



Zimmer® Trabecular Metal™

Tibial and
Femoral Cones
Surgical Techniques



Tibial Cones

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This Surgical Technique is intended to be an addendum to the *Zimmer NexGen*® LCCK (97-5994-302-00) and RH Knee (97-5880-002-00) techniques.

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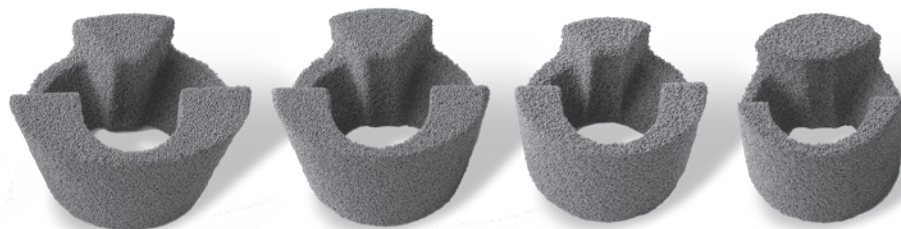
Femoral Cones

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Medium Tibial Cones



Overview

The objective of using the *Trabecular Metal* Medium Tibial Cone implant is to achieve stability of the construct within the proximal tibia when small to medium bone voids are present. The cone that is selected must offer the ability to:

- Reinforce the medullary cavity of the tibia.
- Fill a proximal tibia bone void that may result from the removal of a primary knee system.
- Allow the entire assembled and seated construct (cone and tibial base plate/stem extension) to provide appropriate support of the tibial baseplate.

Note: *The Trabecular Metal Medium Tibial Cones are limited for use with the NexGen LCCK and RH Knee Systems. The Trabecular Metal Medium Tibial Cones are intended for use where severe degeneration, trauma, or other pathology of the knee joint indicates total knee arthroplasty. When used with the NexGen RH Knee System in the United States, the Trabecular Metal Medium Tibial Cones are for cemented use only. When used with the NexGen LCCK System, the Trabecular Metal Medium Tibial Cones are for cementless or cemented use.*

In revision situations, positioning of the tibial base plate is often dictated by the interaction of the stem extension (attached to the base plate) and the intramedullary canal. Therefore, use of offset and/or straight stem extensions should be considered during the initial cone selection process.

Note: *Offset stems cannot be used with the RH Knee.*

The *Trabecular Metal* Medium Tibial Cone system features instruments which reference the IM canal. This alignment feature ensures that the position of the cone does not interfere with the final position of the tibial baseplate/stem extension construct. Furthermore, the instruments help the surgeon to remove bone only to the depth that matches the cone implant and to cut at a trajectory that matches the shape of the implant.



Medium Tibial Cones

Assessment of the Tibial Bone

Remove existing tibial implants as well as residual granuloma/fibrous tissue as necessary to ensure proper exposure of the bone.

TECHNIQUE TIP

1.A

Ensure that all cement is removed from the intramedullary canal as retained cement may result in fracture or deflection of the reamer.

Prepare the tibial canal by using progressively larger intramedullary reamers beginning with the 9mm diameter reamer. Ream to a depth that allows all the reamer teeth to be buried beneath the surface of the bone for the stem length that is desired. Proceed to ream up to the diameter size that rigidly engages the endosteal cortex of the isthmus.

Cut the top of the tibia to the angle recommended for the base plate using the appropriate IM Tibial Boom and appropriate Tibial Cutting Guide. The technique for this step in the procedure is illustrated in the *NexGen LCCK and RH Knee Surgical Techniques*.

It is critical that this step be performed using intramedullary alignment to ensure proper alignment between the Medium Tibial Cone and the stem of the tibial component.

Examine the tibial defect that is present by placing the Medium Tibial Cone Provisionals upside down on the tibial plateau over the reamer in order to assess the size and orientation of the bony defect. Note the size of the Medium Tibial Cone Provisional that will adequately cover the defect. (Fig. 1)

Note: *If the defect exceeds 46mm medial/lateral (the size of the largest Trabecular Metal Medium Tibial Cone), consider using Trabecular Metal Large Tibial Cones.*

Remove the reamer and insert the Provisional Stem that matches the diameter and depth the last reamer prepared with the Cone Alignment Rod attached. The provisional stem must be stable within the IM canal. (Fig. 2)


Fig. 1

Assess the size of the defect.


Fig. 2

Attach the Cone Alignment Rod to the Provisional Stem.

2
Instruments


Medium
Tibial Cone
Provisional
00-5451-013-31



Straight Stem
Extension
Provisional
00-5989-010-10



Cone Alignment
Rod
00-5452-013-20

Medium Tibial Cones

Place Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Templates on the tibial plateau over the Cone Alignment Rod to determine the correct size and orientation of the tibial tray. (Fig. 3) The position of the Cone Alignment Rod within the sizing template will indicate whether or not an offset stem will be necessary.

Note: Check the chart on page 8 to ensure that the desired Tibial Component size is compatible with the selected cone size.

Note: The offset stem option can only be used with the NexGen LCKK Knee. The RH Knee will require the use of a straight stem with the Trabecular Metal Medium Tibial Cone.

TECHNIQUE TIP

1.B

Stems are available in straight or 4.5mm offset options. When determining which stem design is necessary, remember that the offset stem will move the center of the baseplate exactly 4.5mm away from the center of the IM canal.



Fig. 3

Assess the need for an offset stem.

Instruments



Medium Tibial Cone
Sizing Template
00-5452-013-02

Medium Tibial Cones

Preparing for the Tibial Implant

Note: Two bushing guides, drill guides, and reamer guides are provided in the Medium Tibial Cone instrument set. Each is marked as 7° or 0°. The 7° instruments are used when implanting the 7° NexGen Baseplate. The 0° instruments are used when implanting the NexGen A/P Wedge or RH Knee Base plates.

If a straight stem is to be used

Note: If using an offset stem, skip to the offset technique on page 6

Fit the appropriate Medium Cone Bushing Guide over the Cone Alignment Rod onto the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template. (Fig. 4) Place the Straight Bushing from the NexGen LCKK or RH Knee Instrument sets over the Cone Alignment Rod and seat it in the bushing guide to ensure proper alignment between the baseplate and the IM canal. (Fig. 5)

TECHNIQUE TIP

1.C

Ensure that proper rotation takes precedence over coverage of the tibial plateau.

Pin the selected size Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template in its desired orientation using short headed pins from the NexGen LCKK or RH Knee Instrument Sets.

With the Sizing Template pinned in its desired position, mark the tibial bone with a bovie or methylene blue to identify the center of the anterior aspect of the tibial baseplate. This will be important when determining the rotational freedom of the cones when broaching.

Remove the Provisional Stem, Cone Alignment Rod, Bushing Guide, and Bushing leaving the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template pinned in place.



Fig. 4

Medium Cone Bushing Guide in place.

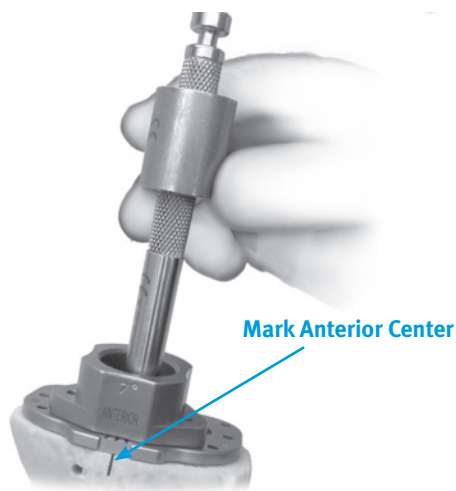


Fig. 5

Inserting the Straight Bushing.

4

Instruments



Medium Tibial Cone
Tibial Tray Offset
Bushing Guide
00-5452-013-25



Straight
Bushing
00-5987-003-00



Short-Head
Holding Pins
00-5977-056-01

Medium Tibial Cones

Fit the Medium Cone Tibial Tray Drill Guide onto the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template and use the Tibial Stem Drill from the *NexGen* LCKK or RH Knee Instrument sets to drill for the stem of the tibial component. (Fig. 6)

Drill until the engraved line on the Tibial Stem Drill is approximately 10mm past the top of the Medium Tibial Cone Tibial Tray Drill Guide to prepare for the tibial stem and the junction of the stem extension. (Fig. 7)

Remove the Tibial Tray Drill Guide and Stem Drill leaving the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template pinned in place.

****Proceed to Preparing for the Medium Tibial Cone – Initial Reamer (Page 8).**

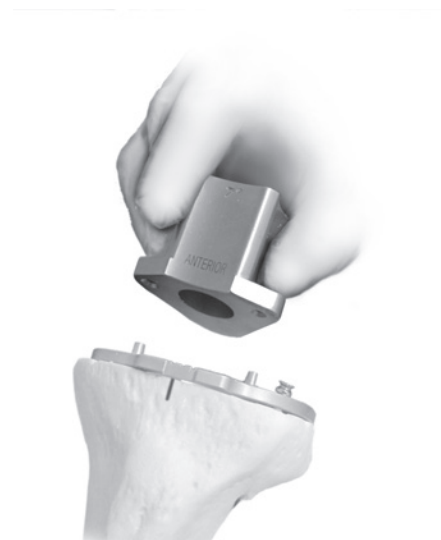


Fig. 6

Attach the Medium Tibial Cone Tray Stem Drill Guide to the Tibial Sizing Template.

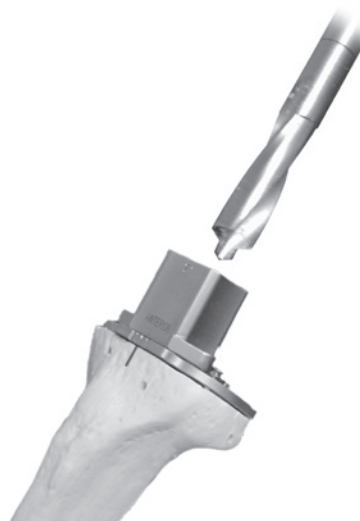


Fig. 7

Drill for the Tibial Baseplate Stem.

Instruments



Medium Tibial
Cone Tibial Tray
Stem Drill Guide
00-5452-013-21



Tibial
Stem Drill
00-5977-010-01

Medium Tibial Cones

If an offset stem is to be used:

Fit the Medium Cone Bushing Guide over the Cone Alignment Rod and onto the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template. Place the Offset Bushing from the *NexGen* LCCK instrument set over the Cone Alignment Rod and seat it in the bushing guide. Rotate the bushing and the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template to find the optimal position on the tibial plateau. (Fig. 8)

TECHNIQUE TIP

1.D

If the proper rotation cannot be achieved without overhang, choose the next smaller size tibial template. Be cognizant of size compatibility with the femur (detailed in the *NexGen* LCCK surgical technique) when choosing the size of the tibia.

When optimal coverage and orientation is achieved, note the position of the etched marks on the Offset Bushing relative to the etched mark on the center of the anterior portion of the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template. Be aware that the visible portion of the Offset Bushing will have reference numbers that read upside down. (Fig. 9) This number is 180 degrees opposed to the number that should be referenced on the Offset Bushing. As a result, it is critical that the number used for reference on the bushing is the number that is facing right side up which is not visible when the bushing is seated in the offset bushing guide. It can be helpful to pull the bushing up out of its seated position so that the right side up number is visible when noting the final desired offset position. (Fig. 10)

The stem extension has matching numbers that will be referenced when the stem is attached to the baseplate.

Pin the Sizing Plate in place with Short-Head Holding Pins from the *NexGen* LCCK Instrument Set.

With the Sizing Template pinned in its desired position, mark the tibial bone with a bovie or methylene blue to identify the center of the anterior aspect of the tibial baseplate. This will be important when determining the rotational freedom of the cones when broaching.


Fig. 8
Offset Bushing in place

Fig. 9
The offset reference numbers will read upside down

Fig. 10
Pull up the offset bushing to reference the correct number

6

Instruments



Medium Tibial Cone
Tibial Tray Offset
Bushing Guide
00-5452-013-25



Offset
Bushing
00-5987-004-00



Short-Head
Holding Pin
00-5977-056-00

Medium Tibial Cones

Remove the Tibial Cone Bushing Guide, Offset Bushing, and Stem Extension Provisional Assembly leaving only the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Tibial Template pinned in place.

Fit the Medium Cone Tibial Tray Drill Guide onto the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template and use the Tibial Stem Drill from the *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee Instrument sets to drill for the stem of the tibial component. (Fig. 11)

Drill until the engraved line on the Stem Drill is approximately 10mm past the top of the Medium Cone Tibial Tray Drill Guide. (Fig. 12)

Remove the Tibial Cone Drill and Tibial Cone Drill Guide leaving the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template pinned in place. Assemble the appropriate size Offset Provisional Stem to the Cone Alignment rod and insert the construct into the tibia to its desired depth and orientation.

Check to ensure that the Cone Alignment Rod sits in the center of the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template. This can be accomplished by fitting the Tibial Cone Bushing Guide over the Cone Alignment Rod into the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template. Slide the Straight Bushing from the *NexGen* LCCK instrument set over the cone alignment rod and seat it in the bushing guide. If the stem is aligned properly, the Straight Bushing will fully seat into the Bushing Guide.

Remove the Bushing Guide, Straight Bushing and Cone Alignment Rod/Stem Provisional construct from the tibia, leaving the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template pinned in place.

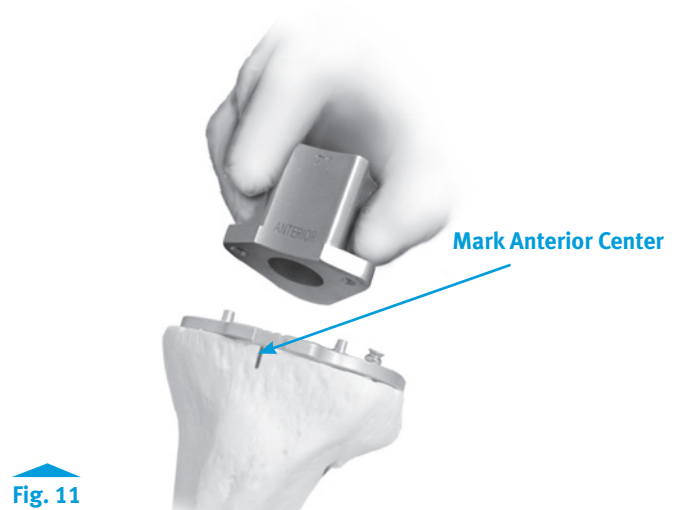


Fig. 11

Attach the Medium Tibial Cone Tray Stem Drill Guide to the Tibial Sizing Template.

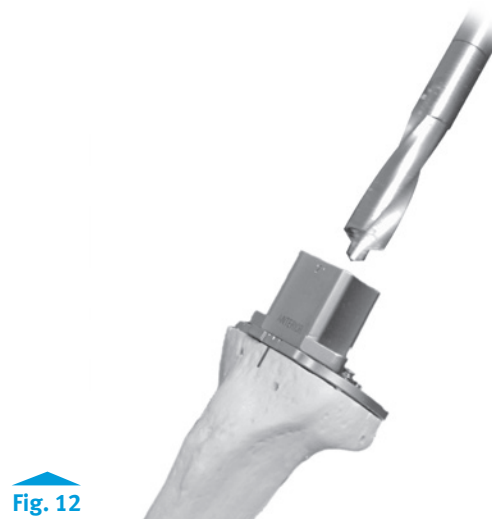


Fig. 12

Drill for the Tibial Baseplate Stem.

Instruments



Medium Tibial Cone
Tibial Tray Stem
Drill Guide
00-5452-013-21



Tibial Stem Drill
00-5977-010-00

Medium Tibial Cones

Preparing for the Medium Tibial Cone – Initial Reamer

Fit the Tibial Cone Drill Bushing onto the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template. (Fig. 13)

Using the chart below, notice the drill depth required that matches the expected Medium Tibial Cone size and Tibial Base Plate size and note the depth number (1, 2, or 3) that is necessary for the sizes selected and identify these rings on the Tibial Cone Reamer. (Fig. 14)



Fig. 13

Attach the Reamer Guide to the Tibial Tray Sizing Template.

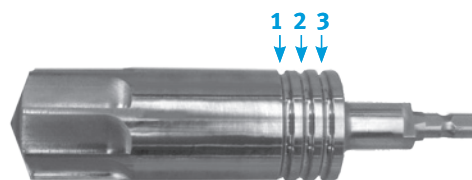


Fig. 14

Depth marks on the initial Reamer.

Size Interchangeability and Reamer Depth Chart

Tibial Base Plate Size	Tibial Cone Size (mm) / Depth #			
	31 x 31 / 3	36 x 31 / 2	41 x 34 / 1	46 x 34 / 1
LCKK Size 3	31 x 31 / 3	36 x 31 / 3	41 x 34 / 2	46 x 34 / 1
LCKK Size 4	31 x 31 / 3	36 x 31 / 3	41 x 34 / 2	46 x 34 / 1
LCKK Size 5	N/A	36 x 31 / 3	41 x 34 / 3	46 x 34 / 2
LCKK Size 6	N/A	36 x 31 / 3	41 x 34 / 3	46 x 34 / 2
LCKK Size 7	N/A	N/A	N/A	46 x 34 / 3
RH Knee Size 2	31 x 31 / 2	36 x 31 / 2	41 x 34 / 1	46 x 34 / 1
RH Knee Size 3	31 x 31 / 2	36 x 31 / 2	41 x 34 / 1	46 x 34 / 1
RH Knee Size 4	31 x 31 / 2	36 x 31 / 2	41 x 34 / 1	46 x 34 / 1
RH Knee Size 5	31 x 31 / 2	36 x 31 / 2	41 x 34 / 2	46 x 34 / 1
RH Knee Size 6	31 x 31 / 2	36 x 31 / 2	41 x 34 / 2	46 x 34 / 1

Instruments



Medium Tibial
Cone Reamer
Guide

00-5452-013-27



Medium Tibial
Cone Reamer

00-5452-013-29

Medium Tibial Cones

Attach the Reamer Stop to the appropriate groove on the reamer. (Fig. 15) Using the Tibial Cone Reamer, ream until the Reamer Stop meets the Tibial Cone Reamer Bushing. (Fig. 16)

TECHNIQUE TIP

1.F

Stabilize the Tibial Cone Reamer Bushing with your off hand while drilling to eliminate toggle, and to ensure that the drill is being used at the proper angle.

Remove the Medium Tibial Cone Sizing Template and all other instruments from the tibia.

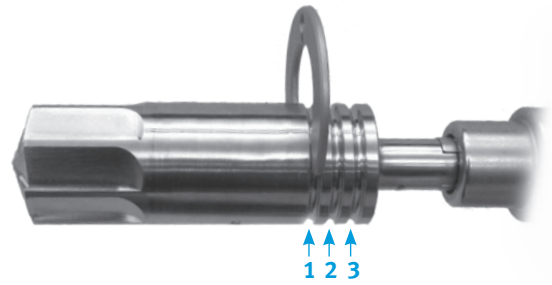


Fig. 15

Reamer Stop in position #1.

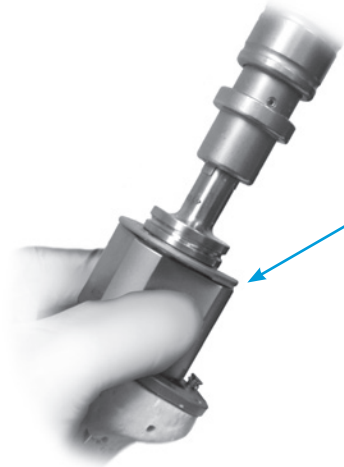


Fig. 16

Ream until the Reamer Stop meets the bushing guide.



Medium Tibial Cones

Preparing for the Medium Tibial Cone – Sequential Broaching

Re-insert the selected Provisional Stem (straight or offset) with the Cone Alignment Rod attached into the intramedullary canal to the correct depth and orientation.

TECHNIQUE TIP

1.G

Regardless of whether a cemented or cementless stem will be used, ensure that this Provisional Stem is stable in the IM canal for the next steps. If it is loose, sequentially upsize to a Provisional Stem size that provides stability.

Align the smallest Medium Tibial Cone Broach (31 x 31) over the Cone Alignment Rod. (Fig. 17) Make note of the mark on the tibia from the steps described in the *Preparing for the Tibial Implant* section. The mark on the tibia should remain within the outer markings on the Medium Tibial Cone Broach to ensure that the rotational limit between the keel of the tibial component and tibial cone is not exceeded. (Fig. 18)


Fig. 17

Sequentially broach over the Cone Alignment Rod.


Fig. 18

Rotational check prior to broaching.

Instruments



Medium Tibial
Cone Broach
00-5452-013-31

Medium Tibial Cones

After the described alignment checks have been performed, use a mallet to impact the broach to prepare the bone for the shape of the Medium Tibial Cone Implant. Use the rings on the broach to reference depth 1, 2, or 3. (Fig. 19) Broach until the selected ring is level with the tibial plateau.

Sequentially broach over the Cone Alignment Rod using the next largest size until the appropriate Medium Tibial Cone size is reached. Take care to properly orient each broach to ensure that the rotational limits relative to the keel of the tibial baseplate is not exceeded and that the rotational alignment of each subsequent broach matches the rotation of the previous broach. (Fig. 20)

When sequential broaching is complete, remove the Provisional Stem, Broach and Cone Alignment Rod.

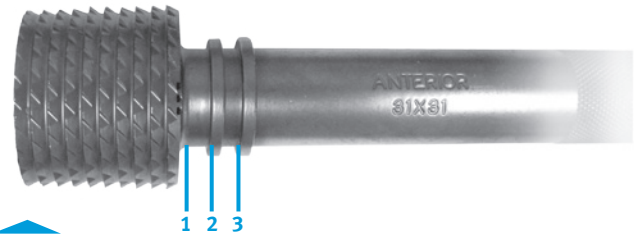


Fig. 19

Note depth marks on the Broach that align with the Tibial Cone Reamer.

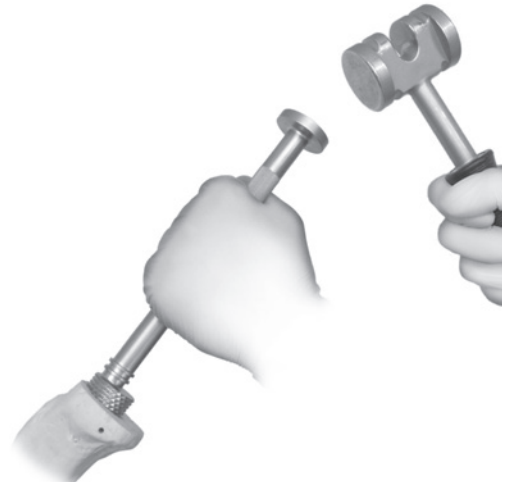


Fig. 20

Impacting the Broach.

Instruments



Mallet

00-0155-002-00

Medium Tibial Cones

Provisional Assembly and Assessment

Note: In many cases, the Medium Tibial Cone Implant will not sit flush against the distal surface of the baseplate. The Medium Tibial Cone implant may sit up to 10mm from the distal surface of the tibial implant depending on the sizes of the cone and tibial components that are selected.

Insert the corresponding Medium Tibial Cone Provisional from the final rasp size into the newly prepared area and check for proper fit. (Fig. 21)

Assemble the appropriate Tibial Tray Provisional and Stem Extension Provisional for which the bone has been prepared and insert through the cone to check for appropriate fit.

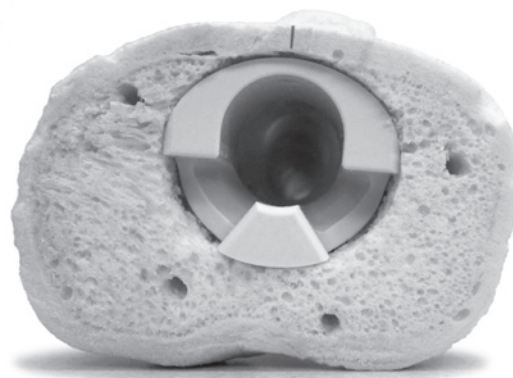


Fig. 21

Medium Tibial Cone Provisional in place.

TECHNIQUE TIP

1.H

When assembling an offset stem, line up the appropriate mark on the Offset Stem Extension Provisional with the etch mark on the Tibial Provisional. This mark should correspond to the mark noted earlier on the Offset Bushing.

Note: If an offset stem or a stem larger than 17mm is to be used, assemble the Medium Tibial Cone Provisional to the base plate before attaching the Stem Provisional as the Provisional Stem will not fit through the distal aspect of the Medium Tibial Cone.

Final Positioning of the Cone and Tibia

Implantation Technique - Cementless

Note: When used with the RH Knee System in the United States, the Trabecular Metal Medium Tibial Cones are for cemented use only. Please see the Cone Implantation Technique - Cemented for implantation using cement.

Remove tibial provisionals and skeletonize the bony surfaces with pulsatile lavage to clear all residual debris.

12

Instruments



Medium Tibial
Cone Provisional
00-5451-013-31



Provisional
Extractor
00-5451-006-00

Medium Tibial Cones

Note: A 17mm straight stem is the maximum diameter that will fit through the cone. When using a larger stem or an offset stem, the entire construct **must** be pre-assembled prior to implantation. Be sure to apply bone cement to the inside surface of the cone to ensure an adequate cement mantle.

Position the final *Trabecular Metal* Medium Tibial Cone Implant in the tibia by hand. Assemble the Medium Tibial Cone Impactor Head to the Impactor Handle. Position the Impactor head over the *Trabecular Metal* Medium Tibial Cone noting the anterior position on the impactor relative to the implant and tap the impactor with a mallet to seat the cone into the prepared tibial cavity. (Fig. 22)

Note: Although the cone provisional and implant are the same dimension, because the surface of the cone implant is porous, there is a higher friction fit than the provisional component.

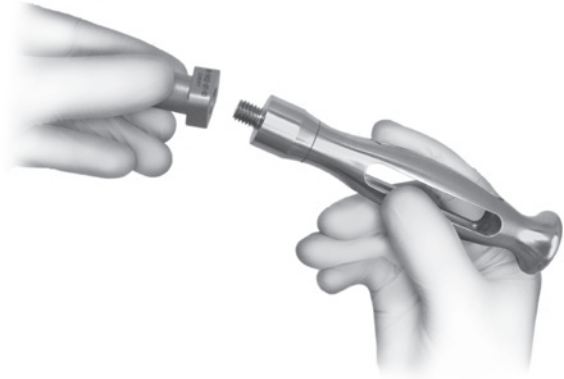


Fig. 22

Attach the Impactor Head to the Impactor Handle.

TECHNIQUE TIP

1.1

If excessive force is used to seat the implant, tibial fracture may occur. Confirm that rotational alignment of the *Trabecular Metal* Medium Tibial Cone is correct.

If gaps exist between the outside of the cone and the endosteal surface of the tibia, the surgeon should consider packing grafting material into any voids to encourage new bone formation and prevent cement flow into the interface between the cone and host bone when the final tibial component is cemented into position.

Properly assemble the Stem Extension and Tibial Baseplate in the proper orientation determined from previous trialing. Apply a sufficient amount of bone cement on the bottom of the tibial base plate so that it will fill the interior of the cone implant and also fill the internal cavity of the tibia. Insert the base plate assembly into the cone. Verify correct rotational alignment and impact the implant assembly into position and remove excess bone cement.

Instruments



Impactor
Handle

00-5451-002-00



Tibial Impactor
Head-Medium

00-5452-013-30

Medium Tibial Cones

Implantation Technique - Cemented

Remove tibial provisionals and skeletonize the bony surfaces with pulsatile lavage to clear all residual debris.

Note: *A 17mm straight stem is the maximum diameter that will fit through the cone. When using a larger stem or an offset stem, the entire construct **must** be pre-assembled prior to implantation.*

Apply bone cement in a low viscosity state to the outside periphery of the *Trabecular Metal* Medium Tibial Cone implant and insert into the prepared tibial void. Assemble the corresponding size Medium Tibial Cone Impactor Head to the Impactor Handle. Position the Impactor head over the *Trabecular Metal* Medium Tibial Cone implant and tap the impactor with a mallet to seat the cone into the prepared tibial cavity.

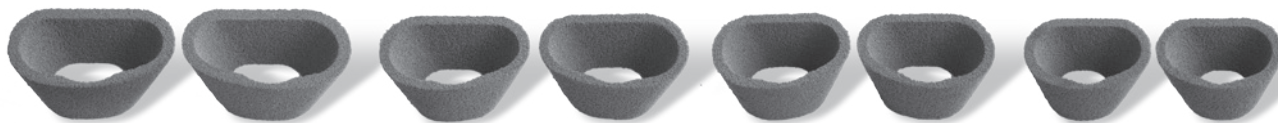
TECHNIQUE TIP

1.J

If excessive force is used to seat the implant, tibial fracture may occur. Confirm that rotational alignment of the *Trabecular Metal* Medium Tibial Cone is correct.

Properly assemble the stem extension and tibial base plate in the proper orientation determined from previous trialing. Apply a sufficient amount of bone cement on the bottom of the tibial base plate so that it will fill the interior of the cone implant and also fill the internal cavity of the tibia. Insert the base plate assembly into the cone. Verify correct rotational alignment, impact the implant assembly into position and remove excess bone cement.

Large Tibial Cones



Overview

The objective of using the *Trabecular Metal Large Tibial Cone* implant is to achieve stability of the construct within the proximal tibia when bone voids are present. The cone that is selected must offer the ability to:

- Reinforce the cortical rim of the tibia.
- Fill a proximal tibial bone void that may result from the removal of a primary knee system.
- Allow the entire assembled and seated construct (cone and tibial base plate/stem extension) to provide appropriate support of the tibial baseplate.

Note: *The Trabecular Metal Large Tibial Cones are limited for use with the NexGen LCCK and RH Knee Systems. The Trabecular Metal Large Tibial Cones are intended for use where severe degeneration, trauma, or other pathology of the knee joint indicates total knee arthroplasty. When used with the NexGen RH Knee System in the United States, the Trabecular Metal Large Tibial Cones are for cemented use only. When used with the NexGen LCCK System, the Trabecular Metal Large Tibial Cones are for cementless or cemented use.*

In revision situations, positioning of the tibial base plate is often dictated by the interaction of the stem extension (attached to the base plate) and the intramedullary canal. Therefore, use of offset and/or straight stem extensions should be considered during the initial cone selection process.

The *Trabecular Metal Large Tibial Cone* system features instruments which reference the IM canal. This alignment feature ensures that the position of the cone does not interfere with the final position of the tibial baseplate/stem extension construct. Furthermore, the instruments help guide the surgeon in the removal of bone only to the depth that matches the cone implant and cut at a trajectory that matches the shape of the implant.



Large Tibial Cones

Tibial Preparation

Initial Proximal Tibial Resection

Ream the tibia to the appropriate diameter until rigid stability of the reamer is achieved. Remove the reamer and replace with the Provisional Stem of the diameter of the last reamer used with the Cone Alignment Rod attached.

Cut the top of the tibia to the angle recommended for the base plate using the appropriate IM Tibial Boom and appropriate Tibial Cutting Guide. The technique for this step in the procedure is illustrated in the *NexGen* LCKK and RH Knee surgical techniques.

It is critical that this step be performed using intramedullary alignment to ensure proper alignment between the Large Tibial Cone and the stem of the tibial component.

Cone Size Evaluation

Insert the Provisional Stem that matches the size of the last reamer used with the Cone Alignment Rod attached. The provisional stem should not toggle within the IM canal.

Assess the size of the tibial defect and determine the ideal size *Trabecular Metal* Large Tibial Cone that covers the defect. (Fig. 23)

TECHNIQUE TIP

2.A

Utilizing the Large Tibial Cone Provisionals can help to determine the appropriate size cone that covers the defect. Use the opposite side provisional upside down to get a good sense of what the final implant will cover.

Using a Tibial Template, check to see which size Tibial component will be used. Refer to **Table 2** on the opposite page to ensure that the desired Tibial size and *Trabecular Metal* Large Tibial Cone size are compatible. (Fig. 24)

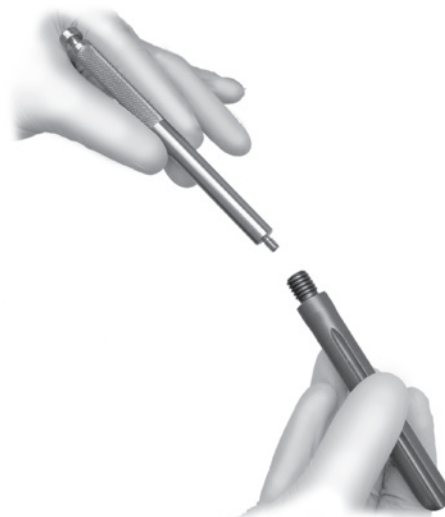
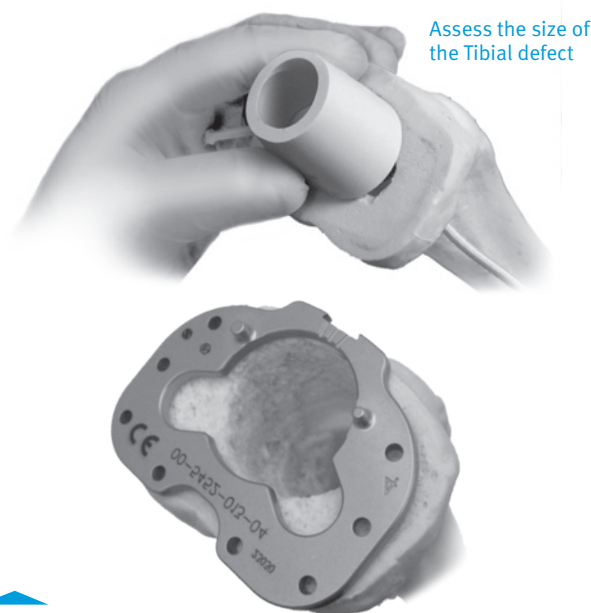


Fig. 23

Attach the Cone Alignment Rod to the provisional stem



Assess the size of the Tibial defect

Fig. 24

Determine the size of the Tibial Component

Instruments



Straight Stem
Extension
Provisional
00-5989-010-10



Cone Alignment
Rod
00-5452-013-20



Medium Tibial
Cone Sizing
Template
00-5452-013-02



Large Tibial Cone
Provisional
00-5451-013-51

Large Tibial Cones

Table 2

Tibial Base Plate Size	Tibial Cone Size (mm)			
LCCK Size 2	51mm x 34mm	55mm x 36mm	N/A	N/A
LCCK Size 3	51mm x 34mm	55mm x 36mm	N/A	N/A
LCCK Size 4	51mm x 34mm	55mm x 36mm	N/A	N/A
LCCK Size 5	N/A	55mm x 36mm	60mm x 36mm	N/A
LCCK Size 6	N/A	55mm x 36mm	60mm x 36mm	N/A
LCCK Size 7	N/A	N/A	60mm x 36mm	67mm x 38mm
RH Knee Size 2	51mm x 34mm*	55mm x 36mm	N/A	N/A
RH Knee Size 3	51mm x 34mm*	55mm x 36mm	60mm x 36mm	N/A
RH Knee Size 4	51mm x 34mm	55mm x 36mm	60mm x 36mm	N/A
RH Knee Size 5	51mm x 34mm	55mm x 36mm	60mm x 36mm	67mm x 38mm
RH Knee Size 6	51mm x 34mm	55mm x 36mm	60mm x 36mm	67mm x 38mm

* Indicates combinations that can be used only with the neutral alignment setting.

After the desired cone size has been determined, select the corresponding Large Tibial Cone Burr Template and place it over the Cone Alignment Rod and onto the proximal surface of the tibia in its desired rotation. (Fig. 25) Insert the Neutral Burr Template Bushing over the Cone Alignment Rod into the slot on the proximal end of the template. (Fig. 26)

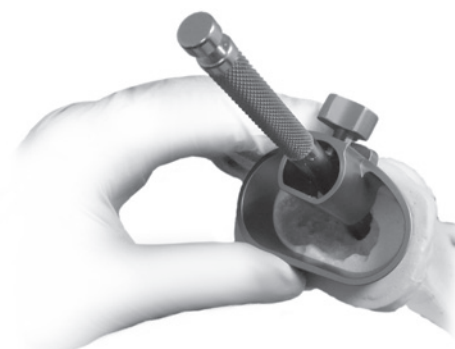


Fig. 25

Select the appropriate size Burr Template



Fig. 26

Attach the Template to the Cone Alignment Rod

Instruments



Large Tibial
Cone Burr
Template

00-5452-013-51



Burr Template
Bushing-Neutral

00-5452-013-69

Large Tibial Cones

Note: If the tibia has been cut with posterior slope, the Tibial Milling Guides will sit off the tibial plateau in the posterior region. (Fig. 27)

The system also offers an Offset Burr Template Bushing. This allows the Large Tibial Cone Burr Template to be translated 2mm in a medial or lateral direction. The Offset Burr Template Bushing can be used to translate the Large Tibial Cone Burr Template in a medial or lateral direction by rotating it 180 degrees before inserting it into the proximal slot of the Template.

TECHNIQUE TIP

2.B

Should the selected size Tibial Cone Burr Template not completely cover the bone void in one direction, check to see if offsetting the template will cover the defect before selecting a larger size.

When the Large Tibial Cone Burr Template has been positioned in its desired orientation, tighten the anterior set screw to lock the Large Tibial Cone Burr Template to the Cone Alignment Rod. (Fig. 28)



Fig. 27

Burr Template position with tibial slope



Fig. 28

Lock the Burr Template in position



Large Tibial Cones

Additional pin fixation can be achieved by sliding the Burr Template Fixation Plate into the anterior slot and locking it in place by tightening the screw. (Fig. 29)

TECHNIQUE TIP

2.C

For most effective pin fixation, use the angled holes that allow the pin to enter the tibia on the medial side in a more perpendicular angle. In the face of dense sclerotic bone, it is recommended to drill holes for the pins in order to reduce the risk of fracture.

Headless Holding Pins from the *NexGen* LCKK or RH Knee instrument sets can now be inserted through the Burr Template Fixation Plate for additional stability. (Fig. 30)

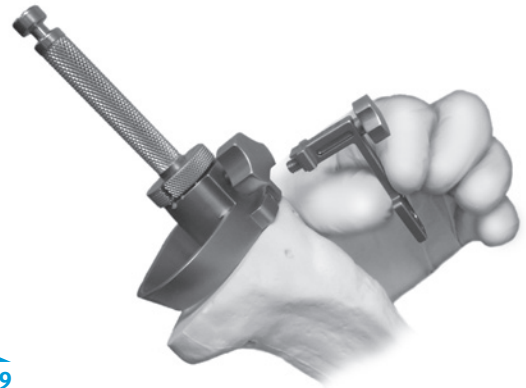


Fig. 29

Attach the Burr Template Fixation Plate

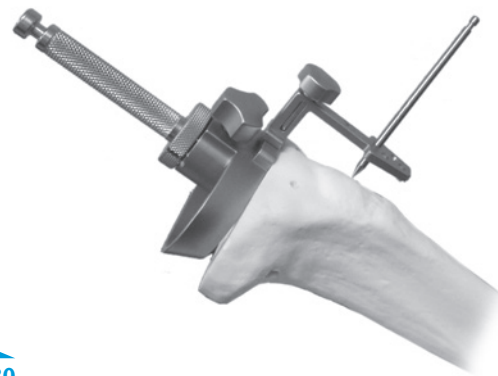


Fig. 30

Pin in place for additional stability

Instruments



Burr Template
Fixation Plate
00-5452-013-71



Headless
Holding Pins
00-5222-039-00

Large Tibial Cones

Preparing the Bone

Note: Two different Burr Guards are provided in the set. The 7° Guard is used when implanting the 7° NexGen Baseplate. The 0° guard is used when implanting the NexGen A/P Wedge or RH Knee baseplates.

Slide the appropriate Burr Guard over the burr and attach the assembly to the burr hand piece. (Fig. 31)

Note: The burr is compatible with milling hand pieces that accept a 2.34mm burr shank. These are equivalent to the MicroAire Series 1000 Air Motor Module with Model 1930 Micro Drill Head Module.

Position the Large Tibial Cone Burr on the inside of the Large Tibial Cone Burr Template and allow the hook to engage the track of the Large Tibial Cone Burr Template of the Burr Guard. Begin burring out the remaining bone inside of the Burr Template carefully following the capture track taking care to maintain the correct angle. (Fig. 32) Two hand stabilization of the handpiece is recommended to facilitate bone preparation.

Be sure to thoroughly irrigate while burring

TECHNIQUE TIP

2.D

When burring, ensure that the Burr Guard is in constant contact with the proximal edge of the burring rail. Since the Burr Guard does not rotate, it can help to guide the burr construct by grasping the sleeve with one's off hand and guiding it around the capture track.

The design of the Large Tibial Cone Burr Template will allow for a captured burr cut in the medial, posterior, and lateral aspects of the tibia. The anterior aspect of the cuts will need to be finished by hand due to the interference of the intramedullary stem. Additionally, due to the cone's anatomic shape, the captured aspect of the cut will not reach the proper depth on the medial and lateral side.



Fig. 31

Slide the Burr Guard over the Large Tibial Cone Burr

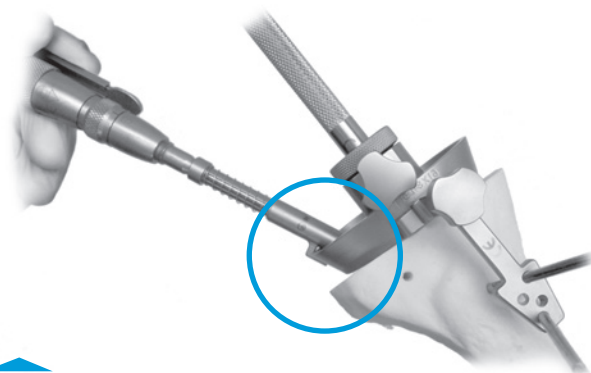


Fig. 32

Engage the hook of the Burr Guard on the Burr Template

Instruments



Large Tibial Cone
Burr (single use)
00-5452-013-33



Large Tibial Cone
Burr Guard
00-5452-013-34

Large Tibial Cones

To finish the anterior portion of the bone preparation and to establish the proper depth, first remove the Large Tibial Cone Burr Template construct along with the provisional stem. Use the opposite side Provisional Large Tibial Cone and flip it upside down on the tibia so that its outer diameter traces the periphery of the cut that has been made. Ensure that the cone orientation is correct by referencing the ANTERIOR mark on the cone. With methylene blue or a bovie, trace around the outside of the provisional where bone remains. This line will serve as a guide to finish the cut. (Fig. 33)

Remove the Burr Guard and replace it with the Large Tibial Cone Burr Sleeve. This Burr Sleeve allows the burr to lay flat on the existing cut which can be used as a guide when removing the remaining bone.

The proper depth of the cut is indicated by the posterior aspect of the cut. Maintaining a flush contact between the Finishing Burr Sleeve and the already prepared medial and lateral aspects will ensure the proper trajectory for hand finishing. Take note of the inclination of the anterior portion of the provisional implant to use as a guide for removing the remaining anterior bone. (Fig. 34)

Insert the prepared size Large Tibial Cone Provisional by hand to assess the fit in the tibial bone. Remove any excess bone with the Burr in order for the cone provisional to seat properly. (Fig. 35)



Fig. 33

Trace the shape of the cone as a reference for the finishing burr



Fig. 34

Use the Burr with the Burr Sleeve to remove remaining bone



Fig. 35

Insert Large Tibial Cone Provisional

Instruments



Large Tibial Cone
Burr Sleeve
00-5452-013-76

Large Tibial Cones

Final Positioning of Cone in the Tibia

Implantation Technique - Cementless

Note: When used with the RH Knee System in the United States, the Trabecular Metal Large Tibial Cones are for cemented use only. See the Implantation Technique - Cemented for implantation using cement.

When using a 16mm or larger straight stem, the *Trabecular Metal* Large Tibial Cone must be pre-assembled to the tibial baseplate prior to implantation. These components will always need to be pre-assembled when using offset stems.

Remove all provisionals and instruments and skeletonize the bony surfaces with pulsatile lavage to clear all residual debris.

Position the selected size *Trabecular Metal* Large Tibial Cone Implant in the tibia by hand. Assemble the corresponding size Large Tibial Cone Impactor Head to the Impactor Handle. Position the Impactor Head over the *Trabecular Metal* Large Tibial Cone implant and tap the impactor with a mallet to seat the cone into the prepared tibial cavity. (Fig. 36) It should be noted that although the cone provisional and implant are the same dimension, the surface of the cone implant is porous and therefore has a higher friction fit than the provisional component.

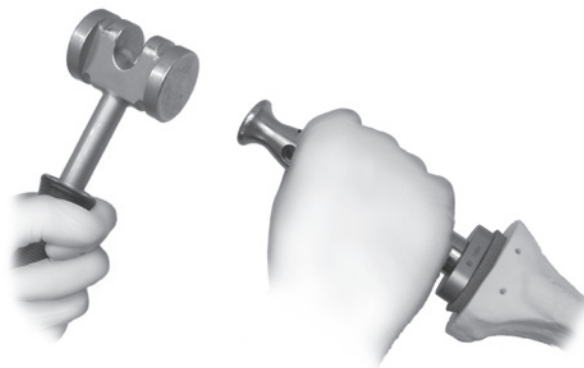


Fig. 36

Impact Implant into place

TECHNIQUE TIP

2.E

If excessive force is used to seat the implant, tibial fracture may occur. Confirm that rotational alignment of the Large Tibial Cone is correct.

If gaps exist between the outside of the cone and the endoseal surface of the tibia, the surgeon may consider packing grafting material into these areas.

It is recommended that a last trial of the Provisional Tibial Implant assembly be conducted prior to cementing the final implants.

TECHNIQUE TIP

2.F

Use of the provisional tibial component and stem extension as a final impaction tool can help ensure proper seating of the cone and correct alignment of the tibial component.

Instruments



Mallet
00-0155-002-00



Impactor
Handle
00-5451-002-00



Large Tibial
Cone Impactor
Head
00-5452-013-35

Large Tibial Cones

TECHNIQUE TIP

2.G

After you have achieved the desired position for the provisional tibial cone, it is helpful to check an x-ray with the provisional tibial base plate and stem in place to ensure proper positioning of the cone and correct alignment of the tibial component.

Assemble the Stem Extension and Tibial Base Plate in the proper orientation decided from previous trialing. Apply a sufficient amount of bone cement on the bottom of the tibial base plate so that it will fill the interior of the cone implant and also fills the internal cavity of the tibia. Insert the base plate assembly into the cone. Verify correct rotational alignment and impact the implant assembly into position and remove excess bone cement.

Implantation Technique - Cemented

Remove tibial trials and skeletonize the bony surfaces with pulsatile lavage to clear all residual debris.

When using a 16mm or larger straight stem, the *Trabecular Metal* Large Tibial Cone must be pre-assembled to the tibial baseplate prior to implantation. These components will always need to be pre-assembled when using offset stems.

Apply bone cement in the low viscosity state to the outside periphery of the *Trabecular Metal* Large Tibial Cone Implant and insert into the prepared tibial void. Assemble the corresponding size Large Tibial Cone Impactor Head to the Impactor Handle. Position the Impactor head over the *Trabecular Metal* Large Tibial Cone Implant and tap the impactor with a mallet to seat the cone into the prepared tibial cavity. (Fig. 37)

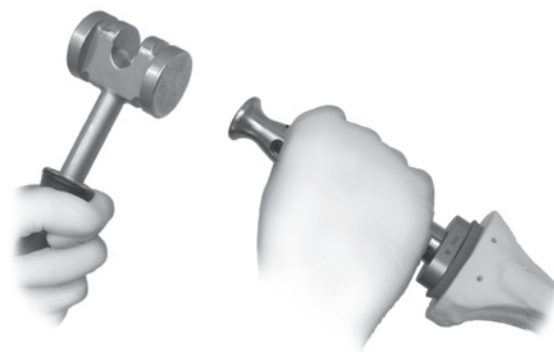


Fig. 37

Impact Implant into place

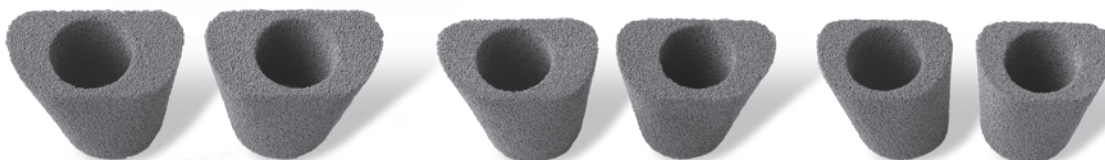
TECHNIQUE TIP

2.H

If excessive force is used to seat the implant, tibial fracture may occur. Confirm that rotational alignment of the *Trabecular Metal* Large Tibial Cone Implant is correct.

Assemble the Stem Extension and Tibial Base Plate in the proper orientation decided from previous trialing. Apply a sufficient amount of bone cement on the bottom of the tibial base plate so that it will fill the interior of the cone implant and also fills the internal cavity of the tibia. Insert the base plate assembly into the cone. Verify correct rotational alignment and impact the implant assembly into position and remove excess bone cement.

Diaphyseal Femoral Cones



Overview

The objective of the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant is to fill and reconstruct large bone deficiencies and cavitory defects in the diaphysis of the distal femur, and to provide a stable platform for the support of a *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee femoral component.

Note: *The Trabecular Metal Diaphyseal Femoral Cones are limited for use with the NexGen LCCK and RH Knee Systems. The Trabecular Metal Diaphyseal Femoral Cones are intended for use where severe degeneration, trauma, or other pathology of the knee joint indicates total knee arthroplasty. When used with the NexGen RH Knee System in the United States, the Trabecular Metal Diaphyseal Femoral Cones are for cemented use only. When used with the NexGen LCCK System, the Trabecular Metal Diaphyseal Femoral Cones are for cementless or cemented use.*

The *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant that is selected must:

1. Fit within the damaged area of the femoral diaphysis without unnecessary removal of viable bone.
2. Allow the selected femoral component and associated stem extension to be inserted through the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant and positioned within the medullary canal.
3. Allow the selected *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant to be positioned proximal to the femoral component box independent of the intended joint line in order to properly fill the defect.

The design of the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone is asymmetric. There are left and right configurations available in Small, Medium and Large sizes at 30mm in height.

The femur and associated bony defect must be prepared to accommodate the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Implant, the *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee Femoral Component and the associated Stem Extension. The femur is prepared via a sequential process of broaching bone while assessing fit and stability with provisional implants (provisionals). Repeated trialing of various potential implant combinations should be performed to optimize:

1. The fit and stability of the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant with minimum removal of viable bone stock
2. The fit of the Stem Extension within the femoral canal
3. The position of the *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee Femoral Component on the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant



Diaphyseal Femoral Cones

Distal Femur Preparation

Prepare for the distal femur using the techniques detailed in the *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee surgical protocols. Be sure to prepare for the stem of the femoral component and to make all bone cuts which accommodate the box of the selected femoral implant.

When cutting for the box of the Femoral Component, ensure that the proximal aspect of the box is visible. If the proximal aspect cannot be easily determined due to a bony defect, mark a line with a bovie or methylene blue where the proximal cut would be on the bone. This will be important when determining how deep to impact the femoral broach.

(Fig. 38)

Ream the femoral canal to the appropriate depth of the selected stem extension and diameter until stability of the reamer is achieved.

In order maximize drill/reamer preparation and minimize broach preparation for the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone, use the 20mm reamer to ream about 35mm past the most proximal femoral box preparation cut.

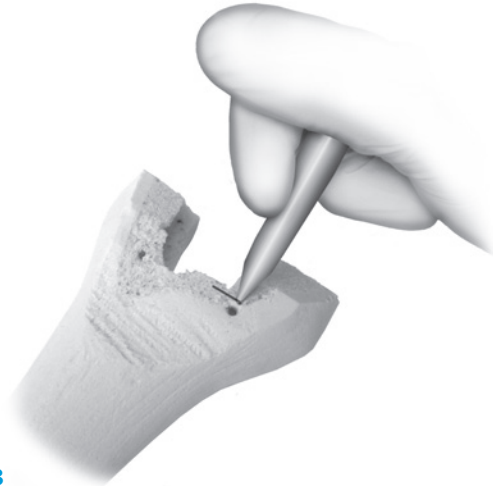


Fig. 38

Mark the proximal aspect of the femoral box cut

Diaphyseal Femoral Cones

Select the Provisional Stem that matches the last reamer used (prior to the cone prep with the 20mm reamer) and attach it to the Cone Alignment Rod. (Fig. 39) Slide this construct into the medullary canal to its appropriate stem depth. (Fig. 40) The provisional stem must be stable within the canal.



Fig. 39

Insert the Provisional Stem with Cone Alignment attached



Fig. 40

Ensure the stem is stable in the IM canal

Instruments



Cone
Alignment Rod
00-5425-013-20

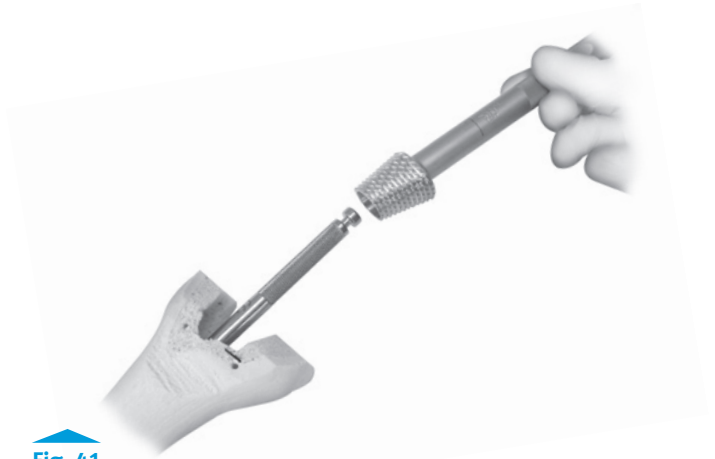


Straight Stem
Extension
Provisional
00-5989-010-10

Diaphyseal Femoral Cones

Broach to the Appropriate Cone Size

Begin with the correct side small Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Broach and slide it over the cone alignment rod. **(Fig. 41)** Position the broach so that the anterior side of the broach is parallel with the anterior cut of the femur. This is critical as there is very little rotational freedom between the cone and the femoral component. **(Fig. 42)**

**Fig. 41**

Slide broach over the Cone Alignment Rod

**Fig. 42**

Check rotation while broaching

Instruments

*Diaphyseal Femoral
Cone Broach*
00-5452-017-30

Diaphyseal Femoral Cones

Impact the broach with a mallet over the Cone Alignment Rod into the femur while making sure to maintain the correct orientation. Continue to impact the rasp until the entire rasp head has passed the proximal box cut. (Fig. 43) If necessary, the broach can be impacted deeper to fill the defect. (Fig. 44)

If the broach does not sit stable in the defect, consider using the next larger size broach and repeat the previous broaching steps.

TECHNIQUE TIP

3.A

Should the largest size *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant be insufficient to fill a large cavitory defect in a compromised femur, consider the use of a distal femoral segmental replacement device.

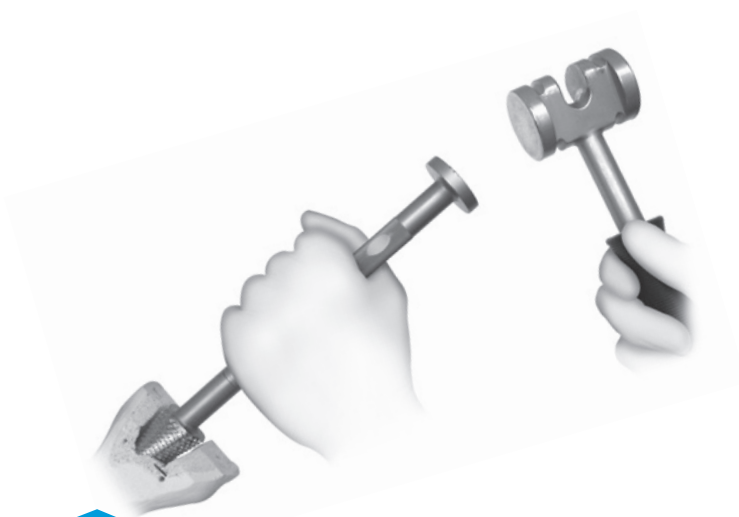


Fig. 43

Impact the broach



Fig. 44

Check that the proper depth has been achieved



Diaphyseal Femoral Cones

Position the selected size Provisional Diaphyseal Femoral Cone in the prepared defect to check for proper fit and orientation. (Fig. 45), (Fig. 46)

To remove the provisional, use the Provisional Cone Extractor Tool which will attach to the provisional from the inside. (Fig. 47)

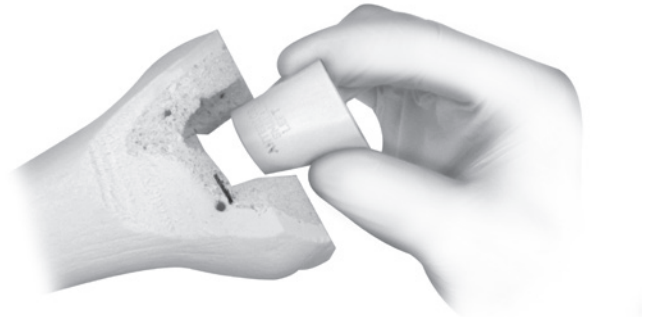


Fig. 45

Insert Provisional

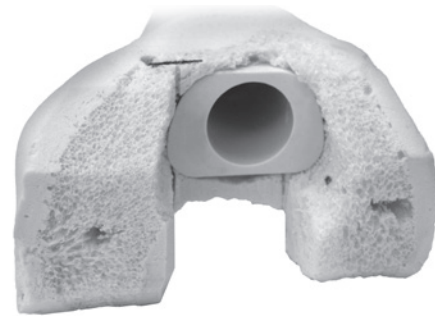


Fig. 46

Check Provisional position

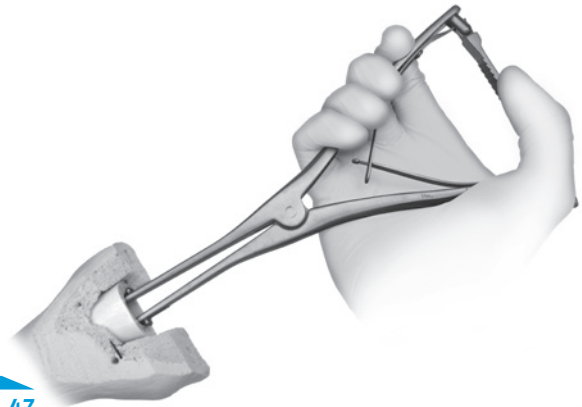


Fig. 47

Use Provisional Extractor to remove

Instruments



Diaphyseal Femoral
Cone Provisional
00-5451-017-30



Provisional
Extractor
00-5451-006-00

Diaphyseal Femoral Cones

Provisional Stem Extension Selection

Note: Only straight stems can be used with the Trabecular Metal Diaphyseal Femoral Cone. Offset stems will not fit through the cone implant.

Zimmer revision knee systems have several choices of stem extension components, in both sharp fluted and cemented designs, and in various lengths which are detailed in the NexGen LCCK and RH Knee surgical techniques.

Critical in the stem selection process is the recognition that the entire assembly of components must be accommodated simultaneously in the distal femur. Note the maximum stem diameters that can fit through each size cone below:

Small – 16mm maximum diameter

Medium – 16mm maximum diameter

Large – 17mm maximum diameter

Trial positioning of the Assembly

Assemble the combination of the selected stem extension provisional, selected femoral component provisional (with provisional distal and posterior augments attached if necessary). Insert the provisional cone into the cavitory lesion of the distal femur either by hand or with the Inserter tool. Next, insert the provisional femoral component (with the stem extension provisional attached) through the provisional cone into the femoral canal. Assess the construct for proper fit and alignment on the distal femur. (Fig. 48)



Fig. 48

Trialing with Femoral Provisional construct

Diaphyseal Femoral Cones

Filling Gaps Outside of the Cone

If gaps exist between the outer envelope of the Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Provisional and the endosteal surface of the femur, packing the voids with particulate bone graft material should be considered. The Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Provisional is then positioned in the distal femur to the intended depth. If necessary, pack morselized grafting material behind the provisional augment, and then re-insert.

The rationale for the placement of this morselized bone graft is for the augmentation of local bone stock, not for structural bone support. The *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant should be of sufficient size that its contact with the host bone imparts stability that is not dependent on structural allografting for that stability.

Final Trialing

It is recommended that a final trial reduction of the entire construct of the Femoral Component Provisional / Diaphyseal Cone Provisional / Provisional Stem be conducted prior to implanting the devices. If satisfactory, remove the Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Provisional - taking care to not disturb any graft material between the outside of the Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Provisional and endosteal surface.

Implantation Technique – Cementless

Note: *When used with the RH Knee System in the United States, the Trabecular Metal Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implants are for cemented use only. See the Implantation Technique – Cemented for implantation using cement.*

Note: *When the cones are used without bone cement, it is extremely important that adequate host bone quantity and quality is present to stabilize and support the Trabecular Metal Diaphyseal Femoral Cone and associated components.*

Diaphyseal Femoral Cones

Position the selected *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant into the prepared space by hand. Assemble the Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Impactor to the Impactor Handle and position the tool on the surface of the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant. (Fig. 49) Check to be sure that the Impactor Head sits flush against the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Cone. Tap the implant into place using a mallet. Take care to replicate the rotational alignment of the implant as well as its depth of insertion.

Note: *In the face of rotational malalignment, over penetration in depth of seating, or in the face of excessive force used to seat the implant, femoral fracture may occur.*

Because of the high surface friction of *Trabecular Metal* material against bone, the fit of the *Trabecular Metal* Femoral Cone may be tighter than that determined with the provisional. If necessary, bone graft material and/or additional bone may need to be removed to fully seat the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant to the level originally indicated during the final trialing step. Upon final seating, the interface between the *Trabecular Metal* material and bone should be in intimate contact and free of gaps and voids.



Fig. 49

Assemble the Impactor Handle to the Impactor Head

TECHNIQUE TIP

3.B

Should unexpected resistance be encountered with a properly aligned implant, additional bone may need to be removed to allow seating of the implant without the use of excessive force.

Add cement to the final femoral component construct and implant through the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone.

Note: *The entire inside volume of the Trabecular Metal Diaphyseal Femoral Cone elongated hole must be filled with cement.*

Implant the final femoral component with stem extension through the cone and impact as described in the *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee surgical techniques.

Instruments



Impactor Handle
00-5451-002-00



Diaphyseal Femoral
Cone Impactor Head
00-5452-017-00

Diaphyseal Femoral Cones

Implantation Technique - Cemented

Apply bone cement in the low viscosity state to the outside periphery of the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant.

Position the selected *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Implant into the prepared space by hand. Assemble the Diaphyseal Femoral Cone Impactor to the Impactor Handle and position the tool on the surface of the cone. Check to be sure that the Impactor Head sits flush against the *Trabecular Metal* Diaphyseal Cone. Tap the implant into place using a mallet while removing any excess bone cement.

Note: *If excessive force is used to seat the implant, femoral fracture may occur.*

TECHNIQUE TIP**3.C**

To ensure proper placement of the implant, application of an excessive amount of bone cement should be avoided, thereby reducing the risk of femoral fracture.

Assemble any selected distal or posterior augments (as necessary), along with the stem extension to the *NexGen* LCKK or RH Knee femoral implant. Form a “cone” of bone cement on the interior surface of the femoral component (including the intercondylar box region and up the stem extension of the femoral component). The amount of cement must be of sufficient quantity to fill the internal cavity of the cone.

Note: *The entire inside volume of the Trabecular Metal Diaphyseal Femoral Cone elongated hole must be filled with cement.*

Implant the final femoral component with stem extension through the cone and impact as described in the *NexGen* LCKK or RH Knee surgical techniques.

Metaphyseal Femoral Cones



Overview

The objective of the *Trabecular Metal* Metaphyseal Femoral Cone is to fill and reconstruct large bone deficiencies and cavitory defects in the distal femur and to provide a stable platform for a *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee femoral component.

Note: *The Trabecular Metal Metaphyseal Femoral Cones are limited for use with the NexGen LCCK and RH Knee Systems. The Trabecular Metal Metaphyseal Femoral Cones are intended for use where severe degeneration, trauma, or other pathology of the knee joint indicates total knee arthroplasty. When used with the NexGen RH Knee System in the United States, the Trabecular Metal Metaphyseal Femoral Cones are for cemented use only. When used with the NexGen LCCK System, the Trabecular Metal Metaphyseal Femoral Cones are for cementless or cemented use.*

The *Trabecular Metal* Metaphyseal Femoral Cone that is selected must:

- Reinforce the damaged area of the femoral cavity without significant removal of viable bone.
- Allow the selected femoral component and stem extension to be inserted through the cone and positioned into the femoral canal.

- Accommodate the femoral component and stem extension assembly to stabilize and reconstruct the distal femur in order to transfer and distribute load to distal femoral bone with sufficient structural integrity to support a total knee replacement.
- Allow for adjustments of femoral component rotation to re-establish appropriate epicondylar axis alignment.

The design of the *Trabecular Metal* Femoral Cone is asymmetric, with left and right configurations available in Small, Medium and Large sizes.



Metaphyseal Femoral Cones

The femur and associated bony defect must be prepared to accommodate the *Trabecular Metal* Metaphyseal Femoral Cone and *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee femoral component with an associated stem extension. The femur is prepared via an iterative process of removing and sculpting bone and assessing fit and stability with the provisional implants.

Repeated trialing of various potential implant combinations should be performed to optimize:

1. The fit and stability of the *Trabecular Metal* Metaphyseal Femoral Cone with minimal removal of viable bone stock.
2. The fit of the stem extension within the femoral IM canal.
3. The position of the *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee femoral component.

Metaphyseal Femoral Cones

Distal Femur Preparation

Prepare for the distal femur using the techniques detailed in the *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee surgical protocols. Be sure to prepare for the stem of the femoral component and to make all bone cuts which accommodate the box of the selected femoral implant.

Stem Extension Provisional Selection

The *NexGen* LCCK and RH Knee system have several choices of stem extension components, in both sharp fluted and cemented designs, and in various lengths.

Critical in the stem selection process is the recognition that the entire assembly of components must be accommodated simultaneously in the distal femur. Note the maximum stem diameters that can fit through each size cone below:

Small – 16mm maximum diameter

Medium – 16mm maximum diameter

Large – 17mm maximum diameter

Use of a larger diameter stem or an offset stem will require the cone and the femoral component to be unitized with cement prior to implantation.

TECHNIQUE TIP

4.A

The smaller the diameter of the stem extension, the greater the flexibility of positioning the Metaphyseal Femoral Cone relative to the femoral component.

Sequentially ream the femoral IM canal to the appropriate depth and diameter of the selected stem until rigid stability of the reamer is achieved. Remove the reamer and note the diameter and prepared depth.

Select the appropriate diameter stem extension provisional and attach it to the Cone Alignment Rod. Insert the Provisional Stem construct into the intramedullary canal. The provisional stem should be stable within the IM canal.

Instruments



*Straight Stem
Extension
Provisional*
00-5989-010-10



*Cone Alignment
Rod*
00-5452-013-20

Metaphyseal Femoral Cones

Femoral Cone Size Selection

Select the correct side Metaphyseal Femoral Cone Provisional that approximates the size and depth of the defect and insert it over the stem extension provisional to check for size and position relative to the IM canal.

TECHNIQUE TIP

4.B

Invert the opposite side Metaphyseal Femoral Cone to simulate the size of the distal void that the cone will accommodate. This will help provide an estimate of the A/P and M/L position of the defect, relative to the center of the IM canal. (Fig. 50)

Assemble the combination of the selected stem extension provisional and femoral component provisional (with provisional posterior augments attached if necessary). Insert the Metaphyseal Femoral Cone Provisional into the femoral void. Next, attempt to insert the provisional femoral component (with the stem extension provisional attached) through the provisional cone, into the femoral canal. Determine if a different combination of one or more of the provisional components is necessary to achieve stability while minimizing bone loss and optimizing femoral cone fit and stability. (Fig. 51)

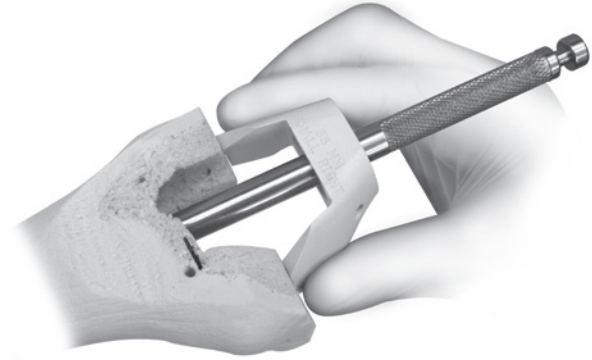


Fig. 50

Invert the opposite side cone to estimate the A/P size of the defect



Fig. 51

Use Provisional components to assess the size and location of the defect

Instruments



Metaphyseal
Femoral Cone
Provisional

00-5451-020-35

Metaphyseal Femoral Cones

Remove the provisional femoral construct and using a high-speed burr, excess endosteal bone from the distal femur in order to allow the selected Metaphyseal Femoral Cone (and then the full construct) to properly seat within the distal femur. (Fig. 52)

Repeat this step as necessary. Frequently confirm that the assembled provisional components can be inserted into the canal while the cone and femoral provisional assembly is properly positioned within the distal femur. Care must be taken to confirm alignment in all planes of the femoral component during this process. (Fig. 53)



Fig. 52

Remove excess bone

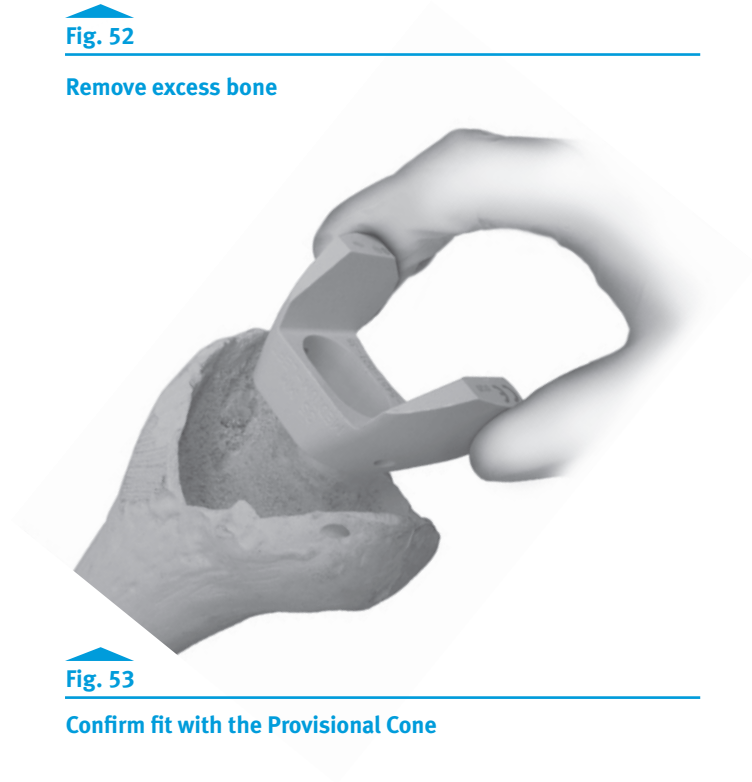


Fig. 53

Confirm fit with the Provisional Cone

Metaphyseal Femoral Cones

Filling Gaps Outside of the Cone

If gaps exist between the outside of the provisional cone and the endosteal surface of the femur, packing the voids with bone graft material should be considered. The provisional femoral cone is then positioned in the void to the intended depth. If necessary, pack morselized grafting material behind the provisional, and then re-insert it. Lastly, pack graft material around the sides of the provisional cone until sufficient stability is achieved.

Final Trialing

It is recommended that a final trial of the entire construct be conducted prior to implanting. If satisfactory, remove the provisional femoral cone - taking care to not disturb any graft material between the outside of the provisional cone and endosteal surface.

Implantation Technique – Cementless

Note: *When used with the RH Knee in the United States, the Trabecular Metal Metaphyseal Cone Implants are for cemented use only. See the Implantation Technique – Cemented for implantation using cement.*

Metaphyseal Femoral Cones

Gaps at the interfaces between the *Trabecular Metal* Material and bone may be filled with bone graft materials. The stability and fit of the femoral cone is assessed via iterative bone removal, sculpting, grafting procedures, and trialing with the provisional femoral cones.

Once stability and adequate support is confirmed with the provisional femoral cone, the *Trabecular Metal* Metaphyseal Femoral Cone is inserted by hand. Attach the Cone Impactor Handle to the Metaphyseal Femoral Cone Impactor Head. (Fig. 54)

Position the femoral cone impactor on the distal end of the implant and tap the cone into place using the mallet on the impactor handle. (Fig. 55)

TECHNIQUE TIP

4.D

If excessive force is used to seat the implant, femoral fracture may occur.

Because of the high friction of *Trabecular Metal* Material against bone, the fit of the *Trabecular Metal* Metaphyseal Femoral Cone may be tighter than that determined with the provisional. If necessary, bone graft material and/or bone may need to be removed to fully seat the *Trabecular Metal* Metaphyseal Femoral Cone. Upon final seating, the interfaces between the *Trabecular Metal* Material and bone should be in intimate contact and free of gaps and voids.

Implant the final femoral component with stem extension through the cone and impact as described in the *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee surgical techniques.



Fig. 54

Attach Impactor Handle to the Impactor Head



Fig. 55

Impact cone into place

Instruments



Impactor
Handle
00-5451-002-00



Metaphyseal
Femoral Cone
Impactor Head
00-5452-017-00

Metaphyseal Femoral Cones

Implantation Technique – Cemented

Apply bone cement to the outside periphery of the *Trabecular Metal* Metaphyseal Femoral Cone while in the low viscosity state. Attach the Cone Impactor Handle to the Metaphyseal Femoral Cone Impactor Head.

Insert the femoral cone in the prepared space and position the femoral cone impactor on the distal end of the implant. Using the mallet, gently tap on the femoral cone impactor handle to insert the implant into the prepared femoral void and remove excess bone cement.

TECHNIQUE TIP**4.E**

If excessive force is used to seat the implant, femoral fracture may occur.

The amount and viscosity of the bone cement may cause a tighter fit than that associated with the provisional.

TECHNIQUE TIP**4.F**

Application of cement and implantation of the early in the polymerization process is strongly recommended to reduce the risk of fracture.

Implant the final femoral component with stem extension through the cone and impact as described in the *NexGen* LCCK or RH Knee surgical techniques.

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