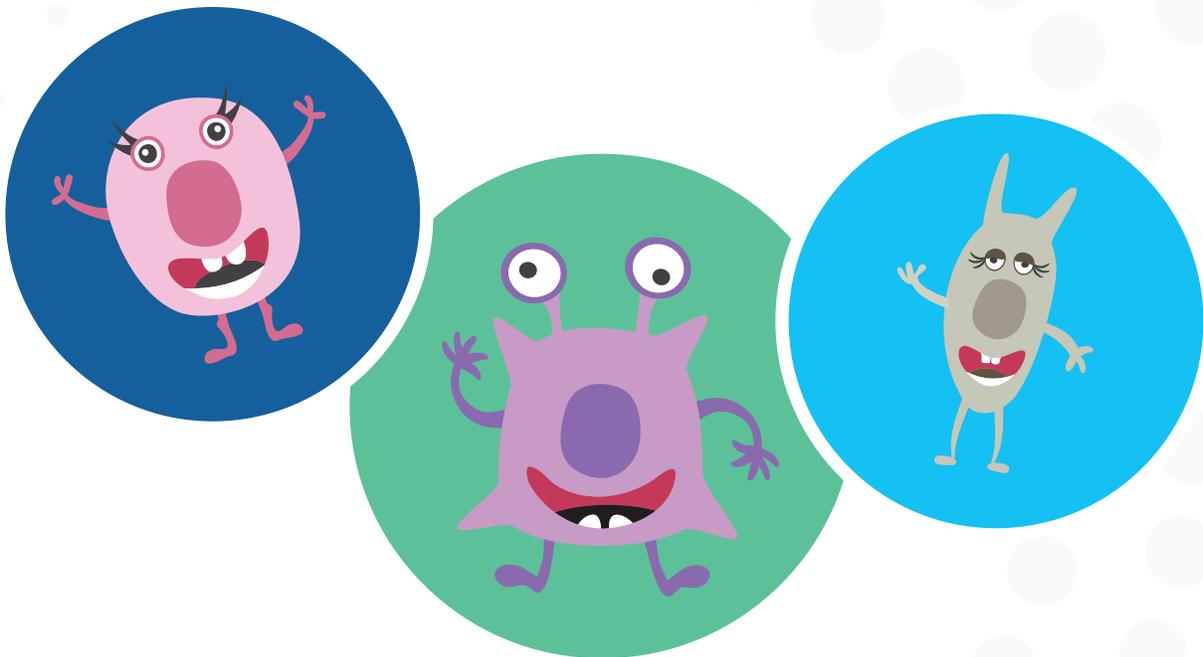




RECELL[®]
Autologous Cell Harvesting Device

YOUR PATIENT AND CAREGIVER GUIDE TO TREATMENT WITH RECELL[®]



This guide will help you understand what happens in the treatment, what to expect, and how to care for injured skin in the healing stages and beyond

Information contained in this document does not take the place of medical advice from your doctor.

If you have any questions or concerns, always contact your doctor.

Please see back page for Important Safety Information.

YOUR CHILD HAS A BURN WOUND... RECELL IS HERE TO HELP

Timing is everything when it comes to getting your child help for an injury. That's why your child's doctor may have suggested treatment using the RECELL Device and Spray-On Skin™ Cells. RECELL uses a patient's own skin¹ to move toward full wound closure.



Kera Keratinocyte



Finn Fibroblast



Mel Melanocyte

With the help of **three important types of living cells**—keratinocytes, fibroblasts, and melanocytes—this treatment helps rebuild and restore skin and its natural pigmentation as the wound heals.¹

UNDERSTANDING TREATMENT WITH RECELL¹

Once your child is asleep in the operating room, the damaged skin will be removed and area cleaned to prevent infection.



A small, thin piece of your child's own healthy skin will be taken and placed into the RECELL Device for processing. As little as 2 x 2 cm can be used to treat an entire face.



The skin will be separated out into its component parts to create a suspension of cells critical for wound healing, (including necessary keratinocytes, fibroblasts, and melanocytes) and sprayed onto the prepared wound bed.



Dressings and bandages are placed over the treated area to protect the wound from getting dirty or being rubbed by clothing.

Please see back page for Important Safety Information.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR WOUND HEALING

During Healing¹

Follow the doctor's instructions for your child's aftercare and keep all follow-up appointments. Regular follow up with your doctor may improve your child's scar results.



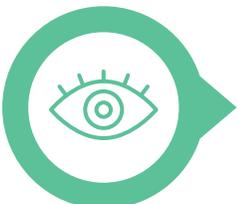
Follow the doctor's instructions. Be sure to ask questions if you need further help with caring for the wound site or bandages once you are home. Do not remove dressings unless given specific direction to do so.



Prevent your child from rubbing or scratching their wounds. It is normal for the wound to itch as the new skin grows. Do not let them break any blisters that may form.



Keep wounds and dressings dry at all times. Always place a waterproof covering over the dressings before washing. If the dressings get dirty or wet, contact the doctor.



Keep an eye out for signs and symptoms of infection. Contact the doctor if your child has a fever or there is a bad smell. Other signs of infection include green or yellow drainage from the wound, redness near the dressings, or increased swelling.



Help reduce swelling. Elevating your child's arms and feet can help reduce swelling.



Avoid strenuous activity with your child. The doctor may recommend limiting your child's physical activity during healing; this will help them bumping into things. Follow all movement and splinting instructions.

After Healing¹

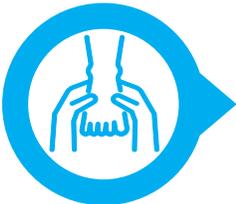
It is also important to follow provided instructions for proper care after the wound has healed.



Protect the healed areas with gauze or other appropriate dressings. It may take up 2 more weeks for your child's new skin to become strong. Protective dressings such as dry gauze, burn netting, and compression wraps can help prevent injury during this time.



Gently wash healed areas. Use sensitive skincare products, and gently pat, do not rub, your child's skin when cleansing and drying. Long showers or baths should be avoided.

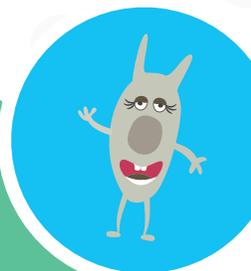


Gently massage the healed area. Use a moisturizer or lotion that does not irritate your child's skin and does not contain perfume. Massage at least twice a day when the skin feels dry, or follow the doctor's instructions.



Ensure your child avoids direct sun exposure at all times. New skin is more sensitive to sunlight and will sunburn quickly. Be sure they wear protective clothing, hats, and a sunscreen with an SPF of 30+. As with all lotions and creams, be gentle with application.

Avoid exposure to extremely cold temperatures. Because new skin is sensitive to the cold, limit their time in the cold and ensure they have warm clothing when outdoors.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

The RECELL® Autologous Cell Harvesting Device is indicated for the treatment of acute thermal burn wounds. The RECELL device is used by an appropriately-licensed healthcare professional at the patient's point of care to prepare autologous RES® Regenerative Epidermal Suspension for direct application to acute partial-thickness thermal burn wounds in patients 18 years of age and older or application in combination with meshed autografting for acute full-thickness thermal burn wounds in pediatric and adult patients.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

RECELL is contraindicated for: the treatment of wounds clinically diagnosed as infected or with necrotic tissue, the treatment of patients with a known hypersensitivity to trypsin or compound sodium lactate (Hartmann's) solution, patients having a known hypersensitivity to anesthetics, adrenaline/epinephrine, povidone-iodine, or chlorhexidine solutions.

WARNINGS:

Autologous use only. Wound beds treated with a cytotoxic agent (e.g., silver sulfadiazine) should be rinsed prior to application of the cell suspension. RECELL is provided sterile and is intended for single-use. Do not use if packaging is damaged or expired. Choose a donor site with no evidence of cellulitis or infection and process skin immediately. A skin sample should require between 15 and 30 minutes contact with Enzyme. Contact in excess of 60 minutes is not recommended. RECELL Enzyme is animal derived and freedom from infectious agents cannot be guaranteed.

PRECAUTIONS:

RECELL is not intended for use without meshed autograft for treatment of full-thickness burn wounds. The safety and effectiveness of RECELL without meshed autograft have not been established for treatment of partial-thickness burn wounds: on the hands and articulating joints, >320 cm², in patients with wounds totaling >20% total body surface area (TBSA). The safety and effectiveness of RECELL with autografting have not been established for treatment of full-thickness burn wounds: on the hands and articulated joints, and in patients younger than 28 days of age (neonates).

SPECIAL PATIENT POPULATIONS:

The safety and effectiveness of RECELL have not been established for treatment of acute thermal partial-thickness burn wounds in pediatric patients younger than 18 years of age.

REFERENCES: 1. Instructions for Use. RECELL Autologous Cell Harvesting Device.