Pressure-Enabled Drug Delivery™ Significantly Improves Tumor Targeting in Clinical Study

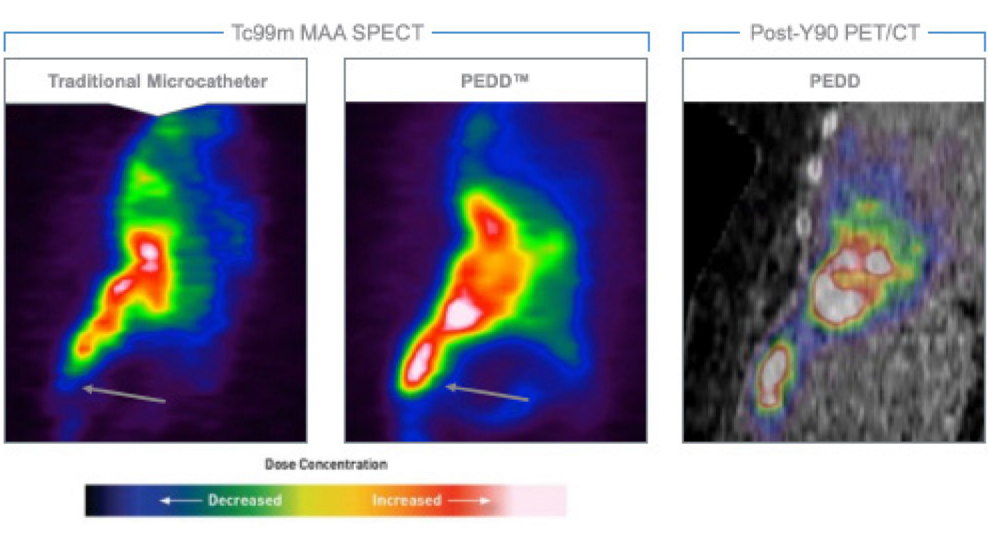
Multiple clinical studies form a growing body of evidence demonstrating how **TriNav®,** with its **Pressure-Enabled Drug Delivery™ (PEDD™)** approach, can provide more precise tumor targeting while protecting background tissue.[1-3]

In a prospective study of patients undergoing Y90 radioembolization to treat their liver tumors, **PEDD was shown to increase tumor deposition while reducing non-target embolization.[3]**

Mean 68% Increase
in tumor targeting via PEDD[3]

Mean 58% Decrease
in non-target embolization via PEDD[3]

The results also showed that even with a variety of tumor types included in the study (hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC] n=6; liver-dominant metastatic disease n=3; intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma n=1) **100% of the tumors demonstrated increased deposition with PEDD.[3]** Furthermore, all HCC tumors evaluated were >5 cm (mean diameter 9.2 cm), which supports use of PEDD in a variety of complex patient types, such as those with large tumors or hypovascular liver metastases.



PEDD increased deposition in this 10.1cm HCC tumor by 84% and decreased deposition in non-target areas by 62%

Discover how TriNav improves therapy delivery with supporting evidence

Body of Evidence

TriNav® LV employs the same SmartValve technology as TriNav to enable the PEDD approach in larger vessels.

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.[4,5]

Contraindications
The 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).[4,5]

Rx Only
For the safe and proper use of the TriNav and TriNav LV Infusion Systems, refer to their individual Instructions for Use.

References
1. Titano JJ, Fischman AM, Cherian A, 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.* 2019;42(4):560-568.

2. d'Abadie P, Walrand S, Goffette P, et al. Antireflux catheter improves tumor targeting in liver radioembolization with resin microspheres. *Diagn Interv Radiol.* 2021;27(6):768-773.

3. 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.

4. TriSalus™ TriNav® Infusion System Instructions for Use.

5. TriSalus™ TriNav® LV Infusion System Instructions for Use.