

Vascular Intervention // Coronary Drug-Eluting Stent System



Orsiro[®] Mission des

Delivering superiority





Orsiro Mission DES Delivering superiority^{1,a}

The next level of deliverability²

Better pushability³

Transmitting up to 96% more force from hub to tip.

BIOTRONIK

Resolute Onyx



Force transmitted (%)

Better trackability³

Up to 33% less force needed to follow the path to the lesion.





Better crossability³

Up to 64% less force needed to successfully cross demanding anatomies.



Resistance (N)



Ultrathin struts⁷

Conforming to a wider range of vessels^{8,c}



Labeled nominal diameter 🛛 🜔 Labeled max. diameter for post-dilatation

Early endothelialization







Strut coverage⁹ 30 days^d >80% n = 589

Strut coverage⁹ **90 days**^d >97% n = 874

Strut coverage⁹ 180 days^d >98% n = 1,130

Immature tissue coverage

HEALING PROGRESS **Tissue maturation** and full coverage

Strut thickness in perspective⁴





for high push









Outstanding patient outcomes^{10,e}

Orsiro family of DES – One of the most studied DES^{11,e,f}







TLF at 5 years - continued superiority in STEMI^{13,e}



Orsiro Mission DES is indicated for complex patients and lesions^h



Proven superiority in STEMI^{13,e,i}

Proven safety and efficacy for 1-month DAPT^{14,j,f}



Orsiro® Mission des

The Orsiro Mission Sirolimus-Eluting Coronary Stent System is a drug-eluting balloon-expandable stent pre-mounted on a rapid-exchange PTCA catheter delivery system. Vascular Intervention Coronary

Calcified lesions (moderate/severe calcification)				
Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) Diabetes Mellitus (DM) High Bleeding Risk (HBR) One month of dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) in HBR patients	Complex Lesions (B2/C) Long Lesions (LL) (e.g. ≥ 20 mm) Small Vessels (SV) (e.g. ≤ 2.75 mm) Multi-Vessel Disease (MVD) Male/Female Old Patients (e.g. > 65 y)			
Orsiro Mission DES is indicated for improving coronary luminal diameter in patients with symptomatic ischemic heart disease due to discrete de-novo stenotic lesions and in-stent restenotic lesions (length \leq 40 mm) in the native coronary arteries with a reference vessel diameter of 2.25 mm to 4.0 mm including the following patient and lesion subsets:				
	Orsiro Mission DES is indicated for improvin- with symptomatic ischemic heart disease du and in-stent restenotic lesions (length ≤ 40 f a reference vessel diameter of 2.25 mm to 4 lesion subsets: Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) Diabetes Mellitus (DM) High Bleeding Risk (HBR) One month of dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) in HBR patients			

Strut thickness	ø 2.25 – 3.0 mm: 60 μm (0.0024''); ø 3.50 – 4.0 mm: 80 μm (0.0031'')				
Passive coating	proBIO® (Amorphous Silicon Carbide)				
Active coating	BIOlute® bioabsorbable Poly-L-Lactide (PLLA) eluting a limus drug				
Drug dose	1.4 µg/mm²				

Delivery system

Catheter type	Rapid exchange
Recommended guide catheter	5F (min. I.D. 0.056")
Guide wire diameter	0.014"
Usable catheter length	140 cm
Balloon material	Semi crystalline polymer material
Coating (Distal shaft)	Hydrophilic
Coating (Proximal shaft)	Hydrophobic
Marker bands	Two swaged platinum-iridium markers
Lesion entry profile	0.017"
Distal shaft diameter	2.7F: ø 2.25 – 3.0 mm; 2.9F: ø 3.5 – 4.0 mm
Proximal shaft diameter	2.0F
Nominal pressure (NP)	10 atm
Rated burst pressure (RBP)	16 atm

Ordering Information	Stent ø (mm)	Stent Length (mm)								
		9	13	15	18	22	26	30	35	40
	2.25	419101	419107	419113	419119	419125	419131	419137	419143	419149
	2.5	419102	419108	419114	419120	419126	419132	419138	419144	419150
	2.75	419103	419109	419115	419121	419127	419133	419139	419145	419151
	3.0	419104	419110	419116	419122	419128	419134	419140	419146	419152
	3.5	419105	419111	419117	419123	419129	419135	419141	419147	419153
	4.0	419106	419112	419118	419124	419130	419136	419142	419148	419154

n = number of struts analyzed. TLF = target lesion failure.

a. BIOTRONIK data on file (n = 5), based on statistically significant differences on the bench for Pushability, Trackability, and Crossability compared to Xience Skypoint, superior to Xience in STEMI patients; b. ø 2.25 – 3.0 mm strut thickness 60 µm, ø 3.5-4.0 mm strut thickness 80 µm; c. Always refer to the Instruction for Use (IFU) for the maximum diameter for post-dilatation applying in your coun-try; d. Images: Secco G et al. Time-related changes in neointimal tissue coverage following a new generation SES implantation: an OCT observational study. Presented at: EuroPCR, May 20, 2014; Paris, France; e. Clinical data collected with the Orsiro DES device within the Orsiro DES family clinical program; f. Clinical data collected with the Orsiro DES device within the Orsiro DES family clinical program; g. at 5-year in STEMI patients; h. As per IFU: ACS - Acute Coronary Syndrome; B2/C - Complex Lesions; DAPT - Dual Antiplatelet Therapy; DM - Diabetes Mellitus; HBR - High Bleeding Risk; MVD - Multi-Vessel Disease; STEMI - ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction; SV -Small Vessels; i. Compared to Xience, up to 5 years. Orsiro DES: 7.7%, Xience DES: 11.1%, BIOSTEMI with historical infor-mation RR, 0.70; 95% BCI, 0.51-0.95, Bayesian posterior probability, 0.988; j. Please refer to the IFU for indications and post-procedure antiplatelet therapy recommendations.

1. Iglesias JF. et al, Long-term outcomes with biodegradable polymer sirolimus eluting stents versus durable polymer everolimus-eluting stents in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction: 5-year follow-up of the BIOSTEMI randomized superiority trial, The Lancet, 2024: 2. In comparison to Xience Sierra, Resolute Onyx and Synergy for bench tests on pushability, trackability and crossability, BIOTRONIK data on file; 3. In comparison to Resolute Onyx, Xience Sierra and Synergy. BIOTRONIK data on file; 4. Stefanini GG et al. Coronary stents: novel developments. Heart. 2014 Jul 1;100 (13):1051-61; 5. Low AF. Stent plat-form for procedural success: Introducing the Continuous Sinusoidal & Core Wire Technologies. Presented at: AsiaPCR; 22-24 January, 2015; Singapore, Singapore; 6. Tolentino A. Evolving DES Strategy: Biodegradable Polymervs. Bioabsorbable Scaffold. Presented at: Cardiovascular Nurse/Technologist Symposium; June 17, 2016; New York, USA; 7. As charac-terized with respect to strut thickness in Banga-lore et al. Meta-analysis; 8. Kapoor A. et al., The road to the ideal stent: A review of stent design optimization methods, findings, and opportunities, Materials&Design, 2024; 9. Secco G. et al. Time-re-lated changes in neointimal tissue coverage of a novel Sirolimus eluting stent: Serial observations with optical coherence tomography. Cardiovascular Revascularization Medicine 17.1 (2016): 38-43; 10. Based on investigator's interpretation of BIOFLOW-V primary endpoint result; 11. Based on Taglieri et al. Meta-analysis, against currently used DES; 12. Including Orsiro DES and Orsiro Mission DES, BIOTRONIK data on file, as of February 2023; 13. Based on TLF primary endpoint. Iglesias, JF. et al. Long-term outcomes with biodegradable polymer sirolimus-eluting stent versus durable polymer everolimus-eluting stents in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction: 5-year follow-up of the BIOSTEMI randomized superiority trial, presented at TCT 2023; 14. Based on primary and secondary outcomes, Valgimigli M. et al BIOFLOW DAPT Circulation 2023; 15. Per investigators' interpretation of pre-clinical studies with Orsiro as mentioned in Cassese et al. J Thorac Dis 2018;10 (02):688-692.

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