

Fibroids are common. Living with them doesn't have to be.

Many women have fibroid tumors in or around the uterus. These are benign (not cancer) growths, but they may impact daily life.¹⁻⁴ Fibroids can cause symptoms such as:

- Long, painful, or heavy periods¹⁻³
- Pelvic pain or pressure¹⁻³
- Problems getting pregnant¹⁻³
- Miscarriages or early labor¹⁻³



Visualization of potential fibroid locations

When fibroid symptoms disrupt your quality of life, your doctor may recommend a myomectomy. A myomectomy is surgery that removes the fibroid tumors while keeping your uterus.² You might choose this option to preserve your ability to get pregnant, protect your reproductive health, or simply to keep your uterus. If your doctor suggests a myomectomy with da Vinci, this brochure can help you understand what that means, so you can make the decision that feels right for you.

What are fibroids?³⁻⁴

Fibroids are growths made up of muscle and connective tissue that can form in or on the walls of the uterus. They vary in size and number, and symptoms can range from mild to severe. Because they can affect women in different ways, it's important to know your options for managing them.

What is a myomectomy?²⁻³

Myomectomy is a surgery that removes fibroids one at a time, repairing the uterus with sutures as needed. Once fibroids are removed, they will not grow back. However, new fibroid tumors can develop over time.



1. U.S. National Library of Medicine. Uterine fibroids. MedlinePlus. Updated March 24, 2025. Accessed August 2025. <https://medlineplus.gov/uterinefibroids.html>

2. Office on Women's Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Uterine fibroids. womenshealth.gov. Updated February 28, 2025. Accessed August 2025. <https://www.womenshealth.gov/a-z-topics/uterine-fibroid>

3. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Uterine fibroids. ACOG. Updated July 2022. Reviewed November 2023. Accessed August 2025. <https://www.acog.org/womens-health/faqs/uterine-fibroids>

4. Veterans Health Library. What are fibroids? U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Accessed August 2025. <https://www.veteranshealthlibrary.va.gov/DiseasesConditions/WomensHealth/3,82195>

How do surgeons perform myomectomies?³

Surgeons can perform myomectomies using a traditional open approach or minimally invasive surgery. Open surgery requires an incision (cut) in your lower abdomen long enough for the surgeon to access the organs and use hand-held instruments. Minimally invasive surgery allows your surgeon to perform myomectomies with no incision or through a few small cuts.

The three main types of minimally invasive myomectomy are hysteroscopy, laparoscopy, and da Vinci surgery. In hysteroscopic myomectomy, doctors insert a tiny camera and tool for destroying fibroids into the uterus through the vagina. The tool destroys the fibroids with electricity or a laser beam. A laparoscopic myomectomy requires a few small incisions for surgeons to insert a laparoscope (camera) and long-handled tools. The surgeon removes the fibroids while viewing magnified images on a video screen. In a da Vinci myomectomy, surgeons use a robotic system with a high-definition camera. The surgeon guides small instruments through a console. Compared to laparoscopy, surgery with da Vinci means your surgeon is less likely to convert to open surgery.⁵

This brochure tells you about da Vinci surgery. Your doctor can also explain what to expect and answer your questions about da Vinci surgery.

5. Results are based on an internal meta-analysis of peer-reviewed literature for robotic-assisted myomectomy procedures published between January 1, 2010 - April 1, 2022. Data on file at Intuitive.

Patient outcomes with da Vinci myomectomy

According to studies on myomectomies, da Vinci surgery shows potential benefits compared to open surgery, including:

 **Shorter hospital stays⁵**

 **Less blood loss during surgery⁵**



Learn more about da Vinci myomectomy surgery.

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What is da Vinci surgery?

Surgeons have used da Vinci systems to perform robotic-assisted surgery for over 25 years. Da Vinci surgery is the most common way surgeons perform many operations, including lung and prostate surgeries.⁶ People usually spend less time in the hospital after da Vinci surgery compared to open surgery, which means patients can get back to what matters most.⁷



6. Data on file at Intuitive, August 2024.

7. Ricciardi R, Seshadri-Kreaden U, Yankovsky A, et al. The COMPARE Study: Comparing Perioperative Outcomes of Oncologic Minimally Invasive Laparoscopic, da Vinci Robotic, and Open Procedures: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of the Evidence. *Ann Surg.* 2025;281(5):748-763. doi:10.1097/SLA.0000000000006572

Your surgeon performs the surgery, not a robot.

While da Vinci surgery is called robotic-assisted surgery, robots don't perform surgery. Your surgeon does. The da Vinci system's advanced instruments and technology give your surgeon tools to use during surgery.

Why surgeons choose da Vinci systems for their surgeries.



Surgeons can perform complex surgeries through a few small incisions.



Surgeons are in control. Their hands move the tiny instruments in real time.



Surgeons have a 10x magnified 3D view of where they're operating and the instruments they're using.



Da Vinci systems allow your surgeon to operate with smooth precision.



Know your options. Own your health.

Ask your doctor about a da Vinci myomectomy for uterine fibroid tumors.

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Important safety information

Patients should talk to their doctor to decide if surgery with a da Vinci system is right for them. Patients and doctors should review all available information on nonsurgical and surgical options and associated risks in order to make an informed decision.

Serious complications may occur in any surgery, including da Vinci surgery, up to and including death. Serious risks include, but are not limited to, injury to tissues and organs and conversion to other surgical techniques which could result in a longer operative time and/or increased complications. For summary of the risks associated with surgery refer to www.intuitive.com/safety.

For important safety information, including surgical risks and considerations, please refer to intuitive.com/safety.

Individuals' outcomes may depend on a number of factors—including but not limited to—patient characteristics, disease characteristics, and/or surgeon experience.