



DISCUSS ALL TREATMENT OPTIONS WITH YOUR DOCTOR.

Your doctor can describe the risks and benefits and help you decide which option is right for you.



If you have primary or secondary mitral regurgitation, explore your treatment options.

The right treatment can help you feel better and improve your quality of life.

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UNDERSTANDING MITRAL REGURGITATION

Important Information and Treatment Options for Patients with a Leaking Heart Valve



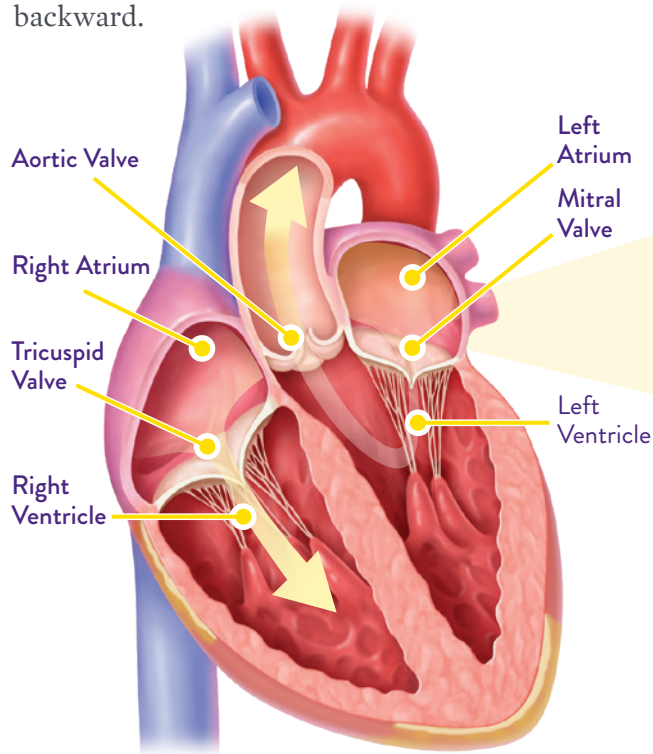
UNDERSTANDING YOUR HEART

HOW YOUR HEART WORKS

Your heart beats thousands of times per day, pumping dozens of gallons of blood each hour. It pumps blood through your lungs, where the blood is replenished with oxygen, and pumps it back out to the rest of your body.

The heart has four chambers; the upper two chambers are called the **left atrium** and **right atrium**, and the lower two are called the **left ventricle** and **right ventricle**.

Certain heart valves are the doorways between these chambers. They open to let blood pass from one chamber to the next, closing quickly between heartbeats so blood does not flow backward.



Note: pulmonary valve not shown

1. Mayo Clinic. Mitral Valve Regurgitation. Accessed March 15, 2023.

MITRAL REGURGITATION CAN CAUSE **ANY** OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS¹:



FATIGUE



HEART PALPITATIONS



DRY, HACKING COUGH



SHORTNESS OF BREATH



FAINTING



SWOLLEN ANKLES OR FEET

If you're experiencing any of these symptoms, talk to your doctor. Left untreated, mitral regurgitation may lead to congestive heart failure and eventually death.

THE MITRAL VALVE AND MITRAL REGURGITATION

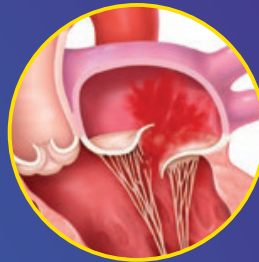
The **mitral valve** is the valve between the left atrium and the left ventricle of your heart. In a normally functioning mitral valve, blood flows in a single direction from the left atrium to left ventricle. When your mitral valve's two leaflets (or flaps) do not close properly, some blood flows backward through the valve back into the left atrium. This is called **mitral regurgitation** (or **MR**) and may also be referred to as a **leaking heart valve**.

To compensate and keep blood flowing through the body, the left ventricle pumps harder. This strain can lead to other heart complications which can be more serious if there is heart failure present.



THERE ARE 2 TYPES OF MITRAL REGURGITATION (MR)

One type of mitral regurgitation is called **primary MR** (also called degenerative or organic). It is caused by an abnormality in the mitral valve itself. Primary MR can be related to age, a valve abnormality present from birth, heart disease, coronary artery disease, or a history of rheumatic fever.



Primary mitral regurgitation

The other type is called **secondary** (or functional) **mitral regurgitation**. It is caused by heart disease that leads to an enlarged left ventricle and/or atrium which prevents the valve from closing properly. This enlarging of the ventricle is most common in heart failure patients.



Secondary mitral regurgitation

WHAT ARE YOUR TREATMENT OPTIONS?

There are multiple options to treat your mitral regurgitation. Mitral regurgitation can only be effectively treated with interventional methods: medications, mitral valve surgery, or transcatheter mitral valve repair. You will be evaluated by a team of heart doctors to determine which treatment option is right for you.

MEDICATIONS

Medications may be prescribed to help manage symptoms of mitral regurgitation, such as diuretics for fluid buildup in the legs and lungs. However, these medications only treat the symptoms and do not address the underlying problem with your mitral valve that is causing your disease.

MITRAL VALVE REPAIR SURGERY

If mitral valve repair is an option for you, a surgical technique called an annuloplasty may be performed. This procedure typically involves the implantation of a device to tighten or replace the ring around the mitral valve (annulus) so that the valve leaflets can close properly. When needed, other techniques may be used to repair the valve.

TRANSCATHETER EDGE-TO-EDGE REPAIR (TEER)

TEER therapy is a minimally invasive leaflet repair procedure that may be an option for people with severe mitral regurgitation. Unlike surgery, this procedure does not require chest incisions and temporarily stopping the heart. In this procedure, a small implanted clip is attached to your mitral valve (accessed through a vein in your leg) to help it close more completely. This helps to restore normal blood flow through your heart.



REPAIR YOUR
LEAKING HEART VALVE.
RECLAIM YOUR LIFE.

For more information on mitral regurgitation and potential treatment options go to MitraClip.com



Open smart phone camera and hover over the QR graphic above.

WHAT IS MITRACLIP™ THERAPY APPROVED FOR?

Available by prescription only.

MitraClip Therapy is a minimally invasive procedure approved for treating patients with clinically significant mitral regurgitation due to either (a) a deteriorated mitral valve in patients who are deemed to be at prohibitive risk for surgery, or (b) mitral valve in patients who have heart failure and an enlarged heart who remain symptomatic on maximally tolerated medications to treat their heart failure.

Patients should work with their doctor and a multidisciplinary heart team, which should include a heart surgeon and cardiologist with experience treating heart failure, to confirm their surgical risk or optimal medications. The heart team will determine if the patient meets the indications for the MitraClip Procedure.

WHO SHOULD NOT HAVE THE MITRACLIP PROCEDURE?

Patients that have any of the following conditions should not have the MitraClip Procedure: inability to tolerate or are allergic or hypersensitive to anti-coagulants, anti-platelet therapies, nickel, titanium, cobalt, chromium, polyester, or contrast dye; have inflammation or rheumatic disease of the valve; have blood clots inside the heart or blood vessels (inferior vena cava, femoral vein) , or have mitral valve anatomy which is deemed not suitable for repair with MitraClip.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN TO ME DURING THE MITRACLIP PROCEDURE?

As with most medical procedures, MitraClip Implant placement has risks, including inappropriate device placement, device movement from its implanted site, and failed or difficult delivery or retrieval of the device once implanted. Your physician will determine if you fall within the labeled indication for the MitraClip Procedure.

WHO IS MORE AT RISK DURING THE MITRACLIP PROCEDURE?

Even though MitraClip Therapy is a minimally invasive medical procedure, it carries risks, and some patients may be at a higher risk than others. If you have either a weak heart that may need support during the procedure or a rotated heart from prior heart surgery, talk to your doctor to weigh the additional risks to the benefits of the MitraClip Procedure as the safety and effectiveness has not been tested in these patients.

