

A Randomized Evaluation of the SAPIEN XT Transcatheter Valve System in Patients with Aortic Stenosis Who Are Not Candidates for Surgery: PARTNER II, Inoperable Cohort

Martin B. Leon, MD

on behalf of The PARTNER Trial Investigators

ACC 2013 | San Francisco | March 10, 2013



THE
PARTNER II
TRIAL

Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

Martin B. Leon, MD

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

- Grant/Research Support
- Consulting Fees/Honoraria
- Major Stock Shareholder/Equity

Company

- Abbott, Boston Scientific, Edwards Lifesciences, Medtronic
- None
- Sadra, Claret, Valve Medical, Apica

Background (1)



- In the PARTNER I randomized trials, patients with symptomatic severe aortic stenosis, treated using the balloon-expandable SAPIEN transcatheter heart valve system, had reduced mortality compared with standard therapy in patients who could not undergo surgery (“inoperable”) and had similar mortality compared to surgical AVR in patients who were at high-risk for surgery.

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Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Implantation for Aortic Stenosis in Patients Who Cannot Undergo Surgery

Martin B. Leon, M.D., Craig R. Smith, M.D., Michael Mack, M.D., D. Craig Miller, M.D., Jeffrey W. Moses, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., David L. Brown, M.D., Peter C. Block, M.D., Robert A. Guyton, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Joseph E. Bavaria, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Pamela S. Douglas, M.D., John L. Petersen, M.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Duolao Wang, Ph.D., and Stuart Pocock, Ph.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators*

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Transcatheter and Surgical Aortic-Valve Replacement in High-Risk Patients

Craig R. Smith, M.D., Martin B. Leon, M.D., Michael J. Mack, M.D., D. Craig Miller, M.D., Jeffrey W. Moses, M.D., Lars G. Svensson, M.D., Ph.D., E. Murat Tuzcu, M.D., John G. Webb, M.D., Gregory P. Fontana, M.D., Raj R. Makkar, M.D., Mathew Williams, M.D., Todd Dewey, M.D., Samir Kapadia, M.D., Vasilis Babaliaros, M.D., Vinod H. Thourani, M.D., Paul Corso, M.D., Augusto D. Pichard, M.D., Joseph E. Bavaria, M.D., Howard C. Herrmann, M.D., Jodi J. Akin, M.S., William N. Anderson, Ph.D., Duolao Wang, Ph.D., and Stuart J. Pocock, Ph.D., for the PARTNER Trial Investigators*

Background (2)



- However, SAPIEN was associated with peri-procedural complications, including strokes, vascular events, and paravalvular regurgitation.
- The new lower-profile SAPIEN XT, currently in general clinical use around the world, incorporates important enhancements to the valve support frame, the valve leaflet geometry, and the delivery system which may be associated with improved clinical outcomes.

Purpose of PARTNER II

Inoperable Cohort



- To compare the safety and effectiveness of the new SAPIEN XT versus the FDA-approved SAPIEN in a randomized controlled trial for patients with symptomatic severe aortic stenosis who cannot have surgery (“inoperable”).
- To apply rigorous clinical trial methodologies including systematic serial neurologic assessments and VARC 2 definitions* for clinical outcomes.

* Kappetein AP, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2012;60:1438-54

The PARTNER II Inoperable Cohort Study Design



Symptomatic Severe Aortic Stenosis

ASSESSMENT by Heart Valve Team

Inoperable

ASSESSMENT: Transfemoral Access

1:1 Randomization

**n = 560
Randomized
Patients**

**TF TAVR
SAPIEN XT**

VS

**TF TAVR
SAPIEN**

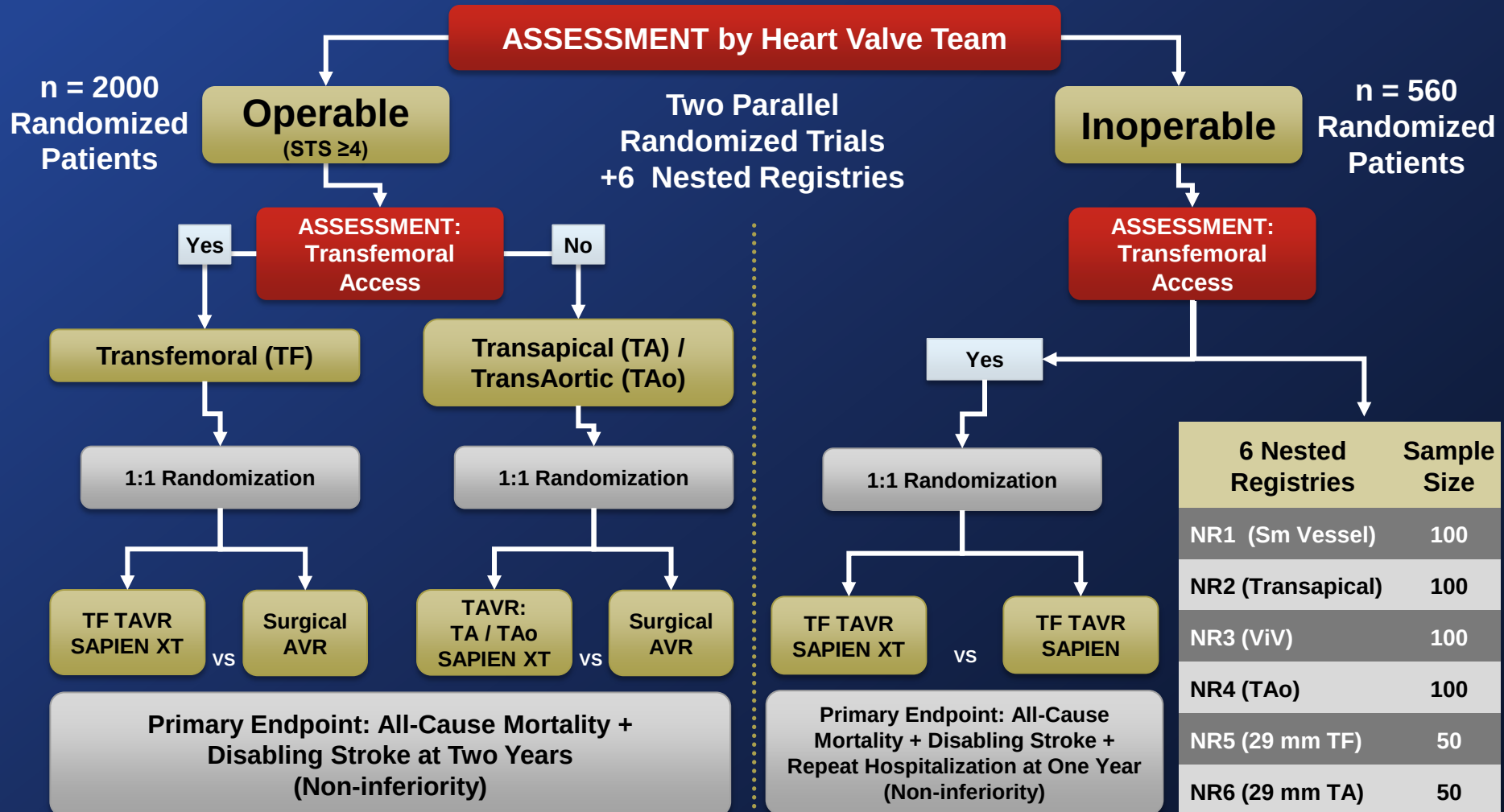
**Primary Endpoint: All-Cause Mortality + Disabling
Stroke + Repeat Hospitalization at One Year
(Non-inferiority)**

The PARTNER II Trial

Study Design



Symptomatic Severe Aortic Stenosis



Primary Endpoint



- A non-hierarchical composite of all-cause mortality, disabling stroke*, and re-hospitalization for symptoms of aortic stenosis and/or complications of the valve procedure.
- Intention-to-treat population, all patients followed for at least one year, non-inferiority trial arm comparison.

* Disabling stroke = CEC adjudicated stroke event by a neurologist with a modified Rankin score of 2 or greater at 90-day evaluation

Other Important Endpoints

VARC 2 Definitions



SAFETY

- Cardiovascular mortality
- Major vascular complications
- All strokes and TIAs
- Peri-procedural Mis
- Acute kidney injury
- Life-threatening or disabling bleeding
- No. of transfusions
- New permanent pacemakers
- New onset atrial fibrillation
- ≥ 2 THV implants
- Repeat intervention
- Endocarditis

EFFICACY

- NYHA class
- QOL instruments
- 6-minute walk test
- Days alive out-of-hospital
- ICU and index hospital LOS

ECHO VALVE PERFORMANCE

- Mean and peak AV gradient
- Effective orifice area (and index)
- LV function (ejection fraction)
- Paravalvular and total AR
- Structural valve deterioration

Inclusion Criteria



- *Severe AS*: Echo-derived AVA $< 0.8 \text{ cm}^2$ (or AVA index $< 0.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2$) and mean AVG $> 40 \text{ mm Hg}$ or peak jet velocity $> 4.0 \text{ m/s}$
- *Cardiac Symptoms*: NYHA Functional Class $\geq \text{II}$
- *“Inoperable”*: Risk of death or serious irreversible morbidity as assessed by a cardiologist and two surgeons must exceed 50%

Key Exclusion Criteria



Anatomic:

- Aortic annulus diameter (echo measurement) < 18 mm or > 25 mm
- Iliac-femoral anatomy precluding safe sheath insertion (vessel size ≥ 7 mm diameter)
- Severe LV dysfunction (LVEF $< 20\%$)
- Untreated CAD requiring revascularization

Clinical:

- Serum Cr > 3.0 mg/dL or dialysis dependent
- Acute MI within 1 month
- CVA or TIA within 6 months
- Hemodynamic instability

Edwards SAPIEN vs SAPIEN XT Transcatheter Heart Valves



NEW FRAME GEOMETRY

- Less metal content
- Lower crimp profile

NEW FRAME MATERIAL

- Cobalt-chromium
- Greater tensile and yield strength

NEW LEAFLET GEOMETRY

- Partially closed

SAPIEN THV

Stainless Steel



SAPIEN XT THV

Cobalt-chromium



RetroFlex 3



NovaFlex

Sheath Size Comparison

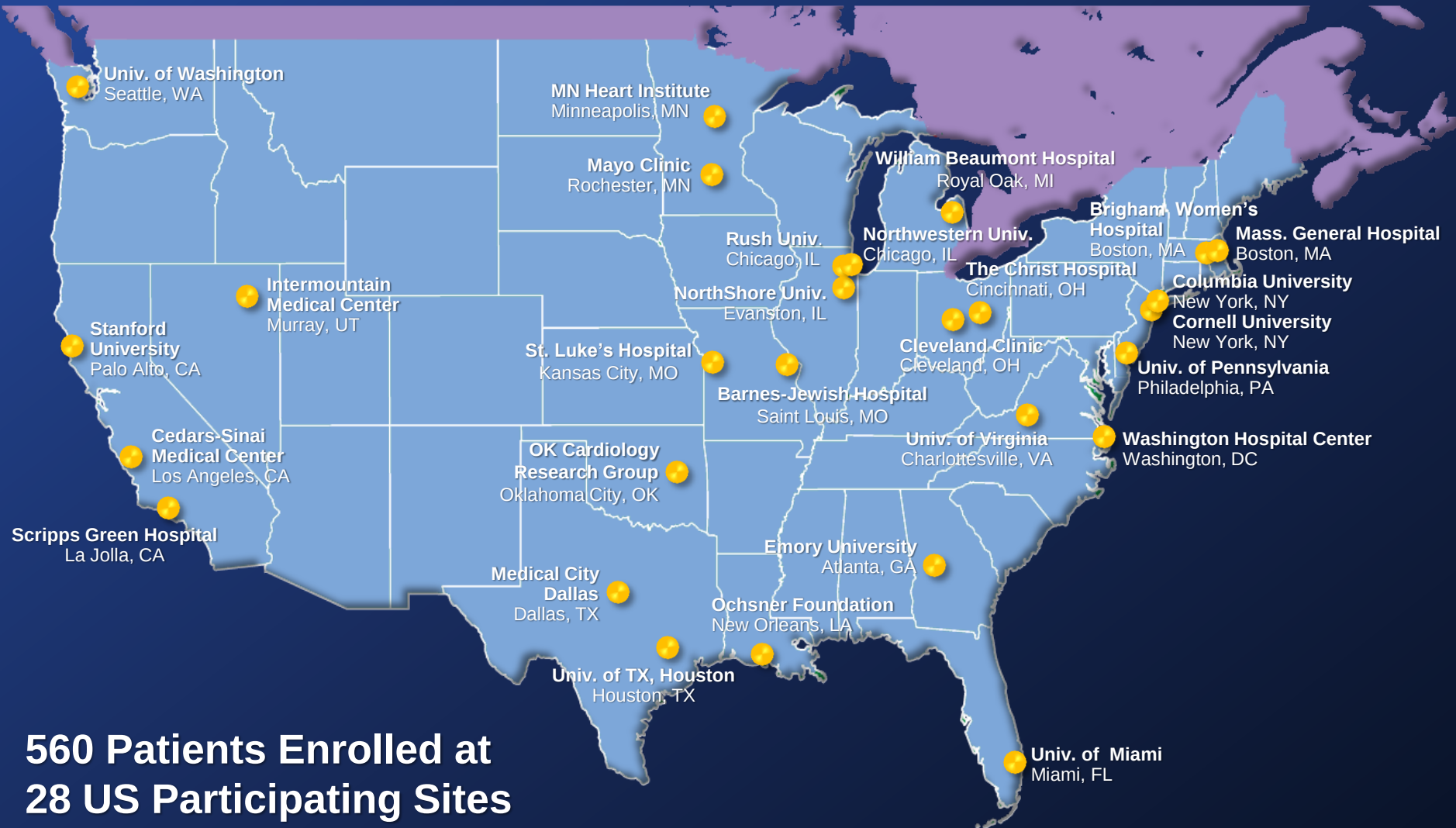
Valve	Valve Size	Sheath ID	Sheath OD	Minimum Vessel Diameter
SAPIEN THV	23mm	22F	25F (8.4mm)	7.0mm
SAPIEN XT THV	23mm	18F	22F (7.2mm)	6.0mm
SAPIEN THV	26mm	24F	28F (9.2mm)	8.0mm
SAPIEN XT THV	26mm	19F	23F (7.5mm)	6.5mm



33% reduction in CSA

The PARTNER II Inoperable Cohort

Participating Sites



**560 Patients Enrolled at
28 US Participating Sites**

PARTNER II Inoperable Cohort

Enrollment by Site (1 of 2)



Cedars-Sinai Medical Ctr.

Los Angeles, CA 87
Wen Cheng & Raj Makkar

Columbia University

New York, NY 75
Susheel Kodali & Mathew Williams

Emory University

Atlanta, GA 58
Vasilis Babaliaros & Vinod Thourani

University of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, PA 56
Joseph Bavaria & Howard Herrmann

Washington Hospital Ctr.

Washington, DC 37
Paul Corso & Augusto Pichard

Medical City Dallas

Dallas, TX 33
David Brown & Todd Dewey

Cleveland Clinic

Cleveland, OH 25
Lars Svensson & Murat Tuzcu

OK Cardiology Research

Oklahoma City, OK 19
Mark Bodenhamer & Mohammad Ghani

Intermountain Medical Ctr.

Murray, UT 18
Kent Jones & Brian Whisenant

Ochsner Hospital

New Orleans, LA 17
Stephen Ramee & Patrick Parrino

Barnes-Jewish Hospital

Saint Louis, MO 16
Hersh Maniar, Jr. & Alan Zajarias

The Christ Hospital

Cincinnati, OH 15
Tom Ivey & Dean Kereiakes

Cornell University

New York, NY 13
Karl Krieger & Chiu Wong

Stanford University

Palo Alto, CA 12
Craig Miller & Alan Yeung

Mayo Clinic

Rochester, MN 10
Kevin Greason & Verghese Mathew

Scripps Green Hospital

La Jolla, CA 9
Scot Brewster & Paul Teirstein

PARTNER II Inoperable Cohort

Enrollment by Site (2 of 2)



University of Miami

Miami, FL 9
Alan Heldman & Donald B. Williams

University of Virginia

Charlottesville, VA 9
Irving Kron & Scott Lim

NorthShore University

Evanston, IL 8
Ted Feldman & Paul Pearson

Rush University

Chicago, IL 8
Ziyad M. Hijazi & Robert March

Minneapolis Heart Institute

Minneapolis, MN 7
Vibhu Kshetry & Wesley Pedersen

St. Luke's Hospital (MAHI)

Kansas City, MO 4
Michael Borkon & Adnan Chhatriwalla

University of Washington

Seattle, WA 4
Mark Reisman & Edward Verrier

Brigham Women's Hospital

Boston, MA 3
Ralph Bolman, III & Frederick G. Welt

William Beaumont Hospital

Royal Oak, MI 3
George Hanzel & Francis Shannon

Northwestern University

Chicago, IL 2
Charles Davidson & Chris Malaisrie

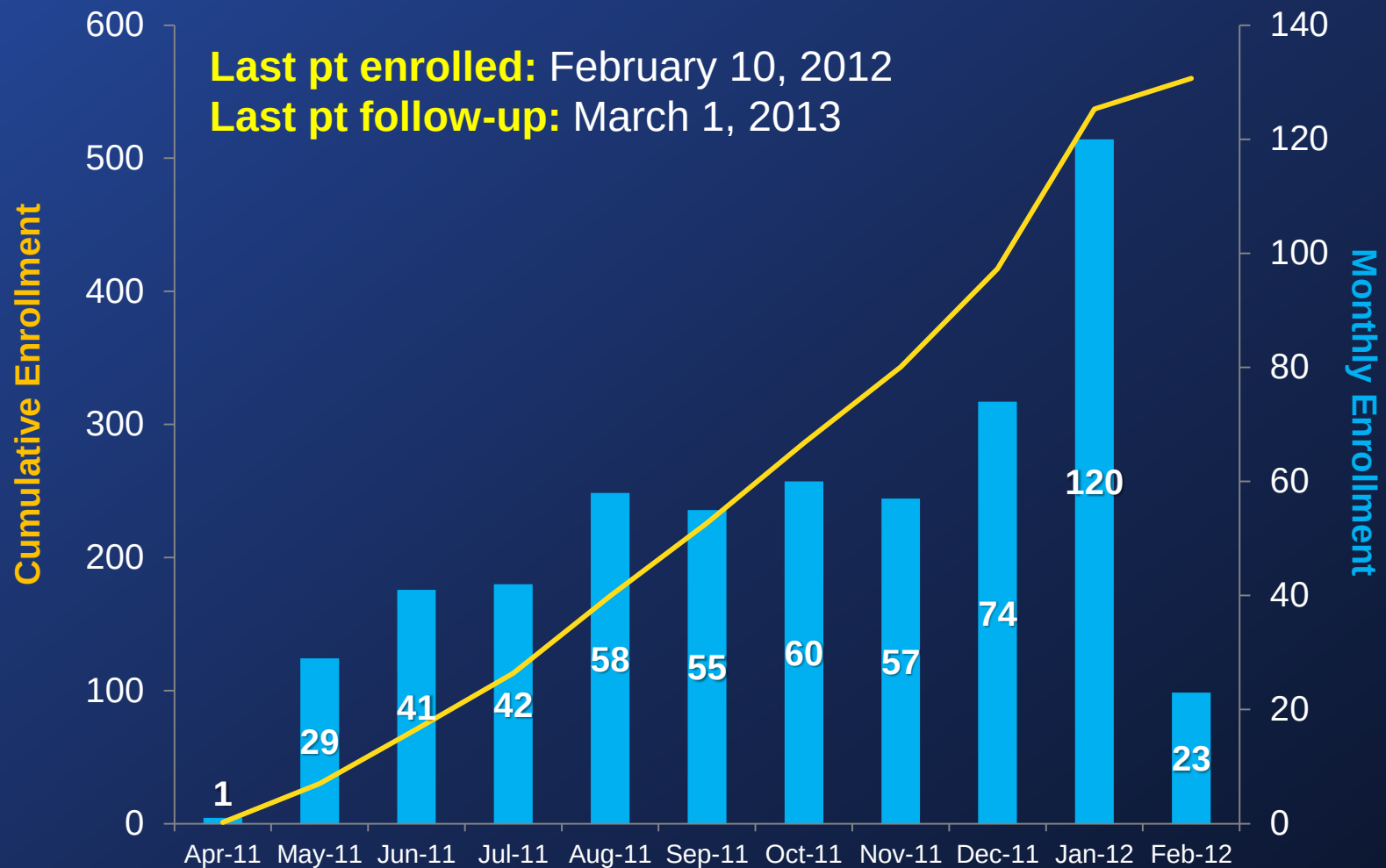
University of Texas, Houston

Houston, TX 2
Anthony Estrera & Richard Smalling

Massachusetts General Hospital

Boston, MA 1
Igor Palacios & Gus Vlahakes

PARTNER II Inoperable Cohort Enrollment Cadence



Study Administration



Co-Principal Investigators

Martin B. Leon, Craig R. Smith
Columbia University Medical Ctr, NYC

Executive Committee

Martin B. Leon, Michael Mack,
D. Craig Miller, Jeffrey W. Moses,
Craig R. Smith, Lars G. Svensson,
E. Murat Tuzcu, John G. Webb
Neurology: Thomas Brott

Data & Safety Monitoring Board

Chairman: Joseph P. Carrozza
Caritas, St. Elizabeth Med Ctr, Boston
Members: Blase Carabello, Andrew
Wechsler, Eric Peterson
Neurology: K. Michael Welch

Clinical Events Committee

Chairman: Venu Menon
Cleveland Clinic, C5 Research

Echo Core Laboratory

Chairman: Wael A. Jaber
Cleveland Clinic, C5 Research

Quality of Life and Cost-Effectiveness

Chairman: David J. Cohen
Mid America Heart Institute, Kansas City

Independent Biostatistical Core Laboratory

Helen Parise
Cardiovascular Research Foundation, NYC
Eugene Blackstone
Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH

Publications Committee

Co-Located at: Columbia-CRF and Cleveland
Clinic Foundation

Sponsor

Edwards Lifesciences: Jodi J. Akin

Study Methodology



- Every case reviewed by web-based conference call before enrollment
- All patients followed for at least one year
- Primary analysis performed by intention-to-treat (ITT), although as-treated (AT) analyses performed when appropriate
- Event rates as Kaplan-Meier estimates
- Composite analyses pre-specified
- 100% data monitoring of clinical events
- All 30-day events CEC adjudicated (>99%)
- 1-year primary endpoint events = CEC adjudicated (89%)

Baseline Patient Characteristics: Demographics (ITT)



Characteristic	SAPIEN (n=276)		SAPIEN XT (n=284)		p-value
	n		n		
Age - yrs (mean $\pm$ SD)	276	84.6 $\pm$ 8.6	284	84.0 $\pm$ 8.7	0.44
Male (%)	142	51.4%	141	49.6%	0.67
BMI - kg/m ² (mean $\pm$ SD)	275	27.4 $\pm$ 6.2	283	28.1 $\pm$ 7.3	0.42
STS Score (mean $\pm$ SD)	276	11.0 $\pm$ 5.7	284	10.3 $\pm$ 5.4	0.15
NYHA Class III or IV (%)	265	96.0%	275	96.8%	0.65

Baseline Patient Characteristics: Vasculopathy (ITT)



Characteristic	SAPIEN (n=276)		SAPIEN XT (n=284)		p-value
	n	%	n	%	
CAD	186	67.4	186	65.5	0.66
Previous MI	58	21.0	55	19.4	0.67
Previous CABG	72	26.1	76	26.8	0.92
Previous PCI	100	36.2	90	31.7	0.28
Previous CVA	35	12.7	31	10.9	0.60
Previous TIA	30	10.9	24	8.5	0.39
Periph vasc disease	75	27.2	88	31.0	0.35

Baseline Patient Characteristics:

Other Co-morbidities (ITT)



Characteristic	SAPIEN (n=276)		SAPIEN XT (n=284)		p-value
	n	%	n	%	
Diabetes	100	36.2	102	35.9	0.99
COPD - Any	72	26.1	84	29.6	0.40
COPD - O ₂ dependent	43	15.6	38	13.4	0.47
CKD - creat. $\geq$ 2mg/dL	33	12.0	31	10.9	0.79
Cancer Hx	99	35.9	100	35.2	0.93
Previous BAV	55	19.9	51	18.0	0.59
Atrial fibrillation	112	40.6	104	36.6	0.34
Permanent pacemaker	47	17.0	59	20.8	0.28

Baseline Patient Characteristics: Inoperable Co-morbidities (ITT)



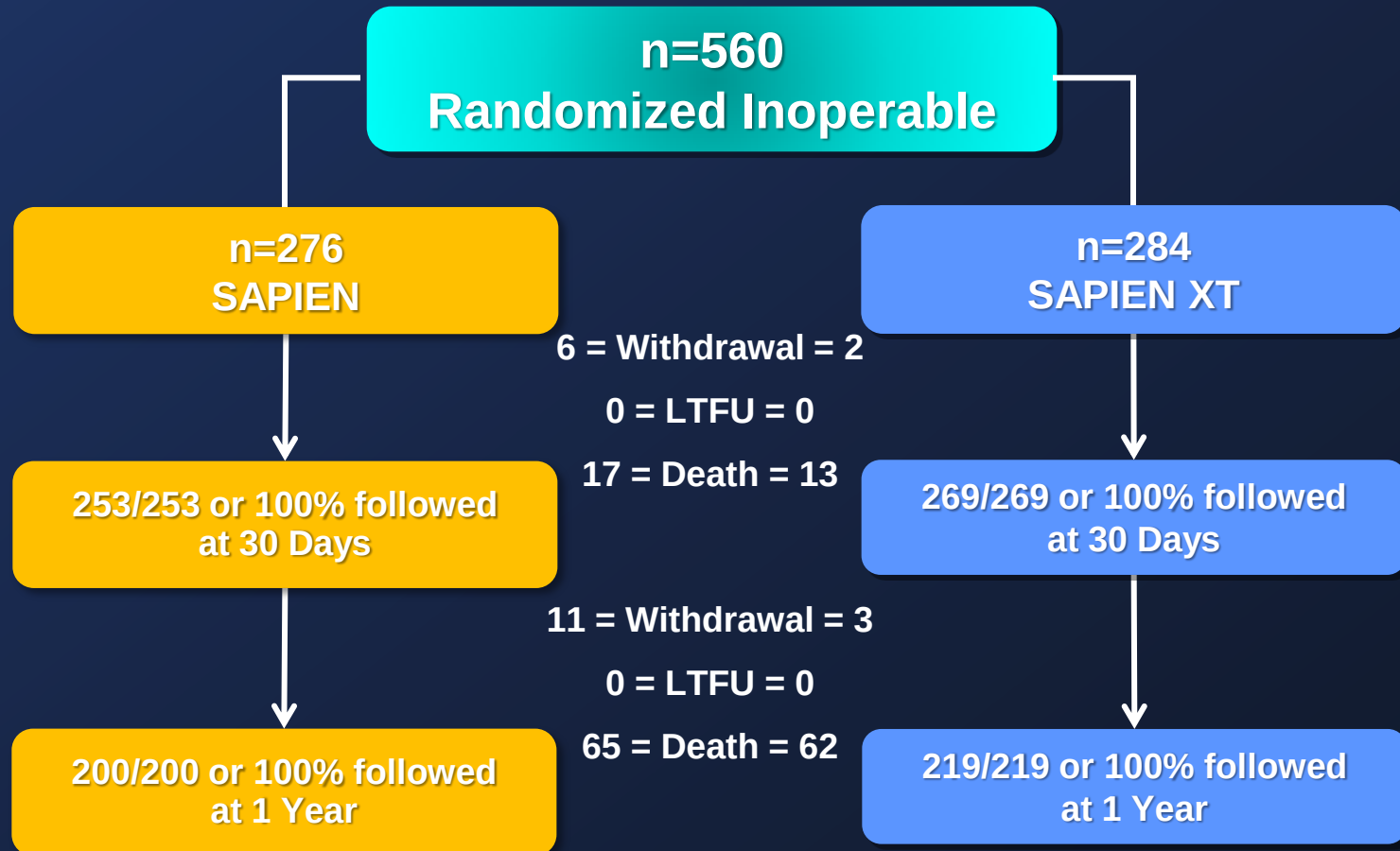
Characteristic	SAPIEN (n=276)		SAPIEN XT (n=284)		p-value
	n	%	n	%	
COPD - Inoperable	22	8.0	28	9.9	0.46
Dementia	12	4.3	22	7.7	0.11
Liver disease	13	4.7	12	4.2	0.84
Porcelain aorta	11	4.0	19	6.7	0.19
Chest wall radiation	9	3.3	13	4.6	0.52
Chest wall deformity	10	3.6	10	3.5	0.99
Frailty	166	60.1	168	59.2	0.86
Pulmonary HTN	57	20.7	72	25.4	0.19

Baseline Echocardiography (Valve Implant)



Characteristic	SAPIEN (n=263)		SAPIEN XT (n=280)		p-value
	n		n		
AV area - cm ² (mean ± SD)	229	0.6 ± 0.2	256	0.6 ± 0.2	0.59
AV gradient - mmHg (mean ± SD)	237	45.5 ± 14.4	263	45.2 ± 14.0	0.85
LV ejection fraction (%)	178	53.0 ± 13.7	197	52.4 ± 13.4	0.68
Mod-severe MR (%)	72	31.3	71	28.1	0.49

Study Flow – Inoperable Vital Status



Procedural Factors (AT)



Events	SAPIEN (n=271)		SAPIEN XT (n=282)		p-value
	n		n		
Procedure time (mins)	271	109.6 ± 57.2	282	101.0 ± 43.2	0.18
Anesthesia time (mins)	266	212.0 ± 75.7	277	197.6 ± 60.8	0.02
≥ 2 valves implanted	10	3.7	3	1.1	0.05
Valve embolization	0	0	0	0	NA
Aborted procedure	8	3.0	2	0.7	0.06
Aortic rupture	2	0.7	1	0.4	0.62
Aortic dissection	1	0.4	1	0.4	0.99
IABP during procedure	6	2.2	1	0.4	0.06
Cardiopulmonary Bypass	5	1.8	5	1.8	0.99

Primary Endpoint Events: At 30 Days (ITT)



Events	SAPIEN (n=276)		SAPIEN XT (n=284)		p-value*
	n	%	n	%	
Death:					
All-Cause	14	5.1	10	3.5	0.36
Cardiovascular	9	3.3	5	1.8	0.26
Stroke:					
Disabling	8	3.0	9	3.2	0.85
All	11	4.1	12	4.3	0.88
All + TIA	13	4.8	12	4.3	0.78
Death (all-cause) and Stroke (disabling)	19	6.9	18	6.4	0.80
Re-hospitalizations	27	10.2	32	11.6	0.59
Death (all-cause), Stroke (disabling), and Re-hosp	42	15.3	48	17.0	0.60

*p-values are KM - Log Rank

Other Clinical Outcomes: At 30 Days (ITT)



Events	SAPIEN (n=276)		SAPIEN XT (n=284)		p-value
	n	%	n	%	
MI	2	0.7	5	1.8	0.27
AKI	38	14.2	37	13.3	0.78
New Permanent Pacemaker	16	5.9	18	6.4	0.78
Re-intervention	8	2.9	7	2.5	0.75
Endocarditis	0	0	0	0	NA

Vascular and Bleeding Events: At 30 Days (AT)



	SAPIEN (n=271)		SAPIEN XT (n=282)		
Events	n	%	n	%	p-value
Vascular:					
Major	42	15.5	27	9.6	0.04
Minor	20	7.4	14	5.0	0.23
Bleeding:					
Disabling	34	12.6	22	7.8	0.06
Major	44	16.4	44	15.7	0.84
Patients with transfusions	80	29.5	73	25.9	0.40

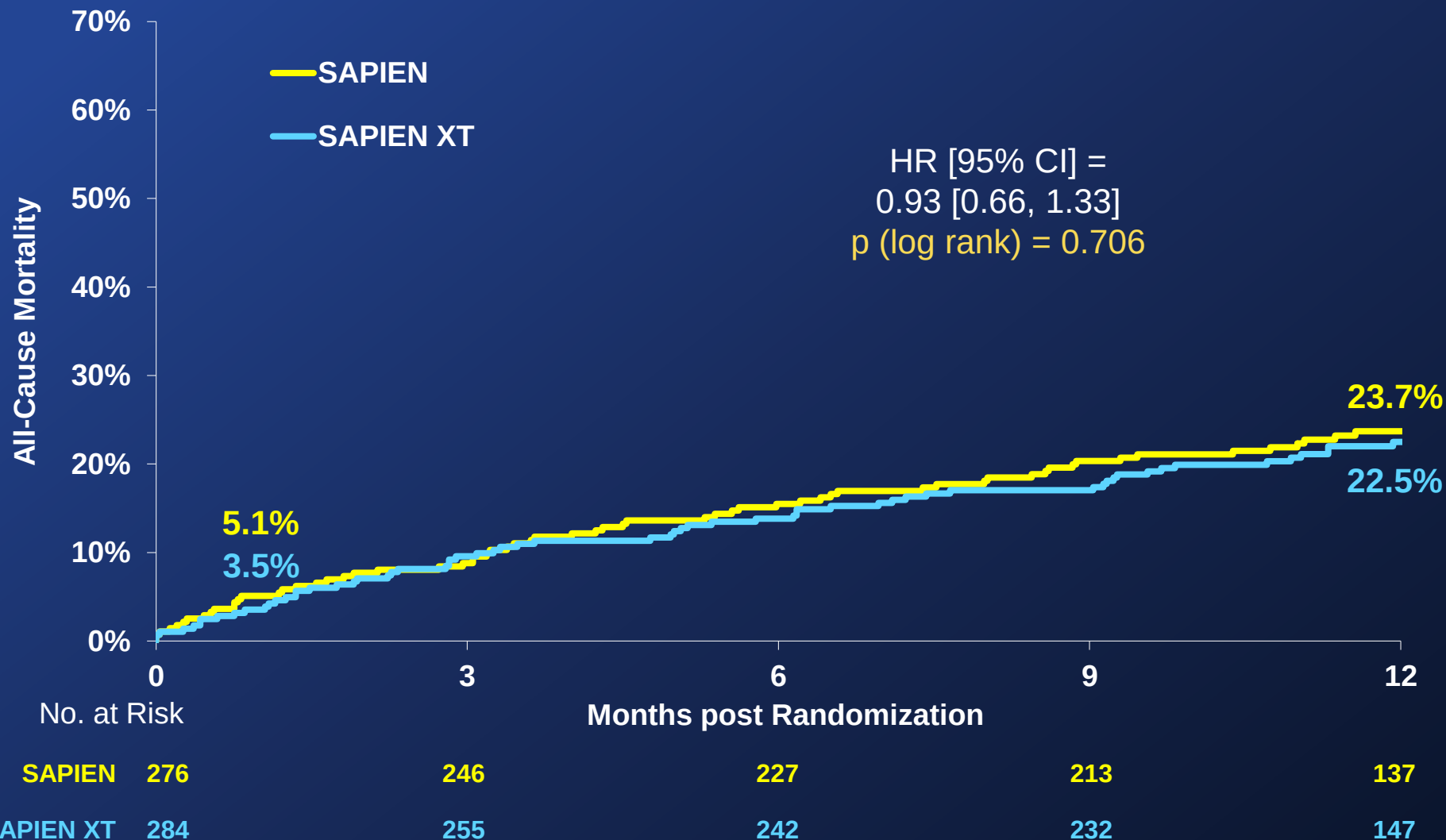
Vascular Complication Categories:

At 30 Days (AT)

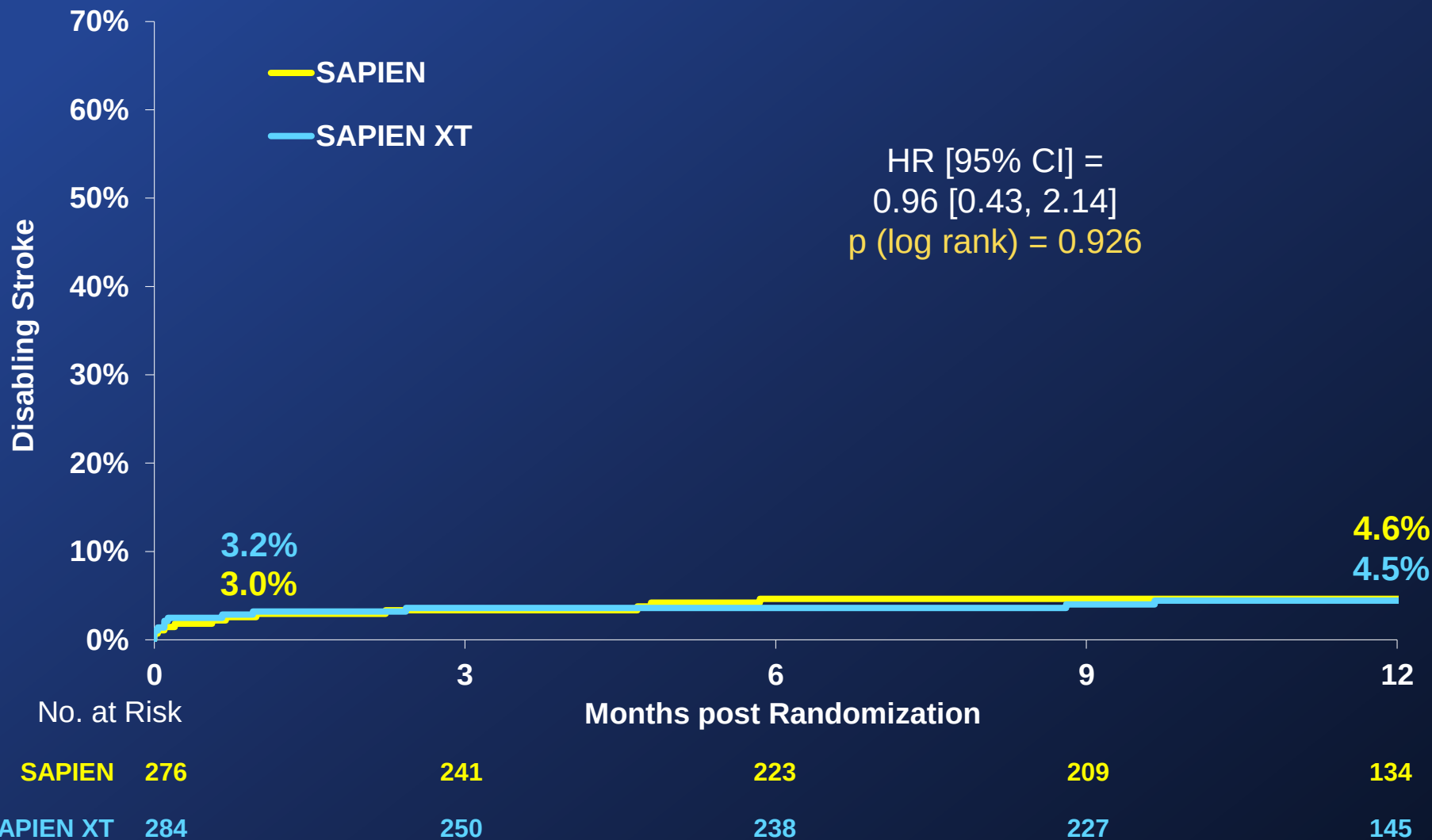


Events	SAPIEN (n=271)		SAPIEN XT (n=282)		p-value
	n	%	n	%	
Perforation	13	4.8	2	0.4	0.003
Dissection	25	9.2	12	4.3	0.03
Hematoma	16	5.9	10	3.6	0.23

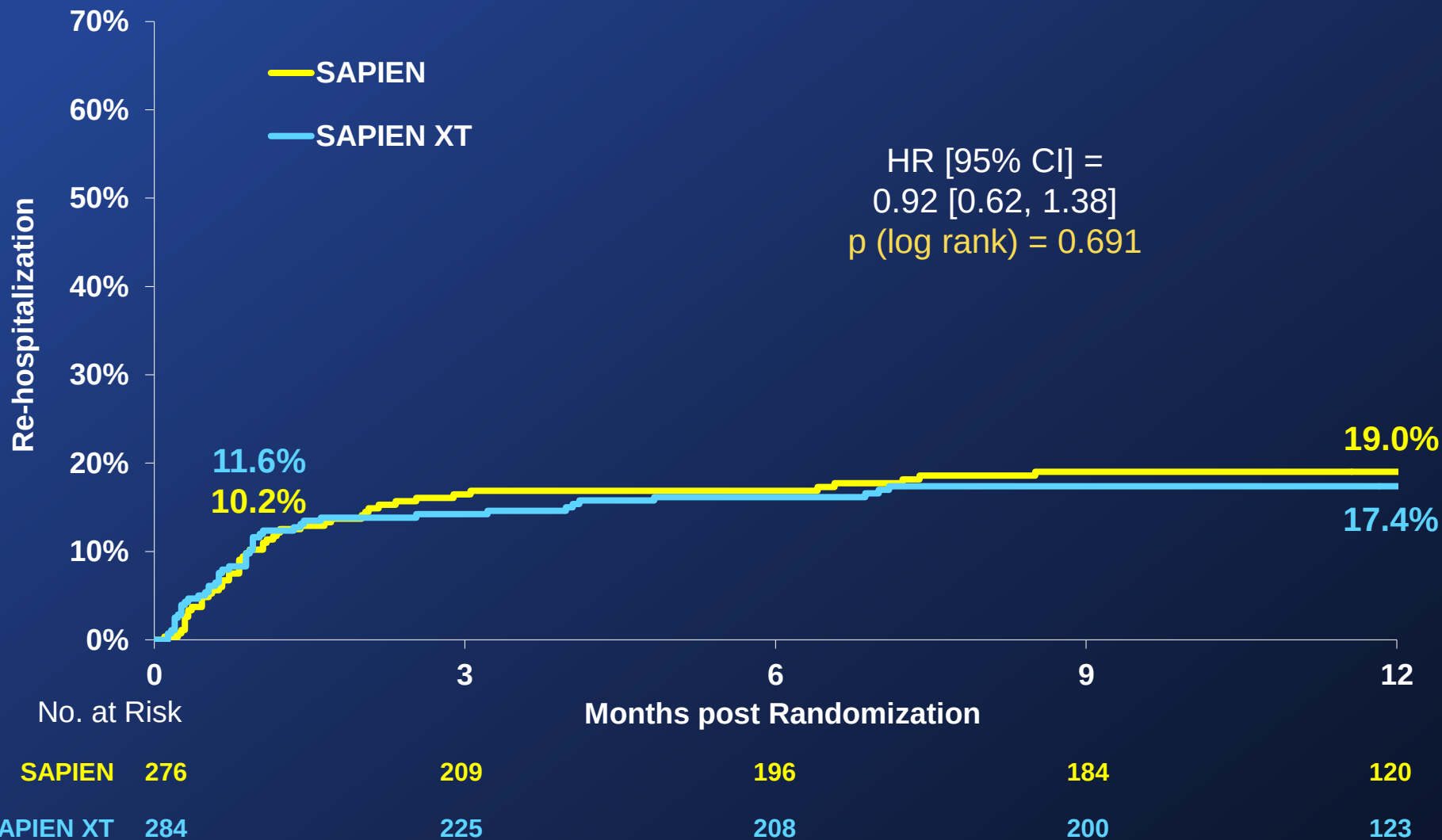
All-Cause Mortality (ITT)



Disabling Stroke (ITT)



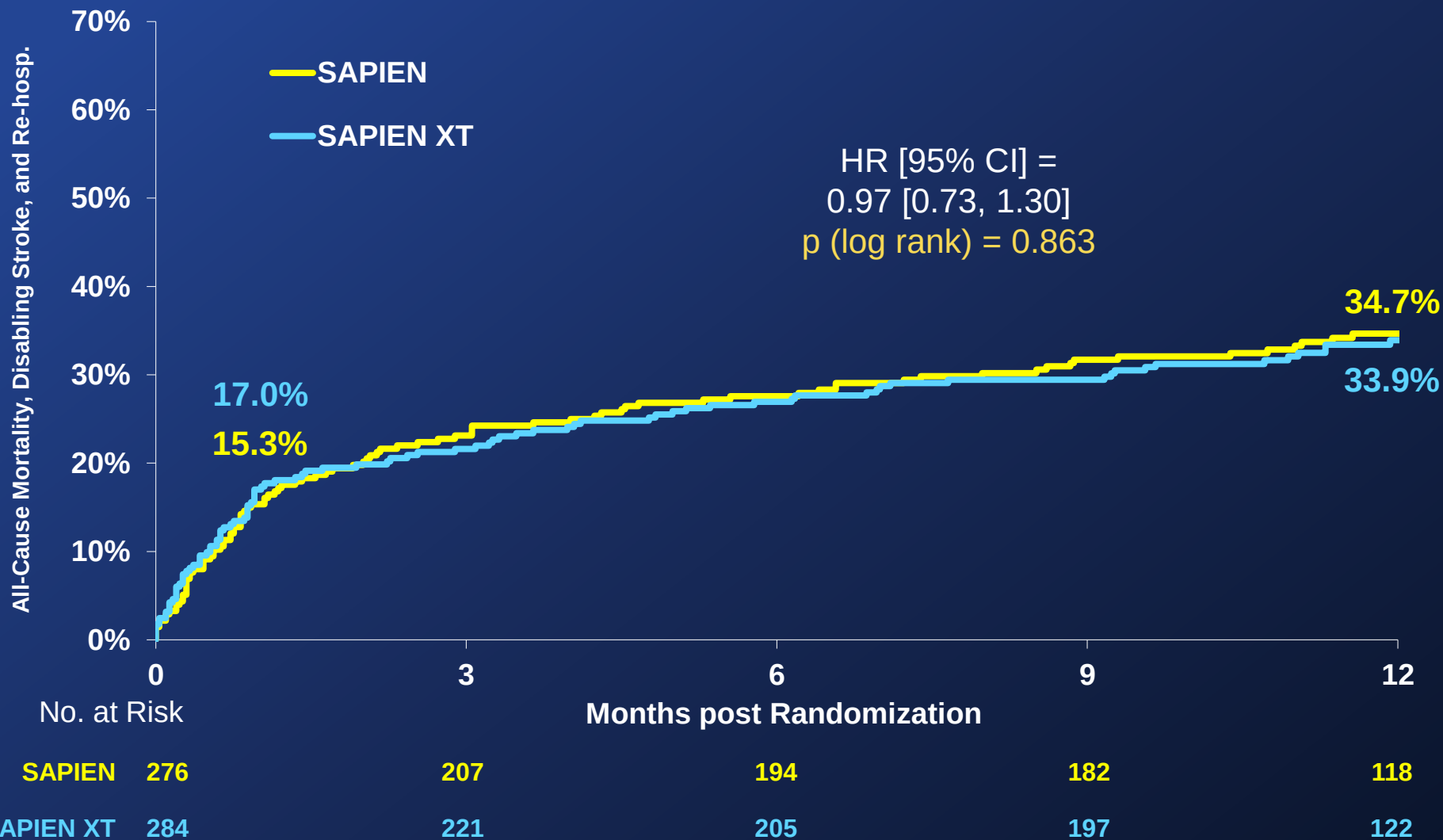
Re-hospitalization (ITT)



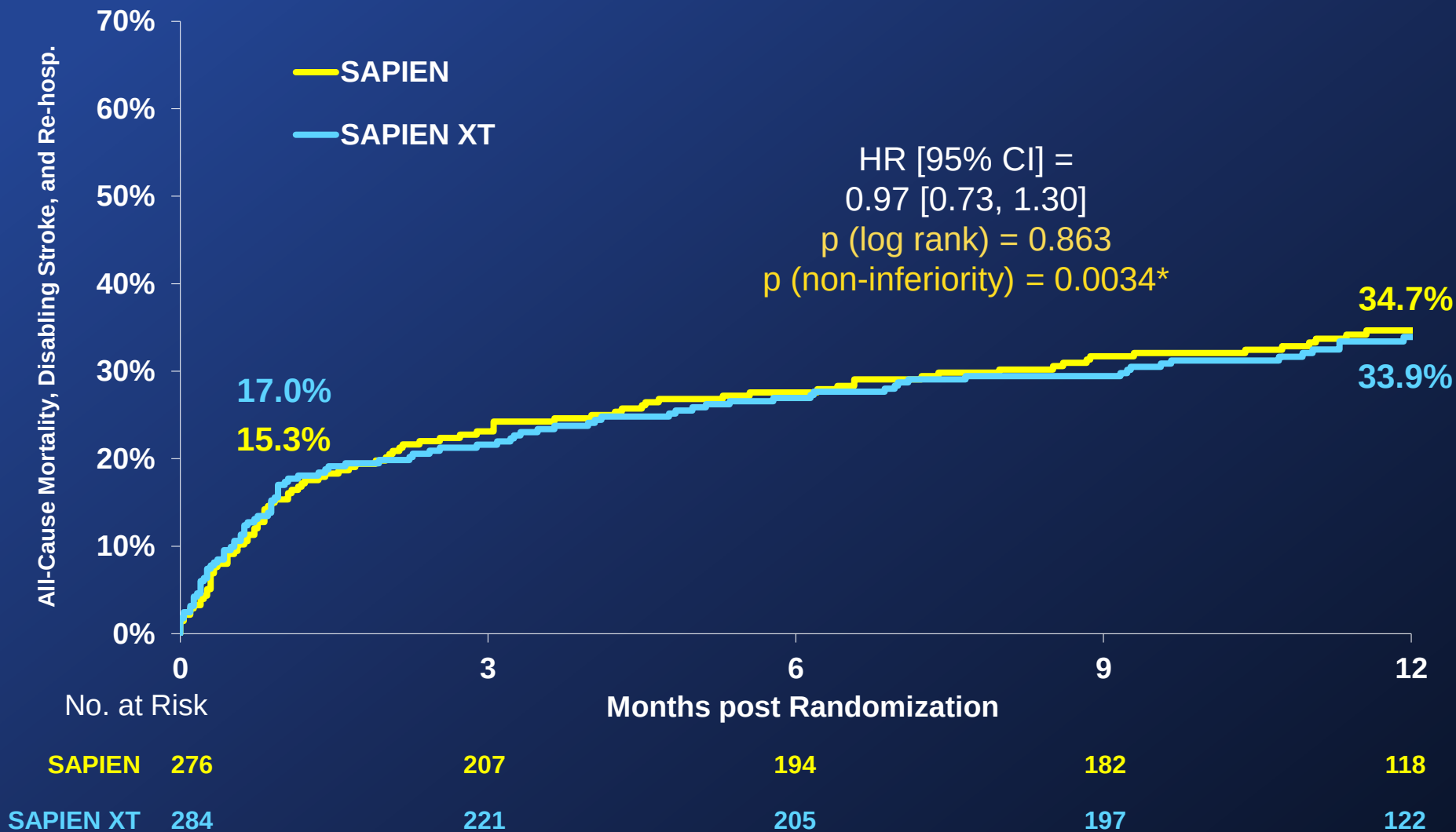
All-Cause Mortality, Disabling Stroke, and Re-hospitalization (ITT)



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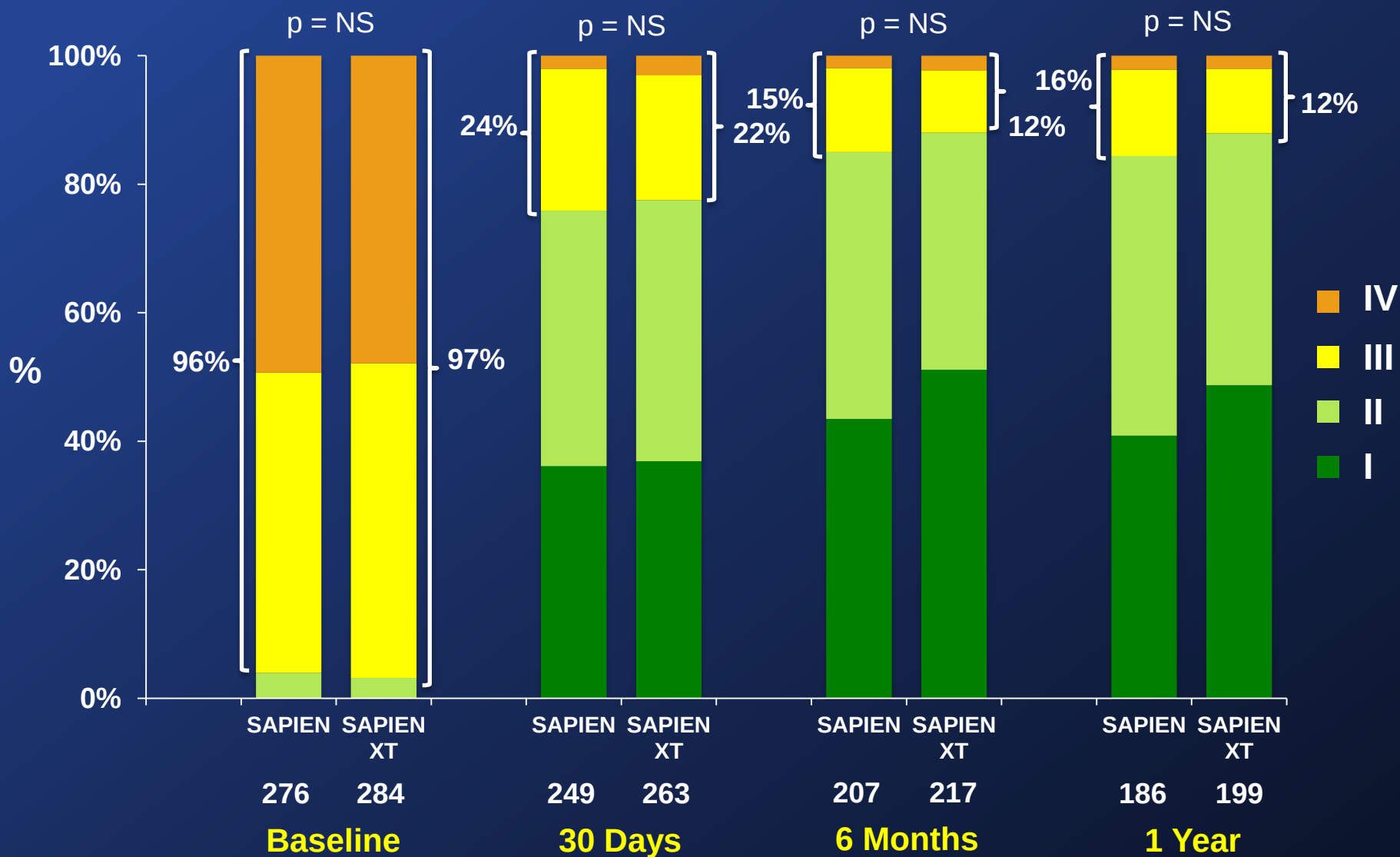


All-Cause Mortality, Disabling Stroke, and Re-hospitalization (ITT)

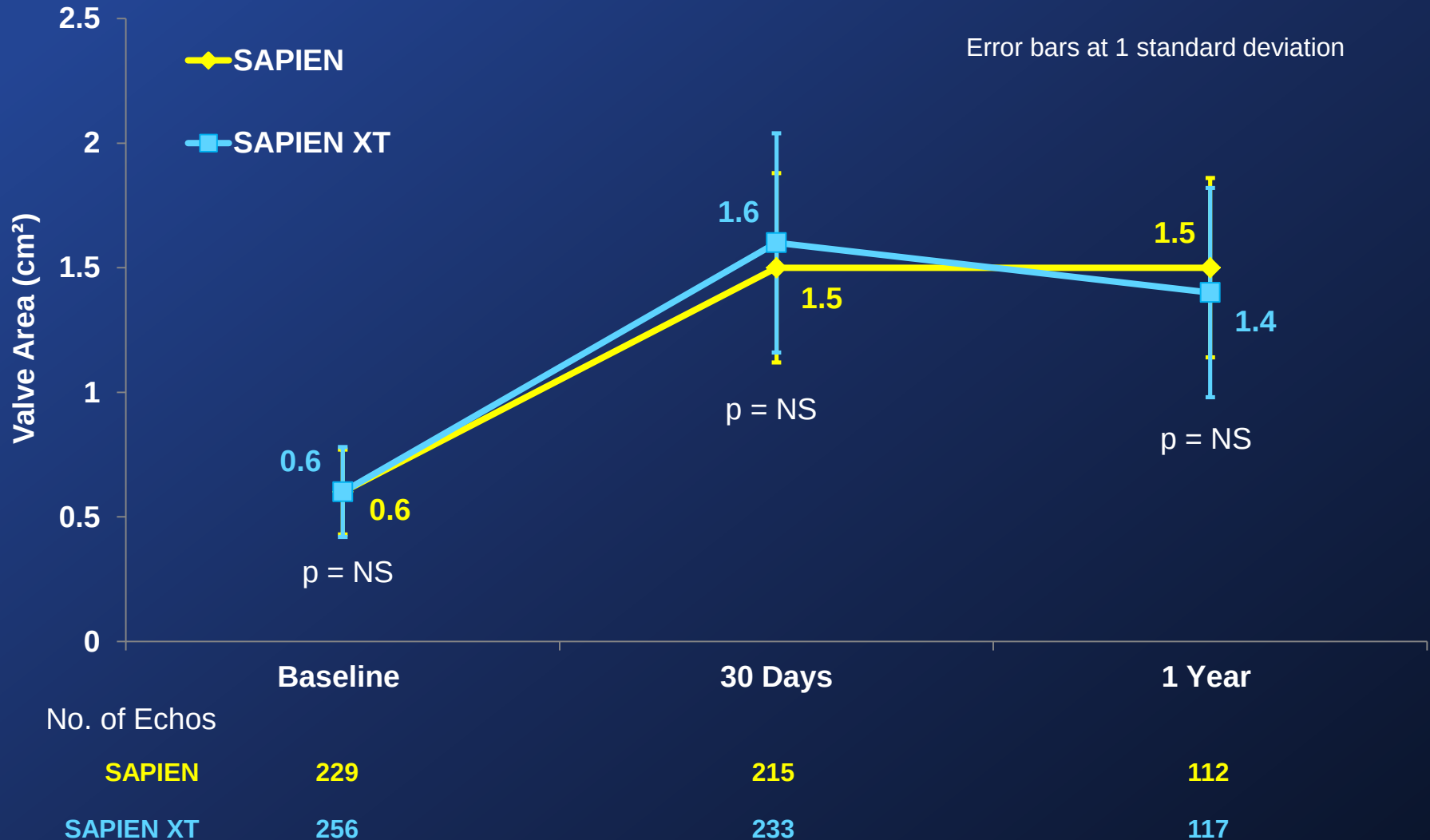


*Preliminary based upon 100% CEC adjudication at 30 days and 89% CEC adjudication at 1 year.

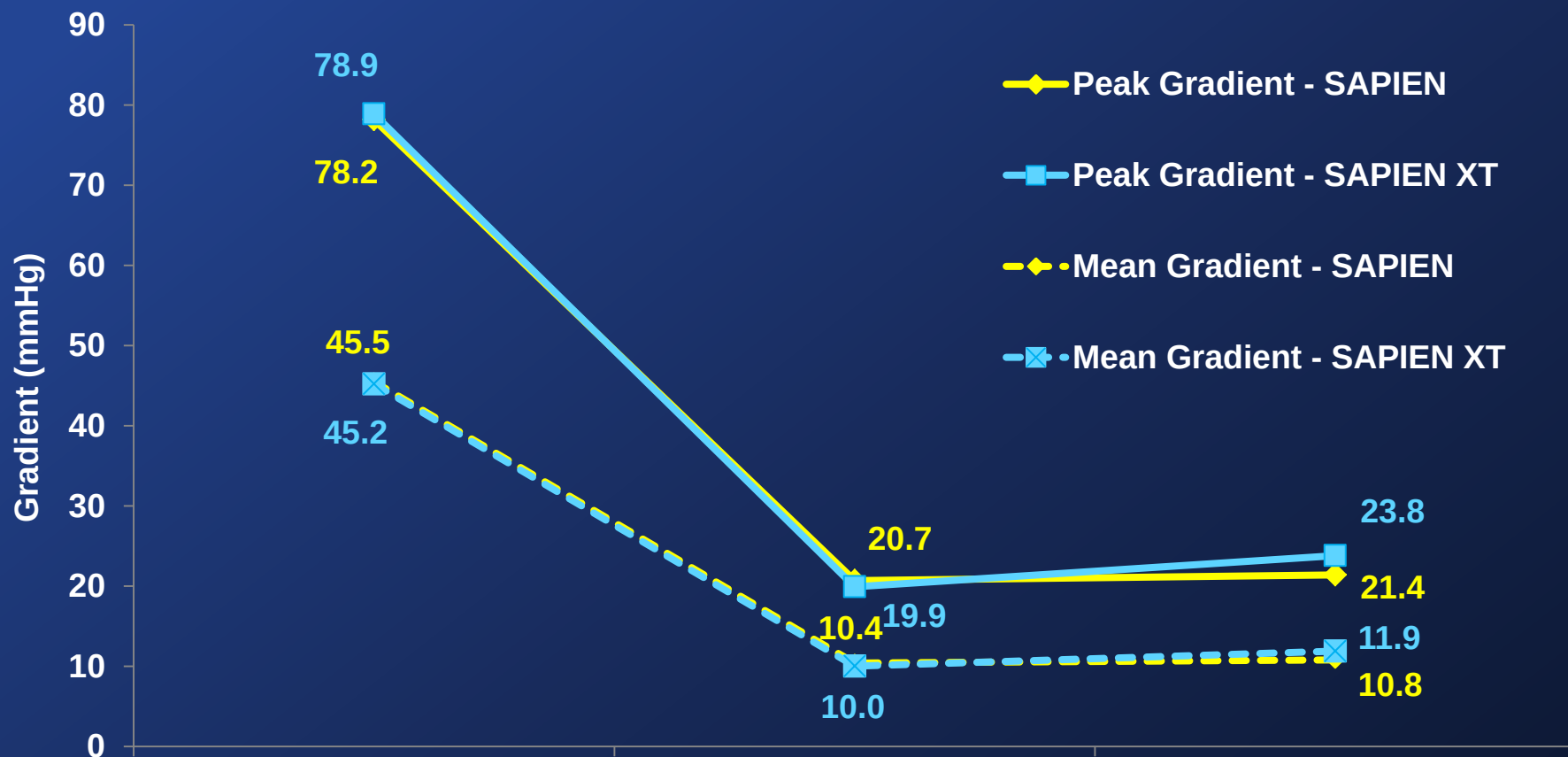
NYHA Class Survivors (ITT)



Echocardiographic Findings: Aortic Valve Area (AT, Valve Implanted)



Echocardiographic Findings: Mean & Peak Gradients (AT, Valve Implant)



No. of Echos

SAPIEN

237

224

113

SAPIEN XT

263

237

118

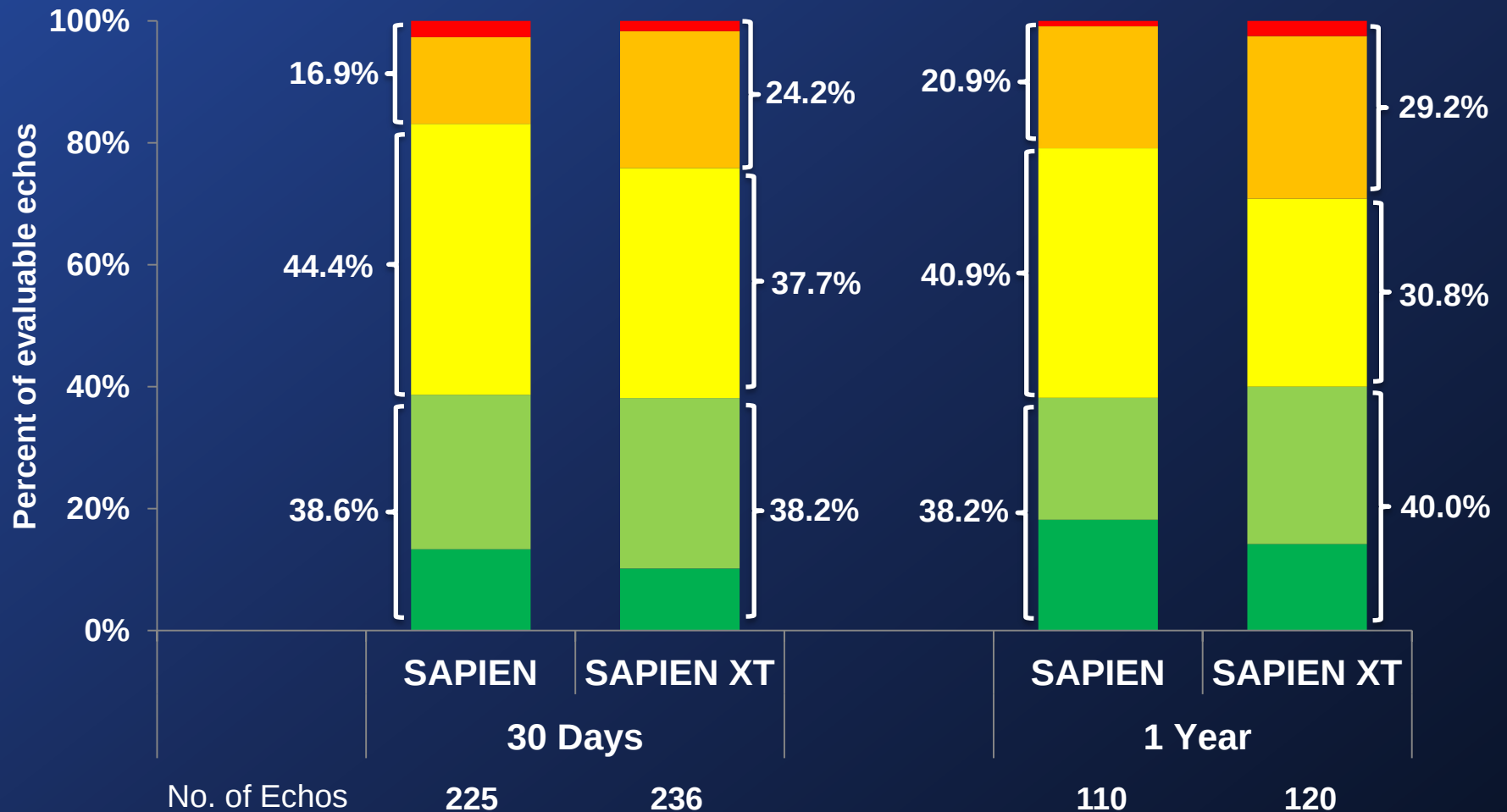
Paravalvular Aortic Regurgitation (AT, Valve Implant)



■ None ■ Trace ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe

p = 0.12

p = 0.20



Conclusions (1)



In the inoperable cohort of the PARTNER II trial, comparing the SAPIEN versus the SAPIEN XT THV systems...

- During the TAVR procedure,
 - SAPIENT XT treatment was associated with reductions in anesthesia time ($p = 0.02$), multiple valve implants ($p = 0.05$), aborted procedures ($p = 0.06$), and the need for IABP hemodynamic support ($p = 0.06$).

Conclusions (2)



In the inoperable cohort of the PARTNER II trial, comparing the SAPIEN versus the SAPIEN XT THV systems...

- At 30 days,
 - All-cause mortality and disabling strokes were similar (Mortality: SAPIEN 5.1% vs. SAPIEN XT 3.5%; Strokes: SAPIEN 3.0% vs. SAPIEN XT 3.2%)
 - Major vascular complications were reduced after SAPIEN XT (from 15.5% to 9.6%, $p = 0.04$), including perforations, dissections, and hematomas
 - All other clinical endpoints were similar

Conclusions (3)



In the inoperable cohort of the PARTNER II trial, comparing the SAPIEN versus the SAPIEN XT THV systems...

- At 1 year,
 - All-cause mortality, disabling strokes, and re-hospitalizations were similar, including the non-hierarchical composite primary endpoint (SAPIEN XT 33.9% vs. SAPIEN 34.7%, non-inferiority p-value = 0.0034)
 - Improvement in NYHA class was similar
 - Echo valve performance (EOA and gradients) was similar

Implications



In the inoperable cohort of The PARTNER II Trial, the new lower profile SAPIEN XT THV system was associated with...

- Improved procedural outcomes
- Similar low 30-day mortality and strokes
- Reduced vascular complications
- Similar 1-year major clinical events and valve performance

Therefore, SAPIEN XT represents a worthwhile advance with incremental clinical value and is the preferred balloon-expandable THV system.

BACK-UP SLIDES

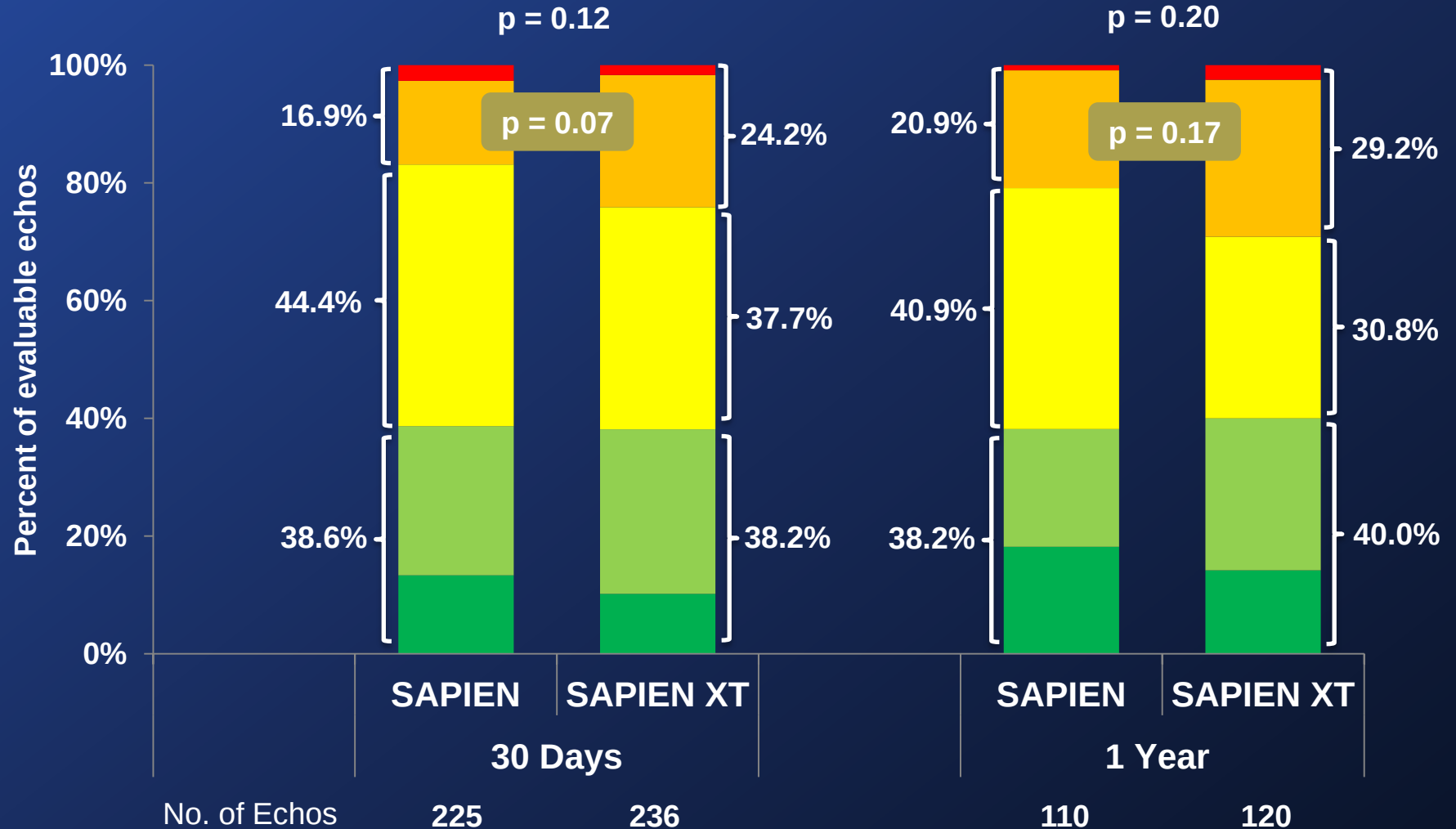


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Paravalvular Aortic Regurgitation (AT, Valve Implant)



■ None ■ Trace ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe



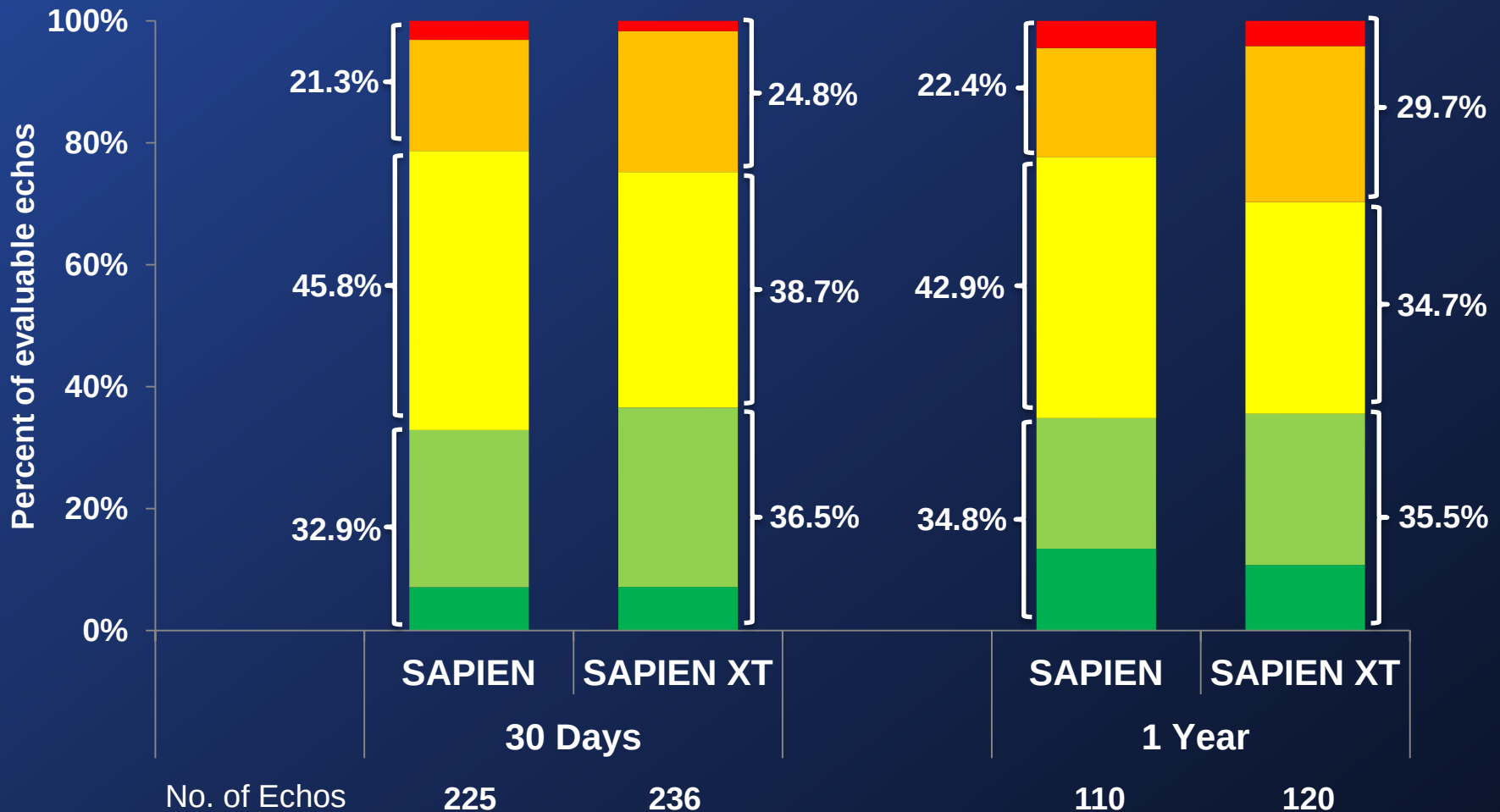
Total Aortic Regurgitation (AT, Valve Implant)



■ None ■ Trace ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe

p = 0.29

p = 0.56



Primary Endpoint Events: At 1 Year (ITT)



Events	SAPIEN (n=276)		SAPIEN XT (n=284)		p-value*
	n	%	n	%	
Death:					
All-Cause	63	23.7	62	22.5	0.71
Cardiovascular	39	15.1	32	12.0	0.30
Stroke:					
Disabling	12	4.6	12	4.5	0.93
All	15	5.7	16	5.9	0.93
All + TIA	18	6.9	16	5.9	0.65
Death (all-cause) and Stroke (disabling)	67	25.2	64	23.2	0.59
Re-hospitalizations	49	19.0	47	17.4	0.69
Death (all-cause), Stroke (disabling), and Re-hospitalizations	93	34.7	94	33.9	0.86

*p-values are KM - Log Rank

Primary Endpoint Events: At 30 Days (AT)



	SAPIEN (n=271)		SAPIEN XT (n=282)		
Events	n	%	n	%	p-value*
Death:					
All-Cause	12	4.5	10	3.5	0.59
Cardiovascular	7	2.6	5	1.8	0.51
Stroke:					
Disabling	8	3.0	9	3.2	0.87
All	11	4.1	12	4.3	0.91
All + TIA	13	4.9	12	4.3	0.76
Death (all-cause) and Stroke (disabling)	17	6.3	18	6.4	0.97
Re-hospitalizations	27	10.3	32	11.6	0.63
Death (all-cause),Stroke (disabling), and Re-hosp	40	14.8	48	17.0	0.49

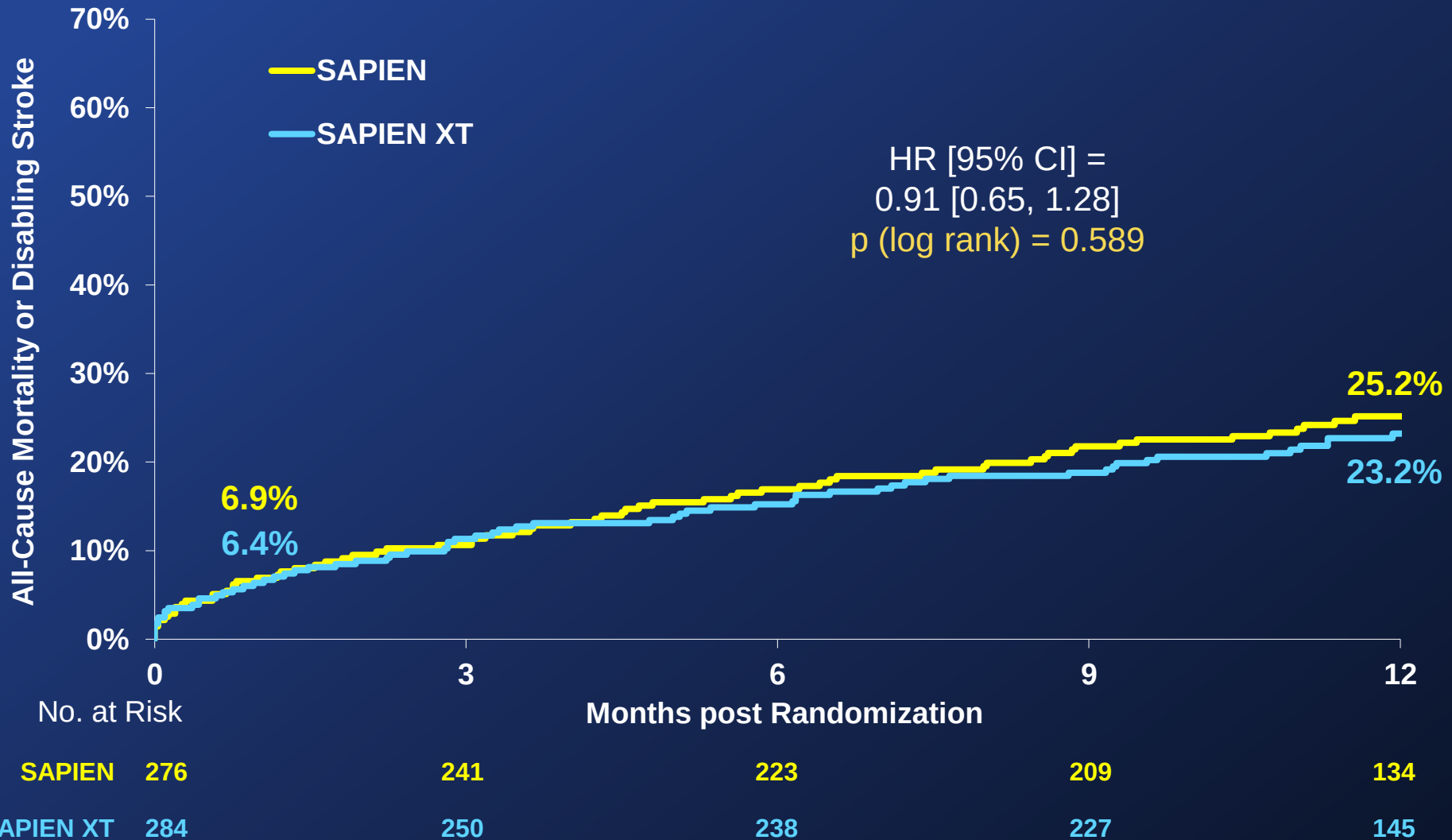
*p-values are KM - Log Rank

Statistical Analysis Plan

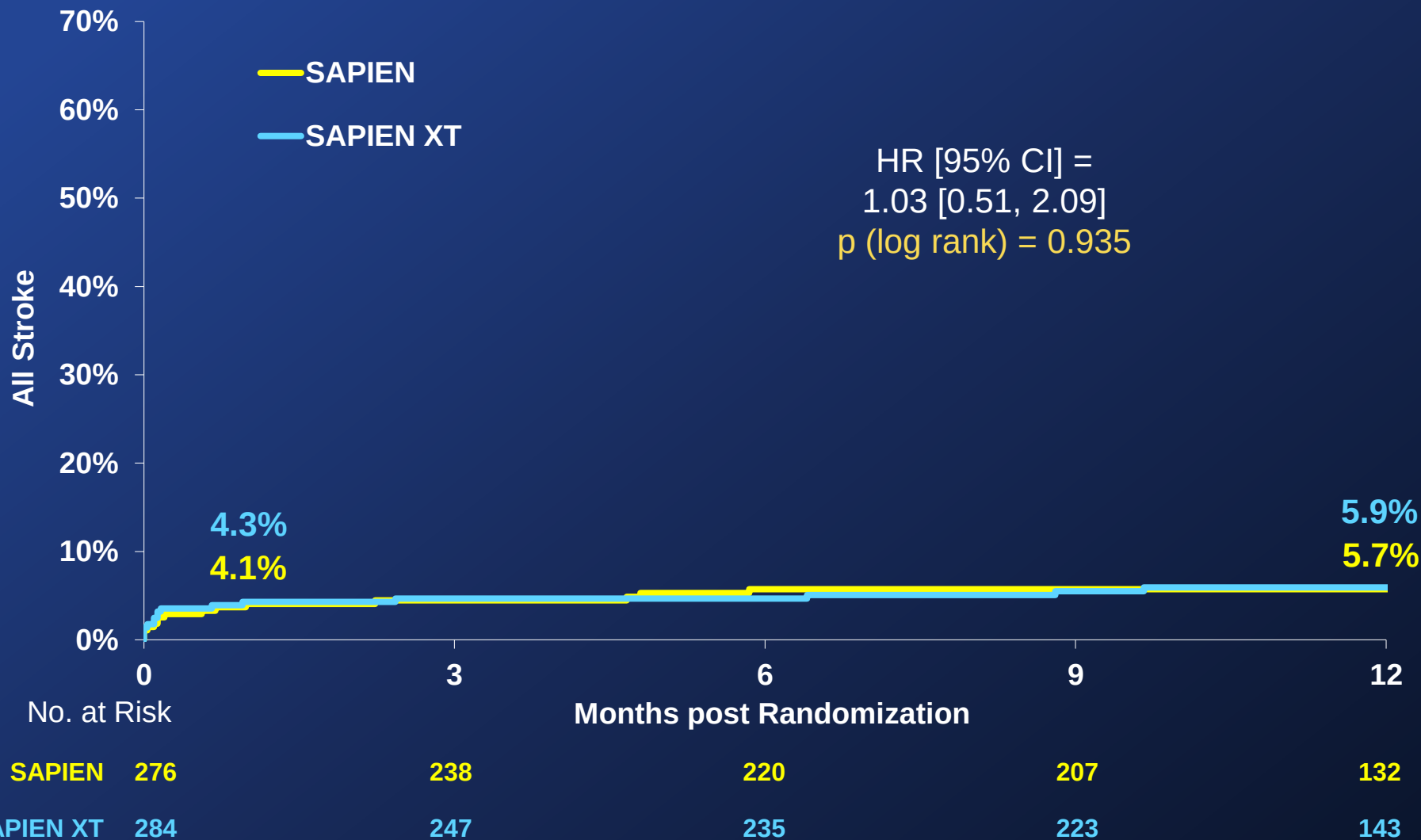


- Primary hypothesis is non-inferiority of test (SAPIEN XT) vs. control (SAPIEN) for all-cause mortality + disabling stroke + re-hospitalization at 1 year (non-hierarchical)
- **Non-inferiority ratio:** 1.35
- **One-sided alpha:** 0.025
- **Hypothesis testing:** upper bound of the 95% CI of the ratio of the primary endpoint (KM estimates test/control) < 1.35
- Assumptions (for 1:1 randomization)
 - Event rate: 43.6% in both trial arms
 - Power: 80%
- **Sample size:** 458 patients (adjusted to 500 patients to account for lost to follow-up and other trial contingencies)

All-Cause Mortality or Disabling Stroke (ITT)



All Stroke (ITT)



All-Cause Mortality or All Stroke (ITT)

