SIRTeX | LAVA™ Liquid Embolic System

The **FIRST** and **ONLY** liquid embolic approved for the treatment of peripheral arterial hemorrhage

Image is for illustration purposes only

LAVA 18 - 6 mL | LAVA 18 - 2 mL | LAVA 34 - 6 mL | LAVA 34 - 2 mL

Personalized · **Controlled** · **Effective**[1]

How is LAVA different from other embolic agents?[2-4]

LAVA™ Liquid Embolic System

Compared to Other Liquid Embolic	Compared to GLUE	Compared to COILS (detachable)	Compared to CONFORMABLE Embolic
• More volume available for peripheral vasculature • Fast Prep Option • Minimal imaging artifact • Only liquid embolic approved for peripheral arterial hemorrhage	• Cohesive vs. Adhesive • Radiopaque • Fast Prep Option	• Fills more volume/space[5] • May reduce cost vs multiple coils[6] • No reliance on coagulation cascade[7]	• More volume options • Two viscosity options • Familiar Technology and Materials • No vessel size restrictions

Order LAVA for a Personalized, Controlled Liquid Embolic Experience

Personalized

- LAVA 2 mL and 6 mL vial options to meet peripheral vasculature needs
- Viscosity options allows for distal embolization in small vessels
- Demonstrated to be safe and effective when used in combination with other embolic products such as coils, vascular plugs, and gelfoam.[1,2]

Controlled

- Fills more volume/space[5]
- Tantalum level designed to reduce flash, minimizing interruptions during imaging[4]
- LAVA Mixing Kit enables preparation in under 5 minutes, intended for the emergent setting[4]

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® 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, Lymphorrhea, Leg edema, Leg pain, and Back pain. **Consult the Instructions for Use (www.sirtex.com/lava/risks_adverse-events) for a complete listing of indications, contraindications, potential complications, warnings, and precautions.**

Scan here to learn more about LAVA

References:
1. https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/recently-approved-devices/lava-liquid-embolic-system-p220020 **2.** Based on clinical study on file (TPR-00913.01.A) **3.** Based on data on file (TPR-01005.02.A). **4.** Based on data on file: (TPR-00616.01.A and TPR-00499-02.A). **5.** Arslan, et al. J Vasc Interv Radiol 2025; 36:436–445. **6.** George, et al. J Invasive Cardiol 2016;28(1):23-29. **7.** Wang, et al. Prog Biomed Eng (Bristol). 2020 Jan;2(1):012003.

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