



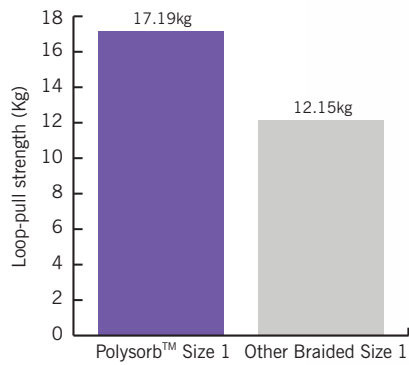
Lactomer™ 9-1 coated, braided synthetic absorbable sutures

POLYSORB™ suture provides a soft and more compliant strand compared to other braided absorbable sutures.

Its special composition leads to significant advantages over other similar materials:-

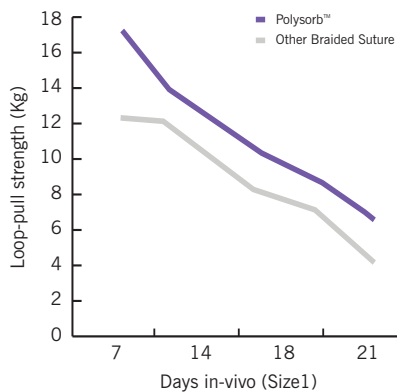
- Excellent handling.
- Less memory.
- Rapid absorption 56-70 days compared to 90 days for other braided products.

Excellent Strength



- POLYSORB™ sutures are stronger than other leading braided absorbable sutures on the veterinary market. They are up to 40% stronger at day one and provide greater holding power throughout the critical wound healing period.

Lasting Strength



- After 21 days *in vivo* 30% of POLYSORB™ suture's initial USP strength remains compared with 23% for other braided sutures.



GL181
 GL122
 GL123
 GL224
 CL916



Polysorb™ Sutures

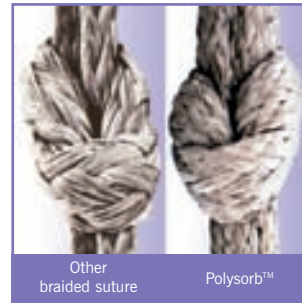


Lactomer™ 9-1 coated, braided synthetic absorbable sutures

Excellent Handling

- POLYSORB™ sutures have a soft feel with virtually no memory.
- The smooth strand passes through tissue easily.

Excellent knot security

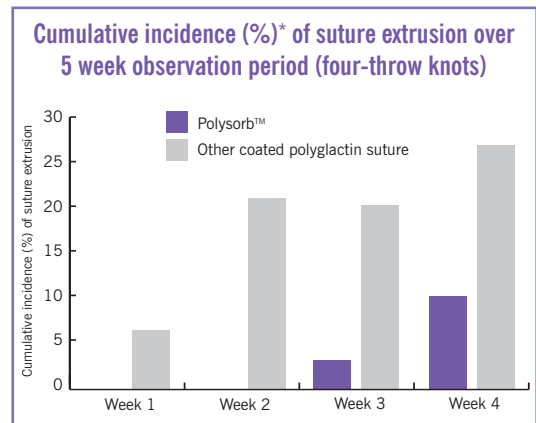


The flexible braid of POLYSORB™ sutures provides excellent knot security.

Less extrusion incidence with Polysorb™

Surgical suture extrusion following skin closure remains a disturbing problem for the veterinary surgeon because it can lead to increased scar width at the site of extrusion and it also usually causes the patient to be returned to the surgeon for suture removal.

According to the recent study¹, using POLYSORB™ and one other coated polyglactin (polymer of glycolic and lactic acids) suture, with both sutures being used for subcuticular skin closure of dermal skin wounds, POLYSORB™ had a lower mean cumulative incidence of suture extrusion than the other polyglactin suture (19% vs 31%).



*The cumulative incidence was calculated as number of suture loops that extruded divided by total number used (N=30)

Furthermore, the study showed that for both POLYSORB™ and other polyglactin suture, five-throw and three-throw knots had a higher cumulative incidence of suture extrusion at week five, than the four-throw knots (30% vs 17% and 10% respectively).

1. George T. Rodeheaver PhD et al, Experimental studies in swine for measurement of suture extrusion, Journal of long - term effects of medical implants, 14(3)251-359 (2004).