EPISURF

DAMAGE MARKING V01

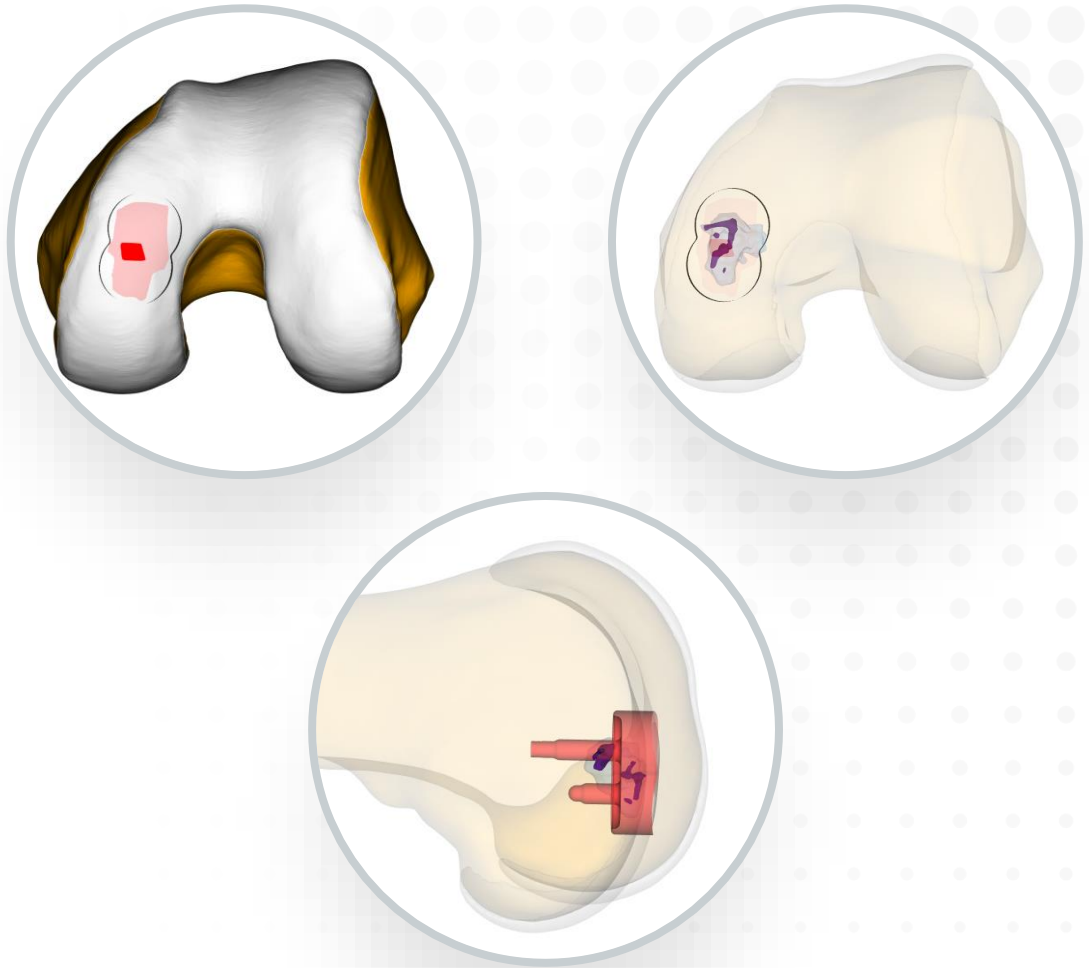
Patient MYA17

Gender
Male

Joint
Left knee

Year of birth
1965

Scan date
25 Oct, 2020



- Full depth cartilage lesion
- Degenerated / regenerated cartilage
- Bone marrow edema/lesion (BML)
- Cyst

Episealer ®

Episealer dimension
2xD15 mm

Position
Medial femoral condyle

The implant has been designed with extra thickness to remove more of the underlying bone lesion.

Report ID: MYA17_Damage_marking_V01

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CONSIDERATIONS

FEMUR
No considerations.

PATELLA
No considerations.

TIBIA
No considerations.

MENISCI
No considerations.

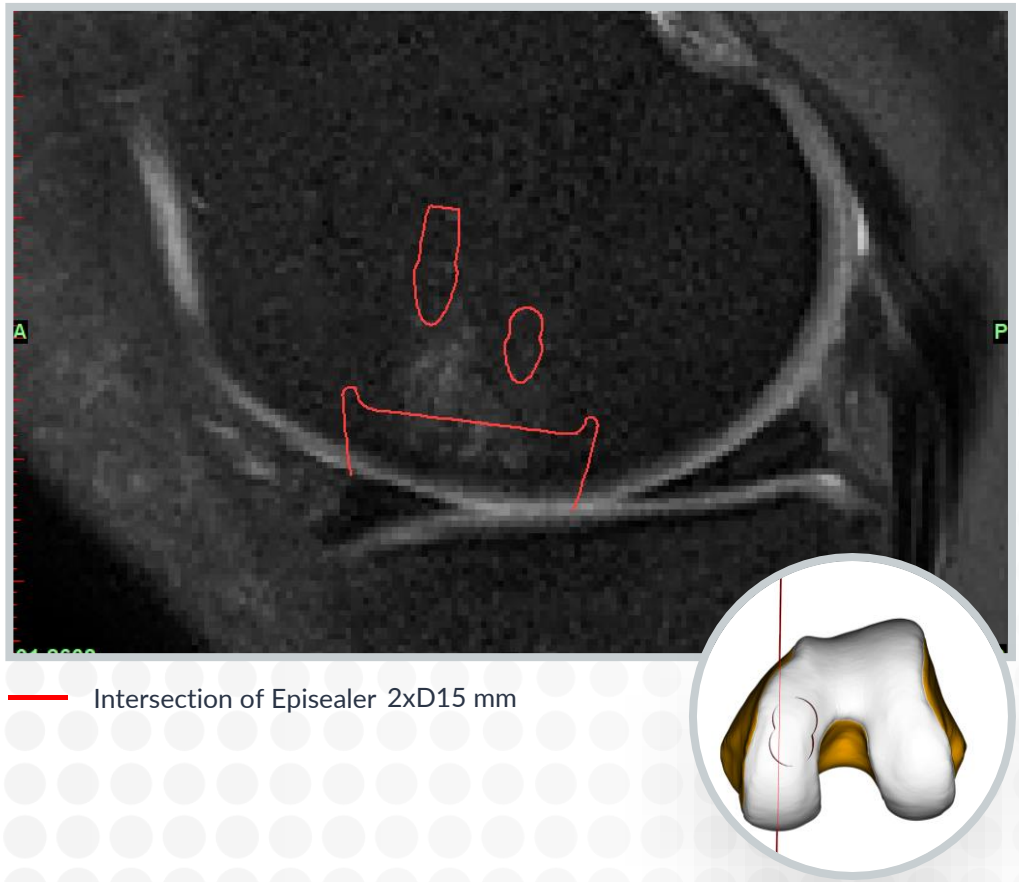
LIGAMENTS
No considerations.

OTHER
No considerations.

The assessment performed by Episurf is entirely focused on the determination of lesions to enable implant design. See the last page for Episealer Knee indications and contraindications.

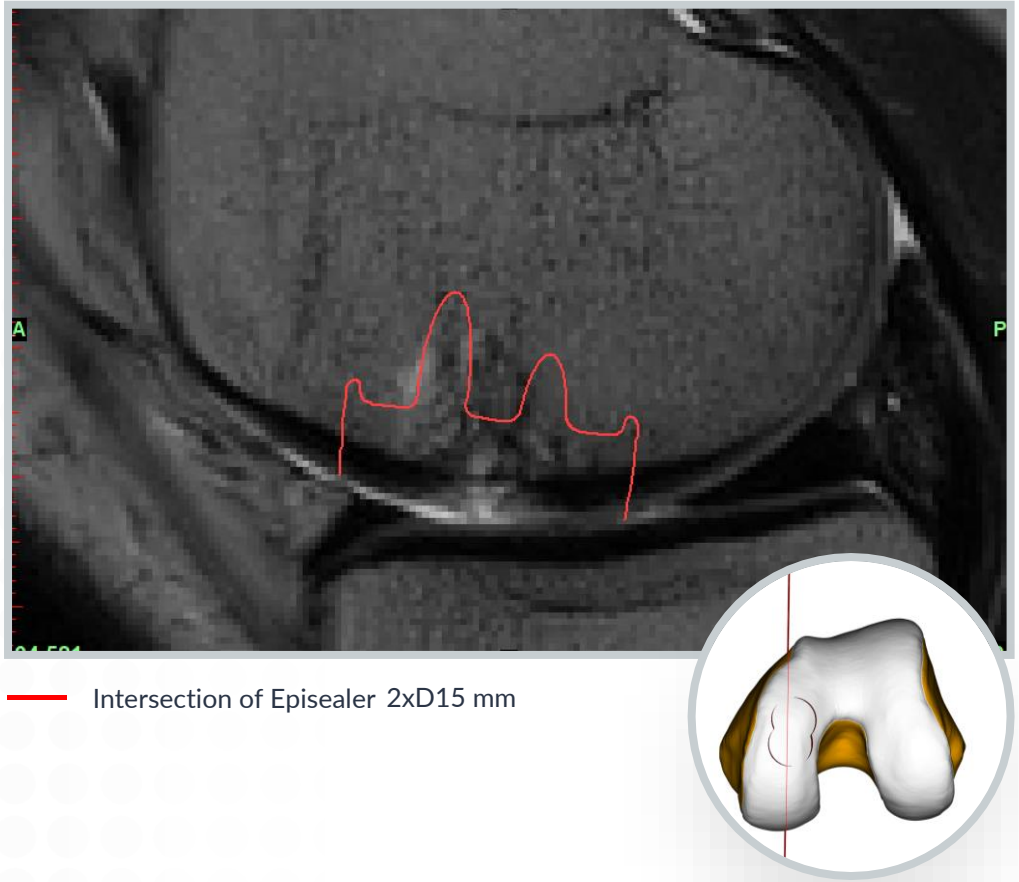
EPISEALER VISUALISATION

Sag PD SPAIR



Intersection of Episealer 2xD15 mm

Sag PD



Intersection of Episealer 2xD15 mm

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EPISEALER VISUALISATION

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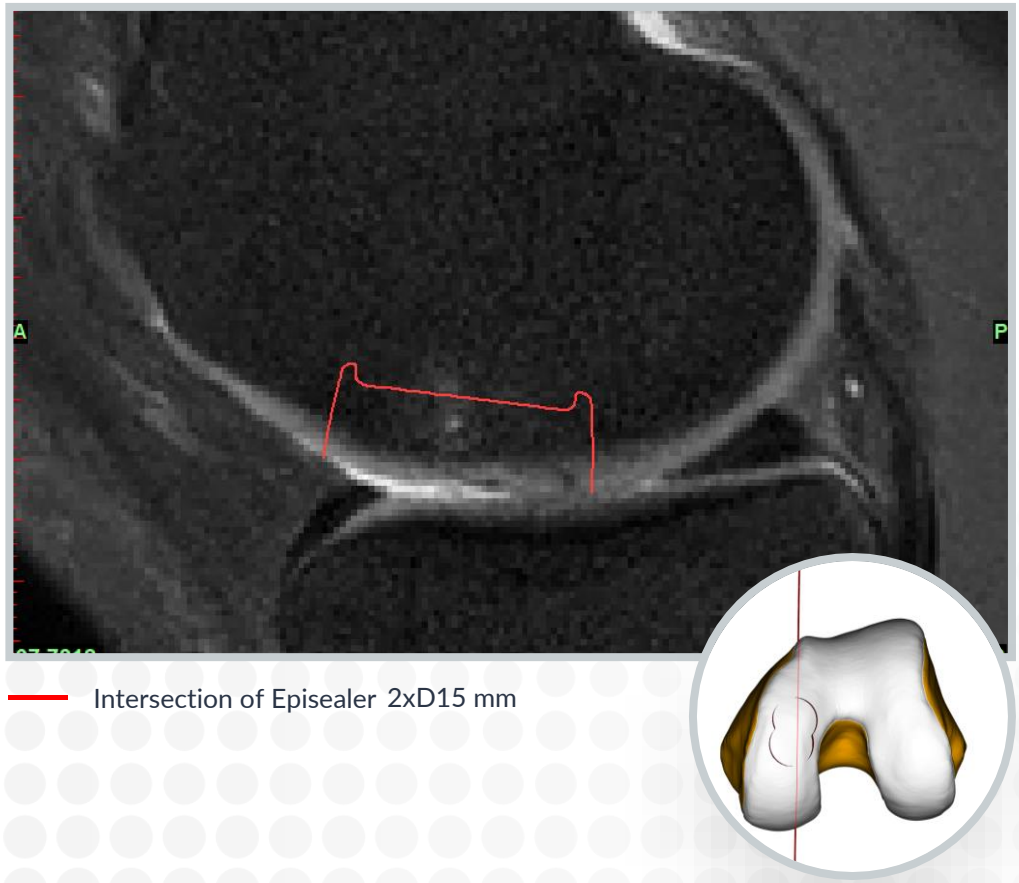
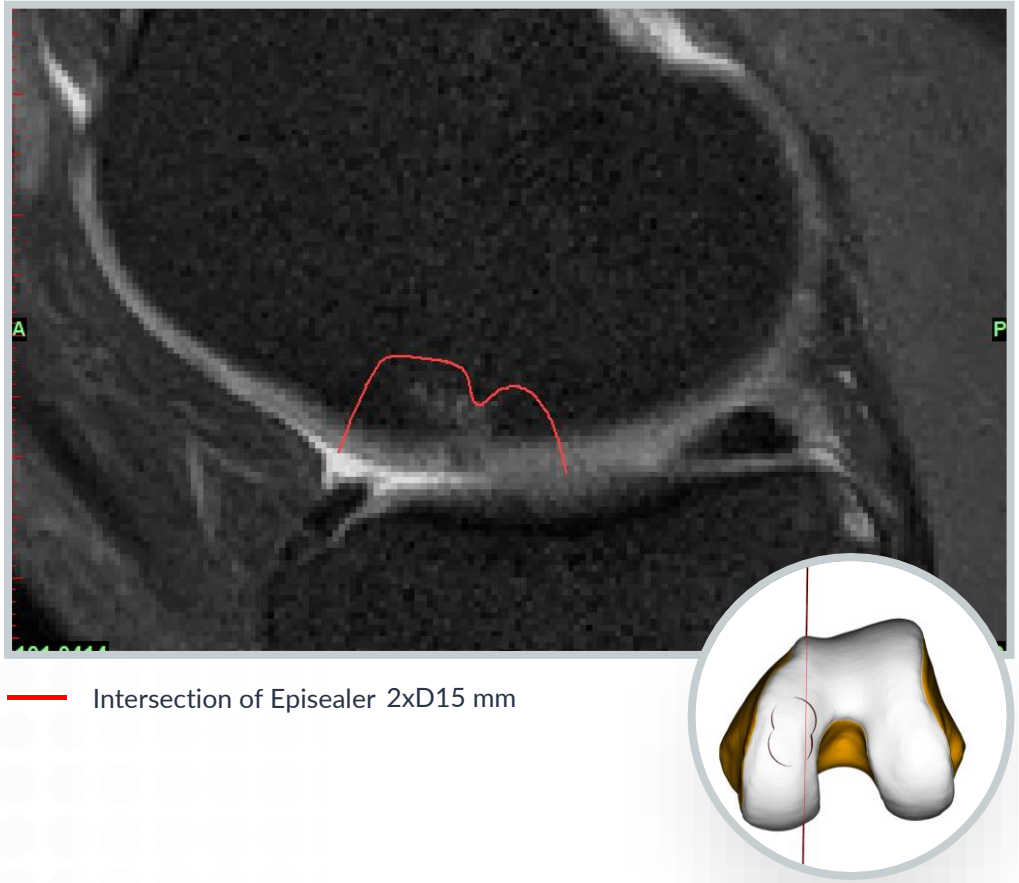


Intersection of Episealer 2xD15 mm

Sag PD SPAIR



Intersection of Episealer 2xD15 mm

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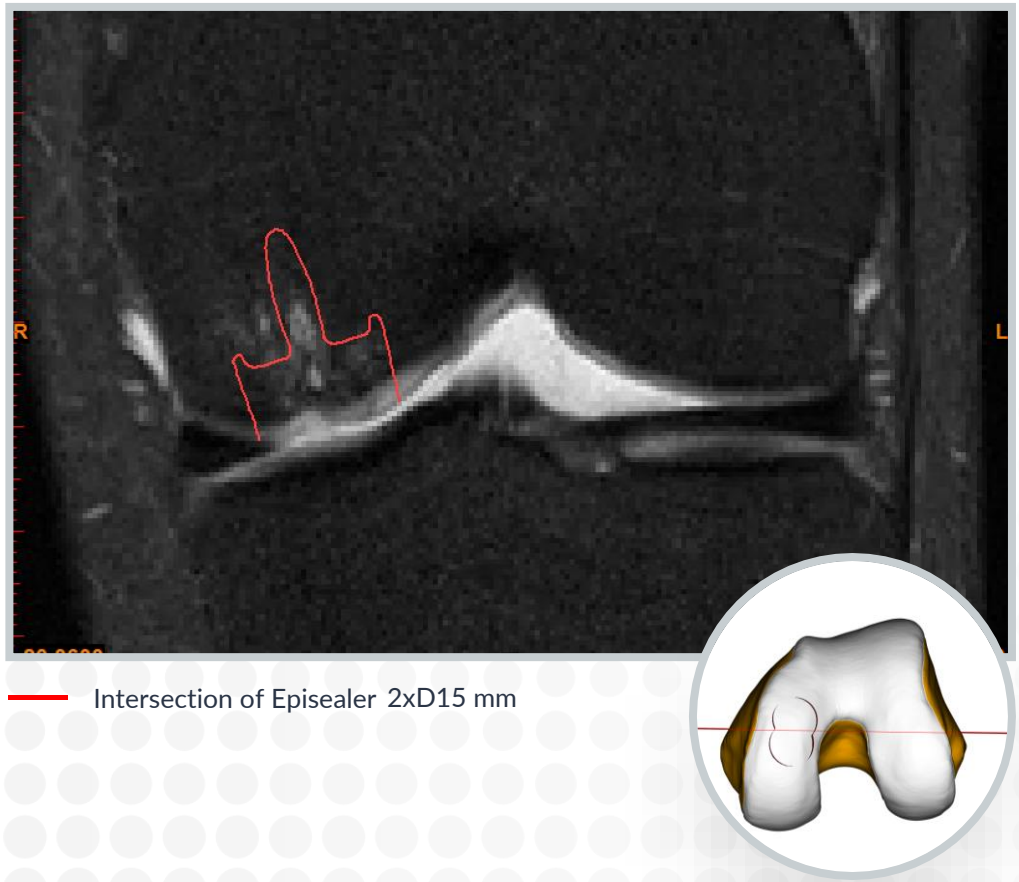
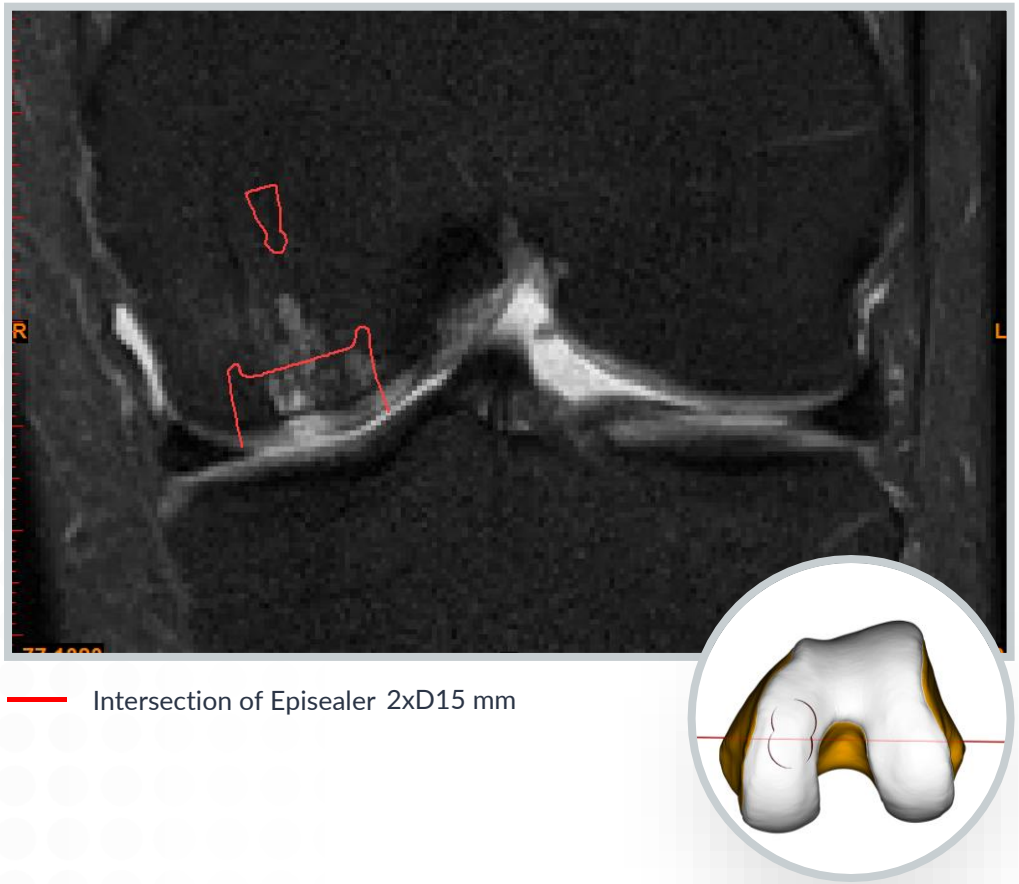
EPISEALER VISUALISATION

Cor PD SPAIR



Intersection of Episealer 2xD15 mm

Cor PD SPAIR



Intersection of Episealer 2xD15 mm

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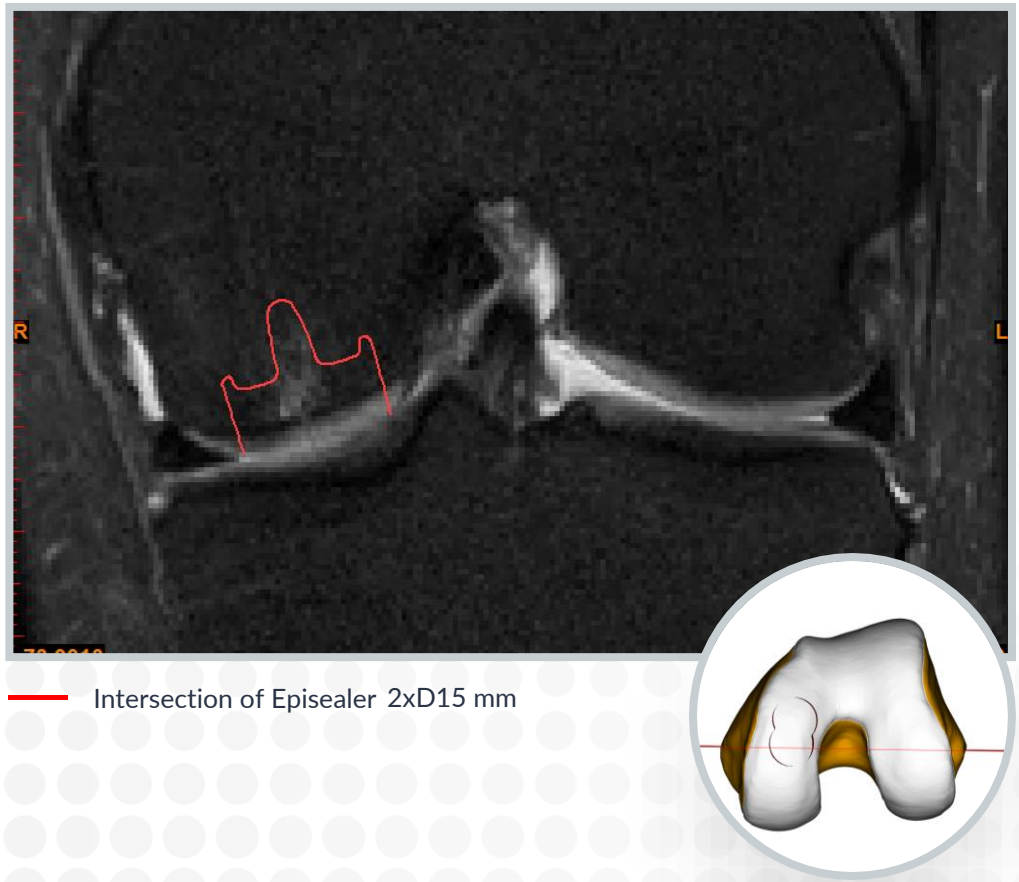

Intersection of Episealer 2xD15 mm

Cor PD SPAIR

Intersection of Episealer 2xD15 mm

INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

The Episealer is intended for patients with a focal femoral knee joint chondral or osteochondral lesion, causing pain and/or disability. It is intended to give the patient improved knee function and pain relief. It is applicable on the femoral knee joint, for different lesion sizes and lesions of degenerative or traumatic etiology. For more information, see the Instructions for Use.

Absolute contraindications include

- non-focal defects
- on-going infection in the knee joint
- inflammatory arthritis or radiographic osteoarthritis
- sensitivity to cobalt-chrome alloys and titanium materials typically used in prosthetic devices
- inadequate bone stock where the Episealer is to be inserted
- existing prosthesis in area of treatment or opposing surface

Relative contraindications include

- severe lesion (ICRS 3-4) on opposing surface
- pain of unknown etiology
- other diseases or medication that may affect the bone anchoring of the Episealer
- uncooperative patient that is not willing to follow instructions
- tibiofemoral (in case of condyle lesion)/ patellofemoral (in case of trochlear lesion) instability or malalignment that is uncorrectable at the time of treatment
- muscular insufficiency
- vascular insufficiency
- medical, hormonal, haematological, immunological and metabolic illnesses
- demineralised bone