



What Wound Healing Will Look Like with DermGEN™

DermGEN™ Promotes Healing Differently

DermGEN™ is **NOT** a wound dressing—it's an advanced regenerative matrix that works in conjunction with the patients cells within the wound bed. DermGEN™ promotes healing and regeneration by stimulating and guiding cells to the wound bed to reform new healthy tissue. As new healthy tissue is formed, DermGEN™ is naturally resorbed and ultimately is entirely replaced by intact and contiguous dermal and epidermal tissue.

Because DermGEN™ operates differently in healing wounds, the typical and expected look of healing wounds will differ from that seen with Standard of Care (SOC) that includes weekly debridement, cleansing and wound dressing changes.

Confusion with Undesired Wound Appearance

The expected and desired look of good wound healing progress after DermGEN™ application can be confused with undesired healing progression that requires attention.

For example, Figure 1 shows examples of “Friable” granulation tissue and slough (yellowish) tissue that may need wound debridement when using only wound dressings as a treatment.

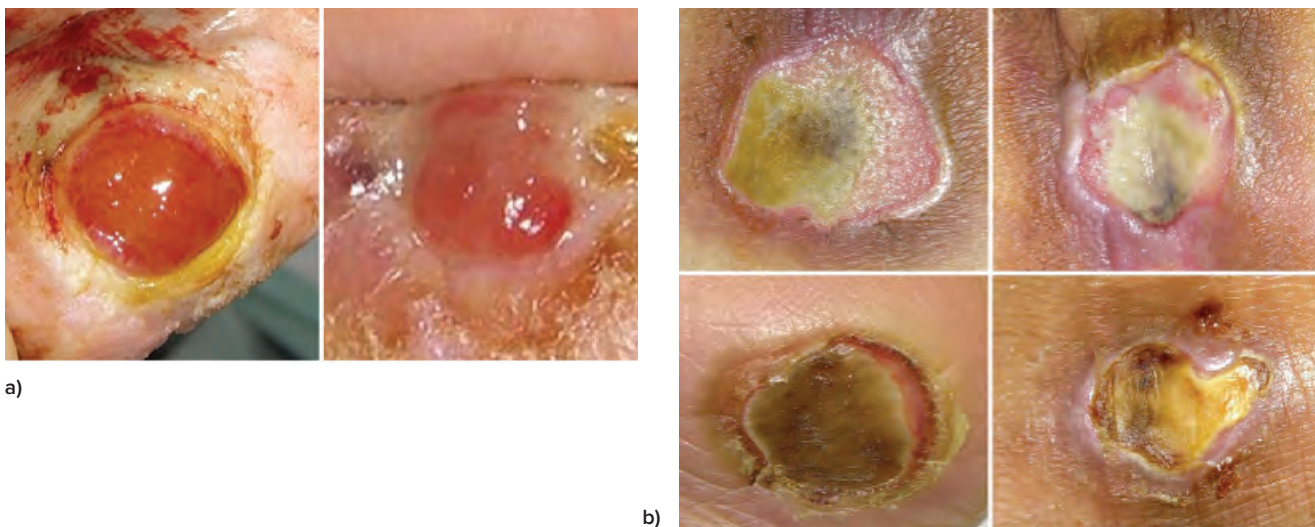


Figure 1. Examples of (a) Friable Granulation tissue and (b) slough tissue seen before wound bed preparation (i.e. debridement).



Desired and Normal Appearance of Wound Healing with DermGEN™

If DermGEN™ is applied correctly and has integrated into the wound after 1 week, the wound will only require dressing changes until complete healing is achieved. DermGEN™ works best if the wound is not touched after application. Although the wound may appear to require cleaning or debridement, these procedures are to be avoided. The only intervention that may be required after DermGEN™ application is if an active infection is present.

Below are provided examples of normal and desired appearances of the wound bed after treatment with DermGEN™ and following expected wound healing timelines.

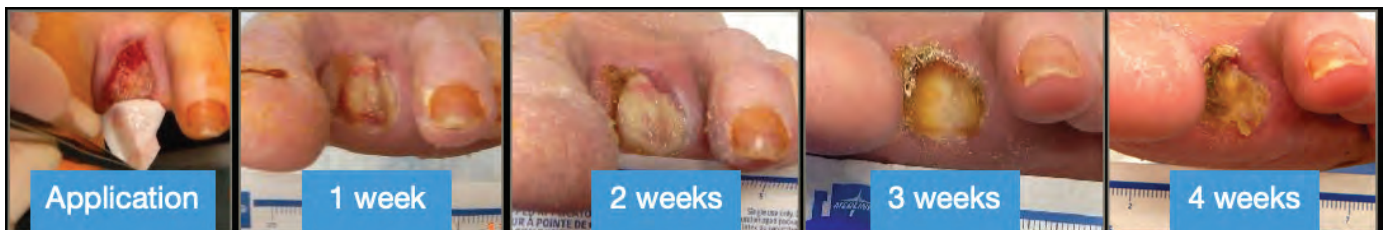


Figure 2. Wound on a Diabetic patient after toe amputation.



Figure 3. Diabetic ulcer on the back of heel

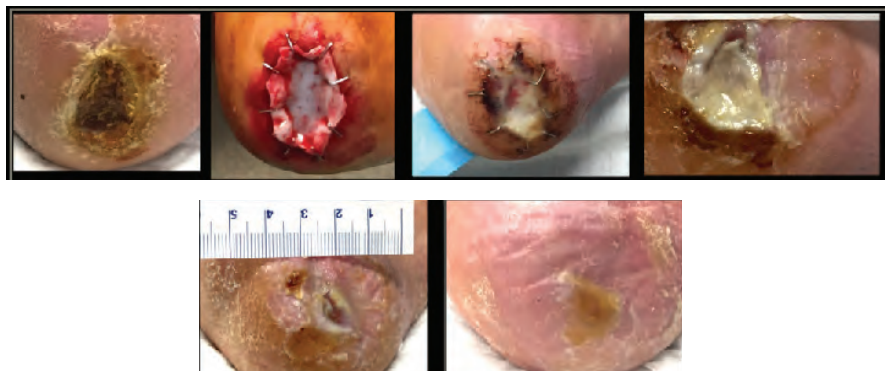


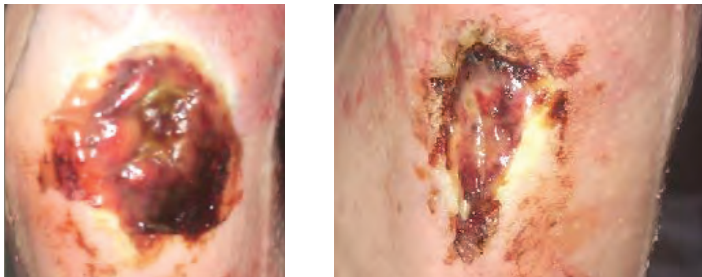
Figure 4. Diabetic ulcer on the bottom of heel



Figure 5. Friction ulcer on patient with Spina Bifida located on the outer side of foot.



Below are shown examples of early stages of DemGEN™ incorporation and remodelling with blood products from the bleeding wound base during application to the wound bed.



The **incorporation and interaction of blood and blood products is important and desired** to promote and accelerate healing with DermGEN™. With DermGEN™ use, the wound bed needs to have a blood on the surface that is important to help to reset the inflammatory cycle moving towards healing and stimulate cells to regenerate new blood vessels and tissue. The presence of blood in the wound bed and its interaction with DermGEN also facilitates its early incorporation and securing it into the wound bed.

As you can see, **wound healing with DermGEN™ is different** from that seen and managed with Standard of Care. It is these differences in wound appearance with DermGEN™ treatment that are normal and desired while also reflecting the manner in which DermGEN™ enhances, promotes and accelerates wound healing.