VIVA Highlights at TCT Asia Pacific 2016

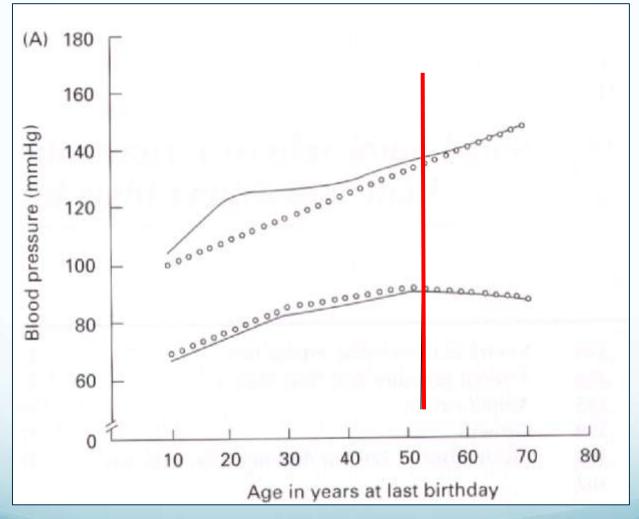
ROX: Changing How We Think About Hypertension

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Structural Hypertension

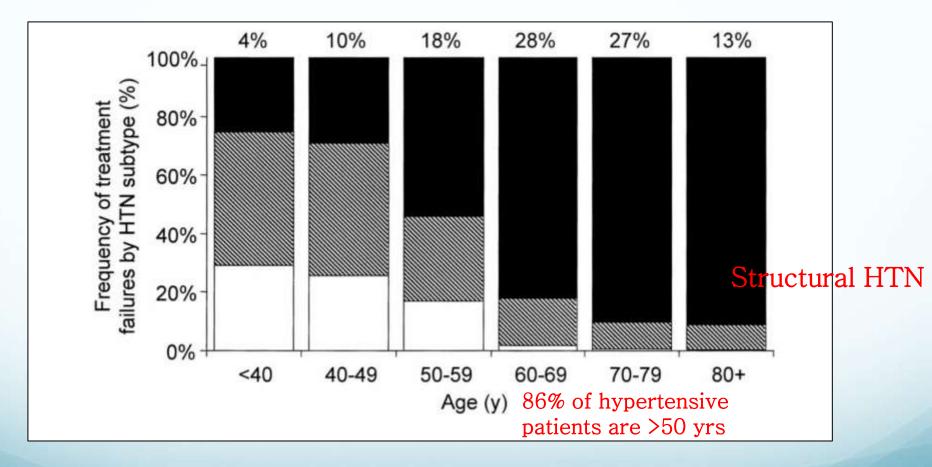
- Aortic elasticity buffers cardiac stroke energy by converting it to the potential energy in elastic recoil
- Aging, diabetes and chronic HTN accelerate the loss of aortic elastic tissue (a terminal and irreversible process)
 →Systolic blood pressure rises
 - →Pulse pressure increases
 - \rightarrow Pulse wave velocity increases
 - →Resistance to drugs and devices targeting reduction of
 - resistance vessel tone which fail to reduce blood pressure
 - Therefore, Structural Hypertension is an inherent consequence of aging: Isolated Systolic Hypertension (ISH)

BP and Pulse Pressure Increase with Age



Burt. Hypertension 1995;25:313

The Majority of Hypertension is Structural: Isolated Systolic Hypertension



2001 NIH Data Base: Percentage of ISH as a function of age

Renal Sympathetic Contribution to BP <u>Declines</u> with Age

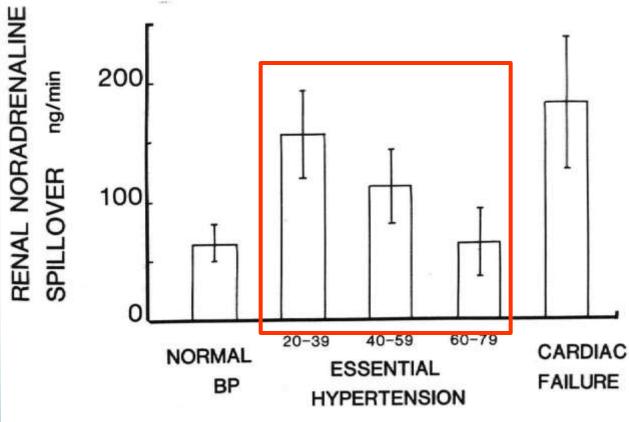
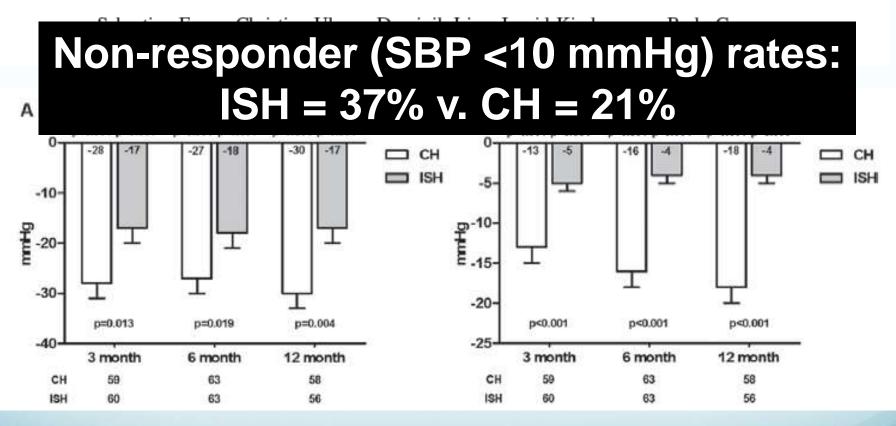


FIG. 2. The rate of release of noradrenaline from the kidneys to plasma in control subjects, patients with cardiac failure, and hypertensive patients of different ages is shown. Renal noradrenaline spillover was increased in cardiac failure and in patients with essential hypertension who were aged younger than 40 years (p < 0.01). Mean and standard deviation are indicated.

Esler et.al., J Cardiovasc Pharmacol, 1986

Original Article

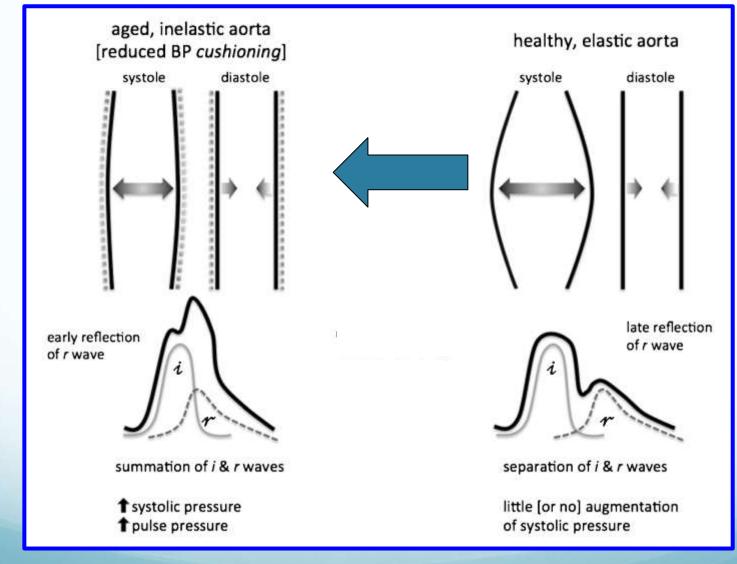
Reduced Effect of Percutaneous Renal Denervation on Blood Pressure in Patients With Isolated Systolic Hypertension



SBP/DBP OBP 12 mo. response to RDN in patients with ISH (≥140/<90 mmHg) v. "Combined HTN" (>140/>90 mmHg)

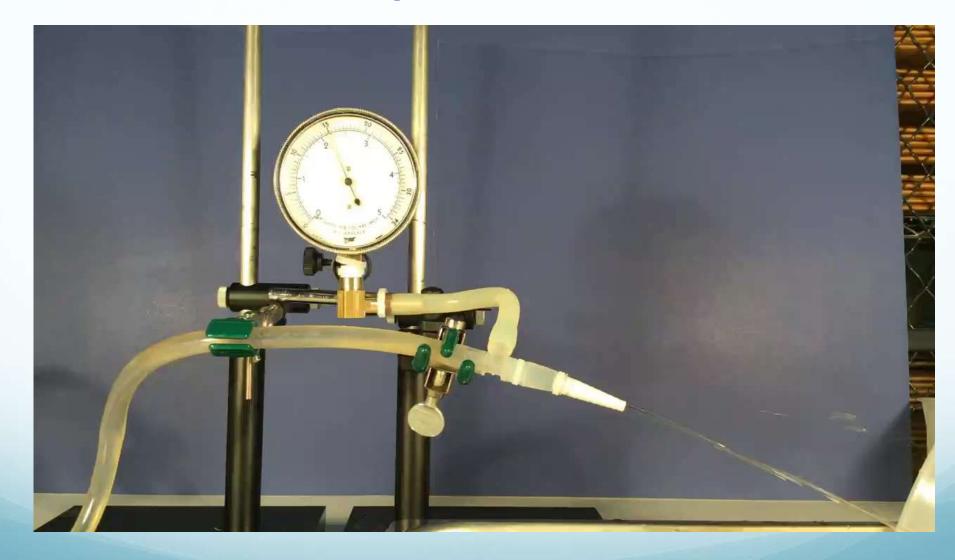
Ewen et al Hypertension 2015

The Pathophysiology of Structural Hypertension

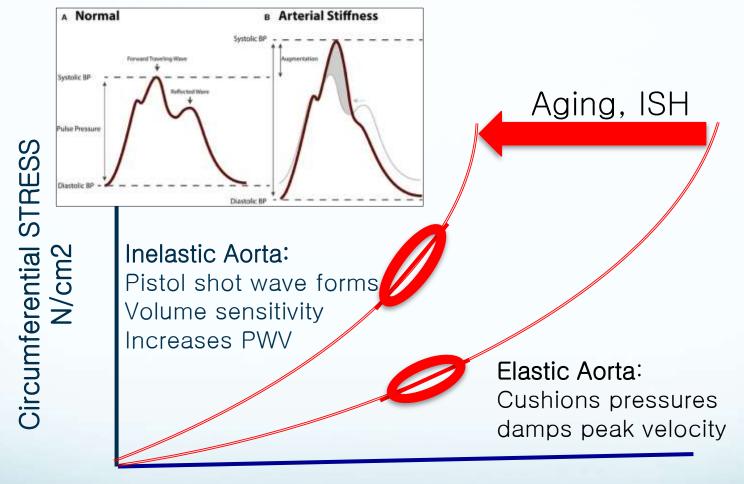


Kapil et al. Curr Hypertens Rep 2015

Loss of Arterial Elasticity: Increased Peak Systolic Pressures & Unresponsiveness to Medications



Reduction of Central Aortic Blood Volume Restores Windkessel Effect and Reduces Pistol Shot Waves



Circumferential STRAIN (aortic distension)



ROX Medical The Solution for Structural Hypertension

Central arteriovenous anastomosis for the treatment of patients with uncontrolled hypertension (the ROX CONTROL HTN study): a randomised controlled trial

Melvin D Lobo, Paul A Sobotka, Alice Stanton, John R Cockcroft, Neil Sulke, Eamon Dolan, Markus van der Giet, Joachim Hoyer, Stephen S Furniss, John P Foran, Adam Witkowski, Andrzej Januszewicz, Danny Schoors, Konstantinos Tsioufis, Benno J Rensing, Benjamin Scott, G André Ng, Christian Ott, Roland E Schmieder, for the ROX CONTROL HTN Investigators*

ROX Coupler

- Using a venous segment to <u>reduce effective arterial</u> <u>volume</u> without depleting the venous capacitance vessels:
 - Restores elasticity at lower filling volumes in aged vessels
 - Reduces mean pressure
 - Reduces BP variability
- Changing pulse wave propagation velocity reduces reflected pressure stacking

The ROX Procedure Kit



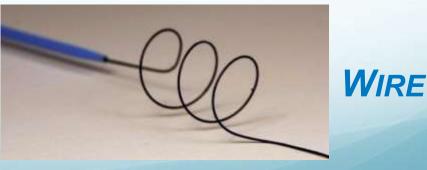


RADIOPAQUE NITINOL IMPLANT

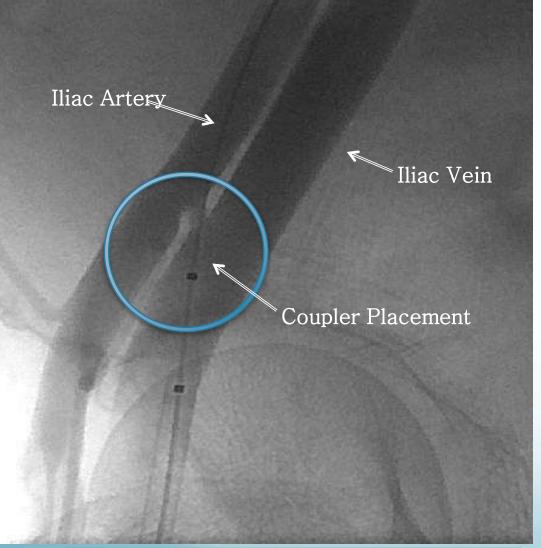




ARTERIAL GUIDEWIRE



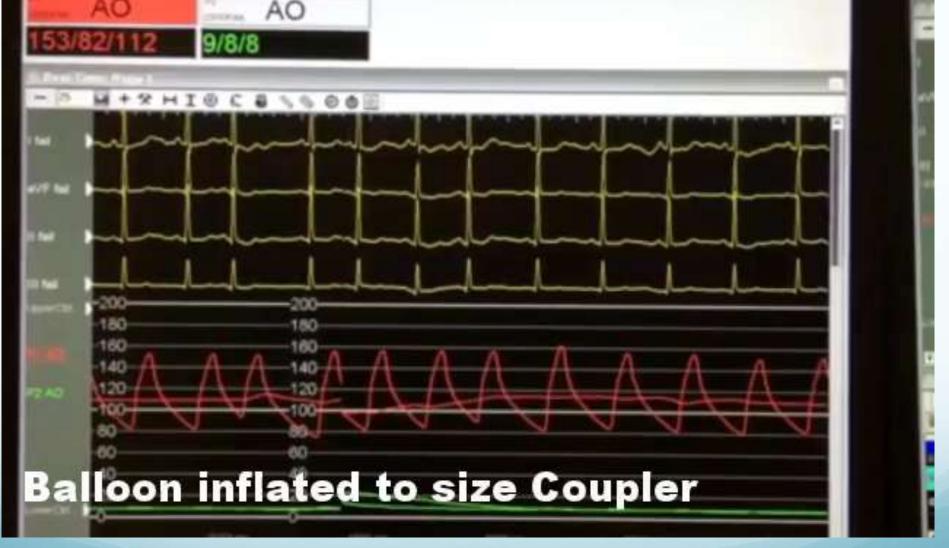
Verified Placement of the ROX Coupler between Iliac Artery and Vein



- A cath lab procedure
- Completed <1 hr.</p>
- Permits physician confirmation of procedural success while on the table...no 'Black Box'.
- Little variability in procedural technique
- Reversible using a covered arterial stent

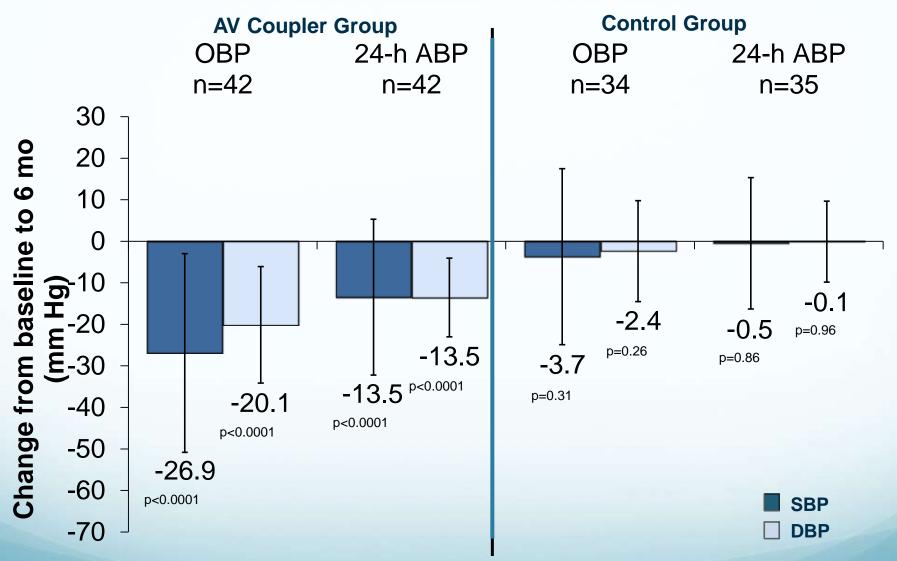
4mm anastomosis, 800cc/min flow

Immediate, significant BP reduction upon placement of the ROX Coupler



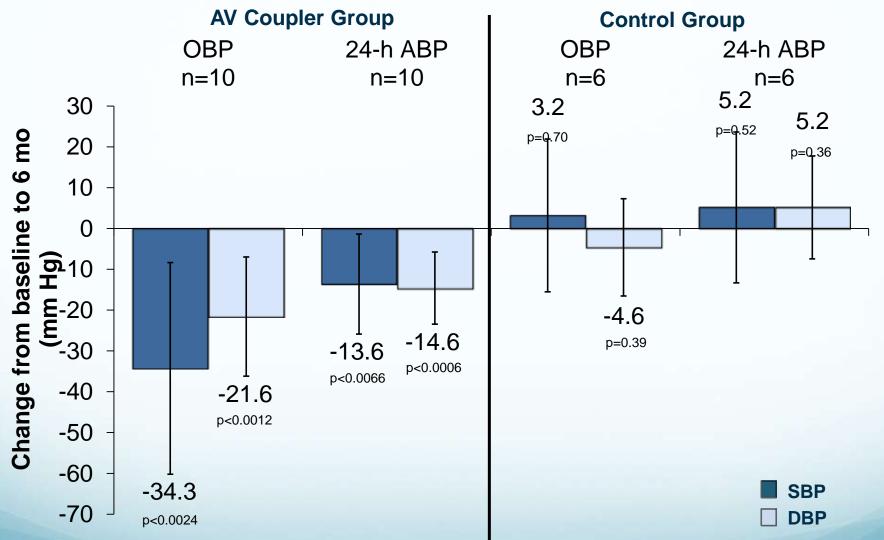
The immediate BP reduction eliminates the possibility of placebo, sham or Hawthorne effect

Change in BP at 6 Months



Error bars are ± 1 Standard Deviation. ABP=ambulatory blood pressure. BP=blood pressure. OBP=office blood pressure.

Change in BP at 6 Months: Prior RDN Subset



Error bars are ± 1 Standard Deviation. ABP=ambulatory blood pressure. BP=blood pressure. OBP=office blood pressure.

Change in Antihypertensive Medications from Baseline to 6M (all available data)

	ROX Coupler (n = 43)	Control (n = 34)	<i>p</i> -value
Increased HTN medication	4 (9.3%)	10 (29.4%) 🕇	0.0359
Decreased HTN medication	11 (25.6%) 🦊	2 (5.9%)	0.0309

Blood pressure analysis was done independent of medication changes

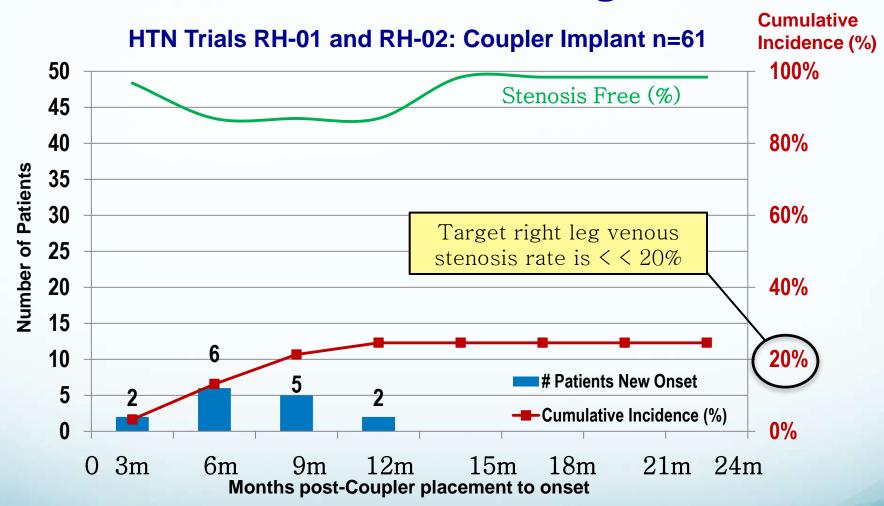
Hence, the true treatment effect maybe understated in the data

ROX Coupler: Reduced Morbidity

Events related to <i>IMPROVEMENT</i> in BP		Coupler = 42)		ol Group = 39)	<i>p</i> -value		
Non-serious events:	Events	Patients	Events	Patients			
Hypotensive symptoms permitting reduction in antihypertensive meds	8	8 (19.0%)	esired medi 0	cation reduct 0 (0%)	ion 0.0056		
Events related to WORSENING in BP							
Serious events:	Events	Patients	Events	Patients			
Hypertensive crisis	0	0 (0%)	5	3 (7.7%)	0.0225		
Non-serious events:	Reoccurri	ng events and	d far worse	than venous	stenosis		
Worsening BP requiring increase in medication	1	1 (2.4%)	4	4 (10.3%)			
TOTAL	1	1 (2.4%)	9	7 (17.9%)	0.0059		

Not included above: one Control Group death related to hypertension at month 8

Venous Stenosis Occurs within 12 months It is Less Common in the Right Iliac Vein



Venous stenosis is half of the 40% Adverse Event (AE) rate for medications reported in the SPRINT Trial

ROX and v. RDN

ROX

Procedure:

- -Technically Verifiable
- Identical

Effect:

- Immediate, constant

Durability:

- Non-counter regulatory

Target Population:

- All adults

Treatment Failures:

- None known to date

Renal Denervation

Procedure:

- A 'Black Box' procedure
- Variable denervation

Effect:

- III defined time course Durability:
 - ? nerves may regrow

Target Population: Younger adults

- **Treatment Failures:**
 - Older
 - ISH