



www.Kinamed.com/eflu

Kinamed Incorporated
820 Flynn Road, Camarillo, CA 93012 USA
800 827-5775 Fax: 805 384-2792
www.kinamed.com

©2024 Kinamed®, Inc.

B00082H
(Y998-023)

English
KineMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing (PFR) System
Instruction for Use

Information Concerning Use of the Kinamed KineMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing (PFR) System.
www.Kinamed.com/patents

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS	
	Medical device
	Federal Law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a licensed physician.
	Patella implants are sterilized using ethylene oxide.
	Patello-Femoral (trochlea) implants are sterilized using gamma irradiation.
	Do not resterilize
	Do not use if package is damaged and consult instructions for use.
	Do not re-use. Devices labeled for single use are intended to be used once only, for a single patient, because they may not perform as intended if they are reused. Reuse may lead to failure of the device to perform as intended.
	Catalog number
	Lot number
	Caution
	Manufacturer
	Date of Manufacture
	Unique Device Identifier
	Non-sterile
	Consult instructions for use or consult electronic instructions for use

MR SAFETY INFORMATION	
Location of Use	MR SAFETY INFORMATION
Within the USA	The KineMatch® implant has not been tested for safety and compatibility in the MR environment (it has not been tested for heating, migration, or image artifact in the MR environment).
Outside the USA	The KineMatch® implant has been evaluated for safety and compatibility in the MR environment and determined to present a low risk for heating, migration, and image artifact.

A. GENERAL REMARKS

The KineMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing (PFR) Trochlear Implant is a Custom-Made Device intended to provide optimal anatomic coverage of the patello-femoral joint.

Certain surgical instruments included in the System provide a measuring function, as summarized in the table below.

Part Number	Description	Measurement	Degree of Accuracy
22-800-3001	Patella Resection Guide	Thickness after resection	±1mm
22-800-3005	Patella Caliper, Sliding	Thickness	±1mm
22-800-3019	Patella Resection Guide	Thickness after resection	±1mm
22-800-3027	Patella Caliper, Pinch	Thickness	±1mm

The trochlea prosthesis is made of Cobalt Chromium Molybdenum alloy (ASTM F799, ISO 5832-12), providing excellent tribological properties.

The prosthesis is intended to articulate against the KineMatch UHMWPE (ASTM F648) all-polyethylene patella dome implant marketed by Kinamed Incorporated. The articulating surface of the prosthesis is designed for high contact area and reduced joint load to minimize wear. The patella implants are ETO sterilized.

The general principles of patient selection and sound surgical judgment apply to the patello-femoral resurfacing procedure. The device is indicated for use in patients who have reached skeletal maturity.

The preoperative planning and surgical techniques for implantation of the patello-femoral resurfacing procedure evolved from the surgical experience gained during the development of this and similar implants. Many of the methods used represent principles that are basic to sound surgical management in knee replacement. Surgeons should not begin the clinical use of the patello-femoral resurfacing implant before they have familiarized themselves thoroughly with its implantation technique. Certain methods may change with time as further clinical experience is gained. Critical appraisals of such changes are presented at regularly scheduled surgical instruction courses for which periodic attendance is advised.

The patient and physician must realize that any of the circumstances listed (see relevant categories below) may reduce the chance of a successful outcome and an increased percentage of risk must be accepted.

The goal of the patello-femoral resurfacing procedure is to relieve arthritis pain in the front of the knee (patello-femoral joint) thereby increasing a patient's mobility. To accomplish this goal, the patients should be selected: (1) who have and will maintain adequate bone support and (2) who are able and willing to follow their physician's directions generally, and particularly with respect to either no weight-bearing or minimal weight-bearing during postoperative care. Patients should be cautioned against heavy labor, active sports, or any activity which places heavy or abrupt loads on implanted prostheses.

In addition, the following factors are important but not necessarily sufficient prerequisites for use of this product in knee replacement:

- Careful selection of patients with regard to activity level.
- Physician's sound knowledge of knee anatomy and of the biomechanical principles underlying knee arthroplasty.
- Patient's understanding and acceptance of his/her physician's instructions (preferably written) for his/her postoperative management, including a regimen of guarded activities with limited loading of the affected extremity.
- A continuing program of periodic postoperative check-ups of the patient.

Specific prerequisites for unicompartmental (patello-femoral) joint replacement must be strictly adhered to.

- Significant arthritic disease of the patello-femoral surfaces.
- Stable or reconstructable ligaments.
- Physiologic or correctable axial alignment.
- Intact quadriceps and hamstring mechanisms.
- Patella bone suitable for accepting a patella component.

B. INDICATIONS AND USAGE

The KineMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing Implant is indicated for patients with degenerative arthritis of the anterior distal femur and patella, a history of patellofemoral or patella fracture, or failed previous surgery where pain, deformity, or dysfunction persists. The KineMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing Implant is intended to be articulated against the KineMatch® all-polyethylene patella implant. The KineMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing Implant is intended for use with bone cement.

Some of the diagnoses listed above may also increase the chance of complications and reduce the chance of a satisfactory result.

Arthroplasty should be performed only when conservative methods of treatment have failed to provide symptomatic relief and when there is progressive disability.

C. CONTRAINDICATIONS

The following conditions are contraindications for patello-femoral resurfacing:

- Local infection, recent or old.
- Loss of musculature, neuromuscular compromise or vascular deficiency in the affected limb, rendering the procedure unjustifiable.
- Charcot's arthropathy/disease.
- Page's disease.
- Poor bone quality, such as osteoporosis.
- Elevation of sedimentation rate unexplained by other diseases, elevation of WBC count, or more marked shift in WBC differential count.
- Patient physical condition that would eliminate or tend to eliminate adequate implant support or prevent the use of an appropriate size implant.
- Blood supply limitations from previous surgery, alcohol agglutination, etc.
- Insufficient quantity or quality of bone resulting from conditions such as: cancer, congenital dislocation, femoral osteotomy revision, obesity, osteoporosis, etc.
- Patient's mental or neurological conditions which tend to pre-empt the patient's ability or willingness to restrict activities, especially during the healing period, e.g., drug use, mental illness, senility, and other general neurological conditions.
- Physical conditions or activities which tend to place extreme load on implants, e.g., Charcot joints, muscle deficiencies, multiple joint disabilities, etc.
- Absence of collateral and cruciate ligament integrity.
- Any disease affecting the support and fixation of the prostheses.

Contraindications may be relative or absolute and must be carefully weighed against the patient's entire evaluation and the prognosis for possible alternative procedures such as non-operative treatment, arthrodesis, femoral osteotomy, tibial osteotomy, resection arthroplasty, plectomy, tri-compartmental arthroplasty and others.

Additionally, distant foci of infection, such as genitourinary, pulmonary, skin or other sites, are a relative contraindication because heterogeneous spread to the implant site may occur. The foci of infection should be treated prior to, during, and after implantation.

Use of this implant is contraindicated where loss of abductor musculature, poor bone stock, poor skin coverage around the knee joint, or neuromuscular disease compromising the affected limb would render the procedure unjustifiable.

D. WARNINGS

Loosening, bending, cracking and/or fracture of implants and other complications may result from failure to observe the following warnings and precautions.

Improper selection, placement, positioning, and fixation of implant components may result in unusual stress conditions and subsequent reduction in the service life of prosthetic implants. For safe and effective use of this system, the surgeon should be thoroughly familiar with the implantation technique (see Utilization and Implantation section).

Accepted practices should be followed meticulously in postoperative care. The patient should be made aware of the limitations of total joint reconstruction and its relatively recent history of usage. Excessive physical activity and trauma affecting the replaced joint have been implicated in premature failure of the reconstruction by loosening, fracture, and wear of the prosthetic implants.

The long-term safety and effectiveness of this device remains under investigation. The following conditions, singly or concurrently, tend to impose severe loading on the affected extremity, thereby placing the patient at higher risk for failure:

- Obesity.
- Heavy labor.
- Active sports participation.
- High general activity level.
- Likelihood of falls.
- Alcohol or drug addiction.
- Other disabilities.

The following physical conditions tend to adversely affect the stable fixation of implants:

- Marked osteoporosis with poor bone stock and danger of impaired abutment of implants with bone.
- Systemic and metabolic disorders leading to progressive deterioration of solid bone support for the implant (e.g., diabetes, myelitis, cortisone therapies, immunosuppressive therapies).
- History of general infectious disease (e.g., syphilis) or local infectious disease.
- Severe deformities leading to impaired anchorage or improper positioning of the implant.
- Tumors of the supporting bone structures.
- Allergic reactions to corrosion products from implant materials.
- Tissue reactions to corrosion or wear products.
- Disability of other joints, (i.e., hips and ankles).

The surgical and postoperative management of the patient must be carried out with due consideration for all existing conditions of increased risk. Mental attitudes or personality disorders resulting in patient's failure to adhere to his physician's orders might delay post-operative recovery and aggravate adverse effects.

This device has not been approved for non-cemented application.

E. PRECAUTIONS

Laboratory studies have shown that entrapped bone cement and other wear particles may increase wear rates and lower the service life of prosthetic materials. It is important therefore, to remove any cement debris following cement application.

Meticulous lavage of the prepared bone surface should be observed. Particular care should be taken to ensure that the femoral component is not pre-fit onto the femur. Adequate bone cement mantle should be present. An implant should never be re-used. Although it may appear undamaged, previous handling and in-service stresses may have created imperfections that would reduce the service life of the implant.

Use extreme care in handling and storage of implant components. Cutting, bending or scratching the surface of components may reduce the strength, fatigue resistance and/or wear characteristics of the implant system. These, in turn, may induce internal stresses that are not obvious to the eye and may lead to fracture of the component. Implants and instruments should be protected during storage from corrosive environments, such as salt air, etc.

An adequate inventory of patella implant sizes should be available at the time of surgery, including sizes larger and smaller than those expected to be used. Extra patella implant components are recommended. Prior to surgery, all packages and implants should be thoroughly inspected for possible damage.

The use of certain special surgical instruments is suggested in the performance of this surgery. Review of the use and handling of these instruments is important. The femoral and patellar preparation instruments should be checked prior to surgery. Bent or damaged instruments may lead to improper implant position and result in implant failure. Thorough familiarity with the surgical technique is essential to ascertain their proper working condition.

F. ADVERSE EFFECTS

The following are generally the most frequent adverse effects of knee arthroplasty.

- Early or late loosening, bending, cracking, fracture or deformation, of one or more prosthetic components. This is often attributable to factors listed under "WARNINGS." Loosening may also occur due to defective fixation or improper positioning.
- Early or late infection which may require removal of the implant and a subsequent arthrodesis.
- Dislocations, subluxation, impingement, rotation phenomenon, stiffness, flexion contracture, or a decreased range of motion caused by improper positioning, or looseness of components.
- Fractures of the patella, tibia, or femur. Postoperative fractures are usually stress fractures. Fractures are usually evidence of defects in the cortex due to prior screw holes and misdirected reaming, and/or inadequacy or maldistribution of cement. Intraoperative fractures are usually associated with revision surgery deformity and/or severe osteoporosis.
- Cardiovascular disorders: Wound hematoma, thromboembolic disease, including venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolus.
- Tissue reactions: Macrophage and foreign body reaction adjacent to implants resulting from foreign material in tissues. Also, myositis ossificans, especially in males with hypertrophic arthritis, limited preoperative range of motion and/or previous myositis. Myositis ossificans is increased with prior surgery or presence of infection.
- Micro-emboli resulting in decreased pulmonary and mental function.

G. PREOPERATIVE PROCEDURES

The surgeon should discuss all physical and mental limitations particular to the patient and all aspects of the surgery and product with the patient before surgery. The discussion should include the limitations of total joint reconstruction, the possible consequences resulting from these limitations and, therefore, the necessity of following the doctor's instructions postoperatively, particularly with regard to limited activity and weight reduction.

An adequate inventory of sterilized patella implant sizes should be on hand at the time of surgery, to include at least one size larger and smaller than the preoperatively determined optimal size.

Allergies and other reactions to device materials, although infrequent, should be considered.

Surgical technique booklets and other documentation are available on request from KINAMED (at no charge), and should be studied prior to initial surgery.

H. INTEROPERATIVE PROCEDURES

There is recent evidence that the potential for deep sepsis following knee arthroplasty may be reduced by:

Consistent use of prophylactic antibiotics.

Having all operating room personnel—anesthetists, circulators, observers, etc., as well as scrubbed technicians, properly attired to assure sterility at the operating site.

Familiarity with and careful attention to the surgical technique are necessary for good results. Improper selection, placement, positioning and fixation of the implant components may result in unusual stress conditions and subsequent reduction in the functional life of the prosthetic implants through loosening, deformation, bending, cracking, fracture, or wear.

Always use a patella trial for any test fit. Trials and their respective impact will have the same configuration.

Proper handling of any implant is mandatory. Prior to surgical use, a visual inspection of each implant for possible imperfections should be performed routinely. Damage or alterations to the implant may produce undesirable stresses and cause defects which could become the focal point for implant failure.

Proper cleaning and preparation of the bone surfaces has been stated to be important in enhancing prosthesis fixation. Bone exposure should be limited to the amount necessary to accommodate the implants. Excess bone removal may result in mechanical disturbances and bone resorption with subsequent failure of the procedure due to loosening or deformation of the implant.

Care should be taken not to scratch, bend or cut components during surgery for the reasons stated under Section E (Precautions). Once removed from the patient, implants previously implanted should never be reused, since internal stresses which are not visible may lead to early bending or fracture.

During curing of cement, care should be taken to prevent moving implant components. A tight fit of implant to cement and cement to bone is essential to prevent motion which may lead to bone resorption and/or cement cracking.

Because of the thickness of the patello-femoral resurfacing prosthesis, it is essential that the implant underside be firmly supported. It is of particular importance that the portion of the implant extending distally towards the intercondylar notch (i.e. tongue of the implant) be supported. Should the implant not be seated in such a manner, there is a risk of implant flexure and fatigue failure. Care must be taken to ensure that the implant is properly seated against the femur to prevent tibial impingement.

Prior to closure, the surgical site should be thoroughly cleansed of bone chips, ectopic bone, bone cement, etc. Foreign particles at the metal/plastic articular interface may cause excessive wear and/or friction. Ectopic bone and/or bone spurs may lead to dislocation or painful and restricted motion. Range of motion should be thoroughly checked for early contact or instability.

An implant should never be reused. Even though the implant appears undamaged, it may be fatigued from previous stresses and may have developed microscopic imperfections which could lead to implant failure.

I. POSTOPERATIVE PROCEDURES

- Most Common Early Postoperative Adverse Effects: Cardiovascular disorders including venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, cerebrovascular accident, myocardial infarction, and death. Hematoma and delayed wound healing. Infected wound. Pneumonia and atelectasis.

- Postoperative: Postoperative direction and warnings to patients by physicians, and patient care are extremely important. Unsupported weight bearing after surgery is not recommended. This may delay normal healing of bone which would provide proper bone support. Evidence suggests adequate healing may require four months or longer, and a period shorter than this increases the possibility of loosening, bending, cracking, and/or fracture of implants.

A postoperative rehabilitation program is imperative. Patient should be cautioned against unassisted activity, particularly use of toilet facilities and other activities requiring walking.

Use extreme care in patient handling. Support should be provided to the operative knee when moving the patient. While placing the patient on bedpans, changing dressings, clothing, and similar activities, precautions should be taken to avoid placing any load on the operated part of the body.

The patient should be cautioned to govern his activity level, protecting the replaced joint from unreasonable stresses. Postoperative therapy should be structured to prevent excessive loading of the operated knee.

The patient should be released from the hospital with complete instructions and warnings (preferably written) regarding further exercise and therapies. The patient should be encouraged to report to his physician any unusual changes in the operated extremity.

Postoperative therapy should be structured to prevent loading of the operative knee. Periodic x-rays are recommended for comparison with postoperative conditions to detect long-term evidence of changes in position, loosening, bending and cracking of components. With evidence of these conditions, patients should be closely observed, the possibilities of further deterioration evaluated, and the benefits of early revision considered.

In every case, accepted practices should be followed in postoperative care. Excessive physical activity and trauma affecting the replaced joint have been implicated in premature failure of the reconstruction by position change, fracture, and/or wear of the implant. The functional life expectancy of prosthetic implants is, at present, not clearly established.

- Late Postoperative: Patella fracture can result from trauma or excessive loading, particularly in the presence of poor bone stock caused by severe osteoporosis, bone defects from previous surgery, reaming or bone resorption, or improper implant placement.

Tissue reactions, allergic reactions, and loosening may be caused by metallic corrosion products, the accumulation of wear debris from the metal/polyethylene couple or loose cement particles.

J. UTILIZATION - INFORMATION FOR USE

Many of the methods used represent principles that are commensurate with sound surgical judgment in total knee replacement. Surgeons should not begin using this system before they have familiarized themselves thoroughly with its implantation technique.

Special instruments are available to assist in the accurate installation of the implant components. With knee and hip disease, generally operation on hips prior to knees and on the more diseased side of each pair of joints first, in order to make rehabilitation more effective.

NOTE: The cementing technique is extremely important: a uniform, thin cement mantle should surround the patello-femoral resurfacing implant components.

Bone scanning may help identify postoperative problems such as infection, loosening, or ectopic bone formation. However, most postoperative complications can be identified on periodic routine A-P and lateral x-rays.

In revision surgery, it is important to adequately remove the fibrous membrane which encapsulates the failed prosthesis. If not removed, this residual fibrous membrane may impede the required acrylic cement interdigitation (into cancellous bone interstices) necessary for mechanical fixation.

There is recent evidence that deep sepsis following knee arthroplasty may be minimized by:

- Consistent use of adequate preventative antibiotics.
- Utilizing a laminar flow clean air system.
- Having scrubbed operating room personnel attired in individual respiratory evacuating systems, i.e., helmet aspirators.
- Physical conditions or activities which tend to place extreme load on implants, e.g., Charcot joints, muscle deficiencies, multiple joint disabilities, etc.
- Impermeable draping.

NOTE: Surgical technique available upon request.

K. STERILITY, CLEANING AND HANDLING

1. Instruments

All instruments (including the single-use trochlea drill guide) in the system are supplied non-sterile and must be cleaned and sterilized before surgical use. Sterilization of the instruments is accomplished by steam autoclaving. Instrumentation must be thoroughly cleaned prior to autoclaving. Inspect devices for dryness prior to sterilization. Autoclave using the following recommended procedures:

Location of Use	Method	Cycle Type	Sterilization Temperature	Full Cycle Time	Dry Time
Within the USA	Steam Autoclave: Double Wrapped ¹	Pre-Vacuum	132°C (270°F) Minimum	4 Minutes Minimum	45 Minutes Minimum
Outside the USA	Steam Autoclave: Double Wrapped ²	Pre-Vacuum	134°C (273°F) Minimum	3 minutes Minimum	45 minutes Minimum

¹Validated with KimGuard® KC600, double wrapped in 1-ply polypropylene wrap.

²Validated to the following standards: FDA's 21CFR88, ISO 17665-1:2006 and ANSI/AAMI ST79:2010.)

The reusable instruments should be visually inspected for wear and tear, routinely and prior to each surgical use. Visual inspection should be performed to look for imperfections or deterioration (such as corrosion, pitting, significant discoloration, cracking, breakage, disassembly, etc.). For reusable instruments that show evidence of such deterioration, the user should first contact Kinamed (or, for users located outside the USA, the authorized Kinamed distributor) to determine if repair is possible. If Kinamed determines that repair is possible, the user should thoroughly clean the deteriorated reusable instrument before returning for repair. If Kinamed determines that repair is not possible, then the deteriorated reusable instrument may be discarded using the hospital's normal disposal procedure for similar types of surgical instruments. Note that it is normal and expected for anodized instrument surfaces to show slight discoloration after repeated cleaning and sterilization cycles. Such discoloration is not evidence of deterioration.

2. Patella Implants

Caution: Sterilization of polyethylene patella implants by autoclave is not recommended; autoclaving, dry heat or boiling may warp or shrink the material and preclude usage. Do not resterilize the patella implants using radiation.

3. Cleaning and Maintenance

All instruments intended for end-user sterilization must be free of packaging material and biocleanants prior to sterilization. Cleaning, maintenance and mechanical inspection must be performed by hospital personnel trained in the general procedures of contaminant removal (unless already sterile packaged) and use.

Pre-process Handling: Remove gross soiling by submerging the instrument into cold tap water immediately after use. Instruments should be cleaned within 30 minutes of use to minimize the potential of staining, damage, and drying.

(a) Manual Soak: Completely submerge instruments in neutral pH endozime detergent (i.e. Ruhof Endozime® AW Plus®, dilute 1/2 ounce per one (1) gallon (4militer) of warm (20-25°C) tap water) for 5 minutes. Use a soft bristled, nylon brush to gently scrub the device until all visible soil has been removed. Particular attention should be given to hard to clean areas. Visually inspect the instruments for cleanliness and repeat the manual soak step (a) until no visual contamination is present. For reusable instruments that are not visually clean after multiple attempts to repeat the manual cleaning cycle, the user may discard the instrument using the hospital's normal disposal procedure for similar types of surgical instruments. Note that it is normal and expected for anodized instrument surfaces to show slight discoloration after repeated cleaning and sterilization cycles. Such discoloration is not evidence of visual contamination.

Manual Rinse: Remove instruments from the enzymatic solution and rinse thoroughly under running Deionized (DI) water for a minimum of 1 minute. Thoroughly and aggressively brush and flush through cannulated areas using a DI water jet with the exit end submerged for a minimum of 1 minute. If applicable, turn knob of instruments to fully expose remainder of threads. Flush instrument for a minimum of 2 minutes with DI water again to clear any debris.

(b) Combination Manual/Automated Soak and Rinse: Same as manual soak and rinse in section (a) above. Wash/Dryer: Place instruments in a suitable washer basket and load in an automatic washer/dryer. Cycle should be set for a Non Caustic/wet cycle according to the table below.

Phase of Automatic Cycle:	Minimum Water Quality / Temperature	Minimum Time	Detergent / Dilution
Pre-Rinse	Tap Water / 31°C	3 Minutes	Not Applicable
Wash	Tap Water / 55°C	11 Minutes	Ruhof Endozime® AW Plus®, pour directly into detergent reservoir at full strength or set the dispenser to 1/2 ounce per one (1) gallon (4militer) of warm (20-25°C) tap water
Rinse	Tap Water / 34°C	1 Minute	Not Applicable
Final Rinse-Thermal Disinfectant Rinse	DI Water / 94°C	2 Minutes	Not Applicable
Dry	Not Applicable / 121°C	15 Minutes	Not Applicable
Total Cycle Time	Not Applicable	45 Minutes	Not Applicable

L. PACKAGING AND LABELING

Implant should be accepted only if received by the hospital or surgeon with the factory packaging and labeling intact.

M. SIZE MATCHING SCHEME

The KineMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing Implant is designed to mate with the KineMatch® all-polyethylene patella dome marketed by Kinamed. Patellar components, which are available in multiple sizes, all have a 1 inch (25.4 mm) articular radius of curvature.

ES
Español
Sistema de reconstrucción patelofemoral KineMatch®
Instrucciones de uso

Información sobre el uso del sistema Kinamed KineMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing (PFR).
www.Kinamed.com/patents

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS	
	Dispositivo médico
	La Ley Federal de EE. UU. restringe la venta de este equipo y establece que solo debe ser realizada por un médico o a pedido de un médico licenciado.
	Los implantes de rótula se esterilizan con óxido de etileno.
	Los implantes patelofemorales (tróclea) se esterilizan con rayos gamma.
	No vuelva a esterilizar el producto
	No utilice el producto si el envase está dañado y consulte las instrucciones de uso.
	No lo vuelva a utilizar. Los dispositivos que han sido etiquetados como desechables deben utilizarse una sola vez, con un único paciente, ya que su reutilización puede afectar el rendimiento esperado. La reutilización del dispositivo puede causar fallas y hacer que este no funcione como es debido.
	Número de catálogo
	Número de lote
	Precaución
	Fecha de fabricación
	Fecha de caducidad
	Identificador único del dispositivo
	No estériles
	Consulte las instrucciones de uso o consulte las instrucciones de uso electrónicas.

INFORMACIÓN DE SEGURIDAD DE LA RM

Lugar de uso	INFORMACIÓN DE SEGURIDAD DE LA RM
Dentro de los EE.UU.	El implante KineMatch® no ha sido probado en cuanto a seguridad y compatibilidad en el entorno de la RM (no se ha probado respecto a variación térmica, migración o imágenes fantasma en el entorno de la RM).
Fuera de los EE.UU.	El implante KineMatch® ha sido evaluado en cuanto a seguridad y compatibilidad con el entorno de la RM y se determinó que presenta un bajo riesgo de variación térmica, migración e imágenes fantasma.

A. COMENTARIOS GENERALES

El implante troclear para la reconstrucción patelofemoral (PFR, por sus siglas en inglés) KineMatch® es un dispositivo hecho a medida diseñado para brindar una cobertura anatómica óptima de la articulación patelofemoral.

Determinados instrumentos quirúrgicos incluidos en el sistema ofrecen una función de medición como se resume en la siguiente tabla.

Número de pieza	Descripción	Medida	Grado de precisión
22-800-3001	Guía de resección de rótula	Grosor después de la resección	±1mm
22-800-3005	Calibrador de rótula, deslizante	Grosor	±1mm
22-800-3019	Guía de resección de rótula	Grosor después de la resección	±1mm
22-800-3027	Calibrador de rótula, pinza	Grosor	±1mm

La presión troclear está hecha con una aleación de cobalto-cromo-molibdeno (ASTM F799, ISO 5832-12), lo que aporta excelentes propiedades tribológicas.

La presión está prevista para articularse contra el implante de cúpula de rótula de polietileno UHMWPE (ASTM F648) KineMatch comercializado por Kinamed Incorporated. La superficie de articulación de la presión está diseñada para ofrecer una gran zona de contacto y una carga reducida de la articulación, a fin de minimizar el desgaste. Los implantes de rótula están esterilizados con ETO.

Los principios generales de selección del paciente y buen criterio quirúrgico rigen sobre el procedimiento de reconstrucción patelofemoral. El dispositivo está indicado para su uso con pacientes que han alcanzado la madurez esquelética.

La planificación preoperatoria y las técnicas quirúrgicas para realizar el procedimiento de reconstrucción patelofemoral han evolucionado a partir de la experiencia obtenida durante el desarrollo de este implante y otros similares. Muchos de los métodos utilizados representan principios que son básicos para el buen tratamiento quirúrgico de la artropatía de rodilla. Los cirujanos deben familiarizarse bien con esta técnica de implantación antes de utilizar este implante para la reconstrucción patelofemoral. Algunos métodos pueden variar con el tiempo a medida que se obtiene mayor experiencia en el campo. Las evaluaciones críticas de dichos cambios son presentadas en cursos periódicos de capacitación quirúrgica, a los que se recomienda asistir de forma regular.

El paciente y el médico deben entender que cualquiera de las circunstancias enumeradas (consultar las categorías debajo) puede reducir las probabilidades de un resultado favorable y aceptar, en tal caso, que existe un mayor porcentaje de riesgo.

El objeto del procedimiento de recubrimiento patelofemoral es aliviar el dolor de atrás en la parte delantera de la rodilla (articulación patelofemoral) para aumentar así la movilidad del paciente. Para lograr este objetivo, se debe seleccionar a pacientes que: (1) tengan un soporte óseo adecuado y puedan mantenerlo en el futuro y (2) sean capaces y estén dispuestos a seguir las instrucciones de su médico de forma general, y en particular con respecto a no transportar pesos o a transportar pesos mínimos durante el postoperatorio. Debe advertirse a los pacientes sobre el trabajo pesado, los deportes activos o cualquier actividad que imponga cargas pesadas o abruptas en

Antes del cierre, es necesario eliminar minuciosamente astillas óseas, hueso ectópico, cemento óseo, etc. de la sala de operaciones. Las partículas extrañas en la interfaz articular metálica/plástica pueden causar un desgaste y/o una fricción excesivos. Los huesos ectópicos y/o espolones óseos pueden generar dislocaciones o un movimiento doloroso y limitado. El rango de movimiento debe revisarse minuciosamente para ver que no haya contacto prematuro ni signos de inestabilidad.

Los implantes no deben realizarse en ningún caso. Aunque el implante parezca intacto, puede estar fatigado debido a esfuerzos previos y haber desarrollado imperfecciones microscópicas que podrían derivar en una implantación defectuosa.

1. PROCEDIMIENTOS POSTOPERATORIOS

1. Estos son los efectos adversos postoperatorios a corto plazo más comunes:
Trastornos cardiovasculares, incluyendo trombosis venosa, embolia pulmonar, accidente cerebrovascular, infarto de miocardio, y la muerte. Hematomas y una cicatrización demorada de la herida. Infección en la herida. Neumonía y atelectasia.

2. Postoperatorio:

Las indicaciones y advertencias postoperatorias que hacen los médicos a los pacientes, así como el cuidado del paciente, son extremadamente importantes. No se recomienda cargar peso sin soporte después de la cirugía. Esto puede demorar la consolidación normal del hueso, necesaria para lograr un buen soporte óseo. Existe evidencia que sugiere que la consolidación correcta puede tardar cuatro meses o más, y que un período más corto aumenta las probabilidades de alojamiento, curvatura, agrietamiento y/o fractura de los implantes.

Es imprescindible contar con un programa de rehabilitación postoperatoria. Se debe advertir al paciente que no podrá realizar ciertas actividades sin asistencia, especialmente usar las instalaciones sanitarias y otras actividades que requieran caminar.

Sea extremadamente cuidadoso con el manejo del paciente. Al movilizar al paciente, se debe brindar soporte a la rodilla operada. Al ubicar al paciente sobre la chata, cambiarle los vendajes, la ropa, y otras actividades similares, evítese colocar cualquier tipo de carga en la parte del cuerpo que ha sido operada.

Se debe advertir al paciente que deberá limitar su nivel de actividad para proteger la articulación reemplazada contra esfuerzos innecesarios. La terapia postoperatoria debe estructurarse de modo de prevenir una carga excesiva en la rodilla operada.

El paciente, al retirarse del hospital, debe recibir indicaciones y advertencias exhaustivas (preferentemente escritas) en lo referente a la ejercitación y terapias adicionales. El paciente debe informar a su médico sobre cualquier cambio atípico en la extremidad operada.

La terapia postoperatoria debe estructurarse de modo de prevenir cargas en la rodilla operada. Se recomienda realizar radiografías de forma periódica y comparárlas con las condiciones postoperatorias para detectar cambios de posición, alojamientos, curvaturas y agrietamientos de los componentes a largo plazo. Si existe evidencia de tales condiciones, se debe hacer un seguimiento minucioso del paciente, evaluar las probabilidades de un mayor deterioro y considerar los beneficios de una revisión temprana.

En cualquier caso, se deben seguir las prácticas recomendadas durante el cuidado postoperatorio. La actividad física y el trauma excesivo sobre la articulación reemplazada han sido vinculados con la falla prematura de la reconstrucción debido a cambios de posición, fracturas y/o desgaste del implante. La vida útil de los implantes protésicos no está claramente definida en la actualidad.

3. Postoperatorio tardío:

o tardío.

Un trauma o una carga excesiva puede resultar en una fractura de la rótula, especialmente si el paciente tiene una masa ósea empobrecida debido a un cuadro grave de osteoporosis, defectos óseos a raíz de cirugías previas, escariado o reabsorción ósea, o una colocación incorrecta del implante.

Los productos de corrosión metálicos, la acumulación de residuos por el desgaste del par metal/polietileno o las partículas sueltas de cemento pueden causar reacciones en los tejidos, reacciones alérgicas y el alojamiento del implante.

J. UTILIZACIÓN – INFORMACIÓN DE USO

Muchos de los métodos utilizados representan principios que son compatibles con un buen tratamiento quirúrgico de la artroplastia total de rodilla. Los cirujanos no deben utilizar este sistema si no están bien familiarizados con la técnica de implantación.

Hay instrumentos especiales que el médico puede utilizar para una instalación precisa de los componentes del implante. Si existe una artroplastia de rodilla o cadera, se debe operar la cadera antes que la rodilla, y primero del lado más afectado en cada par de articulaciones, para que la rehabilitación sea más efectiva.

NOTA: La técnica de cementación es sumamente importante: se debe colocar un manto fino y uniforme de cemento alrededor de los componentes del implante de reconstrucción patelofemoral.

Una gammagrafía ósea puede ayudar a identificar problemas postoperatorios, como infecciones, alojamientos o la formación de hueso ectópico. No obstante, la mayoría de las complicaciones postoperatorias pueden identificarse mediante la toma periódica de radiografías A-P y laterales.

En una cirugía de revisión, es importante extraer la membrana fibrosa que encapsula la prótesis defectuosa. Si no se elimina, esta membrana puede dificultar la interdigitación del cemento acrílico (en los intersticios de hueso esponjoso) necesaria para la fijación mecánica.

Recientemente se ha comprobado que las septicemias graves tras una artroplastia de rodilla se pueden minimizar mediante:

1. Uso consistente de antibióticos preventivos adecuados.
2. Uso de un sistema purificador de aire de flujo laminar.
3. El personal de la sala de operaciones debe utilizar sistemas individuales de evacuación respiratoria, es decir, aspiradores de casco.
4. Protección de los instrumentos contra la contaminación del aire.
5. Uso de campos quirúrgicos impermeables.

NOTA: Técnica quirúrgica disponible a pedido.

K. ESTERILIZACIÓN, LIMPIEZA Y MANIPULACIÓN

1. Instrumentos

Todos los instrumentos del sistema (incluida la guía de broca de tróclea de un solo uso) se suministran sin esterilizar y deben limpiarse y esterilizarse antes de su uso quirúrgico. La esterilización de los instrumentos se realiza mediante autoclave con vapor. La instrumentación debe limpiarse a fondo antes de introducirse en el autoclave. Compruebe que los dispositivos estén secos antes de la esterilización. Procese en autoclave utilizando los siguientes procedimientos recomendados:

Lugar de uso	Método	Tipo de ciclo	Temperatura de esterilización	Tiempo de ciclo completo	Tiempo de secado
Dentro de los EE.UU.	Autoclave de vapor, envoltura doble¹	Pre-vacío	132°C, (270°F) mínimo	4 minutos mínimo	45 minutos mínimo
Fuera de los EE.UU.	Autoclave de vapor, envoltura doble¹	Pre-vacío	134°C, (273°F) mínimo	3 minutos mínimo	45 minutos mínimo

¹Validado con KimGuard® KC600, envoltura doble en envoltorio de polipropileno de 1 capa.

(Validado conforme a las siguientes normas: 21CFR58 de la FDA, ISO 17665-1:2006 y ANSI/AAMI ST79-2010.)

Los instrumentos reutilizables se deben inspeccionar visualmente, de forma rutinaria y antes de cada uso quirúrgico, para comprobar si están desgastados o rotos. Se debe realizar una inspección visual para buscar imperfecciones o deterioros (como corrosión, picaduras, decoloración significativa, grietas, rotura, desmontaje, etc.). Para aquellos instrumentos reutilizables que muestren evidencias de tales deterioros, el usuario debe ponerse en contacto primero con Kinamed (o bien, si el usuario está ubicado fuera de EE. UU., con el distribuidor autorizado de Kinamed) a fin de determinar si es posible repararlos. Si Kinamed determina que es posible llevar a cabo la reparación, el usuario deberá limpiar minuciosamente el instrumento reutilizable deteriorado antes de enviarlo a reparar. Si Kinamed determina que no es posible llevar a cabo la reparación, el instrumento reutilizable deteriorado puede desecharse siguiendo el procedimiento de eliminación normal del hospital para tipos de instrumentos quirúrgicos similares. Tenga en cuenta que es normal y se espera que las superficies de los instrumentos anodizados muestren una ligera decoloración después de repetidos ciclos de limpieza y esterilización. Dicha decoloración no es evidencia de deterioro.

lares. Tenga en cuenta que es normal y se espera que las superficies de los instrumentos anodizados muestren una ligera decoloración después de repetidos ciclos de limpieza y esterilización. Dicha decoloración no es evidencia de deterioro.

2. Implantes de rótula

Precaución: No es recomendable esterilizar los implantes de rótula de polietileno en autoclave; el autoclave, el calor seco o la ebullición pueden deformar o encoger el material e impedir su uso. No vuelva a esterilizar los implantes de rótula mediante radiación.

3. Limpieza y mantenimiento

Todos los instrumentos que serán esterilizados por el usuario final deberán estar desprovistos de material de empaque y libres de biocontaminantes antes del proceso de esterilización. La limpieza, el mantenimiento y la inspección mecánica estarán a cargo del personal del hospital formado en los procedimientos generales de uso y eliminación de contaminantes (a menos que los instrumentos se hayan envasado estériles).

Manejo del preproceso: retire la suciedad al sumergir el instrumento en agua de grifo fría inmediatamente después de su uso. Los instrumentos deben limpiarse en los 30 minutos de uso para minimizar el potencial de tinción, daños y secado.

(a) Remojo manual: sumerja totalmente los instrumentos en detergente enzimático de pH neutro (p. ej. Ruhof Endozime® AW Plus®, diluya 1/2 onza por un (1) galón (4 mililitro) de agua de grifo tibia (20-25°C) durante 5 minutos). Utilice un cepillo de nylon de cerdas suaves para fregar suavemente el dispositivo hasta eliminar toda suciedad visible. Se debe prestar atención especial a las zonas difíciles de limpiar. Inspeccione visualmente la limpieza de los instrumentos y repita el paso (1) de remojo manual hasta que no se observe contaminación. En caso de que los instrumentos reutilizables no estén visiblemente limpios luego de varias repeticiones del ciclo de limpieza manual, el usuario puede descartar el instrumento siguiendo el procedimiento de eliminación normal del hospital de instrumentos quirúrgicos similares. Tenga en cuenta que es normal y esperable que las superficies de instrumentos anodizados muestren decoloración leve después de reiterados ciclos de limpieza y esterilización. Esa decoloración no es evidencia de contaminación visible.

Enjuague manual: saque los instrumentos de la solución enzimática y enjuáguelos bien bajo agua desionizada (DI) corriente durante un mínimo de 1 minuto. Cepille y enjuague de forma minuciosa y agresiva las zonas canuladas usando un chorro de agua DI, con el extremo de salida sumergido durante un mínimo de 1 minuto. Si corresponde, gire la perilla de los instrumentos para exponer completamente el resto de las rosas. Enjuague de nuevo el instrumento con agua DI durante un mínimo de 2 minutos para limpiar cualquier residuo.

(b) Combinación de remojo y enjuague manual o automatizado: igual que en el remojo y el enjuague manual de la sección (1) anterior. **Lavadora/secadora:** coloque los instrumentos en un lugar adecuado del canasto y dispósetelos en una lavadora/secadora automática. El ciclo debe fijarse para un ciclo de lavado no cáustico según la siguiente la tabla.

Fase de ciclo automático:	Calidad del Agua y Temperatura Mínimas	Tiempo mínimo	Detergente / Dilución
Pre-enjuague	Agua de grifo / 31°C	3 minutos	No aplicable
Lavado	Agua de grifo / 55°C	11 minutos	Ruhof Endozime® AW Plus®, vierta directamente al depósito de detergente a toda capacidad ó ajuste el dispensador de 1/2 onza por un (1) galón (4 mililitro) de agua de grifo caliente (20-25°C)
Enjuague	Agua de grifo / 34°C	1 minuto	No aplicable
Enjuague final - Enjuague desinfectante térmico	Agua DI / 94°C	2 minutos	No aplicable
Secado	No aplicable / 121°C	15 minutos	No aplicable
Tiempo total del ciclo	No aplicable	45 minutos	No aplicable

L. EMBALAJE Y ETIQUETADO

El implante deberá ser aceptado únicamente si lo recibe el hospital o el cirujano, en su embalaje original de fábrica y con las etiquetas intactas.

M. CORRESPONDENCIAS DE TAMAÑOS

El implante de reconstrucción patelofemoral KineMatch® fue diseñado para acoplarse con el domo patelar 100% de polietileno KineMatch®, comercializado por Kinamed. Los componentes patelares, que están disponibles en diversos tamaños, poseen un radio de curvatura articular de 1 pulgada (25.4 mm).