


IVUS Studies Before And After PTAs With The UltraScore Scoring Balloon (from BD)

Show the Benefits of Such Balloons And How They Work

Robert E. Beasley, MD, FSIR, FSCAI
Palm Vascular Centers
Miami Beach and Coral Gables, FL



Disclosures

Consultant:
Abbott, Bentley, BSCI, Cardinal Health/Cordis, Centerline BioMedical, Cook Medical, CR BARD/Becton Dickinson, CSI, Endologix, Inari, Medtronic, Micro Medical Solutions, Penumbra, Philips, Terumo, WL Gore

Grant/Other Research Support:
Abbott, BSCI, CR BARD/Becton Dickinson, Endologix, Inari, Micro Medical Solutions, Philips, WL Gore

Stockholder:
Other Financial or Material Support - Centerline BioMedical - member of the Scientific Advisory Board and as such I have a small, negligible amount of stock



Clinical studies that combine IVUS and endovascular devices in PAD

Intervascular ultrasound-guided drug-coated balloons angioplasty for femoropopliteal artery disease: a clinical trial

Optimal Vessel Sizing and Understanding Dissections in Infrapopliteal Interventions: Data From the Dissection Below the Knee Study


Effect of Intravascular Ultrasound on Femoropopliteal Stenting for Popliteal Artery Disease With SFA/PS Disease in the CLARITY Study

Impact of Preoperative Lumbar Gain on the Reduction of Restenosis Risk after Endovascular Treatment using Drug-coated Balloon for Femoropopliteal Lesions Assessed by Intravascular Ultrasound

Factor in Sufficient Endovascular Vessel Preparation for Severely Calcified Femoropopliteal Lesions

- ✓ Improvement of lumen gain
- ✓ Higher identification of suboptimal vessel prep and dissections.
- ✓ Maximization of technical and procedural success
- ✓ Positive impact on Primary patency, TLR, TVR, MAEs, etc

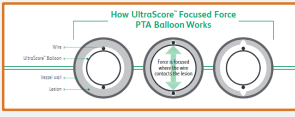
... but what about scoring balloons?



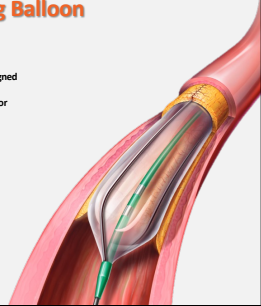
UltraScore Focused Force Scoring Balloon

Key Characteristics

- Semi-compliant balloon
- Scoring longitudinal wires oriented 180° apart for focused force: designed to longitudinally fracture plaque at lower inflation pressures
- The UltraScore™ Focused Force PTA balloon is compatible with .014" or .035" guidewires.
- Shaft sizes: 130cm (.035") or 150cm (.014") with GeoAlign® Marking System.
- Radiopaque markers to aid in visualization



How UltraScore™ Focused Force PTA Balloon Works



UltraScore US Post Market Study

Study Design

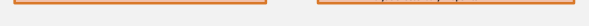
- **Objective:** Assess clinical use of UltraScore Balloon in a heterogeneous population in a real world, on-label clinical application for the treatment of stenotic lesions of the superficial femoral artery (SFA), popliteal artery, and infra-popliteal arteries (posterior tibial, anterior tibial and peroneal arteries).
- **Design:** Prospective, Multi-Center (30 US sites), Single-Arm, Non-Randomized Real World study
 - 350 Subjects treated with study device (ITT population)
 - 176 femoropopliteal (FemPop): 174 below the knee (BTK)
- **Follow-Up:** hospital discharge, 30 days, and 6- and 12-month post-index procedure.
- **Independent Analysis:** Ultrasound Core Lab - Vascor and Angiographic Core Lab - Yale Core Lab

IVUS SUB-STUDY:

Subjects were asked to participate in an optional sub-study involving the use of Intravascular Ultrasound (IVUS)

The following results were collected from the IVUS sub-study population that agreed to participate (N = 20) and analyzed by the core lab:

- Demography and Baseline Characteristics.
- Summary of Procedure.
- Summary of Study Device During the Procedure.
- Lesion Assessment with and without Adjuvance Therapy.
- IVUS Summary of Dissection.
- IVUS Reference Segment Assessment.
- Analysis of Primary Endpoints.
- Analysis of Secondary Endpoints.




Study Investigators


Lead principal co-investigators for this study were Dr. Craig Walker, Dr. Robert Beasley, and Dr. Miguel Montero Baker

Dr. Michael Ayad
Dr. William Bachinsky
Dr. Richard Heuser
Dr. Louis Lopez
Dr. David Weatherford
Dr. William Eaves
Dr. Khashayer Farsad
Dr. Scott Kujath
Dr. John Hutto
Dr. Mohammad Ansari
Dr. Imran Mohiuddin
Dr. Kuldeep Singh
Dr. Prakash Krishnan
Dr. Marc Schermerhorn
Dr. George Adams
Dr. Sundeeep Das

Dr. Samer Abbas
Dr. Jose Wiley
Dr. Melhem Sharafuddin
Dr. Patrick Alexander
Dr. Dion Franga
Dr. Geetha Jayabalan
Dr. Matthew Smeds
Dr. Basil Paulus,
Dr. Sameer Maitta
Dr. Mazin Foteh
Dr. Sam Tyagi
Dr. John Park
Dr. Genady Gieskin
Dr. Frank Parker
Dr. D Christopher Metzger



30 US sites enrolled subjects



Ultrascrore Post Market Study

Study Design

Key Inclusion Criteria

- Target lesion (*de novo* lesion or prior failed treatment) that can be treated with the Ultrascrore balloon
- Target lesion location: **Superficial Femoral Artery (SFA), popliteal, or infra-popliteal arteries** (posterior tibial, anterior tibial, or peroneal arteries) may be treated for this study
- Fempop or infrapop target lesion with **at least one vessel run-off**
- Target lesion must be able to be crossed using a guidewire (use of chronic total occlusion (CTO) or atherectomy is allowed)

Key Exclusion Criteria

- One or more stents received as adjunctive therapy at the target lesion (ball out stenting is allowed)
- Target lesion that involves both Fempop and infrapop arteries
- Target lesion in a previously placed stent or stent graft (in-stent restenosis)
- Flow limiting dissection at the target lesion prior to use of the Ultrascrore balloon
- Acute limb ischemia
- Rutherford category 6



Ultrascrore Post Market Study

Study Design

Primary Endpoints

- Procedural success defined as less than or equal to (s) 30% residual stenosis, without major flow limiting dissection
- Technical success defined as Ultrascrore balloon delivered to target lesion and inflated without movement

Secondary Endpoints

After Ultrascrore balloon:

- Rate of ball-out stenting due to dissection

Through 12 months follow-up:


- Freedom from Target Lesion Revascularization (TLR)
- Freedom from major amputation (above the ankle)
- Improved clinical measures from baseline (Ankle Brachial Index (ABI), Rutherford)
- Primary patency for Fempop subjects only (as measured by Duplex Ultrasound (DUS) core lab; a *PSVR >2.5 suggests 50% restenosis)



Ultrascrore Post Market Study

Study Design: Demography, baseline characteristics

	ALL Ultrascrore (N= 350)	IVUS (N=20)
Mean Age, Years (SD)	70.2 (10.22)	67.4
Male/Female n (%)	238 (68.0%) / 112 (32.0%)	17 (85%) / 3 (15%)
Rutherford Category n (%)		
0	1 (0.3%)	0
1	1 (0.3%)	0
2	17 (4.9%)	0
3	125 (35.7%)	17 (85%)
4	90 (25.7%)	1 (5%)
5	116 (33.1%)	2 (10%)
Previous Target Lesion Intervention n (%)	28 (8.0%)	1 (5%)



Ultrascrore Post Market Study

Study Design: Procedural highlights


Adjunctive treatment BEFORE Ultrascrore

	ALL Ultrascrore	IVUS subgroup
Any adjunctive	78.5%	85%
Atherectomy	68.3%	75%
PTA	20.6%	25%

Adjunctive treatment AFTER Ultrascrore

	ALL Ultrascrore	IVUS subgroup
Any adjunctive	46.6%	70%
None	53.3%	30%
PTA	16%	30%
DCB	29.1%	35%
BMS	11.1%	25%
Stent graft	0.6%	0%

Overall, IVUS subgroup had more adjunctive treatments, before and after Ultrascrore.




Ultrascrore Post Market Study

Results

Analysis of Primary Endpoints:

	TOTAL STUDY (N=350)	ALL IVUS (N=20)
Procedural success: defined as less than or equal to (s) 30% residual stenosis, without major flow limiting dissection	254/349 (72.8%)	10/20 (50%) ↓
Residual Stenosis after 2 nd inflations > 30%	76/349 (21.8%)	8/20 (40%) ↑
Flow Limiting Dissection	15/350 (4.3%)	2/20 (10%) ↑
Technical Success of Ultrascrore	100%	21/21 (100%)



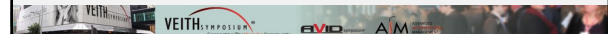
Ultrascrore Post Market Study

Results

Analysis of Secondary Endpoints:

	ALL Ultrascrore	ALL IVUS (N=20)
Freedom from TLR by timepoint	100%	20/20 (100%)
Freedom from Major Amputation	97.4%	20/20 (100%) ↑
Primary Patency at 30 Days (ATK only)	95.3%	18/18 (100%) ↑

	ALL Ultrascrore	ALL IVUS (N=20)
Flow limiting dissection	15/350 (4.3%)	2/20 (10%) ↑
Grade D	8/14	1/1
Grade E	6/14	-
Ballout Stenting	14/15 (93.34%)	1/2 (5%) ↓



Ultrascore Post Market Study


Results

Stenosis reduction :

	ALL Ultrascore	ALL IVUS (N=20)
After adjunctive therapy	68.4%	72.2%
After Ultrascore	58.3%	26.8%
Final residual stenosis (after Ultrascore and/or adjunct)	8.7%	6.8% ↓

Luminal Gain :

	ALL IVUS (N=20)
Lumen area before treatment	4.69mm ²
Lumen area after treatment	11.39 mm ²
Luminal gain	53.7%



Ultrascore Post Market Study

IVUS Sub-study: Conclusions

Primary endpoints:

- Optimal PTA: 50% (Residual stenosis 40% post PTA and 2 dissections)
- Technical Success 100%

Secondary endpoints:

- Freedom from TLR at 30 days: 100%
- Freedom from Major amputation at 30 days: 100%
- Primary Patency at 30 Days: 100%
- Bail-out stenting: 1 case

After using Ultrascore:

- Luminal gain 53.7%**
- Final residual stenosis 6.8%**

