A NEW PATH TO PAIN RELIEF

FROM DIABETIC PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY

Abbott's neurostimulation therapy is a medication-free* option that relieves pain caused by diabetic peripheral neuropathy of the lower extremities[1,2]

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A MEDICATION-FREE* OPTION FOR TREATING PAIN CAUSED BY DIABETIC PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY

If you are living with diabetes, you may be at risk for a condition called diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN), which can be very painful and make it hard for you to perform your everyday activities.[3,4]

ONE IN FIVE PATIENTS

who have been diagnosed with diabetes will develop DPN, which may cause[5]:

TINGLING

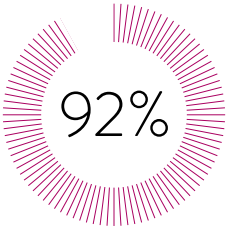
SHOOTING PAIN

BURNING PAIN

ORAL MEDICATIONS

are commonly prescribed to treat DPN and its associated symptoms, but many people report a lack of pain relief or unwanted side effects, such as[6]:

- Weight gain
- Drowsiness
- Dry mouth
- Blurred vision
- Dizziness
- Uncoordinated movement
- Swelling of the hands, feet and ankles



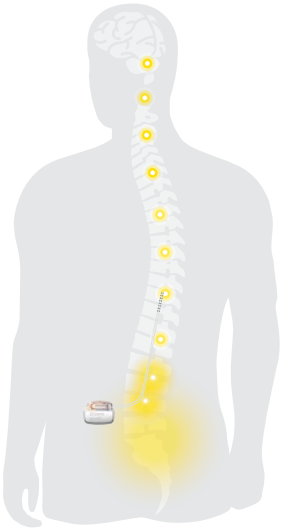
92% OF PATIENTS REPORTED UNWANTED SIDE EFFECTS FROM THEIR MEDICATIONS.[7]

50% OR MORE OF PATIENTS DISCONTINUE GABAPENTIN, PREGABALIN AND DULOXETINE WITHIN 6 MONTHS.[7]

If you are experiencing these symptoms, Abbott has an FDA-approved†, medication-free* option to treat pain caused by DPN.

NEUROSTIMULATION THERAPY:
A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO PAIN RELIEF

If you're seeking alternative treatment options, neurostimulation might be an option for you. Neurostimulation is a well-established chronic pain treatment used by doctors for more than 50 years.[8] It works by using electrical signals to stimulate nerves in the spinal cord and changes the way your brain perceives pain.



53%

Average pain reduction for DPN patients treated with neurostimulation.[9†§+]

18X

More likely to experience significant pain reduction when treated with neurostimulation compared to medication therapy alone.[9-11§+]

CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE AND DISCRETE

Abbott provides medication-free* neurostimulation therapy options that are designed to fit seamlessly into your life.

PAIN RELIEF AND BEYOND

Patients demonstrated significant reduction in pain utilizing Abbott's neurostimulation therapy for treatment of chronic intractable pain in the trunk and limbs. Patients also demonstrated improvements in anxiety and physical function.[12]

TRY IT FIRST

A temporary trial allows you to see how the therapy works for you before committing to a permanent implant.

LOW-MAINTENANCE THERAPY

Abbott's neurostimulation therapies are offered on systems with little or no recharge burden.

EXPANDED MRI ACCESS

Full-body magnetic resonance (MR) Conditional systems¶ allow you to safely undergo magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans if necessary.[13]

EASY-TO-USE MOBILE APP

Convenient and direct access to manage therapy from an Abbott-provided Apple‡ mobile device or your own personal smartphone.**

START YOUR JOURNEY

FIND YOUR PATH TO RELIEF TODAY BY ASKING YOUR DOCTOR WHETHER NEUROSTIMULATION IS RIGHT FOR YOU, OR BY SCANNING THE QR CODE.

*Follow your physician's guidance for your current medication regimen, and do not make any changes to your medication usage without consulting with your healthcare provider.
†The BurstDR™ stimulation mode has not been evaluated for effectiveness in the DPN population.
§95% CI not provided due to required distributional assumptions.
+Combined data from comparative studies.
¶Within approved parameters. Refer to the Instructions for Use for full details on the MR Conditional scan parameters.
**Available on eligible Apple‡ mobile digital devices. For a list of personal Apple‡ mobile digital devices compatible with Abbott's Patient Controller app, visit www.NMmobiledevicesync.com/cp.

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2. Abbott. Proclaim™ Implantable Pulse Generator Clinician System Manual. Plano, TX. 2023.
3. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Peripheral Neuropathy. Updated February 2018. Accessed January 20, 2023. https://www.niddk.nih.gov/healthinformation/diabetes/overview/preventing-problems/nerve-damage-diabetic-neuropathies/peripheral-neuropathy
4. Pop-Busui R, Boulton AJ, Feldman EL, et al. Diabetic neuropathy: a position statement by the American Diabetes Association. *Diabetes Care*. 2017;40(1):136-154. doi:10.2337/dc16-2042
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6. Yang M, Qian C, Liu Y. Suboptimal treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain in the United States. *Pain Med*. 2015;16(11):2075-2083. doi:10.1111/pme.12845
7. Abbott. GLG survey on the complications and treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy. Completion date: November 17, 2022; Austin, Texas. n = 30 DPN patients.
8. International Neuromodulation Society. Spinal cord stimulation's role in managing chronic disease symptoms. Updated August 3, 2022. Accessed June 13, 2023. https://www.neuromodulation.com/spinal-cord-stimulation
9. Abbott. Clinical Summaries. Spinal Cord Stimulation System's Manual. 2023.
10. Slangen R, Schaper NC, Faber CG, et al. Spinal cord stimulation and pain relief in painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy: a prospective two-center randomized controlled trial. *Diabetes Care*. 2014;37(11):3016-3024. doi:10.2337/dc14-0684
11. De Vos CC, Meier K, Zaalberg PB, et al. Spinal cord stimulation in patients with painful diabetic neuropathy: a multicentre randomized clinical trial. *Pain*. 2014;155(11):2426-2431. doi:10.1016/j.pain.2014.08.031
12. Rosenberg J, Fabi A, Candido K, et al. Spinal cord stimulation provides pain relief with improved psychosocial function: results from EMP3OWER. *Pain Med*. 2016;17(12):2311-2325. doi:10.1093/pm/pnw152
13. Abbott. MRI Procedure Information, Abbott Medical MR Conditional SCS and DRG System. Clinician's Manual. 2022.

Risk Information: The placement of a neurostimulation system requires surgery, which exposes patients to certain risks. Complications such as infection, swelling, bruising, and possibly the loss of strength or use in an affected limb or muscle group (e.g., paralysis) are possible. Additional risks such as undesirable changes in stimulation may occur over time. Be sure to talk to your doctor about the possible risks associated with neurostimulation.

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8701 Bee Caves Rd., Bldg. 2, Austin, TX 78746 USA, Tel: 1 972 526 8286
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Rx Only

Brief Summary: Prior to using Abbott devices, please review the User's Guide for a complete listing of indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, potential adverse events, and directions for use. The system is intended to be used with leads and associated extensions that are compatible with the system.

Indications for Use: Spinal Cord Stimulation as an aid in the management of chronic, intractable pain of the trunk and/or limbs, including unilateral or bilateral pain associated with the following: failed back surgery syndrome, nonsurgical back pain (without prior surgery and not a candidate for back surgery), and diabetic peripheral neuropathy of the lower extremities.

Contraindications: This system is contraindicated for patients who are unable to operate the system or who have failed to receive effective pain relief during trial stimulation.

Warnings: Post surgical risks, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), diathermy therapy, electrosurgery, implanted cardiac systems or other active implanted devices, interference with other devices, operation of machinery, equipment and vehicles, explosive and flammable gases, keep dry to avoid damage, pediatric use, pregnancy and nursing, use in patients with diabetes, stimulation mode, device components, device modification, application modification, case damage, generator disposal, product materials. Patients who are poor surgical risks, with multiple illnesses, or with active general infections should not be implanted.

Precautions: Clinician training, patient selection, infection, implantation of two systems, implantation of multiple leads, implant heating, high stimulation outputs, electromagnetic interference (EMI), consumer goods and electronic devices, lead movement, patient training, programmer use, single-use, sterile device, storage environment, expiration date, recharge-by date, handle devices with care, care and handling of components, package or component damage, exposure to body fluids or saline, system testing, high-output ultrasonics and lithotripsy, ultrasonic scanning equipment, external defibrillators, therapeutic radiation, security, antitheft, and radio frequency identification (RFID) devices, scuba diving or hyperbaric chambers, wireless use restrictions.

Adverse Effects: Unpleasant sensations or motor disturbances, undesirable changes in stimulation, stimulation in unwanted places, lead migration, epidural hemorrhage, hematoma, infection, spinal cord compression, or paralysis from placement of a lead in the epidural space, cerebrospinal fluid leakage, paralysis, weakness, clumsiness, numbness, or pain below the level of the implant, persistent pain at the electrode or IPG site, seroma at IPG site, allergic or rejection response to implant materials, implant migration or skin erosion around the implant, battery failure, change in blood glucose levels in response to any side effect. User's Guide must be reviewed for detailed disclosure.

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