

WHAT HAPPENS DURING A CRYOABLATION PROCEDURE?

The procedure takes place in a physician's office. Your doctor will use ultrasound (sonographic) imaging to guide a small probe (thin hollow needle) into the fibroadenoma, after local anesthesia. Extremely cold temperatures are used to destroy (ablate) the targeted fibroadenoma, no breast tissue is removed, and the cosmetic results are excellent. The procedure is comfortable and painless, as the cold acts with the local anesthesia to numb the area. The procedure usually takes about 10-15 minutes. No sutures are required; as the procedure is performed using only a small skin nick, just an adhesive steri-strip is needed. As with a needle biopsy, many women can return to work or their normal activity quickly.

WHEN WILL THE LUMP GO AWAY?

The fibroadenoma cells will be destroyed (ablated) during the cryoablation procedure. Your body will then reabsorb those destroyed cells over time. You will have a palpable mass (area that can be felt) while your body naturally reabsorbs the treated cells. The time to reabsorb the tissue varies, depending on the initial size of the mass and other factors.



THE PROSENSE® SYSTEM FROM ICECURE MEDICAL

The American Society of Breast Surgeons states, "The FDA has approved the use of cryoablation as a safe and effective therapy for fibroadenomas." Further, the professional society reports that the results of cryoablation "demonstrate the procedure to be safe, efficacious, and durable."

The ProSense® procedure is a safe and effective way to treat fibroadenomas. A simple, ultrasound-guided office-based procedure can address the anxiety of living with an uncomfortable tumor in your breast. Further, the size and shape of your breast will not be affected as the treated tissue is gradually reabsorbed. No study has reported recurrence of fibroadenomas after treatment with cryoablation. Women who undergo cryoablation as treatment for their fibroadenomas report a high satisfaction from the procedure.

ABOUT ICECURE MEDICAL

Founded in 2006, IceCure Medical is setting new standards in minimally-invasive tumor therapy for women's health. Its minimally-invasive solution, ProSense®, uses a freezing technique, called cryoablation, to destroy tumors safely, quickly, and painlessly, without the need for surgery. The ProSense® system has been treating fibroadenomas successfully since clinical trials began in 2012 and is also indicated for use in the fields of general surgery, oncology, gynaecology and urology.

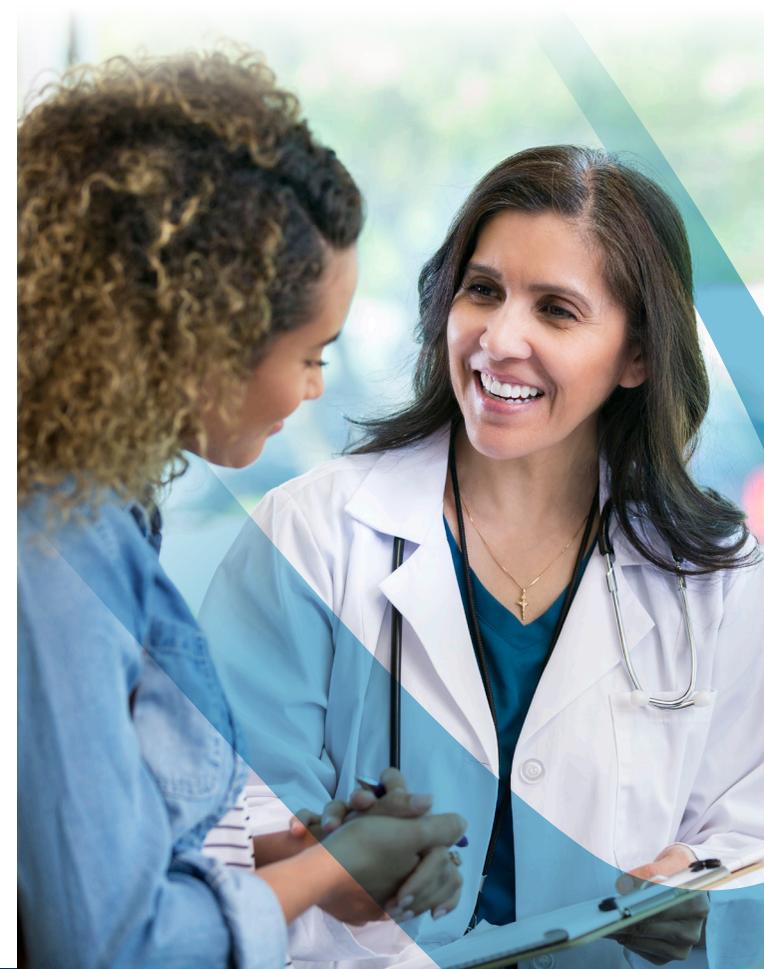
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YOU HAVE A FIBROADENOMA WHAT ARE YOUR OPTIONS?

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WHAT IS A FIBROADENOMA?

Fibroadenomas are the most common type of breast tumor (lump). They are solid (not fluid-filled) masses, with clearly-defined edges and are typically round or oval in shape. Fibroadenomas are benign, which means they are not cancerous, and do not turn into cancer. They may increase in size with time, particularly with hormonal changes.

WHAT ARE COMMON SYMPTOMS?

Fibroadenomas may be palpable (able to be felt) in the breast. While some remain unchanged for many years, they may grow to a size larger than a golf ball over time. Some women find these lumps or masses uncomfortable and bothersome, and may have associated pain or tenderness. In some cases, fibroadenomas can physically deform the breast. The level of anxiety with these breast masses is personal.

HOW IS A FIBROADENOMA DETECTED?

Fibroadenomas are usually found during a breast self-examination, or a clinical examination (breast exam performed by a physician). Further studies may be done: ultrasound, mammography, or other imaging such as MRI. While fibroadenomas tend to have a typical appearance on physical exam and imaging, the diagnosis must be confirmed - no imaging study can fully ensure that a lump is indeed benign.

HOW IS A FIBROADENOMA DIAGNOSED?

A definitive diagnosis is made by taking a tissue sample or biopsy. Most often, a minimally-invasive, imaging-guided biopsy is performed. This procedure is performed by your physician in the office, under local anesthesia. Usually, ultrasound is used to guide a needle biopsy device into the breast and capture a small tissue sample. The sample is sent to a pathologist, who will then examine the tissue sample microscopically and will determine if it is indeed a fibroadenoma or some other type of lesion. Most women can return to work or other normal activities following the procedure or after a short recovery period. Pathology results are usually available within 2-5 days.



Learn more at www.icecure-medical.com

YOUR HEALTH. YOUR CHOICE.

Watchful waiting

You may choose to observe your fibroadenoma over time, and feel your breast for changes. Your doctor may request follow-up visits every 6-12 months and ultrasound or other imaging to check for any changes in the lump. If the fibroadenoma enlarges or becomes uncomfortable, your doctor would recommend a treatment option.

Surgery

Fibroadenomas can be removed surgically. This procedure is performed in the operating room and includes surgically removing the fibroadenoma and suturing (stitching) the incision closed. Depending on the size of the fibroadenoma and location in the

breast, healing may result in an indentation or change in the shape and size of the breast. In addition, the size of the skin scar will vary depending on the size of the fibroadenoma.



Office-Based Cryoablation

Cryoablation is an FDA-approved treatment for destroying fibroadenomas, and is an alternative to open surgery. It is the use of extreme cold to completely destroy tissue. Cryoablation technology is an established, effective therapy that has been used for decades to destroy benign and cancerous tumors in prostate, liver, and other organs. The technology and procedure has been optimized specifically for breast fibroadenomas.