

The **FIRST** and **ONLY** liquid embolic approved for the treatment of peripheral arterial hemorrhage by the FDA¹

Image is for illustration purposes only



LAVA 18 - 6 mL



LAVA 18 - 2 mL



LAVA 34 - 6 mL



LAVA 34 - 2 mL

Personalized Controlled Effective²

How is LAVA different from other embolic agents?



- More volume available for peripheral vasculature³
- Fast Prep Option⁴
- Minimal imaging artifact⁵
- Only liquid embolic approved for peripheral arterial hemorrhage³

- Cohesive vs. Adhesive⁶
- Radiopaque⁵
- Fast Prep Option⁴

- Adapts to the arterial shape⁷
- May reduce cost vs multiple coils⁸
- No reliance on coagulation cascade⁶

- More volume options³
- Two viscosity options³
- No vessel size restrictions^{3,4}

Compared to



Other Liquid Embolic

Compared to



GLUE

Compared to



COILS (detachable)

Compared to



CONFORMABLE Embolic

Order LAVA for a Personalized, Controlled Liquid Embolic Experience

Personalized

- ➡ LAVA 2 mL and 6 mL vial options to meet peripheral vasculature needs.³
- ➡ Viscosity options allows for distal embolization in small vessels.³
- ➡ Demonstrated to be safe and effective when used in combination with other embolic products such as coils, vascular plugs, and gelfoam.²

Controlled

- ➡ Adapts to the arterial shape.⁷
- ➡ Tantalum level designed to reduce flash, minimizing interruptions during imaging.⁵
- ➡ LAVA Mixing Kit enables preparation in under 5 minutes, intended for the emergent setting.⁴

Caution: U.S. federal law restricts the sale, distribution, and use of this product to physicians or as prescribed by a physician. This device should be used only by physicians with a thorough understanding of angiography and percutaneous interventional procedures, and the physician would have successfully completed training. **Indications for Use:** LAVA® LES is indicated for embolization of arterial hemorrhage in the peripheral vasculature. **Potential Complications:** Potential adverse effects (e.g., complications) associated with the use of the device include:

Non-target embolization, Ischemia or infarction of the target territory, Allergic reactions to device components, Catheter breakage, Catheter entrapment, Inadvertent embolization of a non-target vessel or territory, Embolization of device components, Access site hematoma or ecchymosis, Access site false aneurysm, Pain at access site, Arterial dissection, Mural thrombus formation, Vessel perforation, Hemorrhage, Recanalization, Vessel perforation, Arteriovenous fistula, Distal atheroembolism, Infection, Sepsis, Serous drainage, Lymphorrhea, Leg edema, Leg pain, and Back pain. **Consult the Instructions for Use (www.sirtex.com/lava/risks_adverse-events) for a complete listing of indications, contraindications, potential complications, warnings, and precautions.**

References:

1. <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/recently-approved-devices/lava-liquid-embolic-system-p220020>. 2. Arslan, et al. J Vasc Interv Radiol 2025; 36:436–445. 3. LAVA Liquid Embolic System (LAVA LES) Instructions for Use (IFU-010-LAVA LES IFU-US). 4. Based on data on file: (TPR-00616.01.A and TPR-00499-02.A). 5. Based on data on file: (TPR-01005.02.A and TRP-00499-02.A). 6. Wang, et al. Emerging Embolic Agents in Endovascular Embolization: An overview 2020 Jan;2(1):012003. 7. Voltherbst, et al. Glue, Onyx, Squid or PHIL? Liquid Embolic Agents for the Embolization of Cerebral Arteriovenous Malformations and Dural Arteriovenous Fistulas. 32, 25–38 (2022). 8. Gargiulo, et al. Embolic agents in emergency care: a large retrospective cohort study. CVIR Endovasc 9, 13 (2026).



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