A large, dark, textured whalebone esophageal dilator is shown vertically, with its flared end at the bottom and its narrow end at the top. The bone has a natural, weathered appearance with some lighter patches. The background is a dark, deep blue gradient.

The first  
refinement to  
the shape of an  
esophageal  
dilator

since the  
whalebone.

 HOPE MEDICAL



# Rethink dilation

## In 1672

Sir Thomas Willis described the successful dilatation of the esophagus with a whalebone. The basic shape of esophageal dilators hasn't changed from a cylindrical shape in 350 years.

Contemporary medical research has recently confirmed that the upper esophageal sphincter is not round. Cylindrical shaped dilators may be inappropriate.

It's time to shape the future.

### HISTORY OF DILATATION PROCEDURES

fig 473  
*Balaenoptera*  
Lacépède

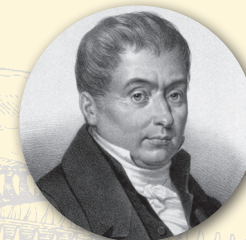
1672

Sir Thomas Willis describes the successful dilation of the lower esophagus with a whalebone



1801

Alexis Boyer, surgeon to Napoleon performs first bougienage of the upper esophageal sphincter



1981

First dilatation of an esophageal stricture by inflatable balloon

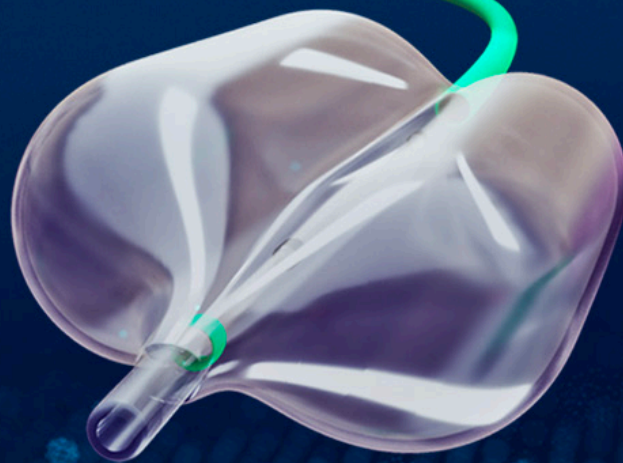


*"The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp"*  
Rembrandt van Rijn, 1632, Mauritshuis,  
The Hague, Netherlands via Getty Images

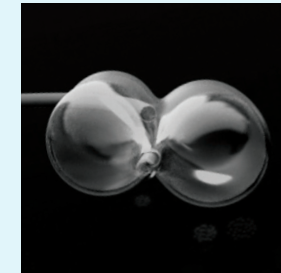


# Infinity<sup>®</sup>

Esophageal Dilation System



**Infinity<sup>®</sup> Esophageal Dilation System** is specifically designed to the physiology of the upper esophageal sphincter and provides **nearly double** the inflation dimension of conventional devices.



Intelligent shape.  
Unrivalled size range.

---

**INFINITY<sup>®</sup> 1000**  
THE FARWELL  
23 mm

---

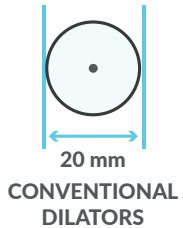
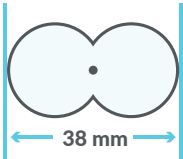
**INFINITY<sup>®</sup> 3000**  
THE MERATI  
32 mm

---

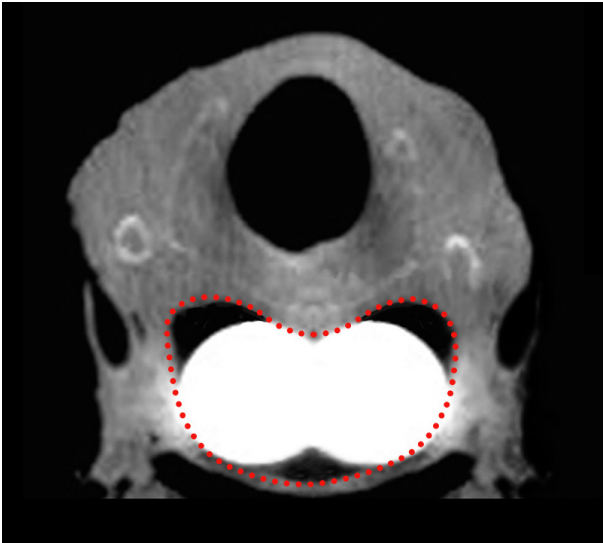
**INFINITY<sup>®</sup> 5000**  
THE POSTMA  
38 mm

Infinity<sup>®</sup> is designed for the treatment of swallowing impairment caused by upper esophageal sphincter dysfunction.

- Simple transnasal delivery system
- Novel design tailored to the anatomic configuration of the UES
- Contoured to the specific physiology of the UES,<sup>1</sup> allowing dilation to nearly double the inflation diameter of conventional devices



38 mm maximum outer diameter and nearly double the inflation dimension of conventional devices.



Contemporary research has confirmed that the upper esophageal sphincter is not round.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Three-dimensional Analysis of the Human Pharyngoesophageal Sphincter*, The Laryngoscope, The American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Inc. (2019) Derrick R. Randall, MD, MSc; Daniel J. Cates, MD; E. Brandon Strong; Peter C. Belafsky, MD, PhD, MPH

<sup>2</sup> *Geometric Morphometric Shape Analysis in an Ovine Model Confirms That the Upper Esophageal Sphincter is Not Round* The Laryngoscope, The American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Inc. (2012) Daniel J. Cates, MD; Emily K. Plowman, PhD; Omid Mehdizadeh, MD; Kaicheng Yen, MD; Amanda Domer, MS; Michael Gilden; Peter C. Belafsky, MD, MPH, PhD

Additional resources available on our website at [hopemedicalinc.com](http://hopemedicalinc.com)

SPECIFICATIONS

	PRODUCT NUMBER	INFLATION PRESSURE atm	INFLATED BALLOON DIAMETER mm	INFLATED BALLOON LENGTH mm
INFINITY 1000 THE FARWELL	INF1023	5 atm	23 mm	55 mm
INFINITY 3000 THE MERATI	INF3032	4 atm	32 mm	55 mm
INFINITY 5000 THE POSTMA	INF5038	4 atm	38 mm	55 mm

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OUR MISSION

To improve the treatment of  
swallowing disorders in our lifetime

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