

1. General Information

Product Description

The 4-motion® total knee replacement system is comprised of three components designed to replace the femoral, tibial and optionally the patellar joint surface of the knee joint.

Femoral and tibial base components:

The cruciate ligament-retaining CR femoral components and the tibial base components are manufactured from Co-Cr-Mo alloy in accordance with ISO 5832-4. Models in varying sizes and with a left and a right variant each for use in cemented and cementless (with TPS/BONIT back coating) applications are available. For allergy patients, the femoral and tibial base components are also available with an anti-allergic titanium-niobium-nitride (TiNbN) coating on request.

Furthermore, for revisions, the tibial base component can be combined with extension stems manufactured from Co-Cr-Mo in accordance with ISO 5832-12 for cemented applications.

Tibial inlay component:

The tibial inlays „sliding surfaces“ are part of the tibial components and are manufactured from ultra high molecular weight polyethylene „UHMWPE“ in accordance with ISO 5834-2. The tibial inlays come in various sizes and heights to match the respective tibial base components.

Patellar component:

The one-piece patellar component is manufactured from ultra high molecular weight polyethylene „UHMWPE“ in accordance with ISO 5834-2 and comes in various diameter.

Depending on the method used, the 4-motion® knee joint can be supplied with or without an artificial patellar back surface replacement.

Package contents

- The product, the package contents and the materials used are specified on the product label. This product must be used in accordance with the relevant product-specific surgical technique.
- The batch and SN number(s) of the implants used must be documented in the patient's records. The corresponding labels for this purpose are enclosed in the packaging of the sterile implants.
- The implant is supplied without bone cement.

Instructions on reuse

- It is not permitted to reuse an implant which has previously been implanted in the body.
- The implants are supplied sterile (sterilised by gamma radiation). They must not be resterilised.

Warnings / precautions

- Warnings on the packaging must be strictly observed.
- This product may only be used in its original condition. Modifications of any nature as well as mechanical manipulations are not permissible.

2. Storage and Handling

Storage of the sterile implants

Implants must always be stored in their unopened original packaging. The implants must be stored such that they are dry and protected from direct sunlight and extreme temperatures.

Handling of the sterile implants

Prior to insertion of the sterile implant, the packaging should be inspected for damage. If the primary packaging is damaged, the sterility is no longer guaranteed and the product must not be used.

When the implant is unwrapped, a check is to be carried out to ensure that it corresponds to the designation on the packaging (article no. and size).

The appropriate aseptic regulations for surgical personnel must be observed during removal of the implant from the packaging: The outermost and, if applicable, the middle PE bag/blister are opened by the non-aseptic surgical assistant; the inner bag/blister is opened by the aseptic surgical assistant. The implant must not come into contact with any objects which could damage its surface. Prior to insertion, every implant must be visually inspected for damage.

3. Instructions for Use - Special Application Instructions

Information of the patient

Prior to the surgical procedure, each patient must be informed in detail about the procedure and about possible risks.

A patient receiving a knee replacement should be informed that the life of the implant will depend on the patient's weight and how active the patient is in everyday life. Strenuous physical activity or trauma can lead to loosening, disproportionate wear and/or breakage of the implant. The patient must be informed about the capabilities of the implant and its effects on his/her lifestyle. There is a possibility that the implant will not last for the rest of the patient's life or only for a certain period of time. Implants are not as durable and stable as natural, healthy tissue or natural, healthy bones. It is therefore possible that all components might have to be replaced after a period of time.

Preoperative planning

The preoperative planning provides important information about the suitable type of component and possible component combinations. Planning of the 4-motion® knee system is always done using the three-dimensional CAD model of the pathologically changed knee of the patient on the web-based platform of the company Medivation. Patient-specific cutting blocks are created on the basis of this planning and are adapted to the individual surface contour and anatomy of the knee joint being replaced.

-  It is not possible to implant the 4-motion® knee joint without prior three-dimensional planning including the generation and supply of the patient-specific single-use cutting blocks.

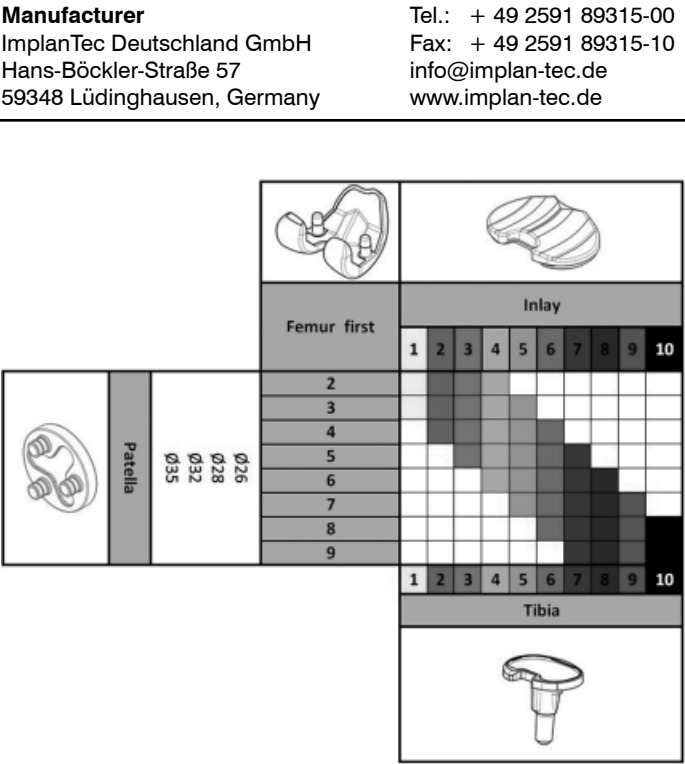
Additional implants should be kept handy in case other sizes are required or the intended implant cannot be used.

Surgical technique

The implantation is performed in accordance with the respective surgical technique, which can be requested from ImplanTec Deutschland GmbH. Familiarity with the surgical technique recommended for this system and its careful application are essential in order to achieve the best possible results.

Restriction regarding combinations

-  The 4-motion® knee system is designed as a complete system and does not allow for combination or replacement with components of other systems or manufacturers.
- The tibial inlays "PE sliding surfaces" should have the same size as the tibial base component.
- The femoral component should not differ from the tibial component by more than two sizes. The patellar components can be combined with all femoral component sizes.
- When bone cement is used, the instructions for use provided by the cement manufacturer must be followed.



The instrument set supplied by ImplanTec Deutschland is designed for use with the implants; other instruments must not be used. (The general surgical instruments are an exception to this rule).

4. Application Instructions

General risks of a surgical interventions are not outlined in these instructions for use. The surgeon must have a command of the recognised surgical techniques in terms of theory and practice and bears the responsibility for the proper implementation of the surgical procedure.

Damaged or surgically removed implant components must not be reused. Implants that have already been used once must never be reused. Damages that are not visible to the naked eye and which may shorten the life of the implant may be present. The preoperative determination of the patient's anatomical eligibility is done on the basis of CT scans and other radiological evaluations. Only patients who meet the criteria listed in the section Indications for use should be selected to undergo the surgical procedure.

Planning of the 4-motion® knee system is always done using the three-dimensional CAD model of the pathologically changed knee of the patient on the web-based platform of the company Medivation. Patient-specific cutting blocks are created on the basis of this planning and are supplied specifically for the patient in question.

The three-dimensional planning and selection of the correct implant are of paramount importance!

Additional implants should be kept handy as a stand-by option.

If a metal allergy or intolerance is suspected, the patient in question should be treated with the specially coated implants. It is important for the surgeon and surgical team to be familiar with the system-specific surgical technique, the range of implants and the instrument set and for all necessary system documents to be available in full on site.

Implant instruments, including the patient-specific single-use instruments, must be available in full and completely functional prior to the procedure.

When bone cement is used, the instructions for use provided by the cement manufacturer must be followed. The implant bed has to be rinsed prior to inserting the cement (for cemented fixation). Care must be taken that all loose particles (e. g. bone splinters) are removed from the prepared implant bed. Following the cementing step, all excess or loose cement particles must be removed from the wound area.

The artificial joint replacement can become loose as a result of e. g. overload, degeneration, poor bone quality or infections. Revisions of total knee replacements are a complicated joint replacement procedure. The possibility of revision surgery must always be borne in mind. A stand-by revision system should always be kept on site for such cases.

Indications

- Patients with advanced degeneration of the knee joint due to degenerative and post-traumatic osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis
- Avascular necrosis of the femoral condyle
- Moderate varus, valgus or flexion-malpositions

Contraindications

- Acute or chronic infections, whether local or systemic
- Severe muscle, nerve or vascular diseases endangering the extremity concerned
- Missing bone substance, bone tumours or poor bone quality that threatens the stable fit of the prosthesis
- Severe osteoporosis or osteomalacia
- Hypersensitivity to the materials used
- Loss of the ligamenture
- Any underlying condition that might compromise the function of the implant
- Revision with extensive bone defects

Precautions / limitations

- Severe valgus malpositions
- BMI >30
- Loss of the posterior cruciate ligament
- Strenuous physical activity (e. g. competitive sports, heavy physical work)
- Diabetes

Possible side effects

The adverse effects listed below are the typical and most commonly observed consequences of knee replacement surgery.

General information:

- Loosening, degeneration and breakage of the implant components
- Early or late stage infections that require removal of the implant.
- Pain, dislocation, partial dislocation, flexion contracture, reduced range of movement or lengthening or shortening of the leg due to incorrect positioning, loosening or wear of the components.
- Excessive wear of the polyethylene components due to intraoperative damage of the femoral component, loose cement and/or bone fragments and/or an excessively high activity level or body weight of the patient.
- Tibial or femoral fractures
- Reduced joint stress and joint pain

Early complications:

- Delayed wound healing or wound dehiscence
- Haematomas
- Nerve or vascular damage
- Local incompatibilities and loosening of the prosthesis
- Toxic systemic side effects and
- Allergies to material components
- Venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism
- Cardiovascular and pulmonary disorders (e. g. fat embolism)

All of these complications effects should be diagnosed and treated as early as possible.

Late complications:

- Position change and loosening of the prosthesis
- Abrasion of the surface of the prosthesis and
- Development of osteolysis due to foreign body reactions.
- Periarticular calcification or ossification, with or without an impact on joint mobility.

The following conditions can impair the surgical result:

- Osteoporosis
- Malformations
- Local bone tumours
- Systemic diseases and metabolic disorders
- Reported history of infections and falls
- Drug dependence or drug abuse
- Obesity
- Strenuous physical activities and those associated with strong vibrations in which the prosthesis is subjected to blows and/or excessive strain (e. g. heavy physical work, marathons etc.).

Prevention/minimisation of side effects

Important:

If the implantation of this knee endoprosthesis is considered to be the best solution for the patient and if some of the circumstances mentioned above apply to the patient it is particularly important to brief the patient about the expected implications of these circumstances on the success of the surgical procedure.

It is also recommended to inform the patient of which activities he can undertake in order to reduce the effects of these aggravating circumstances. All information provided to the patient should be documented in writing by the surgeon performing the operation.

Postoperative treatment

Recognised procedures should be followed for postoperative care and treatment. Documentation of the postoperative treatment should be done in accordance with internal hospital instructions and regulations, for example:

- Surgical protocol
- Postoperative X-ray images
- Patient ID card
- Regular check-ups/follow-ups

Interactions

The 4-motion® total knee replacement contains paramagnetic materials and therefore only responds to sufficiently strong magnetic fields. A moderate temperature increase is possible from field strengths starting with 7 Tesla. Artefacts can also be expected in MRI examinations. Patients must be instructed to avoid exceedingly strong magnetic fields and told that artificial knee joints may trigger metal detectors (e. g. at airport checkpoints).

5. Cleaning, Disinfection and Sterilisation / Re-sterilisation of Instruments

The recommendations below are for information purposes only. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for the cleaning and sterilisation processes of instruments that are performed within the purchaser's facilities.

Instructions for reprocessing of instruments

The instrument set is supplied „non-sterile“ and has to be cleaned, disinfected and sterilised with validated procedures prior to use. The instructions below are based on validation processes that were performed within the scope of the reprocessing of the medical device for reuse. The person concerned with reprocessing is responsible for ensuring that the actual reprocessing performed with the equipment and personnel available at the reprocessing facility achieves the required results. For more detailed instructions concerning the preparation, manual pre-cleaning, control & maintenance, packaging and storage of our instruments, please refer to our reprocessing instructions.

Automated cleaning and disinfection

The automated cleaning and disinfection should be performed with a procedure validated in accordance with the applicable rules in a cleaning and disinfection device according to EN ISO 15883 -1 and -2, preferably using (mild) alkaline cleaning agents.

Sterilisation

Steam sterilisation with a procedure validated according to EN ISO 17665 in a steam steriliser with a fractionated vacuum process according to the requirements of EN 285. The pre-validation was performed with the following program specifications:

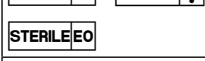
Cycle type	Temperature	Pressure	Sterilisation time	Drying time
Fractionated vacuum	134 °C *	3050 mbar abs.	5 minutes	25 minutes

* Sterilisation temperature of 134°C (273°F) plus tolerance according to EN 554/ ANSI AAMI ISO 17665. Apply the holding time for at least 3 min. Please note the nationally applicable instructions. Other sterilisation methods and cycles may also be used; however, these must be validated prior to implementation in routine operation according to applicable rules.

Important:

For more information concerning the use of this product, please contact the sales office responsible for you.

6. Explanation of the symbols used by ImplanTec Deutschland GmbH

	Do not reuse
	Do not reprocess / do not re-sterilise
	Non-sterile
	Gamma-sterilised; heat-sterilised; ethylene oxide-sterilised
	Batch or serial number
	Manufacturer
	Do not use if primary packaging is damaged
	Protect from sunlight
	Protect from moisture
	CE Mark according to Directive 93/42/EEA
	Note Instructions for Use
	Cementless
	Expiry date
	Order number
	Quantity
	Indicator for gamma-sterilised (changes from yellow to red when gamma-treated)