









The Olympus Medical Business

Endoscopic Solutions Division Therapeutic Solutions Division

Early Diagnosis

- By incorporating technology aimed at improving the quality of lesion detection, diagnosis, and treatment, as well as examination efficiency, gastrointestinal endoscopes, which are one of Olympus' mainstay products, contribute to the early detection of lesions from gastrointestinal diseases such as cancer.
- If a suspicious lesion is found during the endoscopic examination, the area can be sampled for pathological examination.
- Recently, our endoscopes' magnification function is expected to enable doctors to make a definitive diagnosis immediately based on magnified images without the need to damage body tissue.

Olympus' Medical Business is divided into two divisions: Endoscopic Solutions Division (ESD), which deals with gastrointestinal endoscopes, surgical endoscopes, and medical services, etc.; and Therapeutic Solutions Division (TSD), which mainly deals with medical devices for GI EndoTherapy, urology, and respiratory. With a variety of products and services developed from these two businesses, we will provide the two values of early diagnosis and minimally invasive treatment. Through this, we hope to contribute to improvements in the QOL of patients while also helping to address the worldwide trend of rising healthcare costs.

Minimally Invasive Treatment

- Gastrointestinal endoscopes can also be used together with endotherapy devices to treat early-stage cancers, as well as various treatments such as removal of polyps and accidental foreign objects.
- In the field of urology, we are deploying devices that can be used in clinics to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), which is expected to increase with the aging of the population, without the need for excisional surgery. It is a minimally invasive treatment that ensures no permanent foreign object remains in the patient's body.
- Unlike conventional open surgery, endoscopic surgery (laparoscopic surgery) does not require large abdominal incisions therefore patients are expected to feel less postoperative pain, spend shorter days in hospital and return to normal life more quickly.







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