

Femoral implant screwed on the lateral femoral shaft

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The Philosophy of this implant is to respect as much as it is technically possible the bone physiology. The surgical theoretical concept is based on three parameters: The respect of the upper femoral metaphysis elasticity. The periosteum property. The respect of the medullary stem canal [1]. The cancellous bone of both long bone's extremities is the most important element of their elasticity and needs compression [2]. The periosteum is acting during all day life. It produces bone apposition even when or/and over 100 years [4]. The medullary canal vascularised 2/3 of the femoral shaft cortex [2], provides blood cells and interferes in bone's remodelling [5]. At last the femoral component must reproduce the compression strain acting on the medial part of the femoral upper metaphysis in order to avoid resorption of the calcar [6-7]. For these biological facts, it is important to use them or to minimise either their destruction or their removal. The principle is to remove the least possible cancellous bone in the upper femoral metaphysis, to use the perisoteum bone apposition and do not enter in the medullary canal.

Figure 1 shows as the first femoral component was in Chrome Cobalt alloy. (Vitallium). The second is in Titanium. The femoral component is screwed on the lateral femoral shaft. The screw diameter is 5 mms (c) to fix the plate on the femoral shaft and 7 mms (a) to maintain the greater trochanter. Two teeth (b) prevent gluteus medius muscular action. The hole's plate and screw's design are according to the Meyruess and Cazenave's experimental work [8].

Eccentricity of the right metallic femoral head 0.7 cm loosening of polyethylene in 30 Years No calcar resorption, no screws fracture, periosteum inamovable apposition. Harris score: 100 (Figures 2-14).

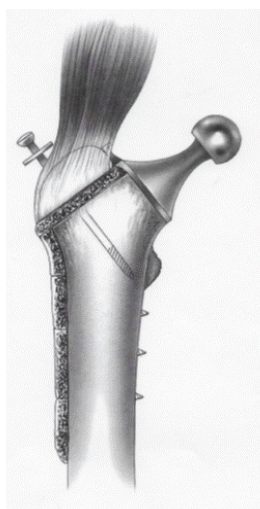


Figure 1. Female implant with external cortical support

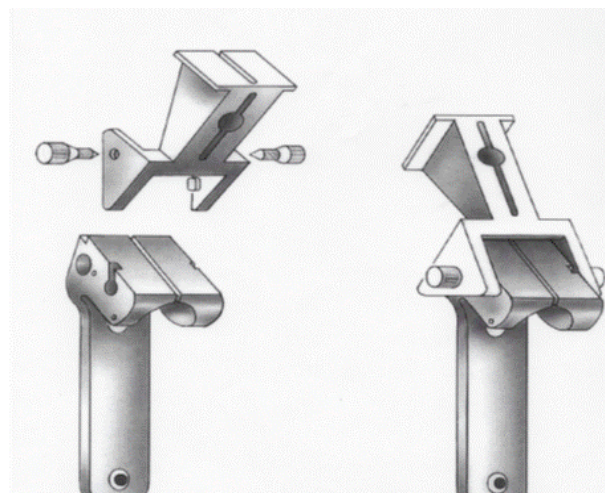


Figure 2. The ancillary instrumentation

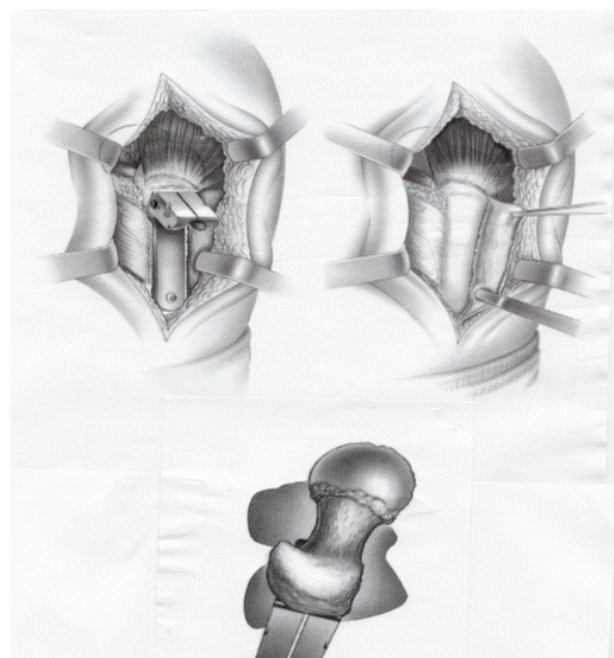


Figure 3. Setting cut guides

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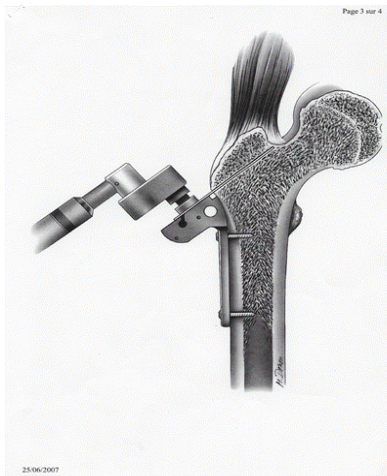


Figure 4. Greater trochanteric cut

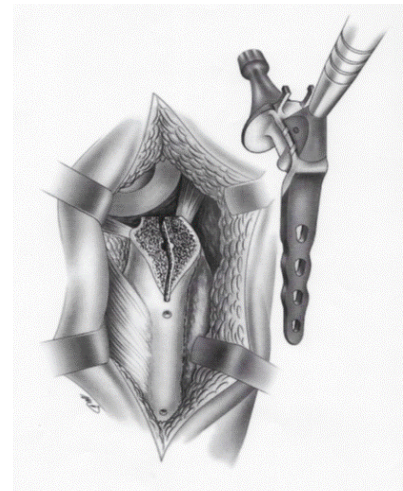


Figure 7. Positioning of the implant



Figure 5. Femoral neck section



Figure 8. Screwing of the femoral implant

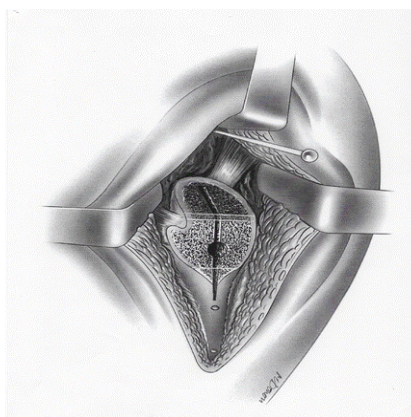


Figure 6. Aerial view of both sections

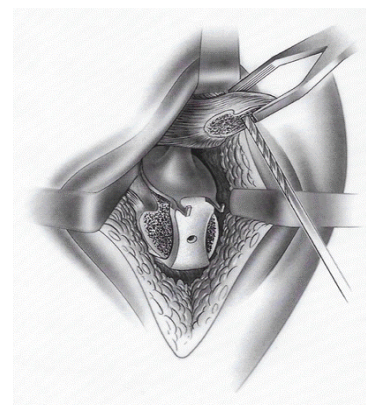


Figure 9. Preparation of the trochanteric screw

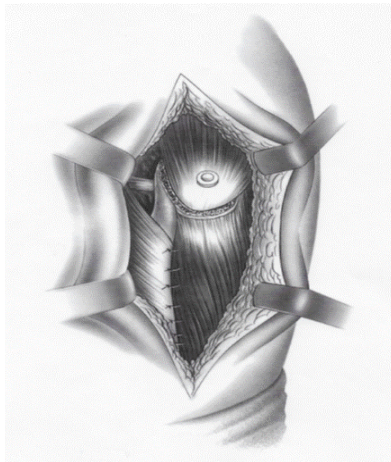


Figure 10. Greater trochanter in place

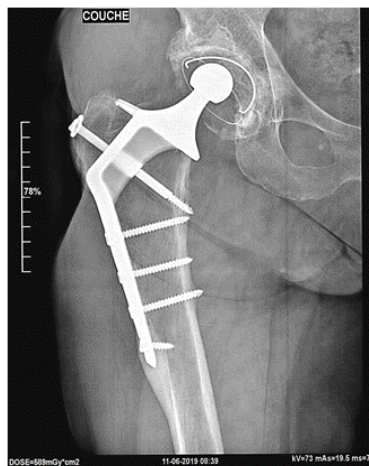


Figure 11. Thirty years after surgery



Figure 12. Twenty-six years after surgery

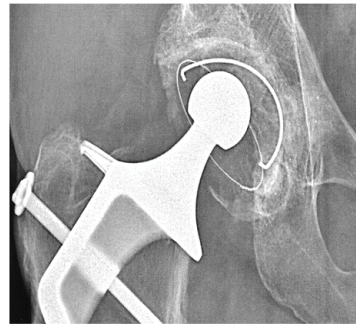


Figure 13. 30 years follow up excentration of the head: 0.7 cm and ± 0.02 mm per year



Figure 14. Polyethylene loosening 26 Years follow-up and ± 0.015 mms per year ($0.015 \times 26 = 0.39$)

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