

Background

- **Abscesses**, infected fluid collections, can develop in the body and need to be removed to prevent sepsis.
- **Percutaneous catheters** generally drain fluid for **weeks to months**.
- Catheters **often clog**, leading to repeat procedures, longer drainage times, and higher costs for patients and hospitals.

Need

Interventional radiologists need a method to **percutaneously drain fluid collections** in order to **reduce repeat patient visits** caused by **high viscosity fluid and clot formation obstructing the catheter**.



Only 1 procedure



Drains variety of fluids



Meshes into workflow



Simple to use

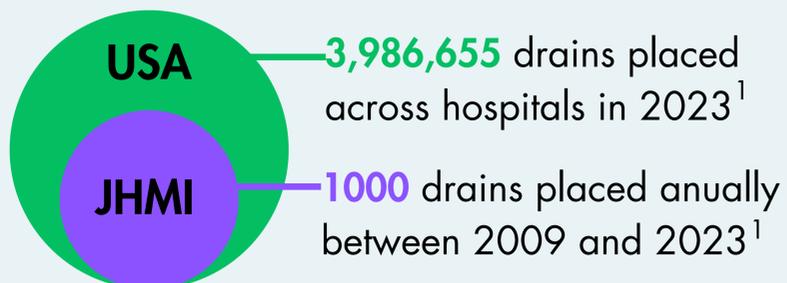


Less expensive

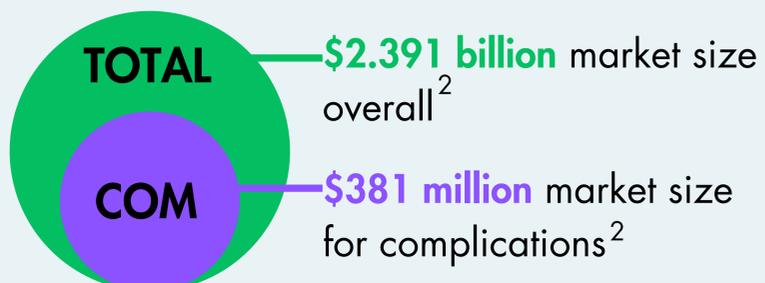


Comfortable

Opportunity



Average cost of a procedure is **\$505.50** and complications occur approximately **19%** of the time²



1. Karimov, J. "Incidence of chest tube clogging after cardiac surgery: a single-centre prospective observational study." *European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery*. 2013.
 2. "Cost of Abscess Incision and Drainage." *Care Calculator by Sidecar Health*.

Our Innovation

We developed a device that **integrates within current drainage workflow**. By targeting the currently ignored **side drainage holes**, we can **revolutionize flushing efficacy**.

Improved Flushing

Our device makes it possible to target each drainage hole while flushing



Generally during flushing, saline solution will escape from the first drainage hole

User Scenario



Preparation: Gather saline solution and syringe.



Inserting Syringe: Connect syringe to flushing device.



Flushing: Inject saline solution into catheter while device is inserted



Progressive Unclogging: Every side drain hole is unclogged