



BIOFORM
MEDICAL



RADIESSE™ INJECTABLE IMPLANT

FACIAL IMPLANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

DESCRIPTION

Radiesse is a steam sterilized, latex-free, non-pyrogenic, semi-solid, cohesive, completely bio-degradable deep and sub-dermal implant. The principle component of Radiesse is synthetic calcium hydroxylapatite, a biomaterial with over twenty years of use in orthopedics, neurosurgery, dentistry, otolaryngology and ophthalmology. Calcium hydroxylapatite is the primary mineral constituent of bone and teeth. The semi-solid nature of Radiesse is created by suspending calcium hydroxylapatite in a gel carrier that consists primarily of water (sterile water for injection USP) and glycerin (USP). The gel structure is formed by the addition of a small amount of sodium carboxymethylcellulose (USP). The gel is dissipated *in vivo* and replaced with soft tissue growth, while the calcium hydroxylapatite remains at the site of injection. The result is long-term yet non-permanent restoration and augmentation.

Radiesse is classified as a Class III Medical Device according to Annex IX of the MDD.

Radiesse 1.3 cc (8046M2, 8046M5) and Radiesse 0.3 cc (8042M2, 8042M5) have a particle size range of 25-45 microns and can be injected with a 27 gauge or larger diameter needle with a standard Luer fitting. **Use of needles smaller than 27 gauge may increase the incidence of needle occlusion.**

INTENDED USE/INDICATIONS

Radiesse is indicated for plastic and reconstructive surgery, including deep and sub-dermal soft tissue augmentation of the facial area.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Radiesse is contraindicated in the presence of acute and/or chronic inflammation or infection when these involve the area to be treated.
- Radiesse is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the components.
- Radiesse is contraindicated in patients prone to developing inflammatory skin conditions or those patients with a tendency for developing hypertrophic scars.
- Radiesse must not be implanted in the epidermis or used as a skin replacement. Radiesse implantation into the epidermis or superficial dermis could lead to complications such as fistula formation, infections, extrusions, nodule formation and induration.
- Radiesse is not intended to be used for the correction of glabellar folds. A higher incidence of localized necrosis has been associated with glabellar injection. Complications associated with other injectables indicate that forceful injection into superficial dermal vessels of the glabellar area could cause retrograde movement into the retinal arteries resulting in vascular occlusion.
- Radiesse is contraindicated in the presence of foreign bodies such as liquid silicone or other particulate materials.
- Radiesse should not be used in areas where there is inadequate coverage of healthy, well vascularized tissue.
- Radiesse should not be used in patients with systemic disorders which cause poor wound healing or will lead to tissue deterioration over the implant.

WARNINGS

- Radiesse should not be injected into blood vessels. Injection into blood vessels may cause platelet aggregation, vascular occlusion, infarction, embolic phenomena or hemolysis
- Radiesse should not be injected into organs or other structures that could be damaged by a space occupying implant
- Radiesse should not be implanted in patients while the patient is on an aspirin regimen or while taking other medications that could inhibit the healing process.
- Radiesse should not be implanted in infected or potentially infected tissue or in open cavities because infection or extrusion may occur. A significant infection may result in damage or loss to the skin overlying the implant. Hematomas or seromas may require surgical drainage.
- In the event of a hypersensitivity or allergic reaction, a significant inflammation or infection may occur requiring the removal of the implant.
- Some injectable implants have been associated with hardening of the tissues at an injection site, migration of particles from an injection site to other parts of the body and/or allergic or autoimmune reactions. Based on clinical usage, animal studies and supporting literature, this has not been observed nor is it expected with Radiesse.
- As with any implant material, possible adverse reactions that may occur include, but are not limited to, the following: inflammation, infection, fistula formation, extrusion, hematoma, seroma, induration formation, inadequate healing, skin discoloration and inadequate or excessive augmentation.
- Safety and effectiveness during pregnancy or in lactating females has not been established.
- The safety and efficacy of Radiesse for use in the lip mucosa has not been established.

PRECAUTIONS

- Radiesse requires soft tissue for easy percutaneous injection. Scar tissue and significantly compromised tissue may not accept Radiesse appropriately.
- Infection requiring treatment may occur at the injection site. If such infection cannot be corrected, it may become necessary to remove the implant.
- Injection related reactions, including erythema, swelling, pain, itching, discoloration or tenderness, may occur at the site of the injection. These usually resolve spontaneously within one to two days after the injection.
- Nodule(s) may form requiring treatment or removal.
- Irregularity of the implant may occur which may require a surgical procedure to correct.
- Do not over-inject the area to be treated. In extreme cases site rupture could occur. Radiesse can be easily added in subsequent injection, but cannot be easily removed.
- The Radiesse injection procedure, like similar injection procedures, has small but inherent risks of infection and/or bleeding. The patient may experience slight discomfort during and following the procedure. Therefore, anesthetic techniques common with this treatment should be considered. The usual precautions associated with percutaneous injection procedures should be followed to prevent infection.
- **Do not re-sterilize.** Radiesse is supplied sterile and non-pyrogenic in a sealed foil pouch and is intended for single patient, single treatment use only.

The foil pouch should be carefully examined to verify that neither the pouch nor the Radiesse syringe has been damaged during shipment. Do not use if the foil pouch is compromised or the syringe has been damaged. Do not use if the syringe end cap or syringe plunger is not in place. *There is a small amount of moisture normally present inside the foil pouch for sterilization purposes; this is not an indication of a defective product.*

INDIVIDUALIZATION OF TREATMENT

Before treatment, the patient's suitability for the treatment and the patient's need for pain relief should be assessed. The outcome of treatment with Radiesse will vary between patients. In some instances additional treatments may be necessary depending on the size of the defect and the needs of the patient. Additional injections may be performed, but only after sufficient time has passed to evaluate the patient. The patient should not be re-injected sooner than seven days after the previous treatment.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL

The following is required for the percutaneous injection procedure:

- Radiesse syringe(s) {Provided Separately}
 - Appropriate size needle(s) with Luer lock fittings. {Not Supplied} [The preferred size is a 25ga to 27ga ½ to 1½ inch needle. Use of needles smaller in diameter than 27 gauge may increase the incidence of needle occlusion.]
1. Prepare patient for percutaneous injection using standard methods. The treatment injection site should be marked by a surgical marker and prepared with a suitable antiseptic. Local or topical anesthesia at the injection site or sedation should be used at the discretion of the physician. After anesthetizing the site, apply ice to the area to decrease local swelling/distention.
 2. Prepare the syringes of Radiesse and the injection needle(s) before the percutaneous injection. A new injection needle may be used for each syringe, or the same injection needle may be connected to each new syringe for same patient treatment.

Remove foil pouch from the carton. The pouch can be opened and the syringe of Radiesse dropped onto the sterile field when required. *There is a small amount of moisture normally present inside the foil pouch for sterilization purposes; this is not an indication of a defective product.*

Remove the Luer syringe cap from the distal end of the syringe prior to attaching the needle. The syringe of Radiesse can then be twisted onto the Luer lock fitting of the needle. **The needle must be tightened securely to the syringe and primed with Radiesse.** If excess Radiesse is on the surface of the Luer lock fittings, it will need to be wiped clean with sterile gauze. Slowly push the syringe plunger until Radiesse extrudes from the end of the needle. If leakage is noted at the Luer fitting, it may be necessary to remove the needle and clean the surfaces of the Luer fitting or, in extreme cases, replace both the syringe and the needle.

3. Locate the initial site for the implant. Scar tissue and cartilage may be difficult or impossible to inject. Avoid, if at all possible, passing through these tissue types when advancing the injection needle.

NOTE: Do not inject into a blood vessel.

4. The depth of the injection and the amount injected will vary depending on the site and extent of the restoration or augmentation. Radiesse should be injected sufficiently deep so as to prevent nodular formation at the surface of the skin or ischemia of the overlying tissue.
5. **DO NOT OVERCORRECT THE INJECTION SITE.** Use a 1:1 correction factor. Mold or massage the injected Radiesse periodically during the injection process to maintain a smooth contour of the implant.
6. If significant resistance is encountered when pushing the plunger, the injection needle may be moved slightly to allow easier placement of the material. If significant resistance is still encountered, it may be necessary to pull the needle entirely out of the injection site and try again in a new position. If significant resistance continues to persist, it may be necessary to try a different injection needle. If this is not successful, replace the syringe of Radiesse and injection needle.
7. Advance the needle into the deep dermis to the starting location. [Refer to additional instructions, below, for augmentation of specific facial areas.] Carefully push the plunger of the Radiesse syringe to start the injection and slowly inject the Radiesse material while withdrawing the needle, placing a line of material in the desired location. Continue placing additional lines of material until the desired level of augmentation is achieved.

AUGMENTATION OF CHEEKS, CHIN, FACE OR CORNER OF THE MOUTH

1. Insert needle with bevel down at approximately a 30° angle to the skin. The needle should slide into the deep dermis to the point you wish to begin the injection. This should be easily palpable with the non-dominant hand.
2. Apply slow continuous even pressure to the syringe plunger to inject the implant as you withdraw the needle, leaving behind a single thin thread or strand of implant material. The thread of implant material should be completely surrounded by soft tissue without leaving globular deposits.
3. Individual threads of implant material should be placed parallel and adjacent to each other, and layered when deeper folds are corrected. As an option, the threads can be cross layered in a deeper plane for structural support.
4. After injection, use the index finger and thumb to smooth the areas and better distribute the implant in case of any slight nodular deposition of material.
5. Injection can be made in the subcutaneous tissue or muscle, but not adjacent to bone or in the epidermis.

PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

The patient should be instructed in appropriate post-procedural care, which may include the following, to promote normal healing and avoid complications.

- Apply ice or cool compresses to areas of injection for approximately 24 hours.
- Avoid the sun, tanning (ultraviolet) lights, sauna and intense facial treatments postoperatively.
- Massage area if palpable nodules become present.
- Promote facial rest for one week by encouraging patients to limit talking, smiling and laughing.
- Inform patient that postoperative swelling and numbness is common. Swelling will usually resolve within 7 to 10 days, but may persist for several weeks. Numbness should resolve within 4 to 6 weeks.
- Provide oral analgesics and instruct patients to rinse the mouth with saline solution 4 to 6 times per day for 1 week postoperatively.



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RADIESSE™ INJECTABLE IMPLANTS GENERAL INFORMATION

HOW SUPPLIED

Radiesse is provided sterile (via steam) and non-pyrogenic in a syringe packaged in a foil pouch and boxed for convenient storage. Each unit consists of one pre-filled syringe containing either 1.3 cc or 0.3 cc of Radiesse (degree of accuracy of syringe graduations is ± 0.025 cc). Do not use if packaging and/or syringe are damaged or if the syringe end cap or syringe plunger is not intact.

The contents of the syringe are intended for single patient, single treatment use only and cannot be re-sterilized.

STORAGE

Packaged Radiesse should be stored at a controlled room temperature between 15° C and 32° C (59° F and 90° F). Do not use if the expiration date has been exceeded. The expiration date is printed on the product labels.

DISPOSAL

Used and partially used syringes and injection needles could be biohazardous and should be handled and disposed of in accordance with facility medical practices and local, state or federal regulations.

WARRANTY

BioForm Medical, Inc. warrants that reasonable care has been exercised in the design and manufacture of this product.

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF AND EXCLUDES ALL OTHER WARRANTIES NOT EXPRESSLY SET FORTH HEREIN, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY OPERATION OF LAW OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ITS PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

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