



HEMOSTYPTIC



stypro®

Resorbable, hemostatic sponge

stypro[®] is a resorbable, topical hemostatic sponge. The porcine sponge accelerates clot formation by enhancing platelet aggregation. The blood components interact with the enlarged surface of the sponge and the wound secretions are absorbed through the porous structure.

stypro[®] provides a safe, effective and comfortable basis for hemostasis, control of blood coagulation, wound management, tissue regeneration and natural wound healing.





stypro[®] is a versatile hemostat that is used in dentistry and orthopedics. stypro[®] can cover a wide range of treatments thanks to the different product variants, from hemostasis to supporting bone regeneration and enhancing wound healing. This versatility enables targeted adaptation to the specific needs and requirements of the respective medical discipline, achieving ideal patient results.

Product properties

- > stypro[®] is a sterile, highly porous sponge, implantable and resorbable
- > stypro[®] shows excellent interconnective porosity and has a stable sponge structure
- > This biomaterial was designed for hemostasis and is used in various surgical applications
- Recent applications have also shown advantages in tissue engineering and in the healing of soft tissue defects
- > **stypro**[®] has a high absorption capacity for fluids (own weight x 35)

Features & Benefits

- > Excellent interconnecting porosity
- > Stable sponge structure
- High absorption capacity (35 times its own weight)
- > Fully resorbable within 4-6 weeks
- > Utilizes the natural ability for blood coagulation
- Contains no additional active substances

Indications

> Hemostat in surgical procedures to control capillary, venous and small arterial bleeding when wound dressings or other conventional methods of control are impractical or ineffective.







OPTIONS

stypro[®] Cubus

Fields of application

Primarily used in oral surgery (dry or saturated), to stop bleeding after tooth extractions, root resections, the removal of cysts, tumors and retained teeth. It may also be used in surgical procedures where a small sponge size is advantageous.

Treatment options

- > Dermatology
- Maxillofacial surgery
- General surgery >
- Dentistry >
- > Neurosurgery
- > Dialysis

stypro[®] Special

Fields of application

Can be used in various surgical areas, e.g., laparoscopy, spinal and neurosurgery, for intra-operative control of bleeding. stypro® Special is moistened, rolled and inserted into the surgical site by using a trocar. There, the sponge is rolled up again and applied to the bleeding.

4

Treatment options

- > Gynaecology
- Dermatology >
- Maxillofacial surgery
- > Visceral surgery
- General surgery



stypro[®] Standard

Fields of application

Can be used dry or saturated (with sterile physiological sodium chloride solution) in various surgical fields to stop bleeding or for wound management. It can be cut to the preferred size.

Treatment options

- > Gynaecology
- > Dermatology
- > Maxillofacial surgery
- > Visceral surgery
- > General surgery

stypro[®] Sheet

Fields of application

Generally used in open surgery as well as in vascular, liver and gall bladder surgery. Can be placed on the bleeding site either dry or moistened with sterile physiological sodium chloride solution.

Treatment options

- > Gynaecology
- > Dermatology
- > Maxillofacial surgery
- > Visceral surgery
- > General surgery



OPTIONS







OPTIONS

stypro[®] Strip

Fields of application

The main fields of application are oral maxillofacial surgery as well as dental surgery after tooth extraction and for filling alveolar defects or for protecting the "Schneiderian membrane" during sinus floor elevation. No additional active substance is included.

Treatment options

- > Dermatology
- Maxillofacial surgery
- > General surgery
- > Dentistry
- > Neurosurgery

stypro[®] Tampon

Fields of application

The main fields of application are anal and rectal surgery, in particular hemorrhoidectomy. After the surgery, the dry stypro® Tampon is inserted and fixed in place using a proctoscope. The tampon has an opening and thus offers the possibility of placing a drainage. This allows fluid to be removed to reduce pain-inducing pressure in the tissue. In this way, stypro® Tampon not only acts as a hemostatic agent, but also has a pain-relieving effect. stypro® Tampon softens, does not adhere to the wound surface and is excreted spontaneously after 1-2 days.

Treatment options

- > Gynaecology
- General surgery
- > Proctology



stypro® Cubus	
Ref. No.	Si
9310 000 030	10
stypro® Special	
Ref. No.	Si
9340 000 005	80
9340 000 020	80
stypro® Special XL	
Ref. No.	Si
9370 000 020	12
stypro® Standard	
Ref. No.	Si
9320 000 005	80
9320 000 020	80
stypro® Sheet	
Ref. No.	Si
9350 000 020	80
stypro [®] Strip	
Ref. No.	Si
9360 000 005	50
stypro® Tampon	
Ref. No.	Si
9330 000 002	80
9330 000 020	80

Literature

Anda S.; Curative gelfoam embolisation of life-threatening bleeding from ascending colon diverticulum. A case report. ROFO Fortschr Geb Rontgenst Anda S.; Curative gelfoam embolisation of life-threatening bleeding from ascending colon diverticulum. A case report. ROFO Fortschr Geb Kontgenstr Nuklearmed 1987 Jun;146(6):724-5. | Broos B.; Unterstützende Maßnahmen beim internen Sinuslift zum Schutz der Kieferhöhlenschleimhaut (Schneidersche Membran). Implantologie Journal 2004, 7:47-48. | Bundesanzeiger; Bekanntmachung der Sicherheitsanforderungen an Arzneimittel aus Körperbestandteilen von Rind, Schaf oder Ziege zur Vermeidung des Risikos einer Übertragung von BSE bzw. Scrapie. Nr. 40, 26. Februar 1994, S. 1851-1856. | Chilla R., Sandker R.P.; Povidone-iodine containing gelatine sponge for tamponade in ear surgery. Laryngorhinootologie 1992, 71(7):375. | Doumat A.; Der Einsatz eines Gelatineschwammes in der Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie. Implantologie Journal 2/2005, 19-22. | European Commission Health and Customer Protection Directorate-General; Update Opinion on The safety with regard to TSE risk of gelatine derived from ruminant bones or hides from cattle, sheep or goat. | http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/ sc/ssc/out227_en.pdf. European Pharmacopoeia, 4th Edition, 2002, 01/2002:0330 Gelatine, 1236-1238. | Gellad F.E.; Sadato N., Numaguchi Y., Levine A.M.; Vascular metorstatic Lesions of the spine, prepareative embolization Radiologu 1990 / 17(3):463. | Kistoch - L.; Staude G.; Mistorav-Tamons effektive Bluttungen stillen sc/ssc/out227_en.pdf. European Pharmacopoeia, 4th Edition, 2002, 01/2002:0330 Gelatine, 1236-1238. | Gellad F.E.; Sadato N., Numaguchi Y., Levine A.M.; Vascular metastatic lesions of the spine: preoperative embolization. Radiology 1990, 176(3):683-6. | Kirsch J.; Staude G; Mit stypro®-Tampons effektiv Blutungen stillen. Ambulante Chirurgie 4/2003 (36), 38-39. | Kirsner R.S.; Eagistein W.H.; The wound healing process. Dermatol. Clin. 1993, 11 (4) 629-640. | Larson PO. Topical hemostatic agents for dermatologic surgery. J Dermatol Surg Oncol 1988;14(6):623-32. | Lewis M.S., Piez K.A.; Sedimentation-Equilibium Studies of the Molecular Weight of Single and Double Chains from Rat-Skin Collagen, Biochemistry 1964, 3: 1126-1131. | Maurer P.K., Ekholm S.E., McDonald J.V., Sands M., Kido D.K.; Postoperative radiographic appearance of intracranial hemostatic gelatin sponge. Surg Neurol 1986, 26(6):562-6. | Mertsching M., Merten H.-A., Bader A.; stypro® A new and safe biomaterial for Bone Tissue Engineering – without risk of ENDOGENOUS RETROVIRUS (PERV) Infection. Poster presentation at the INTERNATIONAL TISSUE ENGINERING MEETING in Innsbruck/Austria, May 18th 20th, 2000. | O'Keeffe F.N., Carrasco C.H., Charnsangavej C., Richli W.R., Wallace S.; Arterial embolization of adrenal tumors: results in nine cases. AJR Am J Roentgenol 1988, 15(4):819-22. | Pape H.; Indikation und Anwendung von stypro® in der Lippen-Kiefer-Gaumenspatchriurgie. Implantologie Journal 2003/7(1), 52-54. | Uflacker R.; Transcatheter embolization for treatment of acute lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Acta Radiol 1987, 28(4):425-30. | Vogt P.M., Andree C., Breiving K., Liu PY., Slama J., Helo G., Eriksson E.; Dry, moist, and wet skin wound repair. Ann Plast Surg 1995, 34(5):493-9. | Ziegler U.E., Debus E.S., Keller H.P., Thiede A.; Skin substitutes in chronic wounds. Zentralbl. Chir. 2001. 126. Suppl. 1: 71-74 Thiede A.; Skin substitutes in chronic wounds. Zentralbl. Chir. 2001, 126, Suppl. 1: 71-74

Size	Content	Pack Size
10 × 10 × 10 mm	Pcs.	30
Size	Content	Pack Size
80 × 50 × 1 mm	Pcs.	5
80 × 50 × 1 mm	Pcs.	20
Size	Content	Pack Size
125 × 80 × 1 mm	Pcs.	20
Size	Content	Pack Size
80 × 50 × 10 mm	Pcs.	5
80 × 50 × 10 mm	Pcs.	20
Size	Content	Pack Size
80 × 50 × 3 mm	Pcs.	20
Size	Content	Pack Size
50 × 10 × 10 mm	Pcs.	5
Size	Content	Pack Size
00 d. 70		
80 × Ø 30 mm	Pcs.	2
80 × Ø 30 mm	Pcs.	2 20







Curasan

Head office

Lindigstraße 4 63801 Kleinostheim P +49 6027 40900-0 F +49 6027 40900-29 M info@curasan.com W www.curasan.com

Post address curasan AG

Ernst-Wiss-Straße 18 65933 Frankfurt am Main

curasan Inc.

1768 Heritage Center Drive, Suite 204, Wake Forest, NC 27587 United States of America P +1 919 941 9770 F +1 919 941 9775 www.curasaninc.com

Disclaimer

This document is intended exclusively for experts in the field, i.e. physicians in particular, and is expressly not for the information of laypersons. The information on the products and/or procedures contained in this document is of a general nature and does not represent medical advice or recommendations. Since this information does not constitute any diagnostic or therapeutic statement with regard to any individual medical case, individual examination and advising of the respective patient are, absolutely necessary and are not replaced by this document in whole or in part.

Distribution partner