

Pipit NC

Non-compliant PTCa Balloon Dilatation Catheter

Instructions for use • ENGLISH

- DEVICE DESCRIPTION**

Pipit NC PTCa Dilatation Catheter is designed to allow easy exchange of the catheter using a standard guidewire guide wire. The proximal shaft of the catheter is composed of a female lumen connector bonded to a PTFE coated stainless steel tube. The Distal shaft composed of an outer tube of nylon and an inner tube of a nylon reinforced with both tubes at the distal tip expected to be trackable through tortuous vasculature. The distal shaft assembly is coated with biocompatible hydrophilic coating materials. Two radio opaque platinum/iridium marker bands are positioned within the balloon sheath. The inner tube assembly is standard 0.014 inch PTCa guidewire. The guidewire enters the catheters lumen and advances coaxially on the distal Rx port, thereby allowing both coaxial guidance and rapid exchange of catheters with a single standard length guidewire. Two marked sections located on proximal shaft at a distance of 900 mm and 1000 mm from the tip indicate catheter position relative to the tip either a brachial or femoral guiding catheter. The design of this dilatation catheter does not incorporate a lumen distal eye injections or distal pressure measurements.

2.0. HOW SUPPLIED

- Contents :** One Pipit NC PTCa Dilatation Catheter
Sterile : Sterilized with ethylene oxide gas. Non-proprietary.
Tyvek pouch packaging. Do not use if the package is open or damaged.
Storage : Store at temperature 20 to 30°C.
Do not store for more than one time use only.
DO NOT resterilize and/or reuse.

3.0. INDICATIONS

- For balloon dilatation of a stenotic portion of a coronary artery in patients evidencing coronary ischemia for the purpose of improving myocardial perfusion. It is also indicated for post-delivery expansion of balloon expandable stents.

4.0. CONTRAINDICATION

- Pipit NC PTCa Dilatation Catheter is contraindicated in the following patient types:
• Patients with an unprotected left main coronary artery
• Patients with coronary artery spasm in the absence of a significant stenosis.

5.0. WARNINGS

- When using this type of device, the following warning should be observed:
• To reduce the potential for vessel damage, the inflated diameter of the balloon should approximate the diameter of the vessel just proximal and distal to the stenosis.
• PTCa in patients who are not acceptable candidates for coronary artery bypass graft surgery require careful consideration including possible hemodynamic support during PTCa, as treatment of this patient population carries great risk.
• When the catheter is exposed to the vascular system, it should be manipulated while under high quality fluoroscopic observation. Do not touch the catheter unless the balloon is fully deflated under vacuum. If resistance is met during manipulation, determine the cause of the resistance before proceeding.
• When pressure should not exceed the rated burst pressure (RBP) indicated on the package. The RBP is based on results of in vivo testing. Use of a pressure monitoring device is recommended to prevent over pressurization of the balloon.
• PTCa should only be performed at hospitals where emergency coronary artery bypass graft surgery can be quickly performed in the event of a potentially injurious or life-threatening complication.
• Use only the recommended inflation medium. Never use air or any gaseous medium to inflate the balloon.
• Use the catheter prior to the "Use By" date specified on the package.
• For single patient use only. Do not reuse, reprocess or resterilize. Reuse, reprocessing or resterilization may compromise the structural integrity of the device and/or lead to device failure which, in turn, may result in patient injury, illness or death. Reuse, reprocessing or resterilization may also create a risk of contamination of the device and/or cause patient infection or cross-infection, including, but not limited to, the transmission of infectious diseases) from one patient to another. Contamination of the device may lead to injury, illness or death of the patient.
• Do not reuse the catheter for any other purpose.

6.0. PRECAUTIONS

- Do not reinsert the PTCa catheter into the coil dispenser after procedural use.
Do not attempt to angiotensin the dilatation catheter. Do not attempt to verify functionality and ensure that its size is suitable for the specific procedure for which it is being used.
• The catheter system should be used only by physicians trained in the performance of percutaneous transluminal angioplasty.
• During the procedure, appropriate anticoagulant and coronary vasodilator therapy must be provided to the patient as needed. After the procedure, anticoagulant therapy should be continued for a period of time as determined by the physician.
• The design and construction of these catheters do not provide the user with distal pressure monitoring device.
• Discard all disposable device used during this procedure per local requirements for medical device waste disposal.
• Do not use oil-based Contrast medium, organic solvents or alcohols; there is a possibility of catheter leak, damage or lubrication loss.

7.0. POTENTIAL COMPLICATION AND ADVERSE EFFECTS

- As with any medical application and Adverse Effects due to use of this product include, but are not limited to, the following:
• Death
• Acute myocardial infarction
• Total occlusion of the coronary artery
• Coronary vessel dissection, perforation, rupture or injury
• Rerupture of the dilated vessel
• Unstable angina
• Atrial fibrillation including ventricular fibrillation
• Drug reaction, allergic reaction to Contrast medium
• Hematoma
• Hypohypertension
• Infection
• Allergy
• Coronary artery spasm
• Arteriovenous fistula
• Embolization
• Balloon burst due to lesion characteristics
• Ischemic complications

8.0. ICHTIC REQUIRED

- Atrial/Sheath
• Femoral or brachial guiding catheter in the appropriate size and configuration
• Hemostatic Valve
• Contrast medium diluted 1:1 with normal saline
• Sterile heparinized normal saline
• 20 cc syringe
• Inflation device
• Guidewire diameter not exceed 0.014" ; see product label
• Guidewire introducer
• Guidewire torque device

9.0. PREPARATION FOR USE

- Prior to use, examine the equipment carefully for defects. Examine the dilatation catheter for bends, kinks, or other damage. Do not use any defective equipment.
Prepare equipment to be used following manufacturer's instructions or standard procedure. Complete the following steps to prepare the PTCa catheter for use:
1. Remove the protective mandrel from the catheter tip.
2. Flush the catheter sheath with the guidewire.
3. Flush the guidewire lumen of the PTCa catheter.
4. Attach the syringe with heparinized normal saline to the flushing needle gently insert the needle into the tip of the catheter until flush gage pressure is noted. Heparinized normal saline until flush is seen exiting the guidewire port.
5. Prepare Inflation device with the recommended Contrast medium according to the manufacturer's instructions.
6. Evacuate air from the balloon segment using the following procedure:
7. Fill 20cc syringe or inflation device with approximately 4 cc of the recommended Contrast medium.
8. After attaching the syringe or inflation device to the balloon inflation port, orient the dilation catheter with the distal tip to the stenosis.
9. Apply negative pressure and aspirate for 15 seconds. Slowly release the pressure to neutral, allowing contrast to fill the shaft of the dilation catheter.
10. Disconnect the syringe or inflation device from the inflation port of the dilation catheter.
11. Remove all air from the syringe or inflation device barrel.
12. Reconnect the syringe or inflation device to the inflation port of the dilation catheter. Maintain negative pressure on the balloon until no air no longer returns to the device.
13. Slowly release the device pressure to neutral.
14. Disconnect the 20 cc syringe or inflation device connect the inflation device to inflation port of the dilation catheter without introducing air into the system.
Caution: All air must be removed from the balloon and displaced with contrast prior to inserting into body. Otherwise complications may occur.

10.0. INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- Insert a guidewire through the Haemostatic Valve that is on the guiding catheter, following the manufacturer's instructions.
- Advance guidewire carefully into the guiding catheter.
- Attach a torque device to the guidewire if desired. Under fluoroscopy, proceed with accepted PTCa techniques to dilate stenosis and across the lesion.
- Backload the distal tip of the dilation catheter onto the guidewire ensuring that guidewire exit the catheter at approximately 2-3 cm proximal to the stenosis.
- Advance the dilation catheter over the guidewire until it approaches the Haemostatic Valve.
- Open the Haemostatic Valve. Insert the dilation catheter while maintaining guidewire position and tension in the Haemostatic Valve.
To facilitate insertion, the balloon must be fully deflated to negative pressure.
7. Pull the dilation catheter forward until the distal tip of the dilation catheter is in contact with the stenosis. Continue under fluoroscopy and usable (lasing) section of the balloon within the stenosis.
Note: When using the dual wire technique, a dual Haemostatic Valve should be used and care taken to avoid entanglement of the catheter and the stenosis. Guidewire should not be rotated more than 180 degree in either direction during the dual wire procedure. It is recommended that one wire be completely withdrawn from the patient before removing additional contrast from the catheter.
8. Continue the procedure using accepted coronary angioplasty technique to dilate the stenosis. Do not exceed the inflation pressure printed on the package label. Maintain negative pressure on the balloon between inflations.
9. Withdraw the deflated PTCa catheter and guidewire into the guiding catheter. Using a technique of choice, remove the PTCa catheter, guiding wire and guiding catheter from the vasculature. Discard the PTCa catheter, guidewire, and guiding catheter.

11.0. COMPLIANCE CHART

Pressure (atm)	2.00		2.25		2.50		2.75		3.00		3.25		3.50		3.75		4.00		4.25		4.50		5.00	
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
8	1.96	2.18	2.44	2.69	2.88	3.14	3.42	3.67	3.90	4.10	4.35	4.92												
10	1.99	2.23	2.48	2.73	2.95	3.20	3.46	3.71	3.95	4.18	4.43	4.96												
12	2.02	2.27	2.52	2.77	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	5.00												
14	2.05	2.30	2.56	2.80	3.05	3.30	3.54	3.79	4.05	4.35	4.55	5.07												
16	2.08	2.34	2.60	2.83	3.09	3.36	3.58	3.83	4.10	4.48	4.62	5.14												
18	2.11	2.38	2.64	2.88	3.13	3.43	3.63	3.88	4.16	4.54	4.69	5.22												
20	2.14	2.42	2.68	2.93	3.17	3.47	3.67	3.92	4.21	4.62	4.75	5.28												

City: Gurgaon, Haryana, India
Country: India
Conversion of Pressure: 1 atm=1.01bar=101.33kpa
Unit Conversion of Length: 1F= 0.33mm
Note: Conversion of Length: 1F= 0.33mm

12.0. EXCHANGE PROCEDURE TECHNIQUE

- The PTCa catheter has been specifically design for rapid, single operator balloon exchanges. To perform a dilatation catheter exchange:
1. Loosen the Haemostatic Valve.
2. Hold the guidewire and Haemostatic Valve in one hand, while grasping the balloon shaft in the other hand.
3. Maintain guide wire position in the coronary artery by holding the wire stationary, and begin pulling the dilatation catheter out of the guiding catheter while monitoring the wire position under fluoroscopy.
4. Withdraw the deflated dilatation catheter until the guide wire lumen is reached. Carefully pull back the flexible, distal portion of the dilatation catheter out of the rotating Haemostatic Valve while maintaining the guide wire's position across the lesion.
5. Slide the distal end of the dilatation catheter out of the Haemostatic Valve, and tighten valve onto the guide wire to hold it securely in place.
6. Prepare the next dilatation catheter to be used, as previously described in the preparation For Use section.
7. Repeat the next dilatation catheter to the guide wire as previously described under the Instructions For Use Section, Step 4, and continue the procedure accordingly.

13.0. REFERENCES

- The physician should consult recent literature on current medical practice on balloon dilatation, such as:
1. American Heart Association
2. American College of Cardiology
3. American Society of Interventional Cardiology
4. American Society of Pericardial Disease
5. American Society of Thoracic Radiology
6. American Society of Vascular Medicine
7. American Society of Vascular Radiology
8. American Society of Vascular Surgery
9. American Society of Vascular Technicians
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