ELLEN FOCUSED ON BEATING CANCER. WE FOCUSED ON HER POST-OP HEALING.

Behind each suture is a story

Stronger, longer

Ellen was concerned about her breast cancer diagnosis, treatment, and the reconstructive surgery that would come after her fight. The last thing she needed to worry about was her wound healing.

The need

Choosing between a monofilament and braided suture requires weighing the benefits of each. Monofilament suture provides less bacterial colonization,^{1,2,†} however monofilament options have required tradeoffs. Compared to VicryI^{TM*} braided suture, MonocryI^{TM*} provides less post-operative strength^{3,†} and PDS^{TM*} requires a significantly longer absorption time.^{4,5,†}

The solution

Our Biosyn[™] monofilament absorbable suture offers a novel solution to this problem. Its monofilament construction reduces the chance of infection^{1,2,†} while its glycolide dioxanone and trimethylene carbonate construction provides three weeks of wound closure support^{6,†} with post-op strength comparable to Vicryl^{™*} braided suture.^{3,7-9,1,‡} This makes Biosyn[™] suture ideal for more than just dermal closure.

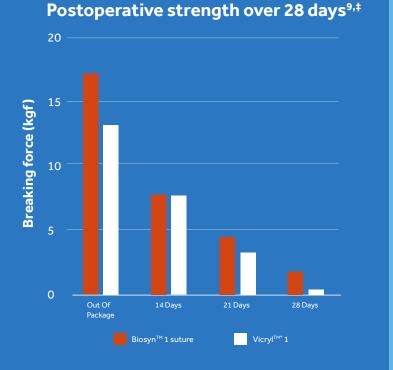
The results

Comparable postoperative strength to Vicryl $^{\rm \tiny IM*3,7-9,1,4}$ with less risk of bacterial colonization. 1,2,†

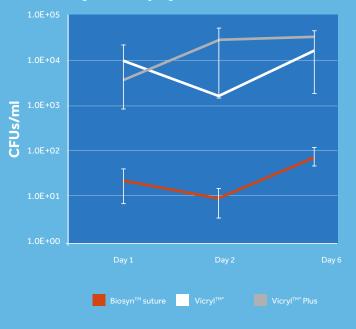
Biosyn[™] Monofilament Absorbable Suture







Less bacterial colonization compared to Vicryl^{™*} (staphylococcus aureus)^{2,†}



Product comparison

Product	Biosyn [™] Suture	Monocryl ^{™*10,‡}	Vicryl ^{™*4,‡}
Structure	Monofilament	Monofilament	Braided
Suture Type	Mid-Term Absorbable	Mid-Term Absorbable	Mid-Term Absorbable
Coating	Uncoated	Uncoated	Glycolide Lactide
Color	Violet, Undyed	Violet, Undyed	Violet, Undyed
Tensile Strength ^{6,†}	2 weeks: 75% USP 3 weeks: 40% USP	1 week: 60%–70% 2 weeks: 30%–40% % of initial strength	2 weeks: 75% 3 weeks: 50% 4 weeks: 25% % of initial strength
Absorption Profile ^{6,†}	90–110 days	91–119 days	56–70 days

Contact your Medtronic suture specialist for more information. Call us at **800.722.8772** or visit **medtronic.com/woundclosure.**

†Based on bench test data.

- ‡Animal data may not correlate with human clinical outcomes.
- 1. Masini BD, Stinner DJ, Waterman SM, Wenke JC. Bacterial adherence to suture materials. J Surg. 2011; 68(2): 101–104.
- 2. Based on internal test report #05-650, In vitro evaluation of staphylococcus aureus of commercial braided synthetic absorbable (BSA) suture materials (some containing Triclosan) and monofilament synthetic absorbable (MSA) sutures. May 23, 2006.
- 3. Based on internal test report #SUT91251, Quality assurance lab report on absorbable sutures. October, 2000
- 4. Based on the Vicryl^{™*} braided suture [directions for use]. Ethicon, Inc. 2015.
- 5. Based on the PDS^{™*} monofilament suture [directions for use]. Ethicon, Inc. 2006.
- 6. Based on internal test report #RE00246846, Suture test data summary memo. February 2020.
- 7. ECRI Institute. Evaluation: Ethicon Vicryl[™]—mid-term absorbable, synthetic, braided sutures. Health Devices. July 19, 2017.
- 8. ECRI Institute. Evaluation: Medtronic Biosyn[™] and Caprosyn[™]—short/mid-term absorbable, synthetic, monofilament sutures. Health Devices. July 19 2017.
- 9. Based on internal test report #USS-002, In-vivo strength and mass loss of L-16 monofilament suture. September 1994.

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^{10.} Based on the Monocryl^{™*} monofilament suture [directions for use]. Ethicon, Inc. 1996.