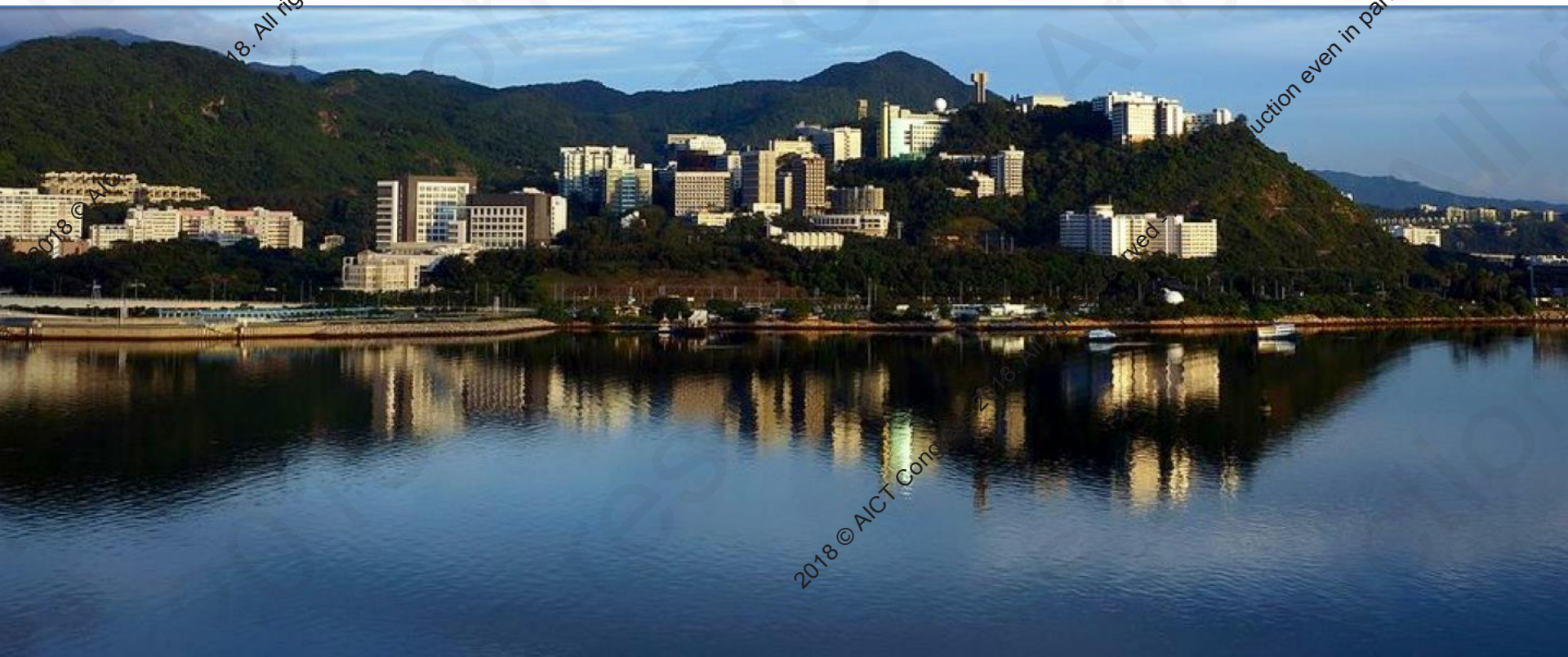


# Role of Echo in MitraClip Therapy

Alex Lee, MD, FACC, FESC, FRCP. Associate Professor, CUHK  
Director of Echocardiography Laboratory, Prince of Wales Hospital

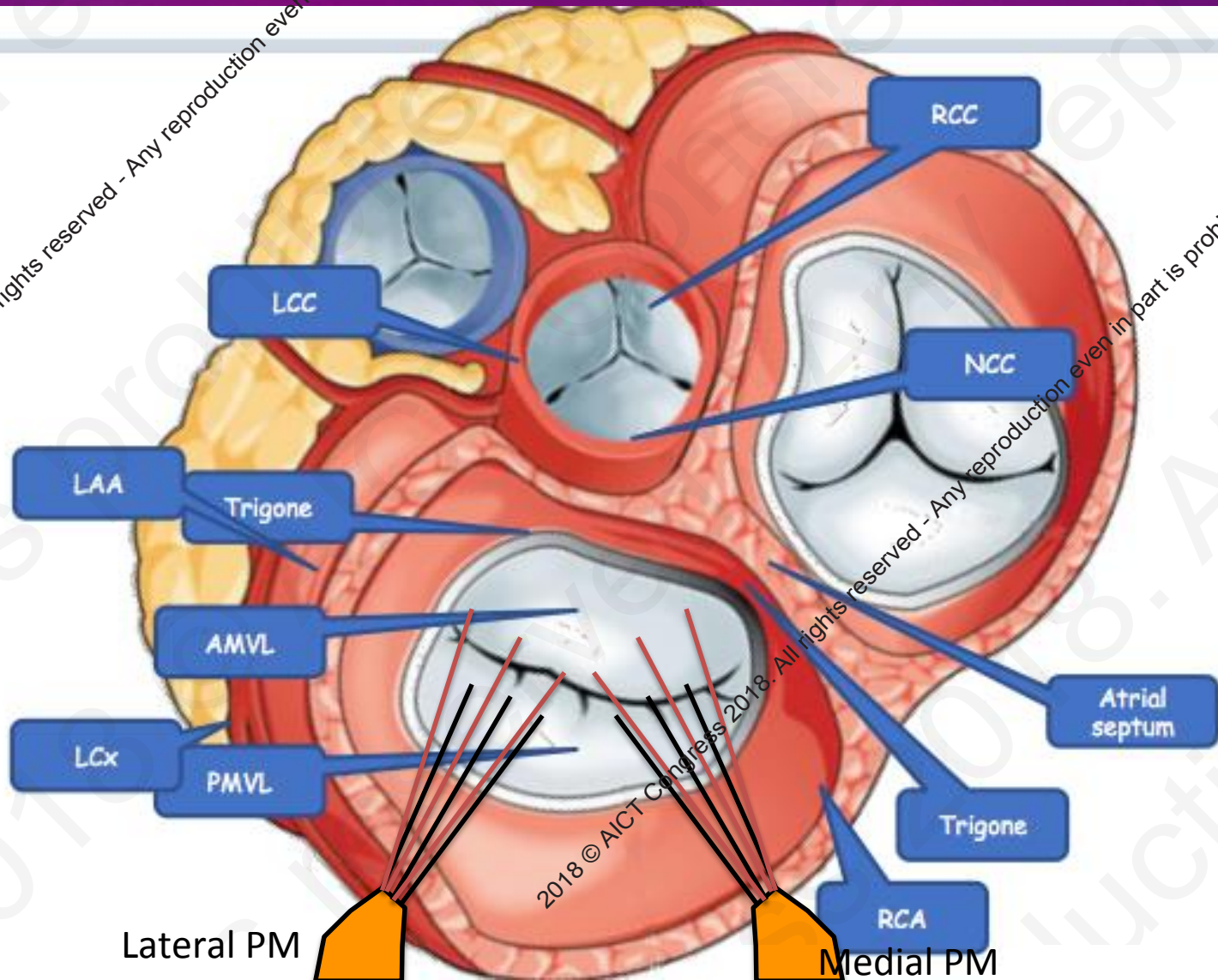


2018 © AICT Cong  
All rights reserved - Any reproduction even in part is prohibited.

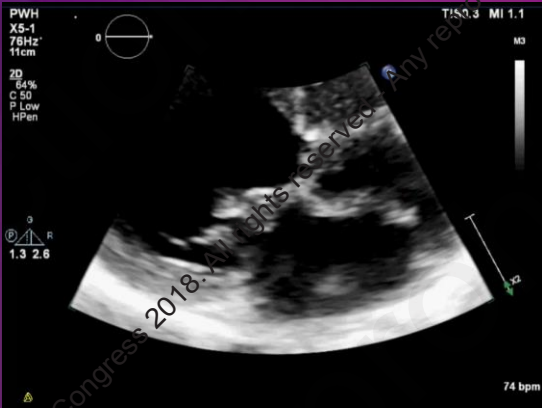
2018 © AICT Cong  
All rights reserved - Any reproduction even in part is prohibited.

2018 © AICT Cong

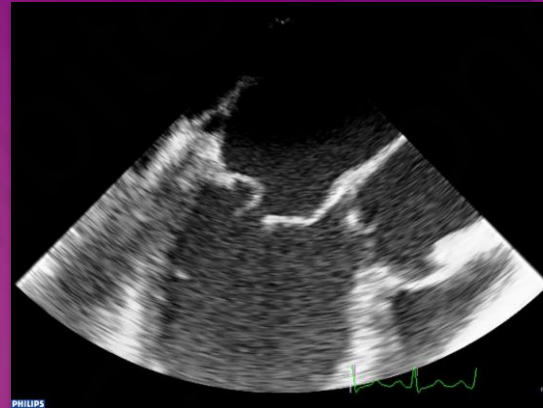
# Surgical view of mitral valve



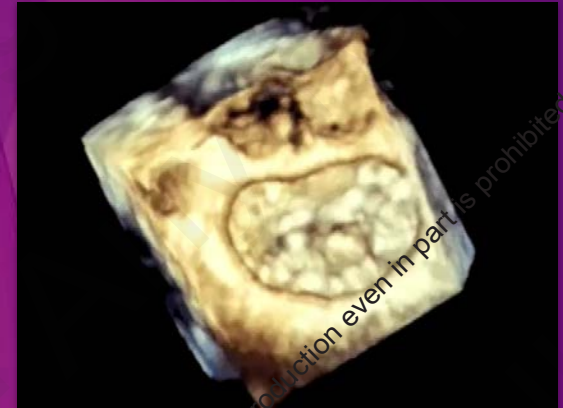
# Selection of patients



TTE



TEE



3D TEE

- Multiple echo modalities
- Comprehensive and systematic assessment of MR
  - Key echocardiographic views in each echo modality
  - Optimal visualisation of MR origin and valve pathology

# Case

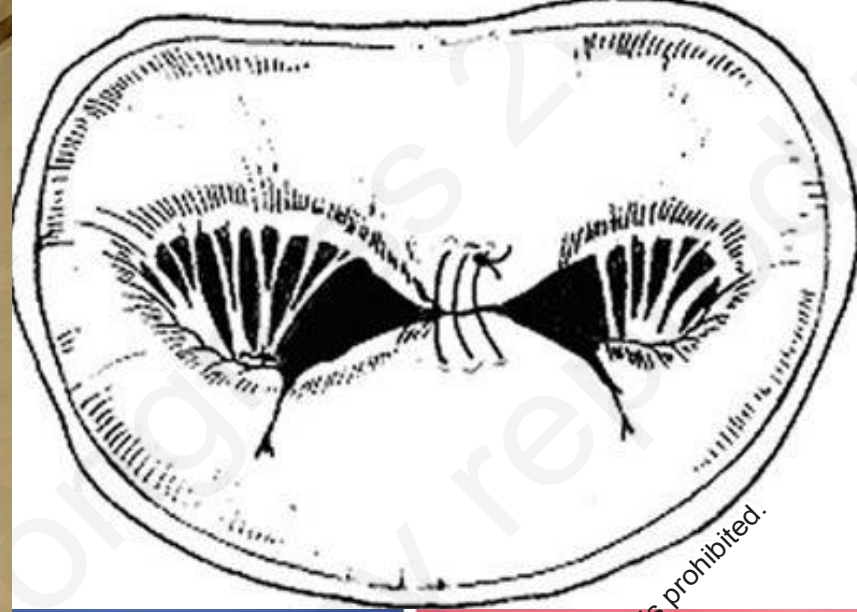
- 86 year old female
- Acute onset dyspnea from pulmonary edema
- History of prior CABG
- CKD (Creatinine 140  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )
- Physical exam
  - 3/6 holosystolic murmur
- TTE
  - MV prolapse with severe mitral regurgitation – LV EF 60%

# Heart team consideration

- Multidisciplinary team discussion
  - Old age
  - Prior cardiac surgery
  - High operative risk
    - STS 12% Euroscore II 11.15%
  - Patient refused open heart operation

**Heart team decision –  
potential MitraClip candidate**

Prof Ottavio Alfieri  
Padua  
April 2018





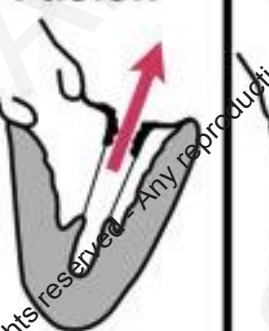



# MitraClip therapy

## Echo checklist

- Type and mechanisms of MR
- Severity of MR
- Morphology of MV
- Location and numbers of jets
- Specific measurements
- Additional feasibility parameters

# Type and mechanism of MR

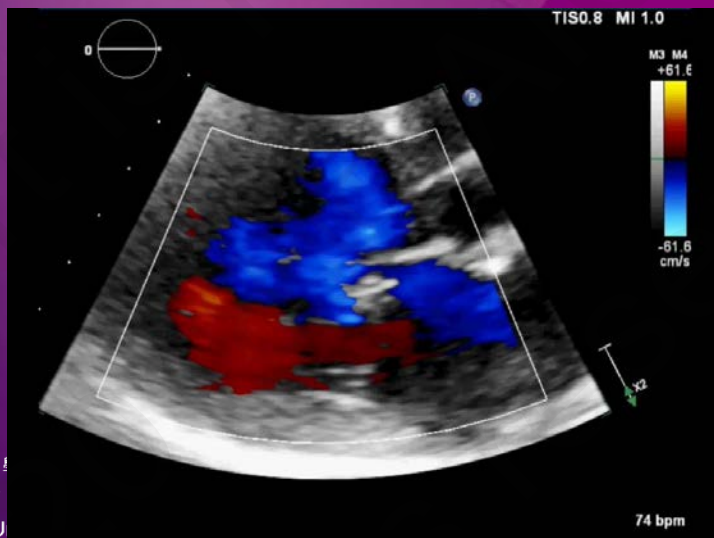
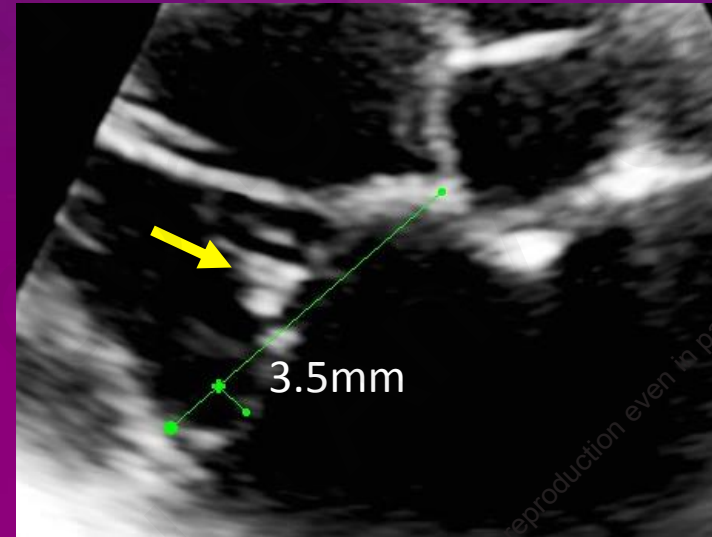
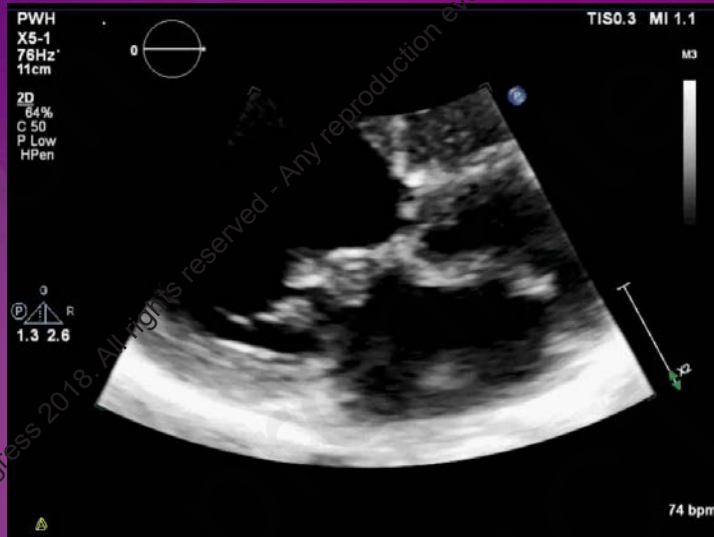
Type I Normal Leaflet Motion		Type II Excessive Leaflet Motion		Type III Restricted Leaflet Motion	
Annular Dilation	Perforation	Prolapse	Flail	a Thickening/ Fusion	b LV/LA Dilation
					

## Carpentier's Classification

### After A Carpentier

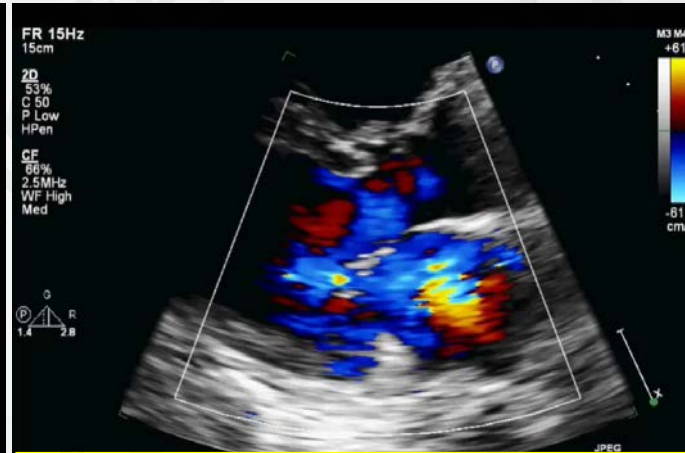
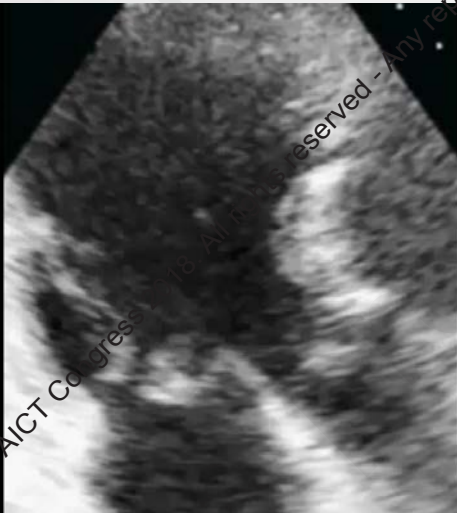


# TTE

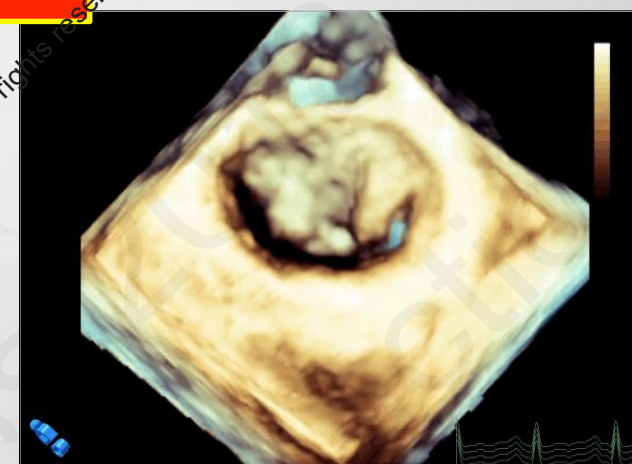
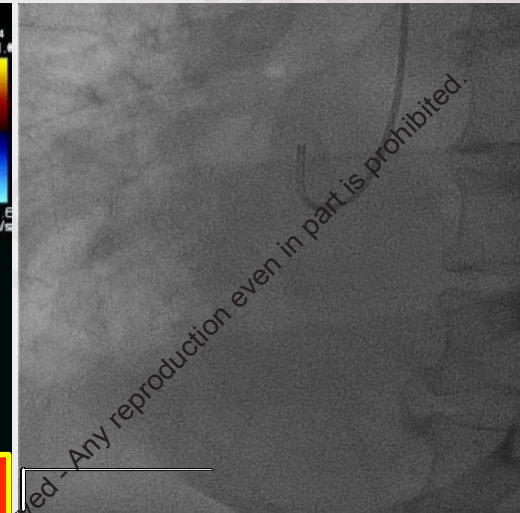


- Carpentier type II
- DMR

# Etiology $\neq$ mechanism: Type II MR $\neq$ DMR

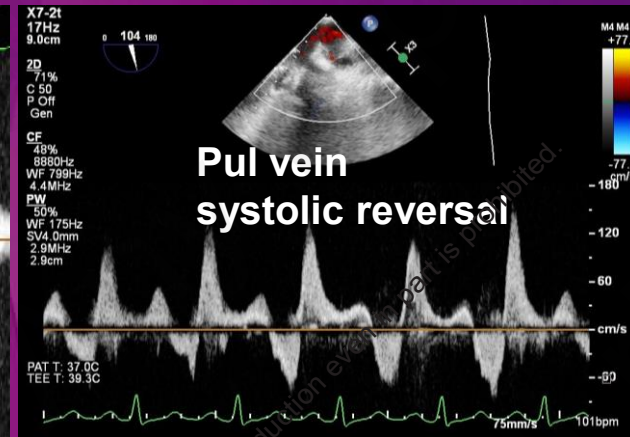
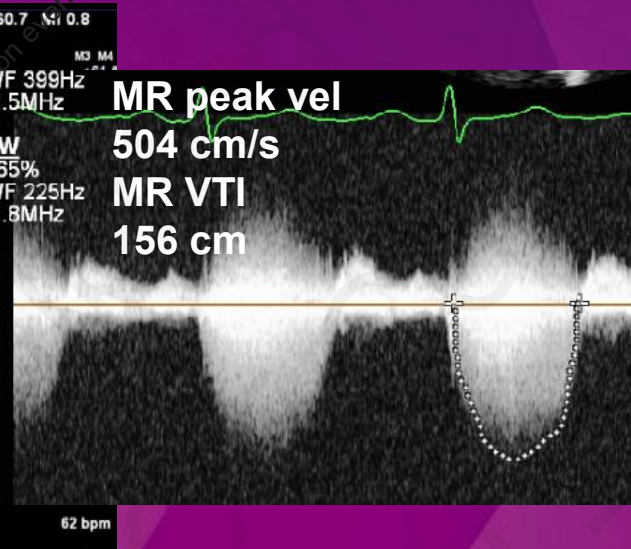
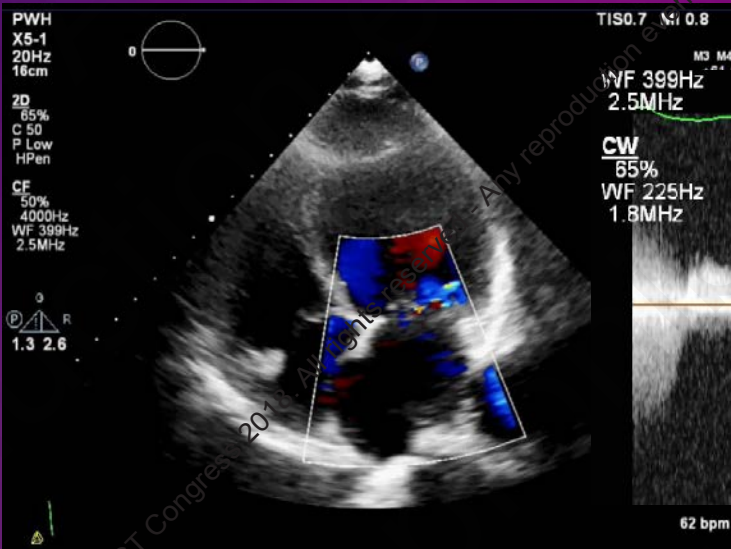


Ischemic rupture of PM



# How severe is the MR?

## Quantitative and qualitative assessment



**PISA radius**  
1.1 cm

**Aliasing vel**  
38 cm/s

**VCW**  
0.72 cm

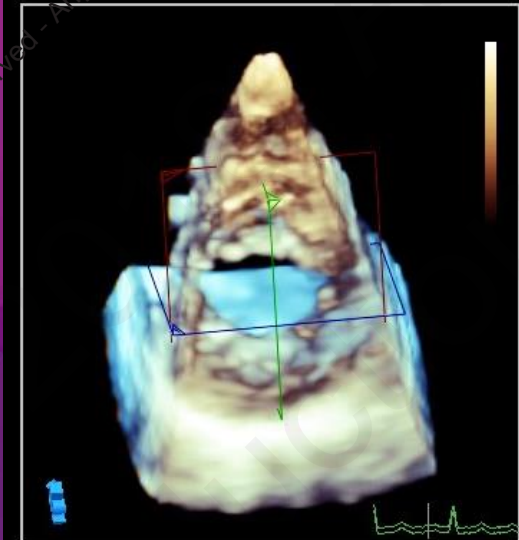
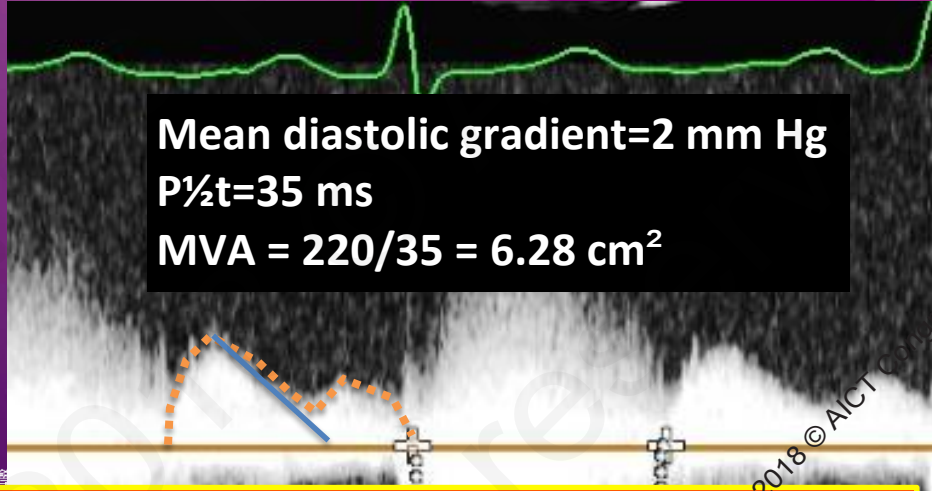
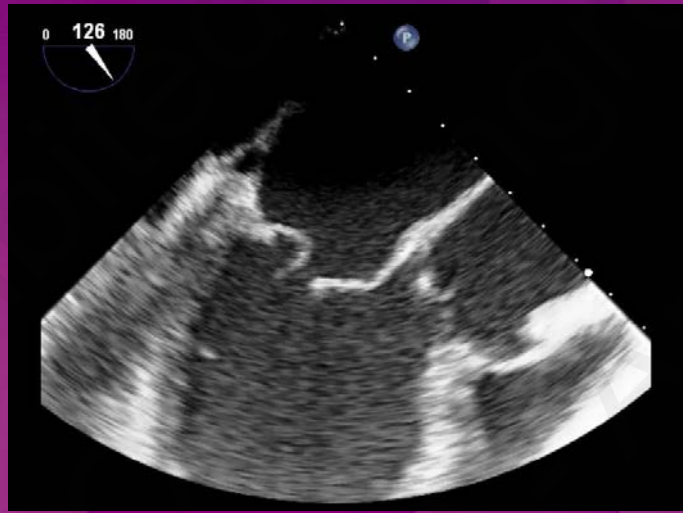
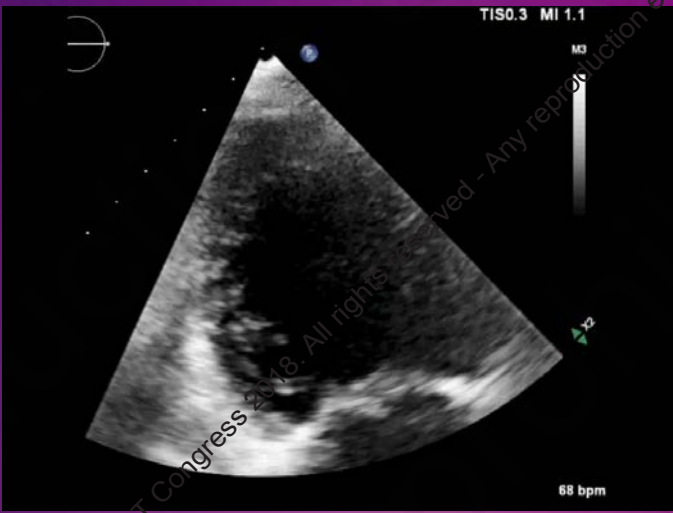
**MR quantification**

**ERO: 0.57 cm<sup>2</sup>**

**R Vol: 89 mL**

# Morphology of the MV

## Calcification, valve area, gradient, ruptured chordae, rheumatic changes?



MitraClip eligibility: MVA >4 cm<sup>2</sup>, gradient <5 mm Hg

CUHK

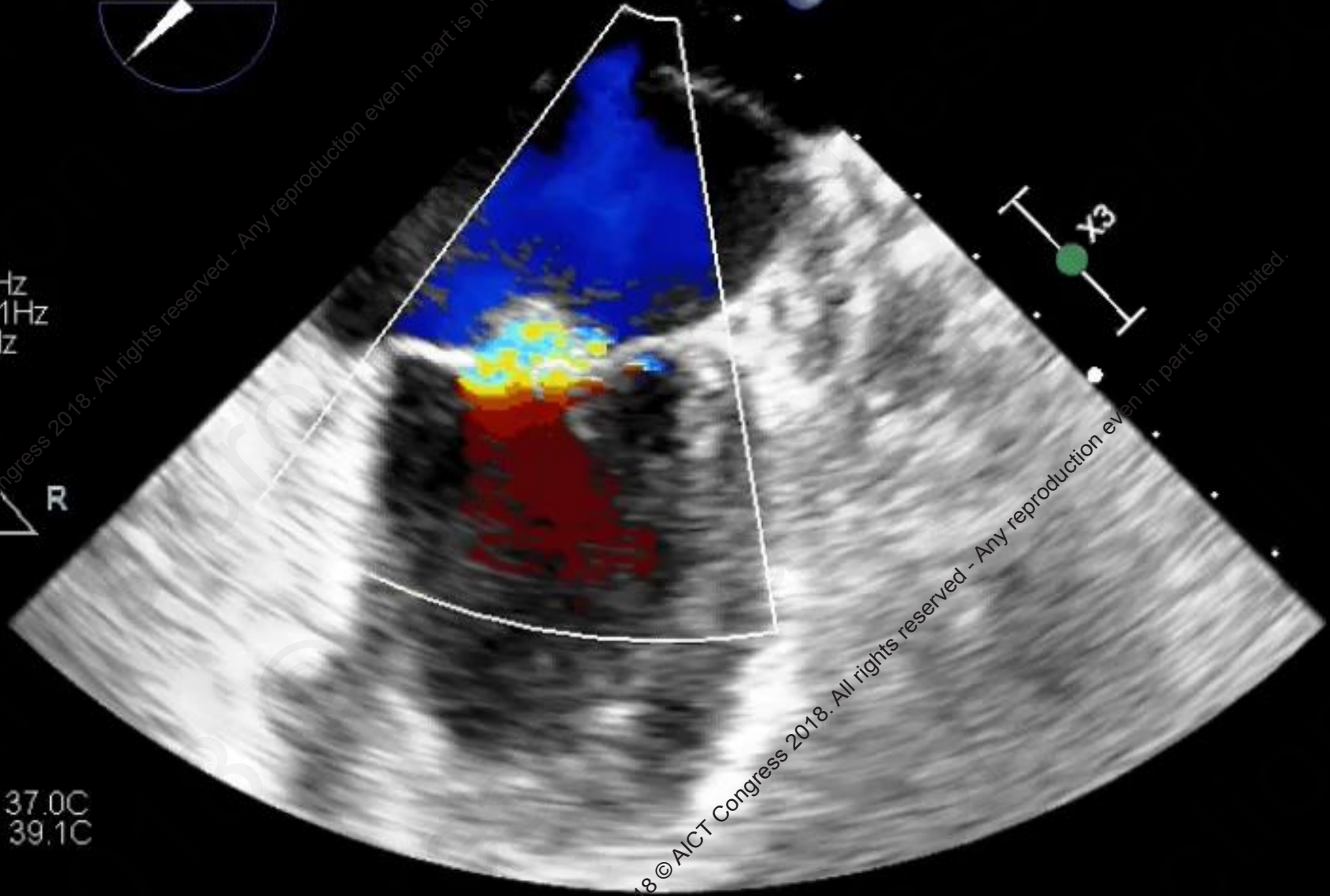
X7-21  
22H  
11cm

# Back to our case....



**2D**  
65%  
C 50  
P Off  
Pen

**CF**  
48%  
7902Hz  
WF 711Hz  
4.4MHz



PAT T: 37.0C  
TEE T: 39.1C

2018 © AICT Congress 2018. All rights reserved - Any reproduction even in part is prohibited.

Adult Echo

TIS 0.7 MI 0.3

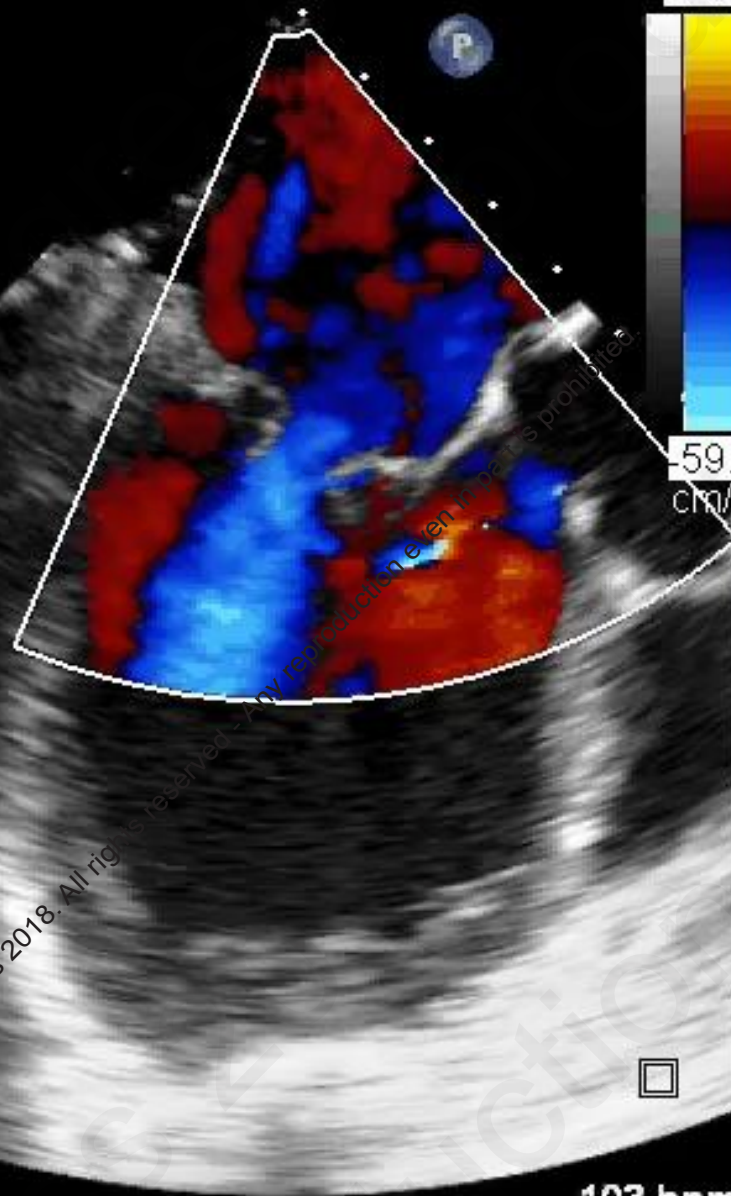
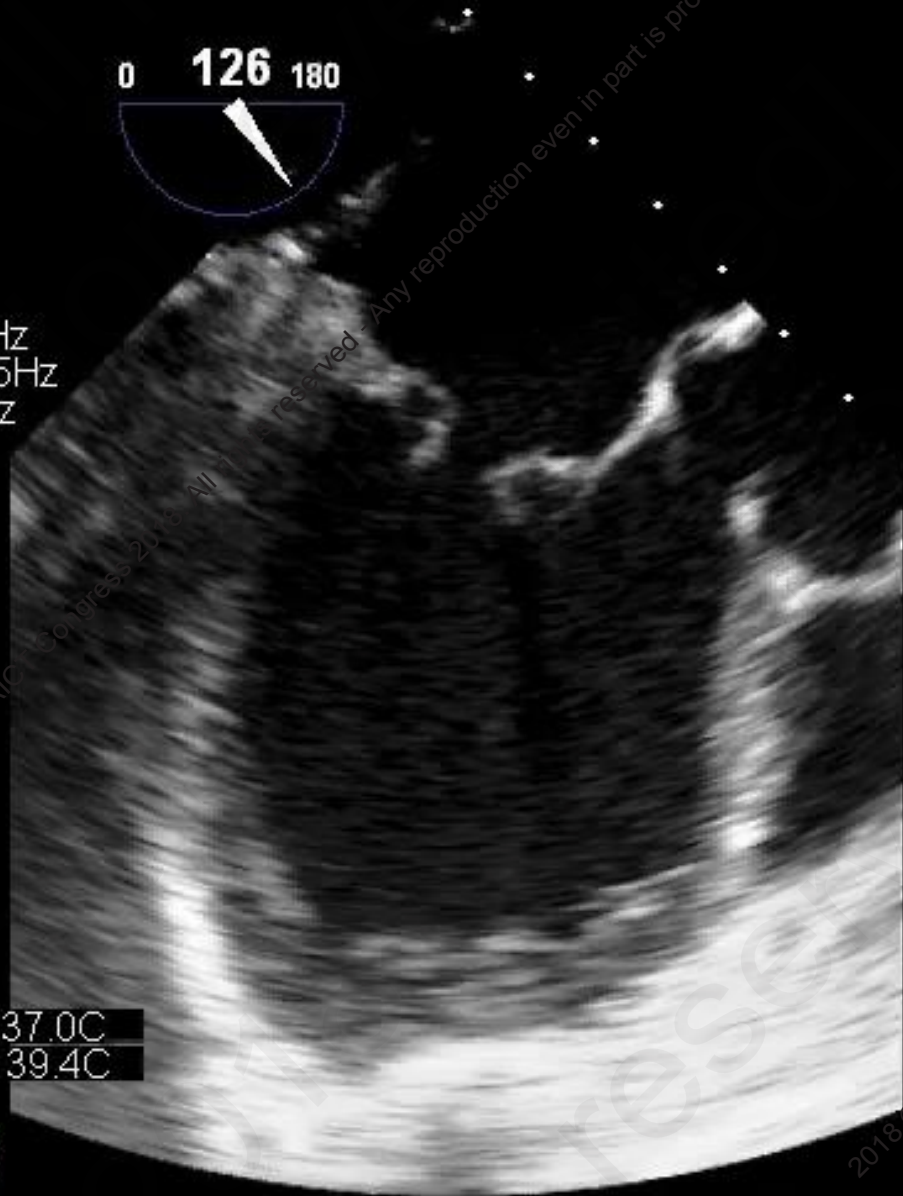
X7-2t  
16Hz  
13cm

2D

67%  
C 50  
P Off  
Gen

CF

48%  
6838Hz  
WF 615Hz  
4.4MHz



M4M4  
+59



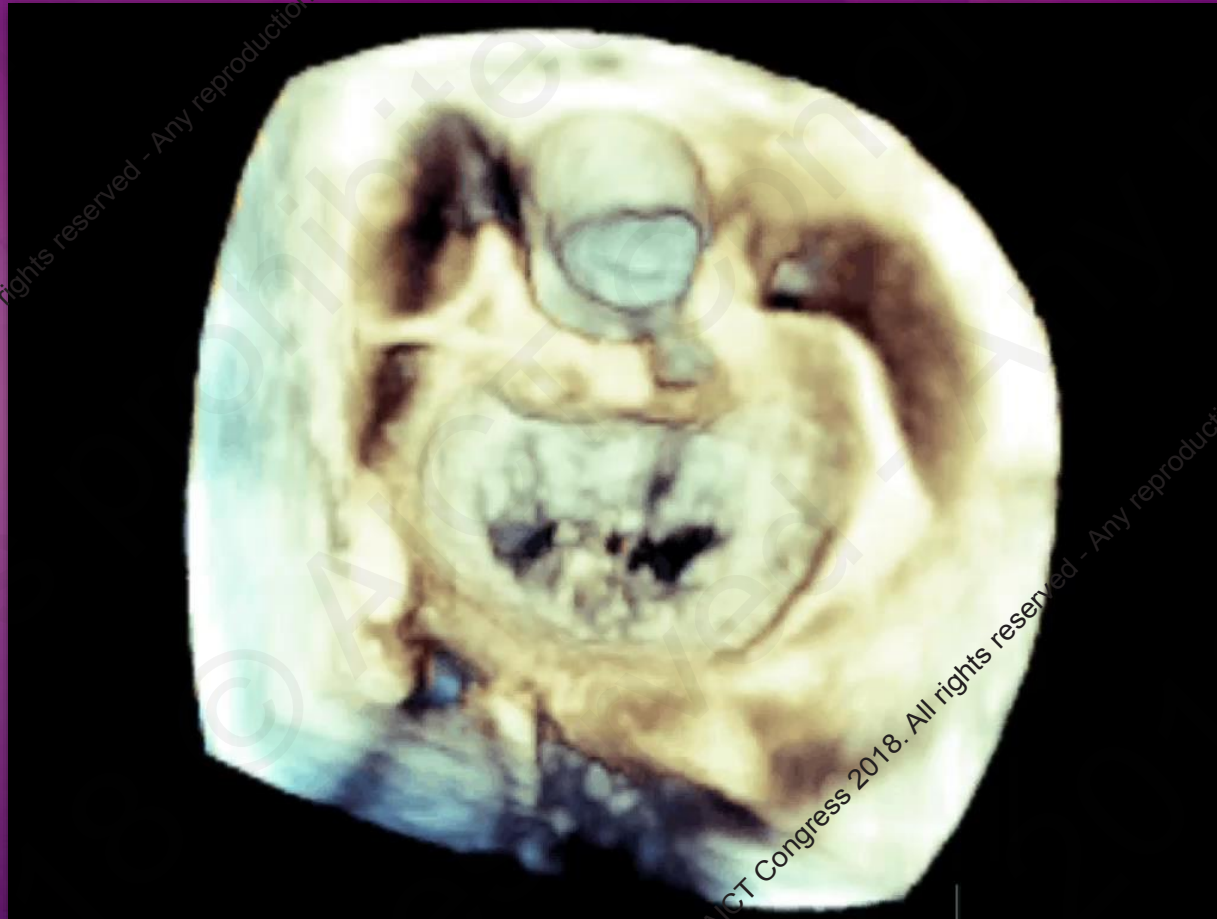
PAT T: 37.0C  
TEE T: 39.4C

103 bpm

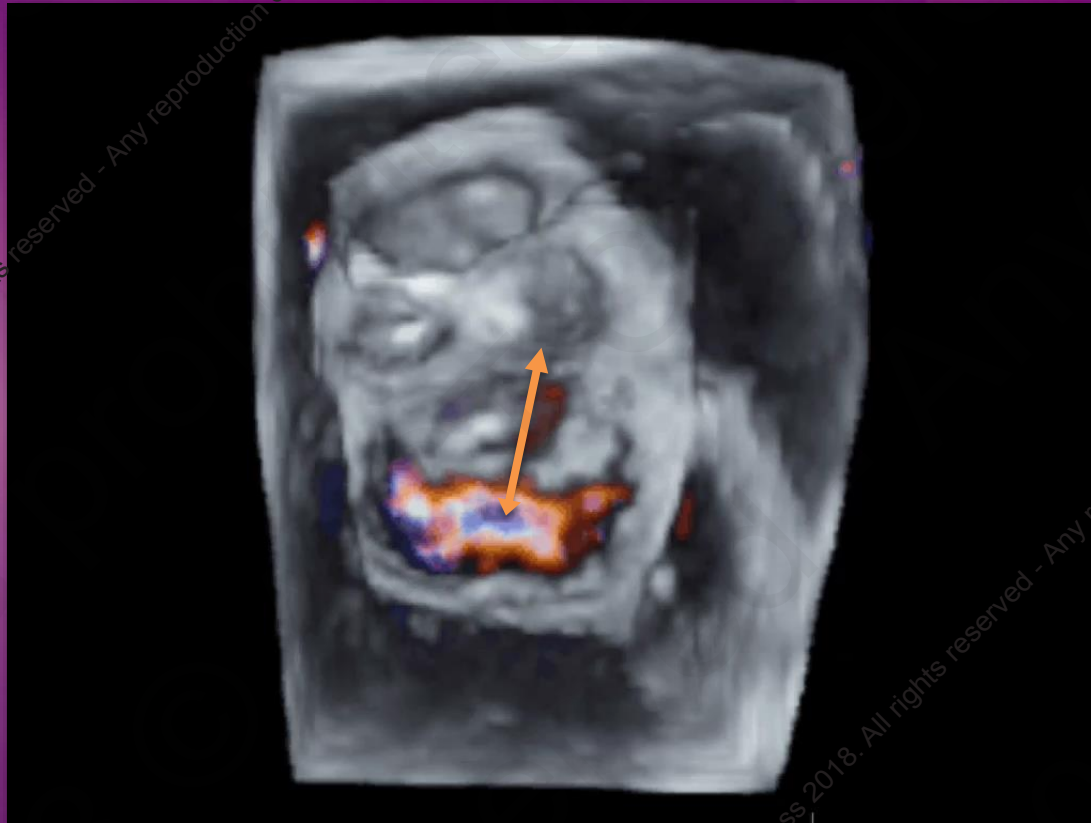
2018 © AICT Congress 2018. All rights reserved. Any reproduction even in part is prohibited.

# 3D TEE

## P2 prolapse



# Good candidate for MitraClip MR jet should be central

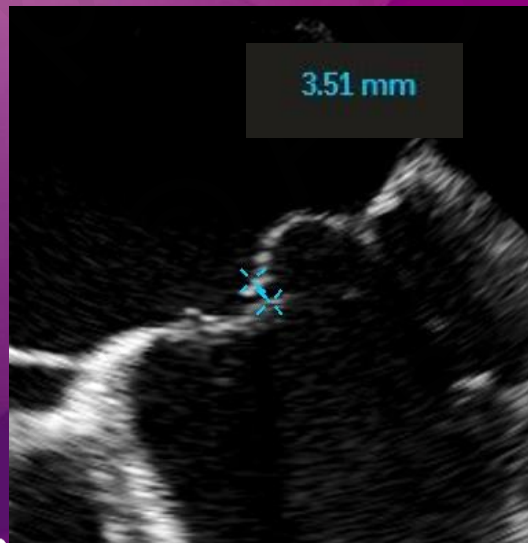
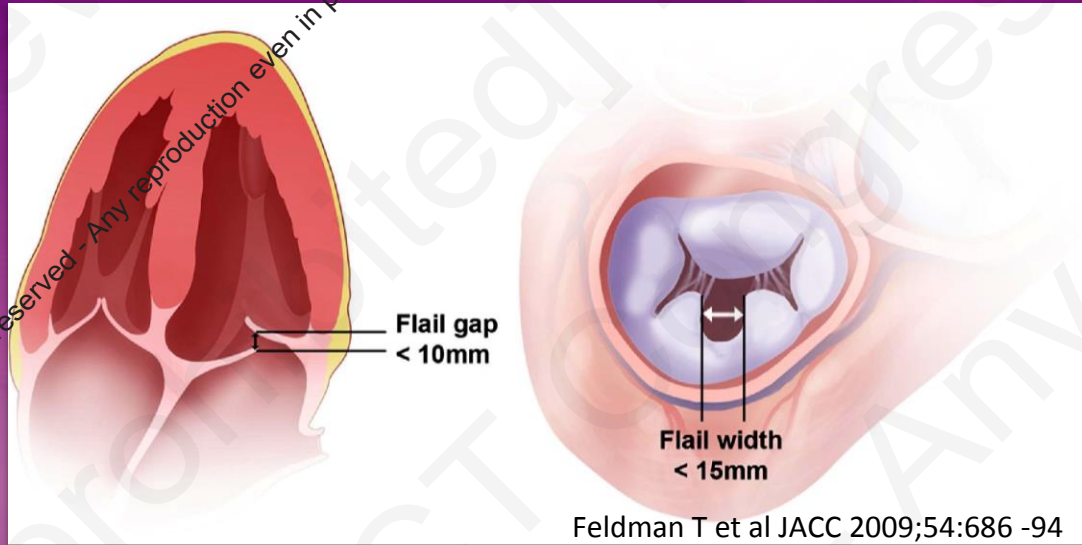


3D color  
A2P2 jet

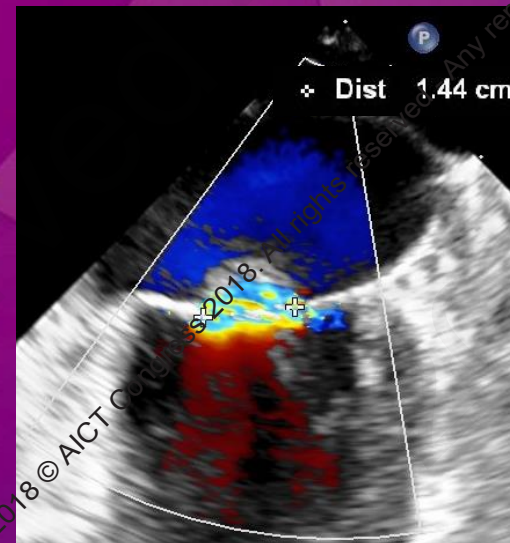


# Specific measurements

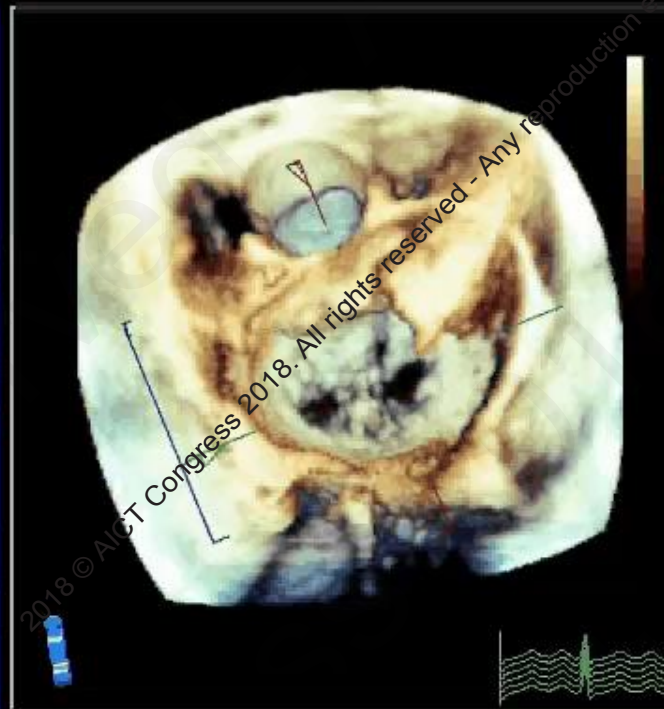
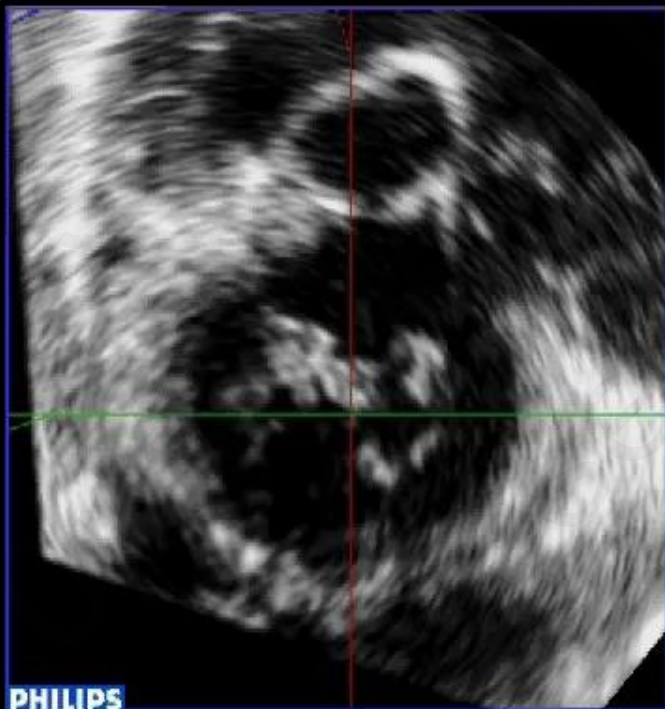
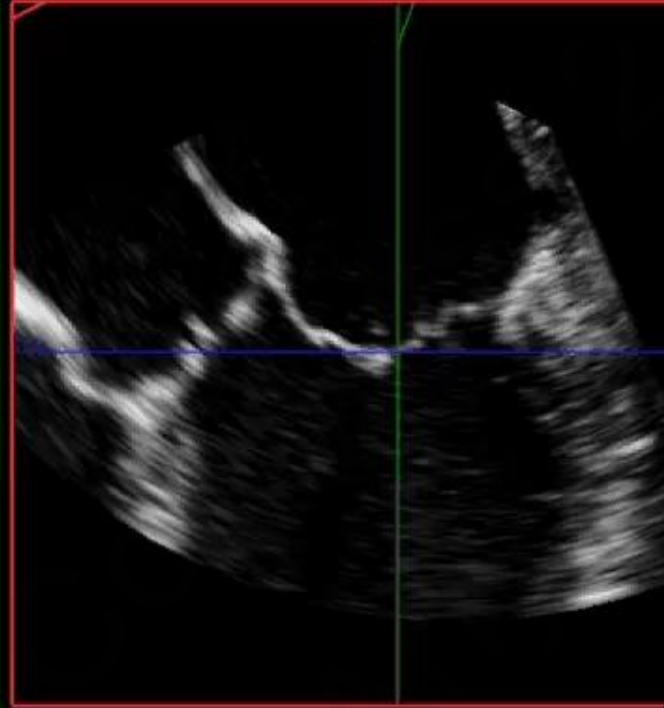
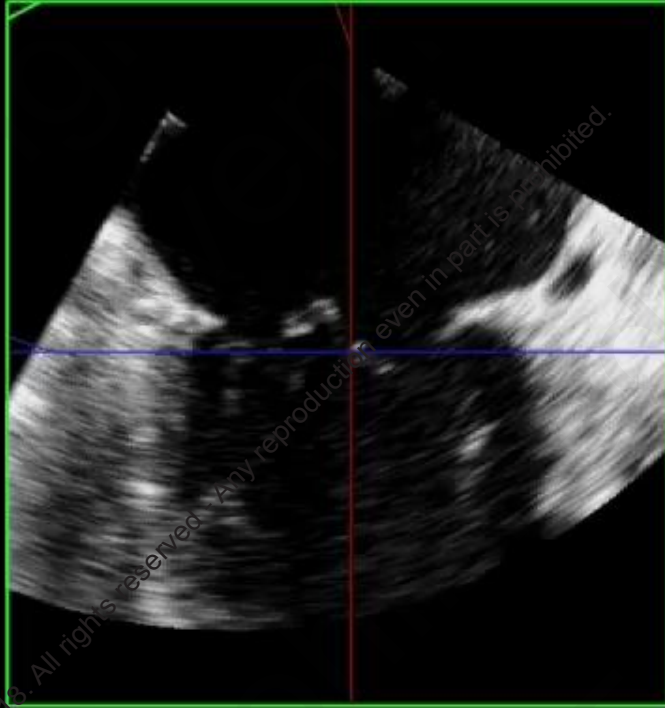
## Everest II Anatomical Eligibility



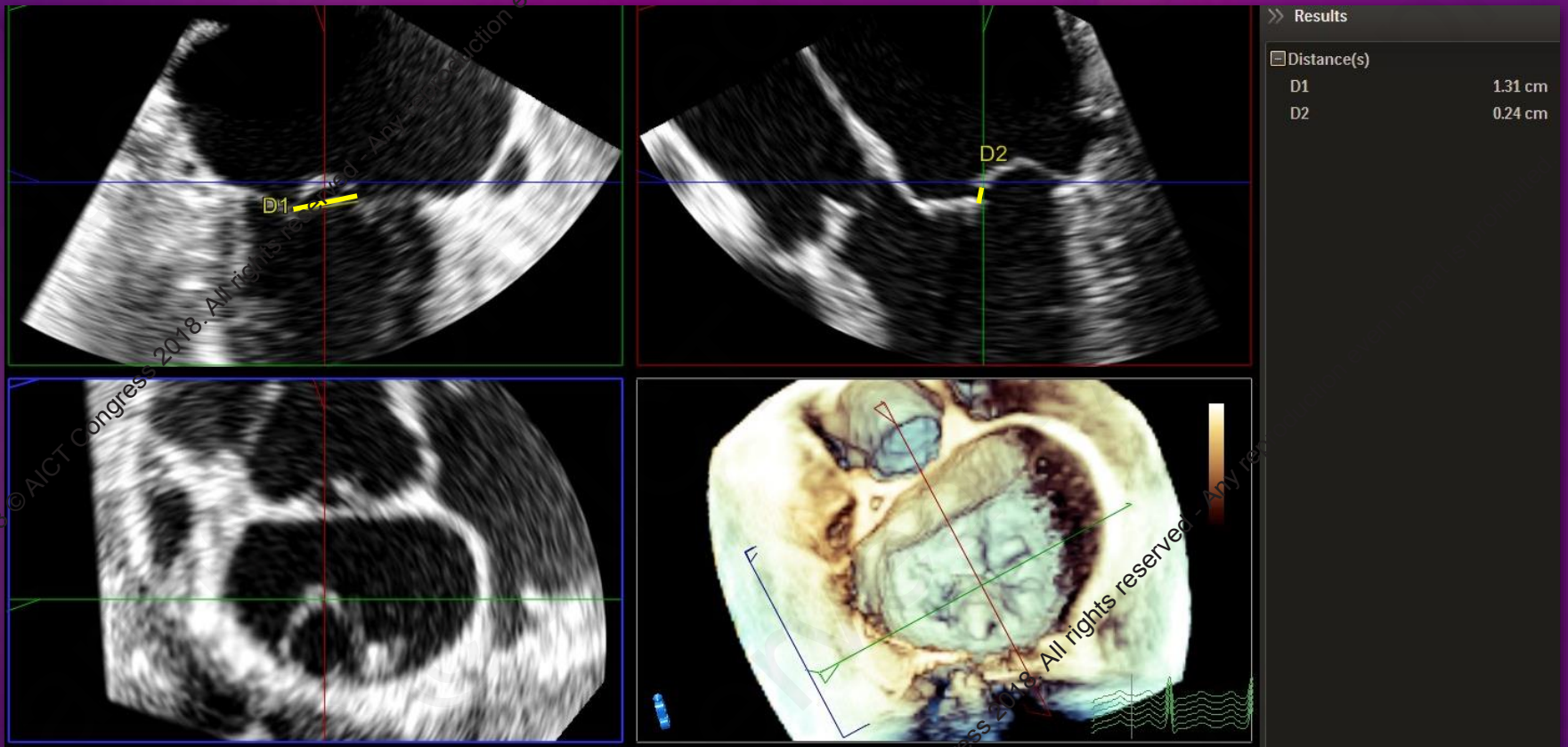
Flail gap < 10 mm



Flail width < 15 mm



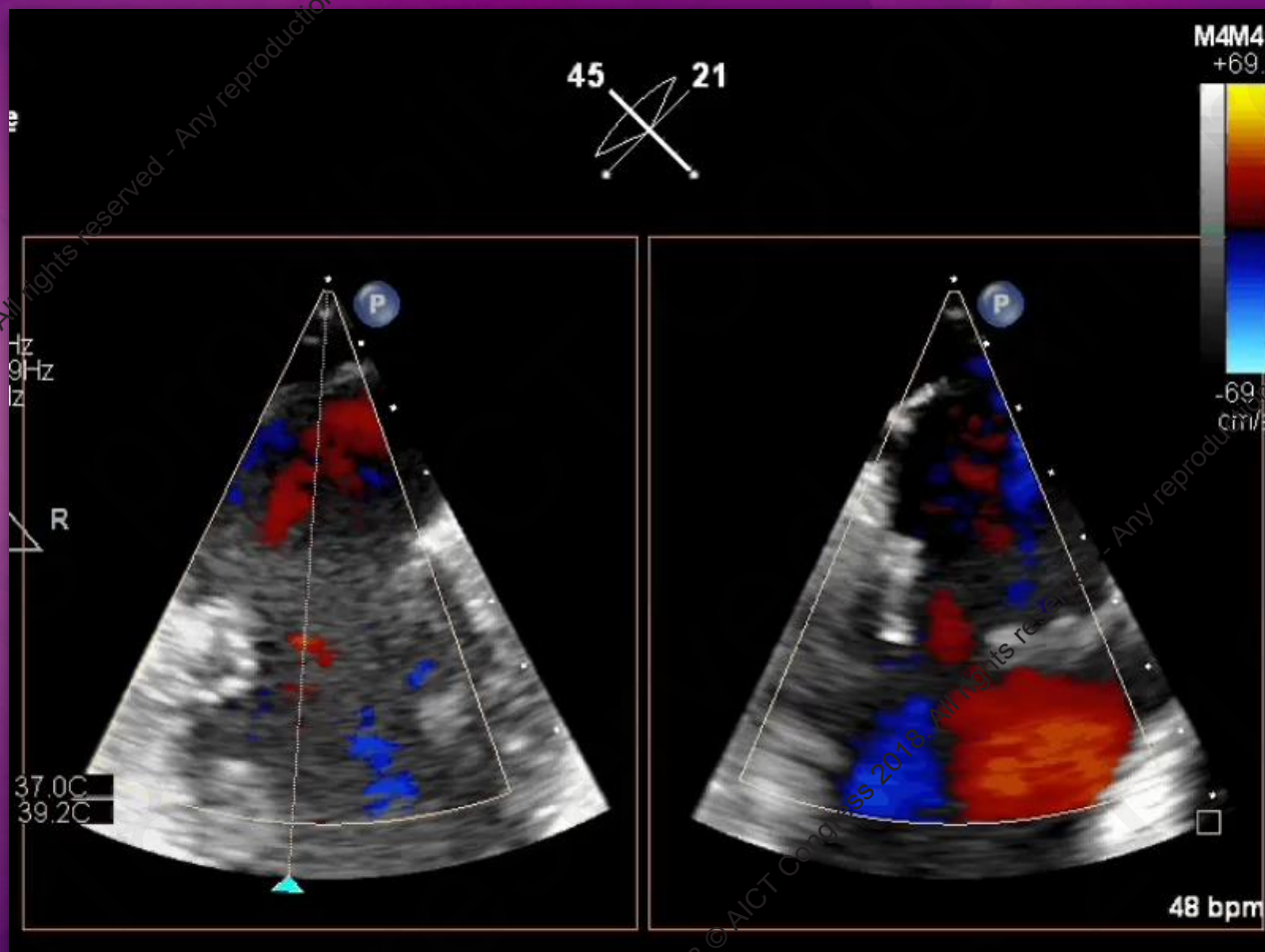
# 3D measurements of MV prolapse



MPR reconstruction

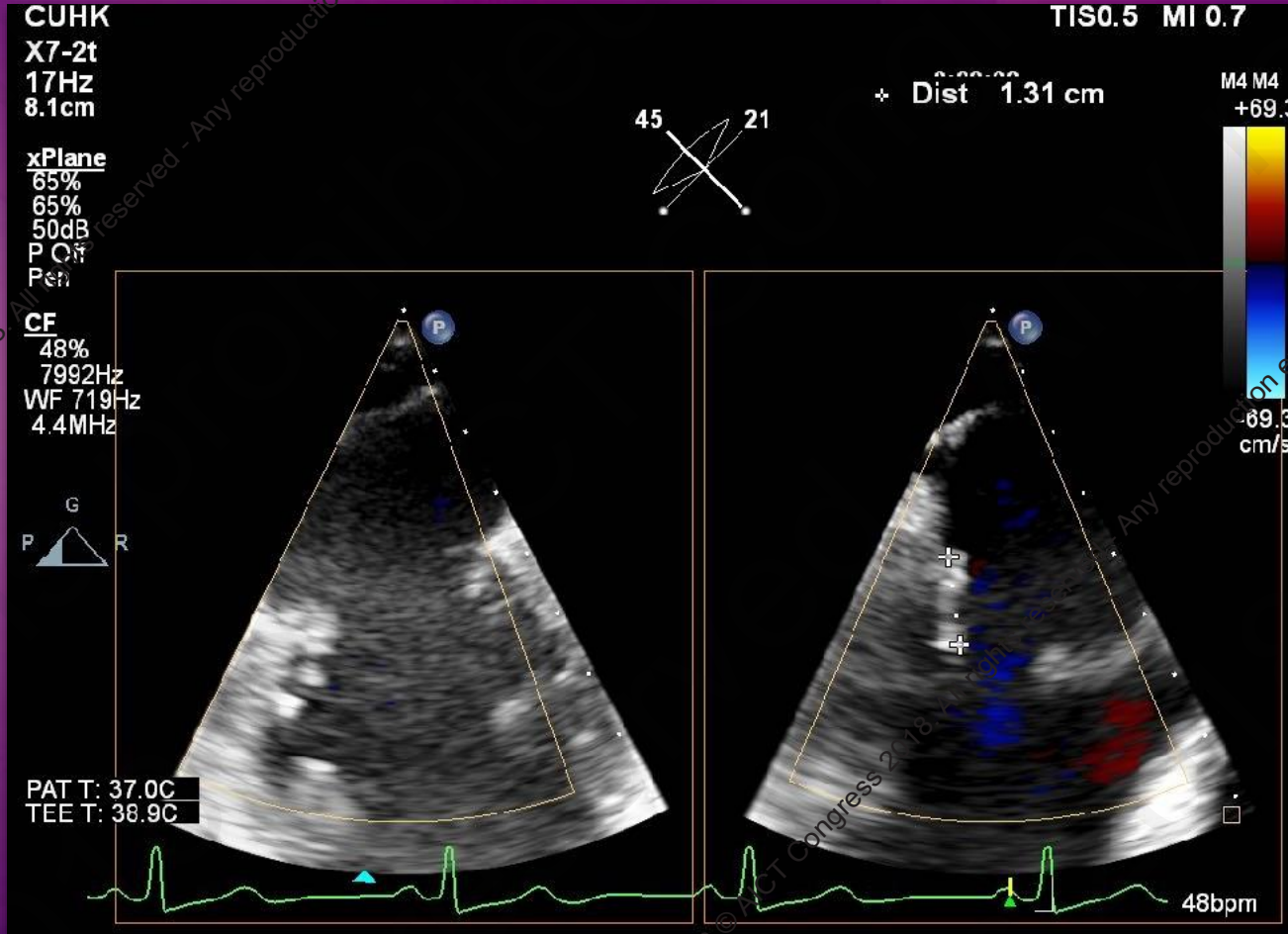
# Posterior leaflet length and ?Ca++ at the potential grasp point

## X-plane



# Posterior leaflet length and ?Ca++ at the potential grasp point

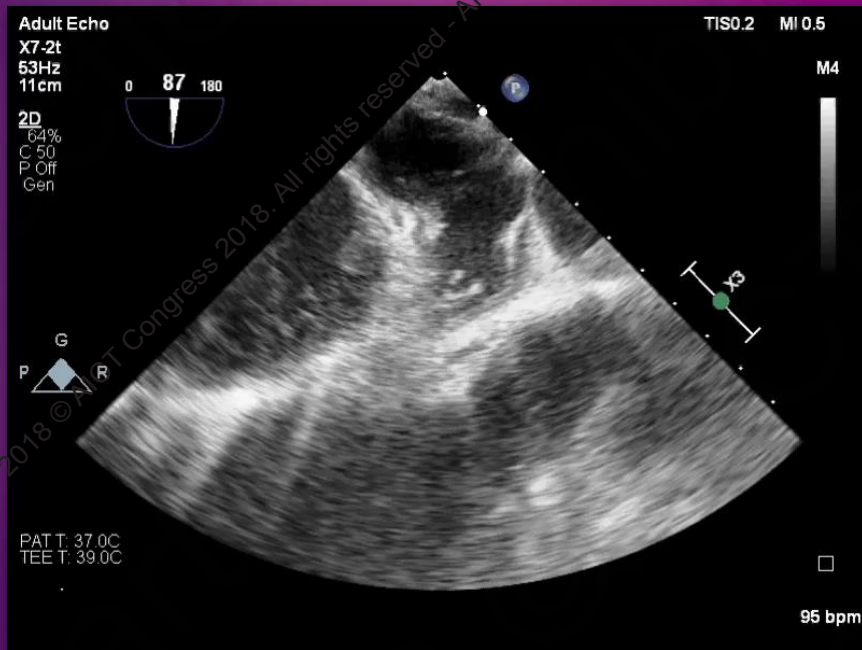
## X-plane



Ideal length > 10 mm (at least >7 mm)  
(measured at diastole)

# Additional feasibility parameters

## LAA



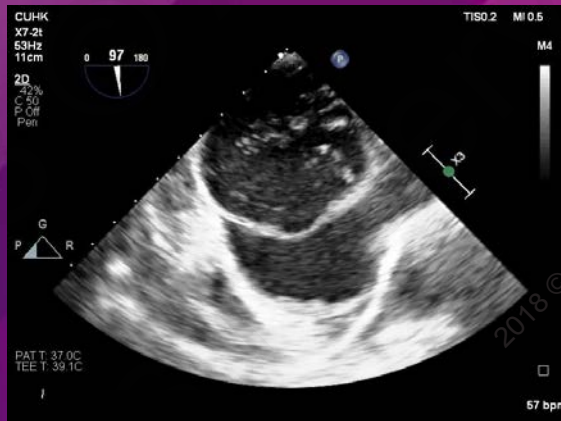
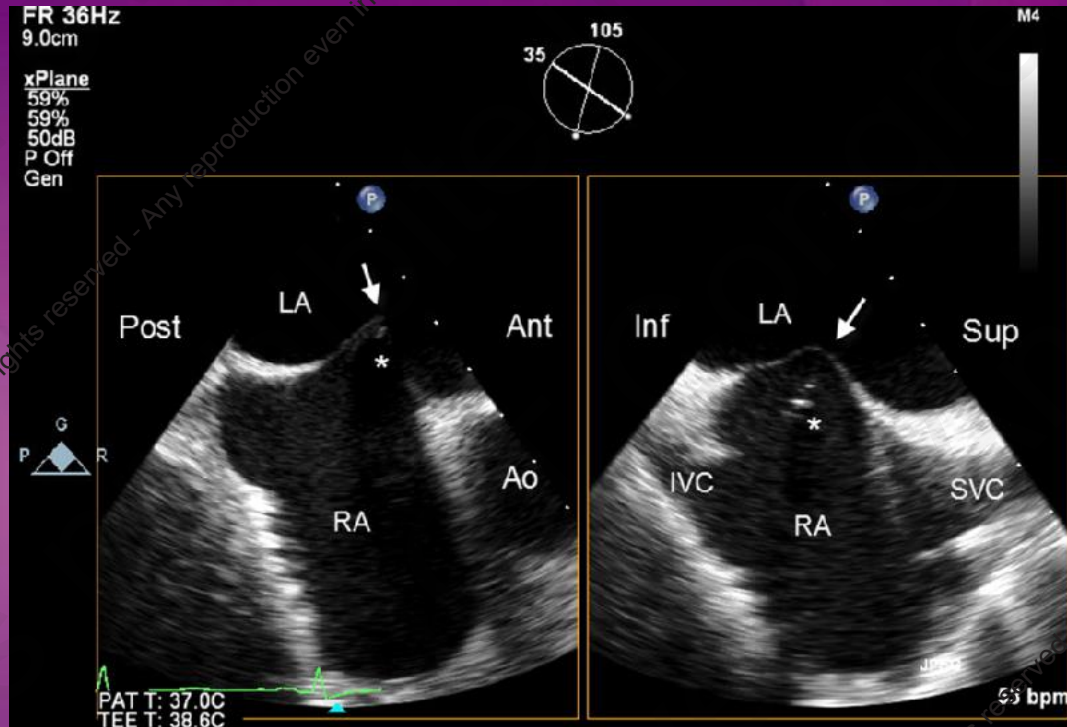
LAA



- Identify LAA clot

# Additional feasibility parameters

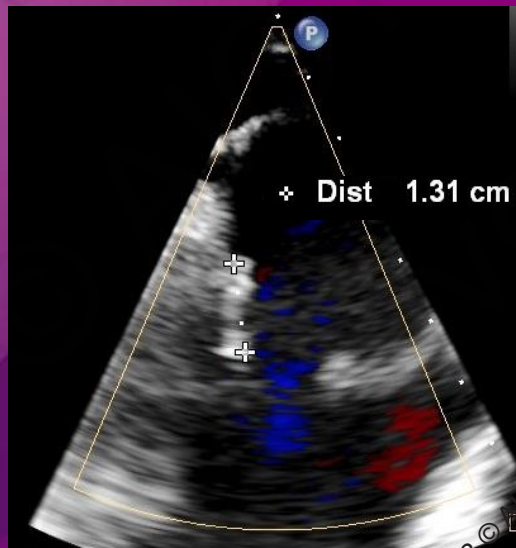
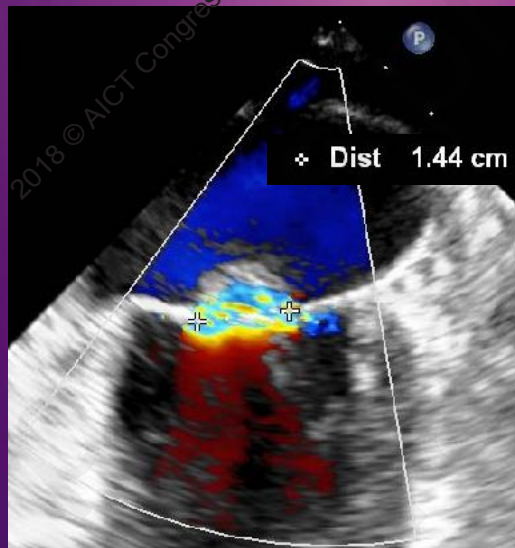
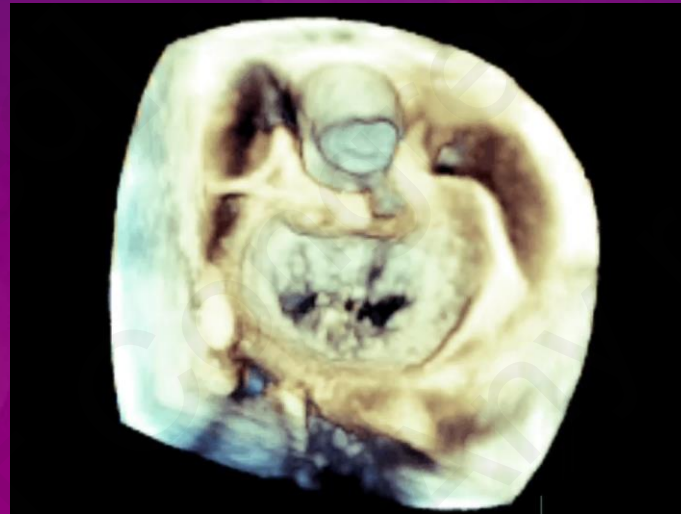
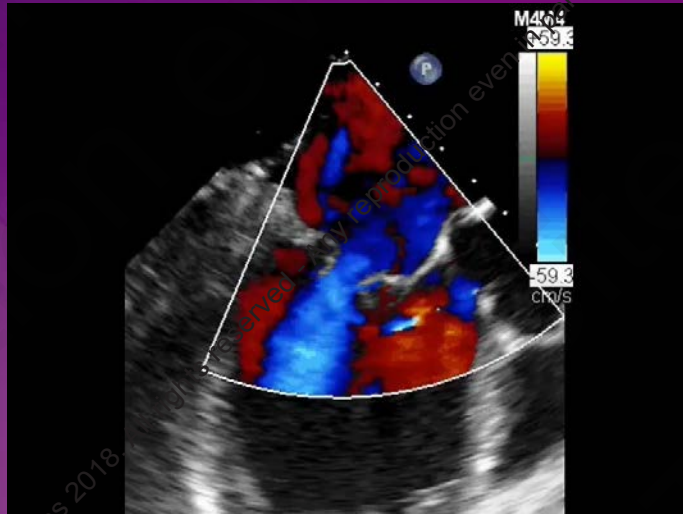
## Inter-atrial septum



- Identify PFO, ASD, aneurysm, thickening

# Location of MV prolapse

## Our patient: Good candidate



- Type and mechanisms of MR
- Severity of MR
- Morphology of MV
- Location and numbers of jets
- Specific measurements
- Additional feasibility parameters



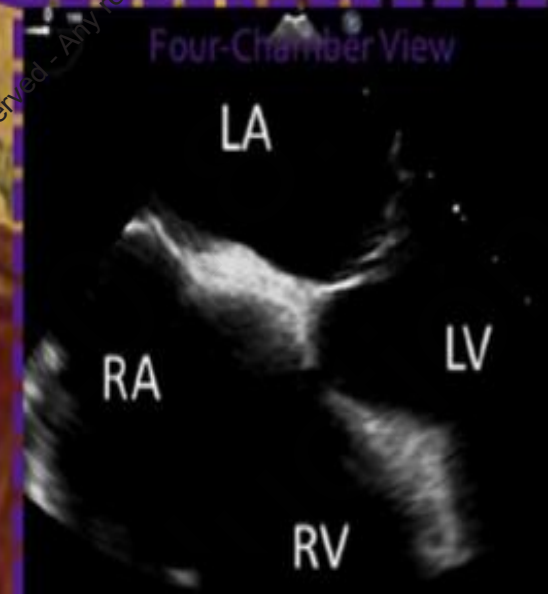
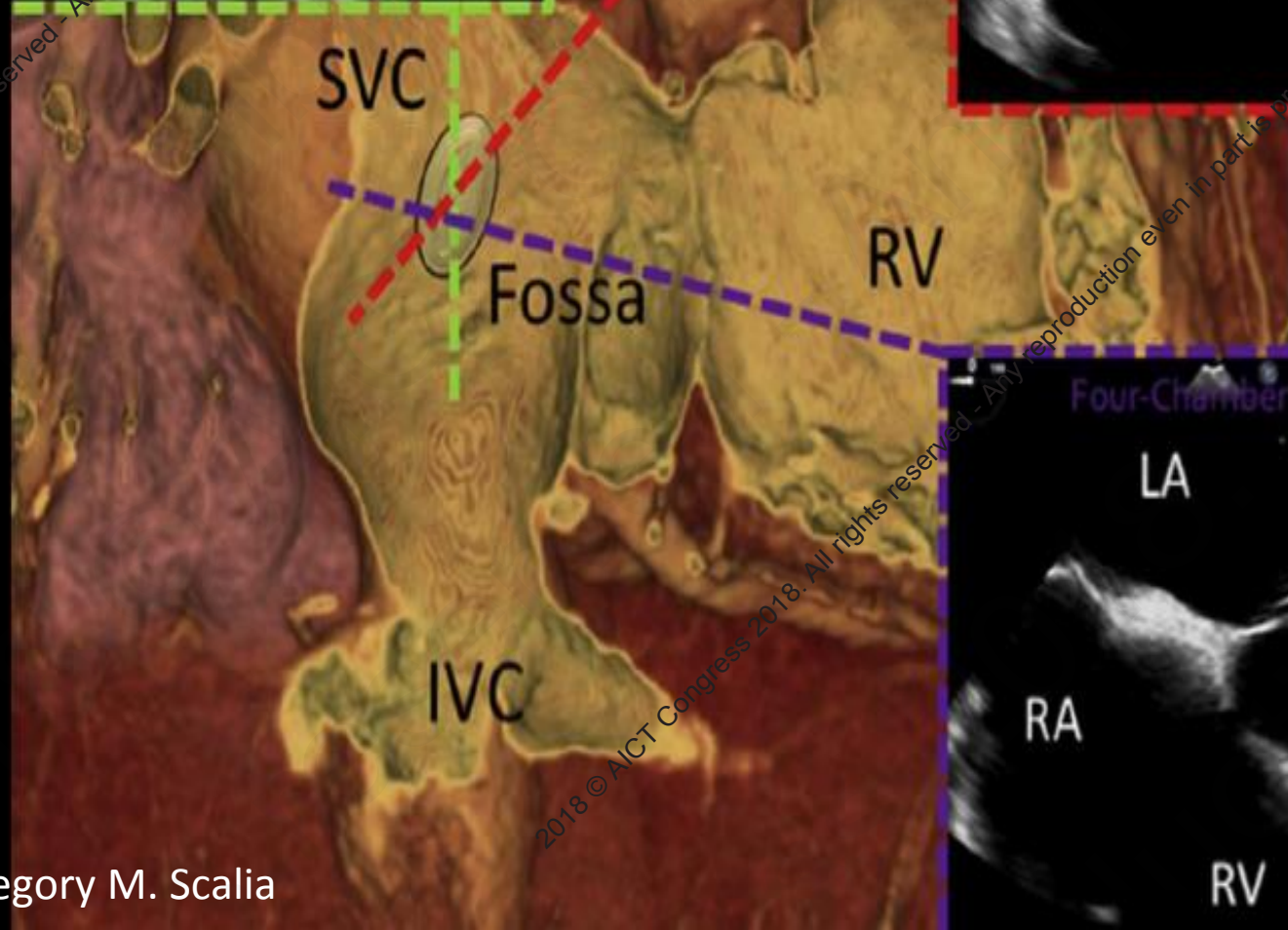
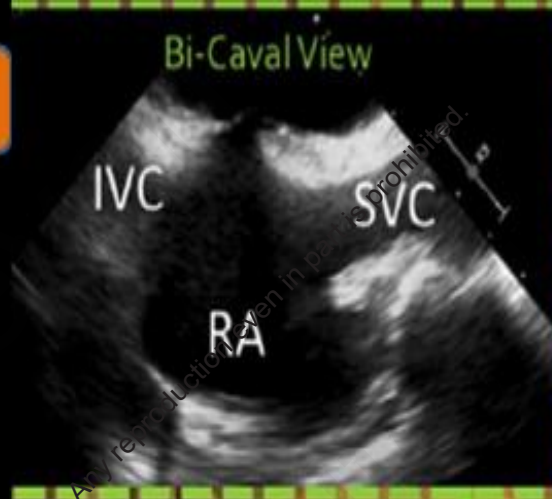


2018 © AICT Congress 2018. All rights reserved. Any reproduction, even in part is prohibited.

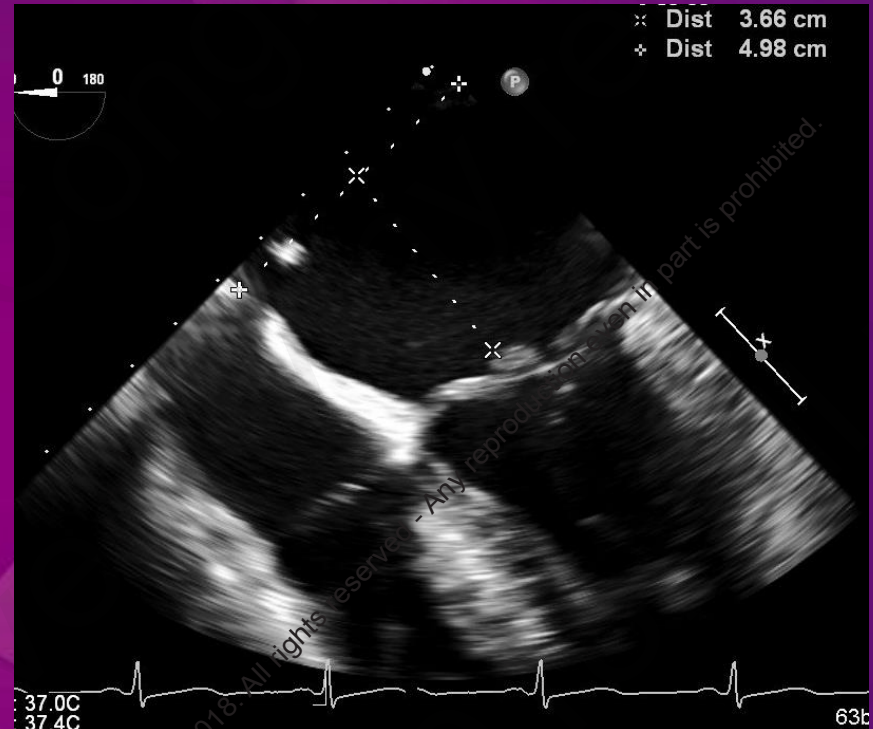
2018 © AICT Congress 2018. All rights reserved. Any reproduction, even in part is prohibited.

2018 © AICT Congress 2018. All rights reserved. Any reproduction, even in part is prohibited.

Trans-septal



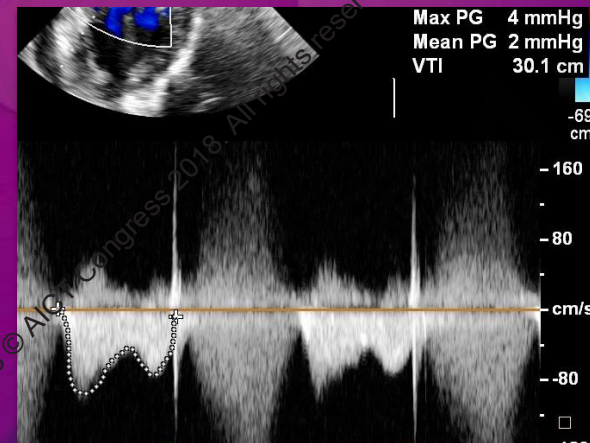
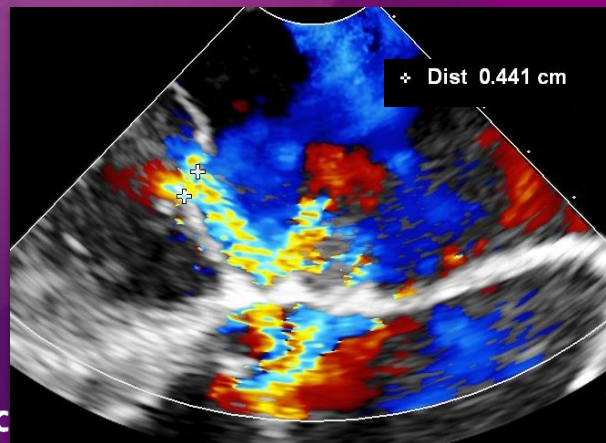
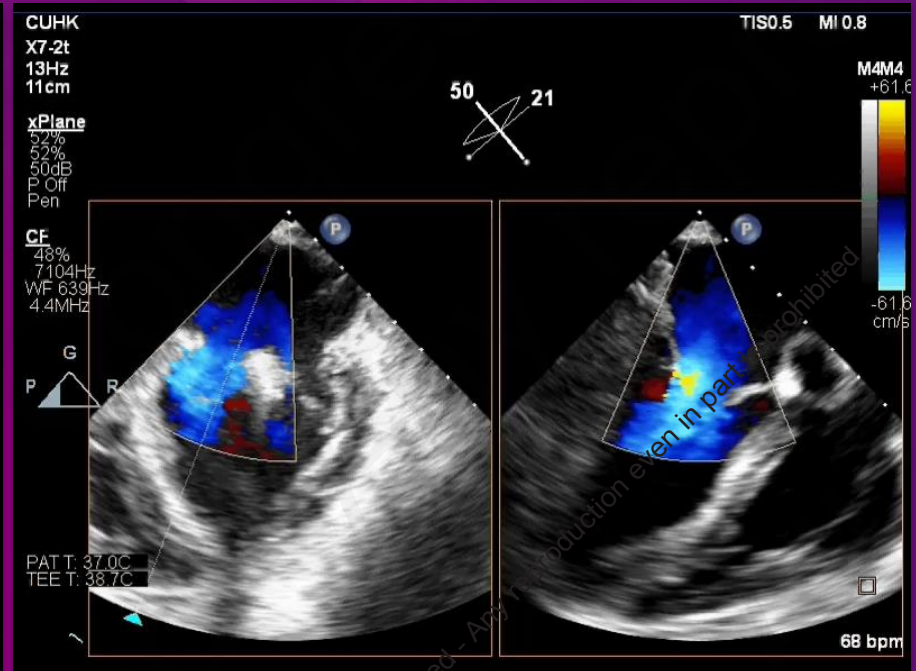
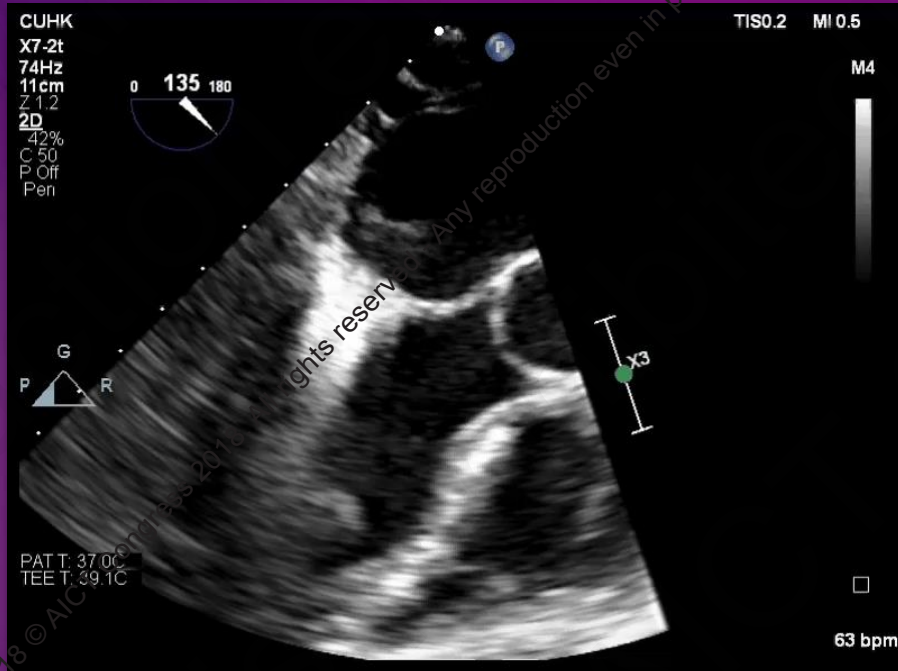
# Transeptal puncture under TEE guidance



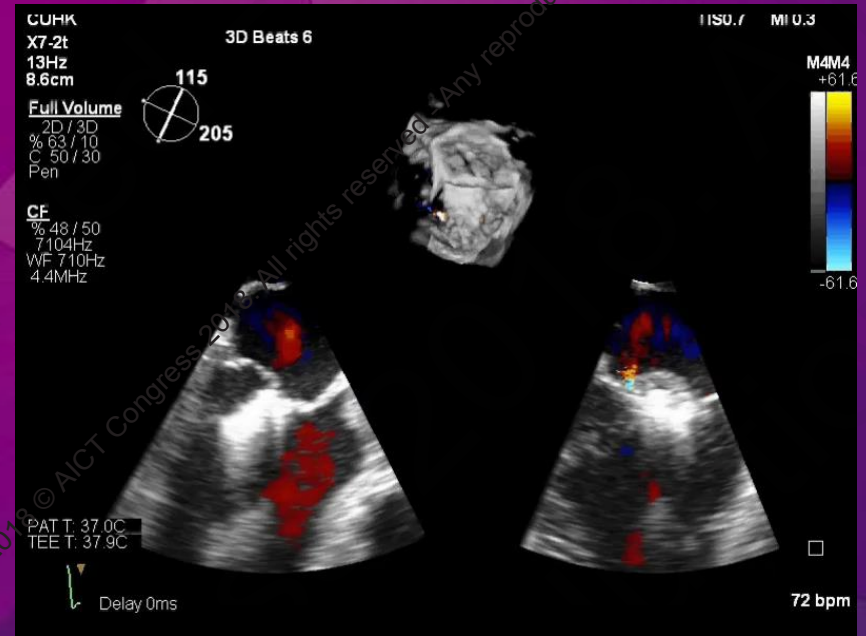
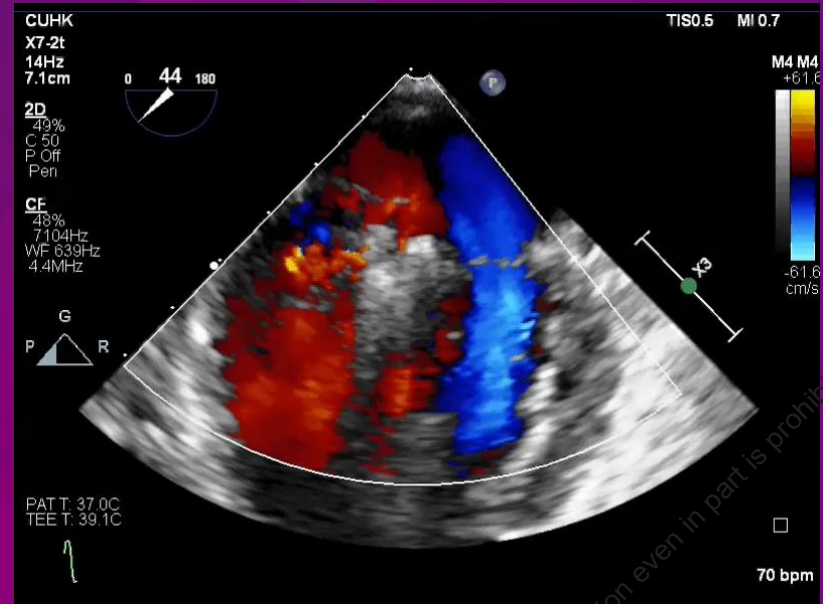
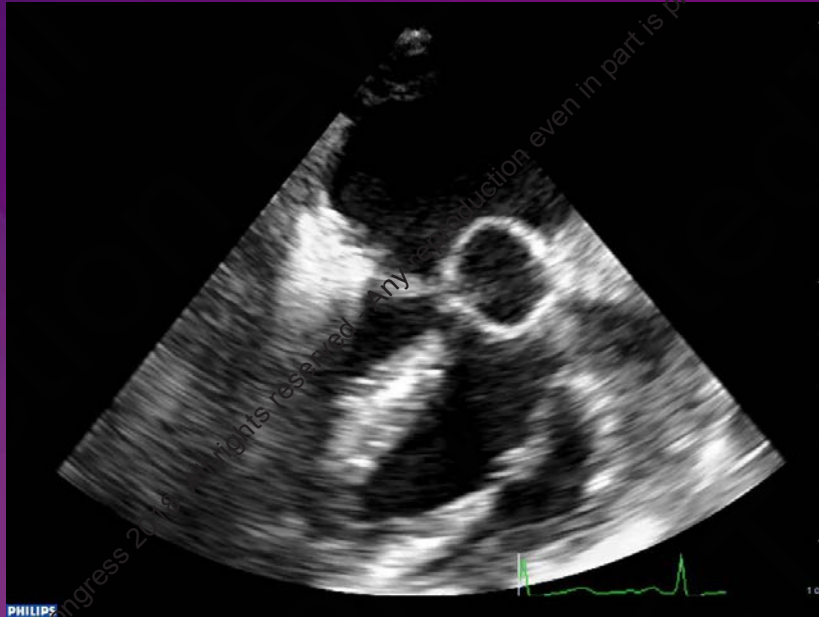
# MitraClip procedure



# First clip - residual MR



# 2nd Clip - final result



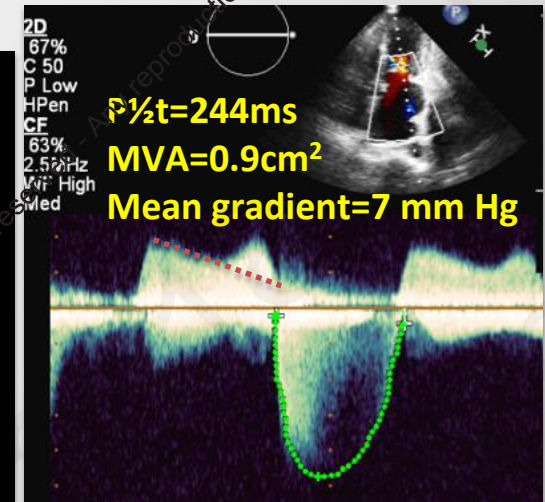
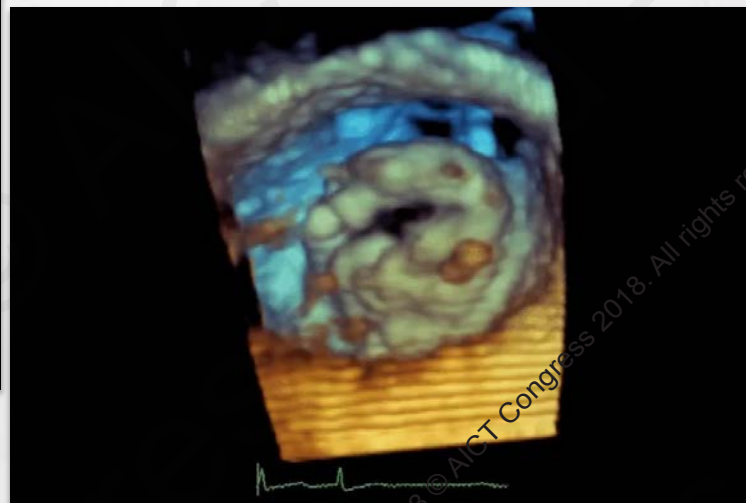
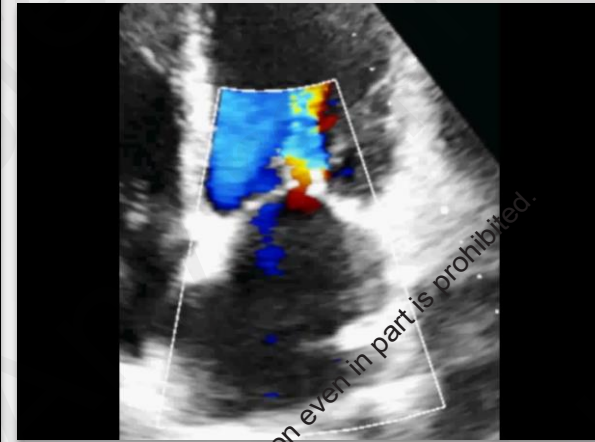
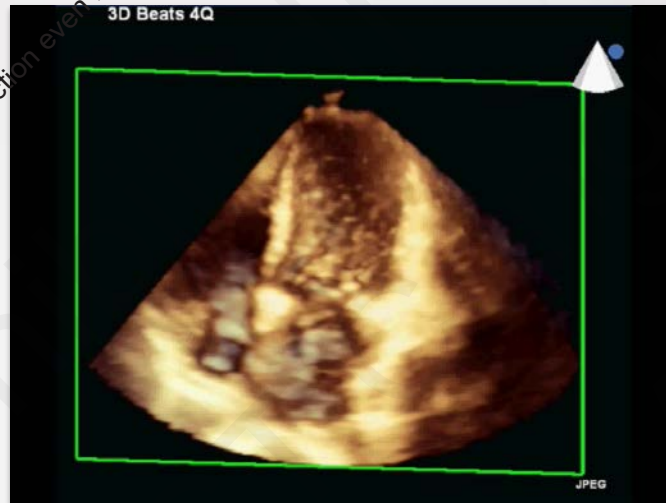
# Morphological suitability criteria for MitraClip therapy

## Expansion of EVEREST criteria

Optimal	Challenging	Unsuitable
Central A2/P2	Peripheral A1/P1 or A3/P3	Cleft or perforation
No calcification	Calcification present but not in grasping zone	Calcification in grasping zone
MVA > 4 cm <sup>2</sup>	MVA > 3cm <sup>2</sup>	MVA < 3cm <sup>2</sup> or MG > 5mmHg
Posterior leaflet > 10 mm	Posterior leaflet 7-10 mm	Posterior leaflet < 7 mm
Tenting height < 11 mm	Tenting height ≥ 11 mm	
Coaptation reserve > 2 mm		
Carpentier II or I	Carpentier IIIB	Carpentier IIIA
Flail gap < 10 mm flail width < 15 mm	Flail width > 15 mm (with sufficient valve area to tolerate multiple clips)	Multiple segments, Barlows

# Not good candidate to MitraClip

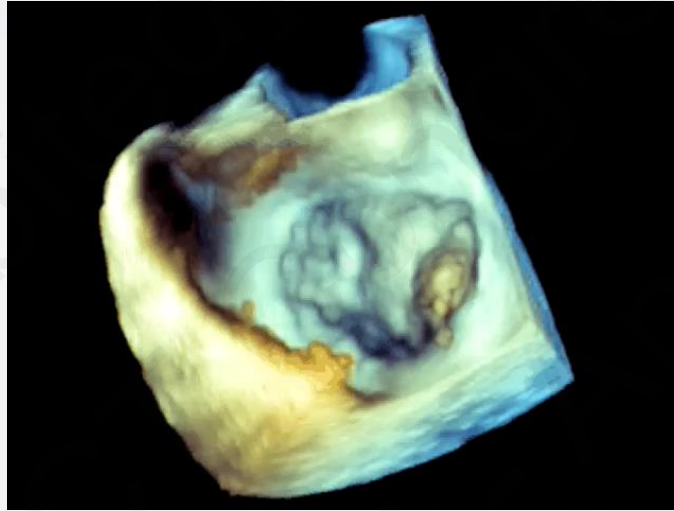
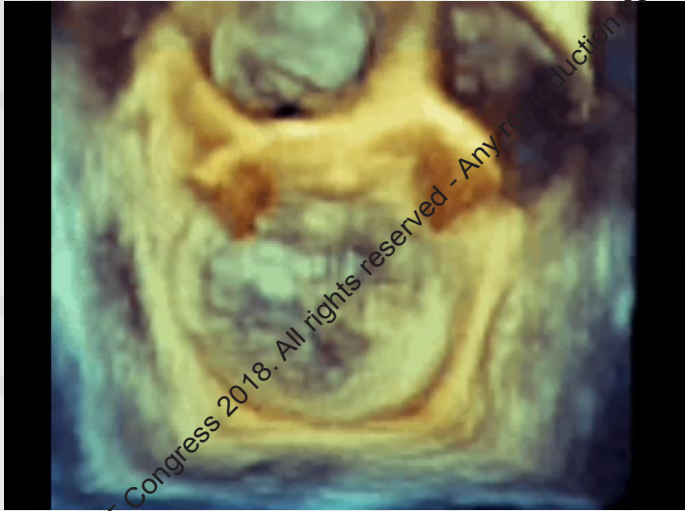
## Rheumatic/Calcified MV





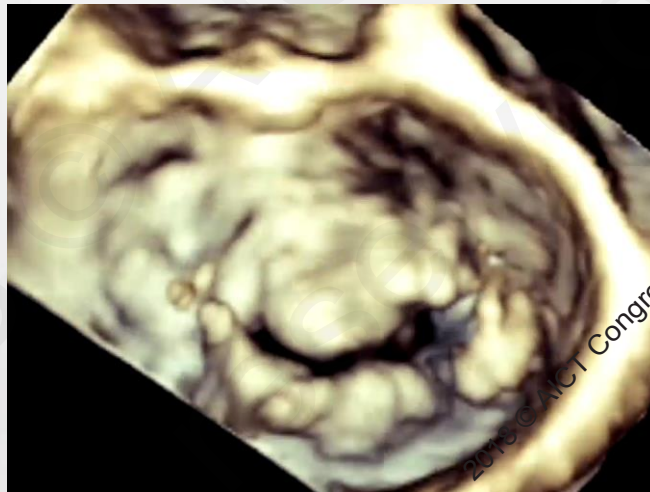
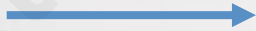
# Not good candidate to MitraClip

## Location of prolapse



←  
**Commissural prolapse**

**Barlow's disease  
Cleft**



# Take home messages

- Can be performed with a high procedural success rate (>90%)
- Consistent improvement in NYHA class, 6MWT, QOL
- 3D TEE essential for patient selection and guiding clip implantation
- **ECHO IS KING!**

# Echo guidance for screening and interventions in Structural Heart diseases

**Dates:** 3 - 4 November 2018

**Venue:** Prince of Wales Hospital, 30-32 Ngan Shing St, Sha Tin, Hong Kong

**Faculty:**



Prof. Alex PW Lee  
Prince of Wales Hospital,  
Hong Kong



Prof. Gregory Scalia  
The Prince Charles Hospital,  
Brisbane Australia



Dr. Shih-Hsien Sung  
Taipei Veterans General Hospital  
Taiwan



Dr. Ching-Wei Lee  
Taipei Veterans General Hospital  
Taiwan

**Invited speaker:**

- TBC (Case presenter from country)

**Objectives:**

Training of echo screening, procedural guidance and post procedural assessment in structural heart interventions.

Live transmission MitraClip procedure  
QLAB workshop  
Hands-on TEE simulator training  
Lectures by international experts



14<sup>th</sup>

# AICT

ASIAN INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR THERAPEUTICS  
THE OFFICIAL CONGRESS OF APSIC

7 - 9<sup>th</sup> September 2018

Hong Kong

Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC)

2018 © AICT Congress 2018. All rights reserved - Any reproduction even in part is prohibited.

2018 © AICT Congress 2018. All rights reserved - Any reproduction even in part is prohibited.