

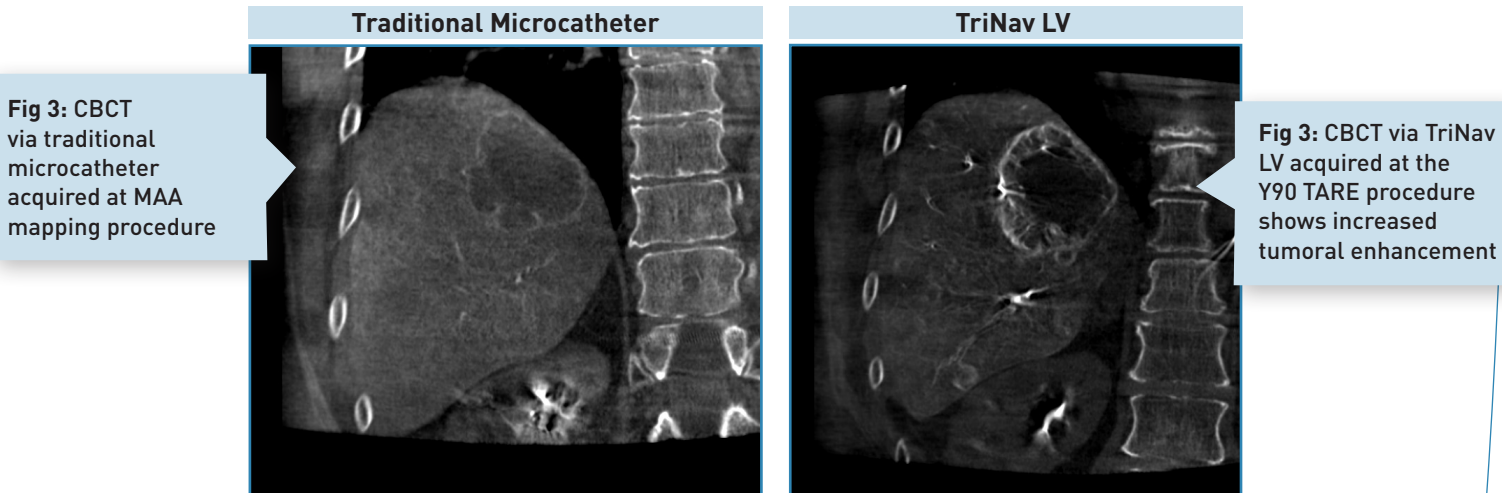
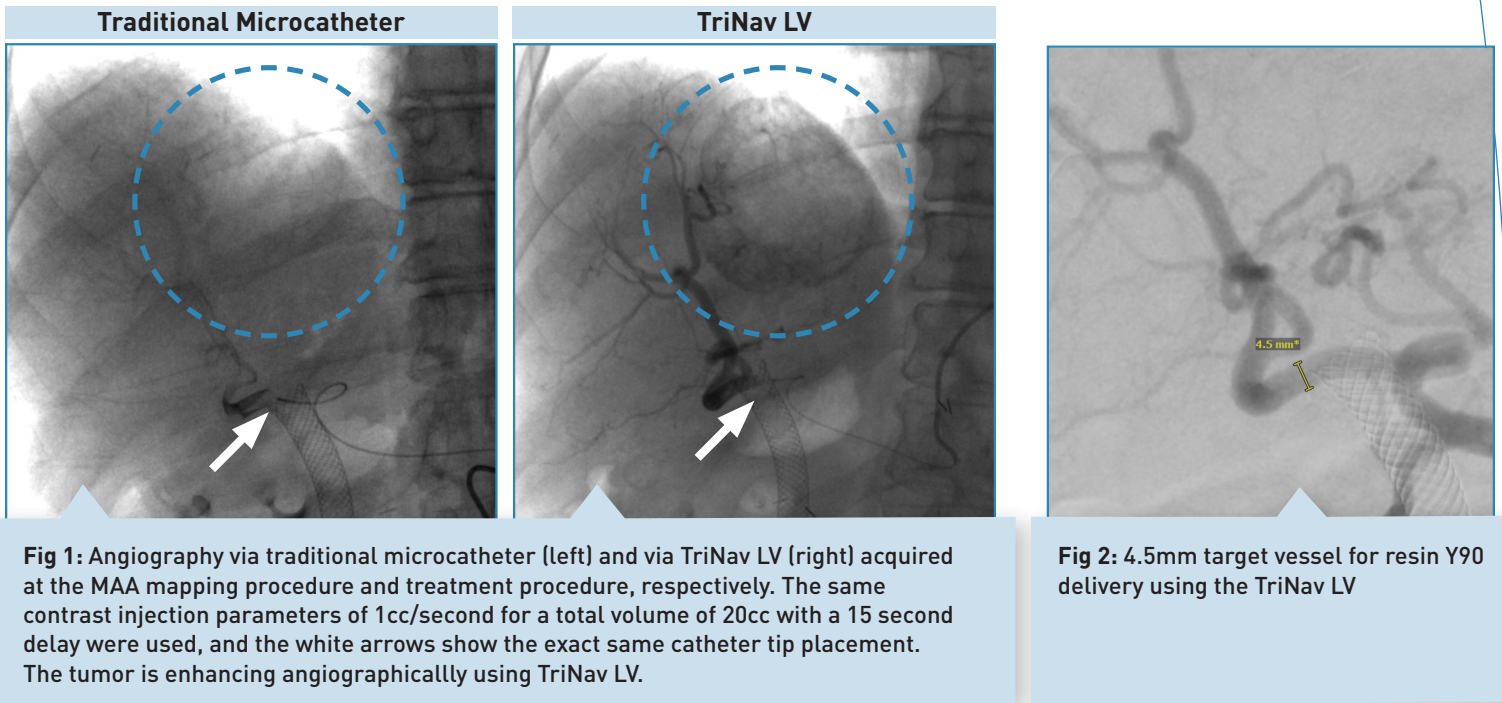
# TriNav<sup>®</sup> LV for Resin Y90 in Metastatic Leiomyosarcoma

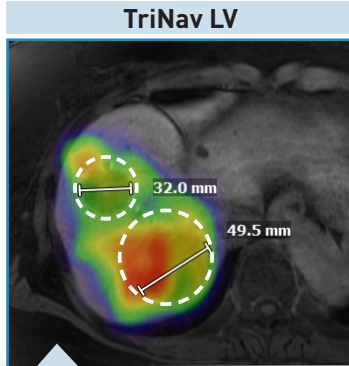
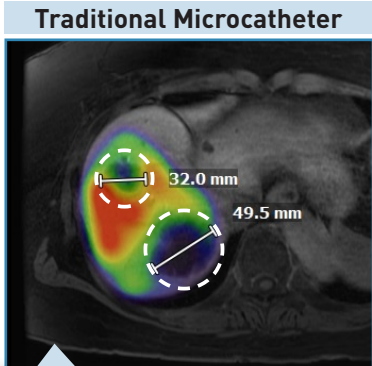
Dr. Zachary T. Berman, Associate Clinical Professor of Radiology, University of California, San Diego

## CASE SUMMARY

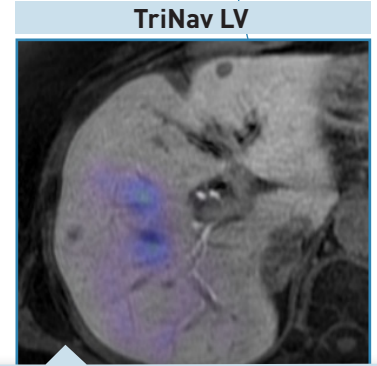
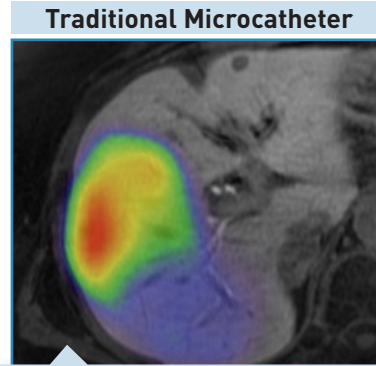
A 72-year-old female with a history of leiomyosarcoma in the liver was treated with resin Y90 TARE using the TriNav<sup>®</sup> LV Infusion System. The patient had progressed on a systemic therapy, and was referred for local regional therapy for disease control. The MAA mapping procedure was completed using a traditional microcatheter and femoral access. The Y90 delivery was done using TriNav LV delivered via radial access to the 4.5cm target vessel.

The imaging from this case shows how the TriNav LV was able to increase the T:N ratio in this complex liver cancer patient (Figs 1 to 5). This is confirmed quantitatively on the dosimetry (Fig 6), which shows a more than 2x increase in the dose to Tumor 1 when TriNav LV was used, with 0 Gy going to the background liver. The 3-month follow-up MRI shows no residual enhancement and significant shrinkage of the targeted 5cm tumor (Fig 7).





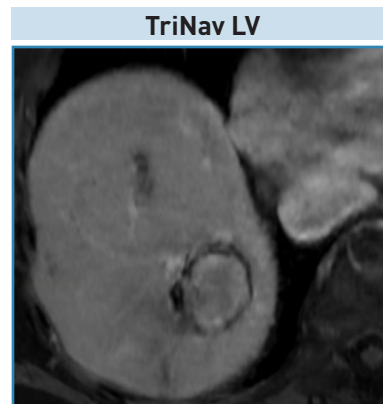
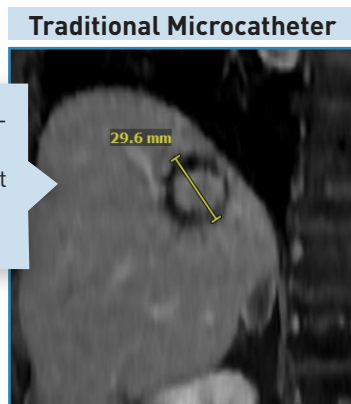
**Fig 4:** MAA SPECT via traditional microcatheter (left) and Y90 SPECT via TriNav LV (right) shows significantly better tumor targeting using the TriNav LV.



**Fig 5:** MAA SPECT via traditional microcatheter (left) and Y90 SPECT via TriNav LV (right) shows an area with low tumor burden. There is significantly less uptake to the normal liver via TriNav LV.

Tumor 1 MAA Estimated Dose Traditional Microcatheter			Tumor 1 Y90 Actual Dose TriNav LV			Normal Liver Actual Normal Liver TriNav LV		
D99	26	Gy	D99	91	Gy	D99	0	Gy
D98	26	Gy	D98	94	Gy	D98	0	Gy
D95	30	Gy	D95	97	Gy	D95	0	Gy
D90	34	Gy	D90	101	Gy	D90	0	Gy
D70	45	Gy	D70	107	Gy	D70	0	Gy
D50	54	Gy	D50	115	Gy	D50	0	Gy
D2	79	Gy	D2	135	Gy	D2	136	Gy
D1	79	Gy	D1	136	Gy	D1	144	Gy

**Fig 6:** Dosimetry shows a 2x increase in dose to Tumor 1 when TriNav LV was used, with 0 Gy going to the background liver.



**Fig 7:** 3-month follow-up MRI shows no residual enhancement and shrinkage of the 5cm tumor.

In this case, TriNav LV with its Pressure-Enabled Drug Delivery™ approach was used to increase the T:N ratio, a key therapeutic goal for complex liver cancer patients.

This content is sponsored by TriSalus Life Sciences®. Results are not predictive of outcomes in other cases.

**INDICATIONS FOR USE:** The TriNav LV Infusion System is intended for use in angiographic procedures. They deliver radiopaque media and therapeutic agents to selected sites in the peripheral vascular system.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS:** The TriNav LV Infusion System is not indicated for use in the vasculature of the central nervous system (including the neurovasculature) or central circulatory system (including the coronary vasculature).

**Rx ONLY.** For the safe and proper use of the TriNav LV, refer to the instructions for Use.