

The logo for LINC (Lichtentherapie in Kombination) features the word "LINC" in white, uppercase letters. The letters are positioned over a stylized graphic of three curved, overlapping brushstrokes in dark blue, red, and yellow. The background of the slide is a light blue gradient with a large, faint, light blue brushstroke graphic that curves across the upper left and middle sections.

LINC

# Patency Rates and Clinical Results of the SINUS-OBLIQUUS<sup>®</sup> Venous Stent

Data from the Arnsberg Venous Registry

**Michael K. W. Lichtenberg MD, FESC**

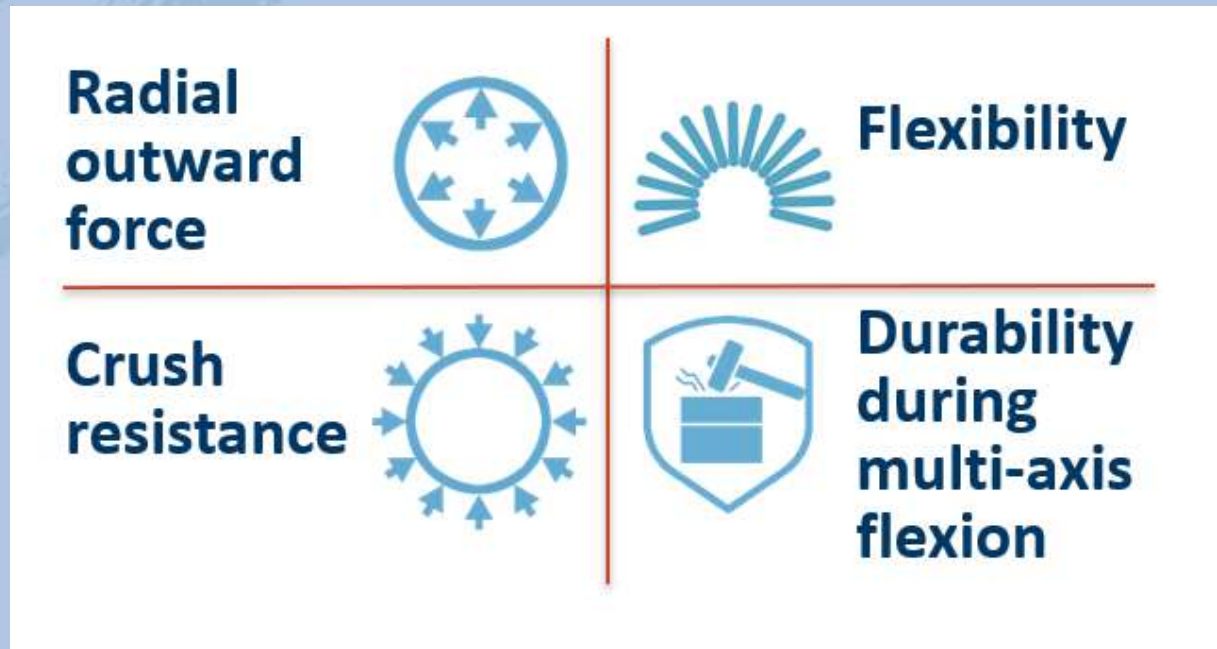
Arnsberg, Germany

# Conflict of Interest Disclosure

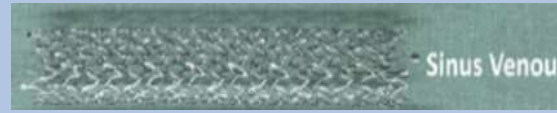
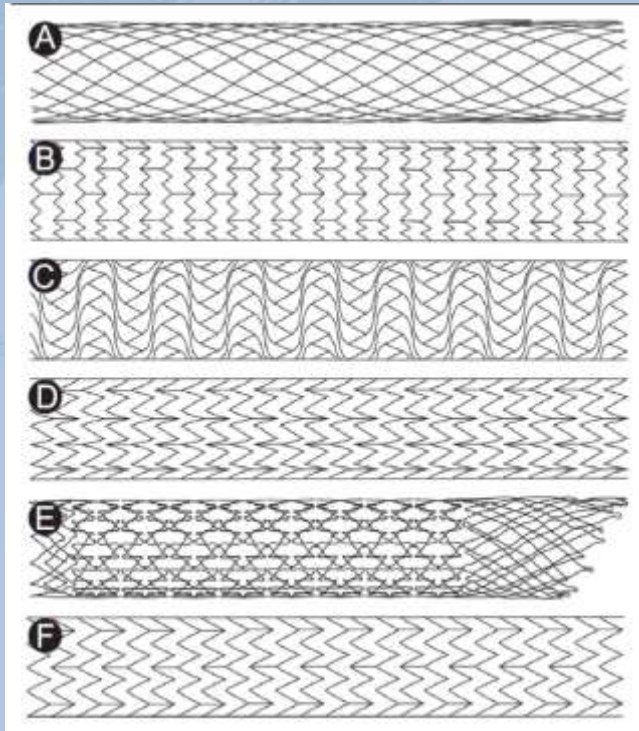
**Within the past 12 months, I or my spouse/partner have had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below.**

1. Honoraria for lectures: CR Bard, Veniti, AB Medica, Volcano, Optimed GmbH, Straub Medical, Terumo, Biotronik, Veryan
2. Honoraria for advisory board activities: Veniti, Optimed GmbH, Straub Medical, Biotronik, Veryan, Boston Scientific
3. Participation in clinical trials: Biotronik, CR Bard, Veryan, Straub Medical, Veniti, TVA Medical, Boston Scientific, LimFlow
4. Research funding: Biotronik, Boston Scientific, Veryan, Veniti, AB Medica

# Critical venous stent design considerations are



# Different stent types



Crush  
resistance

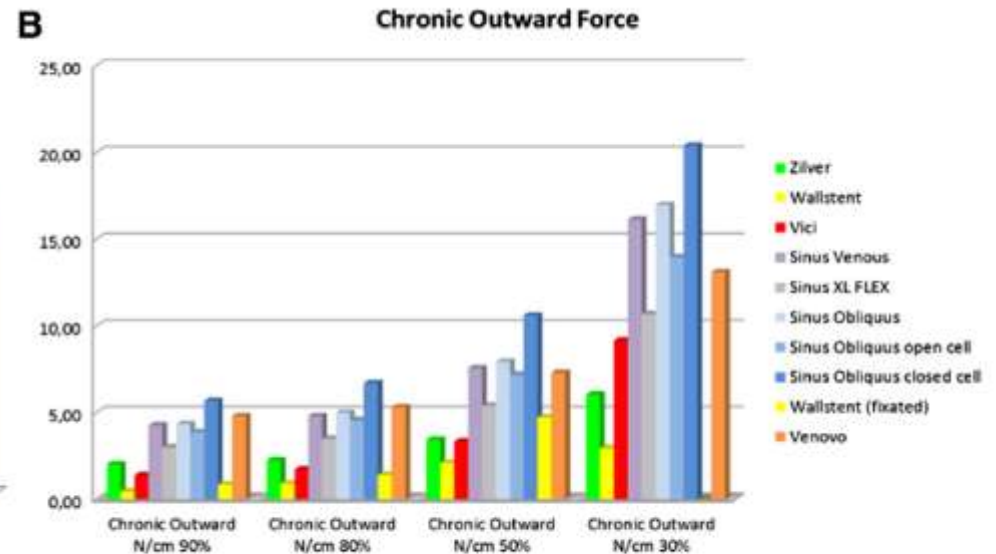
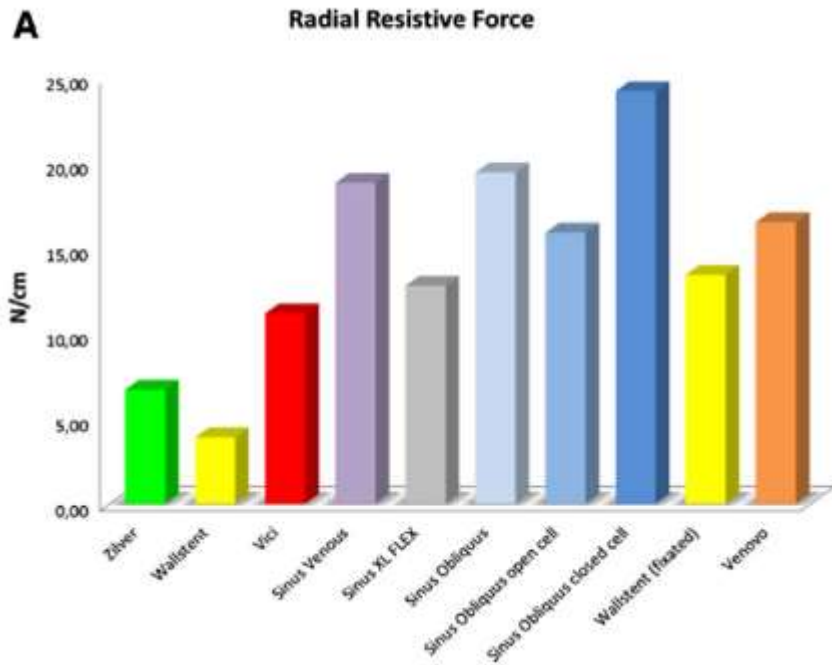
Radial  
resistive  
Force

Flexibility

LABORATORY INVESTIGATION

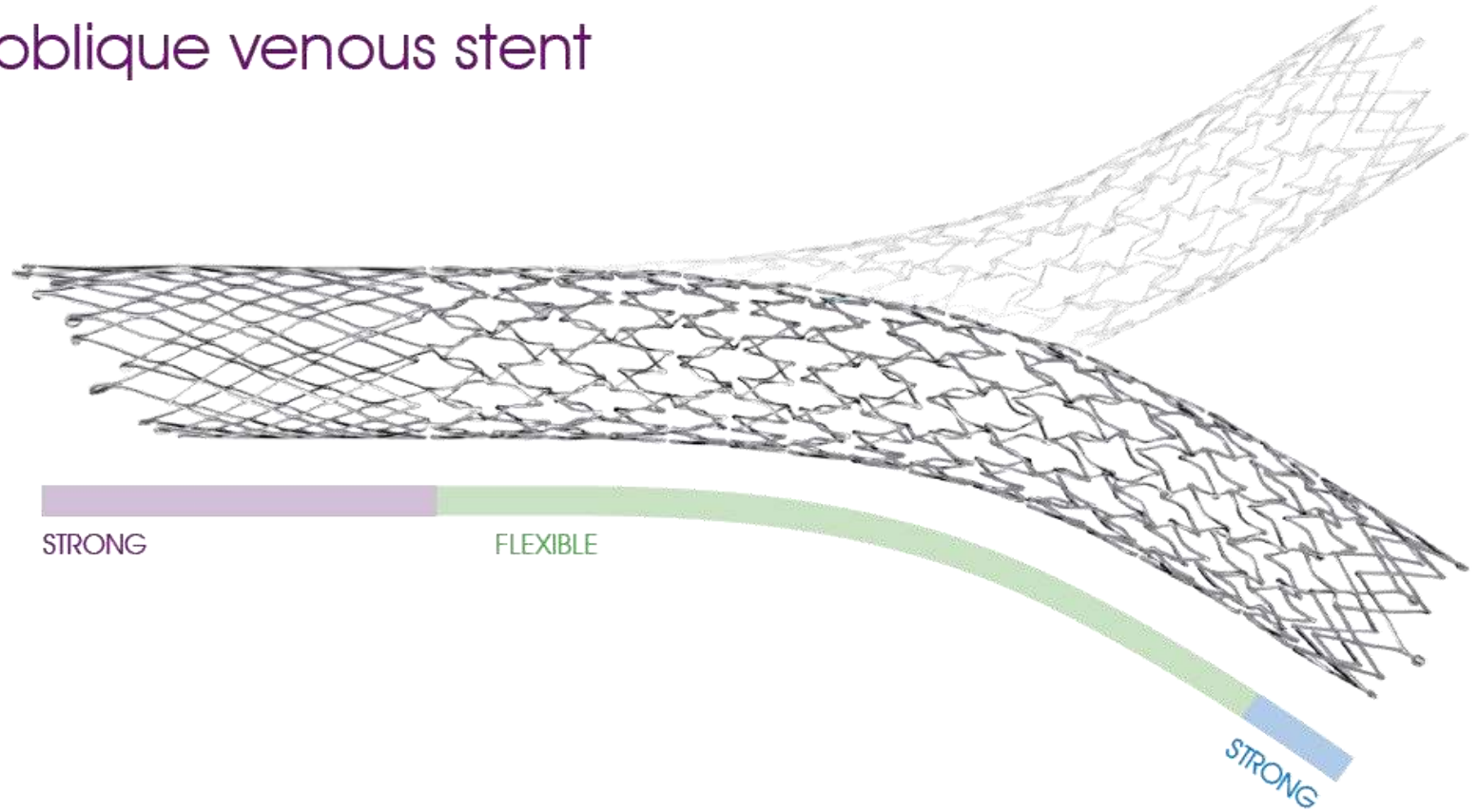
## Physical Properties of Venous Stents: An Experimental Comparison

Darius Dabir<sup>1</sup> · Andreas Feisst<sup>1</sup> · Daniel Thomas<sup>1</sup> · Julian A. Luetkens<sup>1</sup> · Carsten Meyer<sup>1</sup> · Ana Kardulovic<sup>2</sup> · Matthias Menne<sup>2</sup> · Ulrich Steinseifer<sup>2</sup> · Hans H. Schild<sup>1</sup> · Daniel L. R. Kuetting<sup>1</sup>



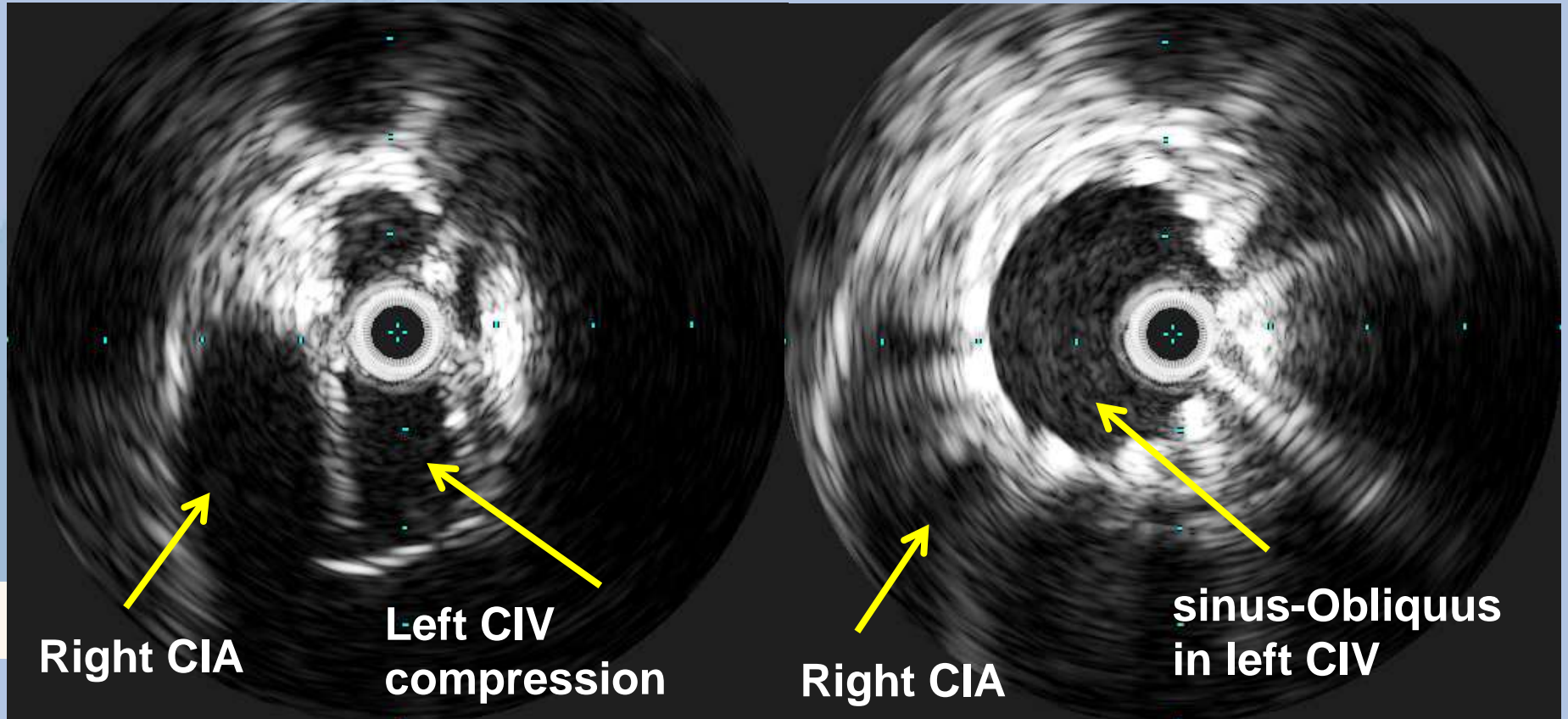
# sinus-Obliquus

the first oblique venous stent





# sinus-Obliquus



# 47 y, female, descending iliofemoral DVT 2008, C6



Pain	3
VV	2
Edema	2
Pigmentation	3
Inflammation	3
Induration	3
Ulcers	1
Size	3
Duration	3
Compression	3
VCSS	26
CEAP	6





RA



PL

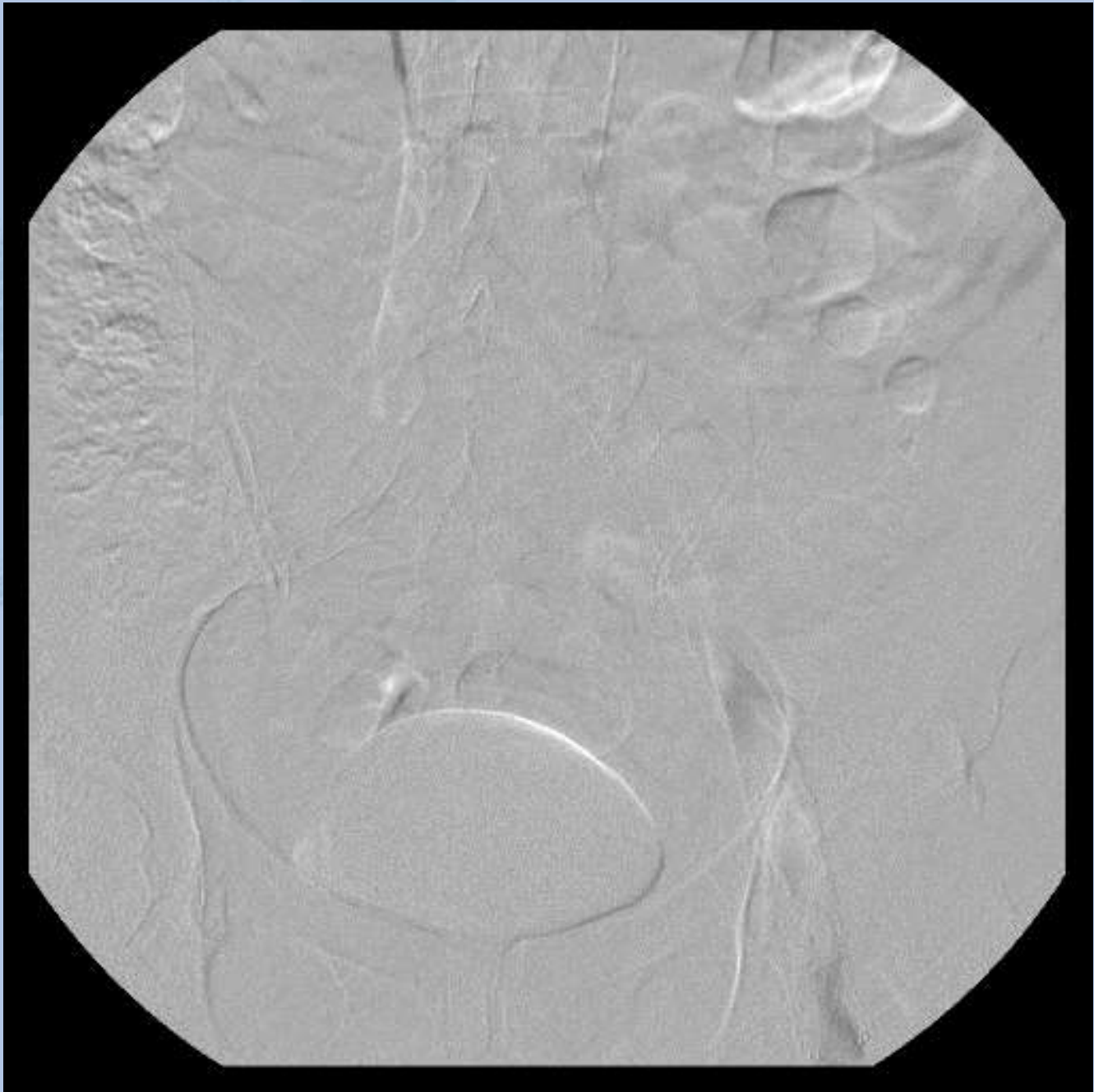
FOV  
LAO  
CRA  
L

40 cm  
19 Grd  
0 Grd  
90 deg

incathlab



Klinikum Arnsberg  
Karolinen-Hospital



# FU 7 months later



Pain	0
VV	1
Edema	0
Pigmentation	1
Inflammation	0
Induration	1
Ulcer	0
Size	0
Duration	0
Compression	2
VCSS	5
CEAP	5

# Arnsberg Venous Registry

## 48 patients in the Sinus obliquus cohort analysis


The aim of this retrospective study is to assess the performance and safety of the SINUS-OBLIQUUS Stent System in a single centre population of patients representative of a real-world situation. Data were collected relating to the performance and safety of the SINUS-OBLIQUUS stent from the index procedure through 12 months post-procedure. All procedures for patient preparation and follow-up, including medication and vascular access, were according to Angiology departmental standard of care.

Primary Endpoints	Freedom from clinically-driven target lesion revascularization (CDTLR) through 36 months
Secondary Endpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Primary patency at 6 months</li><li>• Secondary patency at 6 and 12 months</li><li>• MAE at 6 and 12 months</li><li>• Compare pain rating scale scores and venous clinical severity scores (VCSS, CEAP) between baseline and 6 and 12 months post-index procedure.</li></ul>

Study is sponsored by German Venous Center Arnsberg

# Clinical Assessment

<http://www.veinforum.org/uploadDocs/1/Revised-VCSS---June-2010.pdf>

	LEFT						RIGHT					
	Initial	Pre-Op	3-4 Days	3-4 Weeks	3-4 Months	1 Year	Initial	Pre-Op	3-4 Days	3-4 Weeks	3-4 Months	1 Year
<b>NAME:</b>												
												
<i>DATE:</i>												
<i>CEAP (0-6)</i>												
Fatigue: (Y/N)												
<i>VCSS (0-3 Each)</i>												
Pain												
Varicose Vein												
Venous Edema												
Pigmentation												
Inflammation												
Induration												
Active Ulcers												
Ulceration Duration												
Active Ulcer Size												
Compressive Therapy												
<b>Total</b>												
<i>Complications:</i> Blank (none) to 3 (severe)												
Hyperpigmentation												
Phlebitis												
Paresthesia												
Erythema												
Echymosis												
Infection												
Thermal Injury												
Other												
Patient Satisfaction: (None/Partly/Very)												
Varicose Veins: (None/Residual/New/Recur)												
Outcome: (Not successful/Successful/N/A)												

# Demographics/Medical History

Demographics/ Comorbidity	No. (%)
Age	57 (19-89)
Male	18 (38%)
Female	30 (62%)
<b>Post-thrombotic</b>	<b>22 (46%)</b>
<b>Non-thrombotic</b>	<b>26 (54%)</b>
Prev. PE	6 (13%)
Prev. DVT	22 (46%)
Renal Disease (GFR < 50 ml/min)	3 (6%)
Cancer	1 (2%)
Diabetes	4 (8%)
Smoker	10 (21%)

CEAP Score, prior stent	No. (%)
1	0 (0%)
2	1 (2%)
3	27 (56%)
4	13 (27%)
5	5 (10%)
6	2 (4%)
Signs/Symptoms prior stent	No. (%)
Pain (incl. venous claudication)	39 (81%)
Varicose Veins	32 (66%)
Edema	29 (60%)
Pigment Changes	20 (42%)
Ulcers	10 (21%)
Use Compression Stockings	39 (81%)

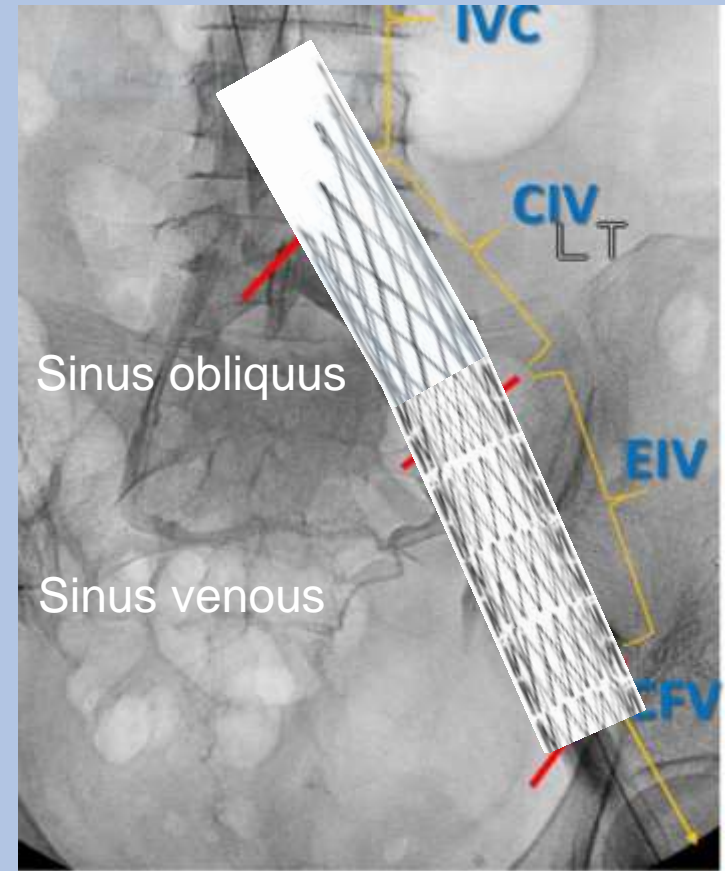
**41% ≥ CEAP C4**



# Target Lesion Location

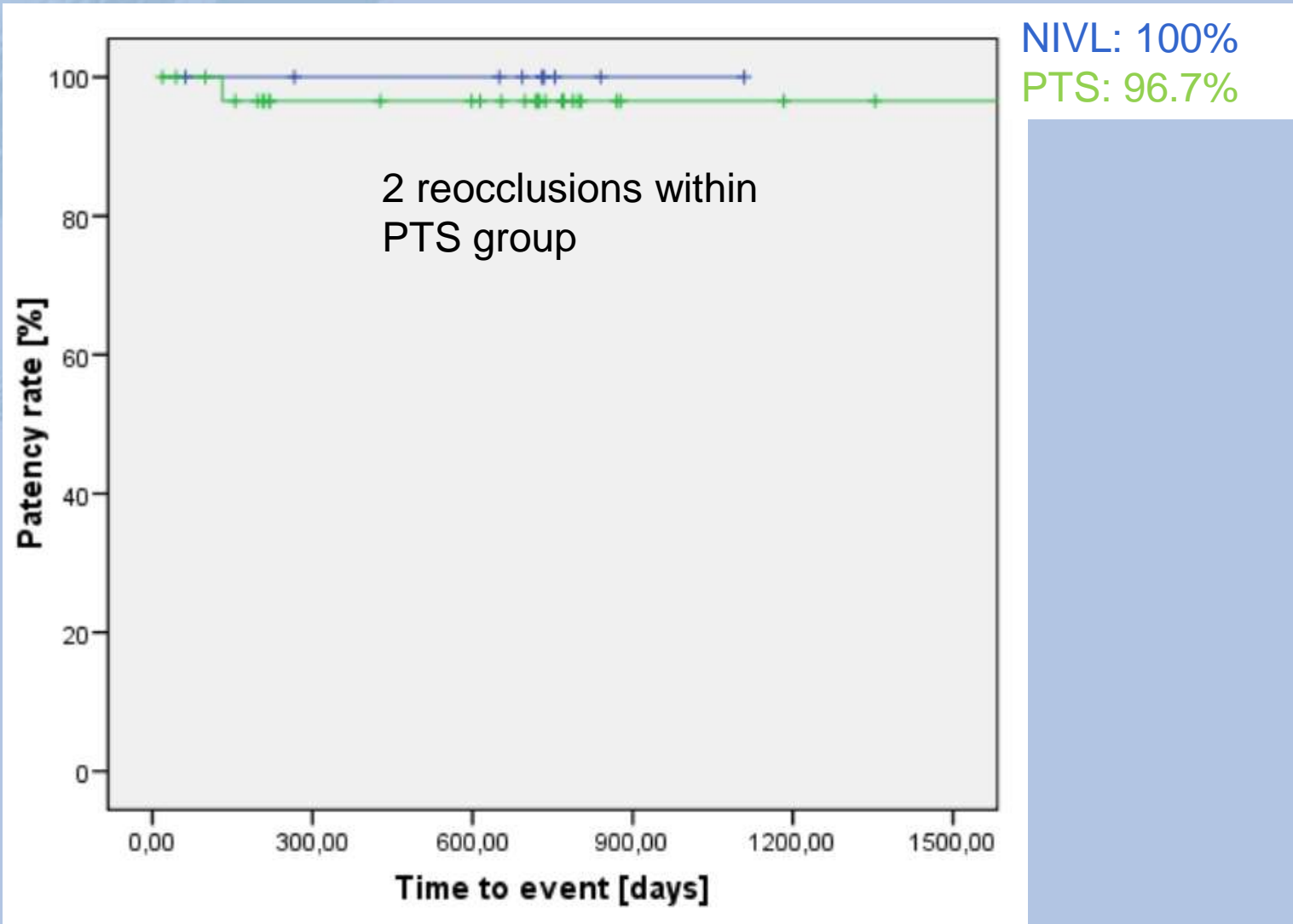
Target Limb	N=48 (100 %)
Left	43 (90%)
Right	5 (10%)

<b>Left</b>	<b>43 (90%)</b>
CIV	22 (51%)
CIV + EIV	16 (37%)
CIV + EIV + CFV	5 (12%)
<b>Right</b>	<b>5 (10%)</b>
CIV	5 (100%)

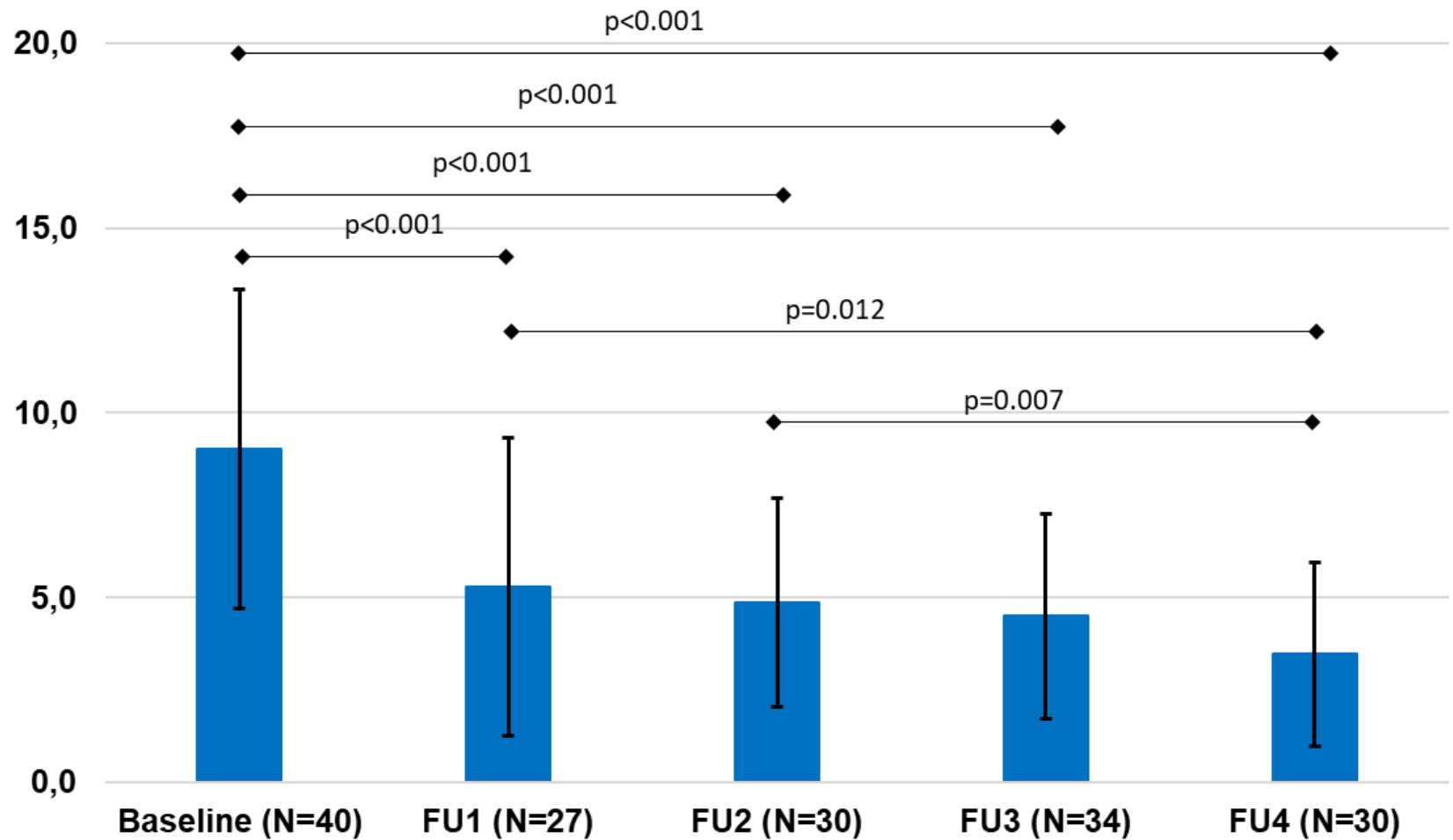


# Patency Analysis

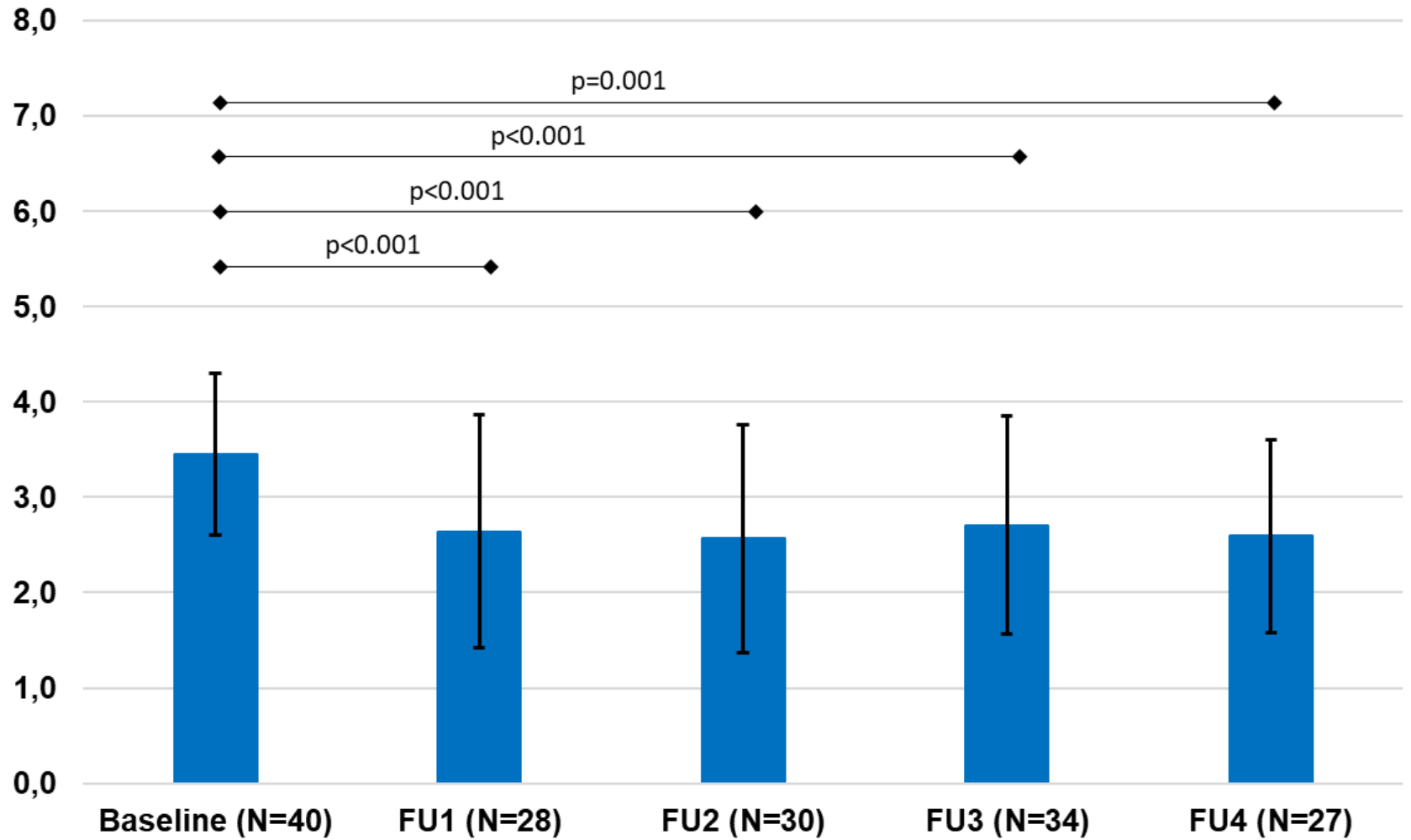
(restenosis > 50% by duplex)



### Mean VCSS score ( $\pm$ SD)



### Mean CEAP score ( $\pm$ SD)



# Registered Complications

Adverse Event	No. (%)
Access-site complications	2/48 (4%)
Hematoma	1/48 (2%)
Infection	1/48 (2%) After AV fistula
Stent early reocclusion (within 3 days)	1 (2%)
Stent migration	0 (0%)
Clinical sig. pulmonary embolism	0 (0%)
Venous rupture	0 (0%)
Blood transfusion	1/48 (2%)

# Conclusions

- 24 months long term efficacy data in the Arnsberg Sinus obliquus registry are very promising:

	<u>NIVL</u>	<u>PTS</u>
Primary patency:	100%	96.7%

- Safety data raise no concerns
- Patients feel substantially better
  - VCSS dropped from 9.0 to 3.4 , CEAP from 3.45 to 2.59 after 24 months
  - Especially improvement of venous claudication and ulceration (8/10)
- Venous anatomy and disease require dedicated venous stents



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