



FLUSHKNIFE



FlushKnife **NS**

FlushKnife **BTS**

ENHANCED USABILITY IDEAL FOR ALL PHYSICIANS

One knife covers everything from marking (coagulation), dissection to arrest of bleeding. The high versatility of this knife improves the efficiency of the procedure by reducing the exchange of instruments during the procedure.

THINNER SHEATH FOR ENHANCED SUCTION PERFORMANCE¹

EXCELLENT MANOEUVRABILITY AND STABILITY²

FLUID SUPPLY CAPABILITY WITH WATER PUMP JW-3

1. Due to tapered catheter design between distal section and handle to increase working channel lumen
2. Due to increased catheter diameter on the distal section to secure stable position in the working channel

FLUSHKNIFE BTS



FlushKnife BTS has a ball tip which touches a wider range of tissue and supports effective coagulation.

Model	Material Code	Characteristics	Identifier	Colour code	Knife length (mm)	Working length (mm)	Ø Working channel (mm)
DK2620JI	16659607	Ball tip, Slim Type	- B15 -	Green	1.5	2,000	2.8 or more
	16659619		- B20 -	Blue	2.0		
	16659621		- B25 -	Yellow	2.5		
	16659633		- B30 -	Black	3.0		
DK2623JI	16659669	Ball tip, Long slim type	- B15 -	Green	1.5	2,300	2.8 or more
	16659671		- B20 -	Blue	2.0		

FLUSHKNIFE NS



FlushKnife NS has a slim needle shaped tip.

Model	Material Code	Characteristics	Identifier	Colour code	Knife length (mm)	Working length (mm)	Ø Working channel (mm)
DK2620JI	16659554	Needle tip, Slim Type	- N10 -	White	1.0	2,000	2.8 or more
	16659566		- N15 -	Green	1.5		
	16659578		- N20 -	Blue	2.0		
	16659580		- N25 -	Yellow	2.5		
	16659592		- N30 -	Black	3.0		
DK2623JI	16659645	Needle tip, Long slim type	- N15 -	Green	1.5	2,300	2.8 or more
	16659657		- N20 -	Blue	2.0		



1. Marking (coagulation)



2. Water jet



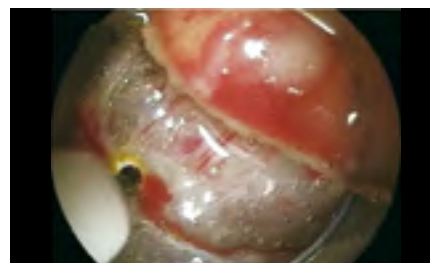
3. Mucosal incision



4. Submucosal dissection



5. Submucosal supply



6. Coagulation

Recommended applications

Diameter	1 mm	1.5mm	2mm	2.5mm	3mm
Oesophagus	○	◎	◎	△	△
Stomach	○	◎	◎	◎	○
Colon	○	◎	◎	△	△

◎ Best indication ○ Possible Use △ Indicated in certain cases

Please note: Examples of the suitable protruding lengths are suggested by Takashi Toyonaga M.D. of Kobe University Hospital. A physician must take into consideration each particular condition of the area or lesion to be dissected when selecting a protruding knife length.