### AMPLATZER PICCOLO<sup>™</sup> OCCLUDER CLOSES EARLY PDAs. FILLS LOVING HEARTS.

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# WHAT IS PDA?

Before birth, there is a blood vessel in the heart connecting the aorta with the pulmonary artery.

This blood vessel, ductus arteriosus, allows oxygen-rich blood from the mother to circulate through the baby's body. Normally, the vessel closes shortly after birth.



When the ductus arteriosus remains open, it is called a patent ductus arteriosus, or PDA. When a PDA is present, oxygen-rich blood can pass through the opening and mix with oxygen-poor blood, which causes the heart to overwork.

### WHAT ARE SOME SYMPTOMS OF A PDA?

The severity of symptoms often depends on the size of the PDA. Small PDAs may cause no symptoms and are sometimes only detected by the doctor hearing a heart murmur through a stethoscope. Medium to large PDAs may cause fatigue, poor growth, and eventually lead to heart failure.<sup>2,3</sup>





A PDA IS PRESENT IN APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 2,000 BIRTHS AND IS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER IN PRETERM BABIES.<sup>1</sup>



PDAs ACCOUNT FOR APPROXIMATELY 5-10% OF ALL CONGENITAL HEART DISEASES.<sup>2</sup>



THE FEMALE-TO-MALE RATIO OF PATIENTS WITH PDA IS 2:1.<sup>2</sup>



### UNDERSTANDING OPTIONS FOR PDA TREATMENT

There are many treatment options for a PDA, and there is no single option that is right for every patient. You should talk with your child's doctor to learn about the best treatment option for you or your child; however, there are a few standard approaches of which you should be aware.



#### WATCHFUL OBSERVATION

The doctor will monitor your baby's heart to evaluate whether the open blood vessel is closing properly.



#### **MEDICATION**

In premature infants, an intravenous (IV) medication may help close a PDA. Some medications may work by stimulating the muscles inside the PDA to constrict, thereby closing the connection. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen may also be recommended for older patients.



### **OPEN HEART SURGERY**

Most open-heart surgeries for PDAs are performed through an incision made in the chest wall between two ribs. The surgeon binds the ductus with a simple ligature or with sutures to close the duct.



#### **TRANSCATHETER CLOSURE**

The Amplatzer Piccolo<sup>™</sup> Occluder is proven to be safe and effective and can be placed in the ductus through a minimally invasive, catheter-based technique.

## AMPLATZER PICCOLO<sup>™</sup> OCCLUDER

#### CLINICALLY PROVEN TO BE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE

The Amplatzer Piccolo<sup>™</sup> Occluder is a transcatheter closure device specifically designed to stop blood flow through a PDA. The device is made from braided nitinol wires. Nitinol is a metal with shape memory characteristics, meaning the device will return to its original shape after it is stretched to pass through a catheter.

Once the device is placed in the PDA, it will remain permanently implanted in the heart. Over time, the body's natural healing process will cover the device with tissue, and the heart will continue to grow with the device.



### THE AMPLATZER PICCOLO<sup>™</sup> OCCLUDER PROCEDURE

The Amplatzer Piccolo<sup>™</sup> procedure is minimally invasive. It involves making a small incision, typically in the groin, and inserting a small tube, called a catheter, to navigate through the blood vessels to the procedure site within the heart.



The doctor guides the device through the catheter to seal the PDA. Once the device is placed in the PDA, the doctor will carefully study its position using cardiac imaging systems. Once satisfied with the position, the device is released to remain permanently in the PDA. The catheter is removed, and the procedure is completed.

The procedure itself will take place in a heart catheterization laboratory, where many minimally invasive, nonsurgical procedures are performed. The doctor may give an anesthetic so that no significant discomfort is felt.

### WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE PROCEDURE?

Your child's doctor can provide guidelines for activities and medications. He or she will prescribe drugs that should be taken at home to continue treatment of your child. The decision to prescribe these is at the discretion of your doctor. Many doctors require follow-up appointments over the next year to ensure your child's recovery is going well. What to expect during and after the procedure will vary, so it's important to discuss all questions and concerns you have with your doctor.



#### For more information about the Amplatzer Piccolo™ Occluder, talk to your doctor

#### REFERENCES

1. Krasuki, R.A. (2006) Patent ductus arteriosus closure. *Journal of Interventional Cardiology*, 19 (5 Suppl), S60-66. 2. Schneider, D.J., & Moore, J.W. (2006). Patent ductus arteriosus. *Circulation*, 114(17), 1873-1882. 3. Dice JE, Bhatia J. Patent ductus arteriosus: an overview. *J Pediatr Pharmacol Ther* 2007;12(3):138–46.

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