



Inca[®] PV Loop Catheters

Inca[®] PV Loop Catheters, when used with the Inca[®] System, provide real-time pressure and volume data, enabling a complete assessment of cardiac function from a single catheterization. Data accuracy is critical during cath lab procedures. That's why CD Leycom's PV Loop Catheters utilize a solid-state pressure sensor, making them more stable and less susceptible to drift.

Valuable insight from a single catheterization

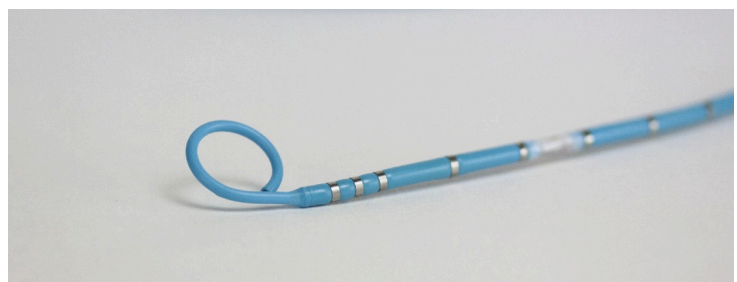
CD Leycom PV Loop Catheters

4F pigtail catheters without lumen

- 4F, 12 electrodes, 1 pressure sensor between electrodes 5 and 6
- Spacing options at 6mm and 10mm between the electrodes
- Typically delivered with guide catheter or long introducer sheath

7F pigtail catheters with lumen

- 7F, 12 electrodes, 1 pressure sensor between electrodes 5 and 6
- Spacing options at 8 mm, 10 mm, and 12mm between the electrodes
- Typically delivered with stiff 0.025" guidewire



Select the best catheter

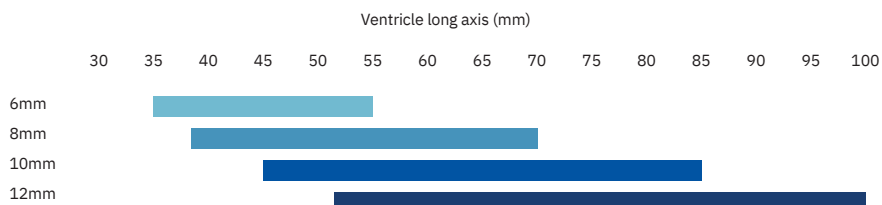
Optimal pressure-volume recordings require the use of the correct catheter. Follow the guides to the right to determine which catheter to use for different ventricular sizes.

Guides for Catheter Selection

Table A: CD Leycom Catheter List with Electrode Spacing

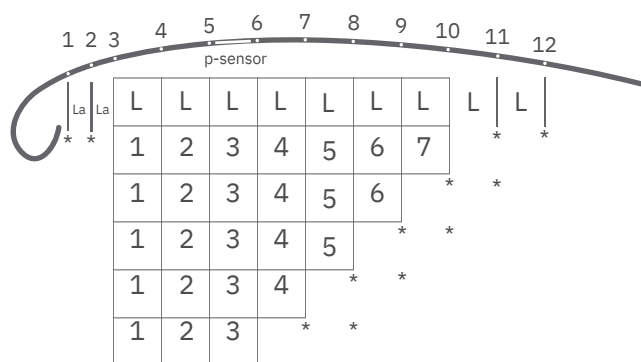
4f without lumen	Electrode spacing	Long-Axis	Application
CA-41063-PN*	6 mm	35 ... 55 mm	Small adult ventricles
CA-41103-PN	10 mm	45 ... 85 mm	Normal and slightly dilated adult ventricles
7f with lumen			
CA-71083-PL	10 mm	38 ... 70 mm	Small and normal adult ventricles
CA-71103-PL	10 mm	45 ... 85 mm	Slightly dilated adult ventricles
CA-71123-PL	12 mm	52 ... 100 mm	Dilated adult ventricles

*Segment 3 of this catheter measures 12 mm to fit in the pressure sensor.



By adjusting the number of included segments (from 3 to maximal 7), each catheter covers a range of heart sizes. The area area marks the optimal choice.

Table B: Determining Catheter Length



The catheter length should match the ventricular long axis (as measured by MRI and/or echocardiography).

Minimum length (mm): $(4 \times L) + (2 \times La) + 10.0$ (pigtail)

Maximum length (mm): $(7 \times L) + (2 \times La) + 10.0$ (pigtail)

* = Driving electrodes. The proximal driving electrodes may be positioned above the aortic valve.

L = Electrode spacing

La = Spacing (3 mm) between the driving electrodes.