

BAROSTIM THERAPY™

Surgical Procedures



CVRx®

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This document is a portion of the Instructions for Use (IFU) for the Barostim NEO2 System, Model 2104. The full IFU consists of:

System Overview	900121-001
Surgical Procedures	900121-002
Programming	900121-003
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	900121-004
Patient Instructions	900121-005

IFU documents are available at www.cvr.com/ifu

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Implant Preparation

BEFORE IMPLANTATION

Formal preoperative duplex ultrasonography should

- Confirm the absence of complex arterial anatomy, such as carotid kinks, loops and coils, which would compromise the implant procedure.
- Verify absence of any stenosis producing a greater than 50% reduction in diameter of the carotid arteries.
- Verify absence of any ulcerative plaques.
- Verify the level of the carotid bifurcation is easily accessible from standard cervical incisions.
- Determine if there are any anatomic variants present which might suggest that additional imaging would be helpful for treatment planning.
- Other variants or conditions that would eliminate the patient as a surgical candidate

Ensure that a backup IPG is available in case the sterility of the first IPG is compromised or the device is damaged during surgery.

Ensure that a backup Programmer System is available in case the primary system is damaged or becomes non-operational.

For patients who currently have an implanted electrical medical device an interaction study must be performed during the implantation procedure. Ensure that proper instrumentation for monitoring the behavior of the currently implanted device is present.

MATERIALS RECOMMENDED FOR IMPLANTATION

- A table or stand outside the sterile operating field to hold the Programmer System
- Blood pressure monitoring equipment (such as an arterial line) for assessment of blood pressure changes during therapy testing.

MATERIALS NEEDED

IPG

Supplied in a single use package as a kit with the following configuration:

- One sterile IPG Model 2104 with therapy OFF
- One sterile torque wrench



CSL

Supplied in a single use package as a kit with the following configuration:

- One sterile CSL (Model 1036 or 1037)
- One sterile Implant Adapter
- One sterile Implant Tool



Programmer

Supplied as a kit, in a case, with the following components:

- Programmer software
- Programmer Interface – Model 9010
- Computer with power cord
- USB cable



SURGICAL PREPARATION

Skin Preparation

Follow your institution's surgical skin preparation practices. Consider applying an agent that is effective against typical skin flora.

Consider application of an impermeable skin barrier to minimize contact between the implanted components and the patient's skin.

Antibiotic Coverage

Follow your institution's antibiotic coverage practices. Consider antibiotic coverage in the perioperative period if this is not the current practice. Consider a second dose of antibiotics during the implantation procedure.

Sterile Packaging

The IPG, Carotid Sinus Leads, Implant Adapter, and Implant Tool are supplied STERILE (by ethylene oxide gas) and for SINGLE USE. Reuse of this product may result in malfunction, adverse event or death.

The components are supplied in a sterile package for direct introduction into the operating field. Carefully inspect the sterile packages before opening. Do not use if the package is opened, damaged or has evidence of damage or compromised sterility. Return the package and/or contents to CVRx.

Do not open the package if it has been exposed to extremes of temperature outside of the temperature range stated on the labeling, or if there is damage to the package or the package seal. Return the package, unopened, to CVRx.

Do not use on or after the "Use By" date. Return the unopened package to CVRx.

Prior to opening the IPG package, use the Programmer System to check the IPG battery. If the reported battery voltage is less than 2.85V return the package, unopened, to CVRx.

To open the package, do the following:

1. Grasp the tab and peel back the outer cover.
2. Using sterile technique, lift out the inner tray.
3. Grasp the tab on the inner tray and peel off the inner cover to expose the contents.
4. Remove the product.

Device Interaction Testing

For patients who currently have an implanted electrical medical device, compatibility between the Barostim NEO2 IPG and the other implanted electrical device must be verified whenever settings are changed in either implant. During the implant procedure, if problematic device interactions cannot be eliminated the Barostim NEO2 IPG should not be implanted.

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Implantation Procedure

Surgical approach and techniques for the implantation of the system will vary with the preference of the implanting surgeon. Requirements for proper and safe implantation of the system should include the items covered in this section.

ANESTHESIA

Implants require anesthetic management that preserves the baroreflex during the electrode placement portion of the procedure. Consequently, special care must be used during the procedure with regard to administering anesthesia.

The goal of the anesthesia is to ensure patient comfort during surgery while minimizing blunting of the baroreflex response during the mapping process for identifying the appropriate electrode implant location

The procedure is divided into the following two anesthesia phases:

Phase 1: Lead Placement

Phase 2: IPG Placement

Phase 1

Agents such as narcotics, benzodiazepines, barbiturates and local anesthetics that minimize blunting of the baroreflex may be used

Anesthesia levels should be as stable as possible. Continued use of narcotics, benzodiazepines, and barbiturates that minimize blunting of the baroreflexes may be employed during this phase. The use of atropine or glycopyrrolate should be avoided unless patient safety requires as these may abolish some of the response to activation of the carotid baroreflex making mapping and the determination of the optimal location of the carotid sinus electrode more difficult.

Note: If the conscious sedation regimen is used, efforts should be made to avoid deep cervical blocks, which could impair mapping by abolishing the carotid baroreflex. Also, avoid directly injecting local anesthetic (e.g. lidocaine) into the carotid artery.

Phase 2

Once the best electrode location has been determined, the electrode fully affixed to the vessel, and baroreflex testing completed (i.e. Phase 1 is complete), agents such as Isoflurane, Desflurane, Sevoflurane, propofol and dexmedetomidine may be used during pocket creation, tunneling and wound closure to achieve adequate levels of anesthesia.

LEAD PLACEMENT

Neck Incision

Note: Right side is preferred based on results from previous trials

- Mark carotid bifurcation using portable ultrasound, i.e. Sonosite after head is positioned as required for surgery
- Make a 2-3 cm incision centered on the carotid sinus bulb/bifurcation

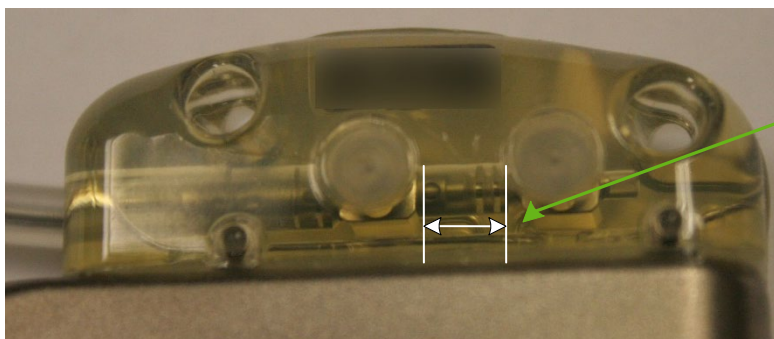
Expose the Implant Site (Target) at the Carotid Bifurcation

- Use minimal dissection of periadventitial tissues, to preserve intrinsic innervation
- Do not dissect between the internal and external carotid arteries, as it protects likely location of main carotid sinus nerve
- Only the anterior (i.e. superficial) surface of carotid sinus bulb/bifurcation needs to be exposed.
- Dissect down to a level to allow for the identification of the carotid notch and sinus
- Mobilizing the internal and external carotid arteries is not required
- Minimize the manipulation of the carotid sinus

Connecting the Lead to the IPG

- Insert the torque wrench into the pin (rear) setscrew. This releases trapped air from the header during insertion of the lead terminal into the header.
- Clean any blood or tissue from the lead terminal
- Insert the lead terminal into the header port
- Visually verify that the terminal is fully inserted into the header by viewing seals visible between setscrew blocks
- Tighten the setscrew in a clockwise direction until the wrench begins clicking
- Check that the lead terminal is tightened, by gently pulling on the lead
- Insert the torque wrench into the ring (front) setscrew
- Tighten the setscrew in a clockwise direction until the wrench begins clicking

NOTE: Electrical connection to the IPG is not established until the setscrew(s) are completely tightened using the torque wrench. Do not attempt to deliver any therapy until the connections are secured using the torque wrench.



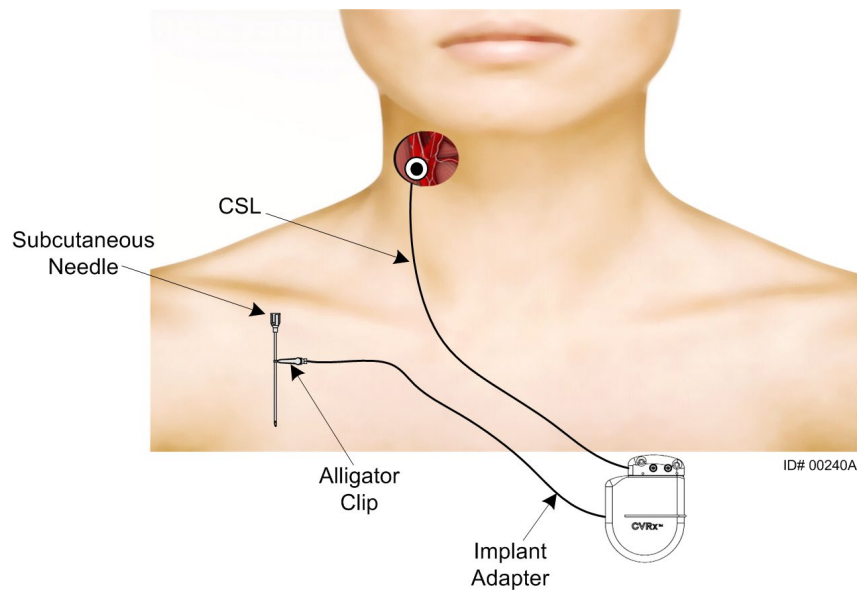
Both terminal seals located in viewing zone

MAPPING & FIXATING THE LEAD

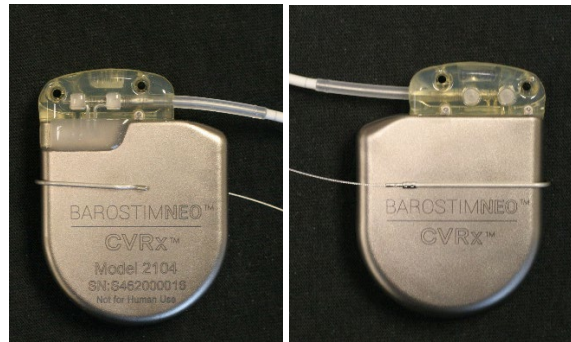
NOTE: Do not grasp the lead body or active area of the electrode with metal clamps or forceps.

NOTE: During carotid sinus mapping and testing bradycardia may be induced at higher stimulus intensities. Bradycardia should terminate when therapy is stopped. This may be accomplished by:

- Pressing the **Stop Test** button during mapping;
- or
- By removing the electrode from the carotid sinus.

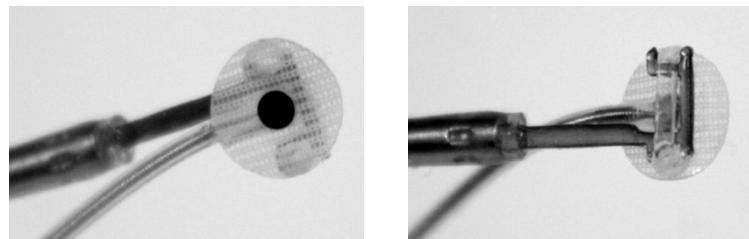


- Insert a 16 to 18-gauge introducer needle (a minimum of 2 inches in length) into the subcutaneous tissues in the IPG pocket region.
- Note: The needle should lie approximately parallel to the skin in the subcutaneous tissues and not perpendicular to the skin.
- Connect the lead into the IPG header block.
- Slide the clip of the Implant Adapter over the main body (metal portion) of the IPG can.
- Connect the alligator clip from the Implant Adapter to the metal portion of needle.
- Inject saline into needle to provide sufficient contact of needle and tissue.



Preparing the electrode

- Place the Implant Tool into the buckle located on the inactive side of the electrode. Tool can be bent to accommodate mapping process.



Systematic mapping of the exposed carotid sinus

The goal of mapping is to achieve a drop of:

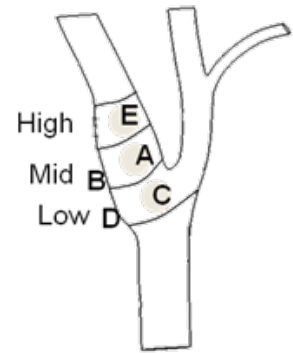
- 15-20% in blood pressure and/or 5-10% drop in heart rate for hypertensive patients
- 5-10% drop of blood pressure and/or heart rate for heart failure patients

Mapping is a team effort between surgeon and anesthesiologist

- Anesthesia plane and hemodynamics should be maintained as stable as possible
 - The anesthesia should not blunt the baroreflex
 - Preserve hemodynamic values for mapping
 - Target SBP > 90% of conscious values
 - Target HR > 65 bpm
- Program the IPG to an amplitude of 6 mA and a pulse width of 125 μ s and a frequency of 40pps.
- During carotid sinus mapping, the duration of each test activation should be sufficient to determine the hemodynamic response. This can typically be determined within 30 to 60 seconds, but may take 120 seconds or more.
- It is recommended that lower settings be used (Including turning therapy Off) if any of the following occur:
 - Concerning changes in hemodynamics occur
 - Problematic tissue stimulation is noted
 - Monitoring of any other implanted electrical device indicates undesirable interaction (see "Device Interaction Testing" in Section 9)
 - Any other potentially hazardous patient responses are observed

Test different locations at implant site

- Position A: Anterior aspect of exposed internal carotid artery adjacent to bifurcation
Note: This is the typical site for implant on most patients
- Position B: Base of internal carotid artery on free wall (opposite external carotid)
- Position C: Common carotid artery, just below bifurcation
- Position D: Deeper around common carotid from C, down from B, diagonal from A
- Position E: Expose further above bifurcation (cephalad)



Note: If no optimal location is identified, fixate the lead to position A.

It may be helpful to mark optimal location with tissue pen.

Note: During mapping, maintain full contact of the electrode and backer against the carotid sinus with gentle pressure (minimize vessel deformation with the electrode).

Note: Mapping to find the proper location of the electrode requires an assessment of the baroreflex response to stimulation. The most consistent response during implantation is derived from measures of heart rate and blood pressure,

FINAL POSITIONING OF THE LEAD AND FIXATION

The goal is to ensure the electrode is securely fixed at target site with proper contact between the electrode and target.

After optimal location is identified, fixate the electrode to the tissue surrounding the target, keeping in mind the following considerations:

- Five or six non-absorbable, 5-0 or 6-0 monofilament sutures (e.g. Prolene) should be placed.
- Sutures should incorporate the tissues surrounding the target and the electrode backer
- The Implant Tool may be used to stabilize the lead for fixating (especially the first suture).
- The sutures (especially the first suture) may require a parachuting technique to enable placement through the small incision.
- After securing the electrode with initial sutures (2 or 3), the adequacy of the position can be confirmed by re-applying therapy.
- After confirming the proper position, the buckle on the inactive side of the electrode should be removed, or at least cut, to better facilitate electrode fixating and electrode conformance to artery.
- Complete electrode fixation with remaining sutures.
- Confirm proper lead impedance (300-3000 ohms) once the lead is fixated in position.

DISCONNECT THE LEAD FROM THE IPG

- The temporary needle may be removed at this point

NOTE: After completing the mapping and lead fixating phase of the procedure, the anesthetic regimen may be changed as preferred by the attending anesthesiologist irrespective of their potential blunting effects.

IPG PLACEMENT

Create the Pocket

- It is recommended to locate the pocket on the same side as the lead/electrode implant.
- The skin is incised for the IPG pocket, in the infraclavicular location, and the dissection carried down to the level of the pectoralis major fascia.
- Make a horizontal incision below the clavicle
- Fashion the pocket inferior to the incision, in the subcutaneous or subfascial plane.
- Avoid lead body contact with the IPG by extending the IPG pocket to the medial aspect to hold excess lead body.

Note: Take precaution to avoid the potential for pocket hematomas

Note: Avoid electrocautery use while the IPG is in the pocket.

Tunnel the Lead

- A tunnel should be initiated on the superficial aspect of the common carotid artery, toward the IPG pocket
- Develop the tunnel to the level of the space between the sternal and clavicular heads of the sternocleidomastoid muscle (SCM).
- Grasp the 14 Fr Red Robinson catheter (or similar device) with the clamp and bring through the tunnel.
- Bring the lead body through the tunnel by inserting the connector into the catheter.

Note: Avoid tension or traction to the electrode or suture tab during tunneling.

Note: Avoid grasping the lead body or connector with surgical instruments.

Create the Strain Relief

- Create a strain relief in the lead body between the electrode and suture tab to avoid traction when the patient moves his/her neck.
- The suture tab should be fixated to the adventitial layer of the common carotid artery or external carotid (inferior or medial/lateral location as driven by patient anatomy).
- Use 5-0 or 6-0 Prolene to suture the wing caudal to the electrode,
- The preferred orientation of the lead body is parallel to the artery. Final orientation should consider the particular patient anatomy and the final electrode position

CONNECT THE LEAD AND CLOSE

Connect the lead to the IPG

- Assure the pin is clean and dry of blood.
- Connect the lead to the IPG as described earlier.

Secure the IPG

Note: The IPG must be sutured in the pocket to avoid migration issues.

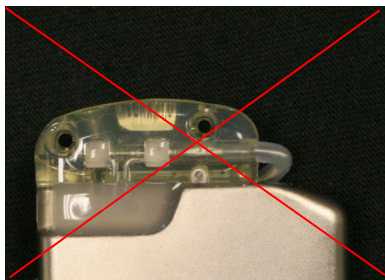
- Confirm pocket hemostasis
- Irrigate the pocket with an antibiotic solution.
- Place two retention sutures into the fascia, spaced appropriately for the suture holes in the IPG. This should be a non-absorbable 0 or 1-0 suture.
- Pass the sutures through the suture holes in the IPG header.
- Place the IPG into the pocket.
- Gently coil excess lead body and place adjacent to the IPG such that the excess lead body is not placed directly in front or behind the IPG. Ensure that lead body is not pulled taut and allow slack in the path between electrode and IPG pocket.



Correct lead body placement



Correct lead body placement



Incorrect Severe Lead Angle from Header



Incorrect Placement of Lead Behind IPG

- Tie the suture used to secure the IPG to the fascia.

Verify the impedance after inserting the IPG into the pocket to assure the adequacy of the electrical connections.

Close the Incisions

- Consider infiltrating the incisions with local anesthetic
- Close the incisions per the surgeon's usual practice.

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IPG

Replacement

RECOMMENDATIONS

An IPG replacement procedure should be performed on or before the Recommended Replacement Time. Local anesthetics are typically used during this replacement procedure.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Refer to Surgical Preparation section of this document for required inspections prior to the procedure.

- IPG
- Programmer
- RGA Kit

NOTE: Verify replacement IPG is compatible with the lead system currently implanted. The IPG Model 2104 is compatible with Lead models 103x and can be used to replace IPG model 2102 using a single lead for therapy.

ANTIBIOTIC COVERAGE

Follow institutional guidelines. Consider administering antibiotic providing gram-positive coverage within 30 minutes of the skin incision and continuing postoperatively for 24 hours following the procedure.

EXPLANTATION OF DEPLETED IPG

CAUTION: Palpate the site of the IPG and lead prior to first incision to verify the lead is not under the targeted incision site for IPG removal.

NOTE: Avoid damage to the implanted lead. Do not use scalpels on or near the CSL as damage could occur leading to failure of the lead. Electrocautery can be used at a low but effective power to minimize the potential of damaging the lead during dissection.

1. Initiate a telemetry session with the IPG and document previously programmed settings.
2. Complete skin incision over the implanted IPG.
3. Using electrocautery or blunt dissection, dissect down to the IPG. Portions of the lead(s) may need to be dissected in order to remove the IPG.
4. Cut the fixation sutures.
Note: Prior to removing the IPG, to minimize strain on the lead, it is recommended to disconnect the lead from the connector port
5. Using the torque wrench, turn the setscrews counterclockwise to loosen the setscrews for each CSL connector
Note: The setscrews are accessed on the side of the IPG opposite the device model and serial number.
6. Remove the CSL from the IPG connector port.
7. Remove the IPG from the pocket.
8. Remove the IPG from the sterile field.
9. Return the explanted IPG to CVRx for examination and proper disposal.

NOTE: Prior to returning the IPG, obtain a CVRx Returned Goods Authorization kit and follow the procedure contained within it.

IPG PLACEMENT

IPG placement and connection should be performed using the steps contained in Connect the Lead and Close section of this document.

4

Explantation Procedures

RECOMMENDATIONS

CVRx recommends leaving the lead implanted and capped. Full explantation of the lead should be done only if, in the opinion of the treating physician, it is medically necessary.

MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

- Sterile Torque Wrench
- IS-1 compatible Lead Cap
- Return Goods Authorization Kit

ANTIBIOTIC COVERAGE – NOT INFECTED

If the device is being removed for reasons other than infection, it is recommended that an antibiotic providing gram-positive coverage be administered within 30 minutes of the skin incision and continued postoperatively for 24 hours following the procedure.

ANTIBIOTIC COVERAGE – INFECTED

If the device is being removed due to an infection and cultures have identified the responsible bacteria, antibiotics that would be effective against identified bacteria should be initiated preoperatively and continued postoperatively until signs of infection have resolved (normal temperature, white blood cell count, and differential white blood cell count). Otherwise it is recommended that broad spectrum antibiotics be initiated preoperatively and antibiotics be narrowed when culture and sensitivity results are available from intraoperative cultures.

IPG EXPLANTATION

NOTE: Electrocautery at a low but effective power can be used to minimize the potential of damaging the leads during dissection. Do not use scalpels on or near the CSL as damage could occur leading to failure of the lead.

1. Open the incision inferior to the clavicle over the implanted IPG.
2. Dissect down to the IPG. Portions of the lead may need to be dissected in order to remove the IPG.
3. Cut the fixation sutures.

Note: Prior to removing the IPG, to minimize strain on the lead, it is recommended to disconnect the lead from the connector port

4. Using the torque wrench, turn the setscrews counterclockwise to loosen the setscrews for the CSL connector

Note: The setscrews are accessed on the side of the IPG opposite the device model and serial number.

5. Remove the CSL from the IPG connector port.
6. Install a lead cap to cover the lead terminal pin.
7. Remove the IPG from the sterile field.
8. Return the explanted IPG to CVRx for examination and proper disposal.

NOTE: Prior to returning the IPG, obtain a CVRx Returned Goods Authorization kit and follow the procedure contained within it.

CSL EXPLANTATION

1. Remove IPG if it is still implanted per instructions above.
2. Make an incision over the corresponding carotid bifurcation.
3. Dissect to fully uncover the CSL body in the caudal portion of the cervical incision. Free up the lead body extending cranially until reaching the caudal-most extent of the electrode.
4. Dissect to the points where the electrode is fixated to the carotid sinus adventitia.
5. Cut the sutures used to attach the electrode and suture wing.

NOTE: It is recommended that the sutures be cut on the surface of the electrode to avoid injury to the surrounding tissue.

6. Apply gentle traction to the lead body and open the enveloping scar tissue in a caudal-to-cranial direction. This is continued until the caudal border of the carotid sinus electrode is encountered. Open the sleeve of enveloping scar tissue and cut the sutures holding the electrode. Apply gentle traction to remove the electrode from the carotid sinus.

NOTE: If the electrode will not slide out of the enveloping fibrous tissue, further mobilization is required.

7. If required advance a small clamp along the CSL body to open the sheath of scar tissue enveloping the lead body.
8. From the cervical incision, apply gentle traction to remove the CSL.

NOTE: If the lead cannot be extracted by this procedure, further manipulation, such as transection above the level of the IPG pocket or sequential dilation of the scar tissue sleeve, will be required.

9. Return the explanted CSL to CVRx for examination and proper disposal.
10. Follow the procedures in Implantation Procedure for implantation of any new components.

NOTE: Prior to returning the CSL, obtain a CVRx Returned Goods Authorization kit and follow the procedure contained within it.

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