### > Benefits of ProveDye® as a marker for intraoperative visualisation (1)

#### **\* SURGICAL INJURIES VISUALISATION**

- > "100% of surgeons are satisfied or very satisfied with PROVEDYE® tissue visualisation." \* (3)
- > PROVEDYE® may help to prevent post-operative complications resulting from intraoperative injuries. \* (3)

#### **\* SURGICAL PROCEDURE ACCURACY**

- > "Surgeons consider that complications may be avoided during procedures by using PROVEDYE®." \* (3)
- > Blue dyes may help to limit the occurrence of post operative complications. (2)

Examples of intraoperative surgical visualisations (1)		
Leakage visualisation	Intraoperative seal tests	
Bladder or ureter visualisation	Delineation of fistula track	

**★** PROVEDYE® staining intensity can be adapted to the needs of the surgeons with the dilution (3)

\* Retrospective survey study on 37 surgeons and 105 surgical procedures performed in France.







### > Product Characteristics (1)

- \* Shelf-life: 3 years
- \* Pack of 5 ampoules 10 ml
- \* For local injection and oral administration

DISTRIBUTOR AND CONTACT:

### MARTINDALE PHARMA®

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#### References:

- 1) ProveDye® 0,5% Instruction for use
- 2) Blue Dyes Market study 2017, study executive summary : survey performed on 306 hospital pharmacists, surgeons, OR nurses, gynecologist, urologists and gastroenterologists in Germany, UK and USA".
- 3) ProveDye® customer survey 2017, study executive summary: survey performed on 37 surgeons in France and 105 surgical procedures in France analysed retrospectively

Provepharm Life Solutions, the molecule vitalisation company since 1998, making old molecules new again and providing premium healthcare solutions.

MANUFACTURER:

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Life Solutions

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## > To see the invisible...

Marker for surgical visualisation such as intraoperative seal tests, leakages visualisation and delineation of the fistula tract. (1)

Medical device CE Marked - Class IIa.(1)



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> To see the invisible...

#### \* Achieve a convenient colouration with a well established dye

- > Methylene blue is the surgeon's preferred blue dye for surgical marking\* (2)
- > 100% of surgeons using PROVEDYE® are satisfied with tissue visualisation, duration and intensity of colouration\*\* (3)

#### \* Choose the pharmaceutical grade methylene blue

- > Provepharm Life Solutions patented an innovative synthesis pathway to produce a vitalized Methylene Blue compound.
- > A unique concentration of 0,5% due to the high level of purity of the methylene blue compound.

#### \* Make a clear choice with PROVEDYE®

> Methylene blue sterile solution for local and oral use (1)



#### \* Methylene Blue is preferred to other blue dyes for intraoperative delineation of fistula tract: in 90% of cases for vesicovaginal and rectovaginal fistulae (N=40) and in 84% of cases for anal fistulae (N=69). Survey performed on 306 hospital pharmacists, surgeons, OR nurses, gynaecologists, urologists and gastroenterologists in Germany, UK and USA

#### \*\* 100% of the 37 interviewed users were very satisfied (24%) or satisfied (76%) with PROVEDYE® tissue Visualisation and 100% of surgeons using ProveDye® are satisfied with duration and intensity of colouration. Retrospective survey study performed on 37 surgeons and 105 procedures in France.

## > Uses of ProveDye® (1)

	PROVEDYE®	USE	METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION (route of administration and proposed dilution)	
	ALL SURGICAL DEPARTMENTS	Bladder leaks visualisation	Local injection via a urinary catheter (Foley)	200 – 300 ml of a ProveDye® solution diluted in normal saline solution
		Cysts delineation	Local injection directly into the cyst	0.1 to 0.5 ml of ProveDye® solution directly
	URO GYNECOLOGICAL AND BREAST SURGERY	Intraoperative delineation of vagino/uretero-vesical or colorecto-vesical fistula tract	Local injection	200 – 300 ml of a ProveDye® solution diluted in normal saline solution at 2 to 0.05%
		Ureter leaks and anastomosis visualisation during colorectal or vascular surgery	Local retrograde injection via a urinary catheter	ProveDye <sup>®</sup> solution diluted in normal saline solution at around 0.05%
		Visualisation during transaxillar endoscopy in breast surgery	Local injection directly into the infra-mammary fold	1 to 3 ml of ProveDye® solution directly
		Nipple discharge visualisation	Local injection directly into the breast duct	1 to 3 ml of ProveDye® solution directly
	GASTRO-DIGESTIVE SURGERY	Colon & bile leakage visualisation	Local injection via a catheter	1 to 20 ml of a ProveDye® solution diluted in normal saline solution at 5 to 0.02% dilution
		Gastric & pancreatic leakage visualisation	Oral administration or via nasogastric tube	ProveDye <sup>®</sup> solution diluted in water for injection
		Intraoperative delineation of anal fistula tract	Local injection directly in the external opening	ProveDye® solution directly
	ENT-ENDOCRINE SURGERY	Parathyroid glands identification	Local administration	1 ml of ProveDye® solution directly
		Temporalis fascia graft visualisation	Local injection directly into the graft	2 ml of ProveDye® solution directly
		Tracheo-oesophageal leakage visualisation	Oral administration or via endotracheal tube or oesophageal catheter	ProveDye <sup>®</sup> solution diluted in water for injection
		Intraoperative delineation of trachea-oesophageal fistula tract		







#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE\***

#### INDICATION:

Marker for surgical visualisation such as intraoperative seal tests, leakages visualisation and delineation of the fistula tract

#### METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE:

The 0,5% Methylene Blue sterile solution can be administered:

- Directly in local injection,
- In local injection diluted in normal saline solution,
- In oral administration diluted in water.

PROVEDYE® must be used immediately after opening or

The PROVEDYE® dilution and volume to be administered depends on the destination of the coloration. PROVEDYE® could be diluted until 0.01%.

#### **CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

Do not administer PROVEDYE®

> in case of known hypersensitivity to the methylene blue or to any other thiazine dyes,

> in case of previous or ongoing treatment with Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs),

bupropion, buspirone, clomipramine, mirtazapine and venlafaxine,

> in case of Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase deficiency,

> in case of pregnancy or breastfeeding PROVEDYE® should be avoided

In case of moderate or severe renal disease, patients must be closely monitored.

#### **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:**

> PROVEDYE® must be used by a healthcare professional.

> A preoperative assessment is recommended before using PROVEDYE®

> Protective measures against patient exposure to strong light, including that within instruments such

as pulse oximeters should be taken, because there is a risk of cutaneous photosensitivity reaction.

> The wearing of gloves is recommended for users.

> Do not use a damaged ampoule of PROVEDYE®. Do not use PROVEDYE® if the solution is colourless. > PROVEDYE® must be used immediately after opening or dilution.

- > Do not inject PROVEDYE® intravenously, subcutaneously, intrathecally, intra-amniotically or intraocularly. > PROVEDYE® is for single use only: discard any
- remaining solution after opening. > In case of re-use of PROVEDYE®, there is a risk to loss
- sterility due to potential contamination of the sterile solution (it is considered as a decrease of
- technical performance).
- > PROVEDYE® should be disposed of in clinical waste.

#### **ADVERSE EFFECTS:**

- > Gastrointestinal: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, blue colour of faeces and saliva.
- > Hematologic: hemolysis (in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, or high doses), methemoglobinemia (after high doses),

hyperbilirubinemia.

- > Cardiovascular: hypertension, hypotension, arrhythmia, chest pain.
- > Body as a whole: profuse sweating.
- > Dermal: rash (blue macules, severe burning pain), skin discoloration, urticaria, increased sensitivity of the skin to the light (photosensitivity).
- > Nervous system: headaches, dizziness,mental confusion, anxiety, tremor, fever, aphasia, agitation; serotonin syndrome when certain medicines to treat depression or anxiety have been taken
- > Administration site: thrombophlebitis, (resulting from high doses, if not adequately diluted – not more than 350 mg of methylene blue should be diluted in each 500 mL of infusion fluid), necrosis (if extravasation occurs).
- > Renal: blue colour of urine.
- > Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal: dyspnea, tachypnea, hypoxia.
- > Ophtalmic:mydriasis.
- > Immune: anaphylactic reaction.
- > Oral administration may cause gastrointestinal disturbances and dysuria.
- > Use of methylene blue for endoscopic tattoo has been associated with vascular necrosis, mucosal ulceration, mural necrosis, extramural fat necrosis and inflammatory changes in the colon.



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