SPY Fluorescence Imaging Technology

Changing the Way You See Your Patients

The 1688 Advanced Imaging Modalities (AIM) 4K platform utilizes SPY Fluorescence Imaging Technology to assist in tissue perfusion assessment and critical anatomy identification.

**Brilliant Visualization**
Native Fluorescent 4K, designed to provide realistic color reproduction, results in a sharp, highly detailed image

**Intuitive Functionality**
Customizable camera head button mapping for simple SPY mode toggling

**Multiple Visualization Modes**
Combines enhanced fluorescence signal information to enable different viewing modes for use across multiple specialties

Overlay Fluorescence Mode

ENV Fluorescence Mode

Contrast Fluorescence Mode

See more. Do more.
Clinical Impact

A clinical study attempted to understand the causes and prevention of laparoscopic bile duct injury.¹

- The primary cause of error in 97% of cases resulting in Bile Duct Injury was a visual perceptual illusion, compared to 3% attributed to technical skill.¹
- In Class III injuries, the common duct, erroneously believed to be the cystic duct, was deliberately cut.¹

Economic Impact

A separate study was conducted to determine the costs associated with bile leaks and ductal injuries in a large population.²

- Study found that patients with bile duct injuries (BDIs) incurred $17,130 more healthcare dollars within the first 30 days than those without a leak.²
- Compared to endoscopic management, operatively managed BDIs were associated with:
  - fewer emergency department visits and readmissions
  - lower cumulative costs at 1 year ($60,539 vs $118,245; p<0.001)²

$30,459

Average reported in-hospital cost per patient suffering a bile duct injury³

References:
3. Bile Duct Injury cost originates from 2018 Medicare cost reports using Inpatient ICD-10 CM codes: S36.1XXA (Injury of bile duct, initial encounter) and S36.1XXD (Injury of bile duct, subsequent encounter).