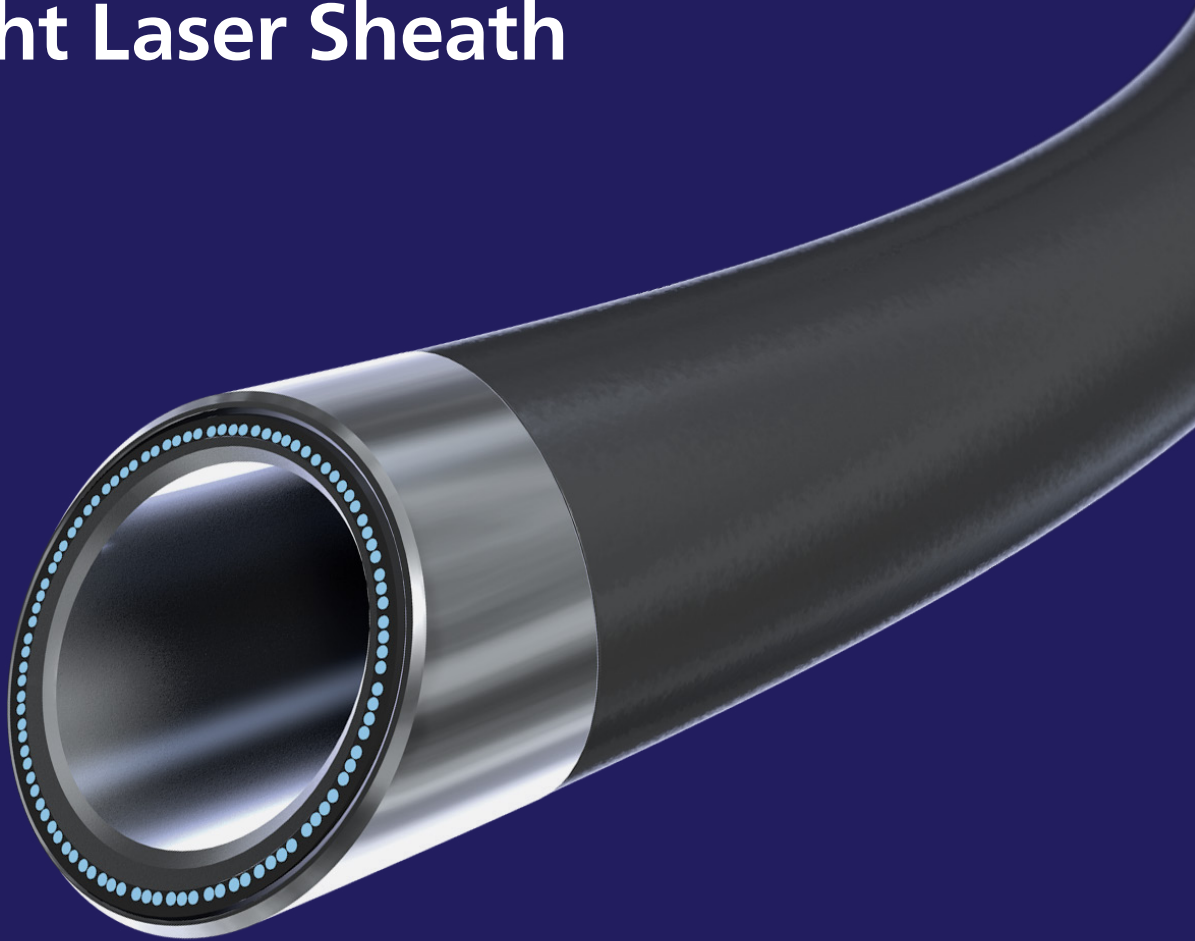


PHILIPS

The #1 sheath
for lead extraction
GlideLight Laser Sheath



Treat your patients safely with GlideLight

A new meta-analysis demonstrates¹:



Contemporary data
between 2016 to 2021



Large scale!
> 1,700 patients



2,887 leads extracted with Laser
2.3 leads / patient

Results

When laser is used for lead extraction, **over 99.5%** of patients are free from SVC-related complication.¹

Low mortality

0.08% procedural mortality¹

High success

96.8% procedural success¹

Safety

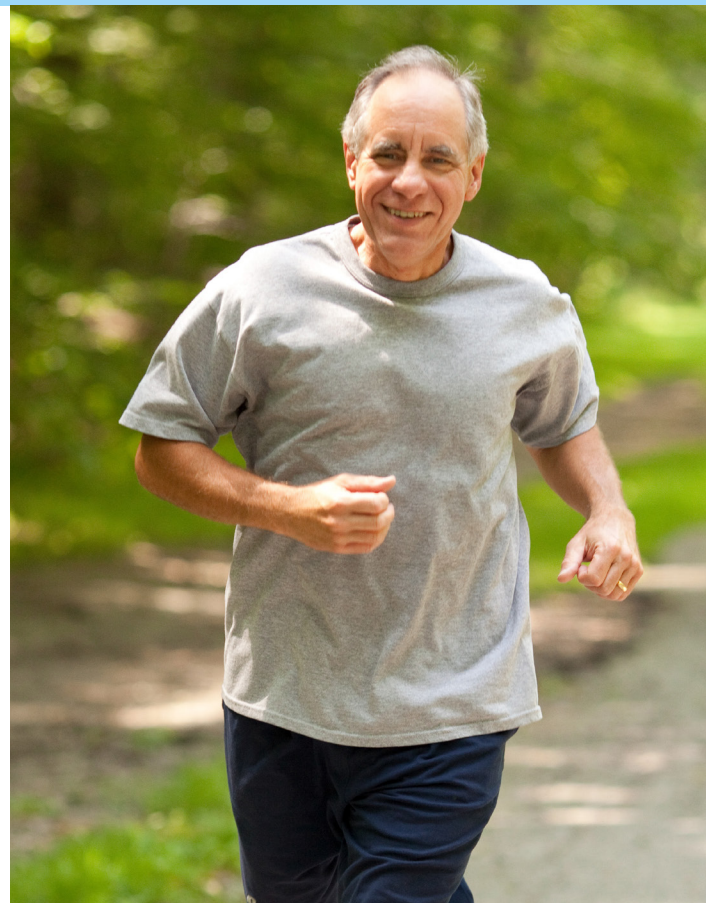
Lead preservation

- GlideLight uses UV light to ablate organic molecules and **only ablates where the sheath touches tissue**²
- GlideLight is a low-profile powered sheath (See size chart on the back of this document)

Control

Binding Sites

- GlideLight laser sheath provides a **high degree of control** when progressing through binding sites^{3,4}
- **Greater control and less advancement force also means** less unintended forward motion^{3,4}



Your patients might ask you...

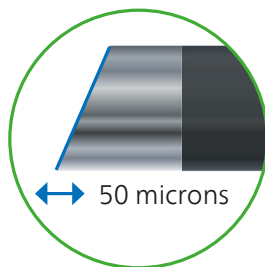
"Is removing my leads a dangerous procedure?"

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

GlideLight is a contact laser sheath

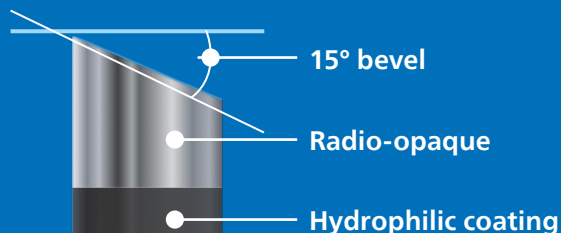
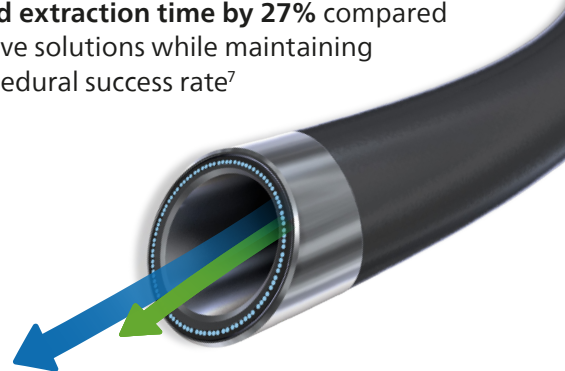
GlideLight has an average **penetration depth of 50 microns**, about the width of a human hair⁵

GlideLight has **no moving parts** and insulation on a second lead is not ablated²



"How long will my procedure take?"

- The procedural duration for a lead extraction case varies on average between 1 - 2 hours⁶
- The GlideLight Laser Sheath has been proven to **reduce lead extraction time by 27%** compared to alternative solutions while maintaining a high procedural success rate⁷



Using a high degree of mechanical force when removing leads can compromise lead integrity⁸⁻¹¹

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

*"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."*

Professor Brigitte Osswald
Duisburg Heart Center
Duisburg, DE

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

The 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 the 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.

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.

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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
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6. Bongiorno MG, Kennergren C, Butter C, Deharo JC, Kutarski A, Rinaldi CA, Romano SL, Maggioni AP, Andarala M, Auricchio A, Kuck KH, Blomström-Lundqvist C; ELECTRa Investigators. The European Lead Extraction ConTrolled (ELECTRa) study: a European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA) Registry of Transvenous Lead Extraction Outcomes. *Eur Heart J*. 2017 Oct 21;38(40):2995-3005. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehx080. PMID: 28369414.
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10. Smith MC, Love CJ. Extraction of transvenous pacing and ICD leads. *Pacing Clin Electrophysiol* 2008;31:736-52.
11. Wilkoff, B.L., et al. (1999). Pacemaker lead extraction with the laser sheath: Results of the Pacing Lead Extraction with Excimer Sheath (PLEXES) trial. *JACC*, 33(6), 1671-1676

