



PATIENT
Guide

Electromagnetic Navigation
Bronchoscopy™ Patient Guide



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When you have a spot, or nodule, on your lung, it's important to learn as much as possible about it. Fortunately, now your physician has a minimally invasive option for finding out what your nodule is and what, if anything, needs to be done about it.

Electromagnetic Navigation Bronchoscopy™ procedure

(also known as an ENB™ procedure)



ENB™ procedures provide a minimally invasive approach to accessing difficult-to-reach areas of the lung aiding in the diagnosis and management of lung disease.

This brochure will help answer questions you may have about the ENB™ procedure. After reading it, if you have other concerns, please let your physician know.

What is a lung nodule?

A lung nodule is a spot in the lungs that can be seen with a chest X-ray or CAT scan. It is usually discovered not by symptoms a patient is experiencing, but during the course of conducting another test. More than half of all lung nodules are noncancerous (benign)! Lung nodules have many causes, including old scars and infections, exposure to certain chemicals, and smoking. The only way to find out what type of nodule you have, and if any sort of treatment is necessary, is to take a tissue sample, or biopsy, and examine it under a microscope.

How does an ENB™ procedure work?

Using your CAT scan, the superDimension™ navigation system with LungGPS™ technology creates a roadmap of your lungs, like a GPS (Global Positioning System) does in a car. That roadmap guides your physician through the airways of your lungs to the nodule so that he or she is able to obtain tissue to diagnose, stage, and prepare to treat it all in one procedure.

How does an ENB™ procedure differ from other biopsy procedures?

In a traditional bronchoscopy procedure a thin lighted tube (bronchoscope) is passed down the throat to take samples, but can only reach the central area of the lungs. With an ENB™ procedure, your physician is able to navigate to nodules even in the most distant areas of the lung in a minimally invasive approach. Other biopsy options include more invasive techniques like needle biopsy or surgery, but these carry a higher risk of complications.

Who is a candidate for an ENB™ procedure?

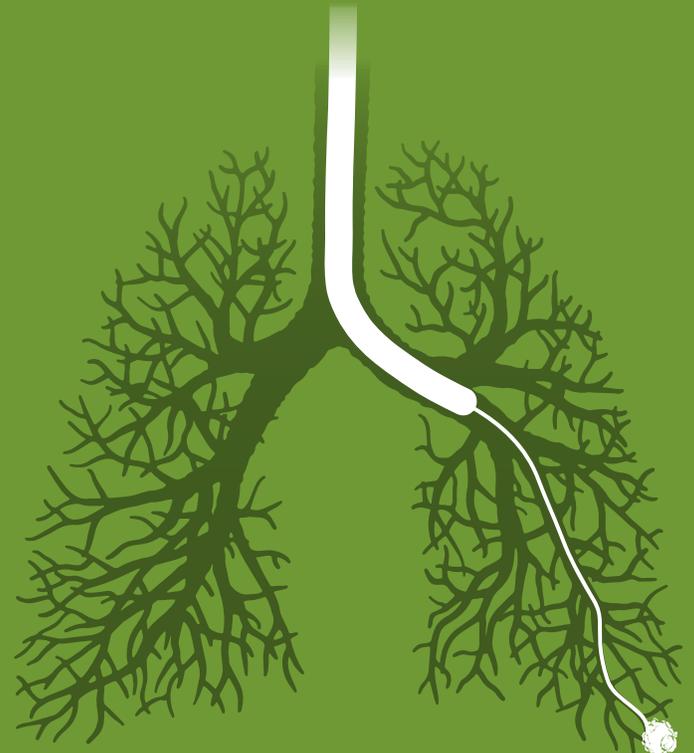
An ENB™ procedure can be used with a broad range of patients, including those who suffer from poor lung function or have an increased risk of complications with invasive procedures. More than 50,000 patients have had the procedure, at over 600 leading medical facilities worldwide.

What are the risks of more invasive procedures vs. an ENB™ procedure?

More invasive procedures come with a greater risk of complications. Pneumothorax (collapsed lung) is the most common risk. Rates can be as high as 40% for procedures such as needle biopsies.² Pneumothorax occurs in less than 3% of ENB™ procedure patients.³ Because it is a minimally invasive option that uses your natural airways, an ENB™ procedure has a lower risk of complications.

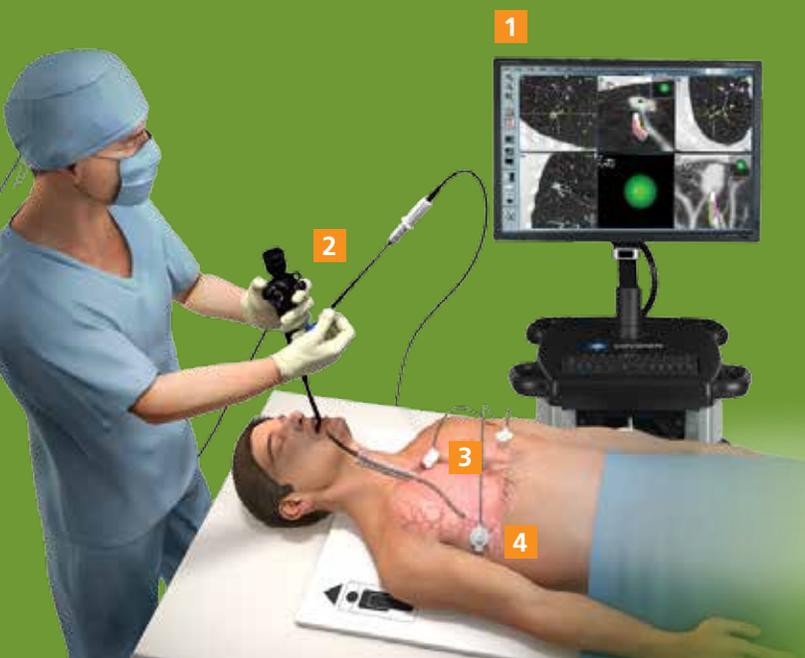
What can I expect during this procedure?

During the ENB™ procedure, you will be sedated and your physician will insert a bronchoscope through your mouth or nose and into your lungs. Once the tube is in place, your physician will insert specially designed tools to take a biopsy for testing. In some cases, small markers, about the size of a grain of rice, may be placed near the lung nodule to help guide a physician delivering follow up treatment or therapy.



NAVIGATING YOUR ENB™ PROCEDURE

- 1 Your CAT scan is converted into a 3D roadmap.
- 2 Your physician uses this roadmap to guide a bronchoscope to the spot on your lung.
- 3 Your physician will know the location of the bronchoscope in real time with the help of tracking sensors on your chest and a location board under your back.
- 4 Without making an incision, your physician can take a sample of the lung nodule for testing. Small markers may also be placed near the lung nodule to help guide a surgeon or other physician, if follow-up treatment is necessary.
- 5 The samples taken during the ENB™ procedure will be evaluated and your physician will contact you with the results.



Where does the procedure take place?

It can be performed in an endoscopy suite or in an operating room in a hospital.

How long does it take?

An ENB™ procedure usually takes between 30 minutes and one hour.

What can I expect after the procedure?

Your samples will be sent to a laboratory for testing. Talk to your physician about when you'll review results and discuss any next steps that might be recommended.



Where can I learn more?

You can find more information about managing your lung health by visiting:
www.spotonyourlung.com

- ¹ Gould MK, Fletcher J, Iannettoni MD, et al. Evaluation of patients with pulmonary nodules: when is it lung cancer? ACCP evidence-based clinical practice guidelines (2nd edition). Chest. 2007;132:1085-1305.
- ² Cox J, Chiles C, McManus C, Aquino S, Choplin R. Transthoracic Needle Aspiration Biopsy: Variables That Affect Risk of Pneumothorax. Radiology 1999; 212:165-168.
- ³ Eberhardt R, et al. Electromagnetic Navigation Diagnostic Bronchoscopy in Peripheral Lung Lesions. Chest 2007. 131: 1800-1805.

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161 CHESHIRE LANE, SUITE 100
PLYMOUTH, MN
55441

763-210-4000 [T]
866-706-9639 [F]

WWW.SUPERDIMENSION.COM
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