

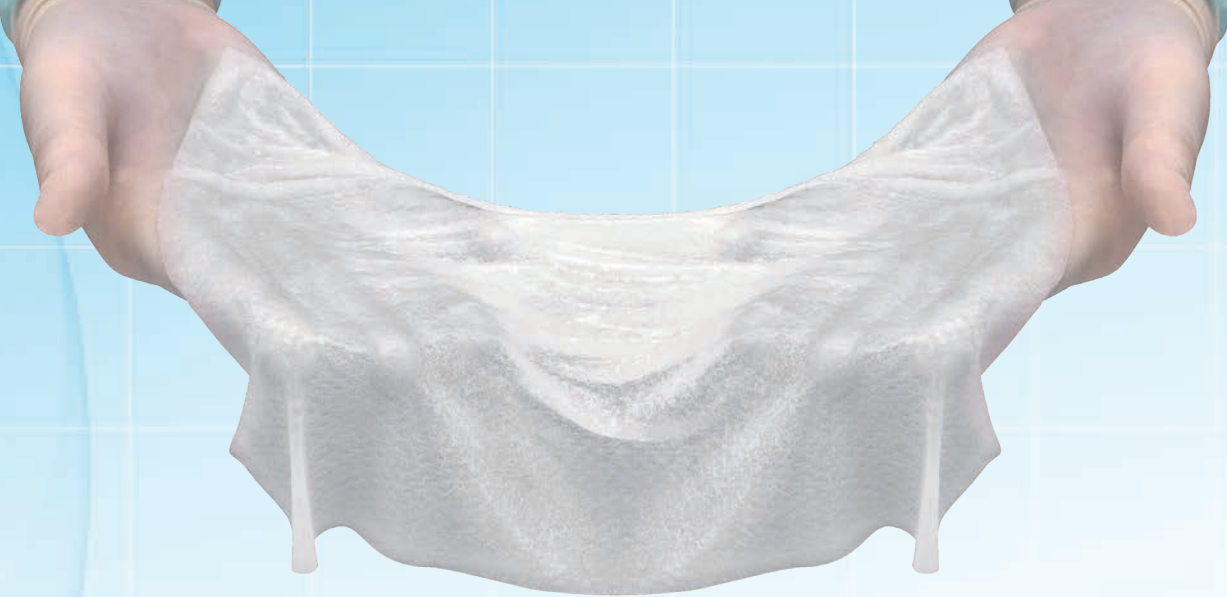


**GUNZE**

ARTIFICIAL DERMIS

**PELNAC™**

GUNZE MEDICAL DIVISION



## PRODUCT OUTLINE

# What's PELNAC™?

Full-thickness skin defects were traditionally treated by skin flap and allograft but those treatments are likely to cause problems such as donor site repair and the supply of these materials.

Artificial Dermis "PELNAC™" consists typically of two layers: A porcine tendon-derived atelocollagen sponge layer and a silicone film. PELNAC™ is used to replace and regenerate damaged or defective dermal layers. Once applied to the wound, PELNAC™ helps to form a new dermis-like tissue as the fibroblasts infiltrate into the atelocollagen sponge matrix.

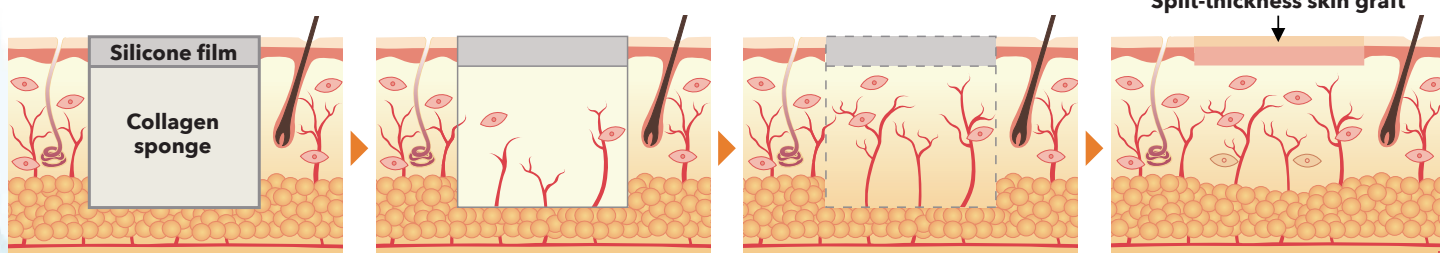
### Clinical Advantages

- Ensures high take rates of skin grafts and a good aesthetic outcome.
- Enables thin split-thickness skin grafts, which reduces the damage done to the donor site, thereby minimizing skin sacrifice.
- Minimal contraction and pigmentation after treatment.

### Product Characteristics

- Consists of an atelocollagen sponge layer made from porcine tendon and a silicone film.
- The soft collagen sponge structure ensures excellent contact with the irregular wound surface.
- PELNAC™'s wide range of product variations offer an ideal adjustment to the wound condition.
- PELNAC™ is delivered in a freeze dried condition. This ensures an easy storage and transportation.

## HEALING PROCESS



PELNAC™ is applied to full-thickness skin defects

Fibroblasts and capillaries infiltrate into the collagen sponge.

The collagen sponge is gradually replaced by newly synthesised collagen to form the new dermis-like tissue.

After 2-3 weeks, the silicone film is peeled off, leading to wound closure with split-thickness skin graft.

# INDICATIONS

1. Full-thickness burns
2. Traumatic skin defect wounds
3. Skin defects after tumor or nevus removal
4. Sites of skin flap extraction

## CASE REPORT

### Third Degree Burn

Lower Thigh : 67 years old, Female



Before the operation



After debridement



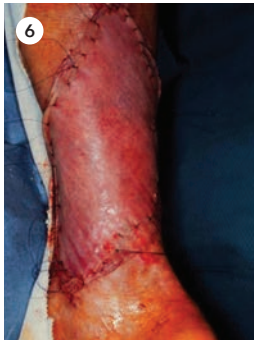
Soon after application of PELNAC™



3 weeks after operation. Before removal of silicone film.



After removal of the silicone film.



Soon after skin graft (8/1000 inches)



1 year after skin graft

### Donor Site (Back of Lower Thigh)



Donor site just after operation



1 year after operation

### Traumatic Skin Defect

Fingertips of Left Hand : 32 years old, Male



After debridement of the wound

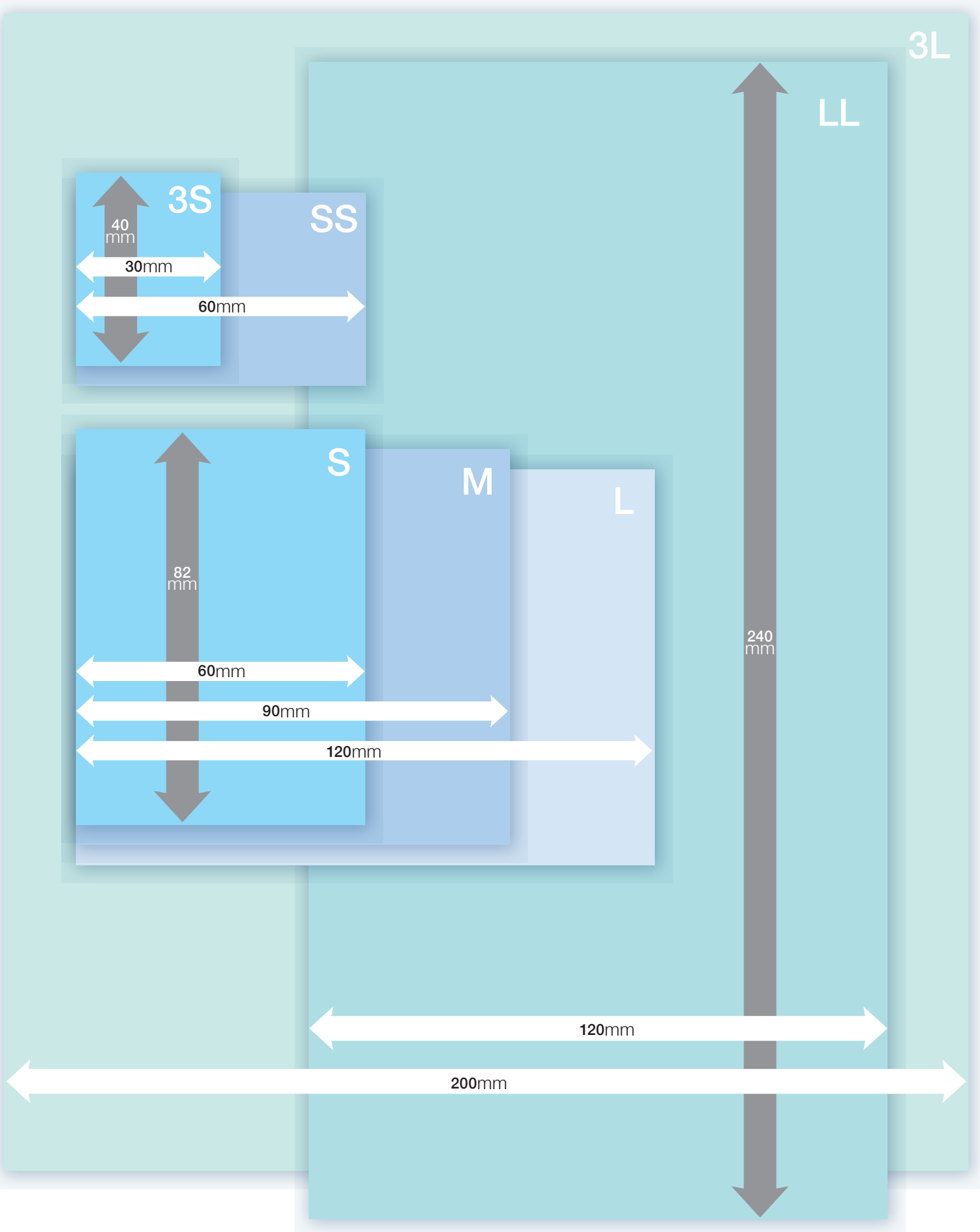


Soon after application of PELNAC™



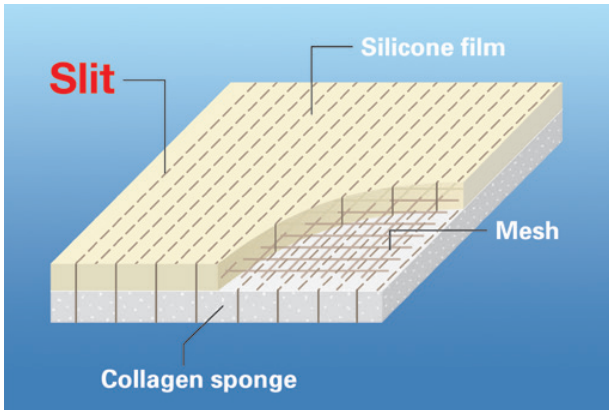
1 year after application of PELNAC™

# SIZE VARIATION (Full scale)



## VARIATION

### Fenestrated type



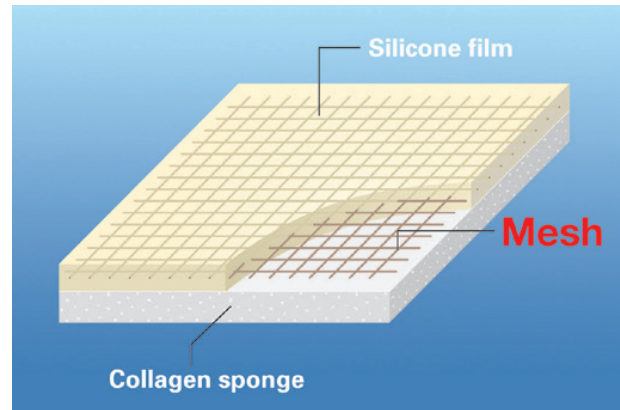
#### Characteristics :

- Allows drainage of wound exudates
- Recommended when exudates are excreted in large amounts
- Flexible structure of the collagen sponge allows for good adherence to the wound surface

#### Structure :

Two-layered material, consisting of a collagen sponge and a silicone film reinforced with a mesh and in which slits are cut.

### Fortified type



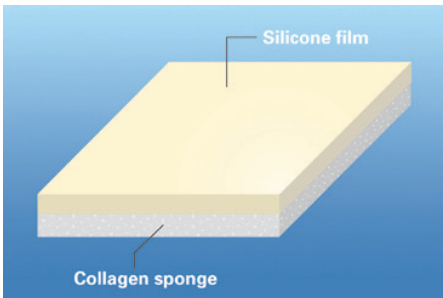
#### Characteristics :

- Easy to suture
- Since the collagen sponge is reinforced with mesh to increase strength, making it easy to suture.

#### Structure :

Two-layered material, consisting of a collagen sponge and a silicone film fortified with a mesh.

### Standard type



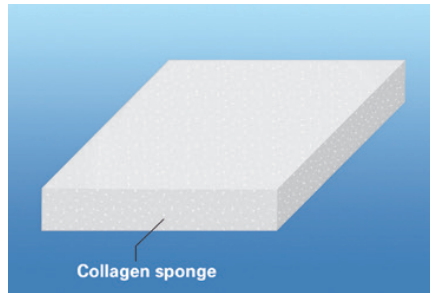
#### Characteristics :

Good transparency enables an easy observation of the wound.

#### Structure :

Two-layered material consists of collagen sponge and a silicone film.

### Single layer type



#### Characteristics :

Recommended for wounds and surgical techniques which require no silicone film.

#### Structure :

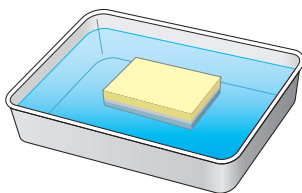
Single-layered material, which made of collagen sponge only.

#### COMPOSITION

Collagen sponge layer ...  
 Atelocollagen derived from porcine tendon  
 Silicone Film layer ... Silicone resin  
 Mesh ... Polyethylene terephthalate mesh

## USAGE

### Pre-application

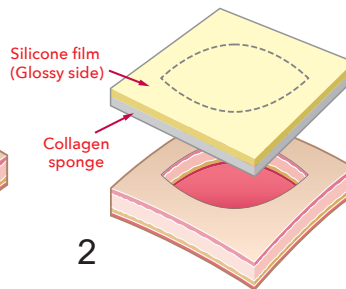


In case the collagen sponge surface and the wound surface do not adhere closely, immerse the product in sterile physiological saline and fully saturate. When saline is infiltrated, the collagen sponge layer becomes transparent.



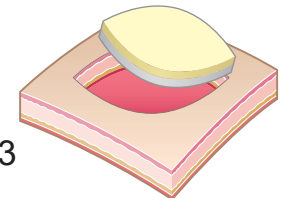
1

Perform hemostasis and thoroughly wash the wound.



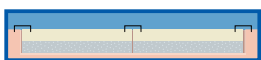
2

Trim PELNAC™ to fit the shape of the wound.



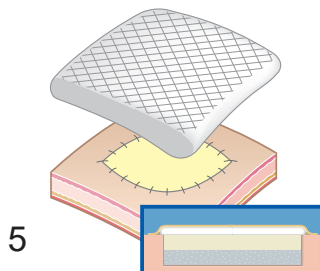
3

Apply the collagen sponge surface to the wound surface.



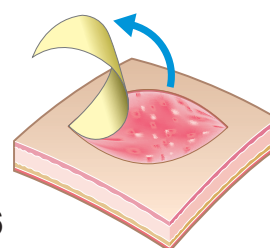
4

Secure PELNAC™ along the healthy skin with sutures or surgical staplers avoiding wrinkles or bubbles.



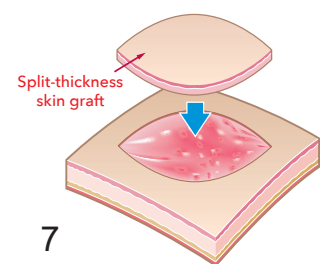
5

Cover the upper surface with gauze and secure it with light pressure.



6

The silicone film will naturally peel off when a light red colored dermis-like tissue has formed.



7

Perform a split-thickness skin graft.

## PRODUCT VARIATION and CODE

Size	Dimension* (mm x mm)	Sheet/Box	Type			
			Fenestrated	Fortified	Standard	Single Layer
3S	40 x 30	1	PN-D40030	PN-F40030	PN-R40030	PN-S40030
SS	40 x 60		PN-D40060	PN-F40060	PN-R40060	PN-S40060
S	82 x 60		PN-D82060	PN-F82060	PN-R82060	PN-S82060
M	82 x 90		PN-D82090	PN-F82090	PN-R82090	PN-S82090
L	82 x 120		PN-D82120	PN-F82120	PN-R82120	PN-S82120
LL	120 x 240		PN-D120240	PN-F120240	PN-R120240	PN-S120240
3L	200 x 240		PN-D200240	PN-F200240	PN-R200240	PN-S200240

Carton



Pouch



Tray



\*1mm = 0.03937in



Ethylene oxide sterilized. Do not use if package is open or damaged. Single use only. Use immediately after opening. Any portions unused after opening the package should be discarded. Do not re-sterilize. Store in a dry place. Avoid exposure to high temperatures and protect from freezing (1°C / 34°F - 30°C / 86°F). Expiry date is indicated on the outer packaging.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

- PELNAC™ may exacerbate conditions in patients showing sensitivity to porcine-derived products (such as insulin), or silicone materials.
- PELNAC™ may increase infection in patients showing a sudden rise in body temperature and who appear to be showing signs of infection during the use of PELNAC™.
- Do not use in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to proteins of animal origin.
- Do not use in infected wound sites.

### PRECAUTIONS

- Caution should be exercised in patients susceptible to such allergic symptoms as bronchial asthma or urticaria.
- PELNAC™ has no antibacterial activity and care must be taken regarding bacterial infection. In particular, if infected wounds are present near the application site, adequate disinfection should be performed at the time of operation. If infection does occur it should be treated in accordance with local clinical practice.
- In particular, when PELNAC™ is used on a moving area such as a joint, mechanical dislodgment of PELNAC™ should be avoided.
- Discard device if mishandling has caused possible damage or contamination.
- Use PELNAC™ carefully to prevent the tear when suturing it, especially for the single layer type. Use the fortified type or the fenestrated type when the tear is expected.
- PELNAC™ should not be applied until excessive exudates, bleeding, acute swelling and infection are controlled.
- Use the fenestrated type when a lot of exudates are emitted and therefore drainage is necessary, and when a relapse of the infection in the wound in which the infection was removed is expected. [Because there is a possibility that excessive exudates separate PELNAC™ from the wound surface and that the infection relapses.]
- Use it with careful attention to prevent the bacterial intrusion, dryness and accumulation of water.
- Detach the silicone layer before the dermis-like tissue reaches the silicone layer, observing the dermis-like tissue situation from about one week after the operation. Remove the silicone layer completely surgically in case the silicone layer is involved by the dermis-like tissue, in particular when using the fenestrated type.
- Before application, thorough debridement or excision must be performed to remove any remaining necrotic tissue that may cause infection.
- If any of the following conditions occur, PELNAC™ should be removed: infection, wound colonization, sepsis, chronic inflammation (initial application of PELNAC™ may be associated with transient, mild, localized inflammation), allergic reaction, excessive redness, pain or swelling. In case of incident intra-operational or post-operational, the device should be removed and disposed based on the protocol and/or the clinical judgment of the practitioner.

**GUNZE**  
a touch of comfort

### GUNZE LIMITED Medical Division

<http://www.gunze.co.jp/e/medical/>

#### KYOTO MEDICAL DIVISION (Head office & Factory)

46, Natsumegaichi, Aono-cho, Ayabe,  
KYOTO 623-8513, Japan

TEL +81-3-4485-0007

FAX +81-3-4485-0040

#### Japan/Asia Pacific

##### TOKYO OFFICE

TOKYO SHIODOME BUILDING,  
1-9-1 Higashi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku,  
Tokyo 105-7315, Japan  
TEL +81-3-4485-0007  
FAX +81-3-4485-0040

#### Europe

##### GUNZE INTERNATIONAL EUROPE GmbH

Oststraße 80, 40210 Düsseldorf, Germany  
Tel: +49-211-3613-971  
Fax: +49-211-3613-164

#### China

##### GUNZE MEDICAL DEVICES (SHENZHEN) LIMITED

Room 802, Kerry Centre, 2008 Renminnan Rd.,  
SHENZHEN 518001 P.R. China  
Tel: +86-755-8230-0553  
Fax: +86-755-8230-0469

#### U.S.A.

##### GUNZE INTERNATIONAL USA, INCORPORATED

390 Fifth Avenue, Suite 903, New York,  
NY 10018, U.S.A.  
Tel: +1-212-354-9060  
Fax: +1-212-354-6171