FRONT SIDE OF PIECE

TOTAL LENGTH of piece is 37-15/16"

5-7/16" | 5-13/32" | 5-13/32" | 5-13/32" | 5-15/32" | 5-7/16" | 5-3/8"

TOTAL HEIGHT of piece is 26-7/8" | 6-3/4" | 6-3/4" | 6-11/16" | 6-11/16"

English

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

A summary of the safety and clinical performance (SSCP) for this device is available at https://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed. Search for the device using the Basic UDI-DI provided in Table 1. This is the SSCP location after the launch of the European Database on Medical Devices / EUDAMED.

This Instructions for Use as per European Regulation (EU) 2017/745 can be found on the Abbott eLabeling website at vascular.eIFU.abbott.

DESCRIPTION

This Instructions for Use pertains to the HI-TORQUE PILOT™ 50, HI-TORQUE PILOT 150, and HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wires.

Table 1

Product Name	Basic UDI-DI	Sterilization Method
HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 Guide Wire	8717648CGW0003V5	Electron-beam Radiation (R)
HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wire		
HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wire		

The HI-TORQUE™ Family of Guide Wires are medical devices that are intended for use in PTCA and PTA to treat patients with coronary or peripheral artery disease as specified in the indications section of these instructions. These devices are steerable guide wires available in several lengths and diameters and has a shapeable distal tip. Refer to the product label for product specifications (e.g., wire length, diameter, and length tip radiopacity).

Coronary guide wires facilitate PTCA and PTA, which offer clinical benefits for treatment of coronary artery disease (CAD) and multiple types of diseases in peripheral vessels.

HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wires: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have a modified proximal end that permits the attachment of the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension. Refer to the product label for the DOC Guide Wire Extension system compatibility. Joining the Guide Wire Extension to the guide wire facilitates the exchange of one interventional device for another, while maintaining guide wire position in the anatomy. After the interventional device exchange has been completed, the extension can be detached and the guide wire can be used in its original capacity.

.014" (0.36 mm) HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Proximal Markers: Brachial and femoral markers located on the proximal segment of the 0.014" (0.36 mm) guide wire aid in gauging guide wire position relative to the guiding catheter tip when using bare wire technique. These guide wires are compatible with guiding catheters that are at least 90 cm (brachial) or 100 cm (femoral) long.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Distal Radiopaque Markers: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have distal radiopaque markers. Refer to the product drawing on the label to determine the presence and location of the markers. Markers are represented by the following designation: ■. A series of spaced markers are provided proximal to the coil as references in determining lesion length.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating: Refer to the product label for presence of a hydrophilic coating.

HOW SUPPLIED

Sterile – Sterilized with electron-beam radiation. Refer to the product label for the sterilization method. Non-pyrogenic. Do not use if the package is open or damaged.

This single-use device cannot be reused on another patient, as it is not designed to perform as intended after the first usage. Changes in mechanical, physical, and / or chemical characteristics introduced under conditions of repeated use, cleaning, and / or resterilization may compromise the integrity of the design and / or materials, leading to contamination due to narrow gaps and / or spaces, and diminished safety and / or performance of the device. Absence of original labeling may lead to misuse and eliminate traceability. Absence of original packaging may lead to device damage, loss of sterility, and risk of injury to the patient and / or user.

Contents – One (1) guide wire per pouch.

Storage – Store in a dry, dark, cool place.

INTENDED PURPOSE

Guide Wires are intended to facilitate navigation across vascular anatomies and structures in order to deliver diagnostic and therapeutic devices.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

Indicated to facilitate the delivery of catheter-based interventional devices during PTCA and PTA. This guide wire may be used with compatible stent devices during therapeutic procedures. The guide wire may be used to reach and cross a target lesion, provide a pathway within the vessel structure, facilitate the substitution of one diagnostic or interventional device for another, and to distinguish the vasculature. This guide wire may also be used to cross or assist in crossing *de novo* chronic total coronary occlusions (CTO).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Not indicated for use in the cerebral vasculature.

WARNINGS

This device is not designed for use with atherectomy devices. The safety and effectiveness of the use of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire with atherectomy devices is unestablished.

The lifetime of the device is the labeled shelf life. This device is designed and intended for ONE-TIME USE ONLY. Do not resterilize and / or reuse. The safety and effectiveness of this device have not been established after being reprocessed for multiple uses.

When the guide wire is exposed to the vascular system, it should be manipulated while under high quality fluoroscopic observation.

This device has a hydrophilic coating at the distal end of the device for a length of 30 cm and a hydrophobic polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coating for a length of 143 cm for 190 cm wires, and 255 cm for 300 cm wires.

Refer to PREPARATION FOR USE section for further information on how to prepare and use this device to ensure it performs as intended. Failure to abide by the warnings in this labeling might result in damage to the device coating, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.

The safety and effectiveness of the device have not been established, or is unknown, in vascular regions other than those specifically indicated.

Persons with known history of allergies to any of the components of this device listed below may suffer an allergic reaction to this guide wire. Prior to use on the patient, the patient should be counseled on the materials contained in the device and a thorough history of allergies must be discussed. This device contains platinum-nickel alloy, stainless steel, tin-silver alloy, gold-tin alloy, tungsten-polymer sleeve, polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) coating, PTFE coating, epoxy adhesive, and urethane.

Carefully observe the instructions under "Do Not" and "Do" below. Failure to do so may result in vessel trauma, guide wire damage, guide wire tip separation, or stent damage. If resistance is observed at any time, determine the cause under fluoroscopy and take remedial action as needed. Use the most suitable guide wire for the lesion being treated.

Do Not:

- Push, auger, withdraw or torque a guide wire that meets resistance.
- Torque a guide wire if the tip becomes entrapped within the vasculature.
- Allow the guide wire tip to remain in a prolapsed condition.
- Deploy a stent such that it will entrap the wire between the vessel wall and the stent.

Do:

- Advance or withdraw the guide wire slowly.
- Use the radiopaque marker of the interventional device to confirm position.
- Examine the tip movement under fluoroscopy before manipulating, moving or torquing the guide wire.
- Observe the wire under fluoroscopy for tip buckling, which is a sign of resistance.
- Maintain continuous flush while removing and reinserting the guide wire to prevent air from entering the catheter system.
- Perform exchanges slowly to prevent air entry and / or trauma.
- When reintroducing the guide wire, confirm that the interventional device tip is free within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Use extreme caution when moving a guide wire through a non-endothelialized stent, or through stent struts, into a bifurcated vessel. Use of this technique involves additional patient risks, including the risk that the wire may become caught on the stent strut.
- Consider that if a secondary wire is placed in a bifurcation branch, this wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk that the secondary wire may become entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

For the HI-TORQUE PILOT™ Family of Guide Wires only: The HI-TORQUE PILOT Family of Guide Wires have distal ends of varying stiffness. Operate these guide wires carefully so as to not injure the blood vessel, observing the information in these instructions. The higher torque performance, stiffer distal ends, and / or higher advancement force may present a higher risk of perforation or injury than a guide wire with a more pliable distal end. Therefore, use the guide wire with the least stiff distal end that will treat the lesion, and use extreme care to minimize the risk of perforation or other damage to blood vessels.

LIMITATIONS

This HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires do not have a specific limitation in duration of use but are designed for vascular procedures that vary in duration depending on lesion complexity.

Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) should only be performed at centers where emergency coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery is available.

PRECAUTIONS

Guide wires are delicate instruments and should be handled carefully. Prior to use and when possible during the procedure, inspect the guide wire carefully for bends, kinks, or other damage. Do not use damaged guide wires. Using a damaged guide wire may result in vessel damage and / or inaccurate torque response.

Confirm the compatibility of the guide wire diameter with the interventional device before actual use.

Refer to the indication on the label and the Instructions for Use to confirm the appropriate vasculature that this guide wire may be used in. Failure to abide by the above recommendation may result in size mismatch of blood vessel and guide wire, which can result in vessel injury, such as, but not limited to, perforation, dissection, rupture, and avulsion.

The safety and effectiveness of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire have not been established in the pediatric population.

Free movement of the guide wire within the interventional device is an important feature of a steerable guide wire system, because it gives the user valuable tactile information. Test the system for any resistance prior to use. Adjust or replace the hemostatic valve with an adjustable valve if it is found to inhibit guide wire movement. It is recommended that the user determine the source of resistance, exercise caution when removing the device and / or other components as a unit, and exchange the device for a new one to complete the procedure.

Never attach the torque device to the modified portion of the proximal end of the extendable guide wire; otherwise, guide wire damage may occur, preventing the ability to attach the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating: Avoid abrasion of the hydrophilic coating. Do not withdraw or manipulate the hydrophilic-coated wire through a metal cannula or sharp-edged object. Manipulation, advancement, and / or withdrawal through a metal device may result in destruction and / or separation of the outer coating, which may cause coating material to remain in the vasculature. This in turn may lead to unintended adverse events requiring additional intervention.

When wet, a hydrophilic coating increases the lubricity of the guide wire surface.

Do not soak the device for longer than 4 hours when the device is not in use. Avoid pre-soaking devices for longer than instructed, as this may impact the coating performance.

The coating swells when exposed to aqueous media, but does not have any impact on device use.

The integrity and performance of the device coating can be negatively impacted by preparation with incompatible media or solvents. Take note of the following important recommendations:

- Avoid wiping the device with dry gauze as this may damage the device coating.
- Avoid excessive wiping of the coated device.
- Avoid using alcohol, antiseptic solutions, or other solvents (e.g., use of medications and rotoflush) to pre-treat the device because this may cause unpredictable changes in the coating which could negatively affect the safety and performance of the guide wire.

Attempting to alter the shape of devices by bending, twisting, or similar methods beyond instructed methods may compromise the coating integrity, and that damage to the coating may not always be noticeable to the naked eye.

One or more components of this device may contain the following substance defined as CMR 1B in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight: Cobalt; Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) No. 7440-48-4; EC No. 231-158-0.

Current scientific evidence supports that medical devices manufactured from stainless steel alloys containing cobalt do not cause an increased risk of cancer or adverse reproductive effects.

After use, this product may be a potential biohazard. Handle and dispose of it in accordance with accepted medical practice and applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

ADVERSE EVENTS

Potential adverse events associated with use of this device may include the following, but are not limited to:

- Allergic reaction or hypersensitivity to latex, contrast agent, anesthesia, device materials, and drug reactions to anticoagulation, or antiplatelet drugs
- Perforation
- Dissection
- Bleeding
- Stenosis / restenosis
- Occlusion
- Arrhythmia
- Myocardial infarction
- Embolism
- AV fistula
- Aneurysm / pseudoaneurysm
- Infection
- Vasoconstriction
- Vasospasm
- Hypotension
- Hypertension
- Death

REPORTING OF ADVERSE EVENTS

The user and / or patient should report any serious incident that has occurred in relation to this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the European Member State in which the user and / or patient is established.

EVALUATION OF HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ / HI-TORQUE PILOT™ GUIDE WIRES IN REVASCULARIZATION OF CTO LESIONS

Chronic total occlusion (CTO) lesions represent a particularly complex subset of lesions and therefore, the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS / HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wire indication for use in revascularization of CTO lesions was specifically evaluated in the EXPERT CTO clinical trial.

OBSERVED ADVERSE EVENTS

During the EXPERT CTO trial, for the guide wire-related objective of the study, in-hospital MACE (per ARC MI definition) occurred in 10.87% (15/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven target lesion revascularization (TLR), 10.87% (15/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. In-hospital MACE (per protocol MI definition) occurred in 2.17% (3/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven TLR, 1.45% (2/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death.

CLINICAL AND LABORATORY RESULTS

The EXPERT CTO trial is a prospective, multi-center, single-arm study. Approximately 250 subjects with signs and / or symptoms considered typical of ischemic heart disease attributed to a chronic total coronary occlusion (CTO) were enrolled. Subjects received elective, attempted CTO percutaneous revascularization. The primary objective of this trial is to assess the safety and effectiveness of the XIENCE V™ Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System, XIENCE™ nano Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System and the XIENCE PRIME™ LL Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System for the treatment of chronic total coronary occlusions.

Another key objective of the EXPERT CTO trial was to assess the safety and effectiveness of the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires in recanalization of chronic total coronary occlusions. To assess the guide wire-related objective of the trial, for at least the initial 138 subjects enrolled, HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires were used. For the remaining enrolled subjects, any guide wire except for HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wire was allowed to be used for recanalization.

One hundred and forty-eight (148) HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires and one hundred and ten (110) HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires were used for a total of 258 study guide wires. In addition, 460 non-study guide wires and 72 other recanalization devices were used to treat 138 target lesions. Of the 718 study and non-study guide wires that were used, HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires comprised 20.6% (148/718) and HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires comprised 15.3% (110/718). Study guide wires were used in all (100%, 138/138) intend to treat (ITT) patients: in approximately half (51.5%, 71/138) only one study guide wire was used, in 26.1% (36/138) two study guide wires were used, in 14.5% (20/138) three study guide wires were used, and in the remaining patients (7.9%, 11/138) four or more study guide wires were used.

Key Inclusion / Exclusion Criteria

Subjects with signs and / or symptoms considered typical of ischemic heart disease attributed to a CTO in a native coronary artery, who were suitable for a percutaneous revascularization, were included. Subjects with evidence of acute myocardial infarction (MI) within 72 hours of the intended treatment were excluded. The target lesion was a *de novo* lesion with at least one target segment in a native coronary vessel meeting the definition of chronic total occlusion. Only one target lesion was allowed to be treated.

Primary Endpoint

The intended indication for the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires includes to cross, or to assist in crossing, *de novo* chronic total coronary occlusions. Therefore, the guide wire-related primary endpoint was based on confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen per angiographic core lab, and was not restricted to crossing of the study guide wire only.

The guide wire-related primary endpoint was successful recanalization of the CTO defined as follows:

1. Confirmation of placement of the guide wire in the distal true lumen and
2. Absence of in-hospital MACE

This guide wire-related endpoint was assessed among the first 138 subjects, where any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires.

Statistical Analysis

This guide wire-related primary endpoint of successful recanalization rate of the CTO was compared with a performance goal (PG) of 62.5% derived from 3 historical CTO studies reporting procedural success and absence of in-hospital MACE. The sample size for this comparison was assumed to be the first 138 enrolled subjects, where any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires. Assuming the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wire will achieve a procedure success rate of 73.3%, which is equal to the highest observed success rate from the 3 trials used to develop the PG, and using a type I error rate of 0.05 to reject the null hypothesis, the power of this comparison is approximately 82% utilizing an exact test. The primary analysis population for the guide wire-related primary endpoint is the guide wire Intent-to-Treat (ITT) population, which refers to the first 138 subjects, in whom any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires.

Table 2: Guide Wire Characteristics

Guide Wire Characteristics	ITT Subjects for Guide Wire Endpoint (N = 138 Subjects, W = 790 Guide wires[1])
Study Guide wire Used (Subject Based)	100.0% (138/138)
1 study wire used	51.5% (71/138)
2 study wires used	26.1% (36/138)
3 study wires used	14.5% (20/138)
4 study wires used	4.3% (6/138)
5 or more study wires used	3.6% (5/138)
Other Recanalization Device (Subject Based)	36.2% (50/138)
1 recanalization device used	25.4% (35/138)
2 or more recanalization devices used	10.9% (15/138)
Guide wire Successfully Crossed Lesion (Wire-level)*	35.1% (148/422)
Study guide wire successfully crossed lesion	39.6% (84/212)
Non-study guide wire successfully crossed lesion**	30.5% (64/210)
Other Recanalization Device crossed lesion	50.0% (4/8)
Role for Study Wire (Wire-level)	
Access	34.9% (90/258)
Cross	82.2% (212/258)
Other reasons	1.9% (5/258)
Crossing Methods for Guide Wire[1]	
Antegrade Only***	81.9% (388/474)
Antegrade crossing (or microchannel method)	78.9% (374/474)
STAR	0.8% (4/474)
Knuckle wire	1.9% (9/474)
Parallel wire	0.2% (1/474)
Retrograde Only	13.7% (65/474)
Retrograde crossing	12.7% (60/474)
Knuckle wire	1.1% (5/474)
Combined Antegrade and Retrograde	2.3% (11/474)
CART	0.2% (1/474)
Reverse CART	2.1% (10/474)
Kissing wire technique	0.0% (0/474)
Other	2.1% (10/474)
Subintimal	1.1% (5/474)
Antegrade dissection and reentry method	0.8% (4/474)
Septal Approach utilized	0.2% (1/474)

* The number of guide wires includes the number of study guide wires, non-study guide wires, and other recanalization devices. The denominators are based on guide wires for which, per their specified role, an attempt to cross the lesion was performed.

** Subject 28489-0001 had a guide wire successfully crossing the lesion, but the reason for use of the guide wire was not reported.

*** One Subject 27512-0001 checked "Antegrade Only" as the Crossing method, but did not provide the details.

[1] The crossing method analysis was done on study guide wire, non-study guide wire, and other recanalization device.

Baseline Subject Characteristics:

The ITT subjects for the guide wire-related endpoint had a mean (±SD) age of 61.11 (±10.73) years, 80.4% (111/138) were men, and the majority were white: 77.5% (107/138). A total of 96.4% (133/138) of the subjects were dyslipidemic, 92.7% (127/137) of the subjects were hypertensive, and 35.5% (49/138) of the subjects were diabetic with 26.5% (13/49) of the diabetic subjects requiring insulin and 71.4% (35/49) of the diabetic subjects requiring oral hypoglycemic medication. Cardiac history revealed that 29.9% (40/134) of the subjects had prior myocardial infarction (MI) and 48.6% (67/138) had previous percutaneous coronary intervention. Approximately 29% (39/133) of the subjects had history of smoking within the last month prior to enrollment.

Baseline Target Lesion Characteristics:

A total of 138 target lesions were treated in 138 ITT subjects. Of the lesions treated, 31.9% (44/138) were located in the left anterior descending (LAD) artery, 16.7% (23/138) were located in the left circumflex artery (LCX), and 51.4% (71/138) were located in the right coronary artery (RCA). The mean (±SD) lesion length was 36.63 (±16.71) mm with a mean (±SD) occlusion length of 14.12 (±9.26) mm.

Assessment of the target lesions at baseline revealed none or mild calcification in 59.4% (82/138) of the lesions, moderate calcification in 26.8% (37/138), and severe calcification in 13.8% (19/138) of the lesions. Of the target lesions assessed, 12.5% (17/136) were eccentric and 0.7% (1/138) had thrombus.

Per the angiographic core laboratory, the mean (±SD) pre-procedure reference vessel diameter (RVD) was 2.66 (±0.44) mm, the mean (±SD) pre-procedure minimal lumen diameter (MLD) was 0.00 (±0.02) mm and the mean (±SD) pre-procedure percent diameter stenosis (% DS) was 99.86 % (±0.83). Pre-procedure TIMI flow of 0 was noted in 97.1% (134/138) of the lesions and pre-procedure TIMI flow of 1 was noted in 2.9% (4/138) of the lesions.

Primary Endpoint Results:

The primary endpoint of successful recanalization of the CTO was achieved in 79.0% (109/138) of the subjects with a lower bound of the one-sided 95% CI of 72.8%. The individual criteria for successful recanalization included: confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen in 89.9% (124/138) of the subjects and absence of in-hospital MACE (per Academic Research Consortium [ARC] MI definition) in 89.1% (123/138) of the subjects. There were 110 HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires and 148 HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires used in the study. All models of the study wires were used. Because the lower one-sided 95% CI is above the protocol-specified performance goal of 62.5% (p < 0.0001), the study guide wire is considered to have successfully met its endpoint. These primary endpoint results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Primary Endpoint Results (All Guide Wires, MACE Includes ARC Definition of MI)

	Guide Wire Related Success	Two-sided 95% CI	Performance Goal	Lower Bound of One-Sided 95% CI	P-value
Guide wire-related Endpoint	79.0% (109/138)	[71.2%, 85.5%]	62.50%	72.8%	< 0.0001
Confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen	89.9% (124/138)	[83.6%, 94.3%]			
Absence of in-hospital MACE**	89.1% (123/138)	[82.7%, 93.8%]			

** Based on ARC MI.

An operator's choice of guide wire use is based on multiple factors, and different wire designs are utilized in different clinical situations, leading to the common practice of using multiple guide wires in a CTO revascularization case. Analysis of the primary endpoint confined to study guide wire crossing is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Analysis of the Primary Endpoint Results (Confined to Study Guide Wires, MACE Includes ARC Definition of MI)

	Guide Wire Related Success	Two-sided 95% CI
Guide wire-related Endpoint	52.2% (72/138)	[43.5%, 60.7%]
Confirmation of placement of the study guide wire in the distal true lumen	60.1% (83/138)	[51.5%, 68.4%]
Absence of in-hospital MACE**	89.1% (123/138)	[82.7%, 93.8%]

** Based on ARC MI.

Secondary Endpoint and Other Results:

In the ITT population for the guide wire-related endpoint, secondary endpoint results included:

- Device success, defined as attainment of < 50% residual stenosis of the target lesion using the assigned study device, was achieved in 89.1% (123/138) of the lesions.
- Procedure success, defined as device success and absence of in-hospital MACE, was achieved in 87.0% (120/138) of the subjects per the protocol definition, and in 78.3% (108/138) per the ARC definition.
- The mean (±SD) procedural time was 86.01 (±46.64) minutes. The mean (±SD) contrast volume used during the procedure was 279.72 (±151.02) mL and the mean (±SD) fluoroscopy duration was 37.98 (±23.88) minutes.
- Procedural success evaluated according to crossing technique included success in:
  - o 98.1% (101/103) using Antegrade Only crossing technique
  - o 100% (9/9) using Retrograde Only crossing technique
  - o 83.3% (5/6) using Combined Antegrade and Retrograde crossing technique
  - o 100% (1/1) using Other crossing technique (subintimal)
  - o 80.0% (4/5) using multiple crossing techniques
- No clinically significant perforations in the final post-procedure angiography were observed in any of the subjects.
- In-hospital MACE (per ARC MI definition) occurred in 10.87% (15/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven target lesion revascularization (TLR), 10.87% (15/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. In-hospital MACE (per protocol MI definition) occurred in 2.17% (3/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven TLR, 1.45% (2/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. In-hospital MACE results are based on hierarchical subject counts; presented results for components of in-hospital MACE (i.e., death, MI, TLR) are based on non-hierarchical subject counts.

Table 5: Summary of Guide Wires Used for Purpose of Crossing – Wire Level Analysis

	Total Number of Guide Wires Used	Number Used for Intended Purpose of Crossing (% of Total)	Number Successfully Crossed	% Success
Study Wires	258	212 (82.2%)	84	39.6%
Non-study Wires	458	210 (45.6%)	64	30.5%

PREPARATION FOR USE

Contraindications, warnings, limitations, and intended uses of interventional devices compatible with HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires are described in the instructions supplied with the respective devices.

Prior to the interventional procedure, examine carefully all equipment to be used, including the interventional device, for defects. Do not use if the device is damaged or defective.

1. Prepare the interventional device according to the manufacturer's instructions. Be sure to flush the guide wire lumen before introducing the guide wire.
2. Remove the guide wire from the dispenser by pushing the exposed section of the guide wire into the dispenser until the guide wire tip and a portion of the core exit the end of the hoop. Then grasp the core of the wire to remove it totally from the dispenser. Avoid damaging the fragile guide wire tip. Do not grasp the tip of the wire while removing it from the dispenser.
3. If indicated, the guide wire tip may be carefully shaped using standard tip-shaping practices. Do not use a shaping instrument with a sharp edge.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating

1. Before removing the guide wire from the wire dispenser, inject normal saline into the hub end of the dispenser to thoroughly wet the complete surface of the guide wire.
2. Carefully remove the guide wire from the dispenser, as suggested above in PREPARATION FOR USE, step 2. If the guide wire cannot be removed easily from the dispenser, inject more normal saline and attempt to remove the guide wire again.
3. Do not reinsert the guide wire into the dispenser once it has been removed.
4. If the surface of the hydrophilic-coated wire becomes dry, wetting the surface with normal saline will renew the hydrophilic effect. Be sure to thoroughly rewet the guide wire before reintroducing it into an interventional device.
5. After the guide wire is withdrawn from the body, it should be wiped clean with saline-soaked gauze and kept wet.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Over-the-Wire Type Systems (Preload Technique)

1. Carefully insert the guide wire through the guide wire lumen hub of the interventional device.
2. Advance the guide wire until the tip of the guide wire is just proximal to the tip of the interventional device.
3. If using a guiding catheter, engage the guiding catheter and insert the interventional device / guide wire assembly through the hemostatic valve. Advance the system through the guiding catheter until it is just proximal to the tip of the guiding catheter.
4. Tighten the hemostatic valve to create a seal around the interventional device. Ensure it still permits movement of the interventional device.
5. Attach the torque device to the guide wire, if desired.
6. Under fluoroscopy, advance the guide wire out of the interventional device while securing the interventional device in place. Use the torque device to steer the guide wire across the lesion.
7. Secure the guide wire in place while tracking the interventional device over it and into the lesion.
8. If a different tip configuration or guide wire is indicated, carefully remove the guide wire while observing guide wire movement under fluoroscopy.
9. Reshape the guide wire tip according to standard practice or prepare the next guide wire to be used.
10. Reinsert the guide wire, following steps 1 through 7 of this section.

Rail Type Systems (Bare Wire Technique)

1. Engage the guiding catheter and then insert a guide wire introducer through the hemostatic valve attached to the guiding catheter.
2. Carefully insert the distal tip of the guide wire through the introducer and into the guiding catheter.
3. If a metal guide wire introducer was used, be sure to remove it before withdrawing or further manipulating the wire.
4. Advance the guide wire to the appropriate proximal marker. When the proximal marker is aligned with the knurled knob of the hemostatic valve, the guide wire tip is just proximal to the guiding catheter tip.
   Note: Use the most distal marker as a distance gauge when using a 90 cm brachial guiding catheter, and the most proximal marker as the distance gauge when using a 100 cm femoral guiding catheter.
5. Attach the torque device.
6. Under fluoroscopy, advance the guide wire out of the guiding catheter and into the selected vessel. Use the torque device to steer the guide wire across the lesion.
7. If a different tip configuration or guide wire is indicated, the guide wire may be removed as follows:
   a. Open the hemostatic valve and the flush line on the coronary manifold. Slowly withdraw the guide wire while observing guide wire movement under fluoroscopy.
   b. Close the hemostatic valve and coronary manifold flush line.
8. Reshape the guide wire tip according to standard practice or prepare the next guide wire.
9. Reinsert the guide wire following steps 2 through 6 of this section.
10. Remove the torque device and the guide wire introducer from the guide wire.
11. Secure the guide wire while tracking the interventional device over it and into the lesion.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVENTIONAL DEVICE EXCHANGE PROCEDURE

Over-the-Wire Type Systems (Preload Technique)

1. If using a HI-TORQUE™ Exchange Guide Wire, proceed to step 3.
2. If using a HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wire, extend the guide wire using the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension. Refer to the instructions included with the extension for specific information on the use of the HI-TORQUE Guide Wire as an exchange-length guide wire.
3. Maintain guide wire position while withdrawing the interventional device over the exchange-length guide wire.
4. Prepare the other interventional device per manufacturer's instructions.
5. Load the device onto the guide wire and advance it over the HI-TORQUE Exchange Guide Wire and across the lesion.
6. Proceed according to standard medical practices.

Rail Type Systems (Bare Wire Technique)

1. Maintain guide wire position while withdrawing the device over the guide wire.
2. Prepare the next interventional device per manufacturer's instructions.
3. Load the device onto the guide wire and advance it over the HI-TORQUE Guide Wire and across the lesion.
4. Proceed according to standard medical practices.

Reference Abbott website for patent markings: www.abbott.com/patents

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Deutsch / German

Führungsdraht HI-TORQUE™

Tabelle 2: Führungsdrahteigenschaften

Führungsdrahteigenschaften	ITT-Probanden für den Führungsdrahtendpunkt (N = 138 Probanden, W = 790 Führungsdrähte[1])
Verwendung der studieneigenen Führungsdrähte (nach Probanden)	100,0 % (138/138)
1 studieneigener Führungsdraht	51,5 % (71/138)
2 studieneigene Führungsdrähte	26,1 % (36/138)
3 studieneigene Führungsdrähte	14,5 % (20/138)
4 studieneigene Führungsdrähte	4,3 % (6/138)
mindestens 5 studieneigene Führungsdrähte	3,6 % (5/138)
Sonstige Rekanalisierungsvorrichtungen (nach Probanden)	36,2 % (50/138)
1 Rekanalisierungsvorrichtung	25,4 % (35/138)
mindestens 2 Rekanalisierungsvorrichtungen	10,9 % (15/138)
Führungsdraht hat die Läsion durchquert (Führungsdrahtebene)*	35,1 % (148/422)
Studieneigener Führungsdraht hat die Läsion durchquert	39,6 % (84/212)
Studienfremder Führungsdraht hat die Läsion durchquert**	30,5 % (64/210)
Andere Rekanalisierungsvorrichtung hat die Läsion durchquert	50,0 % (4/8)
Funktion des studieneigenen Führungsdrahts (Führungsdrahtebene)	
Zugang	34,9 % (90/258)
Durchquerung	82,2 % (212/258)
Sonstige Funktionen	1,9 % (5/258)
Durchquerungsmethoden bei Führungsdraht[1]	
Nur antegrad***	81,9 % (388/474)
Antegrade Durchquerung (oder Mikro-Kanal-Methode)	78,9 % (374/474)
STAR	0,8 % (4/474)
Schlaufe (Knuckle)	1,9 % (9/474)
Paralleler Draht	0,2 % (1/474)
Nur retrograd	13,7 % (65/474)
Retrograde Durchquerung	12,7 % (60/474)
Schlaufe (Knuckle)	1,1 % (5/474)
Antegrad und retrograd kombiniert	2,3 % (11/474)
CART	0,2 % (1/474)
Reverse-CART	2,1 % (10/474)
„Kissing-Wire"-Technik	0,0 % (0/474)
Sonstiges	2,1 % (10/474)
Subintimal	1,1 % (5/474)
Antegrade Dissektion und Wiedereintritt	0,8 % (4/474)
Septum-Methode	0,2 % (1/474)

Tabelle 3: Ergebnisse der primären Endpunkte: (Alle Führungsdrähte, MACE umfasst die ARC-Definition von MI)

	Führungsdraht Entsprechender Erfolg	Zweiseitig 95-%-KI	Leistungsziel	Untere Schranke des einseitigen 95-%-KI	p-Wert
Führungsdrahtbezogener Endpunkt	79,0 % (109/138)	[71,2 %, 85,5 %]	62,50 %	72,8 %	< 0,0001
Bestätigung der Positionierung des Führungsdrahts im wahren distalen Lumen	89,9 % (124/138)	[83,6 %, 94,3 %]			
Nichtauftreten von MACE während der Hospitalisation**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]			

** Gestützt auf ARC MI.

Tabelle 4: Auswertung der Ergebnisse des primären Endpunkts (beschränkt auf Studienführungsdrähte, MACE umfasst die ARC-Definition von MI)

	Führungsdraht Entsprechender Erfolg	Zweiseitig 95-%-KI
Führungsdrahtbezogener Endpunkt	52,2 % (72/138)	[43,5 %, 60,7 %]
Bestätigung der Positionierung des studieneigenen Führungsdrahts im wahren distalen Lumen	60,1 % (83/138)	[51,5 %, 68,4 %]
Nichtauftreten von MACE während der Hospitalisation**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]

** Gestützt auf ARC MI.

Tabelle 5: Zusammenfassung der für die Durchquerung verwendeten Führungsdrähte – Auswertung auf Führungsdrahtebene

	Gesamtzahl der verwendeten Führungsdrähte	Anzahl für beabsichtigte Durchquerung (% des Gesamtwerts)	Zahl der Durchquerungen	% Erfolg
Studieneigene Drähte	258	212 (82,2 %)	84	39,6 %
Studienfremde Drähte	458	210 (45,6 %)	64	30,5 %

Français / French

Guide HI-TORQUE™

Tableau 2 : Caractéristiques des guides

Caractéristiques des guides	Sujets en ITT pour le critère de jugement relatif aux guides (N = 138 sujets, W = 790 guides[1])
Guide à l'étude utilisé (en fonction des sujets)	100,0 % (138/138)
1 guide à l'étude utilisé	51,5 % (71/138)
2 guides à l'étude utilisés	26,1 % (36/138)
3 guides à l'étude utilisés	14,5 % (20/138)
4 guides à l'étude utilisés	4,3 % (6/138)
5 guides à l'étude ou plus utilisés	3,6 % (5/138)
Autre dispositif de recanalisation (en fonction des sujets)	36,2 % (50/138)
1 dispositif de recanalisation utilisé	25,4 % (35/138)
2 dispositifs de recanalisation ou plus utilisés	10,9 % (15/138)
Lésion franchie avec succès avec un guide (au niveau du guide)*	35,1 % (148/422)
Lésion franchie avec succès avec un guide à l'étude	39,6 % (84/212)
Lésion franchie avec succès avec un guide non à l'étude**	30,5 % (64/210)
Lésion franchie avec un autre dispositif de recanalisation	50,0 % (4/8)
Rôle du guide à l'étude (au niveau du guide)	
Accès	34,9 % (90/258)
Franchissement	82,2 % (212/258)
Autres raisons	1,9 % (5/258)
Techniques de franchissement pour le guide[1]	
Voie antérograde uniquement***	81,9 % (388/474)
Franchissement par voie antérograde (ou technique de pénétration des microcanaux)	78,9 % (374/474)
STAR	0,8 % (4/474)
Guide replié	1,9 % (9/474)
Guide parallèle	0,2 % (1/474)
Voie rétrograde uniquement	13,7 % (65/474)
Franchissement par voie rétrograde	12,7 % (60/474)
Guide replié	1,1 % (5/474)
Double approche antérograde et rétrograde	2,3 % (11/474)
CART	0,2 % (1/474)
Reverse CART	2,1 % (10/474)
Kissing wire technique	0,0 % (0/474)
Autre	2,1 % (10/474)
Sous-intimal	1,1 % (5/474)
Technique de dissection-réentrée antérograde	0,8 % (4/474)
Utilisation d'une approche septale	0,2 % (1/474)

Tableau 3 : Résultats du critère de jugement principal (tous les guides, EICM selon la définition de l'IM de l'ARC)

	Réussite associée au guide	IC bilatéral à 95 %	Objectif de performance	Limite inférieure de l'IC unilatéral à 95 %	Valeur p
Critère de jugement relatif au guide	79,0 % (109/138)	[71,2 %, 85,5 %]	62,50 %	72,8 %	< 0,0001
Confirmation de la mise en place de tout guide dans la vraie lumière distale	89,9 % (124/138)	[83,6 %, 94,3 %]			
Absence d'EICM survenus pendant la période passée à l'hôpital**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]			

** Selon la définition de l'infarctus du myocarde (IM) de l'ARC.

Tableau 4 : Analyse des résultats du critère de jugement principal (limitée aux guides à l'étude, EICM selon la définition de l'IM de l'ARC)

	Réussite associée au guide	IC bilatéral à 95 %
Critère de jugement relatif au guide	52,2 % (72/138)	[43,5 %, 60,7 %]
Confirmation de la mise en place du guide à l'étude dans la vraie lumière distale	60,1 % (83/138)	[51,5 %, 68,4 %]
Absence d'EICM survenus pendant la période passée à l'hôpital**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]

** Selon la définition de l'infarctus du myocarde (IM) de l'ARC.

Tableau 5 : Résumé des guides utilisés à des fins de franchissement – Analyse au niveau du guide

	Nombre total de guides utilisés	Nombre utilisé pour l'objectif de franchissement prévu (% du total)	Nombre de franchissements réussis	% de réussite
Guides à l'étude	258	212 (82,2 %)	84	39,6 %
Guides non à l'étude	458	210 (45,6 %)	64	30,5 %

Español / Spanish

Guía HI-TORQUE™

PRECAUCIONES

Este producto sanitario solo debe ser utilizado por médicos con formación en angiografía y angioplastia coronaria transluminal percutánea (ACTP) o angioplastia transluminal percutánea (ATP).

LEER DETENIDAMENTE TODAS LAS INSTRUCCIONES ANTES DE USAR. OBSERVAR TODAS LAS ADVERTENCIAS Y PRECAUCIONES SEÑALADAS A LO LARGO DE ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES. NO HACERLO ASÍ PUEDE PROVOCAR COMPLICACIONES.

Tabla 3: Resultados del criterio de valoración principal (todas las guías, AACI incluye la definición de IM del ARC)

	Éxito relacionado con la guía	IC bilateral del 95 %	Objetivo de rendimiento	Límite inferior del IC unilateral del 95 %	Valor de p
Criterio de valoración relacionado con la guía	79,0 % (109/138)	[71,2 %, 85,5 %]	62,50 %	72,8 %	<0,0001
Confirmación de la colocación de cualquiera de las guías en la verdadera luz distal	89,9 % (124/138)	[83,6 %, 94,3 %]			
Ausencia de AACI intrahospitalarios**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]			

**Basado en el IM del ARC.

Tabla 4: Análisis de los resultados del criterio de valoración principal (limitado a las guías del estudio, AACI incluye la definición de IM del ARC)

	Éxito relacionado con la guía	IC bilateral del 95 %
Criterio de valoración relacionado con la guía	52,2 % (72/138)	[43,5 %, 60,7 %]
Confirmación de la colocación de la guía del estudio en la verdadera luz distal	60,1 % (83/138)	[51,5 %, 68,4 %]
Ausencia de AACI intrahospitalarios**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]

**Basado en el IM del ARC.

Tabla 5: Resumen de guías utilizadas para introducción - Análisis a nivel de guía

	Número total de guías utilizadas	Número utilizado para la introducción prevista (% del total)	Número de introducciones con éxito	% de éxito
Guías del estudio	258	212 (82,2 %)	84	39,6 %
Guías no pertenecientes al estudio	458	210 (45,6 %)	64	30,5 %

Italiano / Italian

Filo guida HI-TORQUE™

Tabella 3: Risultati dell'endpoint primario: (tutti i fili guida, MACE include la definizione ARC di IM)

	Successo correlato al filo guida	IC bilaterale al 95%	Obiettivo prestazionale	Limite inferiore dell'IC unilaterale al 95%	Valore p
Endpoint relativo al filo guida	79,0% (109/138)	[71,2%, 85,5%]	62,50%	72,8%	< 0,0001
Conferma del posizionamento del filo guida nel vero lume distale	89,9% (124/138)	[83,6%, 94,3%]			
Assenza di MACE ospedalieri**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]			

** Basato su IM secondo la definizione dell'ARC.

Tabella 4: Analisi dei risultati dell'endpoint primario (limitato ai fili guida dello studio, il MACE include la definizione di IM secondo l'ARC)

	Successo correlato al filo guida	IC bilaterale al 95%
Endpoint correlato al filo guida	52,2% (72/138)	[43,5%, 60,7%]
Conferma del posizionamento del filo guida dello studio nel vero lume distale.	60,1% (83/138)	[51,5%, 68,4%]
Assenza di MACE ospedalieri**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]

** Basato su IM secondo la definizione dell'ARC.

Tabella 5: Riepilogo dei fili guida utilizzati a scopo di attraversamento – Analisi del livello del filo

	Numero totale di fili guida utilizzati	Numero utilizzato per lo scopo di attraversamento previsto (% del totale)	Numero attraversamenti eseguiti con successo	% di successo
Fili dello studio	258	212 (82,2%)	84	39,6%
Fili non appartenenti allo studio	458	210 (45,6%)	64	30,5%

Nederlands / Dutch

HI-TORQUE™-voerdraad

Tabel 3: Resultaten primair eindpunt (alle voerdraden, MACE omvat ARC-definitie van MI)

	Voerdraad Gerelateerd succes	Tweezijdig 95% BI	Prestatie-doelstelling	Ondergrens van eenzijdig 95% BI	P-waarde
Voerdraadgerelateerd eindpunt	79,0% (109/138)	[71,2%, 85,5%]	62,50%	72,8%	< 0,0001
Bevestiging van plaatsing van een voerdraad in het distale echte lumen	89,9% (124/138)	[83,6%, 94,3%]			
Afwezigheid van MACE in het ziekenhuis**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]			

** Gebaseerd op ARC MI.

Tabel 4: Analyse van de primaire-eindpuntresultaten (beperkt tot de onderzoeksvoerdraden, MACE omvat ARC-definitie van MI)

	Voerdraad-gerelateerd succes	Tweezijdig 95% BI
Voerdraadgerelateerd eindpunt	52,2% (72/138)	[43,5%, 60,7%]
Bevestiging van plaatsing van de onderzoeksvoerdraad in het distale echte lumen	60,1% (83/138)	[51,5%, 68,4%]
Afwezigheid van MACE in het ziekenhuis**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]

** Gebaseerd op ARC MI.

Abbott

HI-TORQUE™

Guide Wire

PPL2124037 (2021-10-14)

Rx ONLY

CE 2797

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

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TOTAL LENGTH of piece is 37-15/16"

3-3/8"

5-7/16"

5-15/32"

5-13/32"

5-13/32"

5-7/16"

6-3/4"

6-1/16"

6-3/4"

6-1/16"

TOTAL HEIGHT of piece is 29-7/8"

- MAOZ w het bitterbos zodanig ARC lift-productiviteitsblok vond plaats bij 10,87% (15/138 patiënten), waarbij 0,72% (1/138 patiënten) dikwijls gebaarde TLR (maxicirculatie diabetes) ontwierp. 10,87% (15/138 patiënten) Mi ondersteund en of geen gevallen van overlijden in het interieurs event. MAOZ M het bevestigde resultaat MI-productiviteitsblok vond plaats bij 2,17% (3/138 patiënten), waarbij 0,72% (1/138 patiënten) dikwijls gebaarde TLR (maxicirculatie diabetes) ontwierp. 2,17% (3/138 patiënten) Mi ondersteund en of geen gevallen van overlijden in het zakelijkste event. Gezondheidsrisico houdbare event MAOZ in bitterbos zijn gebaseerd op bestaand gebruik van MAOZ-bitterbos in de Europese Unie en de Verenigde Staten. Bij 10.000 patiënten per jaar is er 1 overlijden. Mi TLR, 200 gebaseerd op niet-hierarchische gebruikstijd.

Tabel 1: Overzicht van voordelen gebruikt voor doorsnee - Analyse op draadniveau

	Totale aantal gebruikte hierarchie	Aantal hierarchie gebruikt voor doorsnee	Aantal succes - hoogwaardig	% succes
Onderscheidenheidsplan	204	112 (54,9%)	64	30,5%
Niet-onderscheidenheidsplan	458	210 (45,9%)	64	30,5%

GEREEDMAKEN VOOR GEBRUIK

De centra-indicaties, waarschuwingen, tegenkrijgen en het beoogde gebruik van interventiebestanden dat compatibel zijn met Hi-TORQUE™ leveranciers, worden beschreven in de gebruiksaanwijzing die bij elk bestand wordt geleverd.

Combineer voorafgaand aan het gebruik de bestanden die u gaat gebruiken, waaronder het interventiebestandpad, zorgvuldig op markeerniveau. Niet gebruiken als het hulpmiddel beschadigd lijkt te zijn.

1. Maak het interventiebestandpad gereed volgens de gebruiksaanwijzing van het bestand. Spoel het interventiebestandpad voorafgaand het verwijderen.
2. Verwijder de onderlaklaat uit de houder door het gebaarde deel van de interventiebestand in de houder te schuiven tot de onderlaklaat op een deel van de kam uit het uiteinde van de houder komt. Houd de houder met één hand vast en trek de onderlaklaat met de andere hand. Beschuldig de bestandpad voorafgaand het verwijderen van de onderlaklaat uit de houder gereed.
3. Verwijder de onderlaklaat van de interventiebestandpad, waarschijnlijk en volgens een gebaarde bestandpad met een hoekpunt van de onderlaklaat. Gebruik geen modelbestandpad met scherpe randen.

Hi-TORQUE-voertuigen met hartvliesbuis dekking

1. Voordat de ventilatie uit de ventilatiepoort wordt gevormen, moet hydrofiele bestandpad worden gevormen met een hydrofiele bestandpad en een hydrofiele bestandpad om het gehele apparaat van de ventilatiepoort te vullen.
2. Neem de ventilatie voorzichtig uit de houder, zoals hierboven beschreven in stap 2 van GEREEDMAKEN VOOR GEBRUIK. Als de ventilatie niet gemakkelijk uit de houder komt, moet meer bestandpuw zuidpuntpad in de houder worden gevormen en opnieuw worden geprobeerd de ventilatie te verwijderen.
3. Steek de ventilatie met het lens in de ventilatie uit de ventilatie in de ventilatie.
4. Als het opperviak van de draad met hydrofiele deksjag opdoogt, kan het hydrofiele bestandpad worden gevormen met een droge doek om de ventilatie te vormen. Herschuldig de bestandpad zo vaak als nodig om de ventilatie te vormen door de ventilatie uit de houder verder gevormen.
5. Nadat de ventilatie uit het lichaam is verwijderd, moet de houder worden afgevormen met een in bestandpuw zuidpuntpad gedeeld ventilatiepad en niet worden gebruikt. Gebruik geen modelbestandpad met scherpe randen.

GEBRUIKSAANWIJZING

Over-the-wire-systemen (voorbijsteekgeschikt)

1. Voordat de ventilatie uit de ventilatiepoort wordt gevormen, moet hydrofiele bestandpad worden gevormen met een hydrofiele bestandpad en een hydrofiele bestandpad om het gehele apparaat van de ventilatiepoort te vullen.
2. Voer de ventilatie uit de ventilatiepoort uit de houder, zoals hierboven beschreven in stap 2 van GEREEDMAKEN VOOR GEBRUIK. Als de ventilatie niet gemakkelijk uit de houder komt, moet meer bestandpuw zuidpuntpad in de houder worden gevormen en opnieuw worden geprobeerd de ventilatie te verwijderen.
3. Steek de ventilatie met het lens in de ventilatie uit de ventilatie in de ventilatie.
4. Als het opperviak van de draad met hydrofiele deksjag opdoogt, kan het hydrofiele bestandpad worden gevormen met een droge doek om de ventilatie te vormen. Herschuldig de bestandpad zo vaak als nodig om de ventilatie te vormen door de ventilatie uit de houder verder gevormen.
5. Nadat de ventilatie uit het lichaam is verwijderd, moet de houder worden afgevormen met een in bestandpuw zuidpuntpad gedeeld ventilatiepad en niet worden gebruikt. Gebruik geen modelbestandpad met scherpe randen.

SLEUVENBESCHRIJVING

Over-the-wire-systemen (voorbijsteekgeschikt)

- Voer de ventilatie uit de ventilatiepoort uit de houder, zoals hierboven beschreven in stap 2 van GEREEDMAKEN VOOR GEBRUIK. Als de ventilatie niet gemakkelijk uit de houder komt, moet meer bestandpuw zuidpuntpad in de houder worden gevormen en opnieuw worden geprobeerd de ventilatie te verwijderen.
- Steek de ventilatie met het lens in de ventilatie uit de ventilatie in de ventilatie.
- Als het opperviak van de draad met hydrofiele deksjag opdoogt, kan het hydrofiele bestandpad worden gevormen met een droge doek om de ventilatie te vormen door de ventilatie uit de houder verder te vormen.
- Nadat de ventilatie uit het lichaam is verwijderd, moet de houder worden afgevormen met een in bestandpuw zuidpuntpad gedeeld ventilatiepad en niet worden gebruikt. Gebruik geen modelbestandpad met scherpe randen.

Rapid Exchange-systemen (Sneltransport)

- Voer de ventilatie uit de ventilatiepoort uit de houder, zoals hierboven beschreven in stap 2 van GEREEDMAKEN VOOR GEBRUIK. Als de ventilatie niet gemakkelijk uit de houder komt, moet meer bestandpuw zuidpuntpad in de houder worden gevormen en opnieuw worden geprobeerd de ventilatie te verwijderen.
- Steek de ventilatie met het lens in de ventilatie uit de ventilatie in de ventilatie.
- Als het opperviak van de draad met hydrofiele deksjag opdoogt, kan het hydrofiele bestandpad worden gevormen met een droge doek om de ventilatie te vormen door de ventilatie uit de houder verder te vormen.
- Nadat de ventilatie uit het lichaam is verwijderd, moet de houder worden afgevormen met een in bestandpuw zuidpuntpad gedeeld ventilatiepad en niet worden gebruikt. Gebruik geen modelbestandpad met scherpe randen.

Sekonder Systemen Nabitas vir Rapid Exchange

- Maak bestandpad gereed volgens de gebruiksaanwijzing van het bestand. Spoel het interventiebestandpad voorafgaand het verwijderen.
- Verwijder de onderlaklaat uit de houder door het gebaarde deel van de interventiebestand in de houder te schuiven tot de onderlaklaat op een deel van de kam uit het uiteinde van de houder komt. Houd de houder met één hand vast en trek de onderlaklaat met de andere hand. Beschuldig de bestandpad voorafgaand het verwijderen van de onderlaklaat uit de houder gereed.
- Verwijder de onderlaklaat van de interventiebestandpad, waarschijnlijk en volgens een gebaarde bestandpad met een hoekpunt van de onderlaklaat. Gebruik geen modelbestandpad met scherpe randen.
- Maak de ventilatie gereed door de ventilatiepoort te verwijderen. Spoel het interventiebestandpad voorafgaand het verwijderen.
- Steek de ventilatie met het lens in de ventilatie uit de ventilatie in de ventilatie.
- Als het opperviak van de draad met hydrofiele deksjag opdoogt, kan het hydrofiele bestandpad worden gevormen met een droge doek om de ventilatie te vormen door de ventilatie uit de houder verder te vormen.
- Nadat de ventilatie uit het lichaam is verwijderd, moet de houder worden afgevormen met een in bestandpuw zuidpuntpad gedeeld ventilatiepad en niet worden gebruikt. Gebruik geen modelbestandpad met scherpe randen.

Ελληνικά / Greek

Συχνότερες οδηγός HI-TORQUE™

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ

Αυτή η γραφή φαγητού κάνει ορισμένες ιατρικές συσκευές ανενεργές ή ανίκανες για σωστή λειτουργία. Ο γιατρός πρέπει να γνωρίζει τους κινδύνους και τα οφέλη της συσκευής πριν από τη χρήση. Ακολουθήστε τις οδηγίες χρήσης που παρέχονται με τη συσκευή.

ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ

Η γραφή φαγητού χρησιμοποιεί τεχνολογία μικροκυμάτων για τη θέρμανση και τη μαγείρεμα τροφίμων. Η γραφή φαγητού έχει σχεδιαστεί για να θερμαίνει, να μαγειρεύει, να στεγνώνει και να ψήνει τρόφιμα για ανθρώπινη κατανάλωση. Μην χρησιμοποιείτε τη γραφή φαγητού για τη θέρμανση μη τροφίμων ή υγρών, όπως βιομηχανικά ή εργαστηριακά χημικά.

ΠΡΟΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ: ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΑΠΟΦΥΓΕΤΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΑΥΜΑΤΙΣΜΟ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥΣ, ΤΗΝ ΖΗΜΙΑ ΣΤΑ ΖΩΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΒΛΑΒΗ ΣΤΗ ΣΥΣΚΕΥΗ:

- Μην χρησιμοποιείτε τη γραφή φαγητού για αποθήκευση. Αυτό μπορεί να προκαλέσει ανεπιθύμητη έκθεση σε μικροκύματα.
- Μην χρησιμοποιείτε τη γραφή φαγητού εάν η πόρτα δεν κλείνει σωστά.
- Μην τοποθετείτε εύφλεκτα υλικά κοντά στη γραφή φαγητού.
- Μην τοποθετείτε τα χέρια σας μεταξύ της πόρτας και του μπροστινού μέρους της γραφής φαγητού κατά το κλείσιμο της πόρτας.
- Μην καθαρίζετε τη γραφή φαγητού με πίδακα νερού.
- Μην χρησιμοποιείτε τη γραφή φαγητού εάν έχει υποστεί ζημιά.
- Μην χρησιμοποιείτε τη γραφή φαγητού εάν η πόρτα, οι μεντεσέδες ή οι μάνδαλα είναι σπασμένα ή χαλαρ

TOTAL LENGTH of piece is 37-15/16"

5-1/2"

5-7/16"

5-3/8"

5-7/16"

5-3/8"

5-3/8"

6-5/8"

6-13/16"

TOTAL HEIGHT of piece is 13- 7/16"

6-5/8"

6-13/16"

FRONT SIDE OF PIECE

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

PR1212403T-01 (2021-10-14)

℞ ONLY

CE 2797

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

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English

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

DESCRIPTION

This instructions for Use pertains to the HI-TORQUE PILOT™ 50, HI-TORQUE PILOT 150, and HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wires.

Table 1

Product Name	Basic UDI-DI	Identification Color
HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 Guide Wire	(01)10400003905545	Fashion-foam
HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wire		Fashion-foam
HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wire		Fashion-foam

The HI-TORQUE™ PILOT Guide Wires are medical devices that are intended for use in PCA and PTA to treat patients with coronary or peripheral artery disease as specified in the Indications section of these instructions. These devices are designed to guide catheters to coronary or peripheral arteries and have a hydrophilic distal tip. Refer to the product labeling for specific dimensions (e.g., wire length, diameter, and tip configuration).

Coronary guide wires facilitate PTCA and PTA, which offer clinical benefits for treatment of coronary artery disease (CAD) and other forms of peripheral vascular disease.

HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wires: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have a modified proximal end that permits the attachment of the Rotating Hemostasis Valve to the Wire Extension. Refer to the Rotating Hemostasis Valve instructions for Use for information on how to attach and remove the Wire Extension to and from the Guide Wire. Replacing a short wire with another, while maintaining guide wire position in the anatomy. After the interventional procedure is completed, the Guide Wire may be detached and removed from the patient, or left in the coronary or peripheral vasculature.

.014" (0.36 mm) HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Proximal Markers: Brachial and femoral markers located at the proximal segment of the 0.014" (0.36 mm) guide wires, aid in gauging guide wire position relative to the guiding catheter tip when using fluro with contrast. The markers are 1 cm in length and are separated by a distance of at least 90 cm (inside) or 100 cm (femoral) long.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Distal Radiopaque Markers: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have a radiopaque distal segment, 3 cm in length, that aids in fluoroscopy to determine the placement and location of the catheter. Markers are separated by the following designation: ■ ■ series of spaced markers are provided proximal to the coil segment of the 3 cm tapering tender length.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating: Refer to the product label for specific hydrophilic coating.

HOW SUPPLIED

Sterile – Sterilized with electron-beam radiation. Refer to the product label for the sterilization expiration date. Do not use if the package is open or damaged.

This single-use device cannot be resoaked or resterilized. Do not resoak or resterilize because of the potential risk of infection to the patient. Resoaking or resterilization may compromise the integrity of the design and / or materials, leading to device malfunction and / or patient injury. Resoaking or resterilization may also result in performance of the device being altered and / or its mechanical characteristics affected. Absence of original packaging may lead to device damage, loss of sterility, and / or failure to perform as intended and / or user injury.

Contents – One (1) guide wire per pouch.

INTENDED PURPOSE

Guide Wires are intended to facilitate navigation across vascular anatomies and structures in order to deliver diagnostic and therapeutic devices.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

Indicated to facilitate the delivery of catheter-based interventional devices during PTCA and PTA. The Guide Wire is for use in the coronary and peripheral vessels for diagnostic procedures. The guide wire may be used to reach and cross a target lesion, provide a pathway within the vessel structure, facilitate the substitution of one diagnostic or therapeutic device for another, and support the delivery of these devices. The guide wire also be used to cross or accept in crossing via cross chronic total coronary occlusions (CTO).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

There are no known contra-indications.

WARNINGS

This device is not designed for use with atherectomy devices. The safety and effectiveness of the use of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire with atherectomy devices is unknown.

The lubricous coating is essential to the Guide Wire's performance. Do not touch the coated portion of the guide wire with fingers, gauze pads, or other objects. Avoid contact with abrasive surfaces. Failure to observe these precautions may cause unnecessary damage to the coating which could negatively affect the safety and performance of the guide wire.

Attempting to alter the shape of wires to fit the anatomy may damage the wire. Use only instructed methods may compromise the coating integrity, and that damage to the coating may affect the safety and performance of the guide wire.

Do not use the guide wire if damage is noted. Damage may be characterized by a bent, kinked, or fractured shaft, this a bifurcated vessel. Use of this technique involves additional patient risks, including the risk that the wire may become difficult to remove.

Consider that if a secondary wire is placed in a bifurcated vessel, this wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk that the secondary wire may become entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

PRECAUTIONS

Store in a dry, dark, cool place.

INTENDED PURPOSE

Guide Wires are intended to facilitate navigation across vascular anatomies and structures in order to deliver diagnostic and therapeutic devices.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

Indicated to facilitate the delivery of catheter-based interventional devices during PTCA and PTA. The Guide Wire is for use in the coronary and peripheral vessels for diagnostic procedures. The guide wire may be used to reach and cross a target lesion, provide a pathway within the vessel structure, facilitate the substitution of one diagnostic or therapeutic device for another, and support the delivery of these devices. The guide wire also be used to cross or accept in crossing via cross chronic total coronary occlusions (CTO).

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Attempting to alter the shape of wires to fit the anatomy may damage the wire. Use only instructed methods may compromise the coating integrity, and that damage to the coating may affect the safety and performance of the guide wire.

Do not use the guide wire if damage is noted. Damage may be characterized by a bent, kinked, or fractured shaft, this a bifurcated vessel. Use of this technique involves additional patient risks, including the risk that the wire may become difficult to remove.

Consider that if a secondary wire is placed in a bifurcated vessel, this wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk that the secondary wire may become entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

ADVERSE EVENTS

Potential adverse events associated with use of this device may include the following, but are not limited to:

- Allergic reaction or hypersensitivity to latex, contrast agent, anesthetic, device materials, or medications
- Perforation
- Dissection
- Thrombus
- Stenosis / restenosis
- Occlusion
- Vessel spasm
- Myocardial infarction
- Embolism
- Arrhythmia
- Aneurysm / pseudoaneurysm
- Infection
- Hypotension / hypertension
- Hemorrhage
- Hypotension
- Death
- Surgical intervention

LIMITATIONS

The HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires do not have a specific limitation in duration of use but are designed for vascular procedures that vary in duration depending on lesion complexity.

Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) should only be performed at hospitals with cardiac surgery backup support (CABG) surgery is available.

PRECAUTIONS

Guide wires are delicate instruments and should be handled carefully. Prior to use and when possible during the procedure, inspect the guide wire carefully for bends, kinks, or damage. If any of these conditions are noted, do not use the guide wire. Damage to the guide wire may result in vessel damage and / or requires additional intervention.

Confirm the compatibility of the guide wire diameter in the distal true lumen before actual use.

Refer to the indication on the label and the instructions for Use to confirm the recommended diameter of the guide wire. Failure to use the guide wire within the above recommendation may result in the inadvertent dissection of blood vessel wall or perforation may result in vessel injury such as, but not limited to, perforation, dissection, rupture, thrombosis.

Refer to PREPARATION FOR USE sections for further information on how to prepare and use this device to ensure it performs as intended. **Failure to abide by the warnings in this section may result in injury to the patient, use delay, which may necessitate intervention, or result in another adverse event.**

The safety and effectiveness of the device have not been established, or in unknown, vessel regions other than those specifically indicated.

Persons with known history of allergies to any of the components of this device should be identified prior to use. Exposure to the device may result in injury to the patient, further planned or unplanned to the materials contained in the device and a thorough history of allergies must be discussed. This device contains phalate-free polyurethane, silicone, nickel, titanium, stainless steel, tungsten, polyimide, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coating, PTFE coating, gold, platinum, and synthetic.

Carefully observe the instructions under "Do Not" and "Do" below. Failure to do so may result in vessel trauma, guide wire damage, guide wire tip separation, or short damage. If resistance is observed at any time, determine the cause under fluoroscopy and take remedial action as needed. Use the next suitable guide wire for the lesion being treated.

Do Not

- Push, torque, withdraw or torque a guide wire that meets resistance.
- Torque a guide wire if the tip becomes entrapped within the vasculature.
- Use a guide wire if the tip has been damaged.
- Display a stent until the stent and wire between the vessel wall and the stent.

Do

- Gently re-withdraw the guide wire slowly.
- Use the radiopaque marker of the interventional device to confirm position.
- Use the radiopaque marker of the stent when under fluoroscopy before attempting to retract the guide wire.
- Observe the wire under fluoroscopy for tip buckling, which is a sign of entrapment.
- Maintain continuous flush while removing and recharging the guide wire to prevent air from entering the catheter system.
- Use caution when introducing the guide wire into and / or trauma.
- When contralateral the guide wire to confirm that the interventional device tip is free within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Use caution when introducing the guide wire into and / or through a previously implanted stent, or through tight stenosis, into a bifurcated vessel. Use of this technique involves additional patient risks, including the risk that the wire may become difficult to remove.
- Consider that if a secondary wire is placed in a bifurcated vessel, this wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk that the secondary wire may become entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

Primary Endpoint

The intended indication for the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires is for use in the coronary and peripheral vessels for diagnostic procedures. Therefore, the guide wire-related primary endpoint was based on confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen per angiographic core lab, and was not restricted to crossing of the study guide wire only.

The guide wire-related primary endpoint was successful recanalization of the CTO defined as:

1. Confirmation of placement of the guide wire in the distal true lumen and
2. Absence of in-hospital MACE

This guide wire-related endpoint was assessed among the first 136 subjects, where any attempted wire made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 wires.

Statistical Analysis

This guide wire-related primary endpoint of successful recanalization of the CTO was compared with a performance goal of 70% success rate. The 70% success rate is based on the clinical practice guidelines and assumed to be the minimum success rate that would be considered successful to be the first 136 enrolled subjects, which are attempted with the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wires. Assuming the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wires achieved a success rate of 70%, the lower 95% CI bound for the success rate from the 2 sided exact binomial test will be 61%, which is greater than the performance goal of 60%. Therefore, the power of this comparison is approximately 82% (Power = 1 - Type II error = 1 - 0.18 = 0.82) with a Type I error of 0.05 (2 sided).

Table 2. Guide Wire Characteristics

Guide Wire Characteristics	HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ 300 Guide Wire (mm)	HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ 500 Guide Wire (mm)	HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ 700 Guide Wire (mm)
Study Guide wire Used (Subject Based)	100.0% (138/138)		
2 study wire used	25.1% (35/139)		
3 study wires used	4.3% (6/139)		
4 study wire used	1.4% (2/139)		
Other Recanalization Device (Subject Based)	36.2% (50/138)		
1 reversible/non-reversible	10.9% (15/138)		
2 or more reversible/non-reversible devices	10.9% (15/138)		
Study guide wire successfully crossed lesion	99.3% (136/137)		
Study guide wire successfully crossed lesion (CTO)	99.3% (136/137)		
Other Recanalization Device crossed lesion	50.0% (68/136)		
Tip Shape (Study Guide Wire Used)			
Distal Curve	34.9% (95/258)		
Straight	62.2% (172/258)		
Other reasons	1.9% (5/258)		
Guide Wire Diameter Used (Subject Based)			
Angiographic Core Lab	81.9% (288/174)		
Angiographic crossing (or mischaracterized method)	19.8% (67/414)		
Core Lab	18.2% (74/174)		
Kiruckie wire	1.9% (6/414)		
Radar wire	0.0% (0/414)		
Retrograde Only	13.7% (45/414)		
Retrograde Only (Core Lab)	0.0% (0/414)		
Kiruckie wire	1.1% (5/414)		
Combined Antegrade and Retrograde	2.3% (11/414)		

Gin sö lär:

- För in och dra ut klaven försiktigt.
- Använd interventionsmedicinsk slutgiltig markör för att bekräfta placeringen.
- Använd röntgenmarkören på den interventionella klovan innan ledaren, flytta den.
- Observera ledaren under fluoroskopi för att se om spetsen böjs, vilket är ett tecken på att fastna.
- Spola kontinuerligt när ledaren dras tillbaka och när den återmatas för att förhindra att luft kommer in i kärlsystemet.
- Var försiktig när du för in ledaren och / eller genom en stent som inte är endotelialt, eller genom stenos, in i en förgrenad kärl. Användning av denna teknik innebär ytterligare risker för patienten, inklusive risken att ledaren kan bli svår att ta bort.
- Tänk på att om en sekundär ledare placeras i ett förgrenat kärl kan denna ledare behöva dras tillbaka innan stenten sätts in, eftersom det finns en ytterligare risk för att den sekundära ledaren kan fastna mellan kärlväggen och stenten.

Primary Endpoint

The intended indication for the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires is for use in the coronary and peripheral vessels for diagnostic procedures. Therefore, the guide wire-related primary endpoint was based on confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen per angiographic core lab, and was not restricted to crossing of the study guide wire only.

The guide wire-related primary endpoint was successful recanalization of the CTO defined as:

1. Confirmation of placement of the guide wire in the distal true lumen and
2. Absence of in-hospital MACE

This guide wire-related endpoint was assessed among the first 136 subjects, where any attempted wire made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 wires.

Statistical Analysis

This guide wire-related primary endpoint of successful recanalization of the CTO was compared with a performance goal of 70% success rate. The 70% success rate is based on the clinical practice guidelines and assumed to be the minimum success rate that would be considered successful to be the first 136 enrolled subjects, which are attempted with the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wires. Assuming the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wires achieved a success rate of 70%, the lower 95% CI bound for the success rate from the 2 sided exact binomial test will be 61%, which is greater than the performance goal of 60%. Therefore, the power of this comparison is approximately 82% (Power = 1 - Type II error = 1 - 0.18 = 0.82) with a Type I error of 0.05 (2 sided).

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Guide Wire Characteristics	HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ 300 Guide Wire (mm)	HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ 500 Guide Wire (mm)	HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ 700 Guide Wire (mm)
CART	52.2% (72/138)		
Reverse CART	2.1% (16/414)		
Kissing wire technique	0.0% (0/414)		
Other	2.1% (16/414)		
Subdistal	1.1% (5/414)		
Antegrade dissection and reentry method	0.9% (4/414)		
Septal Approach utilized	1.1% (4/414)		

- The number of guide wires includes the number of study guide wires, non-study guide wires, and other devices such as balloons. The denominators are total study guide wires, non-study guide wires, and other devices used in the procedures that were performed.
- Subject 24409-001 had a guide wire successfully crossing the lesion, but the reason for use of the guide wire was not reported.
- The crossing method "Other" was described "Retrograde Only" as the Crossing method, but did not provide the details.
- * The crossing method analysis was done on study guide wire, non-study guide wire, and other recanalization devices.

Baseline Subject Characteristics

The HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires were evaluated in a mean (±SD) age of 61.11 (±10.74) years, 86.0% (119/138) were male, and the mean (±SD) BMI was 28.4 (±4.6) kg/m2 (322/1,130). A total of 96.4% (133/138) of the subjects were dyslipidemic, 92.7% (128/138) were hypertensive, 39.9% (55/138) were smokers, 26.8% (37/138) had a prior MI, 25.4% (35/138) had a prior PCI, 15.2% (21/138) had a prior CABG, 13.8% (19/138) had a history of CHF, 25.9% (35/135) of the diabetic subjects were insulin and hypoglycemic medication. Cardiac history was similar to the 2015 ACC/AHA/SCAI CTO guidelines subjects had myocardial infarction (MI) (26.8% (37/138)), prior percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) (25.4% (35/138)), prior coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG) (15.2% (21/138)), and 29% (39/135) of the subjects had history of smoking within the last month prior to procedure.

Baseline Target Lesion Characteristics

The HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wires were evaluated in 138 CTO subjects. Of the lesions treated, 41.9% (58/138) were located in the left anterior descending (LAD) artery, 42.8% (59/138) were located in the left circumflex artery (LCX), and 51.4% (71/138) were located in the right coronary artery (RCA). The mean (±SD) lesion length was 28.3% (±15.1) mm, and the mean (±SD) lesion volume was 1,134.7% (±1,134.7) mm3. The mean (±SD) contrast volume used during the procedure was 279.72 (± 151.02) mL and the mean (±SD) fluoroscopy time was 81.6 (± 46.4) minutes.

Primary Endpoint Results

The primary endpoint was successful recanalization of the CTO and achieved in 79.0% (109/138) of the subjects with a lower bound of the one-sided 95% CI of 72.8%. The individual criteria for successful recanalization included: confirmation of placement of the guide wire in the distal true lumen per angiographic core lab, and absence of in-hospital MACE (Major Adverse Cardiac Events) (Cardiac Death, MI, and TLR). Of the 138 HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wires attempted, 136 (131/138) of the subjects, there were 110 HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wires that successfully crossed the lesion (79.7%). Of the 136 subjects that had successful lesion crossing, 109 (80.1%) had successful recanalization. Be sure to flush the guide wire thoroughly before and after use. Failure to do so may result in thrombus formation. Use only sterile saline solution for flushing.

Table 3. HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating

Guide Wire	Total Number of Guide Wires Used	Number Used for Successful Purpose of Crossing (% of Total)	Number Successfully Crossed	% Success
Study Wires	258	84	84	39.6%
Non-study Wires	456	210 (45.6%)	84	30.5%

PREPARATION FOR USE

Contraindications, warnings, limitations, and intended uses of interventional devices compatible with HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires are described in the instructions supplied with the respective devices.

Prior to the interventional procedure, examine carefully all equipment to be used, including the guide wire, for defects. Do not use if the device is damaged or defective.

1. Prepare the interventional device and guiding catheter in accordance with the instructions for Use. Be sure to flush the guiding catheter thoroughly.
2. Remove the guide wire from the dispenser by pushing the exposed section of the guide wire into the dispenser until the guide wire tip and a portion of the core exit the end of the hoop. Grasp the guide wire tip and pull the guide wire out of the dispenser. Do not pull the guide wire out of the dispenser by the proximal end. Doing so may damage the guide wire.
3. Flush the guide wire thoroughly with heparinized saline solution before introducing it into the guiding catheter.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating

1. Before removing the guide wire from the dispenser, inspect normal saline into the hub of the interventional device to thoroughly wet the complete surface of the guide wire.
2. Carefully remove the guide wire from the dispenser, as suggested above in PREPARATION FOR USE, step 2. If the guide wire cannot be removed easily from the dispenser, inject more normal saline into the hub of the dispenser.
3. Do not reinsert the guide wire into the dispenser once it has been removed.

Gin sö lär:

- För in och dra ut klaven försiktigt.
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- Använd röntgenmarkören på den interventionella klovan innan ledaren, flytta den.
- Observera ledaren under fluoroskopi för att se om spetsen böjs, vilket är ett tecken på att fastna.
- Spola kontinuerligt när ledaren dras tillbaka och när den återmatas för att förhindra att luft kommer in i kärlsystemet.
- Var försiktig när du för in ledaren och / eller genom en stent som inte är endotelialt, eller genom stenos, in i en förgrenad kärl. Användning av denna teknik innebär ytterligare risker för patienten, inklusive risken att ledaren kan bli svår att ta bort.
- Tänk på att om en sekundär ledare placeras i ett förgrenat kärl kan denna ledare behöva dras tillbaka innan stenten sätts in, eftersom det finns en ytterligare risk för att den sekundära ledaren kan fastna mellan kärlväggen och stenten.

Table 3. Guidewire Characteristics

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Core Lab	18.2% (74/174)		
Kiruckie wire	1.9% (6/414)		
Radar wire	0.0% (0/414)		
Retrograde Only	13.7% (45/414)		
Retrograde Only (Core Lab)	0.0% (0/414)		
Kiruckie wire	1.1% (5/414)		
Combined Antegrade and Retrograde	2.3% (11/414)		

Gin sö lär:

- För in och dra ut klaven försiktigt.
- Använd interventionsmedicinsk slutgiltig markör för att bekräfta placeringen.
- Använd röntgenmarkören på den interventionella klovan innan ledaren, flytta den.
- Observera ledaren under fluoroskopi för att se om spetsen böjs, vilket är ett tecken på att fastna.
- Spola kontinuerligt när ledaren dras tillbaka och när den återmatas för att förhindra att luft kommer in i kärlsystemet.
- Var försiktig när du för in ledaren och / eller genom en stent som inte är endotelialt, eller genom stenos, in i en förgrenad kärl. Användning av denna teknik innebär ytterligare risker för patienten, inklusive risken att ledaren kan bli svår att ta bort.
- Tänk på att om en sekundär ledare placeras i ett förgrenat kärl kan denna ledare behöva dras tillbaka innan stenten sätts in, eftersom det finns en ytterligare risk för att den sekundära ledaren kan fastna mellan kärlväggen och stenten.

Table 3. Guidewire Characteristics

Guidewire Characteristics	HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ 300 Guidewire (mm)	HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ 500 Guidewire (mm)	HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ 700 Guidewire (mm)
CART	52.2% (72/138)		
Reverse CART	2.1% (16/414)		
Kissing wire technique	0.0% (0/414)		
Other	2.1% (16/414)		
Subdistal	1.1% (5/414)		
Antegrade dissection and reentry method	0.9% (4/414)		
Septal Approach utilized	1.1% (4/414)		

- The number of guide wires includes the number of study guidewires, non-study guidewires, and other devices such as balloons. The denominators are total study guidewires, non-study guidewires, and other devices used in the procedures that were performed.
- Subject 24409-001 had a guidewire successfully crossing the lesion, but the reason for use of the guidewire was not reported.
- The crossing method "Other" was described "Retrograde Only" as the Crossing method, but did not provide the details.
- * The crossing method analysis was done on study guidewire, non-study guidewire, and other recanalization devices.

Baseline Subject Characteristics

The HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 guidewires were evaluated in a mean (±SD) age of 61.11 (±10.74) years, 86.0% (119/138) were male, and the mean (±SD) BMI was 28.4 (±4.6) kg/m2 (322/1,130). A total of 96.4% (133/138) of the subjects were dyslipidemic, 92.7% (128/138) were hypertensive, 39.9% (55/138) were smokers, 26.8% (37/138) had a prior MI, 25.4% (35/138) had a prior PCI, 15.2% (21/138) had a prior CABG, 13.8% (19/138) had a history of CHF, 25.9% (35/135) of the diabetic subjects were insulin and hypoglycemic medication. Cardiac history was similar to the 2015 ACC/AHA/SCAI CTO guidelines subjects had myocardial infarction (MI) (26.8% (37/138)), prior percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) (25.4% (35/138)), prior coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG) (15.2% (21/138)), and 29% (39/135) of the subjects had history of smoking within the last month prior to procedure.

Baseline Target Lesion Characteristics

The HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 guidewires were evaluated in 138 CTO subjects. Of the lesions treated, 41.9% (58/138) were located in the left anterior descending (LAD) artery, 42.8% (59/138) were located in the left circumflex artery (LCX), and 51.4% (71/138) were located in the right coronary artery (RCA). The mean (±SD) lesion length was 28.3% (±15.1) mm, and the mean (±SD) lesion volume was 1,134.7% (±1,134.7) mm3. The mean (±SD) contrast volume used during the procedure was 279.72 (± 151.02) mL and the mean (±SD) fluoroscopy time was 81.6 (± 46.4) minutes.

Primary Endpoint Results

The primary endpoint was successful recanalization of the CTO and achieved in 79.0% (109/138) of the subjects with a lower bound of the one-sided 95% CI of 72.8%. The individual criteria for successful recanalization included: confirmation of placement of the guidewire in the distal true lumen per angiographic core lab, and absence of in-hospital MACE (Major Adverse Cardiac Events) (Cardiac Death, MI, and TLR). Of the 138 HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 guidewires attempted, 136 (131/138) of the subjects, there were 110 HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 guidewires that successfully crossed the lesion (79.7%). Of the 136 subjects that had successful lesion crossing, 109 (80.1%) had successful recanalization. Be sure to flush the guidewire thoroughly before and after use. Failure to do so may result in thrombus formation. Use only sterile saline solution for flushing.

Table 3. HI-TORQUE Guidewires with Hydrophilic Coating

Guidewire	Total Number of Guidewires Used	Number Used for Successful Purpose of Crossing (% of Total)	Number Successfully Crossed	% Success
Study Wires	258	84	84	39.6%
Non-study Wires	456	210 (45.6%)	84	30.5%

FÖRBEREDELSE FÖR ANVÄNDNING

Se den bruksanvisning som medföljer respektive interventionsverktyg som är kompatibelt med HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires om kontraindikationer, varningar, begränsningar och avsedd användning.

Undersök noggrant all utrustning som ska användas, inklusive ledaren, för defekter. Använd inte om produkten är skadad eller defekt.

1. Förbered det terapeutiska instrumentet enligt bruksanvisningen i anvisningen. Var noga med att spola ledarens lumen innan ledaren förs in.
2. Ta ut ledaren ur dispensern genom att trycka in den exponerade delen av ledaren i dispensern tills ledarens spets och en del av kärnan kommer ut ur öppna änden. Ta tag i ledarens spets och dra ut den ur dispensern. Använd inte ledarens proximala ände för att dra ut den ur dispensern. Om detta görs kan ledaren skadas.
3. Vid behov kan ledaren spola försiktigt hemsa och på avsedvattenlösning innan den förs in i ledaren.

HI-TORQUE Guide med hydrofil beläggning

1. Innan ledaren tas bort från dispensern ska den undersökas med normal saltlösning för att helt befukta ledarens hela yta.
2. Ta försiktigt ut ledaren ur dispensern på det sätt som beskrivs under FÖRBEREDELSE FÖR ANVÄNDNING, steg 2. Om ledaren inte enkelt kan tas ur dispensern, injicera mer fysiologisk saltlösning och försök ta ledaren på nytt.
3. För inte in ledaren i dispensern på nytt efter den har tagits ut.
4. Om det är nödvändigt ska ledaren spolas och formas om innan den förs in i HI-TORQUE-ledaren och genom ledaren.
5. Använd endast medicinsk kontrastvätska.

Gin sö lär:

- Använd inte ledaren om den har skadats.
- Använd inte ledaren om den har böjts eller knutits.
- Använd inte ledaren om den har tappats.
- Ta bort ledaren försiktigt och långsamt.
- Undvik att ledaren och/eller interventionsverktyget kommer i kontakt med slipande material.
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Undersök noggrant all utrustning som ska användas, inklusive ledaren, för defekter. Använd inte om produkten är skadad eller defekt.

1. Förbered det terapeutiska instrumentet enligt bruksanvisningen i anvisningen. Var noga med att spola ledarens lumen innan ledaren för

TOTAL LENGTH of piece is 37-15/16"

5-1/2" | 5-7/16" | 5-3/8" | 5-7/16" | 5-7/16" | 5-3/8" | 5-3/8"

TOTAL HEIGHT of piece is 13- 7/16"

6-5/8" | 6-13/16"

FRONT SIDE OF PIECE

English

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

A summary of the safety and clinical performance (SSCP) for this device is available at https://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed. Search for the device using the Basic UDI-DI provided in Table 1. This is the SSCP location after the launch of the European Database on Medical Devices / EUDAMED.

This Instructions for Use as per European Regulation (EU) 2017/745 can be found on the Abbott eLabeling website at vascular.eIFU.abbott.

DESCRIPTION

This Instructions for Use pertains to the HI-TORQUE PILOT™ 50, HI-TORQUE PILOT 150, and HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wires.

Table 1

Product Name	Basic UDI-DI	Sterilization Method
HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 Guide Wire	8717648CGW0003V5	Electron-beam Radiation (R)
HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wire		
HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wire		

The HI-TORQUE™ Family of Guide Wires are medical devices that are intended for use in PTCA and PTA to treat patients with coronary or peripheral artery disease as specified in the indications section of these instructions. These devices are steerable guide wires available in several lengths and diameters and has a shapeable distal tip. Refer to the product label for product specifications (e.g., wire length, diameter, and length of tip radiopacity).

Coronary guide wires facilitate PTCA and PTA, which offer clinical benefits for treatment of coronary artery disease (CAD) and multiple types of diseases in peripheral vessels.

HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wires: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have a modified proximal end that permits the attachment of the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension. Refer to the product label for Guide Wire Extension system compatibility. Joining the Guide Wire Extension to the guide wire facilitates the exchange of one interventional device for another, while maintaining guide wire position in the anatomy. After the interventional device exchange has been completed, the extension can be detached and the guide wire can be used in its original capacity.

.014" (0.36 mm) HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Proximal Markers: Brachial and femoral markers located on the proximal segment of the 0.014" (0.36 mm) guide wire aid in gauging guide wire position relative to the guiding catheter tip when using bare wire technique. These guide wires are compatible with guiding catheters that are at least 90 cm (brachial) or 100 cm (femoral) long.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Distal Radiopaque Markers: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have distal radiopaque markers. Refer to the product drawing on the label to determine the presence and location of the markers. Markers are represented by the following designation: ■. A series of spaced markers are provided proximal to the coil as references in determining lesion length.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating: Refer to the product label for presence of a hydrophilic coating.

HOW SUPPLIED

Sterile – Sterilized with electron-beam radiation. Refer to the product label for the sterilization method. Non-pyrogenic. Do not use if the package is open or damaged.

This single-use device cannot be reused on another patient, as it is not designed to perform as intended after the first usage. Changes in mechanical, physical, and / or chemical characteristics introduced under conditions of repeated use, cleaning, and / or resterilization may compromise the integrity of the design and / or materials, leading to contamination due to narrow gaps and / or spaces and diminished safety and / or performance of the device. Absence of original labeling may lead to misuse and eliminate traceability. Absence of original packaging may lead to device damage, loss of sterility, and risk of injury to the patient and / or user.

Contents – One (1) guide wire per pouch.

Storage – Store in a dry, dark, cool place.

INTENDED PURPOSE

Guide Wires are intended to facilitate navigation across vascular anatomies and structures in order to deliver diagnostic and therapeutic devices.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

Indicated to facilitate the delivery of catheter-based interventional devices during PTCA and PTA. This guide wire may be used with compatible stent devices during therapeutic procedures. The guide wire may be used to reach and cross a target lesion, provide a pathway within the vessel structure, facilitate the substitution of one diagnostic or interventional device for another, and to distinguish the vasculature. This guide wire may also be used to cross or assist in crossing *de novo* chronic total coronary occlusions (CTO).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Not indicated for use in the cerebral vasculature.

WARNINGS

This device is not designed for use with atherectomy devices. The safety and effectiveness of the use of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire with atherectomy devices is unestablished.

The lifetime of the device is the labeled shelf life. This device is designed and intended for ONE-TIME USE ONLY. Do not resterilize and / or reuse. The safety and effectiveness of this device have not been established after being reprocessed for multiple uses.

When the guide wire is exposed to the vascular system, it should be manipulated while under high quality fluoroscopic observation.

This device has a hydrophilic coating at the distal end of the device for a length of 30 cm and a hydrophobic polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coating for a length of 143 cm for 190 cm wires, and 255 cm for 300 cm wires.

Refer to PREPARATION FOR USE section for further information on how to prepare and use this device to ensure it performs as intended. Failure to abide by the warnings in this labeling might result in damage to the device coating, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.

The safety and effectiveness of the device have not been established, or is unknown, in vascular regions other than those specifically indicated.

Persons with known history of allergies to any of the components of this device listed below may suffer an allergic reaction to this guide wire. Prior to its use on the patient, the patient should be counseled on the materials contained in the device and a thorough history of allergies must be discussed. This device contains platinum-nickel alloy, stainless steel, tin-silver alloy, gold-tin alloy, tungsten-polymer sleeve, polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) coating, PTFE coating, epoxy adhesive, and urethane.

Carefully observe the instructions under "Do Not" and "Do" below. Failure to do so may result in vessel trauma, guide wire damage, guide wire tip separation, or stent damage. If resistance is observed at any time, determine the cause under fluoroscopy and take remedial action as needed. Use the most suitable guide wire for the lesion being treated.

Do Not:

- Push, auger, withdraw or torque a guide wire that meets resistance.
- Torque a guide wire if the tip becomes entrapped within the vasculature.
- Allow the guide wire tip to remain in a prolapsed condition.
- Deploy a stent such that it will entrap the wire between the vessel wall and the stent.

Do:

- Advance or withdraw the guide wire slowly.
- Use the radiopaque marker of the interventional device to confirm position.
- Examine the tip movement under fluoroscopy before manipulating, moving or torquing the guide wire.
- Observe the wire under fluoroscopy for tip buckling, which is a sign of resistance.
- Maintain continuous flush while removing and reinserting the guide wire to prevent air from entering the catheter system.
- Perform exchanges slowly to prevent air entry and / or trauma.
- When reintroducing the guide wire, confirm that the interventional device tip is free within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Use extreme caution when moving a guide wire through a non-endothelialized stent, or through stent struts, into a bifurcated vessel. Use of this technique involves additional patient risks, including the risk that the wire may become caught on the stent strut.
- Consider that if a secondary wire is placed in a bifurcation branch, this wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk that the secondary wire may become entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

For the HI-TORQUE PILOT™ Family of Guide Wires only: The HI-TORQUE PILOT Family of Guide Wires have distal ends of varying stiffness. Operate these guide wires carefully so as not to injure the blood vessel, observing the information in these instructions. The higher torque performance, stiffer distal ends, and / or higher advancement force may present a higher risk of perforation or injury than a guide wire with a more pliable distal end. Therefore, use the guide wire with the least stiff distal end that will treat the lesion, and use extreme care to minimize the risk of perforation or other damage to blood vessels.

LIMITATIONS

This HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires do not have a specific limitation in duration of use but are designed for vascular procedures that vary in duration depending on lesion complexity.

Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) should only be performed at centers where emergency coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery is available.

PRECAUTIONS

Guide wires are delicate instruments and should be handled carefully. Prior to use and when possible during the procedure, inspect the guide wire carefully for bends, kinks, or other damage. Do not use damaged guide wires. Using a damaged guide wire may result in vessel damage and / or inaccurate torque response.

Confirm the compatibility of the guide wire diameter with the interventional device before actual use.

Refer to the indication on the label and the Instructions for Use to confirm the appropriate vasculature that this guide wire may be used in. Failure to abide by the above recommendation may result in size mismatch of blood vessel and guide wire, which can result in vessel injury, such as, but not limited to, perforation, dissection, rupture, and avulsion.

The safety and effectiveness of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire have not been established in the pediatric population.

Free movement of the guide wire within the interventional device is an important feature of a steerable guide wire system, because it gives the user valuable tactile information. Test the system for any resistance prior to use. Adjust or replace the hemostatic valve with an adjustable valve if it is found to inhibit guide wire movement. It is recommended that the user determine the source of resistance, remove and replace the guide wire and / or interventional device, or remove the components together as a single unit to complete the procedure.

Never attach the torque device to the modified portion of the proximal end of the extendable guide wire; otherwise, guide wire damage may occur, preventing the ability to attach the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating: Avoid abrasion of the hydrophilic coating. Do not withdraw or manipulate the hydrophilic-coated wire through a metal cannula or sharp-edged object. Manipulation, advancement, and / or withdrawal through a metal device may result in destruction and / or separation of the outer coating, which may cause coating material to remain in the vasculature. This in turn may lead to unintended adverse events requiring additional intervention.

When wet, a hydrophilic coating increases the lubricity of the guide wire surface.

Do not soak the device for longer than 4 hours when the device is not in use. Avoid pre-soaking devices for longer than instructed, as this may impact the coating performance.

The coating swells when exposed to aqueous media, but does not have any impact on device use.

The integrity and performance of the device coating can be negatively impacted by preparation with incompatible media or solvents. Take note of the following important recommendations:

- Avoid wiping the device with dry gauze as this may damage the device coating.
- Avoid excessive wiping of the coated device.
- Avoid using alcohol, antiseptic solutions, or other solvents (e.g., use of medications and rotoflush) to pre-treat the device because this may cause unpredictable changes in the coating which could negatively affect the safety and performance of the guide wire.

Attempting to alter the shape of devices by bending, twisting, or similar methods beyond instructed methods may compromise the coating integrity, and that damage to the coating may not always be noticeable to the naked eye.

One or more components of this device may contain the following substance defined as CMR 1B in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight: Cobalt; Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) No. 7440-48-4; EC No. 231-158-0.

Current scientific evidence supports that medical devices manufactured from stainless steel alloys containing cobalt do not cause an increased risk of cancer or adverse reproductive effects.

After use, this product may be a potential biohazard. Handle and dispose of it in accordance with accepted medical practice and applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

ADVERSE EVENTS

Potential adverse events associated with use of this device may include the following, but are not limited to:

- Allergic reaction or hypersensitivity to latex, contrast agent, anesthesia, device materials, and drug reactions to anticoagulation, or antiplatelet drugs
- Perforation
- Dissection
- Bleeding
- Stenosis / restenosis
- Occlusion
- Arrhythmia
- Myocardial infarction
- Embolism
- AV fistula
- Aneurysm / pseudoaneurysm
- Infection
- Vasoconstriction
- Vasospasm
- Hypotension
- Hypertension
- Death

REPORTING OF ADVERSE EVENTS

The user and / or patient should report any serious incident that has occurred in relation to this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the European Member State in which the user and / or patient is established.

EVALUATION OF HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ / HI-TORQUE PILOT™ GUIDE WIRES IN REVASCULARIZATION OF CTO LESIONS

Chronic total occlusion (CTO) lesions represent a particularly complex subset of lesions and, therefore, the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS / HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wire indication for use in revascularization of CTO lesions was specifically evaluated in the EXPERT CTO clinical trial.

OBSERVED ADVERSE EVENTS

During the EXPERT CTO trial, for the guide wire-related objective of the study, in-hospital MACE (per ARC MI definition) occurred in 10.87% (15/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven target lesion revascularization (TLR), 10.87% (15/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. In-hospital MACE (per protocol MI definition) occurred in 2.17% (3/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven TLR, 1.45% (2/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death.

CLINICAL AND LABORATORY RESULTS

The EXPERT CTO trial is a prospective, multi-center, single-arm study. Approximately 250 subjects with signs and / or symptoms considered typical of ischemic heart disease attributed to a chronic total coronary occlusion (CTO) were enrolled. Subjects received elective, attempted CTO percutaneous revascularization. The primary objective of this trial is to assess the safety and effectiveness of the XIENCE V™ Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System, XIENCE™ nano Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System and the XIENCE PRIME™ LL Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System for the treatment of chronic total coronary occlusions.

Another key objective of the EXPERT CTO trial was to assess the safety and effectiveness of the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires in recanalization of chronic total coronary occlusions. To assess the guide wire-related objective of the trial, for at least the initial 138 subjects enrolled, HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires were used. For the remaining enrolled subjects, any guide wire except for HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires was allowed to be used for recanalization.

One hundred and forty-eight (148) HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires and one hundred and ten (110) HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires were used for a total of 258 study guide wires. In addition, 460 non-study guide wires and 72 other recanalization devices were used to treat 138 target lesions. Of the 718 study and non-study guide wires that were used, HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires comprised 20.6% (148/718) and HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires comprised 15.3% (110/718). Study guide wires were used in all (100%, 138/138) intend to treat (ITT) patients: in approximately half (51.5%, 71/138) only one study guide wire was used, in 26.1% (36/138) two study guide wires were used, in 14.5% (20/138) three study guide wires were used, and in the remaining patients (7.9%, 11/138) four or more study guide wires were used.

Key Inclusion / Exclusion Criteria

Subjects with signs and / or symptoms considered typical of ischemic heart disease attributed to a CTO in a native coronary artery, who were suitable for a percutaneous revascularization, were included. Subjects with evidence of acute myocardial infarction (MI) within 72 hours of the intended treatment were excluded. The target lesion was a *de novo* lesion with at least one target segment in a native coronary vessel meeting the definition of chronic total occlusion. Only one target lesion was allowed to be treated.

Primary Endpoint

The intended indication for the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires includes to cross, or to assist in crossing, *de novo* chronic total coronary occlusions. Therefore, the guide wire-related primary endpoint was based on confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen per angiographic core lab, and was not restricted to crossing of the study guide wire only.

The guide wire-related primary endpoint was successful recanalization of the CTO defined as follows:

1. Confirmation of placement of the guide wire in the distal true lumen and
2. Absence of in-hospital MACE

This guide wire-related endpoint was assessed among the first 138 subjects, where any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires.

Statistical Analysis

This guide wire-related primary endpoint of successful recanalization rate of the CTO was compared with a performance goal (PG) of 62.5% derived from 3 historical CTO studies reporting procedural success and absence of in-hospital MACE. The sample size for this comparison was assumed to be the first 138 enrolled subjects, where any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires. Assuming the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wire will achieve a procedure success rate of 73.3%, which is equal to the highest observed success rate from the 3 trials used to develop the PG, and using a type I error rate of 0.05 to reject the null hypothesis, the power of this comparison is approximately 82% utilizing an exact test. The primary analysis population for the guide wire-related primary endpoint is the guide wire Intent-to-Treat (ITT) population, which refers to the first 138 subjects, in whom any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires.

Table 2: Guide Wire Characteristics

Guide Wire Characteristics	ITT Subjects for Guide Wire Endpoint (N = 138 Subjects, W = 790 Guide wires[1])
Study Guide wire Used (Subject Based)	100.0% (138/138)
1 study wire used	51.5% (71/138)
2 study wires used	26.1% (36/138)
3 study wires used	14.5% (20/138)
4 study wires used	4.3% (6/138)
5 or more study wires used	3.6% (5/138)
Other Recanalization Device (Subject Based)	36.2% (50/138)
1 recanalization device used	25.4% (35/138)
2 or more recanalization devices used	10.9% (15/138)
Guide wire Successfully Crossed Lesion (Wire-level)*	35.1% (148/422)
Study guide wire successfully crossed lesion	39.6% (84/212)
Non-study guide wire successfully crossed lesion**	30.5% (64/210)
Other Recanalization Device crossed lesion	50.0% (4/8)
Role for Study Wire (Wire-level)	
Access	34.9% (90/258)
Cross	82.2% (212/258)
Other reasons	1.9% (5/258)
Crossing Methods for Guide Wire[1]	
Antegrade Only***	81.9% (388/474)
Antegrade crossing (or microchannel method)	78.9% (374/474)
STAR	0.8% (4/474)
Knuckle wire	1.9% (9/474)
Parallel wire	0.2% (1/474)
Retrograde Only	13.7% (65/474)
Retrograde crossing	12.7% (60/474)
Knuckle wire	1.1% (5/474)
Combined Antegrade and Retrograde	2.3% (11/474)
CART	0.2% (1/474)
Reverse CART	2.1% (10/474)
Kissing wire technique	0.0% (0/474)
Other	2.1% (10/474)
Subintimal	1.1% (5/474)
Antegrade dissection and reentry method	0.8% (4/474)
Septal Approach utilized	0.2% (1/474)

* The number of guide wires includes the number of study guide wires, non-study guide wires, and other recanalization devices. The denominators are based on guide wires for which, per their specified role, an attempt to cross the lesion was performed.

** Subject 28489-0001 had a guide wire successfully crossing the lesion, but the reason for use of the guide wire was not reported.

*** One Subject 27512-0001 checked "Antegrade Only" as the Crossing method, but did not provide the details.

[1] The crossing method analysis was done on study guide wire, non-study guide wire, and other recanalization device.

Baseline Subject Characteristics:

The ITT subjects for the guide wire-related endpoint had a mean (±SD) age of 61.11 (±10.73) years, 80.4% (111/138) were men, and the majority were white: 77.5% (107/138). A total of 96.4% (133/138) of the subjects were dyslipidemic, 92.7% (127/137) of the subjects were hypertensive, and 35.5% (49/138) of the subjects were diabetic with 26.5% (13/49) of the diabetic subjects requiring insulin and 71.4% (35/49) of the diabetic subjects requiring oral hypoglycemic medication. Cardiac history revealed that 29.9% (40/134) of the subjects had prior myocardial infarction (MI) and 48.6% (67/138) had previous percutaneous coronary intervention. Approximately 29% (39/133) of the subjects had history of smoking within the last month prior to enrollment.

Baseline Target Lesion Characteristics:

A total of 138 target lesions were treated in 138 ITT subjects. Of the lesions treated, 31.9% (44/138) were located in the left anterior descending (LAD) artery, 16.7% (23/138) were located in the left circumflex artery (LCX), and 51.4% (71/138) were located in the right coronary artery (RCA). The mean (±SD) lesion length was 36.63 (±16.71) mm with a mean (±SD) occlusion length of 14.12 (±9.26) mm.

Assessment of the target lesions at baseline revealed none or mild calcification in 59.4% (82/138) of the lesions, moderate calcification in 26.8% (37/138), and severe calcification in 13.8% (19/138) of the lesions. Of the lesions assessed, 12.5% (17/136) were eccentric and 0.7% (1/138) had thrombus.

Per the angiographic core laboratory, the mean (±SD) pre-procedure reference vessel diameter (RVD) was 2.66 (±0.44) mm, the mean (±SD) pre-procedure minimal lumen diameter (MLD) was 0.00 (±0.02) mm and the mean (±SD) pre-procedure percent diameter stenosis (% DS) was 99.86 % (±0.83). Pre-procedure TIMI flow of 0 was noted in 97.1% (134/138) of the lesions and pre-procedure TIMI flow of 1 was noted in 2.9% (4/138) of the lesions.

Primary Endpoint Results:

The primary endpoint of successful recanalization of the CTO was achieved in 79.0% (109/138) of the subjects with a lower bound of the one-sided 95% CI of 72.8%. The individual criteria for successful recanalization included: confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen in 89.9% (124/138) of the subjects and absence of in-hospital MACE (per Academic Research Consortium [ARC] MI definition) in 89.1% (123/138) of the subjects. There were 110 HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires and 148 HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires used in the study. All models of the study wires were used. Because the lower one-sided 95% CI is above the protocol-specified performance goal of 62.5% (p < 0.0001), the study guide wire is considered to have successfully met its endpoint. These primary endpoint results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Primary Endpoint Results (All Guide Wires, MACE Includes ARC Definition of MI)

	Guide Wire Related Success	Two-sided 95% CI	Performance Goal	Lower Bound of One-Sided 95% CI	P-value
Guide wire-related Endpoint	79.0% (109/138)	[71.2%, 85.5%]	62.50%	72.8%	< 0.0001
Confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen	89.9% (124/138)	[83.6%, 94.3%]			
Absence of in-hospital MACE**	89.1% (123/138)	[82.7%, 93.8%]			

** Based on ARC MI.

An operator's choice of guide wire use is based on multiple factors, and different wire designs are utilized in different clinical situations, leading to the common practice of using multiple guide wires in a CTO revascularization case. Analysis of the primary endpoint confined to study guide wire crossing is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Analysis of the Primary Endpoint Results (Confined to Study Guide Wires, MACE Includes ARC Definition of MI)

	Guide Wire Related Success	Two-sided 95% CI
Guide wire-related Endpoint	52.2% (72/138)	[43.5%, 60.7%]
Confirmation of placement of the study guide wire in the distal true lumen	60.1% (83/138)	[51.5%, 68.4%]
Absence of in-hospital MACE**	89.1% (123/138)	[82.7%, 93.8%]

** Based on ARC MI.

Secondary Endpoint and Other Results:

In the ITT population for the guide wire-related endpoint, secondary endpoint results included:

- Device success, defined as attainment of < 50% residual stenosis of the target lesion using the assigned study device, was achieved in 89.1% (123/138) of the lesions.
- Procedure success, defined as device success and absence of in-hospital MACE, was achieved in 87.0% (120/138) of the subjects per the protocol definition, and in 78.3% (108/138) per the ARC definition.
- The mean (±SD) procedural time was 86.01(±46.64) minutes. The mean (±SD) contrast volume used during the procedure was 279.72 (±151.02) mL and the mean (±SD) fluoroscopy duration was 37.98 (±23.88) minutes.
- Procedural success evaluated according to crossing technique included success in:
  - o 98.1% (101/103) using Antegrade Only crossing technique
  - o 100% (9/9) using Retrograde Only crossing technique
  - o 83.3% (5/6) using Combined Antegrade and Retrograde crossing technique
  - o 100% (1/1) using Other crossing technique (subintimal)
  - o 80.0% (4/5) using multiple crossing techniques
- No clinically significant perforations in the final post-procedure angiography were observed in any of the subjects.
- In-hospital MACE (per ARC MI definition) occurred in 10.87% (15/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven target lesion revascularization (TLR), 10.87% (15/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. In-hospital MACE (per protocol MI definition) occurred in 2.17% (3/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven TLR, 1.45% (2/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. Presented in-hospital MACE results are based on hierarchical subject counts; presented results for components of in-hospital MACE (i.e., death, MI, TLR) are based on non-hierarchical subject counts.

Table 5: Summary of Guide Wires Used for Purpose of Crossing – Wire Level Analysis

	Total Number of Guide Wires Used	Number Used for Intended Purpose of Crossing (% of Total)	Number Successfully Crossed	% Success
Study Wires	258	212 (82.2%)	84	39.6%
Non-study Wires	458	210 (45.6%)	64	30.5%

PREPARATION FOR USE

Contraindications, warnings, limitations, and intended uses of interventional devices compatible with HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires are described in the instructions supplied with the respective devices.

Prior to the interventional procedure, examine carefully all equipment to be used, including the interventional device, for defects. Do not use if the device is damaged or defective.

1. Prepare the interventional device according to the manufacturer's instructions. Be sure to flush the guide wire lumen before introducing the guide wire.
2. Remove the guide wire from the dispenser by pushing the exposed section of the guide wire into the dispenser until the guide wire tip and a portion of the core exit the end of the hoop. Then grasp the core of the wire to remove it totally from the dispenser. Avoid damaging the fragile guide wire tip. Do not grasp the tip to remove the wire from the dispenser.
3. If indicated, the guide wire tip may be carefully shaped using standard tip-shaping practices. Do not use a shaping instrument with a sharp edge.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating

1. Before removing the guide wire from the wire dispenser, inject normal saline into the hub end of the dispenser to thoroughly wet the complete surface of the guide wire.
2. Carefully remove the guide wire from the dispenser, as suggested above in PREPARATION FOR USE, step 2. If the guide wire cannot be removed easily from the dispenser, inject more normal saline and attempt to remove the guide wire again.
3. Do not reinsert the guide wire into the dispenser once it has been removed.
4. If the surface of the hydrophilic-coated wire becomes dry, wetting the surface with normal saline will renew the hydrophilic effect. Be sure to thoroughly rewet the guide wire before reintroducing it into an interventional device.
5. After the guide wire is withdrawn from the body, it should be wiped clean with saline-soaked gauze and kept wet.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Over-the-Wire Type Systems (Preload Technique)

1. Carefully insert the guide wire through the guide wire lumen hub of the interventional device.
2. Advance the guide wire until the tip of the guide wire is just proximal to the tip of the interventional device.
3. If using a guiding catheter, engage the guiding catheter and insert the interventional device / guide wire assembly through the hemostatic valve. Advance the system through the guiding catheter until it is just proximal to the tip of the guiding catheter.
4. Tighten the hemostatic valve to create a seal around the interventional device. Ensure intentional guide wire movement is still permitted.
5. Attach the torque device to the guide wire, if desired.
6. Under fluoroscopy, advance the guide wire out of the interventional device while securing the interventional device in place. Use the torque device to steer the guide wire across the lesion.
7. Secure the guide wire in place while tracking the interventional device over it and into the lesion.
8. If a different tip configuration or guide wire is indicated, carefully remove the guide wire while observing guide wire movement under fluoroscopy.
9. Reshape the guide wire tip according to standard practice or prepare the next guide wire to be used.
10. Reinsert the guide wire, following steps 1 through 7 of this section.

Rail Type Systems (Bare Wire Technique)

1. Engage the guiding catheter and then insert a guide wire introducer through the hemostatic valve attached to the guiding catheter.
2. Carefully insert the distal tip of the guide wire through the introducer and into the guiding catheter.
3. If a metal guide wire introducer was used, be sure to remove it before withdrawing or further manipulating the wire.
4. Advance the guide wire to the appropriate proximal marker. When the proximal marker is aligned with the knurled knob of the hemostatic valve, the guide wire tip is just proximal to the guiding catheter tip.
   Note: Use the most distal marker as a distance gauge when using a 90 cm brachial guiding catheter, and the most proximal marker as the distance gauge when using a 100 cm femoral guiding catheter.
5. Attach the torque device.
6. Under fluoroscopy, advance the guide wire out of the guiding catheter and into the selected vessel. Use the torque device to steer the guide wire across the lesion.
7. If a different tip configuration or guide wire is indicated, the guide wire may be removed as follows:
   a. Open the hemostatic valve and the flush line on the coronary manifold. Slowly withdraw the guide wire while observing guide wire movement under fluoroscopy.
   b. Close the hemostatic valve and coronary manifold flush line.
8. Reshape the guide wire tip according to standard practice or prepare the next guide wire.
9. Reinsert the guide wire following steps 2 through 6 of this section.
10. Remove the torque device and the guide wire introducer from the guide wire.
11. Secure the guide wire while tracking the interventional device over it and into the lesion.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVENTIONAL DEVICE EXCHANGE PROCEDURE

Over-the-Wire Type Systems (Preload Technique)

1. If using a HI-TORQUE™ Exchange Guide Wire, proceed to step 3.
2. If using a HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wire, extend the guide wire using the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension. Refer to the instructions included with the extension for specific information on the use of the HI-TORQUE Guide Wire as an exchange-length guide wire.
3. Maintain guide wire position while withdrawing the interventional device over the exchange-length guide wire.
4. Prepare the other interventional device per manufacturer's instructions.
5. Load the device onto the guide wire and advance it over the HI-TORQUE Exchange Guide Wire and across the lesion.
6. Proceed according to standard medical practices.

Rail Type Systems (Bare Wire Technique)

1. Maintain guide wire position while withdrawing the device over the guide wire.
2. Prepare the next interventional device per manufacturer's instructions.
3. Load the device onto the guide wire and advance it over the HI-TORQUE Guide Wire and across the lesion.
4. Proceed according to standard medical practices.

Reference Abbott website for patent markings: www.abbott.com/patents

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Български / Bulgarian

Водач HI-TORQUE™

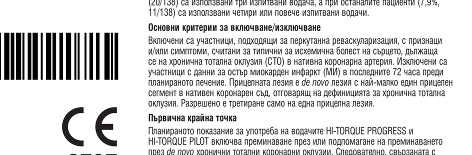
ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЯ

Това медицинско изделие трябва да се използва само от лекари, обучени за извършване на ангиография и перкутанна транслуминална коронарна ангиопластика (PTCA) и/или перкутанна транслуминална ангиопластика (PTA).

ВНИМАТЕЛНО ПРОЧЕТЕТЕ ВСИЧКИ ИНСТРУКЦИИ ПРЕДИ УПОТРЕБА. СЪБЛЮДАВАЙТЕ ВСИЧКИ ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЯ И ПРЕДПАЗНИ МЕРКИ, ПОСОЧЕНИ В НАСТОЯЩИТЕ ИНСТРУКЦИИ. НЕСПАЗВАНЕТО ИМ МОЖЕ ДА ДОВЕДЕ ДО УСЛОЖНЕНИЯ.

Таблица 1

Наименование на продукта	Основен UDI-DI	Метод за стерилизация
Водач HI-TORQUE PILOT 50	8717648CGW0003V5	Излъчване на електронен лъч (R)
Водач HI-TORQUE PILOT 150		
Водач HI-TORQUE PILOT 200		



HI-TORQUE™

Guide Wire

PPL2124037-02 (2021-10-14)

ONLY

2797

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

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Таблица 2: Характеристики на водача

Характеристики на водача	Участници с намерение за лечение (ITT) за свързаната с водача крайна точка (N = 138 участници, W = 790 водачи[1])
Изпитван водач, който е използван (в зависимост от участника)	100,0% (138/138)
Използван е 1 изпитван жило	51,5% (71/138)
Използвани са 2 изпитвани жила	26,1% (36/138)
Използвани са 3 изпитвани жила	14,5% (20/138)
Използвани са 4 изпитвани жила	4,3% (6/138)
Използвани са 5 или повече изпитвани жила	3,6% (5/138)
Друго реканализационно устройство (в зависимост от участника)	36,2% (50/138)
1 използвано реканализационно устройство	25,4% (35/138)
Използвани са 2 или повече реканализационни устройства	10,9% (15/138)
Успешно премината лезия с водач (на ниво жило)*	35,1% (148/422)
Успешно премината лезия с изпитван водач	39,6% (84/212)
Успешно премината лезия с неизпитван водач**	30,5% (64/210)
Премината лезия с друго реканализационно устройство	50,0% (4/8)
Роля на изпитваното жило (на ниво жило)	
Достъп	34,9% (90/258)
Преминаване	82,2% (212/258)
Други причини	1,9% (5/258)
Методи за преминаване с водач[1]	
Само антеградно***	81,9% (388/474)
Антеградно преминаване (или микроканален метод)	78,9% (374/474)
Субинтимално проследяване и повторно влизане (STAR)	0,8% (4/474)
Шарнирно жило (knuckle wire)	1,9% (9/474)
Паралелно жило	0,2% (1/474)
Само ретроградно	13,7% (65/474)
Ретроградно преминаване	12,7% (60/474)
Шарнирно жило (knuckle wire)	1,1% (5/474)
Комбинирано антеградно и ретроградно	2,3% (11/474)
Контролирано антеградно и ретроградно проследяване (CART)	0,2% (1/474)
Реверсивно контролирано антеградно и ретроградно проследяване (CART)	2,1% (10/474)
Техника „кисинг жило"	0,0% (0/474)
Други	2,1% (10/474)
Субинтимално	1,1% (5/474)
Метод на антеградна дисекация и повторно влизане	0,8% (4/474)
С използване на септален достъп	0,2% (1/474)

Таблица 3: Резултати относно първичната крайна точка (Всички водачи, MACE включват определението за миокарден инфаркт на Консорциума за академични изследвания (ARC))

	Водач Свързан успех	Двустранен 95% доверителен интервал	Планов показател	Долната граница на 95% едностранен доверителен интервал	P-стойност
Крайна точка, свързана с водач	79,0% (109/138)	[71,2%, 85,5%]	62,50%	72,8%	< 0,0001
Потвърждение за поставяне на водач в дисталния истинския лумен	89,9% (124/138)	[83,6%, 94,3%]			
Липса на вътреболнични MACE**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]			

Таблица 4: Анализ на резултатите относно първичната крайна точка (ограничен до изпитваните водачи, MACE включват определението за миокарден инфаркт на Консорциума за академични изследвания (ARC))

	Водач Свързан успех	Двустранен 95% доверителен интервал
Крайна точка, свързана с водач	52,2% (72/138)	[43,5%, 60,7%]
Потвърждение за поставяне на изпитвания водач в дисталния истинския лумен	60,1% (83/138)	[51,5%, 68,4%]
Липса на вътреболнични MACE**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]

Таблица 5: Обобщение на водачите, използвани с цел преминаване – Анализ на нивото на водача

	Общ брой на използваните водачи	Брой на използвани с цел преминаване (% от общия брой)	Брой на успешно преминали	% успех
Изпитвани водачи	258	212 (82,2%)	84	39,6%
Неизпитвани водачи	458	210 (45,6%)	64	30,5%

Português / Portuguese

Fio-Guia HI-TORQUE™

Tabela 1

Nome do produto	UDI-DI básico	Método de esterilização
Fio-Guia HI-TORQUE PILOT 50	8717648CGW0003V5	Radiação de feixe de eletrões (R)
Fio-Guia HI-TORQUE PILOT 150		
Fio-Guia HI-TORQUE PILOT 200		

Fold template along this center line to view the piece backed-up.

INSIDE OF PIECE

Tabela 3: Resultados do parâmetro de avaliação primário (Todos os fios-guia, MACE inclui definição ARC de EM)

	Fio-Guia Sucesso relacionado	IC de 95% bilateral	Objetivo de desempenho	Limite inferior do IC de 95% unilateral	Valor p
Parâmetro de avaliação relacionado com o fio-guia	79,0% (109/138)	[71,2%, 85,5%]	62,50%	72,8%	< 0,0001
Confirmação da colocação de qualquer fio-guia no lúmen distal verdadeiro	89,9% (124/138)	[83,6%, 94,3%]			
Ausência de MACE no hospital**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]			

Tabela 4: Análise dos resultados do parâmetro de avaliação primário (Limitados aos fios-guia do estudo, MACE inclui definição ARC de EM)

	Fio-Guia Sucesso relacionado	IC de 95% bilateral
Parâmetro de avaliação relacionado com o fio-guia	52,2% (72/138)	[43,5%, 60,7%]
Confirmação da colocação do fio-guia no lúmen distal verdadeiro	60,1% (83/138)	[51,5%, 68,4%]
Ausência de MACE no hospital**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]

Tabela 5: Resumo dos fios-guia utilizados para fins de cruzamento - Análise ao nível do fio

	Número total de fios-guia utilizados	Número utilizado para a finalidade pretendida de cruzamento (% do total)	Número atravessado com sucesso	% de sucesso
Fios de estudo	258	212 (82,2%)	84	39,6%
Fios não de estudo	458	210 (45,6%)	64	30,5%

Русский / Russian

Проводник HI-TORQUE™

Таблица 1

Наименование изделия	Базовый идентификатор UDI-DI	Метод стерилизации
Проводник HI-TORQUE PILOT 50	8717648CGW0003V5	Электронно-лучевое излучение (R)
Проводник HI-TORQUE PILOT 150		
Проводник HI-TORQUE PILOT 200		

Таблица 3. Результаты по первичной конечной точке (все проводники, MACE включают определение MI, данное ARC)

	Успех, связанный с применением проводника	Двусторонний 95%-й ДИ	Технические характеристики	Нижняя граница одностороннего 95%-го ДИ	Значение P
Конечная точка в отношении проводника	79,0 % (109 из 138)	[71,2 %, 85,5 %]	62,50 %	72,8 %	< 0,0001
Подтверждение размещения любого проводника в дистальном истинном просвете	89,9 % (124 из 138)	[83,6 %, 94,3 %]			
Отсутствие MACE в ходе госпитализации**	89,1 % (123 из 138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]			

Таблица 4. Анализ результатов по первичной конечной точке (сведен к исследуемым проводникам, MACE включают определение MI, данное ARC)

	Успех, связанный с применением проводника	Двусторонний 95%-й ДИ
Конечная точка в отношении проводника	52,2 % (72 из 138)	[43,5 %, 60,7 %]
Подтверждение размещения исследуемого проводника в дистальном истинном просвете	60,1 % (83 из 138)	[51,5 %, 68,4 %]
Отсутствие MACE в ходе госпитализации**	89,1 % (123 из 138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]

Таблица 5. Краткое описание проводников, использованных с целью проведения — анализ уровня проводников

	Общее количество использованных проводников	Количество проводников, использованных в рамках целевого назначения проведения (% от общего количества)	Количество успешных проведений	% успешных
Исследуемые проводники	258	212 (82,2 %)	84	39,6 %
Неисследуемые проводники	458	210 (45,6 %)	64	30,5 %

Suomi / Finnish

HI-TORQUE™-ohjainvaijeri

Taulukko 1

Tuotenimi	Yksilöllinen laitetunniste UDI-DI	Sterilointimenetelmä
HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 -ohjainvaijeri	8717648CGW0003V5	Elektronisäteilytys (R)
HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 -ohjainvaijeri		
HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 -ohjainvaijeri		

Taulukko 3: Ensisijaiset päätetapahtumatulokset (Kaikki ohjainvaijerit, MACE sisältää ARC:n määrittelemän sydäninfarktin)

	Ohjainvaijeriin liittyvä onnistuminen	Kaksipuolinen 95 %:n CI	Suoritus-kykytavoite	Yksipuolisen 95%:n luottamusvälin alaraja	P-arvo
Ohjainvaijeriin liittyvä päätetapahtuma	79,0 % (109/138)	[71,2 %, 85,5 %]	62,50 %	72,8 %	< 0,0001
Ohjainvaijerin vahvistettu sijainti distaalisessa todellisessa luumenissa	89,9 % (124/138)	[83,6 %, 94,3 %]			
Sairaalassa tapahtuvia vakavia sydäntapahtumia ei esiinny**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]			

Taulukko 4: Ensisijaisten päätetapahtuman tulosten analyysi (rajoitettu tutkimusohjainvaijereihin, MACE sisältää ARC:n määrittelemän sydäninfarktin)

	Ohjainvaijeriin liittyvä onnistuminen	Kaksipuolinen 95 %:n CI
Ohjainvaijeriin liittyvä päätetapahtuma	52,2 % (72/138)	[43,5%, 60,7 %]
Ohjainvaijerin vahvistettu sijainti distaalisessa todellisessa luumenissa	60,1 % (83/138)	[51,5 %, 68,4 %]
Sairaalassa tapahtuvia vakavia sydäntapahtumia ei esiinny**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8%]

Taulukko 5: Yhteenveto ylitystarkoitukseen käytetyistä ohjainvaijereista – vaijerin tason analyysi

	Käytettyjen ohjainvaijereiden kokonaismäärä	Ylitystarkoitukseen käytetty määrä (% kokonaismäärästä)	Onnistuneesti ylitetty määrä	% onnistuneista
Tutkimusvaijerit	258	212 (82,2 %)	84	39,6 %
Tutkimukseen kuulumattomat vaijerit	458	210 (45,6 %)	64	30,5 %

en: Graphical Symbols for Medical Device Labeling; **bg:** Графични символи за етикетиране на медицински уреди; **pt:** Símbolos Gráficos para Rotulagem de Dispositivos Médicos; **ru:** Графические символы на этикетках медицинских изделий; **fi:** Lääketieteellisten laitteiden tuotteissa esiintyvät symbolit

- **en:** Manufacturer; **bg:** Производител; **pt:** Fabricante; **ru:** Производитель; **fi:** Valmistaja
- EC REP — **en:** Authorized representative in the European Community; **bg:** Упълномощен представител в Европейската общност; **pt:** Representante autorizado na Comunidade Europeia; **ru:** Уполномоченный представитель в ЕС; **fi:** Valtuutettu edustaja Euroopan yhteisössä
- **en:** Importer in the European Community; **bg:** Вносител в Европейската общност; **pt:** Importador na Comunidade Europeia; **ru:** Импортер в ЕС; **fi:** Maahantuoja Euroopan yhteisössä
- **en:** CAUTION: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.; **bg:** ВНИМАНИЕ: Федералното законодателство на САЩ налага ограничението това устройство да се продава само на лекари или по поръчка на лекари.; **pt:** ATENÇÃO: A legislação federal apenas permite a venda deste dispositivo a médicos ou mediante prescrição médica.; **ru:** ВНИМАНИЕ! Федеральное законодательство разрешает продажу данного устройства только врачам или по их заказу.; **fi:** HUOMIO: Yhdysvaltain liittovaltion lain mukaan tämän laitteen saa myydä vain lääkäri tai lääkärin määräyksestä.
- **en:** Use-by date; **bg:** Срок на годност; **pt:** Prazo de validade; **ru:** срок годности; **fi:** Viimeinen käyttöpäivä
- **en:** Date of manufacture; **bg:** Дата на производство; **pt:** Data de fabrico; **ru:** Дата изготовления; **fi:** Valmistuspäivämäärä
- LOT — **en:** Batch code; **bg:** Партиден номер; **pt:** Código do lote; **ru:** Номер серии; **fi:** Eräkoodi
- REF — **en:** Catalogue number; **bg:** Каталожен номер; **pt:** Número de catálogo; **ru:** Каталожный номер; **fi:** Tuotenumero
- UDI — **en:** Unique device identifier; **bg:** Уникален идентификатор на изделието; **pt:** Identificador único do dispositivo; **ru:** Уникальный идентификатор устройства; **fi:** Yksilöllinen laitetunniste
- STERILE R — **en:** Sterilized using irradiation; **bg:** Стерилизиран с облъчване; **pt:** Esterilizado por radiação; **ru:** Стерилизовано излучением; **fi:** Steriloitu säteilyttämällä
- **en:** Non-pyrogenic; **bg:** Непирогенен; **pt:** Apirogénico; **ru:** Апирогенно; **fi:** Pyrogeeniton
- **en:** Packaging unit; **bg:** Опаковъчна единица; **pt:** Unidade de embalagem; **ru:** Упаковочная единица; **fi:** Pakkausyksikkö
- MD — **en:** Medical device; **bg:** Медицински уред; **pt:** Dispositivo médico; **ru:** Медицинское изделие; **fi:** Lääkinnällinen laite
- **en:** Consult instructions for use; **bg:** Вижте инструкциите за употреба; **pt:** Consultar as instruções de utilização; **ru:** Ознакомьтесь с инструкциями по применению; **fi:** Katso käyttöohjeita
- **en:** Caution; **bg:** Внимание; **pt:** Atenção; **ru:** Предостережение; **fi:** Huomio
- **en:** Do not re-use; **bg:** Не използвайте повторно; **pt:** Não reutilizar; **ru:** Для одноразового использования; **fi:** Ei saa käyttää uudelleen
- **en:** Do not resterilize; **bg:** Не стерилизирайте повторно; **pt:** Não reesterilizar; **ru:** Не подлежит повторной стерилизации; **fi:** Ei saa steriloida uudelleen
- **en:** Do not use if package is damaged; **bg:** Не използвайте, ако пакетът е повреден; **pt:** Não utilizar se a embalagem estiver danificada; **ru:** Не использовать, если упаковка повреждена; **fi:** Ei saa käyttää, jos pakkaus on vaurioitunut
- **en:** Single sterile barrier system; **bg:** Единична стерилна преградна система; **pt:** Sistema de barreira estéril único; **ru:** Один стерильный барьер; **fi:** Yksittäinen steriili suojajärjestelmä
- **en:** Keep away from sunlight; **bg:** Пазете от слънчева светлина; **pt:** Guardar ao abrigo da luz sola; **ru:** Беречь от солнечных лучей; **fi:** Säilytettävä suojattuna auringonvalolta
- **en:** Keep dry; **bg:** Пазете на сухо място; **pt:** Manter seco; **ru:** Беречь от влаги; **fi:** Säilytettävä kuivassa
- **en:** Contains hazardous substances (CAS registry number); **bg:** Съдържа опасни вещества (CAS регистрационен номер); **pt:** Contém substâncias perigosas (Número de registo CAS); **ru:** Содержит опасные вещества (номер в реестре CAS); **fi:** Sisältää vaarallisia aineita (CAS-rekisterinumero)
- DOC EXT — **en:** DOC Extension; **bg:** Удължител DOC; **pt:** Extensão DOC; **ru:** Удлинитель DOC; **fi:** DOC-jatke
- PTA — **en:** Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty; **bg:** Перкутанна транслуминална ангиопластика; **pt:** Angioplastia transluminal percutânea; **ru:** Чрескожная транслюминальная ангиопластика; **fi:** Valtimon suonensisäinen pallolaajennus
- PTCA — **en:** Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; **bg:** Перкутанна транслуминална коронарна ангиопластика; **pt:** Angioplastia coronária transluminal percutânea; **ru** Чрескожная транслюминальная коронарная ангиопластика; **fi:** Sepelvaltimon pallolaajennus
- **en:** Angle; **bg:** Ъгъл; **pt:** Ângulo; **ru:** Угол; **fi:** Kulma

TOTAL LENGTH of piece is 37-15/16"

5-1/2"

5-7/16"

5-3/8"

5-7/16"

5-3/8"

5-3/8"

6-5/8"

6-13/16"

TOTAL HEIGHT of piece is 13-7/16"

6-5/8"

6-13/16"

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for the contraindications, and potential complications.

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PLP,21240307-03 (2021-10-14)

℞ ONLY

CE 2797

Abbott

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

Abbott Vascular International BVBA
Park Lane, Culliganlaan 2B
1831 Diegem, BELGIUM

Fold template along this center line to view the piece backed-up.

TOTAL LENGTH of piece is 37-15/16"

5-1/2"

5-7/16"

5-3/8"

5-7/16"

5-3/8"

5-3/8"

TOTAL HEIGHT of piece is 13- 7/16"

6-13/16"

6-5/8"

5-3/8"

FRONT SIDE OF PIECE

INSIDE OF PIECE

Fold template along this center line to view the piece backed-up.

Fold template along this center line to view the piece backed-up.

Fold template along this center line to view the piece backed-up.

English

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

Storage – Store in a dry, dark, cool place.

INTENDED PURPOSE

Guide Wires are intended to facilitate navigation across vascular anatomies and structures in order to deliver diagnostic and therapeutic devices.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

Indicated to facilitate the delivery of catheter-based interventional devices during PTCA procedures. The HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 is indicated for use in coronary and peripheral procedures. The guide wire may be used to reach and cross a target lesion to provide a pathway within the vessel structure; facilitate the substitution of one diagnostic or therapeutic device for another; and support the advancement of devices. The guide wire may also be used to cross or assist in crossing an obstruction in the coronary tidal coronary occlusions (CTO).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Not indicated for use in the cerebral vasculature.

WARNINGS

This device is not designed for use with atherectomy devices. The safety and effectiveness of the use of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire with atherectomy devices is unknown.

The lubrisse at the end of the device is intended for use in the coronary anatomy only. This device is designed and validated for 300.7MM USE ONLY. Do not redistribute and / or reuse. The safety and effectiveness of the device has not been established for re-use in other anatomical locations.

When the guide wire is exposed to the coronary system, it should be manipulated while under high quality fluoroscopic observation.

This device has a hydrophilic coating at the distal end of the device for a length of 30 cm and a hydrophobic polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coating for a length of 143 cm for the HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 and PILOT 150.

Refer to PREPARATION STEP #3 for further information on how to prepare and use this device to ensure it performs as intended. Failure to abide by the warnings in this section may result in damage to the device, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.

The safety and effectiveness of the device have not been established, or is unknown, in vessels or regions other than those specifically indicated.

Persons with known history of allergies to any of the components of this device should be identified prior to use and should not use this device. Prior to use of this device, the patient should be questioned on the materials contained in the device and a thorough history of allergies must be discussed. This device contains polisorbate 80 (Tween 80), polyethylene glycol (PEG), silicone, nickel, titanium, polyurethane, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coating, platinum, and gold.

Carefully observe the instructions under "Do Not" and "Do" below. Failure to do so may result in vessel damage, guide wire damage, guide wire tip separation, or chest damage. If resistance is observed at any time, determine the cause under fluoroscopy and take remedial action as needed. Use the most suitable guide wire for the lesion being treated.

Do Not

- Attempt to withdraw the guide wire slowly.
- Use the radiopaque marker of the interventional device to confirm position.
- Use the guide wire in conjunction with any catheter under fluoroscopy before manipulating, moving or torquing the guide wire.
- Observe the wire under fluoroscopy for tip buckling, which is a sign of perforation.
- Maintain continuous flush while removing and reinserting the guide wire to prevent air from entering the catheter system.
- Use excessive force during the introduction, use, or removal of any device.
- When withdrawing the guide wire, confirm that the interventional device tip is free within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Torque the guide wire beyond the point at which tip movement is observed.
- Use more compressive force than is necessary to prevent damage to the device. Overtightening the hemostasis valve may result in permanent damage to the guide wire.
- Consider that if a permanent pacemaker is present, the guide wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk for perforation when a metallic wire-mesh device is entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

Do

- Use a torque device to advance the guide wire slowly.
- Use the radiopaque marker of the interventional device to confirm position.
- Use the guide wire in conjunction with catheter under fluoroscopy before manipulating, moving or torquing the guide wire.
- Observe the wire under fluoroscopy for tip buckling, which is a sign of perforation.
- Maintain continuous flush while removing and reinserting the guide wire to prevent air from entering the catheter system.
- Use excessive force during the introduction, use, or removal of any device.
- When withdrawing the guide wire, confirm that the interventional device tip is free within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Torque the guide wire beyond the point at which tip movement is observed.
- Use more compressive force than is necessary to prevent damage to the device. Overtightening the hemostasis valve may result in permanent damage to the guide wire.
- Consider that if a permanent pacemaker is present, the guide wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk for perforation when a metallic wire-mesh device is entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

Tabela 2: Karakteristike žice vodilje

Karakteristike žice vodilje	Ispitivani ITT sa ciljnom lezijom, N = 700 (žica vodilja*)
Uspešnjenje žice vodilja sa žicom vodilja u ciljnoj leziji	100,0 % (700/700)
1 uspešnjenje žičanog vodilja	51,5 % (719/1396)
2 uspešnjenja žičanog vodilja	25,7% (358/1396)
3 uspešnjenja žičanog vodilja	14,5 % (203/1396)
4 uspešnjenja žičanog vodilja	4,5 % (63/1396)
5 ili več uspešnjenja žičanog vodilja	3,8 % (53/1396)
Drugi uspešnjenja sa relevantnom žicom vodilja	36,2 % (94/136)
Žičano vodilja	25,4 % (29/114)
2 ili več uspešnjenja proizvoljnom sa relevantnom	10,9 % (15/138)
Vodilna žica i uspešnjenje proizvoljnom leze žica vodilja	35,1 % (144/422)
Složene vodilne žice i uspešnjenje proizvoljnom leze žica vodilja	30,5 % (84/213)
Složene vodilne žice bez uspešnjenja	50,5 % (43)
Složene vodilne žice bez uspešnjenja	34,9 % (95/299)
Složene	82,2 % (212/299)
Drugi razlog	1,5 % (5/258)
Metode procene vodilne žice*	
Samo angiografske***	81,9 % (388/474)
Angiografski procene (ali metodu nikakvanalo)	78,9 % (47/474)
IDAR	0,8 % (4/474)
Ostalo	1,5 % (9/474)
Tipprednja žica	0,2 % (1/474)
Samo retrograda	13,7 % (65/474)
Retrograda procene	13,7 % (65/474)
Cenkuza žica	1,1 % (5/474)
Kombinovano antegrade-ili retrograda	2,3 % (11/474)

* Broj žica vodilja antegrade ili žica vodilja koje su bile uključene u uspešnjenje. Broj žica vodilja koje nisu bile uključene u uspešnjenje i ostalim protokola za relevantnu.

** Jedan spektralni DTD-O-SDO označio je „Samo antegrade" kao vrednost pacijenta, ali nije naveo jedinstvenu.

*** Broj žica vodilja koje su bile uključene u procene žica vodilja koje su bile uključene u uspešnjenje, ali nisu vodilja koje nije bile uključene u uspešnjenje i ostalim protokola za relevantnu.

b. Zatvorite hemostatski ventil i vodu za ispiranje na konvenciji rezervoir.

7. Povucite sklopku sa žice vodilja prema standardnoj praksi ili pripremite sledeću žicu vodilja.

8. Ponovo uključite žicu vodilja u sistem za ispiranje i ponovo postavite hemostatski ventil prstenjen na vodeći kateter.

9. Ponovo uključite žicu vodilja u sistem za ispiranje i ponovo postavite hemostatski ventil prstenjen na vodeći kateter.

10. Uklonite i žice vodilje prilikom žice za zaključivanje i uvedite za žice vodilje.

11. Nastavite žice vodilje sa vodeći kateter u ciljnu lezije.

UPUTSTVO ZA POSTUPAK ZAMENE INTERVENTNOG SREDSTVA

Sistem tipa preko žice (Over-the-Wire) (tehnika podešavanja unapred)

1. Ako koristite HI-TORQUE™ žicu vodilja za zamenu, prelite na korak 2.

2. Ako koristite HI-TORQUE™ žicu vodilja za zamenu, uklonite žicu vodilja sistema DCA™ i podešavanja vodilja u vodilja, pazeći da ne uklonite ili promenite položaj vodeće žice vodilja. Ako je potrebno, uklonite sve proksimalne sklopke sa konkretne interventne ili upotrebe HI-TORQUE žice vodilja kao žice vodilja za dilataciju.

3. Odmah uklonite žicu vodilja sistema za ispiranje i ponovo uvedite žicu vodilja sa dužinom za zamenu.

4. Pripremite drugo interventno sredstvo prema uputstvu proizvođača.

5. Podesite sredstvo sa žice vodilja i uvedite ga preko HI-TORQUE žice vodilja za zamenu žice vodilja.

6. Nastavite primenjujući standardne medicinske prakse.

Sistem tipa žice (tehnika uvedenja sklopke žice)

1. Odmah uklonite žicu vodilja sistema uvedite preko žice vodilja.

2. Pripremite sledeće interventno sredstvo prema uputstvu proizvođača.

3. Uklonite HI-TORQUE žice vodilja sistema za ispiranje i ponovo postavite HI-TORQUE žice vodilja i preko žice vodilja.

4. Nastavite primenjujući standardne medicinske prakse.

Dansk / Dansk

HI-TORQUE™ guidewire

FORSIGTIGHEDSREGLER

Dette medicinske produkt må udelukkende anvendes af læger, der er uddannet i angiografi og perkutan transluminal koronar angioplastik (PTCA) og/eller perkutan transluminal angioplastik (PTA).

LÆS ALLE ANVISNINGER NØJE INDEN ANVENDELSE. ALLE ADVARSLER OG FORHOLDSREGLER, DER ER NÆVNT I DISSE ANVISNINGER, SKAL OVERHOLDES. HVIS DET IKKE SKER KAN DET RESULTERE I KOMPLIKATIONER.

Anvisningerne, der leveres sammen med det interventionelle udstyr, som skal anvendes sammen med HI-TORQUE™ guidewire, skal overholdes med hensyn til anvendelse, kontraindikationer og potentielle komplikationer.

En sammenstilling af sikkerhed og klinisk virkevne (SECP) for dette udstyr er tilgængelig på http://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed. Søg efter det grundlæggende UDI-DI nr. eller et kataloг / batch. Dette er SSCP-oplysninger eller lokalversion af den europæiske database for medicinsk udstyr (Eudamed).

Denne brugsanvisning kan i henhold til den europæiske forordning (EU) 2017/745 findes på Abbott eLibrary-websitet på vaccute.vhf.vi.abbott.

LEVERING

Denne brugsanvisning erstatter HI-TORQUE™ 10 og HI-TORQUE PILOT 10.

INDIKATIONER

Til brug ved at øge indføring af kateterbaserede interventionelle enheder under PTCA-procedurer. HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 er indiceret til brug i koronar- og perifere procedurer. Den kan bruges til at nå og krydse en målrettet læsion for at give en passage i karvævet; lette udskiftningen af en diagnostisk eller terapeutisk enhed med en anden; og understøtte fremføringen af enheder. Den kan også bruges til at krydse eller hjælpe med at krydse en obstruktion i koronar tidal koronar occlusioner (CTO).

Alternativ til alle tilfælde af en kirurgisk eller perkutan procedure, er der andre metoder til behandling af den samme tilstand, der også kan være passende. Lægen skal overveje den potentielle risk og fordele ved brugen af ethvert udstyr til at sikre bedring af kliniske og livsstil.

KONTRAINDIKATIONER

Ikke indiceret til brug i cerebrale vaskulære.

ADVARSLER

Brug af denne guidewire med atherectomy-enheder med atherectomyenheder. Sikkerheden og effektiviteten ved brugen af denne HI-TORQUE™ guidewire med atherectomyenheder er ikke fastlagt.

Den lubrisse i slutningen af enheden er kun beregnet til brug i koronaranatomien. Denne enhed er udviklet og godkendt til kun 300.7MM brug. Brug af en beskadiget guidewire kan resultere i komplikationer, herunder perforering af arterien.

Det er ikke blevet påvist, at denne enhed er sikker og effektiv til brug i andre anatomiske områder end dem, der er specifikt angivet i denne brugsanvisning.

Hvis guidewiren er eksponeret for koronarsystemet, skal den manipuleres under fluoroskopisk observation af høj kvalitet.

Denne enhed har en hydrofil belægning på den distale ende af enheden i en længde på 30 cm og en hydrofob polytetrafluorethylen (PTFE) belægning i en længde på 143 cm til HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 og PILOT 150 guidewire.

Se afsnittet FORBEREDELSE TRIN NR. 3 for yderligere oplysninger om, hvordan denne enhed forberedes og bruges, for at sikre, at den fungerer efter hensigten. Manglende overholdelse af advarslerne i denne sektion kan resultere i skade på enheden, som kan medføre behovet for indgreb eller alvorlige uønskede hændelser, hvilket kan kræve interventionelle eller kirurgiske indgreb.

Produktets sikkerhed og effektivitet er ikke blevet fastlagt eller er ukendt i andre karkaser regioner end dem, der specifikt er nævnt i denne brugsanvisning.

Personer med kendt allergi over for et af dette produkts komponenter, som er identificeret før brug, og som ikke skal anvende denne enhed, skal bemærkes. Inden brug af denne enhed skal patienten spørges vedrørende materialerne i produktet, og grundig gennemgang af patientens allergihistorie skal drøftes. Denne enhed indeholder polysorbat 80 (Tween 80), polyethylenglycol (PEG), silikone, nikkel, titanium, polyurethan, polytetrafluorethylen (PTFE)-belægning, platin og guld.

ADVARSLER OG FORHOLDSREGLER

Overhold omhyggeligt anvisningerne under "Ikke må ikke" og "Ikke skal" nedenfor. Manglende overholdelse kan resultere i skade på fartøjet, skade på guidewire, adskillelse af guidewire-spids eller brystskade. Hvis der observeres modstand på noget tidspunkt, skal årsagen bestemmes under fluoroskopi, og afhjælpende tiltag træffes efter behov. Brug den mest passende guidewire til den læsion, der behandles.

Ikke må

- Skubbe, slæbe, drejningsmoment eller vride en guidewire, hvis den møder modstand.
- Vride en guidewire, hvis spidsen bliver fanget inde i vaskulaturen.
- Lade guidewiren være eksponeret for omgivelserne.
- Anbringe et stent således, at wiren kan blive fanget mellem kar-væggen og stenten.

Ikke skal

- Fremføre eller tilbagetrække guidewiren langsomt.
- Anvende den guidewire, der ikke er hensigtsmæssige udstyr til at behandle læsionen.
- Anvende guidewiren bevægelser under fluoroskopi inden manipulering, bevægelse eller vridning af guidewire.
- Observere wiren under fluoroskopi for krumning af spidsen, hvilket er et tegn på perforation.
- Opretholde kontinuerlig skyl under fjernelse og genindføring af guidewire for at forhindre luft i at komme ind i kateter-systemet.
- Anvende overdreven kraft under indførelsen, brug eller fjernelse af ethvert udstyr.
- Bakkefør med genfremføring af guidewire, at det interventionelle udstyrs spids er fri within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Drejningsmoment guidewiren ud over det punkt, hvor spidsbevægelse observeres.
- Udøve stærkere trykgreb, end er nødvendigt for at undgå skade på enheden. Overtrækning af hæmostase-ventilen kan resultere i permanent skade på guidewiren.
- Overvej, at hvis der er en permanent pacemaker til stede, kan guidewiren skulle tilbagetrækkes, inden stenten udrulles, da der er en øget risiko for perforering, når en metallisk wire-mesh enhed er fanget mellem karvæggen og stenten.

Gør

- Brug en drejningsmoment-enhed til at fremføre guidewiren langsomt.
- Brug det radiopake markørbånd på det interventionelle udstyr til at bekræfte placeringen.
- Brug guidewiren i forbindelse med ethvert kateter under fluoroskopi inden manipulering, bevægelse eller vridning af guidewiren.
- Observere wiren under fluoroskopi for krumning af spidsen, hvilket er et tegn på perforation.
- Opretholde kontinuerlig skyl under fjernelse og genindføring af guidewiren for at forhindre luft i at komme ind i kateter-systemet.
- Anvend kun den kraft, der er nødvendig for at undgå skade på enheden. Overtrækning af hæmostase-ventilen kan resultere i permanent skade på guidewiren.
- Overvej, at hvis der er en permanent pacemaker til stede, kan guidewiren skulle tilbagetrækkes, inden stenten udrulles, da der er en øget risiko for perforering, når en metallisk wire-mesh enhed er fanget mellem karvæggen og stenten.

Tabel 3: Resultat primære endepunkt (over-the-wire)

Ja	Nej	Total
258	4	262
456	212 (45,6%)	668

FREMGANGSMÅDE FOR UDSKIFTNING AF INTERVENTIONSUDSTYR

Sporing over-the-wire (OTW) system (forudindstillet)

1. Hvis du anvender HI-TORQUE™ Exchange Guide Wire, proceed to step 2.
2. Hvis du anvender HI-TORQUE™ Exchange Guide Wire, fjern DCA™ Guide Wire Extension- og Adapter-systemet fra guidewiren, mens du passer på ikke at ændre eller flytte den indledende guidewire position. Fjern om nødvendigt alle proximale skydere fra den pågældende interventionelle enhed eller HI-TORQUE guidewire, der skal bruges til udskiftning.
3. Fjern straks guidewiren fra guidewire-systemet for at undgå, at der kommer luft ind i systemet.
4. Forbered det interventionelle udstyr i overensstemmelse med producentens anvisninger.
5. Indfør det ønskede udstyr over guidewiren til det ønskede sted.
6. Fortsæt med standard medicinske praksis.

Sporing over-the-wire (OTW) system (forudindstillet)

1. Fjern straks guidewiren fra guidewire-systemet for at undgå, at der kommer luft ind i systemet.
2. Fjern det interventionelle udstyr i overensstemmelse med producentens anvisninger.
3. Indfør det ønskede udstyr over guidewiren til det ønskede sted.
4. Fortsæt med standard medicinske praksis.

Rapid Exchange (RX) system

1. Fjern straks guidewiren fra guidewire-systemet for at undgå, at der kommer luft ind i systemet.
2. Fjern det interventionelle udstyr i overensstemmelse med producentens anvisninger.
3. Indfør det ønskede udstyr over guidewiren til det ønskede sted.
4. Fortsæt med standard medicinske praksis.

Fjernelse af HI-TORQUE™ guidewire

1. Fjern straks guidewiren fra guidewire-systemet for at undgå, at der kommer luft ind i systemet.
2. Fjern det interventionelle udstyr i overensstemmelse med producentens anvisninger.
3. Fjern guidewiren ved at holde den distale ende af guidewiren stabil, mens der påføres et let, roterende træk på guidewiren.
4. Fortsæt med standard medicinske praksis.

Suomi / Suomi

HI-TORQUE™ -ohjainlanka

VAROTOIMET

Tätä lääkinnällistä laitetta saa käyttää vain lääkärit, jotka ovat koulutettuja angiografiaan ja perkutaaniseen transluminaaliseen sepelvaltimoiden angioplastiaan (PTCA) ja/tai perkutaaniseen transluminaaliseen angioplastiaan (PTA).

LUE KAIKKI OHJEET HUOLELLISESTI ENNEN KÄYTTÖÄ. NOUDATA KAIKKIA VAROITUKSIA JA VAROTOIMIA, JOTKA ON MAINITTU NÄISSÄ OHJEISSA. NÄIDEN NOUDATTAMATTA JÄTTÄMINEN VOI JOHTAA KOMPLIKAATIOIHIN.

Ohjeet, jotka koskevat HI-TORQUE™ -ohjainlankaan käytettäviä interventiolaitteita, niiden käyttötarkoitusta, vasta-aiheita ja mahdollisia komplikaatioita.

Tämä laitteen turvallisuutta ja kliinistä suorituskykyä (SECP) koskeva yhteenveto on saatavilla osoitteessa http://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed. Etsi perustavanlaatuisen UDI-DI-numeron tai luettelo- tai eränumeron perusteella. Tämä on Euroopan lääkinnällisten laitteiden tietokannan (Eudamed) SSCP-tiedot tai paikallinen versio.

Tämä käyttöohje korvaa HI-TORQUE 10 -ohjainlangan ja HI-TORQUE PILOT 10 -ohjainlangan käyttöohjeet.

INDIKAATIOT

Tarkoitettu helpottamaan hoitolaitteiden toimitusta PTCA-toimenpiteissä. HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 on tarkoitettu käytettäväksi sepelvaltimo- ja ääreistoimenpiteissä. Ohjainlankaa voidaan käyttää kohdeleesion saavuttamiseen ja ylittämiseen, jotta saadaan aikaan kulkuväylä verisuonirakenteen sisällä; helpottaa diagnostisen tai hoitolaitteen vaihtamista toisella; ja tukea laitteiden etenemistä. Ohjainlankaa voidaan myös käyttää tukkeuman ylittämiseen tai ylittämisessä koronaarisen tukkeutumisen (CTO) yhteydessä.

Vaihtoehtoja kirurgiselle tai perkutaaniselle toimenpiteelle on olemassa kaikissa tapauksissa, joissa sama hoitotulos voidaan saavuttaa. Lääkärin on harkittava mahdollisia riskejä ja hyötyjä, jotka liittyvät kaikkien laitteiden käyttöön potilaan kliinisen ja elämänlaadun parantamiseksi.

VASTA-AIHEET

Ei käytetä aivoverisuonistossa.

VAROITUKSET

Tätä laitetta ei ole suunniteltu käytettäväksi atherektomialaitteiden kanssa. Tämän HI-TORQUE™ -ohjainlangan turvallisuutta ja tehokkuutta atherektomialaitteiden kanssa ei tunneta.

Laitteen päässä oleva lubrisse on tarkoitettu käytettäväksi vain sydämen verisuonistossa. Tämä laite on suunniteltu ja validoitu käytettäväksi vain 300.7MM. Laitteen turvallisuutta ja tehokkuutta uudelleenkäytössä muissa anatomisissa rakenteissa ei ole todettu.

Kun ohjainlanka on altistettu sepelvaltimoille, sitä on käsiteltävä laadukkaan fluoroskopiakuvauksen aikana.

Tässä laitteessa on hydrofiilinen pinnoite laitteen distaalipäässä 30 cm:n matkalta ja hydrofobinen polytetrafluorieteeni (PTFE) -pinnoite 143 cm:n matkalta HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 -ohjainlangassa ja PILOT 150 -ohjainlangassa.

Katso lisätietoja VALMISTELUVAIHE 3 -kohdasta siitä, miten laite valmistellaan ja käytetään niin, että se toimii tarkoitetulla tavalla. Jos varoituksia ei noudateta tässä osiossa, laite voi vaurioitua, mikä voi edellyttää toimenpiteen tai aiheuttaa vakavia haittatapahtumia.

Laitteen turvallisuutta ja tehokkuutta ei ole todettu tai se ei ole tunnettu muissa kuin erikseen mainituissa verisuonissa tai alueissa.

Henkilöt, joilla tiedetään olevan allergia jollekin tämän laitteen osalle, eikä heidän pitäisi käyttää tätä laitetta. Ennen käyttöä potilaalta pitää kysyä laitteessa olevista materiaaleista, ja perusteellinen allergiahistoria pitää käydä läpi. Tämä laite sisältää polysorbaatti 80:aa (Tween 80), polyetyleeniglykolia (PEG), silikonia, nikkeliä, titaania, polyuretaania, polytetrafluorieteeni (PTFE) -pinnoitetta, platinaa ja kultaa.

VAROITUKSET JA VAROTOIMET

Noudata huolellisesti alla olevia "Älä"- ja "Tee"-ohjeita. Ohjeiden laiminlyönti voi aiheuttaa verisuonivaurion, ohjainlangan vaurioitumisen, ohjainlangan kärjen irtoamisen tai rintavaurion. Jos vastusta havaitaan, määritä syy fluoroskopian avulla ja ryhdy tarvittaviin toimiin. Käytä potilaalle sopivinta ohjainlankaa hoidettavan leesion mukaan.

Älä

- Yritä vetää ohjainlankaa hitaasti, jos se tuntuu jumittuvan.
- Anna ohjainlangan olla jatkuvasti alttiina ympäristölle.
- Aseta stenttiä niin, että ohjainlanka jää kiinni stenttiin ja verisuonen seinämän väliin.

Älä koskaan

- Vedä tai työnnä ohjainlankaa hitaasti.
- Käytä laitetta, joka ei ole tarkoitettu käytettäväksi tällaisen vaurion hoitamiseen.
- Käytä ohjainlankaa ennen kuin olet tarkastellut sitä fluoroskopian avulla ennen kuin käsittelet, siirrät tai kierrät ohjainlankaa.
- Tarkkaile ohjainlangan kärkeä fluoroskopian avulla, sillä se voi taipua, mikä on merkki perforaatiosta.
- Huuhtele jatkuvasti ohjainlankaa poistaessasi ja asettaessasi sitä takaisin paikalleen, jotta ilmaa ei pääse katetrijärjestelmään.
- Käytä liikaa voimaa laitteen asettamisessa, käytössä tai poistamisessa.
- Kun vedät ohjainlankaa pois, varmista, että interventiolaitteen kärki on verisuonen sisällä ja että kärki on suuntautunut suonen seinämän suuntaisesti.
- Kierrä ohjainlankaa niin paljon, että kärjen liikkeet havaitaan.
- Käytä enemmän voimaa kuin on tarpeen laitteen vaurioitumisen estämiseksi. Hemostaasiventtiilin liian tiukka kiristäminen voi aiheuttaa pysyvän vaurion ohjainlankaan.
- Ota huomioon, että jos potilaalla on pysyvä sydämentahdistin, ohjainlanka voidaan joutua vetämään takaisin ennen stentin asettamista, koska metallisen verkkorakenteisen laitteen jääminen suonen seinämän ja stentin väliin lisää perforaation vaaraa.

Tee

- Käytä kiertolaitetta ohjainlangan hitaaseen etenemiseen.
- Käytä röntgenpositiivista merkkiä interventiolaitteessa sijainnin varmistamiseksi.
- Käytä ohjainlankaa yhdessä katetrin kanssa fluoroskopian avulla ennen ohjainlangan käsittelyä, siirtämistä tai kiertämistä.
- Tarkkaile ohjainlangan kärkeä fluoroskopian avulla, sillä se voi taipua, mikä on merkki perforaatiosta.
- Huuhtele jatkuvasti ohjainlankaa poistaessasi ja asettaessasi sitä takaisin paikalleen, jotta ilmaa ei pääse katetrijärjestelmään.
- Käytä vain sen verran voimaa kuin on tarpeen laitteen vaurioitumisen estämiseksi. Hemostaasiventtiilin liian tiukka kiristäminen voi aiheuttaa pysyvän vaurion ohjainlankaan.
- Ota huomioon, että jos potilaalla on pysyvä sydämentahdistin, ohjainlanka voidaan joutua vetämään takaisin ennen stentin asettamista, koska metallisen verkkorakenteisen laitteen jääminen suonen seinämän ja stentin väliin lisää perforaation vaaraa.

Tee

- Käytä kiertolaitetta ohjainlangan hitaaseen etenemiseen.
- Käytä röntgenpositiivista merkkiä interventiolaitteessa sijainnin varmistamiseksi.
- Käytä ohjainlankaa yhdessä katetrin kanssa fluoroskopian avulla ennen ohjainlangan käsittelyä, siirtämistä tai kiertämistä.
- Tarkkaile ohjainlangan kärkeä fluoroskopian avulla, sillä se voi taipua, mikä on merkki perforaatiosta.
- Huuhtele jatkuvasti ohjainlankaa poistaessasi ja asettaessasi sitä takaisin paikalleen, jotta ilmaa ei pääse katetrijärjestelmään.
- Käytä vain sen verran voimaa kuin on tarpeen laitteen vaurioitumisen estämiseksi. Hemostaasiventtiilin liian tiukka kiristäminen voi aiheuttaa pysyvän vaurion ohjainlankaan.
- Ota huomioon, että jos potilaalla on pysyvä sydämentahdistin, ohjainlanka voidaan joutua vetämään takaisin ennen stentin asettamista, koska metallisen verkkorakenteisen laitteen jääminen suonen seinämän ja stentin väliin lisää perforaation vaaraa.

Tabel 4: Analiza rezultata primarnog ishoda (sprovedena za žicu vodilja koja se ide u ciljanu lezijom), NACE ukljućuje definiciju ARC MI

	Ispitivani pacijenti sa ciljnom lezijom	Deviation 95 % Kis-O
Ishod provezan za žicom vodilom	72,2 % (721/736)	69,5 %, 66,7 %)
Potvrđeno postavljena žica vodje koja je bila uključena u dilataciji prvi lumen	83,1 % (124/138)	81,5 %, 68,4 %)
Ishod bez komplikacija MACE**	89,1 % (123/138)	87,7 %, 83,8 %)

** Nema se ne ARC MI.

Rezultati sekundarnog ishoda i drugi rezultati:

Rezultati sekundarnog ishoda u grafikonu 3 su prikazani za žicom vodilom ukljućuje sledeće:

- Uspešnost procene, definisana kao postizanje < 50 % rezidualne stenoze (slika lezije prilikom primene dodatnog procesa) u studiji, postignuta je u 89,1 % (123/138) kada je uključena u uspešnjenje, a 72,2 % (721/736) kada nije uključena u uspešnjenje (p < 0,001).
- Proceduralna uspešnost (≤30) procedurnog vremena iznosila je 86,01 (+46,64) minuta. Srednja vrijednost (≤30) vremena kontrastnog upotrebljenog tijekom postupka iznosila je 279,72 (+151,92) ml, a srednja vrijednost (≤30) fluoroskopije iznosila je 14,13 (+ 9,28) min.
- Proceduralna uspešnost ugrađenog procena bilo je 100 % (736/736).
- Klinički ishodi pacijenta (smrtnost u bolnici, ili ugradnja hitnog bypass-a) iznosili su 0,8 % (6/736) u bolnici. Bolnički MACE (smrtni događaj ARC MI) pojavio se u 18,87 % (139/736) bolnici, dok je ishod 72 % (139/736) uključio MI, dok ishodi uključuju u bolnici nije bio. Bolnički MACE (smrtni događaj ARC MI) pojavio se u 2,17 % (3/138) bolnici, dok je ishod 72 % (3/138) uključio MI, dok ishodi uključuju u bolnici nije bio. Prikazan rezultat bolničkog MACE tijekom se ne hijerarhijskim ljestvima sastavljen od ishoda u hijerarhijskom bolničkog MACE (tj. smrt, MI, TLR) koristi se za hijerarhijsku ljestvicu.

Tabela 5: Sažetak žica vodilje za uspešnjenje(a) u svrhe postupka – analiza na nivoi žice

	Ukupan broj uključenih žica vodilja	Broj žica namenjenih za procenu (% od ukupnog broja)	Broj uspešnih procena	% uspešno
Žica koja se ide u ciljanu lezijom	272	272 (82,2 %)	64	30,5 %
Žica koja nisu bila uključene u ciljanu lezijom	458	210 (45,6 %)	64	30,5 %

Predviđena sikurnost od strahovitih ili slike bineal testiran etter se vikendi anden vaskulare regioner med kun for specifikt er nævnt i denne brugsanvisning.

Personer med kendt allergi over for et af dette produkts komponenter, som er identificeret før brug, og som ikke skal anvende denne enhed, skal bemærkes. Inden brug af denne enhed skal patienten spørges vedrørende materialerne i produktet, og grundig gennemgang af patientens allergihistorie skal drøftes. Denne enhed indeholder polysorbat 80 (Tween 80), polyethylenglycol (PEG), silikone, nikkel, titanium, polyurethan, polytetrafluorethylen (PTFE)-belægning, platin og guld.

ADVARSLER OG FORHOLDSREGLER

Overhold omhyggeligt anvisningerne under "Ikke må ikke" og "Ikke skal" nedenfor. Manglende overholdelse kan resultere i skade på fartøjet, skade på guidewire, adskillelse af guidewire-spids eller brystskade. Hvis der observeres modstand på noget tidspunkt, skal årsagen bestemmes under fluoroskopi, og afhjælpende tiltag træffes efter behov. Brug den mest passende guidewire til den læsion, der behandles.

Ikke må

- Skubbe, slæbe, drejningsmoment eller vride en guidewire, hvis den møder modstand.
- Vride en guidewire, hvis spidsen bliver fanget inde i vaskulaturen.
- Lade guidewiren være eksponeret for omgivelserne.
- Anbringe et stent således, at wiren kan blive fanget mellem kar-væggen og stenten.

Ikke skal

- Fremføre eller tilbagetrække guidewiren langsomt.
- Anvende den guidewire, der ikke er hensigtsmæssige udstyr til at behandle læsionen.
- Anvende guidewiren bevægelser under fluoroskopi inden manipulering, bevægelse eller vridning af guidewiren.
- Observere wiren under fluoroskopi for krumning af spidsen, hvilket er et tegn på perforation.
- Opretholde kontinuerlig skyl under fjernelse og genindføring af guidewiren for at forhindre luft i at komme ind i kateter-systemet.
- Anvend overdreven kraft under indførelsen, brug eller fjernelse af ethvert udstyr.
- Bakkefør med genfremføring af guidewire, at det interventionelle udstyrs spids er fri within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Drejningsmoment guidewiren ud over det punkt, hvor spidsbevægelse observeres.
- Udøve stærkere trykgreb, end er nødvendigt for at undgå skade på enheden. Overtrækning af hæmostase-ventilen kan resultere i permanent skade på guidewiren.
- Overvej, at hvis der er en permanent pacemaker til stede, kan guidewiren skulle tilbagetrækkes, inden stenten udrulles, da der er en øget risiko for perforering, når en metallisk wire-mesh enhed er fanget mellem karvæggen og stenten.

Gør

- Brug en drejningsmoment-enhed til at fremføre guidewiren langsomt.
- Brug det radiopake markørbånd på det interventionelle udstyr til at bekræfte placeringen.
- Brug guidewiren i forbindelse med ethvert kateter under fluoroskopi inden manipulering, bevægelse eller vridning af guidewiren.
- Observere wiren under fluoroskopi for krumning af spidsen, hvilket er et tegn på perforation.
- Opretholde kontinuerlig skyl under fjernelse og genindføring af guidewiren for at forhindre luft i at komme ind i kateter-systemet.
- Anvend kun den kraft, der er nødvendig for at undgå skade på enheden. Overtrækning af hæmostase-ventilen kan resultere i permanent skade på guidewiren.
- Overvej, at hvis der er en permanent pacemaker til stede, kan guidewiren skulle tilbagetrækkes, inden stenten udrulles, da der er en øget risiko for perforering, når en metallisk wire-mesh enhed er fanget mellem karvæggen og stenten.

Tabel 6: Analiza ishoda primarnog ishoda (sprovedena za žicu vodilja koja se ide u ciljanu lezijom), NACE ukljućuje definiciju ARC MI

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Ishod bez komplikacija MACE**	89,1 % (123/138)	87,7 %, 83,8 %)

** Nema se ne ARC MI.

Rezultati sekundarnih ishoda i drugi rezultati:

Rezultati sekundarnog ishoda u grafikonu 3 su prikazani za žicom vodilom ukljućuje sledeće:

- Uspešnost procene, definisana kao postizanje < 50 % rezidualne stenoze (slika lezije prilikom primene dodatnog procesa) u studiji, postignuta je u 89,1 % (123/138) kada je uključena u uspešnjenje, a 72,2 % (721/736) kada nije uključena u uspešnjenje (p < 0,001).
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- Proceduralna uspešnost ugrađenog procena bilo je 100 % (736/736).
- Klinički ishodi pacijenta (smrtnost u bolnici, ili ugradnja hitnog bypass-a) iznosili su 0,8 % (6/736) u bolnici. Bolnički MACE (smrtni događaj ARC MI) pojavio se u 18,87 % (139/736) bolnici, dok je ishod 72 % (139/736) uključio MI, dok ishodi uključuju u bolnici nije bio. Boln

TOTAL LENGTH of piece is 37-15/16"

5-1/2" 5-7/16" 5-3/8" 5-7/16" 5-3/8" 5-3/8"

TOTAL HEIGHT of piece is 13-7/16"

6-13/16" 6-5/8" 6-5/8"

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

PLI-2124430-05 (2021-10-14)

℞ ONLY

CE 2797

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

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English

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

CAUTION

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

Storage – Store in a dry, dark, cool place.

INTENDED PURPOSE

Guide Wires are intended to facilitate navigation across vascular anatomies and structures in order to deliver diagnostic and therapeutic devices.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

Indicated to facilitate the delivery of catheter-based interventional devices during PTCA procedures. The Guide Wire is not intended for use in neurovascular or cerebral vascular procedures. The guide wire may be used to reach and cross a target lesion, provide a pathway within the vessel structure, facilitate the substitution of one diagnostic or interventional device for another, and support such devices. The guide wire may also be used to cross or accord in crossing an over-the-wire balloon dilatation catheter.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use in the cerebral vasculature.

WARNINGS

This device is not designed for use with atherectomy devices. The safety and effectiveness of the use of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire with atherectomy devices is unknown.

The lifetime of the device is limited to the labeled shelf life. This device is designed and validated for ONE-TIME USE ONLY. Do not resterilize and / or reuse. The safety and effectiveness of this device for more than one use has not been established. Reuse may result in:

When the guide wire is exposed to the coronary system, it should be manipulated while under high quality fluoroscopic observation.

This device has a hydrophilic coating at the distal end of the device for a length of 30 cm and a hydrophobic polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coating for a length of 143 cm for the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire 300 cm.

Refer to PREPARATION STEP, #2 section for further information on how to prepare and use this device to ensure it performs as intended. Failure to abide by the warnings in this section may result in damage to the guide wire, device coating, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.

The safety and effectiveness of the device have not been established, or is unknown, in vessel regions other than those specifically indicated.

Persons with known history of allergies to any of the components of this device should be carefully evaluated before use of the device. If the device is used in the face of such a patient, the patient should be monitored and the materials contained in the device and a thorough history of allergies must be discussed. This device contains phthalate-containing plasticizer. Phthalates may be released during use. Phthalates are known to be polyoxyethoxylated (POE) coating, PTFE coating, epoxy adhesive, and urethane.

Carefully observe the instructions under "Do Not" and "Do" below. Failure to do so may result in vessel trauma, guide wire damage, guide wire tip separation, or clot damage. If resistance is observed at any time, determine the cause under fluoroscopy and take remedial action as needed. Use the most suitable guide wire for the lesion being treated.

Do Not

- Pull, torque, advance or torque a guide wire that meets resistance.
- Torque a guide wire if the tip becomes entrapped within the vasculature.
- Torque a guide wire if the tip is not visualized fluoroscopically.
- Expose a stored guide wire to temperatures between the vessel wall and the sheet.

Do

- Gently re-withdraw the guide wire slowly.
- Use the radiopaque marker of the interventional device to confirm position.
- Keep the guide wire tip under constant fluoroscopy before manipulating, moving or torquing the guide wire.
- Observe the wire under fluoroscopy for tip buckling, which is a sign of resistance.
- Maintain continuous flush while removing and reinserting the guide wire to prevent air from entering the catheter system.
- Use a torque device to control the guide wire and / or trauma.
- When withdrawing the guide wire, confirm that the interventional device tip is free within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Use a compatible introducer sheath to minimize the potential for damage to the guide wire, or through clot shock, into a fabricated vessel. Use of this technique involves additional patient risks, including the risk that the wire may become knotted or the tip damaged.
- Consider that if a guide wire tip is injured in a bifurcation branch, this wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk that the secondary wire may become entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

Table 1

Product Name	Basic UDI-DI	Distribution Number
HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 Guide Wire		
HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wire HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wire	07175462099835XS	Electron-beam Irradiation

The HI-TORQUE™ family of Guide Wires are medical devices that are intended for use in PCA and PTA to treat patients with coronary or peripheral artery disease as specified in adjunct to balloon dilatation catheters. These devices are designed to guide wires to various coronary lengths and diameters and to serve as a fluoroscopic guide for the product lesion. Various configurations (e.g., wire length, diameter, and tip) of the subsystem.

Coronary guide wires facilitate PTCA and PTA, which offer clinical benefits for treatment of coronary artery disease (CAD). PTCA and PTA are palliative treatments for coronary artery disease.

HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wires: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have a modified proximal end that permits the attachment of the over the wire (OTW) Guide Wire Extension. Refer to the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire Extension Instructions for Use for information on how to use Wire Extension. Wire Extension facilitates the exchange of one interventional device for another, while maintaining guide wire position in the anatomy. After the interventional device has been removed from the guidewire, the extension can be detached and the guide wire can be used in the angiographic suite.

.014" (0.36 mm) HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Proximal Markers: Brachial and femoral markers located on the proximal segment of the 0.014" (0.36 mm) guide wire. The guiding gauge wire position relative to the guiding catheter tip when using two wire techniques. The markers are spaced at 1 cm intervals with a group of 3 at least 10 cm (inclusive) on 1cm (inclusive) spacing.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Distal Radiopaque Markers: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have a distal radiopaque marker. The marker is used under fluoroscopy to help determine the precise location of the markers. Markers are approximated by the following designation: ■ A series of spaced markers are provided proximal to the coil assembly for guiding catheter sizing.

HOW SUPPLIED

Sterile – Sterilized with electron-beam radiation. Refer to the product label for the sterilization expiration date. Do not use if the package is damaged or opened.

This single-use device cannot be resterilized or reused. Resterilization and / or reuse may create the potential risk of device contamination and / or failure to perform as intended. Reuse may also result in cross contamination because of inadequate cleaning and / or sterilization of a previously used device. Damage of original labeling may limit the ability to reuse and eliminate traceability. Absence of original packaging may lead to device damage, loss of sterility, or failure to perform as intended before use or use.

Contents – One (1) guide wire per pouch.

Table 2: Kurvaturradii Guide Wire

Kurvaturradius Guide Wire	Knickdraht Guide Wire M = 700*	Kalotte ET1 ohne TSN Guide Wire M = 700*
Guide Wire Prentiss prong Dygnokan (Berbasis Sabah)	1 gram wire penetration	1 gram wire penetration
1 gram wire penetration	51.5% (71/138)	76.1% (105/138)
2 gram wire penetration	76.1% (105/138)	94.2% (130/138)
3 gram wire penetration	14.5% (20/138)	97.8% (135/138)
4 gram wire penetration	3.6% (5/138)	98.6% (136/138)
Schlitzlänge 5 gram wire dynamic	3.6% (5/138)	98.6% (136/138)
Perangkat Perkutaneus Guide Wire Vaskular (Berbasis Sabah)	36.2% (50/138)	98.6% (136/138)
1 perangkat intervensi dipasangkan	25.4% (35/138)	98.6% (136/138)
Infiltrative 2 perangkat intervensi dipasangkan	25.4% (35/138)	98.6% (136/138)
Guide Wire yang Berbasil Mobilisasi Lesi (Level Wire)*	35.1% (140/423)	98.6% (136/138)
Guide wire penetration pada lesi yang berbasil mobilisasi	39.6% (167/423)	98.6% (136/138)
Guide wire busan penetrasi yang berbasil mobilisasi lesi**	30.5% (64/210)	98.6% (136/138)
Perangkat Mobilisasi Lesi Guide Wire	18.9% (40)	98.6% (136/138)
Pesan Guide Wire Penetrasi (Level Guide Wire)		
Wire Sigi***	34.9% (90/258)	
Mahitas	82.2% (212/258)	
Alasan lain	1.9% (5/258)	
Metode Pelindung untuk Guide Wire*		
Wire Sigi***	81.9% (288/414)	
Pelindung mpu (atau metode lainnya)	78.9% (314/414)	
Lihat	5.8% (14/414)	
Wire knuckle	1.9% (4/414)	
Wire parallel	1.2% (3/414)	
Mandai Saja	13.7% (46/414)	
Perkiraan hambar	12.7% (40/414)	
Wire knuckle	1.7% (4/414)	
Gelenggan Mpu dan Mandai	2.2% (7/414)	
CARE	0.2% (1/414)	
CARE Berbasis	0.2% (1/414)	
Tekniik kissing wire	0.2% (1/414)	
Lainnya	0.1% (1/414)	
Subliminal	1.1% (4/414)	
Dokter-Hasi dan metode muscle terminal	0.2% (1/414)	
Penekatan Sejati digunakan	0.2% (1/414)	

* Jumlah guide wire memukau jumlah guide wire penetrasi, guide wire nonpenetrasi, dan guide wire yang tidak diketahui apakah penetrasi atau nonpenetrasi. Jumlah ini mewakili jumlah yang diketahui, dikumpulkan, dan dilaporkan.

** Studi 29489-0001 menilai guide wire yang berhasil melintasi lesi, tapi dapat menembus atau tidak menembus lesi.

*** Satu Subjek 2743-0001 menerima "Wire Saw" sebagai metode Pelindung, tapi tanpa membuat penilaian.

**** Analisis metode pengelompokan dilakukan pada guide wire penetrasi, guide wire nonpenetrasi, dan perangkat mikrokateter lainnya.

Kurvaturradius Guide Device

Setiap HT rumus lain akan menjadi guide wire memiliki ratio efektif (e = 0,25 -57,11 to 72,73 Guide Wire Prentiss prong Dygnokan (Berbasis Sabah)

TOTAL LENGTH of piece is 37-15/16”

5-1/2” 5-7/16” 5-3/8” 5-7/16” 5-7/16” 5-3/8” 5-3/8”

6-5/8” TOTAL HEIGHT of piece is 13- 7/16” 6-13/16”

English

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

A summary of the safety and clinical performance (SSCP) for this device is available at https://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed. Search for the device using the Basic UDI-DI provided in Table 1. This is the SSCP location after the launch of the European Database on Medical Devices / EUDAMED.

This Instructions for Use as per European Regulation (EU) 2017/745 can be found on the Abbott eLabeling website at vascular.eIFU.abbott.

DESCRIPTION

This Instructions for Use pertains to the HI-TORQUE PILOT™ 50, HI-TORQUE PILOT 150, and HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wires.

Table 1

Product Name	Basic UDI-DI	Sterilization Method
HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 Guide Wire	8717648CGW0003V5	Electron-beam Radiation (R)
HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wire		
HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wire		

The HI-TORQUE™ Family of Guide Wires are medical devices that are intended for use in PTCA and PTA to treat patients with coronary or peripheral artery disease as specified in the indications section of these instructions. These devices are steerable guide wires available in several lengths and diameters and has a shapeable distal tip. Refer to the product label for product specifications (e.g., wire length, diameter, and length of tip radiopacity).

Coronary guide wires facilitate PTCA and PTA, which offer clinical benefits for treatment of coronary artery disease (CAD) and multiple types of diseases in peripheral vessels.

HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wires: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have a modified proximal end that permits the attachment of the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension. Refer to the product label for Guide Wire Extension system compatibility. Joining the Guide Wire Extension to the guide wire facilitates the exchange of one interventional device for another, while maintaining guide wire position in the anatomy. After the interventional device exchange has been completed, the extension can be detached and the guide wire can be used in its original capacity.

.014” (0.36 mm) HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Proximal Markers: Brachial and femoral markers located on the proximal segment of the 0.014” (0.36 mm) guide wire aid in gauging guide wire position relative to the guiding catheter tip when using bare wire technique. These guide wires are compatible with guiding catheters that are at least 90 cm (brachial) or 100 cm (femoral) long.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Distal Radiopaque Markers: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have distal radiopaque markers. Refer to the product drawing on the label to determine the presence and location of the markers. Markers are represented by the following designation: ■. A series of spaced markers are provided proximal to the coil as references in determining lesion length.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating: Refer to the product label for presence of a hydrophilic coating.

HOW SUPPLIED

Sterile – Sterilized with electron-beam radiation. Refer to the product label for the sterilization method. Non-pyrogenic. Do not use if the package is open or damaged.

This single-use device cannot be reused on another patient, as it is not designed to perform as intended after the first usage. Changes in mechanical, physical, and / or chemical characteristics introduced under conditions of repeated use, cleaning, and / or resterilization may compromise the integrity of the design and / or materials, leading to contamination due to narrow gaps and / or spaces and diminished safety and / or performance of the device. Absence of original labeling may lead to misuse and eliminate traceability. Absence of original packaging may lead to device damage, loss of sterility, and risk of injury to the patient and / or user.

Contents – One (1) guide wire per pouch.

Storage – Store in a dry, dark, cool place.

INTENDED PURPOSE

Guide Wires are intended to facilitate navigation across vascular anatomies and structures in order to deliver diagnostic and therapeutic devices.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

Indicated to facilitate the delivery of catheter-based interventional devices during PTCA and PTA. This guide wire may be used with compatible stent devices during therapeutic procedures. The guide wire may be used to reach and cross a target lesion, provide a pathway within the vessel structure, facilitate the substitution of one diagnostic or interventional device for another, and to distinguish the vasculature. This guide wire may also be used to cross or assist in crossing *de novo* chronic total coronary occlusions (CTO).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Not indicated for use in the cerebral vasculature.

WARNINGS

This device is not designed for use with atherectomy devices. The safety and effectiveness of the use of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire with atherectomy devices is unestablished.

The lifetime of the device is the labeled shelf life. This device is designed and intended for ONE-TIME USE ONLY. Do not resterilize and / or reuse. The safety and effectiveness of this device have not been established after being reprocessed for multiple uses.

When the guide wire is exposed to the vascular system, it should be manipulated while under high quality fluoroscopic observation.

This device has a hydrophilic coating at the distal end of the device for a length of 30 cm and a hydrophobic polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coating for a length of 143 cm for 190 cm wires, and 255 cm for 300 cm wires.

Refer to PREPARATION FOR USE section for further information on how to prepare and use this device to ensure it performs as intended. Failure to abide by the warnings in this labeling might result in damage to the device coating, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.

The safety and effectiveness of the device have not been established, or is unknown, in vascular regions other than those specifically indicated.

Persons with known history of allergies to any of the components of this device listed below may suffer an allergic reaction to this guide wire. Prior to its use on the patient, the patient should be counseled on the materials contained in the device and a thorough history of allergies must be discussed. This device contains platinum-nickel alloy, stainless steel, tin-silver alloy, gold-tin alloy, tungsten-polymer sleeve, polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) coating, PTFE coating, epoxy adhesive, and urethane.

Carefully observe the instructions under “Do Not” and “Do” below. Failure to do so may result in vessel trauma, guide wire damage, guide wire tip separation, or stent damage. If resistance is observed at any time, determine the cause under fluoroscopy and take remedial action as needed. Use the most suitable guide wire for the lesion being treated.

Do Not:

- Push, auger, withdraw or torque a guide wire that meets resistance.
- Torque a guide wire if the tip becomes entrapped within the vasculature.
- Allow the guide wire tip to remain in a prolapsed condition.
- Deploy a stent such that it will entrap the wire between the vessel wall and the stent.

Do:

- Advance or withdraw the guide wire slowly.
- Use the radiopaque marker of the interventional device to confirm position.
- Examine the tip movement under fluoroscopy before manipulating, moving or torquing the guide wire.
- Observe the wire under fluoroscopy for tip buckling, which is a sign of resistance.
- Maintain continuous flush while removing and reinserting the guide wire to prevent air from entering the catheter system.
- Perform exchanges slowly to prevent air entry and / or trauma.
- When reintroducing the guide wire, confirm that the interventional device tip is free within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Use extreme caution when moving a guide wire through a non-endothelialized stent, or through stent struts, into a bifurcated vessel. Use of this technique involves additional patient risks, including the risk that the wire may become caught on the stent strut.
- Consider that if a secondary wire is placed in a bifurcation branch, this wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk that the secondary wire may become entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

For the HI-TORQUE PILOT™ Family of Guide Wires only: The HI-TORQUE PILOT Family of Guide Wires have distal ends of varying stiffness. Operate these guide wires carefully so as to not injure the blood vessel, observing the information in these instructions. The higher torque performance, stiffer distal ends, and / or higher advancement force may present a higher risk of perforation or injury than a guide wire with a more pliable distal end. Therefore, use the guide wire with the least stiff distal end that will treat the lesion, and use extreme care to minimize the risk of perforation or other damage to blood vessels.

LIMITATIONS

This HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires do not have a specific limitation in duration of use but are designed for vascular procedures that vary in duration depending on lesion complexity.

Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) should only be performed at centers where emergency coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery is available.

PRECAUTIONS

Guide wires are delicate instruments and should be handled carefully. Prior to use and when possible during the procedure, inspect the guide wire carefully for bends, kinks, or other damage. Do not use damaged guide wires. Using a damaged guide wire may result in vessel damage and / or inaccurate torque response.

Confirm the compatibility of the guide wire diameter with the interventional device before actual use.

Refer to the indication on the label and the Instructions for Use to confirm the appropriate vasculature that this guide wire may be used in. Failure to abide by the above recommendation may result in size mismatch of blood vessel and guide wire, which can result in vessel injury, such as, but not limited to, perforation, dissection, rupture, and avulsion.

The safety and effectiveness of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire have not been established in the pediatric population.

Free movement of the guide wire within the interventional device is an important feature of a steerable guide wire system, because it gives the user valuable tactile information. Test the system for any resistance prior to use. Adjust or replace the hemostatic valve with an adjustable valve if it is found to inhibit guide wire movement. It is recommended that the user determine the source of resistance, exercise caution when removing the device and / or other components as a unit, and exchange the device for a new one to complete the procedure.

Never attach the torque device to the modified portion of the proximal end of the extendable guide wire; otherwise, guide wire damage may occur, preventing the ability to attach the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating: Avoid abrasion of the hydrophilic coating. Do not withdraw or manipulate the hydrophilic-coated wire through a metal cannula or sharp-edged object. Manipulation, advancement, and / or withdrawal through a metal device may result in destruction and / or separation of the outer coating, which may cause coating material to remain in the vasculature. This may result in unintended adverse events requiring additional intervention.

When wet, a hydrophilic coating increases the lubricity of the guide wire surface.

Do not soak the device for longer than 4 hours when the device is not in use. Avoid pre-soaking devices for longer than instructed, as this may impact the coating performance.

The coating swells when exposed to aqueous media, but does not have any impact on device use.

The integrity and performance of the device coating can be negatively impacted by preparation with incompatible media or solvents. Take note of the following important recommendations:

- Avoid wiping the device with dry gauze as this may damage the device coating.
- Avoid excessive wiping of the coated device.
- Avoid using alcohol, antiseptic solutions, or other solvents (e.g., use of medications and rotoflush) to pre-treat the device because this may cause unpredictable changes in the coating which could negatively affect the safety and performance of the guide wire.

Attempting to alter the shape of devices by bending, twisting, or similar methods beyond instructed methods may compromise the coating integrity, and that damage to the coating may not always be noticeable to the naked eye.

One or more components of this device may contain the following substance defined as CMR 1B in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight: Cobalt; Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) No. 7440-48-4; EC No. 231-158-0.

Current scientific evidence supports that medical devices manufactured from stainless steel alloys containing cobalt do not cause an increased risk of cancer or adverse reproductive effects.

After use, this product may be a potential biohazard. Handle and dispose of it in accordance with accepted medical practice and applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

ADVERSE EVENTS

Potential adverse events associated with use of this device may include the following, but are not limited to:

- Allergic reaction or hypersensitivity to latex, contrast agent, anesthesia, device materials, and drug reactions to anticoagulation, or antiplatelet drugs
- Perforation
- Dissection
- Bleeding
- Stenosis / restenosis
- Occlusion
- Arrhythmia
- Myocardial infarction
- Embolism
- AV fistula
- Aneurysm / pseudoaneurysm
- Infection
- Vasoconstriction
- Vasospasm
- Hypotension
- Hypertension
- Death

REPORTING OF ADVERSE EVENTS

The user and / or patient should report any serious incident that has occurred in relation to this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the European Member State in which the user and / or patient is established.

EVALUATION OF HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ / HI-TORQUE PILOT™ GUIDE WIRES IN REVASCULARIZATION OF CTO LESIONS

Chronic total occlusion (CTO) lesions represent a particularly complex subset of lesions and, therefore, the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS / HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wire indication for use in revascularization of CTO lesions was specifically evaluated in the EXPERT CTO clinical trial.

OBSERVED ADVERSE EVENTS

During the EXPERT CTO trial, for the guide wire-related objective of the study, in-hospital MACE (per ARC MI definition) occurred in 10.87% (15/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven target lesion revascularization (TLR), 10.87% (15/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. In-hospital MACE (per protocol MI definition) occurred in 2.17% (3/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven TLR, 1.45% (2/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death.

CLINICAL AND LABORATORY RESULTS

The EXPERT CTO trial is a prospective, multi-center, single-arm study. Approximately 250 subjects with signs and / or symptoms considered typical of ischemic heart disease attributed to a chronic total coronary occlusion (CTO) were enrolled. Subjects received elective, attempted CTO percutaneous revascularization. The primary objective of this trial is to assess the safety and effectiveness of the XIENCE V™ Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System, XIENCE™ nano Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System and the XIENCE PRIME™ LL Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System for the treatment of chronic total coronary occlusions.

Another key objective of the EXPERT CTO trial was to assess the safety and effectiveness of the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires in recanalization of chronic total coronary occlusions. To assess the guide wire-related objective of the trial, for at least the initial 138 subjects enrolled, HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires were used. For the remaining enrolled subjects, any guide wire except for HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires was allowed to be used for recanalization.

One hundred and forty-eight (148) HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires and one hundred and ten (110) HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires were used for a total of 258 study guide wires. In addition, 460 non-study guide wires and 72 other recanalization devices were used to treat 138 target lesions. Of the 718 study and non-study guide wires that were used, HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires comprised 20.6% (148/718) and HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires comprised 15.3% (110/718). Study guide wires were used in all (100%, 138/138) intend to treat (ITT) patients: in approximately half (51.5%, 71/138) only one study guide wire was used, in 26.1% (36/138) two study guide wires were used, in 14.5% (20/138) three study guide wires were used, and in the remaining patients (7.9%, 11/138) four or more study guide wires were used.

Key Inclusion / Exclusion Criteria

Subjects with signs and / or symptoms considered typical of ischemic heart disease attributed to a CTO in a native coronary artery, who were suitable for a percutaneous revascularization, were included. Subjects with evidence of acute myocardial infarction (MI) within 72 hours of the intended treatment were excluded. The target lesion was a *de novo* lesion with at least one target segment in a native coronary vessel meeting the definition of chronic total occlusion. Only one target lesion was allowed to be treated.

Primary Endpoint

The intended indication for the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires includes to cross, or to assist in crossing, *de novo* chronic total coronary occlusions. Therefore, the guide wire-related primary endpoint was based on confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen per angiographic core lab, and was not restricted to crossing of the study guide wire only.

The guide wire-related primary endpoint was successful recanalization of the CTO defined as follows:

1. Confirmation of placement of the guide wire in the distal true lumen and
2. Absence of in-hospital MACE

This guide wire-related endpoint was assessed among the first 138 subjects, where any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires.

Statistical Analysis

This guide wire-related primary endpoint of successful recanalization rate of the CTO was compared with a performance goal (PG) of 62.5% derived from 3 historical CTO studies reporting procedural success and absence of in-hospital MACE. The sample size for this comparison was assumed to be the first 138 enrolled subjects, where any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires. Assuming the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wire will achieve a procedure success rate of 73.3%, which is equal to the highest observed success rate from the 3 trials used to develop the PG, and using a type I error rate of 0.05 to reject the null hypothesis, the power of this comparison is approximately 82% utilizing an exact test. The primary analysis population for the guide wire-related primary endpoint is the guide wire Intent-to-Treat (ITT) population, which refers to the first 138 subjects, in whom any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires.

Table 2: Guide Wire Characteristics

Guide Wire Characteristics	ITT Subjects for Guide Wire Endpoint (N = 138 Subjects, W = 790 Guide wires[1])
Study Guide wire Used (Subject Based)	100.0% (138/138)
1 study wire used	51.5% (71/138)
2 study wires used	26.1% (36/138)
3 study wires used	14.5% (20/138)
4 study wires used	4.3% (6/138)
5 or more study wires used	3.6% (5/138)
Other Recanalization Device (Subject Based)	36.2% (50/138)
1 recanalization device used	25.4% (35/138)
2 or more recanalization devices used	10.9% (15/138)
Guide wire Successfully Crossed Lesion (Wire-level)*	35.1% (148/422)
Study guide wire successfully crossed lesion	39.6% (84/212)
Non-study guide wire successfully crossed lesion**	30.5% (64/210)
Other Recanalization Device crossed lesion	50.0% (4/8)
Role for Study Wire (Wire-level)	
Access	34.9% (90/258)
Cross	82.2% (212/258)
Other reasons	1.9% (5/258)
Crossing Methods for Guide Wire[1]	
Antegrade Only***	81.9% (388/474)
Antegrade crossing (or microchannel method)	78.9% (374/474)
STAR	0.8% (4/474)
Knuckle wire	1.9% (9/474)
Parallel wire	0.2% (1/474)
Retrograde Only	13.7% (65/474)
Retrograde crossing	12.7% (60/474)
Knuckle wire	1.1% (5/474)
Combined Antegrade and Retrograde	2.3% (11/474)
CART	0.2% (1/474)
Reverse CART	2.1% (10/474)
Kissing wire technique	0.0% (0/474)
Other	2.1% (10/474)
Subintimal	1.1% (5/474)
Antegrade dissection and reentry method	0.8% (4/474)
Septal Approach utilized	0.2% (1/474)

* The number of guide wires includes the number of study guide wires, non-study guide wires, and other recanalization devices. The denominators are based on guide wires for which, per their specified role, an attempt to cross the lesion was performed.

** Subject 28489-0001 had a guide wire successfully crossing the lesion, but the reason for use of the guide wire was not reported.

*** One Subject 27512-0001 checked “Antegrade Only” as the Crossing method, but did not provide the details.

[1] The crossing method analysis was done on study guide wire, non-study guide wire, and other recanalization device.

Baseline Subject Characteristics:

The ITT subjects for the guide wire-related endpoint had a mean (±SD) age of 61.11 (±10.73) years, 80.4% (111/138) were men, and the majority were white: 77.5% (107/138). A total of 96.4% (133/138) of the subjects were dyslipidemic, 92.7% (127/137) of the subjects were hypertensive, and 35.5% (49/138) of the subjects were diabetics with 26.5% (13/49) of the diabetic subjects requiring insulin and 71.4% (35/49) of the diabetic subjects requiring oral hypoglycemic medication. Cardiac history revealed that 29.9% (40/134) of the subjects had prior myocardial infarction (MI) and 48.6% (67/138) had previous percutaneous coronary intervention. Approximately 29% (39/133) of the subjects had history of smoking within the last month prior to enrollment.

Baseline Target Lesion Characteristics:

A total of 138 target lesions were treated in 138 ITT subjects. Of the lesions treated, 31.9% (44/138) were located in the left anterior descending (LAD) artery, 16.7% (23/138) were located in the left circumflex artery (LCX), and 51.4% (71/138) were located in the right coronary artery (RCA). The mean (±SD) lesion length was 36.63 (±16.71) mm with a mean (±SD) occlusion length of 14.12 (±9.26) mm.

Assessment of the target lesions at baseline revealed none or mild calcification in 59.4% (82/138) of the lesions, moderate calcification in 26.8% (37/138), and severe calcification in 13.8% (19/138) of the lesions. Of the target lesions assessed, 12.5% (17/136) were eccentric and 0.7% (1/138) had thrombus.

Per the angiographic core laboratory, the mean (±SD) pre-procedure reference vessel diameter (RVD) was 2.66 (±0.44) mm, the mean (±SD) pre-procedure minimal lumen diameter (MLD) was 0.00 (±0.02) mm and the mean (±SD) pre-procedure percent diameter stenosis (% DS) was 99.86 % (±0.83). Pre-procedure TIMI flow of 0 was noted in 97.1% (134/138) of the lesions and pre-procedure TIMI flow of 1 was noted in 2.9% (4/138) of the lesions.

Primary Endpoint Results:

The primary endpoint of successful recanalization of the CTO was achieved in 79.0% (109/138) of the subjects with a lower bound of the one-sided 95% CI of 72.8%. The individual criteria for successful recanalization included: confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen in 89.9% (124/138) of the subjects and absence of in-hospital MACE (per Academic Research Consortium [ARC] MI definition) in 89.1% (123/138) of the subjects. There were 110 HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires and 148 HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires used in the study. All models of the study wires were used. Because the lower one-sided 95% CI is above the protocol-specified performance goal of 62.5% (p < 0.0001), the study guide wire is considered to have successfully met its endpoint. These primary endpoint results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Primary Endpoint Results (All Guide Wires, MACE Includes ARC Definition of MI)

	Guide Wire Related Success	Two-sided 95% CI	Performance Goal	Lower Bound of One-Sided 95% CI	P-value
Guide wire-related Endpoint	79.0% (109/138)	[71.2%, 85.5%]	62.50%	72.8%	< 0.0001
Confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen	89.9% (124/138)	[83.6%, 94.3%]			
Absence of in-hospital MACE**	89.1% (123/138)	[82.7%, 93.8%]			

** Based on ARC MI.

An operator’s choice of guide wire use is based on multiple factors, and different wire designs are utilized in different clinical situations, leading to the common practice of using multiple guide wires in a CTO revascularization case. Analysis of the primary endpoint confined to study guide wire crossing is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Analysis of the Primary Endpoint Results (Confined to Study Guide Wires, MACE Includes ARC Definition of MI)

	Guide Wire Related Success	Two-sided 95% CI
Guide wire-related Endpoint	52.2% (72/138)	[43.5%, 60.7%]
Confirmation of placement of the study guide wire in the distal true lumen	60.1% (83/138)	[51.5%, 68.4%]
Absence of in-hospital MACE**	89.1% (123/138)	[82.7%, 93.8%]

** Based on ARC MI.

Secondary Endpoint and Other Results:

In the ITT population for the guide wire-related endpoint, secondary endpoint results included:

- Device success, defined as attainment of < 50% residual stenosis of the target lesion using the assigned study device, was achieved in 89.1% (123/138) of the lesions.
- Procedure success, defined as device success and absence of in-hospital MACE, was achieved in 87.0% (120/138) of the subjects per the protocol definition, and in 78.3% (108/138) per the ARC definition.
- The mean (±SD) procedural time was 86.01(±46.64) minutes. The mean (±SD) contrast volume used during the procedure was 279.72 (±151.02) mL and the mean (±SD) fluoroscopy duration was 37.98 (±23.88) minutes.
- Procedural success evaluated according to crossing technique included success in:
  - o 98.1% (101/103) using Antegrade Only crossing technique
  - o 100% (9/9) using Retrograde Only crossing technique
  - o 83.3% (5/6) using Combined Antegrade and Retrograde crossing technique
  - o 100% (1/1) using Other crossing technique (subintimal)
  - o 80.0% (4/5) using multiple crossing techniques
- No clinically significant perforations in the final post-procedure angiography were observed in any of the subjects.
- In-hospital MACE (per ARC MI definition) occurred in 10.87% (15/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven target lesion revascularization (TLR), 10.87% (15/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. In-hospital MACE (per protocol MI definition) occurred in 2.17% (3/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven TLR, 1.45% (2/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. Presented in-hospital MACE results are based on hierarchical subject counts; presented results for components of in-hospital MACE (i.e., death, MI, TLR) are based on non-hierarchical subject counts.

Table 5: Summary of Guide Wires Used for Purpose of Crossing – Wire Level Analysis

	Total Number of Guide Wires Used	Number Used for Intended Purpose of Crossing (% of Total)	Number Successfully Crossed	% Success
Study Wires	258	212 (82.2%)	84	39.6%
Non-study Wires	458	210 (45.6%)	64	30.5%

PREPARATION FOR USE

Contraindications, warnings, limitations, and intended uses of interventional devices compatible with HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires are described in the instructions supplied with the respective devices.

Prior to the interventional procedure, examine carefully all equipment to be used, including the interventional device, for defects. Do not use if the device is damaged or defective.

1. Prepare the interventional device according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Be sure to flush the guide wire lumen before introducing the guide wire.
2. Remove the guide wire from the dispenser by pushing the exposed section of the guide wire into the dispenser until the guide wire tip and a portion of the core exit the end of the hoop. Then grasp the core of the wire to remove it totally from the dispenser. Avoid damaging the fragile guide wire tip. Do not grasp the tip of the wire while removing it from the dispenser.
3. If indicated, the guide wire tip may be carefully shaped using standard tip-shaping practices. Do not use a shaping instrument with a sharp edge.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating

1. Before removing the guide wire from the wire dispenser, inject normal saline into the hub end of the dispenser to thoroughly wet the complete surface of the guide wire.
2. Carefully remove the guide wire from the dispenser, as suggested above in PREPARATION FOR USE, step 2. If the guide wire cannot be removed easily from the dispenser, inject more normal saline and attempt to remove the guide wire again.
3. Do not reinsert the guide wire into the dispenser once it has been removed.
4. If the surface of the hydrophilic-coated wire becomes dry, wetting the surface with normal saline will renew the hydrophilic effect. Be sure to thoroughly rewet the guide wire before reintroducing it into an interventional device.
5. After the guide wire is withdrawn from the body, it should be wiped clean with saline-soaked gauze and kept wet.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Over-the-Wire Type Systems (Preload Technique)

1. Carefully insert the guide wire through the guide wire lumen hub of the interventional device.
2. Advance the guide wire until the tip of the guide wire is just proximal to the tip of the interventional device.
3. If using a guiding catheter, engage the guiding catheter and insert the interventional device / guide wire assembly through the hemostatic valve. Advance the system through the guiding catheter until it is just proximal to the tip of the guiding catheter.
4. Tighten the hemostatic valve to create a seal around the interventional device. Ensure intentional guide wire movement is still permitted.
5. Attach the torque device to the guide wire, if desired.
6. Under fluoroscopy, advance the guide wire out of the interventional device while securing the interventional device in place. Use the torque device to steer the guide wire across the lesion.
7. Secure the guide wire in place while tracking the interventional device over it and into the lesion.
8. If a different tip configuration or guide wire is indicated, carefully remove the guide wire while observing guide wire movement under fluoroscopy.
9. Reshape the guide wire tip according to standard practice or prepare the next guide wire to be used.
10. Reinsert the guide wire, following steps 1 through 7 of this section.

Rail Type Systems (Bare Wire Technique)

1. Engage the guiding catheter and then insert a guide wire introducer through the hemostatic valve attached to the guiding catheter.
2. Carefully insert the distal tip of the guide wire through the introducer and into the guiding catheter.
3. If a metal guide wire introducer was used, be sure to remove it before withdrawing or further manipulating the wire.
4. Advance the guide wire to the appropriate proximal marker. When the proximal marker is aligned with the knurled knob of the hemostatic valve, the guide wire tip is just proximal to the guiding catheter tip.
   Note: Use the most distal marker as a distance gauge when using a 90 cm brachial guiding catheter, and the most proximal marker as the distance gauge when using a 100 cm femoral guiding catheter.
5. Attach the torque device.
6. Under fluoroscopy, advance the guide wire out of the guiding catheter and into the selected vessel. Use the torque device to steer the guide wire across the lesion.
7. If a different tip configuration or guide wire is indicated, the guide wire may be removed as follows:
   a. Open the hemostatic valve and the flush line on the coronary manifold. Slowly withdraw the guide wire while observing guide wire movement under fluoroscopy.
   b. Close the hemostatic valve and coronary manifold flush line.
8. Reshape the guide wire tip according to standard practice or prepare the next guide wire.
9. Reinsert the guide wire following steps 2 through 6 of this section.
10. Remove the torque device and the guide wire introducer from the guide wire.
11. Secure the guide wire while tracking the interventional device over it and into the lesion.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVENTIONAL DEVICE EXCHANGE PROCEDURE

Over-the-Wire Type Systems (Preload Technique)

1. If using a HI-TORQUE™ Exchange Guide Wire, proceed to step 3.
2. If using a HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wire, extend the guide wire using the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension. Refer to the instructions included with the extension for specific information on the use of the HI-TORQUE Guide Wire as an exchange-length guide wire.
3. Maintain guide wire position while withdrawing the interventional device over the exchange-length guide wire.
4. Prepare the other interventional device per manufacturer’s instructions.
5. Load the device onto the guide wire and advance it over the HI-TORQUE Exchange Guide Wire and across the lesion.
6. Proceed according to standard medical practices.

Rail Type Systems (Bare Wire Technique)

1. Maintain guide wire position while withdrawing the device over the guide wire.
2. Prepare the next interventional device per manufacturer’s instructions.
3. Load the device onto the guide wire and advance it over the HI-TORQUE Guide Wire and across the lesion.
4. Proceed according to standard medical practices.

Reference Abbott website for patent markings: www.abbott.com/patents

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Español / Spanish

Guía HI-TORQUE™

PRECAUCIONES

Este producto sanitario solo debe ser utilizado por médicos con formación en angiografía y angioplastia coronaria transluminal percutánea (ACTP) o angioplastia transluminal percutánea (ATP).

LEER DETENIDAMENTE TODAS LAS INSTRUCCIONES ANTES DE USAR. OBSERVAR TODAS LAS ADVERTENCIAS Y PRECAUCIONES SEÑALADAS A LO LARGO DE ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES. NO HACERLO ASÍ PUEDE PROVOCAR COMPLICACIONES.

Consultar las indicaciones de uso, contraindicaciones y posibles complicaciones en las instrucciones suministradas con los dispositivos intervencionistas que se vayan a utilizar junto con la guía HI-TORQUE™.

Se puede encontrar un resumen de seguridad y rendimiento clínico (SSCP) de este producto en https://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed. Buscar el dispositivo utilizando el UDI-DI básico proporcionado en la Tabla 1. Esta es la ubicación del SSCP después del lanzamiento de la Base de Datos Europea sobre Productos Sanitarios (EUDAMED).

Estas instrucciones de uso, conforme al Reglamento europeo (UE) 2017/745, se pueden encontrar en el sitio web eLabeling de Abbott en vascular.eIFU.abbott.

DESCRIPCIÓN

Estas instrucciones de uso se refieren a las guías HI-TORQUE PILOT™ 50, HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 y HI-TORQUE PILOT 200.

Tabla 1

Nombre del producto	UDI-DI básico	Método de esterilización
Guía HI-TORQUE PILOT 50	8717648CGW0003V5	Radiación de haz de electrones (R)
Guía HI-TORQUE PILOT 150		
Guía HI-TORQUE PILOT 200		

La familia de guías HI-TORQUE™ consiste en productos sanitarios destinados a su uso en procedimientos de ACTP y ATP para tratar a pacientes con enfermedad arterial coronaria o periférica según lo especificado en la sección de indicaciones de estas instrucciones. Dichos dispositivos son guías dirigibles disponibles en varias longitudes y diámetros que cuentan con una punta distal moldeable. Consultar las especificaciones del producto en la etiqueta de este (p. ej., longitud y diámetro de la guía y longitud del segmento radiopaco de la punta).

Las guías coronarias facilitan la ACTP y la ATP, que ofrecen beneficios clínicos para el tratamiento de la enfermedad arterial coronaria (EAC) y varios tipos de enfermedades de los vasos periféricos.

Guías extensibles HI-TORQUE: algunas guías HI-TORQUE poseen un extremo proximal modificado que permite conectar la extensión de guía DOC™. Para obtener más información sobre la compatibilidad del sistema de extensión de guía, consultar la etiqueta del producto. La conexión de la extensión de guía a la guía facilita el intercambio de un dispositivo intervencionista por otro sin necesidad de cambiar la posición de la guía en la estructura anatómica. Una vez completado el intercambio de dispositivos intervencionistas, se puede desconectar la extensión y utilizar la guía de acuerdo con su indicación original.

Guías HI-TORQUE de 0,36 mm (0,014 pulgadas) con marcas proximales: las marcas braquial y femoral situadas en el segmento proximal de la guía de 0,36 mm (0,014 pulgadas) ayudan a calcular la posición de la guía con respecto a la punta del catéter guía cuando se usa la técnica de guía descubierta. Estas guías son compatibles con catéteres guía con una longitud mínima de 90 cm (braquial) o 100 cm (femoral).

Guías HI-TORQUE con marcas radiopacas distales: algunas guías HI-TORQUE presentan marcas radiopacas distales. Consultar el dibujo del producto en la etiqueta para confirmar la presencia y la posición de las marcas. Las marcas se representan del siguiente modo: ■. Una serie de marcas separadas, proximales a la espiral, sirven de referencia para determinar la longitud de las lesiones.

Guías HI-TORQUE con recubrimiento hidrófilo: consultar la etiqueta del producto para determinar si lleva recubrimiento hidrófilo.

PRESENTACIÓN

Estéril: esterilizado con radiación mediante haz de electrones. Consultar el método de esterilización en la etiqueta del producto. Apirógeno. No utilizar el producto si el envase está abierto o dañado.

Este dispositivo de un solo uso no se puede reutilizar en otro paciente, ya que no está diseñado para funcionar según lo previsto después del primer uso. Los cambios en las características mecánicas, físicas o químicas producidos por una limpieza, esterilización o uso reiterados pueden hacer peligrar la integridad del diseño o de los materiales, lo que puede producir contaminación por la presencia de huecos o espacios estrechos y reducir la seguridad o el rendimiento del dispositivo. La ausencia del etiquetado original puede dar lugar a usos indebidos y eliminar la trazabilidad. La ausencia del envoltorio original podría ocasionar daños al dispositivo, pérdida de esterilidad y riesgo de lesiones para el paciente o el usuario.

Contenido: una (1) guía por bolsa.

Almacenamiento: conservar en un lugar seco, oscuro y fresco.

USO PREVISTO

Las guías están destinadas a facilitar la navegación a través de anatomías y estructuras vasculares con el fin de colocar dispositivos de diagnóstico y terapéuticos.

INDICACIONES DE USO

Indicada para facilitar la colocación de dispositivos intervencionistas basados en catéter durante las intervenciones de ACTP y ATP. Esta guía se puede utilizar con stents compatibles durante una intervención terapéutica. La guía puede emplearse para alcanzar y atravesar la lesión que se desee tratar, proporcionar una vía dentro de la estructura vascular, facilitar la sustitución de un dispositivo en técnicas diagnósticas o intervencionistas y distinguir la vasculatura. Esta guía también se puede utilizar para introducir o asistir en la introducción a través de oclusiones coronarias totales crónicas (OTC) *de novo*.

CONTRAINDICACIONES

No está indicada para su uso en la vasculatura cerebral.

ADVERTENCIAS

Este dispositivo no está diseñado para su uso con dispositivos para aterectomía. No se han establecido la seguridad ni la eficacia del uso de esta guía HI-TORQUE™ con dispositivos de aterectomía.

La vida útil del dispositivo es la que figura en la etiqueta. Este dispositivo está diseñado e indicado para UN SOLO USO. No volver a esterilizar ni reutilizar. No se han establecido la seguridad ni la eficacia de este dispositivo después de haber sido reprocesado para varios usos.

Una vez dentro del sistema vascular, la guía debe manipularse bajo observación fluoroscópica con imágenes de alta calidad.

Este dispositivo tiene un recubrimiento hidrófilo en el extremo distal en un segmento de 30 cm de largo y un recubrimiento de politetrafluoroetileno (PTFE) hidrófobo en un segmento de 143 cm de largo para las guías de 190 cm y de 255 cm para las guías de 300 cm.

Consultar la sección PREPARACIÓN PARA EL USO para obtener más información sobre cómo preparar y utilizar este dispositivo y asegurarse de que funcione según lo previsto. El incumplimiento de las advertencias de este etiquetado puede provocar daños en el recubrimiento del dispositivo, lo que puede requerir una intervención o provocar acontecimientos adversos graves.

No se han establecido la seguridad ni la eficacia del dispositivo, o se desconocen, en regiones vasculares distintas de las que se indican específicamente.

Las personas con un historial conocido de alergias a cualquiera de los componentes de este dispositivo que se indican a continuación pueden sufrir una reacción alérgica a esta guía. Antes de usarla en un paciente, se debe asesorar a este sobre los materiales que contiene el dispositivo y se deben revisar exhaustivamente todos los antecedentes de alergias. Este dispositivo contiene una aleación de níquel-platino, acero inoxidable, una aleación de estaño-plata, una aleación de oro-estaño, un manguito de tungsteno-polímero, un recubrimiento de polivinilpirrolidona (PVP), un recubrimiento de PTFE, adhesivo de epoxi y uretano.

Seguir atentamente las instrucciones que se incluyen a continuación en los epígrafes “No se debe” y “Se debe”. No hacerlo puede provocar traumatismos vasculares, daños en la guía, separación de la punta de la guía o daños en el stent. Si se detecta resistencia en cualquier momento, determinar la causa mediante observación fluoroscópica y tomar las medidas oportunas. Usar la guía más adecuada para la lesión que se vaya a tratar.

No se debe:

- Empujar, perforar, retirar o torsionar una guía que ofrezca resistencia.
- Torsionar la guía si la punta queda atrapada dentro de la vasculatura.
- Dejar que la punta de la guía permanezca fuera de la posición prolapsada.
- Desplegar un stent de modo que la guía quede atrapada entre la pared vascular y el stent.

Se debe:

- Hacer avanzar y retirar la guía lentamente.
- Usar la marca radiopaca del dispositivo intervencionista para verificar su posición.
- Examinar el movimiento de la punta bajo fluoroscopia antes de manipular, mover o torsionar la guía.
- Observar mediante fluoroscopia si la punta de la guía se dobla, lo cual es un signo de resistencia.
- Mantener un lavado continuo al retirar y volver a insertar la guía para impedir que entre aire en el sistema del catéter.
- Realizar todos los intercambios lentamente para evitar la entrada de aire o traumatismos.
- Al volver a introducir la guía, confirmar que la punta del dispositivo intervencionista está libre dentro de la luz vascular y que la punta está paralela a la pared del vaso.
- Extremar las precauciones cuando se mueva una guía a través de un stent no endotelizado, o a través de los struts del stent, para acceder a un vaso bifurcado. El uso de esta técnica implica riesgos adicionales para el paciente, incluido el riesgo de que la guía quede atrapada en el strut del stent.
- Tener en cuenta que, si se coloca una segunda guía en una rama de bifurcación, puede que esta guía deba retraerse antes de desplegar el stent, dado que existe el riesgo adicional de que la guía secundaria quede atrapada entre la pared del vaso y el stent.

Solo para la familia de guías HI-TORQUE PILOT™: las guías de la familia HI-TORQUE PILOT tienen un extremo distal con distintos grados de rigidez. Manejar estas guías con cuidado para no lesionar el vaso, atendiendo a la información de estas instrucciones. Una mayor capacidad de torsión o empuje y unos extremos distales más rígidos pueden suponer mayor riesgo de perforación o lesión que una guía con un extremo distal más flexible. Por consiguiente, se debe usar la guía con el extremo distal lo menos rígido posible que permita tratar la lesión, y extremar la precaución para reducir al mínimo el riesgo de perforación o lesión vascular.

LIMITACIONES

Estas guías HI-TORQUE™ no tienen una limitación específica en cuanto a duración de uso, pero están diseñadas para procedimientos vasculares que varían de duración según la complejidad de la lesión.

La angioplastia coronaria transluminal percutánea (ACTP) solo debe realizarse en centros donde se pueda practicar una intervención urgente de injerto de derivación arterial coronaria (IDAC).

PRECAUCIONES

Las guías son instrumentos delicados y deben manipularse con cuidado. Antes de su uso, y durante el procedimiento cuando sea posible, inspeccionar la guía minuciosamente por si estuviera torcida o acodada, o presentara otro tipo de daños. No utilizar una guía dañada. Utilizar una guía dañada podría provocar lesiones vasculares o imprecisiones en la respuesta de torsión.

Confirmar la compatibilidad del diámetro de la guía con el dispositivo intervencionista antes de su uso.

Consultar la indicación incluida en la etiqueta y en las instrucciones de uso para comprobar cuál es la vasculatura adecuada en la que se puede utilizar esta guía. El incumplimiento de la recomendación anterior puede provocar una discrepancia en el tamaño entre el vaso sanguíneo y la guía, lo que puede provocar lesiones vasculares como, entre otras, perforación, disección, rotura y avulsión.

No se han establecido la seguridad ni la eficacia de esta guía HI-TORQUE™ en la población pediátrica.

El movimiento libre de la guía dentro del dispositivo intervencionista es una característica importante de un sistema de guía dirigible, ya que ofrece al usuario una información táctil valiosa. Antes de usar el sistema, comprobar que no se perciba ninguna resistencia. Si se descubre que la válvula hemostática entorpece el movimiento de la guía, ajustarla o sustituirla por una válvula ajustable. Se recomienda que el usuario determine el origen de la resistencia, que extreme la precaución al retirar el dispositivo u otros componentes como una unidad, y que intercambie el dispositivo por uno nuevo para completar la intervención.

No debe conectarse nunca el torque a la porción modificada del extremo proximal de la guía extensible, ya que pueden producirse daños en la guía, impidiendo la conexión con la extensión de guía DOC™.

Guías HI-TORQUE con recubrimiento hidrófilo: evitar la abrasión del recubrimiento hidrófilo. No retirar ni manipular las guías con recubrimiento hidrófilo a través de una cánula metálica ni con un objeto de bordes afilados. La manipulación, avance o retirada a través de un dispositivo metálico puede provocar la destrucción o separación del recubrimiento externo, lo que puede hacer que el material del recubrimiento permanezca en la vasculatura. Esto, a su vez, puede ocasionar acontecimientos adversos no deseados que requieran una intervención adicional.

Cuando está húmedo, el recubrimiento hidrófilo aumenta la lubricación de la superficie de la guía.

No sumergir el dispositivo durante más de 4 horas cuando no se esté utilizando. Evitar la inmersión previa del dispositivo durante más tiempo del indicado, ya que el rendimiento del recubrimiento podría verse afectado.

El recubrimiento se hincha cuando se expone a medios acuosos, pero no afecta al uso del dispositivo.

La integridad y el rendimiento del recubrimiento del dispositivo pueden verse afectados negativamente por una preparación con medios o disolventes incompatibles. Hay que tener en cuenta las siguientes recomendaciones importantes:

- Evitar limpiar el dispositivo con una gasa seca, ya que podría dañar el recubrimiento del dispositivo.
- Evitar limpiar excesivamente el dispositivo recubierto.
- Evitar el uso de alcohol, soluciones antisépticas u otros disolventes (p. ej., el uso de medicamentos y rotoflush) para realizar un tratamiento previo del dispositivo, ya que se podrían provocar cambios impredecibles en el recubrimiento que podrían afectar a la seguridad y el rendimiento de la guía.

Intentar alterar la forma de los dispositivos doblándolos, retorciéndolos o aplicando métodos similares distintos de los indicados puede comprometer la integridad del recubrimiento, y los daños al recubrimiento pueden no ser siempre perceptibles a simple vista.

Uno o más componentes de este dispositivo pueden contener la siguiente sustancia definida como cancerígena, mutagénica o tóxica para la función reproductora (CMR) 1B en una concentración superior al 0,1 % de peso/peso: cobalto; n.º de Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) 7440-48-4; n.º CE 231-158-0.

Las pruebas científicas actuales respaldan que los productos sanitarios fabricados con aleaciones de acero inoxidable que contienen cobalto no conllevan un mayor riesgo de cáncer o efectos adversos para la función reproductora.

Después de su uso, este producto puede implicar un riesgo biológico. Se debe manipular y desechar conforme a la práctica médica aceptada y a la legislación y la normativa local, estatal y federal vigente.

ACONTECIMIENTOS ADVERSOS

Algunos de los posibles acontecimientos adversos asociados al uso de este dispositivo son, entre otros:

- Reacción alérgica o hipersensibilidad al látex, al contraste, a la anestesia o a los materiales del dispositivo, y reacciones farmacológicas a los anticoagulantes o a los antiagregantes plaquetarios
- Perforación
- Disección
- Hemorragia
- Estenosis/reestenosis
- Oclusión
- Arritmia
- Infarto de miocardio
- Embolia
- Fístula AV
- Aneurisma/pseudoaneurisma
- Infección
- Vasoconstricción
- Vasoespasmo
- Hipotensión
- Hipertensión
- Muerte

COMUNICACIÓN DE ACONTECIMIENTOS ADVERSOS

El usuario o el paciente deben informar de cualquier incidente grave que ocurra en relación con esta guía HI-TORQUE™ al fabricante y a la autoridad competente del Estado miembro europeo donde tenga su actual residencia el usuario o el paciente.

EVALUACIÓN DE LAS GUÍAS HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™/HI-TORQUE PILOT™ EN LA REVASCULARIZACIÓN DE LAS LESIONES OTC

Las lesiones de oclusión total crónica (OTC) representan un subconjunto especialmente complejo de lesiones; por este motivo, la indicación de uso de la guía HI-TORQUE PROGRESS/HI-TORQUE PILOT en la revascularización de lesiones OTC se ha evaluado específicamente en el ensayo clínico EXPERT CTO.

ACONTECIMIENTOS ADVERSOS OBSERVADOS

Durante el ensayo EXPERT CTO se registraron AACI intrahospitalarios (según la definición de IM del ARC) en el 10,87 % (15/138) de los sujetos, del cual el 0,72 % (1/138) experimentó revascularización de la lesión tratada (RLT) controlada clínicamente, el 10,87 % (15/138) experimentó IM y no se produjo ninguna muerte durante el periodo intrahospitalario en el caso del objetivo del estudio relacionado con la guía. Se observaron AACI intrahospitalarios (según la definición de IM del protocolo) en el 2,17 % (3/138) de los sujetos, del cual el 0,72 % (1/138) experimentó RLT controlada clínicamente, el 1,45 % (2/138) experimentó IM y no se produjo ninguna muerte durante el periodo intrahospitalario.

FRONT SIDE OF PIECE

Abbott

HI-TORQUE™

Guide Wire

PPL2124037-06 (2021-10-14)

℞ ONLY

CE 2797

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

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RESULTADOS CLÍNICOS Y ANALÍTICOS

El ensayo EXPERT CTO es un estudio prospectivo, multicéntrico y de un solo grupo. Se incluyeron aproximadamente 250 sujetos con signos o síntomas considerados típicos de una cardiopatía isquémica atribuida a una oclusión total crónica (OTC) coronaria. Se intentó la revascularización percutánea de la OTC programada en los sujetos. El principal objetivo de este ensayo es evaluar la seguridad y la eficacia del sistema de stent coronario liberador de everolimus XIENCE V™, del sistema de stent coronario liberador de everolimus XIENCE™ nano y del sistema de stent coronario liberador de everolimus XIENCE PRIME™ LL en relación con el tratamiento de oclusiones coronarias totales crónicas.

Otro objetivo principal del ensayo EXPERT CTO fue evaluar la seguridad y la eficacia de las guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS y HI-TORQUE PILOT en la recanalización de las oclusiones coronarias totales crónicas. Para evaluar el objetivo relacionado con la guía del ensayo, se utilizaron las guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS o HI-TORQUE PILOT al menos en los 138 primeros sujetos inscritos. Para el resto de los sujetos inscritos se permitió el uso de cualquier otra guía que no fuera la guía HI-TORQUE PROGRESS o HI-TORQUE PILOT para la recanalización.

Se utilizaron ciento cuarenta y ocho (148) guías HI-TORQUE PILOT y ciento diez (110) guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS para un total de 258 guías del estudio. Además, se utilizaron 460 guías no pertenecientes al estudio y otros 72 dispositivos de recanalización para tratar las 138 lesiones objetivo. De las 718 guías del estudio y no pertenecientes a este empleadas, las guías HI-TORQUE PILOT constituyeron el 20,6 % (148/718) y las guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS el 15,3 % (110/718). Se utilizaron guías del estudio en todos los pacientes por intención de tratar (IDT) (100 %, 138/138): en aproximadamente la mitad (51,5 %, 71/138) se utilizó solo una guía del estudio, en el 26,1 % (36/138) se utilizaron dos guías del estudio, en el 14,5 % (20/138) se utilizaron tres guías del estudio y en los demás pacientes (7,9 %, 11/138) se utilizaron cuatro o más guías del estudio.

Criterios de inclusión/exclusión principales

Se incluyó a los sujetos con signos o síntomas típicos de cardiopatías isquémicas atribuibles a OTC de una arteria coronaria nativa que eran aptos para una revascularización percutánea. Se excluyeron los sujetos con signos de infarto agudo de miocardio (IM) en un periodo de 72 horas previo al tratamiento programado. La lesión que se iba a tratar era una lesión *de novo* con al menos un segmento objetivo en un vaso coronario nativo que se incluyera en la definición de oclusión total crónica. Solo se permitió una lesión a tratar.

Criterio de valoración principal

La indicación prevista de las guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS y HI-TORQUE PILOT incluye la introducción, o la asistencia en la introducción, en oclusiones coronarias totales crónicas *de novo*. Por tanto, el criterio de valoración principal relacionado con la guía se basó en la confirmación de la colocación de cualquier guía en la verdadera luz distal según el laboratorio central de angiografía, y no se limitó únicamente a la introducción de la guía del estudio.

El criterio de valoración principal relacionado con la guía fue la recanalización correcta de la OTC de acuerdo con la siguiente definición:

1. Confirmación de la colocación de la guía en la verdadera luz distal y
2. Ausencia de AAIC intrahospitalarios

Este criterio de valoración relacionado con la guía se evaluó en los 138 primeros sujetos, en los que se intentó atravesar con las guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS o HI-TORQUE PILOT la lesión que se deseaba tratar.

Análisis estadístico

Este criterio de valoración principal relacionado con la guía de tasa de recanalización correcta de la OTC se comparó con un objetivo de rendimiento (OR) del 62,5 % obtenido a partir de 3 estudios históricos sobre OTC en los que se analizó el éxito de esta intervención y la ausencia de AACI intrahospitalarios. Se presupuso que el tamaño de la muestra para esta comparación eran los 138 primeros sujetos inscritos, en los que se intentó atravesar con las guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS o HI-TORQUE PILOT la lesión que se deseaba tratar. Suponiendo que las guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS o HI-TORQUE PILOT lograrán una tasa de éxito en la intervención del 73,3 %, que equivale a la mayor tasa de éxito observada en los 3 ensayos empleados para desarrollar el OR, y utilizando una tasa de error tipo I de 0,05 para rechazar la hipótesis nula, la potencia de esta comparación es de aproximadamente el 82 % si se utiliza una prueba exacta para su cálculo. La población del análisis principal del criterio de valoración principal relacionado con la guía es la población por intención de tratar (IDT) de la guía, lo que se traduce en los 138 primeros sujetos, en los que se intentó atravesar la lesión objetivo con las guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS o HI-TORQUE PILOT.

Tabla 2: Características de la guía

Características de la guía	Sujetos IDT del criterio principal de valoración relacionado con la guía (N = 138 sujetos, W = 790 guías[1])
Guía del estudio utilizada (por sujetos)	100,0 % (138/138)
1 guía del estudio utilizada	51,5 % (71/138)
2 guías del estudio utilizadas	26,1 % (36/138)
3 guías del estudio utilizadas	14,5 % (20/138)
4 guías del estudio utilizadas	4,3 % (6/138)
5 o más guías del estudio utilizadas	3,6 % (5/138)
Otro dispositivo de recanalización (por sujetos)	36,2 % (50/138)
1 dispositivo de recanalización utilizado	25,4 % (35/138)
2 o más dispositivos de recanalización utilizados	10,9 % (15/138)
Guía introducida correctamente en la lesión (a nivel de guía)*	35,1 % (148/422)
Guía del estudio introducida correctamente en la lesión	39,6 % (84/212)
Guía no perteneciente al estudio introducida correctamente en la lesión**	30,5 % (64/210)
Otro dispositivo de recanalización introducido en la lesión	50,0 % (4/8)
Función de la guía del estudio (a nivel de guía)	
Acceso	34,9 % (90/258)
Introducción	82,2 % (212/258)
Otros motivos	1,9 % (5/258)
Métodos de introducción de la guía[1]	
Solo anterógrado***	81,9 % (388/474)
Introducción anterógrada (o método de microcanal)	78,9 % (374/474)
STAR	0,8 % (4/474)
Técnica Knuckle-wire	1,9 % (9/474)
Guía paralela	0,2 % (1/474)
Solo retrógrado	13,7 % (65/474)
Introducción retrógrada	12,7 % (60/474)
Técnica Knuckle-wire	1,1 % (5/474)
Acceso anterógrado/retrógrado combinado	2,3 % (11/474)
CART	0,2 % (1/474)
CART inverso	2,1 % (10/474)
Técnica Kissing-Wire	0,0 % (0/474)
Otros	2,1 % (10/474)
Subintimal	1,1 % (5/474)
Disección anterógrada y método de reentrada	0,8 % (4/474)
Abordaje septal utilizado	0,2 % (1/474)

* El número de guías incluye el número de guías del estudio, el número de guías no pertenecientes al estudio y otros dispositivos de recanalización. Los denominadores se basan en las guías con las que se intentó atravesar la lesión, según la función especificada.

** La lesión se atravesó correctamente con la guía en el sujeto 28489-0001, pero no se especificó el motivo para el uso de esta guía.

*** El sujeto 27512-0001 indicó “Solo anterógrado” como el método de introducción, pero no se proporcionaron los detalles.

[1] El análisis de método de introducción se realizó en la guía del estudio, en la guía no perteneciente al estudio y en otro dispositivo de recanalización.

Características iniciales de los sujetos:

Los sujetos IDT del criterio principal de valoración relacionado con la guía tenían una edad media (± DE) de 61,11 (± 10,73) años, el 80,4 % (111/138) eran hombres y la mayoría eran de raza blanca: 77,5 % (107/138). Un total del 96,4 % (133/138) de los sujetos eran dislipidémicos, el 92,7 % (127/137) de los sujetos eran hipertensos y el 35,5 % (49/138) de los sujetos eran diabéticos, de los cuales el 26,5 % (13/49) eran insulinodependientes y el 71,4 % (35/49) precisaban de medicamentos hipoglucémicos orales. Los antecedentes cardíacos revelaron que el 29,9 % (40/134) de los sujetos había sufrido un infarto de miocardio (IM) anteriormente y que el 48,6 % (67/138) se había sometido a una intervención coronaria percutánea anteriormente. Aproximadamente el 29 % (39/133) de los sujetos presentaba antecedentes de tabaquismo en el último mes antes de su inscripción en el estudio.

Características iniciales de la lesión a tratar:

Se trató un total de 138 lesiones en 138 sujetos IDT. De las lesiones tratadas, el 31,9 % (44/138) se encontraba en la arteria interventricular anterior izquierda (IAI), el 16,7 % (23/138) se encontraba en la arteria circunfleja izquierda (ACI) y el 51,4 % (71/138) se encontraba en la arteria coronaria derecha (ACD). La longitud media (± DE) de la lesión era de 36,63 (± 16,71) mm con una longitud media (± DE) de la oclusión de 14,12 (± 9,26) mm.

En la evaluación de las lesiones a tratar al comienzo del estudio no se observó ninguna calcificación o se observaron calcificaciones leves en el 59,4 % (82/138) de las lesiones, calcificaciones moderadas en el 26,8 % (37/138) y calcificaciones graves en el 13,8 % (19/138) de las lesiones. De las lesiones a tratar evaluadas, el 12,5 % (17/136) eran excéntricas y el 0,7 % (1/138) presentaba algún trombo.

Según la evaluación angiográfica del laboratorio central, el diámetro medio (± DE) del vaso de referencia antes de la intervención (DVR) era de 2,66 (± 0,44) mm, el diámetro medio (± DE) de la luz mínima antes de la intervención (DLM) era de 0,00 (± 0,02) mm y el porcentaje medio (± DE) de la estenosis del diámetro antes de la intervención (% de éxito del dispositivo) era del 99,86 % (± 0,83). El flujo TIMI previo a la intervención de grado 0 se observó en el 97,1 % (134/138) de las lesiones y el flujo TIMI previo a la intervención de grado 1 se observó en el 2,9 % (4/138) de las lesiones.

Resultados del criterio de valoración principal:

El criterio de valoración principal de recanalización con éxito de la OTC se observó en el 79,0 % (109/138) de los sujetos con un 72,8 % de límite inferior del IC unilateral del 95 %. Entre los criterios individuales de recanalización con éxito se incluyeron: confirmación de colocación de cualquier guía en la verdadera luz distal en el 89,9 % (124/138) de los sujetos y ausencia de AAIC intrahospitalarios (conforme a la definición de IM del Academic Research Consortium [ARC]) en el 89,1 % (123/138) de los sujetos. En el estudio se utilizaron 110 guías HI-TORQUE PROGRESS y 148 guías HI-TORQUE PILOT. Se utilizaron todos los modelos de las guías del estudio. Dado que el límite inferior del IC unilateral del 95 % es superior al objetivo de rendimiento del 62,5 % (p <0,0001) especificado en el protocolo, se considera que la guía del estudio cumple satisfactoriamente el criterio de valoración. Estos resultados del criterio de valoración principal se muestran en la Tabla 3.

Tabla 3: Resultados del criterio de valoración principal (todas las guías, AACI incluye la definición de IM del ARC)

	Éxito relacionado con la guía	IC bilateral del 95 %	Objetivo de rendimiento	Límite inferior del IC unilateral del 95 %	Valor de p
Criterio de valoración relacionado con la guía	79,0 % (109/138)	[71,2 %, 85,5 %]	62,50 %	72,8 %	<0,0001
Confirmación de la colocación de cualquiera de las guías en la verdadera luz distal	89,9 % (124/138)	[83,6 %, 94,3 %]			
Ausencia de AAIC intrahospitalarios**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]			

**Basado en el IM del ARC.

La elección del usuario en cuanto al uso de la guía se basa en diversos factores; se utilizan distintos diseños de guía en distintas situaciones clínicas, lo que lleva a la práctica habitual de utilizar varias guías en cada caso de revascularización con OTC. El análisis del criterio de valoración principal, limitado al tipo de cruce de la guía del estudio, se muestra en la Tabla 4.

Tabla 4: Análisis de los resultados del criterio de valoración principal (limitado a las guías del estudio, AACI incluye la definición de IM del ARC)

	Éxito relacionado con la guía	IC bilateral del 95 %
Criterio de valoración relacionado con la guía	52,2 % (72/138)	[43,5 %, 60,7 %]
Confirmación de la colocación de la guía del estudio en la verdadera luz distal	60,1 % (83/138)	[51,5 %, 68,4 %]
Ausencia de AAIC intrahospitalarios**	89,1 % (123/138)	[82,7 %, 93,8 %]

**Basado en el IM del ARC.

Resultados de los criterios de valoración secundarios y otros resultados:

En la población IDT del criterio de valoración relacionado con la guía se obtuvieron los siguientes resultados de los criterios de valoración secundarios:

- El éxito del dispositivo, definido como la obtención de <50 % de estenosis residual de la lesión a tratar mediante el uso del dispositivo del estudio asignado, se obtuvo en el 89,1 % (123/138) de las lesiones.
- El éxito de la intervención, definido como el éxito del dispositivo junto con la ausencia de AACI intrahospitalarios, se obtuvo en el 87,0 % (120/138) de los sujetos de acuerdo con la definición del protocolo y en el 78,3 % (108/138) de los sujetos de acuerdo con la definición del ARC.
- El tiempo medio (± DE) de la intervención fue de 86,01 (± 46,64) minutos. El volumen de contraste medio (± DE) utilizado durante la intervención fue de 279,72 (± 151,02) ml y la duración media (± DE) de la fluoroscopia fue de 37,98 (± 23,88) minutos.
- El éxito de la intervención evaluado según la técnica de introducción incluyó el éxito en:
  - o 98,1 % (101/103) utilizando la técnica de introducción Solo anterógrado
  - o 100 % (9/9) utilizando la técnica de introducción Solo retrógrado
  - o 83,3 % (5/6) utilizando la técnica de introducción Acceso anterógrado/retrógrado combinado
  - o 100 % (1/1) utilizando la técnica de introducción Otros (subintimal)
  - o 80,0 % (4/5) utilizando varias técnicas de introducción
- No se observaron perforaciones clínicamente significativas en la angiografía final posterior a la intervención en ninguno de los sujetos.
- Se registraron AACI intrahospitalarios (según la definición de IM del ARC) en el 10,87 % (15/138) de los sujetos, del cual el 0,72 % (1/138) experimentó revascularización de la lesión tratada (RLT) controlada clínicamente, el 10,87 % (15/138) experimentó IM y no se produjo ninguna muerte durante el periodo intrahospitalario. Se registraron AACI intrahospitalarios (según la definición de IM del protocolo) en el 2,17 % (3/138) de los sujetos, del cual el 0,72 % (1/138) experimentó RLT controlada clínicamente, el 1,45 % (2/138) experimentó IM y no se produjo ninguna muerte durante el periodo intrahospitalario. Los resultados de AACI intrahospitalarios presentados se basan en los recuentos de sujetos jerárquicos; los resultados presentados para los componentes de AACI intrahospitalarios (esto es, muerte, IM, RLT) se basan en los recuentos de sujetos no jerárquicos.

Tabla 5: Resumen de guías utilizadas para introducción - Análisis a nivel de guía

	Número total de guías utilizadas	Número utilizado para la introducción prevista (% del total)	Número de introducciones con éxito	% de éxito
Guías del estudio	258	212 (82,2 %)	84	39,6 %
Guías no pertenecientes al estudio	458	210 (45,6 %)	64	30,5 %

PREPARACIÓN PARA EL USO

Las contraindicaciones, advertencias, limitaciones y usos previstos de los dispositivos intervencionistas compatibles con las guías HI-TORQUE™ se describen en las instrucciones suministradas con los dispositivos correspondientes.

Antes de iniciar el procedimiento intervencionista, inspeccionar minuciosamente todo el equipo que se vaya a utilizar, incluido el dispositivo intervencionista, con el fin de verificar que no tenga defectos. No utilizar el dispositivo si está dañado o defectuoso.

1. Preparar el dispositivo intervencionista siguiendo las instrucciones del fabricante. Lavar la luz de la guía antes de introducir la guía.
2. Para extraer la guía de la funda, empujar la parte expuesta de la guía hacia el interior de la funda protectora hasta que la punta de la guía y un segmento del núcleo emerjan por el extremo opuesto. A continuación, sujetar la guía por el núcleo para extraerla completamente de la funda protectora. Evitar dañar la frágil punta de la guía. Para ello, no sujetar la guía por la punta al extraerla de la funda.
3. Si está indicado, la punta de la guía se puede moldear con cuidado siguiendo las prácticas habituales para tal fin. No utilizar para ello un instrumento afilado.

Guías HI-TORQUE con recubrimiento hidrófilo

1. Antes de extraer la guía de la funda, inyectar solución salina isotónica por el cono de la funda para humedecer por completo la superficie de la guía.
2. Extraer con cuidado la guía de la funda protectora como se indica más arriba en el paso 2 del apartado PREPARACIÓN PARA EL USO. Si la guía no sale con facilidad de la funda protectora, inyectar más solución salina fisiológica e intentar extraer la guía de nuevo.
3. No volver a introducir la guía en la funda una vez extraída.
4. Si la superficie de la guía con recubrimiento hidrófilo se seca, al mojarla con solución salina fisiológica recuperará el efecto hidrófilo. Volver a humedecer completamente la guía antes de introducirla de nuevo en un dispositivo intervencionista.
5. Una vez extraída la guía del cuerpo, hay que limpiarla con una gasa humedecida en solución salina y mantenerla húmeda.

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO

Sistemas de tipo coaxial (técnica de precarga)

1. Insertar con cuidado la guía a través del cono de la luz correspondiente del dispositivo intervencionista.
2. Hacer avanzar la guía hasta que la punta esté situada inmediatamente proximal a la punta del dispositivo intervencionista.
3. Si se usa un catéter guía, conectarlo e insertar el conjunto de dispositivo intervencionista y guía a través de la válvula hemostática. Hacer avanzar el sistema a través del catéter guía hasta que quede inmediatamente proximal a la punta del catéter.
4. Apretar la válvula hemostática para crear un sello alrededor del dispositivo intervencionista. Comprobar que todavía se puede mover la guía de la forma deseada.
5. Conectar el torque a la guía, si se desea.
6. Hacer avanzar la guía bajo observación fluoroscópica hasta que salga del dispositivo intervencionista, manteniendo este último en su posición. Usar el torque para dirigir la guía a través de la lesión.
7. Sujetando la guía en su lugar, hacer avanzar el dispositivo intervencionista sobre ella hasta la lesión.
8. Si se necesita una configuración de la punta o una guía diferentes, extraer con cuidado la guía supervisando su desplazamiento bajo observación fluoroscópica.
9. Volver a moldear la punta de la guía usando los métodos habituales o preparar la siguiente guía que se vaya a usar.
10. Volver a insertar la guía siguiendo los pasos 1 a 7 de este apartado.

Sistemas de tipo intercambio rápido (técnica de guía descubierta)

1. Colocar el catéter guía e insertar un introductor de guía a través de la válvula hemostática conectada al catéter guía.
2. Introducir cuidadosamente la punta distal de la guía a través del introductor y en el interior del catéter guía.
3. Si se ha utilizado un introductor de guía metálico, asegurarse de retirarlo antes de extraer o seguir manipulando la guía.
4. Hacer avanzar la guía hasta la marca proximal apropiada. Al alinear la marca proximal con el botón estriado de la válvula hemostática, la punta de la guía debe quedar en una posición inmediatamente proximal a la punta del catéter guía.
   Nota: Usar como indicador de distancia la marca más distal cuando se utilice un catéter guía braquial de 90 cm y la marca más proximal cuando se utilice un catéter guía femoral de 100 cm.
5. Conectar el torque.
6. Hacer avanzar la guía bajo observación fluoroscópica hasta que salga del catéter guía y se introduzca en el vaso seleccionado. Usar el torque para dirigir la guía a través de la lesión.
7. Si se necesita una configuración de punta o una guía diferentes, puede extraerse la guía como se indica a continuación:
   a. Abrir la válvula hemostática y la línea de lavado del distribuidor coronario. Retirar lentamente la guía supervisando su desplazamiento bajo observación fluoroscópica.
   b. Cerrar la válvula hemostática y la línea de lavado del distribuidor coronario.
8. Dar de nuevo forma a la punta de la guía usando los métodos habituales o preparar la siguiente guía.
9. Volver a insertar la guía siguiendo los pasos 2 a 6 de este apartado.
10. Retirar de la guía el torque y el introductor de guía.
11. Sujetar la guía mientras se hace avanzar el dispositivo intervencionista sobre ella y se introduce en la lesión.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL INTERCAMBIO DEL DISPOSITIVO INTERVENCIONISTA

Sistemas de tipo coaxial (técnica de precarga)

1. Si se está usando una guía HI-TORQUE™ de intercambio, continuar en el paso 3.
2. Si se está usando una guía HI-TORQUE extensible, prolongar esta guía mediante la extensión de guía DOC™. Para obtener información específica sobre el uso de la guía HI-TORQUE como guía de intercambio, consultar las instrucciones que se suministran con la extensión de guía.
3. Mantener la posición de la guía mientras se extrae el dispositivo intervencionista sobre la guía de intercambio.
4. Preparar el otro dispositivo intervencionista según las instrucciones del fabricante.
5. Cargar el dispositivo sobre la guía y hacerlo avanzar sobre la guía de intercambio HI-TORQUE y a través de la lesión.
6. Proceder de acuerdo con las prácticas médicas habituales.

Sistemas de tipo intercambio rápido (técnica de guía descubierta)

1. Mantener la posición de la guía mientras se extrae el dispositivo intervencionista sobre esta.
2. Preparar el siguiente dispositivo intervencionista según las instrucciones del fabricante.
3. Cargar el dispositivo sobre la guía y hacerlo avanzar sobre la guía HI-TORQUE y a través de la lesión.
4. Proceder de acuerdo con las prácticas médicas habituales.

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Fold template along this center line to view the piece backed-up.

6-13/16” 6-5/8”

INSIDE OF PIECE

en: Graphical Symbols for Medical Device Labeling; **es:** Símbolos gráficos utilizados en el etiquetado de productos sanitarios

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
	en: Manufacturer; **es:** Fabricante	UDI	**en:** Unique device identifier; **es:** Identificador de dispositivo único		**en:** Single sterile barrier system; **es:** Sistema de barrera estéril único
EC REP	**en:** Authorized representative in the European Community; **es:** Representante autorizado en la Comunidad Europea	STERILE R	**en:** Sterilized using irradiation; **es:** Esterilizado por irradiación		**en:** Keep away from sunlight; **es:** No exponer a la luz del sol
EC	**en:** Importer in the European Community; **es:** Importador en la Comunidad Europea		**en:** Non-pyrogenic; **es:** Apirógeno		**en:** Keep dry; **es:** Mantener seco
℞ ONLY	**en:** CAUTION: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.; **es:** PRECAUCIÓN: La legislación federal restringe la venta de este dispositivo a médicos o bajo la prescripción de un médico.		**en:** Packaging unit; **es:** Unidad de envasado		**en:** Contains hazardous substances (CAS registry number); **es:** Contiene sustancias peligrosas (número de registro CAS)
	en: Use-by date; **es:** Fecha de caducidad	MD	**en:** Medical device; **es:** Producto sanitario	DOC EXT	**en:** DOC Extension; **es:** Extensión DOC
	en: Date of manufacture; **es:** Fecha de fabricación		**en:** Consult instructions for use; **es:** Consultar las instrucciones de uso	PTA	**en:** Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty; **es:** Angioplastia transluminal percutánea (ATP)
LOT	**en:** Batch code; **es:** Código de lote		**en:** Caution; **es:** Precaución	PTCA	**en:** Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; **es:** Angioplastia coronaria transluminal percutánea
REF	**en:** Catalogue number; **es:** N.º de referencia		**en:** Do not re-use; **es:** No volver a utilizar		**en:** Angle; **es:** Ángulo
		STERILIZE	**en:** Do not resterilize; **es:** No volver a esterilizar		
			en: Do not use if package is damaged; **es:** No utilizar el producto si el envase está dañado		

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TOTAL LENGTH of piece is 37-15/16”

5-1/2” | 5-7/16” | 5-3/8” | 5-7/16” | 5-7/16” | 5-3/8” | 5-3/8”

TOTAL HEIGHT of piece is 13- 7/16”

6-5/8”

6 -13/16”

English

HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

A summary of the safety and clinical performance (SSCP) for this device is available at https://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed. Search for the device using the Basic UDI-DI provided in Table 1. This is the SSCP location after the launch of the European Database on Medical Devices / EUDAMED.

This Instructions for Use as per European Regulation (EU) 2017/745 can be found on the Abbott eLabeling website at vascular.eIFU.abbott.

DESCRIPTION

This Instructions for Use pertains to the HI-TORQUE PILOT™ 50, HI-TORQUE PILOT 150, and HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wires.

Table 1

Product Name	Basic UDI-DI	Sterilization Method
HI-TORQUE PILOT 50 Guide Wire	8717648CGW0003V5	Electron-beam Radiation (R)
HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 Guide Wire		
HI-TORQUE PILOT 200 Guide Wire		

The HI-TORQUE™ Family of Guide Wires are medical devices that are intended for use in PTCA and PTA to treat patients with coronary or peripheral artery disease as specified in the indications section of these instructions. These devices are steerable guide wires available in several lengths and diameters and has a shapeable distal tip. Refer to the product label for product specifications (e.g., wire length, diameter, and length of tip radiopacity).

Coronary guide wires facilitate PTCA and PTA, which offer clinical benefits for treatment of coronary artery disease (CAD) and multiple types of diseases in peripheral vessels.

HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wires: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have a modified proximal end that permits the attachment of the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension. Refer to the product label for Guide Wire Extension system compatibility. Joining the Guide Wire Extension to the guide wire facilitates the exchange of one interventional device for another, while maintaining guide wire position in the anatomy. After the interventional device exchange has been completed, the extension can be detached and the guide wire can be used in its original capacity.

.014" (0.36 mm) HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Proximal Markers: Brachial and femoral markers located on the proximal segment of the 0.014" (0.36 mm) guide wire aid in gauging guide wire position relative to the guiding catheter tip when using bare wire technique. These guide wires are compatible with guiding catheters that are at least 90 cm (brachial) or 100 cm (femoral) long.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Distal Radiopaque Markers: Some HI-TORQUE Guide Wires have distal radiopaque markers. Refer to the product drawing on the label to determine the presence and location of the markers. Markers are represented by the following designation: ■. A series of spaced markers are provided proximal to the coil as references in determining lesion length.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating: Refer to the product label for presence of a hydrophilic coating.

HOW SUPPLIED

Sterile – Sterilized with electron-beam radiation. Refer to the product label for the sterilization method. Non-pyrogenic. Do not use if the package is open or damaged.

This single-use device cannot be reused on another patient, as it is not designed to perform as intended after the first usage. Changes in mechanical, physical, and / or chemical characteristics introduced under conditions of repeated use, cleaning, and / or resterilization may compromise the integrity of the design and / or materials, leading to contamination due to narrow gaps and / or spaces and diminished safety and / or performance of the device. Absence of original labeling may lead to misuse and eliminate traceability. Absence of original packaging may lead to device damage, loss of sterility, and risk of injury to the patient and / or user.

Contents – One (1) guide wire per pouch.

Storage – Store in a dry, dark, cool place.

INTENDED PURPOSE

Guide Wires are intended to facilitate navigation across vascular anatomies and structures in order to deliver diagnostic and therapeutic devices.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

Indicated to facilitate the delivery of catheter-based interventional devices during PTCA and PTA. This guide wire may be used with compatible stent devices during therapeutic procedures. The guide wire may be used to reach and cross a target lesion, provide a pathway within the vessel structure, facilitate the substitution of one diagnostic or interventional device for another, and to distinguish the vasculature. This guide wire may also be used to cross or assist in crossing *de novo* chronic total coronary occlusions (CTO).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Not indicated for use in the cerebral vasculature.

WARNINGS

This device is not designed for use with atherectomy devices. The safety and effectiveness of the use of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire with atherectomy devices is unestablished.

The lifetime of the device is the labeled shelf life. This device is designed and intended for ONE-TIME USE ONLY. Do not resterilize and / or reuse. The safety and effectiveness of this device have not been established after being reprocessed for multiple uses.

When the guide wire is exposed to the vascular system, it should be manipulated while under high quality fluoroscopic observation.

This device has a hydrophilic coating at the distal end of the device for a length of 30 cm and a hydrophobic polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coating for a length of 143 cm for 190 cm wires, and 255 cm for 300 cm wires.

Refer to PREPARATION FOR USE section for further information on how to prepare and use this device to ensure it performs as intended. Failure to abide by the warnings in this labeling might result in damage to the device coating, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.

The safety and effectiveness of the device have not been established, or is unknown, in vascular regions other than those specifically indicated.

Persons with known history of allergies to any of the components of this device listed below may suffer an allergic reaction to this guide wire. Prior to its use on the patient, the patient should be counseled on the materials contained in the device and a thorough history of allergies must be discussed. This device contains platinum-nickel alloy, stainless steel, tin-silver alloy, gold-tin alloy, tungsten-polymer sleeve, polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) coating, PTFE coating, epoxy adhesive, and urethane.

Carefully observe the instructions under "Do Not" and "Do" below. Failure to do so may result in vessel trauma, guide wire damage, guide wire tip separation, or stent damage. If resistance is observed at any time, determine the cause under fluoroscopy and take remedial action as needed. Use the most suitable guide wire for the lesion being treated.

Do Not:

- Push, auger, withdraw or torque a guide wire that meets resistance.
- Torque a guide wire if the tip becomes entrapped within the vasculature.
- Allow the guide wire tip to remain in a prolapsed condition.
- Deploy a stent such that it will entrap the wire between the vessel wall and the stent.

Do:

- Advance or withdraw the guide wire slowly.
- Use the radiopaque marker of the interventional device to confirm position.
- Examine the tip movement under fluoroscopy before manipulating, moving or torquing the guide wire.
- Observe the wire under fluoroscopy for tip buckling, which is a sign of resistance.
- Maintain continuous flush while removing and reinserting the guide wire to prevent air from entering the catheter system.
- Perform exchanges slowly to prevent air entry and / or trauma.
- When reintroducing the guide wire, confirm that the interventional device tip is free within the vessel lumen and that the tip is parallel to the vessel wall.
- Use extreme caution when moving a guide wire through a non-endothelialized stent, or through stent struts, into a bifurcated vessel. Use of this technique involves additional patient risks, including the risk that the wire may become caught on the stent strut.
- Consider that if a secondary wire is placed in a bifurcation branch, this wire may need to be retracted prior to stent deployment, because there is additional risk that the secondary wire may become entrapped between the vessel wall and the stent.

For the HI-TORQUE PILOT™ Family of Guide Wires only: The HI-TORQUE PILOT Family of Guide Wires have distal ends of varying stiffness. Operate these guide wires carefully so as to not injure the blood vessel, observing the information in these instructions. The higher torque performance, stiffer distal ends, and / or higher advancement force may present a higher risk of perforation or injury than a guide wire with a more pliable distal end. Therefore, use the guide wire with the least stiff distal end that will treat the lesion, and use extreme care to minimize the risk of perforation or other damage to blood vessels.

LIMITATIONS

This HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires do not have a specific limitation in duration of use but are designed for vascular procedures that vary in duration depending on lesion complexity.

Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) should only be performed at centers where emergency coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery is available.

PRECAUTIONS

Guide wires are delicate instruments and should be handled carefully. Prior to use and when possible during the procedure, inspect the guide wire carefully for bends, kinks, or other damage. Do not use damaged guide wires. Using a damaged guide wire may result in vessel damage and / or inaccurate torque response.

Confirm the compatibility of the guide wire diameter with the interventional device before actual use.

Refer to the indication on the label and the Instructions for Use to confirm the appropriate vasculature that this guide wire may be used in. Failure to abide by the above recommendation may result in size mismatch of blood vessel and guide wire, which can result in vessel injury, such as, but not limited to, perforation, dissection, rupture, and avulsion.

The safety and effectiveness of this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire have not been established in the pediatric population.

Free movement of the guide wire within the interventional device is an important feature of a steerable guide wire system, because it gives the user valuable tactile information. Test the system for any resistance prior to use. Adjust or replace the hemostatic valve with an adjustable valve if it is found to inhibit guide wire movement. It is recommended that the user determine the source of resistance, exercise caution when removing the device and / or other components as a unit, and examine the device to ensure complete the procedure.

Never attach the torque device to the modified portion of the proximal end of the extendable guide wire; otherwise, guide wire damage may occur, preventing the ability to attach the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating: Avoid abrasion of the hydrophilic coating. Do not withdraw or manipulate the hydrophilic-coated wire through a metal cannula or sharp-edged object. Manipulation, advancement, and / or withdrawal through a metal device may result in destruction and / or separation of the outer coating, which may result in coating material to remain in the vasculature. This can lead to unintended adverse events requiring additional intervention.

When wet, a hydrophilic coating increases the lubricity of the guide wire surface.

Do not soak the device for longer than 4 hours when the device is not in use. Avoid pre-soaking devices for longer than instructed, as this may impact the coating performance.

The coating swells when exposed to aqueous media, but does not have any impact on device use.

The integrity and performance of the device coating can be negatively impacted by preparation with incompatible media or solvents. Take note of the following important recommendations:

- Avoid wiping the device with dry gauze as this may damage the device coating.
- Avoid excessive wiping of the coated device.
- Avoid using alcohol, antiseptic solutions, or other solvents (e.g., use of medications and rotoflush) to pre-treat the device because this may cause unpredictable changes in the coating which could negatively affect the safety and performance of the guide wire.

Attempting to alter the shape of devices by bending, twisting, or similar methods beyond instructed methods may compromise the coating integrity, and that damage to the coating may not always be noticeable to the naked eye.

One or more components of this device may contain the following substance defined as CMR 1B in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight: Cobalt; Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) No. 7440-48-4; EC No. 231-158-0.

Current scientific evidence supports that medical devices manufactured from stainless steel alloys containing cobalt do not cause an increased risk of cancer or adverse reproductive effects.

After use, this product may be a potential biohazard. Handle and dispose of it in accordance with accepted medical practice and applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

ADVERSE EVENTS

Potential adverse events associated with use of this device may include the following, but are not limited to:

- Allergic reaction or hypersensitivity to latex, contrast agent, anesthesia, device materials, and drug reactions to anticoagulation, or antiplatelet drugs
- Perforation
- Dissection
- Bleeding
- Stenosis / restenosis
- Occlusion
- Arrhythmia
- Myocardial infarction
- Embolism
- AV fistula
- Aneurysm / pseudoaneurysm
- Infection
- Vasoconstriction
- Vasospasm
- Hypotension
- Hypertension
- Death

REPORTING OF ADVERSE EVENTS

The user and / or patient should report any serious incident that has occurred in relation to this HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the European Member State in which the user and / or patient is established.

EVALUATION OF HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ / HI-TORQUE PILOT™ GUIDE WIRES IN REVASCULARIZATION OF CTO LESIONS

Chronic total occlusion (CTO) lesions represent a particularly complex subset of lesions and, therefore, the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS / HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wire indication for use in revascularization of CTO lesions was specifically evaluated in the EXPERT CTO clinical trial.

OBSERVED ADVERSE EVENTS

During the EXPERT CTO trial, for the guide wire-related objective of the study, in-hospital MACE (per ARC MI definition) occurred in 10.87% (15/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven target lesion revascularization (TLR), 10.87% (15/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. In-hospital MACE (per protocol MI definition) occurred in 2.17% (3/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven TLR, 1.45% (2/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death.

CLINICAL AND LABORATORY RESULTS

The EXPERT CTO trial is a prospective, multi-center, single-arm study. Approximately 250 subjects with signs and / or symptoms considered typical of ischemic heart disease attributed to a chronic total occlusion (CTO) were enrolled. Subjects received elective, attempted CTO percutaneous revascularization. The primary objective of this trial is to assess the safety and effectiveness of the XIENCE V™ Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System, XIENCE™ nano Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System and the XIENCE PRIME™ LL Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System for the treatment of chronic total coronary occlusions.

Another key objective of the EXPERT CTO trial was to assess the safety and effectiveness of the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires in recanalization of chronic total coronary occlusions. To assess the guide wire-related objective of the trial, for at least the initial 138 subjects enrolled, HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires were used. For the remaining enrolled subjects, any guide wire except for HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires was allowed to be used for recanalization.

One hundred and forty-eight (148) HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires and one hundred and ten (110) HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires were used for a total of 258 study guide wires. In addition, 460 non-study guide wires and 72 other recanalization devices were used to treat 138 target lesions. Of the 718 study and non-study guide wires that were used, HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires comprised 20.6% (148/718) and HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires comprised 15.3% (110/718). Study guide wires were used in all (100%, 138/138) intend to treat (ITT) patients: in approximately half (51.5%, 71/138) only one study guide wire was used, in 26.1% (36/138) two study guide wires were used, in 14.5% (20/138) three study guide wires were used, and in the remaining patients (7.9%, 11/138) four or more study guide wires were used.

Key Inclusion / Exclusion Criteria

Subjects with signs and / or symptoms considered typical of ischemic heart disease attributed to a CTO in a native coronary artery, who were suitable for a percutaneous revascularization, were included. Subjects with evidence of acute myocardial infarction (MI) within 72 hours of the intended treatment were excluded. The target lesion was a *de novo* lesion with at least one target segment in a native coronary vessel meeting the definition of chronic total occlusion. Only one target lesion was allowed to be treated.

Primary Endpoint

The intended indication for the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS and HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires includes to cross, or to assist in crossing, *de novo* chronic total coronary occlusions. Therefore, the guide wire-related primary endpoint was based on confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen per angiographic core lab, and was not restricted to crossing of the study guide wire only.

The guide wire-related primary endpoint was successful recanalization of the CTO defined as follows:

1. Confirmation of placement of the guide wire in the distal true lumen and
2. Absence of in-hospital MACE

This guide wire-related endpoint was assessed among the first 138 subjects, where any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires.

Statistical Analysis

This guide wire-related primary endpoint of successful recanalization rate of the CTO was compared with a performance goal (PG) of 62.5% derived from 3 historical CTO studies reporting procedural success and absence of in-hospital MACE. The sample size for this comparison was assumed to be the first 138 enrolled subjects, where any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires. Assuming the HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wire will achieve a procedure success rate of 73.3%, which is equal to the highest observed success rate from the 3 trials used to develop the PG, and using a type I error rate of 0.05 to reject the null hypothesis, the power of this comparison is approximately 82% utilizing an exact test. The primary analysis population for the guide wire-related primary endpoint is the guide wire Intent-to-Treat (ITT) population, which refers to the first 138 subjects, in whom any attempt was made to cross the target lesion with HI-TORQUE PROGRESS or HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires.

Table 2: Guide Wire Characteristics

Guide Wire Characteristics	ITT Subjects for Guide Wire Endpoint (N = 138 Subjects, W = 790 Guide wires¹)
Study Guide wire Used (Subject Based)	100.0% (138/138)
1 study wire used	51.5% (71/138)
2 study wires used	26.1% (36/138)
3 study wires used	14.5% (20/138)
4 study wires used	4.3% (6/138)
5 or more study wires used	3.6% (5/138)
Other Recanalization Device (Subject Based)	36.2% (50/138)
1 recanalization device used	25.4% (35/138)
2 or more recanalization devices used	10.9% (15/138)
Guide wire Successfully Crossed Lesion (Wire-level)*	35.1% (148/422)
Study guide wire successfully crossed lesion	39.6% (84/212)
Non-study guide wire successfully crossed lesion**	30.5% (64/210)
Other Recanalization Device crossed lesion	50.0% (4/8)
Role for Study Wire (Wire-level)	
Access	34.9% (90/258)
Cross	82.2% (212/258)
Other reasons	1.9% (5/258)
Crossing Methods for Guide Wire¹	
Antegrade Only***	81.9% (388/474)
Antegrade crossing (or microchannel method)	78.9% (374/474)
STAR	0.8% (4/474)
Knuckle wire	1.9% (9/474)
Parallel wire	0.2% (1/474)
Retrograde Only	13.7% (65/474)
Retrograde crossing	12.7% (60/474)
Knuckle wire	1.1% (5/474)
Combined Antegrade and Retrograde	2.3% (11/474)
CART	0.2% (1/474)
Reverse CART	2.1% (10/474)
Kissing wire technique	0.0% (0/474)
Other	2.1% (10/474)
Subintimal	1.1% (5/474)
Antegrade dissection and reentry method	0.8% (4/474)
Septal Approach utilized	0.2% (1/474)

* The number of guide wires includes the number of study guide wires, non-study guide wires, and other recanalization devices. The denominators are based on guide wires for which, per their specified role, an attempt to cross the lesion was performed.

** Subject 28489-0001 had a guide wire successfully crossing the lesion, but the reason for use of the guide wire was not reported.

*** One Subject 27512-0001 checked "Antegrade Only" as the Crossing method, but did not provide the details.

¹ The crossing method analysis was done on study guide wire, non-study guide wire, and other recanalization device.

Baseline Subject Characteristics:

The ITT subjects for the guide wire-related endpoint had a mean (±SD) age of 61.11 (±10.73) years, 80.4% (111/138) were men, and the majority were white: 77.5% (107/138). A total of 96.4% (133/138) of the subjects were dyslipidemic, 92.7% (127/137) of the subjects were hypertensive, and 35.5% (49/138) of the subjects were diabetics with 26.5% (13/49) of the diabetic subjects requiring insulin and 71.4% (35/49) of the diabetic subjects requiring oral hypoglycemic medication. Cardiac history revealed that 29.9% (40/134) of the subjects had prior myocardial infarction (MI) and 48.6% (67/138) had previous percutaneous coronary intervention. Approximately 29% (39/133) of the subjects had history of smoking within the last month prior to enrollment.

Baseline Target Lesion Characteristics:

A total of 138 target lesions were treated in 138 ITT subjects. Of the lesions treated, 31.9% (44/138) were located in the left anterior descending (LAD) artery. 16.7% (23/138) were located in the left circumflex artery (LCX), and 51.4% (71/138) were located in the right coronary artery (RCA). The mean (±SD) lesion length was 36.63 (±16.71) mm with a mean (±SD) occlusion length of 14.12 (±9.26) mm.

Assessment of the target lesions at baseline revealed none or mild calcification in 59.4% (82/138) of the lesions, moderate calcification in 26.8% (37/138), and severe calcification in 13.8% (19/138) of the lesions. Of the target lesions assessed, 12.5% (17/136) were eccentric and 0.7% (1/138) had thrombus.

Per the angiographic core laboratory, the mean (±SD) pre-procedure reference vessel diameter (RVD) was 2.66 (±0.44) mm, the mean (±SD) pre-procedure minimal lumen diameter (MLD) was 0.00 (±0.02) mm and the mean (±SD) pre-procedure percent diameter stenosis (% DS) was 99.86 % (±0.83). Pre-procedure TIMI flow of 0 was noted in 97.1% (134/138) of the lesions and pre-procedure TIMI flow of 1 was noted in 2.9% (4/138) of the lesions.

Primary Endpoint Results:

The primary endpoint of successful recanalization of the CTO was achieved in 79.0% (109/138) of the subjects with a lower bound of the one-sided 95% CI of 72.8%. The individual criteria for successful recanalization included: confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen in 89.9% (124/138) of the subjects and absence of in-hospital MACE (per Academic Research Consortium [ARC] MI definition) in 89.1% (123/138) of the subjects. There were 110 HI-TORQUE PROGRESS Guide Wires and 148 HI-TORQUE PILOT Guide Wires used in the study. All models of the study wires were used. Because the lower one-sided 95% CI is above the protocol-specified performance goal of 62.5% (p < 0.0001), the study guide wire is considered to have successfully met its endpoint. These primary endpoint results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Primary Endpoint Results (All Guide Wires, MACE Includes ARC Definition of MI)

	Guide Wire Related Success	Two-sided 95% CI	Performance Goal	Lower Bound of One-Sided 95% CI	P-value
Guide wire-related Endpoint	79.0% (109/138)	[71.2%, 85.5%]	62.50%	72.8%	< 0.0001
Confirmation of placement of any guide wire in the distal true lumen	89.9% (124/138)	[83.6%, 94.3%]			
Absence of in-hospital MACE**	89.1% (123/138)	[82.7%, 93.8%]			

** Based on ARC MI.

An operator's choice of guide wire use is based on multiple factors, and different wire designs are utilized in different clinical situations, leading to the common practice of using multiple guide wires in a CTO revascularization case. Analysis of the primary endpoint confined to study guide wire crossing is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Analysis of the Primary Endpoint Results (Confined to Study Guide Wires, MACE Includes ARC Definition of MI)

	Guide Wire Related Success	Two-sided 95% CI
Guide wire-related Endpoint	52.2% (72/138)	[43.5%, 60.7%]
Confirmation of placement of the study guide wire in the distal true lumen	60.1% (83/138)	[51.5%, 68.4%]
Absence of in-hospital MACE**	89.1% (123/138)	[82.7%, 93.8%]

** Based on ARC MI.

Secondary Endpoint and Other Results:

In the ITT population for the guide wire-related endpoint, secondary endpoint results included:

- Device success, defined as attainment of < 50% residual stenosis of the target lesion using the assigned study device, was achieved in 89.1% (123/138) of the lesions.
- Procedure success, defined as device success and absence of in-hospital MACE, was achieved in 87.0% (120/138) of the subjects per the protocol definition, and in 78.3% (108/138) per the ARC definition.
- The mean (±SD) procedural time was 86.01(±46.64) minutes. The mean (±SD) contrast volume used during the procedure was 279.72 (±151.02) mL and the mean (±SD) fluoroscopy duration was 37.98 (±23.88) minutes.
- Procedural success evaluated according to crossing technique included success in:
  - o 98.1% (101/103) using Antegrade Only crossing technique
  - o 100% (9/9) using Retrograde Only crossing technique
  - o 83.3% (5/6) using Combined Antegrade and Retrograde crossing technique
  - o 100% (1/1) using Other crossing technique (subintimal)
  - o 80.0% (4/5) using multiple crossing techniques
- No clinically significant perforations in the final post-procedure angiography were observed in any of the subjects.
- In-hospital MACE (per ARC MI definition) occurred in 10.87% (15/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven target lesion revascularization (TLR), 10.87% (15/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. In-hospital MACE (per protocol MI definition) occurred in 2.17% (3/138) of the subjects, with 0.72% (1/138) experiencing clinically driven TLR, 1.45% (2/138) experiencing MI, and no in-hospital death. Presented in-hospital MACE results are based on hierarchical subject counts; presented results for components of in-hospital MACE (i.e., death, MI, TLR) are based on non-hierarchical subject counts.

Table 5: Summary of Guide Wires Used for Purpose of Crossing – Wire Level Analysis

	Total Number of Guide Wires Used	Number Used for Intended Purpose of Crossing (% of Total)	Number Successfully Crossed	% Success
Study Wires	258	212 (82.2%)	84	39.6%
Non-study Wires	458	210 (45.6%)	64	30.5%

PREPARATION FOR USE

Contraindications, warnings, limitations, and intended uses of interventional devices compatible with HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wires are described in the instructions supplied with the respective devices.

Prior to the interventional procedure, examine carefully all equipment to be used, including the interventional device, for defects. Do not use if the device is damaged or defective.

1. Prepare the interventional device according to the manufacturer's instructions. Be sure to flush the guide wire lumen before introducing the guide wire.
2. Remove the guide wire from the dispenser by pushing the exposed section of the guide wire into the dispenser until the guide wire tip and a portion of the core exit the end of the hoop. Then grasp the core of the wire to remove it totally from the dispenser. Avoid damaging the fragile guide wire tip. Do not grasp the tip of the wire while removing it from the dispenser.
3. If indicated, the guide wire tip may be carefully shaped using standard tip-shaping practices. Do not use a shaping instrument with a sharp edge.

HI-TORQUE Guide Wires with Hydrophilic Coating

1. Before removing the guide wire from the wire dispenser, inject normal saline into the hub end of the dispenser to thoroughly wet the complete surface of the guide wire.
2. Carefully remove the guide wire from the dispenser, as suggested above in PREPARATION FOR USE, step 2. If the guide wire cannot be removed easily from the dispenser, inject more normal saline and attempt to remove the guide wire again.
3. Do not reinsert the guide wire into the dispenser once it has been removed.
4. If the surface of the hydrophilic-coated wire becomes dry, wetting the surface with normal saline will renew the hydrophilic effect. Be sure to thoroughly rewet the guide wire before reintroducing it into an interventional device.
5. After the guide wire is withdrawn from the body, it should be wiped clean with saline-soaked gauze and kept wet.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Over-the-Wire Type Systems (Preload Technique)

1. Carefully insert the guide wire through the guide wire lumen hub of the interventional device.
2. Advance the guide wire until the tip of the guide wire is just proximal to the tip of the interventional device.
3. If using a guiding catheter, engage the guiding catheter and insert the interventional device / guide wire assembly through the hemostatic valve. Advance the system through the guiding catheter until it is just proximal to the tip of the guiding catheter.
4. Tighten the hemostatic valve to create a seal around the interventional device. Ensure intentional guide wire movement is still permitted.
5. Attach the torque device to the guide wire, if desired.
6. Under fluoroscopy, advance the guide wire out of the interventional device while securing the interventional device in place. Use the torque device to steer the guide wire across the lesion.
7. Secure the guide wire in place while tracking the interventional device over it and into the lesion.
8. If a different tip configuration or guide wire is indicated, carefully remove the guide wire while observing guide wire movement under fluoroscopy.
9. Reshape the guide wire tip according to standard practice or prepare the next guide wire to be used.
10. Reinsert the guide wire, following steps 1 through 7 of this section.

Rail Type Systems (Bare Wire Technique)

1. Engage the guiding catheter and then insert a guide wire introducer through the hemostatic valve attached to the guiding catheter.
2. Carefully insert the distal tip of the guide wire through the introducer and into the guiding catheter.
3. If a metal guide wire introducer was used, be sure to remove it before withdrawing or further manipulating the wire.
4. Advance the guide wire to the appropriate proximal marker. When the proximal marker is aligned with the knurled knob of the hemostatic valve, the guide wire tip is just proximal to the guiding catheter tip.
   Note: Use the most distal marker as a distance gauge when using a 90 cm brachial guiding catheter, and the most proximal marker as the distance gauge when using a 100 cm femoral guiding catheter.
5. Attach the torque device.
6. Under fluoroscopy, advance the guide wire out of the guiding catheter and into the selected vessel. Use the torque device to steer the guide wire across the lesion.
7. If a different tip configuration or guide wire is indicated, the guide wire may be removed as follows:
   a. Open the hemostatic valve and the flush line on the coronary manifold. Slowly withdraw the guide wire while observing guide wire movement under fluoroscopy.
   b. Close the hemostatic valve and coronary manifold flush line.
8. Reshape the guide wire tip according to standard practice or prepare the next guide wire.
9. Reinsert the guide wire following steps 2 through 6 of this section.
10. Remove the torque device and the guide wire introducer from the guide wire.
11. Secure the guide wire while tracking the interventional device over it and into the lesion.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVENTIONAL DEVICE EXCHANGE PROCEDURE

Over-the-Wire Type Systems (Preload Technique)

1. If using a HI-TORQUE™ Exchange Guide Wire, proceed to step 3.
2. If using a HI-TORQUE Extendable Guide Wire, extend the guide wire using the DOC™ Guide Wire Extension. Refer to the instructions included with the extension for specific information on the use of the HI-TORQUE Guide Wire as an exchange-length guide wire.
3. Maintain guide wire position while withdrawing the interventional device over the exchange-length guide wire.
4. Prepare the other interventional device per manufacturer's instructions.
5. Load the device onto the guide wire and advance it over the HI-TORQUE Exchange Guide Wire and across the lesion.
6. Proceed according to standard medical practices.

Rail Type Systems (Bare Wire Technique)

1. Maintain guide wire position while withdrawing the device over the guide wire.
2. Prepare the next interventional device per manufacturer's instructions.
3. Load the device onto the guide wire and advance it over the HI-TORQUE Guide Wire and across the lesion.
4. Proceed according to standard medical practices.

Reference Abbott website for patent markings: www.abbott.com/patents

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Tiếng việt / Vietnamese

Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE™

CẨN TRỌNG

Chỉ bác sĩ đã được đào tạo về chụp X-quang mạch máu và nong rộng lòng động mạch vành bằng bóng qua da (PTCA) và/hoặc nong rộng lòng động mạch bằng bóng qua da (PTA) mới được sử dụng dụng cụ y tế này.

ĐỌC KỸ TẤT CẢ CÁC HƯỚNG DẪN TRƯỚC KHI SỬ DỤNG. TUÂN THEO TẤT CẢ CÁC CẢNH BÁO VÀ BIỆN PHÁP PHÒNG NGỪA NÊU TRONG NHỮNG HƯỚNG DẪN NÀY. NẾU KHÔNG CÓ THỂ DẪN ĐẾN CÁC BIẾN CHỨNG.

Tham khảo hướng dẫn đi kèm các dụng cụ can thiệp sẽ được sử dụng cùng Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE™ để biết chỉ định sử dụng, chống chỉ định và biến chứng có thể xảy ra.

Thông tin tóm tắt về độ an toàn và hiệu quả lâm sàng (SSCP) của dụng cụ này có tại https://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed. Tìm kiếm dụng cụ bằng UDI-DI Cơ bản có trong Bảng 1. Đây là nơi lưu trữ SSCP sau khi ra mắt Cơ sở dữ liệu Châu Âu về các Dụng cụ Y tế/EUDAMED.

Có thể tìm Hướng dẫn Sử dụng này theo Quy định Châu Âu (EU) 2017/745 trên trang web Abbott eLabeling tại vascular.eIFU.abbott.

MÔ TẢ

Hướng dẫn sử dụng này liên quan đến Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PILOT™ 50, HI-TORQUE PILOT 150 và HI-TORQUE PILOT 200.

Bảng 1

Tên Sản phẩm	UDI-DI Cơ bản	Phương pháp Tiệt trùng
Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PILOT 50	8717648CGW0003V5	Bức xạ Chùm tia điện tử (R)
Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PILOT 150		
Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PILOT 200		

Dòng Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE™ là dụng cụ y tế được sử dụng trong PTCA và PTA để điều trị bệnh nhân mắc bệnh động mạch vành hoặc động mạch ngoại vi như được chỉ định trong phần chỉ định của các hướng dẫn này. Những dụng cụ này là dây dẫn có thể dẫn hướng với nhiều độ dài và đường kính khác nhau, cùng đầu ở xa có thể định hình. Tham khảo nhãn sản phẩm để biết các thông số kỹ thuật của sản phẩm (ví dụ: chiều dài dây, đường kính và khoảng cách tính chắn bức xạ của đầu).

Dây dẫn vành tạo điều kiện cho PTCA và PTA, mang lại lợi ích lâm sàng cho việc điều trị bệnh động mạch vành (CAD) và nhiều loại bệnh ở mạch ngoại vi.

Dây Dẫn Có thể kéo dài HI-TORQUE: Một số Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE có đầu phía gần được điều chỉnh, cho phép gắn kèm Dây Dẫn Nối dài DOC™. Tham khảo nhãn sản phẩm để biết tính tương thích của hệ thống Dây Dẫn Nối dài. Việc nối Dây Dẫn Nối dài với dây dẫn sẽ hỗ trợ quá trình thay dụng cụ can thiệp, trong khi vẫn giữ nguyên dây dẫn tại vị trí giải phẫu. Sau khi hoàn tất trao đổi dụng cụ can thiệp, phần kéo dài có thể được tháo rời và dây dẫn có thể được sử dụng ở công suất ban đầu.

Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE 0,014" (0,36 mm) có Vạch đánh dấu Phía gần: Điểm đánh dấu cánh tay và đùi nằm trên đoạn phía gần của dây dẫn 0,014 inch (0,36 mm), giúp xác định vị trí dây dẫn theo đầu ống thông dẫn khi sử dụng kỹ thuật dây trần. Các dây dẫn này tương thích với ống thông dẫn có chiều dài tối thiểu 90 cm (cánh tay) hoặc 100 cm (đùi).

Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE có các Điểm đánh dấu Chắn bức xạ Ở xa: Một số Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE có các điểm đánh dấu chắn bức xạ ở xa. Tham khảo bản vẽ sản phẩm trên nhãn để xác định sự có mặt và vị trí của các điểm đánh dấu. Các điểm đánh dấu được thể hiện bằng ký hiệu sau: ■. Ở phía gần với cuộn dây có một chuỗi điểm đánh dấu cách nhau được dùng làm điểm tham chiếu xác định chiều dài thương tổn.

Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE có Lớp phủ ưa nước: Tham khảo nhãn sản phẩm để biết sự có mặt của lớp phủ ưa nước.

CÁCH SỬ DỤNG

Vô trùng – Được vô trùng bằng chiếu xạ chùm tia điện tử. Tham khảo nhãn sản phẩm để biết thông tin về phương pháp vô trùng. Không có tác nhân gây sốt. Không được sử dụng nếu bao bì bị mở ra hoặc bị hỏng.

Dụng cụ sử dụng một lần này không được phép sử dụng lại cho một bệnh nhân khác, vì dụng cụ này không được thiết kế để vận hành như dự kiến sau lần sử dụng đầu tiên. Những thay đổi về đặc tính cơ học, vật lý và/hoặc hóa học khi sử dụng nhiều lần, vệ sinh và /hoặc tái tiệt trùng có thể ảnh hưởng đến tính toàn vẹn của thiết kế và/hoặc vật liệu, dẫn đến nhiễm bẩn do các khoảng trống và/hoặc khe hở hẹp và làm giảm độ an toàn và/hoặc hiệu quả hoạt động của dụng cụ. Không có nhãn ban đầu có thể dẫn đến sử dụng sai và mất khả năng truy xuất nguồn gốc. Không có bao bì ban đầu có thể dẫn đến hỏng dụng cụ, mất tính vô trùng và nguy cơ gây tổn thương cho bệnh nhân và/hoặc người dùng.

Các bộ phận – Một (1) dây dẫn trong mỗi túi.

Bảo quản – Bảo quản ở nơi khô, tối và thoáng mát.

MỤC ĐÍCH SỬ DỤNG

Dây Dẫn hỗ trợ việc điều hướng qua các cấu trúc và giải phẫu mạch máu nhằm đặt dụng cụ chẩn đoán và điều trị.

CHỈ ĐỊNH SỬ DỤNG

Được chỉ định để hỗ trợ dẫn truyền các dụng cụ can thiệp dùng ống thông trong khi làm PTCA và PTA. Có thể sử dụng dây dẫn này cùng với các dụng cụ stent tương thích trong các thủ thuật điều trị. Có thể sử dụng dây dẫn này để tiếp cận và luồn qua vùng thương tổn mục tiêu, tạo đường đi trong cấu trúc mạch máu, hỗ trợ cho việc thay thế một dụng cụ chẩn đoán hoặc can thiệp và để phân biệt hệ mạch máu. Cũng có thể sử dụng dây dẫn này để luồn qua hoặc hỗ trợ luồn qua vùng tắc toàn bộ mạch vành mãn tính (CTO) *de novo*.

CHỐNG CHỈ ĐỊNH

Không chỉ định sử dụng ở mạch máu não.

CẢNH BÁO

Dụng cụ này không được thiết kế để sử dụng với dụng cụ phẫu thuật cắt mảng xơ vữa. Độ an toàn và tính hiệu quả của việc sử dụng Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE™ này với các dụng cụ phẫu thuật cắt mảng xơ vữa chưa được thiết lập.

Tuổi thọ của dụng cụ là thời hạn sử dụng ghi trên nhãn. Dụng cụ này được thiết kế và chỉ định CHỈ SỬ DỤNG MỘT LẦN. Không được tái tiệt trùng và/hoặc tái sử dụng. Chưa xác định được tính an toàn và hiệu quả của dụng cụ này sau khi được xử lý lại để sử dụng nhiều lần.

Khi dây dẫn tiếp xúc với hệ thống mạch máu, cần điều khiển dây dẫn trong khi quan sát bằng kỹ thuật nội soi huỳnh quang chất lượng cao.

Dụng cụ này có lớp phủ ưa nước ở đầu ở xa của dụng cụ chiều dài 30 cm và lớp phủ polytetrafluoroethylen (PTFE) kỵ nước chiều dài 143 cm đối với dây 190 cm và 255 cm đối với dây 300 cm.

Tham khảo phần CHUẨN BỊ TRƯỚC KHI SỬ DỤNG để biết thêm thông tin về cách chuẩn bị và sử dụng dụng cụ này và đảm bảo dụng cụ hoạt động đúng mục đích. Việc không tuân thủ các cảnh báo trong nhãn này có thể dẫn đến hư hỏng lớp phủ của dụng cụ mà có thể cần can thiệp hoặc dẫn đến các biến cố bất lợi nghiêm trọng.

Chưa xác minh được hoặc chưa biết rõ độ an toàn và tính hiệu quả của dụng cụ ở các vùng mạch máu khác những vùng được chỉ định cụ thể.

Những người có tiền sử dị ứng với bất kỳ thành phần nào được liệt kê dưới đây của dụng cụ này có thể có phản ứng dị ứng với dây dẫn này. Trước khi sử dụng cho bệnh nhân, cần tư vấn cho bệnh nhân về các vật liệu có trong dụng cụ và phải thảo luận kỹ về tiền sử dị ứng. Thiết bị này chứa hợp kim platin-niken, thép không gỉ, hợp kim thiếc-bạc, hợp kim thiếc-vàng, hộp nối vonfram-polyme, lớp phủ polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), lớp phủ PTFE, keo epoxy và urethane.

Xem kỹ các hướng dẫn trong mục "Không nên" và "Nên" dưới đây. Việc không tuân thủ có thể dẫn đến tổn thương mạch máu, hỏng dây dẫn, tách rời đầu dây dẫn hoặc hỏng stent. Nếu quan sát thấy có sự cản trở vào bất kỳ thời điểm nào, hãy xác định nguyên nhân bằng kỹ thuật nội soi huỳnh quang và có biện pháp khắc phục nếu cần. Sử dụng dây dẫn phù hợp nhất cho tổn thương đang điều trị.

Không nên:

- Đẩy, khoan, rút hoặc xoay dây dẫn khi có sự cản trở.
- Xoay dây dẫn nếu đầu dây bị kẹt trong hệ mạch máu.
- Duy trì đầu dây dẫn ở tình trạng sa xuống.
- Bung stent theo cách đặt dây dẫn vào giữa thành mạch máu và stent.

Nên:

- Đẩy hoặc rút dây dẫn từ từ.
- Sử dụng điểm đánh dấu chắn bức xạ của dụng cụ can thiệp để xác nhận vị trí.
- Kiểm tra sự di chuyển của đầu bằng kỹ thuật nội soi huỳnh quang trước khi điều khiển, di chuyển hoặc xoay dây dẫn.
- Quan sát dây dẫn bằng kỹ thuật nội soi huỳnh quang để xem đầu dây có bị cong hay không bởi đây là một dấu hiệu cho thấy có sự cản trở.
- Duy trì tráng nước liên tục trong khi tháo và đặt lại dây dẫn để ngăn không khí xâm nhập vào hệ thống ống thông.
- Thực hiện trao đổi chậm để ngăn không khí xâm nhập và/hoặc tổn thương.
- Khi đặt lại dây dẫn, hãy xác nhận rằng đầu dụng cụ can thiệp được tự do trong nòng mạch máu và đầu song song với thành mạch máu.
- Cần đặc biệt cẩn trọng khi luồn dây dẫn qua stent phi nội màng hoặc qua các thanh đỡ stent vào mạch phân nhánh. Sử dụng kỹ thuật này sẽ tạo thêm nguy cơ cho bệnh nhân, bao gồm cả nguy cơ dây có thể bị mắc kẹt trên thanh đỡ stent.
- Giả sử đặt một dây thứ hai trong nhánh rẽ đôi thì cần phải thu lại dây này trước khi bung stent vì có thêm nguy cơ là dây thứ hai bị mắc kẹt giữa thành mạch và stent.

Chỉ dành cho Dòng dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PILOT™: Đầu ở xa của dòng sản phẩm dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PILOT có độ cứng khác nhau. Sử dụng các dây dẫn này thật cẩn thận để không gây tổn thương mạch máu, tuân thủ theo thông tin có trong các hướng dẫn này. Hiệu suất xoay càng cao, đầu ở xa càng cứng và/hoặc lực đẩy càng cao có thể làm nguy cơ gây thủng hoặc tổn thương cao hơn so với dây dẫn có đầu ở xa mềm hơn. Do đó, sử dụng dây dẫn có đầu ở xa ít cứng nhất để điều trị vùng thương tổn và cần hết sức cẩn thận để giảm thiểu nguy cơ thủng hoặc tổn hại khác cho mạch máu.

GIỚI HẠN

Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE™ này không có giới hạn cụ thể về thời gian sử dụng nhưng được thiết kế cho các thủ thuật mạch máu có thời gian thực hiện khác nhau tùy theo mức độ phức tạp của tổn thương.

Chỉ nên thực hiện nong rộng lòng động mạch vành bằng bóng qua da (PTCA) tại các trung tâm có thể thực hiện phẫu thuật ghép bắc cầu động mạch vành (CABG) cấp cứu.

THẬN TRỌNG

Dây dẫn là dụng cụ dễ hư hỏng và cần phải được xử lý cẩn thận. Trước khi sử dụng và trong khi thực hiện thủ thuật, nếu có thể, cần kiểm tra kỹ dây dẫn xem có bị cong, xoắn hoặc bị các hư hỏng khác không. Không được sử dụng dây dẫn bị hỏng. Sử dụng dây dẫn bị hỏng có thể dẫn đến tổn hại mạch máu và/hoặc phản ứng xoay không chính xác.

Xác nhận khả năng tương thích của đường kính dây dẫn với dụng cụ can thiệp trước khi sử dụng thực tế.

Tham khảo chỉ định trên nhãn và Hướng dẫn Sử dụng để xác nhận hệ mạch thích hợp dùng với dây dẫn này. Việc không tuân theo khuyến cáo trên có thể dẫn đến kích thước của mạch máu và dây dẫn không phù hợp, gây ra chấn thương mạch, chẳng hạn như, nhưng không chỉ giới hạn ở, thủng, bóc tách, rạn nứt và vỡ mạch máu.

Độ an toàn và tính hiệu quả của Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE™ này ở trẻ em vẫn chưa được thiết lập.

Sự di chuyển tự do của dây dẫn trong dụng cụ can thiệp là đặc điểm quan trọng của hệ thống dây dẫn có thể dẫn hướng vì điều này mang lại cho người dùng thông tin xúc giác có giá trị. Kiểm tra hệ thống xem có bất kỳ sự cản trở nào trước khi sử dụng. Điều chỉnh hoặc thay van cầm máu bằng van điều chỉnh nếu nhận thấy van cầm máu cản trở sự di chuyển của dây dẫn. Người dùng nên xác định nguồn gây cản trở, cẩn trọng khi tháo dụng cụ và/hoặc các thành phần khác theo một khối và đổi sang dụng cụ mới để hoàn tất thủ thuật.

Không được gắn dụng cụ xoay vào phần điều chỉnh của đầu phía gần trên dây dẫn có thể kéo dài; nếu không, dây dẫn có thể bị hỏng, cản trở khả năng gắn Dây Dẫn Nối dài DOC™.

Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE có Lớp phủ ưa nước: Tránh mài mòn lớp phủ ưa nước. Không được rút hoặc thao tác với dây có phủ ưa nước trong ống thông kim loại hoặc vật có cạnh sắc nhọn. Việc thao tác, đẩy và/hoặc rút qua một dụng cụ kim loại có thể phá hủy và/hoặc làm tách rời lớp phủ bên ngoài, khiến vật liệu phủ vẫn còn trong hệ mạch. Điều này có thể dẫn đến các biến cố bất lợi ngoài ý muốn cần can thiệp thêm.

Khi bị ướt, lớp phủ ưa nước sẽ làm tăng độ trơn của bề mặt dây dẫn.

Không ngâm dụng cụ lâu hơn 4 giờ khi dụng cụ không được sử dụng. Tránh ngâm trước các dụng cụ lâu hơn thời gian được hướng dẫn vì điều này có thể ảnh hưởng đến hiệu suất của lớp phủ.

Lớp phủ phồng lên khi tiếp xúc với môi trường nước, nhưng không gây ảnh hưởng đến việc sử dụng dụng cụ.

Tính toàn vẹn và hiệu suất của lớp phủ dụng cụ có thể bị ảnh hưởng tiêu cực khi chuẩn bị với môi trường hoặc dung môi không tương thích. Lưu ý các khuyến nghị quan trọng sau:

- Tránh lau dụng cụ bằng gạc khô vì có thể làm hỏng lớp phủ dụng cụ.
- Tránh lau quá mức dụng cụ có lớp phủ.
- Tránh sử dụng cồn, dung dịch sát trùng hoặc các dung môi khác (ví dụ: sử dụng thuốc và rotoflush) để xử lý trước dụng cụ vì điều này có thể gây ra những thay đổi khó lường trong lớp phủ, ảnh hưởng tiêu cực đến sự an toàn và hiệu suất của dây dẫn.

Việc cố thay đổi hình dạng của các dụng cụ bằng cách uốn, xoắn hoặc các phương pháp tương tự ngoài các phương pháp được hướng dẫn có thể gây tổn hại đến tính toàn vẹn của lớp phủ mà không phải lúc nào cũng có thể nhận thấy bằng mắt thường.

Một hoặc nhiều thành phần của dụng cụ này có thể chứa chất được xác định là CMR 1B sau với nồng độ trên 0,1% trọng lượng: Coban; Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) số 7440-48-4; EC số 231-158-0.

Các bằng chứng khoa học hiện tại xác nhận rằng các dụng cụ y tế được sản xuất từ hợp kim thép không gỉ có chứa coban không làm tăng nguy cơ ung thư hoặc ảnh hưởng bất lợi đến sinh sản.

Sau khi sử dụng, sản phẩm này có thể là chất thải sinh học nguy hiểm. Xử lý và vứt bỏ dụng cụ này theo thông lệ y tế được chấp nhận cũng như luật và quy định hiện hành của địa phương, tiểu bang và liên bang.

BIẾN CỐ BẤT LỢI

Việc sử dụng dụng cụ này có thể gây ra các biến cố bất lợi, bao gồm nhưng không chỉ giới hạn ở:

- Phản ứng dị ứng hoặc quá mẫn với cao su tự nhiên, thuốc cản quang, thuốc gây tê/gây mê, vật liệu thiết bị và phản ứng thuốc với thuốc chống đông hoặc thuốc chống tiểu cầu
- Thủng mạch máu
- Lóc mạch máu
- Xuất huyết
- Hẹp/tái hẹp
- Tắc nghẽn
- Loạn nhịp tim
- Nhồi máu cơ tim
- Tắc mạch
- Rò AV
- Phình mạch/giả phình mạch
- Nhiễm trùng
- Co mạch
- Co thắt mạch
- Hạ huyết áp
- Tăng huyết áp
- Tử vong

BÁO CÁO BIẾN CỐ BẤT LỢI

Người dùng và/hoặc bệnh nhân phải báo cáo mọi sự cố nghiêm trọng xảy ra có liên quan đến Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE™ cho nhà sản xuất và cơ quan có thẩm quyền của Quốc gia Thành viên Châu Âu nơi người dùng và/hoặc bệnh nhân cư trú.

ĐÁNH GIÁ DÂY DẪN HI-TORQUE PROGRESS™ / HI-TORQUE PILOT™ TRONG TÁI THÔNG MẠCH CHO VÙNG THƯƠNG TỔN DO CTO

Thương tổn do tắc toàn bộ mạch vành mãn tính (CTO) là một trong những thương tổn đặc biệt phức tạp và do đó, việc chỉ định sử dụng Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS / HI-TORQUE PILOT để tái thông mạch cho vùng thương tổn do CTO đã được đánh giá cụ thể trong thử nghiệm lâm sàng EXPERT CTO.

BIẾN CỐ BẤT LỢI QUAN SÁT ĐƯỢC

Trong thời gian thực hiện thử nghiệm EXPERT CTO, đối với mục tiêu liên quan đến dây dẫn của nghiên cứu, đã xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện (theo định nghĩa về MI của ARC) ở 10,87% (15/138) đối tượng, với 0,72% (1/138) trường hợp tái thông mạch vùng thương tổn mục tiêu (TLR) dựa trên lâm sàng, 10,87% (15/138) trường hợp bị MI và không có trường hợp tử vong tại bệnh viện. Đã xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện (theo định nghĩa về MI theo phác đồ) ở 2,17% (3/138) đối tượng, với 0,72% (1/138) trường hợp TLR dựa trên lâm sàng, 1,45% (2/138) trường hợp bị MI và không có trường hợp tử vong tại bệnh viện.

KẾT QUẢ LÂM SÀNG VÀ THÍ NGHIỆM

Thử nghiệm EXPERT CTO là nghiên cứu tiền cứu, đa trung tâm, đơn nhánh. Khoảng 250 đối tượng có các dấu hiệu và/hoặc triệu chứng được xem là điển hình của bệnh tim thiếu máu cục bộ do tắc toàn bộ mạch vành mãn tính (CTO) đã được thu tuyển. Các đối tượng đã được can thiệp tái thông mạch vành qua da không khẩn cấp, theo hướng điều trị CTO. Mục tiêu chính của thử nghiệm này là đánh giá tính an toàn và mức độ hiệu quả của Hệ thống stent động mạch vành có phủ thuốc Everolimus XIENCE V™, Hệ thống stent động mạch vành có phủ thuốc Everolimus XIENCE™ nano và Hệ thống stent động mạch vành có phủ thuốc Everolimus XIENCE PRIME™ LL khi điều trị chứng tắc toàn bộ mạch vành mạn tính.

Một mục tiêu quan trọng khác của thử nghiệm EXPERT CTO là đánh giá tính an toàn và mức độ hiệu quả của Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS và HI-TORQUE PILOT trong việc tái tạo dòng chảy cho vùng tắc toàn bộ mạch vành mãn tính. Để đánh giá mục tiêu liên quan đến dây dẫn của thử nghiệm, đối với ít nhất 138 đối tượng thu tuyển ban đầu, Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS hoặc HI-TORQUE PILOT đã được sử dụng. Đối với các đối tượng đã thu tuyển còn lại, cho phép sử dụng bất kỳ dây dẫn nào ngoại trừ Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS hoặc HI-TORQUE PILOT để tái tạo dòng chảy.

Abbott

FRONT SIDE OF PIECE

Abbott

HI-TORQUE™

Guide Wire

PPL2124037-07 (2021-10-14)

Rx ONLY

CE 2797

CAUTIONS

This medical device should be used only by physicians trained in angiography and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), and / or percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA).

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE. OBSERVE ALL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS NOTED THROUGHOUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS.

Refer to the instructions supplied with any interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the HI-TORQUE™ Guide Wire, for their intended uses, contraindications, and potential complications.

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Một trăm bốn mươi tám (148) Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PILOT và một trăm mười (110) Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS đã được sử dụng cho tổng số 258 dây dẫn dùng trong nghiên cứu. Ngoài ra, 460 dây dẫn không nghiên cứu và 72 dụng cụ tái tạo dòng chảy khác đã được sử dụng để điều trị 138 vùng thương tổn mục tiêu. Trong số 718 dây dẫn nghiên cứu và không nghiên cứu đã được sử dụng, Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PILOT chiếm 20,6% (148/718) và Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS chiếm 15,3% (110/718). Dây dẫn nghiên cứu đã được sử dụng ở tất cả (100%, 138/138) bệnh nhân có ý định điều trị (ITT): khoảng một nửa (51,5%, 71/138) số bệnh nhân chỉ sử dụng một dây dẫn nghiên cứu, 26,1% (36/138) sử dụng hai dây dẫn nghiên cứu, 14,5% (20/138) sử dụng ba dây dẫn nghiên cứu và số còn lại (7,9%, 11/138) sử dụng bốn dây dẫn nghiên cứu.

Tiêu chí lựa chọn/loại trừ chính

Các đối tượng có dấu hiệu và/hoặc triệu chứng được xem là điển hình của bệnh tim thiếu máu cục bộ do CTO trong động mạch vành gốc và phù hợp cho thủ thuật tái thông mạch qua da đã được lựa chọn tham gia thử nghiệm. Các đối tượng có bằng chứng bị nhồi máu cơ tim (MI) cấp tính trong vòng 72 giờ sau khi điều trị theo chỉ định đã được loại trừ. Thương tổn mục tiêu là thương tổn *de novo* có tối thiểu một đoạn mục tiêu trong động mạch vành gốc đáp ứng định nghĩa về tắc toàn bộ mạch vành mãn tính. Chỉ cho phép điều trị một thương tổn mục tiêu.

Tiêu chí đánh giá chính

Các chỉ định dự kiến cho Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS và HI-TORQUE PILOT bao gồm luồn qua hoặc hỗ trợ luồn qua vùng tắc toàn bộ mạch vành mãn tính *de novo*. Do đó, tiêu chí đánh giá chính liên quan đến dây dẫn đều dựa trên việc xác nhận vị trí của bất kỳ dây dẫn nào trong nòng thực ở xa cho mỗi phòng thí nghiệm chụp mạch trung tâm và không bị hạn chế ở tác dụng luồn qua của dây dẫn nghiên cứu.

Tiêu chí đánh giá chính liên quan đến dây dẫn khi nong mạch là tái tạo dòng chảy thành công cho CTO, được định nghĩa như sau:

1. Xác nhận vị trí của dây dẫn trong nòng thực ở xa và
2. Không xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện

Tiêu chí đánh giá liên quan đến dây dẫn này đã được đánh giá trong số 138 đối tượng đầu tiên, trong đó mọi nỗ lực đã được thực hiện để luồn Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS hoặc HI-TORQUE PILOT qua vùng thương tổn mục tiêu.

Phân tích thống kê

Tiêu chí đánh giá chính liên quan đến dây dẫn này về tỷ lệ tái tạo dòng chảy thành công cho CTO được so sánh với mục tiêu hiệu suất (PG) là 62,5% được rút ra từ 3 nghiên cứu CTO trước đây có báo cáo tỷ lệ thành công của thủ thuật và không xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện. Kích thước mẫu cho so sánh này được giả định là trong số 138 đối tượng thu tuyển đầu tiên, trong đó mọi nỗ lực đã được thực hiện để luồn Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS hoặc HI-TORQUE PILOT qua vùng thương tổn mục tiêu. Giả sử Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS hoặc HI-TORQUE PILOT sẽ đạt được tỷ lệ thành công của thủ thuật là 73,3%, bằng với tỷ lệ thành công cao nhất quan sát được từ 3 thử nghiệm được dùng để phát triển PG và sử dụng tỷ lệ lỗi loại I là 0,05 để bác bỏ giả thuyết vô hiệu, thì hiệu suất của phép so sánh này là khoảng 82% khi sử dụng một phép thử chính xác. Nhóm đối tượng phân tích chính cho tiêu chí đánh giá chính liên quan đến dây dẫn là nhóm Chỉ định điều trị (ITT) của dây dẫn, tức là 138 đối tượng đầu tiên, trong đó mọi nỗ lực đã được thực hiện để luồn Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS hoặc HI-TORQUE PILOT qua vùng thương tổn mục tiêu.

Bảng 2: Đặc điểm dây dẫn

Đặc điểm dây dẫn	Đối tượng ITT cho tiêu chí đánh giá liên quan đến dây dẫn (N = 138 Đối tượng, W = 790 Dây dẫn¹)
Dây dẫn nghiên cứu đã được sử dụng (Dựa trên đối tượng)	100,0% (138/138)
1 dây dẫn nghiên cứu được sử dụng	51,5% (71/138)
2 dây dẫn nghiên cứu được sử dụng	26,1% (36/138)
3 dây dẫn nghiên cứu được sử dụng	14,5% (20/138)
4 dây dẫn nghiên cứu được sử dụng	4,3% (6/138)
5 dây dẫn nghiên cứu được sử dụng trở lên	3,6% (5/138)
Dụng cụ tái tạo dòng chảy khác (Dựa trên đối tượng)	36,2% (50/138)
1 dụng cụ tái tạo dòng chảy được sử dụng	25,4% (35/138)
2 dụng cụ tái tạo dòng chảy được sử dụng trở lên	10,9% (15/138)
Dây dẫn được Luồn thành công qua vùng thương tổn (Loại dây)*	35,1% (148/422)
Dây dẫn nghiên cứu được luồn thành công qua vùng thương tổn	39,6% (84/212)
Dây dẫn không nghiên cứu được luồn thành công qua vùng thương tổn**	30,5% (64/210)
Dụng cụ tái tạo dòng chảy khác được đưa qua vùng thương tổn	50,0% (4/8)
Vai trò của dây dẫn nghiên cứu (Loại dây)	
Tiếp cận	34,9% (90/258)
Luồn qua	82,2% (212/258)
Các lý do khác	1,9% (5/258)
Các biện pháp luồn dây dẫn¹	
Chỉ di chuyển ra phía trước***	81,9% (388/474)
Luồn ra phía trước (hoặc biện pháp vi kênh)	78,9% (374/474)
HÌNH SAO	0,8% (4/474)
Dây khớp nối	1,9% (9/474)
Dây song song	0,2% (1/474)
Chỉ di chuyển ra phía sau	13,7% (65/474)
Luồn ra phía sau	12,7% (60/474)
Dây khớp nối	1,1% (5/474)
Kết hợp cả di chuyển ra phía trước và phía sau	2,3% (11/474)
DỤNG CỤ ĐẨY	0,2% (1/474)
DỤNG CỤ ĐẨY Đảo ngược	2,1% (10/474)
Kỹ thuật luồn dây chia đôi	0,0% (0/474)
Khác	2,1% (10/474)
Dưới màng trong mạch	1,1% (5/474)
Biện pháp bóc tách ra phía trước và đưa vào lại	0,8% (4/474)
Biện pháp tiếp cận lỗ thông liên nhĩ đã được sử dụng	0,2% (1/474)

* Số lượng dây dẫn bao gồm số lượng dây dẫn nghiên cứu, dây dẫn không nghiên cứu và các dụng cụ tái tạo dòng chảy khác. Mẫu số dựa trên các dây dẫn đã cố luồn qua vùng thương tổn, theo vai trò cụ thể của chúng.

** Đối tượng 28489-0001 đã có một dây dẫn luồn qua vùng thương tổn thành công, nhưng lý do sử dụng dây dẫn không được báo cáo.

*** Một Đối tượng 27512-0001 đã chọn "Chỉ di chuyển ra phía trước" làm biện pháp Luồn, nhưng không cung cấp chi tiết.

¹ Phân tích biện pháp luồn được thực hiện trên dây dẫn nghiên cứu, dây dẫn không nghiên cứu và dụng cụ tái tạo dòng chảy khác.

Đặc điểm ban đầu của các đối tượng:

Các đối tượng ITT cho tiêu chí đánh giá liên quan đến dây dẫn có độ tuổi trung bình (±SD) là 61,11 (±10,73) tuổi, 80,4% (111/138) là nam giới và phần lớn là người da trắng: 77,5% (107/138). Tổng số 96,4% (133/138) đối tượng bị rối loạn lipid máu, 92,7% (127/137) đối tượng bị tăng huyết áp và 35,5% (49/138) đối tượng là bệnh nhân tiểu đường với 26,5% (13/49) bệnh nhân tiểu đường cần insulin và 71,4% (35/49) bệnh nhân tiểu đường cần dùng thuốc hạ đường huyết. Tiền sử tim mạch cho thấy 29,9% (40/134) đối tượng đã từng bị nhồi máu cơ tim (MI) và 48,6% (67/138) đối tượng đã được can thiệp mạch vành qua da trước đó. Khoảng 29% (39/133) đối tượng có tiền sử hút thuốc trong tháng trước khi thu tuyển.

Đặc điểm ban đầu của vùng thương tổn mục tiêu:

Tổng số 138 thương tổn mục tiêu đã được điều trị trên 138 đối tượng ITT. Trong số các thương tổn được điều trị, 31,9% (44/138) nằm ở động mạch đi xuống trước bên trái (LAD), 16,7% (23/138) nằm ở động mạch chạy mũ (LCX) và 51,4% (71/138) nằm ở động mạch vành phải (RCA). Độ dài trung bình (±SD) của thương tổn là 36,63 (±16,71) mm với độ dài tắc nghẽn trung bình (±SD) là 14,12 (±9,26) mm.

Đánh giá các thương tổn mục tiêu ban đầu cho thấy không có hoặc có tình trạng vôi hóa nhẹ ở 59,4% (82/138) thương tổn, vôi hóa trung bình 26,8% (37/138) và vôi hóa nặng ở 13,8% (19/138) thương tổn. Trong số các thương tổn mục tiêu được đánh giá, 12,5% (17/136) thương tổn nằm lệch tâm và 0,7% (1/138) có huyết khối.

Theo phòng thí nghiệm chụp mạch trung tâm, đường kính mạch máu tham chiếu trung bình (±SD) trước thủ thuật (RVD) là 2,66 (±0,44) mm, đường kính nòng tối thiểu trung bình (±SD) trước thủ thuật (MLD) là 0,00 (±0,02) mm và tỷ lệ phần trăm hẹp đường kính trung bình (±SD) trước thủ thuật (% DS) là 99,86 % (±0,83). Dòng TIMI 0 trước thủ thuật được ghi nhận ở 97,1% (134/138) thương tổn và dòng TIMI 1 trước thủ thuật được ghi nhận ở 2,9% (4/138) thương tổn.

Kết quả tiêu chí đánh giá chính:

Tiêu chí đánh giá chính về việc tái tạo dòng chảy thành công cho CTO đạt được ở 79,0% (109/138) đối tượng có giới hạn dưới của 95% CI một phía là 72,8%. Các tiêu chí riêng lẻ để tái tạo dòng chảy thành công bao gồm: xác nhận vị trí của bất kỳ dây dẫn nào trong nòng thực ở xa ở 89,9% (124/138) đối tượng và không xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện (theo định nghĩa của Academic Research Consortium [ARC] về MI) trong 89,1% (123/138) đối tượng. Có 110 Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PROGRESS và 148 Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE PILOT được sử dụng trong nghiên cứu. Tất cả các model dây dẫn nghiên cứu đã được sử dụng. Vì 95% CI một phía ở giới hạn dưới cao hơn mục tiêu hiệu suất được quy định bởi phác đồ là 62,5% (p < 0,0001), dây dẫn nghiên cứu được coi là đã đáp ứng thành công tiêu chí đánh giá của nó. Các kết quả tiêu chí đánh giá chính này được thể hiện trong Bảng 3.

Bảng 3: Kết quả tiêu chí đánh giá chính (Tất cả các dây dẫn, MACE bao gồm định nghĩa của ARC về MI)

	Dây dẫn Thành công liên quan	Hai chiều 95% CI	Mục tiêu hiệu suất	Giới hạn dưới của 95% CI một phía	Giá trị P
Tiêu chí đánh giá liên quan đến dây dẫn	79,0% (109/138)	[71,2%, 85,5%]	62,50%	72,8%	< 0,0001
Xác nhận vị trí của bất kỳ dây dẫn nào trong nòng thực ở xa	89,9% (124/138)	[83,6%, 94,3%]			
Không xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]			

** Dựa trên MI của ARC.

Việc lựa chọn sử dụng dây dẫn của người vận hành dựa trên nhiều yếu tố và các thiết kế dây khác nhau được sử dụng trong các tình huống lâm sàng khác nhau, dẫn đến thực tế phổ biến là sử dụng nhiều dây dẫn trong trường hợp tái thông mạch CTO. Phân tích tiêu chí đánh giá chính giới hạn ở việc luồn dây dẫn nghiên cứu được trình bày trong Bảng 4.

Bảng 4: Phân tích kết quả tiêu chí đánh giá chính (Giới hạn ở các dây dẫn nghiên cứu, MACE bao gồm định nghĩa của ARC về MI)

	Dây dẫn Thành công liên quan	Hai chiều 95% CI
Tiêu chí đánh giá liên quan đến dây dẫn	52,2% (72/138)	[43,5%, 60,7%]
Xác nhận vị trí của dây dẫn nghiên cứu trong nòng thực ở xa	60,1% (83/138)	[51,5%, 68,4%]
Không xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện**	89,1% (123/138)	[82,7%, 93,8%]

** Dựa trên MI của ARC.

Tiêu chí đánh giá phụ và kết quả khác:

Trong nhóm đối tượng ITT cho tiêu chí đánh giá liên quan đến dây dẫn, kết quả tiêu chí đánh giá phụ bao gồm:

- Tỷ lệ thiết bị thành công, được xác định là đạt được < 50% phần hẹp còn lại của thương tổn mục tiêu bằng thiết bị nghiên cứu được chỉ định, đã đạt được ở 89,1% (123/138) thương tổn.
- Tỷ lệ thành công của thủ thuật, được định nghĩa là tỷ lệ đặt thiết bị thành công và không xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện, đã đạt được ở 87,0% (120/138) đối tượng theo định nghĩa của phác đồ và 78,3% (108/138) theo định nghĩa của ARC.
- Thời gian thực hiện thủ thuật trung bình (±SD) là 86,01 (±46,64) phút. Khối lượng chất cản quang trung bình (±SD) sử dụng trong suốt quá trình thực hiện thủ thuật là 279,72 (±151,02) ml và thời gian nội soi huỳnh quang trung bình (±SD) là 37,98 (±23,88) phút.
- Tỷ lệ thành công của thủ thuật được đánh giá theo kỹ thuật luồn được sử dụng, thành công ở:
  - o 98,1% (101/103) trường hợp sử dụng kỹ thuật luồn Chỉ di chuyển ra phía trước
  - o 100% (9/9) trường hợp sử dụng kỹ thuật luồn Chỉ di chuyển ra phía sau
  - o 83,3% (5/6) trường hợp sử dụng kỹ thuật luồn Kết hợp cả di chuyển ra phía trước và phía sau
  - o 100% (1/1) trường hợp sử dụng kỹ thuật luồn Khác (dưới màng trong mạch)
  - o 80,0% (4/5) trường hợp sử dụng nhiều kỹ thuật luồn
- Không quan sát thấy lỗ thủng nào đáng kể về mặt lâm sàng bằng cách chụp X-quang mạch sau thủ thuật ở bất kỳ đối tượng nào.
- Đã xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện (theo định nghĩa về MI của ARC) ở 10,87% (15/138) đối tượng, với 0,72% (1/138) trường hợp tái thông mạch vùng thương tổn mục tiêu (TLR) dựa trên lâm sàng, 10,87% (15/138) trường hợp bị MI và không có trường hợp tử vong tại bệnh viện. Đã xảy ra MACE tại bệnh viện (theo định nghĩa về MI theo phác đồ) ở 2,17% (3/138) đối tượng, với 0,72% (1/138) trường hợp TLR dựa trên lâm sàng, 1,45% (2/138) trường hợp bị MI và không có trường hợp tử vong tại bệnh viện. Kết quả MACE tại bệnh viện được trình bày dựa trên số lượng đối tượng có thứ bậc; kết quả trình bày cho các thành phần của MACE tại bệnh viện (tức là tử vong, MI, TLR) dựa trên số lượng đối tượng không phân cấp.

Bảng 5: Tóm tắt về dây dẫn được sử dụng cho mục đích luồn – Phân tích loại dây

	Tổng số dây dẫn được sử dụng	Số lượng dây dẫn dự kiến được sử dụng cho mục đích luồn (% trên Tổng số)	Số dây dẫn đã được luồn thành công	% Thành công
Dây dẫn nghiên cứu	258	212 (82,2%)	84	39,6%
Dây dẫn không nghiên cứu	458	210 (45,6%)	64	30,5%

CHUẨN BỊ TRƯỚC KHI SỬ DỤNG

Chống chỉ định, cảnh báo, giới hạn và chỉ định sử dụng các dụng cụ can thiệp tương thích với Dây dẫn HI-TORQUE™ được mô tả trong các hướng dẫn đi kèm của các dụng cụ tương ứng.

Trước khi bắt đầu thủ thuật can thiệp, kiểm tra kỹ tất cả dụng cụ được sử dụng, bao gồm cả dụng cụ can thiệp xem có sai sót gì hay không. Không được sử dụng nếu dụng cụ bị hư hỏng hoặc khiếm khuyết.

1. Chuẩn bị dụng cụ can thiệp theo hướng dẫn của nhà sản xuất. Đảm bảo tráng nước nòng dây dẫn trước khi đặt dây dẫn vào.
2. Tháo dây dẫn ra khỏi dụng cụ nhả dây bằng cách đẩy phần tiếp xúc của dây dẫn vào dụng cụ nhả dây cho đến khi đầu dây dẫn và một phần của lõi thoát ra ở đầu vành. Sau đó, nắm lấy lõi dây để tháo hoàn toàn dây ra khỏi dụng cụ nhả dây. Tránh làm hỏng đầu dây dẫn mỏng manh. Không được nắm đầu dây trong khi đang tháo dây ra khỏi dụng cụ nhả dây.
3. Nếu được chỉ định, có thể định hình cẩn thận đầu dây dẫn bằng cách sử dụng các phương pháp định hình đầu dây tiêu chuẩn. Không được sử dụng dụng cụ định hình có cạnh sắc.

Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE có Lớp phủ ưa nước

1. Trước khi rút dây dẫn ra khỏi dụng cụ nhả dây, cần bơm nước muối sinh lý thường vào đầu giữa của dụng cụ nhả dây để làm ướt toàn bộ bề mặt dây dẫn.
2. Cẩn thận rút dây dẫn ra khỏi dụng cụ nhả dây như đã nêu ở bước 2 của phần CHUẨN BỊ TRƯỚC KHI SỬ DỤNG ở trên. Nếu không thể dễ dàng rút dây dẫn khỏi dụng cụ nhả dây, hãy bơm thêm nước muối sinh lý thường vào và cố gắng rút dây dẫn lần nữa.
3. Không được đặt lại dây dẫn vào dụng cụ nhả dây sau khi đã rút ra.
4. Nếu bề mặt của dây có phủ ưa nước bị khô, hãy làm ướt bề mặt bằng nước muối sinh lý thường để khôi phục hiệu quả ưa nước. Đảm bảo làm ướt lại hoàn toàn dây dẫn trước khi đặt lại vào dụng cụ can thiệp.
5. Sau khi dây dẫn được rút ra khỏi cơ thể, cần lau sạch bằng băng gạc ngâm nước muối sinh lý và giữ ẩm.

HƯỚNG DẪN SỬ DỤNG

Hệ thống Kiểu Chạy trên dây dẫn hướng từ đầu đến cuối (Kỹ thuật Tải trước)

1. Cẩn thận đặt dây dẫn qua phần giữa nòng dây dẫn của dụng cụ can thiệp.
2. Đẩy dây dẫn vào cho tới khi đầu dây ngay sát phía gần đầu của dụng cụ can thiệp.
3. Nếu sử dụng ống thông dẫn, hãy gài ống thông dẫn và đặt cụm dụng cụ can thiệp/dây dẫn qua van cầm máu. Đẩy hệ thống qua ống thông dẫn cho đến khi hệ thống ở phía gần đầu ống thông dẫn.
4. Vặn chặt van cầm máu để đóng kín khu vực xung quanh dụng cụ can thiệp. Đảm bảo dây dẫn vẫn có thể di chuyển được theo chủ ý.
5. Gắn dụng cụ xoay vào dây dẫn, nếu cần.
6. Sử dụng kỹ thuật nội soi huỳnh quang, đẩy dây dẫn ra khỏi dụng cụ can thiệp trong khi vẫn đảm bảo giữ dụng cụ can thiệp ở đúng vị trí. Sử dụng dụng cụ xoay để dẫn hướng dây dẫn đi qua vùng thương tổn.
7. Cố định dây dẫn ở đúng vị trí trong khi theo dõi dụng cụ can thiệp đi qua và vào vùng thương tổn.
8. Nếu chỉ định dùng cấu hình đầu hoặc dây dẫn khác, hãy cẩn thận tháo dây dẫn trong khi quan sát sự di chuyển của dây dẫn bằng kỹ thuật nội soi huỳnh quang.
9. Định hình lại đầu dây dẫn theo biện pháp thực hành tiêu chuẩn hoặc chuẩn bị dây dẫn tiếp theo để sử dụng.
10. Đặt lại dây dẫn theo các bước từ 1 đến 7 của phần này.

Hệ thống Kiểu Rãnh (Kỹ thuật Dây Trần)

1. Gài ống thông dẫn và sau đó đặt dụng cụ đặt dây dẫn qua van cầm máu gắn kèm với ống thông dẫn.
2. Cẩn thận luồn đầu ở xa của dây dẫn qua bộ đặt và vào ống thông dẫn.
3. Nếu đã sử dụng dụng cụ đặt dây dẫn bằng kim loại, hãy nhớ tháo dụng cụ trước khi rút hoặc có thao tác thêm với dây dẫn.
4. Đẩy dây dẫn tới điểm đánh dấu phía gần thích hợp. Khi điểm đánh dấu phía gần căn thẳng với núm có khía của van cầm máu, thì đầu dây dẫn nằm ở ngay phía gần đầu ống thông dẫn.
   Lưu ý: Sử dụng điểm đánh dấu ở xa nhất làm thước đo khoảng cách khi sử dụng ống thông dẫn cánh tay 90 cm và điểm đánh dấu phía gần nhất làm thước đo khoảng cách khi sử dụng ống thông dẫn đùi 100 cm.
5. Gắn dụng cụ xoay.
6. Sử dụng kỹ thuật nội soi huỳnh quang, đẩy dây dẫn ra khỏi ống thông dẫn và vào trong mạch đã chọn. Sử dụng dụng cụ xoay để dẫn hướng dây dẫn đi qua vùng thương tổn.
7. Nếu có chỉ định dùng cấu hình đầu hoặc dây dẫn khác, có thể tháo dây dẫn như sau:
   a. Mở van cầm máu và đường tráng nước trên ống phân nhánh động mạch vành. Từ từ rút dây dẫn trong khi quan sát sự di chuyển của dây dẫn bằng kỹ thuật nội soi huỳnh quang.
   b. Đóng van cầm máu và đường tráng nước trên ống phân nhánh động mạch vành.
8. Định hình lại đầu dây dẫn theo biện pháp thực hành tiêu chuẩn hoặc chuẩn bị dây dẫn tiếp theo.
9. Đặt lại dây dẫn theo các bước từ 2 đến 6 của phần này.
10. Tháo dụng cụ xoay và dụng cụ đặt dây dẫn ra khỏi dây dẫn.
11. Cố định dây dẫn ở đúng vị trí trong khi theo dõi dụng cụ can thiệp đi qua và vào vùng thương tổn.

HƯỚNG DẪN THỦ THUẬT ĐỔI DỤNG CỤ CAN THIỆP

Hệ thống Kiểu Chạy trên dây dẫn hướng từ đầu đến cuối (Kỹ thuật Tải trước)

1. Nếu sử dụng Dây Dẫn Trao đổi HI-TORQUE™, hãy chuyển sang bước 3.
2. Nếu sử dụng Dây Dẫn Có thể kéo dài HI-TORQUE, hãy kéo dài dây dẫn bằng cách sử dụng Dây Dẫn Nối dài DOC™. Tham khảo các hướng dẫn đi kèm với dây dẫn nối dài để biết thông tin cụ thể về việc sử dụng Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE làm dây dẫn có chiều dài thay đổi.
3. Giữ nguyên vị trí dây dẫn trong khi rút dụng cụ can thiệp qua dây dẫn có chiều dài thay đổi.
4. Chuẩn bị dụng cụ can thiệp khác theo hướng dẫn của nhà sản xuất.
5. Đặt dụng cụ lên dây dẫn, rồi đẩy dụng cụ qua Dây Dẫn Trao đổi HI-TORQUE và qua vùng thương tổn.
6. Tiến hành theo các biện pháp thực hành y tế tiêu chuẩn.

Hệ thống Kiểu Rãnh (Kỹ thuật Dây Trần)

1. Giữ nguyên vị trí dây dẫn trong khi rút dụng cụ qua dây dẫn.
2. Chuẩn bị dụng cụ can thiệp kế tiếp theo hướng dẫn của nhà sản xuất.
3. Đặt dụng cụ lên dây dẫn, rồi đẩy dụng cụ qua Dây Dẫn HI-TORQUE và qua vùng thương tổn.
4. Tiến hành theo các biện pháp thực hành y tế tiêu chuẩn.

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6-13/16”

6-5/8”

INSIDE OF PIECE

en: Graphical Symbols for Medical Device Labeling; **vi:** Biểu tượng hình ảnh dành cho nhãn dụng cụ y tế

- **en:** Manufacturer; **vi:** Nhà sản xuất
- EC REP — **en:** Authorized representative in the European Community; **vi:** Đại diện được ủy quyền tại Cộng đồng châu Âu
- EC — **en:** Importer in the European Community; **vi:** Nhà nhập khẩu tại Cộng đồng châu Âu
- Rx ONLY — **en:** CAUTION: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.; **vi:** CẨN TRỌNG: Luật liên bang hạn chế chỉ mua dụng cụ này từ hoặc theo yêu cầu của bác sĩ.
- **en:** Use-by date; **vi:** Hạn sử dụng
- **en:** Date of manufacture; **vi:** Ngày sản xuất
- LOT — **en:** Batch code; **vi:** Mã lô
- REF — **en:** Catalogue number; **vi:** Số catalô
- UDI — **en:** Unique device identifier; **vi:** Mã nhận dạng thiết bị duy nhất
- STERILE R — **en:** Sterilized using irradiation; **vi:** Vô trùng bằng chiếu xạ
- **en:** Non-pyrogenic; **vi:** Không có tác nhân gây sốt
- **en:** Packaging unit; **vi:** Đơn vị đóng gói
- MD — **en:** Medical device; **vi:** Dụng cụ y tế
- **en:** Consult instructions for use; **vi:** Tham khảo hướng dẫn sử dụng
- **en:** Caution; **vi:** Cẩn trọng
- **en:** Do not re-use; **vi:** Không được tái sử dụng
- STERILIZE — **en:** Do not resterilize; **vi:** Không được tái tiệt trùng
- **en:** Do not use if package is damaged; **vi:** Không được sử dụng nếu bao bì bị hỏng
- **en:** Single sterile barrier system; **vi:** Hệ thống lớp bảo vệ vô trùng đơn
- **en:** Keep away from sunlight; **vi:** Không tiếp xúc với ánh nắng
- **en:** Keep dry; **vi:** Giữ khô ráo
- **en:** Contains hazardous substances (CAS registry number); **vi:** Có chứa các chất nguy hiểm (số đăng ký CAS)
- DOC EXT — **en:** DOC Extension; **vi:** Phần kéo dài DOC
- PTA — **en:** Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty; **vi:** Nong rộng lòng động mạch bằng bóng qua da
- PTCA — **en:** Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; **vi:** Nong rộng lòng động mạch vành bằng bóng qua da
- **en:** Angle; **vi:** Góc

Abbott