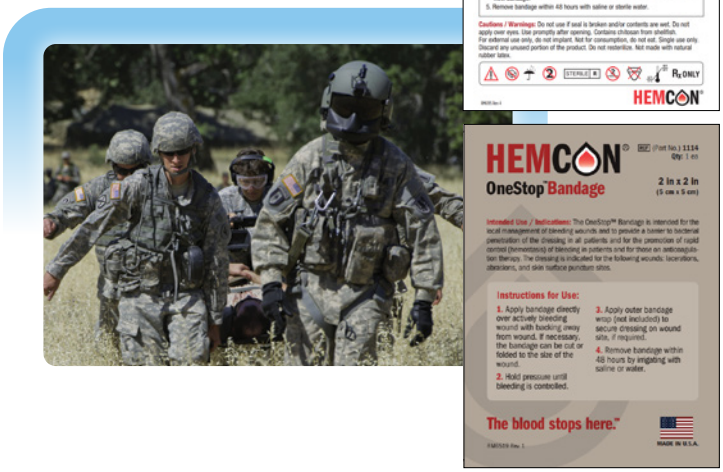
OneStop® Bandage & **Bandage** PRO

...*charged by* **Chito**+™

Hemostatic Bandages for Managing Traumatic and Severe Bleeding



Tricol's unique chitosan technology, Chito+, works independently of the body's clotting cascade and forms a strong, supportive, adhesive seal when in contact with blood.

- **Cost Effective:** Lower cost than alternatives; standardizes the number of SKUs ordered. Rapid bleeding control can reduce need for cauterization
- **Fast Hemostasis:** Stops severe arterial bleeds in minutes; minimizes blood loss to reduce need for transfusions
- **Dependable:** Maintains structural integrity that won't crack, crumble, or shed in wounds; creates a strong clot; provides localized support of clotting
- **Easy to Use:** Reduces direct-pressure protocol to free up staff; intuitive application requires limited training; addresses a variety of wound types
- **Safe:** Provides an antibacterial barrier against 24 microorganisms, including MRSA, VRE, *A. baumannii*, and *C. difficile*; no known contraindications

How Tricol Bandages Work

Tricol products are made from chitosan, a naturally occurring, biocompatible polysaccharide. Chitosan is positively charged, attracting negatively charged red blood cells and platelets. This ionic interaction creates a supportive, primary seal at the wound site. Tricol's proprietary Chito+ is a unique muco-adhesive formulation that quickly works outside the body's own clotting cascade for fast, effective bleed control.

Common Applications

Acute Trauma Wounds
- Amputations
- Blast injuries
- Lacerations
- Gunshot and stab wounds
- Motor vehicle accidents
- Trauma

Wound Debridement
- Diabetic foot ulcers
- Pressure ulcers (partial and full thickness)
- Venous ulcers

Surgical Site Incisions

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Indications for Use

OneStop® Bandage and Bandage PRO are hemostatic dressings for the external, temporary control of severely bleeding wounds, intended for emergency use. They also control bleeding in patients following hemodialysis and are indicated for the control of bleeding from the skin at percutaneous needle access, vascular access, and percutaneous catheter access sites.

Organism	Gram Stain	Log Reduction
Escherichia coli ATCC 8739	-	*>5.2*
Klebsiella pneumoniae ATCC 4352	-	*>5.3*
Streptococcus pyogenes ATCC 19615	+	*>5.5*
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) ATCC 33591	**+**	**>4.0**
Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC 12228	+	*>5.2*
Salmonella choleraesuis ATCC 10708	-	*>5.1*
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 9027	-	*>4.3*
Enterococcus faecalis (VRE) ATCC 51299	**+**	**>5.4**
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC 700802	+	*>5.4*
Serratia marcescens ATCC 13880	-	*5.0*
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia ATCC 12714	-	*>5.1*
Streptococcus mutans ATCC 25175	+	*>5.2*
Clostridium difficile ATCC 9689	**+**	**>5.6**
Streptococcus pneumoniae ATCC 10015	+	*5.8*
Shigella species ATCC 11126	-	*>5.4*
Enterobacter aerogenes ATCC 13048	-	*>5.0*
Proteus mirabilis ATCC 4630	-	*>5.2*
Proteus vulgaris ATCC 12454	-	*>4.8*
Citrobacter freundii ATCC 8090	-	*>4.3*
Enterobacter cloacae ATCC 13047	-	*>4.2*
Acinetobacter baumannii ATCC 15308	**-**	**>4.2**
Moraxella catarrhalis ATCC 8193	-	*>4.1*
Micrococcus luteus ATCC 49732	+	*4.9*
Vibrio cholerae ATCC 11558	-	*>4.9*

Data on file at Tricol. In vitro study. Log reduction at 24 hours in colony forming units (CFUs) using Antibacterial AATCC Test Method 100-2004. Only single strains of most species have been studied. The clinical utility of these results is unknown. Testing was performed by an independent, certified, contract laboratory.

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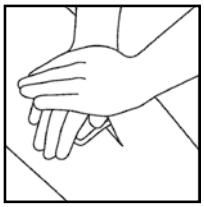
Easy Application



1. Apply dressing directly over bleeding wound with backing away from wound. If necessary, the bandage can be cut or folded to the size of the wound.
2. Hold pressure until bleeding is controlled.
3. Apply outer bandage wrap (not included) to secure dressing on wound site, if required.
4. Remove dressing within 48 hours with saline or sterile water.

Easy Removal

OneStop® Bandage and Bandage PRO can remain in place up to 48 hours.

- When removing, dressings should easily peel away from the wound.
- If dressing has adhered* to the wound, irrigate with saline or water to facilitate removal.

* Depending on the wound's condition, dressing may stick if left on wound beyond 48 hours.

Ordering Information

Item Number	Description	Packaging
1003 (Bandage PRO)	4in x 4in (10.16cm x 10.16cm)	50/cs
1114 (OneStop® Bandage)	2in x 2in (5.08cm x 5.08cm)	50/cs

FDA 510(k): K080818

Tax ID 81-2091181

Clinical Evidence

1. Bulger EM, et al. "An evidence-based prehospital guideline for external hemorrhage control: American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma," *Prehosp Emerg Care*. 2014 Apr-Jun;18(2):163-73.
2. Brown Mark, et al. "Experience with chitosan dressings in a civilian EMS system," *J Emerg Med*. 2007 Nov;Epub.
3. Gustafson Scott B, et al. "Chitosan dressing provides hemostasis in swine femoral arterial injury model," *Prehosp Emerg Care*. 2007 Apr-Jun;11(2):172-78.
4. Wedmore Ian, et al. "A special report on the chitosan-based hemostatic dressing: experience in current combat operations," *J Trauma*. 2006 Mar;60(3):655-8.
5. Pusateri Anthony E, et al. "Effect of a chitosan-based hemostatic dressing on blood loss and survival in a model of severe venous hemorrhage and hepatic injury in swine," *J Trauma*. 2003 Jan;54(1):177-82.

For more information, product samples, and pricing, please visit www.tricolbiomedical.com or call 1.877.247.0196 (US & Canada) or 1.503.245.0459; email: info@tricolbiomedical.com.