

Improve comfort, cost and cosmesis

The INSORB® Subcuticular Skin Stapler provides a rapid, simple closure for Cesarean sections. By placing absorbable staples within the subcuticular layer, patients benefit from improved comfort, cosmesis, and potentially less pain following their c-sections^{1,*}



When used for c-section closure:

vs. Suture

Reduce operating room time and save up to \$174 compared to suture[†]

\$174

Faster closures

- Reduced operating room time alone may lead to a \$174 cost savings[†]



Focused hands

- Eliminates the risk of needlestick injuries at time of closure²



Aesthetics and speed

- Provides equivalent patient satisfaction and faster closure than dermal suturing³

vs. Metal Staples

No metal staple removal, and save up to \$72 per patient[†]



Improved outcomes

- May reduce wound complications following c-sections⁴



No staple removal

- Spare your patients the inconvenience, anxiety and discomfort associated with metal staple removal⁵



Reduce pain

- 1.5-fold decrease in ketorolac use immediately post-operatively¹

Ordering information:

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
2030	INSORB (6/Box)

INSORB Subcuticular Skin Stapler is intended for use in the subcuticular closure of skin where an absorbable tissue fastener is desired for temporary tissue approximation. Contraindicated for: thin or thick tissue, and scar tissue where effective tissue capture cannot be achieved; if the needle path is obstructed, and when radiopacity or prolonged tissue approximation is necessary or desired. For detailed instructions and risk information, please refer to the Instructions for Use. www.insorb.com/IFU

*Compared to metal skin staples

† Data on file

1. Nitsche, J., Howell, C., & Howell, T. (2012). Skin closure with subcuticular absorbable staples after cesarean section is associated with decreased analgesic use. *Archives of gynecology and obstetrics*, 285(4), 979–983. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00404-011-2121-5>.

2. The International Healthcare Worker Safety Center (University of Virginia Health System) 2010.

3. Madsen, A.M., Dow, M.L., Lohse, C.M., & Tessmer-Tuck, J.A. (2019). Absorbable subcuticular staples versus suture for caesarean section closure: a randomised clinical trial. *BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, 126(4), 502–510.

4. Schrifer-Poland, T. L., Ruiz, M. P., Kassar, S., Tomassian, C., Algren, S. D., & Yeast, J. D. (2016). Incidence of wound complications in cesarean deliveries following closure with absorbable subcuticular staples versus conventional skin closure techniques. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, 206, 53–56. doi:10.1016/j.ejogrb.2016.07.501.

5. Feese, C. A., Johnson, S., Jones, E., & Lamberts, D. S. (2013). A randomized trial comparing metallic and absorbable staples for closure of a Pfannenstiel incision for cesarean delivery. *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology*, 209(6), 556.e1–556.e556. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2013.08.001>.

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