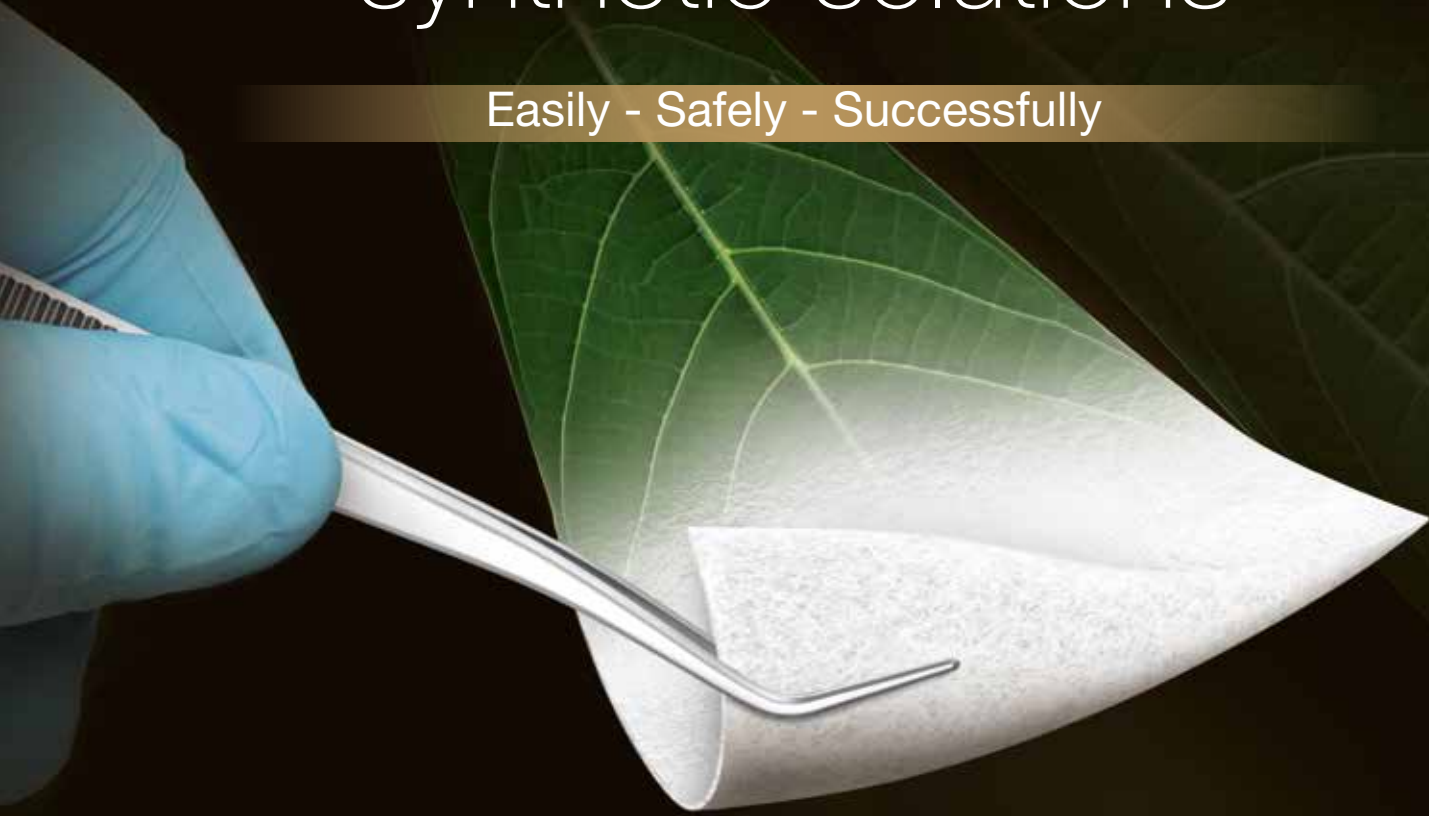


NEW

Guiding your shift towards synthetic solutions

Easily - Safely - Successfully



Anaesthetics

Haemostatics

Bone grafts

Membrane

R.T.R. + Membrane

Resorbable bilayer synthetic membrane
for Guided Tissue Regeneration



Why a membrane is key for a successful procedure?

Ideal features of a membrane

Triple action of a membrane

1

Forms barrier to prevent migration of epithelial cells and supports recruitment of bone cells from the blood clot

2

Maintains the bone graft and the blood clot

3


Prevents resorption of the graft which can lose up to 30% of its volume in the absence of a membrane¹

1




Resorbable

2



Universal use with no risk of cross-contamination

3




Great barrier to succeed in your guided tissue regeneration

4

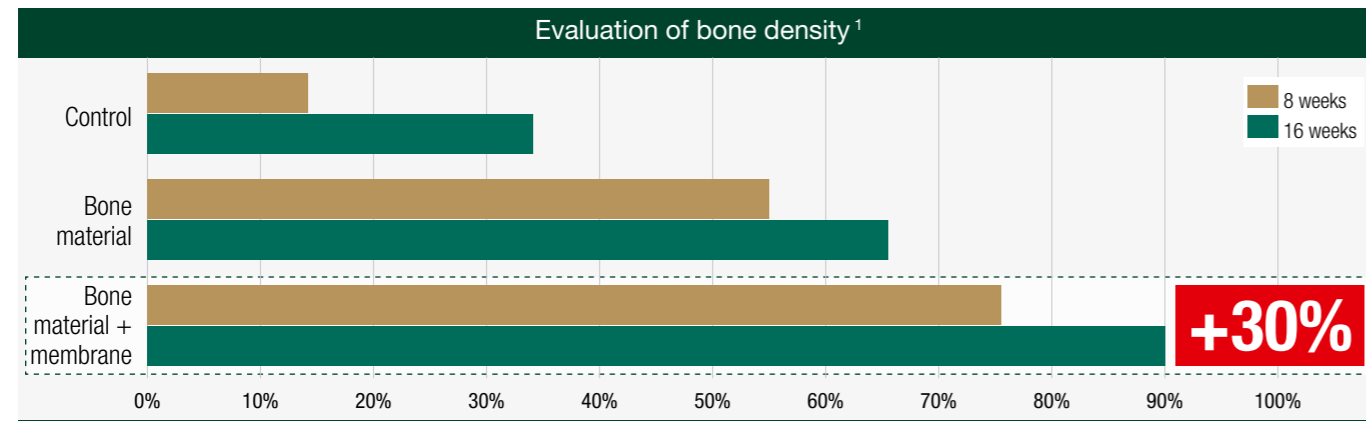


No need for a second intervention if exposed

5



Easy to handle



R.T.R.+ Membrane meets all expectations for successful guided tissue regeneration.



100% resorbable

100% synthetic

Easy on the patient

No need for a second surgery

Full resorption in 6 months



A universal solution with no risk of cross-contamination

Safe

No risk of transmission of animal pathogens.

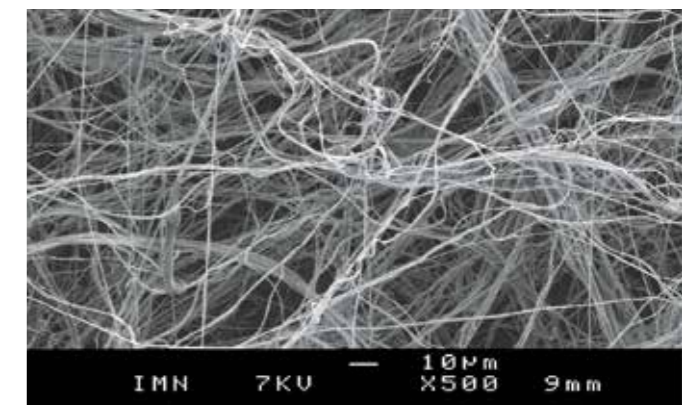
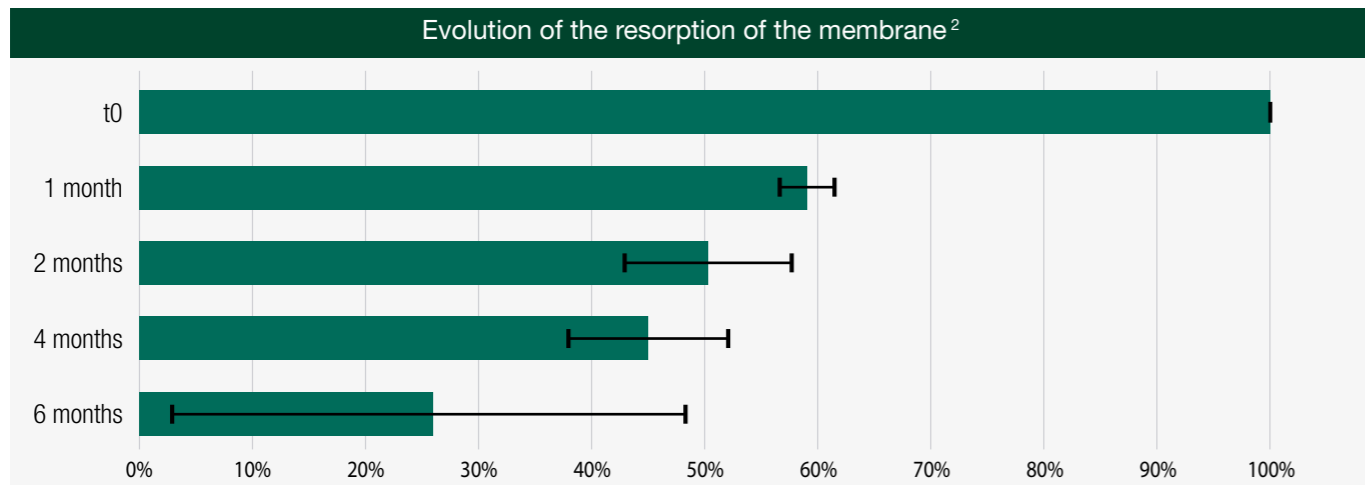
Without glutaraldehyde

The unique 100% PLGA membrane

Suitable for everyone

Includes patients who avoid animal by-products for cultural or lifestyle reasons.

Longer maintenance of functional performance
No loss of integrity.



What is PLGA?

The poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) is a biodegradable and biocompatible copolymer. 100% natural, it comes from tapioca, corn or sugar cane starch.
 PLGA = PLA (polylactic acid) + PGA (polyglycolic acid).
 PLGA is biodegraded into lactic and glycolic acids, naturally present in the body.

Great barrier to succeed in your guided tissue regeneration

No need for a second intervention if exposed

A bilayer structure for greater efficiency

Barrier effect up to 4 weeks

Bone and soft tissue regeneration guaranteed up to 4 months

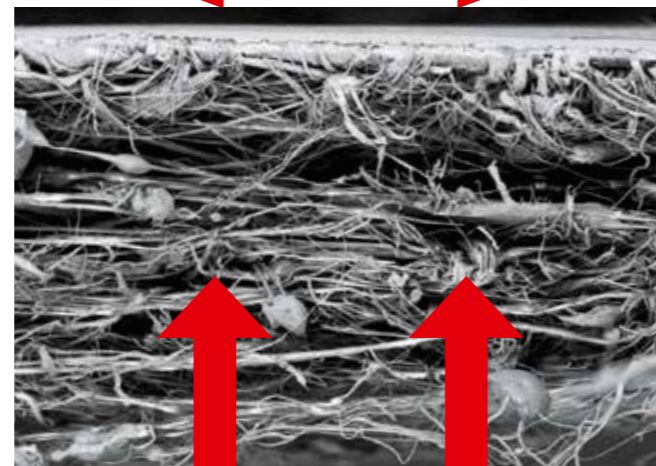
Unsentive to saliva enzymes

Does not degrade when exposed

Technical insight

- 1 **Upper layer**
Dense layer, smooth, 25 µm.
▶ Barrier effect to prevent gingival growth in place of the bone.
- 2 **Lower layer**
Microfibre layer, 400-500 µm.
▶ 85% porosity to allow bone cells to attach and develop.

Barrier effect
Prevents gingival tissue ingrowth.



Scaffold effect
Promotes cell infiltration and guided bone healing.



In case of suture rupture, leave the membrane in place, it will guide the tissues to heal.

Technical insight



Pictures of membrane regeneration with suture rupture.

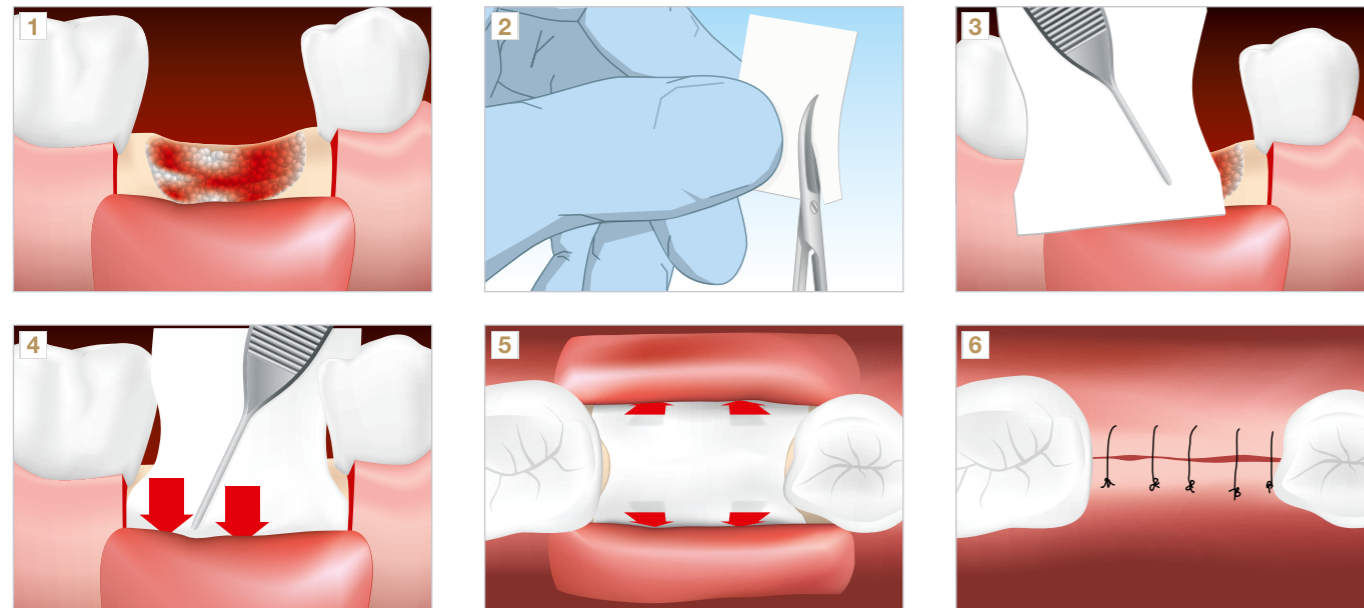
Easy to handle

Same properties
wet or dry

Doesn't fold after contact with blood.

Good adhesion
to the tissues

No need to pin or suture the membrane.



Technical specifications

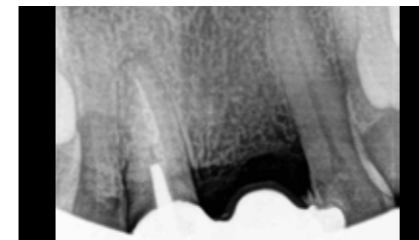
| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Membrane thickness | 350 - 550 µm |
| Dense layer | Barrier function - prevents gingival growth in place of bone |
| Microfibre layer | 85% porosity - allows bone cells to attach and develop |
| Available sizes | 15x20 mm - 15x25 mm - 20x30 mm - 30x40 mm |
| Compatibility | With every bone graft |
| Indications | GTR, GBR |
| Duration of barrier effect | 4 weeks |
| Resorption time | 4-6 months |
| Sterilisation | γ irradiation |
| Shelf life | 3 years |

Case studies

Socket preservation on the day of extraction

Dr. Hoornaert, Nantes, France

A 51-year-old patient presented with a mobile bridge to replace the upper central incisors on a single support (tooth 11 - upper right 1).



Extraction at T0: upper central incisor is extracted and a temporary prosthesis is placed.



Guided Tissue Regeneration at 6 weeks: placement of the R.T.R.+ Membrane between the flap alveolar wall covering the bone substitute.



Clinical situation at 14 months with final restoration.



Clinical situation at day 10: no sign of inflammation.



Implant placement at 6 months in positions 11 (upper right 1) and 21 (upper left 1).



Clinical situation at 14 months with final restoration.

Socket preservation after soft tissue healing at 6 weeks

Dr. Hoornaert, Nantes, France

A 55-year-old patient presented with loss of dental crown (tooth 36 - lower left 6) with root still present.



T0: root extraction and socket cleaning.



T0: socket preservation using R.T.R.+ Membrane.



T12: a thin layer of fibrin being epithelialised on the membrane.



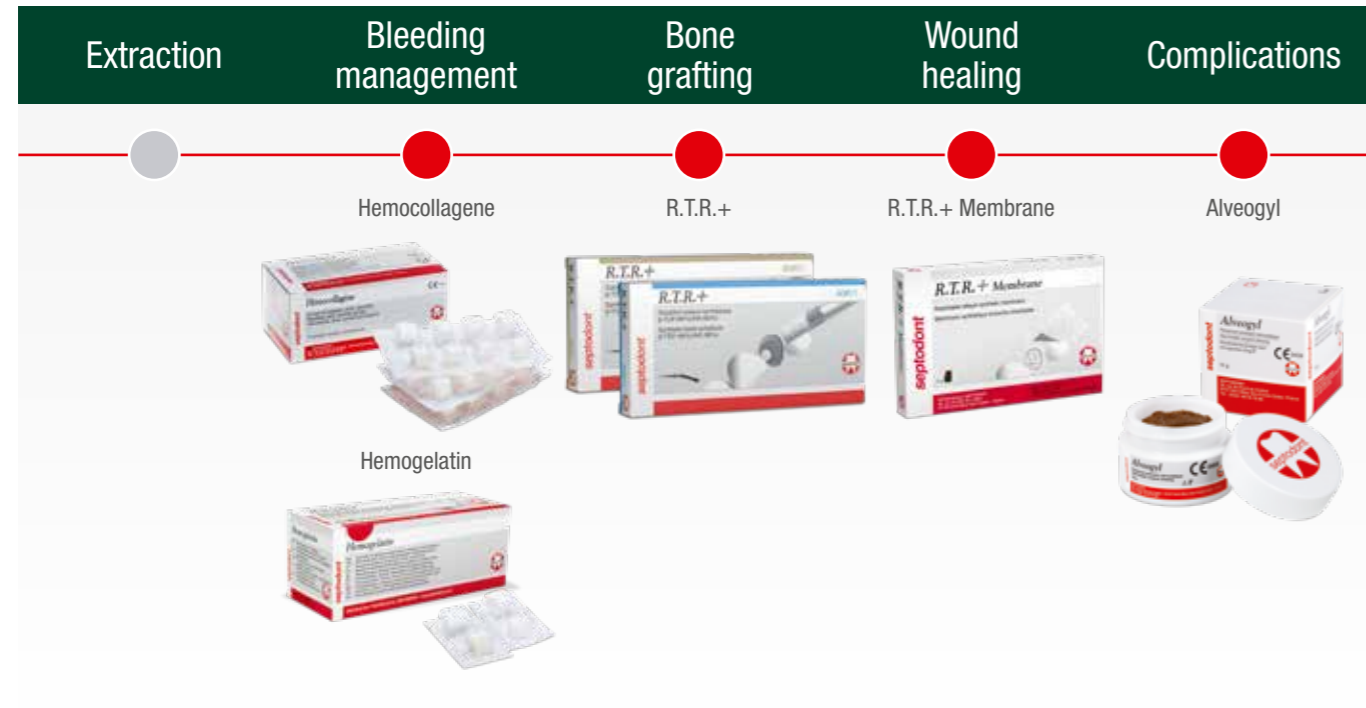
Implant placement at 6 months.



Final restoration at 8 months.

A full range of solutions to succeed in your extraction procedures

Focus on the R.T.R.+ procedure



100% synthetic, 100% resorbable

Ideal biphasic composition for bone grafting. Fully synthetic and resorbable bone graft.

The stable hydroxyapatite (HA)
 Acts as a scaffold offering an ideal structure for cellular adhesion. Provides long term stability thanks to its slow resorption.

The fast resorbing β -TCP
 Immediately begins to release calcium and phosphate ions into micropores enhancing bioactivity.

80% β -TCP
20% Hydroxyapatite



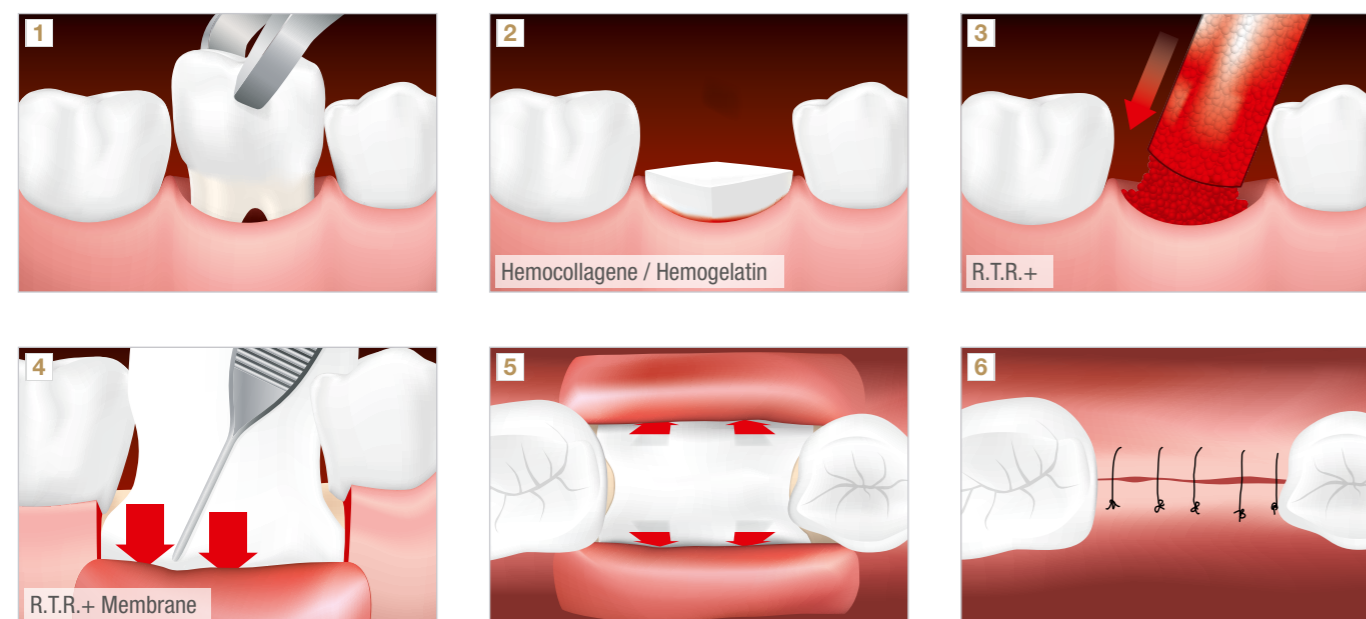
- Helps natural bone formation in a short time.
- Resorption in 3 to 9 months.

40% β -TCP
60% Hydroxyapatite



- Fully respects the creation pace of natural bone.
- Resorption in 9 to 12 months.

The extraction procedure



Improve your bone grafting results





| Products | Article numbers |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Bleeding management | |
| Hemocollagene | 01170 |
| Hemogelatin | 10585H |
| Bone grafting | |
| R.T.R.+ 40/60 | 10419X |
| R.T.R.+ 80/20 | 10420Y |

| Products | Article numbers |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Wound healing | |
| R.T.R.+ Membrane 15x20mm | 11674T |
| R.T.R.+ Membrane 15x25mm | 11675U |
| R.T.R.+ Membrane 20x30mm | 11676V |
| R.T.R.+ Membrane 30x40mm | 11677W |
| Complications | |
| Alveogyl | 5712U |

Sources:

- 1) MYOUNGHWAN KIM, JOONG-HYUN KIM, JAE YEONG LEE, KIRAE CHO, SEONG SOO KANG, GONHYUNG KIM, MIN JAE LEE and SEOK HWA CHOI, In Vivo March 2008, 22 (2) 231-236; Effect of bone mineral with or without collagen membrane in ridge dehiscence defects following premolar extraction.
- 2) Internal data: resorption time measured in animal experimentation after subcutaneous application of the membrane in rats.

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