
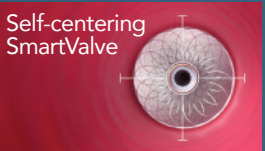
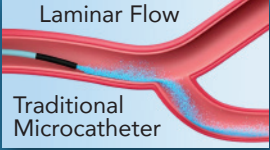
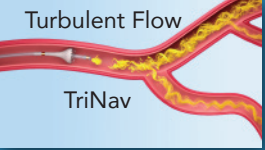

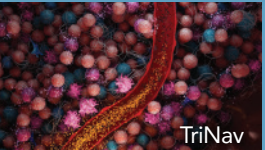


The TriNav[®] and TriNav[®]LV Infusion Systems help to precisely target the tumor and facilitate deeper therapy penetration while protecting against non-target embolization and reflux.

<h2>Self-Centers</h2>	<p>The TriNav[®] SmartValve[®] self centers the catheter tip to promote consistent and repeatable particle distribution¹</p>	 <p>Off-Center Traditional Microcatheter</p>	 <p>Self-centering SmartValve</p>
<h2>Creates Turbulent Flow</h2>	<p>The SmartValve creates turbulent flow which promotes particle mixing, and leads to improved therapy delivery¹</p>	 <p>Laminar Flow Traditional Microcatheter</p>	 <p>Turbulent Flow TriNav</p>
<h2>Modulates Pressure</h2>	<p>TriNav helps open vessels collapsed by high intratumoral pressure to enable better perfusion and deeper therapy penetration²</p>	 <p>Traditional Catheter</p>	 <p>TriNav</p>

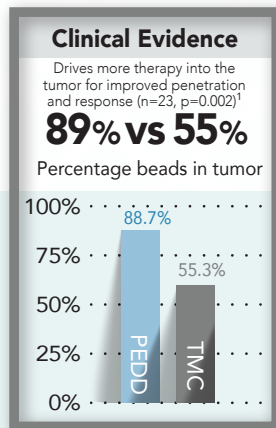
For Illustrative Purposes



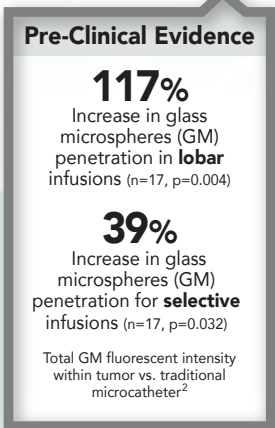
Multiple studies accross different therapy types agree that TriNav's Pressure-Enabled Drug Delivery[™] (PEDD[™]) approach helps improve particle delivery

T

More precise tumor targeting

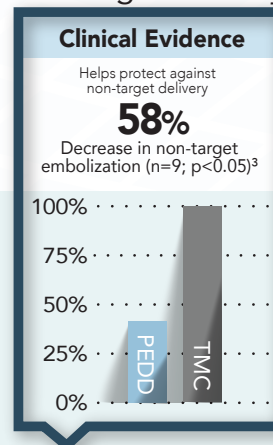


TMC = Traditional Microcatheter

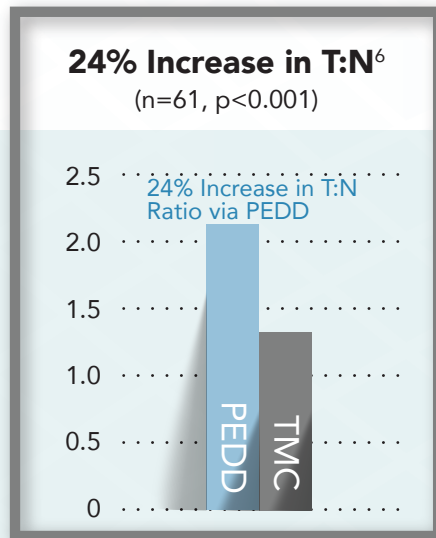


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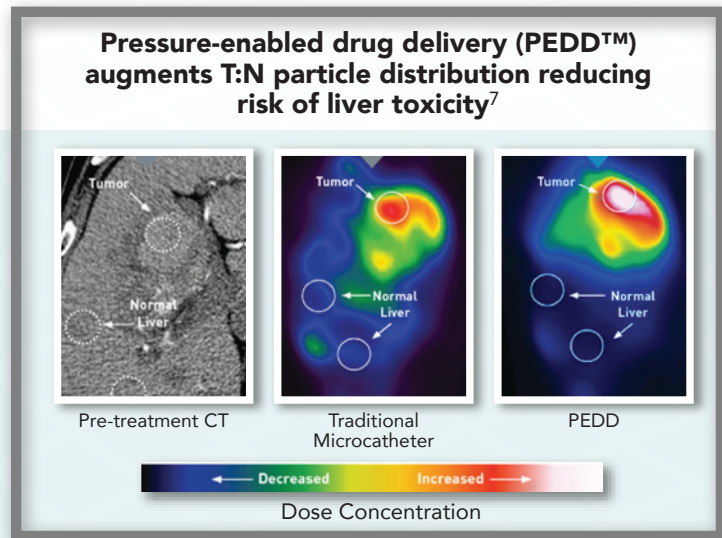
Protection against non-target delivery



The TriNav® Infusion Systems help to increase the T:N ratio by precisely targeting the tumor while protecting against non-target embolization.^{3,5,6}



TMC = Traditional Microcatheter



RX Only

For the safe and proper use of the TriNav and the TriNav Infusion Systems refer to their individual Instructions for Use.^{7,8}

Indications For Use

The TriNav and TriNav LV infusion systems are intended for use in angiographic procedures. They deliver radiopaque media and therapeutic agents to selected sites in the peripheral vascular system.^{7,8}

Contraindications

TriNav and TriNav LV Infusion Systems are not indicated for use in the vasculature of the central nervous system (including the neurovasculature) or central circulatory system (including the coronary vasculature).^{7,8}

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2. Data on File. TriSalus Life Sciences Simulated tumor benchtop model. REP-0362 R01.(2021);
3. Titano, J. J. et al. End-hole Versus Microvalve Infusion Catheters in Patients Undergoing Drug-Eluting Microspheres-TACE for Solitary Hepatocellular Carcinoma Tumors: A Retrospective Analysis. Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol 42, 560-568 (2019);
4. Jaroch DB, et al. Intra-arterial Pressure Enabled Drug Delivery Significantly Increases Penetration of Glass Microspheres in a Porcine Liver Tumor Model J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2024 Jul 3:S1051-0443(24)00443-3. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2024.06.030.
5. Pasciak AS, McElmurray JH, Bourgeois AC, Heidel RE, Bradley YC. The impact of an antireflux catheter on target volume particulate distribution in liver-directed embolotherapy: a pilot study J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2015; 26(5):660-669. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir. 2015.01.029;
6. d' Abadie P, et al. Antireflux catheter improves tumor targeting in liver radioembolization with resin microspheres. Diagn Interv Radiol 2021; 27:768-773;
7. TriSalus™ TriNav® Infusion System Instructions for Use
8. TriSalus™ TriNav® LV Infusion System Instructions for Use