

# PRODUCT UPDATE

## DISPOSABLE HANDHELD RESECTOR



**Distal Access** offers nationwide availability of the **RESECTR™ 9 French/3.0mm High-Performance Disposable Tissue**

**Resector**, a disposable, nonpowered, handheld, and hand-driven system designed to combine the benefits of basic manual devices and complex electromechanical systems.

The **RESECTR** platform is “ready-to-use,” giving clinicians an important tool to see-and-treat lesions in the hospital, clinic, or office. Starting at the cutting tip, aspiration pulls tissue samples into the cutting window where oscillating blades are controlled by the clinician’s index finger and hand. Clinicians can increase or decrease oscillation and cutting based on what they see and feel during the procedure.

**Distal Access** says that for small tissue samples, resection time with the **RESECTR** can be similar to that with electromechanical devices, yet the cost is significantly less. The **RESECTR** is compatible with available fluid management systems and endoscopic devices.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT:** [www.RESECTR.com](http://www.RESECTR.com)

## PREDICTIVE TOOL FOR PRETERM BIRTH RISK



**Sera Prognostics** announced that its **PreTRM® Test** is the first and only clinically validated blood test to predict preterm birth risk in asymptomatic, singleton pregnancies.

Premature birth, defined as birth before 37 weeks, is the leading cause of death and illness in newborns and is associated with an increased risk of major long-term complications. Previously, the 2 best traditional predictors of premature birth were prior preterm birth history and short cervical length, but these identify only a small percentage of women who deliver early. Implemented during gestational weeks 19 and 20, the **PreTRM** test uses proteomic technology to measure and analyze 2 proteins in the blood that are highly predictive of preterm birth: IBP4, insulin-like growth factor binding protein 4, and SHBG, sex-hormone binding globulin.

According to **Sera Prognostics**, data from the 5,501-patient Proteomic Assessment of Preterm Risk (PAPR) study, recently published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*, confirm that the test can help identify a high percentage of women who are at increased risk early in pregnancy before symptoms occur.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT:** [www.pretrm.com](http://www.pretrm.com)