

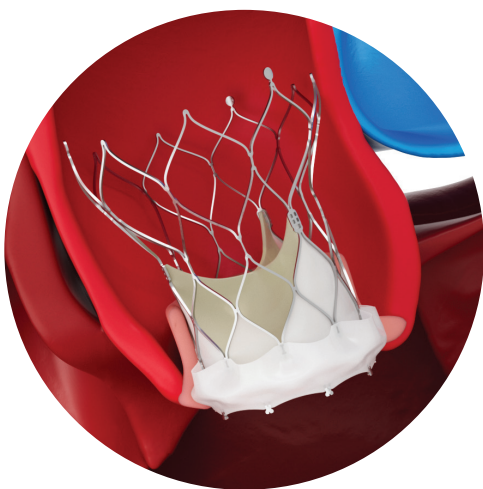


TREATING STRUCTURAL HEART CONDITIONS

VALVE THERAPIES

AORTIC STENOSIS

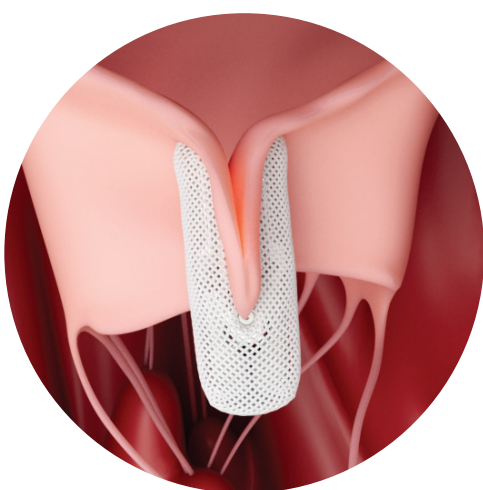
Aortic stenosis is a condition in which the aortic valve leaflets become thick or stiff, reducing their ability to fully open and close, resulting in reduced blood flow from the left ventricle to the aorta. Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) is a minimally invasive option to treat severe aortic stenosis by placing an artificial valve within the diseased aortic valve.



MITRAL REGURGITATION

Mitral regurgitation is a condition in which the mitral valve does not completely close during the contraction of the left ventricle, causing blood to leak backward into the left atrium.

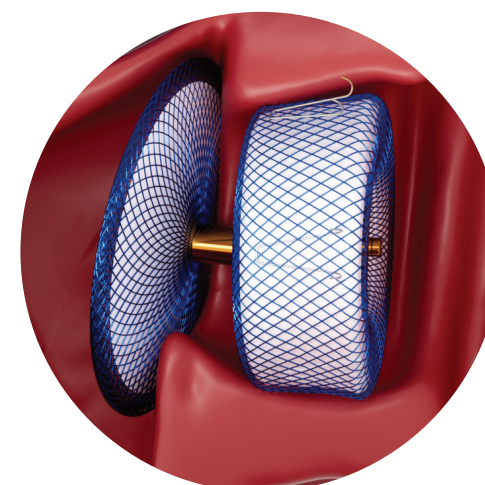
Transcatheter edge-to-edge repair (TEER) is a treatment option for select patients with mitral regurgitation who would otherwise go untreated.



STROKE RISK REDUCTION

LEFT ATRIAL APPENDAGE (LAA) AND ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

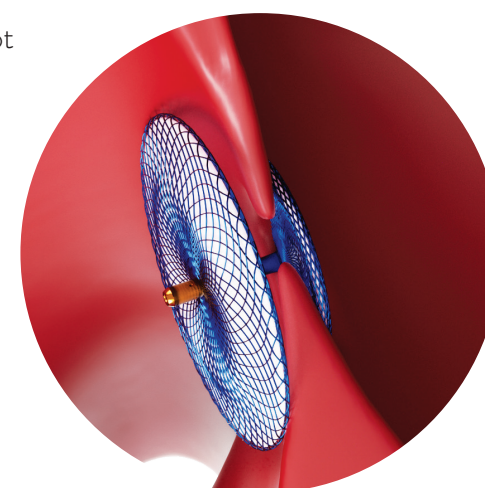
When the upper chambers of the heart (atria) are unable to contract properly in patients with atrial fibrillation, clots are able to form in the LAA. LAA closure can reduce the risk of stroke in nonvalvular atrial fibrillation patients.



PATENT FORAMEN OVALE (PFO)

In rare cases, the small PFO opening can allow a blood clot to pass from the right side of the heart to the left side, and then travel to the brain, where the clot can block a blood vessel, resulting in a stroke.

Percutaneous closure of the PFO may be considered as an option to prevent thrombus formation and the risk of recurrent ischemic stroke.

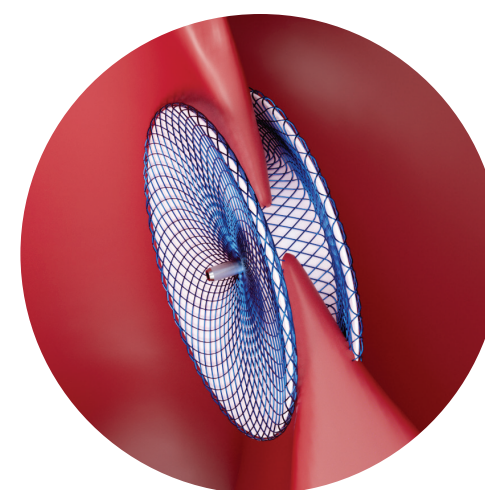


CONGENITAL DEFECTS

Several types of congenital heart disease involve openings or holes that allow blood to flow in the wrong direction.

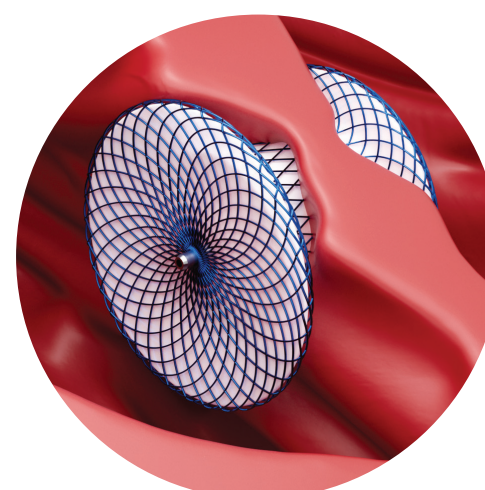
ATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECT (ASD)

An ASD may allow abnormal flow of blood between the atria chambers and usually results in too much blood flow to the lungs. This may damage the blood vessels in the lungs. A percutaneous transcatheter device is a treatment option for closure of an ASD.



VENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT (VSD)

A VSD is a hole in the wall that separates the right ventricle and the left ventricle. A VSD allows oxygen-rich blood to mix with oxygen-poor blood, creating extra work for the heart. A percutaneous transcatheter device is a therapeutic option for closure of a VSD.



LEARN MORE

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