## **ArthroFlex® Dermal Allograft**

**ECM Competitor Reference Chart** 

	Product	Marketer	Material	Processing	Sterilization/ Decellularization	Shelf Life	Handling	Strengths	Weaknesses/ General Information
	ArthroFlex Dermal Allograft	Arthrex, Inc.	Human dermis	Matracell® decellularization technology	Low-temperature, low-dose irradiation	3 years	Hydrated     Room temperature storage	Sterile Quick preparation time Suture retention strength¹ Room temperature storage Retains key proteins: collagen, elastin, proteoglycans² Decellularized to remove >97% DNA Ready to use Extensive scientific data to support use Multiple sizes available	Cost     Lack of Level 1 studies
Allografts	GRAFTJACKET Now™ Regenerative Tissue Matrix	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Human dermis	DermaTrue™ decellularization process*	E-beam sterilization	2 years	Room temperature storage     Stored in sterile water	Sterile, via e-beam technology³ Strong Intact collagen scaffold Decent portfolio of sizes and thicknesses	<ul> <li>No clinical data with new process, zero data on use in Superior Capsular Reconstruction (SCR)</li> <li>Storage in sterile water may damage collagen<sup>4</sup></li> <li>DNA removal is not quantified and therefore may cause an immune response<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Private label of AlloSource AlloMend® dermis</li> </ul>
	AlloPatch HD® Acellular Human Dermis	MTF Biologics/ ConMed Linvatec	Human dermis	Aseptic	None/aseptic	Not specified	Hydrated in OR     Room temperature storage	Maintains natural biomechanical, biochemical, and matrix properties     Stronger than synthetics and xenografts     Marked for orientation     Decent portfolio of sizes and thicknesses	<ul> <li>Freeze-dried without damage to the matrix components</li> <li>Has a prehydrated offering</li> <li>Portfolio includes multiple sizes and thicknesses</li> </ul>



	Product	Marketer	Material	Processing	Sterilization/ Decellularization	Shelf Life	Handling	Strengths	Weaknesses/ General Information
	Matrix HD® Allograft Dermis	RTI Surgical	Human dermis	Tutoplast® tissue sterilization process; does not make any mention of tissue decellularization	SAL 10 <sup>-6</sup> via low-dose gamma irradiation	5 years	Solvent dehydration with acetone followed by vacuum extraction	Sterile On-the-shelf storage 30+ years of use Viral inactivation Ultra-thick graft availability	Limited published data     The Tutoplast process uses sodium hydroxide, which completely eliminates growth factors from the matrix and decreases mechanical properties of extracellular matrix (ECM)³     Tutoplast uses acetone, which damages ECM and warrants "conservative use, especially for biologic scaffolds used in load-bearing clinical applications. In comparison to detergent treatments, acetone crosslinks ECM to produce stiffer scaffolds with mechanical properties further removed from those of native tissue." <sup>5</sup> Residual DNA may illicit immune response <sup>5</sup>
Allografts	DERMIS ON DEMAND™ Allograft	DePuy Synthes	Human dermis	Open Dermal Matrix™ Technology	SAL 10 <sup>-6</sup>	5 years	Freeze-dried     Implanted dry	30-second augmentation     Cost	No DNA removal claim     Cost is estimated to be the same as ArthroFlex BioWasher® graft
	AlloMend® Acellular Dermal Matrix	Pacific Medical, Inc.	Human dermis	DermaTrue™ decellularization process	E-beam technology	2 years	Stored in sterile water	Comes ready-to-use Sterilization method avoids damage to tissue marked for orientation Decent portfolio of sizes and thicknesses	<ul> <li>Limited published data</li> <li>DNA removal is not quantified and therefore may cause an immune response<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Storage in sterile water may damage collagen<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
	DermaSpan™ Acellular Dermal Matrix	Zimmer Biomet	Human dermis	Proprietary	Acellular but not quantified	Not available	Room temperature	<ul> <li>Freeze-dried without damage to the matrix components</li> <li>Has a prehydrated offering</li> <li>Good portfolio of sizes and thicknesses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Limited published data</li> <li>DNA removal is not quantiifed and therefore may cause an immune response<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Unknown processing conditions and prehydration</li> <li>Majority of graft sizes are freeze-dried and require lengthy hydration times of 30 to 60 minutes depending on thickness</li> </ul>



Product	Marketer	Material	Processing	Sterilization/ Decellularization	Shelf Life	Handling	Strengths	Weaknesses/ General Information
X-Repair Technology	Synthosome	Woven mesh of poly-L lactic acid	Unknown	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Mechanical strength	No cellular component which means less augmentation opportunity  X-Repair is not intended to replace normal body structure or provide the full mechanical strength to support the rotator cuff, patellar, Achilles, biceps, or quadriceps tendons  Will slowly degrade in the body over 12 to 24 months, maintaining approximately 90% of its strength at 12 months  Cannot be cut
Regeneten™ Bioinductive Implant	Smith and Nephew	Type 1 bovine collagen	Proprietary	Residual DNA of <50 ng/mg	Unknown	Room temperature	Ethylene oxide (ETO) sterilization     Comes with implantation assistance device     Robust marketing	Bovine sensitivity and/or reaction can occur     Minimal tensile strength     Cost     Not indicated to replace damaged tendon or reinforce the strength of any tendon repair     Published data does not include control groups     Five times more residual DNA than ArthroFlex dermal allograft <sup>6</sup>
Tenomend™ Collager Tendon Wrap	n Exactech	Type 1 collagen matrix	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Room temperature	Patented self-curling design     Provides protective     environment and     gliding surface	Only one size Requires hydration Manufacturer also makes Regeneten implant
TissueMend® Soft Tissue Repair Matrix	Stryker	Fetal bovine dermis	Proprietary	ETO sterilization (SAL 10 <sup>-6</sup> )	3 years	Room temperature	Sterile     Convenient storage	Requires rehydration     Freeze-drying process may alter collagen and decrease GAGs <sup>7</sup> Limited published data     Only available in 1 mm thickness



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