

Femoral Heads

Surgical Technique



Introduction

Femoral heads are intended for mating with titanium alloy, cobalt-chromium molybdenum alloy, cobalt-chromium-nickel-molybdenum alloy and stainless steel femoral stems.

For specific product compatibility, reference the following compatibility website: https://IFU.zimmer.com





CoCr Femoral Heads

Zimmer Biomet CoCr Femoral Heads and Freedom® Constrained Heads are made from cobalt-chromium molybdenum alloy. They are manufactured to include a 12/14 taper or Type I taper and are offered in a variety of head diameters and neck configurations. See the applicable Ordering Information document for detailed product descriptions.



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Preoperative Planning



Figure 1

Pre-operative Planning

The objectives of pre-operative planning are to define:

- Pre-operative leg length
- Acetabular component size and position
- Femoral component size
- Femoral offset and center of rotation

X-ray templates and digital templates, for some brands, are provided with acetabular and femoral systems.

When performing a revision of the acetabular component only, it is important to identify the stem which will remain in situ during the pre-operative planning. This will help select the appropriate CoCr femoral head type or the right taper adaptor for a ceramic head. The inner taper of the head adapter must fit the stem taper.

Spherical and Freedom Constrained CoCr Femoral Heads







Figure 3

Femoral Head Trial

Select the correct provisional head that matches the stem taper (Figure 2). Visually inspect the trial heads for damage prior to use. Select the appropriate head diameter and offset to create equal leg length and needed lateralization.

Trial Reduction

Perform a trial to assess leg length, range of motion, stability and abductor tension (Figure 3). Repeat as necessary until optimal offset and leg length are established making any necessary adjustments to restore joint mechanics, range of motion and stability.

Make certain that prominent impinging bone and/or osteophytes are removed from the periphery of the acetabulum to maximize range of motion and stability.

Note for Freedom Constrained Heads: Only Freedom provisional heads are compatible for trialing with Freedom implant liners. Never mix the implant components and the provisional components to perform a trial reduction.







Figure 6

Femoral Head Impaction

Thoroughly clean and dry the implant trunnion taper. Assemble the appropriate mating CoCr femoral head onto the stem taper. Impact the femoral head with at least one hard mallet strike using the femoral head impactor axially aligned on the femoral head to the stem taper (Figure 4). Test the security of the head fixation by trying to remove it by hand.

Note for Freedom Constrained Heads: Make sure to position the Freedom head on the stem so that the etch marking on the head is located in the most superior position prior to impaction (Figure 5).

Final Reduction

Once all final implants have been placed, reduce the hip and assess leg length, range of motion, stability, and abductor tension (Figure 6).

Non-Sleeved Ceramic Femoral Head







Figure 8

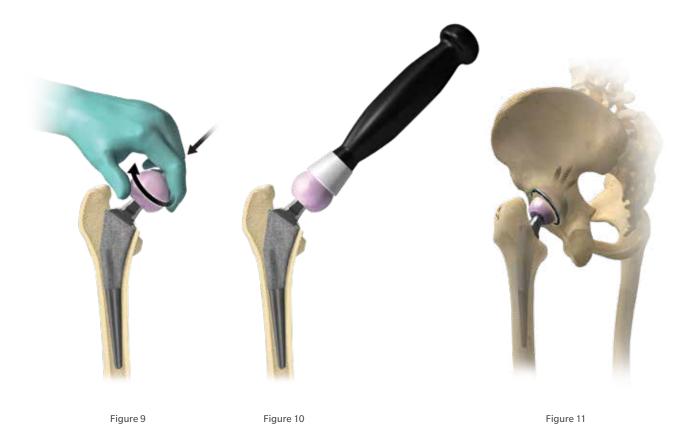
Femoral Head Trial

Select the correct provisional that matches the stem taper (Figure 7). Visually inspect the provisional heads for damage prior to use. Select the appropriate head diameter and offset to create equal leg length and needed lateralization.

Trial Reduction

Perform a trial reduction to assess leg length, range of motion, stability, and abductor tension (Figure 8). Repeat as necessary until optimal offset and leg length are established making any necessary adjustments to restore joint mechanics, range of motion and stability.

Make certain that prominent impinging bone and/or osteophytes are removed from the periphery of the acetabulum to help maximize range of motion and stability.



Femoral Head Impaction

Thoroughly clean and dry the implant trunnion taper.

Place the non-sleeved ceramic femoral head onto the stem taper by gently turning it (Figure 9). Impact the femoral head with at least one light mallet strike using the femoral head impactor axially aligned on the femoral head to the stem taper. Impact the head with a plastic femoral head impactor only (Figure 10). Test the security of the head fixation by trying to remove it by hand.

Do not couple 22.2 mm ceramic head sizes with cobaltchrome or stainless steel femoral stems. Generally, these materials impose higher stresses on the ceramic head.

■ Note: The use of metal impactors or any other metallic objects may scratch or crack the modular head bearing surface, compromising the integrity of the component. If the modular ceramic head becomes scratched or cracked, the head and neck sleeve (if using a sleeved component) must be replaced.

Final Reduction

Once all final implants have been placed, reduce the hip and assess leg length, range of motion, stability, and abductor tension (Figure 11).

Sleeved Ceramic Femoral Head







Slanted taper



Crushed taper



Taper with scratch/defect at a height of 0.25 mm

Figure 12

Stem Trunnion Inspection -Acetabular/Head revision

The sleeved ceramic femoral head can be used on either a new/pristine stem or a previously implanted stem. If the ceramic femoral head is being used with a previously implanted stem, use the Goldberg¹ scale to determine if the condition of the trunnion is tolerable or intolerable.

Tolerable Condition

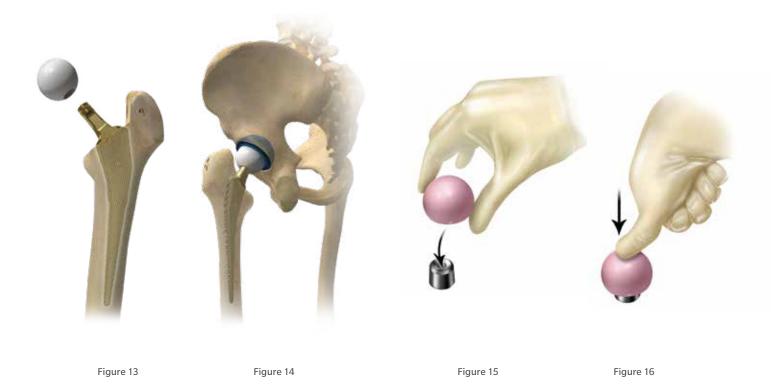
Used stem tapers displaying fine marks from head/ stem disassembly and/or up to, and including a score of 3 as described by Goldberg:

- · Taper surface discolored or dull
- <10% of taper surface containing black debris, pits, or etch marks

Intolerable Condition

Used stem tapers with a score of 4 as described by Goldberg:

- >10% of taper surface containing black debris, pits, or etch marks
- Several bands of fretting scars involving several adjacent machine lines, or flattened areas with nearby fretting scars
- A taper with a scratch/defect at a height of 0.25 mm, taper with a broad truncation, slanted taper or a crushed taper are all intolerable taper conditions.
- Note: Sleeved ceramic femoral heads must not be used with tapers that exhibit these intolerable condition characteristics (Figure 12).



Femoral Head Trial

Verify the taper type on the existing stem if performing an acetabular only revision, or the stem to be inserted, and select the correct provisional that matches the stem taper (Figure 13).

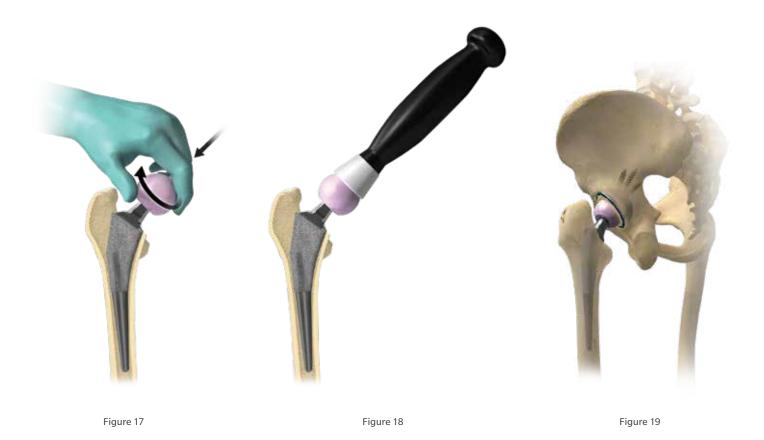
Using the appropriate femoral head provisionals, perform a trial reduction as detailed in previous sections (Figure 14).

Assembly Instructions

Verify the correct selection of both the ceramic femoral head and the neck sleeve as predetermined during the trialing process.

Assemble the modular head components prior to positioning them onto the stem. Align the head onto the neck sleeve axially and apply pressure (Figure 15 and 16). A slight resistance will be felt once the taper is engaged.

■ Note: Heads and neck sleeves may be packaged either together or separately. See ordering information for detailed packaging notes.



Femoral Head Impaction

Thoroughly clean and dry the implant trunnion taper. Place the ceramic femoral head with sleeve assembled onto the stem taper by gently turning it (Figure 17). Impact the femoral head with at least one firm mallet strike using the femoral head impactor axially aligned on the femoral head to the stem taper. Impact the head with a plastic femoral head impactor only (Figure 18). Test the security of the head fixation by trying to remove it by hand.

■ Note: The use of metal impactors or any other metallic objects may scratch or crack the modular head bearing surface, compromising the integrity of the component. If the modular ceramic head becomes scratched or cracked, the head and neck sleeve must be replaced.

Final Reduction

Once all final implants have been placed, reduce the hip and assess leg length, range of motion, stability, and abductor tension (Figure 19).

Notes	

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References

 Goldberg, J. et al. A Multicentric retrieval study of the taper interfaces of a modular hip prosthesis. Clinical Orthopaedics & Related Research. 401. 149-61. 2002.

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This surgical technique is applicable to part numbers included within ordering information '2307.X-GLBL-en-Ceramic Heads Ordering Information' and '1839.X-GLBL-en-CoCr Heads Ordering Information'.

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