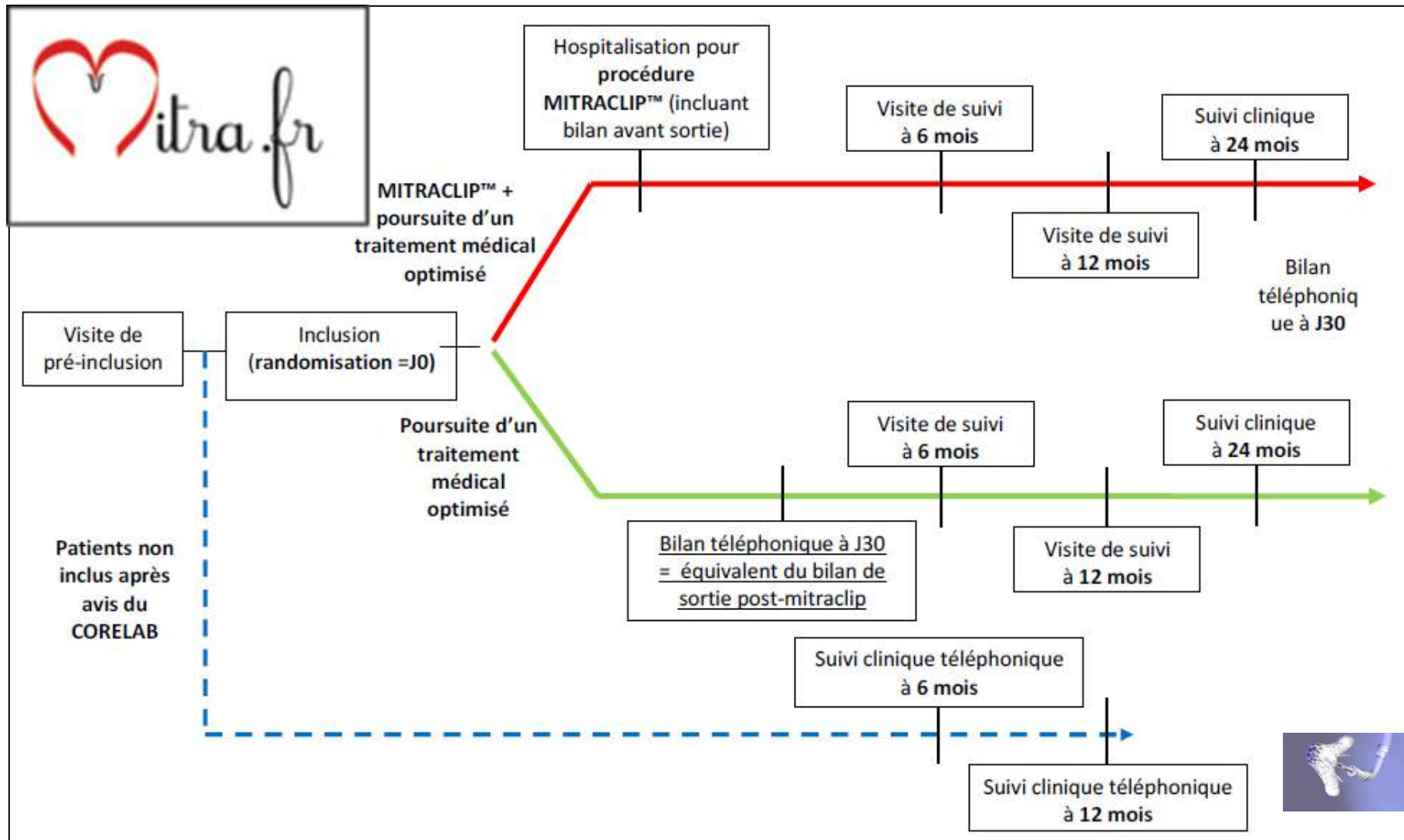
PHRC 2012 : Appel à projet DGOS

MITRACLIP® pour IM fonctionnelles symptomatiques.

Soumission Janvier 2012 → Acceptation Décembre 2012

**Inclusion
01 / 2014**

Mitraclip : 2) Indications Futures?



14/03/15

MITRA.fr - Réunion

29

investigateur

Mitraclip : 2) Indications Futures?



Brest

Rennes

Angers

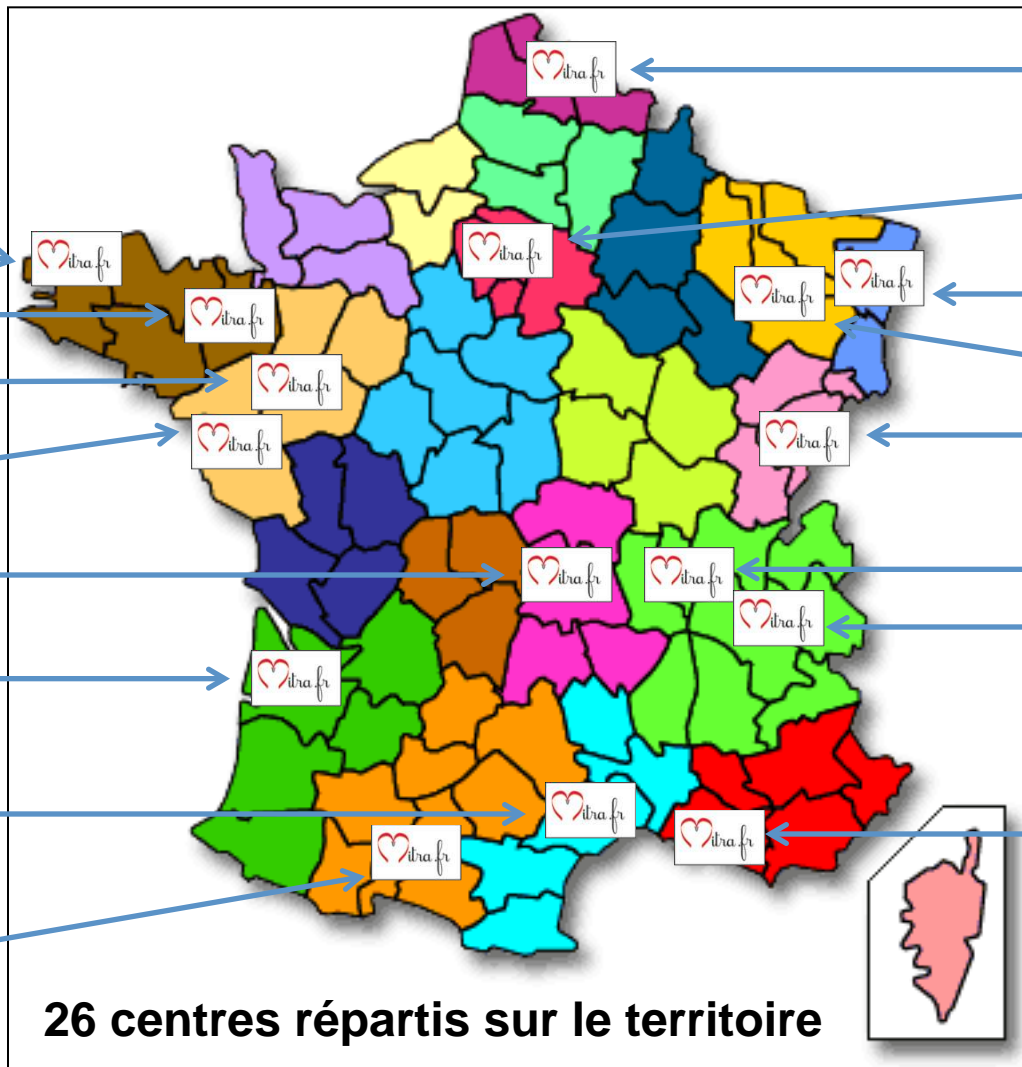
Nantes

Clermont-Ferrand

Bordeaux

Montpellier
(CHU et Clinique
Millénaire)

Toulouse (CHU,
Clinique Pasteur)



Lille

Créteil, Le Plessis-
Robinson, Massy,
Bichat, Le Chesnay

Strasbourg

Nancy

Besançon

Lyon

Grenoble

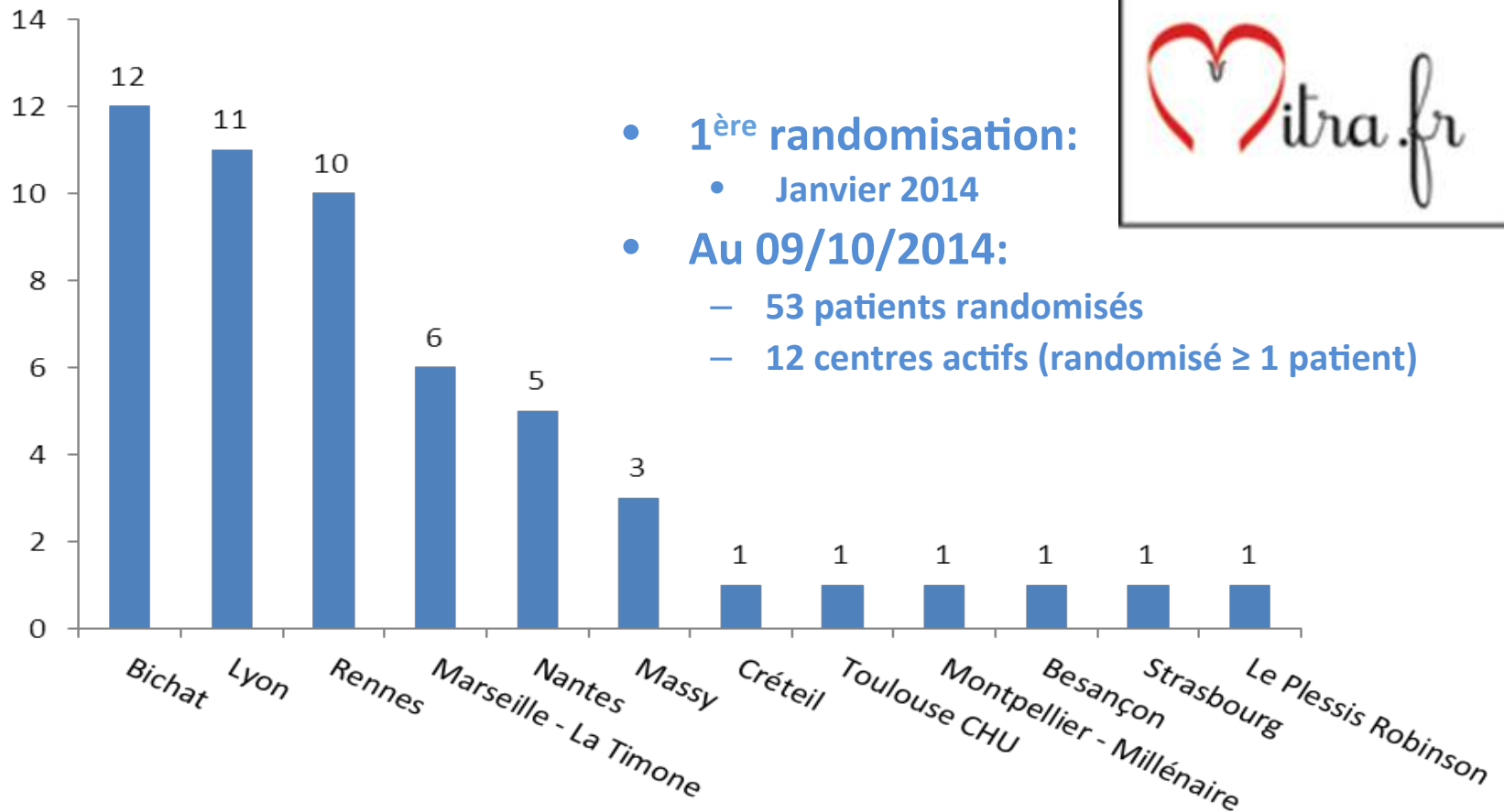
Marseille (La
Timone, Saint
Joseph)

26 centres répartis sur le territoire

11/10/2014

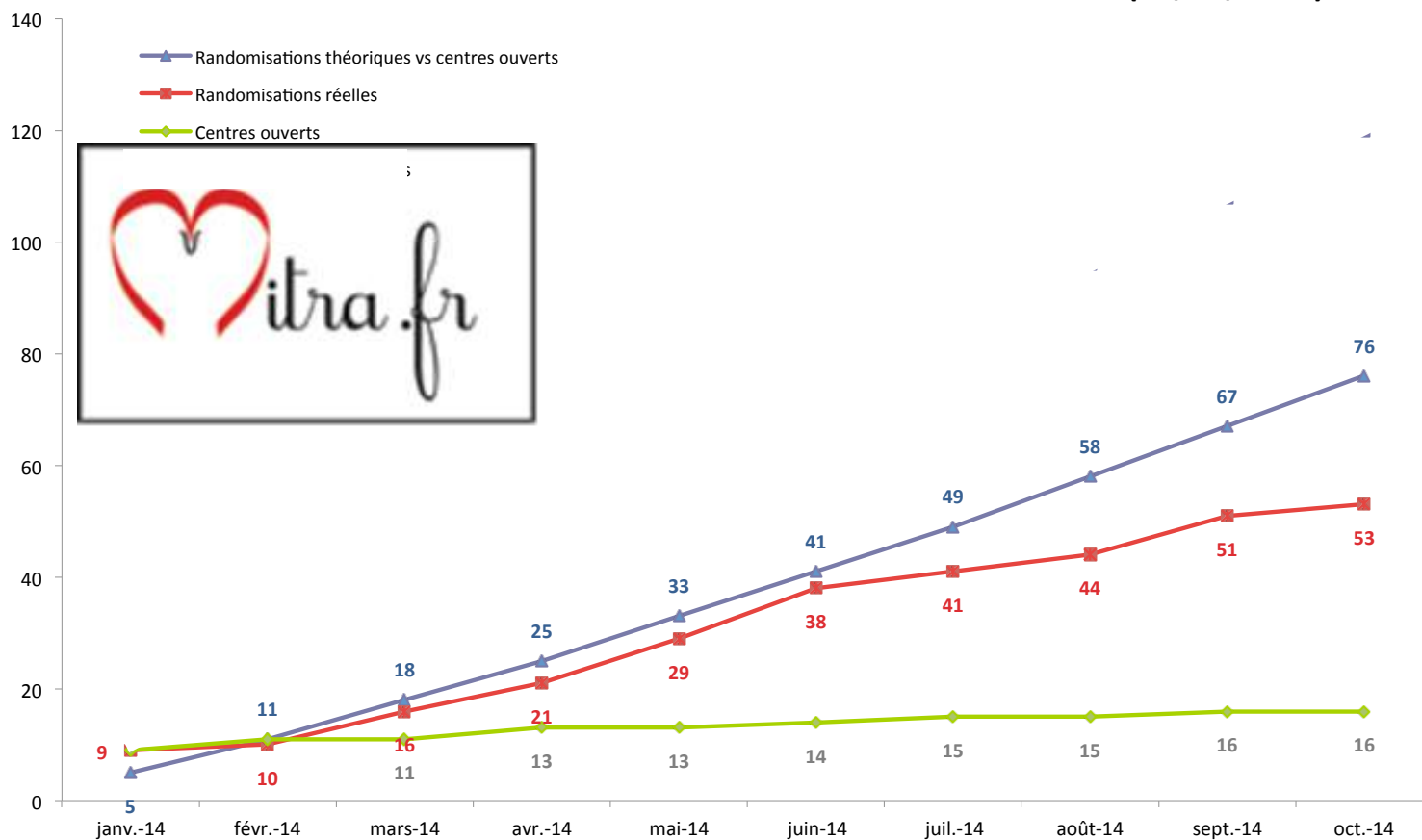


Mitraclip : 2) Indications Futures ?



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Courbes de randomisation (09/10/2014)



CONCLUSION: Indications passées, présentes et futures

In Mitraclip We trust !!!

BUT

Evaluation ! Evaluation ! Evaluation !



IM Fonctionnelle
volume de régurgitation > 30 mL/batt
SOR > 20 mm²
Classe fonctionnelle NYHA ≥ II
FEVG entre 15 et 40%
hospitalisation pour ICC dans les 12 mois
Traitement médical optimisé de l'ICC
Non opérable « heart team ».
Core-Lab (hôpital Bichat)