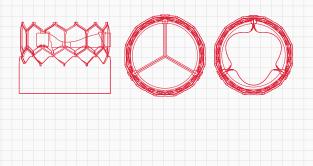
Balloon-expandable TAVI valves have proven durability at 5 years with a promising outlook for the future



At 5 years, transcatheter valve implantation (TAVI) and surgical aortic valve replacement (sAVR) durability are equivalent¹

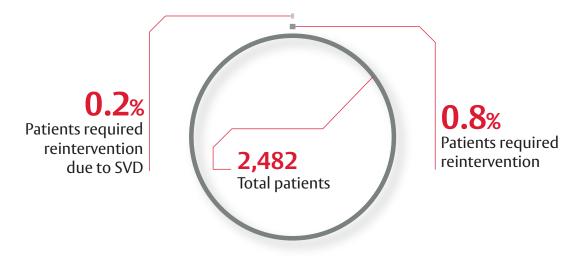
PARTN	IER Trial
Mean aortic valve area	Mean valve gradient
TAVI 1.6cm ²	TAVI 10.7mm Hg
sAVR 1.5cm ²	sAVR 10.6mm Hg

Mean aortic valve area: p=0.29; Mean valve gradient: p=0.92

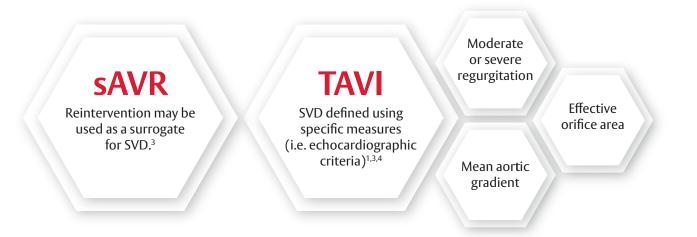
There are no significant differences in¹:



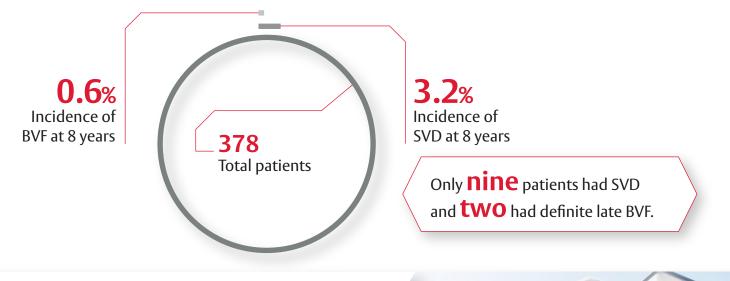
Very few patients who received TAVI required reintervention due to structural valve deterioration (SVD)²



TAVI valves are tested with even more rigorous criteria for measuring SVD and bioprosthetic valve failure (BVF)



Even so, studies still show very low rates of SVD and BVF at 8 years after TAVI⁴



At 2-year follow-up on the PARTNER 3 Trial, there was no change in mean gradient, aortic valve area or paravalvular regurgitation. Patients will be followed up to ten years.⁵

References: 1. Mack et al. Lancet 2015;385:2477–84. **2.** Douglas et al. JAMA Cardiol 2017; 2(11): 1197-1206. **3.** Dvir D, Bourguignon T, Otto CM, et al. Circulation. 2018;137(4):388-399. **4.** Eltchaninoff H, et al. Eurointervention 2018; 14(3): e264-e271. **5.** Mack MJ. Two-year clinical and echocardiographic outcomes from the PARTNER 3 low-risk randomized trial. Presented at: ACC 2020, Chicago, March 29, 2020.

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