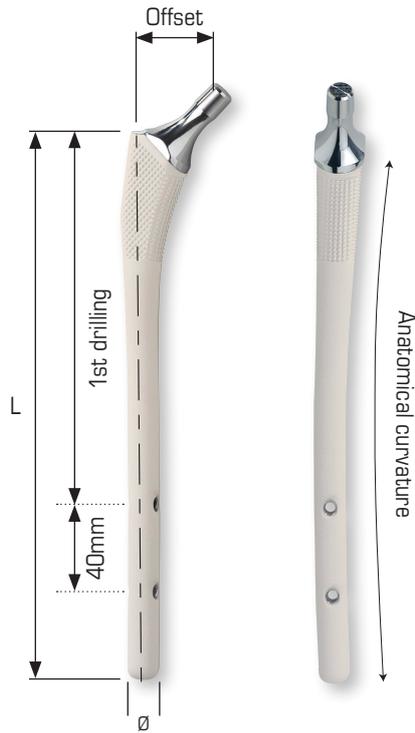


Sagitta EVL

Revision

Femoral implant



Geometry

Size	Ø (mm)	L (mm)	1st drilling	Offset
2	12	180	130	37
3	13	180	130	37.5
4	14	180	130	38
5	15	180	130	38.5
6	16	180	130	39
2	12	250	170	37
3	13	250	170	37.5
4	14	250	170	38
5	15	250	170	38.5
6	16	250	170	39
3	13	325	210	37.5
4	14	325	210	38
5	15	325	210	38.5
6	16	325	210	39

The range

Sagitta EVL Revision

Left stems	Right stems
	
	
	
SAGIT.EVL R 2-180 G	SAGIT.EVL R 2-180 D
SAGIT.EVL R 3-180 G	SAGIT.EVL R 3-180 D
SAGIT.EVL R 4-180 G	SAGIT.EVL R 4-180 D
SAGIT.EVL R 5-180 G	SAGIT.EVL R 5-180 D
SAGIT.EVL R 6-180 G	SAGIT.EVL R 6-180 D
SAGIT.EVL R 2-250 G	SAGIT.EVL R 2-250 D
SAGIT.EVL R 3-250 G	SAGIT.EVL R 3-250 D
SAGIT.EVL R 4-250 G	SAGIT.EVL R 4-250 D
SAGIT.EVL R 5-250 G	SAGIT.EVL R 5-250 D
SAGIT.EVL R 6-250 G	SAGIT.EVL R 6-250 D
SAGIT.EVL R 3-325 G	SAGIT.EVL R 3-325 D
SAGIT.EVL R 4-325 G	SAGIT.EVL R 4-325 D
SAGIT.EVL R 5-325 G	SAGIT.EVL R 5-325 D
SAGIT.EVL R 6-325 G	SAGIT.EVL R 6-325 D

Locking screws

Locking screws	Length below head
CLAV.EVL 25	25mm
CLAV.EVL 30	30mm
CLAV.EVL 35	35mm
CLAV.EVL 40	40mm
CLAV.EVL 45	45mm
CLAV.EVL 50	50mm
CLAV.EVL 55	55mm
CLAV.EVL 60	60mm
CLAV.EVL 65	65mm



Femoral heads

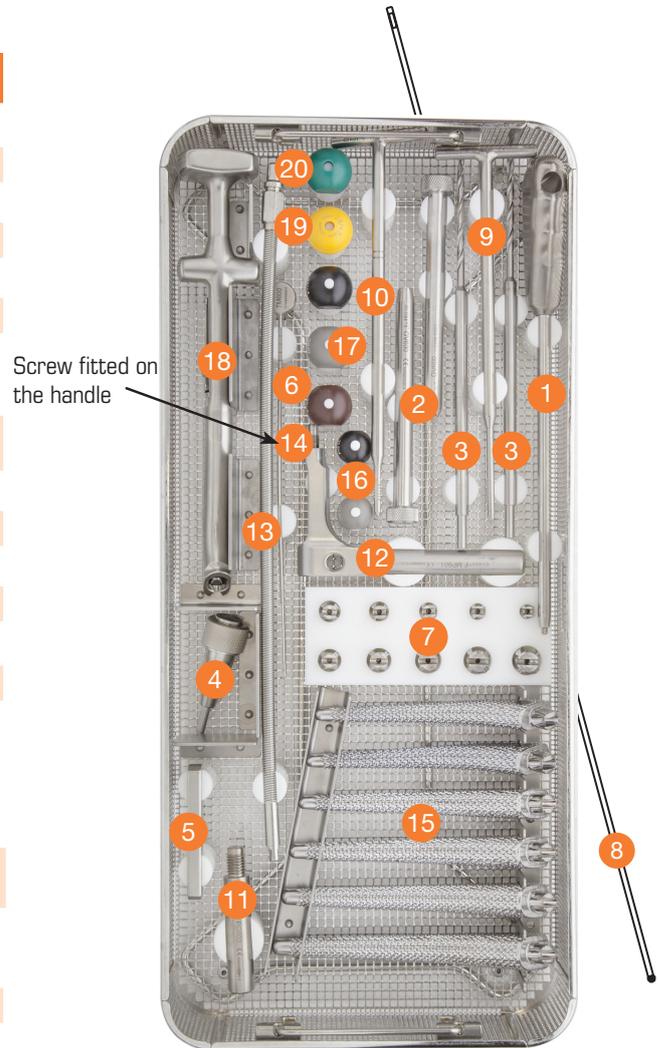
Heads	Stainless steel	Cobalt chrome	Alumina
 Medium Ø22,2	SI 22.2/0	SCC 22.2/0	/
	SI 22.2/+4	SCC 22.2/+4	/
 Long Ø28	SI 28/0	SCC 28/0	SA 28/0
	SI 28/+4	SCC 28/+4	SA 28/+4
	SI 28/+7 et SI 28/+10	/	/

* The extra long heads and the diameter 32 and 36 mm heads, corresponding to a specific range of cups, are available on demand. Only use them with the stems size 3 or more.

Instrumentation

Common kit

N°	Code	Description
1	TH600 3.5	Screwdriver 3.5 S/P
2	GV600	Targeting guide
3	FH701	Drills Ø4.5x250
4	ET	Reamer adaptor
5	PAFCU	Handle for flexible shaft
6	TM600	Measuring shaft
7	AF700 à AF709	Reamer heads from Ø9 to Ø18
8	BAFCU	Pin for flexible shaft (supplied separately)
9	BV600	Targeting pin
10	TA600	Tap for screw
11	PG600	Extraction handle
12	MP601	Prehension handle
13	AFCU	Flexible
14	VV601	Screw M8 W/head
15	RS602 1 RS602 2 RS602 3 RS602 4 RS602 5 RS602 6	SAGITTA trial reamers
16	TE603-22,2/0 TE603-22,2/+4	Trial head Ø22,2 medium Trial head Ø22,2 long
17	TE603-28/-4 TE603-28/0 TE603-28/+4	Trial head Ø28 short Trial head Ø28 medium Trial head Ø28 long
18	ME605	Reamer handle
19	TE604-28/+7	Trial head Ø28 +7
20	TE603-28/+10	Trial head Ø28 +10



VARASC

Right and left kit (available separately)

N°	Left side codes	Right side codes	Description
1	VT601 G	VT601 D	Targeting device
2	VV600	VV600	Screw MB with head
3	TES600 2-180 G TES600 3-180 G TES600 4-180 G TES600 5-180 G TES600 6-180 G	TES600 2-180 D TES600 3-180 D TES600 4-180 D TES600 5-180 D TES600 6-180 D	Trial stem 2 180mm long Trial stem 3 180mm long Trial stem 4 180mm long Trial stem 5 180mm long Trial stem 6 180mm long
4	TES600 2-250 G TES600 3-250 G TES600 4-250 G TES600 5-250 G TES600 6-250 G	TES600 2-250 D TES600 3-250 D TES600 4-250 D TES600 5-250 D TES600 6-250 D	Trial stem 2 250mm long Trial stem 3 250mm long Trial stem 4 250mm long Trial stem 5 250mm long Trial stem 6 250mm long
5	TES600 3-325 G TES600 4-325 G TES600 5-325 G TES600 6-325 G	TES600 3-325 D TES600 4-325 D TES600 5-325 D TES600 6-325 D	Trial stem 3 325mm long Trial stem 4 325mm long Trial stem 5 325mm long Trial stem 6 325mm long



Left kit
VARASG



Right kit
VARASD

Pre-operative planning is essential to check the maximum distal diameter of the implant to be used, and its length.

1 Diaphyseal reaming

This stage determines the distal diameter of the implant.

Reaming is performed with the flexible shaft equipped with a reamer heads of gradually increasing size (Ø9 to Ø18) until the desired diameter is reached.

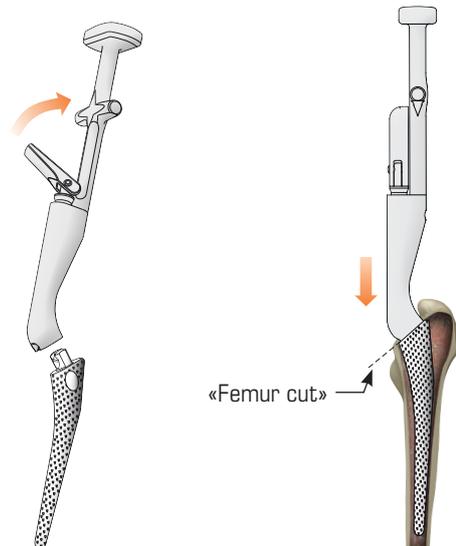
The femur should be reamed to 1mm or 2mm more than the distal diameter of the prosthesis (see column 2 of the chart on page 2).

The longer the prosthesis to be used, the more the reaming diameter must be greater than the diameter of the implant to be used (+2 to 3 mm for 325mm-long stems).



2 Femur preparation

The trial stem broaches included in the standard instrument set are used to gradually prepare the metaphyseal region of the femur.

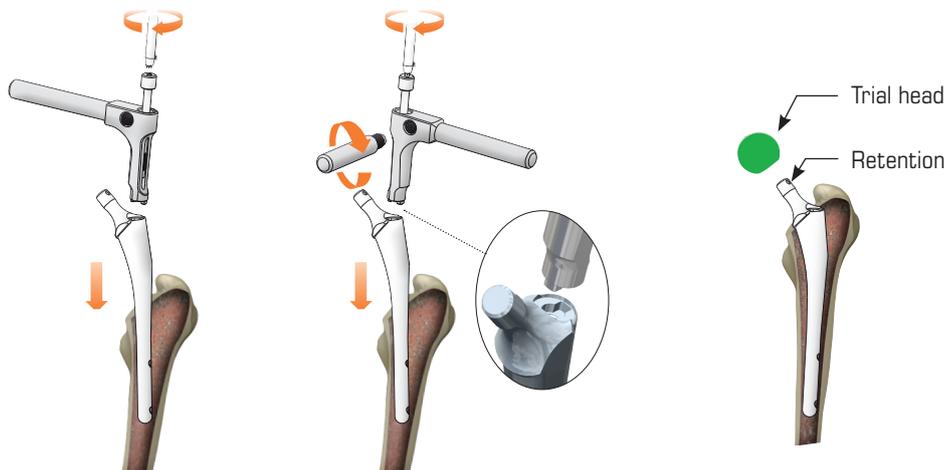


3 Trial implant placement

The trial stem is fitted with the alignment handle facing or opposite the greater trochanter.

It is recommended that the implant with a distal section of diameter greater than 12mm be preferred.

Proceed with limb adjustment using the different trial heads.



4 Targeting device assembly

It is recommended that the targeting device be assembled prior to final impaction of the stem.

The implant is then inserted gently down into the femur.

On the table, check the thumbwheel torque and slide the centre punch into the two holes. If the centre punch slides easily into the holes, this will confirm that the implant is precisely centred on the targeting device and also enable the requisite locking points to be memorised.

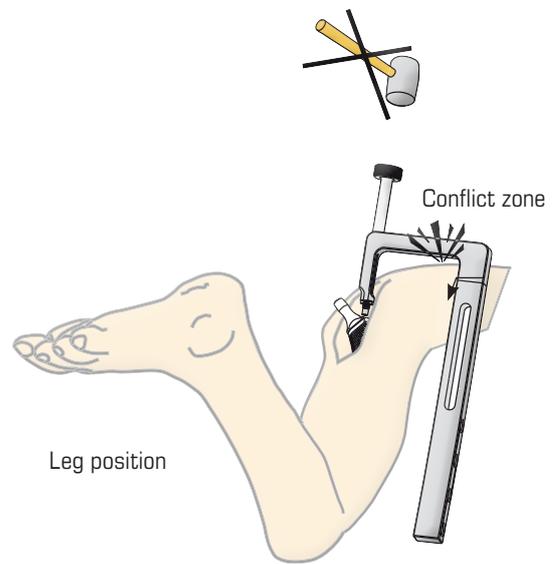
IMPORTANT:

Do not force or hammer on the targeting device.

Check that the targeting device is properly fitted to the stem.

Check the thumbwheel torque and that the implant is stable.

In the posterior approach, the targeting device may come into conflict with the soft tissues when the leg is dislocated. A slight rotation in the direction of reduction will facilitate the connection.



5 Impaction of the final implant

The stem is inserted with the help of the alignment handle (until it reaches the predetermined position).

6 Insertion guide and pin

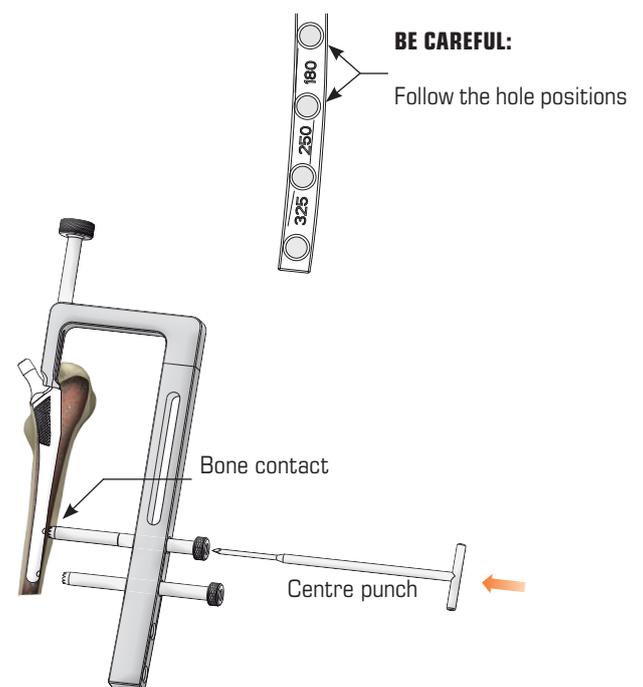
Locate the appropriate drilling positions for the implant.

Introduce both insertion guides through the soft tissues until contact with bone.

IMPORTANT:

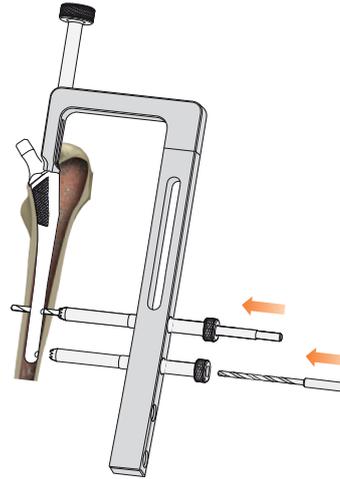
Mark the femur with the centre punch by turning and gently hammering.

The two guides are left in place as the preparatory work continues.



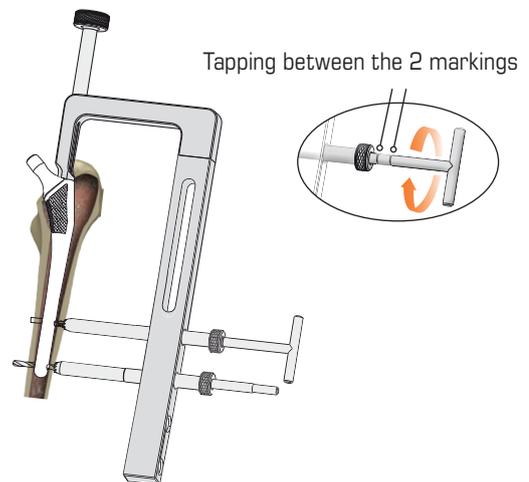
7 Bi-cortical drilling

The proximal hole is made first and the drill bit left in place.
Proceed in the same way for the distal hole.



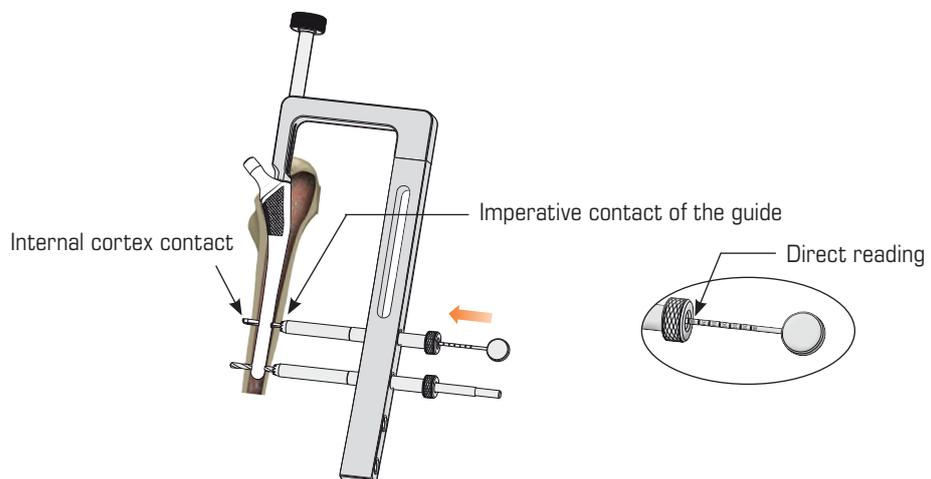
8 Tapping the cortex

The first cortex only is tapped.
This takes about two revolutions of the tap.
Keep the guide in contact with the bone, and then tap delicately until the second mark only.
It is vital to keep the guide in steady contact with the bone so that the mark is kept true.
Leave the drill bit in the second hole to maintain overall stability.



9 Proximal locking screw length

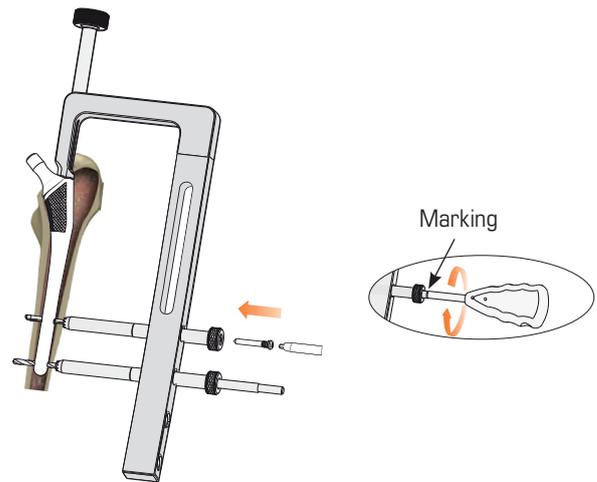
Keep the guide in contact with the bone.
Measure the length of the locking screw through the guide.



10 Proximal locking screw

Insert the locking screw into the guide.

Tighten to the torque limiting mark on the screwdriver.

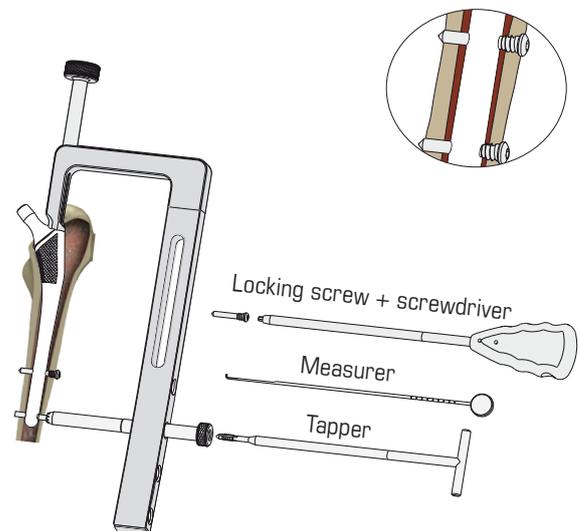


11 Distal locking screw

Proceed in the same way for the distal locking screw.

IMPORTANT:

Check locking screw torque using the finger or an appropriate instrument.





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