

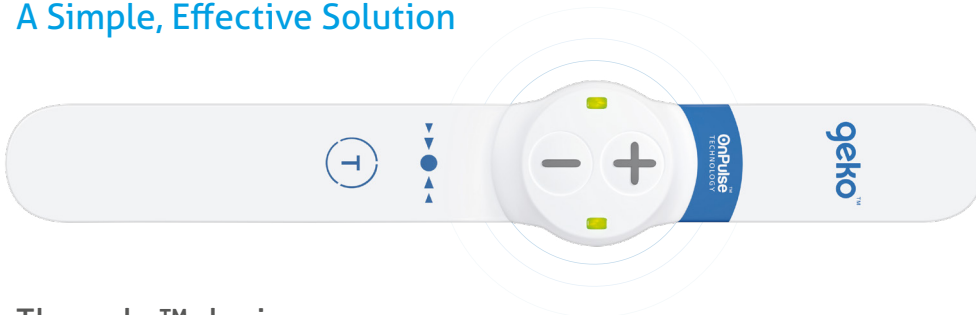
The geko™ device

Preventing the build-up of post-operative edema.

Frustrating Problem

- Swelling and pain are the most frequent reasons for 30 and 90-day emergency department visits after THA and TKA surgeries¹.
- Post-operative edema can lead to patient discomfort, impaired skin integrity, reduced functional performance and delayed rehabilitation - negatively impacting patient length of stay, surgical outcomes and healthcare costs².

A Simple, Effective Solution



The geko™ device

- Providing lower limb muscle contraction for the reduction of edema.
- Easy-to-use, geko™ is a battery powered, disposable neuromuscular electrostimulation device designed to increase blood flow in the deep veins of the calf³, at a rate equal to 60%⁴ of walking without a patient having to move.



The geko™ device is:

- Single use device - no need to sterilize after each patient.
- Simple to transition from hospital to home.
- Easy to use and comfortable.
- No tripping hazard - no leads or hoses.

To set up a demo or purchase the geko™ device, contact customerservice-usa@firstkindmedical.com

References

1. Kelly M, et al. Reasons for Ninety-Day Emergency Visits and Readmissions After Elective Total Joint Arthroplasty: Results From a US Integrated Healthcare System. *J Arthroplasty*. 2018 Jul;33(7):2075-2081. doi: 10.1016/j.arth.2018.02.010. Epub 2018 Feb 12.
2. Kluga, et al. Improving Orthopedic-Related Postoperative Edema Management in a Rehabilitative Nursing Setting. *Rehabilitation Nursing*: 5/6 2019 – Volume 44 – Issue 3 – p 151 – 160. doi: 10.1097/rnj.0000000000000104.
3. A. Nicolaidis, M Griffin, Measurement of blood flow in the deep veins of the lower limb using the geko™ neuromuscular electro-stimulation device. *Journal of International Angiology* August 2016-04.
4. Tucker A, Maass A, Bain D, Chen LH, Azzam M, Dawson H, et al. Augmentation of venous, arterial and microvascular blood supply in the leg by isometric neuromuscular stimulation via the peroneal nerve. *The International journal of angiology: official publication of the International College of Angiology, Inc.* 2010 Spring; 19(1): e31-7.

