



SECROMED

Cahaderm[®]

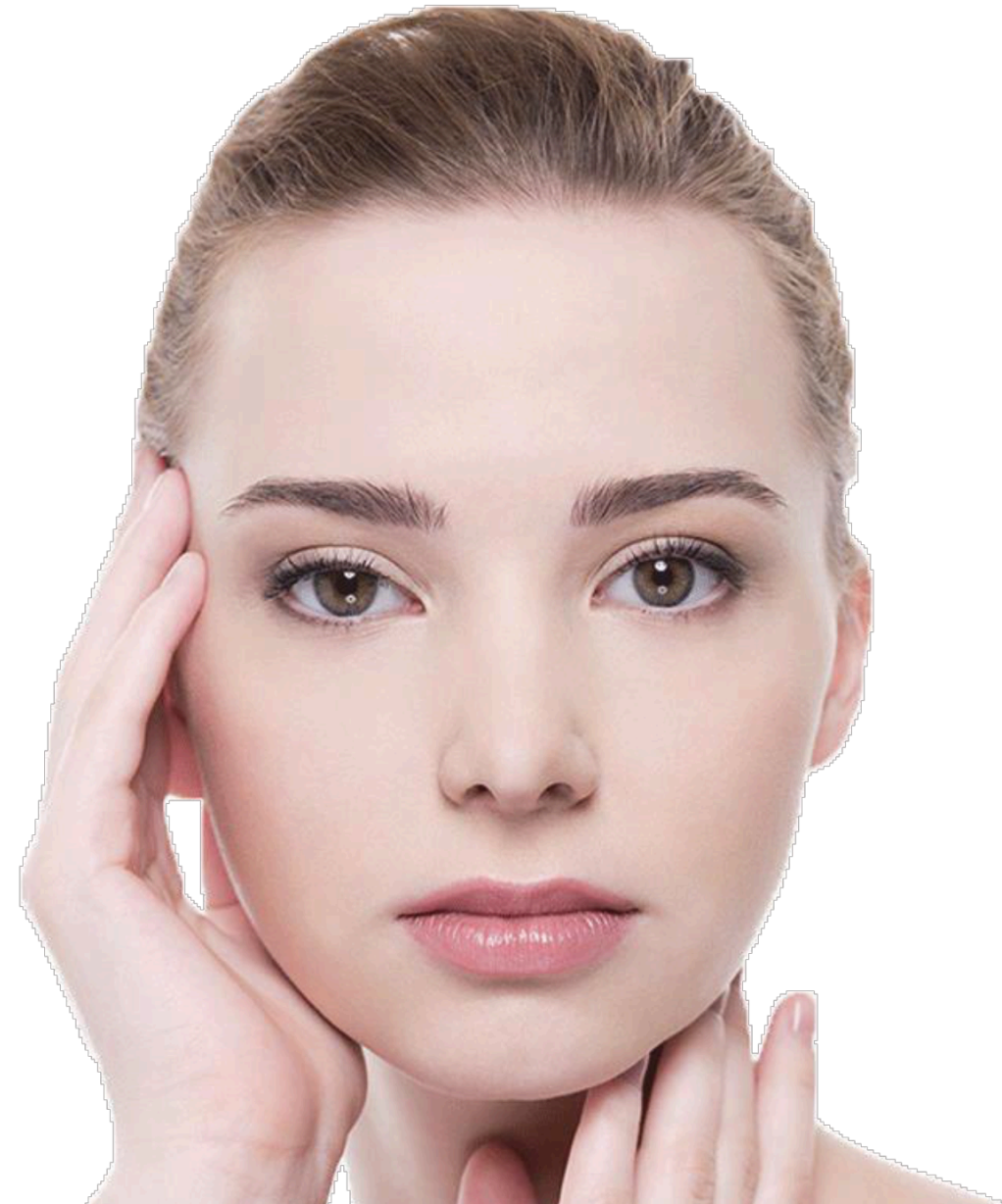
Cross-linked Calcium Hydroxyapatite Hyaluronic Acid Gel

Injectable Facial Implant-Biostimulator

Cahaderm®

About Cahaderm®

The safety and efficacy of Cahaderm crosslinking technology has been extensively recognized.





Cahaderm® Lido

Cahaderm®

Package: 1x 1.0ml syringe

Estimated Duration: 18-24 months

Composition: 30% Calcium hydroxyapatite microspheres of 25-45 microns diameter, 70% Cross-linked sodium hyaluronate gel (20mg/ml), Phosphate buffer, Lidocaine hydrochloride (3mg/ml)

Chemical Formula : $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$

Application Area: For deep and superficial biostimulation. Placed subdermally with cannula in posterior midface, jawline and pre-auricular area.

Indication:

As a deep dermal and subdermal soft tissue filler for facial contouring and restoration by correcting the patient's facial soft tissue deficiency.



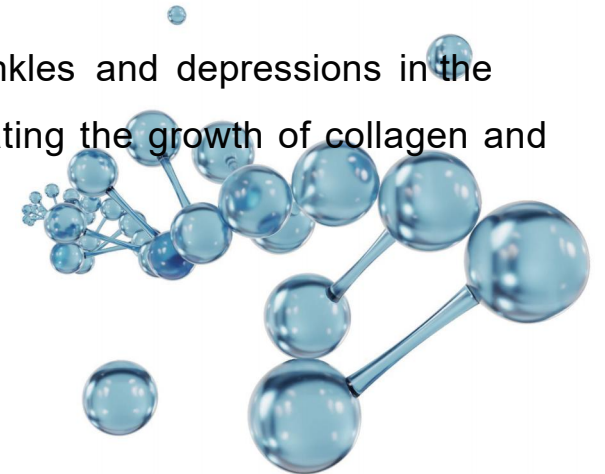


Cahaderm® Lido

DESCRIPTION:

Cahaderm® Cross-linked Calcium Hydroxyapatite Hyaluronic Acid Gel with Lidocaine is an ideal semi-solid non-surgical facial filler consisting of 70% semi-solid gel and 30% calcium hydroxyapatite microspheres. Calcium hydroxyapatite is a biocompatible inherent component of the human body. Where injected, the Calcium Hydroxyapatite will stimulate formation of new tissue. The effect is known to last longer than normal HA fillers. During this time, CaHA is known to promote the formation of collagen and elastin, which form new scaffolds for the skin. The collagen fibers and the new collagen matrix work together to fix the microspheres, preventing them from shifting. CaHA has a high safety profile and can be completely metabolized and absorbed by the human body.

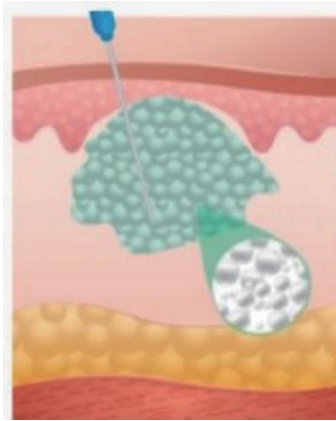
Cahaderm® Cross-linked Calcium Hydroxyapatite Hyaluronic Acid Gel instantly fills in lines, wrinkles and depressions in the skin; adds volume to the jaw and shapes the jawline. It also increases skin elasticity by stimulating the growth of collagen and elastin, which enhances support for the skin.



Function of main ingredient: CaHA

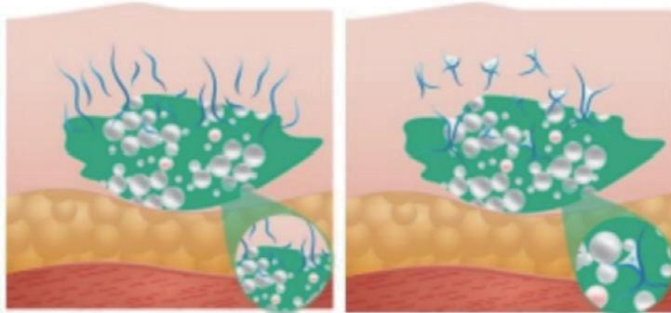
Calcium Hydroxyapatite (CaHA) is widely used in dentistry, orthopaedics, etc. for filling bone defects, and in the field of medical aesthetics, it can be ground into nano-size, mixed with water or hyaluronic acid, etc. and injected on the surface of the bone to play the role of filling.





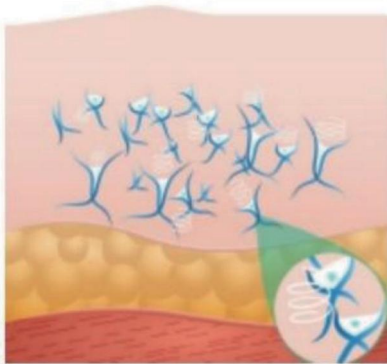
Step 1: Immediate Improvement

Hydroxyapatite hyaluronic acid gel injected into the dermis is able to instantly fill in wrinkles and support sagging skin tissue, restoring the skin's youthful appearance.



Step 2: Stimulates collagen and elastin regeneration

CaHA microspheres stimulate the growth of collagen and elastin in the dermis, supporting the skin more firmly and improving its elasticity.



Step 3: Collagen fibers and collagen matrix form a mesh structure

CaHA microspheres promote the formation of collagen and elastin to become new scaffolds, and collagen fibers and newly generated collagen matrix work together to anchor the microspheres in place, preventing them from migrating. As a result, it can be maintained at the injection site for more than 12 months, which is longer lasting than normal hyaluronic acid fillers.



Function of Lidocaine

Lidocaine is a local anesthetic of the amino amide type. When used for local anesthesia or in nerve blocks, lidocaine typically begins working within several minutes and lasts for half an hour to three hours. Lidocaine mixtures may also be applied directly to the skin or mucous membranes to numb the area.

Advantages of dermal fillers with lidocaine

- Minimises pain
- Increased comfort during treatment
- Easy to operate as the doctor does not need to administer anesthetic
- Less swelling due to shorter treatment time
- More suitable for deep injections, avoiding the shortcomings of epidermal anaesthetics, which cannot reach the deeper layers.



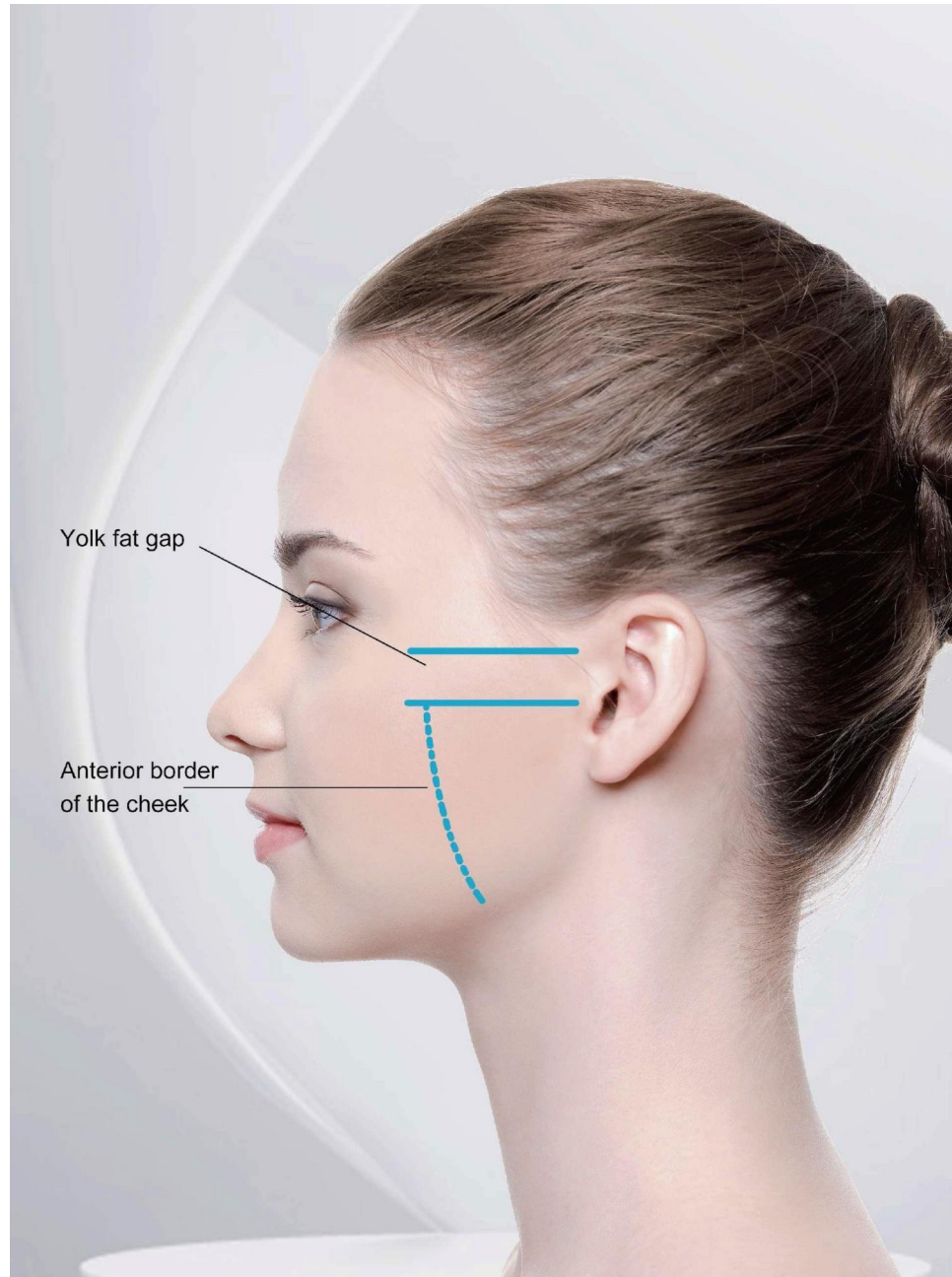
Application

Subdermal injections for soft tissue enhancement to improve moderate to severe jaw contour line deficiency and overall volume loss in posterior midface and pre-auricular area.

Injection Techniques

When using CaHA Lido, the injection area needs to be accurately labeled on the patient's face ahead of time; the following locations are labeled points:

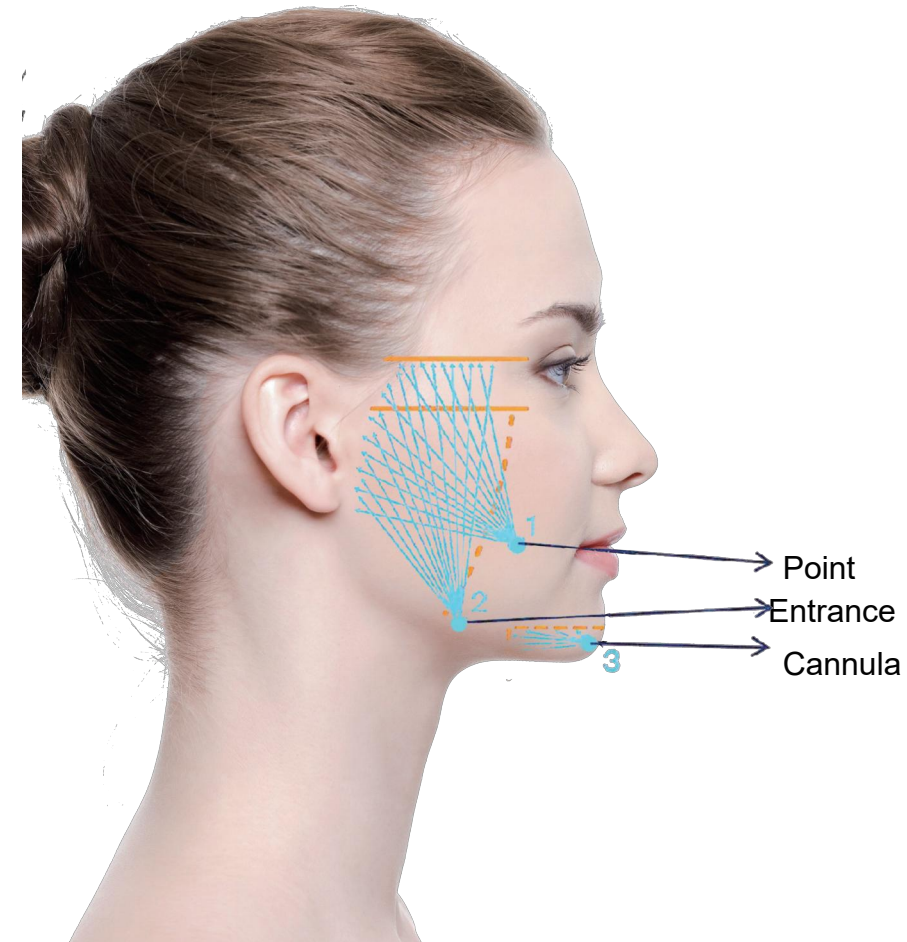
- Subdermal layers in posterior areas of the face.
- Posterior midface
- Pre-auricular area
- Jaw



Injection Technology

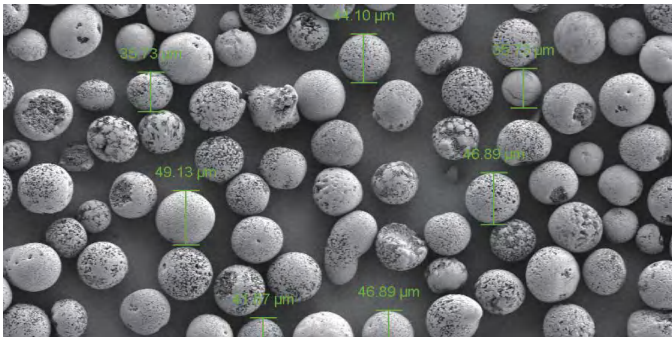
1. The first entry point for the injection is located under zygomatic arch in cheek area to reach pre-auricular and zygomatic/midface area.
 2. The second entry point for the injection is located approximately 1 cm above the inferior border of the mandible, about 5cm posterior to the jowel area (avoiding jowel area).
- Injections are performed at the border of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, paying attention to the thickness of the patient's skin (the preparation cannot be seen after administration).
 - We use the fanning technique for large needle passes, delivering as little product as possible in one pass.
 - The product is administered during syringe withdrawal.
 - Ideally to be administered with 22G Cannula.

Figure 1. Injection zones





Elasticity (G') as Key Viscosity (η^*) and Factors in Dermal Filler Lift Capability

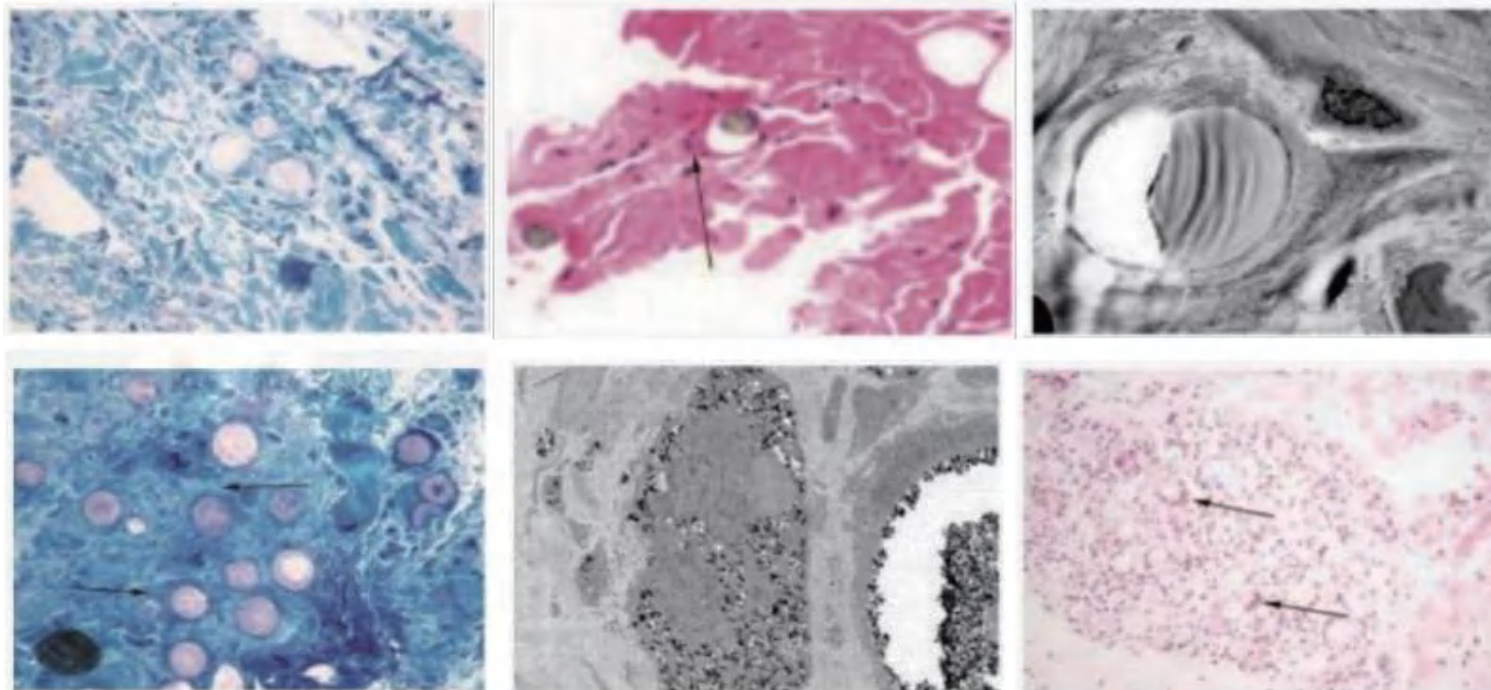


Feature	Value	Benefit
Viscosity(Pa · s)	62.0	Ensures smooth and even distribution within the tissue
Elasticity(Pa)	101.4	Provides natural-looking lift and volume enhancement
Push Force(N)	15.9	Allows for precise control during application

■ Stimulates the Collagen Synthesis Process:

The Process

- 1.Foreign body reaction
- 2.Macrophage aggregation
- 3.Fibroblast proliferation
- 4.Microsphere adsorption
- 5.Synchronized collagen synthesis



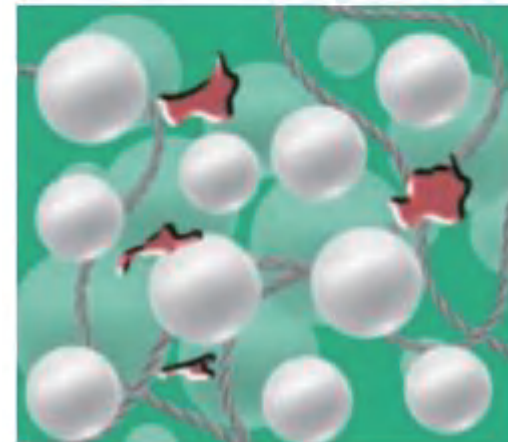
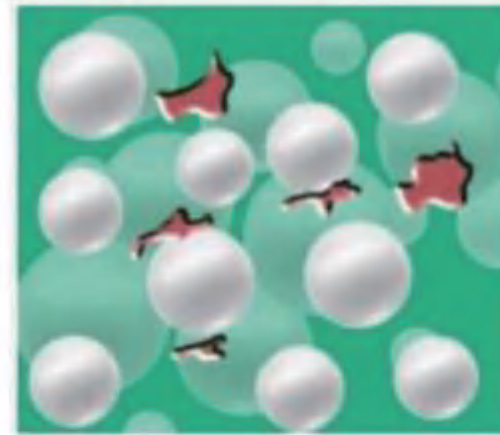
1 month after
injection

6 months after
injection

■ Stimulates the Collagen Synthesis Process:

Key Outcomes at 6 Months

- Persistent clinical improvement
- Histologic evidence of tissue regeneration
- Electron microscopic signs of
- neo-collagen formation
- Patient Benefits
- Sustained enhanced outcomes
- Ongoing tissue repair and rejuvenation
- Continued collagen production for
- improved skin quality





Contraindications

Cahaderm[®]

1. Contraindicated in areas with acute and/or chronic inflammation or infection.
2. Contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients.
3. Contraindicated in patients prone to skin inflammation or predisposed to proliferative scarring.
4. Do not implant into the epidermis or use as a skin substitute. Implantation into the epidermis or superficial dermis may result in complications such as fistula formation, infection, extrusion, nodule formation, and hardening.
5. Not to be used for correction of inter-row creases. A high incidence of localized necrosis has been associated with interbrow incisions. Complications associated with other injections have shown that forceful injection into superficial dermal vessels in the inter-row region can result in retrograde movement of the retinal arteries, leading to vascular occlusion.
6. Contraindicated for use in the presence of foreign bodies such as liquid silicon or other particulate matter.
7. Should not be used in areas with inadequate coverage of healthy, well-vascularized tissue.
8. Should not be used in patients with systemic diseases that result in poor wound healing or will result in deterioration of the implant tissue.
9. Contraindicated in patients with bleeding disorders.
10. Strongly recommended not to use any make-up or touch the treated area within 12 hours after injection.
11. Should be used with caution in patient showing symptoms of cardiac conduction disorders due to the presence of lidocaine.



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