**Silver Collagen gel**

 **Medical hydrolysate of Type I collagen with 1% silver oxide**

**Indications:**

\* Pressure Injuries 1-4 \* Venous stasis ulcers \* Diabetic ulcers \*Arterial ulcers \*Surgical wounds \*Traumatic wounds \*First and second degree burns \*Superficial wounds \*Grafted wounds and donor sites

**Characteristics:**

* Provides a physiologically favorable environment that encourages wound
* Contains 1% silver oxide as a preservative which controls microbial growth within the wound gel
* Conforms to any wound site
* Supports natural autolysis by rehydrating and softening necrotic tissue and eschar thereby encouraging autolytic debridement
* Made from natural materials that contain the proteins and amino acids that constitute the major building blocks of normal skin and connective tissue
* Biocompatible and biodegradable
* Easy to handle and deliver
* Absorbs wound exudate

**Precautions:**

No known side effects. This product is intended for single patient/resident use. Labeling with the patient’s/resident’s name in clinical setting is needed to avoid cross-contamination. This product is not intended to be used as a long-term or permanent dressing in non-healing wounds. Wounds may appear larger in the first few days of treatment due to the reduction of edema. In case of deep or puncture wounds or serious burns, consult a physician. If redness, irritation, swelling, or pain persists or increases or if infections occurs, discontinue use and consult a physician.

**Directions for use:**

1. Cleanse the wound with sterile water; leave the wound bed moist. Pat dry the peri-wound area.
2. Apply gel directly to the wound site (approximately ¼” thickness).
3. Cover the wound with a non-adherent dressing such as a polyurethane film, hydropolymer foam or gauze.
4. Reapply and redress as needed.
5. Dressing may be moistened with sterile water to ease removal.

**Storage**: Store at room temperature and protect from freezing.

**How supplied:** in 7g, 28g and 42 g tubes.

**References:**

1. Petito, George D. PhD, The Hymed Group Corporation
2. Jain, MK, Berg, RA. Material properties of hard tissue substitutes, Mn In Prep.
3. Stotts N, Tevis D. Co-factors in impaired wound healing, Ostomy/Wound Management, 42:48, 1996.
4. Silver, FH. Biological materials, structures, properties, and modeling of soft tissues, NYU press 1987.
5. Chvapil M, Van Winkle Jr W. Medical and surgical applications of collagen. International review of Connective Tissue Research. 6:36, 1973
6. Cooper CW, Falb RD. Ann. NY Acad Sci., 146:214.

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