



Solventum MedTech OEM

Product clinical data summary

Product Name: Solventum™ Medical Tape 9907W

Effective: December 2018

The Adhesive used in product Medical Tape 9907W (tested on same tape with tan backing) has been subjected to the following safety evaluations through an outside laboratory under GLP:

***In Vitro* Cytotoxicity**

The test article was evaluated to determine the potential for cytotoxicity based on the requirements of International Organization for Standardization (ISO 10993-5): Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices-Part 5: Tests for *In Vitro* Cytotoxicity. Triplicate wells were dosed with a 1 cm x 1 cm portion of the test article. Triplicate wells were dosed with a 1 cm length portion of high density polyethylene as a negative control. Triplicate wells were dosed with a 1 cm x 1 cm portion of latex as a positive control. Each was placed on an agarose surface directly overlaying a subconfluent monolayer of L-929 mouse fibroblast cells. After incubating at 37°C in the presence of 5% CO₂ for 24-26 hours, the cultures were examined macroscopically and microscopically for any abnormal cell morphology and cell lysis. The test article showed no evidence of causing any cell lysis or toxicity and had a grade 0 (no reactivity). The test article met the requirements of the test since the grade was less than or equal to a grade 2 (mild reactivity).

MEM Elution

An additional *in vitro* study was conducted to evaluate for potential cytotoxic effects following the guidelines of International Organization for Standardization 10993-5: Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices, Part 5: Tests for *In Vitro* Cytotoxicity. A single preparation of the test article was extracted in single strength Minimum Essential Medium (IX MEM) at 37°C for 24 hours. The negative control, reagent control, and positive control were similarly extracted. Triplicate monolayers of L-929 mouse fibroblast cells were dosed with each extract and incubated at 37°C in the presence of 5% CO₂ for 48 hours. Following incubation, the monolayers were examined microscopically for abnormal cell morphology and cellular degeneration. The test article extract showed no evidence of causing cell lysis or toxicity and had a grade 0 (no reactivity). The test article extract met the requirements of the test since the grade was less than a grade 2 (mild reactivity).

Primary Skin Irritation

The test article was evaluated for primary skin irritation in accordance with the guidelines of ISO 10993 Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices – Part 10: Tests for Irritation and Delayed-Type Hypersensitivity. Two 25 mm x 25 mm sections of the test article and control article were topically applied to the skin of each of three rabbits and left in place for 23 hours and 46 minutes. The sites were graded for erythema and edema at 1, 24, 48 and 72 hours after removal of the single sample application. There was no to very slight erythema and no edema observed on the skin of the animals treated with the test article. The Primary Irritation Index for the test article was calculated to be 0.3. The response of the test article was categorized as negligible.

Guinea Pig Sensitization

The test article was evaluated for the potential to cause delayed dermal contact sensitization in a guinea pig maximization test. The study was conducted based on the requirements of ISO 10993-10, Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices -Part 10: Tests for irritation and skin sensitization. The test article was extracted in 0.9% sodium chloride USP and sesame oil, NF. Each extract was intradermally injected and occlusively patched to ten test guinea pigs (per extract). The extraction vehicle was similarly injected and occlusively patched to five control guinea pigs (per vehicle). Following a recovery period, the test and control animals received a challenge patch of the appropriate test article extract and the vehicle control. All sites were scored for dermal reactions at 24 and 48 hours after patch removal. The test article extracts showed no evidence of causing delayed dermal contact sensitization in the guinea pig. The test article was not considered a sensitizer in the guinea pig maximization test.

Study # 05-014505 (all)

It is the responsibility of our customers to determine final suitability of our products for their application. Final testing of a converted device made with this material is the responsibility of the customer.



Solventum
MedTech OEM

Phone 1-800-742-1994
Web go.Solventum.com/MedTechOEM

© Solventum 2025. Solventum, the S logo and other trademarks are trademarks of Solventum or its affiliates.

791995