

USE CASE for the
TECHNOWOOD SoftNAV Catheter

JUDKINS SAFETY



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Case

A 50-year-old male presenting with angina pectoris on exertion. Coronary CT scan showed severe stenosis in the left anterior descending branch.

Findings

CAG was performed via TRA and 5Fr SoftNav catheter. LCA originated posteriorly, but catheter tip control was good allowing for an easy engagement. 99% stenosis was observed in LAD#7.

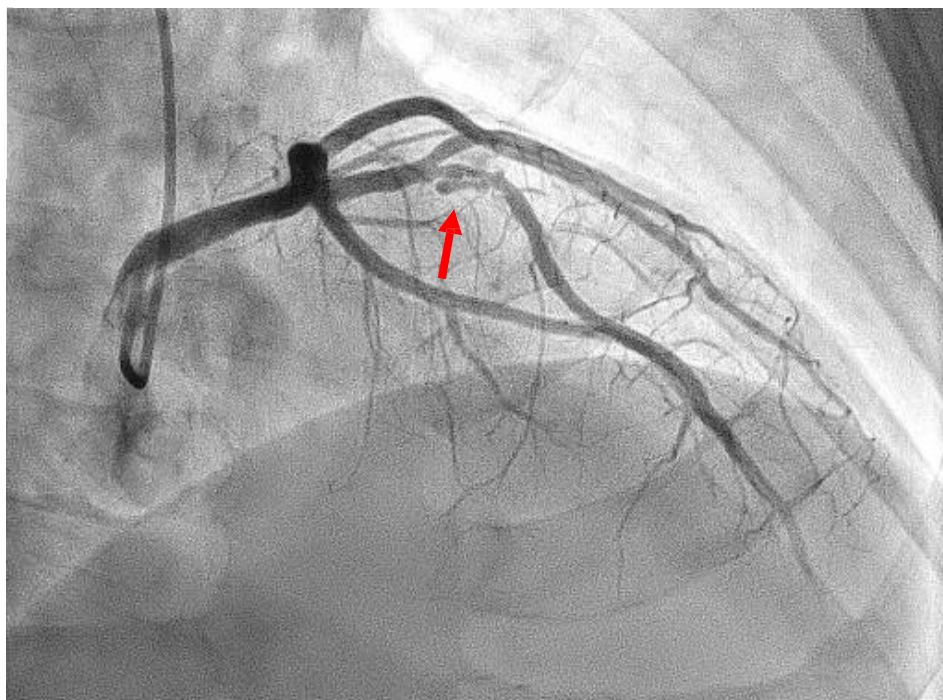


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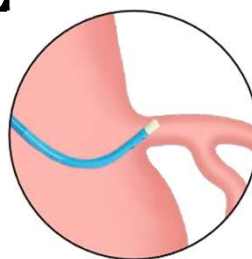


Conclusion

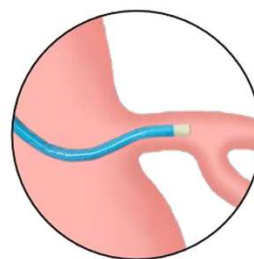
The Technowood Judkins Safety catheter, with its rigid body and hydrophilic coating, has excellent torque transmission even when passing through a curved and tortuous subclavian artery via transradial approach. Its curved tip and sideholes seem to prevent dissection even when the catheter tip is directed towards the upper walls of the coronary artery.

【 JUDKINS SAFETY concept】

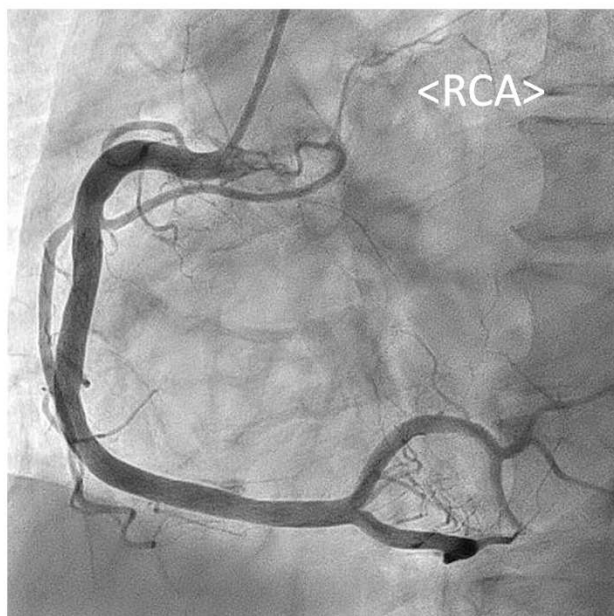
Unlike regular Judkins catheters, the Judkins Safety has a uniquely curved tip designed for easy coaxial engagement and reduced risk of coronary artery injury. Its braided shaft with hydrophilic coating ensures improved catheter maneuverability through tortuous vessels, especially in TRA procedures.



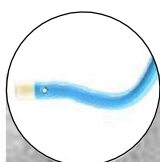
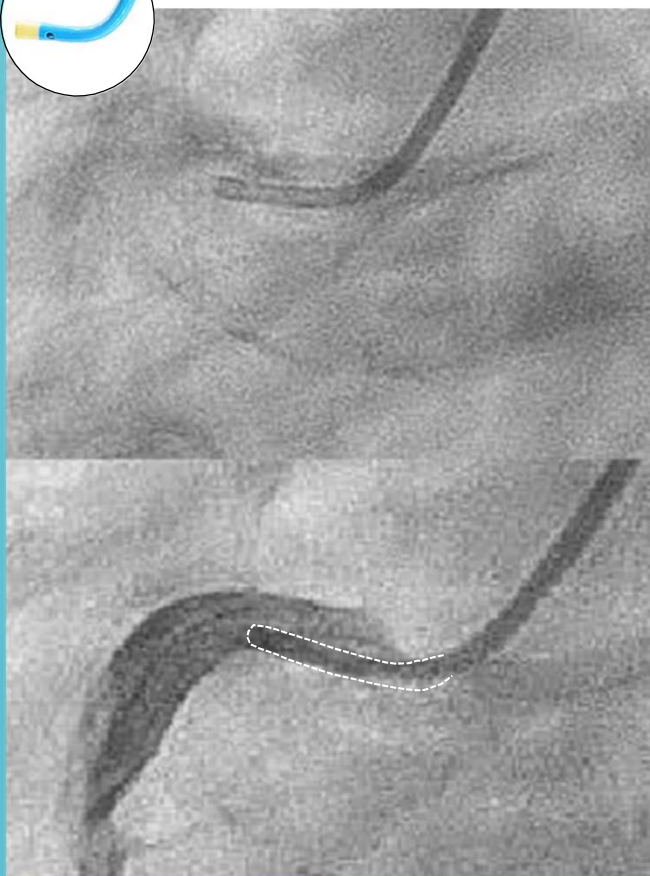
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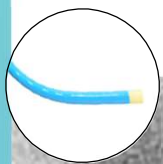
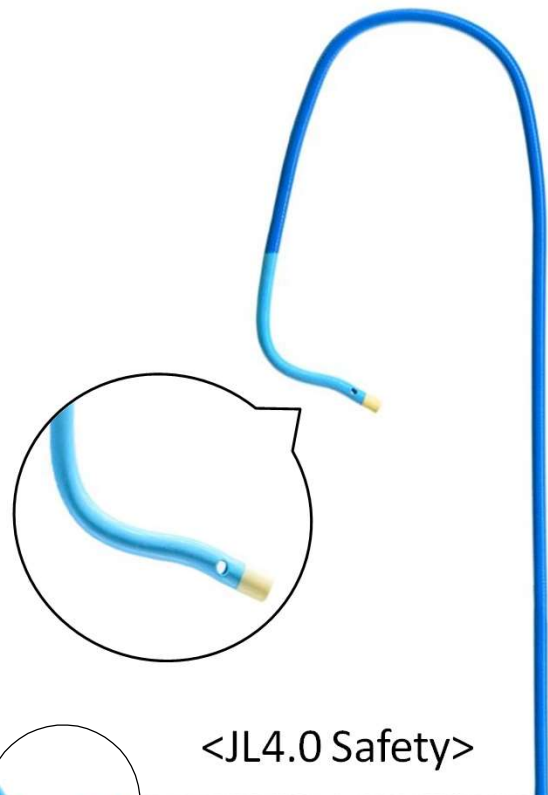
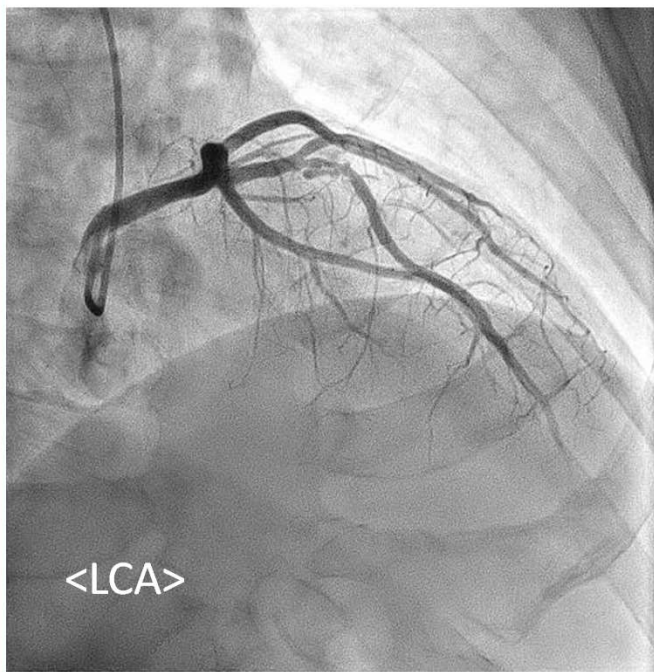


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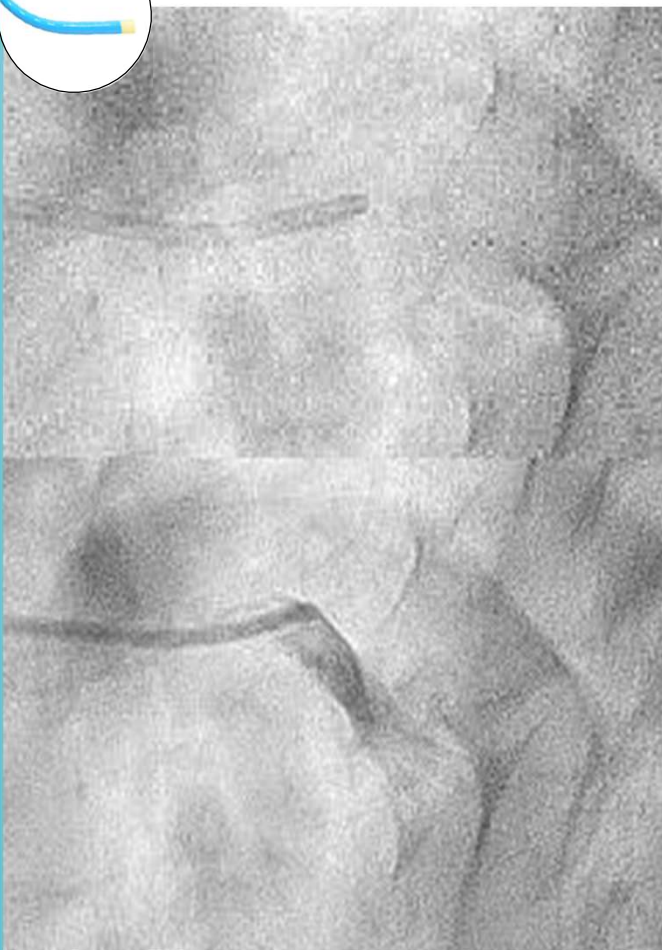


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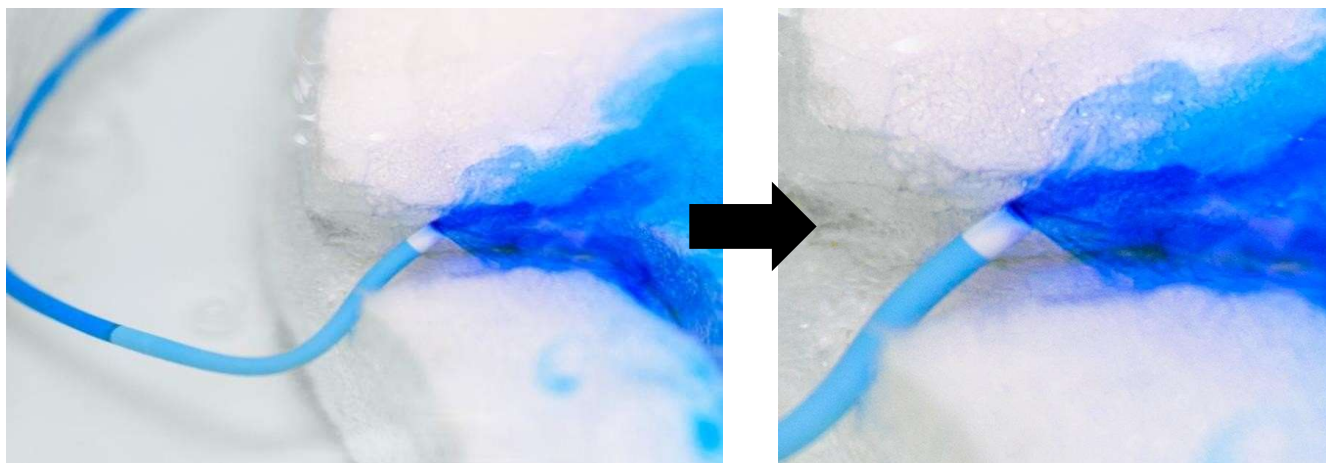
【 Catheter manipulation 】

Artery approach using the Judkins Safety still utilize the Judkins technique. On the event of deep engagement in the counterclockwise direction, lightly press on the catheter hub to drop the primary curve toward the cusp and move the catheter tip towards the ostium.

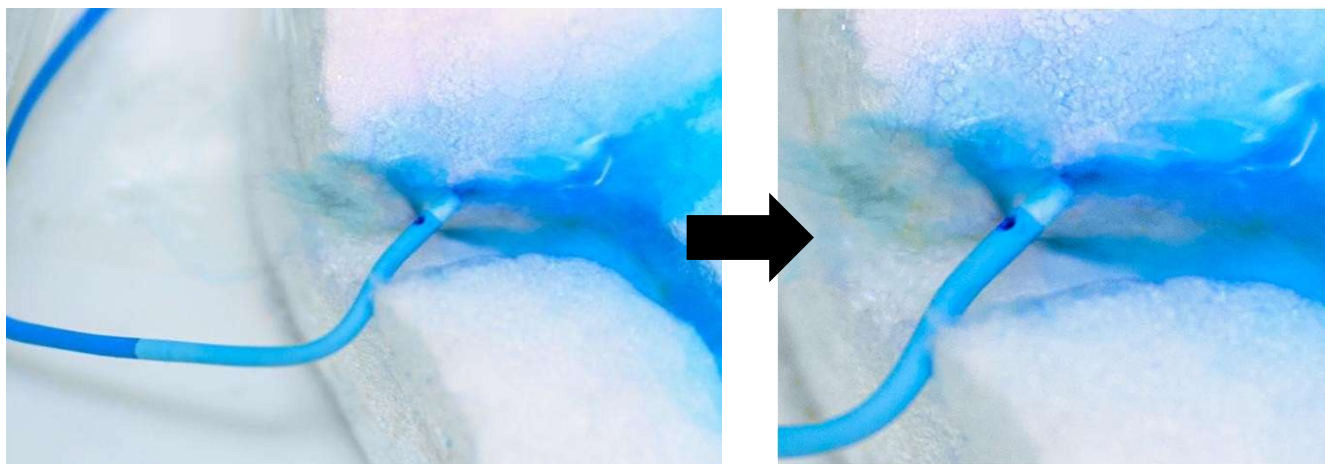
JUDKINS SAFETY

2 sideholes are near the tip of the catheter to allow contrast flow and reduce the risk of arterial injury when the tip is in a near-wedge position.

【without sidehole】



【with sidehole】



Demo comparison of injection flow of a catheter with and without sideholes.

A wedge or near-wedge position creates a localized high-pressure flow at the end-hole which can cause arterial injury and even arterial dissection. The addition of sideholes allows flow of contrast medium even with the end-hole abutted against the arterial wall, thus improving patient safety.