



Desara[®] and Desara[®] Blue

Slings for Female Stress Urinary Incontinence

Instructions For Use

R Prescription Use only

2 Do not reuse

STERILEEO Sterilized using ethylene oxide

Manufactured by:
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10-139-03 Rev B

Instructions for Use

CAUTION: Federal Law restricts use of this device to physicians trained in performing suburethral sling procedures for treating stress urinary incontinence.

CAUTION: Read all Information contained in this product label including, Indications, Contraindications, Warnings, Precautions, Adverse Reactions, Instructions for Use, etc., prior to using this product.

Adverse Reactions

Potential adverse reactions are similar to those associated with other surgically implanted meshes. Adverse reactions include but are not limited to the following:

- Potential for infection, inflammation, adhesions, fistula formation and mesh extrusion or erosion.
- Perforations or lacerations of vessels, nerves, bladder, urethra, bowel, and uterus may occur during passage of any needles and may require open surgical repair.
- Potential for hematoma, urinary incontinence, voiding dysfunction, pain, dyspareunia and wound dehiscence.
- As with all foreign bodies, Desara® and Desara® Blue implants may potentiate an existing infection.
- Over-correction, i.e., too much tension applied to the mesh implant, may cause temporary or permanent lower urinary tract obstruction.

Contraindications

- As with any suspension procedure, this device must not be implanted in patients while on anticoagulants, aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, or in those with bleeding disorders.
- This mesh will not stretch significantly; therefore, it must not be utilized in patients with future growth potential, including women with plans for future pregnancies or currently pregnant.
- Do not use product for treatment of vaginal vault or pelvic organ prolapse.
- Do not use this device in contaminated wounds as subsequent infection may require removal of mesh.
- Do not use this device in patients with active or latent urinary tract infections, infections in the operative field.

Warnings

1. The reuse, reprocessing or resterilization of a single-use (SUD) device can potentially lead to injury, illness or death of a patient. Inadequate cleaning and disinfection may lead to cross-contamination (infection) of patient and/or user; residuals from cleaning agents may lead to biological responses; impairment or failure of functional product use as the device may not function to its intended purpose; impairment or failure of product integrity as the device material may become fatigued and weakened. In addition, the reuse, reprocessing or resterilization of a single-use device can have ethical, legal and regulatory implications.
2. Polypropylene should not be placed in contact with bowel or visceral organs including the urinary bladder.

3. Please review surgical guide for further details before use. This guide is provided for reference only and is not intended to replace proper surgical technique. Before utilizing this product, the surgeon must be familiar with surgical techniques for incontinence procedures.
4. Caldera Medical implants are designed for, and should be used only with Caldera Medical Introducers.
5. Take special care in cases of bladder prolapse because of anatomical distortion. If the patient requires cystocele repair, it should be done prior to the Desara® or Desara® Blue procedure.
6. Users should note the importance of placing the mesh tension free under the mid-urethra.
7. Bleeding may occur postoperatively as with any sling procedure. Observe for any symptoms or signs before the patient is released from the hospital.
8. Cystoscopy is recommended and may be performed at the discretion of the surgeon to confirm bladder integrity and to recognize any inadvertent bladder perforation.
9. As with all sling procedures, the patient should be counseled that future pregnancies may negate the effects of the surgical procedure and the patient may again become incontinent.
10. Do not implant Desara® or Desara® Blue with any staples or clips as mechanical damage to the mesh may occur.
11. Ensure that the mesh implant is positioned symmetrically to achieve desired results.
12. This product must not be utilized in patients with known allergies to polypropylene.
13. To avoid suture breakage or patient injury upon implantation, if high level of resistance is encountered, withdraw sling and reattempt placement.
14. In the event that a suture breaks during mesh placement, **before** suture has passed through the external skin incision, remove sling and tie ends of suture together to form a loop. Re-attach suture to the instrument and resume procedure. In the event that suture breaks during mesh placement, **after** suture has exited the external skin incision, grasp ends of suture and pull device manually to complete placement. Visually inspect area to ensure that no suture material remains in operative site.
15. Before implanting this device, inspect quality of the mesh edge for any fraying prior to implantation. In the event that mesh edge is frayed, please discard and open new unit.
16. Post-operatively, the patient should be advised to rest for the first 24 to 48 hours. Further, the patient should be advised to refrain from heavy lifting and/or exercise for at least three to four weeks and from intercourse for one month. The patient can usually return to other normal activity after two weeks.

Product Traceability

Traceability labels are enclosed with every prosthesis box, which identifies the type, size and lot number of the prosthesis. This label should be affixed to the patient's permanent medical record to clearly identify the device, which was implanted so patients can be notified in the event of a product recall.

Sterilization

Desara[®] and Desara[®] Blue implants are sterilized by ethylene oxide.

- Do not re-sterilize this product.
- Do not use if package is opened or damaged.
- Do not use after expiration date.

Packaging

The sterile mesh is put in a sealed pouch. If the pouch is open or damaged do not use.

Storage

This product must be stored at room temperature in a clean dry place.

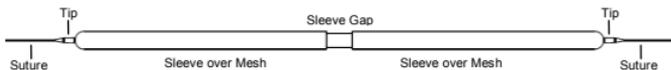
- Do not expose product to direct sunlight, humid environments or extreme temperatures.
- Do not use after the expiration date.

Desara[®] and Desara[®] Blue Guide for Use of Surgical Introducers

The following instruction is meant as a guideline only and does not replace proper surgical technique, clinical judgment and surgical training.

Desara[®] – Item #CAL-DS01 and Desara[®] Blue – Item #CAL-DS01B Description

Monofilament polypropylene, warp knitted into a mesh.



Indication

Desara[®] and Desara[®] Blue are intended to be used in females to position a mesh for treatment of Genuine Stress Urinary Incontinence (SUI), mixed incontinence resulting from urethral hypermobility or intrinsic sphincter deficiency.

Preparation:

- Use appropriate local, spinal or general anesthesia
- Place the patient in lithotomy position
- Completely drain the bladder with a Foley catheter
- Optional – A rigid catheter guide may be used for retropubic approaches to shift the bladder position as an aid to avoid laceration or perforation of the bladder

Vaginal Dissection:

- Local anesthetic may be used to anesthetize and hydrodissect the surgical site
- A midline longitudinal incision is made in the anterior wall of the vagina

Surgical Implant Techniques:

A. Suprapubic Introducer (CAL-SP01)

1. Blunt or sharp paraurethral dissection is performed to allow the introducer tip to pass through the vaginal incision.
2. Two suprapubic stab incisions are created over the pubic symphysis approximately 1 cm lateral of midline.
3. Insert the Suprapubic Introducer (CAL-SP01) and move the handle cephalad so the tip of the introducer is directed to the posterior surface of the pubic symphysis.
4. Move the introducer down the superior side of the pubic bone through the Space of Retzius, avoiding the bladder. Maintain the introducer position close to the pubic bone to avoid any adverse events.
5. Using finger tip palpation, guide the introducer through the endopelvic fascia into the vaginal incision. Guidance of the introducer using finger palpation is recommended to avoid adverse events.
6. Perform steps 1-8 in section C. to complete the procedure.

B. Transobturator Introducers - Outside In (CAL-HL04, CAL-HR05, CAL-TB03, CAL-LHL01, CAL-LHR02)

1. Blunt or sharp paraurethral dissection is used to develop the existing plane inferior to the endopelvic fascia.
2. Palpate the medial border of the transobturator foramen. Locate the base of the adductor longus tendon, at the level of the clitoris. At this location, just inferior to the tendon, and just lateral to the bone and away from the obturator vessels, make a stab incision. Repeat on the contralateral side.
3. Place the Helical, Hook, or Large Hook Transobturator introducer tip through the groin incision, perpendicular to the skin incision. The introducer handle should be held at a 45° angle from the introitus.
4. Insert the introducer through the skin incision until it perforates the transobturator membrane.
5. Using finger tip palpation, guide the tip of the introducer around the posterior surface of ischiopubic ramus until it exits through the vaginal incision. Maintain continuous finger palpation with the introducer tip passing close to the ischiopubic ramus to avoid any adverse events.
6. Perform steps 1-8 in section C. to complete the procedure.

C. Surgical Mesh Implantation for the Suprapubic and Transobturator Outside In Approach:

1. Insert the suture loop from one side of the sling into the suture slot at the tip of the introducer. Guide the introducer back through the incision and out of the body, pulling the end of the mesh assembly through the skin. Make sure the mesh is lying flat under the urethra and is not twisted.
2. Remove the introducer from the suture loop.
3. Repeat steps 3-5 of section A. or B., as appropriate, on the contralateral side.
4. Place the sling in a tension free manner under the mid urethra.
5. Cystoscopy should be performed to rule out any bladder perforations.
6. Cut off the ends of the mesh assembly medial to the tip and suture connection system and pull off the sheath.
7. Trim the portion of the mesh that extends past the groin or suprapubic incisions just below the level of the skin.
8. Incisions are closed according to usual methods.

D. Transvaginal Introducer (CAL-TV02)

1. Blunt or sharp paraurethral dissection is performed to allow the Transvaginal Introducer to pass through the Space of Retzius.
2. Two stab incisions are created over the pubic symphysis approximately 1 cm lateral of midline.
3. Attach one side of the sling assembly suture to the suture slot of the Transvaginal Introducer.
4. Pass the Transvaginal Introducer through the vaginal incision up through the retropubic space close to the posterior surface of the pubic symphysis and through the suprapubic incision. Maintain the introducer position close to the pubic bone to avoid any adverse events.

5. Make sure the mesh is lying flat under the urethra and is not twisted.
6. Remove the suture loop from the Transvaginal Introducer. While grasping the suture loop, transverse the introducer back out through the vaginal incision.
7. Repeat on the contralateral side.
8. Place the sling in a tension free manner under the mid urethra.
9. Cystoscopy should be performed to rule out any bladder perforations.
10. Cut off the ends of the mesh assembly medial to the tip and suture connection system and pull off the sheath.
11. Trim the portion of the mesh that extends past the suprapubic incisions below the level of the skin.
12. Incisions are closed according to usual methods.

E. Transobturator Introducers- Inside Out (CAL-IO6, CAL-IO7)

1. Blunt or sharp paraurethral dissection is used to develop the existing plane inferior to the endopelvic fascia.
2. Palpate the medial border of the transobturator foramen. Locate the base of the adductor longus tendon, at the level of the clitoris. At this location, just inferior to the tendon, and just lateral to the bone and away from the obturator vessels, make a stab incision. Repeat on the contralateral side.
3. Perform blunt paraurethral dissection towards the ischiopubic ramus at approximately a 45 degree angle from the midline. Dissect to the medial surface of the pubic ramus, and avoid scything anterior to the pubic bone.
4. Perforate the transobturator membrane with the scissors, but do not dissect beyond this point. The dissection should not be more than 5cm deep, and the dissection path should be re-evaluated if the membrane is not reached.
5. Insert the Winged Guide into the dissection with the open side of the guide facing the surgeon. The guide should be inserted until it passes through the opening in the transobturator membrane.
6. Attach one side of the sling assembly suture to the suture slot located at the tip of the Inside-Out Introducer.
7. Insert the introducer in the Winged Guide channel and move the introducer so that it remains close to the posterior surface of the ischiopubic ramus. The tip of the introducer should pass through the medial portion of the transobturator membrane, just lateral to the ischiopubic ramus, to avoid the obturator vessels.
8. Remove the Transobturator Winged Guide. Keep it sterile for the patient's other side.
9. Complete the introducer passage so that the tip of the shaft exits at the groin incision. To achieve this passage, the introducer handle should be rotated and moved to midline. Make sure the sling is lying flat under the urethra and is not twisted.
10. Remove the suture loop from the Transobturator Introducer. While grasping the suture loop, withdraw the introducer back out through the vaginal incision.
11. Repeat steps 5-10 on the contralateral side.
12. Place the sling in a tension free manner under the mid urethra.
13. Cystoscopy should be performed to rule out any bladder perforations.
14. Cut off the ends of the mesh assembly medial to the tip and suture connection

system and pull off the plastic sheath.

15. Trim the portion of the mesh that extends past the groin incisions below the level of the skin.
16. Incisions are closed according to usual methods.

Post Operative Care:

A catheter and vaginal packing with estrogen can be used at the discretion of the surgeon.

For information on introducer care and handling, please refer to Caldera Medical's Guide for Cleaning, Sterilization and Storage of Reusable Introducers.

To learn more about Desara® and Desara® Blue, other products for incontinence, product evaluations and training, contact Caldera Medical at 866.422.5337 or visit our website at www.calderamedical.com.

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