

1. General Information

Product description and 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 implanted without 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 should be stored in a dry and clean place, protected from direct sunlight at a storage temperature between 10° C and 30° C. The materials were selected such that short-term temperature fluctuations, which can occur during transportation, do not have a negative impact on the performance of the implants and their packaging.

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.

The implants are vacuum-packed in a triple peel-bag packaging (sterilization barrier system). If it is recognizable that air has penetrated into the sterilization barrier system (air-drawn air), the sterility is also no longer guaranteed - the product is not allowed to use.

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 are opened by the non-aseptic surgical assistant; the inner bag 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 hip 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.

Preoperative planning

The preoperative planning provides important information about the suitable type of component and possible component combinations. 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

 Only implants that are supplied by ImplanTec Deutschland GmbH and which have been approved for combined use can be combined with one another for hip replacement procedures. Unsuitable material or product pairings can lead to breakage, premature wear, loosening of the prosthesis, contact corrosion and other consequences.

The surgeon must always ensure that the individual implant components are compatible with one another and observe the general restrictions concerning the combination of materials:

There are restrictions that apply to the combination of stainless steel components (ISO 5832-1, ISO 5832-9) with titanium components (ISO 5832-3, ISO 5832-11) in patients with a low level of activity and/or advanced age.

Components made of forged stainless steel (ISO 5832-1) must not be used in combination with components made of cobalt chromium molybdenum casting alloy (ISO 5832-4) or forged components made of cobalt chromium molybdenum alloy (ISO 5832-12). The components of the acetabular joint part (acetabulum / inlay) and of the femoral joint part (stem / femoral head) should always be procured from one supplier. All hip stems of the company ImplanTec Deutschland GmbH are manufactured with a stem cone 12/14 according to the dimensional specifications of the company CeramTec AG and are thus compatible with the ceramic ball heads Biolox®-Delta and Biolox®-Delta Option (ISO 6474) S/M/L/XL. The same applies to the ELEC® and ELEC® plus heads of the companies OHST and HiPer Medical.

The handling instrutions / instructions for use of the respective manufacturer are to be additionally considered.

Using femoral joint parts of a manufacturer within the meaning of the Medical Devices Act (MPG) in combination with spherical heads of the companies CeramTec AG, OHST and HiPer Medical allows for the combined use with endoprostheses of other manufacturers. On request, the combination with corresponding foreign products can be reviewed by ImplanTec GmbH and the compatibility be assessed.

 CAUTION: Femoral heads of size XXL or larger are not suitable for combined use with the A2® hip stem due to the increased leverage.

Tested and approved implant combinations:

The A2® stem can be combined with the following ball heads, whereby only implants which have been delivered by ImplanTec Deutschland GmbH and approved for the respective system combination may be used.

Used materials:

A2 stem (cone): Ti-6Al-4V (ISO 5832-3)
The ceramic heads consist of Al2O3 or mixed ceramic Al2O3 / ZrO3 (ELEC according to ISO 6474-1, Biolox®Delta and Biolox® option or ELEC®Plus and ELEC® Plus revision to ISO 6474-2; Sleeves are made of Ti-6Al-4V according to ISO 5832-3)

Inlays made of Biolox® delta ceramics may only be combined with Biolox® Delta femoral heads.

Combinable Ball Heads

	Article Description	Ø-Ballhead	Neck Length
	BIOLOX® Delta ISO 6474-2	28	S / M / L
		32	S / M / L / XL
		36	S / M / L / XL
		40	S / M / L / XL
	BIOLOX® Option ISO 6474-2 / ISO 5832-3	28	S / M / L / XL
		32	S / M / L / XL
		36	S / M / L / XL
		40	S / M / L / XL
	ELEC® ISO 6474-1	28	S / M / L
		32	S / M / L
		36	S / M / L
	ELEC® plus ISO 6474-2	28	S / M / L
		32	S / M / L / XL
		36	S / M / L / XL
	ELEC® plus Revision ISO 6474-2 / ISO 5832-3	28	S / M / L / XL
		32	S / M / L / XL
		36	S / M / L / XL
	Metal Ballhead CoCrMo ISO 5832-4	28	S / M / L / XL
		32	S / M / L / XL
	Metal Ballhead Steel ISO 5832-1	28	S / M / L / XL
		32	S / M / L / XL

Bipolar heads should be used only following a strict indication by the physician.

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

The femoral stem cone and the inner cone of the femoral head have to be clean and intact during the fitting. Prior to attaching the femoral head, the cone must be thoroughly cleaned. The appropriate femoral head is then attached by hand and fixed in place with the head insertion instrument and an adequate hammer blow on the cone. The inner cone of the acetabulum and of the outer cone of the inlay have to be clean and intact during the fitting. Prior to inserting the inlay, the inner cone must be thoroughly cleaned.

Indications

- Young and active patients with advanced degeneration of the hip joint due to degenerative and post-traumatic osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis
- Primary and secondary coxarthrosis
- Fracture of avascular necrosis of the femoral head

Contraindications

- Acute or chronic infections, whether local or systemic
- Severe muscle, nerve or vascular diseases endangering the extremity concerned
- Missing bone substance or poor bone quality that threatens the stable fit of the prosthesis
- Previous surgical procedures that no longer guarantee the intended support
- Marked coxa valga with a femoral neck angle >145°
- Marked coxa vara with a femoral neck angle <120°
- Any underlying condition that might compromise the function of the implant
- Revision with extensive bone defects

Precautions / limitations

- Dysplasia coxarthrosis
- Severe antetorsion of the femoral neck
- Other femoral neck variants
- BMI>30
- Components made of ceramic are generally more resistant to wear and tear, but are more fragile

Possible side effects

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

General information:

- Loosening, degeneration and breakage of the implant components, especially at high loads
- 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 spherical head, loose cement and/or bone fragments and/or an excessively high activity level or body weight of the patient.
- Femoral fractures
- Reduced joint stress and joint pain

Early complications:

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

All of these side effects should be diagnosed and treated as early as possible. This generally prevents them from having an impact on the end result.

Late complications:

- Position change and loosening of the prosthesis
- Abrasion of the surface of the prosthesis
- Development of osteolysis due to foreign body reactions

The following conditions can impair the surgical result:

- Severe osteoporosis or osteomalacia
- Severe malformations, congenial hip dislocations
- 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 hip 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 A2® femoral stem, the ceramics and metal heads are paramagnetic and thus only react with 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 hip 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 desired 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 (only applies to the instruments, not to the implants)

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 (only applies to the instruments, not to the implants)

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 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, see the reprocessing instructions for instrumentation NA30-04-05.

6. Explanation of the Symbols Used

	Do not reuse
	Do not reprocess / do not re-sterilise
	Non-sterile
	Heat-sterilised; Gamma-sterilised; ethylene oxide-sterilised
	Serial or Batch number
	Manufacturer
	Do not use if primary packaging is damaged
	Protect from sunlight
	Protect from moisture
	CE Mark according to Directive 93/42/EEA
	Temperature limitation Storage temperature
	Observe warnings and instructions for use
	Observe instructions for use
	Expiry date
	Order number
	Quantity
	Sterilisation indicator (changes colour from yellow to red/purple)
	Conditionally suitable for MR (titanium alloys, metal heads)