Artosyal® high molecular weight

It 'a medical device based on hyaluronic acid sodium salt, with a constant molecular weight of3,000,000 Dalton, which allows a perfect diffusion into the joint,this means that do not create painful bulges within the inoculum. It's obtainedby fermentation and this guarantees absolute purity thus minimizing therisks of allergens and inflammatory reactions. It also has a very high persistence and durabilityaction on site.

COMPOSITION
Sodium hyaluronate (20 mg / ml), sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate, biphasic sodium phosphate dodecahydrate, Water p.p.i.
A syringe containing 2.0 mL apyrogenous, sterilized with moist heat.

FEATURES
Long nonlinear sulphate chainsof constant length.Repeating disaccharide units ofN-acetylglucosamine and acidglucuronide.Forms a random coilin physiological solvents.HW up 3,000,000 Da.Hyaluronic acid chains in whichthe carboxylic N acetyl groupsare unaffected.

ARTOSYAL® is a replacement for synovial fluid that, thanks to its viscoelastic properties and lubricants, favors the restoration of rheological conditions of the altered joints in the case of degenerative or post-traumatic affections.
The product, improving the characteristics of synovial fluid, exerts a protective action of the joints and promotes the improvement of joint function and the reduction of the symptomatology painful.
ARTOSYAL® acts only at the level in which it is injected, without exercisingno systemic action.

theWave® innovation group
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CE 1014

ARTOSYAL®

hyaluronic acid 2.0%, 3,000,000 Da. for intra-articular use

VISCOSUPPLEMENTATION

New concept of forced lubrication of the knee for the treatment of osteoarthritis (OA) which helps restore viscoelasticity of the synovial fluid by improving joint function.

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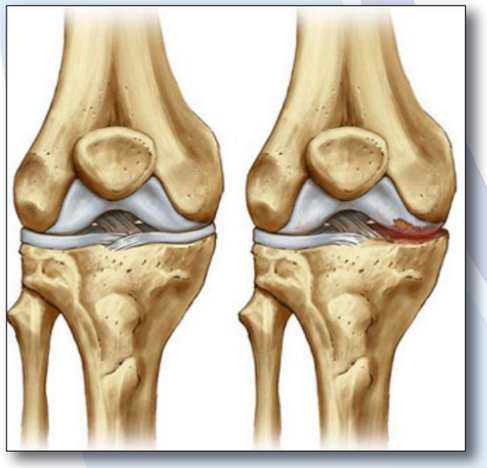
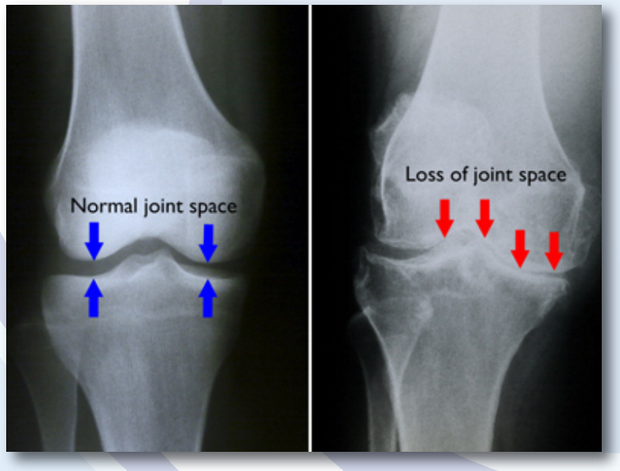
CHONDROPROTECTION

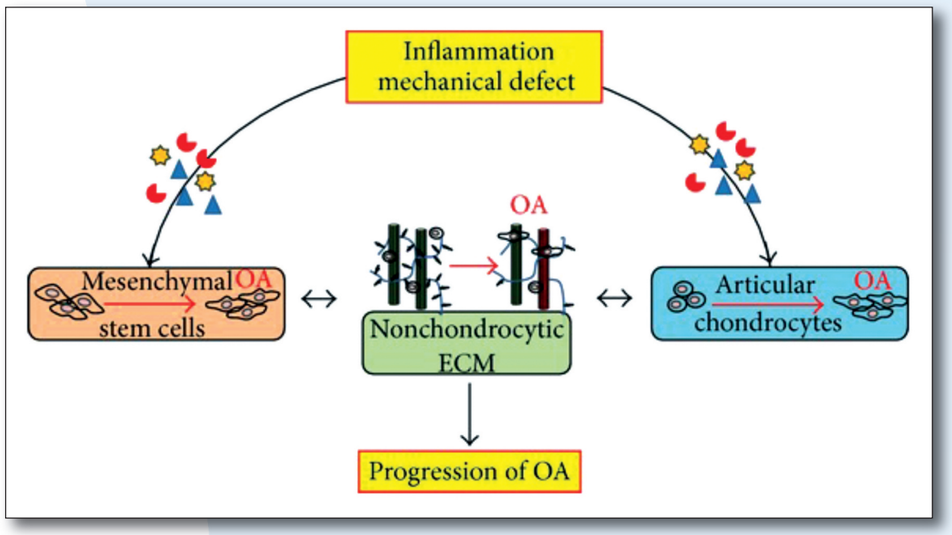
Osteoarthritis (OA) is a degenerative disease that affects different tissues in the joints as surrounding articular cartilage, subchondral bone, synovial membrane, and ligaments.





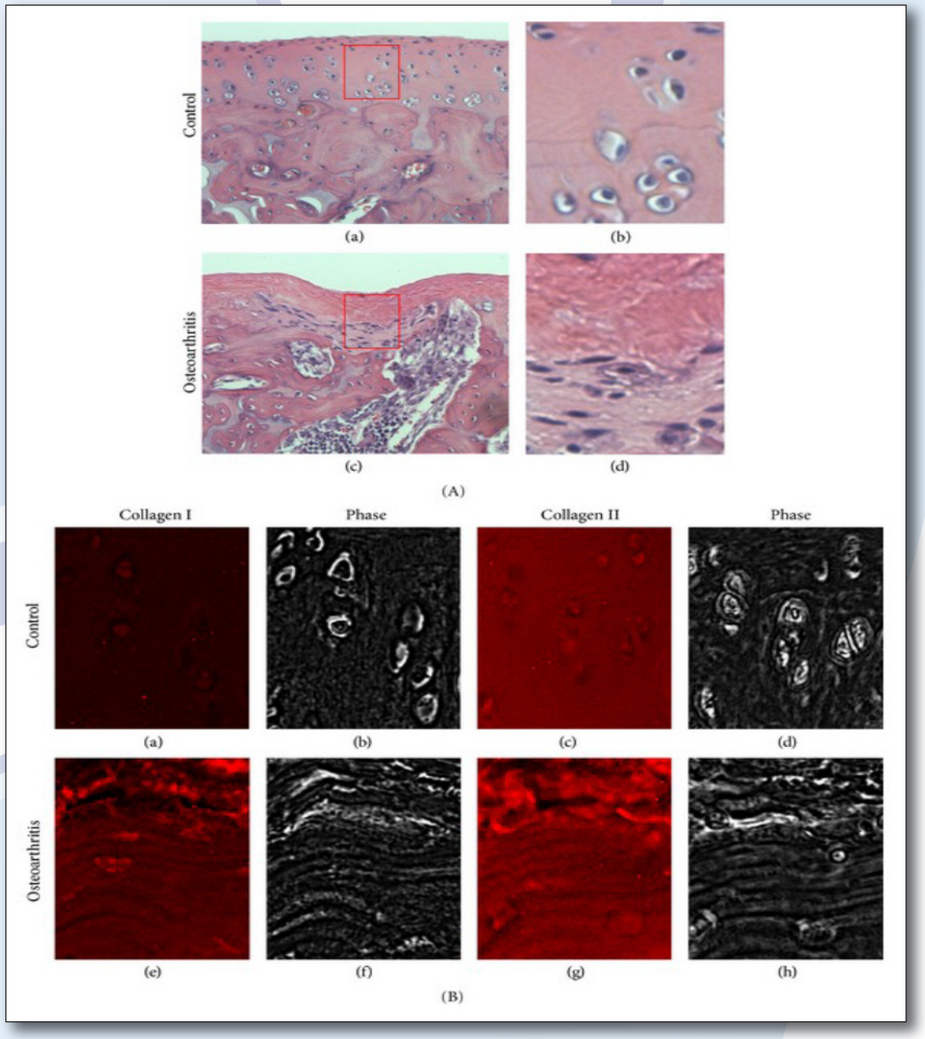
The main action of osteoarthritis is to cause a progressive deterioration ofcartilage (which is not able to reform), and bone, with secondary deformationof the same and manufacture of growths, called "osteophytes", which mechanically hinder joint movement.

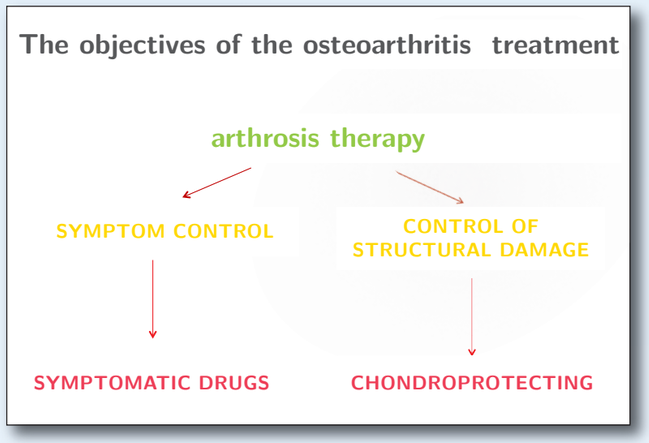
The alteration of the ECM changes the biomechanical environment of chondrocytes, which pushesfurther the degeneration's progression in the presence of inflammation.



Interaction scheme between the extracellular matrix (ECM) and cell activity in inflammation duringthe progression of osteoarthritis (OA).

The changes in the structure of the extracellular matrix (ECM) and thecomposition of cartilage affected by osteoarthritis (OA).





Hyaluronic acid of **Artosyal®** is amolecule of the extracellular matrix (ECM)with multiple physical and biological functionspresent in many tissues, including the cartilage.