

What is AmnioGraft?

AmnioGraft is the only cryopreserved amniotic membrane tissue that has been recognized by the FDA for its unique anti-scarring, anti-inflammatory and anti-angiogenic properties.

The tissue is donated by healthy consenting mothers after scheduled cesarean section (C-Section) births within the USA. Donor suitability is stringent and is determined through social, physical, and medical screening.

Why is AmnioGraft the “Gold Standard” for Pterygium Surgery?

As compared to patients treated with other Pterygium excision procedures and techniques, when AmnioGraft is used in Pterygium surgery, patients experience:

- a. Little to no pain**
- b. Faster recovery**
- c. Superior cosmetic outcomes**
- d. Lower recurrence rates²**



Is AmnioGraft Safe?

AmnioGraft is a safe, effective product provided by a FDA-regulated tissue bank. AmnioGraft has never been associated with any serious adverse events in the last 20 years of widespread clinical use.

Doctor Testimonial

AmnioGraft enables me to prevent inflammation, scarring, promote rapid regenerative healing post-operatively, in a manner not achievable with denatured tissue. AmnioGraft also preserves the cellular architecture of the tissue and hence retains intraoperative resilience, workability, and handling allowing for superior, efficient, and reproducible surgical results.

- Neel Desai, MD, Tampa Bay, Florida

Patient Testimonial

As a sales professional and someone who makes their living interacting with the public, I often had people comment my eyes appeared to be red and tired looking. I reached a point where it was time to address my problem! After doing some research, I concluded there was an “old way” of performing pterygium surgery, and a “newer, more advanced method” using the AmnioGraft. I decided to go for it. Two years later, I could not be happier! The recovery time and healing process was completely uneventful, and my eyes look great!

-Mark Hayward, Tear Science

- 1. Hirst, L. Distribution, risk factors, and epidemiology of pterygium. Pterygium, Page 15-27
- 2. Rosen, R. (2018). Amniotic membrane grafts to reduce pterygium recurrence. Cornea, 37(2), 189.



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Pterygium Surgery

Enhance Healing with AmnioGraft

Get fast relief and restore your lifestyle.

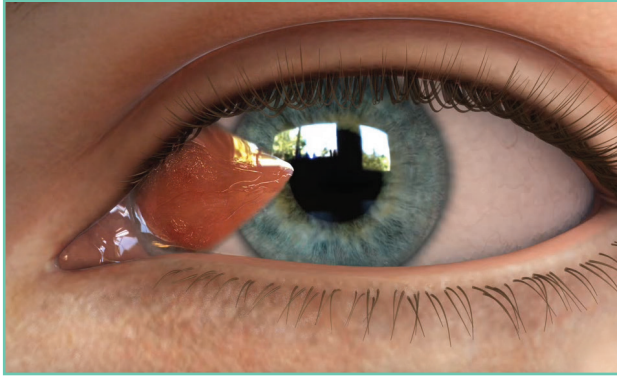


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Pterygium

A Pterygium (pronounced tur-IJ-ee-um) is a wing-shaped abnormal tissue growth that extends from the corner of the eye toward the center of the eye. The appearance of a Pterygium can vary from a small, almost unnoticeable tissue mass to a significant, red, noticeable and irritating growth.

Pterygium is a fairly common ocular surface degenerative disorder affecting 8.3% to 9.0% of the total United States population.¹



What causes Pterygium?

- **Exposure to excessive amounts of sunlight and ultra-violet rays**
- **Environmental irritants** (e.g.: wind, dust, chemicals, air pollution)
- **Hereditary factors**

Pterygia is more common in people living in the sunny areas or near the equator. It occurs twice as frequently in males than in females and are most common in people older than 40 years of age.



How is Pterygium removed?

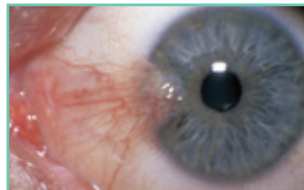
The only way to remove pterygium and restore the normal function and appearance of the eye, is with a short uncomplicated outpatient procedure.

Your surgeon will remove all of the Pterygium tissue from the surface of your eye. Following this, they will cover the exposed surface of the eye with Amniograft without the need for sutures. This will help to control inflammation and promote healing, while providing the best cosmetic outcome, and lowest recurrence rate.

Reasons for Pterygium Removal

- Cosmetic appearance**
- Threat to normal vision**
- Induced astigmatism**
 - the Pterygium may alter the curve of the cornea
- Symptoms of irritation, redness and tearing**
- Interference with contact lenses**

Treatment of Pterygium with AmnioGraft



Pre-Operative



Post-Operative

What Should I Expect After Removal of Pterygium

After removal, your doctor may place a bandage contact lens and patch the eye overnight. Topical antibiotic and anti-inflammatory drops and/or ointments will be used to minimize the inflammation and to help with the healing.

Your doctor will monitor your healing and advise you how often to use the drops and/or ointments. There may be some discomfort during the first few days after surgery, but you will be able to resume full activity within 48 hours. The eye should heal within two to three weeks.

