

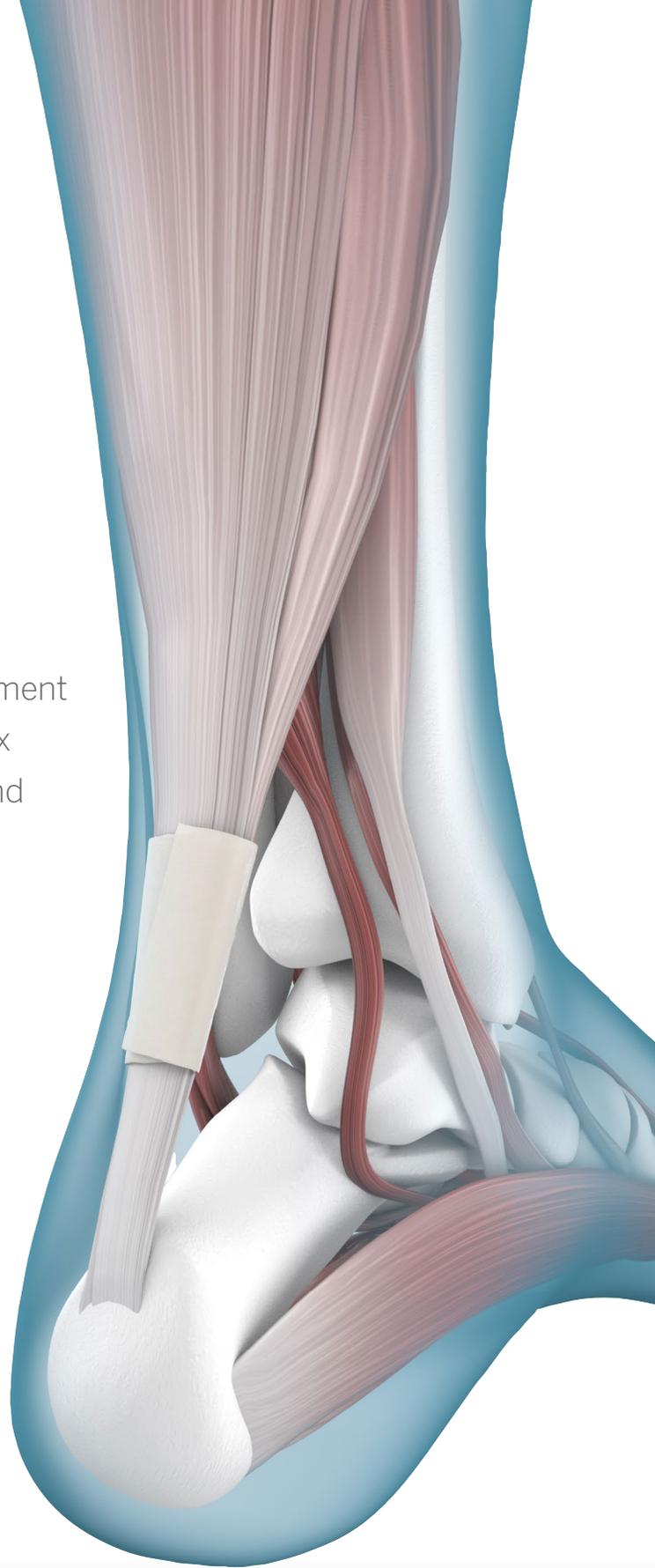
Organogenesis

PuraForce™

Tendon Reinforcement Matrix

The PuraForce™ tendon reinforcement matrix is a porcine collagen matrix used to provide added support and reinforcement of tendon and soft tissue repairs.

PuraForce™ is thin and provides biomechanical strength, with an eight-layer design to allow for repair site reinforcement without bulk.¹



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PuraForce™

Tendon Reinforcement Matrix

Strong and Thin

- Eight-layer design (.25mm–.4mm thick) offers biomechanical strength while remaining low profile.¹
- The product's strength allows the graft to be easily sutured.¹

Ready to Use

- Pre-hydrated
- Multiple sizes to address anatomy
- Terminally sterile
- Room temperature storage
- 2.5-year shelf life

Organogenesis Processing

- Organogenesis' proprietary purification processing method is a non-enzymatic, non-detergent process that removes cells, cellular debris, and unwanted lipids from the porcine derived tissue.²
- Results in a very pure sheet of Type-I collagen in a natural 3-dimensional matrix.²

Benefits

- The matrix has been designed to appropriately fit tendons for specific procedures, thus reducing the need to trim or cut the matrix.
- Organogenesis' proprietary purification process removes cellular agents from the matrix, resulting in a pure sheet of Type I collagen with a natural 3-dimensional matrix.
- Augmentation of soft tissue repairs.
- PuraForce's eight layer design offers biomechanical strength while remaining low profile.
- In *in vivo* testing, PuraForce provided a resorbable scaffold to reinforce soft tissue during tendon healing.¹
- Crosslinked with EDC/Carbodiimide to increase persistence and support during tendon healing.²

Ordering Information

PuraForce™ Sizing Options

Product Number	Descriptions
550-002	PuraForce (6cm × 2cm)
550-004	PuraForce (6cm × 3cm)
550-006	PuraForce (6.5cm × 9cm)
550-008	PuraForce (8cm × 4cm)

References: 1. Data on file, Organogenesis Inc. 2. Abraham GA, Murray J, Billiar K, et al. Evaluation of the porcine intestinal collagen layer as a biomaterial. J Biomed Mater Res. 2000;51:442-445.