

CLASP IID Trial: A Randomized Comparison of Transcatheter Edgeto-Edge Repair Devices for Degenerative Mitral Regurgitation – Clinical Outcomes and Echo Findings

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on behalf of The CLASP IID Trial Investigators



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Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

Within the past 12 months, I or my spouse/partner have had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below.

Affiliation/Financial Relationship Company

D. Scott Lim, MD

Grant/Research Support Consulting Fees/Honoraria Abbott, Boston Scientific, Edwards Lifesciences, Medtronic Philips, Venus, Valgen

Konstantinos Koulogiannis, MD

Consulting Fees/Honoraria/Speaker Edwards Lifesciences, Abbott



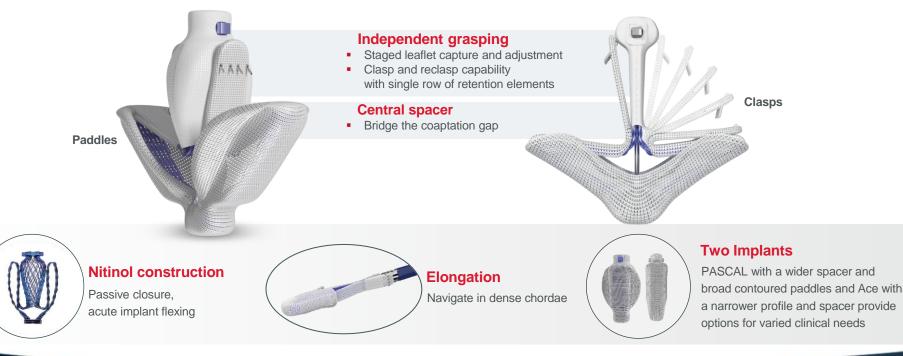
CLASP IID Trial (NCT03706833) is funded by Edwards Lifesciences

PASCAL Transcatheter Valve Repair System

For Mitral Regurgitation

PASCAL Implant

PASCAL Ace Implant



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The CLASP IID Randomized Trial



Edwards PAS<u>C</u>AL Tr<u>AnS</u>catheter Valve Re<u>P</u>air System Pivotal Clinical Trial

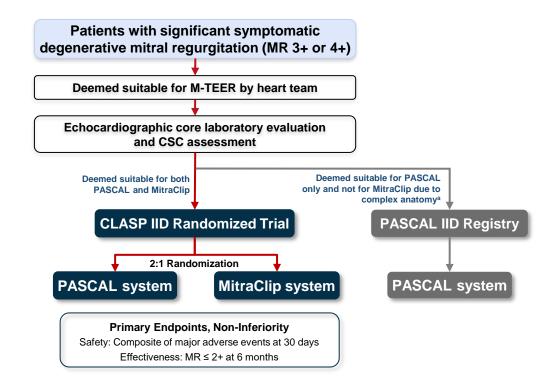
Prospective, multicenter, multinational, randomized, controlled pivotal trial

Purpose:

Evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the PASCAL transcatheter valve repair system compared to the MitraClip system in significant symptomatic DMR patients at prohibitive risk for surgery

IID Trial Oversight:

- Central Screening Committee (CSC)
- Echocardiographic Core Laboratory
- Clinical Events Committee (CEC)
- Data Safety Monitoring Board





^aBased on the anatomical considerations in the special patient populations section of the current MitraClip Instructions for Use (IFU). MR: Mitral regurgitation; DMR: Degenerative mitral regurgitation; M-TEER: Mitral valve transcatheter edge-to-edge repair.

Trial Leadership & Oversight



Principal Investigators





Jörg Hausleiter, MD

... C





Robert L. Smith, MD

nda D. Gillam, MD, MI	P
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	Trial Ov	ersight	
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Echocardiography • Linda D. Gillam, MD, MI	PH ● Leo Marcoff, MD ● Lillian	Aldaia, MD • Konsta	ntinos Koulogiannis, MD

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54 Enrolling Sites in CLASP IID Trial



United States				
СА	Cedars-Sinai Medical Center Kaiser Permanente San Francisco	Atlantic Health System Morristown Medical Center Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School		
	 Stanford University Medical Center Sutter Heart & Vascular Institute 	Columbia University Medical Center Montefiore Medical Center Northwell-Lenox Hill		
со	 UC Health Medical Center of the Rockies 	OH The Christ Hospital Cleveland Clinic Foundation		
DC	MedStar Washington Hospital Center	OK Oklahoma Heart Institute		
FL	Cardiac and Vascular Institute	OR Oregon Health & Science University		
	 Emory University Hospital Piedmont Heart Institute 	Lankenau Medical Center A University of Pennsylvania Medical Center UPMC Pinnacle		
IL	Northwestern University	Acconsion Saint Thomas Hospital		
IN	St. Vincent Heart Center of Indiana	TN Tristar Centennial Medical Center		
MA	 Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center Brigham and Women's Hospital Massachusetts General Hospital 	 Baylor Scott & White: Heart Hospital Plano HCA Houston Healthcare TX Houston Methodist DeBakey Heart & 		
МІ	Henry Ford Hospital	Vascular Center		
MN	· ·	University of Texas Health Science Center		
мо	 Saint Luke's Mid America Heart Institute 	UT Intermountain Medical Center Sentara Norfolk General Hospital VA University of Virginia Health System		
	Atrium Health Carolinas Medical	Hospital		
NC	Center	WA Swedish Medical Center		
	Ει	Irope		
СН				
	Heart Center Leipzig at University of Le Helios Klinikum Siegburg Klinikum der Universität München	ipzig		
	Duba Uabaaa 100 Daabaaa			
DE	University Heart and Vascular Center Hamburg			
	University Medical Centre Mainz			
	University of Ulm			
	West German Heart and Vascular Center, University Hospital Essen			
	Canada			

- BC St. Paul's Hospital, University of British Columbia
- ON St. Michael's Hospital
- QC Laval Hospital

Includes all enrolling sites in the CLASP IID randomized cohort

Top 20 Enrolling Sites in CLASP IID Trial



	Site Principal Investigator(s)
1	Firas Zahr, MD and Scott Chadderdon, MD Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR
2	Raj Makkar, MD Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA
3	Ralph Stephan von Bardeleben, MD, PhD University Medical Centre Mainz, Mainz, Germany
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6	Jörg Hausleiter, MD Klinikum der Universität München, Munich, Germany
7	Robert L. Smith, MD and Molly Szerlip, MD Baylor Scott and White: The Heart Hospital Plano, Plano, TX
8	Scott Goldman, MD Lankenau Medical Center, Wynnewood, PA
9	D. Scott Lim, MD University of Virginia Health System Hospital, Charlottesville, VA
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15	Saibal Kar, MD Los Robles Regional Medical Center, Thousand Oaks, CA
16	Susheel K. Kodali, MD Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY
17	Roger Laham, MD Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA
18	William Hiesinger, MD Stanford University Medical Center, Palo Alto, CA
19	Neil P. Fam, MD St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
20	Mirjam Keßler, MD University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany



Key Inclusion / Exclusion Criteria



Inclusion Criteria Exclusion Criteria Age ≥18 years • TEE is contraindicated or screening TEE is unsuccessful Prohibitive risk for mitral valve surgery Severe right ventricular dysfunction Candidate for M-TEER with both the PASCAL Active rheumatic heart disease or rheumatic MR etiology system and the MitraClip system • Degenerative mitral regurgitation (3+ to 4+)

- Suitable valve and regurgitant jet morphology
- LVEF ≥20%, LVEDD ≤80 mm

- Other severe valve disorders requiring intervention or left ventricular outflow obstruction
- Clinically significant, untreated coronary artery disease
- Requiring chronic renal replacement therapy or eGFR ≤25 mL/min

Anatomical Exclusion Criteria^a

Presence of any of the following:

- Moderate to severe calcification in the grasping area
- Significant cleft or perforation in the grasping area
- \geq 2 independent significant jets

- One significant jet in the commissural area
- Mitral valve orifice area <4.0 cm²
- Leaflet mobility length <8 mm
- Severe bileaflet/multi scallop prolapse involvement



^aBased on the anatomical considerations in the special patient populations section of the current MitraClip Instructions for Use (IFU), M-TEER: Mitral valve transcatheter edge-to-edge repair; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDD: Left ventricular end diastolic dimension; TEE: Transesophageal echocardiography; MR: Mitral regurgitation; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate.

Primary Endpoints



	The PASCAL system is not inferior to the MitraClip system with respect to the composite Major Adverse Event (MAE) rate at 30 days comprising:
Safety	Cardiovascular mortality, stroke, myocardial infarction, new need for renal replacement therapy, severe bleeding ^a and non-elective mitral valve re-intervention (either percutaneous or surgical)

Effectiveness The PASCAL system is not inferior to the MitraClip system with respect to the proportion of patients with MR ≤2+ at 6 months

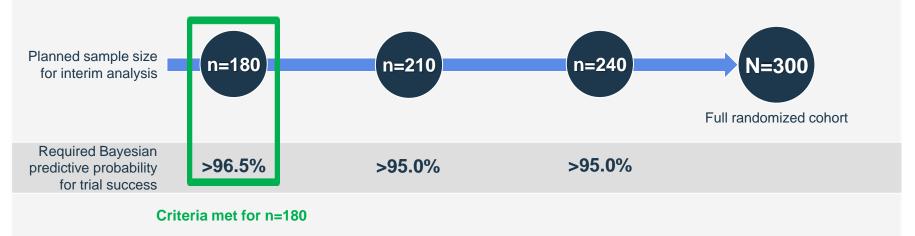


^aSevere bleeding is major, extensive, life-threatening, or fatal bleeding as defined by the Mitral Valve Academic Research Consortium criteria.

Statistical Analysis



Interim analysis per Bayesian adaptive design



Primary endpoint outcomes and trial success reported for n=180 patients



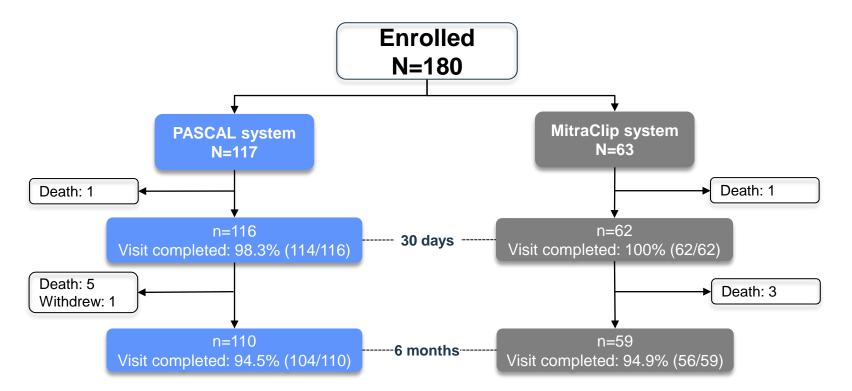


Primary Endpoints and Clinical Outcomes



Study Flow







Patient follow-up with visit windows of 30 ± 7 days and 6 months ± 30 days. For follow-up visits affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the visit windows were adjusted to 30 days -7/+14 days and 6 months -30/+90 days.

Baseline Characteristics

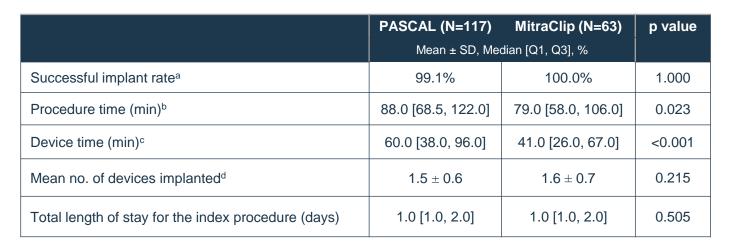
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	PASCAL (N=117)	MitraClip (N=63)	p value
Age (years)	81.1 ± 6.9	81.2 ± 6.2	0.926
Male	66.7%	68.3%	0.869
NYHA class III/IV	60.7%	61.9%	1.000
STS score for mitral valve repair (%)	4.1 ± 2.8	3.6 ± 2.2	0.476
EuroScore II (%)	3.9 ± 2.9	4.1 ± 3.1	0.736
MR severity ≥3+	100%	100%	-
Atrial fibrillation	57.3%	60.3%	0.752
Renal insufficiency	35.0%	42.9%	0.335
Pulmonary hypertension	45.3%	47.6%	0.876
HFH (≥1 in past 12 months)	34.2%	39.7%	0.516
Aortic valve surgery/intervention	12.0%	3.2%	0.056

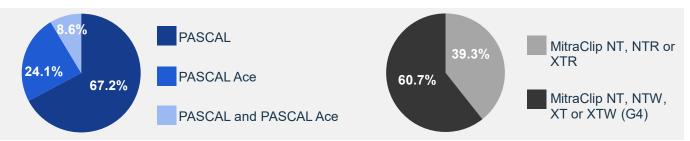


Continuous variables: Mean ± SD, p values based on Kruskal-Wallis test; Categorical variables: %, p values based on Fisher's Exact test. Data based on patients with assessments available. STS: Society of Thoracic Surgeons; MR: Mitral regurgitation; NYHA: New York Heart Association; HFH: Heart failure hospitalization.

Procedural Characteristics



SP IID



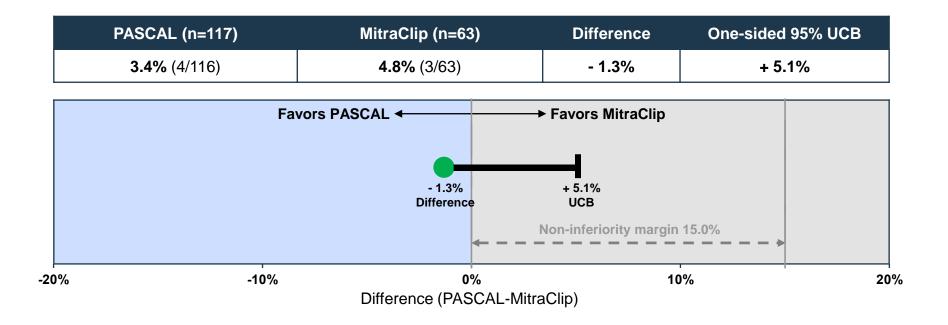


Continuous variables: Mean ± SD or Median [Q1, Q3], p values based on Kruskal-Wallis test; Categorical variables: %, p values based on Fisher's Exact test. *Successful implant: patients with study device implanted, deployed as intended and delivery system retrieved successfully; *Procedure time: from procedure start (femoral vein puncture/skin incision) to femoral vein access closure; *Device time: from PASCAL implant system or MitraClip delivery system insertion into left atrium to guide sheath or steerable guide removal. *In patients who received a device. Data based on patients with assessments available.



Primary Safety Endpoint Met

Composite MAE rate at 30 days: 3.4% for PASCAL vs. 4.8% for MitraClip





Confidence interval based on unpooled Z test with continuity correction. The denominator includes patients who had an MAE or did not have an MAE but were followed for at least 30 days. One patient withdrew prior to 30-day follow-up without an MAE. UCB: Upper confidence bound.



CEC-adjudicated Major Adverse Events

Low event rates to 30 days

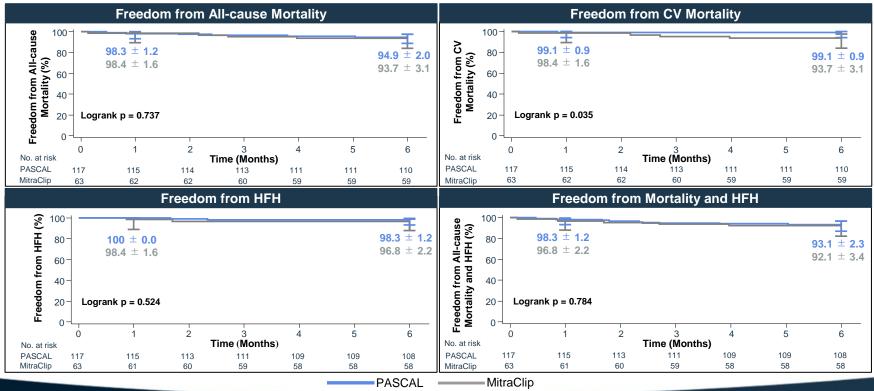
	PASCAL N=117 ^a Patient	MitraClip N=63 s n (%)
Composite MAE rate at 30 days	4 (3.4%)	3 (4.8%)
Cardiovascular mortality	1 (0.9%)	1 (1.6%)
Stroke	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Myocardial Infarction	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
New need for renal replacement therapy	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Non-elective mitral valve re-intervention (percutaneous or surgical)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Severe bleeding ^b	3 (2.6%)	2 (3.2%)



Categorical variables: n (%); Denominator includes patients who had an MAE or did not have an MAE but were followed for at least 30 days. ^aOne patient withdrew prior to 30-day follow-up without an MAE. ^bMajor, extensive, life-threatening, or fatal bleeding defined by the Mitral Valve Academic Research Consortium criteria; MAE: Major adverse event; CEC: Clinical events committee.

CEC-adjudicated Freedom from Mortality and HFH¹CLASP IID

High survival and low HFH to 6 months

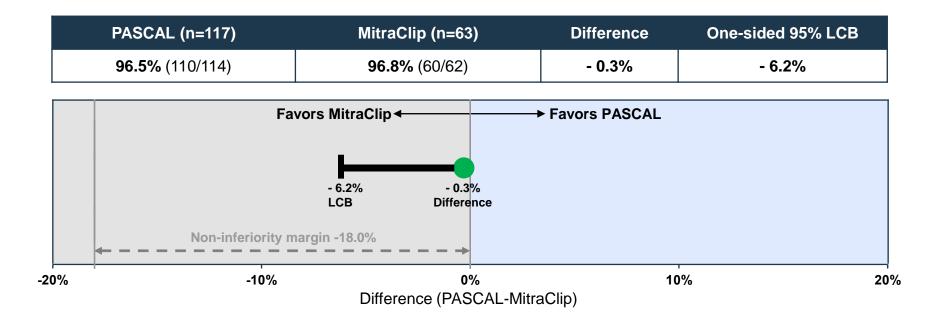


¹Graph shows Kaplan-Meier analysis time to first event (KM estimate ± SE) and error bars represent 95% CI. CEC: Clinical events committee; HFH: Heart failure hospitalization; CV: Cardiovascular.

Primary Effectiveness Endpoint Met



MR ≤2+ *at* 6 *months:* 96.5% *for PASCAL vs.* 96.8% *for MitraClip*



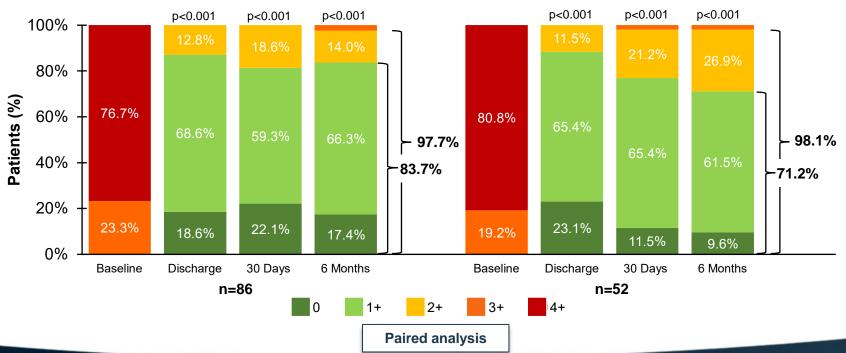


Confidence intervals based on unpooled Z test with continuity correction. LCB: Lower confidence bound.



MR Reduction by Core Lab¹

Significant MR reduction: 97.7% with MR ≤2+ at 6 months



PASCAL

MitraClip

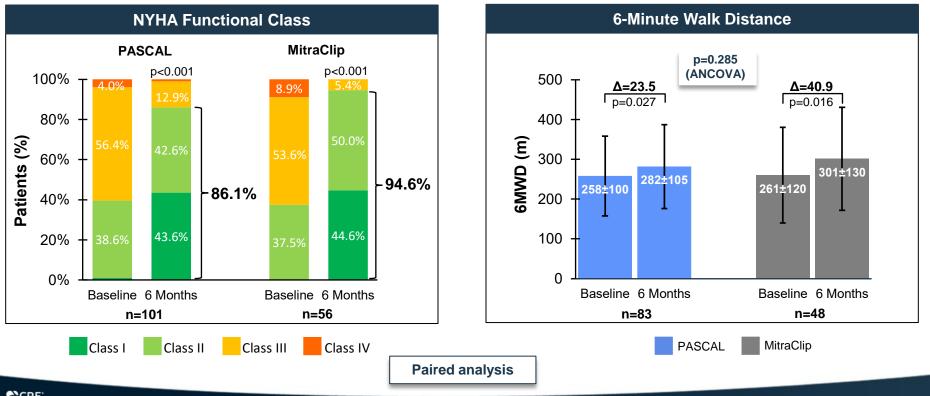
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Graph shows paired analysis and p values relative to baseline were calculated using the Wilcoxon signed rank test. ¹Echocardiographic core lab: Atlantic Health System Morristown Medical Center, Morristown, NJ, USA. MR severity assessed by transthoracic echocardiography (TTE).



Functional Outcomes

Significant improvement in functional capacity at 6 months



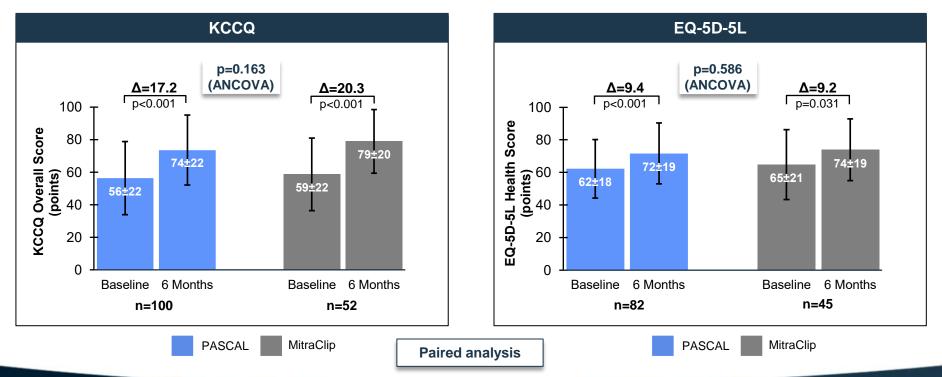
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NYHA functional class: p values relative to baseline were calculated using the Wilcoxon signed rank test. 6-minute walk distance (6MWD): paired analysis (mean ± SD); p values for intragroup comparisons were calculated using Student's t-test and p value for intergroup comparison was calculated using the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model adjusted for baseline values and planned treatment as covariates.

Quality of Life Outcomes



Significant improvement in QoL at 6 months





Graphs show paired analysis (mean ± SD). The p values for intragroup comparisons were calculated using Student's t-test and p values for intergroup comparisons were calculated using the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model adjusted for baseline values and planned treatment as covariates. KCCQ: Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire; EQ-5D-5L: EuroQol 5 Dimensions Health Questionnaire.



Echocardiographic Outcomes

Echocardiographic Baseline Characteristics

	PASCAL (N=117)	MitraClip (N=63)	p value
MR severity, moderate-severe (3+)	25.2%	20.6%	0.581
MR severity, severe (4+)	74.8%	79.4%	0.581
Left ventricular end-systolic dimension (mm)	38.3 ± 7.7	39.8 ± 7.8	0.215
Left ventricular end-diastolic dimension (mm)	57.1 ± 6.5	57.4 ± 6.5	0.889
Left ventricular end-systolic volume (mL)	59.5 ± 28.8	63.7 ± 27.4	0.196
Left ventricular end-diastolic volume (mL)	143.3 ± 48.6	149.9 ± 44.8	0.180
Left atrial volume (mL)	116.3 ± 37.6	121.3 ± 45.8	0.859
Mean transmitral valve gradient (mmHg)	2.5 ± 1.1	2.4 ± 1.1	0.400
Effective regurgitant orifice area (PISA, cm ²)	0.50 ± 0.15	0.50 ± 0.20	0.857
Regurgitant volume (PISA, mL)	69.9 ± 18.4	71.8 ± 21.6	0.988
Left ventricular ejection fraction (%)	59.6 ± 8.7	58.3 ± 9.0	0.346
Pulmonary vein flow (S reversal)	80.5%	85.4%	0.630
Pulmonary artery systolic pressure	42.3 ± 11.4	45.6 ± 14.6	0.225
Right ventricular systolic function (≥ mild dysfunction)	18.8%	27.4%	0.189
Tricuspid regurgitation severity (3+)	2.6%	4.8%	0.426

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Continuous variables: Mean ± SD, p values based on Kruskal-Wallis test; Categorical variables: %, p values based on Fisher's Exact test. Data based on patients with assessments available. PISA: Proximal isovelocity surface area.

Echocardiographic Baseline Characteristics

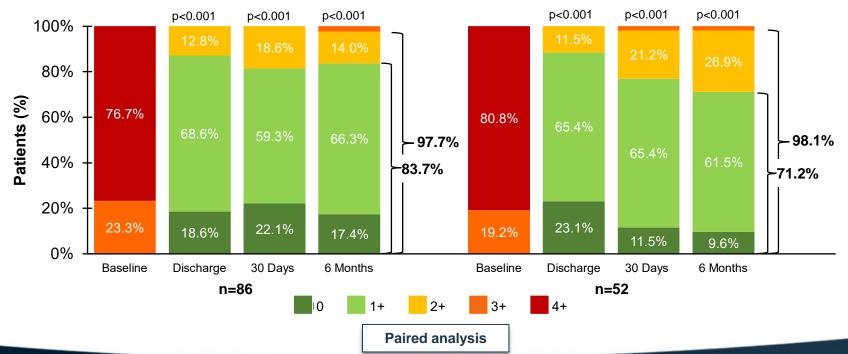
	PASCAL (N=117)	MitraClip (N=63)	p value
Vena contracta width – commissural (mm)	10.9 ± 3.7	12.3 ± 4.0	0.090
Mitral valve area (cm ²)	6.1 ± 1.4	6.0 ± 1.6	0.556
Anatomical measures			
Prolapse	20.0%	20.6%	1.000
Flail	80.0%	77.8%	0.847
Severe bileaflet prolapse	0.0%	1.6%	0.354
Mitral valve cleft in grasping area	4.7%	0.0%	0.161
PML length (mm)	12.3 ± 3.4	11.7 ± 3.4	0.089
Flail width (mm)	9.9 ± 3.1	10.2 ± 3.1	0.412
Flail gap (mm)	4.3 ± 1.9	4.0 ± 1.6	0.561
Jet location A2-P2	87.2%	82.5%	0.505



Continuous variables: Mean ± SD, p values based on Kruskal-Wallis test; Categorical variables: %, p values based on Fisher's Exact test. Data based on patients with assessments available. PML: Posterior mitral leaflet.

MR Reduction by Core Lab¹

MR ≤1+ at 6 months: 83.7% for PASCAL and 71.2% for MitraClip



PASCAL

MitraClip

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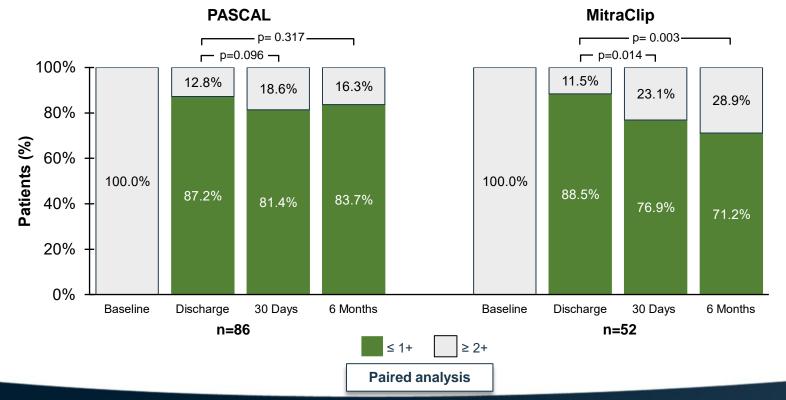
Graph shows paired analysis and p values relative to baseline were calculated using the Wilcoxon signed rank test. ¹Echocardiographic core lab: Atlantic Health System Morristown Medical Center, Morristown, NJ, USA. MR severity assessed by transthoracic echocardiography (TTE).



Durability of MR ≤1+ by Core Lab¹



MR ≤1+ sustained to 6 months with the PASCAL system

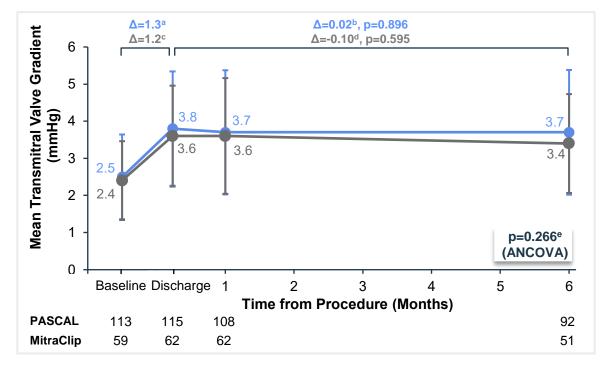


Graph shows paired analysis and p values were calculated using the McNemar's test. ¹Echocardiographic core lab: Atlantic Health System Morristown Medical Center, Morristown, NJ, USA. MR severity assessed by transthoracic echocardiography (TTE).



Transmitral Gradients by Core Lab¹

Gradients stable and sustained below 5 mmHg to 6 months



---- PASCAL ----- MitraClip

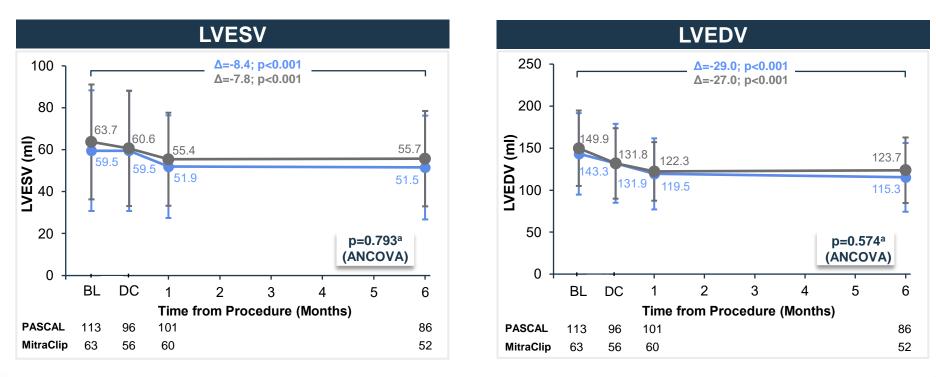


Graphs show mean ± SD. Δ represents paired change, mean [95% CI]: ^a1.3 [1.0, 1.5], n=111, ^b0.02 [-0.29, 0.34], n=91, ^c1.2 [0.7, 1.6], n=58, ^d-0.10 [-0.48, 0.28], n=51; p values were calculated using Student's t-test. ^aIntergroup p value from analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model adjusted by baseline values and planned treatment as covariates. Discharge is within 7 days post-procedure. ¹Echocardiographic core laboratory: Atlantic Health System Morristown Medical Center, Morristown, NJ.



LV Remodeling by Core Lab¹

Significant reduction in LVESV and LVEDV to 6 months



---- PASCAL ----- MitraClip

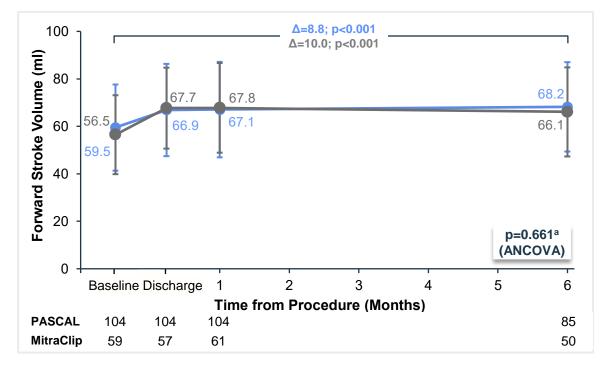


Graphs show mean ± SD. aIntergroup p value from analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model adjusted by baseline values and planned treatment as covariates; Δ: Adjusted least square mean change and intragroup p values from ANCOVA model. BL denotes baseline and DC denotes discharge (within 7 days post-procedure). ¹Echocardiographic core laboratory: Atlantic Health System Morristown Medical Center, Morristown, NJ. LVESV: Left ventricular end systolic volume; LVEDV: Left ventricular end diastolic volume.

Forward Stroke Volume by Core Lab¹



Significant improvement in forward stroke volume to 6 months



---- PASCAL ----- MitraClip



Graphs show mean ± SD. ^aIntergroup p value from analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model adjusted by baseline values and planned treatment as covariates; Δ: Adjusted least square mean change and intragroup p values from ANCOVA model. Discharge is within 7 days post-procedure. ¹Echocardiographic core laboratory: Atlantic Health System Morristown Medical Center, Morristown, NJ.

Conclusions



- The CLASP IID trial, the first randomized controlled trial to directly compare two contemporary TEER therapies, further establishes the safety and effectiveness of M-TEER for prohibitive risk DMR patients
- The CLASP IID trial met its primary safety and effectiveness endpoints with the PASCAL system demonstrating:
 - Low composite MAE rate of 3.4% at 30 days
 - Significant and sustained MR reduction with 97.7% patients achieving MR ≤2+ at 6 months
- The PASCAL system demonstrated sustained MR ≤1+ durability with 83.7% patients at MR ≤1+ at 6 months
- Results demonstrated favorable ventricular remodeling with improved forward stroke volume
- Patients experienced significant improvements in functional capacity and quality of life

The PASCAL system is a beneficial therapy for significant symptomatic DMR, expanding transcatheter treatment options for prohibitive surgical risk patients

