

Introducing dual layer micromesh, a new era in fempop interventions

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DIDACTICS
DEVELOPMENT
DISTRIBUTION



Disclosure slide

Speaker name: Koen Deloose, MD

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

Consulting: Abbott, Asahi, Biotronik, Boston Scientific, CTI vascular, CyndRX,
GE Healthcare, Gore, iVascular, Terumo

Stockholder of a healthcare company

Employment in industry

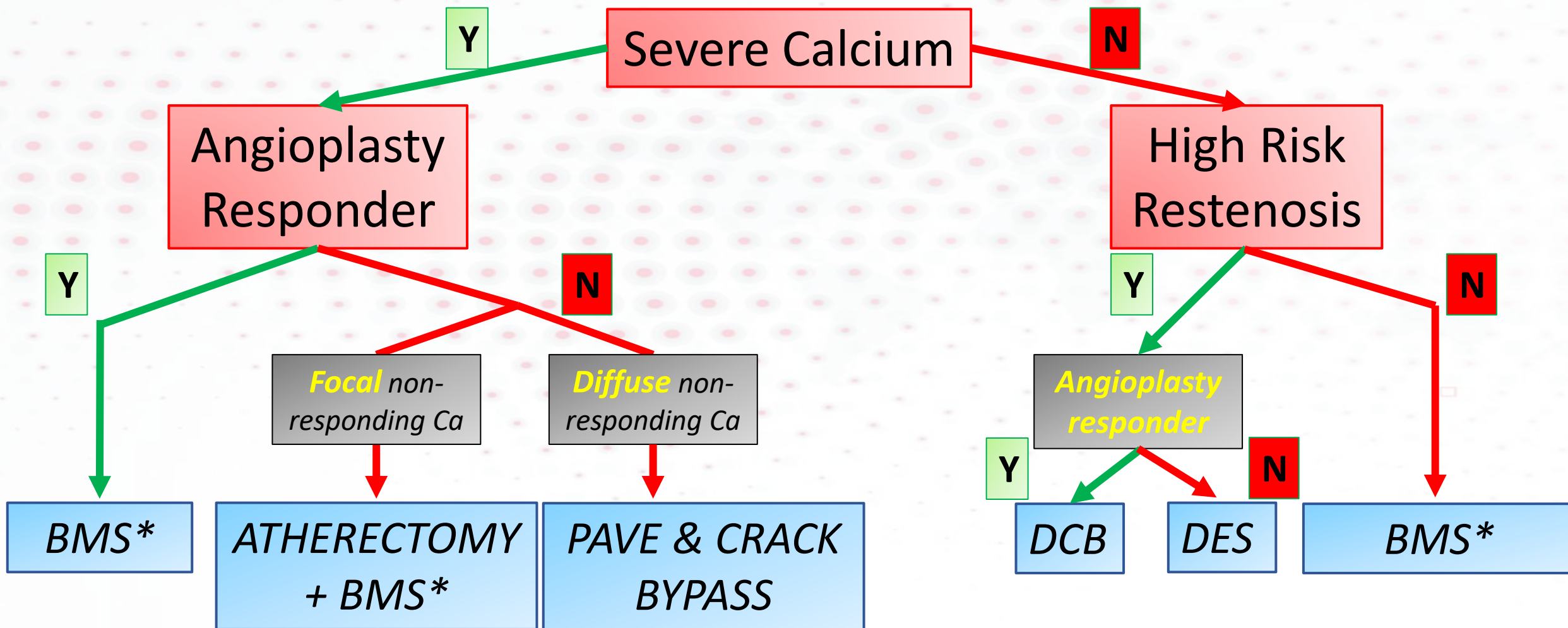
Owner of a healthcare company

Other(s)

I do not have any potential conflict of interest

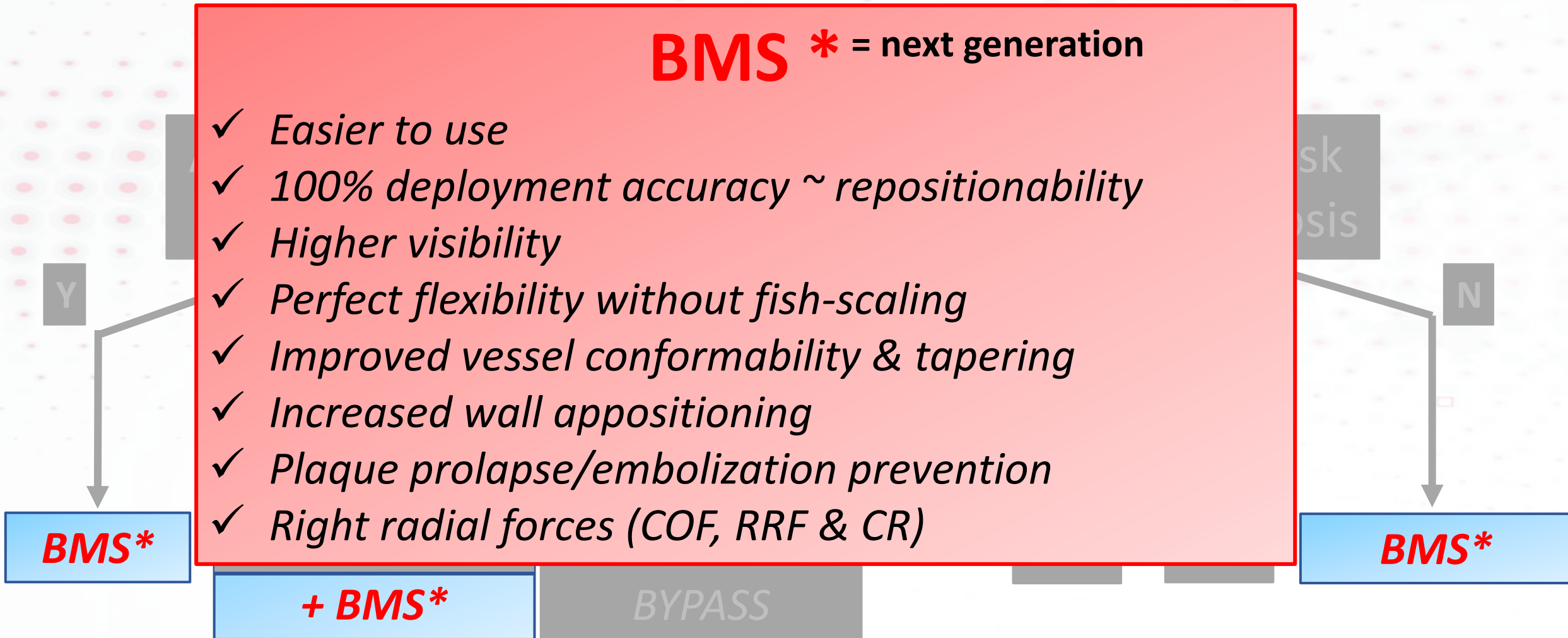
CURRENT FEMOROPOPLITEAL PRACTICE

“3 questions/answers” - based treatment algorithm



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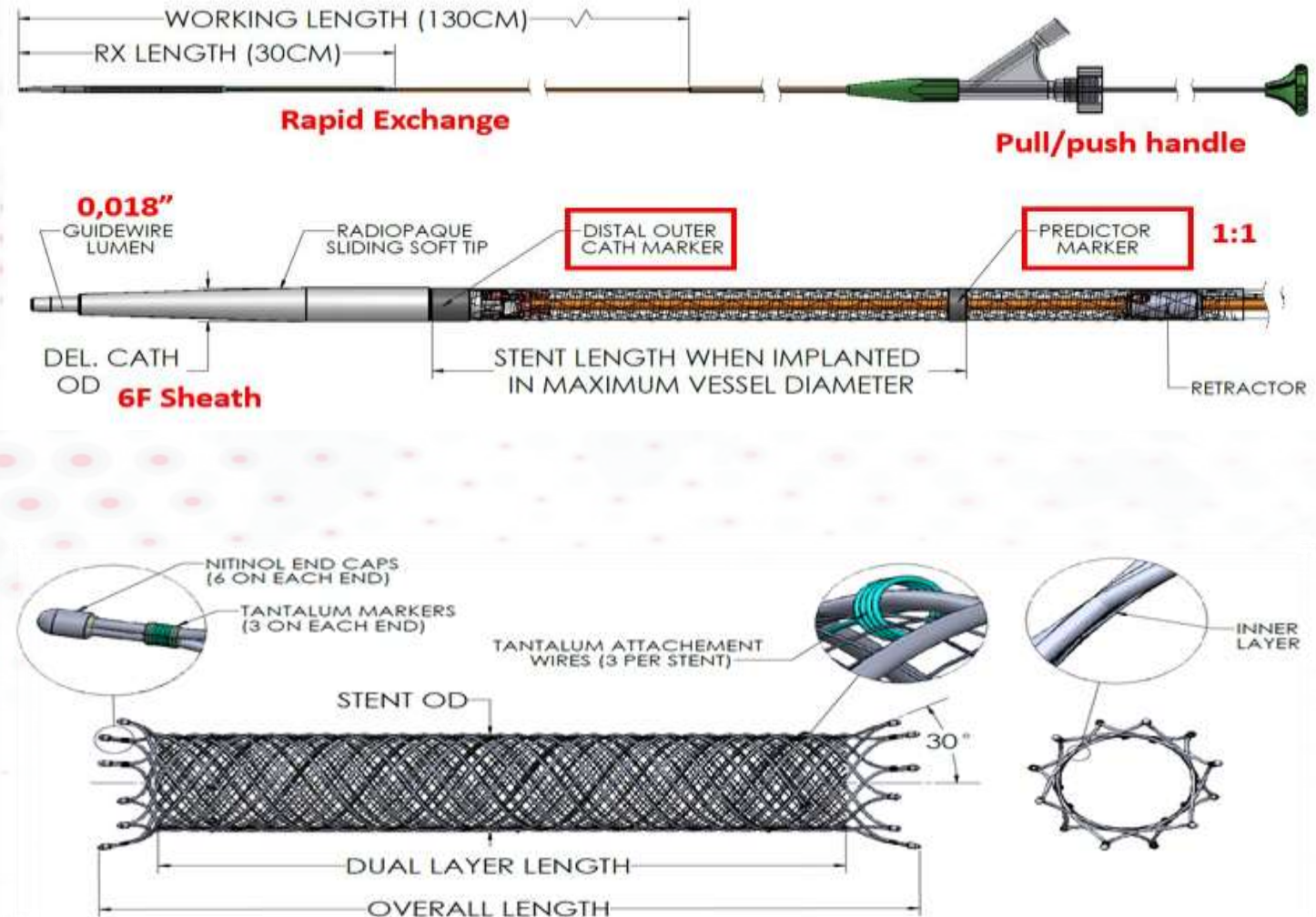


Based on these requirements and the good experiences in the carotid area....

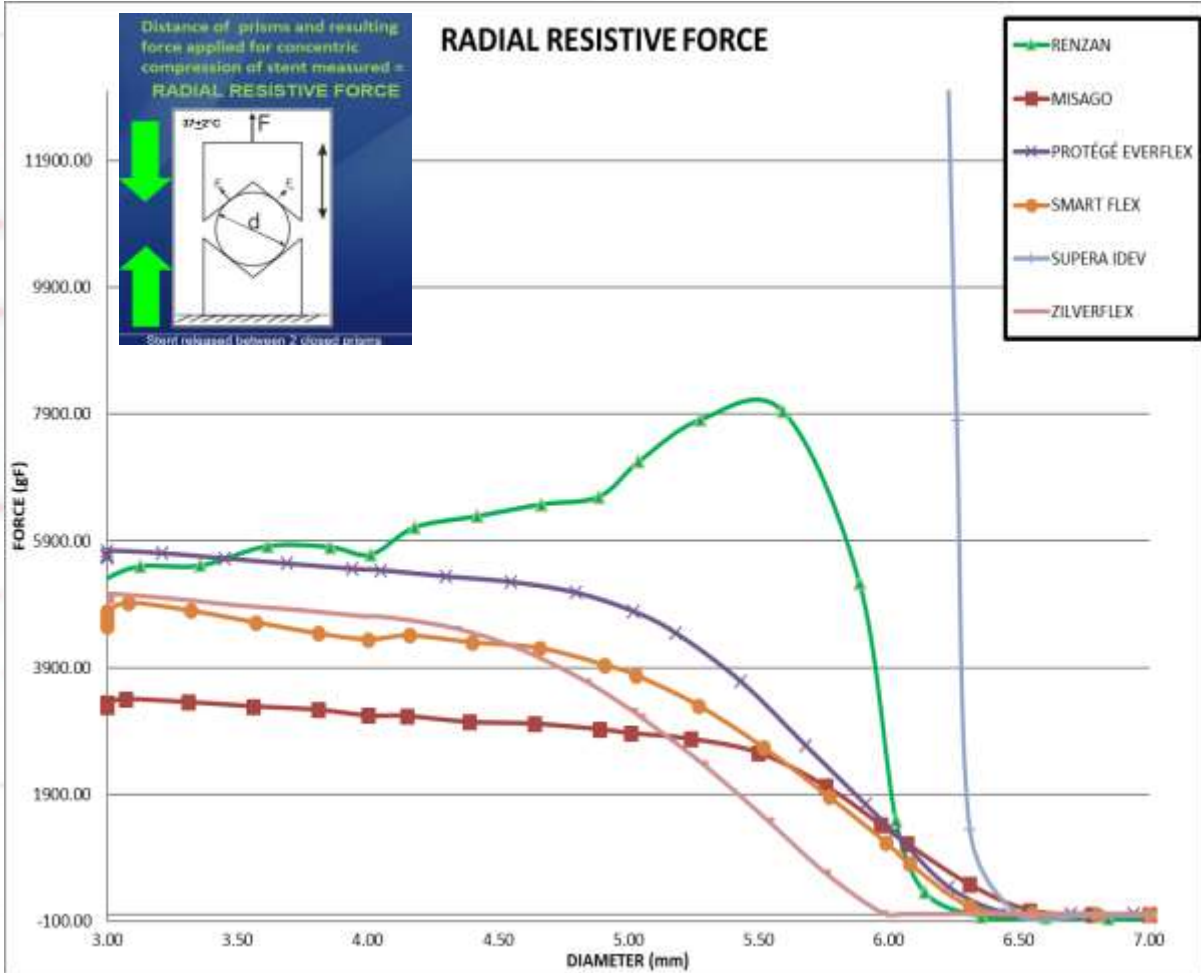
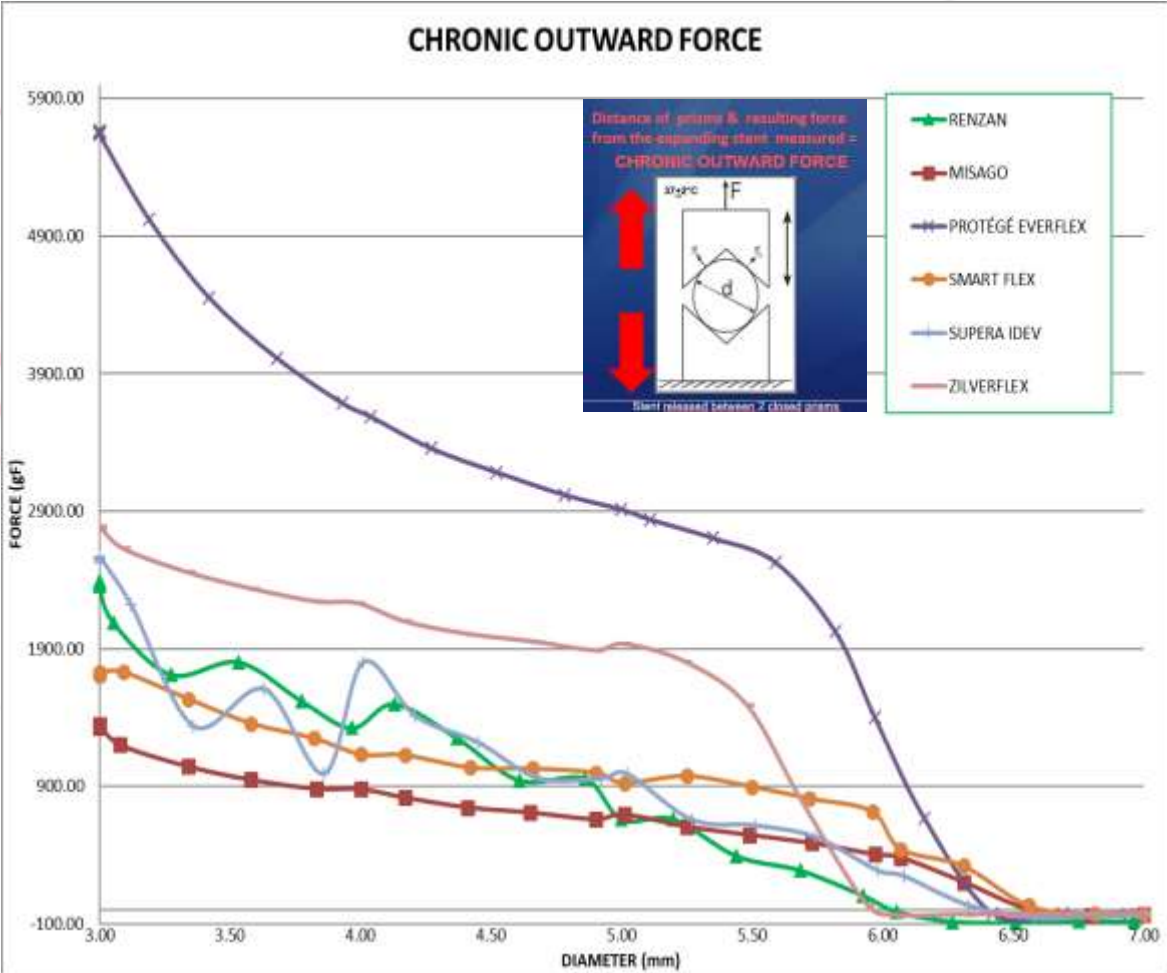
RenzanTM
 Peripheral Vascular Stent System

BMS * = next generation

- ✓ Easier to use
- ✓ 100% deployment accuracy ~ repositionability
- ✓ Higher visibility
- ✓ Perfect flexibility without fish-scaling
- ✓ Improved vessel conformability & tapering
- ✓ Increased wall appositioning
- ✓ Plaque prolapse/embolization prevention
- ✓ Right radial forces (COF, RRF & CR)

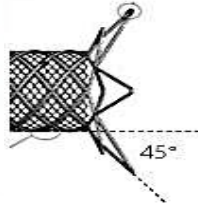
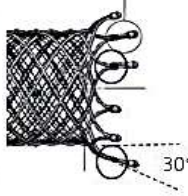


RENZAN radial forces



Some differences between ROADSAYER & RENZAN



	ROADSAVER	RENZAN
<i>Platform (Inch – French)</i>	0.014 Guide Sheath: 5Fr Guide Catheter: 7Fr	0.018 Guide Sheath: 6Fr Guide Catheter: 8Fr
<i>Working lengths (cm)</i>	143	130
<i>Delivery catheter</i>	Coil reinforcement	Coil & Braid reinforcement
<i>RX length (cm)</i>	25	47
<i>Stent sizes (mm)</i>	Diameter 5-10 Length 22-47	Diameter 5-8 Length 40-100
<i>Flare configuration</i>	 <p>No nitinol end cap 1 marker distal flared end 45° flared angle 5-8 mm flare length</p>	 <p>6 nitinol end caps 3 markers flare ends 30° flared angle 5mm flare length</p>
<i>Stent pore size (µm)</i>	375-700	330-440

Some differences between ROADSAYER & RENZAN



	ROADSAVER	RENZAN
<i>DEPLOYMENT</i>		
<i>DELIVERY SYSTEM MOVEMENT</i>		
<i>RE-SHEATHING</i>		

Experiences with RENZAN

- 2 ovine models, 3 stent implantations (SFA/iliac)
- 4 Yucatan swine models, 4 stent implantations (SFA/iliac) per animal

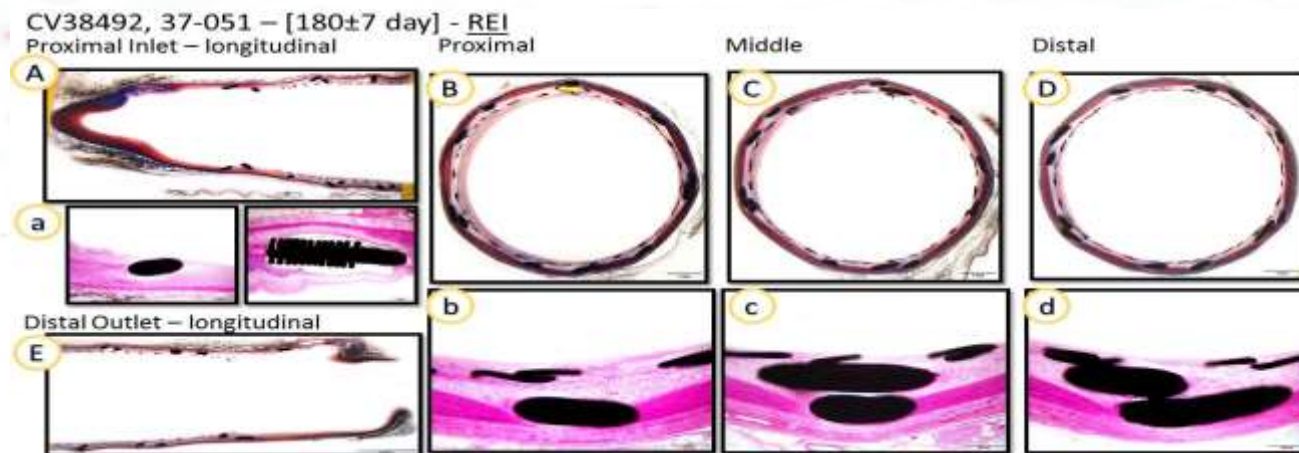
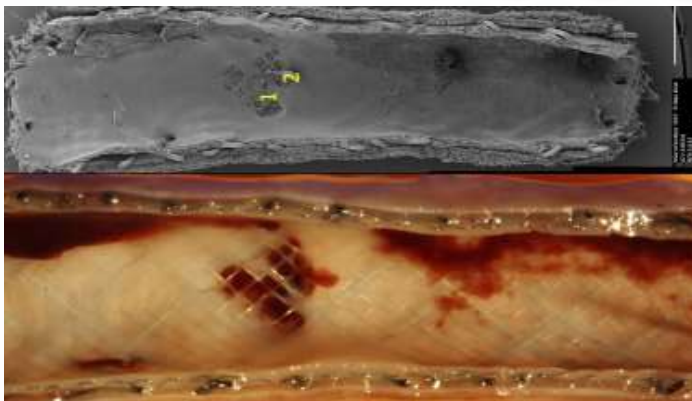
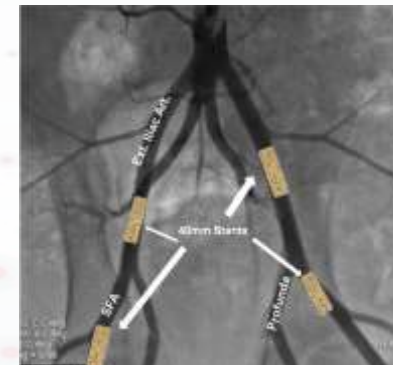
@30-60-180 days :

-> **macroscopically** : Good Stent Radiopacity, No Flow Issues, Side Branches Patent, Stents Well

Apposed to Vessel Wall, No Migration

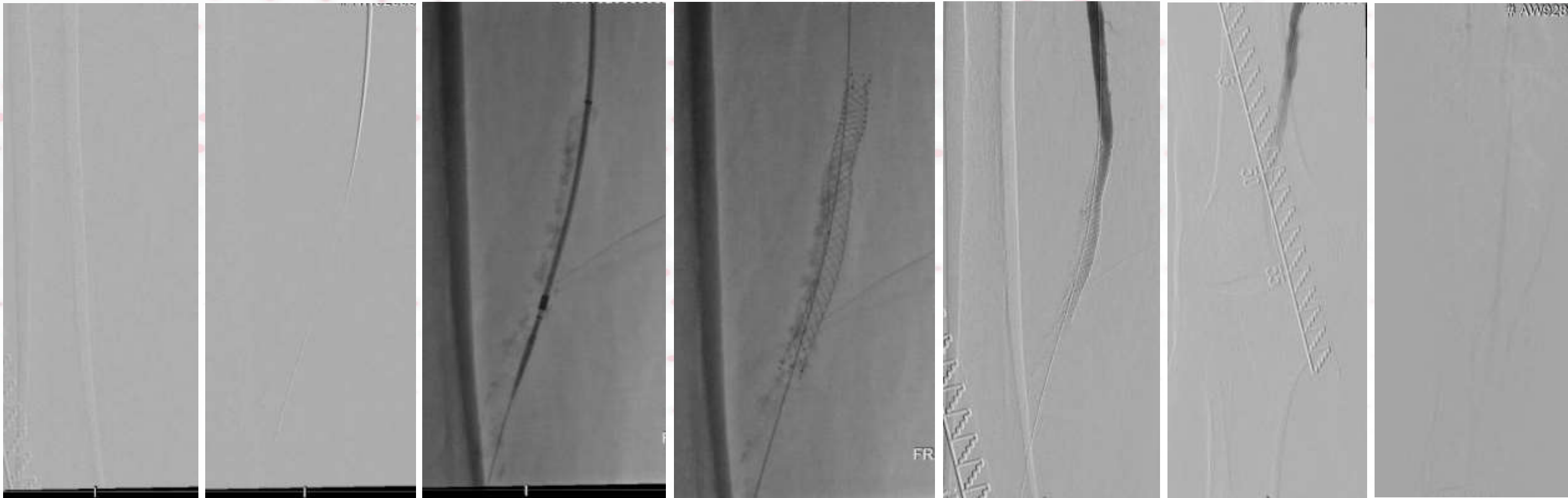
-> **histology** : minimal vessel injury, minimal inflammation, stent almost fully incorporated,

organized neo-intima/SMC



Experiences with RENZAN

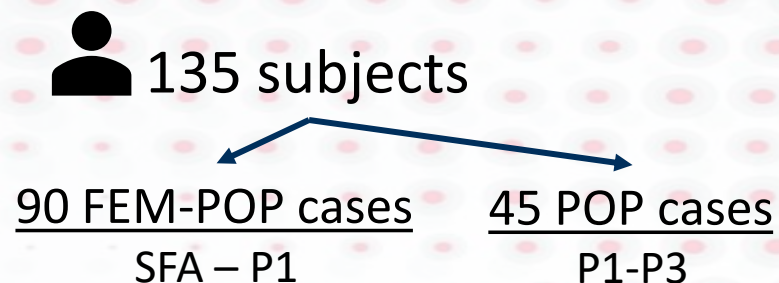
- First in man experiences (Belgium, Germany and France)



DUS FU @12 months : ABI 1,00 – Rutherford 0 - normal triphasic signal pre-intra-post stent

RENZAN – study : PRIZER

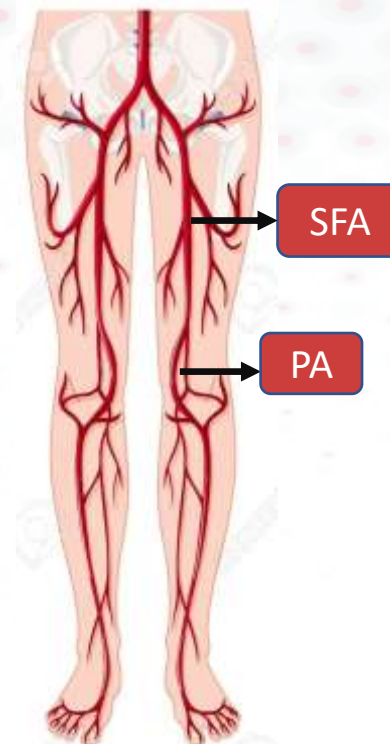
- Prospective, Multicenter, Post-market, Single arm study, to confirm the performance of the Renzan™ Peripheral Stent System in treating subjects with Superficial Femoral and/or Popliteal artery disease




Objectives

Primary: Confirm safety and efficacy of the Renzan™ when used for SFA and/or POP disease treatment

Secondary: Primary patency of the artery @ 12MFU compared to results from clinical trials using similar metallic scaffolds



Follow-up period

 36 months

PRIZER : Eligibility criteria

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Rutherford 2-5
- $ABI \leq 0,9$
- SFA and/or POP
- $> 50\%$ stenosis
- $40\text{mm} \leq LL \leq 140\text{mm}$
- $4,0\text{mm} \leq RVD \leq 7,0\text{mm}$
- Successful 1:1 predilatation

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Use of debulking devices, DCB
- Stent placement across SFA/DFA bifurcation
- Stent placement within 1cm of another stent
- In-stent restenosis
- stent overlap
- Acute thrombus

PRIZER : procedural overview

1. Procedural medication = SOC
2. Approach = contralateral or antegrade
3. Baseline procedural angiography = core lab guidelines
4. Significant ipsilateral iliac lesions should be treated successfully ($\leq 30\%$ RS) prior to treatment of the TL
5. **Mandatory vessel preparation of TL (POBA 1:1 RVD)**
→ Successful $\leq 20\%$ RS
6. **Renzan™ stent implantation (Stent 1:1 RVD)**
7. Post-dilatation = optional with POBA
8. Closure = approved VCD

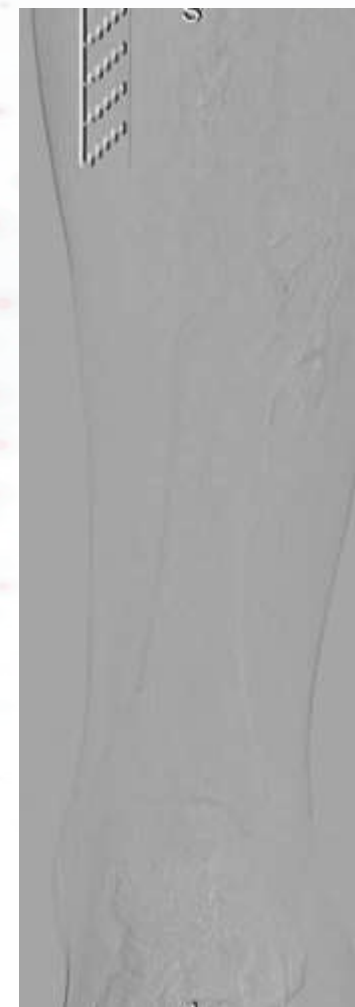
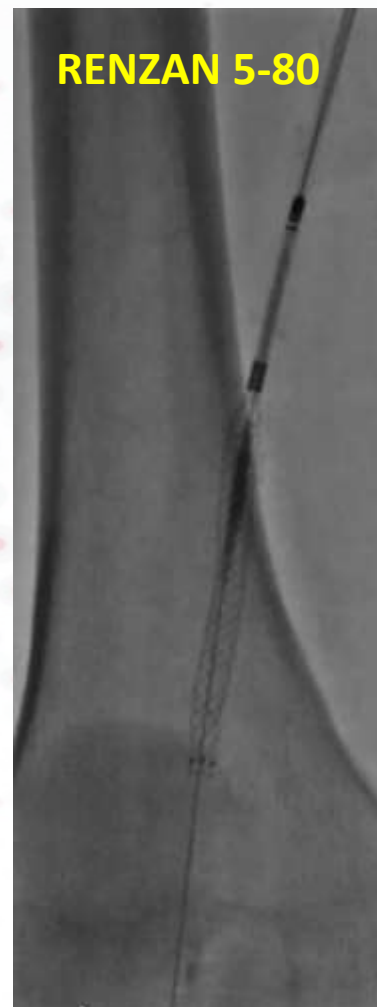


PRIZER : Timeline

Assessment Schedule (Timeframe window)	Baseline hospitalization			Follow-Up Hospital (site) visit		
	Pre-Procedure	Index Procedure*	Post Procedure Pre-Discharge	1 month (± 7 days)	6 months (± 30 days)	1, 2, 3 years (± 30 days)
Informed Consent	X					
Medical History	X					
Inclusion/Exclusion criteria	X	X				
Medication	X	X	X	X	X	X
Physical Examination	X		X	X	X	X
Rutherford-Becker Classification	X		X	X	X	X
Ankle-Brachial Index (ABI)	X		X	X	X	X
Walking Impairment Questionnaire (WIQ)	X			X	X	X
European Quality of Life-5 Dimensions (EQ-5D) Questionnaire	X			X	X	X
Laboratory Tests	X					
Duplex Ultrasound (DUS)				X	X	X
Angiography		X				
Adverse Events		X	X	X	X	X

* Prior to stent implantation it is mandatory to properly prepare the vessel achieving 1:1 stent to vessel sizing ($\leq 10\%$ residual stenosis as per operator's assessment), without using adjunctive debulking devices.

An enrollment....



Conclusions

- **Bare metal stenting** still plays an important role in a standard femoropopliteal treatment algorithm
- Next generation BMS require **100% deployment accuracy, perfect flexibility, conformability and wall appositioning, embolization prevention and the right radial forces (COF, RRF & CR)**
- Although based on design principles of the successful carotid stent Road saver, some **important differences** deserve attention, especially in **deployment-resheathing technique**
- **Initial animal and FIM experiences** are extremely promising
- The **PRIZER prospective multicenter trial** will show us in the near future if the RENZAN stent can confirm its promising role in modern SFA-Popliteal stenting.