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**Medline** <1966 to July Week 4 2000>

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**Citation 1.**

**Unique Identifier**

98414735

**Authors**

Wernly JA. Crawford MH.

**Institution**

Division of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, USA.

**Title**

Choosing a prosthetic heart valve. [Review] [59 refs]

**Source**

Cardiology Clinics. 16(3):491-504, 1998 Aug.

**Abstract**

Although most of the available prosthetic heart valves function remarkably well, the variety of available choices attests to the inability of any single one to fulfill the requirements of the ideal valve substitute. The mechanical prostheses include the caged-ball, tilting-disc, and bileaflet valves. Tissue valves available in the United States are the Carpentier-Edwards and Hancock porcine heterograft valves and the Carpentier-Edwards pericardial valve. Review of several large comparative studies on valve performance reveals that the overall results with tissue and mechanical valves are about equal at the end of 10 years. The characteristics of each type of valve substitute dictate the selection of one prosthesis in preference to others for a particular patient. Mechanical prostheses are recommended for patients without contraindications for anticoagulants. Tissue valves are reserved for patients over 65 years of age or for patients in whom anticoagulation is contraindicated. Multiple other patient-related factors need to be considered in selecting the appropriate valve, including the psychosocial situation and patient preference. [References: 59]

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**Citation 2.**

**Unique Identifier**

98339145

**Authors**

Hirai S. Fukunaga S. Sueshiro M. Watari M. Sueda T. Matsuura Y.

**Institution**

First Department of Surgery, Hiroshima University School of Medicine, Japan.

**Title**

Assessment of a new silicone tri-leaflet valve seamlessly assembled with blood chamber for a low-cost ventricular assist device.

**Source**

Hiroshima Journal of Medical Sciences. 47(2):47-55, 1998 Jun.

**Abstract**

We have developed a practical, low-cost ventricular assist device (VAD) comprising a newly designed blood chamber with a silicone lenticular sac and two silicone tri-leaflet valves (STV), made en bloc. This new VAD is seamless, can be made cost-effectively and assembled with the novel design should reduce the incident of thrombus formation connecting ring and because of the use of flexible silicone material biocompatibility. In in vitro hemodynamics testing, a batch of 3

**NORRED EXHIBIT 2211 - Page 1**  
**Medtronic, Inc., Medtronic Vascular, Inc.,**  
**& Medtronic Corevalve, LLC**



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