

A Look at Non-Animal Stabilized Hyaluronic Acid (NASHA[®])

2 decades

50

million procedures

NASHA is a proven technology and is the foundational material for Palette Life Sciences' products Barrigel[®], Deflux[®] and Solesta[®].

A Well-Known Technology

NASHA is well-known in aesthetic markets as Restylane[®], a dermal filler that is proven to be safe and effective.^{1,2} NASHA has been used for more than 20 years in over 50 million medical procedures for men, women and children worldwide.³

→ Hyaluronic Acid Overview

What is HA?

Hyaluronic acid (HA) is a sugar molecule with the same chemical structure in all species and tissues. The body **naturally** produces HA and has many uses in medical applications.

As a naturally-produced molecule in the body, HA remains both **biocompatible** (not harmful to living tissue) and **biodegradable** (degradable by natural processes).

How HA Acts in the Body

- Allows the skin to maintain **elasticity**, **hydration**, and **pliability** (e.g., helps the skin return to original shape after stretching or compression)
- **Lubricates** (e.g., keeps eyes and joints lubricated) which makes movements smooth and easier
- **Protects** and **creates cushion** around cells, similar to bubble wrap
- Acts to preserve moisture to keep water in the skin

→ NASHA Overview¹

Understanding the NASHA Acronym

- **NA:** Non-Animal. This refers to where the HA is derived from. NASHA is created through bacterial fermentation, rather than living tissue (animals), which allows a more pure replication of HA that is safer and less inflammatory.
- **S:** Stabilized. Stabilized HA is essential to improve storage conditions and the residence time following injection from a few days to many months.
- **HA:** Hyaluronic Acid.

NASHA Benefits

- Developed from a proprietary process of natural entanglements versus synthetic crosslinking, making NASHA closer to natural HA and potentially less inflammatory
- Similar to the natural HA found in the body
- Minimal foreign body reaction, reducing the chance of inflammation
- Biocompatible
- Designed for lifting tissue and holding space

REFERENCES:

1. Q-Med. Nasha- the Monograph. Uppsala, Sweden. 2001. 2. Cerwinka WH, Scherz HC, Kirsch AJ. Endoscopic treatment of vesicoureteral reflux with dextranomer/hyaluronic acid in children. *Advances in Urology*. 2008; 1-7. 3. Galderma. Restylane. Available at <https://www.galdermaesthetics.com/science-behind-restylane>. Accessed January 1, 2022.

For product information, adverse event reporting, and product complaint reporting, please contact:



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