

# Microwave Ablation Patient Guide

A minimally invasive procedure  
for addressing lesions in the  
liver, kidney and lung



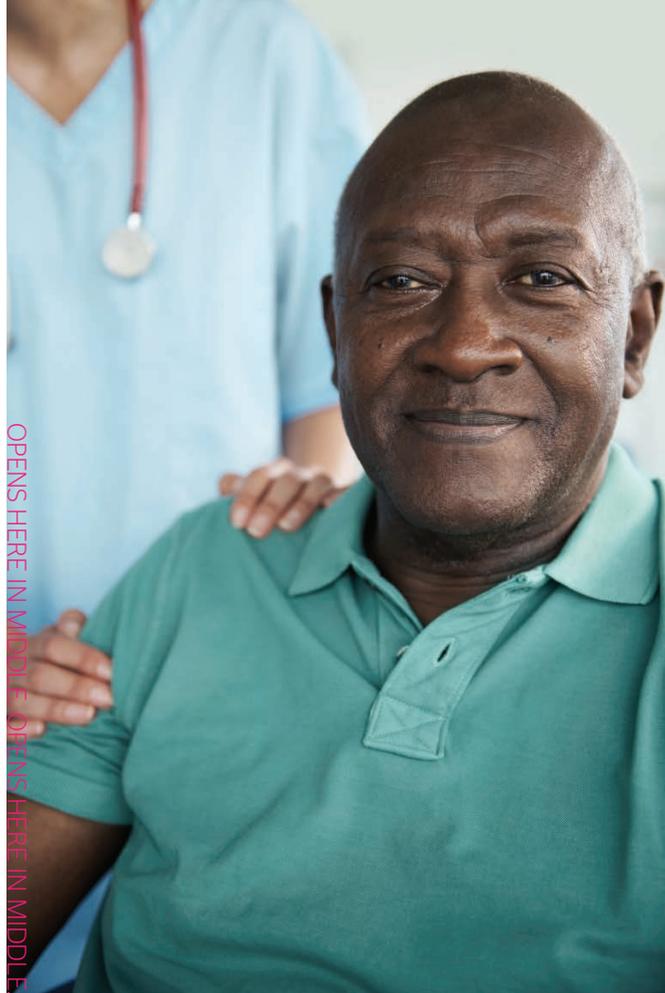
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# Microwave Ablation At a Glance

While some liver, kidney and lung lesions can be removed surgically, many are inoperable and must be addressed using an alternative approach.

Microwave ablation is an innovative technology that destroys lesions using heat generated by microwave energy.



**Kevin  
McSweeney**  
Madison, WI

Microwave  
Ablation patient  
and college  
professor\*

“From a patient’s perspective, this procedure is really wonderful because it’s very precise and the aftermath impacts are negligible. I didn’t have any discomfort, I was up the next day feeling fine and I was back in the classroom the day after.”

\* One patient’s experience, results may vary. See back panel for more information on potential risks and complications.

## Procedure Steps

1. A small probe is inserted through the skin, guided to the target, and location is confirmed with imaging.
2. Electromagnetic waves are delivered from the ablation system through the probe – heating the target area to >60°C and killing the tissue.
3. When the ablation is complete, the physician slowly removes the probe and places a small bandage over the site of the insertion.

## Benefits

- **Fast** – Procedure times range from 1-2 hours, with only 5-10 minutes of active microwave ablation time.<sup>1</sup>
- **Minimally invasive** – Many patients leave the hospital the same or following day<sup>2</sup> with only a small bandage over the probe insertion site.
- **Effective** – Microwave ablation has been shown to be successful in ablating soft tissue with a low complication rate.<sup>13</sup>



\*\* Results may vary.  
See back panel for more  
information on potential  
risks and complications.

1. T. Ziemlewicz, et al, Percutaneous Microwave Ablation of Hepatocellular Carcinoma with Gas-Cooled System: Initial Clinical Results with 107 Tumors. *Journal of Vascular Interventional Radiology* 2015; 26:62-68.
2. J. Horn, et al, Percutaneous Microwave Ablation of Renal Tumors Using a Gas-Cooled 2.4-GHz Probe: Technique and Initial Results. *Journal of Vascular Interventional Radiology* 2014; 25: 448 - 453
3. A. Moreland, et al, High-Powered Microwave Ablation of T1a Renal Cell Carcinoma: Safety and Initial Clinical Evaluation. *Journal Of Endourology* Sept. 2014; Volume 28, Number 9. B.T.March, et al, Microwave ablation for lung neoplasms: a retrospective analysis of long term results. *Journal of Vascular and Interventional Radiology* 2014, Volume 25, Issue 3, S97.

# NEUWAVE™ Microwave Ablation System

Top ablation programs around the country are using the NEUWAVE™ Microwave Ablation System because of its market leading advantages for both patients and physicians.



Our ablation probes are the smallest on the market today, and minimally invasive for the patient.



The NEUWAVE System has the only available Ablation Confirmation software that allows the physician to confirm technical success of the ablation during the procedure.

**More than 19,000 procedures** have been completed using the NEUWAVE Microwave Ablation System



# Potential Risks

While all medical procedures carry some risk, microwave ablation is generally associated with a low rate of complications, which tend to be minor if they do occur. However, it is important to discuss these risks with your physician, including signs and symptoms to watch for after the procedure. The most common risks of microwave ablation include pain, fever and heat damage to normal tissue adjacent to the target. Major complications are rare, but include bleeding and infection.

072582-170509  
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**For more information on the NEUWAVE™  
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