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Angioplasty
A minimally invasive treatment of the arteries that opens blocked arteries.

Anticoagulant and Antiplatelet
Medicines that slow down the clotting of blood.

Artery
A blood vessel that carries oxygen-rich blood away from the heart to the rest of the body.

Atherosclerosis
A disease in which the flow of blood is slowed down by plaque in the arteries.

Balloon Angioplasty
Inflating a balloon catheter in the blood vessel to open a blocked artery.

Balloon Catheter
A thin tube with a balloon attached to the tip that can be inflated to open blocked arteries.

Blood Vessel
Any of the veins and arteries that carry blood to and from the heart.

Catheter
A long, flexible tube that can be passed through the blood vessels.

Contrast
X-ray dye used in diagnostic tests.

Iliac Arteries
The blood vessels that supply blood to the legs.

Iliac Artery Bypass
A surgical procedure used to create an alternate route for blood to flow to the legs around narrowed or blocked iliac arteries.

Iliac Artery Endarterectomy
A surgical procedure that removes plaque from the walls of the iliac arteries.
Glossary continued

**Minimally Invasive Procedure**
A procedure that uses small instruments or devices to reduce the size of the insertion site and cause a smaller amount of trauma.

**MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)**
A method of using a magnetic field and radio waves to produce detailed images of the inside of the human body.

**Occlusion**
Blockage of blood flow in the artery.

**Peripheral**
Related to areas of the body outside the heart and brain.

**Plaque**
A buildup of cholesterol, fat, calcium and collagen in a vessel.

**Restenosis**
Re-narrowing of the artery after treatment.

**Sedative**
A type of medication that makes you relaxed and sleepy. Also called sedation.

**Stenosis**
A narrowing of the artery.

**Stent**
A metal tube that supports the blood vessel wall and maintains blood flow through the opened vessel.
Treating iliac artery disease

Your doctor wants you to have a stent placed in your iliac artery. This is to help treat your iliac artery disease. This guide explains the procedure and what you can expect from start to finish. A glossary at the beginning of this guide defines common medical terms about this procedure.

You will also learn steps you can take to live a healthier life with iliac artery disease.
Iliac artery disease is caused by the narrowing of the arteries leading to the legs. This narrowing can also be called a stenosis. It is usually caused by a buildup of fat or calcium deposits called plaque. Over time, this plaque can build to a total blockage of the artery. This is also called atherosclerosis.

When a leg doesn’t receive enough blood flow because of a blockage in an artery, it can cause pain in the lower leg when walking. In severe cases, low blood flow can cause tissue loss.

You have two iliac arteries, one located at the top of each leg. The iliac arteries start at the base of the aorta, just behind the navel (belly button). The iliac arteries branch into smaller arteries that supply blood to the legs and feet.
There are four different treatment options for iliac artery disease. All four treatment options focus on increasing blood flow to the legs. The type of treatment your doctor recommends depends on your symptoms.

1. **Medical therapy**
   For patients with mild to medium symptoms, doctors often choose medical therapy. This can include drugs, exercise, and regular checkups. Doctors also say to stop smoking. The doctor may prescribe drugs to decrease clotting, lower blood pressure, and reduce cholesterol. Regular checkups can help determine if more treatment is needed.

2. **Angioplasty**
   A procedure, angioplasty, can also treat vessel narrowing. A thin tube known as a catheter is inserted into the artery. A small balloon located on the tip of a catheter is moved to the site of the narrowing and inflated to expand the artery and reduce the blockage. The balloon is deflated and removed after the angioplasty is done. Angioplasty is less invasive than surgery, and the patient remains awake while the doctor performs the procedure.

3. **Iliac artery stenting**
   During this procedure, a small mesh tube, called a stent, is placed in the artery which keeps the artery open and helps prevent re-narrowing.

4. **Surgery**
   For patients with severe narrowing with blocked blood flow to the legs, surgery may be needed. There are two types of surgery to treat iliac artery disease. During an iliac artery endarterectomy, the doctor makes an incision in the pelvis. This exposes the iliac artery and the plaque inside the artery is removed. Patients who have this type of surgery are usually in the hospital for about a week. In an iliac artery bypass, a healthy vein is removed from another part of your body. This vein is used to make a new path around the narrowed or blocked iliac artery, or alternatively, a synthetic (plastic) artery may be used. Patients are also in the hospital for about a week after this surgery.
Your doctor may not consider you to be a good candidate for stenting if you have any of the following conditions:

- You are unable to take medicines that make your blood take longer to clot (anticoagulants).

- You are unable to take medicines, such as Aspirin or Plavix, that make your blood cells slippery and make it more difficult for your blood to clot (antiplatelets).

- You are allergic to nickel or titanium. These are the metals used to make up the Epic™ Vascular Self-Expanding Stent System. Discuss the potential for allergy with your doctor if you have ever experienced a skin rash to jewelry, watches, or belt buckles.

- You have poor kidney function.

Note: It is very common for your doctor to prescribe specific medications before, during and after your stent placement. Common drugs that may be prescribed by your doctor include anticoagulants and antiplatelets. These medications are intended to help decrease the risk of forming a blood clot in your artery. Please check with your doctor to find the right medication for you.
The placement of stents in blood vessels is done to treat blockages and to try to prevent re-narrowing.

As with any stent procedure, there is chance that complications may occur, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Air bubble(s) in your artery
- Allergic reactions
- Amputation
- Bleeding
- Blood clot(s)
- Bruising at your groin area
- Death
- Fever
- GI bleeding
- Heart attack
- Infection
- Injury or damage to your artery or wall of the artery. This could require emergency surgery.
- Kidney damage or failure
- Nausea or vomiting
- Pain or discomfort
- Restenosis or re-narrowing of the artery around or within the stent
- Stent fracture
- Stent migration
- Stent misplacement/jumping
- Stroke
- Temporary change in blood pressure during the procedure
- Temporary changes in the rhythm of your heart during the procedure, although this is very rare
- Vasospasm

Your doctor and the medical staff will monitor you during and after the procedure for complications. If a complication does occur, your doctor will decide if you require treatment. In the event of complications, surgical removal of the stent may be required.
The benefits of undergoing iliac stent placement may result in improved blood flow to your legs through the artery being treated. This may translate into less leg pain, less resting pain, improved quality of life, and improved ability to walk and move around.
The safety and effectiveness of the Epic™ Vascular Self-Expanding Stent System was established in the ORION clinical study, which included 125 patients with 9 month data (clinical follow up is ongoing through 3 years). The results showed that patients who received the Epic Vascular Self-Expanding Stent System had rates of major adverse events similar to what has been reported for comparable patients in the published literature. The occurrence of major adverse events at 9 months was 3.4% for the Epic Self-Expanding Stent System. Major adverse events included death within 30 days, procedural heart attack, bypass surgery and repeat angioplasty in the lesion where the stent was placed, and amputation.

All major adverse events observed were related to repeat angioplasty in the lesion where the stent was placed. Within the ORION study no deaths within 30 days, no heart attacks during the procedure and no by-pass surgery or amputations have occurred.
Before your procedure

Below is a typical checklist. Your doctor may ask you to go through this before your procedure.

☐ Tell your doctor about any medications you are taking.

☐ Take all your medications with you.

☐ Let your doctor know about any allergies you have. It is important he or she knows about allergies to contrast dye, iodine, cobalt, chromium, nickel, titanium, stainless steel or plastics.

☐ Tell your doctor if you cannot take aspirin or blood thinning medicines. These medications are usually prescribed before and after your procedure.

☐ Do not eat or drink anything after midnight on the night before your procedure.

☐ Follow the instructions you receive from your doctor and nurses.

☐ Make sure you understand the possible risks and benefits of your iliac stent procedure.

☐ You could be given a sedative to relax you before starting your stent procedure. The sedative can make you sleepy.
1. A small puncture is made in your groin to gain access to the iliac artery. A wire is then moved up into the iliac artery. A catheter is then put in your body. The doctor moves it to the narrowed section of your iliac artery. All wire and catheter movement is done using x-rays for a guide.

2. The diseased artery first needs to be enlarged to make room for the stent. To do this, the doctor places a small, deflated balloon over the wire and through the catheter to the blocked area of the iliac artery. When the balloon is in the correct position, it is inflated. This pushes the plaque buildup aside and reopens the artery to restore blood flow.

3. The balloon is deflated and removed, and a small metal mesh tube called a stent is placed into the same blocked area of the artery.

4. After the stent is implanted, the catheter and wire are removed and the puncture site in your groin is closed. The stent remains in place and is designed to help keep the artery open and prevent future narrowing of the iliac artery.

Images courtesy of Boston Scientific. Images are for illustration purposes only, and are not necessarily to scale.
After a typical iliac stenting procedure

- You may feel sleepy from the sedative given to you. This will wear off over the next few hours.

- You will be taken to a unit where nurses and doctors can monitor you.

- Your heart rate, blood pressure, brain function and the entry site in your groin will be checked frequently.

- You will be asked to drink a lot of liquids to flush the contrast dye out of your system. You will have to stay in bed for several hours. You will be asked to keep your leg straight so the entry site in your groin can heal well.

- You may need a short hospital stay.

- You should alert your doctor or nurse if you experience any of these symptoms:
  - Leg or foot pain
  - Unusual coldness and/or pallor in the leg or foot
  - Numbness in the leg or foot
  - Reappearance of the symptoms you had before treatment
  - Pain, bleeding or infection at the entry site in your groin

- You should avoid straining yourself or lifting items heavier than 5 pounds until your doctor lets you know that it is okay to do so.

- You should keep all follow-up appointments requested by your doctor.
Your stent implant card shown at right tells doctors, dentists and nurses that you have a stent implanted in your iliac artery. This card also has:

- The doctor who put in your stent
- The doctor’s phone number
- The date the stent was put in
- Where the stent was placed in your Iliac artery
- The size of the stent
- The manufacturer’s lot number for the stent

The card gives your doctors, dentists and nurses information that is needed if you have any special diagnostic tests such as:

- MRI

There are also phone numbers on the card that your doctors can call if they have any questions. Your discharge nurse will fill in the card. If he or she does not, please call the doctor who placed the stent for this information.
Treatment for iliac artery disease includes controlling things that cause the disease. You cannot control some risk factors. You cannot change your age, gender, ethnic background or family history. However, you can change many of the risk factors for this disease.

**Your doctor may suggest the following healthy lifestyle changes:**

- Lose excess weight
- Quit smoking
- Exercise regularly
- Control stress
- Decrease fat in your diet
- Limit alcohol consumption

Reducing your risk factors can also have a positive impact on the long-term success of iliac artery disease treatment. Talk to your doctor today about how to increase your chances for a healthier outcome and a more rewarding life with iliac artery disease.