



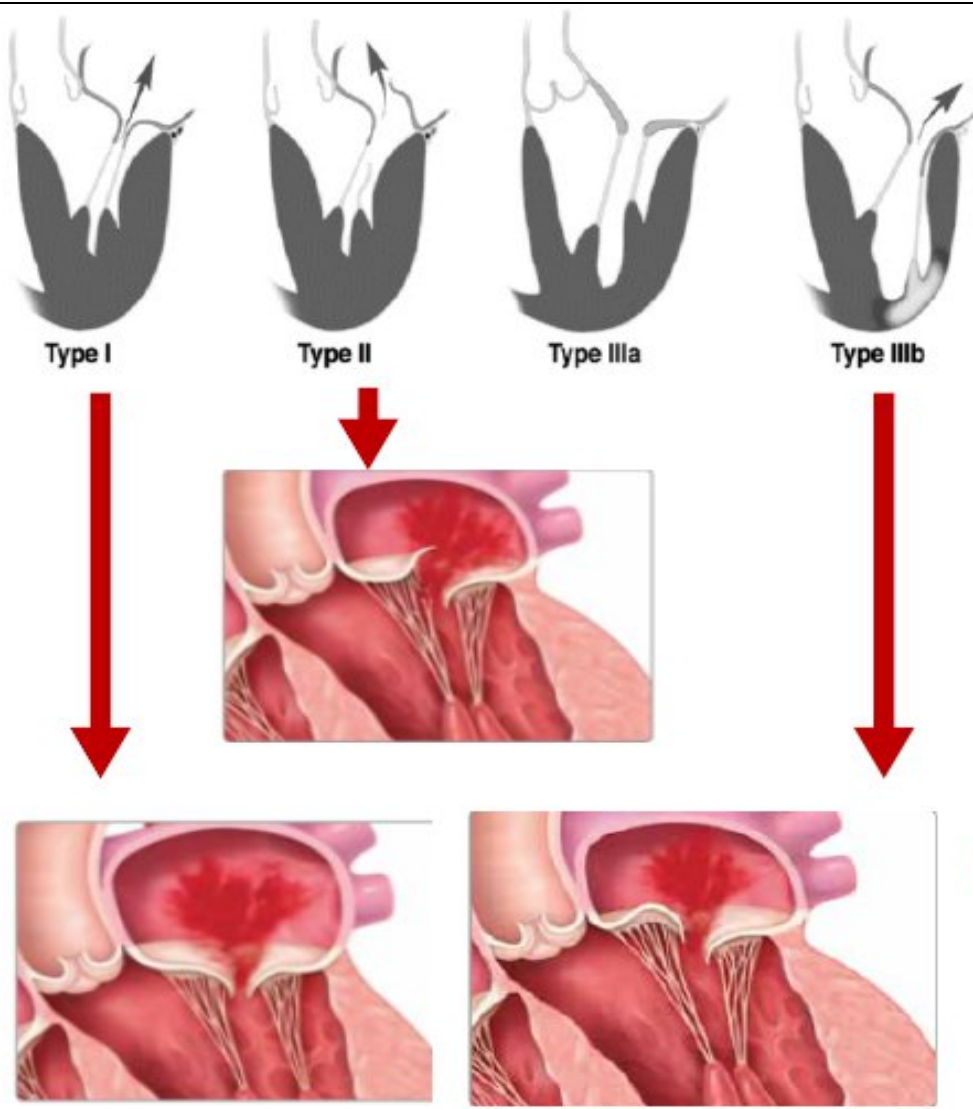
Riparazione della valvola mitrale: Cosa abbiamo imparato e cosa ci aspettiamo

Once upon a time, 40 years ago...

Revolution I (1977)



MR: Etiology



Degenerative
Degenerative disease of MV apparatus

Functional
Regional or global remodeling of LV w/o MV abnormalities

EVEREST II Study

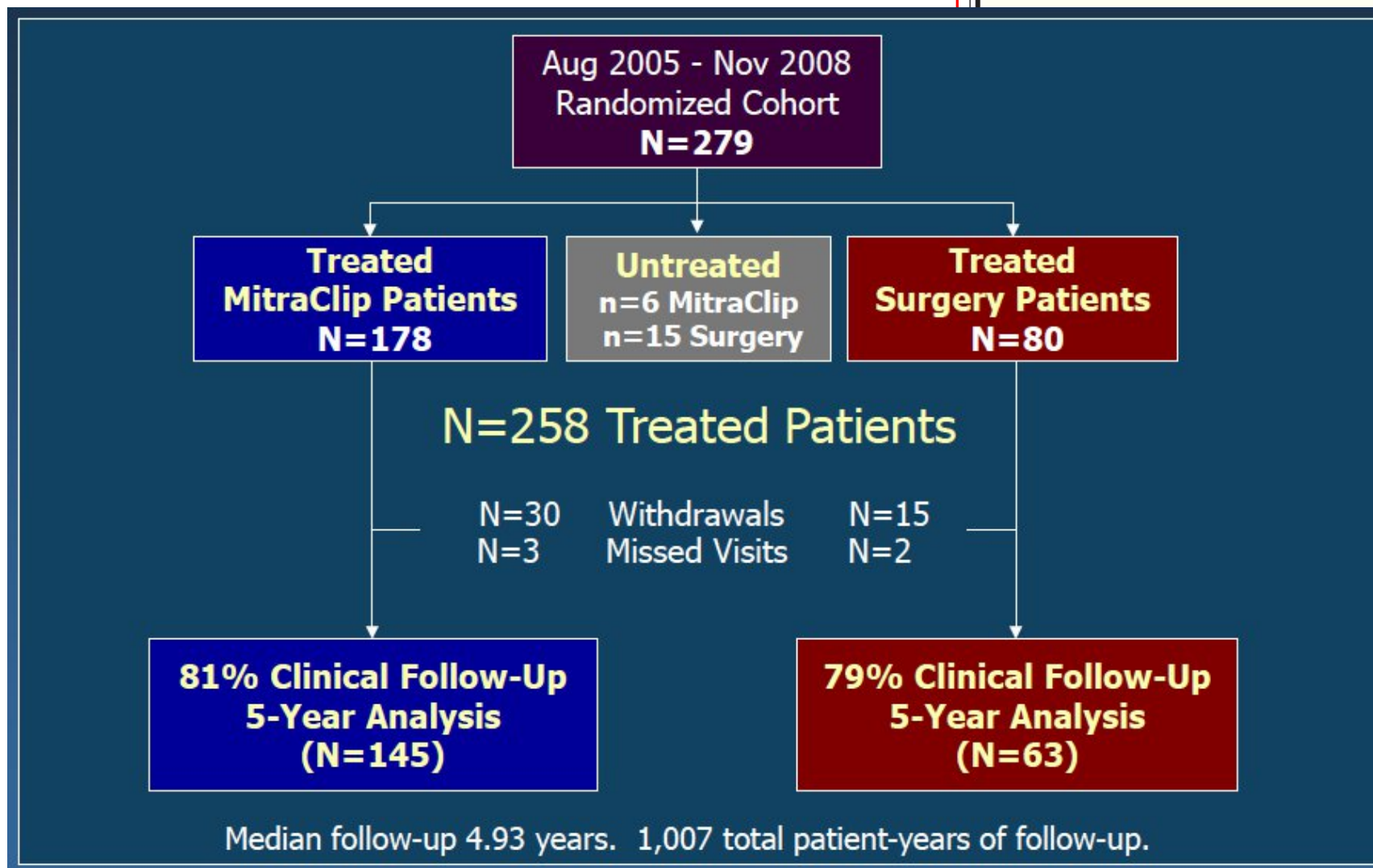
ENGLAND
of MEDICINE

APRIL 14, 2011

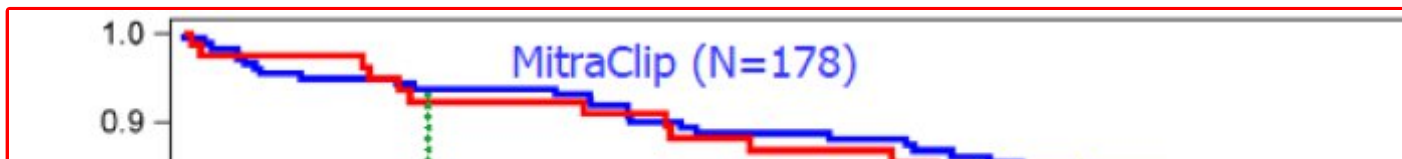
VOL. 364 NO. 15

Surgery for Mitral Regurgitation

Glower, M.D., Saibal Kar, M.D., Michael J. Rinaldi, M.D.,
Ph.D., Robert Siegel, M.D., Geoffrey A. Rose, M.D.,
Trento, M.D., Eric R. Skipper, M.D., Tommy Fudge, M.D.,
and Laura Mauri, M.D., for the EVEREST II Investigators*

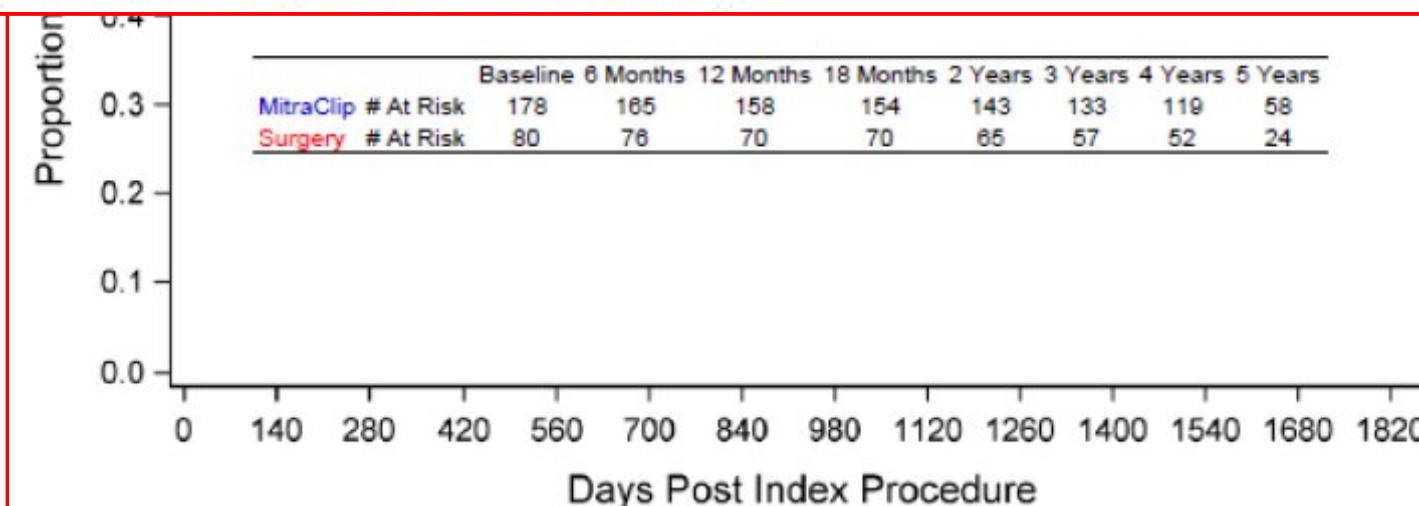


5-Years FU Survival Rate



CONCLUSIONS

Although percutaneous repair was less effective at reducing mitral regurgitation than conventional surgery, the procedure was associated with superior safety and similar improvements in clinical outcomes. (Funded by Abbott Vascular; EVEREST II ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00209274.)



2013: MitraClip received FDA approval for DMR

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

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VOL. 364 NO. 15

Percutaneous Repair or Surgery for Mitral Regurgitation

Ted Feldman, M.D., Elyse Foster, M.D., Donald D. Glover, 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 Engeron, 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*

Left ventricular ejection fraction — % 60.0±10.1 60.6±11.0

Cause of mitral regurgitation — no. (%)

Functional 49 (27) 26 (27)

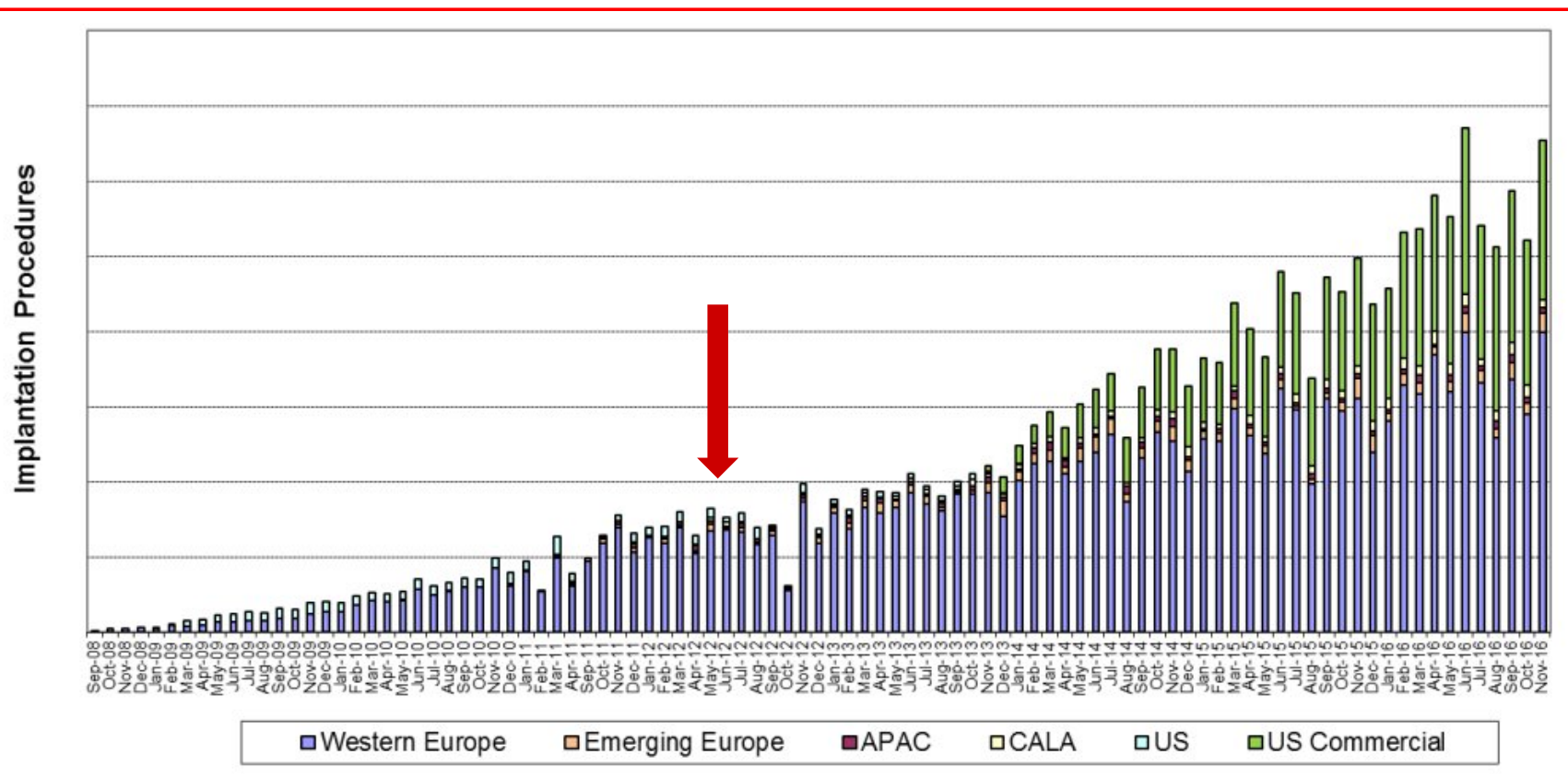
Degenerative 73% 73%

With anterior or bileaflet flail or prolapse 58 (32) 25 (26)

With posterior flail or prolapse 72 (39) 42 (44)

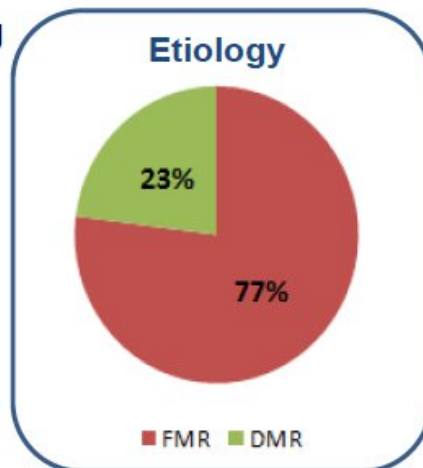
With no flail and no prolapse 5 (3) 2 (2)

Global MitraClip Experience

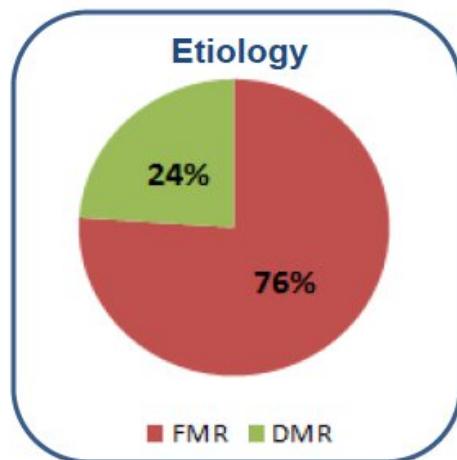
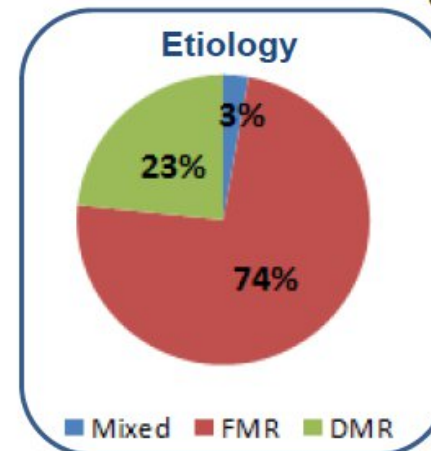


EU Registries in the Real Word: Etiology

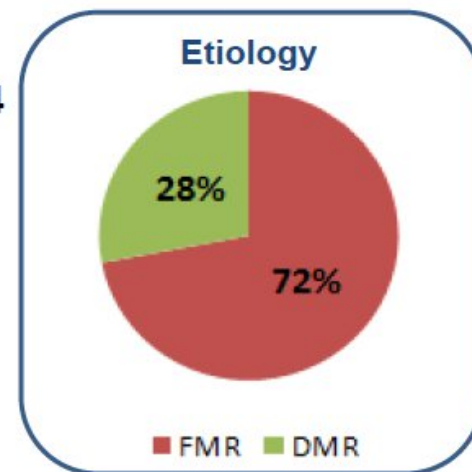
Access EU
N = 487



SENTINEL
N = 628

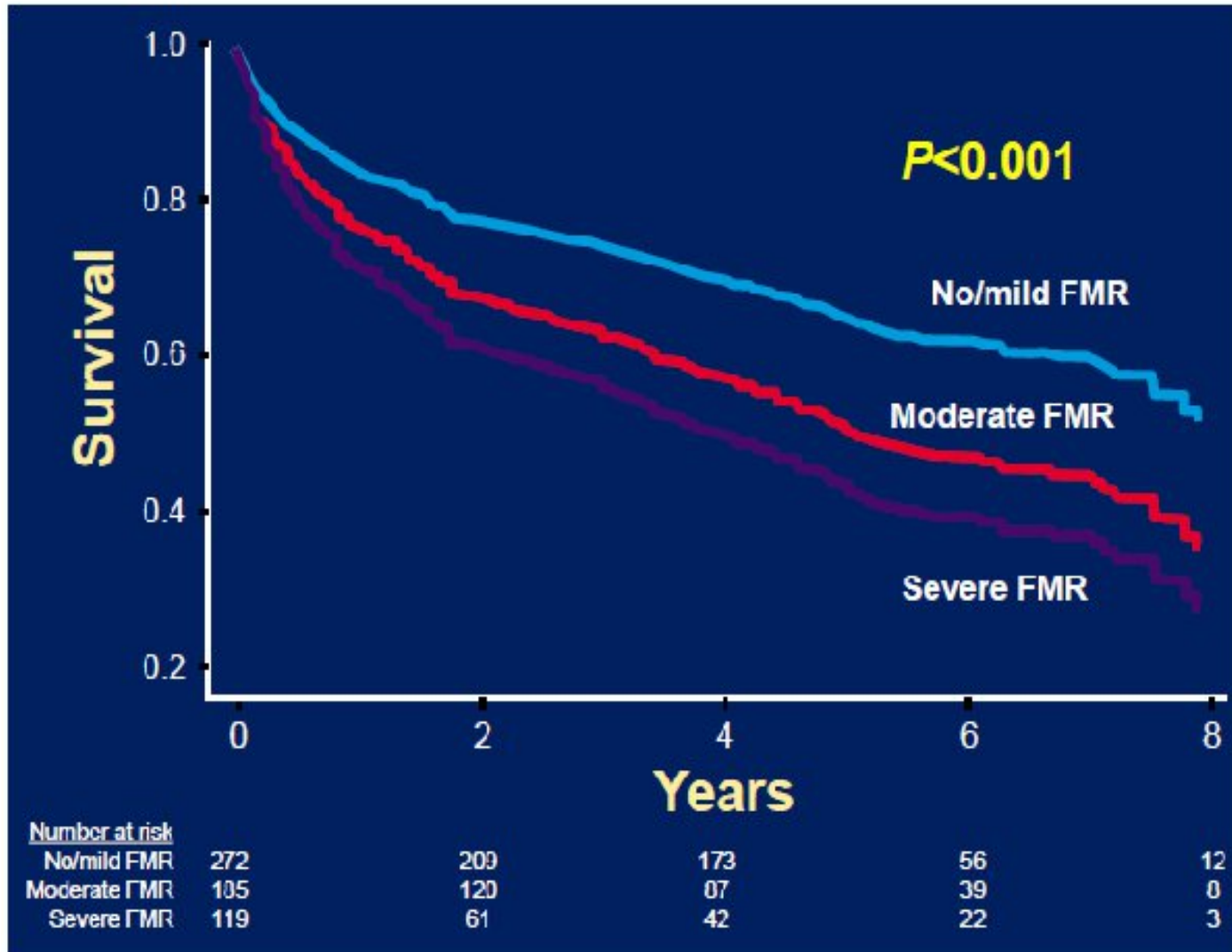


TRAMI
N = 1064



Grasp-IT
N = 304

Impact of FMR on HFrEF Patients



- Prospective study of 576 pts with HFrEF
- 47% died during median 5-year FU
 - severe FMR in 21%
 - mod FMR in 32%
- Severe secondary MR is an independent predictor of long-term mortality after multivariable adjustment for clinical, echo, biomarker and medication variables

Is Mitraclip Effective in Treating FMR?

Two RCTs Reported Primary Results in 2018 evaluating MitraClip + GDMT against GDMT alone

Mitra-FR

- Sponsored by Investigators and funded by French Ministry of Health
- MR severity defined per European guidelines
- published in NEJM.org

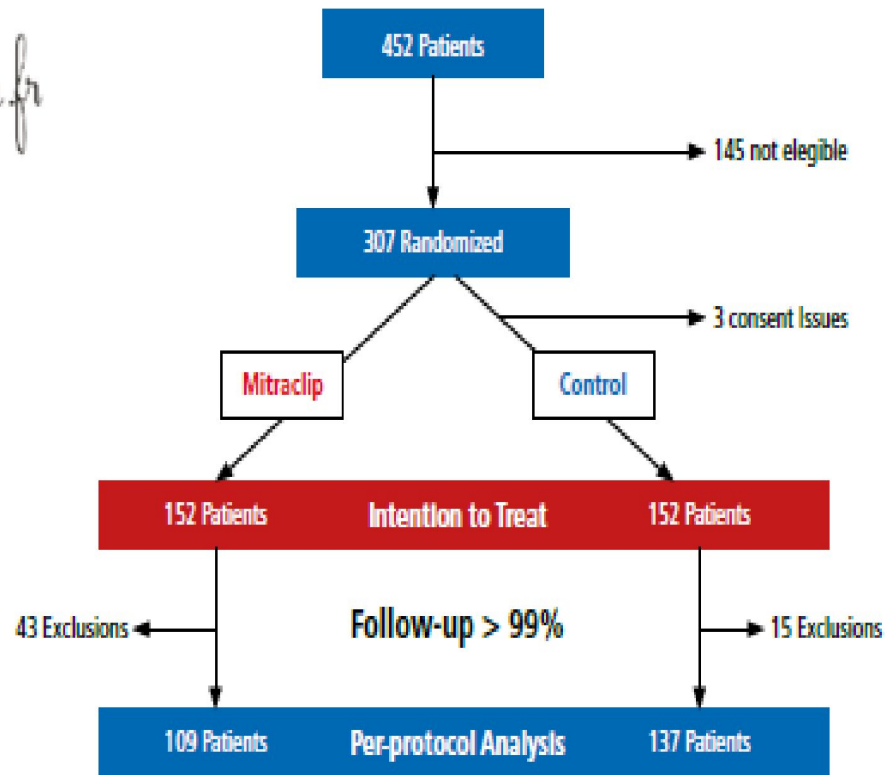


COAPT

- Sponsored by Abbott and designed in partnership with FDA and study PI's to seek an FMR indication approval
- MR severity defined per ACC/ASE guidelines
- published in NEJM.org



MITRA-FR – Trial Design



ESC Congress - Munich 2018



Inclusion Criteria

- **Symptomatic** despite Optimal Treatment (NYHA \geq II).
- At least **one hospitalization** for HF within 12 months preceding randomization
- Severe Secondary MR \rightarrow **ERO > 20 mm²** or R.vol > 30 mL/beat
- **15% < EF < 40%**
- Not eligible for surgery "Heart Team"
- **Centralized echocardiographic Corelab**

ESC Congress
Munich 2018



PRIMARY COMPOSITE ENDPOINT AT 12 MONTHS

- All-Cause Death
- Unplanned rehospitalization for HF



COAPT – Trial Design



The COAPT Trial

Cardiovascular Outcomes Assessment of the MitraClip Percutaneous Therapy for Heart Failure Patients with Functional Mitral Regurgitation

A parallel-controlled, open-label, multicenter trial in 614 pts with heart failure and moderate-to-severe (3+) or severe (4+) secondary MR, LVEF 20-50% and LVESD ≤ 7 cm who remained symptomatic despite maximally-tolerated GDMT



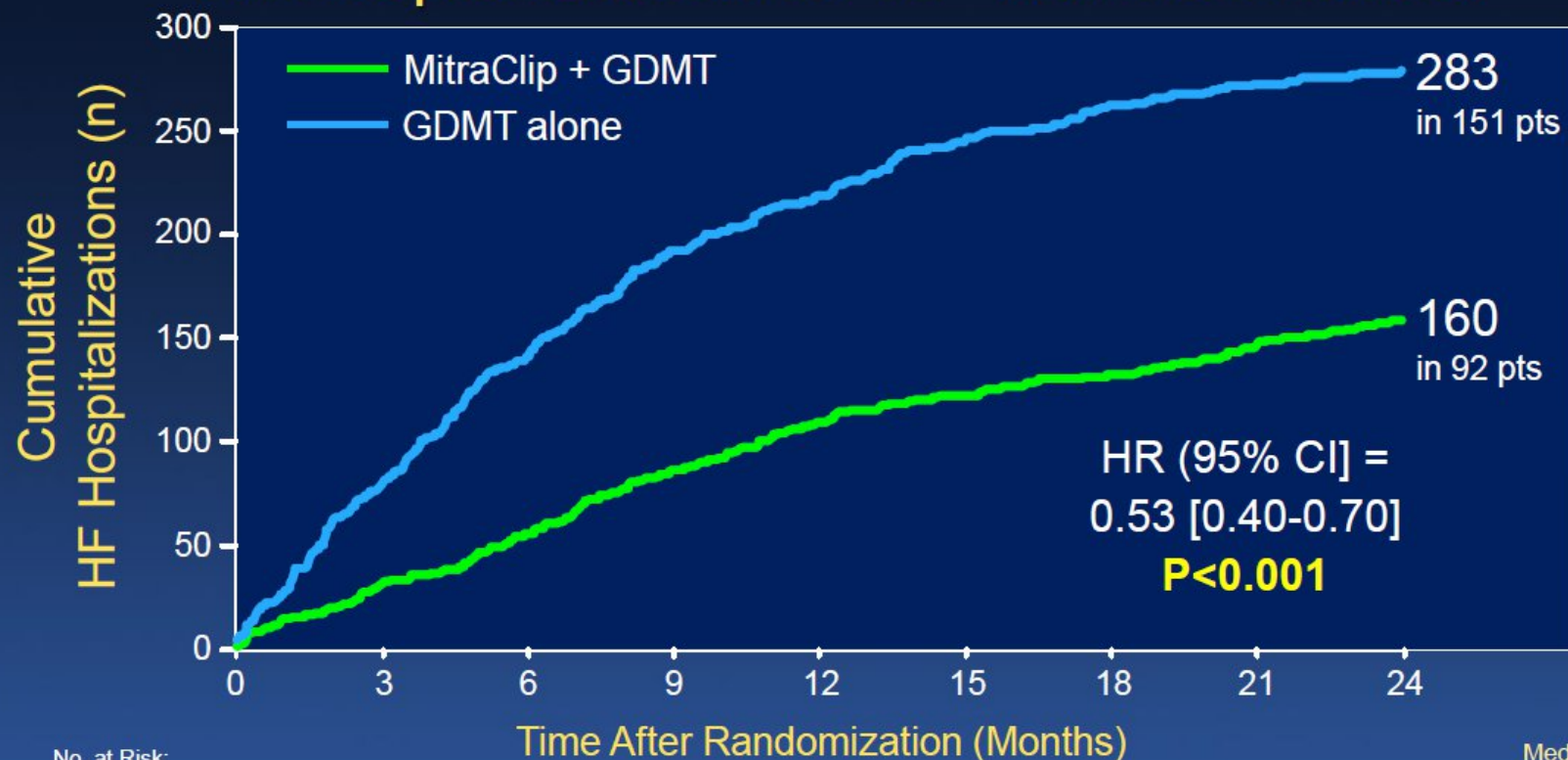
*Stratified by cardiomyopathy etiology (ischemic vs. non-ischemic) and site

Stone GW et al. N Engl J Med. 2018;379:2307-18



Primary Effectiveness Endpoint

All Hospitalizations for HF within 24 months



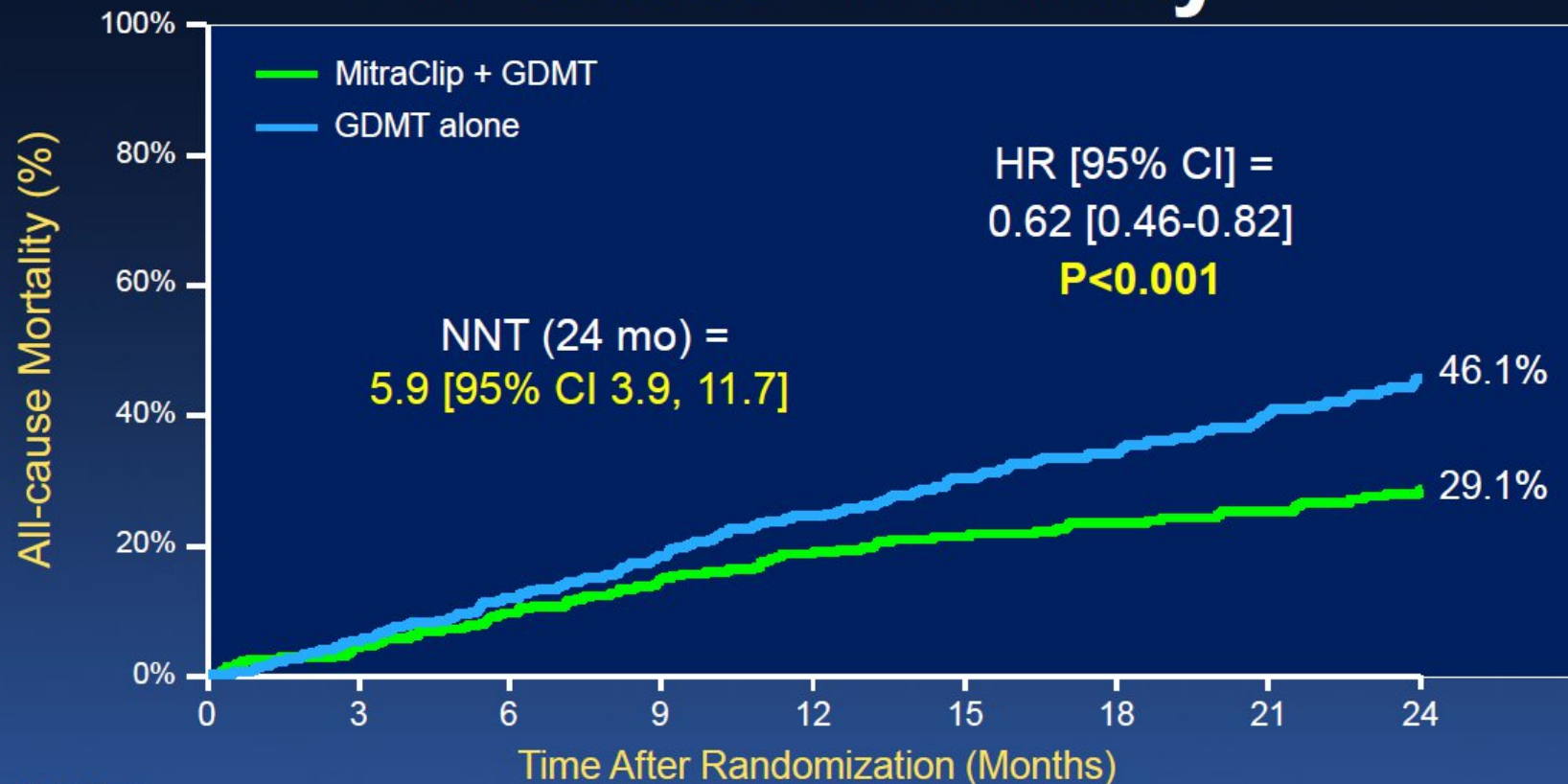
No. at Risk:

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

Median [25%, 75%] FU
= 19.1 [11.9, 24.0] mos



All-cause Mortality

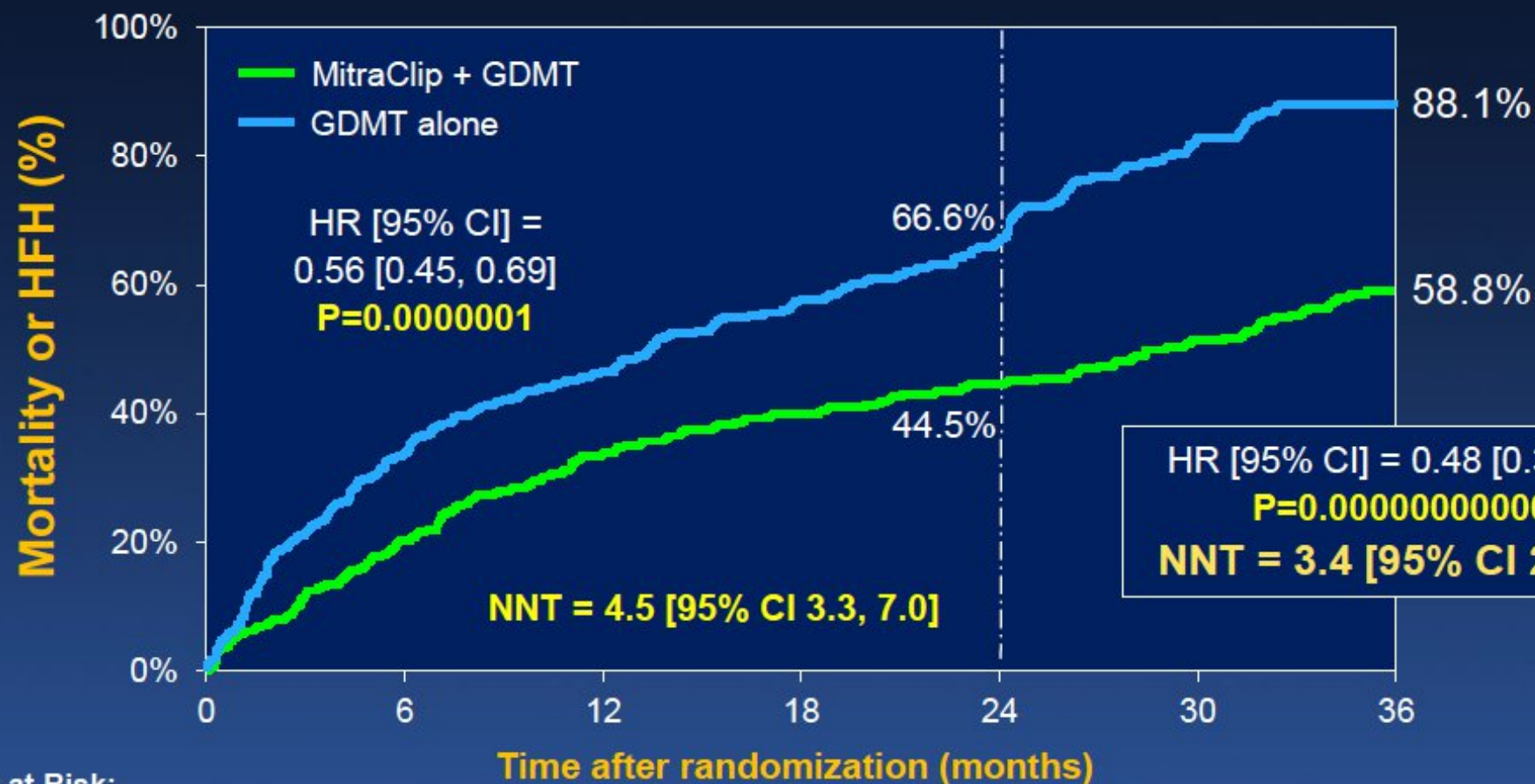


No. at Risk:									
MitraClip + GDMT	302	286	269	253	236	191	178	161	124
GDMT alone	312	294	271	245	219	176	145	121	88

COAPT – 36 Months

All-Cause Mortality or HF Hospitalization

All patients, ITT, including crossovers



Differences between COAPT and MITRA-FR

	MITRA-FR (n=304)	COAPT (n=614)
Severe MR entry criteria	Severe FMR by EU guidelines: EROA >20 mm ² or RV >30 mL/beat	Severe FMR by US guidelines: EROA >30 mm ² or RV >45 mL/beat
EROA (mean ± SD)	31 ± 10 mm ²	41 ± 15 mm ²
LVEDV (mean ± SD)	135 ± 35 mL/m ²	101 ± 34 mL/m ²
GDMT at baseline and FU	Receiving HF meds at baseline – allowed variable adjustment in each group during follow-up per “real-world” practice	CEC confirmed pts were failing maximally-tolerated GDMT at baseline – few major changes during follow-up
Acute results: No clip / ≥3+ MR	9% / 9%	5% / 5%
Procedural complications*	14.6%	8.5%
12-mo MitraClip ≥3+ MR	17%	5%

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

1) Come si spiegano i risultati contrastanti dei due trials?

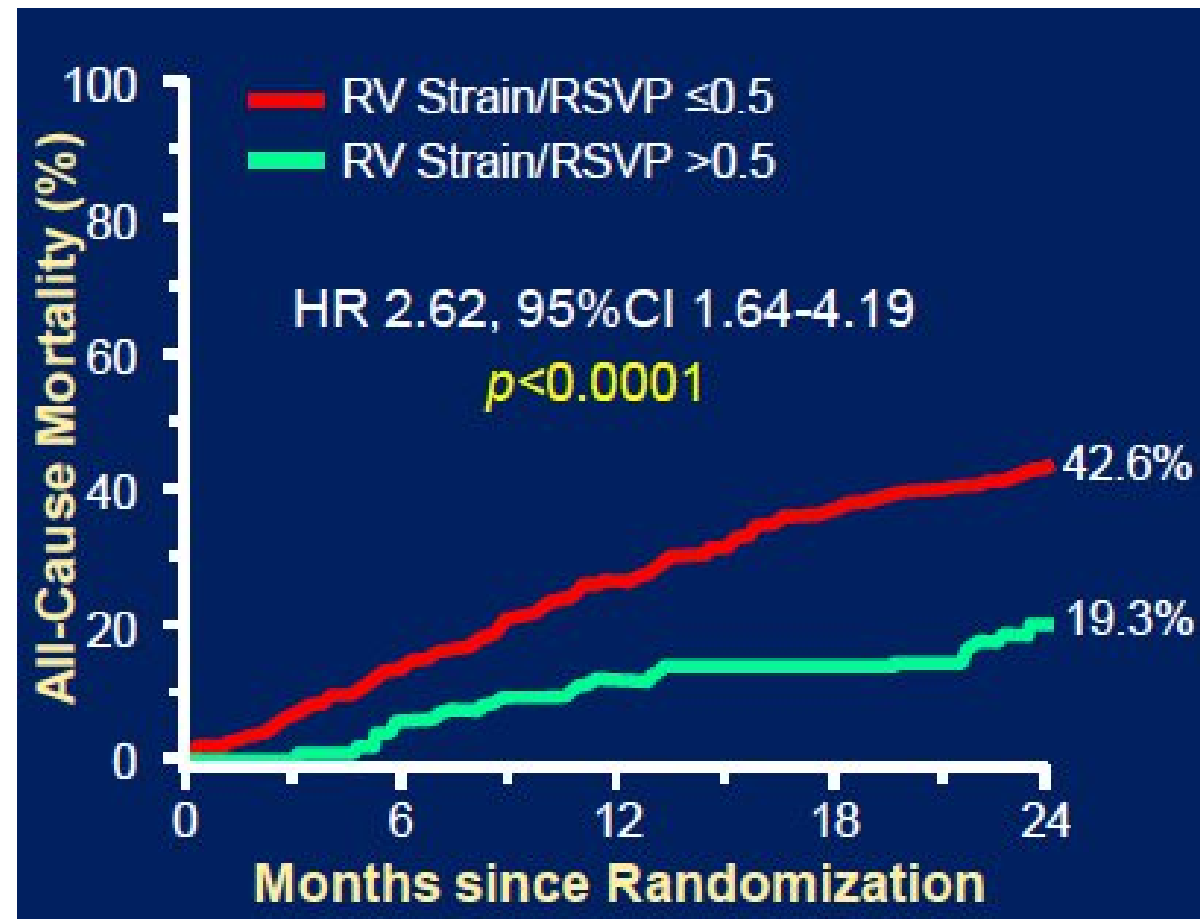
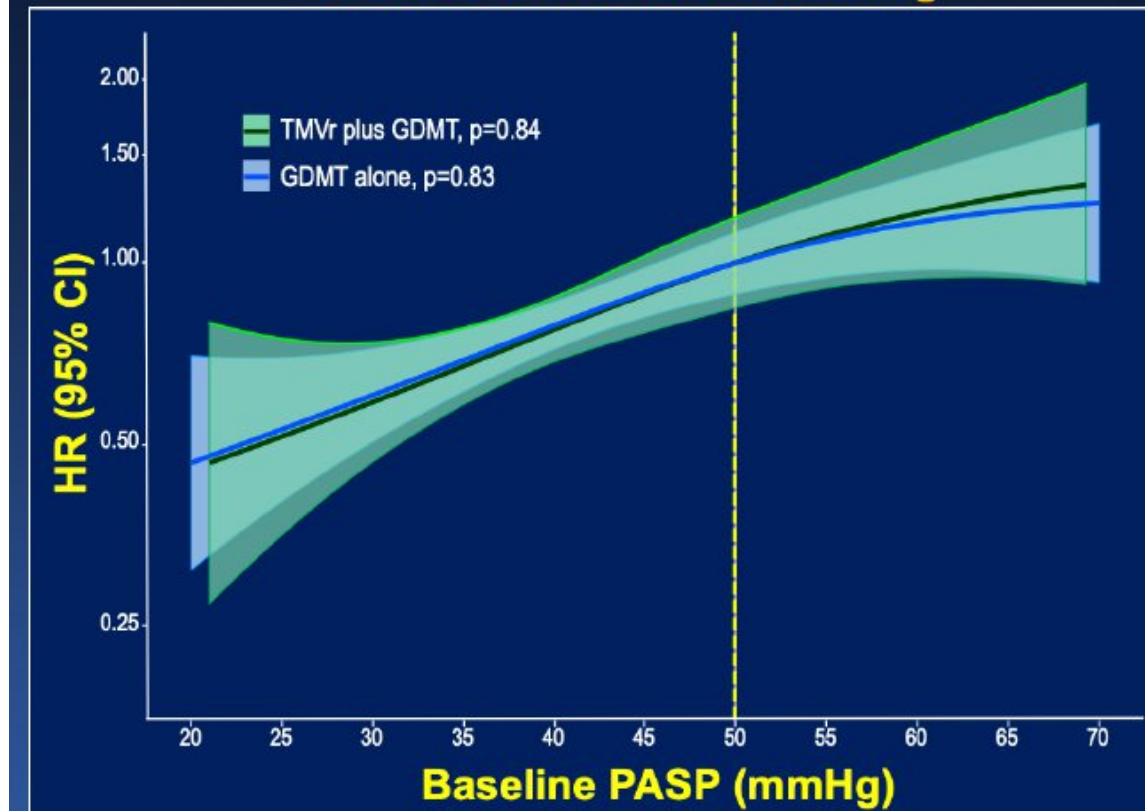
I pz MITRA-FR sono più “end stage” rispetto ai pz COAPT

2) Come possiamo far sì che i pazienti beneficino al massimo dalla Mitraclip?

Timing precoce della procedura

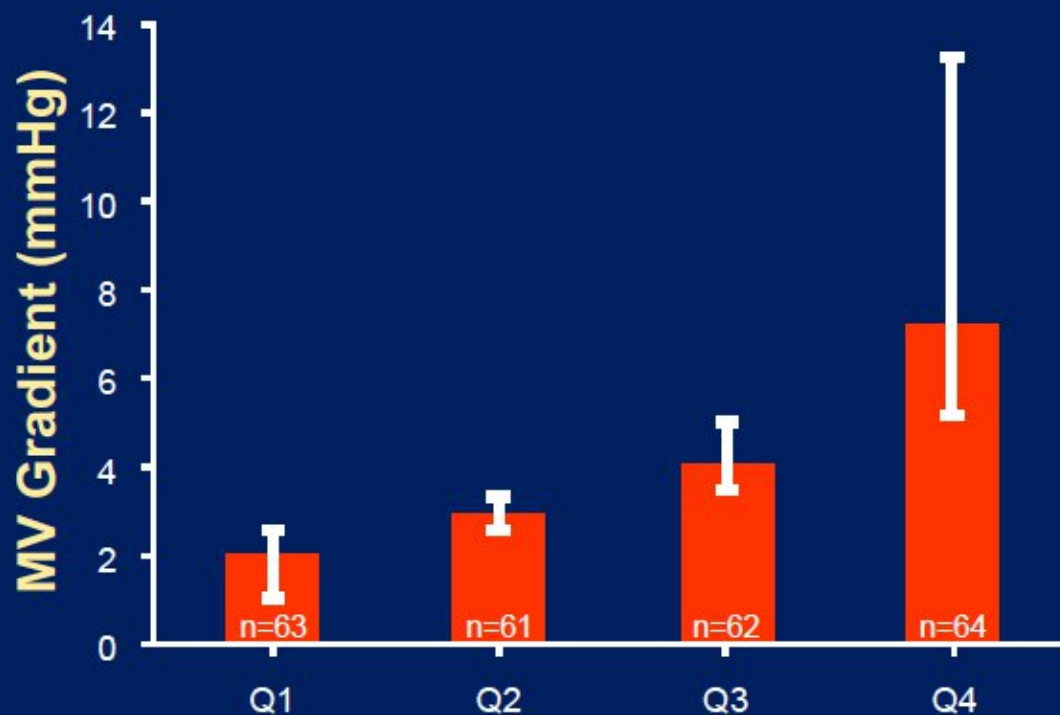
Impact of Pulmonary HTN or RV-PA Coupling

HR for MitraClip and GDMT alone separately, referenced to PASP 50 mmHg

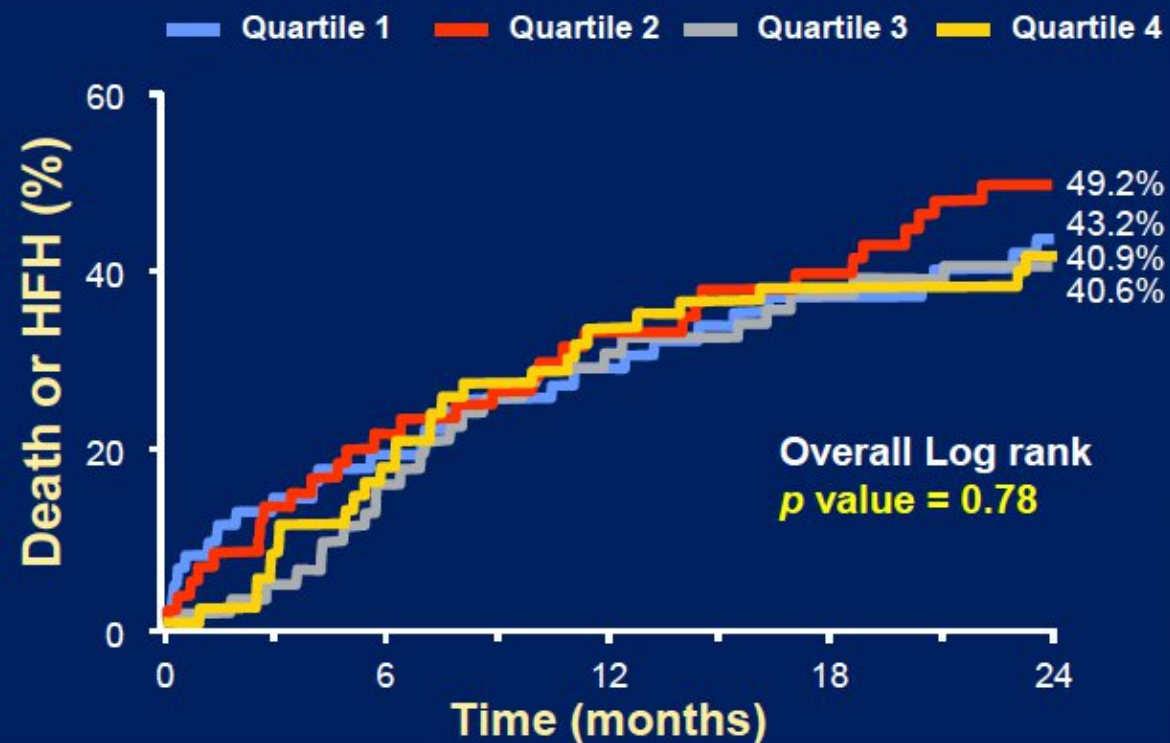


Impact of Post-Clip MV Gradient

Mitral Valve Gradient by Quartile



Death or HF Hospitalization



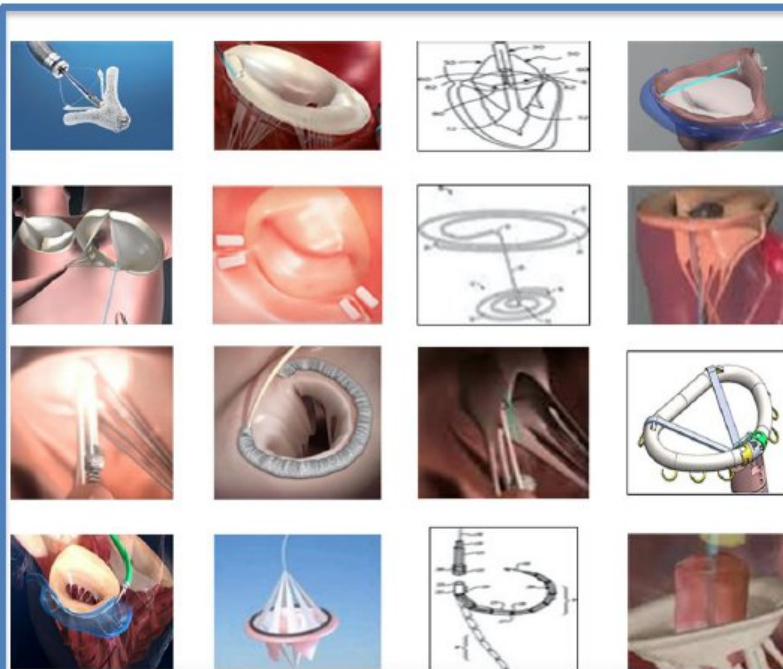
WHAT WILL WE EXPECT?

- ✓ In 2019 MitraClip received FDA approval for FMR
- ✓ With COAPT and recent advances in the treatment of FMR, a new paradigm has emerged –TEER has become ascendent
- ✓ However, due to significant variability in Mitral Valve anatomy, not all patients are suitable for TEER
- ✓ As a result, there is a clear unmet clinical need represented by patients with FMR not suitable for TEER

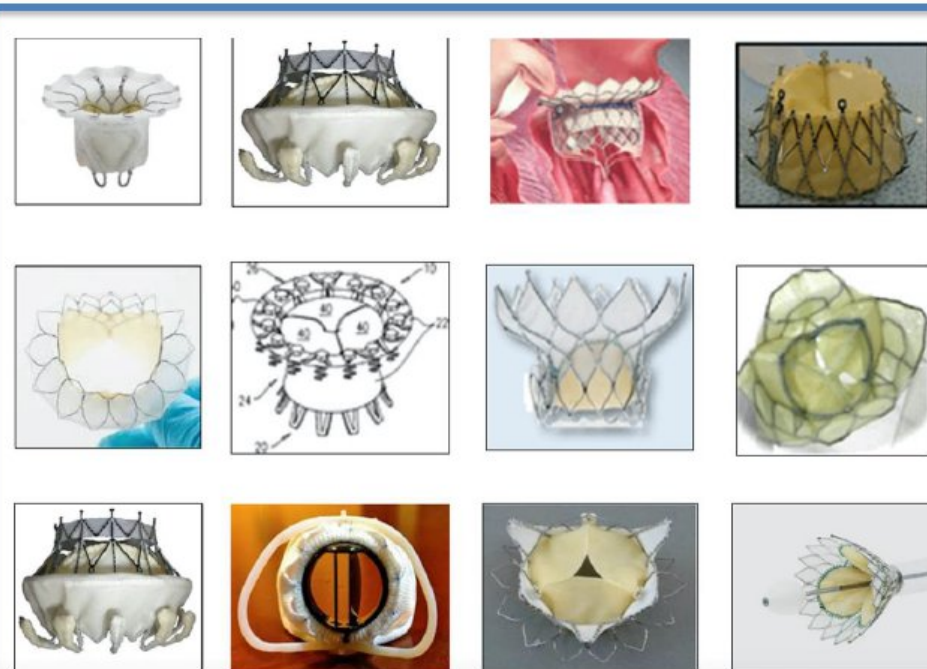
Transcatheter Approach to FMR

Transcatheter options for MR treatment

Repair



Replacement



Tendyne Mitral Valve (CE Mark 2020)

