

UNDERSTANDING YOUR CHOICES

for rhinoplasty with allografts

You've decided to undergo rhinoplasty ("nose job") to change the size or shape of your nose for cosmetic reasons or to correct a defect caused by trauma or injury.

You're not alone. In 2020, more than 350,000 patients in the US had a rhinoplasty¹, and the procedure continues to grow in popularity here and abroad. During your procedure, your surgeon may use cartilage from your septum, ear or rib, or he may choose to use a synthetic implant, to provide the necessary structural support and desired cosmetic outcome.

Another option is to use an allograft material, like Profile[®] costal cartilage allograft.

What is an allograft?

Allograft is a term used to describe tissue that is donated from one individual to be used by another. It is also referred to as "donated tissue."

Donated tissues include bones, tendons, skin and cartilage that are made into thousands of surgical grafts used to enhance and save people's lives every day, including...

- Athletic individuals who need knee reconstruction
- People suffering from back pain
- Cancer patients who need reconstruction after tumor removal surgery
- People, like you, who are undergoing rhinoplasty for cosmetic or reconstructive purposes

1. Plastic Surgery Statistics Report 2020. American Society of Plastic Surgeons.



Where do allografts come from?

Most allografts come from deceased donors who registered to donate prior to their death. Sometimes families authorize donation on a loved one's behalf after they have passed. In both instances, the decision to donate is voluntary and can only be made by the donor herself or her immediate next of kin.

Is tissue donation the same as organ donation?

While both tissue and organ donations are authorized by registered donors or their close family members, there are some important differences between the two.

1. Unlike organ donor recipients, tissue donation recipients do not need to undergo blood or tissue typing to ensure they are a "match" with the donor.
2. Surgical grafts made from donated tissues, including Profile costal cartilage, do not contain live cells that may cause an immune response. This is important for two reasons:
 - It means your body will not reject the allograft like it may a donated organ.
 - Immunosuppressive therapy, often administered after a donated organ is received, is not necessary after receiving an allograft.

What is a tissue bank?

A tissue bank is an organization that provides donor screening, recovery, processing, storage, and distribution of allograft tissues.

Founded as a non-profit in 1987 by surgeons and still governed by surgeons today, MTF Biologics is one of the largest tissue banks in the country, having distributed more than 9 million safe, high-quality allografts.

Are allografts safe?

Yes! In the US, there are several agencies that work together to ensure the thousands of allografts implanted every day are safe.

All tissue banks must be registered with the FDA which establishes regulations for how donors are recovered, processed and stored. These regulations include screening donors for infectious diseases, including HIV, HTLV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C, and testing the allografts for sterility prior to distribution. The FDA routinely conducts inspections of tissue banks to ensure compliance with their regulations.

Tissue banks may also choose to register with the American Association of Tissue Banks (AATB) which issues additional guidelines to ensure the safety of allografts.

Currently, more than 4,000 tissue banks are registered with the FDA; 100² of which are also accredited by the AATB, including MTF Biologics.

What are the advantages of allografts?

Using donated tissues allows surgeons to complete your procedure without having to take tissue from another part of your body. Using tissues from your own body (called autograft) means a second surgical site and possibly more pain and recovery time.

Allografts are available, safe, and ready to use. There's no need for a second surgery, so your recovery and healing will be easier.

How are MTF Biologics and Profile costal cartilage different?

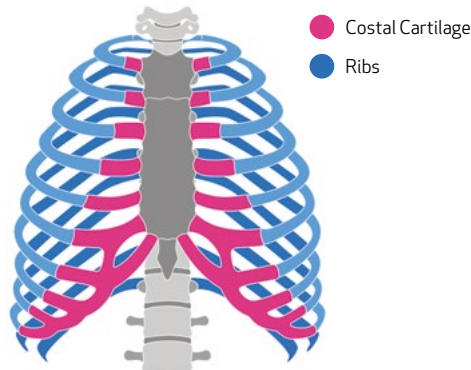
It starts with better donors

MTF's donor screening criteria is among the strictest of any tissue bank, going above and beyond the guidelines set by the FDA and industry standards.

In fact, after screening for more than 50 medical conditions including infectious diseases, autoimmune conditions, and malignancy, **MTF accepts only *2% of donors** offered to us by the procurement agencies with which we work.

What is Profile costal cartilage allograft?

Profile is an allograft made from donated costal cartilage tissue. Costal cartilage is the material that connects your sternum to your ribs, providing elasticity that allows your chest to expand during respiration.



Instead of recovering cartilage from your rib cage or ear, which creates a second surgery site, pain and scarring, donated costal cartilage can be used to reshape your nose and achieve the cosmetic and functional results you and your surgeon discussed pre-operatively.

Profile also provides a readily available source of known cartilage quality. Due to age and certain medical factors, your cartilage may not be suitable for use in your procedure.

Donor Screening Criteria

MTF Biologics	Industry	FDA
50+	20	10



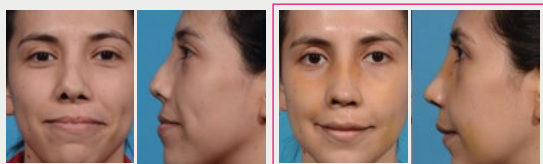
Click or scan this code for a full table of MTF screening criteria

*2019 data on file at MTF Biologics

Real world safety and efficacy.

More than 40,000 Profile grafts have been distributed worldwide since 2006, with zero viral or bacterial disease transmission. Profile has been used successfully in a variety of rhinoplasty procedures.

Revision Rhinoplasty

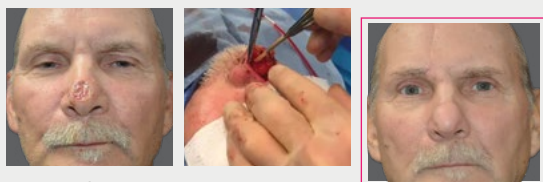


Before

After: 3 months post-op

[Photos courtesy of Dallas Plastic Surgery Institute]

Reconstructive Rhinoplasty



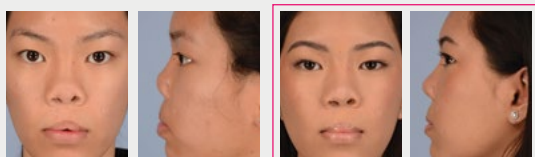
Before

Intraoperative placement of columellar strut made from Profile sheet

After: 1 year post-op

[Photos courtesy of Accent on Body]

Pediatric Revision Cleft Rhinoplasty



Before

After: 1 year post-op

[Photos courtesy of UT Southwestern Medical Center]

For more before and after patient photos, follow some of our top Profile surgeon users on Instagram:

Jay Calvert, MD - Beverly Hills, CA
 Robert Galiano, MD - Chicago, IL
 Robert Glasgold, MD - Princeton, NJ
 Ziad Katrib, MD - Louisville, KY
 Richard Reish, MD - New York, NY
 Rod Rohrich, MD - Dallas, TX

📷 drjaycalvert
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 📷 drglasgold
 📷 zknozes
 📷 dr.richard.reish
 📷 rod.rohrich

Profile has been studied in ten clinical studies conducted on more than 1,000 patients. These studies show using Profile results in low complication rates similar to autograft and better than allografts from other tissue banks that are harshly processed with high-dose gamma irradiation called terminal irradiation.

Summary of Average Complication Rates with Profile vs. Autologous Costal Cartilage and Terminally Irradiated Allograft

Complication	Profile	Autograft*	Terminally Irradiated Allograft*
Avg Infection Rate	0.88%	0.6-2%	3%
Avg Resorption Rate	1.63%	0.2-1%	4%
Avg Warping Rate	1.12%	3.1-6%	5%

*Vila PM, Jeanpierre LM, Rizzi CJ, Yaeger LH, Chi JJ. Comparison of autologous vs homologous costal cartilage grafts in dorsal augmentation rhinoplasty: A systematic review and meta-analysis. JAMA Otolaryngology Head Neck Surg. 2020;146:347-354



Click or scan to access the Profile Clinical Compendium for more information about Profile studies, including links to each published paper.



For more information about allografts and MTF Biologics, visit our website:
<https://www.mtfbiologics.org/>

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