

FARAPULSE™
Pulsed Field Ablation System

**A minimally invasive
treatment for atrial fibrillation**



Atrial fibrillation is the most common arrhythmia affecting

~33 million

people globally and is expected to more than

double

by 2030 due to widespread population aging in developing countries^{1,2}.



1. Rahman, F., G.F. Kwan, and E.J. Benjamin, Nature Reviews Cardiology, 2014. 11: p. 639.

2. Patel, N.J., et al., Circulation, 2014. 129: p. 2371-2379. 3Lloyd-Jones, D.M., et al., Circulation, 2004. 110(9): p. 1042-1046

➤ What is atrial fibrillation (AFib)?

AFib is a disorder of the heart's electrical activity in which your heart beats irregularly (often fast).

➤ Symptoms of AFib include:

-  Fatigue
-  Trouble breathing
-  Chest discomfort
-  Dizziness
-  Heart palpitations

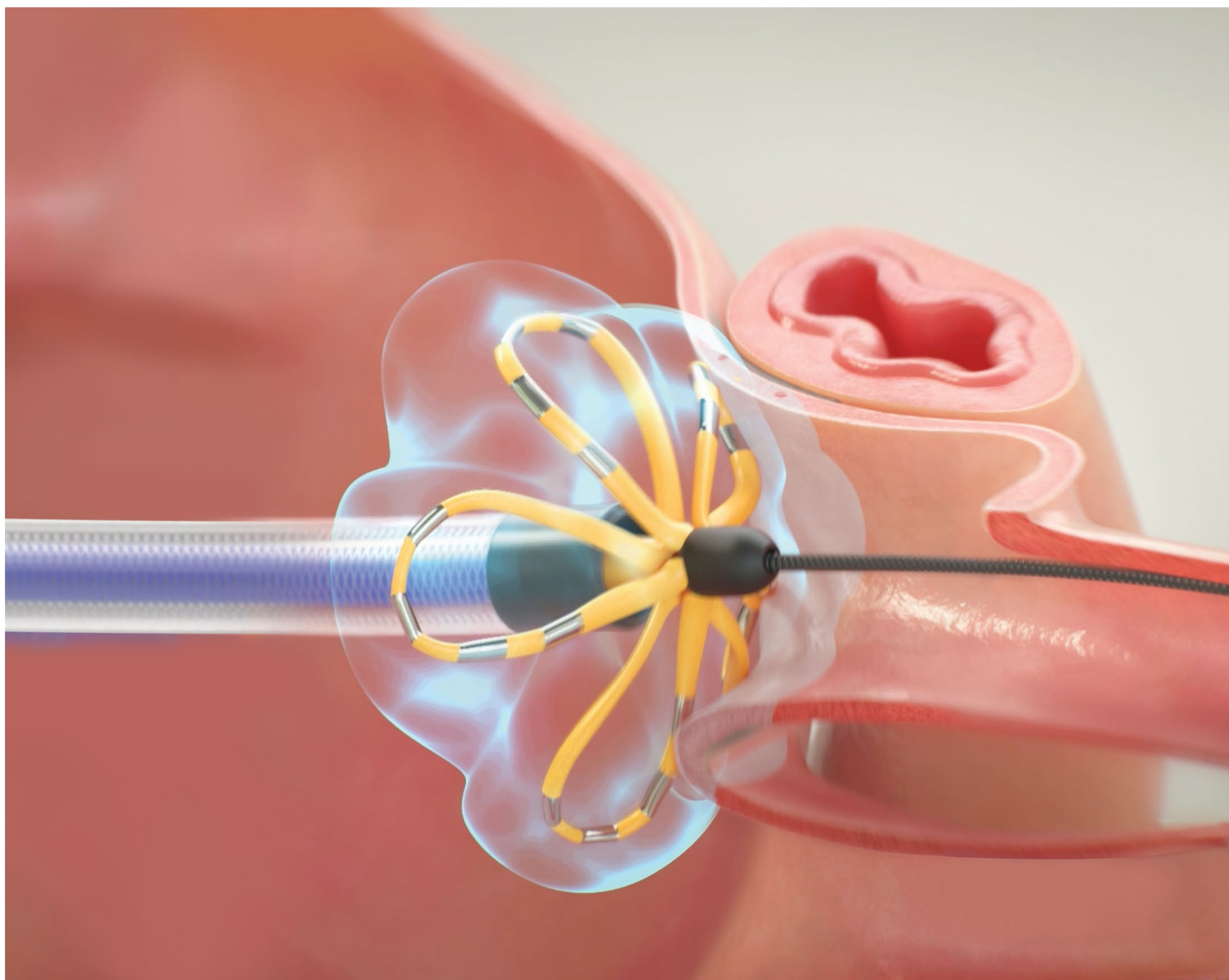
➤ Treating AFib?

Catheter ablation is a minimally-invasive treatment, where long flexible tubes (catheters) are threaded through blood vessels to the heart. Sensors on the tips of the catheters then transmit heat, cold or electrical energy to treat the cells responsible for the faulty irregular beats.

FARAPULSE™ Pulsed Field Ablation System is a minimally invasive option designed to return your heartbeat back to normal.



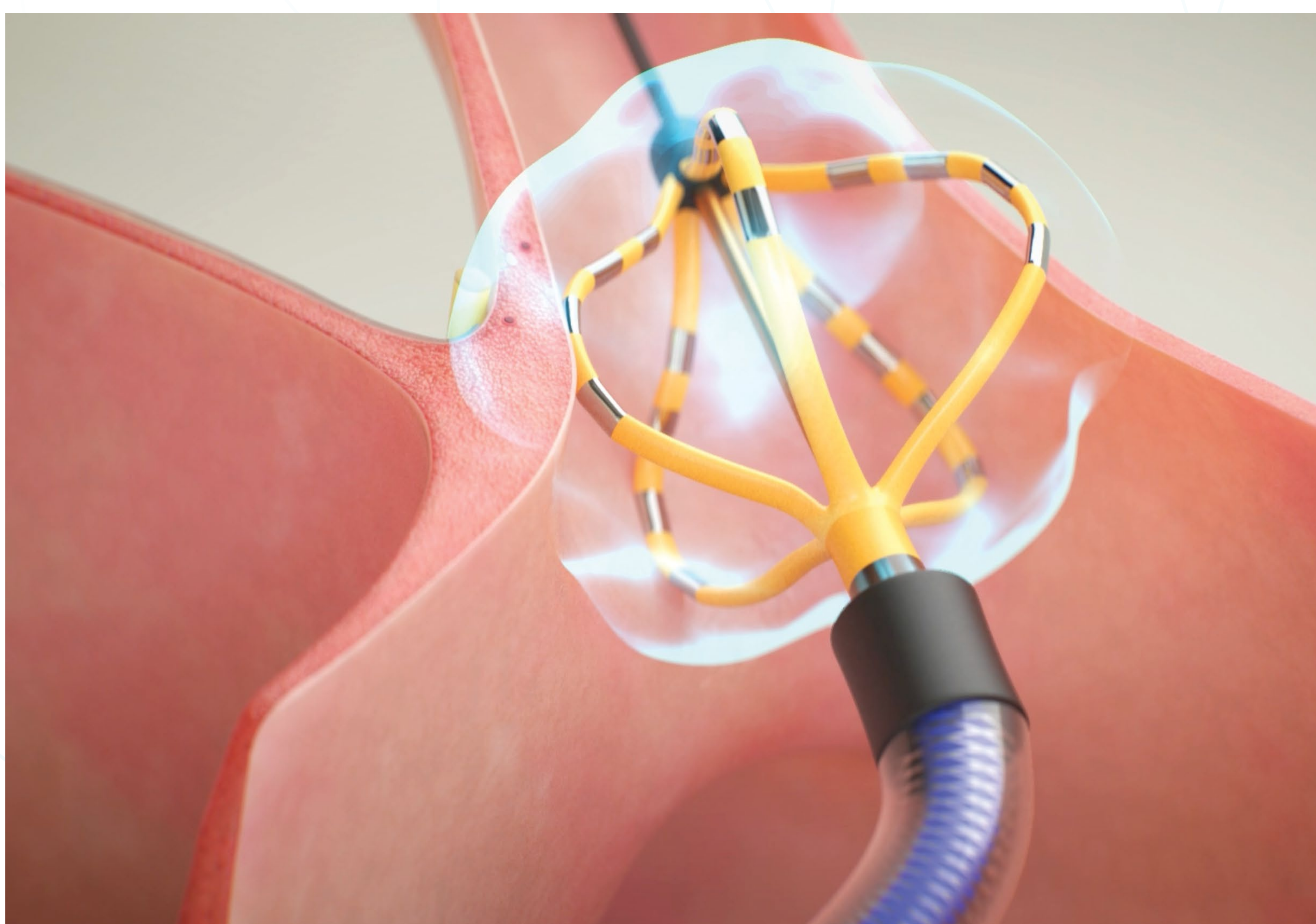
What is the FARAPULSE™ System?



The FARAPULSE System generates and delivers electrical pulses. These electrical pulses are delivered to the heart (pulmonary veins) that are responsible for the irregular heartbeats. These electrical pulses are designed to permanently deactivate only the localised heart cells.

During this procedure you will undergo general anaesthetic or deep sedation.


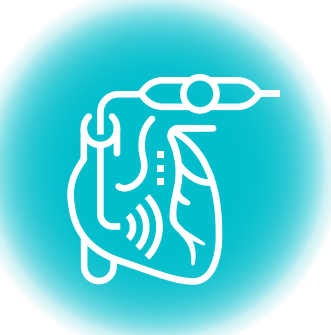

The pulsed field ablation process itself is very short (microseconds) and requires minimal applications per vein. The procedure only takes 45-60 minutes.



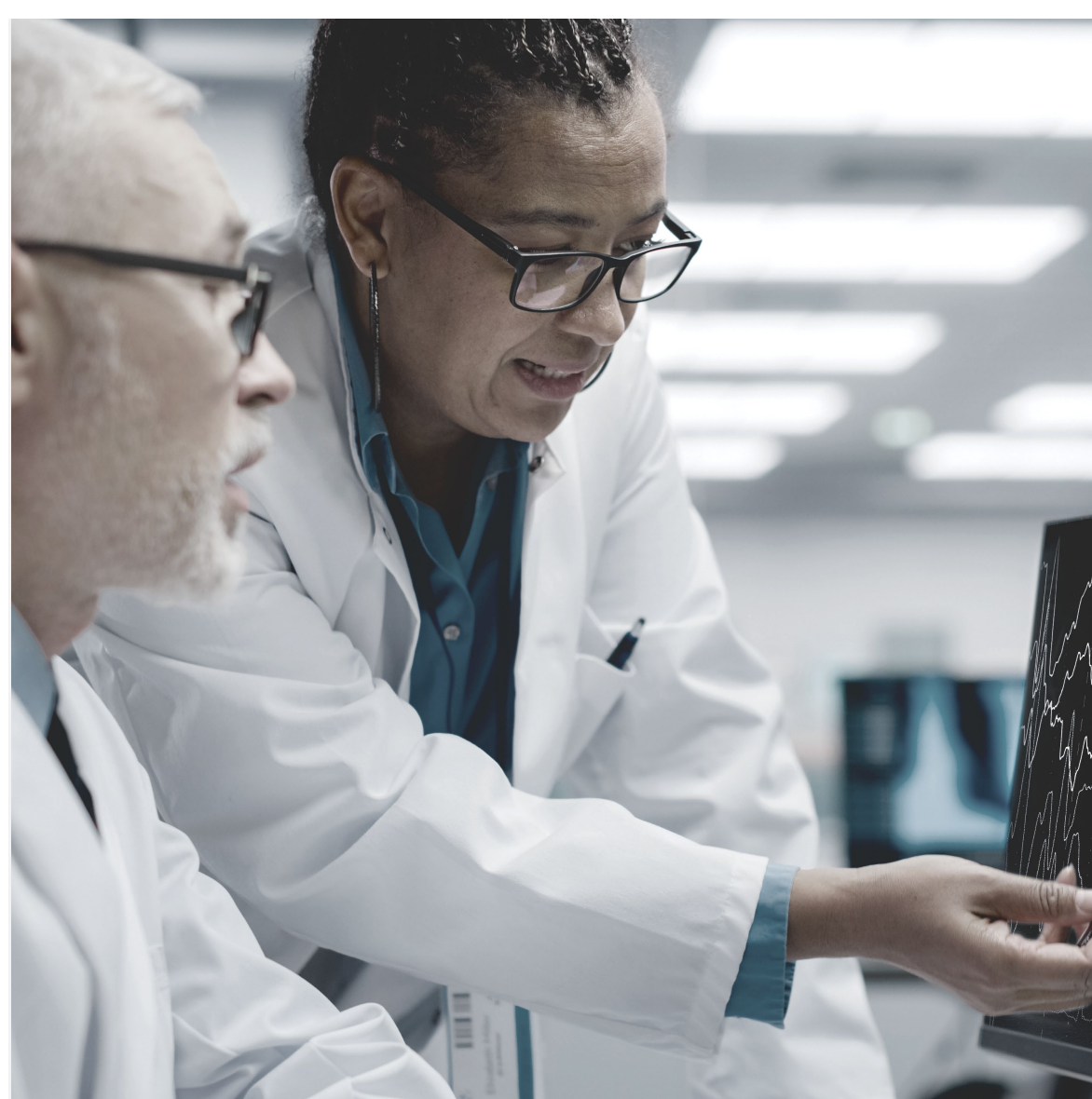
What to expect?

To prepare for your ablation procedure, pre-examinations below might be required:

➤ Preparation

-  Fasting after midnight prior to your procedure
-  Transesophageal echocardiogram to assess how well the heart is working
-  Blood test to check if your kidneys are healthy

➤ To be advised by doctor:



Electrophysiology study to collect detailed information about the underlying condition of your arrhythmia






Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) or Cardiac Computed Tomography (CT) scan to create a 3-D image of your heart




Catheter ablation results vary across different patient groups. Consult your physician on the most suitable catheter ablation for you.



➤ During catheter ablation

-  Medication through an intravenous (IV) line inserted in your arm
-  General anaesthesia or deep sedation
-  Small incision at your groin to insert catheter into the heart for pulsed field ablation delivery

➤ After catheter ablation

-  Minor soreness in the chest or bruising at the groin insertion site
-  Follow-up visits to monitor healing and heart rhythm
-  Update your physicians if you experience other discomforts or ongoing chest pain

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