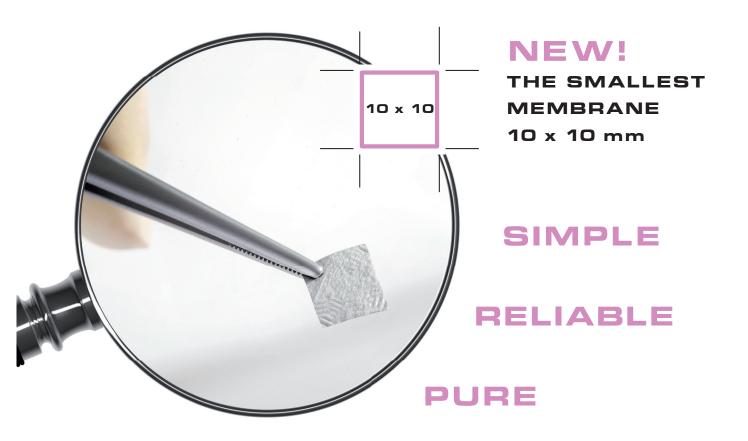
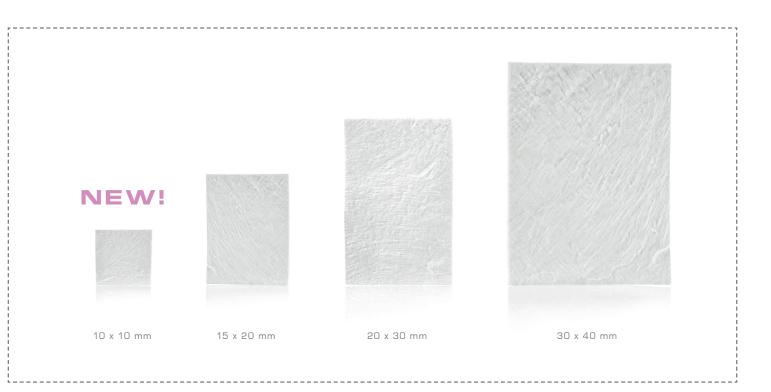


SMARTBRANE Resorbable Pericardium Membrane



MORE ECONOMIC





MORE ECONOMIC

10 x 10 mm – big enough to cover small defects





SIMPLE

Optimized handling properties ensuring straight-forward application

The supercritical carbon dioxide (scCO₂) cleaning process gently removes unwanted materials (e.g., cells, lipids) while preserving the natural collagen matrix and optimizing the natural cross-linking of the collagen fibers.^{1.2}

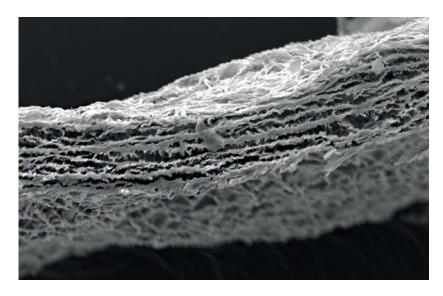
As a result, SMARTBRANE is characterized by optimal material stability as the biomechanical characteristics of porcine pericardium tissue are preserved.³

SMARTBRANE...

- adequate tensile strength;
- adaptable to bony surfaces without sticking to the graft or instrument;
- less than 0.4 mm thin for facilitated augmentation and wound closure.



SMARTBRANE rehydrated: excellent adaptation to surfaces without sticking to graft or instrument.



SMARTBRANE cross-section (magnification x 40) featuring intact structure and a natural interconnective porous system.

RELIABLE

Natural collagen matrix preserved by ${\rm scCO}_{\rm 2}$ cleaning technology for enhanced graft performance

SMARTBRANE is made from porcine pericardium thus presenting optimal matrix composition and a naturally dense 3D-network collagen structure optimally preserved after scCO₂ purification.

The preserved natural collagen matrix plays an important role in blood clotting and promotes cell attachment. $^{\rm 5}$

The membrane has a resorption time of 8–12 weeks providing adequate barrier function for usage in standard GBR cases.⁶



PURE

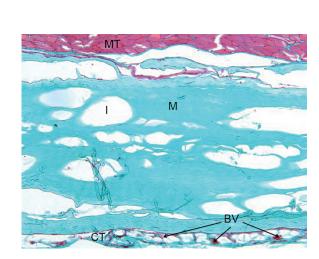
Excellent biocompatibility for improved wound healing

SMARTBRANE is manufactured using an innovative and highly effective cleaning technology based on supercritical carbondioxide (scCO₂).

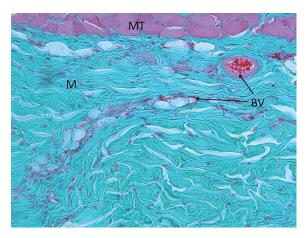
This process results in a high purity and creates a biocompatible base for immediate new bone ingrowth. ^1.2 $\,$

It provides highest possible biocompatibility characteristics due to its porcine origin and the ${\rm scCO}_p$ cleaning process.

Histological examination in vivo⁴



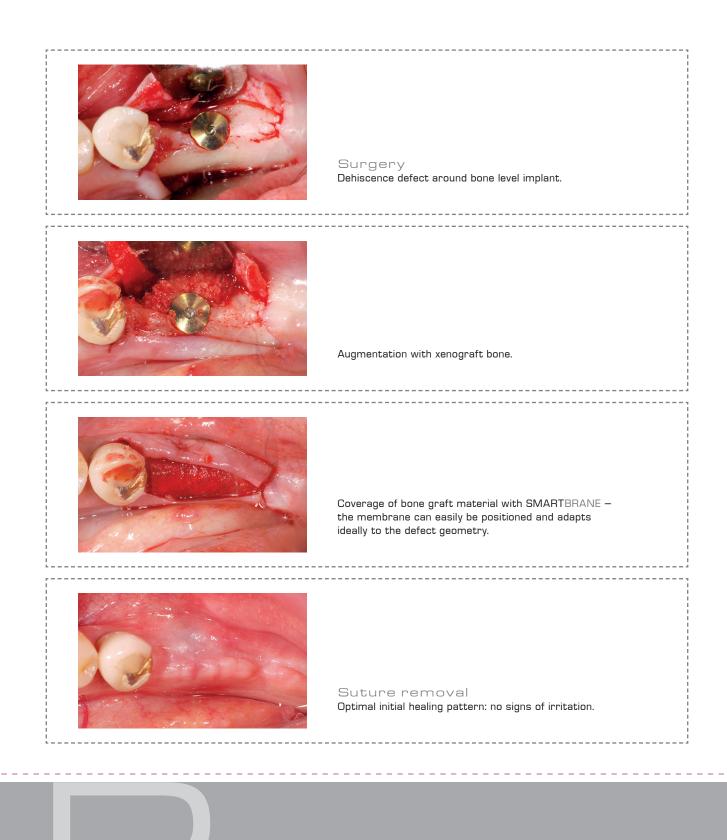
One week after subcutaneous implantation in a rat muscle: SMARTBRANE (M) is already connected to the muscular tissue (MT), no signs of inflammatory reactions.



Two weeks after implantation: the first blood vessels (BV) are sprouting into SMARTBRANE (M), no signs of inflammatory reactions.

CASE REPORT

Augmentation of a dehiscence-type defect around dental implant





TECHNOLOGY

 ${\rm scCO}_{\rm 2}$ cleaning process as basis for optimal matrix properties and maximal graft safety



STEP 1

Supercritical Carbon Dioxide (scCO₂) Processing

- Carbon dioxide is in its supercritical state when both the temperature and pressure equal or exceed the critical point of 31°C and 73 atm.
- In this supercritical state, CO₂ has both gas-like and liquid-like qualities.
- By its effective tissue perfusion and removing capabilities of unwanted substances it provides ideal conditions for cleaning and sterilizing tissues.^{1,2}
- Additionally, scCO₂ is known to be highly efficient against all kinds of pathogens.⁷

STEP 2

Chemical Treatment

Various chemical treatment steps are applied to provide a pure membrane matrix by inactivating and removing residual non-collagenous proteins and enzymes. This results in a further increased safety level for pathogen inactivation.⁸

STEP 3

Freeze-Drying

- Freeze-drying allows gentle preservation, retaining the original 3D structure of the native tissue.
- After freeze-drying, products can be stored at room temperature and generally have a longer shelf life.

STEP 4

γ-Sterilization

- The combination of the scCO₂ cleaning process and terminal gamma-sterilization provides highest possible viral and bacterial inactivation and results in a sterile (SAL>10⁻⁶) and highly biocompatible membrane.^{1,9}

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