**RevoLix™ - why?**

RevoLix is the only laser specifically developed for soft tissue surgery. The RevoLix laser wavelength is 2 micron. This wavelength is similar to Holmium but the emission is continuous instead of pulsed. RevoLix unifies the advantages of formerly existing surgical laser principles in a single unit:

- **RevoLix** laser beam is delivered by flexible laser fibres. Incision and ablation of tissue is similar to CO2 laser technology. This is ideal for endoscopic, laparoscopic, open and minimally invasive surgery.
- **RevoLix** excellent haemostasis is proven for the treatment of high risk BPH patients under anticoagulant medication [1].
- **RevoLix** provides the highest tissue vaporisation rate published. Unlike green lasers there is no decrease in vaporization efficiency since the absorbing chromophore is water [2]. **RevoLix** tissue effect is shallow. Incisions are smooth and clean.

**RevoLix – what are the advantages?**

Cutting efficiency of soft tissue and haemostasis is superior to any known alternative. Saline or water is used for irrigation reducing the risk of TUR Syndrom [3].

Excess laser radiation is absorbed by the irrigation and does not affect tissue more than 3 mm from the tip of the fibre. Tissue damage is limited to 0.2 to 1.5 mm depending on laser power.

Visualization is excellent. Neither bleeding nor visible laser glare affects the vision of the surgical site. Colour neutral laser safety glasses maintain true colours. Endoscope lenses remain free from splatter when used in laparoscopic surgery.

**RevoLix – what are the benefits?**

- No blood loss, no transfusions
- Quick recovery
- Short hospital stay
- Less postoperative care
- Short catheterisation time in BPH treatment
- Precise surgery
- No deep tissue penetration
- Safe operation
- Excellent haemostasis
- Treatment of patients under anticoagulant
- Ejaculation protective BPH surgery
- Multi-disciplinary

**RevoLix™ - why 2 micron continuous wave?**

The **RevoLix** wavelength at 2.0 micron is excellent for incision and ablation. It is safe in an aqueous irrigation and it provides superior haemostasis. The effect of the laser on tissue is independent of tissue vascularisation.

These outstanding properties are due to the efficient absorption at the **RevoLix** wavelength of 2.0 micron by the water molecule which is ubiquitous in any tissue. Strong absorption and continuous wave emission provides precise cutting and vaporization of soft tissue with excellent haemostasis. There is no deep penetration or uncontrollable necrosis. Clean cuts and excellent haemostasis are achieved by moving the fibre across the surgical site.

**Absorption spectra of body chromophores**

This graph shows the absorption of the most important body chromophores (RED for blood, BLUE for water, BROWN for melanin) at different wavelengths. Depth of penetration is shown at the right. Laser wavelengths are shown as vertical lines.

Green laser: In the absence of haemoglobin the Green laser at 532 nm experiences close to no absorption in tissue because at this wavelength water as the main body constituent is almost transparent. Under laser treatment haemoglobin bleaches due to the temperature increase in tissue caused by the laser. This explains the ever decreasing ablation efficiency during a Green laser treatment.

Diode laser: At Diode laser wavelength neither water nor haemoglobin is a good absorber. This explains the deep penetration of diode lasers and the Nd:YAG laser.

**RevoLix** and Holmium laser: Both lasers are of similar wavelength which is selectively absorbed by the water molecule. The optical penetration of **RevoLix** in tissue is app. ¼ mm [4].

Unlike than haemoglobin water retains its absorptive properties under the temperature increase in tissue caused by any laser. This explains the everlasting tissue effect during **RevoLix** treatment.
RevoLix - why is it safe?

In an aqueous irrigation the laser effect to tissue is restricted to less than 3 mm in front of the tip of the fibre. Any tissue further afield is shielded by the irrigant. The same mechanism is protecting tissue and organs adjacent to the cut. Any tissue more than 3 mm distant is unaffected by the RevoLix laser. Unlike to Green lasers this property eliminates the risk of unintentional tissue damage during laser surgery.

RevoLix – BPH protocols and learning curve

RevoLix offers a variety of BPH options [6]:
- Vaporization
- Vaporosection
- Enucleation

Your learning curve benefits from the range of these protocols. The beginner will do vaporization and later will progress cutting chips which increase in size and finally ending up in enucleation – all with the same instrument.

Throughout the learning curve there is no additional surgical risk. For the RevoLix novice only the OR time is longer [7].

Tissue samples are produced for subsequent histological examination during Vaporosection and Enucleation. RevoLix for BPH surgery is efficient and safe [8].

RevoLix – suitable for large glands and how long does surgery take?

For RevoLix there is no limitation in prostate size. Gland volumes of up to 200 ml (TRUS) are reported. Approximately 1.5 grams per minute of tissue are enucleated [9].

RevoLix DUO – one box for BPH and stones

RevoLix DUO is the first universal laser in urology for lithotripsy, BPH, open and laparoscopic surgery. This versatility is achieved by combining a pulsed Holmium laser and a 2 micron continuous wave laser in a single box. Lithotripsy in the lower, medial and upper tract with rigid and flexible instruments is accomplished by the integrated Holmium Laser. Stones are fragmented irrespective of the chemical composition. Highly flexible laser fibres are most suitable for URS of the lower calix with flexible instruments.

Both laser units of the RevoLix DUO are available from the same fibre port. This feature allows using the same laser fibre for soft tissue surgery and for lithotripsy.

How do RevoLix lasers match with your theatre?

RevoLix is extremely user friendly. In the theatre the RevoLix laser operates quietly and large castors allow for easy movement between rooms. RevoLix lasers operate from a standard power outlet. No special installation is required. The laser has proven its extreme sturdiness during routine transportation between theatres and use by mobile healthcare services.
**RevoLix – double footswitch for cutting and coagulation**

The double pedal **Kix DUO** footswitch makes 2 selectable power settings available at the tip of your toe. This optional feature allows switching between power settings for cutting and coagulation or between different settings for slow and fast cutting speeds.

**RevoLix - delivery systems perfected**

LISA offers a wide range of specialised delivery systems. Reusable front firing fibres are stripped and cleaved in preparation for the next case. Disposable fibres are used in theatre situations where reuse is not allowed. Please refer to the LISA Medical Laser Accessories brochure for laser applicators and reconditioning tools and to the Medical Laser Fibres brochure for various front and side firing fibres.

**RevoLix - applications and publications**

The **RevoLix** laser system has demonstrated its superiority in surgical disciplines such as urology, neurosurgery*, ENT, gynaecology, bronchoscopy and spinal surgery. More than 100 articles are published about surgical applications with LISA **RevoLix** lasers.

**Literature on RevoLix lasers:**


RevoLix - what are the applications?

The RevoLix laser system has demonstrated its superiority in surgical disciplines such as Urology, Neurosurgery*, Gynaecology, Pneumology, Spine Surgery and ENT. In Urology RevoLix gains much attention for its superior performance in vaporisation and resection of the prostatic adenoma (BPH), outpatient treatment of reoccurring renal and bladder tumours, opening of strictures, incisions and tissue preserving excisions.

**Urology**
- VapoResection of prostate (ThuVaRP)
- Vaporisation of Prostate (ThuVAP)
- VapoEnucleation of prostate (ThuVEP)
- Enucleation of prostate (ThuLEP)
- Bladder neck incision
- Opening of strictures
- Vaporisation and excision of bladder tumours
- Partial nephrectomy
- Laparoscopy

**Lithotripsy**

**Gynaecology**
- Excision of polyps
- Endometriosis
- Hysterectomy
- Adhesiolysis
- Conisation
- Condylomata
- Myomectomy

** Neurosurgery**
- Fenestration of cysts
- Ventriculocysternosomy
- Catheter recovery
- 3rd ventriculostomy
- Tumour resection
- Haemostasis

**ENT**
- Excision of tumours
- Excision of granulomata
- Tonsillectomy
- Stapedectomy
- UVPP

**Pneumology**
- Bronchoscopy
- Airway recanalization
- Desobstruction
- Tissue coagulation

APPLICATIONS
### Technical Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laser System</th>
<th>70 Watt Laser</th>
<th>120 Watt Laser</th>
<th>200 Watt Laser</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tissue laser system</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength</td>
<td>2.0 micron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power at tissue</td>
<td>adjustable, 5 to 70 W</td>
<td>adjustable, 5 to 120 W</td>
<td>adjustable, 5 to 200 W</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emission mode</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beam delivery</td>
<td>wide range of flexible silica fibres</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aiming beam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooling</td>
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<td>Weight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>H 950 x W 420 x L 890 mm (height w/o display)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laser System</th>
<th>120/20-Watt-Laser</th>
<th>150/20-Watt-Laser</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stone laser system</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wavelength</td>
<td>2.0 micron</td>
<td>2.1 micron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power at tissue</td>
<td>adjustable, 5 - 120 W</td>
<td>adjustable, 5 - 150 W</td>
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<td>Emission mode</td>
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<td>continuous wave, chopped 50 ms - 1000 ms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utility</td>
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<td>230 VAC, 1-..50/60 Hz, 3.6 kVA</td>
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<td>H 950 x W 420 x L 890 mm (height w/o display)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IMPORTANT NOTICE:

The information provided is a general overview of potential clinical applications of the described products. National health care regulations vary between countries and may exclude certain clinical applications at your location. The user assumes responsibility to be updated about national deviations from the applications listed above.

*In the USA the products are not intended for use in clinical applications in neurosurgery.*