FACTORS COMMON TO ALL PROCEDURES

Cost savings over time
A 2008 study estimated that all costs from laparoscopic bariatric surgery can be recouped in about two years. One important reason is that weight loss surgery may help to improve or resolve conditions associated with obesity, such as type 2 diabetes and high cholesterol, so patients save money on related prescription drugs, doctor visits and hospital visits.

Open or laparoscopic surgery
Weight loss surgery can be performed using open or laparoscopic techniques. Laparoscopic surgery is considered to be minimally invasive because it’s performed through small incisions. A laparoscopic procedure usually results in a shorter hospital stay, faster recovery, smaller scars and less pain than open surgical procedures. Most surgeons prefer the laparoscopic approach.

Effect on pregnancy
Most doctors recommend female patients wait at least 1 year after surgery before getting pregnant.

REALIZE® PATIENT SUPPORT

Provides patients support in identifying and obtaining bariatric surgical treatment options, specialists and resources to achieve long-term resolution of weight-related health conditions.

Learn more at REALIZE.com

Important safety information
Bariatric surgery procedures are used in morbidly obese adult patients for significant long-term weight loss. Bariatric surgery may not be right for individuals with certain digestive tract conditions. All surgery presents risks. Weight, age and medical history determine your specific risks. Ask your doctor if bariatric surgery is right for you. For more information, visit REALIZE.com or call 1-866-REALIZE (1-866-732-5493). For potential risks associated with bariatric procedures, please visit REALIZE.com

6. EES analysis of data from US Clinical Trial PM070009.

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# Comparison of Bariatric Surgical Procedures

The following information provides an overview of the differences between surgical weight loss options. Only you and your surgeon can evaluate the benefits and risks of weight loss surgery and choose the most appropriate procedure for you.

## HEALTH BENEFITS SHOWN IN CLINICAL TRIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure description</th>
<th>How it works to help you lose weight</th>
<th>How it affects digestion</th>
<th>Total percent excess body weight lost (at 3 years)</th>
<th>Type 2 diabetes</th>
<th>High blood pressure</th>
<th>High cholesterol</th>
<th>Obstructive sleep apnea</th>
<th>Average surgery time</th>
<th>Length of hospital stay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GASTRIC BANDING</strong></td>
<td>By creating a smaller stomach pouch, the REALIZE® Band limits the amount of food that can be eaten at one time, so you feel full sooner and stay full longer. As you eat less food, your body will stop storing excess calories and start using its fat supply for energy.</td>
<td>Does not significantly alter normal digestion and absorption. Food passes through the digestive tract in the usual order, allowing it to be fully absorbed in the body.</td>
<td>41%*</td>
<td>59% resolved*</td>
<td>42% resolved*</td>
<td>71% improved**</td>
<td>45% resolved*</td>
<td>1 to 2.5 hours*</td>
<td>1 to 3 days*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY</strong></td>
<td>By creating a smaller stomach pouch, a sleeve gastrectomy limits the amount of food that can be eaten at one time, so you feel full sooner and stay full longer. As you eat less food, your body will stop storing excess calories and start using its fat supply for energy.</td>
<td>Does not significantly alter normal digestion and absorption. Food passes through the digestive tract in the usual order, allowing it to be fully absorbed in the body.</td>
<td>66%*</td>
<td>45% resolved**</td>
<td>50% resolved</td>
<td>77% improved**</td>
<td>60% resolved</td>
<td>1.5 to 3.5 hours</td>
<td>2 to 12 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GASTRIC BYPASS</strong></td>
<td>By creating a smaller stomach pouch, a gastric bypass limits the amount of food that can be eaten at one time, so you feel full sooner and stay full longer. By bypassing a portion of the small intestine, your body also absorbs fewer calories. As you eat less food and absorb fewer calories, your body will stop storing excess calories and start using its fat supply for energy.</td>
<td>Reduces the amount of calories (in the form of nutrients) absorbed.</td>
<td>62%*</td>
<td>68% resolved**</td>
<td>66% resolved</td>
<td>94% improved**</td>
<td>76% resolved</td>
<td>2 to 3.7 hours</td>
<td>2 to 8 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Based on STAMPEDE population which consisted of predominantly female, moderately obese patients with long-standing and uncontrolled T2DM.

** Figure is for hyperlipidemia - hyperlipidemia is a general term for high fats in blood, which may include cholesterol and/or triglycerides.