



Single-use cannula

Instructions for use

Euromi 

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1. Identification of the medical device

1.1 General information

These instructions apply to Euromi single use liposuction system cannulas manufactured by Euromi S.A. They describe the procedures required to use the cannulas safely.

These devices are only to be used by appropriately qualified health care professionals.

Liposuction system cannulas are class IIa medical devices sold in sterile and single-use format.

1.2 Composition

Medical grade stainless steels contain a low level of nickel and conform to ASTM Standard Specification for wrought Stainless Steels for Surgical Instruments.

A stainless-steel alloy containing cobalt is used as a raw material used in the manufacture of one or more components of this device. Cobalt is a substance(s) defined as CMR 1B in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight: CAS No. 7440-48-4; EC No. 231-158-0.

The medical grade stainless steel are compatible with the commonly used tumescent solutions.

The device does not incorporate:

- any medicinal substances or biological materials
- any measurement functions.

1.3 Description

The Euromi single-use cannula is a sterile, single-use medical device used for liposuction, lipoinfiltration and lipofilling.

2. Medical purpose / Indications / Benefits

2.1 Indications

- **Medical indications** for use in treatment of conditions such as lymphedema and lipomatosis and for adipocyte grafting for re-injection during reconstructive surgery.
- **Non-medical indications** in aesthetic and plastic surgery, including lipoplasty for the purpose of aesthetic body contouring.

2.2 Intended uses

Euromi single-use cannulas are intended to be used for:

Medical intended purposes:

- **Lipoinfiltration:** Infiltration of tumescent solutions to facilitate the removal of tissue and/or fluid for the treatment of lipomatosis, lymphoedema or during breast reconstruction procedures.
- **Liposuction:** The removal of tissue and/or fluid from the body for the treatment of lipomatosis, lymphoedema or during breast reconstruction/reduction procedures.
- **Lipofilling:** Introduction of autologous adipose tissues during breast reconstruction procedures.

Non-medical intended purposes:

- **Lipoinfiltration:** Infiltration of tumescent solutions to facilitate the removal of tissue and/or fluid during aesthetic procedures.
- **Liposuction:** The removal of tissue and/or fluid from the body during aesthetic procedures.

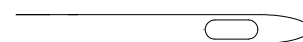
These techniques are possible for both men and women from the age of 18, for any type of skin/fat (Caucasian, Asian, African, etc.), and also for patients who have already been treated (2nd liposuction). They should be used by medically qualified and appropriately trained healthcare professionals to undertake infiltration and liposuction procedures.

Fat removal is possible on all the parts of the body with adipose tissue, such as:

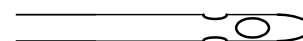
| SITE NUMBER | SITE NAME | SITE NUMBER | SITE NAME |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | Cheeks | 10 | Abdomen |
| 2 | Chin | 11 | Waists |
| 3 | Neck | 12 | Buttocks |
| 4 | Buffalo hump | 13 | Pubis |
| 5 | Back | 14 | Hips |
| 6 | Arms | 15 | Thighs |
| 7 | Serratus anterior | 16 | Knees |
| 8 | Breasts | 17 | Calves |
| 9 | Chest | 18 | Ankles |

2.3 Characteristics and indications of aspiration cannulas

• **1B:** indicated for all areas of the body; also suitable for superficial liposuction.



• **3G:** indicated for all areas of the body; also suitable for superficial liposuction.



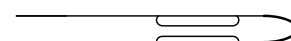
• **Houyoux:** indicated for superficial liposuction and the treatment of cellulitis.



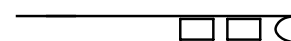
• **Illouz:** indicated for all areas of the body.



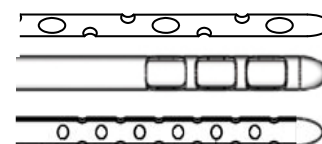
• **Mercedes:** indicated for deep fat liposuction. It is contraindicated for superficial liposuction; the Mercedes cannula has large orifices, so it should be used with care.



• **Toledo:** indicated for the liposuction of the knees and chin; also suitable for removing fat in all areas of the body.

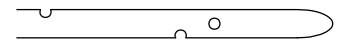


• **Viterbo / Brorson / 24H :** indicated for the liposuction of deep fat; contraindicated for superficial liposuction; they should be used with care.



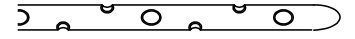
2.4 Characteristics and indications of infiltration/injection cannulas

- **Infiltration (evamatic® base)** : indicated for infiltration / injection in all areas of the body using an evamatic 5 or its previous version; allows the practice of the tumescent liposuction technique.

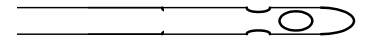


2.5 Characteristics and indications of lipofilling cannulas

- **Aspiration / Harvesting = Viterbo**: indicated for fat removal in the context of lipofilling.



- **Infiltration / Injection = 3G**: indicated for fat injection in the context of lipofilling



2.3 Benefits

- Clinical benefits (medical indications):

Patient satisfaction of at least 90% with the overall outcome.

3. Contraindications

Liposuction and lipofilling are contraindicated in the following cases:

- Active cancer or tumours
- Family history of breast cancer
- Pre-existing pathology, wound or radiotherapy-related skin damage in the area of the procedure
- Generalized infection or ongoing erysipelas in the area of the procedure
- Severely irradiated patients
- Patients who had previously undergone surgery to the gluteal region, and post bariatric patient
- Smokers/smoking
- Use of antiplatelets or anticoagulants, previous thromboembolism, history of cardiovascular incidents or surgery, previous evidence of genetic predisposition to thromboembolism (such as Factor V Leiden disease, and thrombophilia), or bleeding (such as haemophilia and von Willebrand factor disease)
- Exclusion criteria included American Society of Anesthesia score 3 or 4 (high risk for anaesthesia), and collagen vascular diseases / General medical comorbidities contraindicating a general anaesthesia
- Patient with chronic health problems (diabetes / diabetes mellitus, heart disease, lung disease, circulatory system conditions, uncontrolled hypertension, obesity with a body mass index over 40)
- Patients with neurologic, vascular, or connective tissue disorders of the upper extremities
- Poor psychological and/or physiological condition
- Pregnancy
- Patient with very little fat to remove
- Recent surgery (less than 6 weeks)
- Patient under 18 years of age
- Patient not having the ability to understand the consequences, implications and risks related to the treatment
- High body temperature (pyrexia).

4. Possible complications

Like any surgical procedure, liposculpture involves surgical and post-surgical risks. The practitioner is responsible for the pre-surgical evaluation of the patient. He/she must inform the patient of the risks associated with the procedure and potential post-surgical complications. A difference must be made between the complications associated with **anaesthesia** and those related to the **surgical procedure**.

4.1 Possible complications due to anaesthesia

During the consultation, the anaesthesiologist will personally inform the patient of the anaesthetic risks. Patients must be informed that anaesthesia sometimes induces unpredictable reactions in the body. Using highly competent health professionals, working in a surgical context (recovery room, resuscitation facilities), means that the risks incurred are statistically very low.

4.2 Possible complications due to the surgical procedure

Complications are exceptional after high-quality liposculpture. Potential risks are limited with a qualified and competent health professional, trained to perform this type of procedure; however, such procedures are never completely risk free.

The following residual risk may be observed:

- **Breakage of the cannula**

The following complications may be observed:

- **Altered skin pigmentation:** Excessive friction of the motion of the cannula movement during the liposuction process may cause pigment cells to form on the skin, resulting in hyperpigmented (brownish) or hypopigmented (whitish) scars.
- **Anaesthetic risks:** Risks associated with anaesthesia
- **Analgesic poisoning (lidocaine, adrenaline, etc.):** A poisoning corresponds to the arisen of disorders of the body functions in reaction to the absorption of an analgesic, to toxic dose. The disorders can concern the whole body or an organ in particular.
- **Bleeding:** a bleed is a flow of blood outside the natural bloodstream.
- **Blister:** Swelling of the skin, filled with serous fluid.
- **Bradycardia:** is an arrhythmia associated with an abnormally slow heart rate (less than 60 times per minute)
- **Burning sensation:** a burn is a lesion of the skin and mucous membranes (layer of cells covering the inside of the hollow organs in contact with air) caused by heat. This burning sensation can be caused by mechanical action (friction, skin erosion).
- **Cobalt impacts:** A stainless-steel alloy containing cobalt is used as a raw material used in the manufacture of one or more components of this device. Cobalt is a substance(s) defined as CMR 1B (carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic to reproduction and/or have endocrine-disrupting properties) in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight: CAS No. 7440-48-4; EC No. 231-158-0
- **Cystic mass:** Abnormal growth filled with liquid or semi-solid substance
- **Decreased or increased of the sensitivity:** Abnormal intensity of sensitivity.
- **Embolism (pulmonary, fat, arterial...):** Sudden obstruction of a blood vessel by a foreign body, a clot.

- **Erythema:** superficial reddening of the skin, usually in patches.
- **Extended or additional intervention / Revision surgery:** increase of the duration of the initial intervention or the new intervention / A revision surgery is a follow-up surgical procedure performed to correct or improve the results of a previous surgery.
- **Haematoma / Ecchymosis:** a haematoma is defined as a collection of blood that has become encysted (isolated by a fairly thick membrane). It appears either in an organ or in a tissue (collection of cells) and generally follows a bleed. A bruise or ecchymosis is a collection of blood located under the skin that occurs after trauma; it forms what can be described as a stain visible to the naked eye.
- **Haemorrhage:** important flow of blood outside the natural bloodstream.
- **Hypovolemic shock:** is caused by a significant drop in blood volume. The decrease in venous return (preload) causes a decrease in ventricular filling and a reduction in stroke volume.
- **Imperfections (insufficient or excessive correction, residual asymmetry, surface irregularities, waves, healing problem...):** imperfections can be observed:
 - **Insufficient or excessive results:** tissue reaction following surgery is always specific and remains partly unpredictable. For this reason, the results may be considered insufficient or excessive.
 - **Asymmetry:** a lack of symmetry.
 - **Waves/Contouring defects:** these are uneven surfaces on the skin.
 - **Healing problem:** when the incision does not heal well this can result in unsightly, hypertrophic or keloid scarring. Delayed healing may also occur in the following cases: when doing certain sports, due to infection, or when the sutures are too close together. If the problem persists, the scars may have to be managed surgically.

A liposuction retouch or touch up can be performed simply under local anaesthesia from the sixth month after the initial surgery to correct these localised imperfections.
- **Infection (Streptococci, gas gangrene, sepsis, toxic shock syndrome, necrotizing fasciitis):** the term infection refers to the invasion of a living organism by germs, specifically pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites. The term pathogen refers to anything able to cause a disease.
- **Inflammation:** Body's defense reaction to infection or tissue damage.
- **Injury to the skin:** a skin injury can occur due to trauma, infection, or poor blood supply, leading to bruising, lumps, or necrosis.
- **Lidocaine-induced cardiotoxicity:** advent of cardiac muscle dysfunction induced by lidocaine
- **Lidocaine-related drug interactions:** reaction between two (or more) drugs and lidocaine
- **Mechanical injuries, including those caused by unintended cavitation, and corresponding side-effects**
- **Metabolic disorders (anaemia, hyperhydration, hypohydration):** metabolic disorders are disruptions affecting the way the body functions and related to conditions caused by the accumulation in the cells of abnormally high amounts of normal or pathological substances (lipids, carbohydrates, calcium, etc.):
 - **Anaemia:** decrease in the amount of haemoglobin, contained in a unit of blood.
 - **Hyperhydration, hypohydration:** imbalance of the aqueous ions.
- **Necrosis / Fat necrosis:** necrosis is the abnormal or unscheduled death of a cell or tissue.
- **Nickel allergy:** Hypersensitivity to nickel
- **Numbness:** a sensation that is either generalised or only affects one part of the body, consisting of decreased sensitivity and mobility.
- **Oedema/Swelling:** oedema is the swelling of a tissue as a result of an unusual accumulation of serous fluid, usually blood serum, within various tissues.
- **Pain / Aches:** pain is an abnormal and painful sensation experienced in a fairly defined area of the body. It results from the perception by the brain of stimuli transmitted by the peripheral nervous system. Aches are muscle pain.

- **Panniculitis:** is an inflammation of the fatty layer under the skin. Panniculitis can develop in people with certain infections, lesions, and autoimmune diseases. Typically, symptoms include red, painful bumps under the skin.
- **Partial areolar necrosis:** refers to the death of some areas of tissue in the areola, the pigmented area around the nipple, often due to compromised blood flow or injury. This condition can occur after surgeries like breast reductions or augmentations and may lead to localized skin damage or discoloration.
- **Perforation (abdominal and bowel, colon, superior epigastric artery, small intestine etc):** accidental opening or damage to an organ.
- **Phlebitis / Thrombophlebitis:** the main medical risk is phlebitis, which consists of the formation of clots in one of the deep veins of the leg.
- **Pneumothorax:** The Pneumothorax is a filling of the pleural cavity of the lungs with air. Because of the presence of air, the disorder causes the detachment and a retraction on itself of one or several lungs, leading to breathing difficulties.
- **Retracted nipple:** condition where the nipple is pulled inward or turned towards the chest instead of protruding outward. This can occur due to factors like scarring, infection, or complications from breast surgery.
- **Seizure:** a sudden, involuntary contraction of muscles that results in rhythmic contortions of the body, often accompanied by a loss of consciousness. Some of the incidents listed here above (analgesic poisoning and embolism) can result in seizure.
- **Seromas / Lymphatic effusion / Fluid accumulation:** Accumulation, in surrounding tissues, of trauma or surgery, of serositis from injured blood vessels. Lymphatic effusion is the accumulation of lymphatic fluid in the interstitial spaces, especially in the subcutaneous fat, following a rupture of the lymphatic system.
- **Thermal injury:** Injury to the underlying skin's structure
- **Tiredness:** decreased ability to function, resulting in the widespread weakness of the body.
- **Tissue injury:** Trauma or overuse occurring to muscles, tendons or ligaments
- **Wound dehiscence:** Wound dehiscence is when a surgical incision reopens.

5. Information to give to patients

The surgeon must provide the patient with the information indicated in the appendix, at the end of the instructions.

6. Storage and transport

EUROMI single-use cannulas must be transported in their original packaging.

The storage conditions are as follows:

- The EUROMI single-use cannulas must be kept **in a dry place, away from sunlight, where cleanliness conditions are controlled** (walls, floors, ceilings, and storage area must be smooth and easy to clean and disinfect), and away from dust and pests.
- The EUROMI single-use cannulas must be kept **in conditions which maintain the product's sterility.**
- To prevent condensation from forming on the EUROMI single-use cannulas, **significant fluctuations in temperature should be avoided** during storage. The EUROMI single-use cannulas must be stored at a temperature **between 0°C and 40°C.**

- To avoid any risk of chemical contamination, **storing chemical products with the EUROMI single-use cannulas is prohibited.**
- The EUROMI single-use cannulas **shelf life is 3 years.**

7. Use of the medical device

Devices intended for invasive use should only be used in an appropriate medical environment, by suitably trained and qualified physicians or accredited in accordance with national legislation. The doctor who performs the act is assisted by at least one doctor or paramedical professional qualified or approved in accordance with national legislation.

All staff involved in the procedure shall be trained and shall keep their knowledge of basic cardiac life support and in the checking of equipment and emergency drugs used for resuscitation purposes up-to-date. Medical doctors performing the procedure shall also be trained in advanced cardiac life support.

The medical doctor or allied health professional responsible for anaesthetic management shall ensure appropriate monitoring of the consumer both during the procedure and after it. With respect to tumescent liposuction, appropriate post-procedure monitoring shall be in place as lidocaine levels have been found to rise for up to 16 hours postoperation.

- Single-use cannulas, being sterile products, must **not be cleaned or sterilized** by the surgeon.
- The Euromi sterile cannula **must be used only once, and for only one patient.**
- Inspect the sterile components to ensure their packaging is not damaged. Do not use the device if package is damaged.
- The Euromi single-use cannula must be **unpacked from its sterile packaging, under sterile conditions.**
- The cannula is designed so that any sterilisation carried out by the surgeon, will lead to melting of the base, which renders the cannula unusable.
- **Always visually inspect each cannula before use.** Discard the cannula if there are any signs of wear, cracking, corrosion, or if the cannula is bent, broken or deformed.
- The cannula is most often damaged in the areas of greatest pressure (such as the holes, notches, etc.). If you have any doubts about the integrity of the cannula, use a magnifying glass (10x to 15x) to inspect the cannula, the tip and each hole on the cannula.
- Make sure that the size, model, diameter and length are appropriate for the procedure required.
- The cannula should be handled carefully and with caution.
- Any cannula that has fallen to the ground or has been knocked should not be used.
- Do not exert excess pressure on the cannula.
- Handle the cannula **under conditions of asepsis.**
- The volume of blood loss and loss of endogenous body fluid may adversely affect intra and/or posterior haemodynamic stability and patient safety. The ability to ensure proper and timely fluid management is critical to patient safety. The volume of adipose tissue removed must be at the discretion of the surgeon, who must take into account the patient's morphology.
- Careful consideration shall be given to patient suitability with respect to medication which has the potential to cause bradycardia or hypotension as this has been reported as the cause of death in a number of patients undergoing tumescent liposuction. Patients taking drugs such as beta-adrenergic antagonists, non-dihydropyridine calcium-channel blockers, cardiac glycosides, and centrally acting alpha-adrenergic agonists shall be subject to very careful consideration as deaths have been reported due to bradycardia and hypotension. The procedure has to be preceded by a medical consultation

which has to be documented and during which chronic disease and drugs taken by patient need to be considered.

- The Euromi single-use cannulas must only be connected to a device from the Euromi medical device range (with a cross tube for the **evamatic®** or manual handle / or **Adipmaster®** provided by Euromi).
- The user shall be responsible for the use of any accessories other than those supplied by Euromi S.A. These accessories do not comply with the requirements of the Euromi single-use cannulas.
- **evasp®** system, **evamatic®**, **Adipmaster®**, **Adipcontrol®** instructions for use must be examined prior to use for warnings and instructions for use.
- Before any use combined with a reusable **evamatic®** or handle, the reusable equipment must be cleaned and sterilized according to the procedures described in the user instructions of the **evamatic®** Disposables associated with cannulas are for single use only (Air tubing, fat tubing, perfusion line, syringes, N.L.F.® Kit...)
- Liposuction is a surgical procedure that can only be performed by a competent and qualified user (refer to the legislation of the country where the procedure takes place).
- The users must be trained in safe and effective use.
- The user must leave at least 6 weeks between two operations.
- The use of a heated cover during the procedure or after the procedure is not recommended.
- Cannulas must be decontaminated before they are discarded.
- **The expiration date of the cannula must be respected.**
- It is **forbidden to resell a Euromi device** for traceability reasons.

Euromi S.A. shall not be held responsible for any use of the device that does not comply with these user instructions.

- The pressure must be adjusted according to the area and the medical procedure to be performed :

For infiltration / injection: Air pressure is between 1.8 and 3 bar.

For aspiration / harvesting: Air pressure is between 3 and 5 bar.

- Deep liposuction in significant adipose tissue mass: between 3.5 and 5 bar;
- Superficial liposuction: between 3 and 4.5 bar

For fat removal in the context of lipofilling: between 2.8 and 3.5 bar.

- Depression should be adjusted according to the medical procedure to be performed:

In the case of fat removal for lipofilling: Depression is between -0.5 bar and -0.7 bar;

In the case of aspiration / harvesting: Vacuum is -0.9 bar maximum.

For tumescent liposuction, Euromi S.A. cannulas have been validated with the following anesthetic solution:

| Additive | Amount |
|----------------------|---|
| Lidocaine 2 % | 500 mg |
| Epinephrine | 1 mg |
| Sodium bicarbonate | 12 mEq (12.5 ml of an 8.4% NaHCO ₃ solution) |
| Normal saline (0.9%) | 1000 mL |

The maximum safe dose of lidocaine with epinephrine in tumescent anaesthesia for liposuction is between 35 and 55 mg / kg. With epinephrine, maximum cumulative dose of lidocaine must not exceed 500 mg. Lidocaine by itself and with epinephrine is highly acidic. The addition of bicarbonate alkalizes the solution, increasing the percentage of local anaesthetic in the nonionized form, which promotes its transit into cells and speeds the onset of analgesia. Bicarbonate also reduces pain on injection. The epinephrine is added to prolong the duration of analgesia and reduce bleeding.

The use of other solutions has not been validated.

If all the instructions for use mentioned above are not respected by the surgeon, he is liable to cause complications affecting the health of the patient.

8. Surgical techniques

Tumescent liposuction takes place in two phases:

1) the healthcare professional makes small incisions through which he infiltrates with an infiltration/ injection cannula a large amount of diluted anesthetic solution into the adipose tissue and subcutaneous fat, leaving the swollen treatment area. During the procedure, the health professional will guide the infiltration cannula by moving it under the skin. It's the **lipoinfiltration procedure**.

2) After, he can easily suck the fat thanks to the swelling of the fat cells with an aspiration cannula connected to an aspiration machine. It's the **liposuction procedure**.

In the context of a lipofilling, the fat must be purified in order to obtain a good fat quality (elimination of the blood and the fat cells destroyed during the sampling).

Once the fat is purified, it is injected into the dedicated area. By an incision, the injection cannula is introduced. The fat is then gradually deposited. This process is repeated until the desired volume is obtained.

The procedure lasts between 30 minutes and 3 hours depending on the extent of liposuction.

9. Installation of the cannula

The cannula can be connected to a:

- Pneumatic handpiece (*evamatic*® ref. 1101EKL5)⁽¹⁾ with a cross-tube, combined with an aspiration / harvesting machine (EVAsp® range).
- Sterile single-use handpiece (*Adipmaster*®)⁽²⁾
- A handle (or manual handpiece)⁽³⁾.



- Connection to evamatic®

1. Inspect the handpiece, the evasp® control unit, the cross-tube and the cannulas, to identify any damage, corrosion or any sign of excessive wear and tear.
2. Connect the cross tube and the cannula, by the connector ⁽¹⁾.
3. Remove the mobile end (nose) of the evamatic®.
4. Install the cross-tube on the evamatic® ⁽²⁾ without forcing it (it should screw on very easily). Then use the wrench to check it is screwed on tightly.
5. Connect the tubing according to the instructions for use of evamatic®

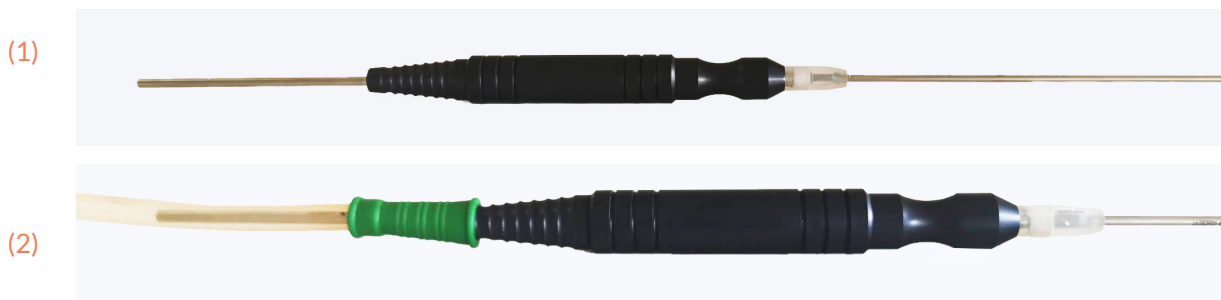


- Connection to Adipmaster®

Manually screw the cannula onto the Adipmaster® without forcing it (it should screw on very easily).

- Connection to a handle

1. Manually screw the cannula on to the handle. ⁽¹⁾
Then use the wrench to check that it is screwed on tightly.
2. Then, insert as far as possible the aspiration / harvesting piping (fat tubing) to the handle connector. ⁽²⁾



10. Dismantling of the cannula

Unscrew the cannula from its bracket. A wrench can be used to facilitate the disassembly.

11. Disposal

Dispose of each type of waste according to the appropriate channel:

- **Non Infectious Clinical Waste:** such waste includes packaging, medical devices not used and not contaminated.
- **Infectious and Medical Waste:** they include tubing, contaminated cannulas, contaminated devices. They are to be disposed of according to the appropriate channel to prevent any contamination.

Disposal must be disposed of in accordance with the national legislation in force.

12. Medical device vigilance cases

Any incident or risk of a serious incident that has resulted or is likely to result in the death or any serious deterioration in the condition of a patient, user or third party and involving a Euromi single-use cannula must be reported immediately to the competent authorities and to Euromi S.A. at the email address: materiovigilance@euromi.com.

13. Handling returns

Products subject to a complaint or that have caused a serious incident or risk of a serious incident should be reported and returned to the local material device vigilance representative of Euromi S.A. Before returning the product to the manufacturer, it must first be decontaminated and disinfected (in accordance with the health facility's current procedures). The product must not be returned to Euromi S.A. if the patient is infected with HIV, with hepatitis or if it is suspected or confirmed they are infected with another infectious agent.

14. Guarantees & limits of guarantees

Euromi S.A. guarantees the single use cannula for a maximum of two years from the invoice date, or up to the product's expiration date, whichever comes first. Euromi S.A. guarantees that all products are supplied without any defects or malfunction.

If our product is defective, despite the meticulous manufacturing process, please contact Customer Services. The warranty applies if the defective product is returned during the warranty period and the defect stems directly from the manufacturer, Euromi.

The warranty does not cover any of the following:

- **periodical maintenance and repairs or replacement of parts following normal wear and tear;**
- **any deterioration or change due to:**
 - incorrect use: handling resulting in deterioration;
 - any physical or aesthetic modification to the product;
 - product maintenance/servicing or cleaning that does not comply with the instructions supplied by Euromi;
 - repairs carried out or attempted by individuals other than Euromi technicians or the technicians used by approved suppliers or approved independent technicians who have undergone certified technical training at Euromi.
 - in the event of force majeure: natural catastrophe, accident (fire), war, etc.

For any queries, please contact the technical / sales department at Euromi S.A., at the following address:

Euromi S.A.
Zoning Industriel des Plenesses
Rue des Nouvelles Technologies, 11
B-4821 Andrimont, Belgium

Email: info@euromi.com
Website: www.euromi.com

Tel: +32 (0) 87 29 22 22

15. Regulatory references

The main harmonized standards used by Euromi S.A. are:

- **BS EN ISO 13485:2016+A11:2021:** Medical devices. Quality management systems. Requirements for regulatory purposes.
- **BS EN ISO 14971:2019+A11:2021:** Medical devices. Application of risk management to medical devices.
- **BS EN 62366-1:2015+A1:2020:** Medical devices. Application of usability engineering to medical devices.

The exhaustive list of harmonized standards used by Euromi S.A. is available on request.

Additionally, because the Euromi single-use cannulas have non-medical indications for use, the requirements of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2346 of 1 December 2022 laying down common specifications for the groups of products without an intended medical purpose listed in Annex XVI to Regulation (EU) 2017/745 of the European Parliament and of the Council on medical devices have been taken into account as well.



Medical device



Read the user instructions carefully



Identification of notified body responsible



Warning



Single-use product, do not use a second time



Do not sterilize a second time



Do not use if packaging is damaged



Keep away from light



The product must be stored between 0°C minimum and 40°C maximum



Keep dry



Product sterilized with dry heat, in double sterile packaging



Commercial reference



Batch number



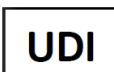
Date of manufacture



Name and address of the manufacturer



Expiration date. Do not use after the date indicated



UDI Code



Presence of CRM substance (Cobalt)

Annex: Information to be provided to patients

Please share the information below with your patients.

It is strongly recommended that all patients undergo a medical consultation, including a diagnostic examination, of the areas intended for the treatment, prior to undergoing any surgical intervention.

The Euromi single-use cannulas are intended to be used for:

Medical intended purposes:

- **Lipoinfiltration:** Infiltration of tumescent solutions to facilitate the removal of tissue and/or fluid for the treatment of lipomatosis, lymphoedema or during breast reconstruction procedures.
- **Liposuction:** The removal of tissue and/or fluid from the body for the treatment of lipomatosis, lymphoedema or during breast reconstruction/reduction procedures.
- **Lipofilling:** Introduction of autologous adipose tissues during breast reconstruction procedures.

Non-medical intended purposes:

- **Lipoinfiltration:** Infiltration of tumescent solutions to facilitate the removal of tissue and/or fluid during aesthetic procedures.
- **Liposuction:** The removal of tissue and/or fluid from the body during aesthetic procedures.

These techniques are possible for both men and women from the age of 18, for any type of skin/fat (Caucasian, Asian, African, etc.), and also for patients who have already been treated (2nd liposuction). They should be used by medically qualified and appropriately trained healthcare professionals to undertake infiltration and liposuction procedures.

The users of Euromi devices have received appropriate training on the conditions to safely use these devices.

Any incident or risk of a serious incident that has resulted or is likely to result in the death or any serious deterioration in the condition of a patient, user or third party and involving a single-use cannula must be reported immediately to the competent authorities and to Euromi S.A. at the email address: materiovigilance@euromi.com.

Important information:

• **Liposuction, lipolysis and lipoplasty are not reliable methods for losing weight.** Exercise and diet, as well as lifestyle modification, should be taken into account, both as alternatives to liposuction and lipolysis and to maintain any reduction in fatty tissue that these procedures may cause. Our devices have not been validated for the treatment of clinically diagnosed obesity and should not be used for such purposes.

• Patients may need to stop taking **oral contraception**, particularly when associated risk factors are present (obesity, poor condition of veins, coagulation disorder).

• **No medicine containing aspirin** should be taken in the 10 days before the procedure.

• Depending on the type of anaesthesia, **the patient may be required to fast** (eating or drinking nothing) for 6 hours before the procedure.

• **Wearing an elastic compression garment is advised for a minimum of 2 to 4 weeks** after the procedure.

- **Sporting activities** may be resumed 3 weeks after the procedure.
- **Do not expose the areas that have been operated on to the sun or to UV** for at least 3 weeks.
- There will be **no marked change to the treated area in the first 2 to 3 weeks**, since at first postsurgical swelling (oedema) will be observed in the area of the procedure.
- In some cases, **localised imperfections may be observed**, although these may not be real complications: insufficient correction, residual asymmetry, surface irregularities. As a general rule, additional treatment may be available for such issues: a liposuction “retouch” is possible.
- The volume of blood loss and loss of endogenous body fluid may adversely affect intra and/or posterior **hemodynamic stability** and patient safety. The ability to ensure proper and timely fluid management is critical to consumer safety. The volume of adipose tissue removed must be at the discretion of the surgeon, who must take into account the patient's morphology.
- **Drugs that may cause bradycardia or hypotension**, such as beta-adrenergic antagonists, calcium channel or dihydropyridine blockers, cardiac glycosides, and centrally acting alpha-adrenergic agonists, should be given special consideration. The treatment must be preceded by a medical consultation which must be documented and during which the chronic illnesses and the medications taken by the patient must be taken into account.
- **Results may vary according** to the age of the patient, the surgical site and the experience of the doctor.

The complication risk:

Complications are exceptional after high-quality liposculpture. Potential risks are limited with a qualified and competent health professional, trained to perform this type of procedure; however, such procedures are never completely risk free.

The following residual risk may be observed:

- **Breakage of the cannula**

The following complications may be observed:

- **Altered skin pigmentation:** Excessive friction of the motion of the cannula movement during the liposuction process may cause pigment cells to form on the skin, resulting in hyperpigmented (brownish) or hypopigmented (whitish) scars.
- **Anaesthetic risks:** Risks associated with anaesthesia
- **Analgesic poisoning (lidocaine, adrenaline, etc.):** A poisoning corresponds to the arisen of disorders of the body functions in reaction to the absorption of an analgesic, to toxic dose. The disorders can concern the whole body or an organ in particular.
- **Bleeding:** a bleed is a flow of blood outside the natural bloodstream.
- **Blister:** Swelling of the skin, filled with serous fluid.
- **Bradycardia:** is an arrhythmia associated with an abnormally slow heart rate (less than 60 times per minute)
- **Burning sensation:** a burn is a lesion of the skin and mucous membranes (layer of cells covering the inside of the hollow organs in contact with air) caused by heat. This burning sensation can be caused by mechanical action (friction, skin erosion).
- **Cobalt impacts:** A stainless-steel alloy containing cobalt is used as a raw material used in the manufacture of one or

more components of this device. Cobalt is a substance(s) defined as CMR 1B (carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic to reproduction and/or have endocrine-disrupting properties) in a concentration above 0.1% weight by weight: CAS No. 7440-48-4; EC No. 231-158-0

- **Cystic mass:** Abnormal growth filled with liquid or semi-solid substance
 - **Decreased or increased of the sensitivity:** Abnormal intensity of sensitivity.
 - **Embolism (pulmonary, fat, arterial...):** Sudden obstruction of a blood vessel by a foreign body, a clot.
 - **Erythema:** superficial reddening of the skin, usually in patches.
 - **Extended or additional intervention / Revision surgery:** increase of the duration of the initial intervention or the new intervention / A revision surgery is a follow-up surgical procedure performed to correct or improve the results of a previous surgery.
 - **Haematoma / Ecchymosis:** a haematoma is defined as a collection of blood that has become encysted (isolated by a fairly thick membrane). It appears either in an organ or in a tissue (collection of cells) and generally follows a bleed. A bruise or ecchymosis is a collection of blood located under the skin that occurs after trauma; it forms what can be described as a stain visible to the naked eye.
 - **Haemorrhage:** important flow of blood outside the natural bloodstream.
 - **Hypovolemic shock:** is caused by a significant drop in blood volume. The decrease in venous return (preload) causes a decrease in ventricular filling and a reduction in stroke volume.
 - **Imperfections (insufficient or excessive correction, residual asymmetry, surface irregularities, waves, healing problem...):** imperfections can be observed:
 - **Insufficient or excessive results:** tissue reaction following surgery is always specific and remains partly unpredictable. For this reason, the results may be considered insufficient or excessive.
 - **Asymmetry:** a lack of symmetry.
 - **Waves/Contouring defects:** these are uneven surfaces on the skin.
 - **Healing problem:** when the incision does not heal well this can result in unsightly, hypertrophic or keloid scarring. Delayed healing may also occur in the following cases: when doing certain sports, due to infection, or when the sutures are too close together. If the problem persists, the scars may have to be managed surgically.
- A liposuction retouch or touch up can be performed simply under local anaesthesia from the sixth month after the initial surgery to correct these localised imperfections.
- **Infection (Streptococci, gas gangrene, sepsis, toxic shock syndrome, necrotizing fasciitis):** the term infection refers to the invasion of a living organism by germs, specifically pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites. The term pathogen refers to anything able to cause a disease.
 - **Inflammation:** Body's defense reaction to infection or tissue damage.
 - **Injury to the skin:** a skin injury can occur due to trauma, infection, or poor blood supply, leading to bruising, lumps, or necrosis.
 - **Lidocaine-induced cardiotoxicity:** advent of cardiac muscle dysfunction induced by lidocaine
 - **Lidocaine-related drug interactions:** reaction between two (or more) drugs and lidocaine
 - **Mechanical injuries, including those caused by unintended cavitation, and corresponding side-effects**
 - **Metabolic disorders (anaemia, hyperhydration, hypohydration):** metabolic disorders are disruptions affecting the way the body functions and related to conditions caused by the accumulation in the cells of abnormally high amounts of normal or pathological substances (lipids, carbohydrates, calcium, etc.):
 - **Anaemia:** decrease in the amount of haemoglobin, contained in a unit of blood.
 - **Hyperhydration, hypohydration:** imbalance of the aqueous ions.

- **Necrosis / Fat necrosis:** necrosis is the abnormal or unscheduled death of a cell or tissue.
- **Nickel allergy:** Hypersensitivity to nickel
- **Numbness:** a sensation that is either generalised or only affects one part of the body, consisting of decreased sensitivity and mobility.
- **Oedema/Swelling:** oedema is the swelling of a tissue as a result of an unusual accumulation of serous fluid, usually blood serum, within various tissues.
- **Pain / Aches:** pain is an abnormal and painful sensation experienced in a fairly defined area of the body. It results from the perception by the brain of stimuli transmitted by the peripheral nervous system. Aches are muscle pain.
- **Panniculitis:** is an inflammation of the fatty layer under the skin. Panniculitis can develop in people with certain infections, lesions, and autoimmune diseases. Typically, symptoms include red, painful bumps under the skin.
- **Partial areolar necrosis:** refers to the death of some areas of tissue in the areola, the pigmented area around the nipple, often due to compromised blood flow or injury. This condition can occur after surgeries like breast reductions or augmentations and may lead to localized skin damage or discoloration.
- **Perforation (abdominal and bowel, colon, superior epigastric artery, small intestine etc):** accidental opening or damage to an organ.
- **Phlebitis / Thrombophlebitis:** the main medical risk is phlebitis, which consists of the formation of clots in one of the deep veins of the leg.
- **Pneumothorax:** The Pneumothorax is a filling of the pleural cavity of the lungs with air. Because of the presence of air, the disorder causes the detachment and a retraction on itself of one or several lungs, leading to breathing difficulties.
- **Retracted nipple:** condition where the nipple is pulled inward or turned towards the chest instead of protruding outward. This can occur due to factors like scarring, infection, or complications from breast surgery.
- **Seizure:** a sudden, involuntary contraction of muscles that results in rhythmic contortions of the body, often accompanied by a loss of consciousness. Some of the incidents listed here above (analgesic poisoning and embolism) can result in seizure.
- **Seromas / Lymphatic effusion / Fluid accumulation:** Accumulation, in surrounding tissues, of trauma or surgery, of serositis from injured blood vessels. Lymphatic effusion is the accumulation of lymphatic fluid in the interstitial spaces, especially in the subcutaneous fat, following a rupture of the lymphatic system.
- **Thermal injury:** Injury to the underlying skin's structure
- **Tiredness:** decreased ability to function, resulting in the widespread weakness of the body.
- **Tissu injury:** Trauma or overuse occurring to muscles, tendons or ligaments
- **Wound dehiscence:** Wound dehiscence is when a surgical incision reopens.

Euromi



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