

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE TRIWAY® TIBIOTALOCALCANEAL (TTC) ARTRODESES SYSTEM STERILE IMPLANTS FOR FOOT SURGERY - SINGLE USE

In accordance with the directive 93/42/EEC relative to medical devices and its amendments, this product must be handled and/or implanted by WELL-TRAINED and QUALIFIED PERSONS, AWARE of these INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

1. Description of the medical device

System of nail and screws for tibiotocalcaneal arthrodesis. The In2Bones TRIWAY® TTC arthrodesis nail has to be fixed with the associated:

- Tibial fixation using cotter screws diameter 5,0mm
- Talar fixation using cotter screws diameter 5,0mm
- Calcaneus fixation using cotter screws diameter 5,0mm

These medical devices are made out of Titanium Alloy Ti-6Al-4V in accordance with ASTM F136 and ISO5832-3 Standards.

These medical devices are sold sterile. Elements sterilized using irradiation have been exposed to a minimum of 25kGy of gamma irradiation.

These devices do not contain phthalates unless this is indicated on the label.

2. Indications

The TRIWAY® TTC Arthrodesis System is intended for use in tibiotocalcaneal arthrodesis and treatment of trauma to the hindfoot and distal tibia. Examples include:

- Post-traumatic and degenerative arthritis involving both ankle and subtalar joints
- Rheumatoid arthritis with severe deformity
- Revision of failed ankle arthrodesis with subtalar involvement or with insufficient talar body
- Revision of failed total ankle arthroplasty with subtalar intrusion
- Talar deficiency conditions, including avascular necrosis (requiring a tibiotocalcaneal arthrodesis)
- Neuroarthropathy or neuromuscular deformity or other neuromuscular disease with severe deformity or instability of the ankle, including Charcot foot
- Severe pilon fractures with trauma to the subtalar joint
- Malunited tibial pilon fractures

The addition of an IBS™ 6,5mm compression screw through the subtalar joint and through the nail is required.

3. Contraindications

The implant should not be used in a patient who has currently, or who has history of:

- Acute or chronic, systemic inflammations
- Active infections.
- Sensitivity/allergies to the implant materials (cf paragraph 1).
- Bone pathologies that may compromise the rigidity of the implant fixation. Examples include: osteoporosis, acute cystic developments, acute osteopenia, bone tumor, etc...)

4. Warnings and precautions

Physician must determine if implant is appropriate for patients who have any of the following conditions:

- Lacks good general physical condition
- Use of steroid derivatives, chemotherapy, etc...
- Drug and/or alcohol and/or smoke addiction and/or abuse
- Obesity

Compromised wound healing

Vascular disorder

A patient unwilling or unable to comply with postoperative instructions

5. Complications

Complications may include but are not limited to:

- Pain, discomfort or abnormal sensations due to presence of the implant,
- Implant bending, loosening and/or breakage,
- Migration of the implant position,
- Loss of fixation in bone,
- Limb shortening,
- Bone loss due to stress shielding,
- Deformation recurrence, loss of correction,
- Delayed union or pseudarthrosis,
- Stress fracture,
- Irritation injury of soft tissues, including impingement syndrome,
- Infections, hematoma, allergy, thrombosis,
- Tissue irritation (tendon, nerve, soft tissue)
- Adjacent joint osteoarthritis
- Foreign body reactions of the tissues adjacent to implants.

Adverse effects may necessitate re-operation, revision or removal surgery and/or amputation of the limb.

6. Use of the implant

Knowledge of surgical techniques, proper reduction, selection and placement of implants, and post-operative patient management are considerations essential to a successful outcome. Criteria for patient selection are the responsibility of the surgeon.

Each surgeon must evaluate the appropriateness of the procedure and instruments used during the procedure based on his or her own training and experience.

6.1. Preoperative

- Read carefully the Surgical Technique.

- Only the instruments designed and manufactured by In2Bones should be used in combination with the implants.

- Prepare all implants and instruments necessary for the surgical procedure. Do not attempt a surgical procedure with non-functional, broken, suspect or damaged instrument.

- The sterility is guaranteed as long as the packing has not been damaged and before the end of the sterility validity.

- The size and number of implants should be assessed based on the preoperative X-rays.

- After measurements, some implants from each adequate size should be made available to have a sufficient inventory for the surgery.

- An additional implant from each size should be made available to replace any implant that might be accidentally contaminated during the surgery.

- Before the first surgery, the surgeon and assistants should manipulate the instruments to familiarize themselves with the material.

- In case of severe deformity or bone defects, reconstruction with allograft or an autograft from iliac crest or other anatomic regions may be necessary.

6.2. Peroperative

- The surgery should be performed by a surgeon with adequate background in orthopedics and with respect to the different steps described in the Surgical Technique.

- Implants should be handled with care to avoid any scratch (risk of incipient break).

- Under no circumstances should the implant be modified.

- Alternate fixation methods should be available intraoperatively.

- Opening of the instruments set must be done according to aseptic condition.

- Check packaging and labeling integrity before use.

- Do not use any implant for which the packaging has been opened or damaged outside the operating theatre. Inner packaging should be handled under sterile conditions (persons/instruments).

- Do not apply any nail bending.

- The In2Bones TRIWAY® TTC arthrodesis nail has to be fixed with the associated:

- Tibial fixation using cotter screw diameter 5,0mm

- Talar fixation using cotter screw diameter 5,0mm

- Calcaneus fixation using cotter screw diameter 5,0mm

- The addition of an IBS™ 6,5mm compression screw through the subtalar joint and through the nail is required.

No fixation screw from any other system should be used.

6.3. Postoperative

- The patient should be advised that a second more minor procedure for the removal of the implants may be necessary.

- Some X-rays should be periodically done to check the postoperative progress and prevent any complication.

- Detailed instructions on the use and handling of the implants should be given to the patient. If partial weight-bearing is recommended or required prior to firm bony union, the patient must be warned that bending, loosening or breakage of the components are complications which can occur as a result of excessive or early weight-bearing or excessive muscular activity. Postoperative care and physical therapy should be structured to prevent loading of the operative extremity until stability is evident.

- The patient should be encouraged to report to his/her surgeon any unusual changes of the operated extremity. If evidence suggests loosening of the implant (particular pain and progressive changes in the radiographs) an intensified schedule of check-ups is advised and new warning and instructions to the patient may be appropriate regarding further activity restrictions.

- The patient should be encouraged to receive prompt medical attention for any infection that could occur, whether at the operated-member level or elsewhere in the body.

6.4. Re-use / Re-sterilisation

Products intended for single use must not be re-used (see symbols). Re-use may compromise the structural integrity of the device and the device may which result in patient injury, illness or death. Furthermore, re-use of single device may create risks of contamination from one patient to another or the user. Any implant that has been soiled by blood, tissue, and/or fluid/matter, should never be re-used. It must be handled according to hospital protocol. The compatibility and the surety of the (des) dispositif(s) médical(s) n'a pas été évaluée dans un environnement de résonance magnétique. L'éventualité d'échauffement ou de migration du (des) dispositif(s) médical (médicaux) n'a pas été évaluée dans un environnement de résonance magnétique.

Le système d'arthrodèse TTC TRIWAY® est indiqué pour l'arthrodèse tibiotocalcaneenne et pour le traitement des traumatismes de l'arrière-pied et de l'extrémité distale du tibia notamment en cas de:

- Arthrite post-traumatique ou dégénéérative des articulations talocalcaneennes et sous-tallienne

- Arthrite rhumatoïde avec déformation importante

- Reprise d'échec d'arthrodèse de cheville touchant également la sous-tallienne, ou avec un talus insuffisant

- Adjacent joint osteoarthritis

- Foreign body reactions of the tissues adjacent to implants.

Adverse effects may necessitate re-operation, revision or removal surgery and/or amputation of the limb.

Conditions de déficience du talus, may have defects and in-

ternal stress patterns that may cause material fatigue.

The company declines all responsibility in the event of such re-use. Re-sterilization of devices sold sterile is forbidden.

7. Removal of the implant after healing

Particularly in young active patients, implants may loosen, fracture, migrate, increase the risk of infection, cause pain, and/or shield bone – even after normal healing. The surgeon should consider the risks and benefits when deciding whether to remove the implant. If the patient is older and has a low activity level, the surgeon may elect not to remove the implant in order to eliminate the risks of another surgery.

7.1. Preoperative

- Read carefully the Surgical Technique.

- Only the instruments designed and manufactured by In2Bones should be used in combination with the implants.

- Prepare all implants and instruments necessary for the surgical procedure. Do not attempt a surgical procedure with non-functional, broken, suspect or damaged instrument.

- The sterility is guaranteed as long as the packing has not been damaged and before the end of the sterility validity.

- Each surgeon must evaluate the appropriateness of the procedure and instruments used during the procedure based on his or her own training and experience.

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7.5. Rehabilitation

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y compris la nécrose avasculaire (nécessitant une arthrodèse tibio-talo-calcaneenne).

La complicité peut être réalisée par un praticien ayant acquis la formation nécessaire en chirurgie orthopédique et en respectant les différents temps décrits dans la technique opératoire.

- Manipuler les implants avec précaution afin d'éviter toute rayure profonde (risque d'amorce de rupture).

- Fracture sévère du pilon tibial, avec traumatisme de l'articulation sous-tallienne

- Fracture sévère du pilon tibial

L'ajout d'une vis de compression IBS™ 6,5mm, à travers l'articulation sous-tallienne et à travers le clou, est requis.

7.7. Post-operative

- Read carefully the Surgical Technique.

- Only the instruments designed and manufactured by In2Bones should be used in combination with the implants.

- Prepare all implants and instruments necessary for the surgical procedure. Do not attempt a surgical procedure with non-functional, broken, suspect or damaged instrument.

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7.8. Storage

Store in dry place.

9. MRI/SCANNER

The patient should be asked to systematically mention that he/she was implanted with a surgical implant.

This medical device has not been evaluated for safety and compatibility in the MR environment. The surgeon should consider the risks and benefits when deciding whether to remove

