

Advancing science for life[™]



Stroke Happens PROTECTION Works



with SENTINEL[™] Cerebral Protection System Gives You the Power to Reduce Stroke





An Unpredictable, Underreported, AND DEVASTATING EVENT

THE EFFECT OF STROKE IS OFTEN UNDERREPORTED AND UNDERDIAGNOSED¹⁻⁵

Weighted-average All-Stroke rate across

4%

contemporary studies, independent of center experience, operator volume, or patient risk score

>9%

Stroke rates in studies that include a mandated neurological assessment $^{\rm 6}$

DEBRIS MATTERS

Stroke and neurological impairment can be a serious and potentially devastating event.

During the TAVR procedure, embolic debris may be dislodged. Pieces of arterial wall, valve tissue, calcified and foreign material, and both acute and organizing thrombus can lead to periprocedural (\leq 72 hours) stroke.

Manoharan G, et al., J Am Coll Cardiol Intv 2015; 8:1359-67. 2. Wendler O, et al., Circulation 2017; 135: 1123–1132. 3. Seeger J, et al., Eur Heart J. 2018 Dec 24. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehy847.
Haussig S et al., JAMA 2016; 316:592–601. 5. Kapadia S, Kodali S, Makkar R, et al., Protection against cerebral embolism during transcatheter aortic valve replacement. JACC. 2017; 69(4): 367–377.
Messé SR, et al., Circulation 2014; 129:2253-61.



Stroke Impacts **HOSPITALS and PATIENTS**



HOSPITAL IMPACT

Stroke and stroke-related incidents can account for increased hospital costs, increased length of stay, and higher readmission rates.⁷





The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) has approved the SENTINEL CPS for a new technology add-on payment (NTAP).



PATIENT IMPACT

Physicians report that the biggest concern among their patients undergoing TAVR is suffering a stroke or some other loss of cognitive or mental acuity.⁸

MANY PATIENTS FAVOR QUALITY OF LIFE OVER SURVIVAL

78%

of patients identify maintaining independence and being able to perform daily activities as their primary goals following a TAVR procedure⁹

121%

Increase in **long-term costs** as a result of nursing home and intermediate care facility utilization⁷

8. Leon M. Future considerations: The role of shared decision making and adoption of CEP in practice. TCT 2018, San Diego, CA. 9. Coylewright M, Palmer R, O'Neil E, et al., Patient-defined goals for the treatment of severe aortic stenosis: A qualitative analysis. Health Expect. Oct 2016;19(5): 1-36-1043.

PROVEN TO REDUCE Stroke Risk

Cerebral embolic protection has emerged as a solution to decrease cerebral embolization and its associated neurological effects.

THE SENTINEL IDE TRIAL SHOWED:

SENTINEL[™] Cerebral Protection System (CPS) captured and removed embolic debris in 99% of TAVR patients, regardless of valve type and patient risk profile¹⁰



The neurologist-adjudicated periprocedural (\leq 72 hours) **stroke rate was reduced by 63%** when SENTINEL CPS was used¹⁰

SENTINEL IDE TRIAL: ALL STROKE AT ≤ 72 HOURS POST-TAVR¹⁰



10. SENTINEL US IDE trial data presented at the SENTINEL CPS FDA Advisory Panel, February 23, 2017.

INDEPENDENT REAL-WORLD STUDIES HAVE CONSISTENTLY CONFIRMED REDUCTIONS IN TAVR-RELATED STROKE

A 60–80% periprocedural (≤ 72 hours to 7 days) relative reduction in neurologist-adjudicated TAVR All-Stroke with an average absolute reduction of 3–4%.





DEBRIS CAPTURED BY SENTINEL CPS

11. Van Mieghem N, presented at TVT 2018. 12. Chakravarty T, Makkar R. Snapshots from "real-world" high-volume single-center experiences with SENTINEL cerebral embolic protection during TAVR. TVT 2018.

Safe, Fast, and EFFECTIVE"

SENTINEL[™] CPS demonstrated safety superiority in the IDE Trial and works as part of the minimalist approach to TAVR.



30-DAY MACCE RATE LOWER THAN CONTROL SENTINEL IDE trial

```
99.4<sup>%</sup>
```

Safe and successful delivery and retrieval



NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE in contrast agent volumes used

4^{mins}

0.4%

Median deployment time

Access site-related vascular

complication rate



MINIMAL INTERFERENCE with advancement of the TAVR valve



COVERS 90% OF ANATOMIES WITH ONE SIZE

10. SENTINEL US IDE trial data presented at the SENTINEL CPS FDA Advisory Panel, February 23, 2017.

DISTAL FILTER SLIDER

ARTICULATION KNOB

ARTICULATING SHEATH PROXIMAL MARKER

PROXIMAL FILTER SLIDER

6F FLEXIBLE CATHETER

- Low profile allows access to small, tortuous anatomies
- Radial access compatible

PROXIMAL SHEATH MARKER

DISTAL FILTER HOOP

Delivered to left common carotid artery

ARTICULATING SHEATH TIP MARKER

PROXIMAL FILTER HOOP

Delivered to brachiocephalic artery

ARTICULATING POSITIONING SHEATH

- Adjustable curve accommodates wide range of vascular anatomy
- Unobtrusive during procedure

Committed to TAVR

As part of our commitment to the structural heart community, Boston Scientific focuses on providing innovative solutions that advance safety in TAVR procedures, help optimize patient outcomes, and improve procedural efficiency. Our differentiated portfolio of TAVR devices – including valves, accessories, and a proven cerebral embolic protection device – delivers enhanced control and precision backed by strong clinical evidence and program support.



Illustrations for information purposes - not indicative of actual size or clinical outcome. All photographs taken by Boston Scientific. All cited trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

SENTINEL[™] Cerebral Protection System

INDICATIONS FOR USE: The Sentinel Cerebral Protection System is indicated for use as an embolic protection device to capture and remove thrombus/debris while performing transcatheter aortic valve replacement procedures. The diameters of the arteries at the site of filter placement should be between 9 – 15 mm for the brachiocephalic and 6.5 – 10 mm in the left common carotid. CONTRAINDICATIONS: • Do not use in patients for whom anticoagulant and antiplatelet therapy is contraindicated. • Do not use in patients with a known hypersensitivity to nickel-titanium. • Do not use in vessels with excessive tortuosity. • Do not use in patients with uncorrected bleeding disorders. • Do not use in patients with compromised blood flow to the right upper extremity. • Do not use in patients who have arterial stenosis > 70% in either the left common carotid artery or the brachiocephalic artery. • Do not use in patients whose brachiocephalic or left carotid artery reveals significant steposis ectasia dissection or aneurysmat the apertic ostium or within 3 cm of the apertic ostium. WARNINGS: • The appropriate antiplatelet /anticoagulation therapy should be administered pre- and post-procedure in accordance with standard medical practice. • It is recommended that the patiency of the right radial or brachial artery be assessed prior to the introduction of the Sentinel System. • It is recommended that the patient be tested for occlusion of the radial or brachial actery prior to device introduction. • Do not use the device in left radial or left brachial access • Do not use the Sentinel System to deliver any type of fluid to the patient e.g. contrast media, benarinized saline, etc. due to risk of air embolization and comprise to device performance. Excessive movement of filters may lead to embolization of debris, vessel and/or device damage. • Do not deploy the filters within a previously repaired artery, an artery that has been used for dialysis purposes, or an AV fistula. • Indwell time of the Sentinel System is not to exceed 90 minutes as occlusion could occur, resulting in slow or no flow, • Do not undersize or oversize the filters in relation to the selected vessel diameter. This may result in inadequate vessel wall apposition or incomplete deployment of the filters. (Refer to Sizing Guide, Table 1 in the DFU). PRECAUTIONS: • Do not forcefully bend or reshape the Articulating Sheath of the Sentinel System. • Use of TAVR delivery systems other than those designed to cross the aortic arch with a valve frame in a sheathed or crimped configuration may result in device interference or entanglement. ADVERSE EVENTS : Possible adverse events associated with Sentinel System use and application procedure include, but are not limited to, the following: • Access site complications • Angina • Aortic dissection • Arrhythmia • Arteriovenous fistula • Atelectasis • Bleeding, operative or post-operative • Cardiac Tamponade • Cardiogenic Shock • Conduction system injury • Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) • Death • Endocarditis • Embolism, including air • Gastrointestinal (GI) bleed • Hematoma • Ischemia (coronary, limb, carotid) • Infection (local or systemic) • Myocardial Infarction (MI) • Nerve injury • Pericardial effusion • Pneumonia • Pulmonary edema • Pulmonary embolism • Respiratory failure • Respiratory insufficiency • Stroke • Vessel injury (e.g., dissection, rupture, perforation, pseudoaneurysm) CAUTION: Federal law (USA) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician. Rx only. Prior to use, please see the complete "Directions for Use" for more information on Indications, Contraindications, Warnings, Precautions, Adverse Events, and Operator's Instructions.

Boston Scientific

Advancing science for life[™]

Interventional Cardiology 300 Boston Scientific Way Marlborough, MA 01752-1234 bostonscientific.com/sentinel

To order product or for more information contact customer service at 1.888.272.1001.

© 2019 Boston Scientific Corporation or its affiliates. All rights reserved. SH-567405-AB