**LinkedIn Blurbs:**

(in each of the 2 below, the client asked for specific information from specific article)

**Sample 1**

Due to complex vascular anatomy and unstable devices, intracranial vascular aneurysms, can be a challenge to treat. While conventional microcatheters have a fixed, non-flexible shape, the Bendit steerable microcatheter maintains torsional rigidity combined with real-time bending and torquing capabilities that can be used without a guidewire.

Researchers used the Bendit microcatheters to successfully treat side-wall aneurysms in 6 rabbits. The successful treatments, done without a guidewire, included a recanalized a nearly occluded carotid artery, navigation through a braided stent, coils introduced at various locations within the aneurysms, and intrasaccular devices were delivered.

For an in-depth examination of the treatment of these intracranial vascular aneurysms, successfully performed with Bendit microcatheters (link)

Citation:

Berenstein, Alejandro, et al. "New concept in neurovascular navigation: technical description and preclinical experience with the Bendit 17 and Bendit 21 microcatheters in a rabbit aneurysm model." Journal of NeuroInterventional Surgery 15.2 (2023): 172-175.

**Sample 2**

**The Bendit team is proud and excited to share with you the first human trial of Bendit 21!**

The primary endpoints of this exploratory, prospective, multicenter, open-label, single-arm clinical study were device related safety events. These included the successful navigation of through the ‘challenging vessel anatomy’ and successful treatment delivery.

The study included 25 patients, but the focus was on 2 compassionate use patients who suffered from giant aneurysms and were successfully treated.

For a complete documentation of all 25 patients who were treated without any device-related

safety events (link)

Citation: Killer-Oberpfalzer, Monika, et al. "Clinical experience with the Bendit steerable microcatheter: a new paradigm for endovascular treatment." Journal of NeuroInterventional Surgery (2022).