

## Nylon Suture (sterilized) Nonabsorbable Surgical Suture USP

Single Use Only

### [WARNINGS]

- 1) Wound dehiscence may occur depending of the site where the nylon suture is used. When nylon suture is used for closing and attachment of the wound, the user should be familiar with surgical procedures and techniques with nonabsorbable sutures.
- 2) Nonabsorbable sutures may cause calculus formation if they have prolonged contact with salt solutions, such as those found in the urinary or biliary tracts.
- 3) Appropriate surgical procedures should be taken for the management of contaminated and/or infected wounds.
- 4) After opening the package, the nylon suture should not be resterilized. Discard any unused suture material.

### [CONTRAINDICATION]

- 1) The use of this suture is contraindicated in patients with known sensitivities or allergies to nylon.
- 2) Due to the gradual loss of tensile strength which may occur over prolonged periods in vivo, nylon should not be used where permanent retention of tensile strength is required.

### [PRODUCT SUMMARY]

This nylon suture is sterile nonabsorbable monofilament surgical suture made of polyamide. The nylon suture is colored black to make it easily seen in the tissue. The nylon suture meets the requirements of the USP for nonabsorbable suture.

### [INDICATIONS]

The nylon suture is indicated for attachment and ligation of general soft tissues in various surgical procedures including cardiovascular, ophthalmologic and neurological procedures.

### [EFFECTS]

Use of this nylon suture may induce minor acute inflammatory reaction of the tissue, though the suture will be gradually wrapped in the fibrous connective tissue later. This nylon is nonabsorbable but it will be gradually hydrolyzed in the body and lose its tensile strength over time.

### [PRECAUTIONS FOR USE]

This product should be handled with sufficient care to avoid damage to the suture. Be careful not to compress or bend the nylon suture with forceps or needle holder.

In order to ensure the knotting of suture in general, standard techniques such as a flat knot and/or square knot with the increased number of knotting dependent upon the operational condition. Especially for monofilament suture such as this, it is recommended to increase the number of knotting in some cases.

In order to avoid breakage of the tip and swaged part of the needle, hold the needle at a point between the swaged part and the tip, one-third or half distal from the swaged part. If a bent needle is returned to the original form and used again, its intensity is lost and it may become less resistant to deflexion and breakage. Users should pay close attention to handling of the needle to avoid needlestick. Used needles should be discarded in a sharp instrument container.

### [ADVERSE REACTIONS]

Possible adverse reactions to use of this nylon suture include wound dehiscence, decreased tensile strength over time, calculus formation after a long-term contact with salinity in the urinary organ/tract or cystic duct, infection, minor acute inflammatory reaction in the tissue, and transient local inflammation of the sutured site. Breakage of a needle may cause extended duration of operation, repeated operation, or residual foreign matters. Needlestick with contaminated needle may transmit blood-stream pathogens.

### [PACKAGE]

Sterile monofilament suture  
Color: Black. White  
USP size No. 11-0 to 2  
Various lengths with a needle attached  
Dozen per box

Manufactured for Aros Surgical Instruments Corporation  
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