



# OraGRAFT®

## Perio Fascia Lata

### Clinical Overview

OraGraft Perio Fascia Lata is a long-acting, resorbable cell-occlusive natural membrane that protects the grafted site from fluid and bacterial contamination. It is a biocompatible material, well tolerated by the recipient bed, when used in various dental applications.<sup>1,3,4</sup>

### Applications

- Ridge Preservation (Guided Bone Regeneration)
- Periodontal Defects (Guided Tissue Regeneration)

### Features & Benefits

- **Safe:** Sterilized using propriety and patented Allowash XG® technology. This technology provides sterility assurance level of  $10^{-6}$ , without compromising the graft's inherent properties.<sup>2</sup>
- **Convenient:** Multiple size options allow surgeon to select appropriate graft for clinical procedure.
- **Versatile:** Easy to trim and shape to perfectly fit surgical need.
- **Effective:** An effective, long-acting, resorbable membrane.





## OraGRAFT Perio Fascia Lata

Ambient Storage\*/5 Year Shelf Life

Description	Size	Order Code
Extra Small	15 x 30 mm	PFL 1.5
Large	25 x 95 mm	PFL L
Regular	25 x 55 mm	PFL R
Small	25 x 25 mm	PFL S

\*While ambient room temperature has not been defined by regulatory bodies, LifeNet Health would recommend storage at 2°C to 37°C with excursions of less than 24 hours up to 40°C. If an excursion outside this range occurs, please contact LifeNet Health.

Instructions for use available at [LifeNetHealth.org/IFU](https://www.lifenethealth.org/IFU)

### References

1. Hernandez A, et al. Fascia lata an alternative in dental treatments. Revista Odontological Mexicana. Vol. 21. 4. October-December 2017.
2. Eisenlohr, LM. Allograft Tissue Sterilization Using Allowash XG®. 2007 Bio-Implants Brief.
3. Zurek J, et al. Multiple gingival recession coverage with an allogeneic biostatic fascia lata graft using the tunnel technique – A histological assessment. Annals of Anatomy 204 (2016) 63-70.
4. Callan DP. Guided tissue regeneration without a stage 2 surgical procedure. Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent. 1993; 13(2):172-179. PMID:8360007

