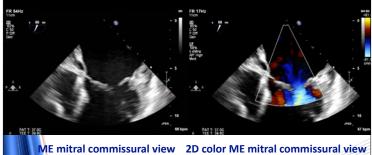
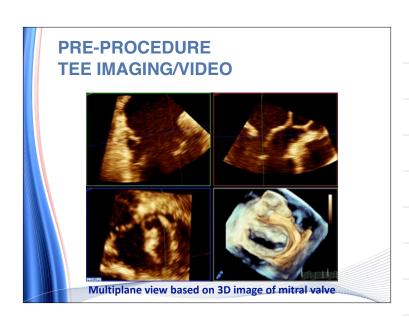


LET'S REVIEW A FIRST CASE...

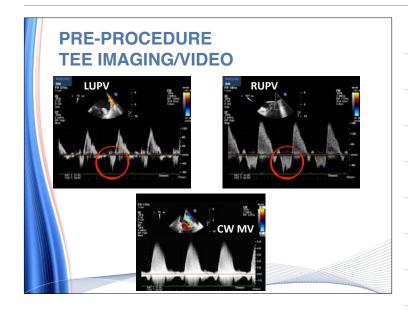
- 1. 79 yo F, tow truck driver & farmer presented with shortness of breath and symptoms of heart failure, on home oxygen
- 2. History was significant for breast cancer in remission from 2004-2014 after chemotherapy and radiation, now recurrent breast cancer, requiring repeated thoracocentesis for pleural effusion, started on experimental chemotherapy agent
- 3. Recently admitted for bacteremia and acute decompensated congestive heart failure (CHF), treated for endocarditis
- 4. Further workup revealed severe mitral regurgitation (MR) and patient was diagnosed with bileaflet prolapse and flail, scheduled for percutaneous mitral valve repair with the MitraClip®.

PRE-PROCEDURE **TEE IMAGING/VIDEO**









PROCEDURE UPDATE

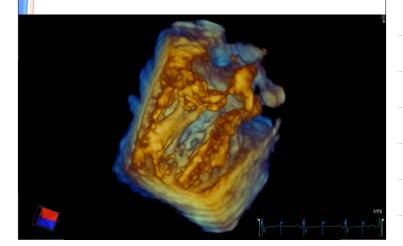
- Standard transeptal approach
- The overall procedural strategy was to enhance coaptation in in the anterolateral commissure (ALC).
- Given the extensive bileaflet prolapse, we opted to position the first MitraClip medial of the ACL



CHALLENGES WITH MOVING THE MITRALCLIP INTO THE COMMISSURES

- Excessive mobility in degenerative MR
- Complexity of MV apparatus (chordal apparatus) leads to increase risk of injury
- Clip orientation (perpendicularity) requires to adjust TEE imaging planes (multiplane)
- Reduced opportunity to move the MitraClip system
- Contact with myocardial wall (arrhythmia, injury)
- Mechanical forces might be very different compared to midline (A2/P2) position

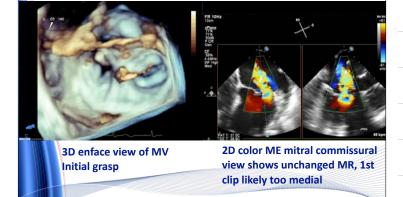
EXCESSIVE MOBILITY IN PRIMARY MR



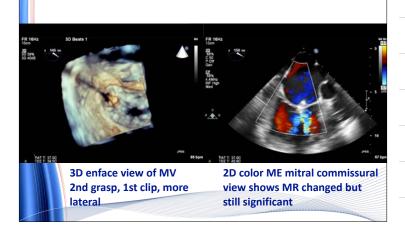
COMPLEXITY OF MV APPARATUS

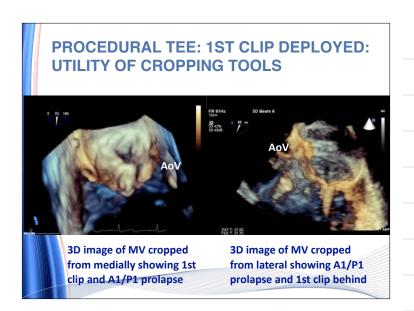


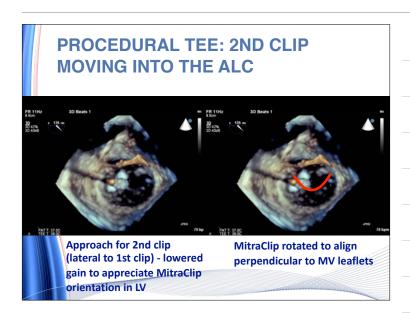
PROCEDURAL TEE: INITIAL GRASP



PROCEDURAL TEE: 2ND GRASP









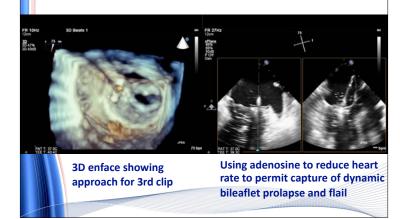
PROCEDURAL TEE IMAGING/VIDEO LUPV Improvement in PV flow RUPV All an gradient = 5 mmHg All and a g

CASE DISCUSSION - AUDIENCE

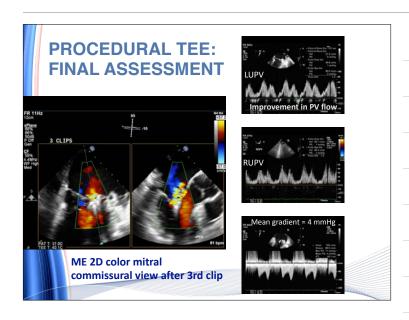
After the placement of 2 MitraClips, the severity of MR has been reduced significantly.

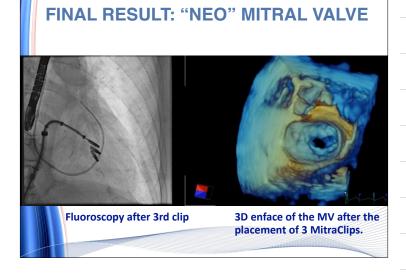
- A)3rd Mitraclip will increase the gradient even further
- B) Attempting to maneuver a clip into the ALC is too risky and should not be attempted.
- C) MitraClip therapy is all about reducing the severity of MR, which has already been achieved.
- D)Although technically challenging, adding a 3rd
 MitraClip to the ALC might completely "exclude" the
 ACL and result in further reduction of MR

PROCEDURAL TEE: 3RD CLIP



PROCEDURAL TEE: 3RD CLIP Stable clip position Simultaneous biplane view Stable clip position as seen from AL commissure



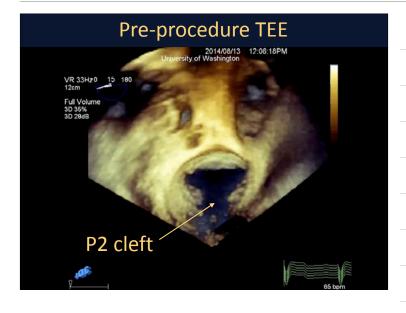


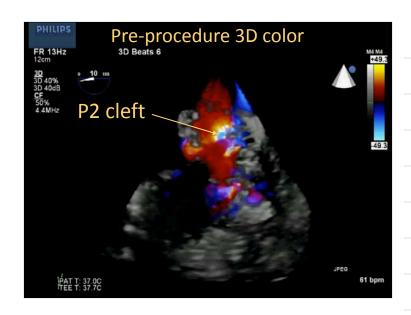
TEACHABLE POINTS FOR FIRST CASE

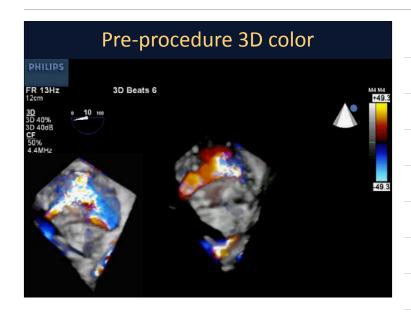
- Complex percutaneous repair of mitral valve with bileaflet prolapse in anterolateral commissure
- 2. 3D helped in delineating complex anatomy
- 3. Slowing the heart rate can assist with difficult MitraClip placement

CASE#2: ADULT CONGENITAL PATIENT

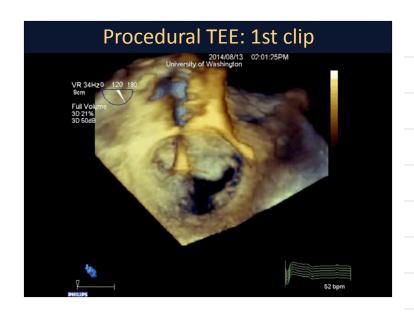
- 54-year-old gentleman born with complex congenital heart disease including transposition of the great vessels with VSD and pulmonary stenosis
- Palliation: left Blalock-Taussig shunt at 1 year of age
- Complete repair using the Rastelli procedure in 1979 including 25 mm composite RVOT conduit
- Progressive and ultimately severe bioprosthetic PV regurgitation, he underwent successful Melody valve implantation UW Washington in 2012
- Longstanding history of severe MV regurgitation

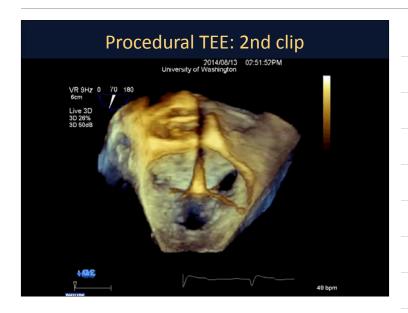






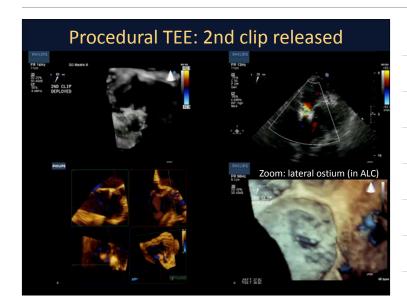


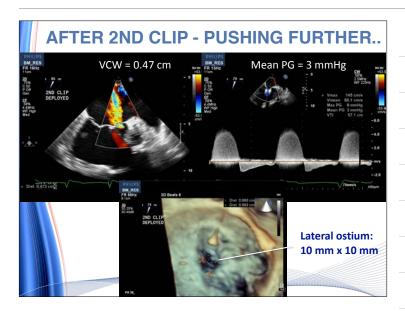






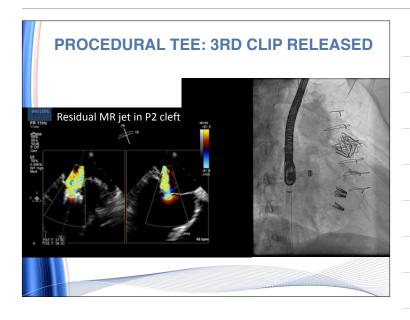












HOW FAR TO "PUSH IT" IN COMPLEX MITRACLIP CASES?

- Follow the <u>INDICATION FOR USE</u> (significant symptomatic mitral regurgitation (MR ≥ 3+) due to primary abnormality of the mitral apparatus [degenerative MR] in patients who have been determined to be at prohibitive risk for MV surgery by a heart valve team....
- Depends on your team's skill & comfort level
- Real-time 3D navigation of anatomical and functional challenges for device delivery is essential
- Team communication is key
- Consider backup plan

