Benefits and risks

Benefits of BTA

- Pain improvement with sustained long-term relief up to 12 months[1]
- Low rate of complications[2]
- Greater range of motion[3]
- Lower use of analgesics[3]
- Improved quality of life[1,3]
- Short recovery time—most people are able to return to normal activities, including bathing or showering, within a few days[4]

Possible risks of BTA

- Sensitivity over the skin of the injection site
- Skin infection over the injection site
- Damage to surrounding tissues/structures
- Bleeding

Please consult with your doctor for the full list of possible side effects related to the BTA procedure.

Contact us to schedule a consultation:

Talk to your doctor for more information.

Interventional Spine

Find bibliographic information online at strykerivs.com/footnotes/bta-patient-brochure

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Only your doctor can make the medical judgment on which products and treatments are right for your own individual condition. Your physician will explain all the possible complications of the procedure, as well as side effects. Individual results vary and not all patients will receive the same post-procedure activity level.

Bone cement: Serious adverse events, some with fatal outcome, associated with the use of bone cements for vertebroplasty, kyphoplasty and sacroplasty include myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, cerebrovascular accident, pulmonary embolism and cardiac embolism. Although it is rare, some adverse events have been known to occur beyond one year post-operatively. Additional risks exist with the use of bone cement. Please see the IFU for a complete list of potential risks.

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strykerivs.com/procedures/bone-tumor-ablation

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Better days with bone tumor ablation

Bone tumor ablation may help relieve pain caused by bone tumors.[1]

Supported by a growing body of evidence, bone tumor ablation (BTA) can help to relieve pain, protecting your quality of life.[1]

What is **BTA?**

A minimally invasive procedure that may restore quality of life

A 2022 estimate shows that over 1.9 million Americans are diagnosed with cancer each year[5] and 280,000 of those cancer patients in the U.S. are diagnosed with bone metastases (i.e. spread of cancer into bone).[6] This can be extremely painful and emotionally exhausting, but there may be another option.

BTA may be an option for you if you have already received (or are currently receiving) treatment like chemo or radiation, but are still experiencing pain. It also may be an option if you have exceeded your maximum radiation dose and still need relief.

A painful bone tumor may be discovered in a variety of ways. Either you experience sudden acute pain, prompting an ER visit, or a tumor is found during a routine visit with your physician. BTA helps to relieve pain and may be reinforced by vertebral augmentation with cement to stabilize the bone.

Contact your doctor if you're exhibiting any of these lower back symptoms:[7]

- Pain or tenderness in the lower back with movement or at rest. The pain often occurs at night and may wake you from sleep.
- Pain that increases with twisting at the waist or bending backward and extending the lower back
- Pain that moves to the buttocks and hips or the back of the thighs—usually a deep, dull ache
- Stiffness or difficulty with certain movements such as standing up straight or getting up out of a chair
- New numbness, tingling or weakness (seek medical attention immediately)

What you can **expect**

Before

Your doctor will confirm your diagnosis. If you are a good candidate for BTA, your doctor will ask you for the following information:

- Current medications, including herbal supplements and their dosages
- Known drug, iodine or latex allergies
- Current health conditions

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During

BTA may be performed under general anesthesia or while you are awake but sedated. Your back is numbed with a local anesthetic. Using x-ray imaging, your doctor inserts access cannulas and ablation probes and guides them to the treatment area. A high-frequency electrical current then passes through the probe, heating up and "ablating" the painful tumor.

If the ablation was performed in a weight-bearing bone, your doctor may also stabilize the area with bone cement after the ablation.

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After

Your blood pressure and pulse will be monitored before you go home. You may feel sore or have pain in the treated area, but most people are able to return to work and normal activities within a couple days.[4] Timing can vary from person to person, but recent research shows pain improvement can occur in as a quickly as 3 days.[1] Please see the **Benefits and risks** section of the brochure for more information.

How it **works**

Procedure overview

1

Under X-ray guidance, your doctor inserts access cannulas and advance into the vertebral body.

2

Hand drills are advanced into the vertebral body to create a pathway for the probes.

3

Your doctor inserts the probes and connects the microinfuser.

4

Ablation occurs to surrounding tissue using radiofrequency energy.

5

Your doctor may perform vertebral augmentation to stabilize the vertebral body once the tumor is ablated.

6

The cavity is filled with bone cement to stabilize the bone.