2. Absorption: Paclitaxel is eluted into the vessel wall and remains in arterial walls for up to 56 days.\(^2\)

1. Release: The drug paclitaxel is released from the polymer-free Zilver PTX stent within 72 hours.\(^2\) Cook Medical's proprietary coating process eliminates the potential risks of adverse reactions that are associated with polymers.

2. Inhibiting: Inside the cell, paclitaxel binds to structures (microtubules) and inhibits proliferation (mitosis), which is a cellular response to the trauma of angioplasty and stenting that, when excessive, can prompt a reintervention.

3. Remodeling: After a month, the inner lining of the artery has grown over the stent.\(^4\) This process of endothelialization reduces the risk of clot formation.

1. Refer to the Instructions for Use (IFU) for full prescribing information, including indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, and clinical data.

Bare-metal stents and angioplasty are suboptimal

Lesions in the superficial femoral artery (SFA) are difficult to treat. One-year restenosis rates can be as high as 67% for percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) and nearly 40% for bare-metal stents (BMS), which often lead to reinterventions.

The downsides of reintervention

SFA reinterventions can place extra burdens on patients, physicians, and facilities. These procedures consume more time, radiation, and contrast, and often require lasers, embolic protection devices, and covered stents that can increase equipment costs by 273% over the original intervention. And these reinterventions can spark a cascade of further reinterventions.

The drug-elution solution

In a randomized controlled trial, Zilver PTX showed a clear drug effect at four years by reducing reintervention rates 45% compared with the standard of care, which consists of optimal PTA and BMS.

By reducing reinterventions, this drug effect benefits patients, physicians and facilities.

Case study
Patient with diffuse restenosis of a bare metal stent at 244 days.

Real-world example
60-year-old male, end-stage renal disease with claudication, 9 cm lesion.

More procedure time
More radiation exposure
More supply use
More cost

Zilver PTX cuts reinterventions by nearly half compared with the standard of care.

Reinterventions at four years

Zilver PTX
31%
Standard of care
17%

Procedure cost (PTA balloon, two bare-metal stents)
Reintervention cost (PTA balloon, bare-metal stents, two PTFE-covered stents, laser)

Total increase in supply costs: 273%

Procedure cost
Reintervention cost

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