

FAQ

What can I expect of the Venaseal™ procedure?

Before the Procedure:

You will have an ultrasound imaging exam of the leg that is to be treated. This exam is important for assessing the diseased superficial vein and planning the procedure.

During the Procedure:

Your doctor can discuss the procedure with you. A brief summary of what to expect is below:

- You may feel some minor pain or stinging with a needle stick to numb the site where the doctor will access your vein.
- Once the area is numb, your doctor will insert the catheter (i.e., a small hollow tube) into your leg. You may feel some pressure from the placement of the catheter.
- The catheter will be placed in specific areas along the diseased vein to deliver small amounts of the medical adhesive. You may feel some mild sensation of pulling or tugging. Ultrasound will be used during the procedure to guide and position the catheter.
- After treatment, the catheter is removed and a bandage placed over the puncture site.

After the Procedure:

You will be taken to the recovery area to rest. Your doctor will discuss with you what observations will be performed following treatment.

When will my symptoms improve?

Symptoms are caused by the diseased superficial vein. Thus, symptoms may improve as soon as the diseased vein is closed.

When can I return to normal activity?

The Venaseal procedure is designed to reduce recovery time. Many patients return to normal activity immediately after the procedure. Your doctor can help you determine when you can return to normal activity.

Is the Venaseal procedure painful?

Most patients feel little, if any, pain during the outpatient procedure.

Is there bruising after the Venaseal procedure?

Most patients report little-to-no bruising after the Venaseal procedure.

What happens to the Venaseal™ adhesive?

Only a very small amount of Venaseal adhesive is used to close the vein. Your body will naturally absorb the adhesive over time.

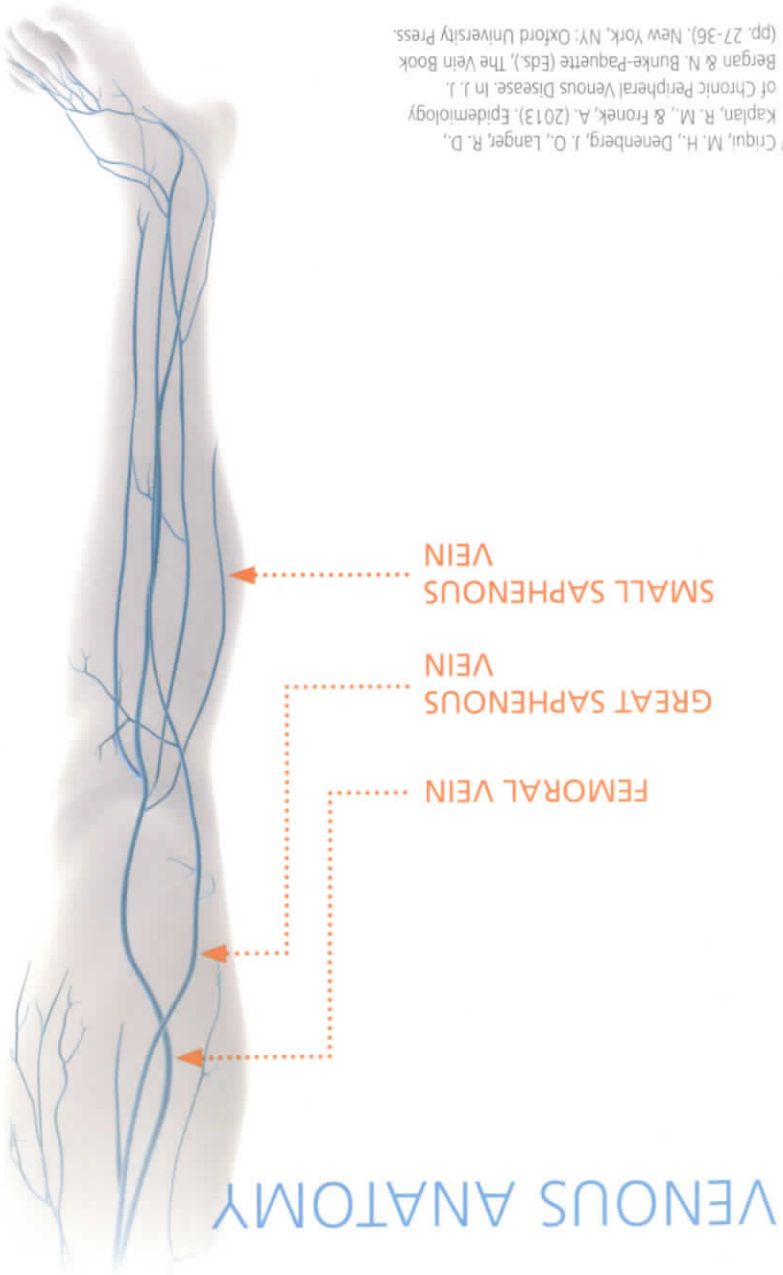
How does the Venaseal procedure differ from thermal energy procedures?

The Venaseal procedure uses an adhesive to close the superficial vein. Thermal energy procedures use heat to close the vein. The intense heat requires a large volume of numbing medicine, which is injected through many needle sticks. The injections may cause pain and bruising after the procedure.

Is the Venaseal procedure covered by insurance?

As with any procedure, insurance coverage may vary. For more information, please contact your insurance provider.

VENOUS ANATOMY



FEMORAL VEIN

GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN

SMALL SAPHENOUS VEIN

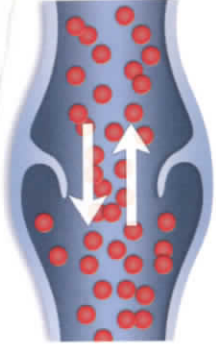
Criqui, M. H., Dennenberg, J. O., Langer, R. D., Kaplan, R. M., & Fronck, A. (2013). Epidemiology of Chronic Peripheral Venous Disease. In J. J. Bergan & N. Bunke-Paquette (Eds.), *The Vein Book* (pp. 27-36). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

NORMAL VEIN



Valves ensure blood flows in one direction

DISEASED VEIN



Valves that cannot close allow blood to drain and pool

TREAT

Superficial venous reflux disease treatment aims to reduce or stop the backward flow of blood. Treating the diseased vein improves overall blood flow and relieves symptoms. For some patients, compression stockings alone may improve blood flow. For other patients, closing or removing the diseased vein may be necessary to improve blood flow. Closing or removing the diseased vein directs blood to nearby healthy veins. Your doctor can help you decide which treatment option is best for you.

VENASEAL™ CLOSURE SYSTEM

The VenaSeal system improves blood flow by sealing—or closing—the diseased vein. The system delivers a small amount of a specially formulated medical adhesive to the diseased vein. The adhesive seals the vein and blood is rerouted through nearby healthy veins.



CLINICAL TRIAL EXPERIENCE

Three clinical studies demonstrate results that support the clinical safety and effectiveness of the VenaSeal system.^{1,2,3}

The treated superficial veins close immediately and stay closed. Blood flows through nearby healthy veins and symptoms improve. In the US study,

- The VenaSeal system and thermal energy (radiofrequency ablation; RFA) treatments have similar clinical results (at 3 months, 99% closure for the VenaSeal system and 95.4% closure for thermal energy).^{1*}
- 96.8% of veins remained closed at 12 months after treatment with the VenaSeal system or RFA.¹

Side effects are minor and infrequent.

- The most common side effect was phlebitis (i.e., inflammation of a vein). Phlebitis occurred more frequently in VenaSeal-treated subjects compared to RFA-treated subjects. Phlebitis is a commonly reported side effect in all vein treatments, including the VenaSeal system and RFA, and they typically occurred within the first 30 days after the procedure.¹
- Please see the Potential Risk section for more information.

REDUCES DISCOMFORT AND RECOVERY TIME

THERMAL ENERGY: THE TRADITIONAL TREATMENT OPTION

Heat closes the vein

Multiple needle sticks
of numbing medicine

Compression stockings
required after the procedure

VENASEAL™ CLOSURE SYSTEM: AN INNOVATIVE TREATMENT OPTION

Adhesive seals the vein

Only one needle stick
of numbing medicine

No compression stockings
after the procedure**

In comparison, patients treated with the VenaSeal system experience less bruising.¹

*VeClose study. Covidien Inc. Data on file.

**Some patients may benefit from the use of compression stockings post procedure.

¹Morrison N. et al, Randomized trial comparing cyanoacrylate embolization and radiofrequency ablation for incompetent great saphenous veins (VeClose). *Journal of Vascular Surgery*. 2015.

²Proebstle TM et al, The European multicenter cohort study on cyanoacrylate embolization of refluxing great saphenous veins. *Journal of Vascular Surgery*. 2014.

³Amleida JI et al, Two-year follow-up of first human use of cyanoacrylate adhesive for treatment of saphenous vein incompetence. *Phlebology*; published online 30 March 2014.