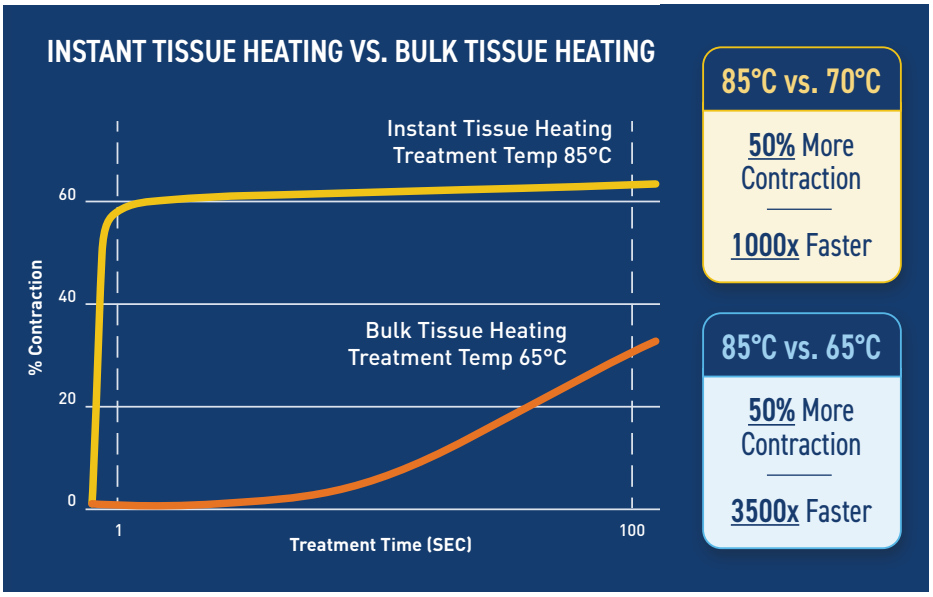
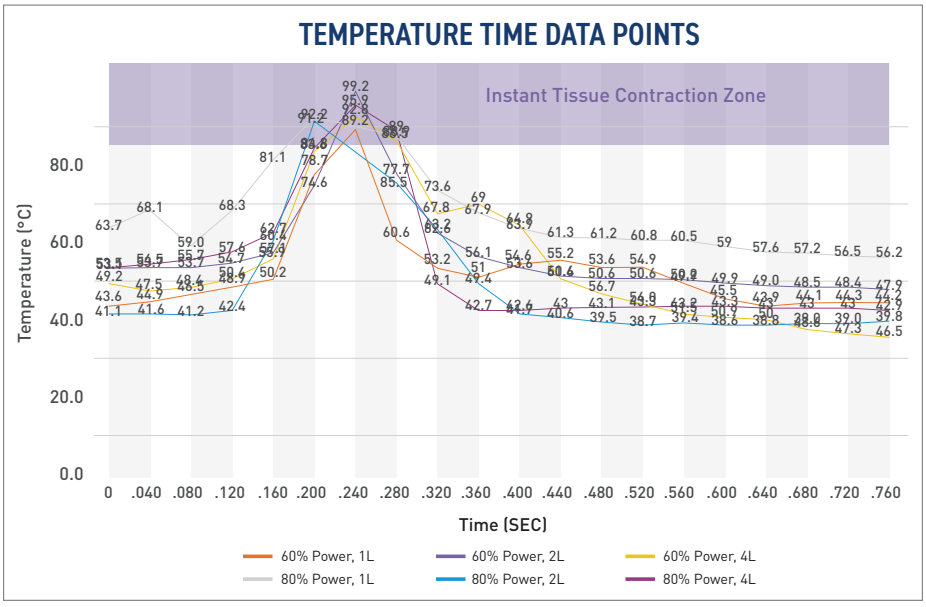
A MATTER OF ENERGY

- Higher temperatures cause greater tissue contraction *(figure 1)*[1,2,3,4,5]
  - Collagen contracts predictably when exposed to heat, and higher temperatures cause greater contraction in less time
  - To be effective, subdermal tissue must be heated to a minimum of 65°C for significant tissue contraction to occur
- Standard radiofrequency devices can't consistently heat beyond 65°C[6,7,8]
  - 85°C is a more optimal temperature for tissue contraction, but most standard monopolar and bipolar radiofrequency devices can't reach this temperature quickly enough without causing a concerning rise in skin temperature
- Renuvion® heats to 85°C safely, allowing for optimal tissue contraction and faster procedure times[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
  - Renuvion heats up to 85°C just long enough to cause maximum contraction of collagen and can cool back down to baseline temperatures in less than a second *(figure 2)*
  - The rapid heating and cooling of tissue allows for shorter application time



(figure 1)

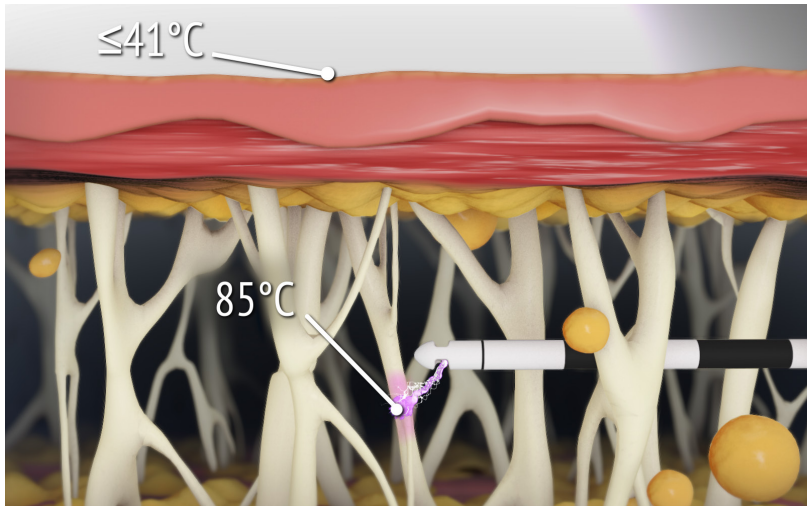


(figure 2)

LEARN MORE: Download the Renuvion AR App and scan the figures with this icon to play a short video. Available now in the iTunes® App Store and the Google Play™ Store.

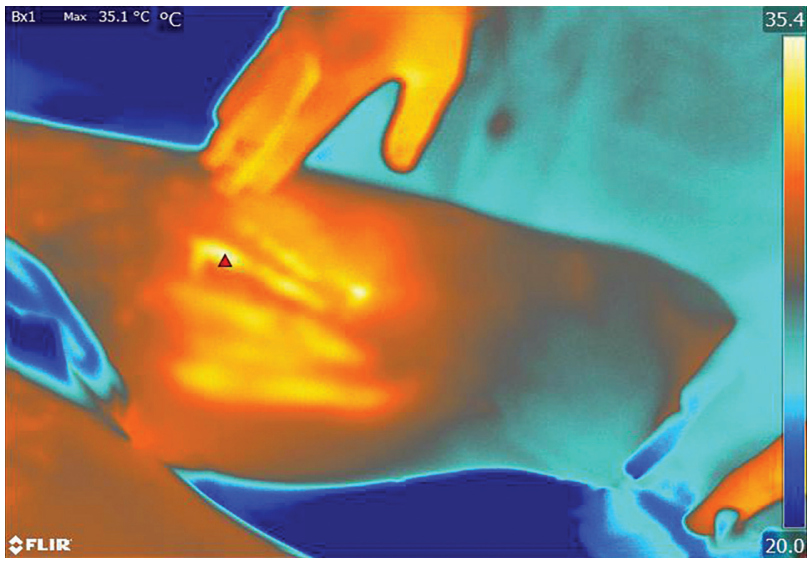
SAFETY BY DESIGN

- The unique Renuvion® energy — helium plasma and proprietary RF — allows for precisely-controlled delivery of heat to tissue, with minimal thermal diffusion
- Rapid heating with near-instantaneous cooling *(figure 3)* allows for shorter duration of activation, and therefore less diffusion of heat to the skin[6]
- Studies show that when using the recommended techniques, temperature at the surface of the skin does not rise by more than 4°C, making cumbersome external temperature monitoring unnecessary *(figure 4)*[6]



(figure 3)

Illustration highlighting the heating of the fibroseptal network to the point of instant contraction (85°C), while maintaining safe skin temperatures (≤41°C)



(figure 4)

Thermal image of the thigh of a 52 year-old female shows minimal rise in skin temperatures during the 4th pass with Renuvion

Risk associated with the use of the Renuvion system for subdermal coagulation may include: Helium embolism into the surgical site due to inadvertent introduction into the venous or arterial blood supply system, unintended burns (deep or superficial), pneumothorax, temporary or permanent nerve injury, ischemia, fibrosis, infection, pain, discomfort, gas buildup resulting in temporary and transient crepitus or pain, bleeding, hematoma, seroma, subcutaneous induration, pigmentation changes, increased healing time, unsatisfactory scarring, asymmetry and/or unacceptable cosmetic result. There may be additional risks associated with the use of other devices along with Renuvion and there may be an increased risk for patients who have undergone prior surgical or aesthetic procedures in the treatment area. As with any procedure, individual results may vary. As with all energy devices there are inherent risks associated with its use, refer to the IFU for further information.

The Renuvion system is intended to be used with compatible electrosurgical generators for the delivery of radiofrequency energy and/or helium plasma to cut, coagulate and ablate soft tissue during open surgical procedures. The Apyx® Plasma/RF Handpiece (APR HP) is a sterile, single use electrosurgical (monopolar) device intended to be used in conjunction with compatible generators for the percutaneous delivery of radiofrequency energy and/or helium plasma for cutting, coagulation and ablation of soft tissue.

The Renuvion system has received a general clearance and has not been determined to be safe or effective for use in any specific indication or anatomical location. Apyx Medical does not promote its general clearance products for any specific surgical specialty or subspecialty.

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