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### MEDICAL DEVICE, CARDIAC IMPLANT, AND IMPLANT SYSTEM

#### Abstract

A medical device for improving a heart valve of a patient includes a coaptation member and a pair of blades disposed on two sides of the coaptation member in thickness direction thereof. The coaptation member includes: an extension portion that extends in a length direction, and an end of the extension portion is connected to the pair of blades; and an acting portion that is connected to the other end of the extension portion and has a width greater than a width of the extension portion. According to the medical device provided by the present disclosure, the coaptation member has the acting portion having a relative width, and the acting portion is provided at an end of the extension portion, so that regurgitation in a patient with a larger heart is effectively improved by using merely a single medical device.

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## Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] The present application is a continuation-in-part application of International Application No. PCT/CN2023/126890, filed on Oct. 26, 2023, and International Application No. PCT/CN2023/126897, filed on Oct. 26, 2023. International Application No. PCT/CN2023/126890 claims priority to Chinese Application No. 202211327871.5, filed on Oct. 27, 2022, and International Application No. PCT/CN2023/126897 claims priority to Chinese Application No. 202211330036.7, filed on Oct. 27, 2022. The contents of all of the aforementioned applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates to the field of medical device technologies, and in particular, to a medical device, a cardiac implant, and an implant system for repairing a valve of a patient.

### BACKGROUND

[0003] A heart valve refers to a valve located between an atrium and a ventricle or a valve located between the ventricle and an artery. The valve plays a critical role in the heart's ceaseless blood circulation. After blood flows through, the valve closes to prevent blood regurgitation. Various structural factors may affect proper closure of the heart valve, and thereby inducing the blood regurgitation. Take a mitral valve as an example, if the mitral valve fails to close properly, the blood may flow from the left ventricle to the left atrium through the mitral valve during systole, and thereby impairing a patient's health.

[0004] A medical device for repairing the heart valve has a structure similar to a clip. This medical device improves the condition of valve closure insufficiency by clipping onto a pair of leaflets of the valve. For example, this device includes a coaptation member and a pair of blades located on two opposite sides in a thickness direction of the coaptation member. After this medical device is implanted into a patient's heart, one leaflet of the valve is clipped between the coaptation member and one blade, and the other leaflet of the valve is clipped between the coaptation member and the other blade. Take the mitral valve as an example, during the left ventricle diastole, the pair of the leaflets of the valve open on two sides of the medical device to form double-orifices that allow the blood flow from the left atrium to the left ventricle. During the left ventricle systole, the closure of the valve makes the double-orifices be closed to prevent the regurgitation that refers to the blood flow from the left ventricle into the left atrium.

[0005] However, because there are anatomical structure differences of the heart of different patients, for some patients (for example, the patients with a larger heart) with more severe valvular incompetence, a single device cannot effectively mitigate the regurgitation condition of the heart. In this case, a plurality of the medical devices are required to be used, that is, a plurality of “clips” are clipped at different positions of the pair of the leaflets. This increases a cost of treatment and the difficulty of operation, and during ventricle diastole in which the valve is opened, it may also cause the valvular stenosis due to the presence of the plurality of clips which are prone to causing incomplete opening, so that the blood is obstructed to flow from the atrium into the ventricle, and

thus causing problem with ventricle filling.

## SUMMARY

[0006] In view of this, the present disclosure provides a medical device for improving the function of a patient's heart valve to reduce a cost and difficulty of operation.

[0007] The medical device provided by the present disclosure includes a coaptation member and a pair of blades disposed on two sides of the coaptation member along a thickness direction of the coaptation member. The coaptation member includes an extension portion and an acting portion. The extension portion extends in a length direction, and an end of the extension portion is connected to the pair of blades. The acting portion is connected to the other end of the extension portion, and has a width greater than a width of the extension portion.

[0008] According to the medical device provided by the present disclosure, the coaptation member has the acting portion with a greater width, and the acting portion is provided at an end of the extension portion, this configuration expands an acting range of the coaptation member for treating valvular incompetence, thereby enabling a single device to more effectively improve regurgitation in patients including those currently need a plurality of devices for treatment, such as patients with a relative large heart. Consequently, the medical device according to the present disclosure is applicable to more patients, and the cost and difficulty of operation and complications are reduced simultaneously.

[0009] In a possible implementation, the width of the acting portion is adjustable.

[0010] Since the acting portion has an adjustable width, the width may be adjusted during an operation process or after the operation according to a patient's actual heart condition, so that "precise" treatment is achieved, thereby enabling the acting portion to better match with an anatomical structure of a heart of the patient, and thus enabling the medical device to more effectively improve regurgitation.

[0011] In a possible implementation, the medical device also includes a control unit and an adjustment mechanism. The adjustment mechanism is configured to adjust the width of the acting portion under control of the control unit.

[0012] It should be considered that the patient's condition is continuously developed. When the patient's condition develops (or improves) to a certain degree, the initial width of the acting portion may no longer match with the patient's condition. According to the medical device provided by the present disclosure, when the patient's condition changes, the width of the acting portion is adjusted through the adjustment mechanism controlled by the control unit, so that the width of the acting portion matches with the patient's condition again. It may be seen that, if the medical device provided by the present disclosure is used, when the patient's condition changes, adapting to the patient's condition in a manner of replacing and/or adding/replacing the medical device by re-operation or in a manner of adjusting the width of the acting portion through another interventional operation is not necessary or is delayed as much as possible. Consequently, by using the medical device provided by the present disclosure, the financial burden on the patient is reduced, and damage to the patient is minimized.

[0013] In a possible implementation, the medical device also includes a communication unit, the communication unit is configured to receive a control instruction, and the control unit is configured to control the adjustment mechanism to adjust the width of the acting portion based on the control instruction.

[0014] After the medical device of the present disclosure is implanted, the patient may perform periodic follow-up examinations to confirm the changes in the condition. When it is detected that there is a problem with the patient's transvalvular hemodynamics, for example, the problem which caused by a mismatch between the width of the acting portion and the patient's current condition, a doctor may send a control instruction from an external control device to the communication unit of the medical device implanted in the patient's body. After receiving this control instruction, the control unit may control the adjustment mechanism to appropriately adjust the width of the acting

portion, and thus the width of the acting portion matches with the patient's condition again.

[0015] In a possible implementation, the medical device also includes a sensor configured to sense a physiological information of the patient, and the control unit is configured to control the adjustment mechanism to adjust the width of the acting portion based on the physiological information.

[0016] Since there is the sensor for sensing the physiological information that reflects the patient's condition, the control unit is able to adjust the width of the acting portion by controlling the adjustment mechanism based on this physiological information, so that the acting portion will better and timely match with the patient's condition. By using the medical device provided by this implementation, the number of follow-up examinations required for the patient after the implantation of the medical device is reduced, so that the economic burden and the time cost for patient is reduced, and simultaneously achieving more precise, timely, and effective treatment.

[0017] In a possible implementation, the control system also includes a wake-up unit configured to wake up one or more of the control unit, the communication unit and the sensor based on a preset schedule.

[0018] In a possible implementation, the acting portion includes a pair of shells including a first shell and a second shell. The first shell is sleeved on an outer side of the second shell, and the adjustment mechanism is configured to adjust an overlap degree of the first shell and the second shell under the control of the control unit to adjust the width of the acting portion.

[0019] In a possible implementation, the adjustment mechanism includes a driving unit, a pair of gears and a lead screw. The pair of gears include a first gear and a second gear meshing with each other, and the driving unit is configured to drive the first gear to rotate, such that the second gear is driven to rotate. The second gear is engaged with the lead screw, and is configured to drive the lead screw to rotate, and the lead screw is configured to drive the first shell and the second shell to move relatively to adjust the overlap degree of the first shell and the second shell.

[0020] In a possible implementation, the medical device also includes a force-applying member, and the acting portion includes a pair of shells including a first shell and a second shell, the first shell is sleeved on an outer side of the second shell, and the force-applying member is configured to adjust an overlap degree of the first shell and the second shell to adjust the width of the acting portion.

[0021] In a possible implementation, an outer surface of the second shell is provided with a pair of lugs, an inner surface of the first shell is provided with a pair of fixing grooves, and the pair of fixing grooves match with the pair of lugs respectively to make the acting portion have an adjustable width.

[0022] In a possible implementation, the acting portion is bent in a manner of protruding toward a side in the thickness direction. The acting portion has this configuration is capable of better matching with the shape of the pair of leaflets, so that the regurgitation is more effectively improved.

[0023] In a possible implementation, a projection of the coaptation member in the thickness direction is a T-shape, and the acting portion is disposed to be perpendicular to the extension portion.

[0024] In a possible implementation, each blade includes a main body portion and a clipping seat portion. The main body portion extends in the length direction, and an end of the main body portion is connected to the coaptation member. The clipping seat portion is disposed at the other end of the main body portion, and a width of the clipping seat portion is greater than a width of the main body portion. This configuration is able to expand an acting range of the medical device, so that effectiveness of the medical device is improved, and thus the regurgitation is better alleviated.

[0025] In a possible implementation, the acting portion and the clipping seat portion of each blade are bent in a manner of protruding toward a same side in the thickness direction. The medical device with this configuration is able to match with the shape of the pair of leaflets, so that the

regurgitation is more effectively alleviated.

[0026] In a possible embodiment, a ratio of the width of the acting portion to the width of the extension portion ranges from 1.25 to 5.5. In an example, the ratio of the width of the acting portion to the width of the extension portion ranges from 2 to 4.

[0027] In a possible implementation, a ratio of the width of the clipping seat portion to the width of the main body portion ranges from 1.25 to 5.5. In an example, the ratio of the width of the clipping seat portion to the width of the main body portion ranges from 2 to 4.

[0028] In a possible implementation, a projection of the blade in the thickness direction is a T-shape, and the clipping seat portion has a structure matching with the acting portion.

[0029] In a second aspect, the embodiments of the present disclosure provide a cardiac implant including the aforementioned medical device and at least one sensor. The coaptation member has a top surface configured to face a first chamber and a bottom surface configured to face a second chamber, and the at least one sensor is configured in at least one of the following manners: [0030]

the at least one sensor is attached to a center of the top surface of the coaptation member in thickness and width directions of the medical device to sense a blood pressure in the first chamber; [0031] the at least one sensor is attached to a center of the bottom surface in thickness and width directions of the medical device to sense a blood pressure in the second chamber.

[0032] In a third aspect, embodiments of the present disclosure provide an implant system including the aforementioned cardiac implant and an external device. The at least one sensor includes a wireless transmission unit, and the external device includes a wireless reception unit configured to receive an information of a pressure value from the wireless transmission unit of the sensor.

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## Description

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0033] To more clearly illustrate the technical solutions of embodiments of the present disclosure, the drawings required for using in the embodiments will be briefly introduced below.

[0034] It should be understood that, the following drawings show merely some embodiments of the present disclosure, but not all embodiments.

[0035] It should be understood that, the same or similar reference numerals are used in the drawings to represent the same or similar elements.

[0036] It should be understood that, the drawings are merely illustrative, and sizes and proportions of elements in the drawings are not necessarily accurate.

[0037] FIG. 1A shows a healthy heart valve viewed from the first chamber side, and the heart valve are opened in FIG. 1A.

[0038] FIG. 1B shows a healthy heart valve viewed from the first chamber side, and the heart valve are properly closed in FIG. 1B.

[0039] FIG. 2 shows a dysfunctional heart valve that fails to close properly viewed from the first chamber side.

[0040] FIG. 3 is a schematic structural diagram of a medical device according to the related art.

[0041] FIG. 4 shows the medical device shown in FIG. 3 that is mounted at a patient's heart valve.

[0042] FIG. 5A shows the medical device shown in FIG. 3 that is mounted at a patient's heart valve viewed from the first chamber side, and a pair of leaflets form double-orifices on two sides of the medical device in FIG. 5A.

[0043] FIG. 5B shows the medical device shown in FIG. 3 that is mounted at a patient's heart valve viewed from the first chamber side, and a pair of leaflets are properly closed in FIG. 5B.

[0044] FIG. 6 shows the medical device shown in FIG. 3 that is mounted at a patient's heart valve viewed from the first chamber side, and the pair of leaflets fail to close properly.

[0045] FIG. 7 is a schematic structural diagram of a medical device according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0046] FIG. 8 is a schematic structural diagram of the medical device shown in FIG. 7 viewed from another perspective.

[0047] FIG. 9 is a schematic structural diagram of the medical device shown in FIG. 7 viewed from yet another perspective.

[0048] FIG. 10 is a schematic structural diagram of at least a portion of a coaptation member of the medical device in FIG. 7.

[0049] FIG. 11 shows the medical device shown in FIG. 7 that is mounted at a patient's heart valve.

[0050] FIG. 12 shows the medical device shown in FIG. 7 that is mounted at a patient's heart valve viewed from the first chamber side, and a pair of leaflets are properly closed.

[0051] FIG. 13A shows a schematic structural diagram of components including an adjustment mechanism, a control system, a sensor, and an acting portion of a coaptation member of a medical device according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0052] FIG. 13B shows another schematic structural diagram of the components including the adjustment mechanism, the control system, the sensor, and the acting portion of the coaptation member of the medical device according to the embodiment shown in FIG. 13A.

[0053] FIG. 14 shows an exploded schematic view of an acting portion of a coaptation member of a medical device according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0054] FIG. 15 shows a partial cross-sectional view of a shell of the acting portion shown in FIG. 14.

[0055] FIG. 16 shows a schematic structural diagram of a medical device according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0056] FIG. 17 shows a schematic structural diagram of the medical device shown in FIG. 16 that is viewed from another perspective.

[0057] FIG. 18 shows a schematic structural diagram of a medical device according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0058] FIG. 19 shows a schematic structural diagram of the medical device shown in FIG. 18 that is viewed from another perspective.

[0059] FIG. 20 shows a schematic structural diagram of at least a portion of a blade of the medical device shown in FIG. 18.

[0060] FIG. 21 shows a schematic structural diagram of a cardiac implant according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0061] FIG. 22 shows a schematic structural diagram of an implant system according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0062] Technical solutions of embodiments of the present disclosure will be described exemplarily with reference to the drawings below. Apparently, the described embodiments are merely a portion of implementations of the present disclosure, but not all the embodiments.

[0063] A heart valve refers to a valve located between an atrium and a ventricle or a valve located between the ventricle and an artery. The valve plays a critical role in the heart's ceaseless blood circulation. After blood flows through, the valve closes to prevent blood regurgitation.

[0064] Taking a valve between a first chamber and a second chamber as an example, referring to FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B, the valve includes a pair of leaflets FL, SL. As shown in FIG. 1A, when the second chamber is in diastole, a pair of leaflets FL, SL are separated from each other to open the valve, so that blood flows from the first chamber to the second chamber. As shown in FIG. 1B, for a healthy valve, during systole of the second chamber, the pair of leaflets FL, SL properly coaptate to close the valve properly to prevent the blood flowing from the second chamber back to the first chamber.

[0065] In an example, in the present disclosure, the first chamber may refer to a left atrium, the

second chamber may refer to a left ventricle, and the valve therebetween may refer to the mitral valve.

[0066] Some structural factors may affect closure of the heart valve, and thereby inducing blood regurgitation. As shown in FIG. 2, for a dysfunctional heart valve, during the systole of the second chamber, the pair of leaflets FL and SL fail to achieve proper coaptation, so that there is a gap G between them. This pathological condition will prevent the proper closure of the valve, and the blood is able to flow through the gap G from the second chamber back into the first chamber (that is, causing regurgitation), and thus impairing a patient's health.

[0067] Referring to FIG. 3, a medical device **10** includes a coaptation member **11** and a pair of blades **12**. The pair of blades **12** are respectively located on two opposite sides of the coaptation member **11** in a thickness direction of the coaptation member **11**. That is, a direction from one blade **12** to the other blade **12** may be regarded as the thickness direction of the medical device **10**.

[0068] It should be noted that, in the drawings of the present disclosure, an arrow T+ and an arrow T- respectively indicate two opposite sides in the thickness direction of the medical device; an arrow L+ and an arrow L- respectively indicate two opposite sides in the length direction of the medical device; and an arrow W+ and an arrow W- respectively indicate two opposite sides in the width direction of the medical device.

[0069] Referring to FIG. 4, after the medical device **10** is implanted at the valve site, the pair of blades **12** are respectively configured to clip the pair of leaflets FL, SL to retain the coaptation member **11** between the pair of leaflets FL, SL, so that the valve function is repaired.

[0070] For example, as shown in FIG. 5A, when the second chamber is in diastole, the pair of leaflets FL, SL form double orifices on two sides of the medical device **10** (that is, on two opposite sides of the coaptation member **11**). At this point, the valve is opened, so that the blood flows from the first chamber to the second chamber. As shown in FIG. 5B, during systole of the second chamber, the pair of leaflets FL, SL properly coaptate on two sides of the coaptation member **11**. At this point, the valve is properly closed to prevent blood regurgitation.

[0071] However, because there are anatomical structure differences of the heart valves of heart of different patients (for example, some patients have a larger heart), a single medical device **10** cannot effectively eliminate the regurgitation, so that there is residual regurgitation, this will still cause a high atrium pressure of the patient, so that an aortic ejection volume is reduced, and thus inducing corresponding symptoms. As shown in FIG. 6, for such patients, during the systole of the second chamber, the coaptation of the pair of leaflets FL, SL at two sides of the coaptation member **11** fails to fully eliminate the existing gap G, but instead forms two residual gaps G1 and G2 on two sides of the coaptation member **11**. In this case, the blood may flow from the second chamber back to the first chamber through the gaps G1 and G2.

[0072] For such patients, it is usually necessary to implant multiple medical devices **10** either adjacently or at intervals on the heart valve. However, using the multiple devices **10** not only significantly increases a treatment cost, but also greatly increases the surgical difficulty. Furthermore, the simultaneous use of the multiple devices **10** may cause excessively restraint on the valve, so that their opening is affected during the diastole (stenosis), and thus affecting the flow of blood from the atrium into the ventricle.

[0073] In view of the foregoing, an embodiment of the present disclosure provides a medical device **20**. Referring to FIG. 7 to FIG. 11, the medical device **20** includes a coaptation member **21** and a pair of blades **22**. The pair of blades **22** are located at two opposite sides of the coaptation member **21** in a thickness direction of the coaptation member **21**. After the medical device **20** is implanted at the valve site, the pair of blades **22** are configured to maintain the coaptation member **21** between the pair of leaflets FL, SL. In an implementation, each blade **22** may have a clip-like structure to clip the corresponding leaflet, and thereby positioning the coaptation member **21** between the pair of leaflets FL, SL. In another implementation, each blade **22** may cooperate with the coaptation member **21** to clip the corresponding leaflet therebetween, so that the coaptation

member **21** is positioned between the pair of leaflets FL, SL. It should be understood that, specific implementations of the pair of blades **22** may refer to the related art, which are omitted herein for brevity.

[0074] The coaptation member **21** includes an acting portion **211** and an extension portion **212**. The extension portion **212** extends in a length direction of the medical device **20**, and has two opposite ends in a length direction thereof. An end of the extension portion **212** is connected (directly or via an intermediate member) to the blades **22**, and the other end is connected to the acting portion **211**. A width W1 of the acting portion **211** is configured to be greater than a width W2 of the extension portion **212**.

[0075] In the present disclosure, the width of an element refers to its dimension in the width direction. Furthermore, in some embodiments of the present disclosure, the width direction, thickness direction, and length direction may be mutually perpendicular. Additionally, in some embodiments of the present disclosure, the width of an element may refer to its maximum width, and in other embodiments of the present disclosure, the width of an element may refer to its average width.

[0076] Referring to FIG. **12**, after being implanted at the valve site, an extension direction of boundaries of the pair of leaflets FL, SL is substantially close to a width direction of the acting portion **211**. Since the acting portion **211** has a relatively large width, so that this configuration expands the acting range of the coaptation member **21**. Compared FIG. **6** and FIG. **12**, it may be seen that, for a larger heart, if the medical device **20** is used, a single medical device **20** suffices to enable the pair of leaflets (FL, SL) to close properly during the systole of the second chamber, so that the regurgitation is effectively prevented or mitigated.

[0077] According to the medical device provided by the present disclosure, the coaptation member has an acting portion provided at an end of the extension portion with a larger width. This configuration expands the acting range of the coaptation member, such that the regurgitation in the patient with a larger heart is effectively improved by using merely a single medical device. Consequently, for the patient with a larger heart, by using the medical device provided by the present disclosure, the cost and difficulty of operation is reduced, and a better therapeutic effect is achieved.

[0078] It should be noted that, in the present disclosure, the width W1 of the acting portion **211** is not merely slightly greater than the width W2 of the extension portion **212**, but rather more significantly greater than the width W2 of the extension portion **212**, so that the medical device **20** is able to function as the multiple conventional medical devices in the larger heart. For example, a ratio of the width W1 of the acting portion **211** to the width W2 of the extension portion **212** ranges from 1.25 to 5.5. In an example, the ratio of the width W1 of the acting portion **211** to the width W2 of the extension portion **212** ranges from 2 to 4. As shown in FIG. **7** to FIG. **10**, in an example, an extension direction of the acting portion **211** is the same as the width direction, and an extension direction of the extension portion **212** is the same as the length direction. A projection of the coaptation member **21** in a thickness direction is substantially a T-shape, and the acting portion **211** is disposed to be perpendicular to the extension portion **212** and has a substantially cylindrical structure.

[0079] It should be noted that, in the present disclosure, the “T-shape” not only includes a standard T-shape, but also includes variations of the standard T-shape. For example, in other embodiments, when the width of the extension portion **212** of the coaptation member **21** changes in the length direction, for example, changes in a trapezoidal shape, as long as the width of the acting portion **211** is significantly greater than the width of a portion of the extension portion **212** that is close to the acting portion **211**, the projection of the coaptation member in the thickness direction is still a generally T-shape. Side edges of the aforementioned trapezoidal shape may also be straight lines, arcs, or other shapes.

[0080] Considering that there are anatomical structure differences of heart valves of different



patients, and the anatomical structure of the heart valve of a patient will change with disease development, and therefore, in some embodiments the coaptation member of the medical device provided by the present disclosure is constructed to have an adjustable width. Since the acting portion has the adjustable width, so that the width of the acting portion will be adjusted according to the actual condition of the patient's heart during or after the operation, thereby the acting portion is able to match with the anatomical structure of the patient's heart, and thus the regurgitation is more effectively improved by the medical device.

[0081] The medical device has an acting portion with an adjustable width will be illustrated with examples with reference to the drawings below.

[0082] As a possible implementation, referring to FIG. 13A and FIG. 13B, a medical device according to another embodiment of the present disclosure may also include a control system 33 and an adjustment mechanism in addition to including the coaptation member and pair of blades. The construction of the coaptation member and blades of the medical device provided by this embodiment may refer to the aforementioned embodiments, which will not be repeated herein for the sake of brevity. The control system 33 may include a control unit 331 (for example, a controller). The adjustment mechanism may be configured to adjust the width of the acting portion 311 of the coaptation member under the control of the control unit 331.

[0083] It should be considered that the patient's condition is continuously developed. When the patient's condition develops to a certain degree, the initial width of the acting portion may no longer match with the patient's condition. According to the medical device provided by the present disclosure, when the patient's condition changes, the width of the acting portion is adjusted through the adjustment mechanism controlled by the control unit, so that the width of the acting portion matches with the patient's condition again. It may be seen that, if the medical device provided by the present disclosure is used, when the patient's condition changes, adapting to the patient's condition in a manner of replacing and/or adding/replacing the medical device by re-operation or in a manner of adjusting the width of the acting portion through another interventional operation is not necessary or is delayed as much as possible. Consequently, by using the medical device provided by the present disclosure, the financial burden on the patient is reduced, and damage to the patient is minimized.

[0084] The adjustment of the acting portion's width may be achieved through various manners, which is not limited in the present disclosure. As an example, referring again to FIG. 13A and FIG. 13B, the acting portion 311 includes a pair of shells, namely a first shell 3111 and a second shell 3112. The first shell 3111 is sleeved outside the second shell 3112, and they define an internal space 311a together. In some embodiments, the first shell 3111 may be connected to the extension portion of the coaptation member.

[0085] The adjustment mechanism is configured to adjust an overlap degree of the first shell 3111 and second shell 3112 under the control of the control unit, such that the width of acting portion 311 is adjusted. When the acting portion 311 is in a state shown in FIG. 13A, the overlap degree D1a of the first shell 3111 and the second shell 3112 is less, and the width W1a of the acting portion 311 is greater. When the acting portion 311 is in a state shown in FIG. 13B, the overlap degree D1b of the first shell 3111 and the second shell 3112 is greater, and the width W1b of the acting portion 311 is less.

[0086] In this way, the adjustment mechanism is able to adjust the width of the acting portion 311 under the control of the control unit. This implementation has many advantages, such as a relatively simple implementation, a more compact structure, and the better reliability.

[0087] There are various ways to adjust the overlap degree of the pair of shells, and the present disclosure does not specifically limit this.

[0088] As an example, referring again to FIG. 13A and FIG. 13B, the adjustment mechanism may include a driving unit 341, a pair of gears and a lead screw 344. An inner wall of the first shell 3111 is provided with a first boss 3113, and an inner wall of the second shell 3112 is provided with a

second boss **3114**, the first boss **3113** is provided with a through hole, and the second boss **3114** is provided with a threaded hole.

[0089] The pair of gears include a first gear **342** and a second gear **343**, and a driving unit **341** is configured to drive the first gear **342** to rotate. For instance, the driving unit **341** may be a motor, and the first gear **342** is mounted on its output shaft. The second gear **343** is mounted on the lead screw **344** and meshes with the first gear **342**. The lead screw **344** passes through the through hole of the first boss **3113** and is supported in a manner that allows it to rotate but prevents it from sliding axially via components such as a bearing and a retaining ring, and the like. The lead screw **344** passes through the threaded hole of the second boss **3114** and has an external thread that matches with an external thread.

[0090] When it is necessary to adjust the width of the acting portion **311**, the control unit **331** control the driving unit **341** to run. As the driving unit **341** moves, a torque is transmitted to the lead screw **344** via the first gear **342** and the second gear **343**. As the lead screw **344** rotates, it makes the first shell **3111** and second shell **3112** move relative to each other to change the overlap degree thereof, and thus the width of the acting portion **311** is adjusted.

[0091] In an example, referring to FIG. **13A** and FIG. **13B**, the control system **33** may also include a communication unit **332** (for example, a communication interface or a signal transceiver). The communication unit **332** is configured to establish a wireless communication with a control device (such as a controller) located either internally or externally to the patient's body through a wireless way. For example, the communication unit **332** may, but not limited to, communicate with the external control device through the following ways: Bluetooth, a cellular network, Wi-Fi, radio frequency communication, or ultrasonic communication, and the like.

[0092] A doctor (or a patient) may operate the control device to send a control instruction to the communication unit **332**. The communication unit **332** is configured to receive this instruction and transmit it to the control unit **341**. Upon receiving the control instruction, the control unit **341** is configured to control the adjustment mechanism to adjust the width of the acting portion **311** based on the control instruction.

[0093] After the medical device provided by the present disclosure is implanted, a patient may undergo periodic follow-up examinations to confirm the change of the condition. When it is detected that the width of the acting portion no longer matches with the patient's current condition, the doctor may send a control instruction via the control device located either internally or externally to the patient's body to the communication unit of the medical device implanted in the patient's body. Upon receiving this instruction, the control unit may control the adjustment mechanism according to this instruction, so that the adjustment mechanism adjusts the width of the acting portion appropriately, and thus the acting portion **311** matches with the patient's condition again.

[0094] In another example, referring again to FIG. **13A** and FIG. **13B**, the medical device may also include a collection unit **35**, for example, a sensor, the sensor is in communication with the control unit **341**. The sensor is configured to sense the patient's physiological information, and send the sensed physiological information to the control unit **341** to make the control unit **341** to control the adjustment mechanism to adjust the width of the acting portion **311** based on this physiological information.

[0095] For example, this physiological information may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: blood pressure information, blood flow velocity information, blood pH information, blood temperature information, blood oxygen information, electrocardiographic information, heart sound information, heart acceleration information and myocardial contractility information of the heart. Correspondingly, the sensor in the present disclosure may be a sensor capable of sensing one or more of the above-mentioned types of information.

[0096] Since there is a sensor for sensing the physiological information that reflects the patient's condition, the control unit **331** is able to control the adjustment mechanism to adjust the width of

the acting portion based on this physiological information, so that the width of the acting portion is able to always match with the patient's condition. By using the medical device provided by this implementation, the number of follow-up examinations is reduced, so that the economic burden and time cost for a patient are reduced.

[0097] It may be understood that, in some embodiments, the medical device provided by the present disclosure may include merely one of the communication unit **332** and the collection unit **35** (for example, a sensor) individually, or it may include both the communication unit and the collection unit **35**, which is not limited by the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the sensor may be a portion of the medical device provided by the present disclosure, or may be a portion of other medical device, which is not limited by the present disclosure.

[0098] The sensor may be implemented through various ways, which is not limited by the present disclosure. As an example, the sensor may include a hemodynamic sensor, such as a pressure sensor or an accelerometer. The sensor may be attached to the top of the coaptation member to sense physiological information that is able to reflect a blood flow state at the valve site. In other words, the physiological information sensed by the sensor is able to reflect the blood flow state at the valves site, that is, it is able to indicate whether there is regurgitation or stenosis phenomenon. In this way, the control unit is able to appropriately adjust the width of the acting portion based on this physiological information to make the width of the acting portion better match with the patient's current condition.

[0099] It should be noted that, in other examples, the sensor may not be attached to the coaptation member. For example, in some embodiments, the sensor may be mounted on the leaflet or the extension portion. For another example, in some embodiments, the sensor may also be mounted on other members of the medical device.

[0100] Additionally, it should also be noted that, in some embodiments, the medical device provided by the present disclosure may also include a plurality of sensors, and the plurality of sensors may be arranged at different positions to more accurately determine the patient's condition.

[0101] Considering energy consumption reduction, in an example, with reference to FIG. **13A** and FIG. **13B** again, the control system **33** may also include a wake-up unit **333** (for example, a controller for wake-up purposes). The wake-up unit **333** is configured to wake up one or more of the control unit **341**, the communication unit **332** and the collection unit **35** according to a preset schedule.

[0102] Considering that the patient's condition usually develops slowly, it is not necessary to frequently adjust the width of the acting portion. In this implementation, the control unit, the collection unit and the communication unit may be in a dormant state for most of the time. When a preset time point is reached, the wake-up unit may wake up one or more of them. In this way, the energy consumption may be reduced to achieve the purpose of energy saving.

[0103] As an example, the preset schedule may include a plurality of cycles, each cycle includes a sleep phase and a wake-up phase. During the sleep phase, other energy-consuming units, except for the wake-up unit **333**, may be in the dormant state to reduce energy consumption. After the wake-up phase begins, the wake-up unit **333** may wake up a portion or all of the energy-consuming units.

[0104] For example, one sleep phase may last 6 to 12 months, and one wake up phase may last 3 to 7 days. A duration and start time of each phase are adjustable. The doctor may set the preset schedule to match with the patient's follow-up plan, that is, the schedule is set to make the medical device **10** be in the wake-up phase when the patient is required to perform a follow-up examination. In this way, after the doctor has checked the patient's condition, they may send a control instruction from an external control device to the communication unit **332** to adjust the width of the acting portion **311** to match with the patient's condition after the follow-up examination. Of course, the doctor may also wake up and operate the medical device through an external device.

[0105] In an example, referring again to FIG. **13A** and FIG. **13B**, the control system **33** may also

include an energy supply unit **334**, and the energy supply unit **334** is configured to provide energy to one or more of the control unit **341**, the communication unit **332**, the wake-up unit **333** and collection unit **35**.

[0106] The energy supply unit **334** may be implemented through various ways, which will not be limited in the present disclosure. For instance, in some embodiments, the energy supply unit **334** may be a battery. For another example, in some embodiments, the energy supply unit **334** may be an induction coil, the doctor or patient is able to recharge the energy supply unit **334** via an external device. For yet another example, in some embodiments, the energy supply unit **334** may be an ultrasonic transducer, which convert ultrasonic waves sent by an external device into electrical energy.

[0107] For the purpose of simplifying the structure, in some embodiments, a portion or all of the control system **33** may be located inside the acting portion **311**. Certainly, in some embodiments, the control system **33** may be located outside the acting portion **311** totally. A possible implementation is described below.

[0108] The method of adjusting the width of the acting portion is not limited to being achieved through the control unit **331** and adjustment mechanism. In alternative embodiments, the acting portion may be constructed such that its width may also be adjusted manually by a physician in an operation, as described in the following exemplary implementation.

[0109] Referring to FIG. **14**, in this embodiment, the acting portion **411** of the coaptation member of the medical device includes a pair of shells, namely a first shell **4111** and a second shell **4112**. In some embodiments, the first shell **4111** may be fixedly connected to the extension portion of the coaptation member. It should be noted that, the construction of the coaptation member and the pair of blades of the medical device provided by this embodiment may refer to the medical device **10**, described in the above embodiments. For the sake of brevity, they will not be repeated herein.

[0110] The first shell **4111** is sleeved outside the second shell **4112**. In this embodiment, the medical device also includes a force-applying member **43**, and the force-applying member **43** is configured to apply forces on the first shell **4111** and second shell **4112** respectively to make them move toward directions away from each other. For example, the force-applying member **43** may be a compression spring **43**, the compression spring **43** is provided in a cavity defined cooperatively by the first shell **4111** and second shell **4112**, and two ends of the compression spring **43** respectively abut against ends of inner surfaces of the first shell **4111** and second shell **4112** in their width direction.

[0111] An outer surface of the second shell **4112** is provided with a pair of lugs **4112a**, and an inner surface of the first shell **4111** is provided with a pair of fixing grooves. The pair of lugs **4112a** respectively match with the pair of fixing grooves (that is, the pair of lugs **4112a** are inserted into the pair of fixing grooves respectively) to make the width of the acting portion **411** be adjustable.

[0112] For example, referring to FIG. **15**, each fixing groove includes a main trunk **4111a** extending along the width direction and a plurality of branches intersecting with the main trunk **4111a** and arranged at intervals in the width direction. Each branch includes a connecting segment **4111b** and a tail segment **4111c**. An end of the connecting segment **4111b** is connected to the main trunk **4111a**, and the other of the connecting segment **4111b** is connected to tail segment **4111c**. An end of the tail segment **4111c** is connected to the connecting segment **4111b**, and the other end extends in the width direction towards a side where the shell **4112** is located.

[0113] Under a normal condition, the lug **4112a** locates at the tail segment **4111c** of one branch, and under the action of the force-applying member **43**, the lug **4112a** will not disengage from the tail segment **4111c**. When it is necessary to adjust the width of the acting portion **411**, the doctor may manually adjust the width (for example, by using an operational instrument) of the acting portion **411**. For example, the acting portion **411** may firstly be compressed to move the lug **4112a** from the tail segment **4111c** to the connecting segment **4111b**. Then, the pair of shells **4111** and **4112** may be made to rotate relative to each other to move the lug **4112a** from the connecting

segment **4111b** to the main trunk **4111a**. Finally, the pair of shells **4111** and **4112** may be made to move relatively in the width direction and rotate relatively to move the lug **4112a** into the tail segment **4111c** of another branch. In this way, the width of the acting portion **411** is able to be manually changed.

[0114] FIG. **16** and FIG. **17** show a medical device **50** according to another embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **16** and FIG. **17**, the medical device **50** is substantially the same as the medical device **20** described in the previous embodiment. The medical device **50** includes a coaptation member **51** and a pair of blades **52**. The pair of blades **52** is disposed on two opposite sides of the coaptation member **51** in the thickness direction. The coaptation member **51** includes an acting portion **511** and an extension portion **512**. The extension portion **512** extends in the length direction, an end of the extension portion **512** is connected to the pair of blades **52** in the length direction, and the other end of the extension portion **512** is connected to the acting portion **511**.

[0115] In this embodiment, the acting portion **511** is constructed to be bent in a manner that protrudes towards a side (that is, the T+ side) in the thickness direction. Considering that the dimensions of the pair of leaflets FL, SL are usually not exactly the same, as shown in FIG. **1B**, when the pair of leaflets FL, SL coaptate, the boundary between them is typically bent in a way that protrudes towards a side, that is, roughly in a C-shape. When the medical device **50** is implanted at the patient's valve site, the pair of leaflets FL, SL are located on the two opposite sides of the acting portion **511** in the thickness direction. The acting portion **511** is constructed to be bent in a way that protrudes towards a side in the thickness direction, and this construction of the acting portion **511** helps to match with the shape of the pair of leaflets FL, SL, and thereby facilitating the proper coaptation of the pair of leaflets FL, SL. If the acting portion does not match with the shape of the pair of leaflets FL, SL, when the pair of leaflets FL, SL coaptate, the acting portion may affect the coaptation of the pair of leaflets FL, SL, so that the coaptation of the pair of leaflets FL, SL is less tight, and thus the regurgitation is caused.

[0116] FIG. **18** and FIG. **19** show a medical device **60** according to another embodiment of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. **18** and FIG. **19**, the medical device **60** is substantially the same as the medical device **20** described in the previous embodiment. The medical device **60** includes a coaptation member **61** and a pair of blades **62**. The pair of blades **62** are disposed on two opposite sides of the coaptation member **61** in the thickness direction. The coaptation member **61** includes an acting portion **611** and an extension portion **612**. The extension portion **612** extends in a length direction, and an end of the extension portion **612** in the length direction is connected to the blades **62**, and the other end is connected to the acting portion **611**.

[0117] In this embodiment, referring to FIG. **20**, each blade **62** includes a clipping seat portion **621** and a main body portion **622**. The main body portion **622** extends in the length direction. An end of the main body portion **622** in the length direction is connected to the coaptation member **61**, and the other end is connected to the clipping seat portion **621**. A width W3 of the clipping seat portion **621** is greater than a width W4 of the main body portion **622**. After the medical device **60** is implanted at the patient's valve site, the clamping seat portion **621** of each blade **62** and the acting portion **611** of the coaptation member **61** and/or the main body portion of each blade **62** and the extension portion **612** of the coaptation member **61** clip a leaflet between them. Since both the clamping portion **621** and the acting portion **611** have a larger width, their cooperation is able to further expand the acting range of the medical device, so that the effectiveness of the medical device is improved, and thus the regurgitation is better improved.

[0118] It should be noted that, in the present disclosure, the width W3 of the clipping seat portion **621** is not just slightly but rather significantly greater than the width W4 of the main body portion **622**. In this way, the medical device **60** is able to function like the multiple conventional devices in a larger heart. For example, a ratio of width W3 of the clipping seat portion **621** to width W4 of the main body portion **622** ranges from 1.25 to 5.5. In an example, the width W3 of the clipping seat

portion **621** to width **W4** of the main body portion **622** ranges from 2 to 4. Consequently, as shown in FIG. **18** to FIG. **20**, a projection of the blade **62** in the thickness direction is a T-shape. [0119] It should be noted that, in the present disclosure, the “T-shape” not only includes a standard T-shape, but also includes variations of the standard T-shape. For example, in other embodiments, when the width of the main body portion **622** of the blade **21** changes in the length direction, for example, change in a trapezoidal shape, as long as the width of the clipping seat portion **621** is significantly greater than the width of a portion of the main body portion **622** that is close to the clipping seat portion **621**, the projection of the blade in the thickness direction is still a generally T-shape. Side edges of the aforementioned trapezoidal shape may also be straight lines, arcs, or other shapes.

[0120] In an example, the clipping seat portion **621** has a structure matching with the acting portion **611**. For example, when the acting portion **611** is a substantially cylindrical structure, the clipping seat portion **621** has an arcuate structure with its concave surface facing an outer surface of the acting portion **611**.

[0121] Referring again to FIG. **19**, the acting portion **611** of coaptation member **61** and the clipping seat portion **621** of each blade **62** are constructed to be bent in a manner that protrude toward the same side (for example, the T+ side) in the thickness direction. The medical device **60** with this structure is able to better match with the shape of the pair of leaflets FL, SL, so that the regurgitation is more effectively improved.

[0122] It should be understood that, in other embodiments, the acting portion of the coaptation member and clipping seat portion of each blade may also extend straight in the width direction without bending.

[0123] Referring to FIG. **21**, an embodiment of the present disclosure also provides a cardiac implant **500** which includes a therapeutic device **510** (also referred to as a medical device) and a pair of sensors **520a**, **520b**. The therapeutic device **510** includes a coaptation member **511** and a pair of blades **512a**, **512b**, and the pair of blades **512a**, **512b** are disposed on two opposite sides of the coaptation member **511**. In other embodiments, the therapeutic device may also include three blades for clipping the three leaflets of the valve respectively.

[0124] After the cardiac implant **500** is implanted in the patient's heart, the pair of blades **512a**, **512b** is configured to hold the coaptation member **511** between the pair of leaflets FL, SL. In an example, each blade may have a clip-like structure to clip onto the corresponding leaflet, so that the coaptation member **511** is positioned between the pair of leaflets FL, SL. In another example, each blade may cooperate with the coaptation member **511** to clip the corresponding leaflet therebetween, and thereby positioning the coaptation element **511** between the pair of leaflets FL, SL.

[0125] The coaptation member **511** has a top surface **511a** facing the first chamber, and the therapeutic device **510** has a bottom surface **510a** facing the second chamber. The pair of sensors **520a**, **520b** may be a pair of pressure sensors. The pair of pressure sensors **520a**, **520b** may be respectively attached to the top surface **511a** of the coaptation member and the bottom surface **510a** of the therapeutic device **510** to respectively sense the blood pressure in the first chamber and the second chamber. In an example, sensing surfaces of the pressure sensor **520a** and the pressure sensor **520b** may face the first chamber and the second chamber, respectively. The sensing surfaces may include a vibrating diaphragm.

[0126] The pressure sensors **520a**, **520b** are able to sense the blood pressure throughout the entire cardiac cycle in the first and second chambers, respectively. They provide hemodynamic information having diagnostic value to the doctor. The information is crucial for assessing the overall cardiac function, as well as the working condition of the valve and the implant. Additionally, the pressure information is able to assist the doctor in evaluating the implant's placing position during an implantation process, and in making real-time assessments of whether there is any obstruction for the blood to flow into the second chamber during diastole. In this way, the

success of the implantation operation is better ensured, and a better clinical effect is achieved.

[0127] When the valve is opened, the blood flow from the first chamber to the second chamber nearly directly impacts the pressure sensor **520a** attached to the top surface **511a** (for example, its vibrating diaphragm). This allows the physiological information (that is, pressure information) sensed by the pressure sensor **520a** to relatively accurately reflect whether the blood flow from the first chamber to the second chamber is normal. Consequently, it is able to relatively accurately indicate whether there is a stenosis issue with the patient's valve after the cardiac implant **500** has been implanted.

[0128] When the valve is closed, if there still exist regurgitation from the second chamber to the first chamber, the regurgitation will nearly directly impact the pressure sensor **520b** attached to the bottom surface **510a** (for example, its vibrating diaphragm), so that the physiological information (that is, pressure information) and the change thereof are sensed by the sensor **520b** due to blood flow and reflects whether there is regurgitation from the second chamber to the first chamber.

[0129] Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **21**, when the pressure sensors **520a,520b** are disposed that is located centrally on the coaptation member **511** between the leaflets, for example, the pressure sensors **520a, 520b** are located at the center of the top surface **511a** and the center of the bottom surface **510a** of the therapeutic device **510** in the thickness and width directions of the therapeutic device **510** respectively, so that the sensors are placed in the center of the blood flow path. At this position, the pressure sensors **520a,520b** are able to most accurately reflect the true pressure in the atrium or ventricle.

[0130] On the other hand, as shown in FIG. **21**, since the pressure sensors **520a** and **520b** are attached to the top surface **511a** and bottom surface **510b** of the coaptation member **511** respectively, when the valve is closed, the coaptation member **511** (for example a pad) does not come into contact with the leaflets of the valve, so that the interference from the valve on the pressure sensors **520a,520b** is avoided, and thus the accuracy that the pressure sensors **520a,520b** sense the blood pressure is improved.

[0131] Consequently, by attaching the pair of pressure sensors **520a,520b** to the top **511a** and bottom **510a** of the coaptation member **511**, it is possible to relatively accurately detect whether there is stenosis or regurgitation in the valve after the cardiac implant **500** has been implanted. Therefore, the recovery and development of the condition of the patient after surgery is able to be monitored more accurately.

[0132] It should be noted that, in other examples, the cardiac implant **500** may merely include the sensor **520a** attached to the top surface **511a** or the sensor **520b** attached to the bottom surface **510a**. Certainly, in other examples, the cardiac implant **500** may also include more sensors.

[0133] It should also be noted that, in other examples, one or more sensor may be attached to other positions of the medical device **510**. For example, in some embodiments, one or more sensors may be attached to a side surface of the coaptation member **511**. In other examples, the sensors of the cardiac implant **500** may also be sensors that are capable of sensing other physiological information.

[0134] Referring to FIG. **22**, in embodiments of the present disclosure, a cardiac implant system **70** is further provided. The implant system **70** includes a cardiac implant **710** (which may be the cardiac implant **500** described in previous embodiments) and an external device **720**. A sensor **711** of the cardiac implant **710** has a wireless transmission unit **712**. The external device **720** includes a wireless reception unit **721** (for example, a signal receiver or a receiving port), an analysis unit **722** (for example, a controller, or a monitor, or terminal apparatuses with an analysis function, such as a computer, a mobile phone or the like) and an alert unit **723** (for example, a buzzer, visual indicators) which are interconnected for communication. The wireless reception unit **721** receives pressure value information from the wireless transmission unit **712** of the sensor **711**. The analysis unit **722** determines whether to send an alert signal to the alert unit **723** based on the pressure value information. When the alert unit **723** receives the alert signal, it sends an alert message through any

one or a combination of a pattern, text and sound to remind the doctor of abnormal valve opening and closing. In this way, the doctor may track and determine the condition after the implantation of the implant **710** based on the sensed pressure value information and promptly carry out subsequent treatment.

[0135] For example, for the cardiac implant **500**, it may be configured such that when a pressure difference between the two pressure sensors **520a, 520b** exceeds a preset value (for example, 5 mmHg) during a specific period (which indicates that there may be valve stenosis), the analysis unit **722** sends an alert signal to the alert unit **723**. This preset value may be set based on the pressure value obtained under a normal valve closure condition.

[0136] It should be understood that, the medical device according to the present disclosure is not limited to application at the mitral valve site. Apparently, the medical device according to the present disclosure may also be applied to other heart valve site. For example, the medical device according to the present disclosure may also be used at the tricuspid valve site. More particularly, the medical device may be applied to a pair of coaptating leaflets of the tricuspid valve.

[0137] It should be understood that, the term “include” and its variants used in the present disclosure are open-ended inclusions, that is, they mean “include but not limited to”. The term “one embodiment” means “at least one embodiment,” and the term “another embodiment” means “at least one additional embodiment.”

[0138] It should be understood that, although terms such as “first” or “second” may be used in the present disclosure to describe various elements (for example, first chamber and second chamber), but these elements are not limited by such terms, these terms are used merely to distinguish one element from another.

[0139] It should be noted that, the various specific technical features (elements) described in the above specific embodiments may be combined in any suitable manner without contradiction. For example, the therapeutic device **510** shown in FIG. **21** may have any of the structure forms illustrated in FIG. **1** to FIG. **20**. As another example, the collection unit in FIG. **13A** may include at least one of the pressure sensors **520a** and **520b** shown in FIG. **21**. To avoid unnecessary repetition, the present disclosure does not separately describe the various possible combinations.

[0140] It should be understood that, multiple members and/or portions may be provided by a single integrated member or portion. Alternatively, a single integrated member or portion may be divided into separate multiple members and/or portions. The use of “a” or “an” to describe a member or a portion is not intended to exclude other members or portions.

[0141] The above descriptions represent merely specific implementations of the present disclosure, but the scope of protection is not limited thereto. Any modifications or substitutions that can be conceived by those skilled in the art within the technical scope of the technology disclosed herein shall be covered within the protection scope of the present disclosure. Therefore, the protection scope of the present disclosure shall be subject to the scope defined by the claims.

## Claims

1. A medical device for improving a function of a valve of a patient, comprising a coaptation member and a pair of blades disposed on two sides of the coaptation member in a thickness direction of the coaptation member, wherein the coaptation member comprises: an extension portion that extends in a length direction, wherein an end of the extension portion is connected to the pair of blades; and an acting portion that is connected to the other end of the extension portion and has a width greater than a width of the extension portion.
2. The medical device according to claim 1, wherein the width of the acting portion is adjustable; the medical device further comprises: a control system that comprises a control unit; and an adjustment mechanism configured to adjust the width of the acting portion under a control of the control unit.



3. The medical device according to claim 2, wherein the control system further comprises a communication unit configured to receive a control instruction, and the control unit is configured to control the adjustment mechanism to adjust the width of the acting portion based on the control instruction.
4. The medical device according to claim 3, further comprising a collection unit configured to acquire a physiological information of the patient, wherein the control unit is configured to control the adjustment mechanism to adjust the width of the acting portion based on the physiological information.
5. The medical device according to claim 4, wherein the control system further comprises a wake-up unit configured to wake up one or more of the control unit, the communication unit and the collection unit based on a preset schedule.
6. The medical device according to claim 2, wherein the acting portion comprises a pair of shells comprising a first shell and a second shell, the first shell is sleeved over an outer side of the second shell, and the adjustment mechanism is configured to adjust an overlap degree of the first shell and the second shell under the control of the control unit to adjust the width of the acting portion.
7. The medical device according to claim 6, wherein the adjustment mechanism comprises a driving unit, a pair of gears and a lead screw, the pair of gears comprise a first gear and a second gear meshing with each other, the driving unit is configured to drive the first gear to rotate, such that the second gear is driven to rotate, the second gear is engaged with the lead screw and is configured to drive the lead screw to rotate, and the lead screw is configured to drive the first shell and the second shell to move relatively to adjust the overlap degree of the first shell and the second shell.
8. The medical device according to claim 2, further comprising a force-applying member, wherein the acting portion comprises a pair of shells comprising a first shell and a second shell, the first shell is sleeved on an outer side of the second shell, and the force-applying member is configured to adjust an overlap degree of the first shell and the second shell to adjust the width of the acting portion.
9. The medical device according to claim 1, wherein the acting portion is bent in a manner of protruding toward a side in the thickness direction.
10. The medical device according to claim 1, wherein a projection of the coaptation member in the thickness direction is a T-shape, the acting portion is disposed to be perpendicular to the extension portion; and the pair of blades cooperate with the coaptation member to clip leaflets of the valve between the coaptation member and the pair of blades respectively, or the pair of blades have clip-like structures to clip corresponding leaflets of the valve.
11. The medical device according to claim 1, wherein a ratio of the width of the acting portion to the width of the extension portion ranges from 1.25 to 5.5.
12. The medical device according to claim 1, wherein each blade comprises: a main body portion, an end of the main body portion in the length direction being connected to the coaptation member; and a clipping seat portion that is disposed at the other end of the main body portion, a width of the clipping seat portion being greater than a width of the main body portion to enable the clipping seat portion to cooperate with the acting portion to clip leaflets of the valve between the clipping seat portion and the acting portion.
13. The medical device according to claim 12, wherein the acting portion and the clipping seat portion of each blade are bent in a manner of protruding toward a same side in the thickness direction.
14. The medical device according to claim 12, wherein a ratio of the width of the clipping seat portion to the width of the main body portion ranges from 1.25 to 5.5.
15. The medical device according to claim 14, wherein the ratio of the width of the clipping seat portion to the width of the main body portion ranges from 2 to 4.
16. The medical device according to claim 12, wherein a projection of the blade in the thickness

direction is a T-shape, and the clipping seat portion has a structure matching with the acting portion.

**17.** The medical device according to claim 12, wherein shapes of the clipping seat portion and the main body portion of each blade are respectively configured to cooperate with shapes of the acting portion and the extension portion of the coaptation member to clip one of the leaflets of the valve between them.

**18.** A cardiac implant, comprising the medical device according to claim 1 and at least one sensor, wherein the coaptation member has a top surface configured to face a first chamber and a bottom surface configured to face a second chamber, and the at least one sensor is configured in at least one of the following manners: the at least one sensor being attached to a center of the top surface of the coaptation member in thickness and width directions of the medical device to sense a blood pressure in the first chamber; the at least one sensor being attached to a center of the bottom surface of the coaptation member in thickness and width directions of the medical device to sense a blood pressure in the second chamber.

**19.** An implant system comprising the cardiac implant according to claim 18 and an external device, wherein the at least one sensor comprises a wireless transmission unit, and the external device comprises a wireless reception unit configured to receive an information of a pressure value from the wireless transmission unit of the sensor.

**20.** The implant system according to claim 19, wherein the external device further comprises an analysis unit and an alert unit, the analysis unit is configured to receive the information of the pressure value from the wireless reception unit and determine whether to send an alert signal to the alert unit based on the information of the pressure value, and the alert unit is configured to send an alert information after receiving the alert signal.

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