Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)

**DEVICE: CYBER TM FAMILY**

Many studies supply evidences of Thulium (Tm:YAG) laser as an ideal solution for the treatment of BPH. Thulium can be used to carry out different techniques (enucleation, vaporization and resection), showing significant flexibility in use, safety and reliability. Quanta System Cyber TM device is commonly and effectively used worldwide to treat patients diagnosed with BPH. The following publications and studies deal with the use of Quanta System Cyber TM laser device:


Urinary Retention: Operative and Functional Outcomes in a Large Cohort of Patients.


Ketan PV, Prashant HS. Thulium laser enucleation of the prostate is a safe and a highly effective modality for the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia - Our experience of 236 patients.


*Pathology & Oncology Research* (September 2015), 21(4), pp 1071-1075.


Gianduzzo T. 180 Watt Thulium laser vaporization of the prostate for BPH - safety and efficacy in 100 cases with up to 1 year follow up. USANZ 2014, 67th annual scientific meeting, Brisbane; No. 085.


Carmignani L, Picozzi S, Macchi A, Casellato S, Bozzini G, Maruccia S, Marenghi C. A prospective evaluation of 200 patients undergoing ThuLEP at our institution. 8° Congresso Nazionale UrOP, Ravello (Italy); May 2013.

Carmignani L, Marenghi C, Stefano P, Casellato S, Bozzini G. Thulium laser enucleation of the prostate in a pulsed modality. 8° congresso nazionale UrOP, Ravello (Italy); May 2013.


Reference List


Many studies report the use of lasers, including Thulium (Tm:YAG) and Holmium (Ho:YAG), in the treatment of urinary cancer (including bladder and ureter carcinoma), as an alternative to the standard techniques. The use of Quanta System CyberTM and Litho devices is reported and described in the following work:


Bialek W et al. Thulium laser TURBT - initial experience. 43rd National Congress of the Polish Urological Association, September 5-7, 2013 Jachranka, Poland


Thoracic Surgery

DEVICE: CYBER TM FAMILY, OPERA

Many studies report the use of lasers in thoracic surgery, including Thulium (Tm:YAG) laser. The use of Quanta System Cyber TM device is reported and described in the following publications:


Pleurodesis with Thulium Cyber Laser versus talc poudrage: a comparative experimental study. 


A prospective randomized trial comparing stapler and laser techniques for interlobar fissure completion during pulmonary lobectomy.


Feasibility and safeness of laser pulmonary anatomic resection in patients with incomplete fissures. Results of a randomized, phase II, controlled trial.
48° STS Annual Meeting, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, January 2012; P97.


Pulmonary resections: cytostructural effects of different-wavelength lasers versus electrocautery. 
The use of laser in the GE field has been recently explored, showing interesting features with respect to alternative and more established methods.
The use of Quanta System Cyber TM and Opera devices is reported and described in the following publications and works:

Ex vivo experimental study on the Thulium laser system: new horizons for interventional endoscopy (with videos).

Thulium laser in interventional endoscopy: animal and human studies.

Per-oral endoscopic myotomy (poem) with a new therapeutic laser system: first study in an ex vivo animal model.
FISMAD Feb. 2016 (Naples), issue: February 24 2016 - V.01.2

A new therapeutic laser system for endoscopic ablation of esophageal lesions – first results in an established animal model.

First In Vivo Experience of Haemostatic Treatment With a New Therapeutic Laser System (With Video).
GIE Journal (May 2016); Volume 83, Issue 5, Supplement, Page AB638

Safety and efficacy of a new therapeutic laser system for endoscopic ablation of Esophageal lesions – first results in an established animal model.


The use of Holmium (Ho:YAG) laser in the treatment of stones is now widely accepted, with such technology representing a safe and reliable choice both when used percutaneously and endoscopically. Quanta System Litho and Litho DK30 devices are commonly and effectively used worldwide to perform lithotripsy in patients. The following publications and studies deal with the use of Quanta System Litho and Litho DK30 laser devices:

Vartak KP, Salvi PH.
Laparoscopic-assisted mini percutaneous nephrolithotomy for treatment of large calculi in pelvic ectopic kidney.

A comparison among PCNL, miniper and ultraminiper for lower calyceal stones between 1 and 2 cm: A multicenter experience.

A prospective randomized comparison among SWL, PCNL and RIRS for lower calyceal stones less than 2 cm: a multicenter experience.

Palmero JL, Durán-Rivera AJ, Miralles J, Pastor JC, Benedicto A.
Comparative study for the efficacy and safety of percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL) and retrograde intrarenal surgery (RIRS) for the treatment of 2-3,5 cm kidney stones.

Bagcioglu M, Demir A, Sulhan H, Karadag MA, Uslu M, Tekdogan UY.
Comparison of flexible ureteroscopy and micropercutaneous nephrolithotomy in terms of cost-effectiveness: analysis of 111 procedures.

Istanbulluoglu MO, Alptekin H, Isik H, Buldu I.

Karatağ T, Buldu I, Kaynar M, Taskapu H, Tekinarslan E, Istanbulluoglu MO.

Azili MN, Ozturk F, Inozu M, Çayci FS, Acar B, Ozmert S, Tiryaki T.
Management of stone disease in infants.
Tanik S, Zengin K, Albayrak S, Atar M, Imamoglu MA, Bakirtas H, Gundal M.
The Effectiveness of Flexible Ureterorenoscopy for Opaque and Non-opaque Renal Stone.

Halinski A, Halinski A.
Flexible Ureterorenoscopy as a New Possibility of Treating Nephrolithiasis in Children – Preliminary Reports.
International Journal of Medical and Health Sciences Vol:2, No:9, 2015

Palmero JL, Castelló A, Miralles J, Nuño de La Rosa I, Garau C, Pastor JC.
Results of retrograde intrarenal surgery in the treatment of renal stones greater than 2 cm.

Palmero JL, Miralles J, Garau C, Nuño de la Rosa I, Amoros A, Benedicto A.
Retrograde intrarenal surgery (RIRS) in the treatment of calyceal diverticulum with lithiasis.

Azili MN, Ozcan F, Tiryaki T.

Reduced radiation fluoroscopy protocol during retrograde intrarenal surgery for the treatment of kidney stones.

Tiryaki T, Azili MN, Özmert S.

Ureteroscopy for treatment of ureteral stones in children: factors influencing the outcome.

Armagan A, Tepeler A, Silay MS, Ersoz C, Akcay M, Akman T, Erdem MR, Onol SY.
Micropercutaneous Nephrolithotomy in the Treatment of Moderate-Size Renal Calculi.

Humanski P. Specjalista Hospital, Kutno, Poland.

Mattioli S. Clinica Columbus, Milan, Italy.

Palmero JL, Amoros A, Ramirez M, Pastor JC, Benedicto A.
Surgical therapy of lithiasis in horseshoe kidney.
Diode lasers represent a versatile and multidisciplinary tool aimed at ablation, incision and coagulation of different soft tissues. Their use is widely reported in literature and commonly accepted for many treatments. Quanta System Diode lasers (including 532, 940, 980, 1064 and 1470 nm wavelengths) have been largely distributed worldwide for different medical specialties. The following publications and studies deal with the use of Quanta System Diode Series laser devices:


