correlated. Eighteen animals have been studied to assess the rate of
depreciation of the drugs over 6 months’ duration.

Results: One hundred forty-nine patients (99.3%) had a successful implantation of the
Endurant stent graft. The one failure was due to the inability to cannulate the contralateral
gate. Patients within this trial were mostly male (91.3%), with a mean age of 73.1 and who
had significant comorbidities. Mean estimated blood loss was 185 mL (range, 0-1450 mL),
with one patient requiring a blood transfusion. The average hospital stay was 2.1 days.
Through the 24 month follow up, there were no ruptures, migrations or conversions to
open repair. The technical observations found no graft kinking or twisting, and no
fractures. A total of two (1.5%) stent graft occlusions were observed at the 2 year
follow-up. There were no type I or type III endoleaks observed at 24 months. Aneurysm
diameter decreased greater than 5 mm occurred in 60.8% of patients and remained
stable in 36.9% of patients. There were only three patients (2.3%) that had an increase in
size of more than 5 mm. There were no aneurysm related deaths (100% Freedom from ARM)
through two years.

Conclusions: The two year results of this pivotal trial continue to show that the Endurant
Stent Graft is a safe, durable, and effective device for the treatment of abdominal aortic
aneurysms.

TCT-127
The Impact of Later Generation Thoracic Aortic Stent Grafts as
Demonstrated in the VALOR II Trial
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Background: This study reports the 2-year outcomes of the United States (US)
regulatory trial of the Endurant Stent Graft System (Medtronic Vascular, Santa Rosa, CA) for the
treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA).

Methods: This was a prospective, single arm, multicenter trial conducted at 26 sites in the
US. From April 2008 to May 2009, 150 patients with AAA were treated with the
Endurant. The main inclusion criteria were an AAA of >55 mm, an aspect ratio of <6, and a
proximal neck length ≥10 mm. Bilateral iliac fixation length ≥15 mm, and a neck
angle of ≤60 degrees. The primary safety endpoint was freedom from major adverse
events at 30 days. The primary effectiveness endpoint was successful aneurysm treatment
at 12 months. Two years results are site reported.

Results: One hundred forty-nine patients (99.3%) had a successful implantation of the
Endurant stent graft. The one failure was due to the inability to cannulate the contralateral
gate. Patients within this trial were mostly male (91.3%), with a mean age of 73.1 and who
had significant comorbidities. Mean estimated blood loss was 185 mL (range, 0-1450 mL),
with one patient requiring a blood transfusion. The average hospital stay was 2.1 days.
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Conclusions: The two year results of this pivotal trial continue to show that the Endurant
Stent Graft is a safe, durable, and effective device for the treatment of abdominal aortic
aneurysms.