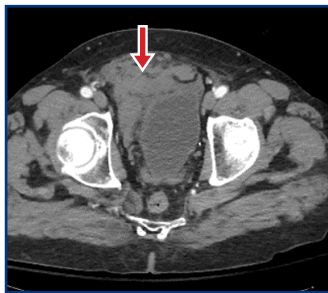


## Pelvic - Trauma

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### Patient Presentation

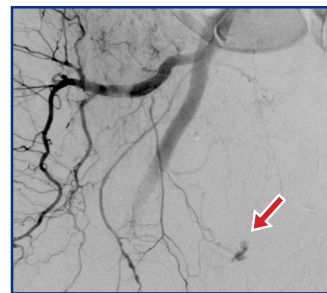
54-year-old male patient who was run over by a tractor. A CT scan was performed upon his presentation to the ER.



These images from the CT scan show a hematoma on the right side of the bleeding (red arrow), deviating the bladder to the left. In addition, there is active bleeding inferior to the bladder (green arrow).



This image from the initial angiogram shows an area of active bleeding in the central portion of the pelvis (red arrow) which corresponded to the area on the CT scan.

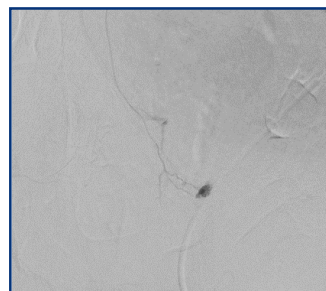


Angiography performed in an oblique projection shows the bleeding more clearly (red arrow) and also demonstrates the vessel where the bleeding is originating.

### Access



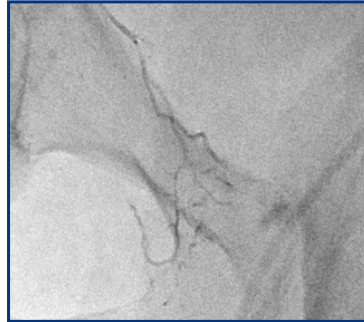
This image shows the source vessel and the target for catheterizing the labelled vessel.



This image was taken after the catheter was in the vessel, showing the bleeding.

These images show the change in catheter position as it was moved closer to the site of bleeding.

### Administration



These images demonstrate how the LAVA occupies all branches of the target vessel.

### Post-Embolization



Post-embolization image shows occlusion of the target branch. The LAVA is visualized on the subtraction images.



These images confirm occlusion of the target vessel with the LAVA. No bleeding is seen. No adverse events.

**Caution:** U.S. federal law restricts the sale, distribution, and use of this product to physicians or as prescribed by a physician. This device should be used only by physicians with a thorough understanding of angiography and percutaneous interventional procedures, and the physician would have successfully completed training. **Indications for Use:** LAVA<sup>®</sup> LES is indicated for embolization of arterial hemorrhage in the peripheral vasculature. **Potential Complications:** Potential adverse effects (e.g., complications) associated with the use of the device include: Non-target embolization, Ischemia or infarction of the target territory, Allergic reactions to device components, Catheter breakage, Catheter entrapment, Inadvertent embolization of a non-target vessel or territory, Embolization of device components, Access site hematoma or ecchymosis, Access site false aneurysm, Pain at access site, Arterial dissection, Mural thrombus formation, Vessel perforation, Hemorrhage, Recanalization, Vessel perforation, Arteriovenous fistula, Distal atheroembolism, Infection, Sepsis, Serous drainage, Lymphorrhoea, Leg edema, Leg pain, and Back pain. **Consult the Instructions for Use ([www.sirtex.com/lava/risks\\_adverse-events](http://www.sirtex.com/lava/risks_adverse-events)) for a complete listing of indications, contraindications, potential complications, warnings, and precautions.**