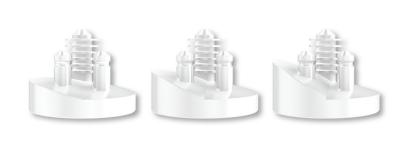
stryker

Tornier Perform[®]

Anatomic Augmented Glenoid

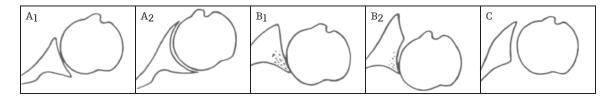


Decades of dedication



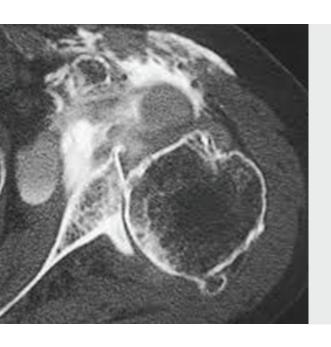
Since the late 1990s, Stryker's Upper Extremities team has partnered with surgeons who have dedicated themselves to understanding the intricacies of the arthritic glenoid. From the Walch classification, to the landmark multicentered studies highlighting the importance of subchondral bone preservation, the Tornier Perform Anatomic Augmented Glenoid draws upon a rich clinical heritage, resulting in the first "anatomic" augmented glenoid.

Walch classifications



- Defined in 1999, the Walch classification was a first step in understanding the intricacies of the arthritic glenoid¹
- Numerous studies now demonstrate that B2 glenoids have an increased risk of loosening when treated with traditional glenoid implants^{2,3}
- Recent publication suggests that up to 41% of arthritic glenoids demonstrate some level of posterior erosion⁴

Design rationale



The Tornier Perform Anatomic
Augmented Glenoid was developed
to address posterior glenoid
deficiencies. The system has been
specifically designed to restore
appropriate humeral to glenoid
position, provide accurate
preparation and deliver bone
preservation.

Implant offering

- Four profile sizes (S/M and L/XL)
- Three augment sizes (15°, 25°, 35°)
- Side specific (lefts and rights)



Designed to restore the joint line, correct version and re-center the humeral head



Normal shoulder



Shoulder with posterior wear

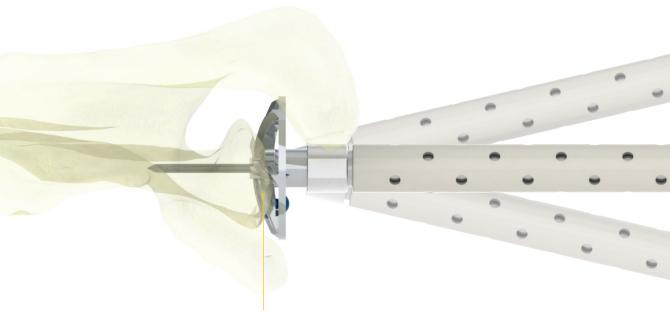


Standard glenoid with eccentric reaming

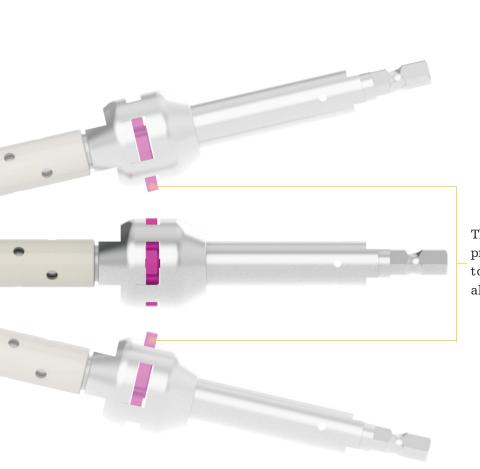


Rebalanced shoulder with Tornier Perform Anatomic Augmented Glenoid

Designed for precision in every step

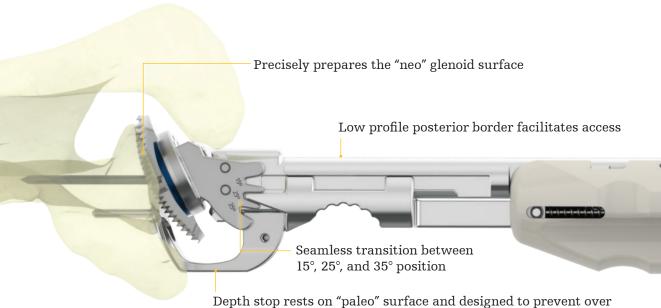


Accurately prepares the anterior "paleo" surface



The Marksman feature provides visual feedback to keep the reamer aligned to the guide pin

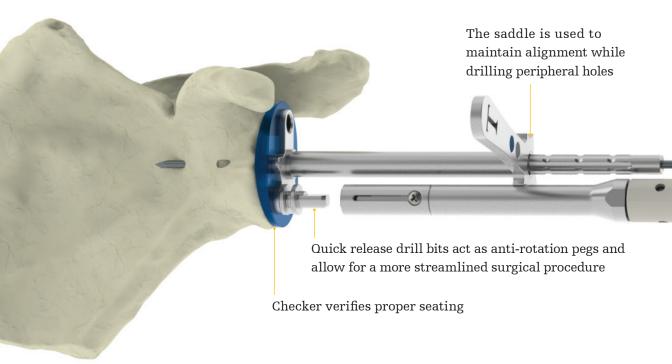
Designed for precision in every step



Depth stop rests on "paleo" surface and designed to prevent over reaming as well as ensure appropriate rotational alignment



Designed for precision in every step





Preservation

More bone, more support

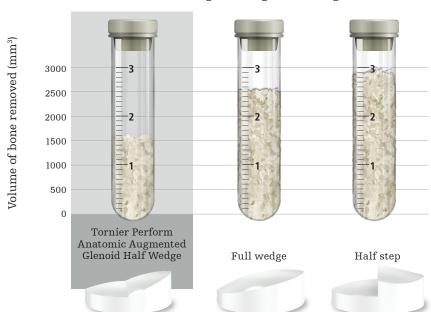
The Tornier Perform Anatomic Augmented Glenoid was developed to address posterior glenoid deficiencies that, when treated with traditional implants, have demonstrated an increased risk of glenoid loosening via finite element analysis.5 The "defect mimicking" augment shape was developed to preserve subchondral bone, which has been demonstrated to be a critical factor in longterm survivorship.4 In an independent head-to-head comparison conducted via virtual implantation in CAD, the posterior wedge shape removed substantially less bone than the other designs, with the remaining bone being of better quality.6



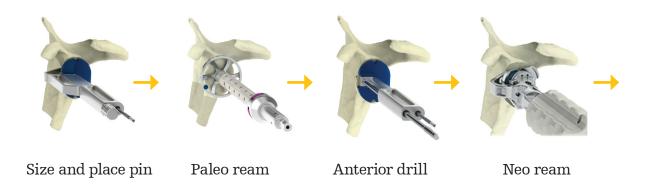
The difference is clear

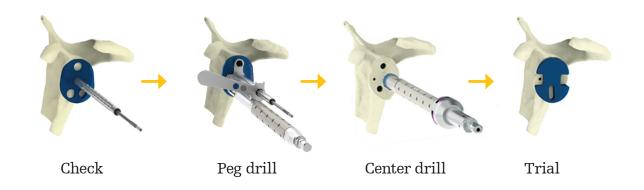
Volumetric bone removal comparison

with different augmented glenoid designs⁶



The anatomic augment technique





Notes

Notes

References

- 1 Gilles Walch, MD; Roger Badet, MD; Aziz Boulahia, MD; Alfred Khoury, MD. Morphologic Study of the Glenoid in Primary Glenohumeral Osteoarthritis. J of Arthroplasty. 1999; 14(6).
- 2 Gilles Walch, MD; Allan A. Young, MD; Pascal Boileau, MD; Markus Loew, MD; Dominique Gazielly, MD and Daniel Molé, MD. Patterns of Loosening of Polyethylene Keeled Glenoid Components After Shoulder Arthroplasty for Primary Osteoarthritis. Results of a Multicenter Study with More Than Five Years of Follow-up.
- 3 Gilles Walch, MD; Allan A. Young, MD; Barbara Melis, MD; Dominique Gazielly, MD; Markus Loew, MD; Pascal Boileau, MD. Results of a convex-back cemented keeled glenoid component in primary osteoarthritis: multicenter study with a follow-up greater than 5 years
- 4 R. Sean Churchill, MD, Edwin E. Spencer Jr, MD, Edward V. Fehringer, MD. Quantification of B2 glenoid morphology in total shoulder arthroplasty. J Shoulder Elbow Surgery, 2015; 24(8)
- 5 Juan C. Hermida, MD; Cesar Flores-Hernandez, BS; Heinz R. Hoenecke, MD; Darryl D. D'Lima, MD, PhD. Augmented wedge-shaped glenoid component for the correction of glenoid retroversion: a finite element analysis. J Shoulder Elbow Surg (2014) 23, 347-354
- 6 Nikolas K. Knowles, B. Eng, Louis M. Ferreira, PhD, George S. Athwal, MD, FRCSC. Augmented glenoid component designs for type B2 erosions: a computational comparison by volume of bone removal and quality of remaining bone. J Shoulder Elbow Surg (2015)

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