Instructions for use

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(Polyglactin 910) sterile synthetic absorbable

suture

copolymer is $(C_1H_2O_2)_m(C_3H_4O_2)_m$ apolymer made from 90% glycolide and 10% L-lactide. The empirical formula of the WCRYL™ suture is a synthetic absorbable sterile surgical suture composed of a

polymerisation. Sutures are also available in the undyed form. WCRY1 ** sutures are dyed by adding D+C violet # 2 (Color Index number: 60725) during nonantigenic, nonpyrogenic and elicit only a slight tissue reaction during absorption. 910 copolymer and Polyglactin 370 with calcium stearate have been found to be copolymer of glycolide and lactide (Polyglactin 370) and calcium stearate. Polyglactin Braided VICRYL™ sutures are coated with a mixture composed of equal parts of

cut off. Full details are contained in the catalogue. to stainless steel needles of varying types and sizes. Note that some sizes of VICRYL CR-needles (control release), enabling the needles to be pulled off instead of being are available as a monofilament. The needles may be attached permanently or as VICRYL* is available in a range of gauge sizes and lengths, non-needled or attached

Absorbable Surgical Suture and the European Pharmacopoeia for Sterile Synthetic WCRYL* complies with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia for Absorbable Braided Sutures (except for an occasional slight oversize in some gauges).

VICRYLTM sutures in cardiovascular tissue have not been established. microsurgery for vessels less than 2 mm diameter. The safety and effectiveness of VICRYL[™] sutures are intended for use in general soft tissue approximation and/or igation, including use in ophthalmic surgery, peripheral nerve anastomosis and

experience, surgical technique and wound size. Sutures should be selected and implanted depending on patient condition, surgical

suture is essentially complete between 56 and 70 days original tensile strength is lost by five weeks post implantation. Absorption of VICRYL to glycolic and lactic acids which are subsequently absorbed and metabolized in the body. Absorption begins as a loss of tensile strength followed by a loss of mass. All of the tion of VICRYL "sutures occurs by means of hydrolysis, where the copolymer degrades of fibrous connective tissue. Progressive loss of tensile strength and eventual absorp-VICRYL "suture elicits a minimal initial inflammatory reaction in tissues and ingrowth

21 days (6-0 and larger)	14 days	Days Implantation	The state of the s
50%	75%	Approximate % original Strength Remaining	

CONTRAINDICATIONS

28 days (6-0 and larger)

25%

21 days (7-0 and smaller

of tissues under stress is required. These sutures, being absorbable should not be used where extended approximation

WARNINGS/PRECAUTIONS/INTERACTIONS

when selecting a suture. ble sutures before employing VICRYL™ suture for wound closure, as risk of wound Surgeons should consider the in vivo performance (under PERFORMANCE section) dehiscence may vary with the site of application and the suture material used Users should be familiar with surgical procedures and techniques involving absorba

as those found in the urinary or biliary tracts, may result in calculus formation. As an As with any foreign body, prolonged contact of any suture with salt solutions, such absorbable suture VICRYL™ may act transiently as a foreign body.

Acceptable surgical practice should be followed for the management of contaminated

sutures should be considered by the surgeon in the closure of the sites which may Skin sutures which must remain in place longer than 7 days may cause localised As this is an absorbable suture material, the use of supplemental nonabsorbable irritation and should be snipped off or removed as indicated. undergo expansion, stretching or distension, or which may require additional support

by external support may be employed at the discretion of the surgeon. Under some circumstances, notably orthopaedic procedures, immobilisation of joints

normally associated with the absorption process. tures should be placed as deeply as possible to minimize the erythema and induration blood supply as suture extrusion and delayed absorption may occur. Subcuticular su-Consideration should be taken in the use of absorbable sutures in tissues with poor

patients suffering from conditions which may delay wound healing. This suture may be inappropriate in elderly, malnourished or debilated patients, or in

Avoid crushing or crimping damage due to application of surgical instruments such as forceps or needle holders. When handling this or any other suture material, care should be taken to avoid damage.

not be used in an active magnetic field. resistant to bending and breaking. All needles are magnetizable and should therefore end to the point. Grasping in the point area could impair the penetration performance needle in an area one-third (1/3) to one-half (1/2) of the distance from the attachment bending or breakage. Reshaping needles may cause them to lose strength and be less and cause fracture of the needle. Grasping at the butt or attachment end could cause Care should be taken to avoid damage when handling surgical needles. Grasp the

> Users should exercise caution when handling surgical needles to avoid inadvertent needle stick injury. Discard used needles in 'Sharps' containers.

Surgeon. The use of additional throws may be particularly appropriate when knotting Adequate knot security requires the standard surgical technique of flat and square ties any monofilament suture. With additional throws as indicated by surgical circumstances and the experience of the

risk of product degradation and cross-contamination, which may lead to infection or transmission of bloodborne pathogens to patients and users. Do not resterilize/reuse. Reuse of this device (or portions of this device) may create a

ADVERSE REACTIONS

all foreign bodies VICRYL™ may potentiate an existing infection. erythema and induration during the absorption process of subcuticular sutures. Like local irritation at the wound site, transitory inflammatory foreign body response, Adverse reactions associated with the use of this device include transitory

package is opened or damaged! Discard opened, unused sutures! VICRYL™ sutures are sterilized by ethylene oxide gas. Do not resterilize! Do not use if

No special storage conditions required. Do not use after expiry date!

SYMBOLS USED ON LABELLING





= Number of units

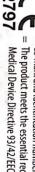


= Use by — year and month



Sterile unless package is damaged or opened





Method of sterilization: Ethylene Oxide



The product meets the essential requirements of CE-mark and Identification number of Notified Body



Batch number



Caution: See instructions for use



Manufacturer





= Catalogue Number



Belgium +1-513-337-6928 BE-1831 Diegem c/o European Logistics Centre Leonardo Da Vincilaan, 15 Johnson & Johnson International

VICRYL





خيط ۵۳

bg КОНЕЦ

CS ŠICÍ MATERIÁL

da SUTUR

de NAHTMATERIAL

PAMMA

en SUTURE

SUTURA

OMBLUSMATERJAL

OMMELAINE

fr FIL DE SUTURE

KIRURŠKI KONAC

hu VARRÓANYAG

it SUTURA

ko 봉합사

It SIŪLAS

ĶIRURĢISKAIS DIEGS

тк хируршки конец

ni HECHTMATERIAAL

no SUTUR

NICI

pt FIO DE SUTURA

ШОВНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

sk NIŤ

s KIRURŠKA NIT

ST KONAC

SUTURMATERIAL

tr SÜTÜR

zh-cn 缝线

zh-tw 縫合線