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B00154C

English
EN SuperCable™ Grip and Plate System
Instruction for Use

⚠CAUTION

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

INFORMATION CONCERNING USE OF THE KINAMED SUPERCABLE™ GRIP AND PLATE SYSTEM U.S. and International Patents Pending.

GENERAL INFORMATION: This document contains general information concerning the SuperCable™ Grip and Plate System. The SuperCable™ Grip and Plate System consists of trochanteric reattachment grips, cable-plates, and cortical bone screws that are intended to be used in conjunction with 1.5mm diameter SuperCable Iso-Elastic Cerclage polymer cables. The cables pass through the grips and plates and provide fixation by attaching these devices to fractured or osteotomized bone fragments. Cortical bone screws may be used in combination with the cable-plates for additional fixation as deemed necessary by the surgeon user. The system includes a range of cable grip, cable-plate, and bone screw sizes, and material options, with associated manual surgical instrumentation that provide the versatility required for treating the specific conditions listed in the INDICATIONS section below. All implants are intended for single use only and should not be reused under any circumstances. The general principles of patient selection and sound surgical judgment apply to procedures involving these devices.

IMPLANT MATERIALS

	Titanium	Stainless Steel	Cobalt-Chrome
Grip	ISO 5832-3 ASTM F-136 ASTM F-1295	ISO 5832-1 ASTM F-138 ASTM F-139	ISO 5832-4 ISO 5832-12
Cable-Plate	ISO 5832-3 ASTM F-136 ASTM F-1295	ISO 5832-1 ASTM F-138 ASTM F-139	ISO 5832-4 ISO 5832-12
Screw	ISO 5832-3 ASTM F-136 ASTM F-1295	ISO 5832-1 ASTM F-138 ASTM F-139	N/A

INDICATIONS: The SuperCable™ Grip and Plate System is indicated for use where wire, cable, or band cerclage is used in combination with a trochanteric grip or bone plate. The SuperCable™ Grip and Plate System is intended to be used in conjunction with the SuperCable™ Iso-Elastic Cerclage System for reattachment of the greater trochanter following osteotomy or fracture, and for fixation of long bone fractures.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Active or suspected infection, either systemic or localized, in or around the implant site,
- Patient conditions, mental or neurological, that would tend to impact the patient's ability to follow physician's instructions during the post-operative healing phase,
- Insufficient quality or quantity of bone, which would inhibit rigid device fixation,
- Any disease affecting the support and fixation of the implant,
- Distant foci of infection, such as genitourinary, pulmonary, skin or other sites which may spread to the implant site (the foci of infection should be treated prior to, during, and after implantation),
- Demonstrated sensitivity to Titanium, Stainless Steel, or Cobalt-Chrome-Molybdenum or its alloys.

WARNINGS: An implant should never be re-used. Even though an implant may appear undamaged, previous handling and in-service stresses may have created imperfections that would reduce the service life of the implant. Repeated bending back and forth of the plates should be avoided as this action may weaken the plate leading to plate breakage. If contouring is required, use a bending press rather than plate bending irons for a more controlled bend. The optimal location for bending of the grip is in "neck" region, between the cable holes as shown in the Surgical Technique Guide. Avoid bending grips and plates at the location of cable or screw holes. In the absence of functional, healed bone, implant failure may occur if bone segments are subjected to repetitive loading over time. Patients who smoke should be advised that an increased incidence of non-union has been reported in patients who smoke. Improper placement, positioning and fixation of these devices may result in unusual stress conditions reducing the service life of the implant. The surgeon is to be thoroughly familiar with the surgical procedure, instruments and implant characteristics prior to performing surgery. Periodic, long-term follow-up is recommended to monitor the position and state of the implants, as well as the condition of the adjoining bone. Patients should be questioned regarding sensitivity to metals. If there is a question pertaining to the patient's tolerance for titanium, stainless steel, or cobalt chrome appropriate testing should be performed. The following conditions, singularly or concurrently, tend to impose severe loading on the affected bone, 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, and other disabilities. Some of the alloys used to produce orthopaedic implants contain metallic elements that may be carcinogenic in tissue cultures or intact organisms under unique circumstances. Questions have been raised in the scientific literature as to whether or not these alloys themselves may be carcinogenic in implant recipients. Studies conducted to evaluate this issue have not identified convincing evidence of such phenomenon, in spite of the millions of implants in use. Corrosion has been reported following implantation of many metallic devices. Corrosion is a byproduct of the body's natural electrochemical response to metal. Metals used in these implants are chosen for their relatively inert behavior in the body and protective surface treatments are performed on the implants where appropriate. Corrosive processes likely will shorten the useful life of the device, and could lead to an earlier than desired revision to replace the damaged components. **Stainless steel and titanium implants should never be used in combination.** Trauma plate breakage is reported in the literature. Possible causes of breakage include, but are not limited to, over loading, fretting corrosion, and delayed or non-union of the fracture, osteotomy, or fusion site. In many instances, adverse effects may be clinically related rather than implant related. The surgical and post-operative 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/her physician's orders might delay post-operative recovery and aggravate adverse effects.

All instruments in the system are supplied non-sterile and must be cleaned and sterilized before use. Implants are provided in either sterile or non-sterile condition. Status of sterility is clearly marked on the individual product label. Validated sterilization cycle parameters are noted in the STERILITY AND HANDLING section below.

PRECAUTIONS: Once removed from their original packaging, implants (unless already sterile packaged) and instruments should be cleaned, stored and autoclaved per instructions stated in the **Cleaning and Maintenance** section. Adequate inventory of the various sizes and configurations of implants should be available in the organizer tray at the time of surgery to meet the requirements of each specific surgical case. Following use, instruments should be thoroughly cleaned prior to being replaced in the organizer tray for sterilization. Drills should be inserted into the instrument for which they are labeled. The patient must be advised of the short and long term limitations of the procedure and the need to protect the implant from full weight bearing until adequate fixation and healing have occurred. Excessive activity and trauma affecting the reattachment and/or fixation have been implicated in failure of this procedure by loosening, fracture, and/or wear of the implants. Loosening of the components can result in increased production of wear particles, as well as damage to the bone, making successful revision surgery more difficult. The patient should be cautioned to limit activities, protect the bone from unreasonable stresses, and to follow the physician with respect to follow-up care and treatment. The patient should be warned of the surgical risks, and made aware of possible adverse effects. The patient should be warned that the device cannot and will not replicate the flexibility, strength, reliability or durability of normal healthy bone, that the implant can break or become damaged, particularly as a result of strenuous activity or trauma, and that the device has a finite expected service life and may need to be replaced in the future. Transient bacteremia can occur in daily life. Dental manipulation, endoscopic examination, and other minor surgical procedures have been associated with transient bacteremia. To prevent infection at the implant site, it may be advisable to use antibiotic prophylaxis before and after such procedures. Proper handling of any implant is mandatory. Prior to surgical use, a visual inspection of each implant for possible imperfections should be performed. Damaged or altered implants may produce undesirable stresses and cause defects which could lead to failure.

ADVERSE EFFECTS: With all implants, asymptomatic localized progressive bone resorption (osteolysis) may occur around or remote from the prosthetic components as a consequence of foreign body reactions to particulate matter. Particulate matter is generated by the interaction between implant components, as well as between the component and bone, primarily through wear mechanisms of adhesion, abrasion, and fatigue. Osteolysis can lead to future complications necessitating the removal and replacement of prosthetic components. Although rare, metal sensitivity reactions in patients following device implantation have been reported. Implantation of foreign material in tissues can result in cellular reactions involving lymphocytes, macrophages and fibroblasts. Early or late loosening, cracking, fracture or deformation of one or more 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.

PRE-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

- The surgeon should consider for surgery those patients who are indicated for the use of the SuperCable™ Grip and Plate System.
- The surgeon should not consider for surgery those patients who are contraindicated for use of the SuperCable™ Grip and Plate System.
- The surgeon should have a complete understanding of the surgical technique and of the system design rationale, indications, contraindications, and applications.
- The surgeon should have a complete understanding of the function and limitations of each implant and instrument. This must include working knowledge of both dynamic compression (DCP) and locking plate techniques.
- Careful pre-operative planning should include construct strategy and verification of required inventory for the case.
- Device components should be received and accepted only in packages that have not been damaged or tampered with. Damaged implants or instruments should not be used. Components must be carefully handled and stored in a manner that prevents scratches, damage, and corrosion.

INTRA-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT: See SuperCable™ Grip and Plate System Surgical Technique brochure.

POST-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

- The patient should have a complete understanding of and compliance with the purpose and limitations of the implant devices.
- The surgeon should instruct the patient regarding amount and timeframe after surgery of any weight-bearing activity. The patient should be cautioned to govern his/her activity level. Postoperative therapy should be structured to prevent excessive loading. The patient should be released from the hospital with complete instructions and warnings (preferably written) regarding further exercises and therapies.
- Late postoperative complications can include:
 - Early or late loosening, wear, and change in position of one or more components,
 - Trochanteric avulsion as a result of excess muscular tension, early weight bearing, or inadvertent intraoperative weakening,
 - Trochanteric nonunion due to inadequate reattachment and/or early weight bearing,
 - Progressive bone resorption and osteolysis.
- The patient should be encouraged to report any unusual changes to his/her physician.

STERILITY AND HANDLING: All instruments in the system are supplied non-sterile and must be cleaned and sterilized before use. Sterilization of instruments is accomplished by autoclaving per the following recommended procedures:

Method	Cycle Type	Sterilization Temperature	Exposure Time
Steam Autoclave (Wrapped)	Pre-Vacuum	132°C to 135°C (270°F to 275°F)	8 minutes (Minimum)

(Validated to the following standards: FDA's 21CFR58, BS EN 554:1994, 556-1:2001 and ANSI/AAMI ST9:2006)

Method	Cycle Type	Sterilization Temperature	Exposure Time
Steam Autoclave (Wrapped)	Pre-Vacuum	134°C to 137°C (273°F to 278°F)	3 minutes (Minimum)

(Validated to the following standards: FDA's 21 CFR58, BS EN 554:1994, NHS HTM2010 and 2030)

Instrumentation must be thoroughly cleaned prior to autoclaving.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE: All implants and instruments must be free of packaging material and biocontaminants 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.

For manual cleaning, completely submerge instruments in neutral pH endozime detergent 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. Remove instruments from the enzymatic solution and rinse thoroughly under running tap water. Thoroughly and aggressively brush and flush through cannulated areas using a water jet with the exit end submerged. For automated washing

and drying following manual cleaning and rinsing, place instruments in a suitable washer basket and load in an automatic washer/drier. Cycle should be set for a Non-Caustic wash cycle for a duration of 70 minutes using a neutral pH endozime detergent. The endozime detergent should be used at a specified concentration in a 14-minute cleaning cycle. Allow adequate time for drying. Implant and instruments for dryness prior to sterilization. Compliance with equipment instructions and/or recommendations for chemical solutions is required.

CARE AND HANDLING: Use extreme care in handling and storage of implant components. Implants must be handled with care. Bending, notching or scratching the implant surfaces 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 components. Implants and instruments should be protected during storage from corrosive environments, such as salt air, etc. Only instruments designed for use with this system should be used to assure correct implantation. Review of these handling instructions is important. 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.

PACKAGING AND LABELING: See Product Label for information regarding the specific products referenced in this document. Implants and instruments should be accepted only if received by the hospital or surgeon with the factory packaging and labeling intact.

⚠CAUTION

This document sets forth recommended procedures for using Kinamed devices and instruments. It offers guidance, but, as with any technical guide, each surgeon must consider the particular needs of each patient and make appropriate adjustment as necessary.

DANISH
DA SuperCable™ greb og pladesystem
brugervejledning

⚠FORHOLDSREGLER

I henhold til gældende amerikansk lov (USA) må denne anordning kun sælges af læger eller på lægers ordningering.

INFORMATION OM ANVENDELSEN AF KINAMED SUPERCABLE™ GREB OG PLADESYSTEM USA og internationale patenter afventes.

GENEREL INFORMATION: Dette dokument indeholder generel information om SuperCable™ greb og pladesystem. SuperCable™ greb og pladesystem består af trochanter reattachment greb, kabelplader og kortikale knogleskruer, der er beregnet til brug i forbindelse med 1,5mm diameter SuperCable Iso-Elastic cerclage polymer kabler. Kablene går gennem grebene og pladerne, og giver fiksering ved at forbinde disse anordninger til knogler med brud eller osteomi. Kortikale knogleskruer kan anvendes i forbindelse med kabelpladerne til ekstra fiksering, hvis kirurgen skønner, at det er nødvendigt. Systemet omfatter et udvalg af kabelgreb, -plader og -skruer i diverse størrelser og materialer, med tilhørende manuelle kirurgiske instrumenter, der giver den alsidighed, der er nødvendig for at behandle specifikke lidelser angivet i INDIKATIONER-afsnittet uendened. Alle implantater er kun beregnet til engangsbrug, de må ikke genbruges under nogen omstændigheder. De almindelige principper for patientudvælgelse og formlig kirurgisk dømmekraft gælder også for disse procedurer.

IMPLANTATMATERIALER

	Titanium	Rustfrit stål	Kobaltkrom
Greb	ISO 5832-3 ASTM F-136 ASTM F-1295	ISO 5832-1 ASTM F-138 ASTM F-139	ISO 5832-4 ISO 5832-12
Kabelplade	ISO 5832-3 ASTM F-136 ASTM F-1295	ISO 5832-1 ASTM F-138 ASTM F-139	ISO 5832-4 ISO 5832-12
Skruer	ISO 5832-3 ASTM F-136 ASTM F-1295	ISO 5832-1 ASTM F-138 ASTM F-139	Ikke relevant

INDIKATIONER: SuperCable™ greb og pladesystem er beregnet til brug hvor metalrød, kabler eller bånd cerlage er anvendt i forbindelse med et trochanter greb eller knogleplade. SuperCable™ greb og pladesystem er beregnet til brug i forbindelse med SuperCable™ Iso-Elastic cerclagesystemet til reattachment af den store trochanter efter osteotomi eller brud, og til fiksering af lange knoglebrud.

CONTRAINDIKATIONER:

- Infektioner eller mistænkte infektioner, enten systematiske eller lokale, i eller omkring implantatområdet.
- Patient tilstand, mental eller neurologisk, der kunne kan have betydning på patientiens evne til at følge lægens anvisninger under den postoperative helingsfase,
- Utilstrækkelig knoglekvalitet eller -kvantitet, der vil forhindre fast fiksering af anordningen,
- Enhver sygdom, der påvirker understøttelsen og fikseringen af implantatet,
- Infektion af urogenitalis, pulmonal, hud eller andre steder, der kan spredes til implantatstedet, (infektionsstedet bør behandles før, under og efter implantation),
- Overfølsomhed over for titanium, rustfrit stål, og kobaltkrom-molybdæn eller dets legeringer.

ADVARSLER: Et implantat bør aldrig genbruges. Selvom implantatet synes at være uskadt, kan stress fra tidligere håndtering og brug havevde forårsaget fejl, der vil reducere implantates anvendelsesliv. Genlagen bukning af pladen bør undgås, da denne handling kan svække pladen og medføre at pladen knækker. Hvis formning er nødvendig, brug en bukkepresse i stedet for et plade bukkejern for en mere kontrolleret bukning. Det optimale sted at bukke grebet er i "hals"-området, mellem det andet og tredje sæt kabelhuller. Undgå at bukke greb og plader ved label- og skruerullerne. I mangel af funktionsdygtige, helede knogler, kan implantatet i forekomme, hvis knoglesystemet udsættes for gentagen belastning over tid. Patienter, der ryger, skal informeres om at der er rapporteret foreget hyppighed af ikke-fiksering i patienter, der ryger. Ukorrekt anbringelse, placering og fiksering af disse anordninger kan resultere i usædvanlig stressilstande, der reducere implantates liv. Kirurgen skal være grundigt bekendt med den kirurgiske procedure, instrumenter og implantat kendetegn før indgrebet. Langsigtet, periodisk opfølgning anbefales for at monitorere placeringen og tilstanden af implantaterne, så vel som tilstanden af den tilstødende knogle. Patienter bør adspørges angående sensitivitet for metaller. Hvis der er spørgsmål vedrørende patientens tolerance for titanium, rustfrit stål eller kobaltkrom, bør de relevante tests udføres. De følgende tilstande, alene eller sideløbende, plejer at lægge alvorlig belastning på den påvirkede knogle, og derved placere patienten i en højere risikogrupper: fedme, hårdt fysisk arbejde, aktiv sportsdelagelse, høj aktivitetsniveau, sandsynlighed for fald, alkohol- eller narkotiahængighed eller andre skavanker. Nogle legeringer brugt til at producere ortopediske implantater indeholder metaliske elementer der kan være carcinogene i vævsdrinking og/eller udsættelse for stråling. Spørgsmål har været rejst i videnskabelig literatur om disse legeringer selv kan være carcinogene i implantatmodlagene. Studier udført for at vurdere dette antagende, har ikke fundet overbevisende beviser af et sådan fænomen, på trods af at millioner af implantater er i brug. Korrosion er blevet rapporteret efter implantation af mange metaliske anordninger. Korrosion er et biprodukt af kroppens naturlige elektrokemiske reaktion til metal. Metaller anvendt i disse implantater er valgt for deres relative inerte væremåde i kroppen, og hvor hensigtsmæssigt, et implantatene bliver overfladebehandlet for at beskytte dem. Den korrosive proces vil forårsage anordningens liv og kan føre til en tidligere end ønsket revidering til at udskifte beskadiget komponenter. **Rustfrit stål og titanium implantater bør aldrig blive brugt sammen.** Traumeplade bræklage er rapporteret i litteraturen. Mulige årsager til bræklage inkluderer, men er ikke begrænset til, overbelastning, slikorrosion og forsinket eller ikke-fiksering af brud, osteotomi eller fusionssæt. I mange tilfælde kan bivirkninger være klinisk relaterede snarere end implantat relaterede. Den kirurgiske og postoperative patientbehandling skal udføres med passende hensyn til alle eksisterende lidelser med forøget risiko. Mentale indstillinger eller personlighedsforstyrrelser, der kan resultere i at patienten ikke følger sin læges anvisninger, kan forsinke postoperativ bedring og forværre bivirkninger. **Implantater og instrumenter leveres ikke-sterile og skal rengøres og steriliseres før brug.** Godkendte steriliseringsparametre er angivet i STERILITETS- OG HÅNTERINGS-afsnittet uendened.

FORHOLDSREGLER: Efter udtagelse af deres emballage, skal implantater (medmindre de allerede er sterile emballeret) og instrumenter rengøres, opbevares og autoklaveres efter anvisningerne i **Rengørings- og Vedligeholdelses-**afsnittet. Et utilstrækkeligt lager af implantater i diverse størrelser og udformninger bør være til rådighed i organiseringsbakken på operationsdispunktet, for at imødekomme det specifikke operationstilfælde. Efter brug skal instrumenterne gøres grundigt rene, før de placeres i organiseringsbakken til sterilisering. Bør må kun indstilles i de instrumenter de er mærket til.

Patienten skal informeres om de kort- og langtidbegrænsninger proceduren medføre, og behovet for at beskytte implantatet mod fuld vægtbelastning indtil nok fiksering og heling er indtruffet. Overdreven aktivitet og traume, der berører reattachment og/eller fiksering, er været impliceret i, at denne procedure svigter pga. løsning, brud og/eller slid på implantatet. Løsning af komponenter kan resultere i forøget produktion af slidpartikler, så vel som skade til knoglen, der gør succesfuld revisionskirurgi mere vanskelig. Patienten bør advares mod for meget aktivitet, for at beskytte knoglen mod urimelig stress og at følge lægens anvisninger angående opfølgning og behandling. Patienten bør advares mod kirurgiske risik og gøres opmærksom på mulige bivirkninger. Patienten bør advares om at anordningen ikke kan reproducere den fleksibilitet eller holdbarhed, som normale, sunde knogler har, at implantatet kan brække eller blive beskadiget, særligt eller anstrengende aktivitet eller traume, og at anordningen har en begrænset levetid og skal måske udskiftes i fremtiden. Forbigående bakteræmi kan forekomme i hverdagen. Tand manipulation, endoskopisk undersøgelse og andre mindre kirurgiske indgreb er blevet forbundet med forbigående bakteræmi. For at undgå infektion på implantatstedet, er det hensigtsmæssigt at bruge antibiotisk profylakse før og efter sådanne procedurer. Korrekt håndtering af ethvert implantat er påkrævet. For kirusk anvendelse, skal hvert implantat testes for mulige fejl. Beskadiget eller modificeret implantater kan frembringe uønsket stress og forårsage fejl, der kan føde til svigt.

UØNSKEDE BIVIRKNINGER: Med alle implantater, kan opløsning af knoglevæv (osteolysis) forekomme rundt om eller fjernt fra proteasekomponenten, som følge af fremmedlegeme reaktioner til partikulær materie. Partikulær materie er genereret af interaktionen mellem implantatkomponenter, så vel som mellem komponenter og knogle, primært gennem adhesion, siltage og metalræd af slidmekanismer. Osteolysis kan give komplikationer, der forårsager fjernelse og udskiftning af proteasekomponenter. Skønt sjældent, er metalsensitivitsreaktioner i patienter eller implantation blevet rapporteret. Implantation af fremmed materiale i væv kan resultere i cellulære reaktioner, der involverer lymfocytter, makrofager og fibroblaster. Tidlig eller sen løsning, brud og/eller deformation af en eller flere komponenter. Dette er ofte uønsket, faktorer anført under "ADVARSLER." Løsning kan også skyldes ulidskendig fiksering eller ukorrekt placering. Tidlig eller sen infektion, der kan kræve fjernelse af implantatet.

PRÆOPERATIV BEHANDLING:

- Læger bør anbefale patienter, der er indiceret til brugen af SuperCable™ greb og pladesystem, denne operation.
- Læger bør ikke anbefale patienter, der er kontraindiceret til brugen af SuperCable™ greb og pladesystem.
- Kirurgen skal have fuld forståelse for de kirurgiske teknikker og systemdesignationale, indikationer, kontraindikationer og anvendelser.
- Kirurgen skal have fuld forståelse for funktionen og begrænsningerne af hvert implantat og instrument. Dette skal omfatte kendskab til både dynamisk kompression (DCP) og låseplade teknikker.
- Præoperativ planlægning bør omfatte konstruktionsstrategi og verificering af nødvendigt lager.
- Komponenter bør kun modtages og accepteres i emballage, der ikke er beskadiget, eller har været pillet ved. Beskadiget implantater eller instrumenter bør aldrig anvendes. Komponenter skal håndteres forsigtigt og opbevares på en måde, der forhindrer at de bliver ridset, beskadiget og ætset.

INTRA-OPERATIV BEHANDLING: Se SuperCable™ greb og pladesystems kirurgiske teknikker brochure.

POSTOPERATIV BEHANDLING:

- Patienten bør have fuld forståelse for og komplans med hensigten og begrænsningerne af implantatanordningerne.
- Kirurgen bør informere patienten om tid og tidstabeller for vægtbelastende aktiviteter efter operationen. Patienten bør advares om at styre sit aktivitetsniveau. Postoperativ behandling bør struktureres for at forhindre overflødig vægt. Patienten bør udskrives fra hospitalet med fuldstændige anvisninger og advadser (helst skriftlige) om fremtidig motion og behandling.
- Sen postoperative komplikationer kan omfatte:
 - Tidlig eller sen løsning, slid og ændring af placering af en eller flere komponenter,
 - Trochanter avulsion, som et resultat af for meget muskelspænding, tidlig vægtbelastning eller uliglig intraoperativ svækkelse.
 - Ikke-fiksering af trochanter pga.utilstrækkelig reattachment og/eller tidlig vægtbelastning,
 - Opløsning af knoglevæv og osteolysis.
- Patienten bør tilskyndes at rapportere enhver usædvanlig forandring til sin læge.

STERILITET OG HÅNTERING: Alle instrumenter i systemet leveres ikke-sterile og skal rengøres og steriliseres før brug. Sterilisering af instrumenter og implantater er efterfulgt af autoklaving i følge de anbefalte procedurer:

Metode	Cyklus type	Steriliserings-temperatur	Eksponeringstid
Damp autoklave (Emballeret)	Præ-vakuum	132°C til 135°C (270°F til 275°F)	8 minutter (Minimum)

(Oplydler de følgende krav: FDA's 21CFR58, BS EN 554:1994, 556-1:2001 og ANSI/AAMI ST9:2006)

Metode	Cyklus type	Steriliserings-temperatur	Eksponeringstid
Damp autoklave (Emballeret)	Præ-vakuum	134°C til 137°C (273°F til 278°F)	3 minutter (Minimum)

(Oplydler de følgende krav: FDA's 21CFR58, BS EN 554:1994, NHS HTM2010 og 2030)

Instrumenterne skal være grundigt rengjort før autoklaving.

RENGØRING OG VEDLIGEHOLDELSE: Alle implantater og instrumenter skal være fri for emballeringsmateriale og biologiske fremmedlegemer før sterilisering. Rengøring, vedligeholdelse og mekanisk eftersyn skal udføres af hospitalspersonale, der er uddannet i de generelle procedurer for fjernelse af urenheder (medmindre de allerede er sterile emballeret) og brug. For manuel rengøring, nedsænk instrumenterne helt i neutral, pH endozime rengøringsmiddel i 5 minutter. Brug en blød nylonbørste til forsigtigt at skrubb anordningen, indtil al synlig snavs er fjernet. Vær særlig opmærksom på steder, der er svære at rengøre. Fjern instrumenterne fra den enzymatiske opløsning og skyl grundigt under rindende vand. Børst og skyl rørførmede områder grundigt med en

