



Hong Kong College of Cardiology

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## Overcoming Challenges in LAAO: Looking Forward to a FLEXible Treatment Option

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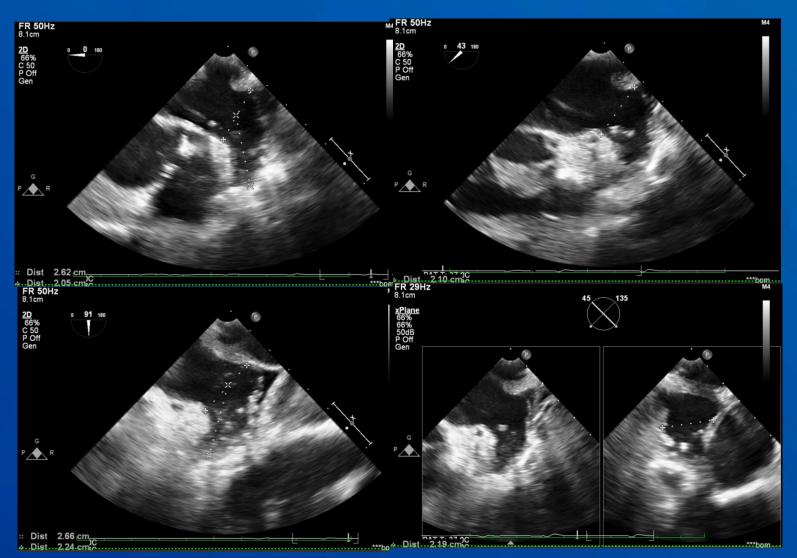


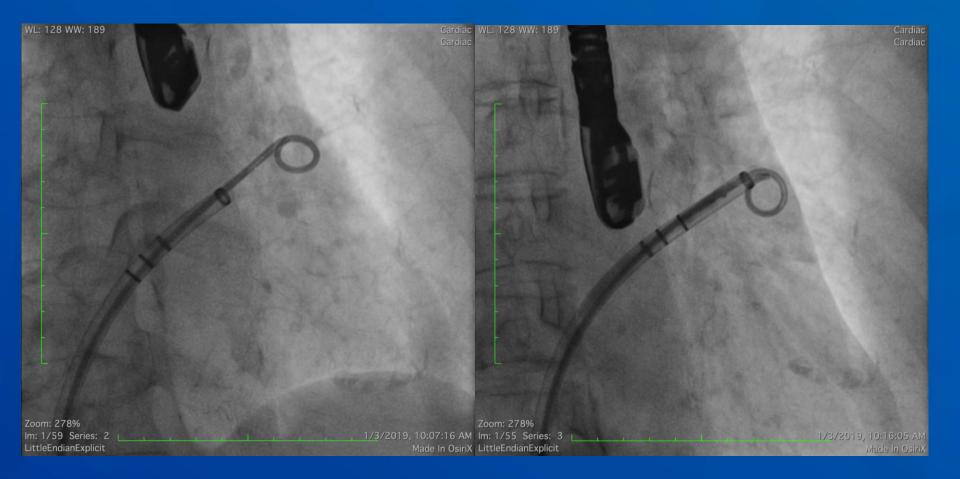
### Proctor Boston Scientific Watchman Device

## Patient

- 78/F
- Hx of DM, HT, AF with CVA, previously on NOAC
- Recurrent massive GIB with extensive GI workup showed diverticulosis
- Referred for LAAO
- CHADS-VAS score 7
- HAS-BLED score 4

# Plan for a 27mm Watchman device

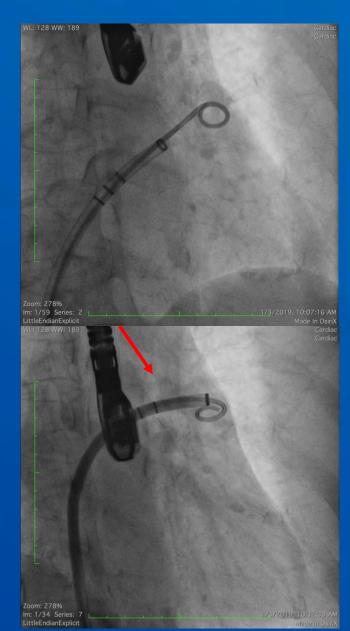




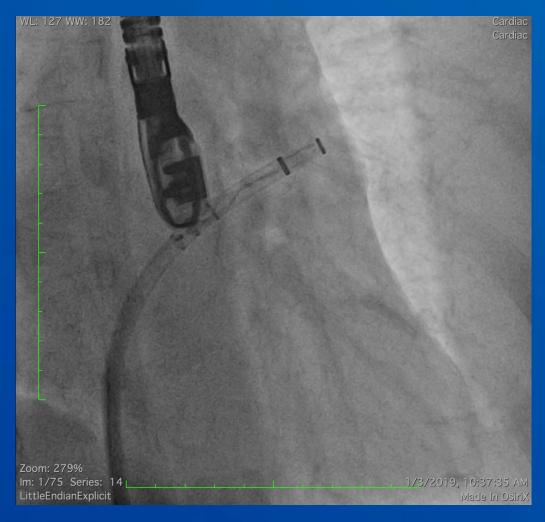
## Strategy

- ?Counter-clockwise rotation
- ?Deep implantation
- ?Kissing Watchman
- ?Use another device
  - Sandwich technique
- ?Continue oral anticoagulation

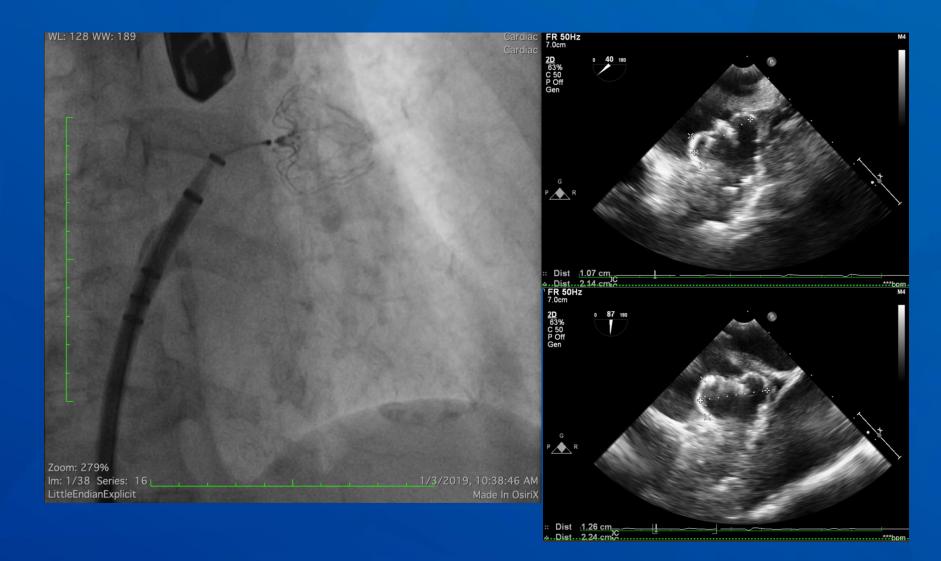




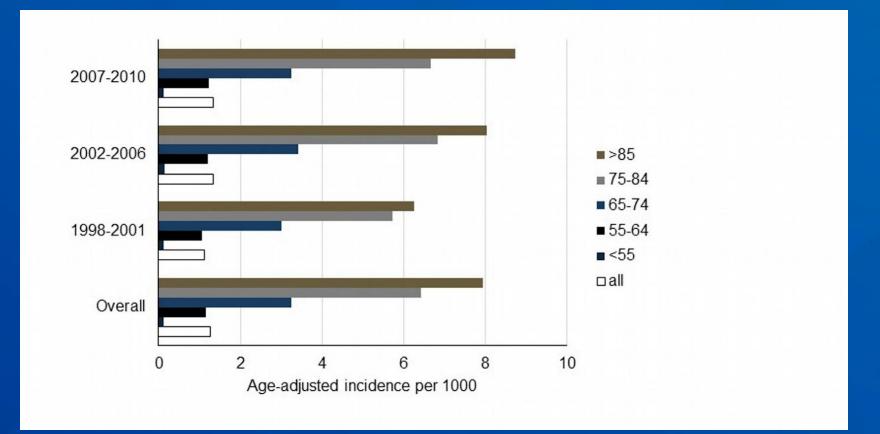
# Gentle "push" just before deployment



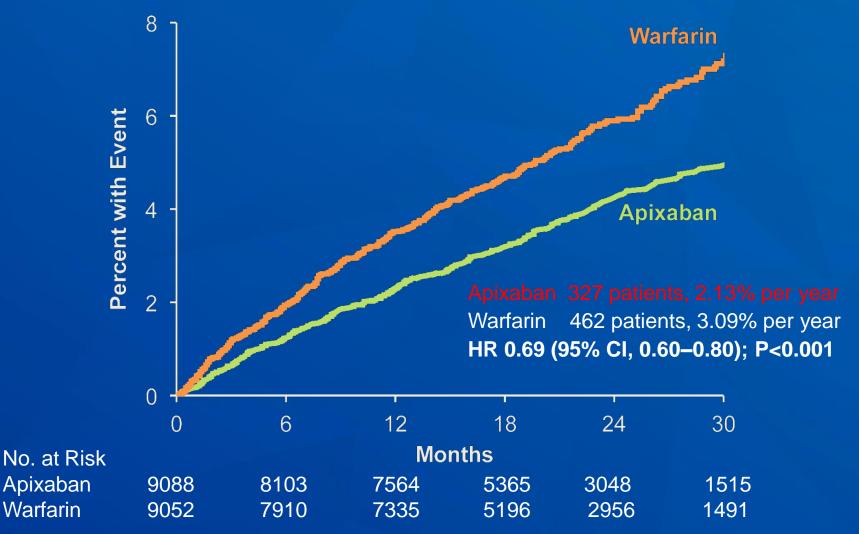
## PASS



# Incidence of AF increases with age

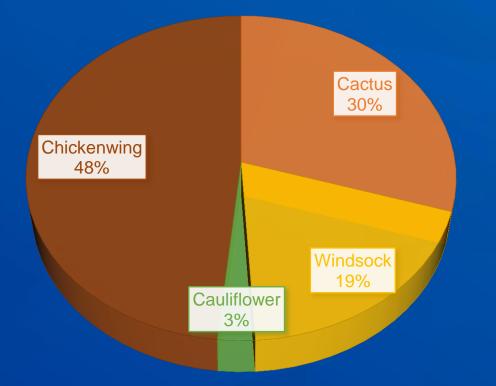


## **Major Bleeding on OAC**

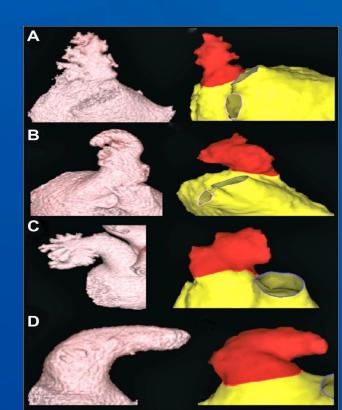


Connolly et al. N Eng J Med. 2011

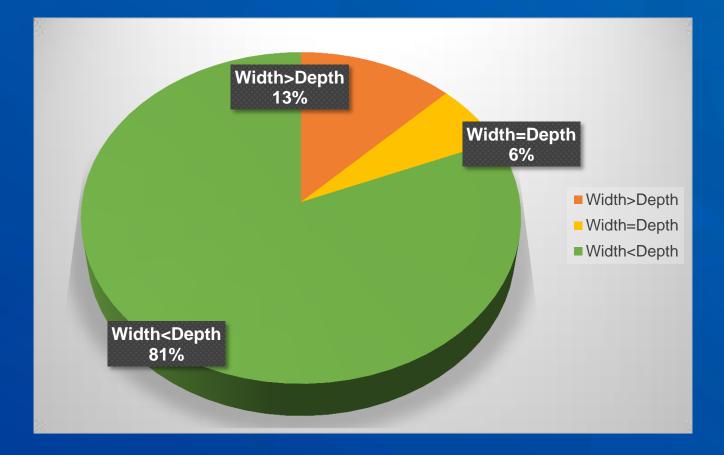
## LAA morphology



Di Biase et al; JACC Vol. 60, No. 6,2012:531–8



## **Shallow LAA**



Faisal AWK, et al., J Clin Exp Cardiolog 2017, 8:9

#### **New Left Atrial Appendage Closure Device**





WATCHMAN FLX



#### Designed to:

- Treat more patient anatomies, offer greater Flexibility
- Have improved maneuverability, ease-of-use
- Have enhanced stability, with new anchor design, and additional anchors
- Greater apposition to LAA wall, better seal and heal

### **More Flexibility in Patient Treatment**

Minimum LAA Depth =  $\frac{1}{2}$  Device Size

Minimum LAA Depth  $\approx$  Ostium Dia.





Less appendage depth needed for deployment

(i.e. 20mm device  $\approx$  10mm depth)

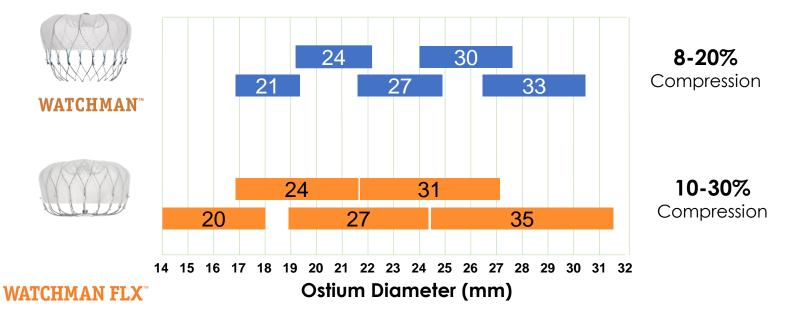
Polyethylene terephthalate fabric covering 90% of the device

Julia Seeger a et al.; First experience with the Watchman FLX occluder for percutaneous left atrial appendage closure, Cardiovascular Revascularization Medicine

### **More Flexibility in Patient Treatment**

#### Wider treatment range, greater device sizing overlap

#### **Sizing Charts**



#### Intuitive, safe and precise positioning

WATCHMAN FLX<sup>™</sup> features a soft, closed, atraumatic distal end to enable advancement within the LAA when partially deployed.

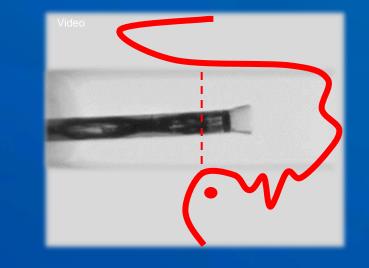


The distal fluoroscopic marker allows high visibility of the device in relation to the LAA during device positioning and enhances atraumatic maneuverability.

#### **More Control and Ease of Use**

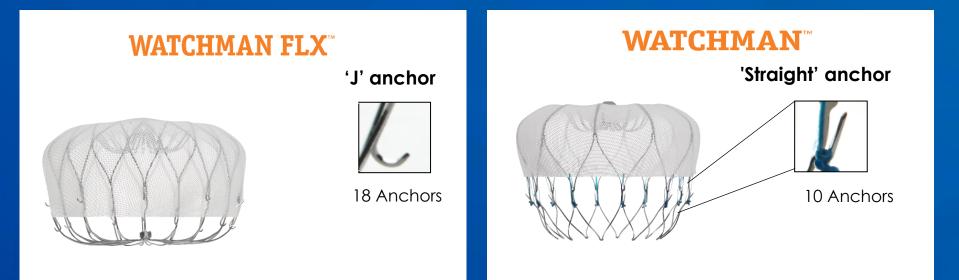
Closed distal end allows greater maneuverability into the LAA





Forms a bulb or ball when partially released, allowing safe antegrade negotiation of LAA depth

#### **More Control and Ease of Use**



#### It allows Full or Partial Recapture

Technically speaking, only allows **Partial Recapture** 

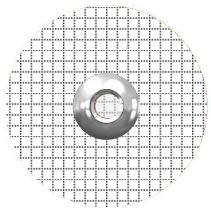
#### **Better Seal and Heal**

The 18 struts Nitinol frame conforms to even challenging LAA anatomies providing optimal apposition of the long PET fabric to the LAA walls, minimizing the risk of peri-device leaks.

The 18 anchors staggered in two rows ensure confident stability in the LAA.

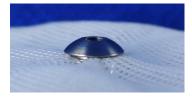


## **Threaded Insert Designs**



#### **WATCHMAN**<sup>\*\*</sup>

Exposed metal area: 6.7mm<sup>2</sup>



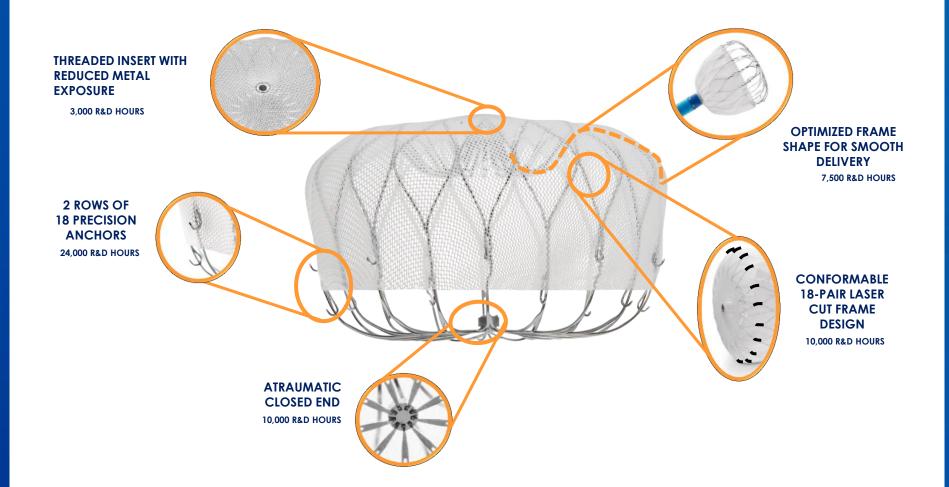
Note: Values do not include the area of the threaded hole



Less Exposed Metal



#### **New Left Atrial Appendage Closure Device**

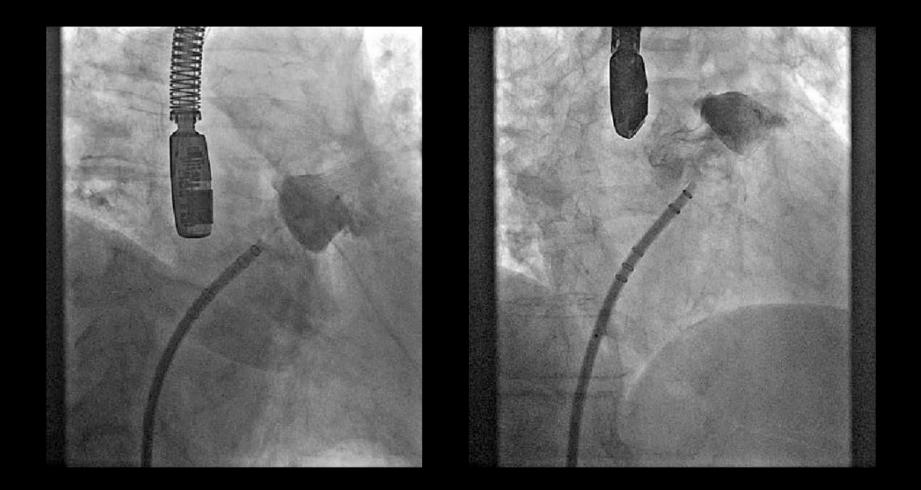


#### Deployment of WATCHMAN FLX<sup>TM</sup>

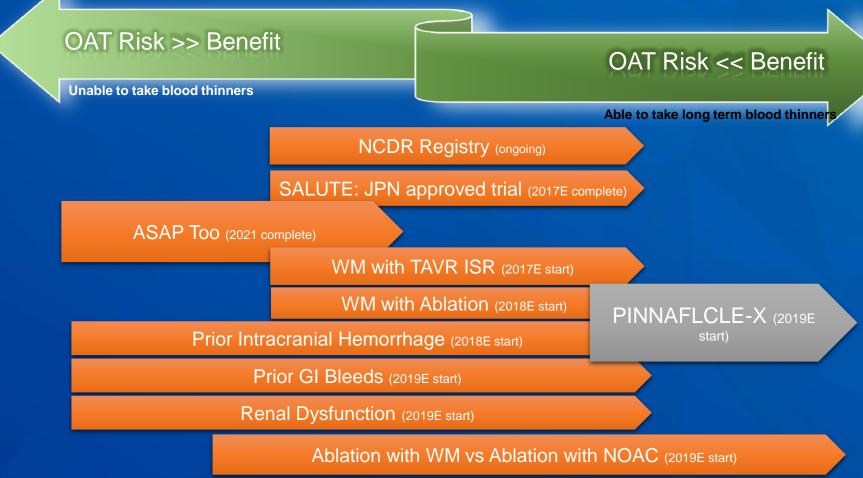


FLX Ball Deployment Video

#### Final Result of WATCHMAN FLX



#### WATCHMAN'S Clinical Plan to Emcompasses All Patients with NVAF Non-Valvular Atrial Fibrillation Patient Population



## **PINNACLE FLX IDE STUDY**

- Single arm non-randomized study design
  - DOAC only options for post-implant drug regimen
  - Non-inferiority to performance goal based on WATCHMAN 2.5
- Up to 490 enrollments (includes 90 roll-ins)
- Up to 45 US sites
- Primary Safety Endpoint
  - The occurrence of one of the following events between the time of implant and within 7 days following the procedure or by hospital discharge, whichever is later: all-cause death, ischemic stroke, systemic embolism, or device- or procedure- related events requiring open cardiac surgery or major endovascular intervention such as pseudoaneurysm repair, AV fistula repair, or other major endovascular repair.
- Primary Effectiveness Endpoint
  - The rate of effective LAA closure defined as any peri-device flow  $\leq$  5mm demonstrated by TEE at 12 months (US)
- Secondary Endpoints
  - The occurrence of ischemic stroke or systemic embolism at 24 months from the time of enrollment
- Follow-up at 45 days, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months





SH-546922-AA APR 2018

## Conclusion

- Incidence of AF increases with age
- Current generation LAA closure device still has limitations
- With modified, flexible designs, more patients with AF and high bleeding risks can be treated with the new Watchman FLX device

# Thank you

