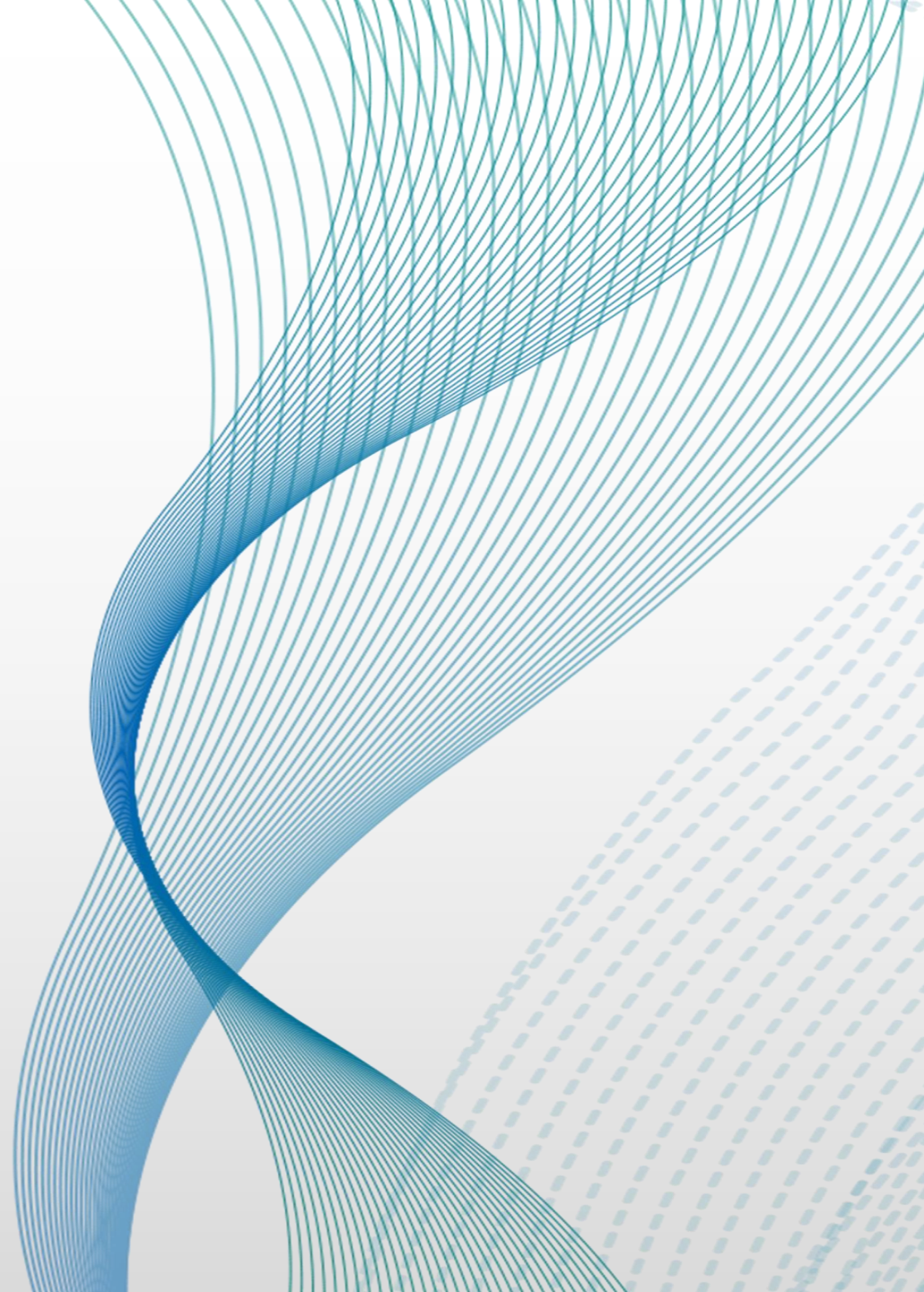


Disposable trocar

Microcure Medical Technology Co.,Ltd.





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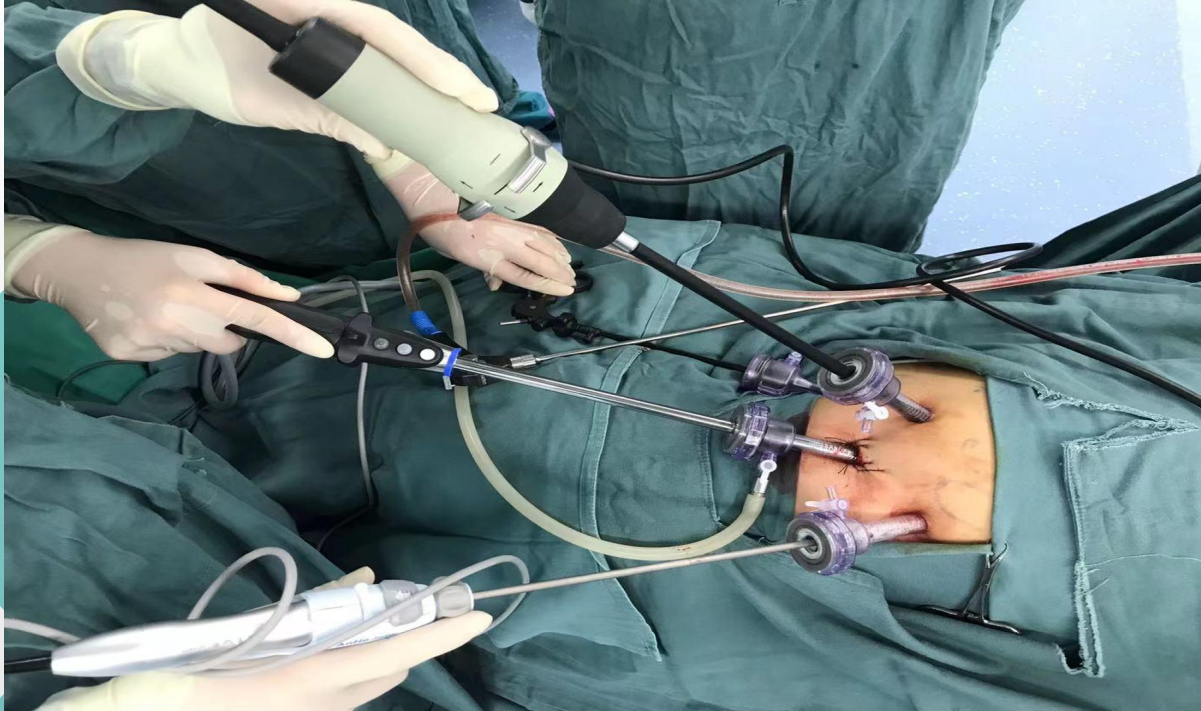
4. Product
Features

01

Minimally
invasive
surgery

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Minimally
invasive
surgery

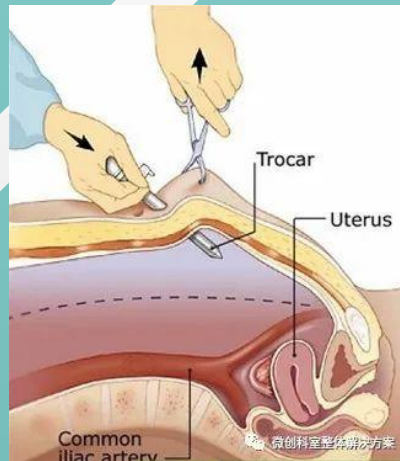
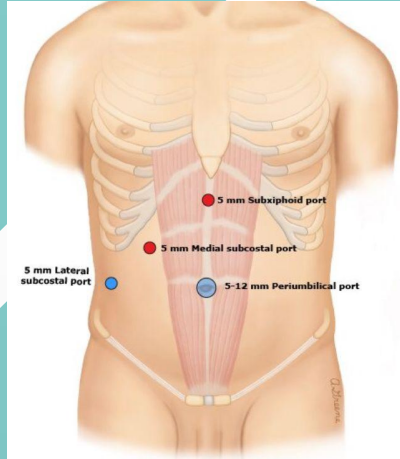
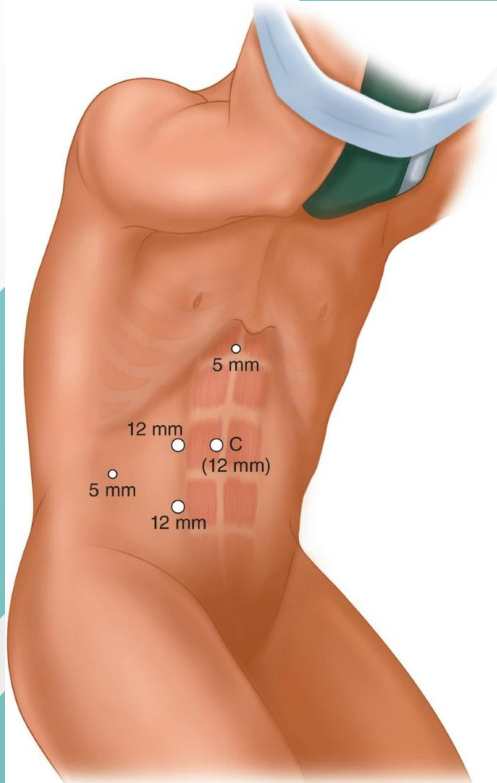


In modern minimally invasive abdominal surgery, cannula puncture is an indispensable step in establishing a laparoscopic observation channel and a surgical instrument channel.

establish
pneumoperitoneum

instrument
channel

Laparoscopic surgery



Traditional surgical incision > 60mm,
laparoscopic incision in 5-15mm

The procedure is done by creating 3-5 puncture holes in the abdominal wall

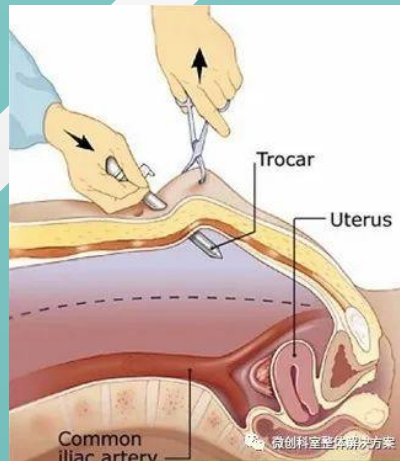
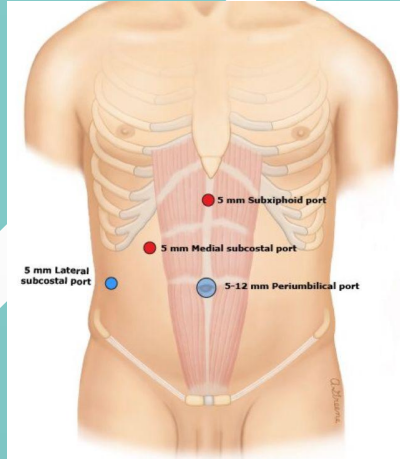
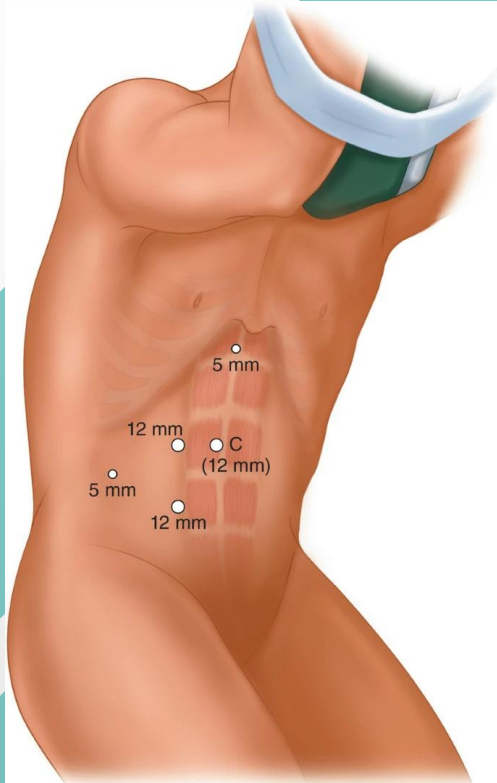
1.Laparoscopic image display and storage system

The system consists of laparoscopic lens, high-definition micro-camera, digital-to-analog converter, high-resolution display, automatic cold light source and image storage system.

2.CO2 pneumoperitoneum system

The purpose of establishing CO2 pneumoperitoneum is to provide enough space and field of vision for surgery, which is a necessary condition to avoid accidental damage to other organs. The whole system consists of a fully automatic large-flow pneumoperitoneum machine, a carbon dioxide cylinder, a puncture cannula sheath with a protective device, and a spring safety pneumoperitoneum needle.

Laparoscopic surgery



3. Basic technology

- (1) Establish pneumoperitoneum: inject carbon dioxide gas into the abdominal cavity
- (2) Surgical operation: The equipment mainly includes high-frequency coagulation device, laser, ultrasonic knife, laparoscopic ultrasound, irrigation suction device, etc. Surgical instruments mainly include electric hooks, separation forceps, grasping forceps, holding forceps, intestinal forceps, suction tubes, puncture needles, fan-shaped pulling forceps, needle-holding forceps, intraoperative cholangiography forceps, knotters, clip appliers, various types of surgical instruments. Intraluminal cutting suture and stapler, etc.
- (3) Specimen removal: Specimens smaller or slightly larger than the cannula sheath can be directly taken out from the cannula sheath with a specimen bag. If the specimen is large, the operating hole can be enlarged or a small incision can be made to take it out with a specimen bag.
- (4) Wound suture: complete the suture inside and outside the cavity

02

Product
Introduction

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Product Introduction



Visible puncture core

The first puncture can be performed with visibility



Sterilization method: EO
(ethylene oxide)

Validity: 2 years

Removable sealing cover

Easier to take out the specimen



Trocar model



WZDT-A-5/100

Cannula length: 100 mm

Cannula diameter: 5 mm

Model specifications

Use	Model Specifications		
children	WZDT-A-3/55	3.8	55
children, adults	WZDT-A-5/100	5.8	100
children	WZDT-A-10/100	10.8	100
adults	WZDT-A-12/100	12.8	100
adults	WZDT-A-15/100	15.8	100

03

Using Methods

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01

Puncture

02

Separate the puncture
cone, keep the cannula

03

Connect the
pneumoperitoneum machine

04

Insert the device

05

Surgery completed, trocar
removed



The trocar is mainly used for puncturing in laparoscopic surgery, and after puncturing, to establish a channel for endoscopic surgical instruments to enter and exit the abdominal cavity from the outside world, and can be used to deliver gas into the abdominal cavity. This product is for single use to avoid cross infection.

04

Product Features

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Product Features



Transparent visible puncture rob

tip: placing endoscope into it to avoid tissue damage during the puncture

Reverse thread design on cannula:

smooth insertion and prevents the undesired movement

Removable sealing cover:

Easier to take out the specimen

Dual valve design:

No converter is needed in surgeries, and good sealing effect



Product Iteration



Generation I HD:
black metal rod



Generation II MD:
green metal rod



Self-developed
generation III called
green bamboo: green
plastic rod