The DuraGraft® Difference: A Vascular Graft Treatment For The Prevention Of Graft Disease
Intraoperative Graft Damage is the Principal Cause of Vein Graft Failure

The durability and patency of vein grafts are significantly compromised by Vein Graft Disease (VGD):

- The VGD process begins during the grafting surgery itself\(^\text{(1)}\).
- VGD is the principal cause of both early (within 30 days) and intermediate/late Vein Graft Failure (VGF).
- VGD encompasses the pathophysiological changes that occur in vein grafts following their use in surgical grafting.

Endothelial Damage, Manifested Within Minutes as Pro-inflammatory, Pro-thrombogenic, and Hyper-proliferative Changes Within the Graft, Leads to VGD

As VGD progresses, vein grafts lose their ability to adapt to the post-grafting environment, leading to:

- Thrombus formation
- Intimal hyperplasia
- Atherosclerosis

These may result in:

- Graft stenosis
- Occlusion
- Loss of graft patency

Human saphenous vein grafts treated with DuraGraft were found to maintain viability and structural integrity through extended storage times, while untreated vein grafts were extensively damaged and lost viability almost immediately.\(^*\)

Multi-photon microscopy was used to generate images of vein grafts stained using "live/dead" staining technology. **Green** fluorescence indicates viable cells. **Red** fluorescence indicates dead cells. EC = Endothelial Cells.

VGD that progresses to VGF may result in death, myocardial infarction, the need for repeat revascularization and/or lower limb amputation. The success rate of revascularization or re-intervention of a failed graft is very poor\(^\text{(2)}\) and therefore addressing early vein graft disease in the primary graft is crucial.\(^\text{(3)}\)

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\(^*\) Thatte et al., Ann Thorac Surg. 2003; 75:1145-1152

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DuraGraft is a vascular graft treatment that improves clinical outcomes by reducing the incidence and complications of graft failure.

DuraGraft enhances CABG outcomes by significantly reducing major cardiac events such as repeat revascularization, myocardial infarction and MACE.

Two Independent Large Studies Demonstrate Similar Reductions in Long-Term Clinical Events

**DuraGraft Clinical Study Summary**
U.S. Retrospective Study • 2436 CABG Patients • DuraGraft Treatment vs. No Treatment

Significant reductions in long-term clinical events with DuraGraft (5-year)

- **50%** Reduction in Myocardial Infarction Rates  
  p = 0.0001
- **38%** Reduction in Repeat Revascularization Rates  
  p = 0.03
- **29%** Reduction in MACE Rates  
  p = 0.02

**DuraGraft Pilot Study**
EU Retrospective Study • Five-year Study • 630 CABG Patients • DuraGraft Treatment vs. No Treatment

- **70%** Reduction in Myocardial Infarction Rates
- **57%** Reduction in Repeat Revascularization Rates
- **23%** Reduction in All Cause Death Rates
- **37%** Reduction in MACE Rates

* Manuscript being prepared for publication.
Reduces Complications, Which Leads to Potential Cost Savings

- DuraGraft® significantly reduces major cardiac events such as repeat revascularization, myocardial infarction and MACE post CABG.
- Does not interrupt or modify existing surgical procedure
- Formulated into an intraoperative surgical treatment for storage and flushing

“According to data collected from UK NHS hospitals in 2014-15, each Myocardial Infarction demands on average seven days of hospitalization; taking up resources that could be used by hospitals to treat other patients and improve financial and operational efficiency.”*

Myocardial infarction patients post-CABG are more complex, therefore any improvement in graft patency and occlusions can lead to potential cost savings for health care systems.


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