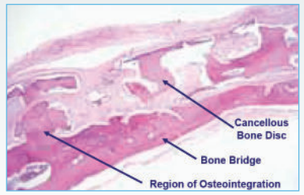
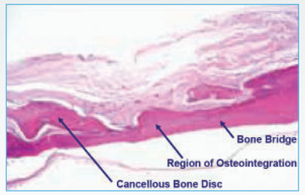
Osteoconductive Performance

A rat calvarial defect model was utilized to assess the osteoconductivity of Preservon-treated allograft bio-implants versus conventional preservation methods.



Freeze-dried Cancellous Bone Disc (control) 40x magnification; 6 weeks post-implantation



Preservon-treated Cancellous Bone Disc 40x magnification; 6 weeks post-implantation

No differences in osteoconductivity were found between Preservon-treated allograft bio-implants and conventionally preserved allograft bio-implants.[1]

TRINNECT HYDRATED ANTERIOR CERVICAL SPACER SYSTEM

Integrity and Integration

- Two pieces of cortical bone form the lateral aspects of the spacer for structural integrity; cancellous bone in the center facilitates integration

Safety, Strength and Performance

- Preservon allograft bio-implant preservation technology retains mechanical strength by eliminating potential brittleness associated with freeze drying
- Confirmed safety and non-toxic response
- Comparable compressive strength and osteoconductivity vs. frozen and freeze-dried bio-implants
- Ready to use in less than 30 seconds without hydration, reducing costly OR time

References

1. Independent sources include the Virginia Commonwealth University Medical Center and the American Association of Mechanical Engineers. Data on file at LifeNet Health, Virginia Beach, VA.

For more information, visit ZimVie.com

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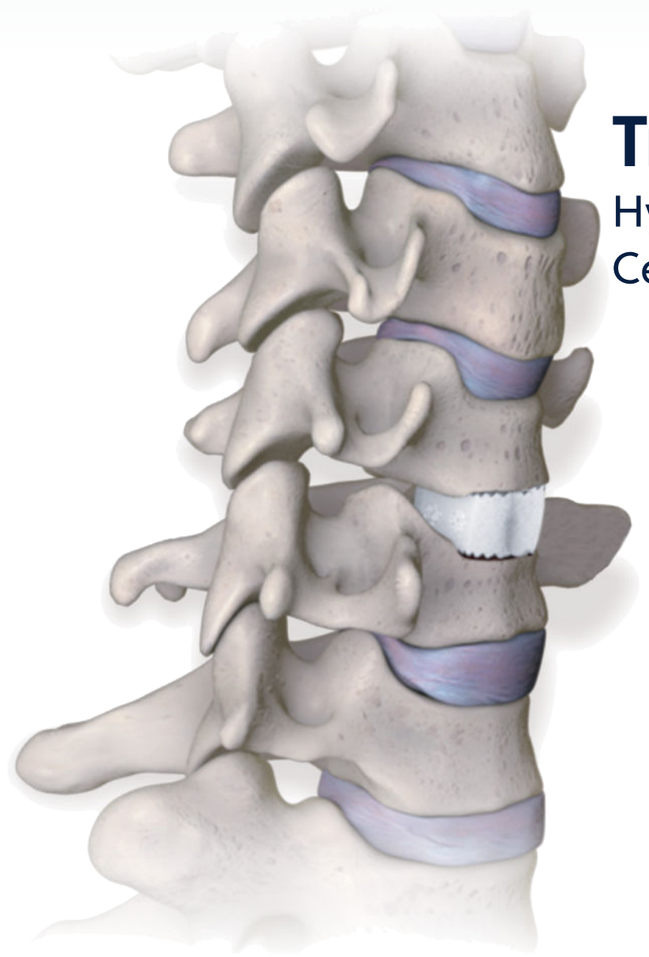
ZimVie
Restoring Daily Life®

Trinnect Cervical Allograft Spacers are pre-hydrated in Preservon® technology to provide safety, strength and performance.



Trinnect®

Hydrated Anterior Cervical Spacer System

ZimVie

ZimVie CERVICAL SOLUTIONS

Integrity

Trinnect allograft precision-machined cervical spacers are packaged using Preservon®, a glycerol-based preservation technology. Preservon allows the spacers to be stored in a fully hydrated state at ambient temperature, eliminating lengthy thawing and rehydration times.

- Load-bearing cortical edges provide structural integrity while the large cancellous center allows for osteointegration
- Ready for use in under 30 seconds without the need for rehydration

TRINNECT ALLOGRAFT SPACERS

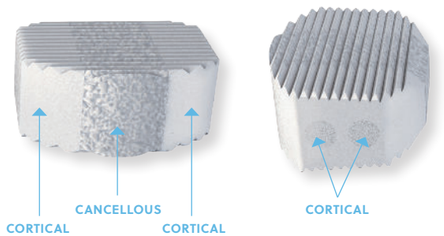
- Composed of two pieces of cortical bone for structural integrity and dense cancellous bone for integration
- 14.5 x 11.5mm footprint with 5–12mm heights in 1mm increments
- Machined with horizontal ridges to provide expulsion resistance
- 7° of lordosis to closely approximate the curvature of the cervical spine

PRESERVON ALLOGRAFT BIO-IMPLANT PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY

How does it work?

Glycerol, the active ingredient in Preservon, acts as a humectant, maintaining the moisture within the allograft, while providing a bacteriostatic environment.

These properties allow ambient temperature storage of the allograft without decay. Widely used as a food additive, glycerol has been used since 1991 as a carrier in commercially available osteobiologics products to enhance handling characteristics.

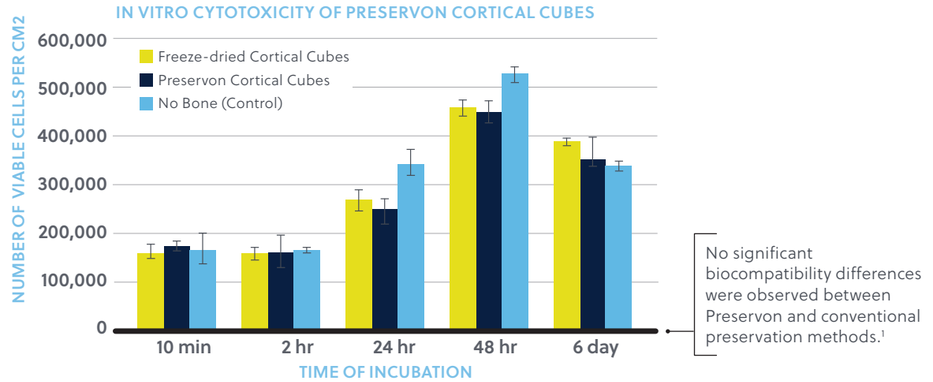


Trinnect Allograft Spacers

Testing conducted by both LifeNet Health® and independent sources, (including biomechanical, biocompatibility and osteoconductivity analyses), have found the safety and performance of Preservon-treated preserved allograft bio-implants to be comparable to those that are frozen or freeze-dried.[1]

Preserved Safety

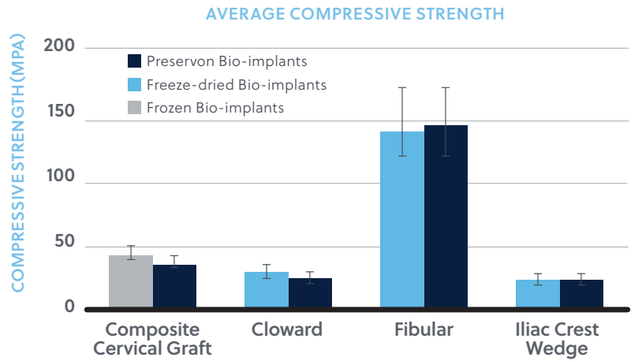
To confirm the safety and non-toxic response of Preservon-treated allograft bio-implants, several biocompatibility tests were performed.



No significant biocompatibility differences were observed between Preservon and conventional preservation methods.[1]

Biomechanical Strength

To determine the biomechanical properties of various Preservon-treated allograft bio-implants, compressive strength was evaluated and compared to freeze-dried and frozen bio-implants.



No significant differences were found in compressive strengths of allograft types tested between Preservon and frozen or freeze-dried bio-implants.[1]