



Committed to Medical Innovation Contribute to Human Health

DOHIS

Disposable
Office
Hysteroscopy
Integrated
System

Image Processor Specifications

Length*Width*Height (cm)	60*75*148
Weight (kg)	68

Disposable Hysteroscope Specifications

Working Length (mm)	O.D. (mm)	Working Channel I.D. (mm)	Depth of Field (mm)	Resolution (pixel)	Angle of View	Field of View
200/220	5	1.8	3-50	1 million	0°	140°

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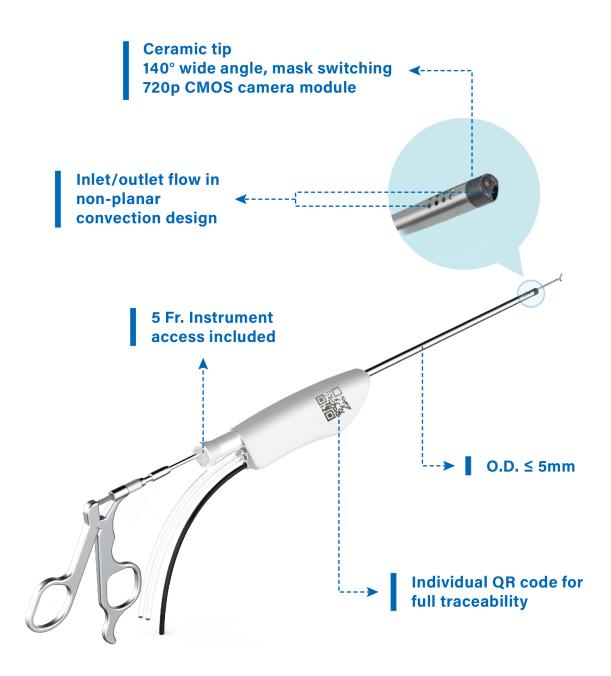
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Image Processor with Dual Pump



Disposable Electronic Hysteroscope



Hysteroscopic Instruments













Realize the academic philosophy of "Instant diagnosis and treatment for intrauterine diseases"



C ontinuous clear

- » Dual pump dilatation system
- » Inlet/outlet flow in non-planar convection



asting Pressure

» Sustained dilatation pressure under continuous convection



lectrosurgery instruments

» Zirconia Ceramic tip for safer use of electrosurgical instruments



ccelerated sampling

» Multiple continuous biopsies sampling with just single instrument insertion



R apid preoperative preparation

» Quick connections for ONLY 3 interfaces to finish preparations for consecutive surgeries



ntraoperative Shaping

» Intraoperative personalized shaping according to the patient's anatomical perspective



N on-changes to operating habit

- » Refer to the conventional straight endo with pistol grip instrument
- » Easy operation for uterine wall procedure



Good image

- » 720p megapixel image
- » 140° ultra-wide field of view
- » Round/full screen switch



Benefits

- » Low procurement & maintenance cost
- » High turnover rate, NO depreciation rate
- » No sterilization cost
- » No cross contamination
- » Higher patient throughput



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- » No disinfection, low labor intensity
- » Better efficiency better revenue
- » No cross infection
- » Minimal risk of cervix damage

» No or minimal anesthesia

» Quicker procedure at lower cost





Limits

- » High procurement & maintenance cost
- » Risk of cross contamination despite unavoidable sterilization cost



- » Low turnover rate, high depreciation rate, more procurement quantity required
- » Increased labor intensity due to sterilization
- » Poor economic revenue



- » Risk of cross infection
- » High economic cost and time consuming
- » Anesthesia-related risks (not applicable since 1980s to office hysteroscopy)
- » Risk of cervix damage if cervix dilatation required

Indications

- » Suspected intrauterine diseases assessment
- » Endometrial assessment
- » Early screening for endometrial cancer
- » Endometrial polyps
- » Postoperative assessment

- » Mild to moderate intrauterine adhesions
- » Mild uterine mediastinum
- » IUD removal
- » Tubal ventilation
- » Residual embryo/foreign body removal

Contraindications

Same as traditional hysteroscopy