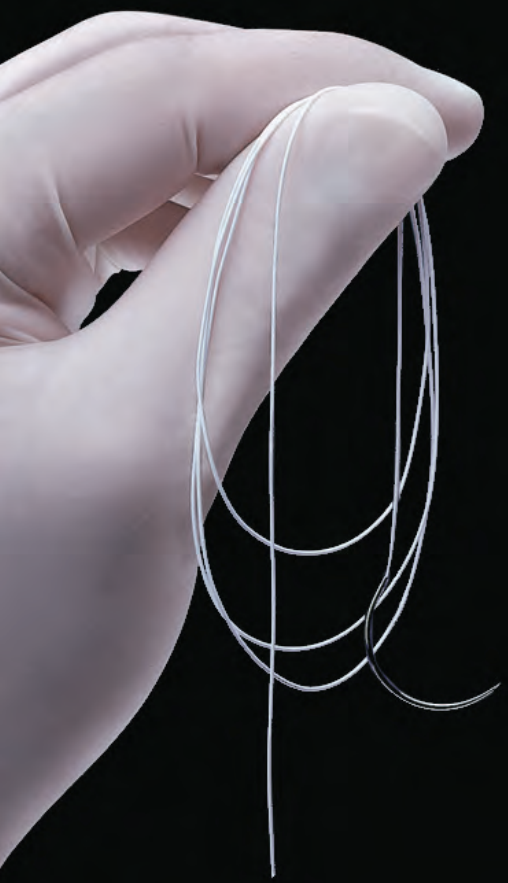

Superior handling

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.

GORE-TEX® SUTURE

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

1. 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."

2. 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."

3. 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."

GORE
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