


VEITH SYMPOSIUM
Connecting The Vascular Community

Update On Novel Supramolecular Polymer Technology To Create Endogenous Tissue With Host Collagen And Endothelium Compatible With Flowing Blood:

2-Year Clinical Results Of The aXess Graft

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Disclosure statement

F. Moll is an advisor to Xeltis

Transformative vascular conduit implants that enable the *natural creation of living and long-lasting vessels*



The most significant breakthrough in vascular replacement technology in over 60 years

- Long-term patency
- Endogenous Tissue With Host Collagen And Endothelium Compliant With Flowing Blood (ETR)
- **Highly resistant to infection**

>150 patients globally have received this implant

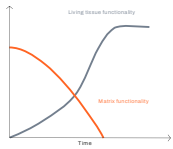
>22 patients with over 5 years of follow-up

7 clinical trials globally

2 pivotal trials


Xeltis' **vascular access conduit for hemodialysis** driven by a revolutionary advancement in novel polymer technology

Supramolecular chemistry creating novel class of Polymers - Nobel Prize winning science



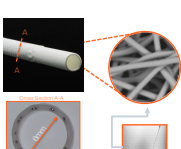
Polymer degradation and new tissue creation go hand in hand
Exclusively to Xeltis

Precise electrospinning



Porous conduit design allows for patient's immune system to infiltrate and generate healthy response


Combined with laser cut strain release system that avoids kink and provide support



XELTIS

The aXess AV dialysis access conduit
Enabling the body to create its own vessel


From an arteriovenous implant...



Endogenous Tissue Restoration (ETR)

... to a living natural conduit

14 months follow-up in human
Implant polymer interspersed with neotissue and neovessels



Endothelial lining, Smooth muscle layer, Polymer interspersed, Neovessel, Remodeling capacity

The aXess conduit harnesses the body's natural healing systems:

as ETR occurs, Xeltis' implants (AVG) are gradually absorbed by the body, leaving a living natural conduit (AVF).

ePTFE grafts vs
The aXess conduit

ePTFE grafts

- Small pores
- Limited cell ingrowth
- No remodeling
- Biofilm formation
- No neointima / endothelialization

aXess conduit

- Large pores
- Significant cell ingrowth
- Positive remodeling with neotissue and neovessels development
- No biofilm formation
- Neointima formation and evidence of endothelialization

