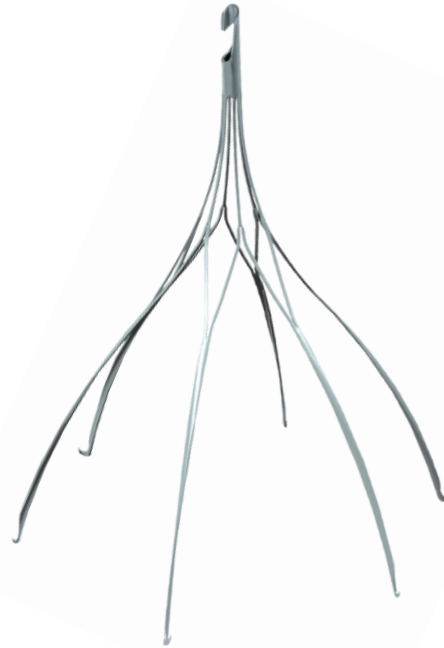


Option™ ELITE

Retrievable Vena Cava Filter



ARGON

MEDICAL DEVICES

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Option™ is a trademark of Argon Medical Devices, Inc.
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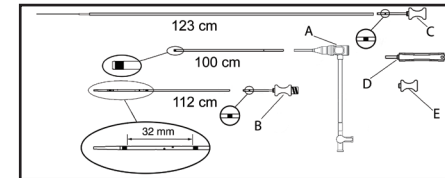
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MEDICAL DEVICES

Option™ ELITE Vena Cava Filter

Instructions For Use
Catheter Sheath Introducer
5 Fr. ID (6.5 Fr. OD) / 100cm length

Figure 1: Option™ ELITE Filter System



Kit Contents

- A. Catheter Sheath Introducer
- B. Angiographic Vessel Dilator
- C. Pusher with Deployment Marker
- D. Option™ ELITE Filter in Cartridge
- E. Sheath Cap

Sterile. Sterilized with ethylene oxide gas. Nonpyrogenic. Radiopaque. For single use only. Do not autoclave.

Caution: Federal (USA) law restricts this device to sale by, or on the order of, a physician.

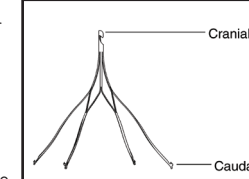
I. Device Description

The Option™ ELITE Vena Cava Filter is designed for the prevention of recurrent pulmonary embolism via percutaneous delivery in the inferior vena cava (IVC).

The Option™ ELITE Vena Cava Filter 100cm System is designed for IVC filter insertion, delivery, deployment and placement via the popliteal and antecubital approach.

The self-centering Option™ ELITE Filter is laser cut from nickel – titanium alloy (Nitinol) tubing. The Option™ ELITE Filter (Figure 2) consists of shape memory Nitinol struts emanating from a central location and is designed for optimal clot capture. Retention anchors (retention hooks) are located at the caudal portion of the filter. These anchors are intended for filter fixation to the vessel wall. The Option™ ELITE Filter is intended to be used in caval diameters up to 30mm. A retrieval hook is centrally located at the cranial extremity.

Figure 2: Option™ ELITE Filter



The constrained Option™ ELITE Filter is flexible and expands to the internal diameter of the IVC upon deployment. The Option™ ELITE Filter imparts an outward radial force on the luminal surface of the vena cava to ensure proper positioning and stability. The Option™ ELITE Filter is designed to prevent pulmonary embolism while maintaining caval patency through central filtration.

The introduction kit is comprised of a filter housed in a filter cartridge, Catheter Sheath Introducer (5F ID), Angiographic Vessel Dilator with an open end, (Figure 3) and a Pusher with deployment marker (Figure 4).

The Angiographic Vessel Dilator has side holes and 2 radiopaque markers, separated by 32mm (between the marker bands), that provide linear measurement of the inferior vena cava and assists in angiographic visualization when radiopaque contrast is delivered. The pusher advances the filter through the Catheter Sheath Introducer up to the deployment marker, and is then used to fix the filter in place during uncovering. The location of the distal end of the Catheter Sheath Introducer can be controlled by rotating the entire device to position the Catheter Sheath Introducer in the center of the vena cava.

The Filter Cartridge houses the Option™ ELITE Filter. The body of the Cartridge has text and colored arrows printed on it that identify assembly orientation, femoral is printed in green (Figure 5A) and jugular is printed in blue (Figure 5B). The arrow of the desired access site will point into the Catheter Sheath Introducer hub. The Angiographic Vessel Dilator is designed to provide angiographic visualization and linear measurement of the vasculature when used in conjunction with the delivery of radiopaque contrast media to the vena cava.

Figure 3: Angiographic Vessel Dilator Tip

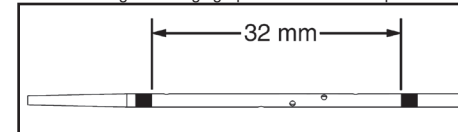


Figure 4: Pusher with Deployment Marker

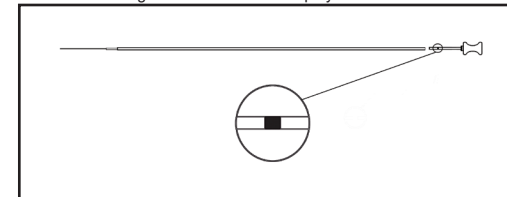


Figure 5A: Popliteal Approach Cartridge Orientation

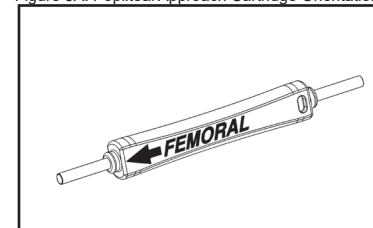
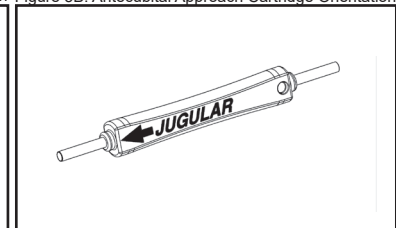


Figure 5B: Antecubital Approach Cartridge Orientation



II. Indications For Use

The Option™ ELITE Filter is indicated for the prevention of recurrent pulmonary embolism (PE) via percutaneous placement in the inferior vena cava (IVC) in the following conditions:

- Patients with acute proximal DVT of the leg and a contraindication to anticoagulation.
- Patients with acute PE and a contraindication to anticoagulation.

The Option™ ELITE Filter should be removed according to the instructions supplied in the Section IX, entitled "Optional Procedure for Filter Retrieval" in patients who no longer require a filter. Retrieval of the filter can only be performed by the jugular approach.

The Angiographic Vessel Dilator is designed to provide angiographic visualization and linear measurement of the vasculature when used in conjunction with the delivery of radiopaque contrast media to the vena cava.

III. Contraindications

The Option™ ELITE Filter should not be implanted if any of the following conditions are present:

1. Patient has an inferior vena cava diameter larger than 32mm.
2. Patient is at risk for septic embolism.
3. Patient has confirmed bacteremia.
4. Patient has a known hypersensitivity to nickel or titanium alloys.
5. Pregnant patient when radiation from fluoroscopic imaging may endanger the fetus. Risks and benefits should be carefully assessed.
6. The jugular orientation should not be used for the popliteal approach and the femoral orientation should not be used for the antecubital approach. Only use the proper orientation for the cartridge for the intended approach. Use of the incorrect cartridge orientation for either approach may result in upside-down deployment that may cause severe adverse events in patients.

There are no known contraindications for use of the Angiographic Vessel Dilator.

IV. Warnings:

Contents supplied STERILE using an ethylene oxide (EO) process. Do not use if sterile barrier is damaged.

- For single product and patient use only. Do not reuse, reprocess or re-sterilize. Reuse, reprocessing or re-sterilization may compromise the structural integrity of the device and/or lead to device failure, which in turn may result in patient injury, illness or death. Reuse, reprocessing or re-sterilization may also create a risk of contamination of the device and/or cause patient infection or cross-infection, including, but not limited to, the transmission of infectious disease(s) from one patient to another. Contamination of the device may lead to injury, illness or death of the patient. Accordingly, the Manufacturer or its Distributors will not be responsible for any direct or consequential damages or expenses resulting from reuse, reprocessing or re-sterilization of any of the components in the Option™ ELITE Filter introduction kit.
- Non-clinical testing has demonstrated that the Option™ ELITE Filter is MR Conditional. A patient with the Option™ ELITE Filter can be safely scanned immediately after placement under the following conditions:
 - Static magnetic field of 3 Tesla or less
 - Spatial gradient magnetic field of 720 Gauss/cm or less
 - Maximum whole body averaged specific absorption rate (SAR) of 3.0 W/kg for 15min of scanning

In non-clinical testing, the Option™ ELITE Filter produced a temperature rise of less than or equal to 1.7°C at a maximum whole body averaged specific absorption rate (SAR) of 3.0 W/kg for 15 minutes of MR scanning in a 3.0 Tesla General Electric Healthcare MR scanner. The SAR calculated using calorimetry was 2.8 W/kg. MR image quality may be compromised if the area of interest is in the exact same area or relatively close to the position of the Option™ ELITE Filter. Therefore, it may be necessary to optimize MR imaging parameters to compensate for the presence of this metallic implant.

- When injecting contrast medium through the Angiographic Vessel Dilator, do not exceed the maximum pressure rating of 800 psi.
- After filter implantation, any catheterization procedure requiring passage of a device through the filter may be impeded.
- The Option™ ELITE Filter is supplied loaded in a cartridge indicating the appropriate orientation for popliteal and antecubital approaches. Never reload a fully ejected filter into the Cartridge as this could affect its shape and function and could result in incorrect filter orientation for the selected access site. Never reload a (partially) ejected filter into the cartridge as this could affect its shape and function. Accordingly, the Manufacturer or its Distributors will not be responsible for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from replacement of the Option™ ELITE Filter in the cartridge.
- The Option™ ELITE Filter should only be used by physicians who are trained in diagnostic and percutaneous interventional techniques, such as placement of vena cava filters. Accordingly, the Manufacturer or its Distributors will not be responsible for any direct or consequential damages or expenses resulting from use by untrained personnel.
- Persons with allergic reactions to nickel-titanium alloys (Nitinol) may suffer an allergic response to this implant.
- Never advance the guidewire, introducer sheath/dilator or deploy the filter without fluoroscopic guidance.
- If large thrombus is observed at the initial delivery site, attempt filter delivery through an alternative site. A small thrombus may be bypassed with the guidewire and introducer.
- Never redeploy a malpositioned or retrieved filter.
- Once the Option™ ELITE Filter is advanced into the sheath, do not retract then re-advance the Pusher, which may cause premature deployment of the filter.
- Once the Pusher deployment marker enters the metal tube of the Filter Cartridge, the filter must be fully deployed and it cannot be re-sheathed.
- In patients with acute PE or acute proximal DVT of the leg, and an IVC filter inserted as an alternative to anticoagulation, a conventional course of anticoagulant therapy should be started if the risk of bleeding resolve.
- Where practicable, the IVC filter should be removed if a conventional course of anticoagulant therapy can be started, or if the underlying proximal DVT of the leg or PE is resolved.
- The Option™ ELITE Vena Cava Filter 100cm System is intended for a popliteal and antecubital approach. The jugular orientation should not be used for the popliteal approach and the femoral orientation should not be used for the antecubital approach.

For Optional Filter Retrieval:

- Excessive force should not be used to retrieve the filter.
- Retrieval of the filter should not be attempted if thrombus is present in the filter, IVC or deep veins.
- Retrieval of the filter is possible only from the jugular approach. Before attempting retrieval of the filter from the jugular access site, verify that the filter retrieval hook is oriented in a cephalad direction – i.e. pointed toward the jugular access site. The retrieval hook at the cephalad end of the filter is the location for endovascular snare engagement.
- Retrieval of the filter should only be performed by physicians who are trained in percutaneous interventional techniques.
- Never redeploy a retrieved Filter.
- Please refer to Section IX labeled "Optional Procedure for Filter Retrieval".

V. Precautions

- Physicians should be properly trained prior to using the Option™ ELITE Vena Cava Filter.
- Store in a cool, dark, dry place.
- Do not use if package is open or damaged.
- Use prior to "Use By" date.
- Do not autoclave or resterilize.
- Do not continue to use any component damaged during the procedure.
- If strong resistance is met during any stage of the procedure, discontinue the procedure and determine the cause before proceeding.

- The Option™ELITE Filter has been tested and qualified with the accompanying or recommended accessories. The use of any other accessory could result in complications and/or an unsuccessful procedure.
- Anatomical variances may complicate Filter insertion and deployment. Careful attention to these Instructions for Use can shorten insertion time and reduce the likelihood of difficulties.
- Spinal deformations: It is important to exercise care when contemplating implantation in patients with significant kyphoscoliotic spinal deformations because the inferior vena cava may follow the general course of such anatomic deformations.

VI. Potential Complications

Procedures requiring percutaneous interventional techniques should not be attempted by physicians unfamiliar with the possible complications. Complications may occur at any time during the implantation, indwelling period, or at the time of or following filter retrieval. Possible complications may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Vena cava or other vessel injury or damage, including rupture or dissection, possibly requiring surgical repair or intervention
- Injury or damage to organs adjacent to vena cava, possibly requiring surgical repair or intervention
- Vena cava stenosis or occlusion
- Incorrect positioning or orientation of the filter
- Filter migration/movement
- Extravasation of contrast media
- Vasospasm or decreased/impaired blood flow
- Bleeding or hemorrhagic complications that require transfusion or medical intervention (e.g., IV fluids, medication)
- Thromboembolic events, including DVT, acute or recurrent pulmonary embolism or air embolism, possibly causing end organ infarction/damage/failure
- Infection, possibly requiring medical or surgical intervention (e.g. antibiotics or incision and drainage)
- Respiratory insufficiency or failure
- Cardiac arrhythmia
- Myocardial infarction or coronary ischemia
- Cerebrovascular accident or other neurologic event
- Renal insufficiency or failure
- Reaction to contrast media/ medication
- Hematoma, possibly requiring medical intervention or surgical revision
- Other vascular access site injury, including, bruising, AV fistula, or pseudoaneurysm
- Neurological deficit associated with vascular access, possibly requiring nerve intervention or neurology consultation
- Device breakage or failure or inability to retrieve implanted device as described in IFU, possibly requiring another intervention or treatment modality to complete procedure
- Death

These events may be serious in nature, and may require hospitalization or intervention to address the condition.

VII. Recommended Percutaneous Procedure for Filter Implantation

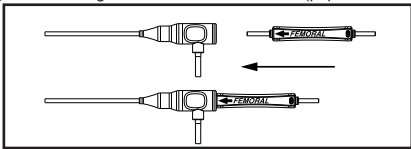
Pre-implant cavography is required:

- To confirm the patency and visualize the anatomy of the vena cava.
 - To mark the level of the renal veins.
 - To locate the highest level of any thrombus which may be present.
 - To determine the desired level for filter deployment and to mark the position with respect to the vertebral bodies.
 - To confirm that the diameter of the vena cava (AP projection) at the site where the filter is to be deployed is less than or equal to the maximum authorized diameter (refer to section I Device Description).
1. Select a suitable venous access site, on either the right or left side, depending upon the patient's size or anatomy, operator's preference or location of venous thrombosis.
 2. Prep, drape and anesthetize the skin puncture site in standard fashion.
 3. Remove the components of the introduction kit from the package using sterile technique.
 4. Wet the operator-selected guidewire (max .038") with sterile heparanized saline or suitable isotonic solution. **Note: Guidewire is not included in Option™ELITE Filter Introduction Set. Follow the guidewire manufacturer's Instructions for Use. Use a guidewire with a minimum length of 260cm.**
 5. Flush the Catheter Sheath Introducer and Angiographic Vessel Dilator with heparanized saline or suitable isotonic solution.
 6. Close the side-port after flushing by rotating the stopcock.
 7. Insert the Angiographic Vessel Dilator through the Catheter Sheath Introducer, snapping it into place at the hub. Flush with heparanized saline or suitable isotonic solution.
 8. Puncture the access site using the Seldinger technique.
 9. Holding the needle in place, insert the guidewire through the needle and into the vessel. Gently advance the guidewire to the desired location. **Caution: Do not withdraw a PTFE-coated guidewire through a metal cannula as this may damage the guidewire coating.**
 10. Holding the guidewire in place, remove the needle over the guidewire
 11. Advance the Catheter Sheath Introducer together with the dilator over the guidewire and into the IVC.
 12. Position the Catheter Sheath Introducers' radiopaque tip and the marker bands of the Angiographic Vessel Dilator in the inferior vena cava below the renal veins in preparation for an angiographic overview of the IVC.
 13. Remove the guidewire.
 14. Inject contrast media through the Angiographic Vessel Dilator to determine the diameter of the inferior vena cava at the intended implantation site below the lowest renal vein, using its marker bands as a reference. The distance between the two marker bands, inside edge to inside edge, is 32mm. **Caution: Do not use with Ethiodiol* or Lipiodol contrast media, or other such contrast media that incorporate the components of these agents. Caution: Do not exceed 800 psi when injecting.**
 15. Reintroduce the guidewire.
 16. Advance the Catheter Sheath Introducer tip to the desired location in the IVC.
 17. Detach and withdraw the Angiographic Vessel Dilator with the guidewire from the Catheter Sheath Introducer by unsnapping the snap-fit at the hub. **Caution: To avoid damage to the Catheter Sheath Introducer tip, do not withdraw the dilator until the Catheter Sheath Introducer tip is at the desired location in the IVC.**
 18. Aspirate from the sideport extension to remove any potential air.
 19. Determine which end of the cartridge (containing the filter) is to be placed into the hub of the Catheter Sheath Introducer. **Note: The selected access site will determine the cartridge insertion orientation. The orientation is identified on the body of the cartridge, femoral is green (used for popliteal approach) and jugular is blue (used for antecubital approach). The arrow of the desired access site will point into the Catheter Sheath Introducer hub.**

*Ethiodiol is a trademark of Guerbet S.A.

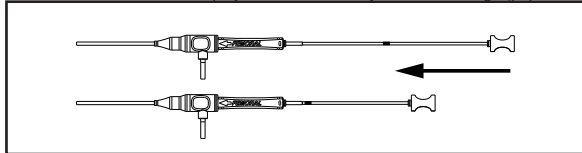
20. Place the appropriate end of the cartridge into the hub of the Catheter Sheath Introducer until a snap is achieved (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Cartridge Insertion Into Sheath Hub (popliteal shown)



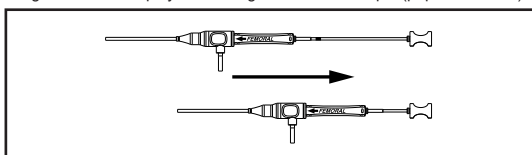
21. Insert the lead wire of the Pusher into the Cartridge. **Note: No resistance should occur while advancing the pusher wire through the cartridge. If resistance is felt, withdraw the pusher wire and and reinsert.**
22. Slowly advance the filter using the pusher until the leading edge of the delivery marker on the pusher is positioned just proximal to the end of the filter cartridge. **Note: Once the Option™ELITE Filter is advanced into the sheath, do not retract then re-advance the Pusher which may cause premature deployment of the filter. Note: The delivery marker indicates that the filter is at the distal tip of the Catheter Sheath Introducer but still fully contained within the sheath (Figure 7). Note: If filter advancement difficulties arise when using a tortuous vessel approach, stop filter advancement prior to the curve. Advance the sheath to negotiate the curve and then continue to advance the filter. Perform filter release (or deployment) under continuous fluoroscopy. Verify the intended filter location in the inferior vena cava is correct prior to releasing the filter from the Catheter Sheath Introducer.**

Figure 7: Advance Pusher Until Deployment Marker is Adjacent to Cartridge (popliteal shown)



- Note: Check both A/P and Lateral views under angiographic visualization for optimal placement.**
23. To deploy the Option™ELITE Filter, fix the Pusher in position, then pull the sheath back over the pusher to uncover the filter (Figure 8).
 24. Ensure that the Option™ELITE Filter is fully released and deployed.
 25. Carefully remove the Filter Cartridge along with the Pusher, ensuring that the pusher wire does not interfere with the deployed filter.

Figure 8: Filter Deployment Using Uncover Technique (popliteal shown)



26. Place the Sheath Cap on the Catheter Sheath Introducer.
27. Perform a control cavagram prior to terminating the procedure. Verify proper filter positioning.
28. Remove the Catheter Sheath Introducer by placing compression on the vessel above the puncture site, slowly withdrawing the Catheter Sheath Introducer.
29. Discard the introduction kit and packaging materials. **Note: After use, the introduction kit and packaging materials may be a potential biohazard. Handle and dispose of in accordance with accepted medical practice and with applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.**

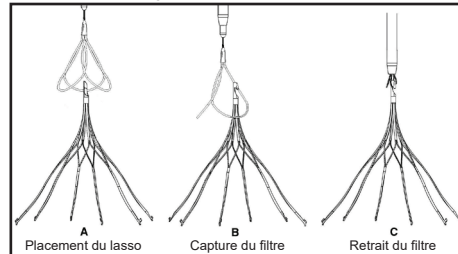
VIII. Alternate Over-the-wire Percutaneous Procedure for Filter Implantation

Pre-implant cavography is required:

- To confirm the patency and visualize the anatomy of the vena cava.
 - To mark the level of the renal veins.
 - To locate the highest level of any thrombus which may be present.
 - To determine the desired level for filter deployment and to mark the position with respect to the vertebral bodies.
 - To confirm that the diameter of the vena cava (AP projection) at the site where the filter is to be deployed is less than or equal to the maximum authorized diameter (refer to section I Device Description).
1. Select a suitable venous access site, on either the right or left side, depending upon the patient's size or anatomy, operator's preference or location of venous thrombosis.
 2. Prep, drape and anesthetize the skin puncture site in standard fashion.
 3. Remove the components of the introduction kit from the package using sterile technique.
 4. Wet the operator-selected guidewire (max .035") with sterile heparanized saline or suitable isotonic solution. **Caution: Use a straight-tip guidewire Note: Guidewire is not included in Option™ELITE Filter Introduction Set. Follow the guidewire manufacturer's Instructions for Use. Use a guidewire with a minimum length of 260cm.**
 5. Flush the Catheter Sheath Introducer and Angiographic Vessel Dilator with heparanized saline or suitable isotonic solution.
 6. Close the side-port after flushing by rotating the stopcock.
 7. Insert the Angiographic Vessel Dilator through the Catheter Sheath Introducer, snapping it into place at the hub. Flush with heparanized saline or suitable isotonic solution.
 8. Puncture the access site using the Seldinger technique.
 9. Holding the needle in place, insert the guidewire through the needle and into the vessel. Gently advance the guidewire to the desired location. **Caution: Do not withdraw a PTFE-coated guidewire through a metal cannula as this may damage the guidewire coating.**
 10. Holding the guidewire in place, remove the needle over the guidewire
 11. Advance the Catheter Sheath Introducer together with the dilator over the guidewire and into the IVC.
 12. Position the Catheter Sheath Introducers' radiopaque tip and the marker bands of the Angiographic Vessel Dilator in the inferior vena cava below the renal veins in preparation for an angiographic overview of the IVC.
 13. Remove the guidewire.
 14. Inject contrast media through the Angiographic Vessel Dilator to determine the diameter of the inferior vena cava at the intended implantation site below the lowest renal vein, using its marker bands as a reference. The distance between the two marker bands, inside edge to inside edge, is 32mm. **Caution: Do not use with Ethiodiol* or Lipiodol contrast media, or other such contrast media that incorporate the components of these agents. Caution: Do not exceed 800 psi when injecting.**

9. Faire avancer le cathéter d'extraction avec le dilateur sur le fil guide et dans la VCI. Faire avancer le cathéter d'extraction de sorte que l'embout du cathéter d'extraction se trouve à une courte distance (environ 3 cm) de l'embout céphalique du crochet d'extraction du filtre.
10. Vérifier que la voie d'extraction est exempte de thrombus.
11. Préparer les composants du lasso et du cathéter lasso conformément au mode d'emploi du fabricant.
12. Retirer le fil guide et le dilateur.
13. Insérer et faire progresser l'ensemble du lasso endovasculaire dans le cathéter d'extraction jusqu'à ce qu'il dépasse du cathéter d'extraction, de sorte que la bande de marquage du cathéter lasso soit en position céphalique par rapport au crochet d'extraction du filtre.
14. Pousser doucement la tige du lasso vers l'avant pour ouvrir l'extrémité céphalique de la boucle du crochet d'extraction du filtre.
15. Faire progresser lentement la boucle vers l'avant sur le sommet du filtre (Figure 11A).
16. Resserrer la boucle du lasso autour du filtre Option™ ELITE en rétractant lentement le lasso et en faisant avancer le cathéter lasso, jusqu'à ce que le lasso soit bien fixé, en le serrant dans l'interstice du crochet. (Figure 11B). **Remarque : Vérifier que le lasso a correctement capturé le crochet d'extraction du filtre Option™ ELITE et que le cathéter d'extraction et le lasso sont alignés (Figure 11C).**
17. Tirer le lasso et faire progresser le cathéter lasso jusqu'à ce que l'embout du cathéter lasso soit en contact avec le sommet du filtre (Figure 11C).

Figure 11 : Extraction du filtre



18. Serrer le générateur de couple sur le lasso, de sorte que le raccord du cathéter lasso soit utilisé pour appliquer une tension constante. **Remarque : Toujours maintenir la tension sur le lasso pour éviter que la boucle du lasso ne se désengage du crochet d'extraction du filtre.**
19. Maintenir la tension sur le lasso et faire progresser le cathéter d'extraction vers le sommet du filtre. **Remarque :** Le filtre commence à s'affaisser à mesure qu'il est recouvert par le cathéter d'extraction.
20. Continuer à faire progresser le cathéter d'extraction jusqu'à ressentir une résistance importante.
21. Maintenir le cathéter d'extraction immobile et retirer le filtre dans le cathéter d'extraction. **Remarque : Si, pour quelque raison que ce soit, le filtre Option™ ELITE n'est pas extrait et reste implanté comme filtre permanent, retirer le cathéter d'extraction lorsque cela est cliniquement indiqué en exerçant une compression sur le vaisseau en amont du point de ponction et en retirant lentement le système, puis passer à l'étape 23.**
22. Retirer complètement le filtre en tirant sur le cathéter lasso jusqu'à ce que le filtre sorte du cathéter d'extraction.
23. Vérifier l'état de la VIC avant de terminer la procédure par une technique d'imagerie appropriée.
24. Retirer le cathéter de récupération lorsque cela est cliniquement indiqué en exerçant une compression sur le vaisseau au-dessus du point de ponction et en retirant lentement le système.
25. Jeter le filtre Option™ ELITE, le cathéter de récupération, les éléments de technologie lasso, les accessoires et les matériaux d'emballage. **Remarque : Après utilisation, le filtre Option™ ELITE, le cathéter d'extraction, les éléments de technologie lasso, les accessoires et les matériaux d'emballage peuvent constituer un possible danger biologique. Manipuler et éliminer conformément aux pratiques médicales acceptées et aux lois et réglementations locales, étatiques et fédérales applicables.**

X. Résumé clinique

Aucune donnée clinique n'a été recueillie pour venir étayer l'utilisation de composants du système d'administration d'une longueur supérieure à celle du système de filtre pour veine cave de 100 cm Option™ELITE ou du filtre modifié pour le système de filtre pour veine cave Option™ELITE, également utilisé avec le système de filtre pour veine cave 100 cm Option™ELITE. Cependant, les données cliniques telles que décrites ci-dessous existent pour le système non modifié, soit le système de filtre pour veine cave Option™.

Une étude non randomisée, prospective, multicentrique et à bras unique, conçue pour recueillir des données sur la sécurité et l'efficacité du filtre pour veine cave Option™ de Rex Medical en tant que dispositif permanent et récupérable a été réalisée. Cent (100) patients ont fait l'objet d'une implantation de filtre. Les patients participant comptaient 52 hommes et 48 femmes. L'âge moyen était de 59,1 ± 16,7 ans (intervalle : 18 à 90). Cinquante (50) patients ont reçu un filtre Option™ comme mesure prophylactique (50 %); 15 % des patients présentaient une maladie thromboembolique. Cinquante (50) patients ont reçu un filtre Option™ en raison de la présence d'une maladie thromboembolique active (50 %) avec une complication due aux anticoagulants, une contre-indication aux anticoagulants ou un échec des anticoagulants. Trente-deux (32) patients participant présentaient un cancer préexistant (32 %). Le filtre a pu être extrait avec succès chez trente-six (36) patients. Quarante-sept (47) patients ont été considérés comme patients à filtre permanent après avoir fait l'objet d'une évaluation de suivi à 6 mois. Dix-sept (17) patients sont décédés en raison d'une pathologie préexistante ou intercurrente (p. ex., cancer). Selon l'avis d'un surveillant médical indépendant, aucun décès de patient n'a été attribué au dispositif de filtre, ou aux procédures d'implantation ou d'extraction.

Les procédures d'implantation se sont déroulées sans incident et le succès technique du placement a été obtenu chez 100 % des patients. Au cours du suivi pendant 6 mois, deux patients (2,0 %) ont présenté un épisode de migration légère du filtre (23 mm), juste au-dessus de la limite spécifiée de 20 mm. Trois patients (3,0 %), présentant tous un cancer ± un état hypercoagulable initial, ont présenté une occlusion cavitaire symptomatique. Quatre patients ont présenté des épisodes d'embolie pulmonaire, considérés comme définitifs et liés au filtre, à un taux de 4,0 %. Les taux d'embolie pulmonaire, d'occlusion cavitaire symptomatique et de migration du filtre observés concordaient avec les résultats publiés dans la littérature. Aucun incident d'embolisation ou de fracture n'est survenu.

Trente-neuf (39) patients ont fait l'objet de tentatives d'extraction. Le succès technique de l'extraction a été atteint chez 36 des 39 patients (92,3 %). Trente-neuf (39) patients ont fait l'objet de tentatives d'extraction au cours de quarante-deux (42) interventions. Le succès technique de l'extraction a été obtenu dans 36 des 42 procédures (85,7 %). Le taux de succès technique de l'extraction observé dans le cadre de cette étude se situe parmi les résultats les plus favorables dans la littérature publiée. Dans trois cas, le filtre n'a pas pu être extrait, en raison d'une incapacité à engager ou à désengager le filtre de la paroi cavitaire. La période moyenne d'implantation était de 67,1 ± 50,4 jours (intervalle : 1,0 - 175,0 jours). Après l'accès veineux, aucun événement indésirable n'a été attribué à la procédure d'extraction, démontrant ainsi l'innocuité d'extraction du filtre chez les patients qui ne nécessitent plus de filtre pour veine cave.

En résumé, le placement et l'extraction du filtre Option™ peuvent être effectués en toute sécurité avec des taux de réussite technique et clinique relativement élevés. Pour les patients ne présentant plus de risque de thromboembolie, le filtre Option™ peut être implanté pendant plusieurs mois, puis extrait en toute sécurité. Les données démontrent l'innocuité et l'efficacité du placement et de l'extraction du système de filtre Option™ chez une population de patients cliniquement pertinente.

XI. Déclaration d'exclusion des garanties et limitation des recours

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XII. Symbole



Le glossaire des symboles est disponible sous forme électronique à l'adresse www.argonmedical.com/symbols

