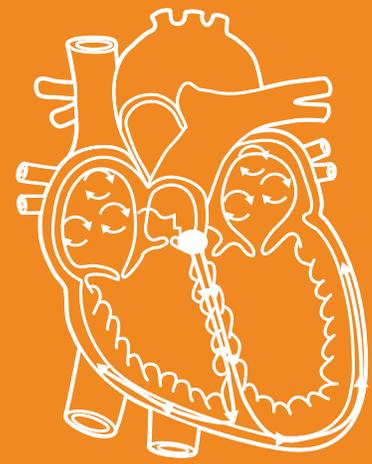


WHAT IS ATRIAL FIBRILLATION?

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



1 in 4 adults over 40 are at risk of AFib²

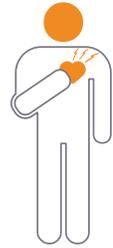


33M

AFib affects 33 million people worldwide³

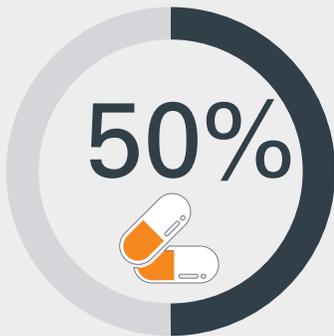
5X

AFib is associated with 5 times the risk of stroke⁴



Symptoms include fatigue, dizziness, anxiety, and reduced ability to exercise.¹

If left untreated, AFib often **progresses and becomes harder to treat.**



TREATMENT

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

About 50% of AFib patients do not respond to or cannot tolerate medications.⁵

CATHETER ABLATION

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

Success rates for catheter ablation are about

88%^{6*}

Get  **smart**
about **AFIB**SM

Catheter ablation is more effective in preventing AFib recurrence than drug therapy, and is equally as safe.

Patients receiving catheter ablation have been shown to be up to

73% more likely symptom-free at 4 years

when compared to patients receiving drug therapy.^{7,8}



Catheter Ablation Improves Quality of Life

Treatment of Afib can restore quality of life, with the latest research showing that quality of life is improved significantly more after catheter ablation of AFib than with drug therapy.⁹

GET YOUR LIFE BACK

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



Join our **Facebook community of over 100,000 members** at www.Facebook.com/GetSmartAboutAFib and visit our website, www.getsmartaboutafib.com for more information on AFib.



*Success defined as freedom from any atrial arrhythmia (atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, atrial tachycardia) 12 months post-procedure when operator remained in the preset contact force range. Further sub-analysis showed that when the contact force was within investigator selected range $\geq 35\%$ of time, success was increased by 21% to 88% ($\geq 35\%$: n = 32, <math>< 35\%</math>: n = 73).

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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. THERMOCOOL® Navigation Catheters are indicated for the treatment of drug refractory recurrent symptomatic paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, when used with CARTO® Systems (excluding NAVISTAR® RMT THERMOCOOL® Catheter). 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

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