



# Is your knee letting you down?

Click to find out if you may be eligible for the SAGE Study



Click on Patient Interview following GelrinC procedure

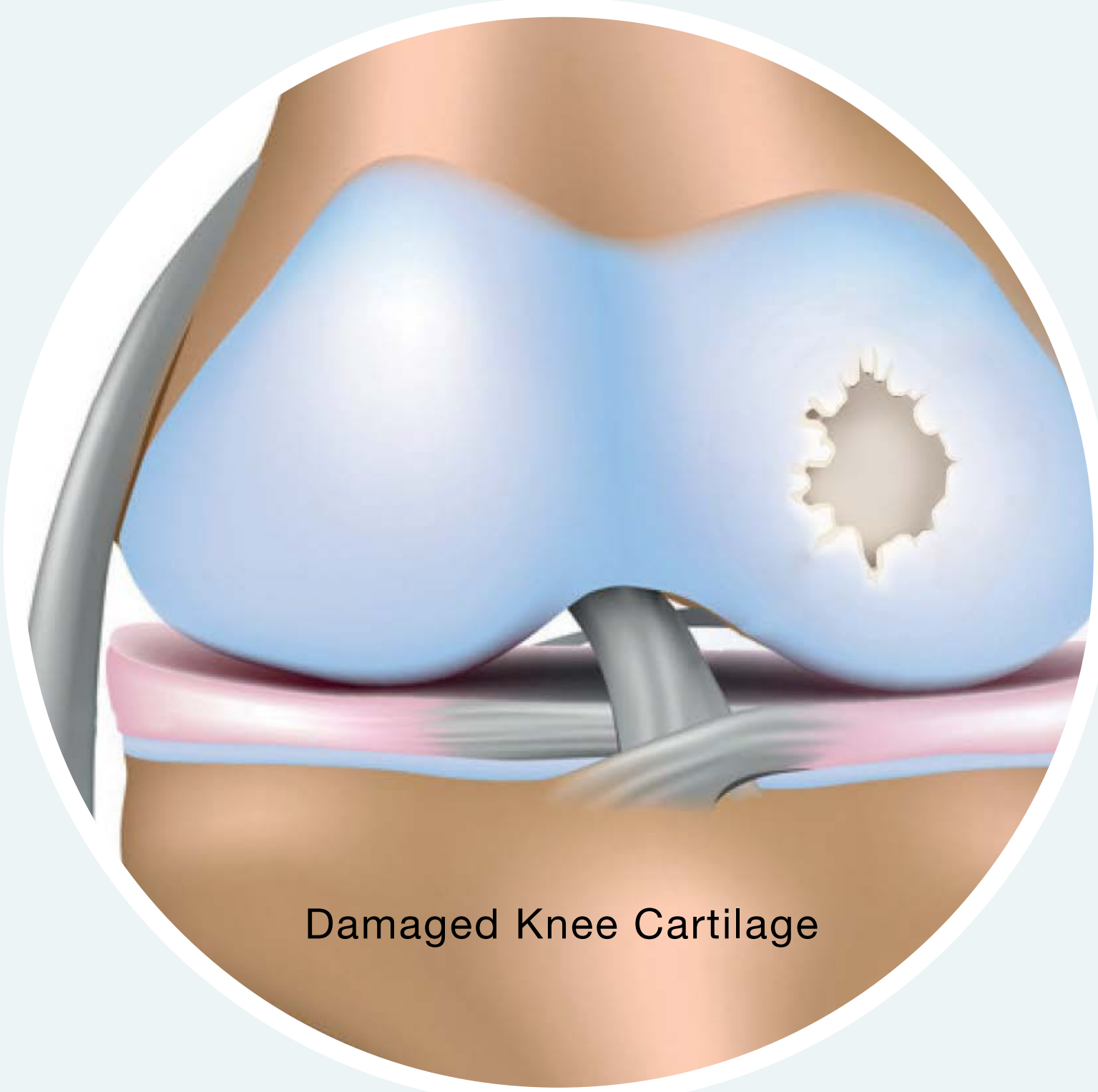
The GelrinC<sup>TM</sup> SAGE Clinical Study is currently enrolling patients to determine whether an implanted investigational device has the potential to improve your knee symptoms and function. This study is enrolling patients from multiple centers in the United States and Europe in order to assess the safety and efficacy of GelrinC in the surgical treatment of symptomatic cartilage lesions to the femoral condyle, a specific type of knee cartilage defect.



## Damage to knee cartilage

Cartilage can get damaged through an acute injury or through progressive wear and tear. When cartilage is damaged, the joint surface may no longer be smooth. Moving bones along a tough, damaged joint surface is difficult and causes pain.

The research team at Regentis Biomaterials has developed an investigational implant called GelrinC, which is intended to fill the cartilage defect and create an environment for organized repair by the body.



Your body may not be able to repair this knee cartilage damage on its own and if left untreated, this can lead to long-term irreversible joint damage.



## When is surgery needed for damaged knee cartilage?

When there is substantial damage to the cartilage, it may be difficult for the body's own cells to heal the cartilage damage. This is partly because the cartilage has very little blood supply and does not heal well on its own.

The goal of surgery is to relieve the pain and disability by supporting regeneration of new cartilage and by this to protect the knee joint from further damage or osteoarthritis.



The best cartilage repair surgical technique for you depends on your age, activity level, where the lesion is located in the knee, whether the damage has gone through to the bone and the size of the cartilage damage.

A common surgical procedure is microfracture surgery. Microfractures are small holes made in the bone underneath the cartilage defect. Microfracture may result in the formation of fibrocartilage (a weaker type of cartilage) rather than hyaline cartilage (the body's own cartilage).

Your surgeon will discuss all available treatment options with you and guide you with their recommendation.

**CAUTION: Investigational Device. Limited by Federal (USA) Law to Investigational Use.**

