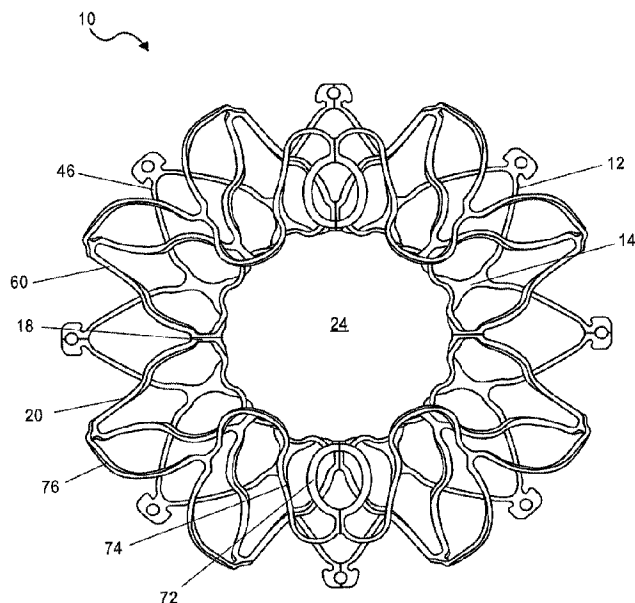




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(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
FORCUCCI, STEPHEN J., US;
FINCH, MATTHEW J., US;
MAGNIN, CHRISTOPHER J., US;
MCNAMARA, EDWARD I., US;
DEVELLIAN, CAROL A., US
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
CORVIA MEDICAL, INC., US
(74) Agent: BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP

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(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A device for implanting into an atrial septum of a patient. In some embodiments, the device has a core region to be disposed in an opening in the atrial septum; a distal retention region adapted to engage tissue on a left atrial side of the septal wall; a proximal retention region adapted to engage tissue on a right atrial side of the septal wall; and a retrieval region comprising a plurality of retrieval members, each retrieval member comprising a connector at a proximal end, the connector being adapted to connect to a delivery system. The device has a delivery configuration and a deployed configuration, the core region, distal retention region and proximal retention region each having a smaller diameter in the delivery configuration than in the deployed configuration, the retrieval member connectors being disposed proximal to and radially outward from the opening in the deployed configuration.

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(71) Applicant: **CORVIA MEDICAL, INC.** [US/US]; One Highwood Drive, Suite 300, Tewksbury, MA 01876 (US).

(72) Inventors: **FORCUCCL, Stephen, J.**; One Highwood Drive, Suite 300, Tewksbury, MA 01876 (US). **FINCH, Matthew, J.**; One Highwood Drive, Suite 300, Tewksbury, MA 01876 (US). **MAGNIN, Christopher, J.**; One High-

wood Drive, Suite 300, Tewksbury, MA 01876 (US). **MC-NAMARA, Edward, I.**; One Highwood Drive, Suite 300, Tewksbury, MA 01876 (US). **DEVELLIAN, Carol, A.**; One Highwood Drive, Suite 300, Tewksbury, MA 01876 (US).

(74) Agents: **SHAY, James, R.** et al.; Shay Glenn LLP, 2755 Campus Drive, Suite 210, San Mateo, CA 94403 (US).

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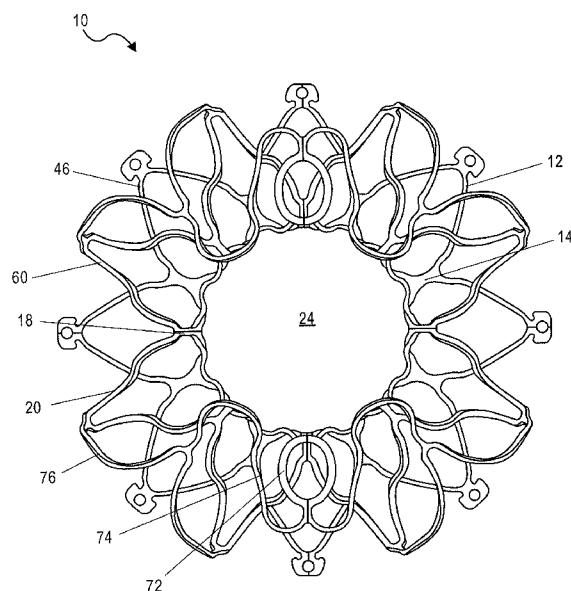


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: A device for implanting into an atrial septum of a patient. In some embodiments, the device has a core region to be disposed in an opening in the atrial septum; a distal retention region adapted to engage tissue on a left atrial side of the septal wall; a proximal retention region adapted to engage tissue on a right atrial side of the septal wall; and a retrieval region comprising a plurality of retrieval members, each retrieval member comprising a connector at a proximal end, the connector being adapted to connect to a delivery system. The device has a delivery configuration and a deployed configuration, the core region, distal retention region and proximal retention region each having a smaller diameter in the delivery configuration than in the deployed configuration, the retrieval member connectors being disposed proximal to and radially outward from the opening in the deployed configuration.

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CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 [0001] This application claims the benefit of US Patent Appl. No. 62/028,286, filed July 23, 2014, and US Patent Appl. No. 62/167,624, filed May 28, 2015.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

[0002]

10 FIELD

[0003] The present teachings relate to devices and methods of use thereof for treating heart failures. An aspect of the present teachings relates to a device that can be used to change (e.g., reduce) the blood pressure in a heart chamber, for example, by creating a shunt, and optionally regulating the flow of blood through the shunt in order to enhance the therapeutic effect of the
15 shunt. The present teachings further relate to a method of utilizing such a device, for example, in treating congestive heart failure and its related conditions, for example, acute cardiogenic pulmonary edema caused by an elevated pressure in a left side chamber in the heart.

BACKGROUND

20 [0004] Congestive heart failure (CHF) is a condition that affects millions of people worldwide. CHF results from a weakening or stiffening of the heart muscle that commonly is caused by myocardial ischemia (due to, e.g., myocardial infarction) or cardiomyopathy (e.g., myocarditis, amyloidosis). CHF causes a reduced cardiac output and inadequate blood to meet the needs of body tissues.

25 [0005] Treatments for CHF include: (1) pharmacological treatments, (2) assisting systems, and (3) surgical treatments. Pharmacological treatments, e.g., with diuretics, are used to reduce the workload of a heart by reducing blood volume and preload. While pharmacological treatments can improve quality of life, they have little effect on survival. Assisting devices, e.g., mechanical pumps, are used to reduce the load on a heart by performing all or part of the
30 pumping function normally done by the heart. However, in a chronic ischemic heart, high-rate pacing may lead to an increased diastolic pressure, calcium overload, and damages to the muscle fibers. There are at least three surgical procedures for treating a heart failure: (1) heart

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transplant, (2) dynamic cardiomyoplasty, and (3) the Batista partial left ventriculectomy. These surgical treatments are invasive and have many limitations.

[0006] CHF is generally classified into systolic heart failure (SHF) or diastolic heart failure (DHF). In SHF, the pumping action of a heart is reduced or weakened. A normal ejection fraction (EF), the volume of blood ejected out of the left ventricle (stroke volume) divided by the maximum volume remaining in the left ventricle at the end of the diastole or relaxation phase, is greater than 50%. In a systolic heart failure, EF is decreased to less than 50%. A patient with SHF may have an enlarged left ventricle because of cardiac remodeling developed to maintain an adequate stroke-volume. This pathophysiological phenomenon is often associated with an increased atrial pressure and an increased left ventricular filling pressure.

[0007] DHF is a heart failure without any major valve disease even though the systolic function of the left ventricle is preserved. Generally, DHF is a failure of the ventricle to adequately relax and expand, resulting in a decrease in the stroke volume of the heart. Presently, there are very few treatment options for patients suffering from DHF. DHF afflicts between 30% and 70% of patients with CHF.

[0008] Devices to treat elevated left atrial pressure have been described. For example, US 8,740,962 and US 8,460,372 both describe prostheses that may be implanted in an opening in the septal wall of the heart to provide a shunt or channel permitting blood to flow from the left atrium into the right atrium. These devices collapse to a smaller configuration for delivery to the heart via a catheter and expand to a larger configuration (e.g., through self-expansion) upon deployment across an opening in the septal wall. Some of these devices have central cores with sufficient radial strength to maintain the patency of the septal wall opening and flexible anchors on both sides of the central core to contact the septal wall for atraumatic anchoring of the device. Some of these devices have retrieval legs and other features providing attachment points for delivery and/or retrieval for possible removal or redeployment.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0009] During delivery of cardiac pressure-relief devices into openings in the septal wall of the heart, it may be desirable for the clinician to be able to observe the deployed configuration of elements of the device within the heart, such as the anchoring or retention features, prior to releasing the device from the delivery system. In addition, once released from the delivery system, it may be desirable for the portions of the prosthesis that attach to the delivery system to move out of the blood flow path through the prosthesis. If an implanted device must be retrieved after deployment, it may also be desirable for the prosthesis attachment elements to be movable back toward the center of the prosthesis so that the prosthesis can be collapsed and drawn into

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the retrieval catheter. Also, because the delivery catheter may need to approach the implantation site along an acute angle with respect to the septal wall, it may be desirable for the implant attachment features to be flexible enough to permit the implant to bend away from the longitudinal axis of the catheter during deployment of the implant into the septal wall. Finally, it may be useful for any retrieval features on the device to operate in combination with a strong central core and flexible anchors or retention segments.

[0010] One aspect of the invention provides a device for implanting into an atrial septum of a patient, the device having a core region with a plurality of core segments surrounding a central opening, the core region being adapted and configured to be disposed in an opening in the atrial septum; a distal retention region with a plurality of distal retention segments extending from the core segments, the distal retention segments being adapted to engage tissue on a left atrial side of the septal wall; a proximal retention region having a plurality of proximal retention segments extending from the core segments, the proximal retention segments being adapted to engage tissue on a right atrial side of the septal wall; and a retrieval region with a plurality (e.g., two or four) of retrieval members extending from the proximal retention segments, each retrieval member having a connector at a proximal end, the connector being adapted to connect to a delivery system; the device further having a delivery configuration and a deployed configuration, the core region, distal retention region and proximal retention region each having a smaller diameter in the delivery configuration than in the deployed configuration, the retrieval member connectors being disposed proximal to and radially outward from the opening in the deployed configuration.

[0011] In some embodiments, the connectors are disposed more radially inward in the delivery configuration than in the deployed configuration. The connectors may be, e.g., eyelets.

[0012] In some embodiments, the connectors may extend radially inward from an end of the retrieval members in the deployed configuration. In some embodiments, the connectors may extend distally from an end of the retrieval members in the deployed configuration.

[0013] In some embodiments the device also has a retrieval configuration in which the connectors are disposed radially inward from deployed configuration positions and the proximal and distal retention segments are each in substantially same positions as in the deployed configuration. The retrieval members may extend further proximally from the proximal retention region in the delivery configuration than in the retrieval configuration.

[0014] Another aspect of the invention provides a method of implanting a pressure relief device in an atrial septum of a patient's heart, in which the device has a distal retention region, a proximal retention region, a core region disposed between the distal retention region and the proximal retention region, an opening through the distal retention region, the core region and the

proximal retention region, and a plurality of retrieval members disposed proximal to the proximal retention region. In such embodiments, the method includes the steps of expanding the distal retention region in a left atrium of the patient's heart from a collapsed delivery configuration to a deployed configuration; expanding the core region within an opening in the septal wall between the left atrium and a right atrium of the patient's heart from a collapsed delivery configuration to a deployed configuration; expanding the proximal retention region in the right atrium from a collapsed delivery configuration to a deployed configuration; releasing the retrieval members from a delivery system; and moving the retrieval members to a position radially outward from the opening after the releasing step.

[0015] In some embodiments, the moving step includes the step of moving the retrieval members from a position proximal to the opening and radially inward from an outer boundary of the opening to a position radially outward from the outer boundary of the opening. In some embodiments in which the device also has a retrieval configuration in which the retrieval members are in a position in front of the opening and the proximal and distal retention segments are each in substantially same positions as in the deployed configuration, the method includes the further step of expanding the device to the retrieval configuration prior to the releasing step, the steps of expanding the distal retention region, core region and proximal retention region to the deployed configurations being performed after the releasing step.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] A better understanding of the features and advantages of the present invention will be obtained by reference to the following detailed description that sets forth illustrative embodiments, in which the principles of the invention are utilized, and the accompanying drawings of which:

[0017] Figure 1 is a top elevational view of a pressure regulating device according to an embodiment of this invention in a deployed configuration.

[0018] Figure 2 is a side elevational view of the device of Figure 1 in the deployed configuration.

[0019] Figure 3 is a perspective view of the device of Figure 1 in a delivery configuration.

[0020] Figure 4 is a side elevational view of the device of Figure 1 transitioning from the delivery configuration to a retrieval configuration.

[0021] Figure 5 is a side elevational view of the device of Figure 1 in the retrieval configuration.

[0022] Figure 6 is a flattened view of a portion of the device of Figure 1.

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[0023] Figure 7 is a top elevational view of a pressure regulating device according to another embodiment of this invention in a deployed configuration.

[0024] Figure 8 is a side elevational view of the device of Figure 7 in the deployed configuration.

5 [0025] Figure 9 is a perspective view of the device of Figure 7 in the deployed configuration.

[0026] Figure 10 is a side elevational view of the device of Figure 7 in a delivery configuration.

[0027] Figure 11 is a flattened view of a portion of the device of Figure 7.

[0028] Figure 12 is a side elevational view of the device of Figure 7 transitioning from the delivery configuration to a retrieval configuration.

10 [0029] Figure 13 is a side elevational view of the device of Figure 7 in the retrieval configuration.

[0030] Figure 14 is a perspective view of a pressure regulating device according to yet another embodiment of the invention in a deployed configuration.

15 [0031] Figure 15 is a side elevational view of the device of Figure 14 in the deployed configuration.

[0032] Figure 16 is a top elevational view of the device of Figure 14 in the deployed configuration.

[0033] Figure 17 is a flattened view of a portion of the device of Figure 14.

20 [0034] Figure 18 is a side elevational view of a pressure regulating device according to still another embodiment of the invention.

[0035] Figure 19 is a side elevational view of a pressure regulating device according to another embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

25 [0036] The present teachings are described more fully herein with references to the accompanying drawings, which show certain embodiments of the present teachings. The present teachings may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided to illustrate various aspects of the present teachings. Like numbers refer to like elements
30 throughout.

[0037] The present teachings provide a device and methods of use thereof. For example, the device can be used to regulate the pressure in a heart chamber. Specifically, the device can be used to (a) change an elevated chamber pressure and (b) prevent embolization from the right to left atria in a patient who suffers from CHF or has a Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO) or an Atrial

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Septal Defect (ASD) but needs a residual flow between the atria so as not to traumatize the heart hemodynamics.

[0038] As used herein, when terms “distal” and “proximal” are used to refer portion of the device, they mostly refer to a device in its elongated deliver configuration. The term “proximal” shall mean close to the operator (less into the body) and “distal” shall mean remote from the operator (further into the body). In positioning a medical device from a downstream access point, “distal” is more upstream and “proximal” is more downstream. As used in this application, unless otherwise indicated, the term “aperture” refers to any anatomical anomalies such as PFO, ASD, VSD, or an anatomical feature (such as an opening in the septal wall) created for the purpose of creating a shunt. As used herein, “substantially” means plus or minus 10%.

[0039] As explained in further detail below, various embodiments of the present teachings provide methods and devices for regulating the pressure in a heart chamber. In some embodiments, a medical device according to the present teachings includes an open central core region and two retention regions. In some embodiments, the medical device is positioned through an aperture in a septum, creating a shunt, for example, between the left and right atria. In some embodiments, the two retention regions of the medical device are disposed on the opposite sides of the septum. In some embodiments, a medical device according to the present teachings is extended into an elongated profile for a percutaneous delivery and resumes a preset profile *in vivo* after deployment.

[0040] An embodiment of the device in the present teaching has a distal retention portion configured to be positioned against the left atrial side of the septum, a proximal retention portion configured to be positioned against the right atrial side of the septum, and a central core portion disposed between the distal and proximal retention portions and configured to create a conduit for blood to flow through. An embodiment of the device in the present teaching has an elongated configuration for delivering through a catheter system and an expanded configuration securing the device across the septum. In some embodiments, the device is configured to transition from a delivery configuration to a deployed configuration through self-expansion or mechanical actuations. In some embodiments, during deployment, both the distal and proximal retention portions of the device are delivered in radially contracted configurations and expand radially while the device contracts longitudinally. In some embodiments, the central core portion is delivered in a radially contracted configuration and expands radially during deployment. In certain embodiments, one or both of the distal and proximal retention portions of the device contract longitudinally. In various embodiments, one of or both of the deployed distal and proximal retention portions has a generally flange-like profile. In various embodiments, the generally flange-like profile is made of a multiple segments or elements extending in a generally

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radial configuration from the central core portion. In some embodiments, the deployed distal retention portion is configured to be positioned against one side of the atrial septum. In some embodiments, the deployed proximal retention portion is configured to be positioned against one side of the atrial septum. In certain embodiments, both the deployed distal retention portion and the deployed proximal retention portion are configured to be positioned against both sides of the atrial septum. According to some embodiments, both the deployed distal and proximal retention portions apply a compression force against the septum from both sides, thereby securing the device across the septum.

[0041] Figures 1-6 show an embodiment of a pressure regulating device 10 according to this invention. Figures 1 and 2 show the device 10 in a deployed configuration. Figure 3 shows device 10 in a delivery configuration. A distal retention region 12 extends distally from a central core region 16 via a distal transition region 14, and a proximal retention region 20 extends proximally from core region 16 via a proximal transition region 18. In the delivery configuration shown in Figure 3, device 10 (including distal retention region 12, central core region 16 and proximal retention region 20) is radially compressed and axially elongated compared to the deployed configuration shown in Figures 1 and 2. Device 10 may be delivered via a delivery catheter (not shown) for deployment in the atrial septum of the patient's heart.

[0042] In the deployed configuration shown in Figures 1 and 2, the central core region 16 includes an opening 24 to permit blood to flow through the device from the left atrium to the right atrium. When in position in the patient's heart, the radially expanded proximal retention region 20 has a plurality of flexible retention segments 60 that atraumatically engage the septal wall in the right atrium, and the radially expanded distal retention region 12 has a plurality of flexible retention segments 46 that atraumatically engage the septal wall in the left atrium. In some embodiments, the proximal and distal retention regions may cooperate to apply a compressive force to the septal wall. In some embodiments, the proximal and distal retention regions do not apply a compressive force to the septal wall. In some embodiments, the core region may also apply a radially outward force on the portion of the septal wall through which it extends. In other embodiments, the core region does not apply a radially outward force on the portion of the septal wall through which it extends.

[0043] In some embodiments, the radial span of the distal retention region 12 in the deployed configuration may be the same as the radial span of the proximal retention region 20. In other embodiments, the radial span of the distal retention region 12 may be greater than the radial span of the proximal retention region to, e.g., account for the typically greater pressure in the left atrium compared to the pressure in the right atrium. In some embodiments, the distal retention region has a general diameter of 8-20 mm upon deployment. In another embodiment, the

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deployed proximal retention region has a general diameter of 8-20 mm upon deployment.

According to some embodiments, upon deployment, the diameter of the deployed core region of the device is about 25-50% of the overall diameter of the deployed distal retention region.

[0044] The retrieval region 22 includes retrieval legs 74 extending proximally and radially

5 inwardly from the radially outward ends of the proximal retention segments 60, optionally via intermediate legs 76 disposed between the retrieval leg 74 and the proximal retention segments 60. According to some embodiments, each secondary retrieval leg 76 extends proximally from the proximal end 64 of a proximal retention segment 60. As illustrated, a distal end 78 of a secondary retrieval leg 76 joins the proximal end 64 of a proximal retention segment 60 where
10 two adjacent proximal retention struts 66 join. Loops or eyelets 72 at the proximal ends of the retrieval legs 74 serve as connectors for the delivery and/or retrieval system. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, in the device's deployment configuration the eyelets 72 are proximal to and radially outward from the outer boundary of opening 24 and therefore out of the path of any blood flowing through opening 24. In this embodiment, eyelets 72 are oriented in a plane
15 generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the core region 16.

[0045] Figure 3 is a perspective view of device 10 in its collapsed delivery configuration. As shown, the radial dimensions of the proximal retention region 20, central core region 16 and distal retention region 12 are less in the delivery configuration than in the deployed configuration shown in Figures 1 and 2. The retrieval leg 74 and eyelets 72 extend proximally from the
20 proximal retention region and connect to a delivery or retrieval system (not shown).

[0046] When deploying the device 10 into the septal wall, a delivery system advances device 10 through and out of a catheter. As it emerges from the catheter, the distal retention region 14 of device 10 begins to self-expand in the left atrium. Subsequently, the core region 16 and proximal retention region 20 expand as they emerge from the catheter in the septal wall opening
25 and right atrium, respectively, all while the eyelets 72 of the retrieval legs 74 are still connected to the delivery system. As shown in Figure 4, distal retention segments 46, core region 16 and proximal retention segments 60 are substantially in their deployed configurations even while retrieval legs 74 extend proximally into the delivery catheter (not shown). In Figure 5, retrieval legs 74 have emerged from the delivery catheter and have begun moving toward their expanded
30 at-rest shapes; eyelets 72 are radially inward from their at-rest positions because they are still connected to the delivery system. This position is the retrieval configuration of the device 10. After release from the delivery system, retrieval legs 74 and eyelets 72 move radially outward to their at-rest positions radially outside of the devices opening 24 (i.e., the deployed configuration shown in Figure 1).

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[0047] When retrieving device 10 for redeployment or removal, the retrieval device grasps eyelets 72, moving them radially inward to the retrieval configuration. Device 10 is then pulled proximally into the retrieval catheter.

[0048] Figure 6 is a two-dimensional view of a portion of the structure of a portion of device 10 in its elongated delivery configuration and in flattened format solely for the purpose of showing various components of the device. As illustrated in Figure 6, the central core region 16 of the device 10 is formed of a continuous strut 26 in a wavy profile with hairpin turns at each end of the core region 16. As illustrated, the strut 26 extends longitudinally from a first end 28 of the core region 16 toward the second end 30. Upon reaching a second end of the core region 16, the strut makes a “U” turn, then extends longitudinally back to the first end 28. Upon reaching the first end 28 of the core region 16, the strut 26 makes another “U” turn and extends longitudinally and distally toward the second end 30 of the core region 16. This wavy pattern repeats and continues throughout the tubular surface of the core region 16. The ends of the strut 26 join the beginning of the strut 26 to form a closed loop. According to some embodiments, a gap 32 exists between two adjacent portions of the strut 26. According to some embodiments, the profile, including but not limited to shape, width and thickness of the strut 26 may vary at in some locations, either for the purposes of ease of manufacturing or reduced stress concentration after implantation. One skilled in the art should understand that the gap 32 in the delivery configuration is small such that the adjacent portions of the strut 26 are packed tightly close to one another and that the gap 32 in the deployed configuration is enlarged such that the adjacent portions of the strut 26 have moved away from one another so that the core region 16 assumes a larger profile. Core region 16 with a wave strut pattern can be fabricated by cutting a tube by laser or another method known to those skilled in the art.

[0049] Additionally, although a wavy pattern with hairpin turn, or “U” turns, has been described in detail in relationship to the core region, other strut designs can also be used without departing from the scope of the present teachings. For example, the wavy pattern could adopt turns closely resembling a “V” shape or other profile. According to alternative embodiments, the core region could adopt either open-cell or closed-cell designs of any patterns known to those skilled in the art. In some embodiments, as the core region transitions from its delivery configuration to its deployed configuration, the diameter of the core region increases and the core region reduces in length, sometimes slightly. In other embodiments, as the diameter of the core region increases, the overall length of the core region remains the same.

[0050] In some embodiments of the present teachings, the device 10 in its delivery configuration, such as illustrated in Figure 3, is configured to be delivered and deployed through a 5 French – 12 French catheter. In one embodiment, the elongated device 10 has a diameter

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ranging from about 1 mm to about 4 mm, and the central core region 16 in a deployed configuration has a diameter ranging from about 3 mm to about 12 mm, or from about 100% to about 300% of that of the core region 16 in its delivery configuration. In other embodiments, the strut 26 of the shunt portion 16 has a width of about 0.005 inch to about 0.030 inch. In a delivery configuration, the gap 32 between two adjacent portions of the strut 26 is from about 0" to about 0.010", and upon deployment, the gap 32 between two adjacent portions of the strut 26 is up to about 0.075".

[0051] In some embodiments of the present invention, the device 10 in its delivery configuration, such as illustrated in Figure 3, has an overall length of about 5-25 mm, with the length of the core region 16 being 0.5-5mm. In one embodiment, for a deployed device 10, the length of the core region 16 ranges from about 1 mm to about 7 mm, with the overall length of the device 10 ranging from about 3mm to about 12mm. In another embodiment, the length of the core region 16 of a deployed device ranges from about 30 to about 70% of the length of the device in the deployed profile.

[0052] Referring again to Figure 6, the distal end 28 of the core region 16 of the device 10 extends from a distal transition portion 14. According to some embodiments, the distal transition portion 14 includes a plurality of distal transition struts 34 each extending from the distal ends 28 of the core region 16 and terminating at the proximal ends 42 of the distal retention segment 46 of the device 10. As illustrated, a proximal end 38 of each distal transition strut 34 joins the core region 16 at the distal end 28 of each hairpin turn, and a distal end 36 of each distal transition struts 34 joins the distal retention segments 46 as shown in Figure 6. When the device 10 is at its delivery configuration, such as illustrated in Figure 3, the distal transition portion 14 has a small generally tubular profile with adjacent struts 34 packed closely and parallel to one another. The distal transition portion 14 is also configured to transform from a delivery configuration to a deployed configuration. During such a transition, a distal section of the struts 34 extends radially outwardly, and a proximal section of the struts 34 expands, as the core region 16 expands radially into its deployed profile. Thus, while the device 10 is in its deployed configuration, the distal transition struts 34 bend at a location so that the core region 16 of the device 10 has a tubular profile at or near the proximal end 28 of the distal transition struts 34, and at least a part of the distal retention region 12 of the device 10 has a radially outwardly relatively disc-like profile that is at an angle, sometimes perpendicular, to the longitudinal axis of the core region 16 at the distal end 30 of the distal transition struts 34.

[0053] According to some embodiments, as illustrated in Figure 6, the bending location on the distal transition struts 34 has a narrower width ("waist") than another portion, sometimes the remaining portions, of the struts 34. In some embodiments, the lead-ins from both directions

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generally have a curved configuration. One skilled in the art should understand that although the bending location has curved lead-ins from both ends, other geometries, shapes, or profiles for narrowing the strut width at the bending location could also be used. Thus, what has been disclosed should not be viewed as limiting to the scope of the present teaching. In one embodiment, the waist has a width from about 0.003" to about 0.015", or from about 30% to about 100% of the width of the widest portion of the distal transition struts 34. Additionally, in order to control the bending direction, the width of the distal transition struts 34 can be greater than the thickness. Additionally, the length of the distal transition portion, as well as the width of the waist could vary according to the overall size of the device and design criteria.

10 [0054] Continuing referring to Figure 6, the device 10 includes a distal retention region 12. As described herein, the distal retention region 12 of the device 10 has an expanded disc-like profile when the device is deployed, as illustrated in Figure 1, and a collapsed generally tubular profile during delivery, as illustrated in Figure 3. Now referring to Figure 6, the distal retention region 12 includes multiple retention segments 46 each including or formed by two adjacent distal retention struts 40. As shown, two separate struts 40 extend distally from the distal ends 36 of distal transition struts 34. The proximal ends 42 of the two distal retention struts 40 are side by side from each other, with a gap 48 in between. According to one embodiment, the distal ends 44 of two distal retention struts 40 extend from the distal end 36 of two adjacent distal transition struts 34 connected to each other, forming a distal retention segment 46. According to some 20 embodiments, in delivery configuration, the distal retention segment 46 formed by two adjacent distal retention struts 44 is relatively elongated with two adjacent distal retention struts 44 extending close to each other, and in the deployed configuration, the distal retention segment 46 formed by two adjacent distal retention struts 44 is expanded in width with the proximal ends 42 of the two distal retention struts 40 spreading apart and shortened in overall length, with the gap 25 48 between the two adjacent distal retention struts 44 widening.

[0055] According to one embodiment, while the device 10 is in its delivery configuration, the distal retention region 12 radially collapses with each distal retention segment 46 orienting longitudinally along the longitudinal axis of the core region 16. According to one embodiment, while the device 10 is in its deployed configuration, the distal retention segments 46 expand 30 radially with each distal retention segment 46 forming a plane at an angle, for example, perpendicular, to the longitudinal axis of the core region 16. Upon deployment *in vivo*, the distal retention region 12 is configured to be deployed inside the left atrium with each of the distal retention segments 46 located at the left atrial side of the atrial septum. In certain embodiments, the distal retention opposes the left atrial side of the atrial septum. According to some 35 embodiments, upon deployment, the distal retention region 12 forms a disc-like configuration,

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with at least a portion, sometimes a substantial portion, of the surface area of each retention segment 46 contacting the atrial septum. In another embodiments, the distal retention region 12 forms an umbrella-like configuration with at least a portion, sometimes a substantial portion, of the surface area of each retention segment 46 doming away from the atrial septum. For example, one or more distal ends of the distal retention segments 46 can contact the atrial septum. In yet another embodiment, the distal retention region 12 forms a generally straight slope profile with at least a portion, sometimes a substantial portion, of the surface area of each distal retention segment 46 not contacting the atrial septum. In this particular embodiment, one or more distal ends of the distal retention segments 46 remain furthest away from the atrial septum. One skilled in the art should understand that other suitable profile could also be used. Thus the exemplary embodiments discussed, shown, or mentioned herein should not be viewed as limiting.

[0056] According to some embodiments, the distal ends 50 of each distal retention segment 46 includes a foot 52, as illustrated in Figure 6. The foot 52 is configured to prevent the distal ends 50 of the distal retention segments 46 from penetrating, piercing, or eroding into the septal tissues. According to some embodiments, the foot 52 is configured to provide a larger surface area for contacting the tissues and/or reducing the force that the distal retention segments 46 apply onto the tissues. In some embodiments, the foot 52 is also configured to incorporate a radiopaque marker. For example, as illustrated in Figure 6, a radiopaque marker can be wedged into a hole on each of the feet 52.

[0057] Continuing referring to Figure 6, the device 10 includes a proximal transition portion 18. Similar to the distal transition portion 14, the proximal transition portion 18 includes a plurality of proximal transition struts 54 each extending from the proximal end 30 of the core region 16 and terminating at the distal end 62 of the proximal transition strut 66 of the device 10. As illustrated in Figure 6, a distal end 56 of each proximal transition strut 54 joins the core region 16 at the proximal end 30 of each hairpin turn and joins the proximal retention segments 60 at the distal end 62 of the proximal transition strut 66. When the device 10 is at its delivery configuration, the proximal transition portion 18 has a small generally tubular profile, such as illustrated in Figure 3, with adjacent struts 54 packing closely and parallel to each other. The proximal transition portion 18 is also configured to transform from a delivery configuration to a deployed configuration. During such transition, a proximal section of the struts 54 extends radially outwardly, and a distal section of the struts 54 expands as the core region 16 expands radially into its deployed configuration. Thus, while the device 10 is in its deployed configuration, the proximal transition struts 54 bend at a location so that the core region 16 of the device has a tubular profile at the distal end 56 of the proximal transition struts 54, and the proximal retention region 20 of the device 10 have a radially outward umbrella-shaped profile

that is generally at an angle, sometimes perpendicular, to the longitudinal axis of the core region 16 at the proximal end 58 of the proximal transition struts 54.

[0058] According to some embodiments, as illustrated in Figure 6, the bending location on the proximal transition struts 54 has a narrower width ("waist") than another portion, sometimes the remaining portions, of the struts 54. In some embodiments, the lead-ins from both directions have a generally curved configuration. One skilled in the art should understand that although the bending location has a generally curved lead-ins from both ends of the waist, other geometries, shapes, or profiles for narrowing the strut width at the bending location could also be used. Thus what has been disclosed should not be viewed as limiting. In one embodiment, the waist has a width from about 0.006" to about 0.030", or from about 25 to about 80% of the width of the widest portion of the proximal transition struts 54. In addition, in order to control the bending direction, the width of the proximal transition struts 54 can be greater than the thickness of the proximal transition struts. Additionally, in some embodiments, for example as illustrated in Figure 6, the proximal transition struts 54 are shorter and narrower than the distal transition struts 34 of the device. One skilled in the art should understand that the proximal transition struts 54 can have the same length and/or width as the distal transition struts 34.

[0059] Similar to the distal retention region 12, the device 10 can also have a proximal retention region 20. In some embodiments, the proximal retention region 20 of the device 10 has an expanded umbrella-like profile when deployed, as illustrated in Figure 1, and a collapsed generally tubular profile during delivery, as illustrated in Figure 3. Now referring to Figure 6, the proximal retention region 20 includes multiple proximal retention segments 60. In various embodiments, each of the proximal retention segments is formed by two adjacent proximal retention struts 66. As shown in the figure, two separate struts 66 extend proximally from the proximal end 58 of a proximal transition strut 54. The distal ends 62 of the two proximal retention struts 66 are located side by side from each other with a gap 70 in between. According to one embodiment, the distal ends 62 of two proximal retention struts 66 extended from the proximal end 58 of two adjacent proximal transition struts 54 connects to each other, forming a proximal retention segment 60. According to some embodiments, in a delivery configuration, the proximal retention segment 60 formed by two adjacent proximal retention struts 66 are relatively elongated with two adjacent proximal retention struts 66 extending close to each other; and in deployed configuration, the proximal retention segment 60 formed by two adjacent proximal retention struts 66 are expanded in width and shortened in the overall length with the gap 70 between two adjacent proximal retention struts 66 widened.

[0060] According to one embodiment, when the device 10 is in its delivery configuration, the proximal retention portion 20 radially collapses with the proximal retention segments 60

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orienting longitudinally along the longitudinal axis of the core region 16, and when the device 10 is in its deployed configuration, the proximal retention portion 20 radially expands with the proximal retention segment 60 curving distally, for example as illustrated in Figure 1. When the device is deployed *in vivo*, according to some embodiments, for example as illustrated in Figure 2, a first section of each proximal retention segment 60 curves distally toward the atrial septum forming a first curve, a second section of each proximal retention segment 60 curves proximally away from the atrial septum forming a second curve, with a portion of each proximal retention segment 60 between the first and second sections of each proximal retention segment 60 contacting the septal tissue.

[0061] The curved deployment configuration of the proximal retention region 20 allows the device to accommodate various atrial septum thickness. For example, for a thin atrial septum, the curved proximal retention segments 60 can fully assume its pre-defined curved deployment configuration. For a thick atrial septum, the curved proximal retention segments 60 can oppose the atrial septum, and when the septum pushes back, the curved proximal retention segments 60 can deflect at their first curve while maintaining the device 10 in place.

[0062] According to some embodiments, curving the second section of the deployed proximal retention region 20 away from the atrial septum enlarges the contacting surface area with the septal tissue, thereby preventing any trauma to the tissue. One skilled in the art should understand, the second curve of the proximal retention segments 60 can start at any location near or at the proximal ends 64 of each retention segment 60.

[0063] According to some embodiments, in a delivery configuration, the proximal retention region struts 66 have a similar width as the distal retention struts 40. In other embodiments, the proximal retention struts 66 have a different width than the distal retention struts 40. In yet another embodiment, the width of the strut 26 of the core region 16 is greater than that of the proximal retention struts 66 and that of the distal retention struts 40, so that the core region 16 is more rigid than the proximal and distal retention portions 12, 20. According to one embodiment of the present teachings, upon deployment, the stiff core region 16 pushes the surrounding tissue radially outwardly, thereby maintaining the size of the opening for the treatment, while the relative pliable proximal and distal retention portions 12, 20 gently contact the septal tissue without penetration.

[0064] According to some embodiments, at least some of the proximal retention struts 66 are longer than some of the distal retention struts 40. In some embodiments, all of the proximal retention struts are longer than the distal retention struts. In some embodiments, the distal retention struts 40 have a length of about 2-7mm. In some embodiments, the proximal retention struts 66 have a length of about 2-14mm. One skilled in the art should understand that the

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specific length of the distal retention struts 40 and/or proximal retention struts 66 should be determined by, *inter alia*, the overall size of the device, which in turn is determined by the needs of a patient. According to some embodiments, the proximal retention struts 66 are configured so that, upon full deployment, its first section curves toward the septum, forming a space between a portion of the strut and septum, and the most radially outward portion of the proximal retention struts 66 is at or near the most radially outward portion of the distal retention struts 40 on the opposite side of the septum.

[0065] In various embodiments, the device 10 is fabricated from a tube. Thus, all portions of the device 10, such as the distal retention portion 12, the distal transitional portion 14, the core region 16, the proximal transitional portion 18, the proximal retention portion 20, and proximal retrieval portion 22, have a same thickness. In one embodiment, the thickness of the tube, and thus the thickness of each portion of the device, is from 0.005-0.007 inch. In another embodiment, at least one portion of the device 10 has a different thickness than the rest of the device. This, in some circumstances, can be achieved by removing material from other portions.

[0066] According to one embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 3, while the device 10 is in its delivery configuration, the secondary retrieval legs 76 orient longitudinally along the longitudinal axis of the core region 16. In some embodiments, two adjacent secondary retrieval legs 76 extend close to each other. When the device 10 is in its deployed configuration, as illustrated in Figure 1, the secondary retrieval strut 76 extends radially inwardly, forming a curved profile with the distal ends of the secondary retrieval legs 76 located at a radially outward location, and the proximal of the secondary retrieval legs 76 located at a radially inward location relative to the distal end of the secondary retrieval legs 76. According to some embodiments, in a deployed profile, the distal ends of the secondary retrieval legs 76 are separate from one another, as each of the distal ends connecting to the proximal end of a deployed proximal retention segment 60. The proximal ends of the secondary retrieval legs 76 are configured to be at locations radially inward from the distal ends of the secondary retrieval legs 76 and radially outward from the opening 24 of the deployed core region 16. One skilled in the art should know, although exemplary embodiments described herein and illustrated in figures disclose secondary retrieval legs 76 in a curved profile, specific designs of the deployed secondary retrieval legs 76 can be in any profiles that are suitable for the corresponding applications. Thus, the embodiments herein should not be viewed as limiting to the scope of the present teachings.

According to some embodiments, as shown in Figure 2, the deployed secondary retrieval legs 76 are proximal to the deployed proximal retention segments 60. Looking from the proximal end of a deployed device, as illustrated in Figure 1, every two joined deployed secondary retrieval legs 76 are located between two deployed proximal retention segments 60.

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[0067] In one embodiment, the width of each portion, such as the distal retention portion 12, the distal transitional portion 14, the core region 16, the proximal transitional portion 18, the proximal retention portion 20, and proximal retrieval portion 22, of the device 10 is the same as the thickness of the portion. In another embodiment, the width of the distal retention portion 12, the distal transitional portion 14, the core region 16, the proximal transitional portion 18, and the proximal retention portion 20, are greater than the thickness of these portions. In some embodiments, the width of the proximal retrieval portion 22 is the same as the thickness. According to some embodiments, for portions of the device having a width greater than the thickness, the curving and bending of such portions can be achieved in a controlled manner, without risking the struts being twisted during the process. For other portions of the device where twisting is expected, or less concerning, such as the proximal retrieval portion, the thickness and width can be the same. According to some embodiments, the thickness of each portion of the device ranges from about 0.003" to about 0.09".

[0068] According to some embodiments, the retrieval eyelets 72 are configured to be attached to a flexible delivery mechanism. In one embodiment (not shown), a delivery filament, such as a wire or a suture, extends through one or more retrieval attachment mechanisms with both ends of the filament being controlled by a clinician. Upon deployment, one end of the delivery filament is loosened and the other end of the delivery filament is retracted proximally so that the entire flexible delivery filament is removed from the body. One skilled in the art would understand that a flexible delivery filament allows the device fully deploy at a treatment location, while still under the control of the clinician, so that the deployment can be assessed and the device can be retrieved if necessary.

[0069] According to some embodiments, the retrieval eyelets 72 are configured to be attached to a relatively rigid delivery mechanism. In one embodiment (not shown), a delivery shaft with notches at its distal end for hosting the retrieval eyelets 72. During delivery, the retrieval eyelets 72 is secured inside the notch, and upon deployment, the retrieval eyelets 72 are released from the notch. One skilled in the art would understand that a relatively rigid delivery shaft can push the device distally inside the delivery catheter and to deploy device.

[0070] According to some embodiments, the device 10 includes eight proximal retention segments 60, eight secondary retrieval legs 76, four primary retrieval legs 74, and two retrieval attachment mechanisms 72. Each retrieval attachment mechanism 72 joins a proximal junction formed by two adjacent primary retrieval legs 74. Each distal end 82 of the two adjacent primary retrieval legs 74 further joins a proximal junction 80 formed by two adjacent secondary retrieval legs 76. Each distal end 78 of the said two adjacent secondary retrieval legs 76 joins a proximal end 64 of a proximal retention segment 60. Although Figure 6 illustrates the proximal ends 84

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of two adjacent primary retrieval legs 74 joining each other first and then joining the retrieval attachment mechanism 72, one skilled in the art should understand that the proximal ends 84 of two adjacent primary retrieval legs 74 could join a retrieval attachment mechanism 72 individually, without joining to each other first. Thus, the exemplary illustration should not be viewed as limiting.

[0071] According to one embodiment of the present teachings, the device 10 is pre-set into its deployed profile and stretched into an elongated profile, such as shown in Figure 3, for percutaneous delivery. Upon deployment, the device will recover to its pre-set deployed configuration once free from constraint of the delivery catheter. To minimize any deformation during the delivery process, according to one embodiment of the present teachings, the maximum ratio of the thickness (t) of a curved portion of the device (e.g., the transition from proximal retention segments 60 to secondary retrieval legs 76) over two times of the radius "R" of that curved portion is 0.12, i.e., $t/2R \leq 12\%$. Maintaining this ratio will ensure the maximum recovery of the intended curvature.

[0072] Figures 7-13 illustrate another exemplary pressure regulating device 100 for, e.g., treating elevated left atrial pressure in a patient's heart. Figure 7 is an end view of the deployed configuration of the device 100. Figure 8 is an exemplary deployed configuration of the device 100. Figure 9 is a side view of the deployed configuration of the device 100. Figure 10 shows device 100 in a delivery configuration in which all portions of the device 100 are aligned in a generally linear profile and the retrieval attachment mechanisms overlap with each other. Figure 11 is an illustrative view of a portion of the device 100 in flattened format solely for the purpose of showing various components of the device. Device 100 may be delivered via a delivery catheter (not shown) for deployment in the atrial septum of the patient's heart.

[0073] Similar to previously described embodiments, the device 100 includes a distal retention portion 112, a distal transition portion 114, a core region 116, a proximal transition portion 118, a proximal retention portion 120, and a proximal retrieval portion 122. Core region 116, distal transition struts 134, and distal retention portion 112, proximal transition portion 118, proximal retention portion 120, and secondary retrieval struts 176 and retrieval attachment mechanisms 172 shown in Figures 7-11, share some similarity to those illustrated with respect to the device 10 described in connection with Figures 1-6.

[0074] In the deployed configuration shown in Figures 7-9, the central core region 116 includes an opening 124 to permit blood to flow through the device from the left atrium to the right atrium. When in position in the patient's heart, the proximal retention region 120 has a plurality of flexible retention segments 160 that atraumatically engage the septal wall in the right atrium, and the distal retention region 112 has a plurality of flexible retention segments 146 that

atraumatically engage the septal wall in the left atrium. In some embodiments, the proximal and distal retention regions may cooperate to apply a compressive force to the septal wall. In some embodiments, the proximal and distal retention regions do not apply a compressive force to the septal wall. In some embodiments, the core region may also apply a radially outward force on the portion of the septal wall through which it extends. In other embodiments, the core region does not apply a radially outward force on the portion of the septal wall through which it extends.

[0075] In some embodiments, the radial span of the distal retention region 112 in the deployed configuration may be the same as the radial span of the proximal retention region 120. In other embodiments, the radial span of the distal retention region 112 may be greater than the radial span of the proximal retention region to, e.g., account for the typically greater pressure in the left atrium compared to the pressure in the right atrium. In some embodiments, the distal retention region has a general diameter of 8-20 mm upon deployment. In another embodiment, the deployed proximal retention region has a general diameter of 8-20 mm upon deployment.

According to some embodiments, upon deployment, the diameter of the deployed core region of the device is about 25-50% of the overall diameter of the deployed distal retention region.

[0076] The retrieval region 122 includes retrieval legs 174 extending proximally and radially inwardly from the radially outward ends of the proximal retention segments 160 via intermediate legs 176 disposed between the retrieval leg 174 and the proximal retention segments 160.

According to some embodiments, each secondary retrieval leg 176 extends proximally from the proximal end of a proximal retention segment 160. As illustrated, a distal end of a secondary retrieval leg joins the proximal end of a proximal retention segment 160 where two adjacent proximal retention struts join. Loops or eyelets 172 at the ends of the retrieval legs 174 serve as connectors for the delivery and/or retrieval system. As shown in Figures 7-9, in the device's deployment configuration the eyelets 172 are proximal to and radially outward from the outer boundary of the opening 124 and therefore out of the path of any blood flowing through opening 124. In this embodiment, eyelets 172 are oriented in a plane generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the core region 116.

[0077] Figure 10 is a side view of device 100 in its collapsed delivery configuration. As shown, the radial dimensions of the proximal retention region 120, central core region 116 and distal retention region 112 are less in the delivery configuration than in the deployed configuration shown in Figures 7-9. The retrieval legs 174 and eyelets 172 extend proximally from the proximal retention region and connect to a delivery or retrieval system (not shown).

[0078] When deploying the device 100 into the septal wall, a delivery system advances device 100 through and out of a catheter. As it emerges from the catheter, the distal retention region

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114 of device 100 begins to self-expand in the left atrium. Subsequently, the core region 116 and proximal retention region 120 expand as they emerge from the catheter in the septal wall opening and right atrium, respectively, while the eyelets 172 of the retrieval legs 174 are still connected to the delivery system. As shown in Figure 12, distal retention segments 146, core region 116 and proximal retention segments 160 are substantially in their deployed configurations even while retrieval legs 174 extend proximally in an elongated profile into the delivery catheter (not shown) with the eyelets 172 overlapping each other and connected to a delivery system (not shown). In Figure 13, retrieval legs 174 have emerged from the delivery catheter and have begun moving toward their expanded at-rest shapes; eyelets 172 are radially inward from their at-rest positions because they are still connected to the delivery system. This position is the retrieval configuration of device 100. After release from the delivery system, eyelets 172 move radially outward to their at-rest positions radially outside of the devices opening 124 (i.e., the deployed configuration shown in Figure 7).

[0079] When retrieving device 100 for redeployment or removal, the retrieval device grasps eyelets 172, moving them radially inward. Device 100 is then pulled proximally into the retrieval catheter.

[0080] As in the earlier embodiments, portions of device 100 are arranged and configured to provide the desired bending behavior as device 100 emerges from and is drawn back into a delivery catheter, as shown in Figure 11. Device 100 may be made with wavy patterns with hairpin turns, “V” shaped turns, open-cell or closed-cell designs. In some embodiments, as the core region transitions from its delivery configuration to its deployed configuration, the diameter of the core region increases and the core region reduces in length, sometimes slightly. In other embodiments, as the diameter of the core region increases, the overall length of the core region remains the same.

[0081] In some embodiments of the present teachings, the device 100 in its delivery configuration, such as illustrated in Figure 10, is configured to be delivered and deployed through a 5 French – 12 French catheter. In one embodiment, the elongated device 100 has a diameter ranging from about 1 mm to about 4 mm, and the central core region 116 in a deployed configuration has a diameter ranging from about 3 mm to about 12 mm, or from about 110% to about 300% of that of the core region 116 in its delivery configuration. In other embodiments, the struts of the shunt portion 116 have a width of about 0.005 inch to about 0.030 inch. In a delivery configuration, the gap between two adjacent portions of the core portion struts is from about 0” to about 0.010”, and upon deployment, the gap between two adjacent portions of the struts is up to about 0.075”.

[0082] In some embodiments of the present invention, the device 100 in its delivery configuration, such as illustrated in Figure 10, has an overall length of about 5-25 mm, with the length of the core region 116 being 0.5-5mm. In one embodiment, for a deployed device 100, the length of the core region 116 ranges from about 1 mm to about 7 mm, with the overall length of the device 100 ranging from about 3 mm to about 12mm. In another embodiment, the length of the core region 116 of a deployed device ranges from about 30 to about 70% of the length of the device in the deployed profile.

[0083] According to some embodiments, as illustrated in Figure 11, the bending location of device struts has a narrower width ("waist") than another portion, sometimes the remaining portions of the struts. In some embodiments, the lead-ins from both directions generally have a curved configuration. One skilled in the art should understand that although the bending location has curved lead-ins from both ends, other geometries, shapes, or profiles for narrowing the strut width at the bending location could also be used. Thus, what has been disclosed should not be viewed as limiting to the scope of the present teaching. In one embodiment, the waist has a width from about 0.003" to about 0.015", or from about 30% to about 110% of the width of the widest portion of the struts. Additionally, in order to control the bending direction, the width of the struts can be greater than the thickness. Additionally, the length of the distal transition portion, as well as the width of the waist could vary according to the overall size of the device and design criteria.

[0084] Upon deployment *in vivo*, the distal retention region 112 of device 100 is configured to be deployed inside the left atrium with each of the distal retention segments 146 located at the left atrial side of the atrial septum. In certain embodiments, the distal retention opposes the left atrial side of the atrial septum. According to some embodiments, upon deployment, the distal retention region 112 forms a disc-like configuration, with at least a portion, sometimes a substantial portion, of the surface area of each retention segment 146 contacting the atrial septum. In another embodiments, the distal retention region 112 forms an umbrella-like configuration with at least a portion, sometimes a substantial portion, of the surface area of each retention segment 146 doming away from the atrial septum. For example, one or more distal ends of the distal retention segments 146 can contact the atrial septum. In yet another embodiment, the distal retention region 112 forms a generally straight slope profile with at least a portion, sometimes a substantial portion, of the surface area of each distal retention segment 146 not contacting the atrial septum. In this particular embodiment, one or more distal ends of the distal retention segments 146 remain furthest away from the atrial septum. One skilled in the art should understand that other suitable profile could also be used. Thus the exemplary embodiments discussed, shown, or mentioned herein should not be viewed as limiting.

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[0085] According to some embodiments, the distal ends of each distal retention segment 146 include a foot 152. The foot 152 is configured to prevent the distal ends of the distal retention segments 146 from penetrating, piercing, or eroding into the septal tissues. According to some embodiments, the foot is configured to provide a larger surface area for contacting the tissues and/or reducing the force that the distal retention segments 146 apply onto the tissues. In some embodiments, the foot 152 is also configured to incorporate a radiopaque marker.

[0086] When the device 100 is at its delivery configuration, the proximal transition portion 118 has a small generally tubular profile, such as illustrated in Figure 10, with adjacent struts packed closely and parallel to each other. The proximal transition portion 118 is also configured to transform from a delivery configuration to a deployed configuration. During such transition, a proximal section of the struts extends radially outwardly, and a distal section of the struts expands as the core region 116 expands radially into its deployed configuration. Thus, while the device 100 is in its deployed configuration, the proximal transition struts bend at a location so that the core region 116 of the device has a tubular profile at the distal end of the proximal transition struts, and the proximal retention region 120 of the device 100 have a radially outward umbrella-shaped profile that is generally at an angle, sometimes perpendicular, to the longitudinal axis of the core region 116 at the proximal end of the proximal transition struts.

[0087] According to some embodiments, as illustrated in Figure 11, the bending location on the proximal transition struts has a narrower width ("waist") than another portion, sometimes the remaining portions, of the struts. In some embodiments, the lead-ins from both direction have a generally curved configuration. One skilled in the art should understand that although the bending location has a generally curved led-ins from both ends of the waist, other geometries, shapes, or profiles for narrowing the strut width at the bending location could also be used. Thus what has been disclosed should not be viewed as limiting. In one embodiment, the waist has a width from about 0.006" to about 0.030", or from about 25 to about 80% of the width of the widest portion of the proximal transition struts. In addition, in order to control the bending direction, the width of the proximal transition struts can be greater than the thickness of the proximal transition struts. Additionally, in some embodiments, the proximal transition struts are shorter and narrower than the distal transition struts of the device. One skilled in the art should understand that the proximal transition struts can have the same length and/or width as the distal transition struts.

[0088] Similar to the distal retention region 112, the device 100 can also have a proximal retention region 120. In some embodiments, the proximal retention region 120 of the device 100 has an expanded umbrella-like profile when deployed, as illustrated in Figure 7, and a collapsed generally tubular profile during delivery, as illustrated in Figure 10. The proximal retention

region 120 includes multiple proximal retention segments 160. In various embodiments, each of the proximal retention segments is formed by two adjacent proximal retention struts extending proximally from the proximal end of a proximal transition strut. The distal ends of the two proximal retention struts are located side by side from each other with a gap in between.

- 5 According to one embodiment, the distal ends of two proximal retention struts extend from the proximal end of two adjacent proximal transition struts to connect to each other, forming a proximal retention segment 160. According to some embodiments, in a delivery configuration, the proximal retention segment 160 formed by two adjacent proximal retention struts are relatively elongated with two adjacent proximal retention struts extending close to each other; and in deployed configuration, the proximal retention segment 160 formed by two adjacent proximal retention struts are expanded in width and shortened in the overall length with the gap between two adjacent proximal retention struts widened.

- [0089] According to one embodiment, when the device 100 is in its delivery configuration, the proximal retention portion 120 radially collapses with the proximal retention segments 160 orienting longitudinally along the longitudinal axis of the core region 116, and when the device 100 is in its deployed configuration, the proximal retention portion 120 radially expands with the proximal retention segment 160 curving distally. When the device is deployed *in vivo*, according to some embodiments, for example as illustrated in Figure 9, a first section of each proximal retention segment 160 curves distally toward the atrial septum forming a first curve, a second section of each proximal retention segment 160 curves proximally away from the atrial septum forming a second curve, with a portion of each proximal retention segment 160 between the first and second sections of each proximal retention segment 160 contacting the septal tissue.

- [0090] The curved deployment configuration of the proximal retention region 120 allows the device to accommodate various atrial septum thickness. For example, for a thin atrial septum, the curved proximal retention segments 160 can fully assume its pre-defined curved deployment configuration. For a thick atrial septum, the curved proximal retention segments 160 can oppose the atrial septum, and when the septum pushes back, the curved proximal retention segments 160 can deflect at their first curve while maintaining the device 100 in place.

- [0091] According to some embodiments, curving the second section of the deployed proximal retention region 120 away from the atrial septum enlarges the contacting surface area with the septal tissue, thereby preventing any trauma to the tissue. One skilled in the art should understand, the second curve of the proximal retention segments 160 can start at any location near or at the proximal ends of each retention segment 160.

- [0092] According to some embodiments, in a delivery configuration, the proximal retention region struts have a similar width as the distal retention struts. In other embodiments, the

proximal retention struts have a different width than the distal retention struts. In yet another embodiment, the width of the strut of the core region 116 is greater than that of the proximal retention struts and that of the distal retention struts, so that the core region 116 is more rigid than the proximal and distal retention portions 112, 120. According to one embodiment of the present teachings, upon deployment, the stiff core region 116 pushes the surrounding tissue radially outwardly, thereby maintaining the size of the opening for the treatment, while the relative pliable proximal and distal retention portions 112, 120 gently contact the septal tissue without penetration.

[0093] According to some embodiments, at least some of the proximal retention struts are longer than some of the distal retention struts. In some embodiments, all of the proximal retention struts are longer than the distal retention struts. In some embodiments, the distal retention struts have a length of about 2-7mm. In some embodiments, the proximal retention struts have a length of about 2-14mm. One skilled in the art should understand that the specific length of the distal retention struts and/or proximal retention struts should be determined by, *inter alia*, the overall size of the device, which in turn is determined by the needs of a patient. According to some embodiments, the proximal retention struts are configured so that, upon full deployment, its first section curves toward the septum, forming a space between a portion of the strut and septum, and the most radially outward portion of the proximal retention struts is at or near the most radially outward portion of the distal retention struts on the opposite side of the septum.

[0094] In various embodiments, the device 100 is fabricated from a tube. Thus, all portions of the device 100, such as the distal retention portion 112, the distal transitional portion 114, the central core region 116, the proximal transitional portion 118, the proximal retention portion 120, and proximal retrieval portion 122, have a same thickness. In one embodiment, the thickness of the tube, and thus the thickness of each portion of the device, is from 0.005-0.007 inch. In another embodiment, at least one portion of the device 100 has a different thickness than the rest of the device. This, in some circumstances, can be achieved by removing material from other portions.

[0095] In one embodiment, the width of each portion, such as the distal retention portion 112, the distal transitional portion 114, the core region 116, the proximal transitional portion 118, the proximal retention portion 120, and proximal retrieval portion 122, of the device 100 is the same as the thickness of the portion. In another embodiment, the width of the distal retention portion 112, the distal transitional portion 114, the core region 116, the proximal transitional portion 118, and the proximal retention portion 120, are greater than the thickness of these portions. In some embodiments, the width of the proximal retrieval portion 122 is the same as the thickness.

According to some embodiments, for portions of the device having a width greater than the

thickness, the curving and bending of such portions can be achieved in a controlled manner, without risking the struts being twisted during the process. For other portions of the device where twisting is expected, or less concerning, such as the proximal retrieval portion, the thickness and width can be the same. According to some embodiments, the thickness of each

5 portion of the device ranges from about 0.003" to about 0.09".

[0096] According to some embodiments, the retrieval eyelets 172 are configured to be attached to a flexible delivery mechanism. In one embodiment (not shown), a delivery filament, such as a wire or a suture, extends through one or more retrieval attachment mechanisms with both ends of the filament being controlled by a clinician. Upon deployment, one end of the delivery filament

10 is loosened and the other end of the delivery filament is retracted proximally so that the entire flexible delivery filament is removed from the body. One skilled in the art would understand that a flexible delivery filament allows the device fully deploy at a treatment location, while still under the control of the clinician, so that the deployment can be assessed and the device can be retrieved if necessary.

[0097] According to some embodiments, the retrieval eyelets 172 are configured to be attached to a relatively rigid delivery mechanism. In one embodiment (not shown), a delivery shaft with notches at its distal end for hosting the retrieval eyelets 172. During delivery, the retrieval eyelets 172 is secured inside the notch, and upon deployment, the retrieval eyelets 172 are released from the notch. One skilled in the art would understand that a relatively rigid delivery

20 shaft can push the device distally inside the delivery catheter and to deploy device.

[0098] According to one embodiment of the present teachings, the device 100 is pre-set into its deployed profile and stretched into an elongated profile, such as shown in Figure 10, for percutaneous delivery. Upon deployment, the device will recover to its pre-set deployed configuration once free from constraint of the delivery catheter. To minimize any deformation

25 during the delivery process, according to one embodiment of the present teachings, the maximum ratio of the thickness (t) of a curved portion of the device (e.g., the transition from proximal retention segments 60 to secondary retrieval legs 76) over two times of the radius "R" of that curved portion is 0.12, i.e., $t/2R \leq 12\%$. Maintaining this ratio will ensure the maximum recovery of the intended curvature.

[0099] Figures 14-17 show another embodiment of a pressure regulating device 410 for, e.g., treating elevated left atrial pressure in a patient's heart according to this invention. Figures 14-16 show the device 410 in a deployed configuration. In its delivery configuration (not shown), device 410 is collapsed into a generally tube-like configuration, such as shown in Figures 3 and 10 with respect to embodiments discussed above. A distal retention region 412 extends distally

30 from a central core region 416 via a distal transition region 414, and a proximal retention region

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420 extends proximally from core region 416 via a proximal transition region 418. As shown in this figure, the proximal transition portion 418 has a relatively longer overall length, and greater overall width, than prior embodiments. Thus, in order to reduce the mass of the struts, as well as reducing the size of the delivery profile, the geometrical center of the strut is hollowed out

5 resulting a two adjacent struts 452, 454 in between the distal and proximal ends of the proximal transition portion 418.

[0100] In the delivery configuration (not shown), device 410 (including distal retention region 412, central core region 416 and proximal retention region 420) is radially compressed and axially elongated compared to the deployed configuration shown in Figures 14-16. Device 410
10 may be delivered via a delivery catheter (not shown) for deployment in the atrial septum of the patient's heart.

[0101] In the deployed configuration shown in Figures 14-16, the central core region 416 includes an opening 424 to permit blood to flow through the device from the left atrium to the right atrium. When in position in the patient's heart, the radially expanded proximal retention
15 region 420 has a plurality of flexible retention segments 460 that atraumatically engage the septal wall in the right atrium, and the radially expanded distal retention region 412 has a plurality of flexible retention segments 446 that atraumatically engage the septal wall in the left atrium. In some embodiments, the proximal and distal retention regions may cooperate to apply a compressive force to the septal wall. In some embodiments, the proximal and distal retention
20 regions do not apply a compressive force to the septal wall. In some embodiments, the core region may also apply a radially outward force on the portion of the septal wall through which it extends. In other embodiments, the core region does not apply a radially outward force on the portion of the septal wall through which it extends.

[0102] In some embodiments, the radial span of the distal retention region 412 in the deployed
25 configuration may be the same as the radial span of the proximal retention region 420. In other embodiments, the radial span of the distal retention region 412 may be greater than the radial span of the proximal retention region to, e.g., account for the typically greater pressure in the left atrium compared to the pressure in the right atrium. In some embodiments, the distal retention region has a general diameter of 8-20 mm upon deployment. In another embodiment, the
30 deployed proximal retention region has a general diameter of 8-20 mm upon deployment.

According to some embodiments, upon deployment, the diameter of the deployed core region of the device is about 25-50% of the overall diameter of the deployed distal retention region.

[0103] The retrieval region 422 includes retrieval legs 474 extending proximally and radially inwardly from the radially outward ends of the proximal retention segments 460, optionally via
35 intermediate legs 476 disposed between the retrieval legs 474 and a junction 464, and the

proximal retention segments 460. As illustrated in Figure 17, junction 464 has a relatively greater overall length and greater overall width. Similar to proximal transition portion 418, in order to reduce the mass of the junction 464, as well as reducing the size of the delivery profile, geometrical center of the junction 464 is hollowed out resulting a two adjacent struts 462, 460 in between the distal and proximal ends of the junction 464. Loops or eyelets 472 at the proximal ends of the retrieval legs 474 serve as connectors for the delivery and/or retrieval system. As shown in Figures 14-16, in the device's deployed configuration the eyelets 472 are proximal to and radially outward from the outer boundary of the opening 424 and therefore out of the path of any blood flowing through opening 424. In this embodiment, eyelets 472 are oriented in a plane generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the core region 416.

[0104] When deploying the device 410 into the septal wall, a delivery system advances device 410 through and out of a catheter. As it emerges from the catheter, the distal retention region 414 of device 410 begins to self-expand in the left atrium. Subsequently, the core region 416 and proximal retention region 420 expand as they emerge from the catheter in the septal wall opening and right atrium, respectively, all while the eyelets 472 of the retrieval legs 474 are still connected to the delivery system. Distal retention segments 446, core region 416 and proximal retention segments 460 are substantially in their deployed configurations even while retrieval legs 474 and 476 extend proximally into the delivery catheter (not shown). After they emerge from the delivery catheter, retrieval legs 474 and 476 begin moving toward their expanded at-rest shapes, while eyelets 472 remain radially inward (in the device's retrieval configuration) from their at-rest positions because they are still connected to the delivery system. After release from the delivery system, eyelets 472 move radially outward to their at-rest positions radially outside of the device's opening 424 (i.e., the deployed configuration shown in Figure 16).

[0105] When retrieving device 410 for redeployment or removal, the retrieval device grasps eyelets 472, moving them radially inward. Device 410 is then pulled proximally into the retrieval catheter.

[0106] As in the earlier embodiments, portions of device 410 are arranged and configured to provide the desired bending behavior as device 410 emerges from and is drawn back into a delivery catheter, as shown in Figure 17. Device 410 may be made with wavy patterns with hairpin turns, "V" shaped turns, open-cell or closed-cell designs. In some embodiments, as the core region transitions from its delivery configuration to its deployed configuration, the diameter of the core region increases and the core region reduces in length, sometimes slightly. In other embodiments, as the diameter of the core region increases, the overall length of the core region remains the same.

[0107] In some embodiments of the present teachings, the device 410 in its delivery configuration is configured to be delivered and deployed through a 5 French – 12 French catheter. In one embodiment, the elongated device 410 has a diameter ranging from about 1 mm to about 4 mm, and the central core region 416 in a deployed configuration has a diameter ranging from about 3 mm to about 12 mm, or from about 110% to about 300% of that of the core region 416 in its delivery configuration. In other embodiments, the struts of the shunt portion 416 have a width of about 0.005 inch to about 0.030 inch. In a delivery configuration, the gap between two adjacent portions of the core portion struts is from about 0” to about 0.010”, and upon deployment, the gap between two adjacent portions of the struts is up to about 0.075”.

[0108] In some embodiments of the present invention, the device 410 in its delivery configuration has an overall length of about 5-25 mm, with the length of the core region 416 being 0.5-5mm. In one embodiment, for a deployed device 410, the length of the core region 416 ranges from about 1 mm to about 7 mm, with the overall length of the device 410 ranging from about 3 mm to about 12mm. In another embodiment, the length of the core region 416 of a deployed device ranges from about 30 to about 70% of the length of the device in the deployed profile.

[0109] According to some embodiments, as illustrated in Figure 17, the bending location of distal transition region 414 has a narrower width (“waist”) than another portion, sometimes the remaining portions of the struts. In some embodiments, the lead-ins from both directions generally have a curved configuration. One skilled in the art should understand that although the bending location has curved lead-ins from both ends, other geometries, shapes, or profiles for narrowing the strut width at the bending location could also be used. Thus, what has been disclosed should not be viewed as limiting to the scope of the present teaching. In one embodiment, the waist has a width from about 0.003” to about 0.015”, or from about 30% to about 110% of the width of the widest portion of the struts. Additionally, in order to control the bending direction, the width of the struts can be greater than the thickness. Additionally, the length of the distal transition portion, as well as the width of the waist could vary according to the overall size of the device and design criteria.

[0110] Upon deployment *in vivo*, the distal retention region 412 of device 410 is configured to be deployed inside the left atrium with each of the distal retention segments 446 located at the left atrial side of the atrial septum. In certain embodiments, the distal retention opposes the left atrial side of the atrial septum. According to some embodiments, upon deployment, the distal retention region 412 forms a disc-like configuration, with at least a portion, sometimes a substantial portion, of the surface area of each retention segment 446 contacting the atrial septum. In another embodiments, the distal retention region 412 forms an umbrella-like

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configuration with at least a portion, sometimes a substantial portion, of the surface area of each retention segment 446 doming away from the atrial septum. For example, one or more distal ends of the distal retention segments 446 can contact the atrial septum. In yet another embodiment, the distal retention region 412 forms a generally straight slope profile with at least a portion, sometimes a substantial portion, of the surface area of each distal retention segment 446 not contacting the atrial septum. In this particular embodiment, one or more distal ends of the distal retention segments 446 remain furthest away from the atrial septum. One skilled in the art should understand that other suitable profile could also be used. Thus the exemplary embodiments discussed, shown, or mentioned herein should not be viewed as limiting.

[0111] According to some embodiments, the distal ends of each distal retention segment 446 include a foot 451. The foot 451 is configured to prevent the distal ends of the distal retention segments 446 from penetrating, piercing, or eroding into the septal tissues. According to some embodiments, the foot is configured to provide a larger surface area for contacting the tissues and/or reducing the force that the distal retention segments 446 apply onto the tissues. In some embodiments, the foot 451 is also configured to incorporate a radiopaque marker.

[0112] When the device 410 is at its delivery configuration, the proximal transition portion 418 has a small generally tubular profile, with adjacent struts packed closely and parallel to each other. The proximal transition portion 418 is also configured to transform from a delivery configuration to a deployed configuration. During such transition, a proximal section of the struts extends radially outwardly, and a distal section of the struts expands as the core region 416 expands radially into its deployed configuration. Thus, while the device 410 is in its deployed configuration, the proximal transition struts bend at a location so that the core region 416 of the device has a tubular profile at the distal end of the proximal transition struts, and the proximal retention region 420 of the device 410 have a radially outward umbrella-shaped profile that is generally at an angle, sometimes perpendicular, to the longitudinal axis of the core region 416 at the proximal end of the proximal transition struts.

[0113] Similar to the distal retention region 412, the device 410 can also have a proximal retention region 420. In some embodiments, the proximal retention region 420 of the device 410 has an expanded umbrella-like profile when deployed, as illustrated in Figures 14-16, and a collapsed generally tubular profile during delivery. The proximal retention region 420 includes multiple proximal retention segments 460. In various embodiments, each of the proximal retention segments is formed by two adjacent proximal retention struts extending proximally from the proximal end of a proximal transition strut. The distal ends of the two proximal retention struts are located side by side from each other with a gap in between. According to one embodiment, the distal ends of two proximal retention struts extend from the proximal end of

two adjacent proximal transition struts to connect to each other, forming a proximal retention segment 460. According to some embodiments, in a delivery configuration, the proximal retention segment 460 formed by two adjacent proximal retention struts are relatively elongated with two adjacent proximal retention struts extending close to each other; and in deployed configuration, the proximal retention segment 460 formed by two adjacent proximal retention struts are expanded in width and shortened in the overall length with the gap between two adjacent proximal retention struts widened.

[0114] According to one embodiment, when the device 410 is in its delivery configuration, the proximal retention portion 420 radially collapses with the proximal retention segments 460 orienting longitudinally along the longitudinal axis of the core region 416, and when the device 410 is in its deployed configuration, the proximal retention portion 420 radially expands with the proximal retention segment 460 curving distally. When the device is deployed *in vivo*, according to some embodiments, for example as illustrated in Figure 15, a first section of each proximal retention segment 460 curves distally toward the atrial septum forming a first curve, a second section of each proximal retention segment 460 curves proximally away from the atrial septum forming a second curve, with a portion of each proximal retention segment 460 between the first and second sections of each proximal retention segment 460 contacting the septal tissue.

[0115] The curved deployment configuration of the proximal retention region 420 allows the device to accommodate various atrial septum thickness. For example, for a thin atrial septum, the curved proximal retention segments 460 can fully assume its pre-defined curved deployment configuration. For a thick atrial septum, the curved proximal retention segments 460 can oppose the atrial septum, and when the septum pushes back, the curved proximal retention segments 460 can deflect at their first curve while maintaining the device 410 in place.

[0116] According to some embodiments, curving the second section of the deployed proximal retention region 420 away from the atrial septum enlarges the contacting surface area with the septal tissue, thereby preventing any trauma to the tissue. One skilled in the art should understand, the second curve of the proximal retention segments 460 can start at any location near or at the proximal ends of each retention segment 460.

[0117] According to some embodiments, in a delivery configuration, the proximal retention region struts have a similar width as the distal retention struts. In other embodiments, the proximal retention struts have a different width than the distal retention struts. In yet another embodiment, the width of the strut of the core region 416 is greater than that of the proximal retention struts and that of the distal retention struts, so that the core region 416 is more rigid than the proximal and distal retention portions 412, 420. According to one embodiment of the present teachings, upon deployment, the stiff core region 416 pushes the surrounding tissue

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radially outwardly, thereby maintaining the size of the opening for the treatment, while the relative pliable proximal and distal retention portions 412, 420 gently contact the septal tissue without penetration.

[0118] According to some embodiments, at least some of the proximal retention struts are longer than some of the distal retention struts. In some embodiments, all of the proximal retention struts are longer than the distal retention struts. In some embodiments, the distal retention struts have a length of about 2-7mm. In some embodiments, the proximal retention struts have a length of about 2-14mm. One skilled in the art should understand that the specific length of the distal retention struts and/or proximal retention struts should be determined by, *inter alia*, the overall size of the device, which in turn is determined by the needs of a patient. According to some embodiments, the proximal retention struts are configured so that, upon full deployment, its first section curves toward the septum, forming a space between a portion of the strut and septum, and the most radially outward portion of the proximal retention struts is at or near the most radially outward portion of the distal retention struts on the opposite side of the septum.

[0119] In various embodiments, the device 410 is fabricated from a tube. Thus, all portions of the device 410, such as the distal retention portion 412, the distal transitional portion 414, the central core region 416, the proximal transitional portion 418, the proximal retention portion 420, and proximal retrieval portion 422, have a same thickness. In one embodiment, the thickness of the tube, and thus the thickness of each portion of the device, is from 0.005-0.007 inch. In another embodiment, at least one portion of the device 410 has a different thickness than the rest of the device. This, in some circumstances, can be achieved by removing material from other portions.

[0120] In one embodiment, the width of the distal retention portion 412, the distal transitional portion 414, the core region 416, the proximal transitional portion 418, and the proximal retention portion 420, are greater than the thickness of these portions. In some embodiments, the width of the proximal retrieval portion 422 is the same as the thickness. According to some embodiments, for portions of the device having a width greater than the thickness, the curving and bending of such portions can be achieved in a controlled manner, without risking the struts being twisted during the process. For other portions of the device where twisting is expected, or less concerning, such as the proximal retrieval portion, the thickness and width can be the same. According to some embodiments, the thickness of each portion of the device ranges from about 0.003" to about 0.09".

[0121] According to some embodiments, the retrieval eyelets 472 are configured to be attached to a flexible delivery mechanism. In one embodiment (not shown), a delivery filament, such as a wire or a suture, extends through one or more retrieval attachment mechanisms with both ends of

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the filament being controlled by a clinician. Upon deployment, one end of the delivery filament is loosened and the other end of the delivery filament is retracted proximally so that the entire flexible delivery filament is removed from the body. One skilled in the art would understand that a flexible delivery filament allows the device fully deploy at a treatment location, while still under the control of the clinician, so that the deployment can be assessed and the device can be retrieved if necessary.

[0122] According to some embodiments, the retrieval eyelets 472 are configured to be attached to a relatively rigid delivery mechanism. In one embodiment (not shown), a delivery shaft with notches at its distal end for hosting the retrieval eyelets 472. During delivery, the retrieval eyelets 472 is secured inside the notch, and upon deployment, the retrieval eyelets 472 are released from the notch. One skilled in the art would understand that a relatively rigid delivery shaft can push the device distally inside the delivery catheter and to deploy device.

[0123] According to one embodiment of the present teachings, the device 410 is pre-set into its deployed profile and stretched into an elongated profile for percutaneous delivery. Upon deployment, the device will recover to its pre-set deployed configuration once free from constraint of the delivery catheter. To minimize any deformation during the delivery process, according to one embodiment of the present teachings, the maximum ratio of the thickness (t) of a curved portion of the device (e.g., the transition from proximal retention segments 460 to secondary retrieval legs 476) over two times of the radius " R " of the curved portion is 0.12, i.e., $t/2R \leq 12\%$. Maintaining this ratio will ensure the maximum recovery of the intended curvature.

[0124] The attachment points of between the elements forming the proximal retention region and the retrieval legs may affect the behavior of the device during deployment and retrieval. Figures 18 and 19 illustrate two different configurations. In device 510 shown in Figure 18, struts 564 forming proximal retention segment 560 meet retrieval strut 576 proximal to curve between the tissue contact surface of retention segment 560 and strut 576, as shown by the arrow in Figure 18. By contrast, in Figure 19, struts 664 forming proximal retention segment 660 meet retrieval strut 676 at the tissue contact surface of retention segment 660, as shown by the arrow in Figure 19. Device 510 shown in Figure 18 is less likely to twist during retrieval than the device 610 shown in Figure 19 due at least in part to the different locations of these connection points.

[0125] According to one embodiment, the device of the present teachings is manufactured by laser cutting a biocompatible metal tube. According to some embodiments, the device is made of a biocompatible metal or polymer. In various embodiments, the entire device is made of a biocompatible metal or polymer. In some embodiments, the device in its entirety or portion(s) thereof, for example, those with curved/bent deployment configuration, is made of an elastic material, a super-elastic material, or a shape-memory alloy so that the above portions can be

distorted into a generally straightened profile during the delivery process and resume and maintain its intended profile in vivo once it is deployed from a delivery catheter. In some embodiments, the device is made of stainless steel, nitinol, Titanium, Elgiloy™, Vitalium™, Mobilium™, Ticonium™, Platinore™, Stellite™, Tantalum, Platinum, Hastelloy™, CoCrNi alloys (e.g., trade name Phynox™), MP35N, or CoCrMo alloys, any other metallic alloys, or a mixture thereof. Alternatively, in some embodiments, a part of the device or the entire device is made of a polymer, such as PTFE, UHMPE, HDPE, polypropylene, polysulfone, or other biocompatible plastic. The surface finish of the device can be textured to induce tissue response and tissue in-growth for improved stabilization. Alternatively, a part of or the entirety of the device can be fabricated from a resorbable polymer. In some embodiments, the resorbable polymer includes polyactic acid, polyglycolic acid, polycaprolactone, a combination of two or more of the above or a variety of other resorbable polymers that are well known to those skilled in the art.

[0126] According to one embodiment of the present teachings, the device is fabricated from a tubular form and then shaped to its final configuration. In one embodiment, if a sufficiently elastic and resilient material, such as nitinol, is used, the structure is preformed into the finished shape and elastically deformed. In some embodiments, the device is stowed in a delivery device during the delivery and the device elastically recovers its shape upon deployment. In some embodiments, one, some, or all portions of the device are manually expanded to the desired diameter and/or curved to a pre-set shape. In certain embodiment, one, some, or all portions of the device is heat set in an oven while constrained to the desired shape.

[0127] According to one embodiment of the present teachings, at least one portion of the device expands radially upon being deployed in vivo. According to one embodiment of the present teachings, upon deployment, the radial expansion of at least one portion of the device is due to the elastic nature of the material. According to another embodiment of the present teachings, upon deployment, the radial expansion of at least one portion of the device is due to its pre-set thermal shape memory of the material. According to yet another embodiment of the present teachings, during deployment, at least one portion of the device is manually expanded radially via a balloon.

[0128] According to various embodiments of the present teachings, one or more radio-opaque markers are used. Without attempting to limit to any particular function, these radio-opaque markers can be visualized by using radiographic imaging equipment such as X-ray, magnetic resonance, ultrasound, or other imaging techniques known to one of ordinarily skilled in the art. One or more markers as disclosed herein can be applied to any part of a device or a delivery system of the present teachings. A radio-opaque marker can be weld, sewed, adhered, swaged, riveted, otherwise placed, and secured in or on the device. The radio-opaque marker may be

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made of tantalum, tungsten, platinum, irridium, gold, or alloys of these materials or other materials that are known to those skilled in the art. The radio-opaque marker can also be made of numerous paramagnetic materials, including one or more elements with atomic numbers 21-29, 42, 44, and 58-70, such as chromium (III), manganese (II), iron (III), iron (II), cobalt (II), copper (II), nickel (II), praesodymium (III), neodymium (III), samarium (III), ytterbium (III), gadolinium (III), terbium (III), dysprosium (III), holmium (III) and erbium (III), or other MR visible materials that are known to those skilled in the arts.

[0129] The devices described above may be delivered by delivery systems described, e.g., in US 2011/0071623.

10 [0130] In most cases, the treatment starts with a septal puncture which creates an aperture in the atrial septum, and device as described above is then deployed across the aperture. Since the resulting aperture is essentially a fresh wound, the body's natural healing process will start. In some cases, the tissue or cell growth can extend through the openings of the device and into the tubular opening of the shunt portion of the device. In some situation, the opening created by the
15 shunt portion of the device may be blocked or otherwise re-occluded by the tissue growth. Thus, such healing process would then undo all intended treatment over time.

[0131] Thus, in some embodiments, the entirety or at least a portion of the device is covered with a biocompatible barrier, for example, to prevent excessive tissue ingrowth. According to one embodiment, only one side of the luminal surface is covered. Advantages of covering one
20 side of the luminal surface include the possibility of enhanced healing. It is known that living cells infiltrate a sufficiently porous covering material, such as ePTFE, and that microcapillaries may form within and across the barrier wall so that a living intima is formed along the luminal surface.

[0132] In one embodiment, the luminal surface of the shunt portion of the device is covered with
25 a biocompatible barrier not only to prevent tissue ingrowth but also provide a thrombi-resistant to the shunt lumen. The configuration may depend on the application of the device. In some applications, for example, where a large aperture with a greater pressure differential between the two atria is present or created, placing the covering on the luminal surface (facing the blood flow) may result in an advantageous laminar flow of the blood—blood flow without significant
30 turbulence. Another advantage of using only luminal covering can be improved anchoring of the device within the aperture afforded by interactions between the bare structure of the shunt portion of the device and the tissue wall surrounding the aperture.

[0133] In another embodiment, the abluminal surface (facing the tissue) of the shunt portion of the device is covered with a biocompatible barrier in order to prevent tissue ingrowth. In another
35 embodiment, placing barrier material only on the abluminal surface of the shunt portion has

some benefit to patients. For example, contacting blood with a metal structure may result in local, limited thrombosis. Thus, by covering the abluminal surface of the shunt portion of the device could limit thrombosis, resulting in enhanced healing without occlusion of the shunt lumen.

5 [0134] In yet another embodiment, the covering is placed on both the luminal and abluminal surfaces of the shunt portion. One skilled in the art should understand that the covering must be attached to the device to prevent it from detaching and perhaps forming emboli in the heart. In some embodiments, the material used as a barrier could be attach to a device through direct bonding between the device and material. For material that does not adhere well to a device, it
10 can be made to bond to itself. For example, one effective method of affixing the ePTFE cover is to place ePTFE covers in contact with both the abluminal and luminal surfaces of the shunt portion of the device so that one ePTFE covering can bond to the other where the ePTFE coverings come to contact through the openings in the shunt portion.

[0135] In the embodiment where both luminal and abluminal surfaces of the shunt portions is
15 encapsulated with same or similar material, porosity of material can be selected to achieve the best treatment result. For example, material with small pores, or even no pores could be used to encapsulate the abluminal side so that tissue encroachment can be prevented, and material with a larger pore size than that of the material covering the abluminal surface of the shunt portion could be used to cover the luminal surface in order to facilitate cell coverage and
20 endothelialization of the luminal side to produce a thromboresistent surface in direct blood contact.

[0136] One skilled in the art would understand that the optimal configuration of the covering will have to be determined by clinicians based on each patient's conditions. The specific embodiments discussed herein should not be viewed as limiting.

25 [0137] In some embodiments, the encapsulating layers are made of a flexible, biocompatible, non-absorbable polymeric material (i.e., a material that does not dissolve after implanted in the body). Examples of such materials include, without limitation, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE), unexpanded porous PTFE, woven or knitted polyester or expanded PTFE yarns, ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE), other polyolefins, composite materials
30 such as ePTFE with PTFE fibers, or UHMWPE film with embedded UHMWPE fibers, polyimides, silicones, polyurethane, hydrogels, fluorinated ethylene polypropylene (FEP), polypropylfluorinated amines (PFA), other related fluorinated polymers. According to another embodiments, the encapsulating layer could also be made of other material such as polyurethanes, metallic materials, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), extracellular matrix (ECM) isolated
35 from a mammalian tissue, or other bioengineered materials, or other natural materials (e.g.,

collagen), or combinations of these materials. Suitable material also include nonwoven fabrics, electrospun, dry spun materials or various combinations thereof.

[0138] Furthermore, the surface of the encapsulation material can be modified with biological, pharmaceutical and/or other active ingredients, such as anti-coagulants, anti-thrombogenic agents, cells, growth factors and/or drugs to diminish calcifications, protein deposition, and thrombus, which control and direct tissue growth by stimulating an irritation response to induce cell proliferation in one area and discourage cell proliferation in the other.

[0139] The methods and devices disclosed herein are useful for treating various symptoms of heart failures, in particular diastolic heart failures, by reducing the pressure in the left atrium and pulmonary veins. One skilled in the art would further recognize that devices according to the present teachings could be used to regulate pressure in other parts of the heart and/or vascular portions of the body. For example, the devices disclosed herein can be deployed on the septum between the left and right atria, the left and right ventricles, the left atrium and the coronary sinus, and the like.

[0140] Various embodiments have been illustrated and described herein by way of examples, and one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that variations can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present teachings. The present teachings are capable of other embodiments or of being practiced or carried out in various other ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein are for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

[0141] Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this present teachings belong. Methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present teachings. In case of conflict, the patent specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

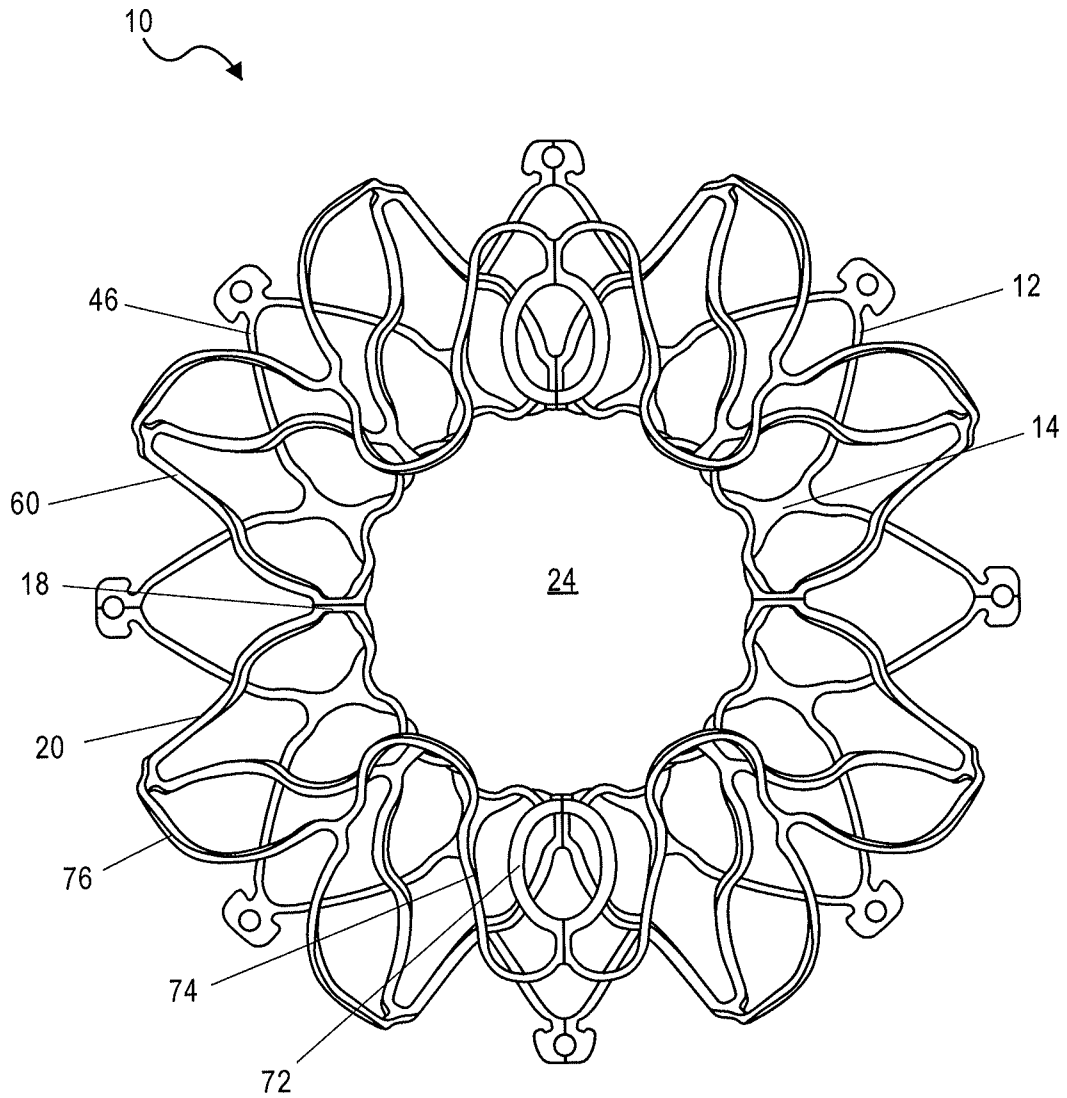
CLAIMS

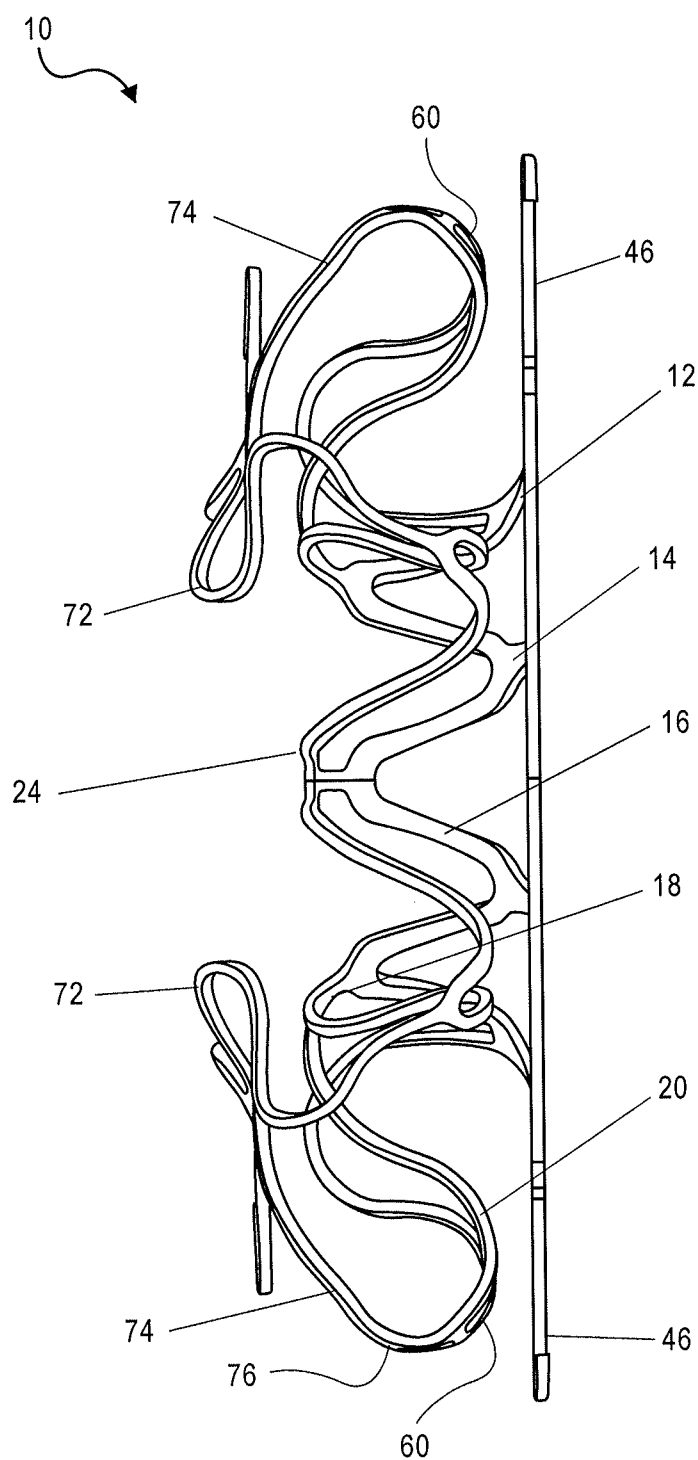
What is claimed is:

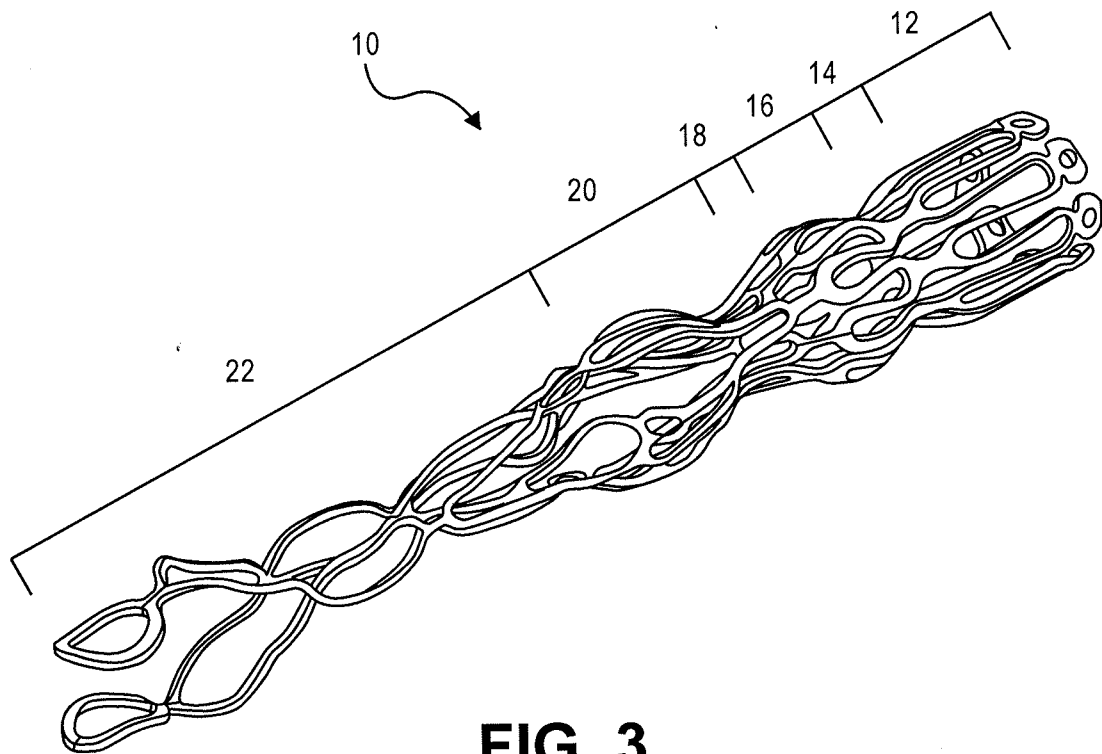
1. A device for implanting into an atrial septum of a patient, the device comprising:
 - a core region comprising a plurality of core segments surrounding a central opening, the core region being adapted and configured to be disposed in an opening in the atrial septum;
 - a distal retention region comprising a plurality of distal retention segments extending from the core segments, the distal retention segments being adapted to engage tissue on a left atrial side of a septal wall;
 - a proximal retention region comprising a plurality of proximal retention segments extending from the core segments, the proximal retention segments being adapted to engage tissue on a right atrial side of the septal wall; and
 - a retrieval region comprising a plurality of retrieval members extending from the proximal retention segments, each retrieval member comprising a connector at a proximal end, the connector being adapted to connect to a delivery system;

the device further comprising a first configuration and a second configuration, wherein in the first configuration, the distal retention region engages the atrial septum in the left atrium, and the proximal retention region engages the atrial septum in the right atrium, while the plurality of retrieval members extend in an elongated profile, and connectors at the proximal end of each retrieval member are proximate to each other, and wherein in its second configuration, the distal retention region engages the atrial septum in the left atrium, and the proximal retention region engages the atrial septum in the right atrium, while the connectors at the proximal end of the retrieval members are disposed radially outward from the opening.
2. The device of claim 1 wherein the connectors are disposed more radially inward in the delivery configuration than in the second configuration.
3. The device of claim 1 wherein the retrieval region comprises two retrieval members.
4. The device of claim 1 wherein the retrieval region comprises four retrieval members.

5. The device of claim 1 wherein the connectors comprise eyelets.
6. The device of claim 1 wherein the connectors extend radially inward from an end of the retrieval members in the second configuration.
7. The device of claim 1 wherein the connectors extend distally from an end of the retrieval members in the second configuration.
8. The device of claim 1 wherein the device further comprises a retrieval configuration in which the connectors are disposed radially inward from second configuration positions and the proximal and distal retention segments are each in same positions as in the second configuration.
9. The device of claim 8 wherein the retrieval members extend further proximally from the proximal retention region in the first configuration than in the retrieval configuration.

**FIG. 1**

**FIG. 2**

**FIG. 3**

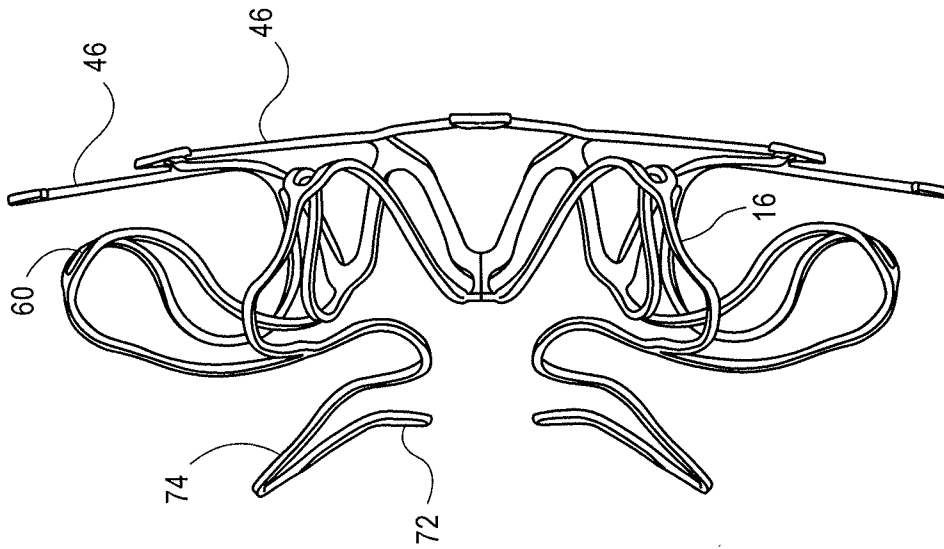


FIG. 5

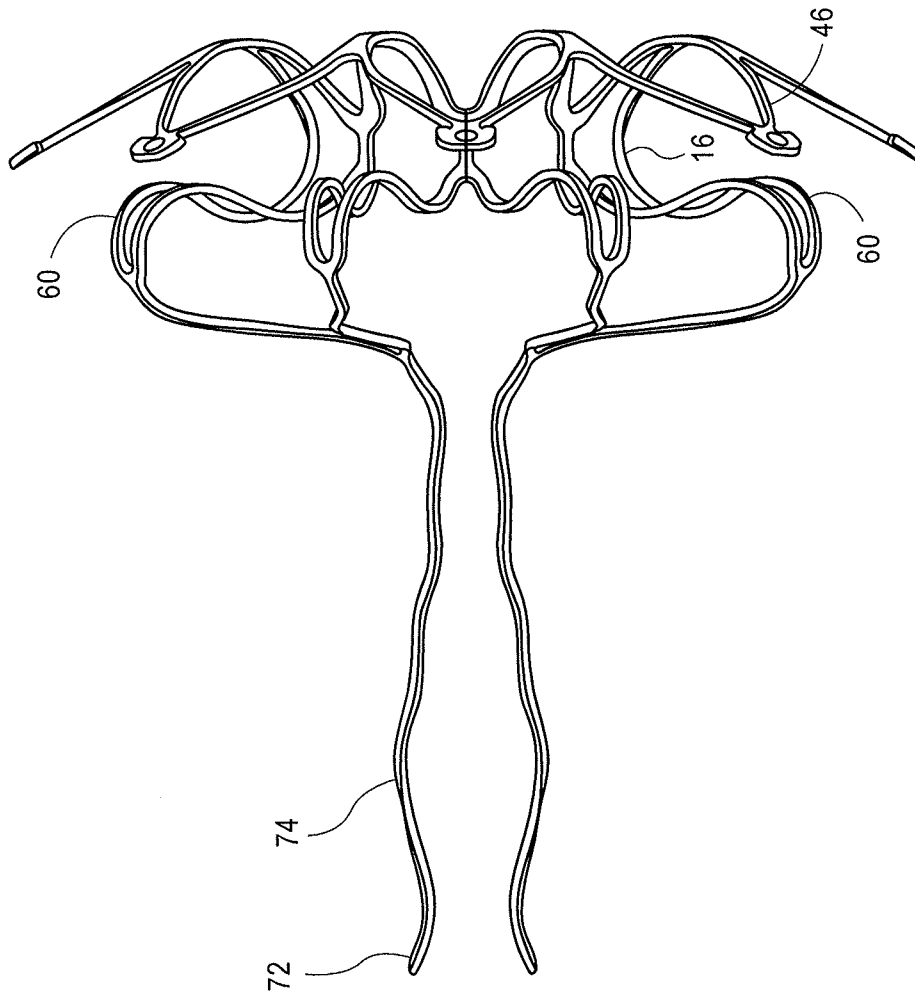


FIG. 4

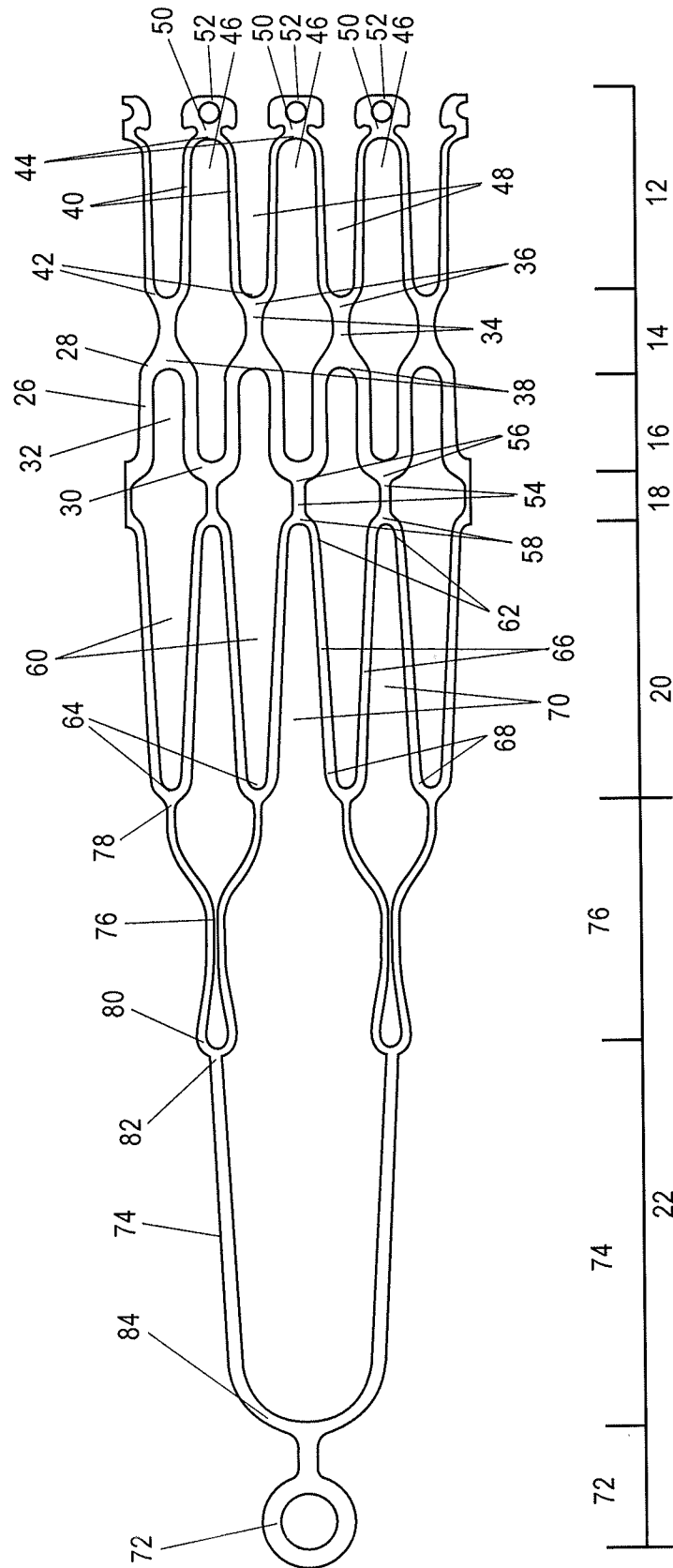
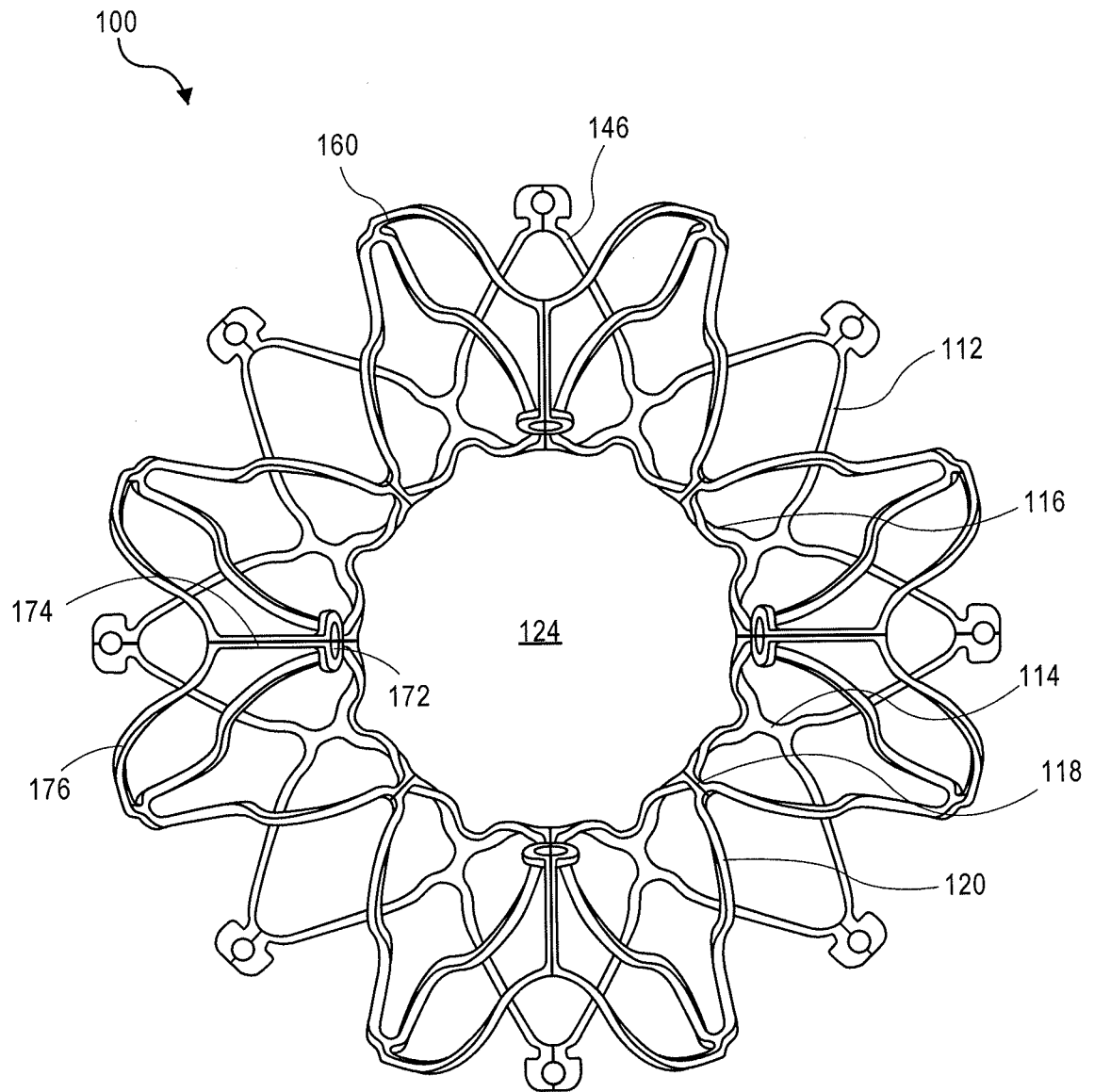


FIG. 6

**FIG. 7**

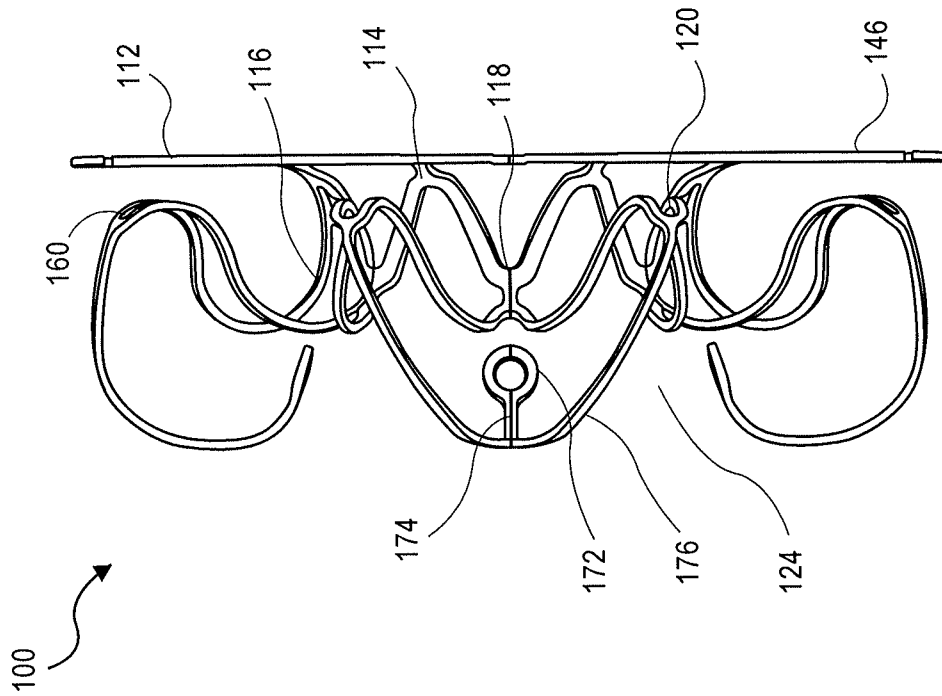


FIG. 9

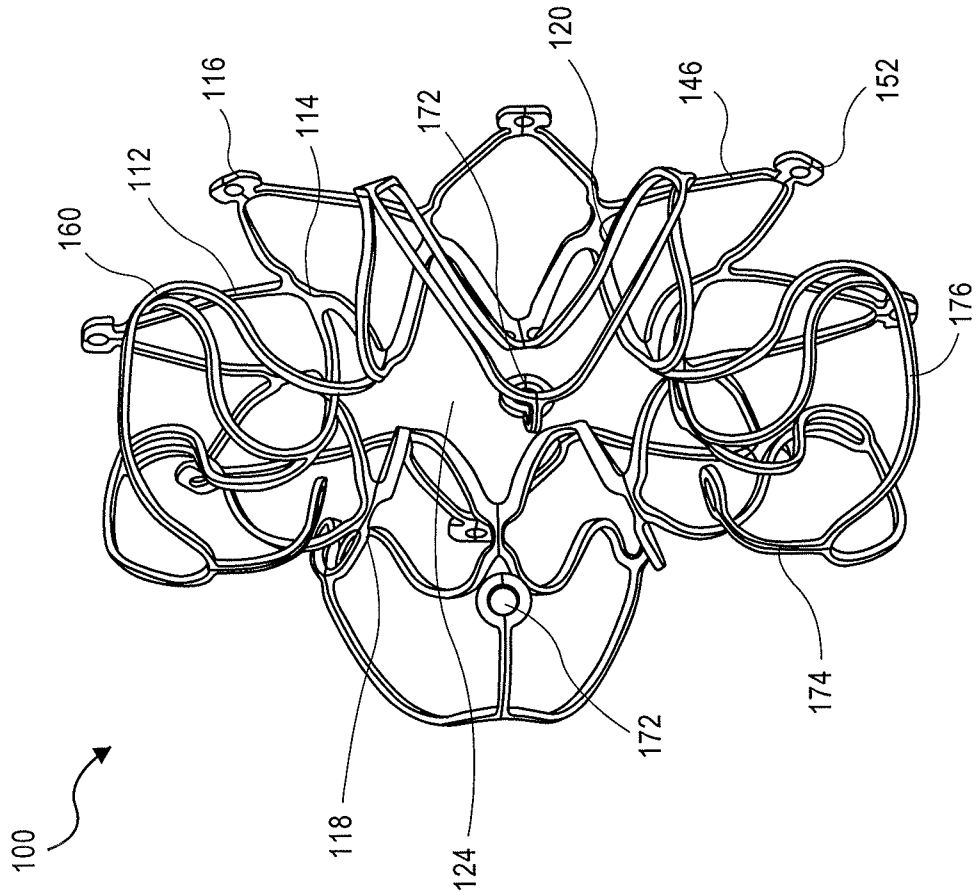


Fig. 8

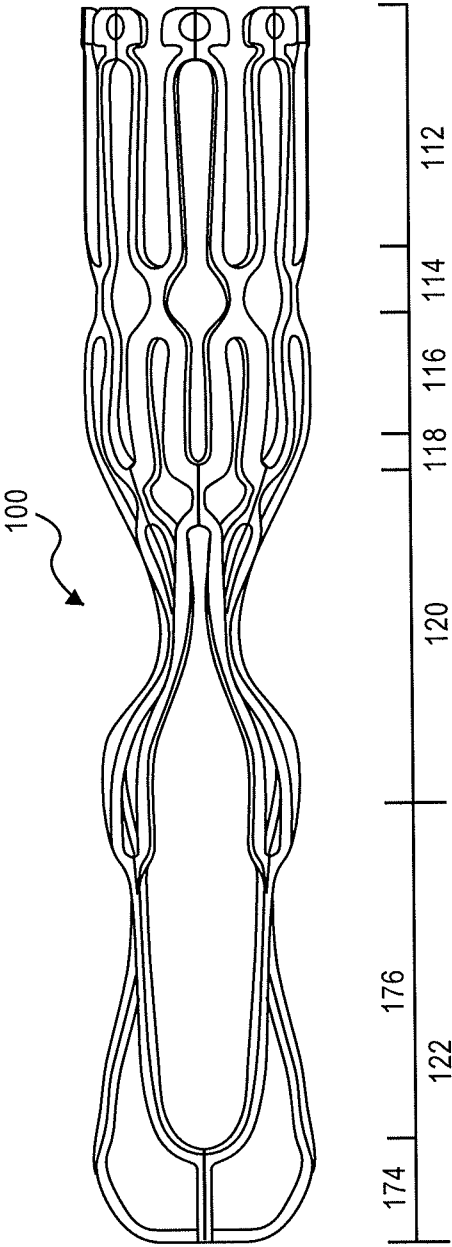


FIG. 10

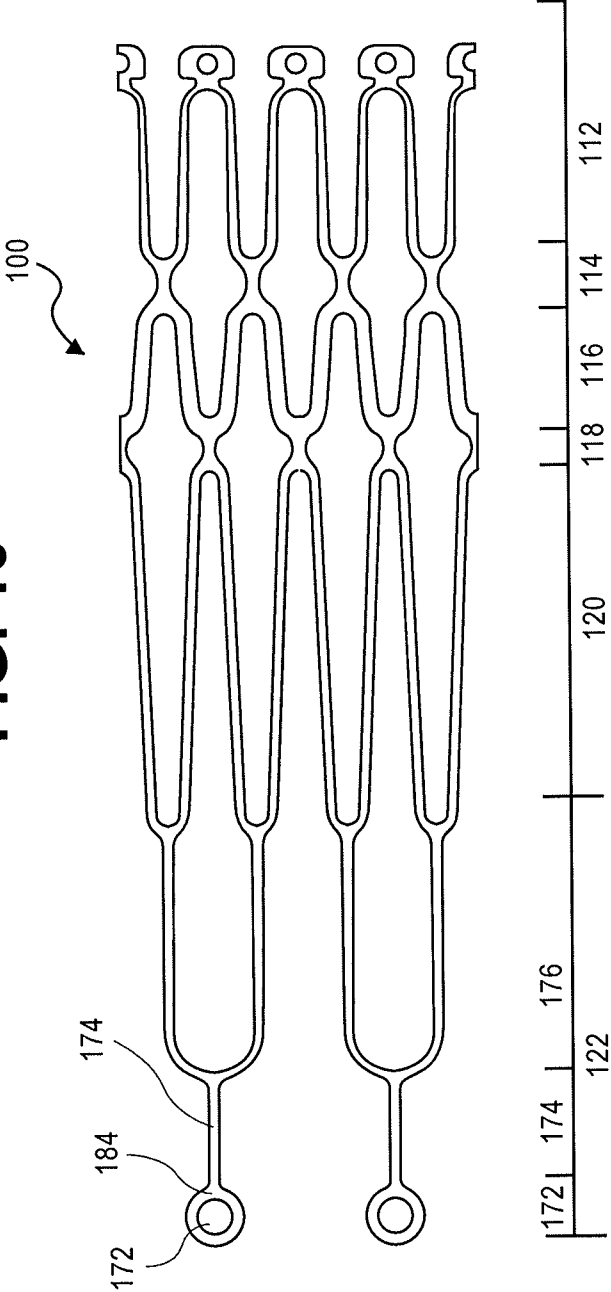


FIG. 11

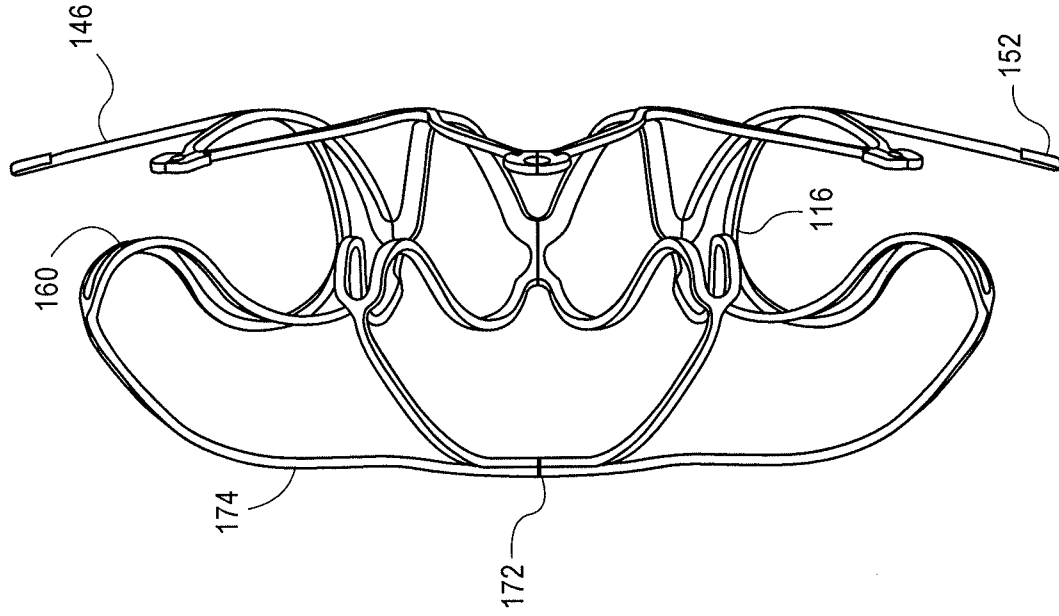


FIG. 13

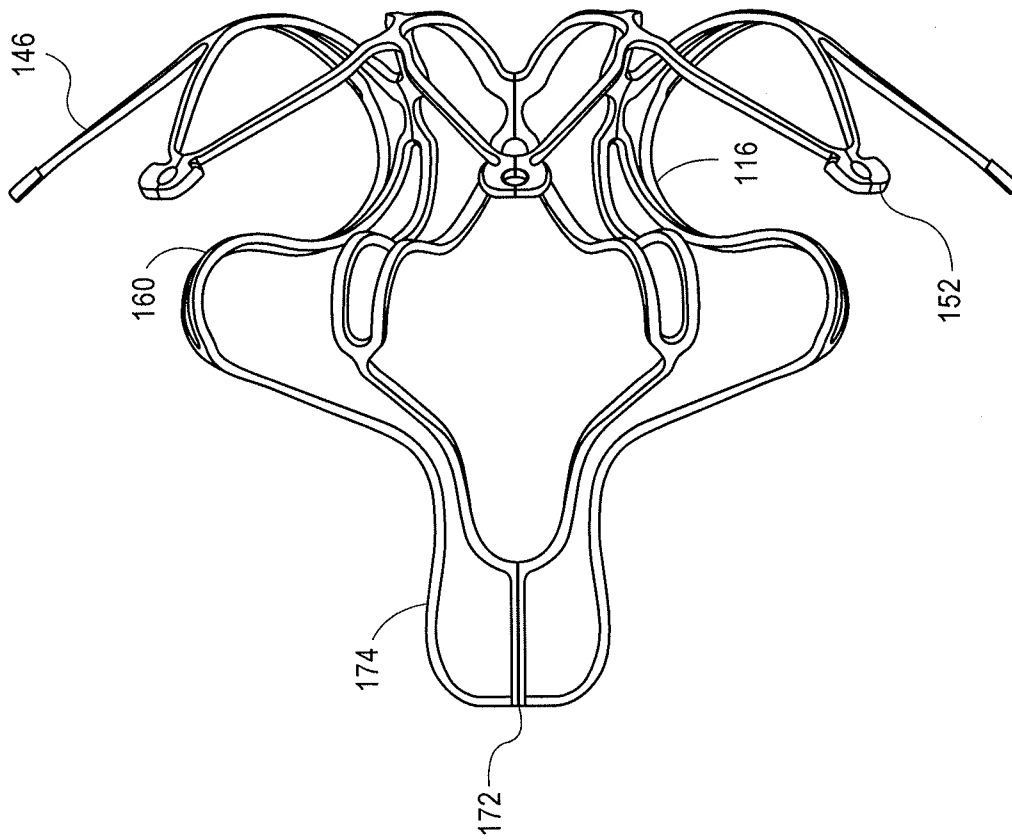


FIG. 12

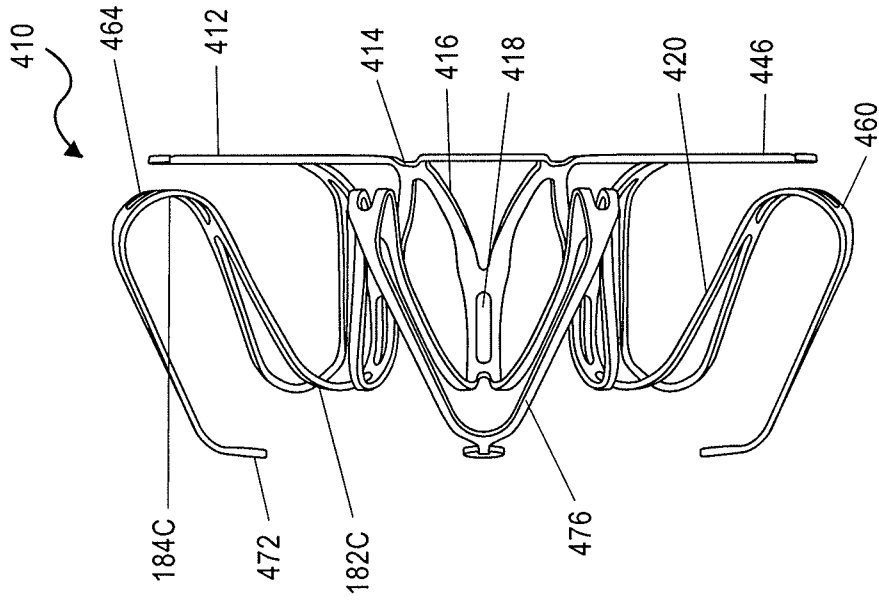


FIG. 15

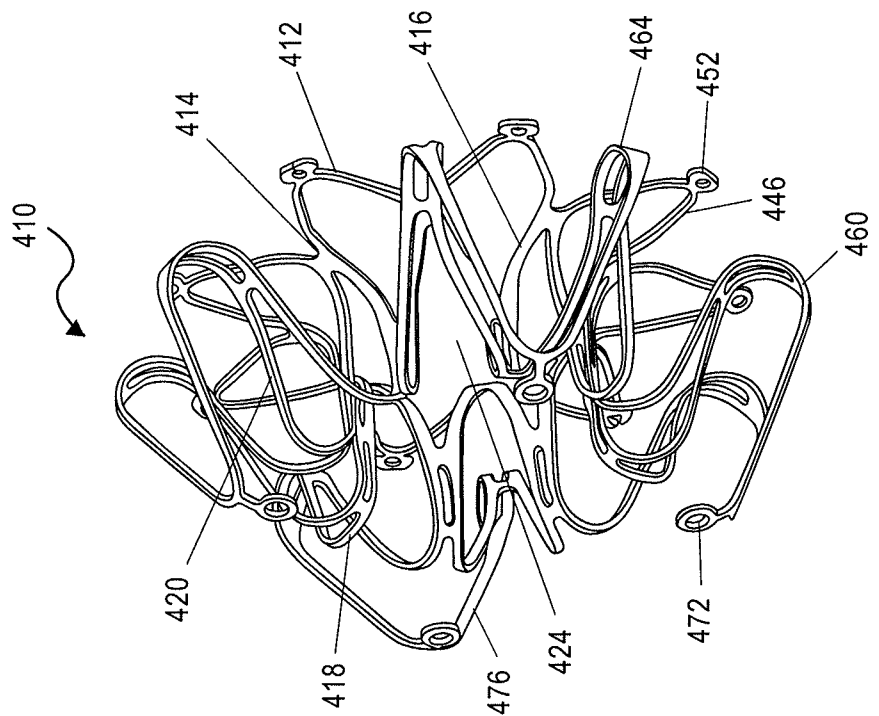
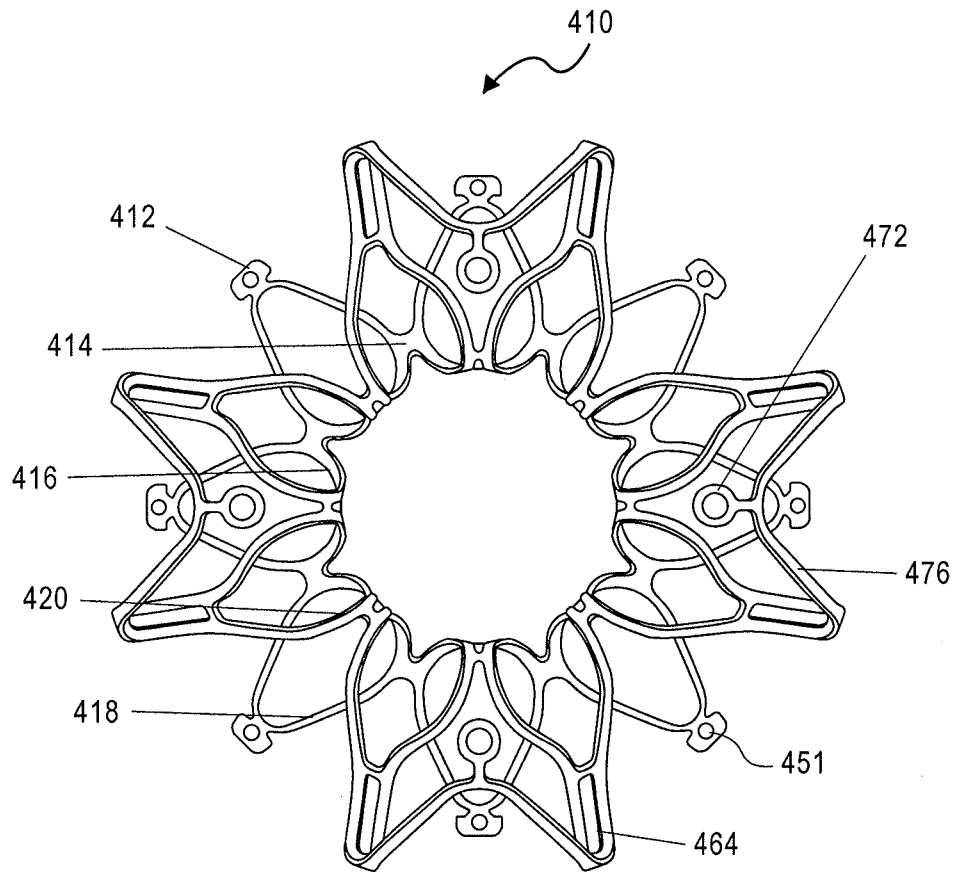


FIG. 14

**FIG. 16**

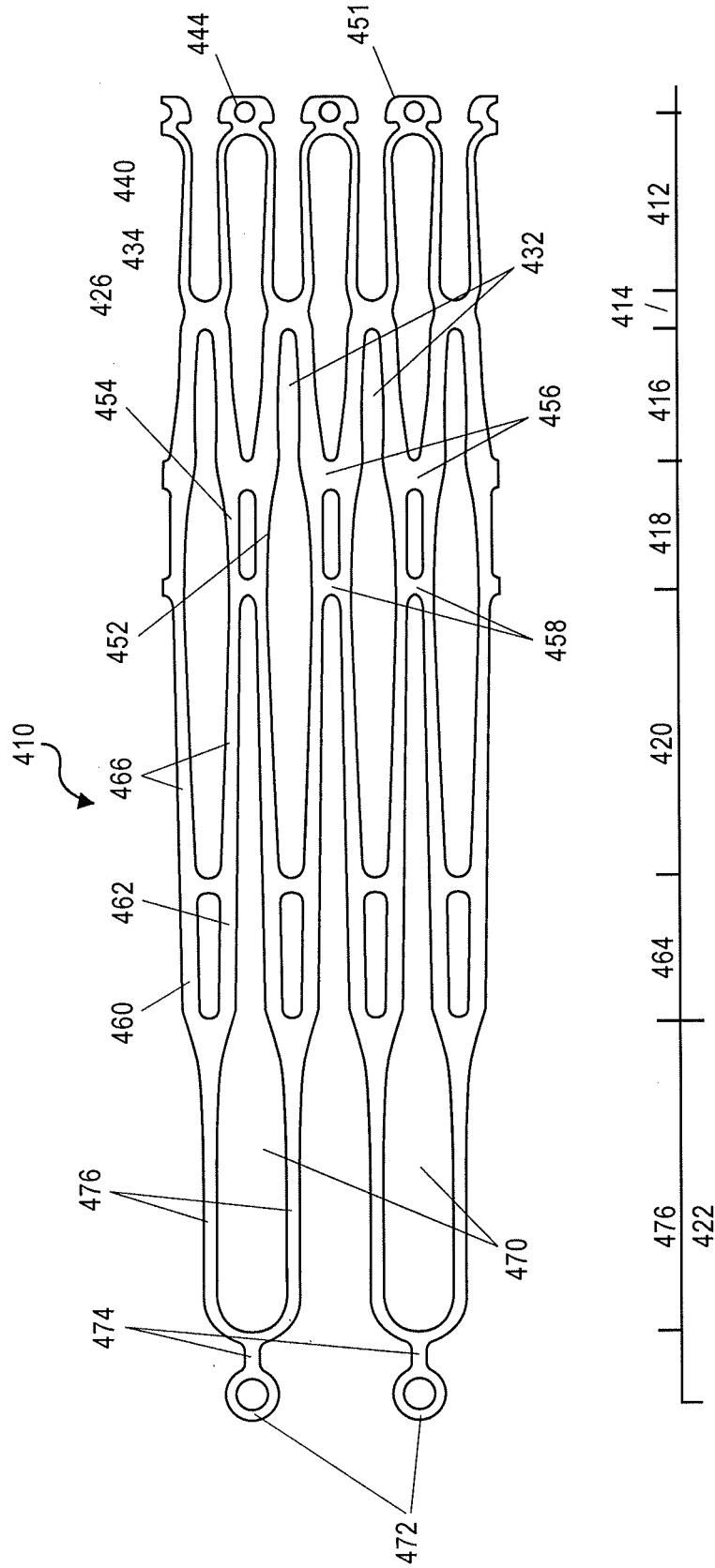


FIG. 17

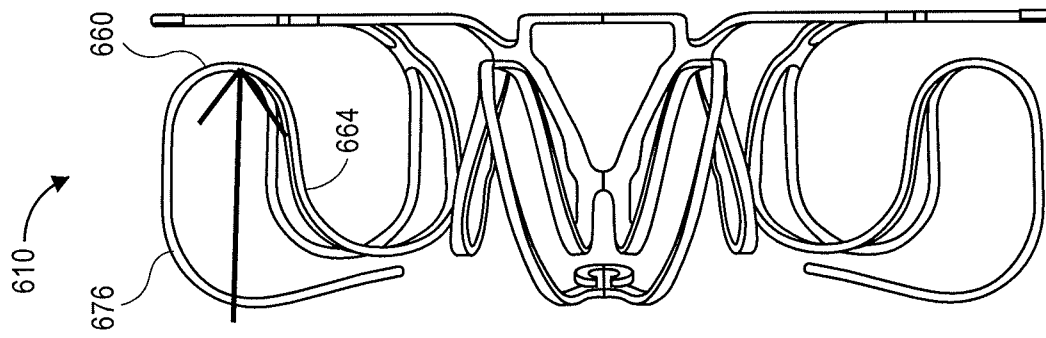


FIG. 19

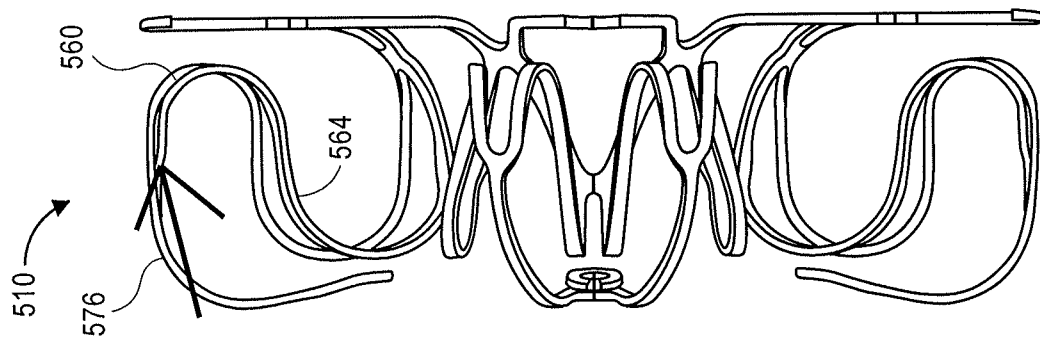


FIG. 18

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