

ROMA

Centro Congressi di Confindustria **Auditorium della Tecnica**  9ª Edizione

30 Settembre 1 Ottobre 2022

PLATFORM OF LABORATORIES FOR ADVANCES IN CARDIAC EXPERIENCE



### CARDIOMIOPATIA IPERTROFICA:UPDATE 2022 CMIO E MITRACLIP

Dr. E. BRSCIC





#### **HCM** with LVOTO

- 1. LVOTO either at rest or with provocation in 75% pts with HCM
- 2. Obstruction if outflow gradient ≥ 30 mmHg
- 3. Rest or provoked gradient > 50 mmHg threshold for SRT in drug-refractory symptomatic pts
- 4. Septal Hypertrophy with narrowing of LVOT, abnormal blood flow vectors that dynamically displace MV leaflets anteriorly
- 5. Anatomic alterations M.Valve: longer leaflets, anterior displacement papillary muscles and mitral valve apparatus
- 6. MR from LVOTO + primary leaflets abnormalities
- 7. MR from LVOTO typically mid-late systolic and posterior o lateral orientated





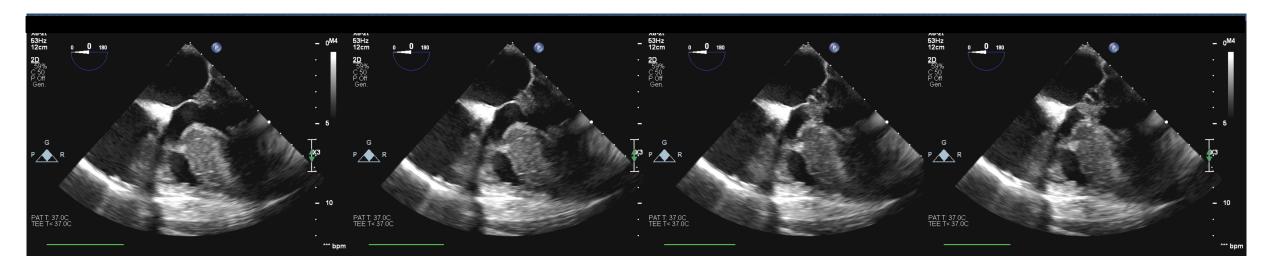
### **Mechanism for LVOTO**



Systolic Anterior Movement MV



High Intracavitary Pressure, M Regurgitation (coaptation loss), Dynamic and sensitive to ventricular load and contractility





# 2020 AHA/ACC Guideline for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients With Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines



#### **Recommendations for Pharmacologic Management of Patients With Obstructive HCM**

1. In patients with obstructive HCM and symptoms\* attributable to LVOTO, nonvasodilating beta-blockers, titrated to effectiveness or maximally tolerated doses, are recommended. 1-3 2. In patients with obstructive HCM and symptoms\* attributable to LVOTO, for whom beta-blockers are ineffective or not tolerated. substitution with non-dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers (eg, verapamil, diltiazem) is recommended.4-6 3. For patients with obstructive HCM who have persistent severe symptoms\* attributable to LVOTO despite beta-blockers or non-dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers, either adding disopyramide in combination with 1 of the other drugs, or SRT performed at experienced centers, † is recommended. 7-12 4. For patients with obstructive HCM and acute hypotension who do not respond to fluid administration, intravenous phenylephrine (or other vasoconstrictors without inotropic activity), alone or in combination with betablocking drugs, is recommended.<sup>13</sup>

M.Therapy
Myectomy
Myectomy + M.Surgery
Atrial Septal Ablation

1. In patients with obstructive HCM who remain severely symptomatic despite GDMT, SRT in eligible patients,\* performed at experienced centers,† is recommended for relieving LVOTO<sup>1-3</sup> (Table 3 and Table 4).

**Recommendations for Invasive Treatment of Symptomatic Patients** 

- 2. In symptomatic patients with obstructive HCM who have associated cardiac disease requiring surgical treatment (eg, associated anomalous papillary muscle, markedly elongated anterior mitral leaflet, intrinsic mitral valve disease, multivessel CAD, valvular aortic stenosis), surgical myectomy, performed at experienced centers,† is recommended<sup>4–7</sup> (Table 3 and Table 4).
- 3. In adult patients with obstructive HCM who remain severely symptomatic, despite GDMT and in whom surgery is contraindicated or the risk is considered unacceptable because of serious comorbidities or advanced age, alcohol septal ablation in eligible patients,\* performed at experienced centers,† is recommended<sup>8–10</sup> (Table 3 and Table 4).

With Obstructive HCM





### Recommendations for Invasive Treatment of Symptomatic Patients With Obstructive HCM

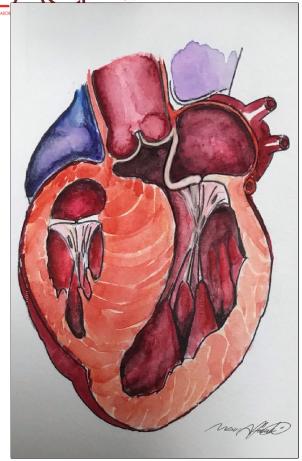
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#### Concern for

- 1. Procedural risk
- 2. Pro-arrhythmic scar effect
- 3. Conduction disturbances
- 4. Need of re-operation
- 5. Anatomical limits (septal branch)







# Use of MitraClip in Symptomatic HCM with LVOTO pts

#### **Anatomical Considerations**

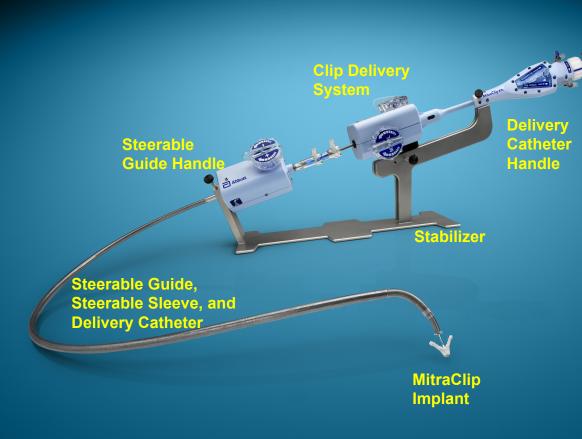
> AL anomalies in determining SAM

Relative Low-Risk procedure



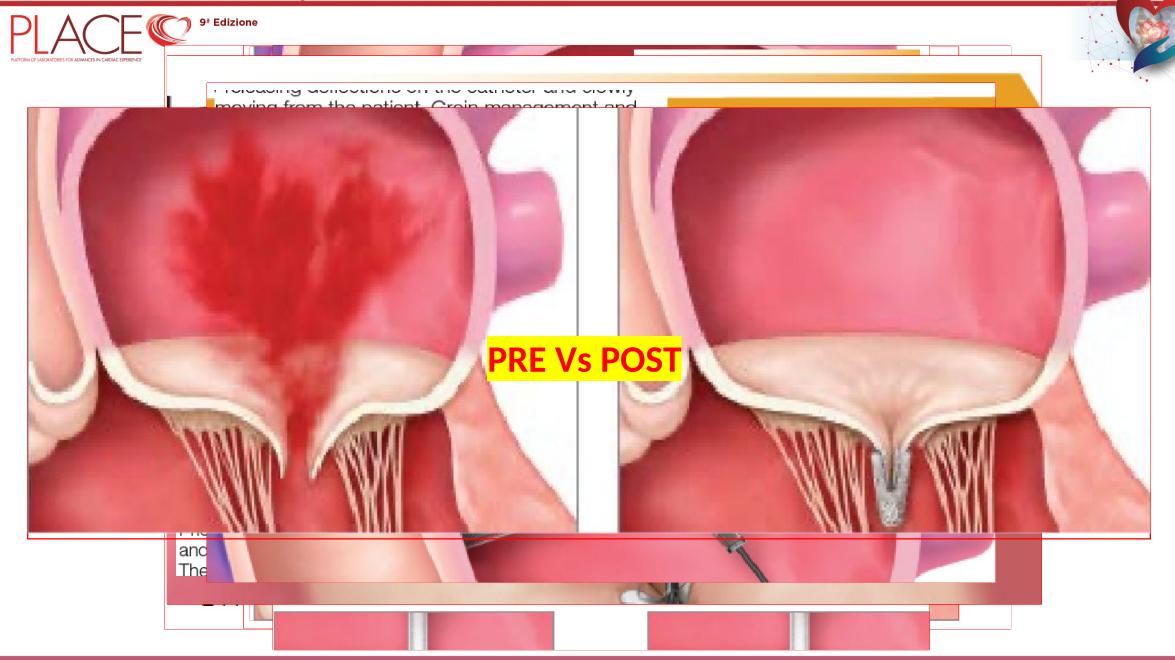
### THE MITRACLIP® SYSTEM







**G4 System** 



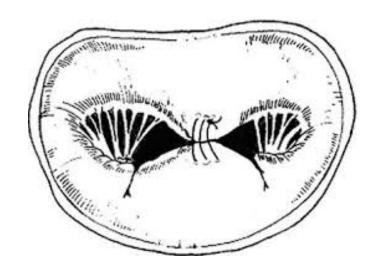


#### **BACKGROUND MITRACLIP**

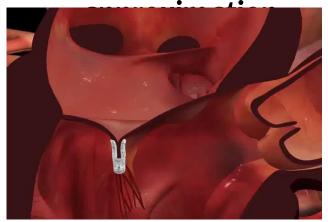
"MECHANICAL VALVE REPAIR"



**ALFIERI STITCH** 



MitraClip facilitates the reconstruction of an insufficient mitral valve through tissue



Repair creates a tissue







#### Edge-to-Edge (Alfieri) Mitral Repair: Results in Diverse Clinical Settings

J Card Surg. 2016 Aug;31(8):503-6. doi: 10.1111/jocs.12804. Epub 2016 Jul 11.

Sunil K. Bh Buu-Khanh

Departments of T Cleveland, Ohio

Background. can make repair augments the re of this study w ble to edge-to-e structive potent

Methods. Fro tients underwe ischemic cardio disease (n = 31)12%), and hyper 14, 6%). Concor in 188 patients down of an Alfie tion. Preoperativ in 65 (30%). Pos Trans-aortic Alfieri stitch at the time of septal myectomy for hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

Repair of M itral

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sistent HOCM

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nular dilatation

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**Affiliations** 

PMID: 27401021

Asad A Shah 1, Do Conclusions: Trans-aortic Alfieri stitch placement during septal myectomy is feasible in most cases as an additional tool to improve MR and minimize SAM. This technique may have a role in addressing mitral disease, such as a long anterior leaflet or fibrotic mitral valve, at the time of myectomy without the need for left atriotomy for mitral exposure.

**Abstract** 

**Background:** Systolic anterior motion (SAM) of the mitral valve, left ventricular outflow tract (LVOT) obstruction, and mitral regurgitation (MR) are known adverse outcomes that can occur after septal myectomy for hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy. The objective of this study was to describe outcomes of a surgical technique to prevent these complications.

T HOCM = hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy. © 2004 by The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

and return of Nik were assessed using 590 transmoracic echocardiograms and longitudinal analyses.



CASE REPORT: CLINICAL CASE





Anterior Motion-i Obstruction in Hy



1516 JACC April 5, 2016 Volume 67, Issue 13

**Card**CARDIOLOGY

Cardiology 2017;137:58-61 DOI: 10.1159/000454800

Received: October 24, 2016 Accepted after revision: November 28, 2016 Published online: January 18, 2017

1D,<sup>a,b</sup> MD,<sup>a,l</sup>

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Mitra

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Patients with Hy

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Mitra-Clip in 15 symptomatic HOCM pts with SAM

**Resolution of SAM** 

**Reduction of MR** 

Gradient from a mean 75 to 11 mmHg

**NYHA** improvement

No procedural complications

Mis Felix Thomas a Florian Rader b, c Robert J. Siegelb, c

<sup>a</sup>Department of Medicine, and <sup>b</sup>Clinic for Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy and Aortopathies and Cardiac Noninvasive Laboratory, Heart Institute, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA

National Heart Centre Singapore, 5 Hospital Driv Received 4 July 2018; accepted 6 November 2018; or

demonstrated continued reduction of SAM and significant reduction in MR in the treated patients, though high systolic LVOT velocities (i.e., >4 m/s) were observed in 3 of the 5 treated patients.

**Conclusions:** This is the first experience of percutaneous mitral valve plication as primary therapy in the management of obstructive HCM. This initial experience suggests that percutaneous mitral valve plication may be effective for symptom relief in these patients through reduction of SAM and MR, though the significance of persistent elevated velocities across the LVOT requires further study.





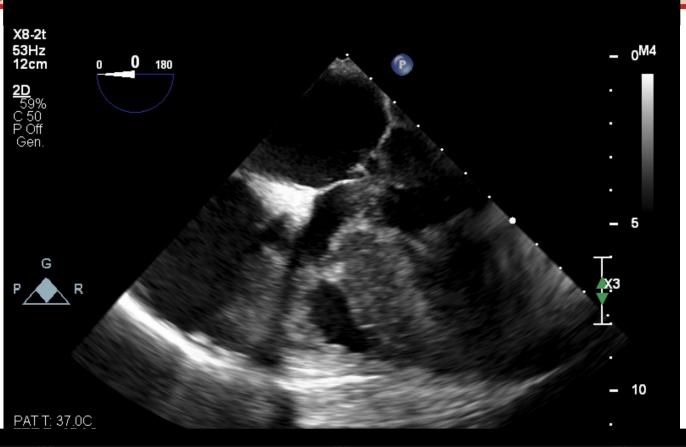
60 years old man
Hypertension, dyslipidemia
HCOM with LVOT gradient < 3 m/sec
Paroxysmal AF in NAO
NYHA I without other clinical events
Verapamil + Disopyramide + Apixaban
(BB intolerance)

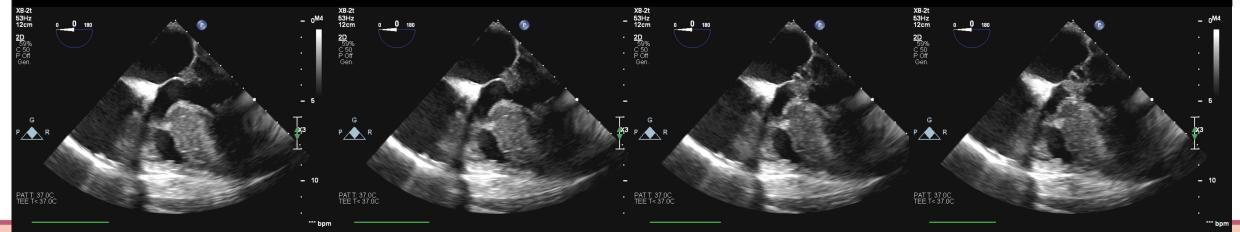
#### Clinical Case

From Gen/2022 clinical worsening NYHA III Severe MR LVOT Gradient > 5 m/sec Proposed surgical myectomy that patient refused

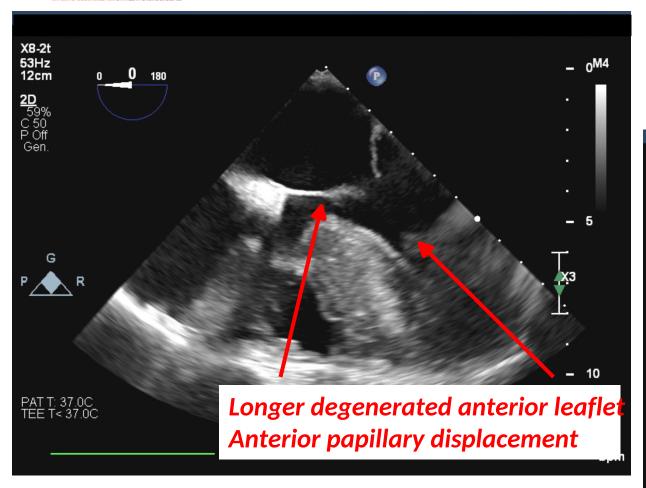




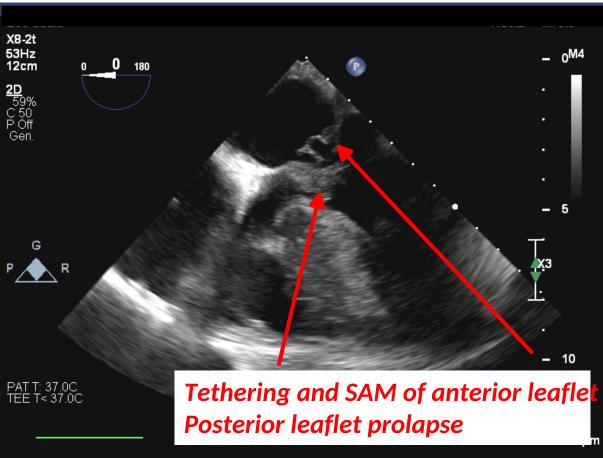








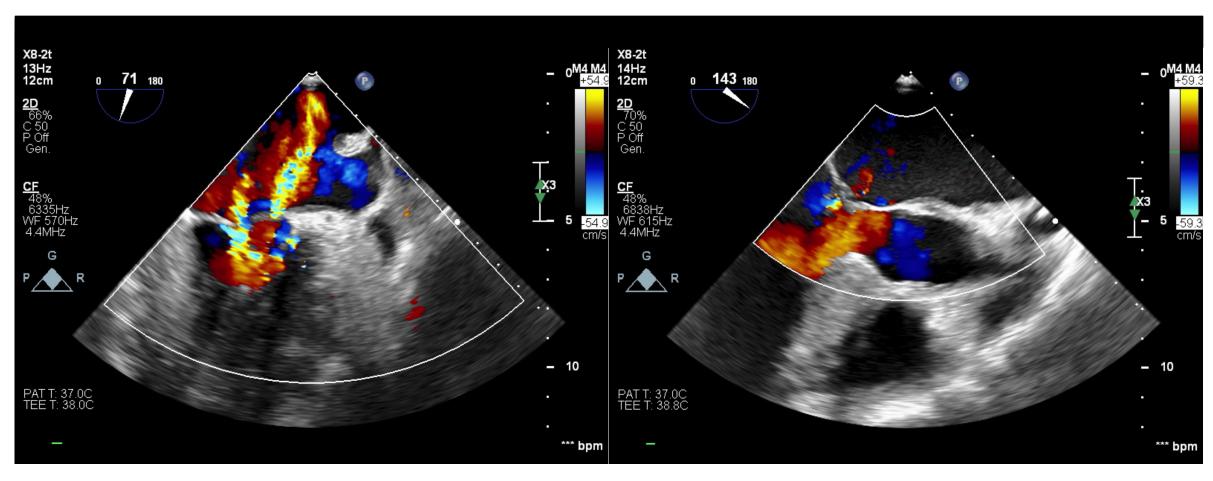
#### **Anatomical Details**





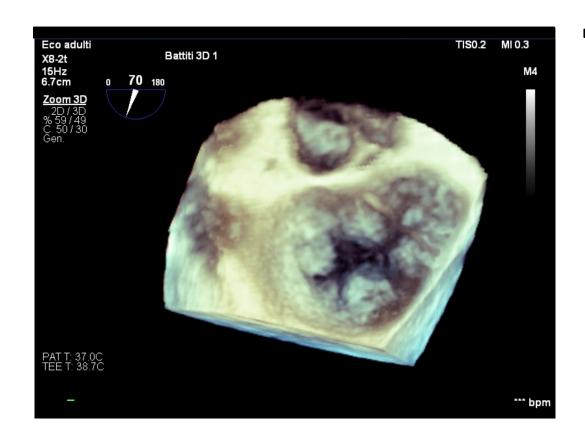


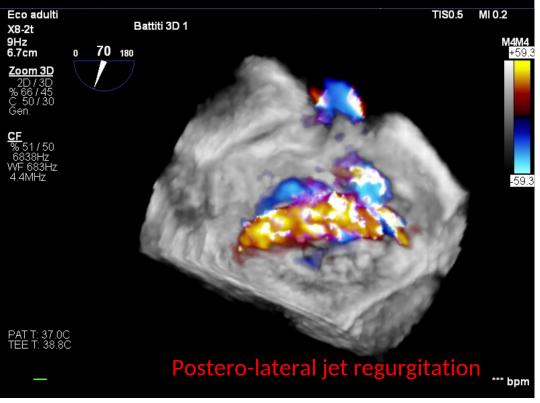
















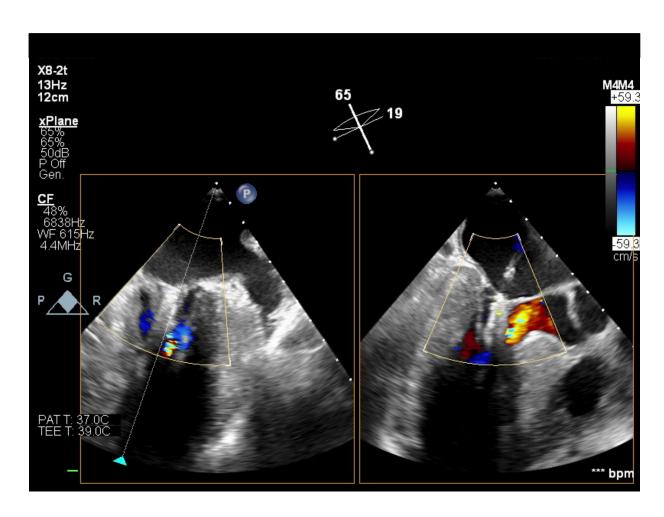
# Scheduled for MitraClip Procedure

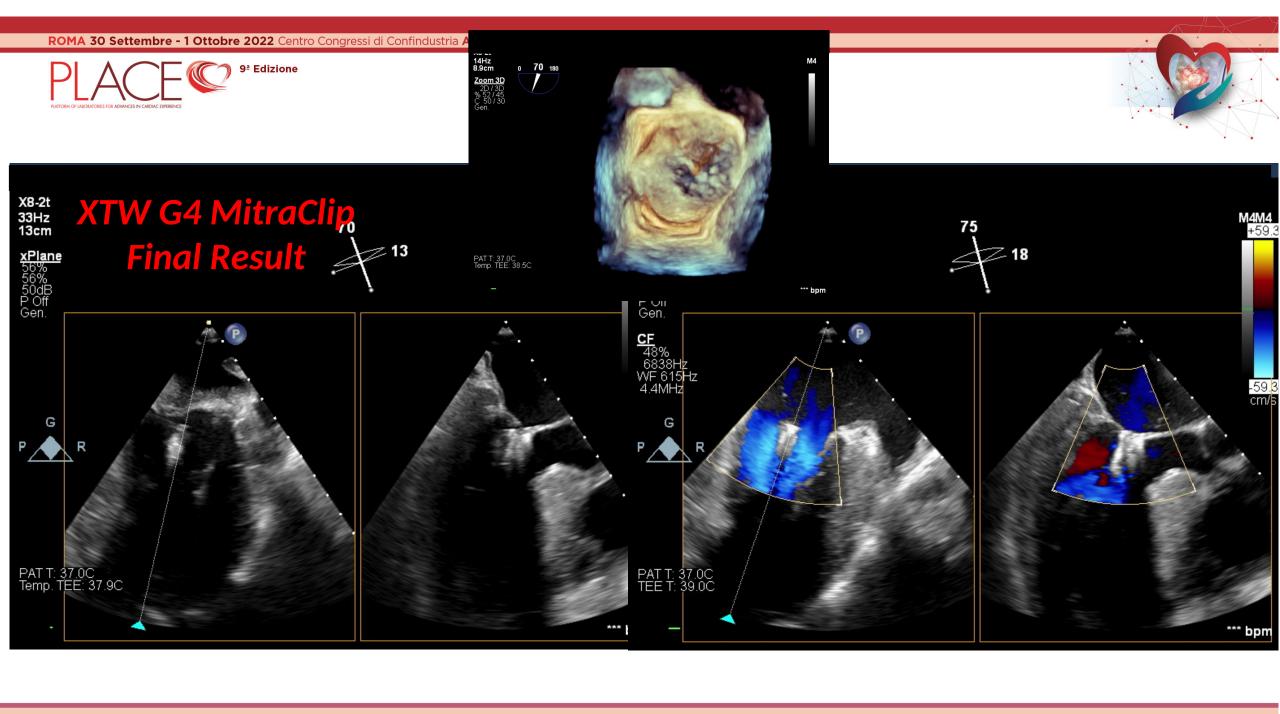




# XTW G4 MitraClip Implant

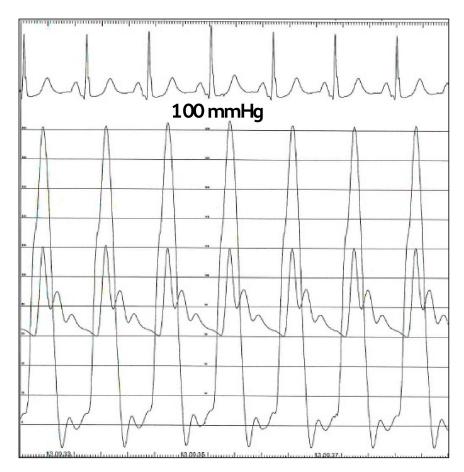








#### **Pre-Clip Gradient**



#### **Post-Clip Gradient**







# Follow-Up 8 months

NYHA I Mild MR LVOT Gradient < 3 m/sec





## Potential Role of Mitraclip Therapy

In obstructive HCM patients symptomatic despite MT:

- If suitable anatomy (AL morphology, Septum thickness)
- > If high surgical risk
- ➤ If failure of standard STR therapy with need of re-operation





# Grazie per l'attenzione

