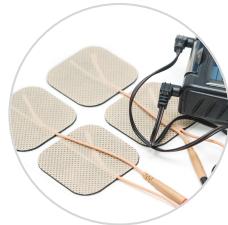


Enso provides pain relief without drugs or surgery



TENS: Low frequency

- + Decades of proven safety
- Not consistently effective



Surgically implanted: High frequency

- ++ Very effective
- Expensive
- Invasive surgery

Alternative to Opioids

non-addictive and non-invasive

Wearable device, uses patented High Frequency Impulse Therapy (HFIT) components for pain relief without surgical implantation or opioids.

Hinge Health Enso



No additional cost to the Fund or the member

Interdisciplinary treatment plus advanced technology

Giving members the right **tools** and the **right support**

Hinge Health Enso



- **Immediate pain relief** - wearable, non-invasive, non-addictive, no side effects
- **56% pain reduction** per participant which is comparable to 3X better than opioids^{1,2}



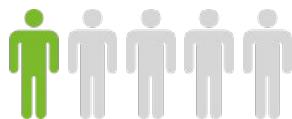
Digital MSK Chronic Program



- **Long-term pain relief** - 3 pillars of care: exercise therapy, education, behavioral health
- **58% depression and anxiety reduction**³
- **69% pain reduction** per participant comparable to 4X better than opioids³

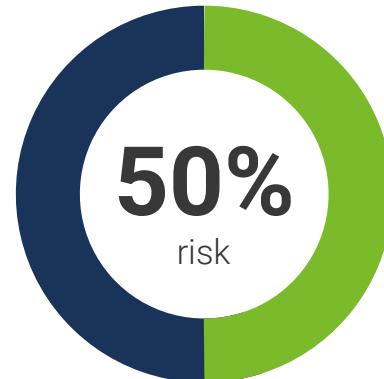
Chronic MSK pain & surgery leads to opioid overuse

Chronic MSK is a common pathway to opioid dependency



1 in 5

patients with chronic pain
are prescribed opioids¹



of becoming dependent on opioids when
prescribed before & after back surgery²



1 in 3

employer-subsidized opioid
prescriptions lead to misuse³

¹ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2017.

² Brummett C et al. JAMA 2017.

³ Castlight Health. The Opioid Crisis in America's Workforce.

Opioids are not an effective way to treat chronic pain

Chronic pain requires a whole care approach

- Acute and chronic pain have different pathways in the brain
- Opioids are effective at addressing resolvable, acute pain
- Chronic pain is more complex as it's influenced by psychological, emotional, and lifestyle factors
- 65% of people with chronic MSK pain often also suffer from depression¹



¹ Missig, G., (2017) Biological Psychiatry. Scott, K., et. al. (2007) Journal of Affective Disorders. Bair, M.J., et. al. (2003) Arch Intern Med. Eisenberger, N.I., et. al. (2003) Science. Lieberman, M.D., et. al. (2004) Neuroimage.