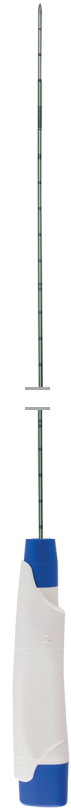
ABLATION IN GYNECOLOGY

MINIMALLY INVASIVE TREATMENTS WITH MICROWAVE AND RADIOFREQUENCY ABLATION

FAST, SAFE, REPRODUCIBLE, TAILORED ABLATION

MICROWAVE ABLATION → ***AMICA*** PROBE

RADIOFREQUENCY ABLATION → RF ***AMICA*** PROBE



La termoablazione a radiofrequenze o a microonde, qualora indicata, rappresenta una soluzione alternativa per il trattamento dei miomi e dell'adenomiosi uterina, determinando la coagulazione della lesione e la conseguente riduzione del volume, con la scomparsa della sintomatologia associata.

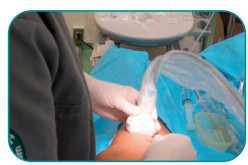
La miolisi interstiziale, eseguita tramite termoablazione a radiofrequenza o a microonde, si propone quindi come una valida alternativa alla miomectomia nel trattamento dei fibromi uterini e dell'adenomiosi, sia focale che diffusa. (1)(2)(3)(4)

L'energia necessaria al trattamento termico viene portata all'interno della lesione-bersaglio mediante applicatori di piccolo calibro (elettrodi a radiofrequenze della famiglia RF AMICA-PROBE, oppure antenne a microonde della famiglia AMICA-PROBE), inseriti sotto guida ecografica, laparoscopica o isteroscopica, e collegati ad un generatore (AMICA-GEN, l'unico attualmente in commercio dotato contemporaneamente di una sorgente di radiofrequenze e di una di microonde).

☑ HYSTEROSCOPY

☑ TRANSVAGINAL

☑ LAPAROSCOPY



☑ PERCUTANEOUS

References

(1) Xiao Feng; Xiaoming Gong. *Ablation therapy: a new super-microinvasive treatment for uterine fibroids and adenomyosis.* The Trocar Issue 3, Volume 4, Pages 1-9.

(2) Siân Jones, Peter O'Donovan, David Toub. *Radiofrequency ablation for treatment of symptomatic uterine fibroids.* Obstet Gynecol Int, 2012.

(3) Richard S Guido, James A Macer, Karen Abbott, Janice L Falls, Ian B Tilley, Scott G Chudnoff. *Radiofrequency volumetric thermal ablation of fibroids: a prospective, clinical analysis of two years' outcome from the Halt trial.* Health Qual Life Outcomes, 2013.

(4) Jing Zhang, Lei Feng, Bingsong Zhang, Jintao Ren, Zhencai Li, Dongmei Hu, Xue Jiang. *Ultrasound-guided percutaneous microwave ablation for symptomatic uterine fibroid treatment--a clinical study.* Int J Hyperthermia, 2011.

Radiofrequency or microwave thermoablation, when indicated, represents an alternative solution for the treatment of myomas and uterine adenomyosis. These techniques induce coagulation of the lesion, leading to a reduction in volume and the disappearance of associated symptoms.

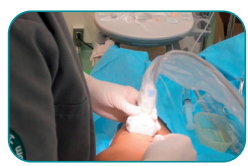
Interstitial myolysis, performed via radiofrequency or microwave thermoablation, is therefore a valid alternative to myomectomy for the treatment of uterine fibroids and adenomyosis, whether focal or diffuse. (1) (2)(3)(4)

The energy required for the thermal treatment is delivered to the target-lesion through small-caliber applicators (radiofrequency electrodes from the RF AMICA-PROBE family, or microwave antennas from the AMICA-PROBE family), inserted under ultrasound, laparoscopic, or hysteroscopic guidance, and connected to a generator (AMICA-GEN, the only one currently available on the market that simultaneously features both a radiofrequency source and a microwave source).

☑ HYSTEROSCOPY

☑ TRANSVAGINAL

☑ LAPAROSCOPY



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(1) Xiao Feng; Xiaoming Gong. *Ablation therapy: a new super-microinvasive treatment for uterine fibroids and adenomyosis.* The Trocar Issue 3, Volume 4, Pages 1-9.

(2) Siân Jones, Peter O'Donovan, David Toub. *Radiofrequency ablation for treatment of symptomatic uterine fibroids.* Obstet Gynecol Int, 2012.

(3) Richard S Guido, James A Macer, Karen Abbott, Janice L Falls, Ian B Tilley, Scott G Chudnoff. *Radiofrequency volumetric thermal ablation of fibroids: a prospective, clinical analysis of two years' outcome from the Halt trial.* Health Qual Life Outcomes, 2013.

(4) Jing Zhang, Lei Feng, Bingsong Zhang, Jintao Ren, Zhencai Li, Dongmei Hu, Xue Jiang. *Ultrasound-guided percutaneous microwave ablation for symptomatic uterine fibroid treatment--a clinical study.* Int J Hyperthermia, 2011.

Percutaneous approach

Code	Description
RADIOFREQUENCY	
RFH17200E10V2	17G x 200mm - exposed tip 10mm
RFH17200E20V2	17G x 200mm - exposed tip 20mm
RFH17200E25V2	17G x 200mm - exposed tip 25mm
RFH17200E30V2	17G x 200mm - exposed tip 30mm
RFH17200E35V2	17G x 200mm - exposed tip 35mm
MICROWAVE	
APK14200T19V6	14G x 200mm
APK16200T19V6	16G x 200mm

Hysteroscopic approach

Code	Description
RADIOFREQUENCY	
RFH17350E05V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 5mm
RFH17350E07V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 7mm
RFH17350E10V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 10mm
RFH17350E15V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 15mm
RFH17350E20V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 20mm
RFH17350E25V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 25mm
RFH17350E30V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 30mm
RFH17350E35V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 35mm
RFH18400E10V2	18G x 400mm - exposed tip 10mm
RFH18400E15V2	18G x 400mm - exposed tip 15mm
RFH18400E20V2	18G x 400mm - exposed tip 20mm
RFH18400E25V2	18G x 400mm - exposed tip 25mm
MICROWAVE	
APK14400T19V6	14G x 400 mm

Laparoscopic approach

Code	Description
RADIOFREQUENCY	
RFH17250E10V2	17G x 250mm - exposed tip 10mm
RFH17250E15V2	17G x 250mm - exposed tip 15mm
RFH17250E20V2	17G x 250mm - exposed tip 20mm
RFH17250E25V2	17G x 250mm - exposed tip 25mm
RFH17250E30V2	17G x 250mm - exposed tip 30mm
MICROWAVE	
APK14270T19V6	14G x 270mm

Transvaginal approach

Code	Description
RADIOFREQUENCY	
RFH17270E10V2	17G x 270mm - exposed tip 10mm
RFH17270E15V2	17G x 270mm - exposed tip 15mm
RFH17270E20V2	17G x 270mm - exposed tip 20mm
RFH17270E25V2	17G x 270mm - exposed tip 25mm
RFH17270E30V2	17G x 270mm - exposed tip 30mm
RFH17270E35V2	17G x 270mm - exposed tip 35mm
RFH17350E05V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 5mm
RFH17350E07V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 7mm
RFH17350E10V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 10mm
RFH17350E15V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 15mm
RFH17350E20V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 20mm
RFH17350E25V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 25mm
RFH17350E30V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 30mm
RFH17350E35V2	17G x 350mm - exposed tip 35mm
MICROWAVE	
APK16270T19V6	16G x 270mm
APK16320T19V6	16G x 320mm