



Interventional
Vascular Therapy

Coroflex® ISAR NEO

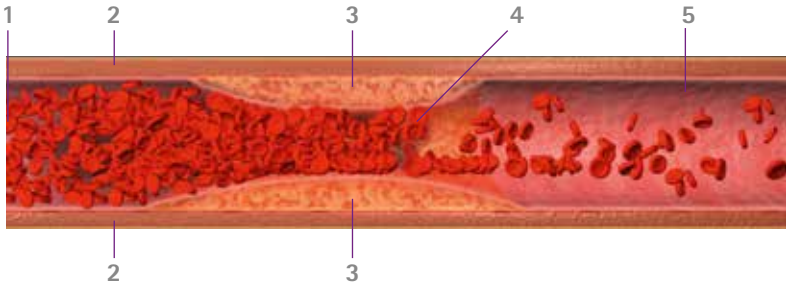
LIVING WITH A DRUG ELUTING STENT

Patient Guide

CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (CAD)

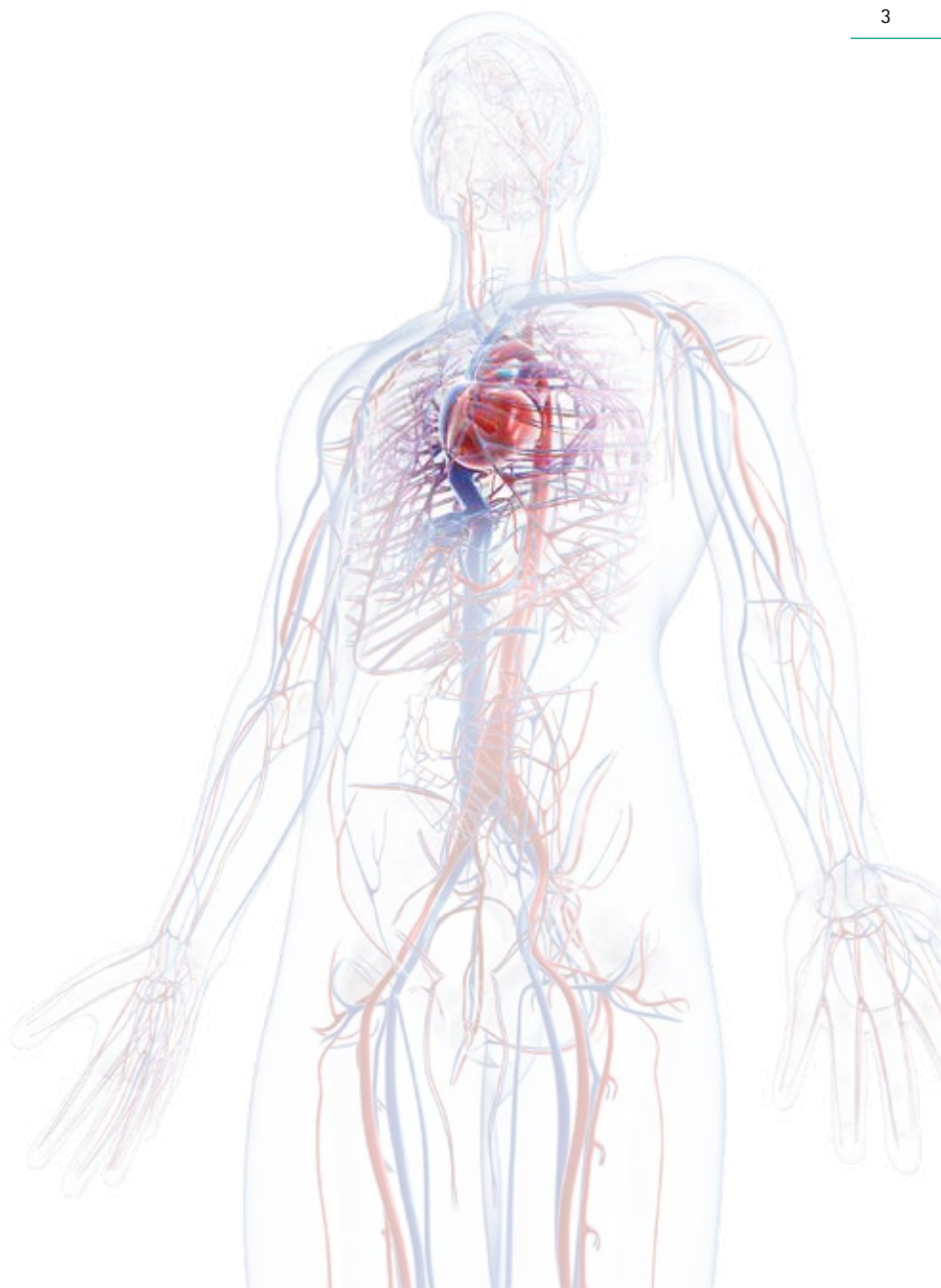
Coronary artery disease (CAD) is the most common form of heart disease in America and Europe and is a serious health problem world-wide. CAD usually results from atherosclerosis, a condition that occurs when arteries become narrowed and hardened due to plaque build-up. These plaque deposits are a build-up of cholesterol and other fats, calcium and elements carried in the blood.

The coronary arteries surround the heart and supply blood containing oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle. Narrowing of the coronary arteries, due to plaque-build up, can lead to restricted blood flow and consequently, an insufficient supply of oxygen and other nutrients to the heart.



1 normal blood flow | 2 vessel wall | 3 plaque | 4 narrowing | 5 restricted blood flow

COMPLETE OBSTRUCTION OF A CORONARY ARTERY CAN RESULT IN A HEART ATTACK WHICH MIGHT CAUSE DEATH TO A PORTION OF THE HEART MUSCLE.



TYPICAL SYMPTOMS (SYMPTOMATIC CAD)

ANYONE WHO EXPERIENCES SYMPTOMS OF CAD OR MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (HEART ATTACK) SHOULD PROMPTLY SEEK MEDICAL CARE.

THE MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS ARE

- Chest pain/angina pectoris
- Jaw pain
- Shoulder or arm pain involving left, right, or both sides
- Shortness of breath
- Palpitation (a sensation of rapid or very strong heart beats in your chest), dizziness, light-headedness, or fainting
- Weakness on exertion or at rest
- Irregular heartbeat

It is rare for a patient to experience all of these symptoms. In fact, up to one third of patients do not feel any discomfort at all.

For example, silent ischemia is a condition where arteries may be blocked by more than 50%, which can develop with no symptoms. Even an electrocardiogram or other medical tests may not detect silent ischemia.



RISK FACTORS

There are different reasons and risk factors associated with atherosclerosis of coronary arteries. These can be segregated into controllable and uncontrollable factors.

CONTROLLABLE

- Smoking
- High cholesterol level
- Hypertension
- Lack of physical activity
- Obesity and excess of weight
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Stress

UNCONTROLLABLE

- Age
- Gender
- Family history
- Genetics

PEOPLE WITH A HISTORY OF HIGH CHOLESTEROL, DIABETES, SMOKING, HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, BEING OVERWEIGHT AND A FAMILY HISTORY OF CAD HAVE AN INCREASED RISK OF DEVELOPING ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN THE CORONARY ARTERIES. INCREASING AGE ADDS TO THE RISK OF CAD.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR DIABETICS

It is possible that diabetic patients can perceive pain differently. This can be to a lower intensity or not at all, even if they have a circulatory issue. Caution and careful attention to any signs and symptoms of your body are recommended.



TREATMENT

The treatment options for CAD, with the aim to ensure a normal continuous blood flow have substantially improved in recent years. Many CAD patients are able to return to a normal lifestyle after treatment.

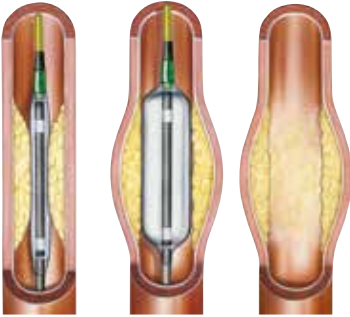
CAD may be managed through a combination of changes in lifestyle and physical activity, diet and medical treatment. The therapy your doctor recommends will depend on the number, severity and location of the stenosis. Medical treatment of the blockage may include medication, coronary angioplasty, with or without stent implantation, or coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABGS).

The conventional treatment option includes a number of medicines

that can help relieve the symptoms of CAD. Most commonly used are acetyl-salicylic acid (ASA), nitroglycerine, beta-blockers and calcium channel blockers.



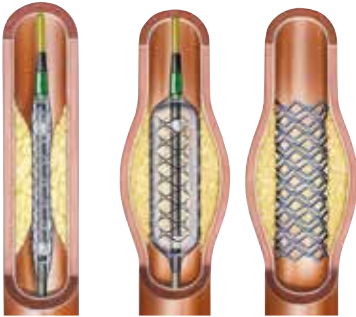
TREATMENT



coronary angioplasty with a balloon

In many cases, it is possible to treat the stenosis with a procedure called a coronary angioplasty. During this procedure, a thin catheter with a small balloon on its tip is inserted via an artery in the arm or leg and advanced to the stenosis. There, the balloon is inflated and the plaque is pressed towards the vessel wall, increasing the diameter of the coronary artery.

Often, a stent is mounted on the balloon. A stent is a small, expandable metal scaffold that is inserted into the newly-opened area of the artery to help keep the artery from re-narrowing or closing. Drug Eluting Stents (DES) are a specific type of stent coated with a drug. The drug is slowly released into the wall of the artery and potentially reduces the risk the artery becoming re-narrowed.



coronary angioplasty with a stent

Within a few days of the stent being implanted, tissue will start to form over the top of it. Within a few months of the procedure, the stent will be completely covered by tissue. Patients are required to take medication to decrease the "stickiness" of platelets within their blood. This is to prevent blood clots from forming inside the stent.

LIFE WITH A STENT

After a stent implantation many patients are able to follow their normal routine about few days / weeks after the procedure.

Your doctor will advise you on post implantation activities. Please follow your doctor's recommendations and inform your doctor about important changes in your lifestyle.

You are able to travel with a stent and should not experience any problems at security checkpoints or metal detectors. Ensure that you have your medical implant ID and important medication with you when traveling.

Your cardiologist may prescribe a number of blood thinning drugs to prevent blood clots from forming.

TO HELP REDUCE YOUR RISK FOR FUTURE CARDIAC EVENTS, IT MIGHT BE HELPFUL TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

- stop smoking
- follow a low-fat, low-cholesterol diet
- balanced nutrition
- physical activities



A common medical treatment regiment might include:

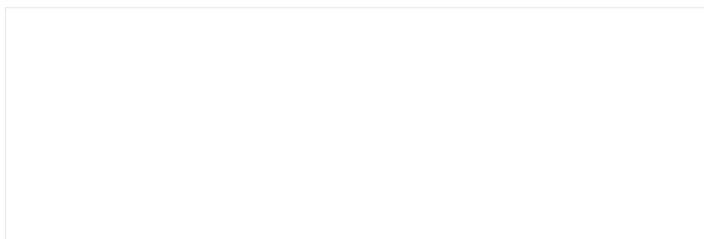
- Either clopidogrel or prasugrel or ticagrelor
- In combination with ASA (acetylsalicylic acid)

It is extremely important to follow your medication regiment:

- Do not stop taking your medication unless instructed to do so by your doctor.
- Do not stop taking your medication unless you experience side effects. In which case, contact your doctor immediately. If you stop taking your medication without your doctors recommendation, blood clots may form in your coronary arteries, with the potential to lead to cardiac events.
- Do not miss any follow-up appointments, including laboratory blood testing.



Stamp of the hospital / treating doctor:



Vertrieb

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