Tria™ Ureteral Stent

Unlike any other
Urine calcium and magnesium salt deposits are contributing factors to stent complications such as encrustation. The cause and rate of encrustation is multifactorial and can include factors such as body chemistry and medical condition of the patient, stent in-dwell time, and surface material or properties of the stent.

In vitro studies of the Tria™ stent demonstrate a reduction in the combined urine calcium and magnesium salt deposits, both in the presence and absence of bacteria.
The material difference

The Tria™ Ureteral Stent is the first stent to include a tri-layer design that incorporates PercuShield™ – a proprietary surface technology engineered onto the outer and inner stent surfaces for optimal coverage against urine calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) salt deposits.\(^3\)

**Optimal coverage** – Unlike an applied coating, the PercuShield technology is embedded into the stent to provide protection throughout the entire indwell.

**Significant durometer changes** – Stiffer during placement to navigate patient anatomy while softening by over 40% at body temperature designed to promote greater patient tolerability.\(^3\)

**No contraindications** – Potentially treat more patients.

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**Traditional Stent design**

**Tria Stent design**

- Inner PercuShield surface
- Colorant and radiopacifier encapsulated by the PercuShield layers
- Outer PercuShield surface

**Lower Mg and Ca Salt Accumulation**

(Compared to competitive stent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tria Soft</th>
<th>19% – 60% ↓</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tria Firm</td>
<td>41% – 59% ↓</td>
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*Bench studies demonstrate the Tria Stent has less calcium and magnesium salt accumulation compared to competitive stent, depending on urine characteristics.*

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**Study methodology**
- Testing was performed by an independent third party using the in-vitro BEST™ method to evaluate salt adhesion of the ureteral stents.
- A total of 10 samples from each ureteral stent family were tested in both a sterile Artificial Urine Model and a Bacterial Infection Model (n=15 in each model) for 2 weeks. Proteus mirabilis was used as the microbial challenge in the Bacterial Infection Model due to its known urease production and involvement in struvite formation.\(^4\)
- Urine characteristics: tested in sterile and Proteus mirabilis infected environments.
- For each condition, the difference between the Tria Stent and competitor stent mean amount of salt crystal material was assessed at the 0.05 level of significance using a (one-sided) two sample t-test.
Everything else that matters

365-day indwell time.**
Its biocompatible material is designed to enable indwell for an extended period of time.3

Optimal drainage.
A large inner lumen and thin outer wall design promotes drainage.3

Slim packaging.
WorldStar Packaging Award winning design to meet inventory management needs.5

Range of sizes.
Available in an expansive range of diameters and lengths to cover a variety of patient types.3

Please consult your sales representative for more information and ordering details. To learn more, visit www.bostonscientific.com/Tria

** Biocompatible material designed for up to a 365-day indwelling time. Where long-term use is indicated, it is recommended that indwelling time for stent (with retrieval line removed) not exceed 365 days.


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

CAUTION: The law restricts these devices to sale by or on the order of a physician. Indications, contraindications, warnings, and instructions for use can be found in the product labeling supplied with each device.

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