FibroScan® mini 430

ULTRA MOBILE DEVICE

Patients screening
& follow-up ANYWHERE

Non-invasive & Quantitative Liver Exam

echosens™

FibroScan® mini 430

LIGHT & EASY
to handle

S+ M+ XL+

All morphologies

ULTRA MOBILE DEVICE

BATTERY
operated device

SMARTLY
adaptable

2 PROBES
connectors

Easy to use

Standardized procedure

Immediate results Precise & reliable[1]

Fast exam - 5 min Ultra mobile

Non-invasive Repeatable

& Quantitative Guaranteed clinical confidence

1,500+ peer reviewed publications

SOFT LIVER
NORMAL

STIFF LIVER
FIBROSIS

VCTE™

Vibration Controlled Transient Elastography

- Measures liver stiffness to quantify fibrosis, cirrhosis and other parameters. Liver stiffness is directly related to liver conditions such as fibrosis, inflammation [2]
- Provides reproducible and operator independent examination [3,4]
- Explores a large volume (100 times larger than the biopsy)

TECHNICAL parameters

DEVICE

- Size (mm): L=280, W=400, D=95
- Weight: 5 kg approx.
- Power supply: 100-240 Volts ~1.2 A / 100 Watts
- Mains and integral battery powered operation
- Connection: Ethernet Gigabit, 3xUSB 2.0 ports, 2x probe connectors, DICOM compliant
- Touch Screen: 12.1-inch

PROBES CHARACTERISTICS

	S+ PROBE	M+ PROBE	XL+ PROBE
Size	158x52 mm (LxD)	158x52 mm (LxD)	158x52mm (LxD)
Weight	0.5 kg	0.5 kg	0.5kg
Transducer effective diam.	5 mm	7 mm	10 mm
Frequency	5 MHz	3.5 MHz	2.5 MHz
Measurement depths	S1: from 15 to 40 mm S2: from 20 to 50 mm	From 25 to 65 mm	From 35 to 75 mm
Criteria of selection	S1: TP* ≤ 45 cm S2: 45 cm < TP* ≤ 75 cm	TP* > 75 cm SCD** < 2.5 cm	2.5 cm < SCD** < 3.5 cm

⚠ EACH PROBE NEEDS TO BE CALIBRATED ONCE A YEAR TO MAINTAIN PROPER PERFORMANCE

**TP: Thoracic Perimeter **SCD: Skin Capsula Distance*

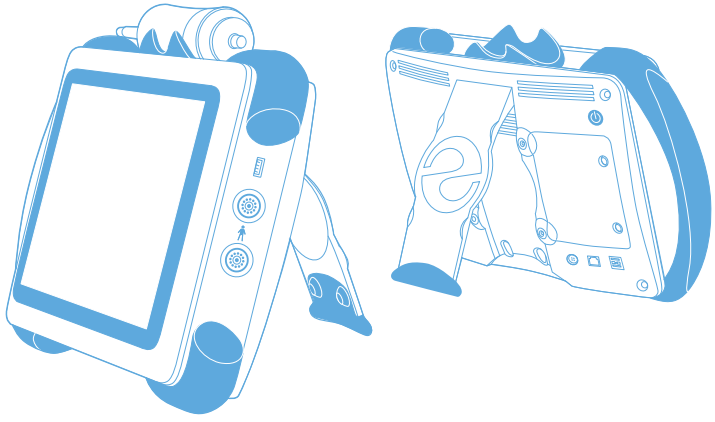
OPTIONS

- FibroView™ for smart connectivity and data management
- DICOM & HL7 compatibility
- Maintenance contracts
- Wi-Fi (depending on countries)

PATENT INFORMATION

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

Training: Echosens™ or its representatives must certify the operator to ensure the proper use of the device and its features.



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[2] Mueller, S. and L. Sandrin, Liver stiffness: a novel parameter for the diagnosis of liver disease. Hepatic Medicine: Evidence and Research, 2010: p. 49-67is C.
[3] Fraquelli, M., et al., Reproducibility of transient elastography in the evaluation of liver fibrosis in patients with chronic liver disease. Gut 2007;56:968-73.
[4] Boursier J, et al. Reproducibility of liver stiffness measurement by ultrasonographic elastometry. Clinical Gastroenterology & Hepatology 2008;6:1263-1269.

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