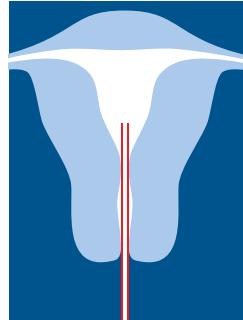


Saline-enhanced Trans-Vaginal Ultrasound Examination

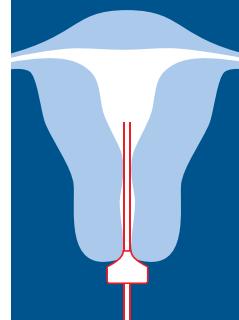
“Saline Infusion Sonography” (SIS) or “Sonohysterography”

For evaluation of abnormal uterine bleeding and detection of suspected fibroids/polyps



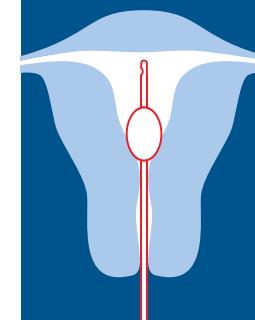
Single lumen cannula

Advantage: Low Price
Compromise: *Lack of an occlusive mechanism limits or prevents adequate uterine distention*



Single lumen cannula with external stopper

Advantage: Provides some occlusion vs cannula
Compromise: *External stopper may not provide reliable distention*



Traditional balloon catheter

Advantage: Positive distention of uterus
Compromise: *Balloon obscures visualization of lower uterine segment*

Issue
No uterine distention – saline rapidly escapes from uterus

Clinical Impact
No differentiation of anterior and posterior endometrium – cannot differentiate between hyperplasia and intraluminal irregularities

Issue
Very brief uterine distention due to moderate saline leakage

Clinical Impact
Visualization may occur in suboptimal plane – physician cannot identify areas containing abnormalities

Issue
Very brief uterine distention due to moderate saline leakage

Clinical Impact
Visualization may occur in suboptimal plane – physician cannot identify areas containing abnormalities

Issue
Stopper may dislodge and interfere with physician probe placement

Clinical Impact
Sudden loss of uterine distention

Issue
Balloon causes visual obstruction in lower uterine segment

Clinical Impact
Unable to conclusively differentiate between balloon and lower segment pathology

Potentially missed diagnosis of lower segment focal uterine pathology such as fibroids, polyps, or tumors

Solution

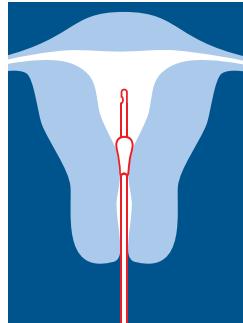
- Occlusive mechanism within uterus or cervix to provide positive seal against saline leakage
- Physician is not rushed, and can focus on obtaining sufficient image in optimal planes for accurate diagnosis

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Solution

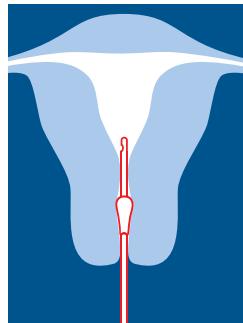
- Smaller balloon to minimize visual artifact
- Ability to place in cervix to eliminate 'pull-down' imaging while minimize patient discomfort



TVUS/HSG-Cath Uterine Placement

- Reduces visual artifact compared to large spherical or elliptical balloon

- Small conical balloon lies lower in the uterus, reducing the possibility of masking lower segment pathology



TVUS/HSG-Cath Cervical Placement

- Allows imaging of the entire uterus without visual artifact
- Better tolerated during balloon inflation¹

- Conical balloon size is optimized for cervical placement, preventing discomfort from over-inflation of the balloon
- Cervical positioning uses less distention saline¹

TVUS/HSG-Cath has been designed to offer clinical advantages for performing effective sonohysterography:

- depth markings ensure accurate placement of the catheter, and helps avoid fundal injury
- enhanced infusion cross section to provide rapid contrast media infusion with less physical effort
- a choice of catheter introducer methods – a pre-loaded stylet is ready for immediate use when stenosis is present, and a peel-away introducer maintains catheter tactility during insertion and can be removed prior to imaging



MIS-50ST
TVUS/HSG-Cath with
Integrated Stylet (5 Fr)

MIS-50P
TVUS/HSG-Cath with
Peel-Away Introducer (5 Fr)



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