What is claimed is:

1. A device comprising:

a tissue engagement portion comprising a first arm and a second arm configured move closer together to capture tissue in the tissue engagement portion, at least one of the first arm and the second arm being movable to form a capture region therebetween for capturing the tissue; and

two or more electrodes coupled to the tissue engagement portion,

wherein the device is configured such that:

an electrical signal can be applied to the two or more electrodes, and

a bioimpedance signal can be measured responsive to the electrical signal applied.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the bioimpedance signal provides an indication of a status of the tissue within the tissue engagement portion.

3. The device of claim 2, wherein the status includes under insertion of tissue in the tissue engagement portion, full insertion of tissue in the tissue engagement portion, over insertion of tissue in the tissue engagement portion, angled insertion of tissue in the tissue engagement portion, or insertion of non-targeted tissue in the tissue engagement portion.

4. The device of claim 2, wherein the status includes insertion of tissue in the tissue engagement portion while the tissue engagement portion is in an open configuration comprising the first arm and the second arm being apart from each other.

5. The device of claim 2, wherein the indication of the status is configured to be used to generate a visual indicator for a user of the status.

6. The device of claim 5, wherein the visual indicator is configured to indicate one or more of no tissue insertion, under tissue insertion, full tissue insertion, and over tissue insertion.

7. The device of claim 1, wherein the two or more electrodes comprise:

a first electrode strip coupled to the first arm of the tissue engagement portion near a first edge of the first arm; and

a second electrode strip coupled to the first arm of the tissue engagement portion near a second edge of the first arm, the second edge opposite the first edge,

wherein the first electrode strip and the second electrode strip are parallel to each other and run along a length of the first arm.

8. The device of claim 7, wherein the first electrode strip and the second electrode strip are offset a prescribed distance from a free edge of the first arm of the tissue engagement portion.

9. A valve repair device for repairing a native valve, the valve repair device comprising:

a tissue engagement portion comprising a first arm and a second arm configured to move closer together to capture a tissue of the native valve in the tissue engagement portion, at least one of the first arm and the second arm being movable to form a capture region therebetween for capturing the tissue, the tissue engagement portion further comprising a plurality of barbs to secure the tissue within the tissue engagement portion; and

a flexible printed circuit board (PCB) comprising an electrode pad with one or more electrodes coupled to the electrode pad, and an electrical lead extending away from the electrode pad,

wherein the valve repair device is configured such that:

an electrical signal can be applied to the one or more electrodes through the electrical lead of the flexible PCB,

a bioimpedance signal can be measured using the electrical lead based on or in response to the applied electrical signal, and

application of a force to the electrical lead causes the flexible PCB to be removed from the valve repair device.

10. The valve repair device of claim 9, wherein the flexible PCB is configured to be pulled through a pair of barbs of the plurality barbs to remove the flexible PCB from the valve repair device.

11. The valve repair device of claim 10, wherein the electrical lead extends between the pair of barbs.

12. The valve repair device of claim 11, wherein the electrode pad of the flexible PCB has a width that is greater than a distance between the pair of barbs, the electrode pad of the flexible PCB configured to bend to fit between the pair of barbs.

13. The valve repair device of claim 9, wherein the flexible PCB is configured to be pulled around a side of the plurality barbs to remove the flexible PCB from the valve repair device.

14. The valve repair device of claim 9, wherein the electrode pad includes a relief cut through the electrode pad such that application of a sufficient force causes the electrode pad to split apart into a first lateral portion and a second lateral portion.

15. The valve repair device of claim 14, wherein the flexible PCB further includes a second electrical lead, the electrical lead coupled to the first lateral portion of the electrode pad and the second electrical lead coupled to the second lateral portion of the electrode pad.

16. The valve repair device of claim 9, wherein the electrical lead is configured to extend proximally to a proximal end of a delivery system configured to implant the valve repair device.

17. A system for repairing a native valve, the system comprising:

a delivery system comprising:

a catheter with a proximal end and a distal end;

an actuation element;

a wire extending within a lumen of the catheter from the proximal end of the catheter to the distal end of the catheter; and

a capture mechanism at a distal end of the delivery system; and

a valve repair device comprising:

an attachment portion comprising a proximal component configured to engage with the capture mechanism of the delivery system;

an anchor portion comprising a tissue engagement portion having a first arm and a second arm configured to capture tissue of the native valve;

a distal portion configured to engage with the actuation element of the delivery system, the actuation element configured to deploy the anchor portion and to release the capture mechanism from the proximal component;

an electrode coupled to the tissue engagement portion; and

an electrical lead having a distal end coupled to the electrode and a proximal end coupled to the proximal component,

wherein the valve repair device is configured such that:

an electrical signal can be applied to the electrode through the electrical lead, and

a bioimpedance signal can be measured based on or in response to the applied electrical signal, and

wherein the wire is configured to provide an electrical connection to the electrical lead during delivery and deployment of the valve repair device that is terminated upon withdrawal of the delivery system.

18. The system of claim 17, wherein:

a distal end of the wire comprises a spring pin connector,

the proximal end of the electrical lead is coupled to an electrical pad at the proximal component, and

the spring pin connector of the wire is in electrical contact with the electrical pad of the electrical lead to provide electrical connection to the electrode until the valve repair device is released from the delivery system.

19. The system of claim 17, wherein:

a distal end of the wire comprises an electrical pad,

the proximal end of the electrical lead is coupled to a spring pin connector at the proximal component, and

the spring pin connector of the electrical lead is in electrical contact with the electrical pad of the wire to provide electrical connection to the electrode until the valve repair device is released from the delivery system.

20. The system of claim 17, wherein the spring pin connector is configured to use spring forces parallel to a shaft of the catheter to provide electrical contact between the electrical lead and the wire.

21. The system of claim 17, wherein a spring force of the spring pin connector is configured to assist in detaching the spring pin connector from the electrical pad.