

**EPSA<sup>®</sup>** *safety first*

**EMBOLECTOMY CATHETER**

# EMBOLECTOMY CATHETER

**CODE: 9812**

- 1 PUR catheter, radiopaque, with depth marks (colour code for size). Latex balloon, attached and tied at both ends. Luer connector at the proximal end.
- 1 stainless steel filament attached to a Luer-lock cap
- 1 syringe three parts for insufflation
- 1 polyethylene protective packaging



**STERILE, SINGLE PACK, SINGLE USE.**

**Available Sizes**  
Ch 2,0 / 3,0 / 4,0 / 5,0 / 6,0 / 7,0 / 8,0

## Recommendation for use

Recommendation of a professional on the use of the technology.

The Embolectomy Catheter is indicated for the removal of soft emboli and thrombi, of recent formation in the arterio-venous vascular system.

The Embolectomy Catheter has been designed for intravascular use and in the pathological conditions mentioned in its indications; for this reason:

- its use is not recommended in case of vascular obstruction produced by materials adherent or calcified (organized clots and atheroma plaques).
- should not be used in endarterectomy, thrombectomy or dilation procedures vascular.

There are a significant number of extravascular procedures in which the use of the Embolectomy Catheter is used, among which we mention:

- dilation of canalicular structures;



- removal of foreign bodies in the bile duct, digestive, respiratory and urological systems;
- neurological and urological surgical procedures;
- bronchial block anesthesiologic procedures;
- nerve blocks (Gasser's ganglion);
- dilation of tendon sheaths.

In all these procedures, a correct performance of the article cannot be guaranteed, since its design and materials do not allow the development of sufficient radial and drag forces.

## Recommendation for use

The Embolectomy Catheter is presented sterile, individually packaged; its sterility is guaranteed only as long as the packaging remains intact.

It is for individual use and you should not re-sterilize or reuse any of its components.

Possible consequences of its re-sterilization:

- deterioration of the balloon;
- reduction of the catheter lumen;
- loss of flexibility of the material;
- malfunction between its components;
- product damage due to cleaning.

