



EPOCH is a level 1, phase III randomized controlled trial using transarterial radiation therapy for mCRC liver metastases that demonstrated statistically significant improvements in both Progression-Free Survival (PFS) and Hepatic Progression-Free Survival (hPFS) in patients who progressed on first-line chemotherapy.

Mulcahy, M. et al, Radioembolization With Chemotherapy for Colorectal Liver Metastases: A Randomized, Open-Label, International, Multicenter, Phase III Trial (EPOCH). Journal of Clinical Oncology, 20 Sept 2021.

TRIAL OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the safety and efficacy of TheraSphere Y-90 Glass Microspheres combined with second-line therapy (oxaliplatin- or irinotecan-based chemotherapy) in patients with mCRC of the liver.

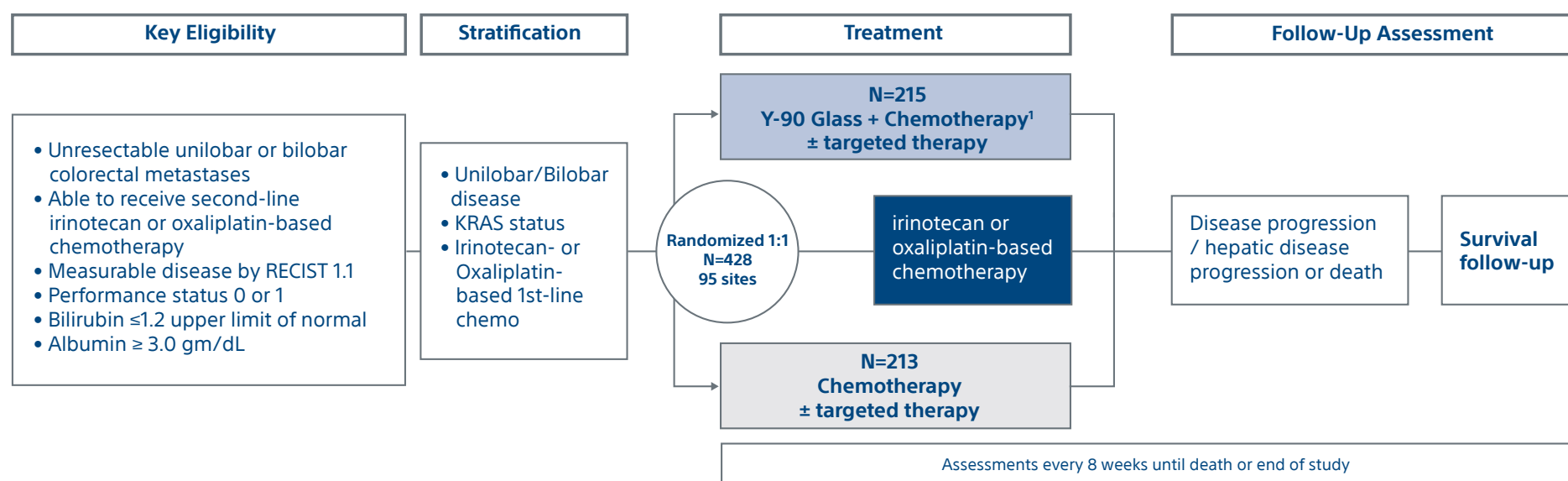
TRIAL DESIGN

An open-label, prospective, multicenter, phase III trial of 428 patients randomized 1:1 to treatment arm (TheraSphere + second-line chemotherapy) vs. control arm (second-line chemotherapy alone) across 95 centers in 12 countries, including North America, Europe and Asia.

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-free survival (PFS) and hepatic PFS (hPFS)

- Time from randomization to progression by RECIST 1.1 or death
- Blinded independent central review (BICR)



1. TARE with Y-90 glass microspheres (TheraSphere™, Boston Scientific Corporation). Cycle 1= chemotherapy, Y-90 TARE replaces Cycle 2, Cycle 3 resume chemotherapy ± targeted therapy. ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01483027. Chauhan N, Mulcahy MF, Salem R, et al. JMIR Res Protoc. 2019;8(1):e11545. doi: 10.2196/11545.

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY



EPOCH TRIAL CONCLUSIONS

- Both primary endpoints were successfully met. Patients receiving TheraSphere Y-90 with second-line chemo were:
 - 31% less likely to experience disease progression or death (due to any cause) vs. chemo alone
 - 41% less likely to experience hepatic disease progression or death (due to any cause) vs. chemo alone
- The addition of TheraSphere Y-90 to second-line chemotherapy increased median Time to Progression (TTP) by 2.1 months* and increased median Hepatic Time to Progression (hTTP) by 4.9 months*
- Patients receiving TheraSphere Y-90 with second-line chemotherapy showed an Objective Response Rate (ORR) of 34.0% vs. 21.1% for the control arm*
- The addition of TheraSphere Y-90 to second-line chemotherapy:
 - Extended median Time to Subsequent Therapy by 10.9 months*
 - Did not compromise patients' ability to receive chemotherapy ± biologics
 - Did not compromise Quality of Life
 - Did not increase chemotherapy-related adverse events and no new safety signals were identified
- Subgroups receiving TheraSphere Y-90 with second-line chemo showed improved benefit in PFS, hPFS, and additional time to deterioration of QoL vs. chemo alone, and also showed greater magnitude in benefit compared to the overall ITT population (Subgroup A: excludes ECOG 1 and CEA ≥35 ng/mL. Subgroup B: excludes ECOG 1, CEA ≥35 ng/mL, and KRAS-m)
- Post-hoc safety analyses of overall ITT population showed patients with <10% tumor volume replacement and/or >10 lesions treated with TheraSphere Y-90 + second-line chemo experienced more liver-related TEAEs. Sequential lobar treatment, as opposed to same day whole liver treatment, may mitigate liver-related TEAEs.

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY

*Indicates improvement in the treatment arm (TheraSphere + chemotherapy) compared to the control arm (chemotherapy alone) corresponding to 1-sided p <0.025



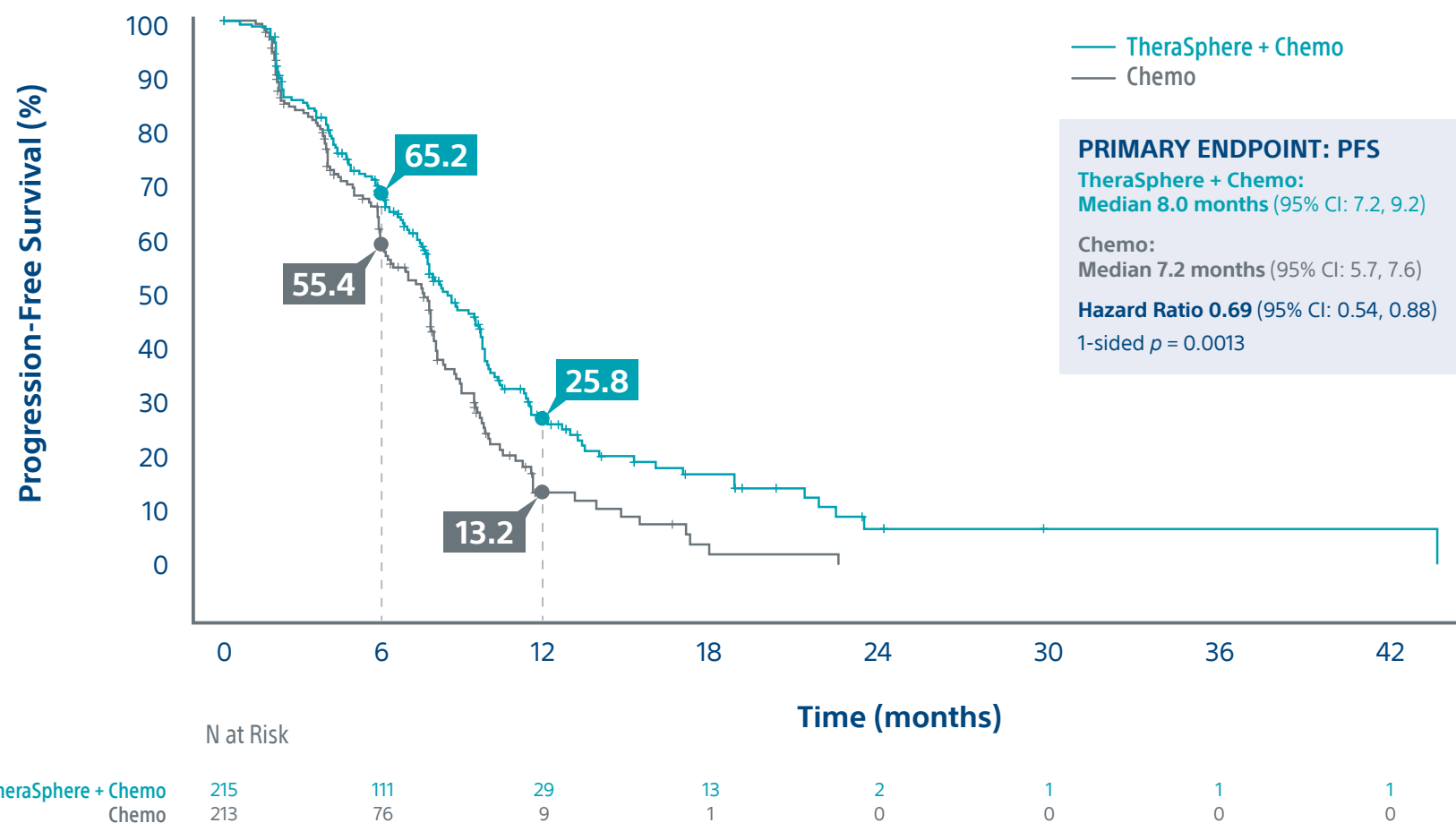
PRIMARY ENDPOINTS¹

EPOCH demonstrated statistically significant improvements in both primary endpoints of PFS and hPFS in patients with colorectal liver metastases.

Progression Free Survival

31%

Patients receiving TheraSphere with second-line chemo were **31% less likely** to experience disease progression or death (due to any cause) vs. chemo alone.



EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY

1. Time from randomization to progression according to RECIST 1.1 by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR) or death (due to any cause), whichever occurred first.



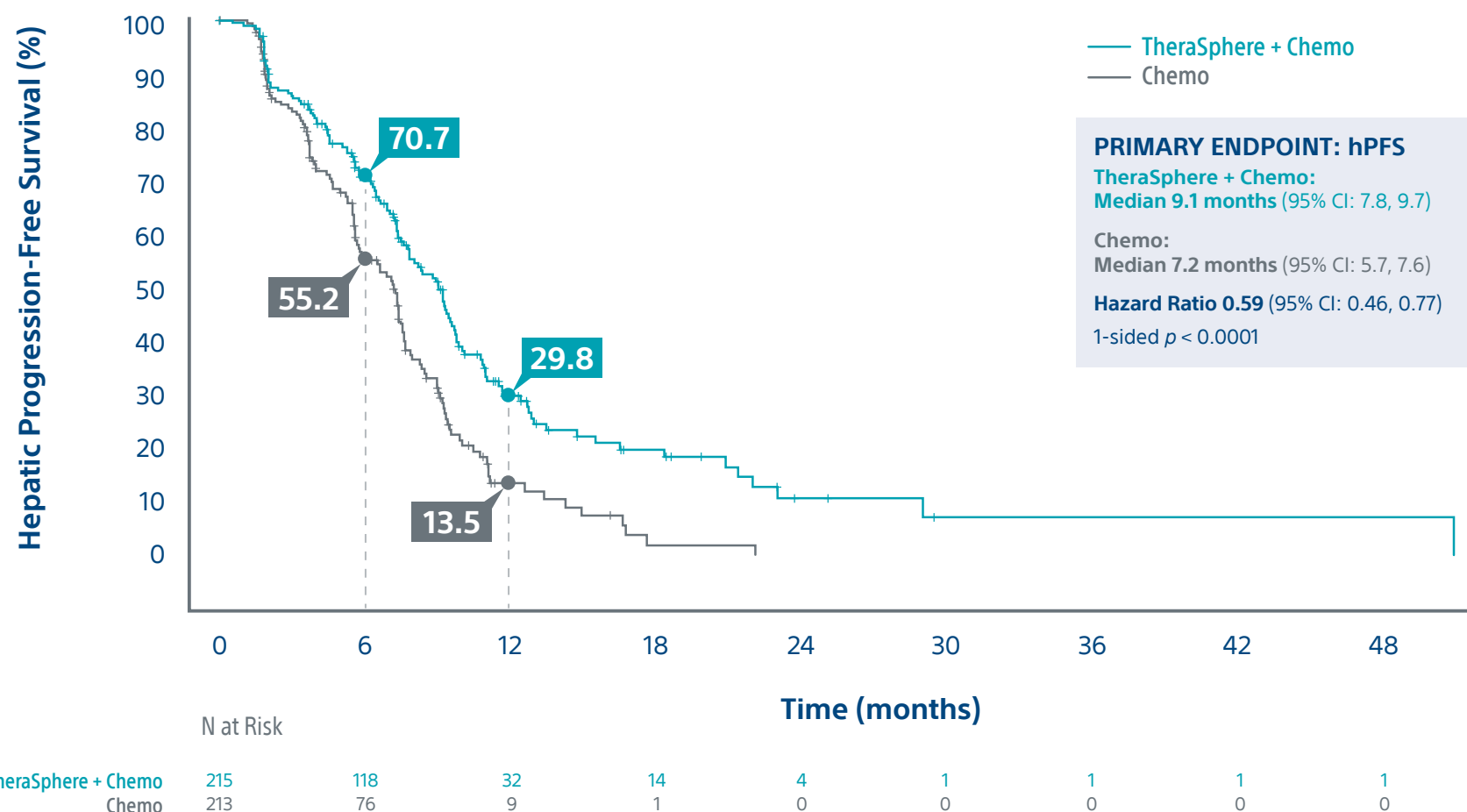
PRIMARY ENDPOINTS¹

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Hepatic Progression Free Survival

41%

Patients receiving TheraSphere with second-line chemo were **41% less likely** to experience hepatic disease progression or death (due to any cause) vs. chemo alone.



1. Time from randomization to hepatic progression according to RECIST 1.1 by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR) or death (due to any cause), whichever occurred first.

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

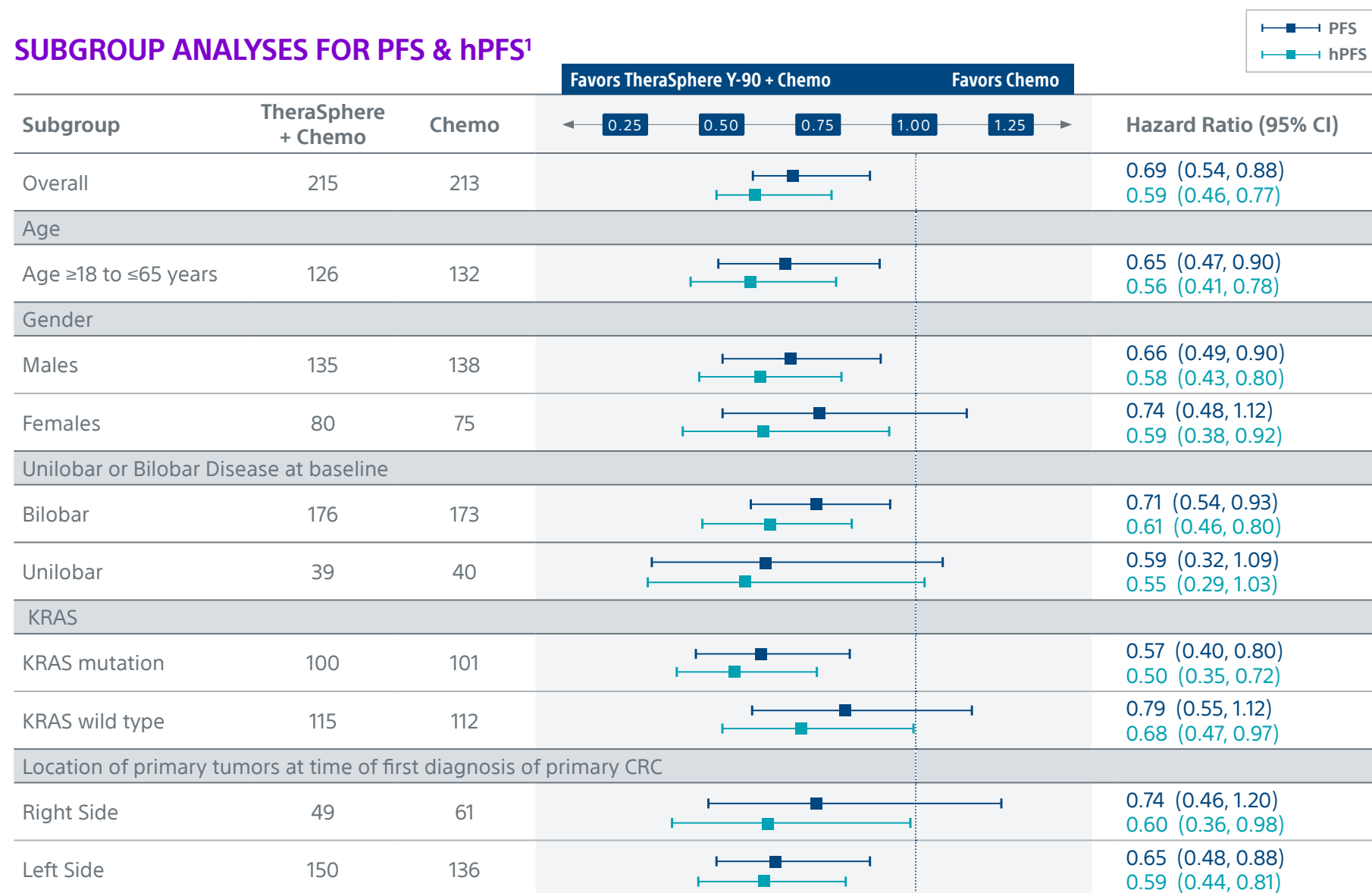
Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY



SUBGROUP ANALYSES FOR PFS & hPFS¹



Continued

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

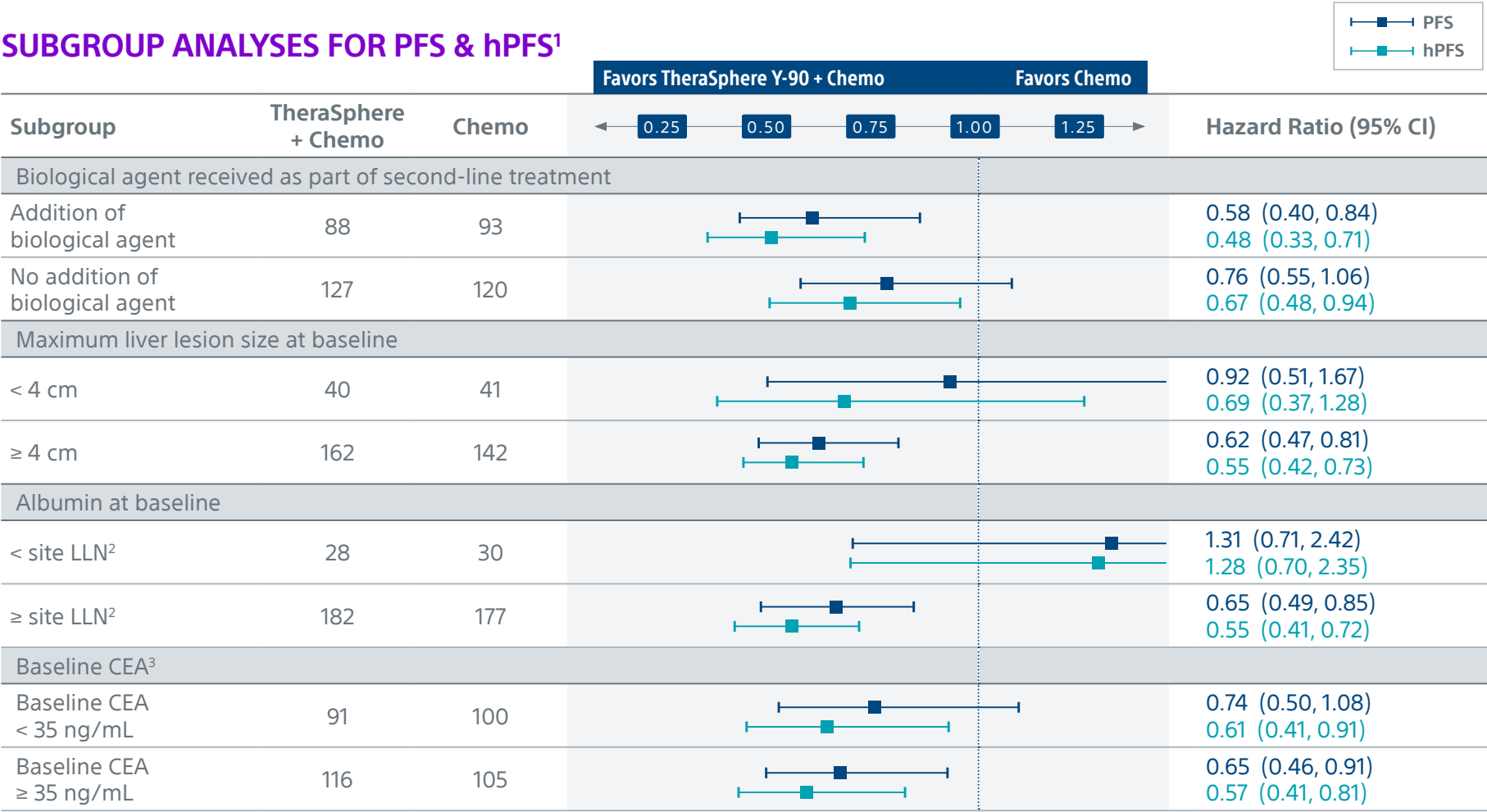
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TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY

1. According to RECIST 1.1 by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR).



SUBGROUP ANALYSES FOR PFS & hPFS¹



Previous

Continued

1. According to RECIST 1.1 by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR).
2. LLN = lower limit of normal.
3. CEA = carcinoembryonic antigen.

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

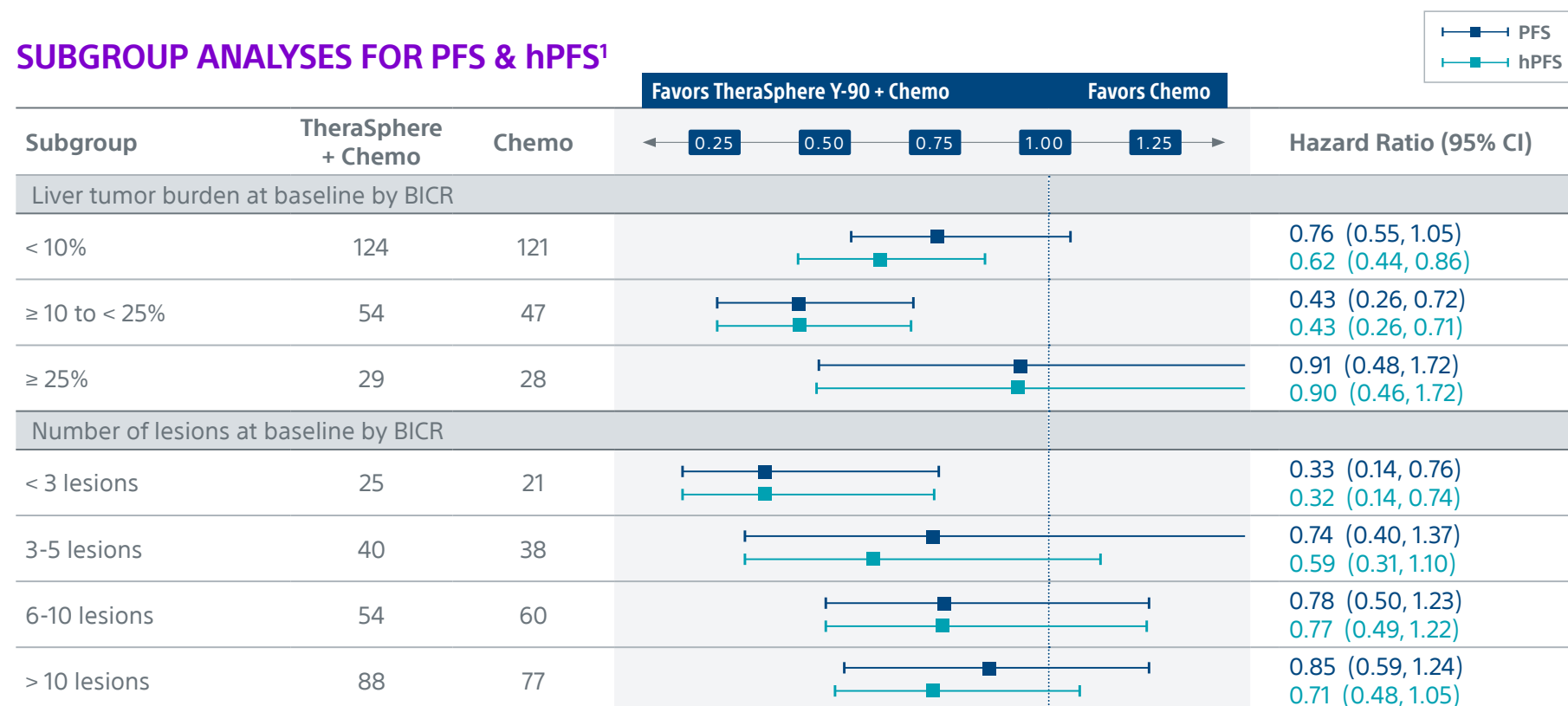
Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT &
DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS,
DOSIMETRY & SAFETY



SUBGROUP ANALYSES FOR PFS & hPFS¹



Previous

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

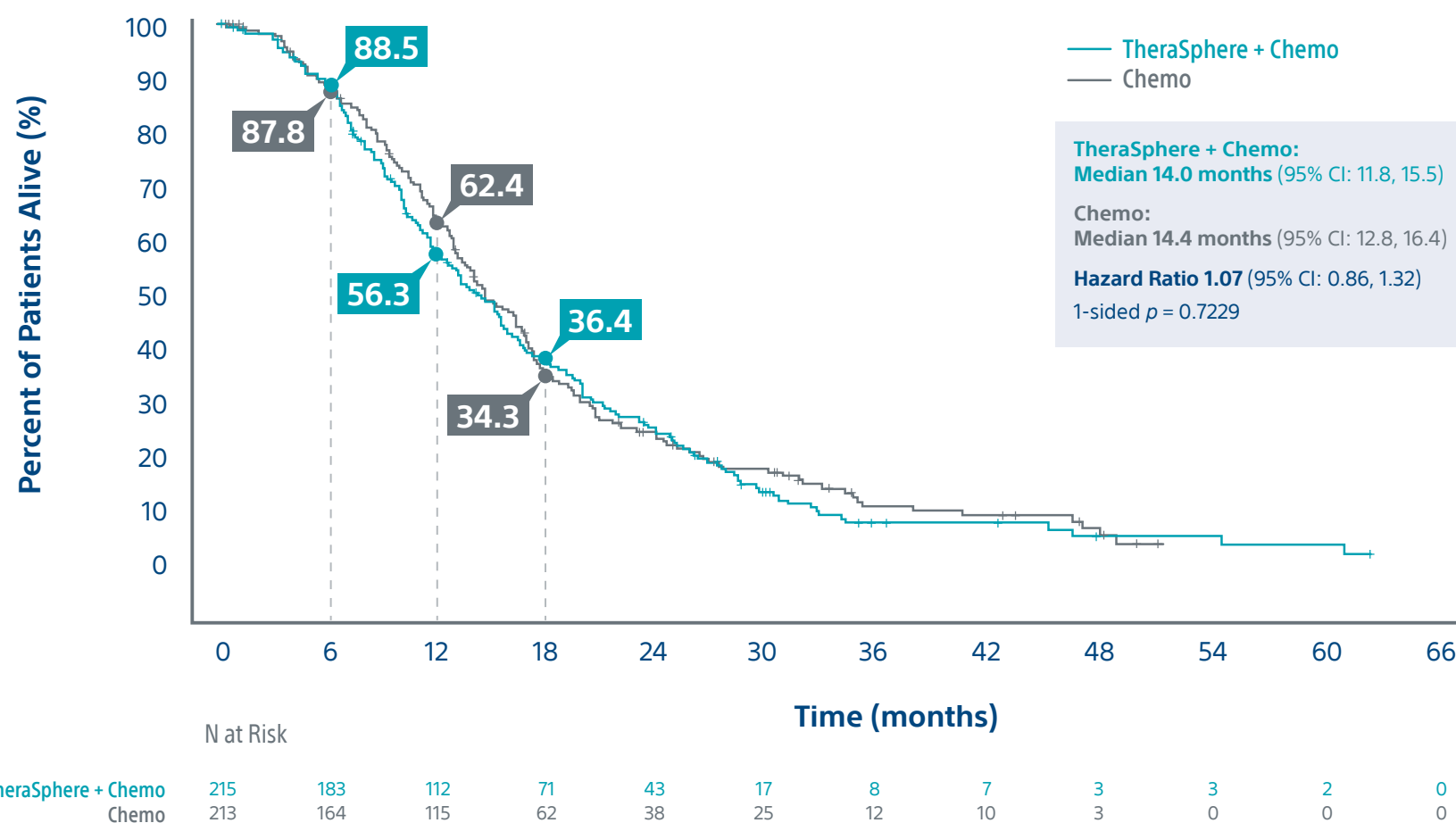
TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY

1. According to RECIST 1.1 by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR).



OVERALL SURVIVAL (INTENT TO TREAT)¹

There was no statistically significant difference in OS between the treatment and control arms in the intent to treat (ITT) population.



OVERALL SURVIVAL (PER PROTOCOL)^{1,2}

TheraSphere + Chemo:
Median 15.2 months (95% CI: 12.7, 17.7)

Chemo:
Median 14.3 months (95% CI: 12.6, 16.4)

Hazard Ratio 0.96 (95% CI: 0.74, 1.24)
1-sided $p = 0.3841$

1. Time from randomization to death or last date known alive in absence of death.

2. OS Per Protocol: TheraSphere + Chemo (N=100) and Chemo (N=40) patients excluded from Per Protocol analysis due to major deviations.



EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

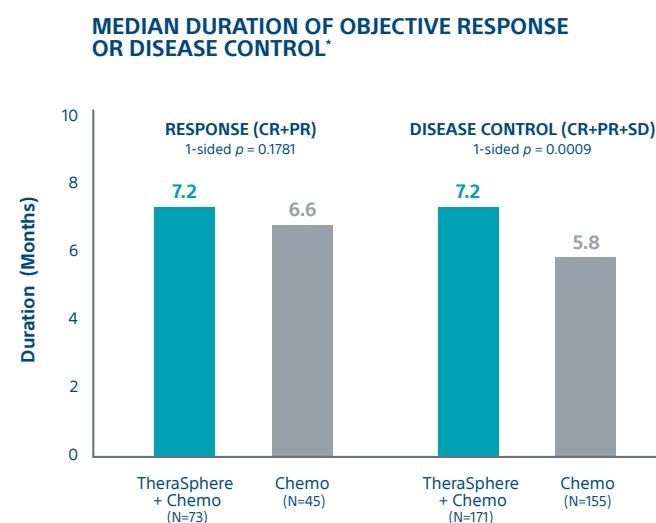
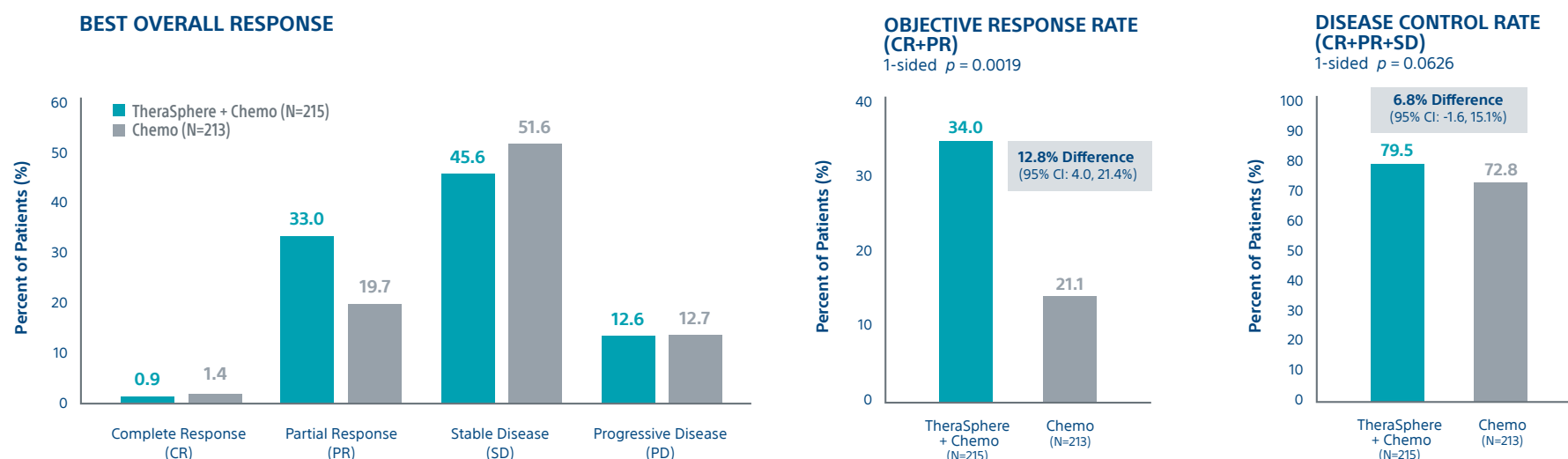
KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY



TUMOR RESPONSE¹

Patients receiving TheraSphere Y-90 with second-line chemotherapy showed an Objective Response Rate (ORR) of 34.0% vs. 21.1% for the control arm; a difference of 12.8%.



Duration of Disease Control was longer in the TheraSphere + Chemo group; however, Duration of Response in responders was not different between the two groups.

1. According to RECIST 1.1 by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR).
2. By Kaplan-Meier analysis.
3. Time from first date of overall response of CR or PR by BICR until date of PD by BICR or death, whichever occurred first.
4. Time from first date of overall response of CR, PR, or SD by BICR until date of PD by BICR or death, whichever occurred first.

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

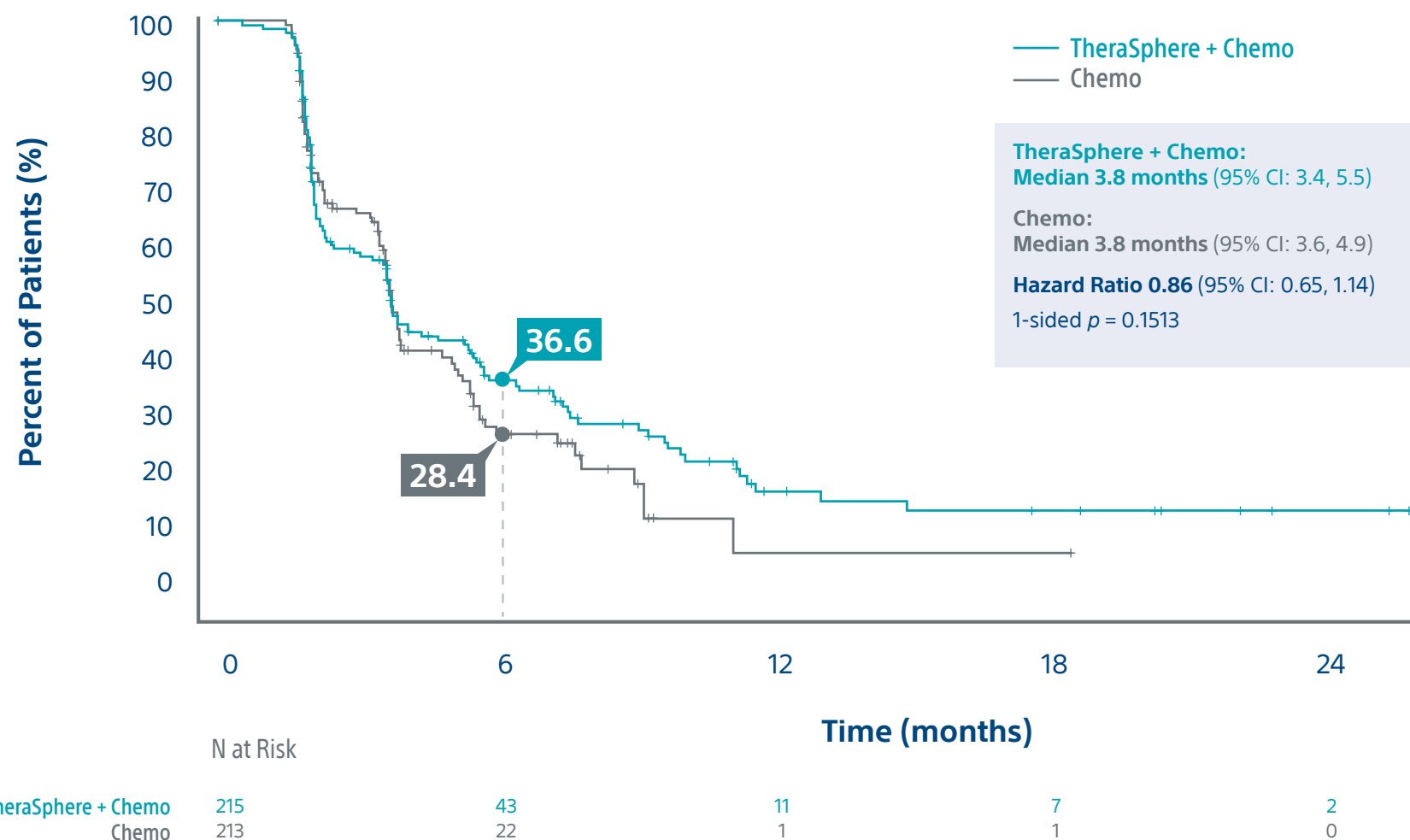
TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY





TIME TO DETERIORATION OF QUALITY OF LIFE (TTDQoL)¹

The addition of TheraSphere Y-90 to second-line chemotherapy did not compromise quality of life.



EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

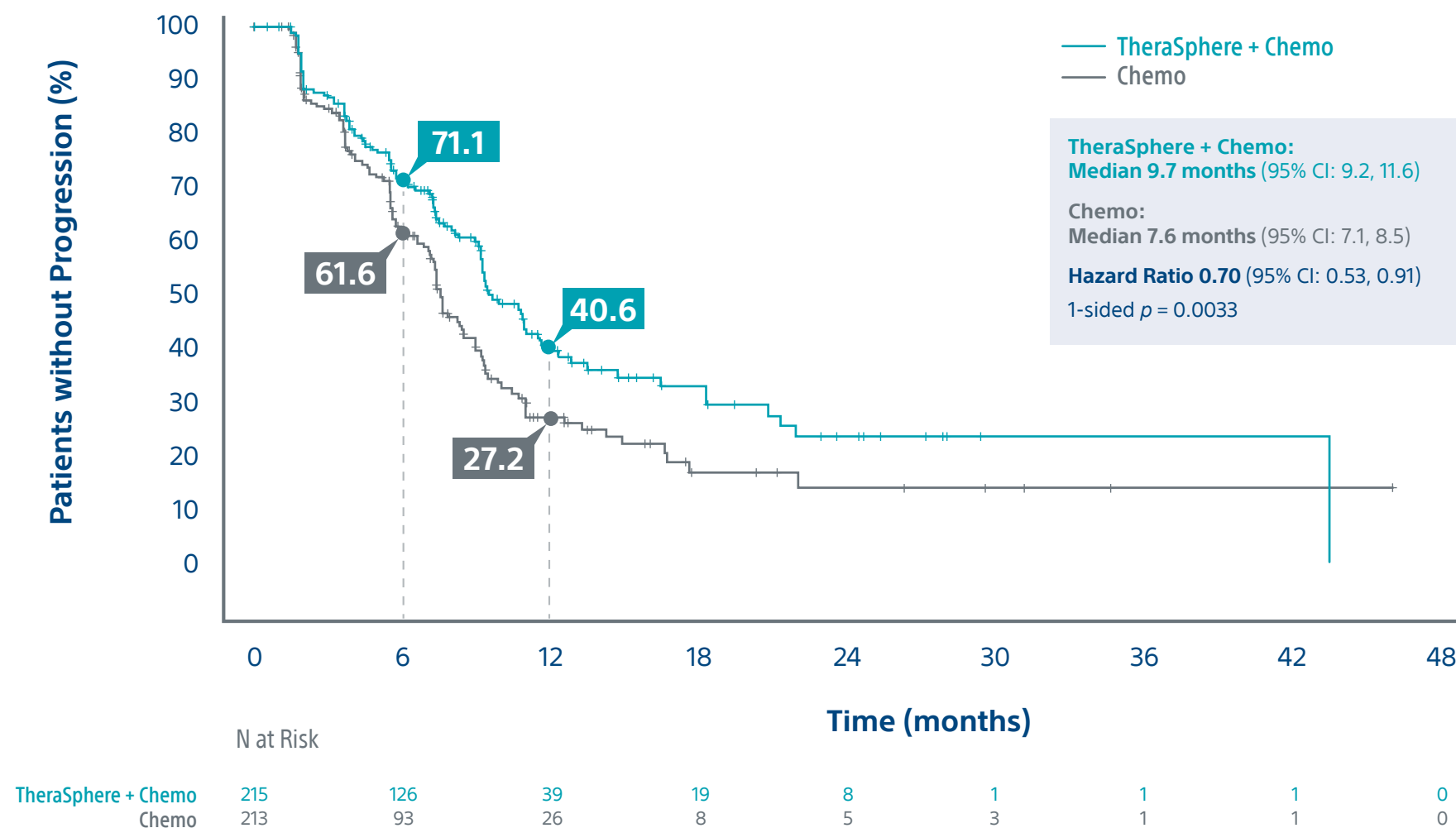
TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY

1. Time from randomization to the change from baseline in FACT-c total score ≤ -7 points or death, whichever occurred first.



TIME TO PROGRESSION (TTP)¹

The addition of TheraSphere Y-90 to second-line chemotherapy increased median TTP by 2.1 months.



EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

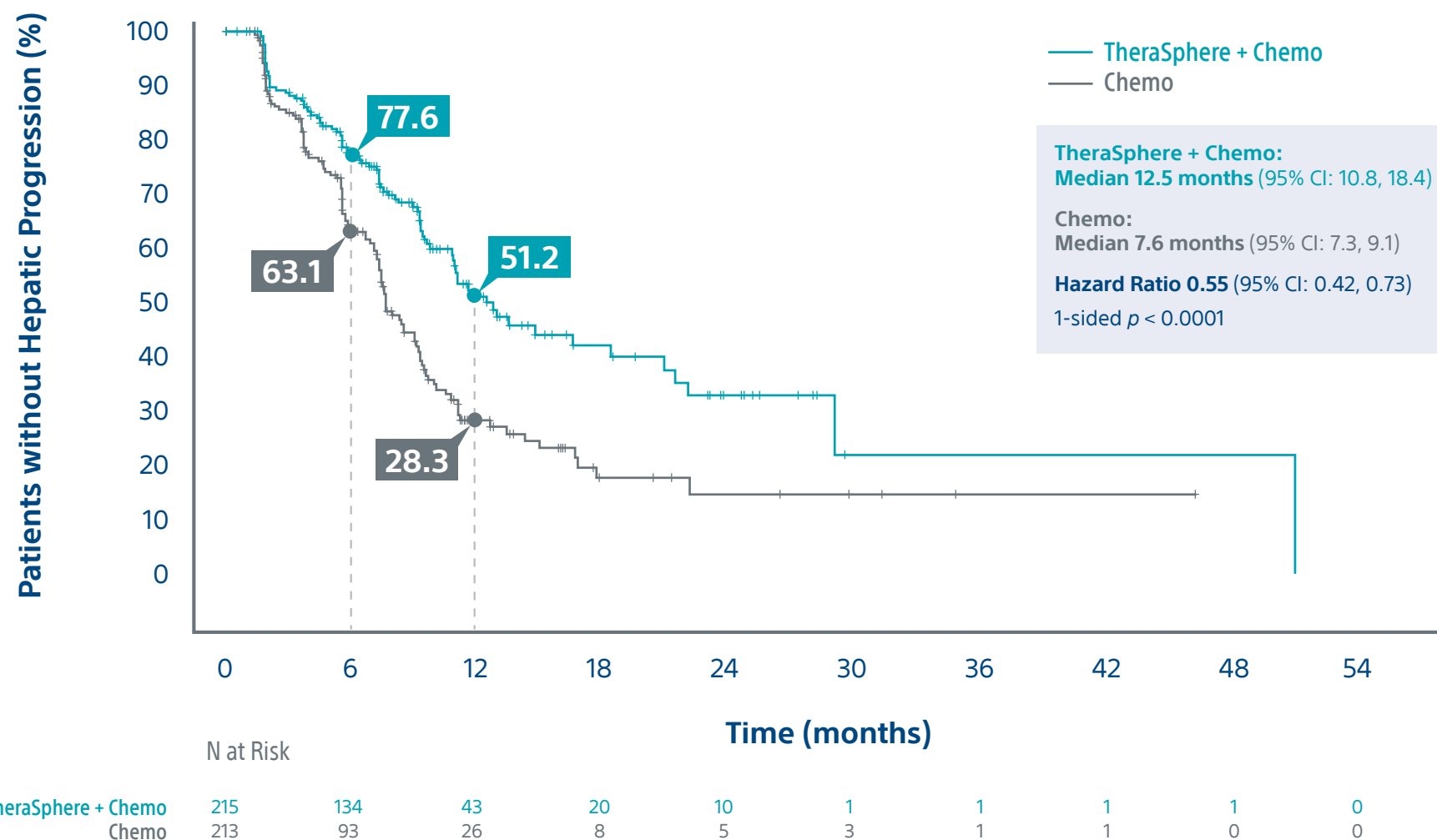
TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY

1. Time from randomization to progression according to RECIST 1.1 by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR) or death (due to any cause), whichever occurred first.



HEPATIC TIME TO PROGRESSION (hTTP)¹

The addition of TheraSphere Y-90 to second-line chemotherapy increased median hTTP by 4.9 months.



EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

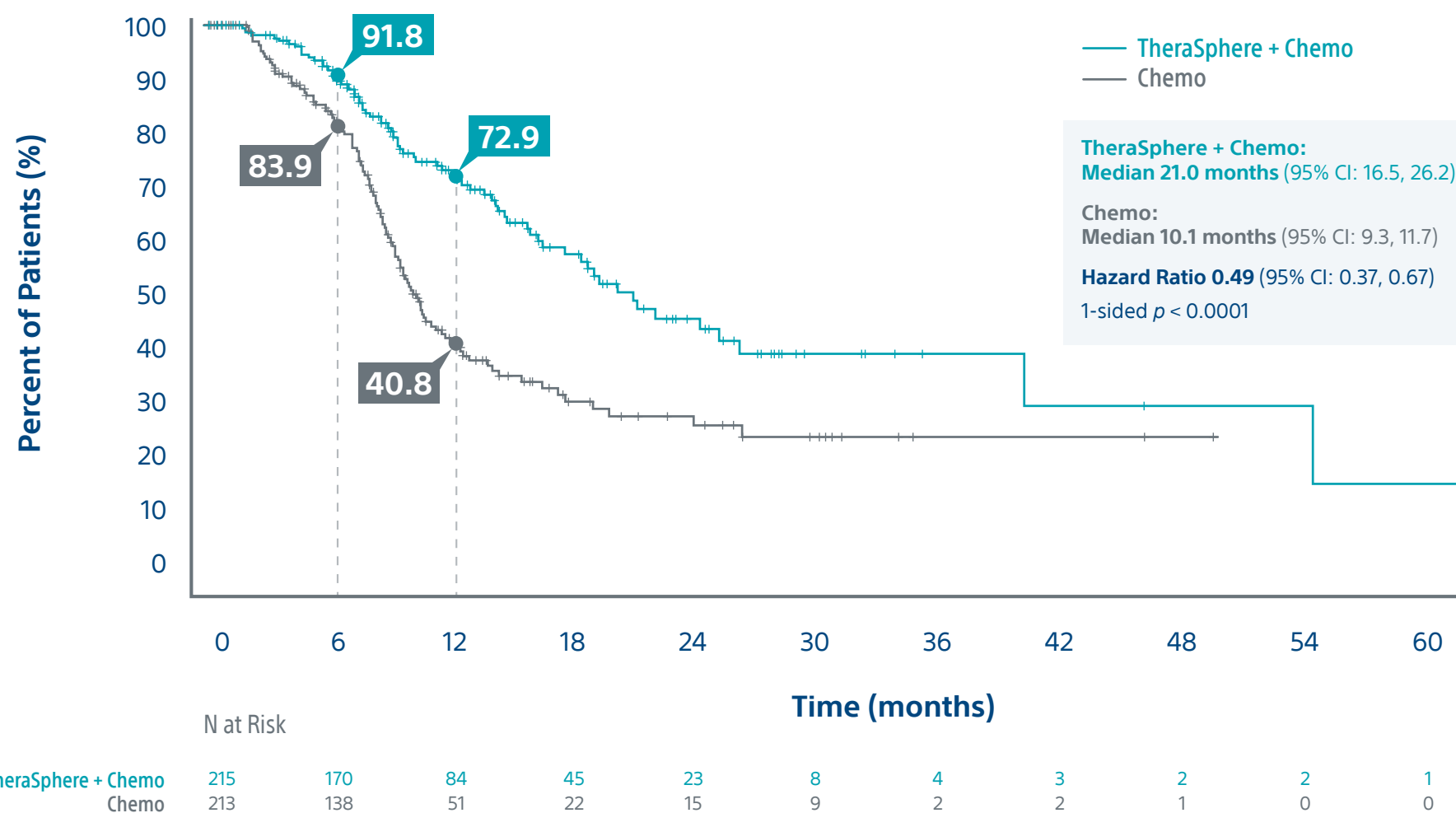
TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY

1. Time from randomization to hepatic progression according to RECIST 1.1 by Blinded Independent Central Review (BICR) or death (due to any cause), whichever occurred first.



TIME TO START OF SUBSEQUENT THERAPY¹

The addition of TheraSphere Y-90 to second-line chemotherapy extended median time to subsequent therapy by 10.9 months.



EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY

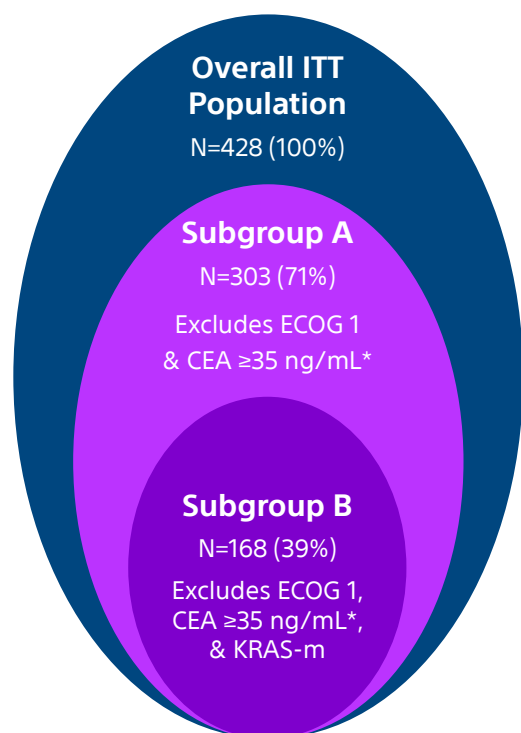
1. Time from randomization to start of the subsequent mCRC therapy (i.e. a complete change in the treatment regimen or addition of another locoregional therapy, including ablation or resection).



POST-HOC SUBGROUP ANALYSES: PFS, hPFS, TTDQoL, & OS

Patients receiving TheraSphere Y-90 with second-line chemotherapy showed improved PFS and hPFS benefit, and additional time to deterioration of quality of life (TTDQoL) in subgroups vs. chemo alone, and a greater magnitude in benefit compared to the overall intent to treat (ITT) population.

Two subgroup populations were identified based on three prognostic factors that impact TTDQoL



*35 ng/mL baseline CEA cutoff represents the median for the Overall ITT population in the study

Outcome (median, months)	Overall ITT Population ¹		Subgroup A ²		Subgroup B ²	
	TheraSphere + Chemo N=215	Chemo N=213	TheraSphere + Chemo N=143	Chemo N=160	TheraSphere + Chemo N=77	Chemo N=91
PFS	8.0	7.2	9.4	7.6	11.6	8.5
	Difference: +0.8 months HR: 0.69 (95% CI: 0.54, 0.88) 1-sided p = 0.0013		Difference: +1.8 months HR: 0.64 (95% CI: 0.47, 0.87) 1-sided p = 0.0020		Difference: +3.1 months HR: 0.60 (95% CI: 0.39, 0.92) 1-sided p = 0.0089	
hPFS	9.1	7.2	10.8	7.6	12.5	8.5
	Difference: +1.9 months HR: 0.59 (95% CI: 0.46, 0.77) 1-sided p < 0.0001		Difference: +3.2 months HR: 0.53 (95% CI: 0.39, 0.73) 1-sided p < 0.0001		Difference: +4.0 months HR: 0.51 (95% CI: 0.33, 0.79) 1-sided p = 0.0011	
TTDQoL	3.8	3.8	5.7	3.9	7.8	3.9
	Difference: +0.0 months HR: 0.86 (95% CI: 0.65, 1.14) 1-sided p = 0.1513		Difference: +1.8 months HR: 0.65 (95% CI: 0.46, 0.91) 1-sided p = 0.0063		Difference: +3.9 months HR: 0.48 (95% CI: 0.30, 0.76) 1-sided p = 0.0008	

Overall Survival: No statistically significant difference in OS across Overall ITT Population or either Subgroups.

1. Mulcahy, M. et al, Radioembolization With Chemotherapy for Colorectal Liver Metastases: A Randomized, Open-Label, International, Multicenter, Phase III Trial (EPOCH). Journal of Clinical Oncology, 20 Sept 2021.
2. Harris, W. The EPOCH Trial: Identifying Key Patient Subgroups to Optimize Treatment Planning. Poster presented at: ASCO-GI; January 21, 2023; San Francisco, CA.

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY



KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

Patient and disease characteristics were well-balanced between the treatment and control arms.

	TheraSphere + Chemo (N = 215)	Chemo (N = 213)
Median Age (y)	63.0	60.0
Male	135 (62.8%)	138 (64.8%)
Region		
North America	63 (29.3%)	56 (26.3%)
Europe	131 (60.9%)	145 (68.1%)
Asia	21 (9.8%)	12 (5.6%)
ECOG 0	119 (55.3%)	133 (62.4%)
Albumin ≥ Site LLN¹	182 (84.7%)	177 (83.1%)
CEA² ≥ 35 ng/mL	116 (54.0%)	105 (49.3%)
KRAS Status		
Mutant	100 (46.5%)	101 (47.4%)
Wild Type	115 (53.5%)	112 (52.6%)
Bilobar disease	176 (81.9%)	173 (81.2%)
Liver tumor burden at baseline by BICR		
< 10%	124 (57.7%)	121 (56.8%)
≥ 10% to < 25%	54 (25.1%)	47 (22.1%)
≥ 25%	29 (13.5%)	28 (13.1%)
Missing	8 (3.7%)	17 (8.0%)
Maximum liver lesion size ≥ 4 cm	162 (75.3%)	142 (66.7%)
Primary tumor in situ	83 (38.6%)	69 (32.4%)
Left side primary tumor location	150 (69.8%)	136 (63.8%)
Extrahepatic metastases at baseline	113 (52.6%)	95 (44.6%)

1. LLN = lower limit of normal.
2. CEA = carcinoembryonic antigen.

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT &
DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS,
DOSIMETRY & SAFETY





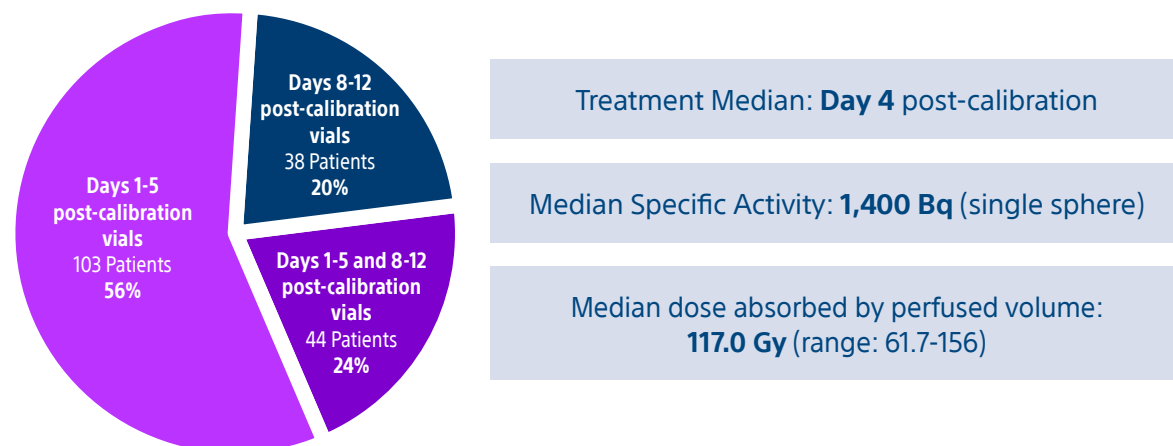
TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Treatment characteristics were well-balanced between the treatment and control arms.

	TheraSphere + Chemo (N = 215)	Chemo (N = 213)
Received Assigned Therapy	187 (87.0%)	191 (89.7%)
2nd Line Chemo Administered	203 (94.4%)	191 (89.7%)
Irinotecan-based / Mean Number of Cycles	130 (60.5%) / 9.0	123 (57.7%) / 9.5
Oxaliplatin-based / Mean Number of Cycles	73 (34.0%) / 8.5	68 (31.9%) / 8.8
Biological Agent	88 (40.9%)	93 (43.7%)
TheraSphere Y-90 Glass Microspheres Treatment		
Median time to TheraSphere Y-90 treatment, days (range)	25 (12, 90)	NA

DOSIMETRY APPROACH

In the 185 patients treated with TheraSphere Y-90 prior to progression¹:



SAFETY

The addition of TheraSphere Y-90 to second-line chemotherapy did not increase chemo-related adverse events and no new safety signals were identified.²

Post-Hoc Analyses:

Liver-related treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) occurred more frequently in patients with <10% liver volume replaced by tumor and/or in patients with >10 lesions, likely due to increased proportion of irradiated normal liver tissue. Sequential lobar treatment, as opposed to same day whole liver treatment (as required by EPOCH protocol), may mitigate liver-related TEAEs.³

EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT & DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS, DOSIMETRY & SAFETY

1. As assessed by investigator. 2. Mulcahy, M. et al, Radioembolization With Chemotherapy for Colorectal Liver Metastases: A Randomized, Open-Label, International, Multicenter, Phase III Trial (EPOCH). Journal of Clinical Oncology, 20 Sept 2021. 3. Salem, R. Optimizing patient selection for treating colorectal liver metastases with glass radioembolization plus chemotherapy: The EPOCH study. Lecture presented at: Society of Interventional Oncology; January 22, 2023; Washington, DC.



EPOCH TRIAL

Trial Objective & Design

Trial Conclusions

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

Progression-Free Survival

Hepatic Progression-Free Survival

Subgroup Analyses for PFS & hPFS

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Overall Survival

Tumor Response

Time to Deterioration of Quality of Life

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Time to Progression

Hepatic Time to Progression

Time to Start of Subsequent Therapy

Post-Hoc Subgroup Analyses

KEY PATIENT &
DISEASE CHARACTERISTICS

TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS,
DOSIMETRY & SAFETY



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CAUTION: TheraSphere is under an investigational device exemption for treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. The safety and effectiveness for this treatment has not been established. For full adverse event rates and complete data set, reference Journal of Clinical Oncology manuscript.

