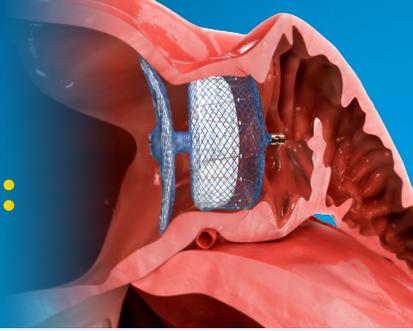


LAAO STROKE RISK REDUCTION: Device-Related Factors Considerations



LAAO THERAPY SHOULD PROVIDE A SOLUTION FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS WITH LIMITED COMPLICATIONS

DEVICE-RELATED THROMBUS (DRT)

DRT is a complication that occurs when a thrombus, or clot, develops on a medical device.



INCREASED RISK

Increased risk of stroke and systemic embolism in the presence of a DRT.¹

62% LOWER DRT RATE WITH AMULET LAAO
AS COMPARED TO WATCHMAN FLX²

- > High-Risk DRTs result in increased thromboembolic events and mortality.³
- > Amulet LAAO had significantly fewer High-risk DRTs compared to Watchman LAAC.³

PERI-DEVICE LEAK (PDL)

PDL results from incomplete closure of the left atrial appendage following LAAO device implantation when flow is allowed past the device.



GREATER RISK

Greater risk of ischemic stroke or embolism at 5 years with **PDL ≤5 mm**.⁴

39% INCIDENCE OF DELAYED PDL
AMONG PATIENTS UNDERGOING CLOSURE WITH WATCHMAN FLX⁵

- > 2x higher risk of PDL-associated negative outcomes with Watchman LAAC, as compared to Amulet LAAO, in landmark head-to-head study.⁶
- > SWISS-APERO Randomized Clinical Trial demonstrated superior complete closure at 45 days with Amulet compared to Watchman FLX.²

“The presence of DRT or PDL can significantly worsen patient outcomes and must be avoided in LAAO therapy. Both conditions can lead to severe complications such as increased thromboembolic risk.”

Dr. Xavier Freixa Rofastes, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona, Spain



AMULET LAAO'S DUAL-SEAL TECHNOLOGY IS DESIGNED TO REDUCE DEVICE-RELATED FACTORS

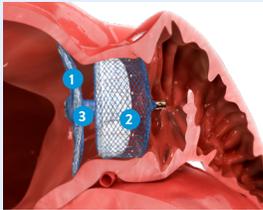


DEVICE-RELATED FACTORS

PRECEDED STROKES AND CV DEATH ~2X MORE OFTEN
with Watchman LAAC vs. Amulet LAAO²

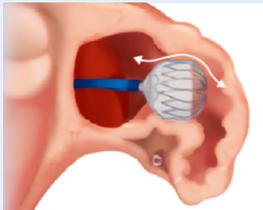
“The design of Amulet allows for successful LAAO even in challenging anatomical scenarios unable to be closed by WATCHMAN FLX.” Dr. Akash Makkar, Arizona Heart Arrhythmia Associates, U.S.

Dual seal
device design
specifics



- 1 DISC** - Delivers a complete ostial seal which prevents leaks in more patients and seals off area more prone to thrombus formation.
- 2 LOBE** - Requires minimal depth and accommodates different shapes of LAA anatomy.⁸
- 3 WAIST** - Provides flexibility to accommodate all morphologies.

Single lobe
device design
specifics



- **Single lobe mechanism requires positioning more deeply inside appendage**
 - This may predispose patient to higher clot formation compared to Amulet LAAO.
 - Deeper device implantation and larger uncovered LAA areas were associated with a higher incidence of DRT.⁹
- LAA closure often fails with single lobe LAAO devices in appendages that have shallow depth, multiple lobes, many trabeculations, wide orifice, shallow vertical take-off, or chicken wing anatomy.¹⁰

**AMULET LAAO ENSURES EFFECTIVE CLOSURE IN A BROAD RANGE OF ANATOMIES,
REDUCING STROKE RISK AND DRIVING FREEDOM FROM OACS** ^{7,8,11,12}

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