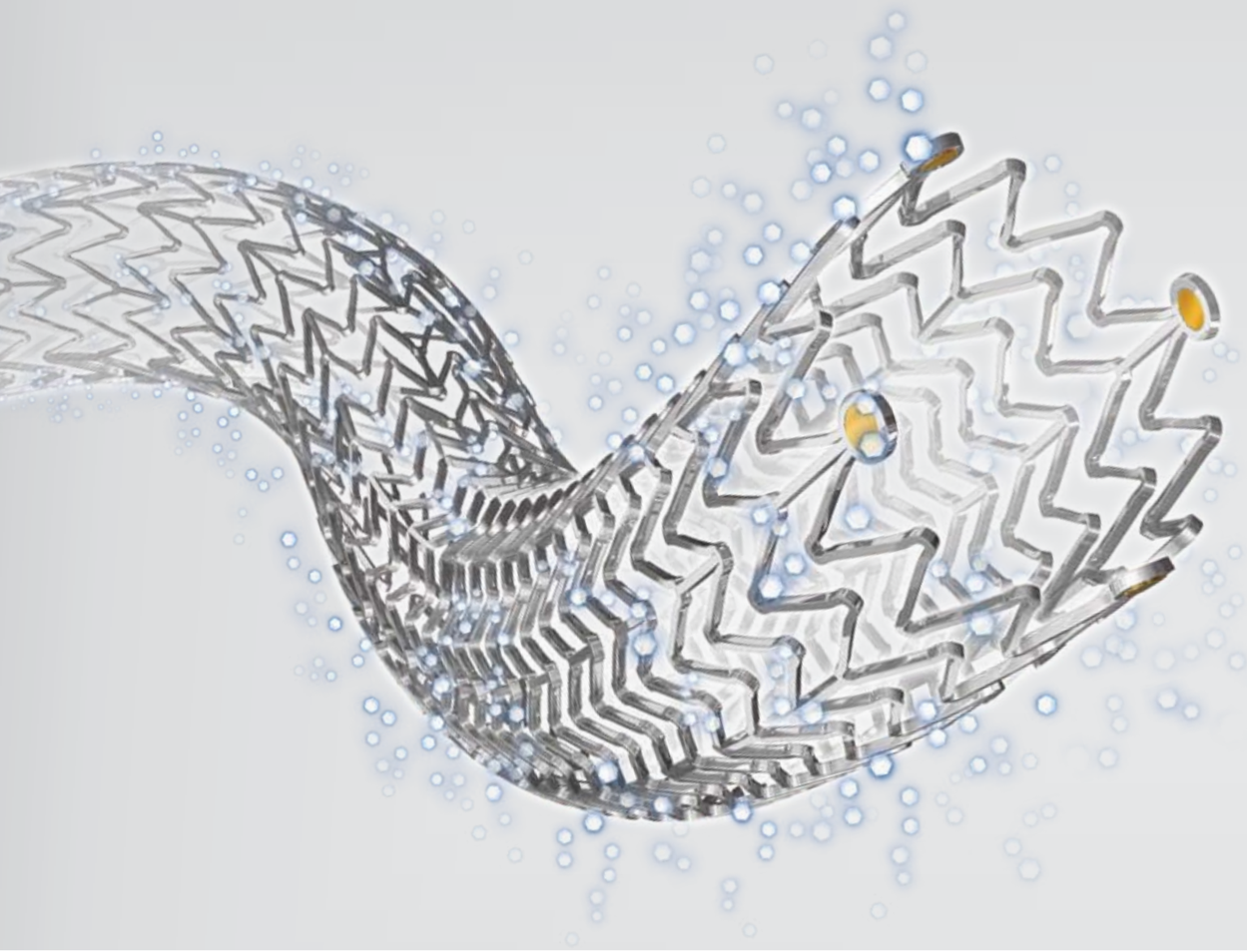
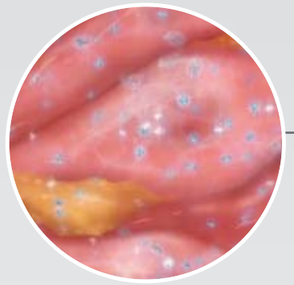
Achieve superior patency[1] with the only SFA stent that has a proven drug effect.

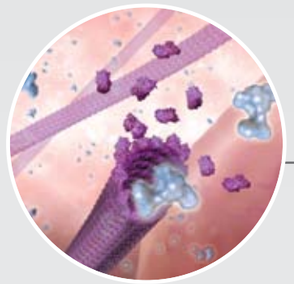


HOW IT WORKS

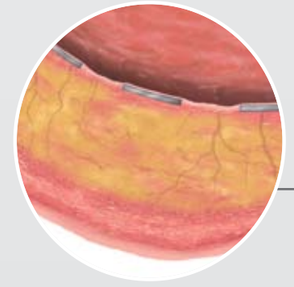
1. Release:
The drug paclitaxel is released from the polymer-free Zilver PTX stent within 72 hours.[2] Cook Medical's proprietary coating process eliminates polymers and the risks associated with them.



2. Absorption:
Animal studies show that paclitaxel is eluted into the vessel wall and remains in arterial walls for up to 56 days.[2]



3. Binding:
Inside the cell, paclitaxel binds to structures (microtubules) and inhibits proliferation (mitosis). This cellular response to the trauma of angioplasty and stenting can, when excessive, prompt a reintervention.



4. Remodeling:
Over time, the inner lining of the artery grows over the stent.[2] This process of endothelialization reduces the risk of clot formation.

Zilver® PTX®

DRUG-ELUTING PERIPHERAL STENT

1. Dake M. The Zilver PTX randomized trial of paclitaxel-eluting stents for femoropopliteal disease: 3-year results. Presented at: Vascular Interventional Advances (VIVA) 2012; October 9-12, 2012; Las Vegas, Nevada.
2. Dake MD, Van Alstine WG, Zhou Q, et al. Polymer-free paclitaxel-coated Zilver PTX Stents—evaluation of pharmacokinetics and comparative safety in porcine arteries. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2011;22(5):603-610.

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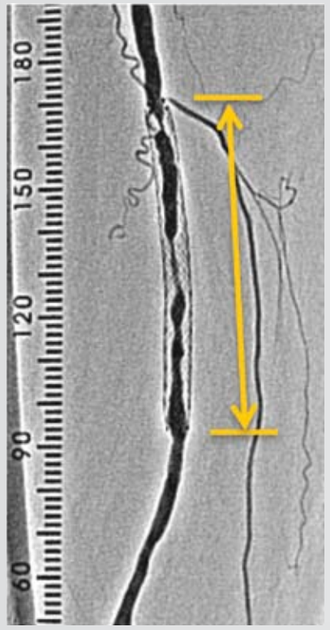
Bare-metal stents are suboptimal

Lesions in the superficial femoral artery (SFA) are difficult to treat. The 12-month restenosis rate of bare-metal stents in the SFA can be as high as nearly 40%.[3] Restenosis often leads to reinterventions.

Case Study

Patient with diffuse restenosis of a bare-metal stent at 244 days.



The downsides of reintervention

SFA reinterventions can place extra burdens on patients, physicians, and hospitals. Reinterventions often consume more time, radiation, and contrast and often require lasers, embolic-protection devices, and covered stents that can increase equipment costs.[4]

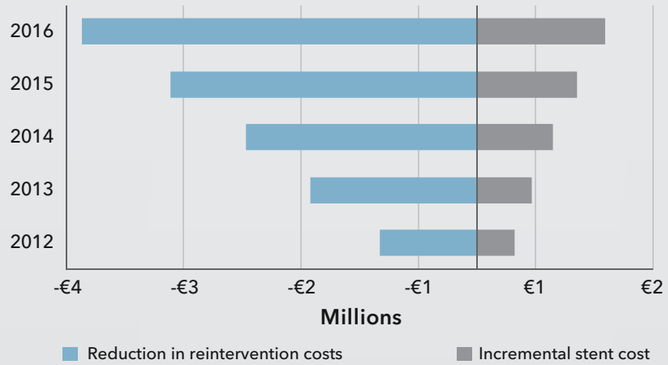
Reinterventions result in…

MORE procedure time
MORE contrast
\+ MORE radiation exposure
MORE supply use

MORE cost [4,5]

Net Budget Impact

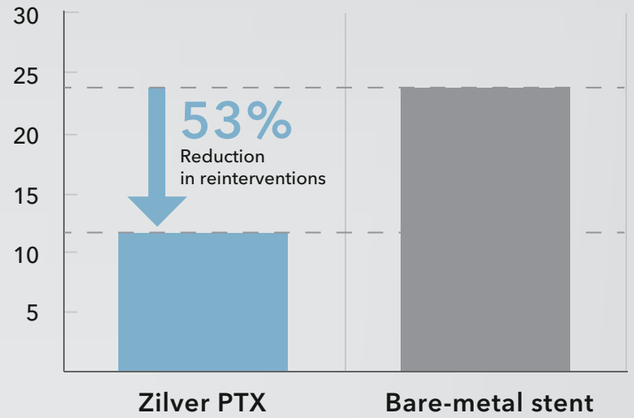
An analysis of the potential savings in France over five years from Zilver PTX.



The drug-elution solution

In a randomized controlled trial, Zilver PTX showed a clear drug effect at two years by reducing reintervention rates 53% in comparison with bare-metal stenting.[6]

Target Lesion Revascularization Rates



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3. Schillinger M, Sabeti S, Loewe C, et al. Balloon angioplasty versus implantation of nitinol stents in the superficial femoral artery. *N Engl J Med.* 2006;354(18):1879-1888.
4. Burket M. The economic impact of restenosis and the economics of drug elution. Presented at: Vascular Interventional Advances (VIVA) 2011; October 18-21, 2011; Las Vegas, Nevada.
5. De Cock E, Sapoval M, Julia P, et al. A budget impact model for paclitaxel-eluting stent in femoropopliteal disease in France. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol.* 2013;36(2):362-370.
6. Ansel G. Zilver PTX randomized trial of paclitaxel-eluting stents for femoropopliteal disease: 24-month update. Presented at: the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions (SCAI) 2011; May 4-7, 2011; Baltimore, Maryland.