

SAVE THE HEAD and the headaches



Off-Axis Preparation avoids head removal

Inlay Design is stable and anatomic to avoid loosening

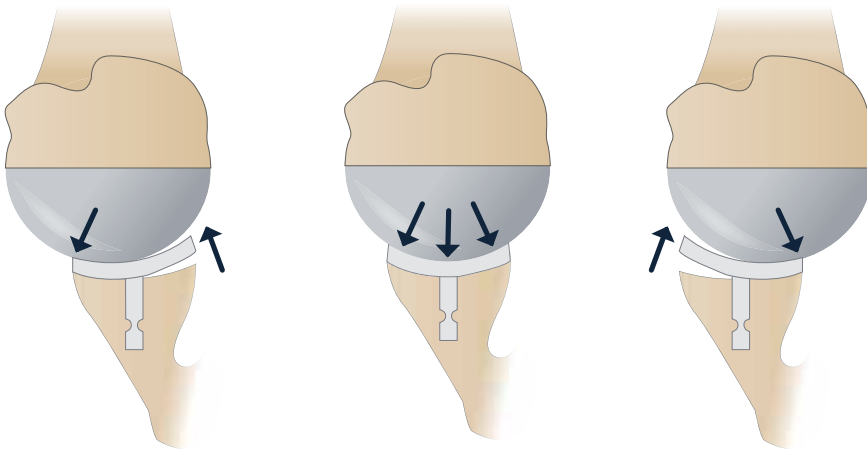


Single or Double Inlay Glenoid virtually eliminates overstuffing

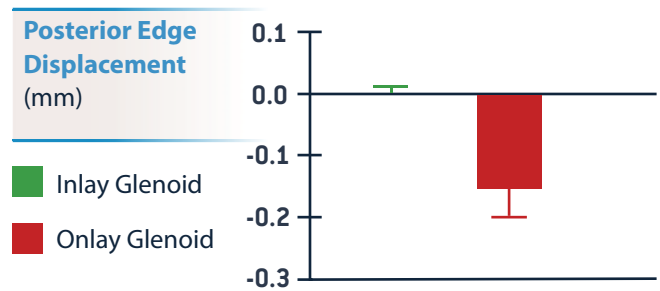
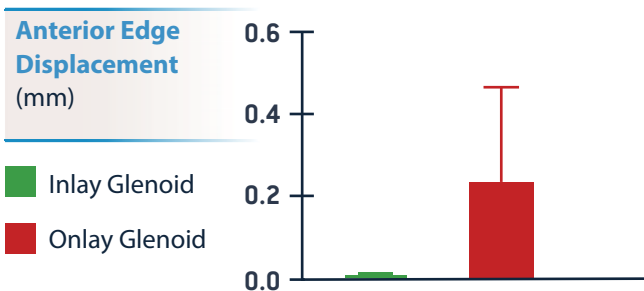
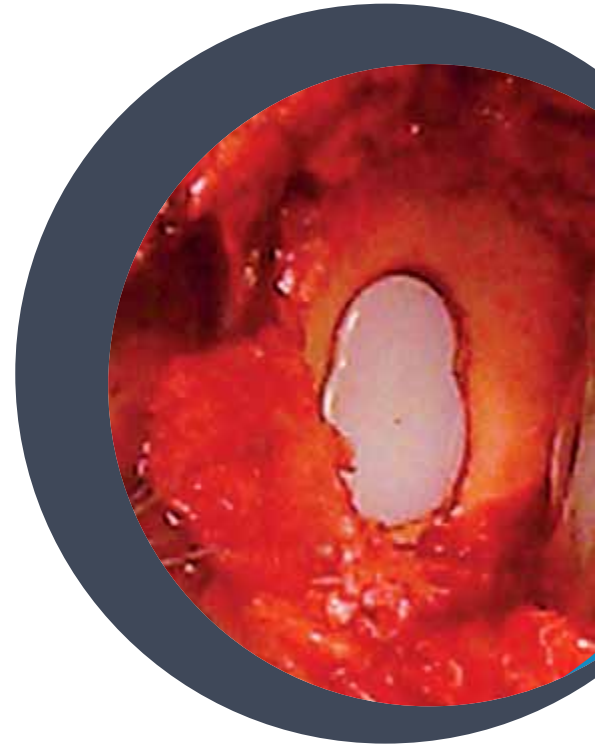


Glenoid Bone Preservation permits future onlay options

10 times more stable than onlay glenoid in FDA testing.



An **inlay glenoid** component can minimize the effect of edge loading which has been shown to be a primary cause of failure of onlay glenoids. This is an important consideration when selecting a glenoid component for the younger and more active TSR patient.



* SMALLER BARS ARE BETTER

The purpose of the test was to justify that an inlay glenoid is more resistant to the “rocking-horse” effect compared to an onlay glenoid. Both implants were inserted based on the manufacturer’s directions and the test was run for 100,000 cycles. The test involves placing a cyclic load on the edge of the component and measuring the amount of displacement on the loaded edge as well as the opposite edge of the component. Larger edge displacements suggest that the implant is more prone to movement with load (rocking horse phenomenon) and therefore more likely to fail.