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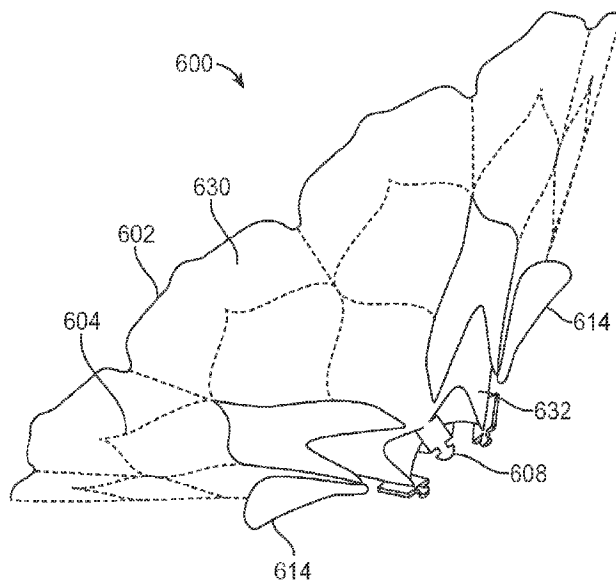


FIG. 6D

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A low-profile prosthetic valve for treating a native valve includes a radially expandable frame having an expanded configuration and a collapsed configuration. The atrial end of the prosthetic valve forms a flared shape that engages an atrial surface of the native valve. The flare shape flares downward toward a ventricle of the native valve when initially expanded followed by inversion of the flared shape to form a tapered shape tapering toward the ventricle and flaring toward the atrium of the native valve when fully expanded. The prosthetic valve also has a plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets that open and close to control fluid flow through the prosthetic valve.

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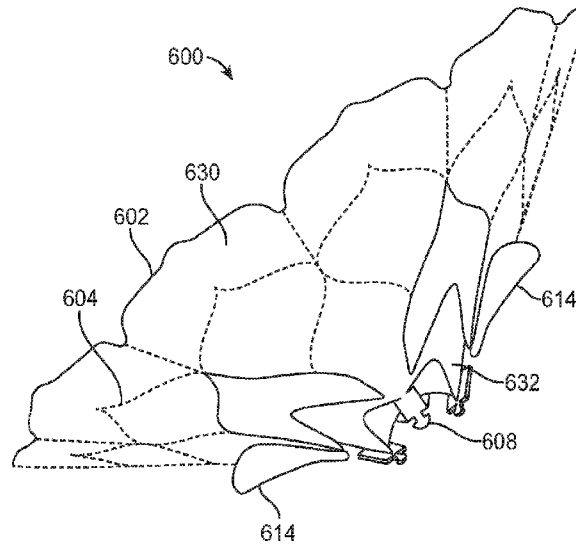


FIG. 6D

(57) Abstract: A low-profile prosthetic valve for treating a native valve includes a radially expandable frame having an expanded configuration and a collapsed configuration. The atrial end of the prosthetic valve forms a flared shape that engages an atrial surface of the native valve. The flare shape flares downward toward a ventricle of the native valve when initially expanded followed by inversion of the flared shape to form a tapered shape tapering toward the ventricle and flaring toward the atrium of the native valve when fully expanded. The prosthetic valve also has a plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets that open and close to control fluid flow through the prosthetic valve.

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## LOW PROFILE PROSTHETIC MITRAL VALVE

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### CLAIM OF PRIORITY

[0001] The present application is a non-provisional of, and claims the benefit of US Provisional Patent Application No. 62/864,008 (Attorney Docket No. 5131.019PRV) filed on June 20, 2019; the entire contents of which are  
10 incorporated herein by reference.

### BACKGROUND

[0002] Mitral valve regurgitation, also known as mitral incompetence, is a serious cardiac condition where the mitral valve fails to properly close and  
15 prevent retrograde blood flow across the native mitral valve. This condition can compromise cardiac function and can be debilitating or life threatening.

[0003] Current treatments for mitral insufficiency include traditional surgical repair of the native valve. Less invasive transcatheter treatments are being  
20 developed.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] In the drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, like numerals may describe similar components in different views. Like numerals having different letter suffixes may represent different instances of similar  
25 components. The drawings illustrate generally, by way of example, but not by way of limitation, various embodiments discussed in the present document.

[0005] Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration of the left ventricle of a heart showing blood flow during systole.

[0006] Fig. 2 is a schematic illustration of the left ventricle of a heart having  
30 prolapsed leaflets in the mitral valve.

[0007] Fig. 3A is a schematic illustration of a heart in a patient suffering from cardiomyopathy where the heart is dilated, and the leaflets do not meet.

[0008] Fig. 3B shows, normal closure of the leaflets.

[0009] Fig. 3C shows abnormal closure in the dilated heart.

- [0010] Fig. 4 illustrates mitral valve regurgitation in the left ventricle of a heart having impaired papillary muscles.
- [0011] Figs. 5A-5B illustrate the anatomy of the mitral valve.
- [0012] Fig. 6A shows a top view of an example of a low-profile prosthetic  
5 valve.
- [0013] Fig. 6B shows the ventricular anchors of the example in Fig. 6A.
- [0014] Fig. 6C shows a cover that may be attached to the ventricular anchors of the valve in Fig. 6A
- [0015] Fig. 6D shows a perspective view of the valve in Fig. 6A.
- 10 [0016] Fig. 7A shows a top view of another example of a low-profile prosthetic valve.
- [0017] Fig. 7B shows the ventricular anchors of the example in Fig. 7A.
- [0018] Fig. 7C shows an example of a cover that may be used on the ventricular anchors of Fig. 7B.
- 15 [0019] Fig. 7D shows a perspective view of the example in Fig. 7A.
- [0020] Fig. 8A shows a top view of another example of a low-profile prosthetic valve.
- [0021] Fig. 8B shows the prosthetic valve of Fig. 8A in a partially deployed configuration.
- 20 [0022] Fig. 8C shows the prosthetic valve of Fig. 8A in a fully deployed configuration.
- [0023] Fig. 8D shows the prosthetic valve of Fig. 8A disposed in a native mitral valve.
- [0024] Fig. 9A-9F show a delivery catheter that is releasably coupled to a  
25 prosthetic valve.
- [0025] Figs. 10A-10C show a locking mechanism for releasably coupling a prosthetic valve with a delivery catheter.
- [0026] Fig. 11 shows a side view of a locking mechanism for releasably coupling a prosthetic valve with a delivery catheter.
- 30 [0027] Figs. 12A-12B show a locking mechanism for releasably coupling a prosthetic valve with a delivery catheter.
- [0028] Figs. 13A-13D illustrate an example of a method for deploying a prosthetic valve in a native valve.
- [0029] Fig. 14 shows an example of a prosthetic valve in a native valve.

**[0030]** Figs. 15A-15D show another example of a method for deploying a prosthetic valve in a native valve.

**[0031]**

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5 **[0032]** Traditional surgical repair of the mitral valve can be an effective treatment but requires open heart surgery, a long hospitalization and recovery period. Less invasive transcatheter treatments are being developed and are promising but can be challenging to implant and many have not received regulatory approval for commercial distribution. Therefore, there is a need for  
10 improved devices to treat mitral insufficiency. At least some of these challenges are addressed by the examples disclosed herein.

**[0033]** While the examples disclosed herein are directed to an implantable prosthetic mitral valve for treating mitral regurgitation, one of skill in the art will appreciate that this is not intended to be limiting, and the device and methods  
15 disclosed herein may also be used to treat other cardiac valves such as the tricuspid valve, aortic valve, pulmonary valve, etc., as well as other valves in the body such as venous valves or any anatomical structure which is used to control the flow of fluids or other materials.

**[0034] Cardiac Anatomy.**

20 **[0035]** The left ventricle LV of a normal heart H in systole is illustrated in Fig 1. The left ventricle LV is contracting and blood flows outwardly through the aortic valve AV, a tricuspid valve in the direction of the arrows. Back flow of blood or “regurgitation” through the mitral valve MV is prevented since the mitral valve is configured as a “check valve” which prevents back flow when  
25 pressure in the left ventricle is higher than that in the left atrium LA. The mitral valve MV comprises a pair of leaflets having free edges FE which meet evenly to close, as illustrated in Fig. 1. The opposite ends of the leaflets LF are attached to the surrounding heart structure along an annular region referred to as the annulus AN. The free edges FE of the leaflets LF are secured to the lower  
30 portions of the left ventricle LV through chordae tendineae CT (also referred to herein as the chordae) which include a plurality of branching tendons secured over the lower surfaces of each of the valve leaflets LF. The chordae CT in turn, are attached to the papillary muscles PM which extend upwardly from the lower portions of the left ventricle and interventricular septum IVS.

[0036] Referring now to Figs. 2-4, a number of structural defects in the heart can cause mitral prolapse since inadequate tension is transmitted to the leaflet via the chordae. While the other leaflet LF1 maintains a normal profile, the two valve leaflets do not properly meet and leakage from the left ventricle LV into the left atrium LA will occur, as shown by the arrow.

[0037] Regurgitation also occurs in the patients suffering from cardiomyopathy where the heart is dilated and the increased size prevents the valve leaflets LF from meeting properly, as shown in Fig 3A. The enlargement of the heart causes the mitral annulus to become enlarged, making it impossible for the free edges FE to meet during systole. The free edges of the anterior and posterior leaflets normally meet along a line of coaptation C as shown in Fig 3B, but a significant gap G can be left in patients suffering from cardiomyopathy, as shown in FIG. 3C.

[0038] Mitral valve regurgitation can also occur in patients who have suffered ischemic heart disease where the functioning of the papillary muscles PM is impaired, as illustrated in Fig 4. As the left ventricle LV contracts during systole, the papillary muscles PM do not contract sufficiently to effect proper closure. The leaflets LF1 and LF2 then prolapse, as illustrated. Leakage again occurs from the left ventricle LV to the left atrium LA, as shown by the arrow.

[0039] Fig. 5A more clearly illustrates the anatomy of a mitral valve MV which is a bicuspid valve having an anterior side ANT and a posterior side POST. The valve includes an anterior (aortic) leaflet AL and a posterior (mural) leaflet PL. Chordae tendineae CT couple the valve leaflets AL, PL with the antero-lateral papillary muscle ALPM and the postero-medial papillary muscle PMPM. The valve leaflets AL, PL join one another along a line referred to as the antero-lateral commissure ALC and the posterior-medial commissure PMC. The annulus AN circumscribes the valve leaflets, and two regions adjacent an anterior portion of the annulus, on opposite sides of the anterior leaflet are referred to as the left fibrous trigone LFT and also the right fibrous trigone RFT. These areas are indicted by generally by the solid triangles. FIG. 5B more clearly illustrates the left and right fibrous trigones, LFT, RFT.

**[0040] Prosthetic Valve**

[0041] Prosthetic valves have been surgically implanted in the heart as a treatment for mitral regurgitation. Some of these valves have been valves

harvested from animals such as porcine valves, and others have been prosthetic mechanical valves with or without a tissue covering. More recently, minimally invasive catheter technology has been used to deliver prosthetic valves to the heart. These valves typically include an anchor for securing the prosthetic valve to the patient's heart, and a valve mechanism coupled to the anchor. The valve mechanism often is either a mechanical valve, a valve with animal tissue, or combinations thereof. The prosthetic valve once implanted, takes over for the malfunctioning native valve, thereby reducing or eliminating valvar insufficiency. Some of these valves are challenging to deliver and some are difficult to accurately anchor. Others are large in size which can obstruct the chambers of the heart. While some of these valves appear promising, there still is a need for improved valves that address at least some of these challenges. The following specification discloses examples of a prosthetic valve, a delivery system for the prosthetic valve, and methods of delivering the valve that may overcome some of the challenges associated with existing prosthetic valves.

**[0042]** Fig. 6A illustrates an example of a low profile prosthetic mitral valve 600 shown in a flat cut view. The prosthetic mitral valve 600 is an expandable frame formed from a plurality of interconnected struts and may be cut from a flat sheet of material such as stainless steel, nitinol or other biocompatible materials. It may be balloon expandable or self-expanding. The expandable frame is in a flat planar configuration after cutting from the sheet of material and may be heat treated and shape set into a desired shape as will be discussed below. The flat pattern includes a plurality of concentric annular rings 602, 604 that are formed from a plurality of struts which extend around the circumference of the prosthesis. Rings are smaller in diameter and circumference as they get closer to the center of the prosthetic valve. Thus ring 602 has a larger diameter and larger circumference than ring 604. Adjacent rings are coupled together with a plurality of radially extending struts 612 to form a plurality of closed cells circumferentially disposed around the prosthetic valve with adjacent closed cells sharing at least one common strut. Each ring 602, 604 may include a plurality of circumferentially oriented struts that all have the same geometry. For example, outer-most ring 602 includes a plurality of wishbone shaped struts coupled together to form the annular ring. The wishbone shaped struts may all be the same in ring 602 and they may include two oppositely sloped struts that are



coupled together with an arcuate strut that forms a protuberance or peak in the wishbone shaped strut at the inflection point between the two oppositely sloped struts.

**[0043]** The next adjacent ring 604 disposed radially inward from ring 602 is  
5 similarly formed with a plurality of wishbone shaped struts coupled together. The wishbone shaped struts in ring 604 may all be the same in ring 604 and they may be similarly formed from two oppositely sloped struts that are coupled together with an arcuate strut that forms a protuberance or peak in the wishbone shaped strut at the inflection point between the two oppositely sloped struts. The  
10 sizes and angles of the struts in ring 604 may be different than ring 602 since the two rings are concentric with one another and therefore ring 604 has a smaller diameter and circumference than outer ring 602. A plurality of linear struts 612 that extend radially outward from the center of the prosthesis couple rings 602 and 604 together to form closed cells 610. The closed cells 610 formed between  
15 ring 602 and 604 may all have the same geometry, or they may vary.

**[0044]** Struts may be wishbone shaped in order to divert stress and strain away from the apex of the wishbone thereby allowing a greater angular range of motion to be achieved for a given maximum strain, or allowing a lower maximum strain to occur for the same given range of motion.

**[0045]** A Y-shaped strut 616 is coupled to the wishbone shaped second ring  
20 604 with the tail of the Y extending radially inward toward the center of the prosthesis, thereby forming a lemon shaped closed cell with a peak and valley on opposite sides of the closed cell, and pointed ends on the two other sides of the closed cell. The tails of the Y may be coupled together to define a central  
25 aperture 618 in the prosthesis. In this example, the central aperture 618 is star shaped with three pointed arms extending radially outward to form the star shape.

**[0046]** A plurality of inner closed cells 620, here three closed cells 620, are formed by two V-shaped struts 622 on opposite sides of the closed cell 620  
30 coupled to the tails of adjacent Y-shaped struts 616 to form the closed cells 620. Each closed cell 620 contains a commissure tab 606 and two ventricular anchor struts 614

**[0047]** Commissure tabs 606 may be adjacent the center of the prosthesis and may include a plurality of suture holes so that the prosthetic valve leaflets may

be sutured to the commissure tabs. The commissure tabs 606 may be a rectangular shaped strut with a slit through the middle for receiving prosthetic leaflets. In this example there are three prosthetic valve leaflets (not shown) attached to the commissure tabs forming a tricuspid prosthetic valve. The  
5 prosthetic valve leaflets are not illustrated for ease in viewing the expandable frame. The commissure tabs are disposed in between struts 614 which form ventricular anchor tabs that anchor the prosthesis to a ventricular portion of the native valve, such as an anterior portion of the native valve (such as the fibrous trigones) and a posterior portion of the native valve. Struts 614 form part of the  
10 ventricular anchors. Two struts 614 are disposed on either side of the commissure tabs 606. One end of strut 614 is coupled to a tail of the Y-shaped strut 616, and the opposite end of struts 614 is a free end that may be bend radially outward. The free end may include a through hole which is used for attachment of a cover (not shown). The cover may be any material such as a  
15 polymer like Dacron, and forms a foot which is a soft atraumatic tip for engaging tissue. The Dacron or other polymer cover material provides greater surface area and therefore reduces the chance of the ventricular anchor tabs piercing tissue. The ventricular tabs can then angulate away from the valve frame during expansion to allow anchoring on the fibrous trigones or any other  
20 anterior portion of the ventricular side of the native valve, or any portion on the posterior annulus of the native valve.

**[0048]** Facing radially inward toward the center of the device may be a plurality of anchor tabs 608, here mushroom head shaped tabs 608 or T-shaped heads, which allow the prosthesis to be coupled to a delivery catheter as will be  
25 described below. In this or any other example, the T-shaped or mushroom head anchor tabs may be omitted and simply have an aperture through the tab that allows a pin or other connector element to be disposed in the aperture for releasable coupling with a delivery catheter, as will be described in greater detail below. The anchor tabs 608 are disposed on a portion of strut that joins two tails  
30 of Y-shaped struts 616 together. Thus, in this example there are three connection points that may be made with a delivery catheter.

**[0049]** Fig. 6B illustrates prosthetic valve 600 with the cover 624 disposed over the struts 614 and prosthetic frame to form a foot which helps create the ventricular anchors. This is shown by the shaded regions. The foot includes an

enlarged head region and a narrower body. Again, the enlarged head provides a larger surface area and therefore minimizes pressure applied to tissue during anchoring in order to eliminate or reduce tissue trauma. Other aspects of Fig. 6B are the same as Fig. 6A.

5 [0050] Fig. 6C shows an example of a cover 624 that may be attached to struts 614 to form the atraumatic tip of the ventricular anchors. The cover may be Dacron, or another polymer, or any material that has the desired mechanical properties. Cover 624 has an enlarged head region and a thinner elongate body region. The enlarged head region provided greater surface area in order to reduce  
10 contact pressure with tissue during anchoring in order to eliminate or reduce tissue piercing and trauma.

[0051] Fig. 6D is a perspective view of the prosthetic valve 600 shown in Figs. 6A-6B but with the covering 630 shown disposed over the expandable frame and after shape setting. In addition to a covering disposed over the  
15 ventricular anchors 614 to form atraumatic anchor tabs, the same material or another material may be disposed over any or all of the struts and closed cells to minimize perivalvular leakage and promote tissue ingrowth. Fig. 6D shows the prosthetic valve 600 in the fully expanded configuration after shape setting, where the prosthesis is flared upward in an atrial direction (or tapered in a  
20 ventricular direction) and the upper atrial end which is the inflow end of the prosthesis is the largest diameter and the valve tapers down to a smaller diameter on the ventricular end which is the outflow end. The funnel shape of the frame may also be described as paraboloidal-like with the concave portion of the paraboloid facing up toward the atrium and the convex portion of the paraboloid  
25 facing downward toward the ventricle. The prosthetic valve has an intermediate expanded configuration where the paraboloid is inverted so that the prosthesis flares outward from the upper to lower ends so the flaring is in the direction of the ventricle or the tapering is in the direction of the atrium. If paraboloid shaped, then and the concave portion of the paraboloid faces downward toward  
30 the ventricle while the convex portion of the paraboloid faces upward toward the atrium. This intermediate expanded configuration is illustrated and described in greater detail below. Prosthetic valve 600 also includes three commissure posts with three prosthetic valve leaflets 632 coupled to the commissure posts to form the prosthetic valve mechanism.

**[0052]** Fig. 7A illustrates an example of a low profile prosthetic mitral valve 700 shown in a flat cut view. The prosthetic mitral valve 700 is an expandable frame formed from a plurality of interconnected struts and may be cut from a flat sheet of material such as stainless steel, nitinol or other biocompatible materials.

5 It may be balloon expandable or self-expanding. The expandable frame is in a flat planar configuration after cutting from the sheet of material and may be heat treated and shape set into a desired shape as will be discussed below. The flat pattern includes a plurality of concentric annular rings 702, 704 that are formed from a plurality of struts which extend around the circumference of the

10 prosthesis. Rings are smaller in diameter and circumference as they get closer to the center of the prosthetic valve. Thus ring 702 has a larger diameter and larger circumference than ring 704. Adjacent rings are coupled together with a plurality of radially extending struts 712 to form a plurality of closed cells circumferentially disposed around the prosthetic valve with adjacent closed cells

15 sharing at least one common strut. Each ring 702, 704 may include a plurality of circumferentially oriented struts that all have the same geometry. For example, outer-most ring 702 includes a plurality of wishbone shaped struts coupled together to form the annular ring. The wishbone shaped struts may all be the same in ring 702 and they may include two oppositely sloped struts that are

20 coupled together with an arcuate strut that forms a protuberance or peak in the wishbone shaped strut at the inflection point between the two oppositely sloped struts.

**[0053]** The next adjacent ring 704 disposed radially inward from ring 702 is similarly formed with a plurality of wishbone shaped struts coupled together.

25 The wishbone shaped struts in ring 704 may all be the same in ring 704 and they may be similarly formed from two oppositely sloped struts that are coupled together with an arcuate strut that forms a protuberance or peak in the wishbone shaped strut at the inflection point between the two oppositely sloped struts. The sizes and angles of the struts in ring 704 may be different than ring 702 since the

30 two rings are concentric with one another and therefore ring 704 has a smaller diameter and circumference than outer ring 702. A plurality of linear struts 712 that extend radially outward from the center of the prosthesis couple rings 702 and 704 together to form closed cells 710. The closed cells 710 formed between ring 702 and 704 may all have the same geometry, or they may vary. The

construct of the connected struts making rings coupled together to form closed cells creates a lattice structure that once shape set provides a flower-like shape, for example similar to a daisy.

**[0054]** Struts may be wishbone shaped in order to divert stress and strain away from the apex of the wishbone thereby allowing a greater angular range of motion to be achieved for a given maximum strain, or allowing a lower maximum strain to occur for the same given range of motion.

**[0055]** A Y-shaped strut 716 is coupled to the wishbone shaped second ring 704 with the tail of the Y extending radially inward toward the center of the prosthesis, thereby forming several tear drop shaped closed cells with pointed ends on opposite sides of the tear drop shape as well as several lemon shaped closed cells which are substantially the same as in the example Fig. 6A. The tails of the Y may be coupled together with V-shaped struts to define an inner closed cell 720 with a central aperture 718 in the prosthesis. In this example, the central aperture 718 has a central circular hole with a plurality of pointed arms extending radially outward from the central circular hole.

**[0056]** Inner closed cell 720 is formed by V-shaped struts 722 coupled to the tails of adjacent Y-shaped struts 716 to form the closed cell 720. Closed cell 720 contains three commissure tabs 706 and extending radially outward from closed cell 720 are three V-shaped struts which form ventricular anchors 724 configured to engage a ventricular inferior surface of the native valve. The legs of the ventricular anchors may be coupled to the tails of the Y-shaped struts, and the apex of the V (or the trough of the V, or free end of the V) may include a hole extending therethrough sized to receive a suture so that a cover similar to the cover in Fig. 6C may be attached to the anchor to form an atraumatic tip.

**[0057]** Commissure tabs 706 may be adjacent the center of the prosthesis and may include a plurality of suture holes so that the prosthetic valve leaflets may be sutured to the commissure tabs. The commissure tabs 706 may be a rectangular shaped strut with a slit through the middle for receiving prosthetic leaflets. In this example there are three prosthetic valve leaflets (not shown) attached to the commissure tabs forming a tricuspid prosthetic valve. The prosthetic valve leaflets are not illustrated for ease in viewing the expandable frame. The commissure tabs are disposed in between adjacent ventricular anchors 724 that anchor the prosthesis to a ventricular portion of the native

valve, such as an anterior portion of the native valve (such as the fibrous trigones) and a posterior portion of the native valve. The free end of the ventricular anchor may be bend radially outward. The free end may include a through hole which is used for attachment of a cover (not shown). The cover  
5 may be any material such as a polymer like Dacron, and forms a foot which is a soft atraumatic tip for engaging tissue. The Dacron or other polymer cover material provides greater surface area and therefore reduces the chance of the ventricular anchor tabs piercing tissue. The ventricular tabs can then angulate away from the valve frame during expansion to allow anchoring on the fibrous  
10 trigones or any other anterior portion of the ventricular side of the native valve, or any portion on the posterior annulus of the native valve.

**[0058]** Facing radially inward toward the center of the device may be a plurality of anchor tabs 708 coupled to the commissures 706, here mushroom head shaped tabs 708 or T-shaped heads, which allow the prosthesis to be  
15 coupled to a delivery catheter as will be described below. In addition to the three anchor tabs 708 on the commissures, three additional anchor tabs 726 are coupled to a strut that joins the tails of two adjacent Y-shaped struts 716 and anchor tabs 726 face radially inward toward the center of the prosthesis. Anchor tabs 726 may also be mushroom head shaped, or T-shaped, or other shapes.  
20 Both anchor tabs 708, 726 may be used to releasably couple the prosthesis with a delivery catheter. Thus, in this example there are six connection points that may be made with a delivery catheter. Other aspects of the example in Fig. 7A may be substantially similar to the example in Fig. 6A.

**[0059]** Fig. 7B illustrates prosthetic valve 700 with the cover 730 disposed  
25 over the ventricular anchors 714 and prosthetic frame to form a foot which helps create the ventricular anchors. The foot includes an enlarged head region and a narrower body. Again, the enlarged head provides a larger surface area and therefore minimizes pressure applied to tissue during anchoring in order to eliminate or reduce tissue trauma. Other aspects of Fig. 7B are the same as Fig.  
30 7A.

**[0060]** Fig. 7C shows an example of a cover 730 that may be attached to ventricular anchors 714 to form the atraumatic tip of the ventricular anchors. The cover may be Dacron, or another polymer, or any material that has the desired mechanical properties. Cover 730 has an enlarged head region and a thinner

elongate body region. The enlarged head region provides greater surface area in order to reduce contact pressure with tissue during anchoring in order to eliminate or reduce tissue piercing and trauma.

[0061] Fig. 7D is a perspective view of the prosthetic valve 700 shown in  
5 Figs. 7A-7B but with the covering removed for ease in viewing the struts of the expandable frame, and after shape setting. In addition to a covering disposed over the ventricular anchors, the same material or another material may be disposed over the any or all of the struts and closed cells. Fig. 7D shows the prosthetic valve 700 in the fully expanded configuration after shape setting,  
10 where the prosthesis flares in the atrial direction (or tapers toward the ventricle) and the upper atrial end which is the inflow end of the prosthesis is the largest diameter and the valve tapers down to a smaller diameter on the ventricular end which is the outflow end. The funnel shape of the frame may also be described as paraboloidal-like with the concave portion of the paraboloid facing up toward  
15 the atrium and the convex portion of the paraboloid facing downward toward the ventricle. The prosthetic valve has an intermediate expanded configuration where the prosthesis is tapered toward the atrium or flared toward the ventricle, and if paraboloid shaped, the paraboloid is inverted so that the prosthesis flares outward from the upper end to the lower end and the concave portion of the  
20 paraboloid faces downward toward the ventricle while the convex portion of the paraboloid faces upward toward the atrium. This intermediate expanded configuration is illustrated and described in greater detail below.

[0062] Fig. 8A illustrates another example of a low profile prosthetic mitral valve 800 shown in a flat cut view. Prosthetic valve 800 is substantially similar  
25 to the prosthetic valve 600 in Figs. 6A-6D with the major difference being the addition of ventricular petals or wings 830 to help anchor the prosthesis to the ventricular side of the native valve and capture adjacent native valve leaflets. The prosthetic mitral valve 800 is an expandable frame formed from a plurality of interconnected struts and may be cut from a flat sheet of material such as  
30 stainless steel, nitinol or other biocompatible materials. It may be balloon expandable or self-expanding. The expandable frame is in a flat planar configuration after cutting from the sheet of material and may be heat treated and shape set into a desired shape as will be discussed below. The flat pattern includes a plurality of concentric annular rings 802, 804 that are formed from a

plurality of struts which extend around the circumference of the prosthesis.

Rings are smaller in diameter and circumference as they get closer to the center of the prosthetic valve. Thus ring 802 has a larger diameter and larger circumference than ring 804. Adjacent rings are coupled together with a plurality of radially extending struts 812 to form a plurality of closed cells circumferentially disposed around the prosthetic valve with adjacent closed cells sharing at least one common strut. Each ring 802, 804 may include a plurality of circumferentially oriented struts that all have the same geometry. For example, outer-most ring 802 includes a plurality of wishbone shaped struts coupled together to form the annular ring. The wishbone shaped struts may all be the same in ring 802 and they may include two oppositely sloped struts that are coupled together with an arcuate strut that forms a protuberance or peak in the wishbone shaped strut at the inflection point between the two oppositely sloped struts.

**[0063]** The next adjacent ring 804 disposed radially inward from ring 802 is similarly formed with a plurality of wishbone shaped struts coupled together. The wishbone shaped struts in ring 804 may all be the same in ring 804 and they may be similarly formed from two oppositely sloped struts that are coupled together with an arcuate strut that forms a protuberance or peak in the wishbone shaped strut at the inflection point between the two oppositely sloped struts. The sizes and angles of the struts in ring 804 may be different than ring 802 since the two rings are concentric with one another and therefore ring 804 has a smaller diameter and circumference than outer ring 802. A plurality of linear struts 812 that extend radially outward from the center of the prosthesis couple rings 802 and 804 together to form closed cells 810. The closed cells 810 formed between ring 802 and 804 may all have the same geometry, or they may vary.

**[0064]** Struts may be wishbone shaped in order to divert stress and strain away from the apex of the wishbone thereby allowing a greater angular range of motion to be achieved for a given maximum strain, or allowing a lower maximum strain to occur for the same given range of motion.

**[0065]** A Y-shaped strut 816 is coupled to the wishbone shaped second ring 804 with the tail of the Y extending radially inward toward the center of the prosthesis, thereby forming a lemon shaped closed cell with a peak and valley on opposite sides of the closed cell, and pointed ends on the two other sides of the



closed cell. The Y-shaped strut may also be coupled to the wishbone shaped second ring 804 with the tail of the Y extending radially inward toward the center of the prosthesis to form several tear drop shaped closed cells with pointed ends on opposite side of the tear drop shape. The tails of the Y may be coupled together to define a central aperture 818 in the prosthesis. In this example, the central aperture 818 is star shaped with three pointed arms extending radially outward to form the star shape.

**[0066]** A plurality of inner closed cells 820, here three closed cells 820, are formed by two V-shaped struts 822 on opposite sides of the closed cell 820 coupled to the tails of adjacent Y-shaped struts 816 to form the closed cells 820. Each closed cell 820 contains a commissure tab 806 and two ventricular anchor struts 814.

**[0067]** Commissure tabs 806 may be adjacent the center of the prosthesis and may include a plurality of suture holes so that the prosthetic valve leaflets may be sutured to the commissure tabs. The commissure tabs 806 may be a rectangular shaped strut with a slit through the middle for receiving prosthetic leaflets. In this example there are three prosthetic valve leaflets (not shown) attached to the commissure tabs forming a tricuspid prosthetic valve. The prosthetic valve leaflets are not illustrated for ease in viewing the expandable frame. The commissure tabs are disposed in between struts 814 which form ventricular anchor tabs that anchor the prosthesis to a ventricular portion of the native valve, such as an anterior portion of the native valve (such as the fibrous trigones) and a posterior portion of the native valve. Struts 814 form part of the ventricular anchors. Two struts 814 are disposed on either side of the commissure tabs 806. One end of strut 814 is coupled to a tail of the Y-shaped strut 816, and the opposite end of struts 814 is a free end that may be bent radially outward. The free end may include a through hole which is used for attachment of a cover (not shown) such as suturing. The cover may be any material such as a polymer like Dacron, and forms a foot which is a soft atraumatic tip for engaging tissue. The Dacron or other polymer cover material provides greater surface area and therefore reduces the chance of the ventricular anchor tabs piercing tissue. The ventricular tabs can then angulate away from the valve frame during expansion to allow anchoring on the fibrous trigones or any other anterior portion of the ventricular side of the native valve, or any

portion on the posterior annulus of the native valve. The ventricular anchors may also help capture the native valve leaflets between the ventricular anchor and an outer surface of the expandable frame. If the prosthetic valve has ventricular wings or petals (as described below), the native valve leaflets may also be captured by the wings or petals and this may help keep the native valve leaflets out of the flow path. There may be any number of ventricular anchors, but in this example, there are three.

**[0068]** Facing radially inward toward the center of the device may be a plurality of anchor tabs 808, here mushroom head shaped tabs or T-shaped heads, which allow the prosthesis to be coupled to a delivery catheter as will be described below. The anchor tabs 808 are disposed on a portion of strut that joins two tails of Y-shaped struts 816 together. Thus, in this example there are three connection points that may be made with a delivery catheter.

**[0069]** Prosthetic valve 800 also includes arcuate struts 830 which have opposed ends which slope in opposite directions and a curved connector at the inflection point. Here, there are three arcuate struts 830 and each end of the arcuate struts is coupled to the arms of a Y-shaped strut 818 to form petals or wings. The petals or wings form a second ventricular anchor on the ventricular side of the prosthesis as well helping to capture native valve leaflets. The petals or wings may extend downward away from the prosthesis toward the ventricle during delivery and initial deployment and then the petals or wings extend radially outward and away from the anchor in the fully expanded configuration to form a flange circumferentially disposed around the expandable frame that can engage a ventricular portion of the native valve just below the annulus so that the annulus is captured between the petals or wings, and the upper rings. The upper atrial flared region and the lower ventricular wings or petals therefore provide upper and lower shoulders that may act as a clamp that can capture or sandwich the native valve annulus therebetween, providing good purchase of the tissue for anchoring the prosthesis into the native anatomy. Additionally, the ventricular wings or petals also may help capture the native valve leaflets and move them out of the flow passage to ensure optimal valve function. Here, three struts 830 are shown but any number may be used. The ventricular anchors 814 are substantially the same as previously described in Fig. 6A and may be used in

conjunction with the petals or wings to further help secure the prosthetic valve to the native valve.

**[0070]** Fig. 8B illustrates prosthetic valve 800 of Fig. 8A after shape setting and in a partially deployed configuration where the atrial end has expanded into a conical shape with the atrial diameter increasing toward the ventricle to form the cone or flared region. The expanded configuration may be a paraboloid with a concave portion facing downward toward the ventricle, but still disposed above the valve annulus 850. A delivery catheter is not shown for convenience. The petals or wings 830 extend axially downward from the expandable frame and pass through the native valve orifice through the annulus 850. The petals or wings 830 extend substantially parallel with the longitudinal axis of the prosthesis in this partially deployed configuration. A cover (not shown) similar to cover 624 in Fig. 6B may be disposed over the struts 814 and any or all portions of the prosthetic frame to form a foot which helps create the ventricular anchors. The foot may include an enlarged head region and a narrower body. Again, the enlarged head provides a larger surface area and therefore minimizes pressure applied to tissue during anchoring in order to eliminate or reduce tissue trauma. Other aspects of Fig. 8B are the same as Fig. 8A.

**[0071]** Fig. 8C shows the prosthetic valve 800 of Fig. 8B in the fully deployed configuration where the atrial cone has been inverted to now form a paraboloid with the concave portion facing upward toward the atrium but above the annulus 850. The cone can then fit into the native valve and the walls of flared cone prevent the valve from slipping through the native valve orifice. Also, the petals or wings 830 have now radially expanded outward so they are orthogonal or otherwise transverse to the longitudinal axis of the prosthesis to form a flange that can be anchored against a lower surface of the native valve on the ventricular side. Additionally, the prosthetic valve also has ventricular anchors and they are shown extending radially outward to engage with the underside of the annulus, for example on the fibrous trigones on the anterior side of the native valve or on a posterior portion of the native valve. Again, a cover like cover 624 in Fig. 6B may be disposed over the ventricular anchors 814 to form the atraumatic tip of the ventricular anchors. The cover may be Dacron, or another polymer, or any material that has the desired mechanical properties. The cover may have an enlarged head region and a thinner elongate body region. The

enlarged head region provided greater surface area in order to reduce contact pressure with tissue during anchoring in order to eliminate or reduce tissue piercing and trauma.

[0072] Fig. 8D shows the prosthetic valve 800 from Fig. 8A fully deployed in a native mitral valve MV. When fully deployed the larger diameter portion of the flare rests in the left atrium LA and prevents the prosthesis from migrating into the left ventricle LV. Ventricular anchor tabs 814 may include two anterior anchor tabs for anchoring on the fibrous trigones on an anterior portion of the native valve and a posterior anchor tab which anchors on a posterior portion such as a posterior shelf of the native valve. Ventricular wings 830 or petals are also disposed on the ventricular side to further help with anchoring on a ventricular side of the native valve. Fig. 8D is shown with the cover 860 such as Dacron or another polymer, fabric, or tissue coupled to the expandable frame. Prosthetic leaflets 862 are shown attached to the commissure posts. Anchor tabs 808 on the commissure posts are used to releasably couple the prosthesis with a delivery catheter. Here, there are three anchor tabs.

**[0073] Releasable Coupling with a Delivery Catheter**

[0074] Figs. 9A-9F illustrate a delivery catheter which may be used to carry any of the prosthetic valves disclosed herein. The delivery catheter may be releasably coupled to the prosthesis so that once the prosthesis has been correctly positioned and deployed, the prosthetic valve is released from the delivery catheter and left in place while the delivery system is removed from the patient.

[0075] Fig. 9A shows the outer surface of a delivery catheter 900 which includes an outer sheath 902 and a tapered atraumatic distal tip 904. The tapered atraumatic distal tip 904 may be removed before the prosthetic valve is inserted and expanded.

[0076] Fig. 9B shows that outer sheath 902 is generally tubular shaft with a single lumen 906 extending through the shaft. The lumen 906 is configured to house any of the prosthetic valves disclosed herein and provide a constraint that keeps the prosthetic valve in the collapsed configuration during delivery.

[0077] Fig. 9C shows the prosthesis 908 schematically disposed in lumen 906 of outer sheath 902. Prosthesis 908 may be any of the prosthetic valves disclosed herein, and is constrained in a collapsed configuration.

**[0078]** Fig. 9D shows proximal retraction of outer sheath 902 removes a constraint from prosthesis 908 and allows the prosthesis to partially self-expand but the sheath still is disposed over the portion of the prosthesis that is releasably engaged with the delivery catheter and this provides a constraint that prevents the prosthesis from inverting and fully expanding. Here, only the portions of the prosthesis which are releasably coupled to the delivery catheter are illustrated. The rest of the prosthetic valve has been omitted from Figs. 9D-9F for convenience. As outer sheath 906 is retracted proximally, the prosthesis self-expands to form the partially deployed prosthesis where a paraboloid is formed with a concave portion facing downward toward the ventricle of the patient's heart. Therefore, an inverted cone shape is formed with the small end of the cone facing toward the atrium and the large end of the cone facing downward toward the ventricle. Only the arms of the prosthesis with the connector tabs remain coupled to the delivery catheter. Examples of tabs include the mushroom head shaped tabs or T-shaped tabs previously described above. The prosthesis remains in the atrium above the native valve at this stage of delivery and expansion.

**[0079]** Fig. 9E shows that further proximal retraction of outer sheath 902 (or distal advancement of an intermediate shaft 910 disposed in the lumen 906 of outer sheath 902 allows the prosthetic valve to continue to open up and invert so that the paraboloid faces the opposite direction with the concave portion of the paraboloid facing toward the atrium. The prosthetic valve 908 remains coupled to the delivery catheter 900.

**[0080]** Fig. 9F shows release of the prosthetic valve 908 from the delivery catheter 900 once the prosthetic valve has been correctly positioned and expanded into the native valve. Here, an inner shaft 912 is slidably disposed in a lumen of intermediate shaft 910. As inner shaft 912 is advanced distally a disc or cap 914 is moved away from a hub coupled to the intermediate shaft 910. The hub includes slots 916 which capture the mushroom head or T-shaped head of the prosthesis. So, as the cap 914 moves away from the hub and slots 914, the mushroom head or T-shaped head becomes unconstrained and is free to self-expand out of the slot 914. Once out of the slot, the prosthesis 908 is then detached from the delivery catheter 900. Further details on the coupling mechanism are described below.

**[0081]** In the example of Figs. 9A-9F, there are only 3 connections between the prosthetic valve and the delivery catheter. Additional connection points may be used such as by adding tabs on the ventricular anchors as seen in Fig. 7A so that there are six connection points. Any number of connection points may be used an any combination of connectors on the commissure or on the ventricular anchors may be used. Moreover, in this example or any example where there are multiple releasable connections between the prosthesis and the delivery catheter, the connections may all be released simultaneously, individually one after another in serial fashion and independently of one another, or in desired groupings, or in stages.

**[0082]** Figs. 10A-10C show another example of a coupling mechanism that may be used to releasably couple a prosthetic valve with the delivery system. This example is similar to that shown in Figs. 9A-9F with the major difference being that the slotted region on the hub and the disc or cap are reversed. The outer sheath is omitted from Figs. 10A-10C for convenience.

**[0083]** In Fig. 10A the delivery catheter includes an inner shaft 1006 and an intermediate shaft 1004 slidably disposed over inner shaft 1006. Prosthetic valve 1002 is releasably coupled to the delivery catheter. Again, only the portions of prosthetic valve coupled to the delivery catheter are shown. The prosthetic valve 1002 may be any of the prosthetic valves disclosed herein. Also, in this view, the prosthesis is partially deployed and expanded to form the paraboloid with the concave portion facing downward toward the ventricle. The paraboloid also may be described as an inverted cone with the small end of the cone facing toward the atrium and the large end of the cone facing downward toward the ventricle.

**[0084]** In Fig. 10B further retraction of an outer sheath (not shown) allows the prosthesis to continue to expand and invert so that the prosthesis forms a cone with the larger diameter end facing toward the atrium and the smaller diameter end facing toward the ventricle. A hub 1008 with slots 1010 is coupled to the inner shaft 1006. The slots 1010 are sized to receive the T-shaped heads or mushroom heads on the prosthesis and hold them when the disc or cap 1012 is apposed with the hub 1008. Disc or cap 1012 is coupled to intermediate shaft 1004.

**[0085]** In Fig. 10C distal advancement of inner shaft 1006 moves hub 1008 away from cap or disc 1012 exposing slots 1010 and allowing the mushroom head or T-shaped heads of the prosthesis to release from the delivery catheter. Or intermediate shaft 1004 may be retracted proximally to separate the disc or cap  
5 from the hub, or a combination of proximal retraction of intermediate shaft 1004 and distal advancement inner shaft 1006 may be used to separate the two and release the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter.

**[0086]** In the example of Figs. 10A-10C, there are only 3 connections between the prosthetic valve and the delivery catheter. Additional connection  
10 points may be used such as by adding tabs on the ventricular anchors as seen in Fig. 7A so that there are six connection points. Any number of connection points may be used an any combination of connectors on the commissure or on the ventricular anchors may be used.

**[0087]** Fig. 11 shows a side view of the releasable connection between a  
15 prosthetic valve and a delivery catheter and highlights an example of a locking mechanism that allows the prosthetic valve to be releasably coupled with the delivery catheter.

**[0088]** The delivery catheter 1100 includes an outer sheath 1102 slidably disposed over an intermediate shaft 1104 which is slidably disposed over an  
20 inner shaft 1106. All three shafts may move proximally or distally relative to one another. The outer sheath 1102 includes a lumen that houses a prosthetic valve 1116. The prosthetic valve 1116 may be any of the prosthetic valves disclosed herein. This figure only shows the portions of the prosthetic valve that are releasably coupled to the delivery catheter. The rest of the valve has been  
25 omitted for convenience. A hub 1108 with slots 1110 is coupled to the intermediate shaft. A cap or disc 1112 is coupled to the inner shaft 1106. Tabs 1114 such as mushroom heads or T-shaped heads may fit in the slots 1110 in the hub and when the cap 1112 is apposed with the hub, the tabs 1114 are captured and thus the prosthetic valve is coupled to the delivery catheter. Once the  
30 prosthetic valve is fully deployed and positioned, the inner shaft 1106 may be moved relative to the intermediate shaft 1104 so the cap is moved away from the hub, thereby allowing the tabs 1114 to release from the slots 1110 and decouple the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter.

[0089] Figs. 12A-12B illustrate another example of a locking mechanism for releasably coupling a prosthetic valve with a delivery catheter.

[0090] Fig. 12A shows delivery catheter 1200 which includes an outer sheath (not illustrated) for housing the prosthetic valve, an intermediate shaft 1202  
5 slidably disposed in the outer sheath, and an inner shaft 1210 slidably disposed in the intermediate shaft 1202. A cap 1206 is coupled to the intermediate shaft 1202 and a hub 1208 has pins 1212 extending proximally from the hub and parallel with the longitudinal axis of the delivery catheter 1200. Here, only the arms or portions of the prosthetic valve 1204 that are releasably coupled with the  
10 delivery catheter are shown. The prosthetic valve 1204 may be any of the examples disclosed herein, and includes tabs 1214 with an aperture through the tip of the tab. The pins 1212 may be disposed in the apertures to releasably couple the prosthetic valve with the delivery catheter when the cap is apposed with the pins.

[0091] Fig. 12B shows release of the prosthetic valve 1204 from the delivery catheter 1200. Here, intermediate shaft 1202 is retracted proximally or inner shaft 1210 is advanced distally, or a combination of both proximal and distal motion of shafts 1202, 1210 move the cap 1206 away from the pins 1212  
15 allowing the apertures 1214 in the connector tabs on the prosthetic valve 1204 to slide off the pins thereby decoupling the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter.  
20

[0092] In any of the examples of locking mechanisms for coupling and decoupling the prosthesis from the delivery catheter, it may be desirable to recapture the prosthetic valve. This may be accomplished any time up until the  
25 prosthetic valve is released from the delivery catheter. Thus, if the prosthesis requires repositioning or for some other reason the physician decides not to implant the prosthesis, the operator may allow the prosthesis to return to its unbiased shape of being concave facing downstream and the prosthesis may be resheathed and constrained in its collapsed configuration. Once it is repositioned  
30 or a decision is made to deploy the prosthesis, the deployment procedure may be recommenced.

[0093] **Delivery Method**

[0094] Figs. 13A-13D illustrate an example of a method of delivering a prosthetic valve to a mitral valve in a patient.



[0095] In Fig. 13A, a sheath 1302 is introduced into the patient's heart using techniques known in the art such as percutaneously through a vein in the groin or via a cutdown, and over a guidewire. The sheath 1302 is advanced transseptally across the septal wall from the right atrium RA to the left atrium LA. A delivery catheter 1304 carrying a prosthetic valve 1306 such as any of the prosthetic valves described herein, is advanced through the sheath 1302 into the left atrium. The distal tip of the delivery catheter is positioned or steered so that it is adjacent the native mitral valve MV. The sheath may be proximally retracted or the delivery catheter advanced distally past the sheath to partially expose the prosthetic valve 1306.

[0096] Fig. 13B the sheath is removed from the prosthetic valve 1306 thereby removing a constraint and allowing the prosthetic valve 1306 to expand into an intermediate configuration. The intermediate configuration is a cone shape or paraboloid with the concave surface facing downward toward the ventricle. The small diameter portion of the cone is facing the left atrium and the larger diameter portion of the cone faces the ventricle. The prosthetic valve is still coupled to the delivery catheter and disposed in the left atrium LA above the mitral valve MV.

[0097] In Fig. 13C further expansion of the prosthetic valve 1306 and optionally with distal pressure applied to the prosthesis against the mitral valve MV, the prosthesis 1306 inverts so that the cone now has its large diameter portion facing the left atrium LA and the smaller diameter portion faces toward the left ventricle LV. The cone may be a paraboloid shape with the concave portion facing toward the left atrium LA and the convex portion facing toward the left ventricle. The ventricular anchor tabs also expand radially outward to engage a ventricular portion of the native valve. For example, the prosthetic valve may have two anterior ventricular anchors 1308 that engage the fibrous trigones on the anterior portion of the native mitral valve and a posterior ventricular anchor 1310 that engages a posterior portion of the native valve on the ventricular side. If the posterior portion has an annular posterior shelf region, the posterior ventricular anchor may land there.

[0098] In Fig. 13D the prosthetic valve 1306 is fully deployed and anchored into the native valve and the delivery catheter and sheath have been removed from the patient.

**[0099]** Fig. 14 shows a prosthetic valve 1402 disposed in a native mitral valve MV. When fully deployed the larger diameter portion of the cone rests in the left atrium LA and prevents the prosthesis from migrating into the left ventricle. Ventricular anchor tabs may include two anterior anchor tabs 1406 for anchoring on the fibrous trigones on an anterior portion of the native valve and a posterior anchor tab 1404 which anchors on a posterior portion such as a posterior shelf of the native valve. Fig. 14 is shown without a cover and without the prosthetic leaflets in order to show the struts of the ventricular anchor tabs 1404, 1406 and the commissure tabs 1408. In this example all three ventricular anchors and all three commissure tabs include anchor tabs for releasable coupling with a delivery catheter such as those previously described.

**[00100]** Figs. 15A-15D illustrate another example of deployment of a prosthetic valve such as the example in Figs. 8A-8C.

**[00101]** In Fig. 15A, a sheath 1502 is introduced into the patient's heart using techniques known in the art such as percutaneously through a vein in the groin or via a cutdown, and over a guidewire. The sheath 1502 is advanced transeptally across the septal wall from the right atrium RA to the left atrium LA. A delivery catheter 1504 carrying a prosthetic valve 1506 such as the valve in Figs. 8A-8C is advanced through the sheath 1502 into the left atrium. The distal tip of the delivery catheter is positioned or steered so that it is adjacent the native mitral valve MV. The sheath may be proximally retracted, or the delivery catheter advanced distally past the sheath to partially expose the prosthetic valve 1506.

**[00102]** Fig. 15B the sheath is removed from the prosthetic valve 1506 thereby removing a constraint and allowing the prosthetic valve 1506 to expand into an intermediate configuration. The intermediate configuration is a cone shape or paraboloid with the concave surface facing downward toward the ventricle. The small diameter portion of the cone is facing the left atrium and the larger diameter portion of the cone faces the ventricle. The prosthetic valve is still coupled to the delivery catheter and disposed in the left atrium LA above the mitral valve MV. Wings or petals 1508 extend axially downward from prosthetic valve 1506 and may be substantially parallel with the longitudinal axis of the prosthetic valve. The wings or petals pass through the orifice of the native valve.

**[00103]** In Fig. 15C further expansion of the prosthetic valve 1506 and optionally with distal pressure applied to the prosthesis against the mitral valve MV, the prosthesis 1506 inverts so that the cone now has its large diameter portion facing the left atrium LA and the smaller diameter portion faces toward the left ventricle LV. The cone may be a paraboloid shape with the concave portion facing toward the left atrium LA and the convex portion facing toward the left ventricle. The ventricular anchor tabs if present, also expand radially outward to engage a ventricular portion of the native valve. For example, the prosthetic valve may have two anterior ventricular anchors that engage the fibrous trigones on the anterior portion of the native mitral valve and a posterior ventricular anchor that engages a posterior portion of the native valve on the ventricular side. If the posterior portion has an annular posterior shelf region, the posterior ventricular anchor may land there. The wings or petals 1508 expand radially outward so they are perpendicular or otherwise transverse to the longitudinal axis of the prosthesis to form a lower flange that can engage the bottom of the mitral valve on the ventricular surface to further anchor the device and also to help capture the native leaflets.

**[00104]** In Fig. 15D the prosthetic valve 1506 is fully deployed and anchored into the native valve and the delivery catheter and sheath have been removed from the patient.

**[00105] Covering**

**[00106]** Many of the figures illustrate only the expandable prosthetic valve frame without the prosthetic valve leaflets attached and also without a cover attached to the frame. However, as discussed above, a cover such as tissue, a polymer or fabric may be applied to the ventricular anchors to help form a foot that can engage tissue in the native valve without piercing or causing trauma to the tissue.

**[00107]** Additionally, in any of the examples disclosed herein, a cover may be applied to all of the frame or portions of the frame. The cover may be a fabric such as Dacron, or tissue such as pericardial tissue, or any other biocompatible material. The cover may be applied to the frame to prevent perivalvar leakage around the frame, as well as promoting tissue ingrowth to help further anchor and secure the prosthesis to the native anatomy. For example, the cover may be applied to the conical flange that rests against the atrial floor, or it may be

applied to the ventricular flange that rests against the ventricular portion of the annulus, or the cover may be applied to both. The entire frame maybe covered, or only portions covered.

**[00108]** Also, as discussed, the examples generally do not illustrate the  
5 prosthetic valve leaflets attached to the prosthetic valve frame for convenience. However, prosthetic valve leaflets are known in the art and commonly two or three prosthetic leaflets may be applied to the frame to form either a bicuspid or tricuspid prosthetic valve. Of course, any number of leaflets may be used such as a single prosthetic leaflet, or four leaflets or more than four leaflets. The  
10 prosthetic valve leaflets may be tissue such as pericardial tissue, or they me fabric, a polymer, or other materials known in the art.

15

#### NOTES AND EXAMPLES

**[00109]** The following, non-limiting examples, detail certain aspects of the present subject matter to solve the challenges and provide the benefits discussed herein, among others.

**[00110]** In Example 1 a low-profile prosthetic valve for treating a native valve  
20 in a patient comprises: a radially expandable frame having an expanded configuration, a collapsed configuration, an atrial end and a ventricular end, wherein in the collapsed configuration the expandable frame is sized and shaped for minimally invasive delivery to the native valve, wherein in the expanded configuration the expandable frame is configured to engage the native valve,  
25 wherein the atrial end forms a flared shape in the expanded configuration, and is configured to engage an atrial surface of the native valve, wherein the flared shape flares downward toward a ventricle of the native valve when initially expanded followed by inversion of the flared shape to form a tapered shape tapering toward the ventricle and flaring toward an atrium of the native valve  
30 when fully expanded; and a plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets having a free end and an opposite end coupled to an inner portion of the expandable frame, an open configuration and closed configuration, wherein the open configuration the free ends of the plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets are disposed away from one another relative thereby forming an aperture through which fluid flows in an

antegrade direction, and wherein in the closed configuration the free ends are disposed closer together than in the open configuration thereby substantially closing the aperture and preventing the fluid from flowing therethrough in a retrograde direction.

5 [00111] Example 2 is the prosthetic valve of Example 1, further comprising a plurality of commissure posts each having a free end and an opposite end, the opposite end coupled to the expandable frame, the free end facing the ventricle when the expandable frame is in the expanded configuration, and wherein the plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets are coupled to the plurality of commissure  
10 posts.

[00112] Example 3 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-2, wherein the free end comprises a plurality of apertures extending therethrough, the plurality of apertures sized to receive a suture filament that secures the plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets to the plurality of commissure posts.

15 [00113] Example 4 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-3, wherein the plurality of commissure posts each have a locking tab coupled to the free end, the locking tab configured to releasably couple the prosthetic valve with a delivery catheter.

[00114] Example 5 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-4, further  
20 comprising a plurality of ventricular anchors coupled to the ventricular end of the expandable frame, the ventricular anchors extending radially outward from the expandable frame in the expanded configuration, and configured to engage a ventricular side of the native valve.

[00115] Example 6 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-5, wherein at  
25 least one of the plurality of ventricular anchors and at least one of the plurality of commissure posts are disposed in a common closed cell in the expandable frame that is bounded by a plurality of struts.

[00116] Example 7 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-6, wherein the  
30 plurality of ventricular anchors each comprise a locking tab coupled to an inferior portion of the ventricular anchor, the locking tab on the ventricular anchor configured to releasably couple the prosthetic valve with a delivery catheter.

[00117] Example 8 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-7, wherein the plurality of ventricular anchors comprise an anterior ventricular anchor

configured to engage a fibrous trigone on an anterior portion of a native mitral valve in the native heart, and a posterior ventricular anchor configured to engage a posterior portion of an annulus of the mitral valve or a posterior ventricular portion of the native valve.

5 [00118] Example 9 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-8, wherein the plurality of ventricular anchors comprise a cover element disposed over at least two struts coupled to the expandable frame.

[00119] Example 10 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-9, wherein the plurality of ventricular anchors comprise a V-shaped strut coupled to the  
10 expandable frame, wherein an apex of the V-shaped strut is configured to engage tissue, the prosthetic valve further comprising a cover element disposed over the V-shaped strut.

[00120] Example 11 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-10, wherein the expandable frame comprises a plurality of annular rings coupled together to  
15 form a paraboloidal shape.

[00121] Example 12 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-11, wherein the plurality of annular rings comprises a plurality of concentric rings having decreasing diameter coupled together.

[00122] Example 13 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-12, wherein  
20 adjacent annular rings are coupled together to form a plurality of closed cells extending circumferentially around the expandable frame.

[00123] Example 14 is the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-13, further comprising a plurality of ventricular wings on the ventricular end, wherein the plurality of ventricular wings has an expanded configuration and a collapsed  
25 configuration, wherein in the collapsed configuration the plurality of ventricular wings are substantially parallel with a longitudinal axis of the prosthetic valve, and wherein the expanded configuration the plurality of ventricular wings extend radially outward from the longitudinal axis to form a flange configured to engage a ventricular surface of the native valve.

30 [00124] Example 15 is a low-profile prosthetic valve system for treating a native valve in a patient, said system comprising: the prosthetic valve of any of Examples 1-14; and a delivery catheter releasably coupled to the prosthetic valve, the delivery catheter configured to deliver the prosthetic valve to the native valve.

[00125] Example 16 is the system of Example 15, wherein the delivery catheter comprises a locking element for releasably engaging the prosthetic valve.

5 [00126] Example 17 is a method for delivering a prosthetic valve to a native valve in a heart of a patient, said method comprising: providing a delivery catheter carrying the prosthetic valve; positioning the prosthetic valve adjacent the native valve; partially deploying the prosthetic valve so the prosthetic valve forms a flared shape disposed above the native valve and flaring toward a ventricle of the heart; inverting the flared shape so the initial flared shape  
10 becomes a tapered shape disposed above the native valve and tapering toward the ventricle; radially expanding a plurality of ventricular anchors or ventricular wings on a ventricular end of the prosthetic valve to engage a ventricular surface of the native valve; and releasing the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter.

15 [00127] Example 18 is the method of Example 17, wherein radially expanding the plurality of ventricular anchors or ventricular wings comprises anchoring at least some of the plurality of ventricular anchors on a fibrous trigone of the native valve or a posterior ventricular portion of the native valve.

[00128] Example 19 is the method of any of Examples 17-18, wherein radially expanding the plurality of ventricular anchors or ventricular wings comprises  
20 radially expanding a plurality of ventricular wings from a position substantially parallel with a longitudinal axis of the prosthetic valve to a position extending radially outward from the longitudinal axis, and engaging the plurality of ventricular wings with a ventricular surface of the native valve.

[00129] Example 20 is the method of any of Examples 17-19, further  
25 comprising reducing or eliminating regurgitation across the prosthetic valve.

[00130] Example 21 is the method of any of Examples 17-20, wherein the native valve is a mitral valve.

[00131] Example 22 is the method of any of Examples 17-21, wherein  
30 releasing the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter comprises disengaging a plurality of commissure posts on the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter.

[00132] Example 23 is the method of any of Examples 17-22, wherein releasing the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter comprises disengaging a plurality of locking tabs on the plurality of ventricular anchors from the delivery catheter.

**[00133]** In Example 24, the apparatuses or methods of any one or any combination of Examples 1 – 23 can optionally be configured such that all elements or options recited are available to use or select from.

**[00134]** The above detailed description includes references to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of the detailed description. The drawings show, by way of illustration, specific embodiments in which the invention can be practiced. These embodiments are also referred to herein as “examples.” Such examples can include elements in addition to those shown or described. However, the present inventors also contemplate examples in which only those elements shown or described are provided. Moreover, the present inventors also contemplate examples using any combination or permutation of those elements shown or described (or one or more aspects thereof), either with respect to a particular example (or one or more aspects thereof), or with respect to other examples (or one or more aspects thereof) shown or described herein.

**[00135]** In the event of inconsistent usages between this document and any documents so incorporated by reference, the usage in this document controls.

**[00136]** In this document, the terms “a” or “an” are used, as is common in patent documents, to include one or more than one, independent of any other instances or usages of “at least one” or “one or more.” In this document, the term “or” is used to refer to a nonexclusive or, such that “A or B” includes “A but not B,” “B but not A,” and “A and B,” unless otherwise indicated. In this document, the terms “including” and “in which” are used as the plain-English equivalents of the respective terms “comprising” and “wherein.” Also, in the following claims, the terms “including” and “comprising” are open-ended, that is, a system, device, article, composition, formulation, or process that includes elements in addition to those listed after such a term in a claim are still deemed to fall within the scope of that claim. Moreover, in the following claims, the terms “first,” “second,” and “third,” etc. are used merely as labels, and are not intended to impose numerical requirements on their objects.

**[00137]** The above description is intended to be illustrative, and not restrictive. For example, the above-described examples (or one or more aspects thereof) may be used in combination with each other. Other embodiments can be used, such as by one of ordinary skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. The Abstract is provided to allow the reader to quickly ascertain the nature of the



technical disclosure. It is submitted with the understanding that it will not be used to interpret or limit the scope or meaning of the claims. Also, in the above Detailed Description, various features may be grouped together to streamline the disclosure. This should not be interpreted as intending that an unclaimed  
5 disclosed feature is essential to any claim. Rather, inventive subject matter may lie in less than all features of a particular disclosed embodiment. Thus, the following claims are hereby incorporated into the Detailed Description as examples or embodiments, with each claim standing on its own as a separate embodiment, and it is contemplated that such embodiments can be combined  
10 with each other in various combinations or permutations. The scope of the invention should be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

## CLAIMS:

1. A low-profile prosthetic valve for treating a native valve in a patient, said valve comprising:

5 a radially expandable frame having an expanded configuration, a collapsed configuration, an atrial end and a ventricular end,

wherein in the collapsed configuration the expandable frame is sized and shaped for minimally invasive delivery to the native valve,

wherein in the expanded configuration the expandable frame is configured to engage the native valve,

10 wherein the atrial end forms a flared shape in the expanded configuration, and configured to engage an atrial surface of the native valve,

wherein the flared shape flares downward toward a ventricle of the native valve when initially expanded followed by inversion of the flared shape to form a tapered shape tapering toward the ventricle and flaring toward an atrium of the native valve when fully expanded;

and

a plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets having a free end and an opposite end coupled to an inner portion of the expandable frame, an open configuration and closed configuration,

20 wherein the open configuration the free ends of the plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets are disposed away from one another relative thereby forming an aperture through which fluid flows in an antegrade direction, and

wherein in the closed configuration the free ends are disposed closer together than in the open configuration thereby substantially closing the aperture and preventing the fluid from flowing therethrough in a retrograde direction.

2. The prosthetic valve of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of commissure posts each having a free end and an opposite end, the opposite end coupled to the expandable frame, the free end facing the ventricle when the expandable frame is in the expanded configuration, and wherein the plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets are coupled to the plurality of commissure posts.

3. The prosthetic valve of claim 2, wherein the free end comprises a plurality of apertures extending therethrough, the plurality of apertures sized to

receive a suture filament that secures the plurality of prosthetic valve leaflets to the plurality of commissure posts.

4. The prosthetic valve of claim 2, wherein the plurality of commissure posts each have a locking tab coupled to the free end, the locking tab configured  
5 to releasably couple the prosthetic valve with a delivery catheter.

5. The prosthetic valve of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of ventricular anchors coupled to the ventricular end of the expandable frame, the ventricular anchors extending radially outward from the expandable frame in the expanded configuration, and configured to engage a ventricular side of the native  
10 valve.

6. The prosthetic valve of claim 5, wherein at least one of the plurality of ventricular anchors and at least one of the plurality of commissure posts are disposed in a common closed cell in the expandable frame that is bounded by a plurality of struts.

7. The prosthetic valve of claim 5, wherein the plurality of ventricular anchors each comprise a locking tab coupled to an inferior portion of the ventricular anchor, the locking tab on the ventricular anchor configured to  
15 releasably couple the prosthetic valve with a delivery catheter.

8. The prosthetic valve of claim 5, wherein the plurality of ventricular  
20 anchors comprise an anterior ventricular anchor configured to engage a fibrous trigone on an anterior portion of a native mitral valve in the native heart, and a posterior ventricular anchor configured to engage a posterior portion of an annulus of the mitral valve or a posterior ventricular portion of the native valve.

9. The prosthetic valve of claim 5, wherein the plurality of ventricular  
25 anchors comprise a cover element disposed over at least two struts coupled to the expandable frame.

10. The prosthetic valve of claim 5, wherein the plurality of ventricular anchors comprise a V-shaped strut coupled to the expandable frame, wherein an apex of the V-shaped strut is configured to engage tissue, the prosthetic valve  
30 further comprising a cover element disposed over the V-shaped strut.

11. The prosthetic valve of claim 1, wherein the expandable frame comprises a plurality of annular rings coupled together to form a paraboloidal shape.

12. The prosthetic valve of claim 11, wherein the plurality of annular rings comprises a plurality of concentric rings having decreasing diameter coupled  
5 together.

13. The prosthetic valve of claim 11, wherein adjacent annular rings are coupled together to form a plurality of closed cells extending circumferentially around the expandable frame.

14. The prosthetic valve of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of  
10 ventricular wings on the ventricular end, wherein the plurality of ventricular wings has an expanded configuration and a collapsed configuration,  
wherein in the collapsed configuration the plurality of ventricular wings is substantially parallel with a longitudinal axis of the prosthetic valve, and  
wherein the expanded configuration the plurality of ventricular wings  
15 extends radially outward from the longitudinal axis to form a flange configured to engage a ventricular surface of the native valve.

15. A low-profile prosthetic valve system for treating a native valve in a patient, said system comprising:

the prosthetic valve of claim 1; and  
20 a delivery catheter releasably coupled to the prosthetic valve, the delivery catheter configured to deliver the prosthetic valve to the native valve.

16. The system of claim 15, wherein the delivery catheter comprises a locking element for releasably engaging the prosthetic valve.

17. A method for delivering a prosthetic valve to a native valve in a heart of  
25 a patient, said method comprising:

providing a delivery catheter carrying the prosthetic valve;  
positioning the prosthetic valve adjacent the native valve;  
partially deploying the prosthetic valve so the prosthetic valve forms a flared shape disposed above the native valve and flaring toward a ventricle of the  
30 heart;

inverting the flared shape so the initial flared shape becomes a tapered shape disposed above the native valve and tapering toward the ventricle;

radially expanding a plurality of ventricular anchors or ventricular wings on a ventricular end of the prosthetic valve to engage a ventricular surface of the native valve; and

releasing the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein radially expanding the plurality of ventricular anchors or ventricular wings comprises anchoring at least some of the plurality of ventricular anchors on a fibrous trigone of the native valve or a posterior ventricular portion of the native valve.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein radially expanding the plurality of ventricular anchors or ventricular wings comprises radially expanding a plurality of ventricular wings from a position substantially parallel with a longitudinal axis of the prosthetic valve to a position extending radially outward from the longitudinal axis, and engaging the plurality of ventricular wings with a ventricular surface of the native valve.

20. The method of claim 17, further comprising reducing or eliminating regurgitation across the prosthetic valve.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein the native valve is a mitral valve.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein releasing the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter comprises disengaging a plurality of commissure posts on the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter.

23. The method of claim 17, wherein releasing the prosthetic valve from the delivery catheter comprises disengaging a plurality of locking tabs on the plurality of ventricular anchors from the delivery catheter.

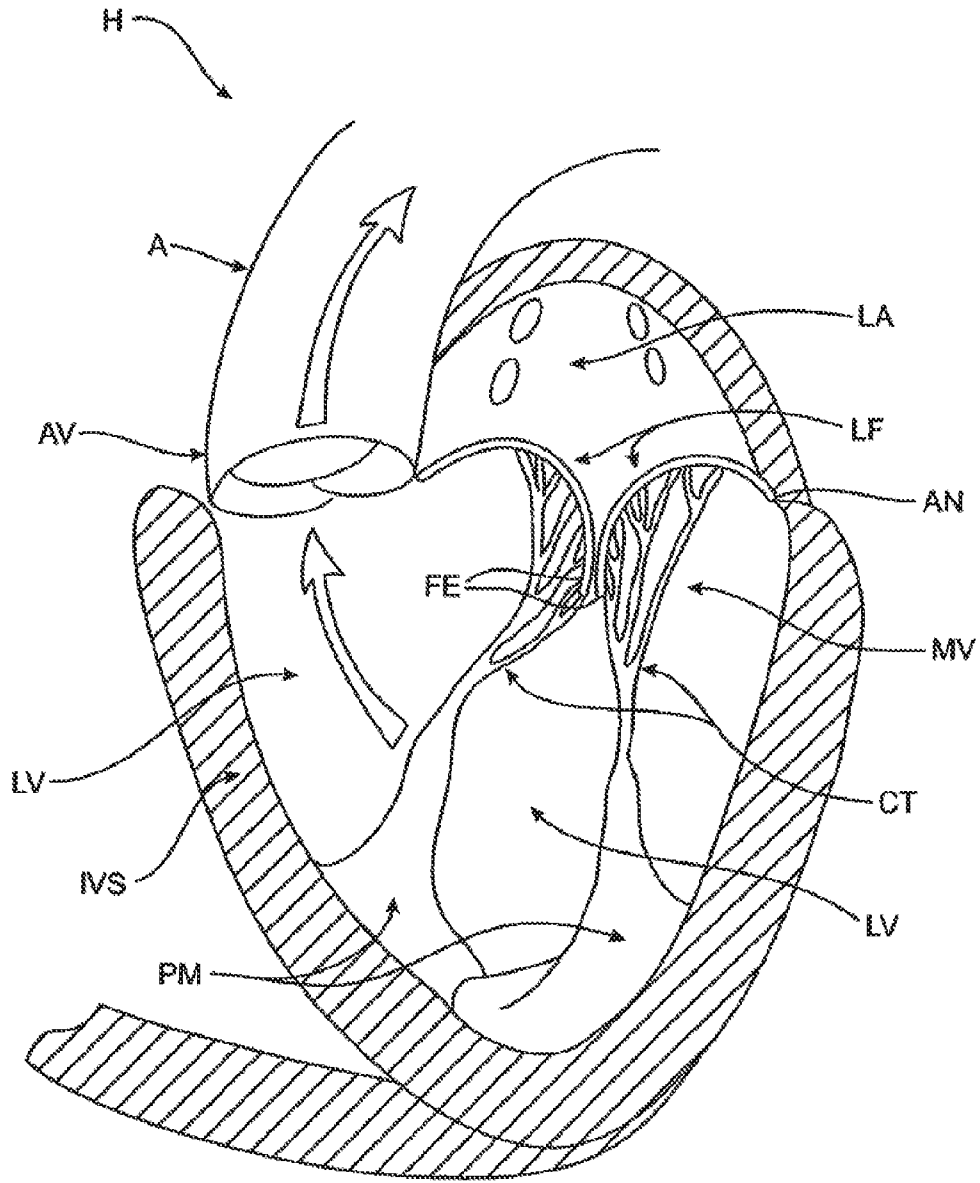


FIG. 1

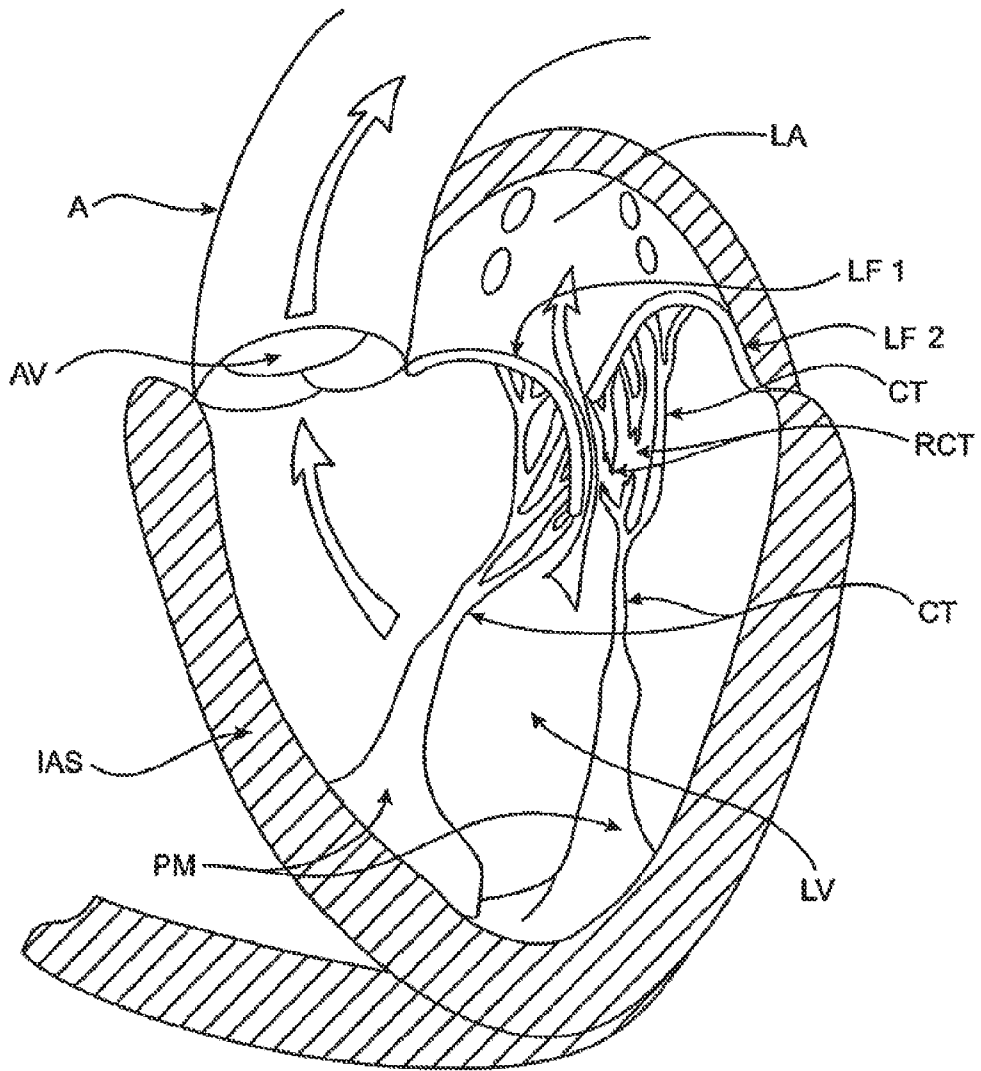


FIG. 2

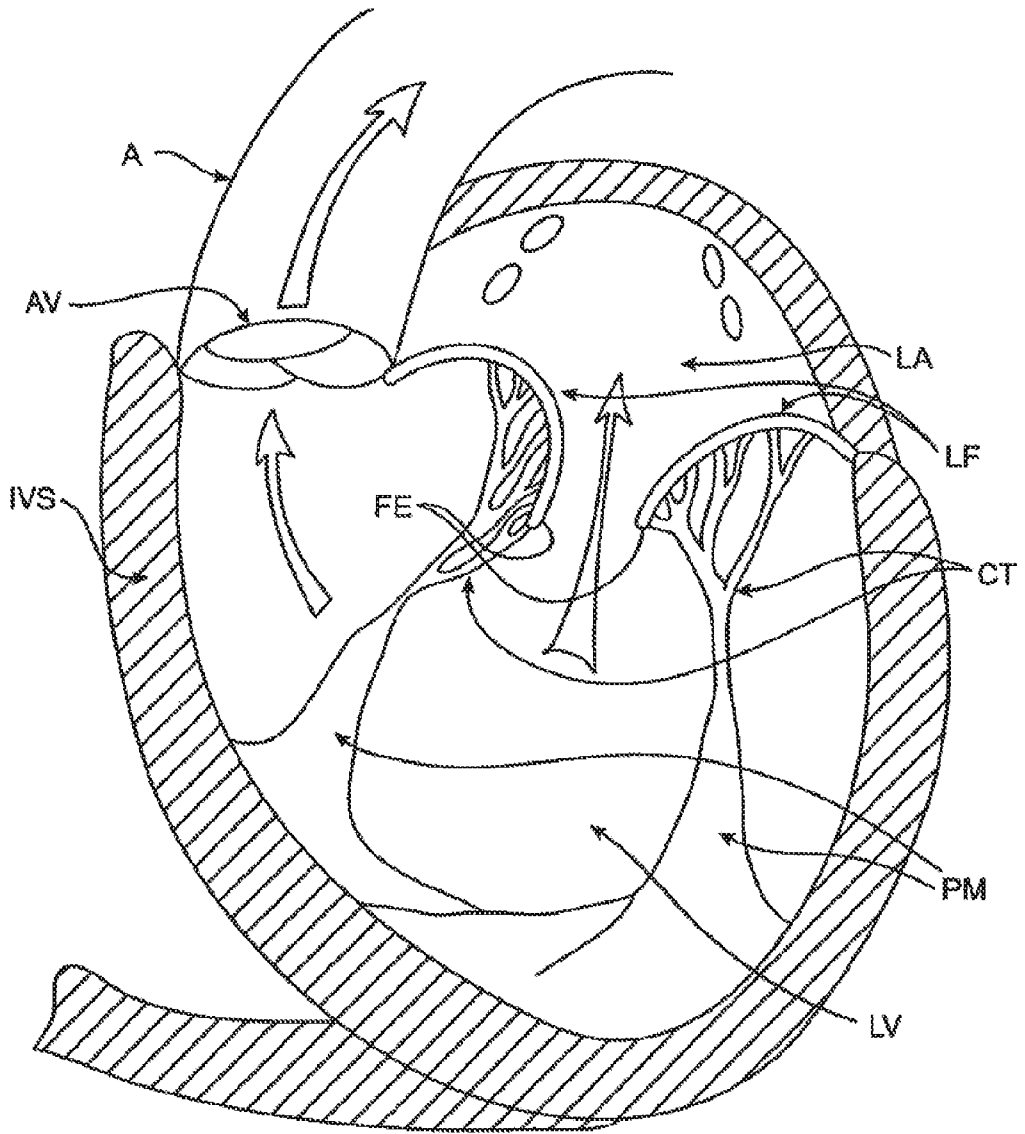


FIG. 3A



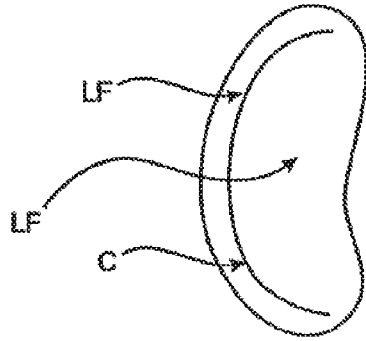


FIG. 3B

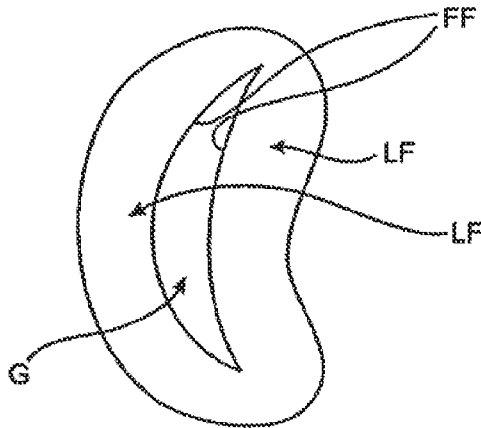


FIG. 3C

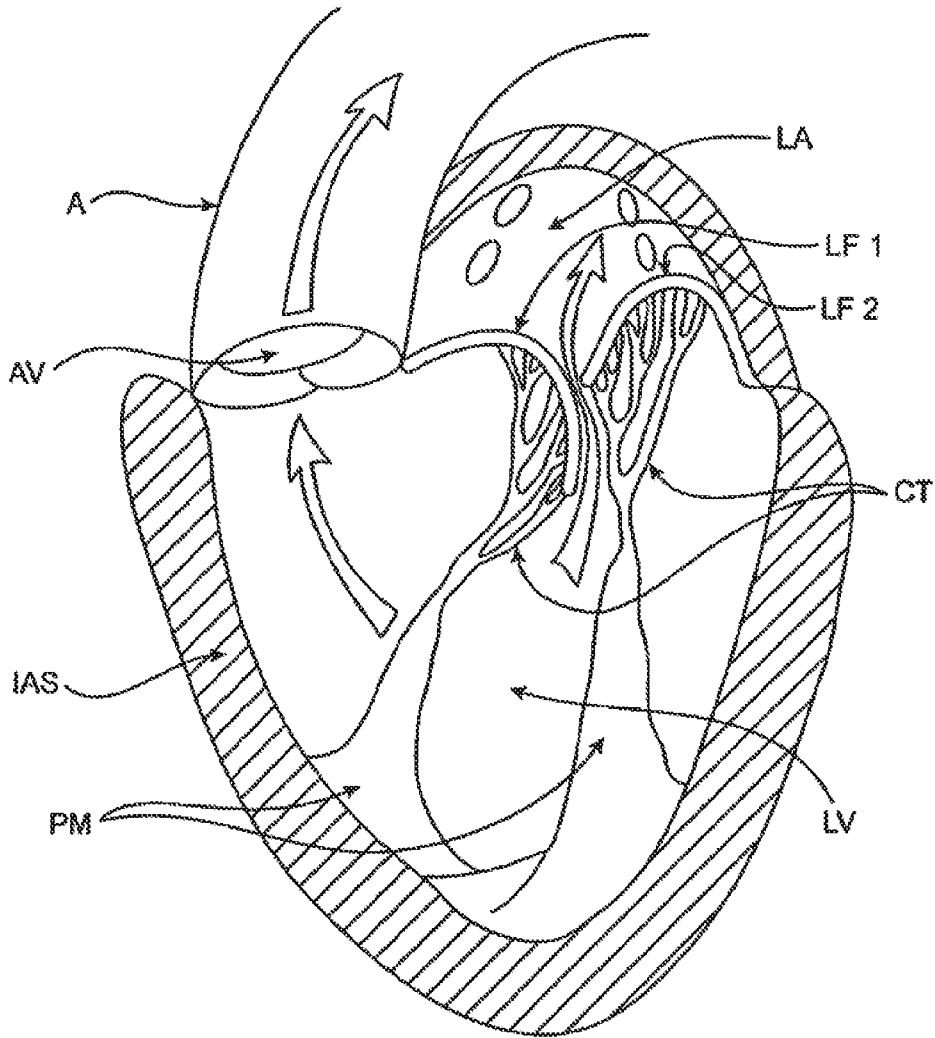


FIG. 4



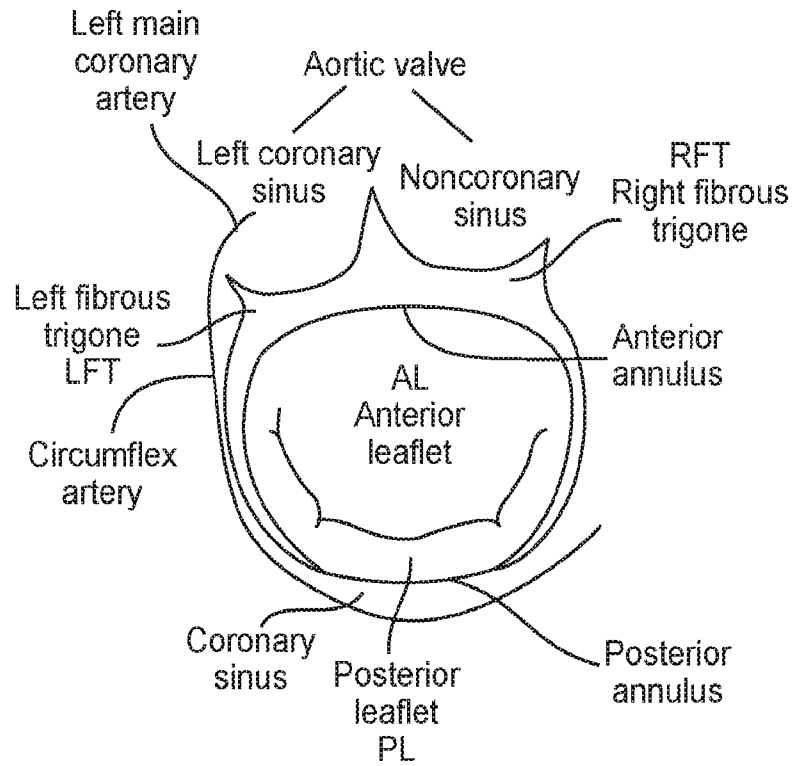


FIG. 5B

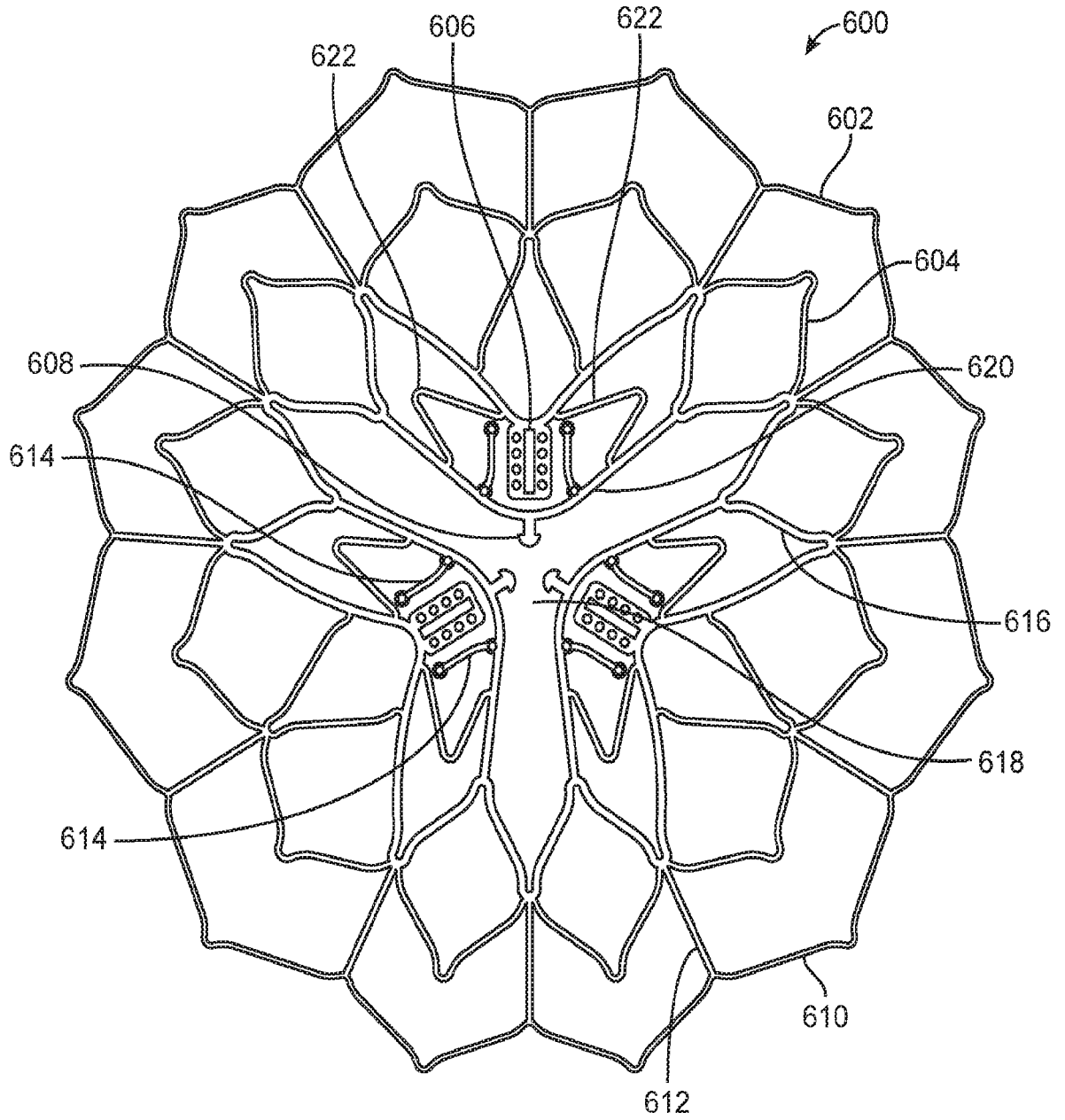


FIG. 6A

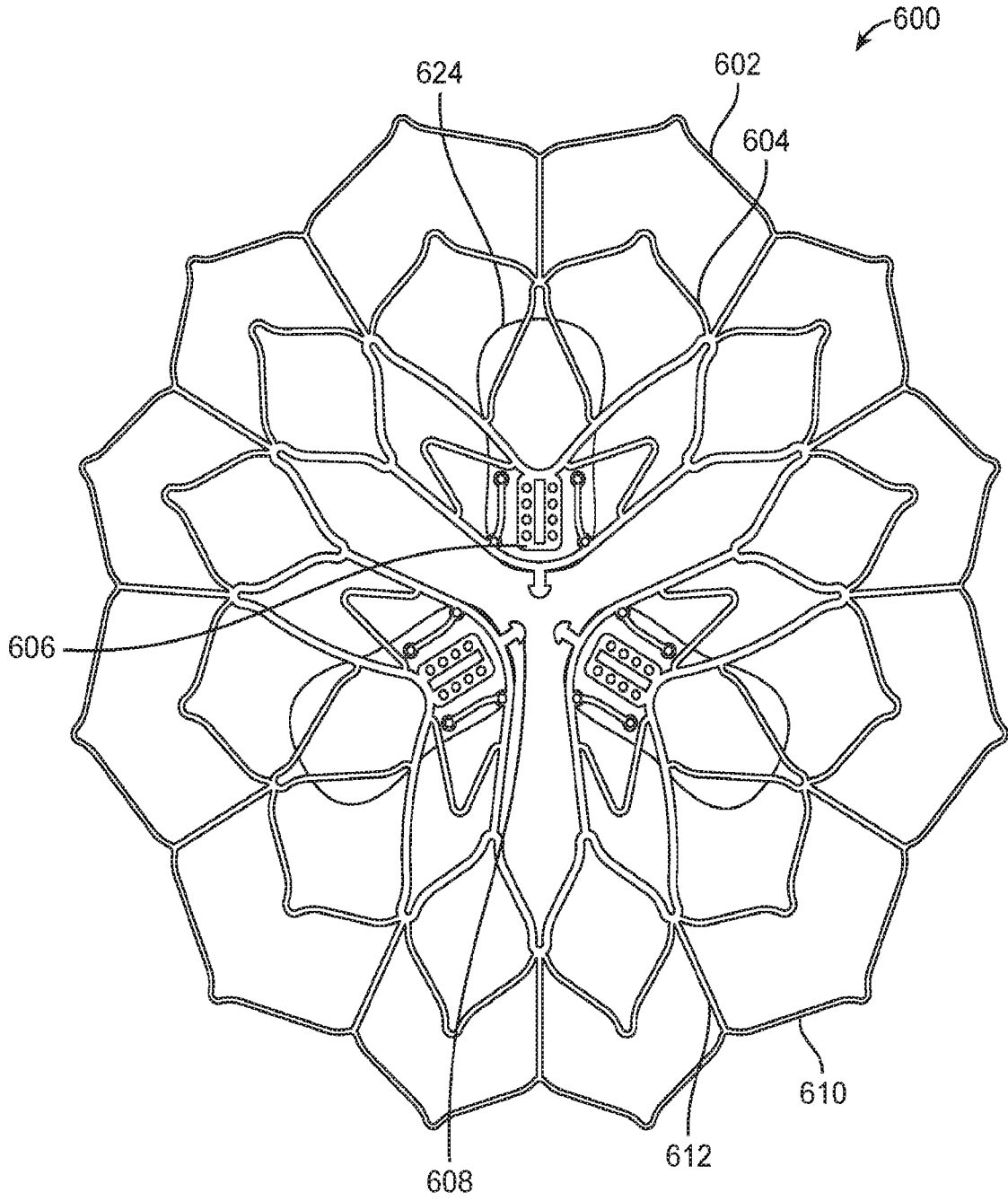


FIG. 6B

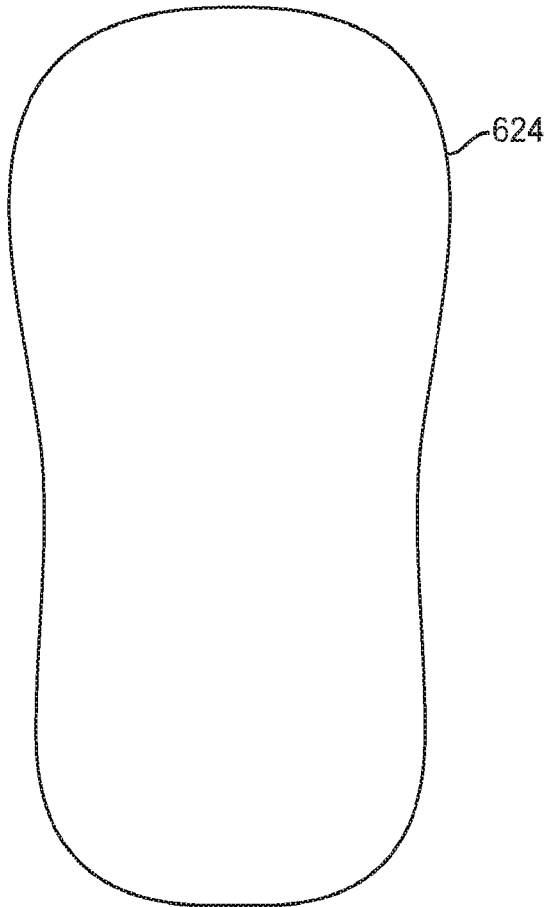


FIG. 6C

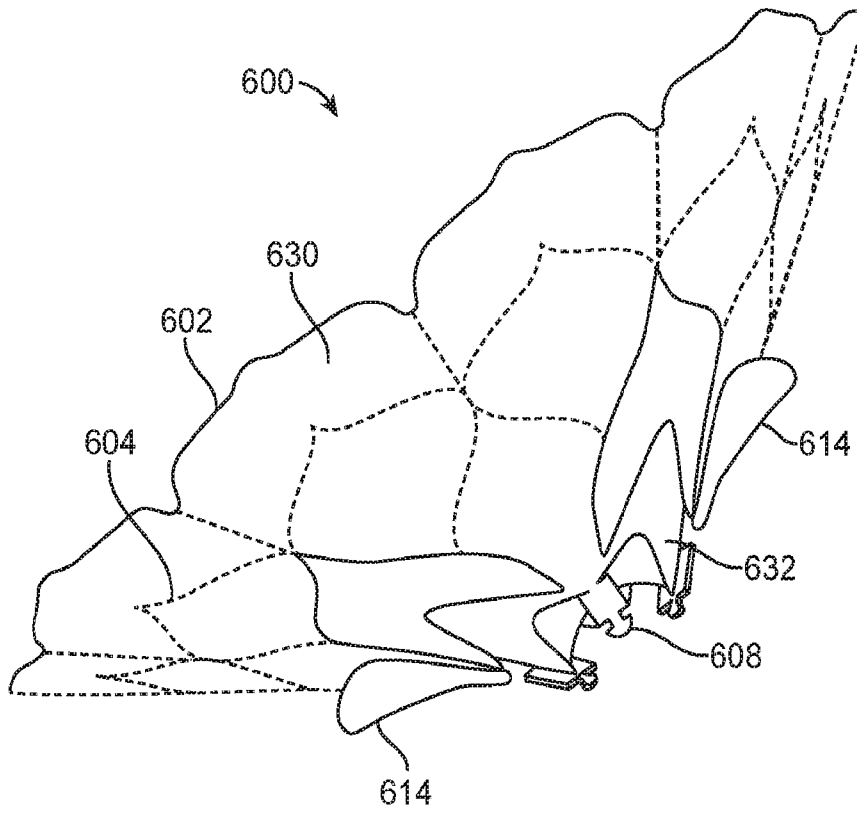


FIG. 6D



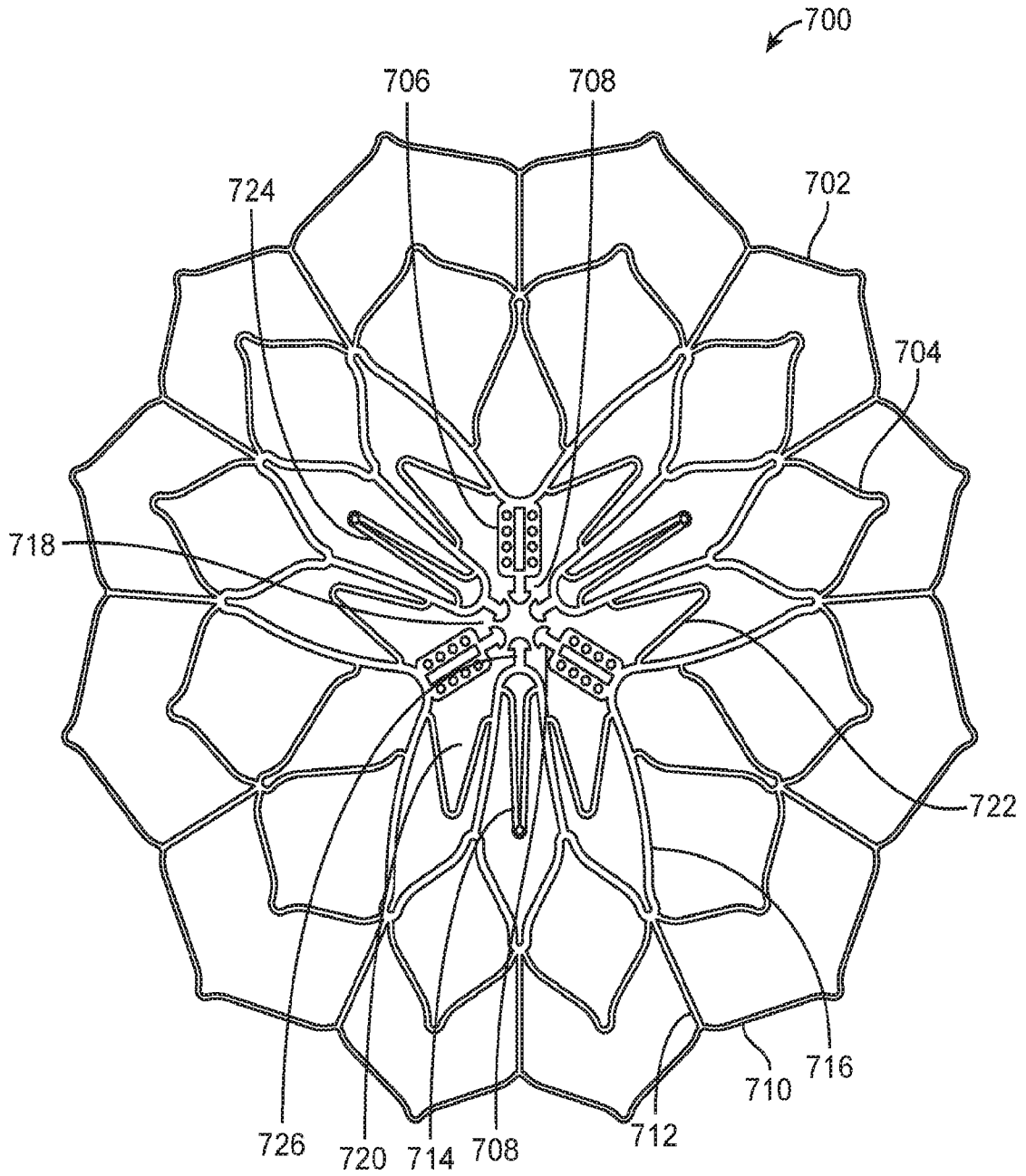


FIG. 7A

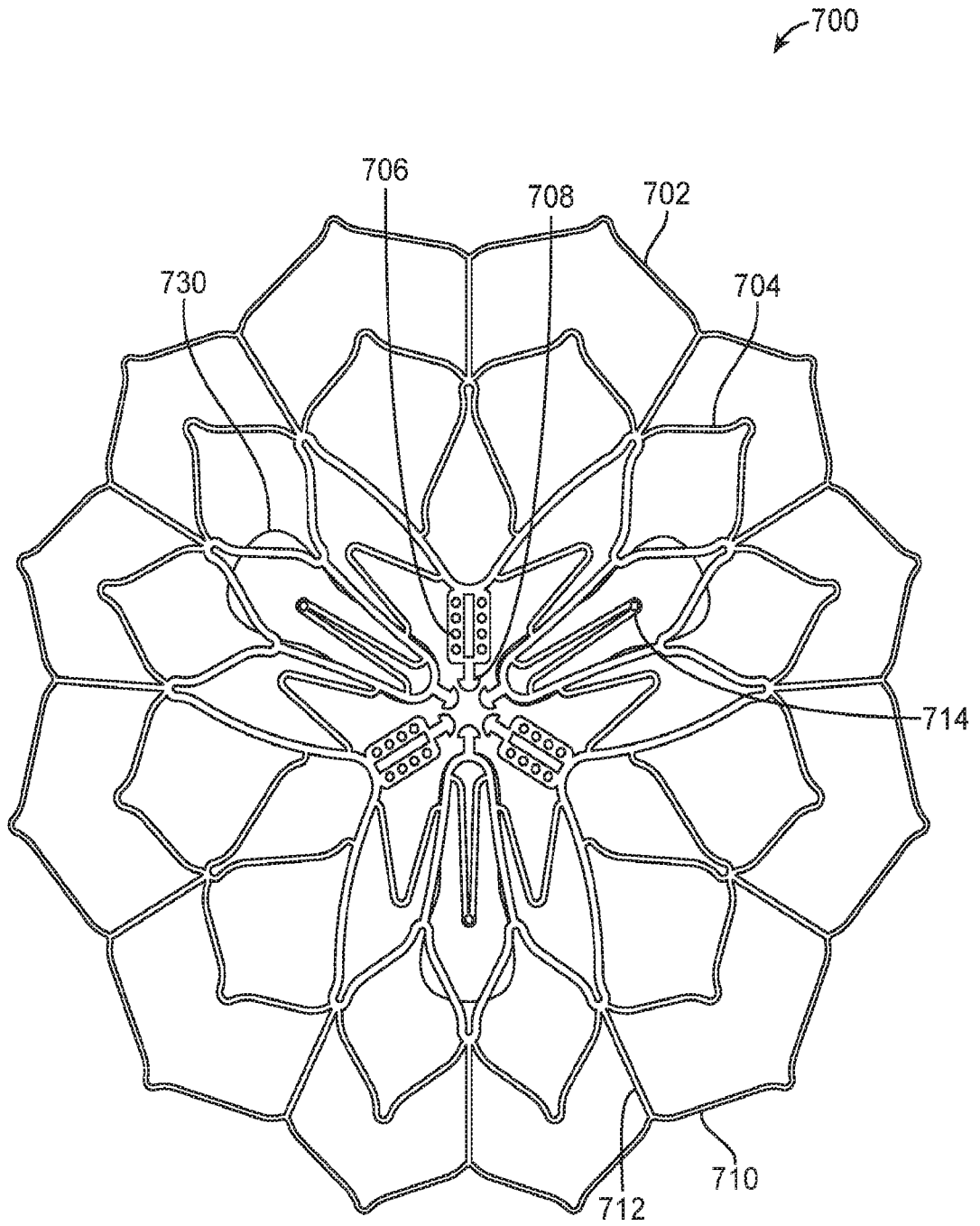


FIG. 7B

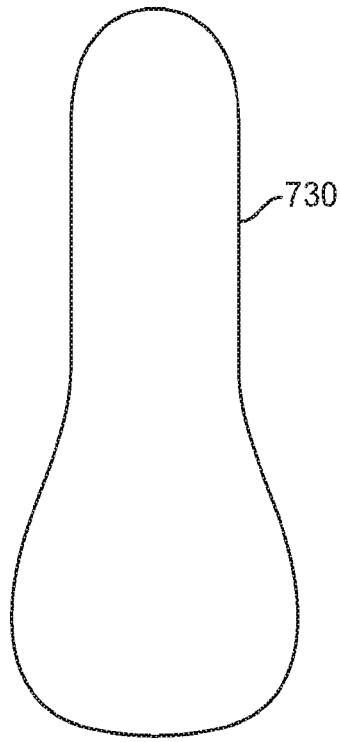


FIG. 7C

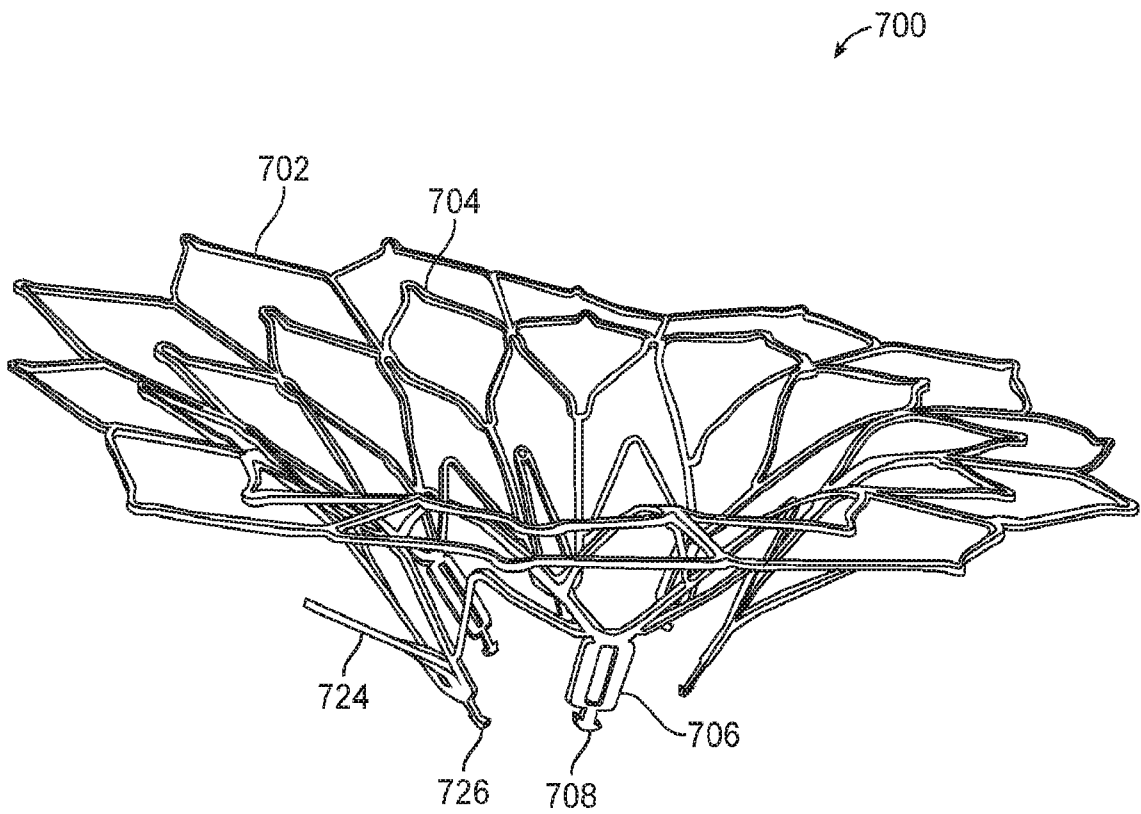


FIG. 7D

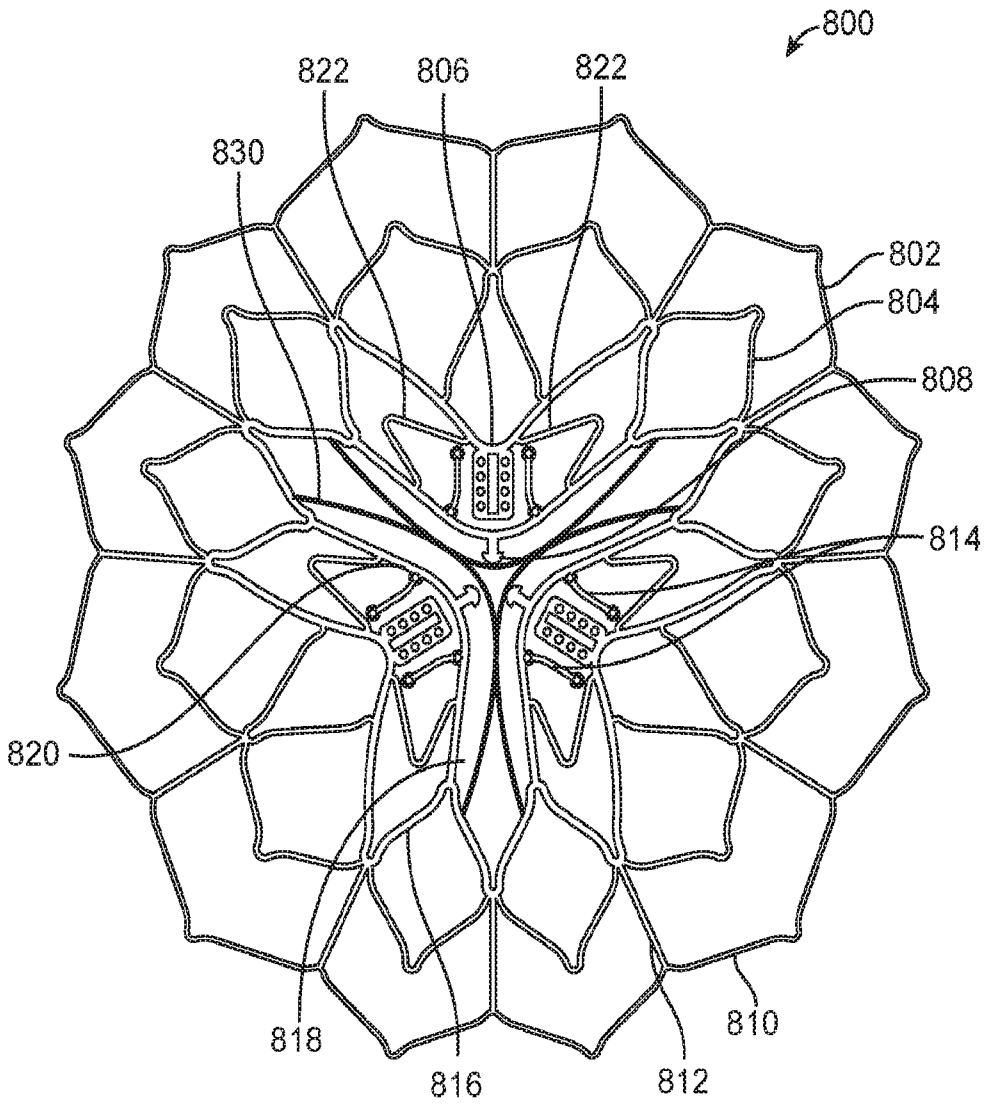


FIG. 8A

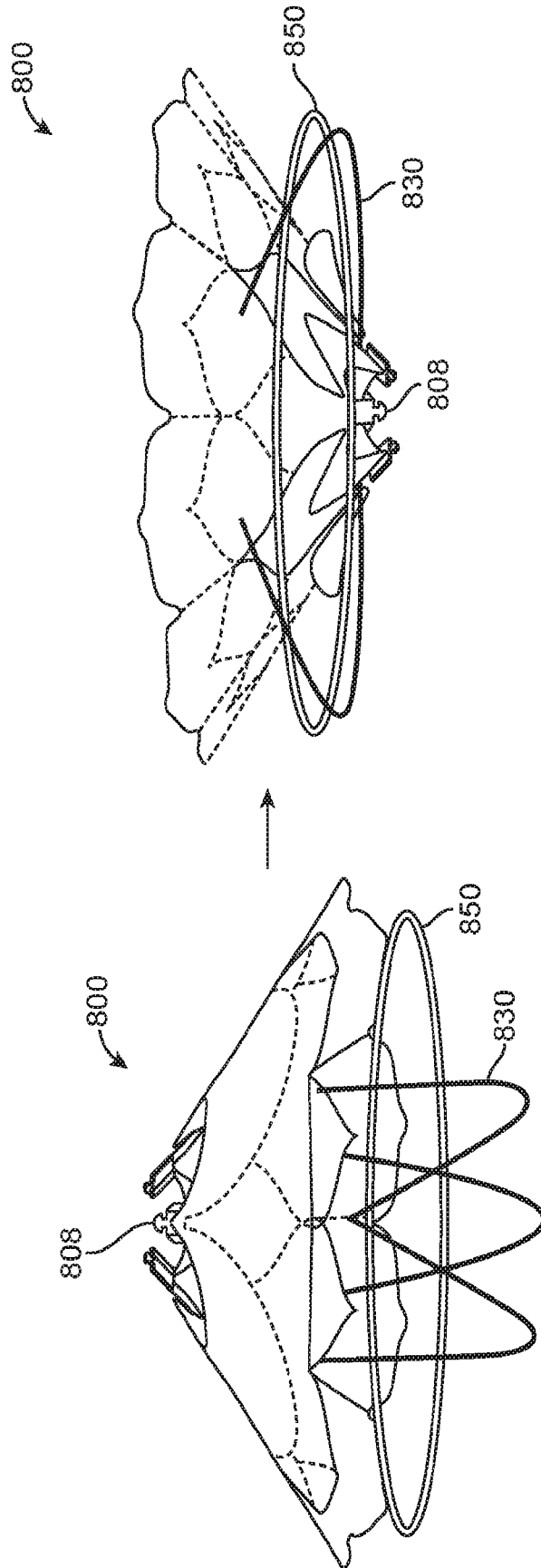


FIG. 8C

FIG. 8B

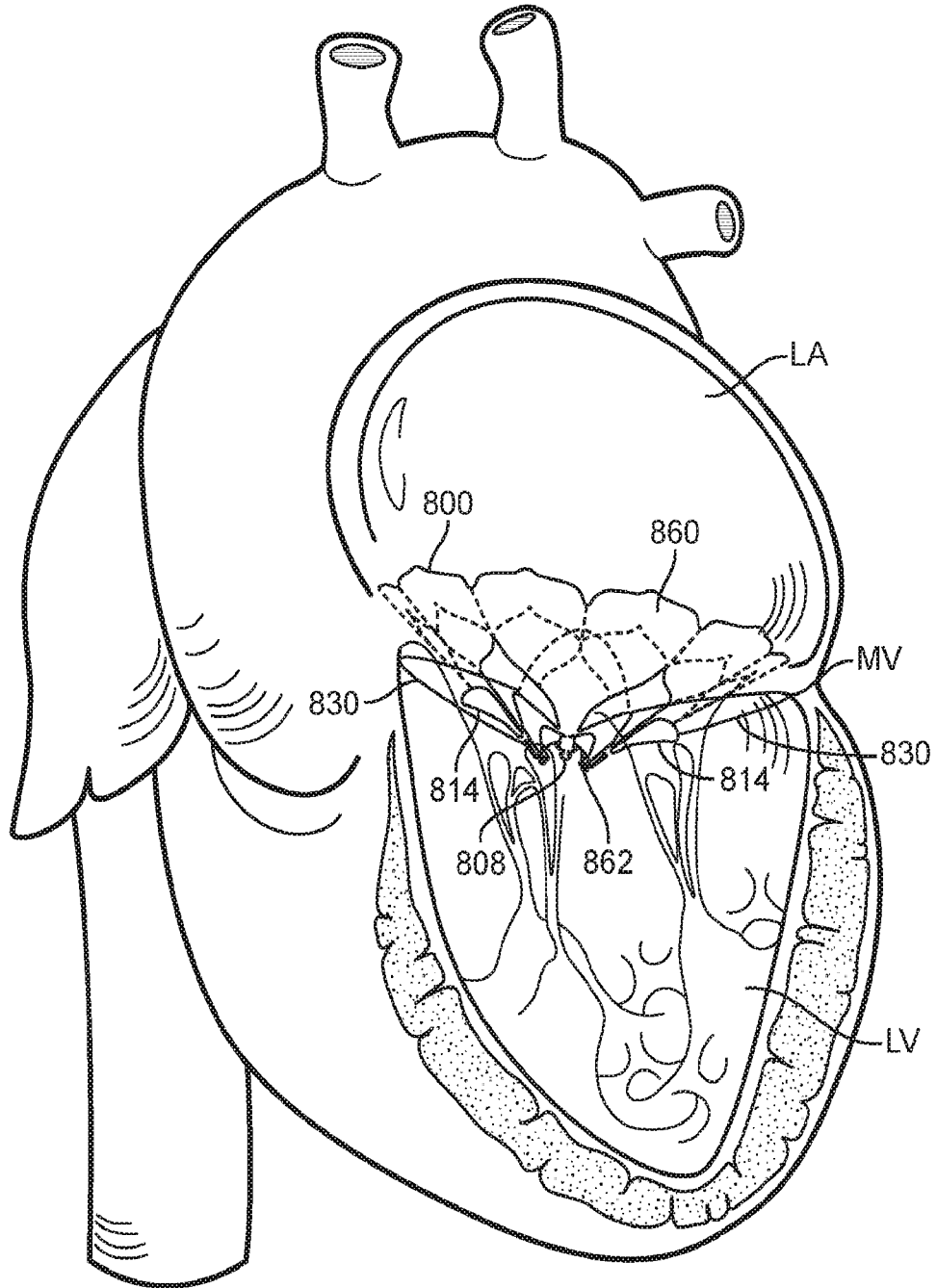


FIG. 8D

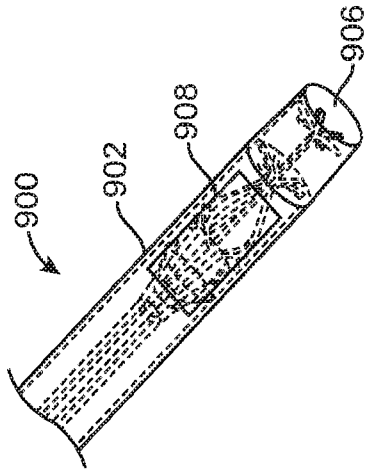


FIG. 9C

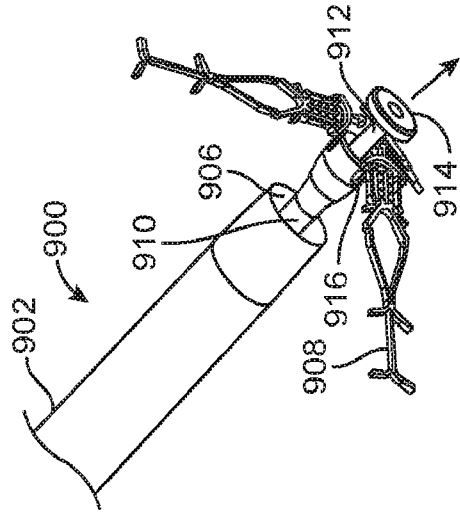


FIG. 9F

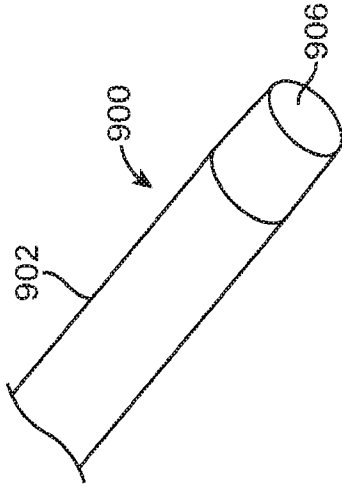


FIG. 9B

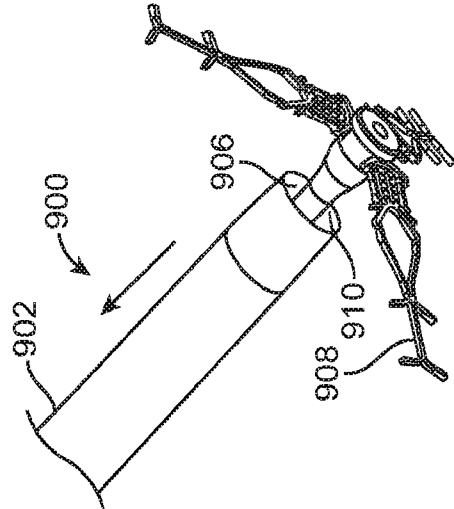


FIG. 9E

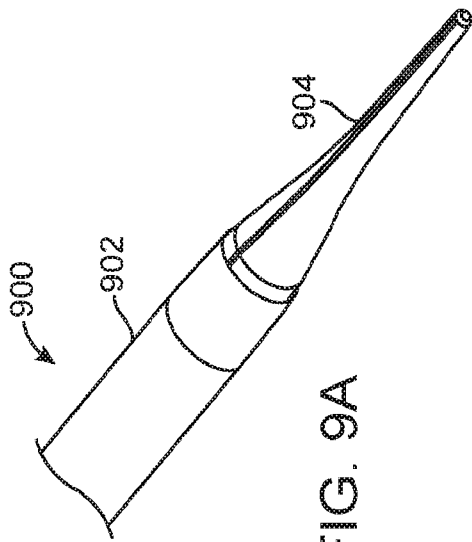


FIG. 9A

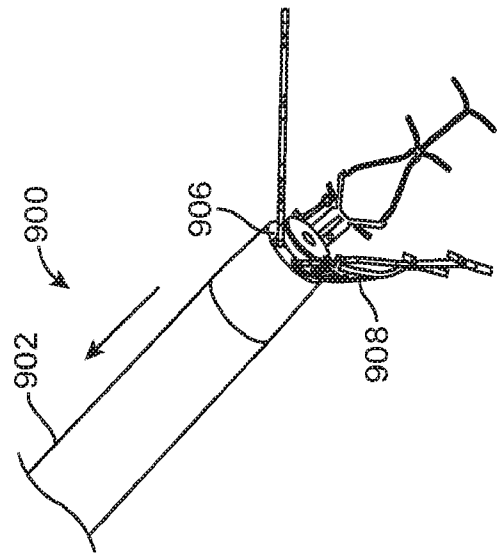


FIG. 9D



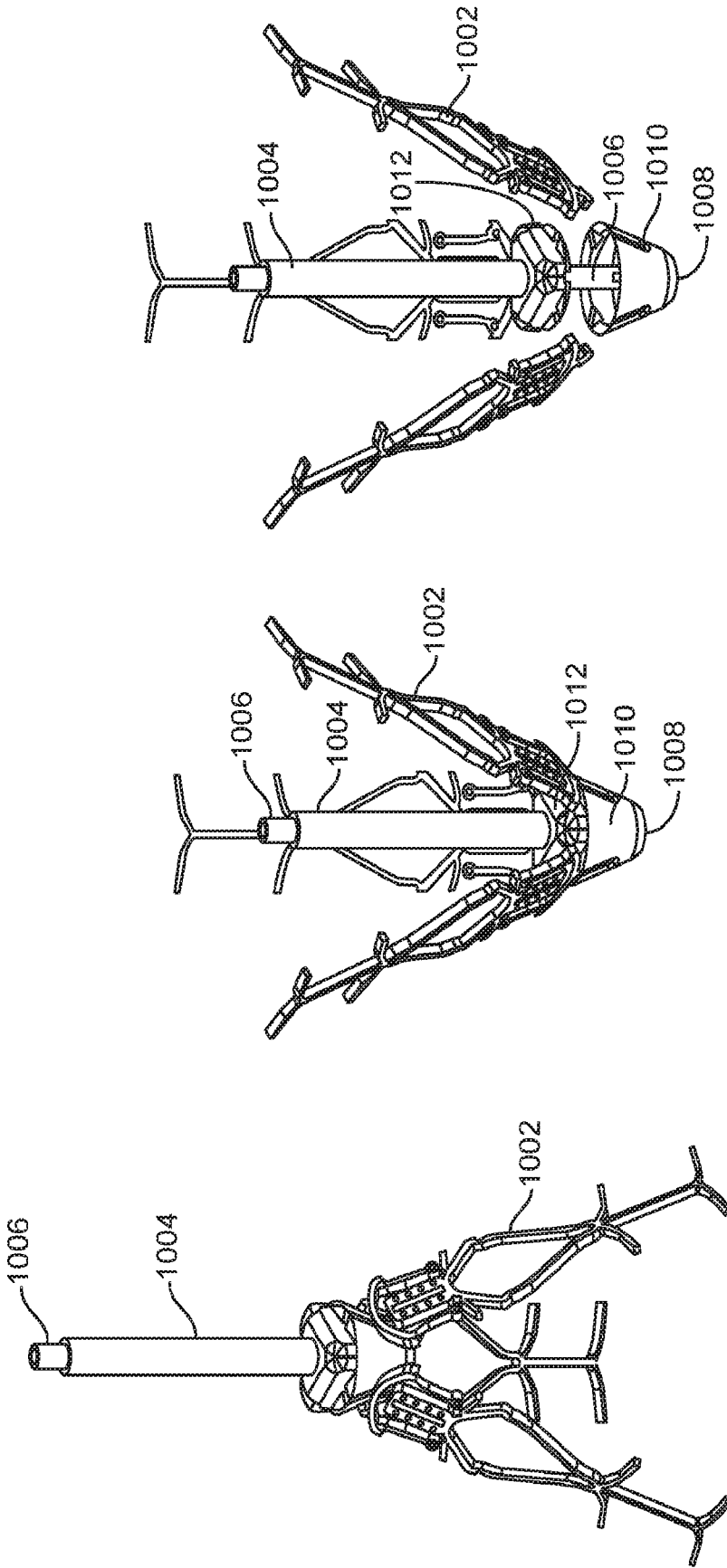


FIG. 10C

FIG. 10B

FIG. 10A

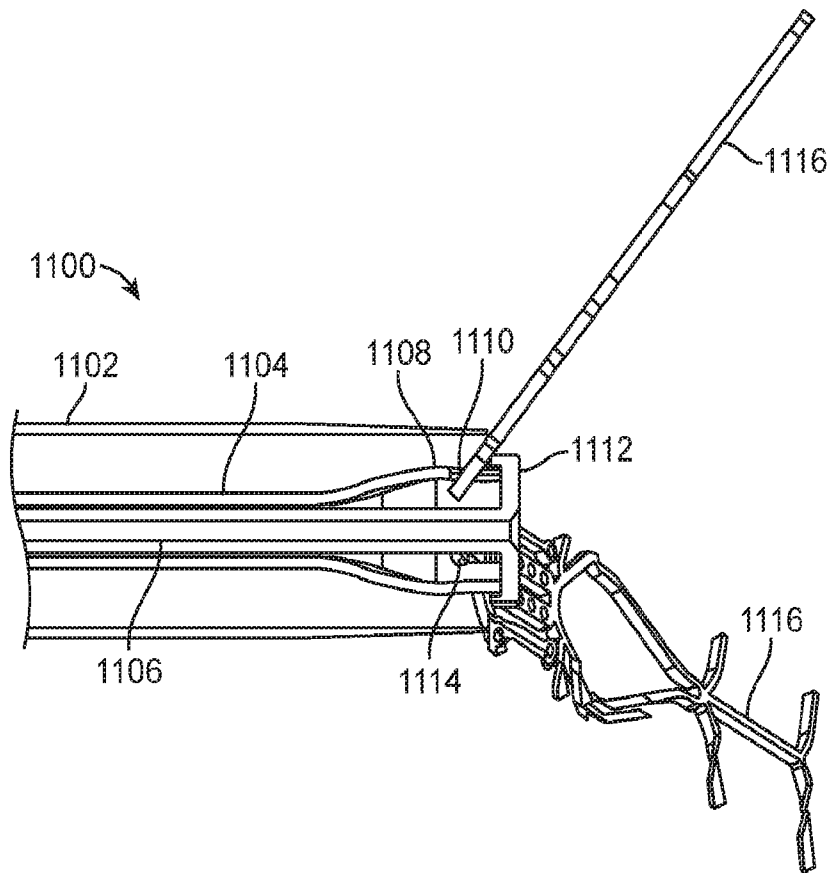


FIG. 11

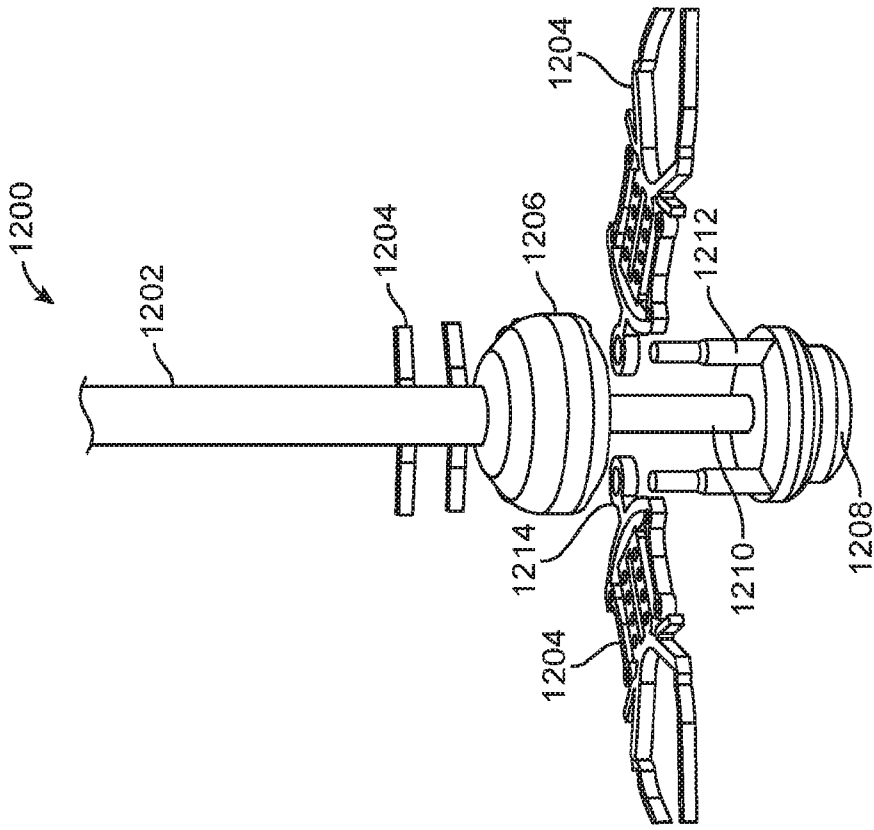


FIG. 12B

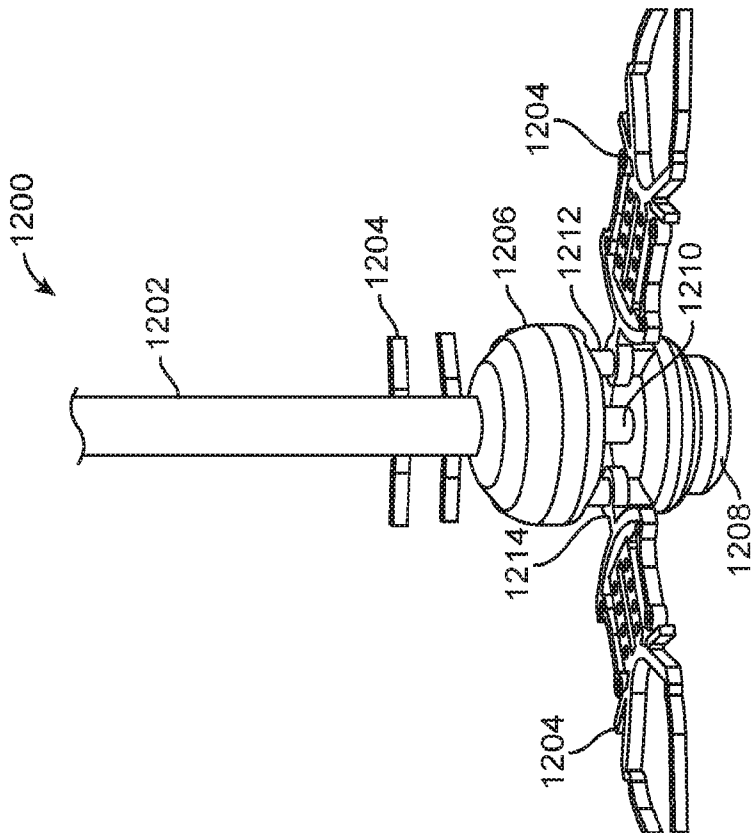


FIG. 12A

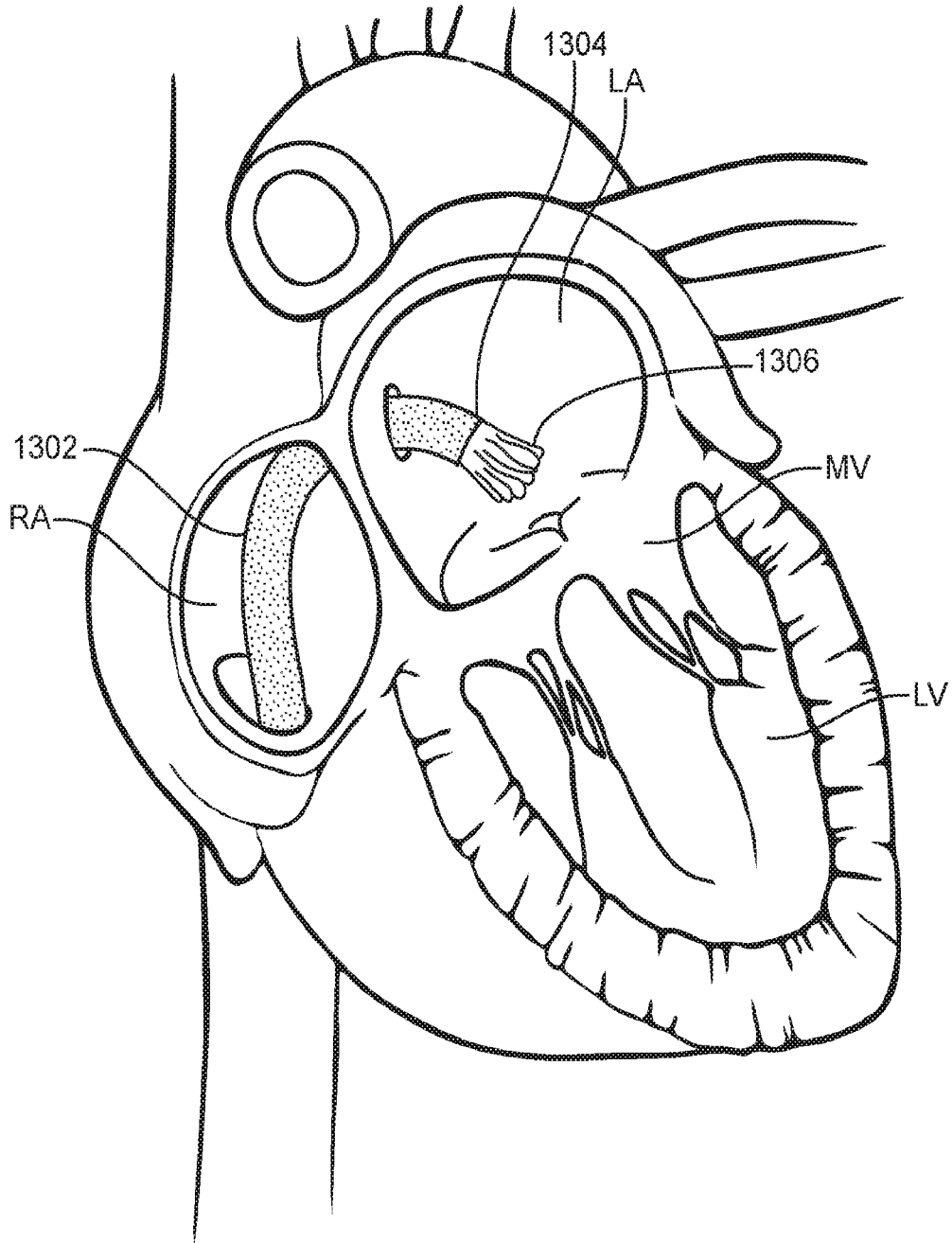


FIG. 13A

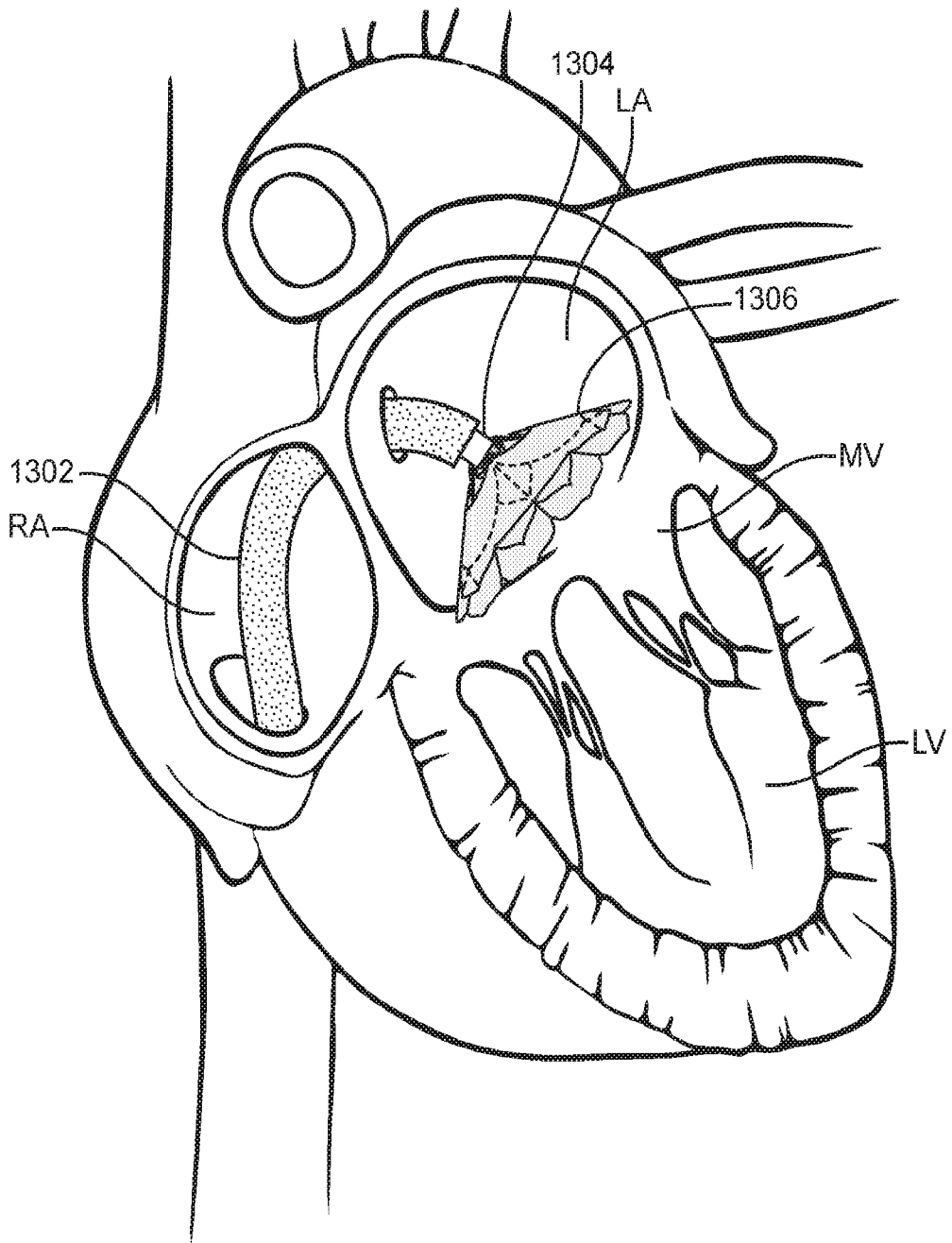


FIG. 13B

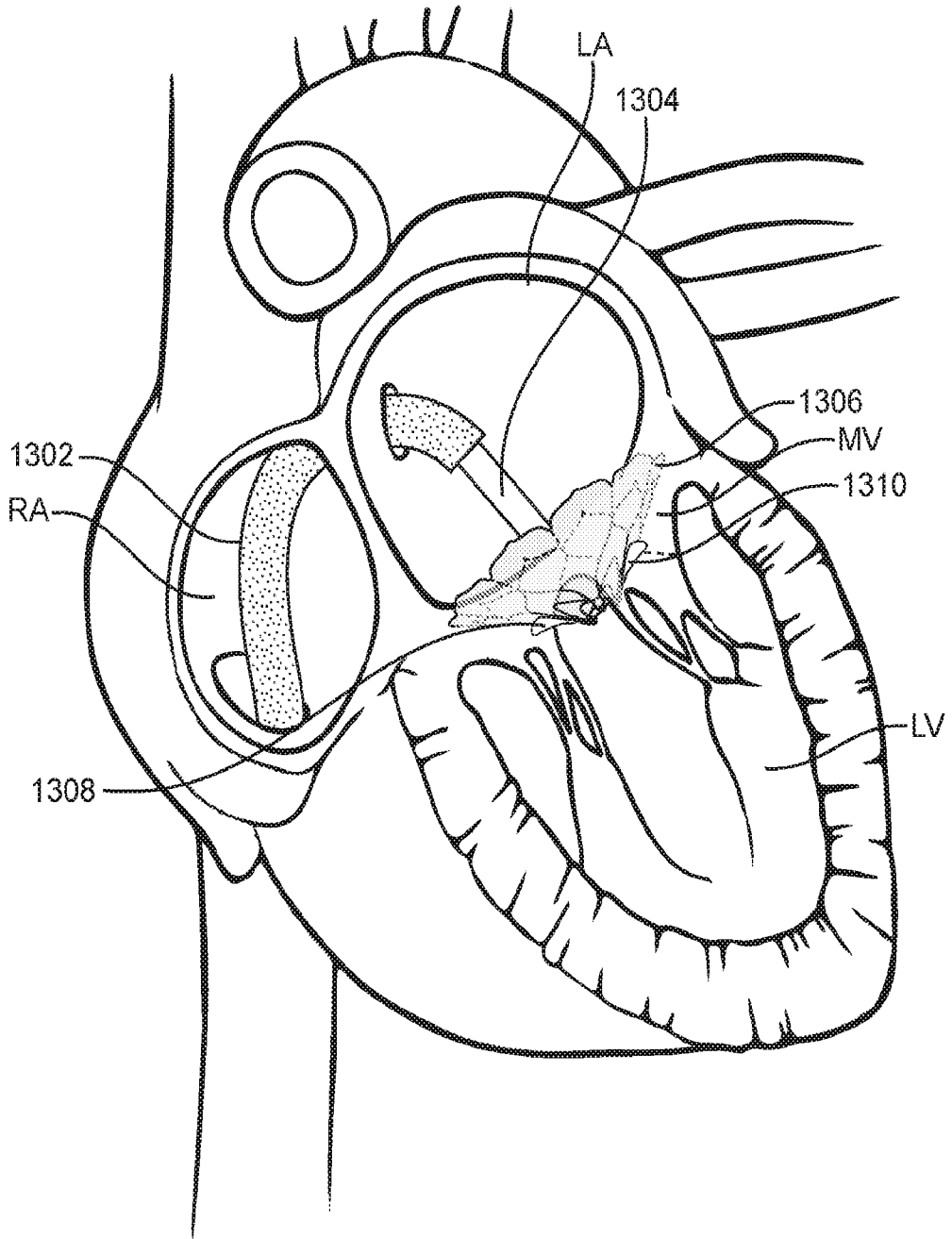


FIG. 13C

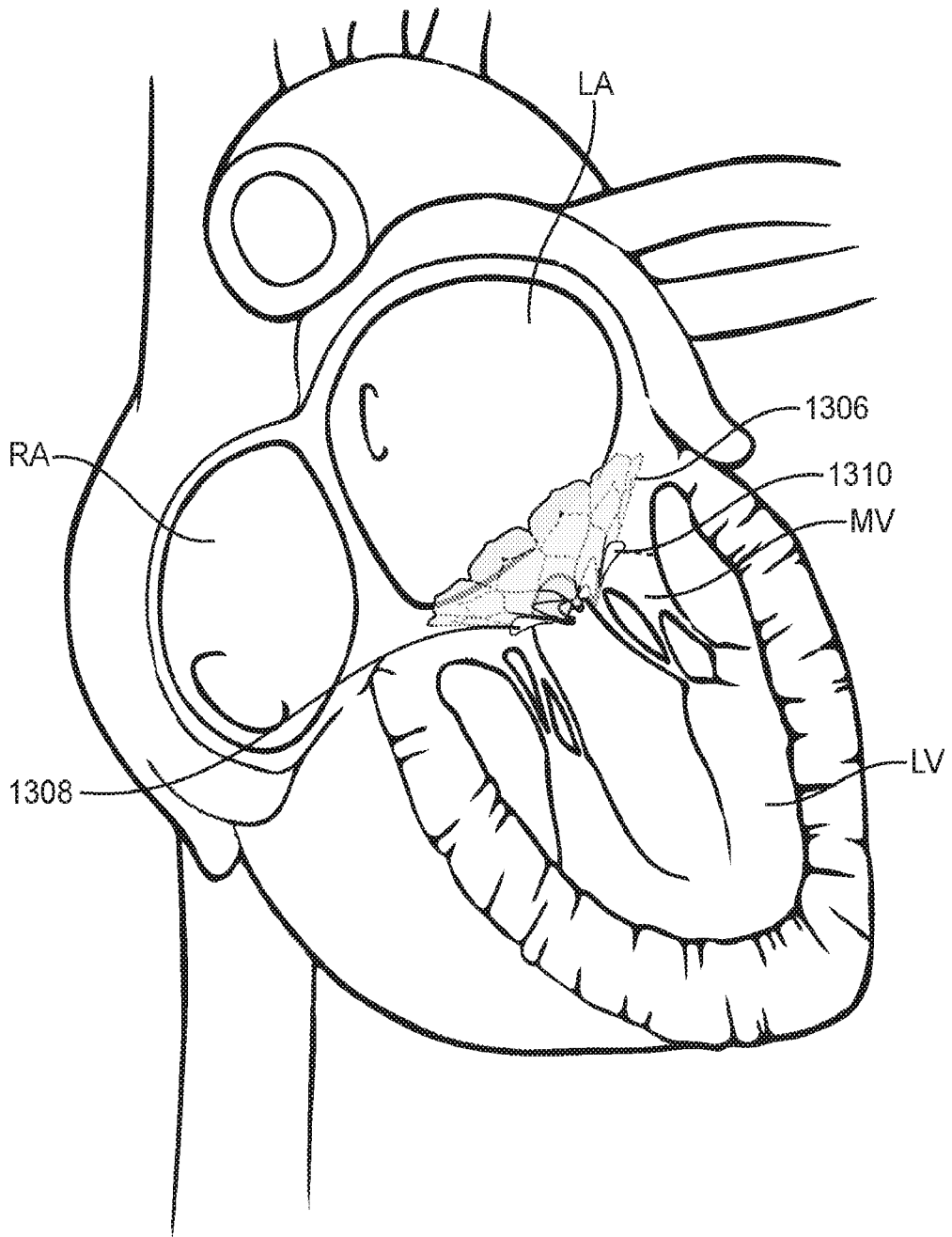


FIG. 13D

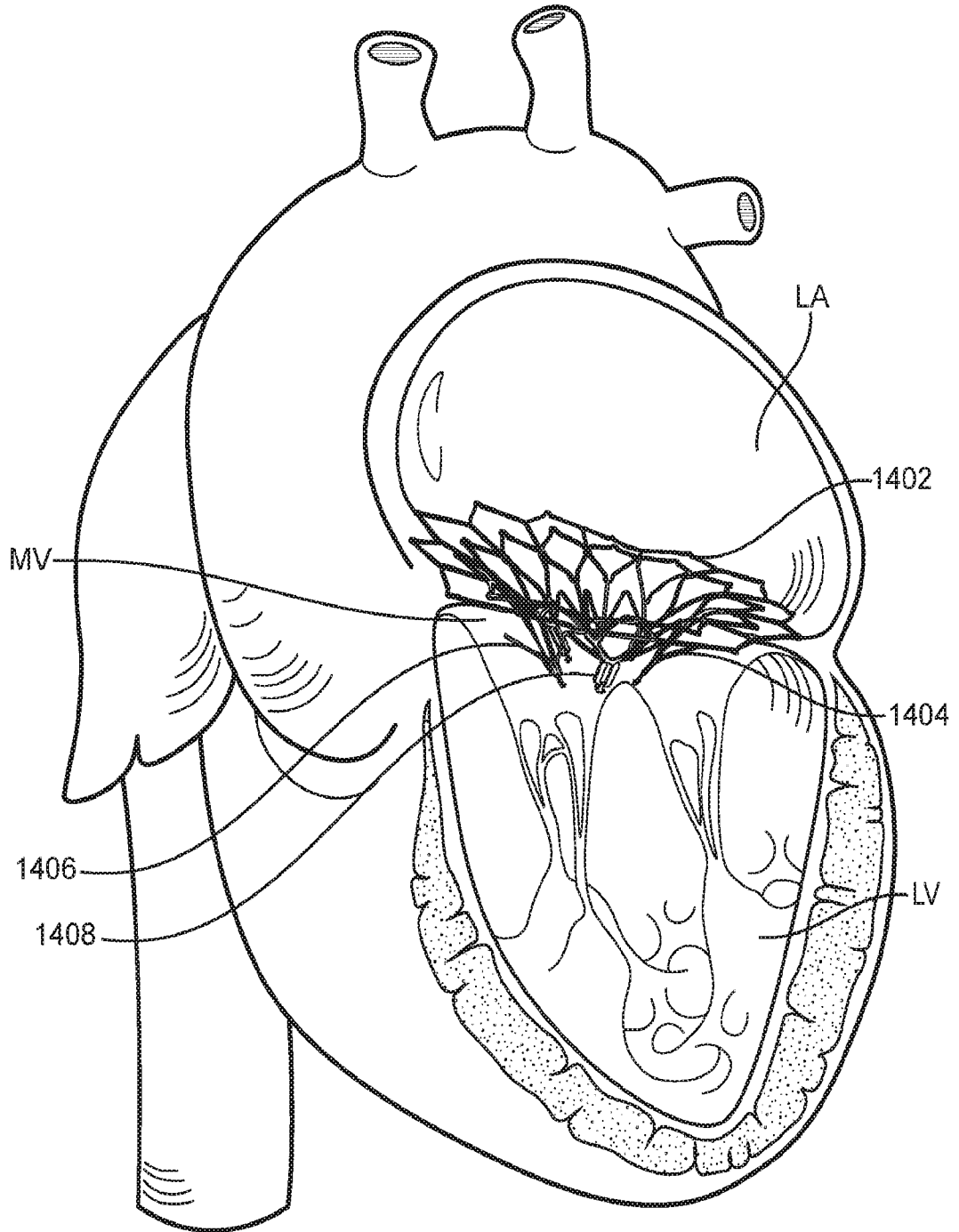


FIG. 14



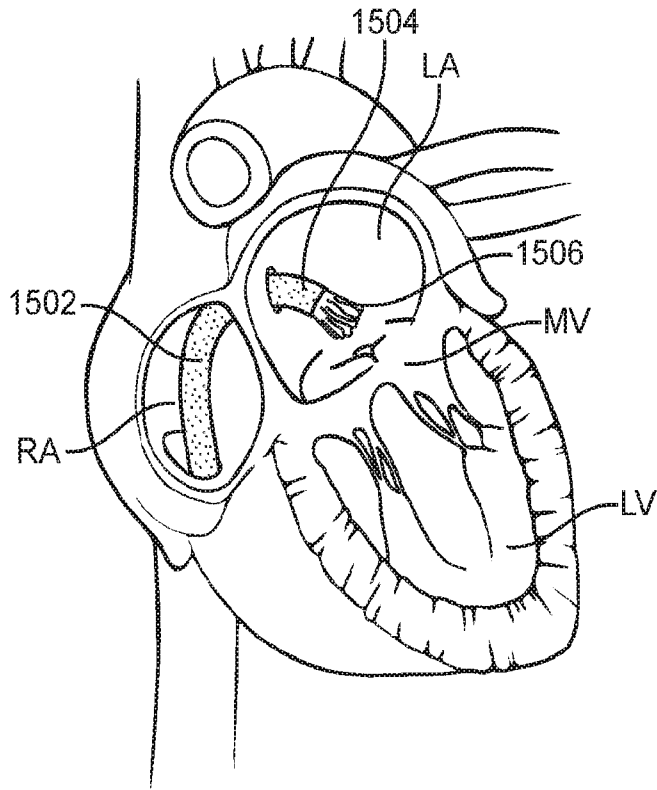


FIG. 15A

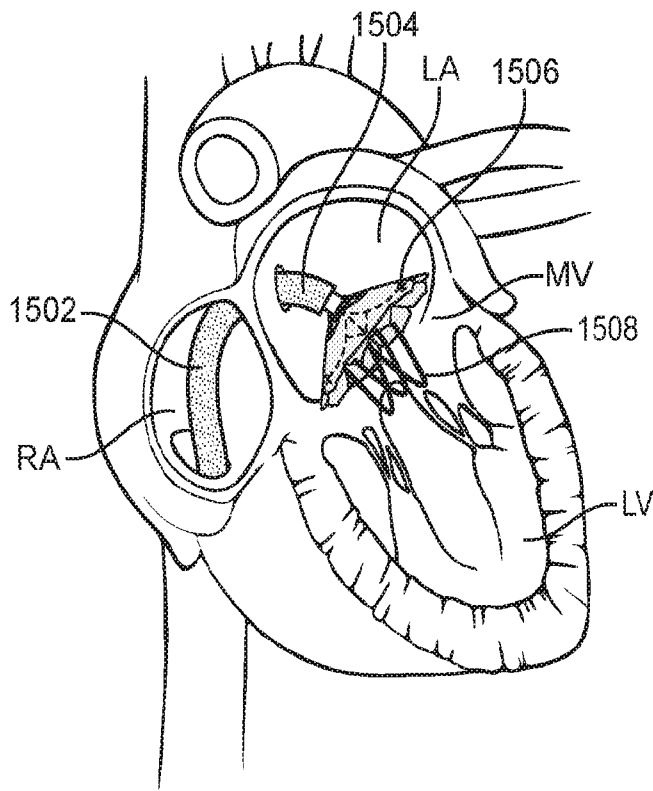


FIG. 15B

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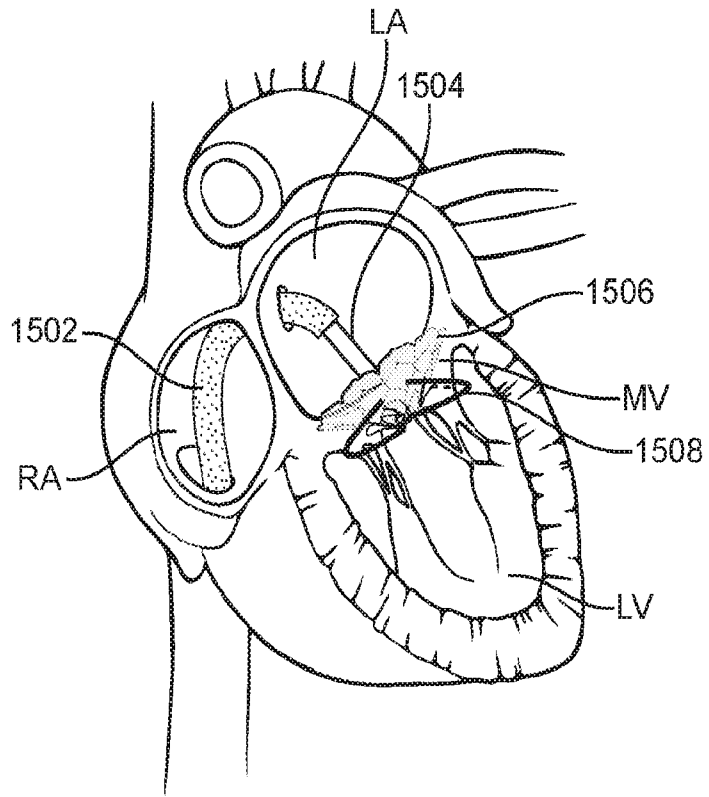


FIG. 15C

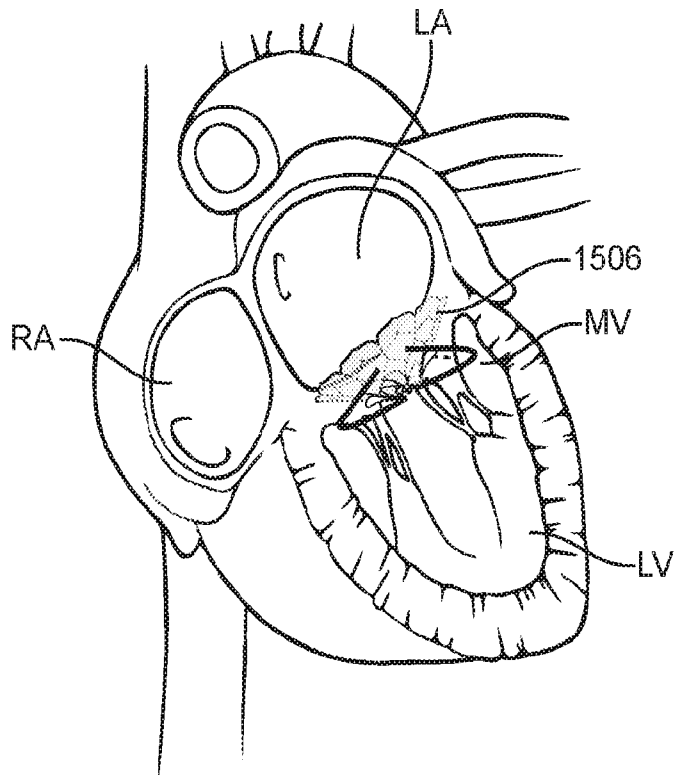


FIG. 15D

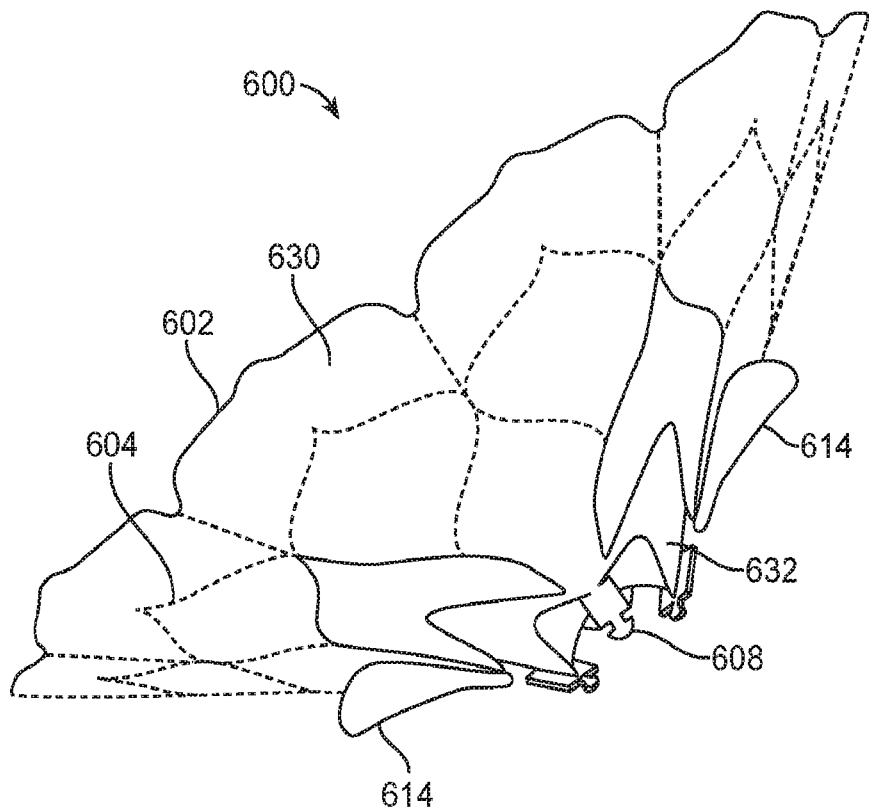


FIG. 6D