PURPOSEFULLY
DESIGNED

Restorelle®

PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE REPAIR

Coloplast

Restorelle®

In 2001, urogynecologist Dr. James Browning began to develop a new mesh product for the treatment of pelvic organ prolapse. What was created was Restorelle,® a physiologically compatible, ultra lightweight mesh that supports collagen growth and works in concert with the patient's own tissue for optimum safety and efficacy. It restores a woman's body, as well as renews her quality of life.[1]

DESIRABLE FEATURES

of PROLAPSE MESH

Tissue In-growth

Restorelle is designed to improve patient outcomes

Lighter weight meshes with higher porosity and lower stiffness usually achieve more favorable host responses and tissue in-growth compared with heavier-weight meshes with lower porosity and higher stiffness.[2]

Manufacturer[2]	Weight (g/m^2)	Pore Size (mm^2)	Porosity (%)	Stiffness (N/mm)
Coloplast	**19**	**3.24**	**78**	**0.18**
Boston Scientific	25	2.8	72	0.2
Ethicon	42	N/A	62	0.29
Caldera[5]	21	2.25	N/A	N/A

Restorelle® vs. a Heavier Mesh[3]

Backed by scientific and clinical data, Restorelle encourages tissue healing properties and collagen ingrowth without inducing fibrosis and foreign body reactions.[1]

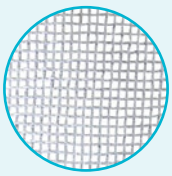
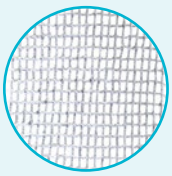
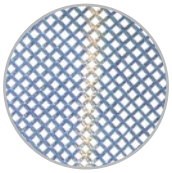
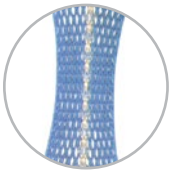
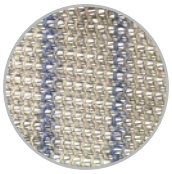
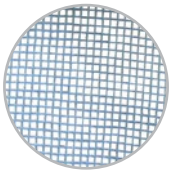
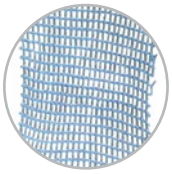
In a canine integration histology study, two types of monofilament polypropylene mesh were compared with different pore sizes, mass densities, and burst strengths.

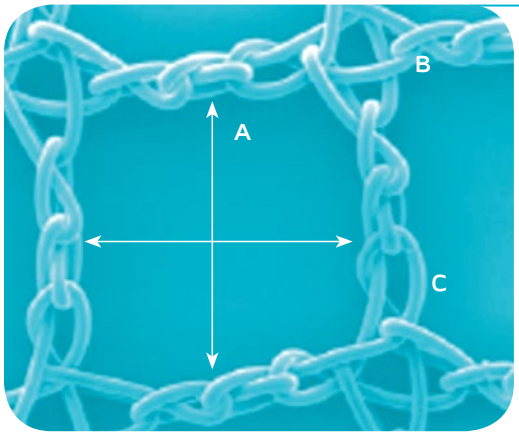
- 71% more mature type 1 collagen growth
- Less fibrosis
- Less chronic inflammation and foreign body complications
- Post-implant strength of Restorelle was as strong or stronger than the heavier-weight mesh

Stability

Restorelle is stable with minimal loss of porosity at 1 lb/cm[1]

Maintaining the stability of mesh pore geometry under loading conditions is important to prevent mesh deformation, such as mesh shrinking, wrinkling, buckling and/or folding, when implanted *in vivo*.[2]

Manufacturer[1]	At Rest	1 lb/cm
Coloplast		
Boston Scientific		
Ethicon		
Caldera		



Patented Polypropylene Design

Constructed with uniform 1.8 mm macropores and 100 micron interstitial pores. 80 micron fibers[1] – less than an average human hair.[4]

A: 1.8 mm macropores
B: 100 micron interstitial pores
C: 80 micron fiber

References
1. Data on file with Coloplast.
2. Liang, Knight, Abramowitch, and Moalli. Exploring the basic science of prolapse meshes; *Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol* 2016; 28:412-419.
3. Greca, Souza-Filho, Giovanini, Rubin, Kuenzer, Reese, and Araujo. The influence of porosity on the integration histology of two polypropylene meshes for the treatment of abdominal wall defects in dogs. *Hernia* 2008; 12: 45-49.
4. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4663634/. Downloaded 1/2018.
5. https://calderamedical.com/medical-professionals/products/vertessa-lite-polypropolene-mesh-for-scp/. Downloaded 5/2018.

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