### Study Objective

Establish the safety and effectiveness of the GORE® VIAFORT Vascular Stent for treatment of symptomatic IVC obstruction w/ or w/o combined iliofemoral obstruction.

### Primary Inclusion Criteria

Presence of non-malignant obstruction of the IVC defined as occlusion or at least 50% reduction in target vessel lumen as measured by procedural IVUS and venogram, w/ or w/o nonmalignant obstruction of the common femoral, external, and/or common iliac veins.

### Study Objective

The purpose of this study is to better understand the myriad of factors that cause stent thrombosis and identify those patients who would best be served by a thrombolysis strategy versus venoplasty and re-stenting.

The study will collect two-three additional biospecimen tissue samples from patients with in-stent thrombosis.

### Primary Inclusion Criteria

Adult Patients who are undergoing revascularization of thrombosed venous stents, acute or chronic.

### Study Objective

Prospective, multicenter, pivotal study w/ randomized controlled prophylactic & therapeutic cohorts to evaluate the safety & efficacy of the Adient Absorbable VCF for PE prevention compared to best practice-VTE prophylaxis.

### Primary Inclusion Criteria

For the prophylactic cohort, high risk VTE denoted by either:
- Caprini score > 8 for surgical ICU
- Parvizi score ≥ 150 for TKA
- ISS score ≥ 24 for trauma

For the therapeutic cohort, documented VTE when anticoagulants are contraindicated:
- Failure of anticoagulant therapy in VTE
- Emergency treatment following massive PE where anticipated benefits of conventional therapy are reduced

### Primary Inclusion Criteria

- Symptomatic acute intermediate-risk PE (<14 days) diagnosed by CTA with involvement of a main or lobar pulmonary artery
- Right ventricular dilation w/ RV/LV ratio > 1 on CTA
- CDT may include thrombectomy or thrombolysis w/FDA approved technologies