

Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

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1. DEVICE DESCRIPTION

The Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System (Table 1) is a self-expanding Nitinol stent system intended for permanent implantation. The self-expanding stent is made of a nickel titanium alloy (Nitinol) and comes pre-mounted on a 6 Fr, 0.014"/0.018" over-the-wire delivery system. The stent is cut from a Nitinol tube in an open lattice design, and is designed with tantalum radiopaque markers at the proximal and distal ends of the stent. Upon deployment, the stent achieves its predetermined diameter and exerts a constant, gentle outward force to establish patency.

The Delivery System, as shown in Figure 1, is comprised of an inner (1) and outer (2) sheath, which are locked together with a safety lock (3). The nylon inner shaft terminates distally in a flexible catheter tip (4) and originates proximally at the hub (5). Two radiopaque markers, one marker distal (6) and one marker/retainer proximal (7) to the constrained stent, are on the inner sheath. Delivery systems with tapered stents have an additional radiopaque marker that reveals where the stent diameter transition begins. Tapered stents are mounted onto the delivery catheter with the smallest diameter toward the distal end of the catheter.

The outer sheath connects proximally to the Y-adaptor (8). The self-expanding stent is constrained within the space between the inner and outer sheaths. This space is flushed prior to the procedure through the stopcock (9). Contrast medium can be injected through this space during the procedure to facilitate placement of the stent. Contrast medium exits the catheter through four small holes or "ports" (10) in the outer sheath proximal to the constrained stent. The outer sheath has a radiopaque marker at its distal end (11).

Stent positioning at the targeted lesion is achieved prior to deployment utilizing the two (three for tapered devices) radiopaque markers on the inner sheath, which mark the location of the constrained stent. For stent deployment, the safety lock is turned counterclockwise to unlock the outer sheath.

The outer sheath retraction is achieved by pulling the distal grip (12) toward the proximal grip (13). Complete deployment of the stent is achieved when the radiopaque marker on the outer sheath is just proximal to the proximal radiopaque marker on the inner sheath.

TABLE 1: DEVICE RANGE

Unconstrained Stent Diameter (mm)	Stent Length (mm)	Configuration	Lumen Diameter (mm)
6	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	4.5 - 5.5
7	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	5.5 - 6.5
8	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	6.5 - 7.5
9	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	7.5 - 8.5
10	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	8.5 - 9.5
8 - 6	30, 40	Tapered	(6.5 - 7.5) - (4.5 - 5.5)
10 - 7	30, 40	Tapered	(8.5 - 9.5) - (5.5 - 6.5)

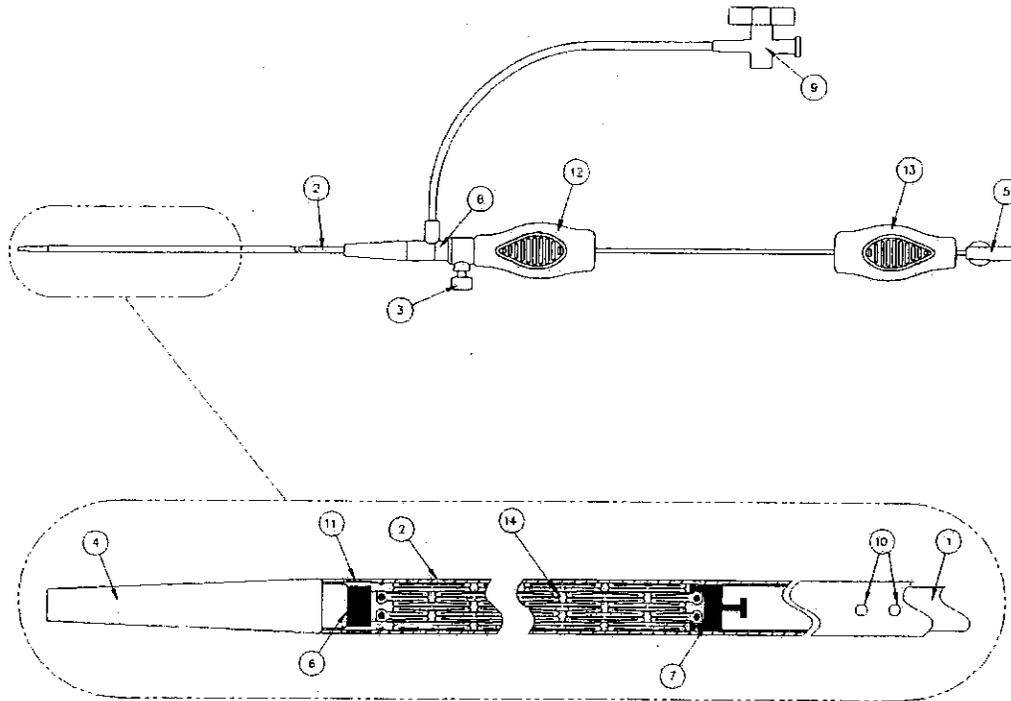


Figure 1. Protege® GPS™ Delivery Catheter

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Inner Sheath | 8. Y-Adaptor |
| 2. Outer Sheath | 9. Stopcock |
| 3. Safety Lock | 10. Contrast Exit Ports |
| 4. Distal Catheter Tip | 11. Outer Sheath Distal Marker Band |
| 5. Proximal Hub | 12. Distal Grip |
| 6. Inner Sheath Distal Marker Band | 13. Proximal Grip |
| 7. Proximal Marker Band/Retainer | 14. Constrained Stent |

2. INDICATIONS

The Protégé® GPS Carotid Stent System, when used in conjunction with the ev3 embolic protection systems, is indicated for the treatment of patients at high risk for adverse events from carotid endarterectomy who require percutaneous carotid revascularization and meet the criteria outlined below:

1. Patients with carotid artery stenosis ($\geq 50\%$ for symptomatic patients by ultrasound or angiography or $\geq 80\%$ for asymptomatic patients by ultrasound or angiography) of the common or internal carotid artery, AND
2. Patients must have a reference vessel diameter within the range of 4.5 mm and 9.5 mm at the target lesion.

3. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Use of the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System is contraindicated under these circumstances:

- Patients in whom anticoagulant, antiplatelet therapy or thrombolytic drugs is contraindicated.
- Patients with vascular tortuosity or anatomy, which precludes the safe introduction of the sheath, guide catheter, embolic protection system, or stent system.
- Patients with known hypersensitivity to nickel-titanium.
- Patients with uncorrected bleeding disorders.
- Lesions in the ostium of the common carotid artery.

4. WARNINGS

Only physicians who have received appropriate training and are familiar with the principles, clinical applications, complications, side effects and hazards commonly associated with carotid interventional procedures should use this device.

4.1. General

Refer to the instructions supplied with all interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System for their intended uses, contraindications and potential complications.

The safety and efficacy of the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System in the carotid indication has not been demonstrated with embolic protection devices other than with the ev3 Inc. SPIDER OTW Embolic Protection Device. The SpiderRX™ Embolic Protection Device has been demonstrated compatible with the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System in bench and animal testing.

The long-term performance (> 1 year) of the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System has not been established.

As with any type of vascular implant, infection secondary to contamination of the stent may lead to thrombosis, pseudoaneurysm, or rupture.

Stenting across a major bifurcation may hinder or prevent future diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

In patients requiring the use of antacids and/or H2-antagonists before or immediately after stent placement, oral absorption of antiplatelet agents (e.g., aspirin) may be adversely affected.

The appropriate antiplatelet and anticoagulation therapy should be administered pre- and post-procedure as suggested in these instructions. Special consideration should be given to those patients with recently active gastritis or peptic ulcer disease.

When multiple stents are required, stent materials should be of similar composition.

The safety and effectiveness of the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System have NOT yet been established in patients with the characteristics noted below.

General Characteristics

- Low to moderate risk for adverse events from carotid endarterectomy.
- Pregnant patients or patients under the age of 18.
- Patients in whom femoral access is not possible.
- Chronic or paroxysmal atrial fibrillation that is not treated by Coumadin®.
- Prior stenting of the target carotid artery.
- Documented intolerance to both heparin and Angiomax.
- Allergy or contraindication to aspirin, or to clopidogrel AND ticlopidine, or to nickel or titanium.
- Active bleeding diathesis requiring blood transfusion within 1 month prior to procedure.
- Myocardial infarction (total CK > 3 times lab normal and MB above the normal limit) within 72 hours prior to procedure.
- Coronary artery bypass graft or vascular surgery within 30 days prior to procedure.
- Major residual neurological deficit (stroke scales: Barthel < 60, NIH > 15 or Rankin > 3) at pre-procedure neurological exam.
- Transient ischemic attack or amaurosis fugax within 48 hours prior to procedure.
- Cerebral vascular accident or retinal artery occlusion within 1 month prior to procedure.
- Allergy to radiographic contrast that cannot be pre-treated.
- Abnormal blood counts with platelets < 50,000 or > 700,000 mm³ or white blood cell count < 3000 mm³.
- Current radiation treatment for cerebral carcinoma or sarcoma presenting with occluded or sclerosed vessels.
- Patients who exhibit persistent acute intraluminal thrombus of the proposed lesion site, post thrombolytic therapy.
- Perforation at the angioplasty site evidenced by extravasation of contrast medium.
- Patients contraindicated for PTA.

Angiographic Characteristics

- Peripheral vascular disease that precludes safe sheath insertion.
- Total occlusion of target carotid artery.
- Ostial common carotid artery stenosis requiring treatment.
- Multiple carotid stenoses in the same vessel that cannot be covered by one stent.
- Ipsilateral intracranial stenosis that requires treatment.
- Presence of any intracranial tumor(s), arteriovenous malformations (AVMs), or aneurysm requiring treatment.

The safety and effectiveness of concurrent treatment of lesions in patients with bilateral carotid artery disease have not been established.

4.2. Specific

This device is intended for single use only. DO NOT resterilize and/or reuse it, as this can compromise device performance and increase the risk of cross contamination. Do not use if packaging is damaged.

Do not use the product after the "Use Before Date" printed on the package.

Maintain the patient's Activated Clotting Time (ACT) at > 250 seconds throughout Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System usage to prevent thrombus formation on the device.

Maintain continuous flush while removing and reinserting devices on the guide wire. Perform all exchanges slowly to prevent air embolism or trauma to the artery.

Implanting a stent may lead to dissection of the vessel distal and/or proximal to the stent and may cause acute closure of the vessel, requiring additional intervention (carotid endarterectomy, further dilatation, or placement of additional stents).

The stent may cause thrombus, distal embolization or may migrate from the site of implant down the arterial lumen. Appropriate sizing of the stent to the vessel is required to reduce the possibility of stent migration. In the event of thrombosis of the expanded stent, thrombolysis and PTA should be attempted.

In the event of complications such as infection, pseudoaneurysm or fistulization, surgical removal of the stent may be required.

Overstretching of the artery may result in rupture and life-threatening bleeding.

Never withdraw or move an intravascular device against any resistance until the cause is determined. Advancing with such resistance may lead to embolization of debris, and vessel and/or device damage.

Frequently observe the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System under fluoroscopy during stent deployment.

Exercise caution when advancing or withdrawing the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System through any previously placed devices.

Allow for and maintain adequate distance between the filter and the stent delivery system or deployed stent to avoid potential entanglement.

Ensure optimal positioning of the stent prior to deployment. Once deployment is initiated, the stent cannot be repositioned or recaptured. Stent retrieval methods (use of additional wires, snares and/or forceps) may result in additional trauma to the carotid vasculature and/or the vascular access site. Complications may include death, stroke, bleeding, hematoma or pseudoaneurysm

5. PRECAUTIONS

Carefully inspect the sterile package and device prior to use to verify that neither has been damaged during shipment. Do not use damaged equipment.

Do not remove the stent from its delivery system as removal may damage the stent. The stent and delivery system are intended to perform as a system. If removed, the stent cannot be put back on the delivery system.

The delivery system should not be used in conjunction with other stents.

Ensure the stent system is fully flushed with heparinized saline prior to use.

Venous access should be available during carotid stenting to manage bradycardia and/or hypotension by either pharmaceutical intervention or placement of a temporary pacemaker, if needed.

Advancement and deployment of the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System should only be performed under fluoroscopic observation.

If resistance occurs during movement through the sheath, carefully withdraw the stent system.

If resistance is felt when initially retracting the outer deployment sheath, do not force deployment. Carefully withdraw the stent system without deploying the stent.

If more than one stent is required to cover the lesion, or if there are multiple lesions, the distal lesion should be stented first, followed by stenting of the proximal lesion.

If use of sequential stents is necessary, the sequential stents must be overlapped; however, the amount of overlap should be kept to a minimum.

Use caution when crossing a deployed stent with any adjunct device.

5.1. MR Compatibility

Through non-clinical testing, the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent has been shown to be MR Conditional¹ at field strengths of 3 Tesla or less and a maximum whole body average specific absorption rate (SAR) of 3 W/kg for 20 min of MR. The Protégé GPS Carotid Stent should not migrate in this MR environment. Non-clinical testing has not been performed to rule out the possibility of stent migration at field strengths higher than 3 Tesla.

In this testing, the stent produced a temperature rise of less than 0.54°C at a maximum whole body averaged specific absorption rate (SAR) of 3 W/kg for 20 minutes of MR. The effect of heating in the MRI environment for overlapping stents or stents with fractured struts is not known.

MR image quality may be compromised if the area of interest is in the exact same area or relatively close to the position of the stent.

6. ADVERSE EVENTS

6.1. Observed Adverse Events

The Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System was evaluated for the treatment of internal and/or common carotid artery stenoses in high-risk patients via the Carotid Revascularization with ev3 Inc. Arterial Technology Evolution (CREATE) Trial. A total of 419 patients were enrolled in the CREATE Pivotal Trial. The primary objective of the study was to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System and SPIDER™ Embolic Protection Device in the treatment of common and/or internal carotid artery stenoses for subjects that are at high-risk for carotid endarterectomy.

Table 2 presents the serious adverse events that were reported within the first 30 and 365 days for registry patients enrolled in the CREATE Pivotal Trial. **Table 3** presents the cause of all patient deaths.

The numbers and types of adverse events observed were anticipated given the high co-morbid state of these patients.

¹ MR Conditional as defined in ASTM F2503-05

TABLE 2: SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENT SUMMARY (≤ 30 Days, ≤ 365 Days)

Description of Event	≤ 30 Days (N = 417)		≤ 365 Days (N = 395)*	
	n	%	n	%
All Death, Stroke and MI	26 / 417	6.2%	37 / 395	9.4%
Death (study-defined) ¹	8 / 417	1.9%	21 / 395	5.3%
Stroke-Related	5 / 417	1.2%	9 / 395	2.3%
Not Stroke-Related	3 / 417	0.7%	12 / 395	3.0%
All-cause Death	8 / 417	1.9%	35 / 395	8.7%
Ipsilateral Stroke	16 / 417	3.8%	19 / 395	4.8%
Major	14 / 417	3.4%	16 / 395	4.1%
Minor	3 / 417	0.7%	4 / 395	1.0%
Non-ipsilateral Stroke	4 / 417	1.0%	4 / 395	1.0%
Non-stroke Neurological ²	8 / 417	1.9%	8 / 395	2.0%
Restenosis (≥ 70% stenosis as measured by ultrasound) ³	0 / 417	0.0%	1 / 395	0.3%
Restenosis (≥ 50% stenosis as measured by ultrasound) ⁴	14 / 417	3.4%	27 / 395	6.8%
Target Lesion Revascularization (TLR) ⁵	0 / 417	0.0%	1 / 395	0.3%
Cardiac	14 / 417	3.4%	16 / 395	4.1%
MI	4 / 417	1.0%	4 / 395	1.0%
Arrhythmia	2 / 417	0.5%	3 / 395	0.8%
Angina	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	7 / 417	1.7%	8 / 395	2.0%
Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)	1 / 417	0.2%	1 / 395	0.3%
Procedural Complication	81 / 417	19.4%	81 / 395	20.5%
Hypotension	71 / 417	17.0%	71 / 395	18.0%
Arrhythmia	12 / 417	2.9%	12 / 395	3.0%
Vasospasm	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Dissection	5 / 417	1.2%	5 / 395	1.3%
In-stent Thrombosis	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Emergent CEA	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Emergent Intervention	3 / 417	0.7%	3 / 395	0.8%
Access Site Complication ⁶	11 / 417	2.6%	11 / 395	2.8%
Requiring Repair/Transfusion	8 / 417	1.9%	8 / 395	2.0%
Vascular ⁷	3 / 417	0.7%	4 / 395	1.0%
Hemodynamic ⁸	4 / 417	1.0%	4 / 395	1.0%
Bleeding ⁹	22 / 417	5.3%	25 / 395	6.3%
Requiring transfusion	20 / 417	4.8%	22 / 395	5.6%
GI bleeding	7 / 417	1.7%	12 / 395	3.0%
Blood Dyscrasia ¹⁰	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Respiratory ¹¹	5 / 417	1.2%	5 / 395	1.3%
Gastrointestinal ¹²	0 / 417	0.0%	5 / 395	1.3%
Genitourinary ¹³	3 / 417	0.7%	5 / 395	1.3%
Infection ¹⁴	3 / 417	0.7%	3 / 395	0.8%
Metabolic ¹⁵	7 / 417	1.7%	7 / 395	1.8%
Musculoskeletal ¹⁶	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Other ¹⁷	4 / 417	1.0%	6 / 395	1.5%

Patients may have had multiple events and therefore can be counted in more than one category / subcategory of event. Counts represent the number of patients who have experienced one or more events.

* Patients were excluded if they missed the one-year visit, withdrew or were lost-to-follow-up and did not have any reported adverse events.

Events are categorized by body system and are defined as follows:

- ¹**Death (study-defined):** The Clinical Events Committee (CEC) adjudicated all deaths to determine if the death was considered a study adverse event (i.e., device-related, procedure related, and/or a study endpoint). Study-defined deaths do not include 14 deaths adjudicated as non-study related by the CEC including accident, cancer, respiratory failure, renal failure, cardiac death, and unknown death.
- ²**Non-stroke neurological:** includes visual/speech disturbances, confusion, seizure, weakness and TIA.
- ³**Restenosis:** re-narrowing of lesion as defined in the protocol by a $\geq 70\%$ stenosis as determined via duplex ultrasound scan
- ⁴**Restenosis rates** representing $\geq 50\%$ stenosis in the target lesion as determined by duplex ultrasound are also reported, as this definition is commonly employed for surgical revascularization outcomes.
- ⁵**Target Lesion Revascularization (TLR):** any repeat invasive procedure, including angioplasty, stenting, endarterectomy, or thrombolysis, performed to open or increase the luminal diameter inside or within 10 mm of the previously treated lesion.
- ⁶**Access site complications:** bruising, hematoma and bleeding.
- ⁷**Vascular:** peripheral arterial disease, artery perforation and deep vein thrombosis.
- ⁸**Hemodynamic:** includes hypotension and hypertension (that are not procedural complications), syncope and dizziness.
- ⁹**Bleeding:** includes non-access site bleeding, anemia up to 30 days, GI bleed up to 30 days and subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- ¹⁰**Blood dyscrasia:** includes anemia later than 30 days and thrombocytopenia.
- ¹¹**Respiratory:** includes pneumonia, embolism, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and respiratory failure.
- ¹²**Gastrointestinal:** includes nausea, ulcer, bowel obstruction and GI bleed later than 30 days.
- ¹³**Genitourinary:** includes urinary tract infection, hematuria, urosepsis and prostatic hyperplasia.
- ¹⁴**Infection:** includes laryngitis, puncture site infection, sepsis, endocarditis and bacteremia from IV site.
- ¹⁵**Metabolic:** includes diabetes, electrolyte imbalance, metabolic acidosis, renal insufficiency and renal failure.
- ¹⁶**Musculoskeletal:** includes pain, fractures and joint replacements.
- ¹⁷**Other:** Subconjunctival hemorrhage and clot in left eye secondary to fall (n=1), stent misplacement (n=1), filter perforation through delivery catheter (n=1), psychiatric admission for major depression (n=1), drug side effect (n=2).

TABLE 3: CAUSE OF ALL DEATH (≤ 30 DAYS, ≤ 365 DAYS)

Cause of Death	≤ 30 Days		≤ 365 Days	
	Pivotal N= 8	%	Pivotal N = 35	%
Stroke	5/417	1.2%	9/395	2.3%
Cardiac	3/417	0.7%	14/395	3.5%
Cancer	NA	NA	4/395	1.0%
Infection	NA	NA	2/395	0.5%
Accidental	NA	NA	2/395	0.5%
Other	NA	NA	2/395	0.5%
Unknown	NA	NA	2/395	0.5%

6.2. Potential Adverse Events

Based on the literature, and on clinical and commercial experience with carotid stents and embolic

protection systems, the following alphabetical list includes possible adverse events associated with the use of these devices:

- Abrupt closure
- Allergic reactions to procedural medications, contrast dye or device materials
- Amaurosis fugax
- Aneurysm
- Angina/coronary ischemia
- Arrhythmia
- Arterial occlusion or thrombosis at puncture site or remote site
- Arteriovenous fistula
- Bacteremia or septicemia
- Bleeding from anticoagulant or antiplatelet medications
- Bleeding, with or without transfusion
- Cerebral edema
- Cerebral hemorrhage
- Cerebral ischemia or transient ischemic attack (TIA)
- Congestive heart failure (CHF)
- Death
- Detachment of a component of the device system
- Embolism (air, tissue, thrombus)
- Emergent or urgent endarterectomy surgery (CEA)
- Fever
- Filter thrombosis or occlusion
- Fluid overload
- Groin hematoma, with or without surgical repair
- Hemorrhage, with or without transfusion
- Hyperperfusion syndrome
- Hypotension or hypertension
- Infection and/or pain at the puncture site
- Ischemia or infarction of tissue/organ
- Myocardial infarction (MI)
- Pain (head, neck)
- Pseudoaneurysm, femoral
- Renal failure/insufficiency (new or worsening)
- Restenosis of stented segment
- Seizure
- Severe unilateral headache
- Slow/no flow during procedure
- Stent/filter collapse or fracture
- Stent/filter entanglement or damage
- Stent/filter failure to deploy
- Stent embolization, migration or misplacement
- Stent or vessel thrombosis/occlusion
- Stroke/cerebrovascular accident (CVA)
- Total occlusion of carotid artery
- Vessel dissection, flap, perforation, or rupture
- Vessel spasm or recoil

Any device-related adverse event occurring involving the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System should be reported immediately to ev3 Inc., Customer Service: 1-800-716-6700.

7. CLINICAL STUDIES

The Carotid Revascularization with ev3 Inc. Arterial Technology Evolution (CREATE) Pivotal Trial was a prospective, non-randomized, multi-center, single-arm clinical trial. The trial was performed to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System and the SPIDER™ Embolic Protection Device when used to treat high-risk symptomatic and asymptomatic patients with internal and/or common carotid artery stenoses. A total of 419 patients were enrolled at 31 clinical sites in the United States. Of these 419, twenty-five underwent staged stenting of both carotid arteries. For these subjects, both lesions were enrolled into the CREATE Pivotal Trial, bringing the total lesion count to 444.

An overview of the CREATE Trial is presented in **Table 4**.

TABLE 4: OVERVIEW OF CREATE TRIAL

Products Evaluated	Over-the-wire Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System and over-the-wire SPIDER™ Embolic Protection Device
Study Design	Non-randomized, multi-center, single-arm, prospective clinical trial
Patients Enrolled	419
Number of Sites	31
Primary Endpoint	30-day composite of myocardial infarction (MI), ipsilateral stroke, procedure-related contralateral stroke or death AND ipsilateral stroke from 31 to 365 days post-implantation
Secondary Endpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ipsilateral stroke, procedure-related contralateral stroke, or death within 30 days of implantation; and ipsilateral stroke from 31 to 365 days post-implantation. -Target lesion revascularization through 1 year -Target vessel revascularization through 1 year -Primary patency at 1 year (defined as <70% stenosis as measured by duplex scan) -Technical Success (defined as successful delivery and retrieval of the filter and stent deployment with final residual stenosis <50%)
Study Hypothesis	The primary endpoint rate for the treatment is significantly less than the upper limit of an objective performance criterion (uOPC) of 16%.
Patient Follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25-45 days post procedure: neurological evaluation by neurologist or NIH-approved surrogate, adverse event assessment, ultrasound 150-240 days post procedure: Telephone follow-up including evaluation of Barthel Index and Rankin Score, adverse event reporting, current anticoagulation/antiplatelet regimen 335-425 days post procedure: neurological evaluation by neurologist or NIH-approved surrogate, adverse event assessment, ultrasound

Core laboratories provided independent assessments of angiographic and ultrasound data. Monitors reviewed all data to ensure appropriate reporting of adverse events and adherence to the study protocol. A Clinical Events Committee (CEC) consisting of non-investigators adjudicated adverse events reports for study subjects. A Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) monitored

study progress and adverse events to ensure patient safety.

Statistical Methods

The statistical analysis of the CREATE Pivotal Trial demonstrated that the ev3 Inc. carotid artery stent system primary endpoint rate is significantly less than an objective performance criterion (uOPC). The upper bound of the confidence interval around the primary endpoint observed was expected to be less than the uOPC of 16%. ev3 Inc. estimated the rate for the carotid artery stent system would be similar to the rate observed in the SAPPHIRE study at one year of 9.8%. Conservatively, an 11% rate was estimated for the primary endpoint. The sample size estimation was determined by assuming an exact confidence interval for this primary endpoint. The following assumptions were made to determine sample size:

- Although the estimated endpoint rate for the ev3 Inc. carotid stent is 9.8%, a conservative estimate for sample size assumed a rate of 11%.
- The Type I error rate $\alpha = 0.05$
- This Type I error is one-sided
- The Type II error rate $\beta = 0.20$, which is equivalent to 80% power
- uOPC of 16%

Hypothesis

$H_0: p \geq 16\%$

$H_A: p < 16\%$

where p is the observed primary endpoint rate for the Protégé GPS™ Carotid Stent System. A one-sided upper 95% confidence bound that is less than 16% is equivalent to rejecting H_0 at the 0.05 level of significance and concluding the primary endpoint rate is significantly less than the uOPC of 16% (p -value < 0.0001). Exact methods were used to form the confidence bound.

Eligibility Criteria Summary

Male and female patients who presented for percutaneous treatment of an internal and/or common carotid artery intervention were considered for enrollment. To be included, the patients were required to be at least 18 years old and considered to be at high risk for carotid endarterectomy.

Patients were considered symptomatic if their target stenosis was associated with ipsilateral transient or visual TIA evidenced by amaurosis fugax, ipsilateral hemispheric TIAs or ipsilateral ischemic stroke within 6 months prior to enrollment. Patients who were characterized as symptomatic were also required to have a target lesion stenosis (as defined in the NASCET trial) $\geq 50\%$. Asymptomatic patients were required to have a target lesion stenosis $\geq 70\%$.

High-risk criteria are included in **Table 5**.

TABLE 5: HIGH SURGICAL RISK CRITERIA

Clinical Criteria	Anatomic Criteria
1. Age > 75 yrs	1. Contralateral carotid artery occlusion
2. CCS angina class 3 – 4 or unstable angina	2. High cervical lesion (above the angle of the jaw)
3. CHF class III – IV	3. Infraclavicular lesion
4. LVEF < 35%	4. Tandem lesions > 70%
5. Myocardial infarction < 6 weeks pre-procedure	5. Previous cervical radiation treatment, tracheostomy/stoma, or radical neck dissection
6. Coronary artery disease with > two-vessel disease in major vessel and history of angina	6. Restenosis from previous carotid endarterectomy
7. Severe pulmonary disease: home oxygen, resting pO ₂ < 60 or FEV ₁ < 50%	7. Cervical immobility due to fusion or arthritis
8. Permanent contralateral cranial nerve injury	8. Bilateral carotid stenoses, both requiring treatment

The subjects were required to meet at least ONE or more high-risk criterion in EITHER the clinical or anatomical section.

Description of Patients Evaluated

Table 6 summarizes patient follow-up compliance in the CREATE Pivotal Trial.

TABLE 6: CREATE PIVOTAL PATIENT FOLLOW-UP

Time	Compliance
Procedure	419 / 419 (100%)
Discharge	417 / 419 (99.5%)
30 Days	405 / 419 (96.7%)
6 Months	386 / 419 (92.1%)
12 Months	353 / 419 (84.2%)
Primary Endpoint	370 / 419 (88.3%)

Baseline demographics and lesion characteristics are presented in Table 7.

TABLE 7: BASELINE DEMOGRAPHICS AND LESION CHARACTERISTICS (ALL PATIENTS TREATED)

Patient Characteristics	Pivotal (N = 419)
Age (yrs.)	
Mean	73.6
SD (N)	9.1 (419)
Range (min, max)	48 (46, 94)
Male	(255 / 419) 60.9%
Diabetes Mellitus	(131 / 419) 31.3%
Hypertension	(377 / 419) 90.0%
Hyperlipidemia	(367 / 419) 87.6%
Renal Insufficiency	(80 / 419) 19.1%
Smoking	
Never	(96 / 419) 22.9%
Current	(69 / 419) 16.5%
Former > 1 Year	(254 / 419) 60.6%
History of Arrhythmia	(84 / 419) 20.0%
History of Myocardial Infarction	(126 / 419) 30.1%
History of previous PTCA/CABG	(219 / 419) 52.3%
History of CEA	(123 / 419) 29.4%
History of Other Treatment to Target Artery	(3 / 419) 0.7%
History of TIA	(97 / 419) 23.2%
History of Stroke	(85 / 419) 20.3%
Current Carotid Bruit	(318 / 411) 77.4%
Lesion Location	
Common	(25 / 444) 5.6%
Internal	(334 / 444) 75.2%
Both	(85 / 444) 19.1%
Lesion Length	17.5
Eccentric Lesion	(337 / 442) 76.2%
Calcified Lesion	(222 / 442) 50.2%
Ulcerated Lesion	(173 / 442) 39.1%
Symptomatic	(73 / 419) 17.4%
Pre-procedure % Stenosis	82.2
Pre-reference Vessel Diameter	5.5
Pre-vessel Diameter (minimum lumen diameter)	
Mean	1.9
SD (N)	0.8 (377)
Range (min, max)	7.3 (0.4, 7.7)
Post-Vessel Diameter	
Mean	4.4
SD (N)	0.83 (365)
Range (min, max)	4.8 (2.4, 7.2)

Patient Characteristics	Pivotal (N = 419)
High Risk Factors	
Anatomical	(100 / 419) 23.9%
Clinical	(196 / 419) 46.8%
Both	(123 / 419) 29.4%
Clinical Risk Factors	
Age > 75	(209 / 419) 49.9%
CCS Angina 3-4	(17 / 419) 4.1%
CHF NYHA III-IV	(28 / 419) 6.7%
CAD	(146 / 419) 34.8%
LVEF < 35%	(41 / 419) 9.8%
MI < 6 weeks	(3 / 419) 0.7%
Perm. Contralateral Injury	(0 / 419) 0.0%
Severe Pulmonary Disease	(16 / 419) 3.8%
Anatomical Risk Factors	
Bilateral Carotid Stenosis	(43 / 419) 10.3%
CEA Restenosis	(100 / 419) 23.9%
Cervical Immobility	(11 / 419) 2.6%
High Cervical Lesion	(26 / 419) 6.2%
Contralateral Occlusion	(40 / 419) 9.5%
Hostile Neck	(29 / 419) 6.9%
Infraclavicular Lesion	(1 / 419) 0.20%
Tandem Lesions >70%	(3 / 419) 0.70%

Clinical Results Summary

The primary endpoint of the CREATE Pivotal Trial was a composite of MI, ipsilateral stroke, procedure-related contralateral stroke or death within 30 days of implantation and ipsilateral stroke within one year of implantation (also referred to as MACCE). Reported primary endpoint events in the CREATE Pivotal Trial included four myocardial infarctions; 16 ipsilateral strokes, 14 of which were classified as major; three procedure-related contralateral strokes, eight deaths and three ipsilateral strokes between 31 and 365 days. Of these events, 14 of the 34 were classified as device-related by the Clinical Events Committee. **Figures 2 and 3** contain primary endpoint Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates overall and by symptom group. In **Table 8**, each component of the overall MACCE definition is listed with its corresponding occurrence. When the overall 30-day MACCE number was calculated, it was done in a hierarchical fashion and only the worst event that occurred in any subject was counted. The individual components of MACCE were actually counted per occurrence.

Kaplan–Meier Analysis of Time to Primary Endpoint All Patients

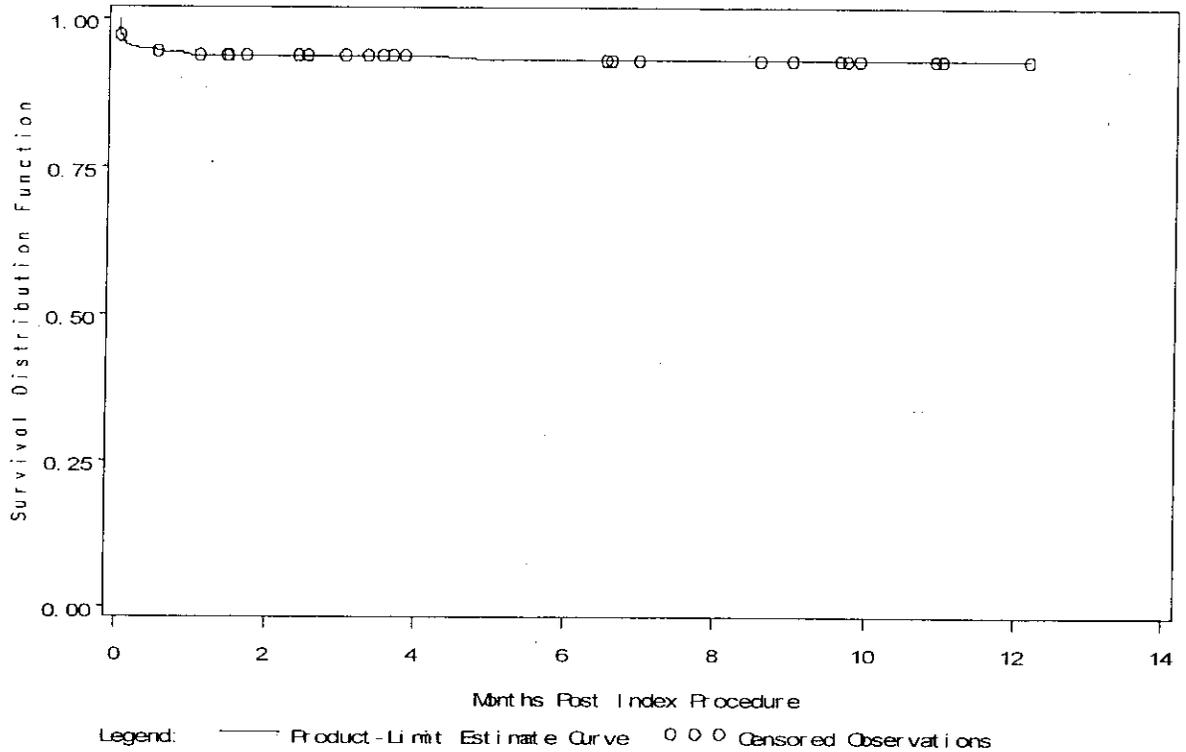


Figure 2. Primary Endpoint Overall Pivotal Cohort

All Patients

Months After Index Procedure	0	1	3	6	12
Number At Risk	419	391	384	376	366
Number Censored	0	2	9	14	24
Number of Events	0	26	26	29	29
Percent Event Free	100%	93.8%	93.8%	93.0%	93.0%

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Kaplan—Meier Analysis of Time to Primary Endpoint Symptomatic vs. Asymptomatic Subjects

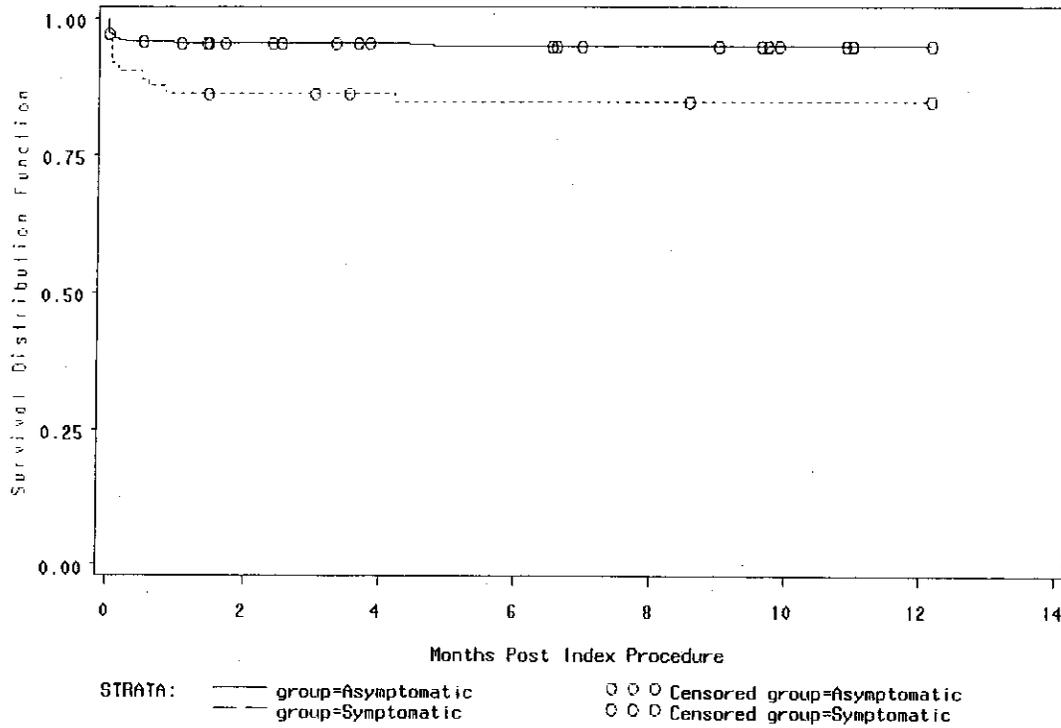


Figure 3. Primary Endpoint by Symptom Group

Asymptomatic Patients

Months After Index Procedure	0	1	3	6	12
Number At Risk	346	328	322	317	308
Number Censored	0	2	8	11	20
Number of Events	0	16	16	18	18
Percent Event Free	100%	95.4%	95.4%	94.8%	94.8%

Symptomatic Patients

Months After Index Procedure	0	1	3	6	12
# At Risk	73	63	62	59	58
# Censored	0	0	1	3	4
# Events	0	10	10	11	11
% Event Free	100%	86.3%	86.3%	84.9%	84.9%

TABLE 8: SAFETY AND EFFICACY MEASURES (ALL PATIENTS TREATED)

Safety and Efficacy Measures	Pivotal (N = 419)
Primary Endpoint	29 / 370 (7.8%)
30-Day MACCE*	26 / 414 (6.3%)
Myocardial Infarction	4 / 414 (1.0%)
Ipsilateral CVA	16 / 414 (3.9%)
- Major	14 / 414 (3.4%)
- Minor	3 / 414 (0.7%)
Procedure-Related Contralateral CVA	3 / 414 (0.7%)
Death	8 / 414 (1.9%)
1 year Ipsilateral CVA	3 / 370 (0.8%)
Secondary Endpoints	
MANE**	26 / 370 (7.0%)
TLR	1 / 370 (0.2%)
TVR	1 / 370 (0.2%)
Primary Patency at 1 year	286 / 304 (94.1%)
Technical Success	408 / 419 (97.4%)
Acute Procedure Success (QCA)	397 / 397 (100.0%)
Acute Procedure Success (Site)	437 / 444 (98.4%)

* 30-day MACCE is done via a hierarchical calculation. Only the worst event that occurred in any subject is counted. The individual components of MACCE are counted per occurrence.

** Major Adverse Neurological Events (MANE) includes 11 elements of the primary endpoint except myocardial infarction

In the CREATE Pivotal Trial, 29 of the 370 subjects followed to one year were observed to have at least one primary endpoint. This leads to an overall primary endpoint rate of 7.8% (29/370 = 7.8%). This estimate of the primary endpoint rate was performed only on subjects with recorded endpoints, excluding subjects with missing endpoint information. Using exact confidence methods, the upper 95% confidence limit for the primary endpoint rate was 11.3%. The corresponding p-value for the above null hypothesis is less than 0.0001. Thus, the null hypothesis that the primary efficacy of the carotid stent system is equal to or greater than 16% is rejected and the primary endpoint event rate is significantly less than 16% (p-value < 0.0001).

8. CLINICIAN USE INFORMATION

Only physicians who have received appropriate training and are familiar with the principles, clinical applications, complications, side effects and hazards commonly associated with carotid interventional procedures should use this device.

WARNING: The Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System is supplied STERILE and intended for single use only. DO NOT resterilize and/or reuse it, as this can compromise device performance and increase the risk of cross contamination. Do not use if packaging is damaged.

WARNING: Do not use the product after the "Use Before Date" printed on the package.

8.1. Materials Required

Confirm the compatibility of the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System with all interventional devices before actual use.

- 6F hemostatic introducer sheath or 8F guiding catheter compatible with the vascular anatomy.
- Balloon dilation catheter (optional)
- 0.014"/0.018" exchange guidewire
- Embolic Protection Device
- 5 or 10 cc syringe filled with heparinized saline

CAUTION: The Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System is not compatible with any guidewire larger than 0.018" (0.46 mm).

8.2. Periprocedural Care

Pre-procedure anticoagulation and antiplatelet requirements were specified in the clinical trials. A baseline dose of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) of 325 mg was required the day prior and the day of the procedure. For patients on regular Coumadin® therapy, the dose could be reduced to 81 mg.

Several options were given with respect to the loading dose of antiplatelet medication:

- Clopidogrel 75 mg for three days prior to the procedure and the day of the procedure or
- Clopidogrel 450 mg the day before the procedure and 75 mg the day of the procedure or
- Ticlopidine 1000 mg the day before the procedure and two 250 mg doses the day of the procedure.

Patients were required to take 325 mg ASA **and** either 75 mg of clopidogrel each day or 250 mg of ticlopidine twice a day for three months following the procedure. For patients on regular Coumadin® therapy, the post-procedure ASA dose could be reduced to 81 mg.

WARNING: The appropriate antiplatelet and anticoagulation therapy should be administered pre- and post-procedure as suggested in these instructions. Special consideration should be given to those patients with recently active gastritis or peptic ulcer disease.

8.3. Pre-procedure

Refer to Section 8.2 of these instructions for the suggested pre-procedure pharmacological treatment regimen. The placement of the stent in a stenotic or obstructed carotid artery should be done in an angiography procedure room. Angiography should be performed to map out the extent of the lesion(s) and the collateral flow. If thrombus is present, do not proceed with stent deployment. Access vessels must be sufficiently patent or sufficiently recanalized to proceed with further intervention. Patient preparation and sterile precautions should be the same as for any angioplasty procedure.

8.4. Stent Size Determination

Measure the diameter of the reference vessel (proximal and distal to lesion). Measure the length of the target lesion to determine the length of stent required. Refer to **Table 9** for stent diameter sizing. Choose a stent length at least as long as the targeted stricture. There is no foreshortening of the stent length during deployment.

Note: Ensure tapered stent diameters are properly sized to lumen diameters.

TABLE 9: STENT DIAMETER SIZING

Stent Sizing Lumen Diameter (mm)	Stent Diameter (mm)
6	4.5 - 5.5
7	5.5 - 6.5
8	6.5 - 7.5
9	7.5 - 8.5
10	8.5 - 9.5
8 - 6*	(6.5 - 7.5) - (4.5 - 5.5)
10 - 7*	(8.5 - 9.5) - (5.5 - 6.5)

*Tapered

WARNING: The Protégé® GPST™ Carotid Stent System is contraindicated for use with lesions in the ostium of the common carotid artery.

8.5. Preparation of Stent Delivery System

- Open the shelf box to reveal the pouch containing the stent and delivery catheter.
- After careful inspection of the pouch, looking for damage to the sterile barrier, carefully peel open the outer pouch and extract the tray with contents.
- Set the tray on a flat surface. Carefully pull the lid off the tray and remove the stent/delivery system. Examine the device for damage. If it is suspected that the sterility has been compromised or the device is damaged, do not use the device.
- Verify the device is locked by tightening the safety knob clockwise.
- Attach a 5-10 cc syringe filled with heparinized saline to the stopcock on the manifold. While holding the side ports closed, open the stopcock and inject saline into the annular space between the shafts until it comes out the outer sheath.

CAUTION: Do not exceed 300 psi/20 ATM.

- Attach a 5-10 cc syringe filled heparinized saline to the proximal luer lock injection hub. Inject the saline solution through the guidewire lumen until it comes out the catheter tip.

CAUTION: Do not exceed 300 psi/20 ATM.

- Examine the distal end of the catheter to ensure the stent is contained within the outer sheath. Do not use if the stent is partially deployed.
- If a gap exists between the catheter tip and outer sheath, open the safety lock and gently pull the inner shaft in a proximal direction until the gap is closed. Lock the safety lock after the adjustment by turning it clockwise.

8.6. Introduction of the Stent Delivery System

- Gain access at the femoral artery using an introducer sheath or guide catheter with a hemostatic valve.
- Insert a 0.014"/0.018" guidewire of appropriate length across the target stricture via the introducer sheath.
- Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for placement of the ev3 Inc. Embolic Protection Device.
- Per physician discretion, pre-dilate the lesion using standard PTA techniques. Remove the PTA balloon from the patient while maintaining lesion access with the guidewire/embolic protection device.

CAUTION: During dilation, never expand the balloon such that bleeding or dissection complications could occur.

- Advance the device over the embolic protection device through the hemostatic valve and sheath introducer. Use one hand to hold the proximal end of the guidewire and the other hand to advance the delivery system through the hemostatic valve and guide catheter or introducer sheath to the site of the stricture.

NOTE: If resistance is met during delivery system introduction or advancement, the system should be withdrawn and another system used.

CAUTION: Always use an introducer sheath for the implant procedure to protect both the vessel and puncture site.

8.7. Stent Deployment

- Advance the delivery system until the radiopaque inner shaft markers (distal and proximal ends of the stent) are proximal and distal to the target lesion. For tapered stents, ensure the middle radiopaque inner shaft marker is positioned at the location in which the artery begins to widen.
- Loosen the safety lock to unlock the system by turning it counterclockwise.

CAUTION: The safety lock should be re-locked before injecting contrast medium.

- Initiate stent deployment by retracting the outer sheath (distal grip) while holding the inner shaft (proximal grip) in a fixed position. During release of the stent, the whole length of the flexible deployment system should be kept as straight as possible. A slight back tension on the delivery catheter using the back handgrip is recommended to ensure that the deployment system is stationary and straight. Deployment is complete when the outer sheath passes the proximal inner shaft stent marker and the stent is released from the retainer.

NOTE: When more than one stent is required to open the lesion, place the more distal stent first. Overlap of sequential stents is necessary but the amount of overlap should be kept to a minimum.

8.8. Post Stent Deployment

- While using fluoroscopy, withdraw the entire delivery system as one unit, over the guidewire/embolic protection device, into the catheter introducer sheath and out of the body. Remove the delivery device from the guidewire/embolic protection device.

NOTE: If resistance is met during delivery system withdrawal, advance the outer sheath until the outer sheath contacts the catheter tip and withdraw the system as one unit.

- Using fluoroscopy, visualize the stent to verify full deployment.
- If incomplete expansion exists within the stent at any point along the lesion, post deployment balloon dilation (standard PTA technique) can be performed.

NOTE: The stent cannot be expanded past its predetermined diameter.

- To dilate the stent, select an appropriate size rapid exchange PTA balloon catheter and dilate with conventional technique. The inflation diameter of the PTA balloon should approximate the diameter of the reference vessel.
- Remove the PTA balloon from the patient.
- Remove the guidewire/embolic protection device and sheath from the body.
- Close entry wound as appropriate.
- Discard the delivery system, guidewire/embolic protection device and sheath.

NOTE: Physician experience and discretion will determine the appropriate drug regimen for each patient.

9. PATIENT INFORMATION

A Patient Brochure, which includes information on carotid artery disease and the carotid stent implant procedure using embolic protection, is available from ev3 Inc. upon request. Please contact Customer Service at 1-800-716-6700 to obtain copies.

Patients will also be provided a Stent Implant Card that is filled in during the procedure, which will contain specific information about the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System. Patients should keep this card in their possession at all times for procedure/stent identification.

10. HOW SUPPLIED

Sterile: This device is sterilized with Ethylene Oxide. Non-pyrogenic.

Contents: One (1) Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent

System Storage: Store in a dry, dark, cool place.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Although this product has been manufactured under carefully controlled conditions, ev3 Inc. has no control over the conditions under which this product is used. ev3 Inc. therefore disclaims all warranties, both express and implied, with respect to the product including, but not limited to, any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. ev3 Inc. shall not be liable to any person or entity for any medical expenses or any direct, incidental or consequential damages caused by any use, defect, failure or malfunction of the product, whether a claim for such damages is based upon warranty, contract, tort or otherwise. No person has any authority to bind ev3 Inc. to any representation or warranty with respect to the product.

The exclusions and limitations set out above are not intended to, and should not be construed so as to contravene mandatory provisions of applicable law. If any part or term of this Disclaimer of Warranty is held to be illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with applicable law by a court of competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remaining portions of this Disclaimer of Warranty shall not be affected, and all rights and obligations shall be construed and enforced as if this Disclaimer of Warranty did not contain the particular part or term held to be invalid.

Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System Instructions for Use

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

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1. DEVICE DESCRIPTION

The Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System (Table 1) is a self-expanding Nitinol stent system intended for permanent implantation. The self-expanding stent is made of a nickel titanium alloy (Nitinol) and comes pre-mounted on a 6 Fr, 0.014" rapid exchange delivery system. The stent is cut from a Nitinol tube in an open lattice design, and is designed with tantalum radiopaque markers at the proximal and distal ends of the stent. Upon deployment, the stent achieves its predetermined diameter and exerts a constant, gentle outward force to establish patency.

The Delivery System, as shown in Figure 1, is comprised of an inner shaft and outer sheath, which are locked together with a Tuohy-Borst valve (1). The inner shaft terminates distally in a flexible catheter tip (2) and originates at the proximal end of the catheter. Two radiopaque markers, one marker distal (3) and one marker/retainer proximal (4) to the constrained stent (9), are on the inner shaft. Delivery systems with tapered stents have an additional radiopaque marker that reveals where the stent diameter transition begins. Tapered stents are mounted onto the delivery catheter with the smallest diameter toward the distal end of the catheter. The outer sheath connects proximally to the Y-connector (5). The self-expanding stent is constrained within the space between the inner shaft and outer sheath. This space is flushed prior to the procedure through the side port of the Y-connector (6).

Stent positioning at the targeted lesion is achieved prior to deployment utilizing the radiopaque markers (7, 8) on the constrained stent. For stent deployment, the Tuohy-Borst valve is turned counter-clockwise to unlock the outer sheath.

The outer sheath retraction is achieved by pulling the Y-connector (5) toward the proximal grip (10) resulting in stent deployment.

TABLE 1: DEVICE RANGE

Unconstrained Stent Diameter (mm)	Stent Length (mm)	Configuration	Lumen Diameter (mm)
6	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	4.5 - 5.5
7	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	5.5 - 6.5
8	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	6.5 - 7.5
9	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	7.5 - 8.5
10	20, 30, 40, 60	Straight	8.5 - 9.5
8 - 6	30, 40	Tapered	(6.5 - 7.5) - (4.5 - 5.5)
10 - 7	30, 40	Tapered	(8.5 - 9.5) - (5.5 - 6.5)

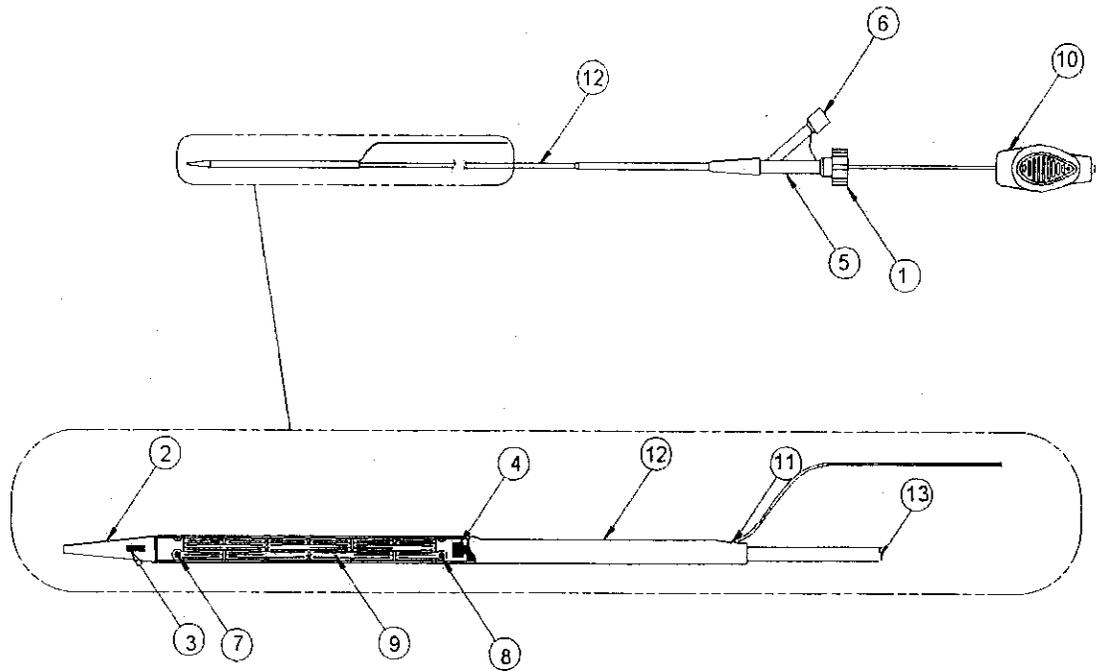


Figure 1: Protégé® RX Delivery Catheter

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Tuohy Borst | 8. Proximal Stent Tantalum Markers |
| 2. Catheter Distal Tip | 9. Constrained Stent |
| 3. Distal Marker Band | 10. Proximal Grip |
| 4. Proximal/Retainer Marker Band | 11. Guidewire Exit Port |
| 5. Y-Connector | 12. Outer Sheath |
| 6. Y-Connector Port | 13. Inner Shaft |
| 7. Distal Stent Tantalum Markers | |

2. INDICATIONS

The Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System, when used in conjunction with the ev3 embolic protection systems, is indicated for the treatment of patients at high risk for adverse events from carotid endarterectomy who require percutaneous carotid revascularization and meet the criteria outlined below:

1. Patients with carotid artery stenosis ($\geq 50\%$ for symptomatic patients by ultrasound or angiography or $\geq 80\%$ for asymptomatic patients by ultrasound or angiography) of the common or internal carotid artery, AND
2. Patients must have a reference vessel diameter within the range of 4.5 mm and 9.5 mm at the target lesion.

3. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Use of the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System is contraindicated under these circumstances:

- Patients in whom anticoagulant, antiplatelet therapy or thrombolytic drugs is contraindicated.
- Patients with vascular tortuosity or anatomy, which precludes the safe introduction of the sheath, guide catheter, embolic protection system, or stent system.
- Patients with known hypersensitivity to nickel-titanium.
- Patients with uncorrected bleeding disorders.
- Lesions in the ostium of the common carotid artery.

4. WARNINGS

Only physicians who have received appropriate training and are familiar with the principles, clinical applications, complications, side effects and hazards commonly associated with carotid interventional procedures should use this device.

4.1. General

Refer to the instructions supplied with all interventional devices to be used in conjunction with the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System for their intended uses, contraindications and potential complications.

The clinical data contained within this document reflects data generated using the Protégé GPSTM Carotid Stent System but has been determined to be applicable to the Protégé RX Carotid Stent System in bench and animal testing.

The safety and efficacy of the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System in the carotid indication has not been demonstrated with embolic protection devices other than with the ev3 Inc. SPIDER OTW Embolic Protection Device. The SpideRX™ Embolic Protection Device has been demonstrated compatible with the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System in bench and animal testing.

The long-term performance (> 1 year) of the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System has not been established.

As with any type of vascular implant, infection secondary to contamination of the stent may lead to thrombosis, pseudoaneurysm, or rupture.

Stenting across a major bifurcation may hinder or prevent future diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

In patients requiring the use of antacids and/or H2-antagonists before or immediately after stent placement, oral absorption of antiplatelet agents (e.g., aspirin) may be adversely affected.

The appropriate antiplatelet and anticoagulation therapy should be administered pre- and post-procedure as suggested in these instructions. Special consideration should be given to those patients with recently active gastritis or peptic ulcer disease.

When multiple stents are required, stent materials should be of similar composition.

The safety and effectiveness of the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System have NOT yet been established in patients with the characteristics noted below.

General Characteristics

- Low to moderate risk for adverse events from carotid endarterectomy.
- Pregnant patients or patients under the age of 18.
- Patients in whom femoral access is not possible.
- Chronic or paroxysmal atrial fibrillation that is not treated by Coumadin®.
- Prior stenting of the target carotid artery.
- Documented intolerance to both heparin and Angiomax.
- Allergy or contraindication to aspirin, or to clopidogrel AND ticlopidine, or to nickel or titanium.
- Active bleeding diathesis requiring blood transfusion within 1 month prior to procedure.
- Myocardial infarction (total CK > 3 times lab normal and MB above the normal limit) within 72 hours prior to procedure.
- Coronary artery bypass graft or vascular surgery within 30 days prior to procedure.
- Major residual neurological deficit (stroke scales: Barthel < 60, NIH > 15 or Rankin > 3) at pre-procedure neurological exam.
- Transient ischemic attack or amaurosis fugax within 48 hours prior to procedure.
- Cerebral vascular accident or retinal artery occlusion within 1 month prior to procedure.
- Allergy to radiographic contrast that cannot be pre-treated.
- Abnormal blood counts with platelets < 50,000 or > 700,000 mm³ or white blood cell count < 3000 mm³.
- Current radiation treatment for cerebral carcinoma or sarcoma presenting with occluded or sclerosed vessels.
- Patients who exhibit persistent acute intraluminal thrombus of the proposed lesion site, post thrombolytic therapy.
- Perforation at the angioplasty site evidenced by extravasation of contrast medium.
- Patients contraindicated for PTA.

Angiographic Characteristics

- Peripheral vascular disease that precludes safe sheath insertion.
- Total occlusion of target carotid artery.
- Ostial common carotid artery stenosis requiring treatment.
- Multiple carotid stenoses in the same vessel that cannot be covered by one stent.
- Ipsilateral intracranial stenosis that requires treatment.
- Presence of any intracranial tumor(s), arteriovenous malformations (AVMs), or aneurysm requiring treatment.

The safety and effectiveness of concurrent treatment of lesions in patients with bilateral carotid artery disease have not been established.

4.2. Specific

This device is intended for single use only. DO NOT resterilize and/or reuse it, as this can compromise device performance and increase the risk of cross contamination. Do not use if packaging is damaged.

Do not use the product after the "Use Before Date" printed on the package.

Maintain the patient's Activated Clotting Time (ACT) at > 250 seconds throughout Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System usage to prevent thrombus formation on the device.

Maintain continuous flush while removing and reinserting devices on the guidewire. Perform all exchanges slowly to prevent air embolism or trauma to the artery.

Implanting a stent may lead to dissection of the vessel distal and/or proximal to the stent and may cause acute closure of the vessel, requiring additional intervention (carotid endarterectomy, further dilatation, or placement of additional stents).

The stent may cause thrombus, distal embolization or may migrate from the site of implant down the arterial lumen. Appropriate sizing of the stent to the vessel is required to reduce the possibility of stent migration. In the event of thrombosis of the expanded stent, thrombolysis and PTA should be attempted.

In the event of complications such as infection, pseudoaneurysm or fistulization, surgical removal of the stent may be required.

Overstretching of the artery may result in rupture and life-threatening bleeding.

Never withdraw or move an intravascular device against any resistance until the cause is determined. Advancing with such resistance may lead to embolization of debris, and vessel and/or device damage.

Frequently observe the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System under fluoroscopy during stent deployment.

Exercise caution when advancing or withdrawing the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System through any previously placed devices.

Allow for and maintain adequate distance between the embolic protection device and the stent, delivery system or deployed stent to avoid potential entanglement.

Ensure optimal positioning of the stent prior to deployment. Once deployment is initiated, the stent cannot be repositioned or recaptured. Stent retrieval methods (use of additional wires, snares and/or forceps) may result in additional trauma to the carotid vasculature and/or the vascular access site. Complications may include death, stroke, bleeding, hematoma or pseudoaneurysm.

5. PRECAUTIONS

Carefully inspect the sterile package and device prior to use to verify that neither has been damaged during shipment. Do not use damaged equipment.

Do not remove the stent from its delivery system as removal may damage the stent. The stent and delivery system are intended to perform as a system. If removed, the stent cannot be put back on the delivery system.

The delivery system should not be used in conjunction with other stents.

Ensure the stent system is fully flushed with heparinized saline prior to use.

Venous access should be available during carotid stenting to manage bradycardia and/or hypotension by either pharmaceutical intervention or placement of a temporary pacemaker, if needed.

Advancement and deployment of the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System should only be performed under fluoroscopic observation.

If resistance occurs during movement through the sheath, carefully withdraw the stent system.

If resistance is felt when initially retracting the outer deployment sheath, do not force deployment. Carefully withdraw the stent system without deploying the stent.

If more than one stent is required to cover the lesion, or if there are multiple lesions, the distal lesion should be stented first, followed by stenting of the proximal lesion.

If use of sequential stents is necessary, the sequential stents must be overlapped; however, the amount of overlap should be kept to a minimum.

Use caution when crossing a deployed stent with any adjunct device.

5.1. MR Compatibility

Through non-clinical testing, the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent has been shown to be MR Conditional¹ at field strengths of 3 Tesla or less and a maximum whole body average specific absorption rate (SAR) of 3 W/kg for 20 min of MR. The Protégé GPS Carotid Stent should not migrate in this MR environment. Non-clinical testing has not been performed to rule out the possibility of stent migration at field strengths higher than 3 Tesla.

In this testing, the stent produced a temperature rise of less than 0.54°C at a maximum whole body averaged specific absorption rate (SAR) of 3 W/kg for 20 minutes of MR. The effect of heating in the MRI environment for overlapping stents or stents with fractured struts is not known.

MR image quality may be compromised if the area of interest is in the exact same area or relatively close to the position of the stent.

6. ADVERSE EVENTS

6.1. Observed Adverse Events

The Protégé® GPSTTM Carotid Stent System was evaluated for the treatment of internal and/or common carotid artery stenoses in high-risk patients via the Carotid Revascularization with ev3 Inc. Arterial Technology Evolution (CREATE) Trial. A total of 419 patients were enrolled in the CREATE Pivotal Trial. The primary objective of the study was to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the Protégé® GPSTTM Carotid Stent System and SPIDERTM Embolic Protection Device in the treatment of common and/or internal carotid artery stenoses for subjects that are at high-risk for carotid endarterectomy.

Table 2 presents the serious adverse events that were reported within the first 30 and 365 days for registry patients enrolled in the CREATE Pivotal Trial. **Table 3** presents the cause of all patient deaths.

The numbers and types of adverse events observed were anticipated given the high co-morbid state of these patients.

¹ MR Conditional as defined in ASTM F2503-05

TABLE 2: SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENT SUMMARY (≤ 30 Days, ≤ 365 Days)

Description of Event	≤ 30 Days (N = 417)		≤ 365 Days (N = 395)*	
	n	%	n	%
All Death, Stroke and MI	26 / 417	6.2%	37 / 395	9.4%
Death (study-defined) ¹	8 / 417	1.9%	21 / 395	5.3%
Stroke-Related	5 / 417	1.2%	9 / 395	2.3%
Not Stroke-Related	3 / 417	0.7%	12 / 395	3.0%
All-cause Death	8 / 417	1.9%	35 / 395	8.7%
Ipsilateral Stroke	16 / 417	3.8%	19 / 395	4.8%
Major	14 / 417	3.4%	16 / 395	4.1%
Minor	3 / 417	0.7%	4 / 395	1.0%
Non-ipsilateral Stroke	4 / 417	1.0%	4 / 395	1.0%
Non-stroke Neurological ²	8 / 417	1.9%	8 / 395	2.0%
Restenosis (≥ 70% stenosis as measured by ultrasound) ³	0 / 417	0.0%	1 / 395	0.3%
Restenosis (≥ 50% stenosis as measured by ultrasound) ⁴	14 / 417	3.4%	27 / 395	6.8%
Target Lesion Revascularization (TLR) ⁵	0 / 417	0.0%	1 / 395	0.3%
Cardiac	14 / 417	3.4%	16 / 395	4.1%
MI	4 / 417	1.0%	4 / 395	1.0%
Arrhythmia	2 / 417	0.5%	3 / 395	0.8%
Angina	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	7 / 417	1.7%	8 / 395	2.0%
Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)	1 / 417	0.2%	1 / 395	0.3%
Procedural Complication	81 / 417	19.4%	81 / 395	20.5%
Hypotension	71 / 417	17.0%	71 / 395	18.0%
Arrhythmia	12 / 417	2.9%	12 / 395	3.0%
Vasospasm	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Dissection	5 / 417	1.2%	5 / 395	1.3%
In-stent Thrombosis	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Emergent CEA	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Emergent Intervention	3 / 417	0.7%	3 / 395	0.8%
Access Site Complication ⁶	11 / 417	2.6%	11 / 395	2.8%
Requiring Repair/Transfusion	8 / 417	1.9%	8 / 395	2.0%
Vascular ⁷	3 / 417	0.7%	4 / 395	1.0%
Hemodynamic ⁸	4 / 417	1.0%	4 / 395	1.0%
Bleeding ⁹	22 / 417	5.3%	25 / 395	6.3%
Requiring transfusion	20 / 417	4.8%	22 / 395	5.6%
GI bleeding	7 / 417	1.7%	12 / 395	3.0%
Blood Dyscrasia ¹⁰	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Respiratory ¹¹	5 / 417	1.2%	5 / 395	1.3%
Gastrointestinal ¹²	0 / 417	0.0%	5 / 395	1.3%
Genitourinary ¹³	3 / 417	0.7%	5 / 395	1.3%
Infection ¹⁴	3 / 417	0.7%	3 / 395	0.8%
Metabolic ¹⁵	7 / 417	1.7%	7 / 395	1.8%
Musculoskeletal ¹⁶	0 / 417	0.0%	0 / 395	0.0%
Other ¹⁷	4 / 417	1.0%	6 / 395	1.5%

Patients may have had multiple events and therefore can be counted in more than one category / subcategory of event. Counts represent the number of patients who have experienced one or more events.

* Patients were excluded if they missed the one-year visit, withdrew or were lost-to-follow-up and did not have any reported adverse events.

Events are categorized by body system and are defined as follows:

- ¹**Death (study-defined):** The Clinical Events Committee (CEC) adjudicated all deaths to determine if the death was considered a study adverse event (i.e., device-related, procedure related, and/or a study endpoint). Study-defined deaths do not include 14 deaths adjudicated as non-study related by the CEC including accident, cancer, respiratory failure, renal failure, cardiac death, and unknown death.
- ²**Non-stroke neurological:** includes visual/speech disturbances, confusion, seizure, weakness and TIA.
- ³**Restenosis:** re-narrowing of lesion as defined in the protocol by a $\geq 70\%$ stenosis as determined via duplex ultrasound scan
- ⁴**Restenosis rates** representing $\geq 50\%$ stenosis in the target lesion as determined by duplex ultrasound are also reported, as this definition is commonly employed for surgical revascularization outcomes.
- ⁵**Target Lesion Revascularization (TLR):** any repeat invasive procedure, including angioplasty, stenting, endarterectomy, or thrombolysis, performed to open or increase the luminal diameter inside or within 10 mm of the previously treated lesion.
- ⁶**Access site complications:** bruising, hematoma and bleeding.
- ⁷**Vascular:** peripheral arterial disease, artery perforation and deep vein thrombosis.
- ⁸**Hemodynamic:** includes hypotension and hypertension (that are not procedural complications), syncope and dizziness.
- ⁹**Bleeding:** includes non-access site bleeding, anemia up to 30 days, GI bleed up to 30 days and subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- ¹⁰**Blood dyscrasia:** includes anemia later than 30 days and thrombocytopenia.
- ¹¹**Respiratory:** includes pneumonia, embolism, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and respiratory failure.
- ¹²**Gastrointestinal:** includes nausea, ulcer, bowel obstruction and GI bleed later than 30 days.
- ¹³**Genitourinary:** includes urinary tract infection, hematuria, urosepsis and prostatic hyperplasia.
- ¹⁴**Infection:** includes laryngitis, puncture site infection, sepsis, endocarditis and bacteremia from IV site.
- ¹⁵**Metabolic:** includes diabetes, electrolyte imbalance, metabolic acidosis, renal insufficiency and renal failure.
- ¹⁶**Musculoskeletal:** includes pain, fractures and joint replacements.
- ¹⁷**Other:** Subconjunctival hemorrhage and clot in left eye secondary to fall (n=1), stent misplacement (n=1), filter perforation through delivery catheter (n=1), psychiatric admission for major depression (n=1), drug side effect (n=2).

TABLE 3: CAUSE OF ALL DEATH (≤ 30 DAYS, ≤ 365 DAYS)

Cause of Death	≤ 30 Days		≤ 365 Days	
	Pivotal N= 8	%	Pivotal N = 35	%
Stroke	5/417	1.2%	9/395	2.3%
Cardiac	3/417	0.7%	14/395	3.5%
Cancer	NA	NA	4/395	1.0%
Infection	NA	NA	2/395	0.5%
Accidental	NA	NA	2/395	0.5%
Other	NA	NA	2/395	0.5%
Unknown	NA	NA	2/395	0.5%

6.2. Potential Adverse Events

Based on the literature, and on clinical and commercial experience with carotid stents and embolic protection systems, the following alphabetical list includes possible adverse events associated with the use of these devices:

- Abrupt closure
- Allergic reactions to procedural medications, contrast dye or device materials
- Amaurosis fugax
- Aneurysm
- Angina/coronary ischemia
- Arrhythmia
- Arterial occlusion or thrombosis at puncture site or remote site
- Arteriovenous fistula
- Bacteremia or septicemia
- Bleeding from anticoagulant or antiplatelet medications
- Bleeding, with or without transfusion
- Cerebral edema
- Cerebral hemorrhage
- Cerebral ischemia or transient ischemic attack (TIA)
- Congestive heart failure (CHF)
- Death
- Detachment of a component of the device system
- Embolism (air, tissue, thrombus)
- Emergent or urgent endarterectomy surgery (CEA)
- Fever
- Filter thrombosis or occlusion
- Fluid overload
- Groin hematoma, with or without surgical repair
- Hemorrhage, with or without transfusion
- Hyperperfusion syndrome
- Hypotension or hypertension
- Infection and/or pain at the puncture site
- Ischemia or infarction of tissue/organ
- Myocardial infarction (MI)
- Pain (head, neck)
- Pseudoaneurysm, femoral
- Renal failure/insufficiency (new or worsening)
- Restenosis of stented segment
- Seizure
- Severe unilateral headache
- Slow/no flow during procedure
- Stent/filter collapse or fracture
- Stent/filter entanglement or damage
- Stent/filter failure to deploy
- Stent embolization, migration or misplacement
- Stent or vessel thrombosis/occlusion
- Stroke/cerebrovascular accident (CVA)
- Total occlusion of carotid artery
- Vessel dissection, flap, perforation, or rupture
- Vessel spasm or recoil

Any device-related adverse event occurring involving the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System should be reported immediately to ev3 Inc., Customer Service: 1-800-716-6700.

7. CLINICAL STUDIES

The Carotid Revascularization with ev3 Inc. Arterial Technology Evolution (CREATE) Pivotal Trial was a prospective, non-randomized, multi-center, single-arm clinical trial. The trial was performed to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of the Protégé® GPS™ Carotid Stent System and the SPIDER™ Embolic Protection Device when used to treat high-risk symptomatic and asymptomatic patients with internal and/or common carotid artery stenoses. A total of 419 patients were enrolled at 31 clinical sites in the United States. Of these 419, twenty-five underwent staged stenting of both carotid arteries. For these subjects, both lesions were enrolled into the CREATE Pivotal Trial, bringing the total lesion count to 444.

An overview of the CREATE Trial is presented in Table 4.

TABLE 4: OVERVIEW OF CREATE TRIAL

Products Evaluated	Over-the-wire Protégé® GPST™ Carotid Stent System and over-the-wire SPIDER™ Embolic Protection Device
Study Design	Non-randomized, multi-center, single-arm, prospective clinical trial
Patients Enrolled	419
Number of Sites	31
Primary Endpoint	30-day composite of myocardial infarction (MI), ipsilateral stroke, procedure-related contralateral stroke or death AND ipsilateral stroke from 31 to 365 days post-implantation
Secondary Endpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ipsilateral stroke, procedure-related contralateral stroke, or death within 30 days of implantation; and ipsilateral stroke from 31 to 365 days post-implantation. -Target lesion revascularization through 1 year -Target vessel revascularization through 1 year -Primary patency at 1 year (defined as <70% stenosis as measured by duplex scan) -Technical Success (defined as successful delivery and retrieval of the filter and stent deployment with final residual stenosis <50%)
Study Hypothesis	The primary endpoint rate for the treatment is significantly less than the upper limit of an objective performance criterion (uOPC) of 16%.
Patient Follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25-45 days post procedure: neurological evaluation by neurologist or NIH-approved surrogate, adverse event assessment, ultrasound 150-240 days post procedure: Telephone follow-up including evaluation of Barthel Index and Rankin Score, adverse event reporting, current anticoagulation/antiplatelet regimen 335-425 days post procedure: neurological evaluation by neurologist or NIH-approved surrogate, adverse event assessment, ultrasound

Core laboratories provided independent assessments of angiographic and ultrasound data. Monitors reviewed all data to ensure appropriate reporting of adverse events and adherence to the study protocol. A Clinical Events Committee (CEC) consisting of non-investigators adjudicated

adverse events reports for study subjects. A Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) monitored study progress and adverse events to ensure patient safety.

Statistical Methods

The statistical analysis of the CREATE Pivotal Trial demonstrated that the ev3 Inc. carotid artery stent system primary endpoint is significantly less than an objective performance criterion (uOPC). The upper bound of the confidence interval around the primary endpoint observed was expected to be less than the uOPC of 16%. ev3 Inc. estimated the rate for the carotid artery stent system would be similar to the rate observed in the SAPHIRE study at one year of 9.8%. Conservatively, an 11% rate was estimated for the primary endpoint. The sample size estimation was determined by assuming an exact confidence interval for this primary endpoint. The following assumptions were made to determine sample size:

- Although the estimated endpoint rate for the ev3 Inc. carotid stent is 9.8%, a conservative estimate for sample size assumed a rate of 11%.
- The Type I error rate $\alpha = 0.05$
- This Type I error is one-sided
- The Type II error rate $\beta = 0.20$, which is equivalent to 80% power
- uOPC of 16%

Hypothesis:

$H_0: p \geq 16\%$

$H_A: p < 16\%$

where p is the observed primary endpoint rate for the Protégé GPSTTM Carotid Stent System. A one-sided upper 95% confidence bound that is less than 16% is equivalent to rejecting H_0 at the 0.05 level of significance and concluding the primary endpoint rate is significantly less than the uOPC of 16% (p -value < 0.0001). Exact methods were used to form the confidence bound.

Eligibility Criteria Summary

Male and female patients who presented for percutaneous treatment of an internal and/or common carotid artery intervention were considered for enrollment. To be included, the patients were required to be at least 18 years old and considered to be at high risk for carotid endarterectomy. Patients were considered symptomatic if their target stenosis was associated with ipsilateral transient or visual TIA evidenced by amaurosis fugax, ipsilateral hemispheric TIAs or ipsilateral ischemic stroke within 6 months prior to enrollment. Patients who were characterized as symptomatic were also required to have a target lesion stenosis (as defined in the NASCET trial) $\geq 50\%$. Asymptomatic patients were required to have a target lesion stenosis $\geq 70\%$.

High-risk criteria are included in Table 5.

TABLE 5: HIGH SURGICAL RISK CRITERIA

Clinical Criteria	Anatomic Criteria
1. Age > 75 yrs	1. Contralateral carotid artery occlusion
2. CCS angina class 3 – 4 or unstable angina	2. High cervical lesion (above the angle of the jaw)
3. CHF class III – IV	3. Infraclavicular lesion
4. LVEF < 35%	4. Tandem lesions > 70%
5. Myocardial infarction < 6 weeks pre-procedure	5. Previous cervical radiation treatment, tracheostomy/stoma, or radical neck dissection
6. Coronary artery disease with > two-vessel disease in major vessel and history of angina	6. Restenosis from previous carotid endarterectomy
7. Severe pulmonary disease: home oxygen, resting pO ₂ < 60 or FEV ₁ < 50%	7. Cervical immobility due to fusion or arthritis
8. Permanent contralateral cranial nerve injury	8. Bilateral carotid stenoses, both requiring treatment

¹The subjects were required to meet at least ONE or more high-risk criterion in EITHER the clinical or anatomical section.

Description of Patients Evaluated

Table 6 summarizes patient follow-up compliance in the CREATE Pivotal Trial.

TABLE 6: CREATE PIVOTAL PATIENT FOLLOW-UP

Time	Compliance
Procedure	419 / 419 (100%)
Discharge	417 / 419 (99.5%)
30 Days	405 / 419 (96.7%)
6 Months	386 / 419 (92.1%)
12 Months	353 / 419 (84.2%)
Primary Endpoint	370 / 419 (88.3%)

Baseline demographics and lesion characteristics are presented in Table 7.

TABLE 7: BASELINE DEMOGRAPHICS AND LESION CHARACTERISTICS (ALL PATIENTS TREATED)

Patient Characteristics	Pivotal (N = 419)
Age (yrs.)	
Mean	73.6
SD (N)	9.1 (419)
Range (min, max)	48 (46, 94)
Male	(255 / 419) 60.9%
Diabetes Mellitus	(131 / 419) 31.3%
Hypertension	(377 / 419) 90.0%
Hyperlipidemia	(367 / 419) 87.6%
Renal Insufficiency	(80 / 419) 19.1%
Smoking	
Never	(96 / 419) 22.9%
Current	(69 / 419) 16.5%
Former > 1 Year	(254 / 419) 60.6%
History of Arrhythmia	(84 / 419) 20.0%
History of Myocardial Infarction	(126 / 419) 30.1%
History of previous PTCA/CABG	(219 / 419) 52.3%
History of CEA	(123 / 419) 29.4%
History of Other Treatment to Target Artery	(3 / 419) 0.7%
History of TIA	(97 / 419) 23.2%
History of Stroke	(85 / 419) 20.3%
Current Carotid Bruit	(318 / 411) 77.4%
Lesion Location	
Common	(25 / 444) 5.6%
Internal	(334 / 444) 75.2%
Both	(85 / 444) 19.1%
Lesion Length	17.5
Eccentric Lesion	(337 / 442) 76.2%
Calcified Lesion	(222 / 442) 50.2%
Ulcerated Lesion	(173 / 442) 39.1%
Symptomatic	(73 / 419) 17.4%
Pre-procedure % Stenosis	82.2
Pre-reference Vessel Diameter	5.5
Pre-vessel Diameter (minimum lumen diameter)	
Mean	1.9
SD (N)	0.8 (377)
Range (min, max)	7.3 (0.4, 7.7)
Post-Vessel Diameter	
Mean	4.4
SD (N)	0.83 (365)
Range (min, max)	4.8 (2.4, 7.2)

Patient Characteristics	Pivotal (N = 419)
High Risk Factors	
Anatomical	(100 / 419) 23.9%
Clinical	(196 / 419) 46.8%
Both	(123 / 419) 29.4%
Clinical Risk Factors	
Age > 75	(209 / 419) 49.9%
CCS Angina 3-4	(17 / 419) 4.1%
CHF NYHA III-IV	(28 / 419) 6.7%
CAD	(146 / 419) 34.8%
LVEF < 35%	(41 / 419) 9.8%
MI < 6 weeks	(3 / 419) 0.7%
Perm. Contralateral Injury	(0 / 419) 0.0%
Severe Pulmonary Disease	(16 / 419) 3.8%
Anatomical Risk Factors	
Bilateral Carotid Stenosis	(43 / 419) 10.3%
CEA Restenosis	(100 / 419) 23.9%
Cervical Immobility	(11 / 419) 2.6%
High Cervical Lesion	(26 / 419) 6.2%
Contralateral Occlusion	(40 / 419) 9.5%
Hostile Neck	(29 / 419) 6.9%
Infraclavicular Lesion	(1 / 419) 0.20%
Tandem Lesions >70%	(3 / 419) 0.70%

Clinical Results Summary

The primary endpoint of the CREATE Pivotal Trial was a composite of MI, ipsilateral stroke, procedure-related contralateral stroke or death within 30 days of implantation and ipsilateral stroke within one year of implantation (also referred to as MACCE). Reported primary endpoint events in the CREATE Pivotal Trial included four myocardial infarctions; 16 ipsilateral strokes, 14 of which were classified as major; three procedure-related contralateral strokes, eight deaths and three ipsilateral strokes between 31 and 365 days. Of these events, 14 of the 34 were classified as device-related by the Clinical Events Committee. **Figures 2 and 3** contain primary endpoint Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates overall and by symptom group. In **Table 8**, each component of the overall MACCE definition is listed with its corresponding occurrence. When the overall 30-day MACCE number was calculated, it was done in a hierarchical fashion and only the worst event that occurred in any subject was counted. The individual components of MACCE were actually counted per occurrence.

Kaplan—Meier Analysis of Time to Primary Endpoint All Patients

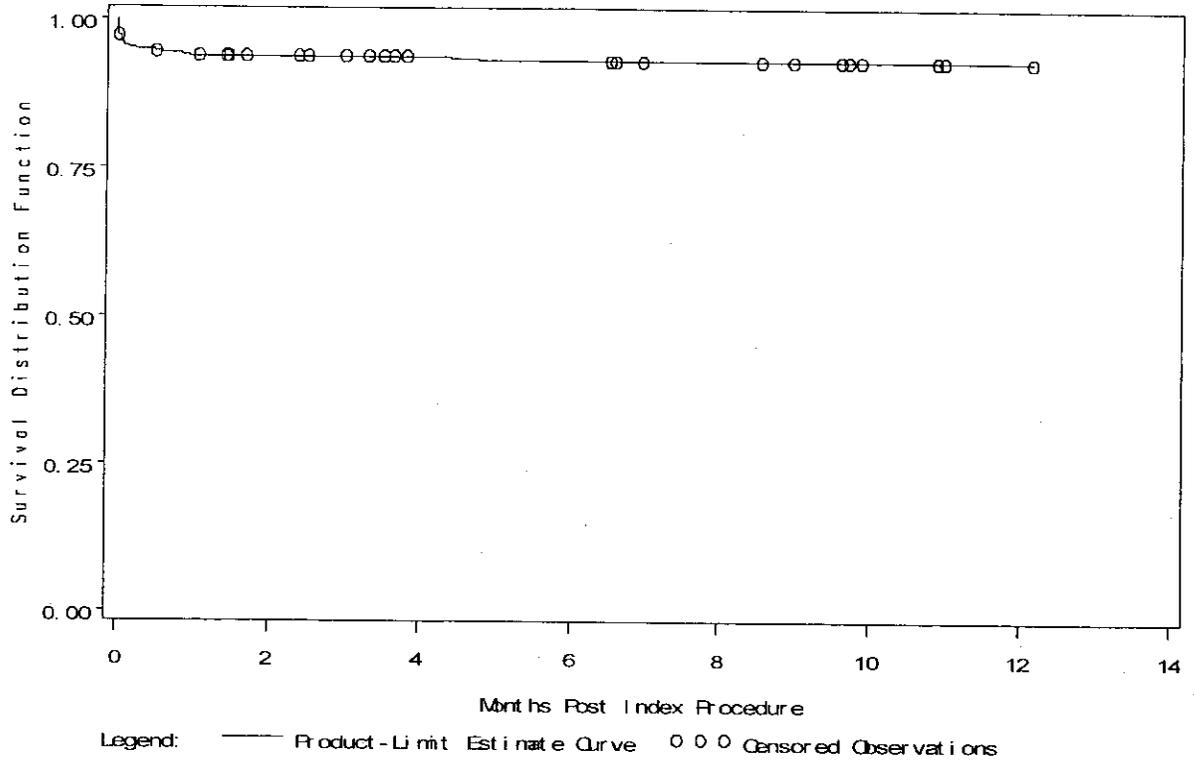


Figure 2. Primary Endpoint Overall Pivotal Cohort

All Patients

Months After Index Procedure	0	1	3	6	12
Number At Risk	419	391	384	376	366
Number Censored	0	2	9	14	24
Number of Events	0	26	26	29	29
Percent Event Free	100%	93.8%	93.8%	93.0%	93.0%

Kaplan—Meier Analysis of Time to Primary Endpoint Symptomatic vs. Asymptomatic Subjects

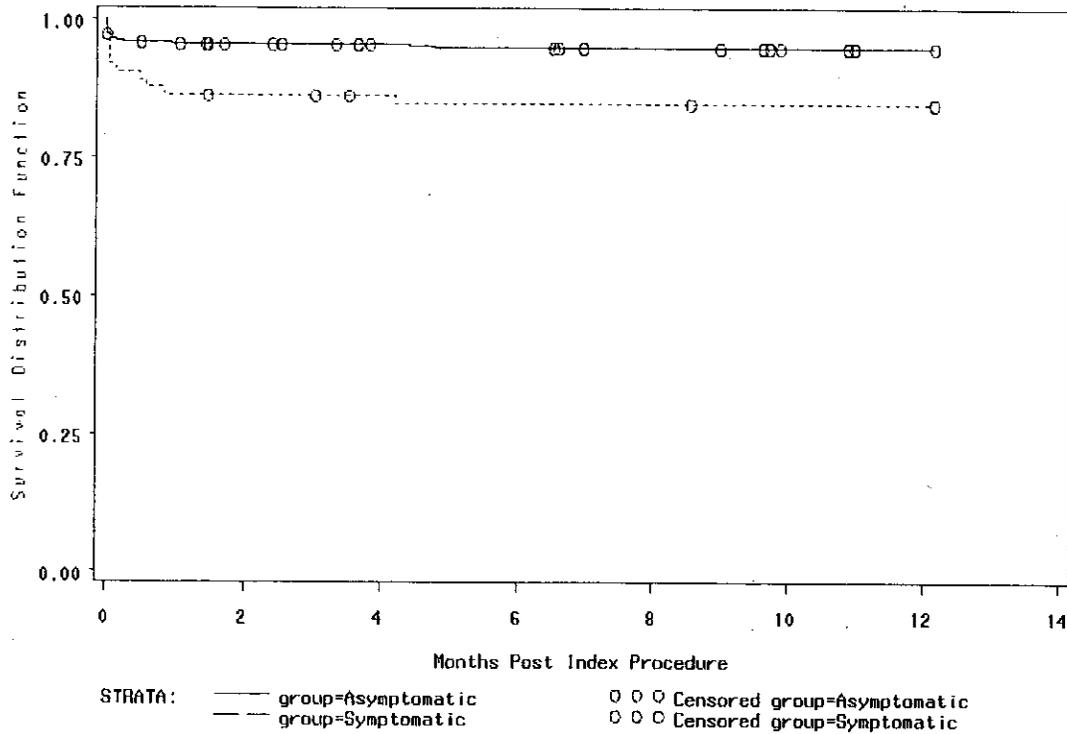


Figure 3. Primary Endpoint by Symptom Group

Asymptomatic Patients

Months After Index Procedure	0	1	3	6	12
Number At Risk	346	328	322	317	308
Number Censored	0	2	8	11	20
Number of Events	0	16	16	18	18
Percent Event Free	100%	95.4%	95.4%	94.8%	94.8%

Symptomatic Patients

Months After Index Procedure	0	1	3	6	12
# At Risk	73	63	62	59	58
# Censored	0	0	1	3	4
# Events	0	10	10	11	11
% Event Free	100%	86.3%	86.3%	84.9%	84.9%

TABLE 8: SAFETY AND EFFICACY MEASURES (ALL PATIENTS TREATED)

Safety and Efficacy Measures	Pivotal (N = 419)
Primary Endpoint	29 / 370 (7.8%)
30-Day MACCE*	26 / 414 (6.3%)
Myocardial Infarction	4 / 414 (1.0%)
Ipsilateral CVA	16 / 414 (3.9%)
- Major	14 / 414 (3.4%)
- Minor	3 / 414 (0.7%)
Procedure-Related Contralateral CVA	3 / 414 (0.7%)
Death	8 / 414 (1.9%)
1 year Ipsilateral CVA	3 / 370 (0.8%)
Secondary Endpoints	
MANE**	26 / 370 (7.0%)
TLR	1 / 370 (0.2%)
TVR	1 / 370 (0.2%)
Primary Patency at 1 year	286 / 304 (94.1%)
Technical Success	408 / 419 (97.4%)
Acute Procedure Success (QCA)	397 / 397 (100.0%)
Acute Procedure Success (Site)	437 / 444 (98.4%)

* 30-day MACCE is done via a hierarchical calculation. Only the worst event that occurred in any subject is counted. The individual components of MACCE are counted per occurrence.

* Major Adverse Neurological Events (MANE) includes 11 elements of the primary endpoint except myocardial infarction.

In the CREATE Pivotal Trial, 29 of the 370 subjects followed to one year were observed to have at least one primary endpoint. This leads to an overall primary endpoint rate of 7.8% (29/370 = 7.8%). This estimate of the primary endpoint rate was performed only on subjects with recorded endpoints, excluding subjects with missing endpoint information. Using exact confidence methods, the upper 95% confidence limit for the primary endpoint rate was 11.3%. The corresponding p-value for the above null hypothesis is less than 0.0001. Thus, the null hypothesis that the primary efficacy of the carotid stent system is equal to or greater than 16% is rejected and the primary endpoint event rate is significantly less than 16% (p-value < 0.0001).

8. CLINICIAN USE INFORMATION

Only physicians who have received appropriate training and are familiar with the principles, clinical applications, complications, side effects and hazards commonly associated with carotid interventional procedures should use this device.

WARNING: The Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System is supplied **STERILE** and intended for single use only. **DO NOT** resterilize and/or reuse it, as this can compromise device performance and increase the risk of cross contamination. Do not use if packaging is damaged.

WARNING: Do not use the product after the "Use Before Date" printed on the package.

8.1. Materials Required

Confirm the compatibility of the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System with all interventional devices before actual use.

- 6F hemostatic introducer sheath or 8F guiding catheter compatible with the vascular anatomy.
- Balloon dilation catheter (optional)
- 0.014" exchange guidewire
- Embolic Protection Device
- 5 or 10 cc syringe filled with heparinized saline

CAUTION: The Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System is not compatible with any guidewire larger than 0.014" (0.36 mm).

8.2. Periprocedural Care

Pre-procedure anticoagulation and antiplatelet requirements were specified in the clinical trials. A baseline dose of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) of 325 mg was required the day prior and the day of the procedure. For patients on regular Coumadin® therapy, the dose could be reduced to 81 mg.

Several options were given with respect to the loading dose of antiplatelet medication:

- Clopidogrel 75 mg for three days prior to the procedure and the day of procedure **or**
- Clopidogrel 450 mg the day before the procedure and 75 mg the day of the procedure **or**
- Ticlopidine 1000 mg the day before the procedure and two 250 mg doses the day of the procedure.

Patients were required to take 325 mg ASA **and** either 75 mg of clopidogrel each day or 250 mg of ticlopidine twice a day for three months following the procedure. For patients on regular Coumadin® therapy, the post-procedure ASA dose could be reduced to 81 mg.

WARNING: The appropriate antiplatelet and anticoagulation therapy should be administered pre- and post-procedure as suggested in these instructions. Special consideration should be given to those patients with recently active gastritis or peptic ulcer disease.

8.3. Pre-procedure

Refer to Section 8.2 of these instructions for the suggested pre-procedure pharmacological treatment regimen. The placement of the stent in a stenotic or obstructed carotid artery should be done in an angiography procedure room. Angiography should be performed to map out the extent of the lesion(s) and the collateral flow. If thrombus is present, do not proceed with stent deployment. Access vessels must be sufficiently patent or sufficiently recanalized to proceed with further intervention. Patient preparation and sterile precautions should be the same as for any angioplasty procedure.

8.4. Stent Size Determination

Measure the diameter of the reference vessel (proximal and distal to lesion). Measure the length of the target lesion to determine the length of stent required. Refer to **Table 9** for stent diameter sizing. Choose a stent length at least as long as the targeted stricture. There is no foreshortening of the stent length during deployment.

Note: Ensure tapered stent diameters are properly sized to lumen diameters.

TABLE 9: STENT DIAMETER SIZING

Stent Sizing Lumen Diameter (mm)	Stent Diameter (mm)
6	4.5 - 5.5
7	5.5 - 6.5
8	6.5 - 7.5
9	7.5 - 8.5
10	8.5 - 9.5
8 - 6*	(6.5 - 7.5) - (4.5 - 5.5)
10 - 7*	(8.5 - 9.5) - (5.5 - 6.5)

*Tapered

WARNING: The Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System is contraindicated for use with lesions in the ostium of the common carotid artery.

8.5. Preparation of Stent Delivery System

- Open the shelf box to reveal the pouch containing the stent and delivery catheter.
- After careful inspection of the pouch, looking for damage to the sterile barrier, carefully peel open the outer pouch and extract the tray with contents.
- Set the tray on a flat surface. Carefully pull the lid off the tray and remove the stent/delivery system. Examine the device for damage. If it is suspected that the sterility has been compromised or the device is damaged, do not use the device.
- Examine the distal end of the catheter to ensure the stent is contained within the outer sheath. Do not use if the stent is partially deployed.
- If a gap exists between the catheter tip and outer sheath, open the Tuohy-Borst valve and gently pull the inner shaft in a proximal direction until the gap is closed. Lock the Tuohy-Borst valve after the adjustment.

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- Flush delivery system with heparinized saline immediately before backloading guidewire. Do not power inject. Apply constant, steady pressure to syringe to ensure delivery system is fully flushed.
 - System is fully flushed when saline exits the distal end of the outer sheath and the Rx port while applying constant steady pressure.
 - Attach a 5-10 cc syringe filled with heparinized saline to the Y-connector side port.
 - Loosen Tuohy-Borst lock (counter clockwise) and inject saline until it seeps from the proximal end of the Tuohy-Borst valve.
 - Close Tuohy-Borst by turning clockwise.
 - Continue to flush system by injecting saline until it comes out between the distal end of the outer sheath and tip.
 - Cover distal end of outer sheath with fingers and continue to inject until the saline exits the Rx Port.
 - Just prior to loading onto the guidewire, submerge the catheter distal section into saline.

8.6. Introduction of the Stent Delivery System

- Gain access at the femoral artery using an introducer sheath or guide catheter with a hemostatic valve.
- Insert a 0.014" guidewire of appropriate length across the target stricture via the introducer sheath.
- Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for placement of the ev3 Inc. Embolic Protection Device.
- Per physician discretion, pre-dilate the lesion using standard PTA techniques. Remove the PTA balloon from the patient while maintaining lesion access with the guidewire/filter embolic protection device.

CAUTION: During dilation, never expand the balloon such that bleeding or dissection complications could occur.

Advance the device over the embolic protection device through the hemostatic valve and sheath introducer until it exits through the Rx Port. Use one hand to hold the proximal end of the guidewire and the other hand to advance the delivery system through the hemostatic valve and guide catheter or introducer sheath to the site of the stricture.

NOTE: If resistance is met during delivery system introduction or advancement, the system should be withdrawn and another system used.

CAUTION: Always use an introducer sheath for the implant procedure to protect both the vessel and puncture site.

8.7. Stent Deployment

- Advance the delivery system until the radiopaque inner shaft markers (distal and proximal ends of the stent) are proximal and distal to the target lesion. For tapered stents, ensure the middle radiopaque inner shaft marker is positioned at the location in which the artery begins to widen.
- Loosen the Tuohy-Borst valve to unlock the system.
- Initiate stent deployment by retracting the outer sheath (Y-connector) while holding the inner shaft (proximal grip) in a fixed position. During release of the stent, the whole length of the flexible deployment system should be kept as straight as possible. A slight back tension on the delivery catheter using the back handgrip is recommended to ensure that the deployment system is stationary and straight. Deployment is complete when the

outer sheath passes the proximal inner shaft stent marker and the stent is released from the retainer.

NOTE: When more than one stent is required to open the lesion, place the more distal stent first. Overlap of sequential stents is necessary but the amount of overlap should be kept to a minimum.

8.8. Post Stent Deployment

- While using fluoroscopy, withdraw the entire delivery system as one unit, over the guidewire/ embolic protection device, into the catheter introducer sheath and out of the body. Remove the delivery device from the guidewire/ embolic protection device.

NOTE: If resistance is met during delivery system withdrawal, advance the outer sheath until the outer sheath contacts the catheter tip and withdraw the system as one unit.

- Using fluoroscopy, visualize the stent to verify full deployment.
- If incomplete expansion exists within the stent at any point along the lesion, post deployment balloon dilation (standard rapid exchange PTA technique) can be performed.

NOTE: The stent cannot be expanded past its predetermined diameter.

- To dilate the stent, select an appropriate size rapid exchange PTA balloon catheter and dilate with conventional technique. The inflation diameter of the PTA balloon should approximate the diameter of the reference vessel.
- Remove the PTA balloon from the patient.
- Remove the guidewire and sheath from the body.
- Close entry wound as appropriate.
- Discard the delivery system, guidewire/ embolic protection device and sheath.

NOTE: Physician experience and discretion will determine the appropriate drug regimen for each patient.

9. PATIENT INFORMATION

A Patient Brochure, which includes information on carotid artery disease and the carotid stent implant procedure using embolic protection, is available from ev3 Inc. upon request. Please contact Customer Service at 1-800-716-6700 to obtain copies.

Patients will also be provided a Stent Implant Card that is filled in during the procedure, which will contain specific information about the Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System. Patients should keep this card in their possession at all times for procedure/stent identification.

10. HOW SUPPLIED

Sterile: This device is sterilized with Ethylene Oxide. Non-pyrogenic.

Contents: One (1) Protégé® RX Carotid Stent System

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

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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The exclusions and limitations set out above are not intended to, and should not be construed so as to contravene mandatory provisions of applicable law. If any part or term of this Disclaimer of Warranty is held to be illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with applicable law by a court of competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remaining portions of this Disclaimer of Warranty shall not be affected, and all rights and obligations shall be construed and enforced as if this Disclaimer of Warranty did not contain the particular part or term held to be invalid.