

MEET

ROSA ONE® Brain

Everyone's epilepsy is unique, and so are their treatment options.

ROSA ONE helps your doctor plan and perform your surgery, tailored specifically to your epilepsy.

Here's how **ROSA ONE** can help you along your journey, from diagnosis to treatment.



DISCLAIMER

Not all patients are candidates for this product and/or procedure. Only a medical professional can determine the treatment appropriate for your specific condition. Results are not necessarily typical, indicative, or representative of all patients. Results will vary due to health, type of epilepsy, and other variables. Appropriate post-operative activities and restrictions will differ from patient to patient. Talk to your surgeon about whether epilepsy surgery is right for you and the risks of the procedure, including the risk of infection, bleeding, or stroke, any of which could require additional surgery. For additional information, visit zimmerbiomet.com. All content herein is protected by copyright, trademarks and other intellectual property rights, as applicable, owned by or licensed to Zimmer Biomet or its affiliates unless otherwise indicated, and must not be redistributed, duplicated or disclosed, in whole or in part, without the express written consent of Zimmer Biomet.

To learn more about epilepsy treatment and management, visit:
www.thereadypatient.com/brain.html.

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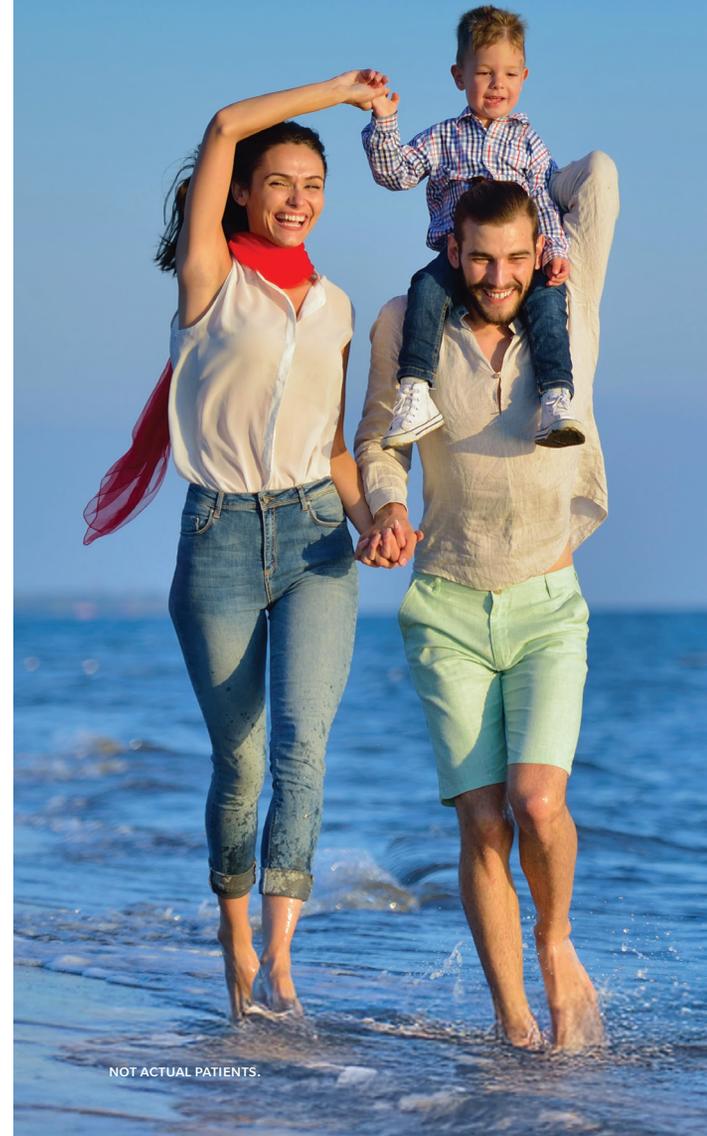
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ROSA ONE® Brain For Epilepsy



NOT ACTUAL PATIENTS.

EXPLORING SURGERY FOR EPILEPSY CARE

Epilepsy is a brain disorder that causes unusual brain activity called seizures. It can also cause a loss of awareness and strange feelings. Epilepsy can affect anyone, no matter their race, ethnicity, sex or age.

If two or more anti-seizure medicines haven't worked for you, you may have drug-resistant epilepsy.¹ For these patients, surgery may be the next best option. Visit a specialized epilepsy center to learn if surgery is right for you.

Epilepsy Surgery

Epilepsy surgery is often a two-part process:

1. A diagnostic surgery locates where your epilepsy starts in the brain.
2. A second surgery, called therapeutic surgery, is intended to treat the epilepsy.



Here's how it works:

1. Using ROSA ONE, thin electrodes are placed through small holes in the skull. The electrodes can detect when a seizure happens.
2. After surgery, patients are sent to the epilepsy monitoring unit to have their seizures monitored. This may take a few days to a few weeks.
3. Then, electrodes are removed. The epilepsy team reviews the data to determine the best treatment plan.



Why ROSA One Brain?

ROSA ONE was specially designed for epilepsy surgery. The robot acts as a guide for surgeons to help them stay in control of the procedure.

Before surgery, your surgeon will create your surgical plan in the ROSA software. During surgery, ROSA ONE maps your surgical plan onto your head. Then it guides the surgeon to where they will place the small electrodes into the brain.

ROSA ONE's robotic arm helps your surgeon place these small electrodes accurately² and provides an alternative to traditional epilepsy surgery options. Other epilepsy monitoring procedures can be invasive. Surgeries performed using ROSA ONE are minimally invasive, which can mean less pain and discomfort compared to open surgery.³

Visit a specialized epilepsy center to learn about the possible benefits, risks, and effectiveness of epilepsy surgery, and whether ROSA ONE is an option for your surgery.

For more information about ROSA ONE[®] Brain, visit us at www.zimmerbiomet.com.

THERAPEUTIC SURGERY

ROSA ONE can be used to perform the following treatments:

- **Laser ablation** inserts a special laser into a certain area of the brain and burns the tissue around it.^{4,5}
 - **Responsive neurostimulation (RNS)** inserts one or more electrodes into the brain. The electrodes are connected to a small computer placed in the skull. The computer can sense a seizure starting and uses the electrodes to stop it.⁶ The computer also saves the data from your seizures, which can help improve your treatment over time.
 - Then, electrodes are removed. The epilepsy team reviews the data to determine the best treatment plan.
- Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS)** places two electrodes into a certain area of the brain. The electrodes use electrical signals to stop seizures from occurring.⁷

References

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