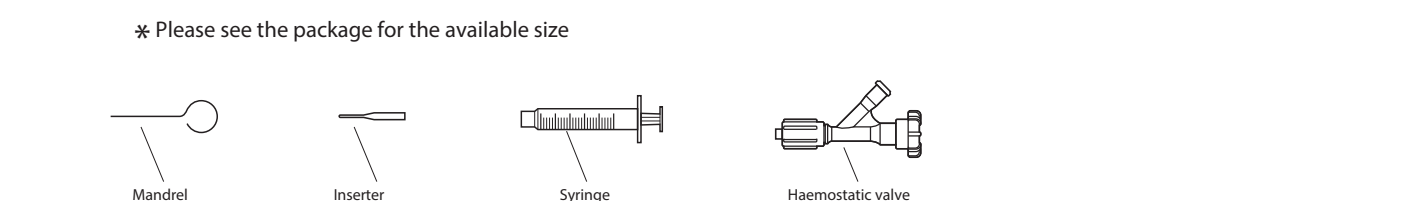
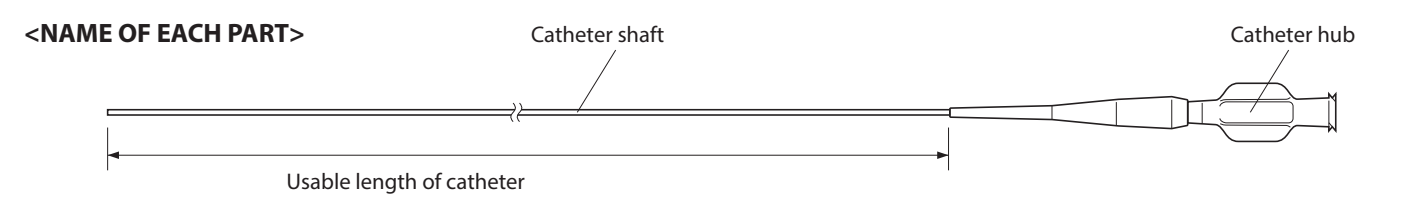




**To avoid complications, observe all warnings and precautions throughout these instructions.**

**DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS**  
The catheter for angiography and intravascular therapy. The catheter has a hydrophilic polymer coating on the surface over its entire length except its proximal end. The coating gives it lubricity when it is wet. When infusing a contrast media through a catheter, a power injector can be used.

**APPLICATIONS**  
The PROGREAT is intended for the infusion of contrast media into all peripheral vessels up to and including the cervical vessels, all vessels in the lower and upper extremities and all coronary vessels. The PROGREAT is also intended for drug infusion in intra-arterial therapy and the infusion of embolic materials for hemostasis. The PROGREAT should not be used in cerebral vessels.



Catheter O.D.	Catheter I.D.	Recommended guiding catheter	Maximum guide wire O.D.
2.0 Fx 2.7 F (0.50/0.70 mm)	0.031" (0.81 mm)	0.031" (0.81mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.031" (0.81 mm)
2.4 Fx 3.0 F (0.60/0.77 mm)	0.027" (0.67 mm)	0.031" (0.81mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.031" (0.81 mm)
2.7 Fx 3.0 F (0.68/0.77 mm)	0.027" (0.67 mm)	0.031" (0.81mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.027" (0.67 mm)
2.8 Fx 3.0 Fx (0.71/1.00 mm)	0.027" (0.67 mm)	0.031" (0.81mm) or bigger guide wire compatible	0.027" (0.67 mm)

**INDICATIONS FOR USE**

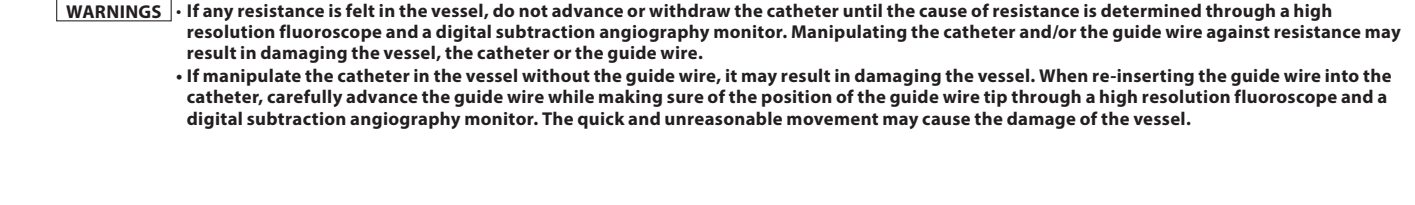
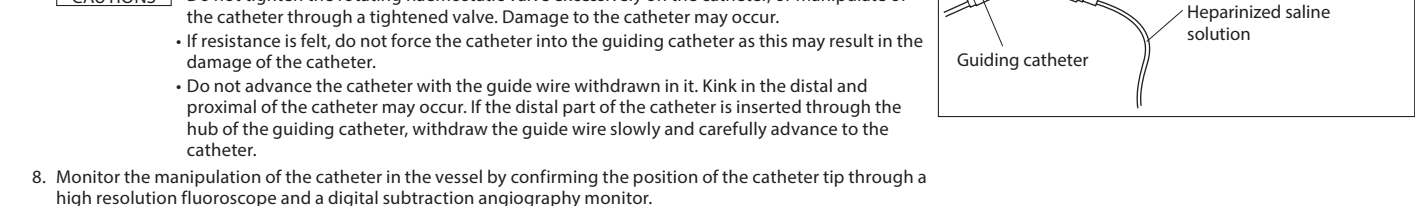
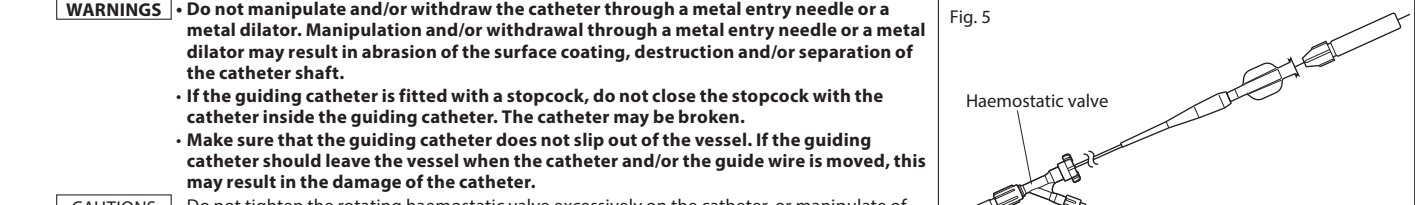
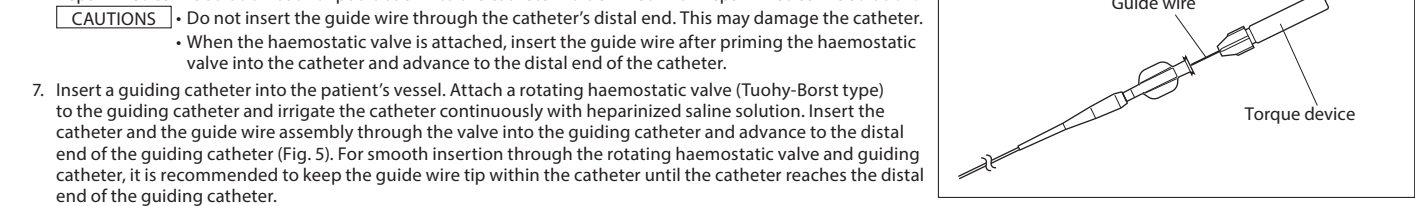
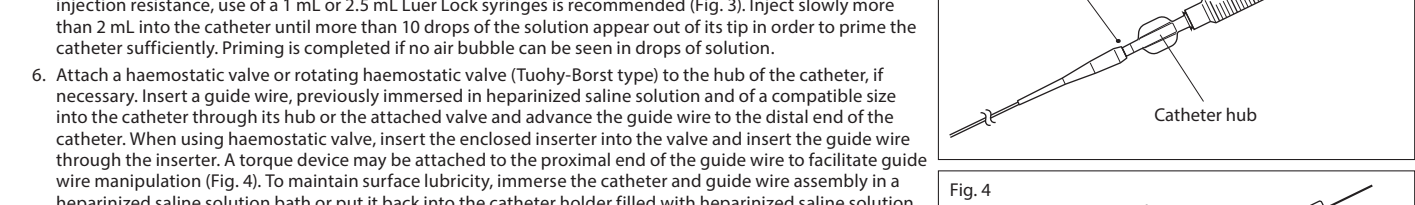
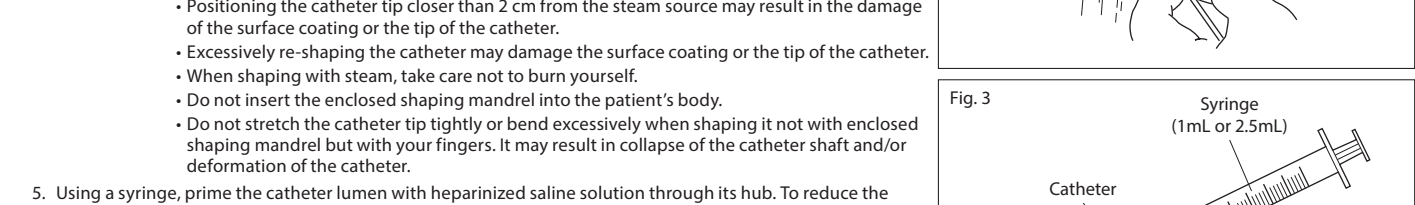
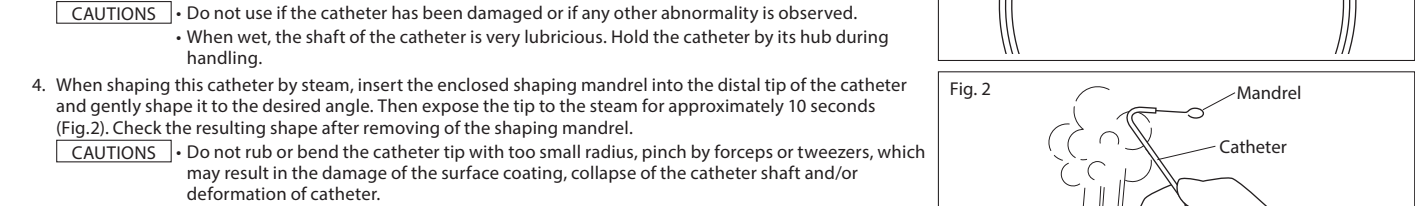
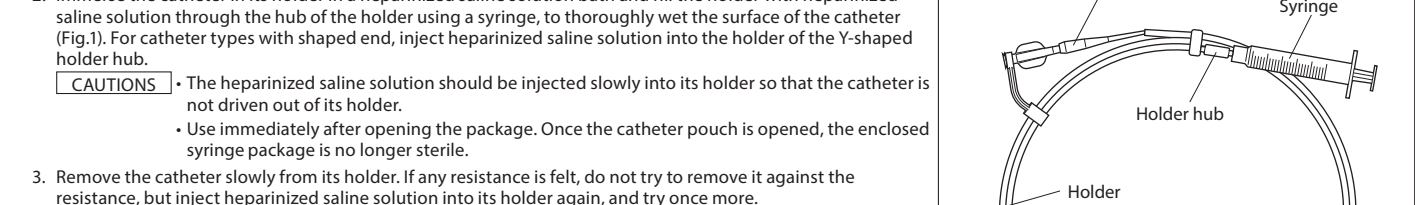
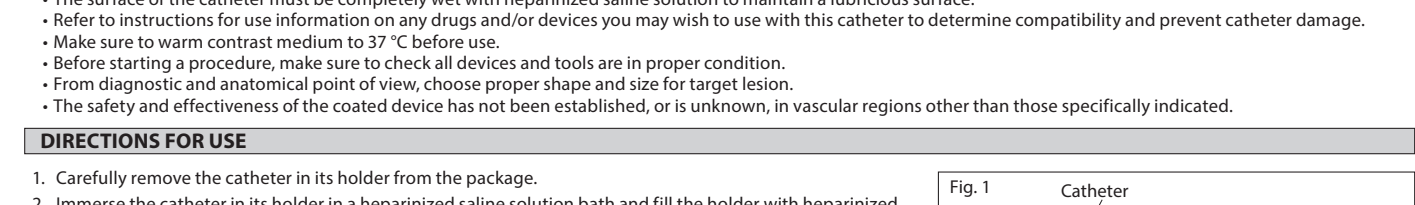
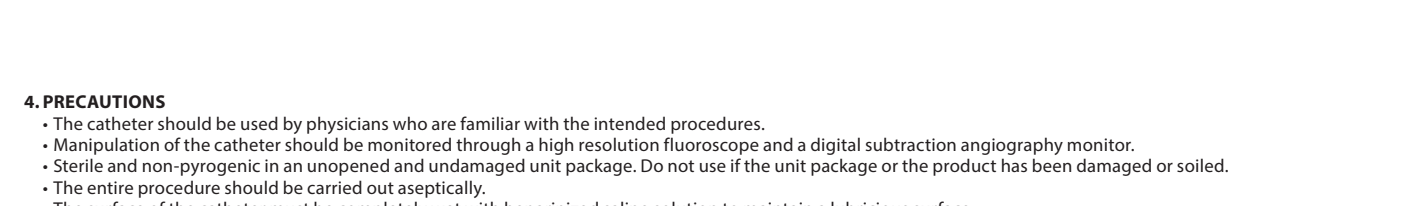
**1. CONTRAINDICATIONS**  
Angiography or intravascular therapy is contraindicated for, but not limited to, the patients listed below.  
- Patients in the acute phase of myocardial infarction  
- Patients with serious arrhythmia  
- Patients with serious serum electrolyte imbalance  
- Patients who have previously had developed an adverse reaction to the injection of contrast media  
- Patients with renal dysfunction  
- Patients with coagulopathy or those whose blood has not been affected in coagulation capability for some reasons  
- Patients who prior procedures have used contrast media  
- Patients with mental disease or those who are not expected to be quietly during angiography

**2. COMPLICATIONS**  
Angiography or intravascular therapy may be accompanied by, but not limited to, the following:  
- Headache Nausea and vomiting Fever and chills Abnormally in blood sampling tests Blood pressure drifting Shock  
- Myocardial infarction Renal failure Infection and pain at the puncture site  
- Hemorrhage, hematoma, arterio-venous fistula and false aneurysm at the puncture site  
- Spasm, artery perforation, dissecting aneurysm and false aneurysm when the use of a guide wire or catheter  
- Inflammation with embolic material  
- Behavioral disorder Death Cerebral infarction from peripheral artery occlusion

**3. WARNINGS**  
- **Flush the lumen of the guiding catheter and the catheter continuously with heparinized saline solution. Residual contrast media or blood clots on the catheter surface may reduce the catheter's surface lubricity, discontinue the use of the catheter and remove it slowly and carefully together with the guiding catheter. Excessive force in pulling the catheter may cause breakage/rupture/separation, which may necessitate retrieval.**  
- **Do not advance the catheter or advance the guide wire through the catheter when the catheter is kinked or blocked. This may result in breakage of the catheter and damage to the vessel.**  
- **Monitor the manipulation of the catheter in the vessel by confirming the position of the catheter tip through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Do not use under MRI. If any resistance is felt in the vessel, do not advance or withdraw the catheter until the cause of the resistance is determined through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Manipulating the catheter and/or the guide wire against resistance may result in damaging the vessel, the catheter or the guide wire. If the situation is not solved, withdraw the entire system of the catheter and/or the guide wire.**  
- **Do not advance the catheter by force in extremely tortuous vessels. This may result in kink of the catheter or damage to the vessel.**  
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- **Do not advance the catheter by force in tortuous vessels. This may result in kink of the catheter or damage to the vessel.**  
- **Do not hold the catheter in place by inserting catheter into stent strut. This may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate, which may result in damage to the vessel.**  
- **Failure to abide by the warnings in this labeling might result in damage to the device coating, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.**

**4. PRECAUTIONS**  
- The catheter should be used by physicians who are familiar with the intended procedures.  
- Manipulation of the catheter should be monitored through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor.  
- Sterile and non-pyrogenic in an unopened and undamaged unit package. Do not use if the unit package or the product has been damaged or soiled.  
- The surface of the catheter must be completely wet with heparinized saline solution to maintain a lubricious surface.  
- Refer to instructions for use for information on how to use the catheter and how to use the catheter to determine compatibility and prevent catheter damage.  
- Make sure to warm contrast medium to 37°C before use.  
- Make sure to check all devices and tools are in proper condition.  
- From diagnostic and anatomical point of view, choose proper shape and size for target lesion.  
- The safety and effectiveness of the coated device has not been established, or is unknown, in vascular regions other than those specifically indicated.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**  
1. Carefully remove the catheter in its holder from the package.  
2. Immerse the catheter in its holder in a heparinized saline solution bath and fill the holder with heparinized saline solution through the hub of the holder using a syringe, to thoroughly wet the surface of the catheter and the catheter hub. Connect the power injector to the catheter using a pressure-resistant extension tube.  
3. Remove the catheter slowly from its holder. If any resistance is felt, do not try to remove it against the resistance, but inject heparinized saline solution into its holder again, and try once more.  
4. When shaping the catheter by steam, insert the enclosed shaping mandrel into the distal tip of the catheter and gently push it to the desired angle. Then expose the tip to the steam for approximately 10 seconds (Fig. 1).  
5. Using a syringe, prime the catheter lumen with heparinized saline solution through the hub. To reduce the injection resistance, use a 1 mL or 2.5 mL Luer Lock syringe as recommended (Fig. 3). Inject slowly more than 2 mL into the catheter until more than 10 drops of the solution appear out of its tip in order to prime the catheter sufficiently. Priming is completed if no air bubble can be seen in drops of solution.  
6. Attach a hemostatic valve to rotating hemostatic valve (Twisty-Borst type) to the hub of the catheter. If necessary, insert a guide wire, previously immersed in heparinized saline solution and of a compatible size into the catheter. A torque device may be attached to the proximal end of the guide wire to facilitate guide wire manipulation (Fig. 4). To maintain surface lubricity, immerse the catheter and guide wire assembly in a heparinized saline solution bath on put back into the catheter holder filled with heparinized saline solution.  
7. Insert a guiding catheter into the patient's vessel. Attach a rotating hemostatic valve (Twisty-Borst type) to the guiding catheter and irrigate the catheter continuously with heparinized saline solution. Insert the catheter and the guide wire assembly through the valve into the guiding catheter and advance to the distal end of the guiding catheter (Fig. 5). For smooth insertion through the rotating hemostatic valve and guiding catheter tip, it is recommended to keep the guide wire tip within the catheter until the catheter reaches the distal end of the guiding catheter.  
8. Monitor the manipulation of the catheter in the vessel by confirming the position of the catheter tip through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Manipulating the catheter and/or the guide wire against resistance may result in damaging the vessel, the catheter or the guide wire.  
9. If any resistance is felt in the vessel, do not advance or withdraw the catheter until the cause of resistance is determined through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Manipulating the catheter and/or the guide wire against resistance may result in damaging the vessel, the catheter or the guide wire.  
10. When the procedure is completed, carefully remove the catheter together with the guiding catheter. If any resistance is felt, do not remove the catheter by force. Withdraw the catheter carefully together with the guiding catheter. Removing the catheter by force may result in the catheter break/rupture/separation, which may necessitate retrieval.



**CAUTIONS**  
- When advancing the catheter into the peripheral vessel, draw it back slightly under fluoroscopy each time it has been advanced, to make sure that the catheter has not been advanced so far that it cannot be drawn back.  
- Do not manipulate the catheter by force. The catheter tip, highly flexible, may be stretched or damaged.  
- Before injecting agents into the guiding catheter, take up the slack of the catheter and withdraw it a little in order to avoid damage to the vessel if the catheter should break.  
- When the desired site is reached, remove the guide wire from the catheter.  
- Drawing back the guide wire against resistance may cause the catheter to kink. If any resistance is felt, draw back the catheter to a position where no resistance to the guide wire withdrawal is noticed. Then remove the guide wire. Withdraw the guide wire without this manipulation may damage the catheter.  
- Since residual blood from the removed guide wire in a heparinized saline solution bath. If the residual stains will not come off of the guide wire guide wire once with gauze moistened with heparinized saline solution. Blood remaining on the guide wire could cause resistance when inserted into the catheter.  
- Before introducing an embolic material or other agent, slowly inject a small volume of contrast media into the catheter using a syringe and verify under high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor that the media comes out of the catheter tip. With its small lumen the catheter offers a high resistance to infusion. When infusing contrast media or drug with a syringe, use a 1 mL syringe or smaller. Refer to instruction for use information for any drugs and/or devices you may wish to use with this catheter to determine compatibility and prevent catheter damage. In case of using different kind of embolic material or other agents, it is recommended to change the catheter each time.  
- **WARNINGS**  
- **If any increase of resistance is felt when infusing, replace the catheter with a new one. Injection against increased resistance may cause the catheter to break, resulting in damage to the vessel.**  
- **If any resistance is felt, do not remove the catheter by force. If drawing back the catheter fails to correct the kink, replace the catheter with a new one. Do not try to correct the kink by inserting guide wire or by pressurized infusion. Starting the introduction of embolic material or the agent without correcting the kink or attempts to correct the kink by inserting guide wire or by infusion may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate and this may result in damaging the vessel.**  
- **Friction between the catheter wall and the embolic material may work to advance the catheter, resulting in perforation of the vessel wall. To prevent this, take up the slack of the catheter by drawing it back slightly and hold.**  
- **Increased resistance to infusion suggests that the catheter is blocked with the drug or contrast media being infused or with blood clots. Discontinue infusion immediately and replace the catheter with a new one.**  
- When a power injector is to be used, follow the instructions given below under "Instruction For Using a Power Injector with the Catheter".  
- In case of using organic solvents, make sure to check its characteristic before use.  
- Before use, check the size of the coated embolic material and supportive device to determine the combination is suitable. When introducing an embolic material, do not use material or devices exceeding 0.018" (0.46mm) in diameter. Always check the movement of the embolic material and supportive device through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Do not advance or withdraw the catheter. If any resistance is felt in the vessel especially while using embolic material and supportive device suitable for catheter with 0.018" (0.46mm) inner diameter of smaller. Advance or withdraw the catheter, only after the cause of resistance is determined through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Any quick and unreasonable movement may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate, which may result in damage to the vessel.  
- **When reinserting the catheter into the patient's vessel, verify the location of the guide wire tip through a high resolution fluoroscopy and digital subtraction angiography monitor. Any quick and unreasonable movement of the wire may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate, which may result in damage to the vessel.**  
- **When the procedure is completed, carefully remove the catheter together with the guiding catheter.**  
- **WARNING**  
- **If any resistance is felt, do not remove the catheter by force. Withdraw the catheter carefully together with the guiding catheter. Removing the catheter by force may result in the catheter break/rupture/separation, which may necessitate retrieval.**

**INSTRUCTION FOR USING A POWER INJECTOR WITH THE CATHETER**  
A power injector can be used to infuse a contrast media through the catheter. Observe the warnings and cautions given below. The flow rate depends upon such factors as the viscosity of the contrast media, which varies with the type and temperature of the media, the model and setting of the power injector and how the injector is connected to the catheter. The observed flow rate values indicated below are for reference only.  
**WARNINGS**  
- **Do not use a power injector to infuse agents other than contrast media, as the catheter may become blocked.**  
- **Setting of injection pressure must not exceed below the maximum injection pressure that correspond to outer diameter of each catheter tip. Exceeding injection pressure beyond the maximum injection pressure may cause catheter rupture.**

Catheter O.D.	Maximum injection pressure
2.0F, 2.4F, 2.7F	5171 kPa (750psi)
2.8F	6205 kPa (900psi)

**Under high resolution fluoroscopy andDSA monitor, inject small amount of contrast media with syringe and confirm the flow of contrast media out of the catheter tip before using injector.**  
- **If expansion of the catheter O.D. is observed during the injection, it may be an access over the maximum pressure limit. In such case, stop the injection immediately.**  
- **When securing the catheter in position, secure it by the hub so that catheter shaft is not damaged. In securing, do not hold the catheter shaft with force, or this may result in catheter separation.**  
- **When the catheter has been kinked or bent sharply, replace it with a new one.**  
- **Connect the power injector to the catheter using a pressure-resistant extension tube.**  
- **When reinserting the guide wire after completion of angiography, flush out the catheter lumen with heparinized saline solution.**

**REFERENCE DATA**  
1. Injector use MARK7 Arterion (MEDRAD) ..... 37°C  
2. Conditions and injector setting Contrast media temperature ..... 37°C  
Injection pressure monitor/limit ..... 4137 kPa (600 psi), 5171 kPa (750 psi), 6205 kPa (900 psi)  
Flow scale ..... 0.1 mL/sec  
Linear rise seconds ..... 0.3 sec

Catheter O.D.	Usable length of Catheter (cm)	Contrast media	Iodine content (mg/mL)	Viscosity (cP)	Set Condition	Actual Flow Rate (mL/Sec)	Dead Space (mL)
2.0 Fx 2.7 F (0.50/0.70mm)	100	Iopamidol	300	4.4	3.0 20 1.8 2.0	0.4 0.5 -	0.26
	110	Iopamidol	300	4.4	3.0 20 0.7 0.9	0.4 -	0.28
2.4 Fx 3.0 F (0.60/0.77mm)	130	Iopamidol	370	9.1	3.0 20 0.6 0.8	0.4 -	0.32
	150	Iopamidol	370	9.1	3.0 20 0.2 0.3	0.3 -	0.38
2.7 Fx 3.0 F (0.68/0.77mm)	100	Iopamidol	300	4.4	3.0 20 1.7 2.0	-	0.36
	110	Iopamidol	300	4.4	3.0 20 1.6 2.0	-	0.38
2.7 Fx 3.0 F (0.68/0.77mm)	130	Iopamidol	370	9.1	3.0 20 0.8 1.0	-	0.43
	150	Iopamidol	370	9.1	3.0 20 0.7 0.8	-	0.47
2.7 Fx 3.0 F (0.68/0.77mm)	100	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0 20 1.5 1.8	1.2	0.44
	110	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0 20 2.5 3.0	-	0.46
2.7 Fx 3.0 F (0.68/0.77mm)	130	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0 20 2.2 2.6	-	0.53
	150	Iopamidol	370	9.1	3.0 20 1.0 1.3	-	0.59
2.8 Fx 3.0 F (0.71/1.00mm)	100	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0 20 3.3 3.8	4.3	0.48
	110	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0 20 2.9 3.5	3.9	0.53
2.8 Fx 3.0 F (0.71/1.00mm)	130	Iopamidol	300	4.4	6.0 20 1.7 2.2	2.5	0.59
	150	Iopamidol	370	9.1	6.0 20 1.1 1.3	1.6	0.66

**INDICATIONS FOR USE**  
1. CONTRAINDICATIONS  
Generally, angiography or intravascular therapy is contraindicated for, but not limited to, the patients listed below.  
- Patients in the acute phase of myocardial infarction  
- Patients with serious arrhythmia  
- Patients with serious serum electrolyte imbalance  
- Patients who in prior procedures have developed an adverse reaction to the injection of contrast media  
- Patients with renal dysfunction  
- Patients with coagulopathy or those whose blood has suffered a serious change in coagulation capability for some reasons  
- Patients who cannot lie on their back on the operating table because of congestive heart failure or some respiratory disorder  
- Patients with mental disease or those who are not expected to lie quietly during angiography  
- Pregnancy patients  
2. COMPLICATIONS  
Angiography or intravascular therapy may be accompanied by, but not limited to, the following:  
Headache Nausea and vomiting Fever and chills Abnormally in blood sampling tests Blood pressure drifting Shock  
Myocardial infarction Renal failure Infection and pain at the puncture site  
Hemorrhage, hematoma, arterio-venous fistula and false aneurysm at the puncture site  
Spasm, artery perforation, dissecting aneurysm and false aneurysm when the use of a guide wire or catheter  
Inflammation with embolic material  
Behavior disorder Death Cerebral infarction from peripheral artery occlusion  
3. WARNINGS  
- **Flush the lumen of the guiding catheter and the catheter continuously with heparinized saline solution. Residual contrast media or blood clots on the catheter surface may reduce the catheter's surface lubricity, discontinue the use of the catheter and remove it slowly and carefully together with the guiding catheter. Excessive force in pulling the catheter may cause breakage/rupture/separation, which may necessitate retrieval.**  
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Flow scale ..... 0.1 mL/sec  
Linear rise seconds ..... 0.3 sec

Catheter O.D.	Usable length of Catheter (cm)	Contrast media	Iodine content (mg/mL)	Viscosity (cP)	Set Condition	Actual Flow Rate (mL/Sec)	Dead Space (mL)
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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**  
1. Carefully remove the catheter in its holder from the package.  
2. Immerse the catheter in its holder in a heparinized saline solution bath and fill the holder with heparinized saline solution through the hub of the holder using a syringe, to thoroughly wet the surface of the catheter and the catheter hub. Connect the power injector to the catheter using a pressure-resistant extension tube.  
3. Remove the catheter slowly from its holder. If any resistance is felt, do not try to remove it against the resistance, but inject heparinized saline solution into its holder again, and try once more.  
4. When shaping the catheter by steam, insert the enclosed shaping mandrel into the distal tip of the catheter and gently push it to the desired angle. Then expose the tip to the steam for approximately 10 seconds (Fig. 1).  
5. Using a syringe, prime the catheter lumen with heparinized saline solution through the hub. To reduce the injection resistance, use a 1 mL or 2.5 mL Luer Lock syringe as recommended (Fig. 3). Inject slowly more than 2 mL into the catheter until more than 10 drops of the solution appear out of its tip in order to prime the catheter sufficiently. Priming is completed if no air bubble can be seen in drops of solution.  
6. Attach a hemostatic valve to rotating hemostatic valve (Twisty-Borst type) to the hub of the catheter. If necessary, insert a guide wire, previously immersed in heparinized saline solution and of a compatible size into the catheter. A torque device may be attached to the proximal end of the guide wire to facilitate guide wire manipulation (Fig. 4). To maintain surface lubricity, immerse the catheter and guide wire assembly in a heparinized saline solution bath on put back into the catheter holder filled with heparinized saline solution.  
7. Insert a guiding catheter into the patient's vessel. Attach a rotating hemostatic valve (Twisty-Borst type) to the guiding catheter and irrigate the catheter continuously with heparinized saline solution. Insert the catheter and the guide wire assembly through the valve into the guiding catheter and advance to the distal end of the guiding catheter (Fig. 5). For smooth insertion through the rotating hemostatic valve and guiding catheter tip, it is recommended to keep the guide wire tip within the catheter until the catheter reaches the distal end of the guiding catheter.  
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- Patients who cannot lie on their back on the operating table because of congestive heart failure or some respiratory disorder  
- Patients with mental disease or those who are not expected to lie quietly during angiography  
- Pregnancy patients  
2. COMPLICATIONS  
Angiography or intravascular therapy may be accompanied by, but not limited to, the following:  
Headache Nausea and vomiting Fever and chills Abnormally in blood sampling tests Blood pressure drifting Shock  
Myocardial infarction Renal failure Infection and pain at the puncture site  
Hemorrhage, hematoma, arterio-venous fistula and false aneurysm at the puncture site  
Spasm, artery perforation, dissecting aneurysm and false aneurysm when the use of a guide wire or catheter  
Inflammation with embolic material  
Behavior disorder Death Cerebral infarction from peripheral artery occlusion  
3. WARNINGS  
- **Flush the lumen of the guiding catheter and the catheter continuously with heparinized saline solution. Residual contrast media or blood clots on the catheter surface may reduce the catheter's surface lubricity, discontinue the use of the catheter and remove it slowly and carefully together with the guiding catheter. Excessive force in pulling the catheter may cause breakage/rupture/separation, which may necessitate retrieval.**  
- **Do not advance the catheter or advance the guide wire through the catheter when the catheter is kinked or blocked. This may result in breakage of the catheter and damage to the vessel.**  
- **Monitor the manipulation of the catheter in the vessel by confirming the position of the catheter tip through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Do not use under MRI. If any resistance is felt in the vessel, do not advance or withdraw the catheter until the cause of the resistance is determined through a high resolution fluoroscopy and a digital subtraction angiography monitor. Manipulating the catheter and/or the guide wire against resistance may result in damaging the vessel, the catheter or the guide wire. If the situation is not solved, withdraw the entire system of the catheter and/or the guide wire.**  
- **Do not advance the catheter by force in extremely tortuous vessels. This may result in kink of the catheter or damage to the vessel.**  
- **Do not advance the catheter by force in tortuous vessels. This may result in kink of the catheter or damage to the vessel.**  
- **Do not advance the catheter by force in tortuous vessels. This may result in kink of the catheter or damage to the vessel.**  
- **Do not advance the catheter by force in tortuous vessels. This may result in kink of the catheter or damage to the vessel.**  
- **Do not hold the catheter in place by inserting catheter into stent strut. This may cause the catheter to break/rupture/separate, which may result in damage to the vessel.**  
- **Failure to abide by the warnings in this labeling might result in damage to the device coating, which may necessitate intervention or result in serious adverse events.**

**REFERENCE DATA**  
1. Injector use MARK7 Arterion (MEDRAD) ..... 37°C  
2. Conditions and injector setting Contrast media temperature ..... 37°C

