

NovoMatrix™ Reconstructive Tissue Matrix – the next generation material

NovoMatrix™ Reconstructive Tissue Matrix is an acellular dermal matrix derived from porcine tissue intended for soft tissue applications. The proprietary LifeCell™ tissue processing is designed to maintain the biomechanical integrity of the tissue, which is critical to support tissue regeneration.

Indications

• Localized gingival augmentation to increase keratinized tissue (KT) around teeth and implants

References available at: www.biohorizonscamlog.com/references minerossa

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- Alveolar ridge reconstruction for prosthetic treatment
- Guided tissue regeneration procedures in recession defects for root coverage

www.biohorizonscamlog.com

Product features

- Consistent thickness (1 mm)
- Pre-hydrated
- Controlled source

Before use, physicians should review all risk information, which can be found in the Instructions for Use attached to the packaging of each NovoMatix™ Reconstructive Tissue Matrix graft. NovoMatrix™ is a trademark of LifeCell™ Corporation, an Allergan affiliate. ©BioHorizons. All rights reserved. Not all products are available in all countries.



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Bone tissue augmentation MinerOss™ A The allograft for outstandingly fast bone remodeling [1] The scientific evidence shows that allografts are the second best option to patients own bone compared to other bone substitutes [2] Benefits of MinerOss™ A human bone substitute [1, 3-5] Optimal asteconductivity - sat graft incorporation - Complete remodeling potential www.biohorizonscamlog.com | 11 | Wen et al. | Periodor. 12019. 1, 724. | | 22 | Schmitt et al. (Clin limitation Res. 2013. 24. 576. | | 23 | Schmitt et al. (Clin limitation Res. 2013. 24. 576. | | 24 | Schmitt et al. (Clin limitation Res. 2013. 24. 576. | | 25 | Schmitt et al. (Clin limitation Res. 2013. 24. 576. | | 26 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 27 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 28 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 29 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016. | | 20 | School et al. (Clin Res. 2019. 24. 1002. 1016