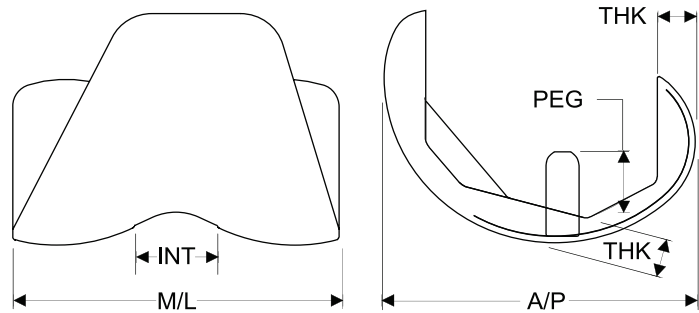


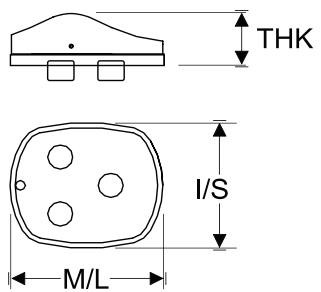
Implant Availability and Sizing

Femoral Component



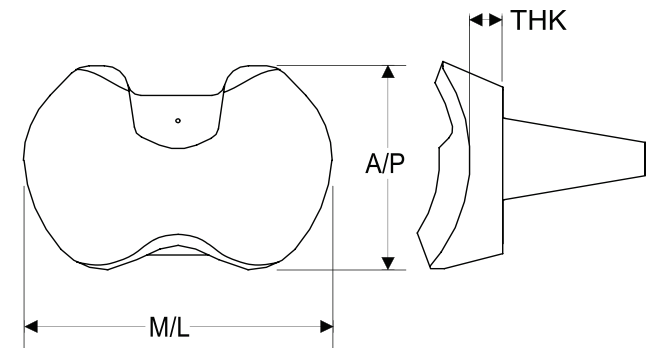
Size	A/P(mm)	M/L(mm)	INT(mm)	PEG(mm)	THK(mm)
1	53.0	56.8	15.2	9.5	6.5
2	57.0	60.0	16.4	10.2	7.0
3	61.4	64.6	17.6	11.0	7.5
4	66.1	69.6	19.0	11.8	8.1
5	71.2	74.9	20.4	12.7	8.7

Patellar Component



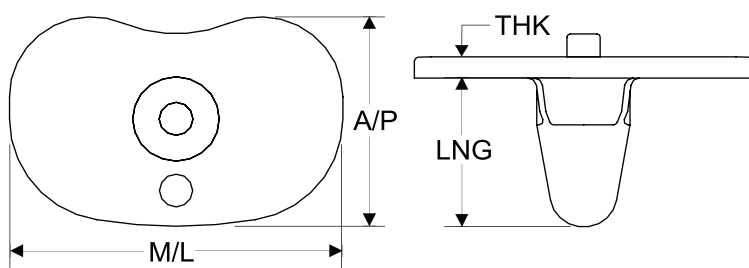
Size	I/S(mm)	M/L(mm)	THK(mm)
1	24.0	28.6	10.1
2	25.9	30.8	10.8
3	27.8	33.2	11.6
4	30.0	35.7	12.4
5	32.3	38.4	13.3

Mobile Bearing



Size	A/P(mm)	M/L(mm)	THK(mm)*	+2.5mm	+5.0mm	+7.5mm
1	33.9	55.1	6.0	8.5	11.0	13.5
2	36.5	59.3	6.3	8.8	11.3	13.8
3	39.3	63.9	6.9	9.4	11.9	14.4
4	42.4	68.7	7.4	9.9	12.4	14.9
5	45.6	74.0	8.1	10.6	13.1	15.6

Tibial Component

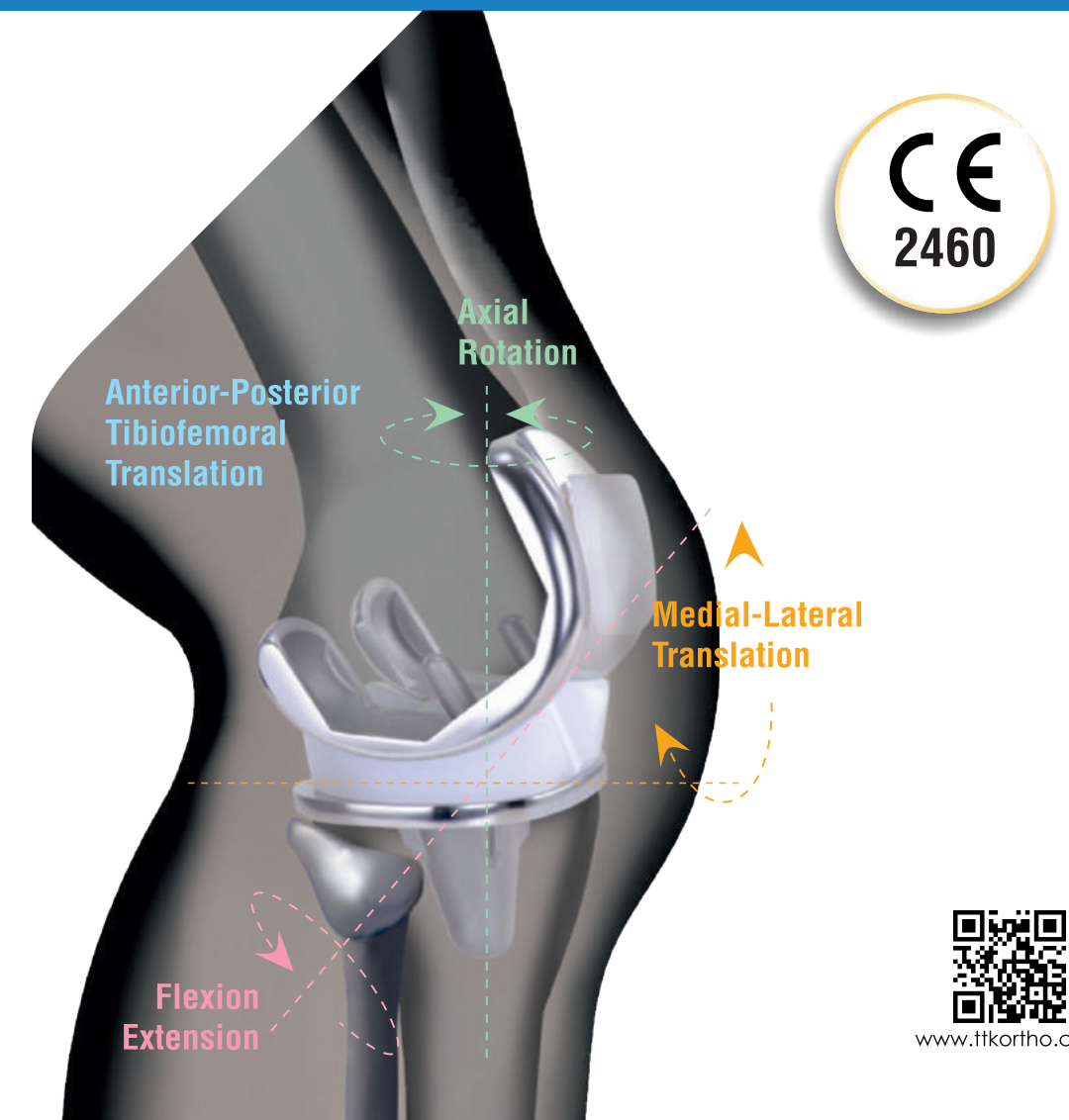


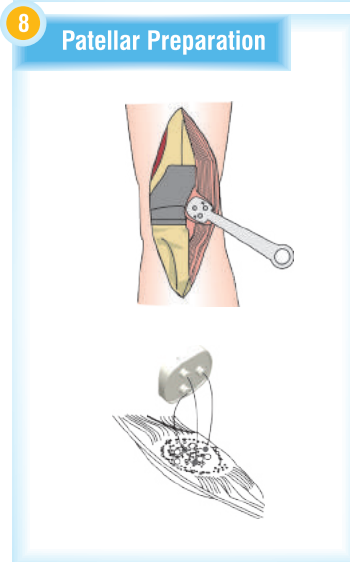
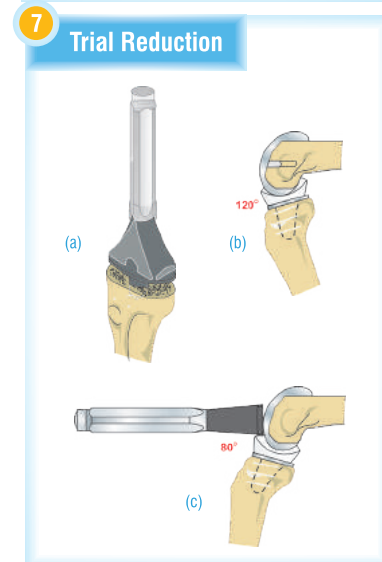
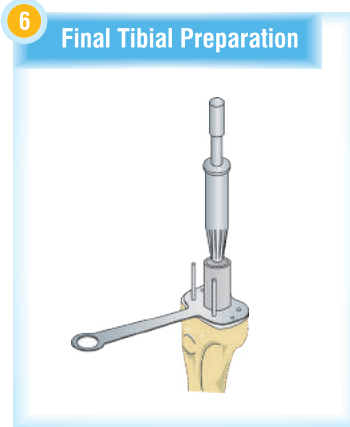
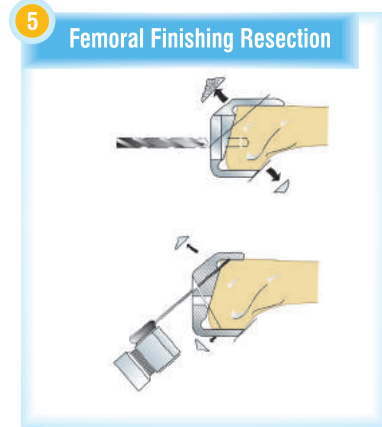
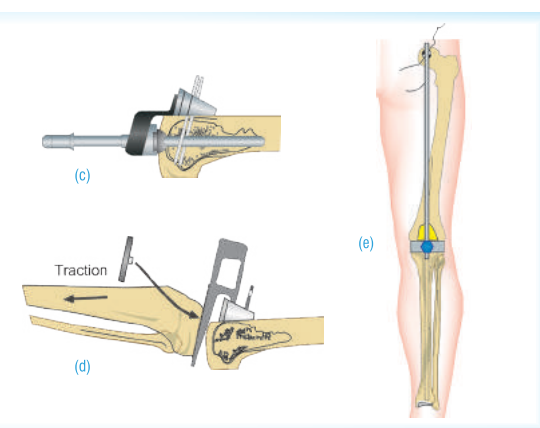
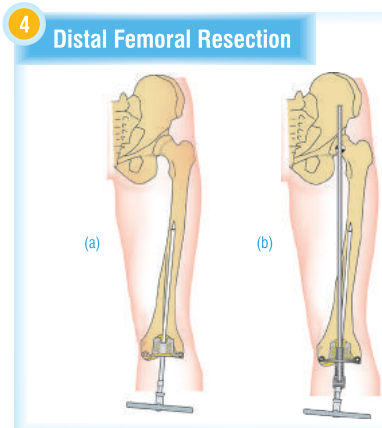
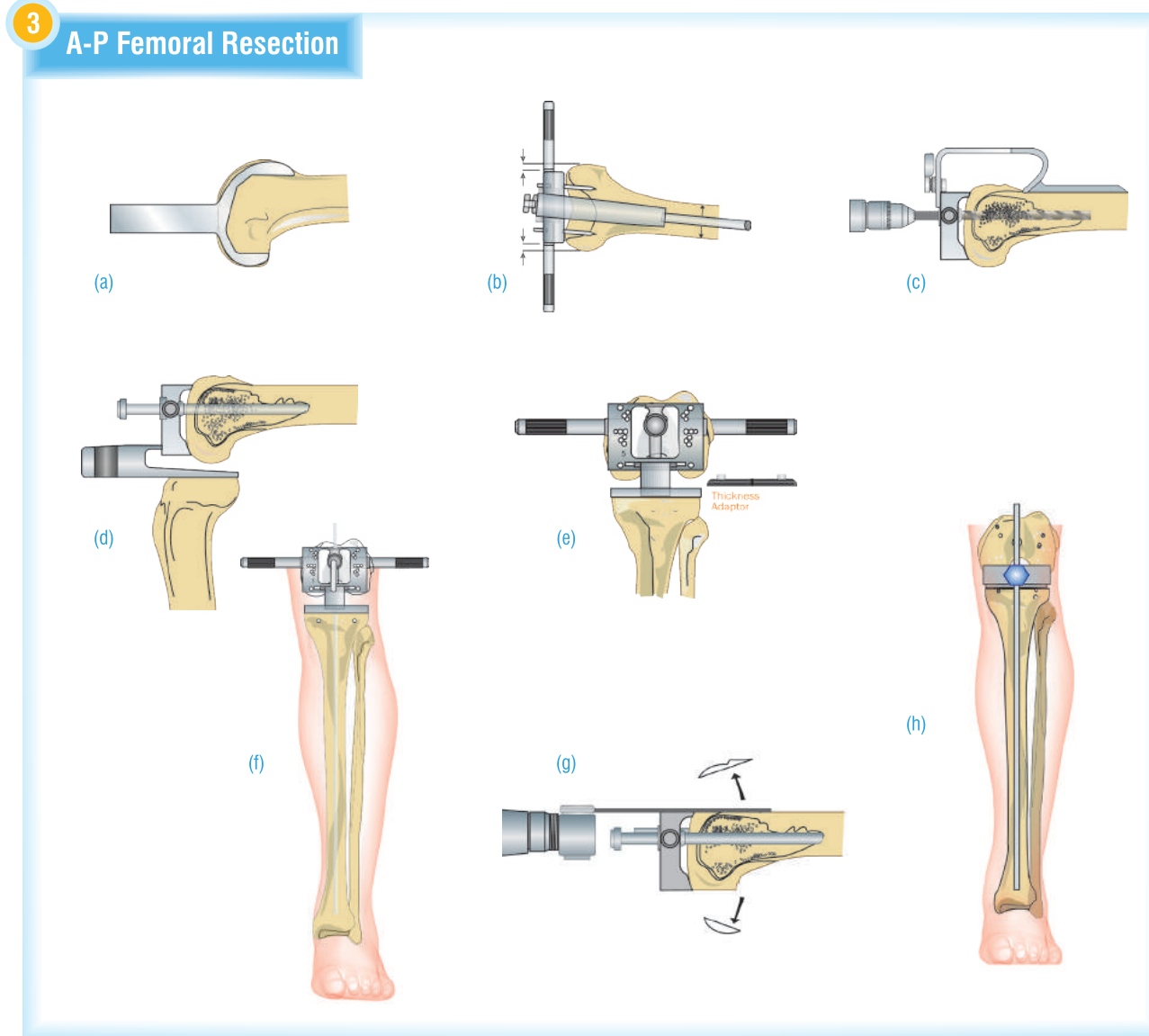
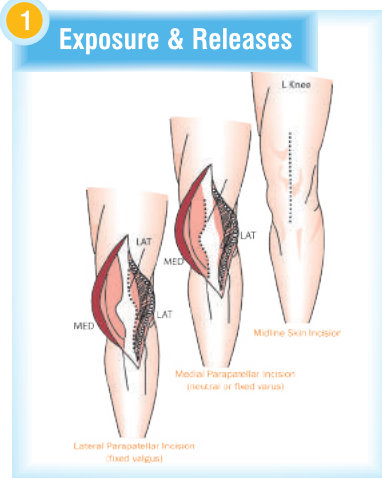
Size	A/P(mm)	M/L(mm)	THK(mm)	LNG(mm)
1	38.1	59.2	3.7	29.7
2	41.0	63.7	4.0	29.7
3	44.2	68.6	4.2	32.0
4	47.6	73.8	4.4	34.5
5	51.2	79.5	4.7	37.1

BUECHEL-PAPPAS™

HIGH FLEX TOTAL KNEE REPLACEMENT SYSTEM

Surgical Protocol - Illustration





BUECHEL-PAPPAS - Primary Knee System



- Ultracoat® - TiN Coated**
- 4th Generation New Jersey Knee
 - Lighter, Stronger and Long Lasting
 - Material: Titanium (Femur & Tibia)
 - Material: UHMWPE (Bearing)
 - Ultracoat® - TiN Coating
 - @ Ionbond IHI Group, UK



- Cobalt Chrome**
- 3rd Generation New Jersey Knee
 - Material: Cobalt Chromium (Femur & Tibia)
 - Material: UHMWPE (Bearing)



- All Poly Tibial Component**
- Medial Pivot High Flex Design
 - Provides upto 20° Axial Movement
 - Material: UHMWPE (Bearing)

Surgical Procedure - Key Points

The Surgical Procedure, as originally developed by Dr. Buechel uses “Tibial cut (Flexion) first” approach to provide balanced flexion & extension tension needed for optimal knee functions.

Primary femoral bone cuts preserve a maximum of bone stock using the anterior femoral shaft, epicondyles and centre of the femoral canal for surgical reference points.

Slight external rotation of the femoral component allows for perpendicular resection of proximal tibia in the medial lateral plane, while providing equal medial and lateral compartment tension in flexion as well as providing a more stable tracking position for the patella.

Posterior inclination of the proximal tibial cut, parallel to the anatomical inclination angle during this procedure, provides compressive loading of tibial components and avoids the shearing effects associated with perpendicular lateral plane resections.

- ### Salient Features
- High Flex Design
 - Ultra Congruent Deep Dish Design For Low Contact Stress (LCS)
 - Mobile Bearing Platform
 - Stop-pin in Tibia to prevent **Spin out**
 - Stop-pin mechanism provides $\pm 45^\circ$ Axial Rotation which allows normal activity