

ENGLISH  
2023.11 Rev.10  
Micro Catheter System **Progreat** Catheter  
Please read Instructions For Use for Coaxial type on the reverse side of paper.

**To avoid complications, observe all warnings and precautions throughout these instructions.**  
Read all instructions prior to use.  
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**DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS**  
The catheter for angiography and intravascular therapy. The catheter has a hydrophilic polymer coating on the surface over its entire length except its proximal end. The coating gives it lubricity when it is wet. When infusing a contrast media through the catheter, a power injector can be used.

**APPLICATIONS**  
The PROGREAT is intended for the infusion of contrast media into all peripheral vessels up to and including the cervical vessels, all vessels in the lower and upper extremities and all coronary vessels. The PROGREAT is also intended for drug infusion in intra-arterial therapy and the infusion of embolic materials for hemostasis. The PROGREAT should not be used in cerebral vessels.



Catheter O.D.	Catheter I.D.	Recommended guiding catheter	Maximum guidewire O.D.
2.0 F/2.7 F (0.50/0.70 mm)	0.91*	0.91* (0.91mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.91* (0.41 mm)
2.4 F/3.2 F (0.60/0.80 mm)	0.91*	0.91* (0.91mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.91* (0.46 mm)
2.7 F/3.5 F (0.68/0.91 mm)	0.91*	0.91* (0.91mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.91* (0.53 mm)
2.8 F/3.6 F (0.71/0.91 mm)	0.91*	0.91* (0.91mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.91* (0.53 mm)

**INDICATIONS FOR USE**  
1. **CONTRAINDICATIONS**  
Angiography or intravascular therapy is contraindicated for, but not limited to, the patients listed below.  
- Patients in the acute phase of myocardial infarction  
- Patients with serious arrhythmia  
- Patients with serious serum electrolyte imbalance  
- Patients who have previously had developed an adverse reaction to the injection of contrast media  
- Patients with renal dysfunction  
- Patients with coagulopathy or those whose blood has not been affected in coagulation capability for some reasons  
- Patients who prior procedures have had a severe allergic reaction to the contrast media  
- Patients with mental disease or those who are not expected to be quietly during angiography

2. **COMPLICATIONS**  
Angiography or intravascular therapy may be accompanied by, but not limited to, the following:  
- Headache Nausea and vomiting Fever and chills Abnormally in blood sampling tests Blood pressure drifting Shock  
- Myocardial infarction Renal failure Infection and pain at the puncture site  
- Hemorrhage, hematoma, aneurysm, retrograde fistula and false aneurysm at the puncture site  
- Spasm, artery perforation, dissecting aneurysm and false aneurysm when the use of a guide wire or catheter  
- Inflammation with embolic material  
- Behavioral disorder Death  
- Cerebral infarction from peripheral artery occlusion

3. **WARNINGS**  
- Flush the lumen of the guiding catheter and the catheter continuously with heparinized saline solution. Residual contrast media or blood clots on the catheter surface may reduce surface lubricity, discontinue the use of the catheter and remove it slowly and carefully together with the guiding catheter. Excessive force in pulling the catheter may cause breakage/rupture/separation, which may necessitate retrieval.  
- Do not advance the catheter or advance the guide wire through the catheter when the catheter is kinked or blocked. This may result in breakage of the catheter and damage to the vessel.  
- Monitor the manipulation of the catheter in the vessel by confirming the position of the catheter tip through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Do not use under MRI. If any resistance is felt in the vessel, do not advance or withdraw the catheter until the cause of the resistance is determined through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Manipulating the catheter and/or the guide wire against resistance may result in damaging the vessel, the catheter or the guide wire. If the situation is not solved, withdraw the entire system of the catheter and/or the guide wire.  
- Do not advance the catheter by force in extremely tortuous vessels. This may result in kink of the catheter or damage to the vessel.  
- Do not wipe this product with agents containing organic solvents, like antiseptic alcohol. It may damage this product, or it may decrease the lubricity of this product.  
- Do not hold catheter in place by inserting catheter into stent stul. This may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate, which may result in damage to the vessel.  
- Failure to abide by the warnings in this labeling might result in damage to the device coating, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.

4. **PRECAUTIONS**  
- The catheter should be used by physicians who are familiar with the intended procedures.  
- Manipulation of the catheter should be monitored through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor.  
- Sterile and non-pyrogenic in an unopened and undamaged unit package. Do not use if the unit package or the product has been damaged or soiled.  
- The surface of the catheter must be completely wet with heparinized saline solution to maintain a lubricious surface.  
- Refer to instructions for use for information on how to use the catheter and how to use with this catheter to determine compatibility and prevent catheter damage.  
- Make sure to warm contrast medium to 37°C before use.  
- Make sure to check all devices and tools are in proper condition.  
- From diagnostic and anatomical point of view, choose proper shape and size for target lesion.  
- The safety and effectiveness of the coated device has not been established, or is unknown, in vascular regions other than those specifically indicated.

5. **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**  
1. Carefully remove the catheter in its holder from the package.  
2. Immerse the catheter in its holder in a heparinized saline solution bath and fill the holder with heparinized saline solution through the hub of the holder using a syringe, to thoroughly wet the surface of the catheter wet the surface of the catheter with saline solution into the holder of the "pushed holder hub".  
- The heparinized saline solution should be injected slowly into its holder so that the catheter is not driven out of its holder.  
- Use immediately after opening the package. Once the catheter pouch is opened, the enclosed syringe package is no longer sterile.  
3. Remove the catheter slowly from its holder. If any resistance is felt, do not try to remove it against the resistance, but inject heparinized saline solution into its holder again, and try once more.  
- Do not use if the catheter has been damaged or if any other abnormality is observed.  
- When wet, the shaft of the catheter is very lubricious. Hold the catheter by its hub during handling.  
4. When shaping this catheter by steam, insert the enclosed shaping mandrel into the distal tip of the catheter and gently shape to the desired angle. Then expose the tip to the steam for approximately 10 seconds (Fig. 2). Check the resulting shape after removing of the shaping mandrel.  
- Positioning the catheter tip closer than 2 cm from the steam source may result in the damage of the surface coating on the tip of the catheter.  
- Excessively re-shaping the catheter may damage the surface coating or the tip of the catheter.  
- When shaping with steam, take care not to burn yourself.  
- Do not insert the enclosed shaping mandrel into the patient's body.  
- Do not stretch the catheter tip tightly or bend excessively when shaping it not with enclosed shaping mandrel but with your fingers. It may result in collapse of the catheter shaft and/or deformation of the catheter.  
5. Using a syringe, prime the catheter lumen with heparinized saline solution through the hub. To reduce the injection resistance, use of a 1 mL or 2.5 mL Luer Lock syringe is recommended (Fig. 3). Inject slowly more than 2 mL into the catheter until more than 10 drops of the solution appear out of its tip in order to prime the catheter sufficiently. Priming is completed if no air bubble can be seen in drops of solution.  
6. Attach a haemostatic valve (Twisty-Borst type) to the hub of the catheter. If necessary, insert a guide wire, previously immersed in heparinized saline solution and of a compatible size into the catheter. A torque device may be attached to the proximal end of the guide wire to facilitate guide wire manipulation (Fig. 4). To maintain surface lubricity, immerse the catheter and guide wire assembly in a heparinized saline solution bath on just back into the catheter holder filled with heparinized saline solution.  
- Do not insert the guide wire through the catheter's distal end. This may damage the catheter.  
- When the haemostatic valve is attached, insert the guide wire after priming the catheter.  
7. Insert a guiding catheter into the patient's vessel. Attach a rotating haemostatic valve (Twisty-Borst type) to the guiding catheter and irrigate the catheter continuously with heparinized saline solution. Insert the catheter and the guide wire assembly through the valve into the guiding catheter and advance to the distal end of the guiding catheter (Fig. 5). For smooth insertion through the rotating haemostatic valve and guiding catheter tip, it is recommended to keep the guide wire tip within the catheter until the catheter reaches the distal end of the guiding catheter.  
- Do not manipulate and/or withdraw the catheter through a metal entry needle or a metal dilator. Manipulation and/or withdrawal through a metal entry needle or a metal dilator may result in abrasion of the catheter surface, destruction and/or separation of the catheter shaft.  
- If the guiding catheter is fitted with a stopcock, do not close the stopcock with the catheter inside the guiding catheter. The catheter may be broken.  
- Make sure that the guiding catheter does not slip out of the vessel. If the guiding catheter should leave the vessel when the catheter and/or the guide wire is moved, this may result in the damage of the catheter.  
- Do not stretch the catheter tip excessively on the catheter, or manipulate the catheter through a lightened valve. Damage to the catheter may occur.  
- Excessively re-shaping the catheter may damage the surface coating or the tip of the catheter.  
- Do not advance the catheter with the guide wire withdrawn in it. Kink in the distal and proximal of the catheter may occur. If the distal part of the catheter is inserted through the hub of the guiding catheter, withdraw the guide wire slowly and carefully advance to the catheter.



8. Monitor the manipulation of the catheter in the vessel by confirming the position of the catheter tip through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor.  
- If any resistance is felt in the vessel, do not advance or withdraw the catheter until the cause of resistance is determined through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Manipulating the catheter and/or the guide wire against resistance may result in damaging the vessel, the catheter or the guide wire.  
- If the guiding catheter is fitted with a stopcock, do not close the stopcock with the catheter inside the guiding catheter. The catheter may be broken.  
- Make sure that the guiding catheter does not slip out of the vessel. If the guiding catheter should leave the vessel when the catheter and/or the guide wire is moved, this may result in the damage of the catheter.  
- Do not stretch the catheter tip excessively on the catheter, or manipulate the catheter through a lightened valve. Damage to the catheter may occur.  
- Excessively re-shaping the catheter may damage the surface coating or the tip of the catheter.  
- Do not advance the catheter with the guide wire withdrawn in it. Kink in the distal and proximal of the catheter may occur. If the distal part of the catheter is inserted through the hub of the guiding catheter, withdraw the guide wire slowly and carefully advance to the catheter.

9. **WARNINGS**  
- If any increase of resistance is felt when infusing, replace the catheter with a new one. Injection against increased resistance may cause the catheter to break, resulting in damage to the vessel.  
- If the contrast media come out, do not try to correct the kink by inserting guide wire or by pressured infusion. Starting the introduction of embolic material or the agent without correcting the kink or attempts to correct the kink by inserting guide wire or by infusion may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate and this may result in damaging the vessel.  
- Friction between the catheter wall and the embolic material may work to advance the catheter, resulting in perforation of the vessel wall. To prevent this, take up the slack of the catheter by drawing it back slightly and hold.  
- Increased resistance to infusion suggests that the catheter has been blocked with the drug or contrast media being infused or with blood clots. Discontinue infusion immediately and replace the catheter with a new one.  
- When a power injector is to be used, follow the instructions given below under "Instruction For Using a Power Injector with the Catheter".  
- In case of using organic solvents, make sure to check its characteristic before use.  
- Before use, check the size of the coated embolic material and supportive device to determine the combination is suitable. When introducing an embolic material, do not use material or devices exceeding 0.018" (0.46mm) in diameter. Always check the movement of the embolic material and supportive device through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Do not advance or withdraw the catheter. If any resistance is felt in the vessel especially while using embolic material and supportive device suitable for catheter with 0.018" (0.46mm) inner diameter of smaller. Advance or withdraw the catheter, only after the cause of resistance is determined through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Any quick and unreasonable movement may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate, which may result in damage to the vessel.  
- Before inserting the catheter into additional vessels, sufficiently inject the heparinized saline solution into the catheter. If any resistance is felt during the insertion of the guide wire, discontinue to advance the guide wire and replace with a new one. If there is difficulty in inserting the guide wire into the catheter hub, insert the guide wire tip by turning the guide wire into the catheter hub clockwise and counter clockwise.  
- When re-inserting the guide wire into the catheter, verify the location of the guide wire tip through a high resolution fluoroscopy and digital subtraction angiography monitor. Any quick and unreasonable movement of the wire may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate, which may result in damage to the vessel.  
12. When the procedure is completed, carefully remove the catheter together with the guiding catheter.  
- **WARNING** If any resistance is felt, do not remove the catheter by force. Withdraw the catheter carefully together with the guiding catheter. Removing the catheter by force may result in the catheter break/rupture/separation, which may necessitate retrieval.

**Instruction For Using a Power Injector with the Catheter**  
A power injector can be used to infuse a contrast media through the catheter. Observe the warnings and cautions given below. The flow rate depends upon such factors as the viscosity of the contrast media, which varies with the type and temperature of the media, the model and setting of the power injector and how the injector is connected to the catheter. The observed flow rate values indicated below are for reference only.  
**WARNINGS** - Do not use a power injector to infuse agents other than contrast media, as the catheter may become blocked.  
- Setting of injection pressure must not exceed below the maximum injection pressure that correspond to outer diameter of each catheter tip. Exceeding injection pressure beyond the maximum injection pressure may cause catheter rupture.

Catheter O.D.	Maximum injection pressure
2.0 F, 2.4 F, 2.7 F	5171 kPa (750psi)
2.8 F	6205 kPa (900psi)

**Under high resolution fluoroscopy and DSA monitor, inject small amount of contrast media with syringe and confirm the flow of contrast media out of the catheter tip before using injector.**  
- If expansion of the catheter O.D. is observed during the injection, it may be an access over the maximum pressure limit. In such case, stop the injection immediately.  
- When securing the catheter in position, secure it by the hub so that catheter shaft is not damaged. In securing, do not hold the catheter shaft with force, or this may result in catheter separation.  
- If the catheter has been kinked or bent sharply, replace it with a new one.  
- Connect the power injector to the catheter using a pressure-resistant extension tube.  
- When re-inserting the guide wire after completion of angiography, flush out the catheter lumen with heparinized saline solution.

**REFERENCE DATA**  
1. Injector use MARK7 Arterion (MEDRAD) ..... 37°C  
2. Conditions and injector setting Contrast media temperature ..... 37°C  
Injection pressure monitor/limit: ..... 4137 kPa (600 psi), 5171 kPa (750 psi), 6205 kPa (900 psi)  
Flow scale: ..... mL/sec  
Linear rise seconds: ..... 0.3 sec

Catheter O.D.	Usable length of Catheter (cm)	Contrast media	Iodine content (mg/mL)	Viscosity (cP)	Set Condition	Actual Flow Rate (mL/Sec)	Dead Space (mL)
2.0 / 2.7F (0.50/0.70mm)	100	Iopamidol	300	4.4	3.0	20	0.8
	110	Iopamidol	300	4.4	3.0	20	0.7
	130	Iopamidol	370	9.1	3.0	20	0.3
2.4 / 3.2F (0.60/0.80mm)	100	Iopamidol	300	4.4	3.0	20	0.6
	110	Iopamidol	300	4.4	3.0	20	1.6
	130	Iopamidol	370	9.1	3.0	20	0.8
2.7 / 3.5F (0.68/0.91mm)	100	Iopamidol	300	4.4	3.0	20	1.3
	110	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0	20	2.5
	130	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0	20	2.2
2.8 / 3.6F (0.71/0.91mm)	100	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0	20	3.3
	110	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0	20	2.9
	130	Iopamidol	370	9.1	6.0	20	1.7

**PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**  
- This device is sterilized with ethylene oxide gas and is intended for single use only. Do not re-sterilize and/or reuse this device.  
- Do not use if the unit package or the product has been damaged or soiled.  
- Use immediately after opening the package and dispose of safely following your local procedure for the disposal of medical waste.  
**PRECAUTION FOR STORAGE**  
Avoid exposure to water, direct sunlight, extreme temperature or humidity during storage.  
**CAUTION:** Federal law (U.S.A.) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

REF	LOT	STERILE	UDI	Hydrophilic Coating Length
Do not sterilize	Do not use if package is damaged and consult instructions for use	Inner Diameter	Radioopaque marker	Maximum injection pressure

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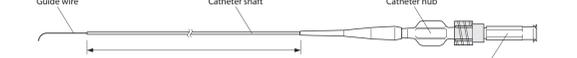
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Micro Catheter System **Progreat** Coaxial catheter system  
Please read Instructions For Use for Catheter type on the reverse side of paper.

**To avoid complications, observe all warnings and precautions throughout these instructions.**  
Read all instructions prior to use.  
Read all instructions prior to use.  
Read all instructions prior to use.

**DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS**  
The catheter assembled with the guide wire is for angiographic or intravascular therapy. The catheter has a hydrophilic polymer coating on the surface over its entire length except its proximal end. The coating gives it lubricity when it is wet. Furthermore, the guide wire consists of super elastic alloy core, polyurethane jacket, hydrophilic coating on its surface, and a gold coil distal tip marker to advance the catheter to target vessels. There are two types of guide wire available, pre-shaped type and shapable type. Shapable type guide wire tip can be reshaped. When infusing a contrast media through the catheter, a power injector can be used.

**APPLICATIONS**  
The PROGREAT is intended for the infusion of contrast media into all peripheral vessels up to and including the cervical vessels, all vessels in the lower and upper extremities and all coronary vessels. The PROGREAT is also intended for drug infusion in intra-arterial therapy and the infusion of embolic materials for hemostasis. The PROGREAT should not be used in cerebral vessels.



Catheter O.D.	Catheter I.D.	Guide wire O.D.	Recommended guiding catheter	Maximum guidewire O.D.
2.4 F/2.9 F (0.60/0.74 mm)	0.92**	0.91**	0.91** (0.91mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.91** (0.40 mm)
2.7 F/3.2 F (0.68/0.81 mm)	0.92**	0.91**	0.91** (0.91mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.91** (0.53 mm)
2.8 F/3.3 F (0.70/0.84 mm)	0.92**	0.91**	0.91** (0.91mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.91** (0.53 mm)

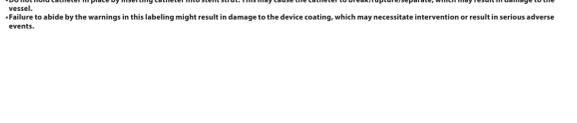
**INDICATIONS FOR USE**  
1. **CONTRAINDICATIONS**  
Generally, angiography or intravascular therapy is contraindicated for, but not limited to, the patients listed below.  
- Patients in the acute phase of myocardial infarction  
- Patients with serious arrhythmia  
- Patients with serious serum electrolyte imbalance  
- Patients who in prior procedures have developed an adverse reaction to the injection of contrast media  
- Patients with renal dysfunction  
- Patients with coagulopathy or those whose blood has not been affected in coagulation capability for some reasons  
- Patients who cannot lie on their back on the operating table because of congestive heart failure or some respiratory disorder  
- Patients with mental disease or those who are not expected to be quietly during angiography  
- Pregnancy patients

2. **COMPLICATIONS**  
Angiography or intravascular therapy may be accompanied by, but not limited to, the following:  
Headache Nausea and vomiting Fever and chills Abnormally in blood sampling tests Blood pressure drifting Shock  
Myocardial infarction Renal failure Infection and pain at the puncture site  
Hemorrhage, hematoma, aneurysm, retrograde fistula and false aneurysm at the puncture site  
Spasm, artery perforation, dissecting aneurysm and false aneurysm when the use of a guide wire or catheter  
Inflammation with embolic material  
Behavior disorder Death  
Cerebral infarction from peripheral artery occlusion

3. **WARNINGS**  
- Flush the lumen of the guiding catheter and the micro catheter system continuously with heparinized saline solution. Residual contrast media or blood clots on the micro catheter system surface reduce its lubricity, preventing smooth catheter movement. If flushing fails to restore surface lubricity, discontinue the use of the micro catheter system and remove it slowly and carefully together with the guiding catheter. Excessive force used in pulling the catheter may cause breakage/rupture/separation, which may necessitate retrieval.  
- Do not advance the micro catheter or advance the guide wire through the catheter when the catheter is kinked or blocked. This may result in breakage of the catheter and damage to the vessel.  
- Monitor the manipulation of the micro catheter system in the vessel by confirming the position of the catheter tip / guide wire through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Do not use under MRI. If any resistance is felt in the vessel, do not advance or withdraw the micro catheter until the cause of the resistance is determined through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Manipulating the catheter and/or the guide wire against resistance may result in damaging the vessel, the catheter or the guide wire. If the situation is not solved, withdraw the entire system of the catheter or the guide wire with the guiding catheter.  
- Do not advance the micro catheter by force in extremely tortuous vessels. This may result in kink of the catheter or damage to the vessel.  
- Do not soak or wipe this product with agents containing organic solvents, like antiseptic alcohol. It may damage the catheter or guide wire, or it may decrease the lubricity of the catheter or guide wire.  
- Do not hold catheter in place by inserting catheter into stent stul. This may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate, which may result in damage to the vessel.  
- Failure to abide by the warnings in this labeling might result in damage to the device coating, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.

4. **PRECAUTIONS**  
- The micro catheter system should be used by physicians who are familiar with the intended procedures.  
- Manipulation of the micro catheter system should be monitored through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor.  
- Sterile and non-pyrogenic in an unopened and undamaged unit package. Do not use if the unit package or the product has been damaged or soiled.  
- The entire procedure should be completed under fluoroscopy.  
- The surface of the catheter must be completely wet with heparinized saline solution to maintain a lubricious surface.  
- Refer to instructions for use for information on how to use the catheter and how to use with this micro catheter system to determine compatibility and prevent the micro catheter system damage.  
- Make sure to warm contrast medium to 37°C before use.  
- Before starting a procedure, make sure to check all devices and tools are in proper condition.  
- From diagnostic and anatomical point of view, choose proper shape and size for target lesion.  
- The safety and effectiveness of the coated device has not been established, or is unknown, in vascular regions other than those specifically indicated.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**  
1. Carefully remove the micro catheter system in its holder from the package.  
2. Fill the holder with heparinized saline solution through the hub of the holder using a syringe, to thoroughly wet the surface of the catheter wet the surface of the catheter with saline solution into the holder of the "pushed holder hub".  
3. Remove the micro catheter system slowly from its holder. If any resistance is felt, do not try to remove it against the resistance, but inject heparinized saline solution into its holder again, and try once more.  
- Do not use if the micro catheter system has been damaged or if any other abnormality is observed.  
- When wet, the shaft of the micro catheter system is very lubricious. Hold the catheter by its hub during handling.  
4. Make sure that the lock adapter is not loose. Inject heparinized saline solution into the distal tip of the catheter by using the attached 2.5 mL Luer Lock syringe (Fig. 2). In order to prime the catheter sufficiently, slowly inject at least 1 mL of the solution into the catheter until more than 10 drops of the solution appear out of its tip. To maintain surface lubricity, immerse the catheter and the guide wire assembly in a heparinized saline solution bath or put into its holder filled with heparinized saline solution.  
- Use immediately after opening the package. Once the catheter pouch is opened, the enclosed syringe package is no longer sterile.  
- Prime the catheter and guide wire sufficiently. Manipulation of an insufficiently primed catheter may cause wrinkling, separation of the catheter, and/or abrasion of the hydrophilic coating on the guide wire.  
5. To shape the tip of the shapable type guide wire, maintain its surface lubricity and coil it carefully around your fingertip or the attached inserter (Fig. 3).  
- Do not shape the pre-shaped type guide wire. This may cause damage to the guide wire.  
- Do not shape the guide wire using method other than that described above. Handling the wire when dry, heating, shaping with forceps or fingernails, bend tightly or back and forth may result in the guide wire breakage/separation. Wiping without surface lubricity may result in abrasion of hydrophilic coating.  
6. When shaping this catheter by steam, insert the enclosed shaping mandrel into the distal tip of the catheter and gently shape to the desired angle. Then expose the tip to the steam for approximately 10 seconds (Fig. 4). Check the resulting shape after removing of the shaping mandrel.  
- Do not rub or bend the catheter tip with too small radius, pinch by forceps or tweezers, or excessively re-shaping the catheter may damage the surface coating or the tip of the catheter.  
- When shaping with steam, take care not to burn yourself.  
- Do not insert the enclosed shaping mandrel into the patient's body.  
- Do not stretch the catheter tip tightly or bend excessively when shaping it not with enclosed shaping mandrel but with your fingers. It may result in collapse of the catheter shaft and/or deformation of the catheter.  
7. Insert the guiding catheter into the patient's vessel. Attach a rotating haemostatic valve (Twisty-Borst type) to the guiding catheter and irrigate the catheter continuously with heparinized saline solution. Insert the micro catheter system with guide wire assembly through the valve into the guiding catheter and advance to the distal end of the guiding catheter. In case of difficulty of the micro catheter system insertion, loosen the lock adapter, slowly pull the guide wire back approximately 20mm from the catheter tip in order to straighten the catheter tip, and then carefully insert the catheter, avoiding catheter kinking (Fig. 2, 3). After the catheter tip has successfully negotiated the guiding catheter hub, slowly advance the guide wire and re-tighten the lock adapter.  
- Do not manipulate and/or withdraw the micro catheter system through a metal entry needle or a metal dilator. Manipulation and/or withdrawal through a metal entry needle or a metal dilator may result in abrasion of the catheter surface, destruction and/or separation of the catheter shaft.  
- If the guiding catheter is fitted with a stopcock, do not close the stopcock with the micro catheter system inside the guiding catheter. The micro catheter system may be broken.  
- Make sure that the guiding catheter does not slip out of the vessel. If the guiding catheter should leave the vessel when the catheter and/or the guide wire is moved, this may result in the damage of the micro catheter system.  
- Do not stretch the catheter tip excessively on the micro catheter system, and/or manipulate the micro catheter system through a lightened valve. Damage to the micro catheter system may occur.  
- If the micro catheter system is inserted through the hub of the guiding catheter, withdraw the guide wire slowly and carefully advance to the catheter.  
8. Carefully advance the micro catheter system through the guiding catheter until it reaches the desired site. At bifurcation, rotate the guide wire hub so that the angled tip of the guide wire points in the desired direction (Fig. 5). If complicated vessels require, gently pull the guide wire back approximately 20 mm from the catheter's tip to make it tip straight (Fig. 5-2).  
- **WARNING** Monitor the manipulation of the micro catheter system in the vessel by confirming the position of the catheter tip / guide wire through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. If any resistance is felt in the vessel, do not advance or withdraw the micro catheter until the cause of resistance is determined.  
- Manipulating the catheter and/or the guide wire against resistance may result in damaging the vessel, the catheter or the guide wire. If the situation is not solved, withdraw the entire system of the catheter or the guide wire with the guiding catheter.  
- When advancing the micro catheter system into the peripheral vessels under fluoroscopy each time it has been advanced, to make sure that the micro catheter system has not been advanced so far that it cannot be drawn back.



**PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**  
- This device is sterilized with ethylene oxide gas and is intended for single use only. Do not re-sterilize and/or reuse this device.  
- Do not use if the unit package or the product has been damaged or soiled.  
- Use immediately after opening the package and dispose of safely following your local procedure for the disposal of medical waste.  
**PRECAUTION FOR STORAGE**  
Avoid exposure to water, direct sunlight, extreme temperature or humidity during storage.  
**CAUTION:** Federal law (U.S.A.) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

REF	LOT	STERILE	UDI	Hydrophilic Coating Length
Do not sterilize	Do not use if package is damaged and consult instructions for use	Inner Diameter	Radioopaque marker	Maximum injection pressure

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