

RECOVERY RX for Postoperative Pain

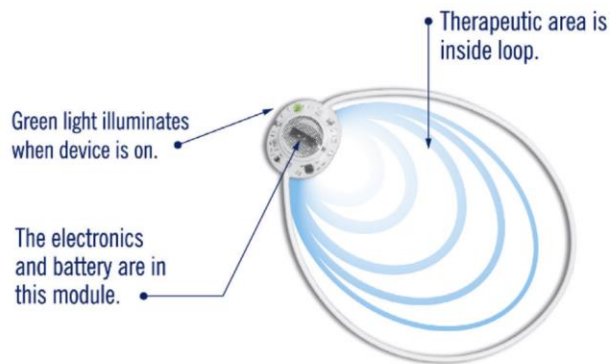
Recovery Rx is a wearable, pulsed shortwave therapy (PSWT) that relies on neuromodulation to reduce central sensitization, thus enhancing the effectiveness of existing postoperative pain therapy.

Postoperative pain can be a difficult issue to manage. Many patients simply do not respond to traditional pain treatments, and the last thing they want is another invasive treatment to treat the pain from their last invasive treatment!

Here are a few facts to consider when it comes to postoperative pain...

- Surgical procedures involve severing of nerve tissue, leading to alterations in pain processing¹ and induction of central sensitization.
- Inadequately controlled postoperative pain can lead to chronic pain. The incidence of chronic postoperative pain is 10-30%, depending on the surgery.
- More than 50% of patients report inadequate postoperative pain relief, with >80% indicating that the pain is moderate to severe.
- Pharmacotherapy (NSAIDs and Opioids) is effective, but incomplete, and poorly addresses central sensitization.

Recovery Rx Bridges the Gap



How to Use Recovery RX

The RecoveryRx device is placed on or very close to the gauze/bandaging over the site of pain, such that the site of pain is centered within the loop. The device is safe to use during regular physical activity and during sweating.

How Does Recovery Rx Work?

PSWT pulses radio-frequency electromagnetic energy into the body. There is no sensation from these pulses.

Benefits of Recovery Rx

- Can be used for ANY procedure
- Can be used anywhere on the body
- Enhanced postoperative pain relief
- Reduced reliance on pharmacotherapy
- Drug-Free, No harmful side effects
- Reduced incidence of chronic pain development
- Can be used 24/7
- Safe for Diabetics, Arthritics, and the Elderly

RecoveryRx is an FDA Cleared PSWT

device used to adjunctively treat postoperative pain.

Pain occurs when the nervous system sends signals to the brain arising from the injury caused by surgery. The device alters the way the brain interprets these pain signals, thereby increasing the individual's pain threshold, i.e., reducing the person's perceived pain.