TREAT BONE TUMORS WITH REPRODUCIBLE PRECISION

OsteoCool™ RF Ablation System
REPRODUCIBLE PRECISION

KNOW WHERE THE HEAT IS GOING

Coaxial, bipolar technology delivers RF energy to the site consistently

- Algorithms designed to perform optimally in bone
- OsteoMAP™ Technique defines anterior and posterior ablation boundaries
- Confidence in ablation zone mapping

IT’S PREDICTABLE

Create large volume lesions without excessive heating at the active tip

- Minimizes potential for char with internally cooled ablation probe
- Thermocouple monitors tissue temperature around the distal tip of the probe

At a target temperature of 70° C at the distal tip, the probes ablate for the pre-set time and yield predictable ablation zones.
Simultaneous ablation allows two probes to be positioned closely enough to produce large ablation zones.
SIMP LIFY THE PROCEDURE

Key design features

- User-friendly, touch screen interface
- Recognizes probe size and automatically presets ablation time
- Tracks temperature and power output to reduce risk of thermal damage to adjacent structures
- Generates power levels specific to bone lesion sizes
- Monitors impedance and automatically pauses ablation before charring can occur
- Automatically halts RF energy delivery once ablation time is complete

EXPERIENCE EFFICIENCY

- Use two probes at the same time.
- Where indicated, use same bone access for subsequent physician-directed procedure such as cementoplasty (i.e., kyphoplasty, sacroplasty, or vertebroplasty).

Indications and Risks

The OsteoCool™ RF Ablation System is intended for ablation of benign bone tumors such as osteoid osteoma and for the palliative treatment in spinal procedures by ablation of metastatic malignant lesions in a vertebral body. It is also intended for coagulation and ablation of tissue in bone during surgical procedures, including palliation of pain associated with metastatic lesions involving bone in patients who have failed or are not candidates for standard therapy.

Risks of the system include damage to surrounding tissue through iatrogenic injury as a consequence of electrosurgery; pulmonary embolism; nerve injury including thermal injury, puncture of the spinal cord or nerve roots potentially resulting in radiculopathy, paresis, and paralysis. The OsteoCool™ bone access kits are indicated for percutaneous access to bone.
The OsteoCool™ RF Ablation System is cooled radiofrequency ablation technology.

It offers simultaneous, dual-probe capabilities for the treatment of bone tumors.

And, it lets you treat patients confidently and consistently.

TOGETHER, WE CAN TREAT CANCER PAIN IN NEW WAYS, SO PEOPLE CAN LIVE BETTER

Bone is invaded in 60-80% of patients with metastatic disease — most frequently among patients with primary malignancies of the breast, prostate, and lung.

More than 80% of bone metastases are found in the axial skeleton, and the spine, pelvis, and ribs are often the earliest sites of disease.

Bone metastases can impact quality of life with pain, fractures, and decreased mobility. In addition to these symptoms, they can cause mood changes such as depression and anxiety.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR KYPHON BALLOON KYPHOPLASTY

Kyphon Xpede™ Bone Cement and Kyphon HV-R™ Bone Cement are indicated for the treatment of pathological fractures of the vertebral body due to osteoporosis, cancer, or benign lesions using a cementoplasty (i.e., kyphoplasty or vertebroplasty) procedure. It is also indicated for the fixation of pathological fractures of the sacral vertebral body or ala using sacral vertebroplasty or sacroplasty. Cancer includes multiple myeloma and metastatic lesions, including those arising from breast or lung cancer, or lymphoma. Benign lesions include hemangioma and giant cell tumor. Pathologic fracture may include a symptomatic vertebral body microfracture (as documented by appropriate imaging and/or presence of a lytic lesion) without obvious loss of vertebral body height.

The complication rate with Kyphon™ Balloon Kyphoplasty has been demonstrated to be low. There are risks associated with the procedure (e.g., cement extravasation), including serious complications, and though rare, some of which may be fatal.

REFERENCES