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DJO SURGICAL® IS A MANUFACTURER OF ORTHOPEDIC IMPLANTS AND DOES NOT PRACTICE MEDICINE. THIS SURGICAL TECHNIQUE WAS PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS. THE TREATING SURGEON IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE TREATMENT, TECHNIQUE(S), AND PRODUCT(S) FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL PATIENT.
Indications and Contraindications

DJO Surgical Elbow Joint Replacement Prostheses

INDICATIONS
1. Non-inflammatory degenerative joint disease including osteoarthritis and avascular necrosis.
2. Rheumatoid arthritis.
3. Revision where other devices or treatments have failed.
5. Treatment of acute or chronic fractures with humeral epicondyle involvement, which are unmanageable using other treatment methods.

Patient selection factors to be considered include: 1) need to obtain pain relief and improve function, 2) ability and willingness of the patient to follow instructions, including control of weight and activity levels, 3) a good nutritional state of the patient, and 4) the patient must have reached full skeletal maturity.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Absolute contraindications include: infection, sepsis, and osteomyelitis. Relative contraindications include: 1) uncooperative patient or patient with neurologic disorders who is incapable of following directions, 2) osteoporosis, 3) metabolic disorders which may impair bone formation, 4) osteomalacia, 5) distant foci of infections which may spread to the implant site, and/or 6) rapid joint destruction, marked bone loss or bone resorption apparent on roentgenogram.
PREOPERATIVE PLANNING
Place two Ulna Bearing Revision kits (part number 540-01-001 for Standard Size and part number 540-01-005 for XS) in a freezer for a minimum of three hours. Freezing causes the bearing to constrict, making it easier to insert into the ulna ring. The temperature should be between -13° F and 14° F (-25° C and -10° C). A lower freezer temperature will increase the handling time of the bearing. Do not remove the bearing from the freezer until ready for assembly, as it will begin to expand immediately and reach full expansion within two minutes of removal. The second bearing kit should remain in the freezer as reserve.

CAUTION:
Read through the entire bearing insertion kit technique prior to removing bearing from the freezer.

BEARING REMOVAL
Insert the threaded end of the bearing removal tool through the center hole of the ulna component. Push the T-handle toward the ulna component as far as possible. If necessary, turn the T-handle to allow the threaded shaft to pass through the bearing. The ledge of the ulna component should fit into the recess on the body of the bearing removal tool (Figure 1). With the jagged end toward the polyethylene, tighten the end cap onto the bearing removal tool (Figure 2).
BEARING REMOVAL (CONT.)
While holding the body of the removal tool, rotate the T-handle clockwise. The polyethylene will be pulled from within the ulna component onto the threaded shaft of the removal tool. Continue rotating until the polyethylene is removed from the ulna stem and the locking pin falls free (Figure 3). Discard the pin and polyethylene, irrigate and remove any small polyethylene particles.

NEW BEARING INSERTION
Remove one ulna bearing revision kit from the freezer. The widest portion of the bearing should face toward the widest portion of the ulna ring (Figure 4). Locate the four notches on the outer edge of the bearing and align the cylindrical notch (pin groove) posteriorly.
Align the three shallow notches in the bearing with the three tabs inside the ulna stem ring (Figure 5).

Insert the bearing into the middle of the stem ring by pushing it until the bearing freely spins/rotates. Rotate the bearing until the cylindrical notch (pin groove) aligns with the pin groove of the ulna stem (Figure 6).

OPTIONAL BEARING INSERTION METHOD

The bearing rotation tool may be used to rotate the bearing if it does not spin freely when inserted into the ulna ring. To use, insert the tool from the lateral side of the bearing with the correct anatomic engraving facing outward, allowing the long metal tab to slide into the groove on the bearing reserved for the locking pin (Figure 7). Place the Discovery® screwdriver through the drive hole at the end of the tool (this will aid in rotation). Rotate the bearing until the cylindrical notch (pin groove) aligns with the pin groove of the ulna stem (Figure 8). If done correctly, the long metal tab will stop against the widest portion of the ulna ring.
PIN INSERTION

Insert the ulna pin inserter body through the bearing from the medial side until the ledge of the ulna component fits into the recess on the body of the pin inserter. Secure the ulna component into place using the lock body and lock nut. The push rod should be backed out enough to place the locking pin into the small canal (Figure 9). The tapered end of the pin should be facing toward the ulna component (Figure 10).

The hole in the lock body, groove in the ulna component and pin should be aligned (Figure 11). Attach the T-handle and turn clockwise to drive the pin into the ulna component (Figure 12). Ensure the pin does not become dislodged during insertion. Once the pin is fully inserted into the ulna component, bearing exchange is complete.
## Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>540-01-001*</td>
<td>Discovery® Ulna Bearing Revision Kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540-01-005*</td>
<td>Discovery® XS Ulna Bearing Revision Kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414892**</td>
<td>Discovery® T-handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414922**</td>
<td>Screwdriver Handle</td>
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<tr>
<td>414923**</td>
<td>X-lock Standard Blade (Screwdriver Shaft)</td>
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<tr>
<td>414950**</td>
<td>Discovery® Bearing Removal Tool</td>
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<tr>
<td>414951**</td>
<td>Discovery® Bearing Ulna Pin Inserter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414952**</td>
<td>Discovery® Bearing Rotation Tool</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Contains one polyethylene bearing and locking pin

**Available from loaners

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