

Introduction, IVL Mechanism of Action & Historical Perspective

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Disclosure

Speaker name: Thomas Zeller

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I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- Consulting
- Employment in industry
- Stockholder of a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company
- Other(s)

The background features a medical device, likely a shockwave lithotripsy machine, with a probe. The machine has a control panel with a dial and a screen. The probe is connected to the machine by a cable. The entire scene is set against a dark blue background with a subtle grid pattern.

WHAT WHEN WHERE WHY

... we need IntraVascular Litotripsy

Endovascular Treatment for Calcified PAD

CALCIUM RESTRICTS ARTERIAL COMPLIANCE

- Results in poor balloon expansion, dissections and perforation
- May impair effectiveness of DCBs by limiting drug uptake
- Stents to address PTA failure may complicate future revascularization



Distal embolization, dissection and perforation remain a concern with atherectomy treatment

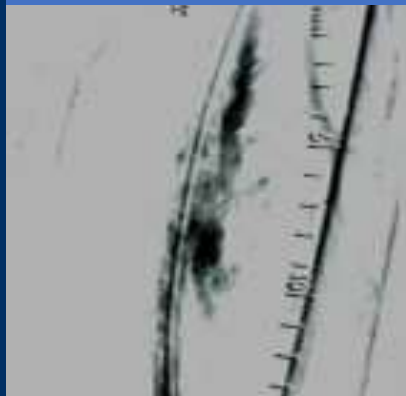
Patients with moderate-severe calcification are often excluded from endovascular treatment trials resulting in little available evidence to provide treatment guidance in this challenging patient population

Challenges Associated with Problematic Calcium

Dissections



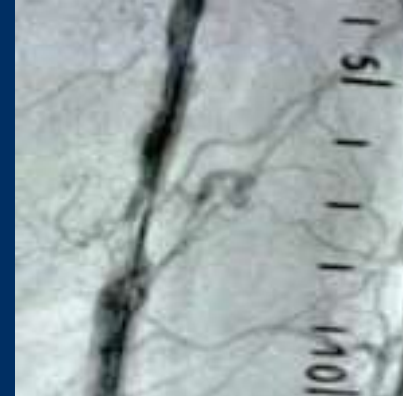
Perforations



Embolization



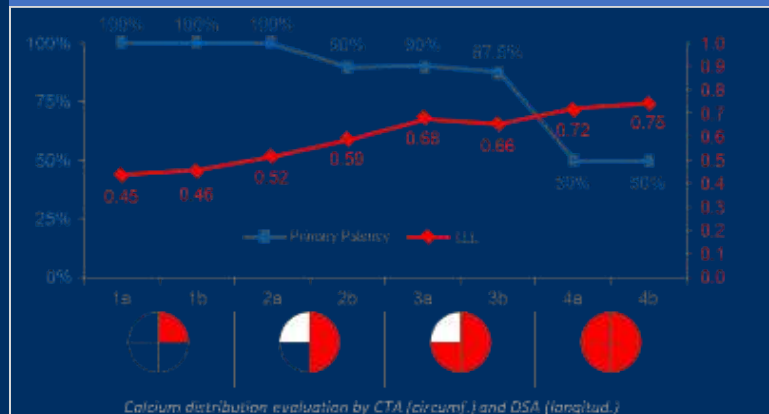
Vessel Recoil



Stent Crush / compression



Limited Drug Uptake



Iliac Access for Devices



Intravascular Lithotripsy (IVL): Localized Lithotripsy to Treat Cardiovascular Calcium

Inspired by urological applications, but designed for cardiovascular system

Lithotripsy

30 years of safety data
in kidney stone treatment

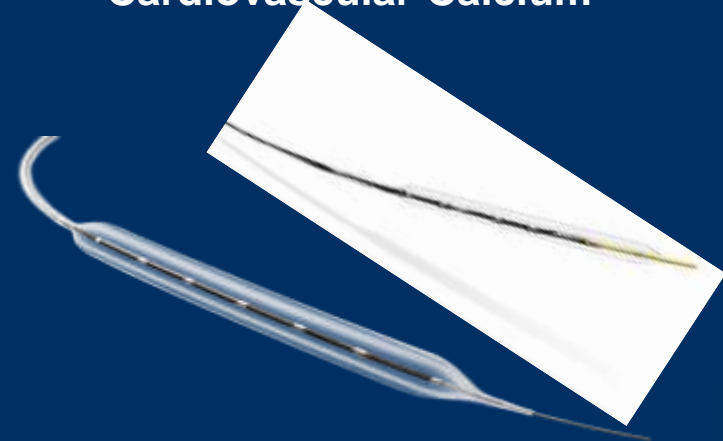
Sonic Pressure Waves preferentially impact hard tissue,
disrupt calcium, leave soft tissue undisturbed



Cardiovascular Lithotripsy

Miniaturized and arrayed Lithotripsy Emitters for
localized lithotripsy at the site of the vascular calcium

**Optimized for the Treatment of
Cardiovascular Calcium**



Peripheral IVL Catheters



Intravascular Lithotripsy

IVL

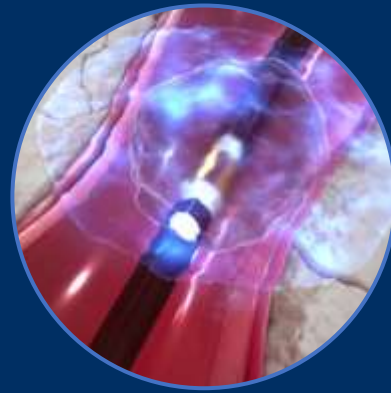
1 pulse/sec (effective pressure of ~50 atm)

LOW balloon inflation pressure

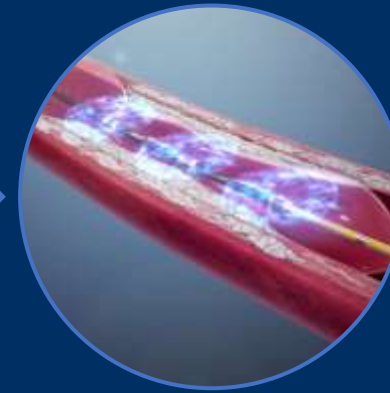
Fractures both superficial and deep calcium



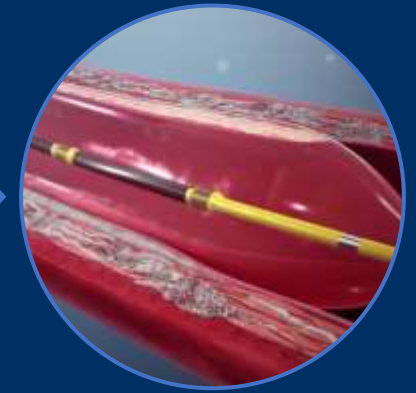
Deliver catheter and inflate to low pressure



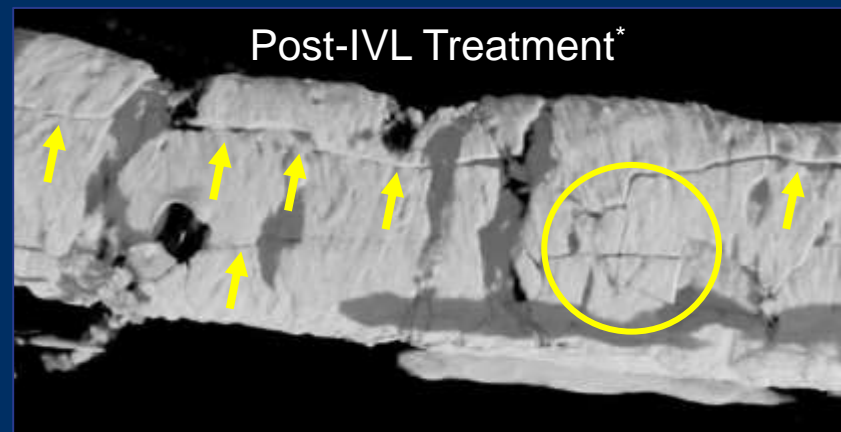
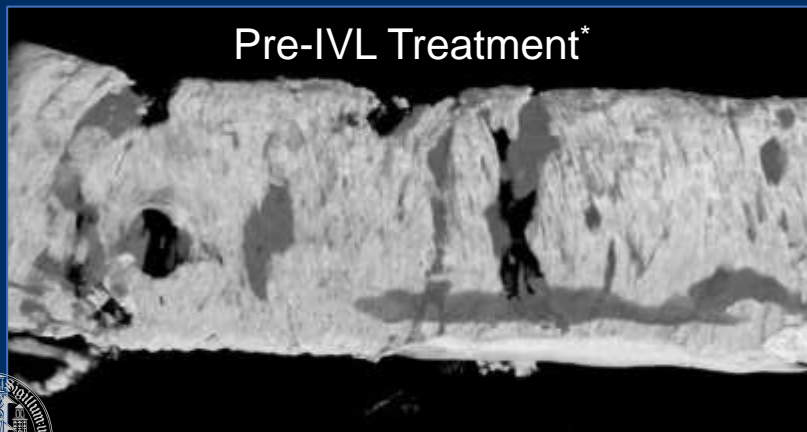
Generate sonic pressure waves using lithotripsy



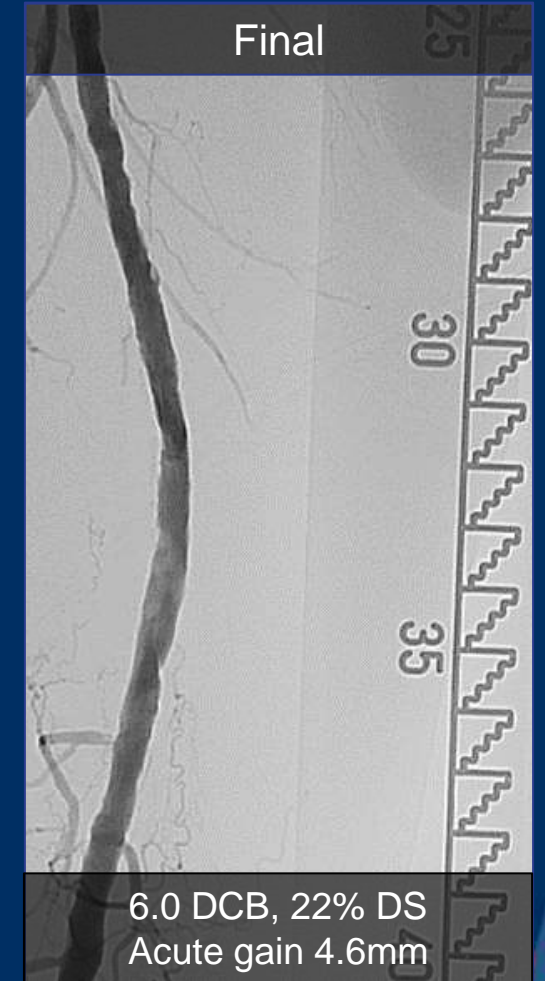
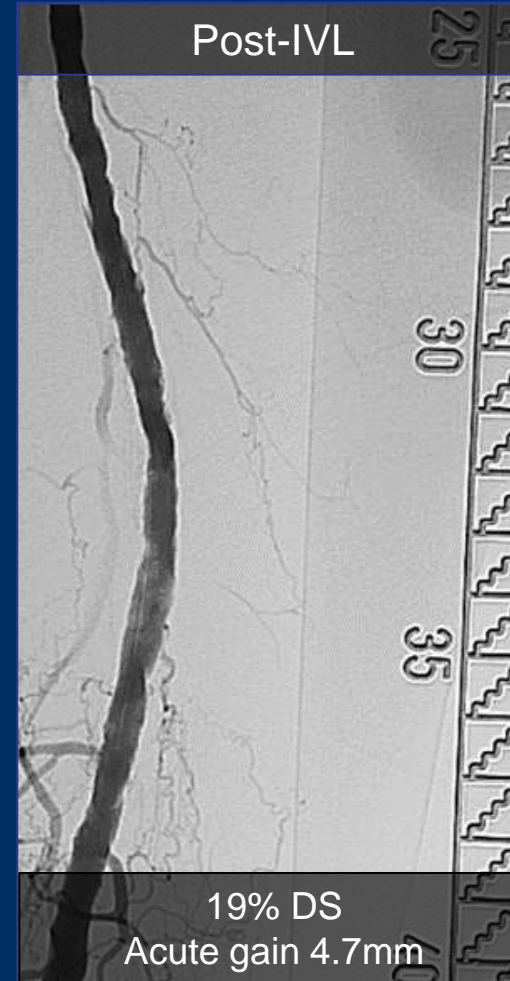
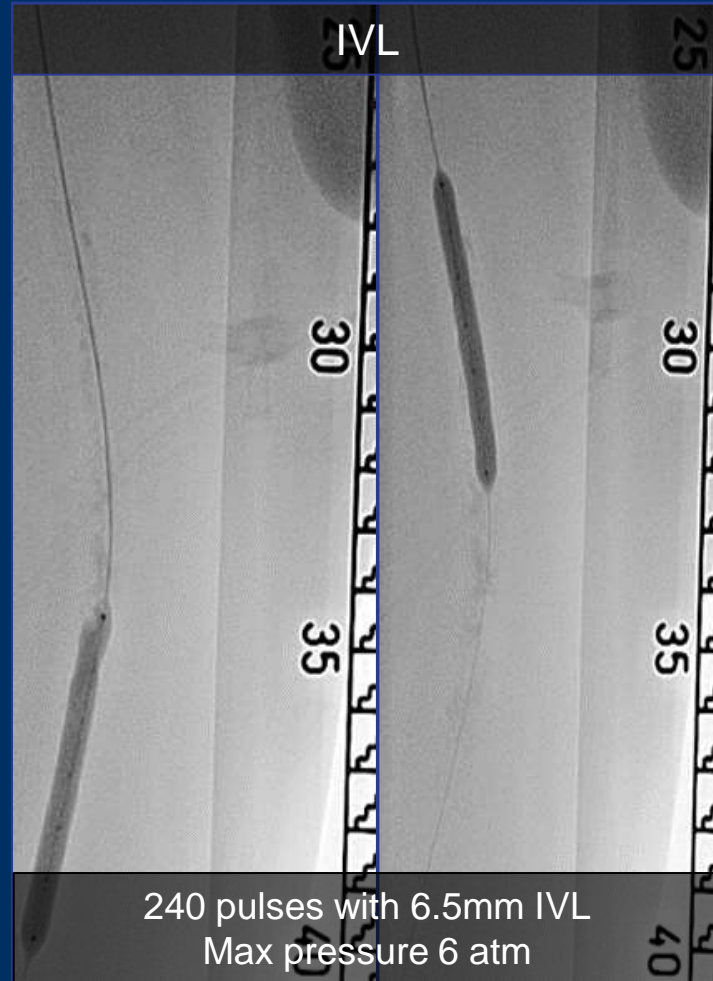
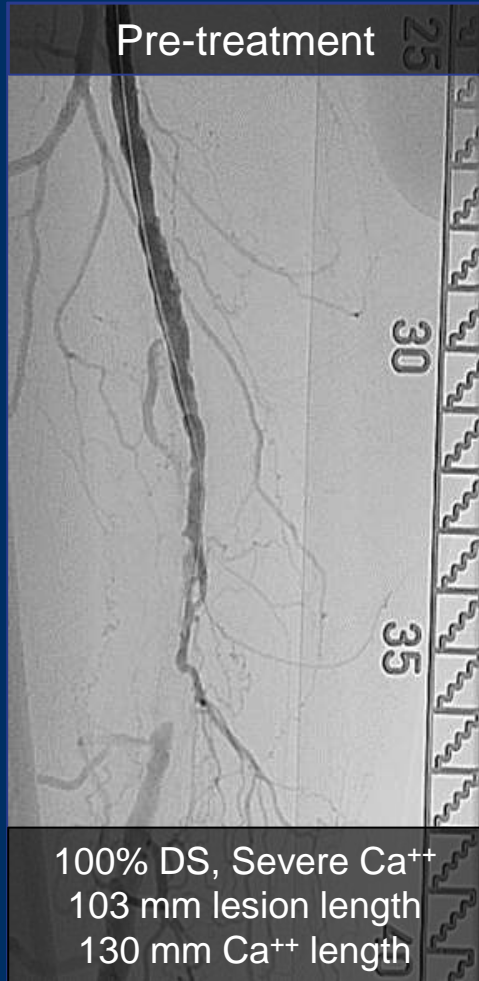
Crack calcium



Safely expand the vessel


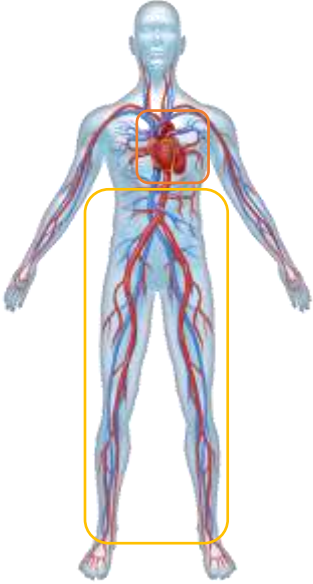

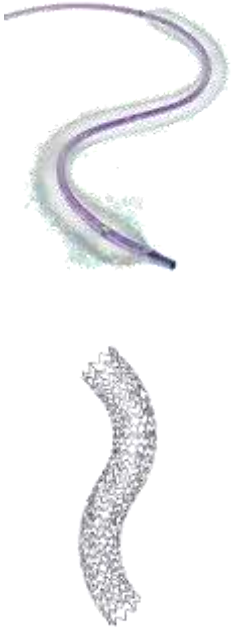



IVL Treatment: Mid-SFA



IVL treatment at low balloon pressure resulted in marked improvement in diameter stenosis with no stent implantation

Broad Range of IVL Applications

Types of Calcium	Treatment Strategy	Vessels		Disease States
				
<p>Eccentric Concentric</p>	<p>Stand-alone Vessel prep Alternative to Surgery Enable TF access</p>	<p>Fem-Pop Infra-Pop</p>	<p>Iliac CFA</p>	<p>PAD Claudicant PAD CLI</p>

*The Shockwave Medical Coronary IVL Catheter is for Investigational Use only in the United States



Peripheral IVL Clinical Programs

	Disrupt PAD I	Disrupt PAD II	Disrupt BTK	Disrupt PAD III RCT	Disrupt PAD III OS
Status	Enrollment completed	Enrollment completed	Enrollment completed	Enrollment completed	Enrolling
Study design	Single arm, safety & performance	Single arm, safety & effectiveness	Single arm, pilot	RCT, safety & effectiveness	Single arm, observational study
Study conduct*	CEC, ACL	CEC, ACL	ACL	CEC, ACL	ACL
# of patients	35	60	20	306	Up to 1,500
# of sites	3	8	3	45	32
Regions	NZ, EU	NZ, EU	NZ, EU	U.S., NZ, EU	U.S., NZ, EU

*CEC: Independent clinical events committee; ACL: Angiographic core lab