Endoscopic Ultrasound Probes

UM-BS20-26R
UM-S30-20R/UM-S30-25R
UM-S20-17S/UM-S20-20R
UM-2R/UM-3R

A Wide Range of Ultrasonic Probes Enhances EBUS Versatility
Compatible with channel diameters of 2.0 mm, 2.2 mm, and 2.8 mm, this comprehensive selection of ultrasonic probes from Olympus allows endobronchial ultrasonography of the target lesion in various regions of the bronchi, using either balloon contact method or direct contact method.

**Central Region (Balloon Contact Method)**
- UM-B20L-26R/MAJ-A16R (2.8 mm or greater channel diameter)
- UM-B20L-26R (2.8 mm or greater channel diameter)
- UM-B20L-26R (2.2 mm or greater channel diameter)
- UM-B20L-26R (2.2 mm or greater channel diameter)
- UM-B20L-26R (2.0 mm or greater channel diameter)

**Peripheral Region (Direct Contact Method)**
- UM-S20-20R (2.8 mm or greater channel diameter)
- UM-S20-20R (2.2 mm or greater channel diameter)
- UM-S20-20R (2.0 mm or greater channel diameter)
- UM-S20-20R (2.0 mm or greater channel diameter)

**Balloon Contact Method**
- UM-B20L-26R Main Features
  - Compatible with bronchosopes with a channel diameter of 2.8 mm or greater.
  - The balloon contact method can be used when the probe is combined with the MAJ-A16R dedicated balloon catheter. Once this combination has been passed through the scope channel, the balloon can be inflated at the tip of the probe.
  - All you have to do to perform ultrasonography is connect the probe to a radial tip bronchoscopic ultrasound machine.

**Direct Contact Method**
- UM-S20-17S Main Features
  - With an insertion tube that measures just 1.4 mm in diameter, this probe is compatible with a guide sheath with a 2.8 mm channel diameter.
  - 20 MHz frequency enables high-resolution images to support diagnostic and therapeutic guidelines.
  - This probe uses the D beam, making it longer than standard probes and enhancing maneuverability when approaching the target lesion.

**Guide Sheath Kit**
This new introduction is expected to improve the reliability and efficiency of bronchoscopic approaches to peripheral lung lesions, enhancing diagnostic results and improving efficiency.