

Back Case Example #2

These images are examples of the Renuvion® device used as a tool for coagulation¹ resulting in tissue contraction^{2,3,4,5,6}. As with any procedure, individual results may vary.



Patient: 40-year-old female

Procedure Type: Power-assisted liposuction

Amount of Fat Removed: 1600cc

Renuvion used subdermally on back, waist and hips

Risk associated with the use of the Renuvion system for subdermal coagulation may include: Helium embolism into the surgical site due to inadvertent introduction into the venous or arterial blood supply system, unintended burns (deep or superficial), pneumothorax, temporary or permanent nerve injury, ischemia, fibrosis, infection, pain, discomfort, gas buildup resulting in temporary and transient crepitus or pain, bleeding, hematoma, seroma, subcutaneous induration, pigmentation changes, increased healing time, unsatisfactory scarring, asymmetry and/or unacceptable cosmetic result. There may be additional risks associated with the use of other devices along with Renuvion and there may be an increased risk for patients who have undergone prior surgical or aesthetic procedures in the treatment area. As with any procedure, individual results may vary. As with all energy devices there are inherent risks associated with its use, refer to the IFU for further information.

The Renuvion system has received a general clearance and has not been determined to be safe or effective for use in any specific indication or anatomical location. Apyx™ Medical does not promote its general clearance products for any specific surgical specialty or subspecialty.

1. The Renuvion system is intended to be used for the delivery of radiofrequency energy and/or a helium gas plasma for electrosurgical cutting, coagulation and ablation of soft tissue during open surgical procedures.

2. Feldman LS, et al. (eds). The SAGES Manual on the Fundamental Use of Surgical Energy (FUSE), ISBN 978-1-4614-2073-6. 3. Chen SS, Wright NT, Humphrey JD. Heat-induced changes in the mechanics of a collagenous tissue: isothermal free shrinkage. Journal of Biomechanical Engineering 1997;109:372-378. 4. McDonald MB. Conductive Keratoplasty: A Radiofrequency-based Technique for the Correction of Hyperopia. Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc 2005;103:512-536. 5. Chen SS, Humphrey JD. Heat-induced changes in the mechanics of a collagenous tissue: pseudoelastic behavior at 37° C. J Biomech 1998;31:211-216. 6. Wright NT, Humphrey JD. Denaturation of collagen during heating: An irreversible rate process. Annu Rev Biomed Eng; 2002;4:109-128.