

Sensor™

PTFE-Nitinol Guidewire with Hydrophilic Tip

New Product Guide

General Information

Name of Product

The Sensor PTFE-Nitinol Guidewire with Hydrophilic Tip

Product Description

This kink-resistant, nitinol core hybrid wire combines a flexible hydrophilic tip, PTFE-coated body, and dual-flex proximal end to provide reliable ureteral access.¹ The coil-to-core design provides direct tactile feedback which helps communicate movement of the wire back to the surgeon.¹ Sensor is the most versatile member¹.² of our family – and the gold standard in hybrid guidewires.

Manufacturer: Boston Scientific

Manufacturer Federal Tax ID: 04 269 5240

Will this product replace or supplement a current in-house product?

This device may supplement or replace hydrophilic guidewires, like Glidewire™ Guidewire and HiWire™ Guidewire.

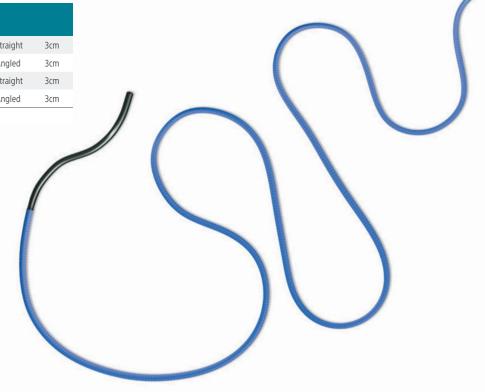
Sensor Dual-Flex PTFE-Nitinol Guidewire with Hydrophilic Tip (Features a 10cm flexible proximal end)							
M0066703081	08714729302681	0.035 in	150cm	Straight	3cm		
M0066703011	08714729302612	0.035 in	150cm	Angled	3cm		
M0066703121	08714729257349	0.038 in	150cm	Straight	3cm		
M0066703021	08714729302629	0.038 in	150cm	Angled	3cm		

Unit: Box 5

Clinical Improvements

What clinical improvement does the requested product provide? How might this product improve the level of patient satisfaction?

You can't afford to take chances with your stone patients. Sensor Guidewire, the global market leader for nearly two decades,¹ remains the preferred hybrid wire technology among surgeons who value consistent performance in routine and challenging cases alike. The Sensor PTFE-Nitinol Guidewire with Hydrophilic Tip is a hybrid guidewire that combines the access of a nitinol hydrophilic wire with the handling of a PTFE wire. Often, fully hydrophilic guidewires are exchanged after initial access for a working guidewire, such as PTFE guidewires. The Sensor Guidewire is designed to be used as both an access wire and a working wire, reducing the number of guidewires used during a procedure.



Journal Article Citations

"As these hybrid wires incorporate the various features of individual wires, they decrease the need for multiple wires and maintenance of a large inventory."²

"We believe that to achieve safe access to the urinary system, the Sensor™ Dual Flex Guidewire might be preferable because of its non-injurious tip and more lubricious shaft."³

"The more flexible tip of the Sensor may provide an advantage for maneuvering around occluding obstructions in tight spots."

Regulatory

Is this product FDA approved for this intended use? The Sensor Guidewire is marketed in accordance with FDA regulations per 21 CFR 876.5130 and, as such, is exempt from 510(k) clearance by the FDA. This means that the FDA does not require a 510(k) in order to market this product within the USA.

Does the product/device have an FDA investigational device exemption (IDE)? No

What Class of device under the FDA is this considered? The Sensor Guidewire is a Class I device in US and, as such, is exempt from 510(K) clearance by the FDA.

Cost/Utilization

Is this item/technology on contract with GPOs and/or IDNs? Please speak to your Boston Scientific sales representative for the contract status of specific GPOs and IDNs.

Ship Unit: Box 5

Mode of transportation: FedEx[™] Delivery

Minimum order quantity? No

Lead time in working days? 1-2 days

What are the dimensions of the shipping carton container? The shipping carton for a box of 5 is $8'' \times 10'' \times 11/4''$.

Method of purchase: The purchase would be an outright purchase.

Does this item require special storage considerations? Per the DFU, store in a cool, dry, dark place.

Is this a dated product? Yes, with 3-year shelf life.

Will this product require evaluation by any of the following departments?

- Epidemiology/Infection Control? No
- Safety and Security? No
- Bio Engineering Maintenance? No
- Pathology/Labs? No

What specific departments /clinical areas will use the product/procedure? Urology Operating Room (OR)

What department(s) will use and/or be affected by this product?

OR, Cysto Suite, Urology Suite and Purchasing

Is there a requirement for staff training?

A brief in-service by a Boston Scientific Representative is recommended for the OR staff prior to use.

Will there be additional implementation costs, such as installation, cost of education, impact on equipment or additional space?

No; however, a brief in-service by a Boston Scientific Representative is recommended for the OR staff prior to use.

Does the product/procedure require a company representative to be present to operate equipment or to provide assistance to the physicians? No

Is there any other equipment involved with the use of this product that will need to be leased, purchase consigned or rented? $\ensuremath{\mathsf{No}}$

Will this equipment interface with any other equipment/supplies currently utilized at this facility? No

What is the average length of procedure time to use this product/perform this procedure (surgery minutes)?

45 minutes for ureteroscopy, 60 minutes for percutaneous nephrolithotomy.



Material / Environment

Does this product contain metal substances that may affect tests and/or procedures performed on patients?

Yes. This guidewire contains nitinol, which is a metal alloy of nickel and titanium, and tungsten in the tip. However, the guidewire is removed at the conclusion of the procedure.

If yes, is this product MRI safe? No

Is this considered an implantable device? No

Does this item and its packaging contain no detectable latex? Yes. The Sensor™ Guidewire has been tested with passing results according to ASTM D6499-03.⁵

Is this a pharmaceutical or contain any pharmaceutical product? \mbox{No}

Does the product require a Material Safety Data Sheet? No **Is this product reusable?** No, it is single use.

What additional waste or recycle costs are anticipated? None Does this product qualify as hazardous waste? No Does the product contain:

- Mercury? No
- PVC? No
- Halogenated flame retardants/halogenated organic chemicals (HOCs)? No
- Persistent bio-accumulative toxic compounds (PBTs)? No

Reimbursement

Is this product reimbursable by insurance?

The procedures for which it is used are reimbursable. Billing guides with respective coding and Medicare reimbursement for Ureteroscopy with and without Lithotripsy and PCNL are available upon request. For additional coding and reimbursement information, contact your local Territory Manager or the Urology Reimbursement Help Desk at (508) 683-4022.

What is the Medicare Pass-Through Code (aka C-code or HCPCS)?

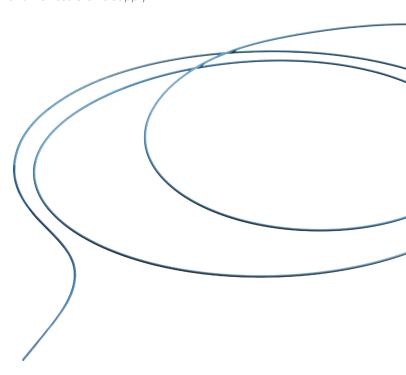
The applicable Medicare Pass-Through Code for this device is C1769 – quidewire.

Is this a patient-chargeable product?

"Patient chargeable" is a colloquial term used by hospitals to convey that a device/supply is appropriately charged to the patient's account (i.e. as a distinct line item on the patient's claim) in the hospital/facility's patient accounting or AR system. It does not mean that the patient is actually charged directly for the device/supply nor would an insured patient ever pay an additional amount "out of pocket" for the device/supply. The fact that a hospital/facility chooses to designate certain devices/supplies (e.g. single-use devices) as "patient chargeable" will not in and of itself result in immediate increased reimbursement for the hospital/facility. It will allow CMS to better factor the true cost of the procedure into future Medicare reimbursement rate setting. It may also help in negotiations with private payers by more clearly demonstrating novel device costs that have been introduced to a procedure.

The designation of a given device/supply as "patient chargeable" is entirely up to the discretion and policy of the individual hospital/facility. Section 2202.8 of the Medicare Provider Reimbursement Manual dealing with Ancillary Services (e.g. operating room) does not specifically address which items are part of the basic (routine) charge and which are charged in addition to the basic charge (non-routine). Medicare is on record that it is up to the individual hospital to determine whether to and how to itemize the charge for a specific device/supply or alternatively, incorporate it into overhead (e.g. via the OR charge). However, Medicare does require that whatever method is chosen be applied consistently. They also require that charges billed on the CMS-1450 form (aka UB-04) be aggregated under the appropriate Revenue Code.

The appropriate Revenue Code is 272 - Medical/Surgical Supplies and Devices-Sterile Supply.



Relevant Reimbursement Codes:

Payer policies will vary and should be verified prior to treatment for limitations on diagnosis, coding or site of service requirements. The coding options listed within this guide are commonly used codes and are not intended to be an all-inclusive list. We recommend consulting your relevant manuals for appropriate coding options.

Procedure Name	APC Code	CPT° Code	ICD-10-PCS Procedure Code	ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code	Possible MS-DRG Assignment
Ureteral Stent Insertion	5374	52332 – Cystourethroscopy, with insertion of indwelling ureteral stent (e.g., Gibbons or double-J type)	OT768DZ – Dilation of Right Ureter with Intraluminal Device, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic OT778DZ – Dilation of Left Ureter with Intraluminal Device, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic OT788DZ – Dilation of Bilateral Ureters with Intraluminal Device, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic	N13.2 – Hydronephrosis with renal and ureteral calculous obstruction N20.0 – Calculus of kidney N20.1 – Calculus of ureter N20.2 – Calculus of kidney with calculus of ureter N20.9 – Urinary calculus, unspecified	668 – Transurethral procedures with major complication or comorbidity (MCC)* 669 – Transurethral procedures with complication or comorbidity (CC)* 670 – Transurethral procedures without CC/MCC
Ureteroscopic Stone Removal with or without Lithotripsy	5375	52352 – Cystourethroscopy, with ureteroscopy and/or pyeloscopy; with removal or manipulation of calculus (ureteral catheterization is included) 52353 – Cystourethroscopy, with ureteroscopy and/or pyeloscopy; with lithotripsy (ureteral catheterization is included) 52356 – Cystourethroscopy, with ureteroscopy and/or pyeloscopy; with lithotripsy including insertion of indwelling ureteral stent (eg, Gibbons or double-) type)	OTC38ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Right Kidney Pelvis, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic OTC48ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Left Kidney Pelvis, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic OTC68ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Right Ureter, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic OTC78ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Left Ureter, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic OTF38ZZ – Fragmentation in Right Kidney Pelvis, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic OTF48ZZ – Fragmentation in Left Kidney Pelvis, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic OTF68ZZ – Fragmentation in Right Ureter, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic OTF78ZZ – Fragmentation in Left Ureter, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic		668 – Transurethral procedures with major complication or comorbidity (MCC)* 669 – Transurethral procedures with complication or comorbidity (CC)* 670 – Transurethral procedures without CC/MCC
Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy	5376	50080 - Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy or pyelostolithotomy, with or without dilation, endoscopy, lithotripsy, stenting or basket extraction: up to 2cm 50081 - Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy or pyelostolithotomy, with or without dilation, endoscopy, lithotripsy, stenting or basket extraction: over 2cm	OTCO3ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Right Kidney, Percutaneous Approach OTCO4ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Right Kidney, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach OTC13ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Left Kidney, Percutaneous Approach OTC14ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Left Kidney, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach OTC33ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Right Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Approach OTC34ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Right Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach OTC43ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Left Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Approach OTC44ZZ – Extirpation of Matter from Left Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach OTF33ZZ – Fragmentation in Right Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Approach OTF34ZZ – Fragmentation in Right Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach OTF43ZZ – Fragmentation in Left Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Approach OTF43ZZ – Fragmentation in Left Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Approach		659 – Kidney & ureter procedures for non-neoplasm with major complication or comorbidity (MCC)* 660 – Kidney & ureter procedures for non-neoplasm with complication or comorbidity (CC)* 661 – Kidney & ureter procedures for non-neoplasm without CC/MCC

 $^{^{\}star}$ The patient's medical record must support the existence and treatment of the complication or comorbidity.

- 1. Data on file with Boston Scientific
- 2. Holden T, Pedro RN, Hendlin K, et al. Evidence-based instrumentation for flexible ureteroscopy: a review. J Endourol. 2008 Jul;22(7):1423-6.
- Liguori G, Antoniolli F, Trombetta C, et al. Comparative experimental evaluation of guidewire use in urology. *Urology*. 2008 Aug;72(2):286-9.
 Sarkissian C, Korman E, Hendlin K, et al. Systemic evaluation of hybrid guidewires: Shaft stiffness, lubricity, and tip configuration. *Urology*. 2012 Mar;70(3):513-7.
- 5. Sensor Guidewire has been tested to ASTM D6499-03 Standard Test Method for the Immunological Measurement of Antigenic Protein in Natural Rubber. However, FDA's Final Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff Recommendations for Labeling Medical Products to Inform Users That the Product or Product Container Is Not Made With Natural Rubber Latex (issued December 2, 2014) indicates that "latex-free" and "does not contain latex" labeling statements are not sufficiently specific, not necessarily scientifically accurate, and may be misunderstood or applied too widely; therefore, it is inappropriate to include such statements in medical product labeling. No current test method or combination of test methods available at this time can demonstrate the absence of proteins or components from natural rubber latex that may cause allergic reactions in susceptible individuals.

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Caution: U.S. Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

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Boston Scientific Corporation 300 Boston Scientific Way Marlborough, MA 01752-1234 www.bostonscientific.com

Ordering Information 1.888.272.1001

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URO-133415-AC APR 2018