

When do I feel relief? Is it proven?

Relief: After treatment the fibroid continues to shrink over time, other symptoms like heavy, long periods and looking pregnant when you're not can take 3+ months to improve.⁴

Scientifically Proven: Many patients see the most relief within 3 months, and continuing improvement out to 12 months and beyond.⁴ The Acesa procedure has been objectively measured with clinical data, proving efficacy, published in over 49 peer-reviewed publications and performed on over 4000 women.⁶

Is Acesa right for me?

It depends on your fibroids and your body. Acesa is uterine sparing and can treat nearly all locations of fibroids, with a quicker recovery compared to other treatment options.^{4,7} For many, it's a great option. The key is to know your options and, together with a physician, determine if the Acesa procedure is right for you.



Scan QR code to schedule
a consultation with an
Acesa- trained physician.

Contact Details

www.acesaprocedure.com
866-585-9610

Follow us on social media:

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Acesa Procedure Disclaimer

Acesa Health encourages patients to seek medical attention for typical and atypical symptoms associated with fibroids to help achieve and maintain good health with as high a quality of life as possible. Although many patients may benefit from the Acesa Procedure, this treatment is not for everyone, and results may vary. You should talk to your doctor about the potential benefits and risks and whether this treatment is right for you. Information contained in this brochure is not to be used as a substitute for talking to your doctor. You should always talk to your doctor about diagnosis and treatment information.

The Acesa ProVu system is cleared by the FDA for the treatment of symptomatic uterine fibroids under laparoscopic ultrasound guidance.

The Acesa procedure is generally safe, but complications may occur and can be serious. Risks and complications associated with the Acesa procedure include, but are not limited to: skin burns from the dispersion of radiofrequency energy, mild intraoperative bleeding, transient urinary retention or urinary tract infection, adhesion formation, post-procedural discomfort (cramping, pelvic pain), and transient amenorrhea, infection, injury to adjacent structures, vaginal bleeding and temporary anemia, blood loss requiring transfusion or hysterectomy, pneumothorax, wound dehiscence, deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, treatment failure, and complications related to laparoscopy and/or general anesthesia, including death. Insufficient data exists on which to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the Acesa procedure in women who plan future pregnancy. Therefore, the Acesa procedure is not recommended for women who are planning future pregnancy. There is limited data regarding pregnancy following the Acesa procedure; if you become pregnant following the Acesa procedure, you should contact your doctor immediately. Please consult with your doctor to understand the risks and benefits of surgery and find out if Acesa may be right for you. Rx Only.

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Sources:

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2. Lee BB, Yu SP. Radiofrequency Ablation of Uterine Fibroids: a Review. Curr Obstet Gynecol Rep. 2016;5(4):318–324. doi:10.1007/s13669-016-0183-x
3. Leppert PC, Jayes FL, Segars JH. The extracellular matrix contributes to mechanotransduction in uterine fibroids. Obstet Gynecol Int. 2014;2014:783289. doi:10.1155/2014/783289
4. SG Chudnoff, et al. Outpatient Procedure for the Treatment and Relief of Symptomatic Uterine Myomas. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013;121(5):1075–82.
5. DI Galen, MD, KB Isaacson, MD, BB Lee, MD, Does menstrual bleeding decrease after ablation of intramural fibroids? A retrospective study. J Minim Invasive Gynecol 2013; 20(6):830–835.
6. Acesa Health Corporate data, proprietary system
7. Tsuzuki, Y., Tsuzuki, S., Wada, S., Fukushi, Y., & Fujino, T. (2019, January). Recovery of quality of life after laparoscopic myomectomy. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30255650>

The Acesa procedure

When fibroids show up uninvited,
it's not your uterus that has to go.

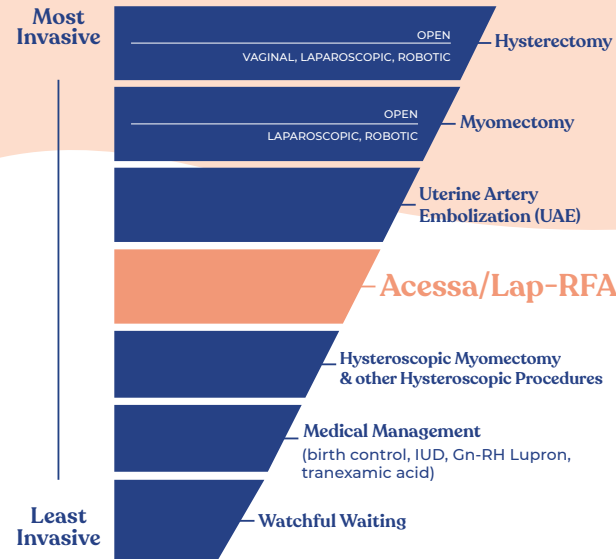


ANDREA, 41
Procedure Date:
January 2020

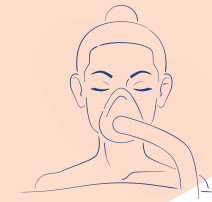




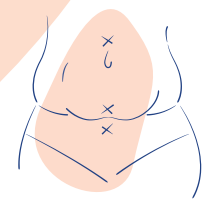
Great news: There are multiple treatment options!



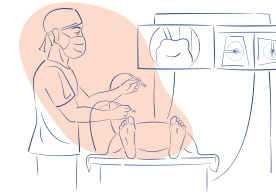
Steps of the Acessa procedure:



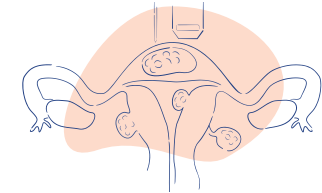
Prep – You are prepped and brought into the operating room for anesthesia.



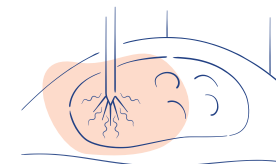
Access – Your physician makes three small incisions.



Visualize – Each fibroid is precisely located with the Acessa ultrasound probe and guidance mapping technology, allowing a full view of your uterus.



Deploy – The tip of the Acessa handpiece is deployed into the fibroid, while preserving healthy uterine tissue.



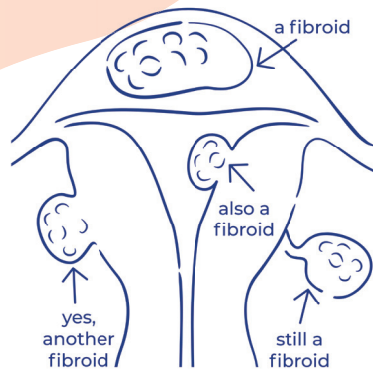
Treat – Controlled heat is deployed to each fibroid to destroy the tissue, and is repeated until every targeted fibroid is fully treated. Ta da!



Recover – Most patients get cleared to go home the same day.

What are uterine fibroids?

Uterine fibroids are benign tumors that grow in or on the uterus. They are surprisingly common. Typically women find out they have fibroids during a physical exam or ultrasound ordered by their doctor.

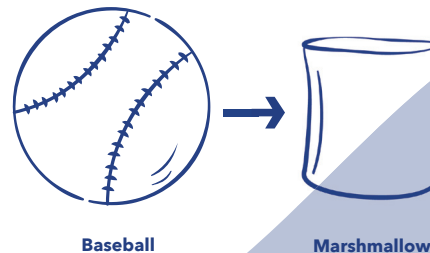


What is Acessa?

The medical term for the Acessa procedure is Laparoscopic Radiofrequency Ablation (Lap-RFA). It was designed to treat fibroids, and only fibroids.

How does it work?

It works by delivering heat (radiofrequency) directly into a fibroid to destroy the proteins of the fibroid tissue. The consistency of the fibroid changes from being hard like a baseball to soft like a marshmallow.^{2,3}



Treating the fibroid vs. removing the fibroid helps avoid damaging healthy tissue.^{2,3} Fibroids do not have to be removed to achieve relief.⁴

What are common symptoms of fibroids?

- Periods that last longer than a week
- Heavy periods causing bleeding through clothes
- Pain and pressure in your pelvis, legs or lower back
- Unexplained exhaustion (may be anemia)
- Having to go to the bathroom a little too often

Ok, so what makes Acessa different?

- **Uterine sparing** – only treats the fibroids
- **Minimally invasive** – 3 small incisions
- **Quick recovery** – return to work in 4-5 days⁴