

ENGLISH

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:
This package insert is not a reference to surgical techniques. It is designed to assist in using this product.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

PGA is a synthetic absorbable sterile surgical suture composed of polyglycolic acid. The sutures are coated with a mixture of polycaprolactone and calcium stearate and are dyed in violet. Sutures are also available in the undyed form. The sutures are braided.

Progressive loss of tensile strength, mass and eventual absorption of the sutures occurs by means of hydrolysis. The loss of effective tensile strength is approximately 50% 21 days post-implantation. The absorption is complete between 60 and 90 days.

PGA is available in a range of gauge sizes and lengths, non-needed or attached to atraumatic stainless steel needles of varying types. The sutures are individually packed in sterile foil packs.

INDICATIONS:

PGA is indicated for use in general soft tissue approximation and the selection of the suture should be based on the patient's condition, the surgical experience, the surgical technique to be employed and the wound to be treated.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS:

PGA should not be used:

- in tissues which may undergo expansion, stretching or distension or which may require a long term mechanical support.
- in cardiovascular and neurological tissues.
- in patients that are allergic to suture material.

The use of this suture can be inappropriate in elders, patients that are not properly fed, weak patients and patients under certain conditions that could delay the healing of the wound.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

Adverse reactions associated with this device include: wound dehiscence, failure to provide adequate wound support in sites where expansion, stretching or distension occur or in patients delayed wound healing, transient local irritation at the wound site, transient inflammatory foreign body response, induction, erythema at the wound site and calculus formation.

Like all foreign bodies, PGA may potentiate an existing infection.

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS / WARNINGS / PRECAUTIONS:

Users should be familiar with surgical procedures and techniques and the techniques involving absorbable sutures before employing PGA suture for wound closure, as risk of wound dehiscence may vary with the site of application and the suture material used.

Particular factors of each patient should be considered regarding healing process in vivo.

Skin, vaginal and conjunctival sutures which must remain in place longer than 7 days may cause localised irritation and should be snipped off or removed as indicated. Place subcuticular sutures as deeply as possible to minimize the erythema and induction. Avoid prolonged contact of any suture with salt solutions (urinary or biliary), as it may result in calculus formation. Contaminated or infected wounds should be managed with acceptable surgical practice. A supplemental nonabsorbable suture or an immobilisation of joints by an external support should be considered by the surgeon in the closure of the sites which may require additional support (e.g. expansion, distension, etc.). In tissues with poor blood supply suture extrusion and delayed absorption may occur.

Les suture cutanées, vaginales et conjointives qui doivent rester en place plus de 7 jours peuvent entraîner une irritation ou une induration, sans que cela ne soit nécessaire.

En éliminant les sutures sous-cutanées aussi profondément que possible afin de minimiser l'erythème et l'induration. Évitez le contact prolongé des fils de suture avec des solutions salines (urinaires ou biliaires), car cela peut entraîner la formation de calculs. Les sutures contaminées ou infectées doivent être traitées avec une chirurgie adéquate.

Le produit est destiné pour une seule utilisation.

When suturing, remember:

• Always double check that you have tied a tight knot. Additional throws should be considered in some surgical circumstances.

• Users should exercise caution when handling surgical needles to avoid inadvertent needle stick injury, which may for example result in transmission of blood-borne pathogens.

• When suturing be careful to avoid damage (suture damage, needle damage, etc.) with surgical instruments (e.g. needle holder, forceps, etc.) or needle.

• Hold the needle in the area between the third and the half of the distance between the extreme of the union with the thread and the tip. If you hold it near to the tip, you could damage the functional integrity of the needle or break it. If you hold it by the union zone with the thread, the needle body could be broken. When the needle function is altered, it could generate a decrease in its holding resistance and break.

• Discard any unused suture material remaining. Suture needles should be discarded into separated "sharps" container. Dispose of contaminated devices and packaging materials utilizing standard hospital procedures and universal precautions for bio hazardous waste.

Do not use rusty needles! Use of rusty needles may cause infection and other harms.

Do not resterilise!

This device was designed, tested and manufactured for single use only. Reuse, use of the device with opened or damaged packaging, reprocessing and/or resterilisation of this device may lead to its failure and subsequent injury, illness or death of the patient and/or create the risk of contamination and patient infection, illness or death of the patient.

STERILISATION:

PGA is sterilised by ethylene oxide.

STORAGE:

The product should be protected from direct sunlight and heat, and stored in its original packaging in a clean, dry room at a temperature from 5°C to 30°C.

Do not use after the expiry date!

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