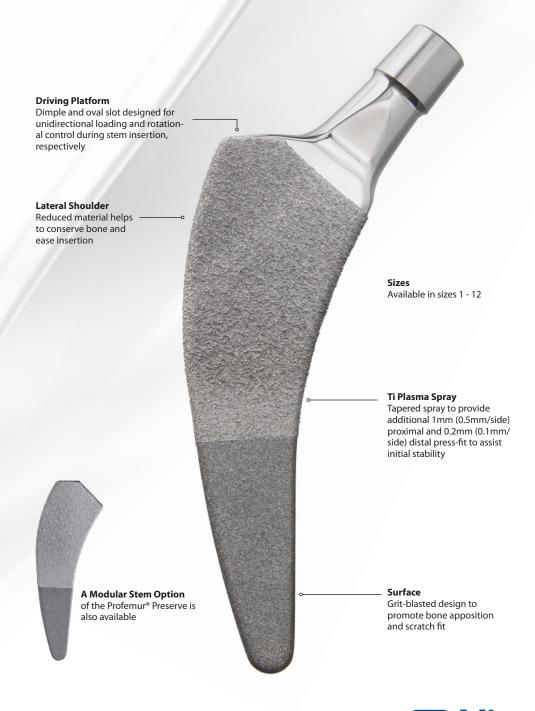
Profemur® Preserve

Short Stem Philosophy





Profemur® Preserve

Design Features



Rotational Stability

Is often pursued by stem geometry (rectangular cross section) or features like vertical and horizontal grooves.



Fixation

Bone apposition is usually pursued by means of extensive (50% or more) coatings (plasma spray and HA coating) with either glass beaded or sand blasted distal finishes.



Easy insertion along a curved path

Is facilitated by a reduced lateral shoulder and curved distal geometry.



Thigh comfort

Is pursued by a curved or rounded distal tip that transfers load through the stem's body rather than concentrating load on the tip.



Classic or Modular option

History

Successful THA outcomes have driven the average patient age down, but younger patients are more active and face an increased risk of implant failure¹. The challenges that current THA products on the market have to face to address this younger population include the preservation of the proximal femoral bone, the potential need for an effective femoral component revision, proximal-distal mismatch in femoral morphology, excessive femoral bowing, dyaphiseal deformities or pre-existing hardware and the ability to insert implants safely and reproducibly with, for example, minimally invasive approaches (e.g. direct anterior).²

Short, uncemented stems have been developed with the intent to address some of these design challenges, while aiming for the current level of clinical success of conventional length stems.

References

- 1. Swedish Hip Arthroplasty Register: Annual Report. http://www.shpr.se
- 2. Patel et al "The Rationale for Short Uncemented stems in Total Hip Arthroplasty" Orthop Clin Am 45 (2014): 19-31

Disclaimer

Individual results and activity levels after surgery vary and depend on many factors including age, weight and prior activity level. There are risks and recovery times associated with surgery and there are certain individuals who should not undergo surgery.

