The Impact of PRM's Protocol™ on Optimizing Endometriosis Surgery Success



In April of 2024, <u>Pelvic</u> <u>Rehabilitation Medicine</u> (PRM) conducted a study of patients who received <u>the PRM Protocol[™]</u> before their <u>endometriosis</u> <u>excision surgery</u>.

The PRM Protocol[™] is a simple, office-based procedure that externally targets the inflamed nerves and spastic muscles of the pelvic floor under ultrasound guidance.

57.1%

DECREASE IN PAIN CAUSED BY ENDOMETRIOSIS POST-OP 39.5%

INCREASE IN OVERALL PELVIC FLOOR FUNCTION



REDUCTION IN OPIOID USE TO MANAGE THEIR PAIN REDUCTION IN EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS TO MANAGE THEIR PAIN

74%

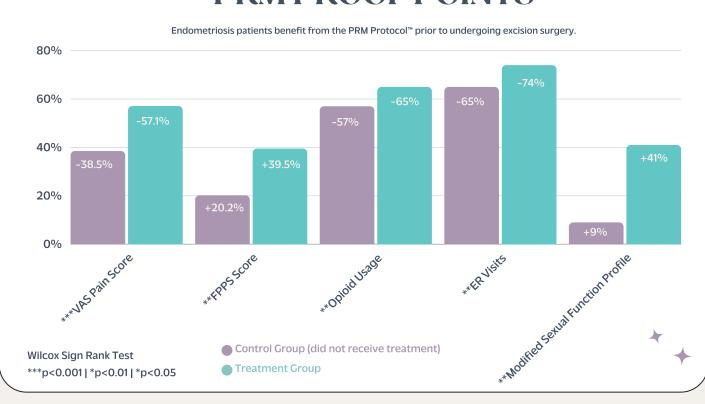
IMPROVEMENT IN COMFORT DURING SEXUAL ACTIVITY

41%

All numbers represent surgical outcomes reported by patients who received treatment through the PRM Protocol[™] prior to their excision surgery.

The PRM Protocol[™] data demonstrated that undergoing surgery prior to endometriosis surgery will enhance surgical outcomes. Our data shows that the PRM Protocol[™] was successful in improving excision surgery outcomes, through <u>desensitizing the</u> <u>pelvic floor</u>. Post-operative outcomes were compared between patients who underwent the PRM Protocol[™] before endometriosis surgery (Treatment Group), compared to patients who did not undergo the PRM Protocol[™] before surgery (Control Group).

PRM PROOF POINTS •



©2024 Pelvic Rehabilitation Medicine. All rights reserved. Any use of this data, including reproduction, modification, distribution or republication, without the prior written consent of Pelvic Rehabilitation Medicine, is strictly prohibited.

At PRM, we work to reverse the neurogenic inflammatory process in the pelvis because it helps to decrease the chances of endometriosis growing back. Endo grows when it is surrounded by inflammatory cytokines, so our goal is to keep that inflammation under control, and keep our patients pain-free and functioning.

Again, this treatment is provided through the PRM Protocol[™], a direct treatment to the inflamed nerves and spastic muscles of the pelvic floor.

Learn more about PRI

