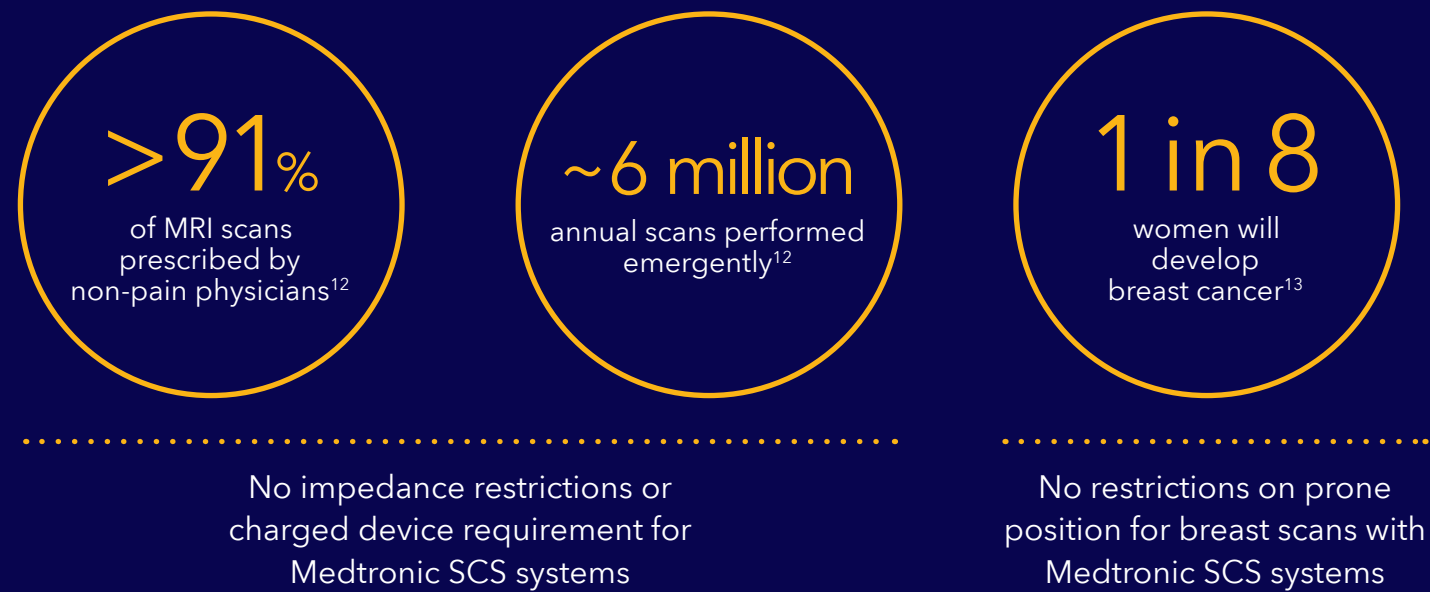


How do your decisions today impact optimal patient care down the road?



Access changes everything. Discover how
Medtronic SCS systems deliver unimpeded MRI access.

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Know what's behind the MRI label

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SPINAL CORD STIMULATION BRIEF SUMMARY
INDICATIONS Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) is indicated as an aid in the management of chronic, intractable pain of the trunk and/or limbs-including unilateral or bilateral pain.
CONTRAINDICATIONS Diathermy - Energy from diathermy can be transferred through the implanted system and cause tissue damage resulting in severe injury or death. **WARNINGS** Sources of electromagnetic interference (e.g., defibrillation, electrocautery, MRI, RF ablation, and therapeutic ultrasound) can interact with the system, resulting in unexpected changes in stimulation, serious patient injury or death. An implanted cardiac device (e.g., pacemaker, defibrillator) may damage a neurostimulator, and electrical pulses from the neurostimulator may cause inappropriate response of the cardiac device. Patients with diabetes may have more frequent and severe complications with surgery. A preoperative assessment is advised for some patients with diabetes to confirm they are appropriate candidates for surgery. **PRECAUTIONS** Safety and effectiveness has not been established for pediatric use, pregnancy, unborn fetus, or delivery. Avoid activities that put stress on the implanted neurostimulation system components. Recharging a rechargeable neurostimulator may result in skin irritation or redness near the implant site.
ADVERSE EVENTS May include: undesirable change in stimulation (uncomfortable, jolting or shocking); hematoma, epidural hemorrhage, paralysis, seroma, infection, erosion, device malfunction or migration, pain at implant site, loss of pain relief, and other surgical risks. Adverse events may result in fluctuations in blood glucose in patients with diabetes. Refer to www.medtronic.com for product manuals for complete indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions and potential adverse events. Rx only. Rev 0422

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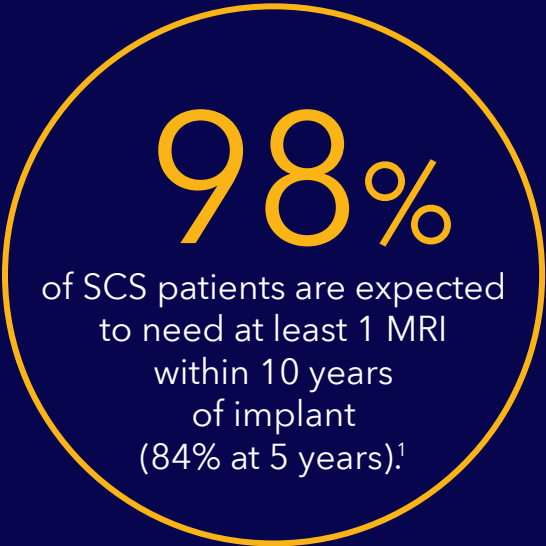
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Peel back the layers of MRI labeling.

Not all SCS devices offer the same MRI access. Full-body MRI access is dependent on a number of variables. **Inability to meet just one of these variables can restrict a patient's access to this important scan.**

In the end, certain SCS devices may not be as compatible as you think.



Only Medtronic SCS systems offer unimpeded access.[†]

	Medtronic ^{2†}	Biotronik ³	Boston Scientific ^{4,5}	Saluda ⁶	Nevro ^{7,8}	Abbott ^{9,10}
Able to scan high impedance or fractured lead	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Able to scan fully discharged device	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
1.5T full body normal operating mode with every lead in the portfolio	✓	✓‡	✗	✗	✗	✗
Able to scan patient in prone position e.g., breast MR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Recharge-free device options	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓

✓

 Proceed with full-body MRI scan

✗

 Does not meet criteria

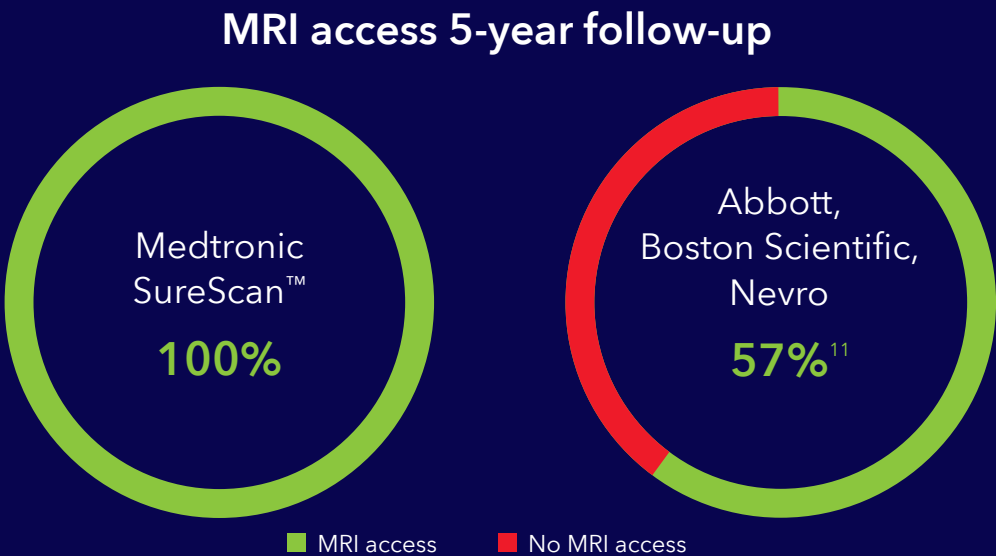
† Under specific conditions. To be considered full-body MR conditional, leads must be connected directly into the INS. Refer to product labeling for full list of conditions.

‡ The Biotronik system is 3T full body eligible under specific conditions.

All the answers assume that other eligibility requirements have been met.

The industry leader for MRI access

An independent study found that, after 5 years, **43% of Abbott, Boston Scientific, and Nevro patients lost their ability to undergo a scan** due to high electrode impedance.¹¹



Purposeful engineering for MRI

Only Medtronic has tantalum lead shielding that dissipates RF energy and allows out-of-range electrode impedances to be scanned safely.

✓ **Medtronic**

- ✗ Abbott
- ✗ Biotronik
- ✗ Boston Scientific
- ✗ Nevro
- ✗ Saluda

