

Take Control. Restore Your Life.



Polymesh[®]

Polypropylene

Dual

Composite

Hernia Repair Solutions

What Is Hernia?

A hernia is a weakness or tear in the abdominal muscles. In the same way that an inner tube pushes through a damaged tire, the inner lining of the abdomen pushes through the weakened area of the abdominal wall to form a small, balloon-like sac. A loop of intestine or abdominal tissue can push into the sac, which may cause a noticeable bulge under the skin. The pressure of tissue pushing through the weakened area can cause significant pain and discomfort.

How Hernias Occur

The abdominal wall has natural areas of potential weakness that are present from birth. Other areas of weakness develop due to a variety of factors, such as surgery, injury, pregnancy, aging, or muscle strain. Most hernias that occur in adults result from strain on abdominal muscles that have been weakened by age or congenital factors.

Hernias can also occur near the site of previous trauma to the abdomen or an incision from a prior surgery. Muscles that heal after an incision can sometimes break down, and a hernia can form. Patients who develop these types of hernias may have multiple incisions in the same place.

When the hernia forms, a hole in the abdominal wall muscle develops, allowing the inner lining of the abdomen to push through the weakened area. A loop of intestine or fatty tissue may push against this lining, forming a sac. At this point, you may have no idea you're developing a hernia, although you may feel burning or tingling.

You may have heard that hernias are caused by heavy lifting, but that is just a myth. While heavy lifting and other strenuous activities can aggravate a hernia, they don't actually cause them. Most hernias are the result of a weakness in a muscle that exists long before a hernia even appears. These activities and events may aggravate or lead to the discovery of a hernia:

- Lifting
- Twisting, pulling, or muscle strains
- Weight gain
- Chronic constipation
- Chronic cough

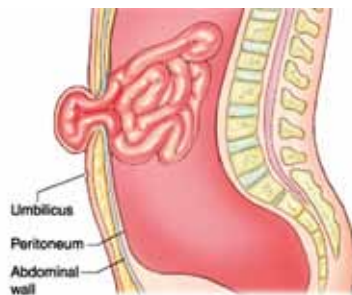
Did You Know?



Types of Hernia



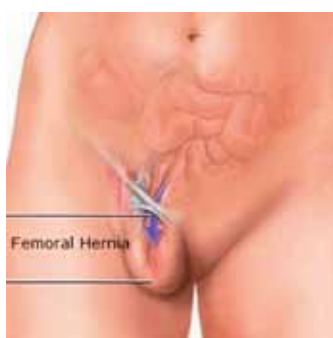
Inguinal hernias occur in the groin, which is the area between your abdomen and thigh. As the most common type of hernia in adults, inguinal hernias are most common with men although they can also occur in women. With an inguinal hernia, the contents of the abdomen - namely the intestine - protrude through a weakness or tear in the abdominal wall muscle creating a visible bulge. A hernia can also be painful. Pain caused by an inguinal hernia can be a constant, daily pain or may be sporadic, occurring once in a while. Inguinal hernias can also be bilateral, occurring on both sides of the abdomen instead of a single side.



Umbilical hernias occur in or around the navel, or umbilicus. This type of hernia may be due to congenital factors. Umbilical hernias may also result from sudden or repeated strain or stress on the abdominal muscles. In adults, as with any hernia, an umbilical hernia will not heal and go away but rather grows larger with time. Occasionally an umbilical hernia may become problematic in that incarceration or strangulation can occur. With infants, however, an umbilical hernia may slowly close. In infants umbilical hernias surgery can be delayed until age 3 or 4 unless it causes problems.



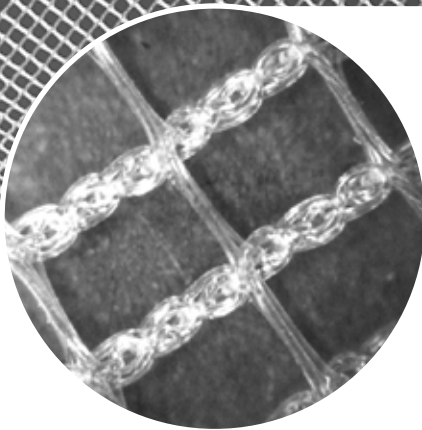
Incisional hernias can occur in the abdomen in the area of any prior surgical incision or scar. Hernias of this type are often accompanied by a swelling or bulge near the area of the prior incision, typically along straight incisions or scars running down from the breastbone to the pubic area. Incisional hernias can be a result of 1) tension placed on the tissue from the prior surgical procedure, 2) disruption in the general area of prior suturing to the abdominal wall or 3) inadequate healing, which can be due to obesity, metabolic diseases, infection or poor nutrition. Since suturing (tension) can be the cause of some incisional hernias, it is highly advised that incisional hernias be repaired with the tension free mesh technique to avoid future recurrence. Pain may be an early warning sign of an incisional hernia, as there may not be any initial presence of a bulge, though this type of hernia can develop soon after the original surgery or at any time thereafter.



Femoral hernias are similar to inguinal hernias. The femoral hernia occurs when abdominal contents are forced through the 'femoral canal'. Typically this type of hernia forms near the crease of leg in the abdominal region, but in an area relatively lower than the more common inguinal hernia. The two types of hernias are often too difficult to tell apart in diagnosis, which is why a hernia specialist is often required to confirm diagnosis. Femoral hernias are more likely to become incarcerated or strangulated because of their location, which is why repair is strongly advised upon diagnosis of this type of hernia.

Polymesh[®]

Polypropylene

**Macroporous.**

Macroporous open pore structure promoting dense collagen formation¹

Thin.

Thin wall structure with less material for reducing scar tissue build up and minimizing patient discomfort

Uniformly strong.

Strong and durable PP material maintains consistent levels of strength while avoiding the problems associated with composite meshes

Transparent.

Transparent open pore structure facilitating fast incorporation and visualization of underlying tissue structures¹

Polymesh Polypropylene

Polymesh Macroporous Polypropylene Surgical Mesh is an implant suitable for different types of fascial defects. Polymesh provides the favorable ingrowth and healed-strength characteristics of a large-pore monofilament polypropylene mesh with optimized handling and biocompatibility attributes in one high-performance implant of polypropylene (PP).

Ordering Information

Code	Dimensions	Packaging
PM611	6cm x 11cm	5 per box
PM715	7,5cm x 15 cm	5 per box
PM1015	10cm x 15cm	5 per box
PM1515	15cm x 15cm	5 per box
PM1520	15cm x 20cm	5 per box
PM2030	20cm x 30cm	5 per box
PM3030	30cm x 30cm	5 per box

Polymesh **DUAL**



***Dual Sided
Intra-Peritoneal
Wall Reinforcement***

Eventrations, Umbilical Hernias Laparoscopy, Laparotomy

Silicone barrier minimizes tissue attachment to the prosthesis

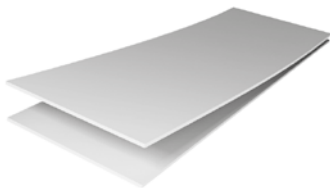
Mesh is easily cut to customize shape and size

Has ideal memory for laparoscopic repair

Polymesh Dual is composed of double sides with different properties for implantation in intra-peritoneal site.

Visceral side is made of non-adherent silicone which prevents adhesion formation and creates a pseudo-peritoneum.

Parietal side is made of Non-woven Polypropylene for an easier tissue fixation and colonization.



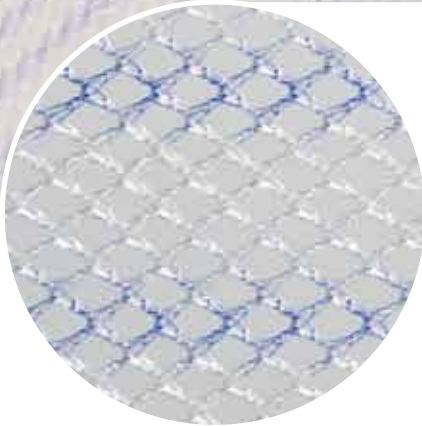
Nonwoven Polypropylene
Non adherent Silicone

Ordering Information

Code	Dimensions	Packaging
PMD1015	10cm x 15 cm	1 per box
PMD1022	10cm x 15/22cm	1 per box
PMD1515	15cm x 15cm	1 per box
PMD1520	15cm x 20cm	1 per box
PMD2030	20cm x 30cm	1 per box
PMD2634	26cm x 34cm	1 per box
PMD3030	30cm x 30cm	1 per box

Polymesh[®] Composite

Partially Absorbable Lightweight Mesh



Polymesh Composite is a partially absorbable knitted mixed monofilament mesh. The knitted monofilament is constructed by 50% polypropylene (non-absorbable) and 50% PGA-PCL (absorbable) which provides its strength and malleability. Polypropylene strands are composed of isotactic crystalline stereoisomer of polypropylene, a synthetic linear polyolefin. PGA-PCL is a polymerization of polyglycolide-co-caprolactone.

Since Polypropylene/PGA-PCL mesh is inert, it is recommended when permanent or extended tissue support is surgically required. Polymesh Composite (partially absorbable) keep the initial stiffness as pure polypropylene (non-absorbable) mesh which is helpful during the implantation procedure, and on other hand it will loss 50% of its mass after 90 days to avoid mass heaviness felt by the patient. The unique by shape structure of the mono-filament thread that composing Polymesh Composite help in more homogenous tissue supporting after complete absorption of the PGA-PCL moiety

(PGACL) Fibre before partial absorbtion



During partial absorbtion



Ordering Information

Code	Dimensions	Packaging
PMC611	6cm x 11 cm	1 per box
PMC715	7,5cm x 15cm	1 per box
PMC1015	10cm x 15 cm	1 per box
PMC1515	15cm x 15cm	1 per box
PMC3030	30cm x 30cm	1 per box

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