



HPLAS

Type	HPLAS	HPLASII
Wavelength	980nm	980nm+1470nm
Maximum Power	150W/200W	150W+40W
Operation Mode	CW and pulsed	
Pulse Duration	100ms-1s	
Repetition Rate	0.5Hz-50Hz	
Pilot Beam	Red Diode Laser Of 650nm, Power<5mW	
Control Mode	Touch Screen	
Dimension	300(H)*545(W)*540(L) mm	
Lifetime	Over 20000 hrs	
Warranty	12 months free warranty, 5 years technical support	
Weight	50Kg	
Packing	Carry case with carton	

ABOUT GIGAA

GIGAALASER is specializing in the design, manufacture and sale of medical diode lasers and accessories. Our products cover some disciplines of human, dental and veterinary medicine. For each discipline, a broad range of high quality accessories is available.

We have a strong emphasis on research and development, production, service and training. Working in conjunction with hospitals and physicians is just as important as good communication. During April 2010, GIGAALASER have completed a new financing platform for cooperation. The Biolake which is China's largest medical bio-industry base has regarded our company as the largest manufacturer of medical diode laser systems and offered us new investment. We will take full advantage of this new platform, using the development, production, financial, human and other resources to accelerate the development. We will continue to provide new medical technology and good service to our honorable customers.



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Lasers for BPH

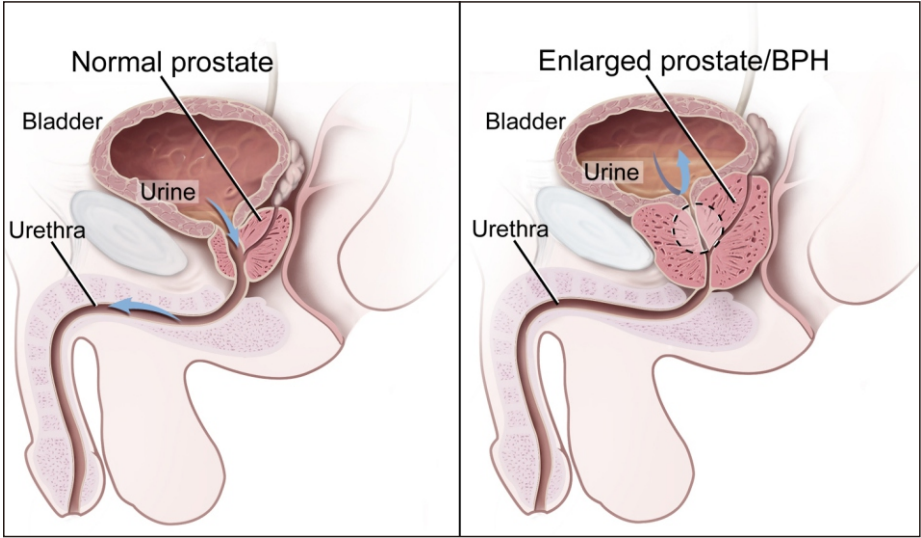
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Wuhan Gigaa Optonics Technology Co.,Ltd.

INTRODUCTION

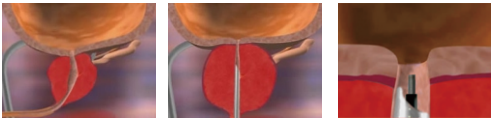
Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), also called benign enlargement of the prostate (BEP), adenofibromyomatous hyperplasia and benign prostatic hypertrophy (technically incorrect usage), is an increase in size of the prostate.

BPH involves hyperplasia of prostatic stromal and epithelial cells, resulting in the formation of large, fairly discrete nodules in the periurethral region of the prostate. When sufficiently large, the nodules compress the urethral canal to cause partial, or sometimes virtually complete, obstruction of the urethra, which interferes with the normal flow of urine. It leads to symptoms of urinary hesitancy, frequent urination, increased risk of urinary tract infections, urinary retention, or contribute to or cause insomnia. Although prostate specific antigen levels may be elevated in these patients because of increased organ volume and inflammation due to urinary tract infections, BPH does not lead to cancer or increase the risk of cancer.



BPH involves hyperplasia (an increase in the number of cells) rather than hypertrophy (a growth in the size of individual cells), but the two terms are often used interchangeably, even amongst urologists. Adenomatous prostatic growth is believed to begin at approximately age 30 years. An estimated 50% of men have histologic evidence of BPH by age 50 years and 75% by age 80 years; in 40–50% of these men, BPH becomes clinically significant.

PRINCIPLE OF TREATMENT

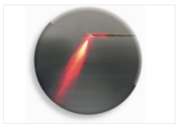


The treatment commences by inserting the Cystoscope containing our new BPH probe through the urethra. The head of the bare fiber is pushed out of the probe. The dual laser of 980nm and 1470nm is discharged from the probe head.



The operator steers the probe, rotating it to ablate the tissue in a circular motion. The funnel grows larger step by step and the BPH probe is withdrawn from the prostate at the end. Urine can once again flow off freely.

Since the wavelength is highly absorbed by water and haemoglobin , so the vaporization and coagulation to the prostate tissue can be realised simultaneously. The high power laser energy is transmited by the special side fiber through the endoscopy in visible , it's currently the most advanced minimally invasive treatment method. Compared to the traditional surgery, this procedure is a low- trauma, low-pain, low-risk, comfortable and fast recovery .



	Hook Shot Fiber	Traditional side (or lateral shot) fibers	Other end fibers in the market
Working mode	Contact (advised) and non contact mode	Non contact mode (1 -2 mm distance)	Contact mode
Power	Safe and effective treatment with high power lasers	Not recommended for high power lasers	Not recommended for high power lasers
Profitability	+++	+	+
Surgical technique	= TURP	≠ TURP	= TURP
Rapidity of surgery	+++	+	++
Surface	Smooth surface of the rounded tip which allows an easy gliding on the tissue	No gliding on the tissue	The surface of the tip is not smooth, so the gliding is more difficult
Tip	Self-cleaning surface	Fiber degradation during the surgery	Fiber degradation during the surgery
Power density	The tip integrates a lens which constantly corrects the energy delivery allowing thus the control of power density	No control of the power density at the tip because of the air gap in the tip construction	No lens at the tip
Tip construction	Fiber and tip are made of one single piece	Tip and fiber are stuck together with glue	Tip and fiber are stuck together with glue
Construction	Solid construction	Non solid construction	Non solid construction
Stability	Stiff and stable	Fragile. Non stable construction	Fragile. Non stable construction