

My Best case of Mitral Valve Edge-to-Edge repair

Luis Nombela-Franco

Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain

Interventional Cardiologist / Structural Heart Interventions

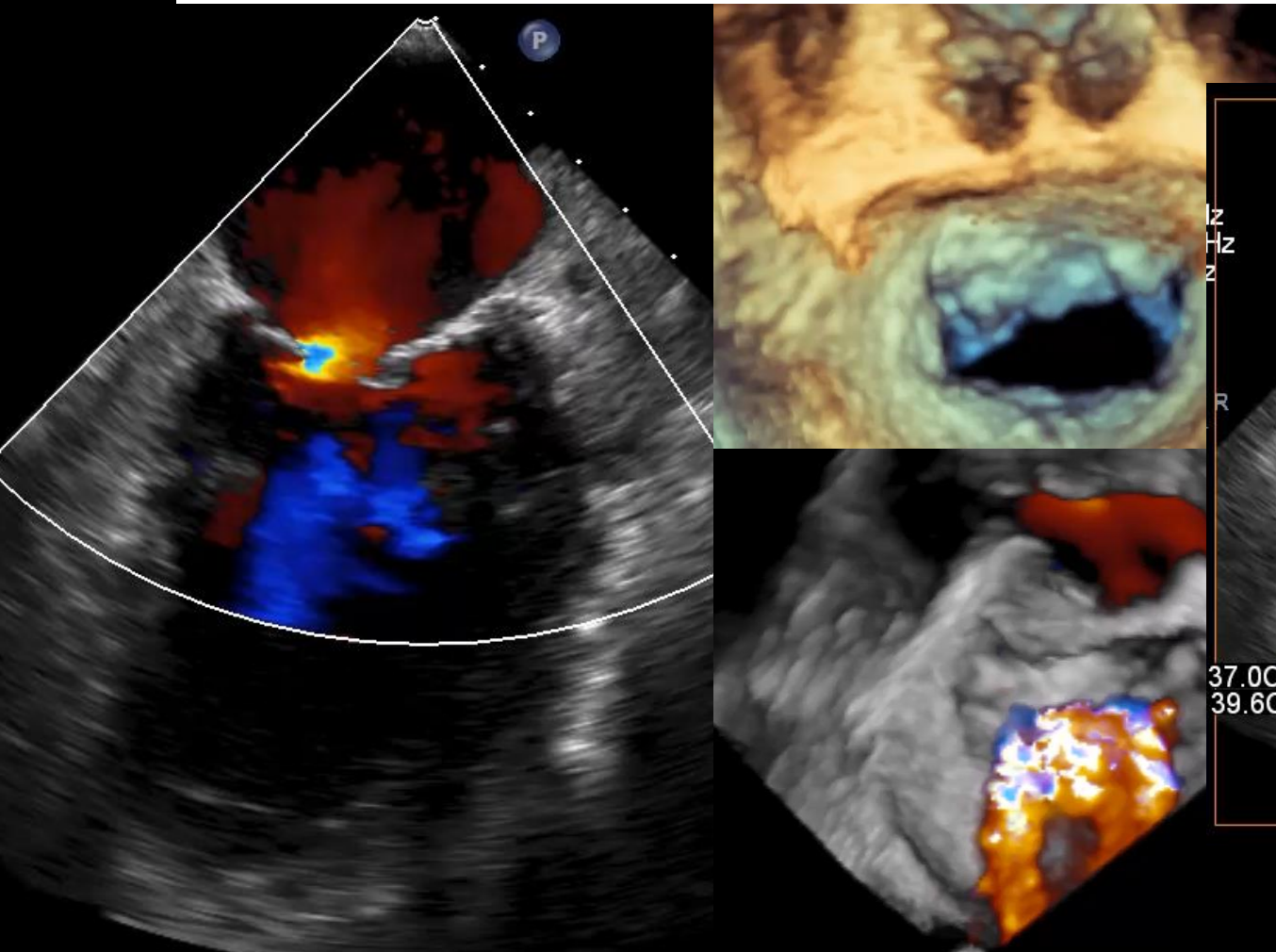
My best TEER case? Difficult to say

Some cases that I can remember:

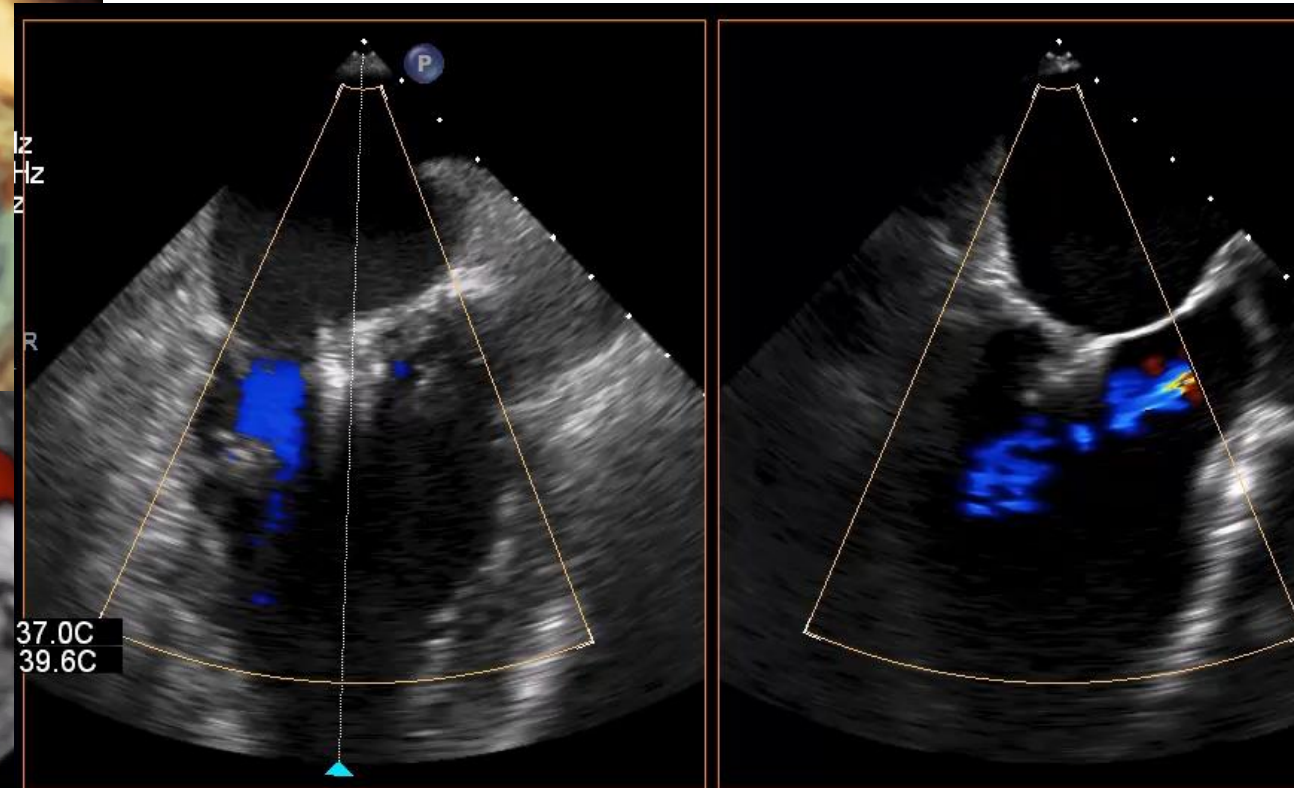
- “Straight forward” case ending a nightmare
- Complex anatomy expected to be long and difficult finishing in <1 hour
- Long procedural time with final nice result
- Unexpected findings during the procedure
- Complications during the procedure
- Good echo result, but specially, good clinical result

Complex MR with multiple jets → Good result

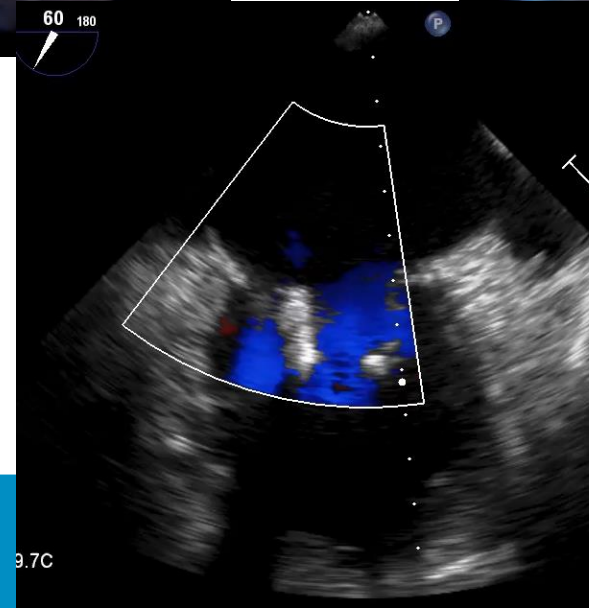
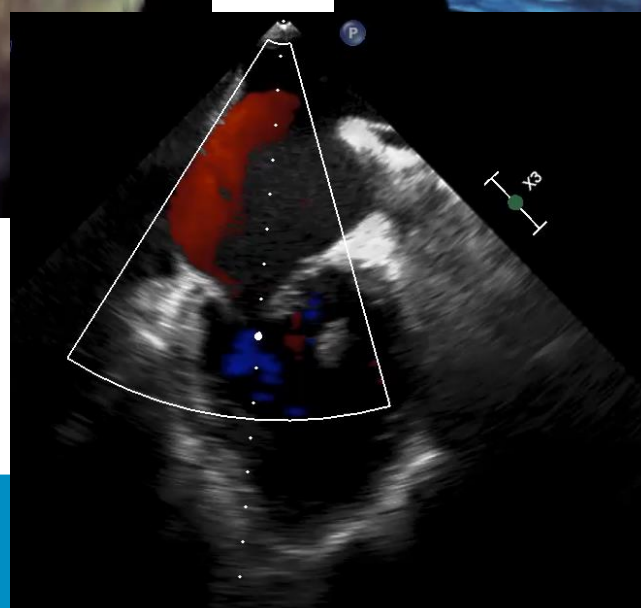
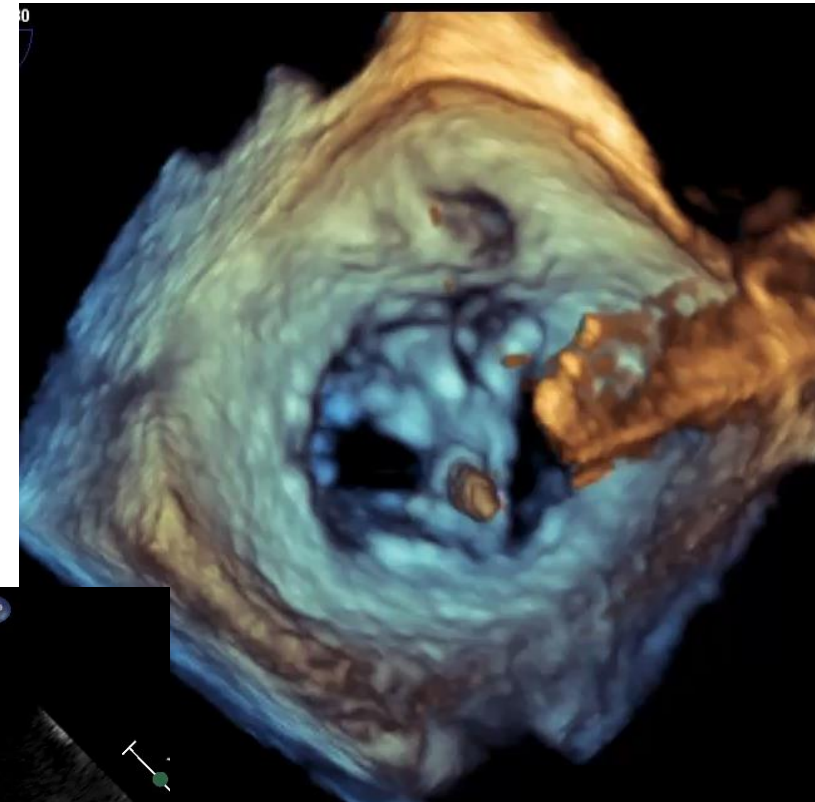
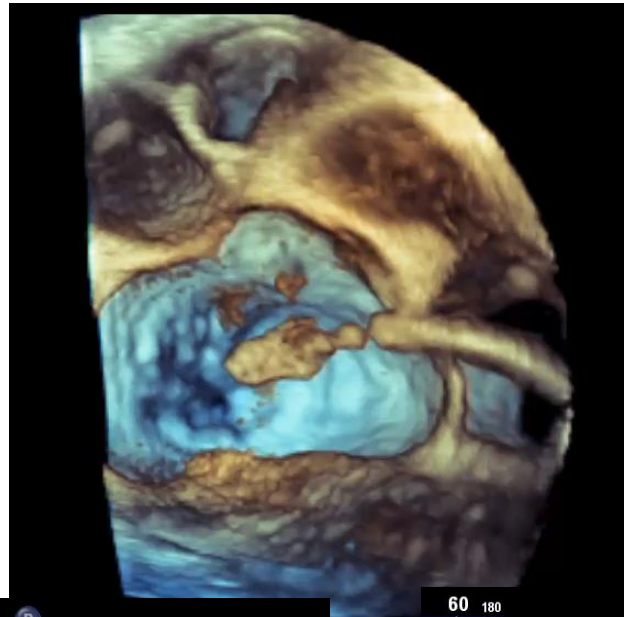
Pre



Post Mitraclip x2



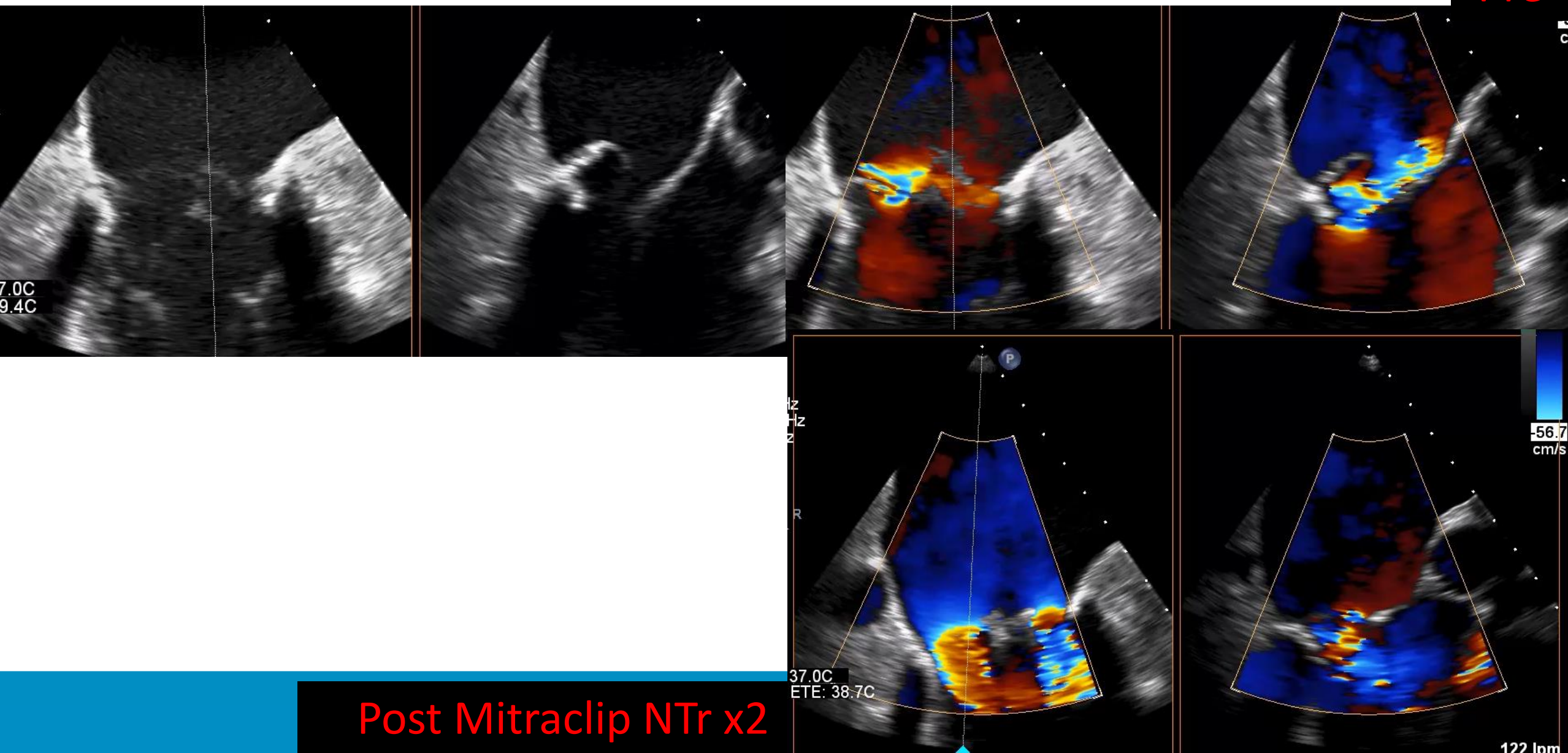
Mitral valve that looks like a tricuspid valve



After 1 pascal Ace

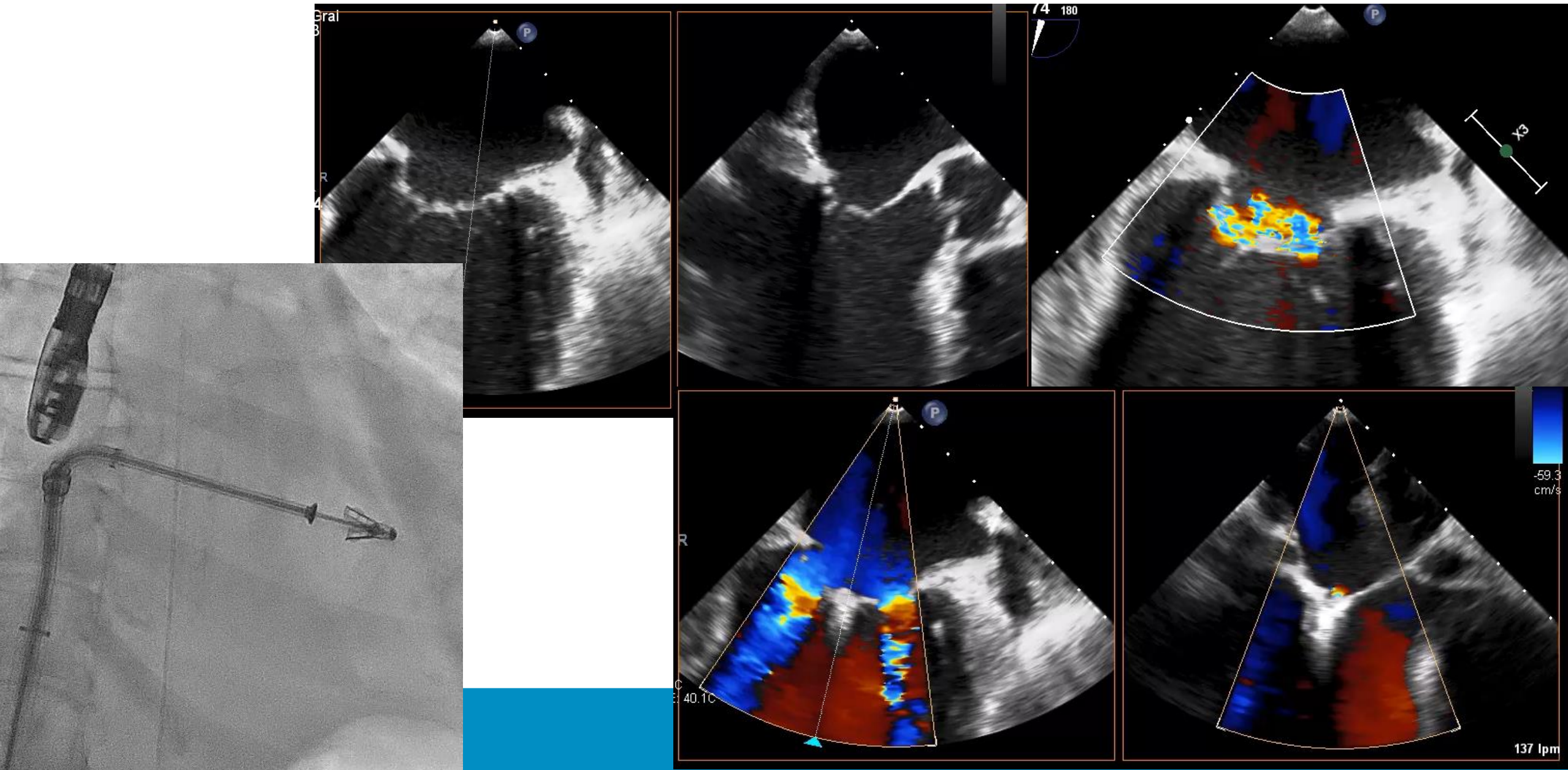
Very “ugly” valve → suboptimal echo result → Great clinical improvement

Pre

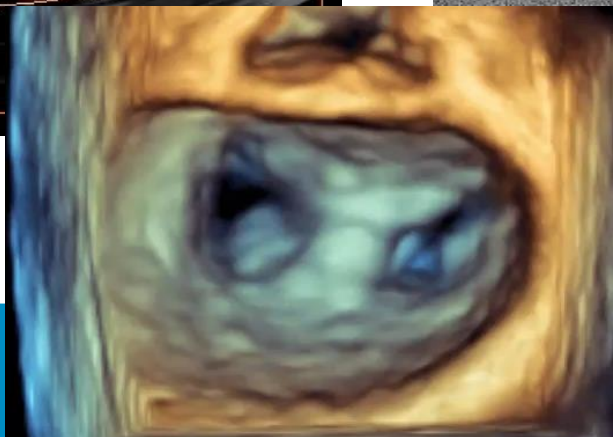
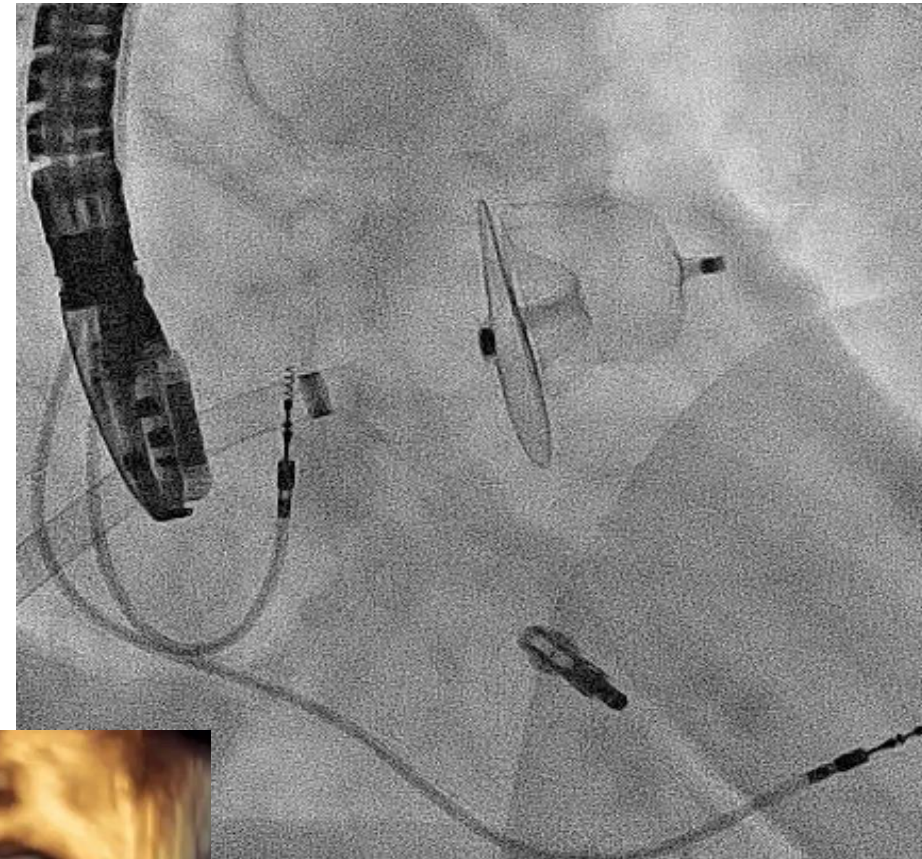
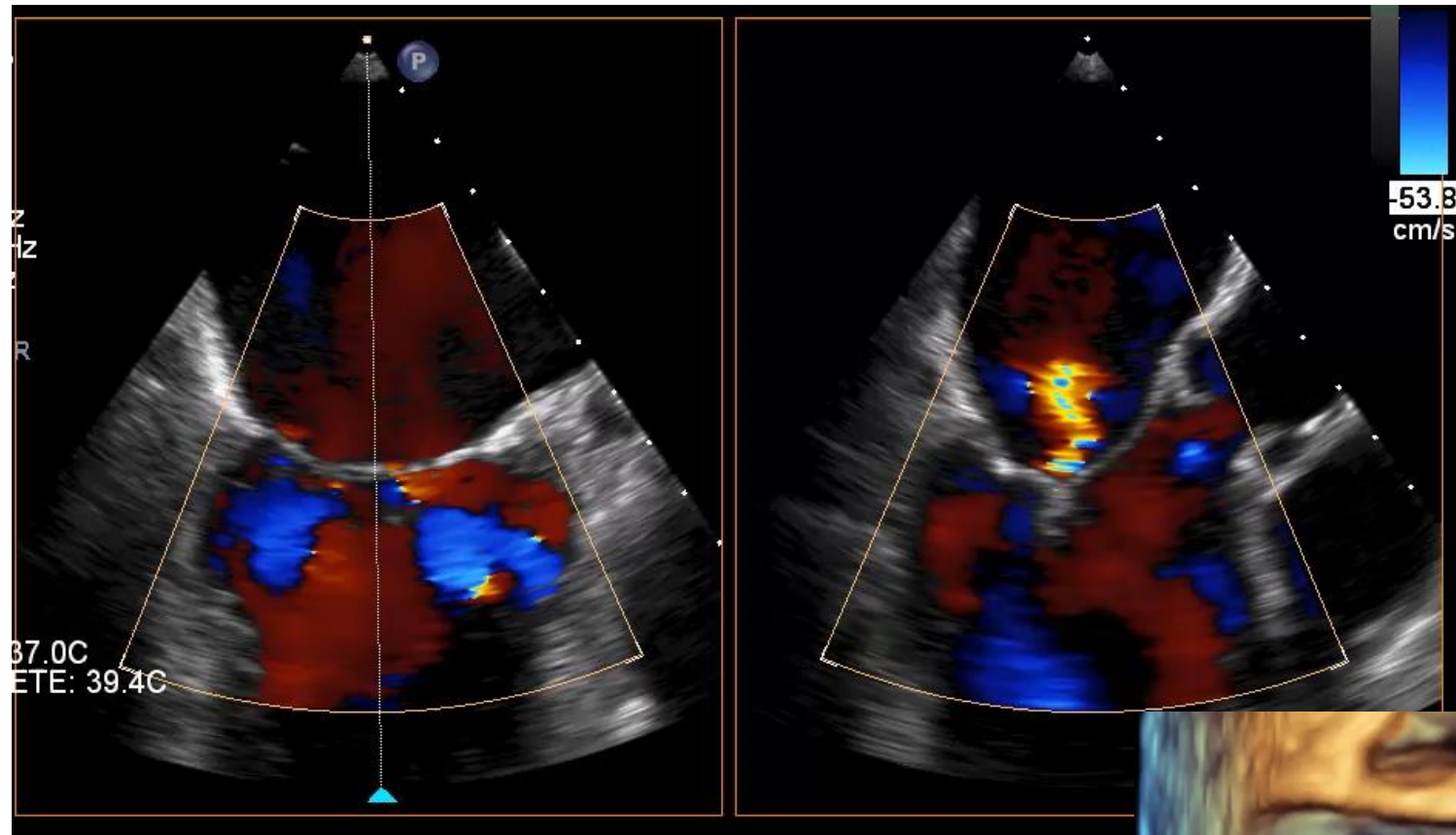


Post Mitraclip NTr x2

TEER in critically ill patients

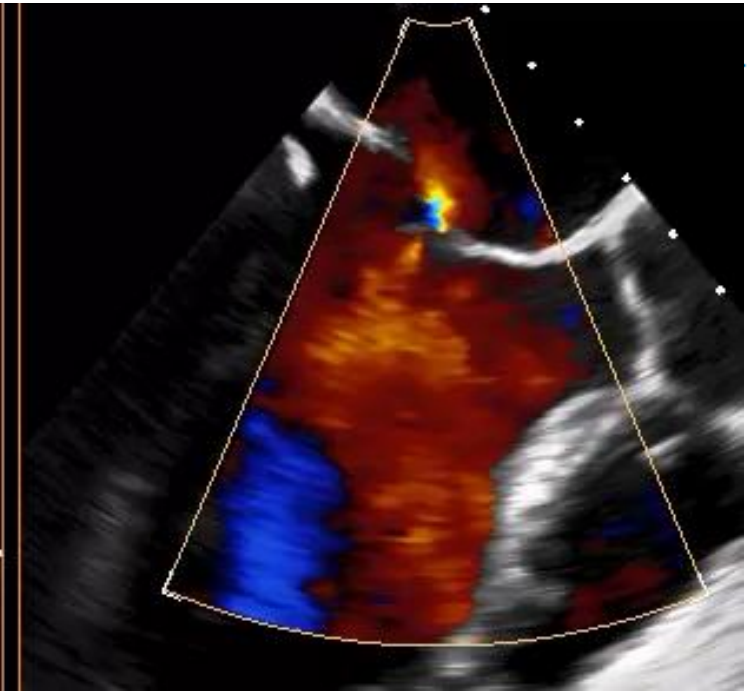
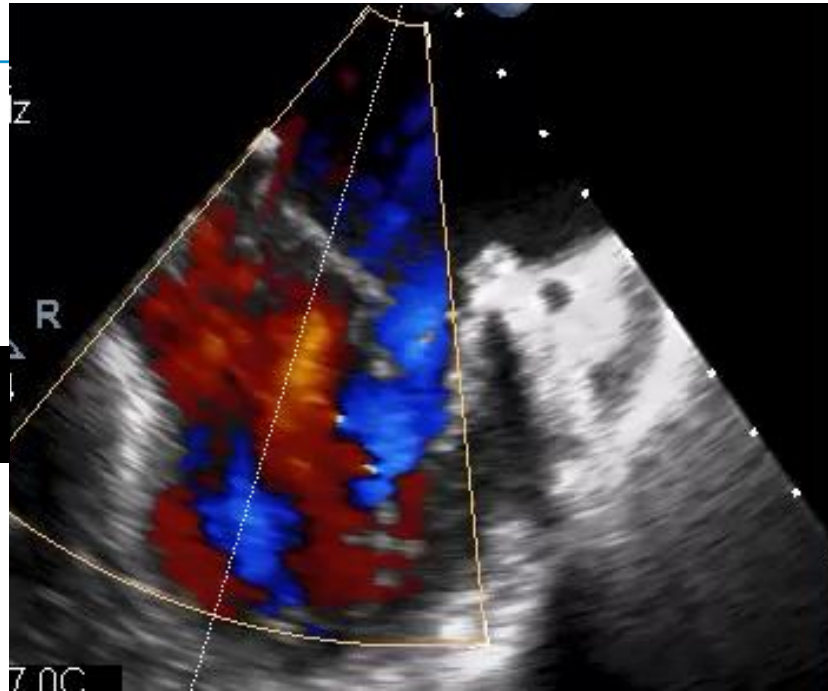


Combined procedure (mitraclip + amulet)

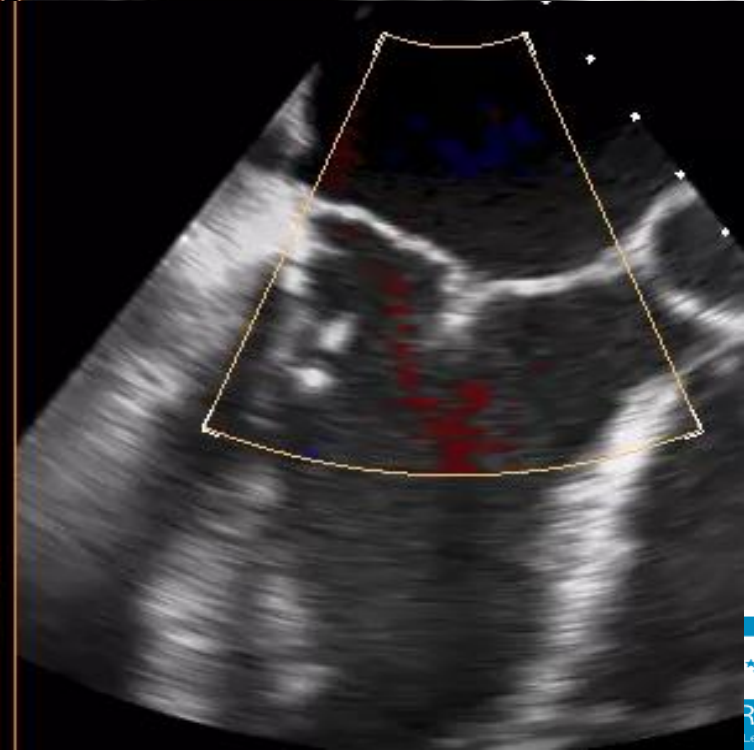
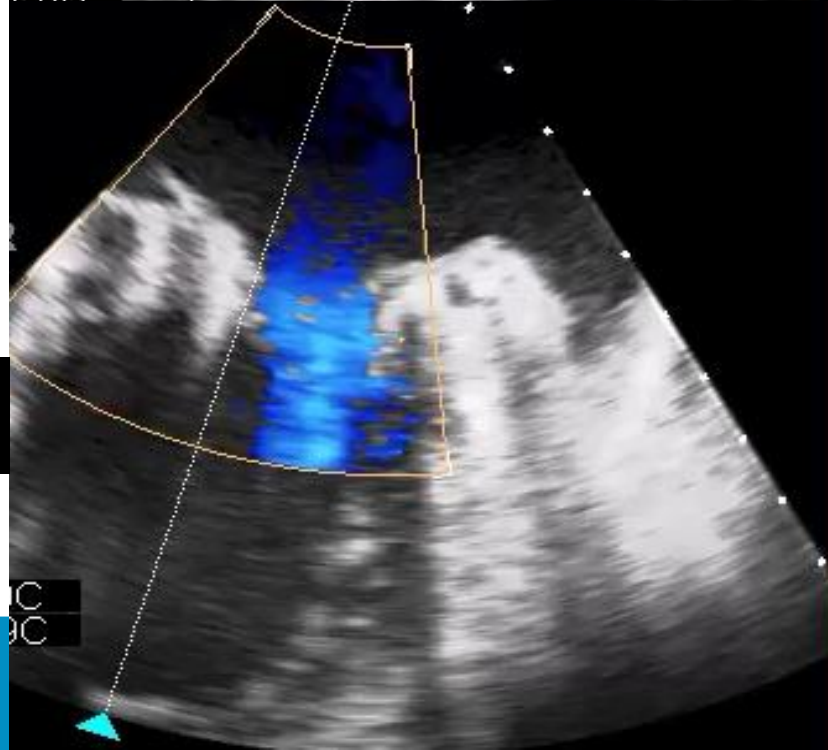


Medial commissural jet

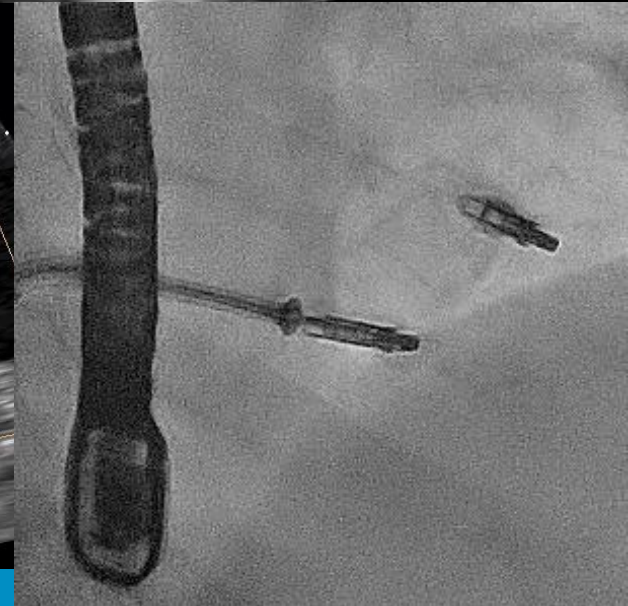
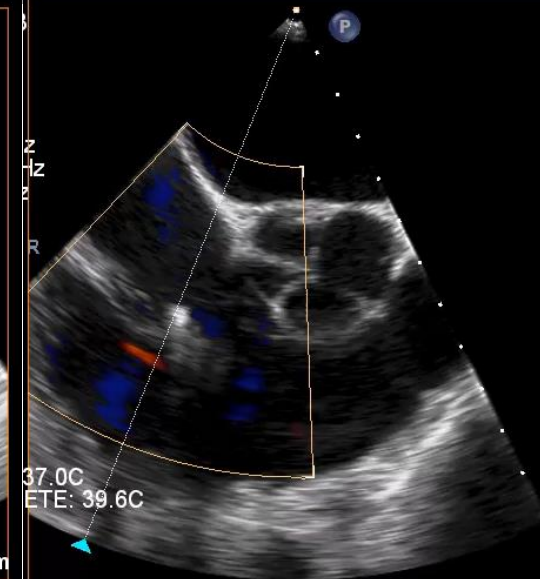
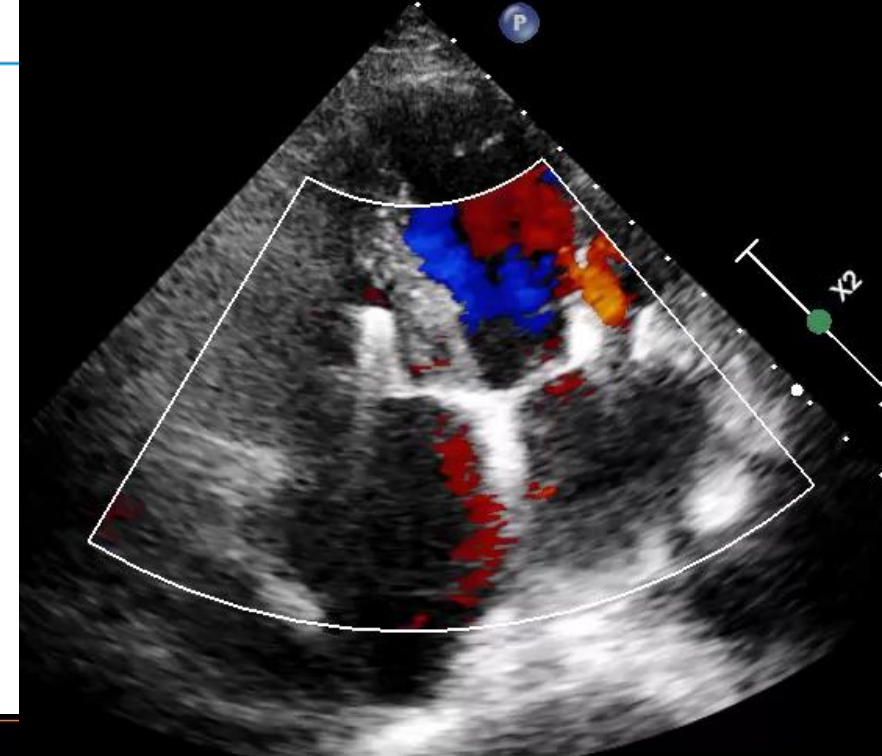
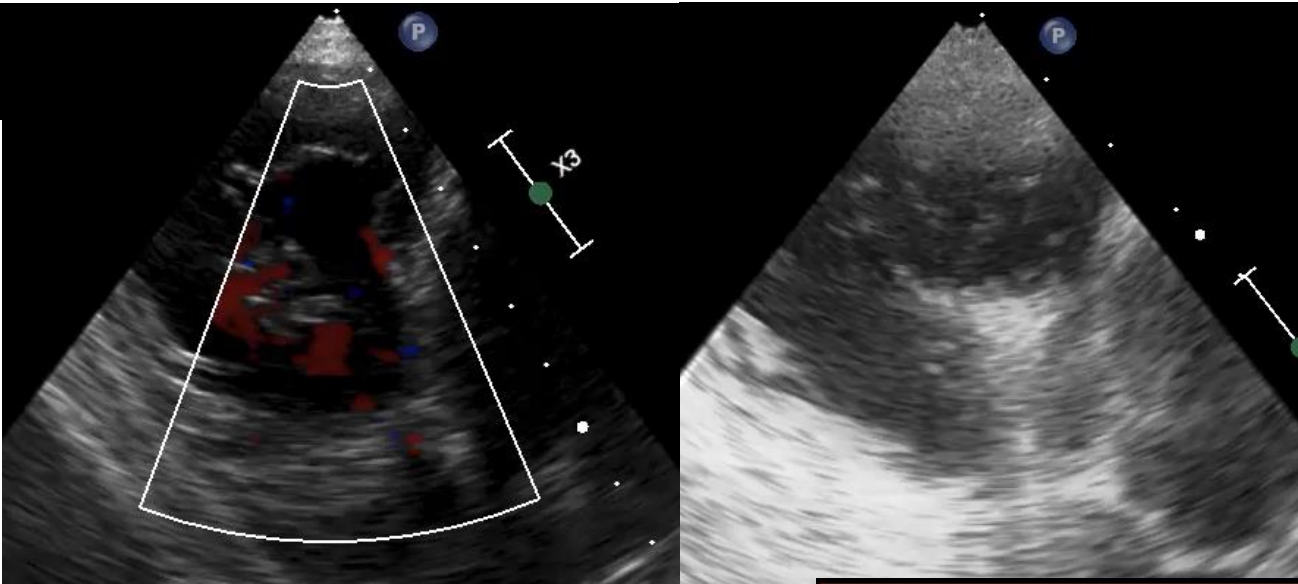
Pre



Post Mitraclip NT+NTW



Pre



Post Mitraclip NTW + Triclip NT

87 y/o, 58kg ; 154m ; BSA 1,56m²



Comorbidities

- CVRF: Diabetes, Hypertension, dyslipidemia, obesity

Clinical data

- Shortness of breath since 3-4 months, NYHA III, no heart failure rehospitalization
- Medical treatment: Furosemide (80mg/day), enalapril (10mg/day), simvastatin (40mg/day), sitagliptin/Metformin, diamicon,
- Lab test: creat 1.47 (eGFR 32ml/min); Nt-proBNP 1217

Surgical risk assessment

- STS 2,26%, EuroScore II 1.46%, Log Euroscore: 12.08%
- Fragile (Fried 3/5)
- 6MWT: 145m

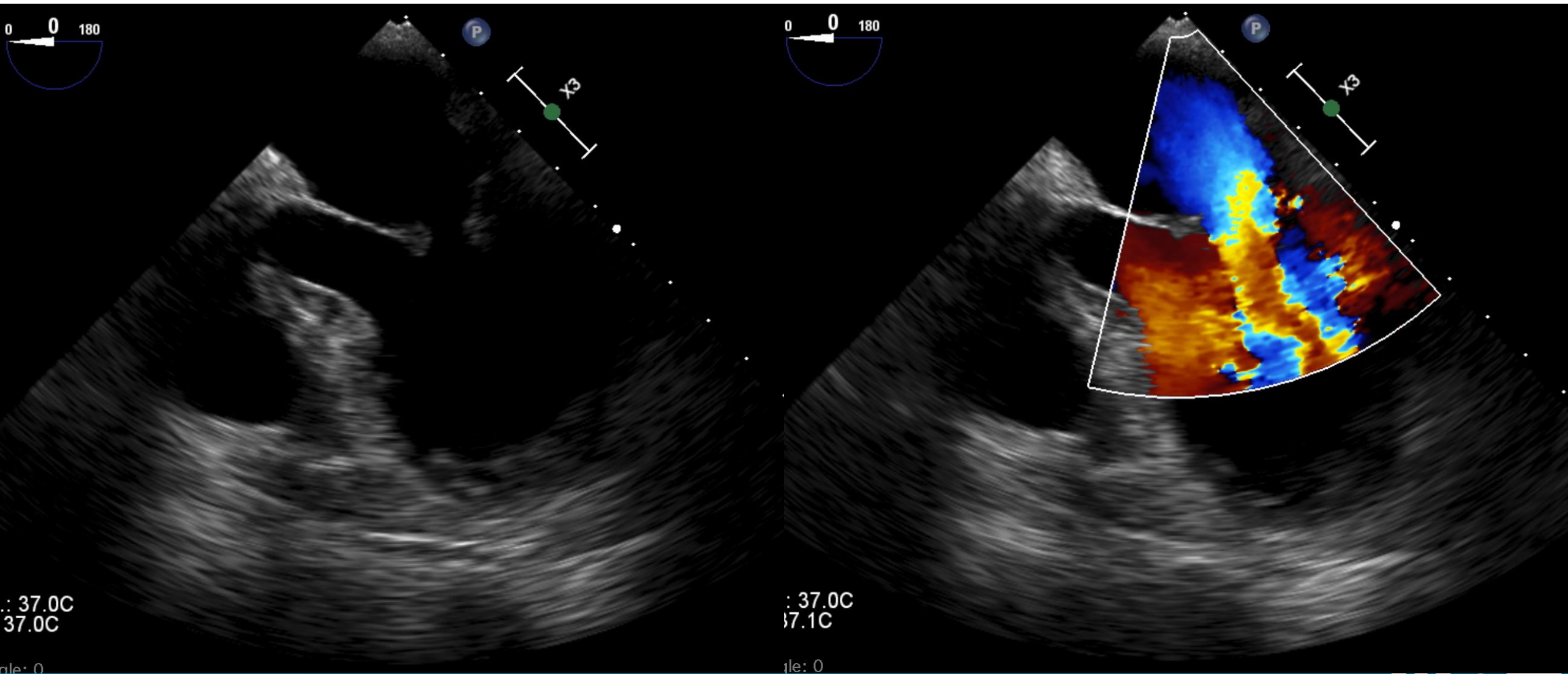
TTE:

- Normal dimension and function of LV and RV
- Severe MR: eccentric jet due to a posterior leaflet mitral valve prolapse
- No TR

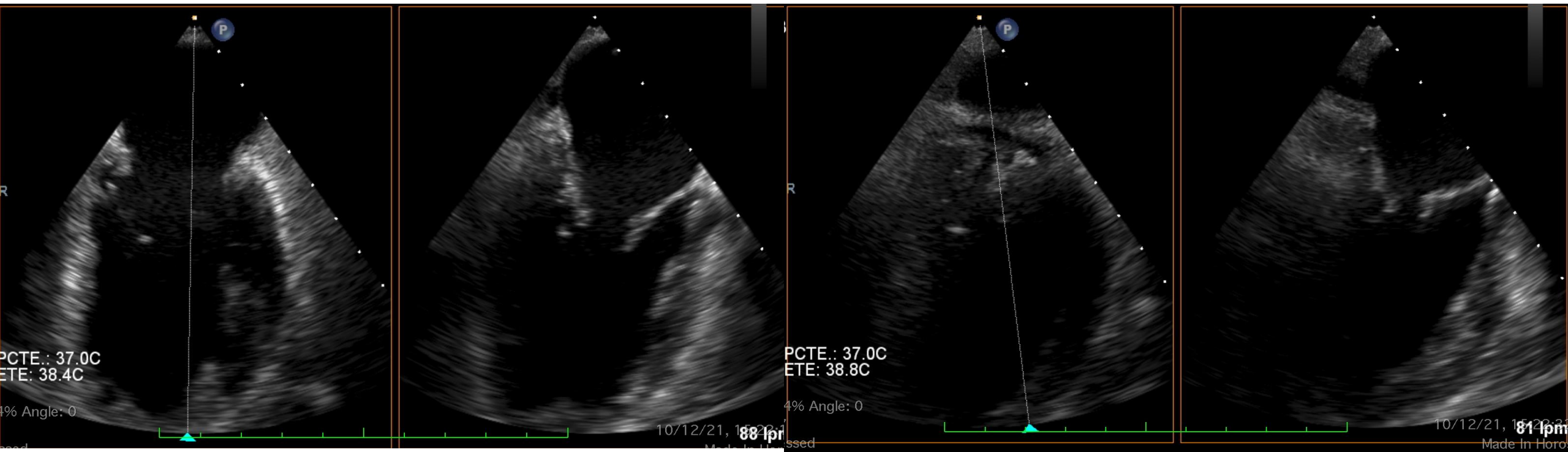
RHC

- Pulmonary pressure: 33 / 16 / 22 mmHg
- Wedge: 19mmHg
- RV / RA pressures: 33/5 and 6mmHg
- Cardiac output: 4,8 L/min

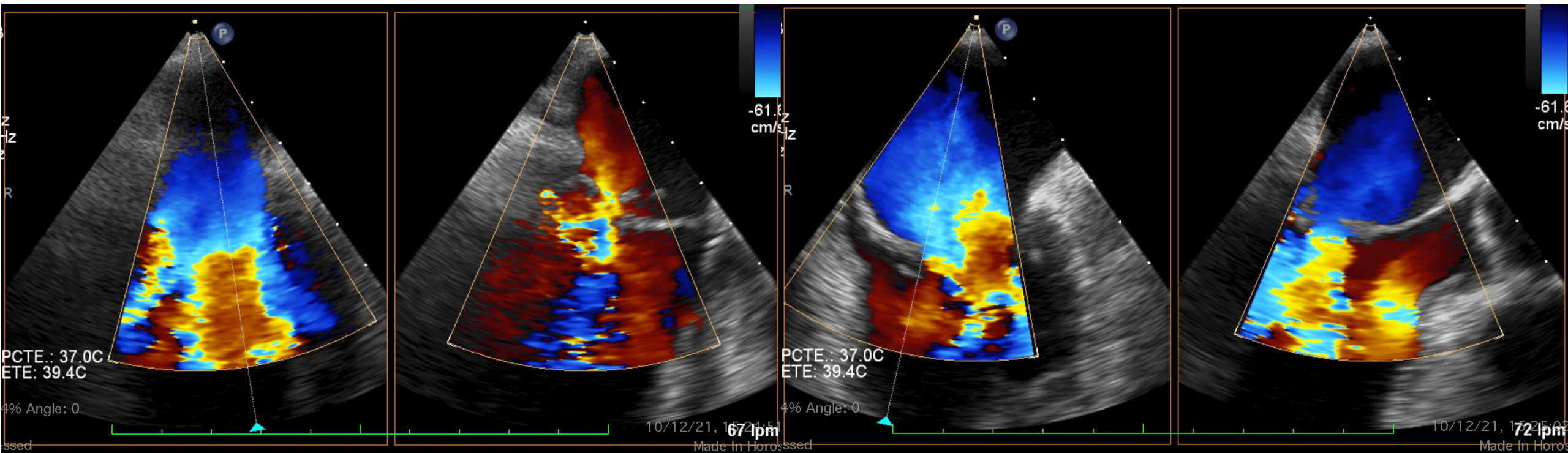
Transesophageal echocardiogram



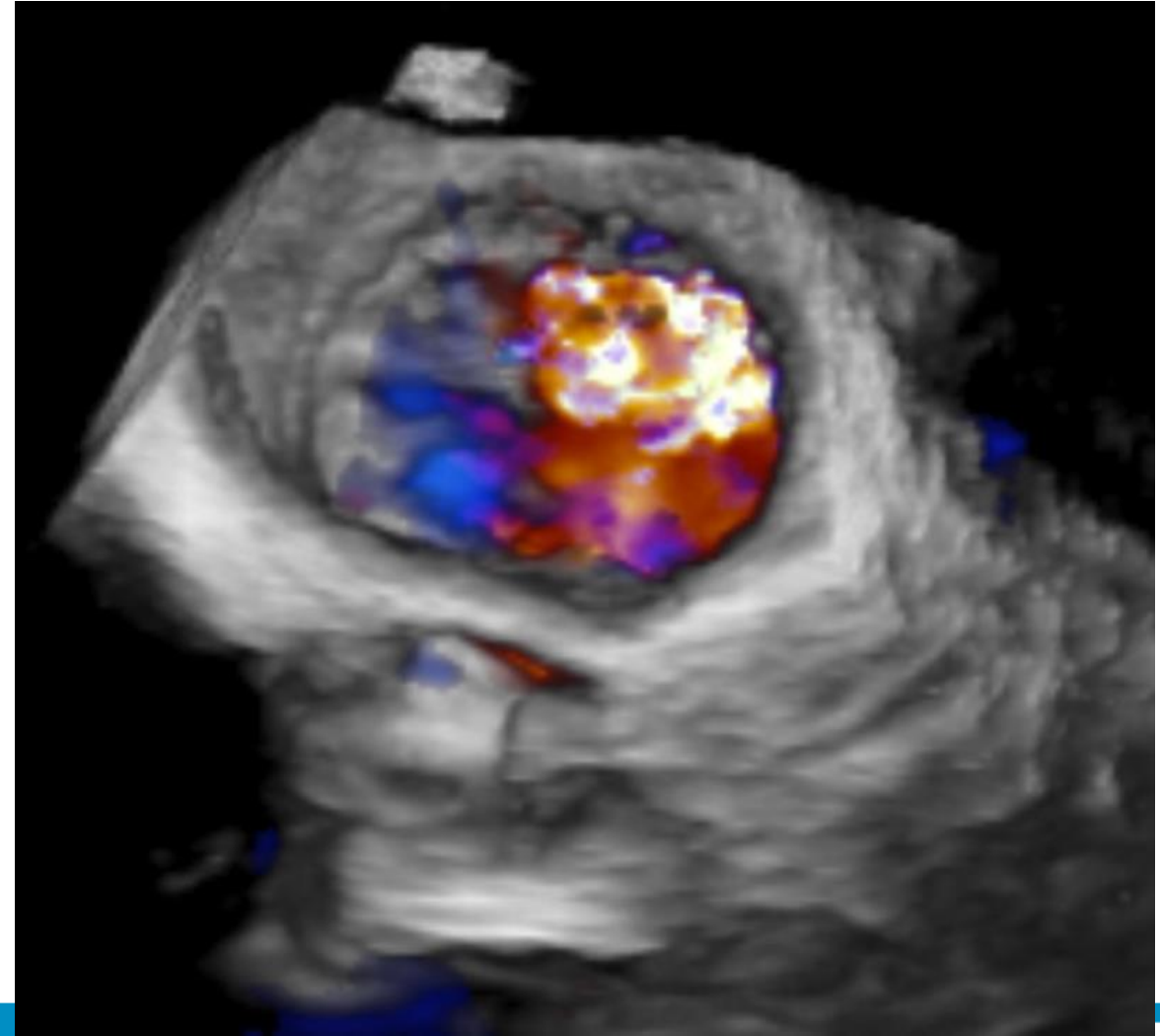
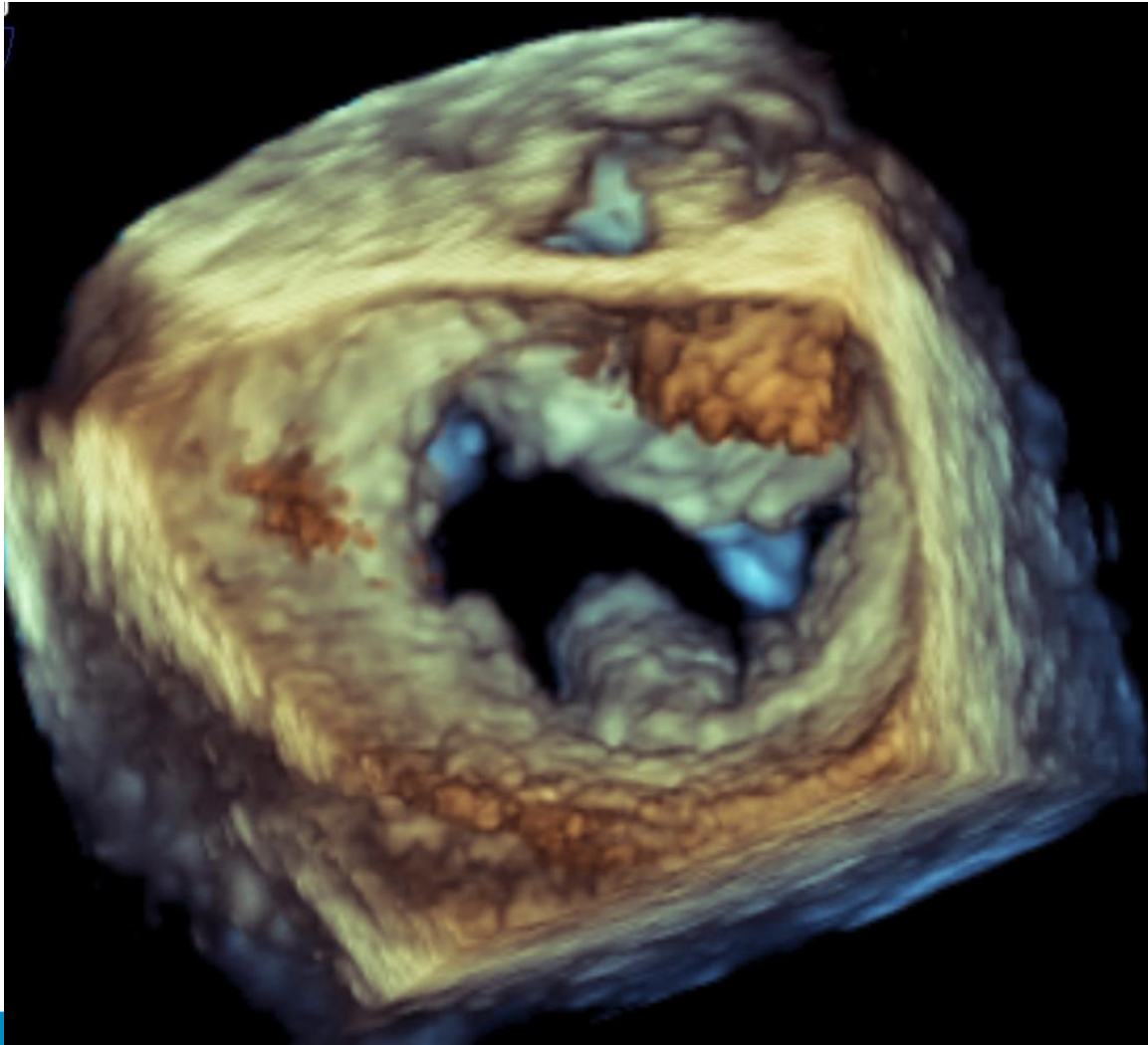
Transesophageal echocardiogram



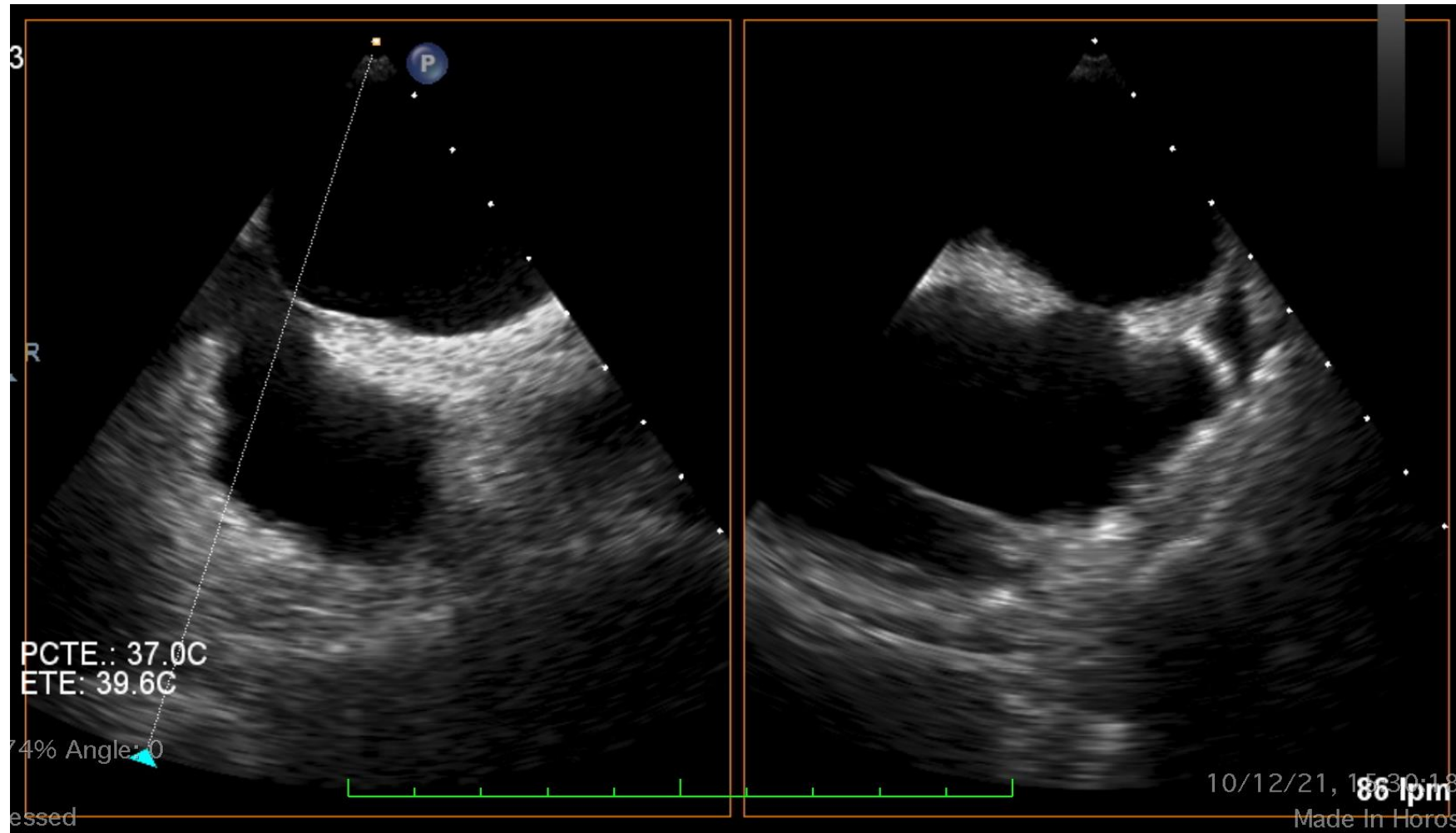
Transesophageal echocardiogram



Transesophageal echocardiogram



Transesophageal echocardiogram

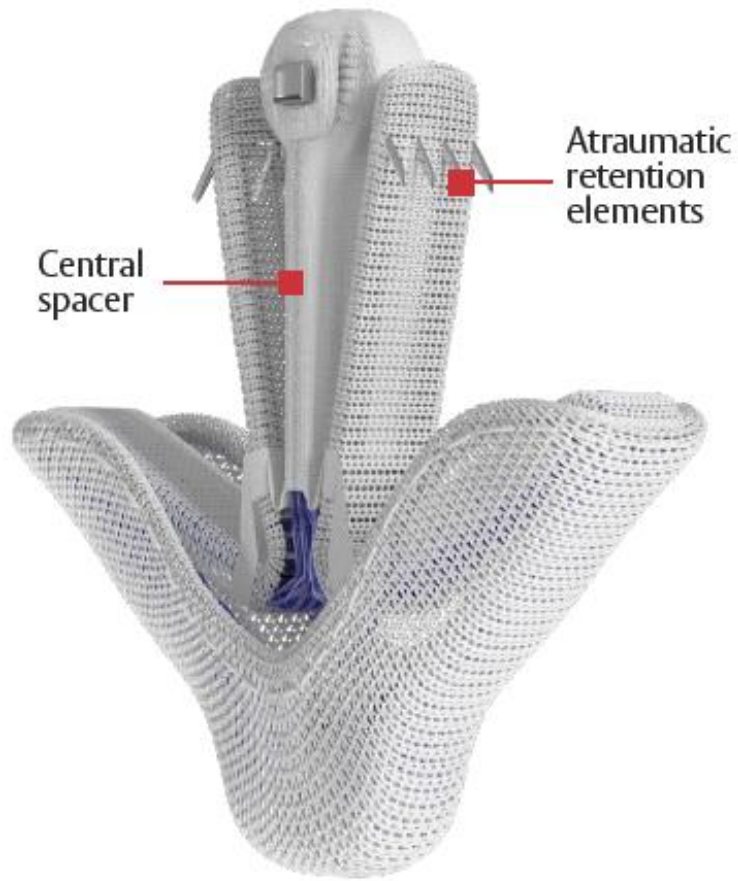


87 y.o. women

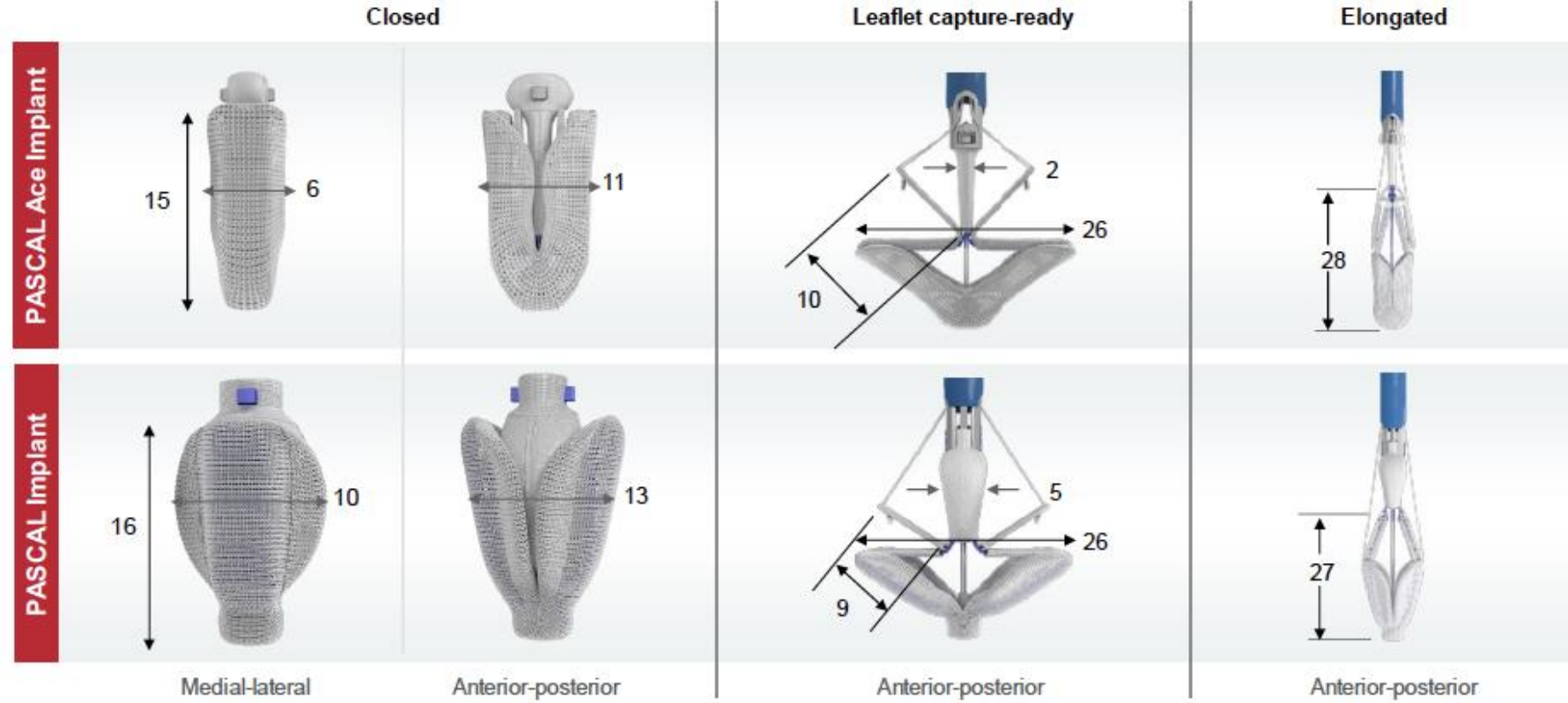
TEE:

- Primary MR due to flail of the posterior leaflet (P1-P2) with chordal rupture.
- Severe regurgitation: vena contracta 7.5mm, PISA 10mm, EROA 0.59cm², Reg Vol 91ml.
- Prolapse height and width: 7mm and 8mm
- 3D MVA: 4.2cm²
- LVEDD: 25mm ; LVEDD: 42mm;
- LVEF: 68%
- Fossa ovalis to coaptation plane: 40mm
- Lipomatous hypertrophy of the interatrial septum

Transcatheter edge-to-edge repair was scheduled with Pascal device

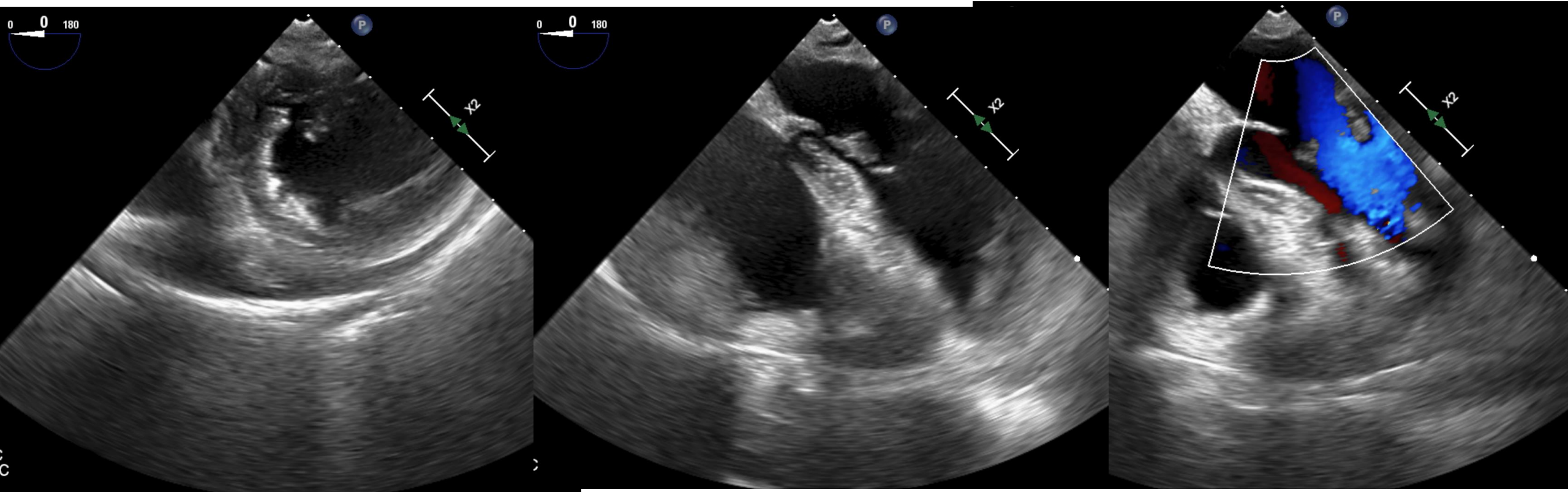


PASCAL Ace

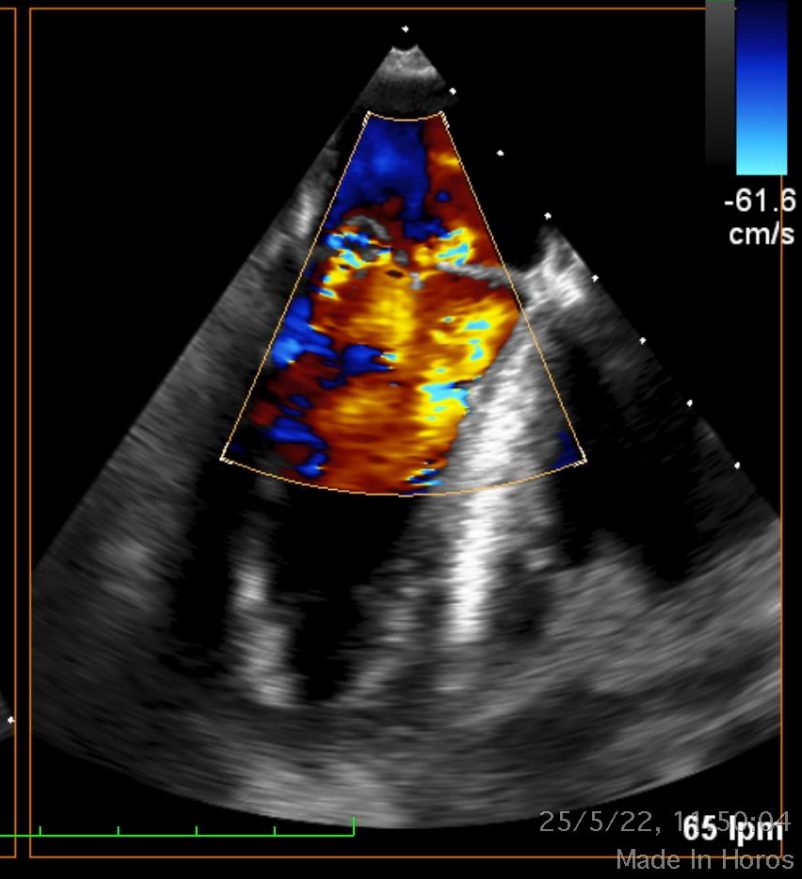
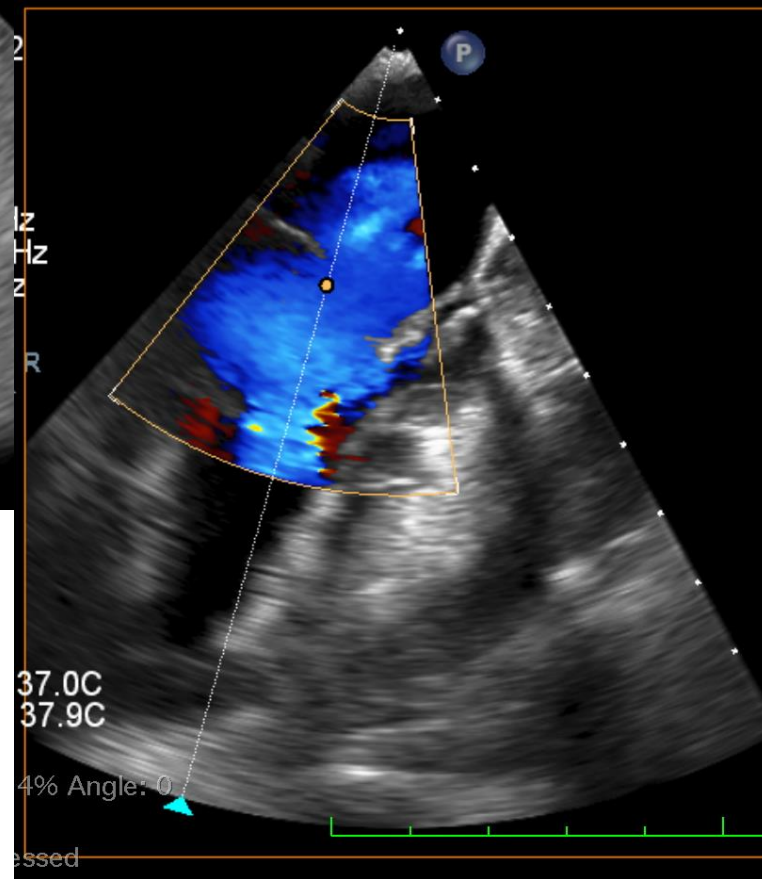
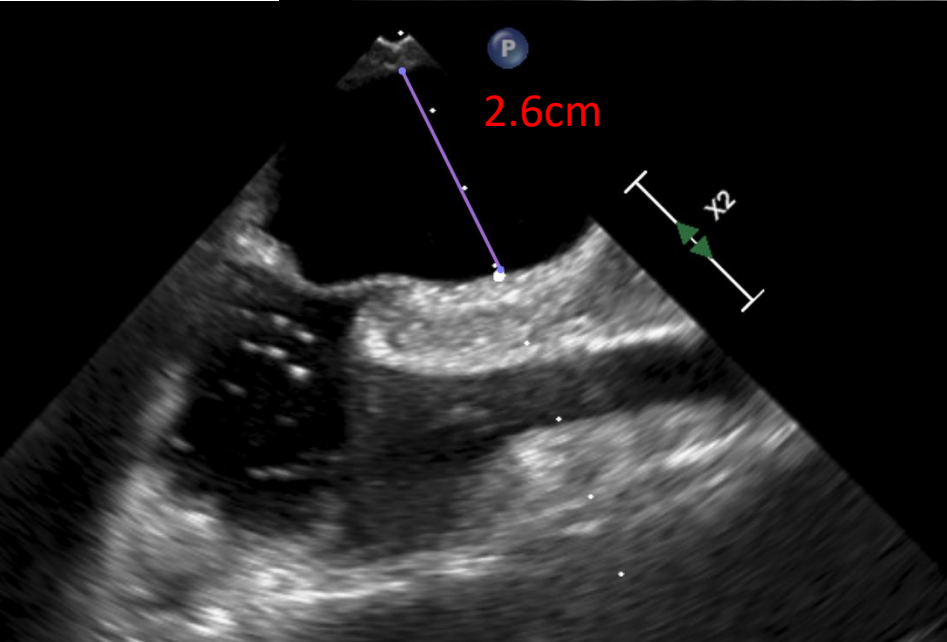


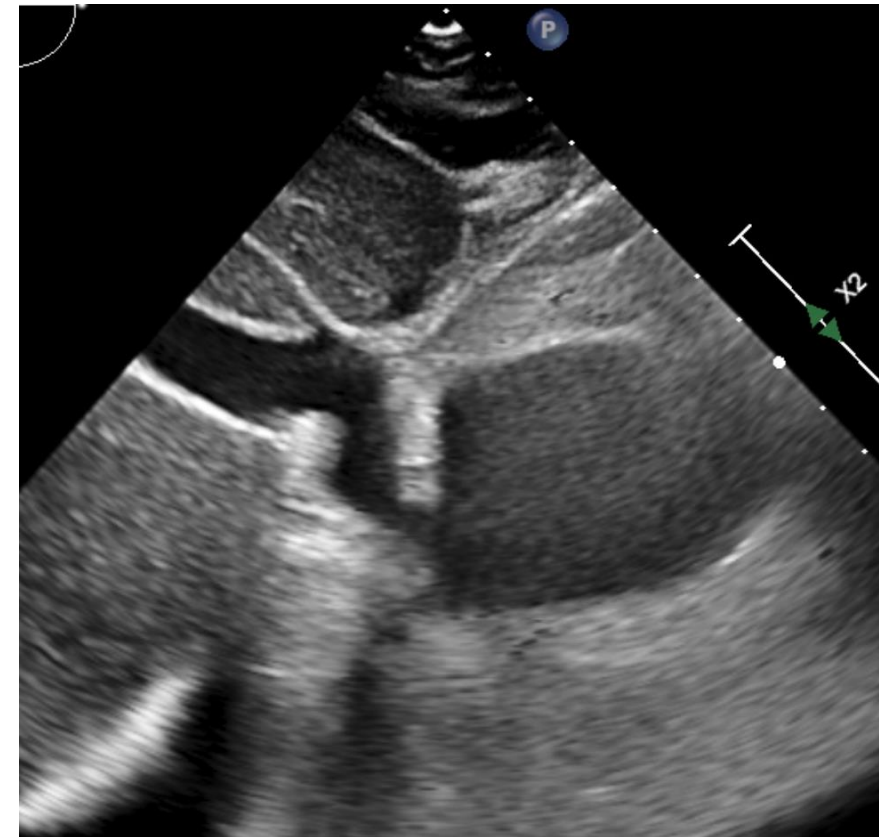
PASCAL and PASCAL Ace feature implant elongation

Intraprocedural TEE

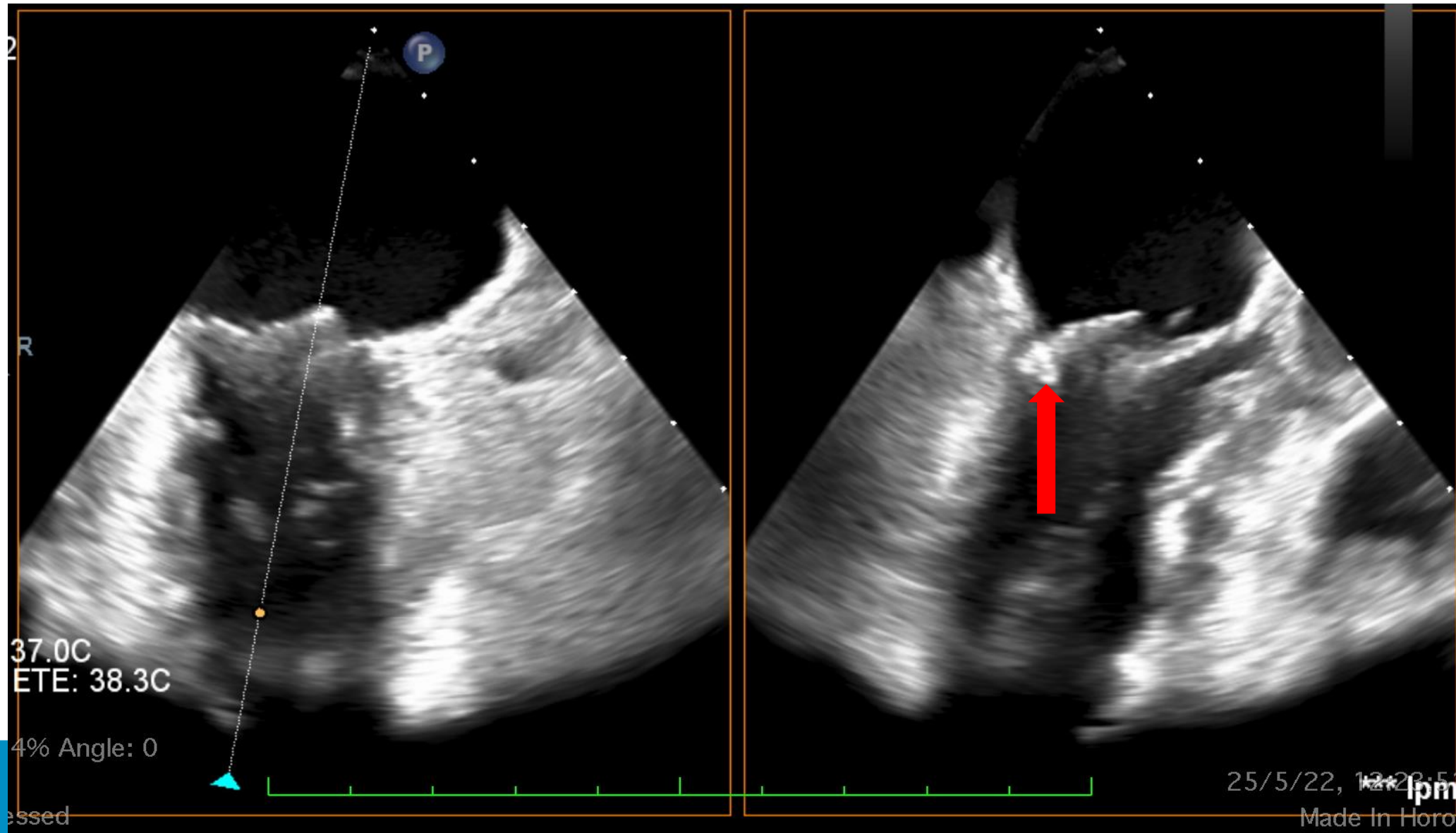


Intraprocedural TEE

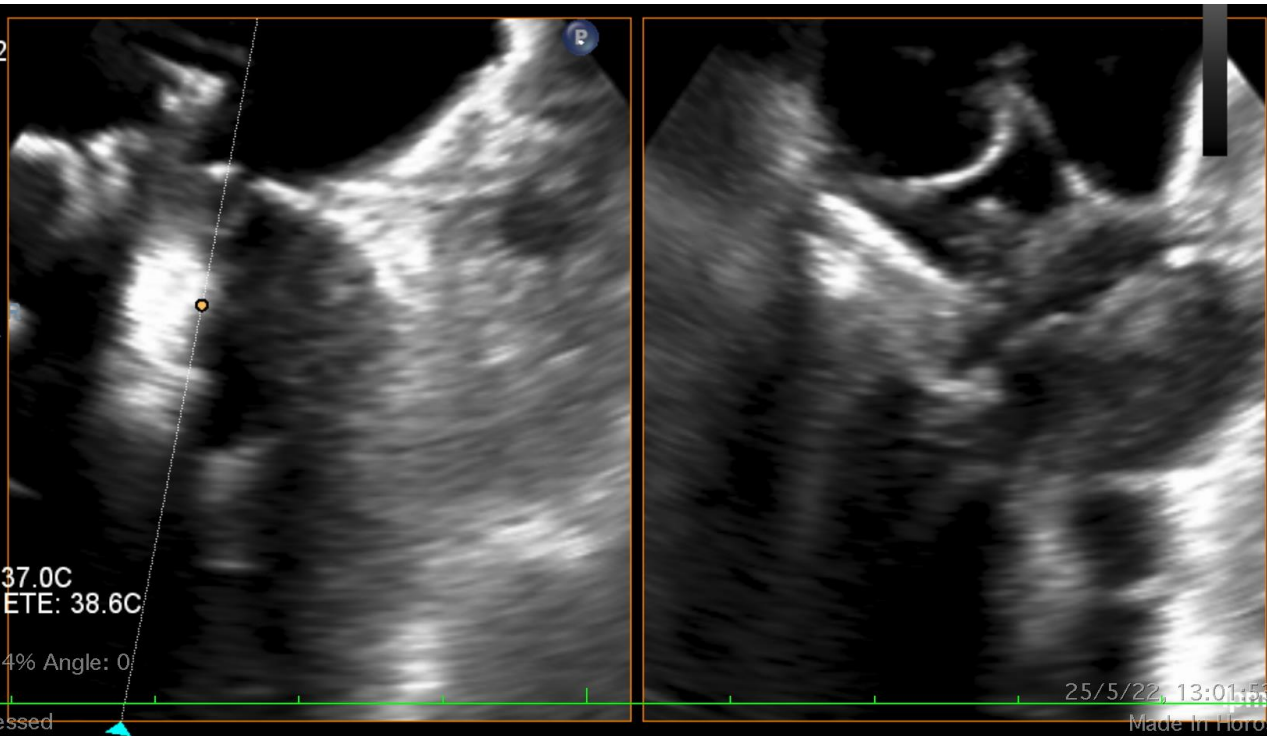




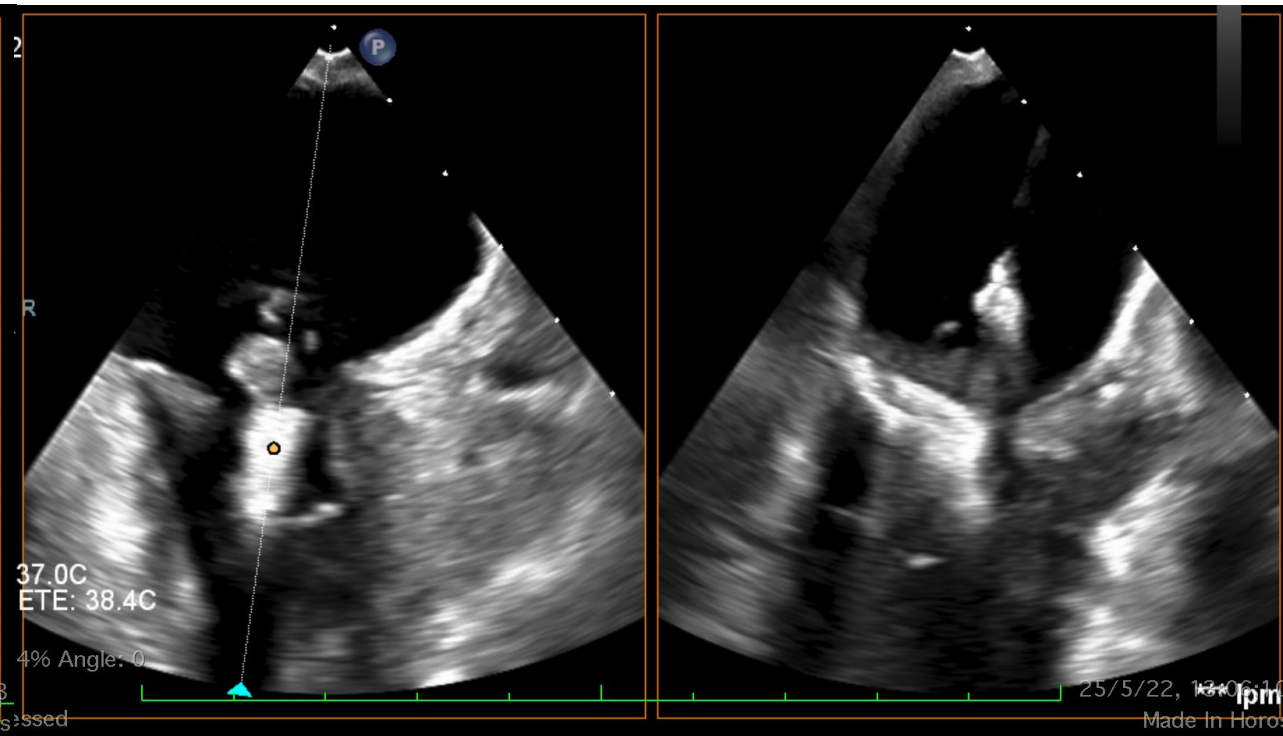
Intraprocedural TEE



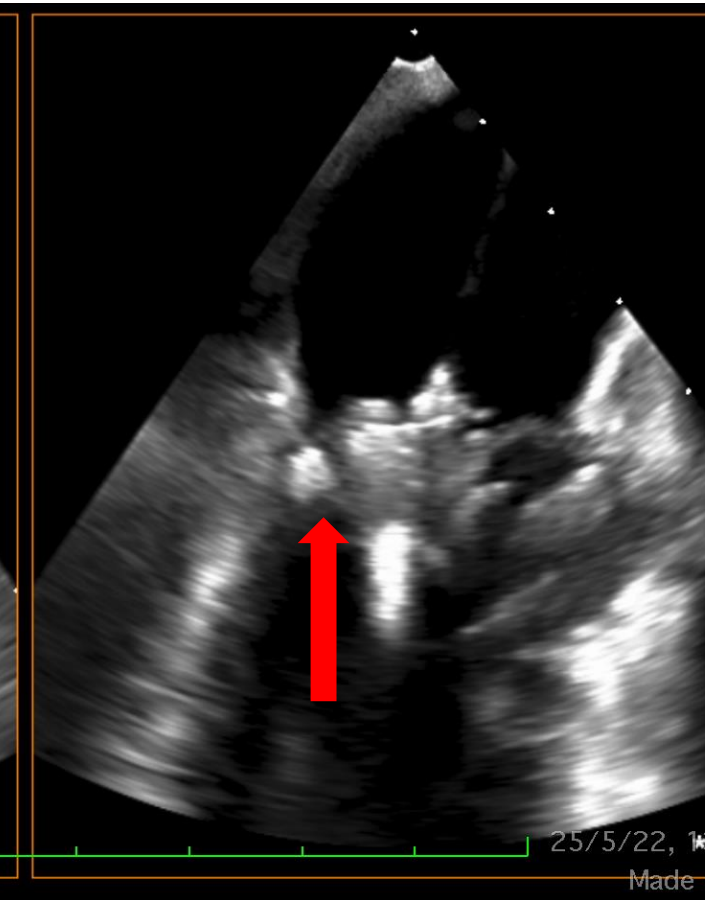
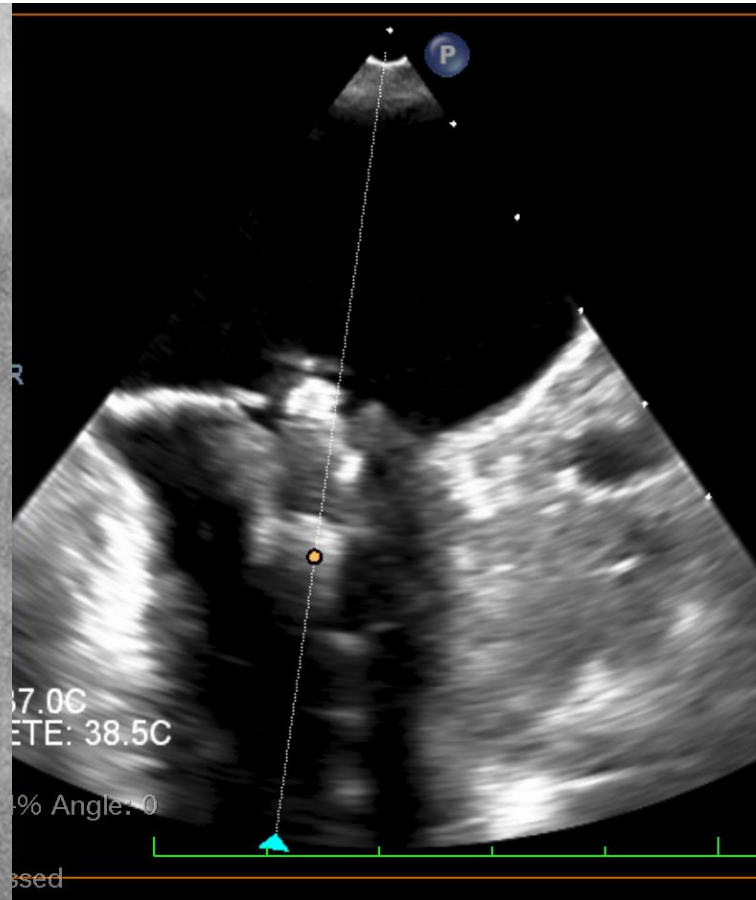
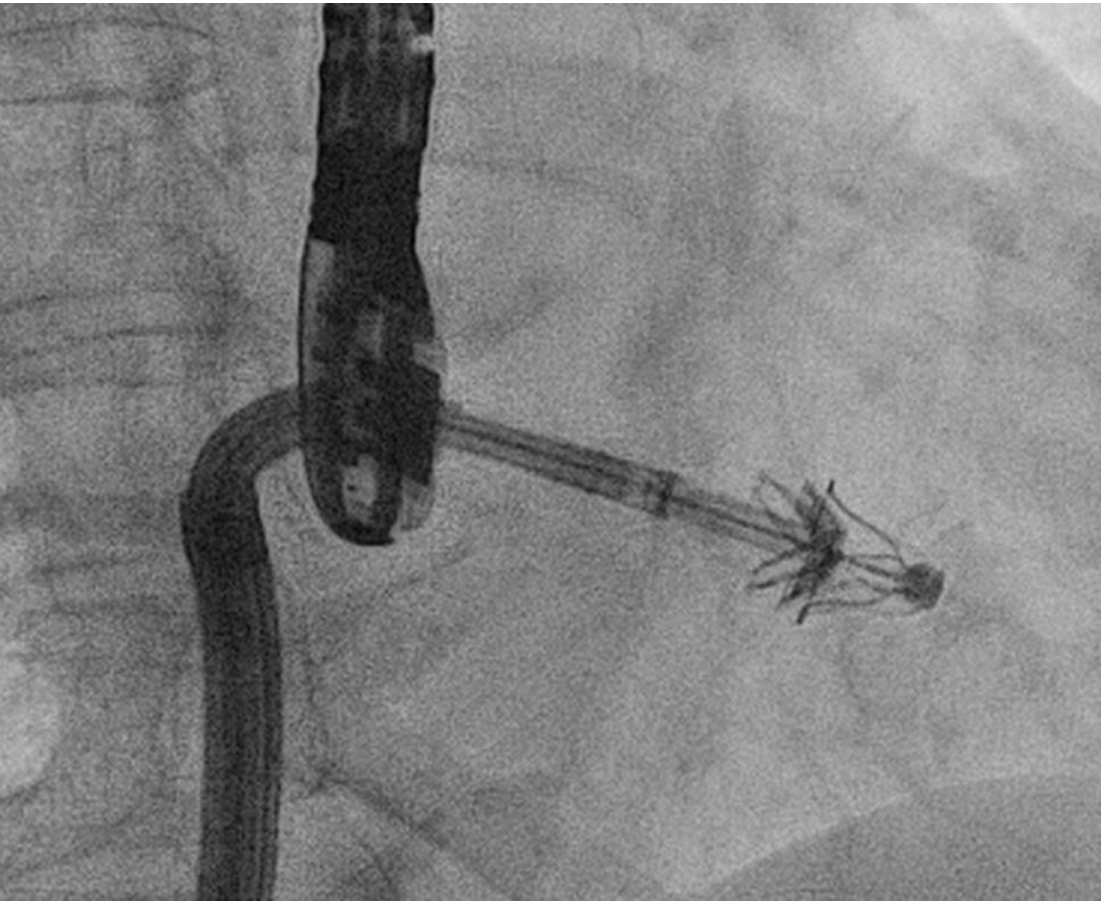
1st Clasping



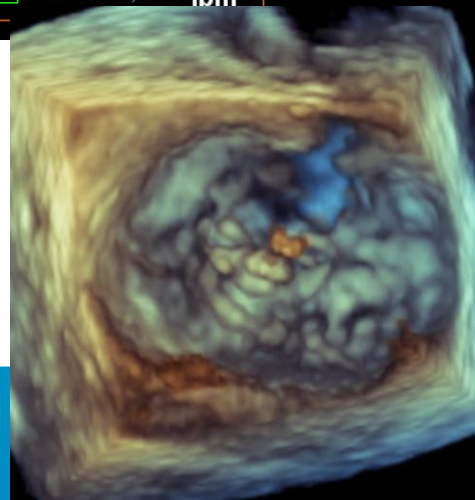
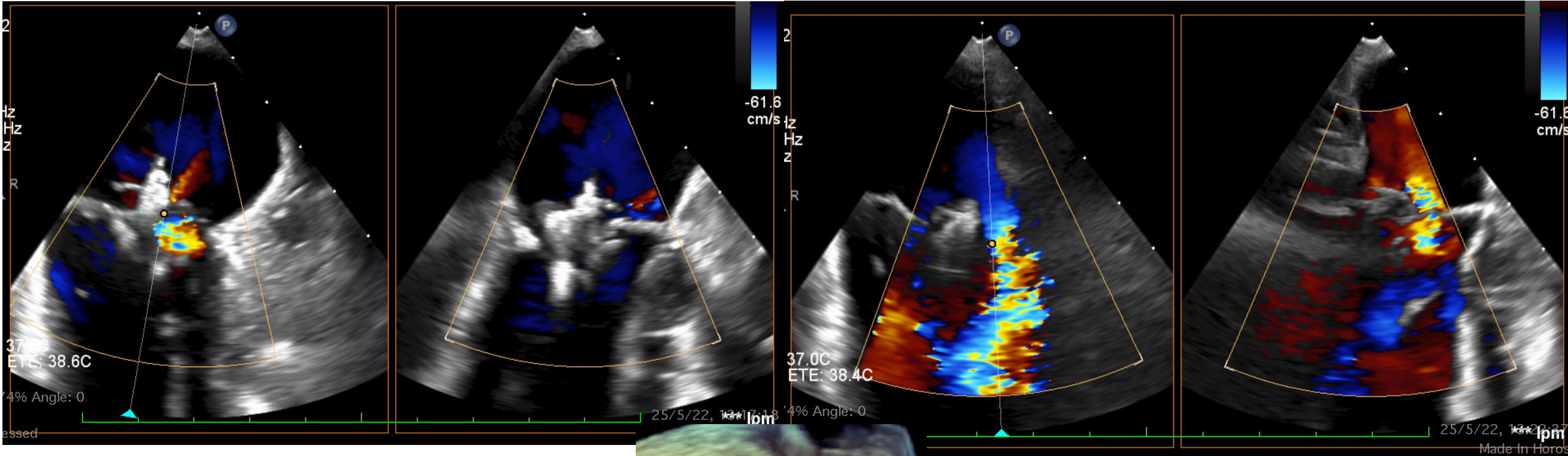
2nd Clasping



3rd Clasping



3rd Clasping

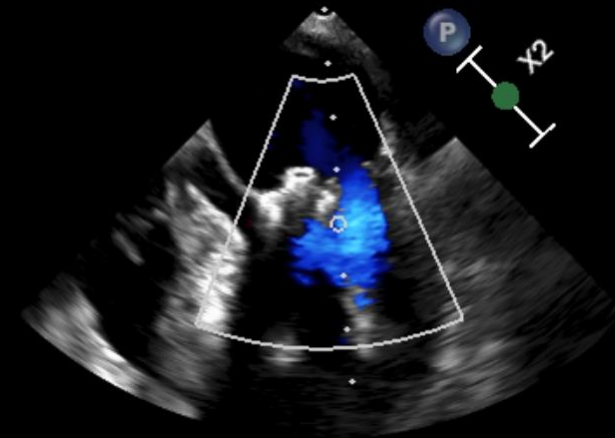


Pascal ACE evaluation

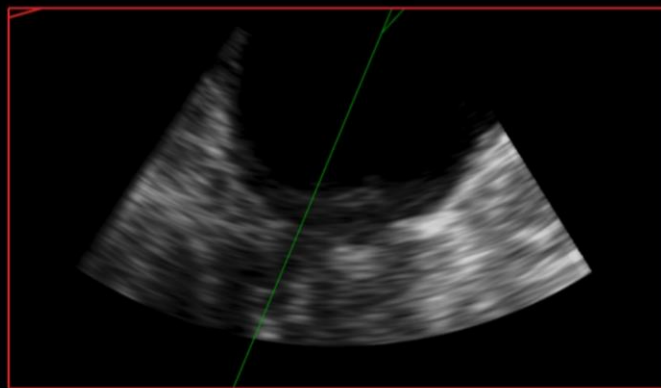
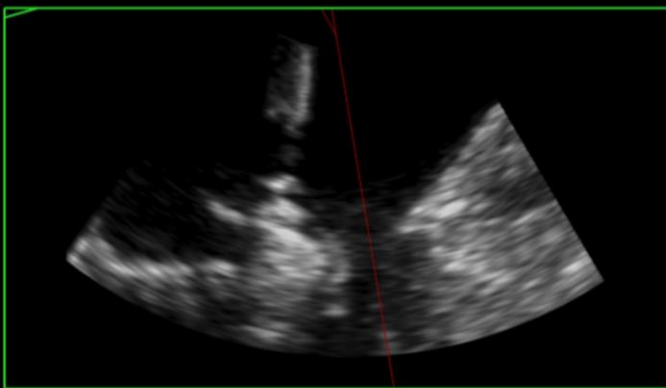
Area: $1.44 + 0.41 = 1.85\text{cm}^2$

Mean gradient: 3 mmHg

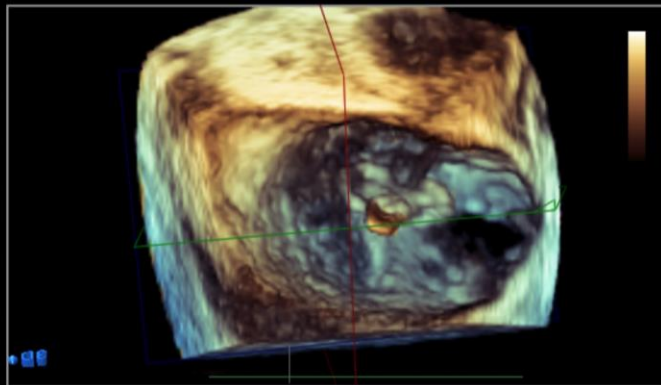
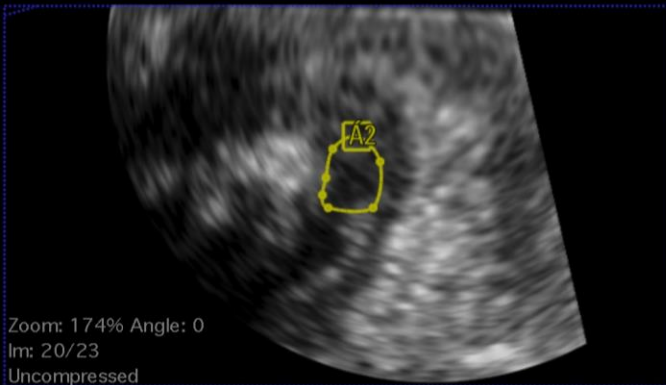
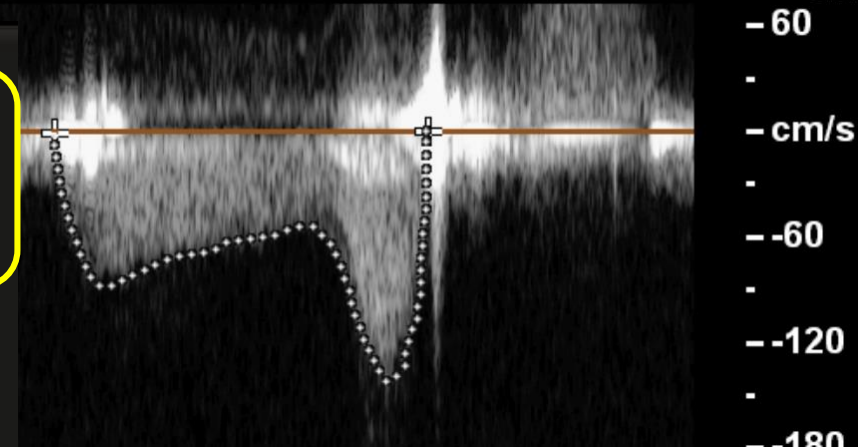
X8-2t
20Hz
8.1cm
0 19 180
2D
59%
C 50
P Des.
Gral.
FO
48%
7104Hz
FP 639Hz
4.4MHz



÷ Vmáx 142 cm/s
Vmedia 77.3 cm/s
GP máx 8 mmHg
GP medio 3 mmHg
IVT 44.1 cm

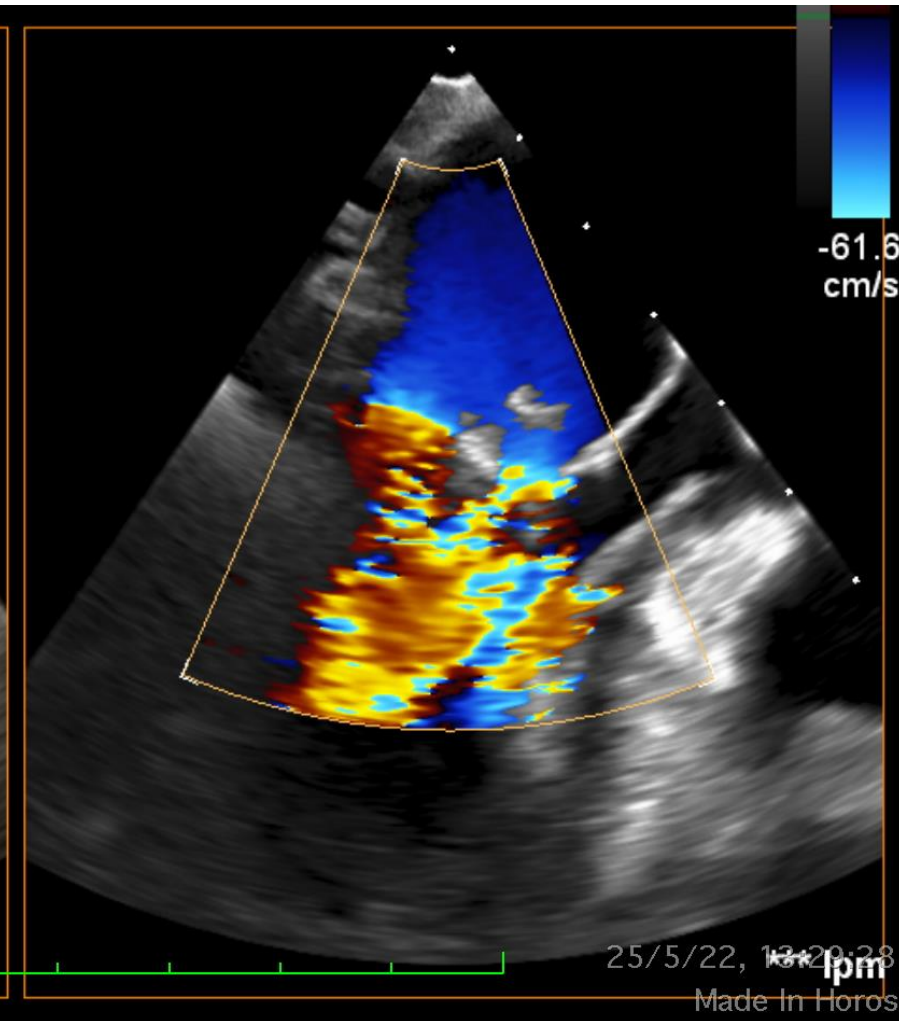
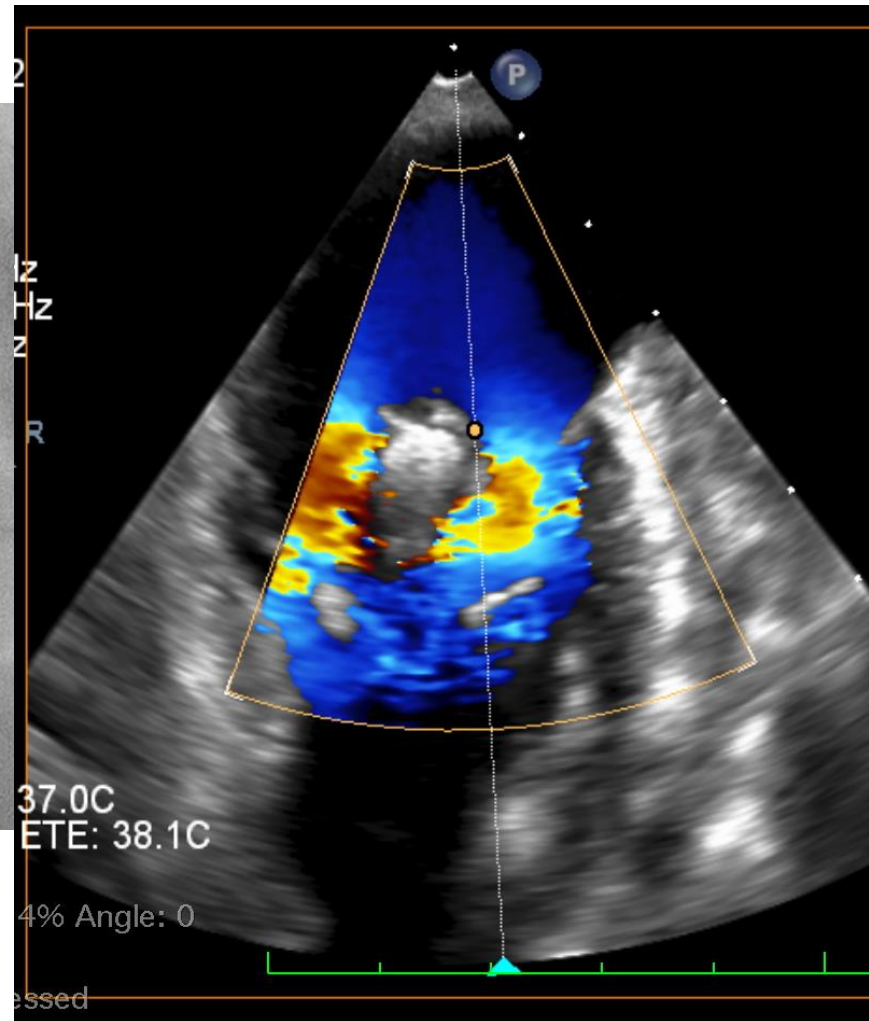
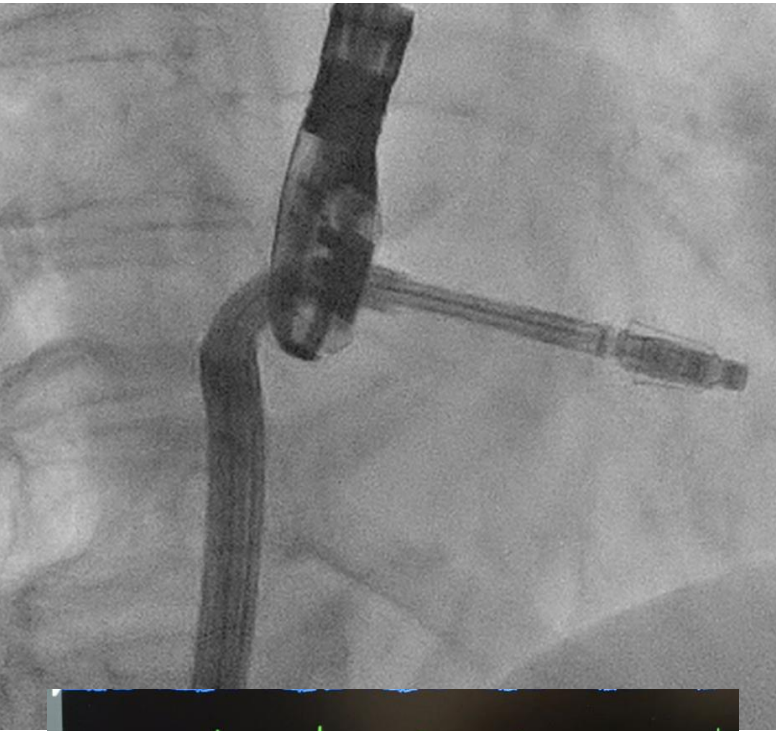


A1	
Área	1.44 cm ²
Circ.	4.41 cm
A2	
Área	0.41 cm ²
Circ.	2.35 cm

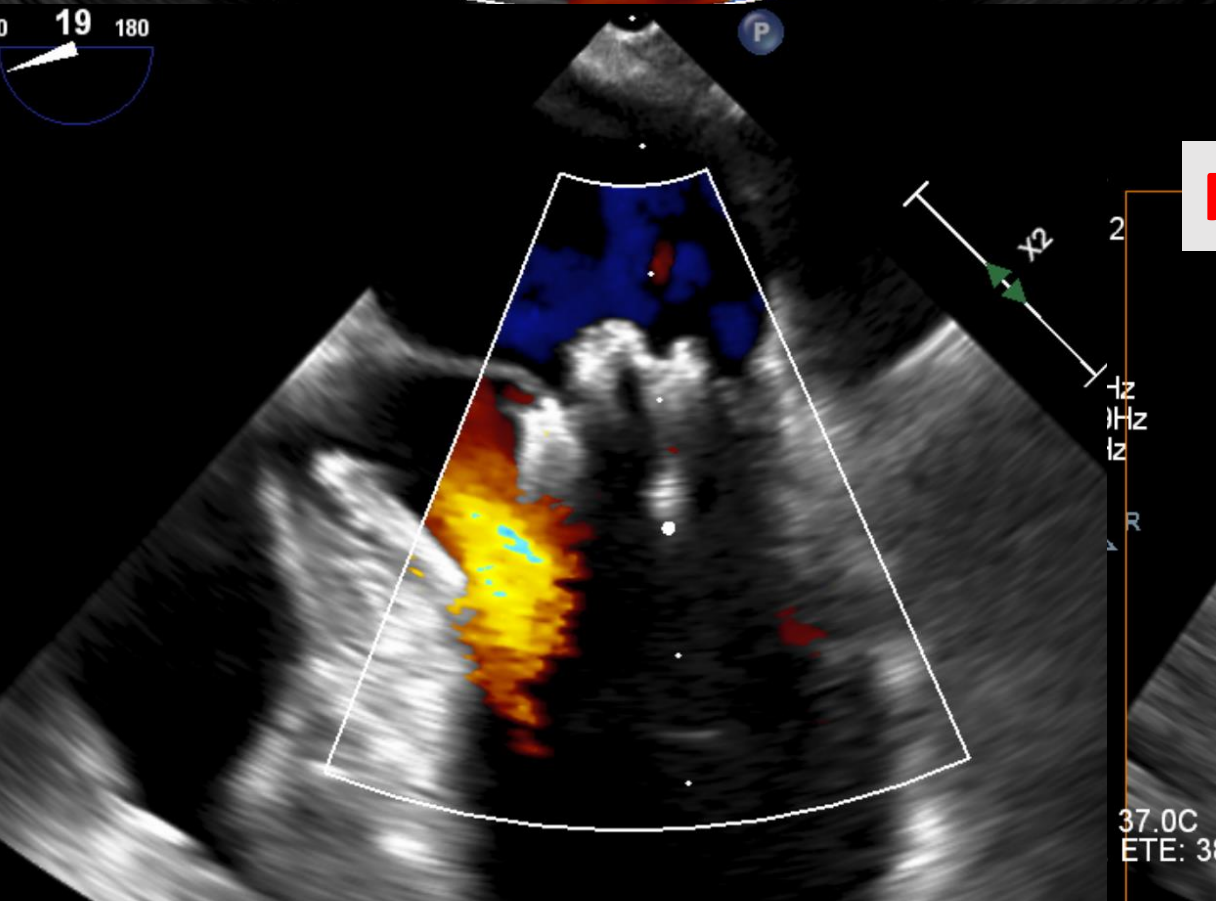
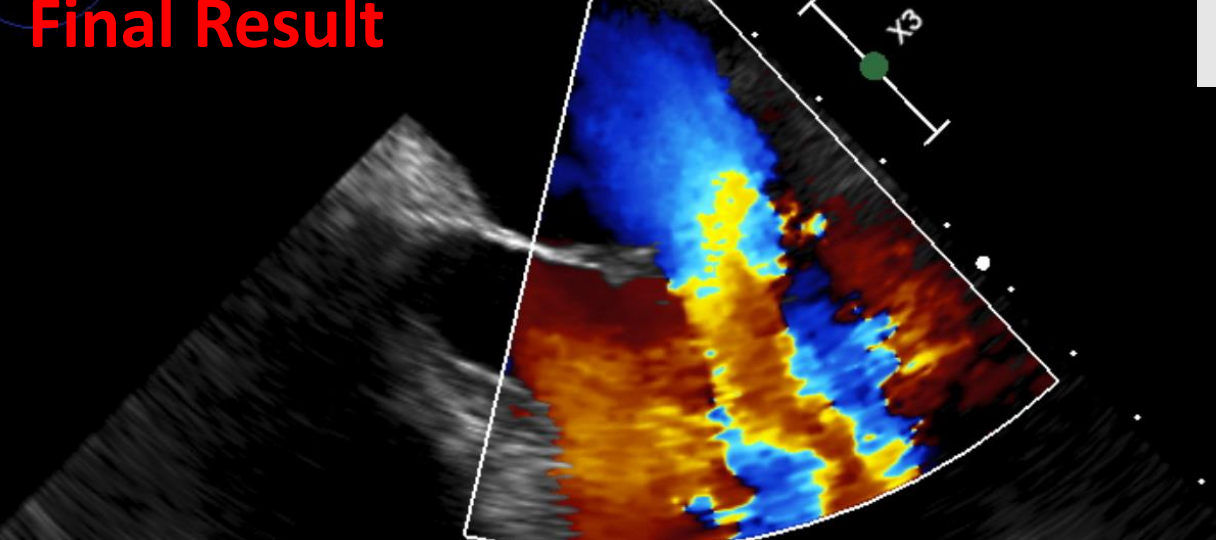


25/5/22, 13:2
Made In

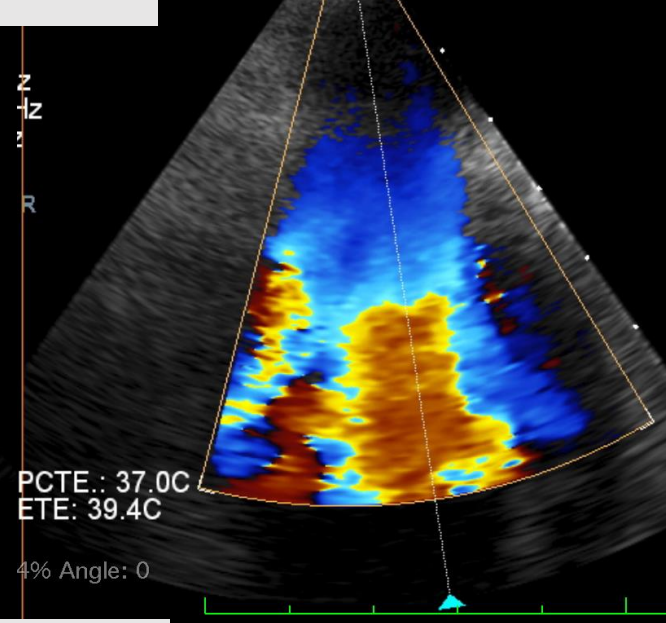
Pascal ACE Release



Final Result



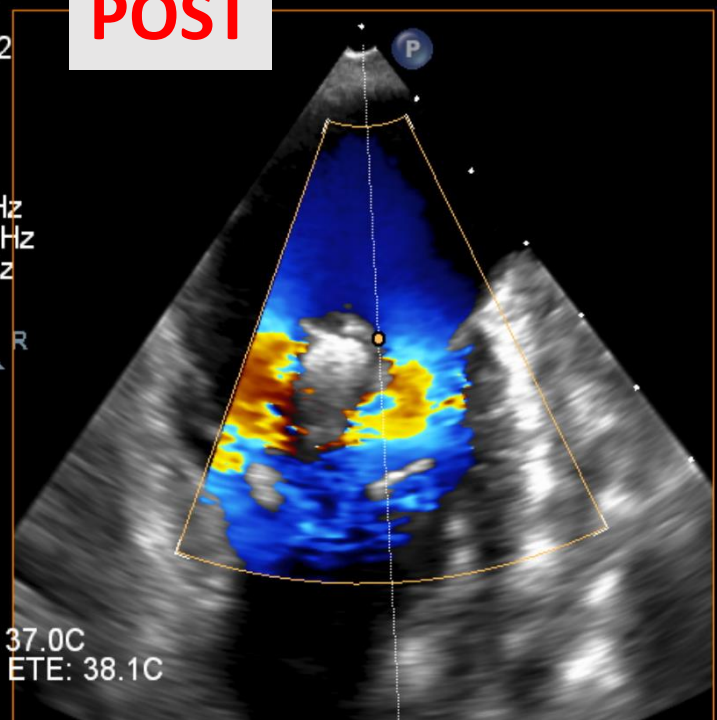
PRE



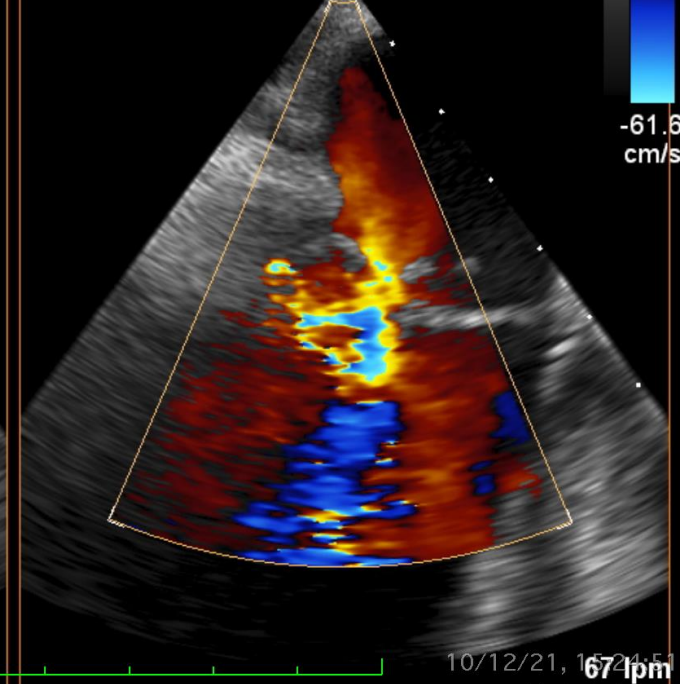
PCTE.: 37.0C
ETE: 39.4C

4% Angle: 0

POST

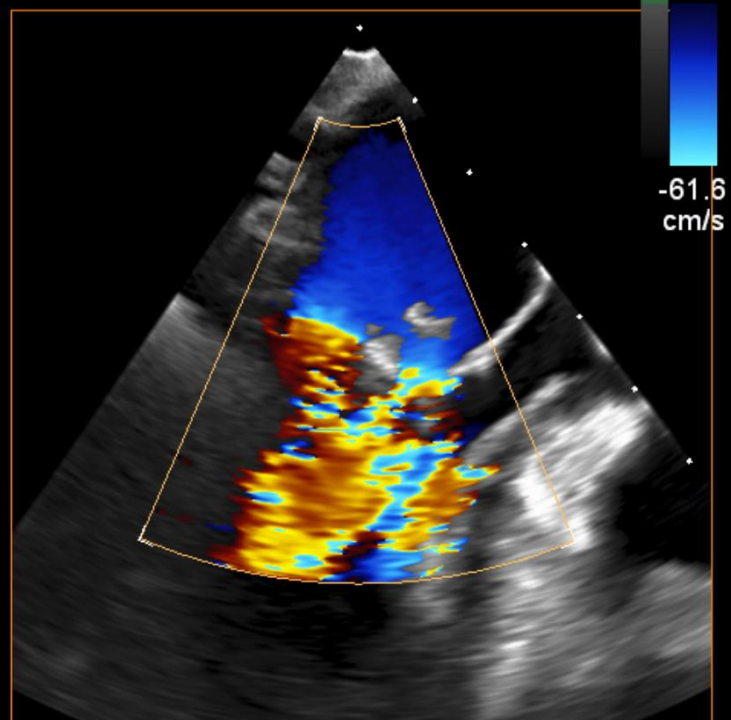


37.0C
ETE: 38.1C

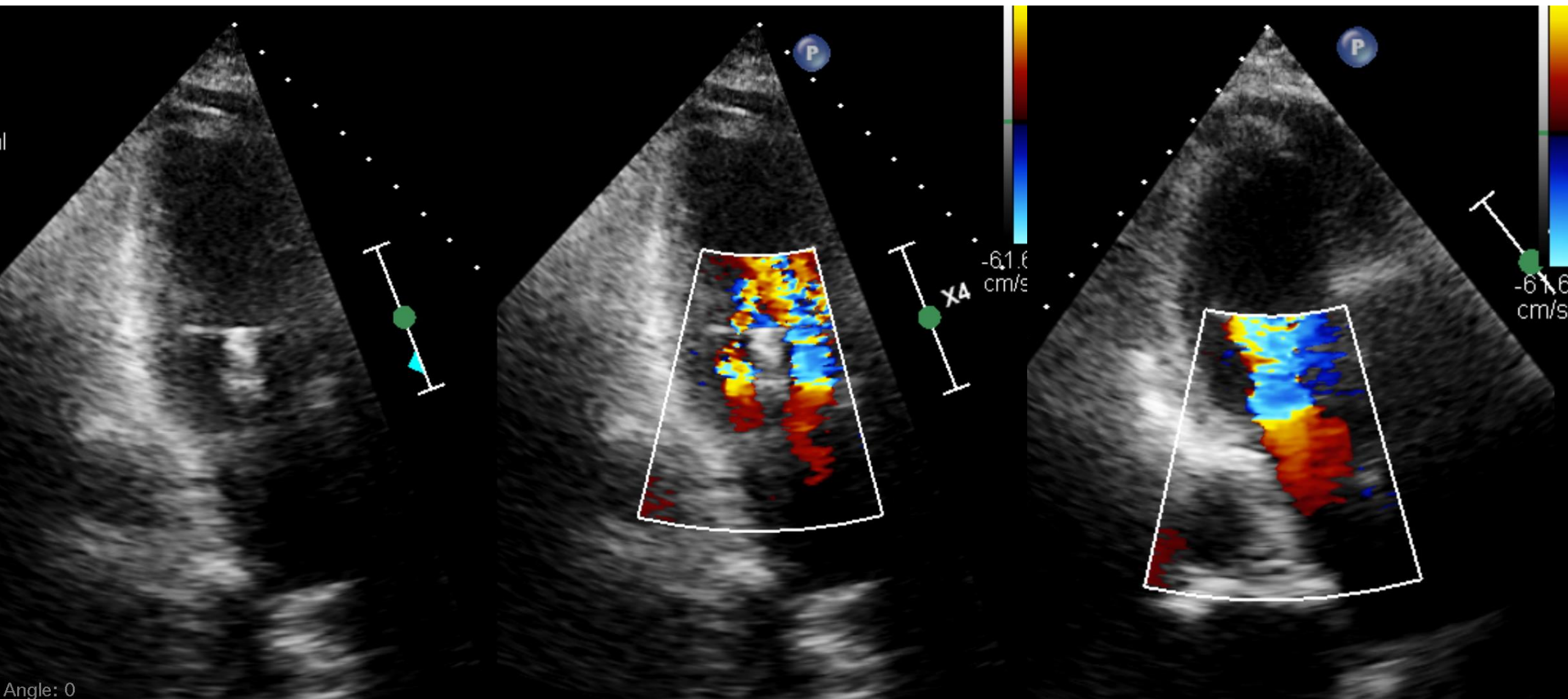


-61.6
cm/s

10/12/21, 15:24:51
67 bpm
Made In Horos



-61.6
cm/s



CONCLUSIONS

- Optimal imaging evaluation of the baseline TEE is crucial for the procedure
- MR is very dynamic and we should adapt and change fluid conditions during the procedure
- New technical features (such as independent grasping) of the new generation TEER devices allow to treat complex anatomies.
- Pascal device is very flexible and atraumatic with the valve

Muchas Gracias

Luis Nombela-Franco
luisnombela@yahoo.com