Peripheral and Aortic Occlusion Catheters Provide Temporary Intraluminal Occlusion

Small catheters are effective in gaining temporary occlusion of blood flow in:

- Small diameter vessels such as in the distal periphery
- Operative occlusion of blood supply to specific organs, such as the kidney
- Emergency control of hemorrhage
- Vascular-neuro surgery procedures, such as carotid-cavernous sinus fistulas
- Available in three French sizes and balloon diameters

Larger 8 French occlusion catheters, with inflated balloon diameters of 28 and 45 mm, are ideally suited for occlusion control in:

- Aortic or cardiac hemorrhage
- Internal jugular vein hemorrhage near the base of the skull
- Operations on the lower part of the abdominal aorta and/or renal arteries to eliminate the need for extensive dissection
- Aorto-femoral bypass graft thrombectomy procedure utilizing the Fogarty Graft Thrombectomy Catheter (see illustration next page)
Occlusion Catheters

Occlusion Technique for AFB Graft Thrombectomy

1. Thread uninflated #8-22 occlusion balloon through loops of Graft Thrombectomy Catheter.

2. Pass uninflated occlusion balloon into aortic section of aorto-femoral bypass (AFB) graft.

3. Inflate occlusion balloon and pass collapsed Graft Thrombectomy Catheter into clotted area of graft.

4. Expand Graft Thrombectomy Catheter loops and retrieve clot while occlusion balloon remains in place.

Specifications

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<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Diameter of inflated balloon (mm)</th>
<th>Catheter french size</th>
<th>Max. french size over deflated balloon</th>
<th>Length (cm)</th>
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