It’s all about FriendChip.

PerioChip®
[chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5 mg

To order call: 1-888-periochip (737-4624) | Customer Service: 1-866-periochip (737-4624)
E-mail: order@periochip.com | Fax: 1-732-358-0220
What Is PerioChip®?

> **PerioChip**® [chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5 mg is a small, orange-brown, rectangular chip (rounded at one end) for insertion into periodontal pockets with probing pocket depth (PD) 5 mm or greater.

> **PerioChip**® is indicated as an adjunct to scaling and root planing (SRP) procedures for reduction of pocket depth in patients with adult periodontitis.

> **PerioChip**® may be used as a part of a periodontal maintenance program, which includes good oral hygiene and SRP.

Safety Information

**PerioChip**® should not be used in a patient who has a known sensitivity to chlorhexidine. Anaphylaxis, as well as serious allergic reactions, have been reported during postmarketing use with dental products containing chlorhexidine.

Please see additional important safety information throughout this brochure and accompanying full prescribing information on pages 10-14.
Why PerioChip®?

01

› Contains 36% chlorhexidine gluconate
› Inhibits growth of bacteria in subgingival plaque
› Since launch, millions of chips successfully administered by dental professionals across the globe

02

› Minimal interference with daily routine
› It typically takes just one minute to insert following SRP
› Biodegradable, so no need to remove

03

› Locally active within the crevicular fluid
› Non-antibiotic
› Well established safety profile

Please see additional important safety information throughout this brochure and accompanying full prescribing information on pages 10-14
How PerioChip® works
How It Works?

PerioChip® [chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5 mg is inserted under the gum in periodontal pockets of 5 mm or more after scaling and root planing (SRP). After insertion, the periodontal pocket fills with saliva and PerioChip® expands before it gradually dissolves. This enables free circulation of chlorhexidine gluconate throughout the pocket. A single PerioChip® contains 2.5 mg chlorhexidine gluconate. This PerioChip® exceeds the minimum inhibitory concentration of 125 μg/ml required to prevent the reflection of biofilm infestation.1

Within the first 24 hours, 40% of the dose is released. The remaining 60% of the antibacterial drug is released within a period of up to 10 days.

PerioChip® effectively reduces a wide spectrum of microbes, including Porphyromonas gingivalis (Pg), Prevotella intermedia (Pi), Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans (Aa).

Patients should be advised to report any signs of local adverse reactions to their dentists. Patients who develop allergic symptoms such as skin rash, itch, generalized swelling, breathing difficulties, light headedness, rapid heart rate, upset stomach or diarrhea, should seek medical attention immediately.

Please see additional important safety information throughout this brochure and accompanying full prescribing information on pages 10-14.
**Efficacy, Clinical Findings**

In the two U.S multi-center studies, it has been shown that patients who received PerioChip® [chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5 mg after scaling and root planing (SRP) experienced a statistically significant reduction in the probing pocket depth versus patients who were treated with SRP alone, at 9 months after initial treatment.

**Teeth treated with PerioChip® [chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5 mg were found to have significantly reduced probing Pocket Depth (PD) compared with those treated with SRP alone at 9 months after initial treatment, as shown in Table 1.**

**Table 1. Probing pocket depth (PD) at baseline and reduction in PD at 9 months from 2 five-center U.S. clinical trials (in mm, mean ± SE)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Study # 94 - 002</th>
<th>Study # 94 - 003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SRP alone</td>
<td>SRP + PerioChip®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD at Baseline</td>
<td>5.69 ± 0.58</td>
<td>5.79 ± 0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 107)</td>
<td>(n = 108)</td>
<td>(n = 115)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD Reduction</td>
<td>0.78 ± 0.07</td>
<td>1.06 ± 0.07*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 9 months</td>
<td>(n = 101)</td>
<td>(n = 101)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* SE = standard error;  
SRP = Scaling and Root Planing significantly different from SRP alone:  
* (p = 0.006);  ** (p = 0.001)

PerioChip® [chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5 mg treatment resulted in a greater percentage of pockets and patients that showed an improvement in PD of 2 mm or more compared with SRP alone at 9 months, as shown in Graph 2.

The differences in improvement were statistically significant when analyzed on a per patient basis (p < 0.005).

PerioChip® treatment maintained probing attachment level (PAL) compared with baseline or with SRP alone at 9 months.

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Please see additional important safety information throughout this brochure and accompanying full prescribing information on pages 10-14.
General Information

Clinical studies #94-002 and #94-003

- The two studies were double-blind, randomized, controlled clinical trials that included 447 adult patients with periodontitis who had at least 4 pockets with probing depth of 5-8 mm that bled on probing.
- All patients received full mouth SRP at baseline and if the pocket depth (PD) remained ≥ 5 mm at 3 and/or 6 months after initial treatment, another chip was placed into the pocket.
- Patients were in good general health.
- Diabetics were excluded from the studies.
- PerioChip® was not studied in acutely abscessed periodontal pockets.
- Patients were free of supragingival calculus prior to baseline.
- PerioChip® effects on bleeding upon probing have not been established.
- There were no significant changes in plaque development or gingivitis.
- Smokers and non-smokers were enrolled in these studies; although non-smokers using PerioChip® [chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5 mg demonstrated significant improvement in PD, smokers demonstrated a trend towards improvement that did not reach statistical significance. This finding is consistent with the consensus that smoking is a risk factor in periodontal diseases.

Safety Information

The most frequently observed adverse events in the two pivotal clinical trials, that compared the effects of SRP, and SRP followed by PerioChip® treatment, were toothache, upper respiratory tract infection and headache. Toothache was the only adverse reaction that was significantly higher (p=0.042) in the PerioChip® group (50.7%) when compared to placebo (41.4%).

Please see additional important safety information throughout this brochure and accompanying full prescribing information on pages 10-14.
Simple Application & Minimal Interference with Day-to-Day Life

It typically takes just one minute to insert PerioChip® [chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5 mg into the periodontal pocket following SRP. Patients can immediately eat and drink and brush their teeth, and there are no dietary restrictions. Patients should avoid flossing at the site of PerioChip® insertion for 10 days to avoid dislodging the chip. All other oral hygiene may continue as usual. Dislodging of the PerioChip® is uncommon; however, patients should be instructed to notify the dentist promptly if the PerioChip® dislodges. Patients should also be advised that, although some mild to moderate sensitivity is normal during the first week after placement of PerioChip®, if pain, swelling, or other problems occur, dentist should promptly be notified. The PerioChip® does not need to be removed since it biodegrades completely.

Patients should be advised to report any signs of local adverse reactions to their dentists. Patients who develop allergic symptoms such as skin rash, itch, generalized swelling, breathing difficulties, light headedness, rapid heart rate, upset stomach or diarrhea, should seek medical attention immediately.

One PerioChip® is inserted into a periodontal pocket with probing pocket depth (PD) 5 mm or greater. Up to 8 chips may be inserted in a single visit. Treatment is recommended to be administered once every three months in pockets with PD remaining 5 mm or greater.

The periodontal pocket should be isolated and the surrounding area dried prior to chip insertion.

Please see additional important safety information throught this brochure and accompanying full prescribing information on pages 10-14
01
Remove the foil packet from the box and peel back the foil to reveal one PerioChip® (chlorhexidine gluconate 2.5mg).

02
Using suitable forceps, grasp the PerioChip® at the flat end. Insert the PerioChip®, curved end first, into the periodontal pocket.

03
Press the PerioChip® apically to the base of the pocket.

04
After proper insertion, the PerioChip® should rest subgingivally at the base of the pocket.
It's all about
FriendChip
**Contraindications**

PerioChip® [chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5mg should not be used in a patient who has a known sensitivity to chlorhexidine.

**Warnings**

Anaphylaxis, as well as serious allergic reactions, have been reported during postmarketing use with dental products containing chlorhexidine.

Patients should be advised to report any signs of local adverse reactions to their dentists. Patients who develop allergic symptoms such as skin rash, itch, generalized swelling, breathing difficulties, light headedness, rapid heart rate, upset stomach or diarrhea, should seek medical attention immediately.

**Precautions**

The use of PerioChip® in an actually abscessed periodontal pocket has not been studied and therefore is not recommended. Although rare, infectious events including abscesses and cellulitis, which have been reported after scaling and root planing (SRP) alone, have also been reported with the adjunctive placement of the PerioChip® post SRP. Management of patients with periodontal disease should include consideration of potential contributing medical disorders, such as cancer, diabetes, and immunocompromised status.

**Information for Patients**

Patients should be advised that, although some mild to moderate sensitivity is normal during the first week after placement of PerioChip®, they should notify the dentist promptly if pain, swelling, or other problems occur.

Most oral sensitivity or pain occurred within the first week of initial chip placement following SRP alone, was mild-to-moderate in nature, and spontaneously resolved within days. These reactions were observed less frequently with subsequent chip placement at 3 and 6 months.

Patients should avoid dental floss at the site of the PerioChip® insertion for 10 days after placement, because flossing might dislodge the chip. All other oral hygiene may be continued as usual. No restrictions regarding dietary habits are needed. Dislodging of the PerioChip® is uncommon; however, patients should be instructed to notify the dentist promptly if the PerioChip® dislodges.

In the unlikely event of PerioChip® dislodgement (in the two pivotal clinical trials, only 8 chips were reported lost), several actions are recommended, depending on the day of PerioChip® loss.

- **Pregnancy**

Pregnancy - Category C. PerioChip® should be used in a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

- **Pediatric Use**

The safety and effectiveness of PerioChip® in pediatric patients have not been established.

- **Geriatric Use**

Although subjects aged 65 years and over were included in clinical studies of PerioChip®, there were not sufficient numbers of these subjects to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. Overall differences in safety or effectiveness have not been identified between the elderly and younger patients.

**Adverse Reactions**

The most frequently observed adverse events in the two pivotal clinical trials, that compared the effects of SRP, and SRP followed by PerioChip® treatment, were toothache, upper respiratory tract infection and headache. Toothache was the only adverse reaction that was significantly higher (p=0.042) in the PerioChip® group (50.7%) when compared to placebo (41.4%).

The above information is based on the U.S. Prescribing Information for the PerioChip® product. Please see accompanying full prescribing information on pages 11-14.
Full Prescribing Information

DESCRIPTION
PerioChip® [chlorhexidine gluconate] is a small, orange-brown, rectangular chip (rounded at one end) for insertion into periodontal pockets. Each PerioChip® weighs approximately 6.9 mg and contains 2.5 mg of chlorhexidine gluconate in a biodegradable matrix of hydrolyzed gelatin (cross-linked with glutaraldehyde).
PerioChip® also contains glycerin and purified water. Chlorhexidine gluconate is an antimicrobial agent. Chemically, it is designated as 1,1’-hexamethylenebis (5- (p-chlorophenyl)biguanide) di-D-gluconate, and its molecular formula is C_{42}H_{50}Cl_{2}N_{10}2C_{6}H_{12}O_{7}.
The molecular weight is 897.8. The structural formula of chlorhexidine gluconate is:

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
Microbiology
Chlorhexidine gluconate is active against a broad spectrum of microbes. The chlorhexidine molecule, due to its positive charge, reacts with the microbial cell surface, destroys the integrity of the cell membrane, penetrates into the cell, precipitates the cell surface, destroys the integrity of the cell due to its positive charge, reacts with the microbial spectrum of microbes. The chlorhexidine molecule, Chlorhexidine gluconate is active against a broad

Pharmacokinetics
PerioChip® releases chlorhexidine in vitro in a biphasic manner, initially releasing approximately 40% of the chlorhexidine within the first 24 hours and then releasing the remaining chlorhexidine in an almost linear fashion for 7-10 days. This enzymatic release rate assay is an experimental collagenase assay that differs from the Regulatory Specification's Agar Release Rate Assay. This release profile may be explained as an initial burst effect, dependent on diffusion of chlorhexidine from the chip, followed by a further release of chlorhexidine as a result of enzymatic degradation. In an in vivo study of 18 evaluable adult patients, there were no detectable plasma or urine levels of chlorhexidine following the insertion of 4 PerioChip®s under clinical conditions. The concentration of chlorhexidine released from the PerioChip® was determined in the gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) of these same subjects. In these subjects, a highly variable biphasic release profile was noted. The relationship of the microbial findings to clinical outcome has not been established.

Clinical Studies
In two double-blind, randomized, controlled clinical trials, 447 adult patients with periodontitis were entered who had at least 4 pockets with probing depth of 5-8 mm that bled on probing. Patients studied were in good general health. Diabetics were excluded from the studies. PerioChip® was not studied in acutely abscessed periodontal pockets. Patients were free of supragingival calculus prior to baseline. In these two studies, the effects of scaling and root planing (SRP) alone, and SRP followed by PerioChip® treatment, were compared. All patients received full mouth SRP at baseline. If the pocket depth remained ≥ 5 mm at 3 and/or 6 months after initial treatment, another chip was placed into the pocket. Teeth treated with PerioChip® were found to have significantly reduced probing pocket depth (PD) compared with those treated with SRP alone at 9 months after initial treatment, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Probing pocket depth (PD) at baseline and reduction in PD at 9 months from 2 five-center U.S. clinical trials (in mm, mean ± SE)

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<th>Study # 94 - 003</th>
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<td></td>
<td>SRP alone</td>
<td>SRP + PerioChip®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD at Baseline</td>
<td>5.69 ± 0.58</td>
<td>5.79 ± 0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 107)</td>
<td>(n = 108)</td>
<td>(n = 109)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD Reduction at 9 months</td>
<td>0.78 ± 0.07</td>
<td>1.06 ± 0.07**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 101)</td>
<td>(n = 101)</td>
<td>(n = 107)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SRP alone</td>
<td>SRP + PerioChip®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD at Baseline</td>
<td>5.66 ± 0.54</td>
<td>5.67 ± 0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 116)</td>
<td>(n = 117)</td>
<td>(n = 110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD Reduction at 9 months</td>
<td>0.84 ± 0.08**</td>
<td>1.12 ± 0.08**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 110)</td>
<td>(n = 110)</td>
<td>(n = 110)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PerioChip® treatment resulted in a greater percentage of pockets and patients that showed an improvement in PD of 2 mm or more compared with SRP alone at 9 months, as shown in Table 2. The differences in improvement were statistically significant when analyzed on a per patient basis (p < 0.005). PerioChip® treatment maintained probing attachment level (PAL) compared with baseline or with SRP alone at 9 months. The effects of PerioChip® on bleeding upon probing have not been established. In the two studies, there were no significant changes in plaque development or gingivitis. Smokers and non-smokers were enrolled in these studies; although non-smokers using PerioChip® demonstrated significant improvement in PD, smokers demonstrated a trend towards improvement that did not reach statistical significance. This finding is consistent with the consensus that smoking is a risk factor in periodontal diseases.

Table 2. Number (percentage) of pockets and patients with an improvement in PD ≥ 2mm at 9 months from 2 five-center U.S. clinical trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study # 94 - 002</th>
<th>Study # 94 - 003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pockets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRP alone</td>
<td>21/202 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRP + PerioChip®</td>
<td>44/202 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patients (one or both sites)</strong></td>
<td>36/101 (36%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the two clinical studies above and an additional study (619 patients), the adverse effects of tooth staining or altered taste perception were not reported after the use of PerioChip®.

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

PerioChip® is indicated as an adjunct to scaling and root planing procedures for reduction of pocket depth in patients with adult periodontitis. PerioChip® may be used as a part of a periodontal maintenance program, which includes good oral hygiene and scaling and root planing.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

PerioChip® should not be used in any patient who has a known sensitivity to chlorhexidine.

**WARNINGS**

Anaphylaxis, as well as serious allergic reactions, have been reported during postmarketing use with dental products containing chlorhexidine.

**PRECAUTIONS**

**General**

The use of PerioChip® in an acutely abscessed periodontal pocket has not been studied and therefore is not recommended. Although rare, infectious events including abscesses and cellulitis, which have been reported after scaling and root planing alone, have also been reported with the adjunctive placement of the PerioChip® post scaling and root planing. Management of patients with periodontal disease should include consideration of potentially contributing medical disorders, such as cancer, diabetes, and immunocompromised status.

**Information for Patients**

Patients should be advised to report any signs of local adverse reactions to their dentists. Patients who develop allergic symptoms such as skin rash, itch, generalized swelling, breathing difficulties, light headedness, rapid heart rate, upset stomach or diarrhea, should seek medical attention immediately. Patients should avoid dental floss at the site of PerioChip® insertion for 10 days after placement, because flossing might dislodge the chip. All other oral hygiene may be continued as usual. No restrictions regarding dietary habits are needed. Dislodging of the PerioChip® is uncommon; however, patients should be instructed to notify the dentist promptly if the PerioChip® dislodges. Patients should also be advised that, although some mild to moderate sensitivity is normal during the first week after placement of PerioChip®, they should notify the dentist promptly if pain, swelling, or other problems occur. Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility Chlorhexidine gluconate has not been evaluated for carcinogenic potential in connection with the PerioChip®. No evidence that chlorhexidine gluconate has potential to cause genetic toxicity was obtained in a battery of mutagenicity studies, including (in vitro) an Ames assay, a chromosome aberration assay in CHO cells, and (in vivo) a micronucleus assay conducted in mice.

**Pregnancy**

Teratogenic Effects: Pregnancy Category C - Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted in relation to PerioChip®, because animal models that would permit use of a clinically relevant route of administration are not available. Chlorhexidine gluconate did not induce harm to the fetus when administered to rats.
by gavage at dosages up to 68.5 mg/kg/day. While chlorhexidine is known to be very poorly absorbed from the GI tract, it may be absorbed following placement within a periodontal pocket. Therefore, it is unclear whether these data are relevant to clinical use of PerioChip®. In clinical studies, placement of four chips within periodontal pockets resulted in plasma concentrations of chlorhexidine that were at or below the limit of detection. However, it is not known whether PerioChip® can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproductive capacity. PerioChip® should be used in a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

**Pediatric Use:** The safety and effectiveness of PerioChip® in pediatric patients have not been established.

**Geriatric Use:** Although subjects aged 65 years and over were included in clinical studies of PerioChip®, there were not sufficient numbers of these subjects to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. Overall differences in safety or effectiveness have not been identified between the elderly and younger patients.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most frequently observed adverse events in the two pivotal clinical trials were toothache, upper respiratory tract infection, and headache. Toothache was the only adverse reaction that was significantly higher (p = 0.042) in the PerioChip® group when compared to placebo. Most oral pain or sensitivity occurred within the first week of the initial chip placement following SRP procedures, was mild to moderate in nature, and spontaneously resolved within days. These reactions were observed less frequently with subsequent chip placement at 3 and 6 months. Table 3 lists adverse events, occurring in ≥1% of 225 patients that received PerioChip®, pooled from the two pivotal clinical trials without regard to causality. Gingival bleeding was the only dental adverse event occurring at a rate of ≤1% in both groups.

**Table 3.** Adverse events (frequency ≥1%) for the PerioChip® group reported from 2 five-center U.S. clinical trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Event</th>
<th>PerioChip® Total N = 225</th>
<th>Placebo Chip Total N = 222</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All patients with Adverse Events</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>85.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothache*</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>50.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper resp tract infection</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza-like-symptoms</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth disorder **</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchitis</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abscess</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergy</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myalgia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum hyperplasia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngitis</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dymenorrhea</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspepsia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheatitis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coughing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrosis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomatitis ulcerative</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendinitis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes dental, gingival or mouth pain, tenderness, aching, throbbing, soreness, discomfort, or sensitivity

**Includes broken, cracked or fractured teeth, mobile teeth, and lost bridges, crowns, or fillings

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

One PerioChip® is inserted into a periodontal pocket with probing pocket depth (PD) 5 mm or greater. Up to 8 chips may be inserted in a single visit. Treatment is recommended to be administered once every three months in pockets with PD remaining 5 mm or greater. The periodontal pocket should be isolated and the surrounding area dried prior to chip insertion. The PerioChip® should be grasped using forceps (such that the rounded end points away from the forceps) and inserted into the periodontal pocket to its maximum depth. If necessary, the PerioChip® can be further maneuvered into position using the tips of the forceps or a flat instrument. The PerioChip® does not need to be removed since it biodegrades completely. In the unlikely event of PerioChip® dislodgement (in the two pivotal clinical trials, only 8 chips were reported lost), several actions are recommended, depending on the day of PerioChip® loss. If dislodgement occurs 7 days or more after placement, the dentist should consider the subject to have received a full course of treatment. If dislodgement occurs within 48 hours after placement, a new PerioChip® should be inserted. If dislodgement occurs more than 48 hours after placement, the dentist should not replace the PerioChip®, but reevaluate the patient at 3 months and insert a new PerioChip® if the pocket depth has not been reduced to less than 5 mm.

**HOW SUPPLIED**

PerioChip® [chlorhexidine gluconate] 2.5 mg is supplied as a small, orange-brown, rectangular chip (rounded at
Full Prescribing Information (continue)

one end), in cartons of 20 chips.  
Each chip is individually packed in a separate compartment of an aluminum blister pack.  
Store at 20° - 25°C with excursions permitted to 15°- 30°C (59° - 86°F).  
Rx only

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSERTION

1. Open individual foil pocket
2. Grasp PerioChip® at flat end with suitable forceps
3. Insert PerioChip®, curved end first, into the periodontal pocket
4. Press PerioChip® apically to the base of the pocket
5. After proper insertion, PerioChip® should rest subgingivally at the base of the pocket
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