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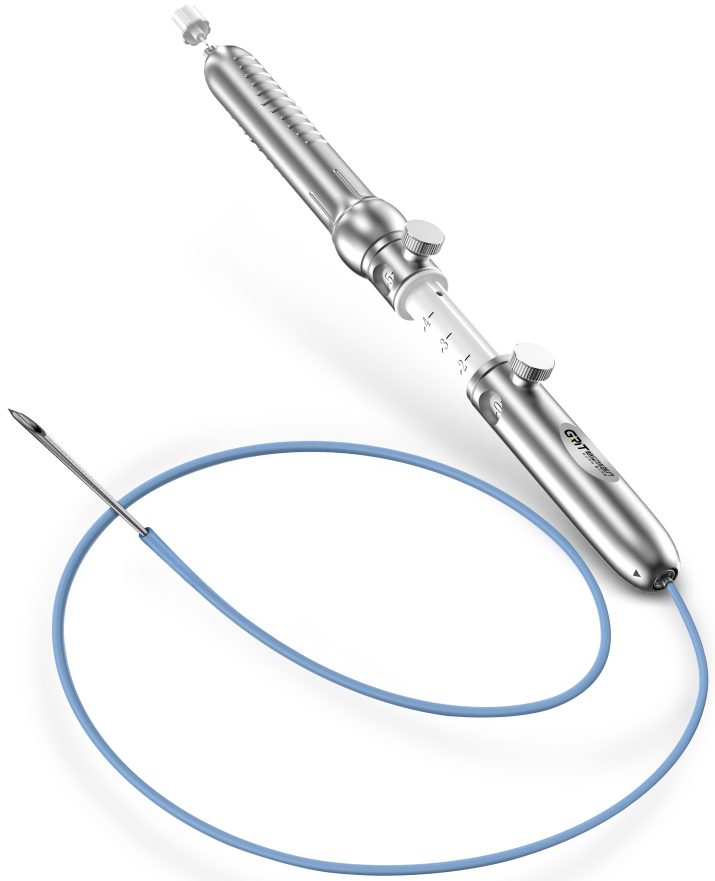
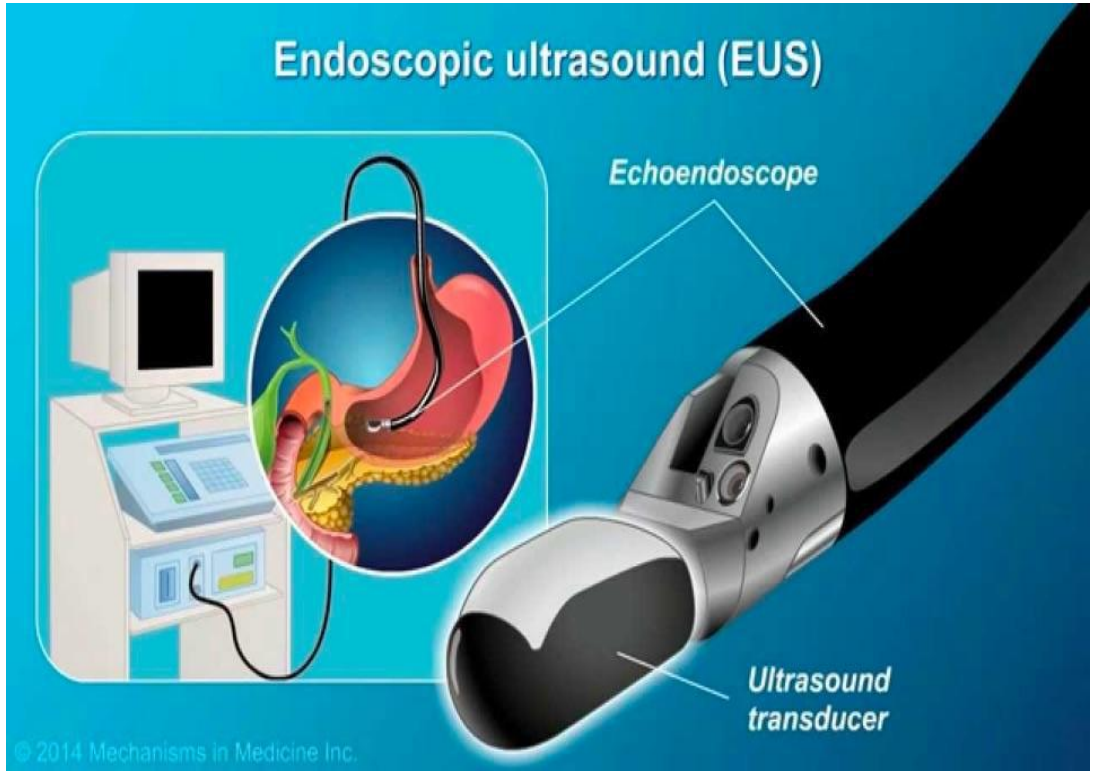
Disposable Ultrasound Biopsy Needles



Ultrasound endoscope

Pentax, Fujifilm, Olympus, Sonoscape

Endoscopic ultrasound is a procedure that combines endoscopy and ultrasound to create images of the digestive tract and nearby organs and tissues. It also is called EUS. During EUS, a thin, flexible tube called an endoscope is placed in the digestive tract. An ultrasound device on the tip of the tube uses high-frequency sound waves to create detailed images of the digestive tract and other organs and tissues. These include the lungs, pancreas, gall bladder, liver and lymph nodes. EUS helps find diseases in these organs and tissues and the digestive tract.



Product Introduction

Intended use

Composition

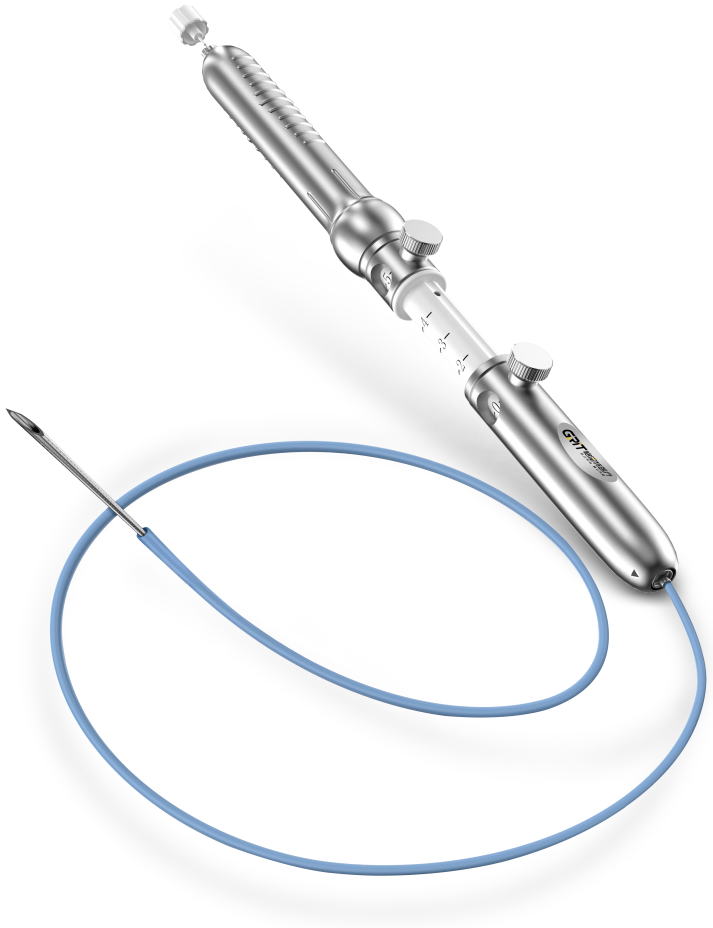
Features

IFU

Specifications

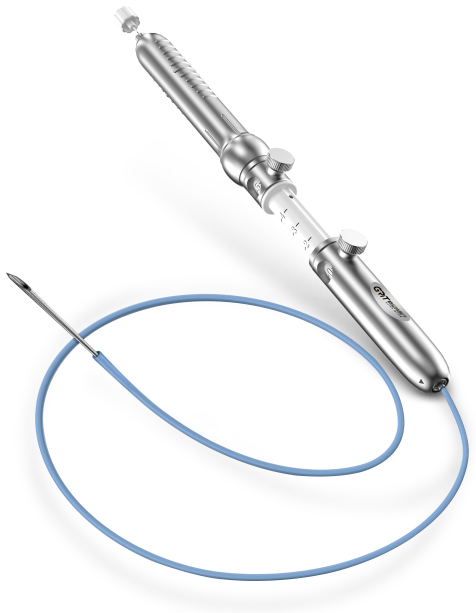
Recommended specs

Intended use



This device is used to sample targeted lesions through the accessory channel of an ultrasound endoscope for Fine Needle Aspiration, specifically for sampling of submucosal lesions of respiratory tract, mediastinal mass, lymph nodes, and biopsy sampling of coated mass in gastrointestinal tract or adjacent gastrointestinal tract.

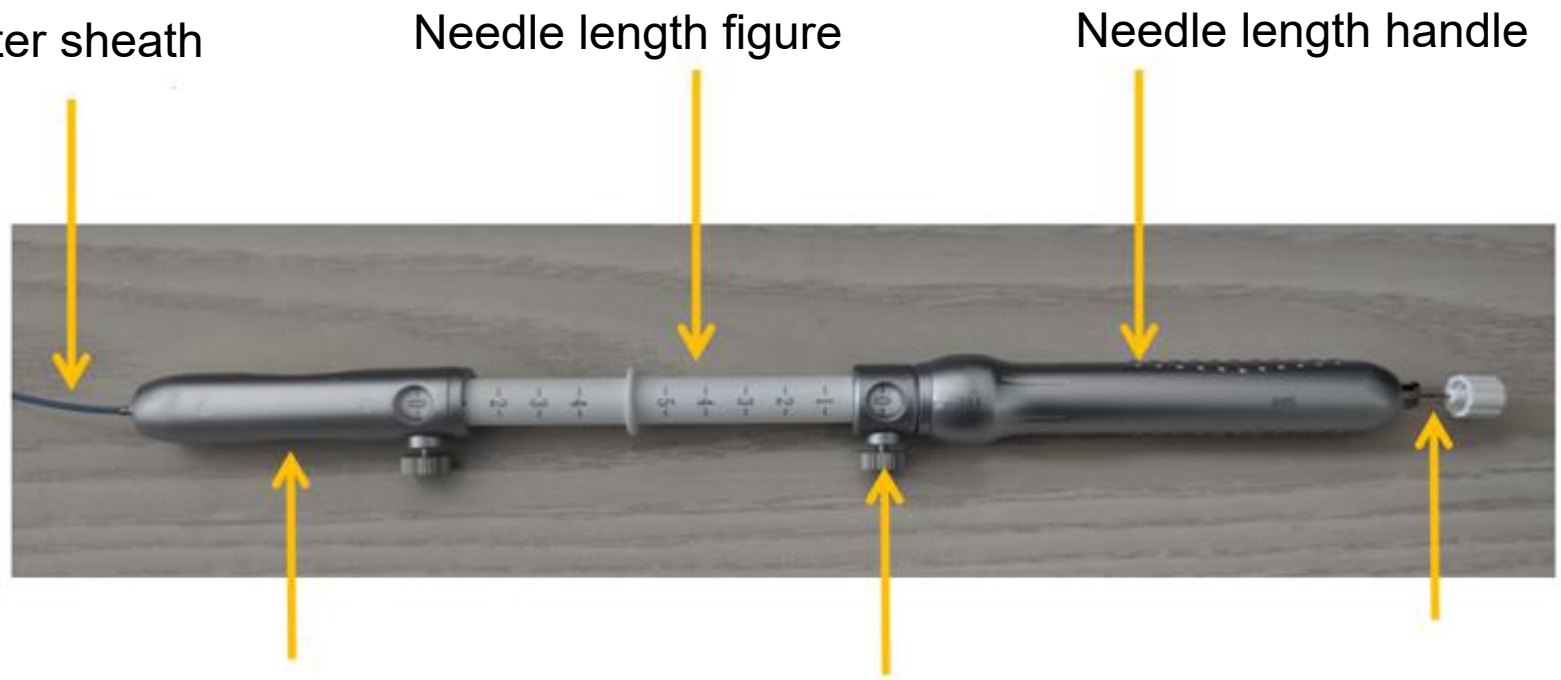
Composition: Biopsy Needle & Aspirator



*670/715mm for Respiratory
*1375mm for Gastroenterology

*Multiple locking positions allows for multiple vacuum and volume settings. Fixed position with 5, 10, 15, 20mm.

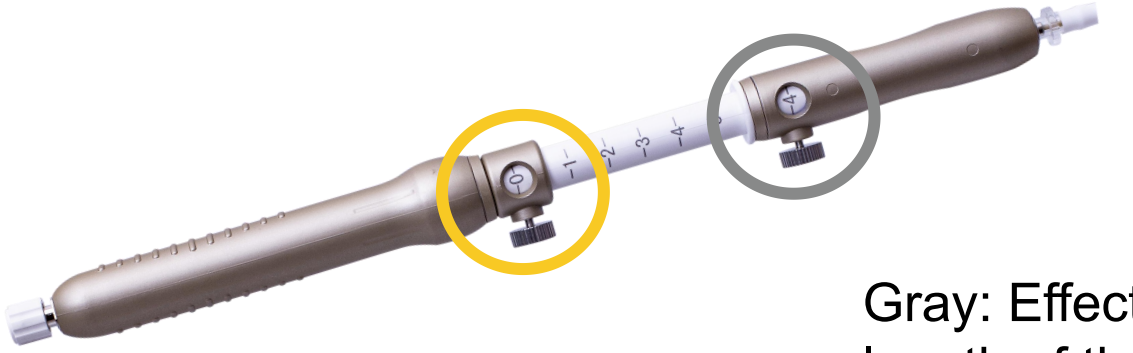
Handle of Biopsy Needle



Features: Convenient operation

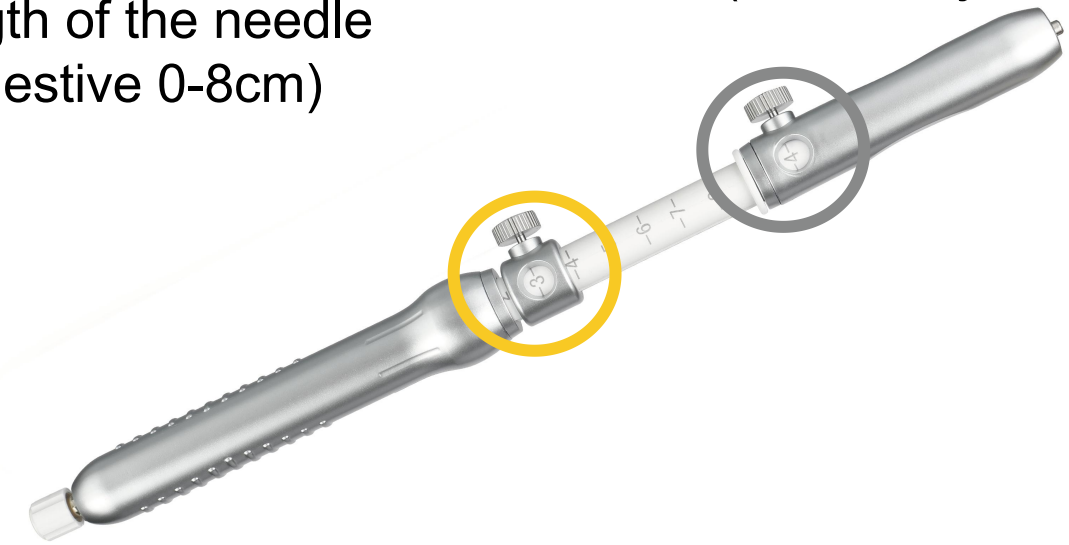
1. Ergonomic handle design for easy operation.

2. Double knob handle design for simple and synchronous operation.



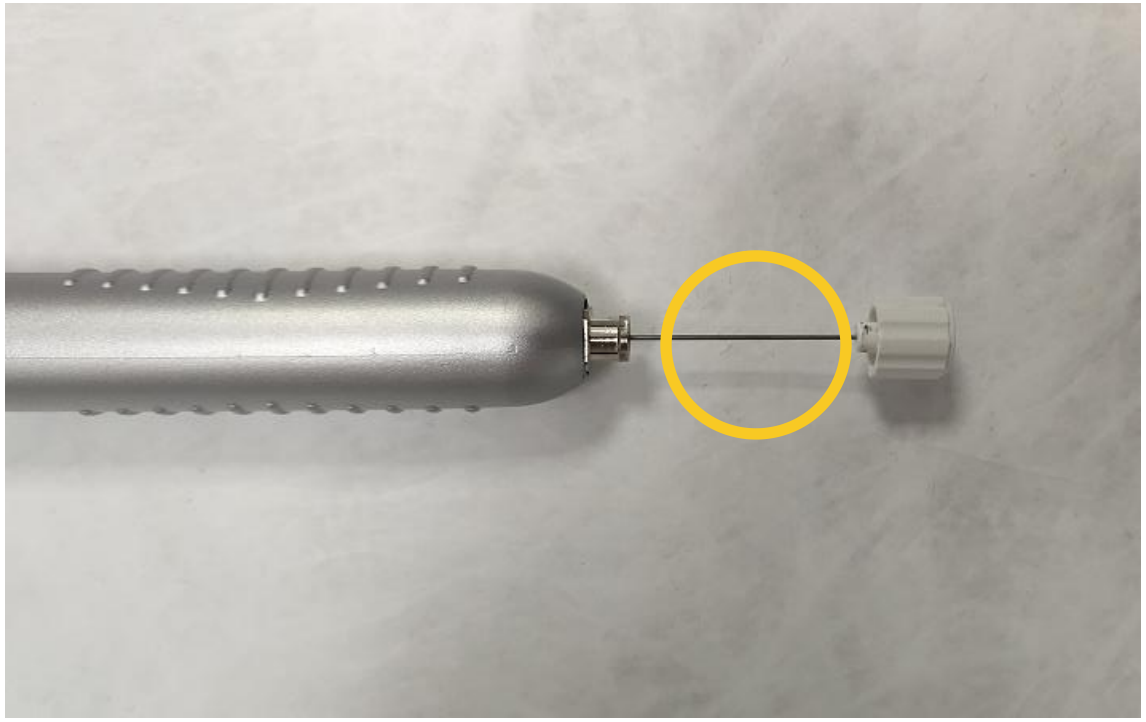
Yellow: Effectively controled length of the needle (Digestive 0-8cm)

Gray: Effectively controled length of the outer tube (0-4cm adjustable)



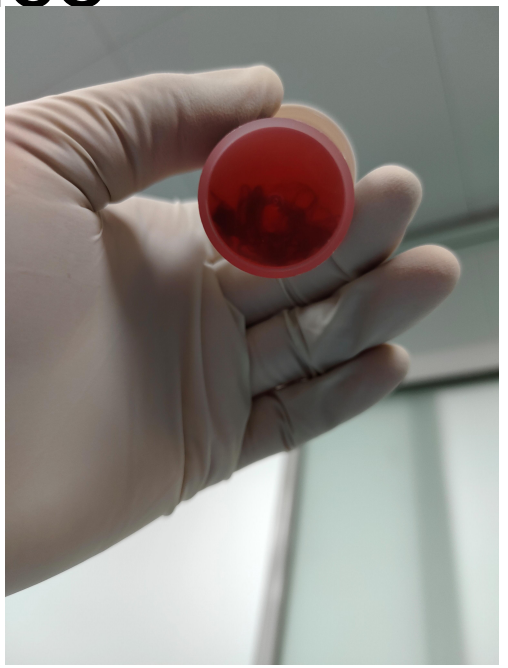
Features: Stable support

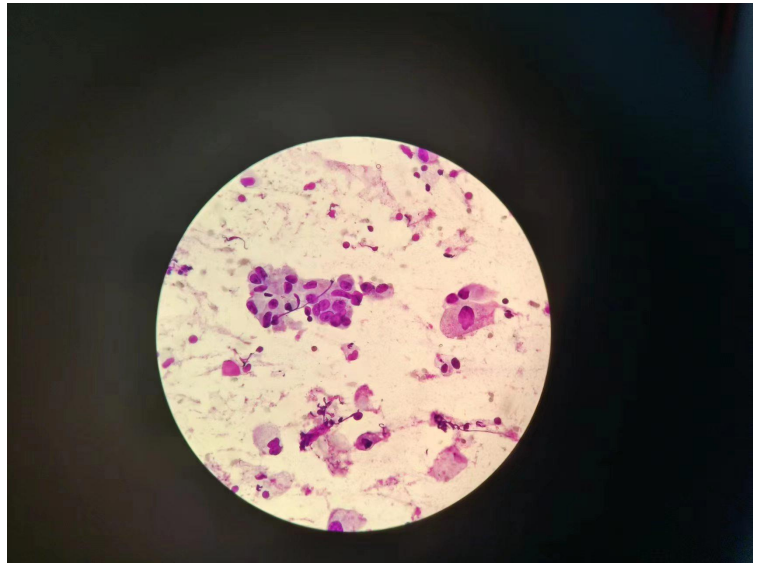
The nitinol needle core wire, which effectively supports the needle sleeve.



Features: Excellent collection performance

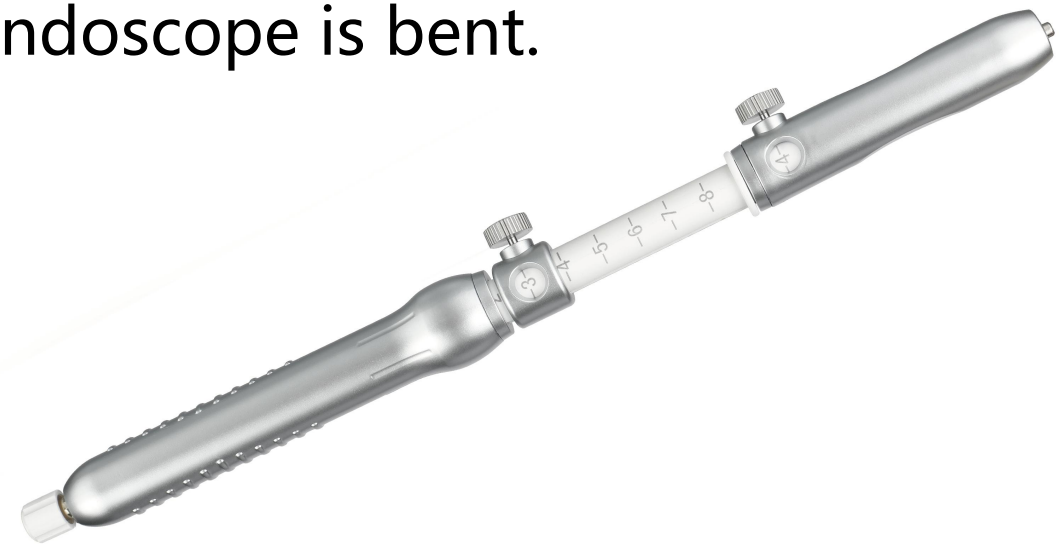
- The large needle diameter can obtain more high-quality lesions and significantly improve the early diagnosis rate of the disease.
- Each puncture contains more tissues, which can solve the problem of multiple punctures, time saving.
- The cytological results are also quite good.





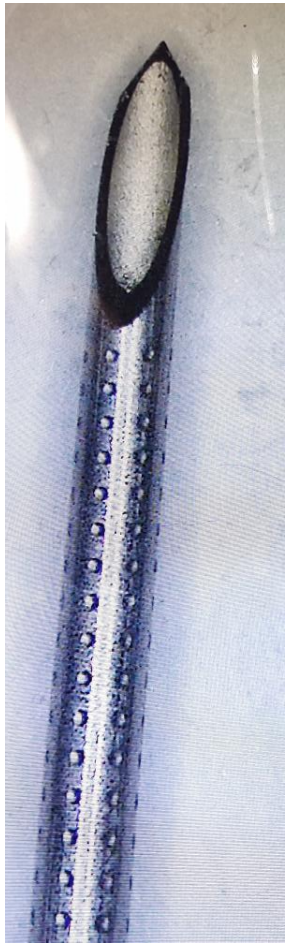
Features: Excellent insertability

- Smooth sheath, smooth push-out.
- Smooth insertion at difficult sites of large angles.
- Ensures smooth push-out even when the endoscope is bent.



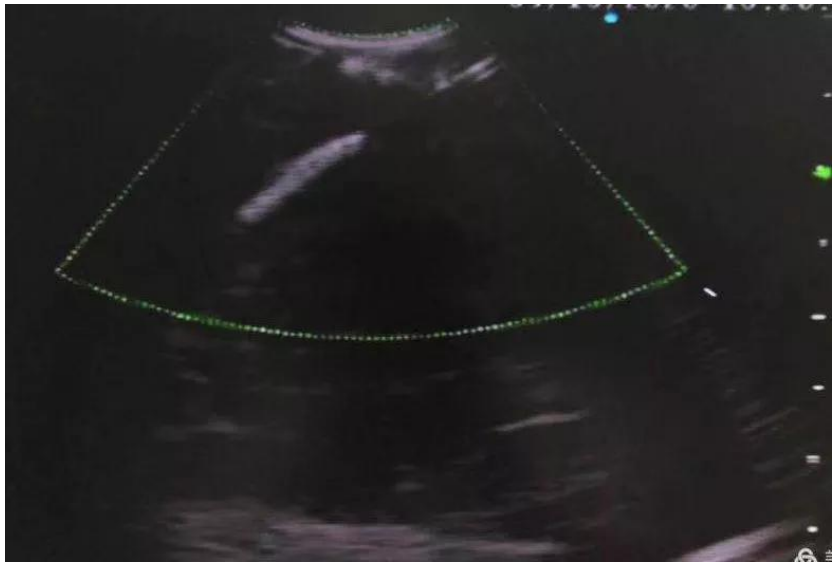
Features: Excellent puncture performance

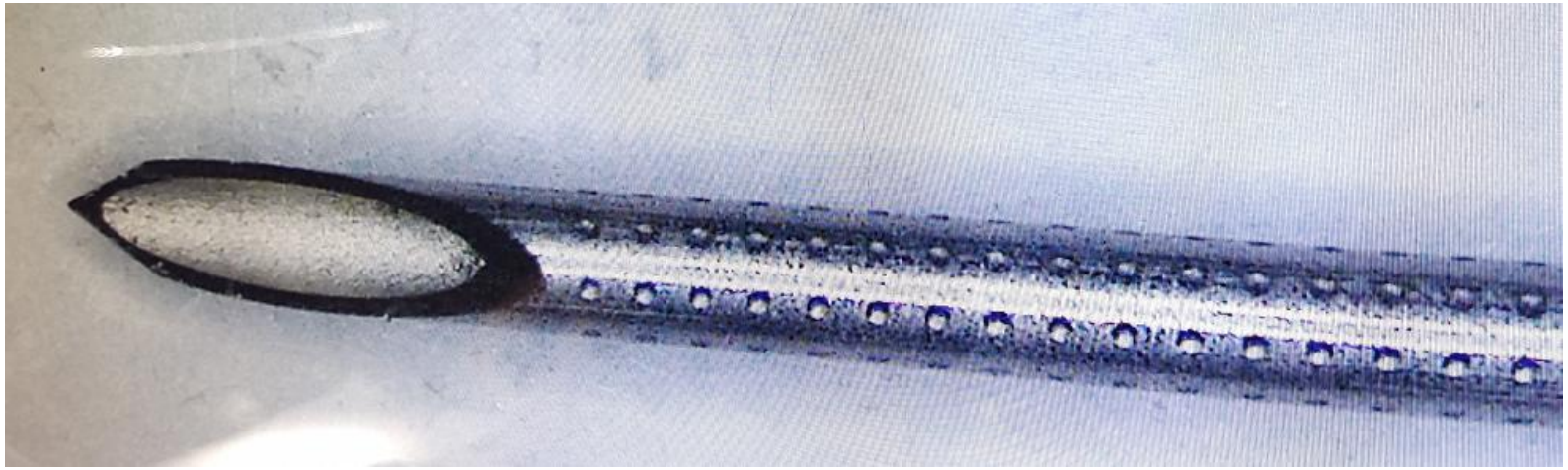
- Dual-angle large blade needle tip is conducive to sample collection.
- Innovative needle tip design, excellent puncture performance.



Features: Good visibility

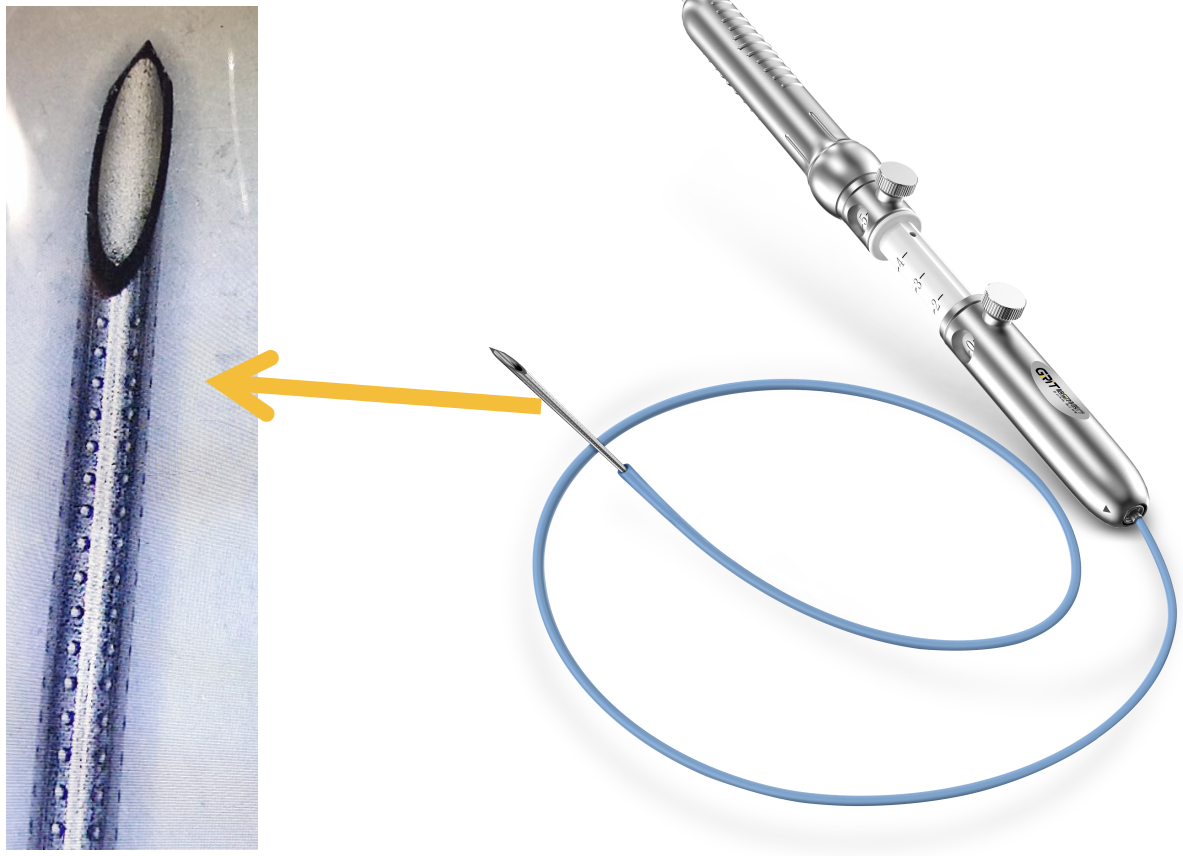
- Clear imaging under ultrasound.
- The dot design on the needle surface makes it easier to reflect ultrasound and improves the clarity of the puncture needle under ultrasound.





Features: Good elasticity

The needle tube has excellent elasticity and memory function. After multiple punctures, the shape of the needle tube will not show obvious bending.



Features: Reliable stability

The handle is firmly installed, the puncture is safe and reliable, and the double spiral handle design improves the stability of the puncture.

Instruction for Use

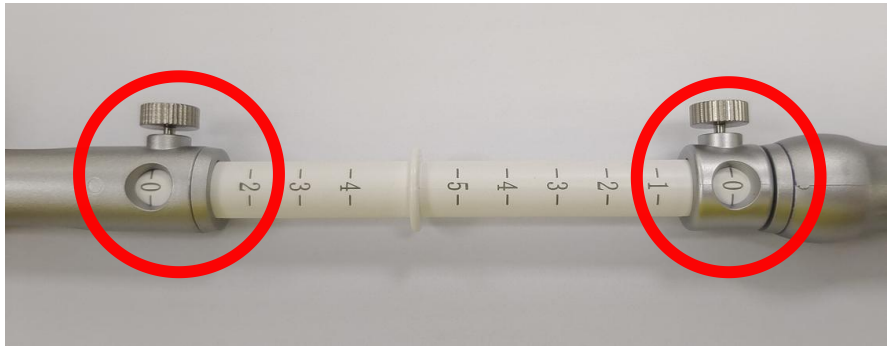
Preparation

1.**Take out**

Remove the biopsy needle and negative pressure aspirator from the packaging.

2. **Negative pressure**

Adjust the suction device to negative pressure.



3. **Reset to zero**

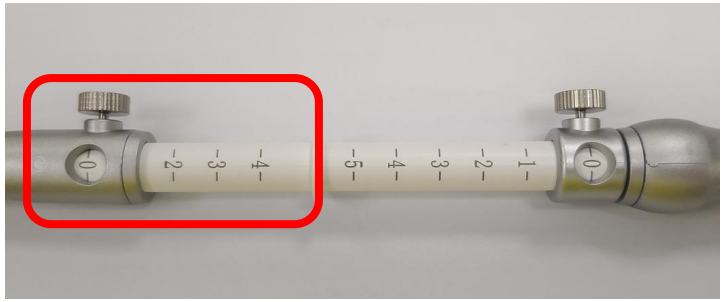
The regulator and fuse are reset to zero.

Installation

1. **Place**
Put the biopsy needle into the endoscope along the forceps channel.

2. **Fixed**
Biopsy needle and endoscope fixed.

3. **Adjustment**
Adjust the adjuster on the biopsy needle to slightly expose the outer sheath of the biopsy needle to the endoscope.



Sampling

1. **Spin**: Twist the needle core wire

2. **Adjustment**: Determine the length of the puncture needle according to the lesion, and then adjust the corresponding number of the safety ring.

3. **Puncture**: The first needle leads; be sure to move the needle core wire.

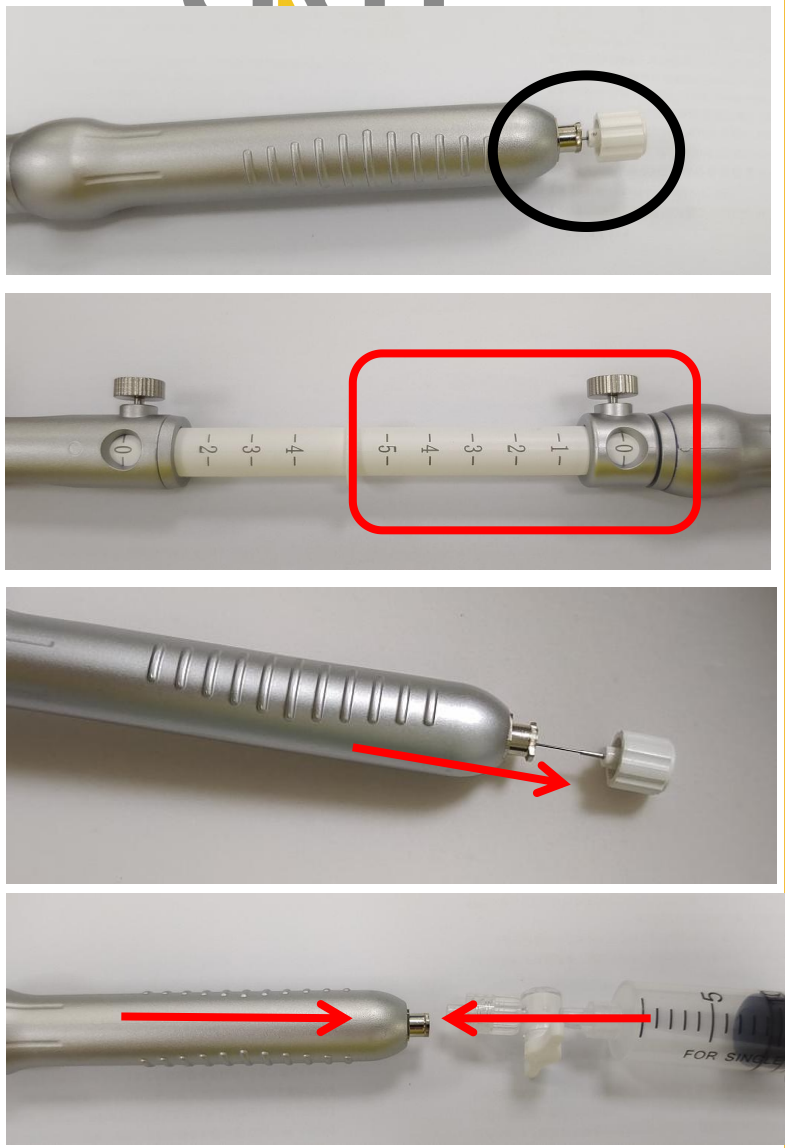
4. **Withdraw**: Withdraw the needle core.

5. **Aspiration**: Connect the aspirator to the biopsy needle for negative pressure aspiration.

6. **Puncture**: Repeated puncture.

7. **Removal**: Remove the biopsy needle from the endoscope.

8. **Take**: Put the tissue inside the biopsy needle into the sample bottle.



Repeating

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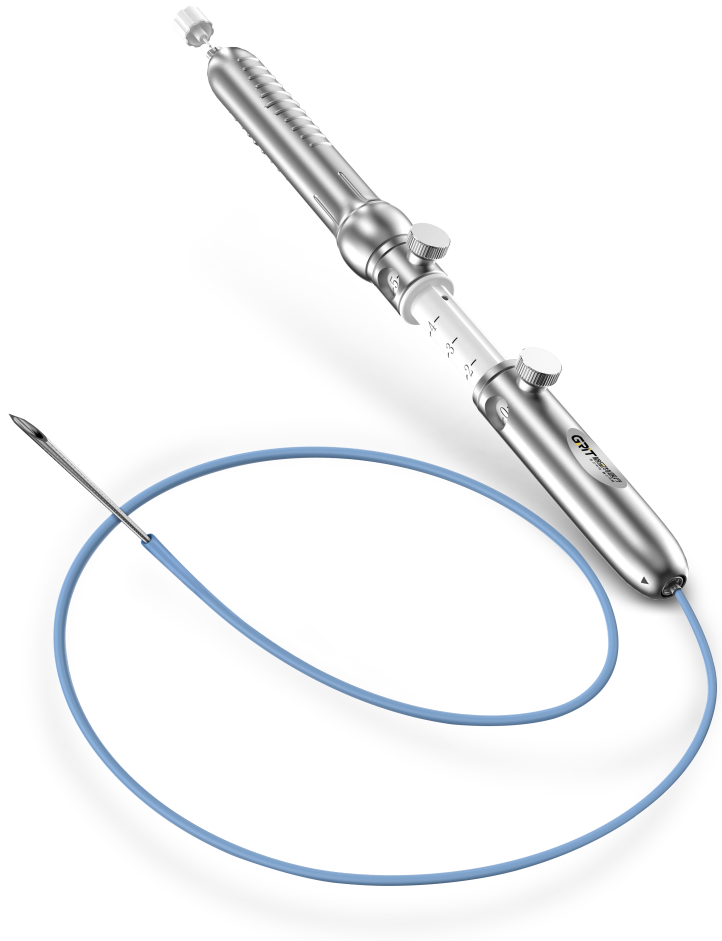
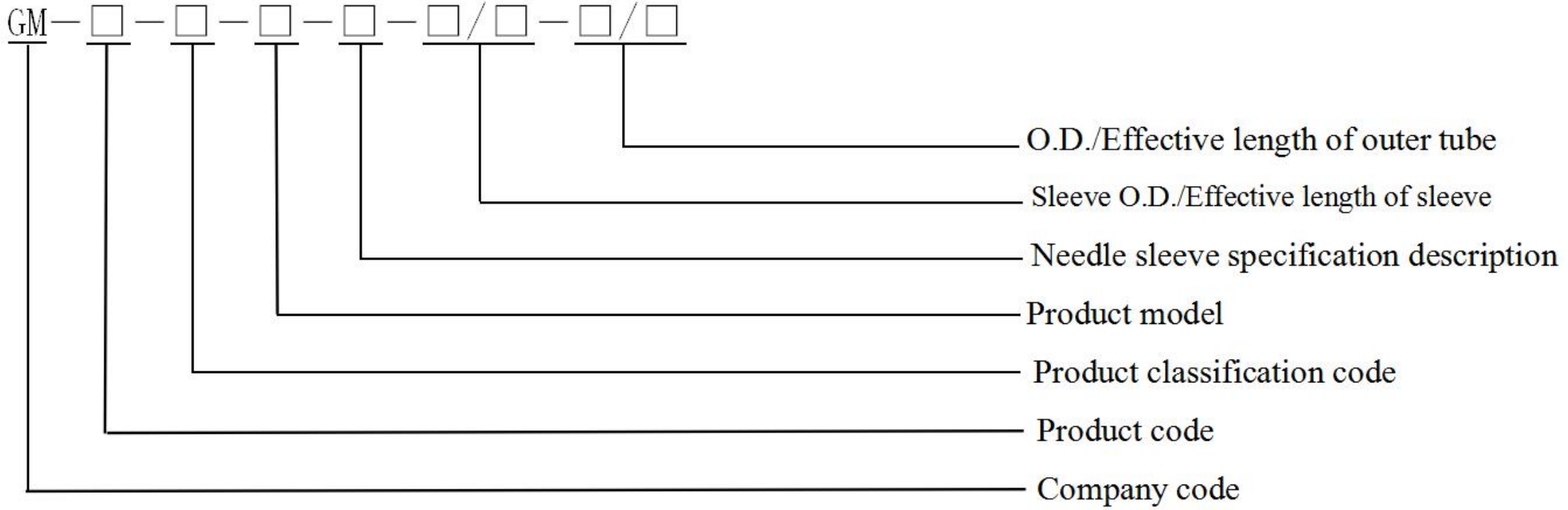
Repeated work is to obtain better quality tissues.



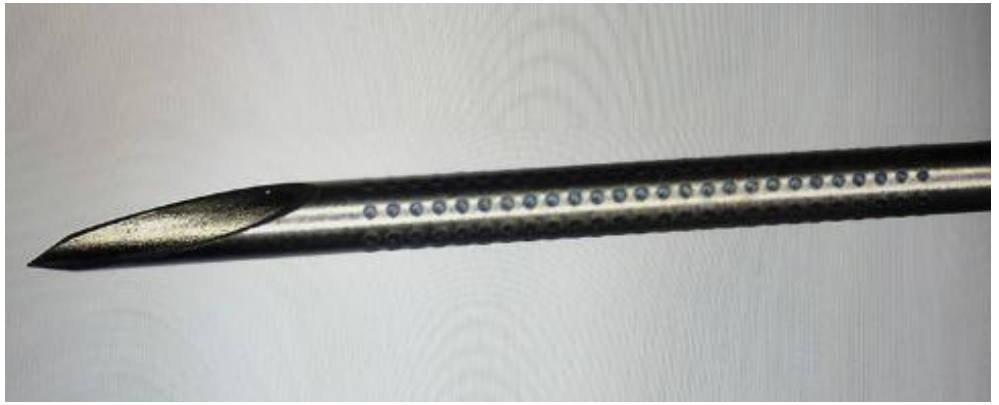
Specifications

GM-UN-MAE-A-19-11/80-16/1375 (example)



FNA/FNB

FNA【Fine needle aspiration】
Safe



FNB【Fine needle(cutting)biopsy】
Efficiency

FNB and FNA: The quantity and quality of FNB are better than FNA. If you need more tissue, choose FNB.

Recommended specs

FNA/FNB	Specifications	Function/Recommended highlights
FNA	GM-UN-MAE-A-19-11/80-16/1375	Sampling, gluing, releasing spring coils.
	GM-UN-MAE-A-22-07/80-16/1375	Sampling and releasing spring coils.
	GM-UN-MAE-A-21-08/80-16/1375	First in China, second in the world.
FNB	GM-UN-MAE-B-19-11/80-16/1375	Sampling.
	GM-UN-MAE-B-22-07/80-16/1375	Sampling.
	GM-UN-MAE-B-21-08/80-16/1375	First in China, second in the world.

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