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2. Glossary

**Anesthesia**
A medication that takes away pain from a part of your body or makes you sleep or feel sleepy so that you don’t feel pain during a medical procedure.

**Anesthesiologist**
A doctor specializing in the use of anesthesia for medical procedures. An anesthesiologist gives you the medication and checks your health while the medication is in your body.

**Aspiration**
The passage of stomach contents into the lungs.

**Intragastric Balloon (IGB) Intolerance**
Your body does not get used to the balloon and causes stomach upset and throwing up that does not get better with medicine. If this happens, the balloon may have to be removed before the six months.

**Binge Eating Disorder**
A serious eating condition in which you frequently eat unusually large amounts of food and feel unable to stop eating.

**Body Mass Index (BMI)**
A measure of body fat based upon height and weight which is used to tell if your weight is in a healthy range.
- 18–25 – healthy
- 25–30 – overweight
- 30 or above – obese

**Bowel Obstruction**
A possibly serious problem with your body where the intestines are blocked and bowel surgery may be required. If they become blocked, food and drink cannot pass through the body.

**Cholesterol**
A type of fat in your blood. If you have too much cholesterol, it starts to build up in your blood vessels and can cause restricted blood flow, clots, or serious heart problems.

**Clinical Study**
A scientific trial to test new medicines or medical devices in a controlled way to find out how well they work.
Diabetes
A disease that affects the way your body handles glucose, a kind of sugar, in your blood.

Endoscopy
A medical test where your doctors look inside your body using an endoscope.

Endoscope
A long, bendable tube with a tiny camera attached. The doctor moves it down your throat to see inside your stomach.

Endoscopic
Using an endoscope for a medical test or procedure.

Esophagus
The tube that carries food and liquids from your mouth to your stomach.

Gallstones
Stones that form in the gallbladder (a small organ where fluid from the liver is stored), which can cause a painful digestive problem.
Hypertension
High blood pressure.

Nutritionist
A person who helps others plan what foods to eat that are good for their health. A nutritionist may not have formal training, license, or certification.

Dietitian
A dietitian is a qualified health professional who helps promote good health through proper nutritional habits.

Obesity
A medical condition in which extra body fat builds up to the point that it may be unhealthy. People with a BMI of 30 and above are obese.

ORBERA and BIB Intragastric Balloons (IGBs)
A balloon placed within your stomach that is made of a soft, rubber-like material used to help with weight loss. It is designed to take up space in the stomach and mostly slowdown the emptying of food in the stomach.

Perforation
A hole in an area of your digestive tract, such as esophagus, stomach or intestines.

Run-in Patients
A group of 35 patients in the US ORBERA pivotal clinical study who had the IGB placed in their stomachs and then had it removed right away. After the first IGB was removed the doctor then placed the IGB that stayed in their stomachs for 6 months. All doctors in the study did this so that they could gain experience with the IGB placement procedure.

Saline
A solution of salt in water. Sterile saline is used to fill the IGB.

Sedation
Medication used to make you feel sleepy and not feel pain during a medical test or procedure.

Side Effect
Something bad or harmful that can happen as a result of a medical treatment that may or may not be expected.
3. Introduction

3.1. About the ORBERA and BIB Intragastric Balloons (IGBs)

The ORBERA and BIB Intragastric Balloons (referred to as "IGB" throughout this booklet) are made to help you lose weight. The IGBs are made of soft, smooth silicone rubber. The empty IGB is filled with saline. It then becomes about the size of a grapefruit. The filled IGB lies in your stomach and takes up space. (Figure 1). The IGB also slows down how fast food passes through your stomach.

From the time that your IGB is placed and for six months after it is removed, you will follow a healthy diet and exercise program. You may not lose weight if you do not follow the program.

Losing weight and keeping it off is not easy. A group of healthcare professionals that may include your doctor, dieticians or nutritionists and/or exercise trainers will help you through your journey. They will help you make and keep changes in your eating and exercise habits.

3.2. Who can receive an ORBERA or BIB IGB?

ORBERA and BIB IGBs are for adults who are suffering from obesity and have not been able to lose weight and keep it off.

To receive ORBERA or BIB, you must be willing to follow a 12-month program. The program begins with the use of the IGB and a healthy diet and exercise program for 6 months. This is followed by 6 more months of a healthy diet and exercise program without the IGB in your stomach.
3.3. Who cannot receive an ORBERA or BIB IGB?

- You are not a candidate for ORBERA or BIB if you have severe damage to the liver or if you have digestive issues every day, and especially if your doctor has told you that your stomach empties food slowly.

- You are not a candidate for ORBERA or BIB if you take prescription aspirin, anti-inflammatory agents, anticoagulants, other gastric irritants, or prescription medicines which slow your stomach emptying daily.

- You are not a candidate for ORBERA or BIB if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.

There may be other reasons why you cannot have the device. Your doctor will ask for your medical history and will examine you to decide if an IGB is right for you. If your doctor finds stomach problems such as irritation or ulcers, you cannot receive an IGB.
4. Warnings and Precautions

4.1. Warnings

Always tell your health care providers that you have an ORBERA or BiB IGB and show them your Patient ID Card. If they do not know that you have an IGB, they may not be able to treat you correctly.

Tell your doctor if anything listed in this section happens to you. This will help you get the right care.

After the IGB is first placed, you may not feel well. This should improve steadily over the coming days. If you are improving but start to feel worse again, tell your doctor. Also, tell your doctor if you have severe, steady abdominal pain which makes it difficult for you to take a deep breath or move around. These maybe signs that you have a perforation of your stomach.

Tell your doctor if you feel very tired, your stomach hurts, you can’t remember things, have troubles sleeping, or you are constipated. These may be signs that you are having a problem with the IGB.

Tell your doctor if you have not been able to drink fluids, if you have become weak, and you are not urinating as much. This may mean your body is low in fluids and you have become dehydrated.

Tell your doctor if you feel severe persistent stomach pain / back pain combined with nausea or vomiting. These may be signs that your stomach is not emptying correctly or that you have an irritation of your pancreas.

Tell your doctor if you no longer feel full after eating, if you are hungrier between meals than before you received your IGB, or if you gain weight. If this happens to you, your balloon may have deflated. A deflated balloon can stop food from passing. This may lead to stomach pain and swelling, throwing up, constipation, or even cause death. Your doctor can check to see if the deflated IGB has moved. If it has, you will need to be watched closely to see if it passes in your stool. Or, you may need an operation to remove it.

Tell your doctor if you feel intense abdominal pain, feel as though your stomach may be swollen (with or without discomfort), difficulty breathing, persistent and untreatable nausea and/or vomiting. These could indicate there maybe an issue with your IGB.

Tell your doctor if you have chest pain, painful swallowing, or painful breathing after placement of your IGB or after endoscopy. These may be signs that you have a tear or hole in your esophagus.
Do not use ORBERA or BIB for more than 6 months. Prolonged IGB placement may increase the risk of the IGB deflating. A deflated IGB can cause the bowels to block, requiring surgery. While it has not yet been reported, it is possible for an unaddressed blockage to cause death.

DO NOT

Do Not eat or drink anything for 12 hours before your appointment. Food or liquid in your stomach could enter your lungs and cause harm. If you have food in your stomach, your doctor will re-schedule your appointment and give you special instructions. If you take medications, ask your doctor about how they should be taken during that time period.

DO NOT

Do Not eat solid foods for 72 hours before your IGB is removed. Also, do not drink liquids for 12 hours before your IGB is removed. Your doctor will provide specific instructions on what type of fluids you should have before removal. If there is food or liquid in your stomach, it can go to your lungs. Food or liquid in your lungs can cause death. If you take medications, ask your doctor about how they should be taken during that time period.
4.2. Precautions

You must follow the diet, exercise, and other directions from your doctor and weight loss team while your IGB is in place. If you do not follow directions, you may not lose weight or you may not maintain the weight you have lost already.

Tell your doctor right away if you feel nonstop nausea, or if you cannot stop throwing up. Tell your doctor if you were improving after the IGB was first placed but now you feel like you are getting worse. Tell your doctor right away if you have stomach pain that is so bad that you cannot drink any liquids. If you do not tell your doctor about your nausea or vomiting, your body could lose too much water and salts. You may need to go to the hospital to make sure you do not develop problems with your heart and kidneys. Your doctor may give you medicine to take, replace fluids through your vein, or may even have to remove your IGB.

Some typical symptoms associated with having an IGB in your stomach include your stomach feeling unusually heavy, nausea and vomiting, acid reflux, burping, heartburn, diarrhea, and pain in your stomach or even into your back or cramping in your stomach. However, you should contact your doctor immediately if these symptoms become unusually severe or worsen significantly.

The safety and effectiveness of the ORBERA or BIB IGB has not been established during pregnancy or breastfeeding. As soon as you know you are pregnant, tell your doctor so that your IGB can be removed. If you are a breastfeeding mother or planning to become pregnant within the next year, you should not use an IGB.
5. Risk and Benefit Information

5.1. Risks Related to Endoscopic Procedures and Sedation

After you have been given a sedative medication, your IGB will be placed by your doctor using an endoscope that goes down your throat and into your stomach. The IGB is removed in the same way. Endoscopy is very safe, but there are rare risks. The most common risks of endoscopy include bleeding, infection, tearing of the tissue of your esophagus or stomach (which could lead to a hole forming), and passage of stomach contents into the lungs. These problems only occur in about 3–5 of every 10,000 endoscopies.

Risks related to sedation during endoscopic procedures are rare, occurring in less than 1 in every 10,000 people. The most common side effects of sedative medications are temporary slowing of your pulse or breathing rate, which can be improved by the doctor giving you extra oxygen or medication to reverse the effect of the sedative.

Patients with heart, lung, kidney, liver, or other chronic diseases are at higher risk for side effects from medications. In order to reduce the chance of having a side effect during the IGB procedures, you should follow your doctor’s instructions on how to prepare for endoscopy, such as not eating and stopping certain medications.
5.2. Possible Risks Related to ORBERA and BIB IGBs

Your IGB may cause you to feel uncomfortable as your body gets used to it. You can expect to feel some nausea, throwing up, pain, and acid reflux. These may stop on their own, or you may need medicine. Your doctor may give you medicine to help your body get used to the IGB.

In a U.S. pivotal clinical study of 160 people (125 patients with ORBERA placed for 6 months plus 35 run-in patients), 139 reported nausea, 137 reported pain or discomfort, 121 reported throwing up, and 48 reported acid reflux at some time while they had the IGB. Most of the side effects started on the day the IGB was placed in the patient’s stomach or the following day.

In the U.S. pivotal clinical study, a total of 30 people out of 160 had their IGB removed early (before 6 months).

8 of the 30 people that had their IGB removed early had it removed because of serious IGB intolerance which resulted in a hospital stay. The serious side effects included non-stop throwing up, nausea, pain and acid reflux that did not get better with medications.

5 of the 30 people that had their IGB removed early had it removed because of other serious side effects such as lack of proper hydration, the IGB blocking the outlet of their stomach, a hole forming all the way through their stomach, lung infection, and infection due to bacteria growth on the balloon.

2 of the 30 people that had their IGB removed early had it removed due to other side effects: 1 person had gallstones and 1 person had small hollow pouches in the lining of their digestive system.

15 out of the 30 people that had their IGB removed early asked to have it removed for unknown reasons and did not need to stay in the hospital.
Serious side effects are health problems which:

1. May lead to hospitalization
2. Result in an illness or injury which puts you at risk for death
3. Cause long lasting injury to the body
4. Need quick medical treatment or surgery to prevent bodily injury

Reported serious side effects related to ORBERA seen in the U.S. pivotal study are described in Table 1. Table 2 includes serious side effects that can be caused by ORBERA or BIB IGBs that were not seen in the U.S. pivotal study, but are known to happen to people with weight loss IGBs. The list of side effects in Table 2 is not complete as there are possible side effects that are not yet known.
### Table 1: Serious side effects with the ORBERA IGB that were seen in the U.S. pivotal study, which required hospital stay or were important medical events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Side Effect</th>
<th>Number of people who had the side effect in the U.S. pivotal study (out of 160)</th>
<th>Harm, or possible harm</th>
<th>Onset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IGB Intolerance</td>
<td>8 out of 160</td>
<td>Stomach pain, nausea, acid reflux, and non-stop throwing up, which can lead to lack of body water and salts</td>
<td>Patient 1: Day of IGB placement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8/8 patients had early removal</td>
<td>Patient 2: Day 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patient 3: Day 2</td>
<td>Patient 4: Day 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patient 5: Day 11</td>
<td>Patient 6: Day 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patient 7: Day 18</td>
<td>Patient 8: Day 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patient 1: Day of IGB placement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patient 2: Day 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of proper hydration</td>
<td>2 out of 160</td>
<td>Lack of body water and salts; admitted to hospital; early IGB removal</td>
<td>Patient 1: Day 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/2 patients had early removal because of lack of proper hydration and 1 patient also had device intolerance as well as lack of proper hydration, which led to early balloon removal</td>
<td>Patient 2: Day 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGB blocking the passage of food from the stomach to the intestine</td>
<td>1 out of 160</td>
<td>Feeling full, nausea, throwing up, stomach pain, and acid reflux; early IGB removal</td>
<td>Day 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/1 patients had early removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudden closure of the throat during procedure</td>
<td>1 out of 160</td>
<td>Hard time breathing, which required a breathing tube for a short time</td>
<td>During the procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury to the lining of the esophagus</td>
<td>2 out of 160</td>
<td>Chest pain, fever, and admitted to hospital</td>
<td>During the procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hole formed all the way through the wall of the stomach</td>
<td>1 out of 160</td>
<td>Nausea, cramping, throwing up, infection, admitted to hospital, and surgery to remove the IGB.</td>
<td>Day 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/1 patients had early removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung infection caused by breathing in of stomach contents while throwing up</td>
<td>1 out of 160</td>
<td>Hard time breathing, pain, fever, admitted to hospital, and IGB removal</td>
<td>Day 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/1 patients had early removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach cramping and infection caused by bacteria growing on the IGB</td>
<td>1 out of 160</td>
<td>Cramping, pain, fever, and IGB removal</td>
<td>Day 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/1 patients had early removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 125 people in the study group plus 35 more people who had 1 IGB inserted and removed and then another IGB inserted on the same day so that doctors could get experience with the procedures.
**Table 2: Serious side effects known to occur with weight loss IGBs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Side Effect Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deflated IGB causing a bowel obstruction</td>
<td>A deflated IGB in the stomach can pass through the intestines naturally or it can become stuck (bowel obstruction) and have to be removed with surgery. If not treated, it can cause death. Death due to bowel obstruction has not been reported.</td>
<td>Was not reported in the U.S. pivotal study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not understand or remember instructions and warning statements about taking acid-reducing medications</td>
<td>Ulcers (sores in the stomach), stomach pain and/or burning, and heartburn. If not treated may lead to a hole in the stomach, which can cause death.</td>
<td>Was not reported in the U.S. pivotal study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole forming all the way through the wall of the stomach, caused by the endoscope or other reasons</td>
<td>Ulceration and the endoscope may not be the only causes of a hole forming in the stomach. Other causes are currently not well-understood. If not treated, it can lead to death.</td>
<td>Was reported once in the U.S. pivotal study (0.625%) (1 case per 160 patients) US rate for hole forming in the stomach is 0.074%* (about 7 cases per 10,000 patients) Global rate for hole forming in the stomach is 0.02%* (about 2 case per 10,000 cases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not understand or remember instructions and warning statements about use longer than 6 months</td>
<td>Prolonged IGB placement may increase the risk of the IGB deflating (i.e. collapse or &quot;empty&quot;). If not addressed, a deflated IGB can cause the bowels to block and can cause death, though this has not been reported.</td>
<td>Was not reported in the U.S. pivotal study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hole forming all the way through the esophagus, caused by the endoscope or other instruments</td>
<td>Bleeding, pain, infection, surgery to repair injury. If not treated, it can lead to death</td>
<td>Was not reported in U.S. pivotal study US rate for a hole forming in the esophagus is 0.025%* (less than 3 cases per 10,000 patients) Global rate for hole forming in the esophagus is &lt;0.01%* (less than 1 case per 10,000 patients)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart problems, or heart attack during anesthesia</td>
<td>Chest pain, fast or slow heartbeat, and a hard time breathing. If not treated, it can lead to death</td>
<td>Was not reported in the U.S. pivotal study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergic reaction to medications, including anesthesia</td>
<td>Rash, hives, wheezing, hard time breathing, sudden drop in blood pressure, sweating, fast heartbeat, and swelling around the mouth, throat, or eyes. Severe allergic reactions can lead to death if not treated right away</td>
<td>Was not reported in the U.S. pivotal study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compression of the Pancreas</td>
<td>Severe persistent stomach pain / back pain with nausea or vomiting that may be caused by irritation of or injury to the pancreas</td>
<td>Was not reported in U.S. pivotal study US rate for pancreatitis is is 0.061%* (about 4 cases per 10,000 patients) Global rate for pancreatitis is &lt;0.01%* (less than 1 case per 10,000 patients)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over inflated balloon</td>
<td>The balloon could over inflate with gas or fluid by itself while it is in a patient’s stomach. The balloon will need to be removed early</td>
<td>Was not reported in the U.S. pivotal study US rate for over inflated balloon is 0.320%* (about 3 cases per 1,000 patients) Global rate for over inflated balloon is 0.09%* (about 9 cases per 10,000 patients)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Infection and organ failure may occur as a results of a hole in the stomach or esophagus. Severe injury to the lungs may occur after stomach contents have entered the lungs. Bowel obstruction due to the migration of a deflated IGB in the intestines can occur. These events can all lead to death.</td>
<td>Was not reported in the U.S. pivotal study US mortality rate is 0.025%* (less than 3 deaths per 10,000 patients) Global mortality rate is &lt;0.01%* (less than 1 death per 10,000 patients)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not understand or remember instructions and warning statements about not eating or drinking prior to IGB removal.</td>
<td>If food and liquid are retained in the stomach during removal, there is an increased risk of these stomach contents entering the lungs</td>
<td>Was not reported in the U.S. pivotal study US rate for aspiration is 0.074%* (less than 8 cases per 10,000 patients) Global rate for aspiration is &lt;0.01%* (less than 1 case per 10,000 patients)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rate of reported serious side effects that occurred during commercial use of the IGB; rates are calculated based on number of devices distributed, which may be greater than the number placed.
The 3 most common side effects seen in the U.S. pivotal study, which did not lead to hospital stay were nausea, throwing up, and pain. These side effects are shown in Table 3.

Side effects seen in more than 1% of patients (at least 2 out of 160) in the U.S. pivotal study, which did not lead to hospitalization, are described in Table 4 and listed in order by most frequent to less frequent. Side effects occurring in less than 1% of the patients (1 out of 160) were not related to the digestive system and are not listed. Only 5% of people had side effects that caused severe pain which made it hard for them to do their usual work or activities.

Table 3: Most common gastric (stomach) side effects seen in the U.S. pivotal study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Side Effect</th>
<th>Total number of people with side effect (percent of people with side effect)</th>
<th>Number of people with side effect beginning within 3 days of the IGB being placed (percent of people with side effect)</th>
<th>Number of people with side effect starting within 3 days of the IGB being placed and lasting longer than 14 days and less than 30 days (percent of people with side effect)</th>
<th>Number of people with side effect starting within 3 days of the IGB being placed and lasting longer than 30 days (percent of people with side effect)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>139 out of 160 (86.9 %)</td>
<td>123 out of 139 (88.5%)</td>
<td>6 out of 123 (4.9%)</td>
<td>9 out of 123 (7.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throwing up</td>
<td>121 out of 160 (75.6%)</td>
<td>103 out of 121 (85.1%)</td>
<td>3 out of 103 (2.9%)</td>
<td>4 out of 103 (3.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach Pain (General)</td>
<td>92 out of 160 (57.5 %)</td>
<td>74 out of 92 (80.4%)</td>
<td>5 out of 74 (6.8%)</td>
<td>4 out of 74 (5.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4: Side effects caused by the ORBERA IGB, which were seen in more than 1% of patients in the U.S. pivotal study, but did not lead to hospital stay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Side Effect</th>
<th>Number of people in the pivotal study who had the side effect</th>
<th>Harm, or possible harm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>139 out of 160 (87%)</td>
<td>An uneasy feeling in the stomach, or feeling like you need to throw up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain or discomfort</td>
<td>137 out of 160 (82%)</td>
<td>An unpleasant feeling in the stomach, chest, or back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throwing up</td>
<td>121 out of 160 (76%)</td>
<td>Throwing up can lead to a lack of body water and salts. It can also cause you to breathe in food or fluids, which can cause a lung infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid reflux</td>
<td>48 out of 160 (30%)</td>
<td>Acid coming up from the stomach causes heartburn and chest pain, and may also cause nausea and throwing up. If not treated, it can cause other health problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burping/belching</td>
<td>39 out of 160 (24%)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heartburn</td>
<td>34 out of 160 (21%)</td>
<td>A burning pain in the chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>32 out of 160 (20%)</td>
<td>Stools that are dry, hard to pass, and may be painful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach bloating</td>
<td>28 out of 160 (18%)</td>
<td>Swelling of the stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of body water and salts</td>
<td>23 out of 160 (14%)</td>
<td>Lack of body water and salts can cause other health problems with your heart or kidneys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>21 out of 160 (13%)</td>
<td>Liquid stool multiple times a day can cause a lack of body water and salts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>18 out of 160 (11%)</td>
<td>None. Gas can make the belly feel full or bloated and can cause cramps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slowed digestion of food</td>
<td>14 out of 160 (8.8%)</td>
<td>Nausea, throwing up, swelling of the stomach, poor appetite, and inability to eat anything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiredness, weakness, dizziness, or uneasy feeling</td>
<td>12 out of 160 (8%)</td>
<td>Being tired, weak, or dizzy can be due to the lack of fluids and salts and can cause falls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache or migraine</td>
<td>10 out of 160 (6%)</td>
<td>Pain in the head, which may make it hard to do your usual work or activities and cause nausea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device intolerance</td>
<td>9 out of 160 (6%)</td>
<td>Severe side effects such as nausea, throwing up, pain, inability to eat or drink and worsened acid reflux, all due to poor stomach emptying (not requiring a hospital stay). 5 out of 9 reports lead to early device removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodily pain after procedure</td>
<td>8 out of 160 (5%)</td>
<td>A feeling of aches and pains in the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinus or respiratory infection, nasal congestion, or chills</td>
<td>6 out of 160 (4%)</td>
<td>Coughing, fever, stuffy or runny nose, body aches and pain, hard to breathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad breath</td>
<td>6 out of 160 (4%)</td>
<td>A harmless but bad taste in the mouth and on the breath can be due to food staying in the stomach for a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side Effect</td>
<td>Number of people in the pivotal study who had the side effect</td>
<td>Harm, or possible harm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard to swallow</td>
<td>5 out of 160 (3%)</td>
<td>Having a hard time swallowing blocks eating food and can cause a lack of body water and salts or poor nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritation of the lining of the esophagus, which may be caused by not taking acid-reducing medication as instructed</td>
<td>5 out of 160 (3%)</td>
<td>Burning pain in the chest after eating, hard time swallowing, nausea, and throwing up. If not treated, it can cause open sores (ulcers) to form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiff stomach muscles</td>
<td>5 out of 160 (3%)</td>
<td>The belly is painful to touch and grunting can be painful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Vitamin B1</td>
<td>5 out of 160 (3%)</td>
<td>Weakness, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, confusion, difficulty breathing, poor vision, tingling in the hands and feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore throat</td>
<td>5 out of 160 (3%)</td>
<td>Pain in the throat, which may make it hard to swallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection in the stomach</td>
<td>4 out of 160 (2.5%)</td>
<td>Pain and swelling of the stomach, nausea, and throwing up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiccups</td>
<td>4 out of 160 (2.5%)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritation of the lining of the stomach, which may be caused by not taking acid-reducing medication as instructed</td>
<td>4 out of 160 (2.5%)</td>
<td>Upper belly pain or burning, nausea, throwing up, feeling of fullness in upper belly after eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food unable to move from stomach to bowel</td>
<td>3 out of 160 (1.9%)</td>
<td>Nausea, throwing up, upper belly pain, and worsened acid reflux, which may require early removal of the IGB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry heaves</td>
<td>3 out of 160 (1.9%)</td>
<td>Throwing up without anything coming out. Strong feeling of need to throw up, but does not lead to throwing up of food or liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung infection</td>
<td>3 out of 160 (1.9%)</td>
<td>Cough, fever, hard time breathing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear, worry, or hard time falling asleep</td>
<td>3 out of 160 (1.9%)</td>
<td>An uneasy feeling which may makes it hard to do your usual work or cause you to not get enough sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of appetite</td>
<td>3 out of 160 (1.9%)</td>
<td>May lead to poor nutrition and weight loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to control bowels</td>
<td>2 out of 160 (1.3%)</td>
<td>An accidental liquid stool may affect your usual work or activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spasm of the intestine</td>
<td>2 out of 160 (1.3%)</td>
<td>Pain and cramping can cause difficulties eating and carrying out your usual activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low potassium</td>
<td>2 out of 160 (1.3%)</td>
<td>If not treated, could lead to heart problem or death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low blood count</td>
<td>2 out of 160 (1.3%)</td>
<td>Weakness, tired, and dizziness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3. Benefits of an IGB

The benefits of ORBERA were tested in a clinical study in the United States. This was the U.S. Pivotal study. The study looked at people with a BMI between 30 and 40. People in the study received an IGB for 6 months along with diet and exercise. They were compared with people who only used diet and exercise. The people who only used diet and exercise are called the Control group. Both groups had regular doctor visits during the study.

After 6 months with ORBERA, patients in the study lost an average of 21.8 pounds (9.9 kilograms) as compared to patients in the Control group who lost an average of 7.0 pounds (3.2 kilograms). Three (3) months after the IGB was removed (at 9 months), patients in the ORBERA group weighed an average of 19.4 pounds (8.8 kilograms) less than when they had the IGB placed.

Six (6) months after the IGB was removed (at 12 months), patients in the ORBERA group weighed an average of 16.2 pounds (7.3 kilograms) less than when they had the IGB placed. Weight loss for the Control group at 6 months and 9 months was 7.1 and 6.3 pounds (3.2 and 2.9 kilograms), respectively.
Both groups of patients in the study answered questions about their quality of life at baseline (before treatment) and at 9 months. At baseline the quality of life scores were similar for both the ORBERA and Control groups. By 9 months (3 months after device removal) the scores in the ORBERA group for physical functioning, role functioning, bodily pain, general health, social functioning, and vitality (ability to live and exist) were significantly improved; however, only physical functioning was significantly improved in the Control group.
6. What to Expect – Procedures for ORBERA and BIB IGBs

6.1. Placement of Your IGB

Your doctor will set a date for you to have the IGB placed in your stomach.

WARNING: Do not eat or drink anything for 12 hours before your appointment. Food or liquid in your stomach could enter your lungs and cause harm. If this is found, the IGB placement will be changed to another time. Your doctor will need to give you special directions to prepare for this. Ask your doctor about how to take medications during that time period.

On the day of placement:

1. Before the doctor places the IGB in your stomach, you will be weighed. Tell your doctor about any changes to your health, illnesses, eating habits, or medicines since your last visit. If you are a woman who could get pregnant, you will have a pregnancy test.
2. You may be given medicine to help with nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, or cramping. These problems are normal. They happen as your stomach gets used to the IGB and they should only last for 1 to 2 weeks. You should make steady progress tolerating the IGB each day after it is placed.
3. You may be given medicine to help with any pain after the IGB is placed.
4. When the IGB is in place, your doctor will fill it with sterile saline (a liquid salt solution).
5. After the procedure, the doctor or nurse will watch you for a few hours. They will make sure that you are awake, can swallow, and can take sips of water before you go home.
DO NOT drive, use machinery or power tools, or make important decisions for 24 hours. You will have had sedation and your judgment will be affected without you knowing it. You may have accidents and make mistakes.

DO call your doctor if you have pain or redness at the area on your arm where the needle was placed for your IV fluids. This may be due to a clot in the vein where the IV was placed. Your doctor will give you instructions to care for this.

DO call if you don’t urinate (pee) for 12 hours after going home from the clinic. This may mean that you are not getting enough fluids.

Your ORBERA or BIB IGB will stay in your stomach for 6 months (180 days). During this time and for 6 months after the IGB is removed, your doctor and nutritionist will help you change your eating and exercise habits.
6.2. Living with ORBERA or BIB IGBs

6.2.1. Week 1

Right Away:

- Your doctor may give you medicine for pain, stomach cramps, nausea, and stomach acid. Have prescriptions filled before you get home. Follow all doctor’s orders for taking medicines.

- You should make steady progress tolerating the IGB each day after it is placed. If not, call your doctor.

- DO NOT drive, use machinery or power tools, or make important decisions for 24 hours. You will have had sedation and your judgment will be affected without you knowing it. You may have accidents and make mistakes.

- Keep your Patient ID Card with you at all times when you leave home.
First 24 Hours:

- You should drink clear liquids (broth, gelatin, ice chips, water, apple juice, coffee, tea). Warm liquids, such as broth, may be better than cold drinks. Do not drink carbonated drinks (soda or pop), which can cause gas and bloating.

- Drink at least 8 cups of liquid per day. Drinking liquids keeps you from becoming dehydrated and can lower the risk of constipation. Start by taking small sips. Wait a minute or two between sips. Slowly take more with each sip. Drink only 1/3 cup at a time.

- Sit upright for 3 to 4 hours after drinking. If resting, use a recliner rather than lying flat.

- Do not drink more than one cup of coffee or caffeine drinks per day. Caffeine can cause you to become dehydrated.
First Week:

• Follow your doctor’s instructions about what to eat and drink. For the first week, continue the liquid diet. Work with your nutritionist or dietician and doctor about what to eat and drink. You may drink meal replacement shakes.

CAUTION: You may feel dizzy if you stand up or move too quickly. Stand up slowly so you do not fall.

CAUTION: You may have nausea and vomiting as you become more active or begin to eat more. If this happens, cut back on your activities and return to liquids. This is always a useful thing to do if you re-experience difficulties tolerating the IGB. Take medicine as directed by your doctor.

First 3 Days:

• Rest for 72 hours (3 days) after the balloon is placed if you are experiencing a lot of nausea, vomiting, and stomach discomfort. Walking and other light activities are allowed.
6.2.2. Week 2

At the beginning of week 2, start eating pureed foods. Talk to your nutritionist, dietician, or doctor about what foods to eat and when to introduce new or solid foods.

Eat slowly and chew thoroughly. Each meal should take about 15 to 20 minutes.

Continue to drink at least 8 cups of liquid a day.

Pay close attention to how you feel before, during, and after meals. Stop eating as soon as you feel full or have any stomach discomfort.

This means that you may not need to eat everything on your plate.

WARNING: If you ignore these feelings, you may have heartburn, vomiting, or pain.
WARNING: Call your doctor if you have any concerns about your health or well-being during this time or if you notice:

- Unable to progress each day with tolerating the IGB after placement
- Nausea that is worse than it was right after the IGB was put in or the inability to eat anything.
- Coughing, spitting, or throwing up blood.
- Bloody or black stools, persistent diarrhea, or constipation.
- Stomach pain becoming worse or actual swelling of the belly (Note: It is normal to feel some swelling after the IGB is put in).
- Burping or heartburn that is new or worse than it was right after the IGB was put in.
- No longer feeling full, like you did when the IGB was first put in.
- You are gaining weight instead of losing weight, or you are eating more than usual
- Severe persistent stomach pain / back pain combined with nausea or vomiting. These may be signs that your stomach is not emptying correctly or that you have an irritation of your pancreas.
- Intense abdominal pain, feel as though your stomach may be swollen (with or without discomfort), have difficulty breathing, persistent and untreated nausea and/or vomiting. These could indicate there may be an issue with your IGB.
- Chest pain, painful swallowing or painful breathing, which could be signs of a tear or whole in your esophagus.
- Severe, steady abdominal pain which may make it difficult for you to take a deep breath or move around. These could be signs that you have a perforation in your stomach.

After you can eat solid foods, work with your nutritionist or dietician to find a diet and exercise plan to follow.

While your IGB is in your stomach, your nutritionist or dietician and physician will check with you to help you with diet and exercise. It is a good idea to write down what you eat and how much you exercise. This will help them find a plan that works best for you.
6.3. IGB Removal

6.3.1 Early IGB Removal

Your IGB may have to be removed before the planned six months of weight loss treatment. The most common reason for the IGB to be taken out of your stomach is because you are unable to tolerate the IGB.

The IGB works by slowing down how your stomach empties food and juices. In some people the stomach stops emptying completely. This will cause you to have an enlarged stomach. It may make it very difficult to eat or drink and cause you to throw up, sometimes after only drinking very small amounts of fluids. If your stomach has stopped emptying, these symptoms will not go away even with advice your doctor has given you. This is a dangerous situation.

If this happens, the IGB must be removed before the planned removal time. Leaving the IGB in your stomach can lead to more serious issues, such as a hole developing in the stomach needing surgical repair. If left untreated, it can be fatal. Your doctors will take special care to remove the IGB in this situation such that any food or fluids remaining in your stomach do not get into your lungs.

Other potential reasons for an early IGB removal may include, but are not limited to, spontaneous hyperinflation (microbes getting into the IGB can cause it to swell), inflammation of the pancreas, and the development of a hole or perforation in the esophagus or stomach.
6.3.2. IGB Removal

YOU MUST have your ORBERA or BIB IGB removed no later than 6 months (180 days) after it is placed. Prolonged IGB placement may increase the risk of the IGB deflating (i.e. collapse or “empty”). A deflated IGB can cause the bowels to block, requiring surgery. While it has not yet been reported, it is possible for an unaddressed blockage to cause death.

To remove your balloon, your doctor will do an endoscopic procedure or surgery. Call your doctor’s office to schedule this procedure before the IGB is due to be removed.

Before the IGB removal you will be given sedative medications to make you feel sleepy and not feel pain during the procedure. Then your doctor will use an endoscopic tool to deflate the IGB. It will be removed through your mouth.

The doctor or nurse will watch you for a few hours. They will make sure that you are awake, can swallow, and can take sips of water. Most people go home the same day the IGB is removed.

WARNING: The stomach must be empty before the IGB is removed. Do not eat solid foods for 72 hours or drink liquids for 12 hours before your IGB is removed. Food or liquid in your stomach can enter your lungs and cause life threatening harm. If you have food in your stomach, your doctor will postpone the removal and give you special instructions.

Ask your doctor about how to take medications during this time period. Note that if you still have retained food or liquid in your stomach, you may require placement of a tube through the nose and into the stomach to empty your stomach prior to IGB removal.
6.3.3. After IGB Removal Recommendations

DO NOT drive, use machinery or power tools, or make important decisions for 24 hours. You will have had sedation and your judgment will be affected without you knowing it. You may have accidents and make mistakes.

Walking and other light activities are allowed the day that the IGB is removed. If you feel dizzy, stand up slowly so that you do not fall.

For the first 24 hours, follow a clear liquid diet (broth, gelatin, ice chips, water, apple juice, coffee, tea). Warm liquids, such as broth, may be better than cold drinks. Do not drink carbonated drinks (soda or pop), which can cause gas and bloating.

Call your doctor if you notice:

- Fever or chills
- Cough and shortness of breath
- Nausea or throwing up that does not stop
- Coughing, spitting, or throwing up blood
- Bloody or black stools (bowel movement)
- Stomach pain which is getting worse
- Pain or redness at the area on your arm where the needle was placed for your IV fluids
6.3.4. Life after an ORBERA or BIB IGB

For 6 months after your IGB is removed, you must follow a healthy diet and exercise program. If you do not continue your diet and exercise, you may not lose weight or maintain the weight you have lost already.

While your IGB helps you get started with your weight loss, the habits you form during the 12-month program are the tools to keeping a healthy weight.

With an IGB you get a weight loss tool, and a chance to learn a new way to feel about food and yourself. Losing weight and keeping it off is not easy and can take a team effort. Your doctor, trainer, dietician or nutritionist will help you through your journey. They will help you with your eating and exercise habits. Be sure to follow up with your doctor and nutritionist to help you maintain your weight loss.
7. Date of Release

Oct 2020

8. User Assistance Information
For any assistance, users should contact:

Apollo Endosurgery Inc.
1120 South Capitol of Texas Highway
Building 1, Suite 300
Austin Texas 78746
USA

Phone: 1.855.MYORBERA
Fax: 512.279.5105

Or go online at www.apolloendo.com