Introduced in 1999, Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh was the first mesh to offer a resorbable collagen barrier on one side to limit visceral attachments and a three-dimensional polyester knit structure on the other to promote differentiated tissue ingrowth. Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh was ahead of its time and remains the standard that others strive to reach.

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### Barrier Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction with blood</th>
<th>Surface properties</th>
<th>Protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Parietex™ Composite (PCO) Mesh | • Transparent barrier for visualization | • Very smooth and continuous barrier  
• Integrated into mesh | • Extends 5mm beyond mesh edge |
| PROCEED™ Surgical Mesh | • Turns black when in contact with blood  
• Warnings section of PROCEED™ Instructions for Use:  
"Has an ORC component that should not be used in the presence of uncontrolled and/or active bleeding as fibrinous exudates may increase the chance of adhesion formation." | • Has a smooth surface designed to prevent adhesion formation; however, it is less smooth than other composite meshes  
• Laminated onto mesh | • Ends at mesh edge |
Evidence-Based Medicine

Tissue Ingrowth and Bowel Adhesion Formation in an Animal Comparative Study: Polypropylene vs PROCEED™ vs Parietex™ Composite

Surgical Endoscopy 2007

With less shrinkage, fewer and less-dense adhesions to the viscera, and significantly stronger abdominal wall adherence and tissue ingrowth at 28 days in this animal study, Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh was superior to PROCEED™ surgical mesh in all categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attachments</th>
<th>Tissue Ingrowth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of Mesh Area Involved with Attachments at 28 Days</td>
<td>Abdominal Wall Peak Peel Strength at 28 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietex™ Composite (PCO) Mesh</td>
<td>PROCEED™ Surgical Mesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluation of New Prosthetic Meshes for Ventral Hernia Repair

Surgical Endoscopy 2006

Comparative Results In Vivo: Fewer Attachments, Greater Incorporation

- Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh had significantly fewer attachments than PROCEED™ surgical mesh at 7 days (3.9% vs. 33.6%; p=.001)
- Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh had significantly fewer attachments than PROCEED™ surgical mesh at 30 days (11.2% vs. 38.5%; p=.002)
- Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh had significantly greater incorporation than PROCEED™ surgical mesh at 30 days (49.8% vs. 29.7%; p=.027)

Degradation of Mesh Coatings and Intraperitoneal Adhesion Formation in an Experimental Model

British Journal of Surgery 2009

Comparative Results In Vivo: Few to No Attachments

- Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh had a significantly smaller percentage of mesh covered with attachments (p=.041) and lower total attachment scores (p=.015) than PROCEED™ surgical mesh at 7 days
- Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh had significantly lower total attachment scores (p=.017) than PROCEED™ surgical mesh at 30 days
- Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh was the only mesh that showed no visceral attachments at both 7 days and 30 days. PROCEED™ surgical mesh: 5 of 6 at 7 days; 3 of 5 at 30 days

120-Day Analysis of Intraperitoneal Fatty Acid Barrier–Coated Mesh

Surgical Innovation 2009

Comparative Results In Vivo: Lower Attachment Grade and Surface Attachment Coverage

- PROCEED™ surgical mesh exhibited both the highest-grade attachments (2.8) and the largest surface area covered by attachments (28.8%)
- Parietex™ Composite (PCO) mesh attachment grade was 1.2 and surface area covered by attachments was just 0.8%

1 PROCEED™ Surgical Mesh – Instructions for Use.