

Relax. We're Flexible.



For Optimal
Patency Results...



GORE-TEX®
STRETCH

VASCULAR GRAFT



INTERING®

VASCULAR GRAFT

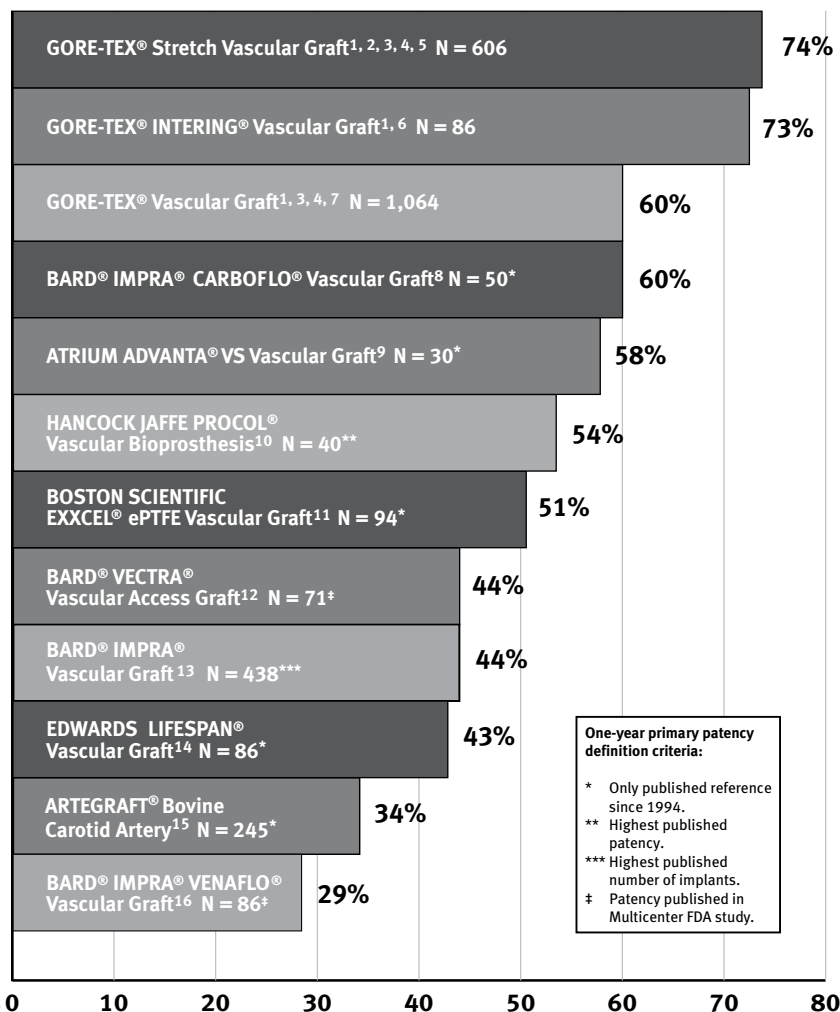
References

1. W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. 2004. *Literature Summary for Vascular Access*. Flagstaff, AZ AH1313-EN1.
2. Davidson IJA. PTFE bridge grafts. In: Davidson IJA, ed. *On Call In...Vascular Access: Surgical and Radiologic Procedures*. Austin, TX: RG Landes; 1996:37-76.
3. Derenoncourt FJ. PTFE for A-V access: six years of experience with 310 reinforced and stretch grafts. In: Henry ML, Ferguson RM, eds. *Vascular Access for Hemodialysis IV*. Chicago, IL: W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. and Precept Press; 1995:286-291.
4. Hakaïm AG, Scott TE. Durability of early prosthetic dialysis graft cannulation: results of a prospective, nonrandomized clinical trial. *Journal of Vascular Surgery* 1997;25:1002-1006.
5. Tordoir JHM, Hofstra L, Bergmans DCJJ, et al. Stretch versus standard expanded PTFE grafts for hemodialysis access. In: Henry ML, Ferguson RM, eds. *Vascular Access for Hemodialysis IV*. Chicago, IL: W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. and Precept Press; 1995:277-285.
6. Thibodeaux LC, Reyes AA. Initial experience with an intrawall, radially supported expanded polytetrafluoroethylene graft for vascular access. In: Henry ML, ed. *Vascular Access for Hemodialysis -IX*. Los Angeles, CA: W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. & Bonus Books, Inc; 2005:19:195-201.
7. Mehta S. Statistical summary of clinical results of vascular access procedures for hemodialysis. In: Sommer BG, Henry ML, eds. *Vascular Access for Hemodialysis II*. Chicago, IL: Precept Press; 1991:145-157.
8. Borquelot P, Stolba J, Cheret P, Fournier F, Mouton A. Carbon-PTFE versus standard-PTFE A-V bridge grafts for chronic hemodialysis. In: Henry ML, Ferguson RM, eds. *Vascular Access for Hemodialysis -IV*. Chicago, IL: W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. and Precept Press; 1995:29:303-307.
9. Schild AF, Baltodano NM, Alfieri K, Livingstone J, Raines JK. New graft for low friction tunneling in vascular access surgery. *The Journal of Vascular Access* 2004; 5:19-24.
10. Glickman MH, Lawson JH, Katzman HE, Schild AF. Multicenter results of using a mesenteric vein bioprosthesis as a conduit for hemoaccess in patients with multiple failed ePTFE grafts placed in the leg. Abstract presented at the 3rd International Congress of the Vascular Access Society (VAS). May 21-23, 2003. Lisbon, Portugal. *Blood Purification* 2003;21:441.
11. Ko PJ, Hsieh HC, Chu JJ, Lin PJ, Liu YH. Patency rates and complications of Excell yarn-wrapped polytetrafluoroethylene grafts versus Gore-Tex stretch polytetrafluoroethylene grafts: a prospective study. *Surgery Today* 2004;34(5):409-412.
12. Glickman MH, Stokes GK, Ross JR, et al. Multicenter evaluation of a polyurethaneurea vascular access graft as compared with the expanded polytetrafluoroethylene vascular access graft in hemodialysis applications. *Journal of Vascular Surgery* 2001;34:465-473.
13. Schuman ES, Standage BA, Ragsdale JW, Gross GF. Reinforced versus nonreinforced polytetrafluoroethylene grafts for hemodialysis access. *American Journal of Surgery* 1997;173(5):407-410.
14. Cinat ME, Hopkins J, Wilson SE. A prospective evaluation of PTFE graft patency and surveillance techniques in hemodialysis access. *Annals of Vascular Surgery* 1999;13(2):191-198.
15. Anderson CA, Odland MD, Richardson CJ, et al. Renewed interest in bovine heterograft for vascular access: a comparison between polytetrafluoroethylene and bovine. In: Henry ML, ed. *Vascular Access for Hemodialysis- IX*. Los Angeles, CA: W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. & Bonus Books, Inc; 2005:18:185-193.
16. Lumsden AB. Prospective, randomized multicenter trial of stepped Venaflo e-polytetrafluoroethylene grafts compared with Imppra® stepped e-polytetrafluoroethylene grafts in hemodialysis. Abstract presented at the 7th Biannual Symposium in Dialysis Access. *Vascular Access for Hemodialysis VII*. May 4-5, 2000. San Antonio, TX. Page 11.

Vascular Graft Patency Comparison

As dialysis is extended to a larger and increasingly elderly patient population – with numerous associated diseases – vascular graft primary patency rates vary greatly. Studies demonstrate differing **one-year primary patency rates** in these challenging vascular access patients. The table below shows the results published in different references with an explanation of the criteria used to define the one-year primary patency.

One-Year Primary Patency (%)



One-year primary patency definition criteria:

- * Only published reference since 1994.
- ** Highest published patency.
- *** Highest published number of implants.
- ‡ Patency published in Multicenter FDA study.



Remember GORE-TEX® Suture:
The Perfect Close to Your Vascular Procedures

Commonly Requested GORE-TEX® Sutures for AV Access Applications

Thread Size	Needles	Catalogue Number
CV-6	TTC-9	6J02, 6K02, 6M02
	TTC-12	6K10, 6M10
	TTC-13	6K04, 6M04, 6N04
CV-7	TTC-9	7J02, 7K02, 7M02



W. L. GORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Flagstaff, Arizona 86004
928.779.2771 • 800.437.8181 (US)
00800.6334.4673 (EU)

For international contact and additional product information, visit goremical.com

Products listed may not be available in all markets pending regulatory clearance.

GORE, GORE-TEX®, INTERING®, and designs are trademarks of W. L. Gore & Associates. BARD®, IMPRA®, CARBOFLO®, and VENAFLOR® are trademarks of C. R. Bard, Inc. or an affiliate. VECTRA® is a trademark of Thoratec Corporation. ATRIUM, ADVANTA®, and VS are trademarks of Atrium Medical Corporation. EXXCEL® is a trademark of Boston Scientific Corporation or its affiliates. LIFESPAN® is a trademark of Edwards Lifesciences Corporation. PROCOL® is a trademark of Hancock Jaffe Laboratories, Inc. ARTEGRAFT® is a trademark of Artegraft, Inc.