

**PHILIPS**

RX Digital IVUS Catheter

Vision PV .014P

Designed for peripheral use with greater pushability

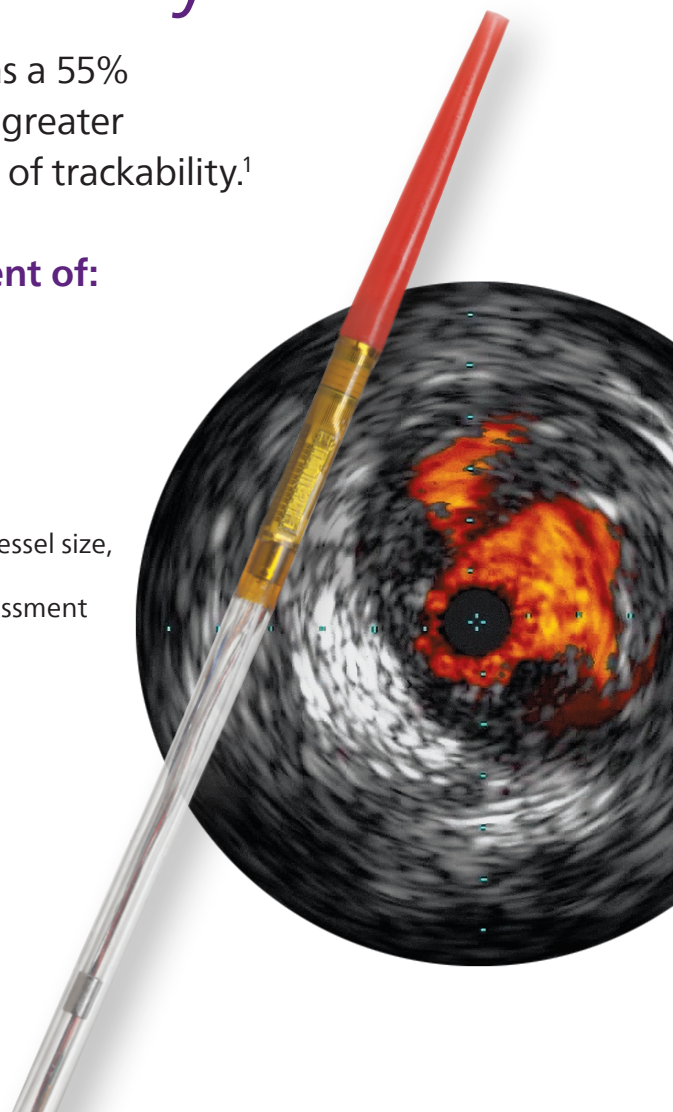
The RX Digital IVUS Catheter Visions PV .014P has a 55% stiffer shaft than Eagle Eye Platinum to facilitate greater pushability while preserving the equivalent level of trackability.¹

IVUS provides detailed and accurate assessment of:

- Lumen size
- Vessel size
- Plaque morphology
- Key anatomical landmarks

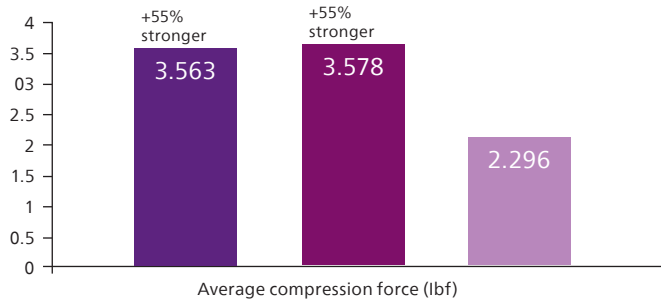
By providing detailed and accurate measurements of lumen and vessel size, plaque area and the location of key anatomical landmarks, Philips intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) is a valuable tool in the assessment of peripheral artery disease (PAD).^{2,3,4,5,6,7}

See clearly.
Treat optimally.



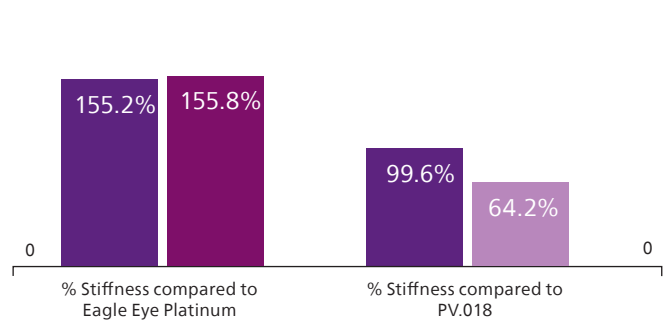
Average compression force

- Visions PV .014P
- Visions PV .018
- Eagle Eye Platinum



Visions PV .014P % stiffness to Eagle Eye Platinum and Visions PV .018

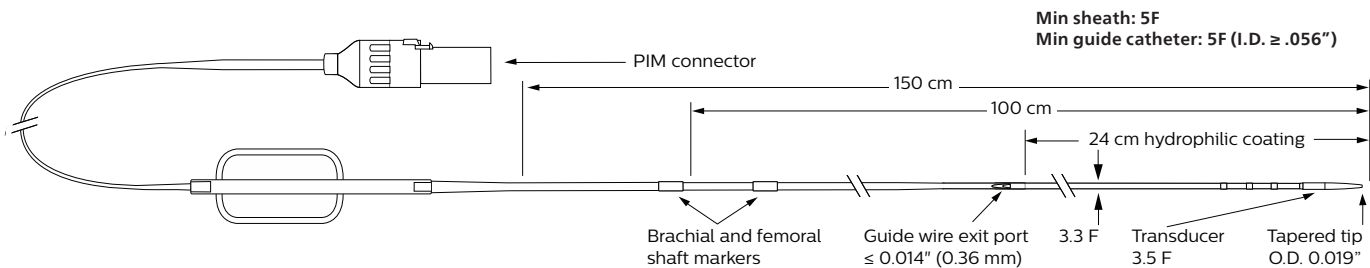
- Visions PV .014P
- Visions PV .018
- Eagle Eye Platinum



When comparing the stiffness of the Visions PV .014P to that of the Eagle Eye Platinum and the Visions PV .018, the data demonstrated that Visions PV .014P is 55% stiffer than the Eagle Eye Platinum and is statistically equivalent to that of Visions PV .018.¹

Ordering information and technical specification

Visions PV .014P digital IVUS catheter 014R



1. N=15 Data on File at Philips Corporation.
2. Kashyap VS, Pavkov ML, Bishop PD, Nassoij SP, Eagleton MJ, Clair DG, Ouriel K. Angiography underestimates peripheral atherosclerosis: lumenography revisited. J Endovasc Ther 2008;15(1):117-25.
3. Iida O, Takahara M, Soga Y, Suzuki K, Hirano K, Kawasaki D, Shintani Y, Suematsu N, Yamaoka T, Nanto S, Uematsu M. Efficacy of intravascular ultrasound in femoropopliteal stenting for peripheral artery disease with TASC II class A to C lesions. J Endovasc Ther 2014;21(4):485-92.
4. Hitchner E, Zayed M, Varu V, Lee G, Aalami O, Zhou W. A prospective evaluation of using IVUS during percutaneous superficial femoral artery interventions. Ann Vasc Surg 2015;29(1):28-33.
5. Lee JT, Fang TD, White RA. Application of intravascular ultrasound in the treatment of peripheral occlusive disease. Semin Vasc Surg 2006;19(3):139-44.
6. Arthurs ZM, Bishop PD, Feiten LE, Eagleton MJ, Clair DG, Kashyap VS. Evaluation of peripheral atherosclerosis: a comparative analysis of angiography and intravascular ultrasound imaging. J Vasc Surg 2010;51(4):933-8.
7. Panaich SS, Arora S, Patel N, Patel NJ, Savani C, Patel A, Thakkar B, Singh V, Patel S, Patel N, Agnihotri K, Bhatt P, Deshmukh A, Gupta V, Attaran RR, Mena CI, Grines CL, Cleman M, Forrest JK, Badheka AO. Intravascular ultrasound in lower extremity peripheral vascular interventions: variation in utilization and impact on in-hospital outcomes from the nationwide inpatient sample (2006-2011). J Endovasc Ther 2016;23(1):65-75.
8. Kumakura H, Kanai H, Araki Y, Hojo Y, Iwasaki T, Ichikawa S. Fifteen-year patency and life expectancy after primary stenting guided by intravascular ultrasound for iliac artery lesions in peripheral arterial disease. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2015;8(14):1893-901.

Product subject to country availability. Please contact your local sales representative.

Always follow the directions for use.



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