

# **VESUVIUS®**

DEMINERALIZED FIBERS OSTEOBIOLOGIC SYSTEM



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### DEMINERALIZED FIBERS OSTEOBIOLOGIC SYSTEM

VESUVIUS® Demineralized Fibers, processed by LifeNet Health®, are an innovative addition to the Demineralized Bone Matrix (DBM) market segment. Using LifeNet Health's proprietary and patented PAD® demineralization process, VESUVIUS fibers' porosity, surface area, and structure are designed to enhance osteoinductive potential by maximizing exposure of growth factors.

### **IMPLANT FEATURES & BENEFITS**

Osteoconductive: Scaffold engineered for cellular attachment & proliferation

**Osteoinductive Potential:** Contains exposed natural growth factors & retains its inherent osteoinductive potential

**Osteogenic:** When combined with bioactive fluid, such as bone-marrow aspirate, an osteogenic potential is added to the construct due to the introduction of autogeneic osteoprogenitor cells and growth factors



**VESUVIUS Demineralized Fibers** 

#### **AVAILABLE SIZES**

- 2 cc 4104-K0002DF
- 5 cc 4104-K0005DF
- 15 cc 4104-K0015DF
- 30 cc 4104-K0030DF



- Proprietary Mix of Demineralized Cortical Fibers & Mineralized Cancellous Chips
- Engineered Specifically for Desired Porosity, Surface Area, & Structure
- Contains No Carrier or Fillers & Comprises 100% Tissue
- Allows for Customizable Hydrating Options to Fit Surgeon's Needs, Including Platelet Rich Plasma, Bone Marrow Aspirate, Whole Blood, Saline, or Antibiotic Solution
- Processed by LifeNet Health, a Leading Allograft Bio-Implant & Regenerative Medicine Company



- Patented & proprietary cleaning & sterilization process
- Removes greater than 99% of marrow & blood elements\*
- Renders bio-implant sterile without compromising the biomechanical or biochemical properties needed for intended applications\*
- Serological testing meets industry standards & utilizes latest lab techniques



A patented & proprietary demineralization process that provides:

- A targeted level of residual calcium levels of 1-4%<sup>1-5</sup>
- Maximized exposure of growth factors
- Excellent osteoinductive potential



- <sup>1</sup>Zhang M, Powers RM Jr, Wolfinbarger L Jr. J Periodontol. 1997. Nov; 68(11):1085-92. <sup>2</sup>Turonis JW, McPherson JC 3rd, Cuenin MF, et al. J Oral Implantol. 2006.
- <sup>2</sup>Turonis JW, McPherson JC 3rd, Cuenin MF, et al. J Oral Implantol. 2006. 32(2):55-62. <sup>3</sup>Haral J DW, Paulon DH, Cuenin ME, et al. J Penindontol. 2002. Enb. 72(7)

.32(1):50-62.
\*\*Herold RW, Pashley DH, Cuenin MF, et al. J Periodontol. 2002. Feb;73(2):213-9.
\*\*Mott DA, Mailhot J, Cuenin MF, et al. J Oral Implantol. 2002. 28(2):57-66.
\*\*Pietrzak WS, Ali SN, Chitturi D, et al. Cell Tissue Bank. 2011. May;12(2):81-8.



