The pathological term “bone wax granuloma” describes the persistent residence of the non-resorbable beeswax based, bone wax hemostat within a bone defect, is known to delay bone healing and increase the potential for infection\(^1\).

Beeswax bone wax is not resorbable. A citizen’s petition\(^2\) has been filed with the FDA to prohibit the use of non-resorbable beeswax bone wax in serious indications.

The non-resorbable beeswax bone wax product has consistently declined in sales year over year due to the building public awareness of “bone wax granuloma”. Further, the literature reports multiple case reports\(^3\) of findings of beeswax bone wax granuloma\(^4\) and the associated inhibition of bone healing\(^5\).

In a rabbit bone healing study, HemaQuell\(^\text{TM}\) controlled bleeding, was resorbed within 2-7 days and did not inhibit bone healing.

The HemaQuell\(^\text{TM}\) resorbable orthopedic hemostatic material is water soluble, is resorbed and does not generate “bone wax granuloma”.

Additionally, in April of 2004 the FDA issued a Public Health Notification\(^6\) stating the Agency’s concern over the use of absorbable hemostatic agents (collagen) as “an absorbable hemostatic agent that was used on or near a bony or neural space and left inside the patient. When wetted, the material swelled and exerted pressure on the spinal cord or other neural structures, resulting in pain, numbness or paralysis. In some cases, blood pooled behind the implanted absorbable hemostatic agents, forming a hematoma that exerted pressure on neural tissues and caused a range of neural deficits.”

HemaQuell\(^\text{TM}\) dissolves in an aqueous (tissue fluid) environment and does not swell.

As the photomicrograph above shows, four (4) weeks after application of HemaQuell\(^\text{TM}\), normal bone regeneration proceeds without the inhibitory influence of granuloma.

---

\(^2\) Citizens Petition dated February 18, 2005 Re: World Wide Medical Technologies