Edwards SAPIEN 3 System
Edwards SAPIEN 3 Transcatheter Heart Valve
Edwards Commander Delivery System
Transfemoral

Instructions for Use

Implantation of transcatheter heart valves should be performed only by physicians who have received Edwards Lifesciences training. The implanting physician should be experienced in standard catheterization techniques.

1.0 Device Description

Edwards SAPIEN 3 System

The Edwards SAPIEN 3 system consists of the Edwards SAPIEN 3 transcatheter heart valve and delivery systems.

- **Edwards SAPIEN 3 Transcatheter Heart Valve (Figure 1)**

The Edwards SAPIEN 3 transcatheter heart valve (THV) is comprised of a balloon-expandable, radiopaque, cobalt-chromium frame, trileaflet bovine pericardial tissue valve, and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) inner and outer fabric skirts. The leaflets are treated according to the Carpentier-Edwards ThermaFix process.

The THV is intended to be implanted in a native annulus size range associated with the three-dimensional area of the aortic annulus measured at the basal ring during systole:

Table 1

Native Valve Annulus Size (TEE)*	Native Valve Annulus Size (CT)		THV Size
	Area	Area Derived Diameter	
16 – 19 mm	273 – 345 mm²	18.6 – 21.0 mm	20 mm
18 – 22 mm	338 – 430 mm²	20.7 – 23.4 mm	23 mm
21 – 25 mm	430 – 546 mm²	23.4 – 26.4 mm	26 mm
24 – 28 mm	540 – 683 mm²	26.2 – 29.5 mm	29 mm

THV size recommendations are based on native valve annulus size, as measured by transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) or computed tomography (CT). Patient anatomical factors and multiple imaging modalities should be considered during THV size selection.

NOTE: Risks associated with undersizing and oversizing should be considered to minimize the risk of paravalvular leak, migration, and/or annular rupture.

*Due to limitations in two-dimensional images, 2-D TEE imaging should be supplemented with 3-D area measurements.

Sizing recommendations for implanting the Edwards SAPIEN 3 transcatheter heart valve in a failing bioprosthesis are provided in the table below:

Table 2

Surgical Valve True Inner Diameter (ID)[1]	THV-in-THV (Native Valve Annulus Size)	SAPIEN 3 Valve Size
16.5 – 19.0 mm	18.6 – 21.0 mm	20 mm
18.5 – 22.0 mm	20.7 – 23.4 mm	23 mm
22.0 – 25.0 mm	23.4 – 26.4 mm	26 mm
25.0 – 28.5 mm	26.2 – 29.5 mm	29 mm

NOTE: Surgical valve 'True ID' may be smaller than the labeled valve size. For THV-in-THV, the native valve annulus size should be considered to determine the appropriate THV size to implant. For a failing stentless bioprosthesis, consider sizing recommendations for a native annulus. The dimensions of the failed bioprosthesis should be determined so that the appropriate THV size can be implanted; and is best determined by using computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, and/or transesophageal echocardiography.

NOTE: Exact volume required to deploy the THV may vary depending on the bioprosthesis inner diameter. Factors such as calcification and pannus tissue growth may not be accurately visualized in imaging and may reduce the effective inner diameter of the failing bioprosthesis to a size smaller than the 'True ID'. These factors should be considered and assessed in order to determine the most appropriate THV size to achieve nominal THV deployment and sufficient anchoring. Do not exceed the rated burst pressure. See Table 3 for inflation parameters.

- **Edwards Commander Delivery System (Figure 2)**

The Edwards Commander delivery system facilitates the placement of the bioprosthesis.

It consists of a Flex Catheter to aid in valve alignment to the balloon, tracking, and positioning of the THV. The delivery system includes a tapered tip to facilitate crossing of the valve. The handle contains a Flex Wheel to control flexing of the Flex Catheter, and a Balloon Lock and Fine Adjustment Wheel to facilitate valve alignment and positioning of the valve within the target location. A stylet is included within the guidewire lumen of the delivery system. The Balloon Catheter has radiopaque Valve Alignment Markers defining the working length of the balloon. A radiopaque Center Marker in the balloon is provided to help with valve positioning. A radiopaque Triple Marker proximal to the balloon indicates the Flex Catheter position during deployment.

The inflation parameters for valve deployment are:

Table 3

Model	Nominal Balloon Diameter	Nominal Inflation Volume	Rated Burst Pressure (RBP)
9610TF20	20 mm	11 mL	7 atm
9610TF23	23 mm	17 mL	7 atm
9610TF26	26 mm	23 mL	7 atm
9610TF29	29 mm	33 mL	7 atm

- **Qualcrimp Crimping Accessory (Figure 3)**

The Qualcrimp crimping accessory is used during THV crimping.

- **Loader (Figure 4)**

The loader is used to aid insertion of the delivery system into the sheath.

- **Edwards Crimper and Crimp Stopper (Figure 5)**

The Edwards crimper reduces the diameter of the valve to mount it onto the delivery system. The crimper is comprised of a housing and a compression mechanism that is closed with a handle located on the housing. A 2-piece crimp stopper is used to crimp the valve to its intended diameter.

- **Edwards Sheath**

Refer to the Edwards sheath instructions for use for device description.

- **Inflation Device**

An inflation device with locking mechanism is used during valve deployment.

NOTE: For proper volume sizing, the delivery system must be used with the inflation device provided by Edwards Lifesciences.

2.0 Indications

1. The Edwards SAPIEN 3 system is indicated for use in patients with heart disease due to native calcific aortic stenosis at any or all levels of surgical risk for open heart surgery with age 65 years or above.
2. The Edwards SAPIEN 3 system is indicated for use in patients with symptomatic heart disease due to a failing aortic bioprosthetic valve or a failing mitral surgical bioprosthetic valve (stenosed, insufficient, or combined) who are judged by a heart team to be at high or greater risk for open surgical therapy (i.e., predicted risk of surgical mortality ≥ 8% at 30 days, based on the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) risk score and other clinical co-morbidities unmeasured by the STS risk calculator).

3.0 Contraindications

Use of the Edwards SAPIEN 3 system is contraindicated in patients with:

- Evidence of intracardiac mass, thrombus, vegetation, active infection or endocarditis.
- Inability to tolerate anticoagulation/antiplatelet therapy.

4.0 Warnings

- The devices are designed, intended, and distributed STERILE for single use only. **Do not resterilize or reuse the devices.** There are no data to support the sterility, nonpyrogenicity, and functionality of the devices after reprocessing.
- Correct sizing of the THV is essential to minimize the risk of paravalvular leak, migration, and/or annular rupture.
- The physician must verify correct orientation of the THV prior to its implantation.
- Accelerated deterioration of the THV may occur in patients with an altered calcium metabolism.
- Observation of the pacing lead throughout the procedure is essential to avoid the potential risk of pacing lead perforation.
- The THV must remain hydrated at all times and cannot be exposed to solutions, antibiotics, chemicals, etc. other than its shipping storage solution and sterile physiologic saline solution to prevent leaflet damage that may impact valve functionality. THV leaflets mishandled or damaged during any part of the procedure will require replacement of the THV.
- Patients with hypersensitivities to cobalt, nickel, chromium, molybdenum, titanium, manganese, silicon, and/or polymeric materials may have an allergic reaction to these materials.
- Do not use the THV if the tamper evident seal is broken, as sterility may be compromised.
- Do not use the THV if the temperature indicator has been activated, as valve function may be compromised.
- Do not use the THV if the expiration date has elapsed, as either sterility or valve function may be compromised.
- Do not mishandle the delivery system or use the delivery system and accessory devices if the packaging sterile barriers and any components have been opened or damaged, cannot be flushed, or the expiration date has elapsed.

- Access characteristics such as severe obstructive or circumferential calcification, severe tortuosity, vessel diameters less than 5.5 mm (for size 20, 23 and 26 mm SAPIEN 3 transcatheter heart valve) or 6.0 mm (for 29 mm SAPIEN 3 transcatheter heart valve) may preclude safe placement of the sheath and should be carefully assessed prior to the procedure.

5.0 Precautions

- Glutaraldehyde may cause irritation of the skin, eyes, nose and throat. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure to, or breathing of, the solution. Use only with adequate ventilation. If skin contact occurs, immediately flush the affected area with water; in the event of contact with eyes, seek immediate medical attention. For more information about glutaraldehyde exposure, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet available from Edwards Lifesciences.
- The safety and effectiveness of the THV implantation has not been established in patients who have:
  - Congenital unicuspid aortic valve
  - Pre-existing prosthetic ring in any position
  - Severe ventricular dysfunction with ejection fraction < 20%
  - Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy with or without obstruction
  - Aortic stenosis characterized by a combination of AV low flow, low gradient
- If a significant increase in resistance occurs when advancing the catheter through the vasculature, stop advancement and investigate the cause of resistance before proceeding. Do not force passage, as this could increase the risk of vascular complications.
- Appropriate antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended post-procedure in patients at risk for prosthetic valve infection and endocarditis.
- THV recipients should be maintained on anticoagulant/antiplatelet therapy to minimize the risk of valve thrombosis or thromboembolic events, as determined by their physicians.
- Long-term durability has not been established for the THV. Regular medical follow-up is advised to evaluate valve performance.
- Based on the treating physician's consideration of risks and benefits, the SAPIEN 3 valve may be implanted in relatively young patients, although the longer-term durability is still the subject of ongoing clinical research.
- Do not overinflate the deployment balloon, as this may prevent proper valve leaflet coaptation and thus impact valve functionality.
- Patients with pre-existing mitral valve devices should be carefully evaluated before implantation of the THV to ensure proper THV positioning and deployment.

6.0 Potential Adverse Events

Potential risks associated with the overall procedure including access, cardiac catheterization, local and/or general anesthesia:

- Allergic reaction to antithrombotic therapy or contrast medium or anesthesia
- Anemia
- Aneurysm
- Angina
- Arrhythmias including ventricular fibrillation (VF) and ventricular tachycardia (VT)
- AV fistula or pseudoaneurysm
- Cardiogenic shock
- Compartment syndrome
- Death
- Dissection: aortic or other vessels
- Emboli, distal (air, tissue or thrombotic emboli)
- Hematoma
- Hypertension or hypotension
- Inflammation
- Myocardial ischemia or infarction
- Pain or changes at the access site
- Perforation or rupture of cardiac structures
- Perforation or rupture of vessels
- Pericardial effusion or cardiac tamponade
- Peripheral ischemia or nerve injury
- Pulmonary edema
- Renal insufficiency or renal failure
- Respiratory insufficiency or respiratory failure
- Syncope
- Vasovagal response
- Vessel spasm
- Vessel thrombosis/occlusion
- Vessel trauma requiring surgical repair or intervention

Additional potential risks associated with the TAVR procedure, the bioprosthesis, and the use of its associated devices and accessories include:

- Allergic/immunologic reaction to the implant
- Atrial fibrillation/Atrial flutter
- Bleeding requiring transfusion or intervention
- Cardiac arrest
- Cardiac failure or low cardiac output
- Cardiogenic shock
- Conduction system injury (defect) including AV block, which may require a permanent pacemaker
- Coronary occlusion
- Dissection, rupture, trauma of the aortic annulus and surrounding structures including ascending aorta, coronary ostia and ventricular septum
- Emergency cardiac surgery
- Hemolysis

- Infection, fever, septicemia, abscess, endocarditis
- Injury to mitral valve
- Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction
- Mechanical failure of delivery system, and/or accessories, including balloon rupture and tip separation
- Silent cerebral ischemia, stroke, transient ischemic attack, cognitive impairment
- Structural valve deterioration (wear, fracture, calcification, stenosis)
- Valve deployment in unintended location
- Valve explants
- Valve migration, malposition or embolization requiring intervention
- Valve regurgitation, paravalvular or transvalvular
- Valve thrombosis

7.0 Directions for Use

7.1 System Compatibility

Table 4

Product Name	20 mm System	23 mm System	26 mm System	29 mm System
	Model			
Edwards SAPIEN 3 Transcatheter Heart Valve	9600TFX (20 mm)	9600TFX (23 mm)	9600TFX (26 mm)	9600TFX (29 mm)
Edwards Commander Delivery System	9610TF20	9610TF23	9610TF26	9610TF29*
Sheath provided by Edwards Lifesciences				
Inflation device, Qualcrimp Crimping Accessory, Crimp Stopper and Loader provided by Edwards Lifesciences				
Edwards Crimper	9600CR			
*If using the eSheath introducer set, use 16F or equivalent				

Additional Equipment:

- Standard cardiac catheterization lab equipment
- Fluoroscopy (fixed, mobile or semi-mobile fluoroscopy systems appropriate for use in percutaneous coronary interventions)
- Transesophageal or transthoracic echocardiography capabilities
- Exchange length 0.035 inch (0.89 mm) extra-stiff guidewire
- Pacemaker (PM) and pacing lead
- Edwards Transfemoral Balloon catheter or equivalent
- Sterile rinsing bowls; sterile physiological saline solution; sterile heparinized saline solution, and diluted radiopaque contrast medium (15:85 medium to saline dilution)
- Sterile table for THV and device preparation
- 20 cc syringe or larger
- 50 cc syringe or larger
- High-pressure 3-way stopcock (x2)

7.2 Valve Handling and Preparation

Follow sterile technique during device preparation and implantation.

7.2.1 THV Rinsing Procedure

Before opening the valve jar, carefully examine for evidence of damage (e.g. a cracked jar or lid, leakage, or broken or missing seals).

CAUTION: If the container is found to be damaged, leaking, without adequate sterilant, or missing intact seals, the THV must not be used for implantation, as sterility may be compromised.

Step	Procedure
1	Set up two (2) sterile bowls with at least 500 mL of sterile physiological saline to thoroughly rinse the THV.
2	Carefully remove the valve/holder assembly from the jar without touching the tissue. Verify the valve serial identification number with the number on the jar lid and record in the patient information documents. Inspect the valve for any signs of damage to the frame or tissue.
3	Rinse the THV as follows: • Place the THV in the first bowl of sterile, physiological saline. Be sure the saline solution completely covers the THV and holder. • With the valve and holder submerged, slowly agitate (to gently swirl the valve and holder) back and forth for a minimum of 1 minute. • Transfer the THV and holder to the second rinsing bowl of sterile physiological saline and gently agitate for at least one more minute. Ensure the rinse solution in the first bowl is not used. • The valve should be left in the final rinse solution until needed to prevent the tissue from drying. **CAUTION: Do not allow the valve to come into contact with the bottom or sides of the rinse bowl during agitation or swirling in the rinse solution. Direct contact between the identification tag and valve is also to be avoided during the rinse procedure. No other objects should be placed in the rinse bowls. The valve should be kept hydrated to prevent the tissue from drying.**

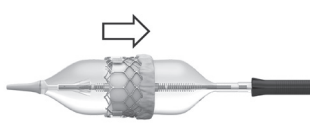
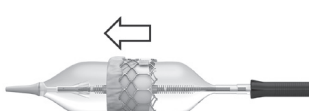
7.3 Valve Handling and Preparation

7.3.1 Prepare the System

Step	Procedure
1	Visually inspect all the components for damage. Ensure the delivery system is fully unflexed and the balloon catheter is fully advanced in the flex catheter. **WARNING: To prevent possible damage to the balloon shaft, ensure that the proximal end of the balloon shaft is not subjected to bending.**

Step	Procedure
2	Flush the delivery system with heparinized saline through the flush port.
3	Remove the distal balloon cover from the delivery system. Remove the stylet from the distal end of the guidewire lumen and set aside.
4	Flush the guidewire lumen with heparinized saline. Insert the stylet back into the guidewire lumen. **NOTE: Failure to replace the stylet in the guidewire lumen may result in damage to the lumen during the THV crimping process.**
5	Place the delivery system into the Default Position (end of strain relief is aligned between the two white markers on the balloon shaft) and make sure that the flex catheter tip is covered by the proximal balloon cover.
6	Unscrew the loader cap from the loader and flush the loader cap with heparinized saline.
7	Place the loader cap onto the delivery system with the inside of the cap oriented towards the distal tip. Fully advance the balloon catheter in the flex catheter. Peel off the proximal balloon cover over the blue section of the balloon shaft.
8	Attach a 3-way stopcock to the balloon inflation port. Fill a 50 cc or larger syringe with 15-20 mL of diluted contrast medium and attach to the 3-way stopcock.
9	Fill the inflation device with excess volume of diluted contrast medium relative to the indicated inflation volume. Lock and attach to the 3-way stopcock. Close stopcock to the inflation device.
10	Pull vacuum with the syringe to remove air. Slowly release the plunger to ensure that the contrast medium enters the lumen of the delivery system. Repeat until all air bubbles are removed from the system. Leave zero-pressure in the system. **WARNING: Ensure there is no residual fluid left in the balloon to avoid potential difficulty with valve alignment during the procedure.** Close stopcock to the delivery system.
11	Rotate the knob of the inflation device to remove the contrast medium into the syringe and achieve the appropriate volume required to deploy the THV. Close the stopcock to the syringe and remove syringe.
12	Verify that the inflation volume in the inflation device is correct. **CAUTION: Maintain the inflation device in the locked position until THV deployment to minimize the risk of premature balloon inflation and subsequent improper THV deployment.**

7.3.2 Mount and Crimp the THV on the Delivery System

Step	Procedure
1	Completely submerge the Qualcrimp crimping accessory in a bowl of 100 mL physiological saline. Gently compress until fully saturated. Swirl for a minimum of 1 minute. Repeat this process in a second bowl.
2	Remove the THV from the holder and remove the ID tag.
3	Rotate the crimper handle until the aperture is fully open. Attach the 2-piece Crimp Stopper to the base of the crimper and click into place.
4	If necessary, partially crimp the THV in the crimper until it snugly fits inside the Qualcrimp crimping accessory. **NOTE: Partial crimping is not necessary for the 20 mm valve.**
5	Place the Qualcrimp crimping accessory over the THV aligning the edge of the Qualcrimp crimping accessory with the outflow of the THV.
6	Place the THV and Qualcrimp crimping accessory in crimper aperture. Insert the delivery system coaxially within the THV 2-3 mm distal to the blue balloon shaft (in the Valve Crimp Section) of the delivery system with the orientation of the valve on the delivery system as described below: **Antegrade approach:** Inflow (outer skirt end) of the valve towards the **proximal end** of the delivery system.  **Retrograde approach:** Inflow (outer skirt end) of the valve towards the **distal end** of the delivery system. 
7	Center the balloon shaft coaxially within the THV. Crimp the THV until it reaches the Qualcrimp stop.
8	Remove the Qualcrimp crimping accessory from the THV and Qualcrimp stop from the Crimp Stopper, leaving the Final Stop in place.

Step	Procedure
9	Center the THV within the crimper aperture. Fully crimp the THV until it reaches the Final Stop and hold for 5 seconds. Repeat this crimp step two (2) more times for a total of 3 crimps. **NOTE: Ensure that the Valve Crimp Section is coaxial within the THV.**
10	Pull the balloon shaft and engage the Balloon Lock so the delivery system is in Default Position.
11	Flush the loader with heparinized saline. Immediately advance the THV into the loader until the tapered tip of the delivery system is exposed. **CAUTION: The THV should not remain fully crimped and/or in the loader for over 15 minutes, as leaflet damage may result and impact valve functionality.**
12	Attach the loader cap to the loader, re-flush the Flex Catheter and close the stopcock to the delivery system. Remove the stylet and flush the guidewire lumen of the delivery system. **CAUTION: Keep THV hydrated until ready for implantation to prevent damage to the leaflets which may impact valve functionality.** **WARNING: The physician must verify correct orientation of the THV prior to its implantation to prevent the risk of severe patient harm.**

7.4 Native Valve Predilation and THV Delivery

Native valve predilation and THV delivery should be performed under local and/or general anesthesia with hemodynamic monitoring in a catheterization lab/hybrid operating room with fluoroscopic and echocardiographic imaging capabilities.

Administer heparin to maintain the ACT at ≥ 250 sec.

CAUTION: Contrast media usage should be monitored to reduce the risk of renal injury.

Balloon valvuloplasty should be avoided in the treatment of failing bioprostheses as this may result in embolization of bioprosthesis material and mechanical disruption of the valve leaflets.

7.4.1 Baseline Parameters

Step	Procedure
1	Perform an angiogram with the projection of the valve perpendicular to the view.
2	For aortic implantation, evaluate the distance of the left and right coronary ostia from the aortic annulus in relation to the THV frame height.
3	Introduce a pacemaker (PM) lead and position appropriately.
4	Set the stimulation parameters to obtain 1:1 capture, and test pacing.

7.4.2 Native Valve Predilation

Refer to Edwards Transfemoral Balloon Catheter or equivalent Instructions for Use.

7.4.3 THV Delivery

Step	Procedure
1	Prepare the Edwards sheath introducer set per its instructions for use.
2	If necessary, predilate the vessel.
3	Introduce the sheath per its instructions for use.
4	Insert the loader assembly into the sheath until the loader stops.
5	Advance the delivery system until the THV exits the sheath. **CAUTION: For iliofemoral access, the THV should not be advanced through the sheath if the sheath tip is not past the bifurcation to minimize the risk of vessel damage.** **CAUTION: The THV should not remain in the sheath for over 5 minutes as leaflet damage may result and impact valve functionality.**
6	In a straight section of the vasculature, initiate valve alignment by disengaging the Balloon Lock and pulling the balloon catheter straight back until part of the Warning Marker is visible. Do not pull past the Warning Marker. **WARNING: To prevent possible damage to the balloon shaft, ensure that the proximal end of the balloon shaft is not subjected to bending.** **WARNING: If valve alignment is not performed in a straight section, there may be difficulties performing this step which may lead to delivery system damage and inability to inflate the balloon. Utilizing alternate fluoroscopic views may help with assessing curvature of the anatomy. If excessive tension is experienced during valve alignment, repositioning the delivery system to a different straight section of the aorta and relieving compression (or tension) in the system will be necessary.** Engage the Balloon Lock. Utilize the Fine Adjustment Wheel to position the THV between the Valve Alignment Markers. **NOTE: Do not turn the Fine Adjustment Wheel if the Balloon Lock is not engaged.** **WARNING: Do not position the THV past the distal Valve Alignment Marker to minimize the risk of improper THV deployment or THV embolization.** **CAUTION: Maintain guidewire position during valve alignment to prevent loss of guidewire position.**
7	Utilize the Flex wheel to access and cross the valve. **NOTE: Verify the orientation of the Edwards logo to ensure proper articulation.** **NOTE: The delivery system articulates in a direction opposite from the flush port.**
8	Disengage the Balloon Lock and retract the tip of the Flex Catheter to the center of the Triple Marker. Engage the Balloon Lock.

Step	Procedure
9	Position the THV with respect to the valve.
10	As necessary, utilize the Flex wheel to adjust the co-axiality of the THV and the Fine Adjustment Wheel to adjust the position of the THV.
11	Before deployment, ensure that the THV is correctly positioned between the Valve Alignment Markers and the Flex Catheter tip is over the Triple Marker.
12	Begin THV deployment: • Unlock the inflation device. • Ensure hemodynamic stability is established and begin rapid pacing; once arterial blood pressure has decreased to 50 mmHg or below, balloon inflation can commence. • Using slow controlled inflation, deploy the THV with the entire volume in the inflation device, hold for 3 seconds and confirm that the barrel of the inflation device is empty to ensure complete inflation of the balloon. • Deflate the balloon. When the balloon catheter has been completely deflated turn off the pacemaker.

7.4.4 System Removal

Step	Procedure
1	Unflex the delivery system while retracting the device. Verify that the Flex Catheter tip is locked over the Triple Marker. Retract the loader to the proximal end of the delivery system. Remove the delivery system from the sheath. **CAUTION: Completely unflex the delivery system prior to removal to minimize the risk of vascular injury.**

7.5 Verification of Prosthetic Valve Position and Measurements

Measure and record hemodynamic parameters.

Step	Procedure
1	Perform an angiogram to evaluate device performance and coronary patency, where applicable.
2	Measure and record the transvalvular pressure gradients.
3	Remove all devices when the ACT level is appropriate (e.g., reaches < 150 sec). Refer to the introducer sheath instructions for use for device removal.
4	Close the access site.

8.0 How Supplied

STERILE: The valve is supplied sterilized with glutaraldehyde solution.

The delivery system and accessories are supplied sterilized by ethylene oxide gas.

The THV is supplied nonpyrogenic packaged in buffered glutaraldehyde, in a plastic jar to which a tamper evident seal has been applied. Each jar is shipped in a shelf box containing a temperature indicator to detect exposure of the THV to extreme temperature. The shelf box is enclosed in Styrofoam prior to shipping.

8.1 Storage

The THV must be stored at 10 °C to 25 °C (50 °F to 77 °F). Each jar is shipped in an enclosure containing a temperature indicator to detect exposure of the THV to extreme temperature.

The delivery system and accessories should be stored in a cool, dry place.

9.0 MR Safety

MR Conditional

Non-clinical testing has demonstrated that the Edwards SAPIEN 3 transcatheter heart valve is MR Conditional. A patient with this device can be scanned safely, immediately after placement of this device under the following conditions:

- Static magnetic field of 1.5 tesla (T) or 3 tesla
- Maximum spatial gradient field of 2500 Gauss/cm (25 T/m) or less
- Maximum MR system reported, whole body averaged specific absorption rate (SAR) of 2.0 W/kg (Normal Operating Mode).

Under the scan conditions defined above, the transcatheter heart valve is expected to produce a maximum temperature rise of 3.0 °C after 15 minutes of continuous scanning.

In non-clinical testing, the image artifact caused by the device extends as far as 14.5 mm from the implant for spin echo images and 30 mm for gradient echo images when scanned in a 3.0 T MRI system. The artifact obscures the device lumen in gradient echo images.

The implant has not been evaluated in MR systems other than 1.5 or 3.0 T.

For valve-in-valve implantation or in the presence of other implants, please refer to the MRI safety information for the surgical valve or other devices prior to MR imaging.

10.0 Patient Information

A patient registration form is provided with each THV. After implantation, please complete all requested information. The serial number may be found on the package and on the identification tag attached to the THV. Return the original form to the Edwards Lifesciences address indicated on the form and provide the temporary identification card to the patient prior to discharge.

11.0 Recovered THV and Device Disposal

The explanted THV should be placed into a suitable histological fixative such as 10% formalin or 2% glutaraldehyde and returned to the company. Refrigeration is not necessary under these circumstances. Contact Edwards Lifesciences to request an Explant Kit.

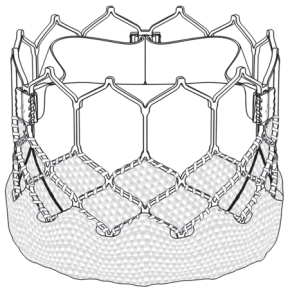
Used delivery system may be disposed of in the same manner that hospital waste and biohazardous materials are handled. There are no special risks related to the disposal of these devices.

These products are manufactured and sold under one or more of the following US patents: 7,530,253; 7,780,723; 7,895,876; 8,591,575; and 9,393,110; and corresponding foreign patents.

12.0 References

1. Bapat V, Attia R, Thomas M. Effect of Valve Design on the Stent Internal Diameter of a Bioprosthetic Valve: A Concept of True Internal Diameter and Its Implications for the Valve-in-Valve Procedure. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions. Vol. 7, No. 2. 2014: 115-127.

13.0 Figures



9600TFX

Valve Size	Valve Height (mm)
20 mm	15.5 mm
23 mm	18.0 mm
26 mm	20.0 mm
29 mm	22.5 mm

Figure 1. Edwards SAPIEN 3 Transcatheter Heart Valve

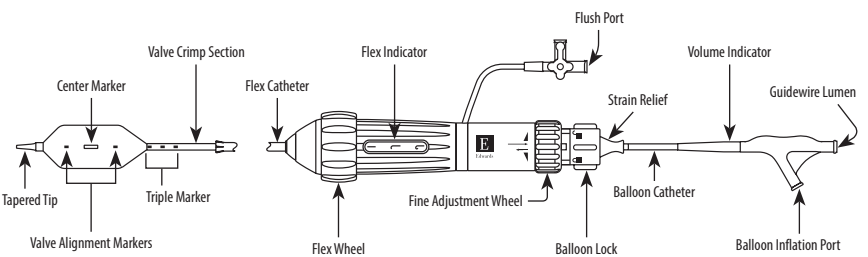


Figure 2. Edwards Commander Delivery System

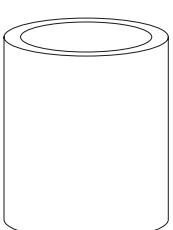


Figure 3. Qualcrimp Crimping Accessory

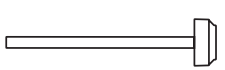


Figure 4. Loader

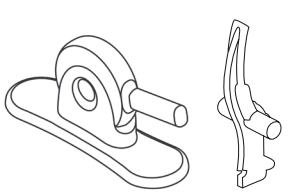


Figure 5. Crimper and 2-piece Crimp Stopper

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Symbol Legend

	English
REF / REF	Catalogue Number
#	Quantity
I	Minimum introducer size
cm	Usable length
	Do not re-use
LOT	Lot Number
	Caution Attention, see instructions for use
	Do not use if package is damaged
	Do not use if package is opened or damaged.
	Exterior diameter
	Inner diameter
	Keep dry
	Store in a cool, dry place
UDI	Unique Device Identifier
	Temperature Limit
STERILE	Sterile
STERILE EO	Sterilized using ethylene oxide
STERILE R	Sterilized using irradiation
STERILE	Sterilized using steam or dry heat
Axela™	Axela Compatibility

	English
	Use-by date
SN / SN	Serial Number
	Manufacturer
	Date of manufacture
EC REP	Authorized representative in the European Community
GW	Recommended guidewire size
SZ	Size
GWC	Guidewire compatibility
NP	Nominal pressure
RBP	Rated burst pressure
STRAIGHT	Straight
DEFLECTED	Deflected
	Recommended guidewire length
Sheath	Minimum sheath size
Catheter	Catheter shaft size
	Balloon diameter
	Balloon working length
	Consult instructions for use
eifu.edwards.com + 1 888 570 4016	Consult instructions for use on the website
	Type CF applied part
	Defib Proof Type CF applied part

	English
20 mm	For use with size 20 mm Edwards transcatheter heart valve
23 mm	For use with size 23 mm Edwards transcatheter heart valve
26 mm	For use with size 26 mm Edwards transcatheter heart valve
29 mm	For use with size 29 mm Edwards transcatheter heart valve
23 mm 26 mm	For use with size 23 mm or size 26 mm Edwards transcatheter heart valve
NON STERILE	Non-sterile
PHT	Contains phthalates
MR	MR Conditional
	Contents
	Nonpyrogenic
IPX1	Drip proof equipment
	Contents sterile and fluid path nonpyrogenic if package is unopened and undamaged. Do not use if package is opened or damaged. Do not resterilize.
	Contents sterile and nonpyrogenic if package is unopened and undamaged. Do not use if package is opened or damaged. Do not resterilize.
Rx only	Caution: Federal (USA) law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.
eSheath / eSheath™	eSheath compatibility
	Separate collection for batteries in accordance with EC Directive 2006/66/EC

Note: Not all symbols may be included in the labeling of this product.

THV1SL8x11.25

Edwards

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