

I prefer the 2nd generation beating heart mitral valve repair with E-PTFE chordae



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Harpoon Mitral Valve Repair System





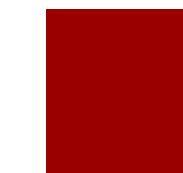
Hemostatic Introducer to reduce blood loss and improve tactile feedback

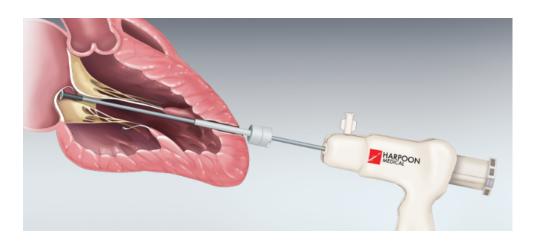
Proprietary Anchor
with an ePTFE suture as the only
element left in the heart





Harpoon Mitral Valve Repair System





- Simple, minimally-invasive, beating-heart, off pump repair
- Echo-guided chordal placement



Hemostatic Introducer



Low-Profile
Delivery System
9 Fr shafted instrument

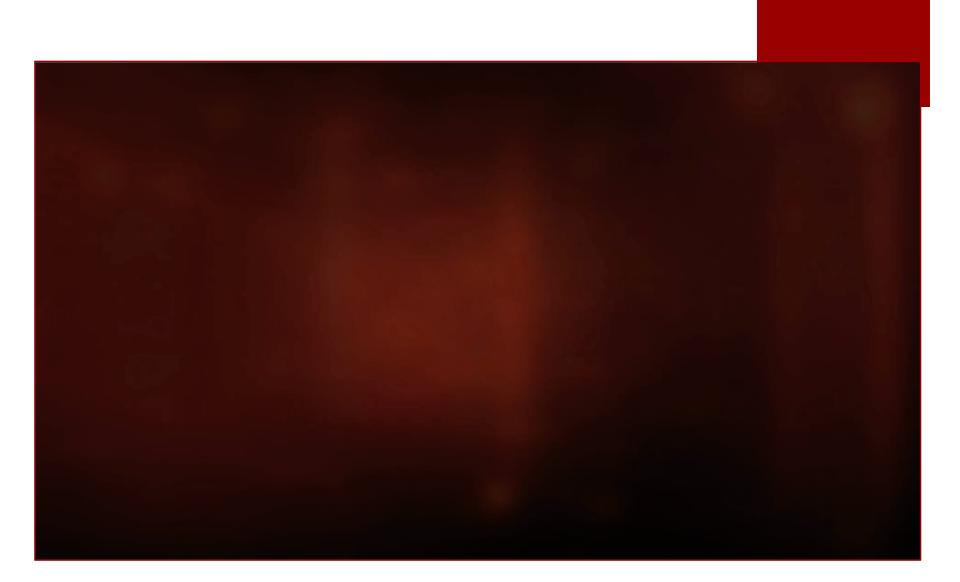


Secure Anchoring

Self-forming ePTFE knot

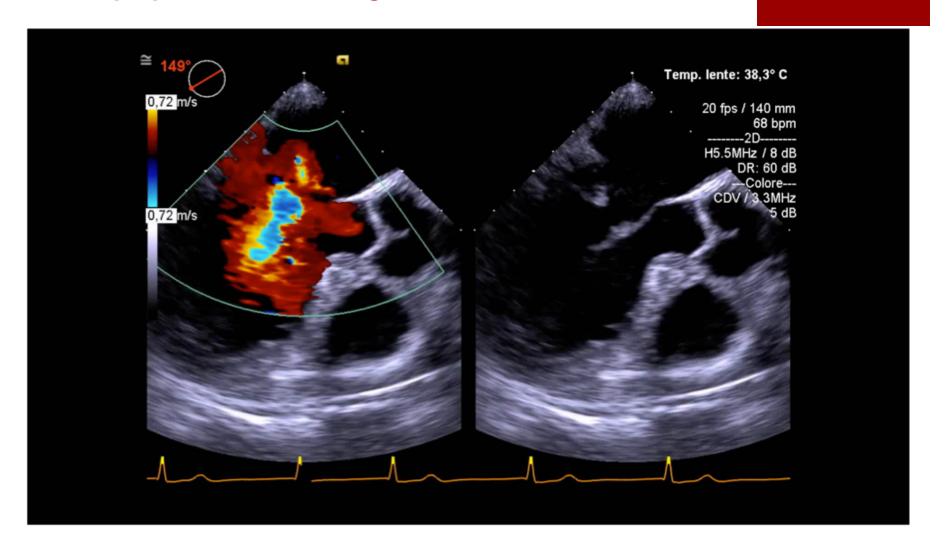






HARPOON Procedure Key Steps

Delivery System Positioning



Beating-Heart Mitral Valve Repair Using a Novel ePTFE Cordal Implantation Device



A Prospective Trial

James S. Gammie, MD, ^a Krzysztof Bartus, MD, PhD, ^b Andrzej Gackowski, MD, PhD, ^b Michael N. D'Ambra, MD, ^c Piotr Szymanski, MD, PhD, ^d Agata Bilewska, MD, PhD, ^d Mariusz Kusmierczyk, MD, PhD, ^d Bogusław Kapelak, MD, PhD, ^b Jolanta Rzucidło-Resil, MD, ^b Neil Moat, MBBS, ^c Alison Duncan, MBBS, PhD, ^e Rashmi Yadev, MBBS, PhD, ^e Steve Livesey, MBChB, ^f Paul Diprose, MBChB, ^f Gino Gerosa, MD, PhD, ^g Augusto D'Onofrio, MD, ^g Demetrio Pitterello, MD, ^g Paolo Denti, MD, ^h Giovanni La Canna, MD, ^h Michele De Bonis, MD, ^h Ottavio Alfieri, MD, PhD, ^b Judy Hung, MD, ^l Piotr Kolsut, MD, PhD, ^d

89 patients screened

Isolated posterior leaflet (Mainly P2)

30 enrolled

6 sites in 3 countries

| TABLE 1 Baseline Characteristics of the Patients | |
|---|-----------------|
| Age, yrs | 61 ± 13 |
| Males | 23 (77) |
| BMI, kg/m ² | 26.2 ± 3.7 |
| NYHA Class, % | |
| T. | 15 (50) |
| II | 10 (33) |
| III | 5 (17) |
| IV | 0 (0) |
| STS PROM, % | 0.69 ± 0.72 |
| EuroSCORE II, % | 1.2 ± 1.3 |
| Atrial fibrillation | 9 (30)* |
| Hypertension | 22 (73) |
| Diabetes mellitus | 3 (10) |
| Glomerular filtration rate, ml/min/m ² | 79.1 ± 15.5 |
| Cardiac structure and function | |
| Mean LV ejection fraction, % | 69 ± 7 |
| LA diameter, cm | 46 ± 7 |
| LV end-diastolic diameter, cm | 53 ± 6 |
| LV end-systolic diameter, cm | 32 ± 6 |
| sPAP, mm Hg | 42 ± 13 |
| Isolated P2 prolapse | 28 (93) |
| Isolated P3 prolapse | 1 (3) |
| P2/P3 prolapse | 1 (3) |

Technical success rate of (28/30), 93%

Mean n°of Chords 3.9±1

Intraoperative blood loss 276±196 ml

Length of stay 6.7±1.6 days

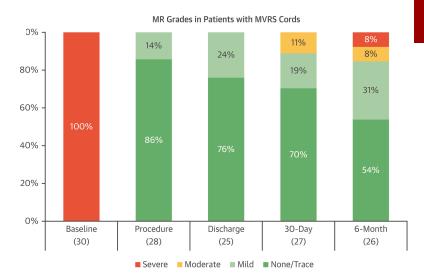
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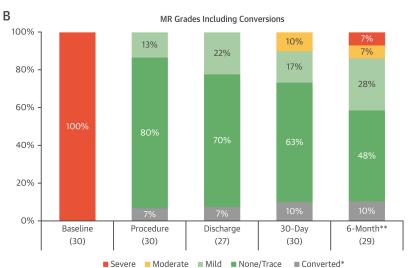
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TABLE 2 Echocardiographic Results

| | Screening | 30 Day | 6 Month | p Value |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------|
| LVEDD, mm | $\textbf{53} \pm \textbf{6}$ | $49\pm5^*$ | $48\pm6^{*}$ | < 0.001 |
| LVESD, mm | $\textbf{33} \pm \textbf{6}$ | $\textbf{33} \pm \textbf{5}$ | $\textbf{32} \pm \textbf{5}$ | 0.31 |
| LA volume, ml | 106 ± 36 | 72 \pm 26* | $69 \pm 24 ^{*}$ | < 0.001 |
| LV EDV, ml | $\textbf{161} \pm \textbf{36}$ | $123\pm28^{\color{red}*}$ | $122\pm30^{*}$ | < 0.001 |
| LV ESV, ml | $\textbf{52} \pm \textbf{20}$ | 49 ± 13 | 45 ± 14 | < 0.001 |
| LVEF, % | 69 ± 7 | $\textbf{61} \pm \textbf{6*}$ | 66 ± 7 | < 0.001 |
| MV annular diameter, mm | $\textbf{34.7} \pm \textbf{5.8}$ | $\textbf{31.2} \pm \textbf{4.0}$ | $\textbf{28.2} \pm \textbf{5.1*}$ | < 0.001 |
| Mitral annular area, cm ² | 10.0 ± 2.7 | $\textbf{8.4} \pm \textbf{2.0} \textbf{\dagger}$ | $\textbf{6.9} \pm \textbf{2.0*}$ | < 0.001 |
| Mean MV gradient, mm Hg | NA | 1.3 ± 0.5 | 1.5 ± 0.6 | 0.30 |

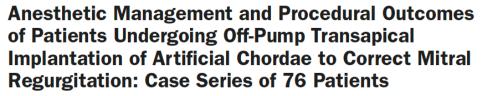
Values are mean \pm SD. *p < 0.001 vs. baseline. †p < 0.05 compared to baseline.

LA = left atrial; LV EDV = left ventricular end-diastolic volume; LV ESV = left ventricular end-systolic volume; LVEDD = left ventricular end-diastolic dimension; LVESD = left ventricular end-systolic dimension; MV=mitral valve.

Potential benefits over 1° generation device

Single entry in the LV-No «In & Out»

Reduced blood loss



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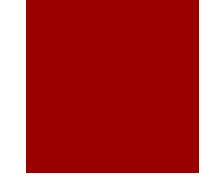
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| Table 3. Perioperative Data (n = 76) | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Intraoperative variables Duration of surgery (min), median (IQR) | 120 (115–145) |
| Blood loss during surgery (mL), median (IQR) | 500 (350–700) |
| mL, n (%) Retransfusion of washed erythrocytes (mL), median (IQR) | 250 (180–395) |
| Retransfusion of washed erythrocytes, n (%) Intraoperative blood loss in patients who had retransfusion (mL), median (IQR) | 46 (61) 600 (440–930) |
| Intraoperative blood loss, in no retransfused patients (mL), median (IQR) | 400 (250–500) |

Smaller entry site (9 Fr.)



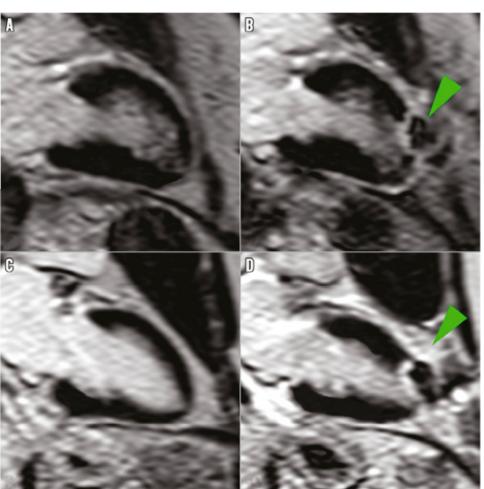
Reduced LV scar



Myocardial injury following transcatheter aortic valve implantation: insights from delayed-enhancement cardiovascular magnetic resonance

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Conclusions

- Harpoon enables echo-guided beating heart anchoring of e-PTFE artificial chords
- It is a truly micro-invasive procedure (9 Fr. Delivery system, beating heart, off-pump, advanced imaging)
- Procedural traumatism and bleeding are limited
- It allows for real time confirmation of the intra-operative results
- It does not preclude future reinterventions

