

Speaker Slideset



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Product with radiopaque markers planned for European availability in 2016.



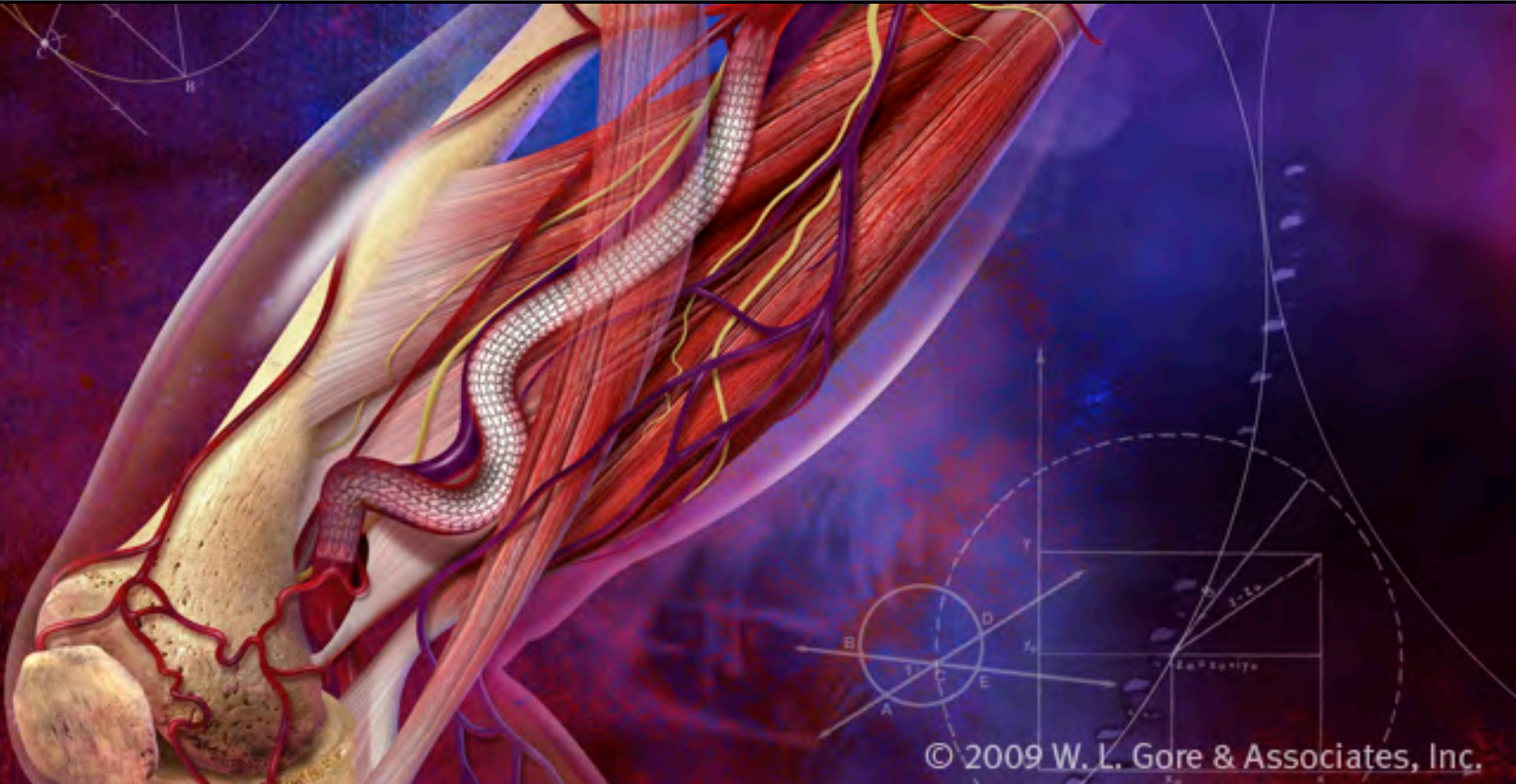
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Product Overview



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PROPATEN
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Product Overview

The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis is a flexible, self-expanding endoluminal prosthesis for endovascular grafting of peripheral arteries. The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis is also indicated for improving blood flow in symptomatic obstructions of peripheral veins.



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Rx Only



Product Overview



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Contraindications

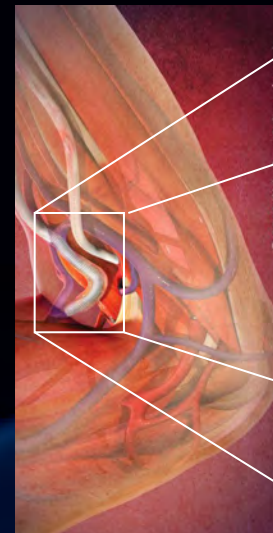
Non-compliant lesions where full expansion of an angioplasty balloon catheter was not achieved during pre-dilation, or where lesions cannot be dilated sufficiently to allow passage of the delivery system.

Patients with known hypersensitivity to heparin, including those patients who have had a previous incidence of Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT) Type II.

Refer to Instructions for Use at goremedical.com for a complete description of all contraindications, warnings, precautions and adverse events. R_x Only



Total Endoluminal Bypass: Preventing In-Stent Restenosis



Individual results may vary.

The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis covers and seals off the diseased and irregular tissue of the vessel wall. In contrast, a bare nitinol stent covers only a small portion of the diseased lumen.



Features and Benefits

- CARMEDA® BioActive Surface (CBAS® Heparin Surface)
 - Intended to provide thromboresistant surface
 - Proprietary covalent bond
 - Sustained bioactivity¹
- ePTFE Lining
 - Intended to limit in-stent restenosis
- Nitinol Stent
 - Conformable yet durable
- Contoured Proximal Edge
 - May improve flow dynamics as blood enters endoprosthesis



ePTFE + Nitinol + Heparin =
CONFIDENCE

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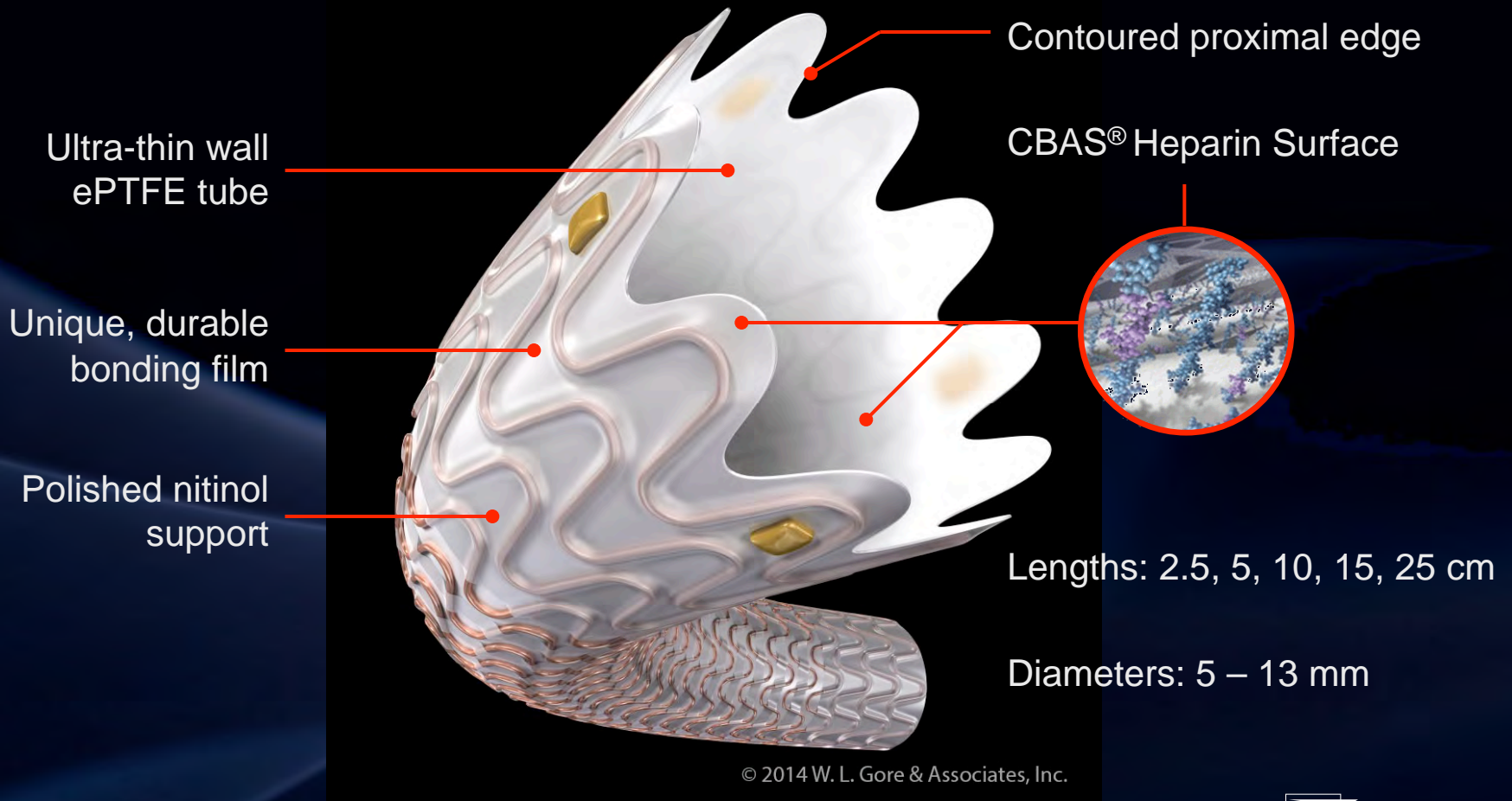
¹ See references on slides 47-51.

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Endoprosthesis Description



Product with radiopaque markers planned for European availability in 2016.

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Endoprosthesis Sizing Table

DEVICE SIZING		INTRODUCER SHEATH SIZE (Fr) GUIDEWIRE DIAMETER 0.035" (0.889 mm)	INTRODUCER SHEATH SIZE (Fr) GUIDEWIRE DIAMETER 0.018" (0.460 mm)	AVAILABLE DEVICE LENGTHS ¹ (cm)	RECOMMENDED BALLOON DIAMETER FOR DEVICE TOUCH-UP (mm) ²
LABELED DEVICE DIAMETER (mm)	RECOMMENDED VESSEL DIAMETER (mm)				
5	4.0–4.7	7	6	2.5, 5, 10, 15, 25	5.0
6	4.8–5.5	7	6	2.5, 5, 10, 15, 25	6.0
7	5.6–6.5	8	7	2.5, 5, 10, 15, 25	7.0
8	6.6–7.5	8	7	2.5, 5, 10, 15, 25 ³	8.0
9	7.6–8.5	9	–	5, 10, 15	9.0
10	8.6–9.5	11 ⁴	–	2.5, 5, 10, 15	10.0
11	9.6–10.5	11	–	2.5, 5, 10	12.0
13	10.6–12.0	12	–	2.5, 5, 10	14.0

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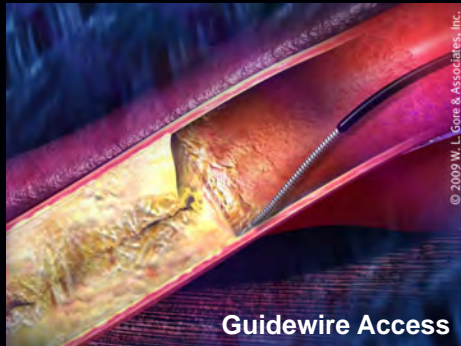
1. Labeled device lengths are nominal.
2. For the 11 and 13 mm diameter devices, balloon inflation pressure should not exceed 8 atm.
3. The 8 mm x 25 cm device is not compatible with the 7 Fr COOK® CHECK-FLO® FLEXOR® sheath.
4. The 10 mm diameter device is compatible with the following 10 Fr introducer sheaths: CORDIS® AVANTI® Sheath Introducer, Boston Scientific SUPER SHEATH Introducer Sheath, B. Braun INTRADYN Tear-Away Introducer Sheath.

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Directions for Use – PAD



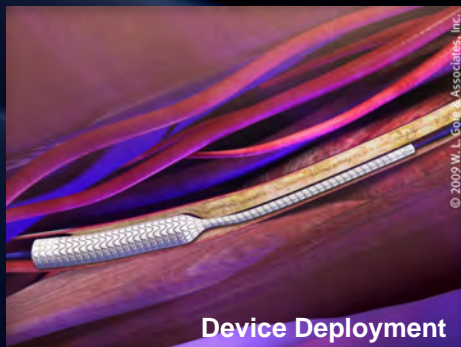
1. Gain access to appropriate lesion with the guidewire.



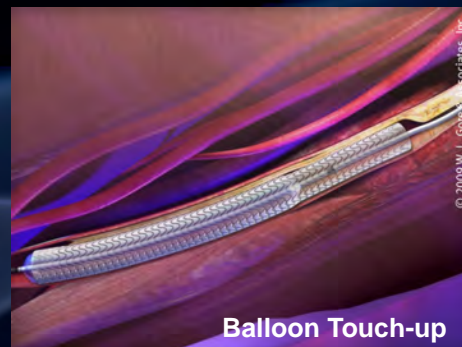
2. Pre-dilate with appropriately sized balloon.



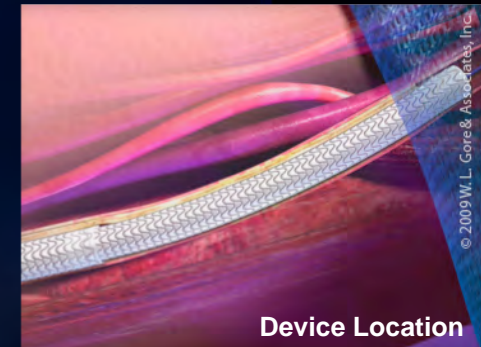
3. Confirm initial landing zone before deployment.



4. Slowly pull deployment knob in a smooth motion.



5. Seat balloon well inside device during touch-up.

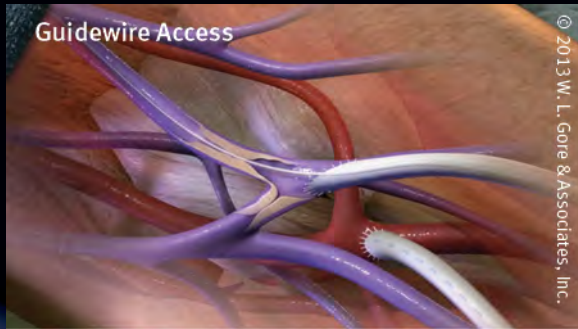


6. Land proximal edge at least 1 cm into healthy vessel.



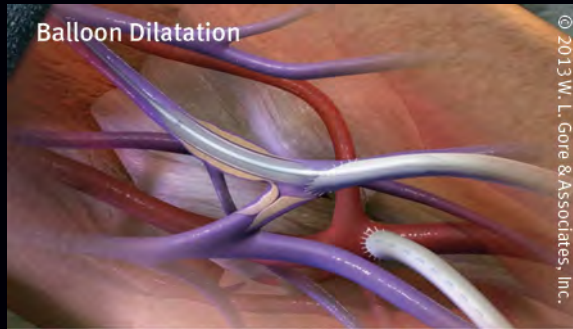
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Directions for Use – AVR



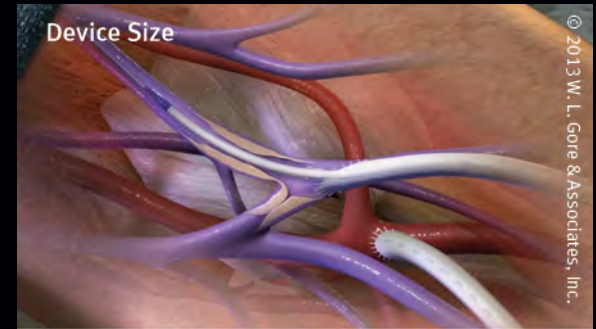
Guidewire Access

1. Gain access to appropriate lesion with the guidewire.



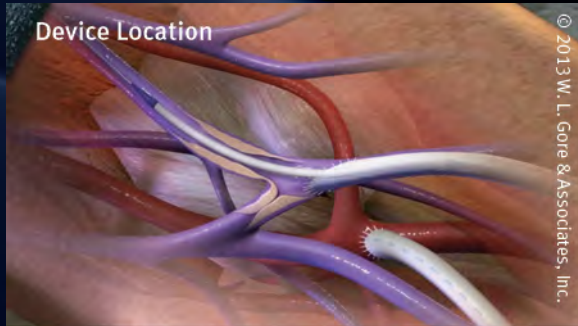
Balloon Dilatation

2. Pre-dilate with appropriately sized balloon.



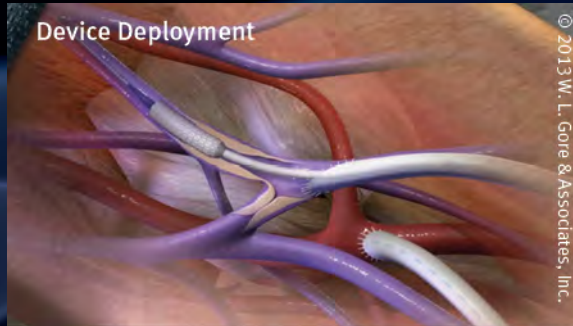
Device Size

3. Select device diameter based on the graft diameter.



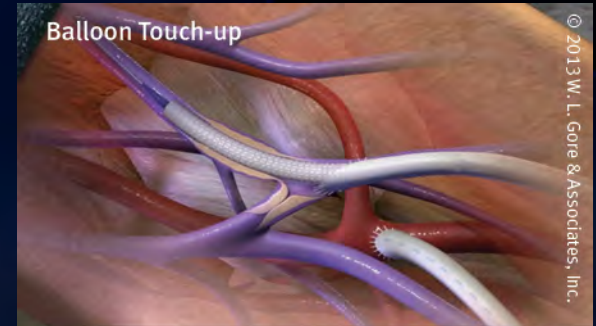
Device Location

4. Confirm initial landing zone before deployment.



Device Deployment

5. Slowly pull deployment knob in a smooth motion.



Balloon Touch-up

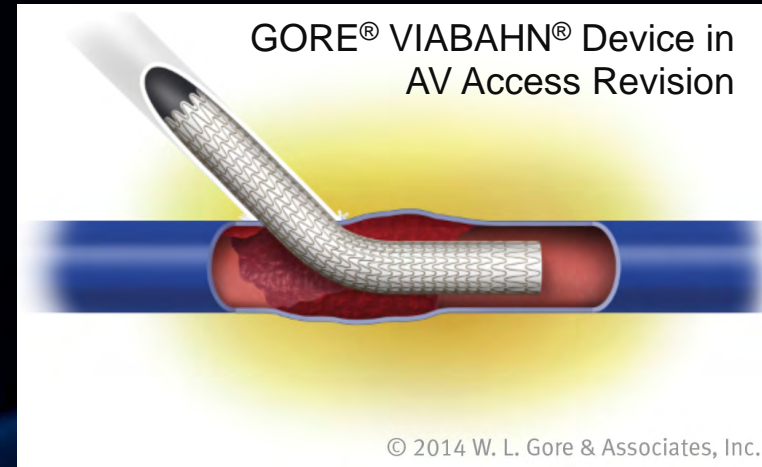
6. Seat balloon well inside device during touch-up.



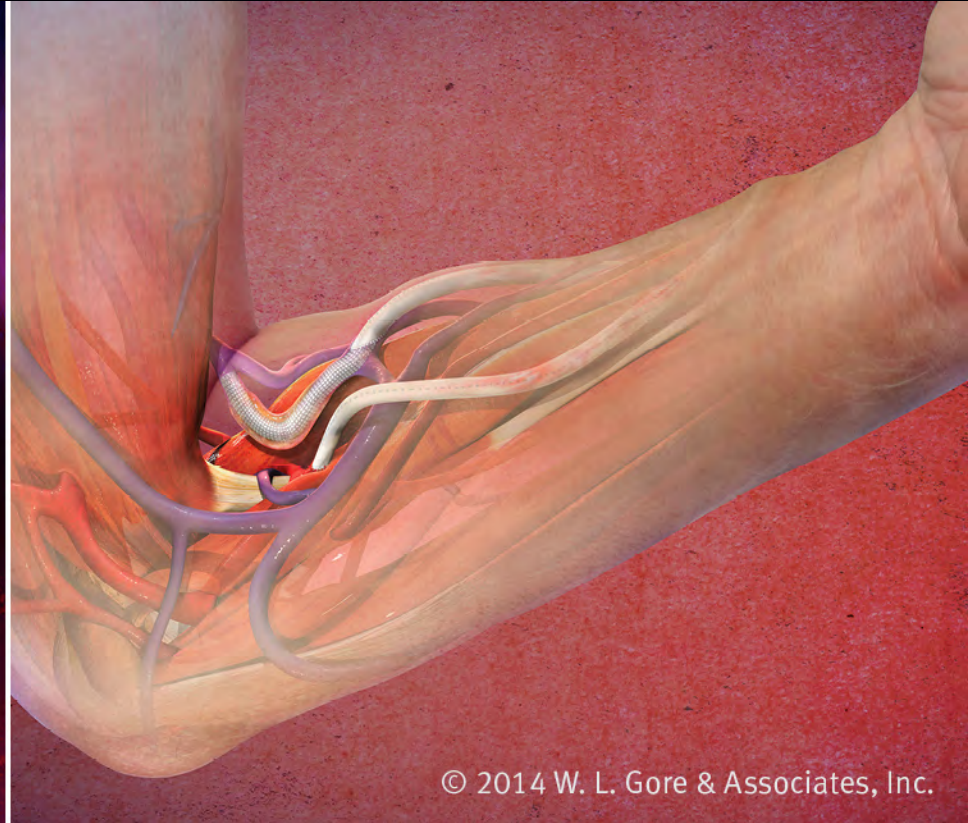
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Top 10 Technical Considerations

1. Avoid excessive oversizing
 - PAD: size to both the inflow and outflow
 - AVR: size to the graft only
2. Treat all of the disease
3. Prescribe appropriate antiplatelet therapy
4. Assure adequate inflow and outflow
5. Landing zones
 - PAD: Place in 1 cm in healthy tissue proximal and distal to the lesion
 - AVR: Place at least 1 cm of the device in graft and 1 cm into healthy vein
6. Overlap devices by at least 1 cm
7. Post-dilate
8. Do not use PTA outside of the device
9. Regular duplex ultrasonography follow-up
10. Treat progressing disease

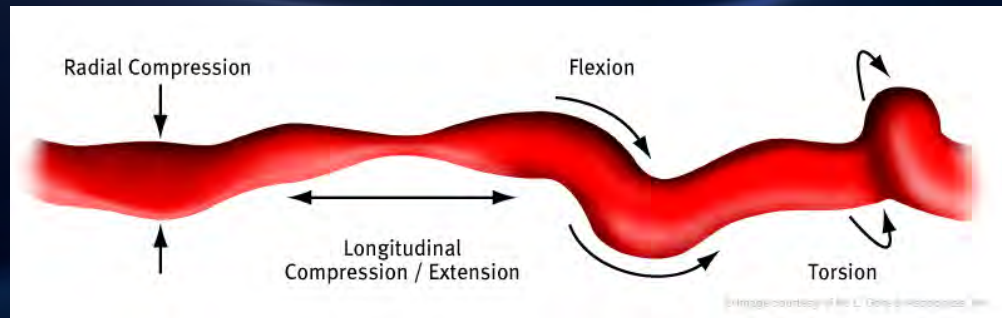


Mechanical Properties



Compliant with the Mechanical Forces within the Native Vasculature

- More than 500,000 GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis sold worldwide
- Very low incidence of reported fractures
 - < 0.015% reported commercially*
 - None reported in the 24-month Gore REVISE Clinical Study, including across the elbow
- Capable of longitudinal compression with little residual force
- Superb flexibility



* Data on file

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Compliant with the Mechanical Forces within the Native Vasculature

- Flexion
 - “The curvature of the femoral vessels was studied and quantified in stretched and flexed positions... Three or more small curves were seen proximal to the knee joint in all volunteers”.²
 - Outstanding bending and flexibility
- Durability
 - “One premise is that the SFA ... undergo[es] unique and severe conformational changes that can literally pull apart a metal device (stent).”³
 - Very low incidence of reported fractures (< 0.015%)



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Product with radiopaque markers planned for European availability in 2016.

^{2, 3} See references on slides 47-51.

Mechanical Forces: Flexion

- Flexion

- “The curvature of the femoral vessels was studied and quantified in stretched and flexed positions... Three or more small curves were seen proximal to the knee joint in all volunteers.”²



CORDIS® S.M.A.R.T.® CONTROL® Stent



Covidien PROTÉGÉ® EVERFLEX® Stent



GORE® VIABAHN®
Endoprosthesis



BARD® LIFESTENT®
Vascular Stent



IDEV® SUPERA® Stent



BARD® FLUENCY® Plus Stent

² See references on slides 47-51.

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Mechanical Forces: Flexion (continued)

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Abbott ABSOLUTE PRO[®] LL Stent

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OptiMed SINUS-SUPERFLEX Stent

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COOK[®] ZILVER[®] PTX[®] Stent

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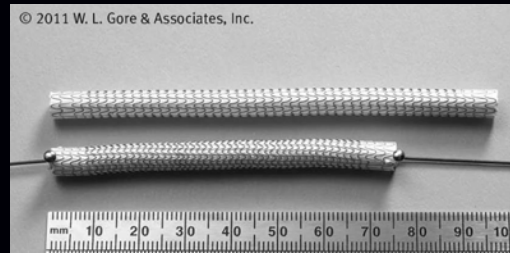
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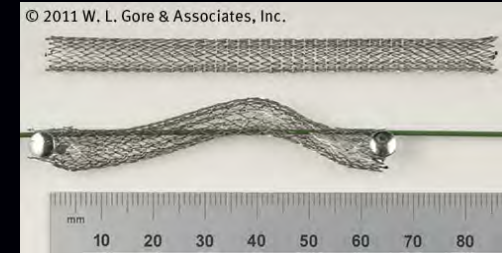
Mechanical Forces: Longitudinal Compression

The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis is capable of longitudinal compression with little residual force.

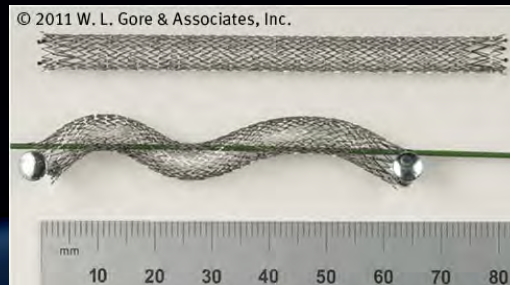
- Longitudinal compression
 - “From the supine position to the fetal position, the SFA shortened 13% ± 11% (P < .001).”⁴



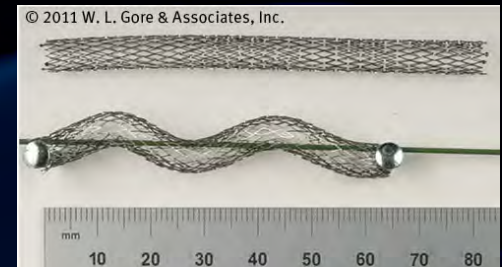
GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis



Cordis S.M.A.R.T.® CONTROL® Stent



BARD® LIFESTENT® Vascular Stent



Covidien PROTEGE® EVERFLEX® Stent



FLUENCY® Plus Stent

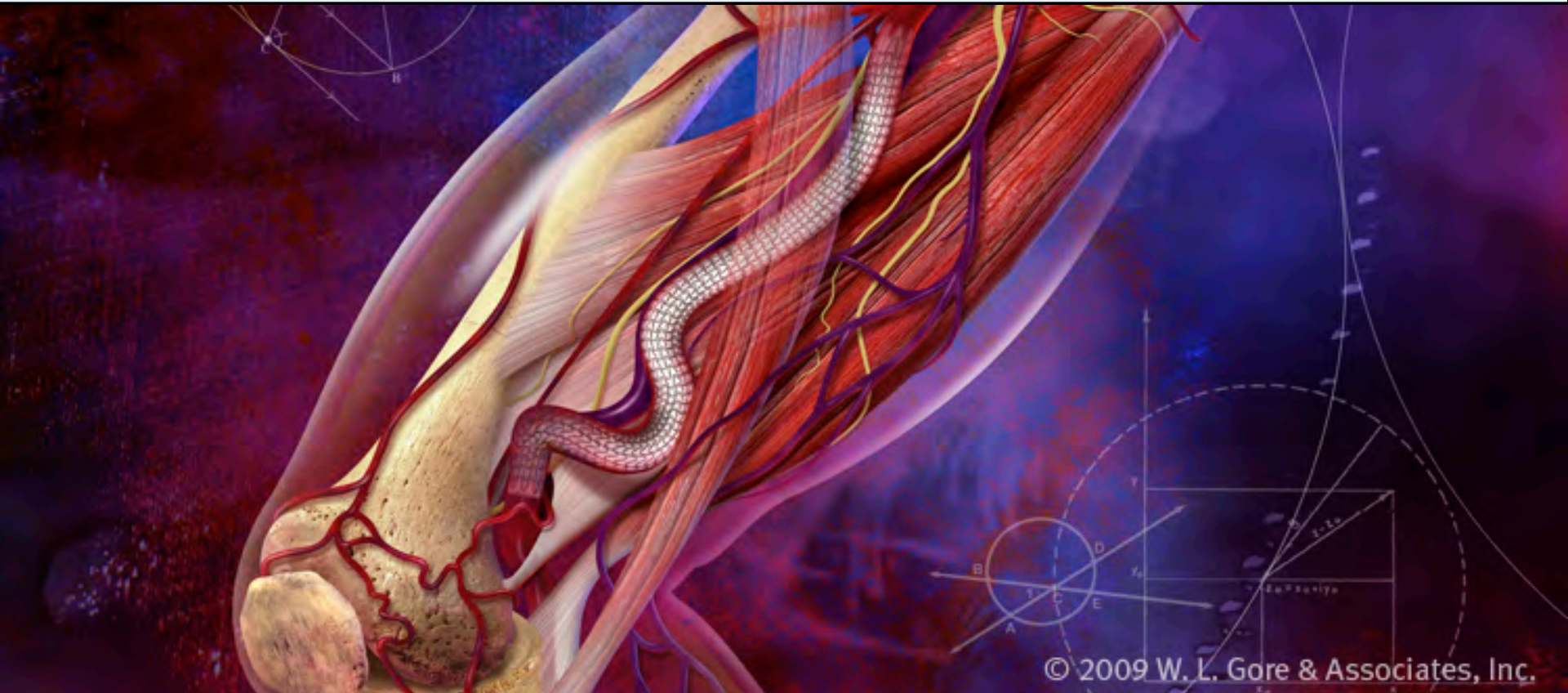
⁴ See references on slides 47-51.

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Clinical Performance



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Reported Patencies of GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis in the SFA (1,338 Limbs, 17 Studies)

REPORTED PATENCY RATES OF GORE® VIABAHN® ENDOPROSTHESIS / GORE® HEMOBAHN® ENDOPROSTHESIS (5–8 mm) TREATING THE SFA IN STUDIES OF AT LEAST 50 LIMBS

AUTHOR	YEAR	JOURNAL PUBLICATION / PRESENTATION	NO. OF LIMBS	LESION LENGTH (cm)	% OCCLUSIONS	PRIMARY PATENCY (YEARS / %)			
						1	2	3	4
Lammer	2000	Radiology. 2000;217(1):95-104. ⁵	80	13.8		79			
Jahnke	2003	J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2003;14(1):41-51. ⁶	52	8.5	83	78	74	62	
Bleyn	2004	Controversies & Updates in Vascular & Cardiac Surgery. 2004;14:87-91. ⁷	67	14.3	100	82	73	68	54
Chopra	2006	14th Annual AIMS; November 13-16, 2006; New York, NY. Page II 2.1. ⁸	70	20.0	71	93	87	72	
Coats	2006	Endovascular Today 2006;5(9):76-78. ⁹	83		47	89			
Fischer	2006	J Endovasc Ther. 2006;13(6):281-290. ¹⁰	59	10.7	87	67	58	57	52
Saxon*	2007	J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2007;18(11):1341-1350 ¹¹	87	14.2	42	76	65	60	55
Alimi	2008	Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg. 2008;35(3):346-352 ¹²	102	11.7		74	71	71	
Djelmami-Hani	2008	J Am Coll Cardiol. 2008;51(10)Supplement 2:B796 ¹³	132	21.0	39	80			
Saxon*	2008	J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2008;19(6):823-832. ¹⁴	97	7.0	21	65			
McQuade	2010	J Vasc Surg. 2010;52(3):584-591. ¹⁵	50	25.6		72	63	63	59
Fritschy	2010	J Cardiovasc Surg. 2010;51(6):783-790. ¹⁶	96			76	70	67.7	
Lensvelt	2012	J Vasc Surg. 2012;56(1):118-125. ¹⁷	56	18.5		76			
Johnston	2012	J Vasc Surg. 2012;56(4):998-1007.e1. ¹⁸	65	26.0	58	57			
Saxon	2013	J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2013;24(2):165-173. ¹⁹	119	19.0	56	73	41	27	
Geraghty	2013	J Vasc Surg. 2013;58(2):386-395.e4. ²⁰	72	19.0	60	51			
Lammer	2013	J Am Coll Cardiol. 2013;62(15):1320-1327. ²¹	66	19.0	79	78			
Average / Total			1,338	16.4	58	76	67	61	55

Blank= Not Reported

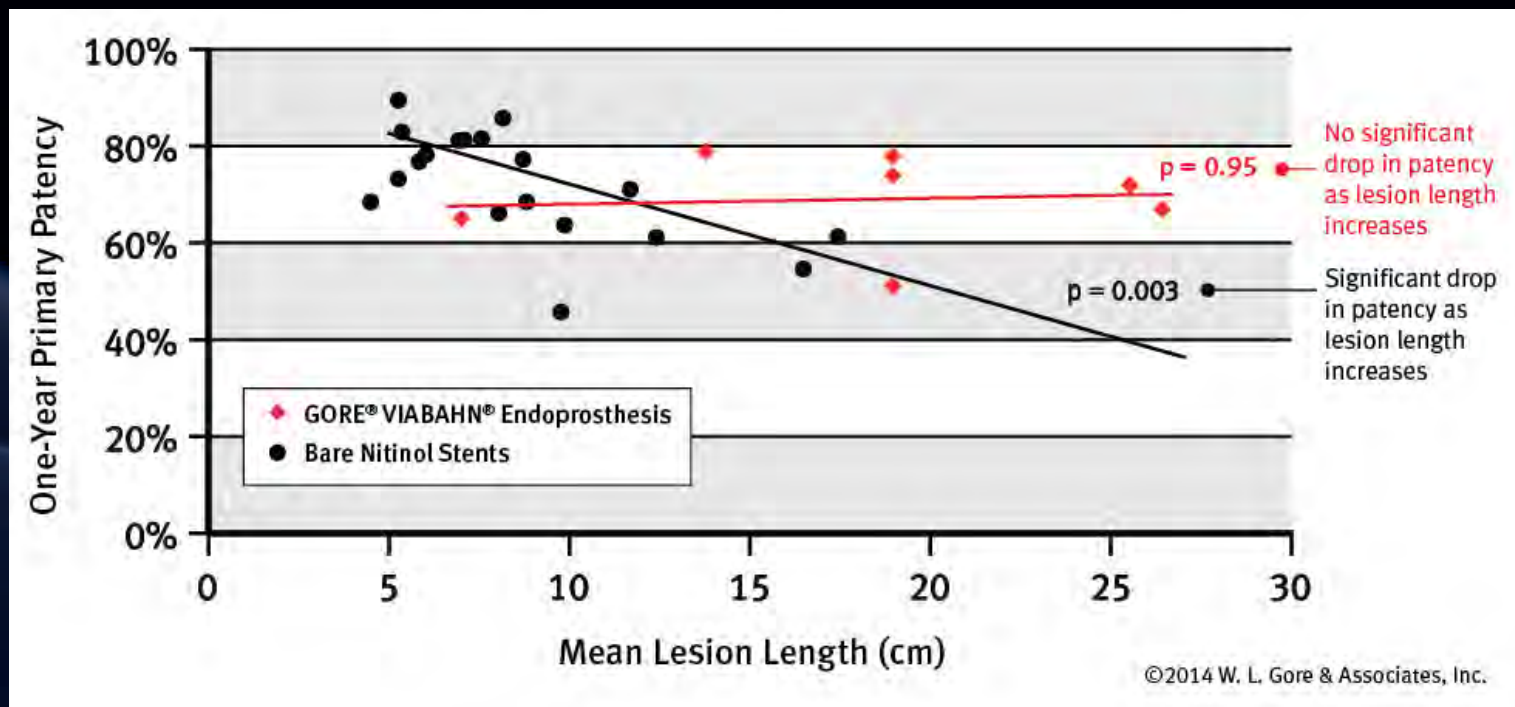
* Total limbs corrected for repeated data from Saxon 2007 and 2008

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⁵⁻²¹ See references on slides 47-51.

GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis in Long Lesions

- The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis exhibits proven performance in long, challenging SFA lesions.



Prospective Randomized or Prospective Multi-Center (> 2 sites) SFA studies included, 5, 14, 15, 19-30, 32-37 Registry studies not included. Patency definitions may vary: where Kaplan-Meier estimates with a PSVR of ≥ 2.5 are available, these were used for comparison. P-values indicate results of t-test on slope of weighted linear regression compared to zero. Note that McQuade *et. al*, 2010 reported stented length, not lesion-length.

5, 14, 15, 19-30, 32-37 See references on slides 47-51.



Competitive Data – BMS

AUTHOR	STUDY	YEAR	DEVICE	MADE BY	N (LIMBS)	LESION LENGTH (cm)	ONE-YEAR PRIMARY PATENCY	STUDY TYPE*
Krankenberget al ²⁷	FAST	2007	LUMINEXX Device	C. R. Bard, Inc.	123	4.5	68%	R
Dake et al ²⁸	ZILVER PTX	2011	Bare ZILVER® Stent	Cook Medical	59	5.3	73%	R
Dake et al ²⁸	ZILVER PTX	2011	ZILVER® PTX® Device	Cook Medical	61	5.3	90%	R
Dake et al ²⁸	ZILVER PTX	2011	ZILVER® PTX® Device	Cook Medical	236	5.4	83%	R
Zeller et al ²⁵	FACT	2008	CONFORMEXX Device	C. R. Bard, Inc.	110	5.9	77%	SAS
Medtronic ³²	Complete SE	2013	COMPLETE® SE Stent	Medtronic	196	6.1	78%	SAS
Laird et al ²⁴	RESILIENT	2010	LIFESTENT® Device	C. R. Bard, Inc.	134	7.1	81%	R
Bosiers ³³	4-EVER	2013	Pulsar – 18 Stent	Biotronik	120	7.2	81%	SAS
Cordis ³⁴	STROLL	2013	S.M.A.R.T.® CONTROL® Stent	Cordis	250	7.7	82%	SAS
Dick et al ²⁹	ASTRON	2009	ASTRON® Device	Biotronik	34	8.2	66%	R
Soukas ³⁵	SUPERB	2013	SUPERA® Stent	IDEV Technologies, Inc.	264	8.3	86%	SAS
Matsumura et al ²⁶	Durability II	2012	EVERFLEX Device	Covidien	287	8.9	77%	SAS
Lammer et al ³⁶	STRIDES	2011	DYNALINK® Stent with Everolimus	Abbott Laboratories	109	9.1	68%	SAS
Banerjee et al ³⁷	COBRA – Control Arm	2012	Multiple	Multiple	45	10.0	44%	R
Schillinger et al ²⁶	VIENNA (Absolute)	2006	DYNALINK® Device / ABSOLUTE® Device	Abbott Laboratories	51	10.1	63%	R
Banerjee et al ³⁷	COBRA – Cryoplasty Arm	2012	Multiple	Multiple	45	12.0	77%	R
Duda et al ³⁰	SUPER-SL	2009	S.M.A.R.T.® Device / LUMINEXX Device	Cordis / C. R. Bard, Inc.	199	12.8	60%	R
Lammer et al ²¹	VIASTAR (BMS Arm)	2013	Multiple	Multiple	63	17.0	54%	R
Geraghty ²⁰	VIBRANT (BMS Arm)	2013	Multiple	Multiple	76	18.0	61%	R

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20, 21, 23-30, 32-37 See references on slides 47-51.

* Prospective randomized or prospective multi-center (>2 centers) SFA studies included. Registry studies not included. Patency definitions may vary: where Kaplan-Meier estimates with a PSVR of ≥ 2.5 are available, these were used for comparison.

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Key Studies: McQuade 2010

Randomized comparison of percutaneous GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis versus prosthetic femoral-popliteal bypass in the treatment of superficial femoral arterial occlusive disease¹⁵

	GORE® VIABAHN® ENDOPROSTHESIS (N = 50)		EPTFE OR DACRON® GRAFT BYPASS (N = 50)	
Diameter	5.7 mm		7.4 mm	
Length	25.6 cm		-	
TASC II A and B	n = 39		n = 35	
TASC II C and D	n = 11 (22%)		n = 15 (30%)	
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
1 Year Patency	72%	83%	76%	86%
2 Year Patency	63%	74%	63%	76%
3 Year Patency	63%	74%	63%	76%
4 Year Patency	59%	74%	58%	71%

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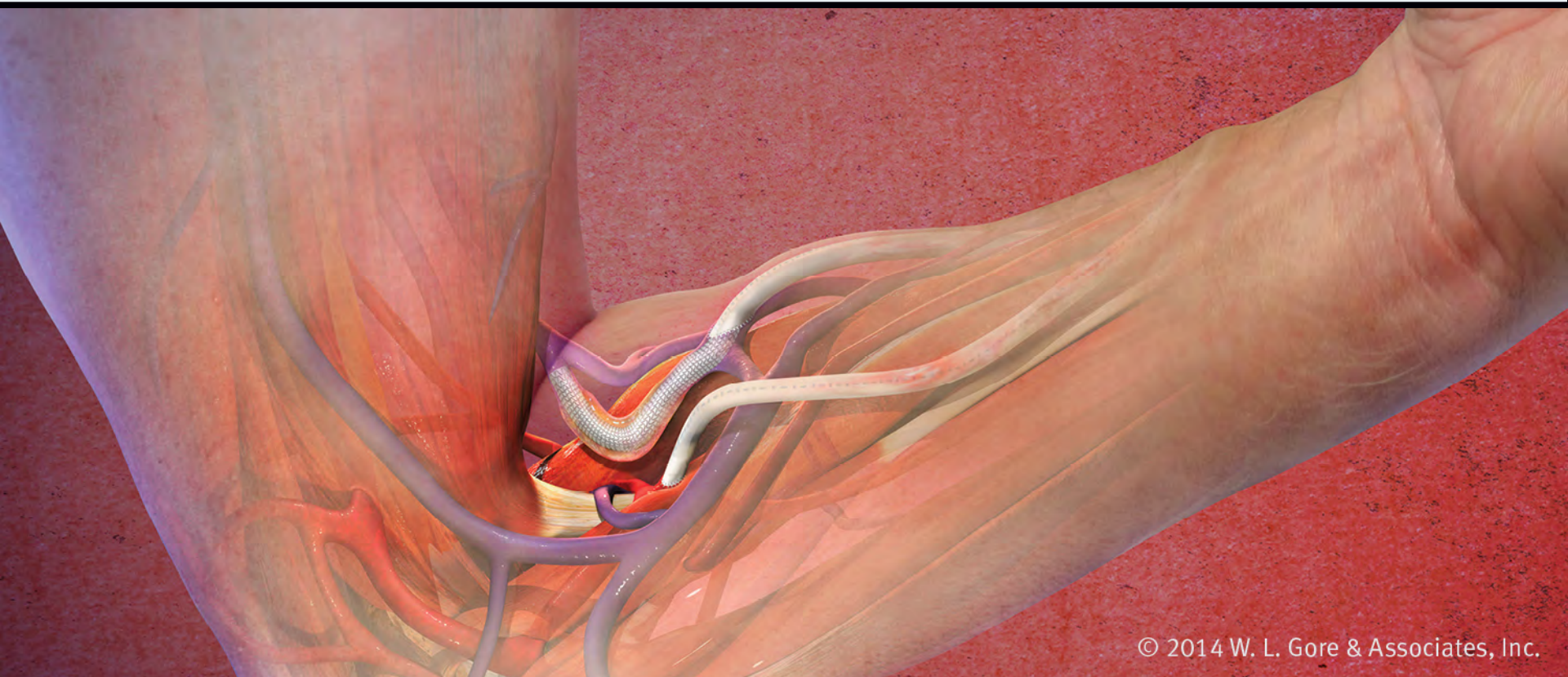
¹⁵ See references on slides 47-51.

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Clinical Performance – AVR



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Bare Metal Stent Outcomes Similar to PTA

CIRCUIT PRIMARY PATENCY OF BMS IN TREATING DYSFUNCTIONAL AVGS BETWEEN 2004 AND 2013

CITATION	AUTHOR	N	STUDY TYPE	6 MO
J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2004;15(10):1051-1060.	Vogel and Parise ³⁸	53	Retrospective	51%
J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2005;16(12):1619-1626.	Vogel and Parise ³⁹	25	Prospective	67%
Korean J Radiol. 2006;7(2):118-124.	Liang et al ⁴⁰	23	Observational	41%
Kidney Int. 2006;69(5):934-937.	Maya and Allon ⁴¹	14	Prospective	19%
Clin J Am Soc Nephrol. 2008;3(3):699-705.	Chan et al ⁴²	211	Retrospective	25%
Int J Nephrol. 2011; 2011: 464735.	Hatakeyama et al ⁴³	25	Prospective	28%
J Korean Soc Radiol. 2012;66(6):519-526.	Yoon et al ⁴⁴	11	Prospective	29%
Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol. 2012;35(4):832-838.	Kim et al ⁴⁵	32	Retrospective	41%
Weighted Average				33%

CIRCUIT PRIMARY PATENCY OF PTA IN TREATING DYSFUNCTIONAL AVGS FROM RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED

CITATION	STUDY NAME	N	STUDY TYPE	6 MO
J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2005;16(12):1593-1603.	Cutting Balloon Study ⁴⁶	167	Prospective	36%
N Engl J Med. 2010;362(6):494-503.	Bard FLAIR® Pivotal Study ⁴⁷	93	Prospective	20%
Data on File, not yet published	Gore REVISE Clinical Study ⁴⁸	138	Prospective	29%
Weighted Average				30%

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Diffuse In-stent Stenosis is the Common Failure Mode of Bare Metal Stents

206 days after implantation.



AV graft occluded on day 291 after repeated PTA attempts⁴⁴

Explanted Vein with BMS



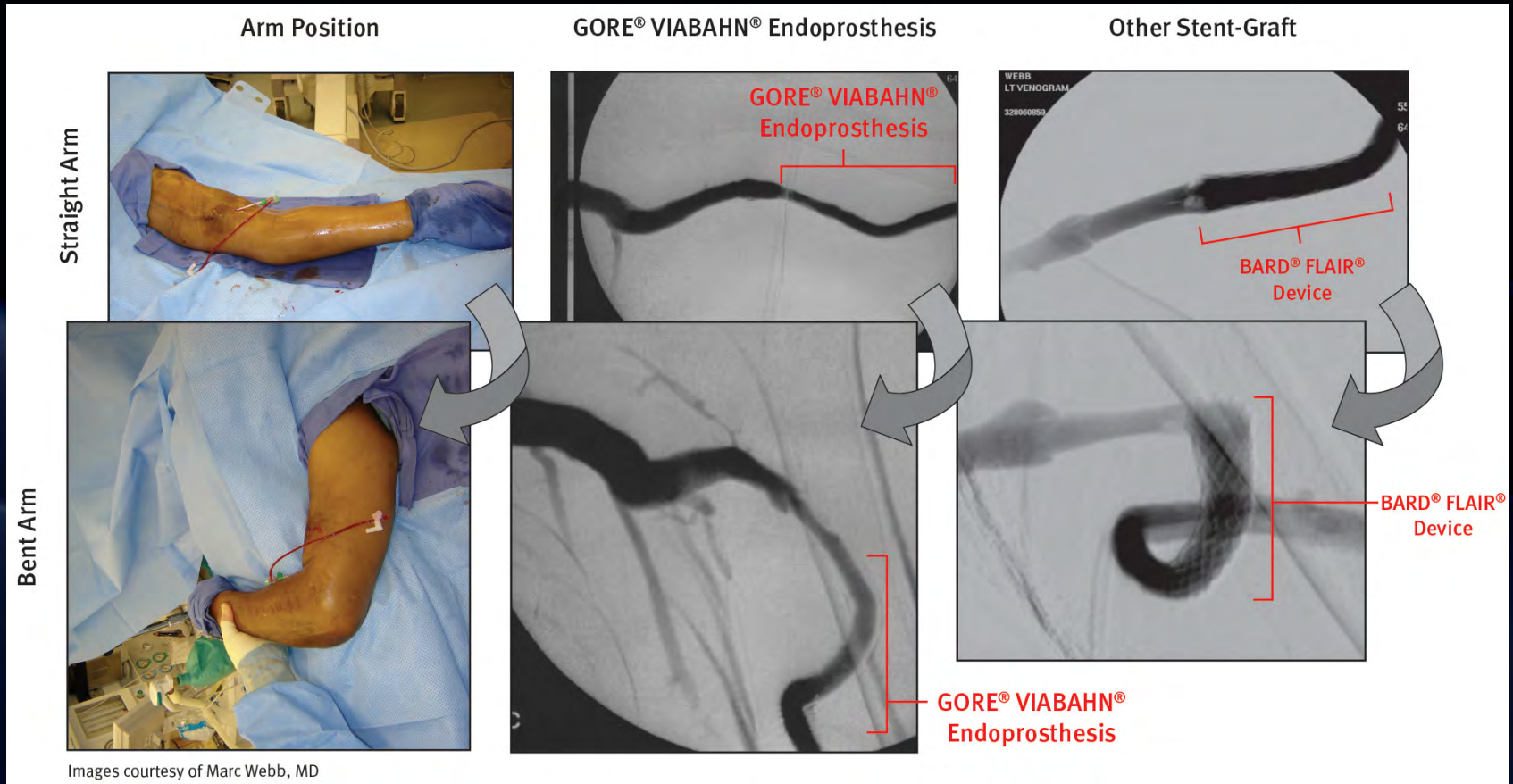
Courtesy of Tom Vesely, MD

⁴⁴ See references on slides 47-51.

These studies are representative cases. Individual results may vary.

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Flexibility to Conform with the Anatomy



These studies are representative cases. Individual results may vary.

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Flexibility to Conform with the Anatomy

8 mm x 10 cm GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis

Not Kinked and Patent

7 mm x 5 cm BARD® FLAIR® Device

Kinked and Occluded

“... in retrospect, a more flexible graft such as the [GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis] may have been a better choice.”

48. The Gore REVISE Clinical Study
Courtesy of William DaVanzo, MD

49. Semin Intervent Radiol.
2011;28(1):128-130.

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GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis

BARD® FLAIR® Device

48,49 See references on slides 47-51.

These studies are representative cases. Individual results may vary.

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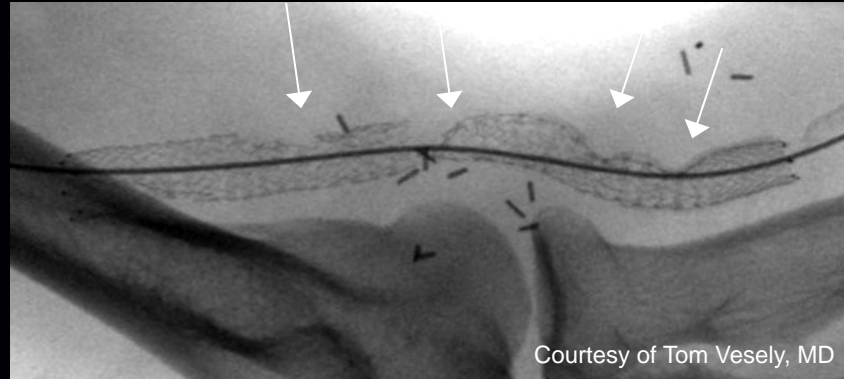
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Durability to Last Under Mechanical Strain



BMS across elbow with multiple fractures



Kink resistance



No reported fractures in the 24-month study period in Gore REVISE Clinical Study

⁴⁸ See references on slides 47-51.

These studies are representative cases. Individual results may vary.

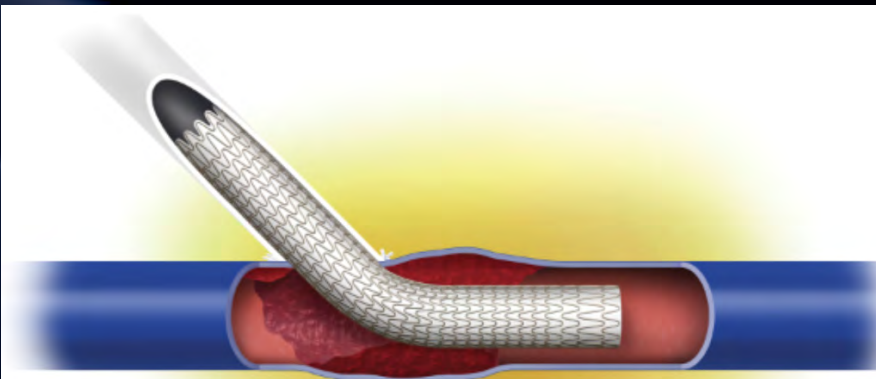
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Outflow Vein Wall Apposition Not Necessary

OUTCOMES WHEN THE OUTFLOW VEIN DIAMETER IS 1 mm GREATER THAN THE GORE® VIABAHN® ENDOPROSTHESIS DIAMETER (N = 49) ⁴⁸				
Patency	3 months	6 months	12 months	24 months
Target Lesion Primary Patency	77%	62%	44%	22%
Circuit Primary Patency	69%	48%	34%	16%
Access Secondary Patency	98%	94%	89%	77%

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⁴⁸ The Gore REVISE Clinical Study

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⁴⁸ See references on slides 47-51.

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Stents / Stent-Grafts to Maintain Secondary Patency

SECONDARY PATENCY OF THE PTA GROUP IN THE GORE REVISE CLINICAL STUDY ⁴⁸

n = 138	3 months	6 months	12 months	24 months	Δ at 24 months
With Stents / Stent-Grafts	88%	87%	79%	67%	- 52%
Without Stents / Stent-Grafts	74%	65%	51%	35%	

Access secondary patency was maintained in the PTA group by implanting 61 stents / stent-grafts (53 GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis) during a subsequent intervention. In this analysis, the impact of stent / stent-grafts on access secondary patency in the PTA group were assessed by considering the implantation of a device as a loss of patency similar to a surgical bypass or abandonment.

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⁴⁸ See references on slides 47-51.

Key Study: Gore REVISE Clinical Study⁴⁸

A 24-month multi-center, RCT demonstrating the safety and effectiveness of the GORE® VIABAHN® Device in treating stenosis or thrombotic occlusions at the AV graft venous anastomosis.

GORE® VIABAHN® Device (n = 131)	53%	65%	69%
	6-month Primary Patency	Non-Thrombotic 6-month PP	24-month Secondary Patency
PTA Group (n = 138)	36%	46%	67% ^a

a. The PTA arm required 61 stent / stent-grafts (53 GORE® VIABAHN® Devices) to maintain secondary patency. © 2014 W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc.

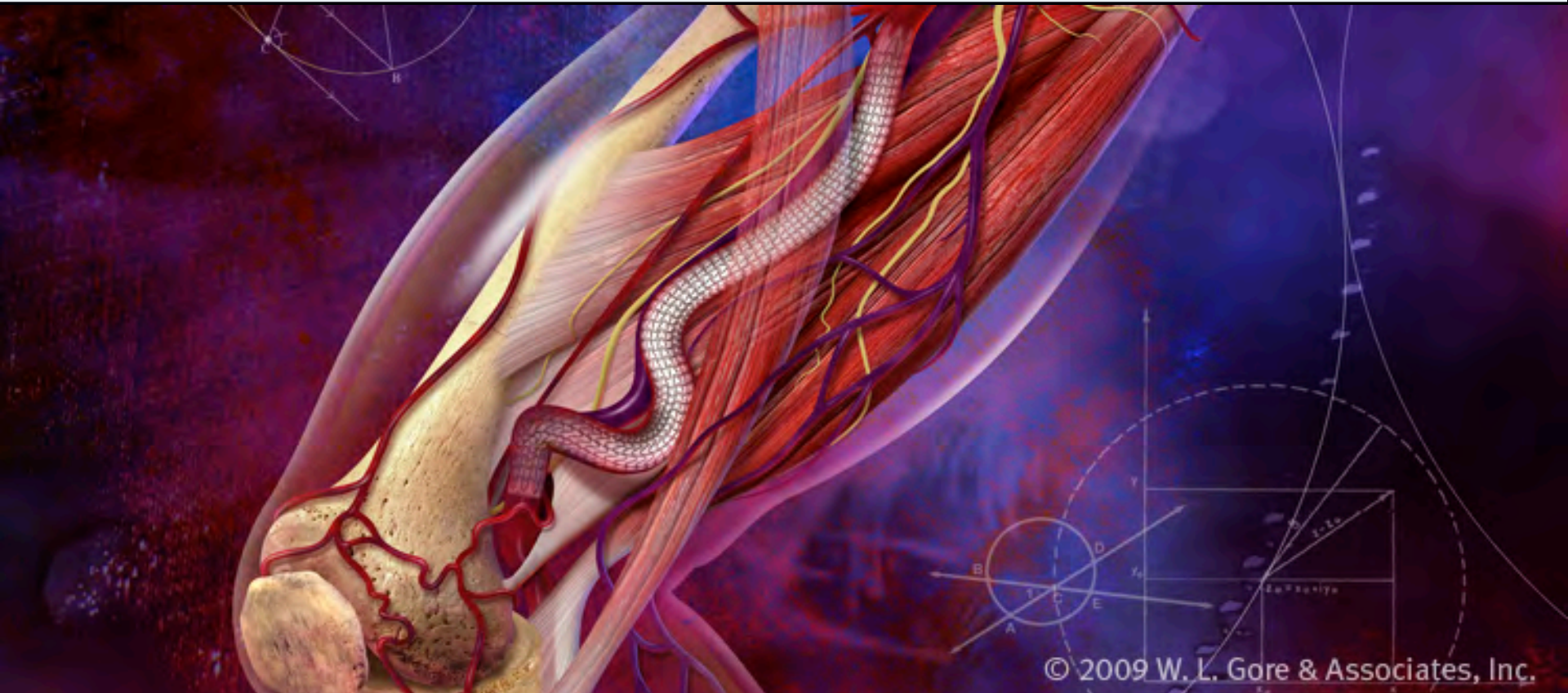
Key findings:

- Device benefits both stenotic and thrombotic occlusion patients (exceeds KDOQI expectations)
- Reduces the frequency of repeat interventions to maintain patency
- Successful while crossing the elbow

⁴⁸ See references on slides 47-51.

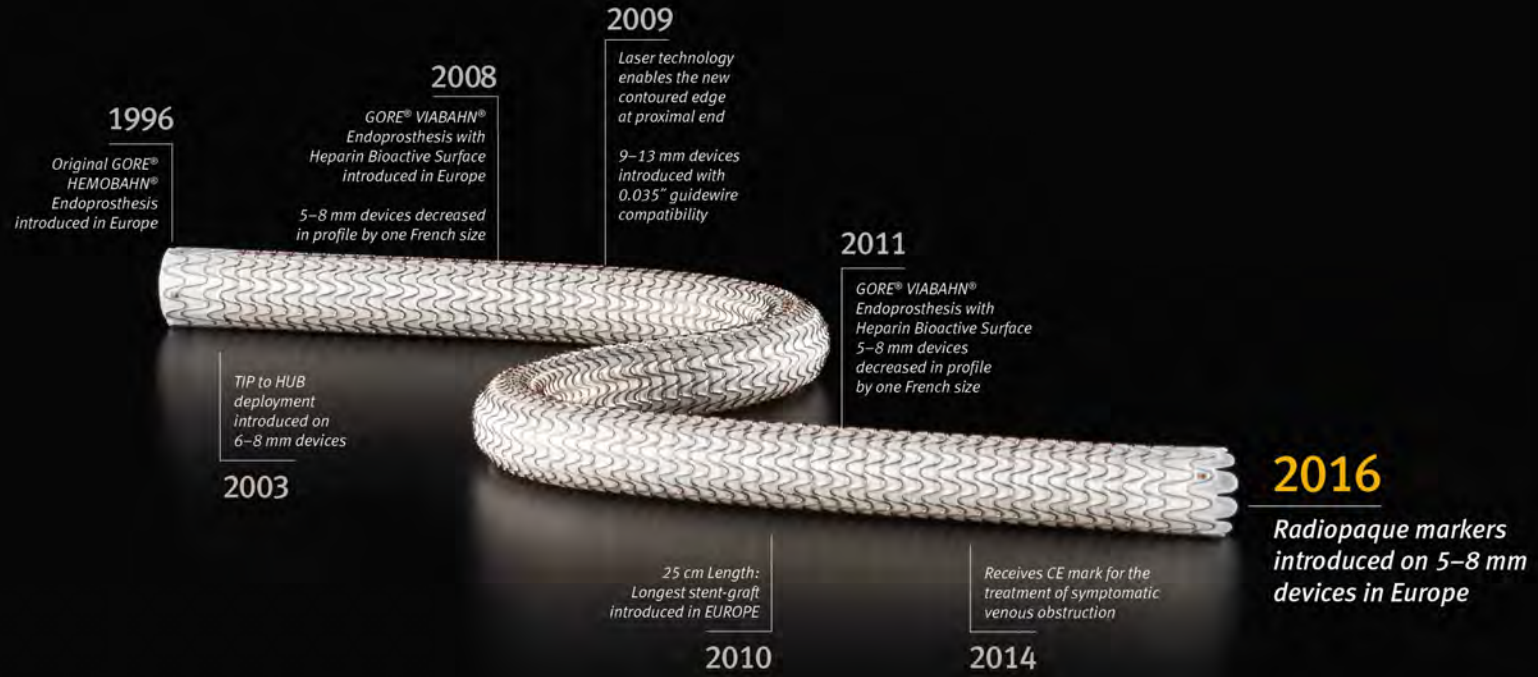


Continued Device Evolution



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Continued Device Evolution



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Product with radiopaque markers planned for European availability in 2016.

The GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis with PROPATEN Bioactive Surface is sold in some markets as the GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis with Heparin Bioactive Surface.

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25 cm GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis Longest Stent or Stent-Graft Available

Go Long.

25 cm
LONGEST
LENGTH
available

Extend Your Options.

© 2013 W. L. Gore & Associate, Inc.

- Covers more lesion with one device
- May reduce the need for overlapping devices



GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis

Lowest Profile Stent-Graft

Available in
6 Fr



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- Reduced profile on 5 – 8 mm devices
 - 5 – 6 mm at 6 Fr
 - 7 – 8 mm at 7 Fr
- Catheter compatible with 0.018" or 0.014" guidewire
- Stiffer catheter material maintains pushability and trackability

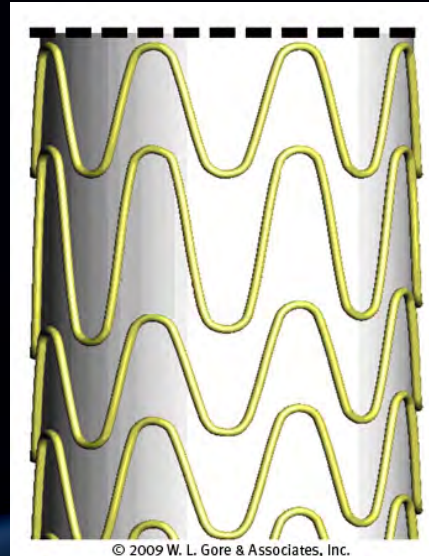


GORE® VIABAHN® Endoprosthesis with Contoured Edge

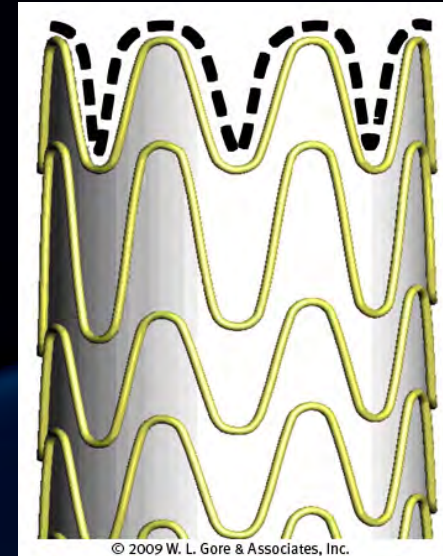


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Product with radiopaque markers planned for European availability in 2016.



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- Precision laser trimming technology enables manufacturing change
- Excess graft material is removed
- Contoured trim is on *proximal* edge only



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Reason for Contoured Edge Modification

- Manufacturing process change enables excess graft material removal at proximal margin of device
- Contoured edge may improve flow dynamics at proximal edge



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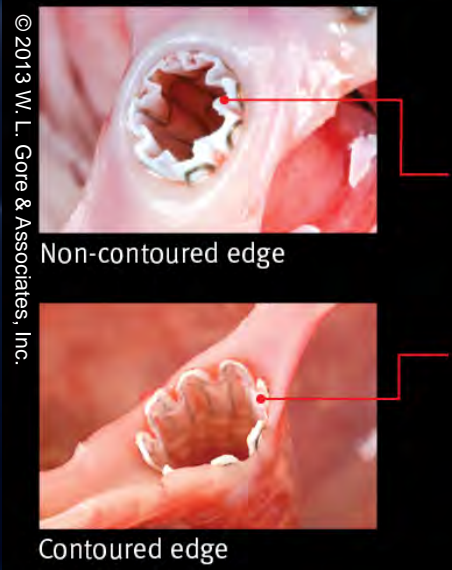
Product with radiopaque markers planned for European availability in 2016.



Contoured Edge: Canine Model

Contoured proximal edge — precision laser trimming technology enables manufacturing change. Post-mortem dissection demonstrates device apposition to artery.

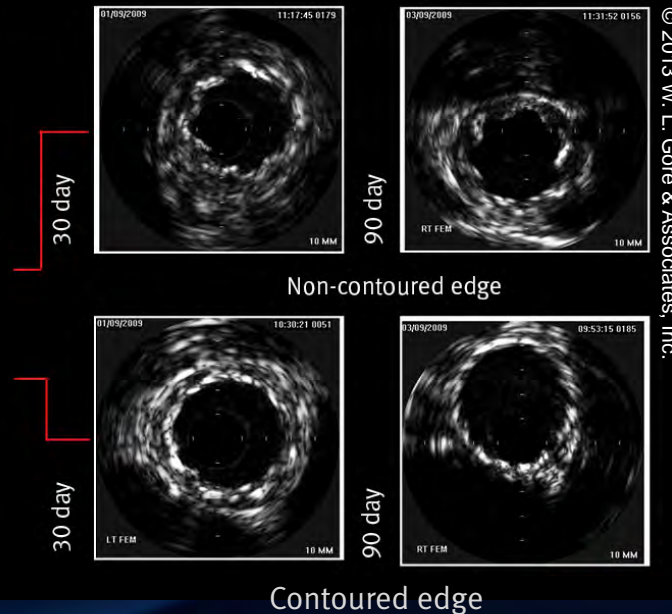
Animal acute examples



Excess material removed at the device margin of the contoured edge compared to a non-contoured edge

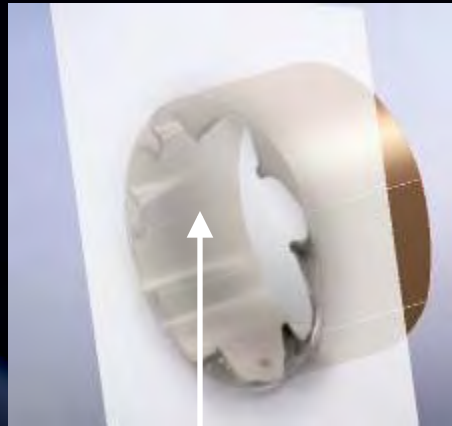
Intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) demonstrates device apposition to artery in canine model.

Canine *in vivo* IVUS Examples

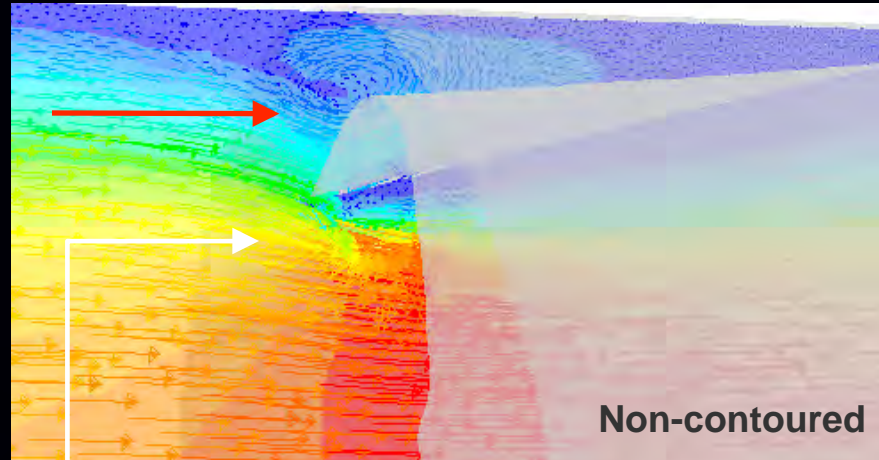


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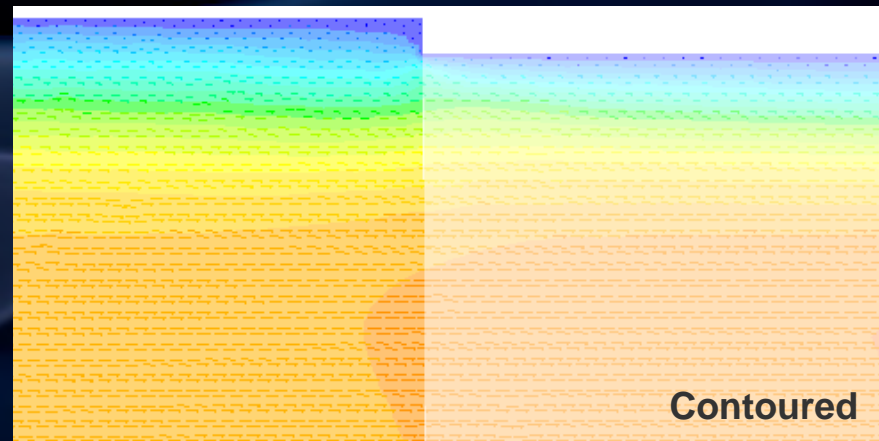
Flow Dynamics Simulation



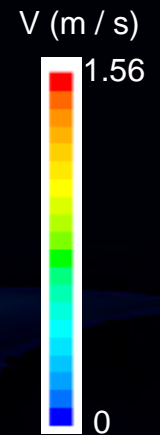
ePTFE
infold



Non-contoured



Contoured



Note the absence of recirculation in the contoured device (red arrow).



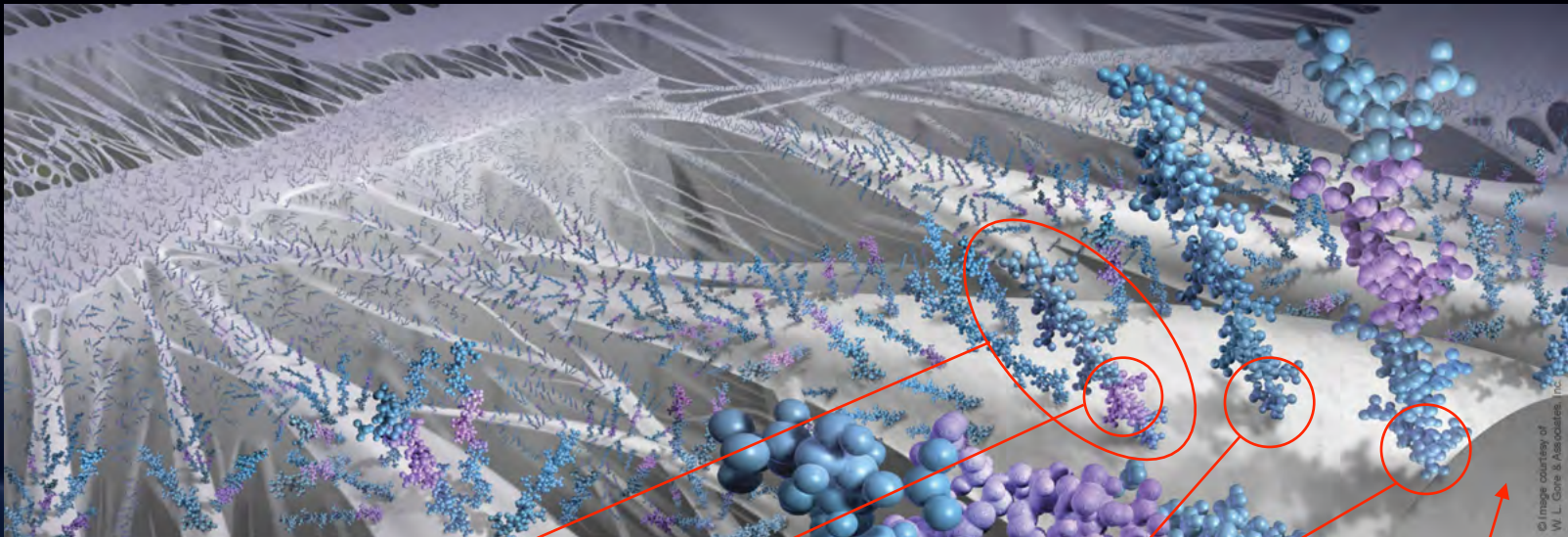
CBAS[®] Heparin Surface: Unique Bioactive Heparin Bonding Technology

- Proprietary end-point covalent bonding
 - CBAS[®] Heparin Surface technology allows for retention of bioactivity
- Sustained bioactivity¹
 - Heparin active site catalytically facilitates antithrombin-thrombin complex formation and then becomes available to repeat the reaction
- Intended to provide a thromboresistant surface
 - Long-term, safe, clinical history of the CBAS[®] Heparin Surface

¹ See references on slides 47-51.

Unique Bioactive Heparin Bonding Technology

Inside the microstructure



Heparin molecule

Bioactive heparin site

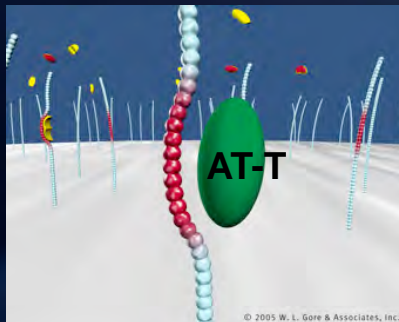
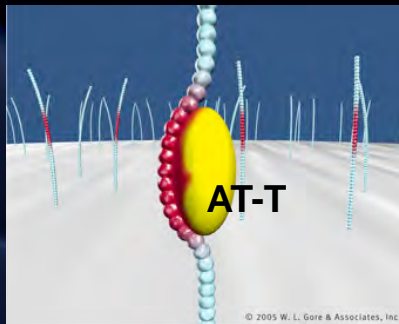
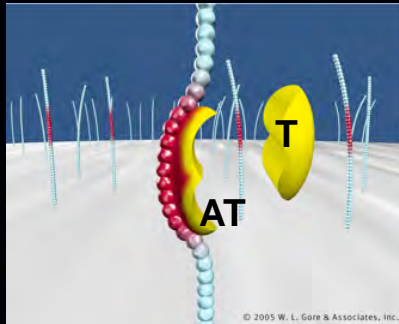
ePTFE fibril

Heparin molecules are bonded via **end-point linkage** mechanism to the surface of the endoprosthesis while retaining heparin's anticoagulant activity.



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Mechanism of Action



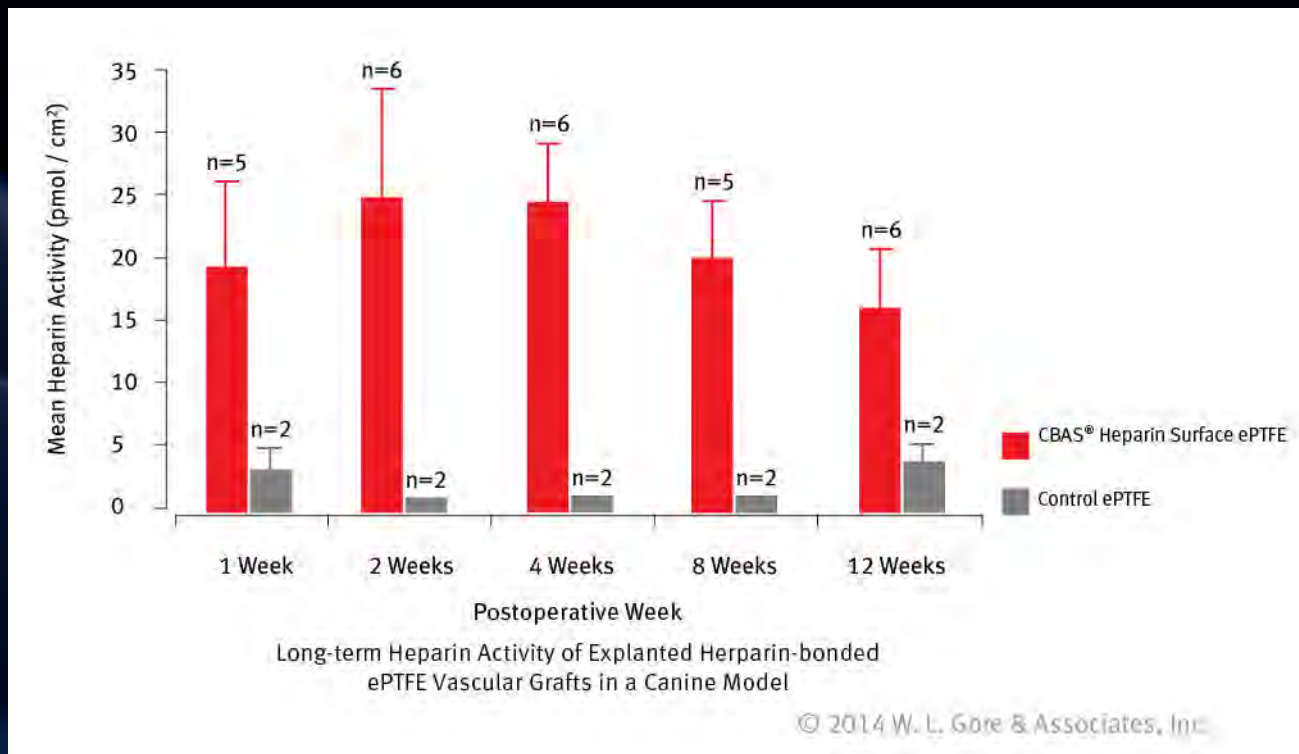
- Heparin molecules are bonded to the endoprosthesis surface.
- Bioactive site of the heparin molecule binds to antithrombin (AT).
- Antithrombin (AT) binds to thrombin (T) – a neutral AT-T complex is formed.
- Thrombin loses its ability to catalyze the conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin.
- Neutral AT-T complex detaches from the heparin molecule.
- Heparin bioactive site becomes available to again bind antithrombin.



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Sustained Heparin-bonded Bioactivity¹

- Anchored to the endoprosthesis surface
- Bonded heparin does not elute (*data on file*)
- Intended to provide sustained thromboresistance



¹ See references on slides 47-51.

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Acute Thromboresistance

- Illustration of thromboresistant characteristics exhibited by the CBAS[®] Heparin Surface



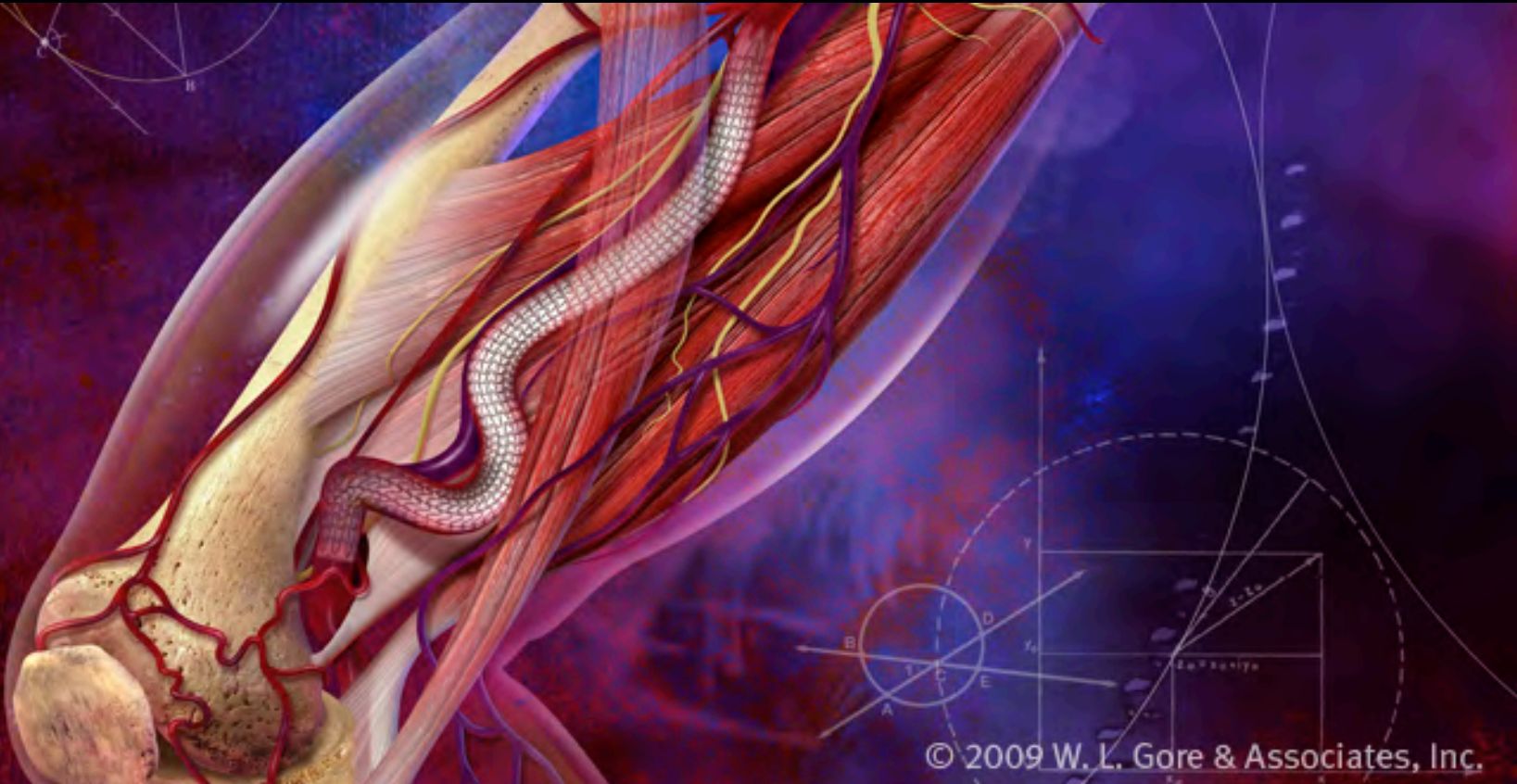
GORE[®] VIABAHN[®] Endoprosthesis
with PROPATEN Bioactive Surface



Control Endoprosthesis

The bioactive luminal surface of a 5 mm diameter GORE[®] VIABAHN[®] Endoprosthesis with PROPATEN Bioactive Surface appears free of thrombus after two hours in an *in vitro* blood loop model. The non-bioactive luminal surface of a control endoprosthesis (5 mm diameter) appears covered with thrombus after 90 minutes in the same blood loop model. *(data on file)*

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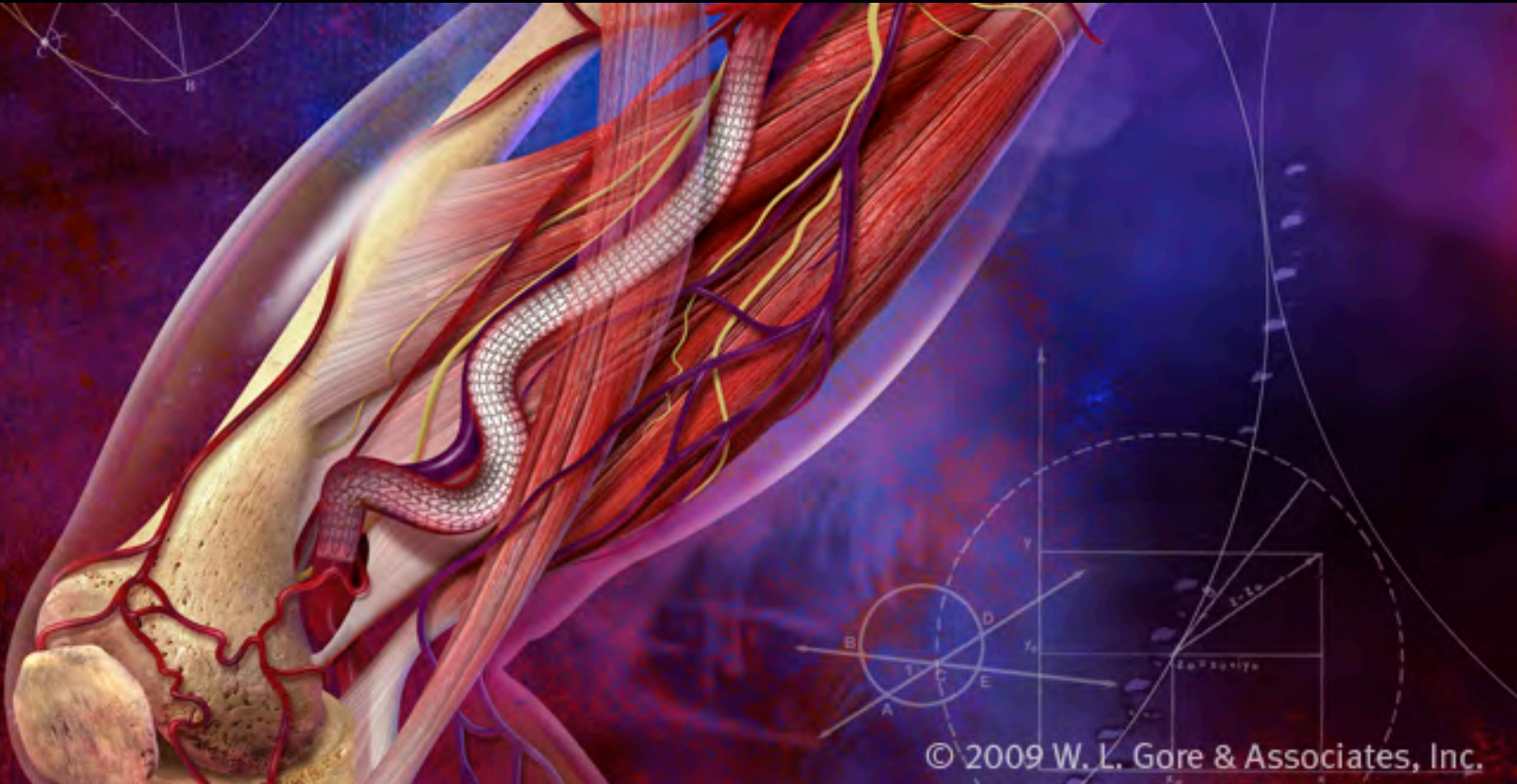


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Image Materials

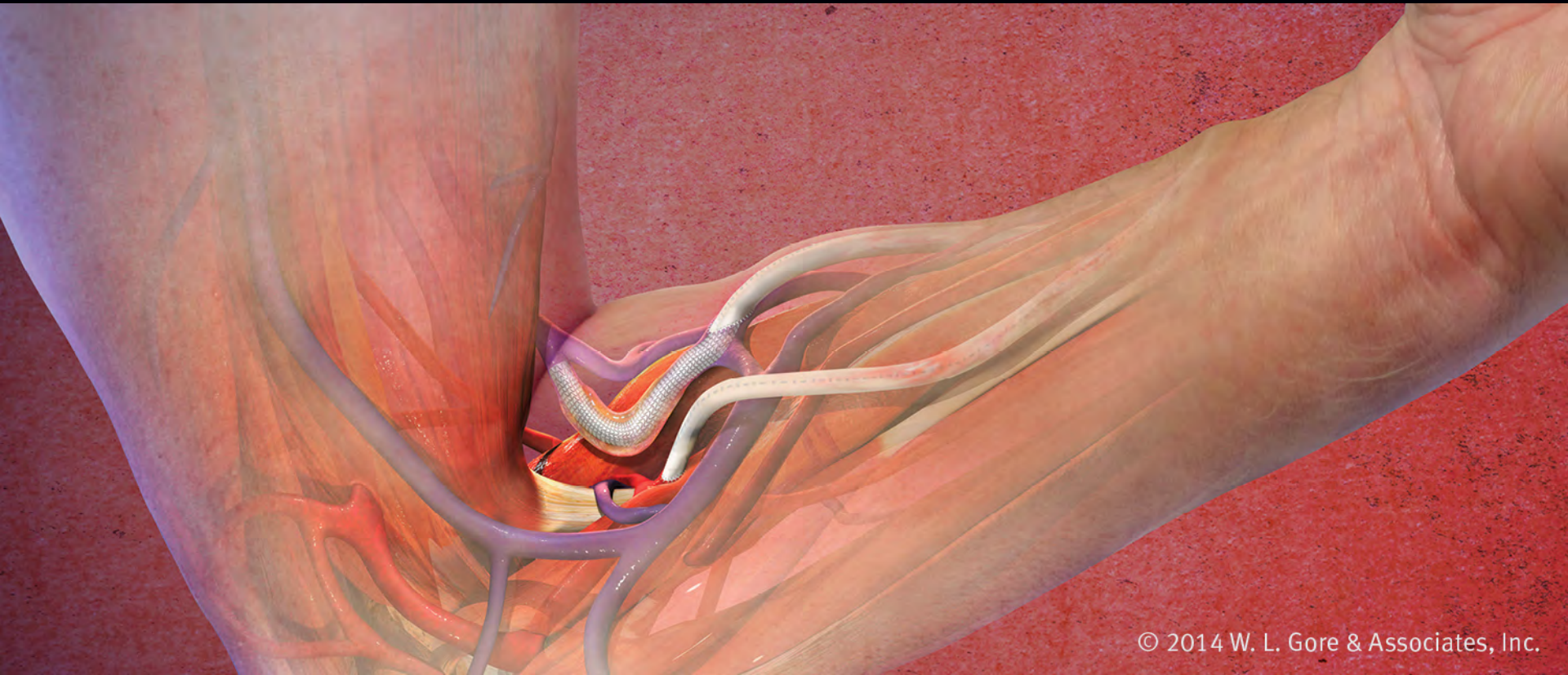


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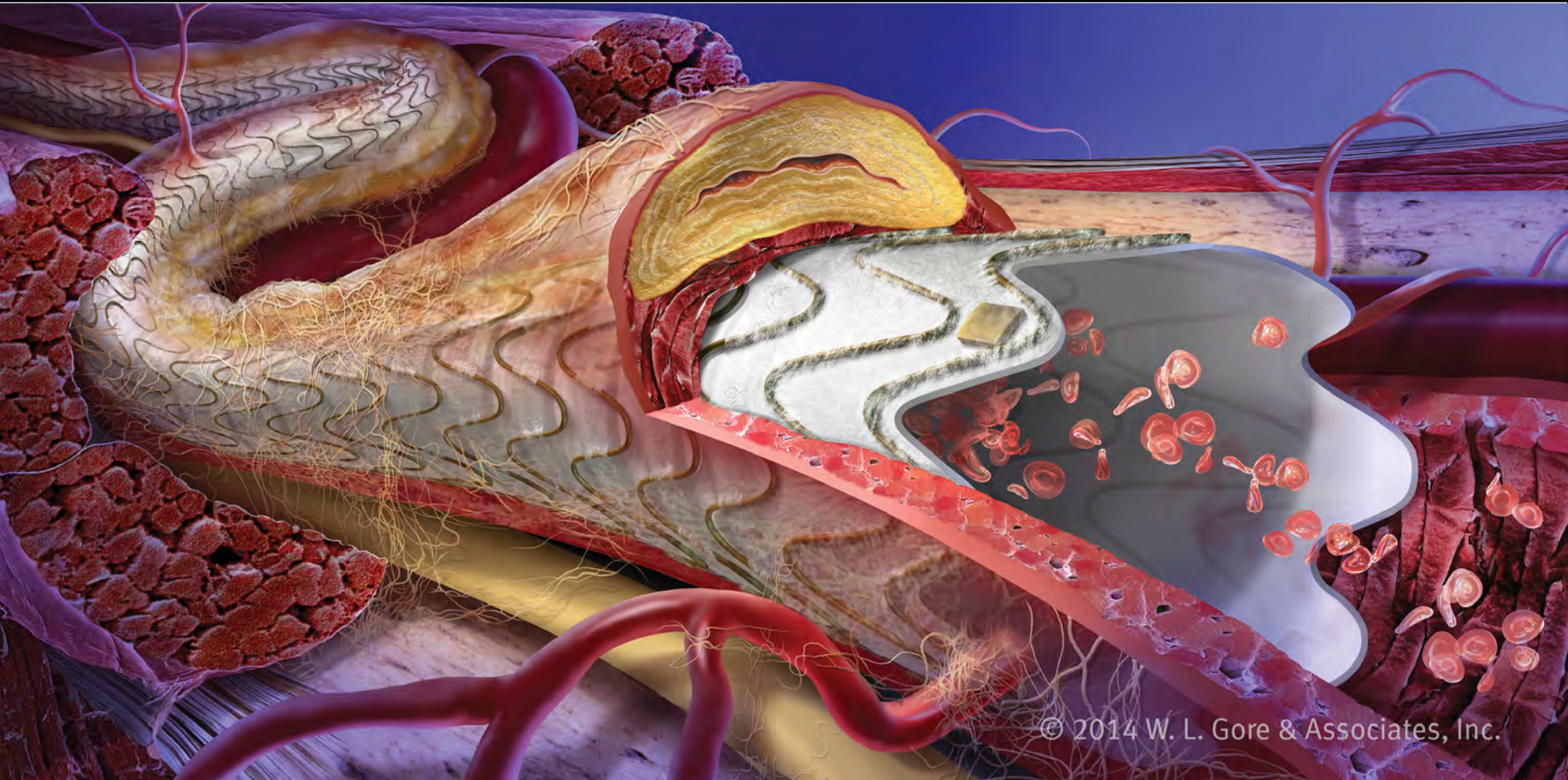
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Image Materials



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Image Materials

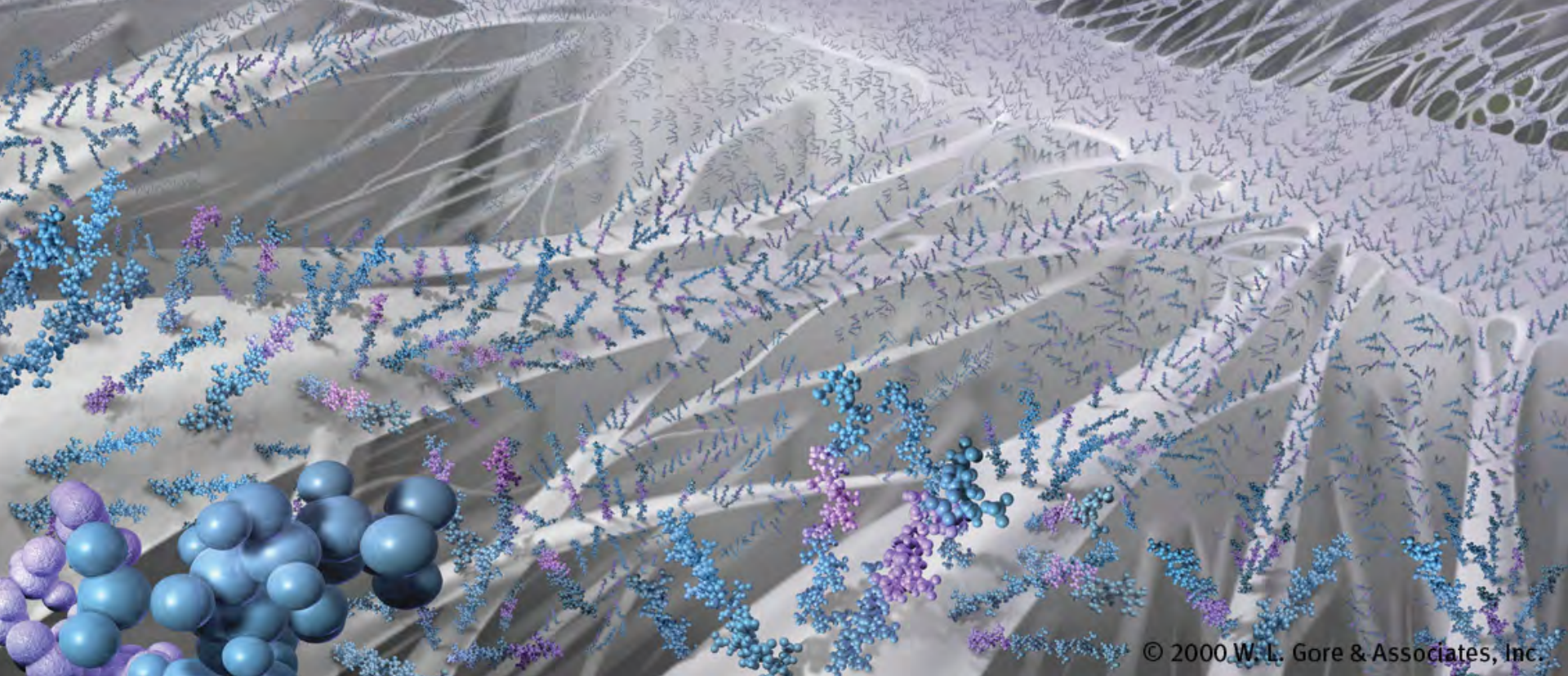


Product with radiopaque markers planned for European availability in 2016.



Product with radiopaque markers planned for European availability in 2016.





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