



EMDA[®] - SYSTEM IN ANDROLOGY

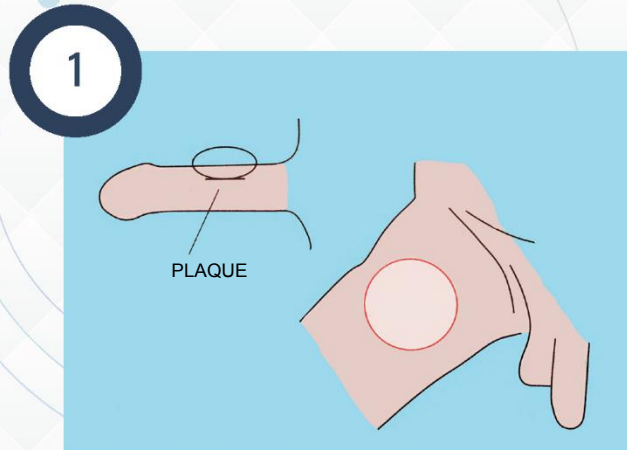
First-line of non-surgical treatment

● PEYRONIE'S
DISEASE



MCT
LIFESCIENCES

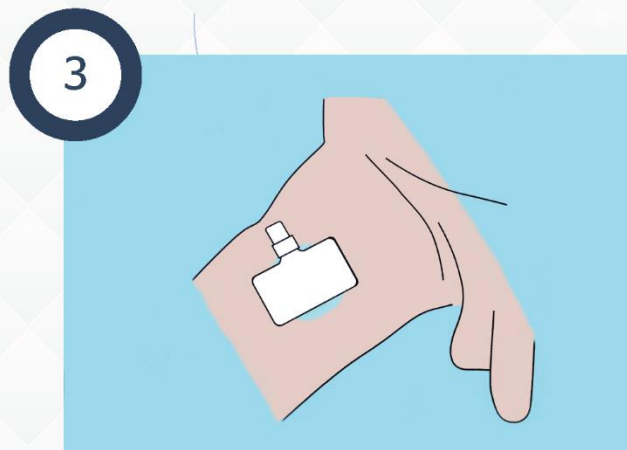
PATIENT PREPARATION FOR TREATMENT OF PEYRONIE'S DISEASE WITH EMDA® SYSTEM



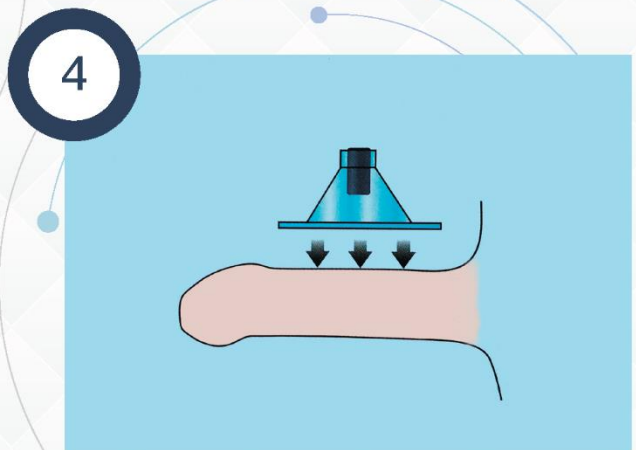
Step 1: Thoroughly clean the areas of skin which will be in contact with the electrodes from grease



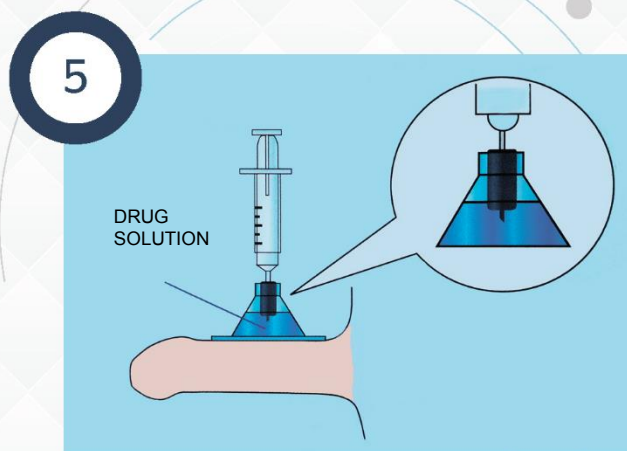
Step 2: Coat the area intended for dispersive electrode with a layer of conductive gel (20 g).



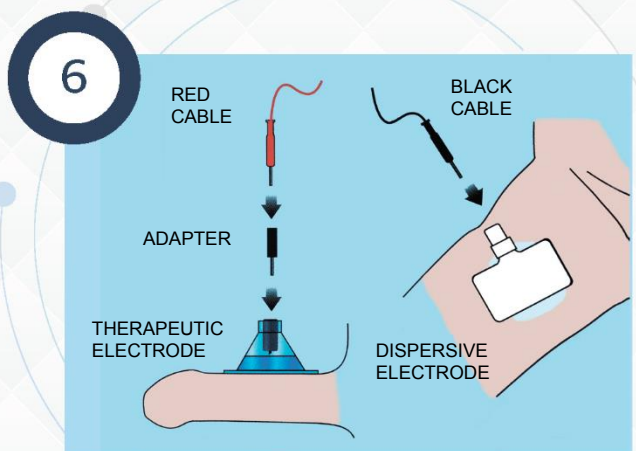
Step 3: Impregnate the dispersive electrode with tap water or physiological saline and place it on the gel. Move it from one side to the other to remove all the air bubbles in the gel.



Step 4: Remove the protective film from the adhesive part of electrode CT-DAS® and place the electrode on the plaque so that it completely adheres to the skin.



Step 5: Fill the CT-DAS® electrode by injecting the drug solution (5 ml) into it with a syringe with a rounded tip needle. The black conductive element inside the electrode must be immersed in the drug solution.



Step 6: Introduce the adapter into the opening, and then secure the cables of the electric generator (red to the CT-DAS®, and black to the dispersive electrode).

References:

1. Rehman J, Benet A, Melman A. Use of intralesional verapamil to dissolve Peyronie's disease plaque: a long term single-blind study. *Urol* 1998;51:620. 2. Riedl CR, Plas E, Eengelhardt, Pflüger H. Iontophoresis for the treatment of Peyronie's disease. *J Urol* 1998; 159 (5): 117 (451A). 3. Bergamaschi F, Ordesi G, Corrada P Torelli, Zanitzer L, Campo B. Buflomedil transdermal electromotive administration (EMDA) in vasculogenic impotence: preliminary study. *J Urol* 1996; 155 (5): 744A 4. Montorsi F, et al. *J Androl*, 21: 85-90,2000.

PEYRONIE'S DISEASE

verapamil+dexamethasone

Physion[®] developed the EMDA[®] (Electro-Motive Drug Administration) system for painless administration of anti-inflammatory drug dexamethasone and anti-collagen verapamil in the plaques.

Indications:

- Fibrous plaque of the penis (noncalcified)
- Short disease history
- Pain in the region of penis and curvature of the penis lower than 45%

By using the EMDA[®] method in patients the following was recorded:

96% of pain reduction

53% of plaque reduction

44% of returned sexual activity

37% of reduction of penis curvature

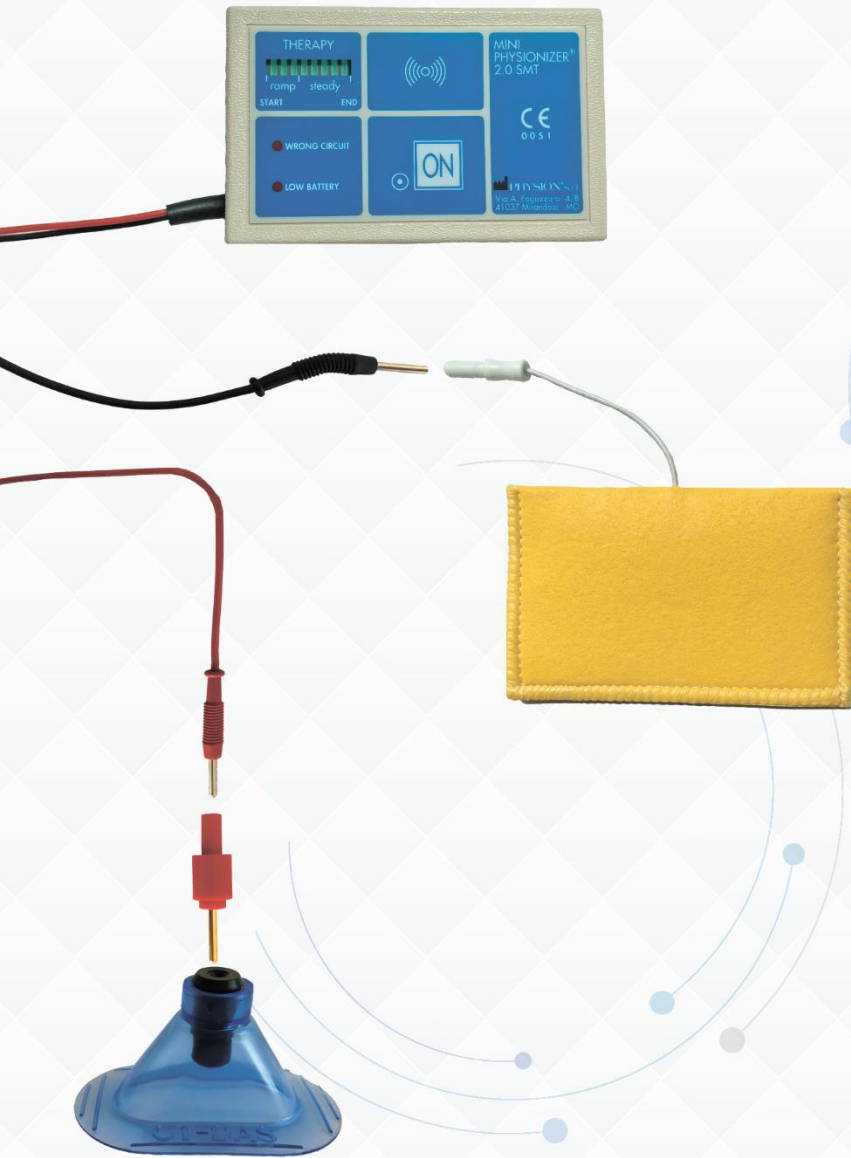
Safe and effective method,

**without side effects
which enables clinically
significant reduction of
penis curvature, plaque
volume and long-term
reduction of the degree
of pain.**

- EMDA[®] method reduces the necessity of operation in **64 %** of patients.
- The technical procedure is neither traumatic nor painful.
- Safe method without side effects.
- It lasts only for 20 min.

Miniphysionizer®

The EMDA® system consists of the electrical generator, therapeutic electrode and dispersive electrode.



MINIPHYSIONIZER®

Miniphysionizer® 2.0 is a simple and small electrical generator which is recommended for use in andrological and muscle and bone pathologies. It is powered by one battery of 9V, and the output current is 2.0 mA. The generator has two output cables, which are connected to the anode (CT-DAS® electrode) and cathode (dispersive electrode). The drug solution is contained in the CT-DAS® electrode, and the electric current transfers ionised molecules into underlying tissues.

DISPERSIVE ELECTRODE

The dispersive electrode is made of a stainless steel grid embedded between the layers of nonconductive, absorbing cellulose foam. Dispersive electrode placed on a layer of ECG gel, applied on the intact skin on the thigh thoroughly cleaned from grease, enables the application of current during the planned 20 minutes of treatment with minimal or no heat damage of the skin.

CT-DAS® TRANSDERMAL ELECTRODE

CT-DAS®/500 Ag, transcutaneous electrode with the volume of 5 ml. It is a transcutaneous electrode in concave shape made of PVC, with an adhesive part which enables its adhesion to the skin. The drug solution is introduced into the electrode by a syringe through a small opening on the upper part. This opening is located in the middle of the conductive element which contains silver and enables connection to the cable of electrical generator. It is a non sterile single-use electrode.

