

+ Better post-C-section healing with PICO[®] sNPWT, helping new moms spend more precious time bonding with their babies¹

C-section rates are rising

The rate of C-sections in the U.S increased by **55.1%** between 1996 and 2021^{2,3}



Why post-C-section care matters



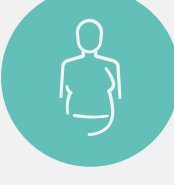
Black women are **3x more likely** to die from pregnancy-related causes⁶



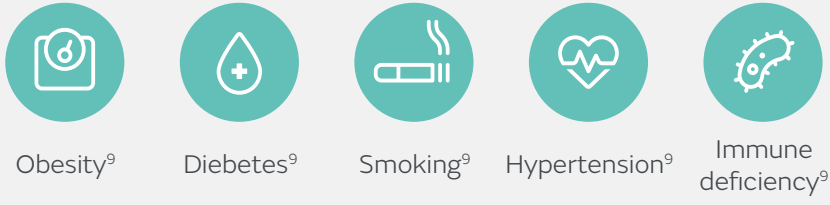
80% of maternal mortalities are preventable⁶



5-to-20-fold increase in maternal morbidity from C-sections compared to vaginal birth⁷



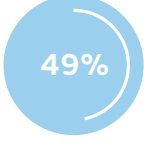
Who's most at risk of surgical site complications (SSCs)?



44.6% of C-sections are considered high risk in the US¹⁰



49% SSC rate in women with pre-pregnancy BMI ≥ 30 ¹¹

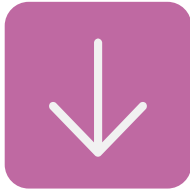


1 in 6 with diabetes develop a C-section-related infection¹²



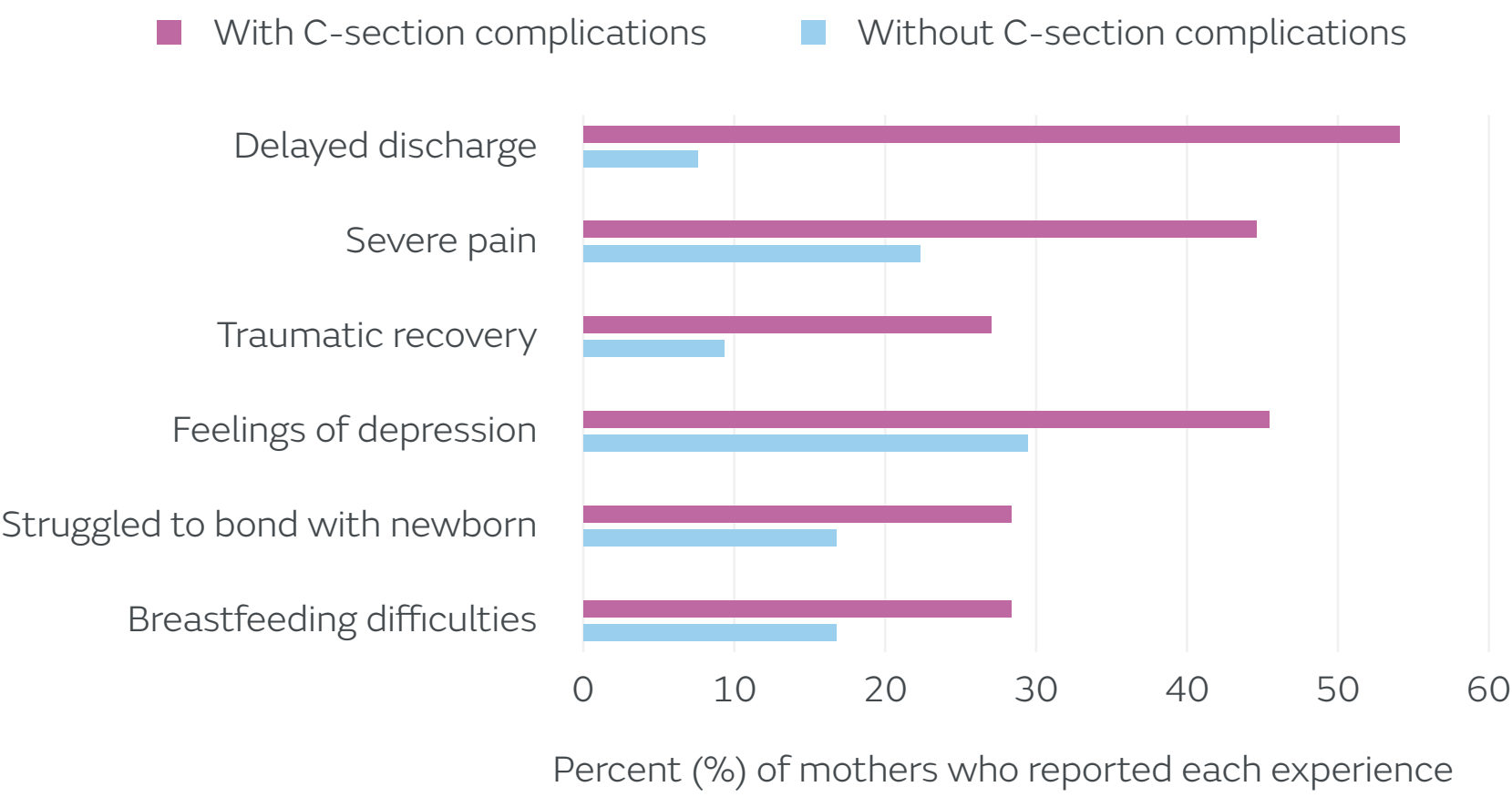
First of its kind study*

First large-scale study directly comparing different pressure levels in sNPWT devices found superior outcomes with PICO sNPWT at 30 days:¹



Ability to bond

New patient data reveals the significant impact of post-C-section complications on new mothers:¹³



Concluding remarks

For new mothers recovering from C-sections, every moment matters — especially those first precious moments with their baby. PICO sNPWT has been shown to deliver significantly better outcomes compared to other sNPWT devices, helping support a gentler and more confident recovery.¹ At a time when too many women still face preventable risks and maternal health disparities, every mother deserves the best chance to heal, to bond, and to begin motherhood feeling strong.

* Real word data was obtained from the U.S Premier PINC AI TM healthcare database between JANUARY 2017 and JUNE 2022, with 5332 cases in each group. Data in this database is primarily obtained from community and teaching hospitals and healthcare systems that are geographically diverse, non-profit and non-governmental in rural and urban areas, representing 25% of U.S inpatient admissions.

** Significant odds reductions in clinical outcomes were observed for patients receiving PICO sNPWT versus those receiving PREVENA™ following C-section.

REFERENCES

1. Vilkins, A, Nherera, LM, Searle, R, Welsh, T. Comparing the effectiveness of two prophylactic negative pressure wound therapy devices in reducing surgical site complications after cesarean sections: insights from a large US claims database. WOUNDS. 2025; 37(4):152-157 2. Hamilton B, Martin J, Hamilton B, Osterman M. Births: Provisional data for 2021. 2022. 3. Martin J, Hamilton B, Osterman M, Driscoll A, Mathews T. Births: Final Data for 2015. Natl Vital Stat Rep. 2016;65(1):1-23. 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Births - method of delivery. Last reviewed April 9, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/hchs/fastats/delivery.htm>. 5. Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists 2013. RCOG statement on emergency caesarean section rates. <https://www.rcog.org.uk/en/news/rcog-statement-on-emergency-caesarean-section-rates/>. 6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Reducing disparities in maternal mortality. <https://www.cdc.gov/healthequity/features/maternal-mortality/index.html>. 7. Erritty M, Hale J, Thomas J, et al. Reduction of adverse outcomes from cesarean section by surgical-site infection prevention care bundles in maternity. Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2023;1:161(3):963-968. 8. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Preventing pregnancy-related deaths. Published September 25, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/maternal-mortality/preventing-pregnancy-related-deaths/index.html#:~:text=More%20than%2080%25%20of%20pregnancy,%2C%20and%2Ffor%20community%20factors%20>. 9. Guo S, DiPietro L.A. Factors Affecting Wound Healing. J Dent Res. 2010;89(3):219-229. 10. Barber, EL. Contributions to Rising Cesarean Delivery Rate. Obstet Gynecol. 2011;118(1):29-38 11. Jenks PJ, Laurent M, McQuarry S, Watkins R. Clinical and economic burden of surgical site infection (SSI) and predicted financial consequences of elimination of SSI from an English hospital. J Hosp Infect. 2014 Jan;86(1):24-33. 12. Wloch C, et al. Risk factors for surgical infections following C-section. BJOG. August 2012. 13. Censuswide (Research Agency). C-section complications survey with 1001 mothers who had a C-section (50% experienced complications/infections). Data on file. 2025. Data collected March 14-19,2025. AWDxxxx