

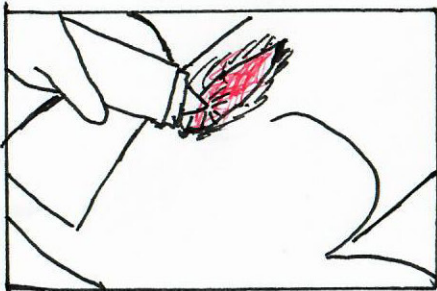


Technique Guide

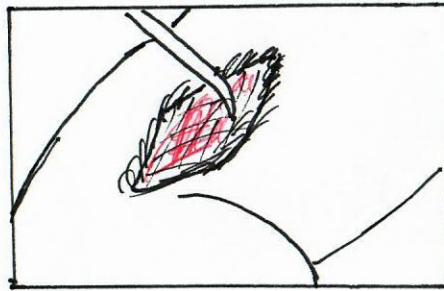
RediHeal Wound Care is intended for use under the guidance of a veterinary professional. For further guidance or support, please contact Avalon Medical's Wound Care Management Team at 651-342-1630 or avalon@avalonmed.com.

Initial Application

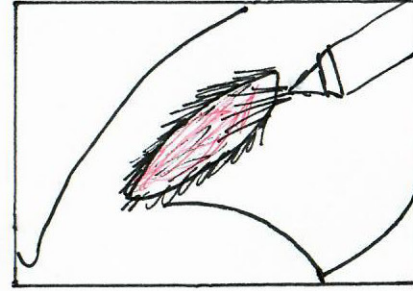
Indications for Use: RediHeal Wound Care is intended for use in the management of wounds. Wound types might include: partial and full thickness-wounds, pressure ulcers, tunneled or undermined wounds, surgical wounds (wound dehiscence, post cold laser treatment, enucleations) and trauma wounds (abrasions, lacerations, bite wounds, burns and tears) or draining wounds.



Before applying RediHeal material, clean the wound area with an appropriate cleanser. It IS possible to use this material with a dirty wound; however, if cleaning is possible we recommend you do so.



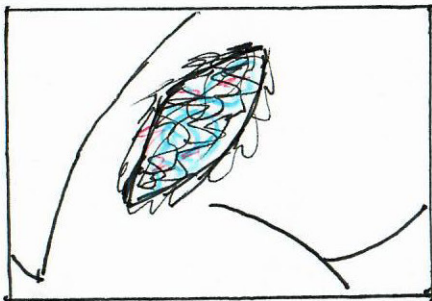
Debride any non-viable tissue from the wound bed using standard debridement techniques.



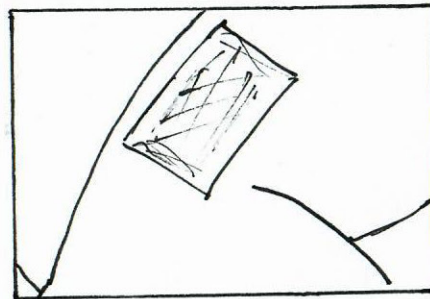
If the wound is dry, you may moisten the wound with a small amount of sterile saline. It is important to maintain a moist wound environment. You may also choose to use a wet to dry bandage.



"Fluff" the wound material into a workable amount using tweezers, taking care to observe aseptic handling technique. Fill undermined or tunneled areas first, avoiding over-packing tunnels.



Make direct contact between the RediHeal material and the wound base, conforming the material to the wound shape. A thin (1mm) layer of material is all that is required. While you should attempt to cover the entire wound base, keep in mind a "perfect" cover is not required, as the material will disperse in the wound.



Ideally, bandage with a wound cover which will assist in maintaining an appropriately-moist wound environment.



Reapplication

RediHeal Wound Care should be applied every 3 to 7 days, with the frequency based on several factors, including: wound moisture/leakage, wound size and depth, and frequency of adjunct treatments.

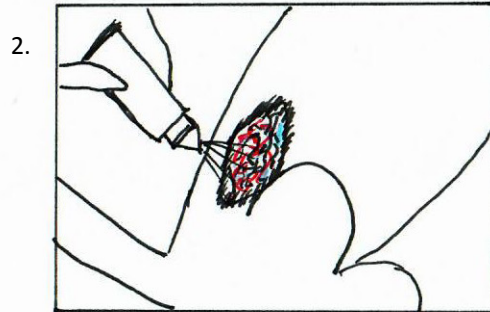


Remove soiled dressings and fixation materials to expose underlying RediHeal material & wound. Inspect the wound with any remaining RediHeal material intact before continuing.

Note: Discoloration of material, exudates, the wound base or surrounding tissue may occur. This is normal. Refer to Notes for more information.



Do NOT forcibly remove any RediHeal material which may be embedded in the wound, as this may impair healing.



Gently flush or irrigate the site with saline or warm tap water, if deemed necessary.



After the wound has been cleaned, reapply additional RediHeal as in the initial application. Continue treatment until wound is fully granulated.

Notes

Common Observations

Wounds treated with RediHeal Wound Care may present findings which seem unusual to those unfamiliar with it. In most cases, these findings are a normal part of treatment and the healing process and should not be cause for alarm.

Discoloration

Discoloration occurs naturally due to chemical reactions between wound components and the RediHeal material. Discoloration may be gray, brown or even black as the material becomes integrated into the new tissue. This may occur early in the treatment process and should not be cause for alarm.

Redness / Inflammation

RediHeal supports the healing process from beginning to end, following all the natural healing phases. Red discoloration indicates a network of red blood cells which are the new capillary bed.

Dry or Cracked Material

The wound base may display some residual RediHeal material resembling wet sand. This is normal. Areas that are dry and cracked indicate the wound environment may be too dry. Adding a small amount of extra saline, or switching to RediHeal Ointment on the next application may aid in maintaining a moist wound environment.