

Sapien 3 Ultra: Engineered for the Future

SAPIEN 3 Ultra multidimensional analysis: From Frame to outerskirt



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ENABLING FUTURE MEDICINE

Elevating the expectations of what is possible

TAVI is built upon:

Clinical study

25,000+

patients studied in Edwards clinical trials

Real world experience

450,000+

patients treated worldwide with Edwards TAVI valves







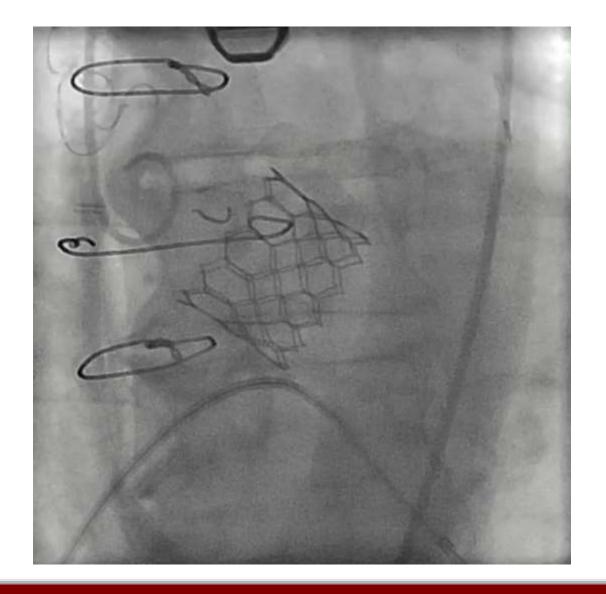


SAPIEN 3 Ultra valve

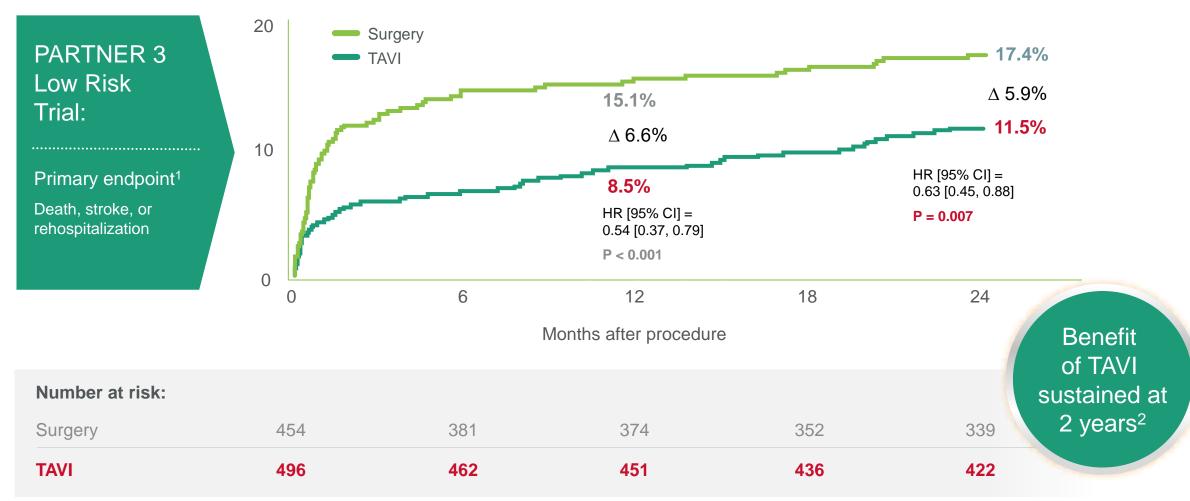
Data on file at Edwards Lifesciences

Korea University Anam Hospital

Sapien 3 first-in-human, Jan 27, 2012



Only SAPIEN 3 TAVI is proven superior to surgery in low-risk severe aortic stenosis patients



Mack MJ, Leon MB, Thourani VH, et al. Transcatheter aortic-valve replacement with a balloon-expandable valve in low-risk patients. N Engl J Med. 2019.
 Mack, M. (2020). Two-vear Clinical and Echocardiographic Outcomes from the PARTNER 3 Low-risk Randomized Trial. Presented at ACC 2020 March. Virtual ACC.

SAPIEN 3 TAVI is designed to deliver the outcomes you demand

demand	30 days		1 year		
	TAVI (n=496)	Surgery (n=454)	TAVI (n=496)	Surgery (n=454)	P-value
All-cause mortality	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	2.5%	0.09
All-stroke	0.6%	2.4%	1.2%	3.1%	0.04
Rehospitalization	3.4%	6.5%	7.3%	11.0%	0.046
Life- threatening/disabling or major bleeding*	3.6%	24.5%	7.7%	25.9%	<0.001
New-onset Afib*	5.0%	39.5%	7.0%	40.9%	<0.001
AKI*	0.4%	1.8%	0.4%	1.8%	0.05

Delivering outcomes better than surgery in your low-risk patients:

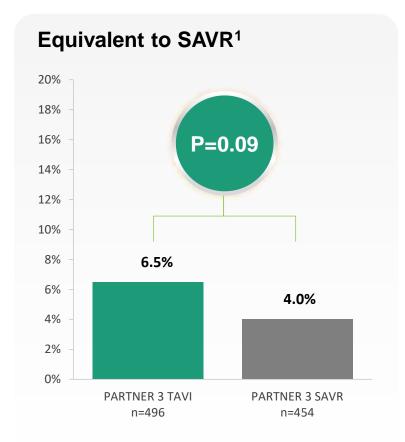
- Mortality
- Stroke
- Rehospitalization
- Bleeding

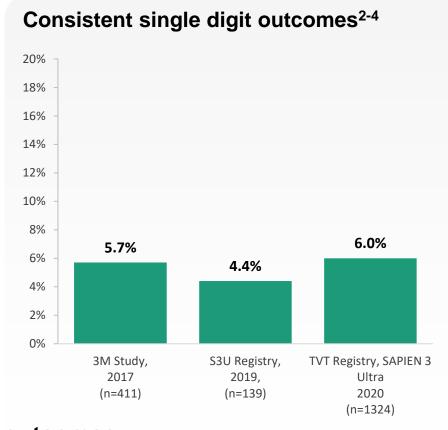
Mack M, Leon M, Thourani R, et al. Transcatheter aortic-valve replacement with a balloon-expandable valve in low-risk patients. N Engl J Med 2019;380:1695-705. Leon MB, Mack MJ, PARNTER 3 Transcatheter or Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement in Low Risk Patients with Aortic Stenosis. Presented at ACC 2019. New Orleans, LA

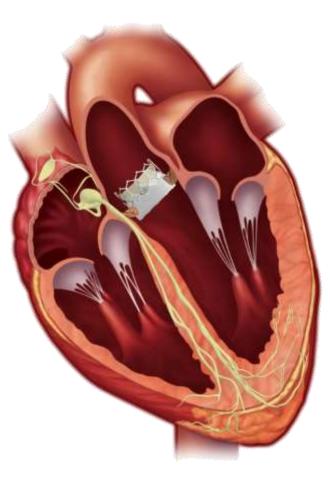


^{*}These endpoints were not subject to multiplicity adjustment

Globally consistent, single-digit new permanent pacemaker implantation rates







30-day outcomes

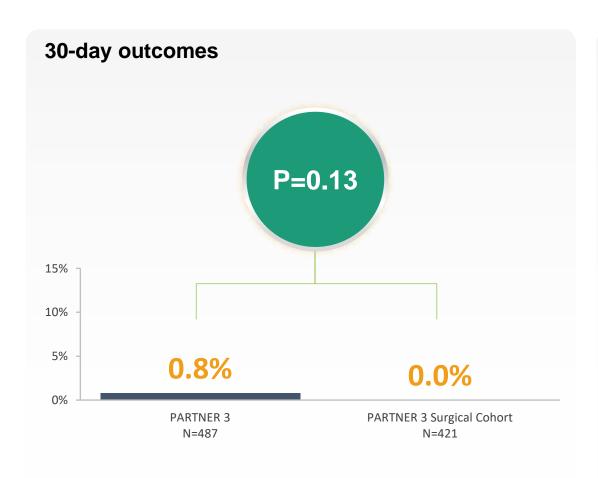
^{1.} Mack M, Leon M, Thourani R, et al. Transcatheter aortic-valve replacement with a balloon-expandable valve in low-risk patients. N Engl J Med 2019;380:1695-705.

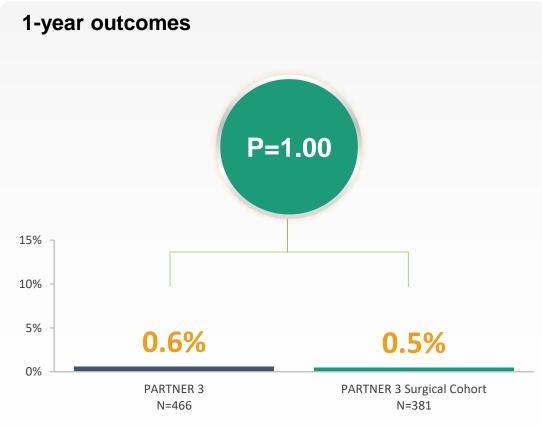
^{2.} Wood et al. The Vancouver 3M Clinical Pathway Facilitates Safe Next-Day Discharge Home at Low, Medium and High Volume TAVR Centers JACC. Published on Mar, 2019.

^{3.} Saia F, et al. In-hospital and thirty day outcomes of the SAPINE 3 Ultra balloon-expandable TAVR: the S3U registry. Eurointervention 2020.

Nazif T, Daniels D, McCabe J, Chehab B, et al. Real-world experience with the SAPIEN 3 Ultra TAVI: A propensity matched analysis from the United States. Presented virtually at TVT Connect 2020

Demonstrated equivalence to SAVR in ≥ moderate PVL: Outcomes at 30 days and 1 year



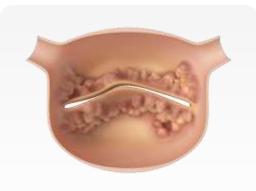




Mack MJ, Leon MB, Thourani VH, et al. Transcatheter aortic-valve replacement with a balloon-expandable valve in low-risk patients. N Engl J Med. 2019. Leon MB, Mack MJ, PARNTER 3 Transcatheter or Surgical Aortic Valve Replacement in Low Risk Patients with Aortic Stenosis. Presented at ACC 2019. New Orleans, LA

Controlling for the future of TAVI patients

Patients with longer life expectancies require additional considerations for TAVI procedures



Bicuspid morphology has a higher prevalence in younger patients¹



Younger patients need a durable valve²



Secondary interventions will be more common in patients with longer life expectancies²



Future coronary interventions may be required³

^{1.} Roberts WC, Janning KG, Ko JM, et al. Frequency of Congenitally Bicuspid Aortic Valves in Patients >80 Years of Age Undergoing Aortic Valve Replacement for Aortic Stenosis (With or Without Aortic Regurgitation) and Implications for Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation. Am J Cardiol. 2012;109(11):1632-1636.

^{2.} Pasala TKR, Ruiz CE. Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement for All-comers With Severe Aortic Stenosis: Could It Become a Reality?. Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2018;71(3):141-145.

^{3.} Yudi MB, et al. Coronary Angiography and percutaneous coronary intervention after transcatheter aortic valve replacement. JACC Vol 71, No 12, 2018.

The Challenge is Making a System Better than the SAPIEN 3 THV System









	Accurate Positioning	Outer Sealing Skirt	Low Profile
Stroke			
AKI	•	•	
Major Vasc & Bleeding Complications			

Next Generation: Design Goals

- Same SAPIEN 3 Valve
- Improved delivery system to further streamline the procedure
- Seamless sheath design with a single, low profile sheath for all valve sizes



Edwards SAPIEN 3 Ultra System



IRVINE, Callf., Dec. 28, 2018 -- Edwards Lifescenter Corporation (NYSE: EW), the global leader in putient: fucused inconsisting for structural heart disease and critical care monitoring, today amounted that the SAMEN's Ultra system has

portic stenosis patients who are determined to be at intermediate or greater risk of open-heart surgery.

received U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved for transcatheter arrise valve replacement in sewere, symptomatic

On-balloon valve design
Removes the need for valve alignment

Atraumatic, short tip
Further improved
crossability and less
material in the ventricle

Pusher eliminated Reduces steps required during deployment

14F compatible for all valve sizes including the 29mm

SAPIEN 3 Valve





Korea University Anam Hospital

Edwards Lifesciences Symposium : New Product SAPIEN 3 ULTRA



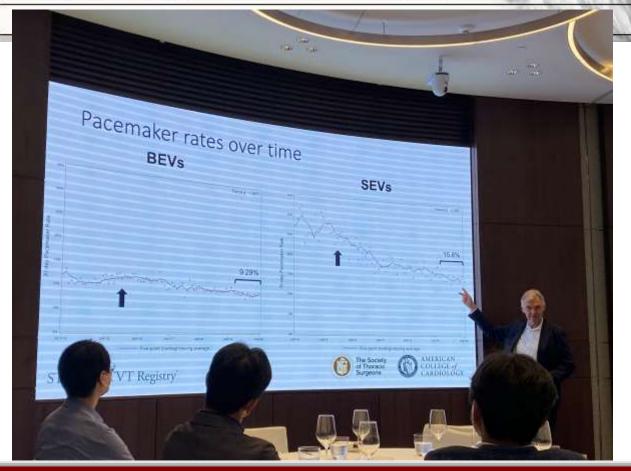
Speaker: Prof. John G. Webb (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Date: 2022. 07. 11(Mon) / 18:30 ~

Venue : Park Hyatt Seoul

What' new

Approximately 40% increased outer skirt height / • Textured PET fabric / • Enhanced PVL management

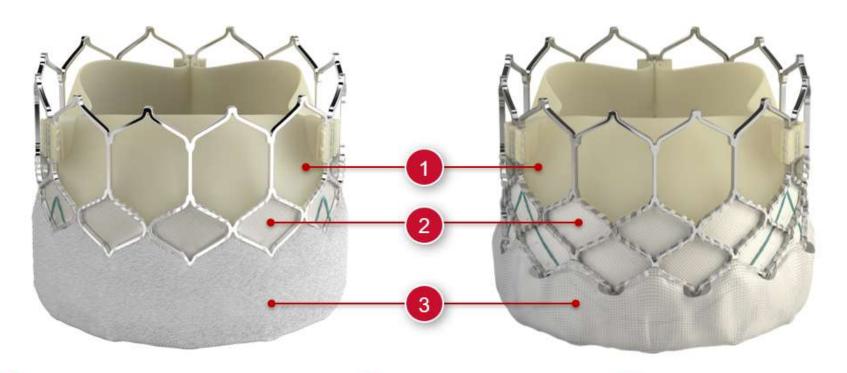


'Sapien 3 Ultra' **Finally** Launched in Korea



Edwards SAPIEN 3 Ultra Transcatheter Heart Valve

Edwards SAPIEN 3 Transcatheter Heart Valve



- Bovine pericardial tissue
 - Scalloped leaflet shape
 - Utilizes the same bovine pericardial tissue and processes as Edwards surgical valves
- 2 Inner skirt
 - Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) material
- Outer sealing skirt
 - PET outer sealing skirt designed to minimize paravalvular leak



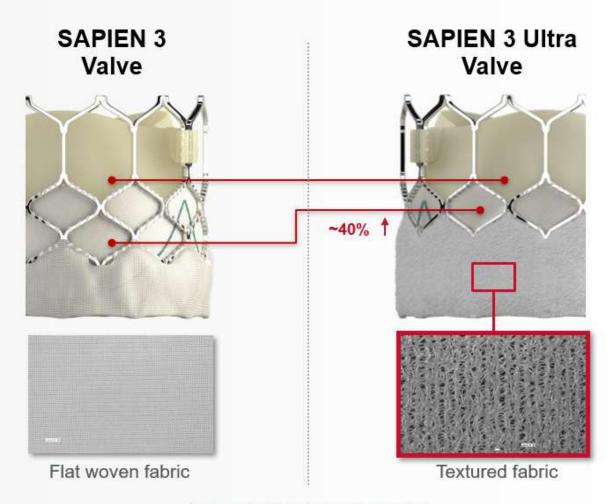
Edwards SAPIEN 3 Ultra Transcatheter Heart Valve inner and outer skirt comparison

Outer skirt

- ~40% outer skirt height increase versus SAPIEN 3 valve (From ~1/3 to ~1/2 of valve height)
- Textured outer skirt material designed to aid in sealing
- Same biocompatible PET material as SAPIEN 3 valve outer skirt

Inner skirt

Same inner skirt as SAPIEN 3 valve





Summary of Product Differences

What is the same as SAPIEN 3 on Commander System?

- Commander Delivery System
- eSheath Introducer set
- 29mm SAPIEN 3 may still include a balloon catheter in the kit if currently providing it in your region
- Valve Crimping components (crimper, qualcrimp, crimp stopper)

What is different with SAPIEN 3 Ultra System?

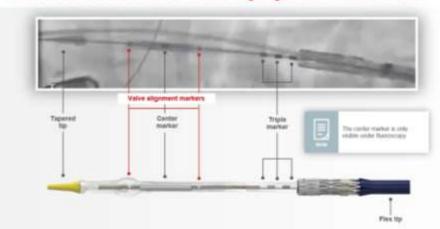
- THV: the SAPIEN 3 Ultra Valve System configuration is the same as SAPIEN 3 except for:
 - SAPIEN 3 Ultra Valve: Taller outer skirt ~50% of valve height from a skirt height perspective, same material, but "textured" to aid in sealing
- The SAPIEN 3 Ultra Valve System currently comes with a (SAPIEN 3 "like") Ultra Peel Away Loader
 - Balloon catheter is no longer provided as part of the kit for 20-26mm valves

Summary of Procedure Differences

What is the same as SAPIEN 3?

- Valve sizing
- THV orientation/confirmation
- Nominal inflation volumes
- THV alignment in the straight portion of the descending aorta

Edwards Commander Delivery System - distal end



What is different for SAPIEN 3 Ultra?

- Initial Valve Positioning
- The SAPIEN 3 Ultra Valve System currently comes with a (SAPIEN 3 "like") Ultra Peel Away Loader

Preparation, Procedural Overview, Intraprocedural, and Post-Procedure Considerations:

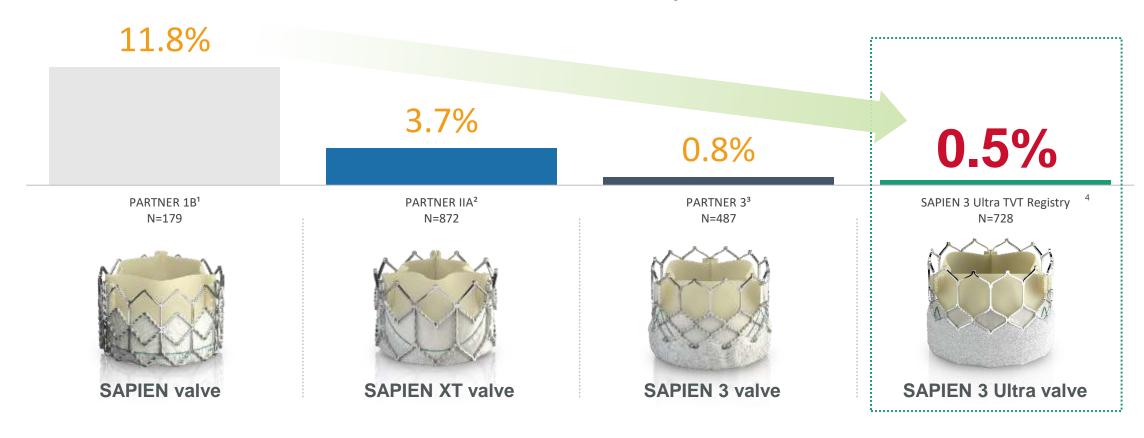
- Updates to clinical best practices
- New content around:
 - Ultrasounds guided access
 - System Advancement Force Best Practices
- Post Procedure Care on conduction management best practices that align with Edwards Benchmark Program



How better is Sapien 3 Ultra compared to Sapien 3?

Delivering on the changing expectations of TAVI

Moderate or severe PVL at 30 days

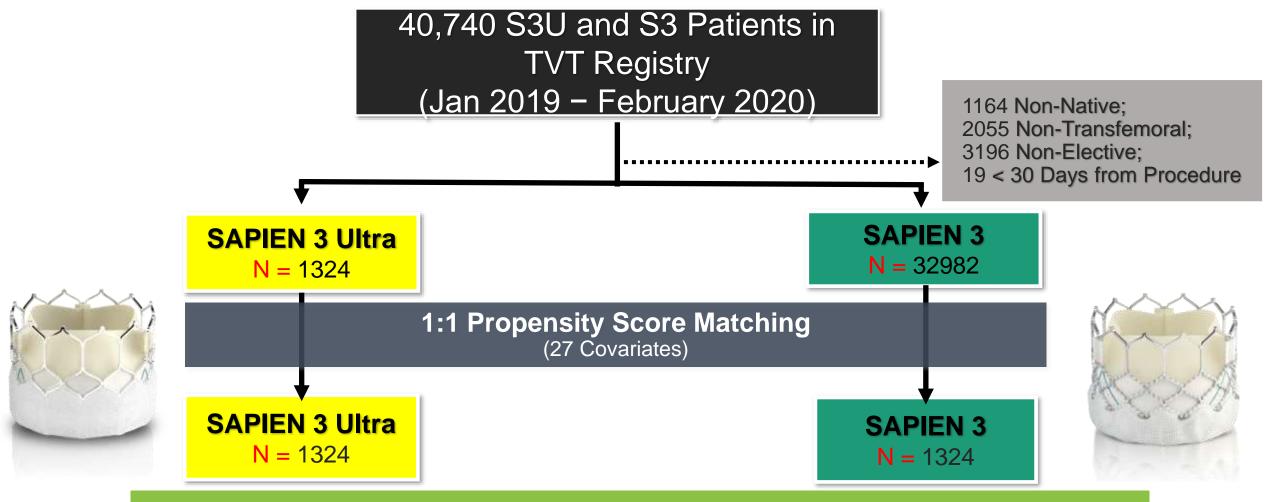




Leon MB, Smith CR, Mack MJ, et al. Transcatheter or surgical aortic-valve replacement in intermediate-risk patients. N Engl J Med. 2016;374(17):1609-1620.
 Mack MJ, Leon MB, Thourani VH, et al. Transcatheter aortic-valve replacement with a balloon-expandable valve in low-risk patients. N Engl J Med. 2019;380(18):1695-1705.

^{4.} Nazif T, Daniels D, McCabe J, Chehab B, et al. Real-world experience with the SAPIEN 3 Ultra TAVI: A propensity matched analysis from the United States. Presented virtually at TVT Connect 2020.

SAPIEN 3 Ultra vs SAPIEN 3 TAVR Study Population



Echocardiographic and clinical outcomes at discharge and 30 days

Korea University Anam Hospital Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2021;14:e010543.

Baseline Characteristics Propensity-Matched

Characteristic Mean ± SD or %	SAPIEN 3 Ultra (N = 1324)	SAPIEN 3 (N = 1324)	p-value
Age (years)	79.5 ± 8.47	79.9 ± 7.98	0.21
Male	44.2	44.0	0.91
BMI (kg/m²)	29.1 ± 6.84	28.9 ± 6.22	0.51
STS Risk Score (%)	4.3 ± 3.12	4.4 ± 3.35	0.68
PAD	21.9	20.6	0.4
Carotid Stenosis	25.3	26.7	0.48
Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter	33.7	33.5	0.9
Prior Stroke	9.3	8.8	0.64
Chronic Lung Disease	35.3	35.4	0.95
Prior PCI	31.0	27.6	0.058
Prior CABG	11.0	11.0	1
Porcelain Aorta	2.3	2.1	0.79
GFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	61.8 ± 25.28	62.6 ± 31.29	0.45
NYHA III/IV	57.4	57.8	0.83
KCCQ	48.2 ± 24.51	50.1 ± 24.30	0.05

Baseline ECHO Propensity-Matched

Characteristic Mean ± SD or %	SAPIEN 3 Ultra (N = 1324)	SAPIEN 3 (N = 1324)	p-value
LVEF	59.4 ± 11.69	59.8 ± 10.07	0.34
Mean Gradient (mmHg)	42.5 ± 14.07	43.1 ± 13.26	0.22
AV Area (cm²)	0.73 ± 0.21	0.74 ± 0.23	0.65
Aortic Regurgitation			
None/Trace	48.7	48.8	0.95
Mild	40.8	39.6	0.55
Moderate/Severe	10.6	11.6	0.40
Mitral Regurgitation (mod/sev)	12.6	12.7	0.95
Tricuspid Regurgitation (mod/sev)	11.7	12.4	0.57

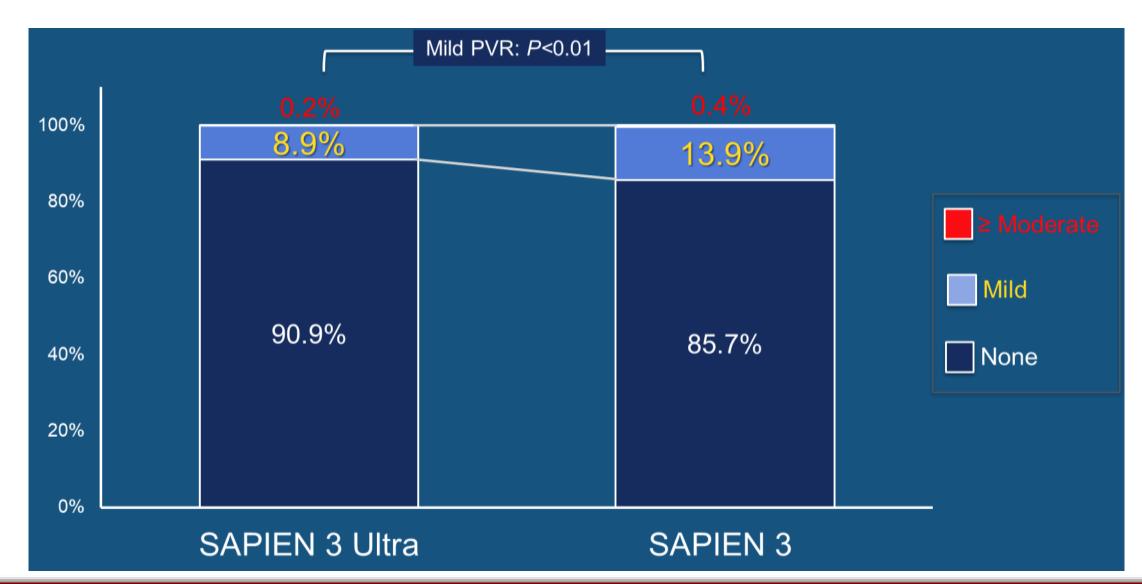
Procedural Outcomes Propensity-Matched

Outcome Mean ± SD or %	SAPIEN 3 Ultra (N = 1324)	SAPIEN 3 (N = 1324)	p-value
Conscious Sedation	73.5	75.6	0.22
Valve Size			
20 mm	1.5	1.7	0.64
23 mm	45.5	46.1	0.73
26 mm	53.0	52.1	0.64
Procedure Time (min)	75.3 ± 36.63	81.7 ± 40.57	<0.01
Fluoroscopy Time (min)	13.2 ± 10.32	14.7 ± 8.48	<0.01
Device Success	97.1	98.0	0.11
Conversion to Open Heart Surgery	0.2	0.1	1.00
Coronary Compression/Obstruction	0.1	0.0	1.00
Annulus Rupture	0.0	0.0	N/A

Index Hospitalization Propensity-Matched

Outcome Median [IQR] or %	SAPIEN 3 Ultra (N = 1324)	SAPIEN 3 (N = 1324)	p-value
ICU LOS (hours)	2.4 [0.0, 26.0]	7.0 [0.0, 26.0]	0.41
% with No ICU Stay	40.6	39.7	0.63
Hospital LOS (days)	2.0 [1.0, 2.0]	1.0 [1.0, 2.0]	0.02
≤ 1 day	48.4	52.2	0.05
2 days	29.6	29.7	0.97
≥ 3 days	22.0	18.1	0.01
Discharge Location			
Home	94.0	92.6	0.16
Extended Care/TCU/Rehab	3.4	4.3	0.23
Other	2.6	3.1	0.48

Discharge Paravalvular Regurgitation Propensity-Matched





Korea University Anam Hospital Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2021;14:e010543.

30-Day Clinical Outcomes Propensity-Matched

Outcome Mean ± SD or %	SAPIEN 3 Ultra (N = 1324)	SAPIEN 3 (N = 1324)	p-value
All-cause Mortality	0.9	1.3	0.34
Cardiac Death	0.5	0.3	0.63
Stroke	1.2	1.7	0.38
All-cause Mortality or Stroke	1.9	2.9	0.11
Aortic Valve Re-intervention	0.0	0.0	N/A
Life-threatening Bleeding	0.0	0.3	0.10
Major Vascular Complication	1.1	0.9	0.66
New Requirement for Dialysis	0.4	0.2	0.35
New Pacemaker (including baseline)	6.0	5.7	0.66
Any Readmission	4.4	6.8	0.02
NYHA III/IV	4.6	5.5	0.42
KCCQ	79.2 ± 20.83	77.6 ± 21.02	0.12

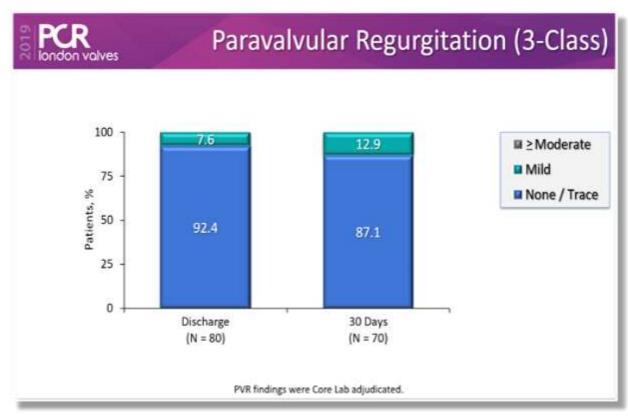
Clinical Outcomes Are Comparable to S3 Ultra Prospective, Multicenter Study

PCR london valves	Secondary	Endpoints to 30 Days
9	Outcome	N = 83
	Mortality	1 (1.2)*
	Stroke	2 (2.4)
	Disabling Stroke	2 (2.4)
	AKI – Stage 2 or 3	1 (1.2)
	New PPMI (incl baseline)	8 (9.6)
	New LBBB (incl baseline)	10 (12.0)
	Coronary Obstruction	1 (1.2)
	AV Re-intervention	0
	Endocarditis	0
	Valve Thrombosis	0
	n (%) *Cause of death was terminal renal failure	

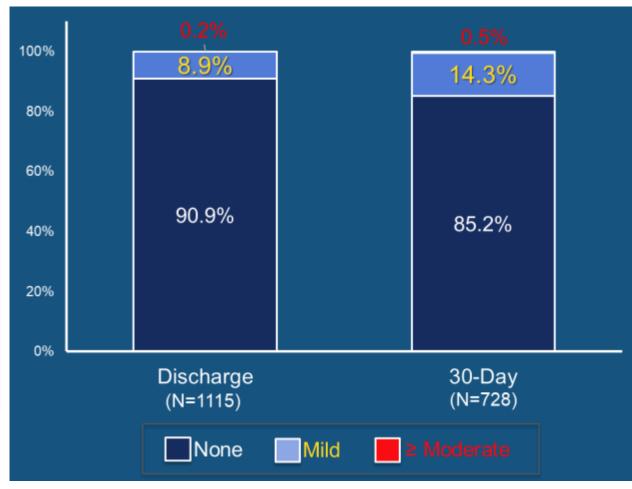
Webb J. PCR London	Valves: November 18	3. 2019: Londor	. England.

Outcome %	SAPIEN 3 Ultra (N = 1324)
All-cause Mortality	0.9
Stroke	1.2
New Pacemaker (inc baseline)	6.0
Coronary Obstruction	0.1
Aortic Valve Re-intervention	0.0
Endocarditis	0.0
Valve Thrombosis	0.1

PVR Rates Are Comparable to SAPIEN 3 Ultra Prosp ective, Core Lab Adjudicated, Multicenter Study



Webb J. PCR London Valves: November 18, 2019; London, England.



Korea University Anam Hospital Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2021;14:e010543.

Short-term Outcomes of TAVI Using the Sapien 3 vs Sapien 3 Ultra: Updated Meta-Analysis

PRISMA Flowchart



Baseline Characteristics

- Mean age was 79.9 years (S3U:79.8 vs S3:80.0)
- Male Sex: 48.8%
 (S3U:48.3% vs S3:49.3%)
- Mean STS score was 4.4 (S3U:4.2 vs S3:4.5)
- The primary endpoint: all-cause mortality
- Secondary endpoints: stroke, major bleeding, PPMI, mild/moderate/severe PVL

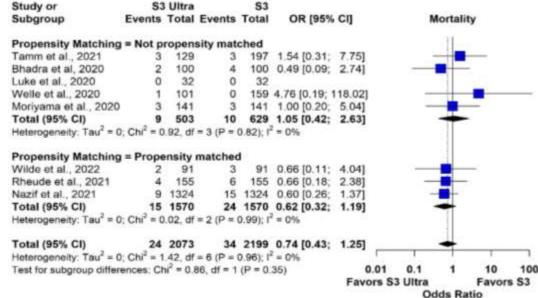
Primary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality



VS



 There were no statistically significant differences between S3 Ultra and S3 with respect to allcause mortality (1.16%vs.1.55%; OR:0.74; 95% CI:0.43-1.25)



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Secondary Clinical Endpoints

Stroke



Study or **Events Total Events Total** OR [95% CI] Subgroup Stroke Propensity Matching = Not propensity matched Tamm et al., 2021 2 129 1.32 [0.24; 7.29] Bhadra et al, 2020 100 1.00 [0.14; 7.24] Luke et al., 2020 141 1.00 [0.14; 7.20] Moriyama et al., 2020 8 470 6 402 1.12 [0.38; 3.27] Heterogeneity: Tau" = 0; Chi" = 0.06, df = 2 (P = 0.97); f" = 0% Propensity Matching = Propensity matched Wâde et al., 2022 91 Rheude et al., 2021 4 155 1.26 [0.33; 4.78] Nazif et al., 2021 16 1324 21 1324 0.76 [0.39; 1.46] 25 1570 0.84 [0.47: 1.50] Total (95% CI) 21 1570 Heteropenelty: Tau2 = 0; Chi2 = 0.44, df = 1 (P = 0.50); I2 = 0% Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0$; $Chi^2 = 0.71$, df = 4 (P = 0.95); $I^2 = 0\%$ Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 0.21$, df = 1 (P = 0.64) Favors \$3 Ultra Favors \$3

Bleeding



Study or	S1	Ultra		\$3					
Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	OR [951	e CII	Bleed	ling	
Propensity Matching	= Not p	ropen	sity mat	ched			- 11		
Tamm et al., 2021	- 1	143	0	200	4.22 (0.17)	104.36]		-	
Luke et al., 2020	0	32	0	32					
Moriyama et al., 2020	2	141	6	141	0.32 [0.06]	1.633	-		
Total (95% CI)		316			0.51 [0.13;		-	-	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0:							- 1		
December 14-t-bles	- 0								
Propensity Matching	= Prope		matches			02746	L	U	
Wilde et al., 2022	- 1	91	1		1.00 [0.06;		_		
Nazif et al., 2021	.0	1324	3	1324	0.14 [0.01;	2.76] -			
Rheude et al., 2020	5	155	5	155	1.00 [0.28;	3.53]	-	-	
Total (95% CI)	. 6	1570	9	1570	0.66 (0.23;	1.88]	-		
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0$	CN2 = 0), of = 2				(c. 5000.	- 11		
Total (95% CI)	9	1886	15	1943	0.60 [0.26;	1.391	-		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0:						5377	1 1	-	-1
Test for subgroup differe						0.01	0.1 1	10	100
Test to approach outers	numer W	or	eu, set - 1	(r - u	443	Favors 5		Favor	2.5.7
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Pacemaker at 30-days



Study or	83	Ultra		S3						
Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	OR [95%	CIJ	Pac	emaker In	planta	ation
Propensity Matching	= Not p	ropen	sity mat	ched				1		
Tamm et al., 2021	- 8	114	20	178	0.60 [0.25]	1.40]		-	+	
Bhadra et al, 2020	11	100	10	100	1.11 [0.45;	2.75]			_	
Luke et al., 2020	1	32	1	32	1.00 [0.06;	16.71]		-	-	
Moriyama et al., 2020	8	141	7		1.15 (0.41)			_	_	
Total (95% CI)	28	387			0.88 [0.52;			-		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0										
Propensity Matching	= Prope	nsity	matched	t						
Wilde et al., 2022	7	91	4	91	1.81 [0.51;	6.42]		-	-	_
Rheude et al., 2021	7	155	9	155	0.77 [0.28;	2.11]		-		
Nazif et al., 2021	74	1324	72	1324	1.03 [0.74;	1.44]		-	-	
Total (95% CI)	88	1570			1.04 [0.76;			-		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0										
Total (95% CI)	116	1957	123	2021	0.99 [0.76;	1.29]		+	3,,	
Heterogeneity: Tau2 = 0); Chi ² = 2	.66, df	= 6 (P =	0.85); [2 = 0%		1			
Test for subgroup differ							0.1	0.5 1	2	10
			ACESTICATED AND ACESTICATED AND ACESTICATED AND ACESTICATED AND ACESTICATED AND ACESTICATED AND ACESTICATED ACESTICATED AND ACESTICATED ACESTICATED ACESTICATED ACESTICATED ACCIDENT AC	(M) (17.776	Favo	rs S3 L	Jitra	Fav	ors S
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Secondary Hemodynamic Endpoints

Mild PVL



Study or	S3	Ultra		S3			
Subgroup I	Events	Total	Events	Total	OR [95%	CI]	Mild PVL
Propensity Matching =	Not p	ropens	sity mate	ched			
Tamm et al., 2021	16	143	96	200	0.14 [0.08;	0.25]	
Bhadra et al, 2020	22	100	36	100	0.50 [0.27;	0.94]	
Luke et al., 2020	0	32	7	32	0.05 [0.00;	0.96]	
Welle et al., 2020	9	83	50	137	0.21 [0.10;	0.46]	-
Moriyama et al., 2020	9	141	27	141	0.29 [0.13]	0.641	-
Total (95% CI)	56	499	216	610	0.23 [0.14;	0.37]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.1	1341; Ch	ni ² = 9.	12, df = 4	(P = 0	.06); I ² = 56%	,	
Propensity Matching =	= Prope	nsity	matched	1			
Wilde et al., 2022	2	91	6	91	0.32 [0.06;	1.62]	
Rheude et al., 2021	28	150	64	149	0.30 [0.18;	0.51]	
		000	202		0.58 [0.46;	NG 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	
Nazif et al., 2021	125	906	202	300			

211 1646 488 1786 0.29 [0.19; 0.45]

0.01 0.1 Favors \$3 Ultra

Odds Ratio

Favors \$3

Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.1885$; $Chi^2 = 26.49$, df = 7 (P < 0.01); $I^2 = 74\%$

Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 4.04$, df = 1 (P = 0.04)

Moderate/Severe PVL



Study or	S	Ultra		S3							
Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	OR [95%	6 CI]	Mo	oderate	or seve	re P\	/L
Propensity Matching	j = Not p	ropen	sity mat	ched							
Tamm et al., 2021	1	143	1	200	1.40 [0.09;	22.59]		5- <u>-</u>			
Bhadra et al, 2020	0	100	1	100	0.33 [0.01;	8.20]	8			111	
Luke et al., 2020	0	32	0	32		0 900000		99-			
Welle et al., 2020	0	83	8	137	0.09 [0.01;	1.60]	S 				
Moriyama et al., 2020	1	141	4	141	0.24 [0.03;	2.22]					
Total (95% CI)	2	499	14	610	0.18 [0.04;	0.81]			_		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0	$Chi^2 = 0$).93, df	= 3 (P =	0.82); ľ	2 = 0%						
Propensity Matching	= Prope	ensity	matched	i							
Wilde et al., 2022	1	91	1	91	1.00 [0.06;	16.23]		-		8	
Rheude et al., 2021	4	150	2	149	2.01 [0.36;	11.16]		2-		-0	
Nazif et al., 2021	5	906	13	936	0.39 [0.14;	1.11]		-			
Total (95% CI)	10	1147	16	1176	0.63 [0.29;	1.41]		-	•		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0); Chi ² = 2	2.66, df	= 2 (P =	0.26); [² = 25%	n America R					
Total (95% CI)	12	1646	30	1786	0.44 [0.23;	0.87]	55	-	-		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² < 0	0.0001; CI	$ni^2 = 3.0$	68, df = 6	(P = 0	.72); $I^2 = 0\%$		*	-	į.	207	-
Test for subgroup differ	ences: Cl	ni ² = 2.0	09, df = 1	(P = 0.	.15)		0.01	0.1	1	10	100
						Favo	ors S3	Ultra	F	avoi	rs S3



Summary

- Same system
 - Edward Commander delivery system
- Same procedure
- But upgrade valve (Sapien 3 Ultra)
 - Outer skirt
 - More advanced to reduce PVL

