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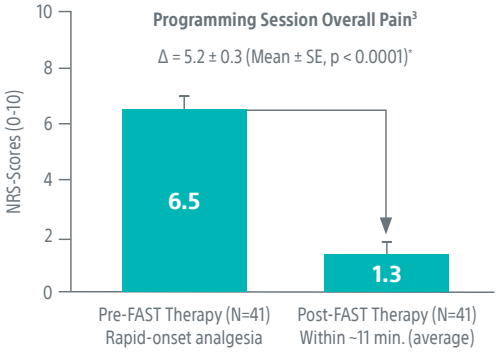
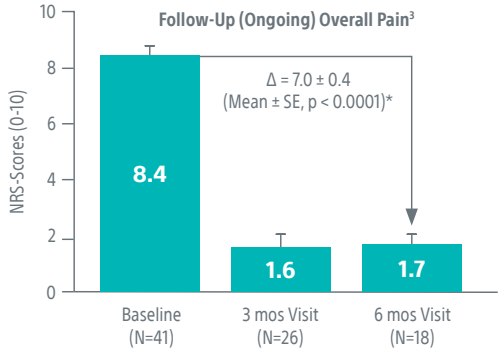
FAST-Acting Sub-perception Therapy (FAST™) Clinical Summary

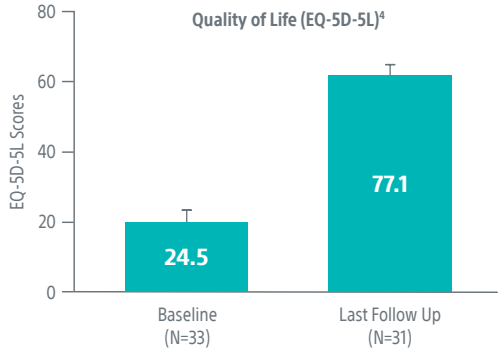
FAST Therapy is backed by Published Real-World Data[1], Preclinical Data[2] and Computational Modeling[3]

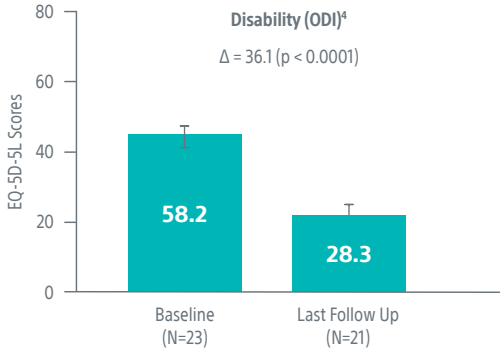
Published Real World Data Demonstrate Profound Paresthesia-Free Pain Relief in Minutes with FAST Therapy[1]





Additional Real World FAST Data Demonstrates Significant and Sustained Improvement in Functional Outcomes and Quality of Life[4]





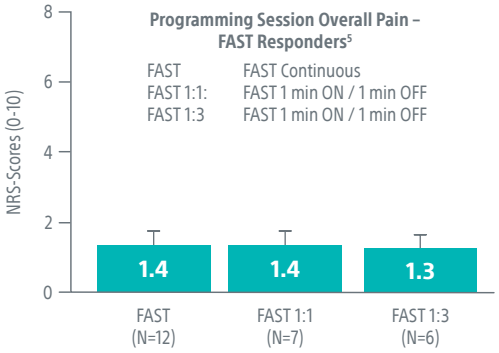
After activation of FAST Therapy

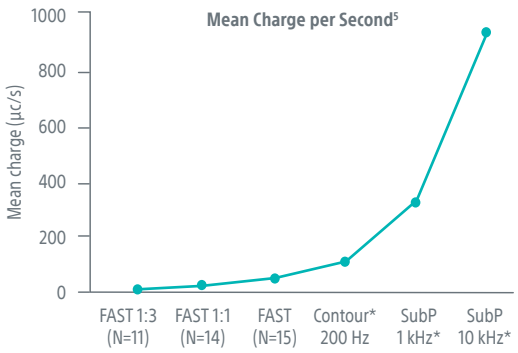
- Overall pain was reduced by a mean 5.2 ± 0.3 points versus pre-FAST Therapy activation within 11.2 ± 1.9 minutes (N = 34).†
- Overall pain was reduced by a mean 7.0 ± 0.4 points (N = 41, p < 0.0001) at 6 month follow-up.

At last follow-up (mean = 412 ± 338 days)

- Improved functional outcomes and quality of life reported with use of FAST
- Improvement in disability: A 36.1-point mean reduction in ODI. Improvement in one disability level (e.g. from severe to moderate disability)

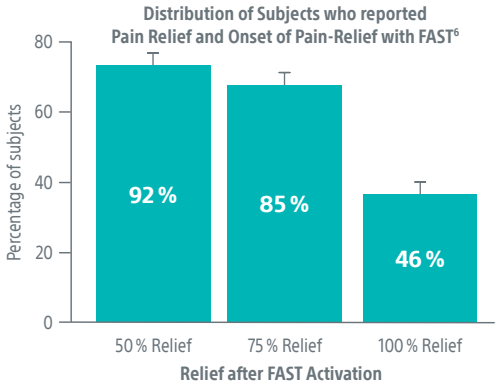
FAST provides clinically meaningful pain relief while preserving device longevity and improving battery consumption management[5]





- All FAST stimulation options show >50% responder rate.
- FAST responders achieve profound pain relief (NRS <2) with the use of all FAST stimulation options.
- FAST stimulation energy consumption is 95% lower compared to conventional Sub-perception SCS.

New Prospective Data Confirms FAST Immediate Pain Relief and Demonstrates High FAST Responder Rate[6]



Pain Relief (FAST Responders)	Mean Time (min) analgesia onset
50 % Pain Relief (12 of 12)	2.3 min
75 % Pain Relief (11 of 12)	4.8 min
100 % Pain Relief (6 of 12)	3.5 min
Maximum Pain Relief (12 of 12)	**4.9 min**

- FAST responders achieved maximum paresthesia-free pain relief within 4.9 ± 1.5 minutes.
- FAST Achieved a 92% Responder Rate and an 85% Profound Responder Rate (>75% Relief) within minutes.

* Difference calculated based on pre- and post follow-up with data per patient.

† Time interval data were only available for 34 out of the 41 total patients assessed during the FAST Therapy programming session.

‡ 48 subjects diagnosed with chronic pain and report to prefer FAST stimulation at last follow-up.

1. Metzger et al. A novel fast-acting sub-perception spinal cord stimulation therapy enables rapid onset of analgesia. in patients with chronic pain, Expert Review of Medical Devices 2021.
2. Gilbert J, Titus ND, Zhang TC, Esteller R. Grill WM. Mechanisms of Low Frequency Sub-Perception Spinal Cord Stimulation. INS 2022.
3. FAST MOA computational modeling by Dr. Warren Grill's lab at Duke University. Gilbert et al. Computational modeling predicts dorsal columns are involved in fast-acting sub-perception spinal cord stimulation (SCS). SFN 2021.
4. Bayerl, S et al. Clinical outcomes using a new Fast-Acting Sub-perception Therapy (FAST) for chronic pain. A Multicenter European Observational Study. INS 2022.
5. North J. Enhanced Efficiency and Spinal Cord Stimulation Outcomes Using Fast-Acting Sub-Perception Therapy (FAST) for Chronic Pain. INS 2022.
6. Anitescu et al. Prospective, Multicenter Evaluation of Novel Fast-Acting Sub-Perception-Based Spinal Cord Stimulation for Chronic Pain: FAST Study. INS 2022

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