

Percept[™] PC Neurostimulator with BrainSense[™] Technology

Personalize therapy with confidence

The first complete DBS system with sensing, directionality, and visual programming gives you access to the data-driven insights you need to make informed decisions.

ENHANCED BrainSense™ TECHNOLOGY

DRIVES THE SenSight[™] DIRECTIONAL LEAD

3T & 1.5T MR CONDITIONAL CAPABILITIES



ENGINEERED FOR Patient Comfort WITH SMART BATTERY

Advanced programming including OptiStim[™] & ShapeLock[™] Controls, Multiple Rates



Unprecedented insights — inside and outside the clinic

The Percept[™] PC device features BrainSense[™] technology,^{*} designed to capture brain signals (local field potential, or LFP) using the implanted DBS lead. These signals can be recorded simultaneously while delivering therapeutic stimulation, inside and outside the clinic.

You can correlate these brain signals with stimulation and events capturing medication, symptoms, or side effects — to deliver personalized, data-driven treatment and adjust as patient needs evolve.*





*The sensing feature of the Percept[™] PC device is intended for use in patients receiving DBS where chronically recorded bioelectric data may provide useful, objective information regarding patient clinical status. Signal may not be present or measurable in all patients. Clinical benefits of brain sensing have not been established.

Percept[™] PC Neurostimulator

The state-of-the-art Percept[™] PC device is also designed to facilitate expanded capabilities in the future via software upgrades — so you're prepared for what's next in DBS.

ENHANCED BRAINSENSE[™] SURVEY

See electrode-level comparisons — between segmented levels, among segments within each level, and in each direction between the two levels.

PERCEPT[™] PC NEUROSTIMULATOR WITH BRAINSENSE[™] TECHNOLOGY

The first 3T and 1.5T MR Conditional[‡] DBS system with a directional, sensing lead

DESIGNED TO LAST LONGER AND KEEP YOU INFORMED

The Percept[™] PC device offers improved longevity^{††} and features smart battery technology*



* In overall device volume.

- [†] Refers to case thickness.
- * Medtronic DBS systems are MR Conditional and safe in the MR environment as long as certain conditions are met. If the conditions are not met, a significant risk is tissue lesions from component heating, especially at the lead electrodes, resulting in serious and permanent injury including coma, paralysis, or death. Refer to the MRI Guidelines for Medtronic Deep Brain Stimulation Systems for a complete list of conditions: http://professional.medtronic.com/mri ** Based on current actual battery level and therapy settings from last seven days.
- ⁺⁺ For median energy use in DBS for patients with Parkinson's disease, with moderate (up to two months per year) BrainSense™ technology usage.

Unlock your programming potential

OptiStim[™] and ShapeLock[™] Controls along with multiple-rate features are enabled by the 16 independent current sources in the Percept[™] PC device, giving you access to our widest range of programming options ever.

OPTISTIM[™] CONTROL

OptiStim[™] control allows you to assign unique amplitude values to each electrode.

Add or subtract segments from the configuration without dropping amplitude of all electrodes to zero (in unipolar mode).

SHAPELOCK[™] CONTROL

After achieving desired stimulation shape with OptiStim[™] control, use ShapeLock[™] control to seamlessly increase or decrease the shape created — an intuitive interface for advanced programming needs.

MULTIPLE RATES

Select a pair of rates and assign any electrode across the two leads to one of the two rates.

Assign different rates by electrode — to electrodes in different hemispheres or to different electrodes on the same lead.



Programming visualization enabled by SureTune[™] 4 software.

Percept[™] PC Neurostimulator and Sensight[™] Directional Lead – the first DBS system designed for sensing

- LFPs are 1 million times smaller than DBS stimulation pulses¹
- Improved insulation for enhanced detection of LFPs with the Percept[™] PC neurostimulator with BrainSense[™] technology^{*}
- The SenSight[™] directional lead was developed with proprietary materials, components, and processes used to meet rigorous specifications designed for sensing



Brief Statement: Medtronic DBS Therapy for Parkinson's Disease, Tremor, Dystonia and Epilepsy

Medtronic DBS Therapy for Parkinson's Disease, Tremor, Dystonia, and Epilepsy: Product labeling must be reviewed prior to use for detailed disclosure of risks.

INDICATIONS:

Medtronic DBS Therapy for Parkinson's Disease: Bilateral stimulation of the internal globus pallidus (GPi) or the subthalamic nucleus (STN) using Medtronic DBS Therapy for Parkinson's Disease is indicated for adjunctive therapy in reducing some of the symptoms in individuals with levodopa-responsive Parkinson's disease of at least 4 years' duration that are not adequately controlled with medication, including motor complications of recent onset (from 4 months to 3 years) or motor complications of longer-standing duration.

Medtronic DBS Therapy for Tremor: Unilateral thalamic stimulation of the ventral intermediate nucleus (VIM) using Medtronic DBS Therapy for Tremor is indicated for the suppression of tremor in the upper extremity. The system is intended for use in patients who are diagnosed with essential tremor or parkinsonian tremor not adequately controlled by medications and where the tremor constitutes a significant functional disability.

Medtronic DBS Therapy for Dystonia*: Unilateral or bilateral stimulation of the internal globus pallidus (GPi) or the subthalamic nucleus (STN) using Medtronic DBS Therapy for Dystonia is indicated as an aid in the management of chronic, intractable (drug refractory) primary dystonia, including generalized and/or segmental dystonia, hemidystonia, and cervical dystonia (torticollis), in patients seven years of age or above.

Medtronic DBS Therapy for Epilepsy: Bilateral stimulation of the anterior nucleus of the thalamus (ANT) using the Medtronic DBS System for Epilepsy is indicated as an adjunctive therapy for reducing the frequency of seizures in individuals 18 years of age or older diagnosed with epilepsy characterized by partial-onset seizures, with or without secondary generalization, that are refractory to three or more antiepileptic medications.

The Medtronic DBS System for Epilepsy has demonstrated safety and effectiveness for patients who average six or more seizures per month over the three most recent months prior to implant of the DBS system (with no more than 30 days between seizures). The Medtronic DBS System for Epilepsy has not been evaluated in patients with less frequent seizures.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Medtronic DBS Therapy is contraindicated (not allowed) for patients who are unable to properly operate the neurostimulator and, for Parkinson's disease and Essential Tremor, patients for whom test stimulation is unsuccessful. The following procedures are contraindicated for patients with DBS systems: diathermy (e.g., shortwave diathermy, microwave diathermy or therapeutic ultrasound diathermy), which can cause neurostimulation system or tissue damage and can result in severe injury or death; Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS); and certain MRI procedures using a full body transmit radio-frequency (RF) coil, a receive-only head coil, or a head transmit coil that extends over the chest area if they have an implanted Soletra™ SC Model 37602 Neurostimulator, or Model 64001 or 64002 pocket adaptor.

WARNINGS: There is a potential risk of brain tissue damage using stimulation parameter settings of high amplitudes and wide pulse widths and, for Parkinson's disease and essential tremor, a potential risk to drive tremor (cause tremor to occur at the same frequency as the programmed frequency) using low frequency settings. Extreme care should be used with lead implantation in patients with an increased risk of intracranial hemorrhage. Sources of electromagnetic interference (EMI) may cause device damage or patient injury. Theft detectors and security screening devices may cause stimulation to switch ON or OFF and may cause some patients to experience a momentary increase in perceived stimulation. The DBS System may be affected by or adversely affect medical equipment such as cardiac pacemakers or therapies, cardioverter/ defibrillators, external defibrillators, ultrasonic equipment, electrocautery, or radiation therapy. MRI conditions that may cause excessive heating at the lead electrodes which can result in serious and permanent injury including coma, paralysis, or death, or that may cause device damage, include: neurostimulator

implant location other than pectoral and abdominal regions; unapproved MRI parameters; partial system explants ("abandoned systems"); misidentification of neurostimulator model numbers; and broken conductor wires (in the lead, extension or pocket adaptor). The safety of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) in patients receiving DBS Therapy has not been established. Abrupt cessation of stimulation should be avoided as it may cause a return of disease symptoms, in some cases with intensity greater than was experienced prior to system implant ("rebound" effect). Onset of status dystonicus, which may be life-threatening, may occur in dystonia patients during ongoing or loss of DBS therapy.

See what's possible at Medtronic.com/percept.

Medtronic

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For Epilepsy, cessation, reduction, or initiation of stimulation may potentially lead to an increase in seizure frequency, severity, and new types of seizures. For Epilepsy, symptoms may return with an intensity greater than was experienced prior to system implant, including the potential for status epilepticus. For Parkinson's disease or essential tremor, new onset or worsening depression, suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and suicide have been reported. For Dystonia or Epilepsy, depression, suicidal ideations and suicide have been reported. For Epilepsy, preoperatively, assess patients for depression and carefully balance this risk with the potential clinical benefit. Postoperatively, monitor patients closely for new or changing symptoms of depression and manage these systems appropriately. Patients should be monitored for memory impairment. Memory impairment has been reported in patients receiving Medtronic DBS Therapy for Epilepsy, although no direct cause-and-effect relationship has been established. The consequences of failing to monitor patients are unknown. When stimulation is adjusted, monitor patients for new or increased seizures, tingling sensation, change in mood, or confusion.

Patients should avoid activities that may put undue stress on the implanted components of the neurostimulation system. Activities that include sudden, excessive or repetitive bending, twisting, or stretching can cause component fracture or dislodgement that may result in loss of stimulation, intermittent stimulation, stimulation at the fracture site, and additional surgery to replace or reposition the component. Patients should avoid manipulating the implanted system components or bur hole site as this can result in component damage, lead dislodgement, skin erosion, or stimulation at the implant site. Patients should not dive below 10 meters (33 feet) of water or enter hyperbaric chambers above 2.0 atmospheres absolute (ATA) as this could damage the neurostimulation system, before diving or using a hyperbaric chamber, patients should discuss the effects of high pressure with their clinician.

Patients using a rechargeable neurostimulator for Parkinson's disease or essential tremor must not place the recharger over a medical device with which it is not compatible (eg, other neurostimulators, pacemaker, defibrillator, insulin pump). The recharger could accidentally change the operation of the medical device, which could result in a medical emergency. Patients should not use the recharger on an unhealed wound as the recharger system is not sterile and contact with the wound may cause an infection.

PRECAUTIONS: Loss of coordination in activities such as swimming may occur. Patients using a rechargeable neurostimulator for Parkinson's disease or essential tremor should check for skin irritation or redness near the neurostimulator during or after recharging, and contact their physician if symptoms persist.

ADVERSE EVENTS: Adverse events related to the therapy, device, or procedure can include intracranial hemorrhage, cerebral infarction, CSF leak, pneumocephalus, seizures, surgical site complications (including pain, infection, dehiscence, erosion, seroma, and hematoma), meningitis, encephalitis, brain abscess, cerebral edema, aseptic cyst formation, device complications (including lead fracture and device migration) that may require revision or explant, extension fibrosis (tightening or bowstringing), new or exacerbation of neurological symptoms (including vision disorders, speech and swallowing disorders, motor coordination and balance disorders, sensory disturbances, cognitive impairment, and sleep disorders), psychiatric and behavioral disorders (including psychosis and abnormal thinking), cough, shocking or jolting sensation, ineffective therapy, and weight gain or loss.

For Parkinson's disease or essential tremor, safety and effectiveness has not been established for patients with neurological disease other than idiopathic Parkinson's disease or Essential Tremor, previous surgical ablation procedures, dementia, coagulopathies, or moderate to severe depression, patients who are pregnant or patients under 18 years. For essential tremor, safety and effectiveness has not been established for bilateral stimulation or for patients over 80 years of age. For Dystonia, safety of this device for use in the treatment of dystonia with or without other accompanying conditions (e.g., previous surgical ablation procedures, dementia, coagulopathies, or moderate to severe depression, or for patients who are pregnant) has not been established. Age of implant is suggested to be that at which brain growth is approximately 90% complete or above. For Epilepsy, the safety and effectiveness of this therapy has not been established for patients without partial-onset seizures, patients who are pregnant or nursing, patients under the age of 18 years, patients with coagulopathies, and patients older than 65 years.

*Humanitarian Device (Dystonia): Authorized by Federal Law as an aid in the management of chronic, intractable (drug refractory) primary dystonia, including generalized and/or segmental dystonia, hemidystonia, and cervical dystonia (torticollis), in patients seven years of age or above. The effectiveness of the devices for treating these conditions has not been demonstrated.

USA Rx only Rev 02/21

SureTune™ 4 Software

Intended Use: The Sure Tune™ 4 Software is intended to assist medical professionals in planning programming of deep brain stimulation by visualizing the Volume of Neuronal Activation (VNA) relative to patient anatomy. **Warning:** Sure Tune™ 4 Software does not replace clinical judgment.

Medical professionals must review the product technical manuals prior to use for detailed disclosure including Indications, Safety, and Warnings. For more information, call Medtronic at (1-800)-328-0810 or visit Medtronic's website at medtronic.com/SureTune

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