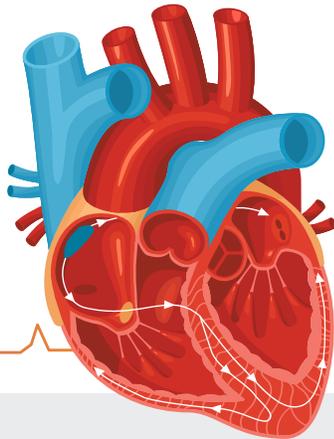


What is Atrial Fibrillation (AFib)?

Atrial Fibrillation, or AFib, occurs when the upper chambers of the heart, or atria, beat irregularly and in an uncontrolled manner.¹

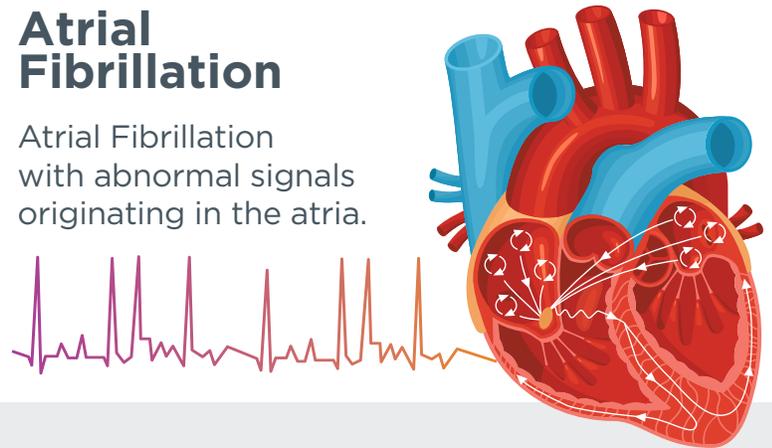
Normal Heartbeat

Flow of electrical signals in a normal heartbeat.



Atrial Fibrillation

Atrial Fibrillation with abnormal signals originating in the atria.



1 in 4 adults over 40 is at risk of AFib

5X

AFib is associated with **5x risk** of stroke and heart failure



Symptoms include fatigue, dizziness, anxiety, and reduced ability to exercise

Treatment



Medications are often offered as the first attempt to control AFib.

50%

Approximately 50% of AFib patients do not respond to or tolerate medications.³

Catheter Ablation



Catheter ablation is a minimally invasive procedure that blocks faulty electrical signals and restores the heart to normal rhythm.¹

The procedure is recommended by the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association for patients when medication proves to be unsuccessful.²

If medications don't work or give you negative side effects, ask your doctor about catheter ablation.

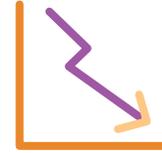
Catheter ablation is a minimally invasive, outpatient procedure that may:



Improve quality of life



Provide symptom relief



Reduce risk of stroke

Patients receiving catheter ablation have been shown to be up to **73% more likely to be symptom-free** at 4 years when compared to patients receiving drug therapy.

Get Your Life Back

Ask your doctor if catheter ablation is the right treatment option for you.



1. Mayo Clinic. Cardiac Ablation. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/cardiac-ablation/about/pac-20384993?p=1>. Accessed December 6, 2022.
2. Hugh Calkins, Gerhard Hindricks, Ricardo Cappato, et al. 2017 HRS/EHRA/ECAS/APHS/ SOLAECE expert consensus statement on catheter ablation and surgical ablation of atrial fibrillation. Heart Rhythm 2017.
3. Calkins H, Reynolds R, Spector P et al. Treatment of Atrial Fibrillation with Antiarrhythmic Drugs or RF Ablation. Circ Arrhythm and Electrophysiol. 2009.

As with any medical treatment, individual results may vary. Only a cardiologist or electrophysiologist can determine whether ablation is an appropriate course of treatment. There are potential risks including bleeding, swelling or bruising at the catheter insertion site, and infection. More serious complications are rare, which can include damage to the heart or blood vessels; blood clots (which may lead to stroke); heart attack, or death. These risks need to be discussed with your doctor and recovery takes time. The success of this procedure depends on many factors, including your physical condition and your body's ability to tolerate the procedure. Use care in the selection of your doctors and hospital, based on their skill and experience.

THERMOCOOL SMARTTOUCH[®] SF Catheter is indicated for the treatment of drug refractory recurrent symptomatic paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (AF) and for drug refractory recurrent symptomatic persistent AF (continuous AF > 7 days but < 1 year), refractory or intolerant to at least 1 Class I or III AAD, when used with the CARTO[®] 3 System.

Important information: Prior to use, refer to the instructions for use supplied with this device for indications, contraindications, side effects, warnings and precautions.
Caution: US law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician