

Peripheral Vascular Testing Just Got Smarter!

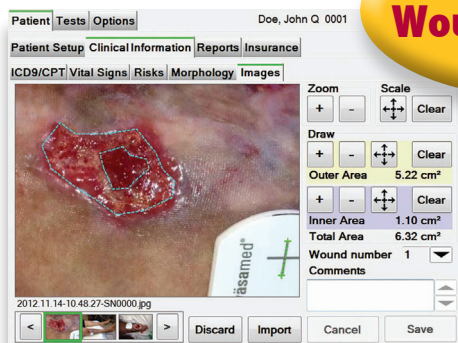
SensiLase PAD-IQ®



- **Supports Non-Invasive Lower Extremity Vascular Assessment**
 - Skin Perfusion Pressure - Microcirculation (Reactive Hyperemia)
 - Pulse Volume Recording
 - Ankle Brachial Index (ABI)
- **Simultaneous Bilateral Testing**
- **Touch screen; no mouse or keyboard needed.**
- **Fully automated operation**
- **Portable: Table, IV pole or bed mount**
- **Telemedicine & EHR compatible**

SensiLase PAD-IQ® The Intelligent Vascular Test

Now with
Wound Imaging



Reality:

- Patients with diabetes have the highest risk for developing PAD, CLI and amputation.¹
- Patients with diabetes often have below the knee and pedal arterial disease resulting in very different levels of perfusion in different parts of the foot.²
- It is well published that macrocirculatory tests alone, like the ankle brachial index, can significantly misdiagnose PAD or under-diagnose disease severity in patients with diabetes.³

Need:

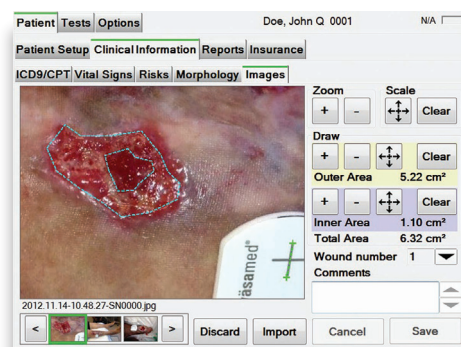
The Ideal Non-Invasive Peripheral Vascular Diagnostic Device Would...

- Accurately detect the presence of PAD/CLI
- Assess the severity of disease
- Provide guidance to therapy options that are likely to succeed
- Automatically route tests from primary care physicians to vascular specialists
- Assess therapy effectiveness
- Permit angiosome-specific testing
- Pair vascular assessments with visual images of wound for patient record

Solution:

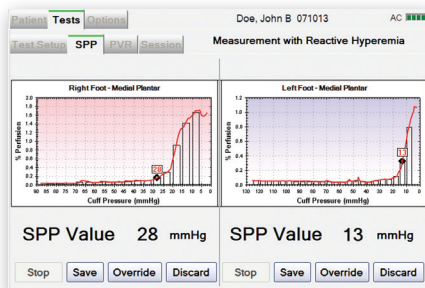
By supporting multiple peripheral vascular tests, the SensiLase PAD-IQ casts a more comprehensive PAD detection net than any single diagnostic test.

Wound Imaging and Documentation

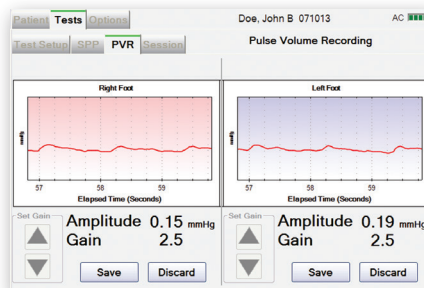


- Import wound images using a camera with USB connectivity
- Scales images with PAD-IQ SmartGuide™
- Use Image SmartDraw™ to calculate wound surface area with touch screen references

Skin Perfusion Pressure



Pulse Volume Recording



ABI Calculation

SensiLase® PAD-IQ The Intelligent Vascular Test

1. Selvin E, Erlinger TP. Prevalence of and risk factors for peripheral arterial disease in the United States: results from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999 –2000. *Circulation*. 2004;110: 738–743.
2. Caruana MF et al. The Validity, Reliability, Reproducibility and Extended Utility of Ankle to Brachial Pressure Index in Current Vascular Surgical Practice *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg* 2005; 29, 443–451
3. Aerden D et al, The ankle-brachial index and the diabetic foot: a troublesome marriage. *Ann Vasc Surg*. 2011 Aug;25(6):770-7.

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