Intelligent wound care with a temporary skin substitute

SUPRATHEL® is an innovative skin substitute indicated for the treatment of epidermal and dermal wounds. Successful use of the product has been demonstrated in the management of burns, STSG donor sites and abrasions.

Just like a second skin, SUPRATHEL® covers the wound and leads the wound through a quick, complication free healing process. SUPRATHEL® was developed analogous to the human skin and thus shares the same properties such as elasticity, permeability to water vapor and impermeability to bacteria.

SUPRATHEL® is a single application product that is applied directly to a disinfected and debrided wound bed, where it stays intact until the wound is completely healed. After it is applied, the membrane becomes translucent and makes inspection of the healing process possible.

Areas of application

SUPRATHEL® was developed for the treatment of epidermal and dermal wounds. SUPRATHEL® covers a wide range of wound care:

- Burns: Partial thickness (superficial partial thickness and deep partial thickness)
- Split-thickness skin graft (STSG) donor sites
- Partial and full thickness wounds (incl. Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN))
- Large scale abrasions
- Scar revisions
Positioning in the treatment of wounds

- Alginate
- Hydrofibres
- Hydrogels
- Foam dressing
- Hydrocolloids
- Film dressing

- Cadaver-based scaffolds
- STSG
- Mesh-graft transplantations
- Cultured epithelial autografts (CEA)
- Acellular grafts
- Dermal substitutes
- Xenograft

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>Lacto-capromer, main constituent: Polylactic acid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Degradation</td>
<td>4 weeks (hydrolytically)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasticity</td>
<td>&gt; 200 % elongation at break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permeability to water vapor</td>
<td>40 - 70 ml/m² (hour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>approx. 1.000 - 1.700 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>5.5 (initial) → 4.0 in vitro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The unique combination of strong features

SUPRATHEL® is purely synthetic and therefore does not bear any residual risks as is the case with biological products of human or animal origin.

SUPRATHEL® TEMPORARY SKIN SUBSTITUTE

DAMAGED SKIN PART

O₂

Bacteria

Viruses

H₂O

Microporous membrane, main component polylactic acid (PLA)

Copolymer* from

- Polylactide
- Trimethylene carbonate
- ε-Caprolactone

* The individual components have been successfully used in surgery for decades.
The advantages of working with SUPRATHEL®

- **One-time application**
  - No SUPRATHEL® dressing changes

- **Easy application and assessment**
  - Elastic deformability, can be adjusted to all body shapes
  - Transparent after application, allows for direct visualization

- **Significant pain relief**
  - Significantly less administration of pain medication needed
  - Significantly less dressing changes under anesthesia needed

- **No residual risks**
  - Synthetic, biocompatible, absorbable
  - Minimal risk of wound infection, no allergy potential

- **Quick healing process**
  - Less time in between uses of STSG donor sites needed

- **Excellent cosmetic results**

- **Low treatment costs**
  - One-time application, no change of SUPRATHEL® needed
  - Less care and aftercare needed
  - Less need for the patient to stay in bed
  - Less administration of pain medication needed
  - Reduced need for use of STSG

**Literature**

2. Uhlig et al., Burns Nov. 33/2007; Schwarze , Hartmann at al., Burns Nov. 33/2007
4. Schwarze, Hartmann et al., Burns Nov. 33/2007; Everett at al., J. Wound Care 24/2015
Facts and Figures

Pain relief at STSG donor sites

![Graph showing pain relief at STSG donor sites with bars for Paraffin gauze and SUPRATHEL.](image)

Pain relief in cases of burns

![Graph showing pain relief in cases of burns with bars for OMIDERM and SUPRATHEL.](image)
Permeability to water vapor

- **WVP axilla**
- **WVP cheek**
- **WVP upper arm, sternum**

Days

* D. Hildebrandt et al.: Skin Research and Technology 4 (1998), 130-134
Uhlig et al.: Burns. 2007 Mar; 33(2):221-9

Histology

- No inflammatory response
- Highly vascularized granulation tissue with significant capillary activity
- Increase in extracellular matrix (ECM)
- Increase in epithelization and building of the stratum basale

» Superficial partial thickness: biopsy 14 days after the application of SUPRATHEL®

Uhlig et al.: Burns, 2007 Mar; 33(2):221-9
The Temporary Second Skin Application

Wound preparation

Complete removal of all contaminated and nonviable tissue must be performed prior to placement of SUPRATHEL®. Partial thickness and deep dermal should be thoroughly cleaned and inspected for the presence of a completely contamination free wound bed. Second degree burns require thorough debridement to ensure the absence of all contaminated and devitalized tissue.

Application of SUPRATHEL®

SUPRATHEL® contours well to all parts of the body. After application to the injured site the membrane becomes translucent, allowing for visualization and inspection of the healing process.

Dressing SUPRATHEL®

SUPRATHEL® should be covered with 1-2 layers of paraffin gauze which are left intact until the wound is fully healed. Only outer dressings should be changed after inspection of SUPRATHEL® or if they become soiled.

Removal of SUPRATHEL®

SUPRATHEL® starts to detach from the skin following epithelization and may be removed without causing pain. SUPRATHEL® that is still adhering should be left on the wound.

Application with burns on the hands

59 years old, electric burns, mainly superficial partial thickness/deep partial thickness

Advantages

Due to its excellent adhesion and flexibility it can easily be applied to difficult body parts, such as hands, fingers and toes allowing for early range of motion without disrupting the intimate contact between SUPRATHHEL® and the wound bed.
Application with large scale burns

38 years old, 95 % BSA, ABSI 13, mainly superficial partial thickness/deep partial thickness

- Day 2, debridement
- Day 2, application of SUPRATHEL®
- Day 7, SUPRATHEL® in situ
- 4 weeks after trauma
- 2.5 years after trauma

Uhlig et al.: Osteo trauma care 2007; 15: 2-7

Treatment concept

- Application of SUPRATHEL® on large areas of burned skin with various depths of burns as primary measure after surgical debridement
- Quick epithelization after a scarless healing of the burns after 8 to 14 days
- Possible second transplantation of deeper areas which are not yet healed
- Scarless healing is also possible with large scale burns
Application on partial thickness burns

36 years old, 90 % BSA, mainly deep partial thickness

Day 0, debridement and application of SUPRATHEL®

Day 18

After 24 months

Advantages

- Quick epithelization of deep partial thickness burns
- SUPRATHEL® serves as primary measure for the application on large scale deep dermal burns
- Available STSG donor sites can be used for obvious full thickness degree burns
- Second transplantation after the specific identification of full thickness burns
- Almost scarless healing even with deep dermal burns
Application with TEN (Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis)/Lyell’s Syndrome

48 years old, TEN (Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis), superficial partial thickness, 80 % BSA

- Day 0
- Day 6
- After 4 weeks

Advantages

- SUPRATHEL® can be applied easily and safely, even to large areas
- Immediate pain relief after application
- Excellent coverage of wounds, no change of SUPRATHEL® needed
- Significantly less effort for nursing staff
- Cost reduction due to high efficiency
## SUPRATHEL® packing unit

Pictures show membranes in their original sizes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Membranes</th>
<th>Order-No.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.0 x 2.0 in / 5 x 5 cm</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>150505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 x 3.9 in / 9 x 10 cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>110910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 x 3.9 in / 9 x 10 cm</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>150910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 x 3.9 in / 18 x 10 cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>111810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 x 3.9 in / 18 x 10 cm</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>151810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 x 9.1 in / 18 x 23 cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>111823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 x 9.1 in / 18 x 23 cm</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>151823</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scientific publications


Green H, Goldberg B. Collagen and cell protein synthesis by an established mammalian fibroblast line. Nature 204 (1964), 347–349

Hildebrandt D et al. Electrical impedance and transepidermal water loss of healthy human skin under different conditions. Skin Research and Technology 4 (1998), 130-134


Lu H et al. Reversible inactivation of HIF-1 α by polyol hydroxylases allows cell metabolism to control basal HIF-1. J Biol Chem. 280 (2005), 41928–41939

Lumenta DB, Kamolz LP, Frey M. Adult burn patients with more than 60% TBSA involved-Meek and other techniques to overcome restricted skin harvest availability—the Viennese Concept. J Burn Care Res. 2009 Mar-Apr;30(2):231-42


Merz KM, Sievers R, Reichert B. Suprathel for coverage of superficial dermal burns of the face-Suprathel® bei zweitgradig oberflächlichen Verbrennungen im Gesicht. GMS Verbrun- nungsmedizin 2011; Vol 4, ISSN 1869-1412


Nareika A et al. Sodium lactate increases LPS-stimulated MMP and cytokine expression in U937 histocytes by enhancing AP-1 and NF-kappaB transcriptional activities. Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab. 289 (2005), E534–542


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