

# SWISS DOLORCLAST® METHOD = BEST TREATMENT OUTCOME →

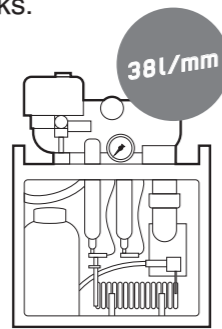
## HIGH AIRFLOW

The external compressor of the Swiss DolorClast® delivers 3.8 times more airflow at maximum pressure than the internal pump used by competitors.

High airflow is important to generate energetic shocks.

### EXTERNAL COMPRESSOR →

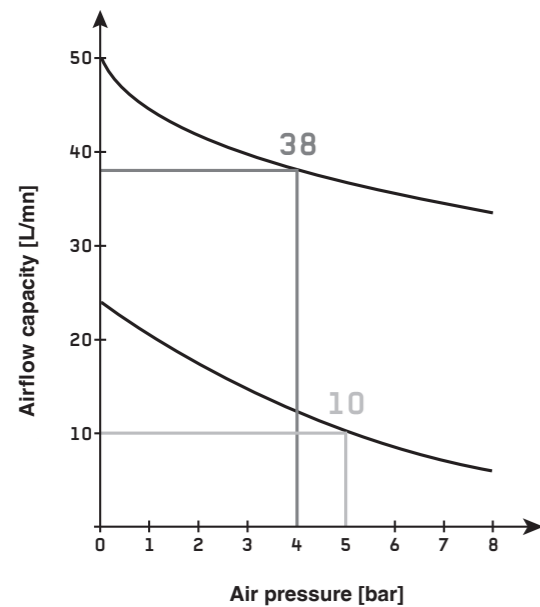
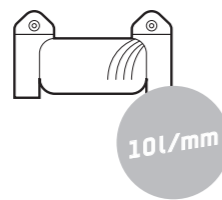
Werther AA100 Air tank  
38l/min at 4 bar



VS

### INTERNAL PUMP →

KNF NPK09, two heads  
10l/min at 5 bar



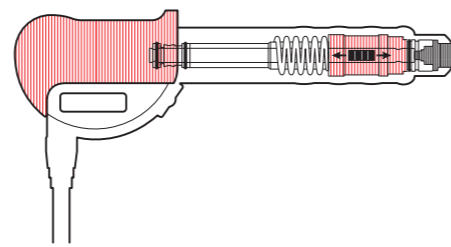
## EFFICIENT ENERGY CONVERSION

The Power+ handpiece delivers the highest energy density of all radial ESWT handpieces while the EVO BLUE® handpiece keeps the energy density constant at all frequencies.

Mastering energy conversion is key to maximize energy density and cavitation levels.

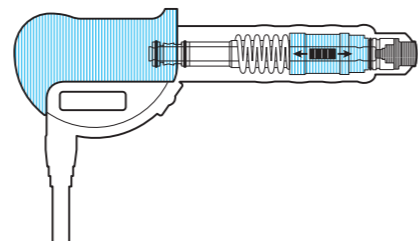
### SWISS DOLORCLAST® POWER+ →

FR-140B  
converts 4 bar into 0.40 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup>



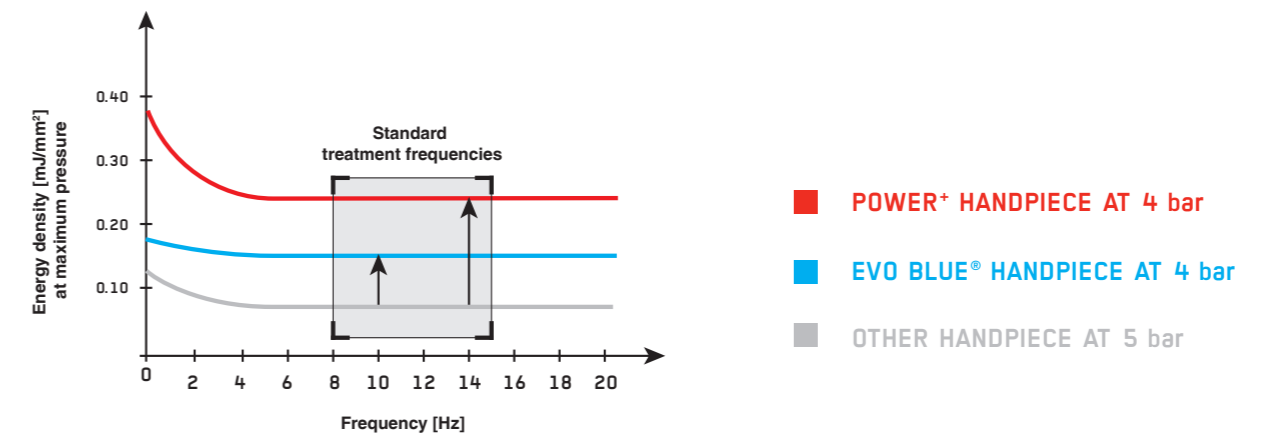
### SWISS DOLORCLAST® EVO BLUE →

FR-119A  
converts 4 bar into 0.18 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup>



## MAXIMUM ENERGY OUTPUT

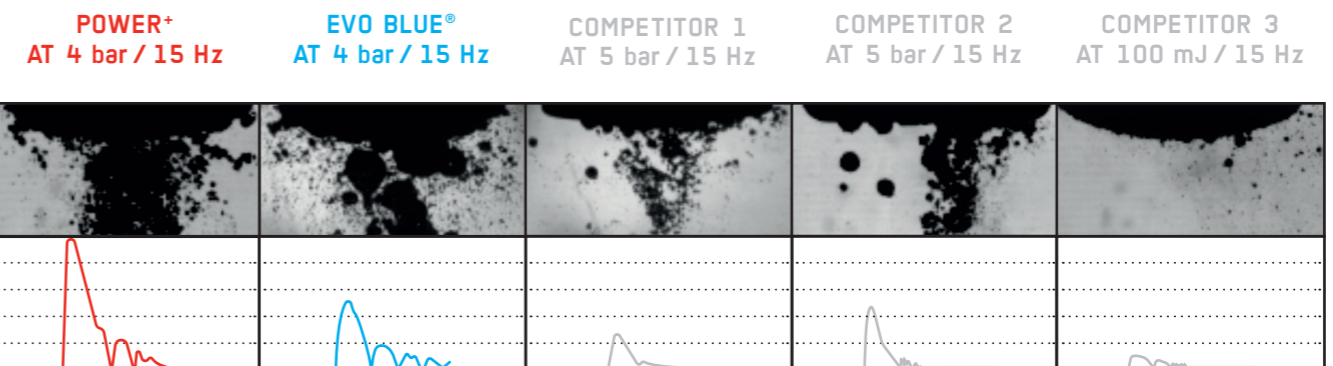
At maximum pressure and between 8 to 15Hz, the Power+ handpiece delivers three times and the EVO BLUE® handpiece two times more positive energy density than a competitor.



Positive energy density was measured for a single shot with a laser hydrophone FOPH 2000 and the measure in frequency was done with an accelerometer omega DPX-101-5K at an EMS laboratory. All measurements were performed at maximum pressure settings of the devices.

## HIGH CAVITATION LEVEL

These pictures show the cavitation level of RSWT® handpieces at maximum pressure/energy settings at 15Hz.



The pictures represent the maximum level of cavitation (black dots) for different handpieces at maximum pressure. The graphs above are the number of pixels caused by cavitation as a function time.

COMPETITOR 1 (Storz Medical D-Actor 200 with external compressor) | COMPETITOR 2 (BTL 5000SWT with external compressor) | COMPETITOR 3 (Zimmer en Puls V. 2.0)

"High-speed imaging of cavitation bubbles generated with radial extracorporeal shock wave devices" by Nikolaus B. M. Császár et al., "Radial Shock Wave Devices Generate Cavitation", 2015. (<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0140541#sec020>), used under CC-BY-4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>)