

PROPEL® Mini

(mometasone furoate implant, 370 µg)

Instructions For Use

English (GB)

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO USE

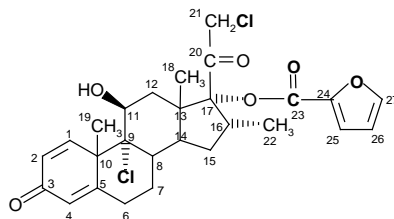
STERILE: Sterilized by irradiation. Do not use if the package is open or damaged.
STORAGE: The product should be stored at room temperature (approximately 25° C) with excursions permitted to 15-30° C.
SINGLE USE: Product is supplied sterile and for single use only.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The PROPEL® mini sinus implant provides sustained release of mometasone furoate via a bioabsorbable sinus implant. A delivery system is provided to insert the implant.

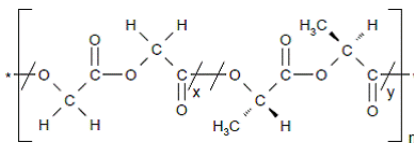
Drug Component Description

The PROPEL mini sinus implant contains mometasone furoate (active ingredient), a synthetic corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory activity. Mometasone furoate is a white to off-white powder. The chemical name is 9 α ,21-dichloro-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 α -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17-(2-furoate), with the empirical formula C₂₇H₃₀Cl₂O₆, and a molecular weight of 521.43 g/mol. Mometasone furoate is a hydrophobic drug that is practically insoluble in water. Mometasone furoate is stable under aqueous, acidic and oxidative conditions. Mometasone furoate can degrade under extreme basic, thermal and photolytic conditions. The chemical structure is shown below. The drug is embedded in a bioabsorbable polymer matrix containing poly-(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) and polyethylene glycol (inactive ingredients) which provides for gradual release of the drug.



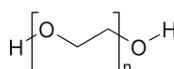
Chemical structure of mometasone furoate

The inactive ingredients on the sinus implant are poly-(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) and polyethylene glycol. Poly-(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) is an amorphous biodegradable polymer. The chemical structure is shown below.



Chemical structure of poly-(DL-lactide-co-glycolide)

Polyethylene glycol is a hydrophilic polyether compound that is highly flexible. It is non-toxic and non-immunogenic. The chemical structure is shown below.



Chemical structure of polyethylene glycol

Implant Component Description

The PROPEL mini implant is comprised of a synthetic bioabsorbable co-polymer, poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), PLG.

The implant is bioabsorbable and is designed to accommodate the size and variability of the post-surgical ethmoid or frontal sinus anatomy. Once inserted, the implant is designed to be self-retaining against the mucosa of the surgically enlarged sinus in order to maintain sinus patency and deliver drug to the mucosa. The PROPEL mini implant should be inserted by a physician under endoscopic visualization. A delivery system is provided to access the ethmoid or frontal sinus and insert the implant. A crimper, loading tool, and funnel are provided to assist in the crimping and loading of the implant into the delivery system.



Nominal Implant Length = 16 mm



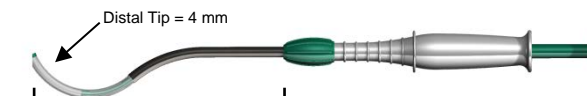
Crimper



Loading Tool



Funnel



Delivery System Sheath Length = 110 mm

INDICATIONS AND INTENDED USE

The PROPEL mini sinus implant is intended for use in patients \geq 18 years of age following ethmoid/frontal sinus surgery to maintain patency of the ethmoid or frontal sinus opening, The PROPEL Mini sinus implant separates/dilates surrounding mucosal tissues, provides stabilization of the middle turbinate, prevents obstruction by adhesions, and reduces inflammation. The implant reduces the need for post-operative intervention such as surgical adhesion lysis and/or use of oral steroids.

CONTRAINDICATION:

The use of the PROPEL mini sinus implant is contraindicated in the following patients:

- Patients with suspected or confirmed intolerance to mometasone furoate.
- Patients with a known hypersensitivity to lactide, glycolide or caprolactone copolymers.

WARNINGS

- The PROPEL mini Sinus Stent and delivery system are intended for single use only. Do not reuse, reprocess, or re-sterilize. Reuse, reprocessing, and re-sterilization may compromise the structural integrity of the device and/or lead to device failure that may result in patient injury. Reuse, reprocessing or re-sterilization may also create a risk of contamination of the device and/or cause patient infection, including, but not limited to, the transmission of infectious disease(s) from one patient to another. Contamination of the device may lead to injury or illness of the patient.
- Do not use if the package is open or damaged.

PRECAUTIONS

- Special care should be taken to avoid bending, twisting or damaging the implant.
- The implant is not designed to be modified by the physician.
- The implant is not intended to be compressed and loaded into the delivery system more than two times.
- The implant must be placed under endoscopic visualization.
- The implant exhibits no antimicrobial properties.
- Foreign body reaction may occur as is possible with most surgical adjuncts.
- In rare instances, the physiochemical condition associated with sinus surgery, both with and without sinus implants or packing, may present a risk of toxic shock syndrome (TSS).
- Pediatric Use: The safety and effectiveness of the implant in pediatric patients have not been established.
- Pregnancy and Nursing Females: The safety and effectiveness of the implant in pregnant or nursing females have not been established.

DRUG INFORMATION

MECHANISM OF ACTION: Corticosteroids have been shown to have a wide range of effects on multiple cell types (e.g., mast cells, eosinophils, neutrophils, macrophages, and lymphocytes) and mediators (e.g., histamine, eicosanoids, leukotrienes, and cytokines) involved in inflammation. The precise mechanism behind the anti-inflammatory properties of the eluted mometasone furoate is not known.

PHARMACOKINETICS: The PROPEL sinus implant underwent pharmacokinetic testing. Following bilateral drug-eluting PROPEL implant placement after sinus surgery for chronic sinusitis and subsequent weekly morning blood sampling for 4 weeks in 5 adult patients, plasma mometasone furoate concentrations were not quantifiable at any time point. Mean cortisol concentrations were within normal limits.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

No drug-drug interaction studies have been conducted with the implant.

CARCINOGENICITY, GENOTOXICITY AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

No long term studies in animals have been performed to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of the implant.

PREGNANCY

There have been no controlled studies in pregnant women using the PROPEL mini sinus implant. The PROPEL mini sinus implant should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefits justify the potential risk.

LACTATION

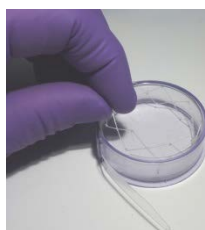
It is not known if mometasone furoate is excreted in human milk. Because other corticosteroids are excreted in human milk, the PROPEL mini implant should be used only if the potential benefits justify the potential risk.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

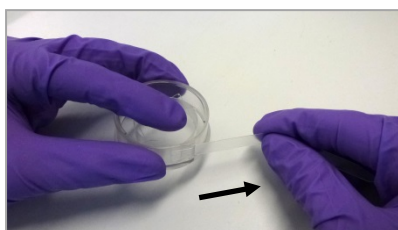
Each PROPEL mini implant contains 370µg of mometasone furoate which is gradually released over time.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

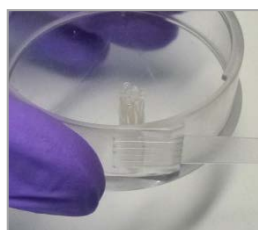
1. Remove the implant and delivery system from its protective packaging using sterile technique. Inspect for any obvious damage. Note: ensure the funnel is attached to the distal end of the delivery system.
 2. The implant must be compressed and loaded into the tip of the delivery system prior to use.
 - a. Lift the stent off its holder.
 - b. Gently place stent into crimper. Begin by placing one side of the stent into the crimper, opposite the belt pull tab. Gently work the other side into the crimper until it seats against the crimper base.
 - c. Grasp the crimper in one hand with the opening facing up.
 - d. Slowly pull the belt with the other hand until the stent is fully crimped. To facilitate the crimping process, guide the implant with your index finger as it compresses radially within the belt. Be sure to pull the belt parallel to the floor of the crimper.
 - e. Gently remove the compressed stent from the crimper with three fingers.
 - f. Insert compressed implant into the funnel attached to the distal tip of the delivery system.
 - g. Use the loading tool to push the stent past the opening of the funnel.
 - h. Carefully remove the funnel, taking care not to dislodge the implant from the tip of the delivery system. If the implant begins to withdraw from the tip during funnel removal, replace the funnel and gently squeeze the tip of the delivery system to hold implant in place.
- CAUTION:** Do not leave the PROPEL mini implant in the crimped state for more than three minutes prior to placement.
- i. The implant may be compressed and loaded into the delivery system tip up to two times. The implant may be compressed the second time using the crimper (by expanding the belt inside the crimper and repeating the steps above).



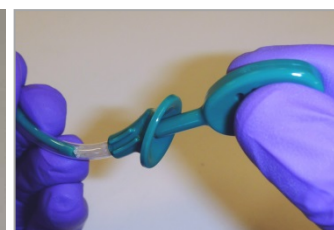
Step 2b



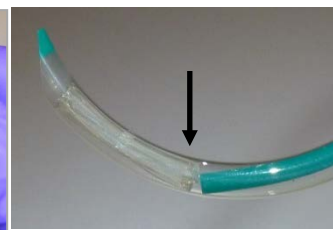
Steps 2c & 2d



Step 2e



Step 2g



Step 4b

3. For adequate visualization, ensure hemostasis in operated sinus cavities prior to insertion. Advance the delivery system into the sinus cavity using endoscopic visualization.
4. To insert the implant in the ethmoid sinus:
 - a. Ensure that the delivery system is oriented so the distal tip is curved superiorly toward the posterior roof of the sinus cavity.
 - b. Align the distal tip of the green plunger with the anterior edge of the middle turbinate.
 - c. Insert the implant by depressing the plunger while simultaneously withdrawing the delivery system.
 - d. Confirm final placement by endoscopic visualization. Confirm the proximal loops of the implant align with the anterior edge of the middle turbinate. Confirm the implant is well apposed to the tissue to maximize drug delivery. To adjust the position of the implant, use standard surgical instruments.
5. To insert the implant in the frontal sinus opening:
 - a. Ensure that the delivery system is oriented so the distal tip is curved superiorly toward the frontal sinus.
 - b. Advance the distal tip of the delivery system to the frontal sinus.
 - c. Insert the implant by depressing the plunger while simultaneously withdrawing the delivery system.
 - d. Confirm final placement by endoscopic visualization. Confirm the loops of the implant support the frontal sinus opening. Confirm the implant is well apposed to the tissue to maximize drug delivery. To adjust the position of the implant, use standard surgical instruments.

Post-Operative Care:

- As part of routine post-operative care, frequent use of saline sprays, rinses or irrigations is recommended to keep the implant moist.
- Routine debridement may be performed as part of the usual post-operative care.
- The implant may be removed at the discretion of the physician by use of suction, forceps or other surgical instruments.

PROPEL® Mini

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CLINICAL TRIALS

PROPEL mini is a smaller version of the PROPEL sinus implant. The efficacy and safety of the PROPEL implant, when used in adult patients with chronic sinusitis undergoing functional endoscopic sinus surgery (ESS), have been studied in three prospective clinical trials conducted in the United States and totaling 205 patients. The principal safety and efficacy information is derived from the ADVANCE II clinical trial and is supported by the ADVANCE clinical trial and CONSENSUS II pilot study. In all three studies, implant placement occurred following ethmoidectomy. Implants were successfully placed in a total of 400 sinuses in the 205 patients. Of the 400 implants, 16 (4%) were removed and replaced immediately after deployment due to sub-optimal apposition, crossed struts or inadvertent removal, and 3 (0.8%) were damaged during preparation. In these 3 cases, a new implant was used successfully.

The ADVANCE II study was a prospective randomized, double-blind, concurrently controlled study that enrolled 105 patients at 11 study centers. The study utilized an intra-patient control design to assess the safety and efficacy of the PROPEL sinus implant compared to the non-drug control version of the implant. The primary efficacy endpoint was the reduction in need for post-operative interventions at Day 30, determined from video-endoscopies reviewed by a panel of independent blinded sinus surgeons. Post-operative intervention was a composite endpoint that included surgical intervention required to separate an adhesion and/or oral steroid intervention to resolve recurrent ethmoid sinus inflammation, edema and/or polyp recurrence. Additional efficacy endpoints were determined by endoscopic grading done by clinical investigators at the study centers.

The primary safety endpoint was ocular safety defined as absence of clinically significant sustained elevation (≥ 10 mm Hg) in intraocular pressure through Day 90. Ocular examinations also included assessment of changes in or development of lens opacities.

The PROPEL implant delivery success rate was 100%. The primary efficacy endpoint was met demonstrating a statistically significant reduction in the need for post-operative interventions at Day 30 ($p=0.0280$). There were no clinically significant increases in intraocular pressure and no clinically significant changes from baseline in lens opacities. A significant rise in intraocular pressure was not reported in the study.

		Treatment	Control	Difference / p-value ^a (Ctrl - Tx)
Number of patients in ITT population	N	105	105	
PRIMARY EFFICACY RESULTS^b	Evaluable*	N (%)	N (%)	
Post-Operative Intervention	96	32 (33.3%)	45 (46.9%)	13 (13.5%) / 0.0280
SECONDARY EFFICACY RESULTS^b	Evaluable*	N (%)	N (%)	
Frank Polyposis (Grades 2 and 3) ^c	85	16 (18.8%)	29 (34.1%)	13 (15.3%) / 0.0023
SECONDARY EFFICACY RESULTS^d	Evaluable*	N (%)	N (%)	
Frank Polyposis (Grades 2 and 3)	104	4 (3.8%)	8 (7.7%)	4 (3.9%) / 0.3437
Middle Turbinate Lateralization	105	2 (1.9%)	7 (6.7%)	5 (4.8%) / 0.1250
Significant Adhesions	104	5 (4.8%)	13 (12.5%)	8 (7.7%) / 0.0386

*All patients returned for the Day 30 visit and had their endoscopy recorded for grading by independent panel; however, data were considered missing if the panel could not grade a video due to sub-optimal video quality or inadequate imaging of the relevant anatomy. Inadequate imaging of the relevant anatomy can occur when presence of significant edema or an adhesion prevents access into the ethmoid sinus. Since the planned statistical test (McNemar's test of correlated proportions) requires subjects with an observed pair of outcomes, 9 subjects could not be included in the test. Evaluable subjects were those with gradable sinuses on both sides.

^aIntraocular pressure

^bExact 2-sided confidence intervals are calculated by the method of Clopper and Pearson.

^cBy independent panel at Day 30

^dBy on site clinical investigators at Day 30

^eMcNemar's test was employed to obtain the 2-sided p-value at alpha level of 0.05 for all efficacy endpoints; an exact version was used for endpoints with <20 discordant pairs; an exact binomial test was employed to obtain the 1-sided p-value at alpha level of 0.025 for the primary safety endpoint.

The ADVANCE study was a single-cohort, open-label trial that enrolled 50 patients with either unilateral or bilateral ethmoid sinus disease at 7 study centers. Follow-up assessments included endoscopic examination and scoring through 2 months, with patient symptom scoring done through 6 months (Sinonasal Outcomes Test 22 (SNOT22), Rhinosinusitis Disability Index (RSDI), and a total nasal symptom scoring instrument (TNSS)). Ocular examinations consisted of IOP measurement and dilated slit-lamp examination for lens opacities at baseline and Day 30. The implant delivery success rate was 100%. The observed rate of polypoid tissue formation of any grade at 30 days was 10.0% (9/90 sinuses); adhesions 1.1% (1/90 sinuses); and middle turbinate lateralization 4.4% (4/90 sinuses). Implants were removed from 3 patients (6.0%) due to post-operative headaches associated with crusting. One of these events was considered to be device-related, and was the only device-related adverse event observed in the study. There were no clinically significant changes from baseline in lens opacities or IOP. The mean changes from baseline to Day 60 and 6 months in total RSDI score were -36.2 and -29.7, respectively ($p<0.0001$). For the SNOT 22, the changes were -1.9 and -1.7, respectively ($p<0.0001$). All changes from baseline in RSDI, SNOT 22, and TNSS were statistically significant ($p<0.0002$). These changes reflect improvements in patient symptoms attributable to sinus surgery with implant placement. The incremental contribution of the implants to these improvements was not studied.

The CONSENSUS II pilot study was a randomized, double-blind, concurrently controlled feasibility trial that enrolled 50 patients at 4 study centers. A total of 43 patients received the 23 mm PROPEL sinus implant and 7 patients received a shorter version. The study utilized an intra-patient control design to assess the safety and efficacy of the drug-eluting PROPEL sinus implant compared to the non-drug eluting control version of the implant. Thirty eight patients were enrolled in this group and received the 23 mm implants. The other group of patients (N=5) received bilateral drug-eluting implants to assess systemic safety (described in Drug Information section). The implant delivery success rate was 100%. The drug-eluting implant provided a statistically significant reduction in ethmoid sinus inflammation, scored using a 100 mm visual analog scale, compared to the control implant at Day 21 (23.2mm vs. 35.3mm; $p=0.0032$). Statistically significant reductions in inflammation were also observed at Day 30 (20.2mm vs. 30.1mm; $p=0.0011$) and Day 45 (15.9mm vs. 24.0mm; $p=0.0022$). The drug-eluting implant reduced the frequency of middle turbinate lateralization, significant adhesion occurrence, and polypoid tissue formation through Day 30, compared to the control implant.

The efficacy and safety of the PROPEL mini sinus implant when placed in the frontal sinus opening (FSO) following frontal sinus surgery in patients with chronic sinusitis has been assessed in a clinical trial conducted in the United States. The PROGRESS study was a prospective, randomized, blinded, controlled study that enrolled 80 patients at 11 study centers. The study utilized an intra-patient control design to assess the safety and efficacy of the PROPEL mini sinus implant when placed following surgery on one sinus side compared to surgery alone on the contralateral side. The primary efficacy endpoint was the reduction in need for post-operative interventions at Day 30, as determined by an independent blinded sinus surgeon based on video-endoscopy review. Post-operative intervention was a composite endpoint that included surgical intervention required to debride obstructive adhesions or scar tissue formation (grade 2 or 3) in the FSO, and/or oral steroid intervention warranted to resolve recurrent inflammation or polypoid edema in the frontal recess/FSO. Secondary efficacy endpoints of frequency and severity of adhesion/scarring, polypoid edema and inflammation were determined endoscopically by independent reviewer and clinical investigators at the study centers. The safety measures of adverse events and serious adverse events were recorded throughout the 90-day follow-up period.

The PROGRESS study (mini cohort) demonstrated that PROPEL mini implant placement in the FSO was successful (100% implant delivery), safe and effective in significantly ($p=0.0070$) reducing the need for post-operative interventions in the FSO at Day 30, as judged by an independent blinded reviewer (see table below). At Day 30, clinical investigators also observed a statistically significant reduction in need for postoperative interventions ($p<0.0001$), statistically significant reduction in need for oral steroid interventions ($p=0.0015$), need for surgical interventions ($p=0.0225$), degree of inflammation ($p<0.0001$) and rate of occlusion/restenosis ($p=0.0002$).

	N Evaluable ^b	Treatment (Tx) (N=80)	Control (Ctrl) (N=80)	p-value ¹
PRIMARY EFFICACY RESULTS, ^{a,m}				
Need for Post-Operative Interventions, N (%)	67	26 (38.8%)	42 (62.7%)	0.0070
SECONDARY EFFICACY RESULTS				
Need for Post-Operative interventions, N (%) ^b	79	13 (16.5%)	33 (41.8%)	<0.0001
Need for Oral Steroid Interventions, N (%) ^b	79	12 (15.2%)	27 (34.2%)	0.0015
Need for Surgical Interventions, N (%) ^b	75	3 (4.0%)	12 (16.0%)	0.0225
Inflammation (100-VAS, mm), Mean (SD) ^b	77	24.7 (27.02)	41.3 (29.34)	<0.0001
Occlusion/Restenosis, N (%) ^b	76	16 (21.1%)	35 (46.1%)	0.0002

^aSeventy nine patients returned for the Day 30 visit and had their endoscopy recorded for grading by independent reviewer; however, data were considered missing if the independent reviewer could not grade a video due to sub-optimal video quality or inadequate imaging of the relevant anatomy. Inadequate imaging of the relevant anatomy can occur when presence of significant edema or an adhesion prevents access into the frontal sinus. Since the planned statistical test (McNemar's test of correlated proportions) requires patients with an observed pair of outcomes, 12 patients could not be included in the test. McNemar's exact binomial test was employed to obtain the 2-sided p-value at alpha level of 0.05 for the primary efficacy endpoint and other categorical efficacy endpoints; T-tests were performed for all continuous efficacy data on the side-to-side difference in scores.

^bDetermined at Day 30 by the independent reviewer based on video-endoscopy review

^cDetermined at Day 30 by clinical investigators

^dNumber of patients with evaluable sinuses on both sides

SD=Standard Deviation, VAS=Visual Analog Scale

ADVERSE EVENTS

OBSERVED ADVERSE EVENTS

PROPEL mini is a smaller version of the PROPEL sinus implant. In three prospective clinical trials conducted in the United States and including 205 patients, a total of 400 PROPEL sinus implants were studied. Of these 400 implants, 250 were drug-eluting (243 were the 23 mm PROPEL™ sinus implant and 7 were a shorter version containing 220 µg of mometasone furoate, available only in the pilot trial) and 150 were non-eluting control implants (143 were the 23 mm length implants and 7 were a shorter version available only in the pilot trial). The overall incidence rate of product-related adverse events on a by-patient count was 1.5%; three patients had product related adverse events. One event was a headache with nasal burning and two were recurrent sinusitis. All three events resolved without sequelae. No patients withdrew due to an adverse event and no deaths occurred in any of the three trials.

Adverse events (regardless of relationship to implant) reported in $\geq 2\%$ of patients across all three trials are displayed in the table below

Adverse Events From All Three Clinical Trials (N=205)	
Adverse Event Type	Percent of Patients Reporting
Sinusitis	32.2
Headache	5.4
Epistaxis	2.0
Bronchitis	2.0

Note: Events were tabulated through day 60 in the feasibility trial and ADVANCE trial, and through day 90 in the ADVANCE II trial.

In the PROGRESS study (mini cohort) with 80 patients, there were no implant-related serious adverse events or adverse events, resulting in a 0% overall incidence rate of implant-related adverse events. Five adverse events (headache, left upper eyelid swelling, epistaxis, recurrent chronic sinusitis and increased sinus pressure) were judged by clinical investigators as having an indeterminate relationship to the implant. All 5 events resolved without sequelae. No patients withdrew due to an adverse event and no deaths occurred in this clinical study. Adverse events (regardless of relationship to implant) reported in $\geq 2\%$ of patients in the PROGRESS study are displayed in the table below.

Adverse Events (N=80)	
Adverse Event Type	Percent of Patients Reporting
Acute Sinusitis	15.0
Chronic Sinusitis	11.3
Headache	11.3
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	6.3
Epistaxis	5.0
Presyncope	5.0
Acute Otitis Media	3.8

Adverse Events (N=80)	
Adverse Event Type	Percent of Patients Reporting
Asthma	3.8
Nasal Congestion	3.8
Eyelid Edema	2.5
Influenza	2.5
Nasal Polyps	2.5
Nasopharyngitis	2.5
Nausea	2.5

Note: Events were tabulated through Day 90 in the PROGRESS study

POTENTIAL ADVERSE EVENTS

Risks associated with the use of the PROPEL sinus implant are anticipated to be similar to those experienced by patients who undergo placement of sinus implants or packing. The risks potentially associated with use of the PROPEL implant are:

- Premature displacement of implant or implant fragments
- Swallowing implant or implant fragments
- Pain/pressure/headache may result from the adherence of crusting to, or presence of the implant
- Aspiration of small implant fragments (not observed in clinical trials)
- Foreign body response, including formation of granulation tissue

Potential risks or side effects associated with intranasal mometasone furoate include:

- nasal irritation
- hypersensitivity reaction
- intranasal bleeding
- localized infection (bacterial, fungal or viral) in the nose or pharynx
- nasal burning
- nasal dryness
- susceptibility to secondary infections due to bacteria, fungi or viruses
- glaucoma/elevation of intraocular pressure
- cataracts/change in lens opacities
- headache
- pharyngitis

Potential risks or general side effects associated with steroids:

- alteration of the HPA axis including growth suppression
- immunosuppression
- hypersensitivity reactions
- headache
- epistaxis
- coughing
- vomiting
- candidiasis
- glaucoma/elevation in intraocular pressure
- cataracts/changes in lens opacities
- arthralgia
- myalgia

There may be other potential adverse effects that occur which are currently unforeseen.

Symbols Used on Product Labeling										
	Catalogue Number		Do Not Re-Use		Use By		15°C - 30°C Room Temperature		Customer Service Number	
	Batch Code		Sterilized using Irradiation		Caution		Do Not Use If Package Is Damaged			
	Do Not Resterilize		Consult Instruction For Use		Authorized Representative In The European Community		Manufacturer			

Product Information Disclosure

Intersect ENT, Inc. has exercised reasonable care in the manufacture of this product. Intersect ENT, Inc. excludes all warranties, whether expressed or implied, by operation of law or otherwise, including but not limited to, any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness, since handling and storage of this product, as well as factors relating to the patient, diagnosis, treatment, surgical procedures and other matters beyond Intersect ENT, Inc.'s control, directly affect this product and the results obtained from its use. Intersect ENT, Inc. shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential loss, damage or expense, directly or indirectly arising from the use of this product. Intersect ENT, Inc. neither assumes, nor authorizes any other person to assume for it, any other or additional liability or responsibility in connection with this product.

Use of this product in a method may be covered by one or more of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,544,192, 7,662,141, 7,662,142, 7,713,255, 7,951,130, 7,951,131, and 7,951,133. Other United States and Non-United States Patents Pending.

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Intersect ENT Inc.
1555 Adams Drive
Menlo Park, CA 94025 USA
www.intersectENT.com

EMERGO EUROPE
Molenstraat 15
2513 BH, The Hague
The Netherlands

+1-650-641-2147
CustomerService@intersectENT.com

PROPEL® Mini

(Mometasonfuroat-Implantat, 370 µg)
Gebrauchsanweisung

German (DE)

VOR VERWENDUNG ALLE ANWEISUNGEN SORGFÄLTIG LESEN

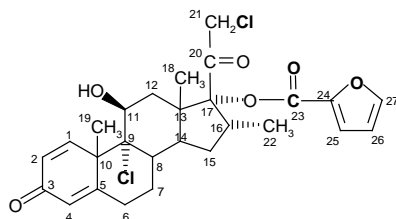
- STERIL:** Strahlensterilisiert. Bei bereits geöffneter oder beschädigter Verpackung nicht verwenden.
- LAGERUNG:** Das Produkt ist bei Zimmertemperatur (etwa 25 °C) zu lagern, wobei Temperaturschwankungen von 15 bis 30 °C zulässig sind.
- EINMALGEBRAUCH:** Das Produkt wird steril geliefert und ist ausschließlich für den Einmalgebrauch bestimmt.

PRODUKTBESCHREIBUNG

Das PROPEL® mini Nasennebenhöhlenimplantat bietet eine verzögerte Freisetzung von Mometasonfuroat über das biologisch resorbierbare Nasennebenhöhlenimplantat. Das Implantat wird mit einem Platzierungssystem geliefert.

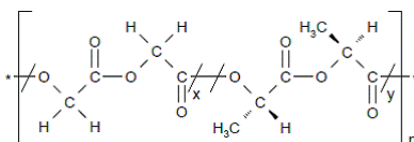
Beschreibung der Arzneimittelkomponente

Das PROPEL mini Nasennebenhöhlenimplantat enthält Mometasonfuroat (Wirkstoff), ein synthetisches Kortikosteroid mit entzündungshemmender Wirkung. Mometasonfuroat ist ein weißes bis cremefarbenes Pulver. Die chemische Bezeichnung lautet 9 α ,21-Dichlor-11 β ,17 α -dihydroxy-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien-3,20-dion-17-(2-furoat), die Summenformel ist C₂₇H₃₆Cl₂O₆ und das Molekulargewicht beträgt 521,43 g/mol. Mometasonfuroat ist ein hydrophobes Arzneimittel, das in Wasser praktisch unlöslich ist. Mometasonfuroat ist unter wässrigen, sauren und oxidativen Bedingungen stabil. Mometasonfuroat kann unter extremen basischen, thermischen und photolytischen Bedingungen zersetzt werden. Die chemische Struktur ist nachfolgend dargestellt. Das Arzneimittel ist in eine biologisch resorbierbare Polymermatrix eingebettet, die Poly-(DL-Lactid-co-Glykolid) und Polyethylenglycol (inaktive Bestandteile) enthält und für die allmähliche Freisetzung des Arzneimittels sorgt.



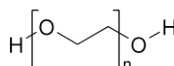
Chemische Struktur von Mometasonfuroat

Die inaktiven Bestandteile am Nasennebenhöhlenimplantat sind Poly-(DL-Lactid-co-Glykolid) und Polyethylenglycol. Poly-(DL-Lactid-co-Glykolid) ist ein amorphes biologisch abbaubares Polymer. Die chemische Struktur ist nachfolgend dargestellt.



Chemische Struktur von Poly-(DL-Lactid-co-Glykolid)

Polyethylenglycol ist eine hydrophile Polyetherverbindung, die äußerst flexibel ist. Es ist nicht toxisch und nicht immunogen. Die chemische Struktur ist nachfolgend dargestellt.



Chemische Struktur von Polyethylenglycol

Beschreibung der Implantatkomponente

Das PROPEL mini Implantat besteht aus einem synthetischen, biologisch resorbierbaren Copolymer, Poly-(L-Lactid-co-Glykolid) bzw. PLG.

Das Implantat ist biologisch resorbierbar und auf die Größe und Variabilität der postoperativen Siebbein- oder Stirnbeinhöhlenanatomie ausgelegt. Das Implantat ist so konzipiert, dass es unmittelbar nach der Platzierung selbsthaltend an der Schleimhaut der operativ vergrößerten Nasennebenhöhle sitzt, um die Durchgängigkeit der Nasennebenhöhle aufrechtzuerhalten und das Arzneimittel an die Schleimhaut abzugeben. Das PROPEL mini Implantat muss unter endoskopischer Visualisierung von einem Arzt eingesetzt werden. Für den Zugang zur Siebbein- oder Stirnbeinhöhle und die Platzierung des Implantats ist im Lieferumfang ein Platzierungssystem enthalten. Für das Crimpen und das Einlegen des Implantats in das Platzierungssystem stehen ein Crimper, eine Einführhilfe und ein Trichter zur Verfügung.



Nominelle Implantatlänge = 16 mm



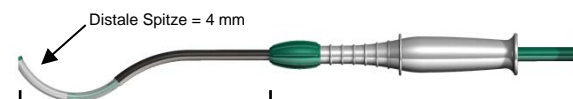
Crimper



Einführhilfe



Trichter



Hüllenlänge des Platzierungssystems = 110 mm

INDIKATION UND VERWENDUNGSZWECK

Das PROPEL mini Nasennebenhöhlenimplantat ist für die Verwendung bei Patienten im Alter von ≥ 18 Jahren nach einer Siebbein-/Stirnbeinhöhlenoperation zur Aufrechterhaltung der Durchgängigkeit bestimmt. Das PROPEL mini Nasennebenhöhlenimplantat trennt/versteift die umgebenden Schleimhäute, gewährt die Stabilisierung der mittleren Nasenmuschel, vermeidet Obstruktionen durch Adhäsion und verringert Entzündungen. Das Implantat reduziert die Notwendigkeit für einen postoperativen Eingriff, wie einer operativen Adhäsionslyse, und/oder für die orale Gabe von Steroiden.

KONTRAINDIKATIONEN:

Bei folgenden Patienten ist die Verwendung des PROPEL mini Nasennebenhöhlenimplantats kontraindiziert:

- Patienten mit vermuteter oder bestätigter Unverträglichkeit von Mometasonfuroat.
- Patienten mit bekannter Überempfindlichkeit gegenüber Lactid, Glykolid oder Caprolacton-Copolymeren.

WARNUNGEN

- Der PROPEL mini Nasennebenhöhlenstent und das Platzierungssystem sind nur für den Einmalgebrauch bestimmt. Nicht wiederverwenden, wiederaufbereiten oder resterilisieren. Eine Wiederverwendung, Wiederaufbereitung oder Resterilisation kann die strukturelle Unversehrtheit der Vorrichtung beeinträchtigen und/oder zu einem Versagen der Vorrichtung und infolgedessen zu einer Verletzung des Patienten führen. Eine Wiederverwendung, Wiederaufbereitung oder Resterilisation birgt zudem das Risiko einer Kontamination der Vorrichtung und/oder ein Infektionsrisiko für den Patienten, einschließlich unter anderem der Übertragung von Infektionskrankheiten zwischen Patienten. Eine Kontamination der Vorrichtung kann zu Verletzungen oder Erkrankungen beim Patienten führen.
- Bei bereits geöffneter oder beschädigter Verpackung nicht verwenden.

VORSICHTSMAßNAHMEN

- Das Implantat darf nicht gebogen, verdreht oder beschädigt werden.
- Das Implantat ist nicht für eine Modifikation durch den Arzt ausgelegt.
- Das Implantat darf nicht mehr als zwei Mal komprimiert und in das Platzierungssystem eingelegt werden.
- Das Implantat muss unter endoskopischer Visualisierung platziert werden.
- Das Implantat weist keinerlei antimikrobielle Eigenschaften auf.
- Wie bei den meisten chirurgischen Zusätzen kann es zu Fremdkörperreaktionen kommen.
- In seltenen Fällen kann der mit einer Nasennebenhöhlenoperation assoziierte physiochemische Zustand, mit oder ohne Verwendung von Nasennebenhöhlenimplantat oder -tamponade, mit dem Risiko eines toxischen Schocksyndroms (TSS) verbunden sein.
- Verwendung bei pädiatrischen Patienten: Sicherheit und Wirksamkeit des Implantats bei pädiatrischen Patienten wurden bisher nicht nachgewiesen.
- Schwangerschaft und Stillzeit: Sicherheit und Wirksamkeit des Implantats schwangeren oder stillenden Patientinnen wurden bisher nicht nachgewiesen.

ARZNEIMITTELINFORMATIONEN

WIRKMECHANISMUS: Es ist nachgewiesen, dass Kortikosteroide sich auf vielerlei Weise auf verschiedene Zellarten (z. B. Mastzellen, eosinophile und neutrophile Granulozyten, Makrophagen und Lymphozyten) und Botenstoffe (z. B. Histamin, Eicosanoide, Leukotriene und Zytokine) auswirken, die an einer Entzündung beteiligt sind. Der genaue, den entzündungshemmenden Eigenschaften des eluierten Mometasonfuroats zugrunde liegende Wirkmechanismus ist nicht bekannt.

PHARMAKOKINETIK: Das PROPEL Nasennebenhöhlenimplantat wurde pharmakokinetischen Tests unterzogen. Bei 5 erwachsenen Patienten waren nach bilateraler Platzierung des Medikament freisetzenden PROPEL Implantats nach Nasennebenhöhlenoperation aufgrund chronischer Sinusitis und nach anschließender morgendlicher Blutprobenahme 1 Mal pro Woche, über einen Zeitraum von 4 Wochen, zu keinem Zeitpunkt Mometasonfuroat-Konzentrationen im Plasma quantifizierbar. Die mittleren Kortisolkonzentrationen lagen im Normalbereich.

WECHSELWIRKUNGEN

Es wurden keine Studien zu Wechselwirkungen mit dem Implantat durchgeführt.

KARZINOGENITÄT, GENOTOXIZITÄT UND REPRODUKTIONSTOXIZITÄT

Es wurden keine Langzeitstudien an Tieren zur Beurteilung des karzinogenen Potenzials des Implantats durchgeführt.

SCHWANGERSCHAFT

Es wurden keine kontrollierten Studien mit Schwangeren unter Verwendung des PROPEL mini Nasennebenhöhlenimplantats durchgeführt. Das PROPEL mini Nasennebenhöhlenimplantat darf bei bestehender Schwangerschaft nur verwendet werden, wenn der potenzielle Nutzen das potenzielle Risiko rechtfertigt.

STILLZEIT

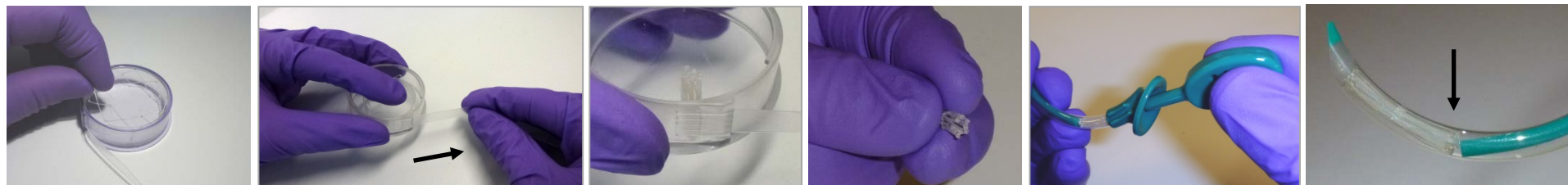
Es ist nicht bekannt, ob Mometasonfuroat in die Muttermilch übergeht. Da von anderen Kortikosteroiden bekannt ist, dass sie in die Muttermilch übergehen, darf das PROPEL mini Implantat nur verwendet werden, wenn der potenzielle Nutzen das potenzielle Risiko rechtfertigt.

DOSIERUNG UND ANWENDUNG

Jedes PROPEL mini Implantat enthält 370 µg Mometasonfuroat, das nach und nach freigesetzt wird.

ANWENDUNGSHINWEISE

1. Implantat und Platzierungssystem unter Einhaltung einer sterilen Technik aus der Schutzverpackung entnehmen. Auf sichtbare Beschädigungen überprüfen. Hinweis: Sicherstellen, dass der Trichter am distalen Ende des Platzierungssystems befestigt ist.
 2. Das Implantat muss vor Verwendung komprimiert und in die Spitze des Platzierungssystems eingelegt werden.
 - a. Den Stent aus der Halterung heben.
 - b. Den Stent vorsichtig in den Crimper legen. Zunächst eine Seite des Stents gegenüber der Zuglasche des Bands in den Crimper legen. Vorsichtig die andere Seite in den Crimper legen, bis der Stent auf dem Boden des Crimpers liegt.
 - c. Den Crimper mit einer Hand fassen, wobei die Öffnung nach oben zeigt.
 - d. Mit der anderen Hand langsam am Band ziehen, bis der Stent vollständig gecrimpt ist. Um das Crimpen zu erleichtern, das Implantat mit dem Zeigefinger führen, während es im Band kreisförmig komprimiert wird. Sicherstellen, dass parallel zum Crimper-Boden am Band gezogen wird.
 - e. Den komprimierten Stent vorsichtig mit drei Fingern aus dem Crimper entnehmen.
 - f. Das komprimierte Implantat in den an der distalen Spitze des Platzierungssystems befestigten Trichter einsetzen.
 - g. Mit der Einführhilfe den Stent hinter die Öffnung des Trichters vorschieben.
 - h. Den Trichter vorsichtig abnehmen. Dabei darauf achten, dass sich das Implantat nicht von der Spitze des Platzierungssystems löst. Sollte sich das Implantat beim Abnehmen des Trichters von der Spitze lösen, den Trichter wieder aufsetzen und die Spitze des Platzierungssystems leicht zusammendrücken, damit das Implantat in Position bleibt.
- VORSICHT:** Das PROPEL mini Implantat darf vor der Platzierung nicht länger als drei Minuten im komprimierten Zustand verbleiben.
- i. Das Implantat darf höchstens zwei Mal komprimiert und in das Platzierungssystem eingelegt werden. Das Implantat kann beim zweiten Mal mit dem Crimper komprimiert werden. Hierzu wird das Band im Crimper erweitert und die oben beschriebenen Schritte werden wiederholt.



Schritt 2b

Schritte 2c und 2d

Schritt 2e

Schritt 2g

Schritt 4b

3. Für eine angemessene Visualisierung ist vor dem Einsetzen sicherzustellen, dass die Blutstillung in den operierten Nasennebenhöhlen gegeben ist. Das Platzierungssystem unter endoskopischer Visualisierung in die Nasennebenhöhle vorschieben.
4. Zum Einsetzen des Implantats in die Siebbeinhöhle:
 - a. Sicherstellen, dass das Platzierungssystem so ausgerichtet ist, dass die distale Spitze superior zum hinteren Dach der Nasennebenhöhle gebogen ist.
 - b. Die distale Spitze des grünen Kolbens an der Vorderkante der mittleren Nasenmuschel ausrichten.
 - c. Das Implantat durch Herunterdrücken des Kolbens und gleichzeitiges Zurückziehen des Platzierungssystems einsetzen.
 - d. Die finale Position durch endoskopische Visualisierung bestätigen. Bestätigen, dass die proximalen Ringe des Implantats mit der Vorderkante der mittleren Nasenmuschel abschließen. Bestätigen, dass das Implantat am Gewebe anliegt, sodass eine optimale Medikamentenabgabe gegeben ist. Zur Anpassung der Implantatposition chirurgische Standardinstrumente verwenden.
5. Zum Einsetzen des Implantats in die Stirnbeinhöhle:
 - a. Sicherstellen, dass das Platzierungssystem so ausgerichtet ist, dass die distale Spitze superior zur Stirnbeinhöhle gebogen ist.
 - b. Die distale Spitze des Platzierungssystems zur Stirnbeinhöhle vorschieben.
 - c. Das Implantat durch Herunterdrücken des Kolbens und gleichzeitiges Zurückziehen des Platzierungssystems einsetzen.
 - d. Die finale Position durch endoskopische Visualisierung bestätigen. Bestätigen, dass die Ringe des Implantats die Öffnung der Stirnbeinhöhle stützen. Bestätigen, dass das Implantat am Gewebe anliegt, sodass eine optimale Medikamentenabgabe gegeben ist. Zur Anpassung der Implantatposition chirurgische Standardinstrumente verwenden.

Postoperative Versorgung:

- Im Rahmen der routinemäßigen postoperativen Versorgung wird die häufige Verwendung von Kochsalzlösung als Spray oder Spülung empfohlen, um das Implantat feucht zu halten.
- Im Rahmen der standardmäßigen postoperativen Versorgung kann eine routinemäßige Wundtoilette erfolgen.
- Nach Ermessen des Arztes kann das Implantat unter Anwendung von Saugkraft bzw. Verwendung von Zangen oder anderen chirurgischen Instrumenten entfernt werden.

