

A Product description

The GENOSS BMS Bare Metal Coronary Stent is non coated Co-Cr metal stent for cardiovascular. This device is consisted of cardiovascular stent for vessel expansion and balloon catheter for expansion as delivery material of stent around the stenotic portion. The balloon is designed to inflate to a controlled diameter and length when inflated. The stent also be inflated at the same time. The balloon catheter has two platinum iridium radiopaque marker bands. Two radiopaque marker bands are located at both ends of the balloon, to facilitate fluoroscopic visualization and define the length and location of the stent. The balloon catheter includes a tapered soft tip to facilitate the advancement in the lesion. The usable length of the GENOSS BMS Bare Metal Coronary Stent Balloon Catheter is 140cm. The proximal shaft of balloon catheter is a single-lumen, stainless steel hypotube with a single hub to inflate/deflate the balloon. The distal shaft of the balloon catheter is dual lumen and coaxial. The outer distal lumen is the lumen for the balloon inflation/deflation. And the inner distal lumen permits the use of guide wires of diameters 0.014" [0.36mm] or smaller to facilitate advancement of the balloon catheter through the stenosis segment to be dilated. The balloon catheter has a distal hole approximately 28cm from the distal tip that accesses the guide-wire lumen. The guide-wire lumen begins at the distal port and terminates at the distal tip. The black-colored catheter tip facilitates guide wire insertion. The balloon catheter is compatible with guiding catheters with an inner diameter > 0.056" [1.42mm]. To indicate when the balloon catheter tip exits from the guiding catheter shaft exit, markers are located approximately 92cm [brachial] and approximately 102cm [femoral] from the distal end of the Genooss BMS Bare Metal Coronary Stent Balloon Catheter.

B Indication for use

The GENOSS BMS Bare Metal Coronary Stent is stent for maintaining patency with insert of stenotic portion of cardiovascular which has coronary structure or bypass graft stenosis for the purpose of improving myocardial perfusion or it can be used with balloon catheter together.

C Contraindications

Contraindications for coronary stent in general are:

- Patient with allergic or hypersensitive reactions about contrast medium, Co-Cr, Nickel, and Molybden;
- Contraindicated patient for antiplatelet and anticoagulant;
- Patient with inhibit about complete inflation of PCTA balloon or lesions that impede the proper procedure of stent delivery system.

D Direction for use

-Delivery device preparation

- 1) Prepare the guide catheter and wire according to the instructions of the manufacturer.
- 2) The inner distal lumen of the GENOSS BMS permits the use of guide wires of diameters 0.36mm (0.014").
- 3) Especially, refer the product label and 'The apparatus before use' of item about the suitability of guide catheter.
- 4) The stent size is important to transplant.
- 5) Select stent of appropriate length for transplant portion.
- 6) Selected stent should be long enough to cover for transplant portion.
- Note : Inflated balloon diameter measure slightly larger than labeled stent inner diameter as the expansion considering stent recoil.
- 7) Gently pull out the stent delivery system from the package.
- 8) Place onto the thumb and forefinger at the distal end of sheath and remove protective cover that covers the stent / balloon carefully.
- 9) Watch stent in detail to check that stent on the balloon was not damaged, moved from its original position.
- 10) Check the position whether the stent is located between proximal and distal balloon marker or not.
- Note : Do not use if the stent was moved or damaged.
- 11) Flow heparin treated saline to the guide wire lumen of stent delivery system until the liquid be come out.
- 12) Fill in the contrast / heparin treated saline (1:1) 5cc to 20cc syringe.
- 13) Attach the syringe to delivery system and add negative pressure during 20 ~ 30 seconds.
- 14) Add negative pressure slowly to shed mixed liquid into the balloon lumen.
- 15) Separate the syringe and leave the meniscus of liquid in the center of the balloon lumen.
- 16) Prepare inflator as standard method and remove any remaining air from the syringe and tube.
- 17) Attach inflator to catheter directly for preventing air bubbles remain..
- 18) Place on atmospheric pressure. (Neutral)
- Note : Do not add negative pressure to the inflator after balloon prepared and before stent delivered.

-Delivery method

- 1) Approach to blood vessel in accordance with PCTA techniques.
- 2) Balloon diameter is 0.5mm smaller than stent and pre-inflate length of damaged portion equal to or shorter balloon at damaged portion. The length of inflated balloon should be shorter than transplanted stent.
- 3) Maintain neutral pressure to inflator.
- 4) Open rotational hemostasis valve to easy the passage of the stent.
- Note : Do not pass to force if there is resist. Resistance will be appeared problems, and the stent or blood vessel can be damaged if you try to force. In this case, remove the system and then examine.
- 5) Check the safety of guide catheter before stent delivery system was attached into the coronary artery.
- 6) Push the stent delivery system into the center of the catheter carefully.
- Note : Do not pass to force if there is resist before remove guide catheter. Resistance will be appeared problems, and the stent or blood vessel can be damaged if you try to force. In this case, maintain guide wire hold at the damaged portion and remove stent delivery system as one unit.
- 7) Put the delivery system to be transplanted target under direct fluoroscopic visualization.
- 8) Use radiopaque marker of proximal and distal of balloon for the point.
- 9) If the location of the stent is not selective, it should be relocated or removed.
- 10) Do not inflate stent if the stent is not located accordingly at target point.
- 11) Tighten the rotational hemostasis valve.
- 12) Prepare the stent exchange.

-Exchange procedure of stent

- 1) Use high resolution fluoroscopy to check the stent has not been moved during be damaged or be exchanged before the stent inflated.
- 2) Maintain inflating pressure for enough inflation of the stent during 15~30 seconds.
- 3) Do not exceed Rated Burst Pressure when inflated.
- 4) GENOSS stent should not be inflated over 0.5mm diameter of nominal expansion.

Note : Usage of high pressure about balloon inflation at small blood vessel or lesion widely spreaded blood vessel will be expanded peripheral vascular portion and can be vascular dissection at stent.

Note : The stent can be moved during the expansion of stent. Stent should be selected appropriate size to safe artery walls that completely touch when the stent deflate the balloon.

-Exchange procedure of balloon

- 1) Deflate the balloon as adding negative pressure to inflator. Wait proper time like at least 15 seconds to deflate the balloon.
- 2) The long stent takes longer time to deflate.
- The thing that balloon is deflated make sure that no contrast in the balloon.
- 3) Open the hemostasis valve to remove delivery system.
- 4) Maintain location of guide catheter and wire to block flow of internal blood vessel.
- 5) Pull on the balloon by keeping the stent negative pressure and by watching motion of the cardiac muscle to remove balloon from stent very slowly.
- 6) Tighten the hemostasis valve after removing delivery system.
- 7) Repeat angiography and observe blood vessel and stent about proper inflation with the naked eye.
- Note : If you need a second stent transplantation enough to cover wound length, Stent should be transplanted the most distant location from artery before transplantation as soon as possible.
- 8) Follow-up of patient and angiography evaluation of the stent location should be performed within the first 30minutes periodically after transplanting.
- 9) If stent transplantation is related to occur of thrombosis or suspected about thrombosis at the located stent, It is recommended injection into the coronary artery of thrombolytic.

-Removal tips of stent / delivery system

- 1) If the removal of the stent system is needed, the guide catheter is determine location about stent delivery system and remove stent delivery system into guide catheter carefully.
- 2) If you feel unusual resistance during remove stent to guide catheter, remove the entire system at once, i.e. the stent delivery system and guide catheter.
- 3) This should be performed checking with the naked eye under fluoroscopy.
- 4) Note the following when the stent delivery system and guide catheter are removed as one unit:
 - Do not pull the stent delivery system into the guide catheter.
 - Maintain the guide wire position until adjacent balloon marker of the stent delivery system is combined the distal of the guide catheter.
 - The system should be pulled toward arterial sheath to descending aorta.
 - According to transfer the end of guide catheter within arterial sheath, the catheter will be flat straight while safe removal of the stent delivery system from arterial sheath and sequential removal of the stent delivery system and guide catheter.
- According to these orders, damage of the stent delivery system such as stent or balloon can be reduced when failed or added excessive force.

E Precautions

Do not use the BMS Bare Metal Coronary Stent if the outer or the inner package is damaged or opened. Use the stent before the "shelf-life" date specified on the package. Use only guide wires with a 0.014" [0.36mm] maximum diameter. Use within guiding catheters with an inner diameter > 0.056" [1.42mm]. Exercise care during handling to reduce the possibility of accidental breakage, bending or kinking of the balloon catheter shaft. If strong resistance is met during manipulation, stop the procedure and determine the cause of the resistance before proceeding. Store in a dark, cool and dry place. Only physicians thoroughly trained and educated in the performance of Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA) should use the balloon catheter. PTCA should only be performed at hospitals where emergency coronary artery bypass graft surgery is readily available.

H Products

Inflation Diameter (mm)	Stent length(mm)			
	08	13	18	23
2.00	GBMS-08-200	GBMS-13-200	GBMS-18-200	GBMS-23-200
2.25	GBMS-08-225	GBMS-13-225	GBMS-18-225	GBMS-23-225
2.50	GBMS-08-250	GBMS-13-250	GBMS-18-250	GBMS-23-250
2.75	GBMS-08-275	GBMS-13-275	GBMS-18-275	GBMS-23-275
3.00	GBMS-08-300	GBMS-13-300	GBMS-18-300	GBMS-23-300
3.25	GBMS-08-325	GBMS-13-325	GBMS-18-325	GBMS-23-325
3.50	GBMS-08-350	GBMS-13-350	GBMS-18-350	GBMS-23-350
3.75	GBMS-08-375	GBMS-13-375	GBMS-18-375	GBMS-23-375
4.00	GBMS-08-400	GBMS-13-400	GBMS-18-400	GBMS-23-400
4.50	GBMS-08-450	GBMS-13-450	GBMS-18-450	GBMS-23-450
5.00	GBMS-08-500	GBMS-13-500	GBMS-18-500	GBMS-23-500

Inflation Diameter (mm)	Stent length(mm)		
	28	33	38
2.00	GBMS-28-200	GBMS-33-200	GBMS-38-200
2.25	GBMS-28-225	GBMS-33-225	GBMS-38-225
2.50	GBMS-28-250	GBMS-33-250	GBMS-38-250
2.75	GBMS-28-275	GBMS-33-275	GBMS-38-275
3.00	GBMS-28-300	GBMS-33-300	GBMS-38-300
3.25	GBMS-28-325	GBMS-33-325	GBMS-38-325
3.50	GBMS-28-350	GBMS-33-350	GBMS-38-350
3.75	GBMS-28-375	GBMS-33-375	GBMS-38-375
4.00	GBMS-28-400	GBMS-33-400	GBMS-38-400
4.50	GBMS-28-450		
5.00	GBMS-28-500		

G Adverse effects

Possible complications include, but are not limited to:

- Death
- Acute myocardial infarction
- Cardiac dysrhythmia [ventricular fibrillation]
- Injury to the coronary artery wall[Intimal tear]
- Arteriovenous fistula
- Pseudaneurysm formation
- Hypo/Hypertension
- Angina pectoris
- Coronary artery spasm
- Restenosis of the dilated artery
- Total occlusion of the coronary artery
- Emergency CABG
- Infection
- Hemorrhage or hematoma
- Embolism
- Thrombosis
- Drug reactions, allergic reactions to contrast medium

I Symbols

 REF	Catalogue Number	 LOT	Batch code
 X	Do not reuse	 W	Date of manufacture
 !	Caution	 Y	Use by
 STERILE EO	Sterilized using ethylene oxide	 M	Manufacturer
 T 30°C (33.8~86°F)	Temperature limitation	 S	Keep away from sunlight
 I	Consult instruction for use	 N	Do not resterilize

J Caution

Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician