

VIEW STUDY

DETAILS

High Rates of Technical Success Indigo System for Acute Limb Ischemia

STRIDE Study

Objective: To collect safety and performance data on the Indigo Aspiration System in a patient population with lower extremity acute limb ischemia (LE-ALI)

Prospective | Single-arm | Multicenter, 16 Sites | 119 Patients Enrolled Design:



	Lightning ^w 7	Baseline Characteristics	% (n/N) or Mean ± SD Median [IQR]
		Target Thrombus Length, mm	125.7 ± 124.7 (N=113)
		Rutherford IIa and IIb	89.1% (106/119)
Lightning [™] 7		Tandem Lesion	18.5% (22/119)

Patients with firstline use of the Indigo Aspiration System had excellent limb salvage rates and low peri-procedural complications.

In this study, Indigo Aspiration System provided a safe and effective clot removal option for LE-ALI patients.

a. STRIDE study was not a randomized or head-to-head study. Please refer to specific publications to review source for detailed patient and data collection methods for open surgical revascularization. b. Composite limb salvage rate at 30 days calculated and data on file at Penumbra, Inc.

Lightning usage was

43.7%

(52/119)

Penumbra ENGINE"

- 1. Maldonado TS, Powell A, Wendorff H, et al. Safety and efficacy of mechanical aspiration thrombectomy for patients with acute lower extremity ischemia. J Vasc Surg. 2024;79(3):584–592.e5. doi:10.1016/j.jvs.2023.10.062. 2. Veenstra EB, van der Laan MJ, Zeebregts CJ, et al. A systematic review and meta-analysis of endovascular and surgical revascularization techniques in acute limb ischemia. J Vasc Surg. 2020 Feb;71(2):654–668.e3. doi:10.1016/j.jvs.2019.05.031.

3. Taha AG, Byrrie RM, Avgerinos ED, et al. Comparative effectiveness of endovascular versus surgical revascularization for acute lower extremity ischemia. J Vasc Surg. 2015 Jan;61(1):147–54. doi:10.1016/j.jvs.2014.06.109. The clinical results presented herein are for informational purposes only, and may not be predictive for all patients. Individual results may vary depending on patient-specific attributes and other factors. Please refer to the Instructions for Use (IFU) for complete product indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, potential adverse events, and detailed instructions for use

Historical Surgical Outcomes vs. STRIDE Study Data

Outcome	Open Surgery	
Target Limb Salvage at 30 days	83.1% ²⁵	98.2% (109/111)
Patency at 30 days	78.6% ^₄	89.4 % (101/113)
Mortality at 30 days	13.2% ³	3.4% (4/119)
Major Bleeding [°]	21.0% ⁵	4.2% (5/119)

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b. Composite limb salvage rate at 30 days calculated and data on file at Penumbra, Inc.
c. Major bleeding definitions may vary across studies. Please refer to specific publications for details.

1. Maldonado TS, Powell A, Wendorff H, et al. Safety and efficacy of mechanical aspiration thrombectomy for patients with acute lower extremity ischemia. J Vasc Surg. 2024;79(3):584–592.e5. doi:10.1016/j.jws.2023.10.062. 2. Veenstra EB, van der Laan MJ, Zeebregts CJ, et al. A systematic review and meta-analysis of endovascular and surgical revascularization techniques in acute limb ischemia. J Vasc Surg. 2020 Feb;71(2):654–668.e3.

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Taha AG, Byrine RM, Avgerinos ED, et al. Comparative effectiveness of endowascular versus surgical revascularization for acute lower extremity ischemia. J Vasc Surg. 2015 Jan;61(1):147–54. doi:10.1016/j.jss.2019.004
Grip O, Wanhainen A, Michaëlsson K, Lindhagen L, Björck M. Open or endovascular revascularization in the treatment of acute lower limb ischemia. Br J Surg. 2018 Nov;105(12):1598–1606. doi:10.10102/bjs.10954.
Kolte D, Kennedy KF, Shishehbor MH, et al. Endowascular versus surgical revascularization for acute limb ischemia: a propensity-score matched analysis. Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2020;13(1):e008150.

Removal of **Thrombus from Tibial Artery**

Dr. Paul Isenbarger Cleveland Clinic, FL, USA





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