Floseal® Hemostatic Matrix, 5 mL

Instructions for Use

Caution: Federal Law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician (or properly licensed practitioner).

DO NOT INJECT INTRAVASCULARLY.

Floseal Hemostatic Matrix ("Floseal Matrix") must not be injected into blood vessels.

Device Description:

Floseal Matrix consists of a bovine-derived Gelatin Matrix component, a human-derived Thrombin component, Applicator tips, and several mixing accessories. The mixing accessories include a syringe with an integral female Luer connector, a small bowl, and a 5 mL syringe with needle attached. The mixing accessories are included to facilitate the reconstitution and mixing of the Thrombin into the Gelatin Matrix. Applicator tips are included to facilitate the delivery of Floseal Matrix to the site to be treated. (For specific package contents, see Table in "How Supplied" section.)

The Gelatin Matrix consists of cross-linked gelatin granules and is provided sterile and non-pyrogenic in a standard disposable syringe. The Thrombin (Human) is a sterile, non-pyrogenic, freeze-dried, vapor-heated and solvent/detergent treated powder preparation made from pooled human plasma. The Calcium Chloride Solution is a sterile, non-pyrogenic solution. After reconstitution of the lyophilized Thrombin in Calcium Chloride Solution, the resulting Thrombin solution contains 500 units*/mL Thrombin (Human).

*The potency expressed in units is determined using a clotting assay against an internal reference standard for potency that has been calibrated against the World Health Organization (WHO) Second International Standard for Thrombin, 01/580. Therefore, a unit used herein is equivalent to an International Unit.

Source Plasma obtained from US licensed plasma collection centers is used to produce FEIBA bulk powder, the starting material of Thrombin. (Final product, FEIBA VH Anti-Inhibitor Coagulant Complex, which is manufactured by Baxter Healthcare Corporation from the same bulk, is licensed and distributed in the US and Canada for the control of spontaneous bleeding episodes or to cover surgical interventions in hemophilia A and B patients with inhibitors.) Thrombin is prepared by dissolving FEIBA bulk powder and incubating the solution with Calcium Chloride in order to activate prothrombin to Thrombin. After several filtration steps, the final bulk solution is freeze-dried. The Calcium Chloride Solution is prepared from Calcium Chloride complying with the specifications listed in the US Pharmacopoeia.

Thrombin is made from pooled human plasma. The two-step vapor heat and solvent/detergent treatment used in its manufacture has been shown to be capable of significant viral reduction. However, no procedure has been shown to be completely effective in removing viral infectivity from derivatives of human plasma (see "Warnings").

The manufacturing procedure for Floseal Matrix includes processing steps designed to reduce the risk of viral transmission. Several steps are included in the manufacture of the Gelatin Matrix component that reduce the risk of viral transmission. The virus reduction factors (expressed as $\log_{10}$) for the manufacture of the Gelatin Matrix component are provided in the table below.

Reduction Factors for Virus Removal and/or Inactivation during the Manufacture of Gelatin Matrix

Manufacturing Step	Virus Reduction Factor of Virus Tested	
	BVDV	PPV
Base Treatment (NaOH)	>5.4	4.0
Chemical Cross-linking	>5.0	1.1
Heat Treatment	>6.5	1.9

A two-step vapor heating and solvent/detergent viral inactivation treatment process is included in the manufacture of Thrombin. The virus reduction factors (expressed as $\log_{10}$) for Thrombin are provided in the table below.

Reduction Factors for Virus Removal and/or Inactivation Thrombin Component

Manufacturing Step	Mean Reduction Factors [$\log_{10}$] of Virus Tested					
	HIV-1	HAV	BVDV	PRV	MMV	B19V
Thrombin precursor mass capture	3.2	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.7
Vapor Heat Treatment	>5.5	>4.9	>5.3	>6.7	1.0	>4
Solvent/Detergent Treatment	>5.3	n.d.	>5.5	>6.4	n.d.	n.d.
Ion Exchange Chromatography	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	3.6	n.d.
Overall Reduction Factor (ORF)	>14.0	>6.4	>12.6	>15.6	5.8	>5.7

n. d. = not determined

HIV-1: Human immunodeficiency virus 1; **HAV**: Hepatitis A virus; **BVDV**: Bovine viral diarrhea virus, a model for Hepatitis C virus; **PRV**: Pseudorabies virus, a model for enveloped DNA viruses, among those Hepatitis B virus; **MMV**: Mice minute virus, a model for Human Parvovirus B19; **B19V**: Human Parvovirus B19.

Floseal Matrix is the combination of the Gelatin Matrix component and the reconstituted Thrombin (Human) component. Thrombin must be added to the Gelatin Matrix component prior to use. Floseal Matrix is biocompatible and resorbed within 6 to 8 weeks, consistent with normal wound healing. Floseal Matrix is intended only for topical administration.

Indications:

Floseal Matrix is indicated in surgical procedures (other than in ophthalmic) as an adjunct to hemostasis when control of bleeding by ligature or conventional procedures is ineffective or impractical.

Contraindications:

- Do not use Floseal Matrix in patients with known allergies to materials of bovine origin.
- **Do not use Floseal Matrix in the closure of skin incisions because it may interfere with the healing of the skin edges due to mechanical interposition of gelatin.**
- **Do not inject or compress Floseal Matrix into blood vessels.** Do not apply Floseal Matrix in the absence of active blood flow, eg., while the vessel is clamped or bypassed. Extensive intravascular clotting and even death may result.
- To avoid a risk of allergic-anaphylactoid reaction and/or thromboembolic events, which may be life-threatening, do not inject Floseal Matrix into a vessel or tissue.

Warnings:

- Floseal Matrix contains Thrombin made from human plasma. Products made from human plasma may contain infectious agents, such as viruses, that can cause disease. The risk that such products will transmit an infectious agent has been reduced by screening plasma donors for prior exposure to certain viruses, by testing for the presence of certain current virus infections, and by inactivating and removing certain viruses. Despite these measures, such products can still potentially transmit disease. Because this product is made from human blood, it may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, and theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent. ALL infections thought by a physician possibly to have been transmitted by this product should be reported by the physician or other healthcare provider to Baxter Healthcare Corporation. The physician should discuss the risks and benefits of this product with the patient.
- Floseal Matrix is not intended as a substitute for meticulous surgical technique and the proper application of ligatures or other conventional procedures for hemostasis. Floseal Matrix is effective on surgical bleeding, from oozing to spurting, and is not intended to be used as a prophylactic hemostatic agent.
- Excess Floseal Matrix (material not incorporated in the hemostatic clot) should always be removed by gentle irrigation from the site of application. Meticulous irrigation is required when used in, around, or in proximity to foramina in bone, areas of bony confine, the spinal cord, the brain and/or cranial nerves.
- Floseal Matrix should not be used in the presence of infection. Floseal Matrix should be used with caution in contaminated areas of the body. If signs of infection or abscess develop where Floseal Matrix has been applied, re-operation may be necessary in order to remove the infected material and allow drainage.
- Regardless of the type of surgical procedure, surgeons should consider the maximum swell volume of approximately 20% of Floseal Matrix after product is applied and its potential effect on the surrounding anatomic areas. Maximum swell volume is achieved within about 10 minutes.
- The safety and effectiveness of Floseal Matrix for use in ophthalmic procedures has not been established.
- Floseal Matrix should not be used for controlling post-partum bleeding or menorrhagia.
- The safety and effectiveness of Floseal Matrix has not been established in children and pregnant women.

Precautions:

General

- For single use only. Do not resterilize.
- Since the Thrombin Solution can be denatured by contact with solutions containing alcohol, iodine, or heavy metal ions, Floseal Matrix should not be applied before the application site is cleaned to remove any antiseptics that may contain such substances.
- When placed into cavities or closed tissue spaces, gentle approximation is advised. When applied to a bleeding site, the particles of Floseal Matrix swell approximately 20% upon contact with blood or other fluids. Maximum swell volume is achieved within about 10 minutes.
- As with other hemostatic agents, do not aspirate Floseal Matrix into extracorporeal cardiopulmonary bypass circuits or autologous blood salvage circuits. It has been demonstrated that fragments of collagen based hemostatic agents may pass through 40µm transfusion filters of blood scavenging systems.
- Floseal Matrix should not be used in conjunction with methylmethacrylate or other acrylic adhesives. Microfibrillar collagen has been reported to reduce the strength of methylmethacrylate adhesives used to attach prosthetic devices to bone surfaces. Do not use Floseal on bone surfaces where adhesives will be required to attach a prosthetic device.
- Floseal Matrix should not be used for the primary treatment of coagulation disorders.
- The safety and effectiveness of the combined use of Floseal Matrix with antibiotic solutions or powders has not been established.
- The safety and effectiveness for use in neurosurgical and urological procedures has not been established through randomized clinical studies.
- In urological procedures, Floseal Matrix should not be left in the renal pelvis or ureters to eliminate the potential foci for calculus formation.

Information for Patients

- Some viruses, such as parvovirus B 19, are particularly difficult to remove or inactivate at this time. Parvovirus B 19 most seriously affects pregnant women, or immune-compromised individuals. Symptoms of parvovirus B 19 infection include fever, drowsiness, chills, and runny nose followed about two weeks later by a rash, and joint pain. Patients should be encouraged to consult their physician if such symptoms appear.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

- Long-term animal studies to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of Floseal Matrix or studies to determine the effect of Floseal Matrix on fertility have not been performed.

Use in Pregnancy

- It is not known whether Floseal Matrix can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. Floseal Matrix should be administered to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

Floseal Matrix Adverse Events:

In a randomized prospective, concurrently controlled clinical trial using a formulation of Floseal Matrix containing bovine Thrombin, (Floseal), a total of 309 patients received Floseal or the Control (Gelatin Sponge + Thrombin). The most common adverse events recorded during and after the application of the hemostatic agents were anemia, atrial fibrillation, infection, and hemorrhage. The following is a complete list of adverse events reported in greater than 1% of patients that were observed in the pivotal clinical trial for the Floseal group. The corresponding adverse events for the Control group are listed for comparison. None of the adverse events that occurred were judged by the surgeon to be "Probably Related" to the use of Floseal.

Adverse Events Reported in Greater than 1% of Patients in the Floseal Clinical Trial Patients

Adverse Event	Floseal	Control (Gelatin Sponge + Thrombin)
Anemia	12 (8%)	7 (4%)
Fibrillation Atrial	10 (6%)	8 (5%)
Infection	10 (6%)	11 (7%)
Hemorrhage	6 (4%)	6 (4%)
Pneumonia	6 (4%)	2 (1%)
Urinary Tract Infection	6 (4%)	3 (2%)
Rash	5 (3%)	3 (2%)
Edema	5 (3%)	1 (<1%)
Hypotension	4 (3%)	2 (1%)
Respiratory Distress	4 (3%)	3 (2%)
Confusion	4 (3%)	0 (0%)
Dural Tear	4 (3%)	4 (3%)
Fibrillation Ventricular	4 (3%)	3 (2%)
Arrhythmia	4 (3%)	0 (0%)
Heart Failure Right	3 (2%)	2 (1%)
Thrombosis Arterial	3 (2%)	8 (5%)
Fever	3 (2%)	2 (1%)
Atelectasis	3 (2%)	1 (<1%)
Pleural Effusion	3 (2%)	5 (3%)

Counts reflect number of patients in each treatment group reporting one or more adverse events that map to a Modified COSTART 5th edition body system. At each level of summarization (Adverse Event), patients are only counted once.

Other adverse events observed in 1% or less of the Floseal clinical trial patients were myocardial infarction, cellulitis, pneumothorax, pain, cerebrovascular accident, hallucination, paresthesia, bradycardia, abscess, diarrhea, urinary retention, dehiscence, skin ulcer, transfusion reaction, dyspnea, heart arrest, lung edema, back pain, ventricular tachycardia, neuropathy, acute kidney failure, kidney tubule necrosis, gastritis, nausea, nausea and vomiting, skin rash, hyperglycemia, and heel ulcer.

The following adverse events, all rated "mild", were deemed by the surgeon to be "Possibly Related" to the use of Floseal: anemia (2 patients, 1%), mild post-operative bleeding (1 patient, <1%), and local inflammation (1 patient, <1%). No other adverse events were deemed by the surgeon to be related to the use of Floseal.

Allergic reactions may be encountered in people who are sensitive to bovine materials.

Gelatin-Based Hemostatic Agents: Reported Adverse Events:

- Gelatin-based hemostatic agents may serve as a nidus for infection and abscess formation and have been reported to potentiate bacterial growth.
- Giant cell granulomas have been observed at implant sites when used in the brain.
- Compression of the brain and spinal cord resulting from the accumulation of sterile fluid has been observed.
- Multiple neurologic events were reported when absorbable gelatin-based hemostatic agents were used in laminectomy operations, including cauda equina syndrome, spinal stenosis, meningitis, arachnoiditis, headaches, paresthesias, pain, bladder and bowel dysfunction, and impotence.
- The use of absorbable gelatin-based hemostatic agents during the repair of dural defects associated with laminectomy and craniotomy operations has been associated with fever, infection, leg paresthesias, neck and back pain, bladder and bowel incontinence, cauda equina syndrome, neurogenic bladder, impotence, and paresis.
- The use of absorbable gelatin-based hemostatic agents has been associated with paralysis, due to device migration into foramina in the bone around the spinal cord, and blindness, due to device migration in the orbit of the eye, during lobectomy, laminectomy and repair of a frontal skull fracture and lacerated lobe.
- Foreign body reactions, "encapsulation" of fluid, and hematoma have been observed at implant sites.
- Excessive fibrosis and prolonged fixation of a tendon have been reported when absorbable gelatin-based sponges were used in severed tendon repair.
- Toxic shock syndrome was reported in association with the use of absorbable gelatin-based hemostats in nasal surgery.
- Fever, failure of absorption, and hearing loss have been observed when absorbable hemostatic agents were used during tympanoplasty.

Adverse Reactions to Human Thrombin:

As with any other plasma derivates, anaphylactoid or anaphylactic reactions may occur in rare cases. No adverse events of this type were reported during the course of clinical trials using a different product containing the same human Thrombin component. Mild reactions can be managed with antihistamines; severe hypotensive reactions require immediate intervention using current principles of shock therapy.

Equivalence of Bovine and Human Thrombin:

The performance of Floseal Matrix containing human Thrombin was compared to that of original Floseal (containing bovine Thrombin) in a bleeding liver square model in pigs.

Blood flow rates for the lesions created in the pig liver model were recorded at specific time points and statistically analyzed by the method of Blackwelder and Chang modified for continuous variables. This analysis demonstrates that the performance of Floseal Matrix is equivalent to the performance of Floseal with a p-value of < 0.001 at each of the time intervals.

In addition, each lesion was subjectively scored for bleeding at each time point. These data were analyzed using the method of Blackwelder and Chang for proportions. The results for all lesions in all animals showed Floseal Matrix and Floseal were equivalent for each of the time intervals with a p-value of 0.015.

Clinical Studies:

Study Design and Objectives: A prospective, randomized, controlled, multi-center, multi-specialty study was conducted using a formulation of Floseal Matrix containing bovine Thrombin, (Floseal). Three hundred and nine (309) patients were enrolled at 10 centers. The objective of the study was to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of Floseal, compared to a commercially available control hemostat, Absorbable Gelatin Sponge, USP ("Gelatin Sponge") + Thrombin, in controlling intraoperative bleeding. This study was designed to show that the Floseal success rate was equivalent to the success rate for the Control.

Patients undergoing surgery in cardiac, vascular or spinal/orthopedic surgical specialties were included.

Patients were randomized only after it was determined that the bleeding could not be controlled using conventional approaches (e.g. direct pressure, sutures and/or cautery) because of their ineffectiveness or impracticality. Success at achieving hemostasis was defined as cessation of bleeding within 10 minutes following application of the agent. The primary endpoint was hemostasis success for the first treated bleeding site. A secondary endpoint was time to hemostasis for the first treated bleeding site. Although multiple bleeding sites in the same patient were treated, only the first treated bleeding site was used to determine primary effectiveness, as this was the only site that was truly randomized.

Clinical Study Results:

Primary Endpoint: The primary endpoint, cessation of bleeding within 10 minutes of the first lesion, achieved a success rate of 96% in the Floseal group and 77% in the Control group. Treatment and Control were shown to be equivalent using the Blackwelder and Chang test, using a δ (clinically significant difference) of 0.15 ($p<0.0001$). The difference between Treatment and Control was also shown to be statistically significant using the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test ($p<0.001$).

Primary endpoint data were stratified for individual surgical specialties, and the results are summarized in the table below:

Hemostasis Within 10 minutes – First Lesion Only (Intent-to-Treat Patients)		
Patient Category	**Floseal**	**Control**
All Patients	96% (149/156)	77% (118/153)
Cardiac	94% (45/48)	60% (27/45)
Vascular	93% (40/43)	76% (35/46)
Spinal/Orthopedic	98% (64/65)	90% (56/62)

In the cardiac cohort, 88 of the 93 patients (95%) underwent surgery with extracorporeal cardiopulmonary bypass. Floseal was used for hemostasis prior to heparin reversal by the administration of protamine sulfate in 19 of 46 patients. Protamine sulfate reverses the anticoagulative effects of heparin. Results for hemostasis at 10 minutes for the heparinized patients in both the Floseal and Control groups, before and after protamine sulfate reversal of heparin, are shown in the table below:

Hemostasis Success at 10 Minutes Before and After Protamine Administration (Cardiac Patients Only)		
Group	**Before Protamine**	**After Protamine**
Floseal	89% (17/19)	96% (26/27)
Control	36% (5/14)	75% (21/28)

The success rate for Floseal did not appear to be affected by whether or not the patient had received protamine sulfate administration. This was demonstrated by the fact that the success rate for Floseal before protamine sulfate administration was similar to the success rate after protamine sulfate administration whereas the Control hemostat success rate was clearly lower before protamine sulfate reversal of heparin was administered.

Secondary Endpoint: A secondary endpoint was time to hemostasis for the first treated bleeding site. The data for time to hemostasis are summarized in the table below.

Cumulative Percent of Patients with Complete Hemostasis First Lesion (Protocol Valid Patients*)		
Time Interval	**Floseal**	**Control**
0 – 1 minute	41% (62/153)	21% (32/150)
1 – 2 minutes	69% (106/153)	32% (48/150)
2 – 3 minutes	85% (130/153)	48% (72/150)
3 – 6 minutes	93% (143/153)	68%(102/150)
6 – 10 minutes	97% (149/153)	77% (115/150)
**Six (6) patients, 3 in the Floseal group and 3 in the Control group, were excluded because of protocol deviations in measuring hemostasis for the first treated bleeding site.*		

When the data were stratified by surgical specialty, the median times to hemostasis were shorter for the Floseal group than for the Control group in all specialties. The median times are summarized in the table below.

Time to Hemostasis First Lesion Only (Protocol Valid Lesions)		
Median Time to Hemostasis in minutes (95% Confidence Interval*)		
Patient Category	**Floseal**	**Control**
All Patients	2.0 (1.5, 2.5)	6.0 (5.5, 6.0)
Cardiac	2.8 (2.0, 4.0)	8.0 (6.0, 8.5)
Vascular	2.5 (2.0, 4.0)	6.5 (4.5, 8.0)
Spinal/Orthopedic	1.5 (1.0, 1.5)	3.0 (2.0, 4.5)

**Confidence interval using a Bonferroni correction.*

Use of Floseal as a Hemostatic Agent for Nasal/Sinus Bleeding:

Floseal has been used as a hemostatic agent for the control of operative and post-operative bleeding (epistaxis) during nasal/sinus surgery in 18 patients (30 application sites). Patients were followed for 24 hours following surgery and all complications and episodes of epistaxis were recorded during this period. Intraoperative bleeding stopped in 30 of 30 (100%) application sites. No intraoperative complications were reported in this group. One patient presented with epistaxis 6 hours postoperatively; this patient was treated uneventfully and released from the hospital on the first postoperative day.

How Supplied:

Floseal Matrix is provided in the configuration shown in the table below.

Floseal Hemostatic Matrix Configuration	
Gelatin Matrix Component	Thrombin Component

• 1 x 5 mL syringe with Gelatin Matrix
• 1 x 5 mL syringe with integral female Luer connector
• 1 x bowl for Thrombin
• Applicator tips (2)
	• 1 x vial Thrombin (Human) containing:
	  • 2500 units Thrombin
	  • 225-275 mg total protein
	  • 40-60 mg Sodium Chloride
	• 1 x vial Calcium Chloride Solution, 5 mL
	  • Concentration: 40 µmol/mL $CaCl_2$
	• 1 x 5 mL syringe with needle attached

The package also includes this Floseal Hemostatic Matrix Instructions for Use.

Directions for Use:

Thrombin must be added to the Gelatin Matrix prior to use.

Floseal Matrix Preparation:

Inspect the integrity of the contents of the Floseal Matrix package. If the packaging or vials have been damaged or opened, do not use.

Opening the Package

- Obtain the Thrombin and diluent vials, including the syringe with needle outside of the sterile field. These components will be reconstituted prior to transferring to the sterile field.
- Open the outer package containing the Gelatin Matrix Component and deliver the sterile inner package to the sterile field. Once placed on the operating field, the inner package may be opened at any time.

Preparing the Thrombin Solution

- Remove the plastic flip-off cap from the Calcium Chloride Solution vial. Remove the plastic flip-off cap from the Thrombin vial. Disinfect the rubber stoppers of both vials with a germicidal solution and allow to dry. Do not use iodine-containing preparations such as betadine for disinfection.
- Using the 5 mL syringe with needle attached, transfer all 5 mL of Calcium Chloride Solution to the vial containing the lyophilized Thrombin. Keep the 5 mL syringe with the needle attached in the Thrombin vial. Discard the empty Calcium Chloride Solution vial appropriately.
- Gently swirl the Thrombin vial until the Thrombin is completely dissolved. Once reconstituted, the Thrombin Solution should be used promptly. However, the Solution may be used up to 4 hours after reconstitution.
- Aspirate the Thrombin solution into the syringe. Transfer the Thrombin solution into the sterile field by dispensing into the small bowl provided in the Gelatin Matrix Component package. Discard both the empty Thrombin vial and 5 mL syringe with needle attached appropriately.

Mixing the Thrombin Solution into the Gelatin Matrix

- An empty 5 mL syringe with an integral female Luer connector is provided with the Gelatin Matrix Component. Using this syringe, aspirate the Thrombin solution from the small bowl into the syringe to the indicated mark (4 mL).
- Remove the Luer cap from the Floseal Gelatin Matrix Syringe carefully to avoid spilling the Gelatin Matrix granules. Connect this syringe to the syringe containing the Thrombin solution. Push the plunger of the Thrombin solution syringe to fully pass the solution into the syringe containing the Gelatin Matrix. This constitutes "one pass". Transfer the Gelatin Matrix-Thrombin solution mixture back and forth between the syringes for a total of at least twenty passes. While starting to mix, do not try to force large, dry clumps of the Gelatin Matrix through the Luer connector, as it may clog. After the first several passes, most of the Gelatin Matrix should be hydrated, and the contents should then be passed rapidly between the syringes to promote thorough mixing. The Floseal material should be in the Floseal Matrix branded syringe at the completion of mixing.
- Ensure the syringe labeled Floseal contains the Floseal Matrix.
- If desired, connect an Applicator tip to the Floseal Matrix syringe. Floseal Matrix may also be extruded directly from the syringe.
- Allow 30 seconds after preparation before product is applied to ensure optimal product consistency and performance.
- Floseal Matrix may be used up to two (2) hours after mixing with the Thrombin Solution.
- If desired, transfer Floseal Matrix to a smaller syringe (e.g. 3 mL) for extrusion through longer Applicator tips.

Floseal *Matrix Placement/Application:*

Do not inject Floseal Matrix into blood vessels. See the "Contraindications," "Warnings," "Precautions," and "Adverse Events" sections contained in these Instructions for Use.

For best results, Floseal Matrix should be in complete contact with the actively bleeding tissue surface.

The particles of Floseal Matrix swell approximately 20% upon contact with blood or other fluids. Maximum swell volume is achieved within about 10 minutes.

Application Technique

Key Application Points:

1. Apply Floseal directly to the source of bleeding.
2. Maintain Floseal at the site (source of bleeding) for 2 minutes with gentle approximation.
3. Use adequate amounts of Floseal to completely cover the tissue defect.
4. Work quickly.
5. Irrigate excess Floseal away gently, so as not to disturb the new clot.

- Identify the source of bleeding at the tissue surface. This is the target site for Floseal Matrix application.
- Manually approximate a gauze sponge moistened with sterile (non-heparinized) saline against the bleeding surface and use the Applicator tip (or syringe tip) to dispense Floseal Matrix between the sponge and the bleeding surface. The gauze sponge will hold Floseal Matrix in place against the bleeding surface in the presence of active bleeding. Apply enough Floseal Matrix to create a small "mound" of material at the source of bleeding.
- For tissue defects ("divots" or "craters"), begin applying Floseal Matrix at the deepest part of the lesion, and continue applying material as the syringe (or Applicator tip, if used) is withdrawn from the lesion. This "back-filling" action will ensure that Floseal Matrix comes into contact with the entire bleeding surface at the tissue defect.
- Apply a moist gauze sponge to approximate the Floseal Matrix against the bleeding surface, conforming it to the lesion.
- After approximately two minutes, lift the gauze sponge and inspect the wound site. Once bleeding has ceased, excess Floseal Matrix (not incorporated in the hemostatic clot) should always be removed by gentle irrigation.
- If the gauze sponge adheres to the newly formed clot, irrigate with non-heparinized saline to minimize disruption of the clot.
- In cases of persistent bleeding, indicated by saturation and bleeding through the granules, insert the Applicator tip through the center of the mass of previously placed Floseal Matrix to deliver fresh Floseal Matrix as close as possible to the tissue surface. After re-application of Floseal Matrix, resume approximation with a gauze sponge for up to another two minutes, and then inspect the site again. Repeat re-application if necessary.
- Once bleeding has ceased, excess Floseal Matrix, material not incorporated in the hemostatic clot, should always be removed by gentle irrigation.
- Do not disrupt the Floseal Matrix-clot complex by physical manipulation. Floseal incorporated in the hemostatic clot should be left *in situ*.

For Nasal/Sinus Applications:

For Endoscopic Sinus Surgery and Epistaxis

- Deliver Floseal Matrix to the source of bleeding using a non-traumatic Applicator of appropriate length attached to the Floseal Matrix syringe.
- Apply sufficient Floseal Matrix to liberally cover the entire bleeding surface.
- Using forceps or other appropriate instrument, carefully layer a moistened cottonoid over the Floseal Matrix for 1-2 minutes to ensure the material remains in contact with the bleeding tissue. In cases of persistent bleeding, indicated by saturation and bleeding through the granules, insert the Applicator tip through the center of the mass of previously placed Floseal Matrix to deliver fresh material as close as possible to the tissue surface. After re-application of Floseal Matrix, use a moistened cottonoid to approximate the material to the tissue for another minute, and then inspect the site. Repeat re-application if necessary.
- Once hemostasis has been achieved, remove the cottonoid. Excess Floseal Matrix should always be removed with gentle irrigation or careful suction. Avoid disrupting the Floseal Matrix-clot complex.
- Use of nasal packing has not been necessary when satisfactory hemostasis has been achieved with Floseal Matrix.
- The use of Floseal Matrix for mechanical support has not been studied.

Storage Conditions:

The Floseal Matrix package should be stored at 2 - 25°C (36 - 77°F). **Do not freeze.**

Manufactured by:
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Customer Service 1 800 423 2090

Reorder No.: 1501825 (Case of 6)

Label Code: 0710218
Rev: 1
Lit. No. 45070

Definition of Symbols:


Consult instructions for use


Do not reuse

Sterile

Sterilized using irradiation

Latex-free


Do not inject into blood vessels


Do not use if package is damaged

Product temperature storage range