# SCEPTER MINI INITIAL EXPERIENCE IN MAN

JASON WENDEROTH

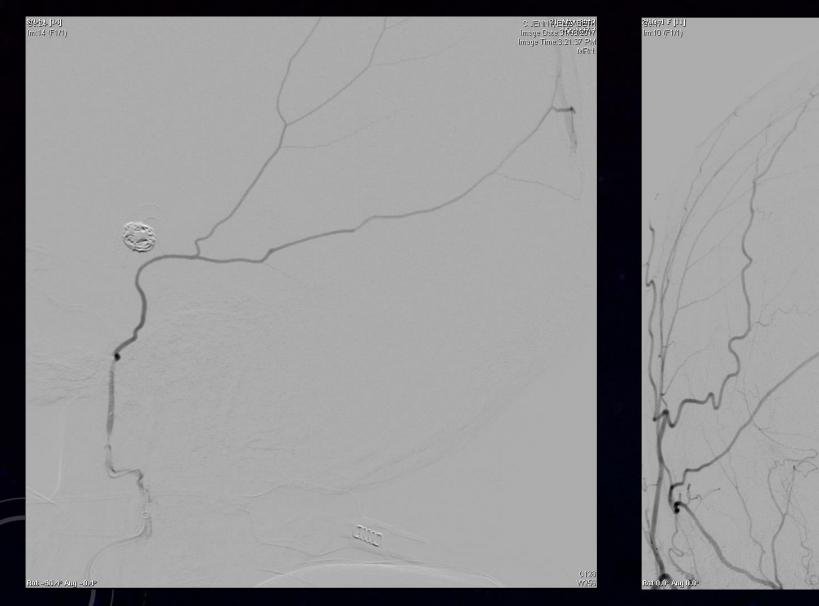
PRINCE OF WALES AND LIVERPOOL HOSPITALS

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

JWENDEROTH@SNIS.COM.AU

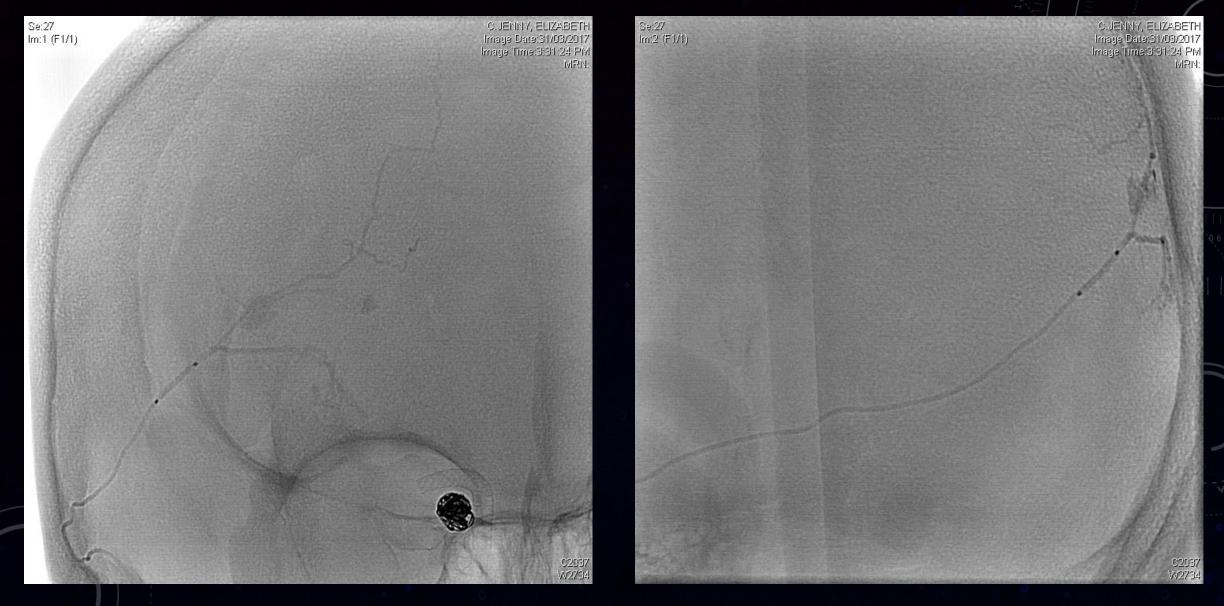
Two cases of DAVF with challenging access

# 61 F – Cognard III, incidental

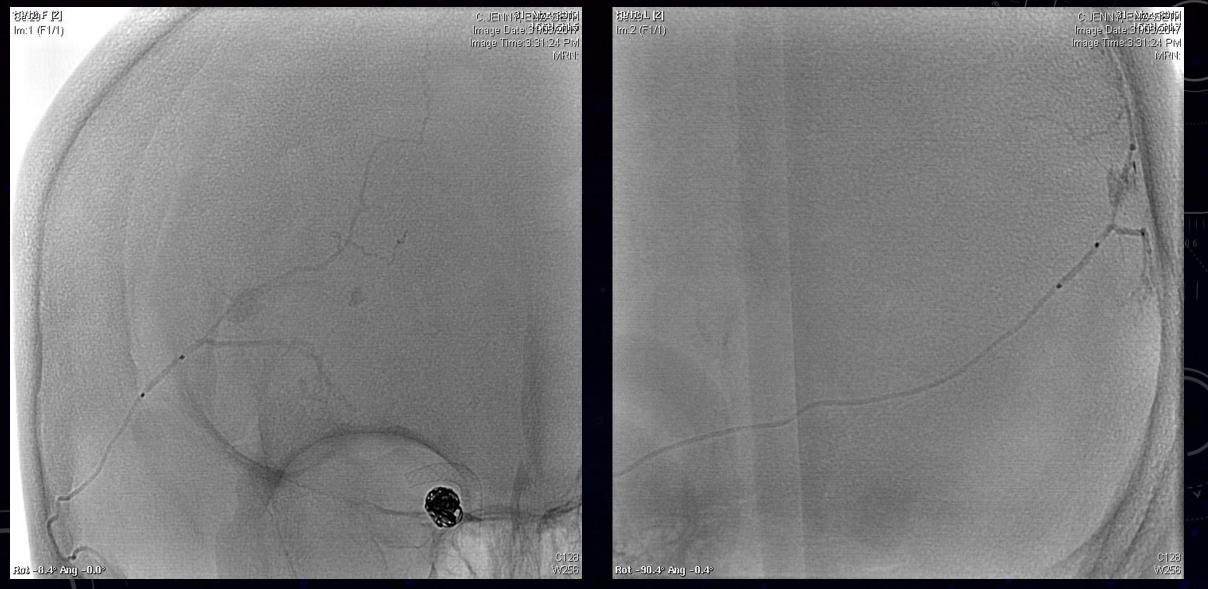


C.JENN**科EM245部**編 Image Date**3和366的** Image Time3:13:58 PM MRN

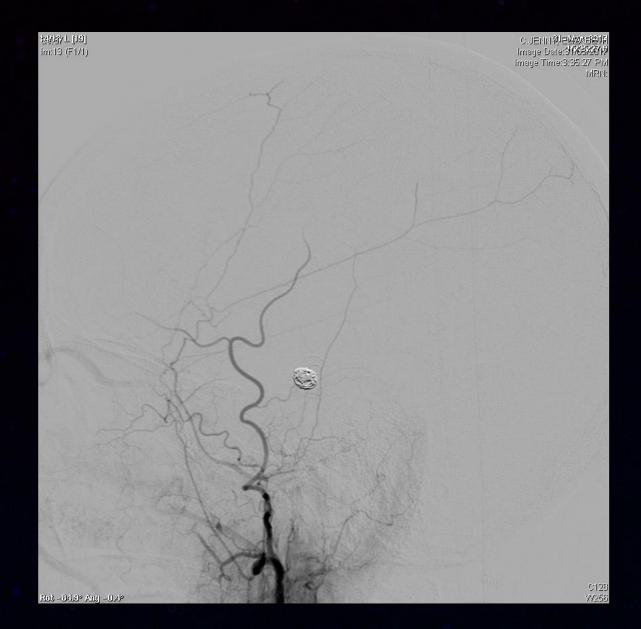




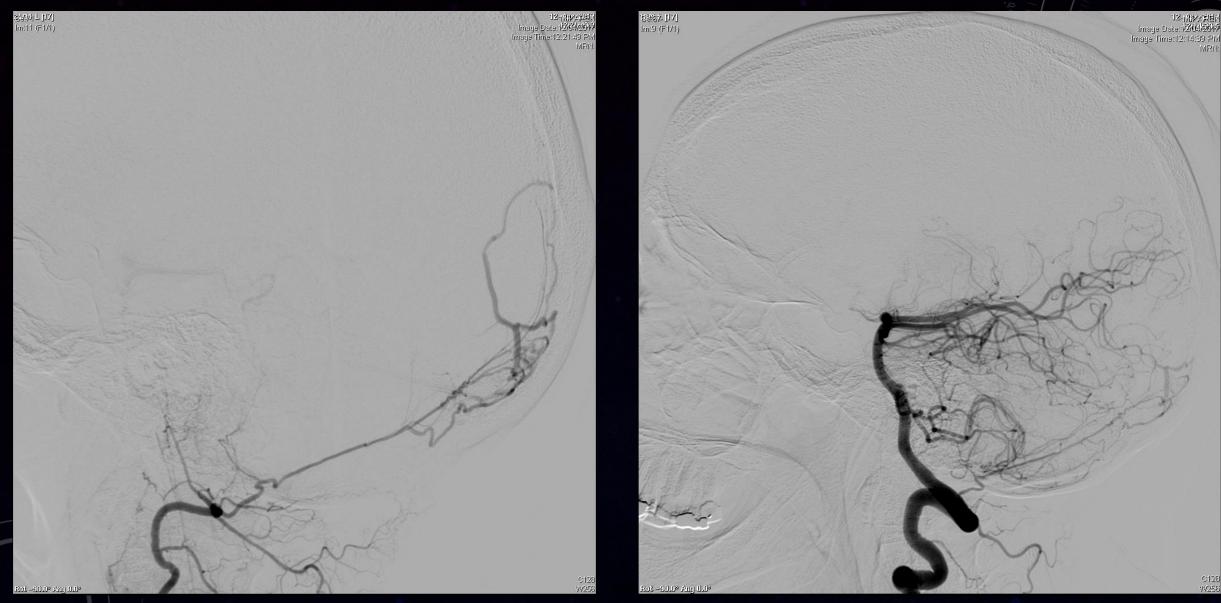
## Embo 2



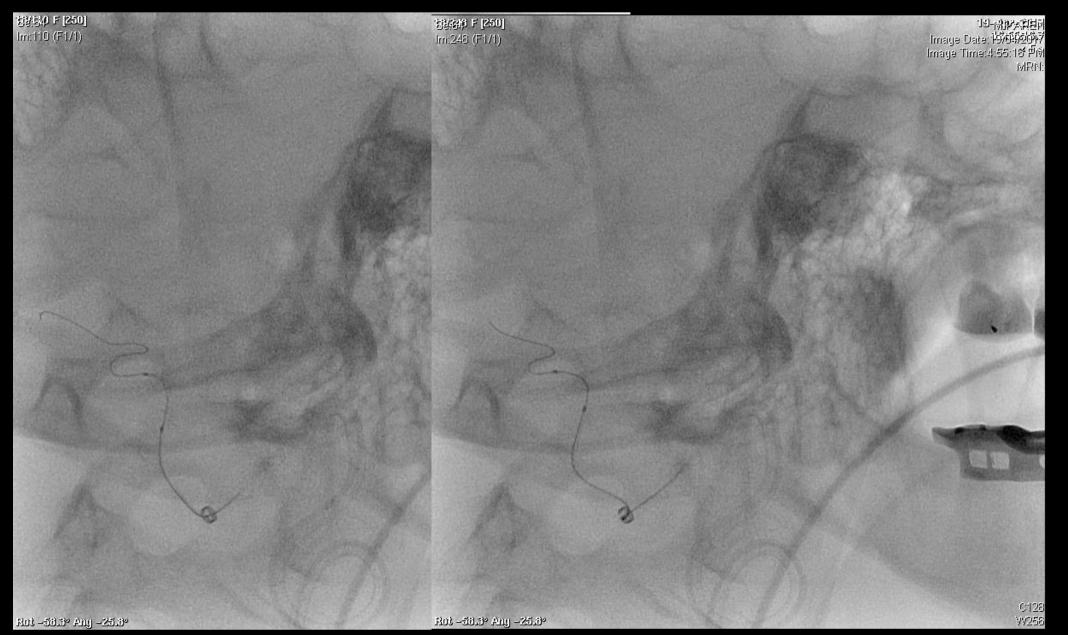
Final



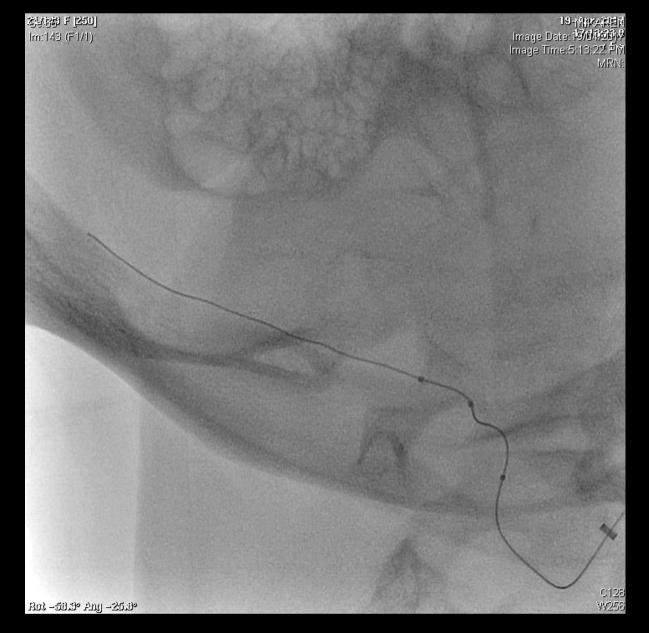
# 42 F – Cognard III posterior fossa DAVF



#### Access



#### Revert to Scepter C



#### Revert to Scepter C



## DEVICE – CAVEATS, DIFFERENCES AND LIMITATIONS

- Pros:
  - Soft, atraumatic
  - Flexible
  - Access to small, distal vessels
  - Potential for double-balloon, single intermediate cases



## DEVICE – CAVEATS, DIFFERENCES AND LIMITATIONS

- Cons:
  - ↓stability/pushability
  - Loss of "convergence"/"divergent" tech
  - 0.007" wire  $\downarrow$  torque/steer
  - Limit to distal access of wire beyond balloon
  - Can't "pinch prep"

#### DEVICE – CAVEATS, DIFFERENCES AND LIMITATIONS

- Caveats:
  - Preparation care with handling; fragile; cannot "pinch-prep".
  - Low volume device care with inflation
  - Very short "nose" with no marker (unlike Scetper C/XC)
  - Can only lead with 6cm wire due to taper in 0.007" wires
  - Connecting syringes, turning stopcock can inflate balloon because of its low volume

#### THOUGHTS

- Interesting device not a panacea
- Potential for use in distal pial circulation or straight-shot dural
- Limitation in more abrupt kinks and curves in dural circulation
  - Need to be able to lead >6cm of wire for stability
- ?Role for intermediate (0.010") device