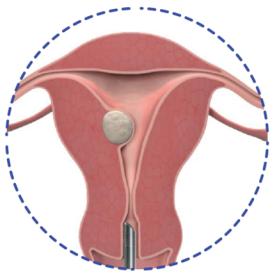


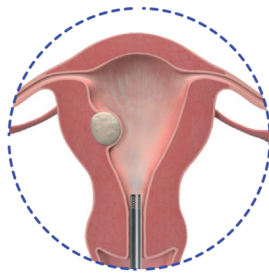
Medtronic

TruClear™ Mechanical Hysteroscopic Tissue Removal System

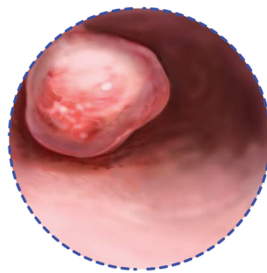
The TruClear™ system uses a tissue shaver device that is inserted through a hysteroscope to simultaneously cut and aspirate tissue.



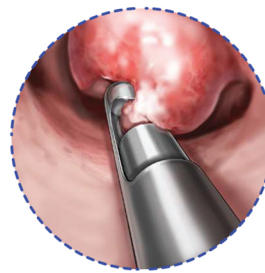
Insert the hysteroscope into the uterus



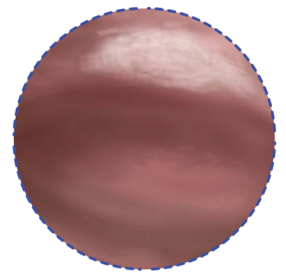
Distend the uterus with saline



Locate intrauterine abnormality



Place shaver against the pathology – the TruClear™ device will simultaneously aspirate and cut tissue

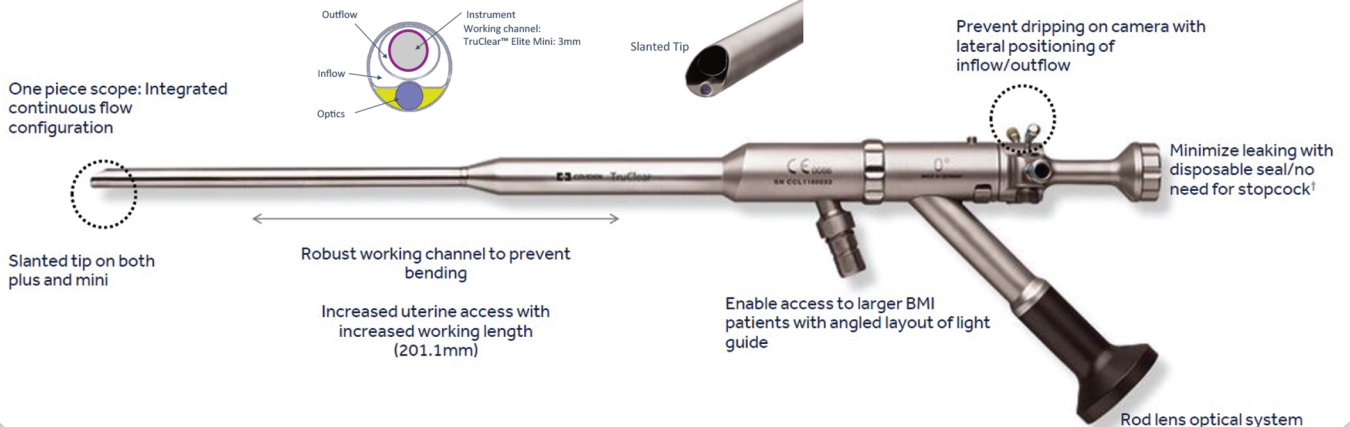


Remove the shaver and hysteroscope from the uterus

Multiple procedures, one high-performance system

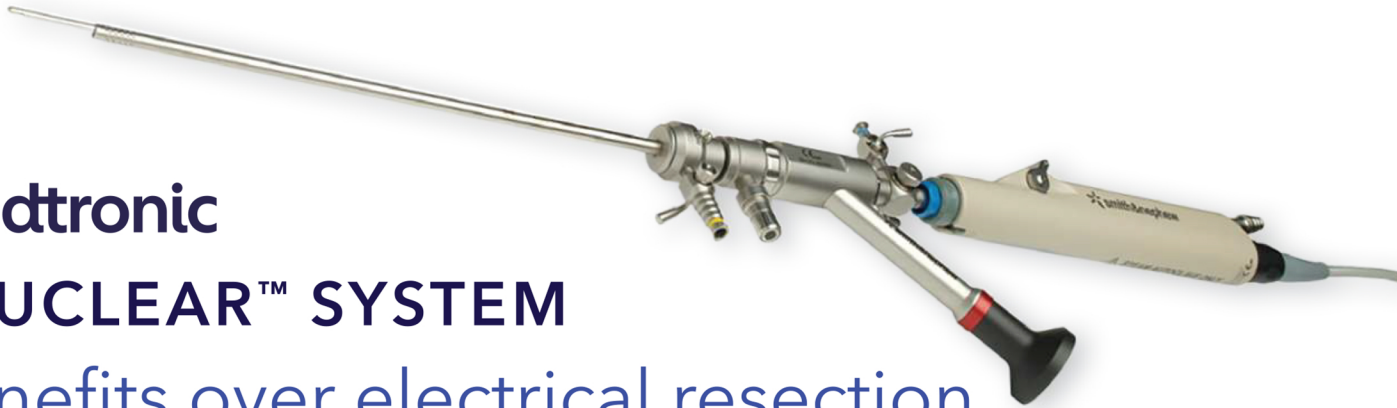






TruClear™ Elite Hysteroscope Mini



Medtronic TRUCLEAR™ SYSTEM

Benefits over electrical resection



	TruClear™ system	Resectoscopy
	Demonstrated to be quicker and more likely to completely remove endometrial polyps ¹	Longer operating time ²
 Operating room time	8.7 min avg. procedure time (polyps) ²	30.9 min avg. procedure time (polyps) ²
	16.4 min avg. procedure time (fibroids) ²	42.2 min avg. procedure time (fibroids) ²
 Safety	Study showed 2% adverse event rate ¹	Study showed 10% adverse event rate ¹
 Ease of use	Single insertion ³	Multiple insertions ³
 Learning curve	1 instance of trainer takeover in pilot study ³	5x trainer takeovers ³
	Little to no learning curve ^{2,3}	

TruClear™ system

No chips. No bubbles. One insertion.

Smith, PP; Middleton, LJ; Connor, M and Clark, TJ. Hysteroscopic Morcellation Compared with Electrical Resection of Endometrial Polyps. Obstet Gynecol. 2014;123(4), 745-751.

- Emanuel, MH, Wamsteker, K. The Intra Uterine Morcellator: a new hysteroscopic operating technique to remove intrauterine polyps and myomas. J Minim Invasive Gynecol. 2005;12(1), 62-66
- Van Dongen H., Emanuel, MH, Wolterbeer, R, Trimbos, J.B, Jansen, FW. Hysteroscopic morcellator for removal of intrauterine polyps and myomas: a randomized controlled pilot study among residents in training. J Minim Invasive Gynecol. 2008;15(4), 466-471.