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EN English  
KinMatch® PFR System  
Instruction for Use

CE 0086

CAUTION

Federal (USA) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a licensed physician.

② 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.

③ Do not use if package is damaged.

A. GENERAL REMARKS

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

The prosthesis is made of Cobalt Chromium Molybdenum alloy (ASTM F-799, ISO 5832-12), providing excellent tribological properties.

The prosthesis is intended to articulate against the KinMatch® UHMWPE (ASTM F-648, ISO 5832-4) all-polyethylene patello-dome implant developed by Kinamed Inc. The articulating surface of the prosthesis is designed for high contact area and reduced load to minimize wear. The patello 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 implants may respond differently with time as further clinical experience is gained. Critical appraisal 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 risk of muscle atrophy.

The goal of the patello-femoral resurfacing procedure is to relieve pain, put the knee in the flexion/extension joint bearing a patient's mobility. To accomplish this goal, the patients should be selected (1) who have and will maintain bone support and (2) who are able and willing to follow their physician's directions generally, particularly with respect to either no-weight-bearing or minimal weight-bearing during postoperative care. Patients should be preacquainted 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:

1. Careful selection of patients with regard to activity level.

2. Physician's sound knowledge of knee anatomy and of the biomechanical principles underlying knee arthroplasty.

3. Physiologic or correctable axial alignment.

4. Intractable quadriceps and hamstring mechanisms.

5. Patella bone suitable for accepting a patella component.

B. INDICATIONS AND USAGES

The KinMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing Implant is indicated for patients with degenerative arthritis of the anterior distal femur and patella, a history of patello dislocation or fracture, or failed previous surgery where pain, deformity, or dysfunction persists. The KinMatch® Patello-Femoral Resurfacing Implant is intended to be used with bone cement.

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

Articular cartilage should be preserved only when more 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:

1. Local infection, recent or old.

2. Loss of muscular, neuromuscular compromise or vascular deficiency in the affected limb, rendering the procedure unjustifiable.

3. Charcot's arthropathy/disease.

4. Paget's disease.

5. Poor skin condition, such as osteopetrosis.

6. Elevation of sedimentary urea unexplained by other diseases, elevation of WBC count, or more marked shift in WBC differential count.

7. Patient physical condition that would eliminate or tend to eliminate adequate implant support or prevent the use of an appropriate size implant.

8. Blood supply limitations from previous surgery, alcohol agglutination, etc.

9. Insufficient quantity or quality of bone resulting from conditions such as: cancer, congenital dislocation, femoral ostectomy revision, osteitis, osteoporosis, etc.

10. 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.

11. Physical conditions or activities which tend to place extreme load on implants, e.g., Charcot joints, muscle deficiencies, multiple joint disabilities, etc.

12. Absence of collateral and cruciate ligament integrity.

13. Any disease affecting the support and function of the prostheses.

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

1. Significant arthritic disease of the patello-femoral surfaces.

2. Stable or reconstructable ligaments.

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6. A continuing program of periodic postoperative check-ups of the patient.

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