

What is TAMS?

- TAMS is a **NEW** physiological test designed to comprehensively evaluate anorectal and pelvic floor neurophysiology.
- Pioneered in Dr. Rao's lab, and backed by 10 years of research.

What does TAMS measure?

- TAMS measures the peripheral nerve conduction of the lumbar and sacral plexus nerves that supply the Anorectum.
- It uses non-invasive magnetic stimulation to evoke 8 motor evoked potentials (MEP):
 - Right lumbo-rectal
 - Right lumbo-anal
 - Left lumbo-rectal
 - Left lumbo-anal
 - Right sacro-rectal
 - Right sacro-anal
 - Left sacro-rectal
 - Left sacro-anal

TAMS TEST EQUIPMENT

TAMS test requires 3 components:

- Magnetic Stimulation Device and a special coil for nerve stimulation.
- Specially designed anorectal probe with 4 ring electrodes for detecting the MEP from the rectum and anal regions.
- ✓ Neuro-Physiological recorder for recording the MEP.
- Sagertech Communications has exclusive agreements to provide these equipment at an affordable price, globally.



REVOLUTIONARY NEW TEST FOR ANORECTAL, PELVIC FLOOR & SPINAL CORD NEUROPATHY

Translumbosacral Anorectal Magnetic Stimulation (TAMS) Test

- TAMS is a revolutionary NEW test for the diagnosis of anal or rectal neuropathy in patients with fecal incontinence, urinary incontinence, pelvic floor disorders and spinal cord injury.
- ✓ It also measures effectiveness of Incontinence Therapies.
- TAMS test is reimbursed by most major insurances, including Medicare.



Magnetic Stimulation Device and Coil



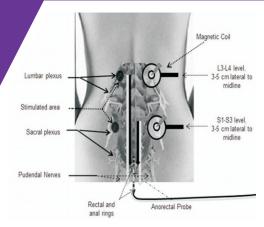


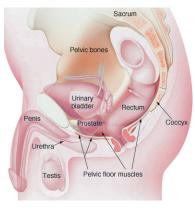
CPT CODES:

95908 & 97032

Why do TAMS Test?

- Fecal and Urinary Incontinence affects 20% of the population.
- Causes include obstetric, pelvic floor and spinal cord injury.
- Anorectal neuropathy is a key underlying mechanism for fecal incontinence.
- TAMS is a safe, effective and a reproducible test.
- TAMS test provides an objective assessment of anal, rectal and pelvic floor neuropathy.
- 1 Rao Satish, Coss-Adame Enrique, Tantiphlachiva Kasaya, Attaluri Ashok, Remes-Troche Jose. Translumbar and transsacral magnetic neuro-stimulation for the assessment of neuropathy in fecal incontinence. Dis Colon Rectum 2014;57:645-52. NIHMSID #541760.
- Tantiphlachiva K, Attaluri A, Valestin J, Yamada T, Rao S. Translumbar and transsacral motor evoked potentials: a novel test for spino-anorectal neuropathy in spinal cord injury. Am J Gastroenterol. 2011;106(5):907-14. doi:10.1038/ajg.2010.478.
- Patcharatrakul T, Amieva-Balmori M, Sharma A, Dewitt A, Rao SSC. Anorectal neuropathy and anal sphincter defects: independent or associated risk factors in fecal incontinence. (Poster Presentation. DDW 2016.) Gastroenterology 2016; 150: S-941.
- 4 Xiang X, Patcharatrakul T, Azih I, Sharma A. Hamdy S, Rao SSC. Cortico-anorectal, spino-anorectal and corticospino nerve conduction and locus of neuronal injury in fecal incontinence patients. Clinical Gastroenterology Hepatology 2018 (In Press).





REVOLUTIONARY **NEW TEST**FOR ANORECTAL, PELVIC FLOOR & SPINAL CORD **NEUROPATHY**

TAMS Test is Backed By 10 YEARS OF RESEARCH

- TAMS has been rigorously tested in several controlled trials. It has been shown to be superior for detecting anorectal neuropathy in patients with fecal incontinence⁽¹⁾ and in spinal cord injury.⁽²⁾
- TAMS test was an independent predictor of physiological dysfunction in fecal incontinence. (3)
- Recent study confirmed that TAMS detects neuropathy in over 85% of patients with FI.⁽⁴⁾
- TAMS is being used to evaluate fecal incontinence in a NIH-FIT trial at 4 universities in USA.



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