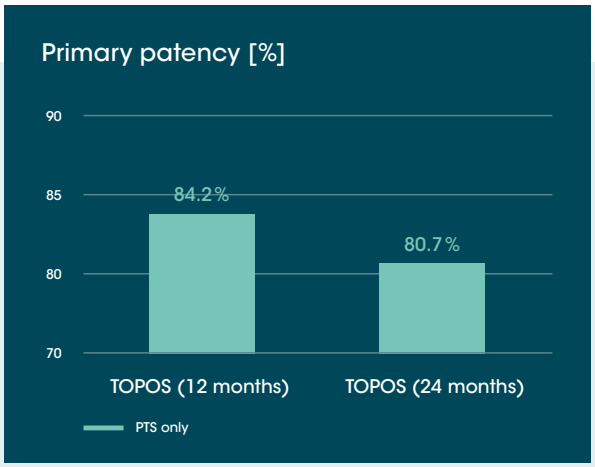
optimed

TOPOS

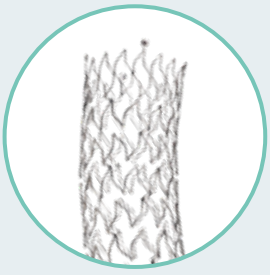
TREATMENT OF THE POST-THROMBOTIC SYNDROME WITH THE OBLIQUE STENT

sinus-Obliquus stent for the common iliac vein
sinus-XL Flex or sinus-Venous stent for the stent extension



sinus-Obliquus

sinus-Venous



sinus-XL Flex

Study name	TOPOS 12 months	TOPOS 24 months
Study design	Prospective Multi-Center Single-Arm Study	Prospective Multi-Center Single-Arm Study
Stent	sinus-Obliquus sinus-Venous sinus-XL Flex	sinus-Obliquus sinus-Venous sinus-XL Flex
Primary patency all patients	84.2%	80.7%
Assisted primary patency	91.1%	91.1%
Secondary patency	98.2%	96.4%
Included PTS patients	100%	100%

Primary patency rate: Is defined as the percentage of patients with primary treatment success, i.e. without the occurrence of either thrombosis of the treated segment or a re-intervention to maintain patency of the treated segment.
Primary assisted patency rate: Is defined as the percentage of patients with primary treatment success and without the occurrence of thrombosis of the treated segment, irrespective of any re-intervention (surgical interventions on the target vessel) to restore or maintain flow within the treated segment
Secondary patency rate: Is defined as the percentage of patients with primary treatment success and without the occurrence of permanent loss of flow in the treated segment, irrespective of any interval therapies.
Inclusion Criteria: PTS due to iliac vein thrombosis with or without femoral deep vein thrombosis | Venous stenosis in the common iliac vein ≥ 50% narrowing confirmed by venography or IVUS

Data has been provided by paper Sebastian, Tim et al

Meaningful improvement in quality of life and venous functional assessments

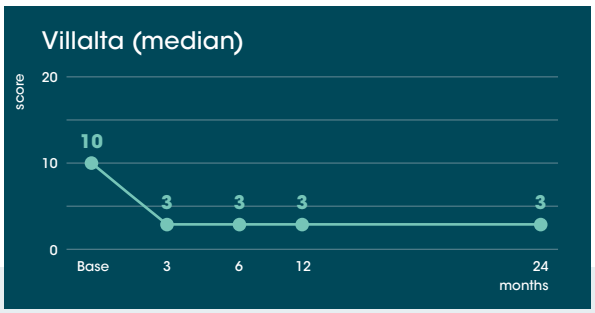


Figure 1: Villalta Score: Categorizes PTS severity (mild 5 - 9; moderate 10 – 14; severe ≥ 15 or venous ulcer)

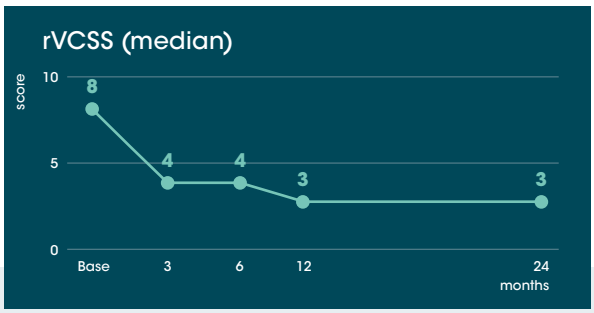


Figure 2: rVCSS: revised Venous Clinical Severity Score (rVCSS): measures severity ranging from 0 (no disease) to 30 (severe disease)

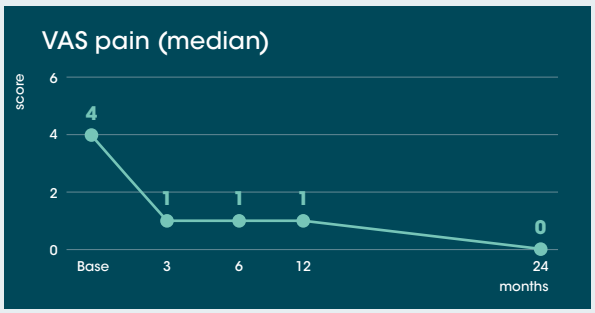


Figure 3: VAS for pain: Visual Analog Scale (VAS): Measure perceived pain intensity along a scale 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst possible pain)

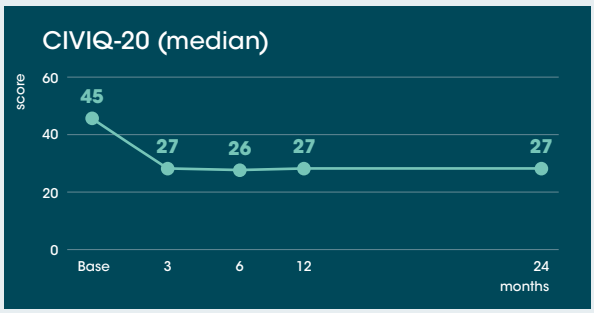


Figure 4: CIVIQ-20: Consisting of 20 questions; It generates a score ranging from 0–100 with lower scores indicating better quality of life

ADVERSE EVENTS

Events	No. patients N [%] 24 months
Stent occlusion	5 (8 %)
Stent stenosis	4 (7 %)
Extended back pain	2 (3 %)
DVT (outside stent)	1 (2 %)
PE	1 (2 %)

Table 1: SAE during 2 years follow-up
DVT: deep vein thrombosis; **PE:** pulmonary embolism

Discover the **TOPOS study**

optimed Medizinische Instrumente GmbH
Ferdinand-Porsche-Straße 11 | 76275 Ettlingen Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 7243 / 76 33-0 | Fax +49 (0) 7243 / 76 33-624
info@optimed.com | www.optimed.com

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