

NEUROTUBE®

The Proven Choice in Nerve Conduits

The GEM NeuroTube is an absorbable woven Polyglycolic Acid (PGA) mesh tube which is designed for single use in patients with an injury to a peripheral nerve in which the nerve gap is $\geq 8\text{mm}$, but $\leq 3\text{cm}$. The GEM NeuroTube creates a tensionless repair and offers return of sensation with no donor-site morbidity.

Safety and Efficacy

- NeuroTube was the first biodegradable nerve conduit cleared for use in the US and EU
- NeuroTube is backed by over 20 years of research – the most clinical data available
- NeuroTube is made from woven Polyglycolic Acid (PGA) mesh which means no concerns with animal materials or the need to remove foreign bodies in a subsequent operation

Strength and Flexibility

- NeuroTube has corrugated walls that resist kinking and occlusive forces of surrounding tissue
- NeuroTube is flexible to accommodate movement of joints and associated tendon gliding

Permeability

- NeuroTube's woven Polyglycolic Acid (PGA) mesh allows the infiltration of oxygen to support the regeneration process

Bioabsorbability

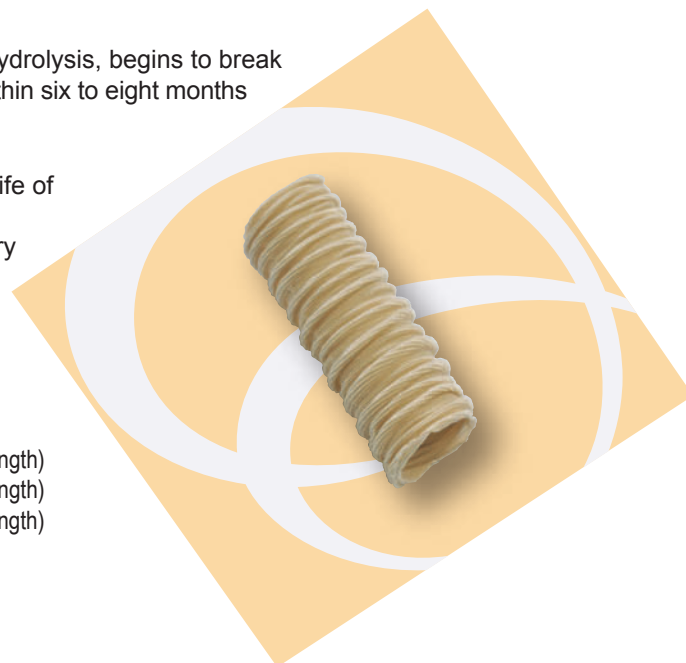
- NeuroTube is absorbed in the body via hydrolysis, begins to break down at three months, and is resorbed within six to eight months

Convenience

- Stored at room temperature with a shelf life of up to five years
- No hydration or preparation prior to surgery
- No waste – can be used right out of the package when you know you'll need a graft

Ordering Information

GEM0240NT	2.3mm (inner diameter) x 40mm (length)
GEM0420NT	4.0mm (inner diameter) x 20mm (length)
GEM0820NT	8.0mm (inner diameter) x 20mm (length)



NEUROTUBE®

The Proven Choice in Nerve Conduits

NeuroTube was the **FIRST** biodegradable nerve conduit on the market and has over 20 years of well documented successful clinical outcomes. NeuroTube is the **ONLY** nerve conduit to have undergone extensive clinical trials on humans in the United States.

“Technical Use of Synthetic Conduits for Nerve Repair”

Agnew, S., and Dumanian, G. Journal of Hand Surgery. Volume 35A, May, 2010.

“Synthetic Nerve Conduits for Digital Nerve Reconstruction”

Chang, C. Journal of Hand Surgery. Volume 34A, November, 2009.

“Nerve Grafts and Conduits”

Colen, K., Choi, M., and Chiu, D. Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Volume 124, Number 6, 2009.

“Motor Nerve Regeneration Across a Conduit”

Rosson, G., Williams, E., and Dellon, A. Microsurgery. Volume 29, Number 2, 2009.

“US Food and Drug Administration/Conformit Europe-Approved Absorbable Nerve Conduits for Clinical Repair of Peripheral and Cranial Nerves”

Meek, M., and Coert, J. Annals of Plastic Surgery. Volume 60, Number 4, 2008.

“Reconstruction of the Spinal Accessory Nerve with Autograft Or Neurotube? Two Case Reports”

Ducic, I., Maloney, C., and Dellon, A. Journal of Reconstructive Microsurgery. Volume 21, Number 1, 2005.

“Considerations in Nerve Repair”

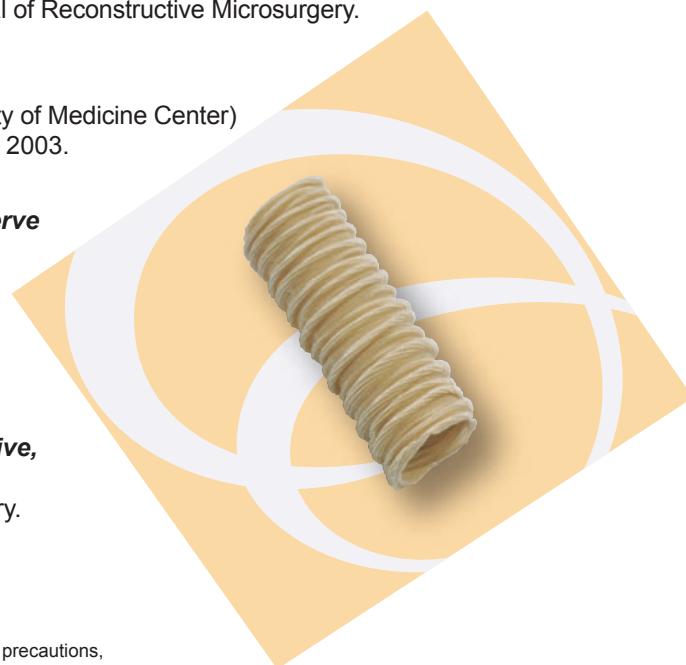
Wolford, L., and Stevao, E. (Baylor University of Medicine Center) BUMC Proceedings, Volume 16, Number 2, 2003.

“A Randomized Prospective Study of Polyglycolic Acid Conduits for Digital Nerve Reconstruction in Humans”

Weber, R., et al. Journal of Plastic Reconstructive Surgery, Volume 106, Number 5, 2000.

“Tubular Versus Conventional Repair of Median and Ulnar Nerves in the Human Forearm: Early Results From a Prospective, Randomized, Clinical Study”

Lundborg, G., et al. Journal of Hand Surgery. Volume 22, Number 1, 1997.



Rx Only. See instructions for use for indications, warnings, precautions, side effects and contraindications.