#### Renishaw Drug Delivery System (RDDS)

Jim Baker Renishaw Neuro Solutions 18 November 2020

## **TreatER**



Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 programme of the European Union



# Surgery and infusions











# Content

Primary Endpoints

Secondary Endpoints

Exploratory Endpoint

Learning from trial and future steps



# Objectives of Drug Delivery Device

Primary objectives of this study were;

- The safety of the drug delivery system
- The accuracy of the drug delivery system

Secondary objectives of this study were;

- Port stability
- Patency (did it remain 'open', lack of obstruction)

**Exploratory** objective was

Examination of the infusion within the brain



Adverse Device Events (ADE)

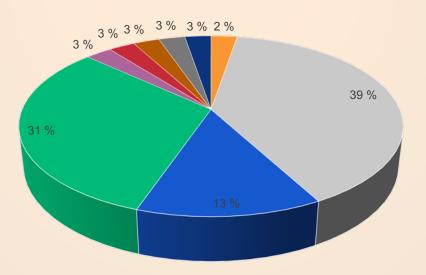
An Adverse Device Event (ADE) is an Adverse Event related to the drug delivery device

Serious Adverse Device Events (SADE)

A Serious Adverse Device Event (SADE) is a Serious Adverse Event related to the drug delivery device



#### Observed Adverse Events\* profile



- Cardiac disorders
- Injury, poisoning and procedural complications
- Psychiatric disorders
- Eye disorders
- Ear and labyrinth disorders
- \* All ADEs before first treatment dosing

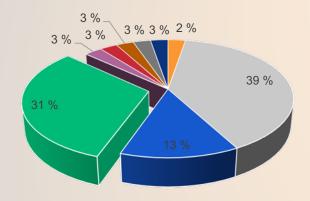
- General disorders and administration site conditions
- Central Nervous system disorders
- Vascular disorders

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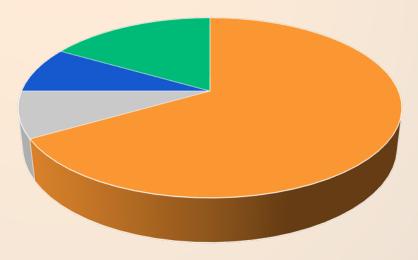
Infections and infestations







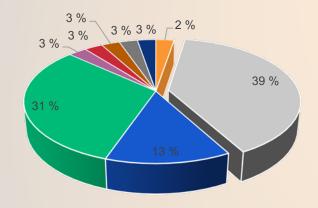
#### Central Nervous System Disorders (12)



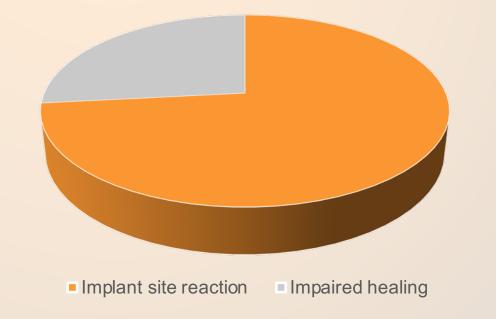
- Small air bubble in brain, no symptoms, transient
- Suspected Epilepsy

- Blurred vision
- Headache

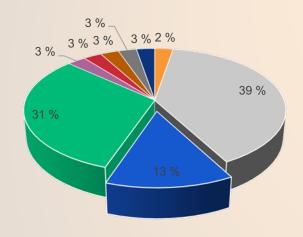




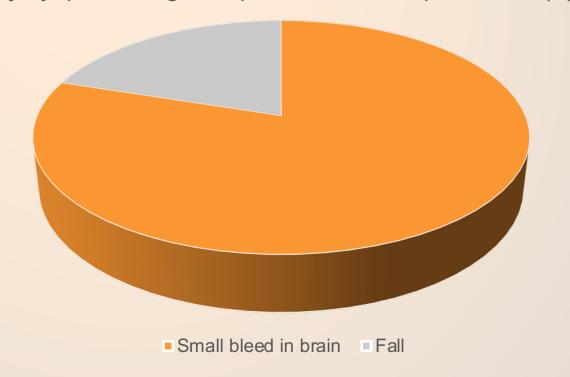
# General disorders and administration site conditions (15)





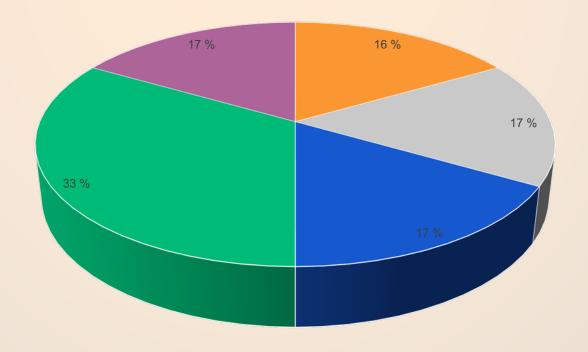


#### Injury, poisoning and procedural complications (5)





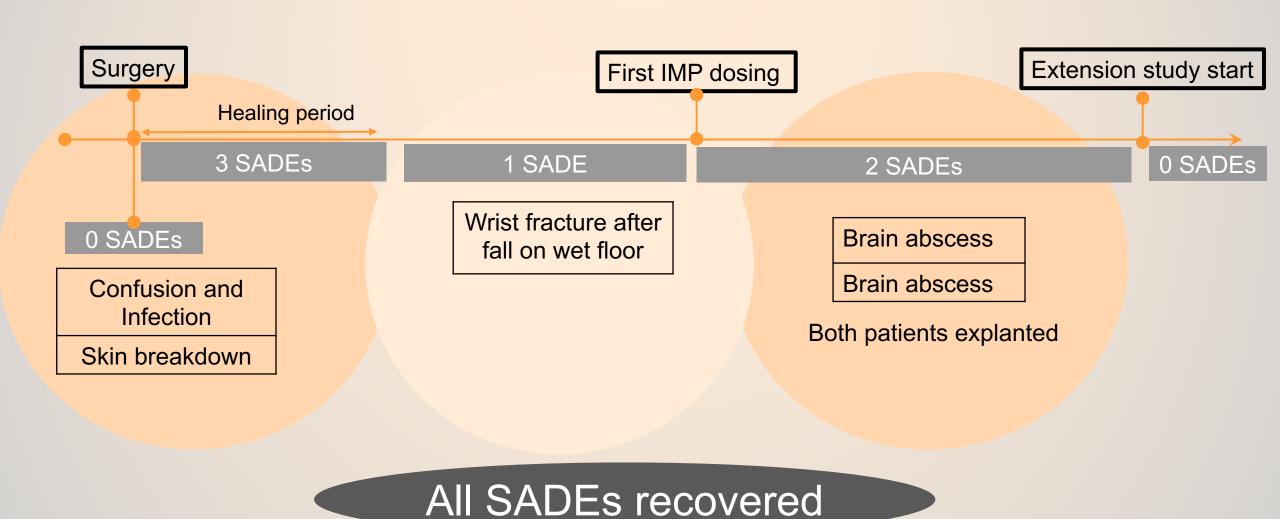
#### SADEs (whole trial)



Confusion

- Infection around port
- Skin tissue decay (necrosis) around the port Brain abscess
- Wrist fracture after a fall on wet floor











#### Primary endpoint - Accuracy



#### **Anatomical accuracy**

100% catheters in Putamen

#### Positional accuracy

64 out of 68 catheter tips within 3mm of planned target (94.1%)

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Average

1.5 mm



#### Secondary Endpoints

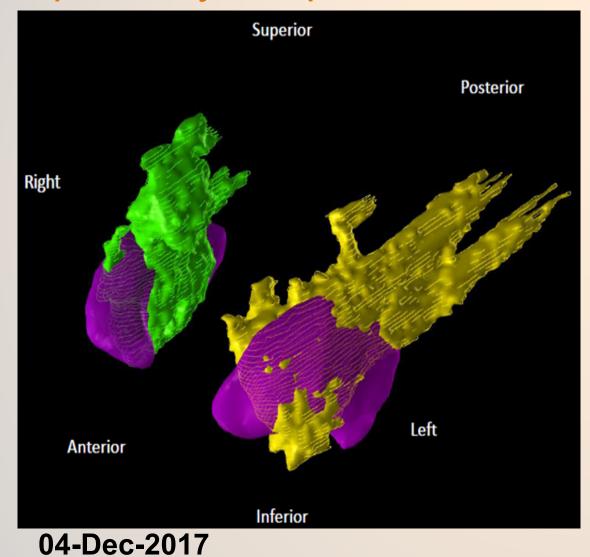
**Patency** (openness, lack of obstruction) 99.8% of catheters remained patent throughout the trial

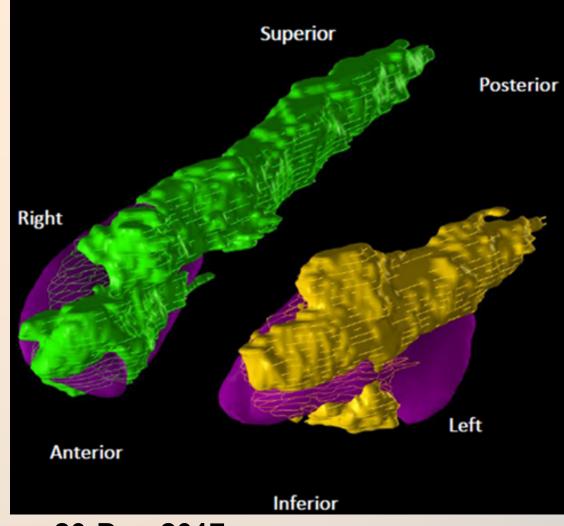
The stability of the transcutaneous port

100% of ports were stable throughout the trial



## **Exploratory Endpoint - Distribution**





20-Dec-2017

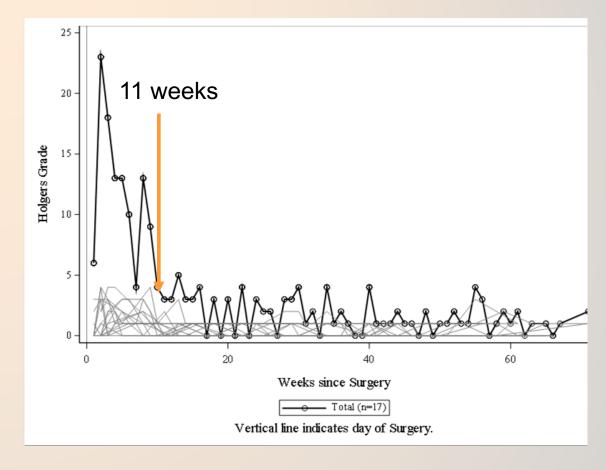


# **Estimate of healing period for the port site**

- Holger grade of 0 to 4 at each visit
- 0 = no skin reaction, 4 = worst reaction

# Healing time (Days) Average 11 weeks

#### Holgers Grades (added up) vs. days since surgery





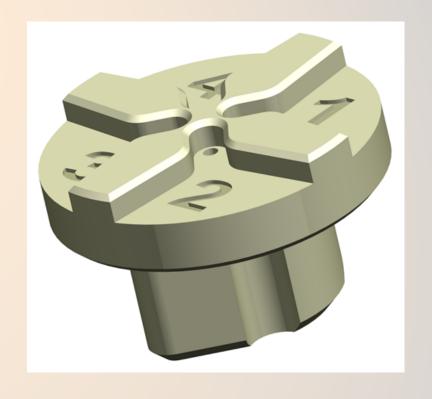




#### **Priming Aid**

- Air bubbles
  - Improving priming (removal of air in lines) and usability







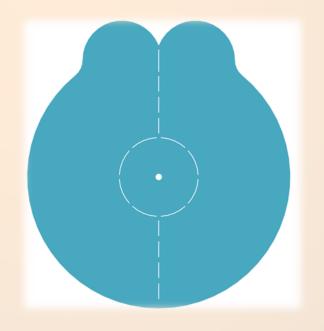




#### Port drape

 Help to keep hair out of the way during connection of the giving set

 Help in keeping the port area generally cleaner during infusions





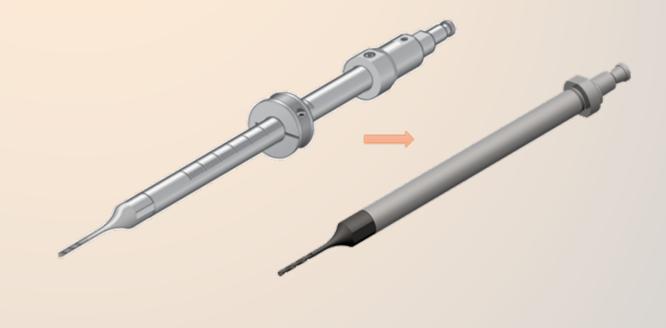




Process Guidance Software (PGS)



#### Surgical Instrumentation improvements





#### **Training Manual**

#### Includes

- Port care chapter
- Case studies
- Better planning of port location
- Importance of a 'Clinical Microbiologist'







#### Instructions For Use

- Consideration on what to do if the skin is swollen during infusion
- Cleaning regime of port before an infusion clarified and made more robust

- Time between surgery and first infusion increased by one week
- Port cap wearing updated to 12 hours on / 12 hours off
- Port caps to be changed each month
- More explicit in 'pushing the catheter right in'
- Improved Patient leaflet for port care





#### Conclusion

Trial proved the device is safe

Catheters hit the target

Learnings from trial implemented either within the trial or for future trials



# Thank you



