



### Percutaneous AVFs

- Were introduced in 2017
- "Create an AVF without incision without trauma"
- $-\,$  2 FDA and CE (MDR) approved devices available now
- WavelinQ (BD) and Ellipsys (Medtronic)
- $-\,$  Initial "hype" was high with increasing usage
- "missed" widespread adoption worldwide
  - $-\,$  Decreased usage over the last 2-3 years
- Selected experienced users (WavelinQ, Ellipsys or both) left









Challenge	with Percutaneous AVFs	
	Cannulation difficulties	
	High Reintervention rates	

### Challenges with Percutaneous AVFs

# Flow directing procedures to achieve functional maturation (high intervention rates)

- Fistula flow is the best predictor of maturation and unassisted cannulation
- Embolization of deep venous outflow

#### (Juxta)Anastomotic stenosis (high intervention rates)

- Combination of "energy" injury  $\pm$  angioplasty and turbulent hemodynamics



	Generation 2.0 A pAVF that rep
What to expect from next generation endoAVF devices?	✓ Optimal geometry f support fast matura
	Single outflow
We need cheaper devices (index procedure cheaper)	✓ Lowest incidence of
Ve need less interventions after endoAVF creation	Absent inflammation Endothelium shielded
low-up costs lower)	No angioplasty
	✓ Ease of use + Access

Additionally: fast and technically successful

A pAVF that replicates surgical AVF anatomy	
✓ Optimal geometry for ideal flow conditions to support fast maturation	
Single outflow	
No need for flow diversion or embolization	
✓ Lowest incidence of anastomotic stenosis Absent inflammation or thermal injury	
Endothelium shielded from turbulence	
No angioplasty	
✓ Ease of use + Accessibility	
Local anesthesia / block only	
Ultrasound	

Prospective, single-arm, single-center, open-label study Clinicaltrials.gov NCT 0575772						
10 subjects have completed the final study one year follow up vis						
Number Enrolled	10	Radial artery diameter	3.0 (2.3 - 3.7)			
ge	47 (27 - 62)	CPV diameter	3.9 (3.6 - 4.9)			
lale gender	8/10 (80%)	Upper arm venous outflow				
BMI	26.7 (20.0 - 38.1)	Cephalic + Basilic	7/10 (70%)			
Diabetes	6/10 (60%)	Cenhalic	3/10 (30%)			
lypertension	10/10 (100%)		e, _e (ee.e)			
Etiology of Kidney Failur	e					
	4/10 (53%)					
Hypertension	4/10(52%)					













## Generation 2 pAVF Velocity System

Summary

- FIH experience with <u>Velocity System</u> demonstrates <u>implant advantages</u> and <u>anticipates</u>
  - Ideal flow into superficial venous system optimizes time to maturation
    Maturation without needing adjunctive procedures such as embolization or

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- PTA
- Single outflow preserves inline cannulation in upper arm
- Reduction in CVC duration time
- Reduction in reintervention and costs

