



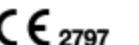
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VICRYL™



08/2019
389807R04
LAB0012227v5



pt	PTU SUTURA	pt FIO DE SUTURA
hr	KIRURŠKI KONAC	hr LIJUBNJI MATEPAN
hu	VARRÓANYAG	
it	SUTURA	sk NIT
ko	종합선	si KIRURŠKA NIT
lt	SIŪLAS	sr KONAC
lv	KIRURĢISKAS DIEGS	sv SUTURMATERIAL
mk	XAPYLUKU KOHELI	tr SÜTUR
nl	HECHTMATERIAAL	zh-CN 缝线
no	SUTUR	zh-TW 緜合線
fi	OIMMELAINE	

Instructions for use

91

Days Implantation	Approximate % original Strength Remaining
14 days	75 %
21 days (6-0 and larger)	50 %
21 days (7-0 and smaller)	40 %
28 days (6-0 and larger)	25 %

CONTRAINDICATIONS

These sutures, being absorbable should not be used where extended approximation of tissues under stress is required.

WARNINGS / PRECAUTIONS / INTERACTIONS

Users should be familiar with surgical procedures and techniques involving absorbable sutures before employing VICRYL™ suture for wound closure, as risk of wound dehiscence may vary with the site of application and the suture material used. Surgeons should consider the *in vivo* performance (under PERFORMANCE section) when selecting a suture.

As with any foreign body, prolonged contact of any suture with salt solutions, such as those found in the urinary or biliary tracts, may result in calculus formation. As an absorbable suture VICRYL™ may act transiently as a foreign body.

Acceptable surgical practice should be followed for the management of contaminated or infected wounds.
As this is an absorbable suture material, the use of supplemental nonabsorbable sutures should be considered by the surgeon in the closure of the sites which may undergo expansion, stretching or distension, which may require additional support. Skin sutures which must remain in place longer than 7 days may cause localised irritation and should be stripped off or removed as indicated.

Under some circumstances, notably orthopaedic procedures, immobilisation of joints by external support may be employed at the discretion of the surgeon.

Consideration should be taken in the use of absorbable sutures in tissues with poor blood supply as suture extrusion and delayed absorption may occur. Subcuticular sutures should be placed as deeply as possible to minimize the erythema and induration normally associated with the absorption process.

This suture may be inappropriate in elderly, malnourished or debilitated patients, or in patients suffering from conditions which may delay wound healing.

When handling this or any other suture material, care should be taken to avoid damage. Avoid crushing or crimping damage due to application of surgical instruments such as forceps or needle holders.

Care should be taken to avoid damage when handling surgical needles. Grasp the needle in an area one-third (1/3) to one-half (1/2) of the distance from the attachment end to the point. Grasping in the point area could impair the penetration force and cause the needle to break.

tion performance and cause fracture of the needle. Grasping at the butt or attachment end could cause bending or breakage. Reshaping needles may cause them to lose strength and be less resistant to bending and breaking. All needles are magnetizable and should therefore not be used in an active magnetic field.

Users should exercise caution when handling surgical needles to avoid inadvertent needle stick injury. Discard used needles in "Sharps" containers.