

Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA) involves replacement of the damaged portion of the hip with artificial components.

There are **critical measurements** related to the selection, positioning and alignment of the new artificial hip components including:



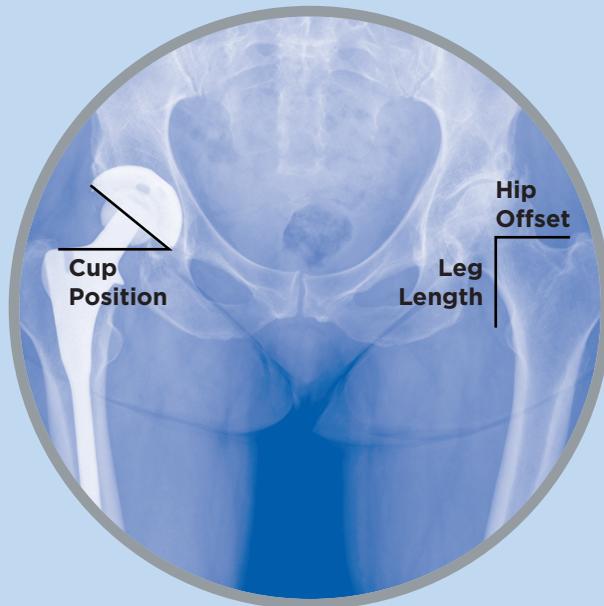
the angle of the new cup



leg length



hip offset



Ask your surgeon about using
intellijoint HIP[®]
for your hip surgery.

Cup Position		Leg Length and Offset		
Inclination	Anteversion	Leg Length	Offset	Anterior
45°	20°	3	0	0
mm				
Reference Plane		Hip Center of Rotation		
Inclination	Anteversion	Superior	Medial	Anterior
62°	19°	1	2	0
mm				



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Visit www.intellijointsurgical.com
to learn more.



Hip Replacement Surgery
with
intellijoint HIP[®]



Accurately determining these values can reduce potential complications including:

- readmission to the hospital
- a second hip replacement surgery (revision hip surgery)

intellijoint HIP®

What is intellijoint HIP and how does it deliver accurate measurements to surgeons?

intellijoint HIP is a new surgical smart tool that provides surgeons with accurate real-time intraoperative measurements to ensure proper selection & positioning of the new artificial hip implant.

A miniature camera and tracker are used to accurately determine the cup position, leg length and hip offset.



Can assist in the prevention of:
 Revision hip surgery
 Hospital readmission
 Hip instability/dislocation
 Implant loosening
 Leg length inequality
 Premature implant wear

Hip replacement surgery generally leads to positive results however, **dissatisfaction is reported in between 15%¹⁰ and 30% of patients.^{3,4}**



CUP POSITION

The angle of the artificial cup that is fastened to your pelvis is very important.



LEG LENGTH

Leg length discrepancy (LLD) is a condition where one leg ends up either shorter or longer than the other following your hip replacement surgery.



OFFSET

It is critical to maintain this distance after inserting your new hip components to ensure a successful hip replacement surgery.

Malposition of the cup can lead to:

- **hip instability & dislocation**
a painful complication that can result in another trip to the hospital and potentially even another hip surgery to correct the problem. Dislocation/instability are the leading reasons for revision hip procedures¹
- **implant loosening**
- **pain**

LLD can result in:

- **hip and lower back pain**
- **reduced hip function**
- **nerve impairment**
- **difficulty walking**
- **requirement of patients to use a shoe lift**



LLD is reported in **up to 30%** of initial hip replacement procedures^{3,4}.

Failure to maintain offset can lead to:

- **reduced muscle strength**
- **reduce hip range of motion^{5,6,7,8}**
- **long-term pain⁹**

62% of cups are not placed within a target range using manual techniques²



How are these critical measurements obtained in traditional hip replacement surgery?

- surgeon using professional judgment to assess the feel of the joint
- eyeballing the position of the components

Full references located at: www.intellijointsurgical.com/references

1. Bozic 2015, 2. Barrack 2013, 3. Wylde 2009, 4. Ranawat 1997, 5. Husby 2010, 6. Yamaguchi 2004, 7. Kiyama 2010, 8. Cassidy 2012, 9. Incavo 2004, 10. Palazzo 2012,