## Collagen Sheet

TISSUE STRUCTURE BASED ON TYPE I AND TYPE III COLLAGEN FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE

The structure of the decellularized collagen sheet presents optimal characteristics for vascularization and cellular growth during tissue regeneration processes.

The **bifacial structure** features an occlusive side that blocks external contaminants, and a fibrous side that facilitates cellular infiltration.

Its hydrophilic nature facilitates the management of mild to moderate exudates, preventing wound maceration while promoting cellular migration and the synthesis of new extracellular matrix by fibroblasts, accelerating tissue regeneration.

# ng derma **Lámina** de **PORCINE-DERIVED** 100% COLLAGEN

Presentación	Details
Sheet	4 x 4 cm
Sheet	5 x 5 cm
Sheet	7 x 4 cm

## Features

#### Biological Support

This matrix aids in cellular growth at the implantation site and contributes to tissue organization, supporting the granulation process, and significantly increasing dermal thickness at the implant site.

## **Applications**

The NG Derma Collagen Sheet is indicated for use in non-infected cutaneous wounds with mild to moderate exudate.

## Faster Regeneration

Attracted to the injury site by biological signals from the implanted threads, specialized cells proliferate. They produce human collagen and other extracellular matrix proteins, and foster growth factors, accelerating the healing process.

### It is used in the healing of injuries, including:

- Venous leg ulcers
- Diabetic foot ulcers

contributing to neodermis formation.

Biocompatible Structure

The sheet's morphology directs

revascularization. As new tissue

develops, it gradually resorbs,

epithelial cell and fibroblast

migration, repopulation, and

#### - Pressure ulcers - Postoperative or post-traumatic lesions - Skin reconstructions

## **Micrographs**



200 µm | Lateral view of the Collagen Sheet



3 μm | Surface of the Collagen Sheet



50 µm | Evidence of native collagen in the Collagen Sheet