

References: 1. Turakhia et al. Contemporary prevalence estimates of undiagnosed and diagnosed atrial fibrillation in the United States. *Clin. Cardiol.* 2023. **2**. Sgreccia, et al., Comparing Outcomes in Asymptomatic Atrial Fibrillation: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of 81,462 Patients. *J. Clin. Med.* 2021. **3**. Martin SS, et al., American Heart Association Council on Epidemiology and Prevention Statistics Committee and Stroke Statistics Subcommittee. 2024 Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics: A Report of US and Global Data From the American Heart Association *Circulation*. 2024 Feb 20;149(8):e347-e913. **4**. Kotecha, et al., Atrial fibrillation in heart failure: what should we do? *Eur Heart J.* 2015. **5**. Wolf, et al., Atrial fibrillation as an independent risk factor for stroke: the Framingham Study. *Stroke*. 1991. **6**. Reynolds et al. Comparative effectiveness and healthcare utilization for ambulatory cardiac monitoring strategies in Medicare beneficiaries. *Am Heart J.* 2024;269:25–34. Accessed June 19, 2024. **7**. A specified arrhythmia erfers to an arrhythmia encounter diagnosis as per Hierarchical Condition Categories (HCC). **8**. Based on previous generation Zio XT device data. Zio monitor utilizes the same operating principles and ECG algorithm. Additional data on file. **9**. Zio LTCM service refers to Zio XT and Zio monitor service. **10**. In testing for specified arrhythmias defined by Hierarchical Condition Categories (HCC) 96. **11**. Zio monitor Instructions for Use. iRhythm Technologies, 2023. **12**. Data on file. Rhythm Technologies, 2022.



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