

Crossfire® and X3® are registered trademarks of Howmedica Osteonics Corporation
Marathon®, AltrX® and AOX® are registered trademarks of DePuy Inc.
Durasul®, Prolong®, Longevity® and Vivacit-E® are registered trademarks of Zimmer, Inc.
DJO e+™ is a trademark of DJO
EXp™ is a trademark of StelKast, Inc.
Corin ECIMA® is a registered trademark of Corin LLC
Vitamys® is a trademark of Martin Mathys N.V.

All trademarks herein are the property of Biomet, Inc. or its subsidiaries unless otherwise indicated.

This material is intended for the sole use and benefit of the Biomet sales force and physicians. It is not to be redistributed, duplicated or disclosed without the express written consent of Biomet.

For product information, including indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions and potential adverse effects, see the product-specific package inserts and Biomet's website.



One Surgeon. One Patient.®

Responsible Manufacturer

Biomet, inc.
P.O. Box 587
56 E. Bell Drive
Warsaw, Indiana 46581-0587
USA



E1[®] Antioxidant
Infused Technology

BIOMET[®]

E1[®] Antioxidant Infused Technology

Does polyethylene really matter? **Absolutely.**

Meeting the modern demands of bearing surfaces means achieving the optimal balance of maximized strength, maximized wear resistance and maximized oxidation resistance.

E1[®] Antioxidant Infused Technology is the only bearing option that utilizes a proprietary diffusion process to maximize strength, wear resistance and prevent oxidative degradation of the polyethylene.*



Only one company offers a balanced polyethylene maximizing strength, wear resistance and oxidative stability.

Why Choose **E1[®]** Technology?

The mounting evidence is clear:
oxidation threatens the longevity
of joint replacement.^{1-7†}

Patients are **presenting earlier**,
living longer and have
higher expectations than ever before.

Biomet pioneered the **first and only**
antioxidant infused hip, knee and shoulder
bearings that actually **prevent oxidative**
degradation of the polyethylene.*

*FDA cleared claim. See biomet.com/e1 for complete claim language.

† *In vitro* data. Laboratory testing is not necessarily indicative of clinical performance.

E1[®] Antioxidant Infused Technology

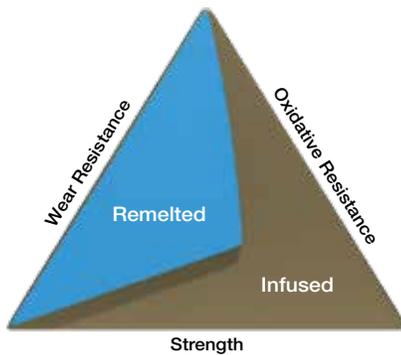
Not all polyethylene is created equal

Highly crosslinked polyethylenes that use annealing, sequential annealing and remelting processes cannot maximize strength and wear characteristics while offering oxidative stability. Even polyethylenes that blend antioxidants into the resin have not been shown to achieve this balance.⁸

With the increasing demands of today's patients, are you confident your polyethylene is giving you enough?

Remelted Products:‡

- DePuy XLK,³ Marathon^{®3} or AltrX[®]
- Smith and Nephew XLPE³
- Zimmer Durasul,^{®3} Prolong^{®3} and Longevity^{®2,3,5}

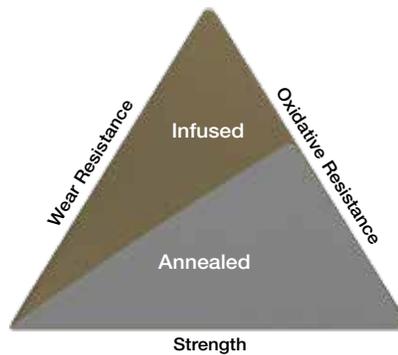


Characteristics of Remelted Polyethylene

- Wear resistant¹
- Decreased strength²
- Limited oxidation resistance^{9,10†}

Annealed and Sequentially Annealed Products:‡

- Stryker X3^{®12} and Crossfire^{®11}

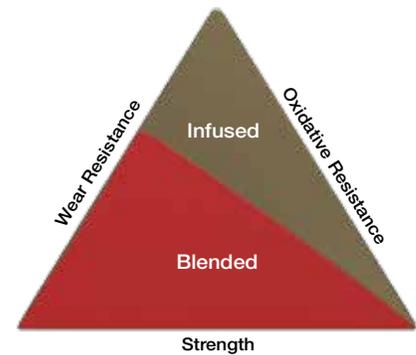


Characteristics of Annealed Polyethylene

- Wear resistant¹
- Maintains strength^{11,12†}
- Limited oxidation resistance^{3,13,14†}

Blended Antioxidant Products:‡

- DePuy AOX^{®17}
- Zimmer Vivacit-E^{®8}
- DJO E+¹⁶
- StelKast EXP[™]
- Corin ECIMA[®]
- Mathys Vitamys[®]



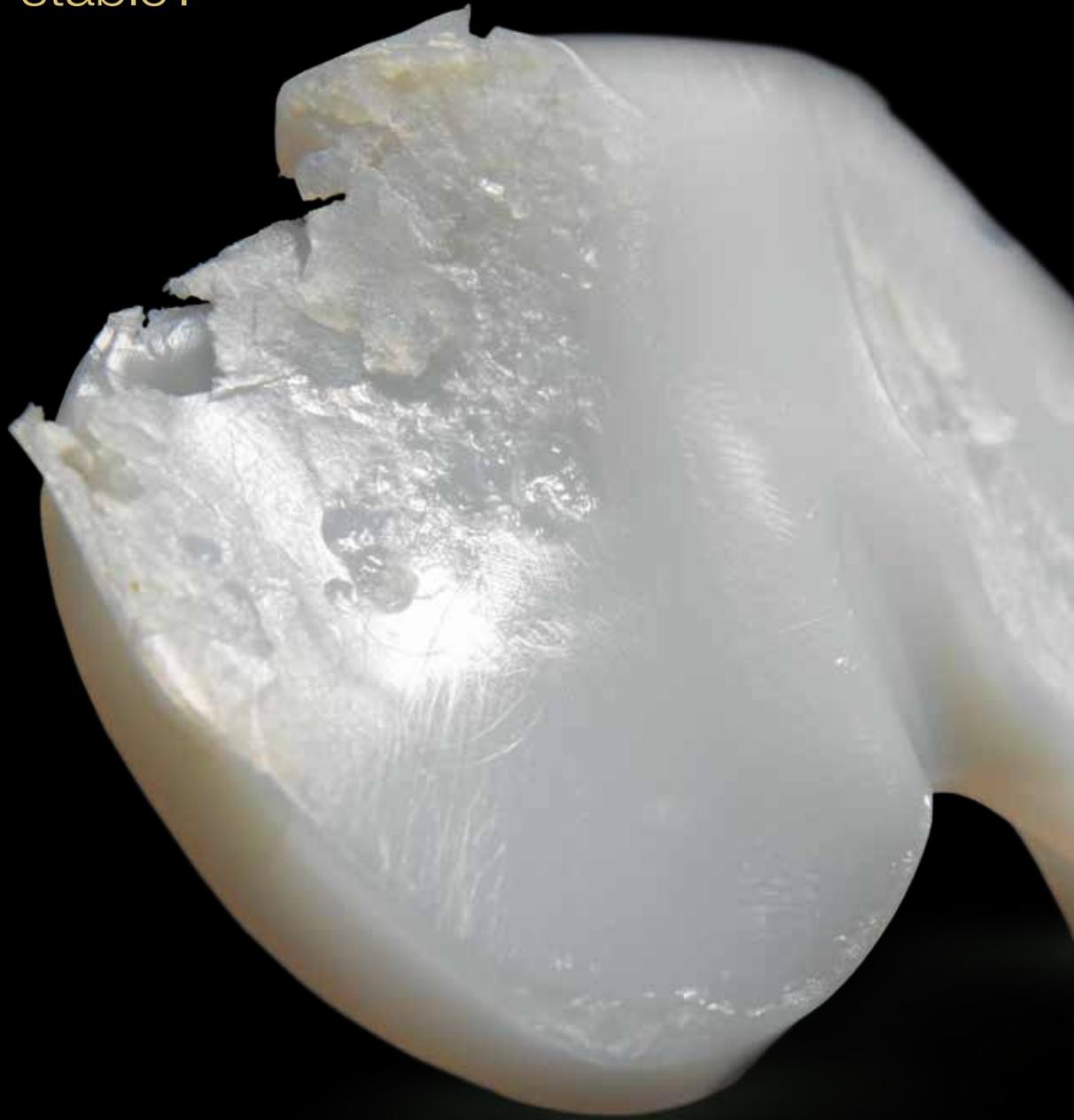
Characteristics of Blended Polyethylene

- Decreased wear resistance^{7†}
- Maintains strength^{1†}
- Increased oxidation resistance^{15,16†}

† *In vitro* data. Laboratory testing is not necessarily indicative of clinical performance.

‡ These examples are specific to the poly processing technology and are not specific to the referenced studies, unless otherwise cited.

Is **your** bearing
oxidatively stable?

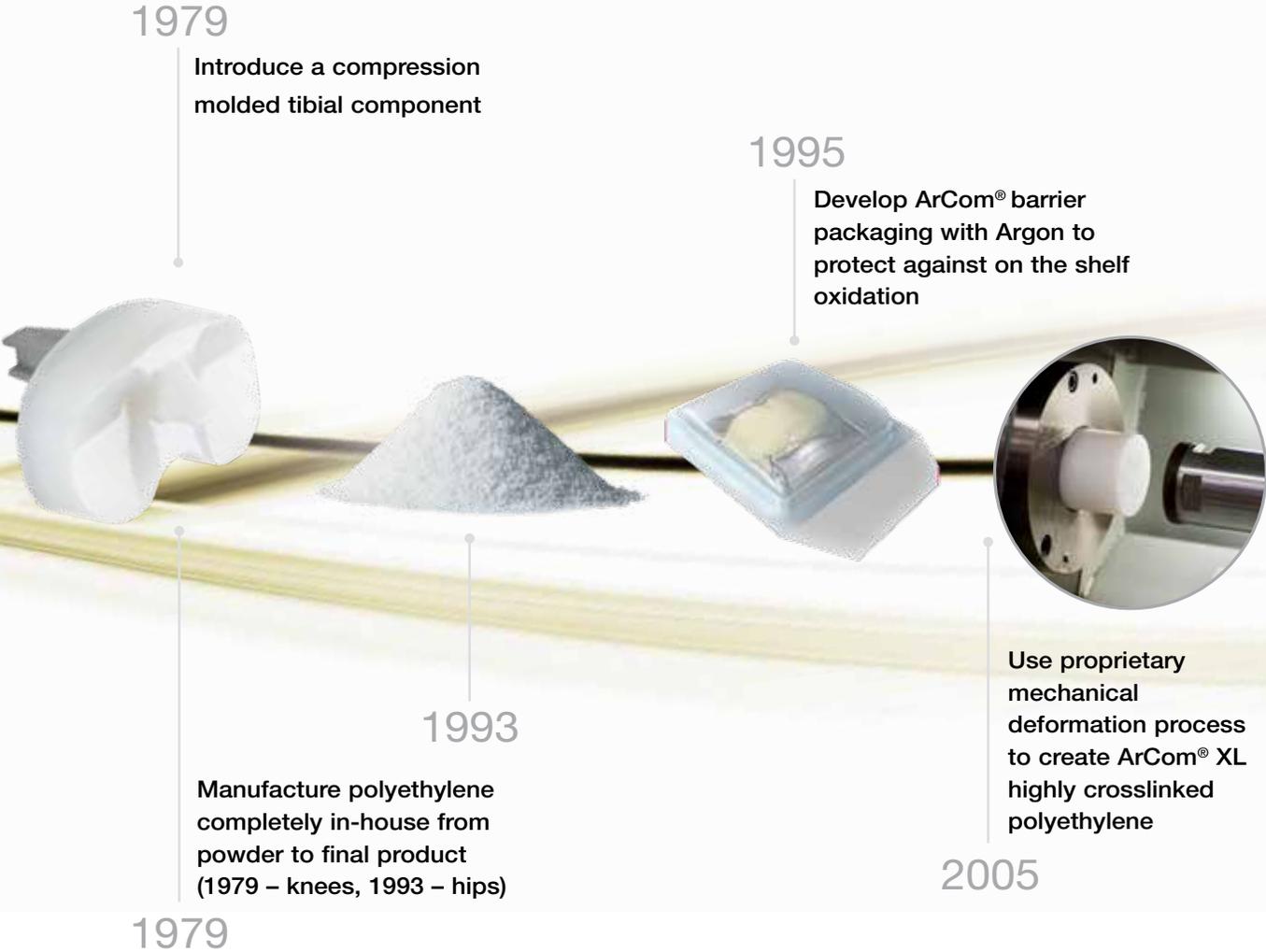


E1[®] Antioxidant Infused Technology

Leading with a legacy of innovative polyethylene

Biomet prides itself on offering surgeons innovative new products, materials and technologies based on sound engineering and science, which has led to Biomet's rich history of industry firsts in polyethylene development.

Biomet was the first company to:

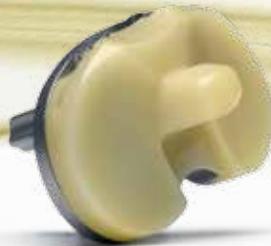


2007

Introduce antioxidant
infused technology in
polyethylene acetabular
bearings

2012

Introduce antioxidant
infused technology in
polyethylene humeral
bearings



Introduce antioxidant
infused technology
in polyethylene tibial
bearings

2008

E1[®] Antioxidant Infused Technology

The choice is clear when **clinical heritage** speaks so loudly

E1[®] Technology was the first and only antioxidant infused polyethylene designed to truly maximize a bearing's strength, low-wear characteristics and resistance to oxidation. To accomplish this critical balance, E1[®] bearings start with a clinically proven, compression molded polyethylene.^{13,14,19-23**}

The results of our compression molded polyethylene speak for themselves.

ArCom[®] TKA Published Survivorship

97.8%
Survivorship at 20 years¹⁹

98.8%
Survivorship at 15 years²⁰

100%
Survivorship at 11 years²¹

95%
Survivorship at 11 years²²

97%
Survivorship at 10 years²³

99%
Survivorship at 5 years²⁴

ArCom® THA Published Survivorship

100%

Survivorship at 5 years²⁵

98%

Survivorship at 6.5 years²⁶

97.9%

Survivorship at 8.5 years^{27†}

100%

Survivorship at 5.7 years¹³

98%

Survivorship at 12–16 years¹⁴

100%

Survivorship at 9 years²⁸

† *In vitro* data. Laboratory testing is not necessarily indicative of clinical performance.

E1[®] Antioxidant Infused Technology

The facts are clear...

The process of annealing polyethylene below its melt temperature was designed to retain a bearing's strength while reducing its potential for oxidation (free radicals).

However, free radicals are still trapped in the polyethylene following the annealing process and have been shown to oxidize *in vivo*.^{11,29,30}

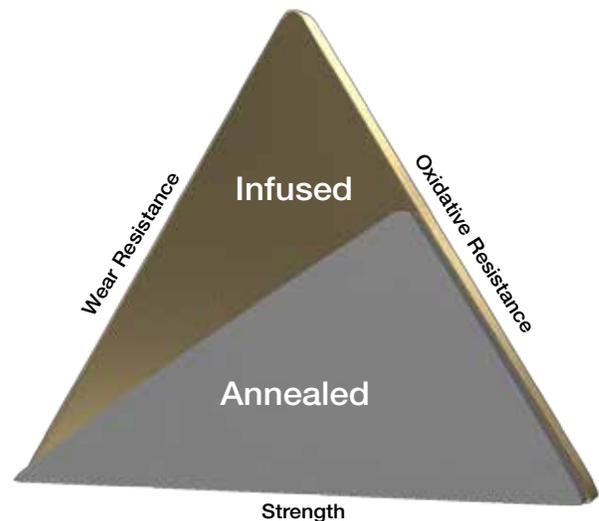
Annealed and Sequentially Annealed Polyethylenes

Evaluation of Oxidation and Fatigue Damage of Retrieved Crossfire Polyethylene Acetabular Cups Carrier, B., et al. *JBJS*. 89: 2023–29, 2007.¹¹

- “The relatively rapid oxidation exhibited by these retrieved cups resulted from the free radicals remaining in the polyethylene ...”
- “This study of retrieved acetabular cups demonstrated that (remelted) polyethylene oxidizes over time, changing its mechanical properties.”
- “This reduction in mechanical properties can be expected to continue as oxidation increases over time *in vivo*.”

Early indications of Oxidative Degradation in Retrieved Annealed UHMWPE Bearings Resembles Gamma Sterilized Materials.⁶ Reinitz, S., et al. *ORS. Paper 0307*. 2012.^{12†}

- “The oxidation rate measured in X3[®] tibial inserts appears to be higher than the oxidation rate of traditional gamma-sterilized components.”
- “Small punch testing revealed a significant decrease in peak load, ultimate extension and work to failure...”
- “... [X3] showed significant decreases in crosslink density compared to the never implanted control, with decreases from 8–17.5 percent.”



† *In vitro* data. Laboratory testing is not necessarily indicative of clinical performance.

Some manufacturers try reducing the oxidation potential of the polyethylene after crosslinking by heating the material above its melt temperature (remelting) to allow free radicals to combine.

While the remelting process was designed to increase the polyethylene's oxidative stability and maintain its wear properties, remelted polyethylene has still been shown to oxidize *in vivo*^{2,3} and has also exhibited decreased tensile and fatigue strengths,³³⁻³⁵ which can present clinically in the form of cracking and fracture.^{29,31,32}

Remelted Polyethylenes

Rim Cracking of the Cross-Linked Longevity Polyethylene Acetabular Liner after Total Hip Arthroplasty. Tower, S., et al. *JBJS*. 89:2212-7, 2007.²

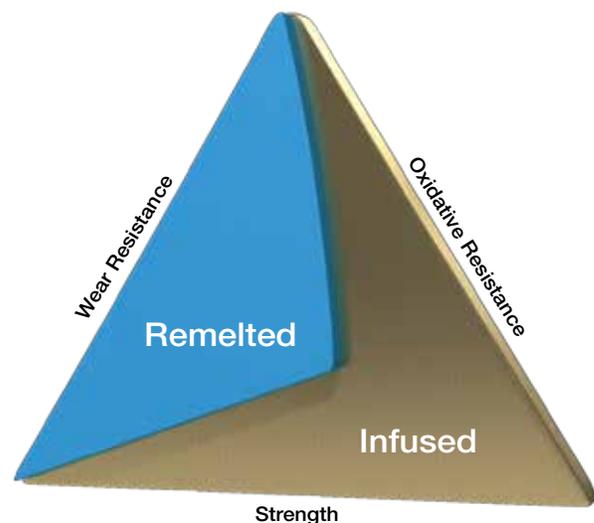
- "The retrieved liners demonstrated burnishing, scratching, abrasion and creep that in most cases were rated as moderate..."
- "All of the liners showed severe cracking or failure at the rim..."
- "The calculated toughness of Longevity® is decreased by half compared with non-cross-linked reference polyethylene of the same resin type."

In Vivo Oxidation in Remelted Highly Cross-Linked Retrievals.³ Currier, B., *JBJS*. 92:2409-18, 2010.³

- "Oxidation measurements showed measurable oxidation in 22% of the retrieved remelted highly cross-linked liners and inserts after an average of two years *in vivo*."
- "Remelted highly cross-linked UHMWPE acetabular and tibial retrievals showed unexpected oxidation."
- "Maximum oxidation was found to correlate significantly with both *in vivo* time and total time since implantation."

Ex Vivo Stability Loss of Irradiated and Melted Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene. Muratoglu, O., et al. *JBJS*. 92:2809-16, 2010.⁵

- "Increasing oxidation, increasing crystallinity, and decreasing crosslink density correlated with the duration of ex vivo storage."
- "...two months of service *in vivo* changed the irradiated and melted UHMWPE from being oxidatively very stable to being unstable."
- "Conventional accelerated aging methods that challenge the polymer's oxidative stability based on pre-existing free radicals need to be reconsidered."



E1[®] Antioxidant Infused Technology

The facts are clear...

The goal of antioxidant polyethylenes is to address the clear limitations of highly crosslinked polyethylenes. Since vitamin E is “the most abundant and effective chain-breaking antioxidant present in the human body,”³⁶ it is an attractive choice for increased oxidative stability in bearings.

But **how** the vitamin E is added to the polyethylene is critical. Simply blending vitamin E into polyethylene has not been shown to maximize wear resistance and keep the polyethylene from oxidizing.^{6,15,16†}

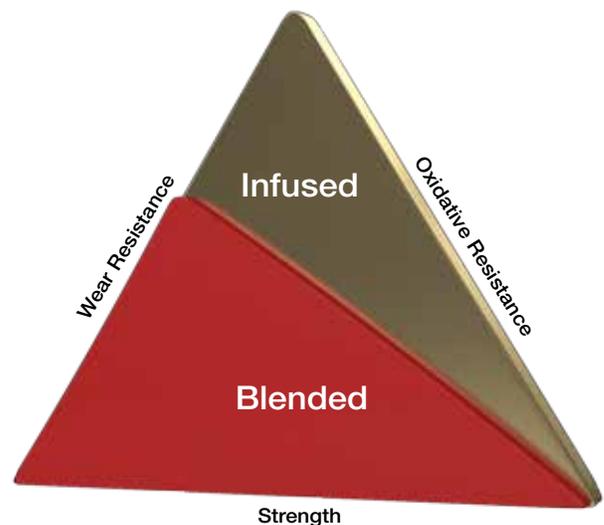
Blended Antioxidant Polyethylenes

Effect of Thermal Treatment on the Wear of Radiation-Crosslinked UHMWPE with and without Vitamin E.⁷ Wang, A., *et al.* UHMWPE Meeting, Drexel University, Philadelphia PA. 2011.^{9†}

- “All of the materials without vitamin E had better wear characteristics than [blended] vitamin E containing polyethylene.”
- “This study shows that regardless of thermal treatment, the addition of vitamin E [blended] negatively affects the wear characteristics of polyethylene by at least 40%.”

Comparative Oxidative Stability of alpha-Tocopherol Blended and Diffused UHMWPEs at 3 Years of Real-Time Aging. Rowell, S., *et al.* *Journal of Orthopedic Research*. 29:773–80, 2011.^{16†}

- “Unstabilized samples exhibited substantial oxidation throughout the surface and bulk with both types of aging.”
- “While vitamin E-stabilized, radiation cross-linked UHMWPEs were all superior to unstabilized samples, irradiated blends showed surface oxidation and subsurface oxidation potential beginning at ten months in real-time aging. In contrast, postirradiation vitamin E-diffused UHMWPEs showed no detectable oxidation and no increase in oxidation potential...”



Only E1® Antioxidant Technology Infused bearings utilize a proprietary diffusion process—the only process that maximizes strength, wear resistance and prevents oxidative degradation of the polyethylene.*

Infused Antioxidant Polyethylenes

Three Year RSA Evaluation of the Wear of Vitamin E Stabilized Highly Crosslinked Polyethylene, the Stability of the Regenerex Acetabular Shells, and Femoral Components with 32 mm Heads. Greene, M., et al. ORS Annual Meeting. Paper 1071. 2012.³⁷

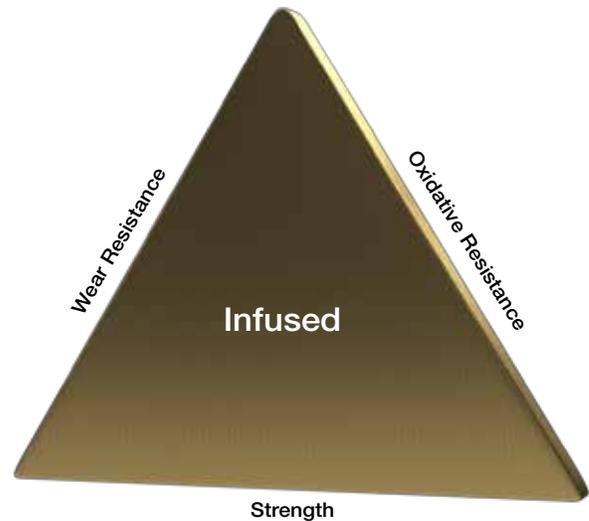
- “The low early femoral head penetration with vitamin-E stabilized polyethylene liner is excellent.”
- “This is the longest term documentation of in vivo wear performance of vitamin E stabilized highly cross-linked polyethylene.”

Comparison of Second Generation Highly Crosslinked Polyethylene Under Adverse Aging Conditions. Nabar, S., et al. 54th ORS Meeting. Poster 1684.^{7†}

- “Although the sequential processing of SXL [sequentially irradiated and annealed UHMWPE] creates a material with a lower free radical content compared to once-annealed material, it still yields a material prone to oxidation under extreme conditions, raising questions as to the long-term oxidative stability of the material.”
- “The alpha-tocopherol present in E-Poly® [E1®Technology] protected it against oxidation during this aggressive environmental stress cracking test.”
- “E-Poly® [E1® Technology], protected by alpha-tocopherol, continues to exhibit high oxidation resistance even under adverse conditions.”

Vitamin E Diffused, Highly Crosslinked UHMWPE: A Review. Oral, E. and Muratoglu, O. International Orthopaedics (SICOT). Online publication. December 2010.^{36†}

- “The stabilisation of radiation crosslinked UHMWPEs by the diffusion of the antioxidant vitamin E was developed to obtain oxidation resistance with improved fatigue strength by avoiding post-irradiation melting.”
- “Against accelerated aging and real-time aging in vitro, this material [vitamin E infused polyethylene] showed superior oxidation resistance to UHMWPEs with residual free radicals.”



Does Vitamin E-Stabilized Ultrahigh-Molecular-Weight Polyethylene Address Concerns of Cross-Linked Polyethylene in Total Knee Arthroplasty? Haider, Hani et al. JOA. 27(3):461–9, 2012.^{38†}

- “After accelerated aging, the control material showed elevated oxidation, loss of small-punch mechanical properties, and loss of fatigue-crack propagation resistance.”
- “In contrast, vitamin E-stabilized material [E1® Technology] had minimal changes and exhibited 73% to 86% reduction in wear for both cruciate-retaining and posterior-stabilized TKA designs.”
- “The vitamin E-stabilized material [E1® Technology] exhibited 12% and 541% higher ultimate strength than did the control after 0 and 4 weeks of accelerated aging, respectively.”

Lipid Doping and Aging of Various UHMWPEs. Kinsin et al. ORS. Paper 0311. 2012.^{39†}

- “Active protection against oxidation was necessary to protect highly crosslinked polyethylenes against lipid-induced oxidation.”
- “E-PE [vitamin E diffused irradiated UHMWPE] exhibited the greatest oxidative stability out of all the materials tested in this study.”

*FDA cleared claim. See biomet.com/e1 for complete claim language.

† In vitro data. Laboratory testing is not necessarily indicative of clinical performance.

E1[®] Antioxidant Infused Technology

One **Complete** Portfolio

One company provides E1[®] Antioxidant Infused Technology for knee, hip and shoulder applications, offering surgeons the most advanced²⁵ bearing options to address multiple indications and the individual needs of their patients.



Knee Bearing

Primary articulations with proprietary 1:1 conformity in coronal plane allow unlimited femoral/tibial sizing options.



Hip Bearing

E1[®] acetabular liner configurations are available to be used with large femoral heads for optimal joint stability and range of motion.

Humeral Bearing

E1[®] humeral bearings, for a reverse shoulder design, offer additional intraoperative options.



One Surgeon. One Patient.®

Over 1 million times per year, Biomet helps one surgeon provide personalized care to one patient.

The science and art of medical care is to provide the right solution for each individual patient. This requires clinical mastery, a human connection between the surgeon and the patient, and the right tools for each situation.

At Biomet, we strive to view our work through the eyes of one surgeon and one patient. We treat every solution we provide as if it's meant for a family member.

Our approach to innovation creates real solutions that assist each surgeon in the delivery of durable personalized care to each patient, whether that solution requires a minimally invasive surgical technique, advanced biomaterials or a patient-matched implant.

When one surgeon connects with one patient to provide personalized care, the promise of medicine is fulfilled.

References

*FDA Cleared Claim. See biomet.com/e1 for complete claim language.

**in vitro data.

1. Kurtz, S., *et al.* The UHMWPE Handbook: Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene in Total Joint Replacement (2nd ed.). Elsevier Academic Press. San Diego, CA. 2004, pp 333-5.
2. Tower, *et al.* Rim Cracking of the Cross-Linked Longevity Polyethylene Acetabular Liner After Total Hip Arthroplasty. *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery.* 89:2212-7, 2007.
3. Currier, B., *et al.* In Vivo Oxidation in Remelted Highly Cross-Linked Retrievals. *The Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery.* 92:2409-18, 2010.
4. Wannomae, K., *et al.* Persistent Free Radicals in X3 UHMWPE. *Advances in Arthroplasty Course.* Cambridge, MA: 2007.
5. Muratoglu, O., *et al.* Ex Vivo Stability Loss of Irradiated and Melted Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene. *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery.* 92:2809-16, 2010.
6. Data on file at Biomet. Bench test results are not necessarily indicative of clinical performance.
7. Nabar, S., *et al.* Comparison of Second Generation Highly Crosslinked Polyethylenes Under Adverse Aging Conditions. ORS. 2008. Poster No. 1684.
8. Vivacit_E Highly Crosslinked Polyethylene (2012). Zimmer, Inc.
9. Wang, A., *et al.* Effect of Thermal Treatment of the Wear of Radiation-Crosslinked UHMWPE with and without Vitamin E. 5th UHMWPE International Meeting, 2011.
10. Oral, E., *et al.* The Effects of High Dose Irradiation on the Cross-linking of Vitamin E-Blended Ultrahigh Molecular Weight Polyethylene. *Biomaterials.* 29(26): 3557-60, 2008.
11. Currier, B., *et al.* Evaluation of Oxidation and Fatigue Damage of Retrieved Crossfire Polyethylene Acetabular Cups. *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery.* 89:2023-2029, 2007.
12. Reinitz, *et al.* Early indications of Oxidative Degradation in Retrieved Annealed UHMWPE Bearings Resembles Gamma Sterilized Materials. ORS. Paper 0307, 2012.
13. Lombardi, A., *et al.* Mid-Term Results of a Polyethylene-Free Metal-on-Metal Articulation. *Journal of Arthroplasty.* 19(7 Suppl. 2): 42-7, 2004.
14. McLaughlin, J.R. and Lee, K.R. Cementless Total Hip Replacement Using Second-generation Components. *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (Br).* 92(12):1636-41, 2010.
15. Freedman, J. & Schroeder, D. Oxidative Stability of Vitamin E Blended and Subsequently Crosslinked UHMWPE. ORS. Paper No. 0236, 2012
16. Rowell, S., *et al.* Comparative Oxidative Stability of Tocopherol Blended and Diffused UHMWPEs at 3 Years of Real-Time Aging. *Journal of Orthopedic Research.* 29:773-780, 2011. (This study was funded by Zimmer, Inc., Biomet, Inc. and DePuy, Inc.)
17. AOX Antioxidant Polyethylene Design Rationale (2011). DePuy Orthopaedics.
18. E+. DJO Orthopaedics. Retrieved from <https://www.djoglobal.com/products/djo-surgical/e-polyethylene>.
19. Ritter, M., *et al.* The Anatomical Graduated Component Total Knee Replacement. *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery.* 91-B: 745-9, 2009.
20. Ritter, M., *et al.* Long-term Follow up of Anatomic Graduated Components Posterior Cruciate-Retaining Total Knee Replacement. *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research.* 388:51-7, 2001.
21. Meding, J., *et al.* Total Knee Arthroplasty with 4.4mm of Tibial Polyethylene. *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research.* 388:112-7, 2001.
22. Emerson, R., *et al.* The AGC Total Knee Prosthesis at Average 11 Years. *Journal of Arthroplasty.* 15(4): 418-23, 2000.
23. Schroder, H., *et al.* Cementless Porous-coated Total Knee Arthroplasty. *Journal of Arthroplasty.* 16(5): 559-67, 2001.
24. Lyback, C., *et al.* Survivorship of AGC Knee Replacement in Juvenile Chronic Arthritis. *Journal of Arthroplasty.* 15(2): 166-70, 2000.
25. Berend, K., *et al.* Cementless Double-Tapered Total Hip Arthroplasty in Patients 75 Years of Age and Older. *Journal of Arthroplasty.* 19(3): 288-95, 2004.
26. Rasquinha, V., *et al.* A Prospective, Randomized, Double-Blind Study of Smooth Versus Rough Stems Using Cement Fixation. *Journal of Arthroplasty.* 19(7), 2004.
27. Reina, *et al.* Fixation and Osteolysis in Plasma-Sprayed Hemispherical Cups with Hybrid Total Hip Arthroplasty. *Journal of Arthroplasty.* 22(4): 531-4, 2007.
28. Klassen, M.A., *et al.* Midterm Survivorship of a Press-fit, Plasma-sprayed, Tri-Spike Acetabular Component. *Journal of Arthroplasty.* 24(3), 2009.
29. Halley, D. *et al.* Recurrent Dislocation After Revision Total Hip Replacement with a Large Prosthetic Femoral Head. *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery.* 86A(4): 827-30, 2004.
30. Bhattacharyya, S. *et al.* Severe In Vivo Oxidation In a Limited Series of Retrieved Highly Crosslinked UHMWPE Acetabular Components With Residual Free Radicals. Paper No. 0276. ORS. March 2004.
31. Bradford, *et al.* Wear and Surface Cracking in Early Retrieved Highly Cross-linked Polyethylene Acetabular Liners. *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery.* 86A: 1271-82, 2004.
32. Edidin, *et al.* Wear Surface Analysis of Highly Crosslinked Acetabular Liners After Implantation. www.uhmwpe.org/downloads/publications/edidin20010901.pdf. June 12, 2001.
33. Bhambri, S. *et al.* The effect of aging on mechanical properties of melt-annealed highly crosslinked UHMWPE. Crosslinked and Thermally Treated Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene for Joint Replacements. 171-82, 2004.
34. Baker, D.A. *et al.* The Effects of Degree of Crosslinking on the Fatigue Crack Initiation and Propagation Resistance of Orthopedic-Grade Polyethylene. *Journal of Biomedical Materials Research.* 66A: 146-54, 2003.
35. Gillis, A. *et al.* An Independent Evaluation of the Mechanical, Chemical, and Fracture Properties of UHMWPE Crosslinked by
36. Oral, E., and Muratoglu, O. Vitamin E Diffused, Highly Crosslinked UHMWPE: A Review. *International Orthopaedics (SICOT).* Online publication. December 2010.
37. Greene, M., *et al.* Three Year RSA Evaluation of the Wear of Vitamin E Stabilized Highly Crosslinked Polyethylene, the Stability of the Regenerex Acetabular Shells, and Femoral Resistance of 32 mm Headsw. 2012 AAOS Annual Meeting.
38. Haider, H., *et al.* Does Vitamin E-Stabilized Ultrahigh-Molecular-Weight Polyethylene Address Concerns of Cross-Lined Polyethylene in Total Knee Arthroplasty? *Journal of Arthroplasty.* 27(3):461-9, 2012.
39. Kosnin, *et al.* Lipid Doping and Aging of Various UHMWPEs. ORS. 2012 Paper No. 0311.



Wear Resistance

Oxidation Resistance

Strength

Strength

Resistance