Puros® Allograft

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Rehydration Guide

Dehydration of Tutoplast® processed human tissue before terminal gamma irradiation is part of the Tutoplast Tissue Sterilization Process. Prior to its use, proper rehydration of Puros Allograft bone products is needed to improve ductility and reduce risk of fracture for compliance with intended method of administration.[1] Following rehydration, block grafts can be manually shaped to ensure fit and rigid fixation. The following guidelines describe rehydration for Puros Allograft Particulate and Block/Dowel products. See the package leaflet shipped with each package for complete instructions for use.

Procedure for Puros Allograft Particulates

Standard Rehydration

Materials required: sterile saline solution (or Ringer's solution), instrument e.g. spatula

1. Immerse the particulates completely in sterile saline solution (or Ringer's solution).

2. Rehydration is complete when no more air bubbles escape the cancellous bone and the particulates descend to the bottom of the jar.

   Store the graft in the solution until ready for implantation.

Procedure for Puros Allograft Blocks/Dowels

Vacuum Rehydration

Materials required: sterile saline solution (or Ringer's solution), syringe (size depends on graft size, min 30 cc and 22 mm internal diameter recommended)

1. Place the graft into an appropriately sized, sterile, disposable syringe.

   Draw sterile saline solution (or Ringer's solution) into the syringe until the graft is completely covered with the solution.

   Expel all of the air from the syringe.

2. Thread cap onto syringe tip and apply negative pressure to the syringe by pulling on the plunger.

   Hold the plunger in the open position to expel any air and to rehydrate the graft. Continue this process until all air bubbles are removed.

   When correctly rehydrated, the graft will descend to the bottom of the syringe.

   Store the graft in the rehydration solution until ready for implantation.

Autologous blood or blood components may only be added after rehydration and immediately prior to the product's implantation.[2]

[1] Thull R, Sturm A, Pesch H-J, Mechanische Eigenschaften nativer und präparierter Spongiosa, in Osteologie aktuell VII, H.-J. Pesch, H. Stoess, and B. Kummer, Editors. 1993, Spinger: Berlin. p. 157-163.
[2] Puros Allograft instructions for use latest revision

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