PHILIPS

Laser Sheath

GlideLight

Precision in action:
removing leads while ensuring patient safety

Sales Manager contact:
Name:
Phone number:

Treat your patients safely with GlideLight

A new meta-analysis[1] demonstrates:

Contemporary data between 2016 to 2021[1]

Large scale! > 1,700 patients[1]

2,887 leads extracted with Laser[1] 2.3 leads / patient[1]

Results

Low mortality 0.08% procedural mortality[1]

High success 96.8% procedural success[1]

"In TLE, the use of **GlideLight offers a perfect alternative [from other extraction catheters] in specific situations***: Multiple leads, fibrosis, infections [vegetations], externalized conductors, fragile and broken leads."*

Prof Brigitte Osswald

"At Philips we keep the patient and physician in mind when designing our extraction tools. GlideLight laser technology provides the physician control and predictability for lead removal. The GlideLight sheath is engineered to safely navigate the lead and vasculature for the best patient outcomes."

Jeff Shimon
Director IGTD R&D

Your patients might ask you...

"Is removing my leads a dangerous procedure?"

Laser lead extraction is proven to be **safe and effective**[1]

Low mortality
0.08% procedural mortality[1]

GlideLight is a contact Laser sheath

GlideLight has an average **penetration depth of 50 microns**, about the width of a human hair[5]

GlideLight has **no moving parts** and insulation on a second lead is not ablated[2]

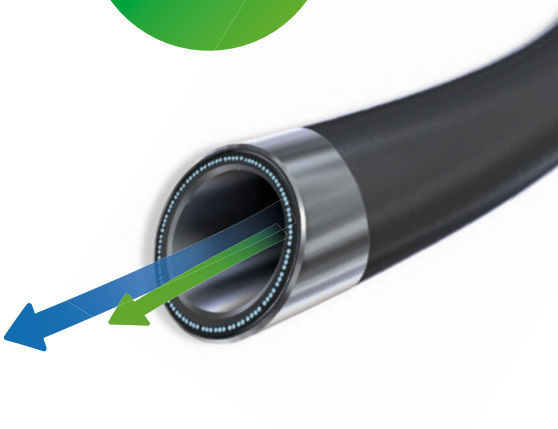
"How will the procedure be performed?"

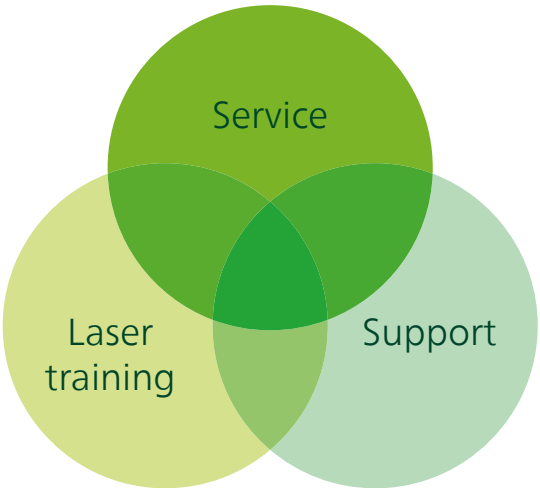
GlideLight laser sheath provides a **high degree of control** when progressing through binding sites[3,4]

High success
96.8% procedural success[1]

Efficiency

- Advance up to **62% more efficiently through tough binding site** for the same forward force[3,4]
- **GlideLight has a 15° bevel tip**
- **Repetition rate range offers flexibility**[2]
  - High repetition rate (80 Hz) – faster progress
  - Low repetition rate (25 Hz) – reduced progress





Philips has your back

Philips aims to work with both new and advanced extractors to become comfortable with both the procedure and our tools.

Contact your local representative for more information.

GlideLight ordering information

Model Number	500-301	500-302	500-303
Sheath size	12F	14F	16F
Maximum target lead diameter (F / inches / mm)	7.5 / 0.098 / 2.50	9.5 / 0.124 / 3.17	11.5 / 0.150 / 3.83
Minimum tip inner diameter (F / inches / mm)	8.3 / 0.109 / 2.77	10.2 / 0.134 / 3.40	12.5 / 0.164 / 4.17
Maximum tip outer diameter (F / inches / mm)	12.5 / 0.164 / 4.17	14.7 / 0.192 / 4.88	17.2 / 0.225 / 5.72
Working length (cm)	50	50	50
Repetition rate (Hz)	25-80	25-80	25-80
Clinical energy setting (mJ / mm)	30-60	30-60	30-60

Laser Sheath GlideLight Important safety information

GlideLight ordering information GlideLight laser sheath is intended for use with other lead extraction tools in patients who are suitable candidates for removal of implanted pacemaker and defibrillator leads. The use of GlideLight laser sheath may be unsafe in some patients, or with certain leads, or when the leads cannot be extracted through the superior veins (that is, when groin or surgical extraction is required). Rarely a patient undergoing lead extraction may require urgent surgical treatment for a complication; therefore, patients should not undergo lead extraction with a laser sheath in centers where emergency surgical procedures cannot be performed. Leads not intended for extraction may be damaged during the procedure and may require replacement. Ask your doctor if you are a candidate for lead extraction with GlideLight laser sheath.

Potential minor adverse events associated with lead extraction procedures that may or may not require medical or surgical treatment include: a tear or damage to the blood vessels, the heart or its structures; bleeding at the surgical site; or collapsed lung.

Rare but serious adverse events that require emergency medical or surgical procedures may include: a tear or damage to the blood vessels, the heart, lungs or their structures; blood clot or obstruction of the blood vessels or lungs by debris or lead fragments. Other serious complications may include: irregular heartbeat, weakened heart muscle, infection, respiratory failure or complications associated with anesthesia, stroke or death.

This information is not intended to replace a discussion with your healthcare provider on the benefits and risks of this procedure to you.

References

1. Christopher Aldo Rinaldi et al. Safety and success of transvenous lead extraction using excimer laser sheaths: a meta-analysis of over 1700 patients. Europace. 2023 Nov 2;25(11):euad298. doi: 10.1093/europace/euad298. PMID: 37757839; PMCID: PMC10655058.
2. "Mechanism and Implementation of Catheter-Based Ultraviolet Photoablation" Philips Data on File, Document ref: 7030-0619
3. Reduced advancement force lowers the forces applied to leads during extraction, D015861-01, Data on file at Philips
4. A bench top study comparison (Test method D011154) of average peak push forces required to advance Laser Sheath at 40Hz vs. 80Hz (GlideLight compared to SLS II) by use of the data collected in D015786, as well as the Design Verification report D015722 Data on file at Philips
5. Philips Data on file - 7030-0619 - Mechanism and Implementation of Catheter-Based Ultraviolet Photoablation

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

Always read the label and follow the directions for use.

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