

BLAZER™ OPEN-IRRIGATED ABLATION CATHETER



Ordering Information

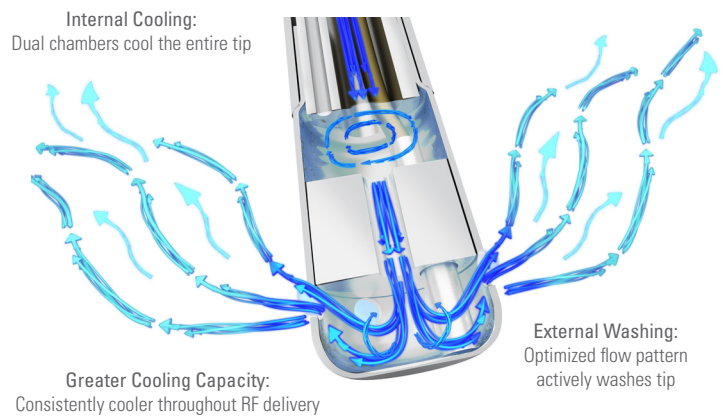
Electrode Configuration: Quadripolar

Electrode Spacing: 2.5mm

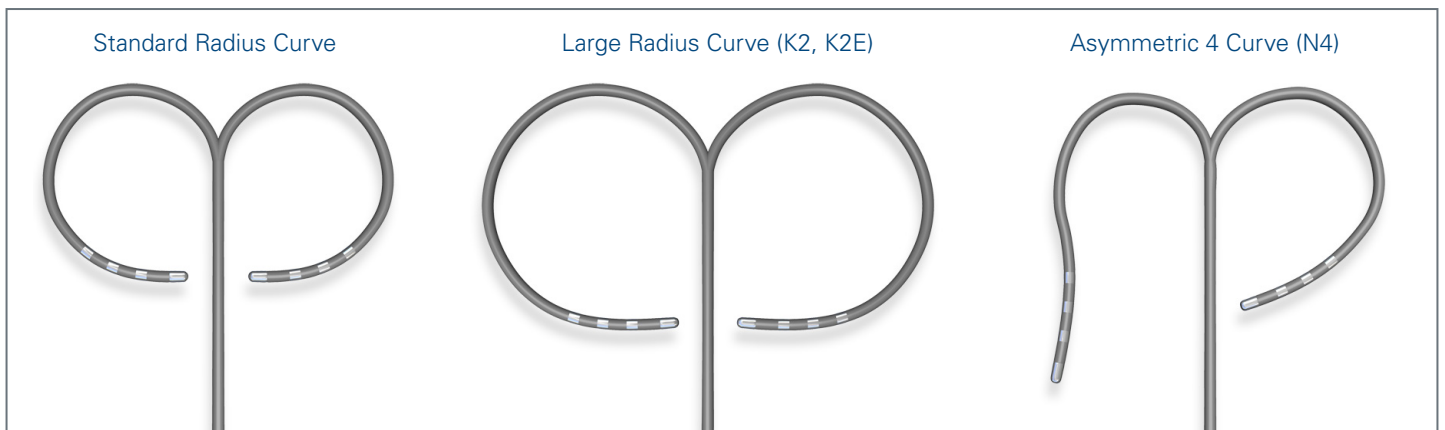
Model Number	Shaft Size	Tip Size	Curve Style	Shaft Length
M004 9620 0	7.5F	7F/4mm	Standard	110cm
M004 9620K2 0	7.5F	7F/4mm	Large	110cm
M004 9620K2E 0	7.5F	7F/4mm	Large/Extra Long	115cm
M004 9620N4 0	7.5F	7F/4mm	Asymmetric	110cm

Accessories

Model Number M004 671 0	Cable, BLAZER™ OPEN-IRRIGATED Catheter to MAESTRO 4000™ Generator
Model Number M004 117 0	METRIQ™ Irrigation Tubing Set



Bidirectional Curve Options



BLAZER™ OPEN-IRRIGATED ABLATION CATHETER

Blazer® Open-Irrigated Ablation Catheter INDICATIONS FOR USE The Blazer® Open-Irrigated Ablation Catheter, when used with a Maestro 4000™ Radiofrequency (RF) Controller and MetriQ™ Irrigation Pump, is indicated for: cardiac electrophysiological mapping; delivering diagnostic pacing stimuli; RF ablation of sustained or recurrent type 1 Atrial Flutter in patients age 18 years or older.

CONTRAINDICATIONS The Blazer® Open-Irrigated Ablation Catheter is contraindicated for use in patients: with active systemic infection; with a mechanical prosthetic heart valve through which the catheter must pass; unable to receive heparin or an acceptable alternative to achieve adequate anticoagulation; who have vena cava embolic protection filter devices and/or known femoral thrombus who require catheter insertion from the femoral approach; who are hemodynamically unstable; who have myxoma or an intracardiac thrombus; who have had a ventriculotomy or atriotomy within the preceding eight weeks.

WARNINGS Cardiac mapping and ablation procedures should be performed only by physicians thoroughly trained in invasive cardiology and in the techniques of open-irrigated RF powered catheter mapping and ablation, and in the specific approach to be used, in a fully-equipped electrophysiology lab. Catheter ablation procedures present the potential for significant x-ray exposure, which can result in acute radiation injury as well as an increased risk for somatic and genetic effects, to both patients and laboratory staff due to the x-ray beam intensity and duration of the fluoroscopic imaging. Catheter ablation should only be performed after adequate attention has been given to the potential radiation exposure associated with the procedure, and steps have been taken to minimize this exposure. Careful consideration must therefore be given for this use of the device in pregnant women. The long-term risk of protracted fluoroscopy has not been established. Therefore, careful consideration must be given for the use of the device in prepubescent children. Patients undergoing an atrial flutter ablation are at risk for complete AV block which requires the implantation of a temporary and/or permanent pacemaker. Always maintain a constant heparinized normal saline infusion to prevent coagulation within the lumen of the catheter that may result in embolism. Stimulation of cardiac tissues caused by pacing stimulus and/or RF energy may lead to inadvertent induction of arrhythmias. These arrhythmias may require defibrillation that could also result in skin burns. Prior to the procedure, always identify the patient's risk of volume overload. Monitor the patient's fluid balance throughout the procedure and after the procedure to avoid fluid volume overload. Some patients may have factors that reduce their ability to handle the volume overload, making them susceptible to developing pulmonary edema or heart failure during or after the procedure. Patients with congestive heart failure or renal insufficiency, and the elderly are particularly susceptible. In the event of Maestro 4000™ Controller cut-off (impedance or temperature), the Blazer® Open-Irrigated Ablation Catheter must be withdrawn and the tip electrode cleaned of coagulum before RF energy is reapplied. Ensure that all of the irrigation holes are patent prior to reuse to reduce the risk of embolism and/or perforation. Inspect irrigation saline for air bubbles and remove any air bubbles prior to its use in the procedure. Air bubbles in the irrigation saline may cause embolism. Patients with hemodynamic instability or cardiogenic shock are at increased risk for life-threatening adverse events and ablation must be done with extreme caution. This Blazer® Open-Irrigated Ablation Catheter is not intended to be used for internal cardioversion. Doing so may result in perforation, arrhythmias, embolism, thrombus and/or patient death. The long-term risks of lesions created by RF ablation have not been established. In particular, any long-term effects of lesions in proximity to the specialized conduction system or coronary vasculature are unknown. If there is uncertainty regarding the patient's anticoagulation status or rhythm prior to the atrial flutter procedure, there should be a low threshold to perform a transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) prior to the procedure to confirm absence of mural thrombus and/or thrombus in the left atrial appendage.

PRECAUTIONS The Blazer® Open-Irrigated Ablation Catheter is not intended to be used with a RF generator output setting exceeding 50W or 200 Volts peak. The Blazer® Open-Irrigated Ablation Catheter contains Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP). BSC has assessed the residual patient risk associated with phthalates in this device to be minimal; however, BSC has not assessed the residual patient risk associated with phthalates which may be contained in non-BSC ancillary devices required for use in conjunction with the Blazer Open-Irrigated Ablation Catheter.

POTENTIAL ADVERSE EVENTS Potential adverse events which may be associated with catheterization and ablation include: allergic reaction (including anaphylaxis), angina, arrhythmias (new or exacerbation of existing arrhythmias), arterial-venous fistula, cardiac perforation, cardiac/respiratory arrest, catheter entrapment, cerebrovascular accident (CVA), chest discomfort, conduction pathway injury, complete heart block (transient/permanent), complications of sedative agents/anesthesia, congestive heart failure, death, effusion (pericardial/pleural), embolism (venous/arterial) (i.e., cerebrovascular accident, myocardial infarction, pulmonary embolism), fluid volume overload, hematoma, hemorrhage, hypertension, hypotension, infection, lead dislodgement, myocardial infarction, nerve injury (phrenic/vagus), pericarditis, pleuritis, pneumothorax, pseudoaneurysm, pulmonary/pedal edema, radiation exposure, renal insufficiency/failure, skin burns (radiation/defibrillator/cardiavertor), tamponade, transient ischemic attack (TIA), thrombosis, valvular damage, vasospasm, vasovagal reactions, vessel trauma (perforation/dissection/rupture).

The BLAZER OPEN-IRRIGATED Ablation Catheter has been tested and verified to operate safely with the Stockert 70 Radiofrequency Generator and CoolFlow™ Irrigation Pump. Data on file.

CAUTION: Federal law (USA) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician. Rx only. Prior to use, please see the complete "Directions for Use" for more information on Indications, Contraindications, Warnings, Precautions, Adverse Events, and Operator's Instructions.

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