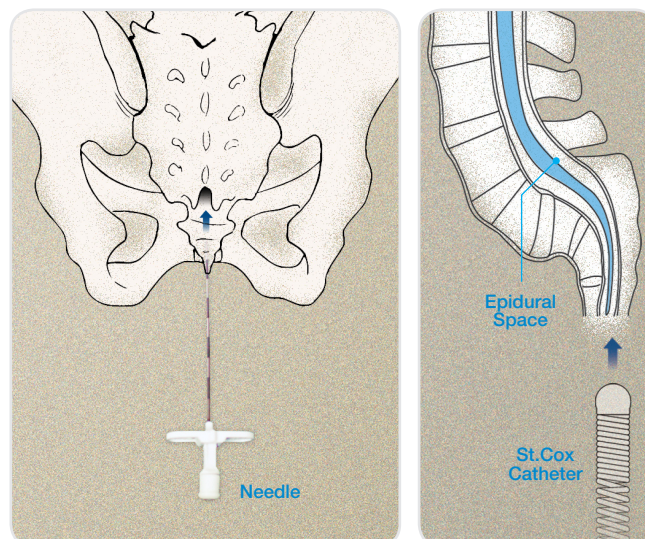




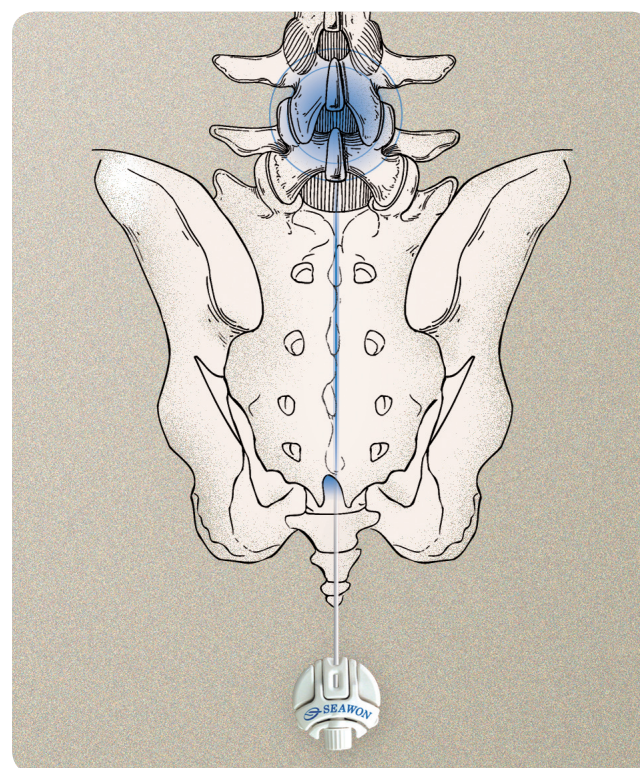
## Surgical Steps

- An epidural needle (15G) is inserted into the epidural space of the spine through Hiatus above the coccyx.

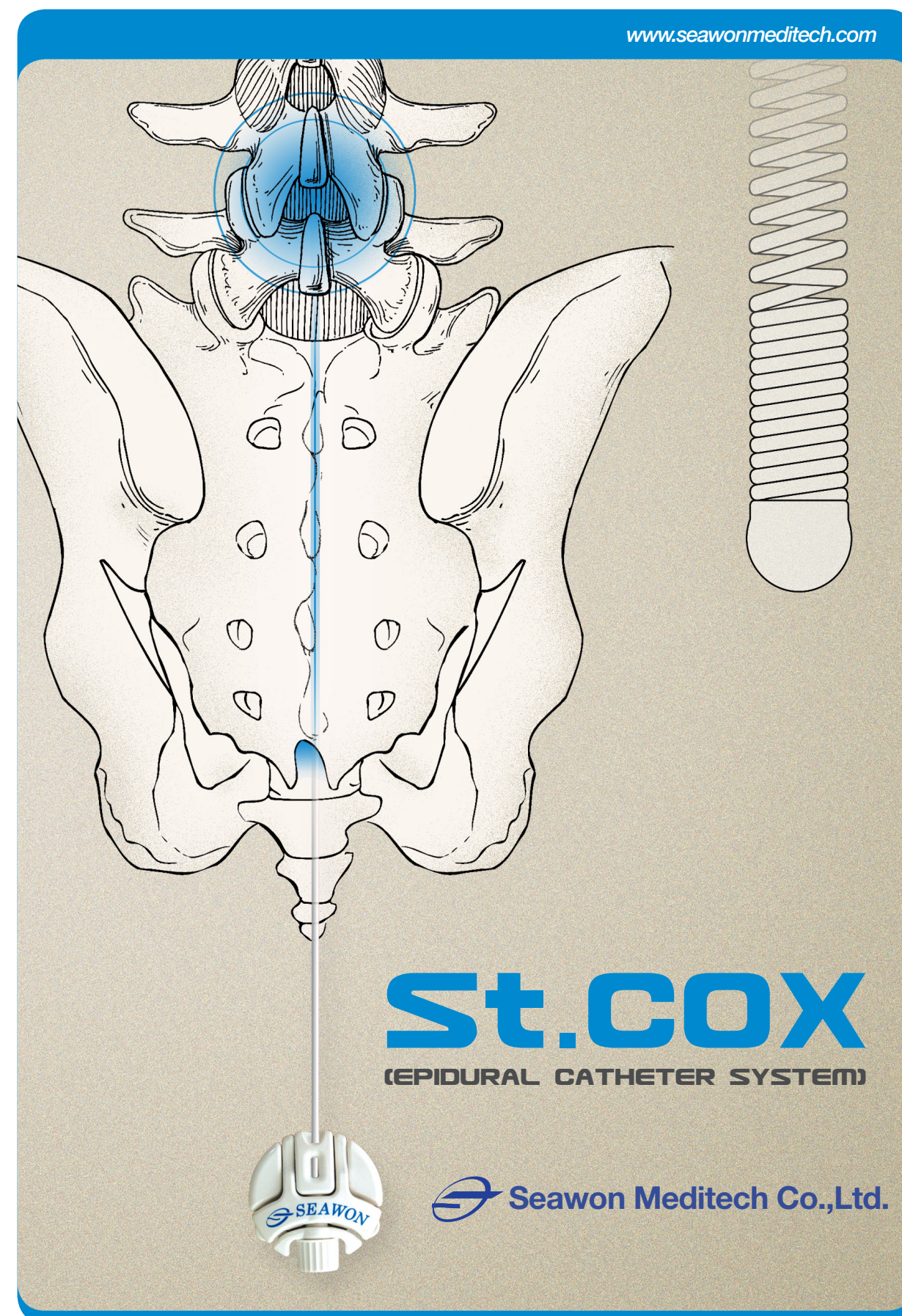


- See whether or not the epidural needle (15G) is well placed through the use of the contrast medium.

- Take out the stylet leaving the introducer in the hiatus.  
Insert the catheter from the introducer to the targeted treatment point.  
Check where the catheter is placed with C-Arm.  
Inject the mixed medicine into the catheter through the injection hole of the body.



- The entire procedure takes only 30-40 minutes. In as little as an hour after the procedure the patient can stand up and move around. An in-patient stay usually lasts three to four days. During this time the patient receives four further injections of pain medication, saline solution and enzymes through the catheter



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St. cox Catalogue 2011. 7. 1 (Rev.0)



## What is “Epidural Catheter Technique” and what is “St.cox”

“Epidural Catheter Technique”, this proven method has been used to decompress spinal nerves without open surgery and lastingly alleviate the pain associated with acute and chronic spine disorders. St.Cox is a sort of Epidural Catheter Systems for the foresaid proven method by enabling the physician to combat the pain at its source in the spine by enhancing the capability to steer to the target site.



### Typical Indications

- Acute disc herniation
- Recurring disc protrusion and herniation
- Disc protrusion with nerve root irritation
- Chronic back pain
- Spinal canal stenosis (spinal canal narrowing)
- Foraminal stenosis
- Spondylolithesis
- Nerve irritation syndrome (associated with degenerative spinal conditions)
- Failed back surgery
- Chronic pain after disc surgery (post-nucleotomy syndrome)



### Advantages

- Low risk therapy
- Minimally invasive
- No general anesthetic
- High success rates
- No scar formation
- No open surgery
- No long hospitalization
- Quick recovery
- Repeatable at any time
- Also ideal for patients who have undergone previous surgery
- Targeted treatment of causes



### Contradictions

- Lack of Patient's consent
- Patient with inflammation adjacent to the targeted treatment of causes
- Patient with inflammation in the bloodstream
- Patient with Hemorrhagic diathesis
- Patient with hypovolemia
- Patient who takes the bleeding disorder(coagulopathy) or anticoagulant medication (e.g. warfarin, aspirin,plavix)



### Features

- The stylet is making the soft catheter less soft and to cut the dura mater more easily.
- No need to withdrawn the stylet to inject the medicaiton
- Surgical grade stainless steel
- Flelxiible araumatic tip design
- Kink & collapse resistant
- Radiopaque for distinct images and placement accracy
- Non-reactive with neruolytics:Phenol, alchol, glycerol,etc.
- Tensile spring guded catheter
- Stimulation

Sort	Length	Diameter	Grip Length	Grip Width
Needle	120.6	Ø 1.8	9.8	23.0
Stylet	125.8	Ø 1.2	10.3	10.9
Wing			40.5	13.1

Guide Wire			Catheter				
Length	Cap Diameter	Diameter	Catheter Length	Body Width	Body Length	Tip	
						Outer Diameter	inner Diameter
630.0	Ø10.5	Ø0.3	600.0	32.9	33.0	Ø1.2	Ø0.9

