



The Uterine Health Company

## Resectr™ System

### Endometrial polyps?

Discover a new minimally invasive treatment alternative





## Do you suffer from any of these symptoms?

Many times endometrial polyps have no symptoms. When they become symptomatic you may notice:<sup>2</sup>

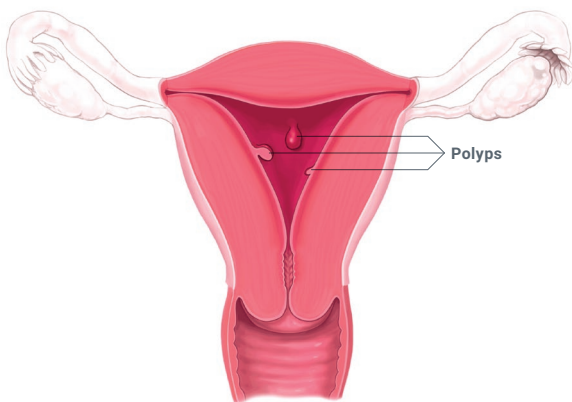
- ✓ Menstrual bleeding that is not regular or predictable
- ✓ Long or heavy periods
- ✓ Bleeding between periods
- ✓ Bleeding from the vagina after menopause
- ✓ Trouble getting or staying pregnant (infertility)

## Care can be convenient

Endometrial polyps are quite common. Many times, they go unnoticed without any signs or symptoms.<sup>2</sup> If they do become symptomatic, your doctor may recommend removal of the polyp tissue – this is called a “polypectomy”. Polypectomy is a minimally invasive procedure.

## What is a polyp?

An endometrial polyp (also called “uterine polyp”) is a tissue growth extending from the inner lining of the uterus (the endometrium). A polyp can range in size from very small to the size of a golf ball. Although endometrial polyps are not usually cancerous, some may become cancerous. This is why they are often removed for testing. Polyps may also interfere with fertility.<sup>1</sup>



# What are your options for treating polyps?



## Watch and wait

There is evidence that some smaller polyps may spontaneously go away in some patients, so some clinicians prefer to wait to see if treatment is necessary, especially if you have no symptoms.<sup>1</sup>



## Hysteroscopic tissue removal

This is a minimally invasive procedure during which a thin, lighted hysteroscope is carefully inserted into your vagina, through your cervix, and into your uterus so that your doctor can see and remove polyps. Guided hysteroscopic procedures for the removal of endometrial polyps are the gold standard for treatment<sup>1</sup>, according to the American Association of Gynecological Laparoscopists, a professional organization dedicated to advancing minimally invasive gynecology worldwide.

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## Hysterectomy

The removal of the uterus is not recommended as a first-choice polyp treatment for most women. While hysterectomy guarantees no polyp recurrence and eliminates any possibility of getting pregnant, different types of hysterectomies (abdominal, laparoscopic, and vaginal) are all surgical procedures that require hospitalization and a typical recovery of 2 to 6 weeks.

# How does the Resectr™ device work?

Tissue removal with the Resectr device is a minimally invasive surgical procedure known as polypectomy or hysteroscopic tissue removal. During this guided hysteroscopic procedure, your doctor is able to both see and treat polyps that may need to be removed. As a minimally invasive procedure, it does not require hospitalization and in many cases can be completed in your doctor's office for both comfort and convenience.



Your doctor carefully inserts a thin, lighted hysteroscope into your vagina, through your cervix, and into your uterine cavity to see inside. Room-temperature saline flows through the hysteroscope to help your doctor clearly see any unwanted tissue to be removed.



A slender tissue removal device is passed through the hysteroscope so that your doctor can remove polyps.



When the procedure is complete, both the hysteroscope and the tissue removal device will be gently removed from your body.





## In the comfort of your doctor's office

Your doctor can use the Resectr device not only in a hospital, clinic, or surgery center, but also in the exam room of a medical office. You will typically go home the same day and recovery tends to be a few days to about two weeks for most women.

## Are there any risks?

While complications of hysteroscopic polypectomy are rare, some women experience cramping, mild pain, or nausea following the procedure. Other more serious risks are possible during surgical procedures, such as uterine perforation, bleeding, pelvic infection, and other surgical complications.<sup>3</sup> It's important to discuss these issues with your doctor.

## Find out more

For information about a hysteroscopic polypectomy using the Resectr Tissue Resection Device, please consult your physician. Or learn more at [www.minervasurgical.com](http://www.minervasurgical.com).



## Questions to ask your doctor

Could my symptoms be caused by polyps?

How will I know if my polyps require treatment?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of available treatment options?

What is the expected recovery time of each treatment I am considering?

How quickly can I expect symptom relief with each treatment option?

Am I an appropriate candidate for treatment with a Resectr Tissue Resection Device?

What are the risks and complications of the treatment options that I'm considering?

## Resectr™ Tissue Resection Device

1 AAGL Practice Report: Practice Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Endometrial Polyps. Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology (2012) 19, 3–10. doi:10.1016/j.jmig.2011.09.003

2 National Institutes of Health Medline Plus: Endometrial polyps. <https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/007636.htm>. Accessed December 7, 2016.

3 Resectr™ Tissue Resection Device Instructions for Use.

CAUTION: Federal Law (USA) restricts these devices to sale by or on the order of a physician. Refer to Prescriptive Information for complete Indications for Use, Contraindications, Warnings and Benefit/Risk Determination.

**minerva**™  
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