



PRODUCT CLINICAL DATA SUMMARY

Product Number 9917

3M™ Double Coated Medical Tape

Effective: September 2010

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The adhesive on the faceside of this tape, in conjunction with a different backing and liner has been subjected to the following safety evaluations:

***In Vitro* Cytotoxicity**

The test was 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 1cm x 1cm portion of the test article. Triplicate wells were dosed with a 1 cm length of high density polyethylene as a negative control. Triplicate wells were dosed with a similar portion of latex as a positive control. Each was placed on an Agarose surface directly overlaying a sub-confluent monolayer of L-929 mouse fibroblast cells. After incubating at 37 degrees C in the presence of 5% CO₂ for 24 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. The test article met the requirements of the test since the grade was less than 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 at 37 degrees C for 24 hours. The negative control, reagent control and positive control were similarly prepared. Triplicate monolayers of L-929 mouse fibroblast cells were dosed with each extract and incubated at 37 degrees 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. The test article 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 approximate 25mm x 25mm sections of the test article and control article were topically applied to the skin of each of three rabbits and left in place for 24 hours. The sites were graded for erythema and edema at 1, 24, 48, and 72 hours after removal of the single sample application. There was very slight to well-defined erythema and no edema observed on the skin of the animals. The Primary Irritation Index for the test article was calculated to be 0.8. The response of the test article was categorized as slight.

Guinea Pig Sensitization

The test article was evaluated for the potential to elicit delayed dermal contact sensitization in the guinea pig based on the requirements of ISO 10993-10, Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices, Part 10: Tests for Irritation and Delayed-Type Hypersensitivity. The test article was occlusively patched to the intact skin of ten animals for 6-8 hours, three times a week over a 3 week period. The control article was similarly patched to 5 animals. Following a 2-week recovery period, the ten test and five control animals were occlusively patched with the test and control article.

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All sites were observed for evidence of dermal reactions at 24 and 48 hours after patch removal. The test article showed no evidence of causing delayed dermal contact sensitization in the guinea pig. 3M Study # 05-011343(all)

The backside adhesive, in conjunction with another tape, has been subjected to the following safety evaluations:

***In Vitro* Cytotoxicity**

The test was 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 1cm x 1cm portion of the test article. Triplicate wells were dosed with a 1 cm length of high density polyethylene as a negative control. Triplicate wells were dosed with a similar portion of latex as a positive control. Each was placed on an Agarose surface directly overlaying a sub-confluent monolayer of L-929 mouse fibroblast cells. After incubating at 37 degrees C in the presence of 5% CO₂ for 24 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. The test article met the requirements of the test since the grade was less than 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 at 37 degrees C for 24 hours. The negative control, reagent control and positive control were similarly prepared. Triplicate monolayers of L-929 mouse fibroblast cells were dosed with each extract and incubated at 37 degrees 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. The test article 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 approximate 25mm x 25mm sections of the test article and control article were topically applied to the skin of each of three rabbits and left in place for 24 hours. 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 erythema and no edema observed on the skin of the animals. The Primary Irritation Index for the test article was calculated to be 0.0. The response of the test article was categorized as negligible.

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Guinea Pig Sensitization

The test article was evaluated for the potential to elicit delayed dermal contact sensitization in the guinea pig based on the requirements of ISO 10993-10, Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices, Part 10: Tests for Irritation and Delayed-Type Hypersensitivity. The test article was occlusively patched to the intact skin of ten animals for 6-8 hours, three times a week over a 3 week period. The control article was similarly patched to 5 animals. Following a 2-week recovery period, the ten test and five control animals were occlusively patched with the test and control article. All sites were observed for evidence of dermal reactions at 24 and 48 hours after patch removal. The test article showed no evidence of causing delayed dermal contact sensitization in the guinea pig. 3M Study 011344 (all)

In addition, earlier studies using the same adhesive have shown the following results:

Repeated Insult Patch Test (Draize) in Humans

Protocol reference: Draize: Appraisal of the Safety of Chemicals in Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (1965). Published by the Editorial Committee of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States. 3M reference study # MRFE 01844

Results: No evidence of induced contact sensitization.

21-day Cumulative Irritation in Humans

Protocol reference: Draize: Appraisal of the Safety of Chemicals in Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (1965). Published by the Editorial Committee of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States. 3M reference study # MRFE 03292

Results: Consistent with responses characteristic of adhesive materials; within historically acceptable levels for surgical tapes.

The use of the term "hypoallergenic" has come to indicate a product that is non-sensitizing to the general public. The hypoallergenic claim for this product is supported by clinical evaluation using the repeated insult patch test in humans, commonly known as the Draize test. This protocol involves repeated application of samples on 200 healthy volunteers for a 2- to 3-week induction period, followed by a 2-week rest period and a challenge application. To be termed hypoallergenic, 3M Medical Specialties products are required to show no evidence of sensitization potential under these test conditions.

It is the responsibility of our customers to determine the final suitability of our products for their application.