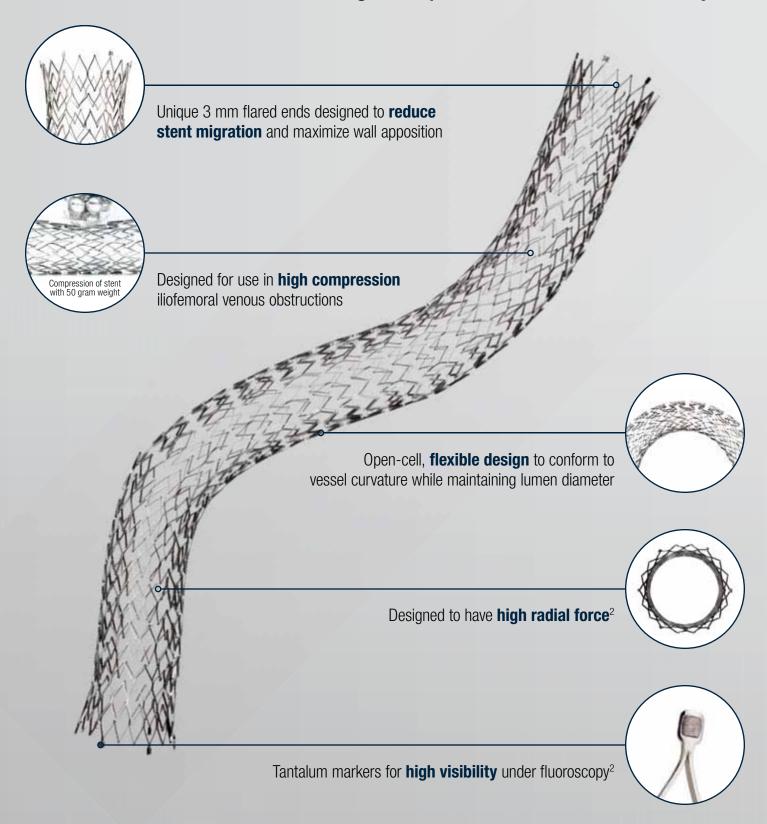


# **Purpose-Built Venous Stent**

The VENOVO® Venous Stent was designed to treat non-thrombotic and post-thrombotic iliofemoral lesions with a balance between **radial strength**, **compression resistance**, and **flexibility**.



# **Placement Accuracy**

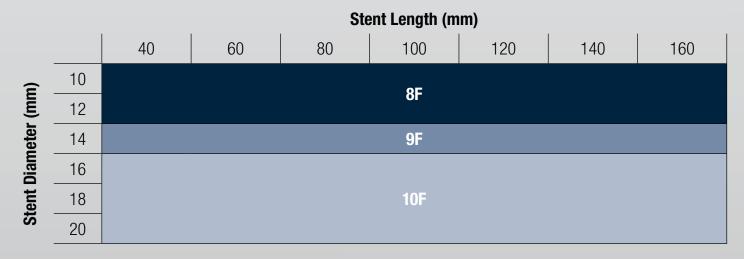
The VENOVO® Venous Stent System is designed to provide accurate deployment for **optimal stent placement** and lesion coverage.





# **Full Range of Sizes**

The VENOVO® Venous Stent offers a **broad size range** including 10 mm - 20 mm stent diameters and stent lengths up to 160 mm.



### **Proven Safe and Effective**

VERNACULAR Study Design	Prospective, multi-center, non-randomized, single-arm; Core lab & DSMB		
Purpose	To assess the safety and effectiveness of the Venovo® Venous Stent for the treatment of iliofemoral occlusive disease.		
As Treated Population	170 subjects at 21 sites in the U.S., Europe, and Australia/NZ		
Primary Endpoint <sup>5*</sup>	· Primary patency* (12 months)	· Freedom from MAE* (30 days)	
Secondary Endpoints	VCSS Pain Score/QoL assessment at 30 days, 6 and 12 months     Procedure/technical success at index procedure	<ul> <li>Freedom from TVR/TLR at 30 days,</li> <li>6 and 12 months</li> <li>X-ray analysis of stent fracture at 12 months</li> </ul>	

<sup>\*</sup> Evaluated against literature derived performance goal of 74% for efficacy (p<.0001) and 89% for safety (p=.032)

96.9% PRIMARY PATENCY IN NON-THROMBOTIC LESIONS at 12 months 1

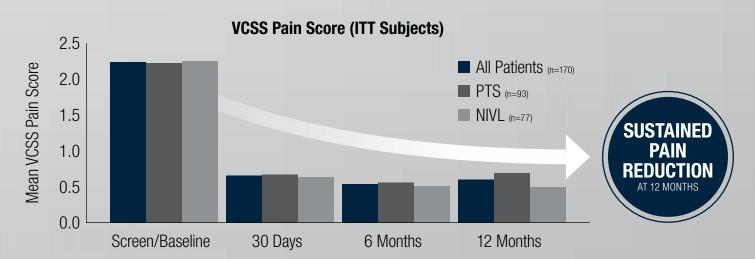
81.3% PRIMARY PATENCY IN POST-THROMBOTIC LESIONS at 12 months



Weighted Primary Patency 88.3%

# **Patient-Reported Improvements**

In the VERNACULAR Clinical Study, the VENOVO® Venous Stent demonstrated **significant improvement** in VCSS pain scores and quality of life (CIVIQ-20) at 12 months compared to baseline¹.





### **VENOVO® Venous Stent System Product Codes**

	Vollous	Sterit System P	oudot oodos
Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	80 cm Catheter Length	120 cm Catheter Length
10	40	VENUM10040	VENUL10040
	60	VENUM10060	VENUL10060
	80	■ VENUM10080	VENUL10080
	100	■ VENUM10100	VENUL10100
	120	☐ VENUM10120	VENUL10120
	140	VENUM10140	VENUL10140
	160	VENUM10160	VENUL10160
12	40	VENUM12040	VENUL12040
	60	VENUM12060	VENUL12060
	80	VENUM12080	VENUL12080
	100	☐ VENUM12100	VENUL12100
	120	■ VENUM12120	VENUL12120
	140	☐ VENUM12140	VENUL12140
	160	■ VENUM12160	VENUL12160
	40	VENUM14040	VENUL14040
	60	VENUM14060	VENUL14060
	80	□ VENUM14080	VENUL14080
14	100	VENUM14100	VENUL14100
	120	■ VENUM14120	VENUL14120
	140	■ VENUM14140	VENUL14140
	160	☐ VENUM14160	VENUL14160
	40	■ VENUM16040	VENUL16040
	60	□ VENUM16060	VENUL16060
	80	■ VENUM16080	VENUL16080
16	100	□ VENUM16100	VENUL16100
	120	■ VENUM16120	VENUL16120
	140	■ VENUM16140	VENUL16140
	160	VENUM16160	VENUL16160
18	40	VENUM18040	VENUL18040
	60	VENUM18060	VENUL18060
	80	□ VENUM18080	VENUL18080
	100	☐ VENUM18100	VENUL18100
	120	☐ VENUM18120	VENUL18120
	140	☐ VENUM18140	VENUL18140
	160	VENUM18160	VENUL18160
20	40	VENUM20040	VENUL20040
	60	VENUM20060	VENUL20060
	80	VENUM20080	VENUL20080
	100	VENUM20100	VENUL20100
	120	☐ VENUM20120	VENUL20120
	140	☐ VENUM20140	VENUL20140
	160	VENUM20160	VENUL20160

- <sup>1</sup> The VENOVO® Venous Stent System was studied in the global VERNACULAR clinical trial, which was a prospective, multi-center, non-randomized, single-arm study of 170 patients. The primary effectiveness endpoint of the study was primary patency (PP) at 12 months post-index procedure. Patients who received a VENOVO® Venous Stent had a weighted PP rate of 88.3%, demonstrating a statistically significant difference from a literature-derived performance goal (PG) of 74%, with an 81.3% PP rate for subjects with post-thrombotic syndrome and 96.9% PP rate for subjects with non-thrombotic iliac vein lesions. The primary safety endpoint was freedom from major adverse events (MAE) through 30 days post-index procedure. Freedom from MAE was 93.5%, demonstrating a statistically significant difference from a literature-derived PG of 89%. Secondary endpoints included acute technical success, Quality of Life (QoL) assessment, Venous Clinical Severity Score (VCSS Pain score) and stent fractures. Results demonstrated 100% acute technical success, defined as successful deployment of stent(s) to intended target with adequate lesion coverage as assessed by the Investigator at the time of the index procedure. At the 12-month follow-up, the CIVIQ-20 assessment demonstrated a change from baseline in the total study population of -15.7 with 95% confidence interval of -1.81 to -1.49 (P < .0001). Stents were evaluated at the 12-month follow-up for fracture analysis. An anteroposterior and lateral x-ray for each evaluated stent were sent to an independent core lab for analysis. 137 subjects' x-rays were analyzed and no stent fractures were reported. Missing x-ray analyses were recorded as protocol deviations. VERNACULAR Clinical Study. Data on File. Bard Peripheral Vascular Inc., Tempe, AZ.
- Results shown in bench testing. Data on file, Bard Peripheral Vascular Inc., Tempe, AZ. Bench tests may not be indicative of clinical performance. Different test methods may yield different results.
- Results shown in bench testing. Average foreshortening = 2.9% (values based on mathematical calculations). Data on file, Bard Peripheral Vascular Inc., Tempe, AZ. Bench tests may not be indicative of clinical performance. methods may yield different results

#### VENOVO® Venous Stent System

Indications for Use: The VENOVO® Venous Stent System is indicated for the treatment of symptomatic illofemoral venous outflow obstruction.

Contraindications: The Venovo® Venous Stent System is contraindicated for use in patients with a known hypersensitivity to nitinol (nickel-titanium) and tantalum, who cannot receive intraprocedural anti-coagulation therapy, or who are judged to have a lesion that prevents complete inflation of a balloon dilatation catheter or proper placement of the stent or the stent delivery system

Warnings: The VENOV® Venous Stent System is supplied sterile and is intended for single use only. Do not resterilize and/or reuse the device. Do not use in patients with total venous occlusion that cannot be dilated to allow passage of the guidewire. Do not use the device with contralateral access. Do not use if pouch is opened or damaged. Do not use the device after the "Use By" date specified on the label. Persons with allergic reactions to nitinol (nickel-titanium) alloy and/or tantalum may suffer an allergic response to this implant. Do not expose the delivery system to organic solvents, e.g., alcohol. The stent is not designed for repositioning or recapturing. Stenting across a major branch could cause difficulties during future diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. If a long lesion needs to be stented consider using the longest available stent rather than overlapping stents. If multiple stents are placed in an overlapping fashion, they should be of similar composition (i.e., nitinol). The long-term outcomes following repeat dilatation of endothelialized stents are unknown. The safety and effectiveness of this device for use in the arterial system have not been established.

Precautions: The device is intended for use by physicians who have received appropriate training. During system flushing, observe that saline exits at the catheter tip. The delivery system is not designed for use with power injection systems. Recrossing a partially or fully deployed stent with adjunct devices must be performed with caution. Prior to stent deployment, remove slack from the delivery system catheter outside the patient. If excessive force is felt during stent deployment, do not force the delivery system. Remove the delivery system and replace with a new unit. Store in a cool, dark, dry place. Do not attempt to break, damage, or disrupt the stent after placement.

bark, fully place. Do not attempt to break, darnage, or disript the stent after placement.

Potential Adverse Events: Allergic/anaphylactic reaction · Amputation · Aneurysm · Arteriovenous fistula · Death related/unrelated to procedure · Dissection · Embolization · Extravasation · Fever · Hemorrhage/bleeding requiring a blood transfusion · Hematoma · Hypotension/hypertension · Incorrect positioning of the stent requiring further stenting or surgery · Intimal injury/dissection · Ischemia/Infarction of tissue/organ · Local infection · Malposition (failure to deliver the stent to the intended site) · Open surgical repair · Pain · Pulmonary embolism · Pseudoaneurysm · Renal failure · Respiratory arrest · Restenosis · Rupture · Septicemia/bacteremia · Stent Fracture · Stent Migration · Vasospasm · Venous occlusion/thrombosis/restenosis

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