

Superior handling

without sacrificing tissue tolerance

GORE-TEX® Suture is a microporous, nonabsorbable monofilament made of expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE).

▶ **Tissue Tolerance**

The biocompatibility and inertness of ePTFE (expanded polytetrafluoroethylene) allows for the GORE-TEX® Suture to remain in the oral environment for as long as two to four weeks.

▶ **Handling**

Low friction and the smooth, supple nature of the GORE-TEX® Suture allow for superior handling and provide flexibility in the positioning of a square knot.


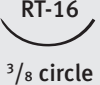
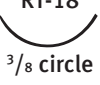
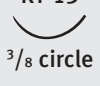

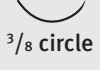
▶ **Nonwicking**

The monofilament GORE-TEX® Suture is not subject to bacterial wicking sometimes associated with multifilament sutures.



PERFORMANCE
through innovation

Configurations

| Catalog Number | Thread Size | Needle Size | Description |
|----------------|-------------|---|--|
| P4K13A | CV-4 | RT-18  3/8 circle | A CV-4 suture with an 18 mm reverse-cutting needle. This can be used as an alternative to the P5K23 where a stronger suture is desired. |
| P5K17A | CV-5 | RT-16  3/8 circle | A CV-5 Suture with a 16mm reverse-cutting needle. Many clinicians select this suture for dental implant procedures or flap procedures in which they would prefer to leave the sutures in place for extended periods of time. |
| P5K23A | CV-5 | RT-18  3/8 circle | A CV-5 suture with an 18 mm reverse-cutting needle. This can be used as an alternative to the P5K17 where a longer needle is preferred. |
| P6K23A | CV-6 | RT-13  3/8 circle | A CV-6 suture with a 13 mm reverse-cutting needle. This is a finer suture with a smaller needle for delicate procedures such as gingival grafts or mucosal suturing. |
| P6K25A | CV-6 | RH-16  1/2 circle | A CV-6 suture with a 16 mm reverse-cutting needle. This can be used as an alternative to the P6K23 where a 1/2 circle needle is preferred. |
| P7K13A | CV-7 | RT-11  3/8 circle | A CV-7 suture with an 11 mm reverse-cutting needle. This is a finer suture with a smaller needle for delicate procedures such as gingival grafts or mucosal suturing. |

Actual Size

* Not USP/Not E.P.

Suggested Reading

- Charbit Y, Hitzig C, Bolla M, Bitton C, Bertrand MF. Comparative study of physical properties of three suture materials: Silk, e-PTFE (Gore-Tex®), and PLA/PGA (Vicryl®). *Biomedical Instrumentation & Technology* 1999;33:71-75.
"It is one of the most inert and biocompatible materials known. The material contains 50% air per volume and has been shown to have excellent handling properties, to cause minimal tissue reaction, and to have a low level of resistance to bacterial adhesion or capillarity."
- La Scala G, Lleo MdM. Suture in Odontoiatria. Fili tradizionali e in PTFE (Sutures in dentistry. Traditional and PTFE materials). *Dental Cadmos* 1990;58(14):54-59.
"In particular, reduced bacterial adhesion to PTFE compared to braided silk was demonstrated, and this characteristic appeared even more marked after an extended stay of the materials in the oral cavity."
- Selvig KA, Biagiotti GR, Leknes KN, Wikesjö UME. Oral tissue reactions to suture materials. *International Journal of Periodontics & Restorative Dentistry* 1998;18(5):475-487.
"When implanted into connective tissue, this material appears to be highly histocompatible. The e-PTFE exhibited less inflammation and more advanced repair (replacement) at 7 and 14 days than silk and polyglactin 910, despite the continued presence of infection."



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