



*Direct Annuloplasty with  
QuantumCor: Device Evolution,  
Techniques and First-in-Man  
Results*

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# *Presenter Disclosure Information*

*Name: RICHARD R. HEUSER M.D.*

*Within the past 12 months, the presenter or their spouse/partner have had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organization listed below.*

## *Company Name*

## *Relationship*

*QuantumCor*

*Major Stock Holder/Medical Director*

*Spectranetics, Inc.*

*Honorarium*

*CSI*

*Stockholder*

*Patents* -- *RF, Snares, Wires, Balloon Catheters, Covered Stents, Devices for Arterial Venous Connection, Devices for LV and RV Closure, Sheaths*



# *I Am Presenting on Behalf of QuantumCor, Inc.*

*This work would not have been  
possible without the  
contributions of the following:*

- Thomas Witzel*
- Duane Dickens*
- Dr. Patricia Takeda*
- Dr. Ramil Goel*
- Dr. Shishir Murarka*



# Ischemic Mitral Regurgitation

- Acute\*
- Chronic\*\*

\* Tcheng JE, Jackman JD, Jr., Nelson CL, Gardner LH, Smith LR, Rankin JS, et al. Outcome of patients sustaining acute ischemic mitral regurgitation during myocardial infarction.

\*\* Trichon BH, Felker GM, Shaw LK, Cabell CH, O'Connor CM. Relation of frequency and severity of mitral regurgitation to survival among patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction and heart failure. *Am J. Cardiol* 2003;91(5):538-43.



# Coronary Angioplasty for Acute Mitral Regurgitation Due to Myocardial Infarction

## A Nonsurgical Treatment Preserving Mitral Valve Integrity

RICHARD R. HEUSER, M.D.; GERRY L. MADDoux, M.D.; JEROME E. GOSS, M.D.; BARRY W. RAMO, M.D.; GILBERT L. RAFF, M.D.; and NEAL SHADOFF, M.D.; Albuquerque, New Mexico

Annals of Internal Medicine. 1987;107:852-855.



Chronic Ischemic Mitral  
Regurgitation is found in 10-  
20% of patients with coronary  
artery disease and is a major  
cause of CHF after MI



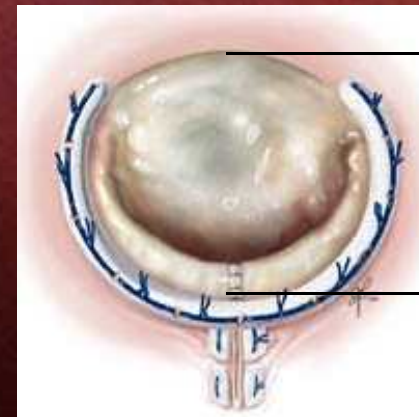
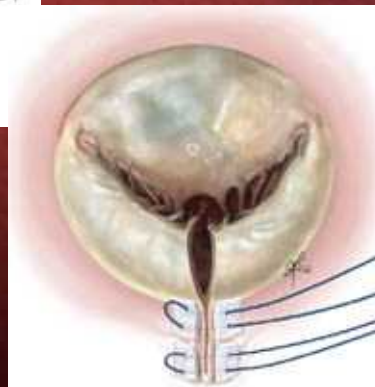


# GAME CHANGER





# Surgical Repair



- *Surgical Procedure (Annuloplasty)*
  - ✓ *Surgeon resect posterior annulus*
  - ✓ *Reduce size of posterior annulus*
  - ✓ *Objective: Reduce distance between valve leaflets*
  - ✓ *Goal: Anterior posterior (A/P) reduction of ~20%*

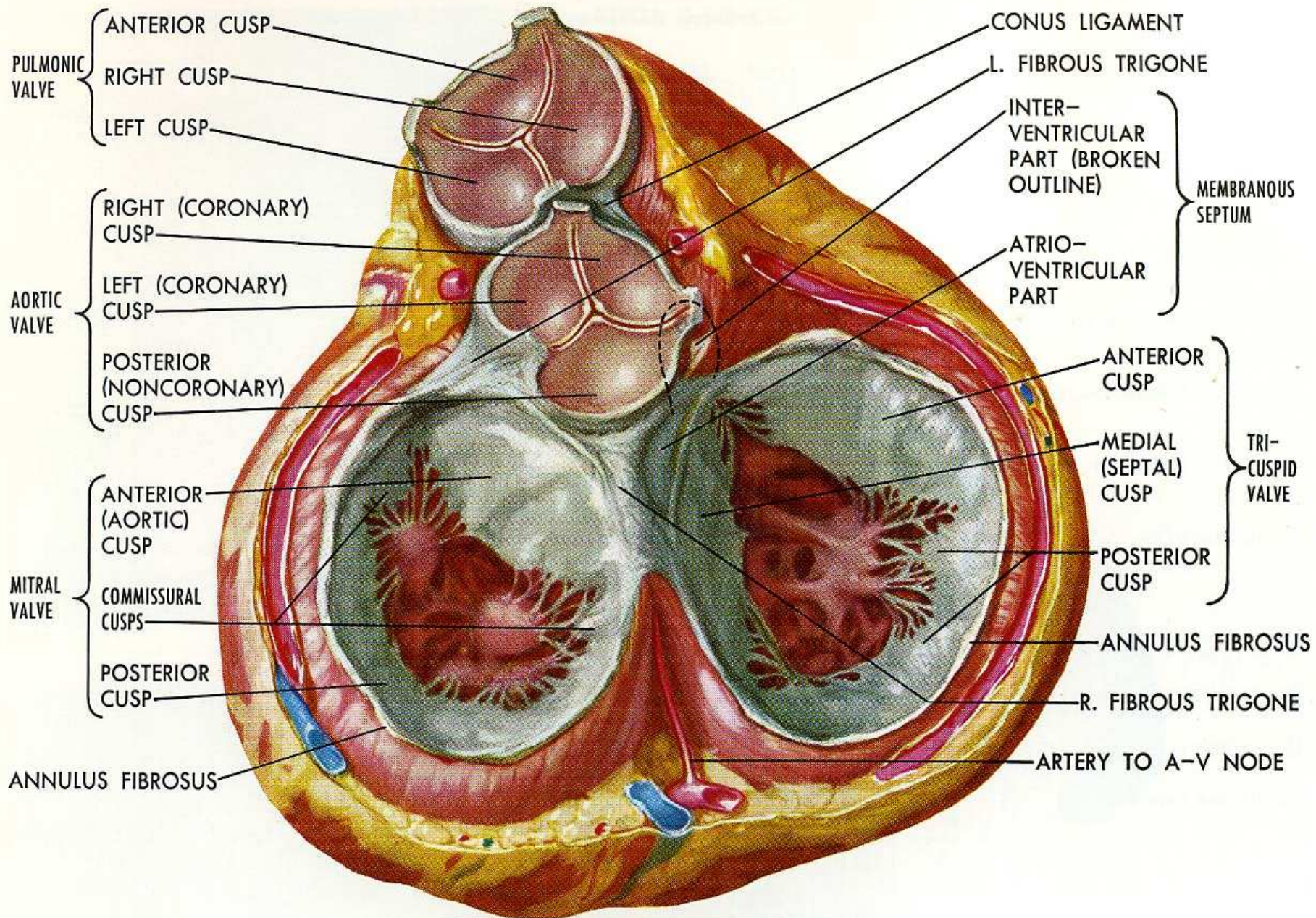


# Percutaneous Mitral Valve

Treatment will need to be:

- Direct valve approach;
- Annular approach;
- Repeatable;
- Cannot preclude future mitral valve repair





**THE HEART IN DIASTOLE: VIEWED FROM BASE WITH ATRIA REMOVED**

*Background*

# *Mitral Annulus Slices*

*(Trichrome Stain)*



*Left, Posterior Leaflet Segment*



*Middle, Posterior Leaflet Segment*



*Right, Posterior Leaflet Segment*



# COLLAGEN CAN BE SHRUNK



-- The amount of shrinkage is dependent on time and temperature

-- First Shown in 1871



# QUANTUMCOR

*The QuantumCor™ Device Uses  
Radiofrequency (RF) Energy At Sub-  
ablative Temperatures To Produce  
Contraction Of The Mitral Valve Annulus  
And Theoretically Reduces Mitral  
Regurgitation.*



# Safe Window of Collagen Heating is Possible

Shrinkage Rate Is Dependent On Temperature Level

- Wide Spectrum Of Temperatures Feasible With Rf.
- Important To Treat Annulus Within Brief Interval.
- Tendon Data Show 20% Shrinkage To Be Maximal, Without Loss Of Tensile Strength.
- QuantumCor Studies Show >20% Annular Shrinkage Is Feasible.



# *Method*

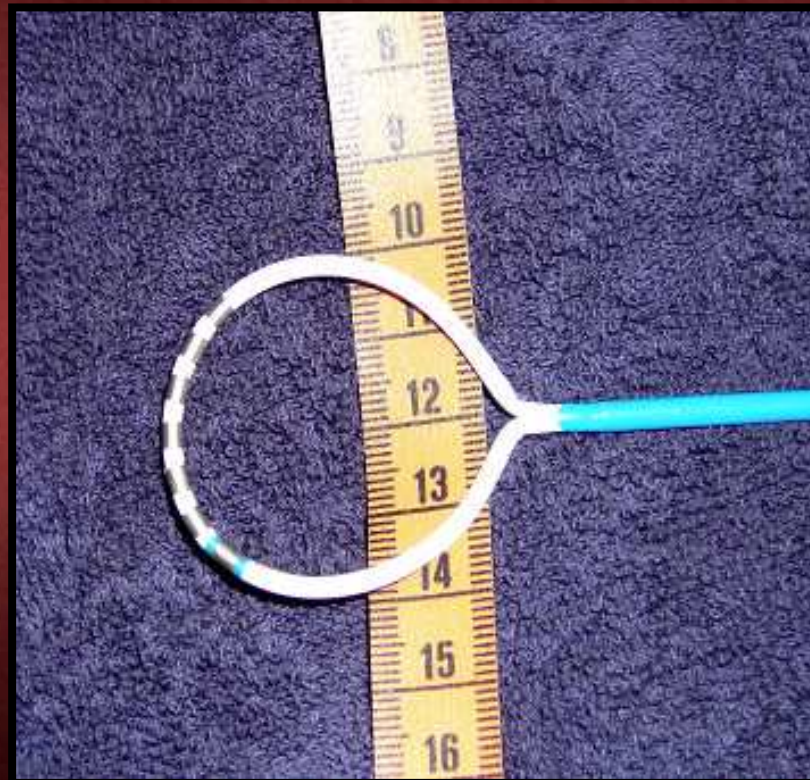




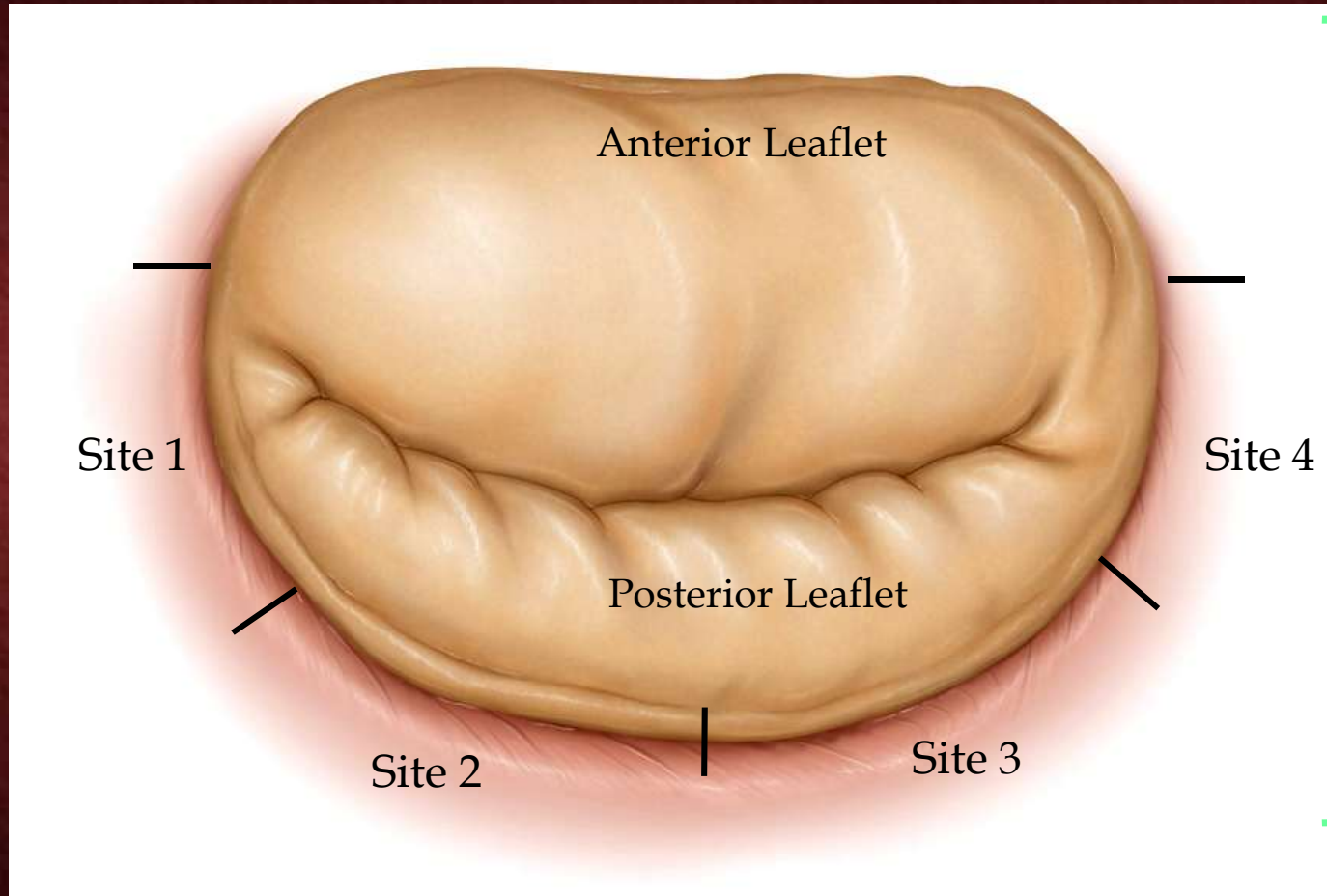
## *Method*

# *Boa-Surg*

- *7 Electrodes/14 Thermocouples*
- *3mm Length*
- *2mm Spacing*
- *40mm Loop Diameter*



# *Mitral Annulus Treatment Sites*

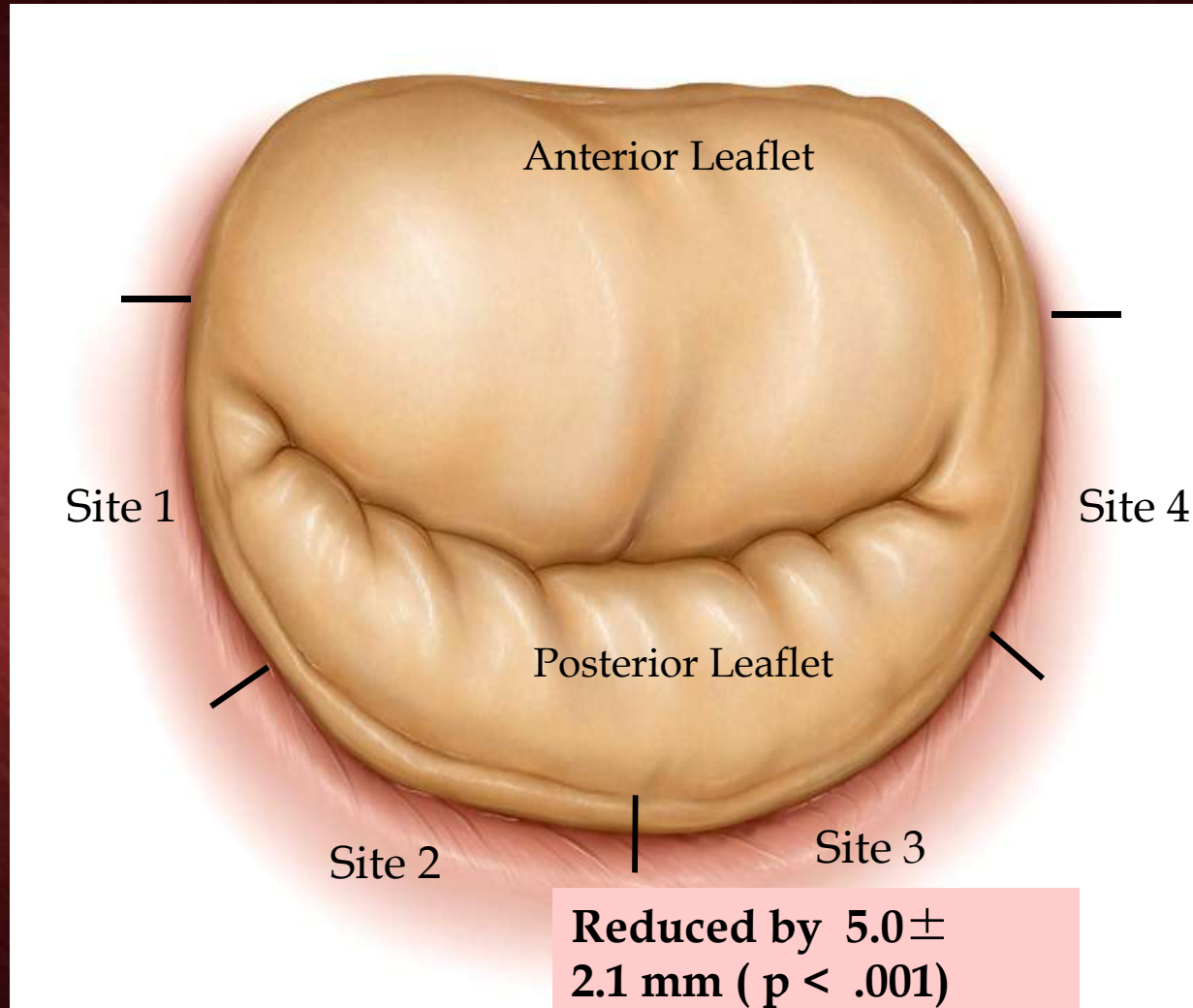


*PA or  
Septal  
Lateral*



# RESULTS

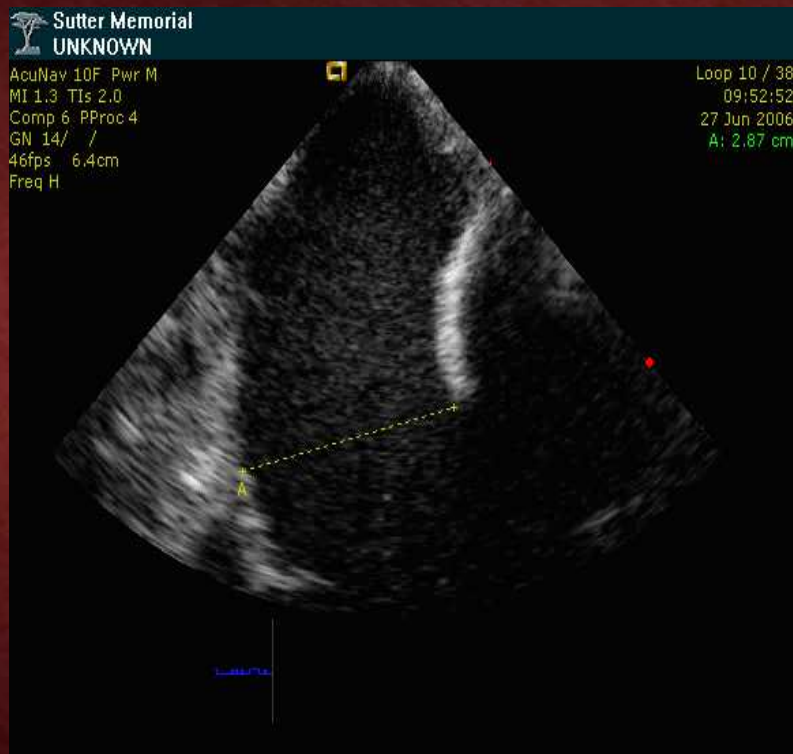
## Mitral Annulus Treatment Sites



*PA or  
Septal  
Lateral*

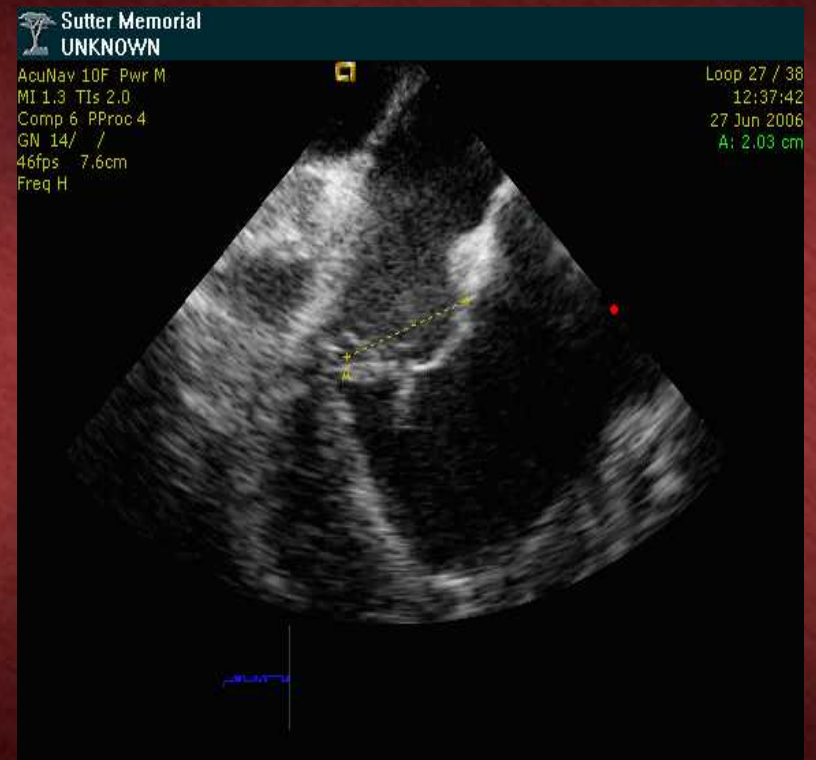
# Intracardiac Echo ICE

*Mitral valve pre-treatment*



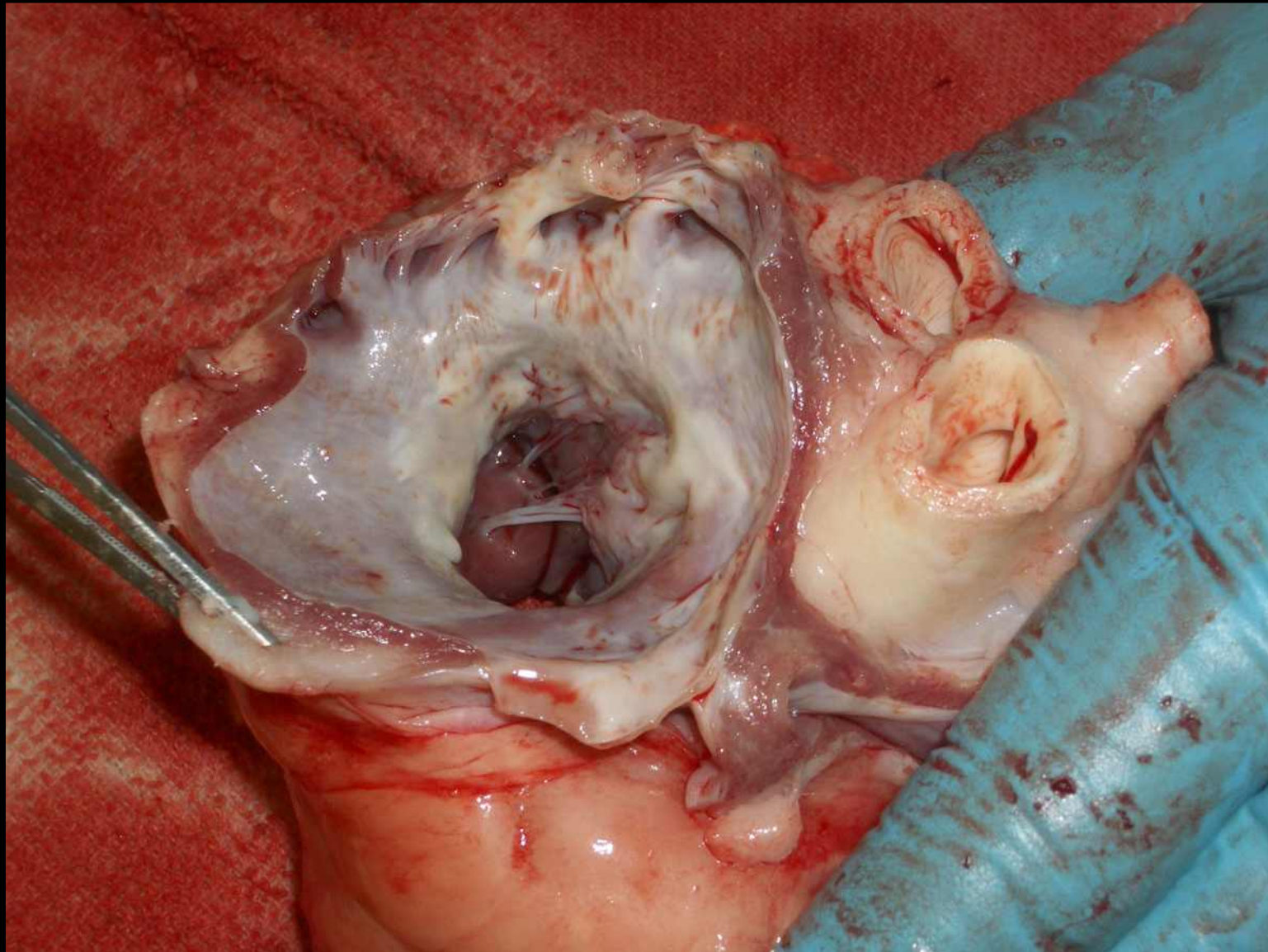
*A/P diameter 28.7 mm*

*Mitral valve post-treatment*



*A/P diameter 20.3 mm*





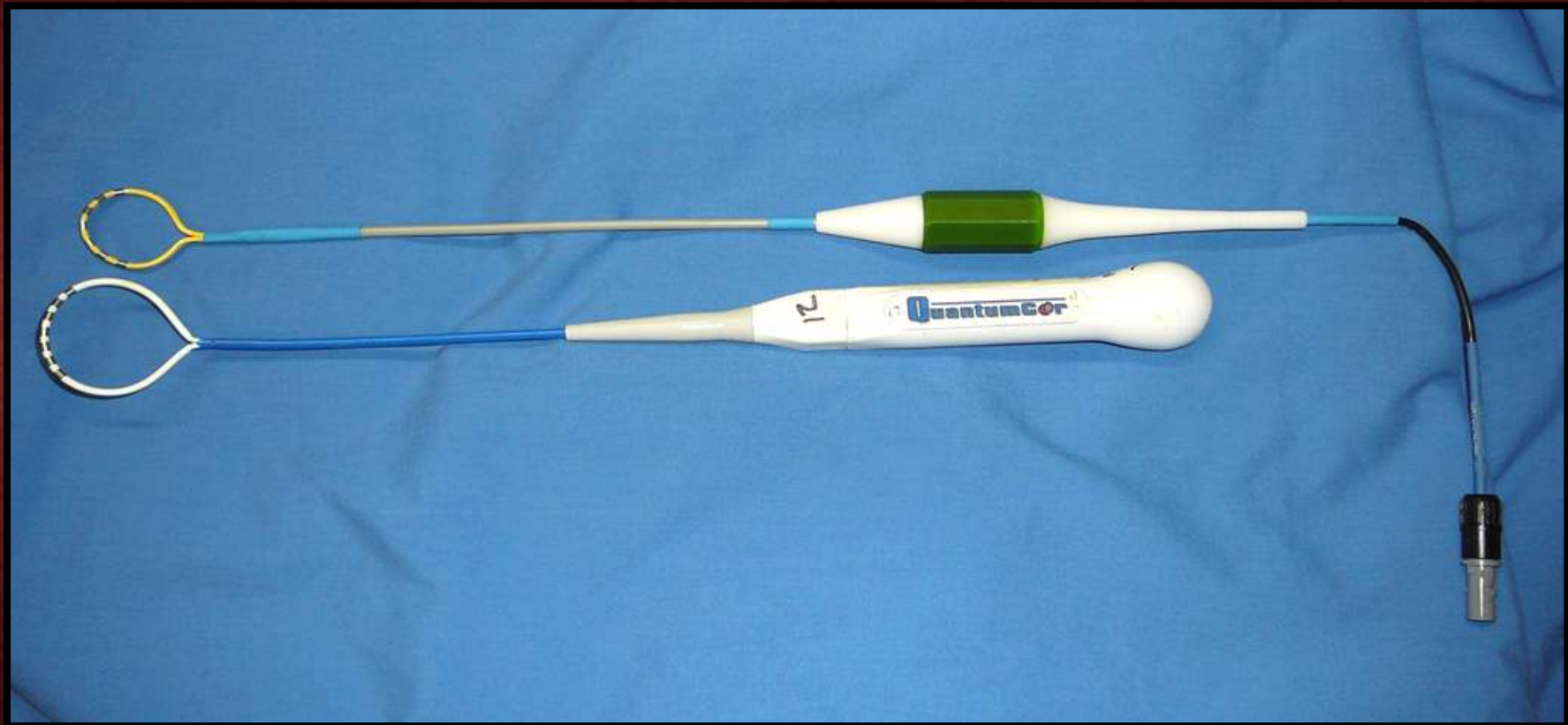
## RESULTS

# *Acute Histopathology Results*

- *No damage to the valve leaflets.*
- *No damage to the coronary sinus.*
- *No damage to the coronary arteries.*

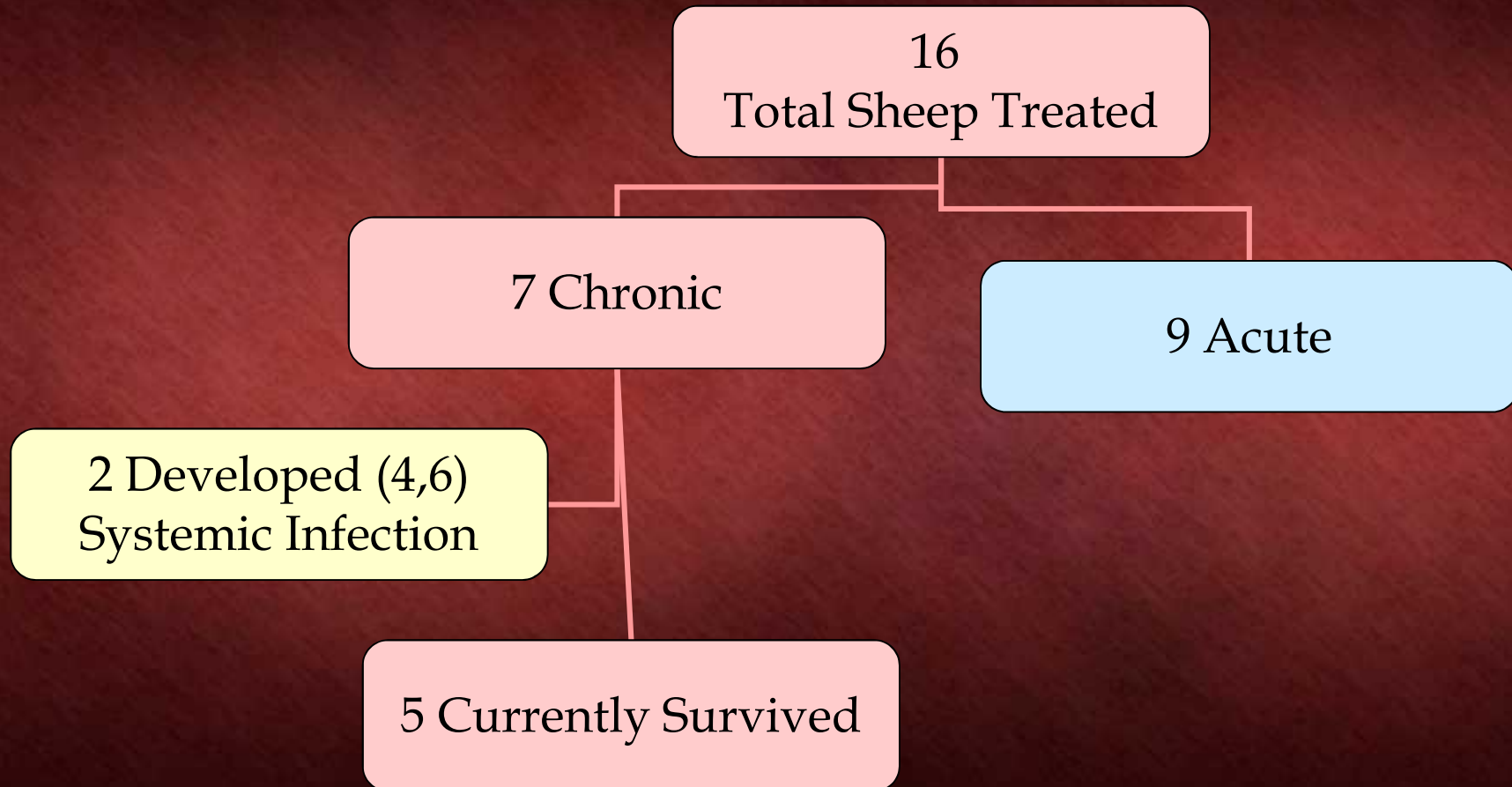


# *BOA-SURG Probe*



RESULTS

# Animal Study Summary

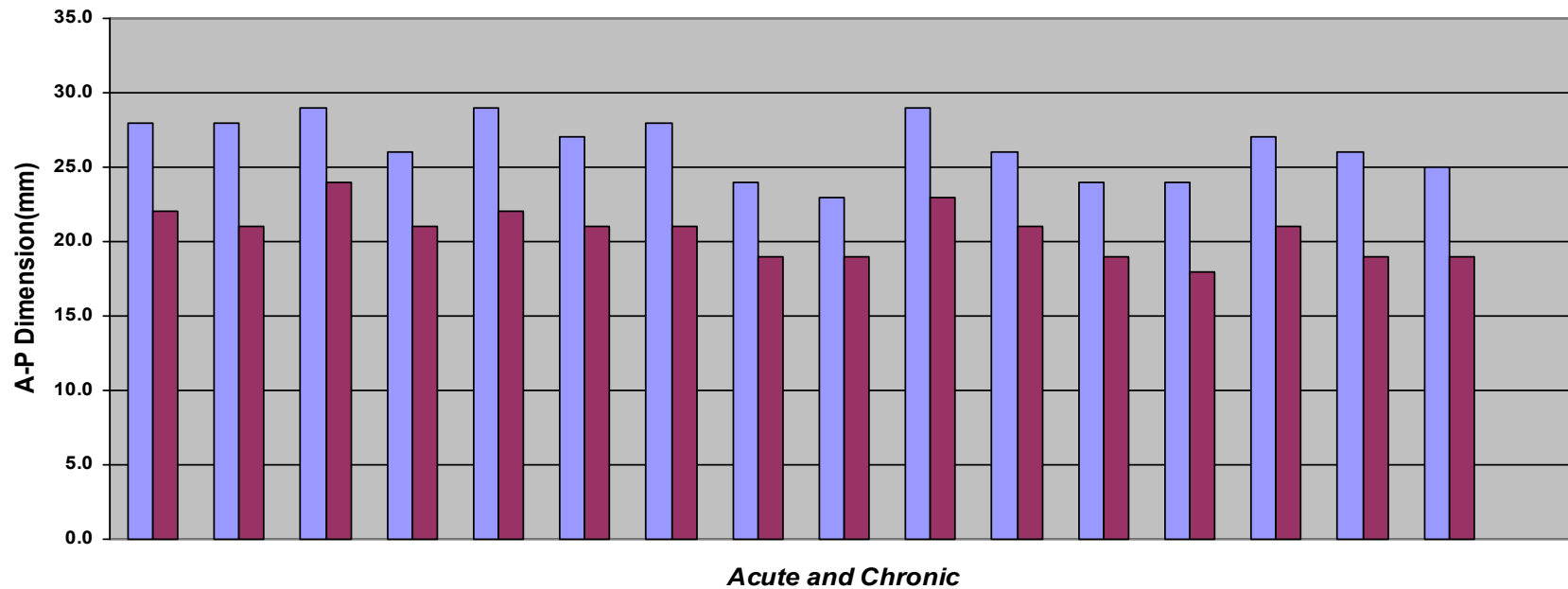




# RESULTS

## *Acute Success in All Animals*

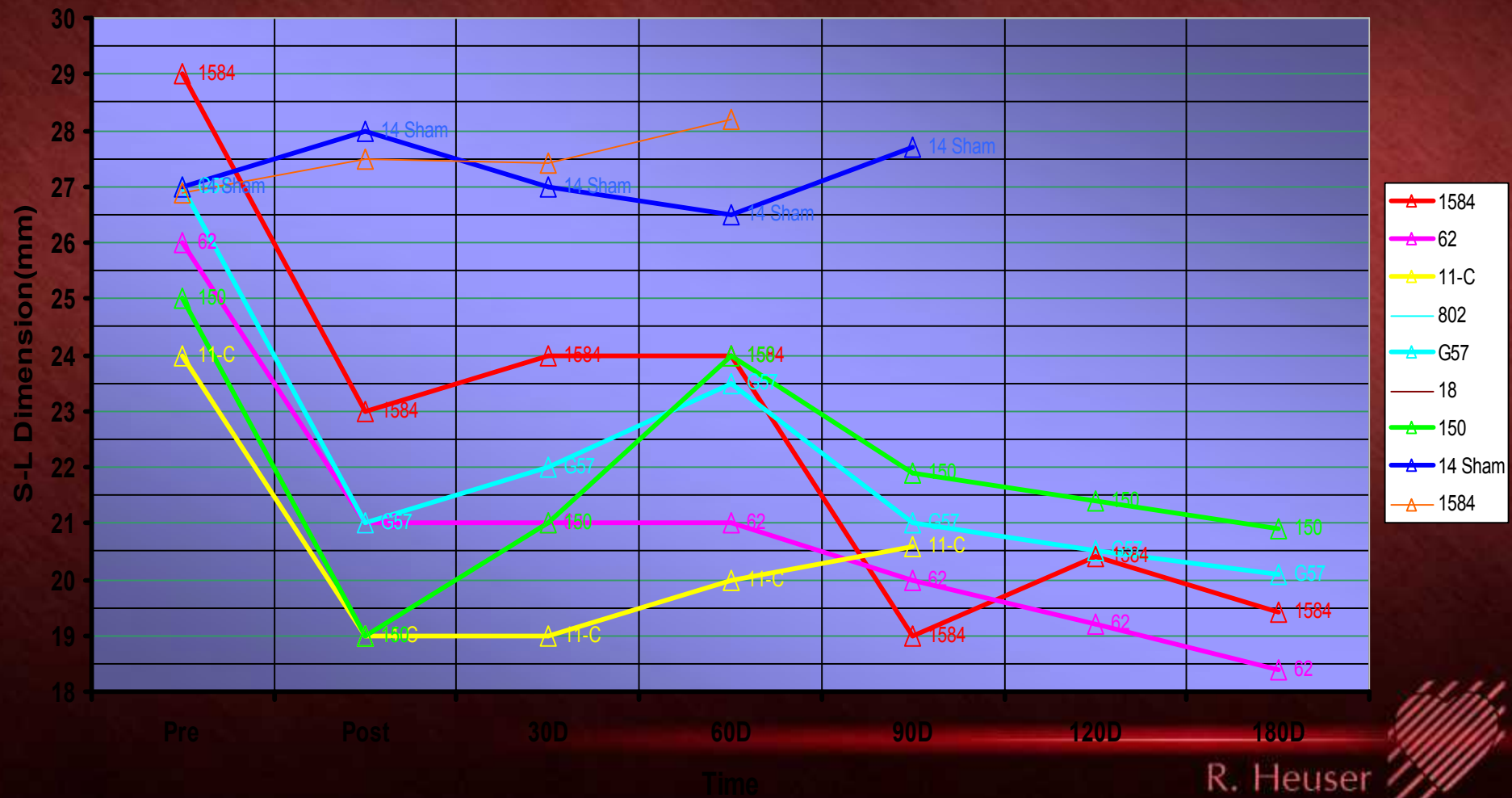
**Acute and Chronic Pre-Post OP**  
**N=16**  
**Mean Reduction=23.82%    A-P Reduction=5.75+/-0.86 mm**

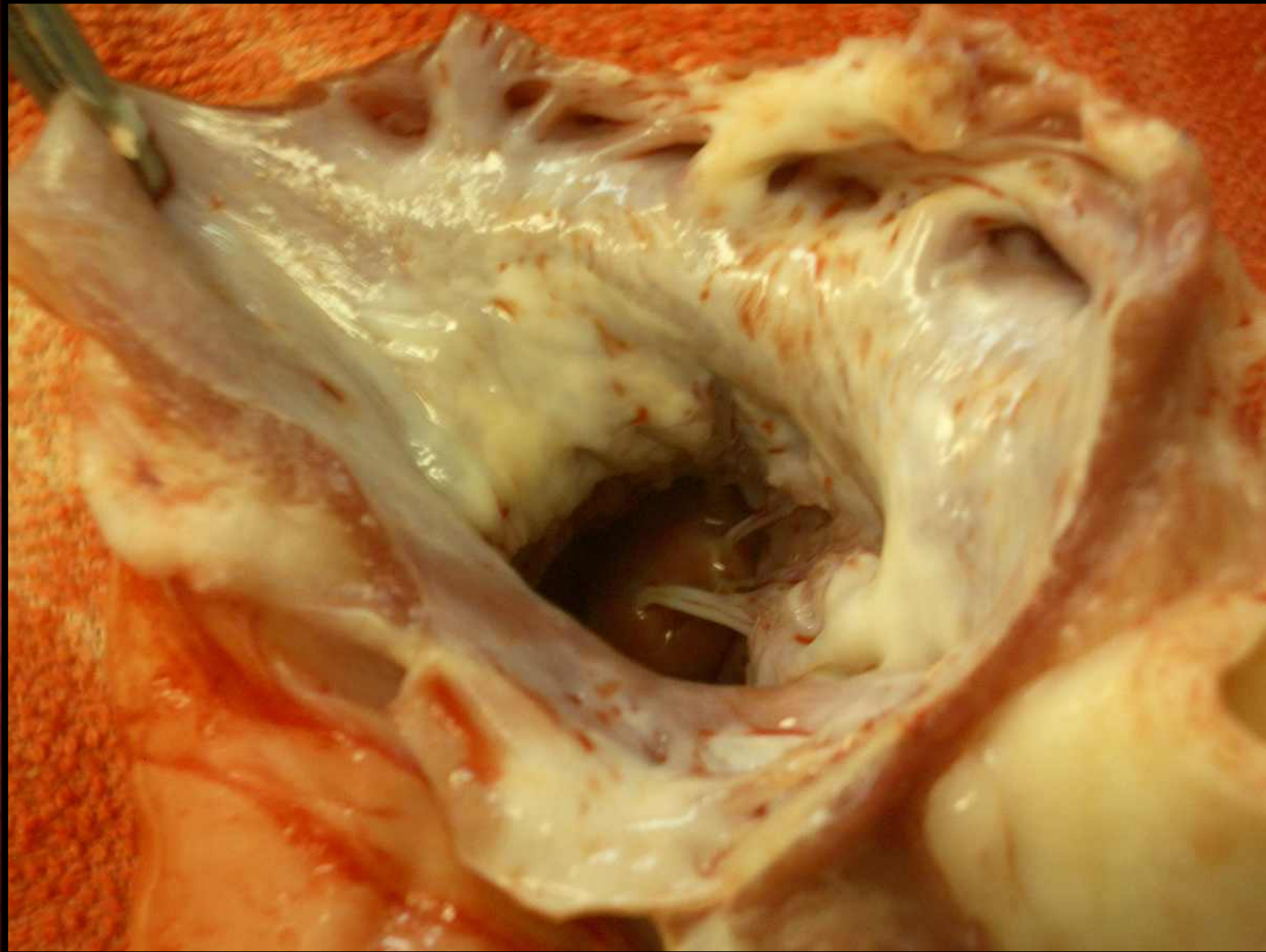


# *RESULTS*



## Chronic Animal Series S-L Shrinkage Durability



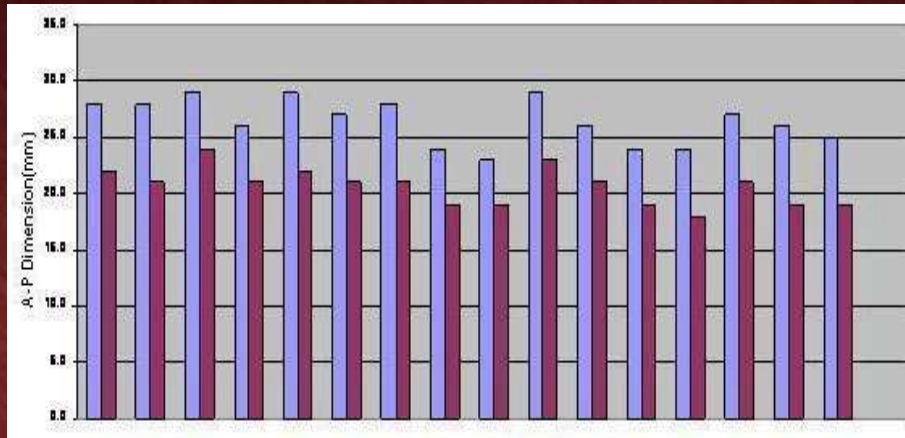


## *180 Day Chronic Treatment Histology Summary*

- Chronic lesions did not compromise the structural integrity of the atrium or mitral leaflets.*
- Extramural coronary arteries (Circumflex) were not involved in the thermal lesions and were microscopically normal.*



# Live Animal Studies

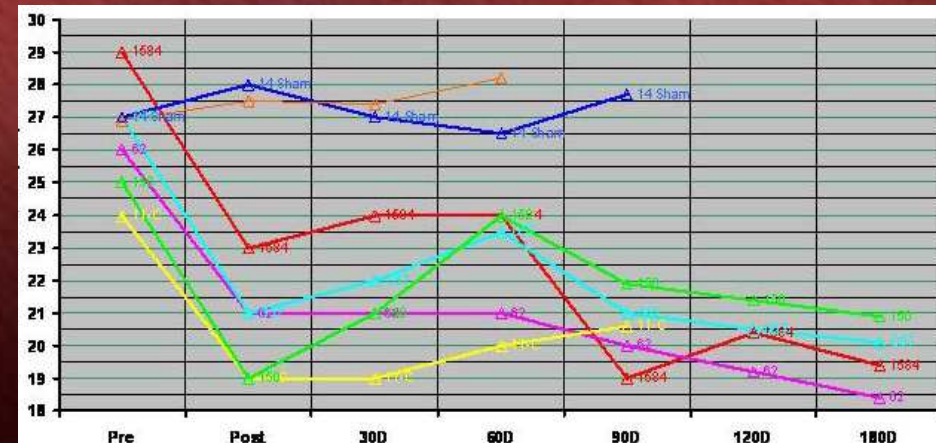


## Acute

- Remodeling successful in all animals
- Remodeling consistent with clinical and surgical expectations
- Average remodeling 21.7%

## ➤ Chronic

- Remodeling maintained for six months
- Remodeling continued, at six months averaged 26.4%



# Collagen Differences Across Species And Across Humans





# Ovine Closely Packed Bundles





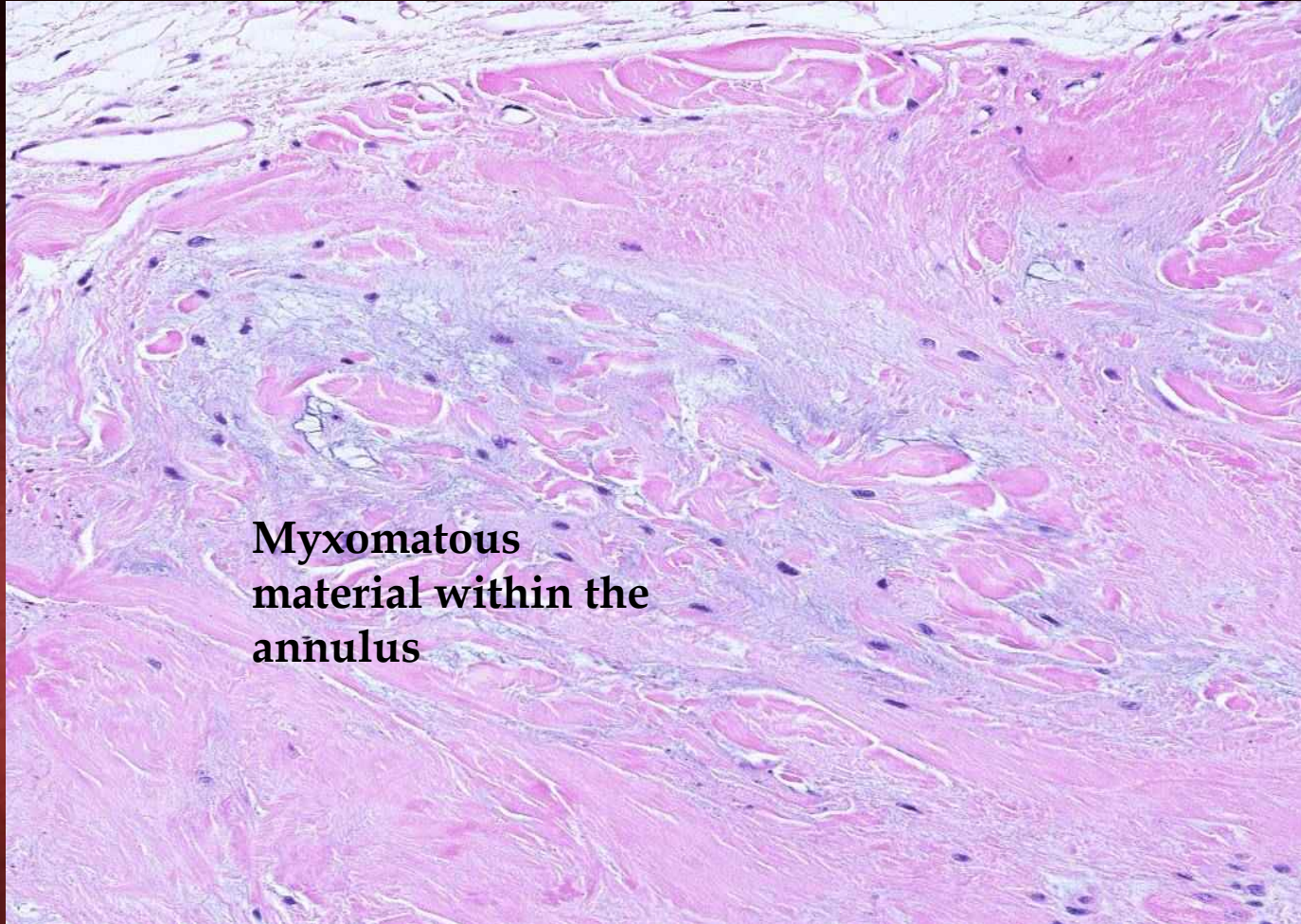


# Human Sheets Or Very Large Bundles



# *Human Heart Project*





**Myxomatous  
material within the  
annulus**

**Lateral Portion of the Anterior Leaflet of the Mitral Valve - H&E Stain at 20x magnification. The annulus contains myxomatous material.**



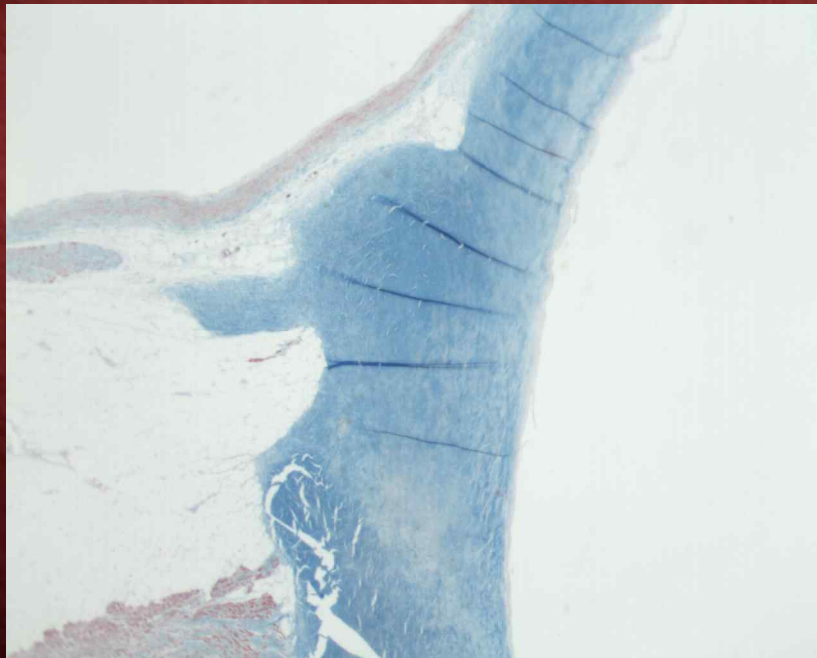


**Medial Scallop of the Posterior Leaflet of the Mitral Valve – Trichrome Stain at 10x magnification. The annulus contains small areas of calcification.**

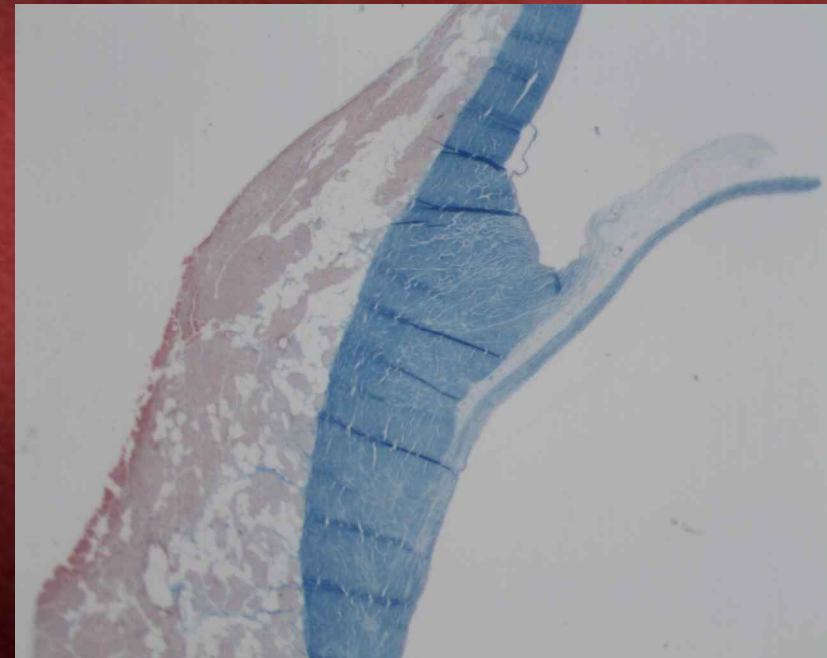


# *Histological Comparison of Mitral Valve Annulus: Human VS Ovine*

*Human Mitral Annulus  
X-section*

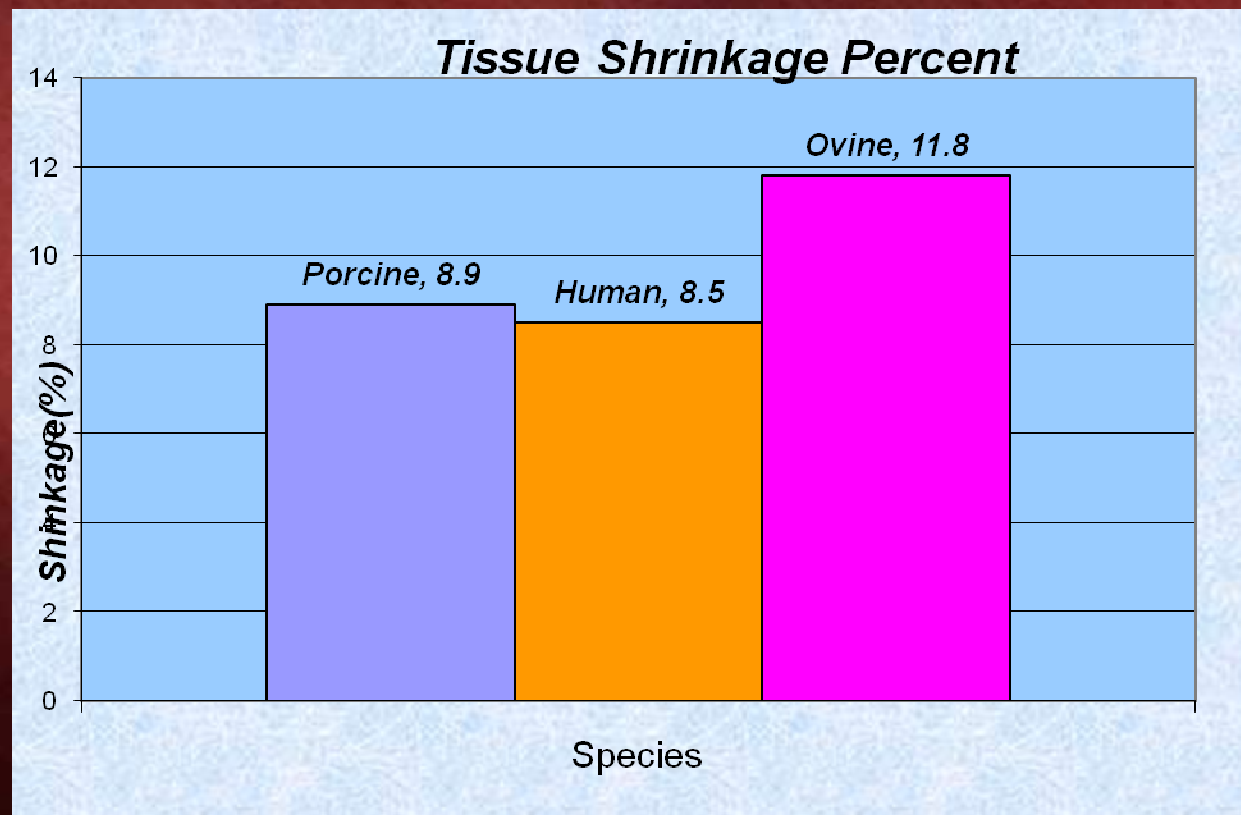


*Sheep Mitral Annulus  
X-section*



# *Annulus Linear Shrinkage*

*Porcine (In situ), Human (In situ) and Ovine (In vivo)*



# *Histological Comparison of MV Annulus*

## *Human vs. Ovine*

### *CONCLUSION:*

- *Overall structure of the mitral valve annulus of human and Ovine sections are comparable.*
- *Both the annular segment and histology studies validate that the human results should be similar to what was seen in the Chronic Ovine series.*

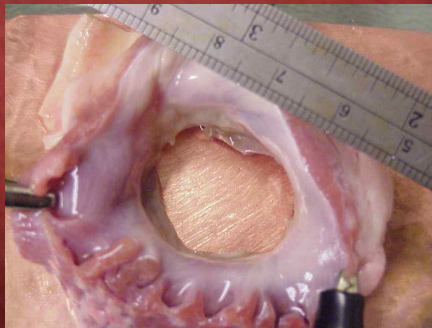


# Annulus Contraction in Sheep and Pig Hearts



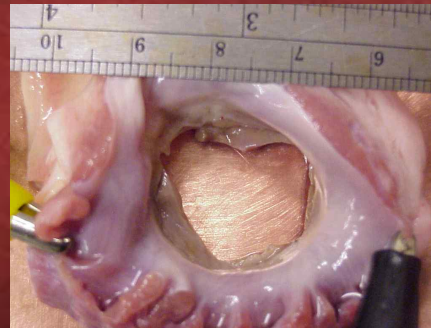
- Annuluses treated circumferentially
- Temperatures set at 65 °C
- Image analysis used to compute changes in dimensions

1



Area 11%  
Perimeter 6%

2



Area 17%  
Perimeter 10%

3



Area 21%  
Perimeter 12%





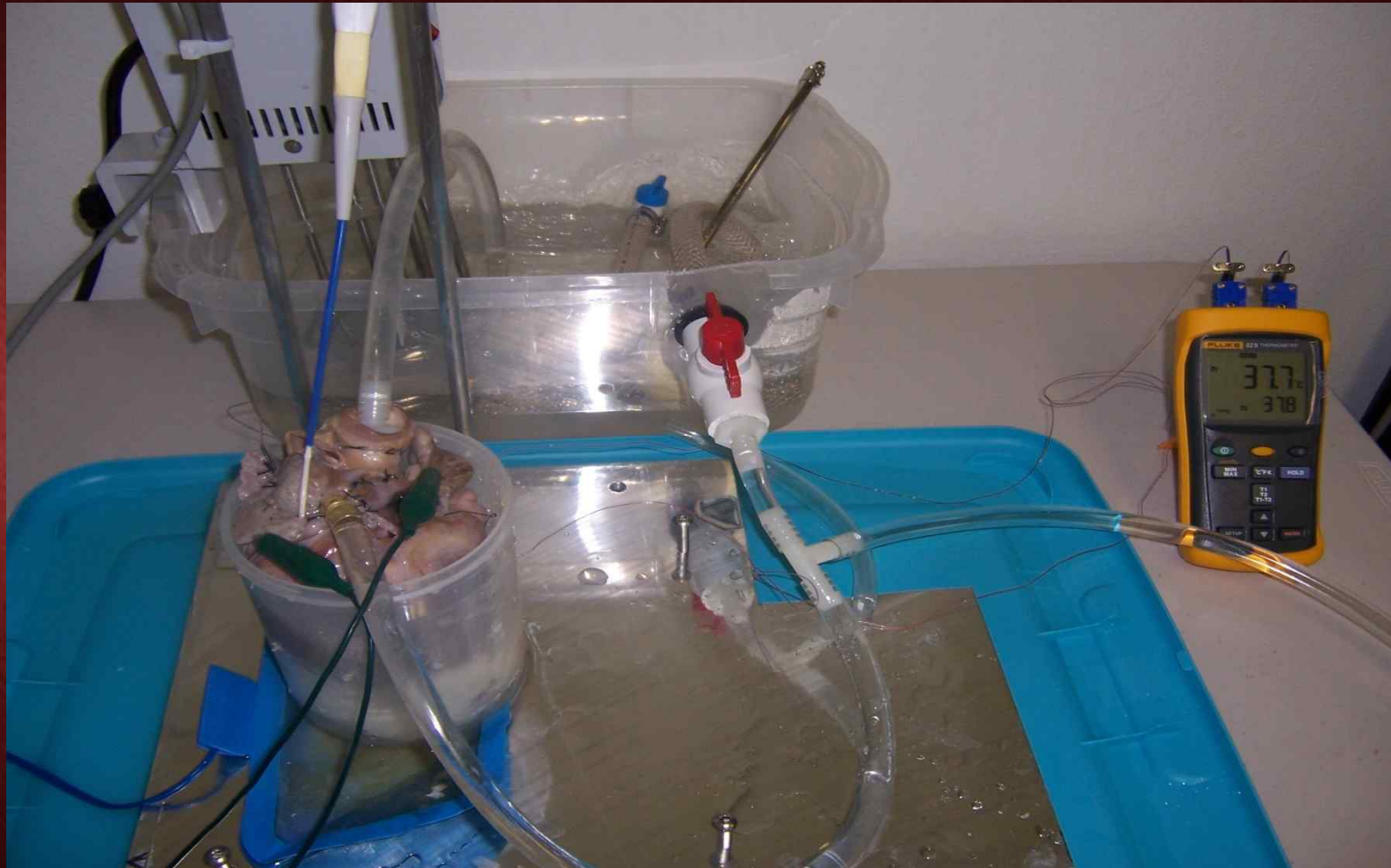
*The RF Approach to Treating  
Mitral Regurgitation:  
The QuantumCor System*

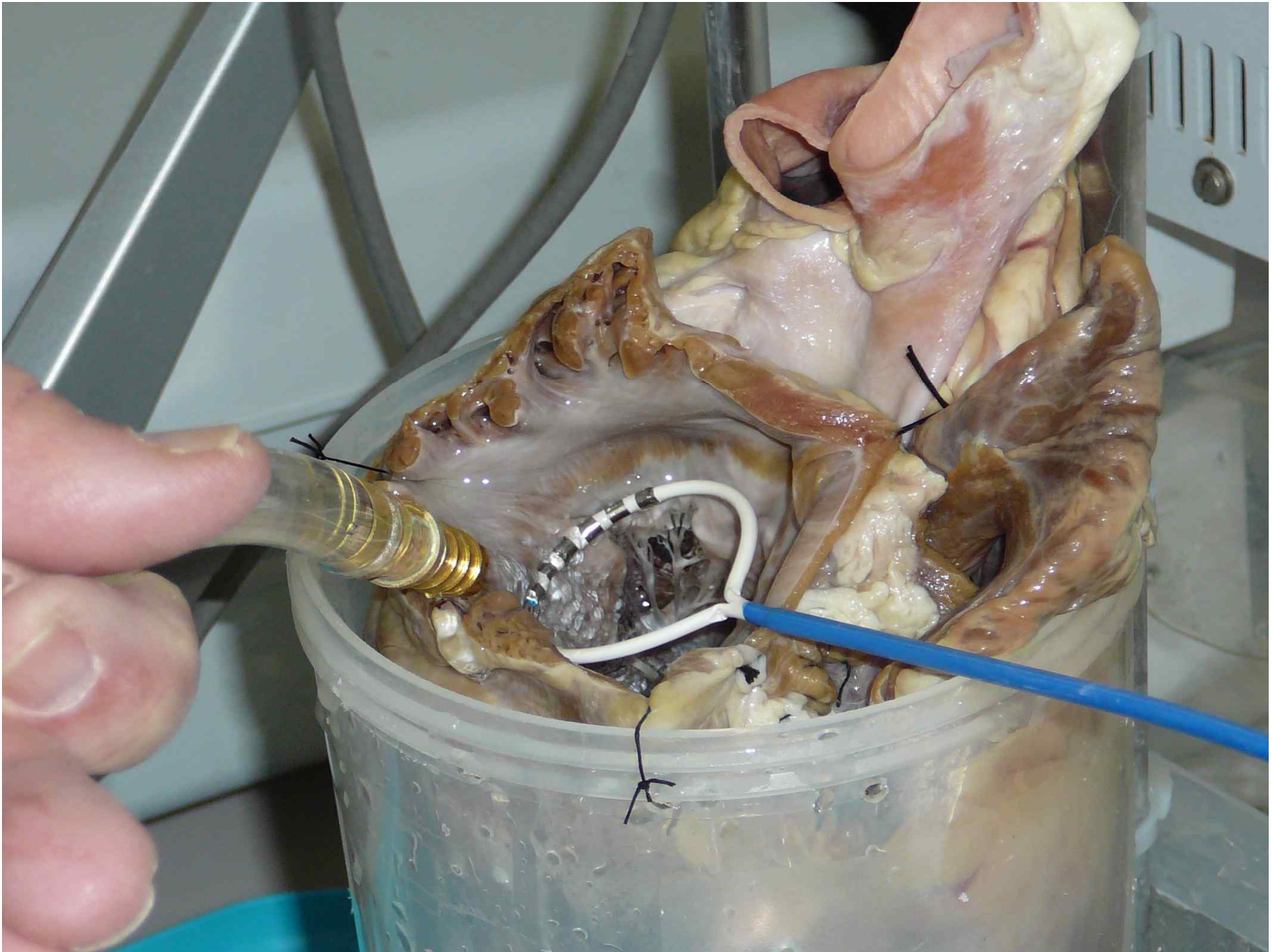
*A Repeatable Less Invasive Option  
May Be Desirable.*

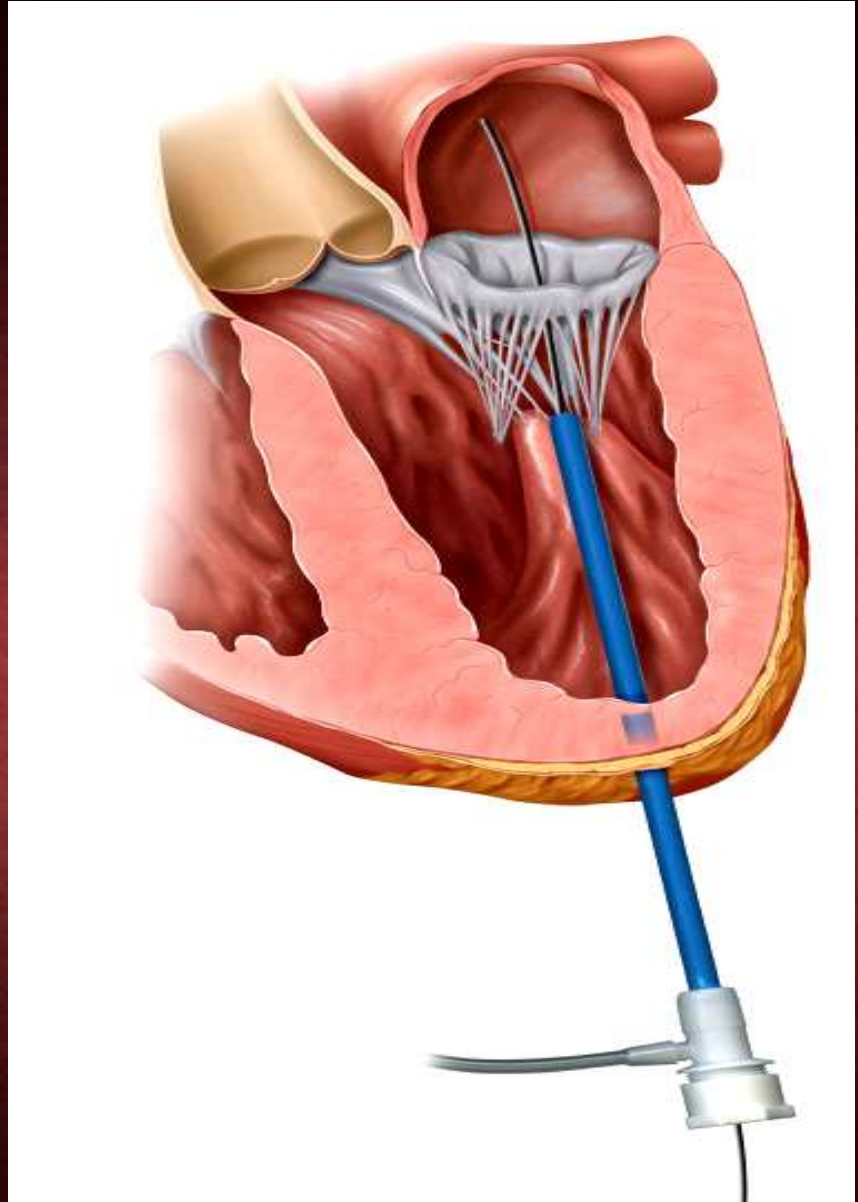
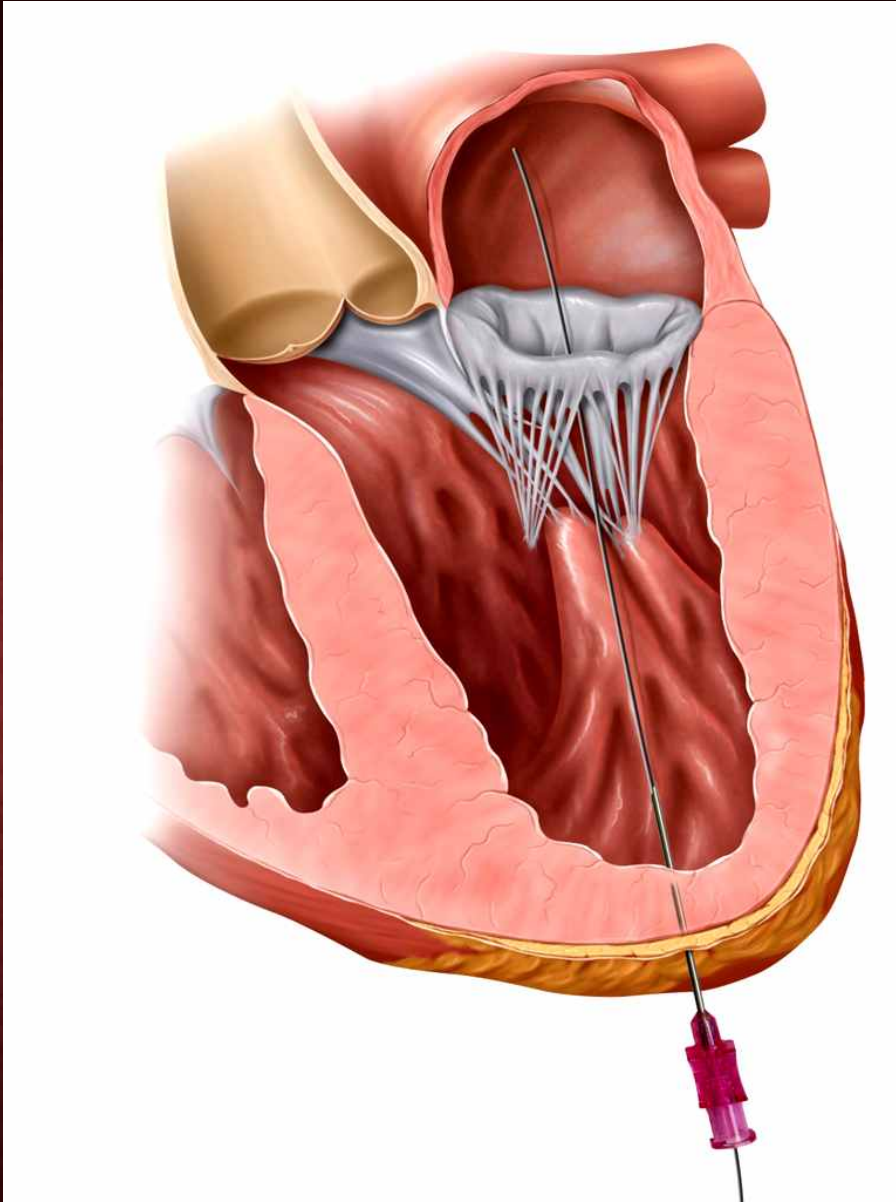


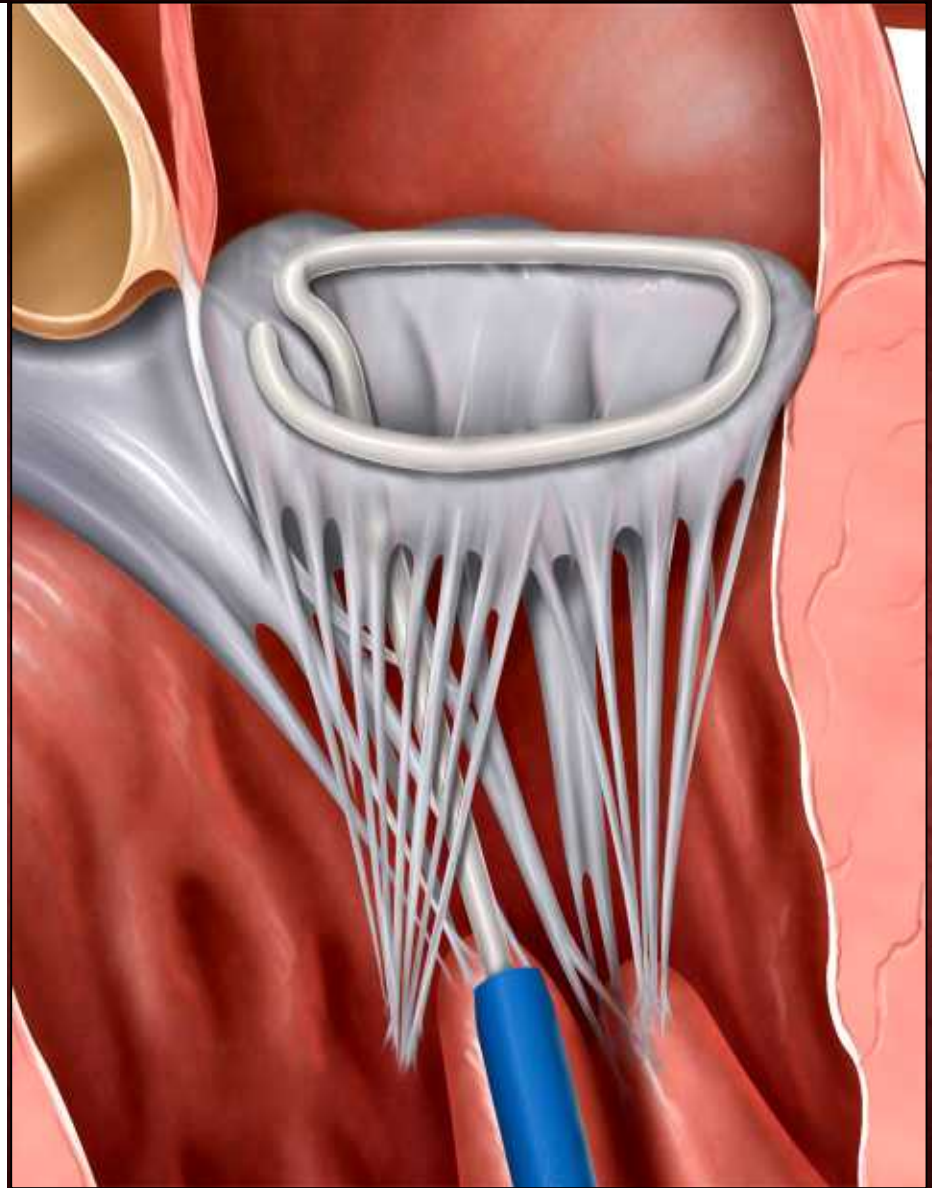
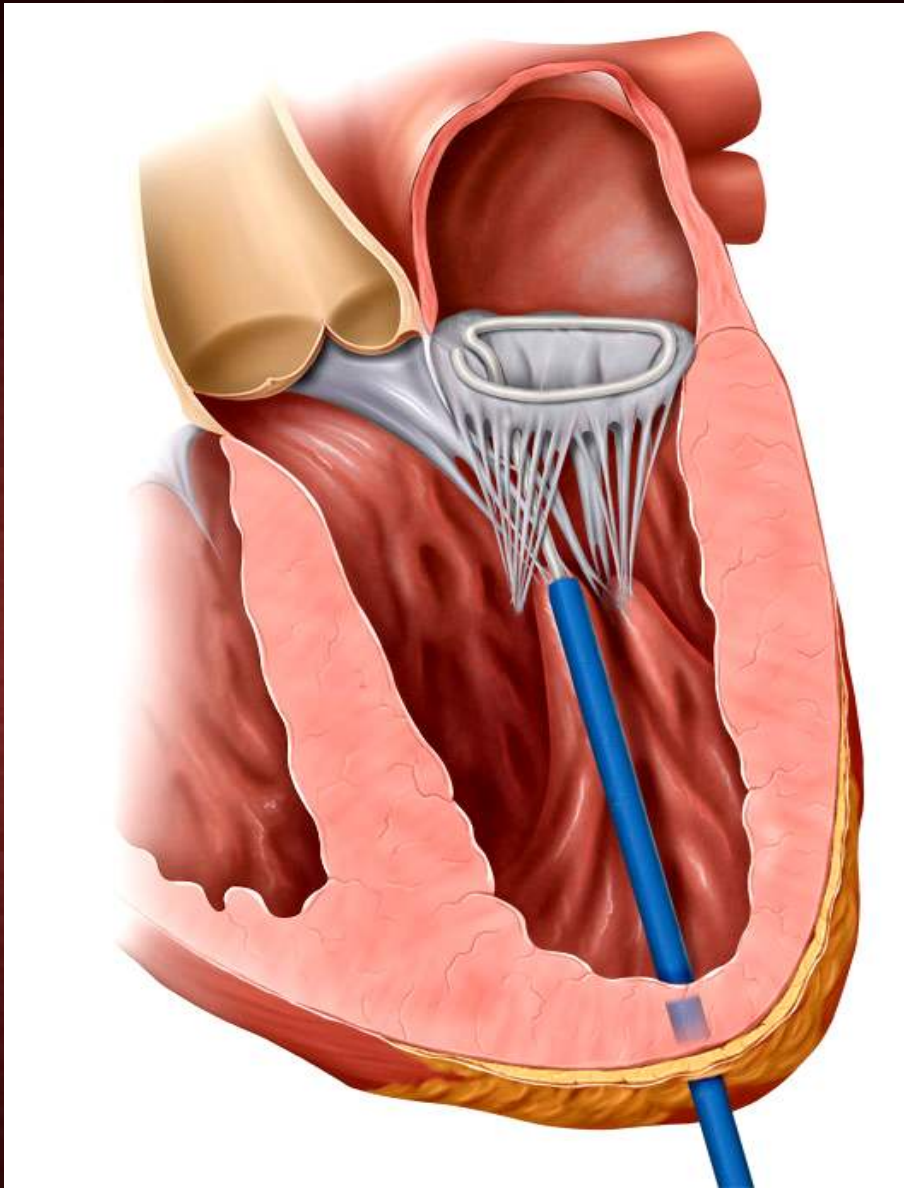


# *Bench Studies*

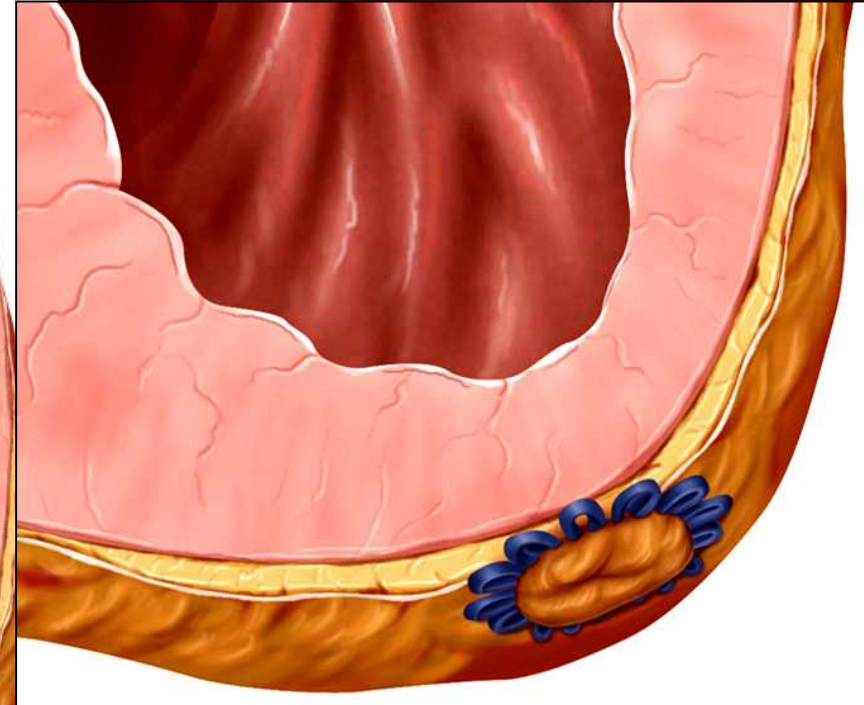
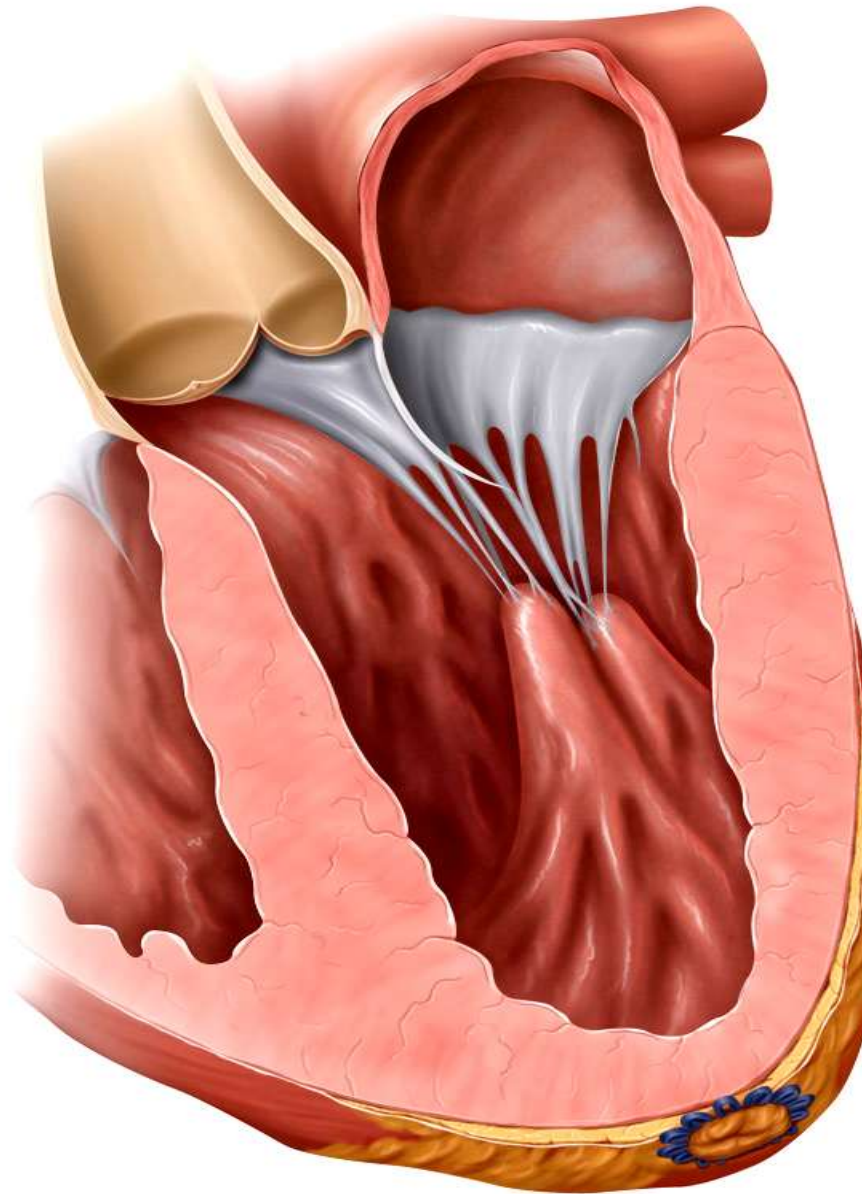


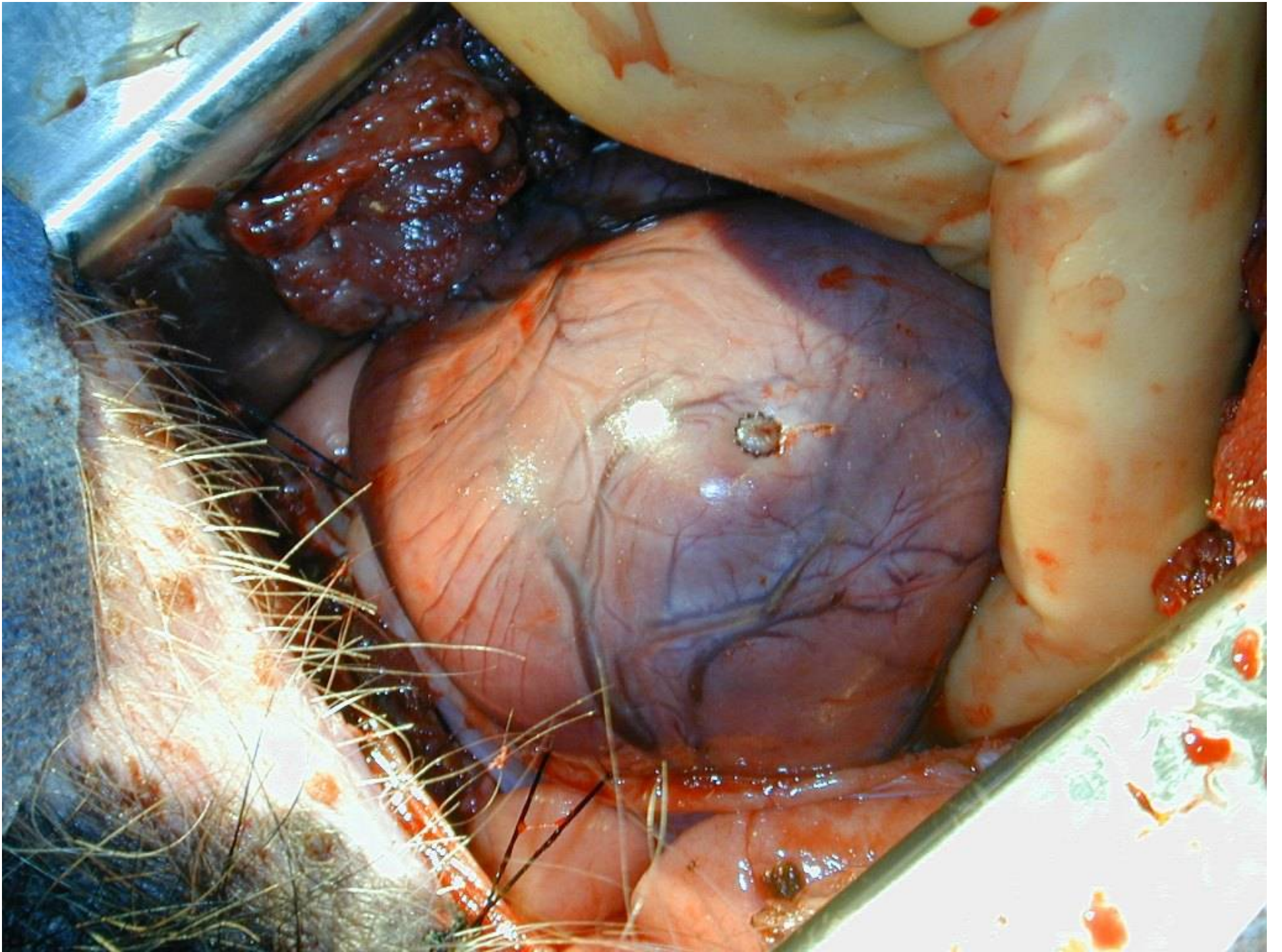




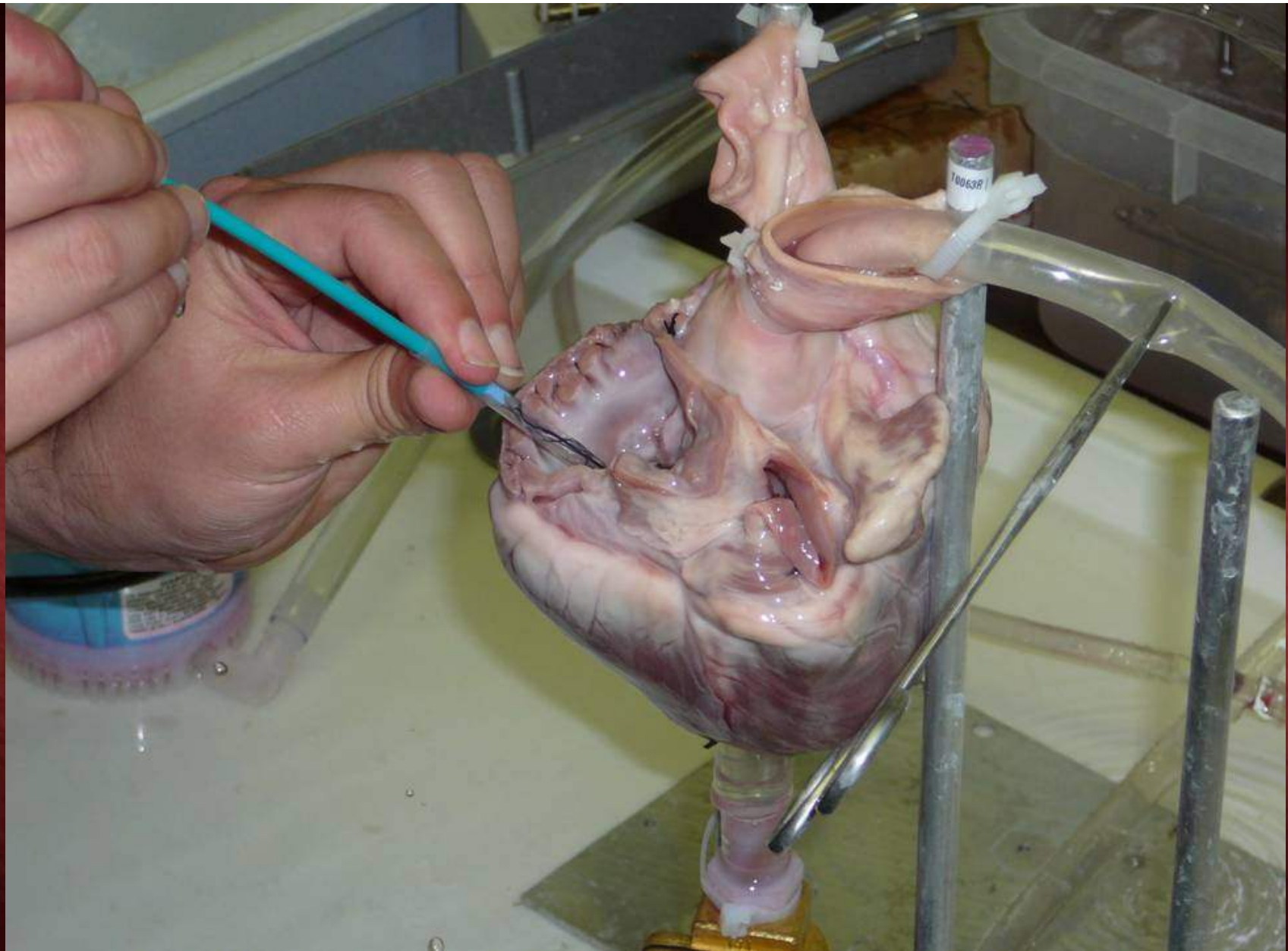


# *Starclose*



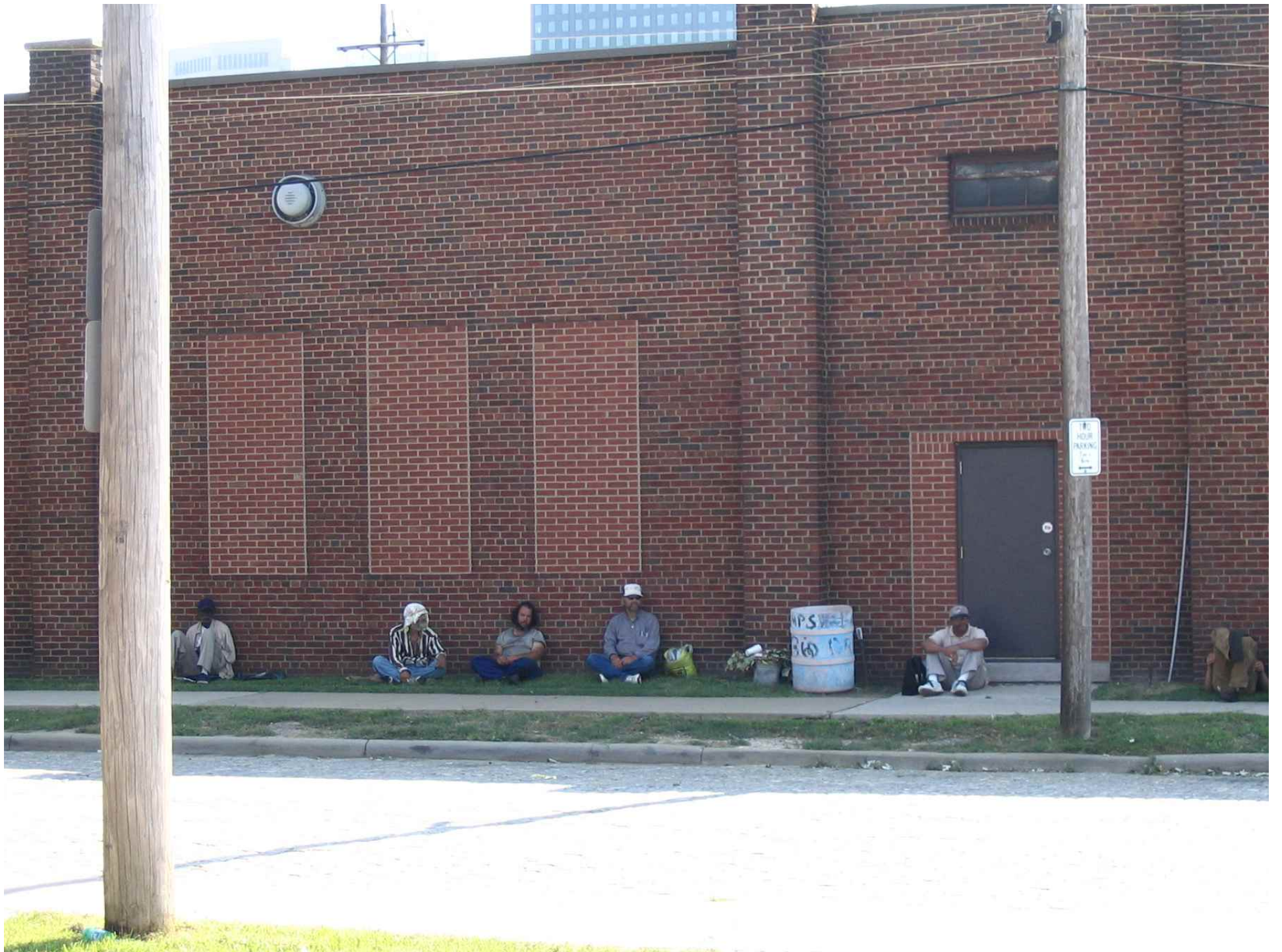


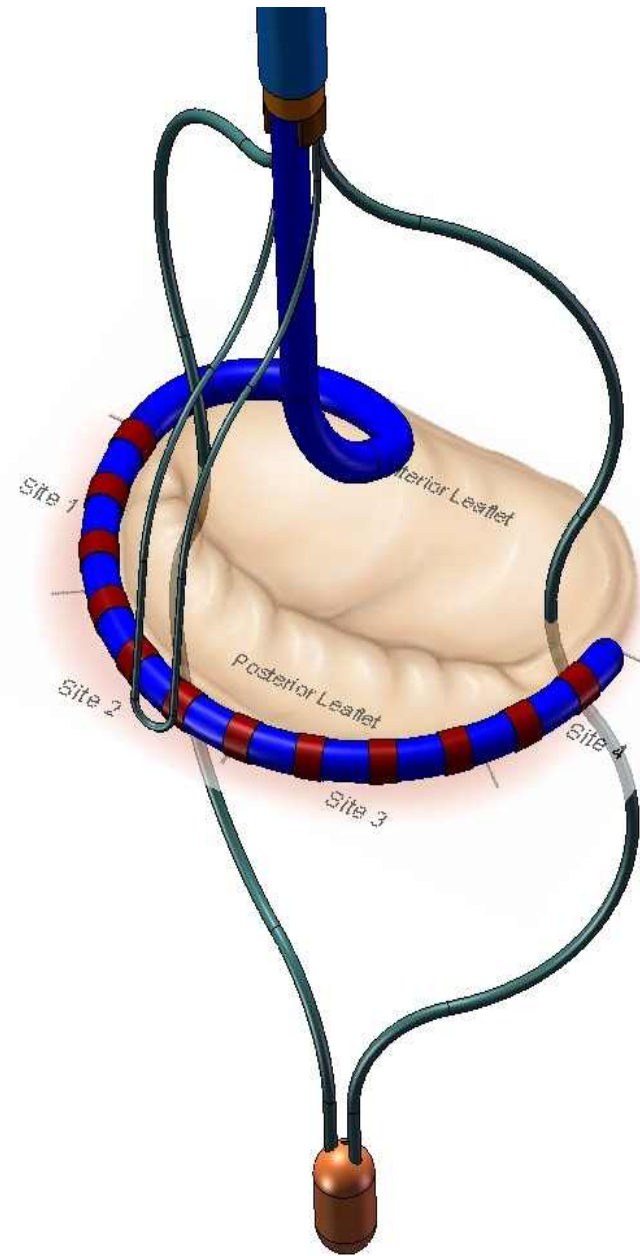










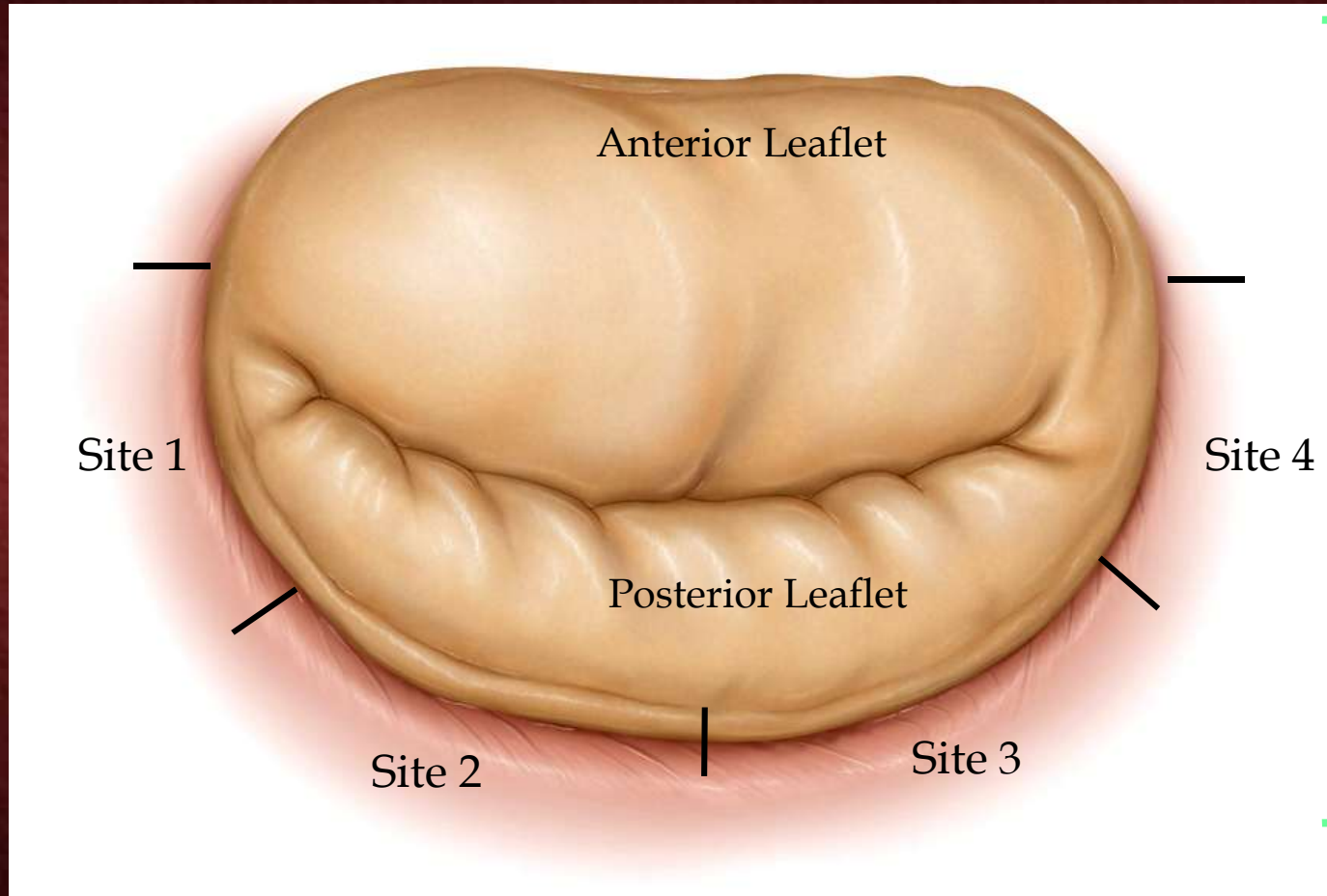




*The QuantumCor  
Device May Offer  
An Option For  
Some Patients With  
Mitral  
Regurgitation*

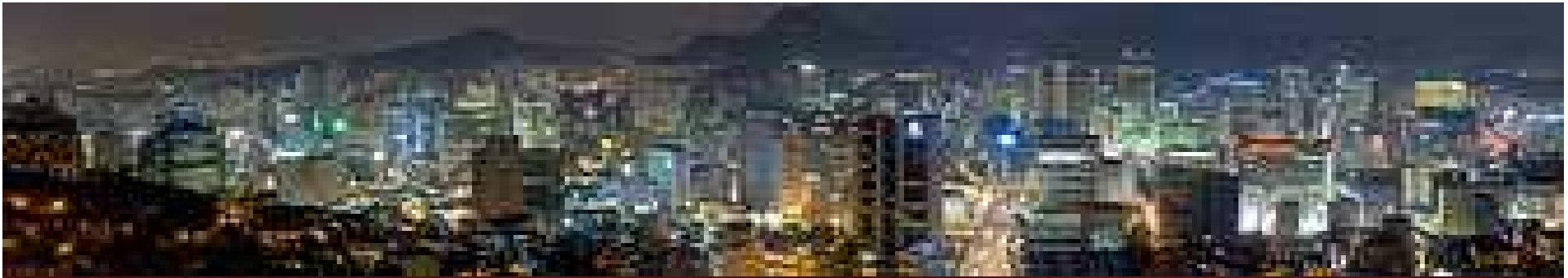


# *Mitral Annulus Treatment Sites*



*PA or  
Septal  
Lateral*





# *1ST IN THE OPERATING ROOM*

*Eventually As A  
Percutaneous Treatment For  
Mitral Regurgitation That  
Could Be Performed With  
Standard EP RF Consol In The  
Catheterization Laboratory*





# Percutaneous Mitral Valve in the Future

Treatment will need to be:

- Direct valve approach;
- Annular approach;
- Repeatable;
- Cannot preclude future mitral valve repair



R. Heuser



R. Heuser



# Product Evolution



Surgical Device

- *Surgical market limited and not expanding*
- *Surgeons slow to change practice patterns*
- *Institutional investors will not fund a surgical device*



Percutaneous Device

- *Percutaneous Mitral Valve Repair (PMVR) market potential is huge*
- *Interventional Cardiology eagerly waiting for PMVR devices*
- *Minimally invasive structural heart repair (including PMVR) is the new "hot area"*



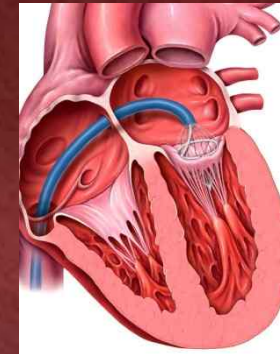
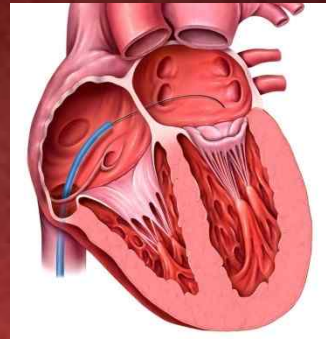
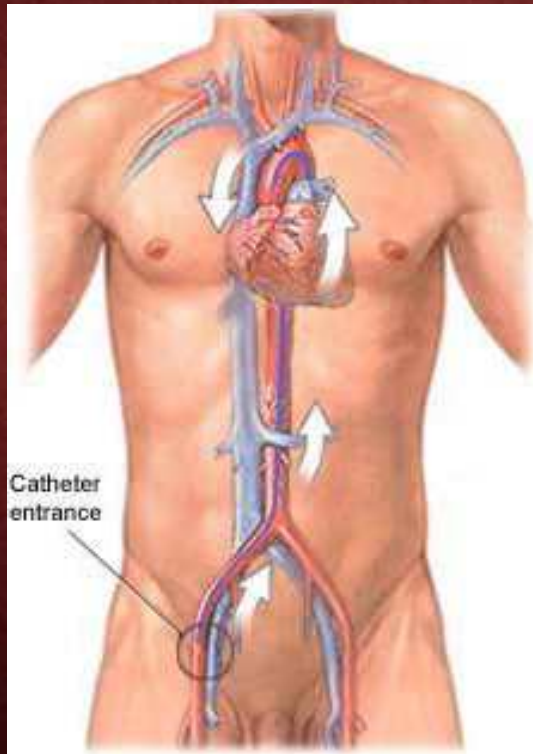


*Direct Annuloplasty with  
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Director Of Cardiology, St. Luke's Medical Center,  
Phoenix, Arizona  
Clinical Professor of Medicine Univ. of Arizona,  
College of Medicine, Tucson, Arizona*

# *QuantumCor -- Procedure*

## *Percutaneous Mitral Valve Repair*



- *Catheter device positioned*
- *RF energy applied to valve annulus*
- *Collagen shrinkage (remodeling) is immediate*
- *Verify remodeling using ICE and color flow doppler*
- *Send the patient home*

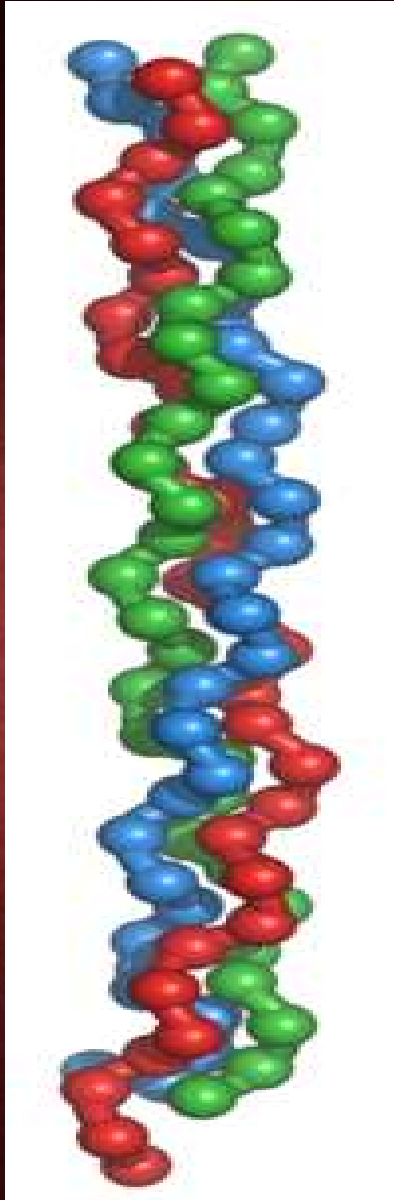




# CROSS SPECIES PROJECT

R. Heuser





Everything You  
Wanted To Know  
About Collagen,  
But You Were  
Afraid To Ask





# *Percutaneous Mitral Valve Repair*

- *Obvious Strategy for PMVR is to combine direct valvular procedure with a percutaneous annuloplasty technique*
- *Mimics what is done surgically*



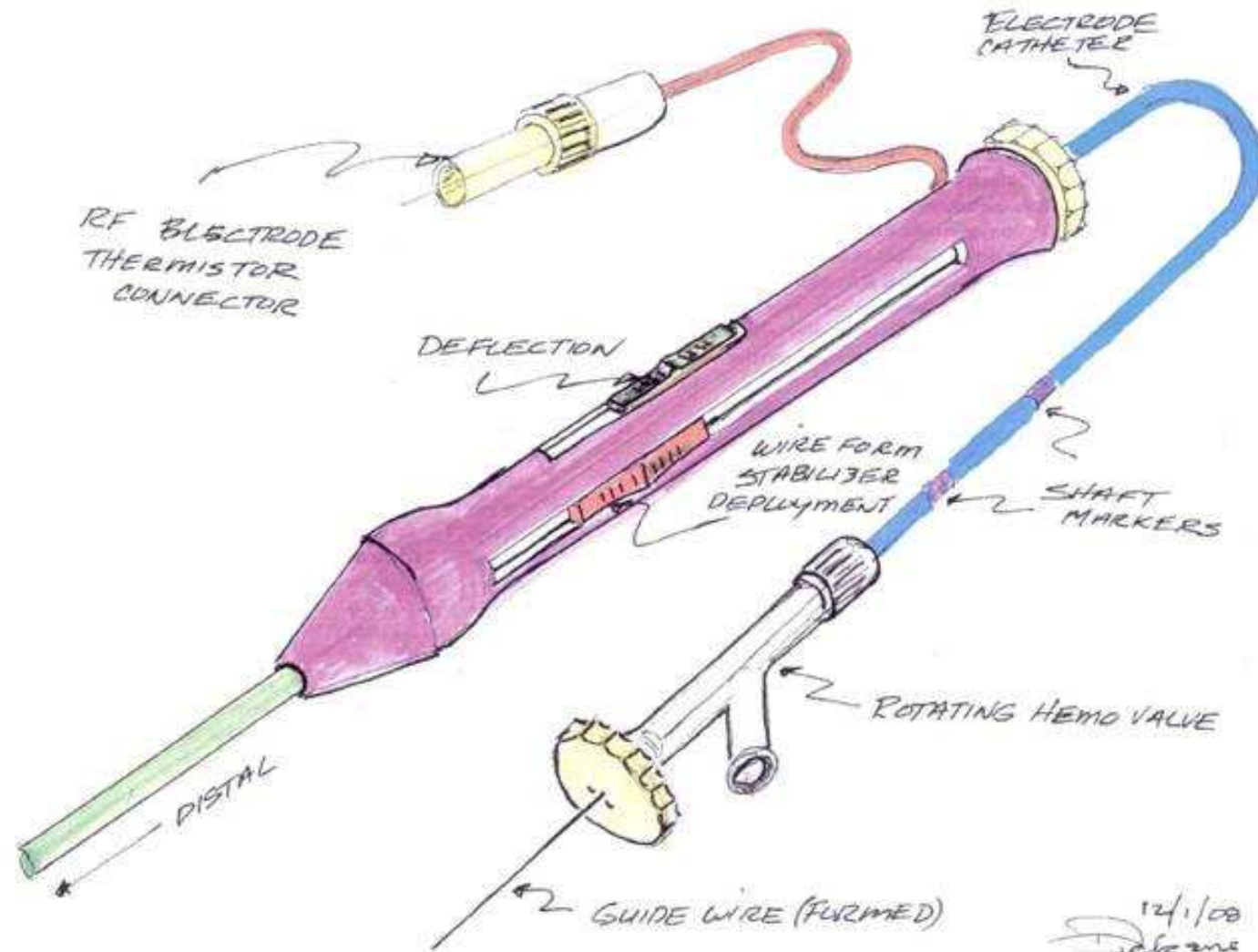
## RESULTS

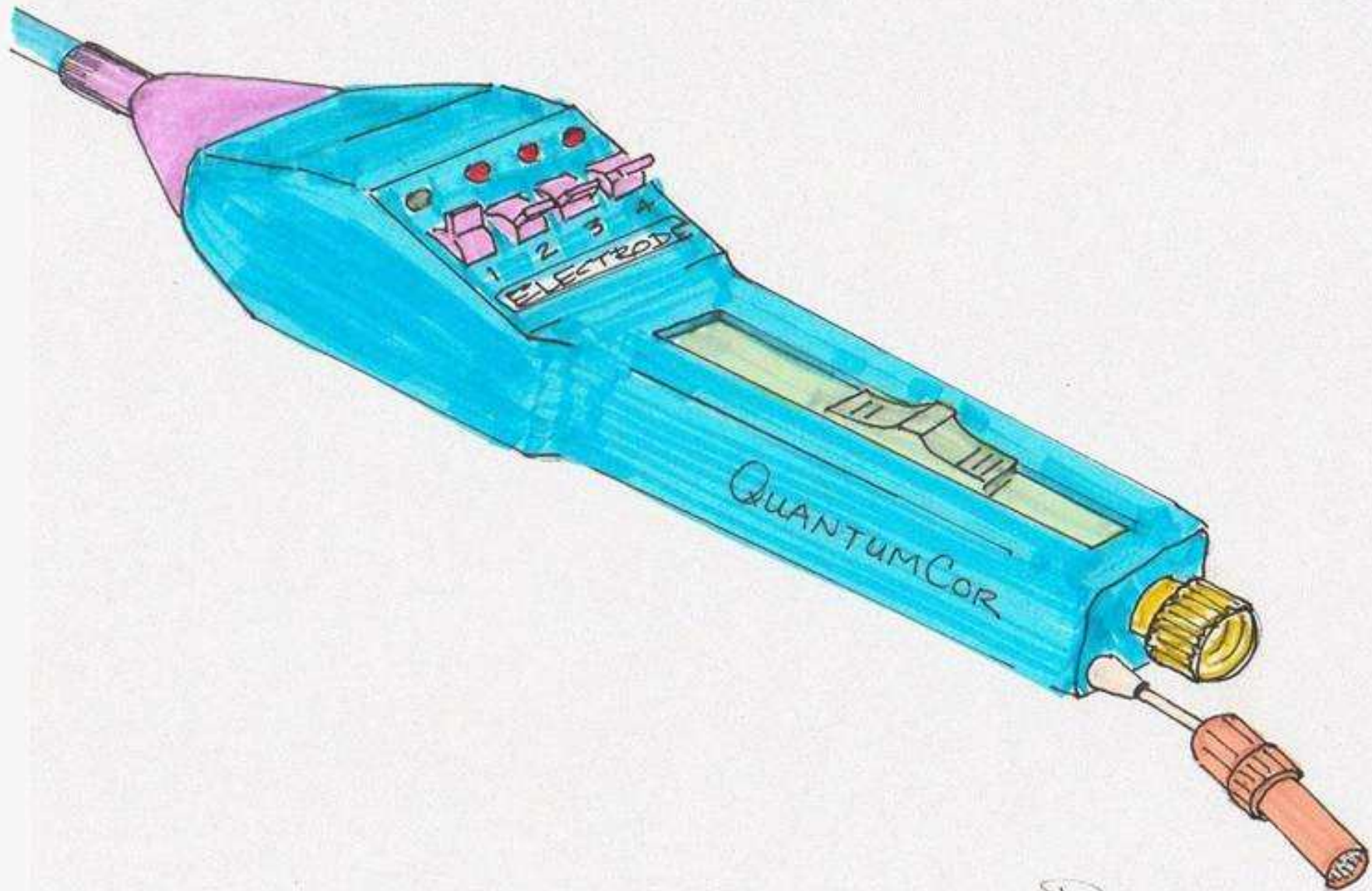
# *Percutaneous Treatment for Mitral Regurgitation*

# TOO EARLY TO TELL

- *With RF Energy Applied To The Mitral Annulus It May Be Possible To Treat A Larger Population Of Patients With Mitral Regurgitation.*
- *If You Don't Succeed You Can Repeat The Procedure.*
- *Treat Without Affecting The Coronary Sinus.*
- *Use In Conjunction With Leaflet Procedures.*







*J. Dickens*  
May 3, 2009



# CONCLUSION

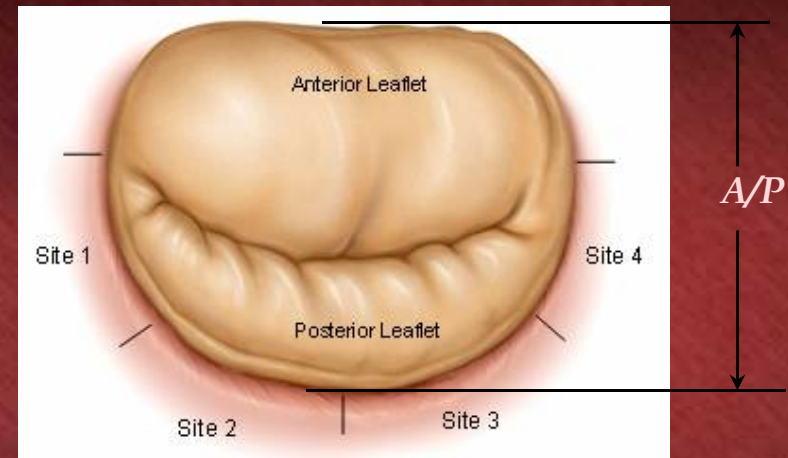


*Thermal Remodeling of Collagen will predictably and permanently remodel the mitral valve annulus for the effective management of mitral regurgitation*

# Clinical Objective

- *Apply RF energy to sites 1,2,3,4*

- *Shrink collagen fibers ~ 10% per site*
- *Reduce A/P dimension ~20%*
- *Allowing valve leaflets to close properly*



*Method*





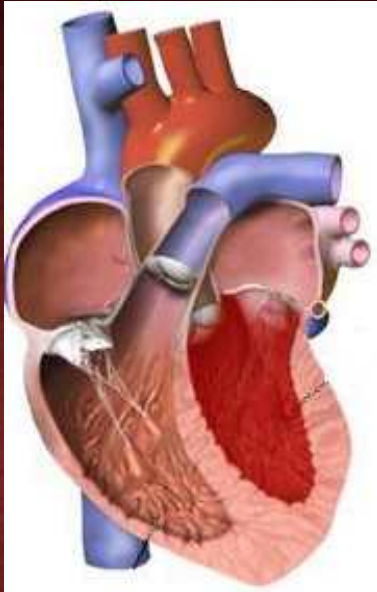




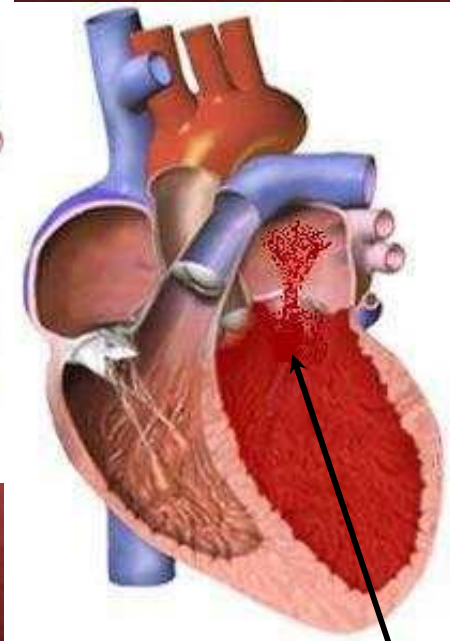




# Mitral Valve Regurgitation



Normal Heart



Diseased Heart

Mitral  
Regurgitation

- *Valve annulus stretches leaflets can't close properly*
  - *Blood regurgitates back into the left atrium*
    - ✓ *Reducing cardiac output*
    - ✓ *Elevating left atrial pressure*
    - ✓ *Compromising pulmonary function*
    - ✓ *Contributes to Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)*



# The Question

Today, less than 4% of patients suffering from mitral valve regurgitation are being treated... ..

WHY??

*Millennium Research Group 2007 Heart Valve Report*

R. Heuser

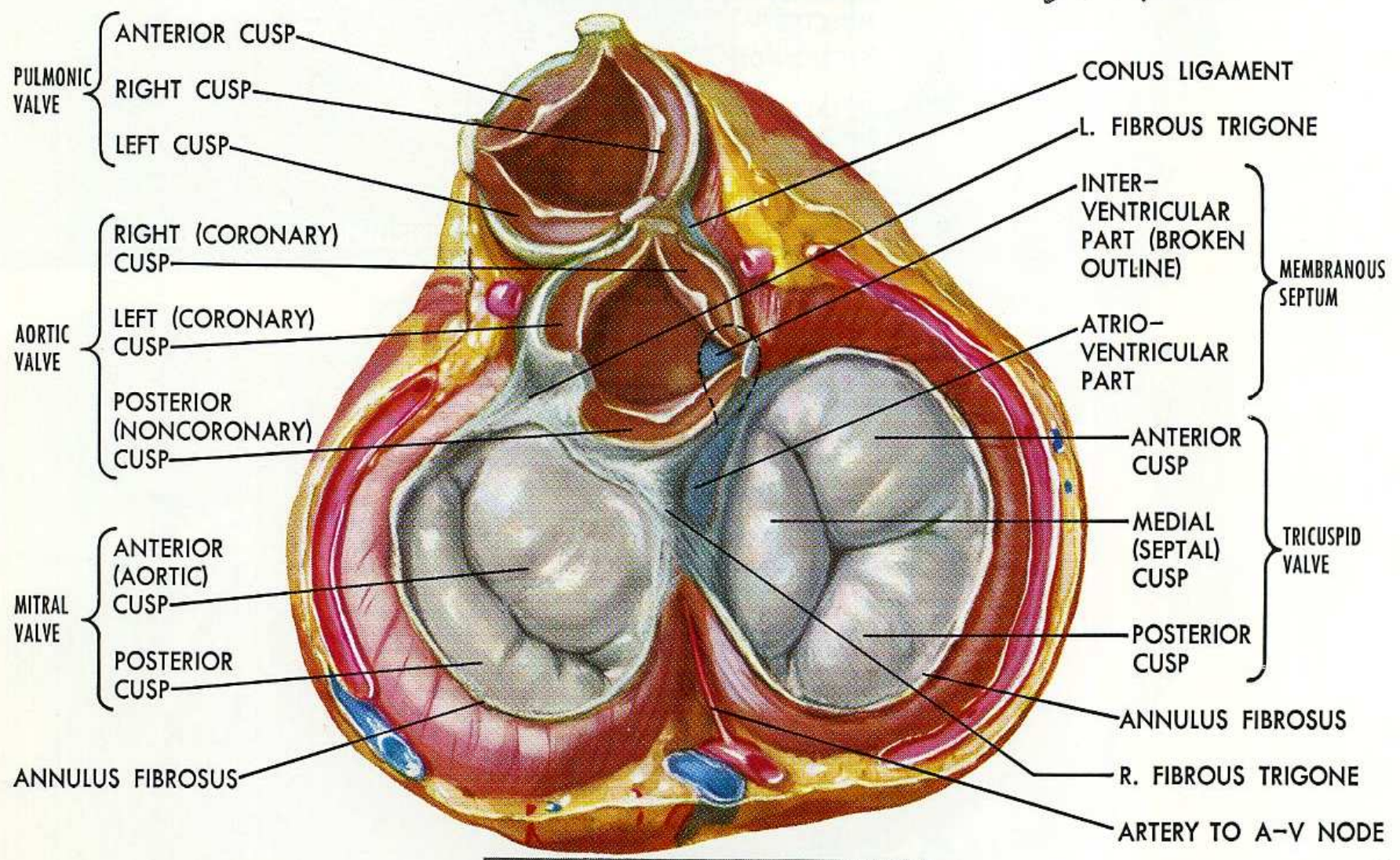


# *Mission*

*To revolutionize mitral valve repair in the same way that angioplasty and stents revolutionized the treatment of coronary artery disease*

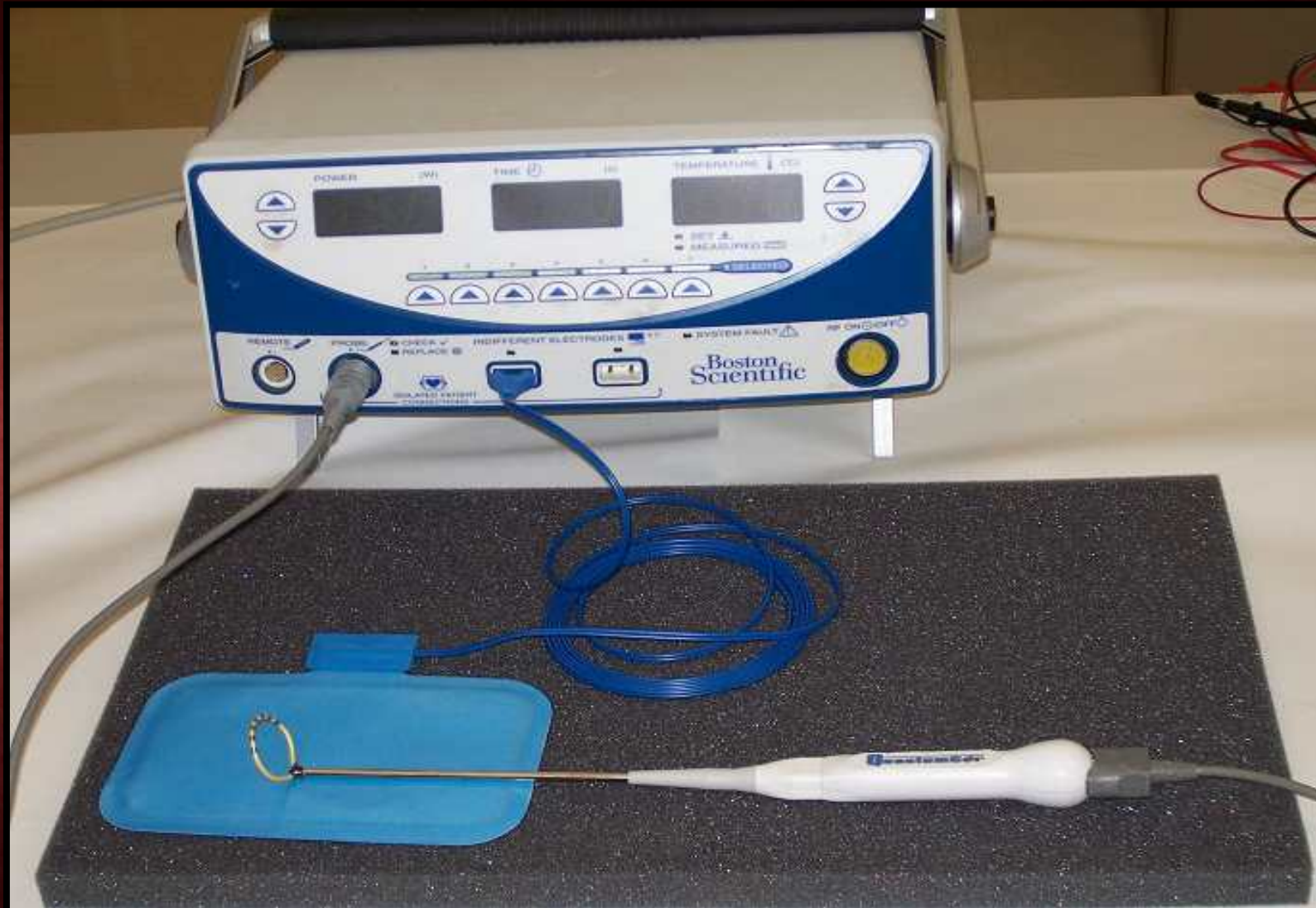


*J. Netter*  
M.D.  
© CIBA



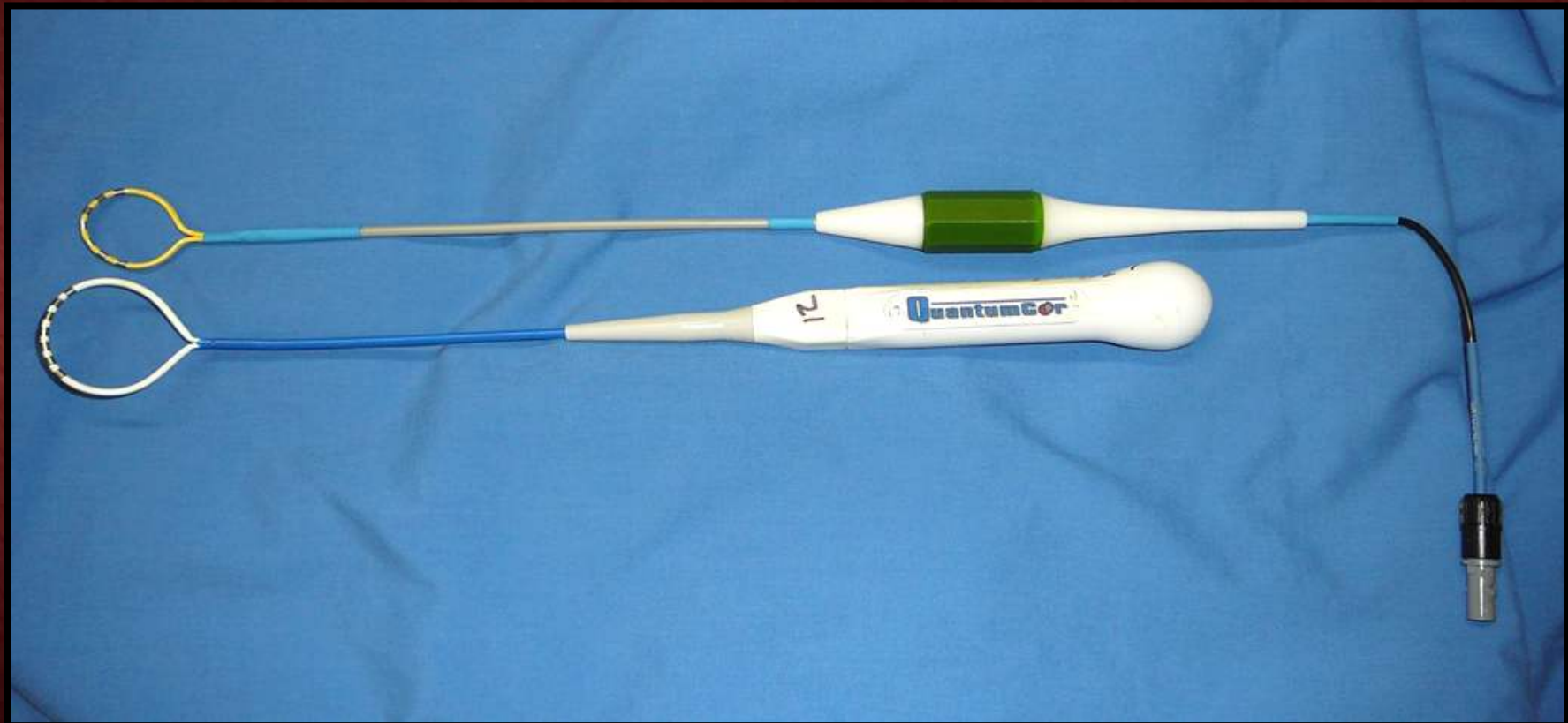
THE HEART IN SYSTOLE: VIEWED FROM BASE WITH ATRIA REMOVED

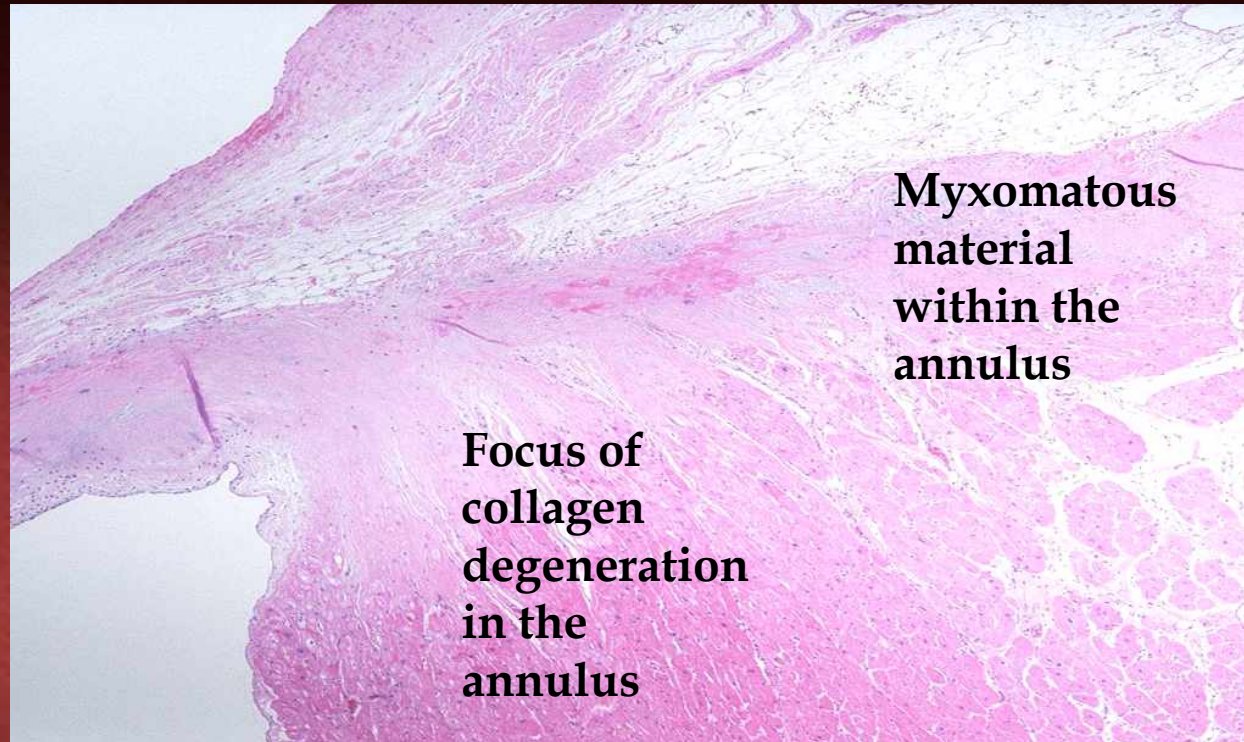
# Method





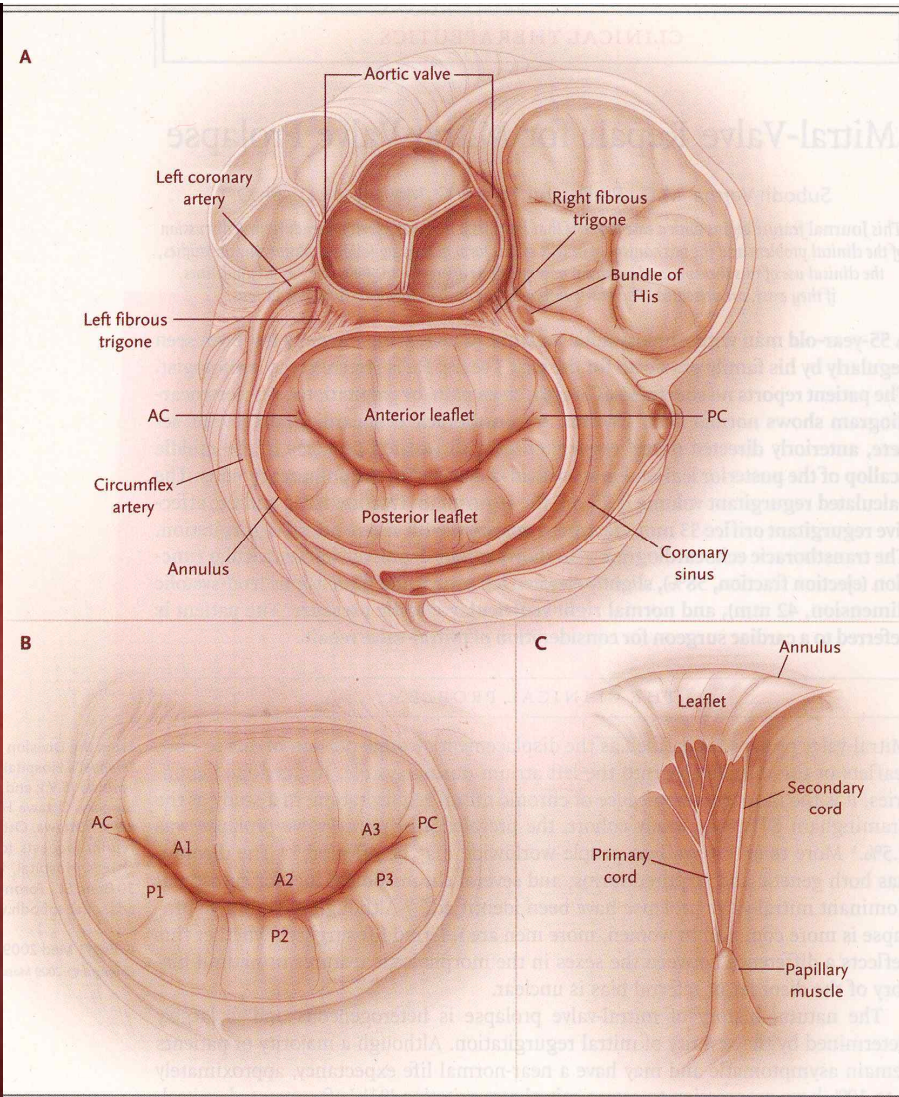
# *BOA-SURG Probe*





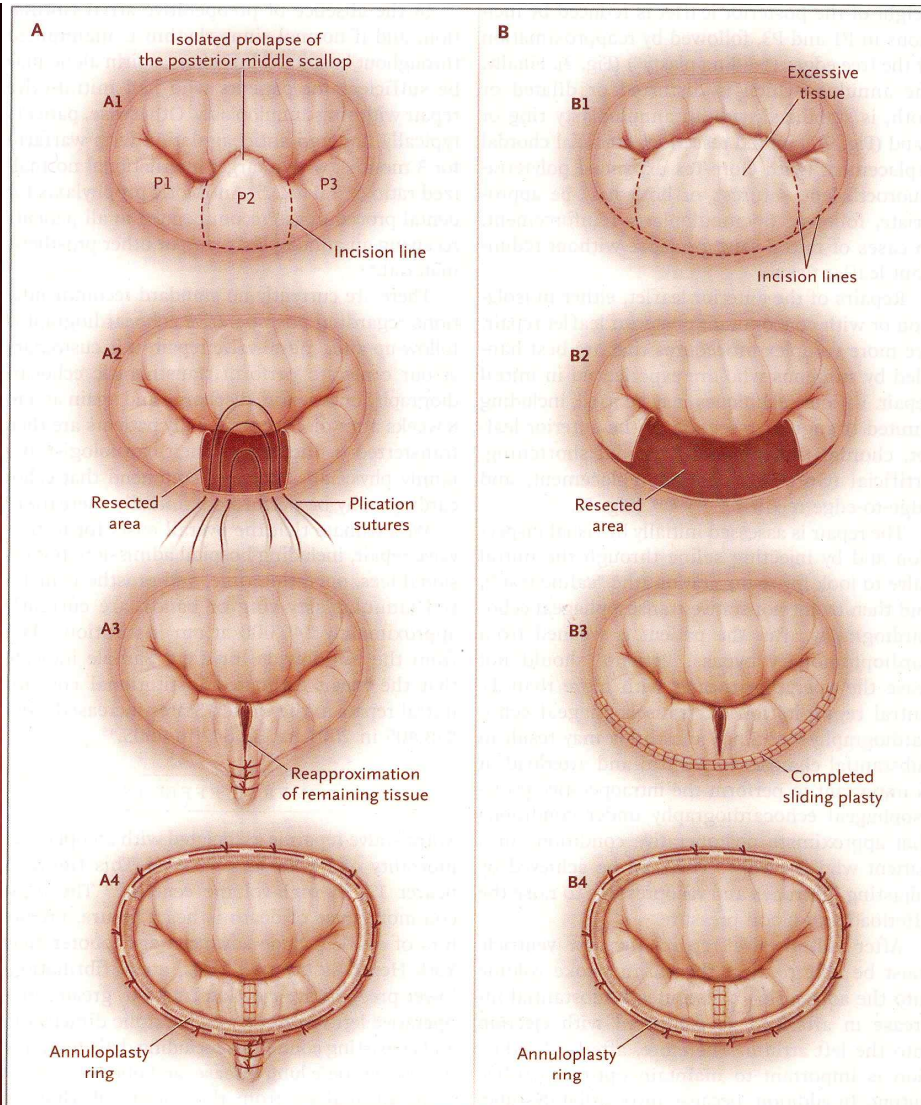
Lateral Portion of the Anterior Leaflet of the Mitral Valve - H&E Stain at 4x magnification. The annulus contains myxomatous material, collagen degeneration and calcification.





**Figure 1. The Mitral Valve.**  
 The mitral valve has anterior and posterior leaflets, which are separated by the anterior commissure (AC) and the posterior commissure (PC) (Panel A). The leaflets are inserted on the circumference of the mitral annulus, which is in continuity with the aortic annulus and the left and right fibrous trigones. The circumflex coronary artery, coronary sinus, aortic valve, and bundle of His are all close to the mitral valve. Panel B shows the mitral-valve leaflets, each of which usually consists of three discrete segments or scallops. These are designated A1, A2, and A3 for the anterior leaflet and P1, P2, and P3 for the posterior leaflet. The valve leaflets each receive chordae tendineae from the anterolateral and posteromedial papillary muscles (Panel C). Primary chordae are attached to the free edge of the valve leaflet, and secondary chordae are attached to the ventricular surface of the leaflet.

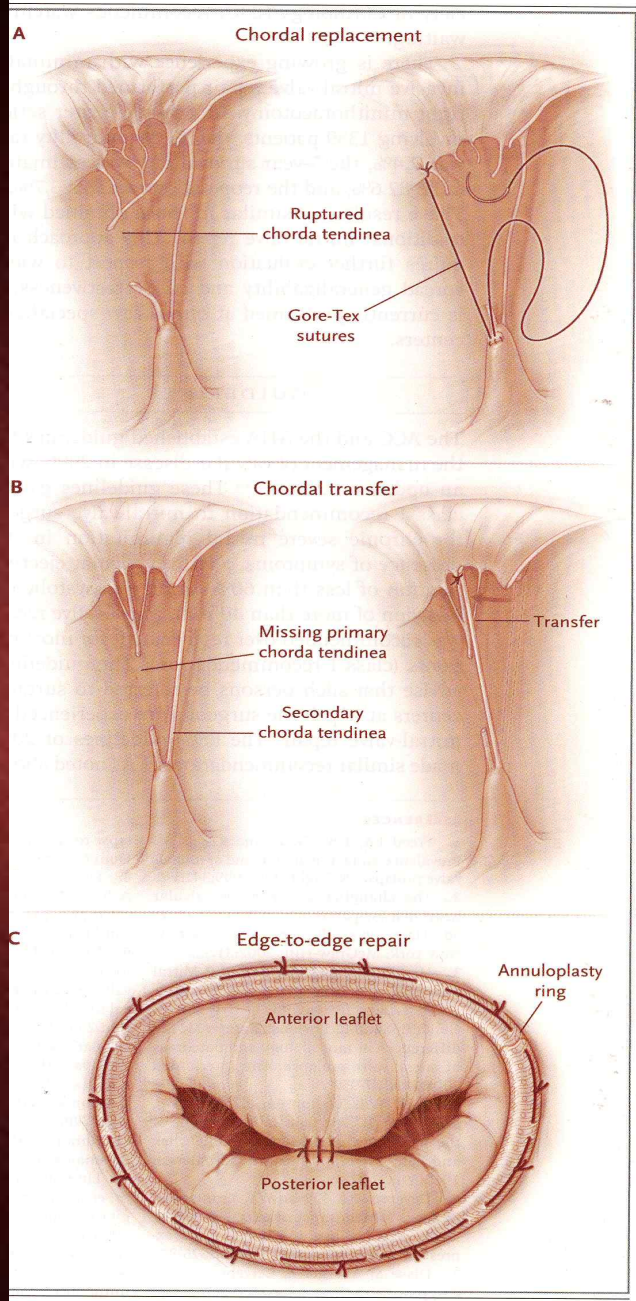




**Figure 2. Mitral-Valve Prolapse.**

The most common leaflet abnormality seen in mitral-valve prolapse is isolated prolapse of the posterior middle scallop (P2) (Panel A1). In patients with isolated prolapse of P2, repair usually involves limited resection of this scallop by means of a quadrangular or triangular incision (Panel A2). The remaining parts of the posterior leaflet, namely P1 and P3, are then brought together (Panel A3). After the leaflet repair is complete, an annuloplasty ring or band is used to reinforce and stabilize the annulus, thus preventing progressive dilatation (Panel A4). If excessive posterior leaflet tissue is present (Panel B1), the height of the posterior leaflet is reduced by incising P1 and P3 from the annulus (Panel B2), followed by reapproximation of the free edges ("sliding plasty") (Panel B3). After the leaflet repair is complete, an annuloplasty ring or band is inserted (Panel B4).

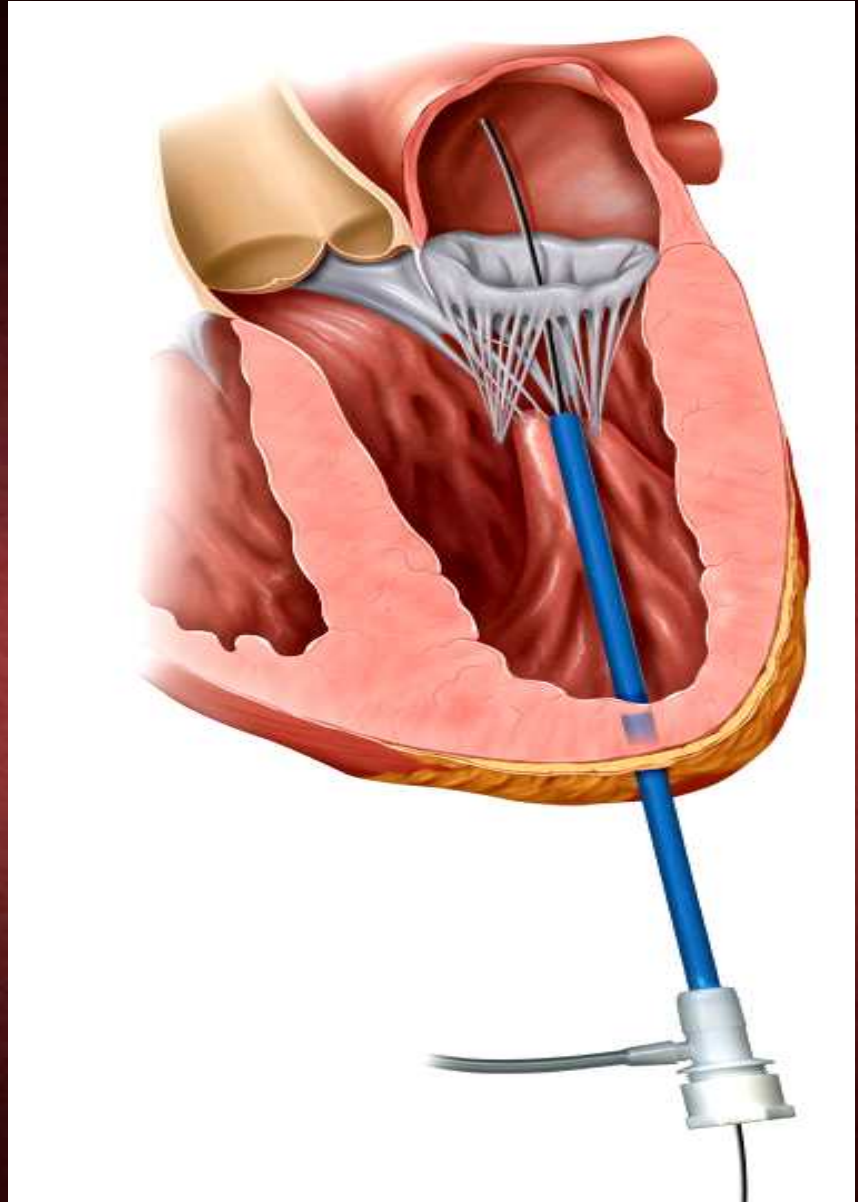
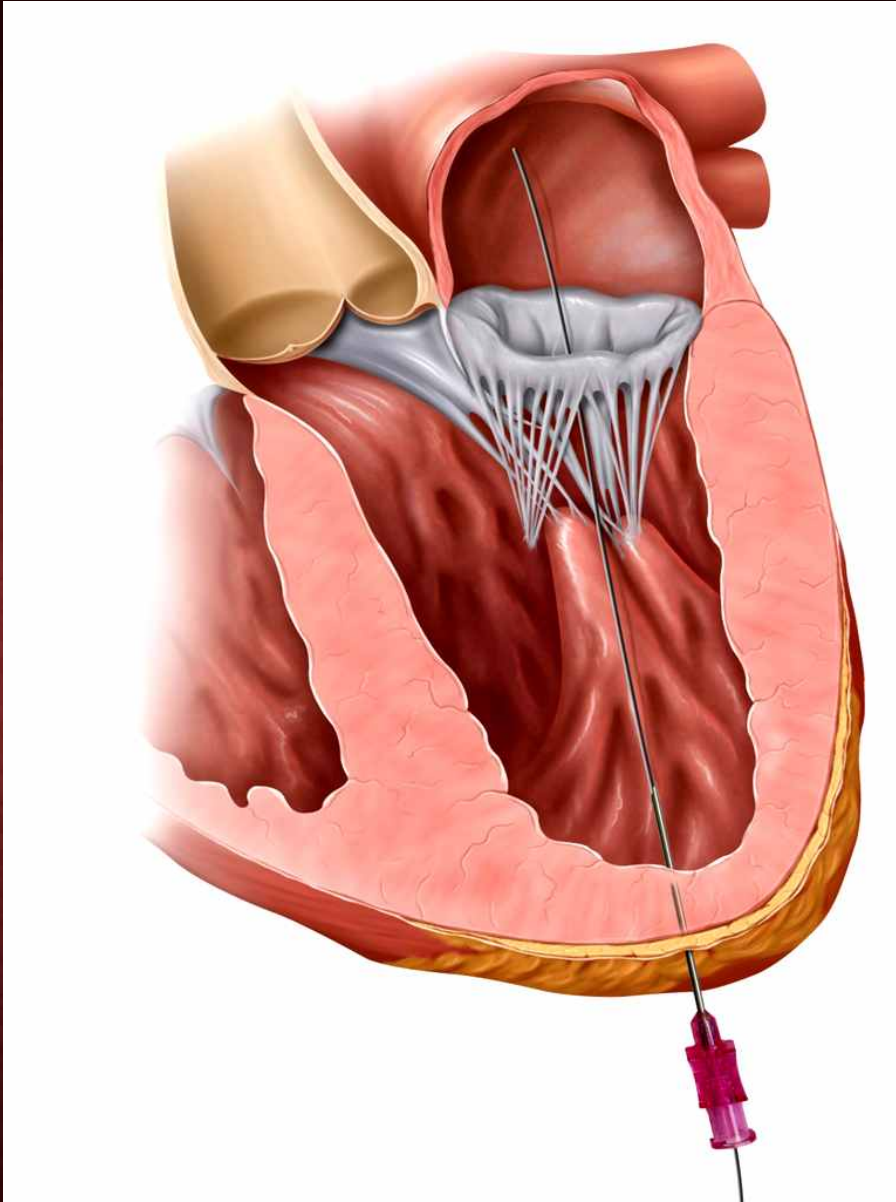


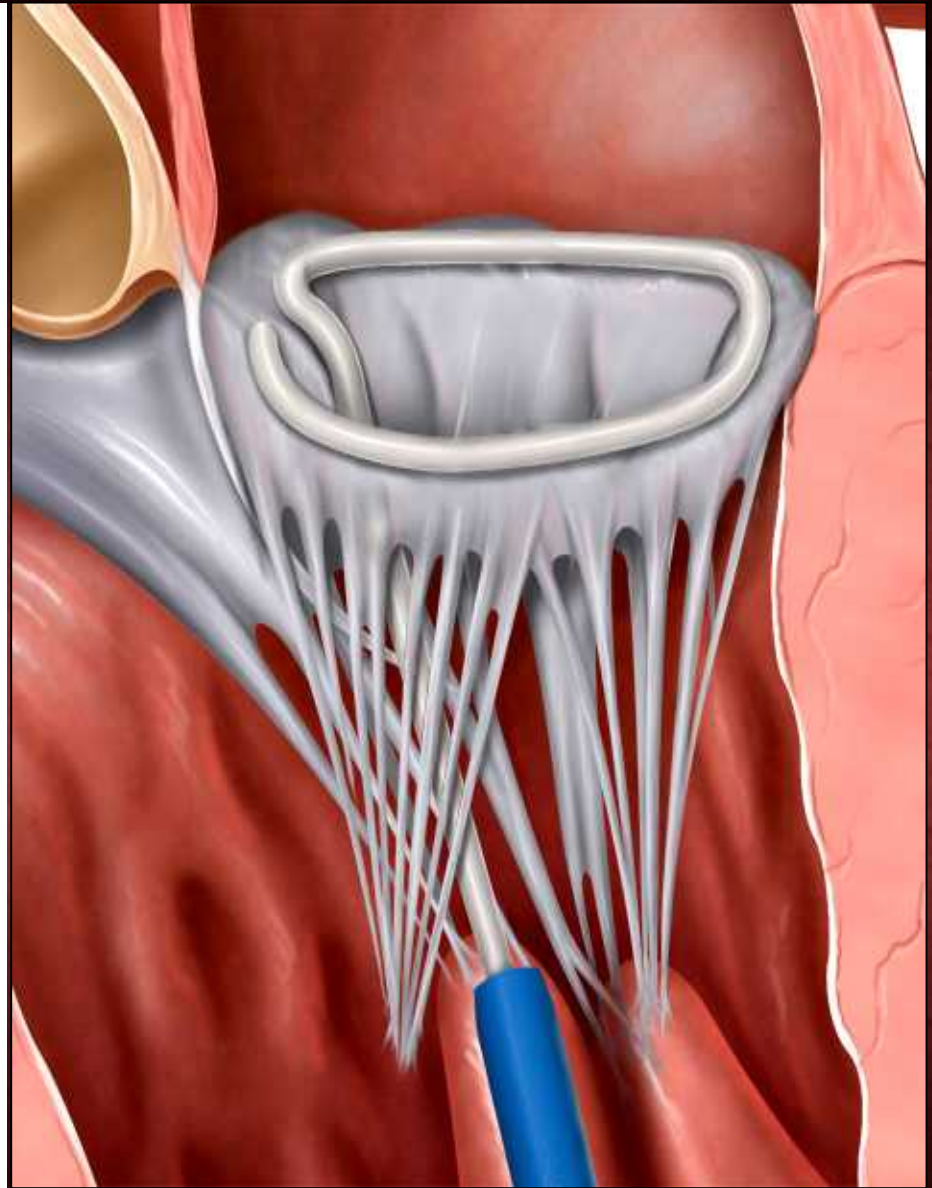
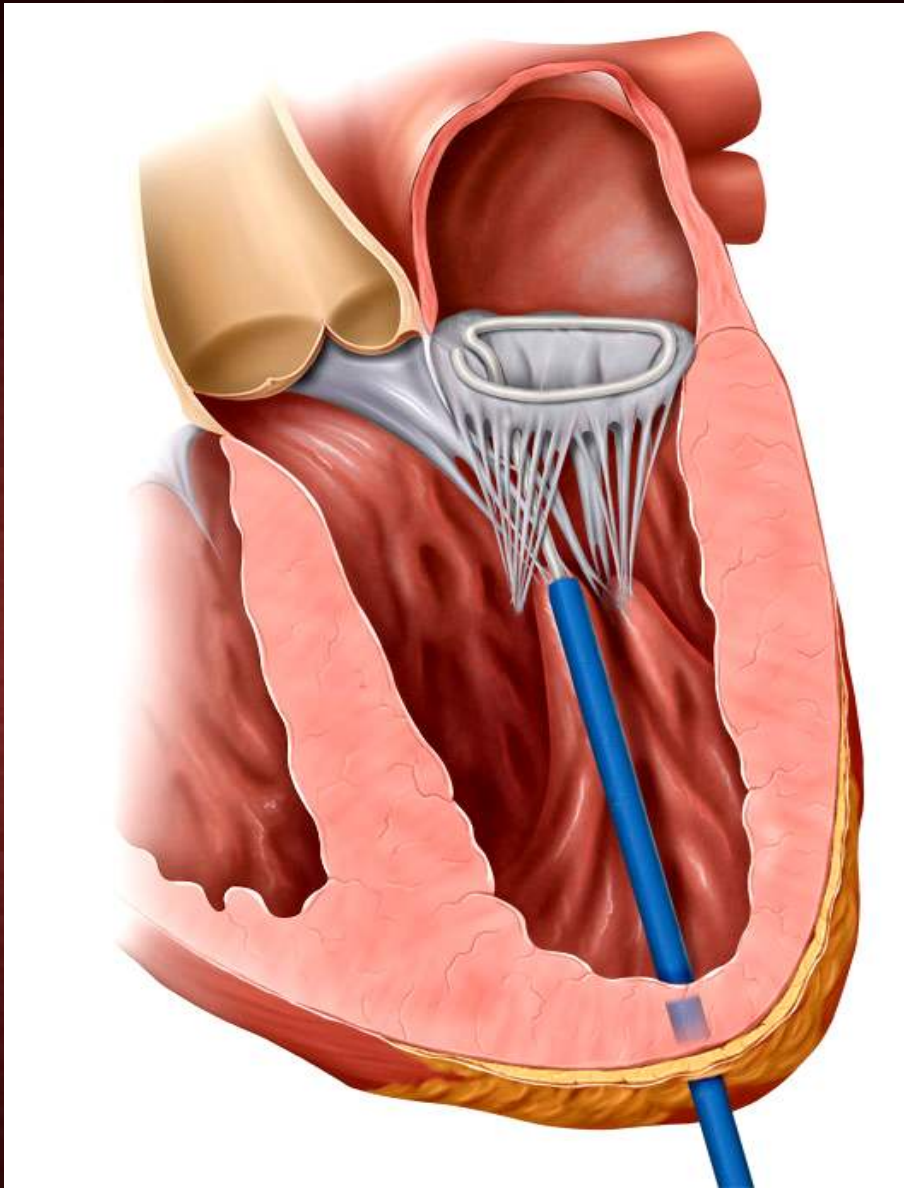


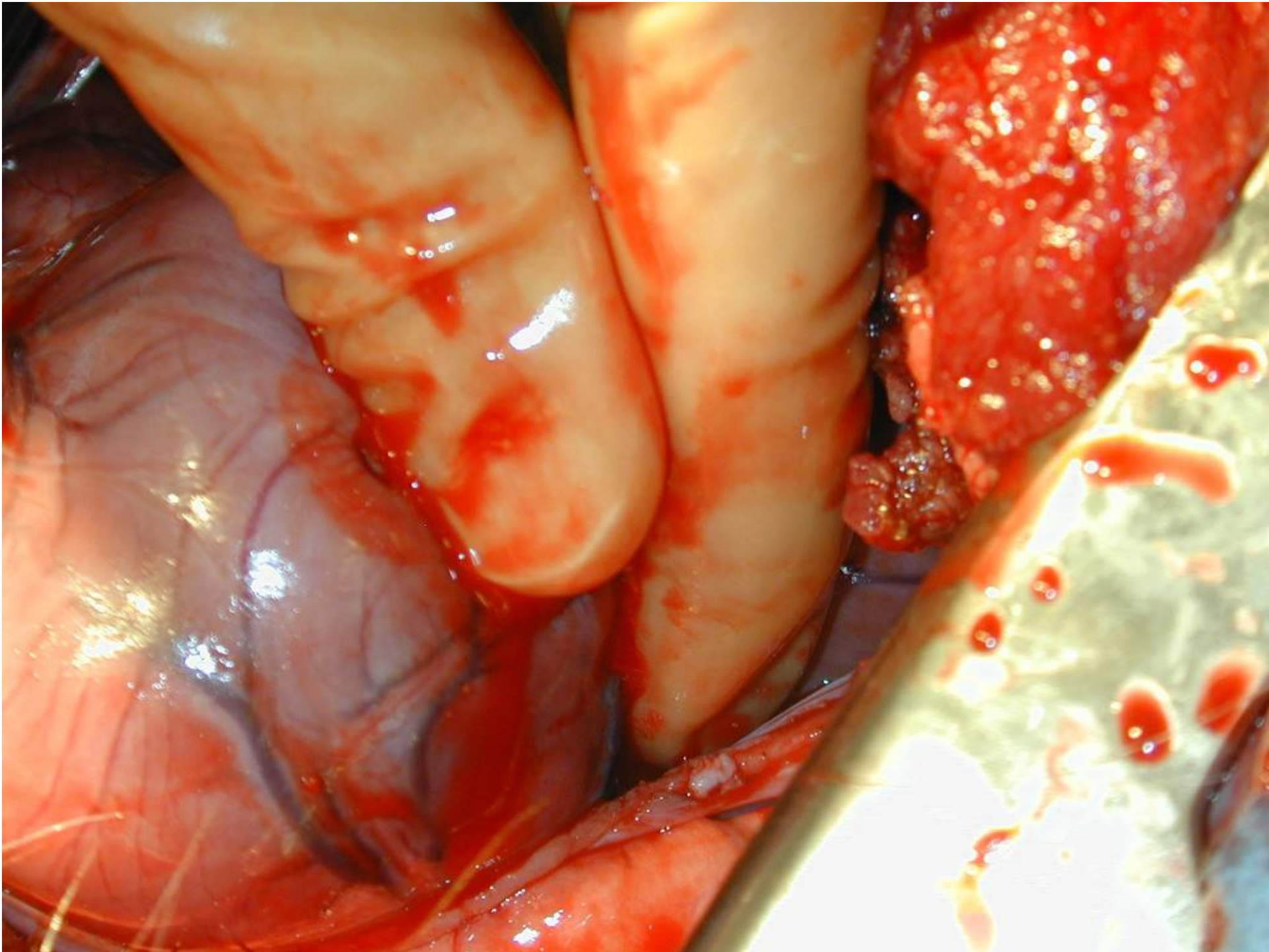
## Special Repair Techniques.

Ruptured chordae tendineae can be replaced with artificial substitute (Gore-Tex expanded polytetrafluoro-ethylene sutures) (Panel A). Ruptured or surgically severed primary chordae can be replaced with secondary chordae, a process called chordal transfer (Panel B). Edge-to-edge repair (Panel C) is performed by sewing the anterior and posterior leaflets together at the central points of their middle scallops, which corrects the prolapse while leaving two functional valve orifices on each side.



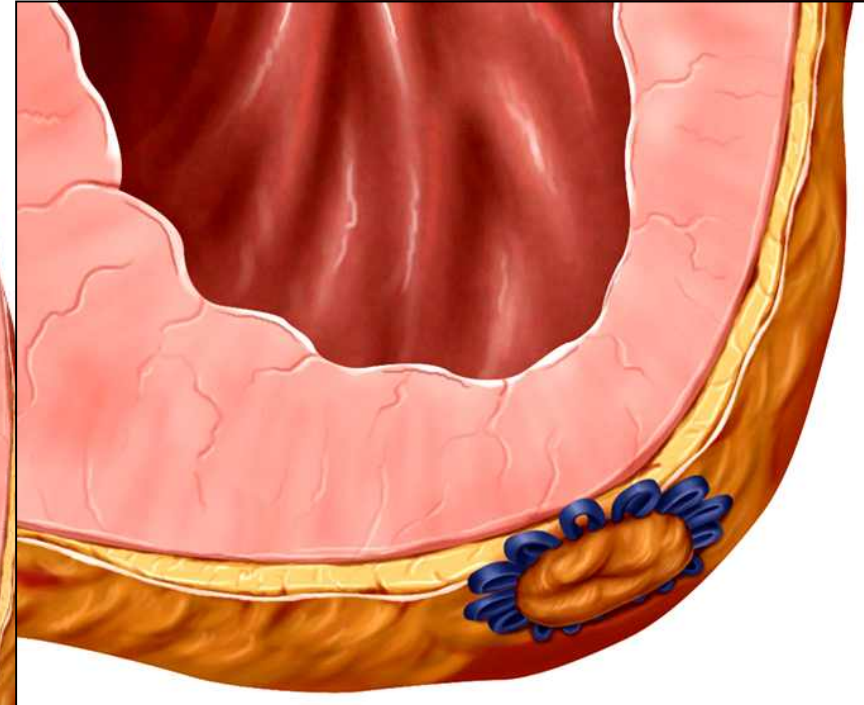
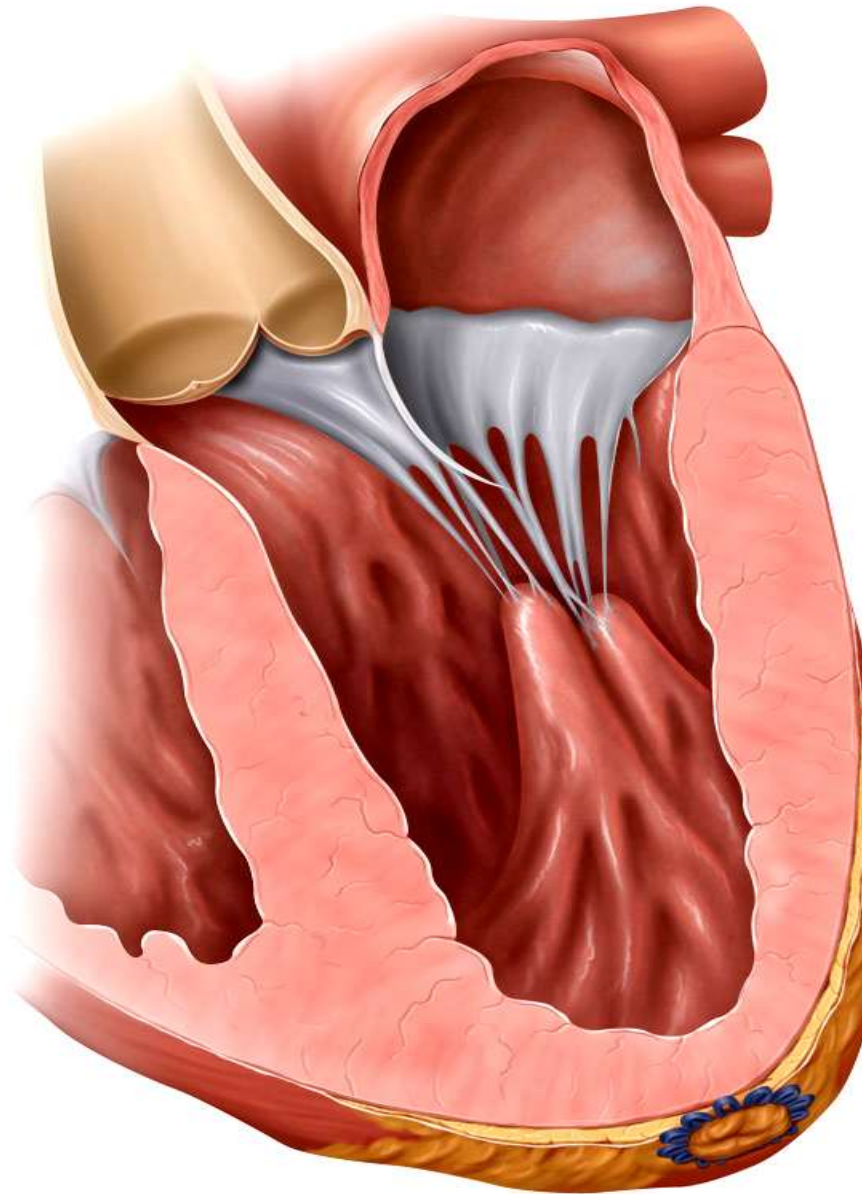


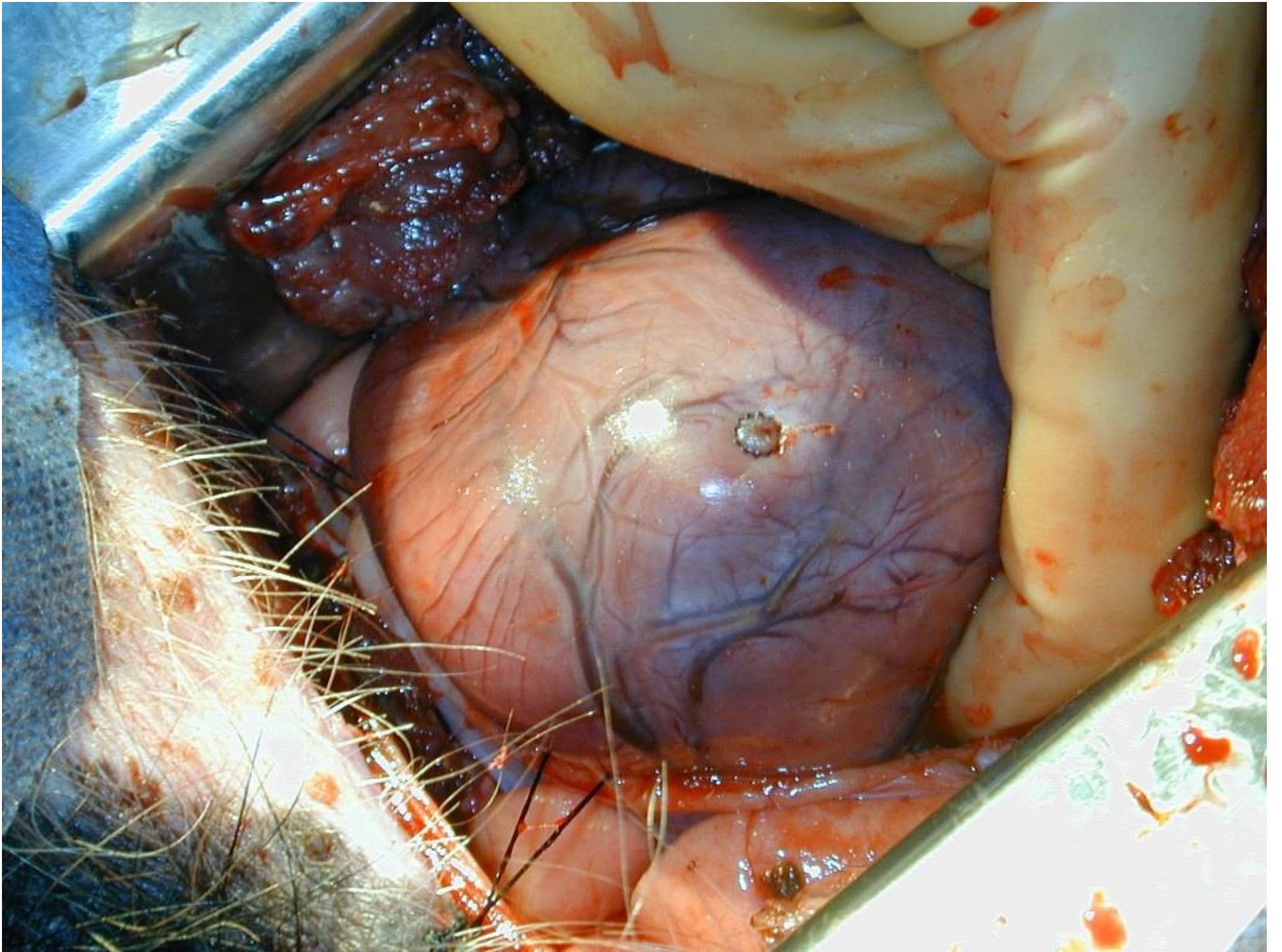




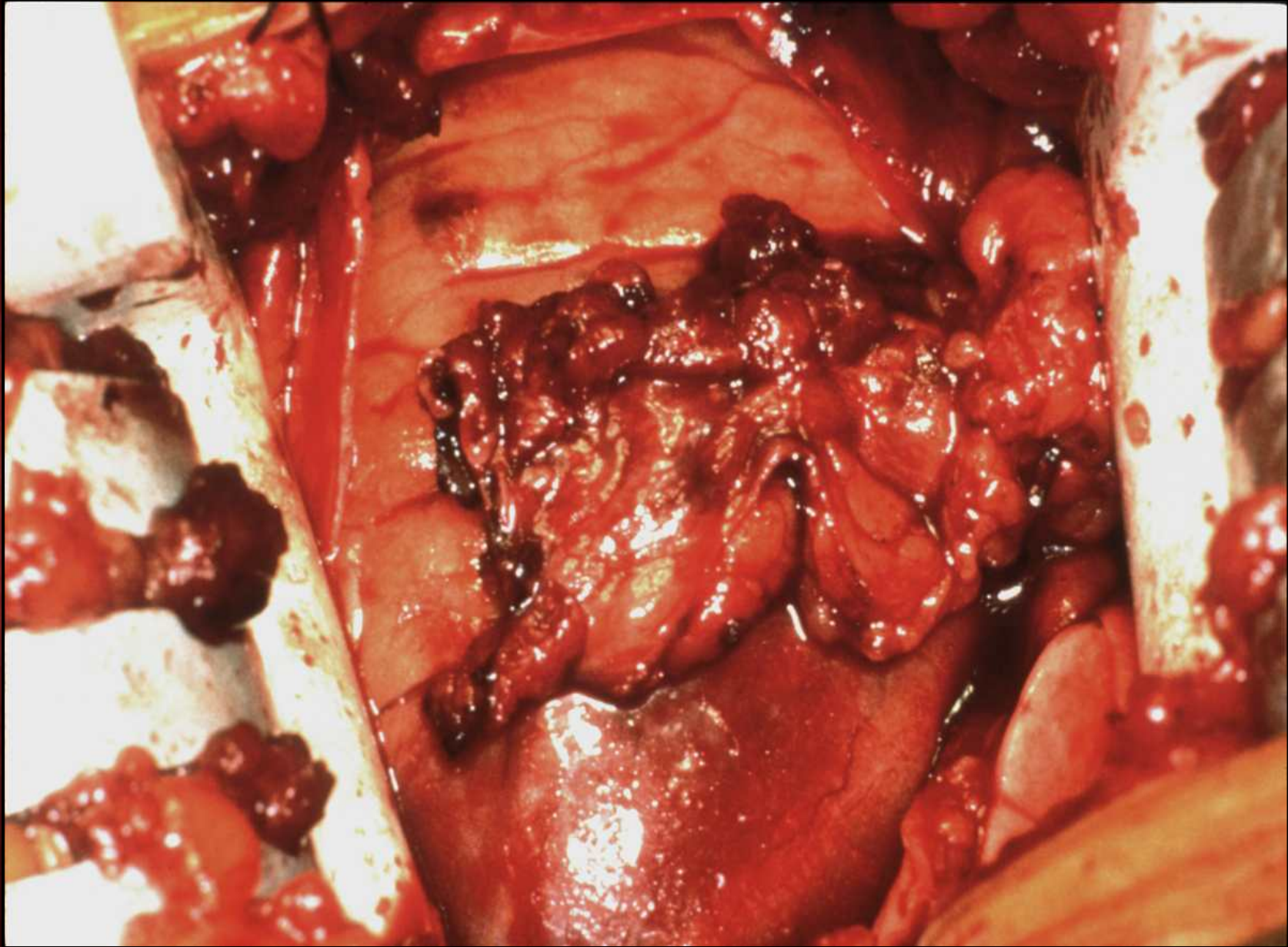


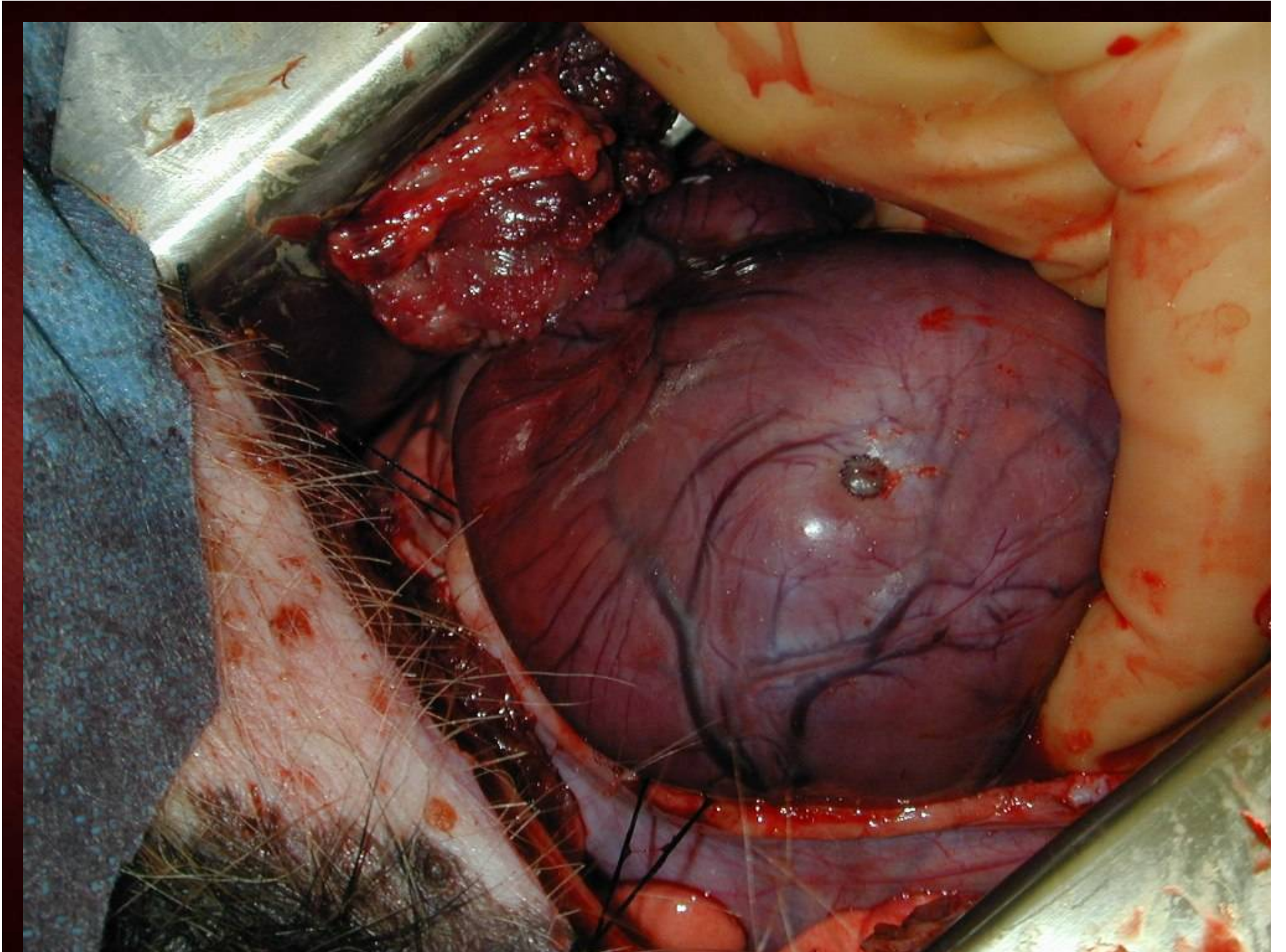
# *Starclose*









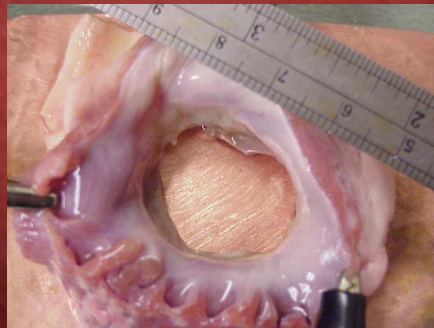


# Annulus Contraction in Sheep and Pig Hearts



- Annuluses treated circumferentially
- Temperatures set at 65 °C
- Image analysis used to compute changes in dimensions

1



Area 11%  
Perimeter 6%

2



Area 17%  
Perimeter 10%

3



Area 21%  
Perimeter 12%



*The RF Approach to Treating  
Mitral Regurgitation:  
The QuantumCor System*

*A Repeatable Less Invasive Option  
May Be Desirable.*



## *Percutaneous Mitral Valve Repair*

- *Obvious Strategy for PMVR is to combine direct valvular procedure with a percutaneous annuloplasty technique*
- *Mimics what is done surgically*



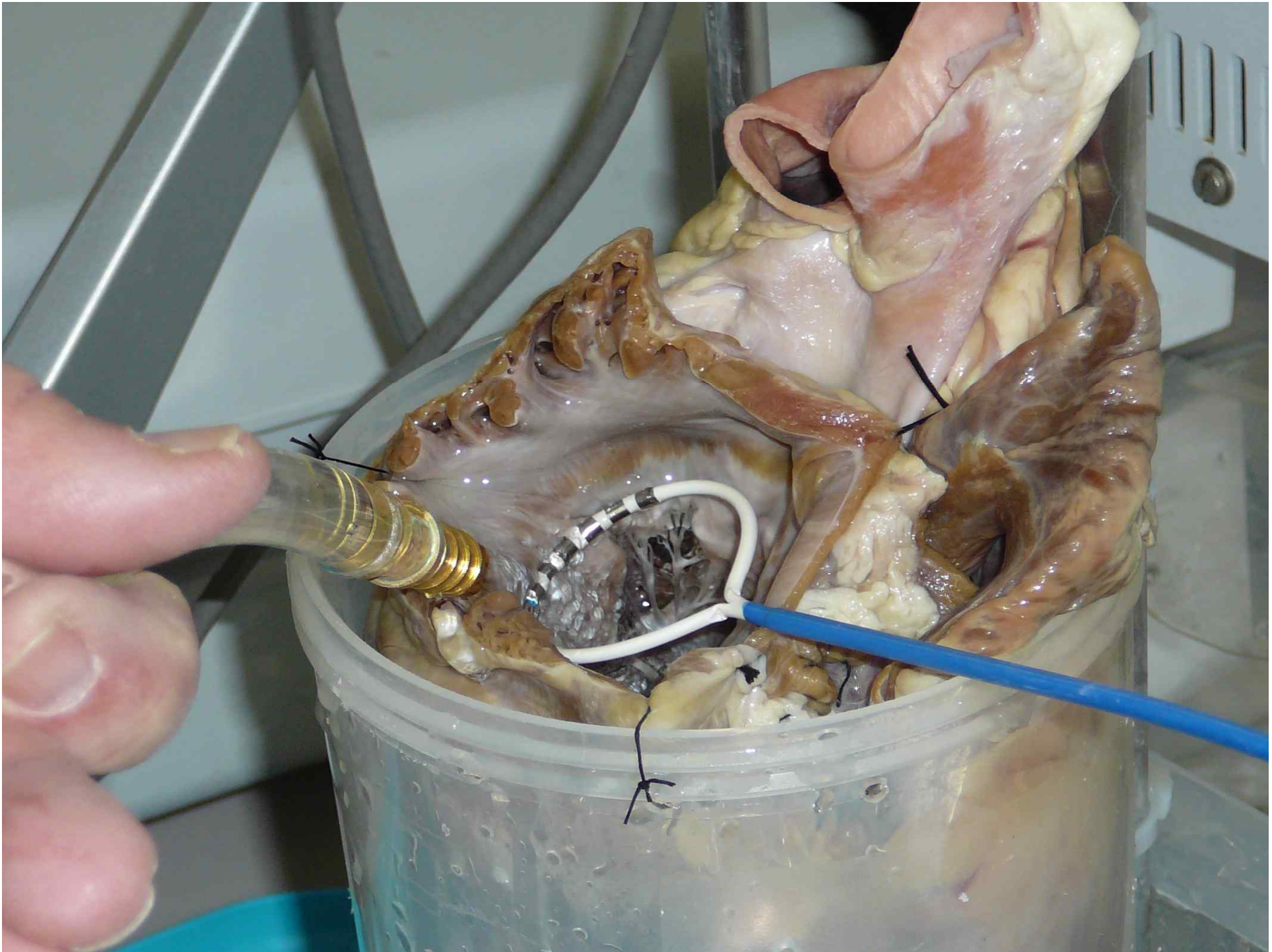


## RESULTS

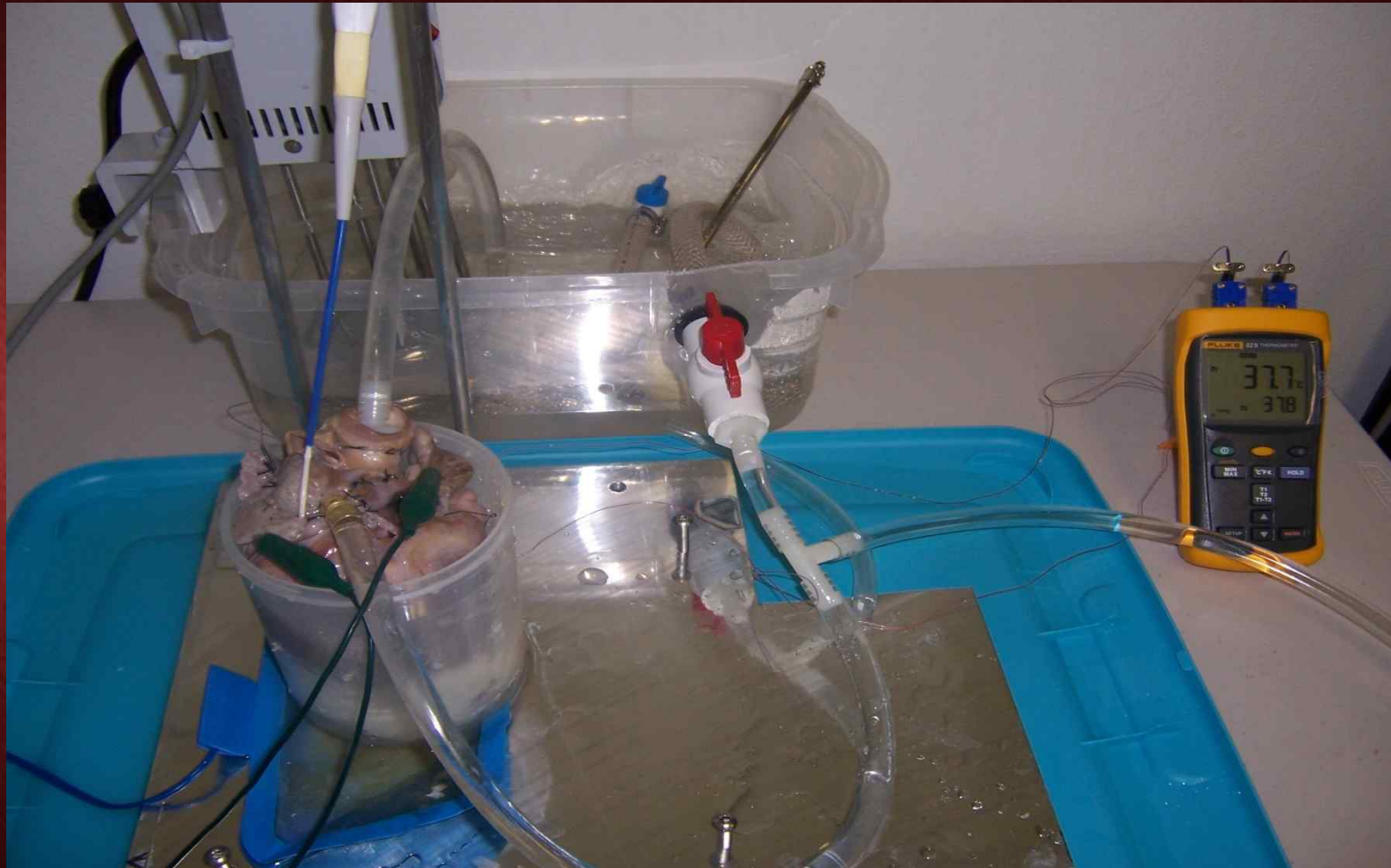
# *Percutaneous Treatment for Mitral Regurgitation*

- *With RF Energy Applied To The Mitral Annulus It May Be Possible To Treat A Larger Population Of Patients With Mitral Regurgitation.*
- *If You Don't Succeed You Can Repeat The Procedure.*
- *Treat Without Affecting The Coronary Sinus.*
- *Use In Conjunction With Leaflet Procedures.*





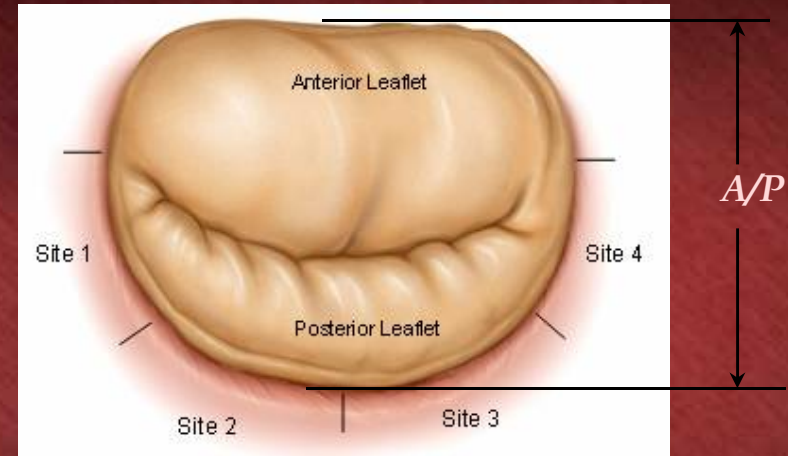
# *Bench Studies*



# Clinical Objective

- *Apply RF energy to sites 1,2,3,4*

- *Shrink collagen fibers ~ 10% per site*
- *Reduce A/P dimension ~20%*
- *Allowing valve leaflets to close properly*





# CONCLUSION

*The QuantumCor Device May Offer An  
Option For Some Patients With  
Mitral Regurgitation*

# CONCLUSION

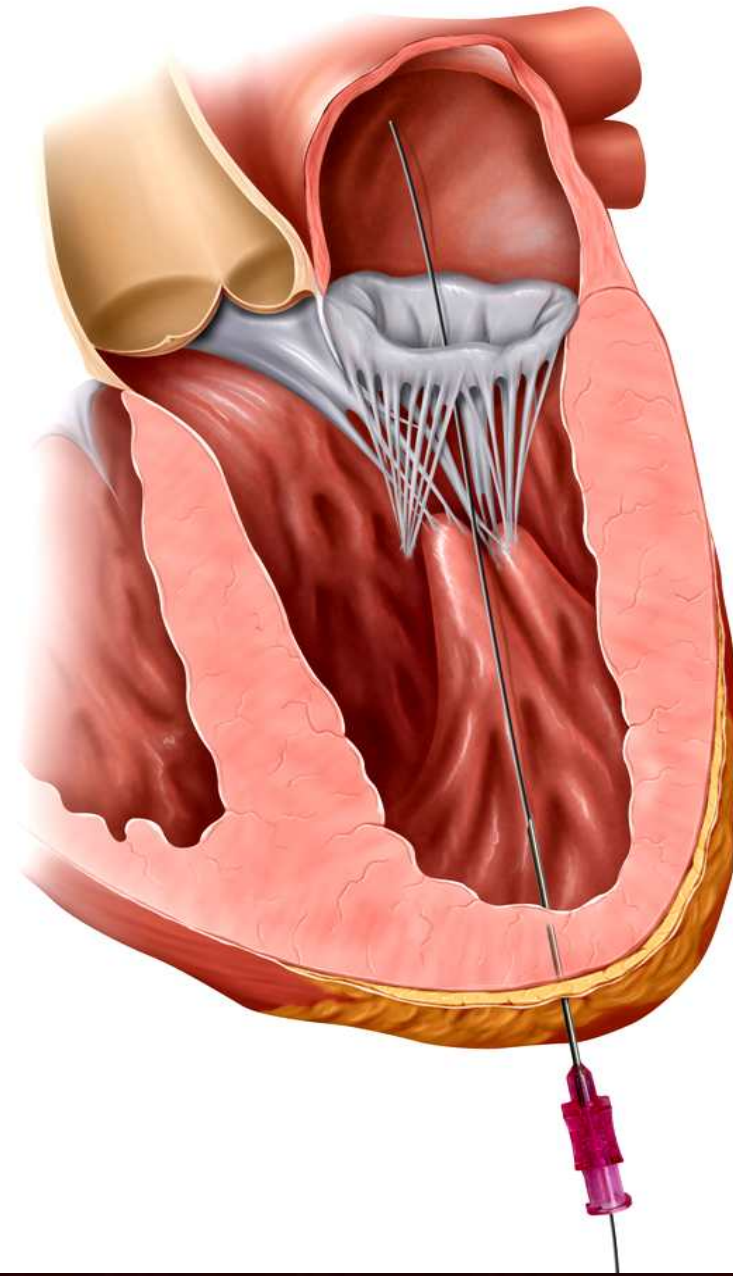
*Thermal Remodeling of Collagen will predictably and permanently remodel the mitral valve annulus for the effective management of mitral regurgitation*



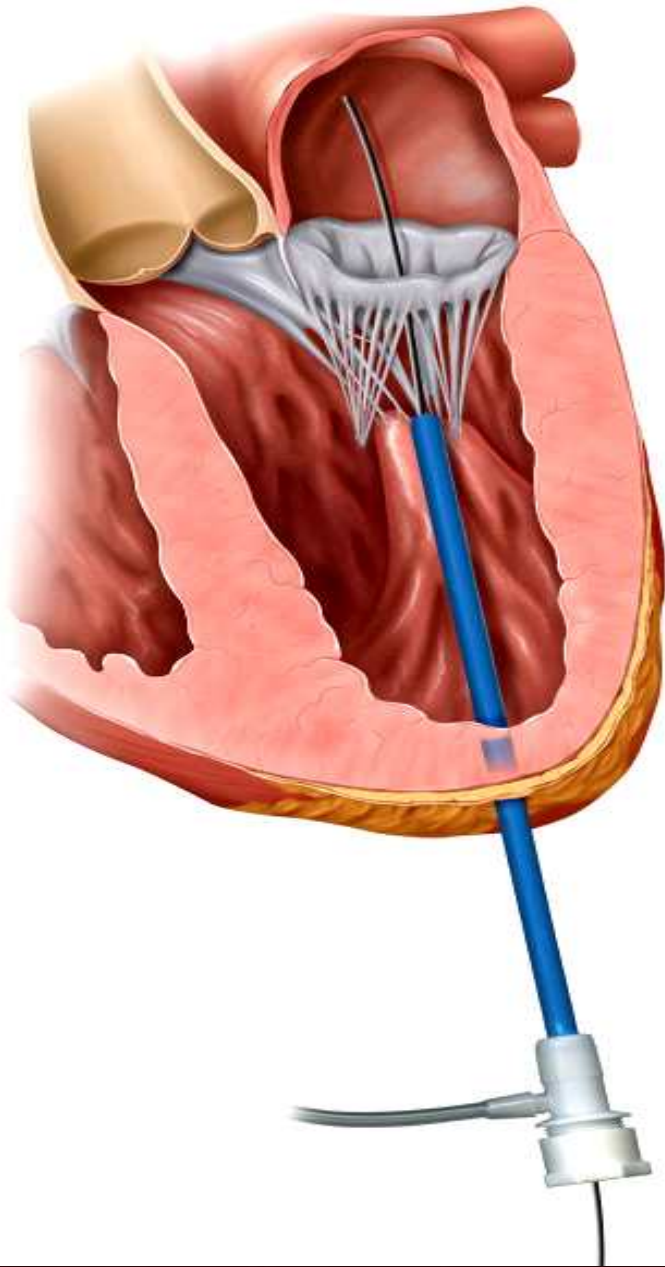
# *1ST IN THE OPERATING ROOM*

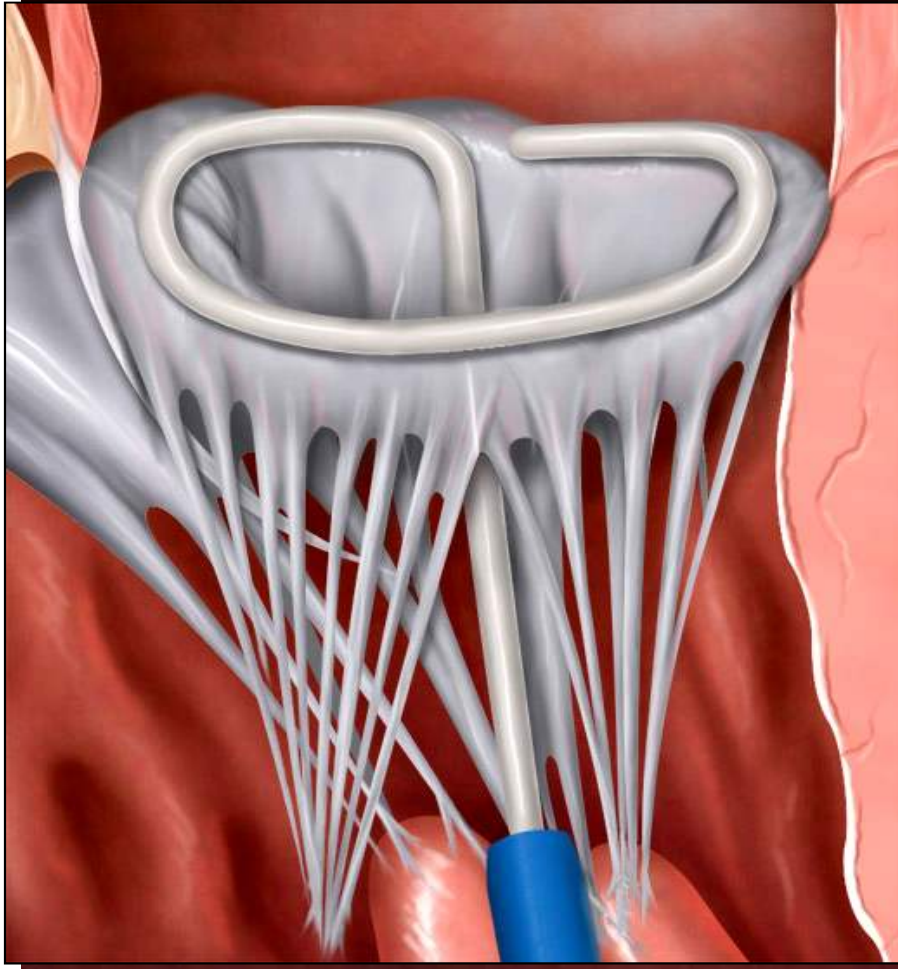
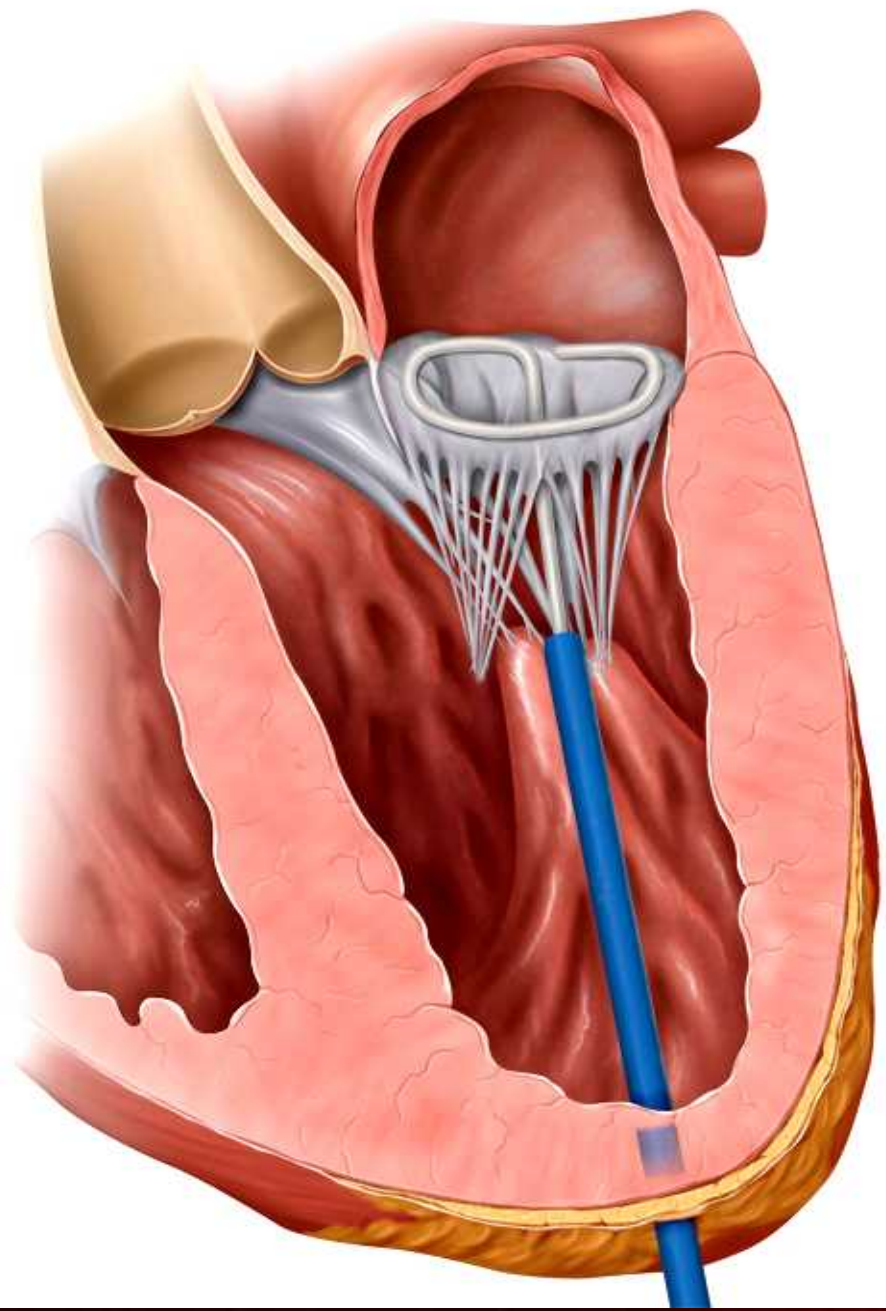
*Eventually As A  
Percutaneous Treatment  
For Mitral Regurgitation  
That Could Be Performed  
With Standard EP RF  
Consol In The  
Catheterization  
Laboratory*

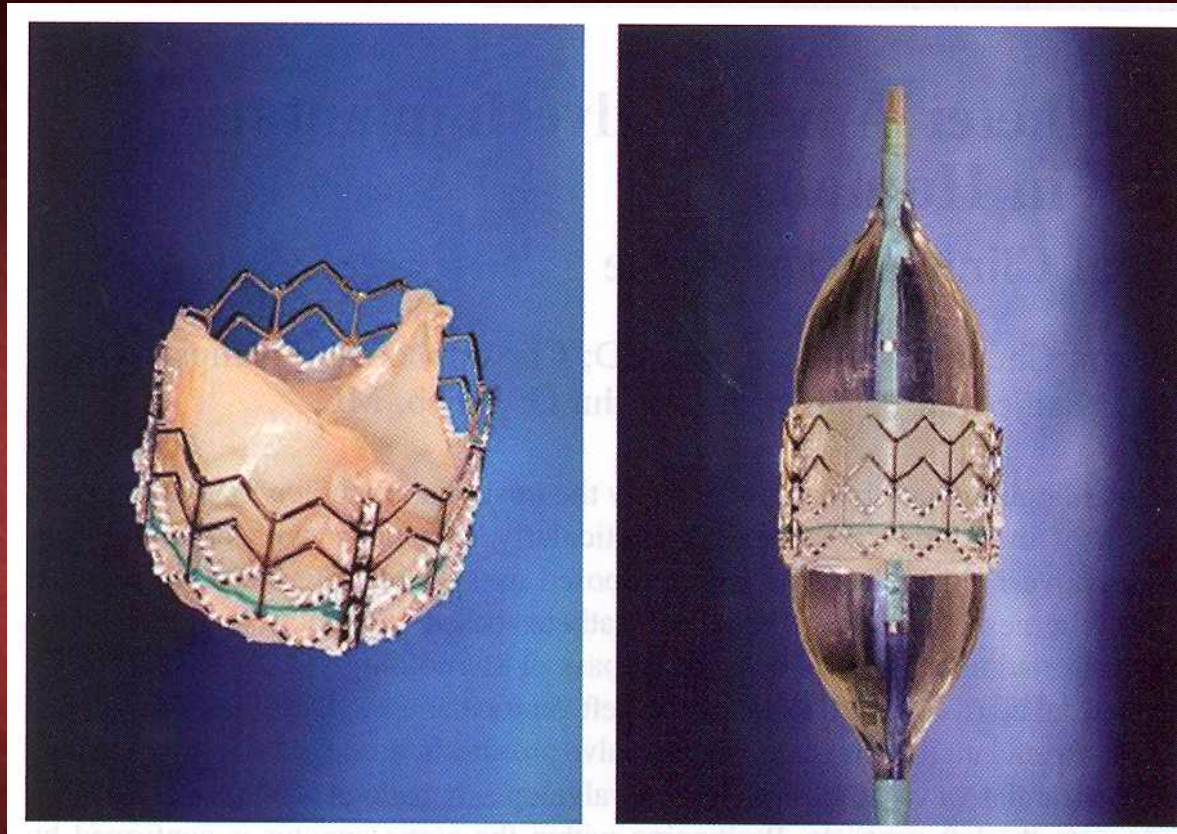








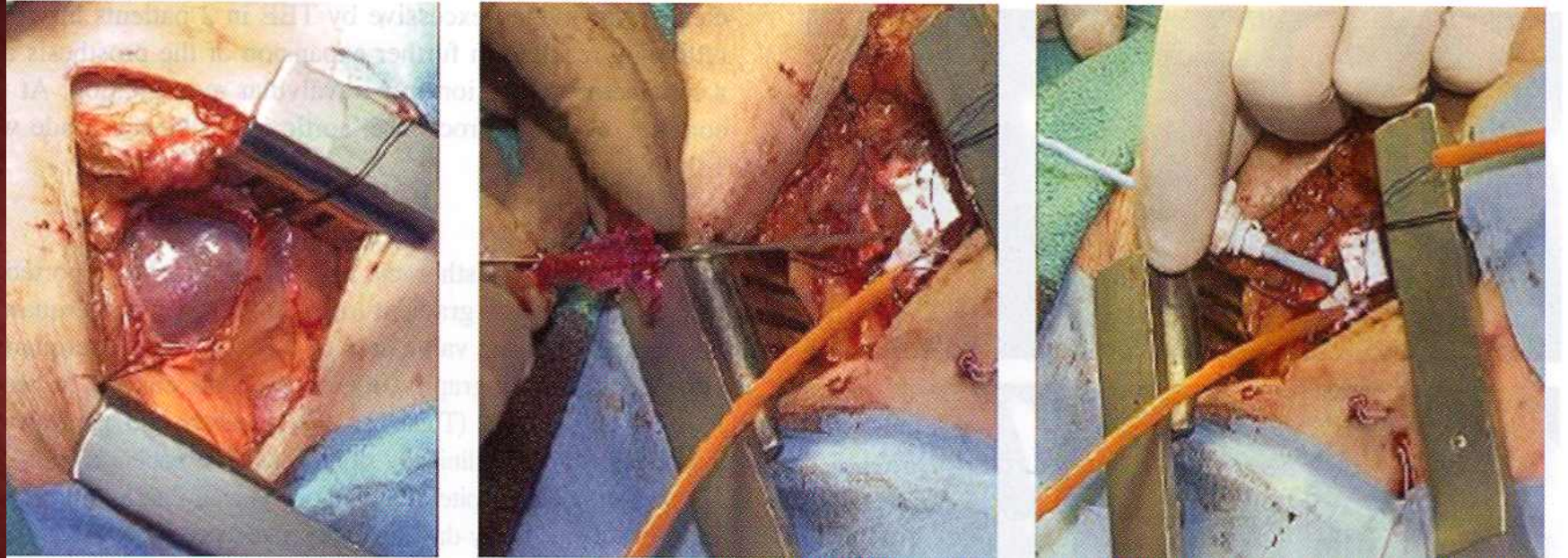




*Circulation. 2006; 114:533-535.*

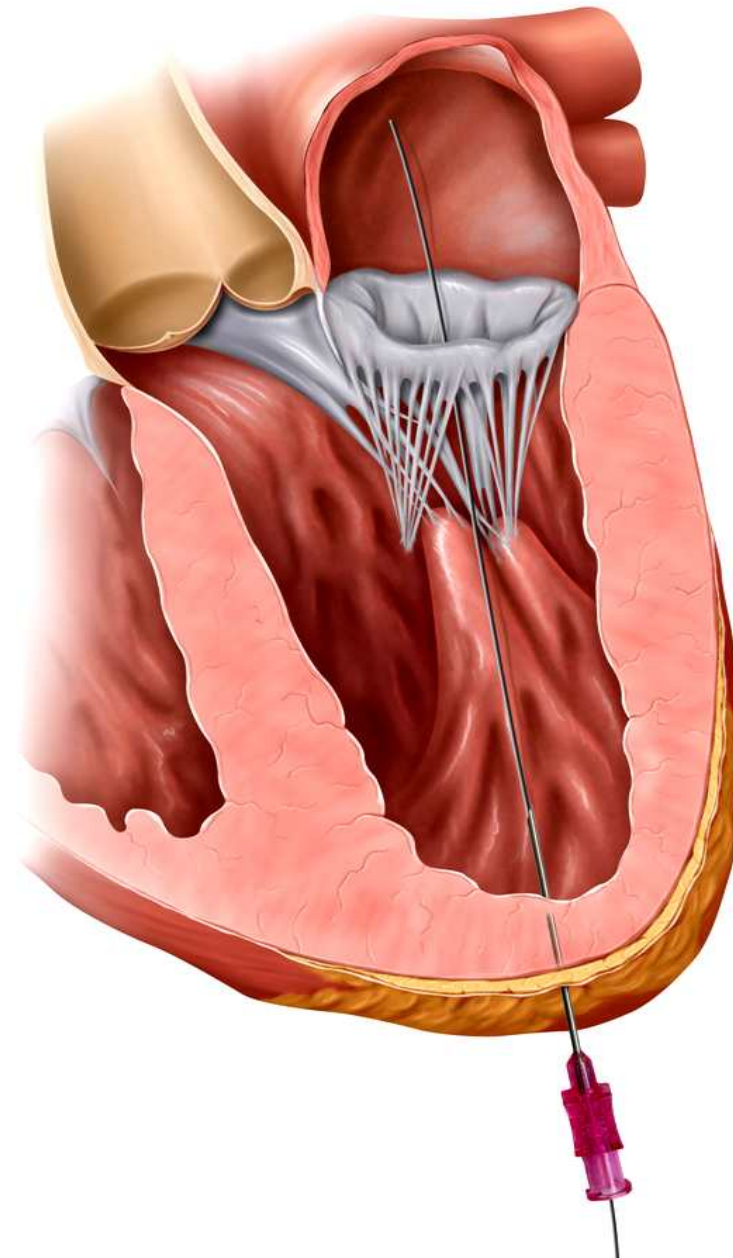
R. Heuser

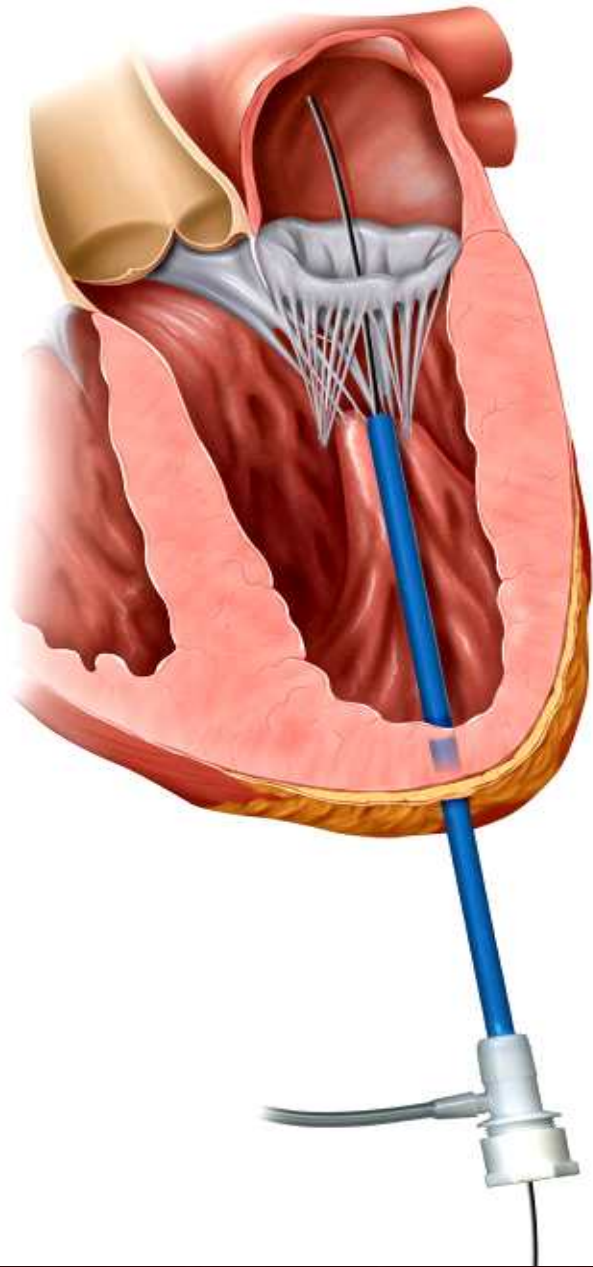




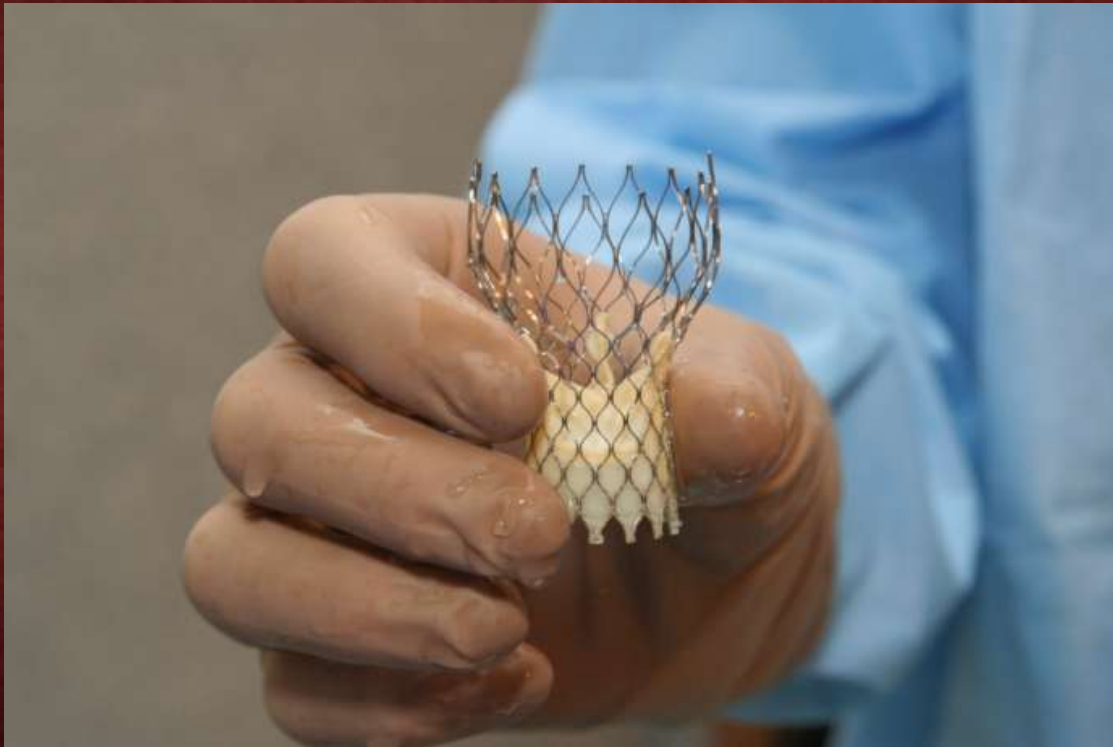
*Circulation. 2006;114:533-535.*







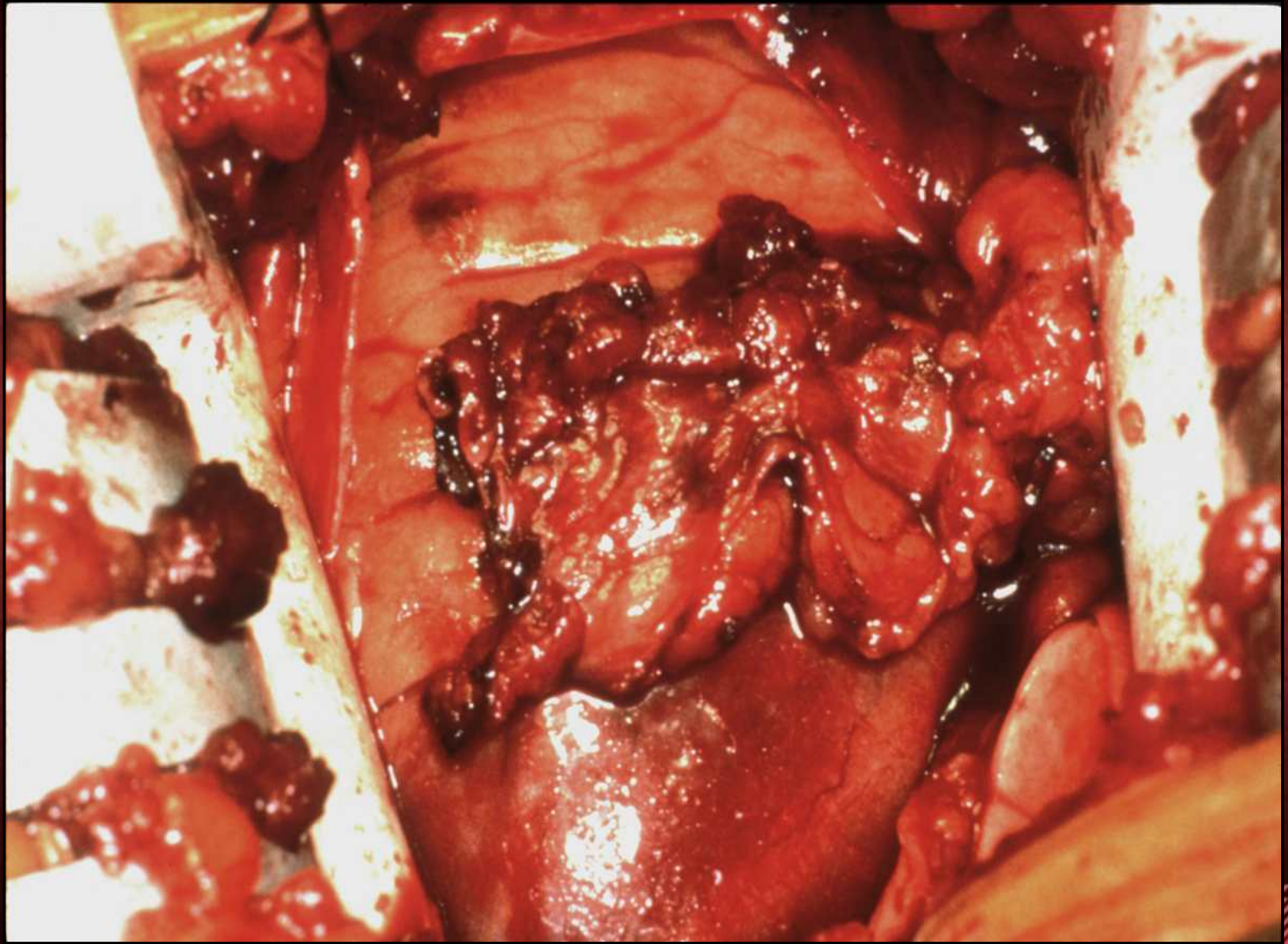
# *Self-expanding AV Prosthesis CoreValve*



# *Selfexpanding AV Prosthesis CoreValve (Delivery)*

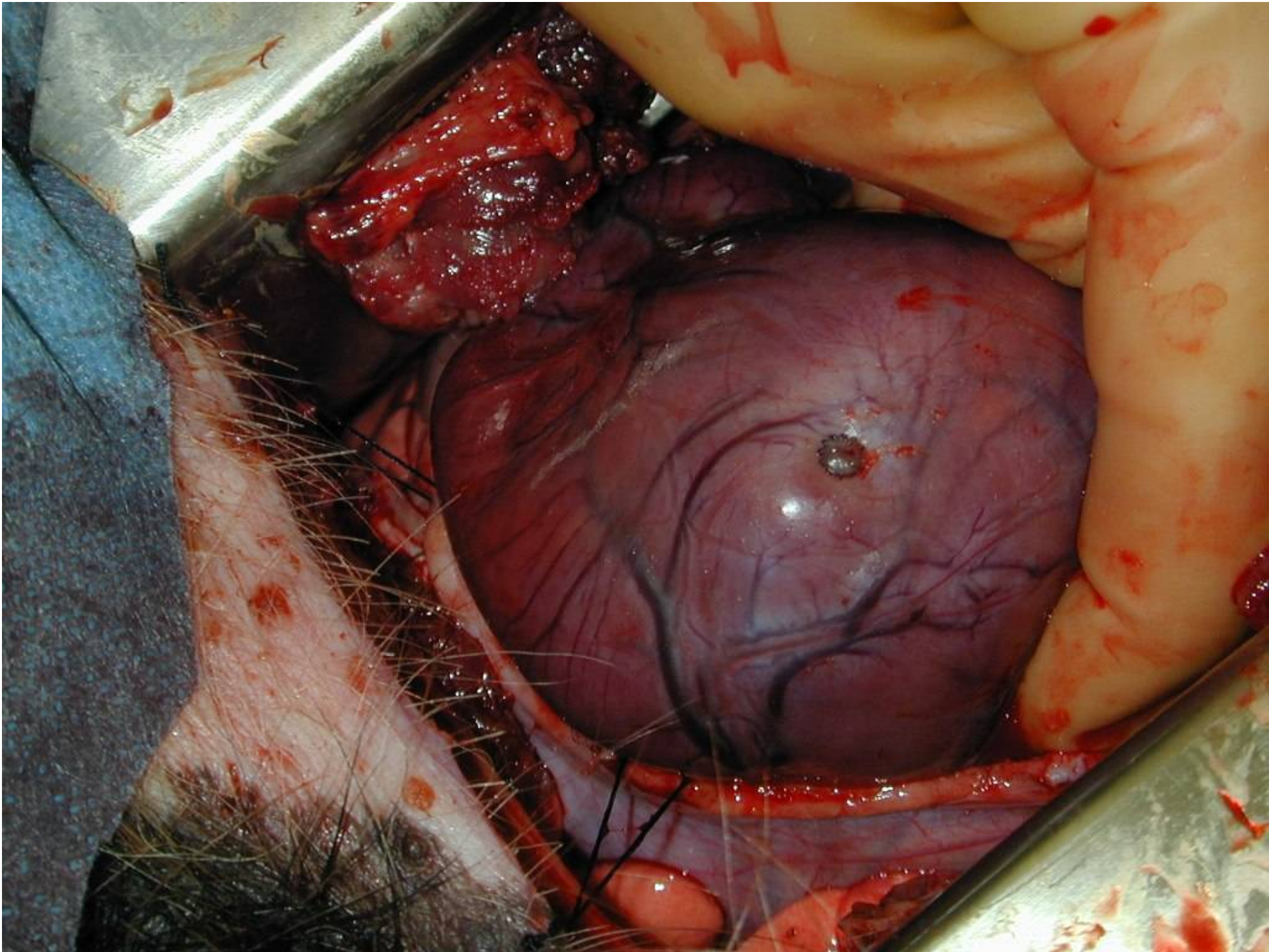






R. Heuser







R. Heuser



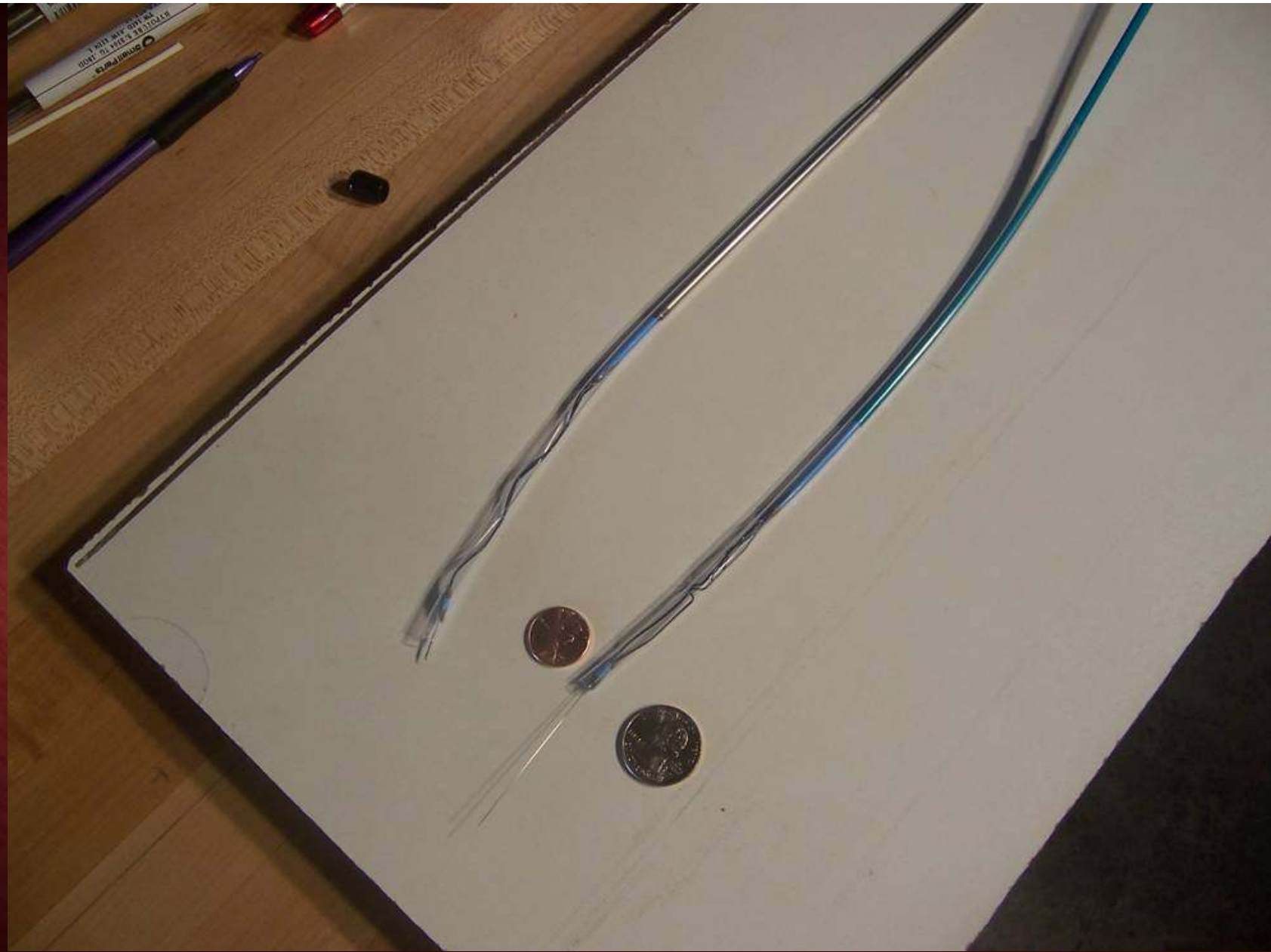






*"I had MR!" I said it! Now ya happy?*





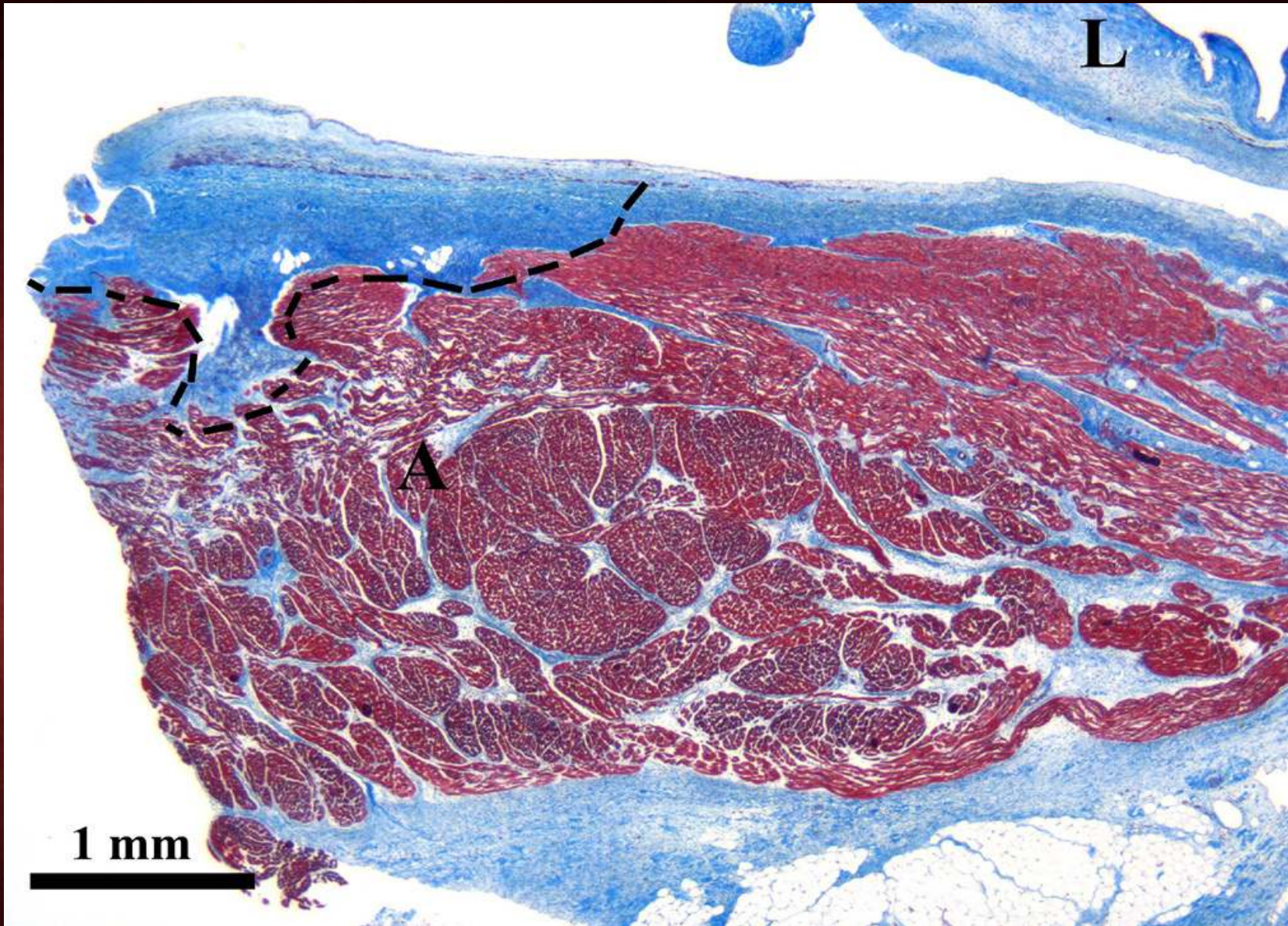


Ischemic mitral regurgitation is a complication of myocardial infarction and a predictor of poor outcome.\*

- Most frequently seen after inferior MI (38% of cases)
- Anteroseptal MI (10% of cases)

\* Kumanohoso T, Otsuji Y, Yoshifuku S, Matsukida K, Koriyayma A, et al. Mechanism of higher incidence of ischemic mitral regurgitation in patients with inferior myocardial infarction: quantitative analysis of left ventricular and mitral valve geometry in 103 patients with prior infarction. J. Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2003;125(1):135-43.







- Human collagen differences
  - Young normals
  - Old normals
  - MR patients



- *Human collagen differences*
  - *Young normals*
  - *Old normals*
    - *More collagen fibrinoid degeneration and myxomatous material*
  - *MR patients*
    - *More collagen fibrinoid degeneration and myxomatous material*



*We are not sure why more  
collagen fibrinoid  
degeneration in humans*

