



GLOBAL[®]|FX
SHOULDER FRACTURE SYSTEM

Surgical Technique

never stop moving™



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Design Rationale

The Design

The multiple sizes of the glenoids, humeral bodies and heads allow the Global® Fx® and Global® Advantage® Shoulder Systems to be used worldwide. Their design is based on the detailed investigations of the structure and mechanics of normal and prosthetic glenohumeral joints conducted at the University of Texas at San Antonio, University of Washington, University of Pennsylvania and DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc., Warsaw, Indiana.

The challenges encountered by shoulder arthroplasty surgeons include surgical exposure, soft tissue balancing and component fixation. The instruments, technique and components of this arthroplasty system are designed to address these challenges.

The Global Fx Humeral Body

The Global Fx humeral component achieves versatility through its two parts: the body and the head. Through extensive cadaveric evaluation, the body was designed to optimize the fit and fill of the proximal humerus. From this evaluation, a family of humeral body sizes has been designed to fit the wide range of humeral canals. A total of four body sizes are available with stem diameters ranging from 6 to 12mm. The humeral body is constructed of high strength cobalt chrome alloy. Both standard and Porocoat® finishes are available.

The Global Fx stem has proximal lines to help reestablish correct height. Proper fit in the humeral canal aids in proper varus-valgus alignment. Proper fit in the metaphysis, combined with the collar, provides stability against subsidence. The four fins provide additional rotational control.

A unique system of humeral cutting and broaching instruments helps achieve optimal alignment and stability with minimal bone resection.

The Global Fx Humeral Head

The Global Fx shoulder offers a full range of nine standard humeral head components designed to fit all body configurations. When impacted on the humeral body, the Global Fx humeral heads fit over the collar. This feature optimizes the articulating surface area for a more anatomic replacement. The eccentric heads help ensure complete coverage of the cut surface of the proximal humerus and maintain the head 5 to 10mm above the top of the greater tuberosity. This is an important feature since proper selection of the head diameter and neck length is critical in balancing the soft tissue. The Global Fx humeral head is constructed of cobalt chrome alloy, which provides excellent wear characteristics.

The head is joined to the body by a reverse Morse taper lock. By having the stem of this taper lock on the humeral head, the surgeon is afforded optimal working space in the joint after the humeral body has been implanted. This feature is particularly valuable in the revision of a hemiarthroplasty to a total arthroplasty.

The Technique

Recognizing that a successful shoulder reconstruction is critically dependent on soft tissue balancing, this document provides a detailed guide to the techniques of tendon lengthening and capsular releases, which are integral parts of this procedure. These steps cannot be effected with jigs and guides, but rather require an understanding of the principles of shoulder mechanics.

Recognizing that each shoulder fracture is unique, the technique needs to be adapted to the patient's individual soft tissue damage and fracture pattern. This system maximizes the surgeon's flexibility in matching a wide variety of anatomic requirements. Surgical technique is a critical variable in the success of any arthroplasty; this document seeks to optimize surgical technique through detailed technique descriptions and advanced instrumentation.



Introduction

Proximal humeral fractures are one of the most common indications for shoulder replacement. The Global Fx Shoulder Fracture System meets the unique challenges of prosthetic reconstruction of proximal humeral fractures previously unaddressed by earlier shoulder arthroplasty systems.

Managing proximal humeral fractures using a prosthesis is ordinarily indicated for patients over 59 years old with a four-part fracture (Figure 1), fracture dislocation or, in some cases, a three-part fracture (Figure 2) with osteopenia, comminution and generalized patient

debilitation. In younger patients, surgeons may choose to treat the fracture with open reduction and internal fragment fixation or with an implant.

If an implant is chosen as treatment, the goals to be met are restoring proper mechanics, achieving adequate range of motion and eliminating patient discomfort. These goals can be met by: **(1)** selecting the proper humeral prosthesis height, **(2)** establishing the desired humeral component retroversion and **(3)** achieving anatomic and secure fixation of the tuberosities to each other and to the humeral shaft.

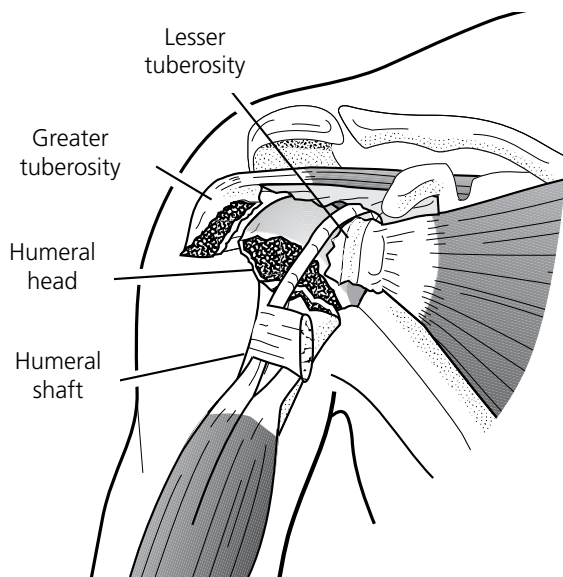


Figure 1

Four-part proximal humeral fracture. The articular segment is a free fragment void of any soft tissue attachment or blood supply. The greater tuberosity is displaced superiorly and posteriorly by the pull of the attached rotator cuff while the lesser tuberosity is retracted medially by the pull of the subscapularis. The surgical neck of the humeral shaft is displaced medially by the pull of the pectoralis major.

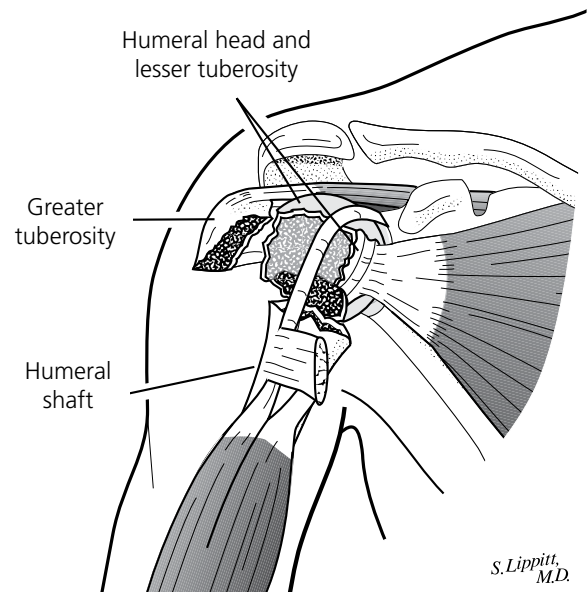
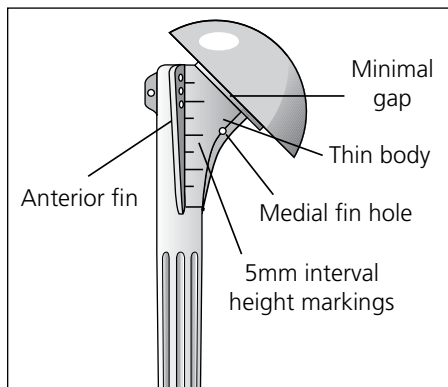


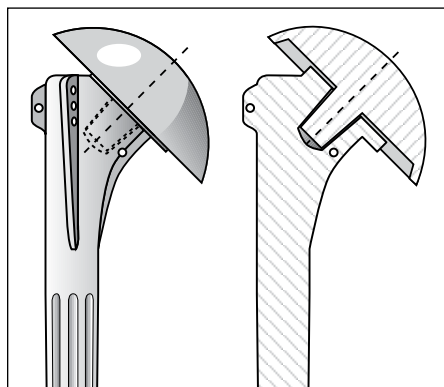
Figure 2

Three-part greater tuberosity proximal humeral fracture. The articular segment is rotated internally by the pull of the subscapularis tendon attached to the lesser tuberosity. The greater tuberosity is displaced superiorly and posteriorly by the pull of the attached rotator cuff. The humeral shaft is displaced medially by the pull of the pectoralis major.

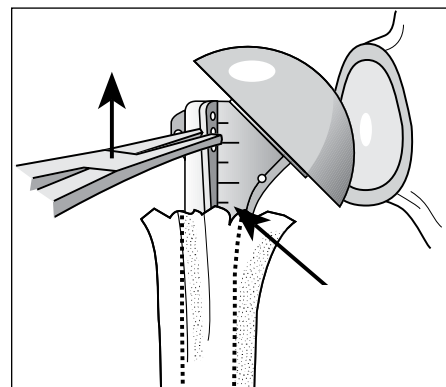
System Highlights



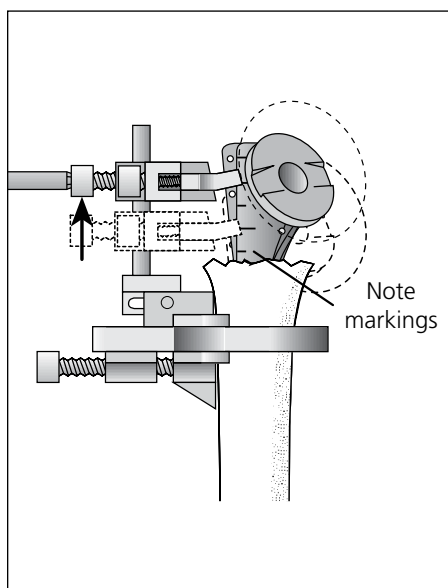
1. The reduced proximal humeral body helps preserve bone stock when reattaching the tuberosities.



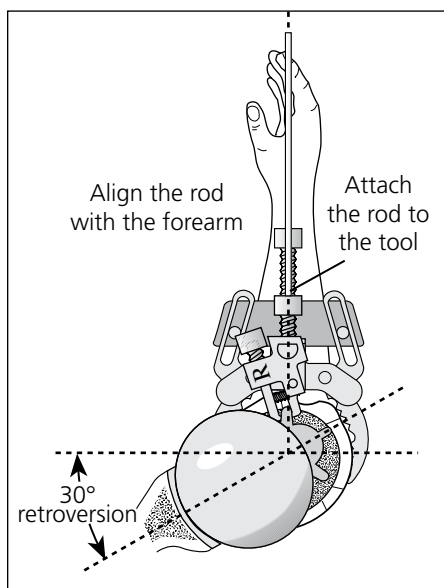
2. The head and collar design, developed from an extensive anthropometric study, increases articular surface area and improves joint biomechanics.



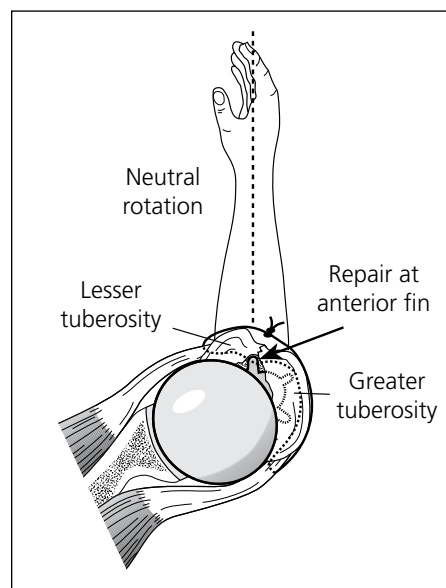
3a. Height indications on the humeral stem and trials help improve height assessment accuracy.



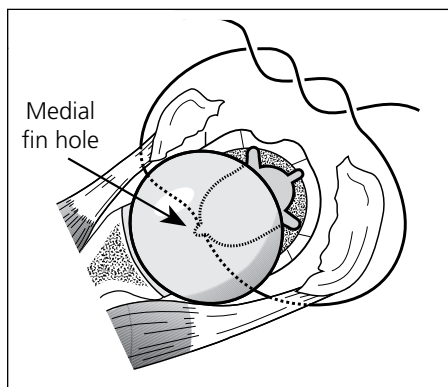
3b. A Positioning Jig provides easier, more accurate height and version adjustments.



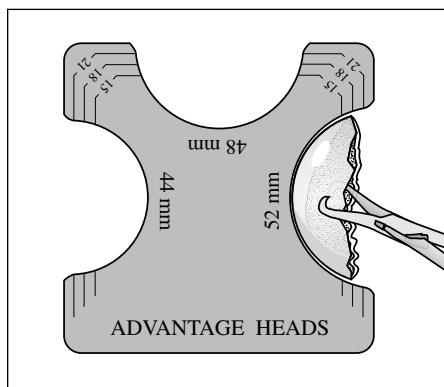
3c. Version of the prosthesis.



4. The anterior fin alignment provides a landmark for a more anatomic tuberosity reconstruction.



5. A medial hole in the body provides an additional point-of-suture fixation around the tuberosities.



6. The Advantage® Heads are available in several diameters and head heights to assist in proper soft tissue balancing.



7. A simplified instrumentation set is contained in a single, compact case.

System Highlights

The Global Fx system is available in four body sizes (6, 8, 10 and 12mm) with standard and long stem lengths (Figures 3a and b). Modular head sizes are defined by the spherical diameter and head height and include the sizes noted in Figure 4. Both standard and Porocoat® finishes are available.

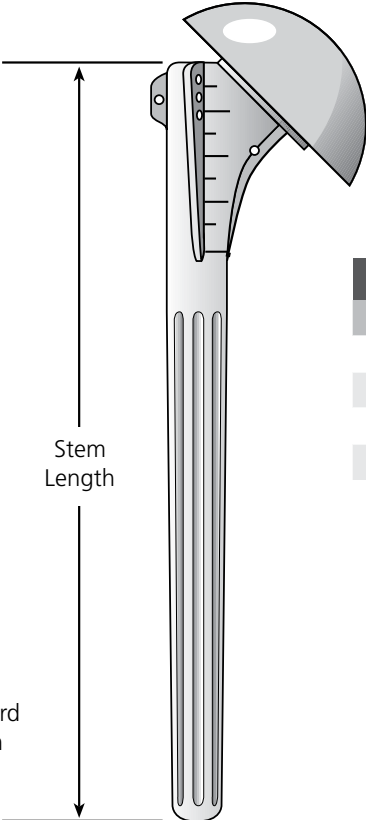


Figure 3a
Global Fx standard length stem with an Advantage Humeral Head.

Stem Lengths		
Body Size	Std Length	Long Length
6mm	120mm	160mm
8mm	130mm	200mm
10mm	140mm	210mm
12mm	150mm	220mm

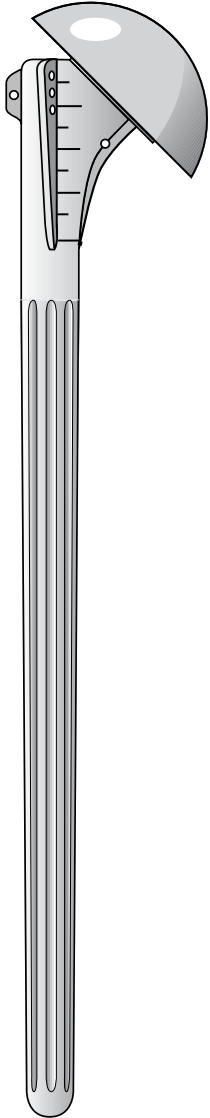


Figure 3b
Global Fx long stem with an Advantage Humeral Head.

Global Advantage Humeral Head Sizes

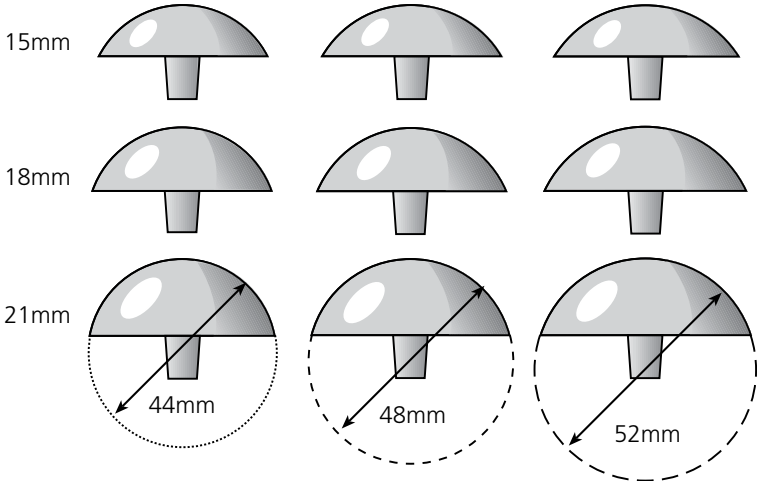


Figure 4

Note: as the head depth increase, so will the osteotom coverage for the same diameter

System Highlights

As a result of designing the collar to recess into the humeral head underside, there is minimal articular gap between the assembled modular humeral head and stem components (Figure 5). This helps maximize the humeral articular surface area when reconstructing the humeral head anatomy.

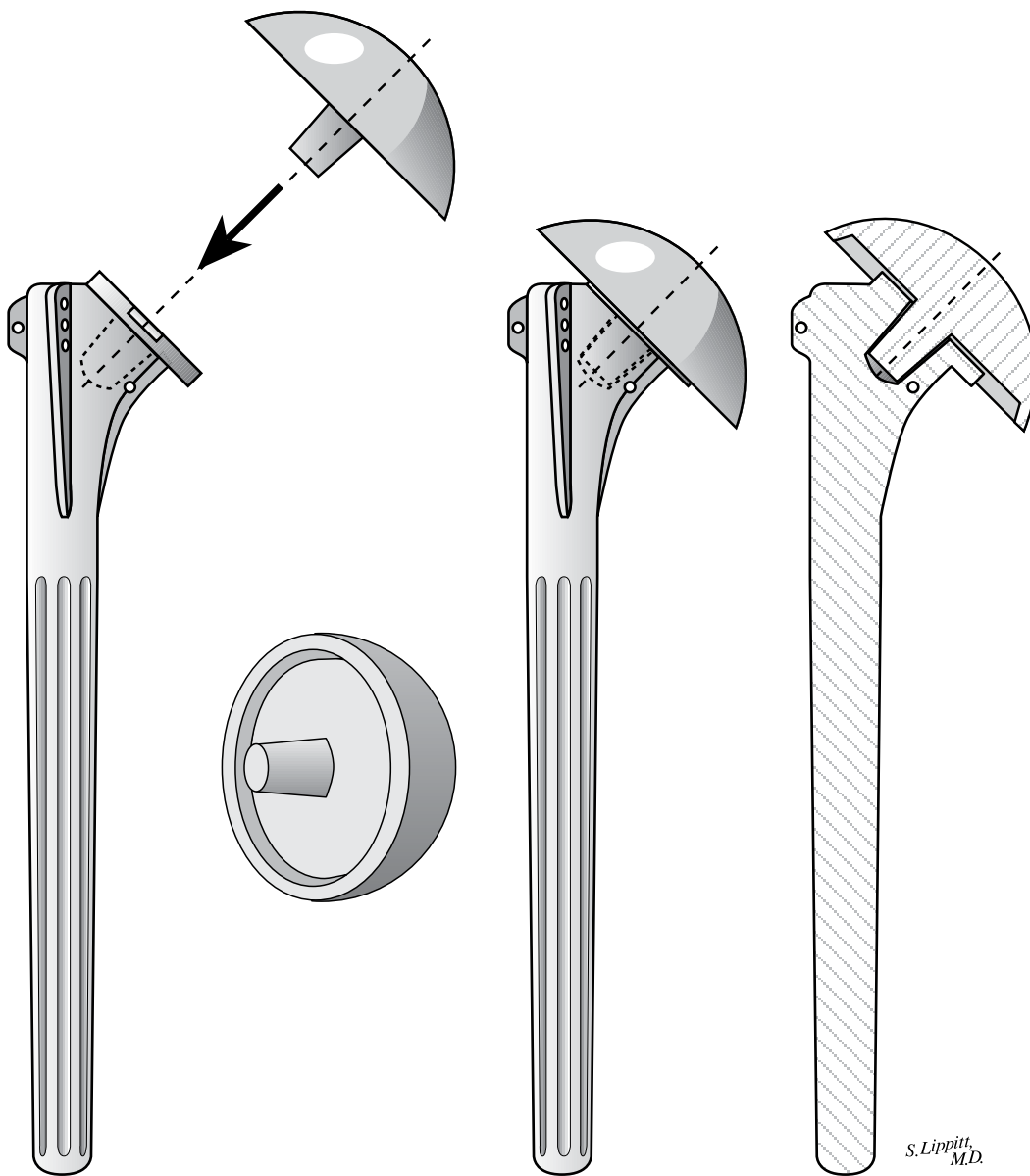


Figure 5

S. Lippitt, M.D.

Surgical Technique

Charles A. Rockwood, Jr., MD, Frederick A. Matsen, III, MD and Steven B. Lippitt, MD

Illustrations by Steven B. Lippitt, MD

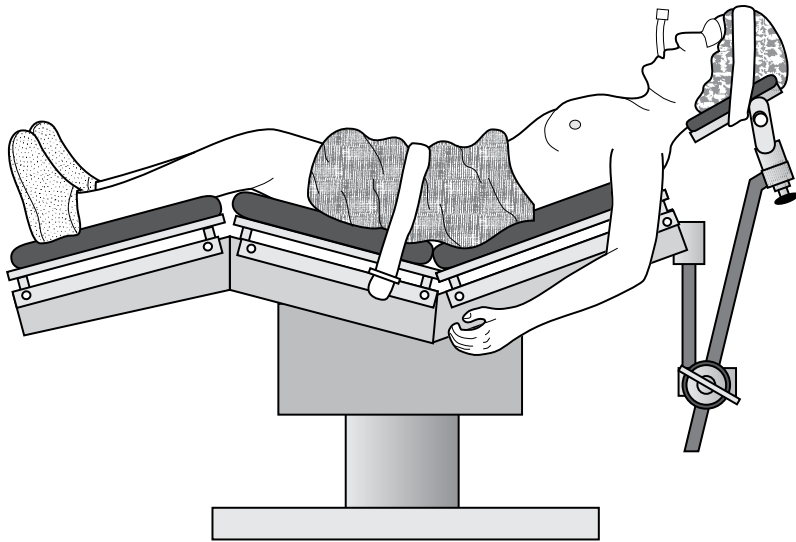


Figure 6a
Patient positioning (side view)

Patient Positioning

Place the patient in a semi-Fowler position (Figure 6a). Remove the table's standard headrest and replace it with a McConnell headrest, which allows free access to the shoulder's superior aspect.

Position the patient so the involved shoulder extends over the top corner and edge of the table (Figures 6a and b). Secure the patient's head with tape. Use a drape to isolate the anesthesia equipment from the sterile field.

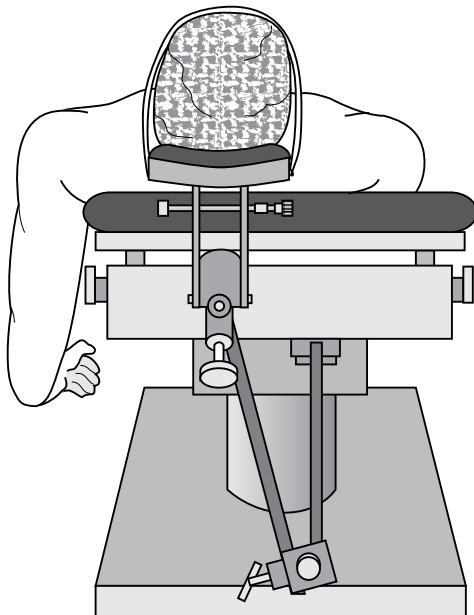


Figure 6b
The involved shoulder should extend over the table edge.

Surgical Technique

Deltopectoral Incision

Extend the incision from the distal clavicle across the coracoid process and down to the anterior aspect of the arm (Figure 7). Once the incision is made, locate the cephalic vein on the deltoid muscle near the deltopectoral interval (Figure 8a). There is usually a gap superiorly between the deltoid and the pectoralis major muscles, and the pectoralis major muscle fibers are more horizontal than the deltoid fibers.

To preserve the venous drainage of the deltoid muscle, retract the cephalic vein laterally with the deltoid muscle while developing the deltopectoral interval (Figure 8b). Cauterize or ligate the venous tributaries from the pectoralis major.

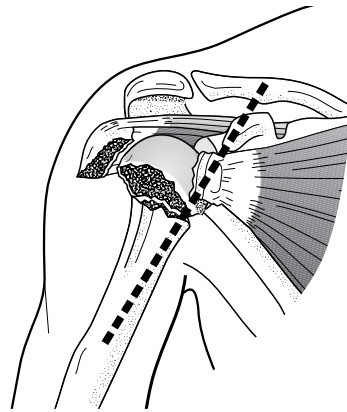


Figure 7
Deltopectoral incision

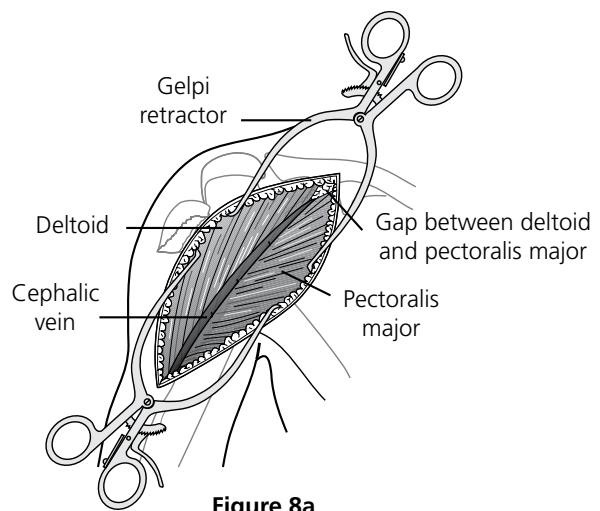


Figure 8a
Deltopectoral interval

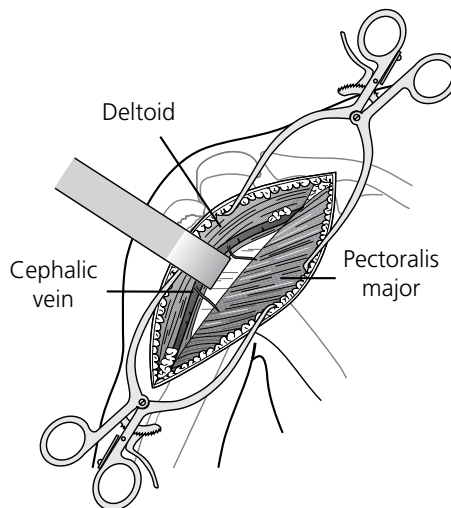


Figure 8b
Retract the cephalic vein laterally to preserve the venous drainage of the deltoid muscle.

Surgical Technique

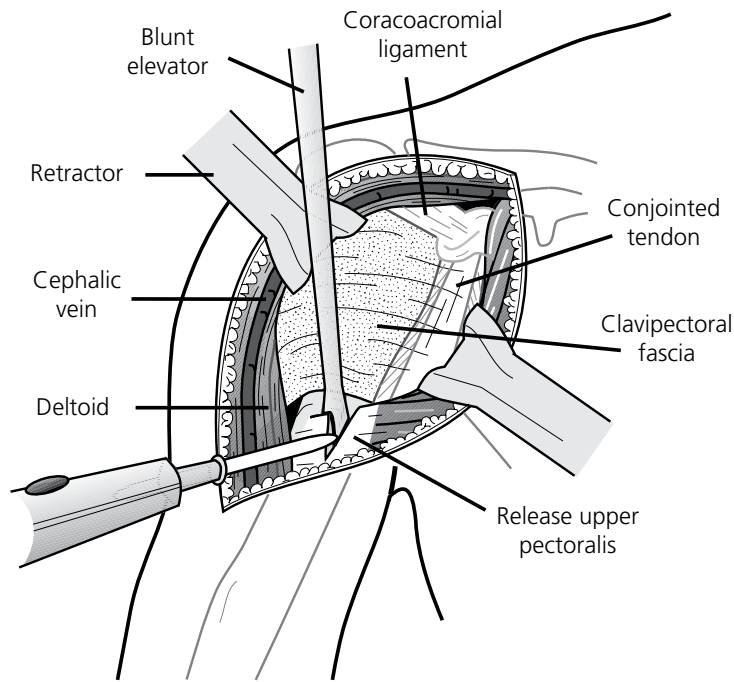


Figure 9a

Release the upper portion of the pectoralis major tendon.

Releasing The Pectoralis Major Tendon And Clavipectoral Fascia

Protect the long head of the biceps tendon with a retractor or finger while releasing the upper portion of the pectoralis major tendon (Figure 9a). Releasing the tendon provides better exposure of the joint's inferior aspect.

Retract the deltoid and pectoralis major tendon to reveal the underlying clavipectoral fascia (Figure 9b). Divide the clavipectoral fascia just lateral to the conjoined tendon (dotted line) superiorly to the level of the coracoacromial ligament, which is preserved.

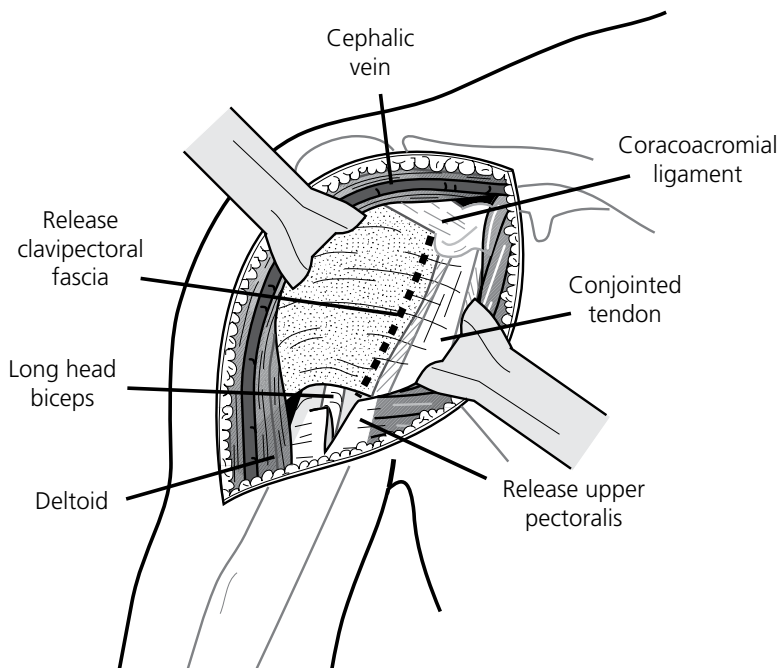


Figure 9b

Divide the clavipectoral fascia lateral to the conjoined tendon (dotted line).

Surgical Technique

Musculocutaneous Nerve Identification

In fracture cases, it is important to identify and protect the musculocutaneous nerve. Palpate the musculocutaneous nerve as it comes from the brachial plexus into the posteromedial aspect of the conjoined tendon (Figure 10). The nerve usually penetrates the muscle one to two inches inferior to the tip of the coracoid process. In some instances, the nerve has a higher penetration into the conjoined muscle tendon unit. Remember the nerve location when retracting the conjoined tendon.

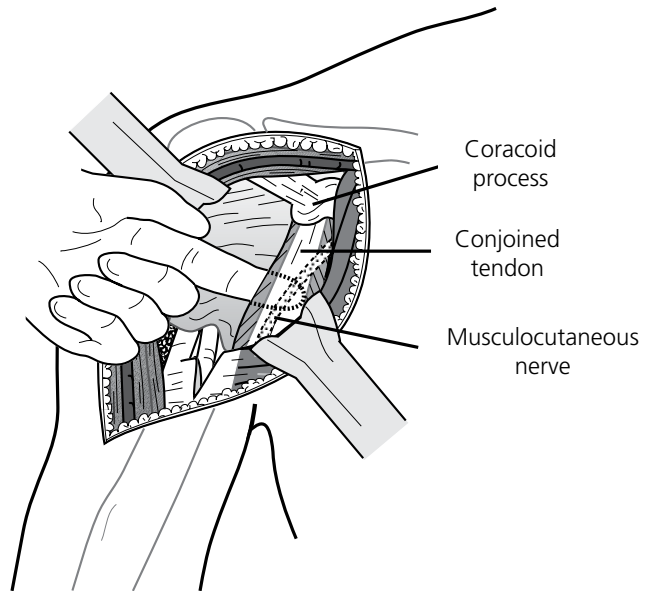


Figure 10

Palpate the musculocutaneous nerve beneath the conjoined tendon.

Greater and Lesser Tuberosity Identification

The biceps tendon is an excellent landmark to identify the interval between the lesser and greater tuberosity. Place a pair of scissors into the sheath of the biceps tendon and divide the transverse humeral ligament.

Continue proximally to open the rotator interval between the subscapularis and the supraspinatus tendons to the base of the coracoid process. Obtain retraction with the Hawkins-Bell Self-Retaining Retractor (Figure 11) or Global Shoulder Retractor System self-retaining frame. If adequate assistance is available, use Retractors medially and laterally.

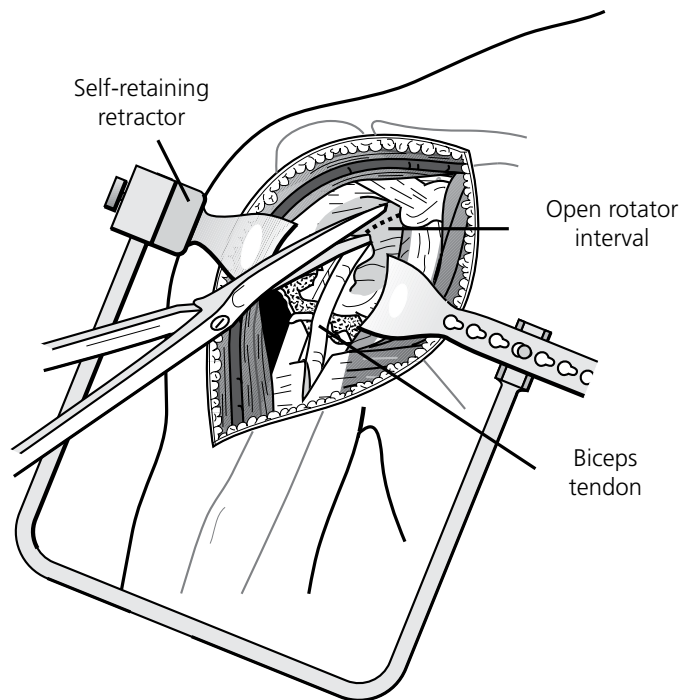


Figure 11

Identify the long head of the biceps and release the transverse humeral ligament and rotator interval.

Surgical Technique

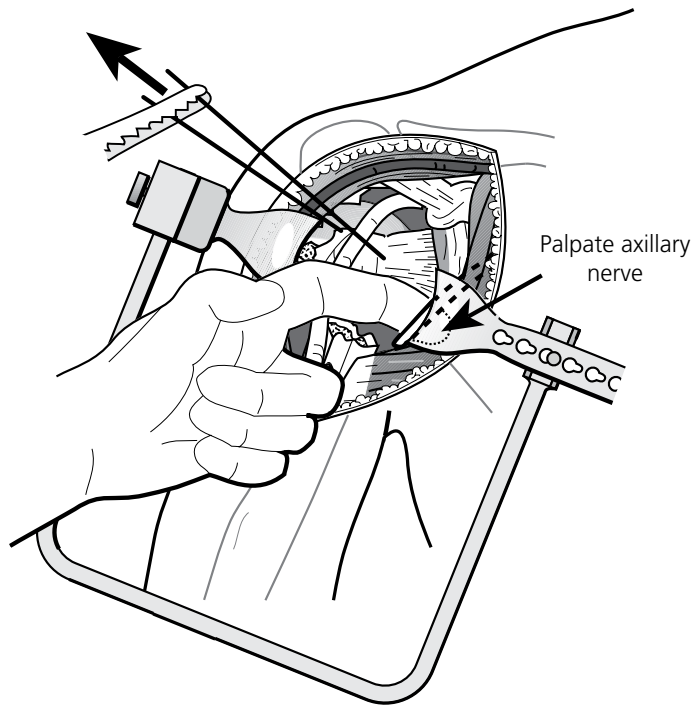


Figure 12

Palpate the axillary nerve.

Axillary Nerve Identification

Palpate the axillary nerve by passing the volar surface of the index finger down along the anterior surface of the subscapularis muscle. Rotate and hook the finger anteriorly to identify the axillary nerve (Figure 12). Traction on the lesser tuberosity fragment will make it easier to identify the axillary nerve. Use a Scofield-type retractor to retract and protect the nerve during inferior capsule release.

Humeral Head Excision and Measurement

With the greater and lesser tuberosities retracted out of the way by stay sutures, use a bone hook or clamp to retrieve the fractured humeral head (Figure 13).

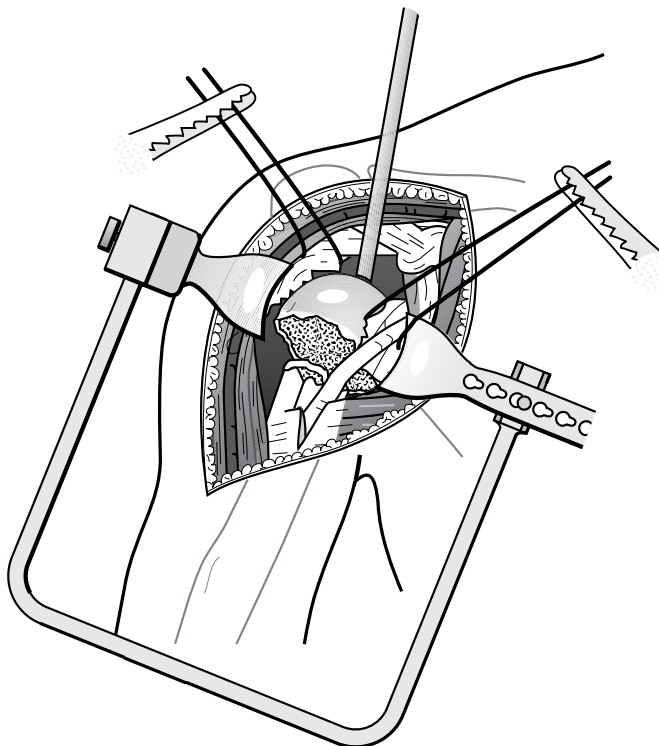


Figure 13

Excise the fractured humeral head segment.

Surgical Technique

Humeral Head Excision and Measurement (Cont.)

The selected humeral head component must approximate the resected humeral head height and radius of curvature (Figure 14a). Measure the resected humeral head for height and diameter using the Humeral Head Template (Figure 14b). The Global Advantage® Humeral Head trials for the fracture set range from 15, 18 and 21mm heights and 44, 48 and 52mm diameters (Figure 4, pg. 4).

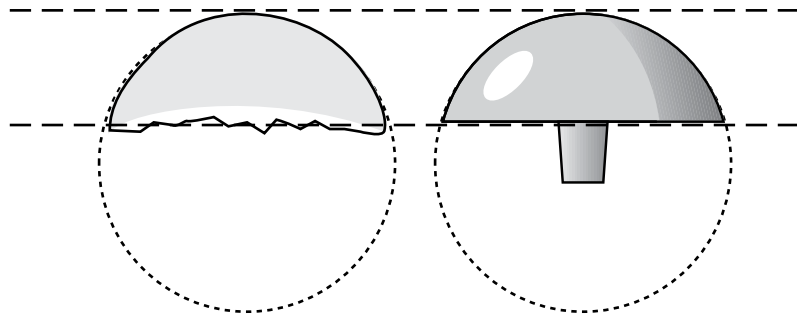


Figure 14a

Compare the humeral head component to the resected head's height and curvature.

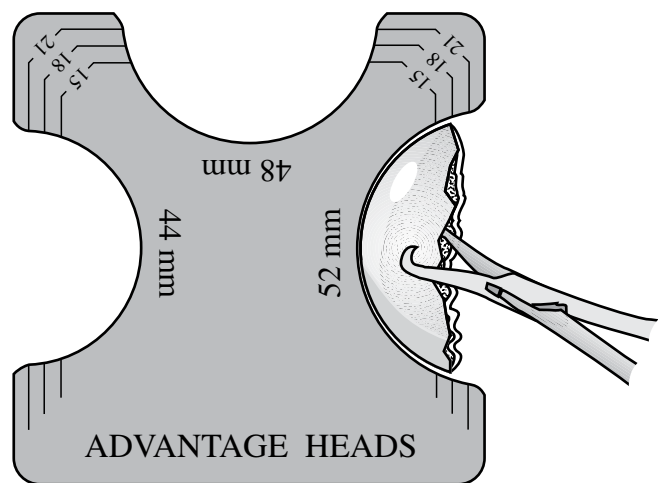


Figure 14b

Measure the resected humeral head height and diameter with the template to select the head component.

Surgical Technique

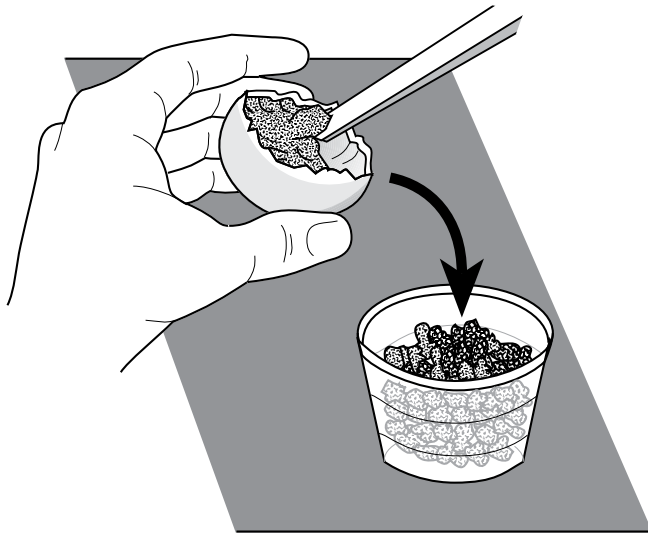


Figure 15

Obtain cancellous bone from the resected humeral head for later use as a bone graft.

Cancellous Bone Removal

After selecting the humeral head component, place the humeral head on the back table to remove the cancellous bone (Figure 15). Use the cancellous graft to help secure the tuberosity fixation.

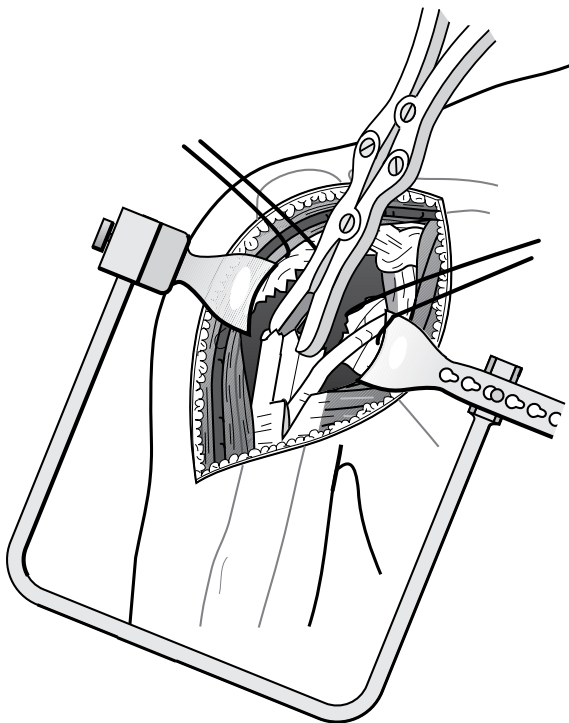


Figure 16

Trim sharp corners from the surgical neck of the shaft.

Humeral Prosthesis Shaft Preparation

Extend the arm off the side of the table, which delivers the shaft up and out of the wound. Use a rongeur to trim the sharp corners of the shaft (Figure 16). Remove bone fragments and blood clots from the humeral shaft canal.

Surgical Technique

Medullary Canal Reaming

Ream the medullary canal if necessary to remove bony fragments and to determine a humeral body size. Four hand reamer sizes are available in 2mm increments from 6 to 12mm (Figure 17).

The horizontal groove on the reamer identifies its use for the standard length and the end of the flute identifies the long stem prosthesis. The 10mm reamer fills the canal in Figure 17, suggesting that a 10mm standard length humeral body should be used.

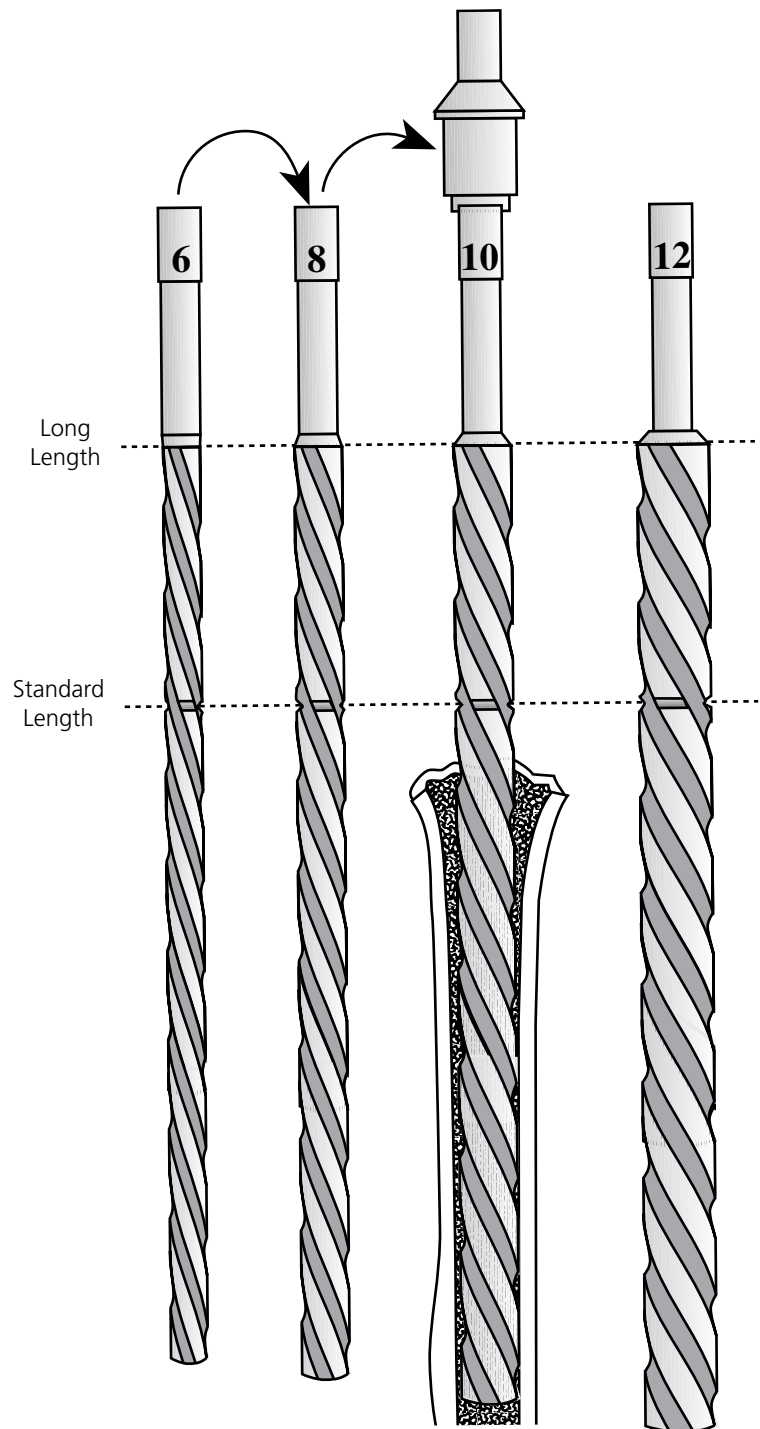


Figure 17

Reaming the medullary canal helps determine the humeral body size.

Surgical Technique

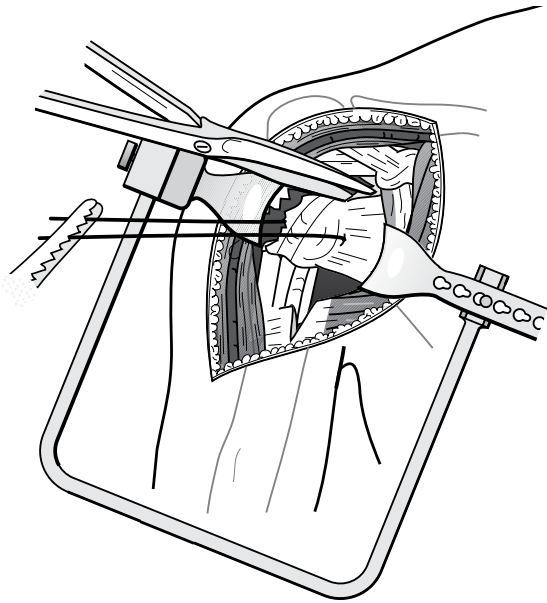


Figure 18a
Freeing the lesser tuberosity

Lesser And Greater Tuberosity Mobilization

Free the lesser tuberosity from the underlying soft tissues (Figure 18a). Take care to protect the axillary nerve while mobilizing the lesser tuberosity and the attached subscapularis muscle tendon unit.

Carefully identify and free the greater tuberosity in a similar manner (Figure 18b). It is important to free and mobilize the lesser and greater tuberosities so they can be attached to each other, around the prosthesis and back to the humeral upper shaft (Figure 18c).

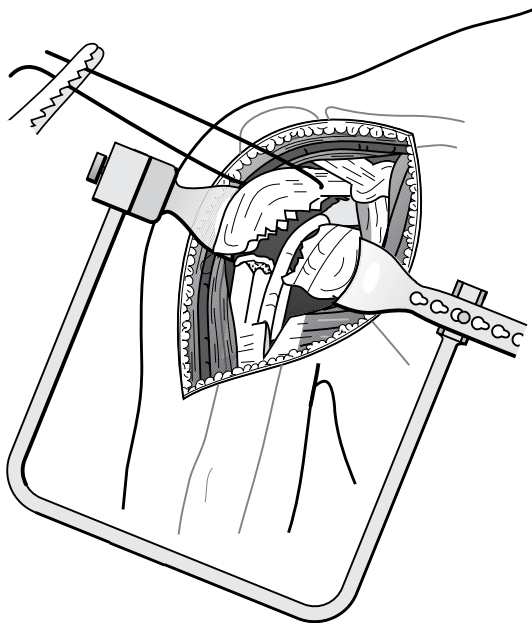


Figure 18b
Freeing the greater tuberosity

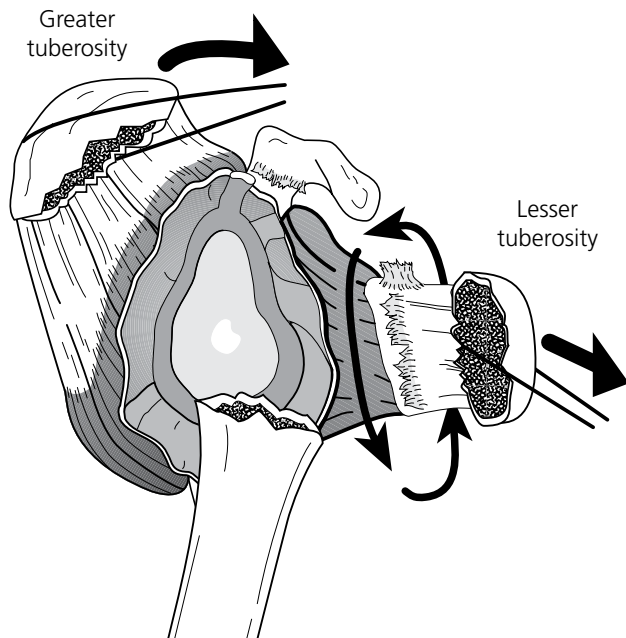


Figure 18c

Surgical Technique

Restoring Proper Humeral Length

Note that the Global Fx stems are smaller than the same size Global Advantage. The Global Fx is smaller to allow space for bone cement and to allow for reconstruction of tuberosities.

Attach the proper size trial head to a trial stem, and place it into the intramedullary canal. The body should be small enough to allow passage into the canal with the inferior aspect of the head sitting on the humeral proximal shaft (Figure 19a). With the arm held at the patient's side, parallel to the floor and in zero degrees of rotation (Figure 19b), apply gentle traction to the arm. Zero degrees of rotation is most easily determined when the elbow is flexed 90 degrees and the forearm is pointed directly anterior (Figure 19c).

While maintaining traction on the arm, use an instrument to lift the trial stem/head up to the level of the glenoid fossa. The prosthesis shaft has horizontal marks to determine how high the prosthesis should be when the head is adjacent to the glenoid fossa (Figure 19d).

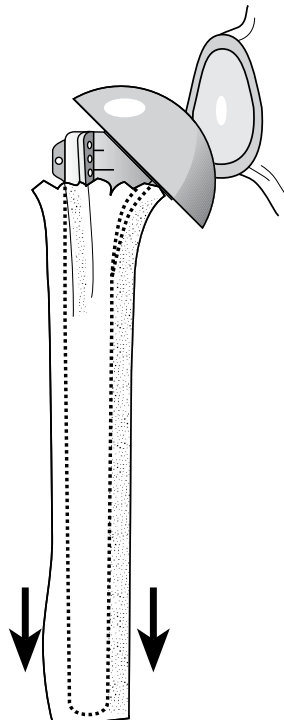


Figure 19a

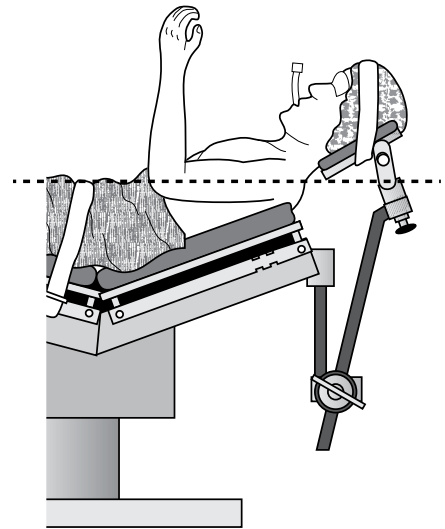


Figure 19b

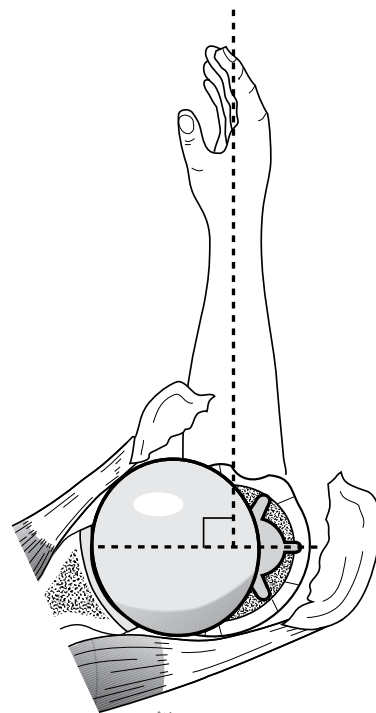


Figure 19c

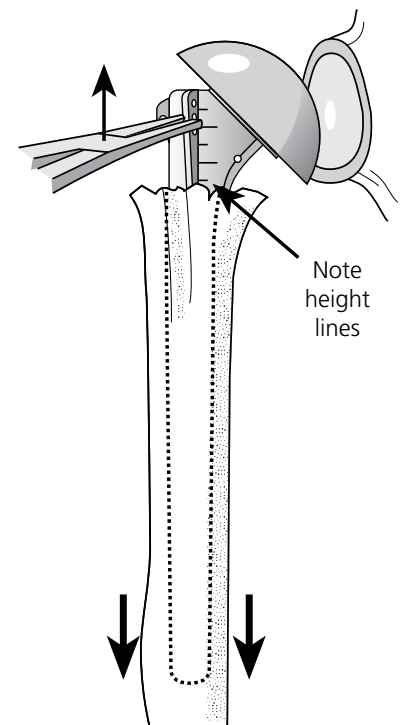


Figure 19d

Surgical Technique

Proper Trial Stem/Head Positioning

Position the trial stem at the correct height to preserve space for anatomic reconstruction of the tuberosities below the collar and head of the prosthesis (Figures 20a and b). A slight overlap of the tuberosities on the shaft is desirable.

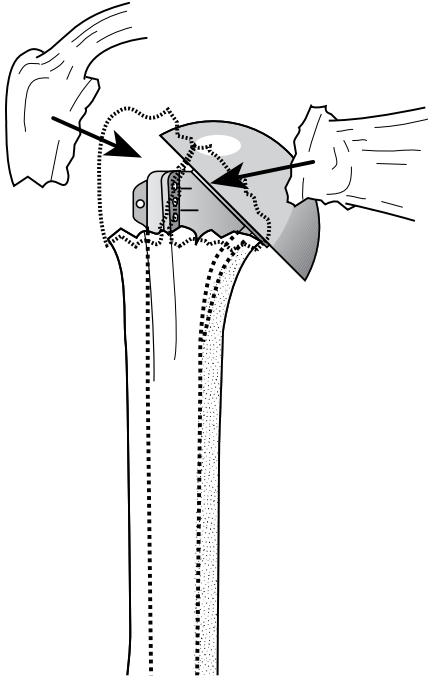


Figure 20a

Placing the trial too low does not allow space for anatomic reconstruction of the tuberosities.

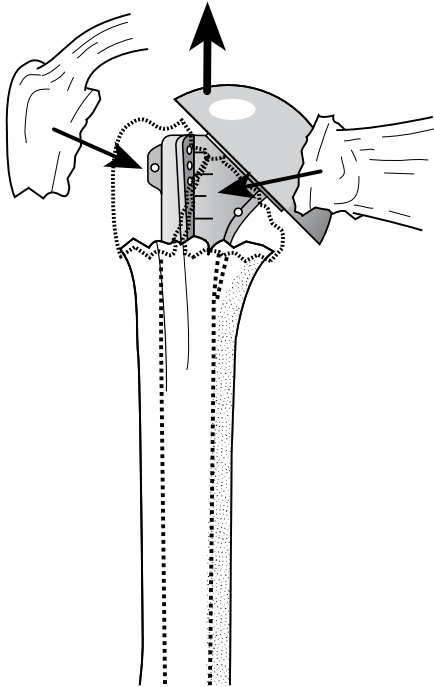


Figure 20b

Placing the trial at the correct height allows for anatomic reconstruction of the tuberosities.

Surgical Technique

Restoring Proper Retroversion

While maintaining traction to hold the trial stem at the proper height, internally rotate the stem until the head is directed into the glenoid fossa (Figure 21a). The usual amount of retroversion will vary between 25-30 degrees.

Typically, the anterior fin will be in line or just medial to the old bicipital groove, the biceps tendon and the insertion of the pectoralis tendon on the humeral anterior shaft. Make a notch on the surgical neck of the shaft to mark this anterior fin position when the prosthesis is in the proper retroversion (Figures 21a and b).

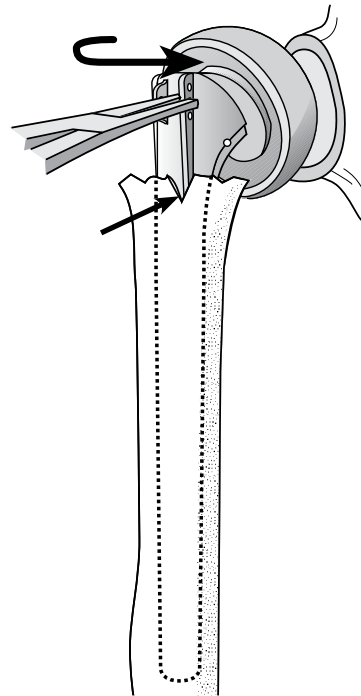


Figure 21a

Notch or mark at the anterior fin.

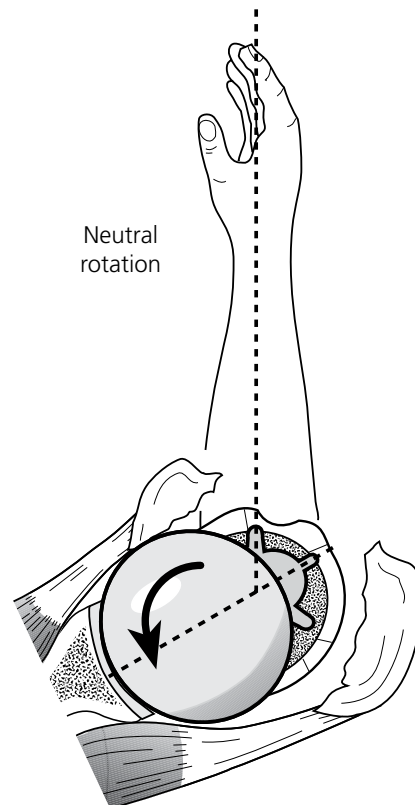
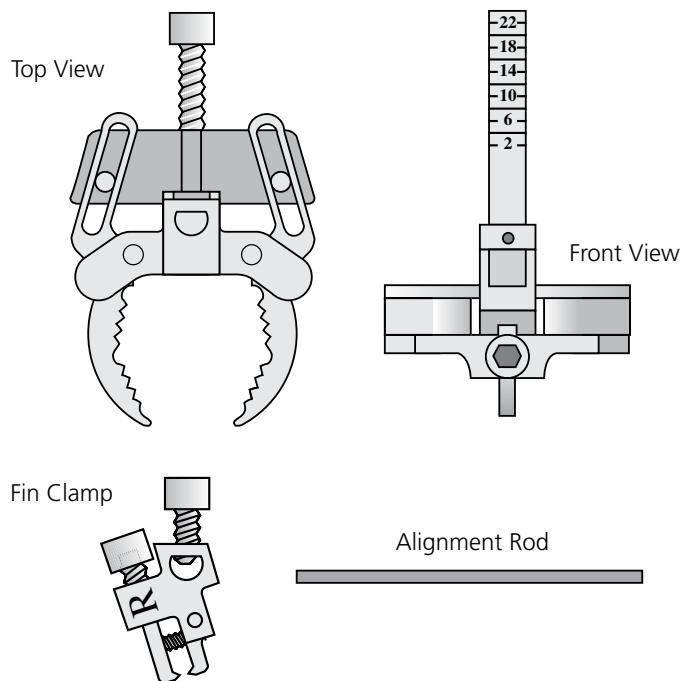


Figure 21b

Rotate the trial stem posteriorly to face the glenoid.

Surgical Technique



Global Fx Positioning Jig

Use the Global Fx Positioning Jig to hold the trial stem at the selected height and retroversion during trial reduction (Figure 22a). Attach the humeral shaft clamp approximately 1 to 2cm distal to the surgical neck fracture of the shaft. Align the vertical height gauge to the anterior fin of the trial stem, which was previously marked by the notch on the shaft (Figure 22b). Once the trial stem is properly aligned, secure the Positioning Jig to the proximal humerus by tightening the anterior screw (Figure 22c).

Figure 22a

The Global Fx Positioning Jig consists of a humeral shaft clamp and a connecting fin clamp.

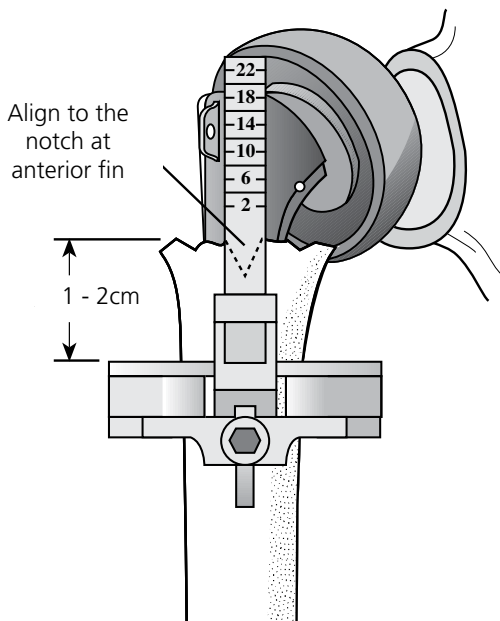


Figure 22b

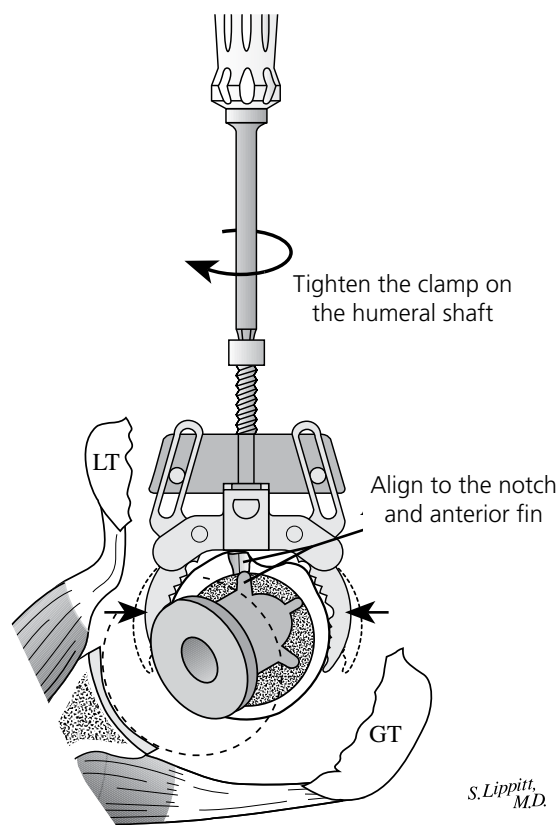


Figure 22c

S. Lippitt, M.D.

Surgical Technique

Fin Clamp Attachment

Place the fin clamp (as oriented for the right or left shoulder) over the vertical height gauge of the humeral shaft clamp. Secure the fin clamp to the center of the three holes in the anterior fin of the prosthesis by tightening the appropriate screw (Figures 22d and e).

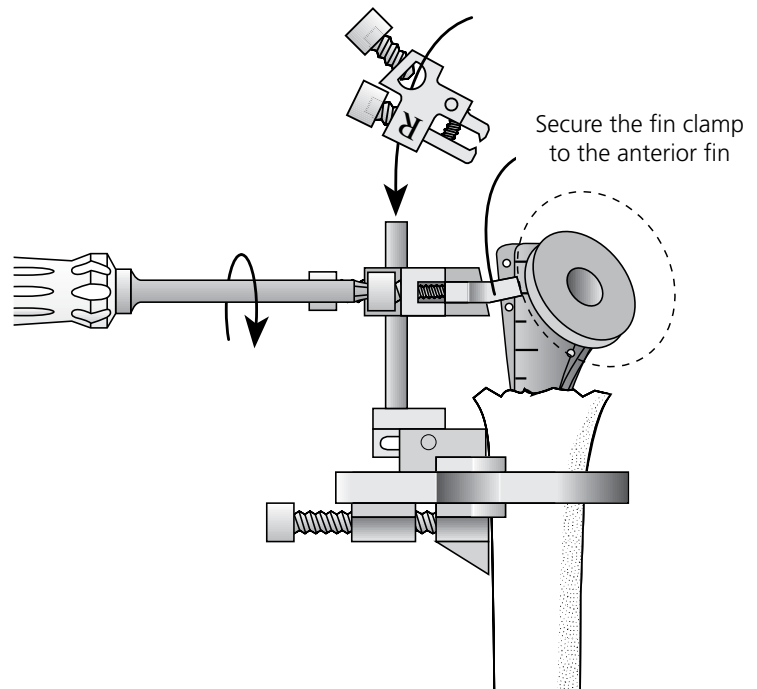


Figure 22d

Slide the fin clamp over the vertical height gauge

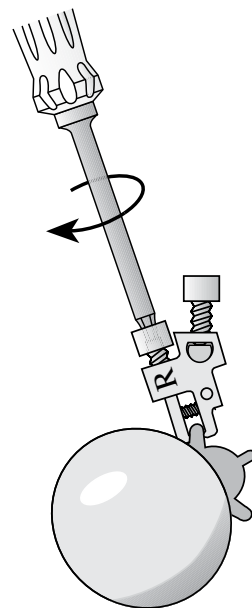


Figure 22e

Tighten the fin clamp to the anterior fin.

Surgical Technique

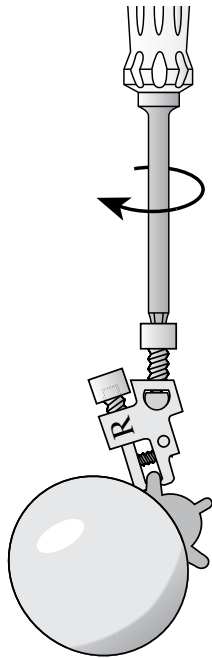


Figure 22g

Tighten the fin clamp to the vertical height gauge.

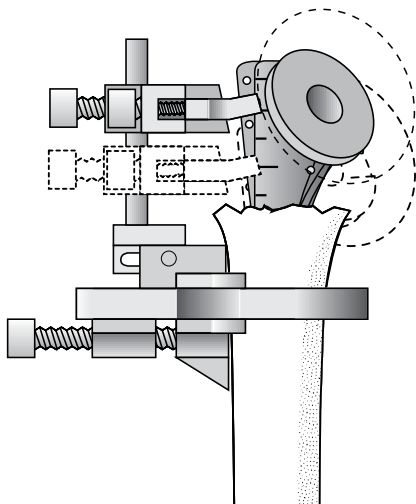


Figure 22f

Fin Clamp Attachment

Place the prosthesis at the appropriate height in relation to the shaft as previously determined by the 5mm markings on the prosthesis body (Figure 19d, pg. 15). Tighten the fin clamp to the vertical height gauge (Figures 22f and g).

Surgical Technique

Adjusting Humeral Retroversion

An Alignment Rod may be attached to the Global Fx Positioning Jig. If this rod is aligned with the forearm, the humeral prosthesis will automatically be in 30 degrees of retroversion (Figure 23a). Loosen the Positioning Jig on the shaft and internally rotate it to increase retroversion or rotate the jig externally to decrease retroversion. For example, if 40 degrees of humeral retroversion is desired, internally rotate the jig 10 degrees (Figure 23b).

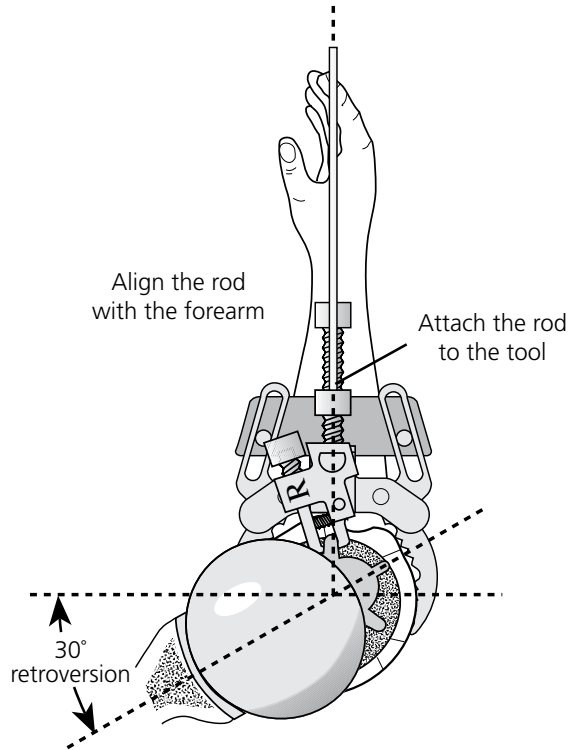


Figure 23a

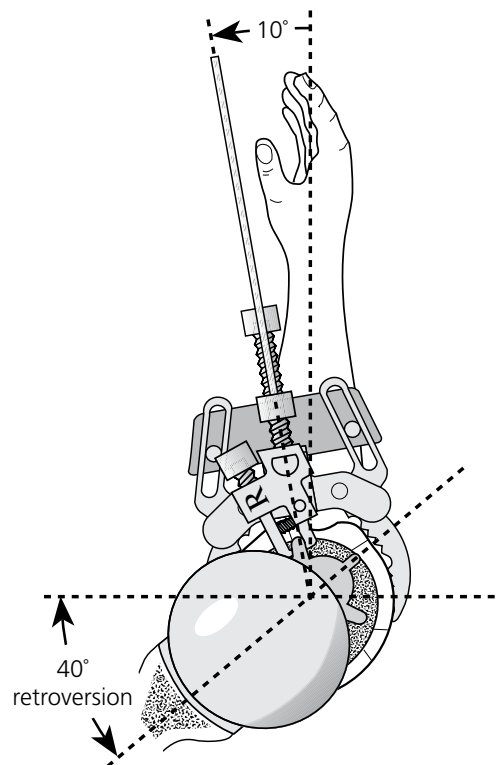


Figure 23b

Ten degrees internal rotation of the jig on the shaft in relation to the forearm results in 40 degrees of retroversion.

Surgical Technique

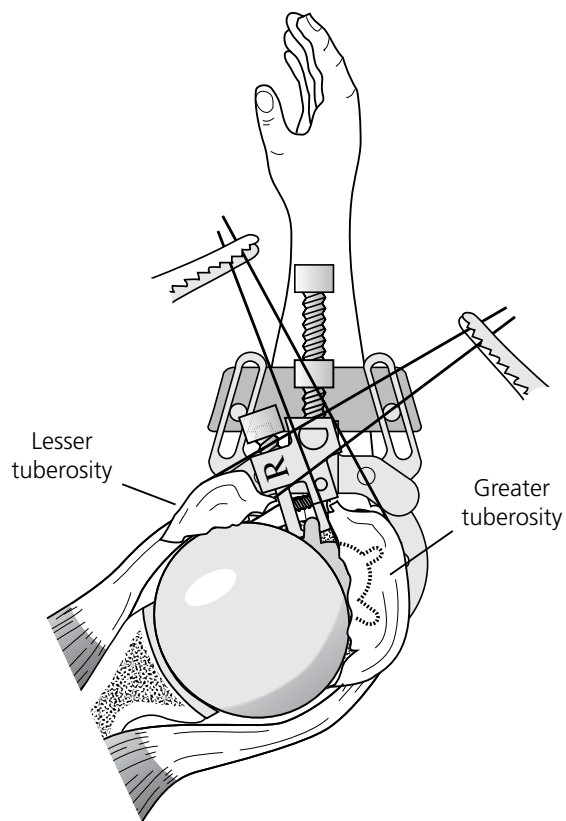


Figure 24a

Reduce the tuberosities around the Positioning Jig.

Trial Reduction

The Positioning Jig holds the trial stem securely enough to perform trial reduction (Figure 24a) and test the range of motion and stability (Figures 24b and c).

Surgical Technique

One of the most important alignment advantages of the Positioning Jig is that it allows range of motion testing with the trial stem/head in place. During range of motion testing, the prosthesis should remain in the glenoid fossa and the head should not ride high in the glenoid. Motion should be free and easy without undue tightness.

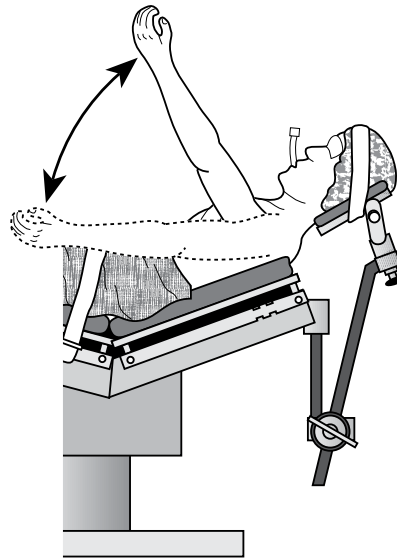


Figure 24c

The Positioning Jig allows testing of motion in forward elevation.

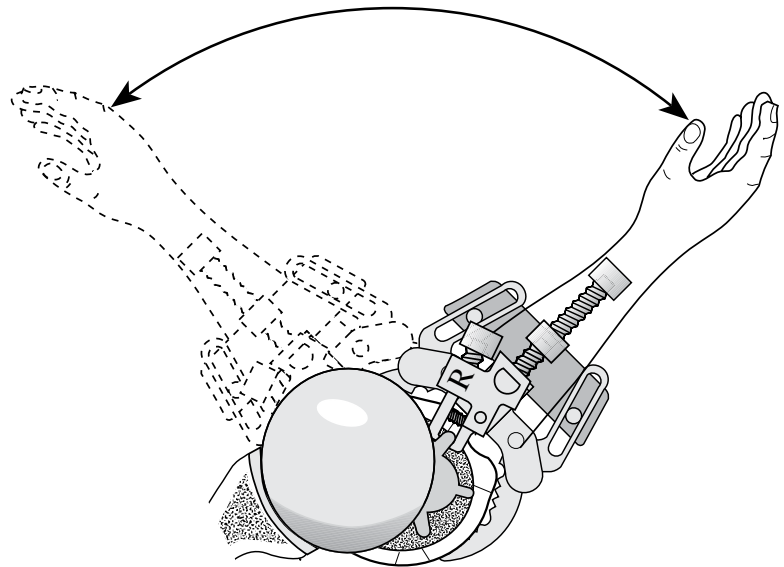


Figure 24b

The Positioning Jig allows testing of motion and stability in internal and external rotation.

Surgical Technique

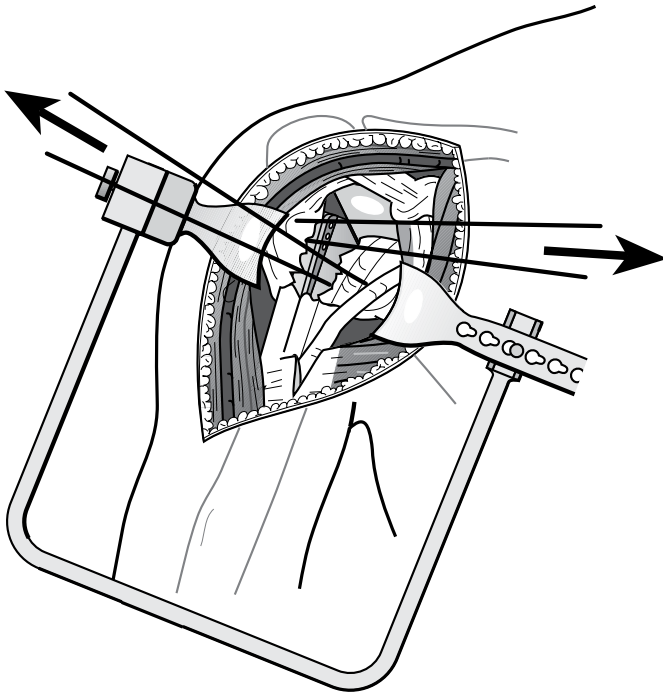


Figure 25a

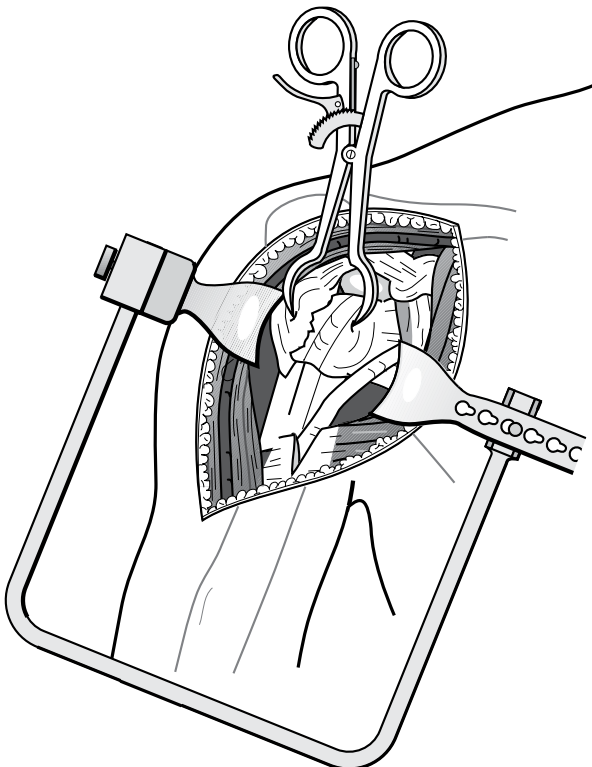


Figure 25b

Trial Reduction of Tuberosities Around the Trial Prosthesis

After determining and marking the proper height and rotation of the trial prosthesis using the fins and height lines, remove the jig and check the tuberosities again to see if they can be approximated around the prosthesis to one another and to the shaft (Figure 25a). Use reduction forceps or a towel clip to hold the tuberosities reduced around the trial stem (Figure 25b). Check soft tissue tensioning by performing a gentle range of motion exercise.

Surgical Technique

Modular Prosthesis Assembly

Place the Morse taper of the humeral head component on the humeral stem (Figure 26a). Place the stem in the assembly stand. Impact the humeral head component coaxial to the Morse taper to help ensure proper stability (Figure 26b). Make three to four blows with a two-pound mallet to secure the Morse taper.

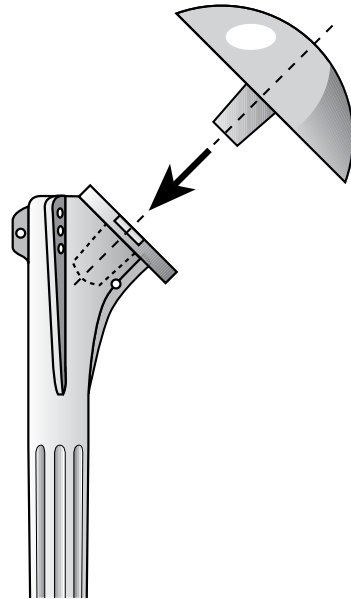


Figure 26a

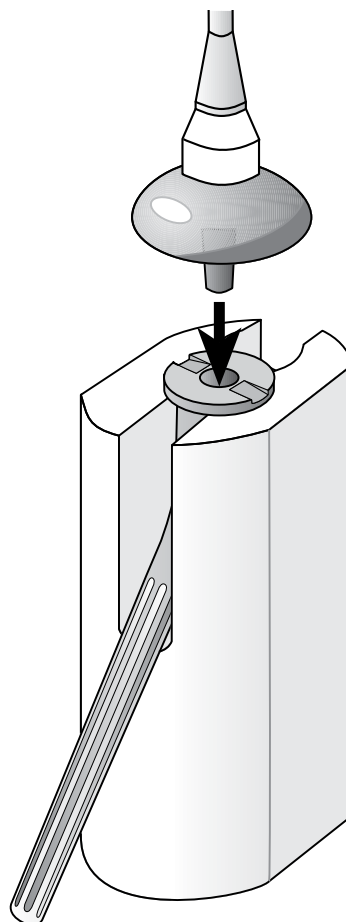


Figure 26b

Surgical Technique

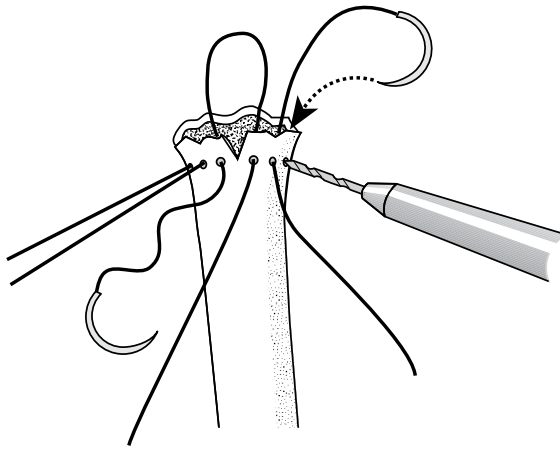


Figure 27a

Shaft Preparation Technique For Tuberosity Fixation

Drill holes in the proximal humeral shaft anterior medial, anterior lateral and direct anterior (Figure 27a). Use one or two heavy nonabsorbable sutures, such as 1mm cotton Dacron tapes, passed in and out of these holes to anchor the tuberosities back to the humeral shaft (Figure 27b). Use the Dacron suture in the anterior medial holes to secure the lesser tuberosity; the suture in the lateral holes to secure the greater tuberosity and the suture in the anterior holes to secure both tuberosities to the shaft (Figure 27b).

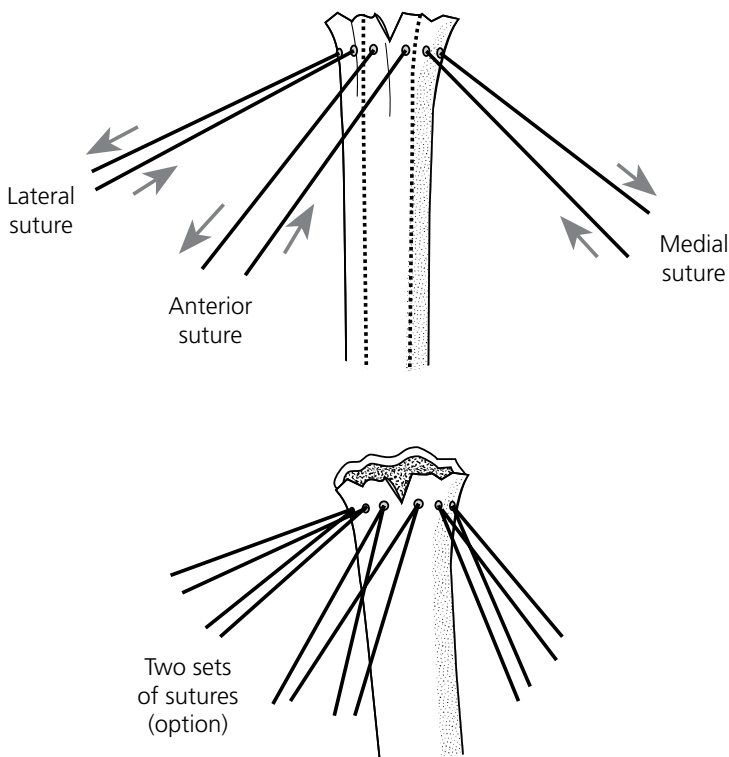


Figure 27b

Surgical Technique

Cementing The Prosthesis

Thoroughly irrigate the medullary canal to remove blood and other debris. Use a small, loose fitting piece of cancellous bone from the humeral head or BIOSTOP® G Resorbable Cement Restrictor to help prevent excess cement from extending down to the elbow.

Insert a vent tube down the medullary canal and push either a medium or high viscosity DePuy bone cement down into the upper humerus with finger pressure. The use of pressurized cement is not necessary and its use may produce a shaft fracture when the prosthesis is inserted (Figure 27c).

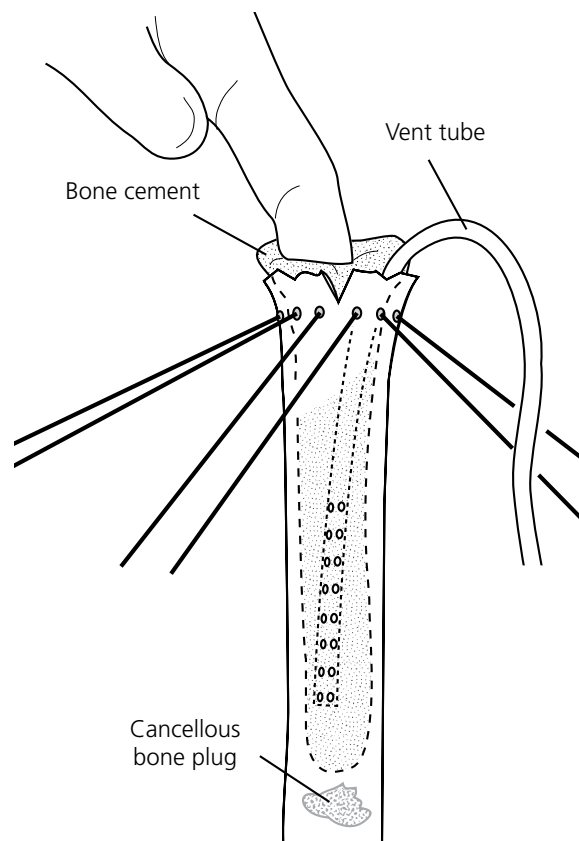


Figure 27c

Surgical Technique

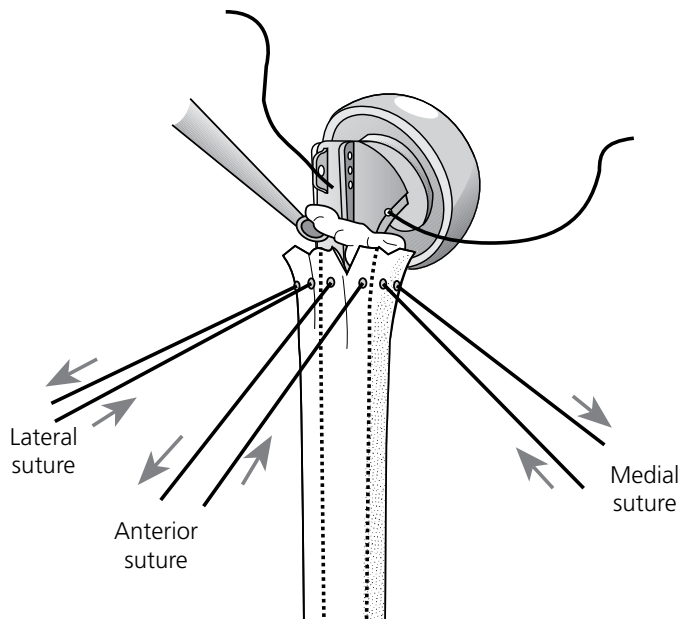


Figure 27d

Remove the excess bone cement at the shaft.

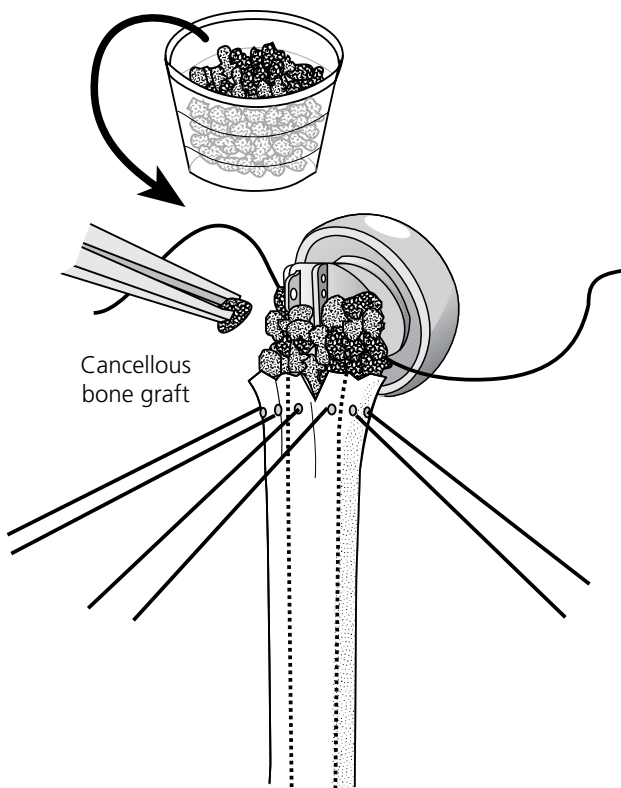


Figure 27e

Place the cancellous bone graft around the prosthetic collar and the humeral shaft.

Removing Excess Cement

Insert the final stem by hand pressure and hold it at the proper height and version previously determined. Before the PMMA cement is set, remove the excess cement to just below the humeral shaft to allow room for placement of the cancellous bone graft (Figure 27d). Pull the sutures back and forth to keep them mobile. Pass a strand or two of 1mm Dacron tape through the hole in the medial fin. It will be used to pass around both tuberosities to help fixate them to the shaft and to each other.

When seating the final prosthesis into cement, make sure it is at the same height out of the canal as in the trial and that the anterior fin is lined up with the humeral notch. If the trial measured 25mm out of the shaft, then the final prosthesis must be at the same position.

Bone Graft Between The Prosthesis Collar And The Humeral Shaft

When the cement is set, place the autologous cancellous bone graft from the humeral head in the interval anteriorly and posteriorly between the humeral upper shaft and the prosthesis collar (Figure 27e). This additional graft helps ensure the healing of the tuberosities to the shaft and to each other. Note that the anterior fin is lined up with the notch in the upper shaft.

Surgical Technique

Reattaching the Greater and Lesser Tuberosities to the Proximal Humeral Shaft

Sutures From the Shaft to the Tuberosities

Pass the lateral two sutures of the shaft through or around the greater tuberosity. Pass the medial two sutures through or around the lesser tuberosity and the anterior two sutures through or around both the greater and lesser tuberosities respectively (Figure 28a). Since the sutures may pull through the tuberosity fragment in osteoporatic bone, place sutures around the tuberosity fragment and through the cuff tendons (Figure 28b).

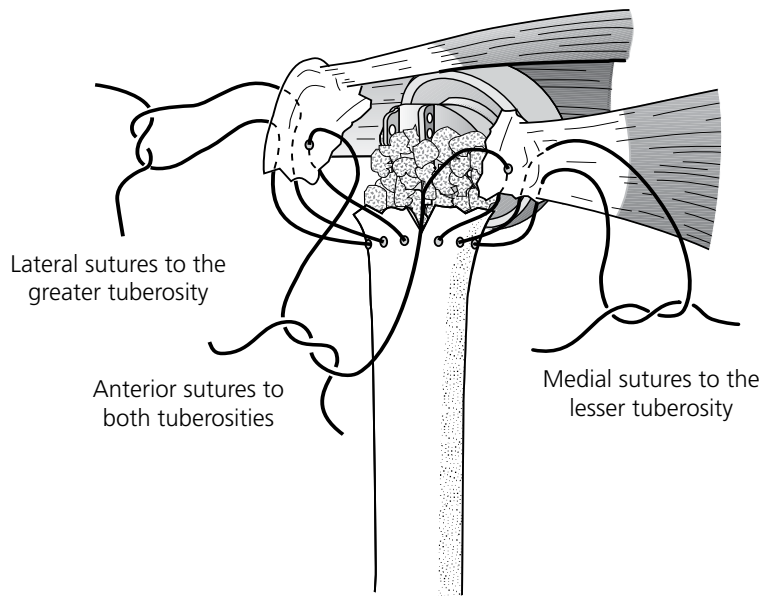


Figure 28a

Pass the sutures between the shaft and the tuberosities.

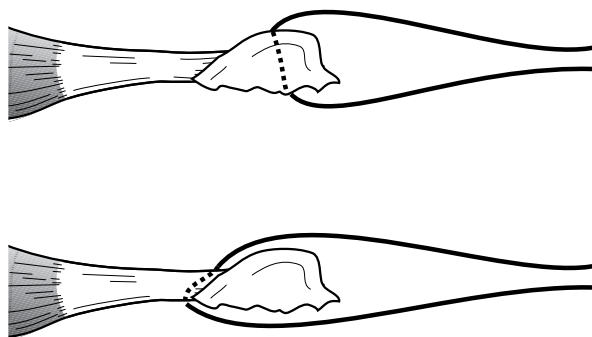


Figure 28b

For better fixation, pass the sutures around the tuberosity and through the tendon instead of through bone only.

Surgical Technique

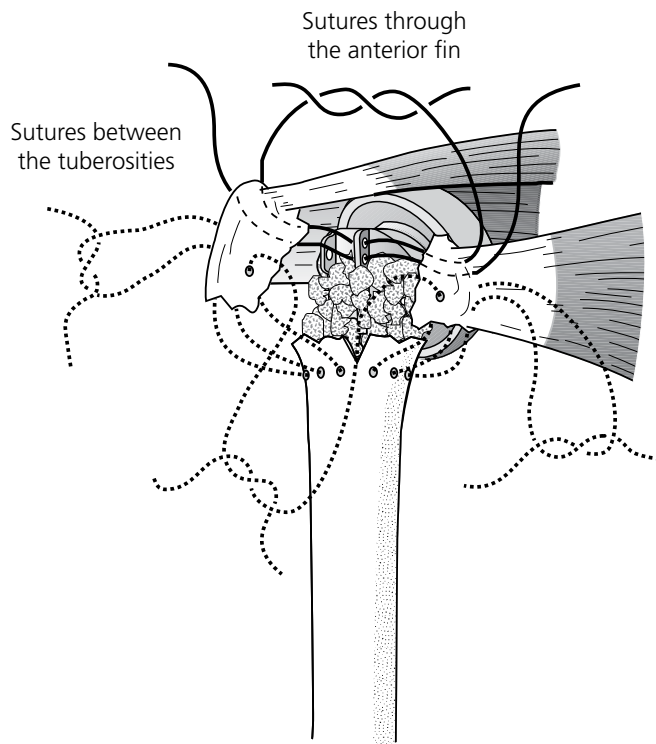


Figure 28c

Pass the sutures between the greater and lesser tuberosities and the anterior fin.

Sutures Between the Tuberosities and Through the Anterior Fin

For additional fixation, pass sutures between the greater and lesser tuberosities (Figure 28c). These sutures may be anchored to the anterior fin through the fin holes. **It is important to repair the tuberosities to the shaft and to each other in their normal anatomical position, which is anterior — in line with the anterior fin of the prosthesis.**

Surgical Technique

Sutures From the Medial Fin Around Both Tuberosities

For additional stability, pass one or two of the heavy, nonabsorbable 1mm tapes through the medial fin around both the greater and lesser tuberosities (Figure 28d).

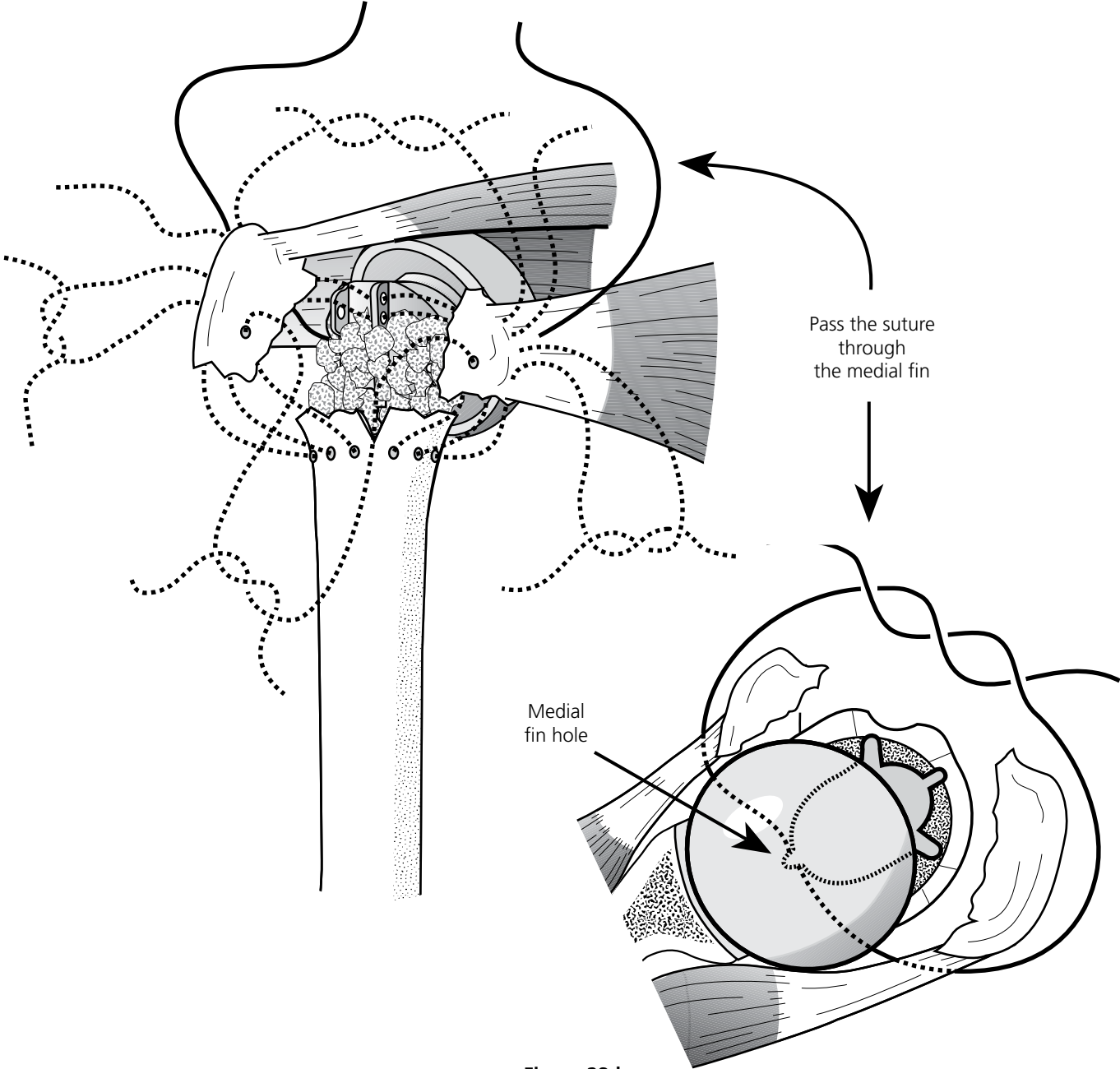


Figure 28d

Surgical Technique

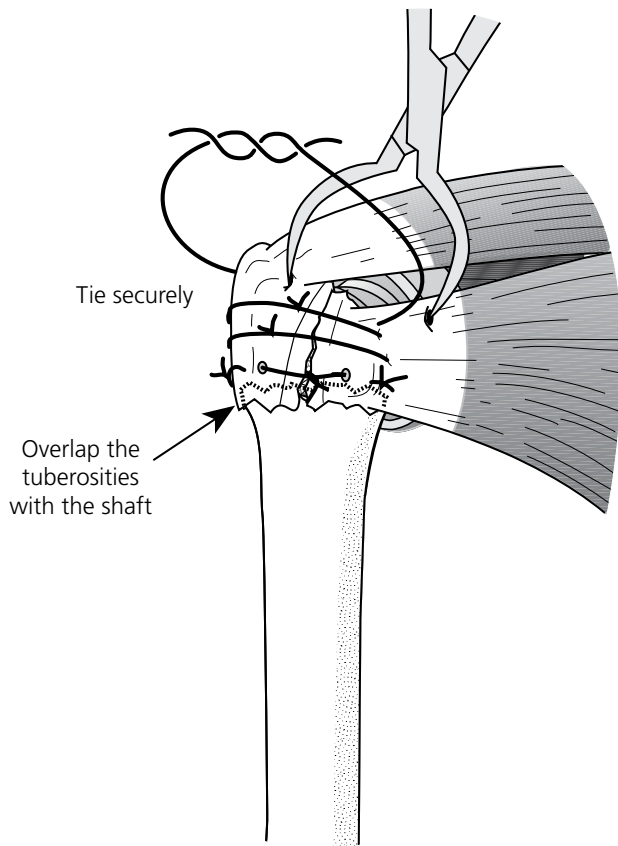


Figure 29a

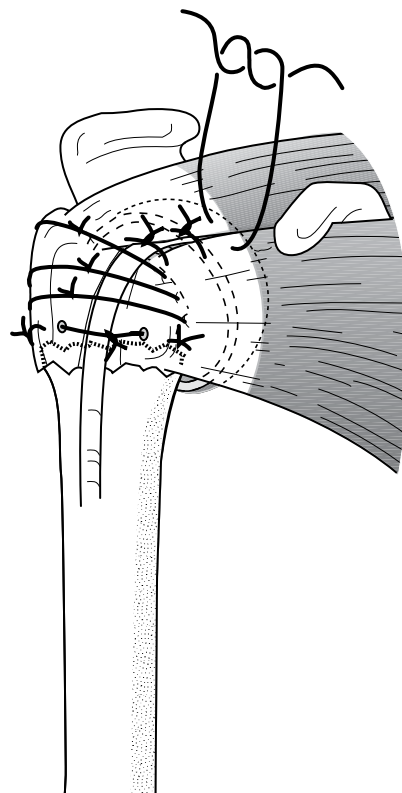


Figure 29b

Tying The Suture Fixation

To help repair the tuberosities to each other, use a towel clip to hold them together while tying the sutures (Figure 29a). It is important to place sufficiently heavy sutures between the tuberosities and the shaft and between the tuberosities to obtain firm fixation. Arm rotation and simultaneous movement of the tuberosities with the shaft should be possible, allowing early postoperative rehabilitation.

Rotator Interval Closure And Long Head Biceps Tenodesis

Close the rotator interval between the subscapularis and the supraspinatus tendons. If tenodesis of the biceps is anticipated, release the proximal segment from the glenoid and excise it (Figure 29b). Otherwise, a decrease in the shoulder's range of motion should be noted.

Stabilize the tendon in the interval between the repaired lesser and greater tuberosities and incorporate it into the closure of the interval between the subscapularis and supraspinatus tendons.

Surgical Technique

Importance of Repairing the Tuberosities in Relationship to the Anterior Fin

The Global Fx prosthesis has an anterior fin, which should be lined up with the old bicipital groove (Figure 30a). The repair of the two tuberosities together at this anterior fin landmark assures the proper restoration of the tuberosities to the humerus (Figure 30b).

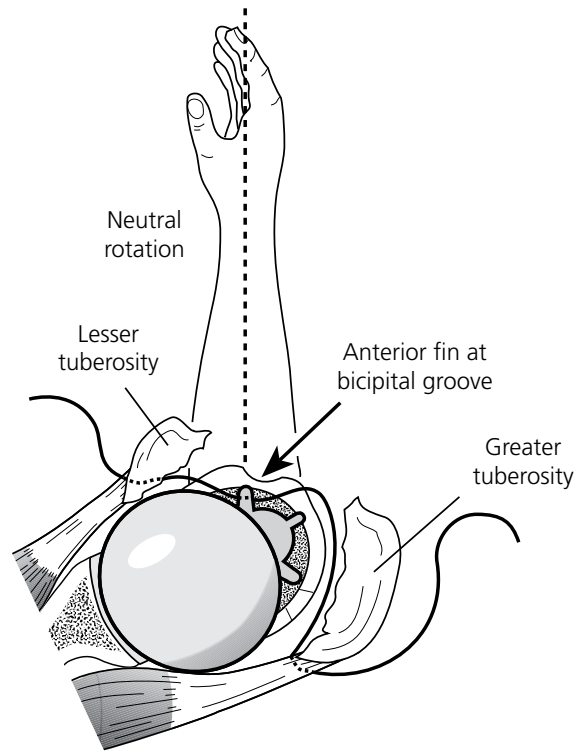


Figure 30a

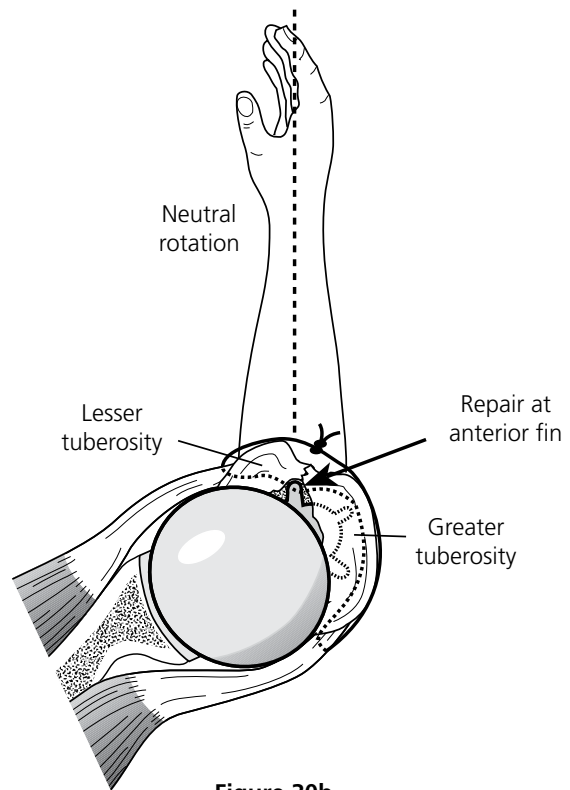


Figure 30b

Surgical Technique

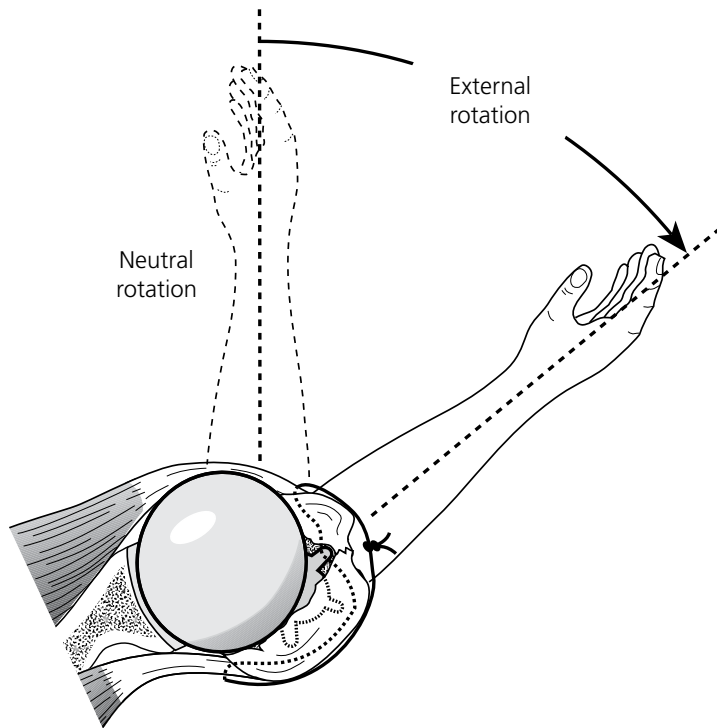


Figure 30c

Anatomically repair the lesser tuberosity medial to the groove and the greater tuberosity lateral to this groove. This anatomical repair of the tuberosities allows for normal external rotation without restriction (Figure 30c).

Surgical Technique

External Rotation Problem When Repairing Tuberosities to the Lateral Fin

The lateral fin of the prosthesis is often advocated as the reference for repairing the tuberosities (Figures 31a), which means that the arm must be internally rotated to repair the lesser tuberosity (Figure 31b).

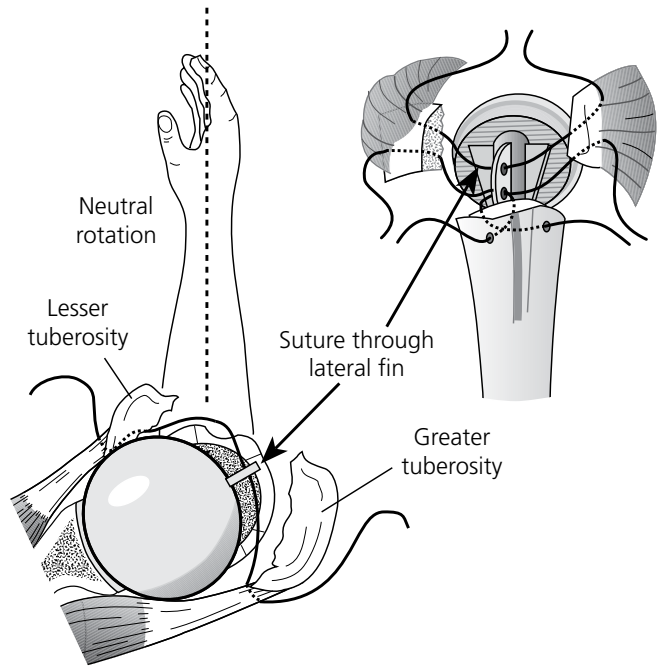


Figure 31a

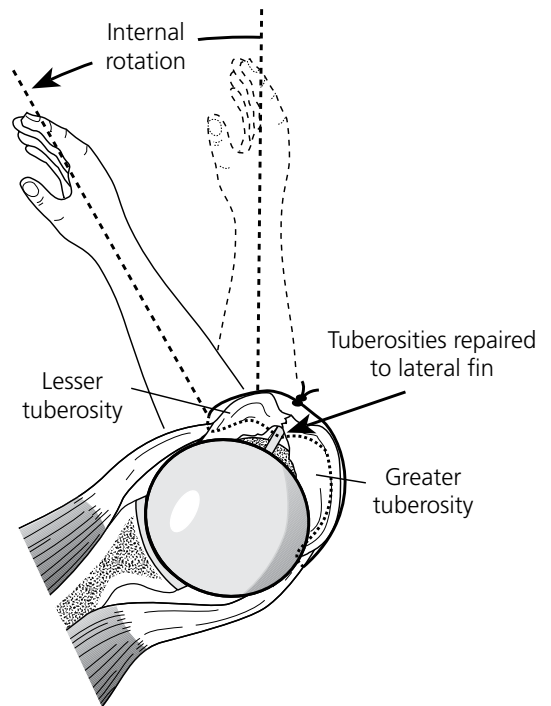


Figure 31b

Surgical Technique

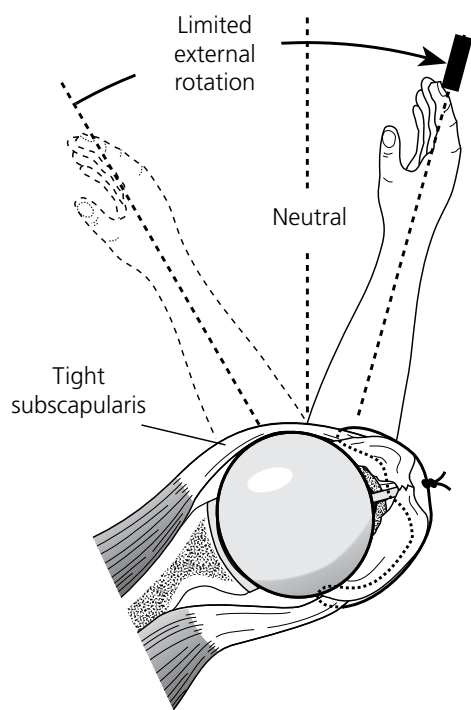


Figure 31c

Repairing the tuberosities to the lateral fin causes the lesser tuberosity and the subscapularis tendon to be under excessive tension, which restricts external rotation (Figure 31c). Similarly, the greater tuberosity and rotator cuff are not under enough tension, which results in nonanatomical restoration of the tuberosities and the overall loss of shoulder motion.

Surgical Technique

WOUND CLOSURE

Thoroughly irrigate the wound with an antibiotic solution. Use a portable wound evacuation unit, such as the Seprer® Closed Wound Drainage System, to prevent formation of a postoperative hematoma. Infiltrate the soft tissues with 0.25 percent Marcaine solution, which helps reduce immediate postoperative pain and facilitates passive shoulder motion on the same day as surgery (Figure 32).

One option for wound closure is using a 2.0 Vicryl suture in the deep subcutaneous layer, closing the skin with a running subcuticular nylon suture (Figure 33). If the posttraumatic skin is swollen and ecchymotic, interrupted skin sutures or skin clips may be preferred.

After the dressing and shoulder immobilizer are in place, use a shoulder ice wrap, such as the Dura*Kold® Compression Ice Wrap System. Place the prefrozen ice wrap on the shoulder in the operating room and replace it with another unit every three hours. The combination of local anesthetic infiltration with Marcaine and immediate cooling from the ice wrap markedly helps reduce postoperative pain.

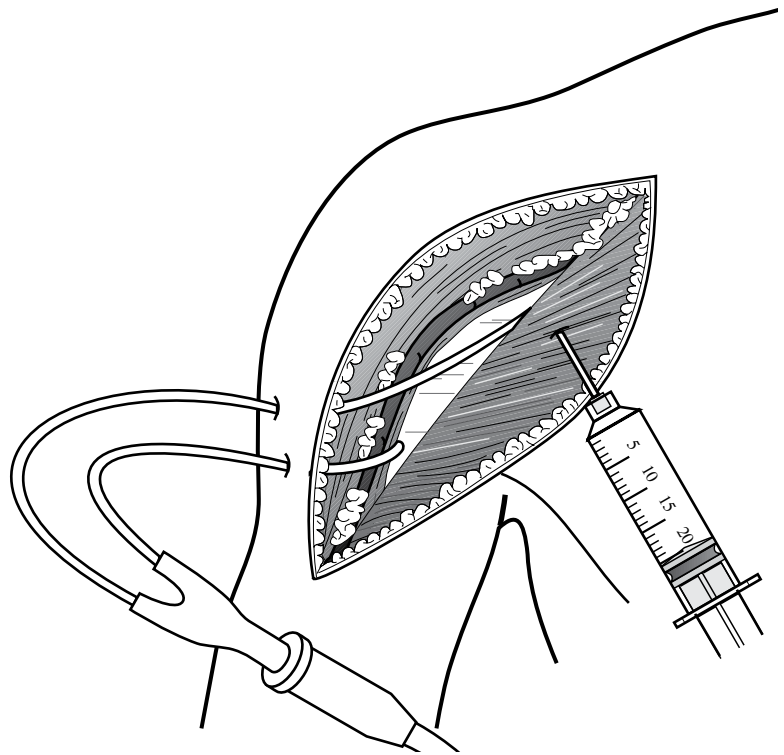


Figure 32

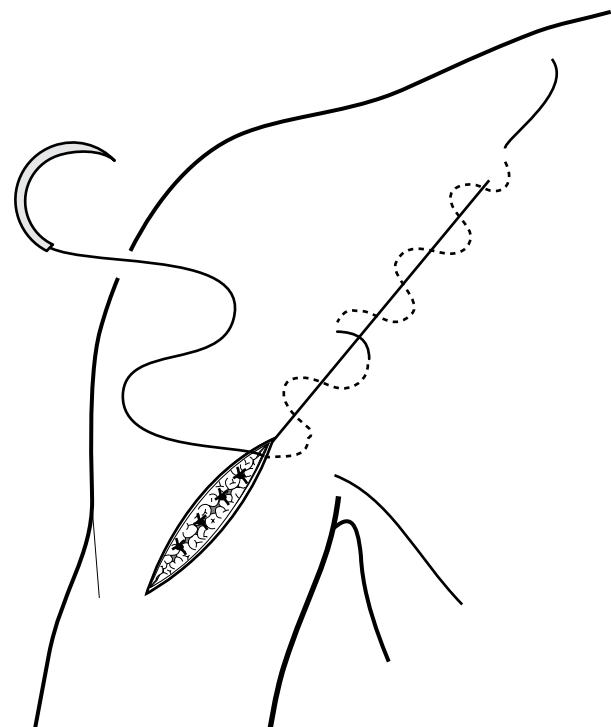
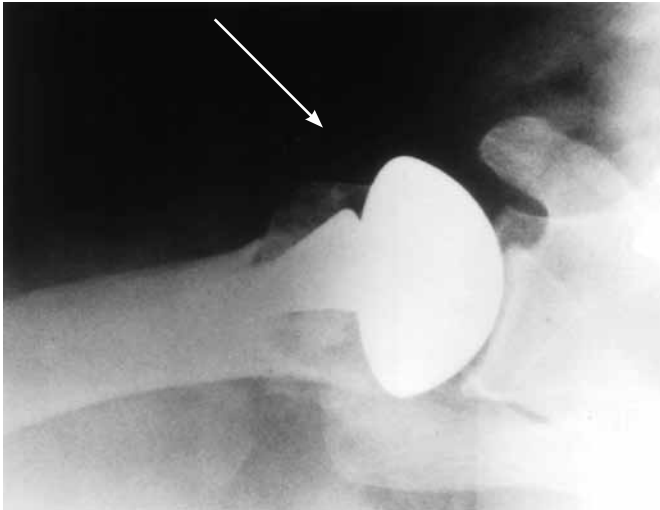


Figure 33

Global Fx[®] - Shoulder Fracture System



Postoperative Anterior/Posterior View
Note the position of the greater tuberosity.



Postoperative Axillary/Lateral View
Note the position of the lesser tuberosity.

Ordering Information

Stems

1128-06-000	Global FX Stem 6mm
1128-08-000	Global FX Stem 8mm
1128-10-000	Global FX Stem 10mm
1128-12-000	Global FX Stem 12mm
1128-06-050	Global FX Porocoat® Stem 6mm
1128-08-050	Global FX Porocoat® Stem 8mm
1128-10-050	Global FX Porocoat® Stem 10mm
1128-12-050	Global FX Porocoat® Stem 12mm
1128-06-010	Global FX Stem 6mm Long
1128-08-010	Global FX Stem 8mm Long
1128-10-010	Global FX Stem 10mm Long
1128-12-010	Global FX Stem 12mm Long

Heads

1128-44-000	Humeral Head 44 x 15mm
1128-44-010	Humeral Head 44 x 18mm
1128-44-020	Humeral Head 44 x 21mm
1128-48-000	Humeral Head 48 x 15mm
1128-48-010	Humeral Head 48 x 18mm
1128-48-020	Humeral Head 48 x 21mm
1128-52-000	Humeral Head 52 x 15mm
1128-52-010	Humeral Head 52 x 18mm
1128-52-020	Humeral Head 52 x 21mm

Instruments

2128-01-006	Reamer 6mm
2128-01-008	Reamer 8mm
2128-01-010	Reamer 10mm
2128-01-012	Reamer 12mm
2234-90-000	Clear Sizer Disk 44
2234-91-000	Clear Sizer Disk 48
2234-92-000	Clear Sizer Disk 52
2128-44-000	Head Trial 44 x 15
2128-44-010	Head Trial 44 x 18
2128-44-020	Head Trial 44 x 21
2128-48-000	Head Trial 48 x 15
2128-48-010	Head Trial 48 x 18
2148-48-020	Head Trial 48 x 21
2128-52-000	Head Trial 52 x 15
2128-52-010	Head Trial 52 x 18
2128-52-020	Head Trial 52 x 21
2001-65-000	Humeral Head Impactor
2001-66-000	Replacement Tip Head Impactor
2128-01-022	Global FX Head Impaction Stand
2128-01-035	Global FX Positioning Jig
2128-01-020	Global FX Inserter / Extractor
2128-01-037	Global FX Jig Alignment Rod
2128-01-036	Global FX Jig Hex Driver
2128-01-021	Head Distractor
2128-06-000	Global FX Stem Trial 6mm
2128-08-000	Global FX Stem Trial 8mm
2128-10-000	Global FX Stem Trial 10mm
2128-12-000	Global FX Stem Trial 12mm
2128-06-010	Global FX Stem Trial 6mm X 160
2128-08-010	Global FX Stem Trial 8mm X 200
2128-10-010	Global FX Stem Trial 10mm X 210
2128-12-010	Global FX Stem Trial 12mm X 200
3092-020	Smart Set HV 20 grams
3092-040	SmartSet HV 40 grams
3322-020	DePuy 2 - 20 grams

Important:

This Essential Product Information sheet does not include all of the information necessary for selection and use of a device. Please see full labeling for all necessary information.

Indications:

Total shoulder or hemi-shoulder replacement is indicated for:

1. A severely painful and/or disabled joint resulting from osteoarthritis, traumatic arthritis or rheumatoid arthritis;
2. Fracture-dislocations of the proximal humerus where the articular surface is severely comminuted, separated from its blood supply or where the surgeon's experience indicates that alternative methods of treatment are unsatisfactory;
3. Other difficult clinical problems where shoulder arthrodesis or resection arthroplasty are not acceptable (e.g., revision of a failed primary component).

Hemi-shoulder replacement is also indicated for:

1. Ununited humeral head fractures;
2. Avascular necrosis of the humeral head;
3. Rotator cuff tear arthropathy. Global C.A.P.™ is indicated for intact or repairable rotator cuff.
4. Deformity and/or limited motion.

Global AP CTA Heads are indicated for hemi-shoulder replacement only and are to be used with Global AP Humeral Stems only.

Global C.A.P. CTA Heads are indicated for hemi-shoulder replacement only.

Porocoat® Porous-Coated Components

Porocoat porous-coated humeral stem prostheses are indicated for cemented or cementless use with fixation provided by biological tissue in-growth into the porous coating.

Global C.A.P. and Global C.A.P. CTA are intended for cementless use only.

Cemented Components

Humeral stem and Glenoid components labeled "For cemented use only" are indicated only for use with bone cement.

Press-fit or Cemented Components

Humeral stem prostheses without porous coating and labeled "for press fit or cemented use only" are indicated for press-fit uncemented use or for use with bone cement.

Contraindications

The following conditions are contraindications for total shoulder and hemi-shoulder arthroplasty.

1. Active local or systemic infection.
2. Inadequate bone stock in the proximal humerus or glenoid fossa for supporting the components.
3. Poor bone quality, such as osteoporosis, where there could be considerable migration of the prosthesis and/or a chance of fracture of the humerus or glenoid.

The following condition is a contraindication for total shoulder arthroplasty.

1. Absent, irreparable or nonfunctional rotator cuff or other essential muscles.

Warnings and Precautions:

The use of a glenoid prosthesis in patients with cuff tear arthropathy could increase the risk of glenoid component loosening due to non anatomic loading conditions. The following conditions tend to adversely affect shoulder replacement implants: excessive patient weight, high levels of patient activity, likelihood of falls, poor bone stock, metabolic disorders, disabilities of other joints.

Adverse Events:

The following are the most frequent adverse events after shoulder arthroplasty: change in position of the components, loosening of components, dislocation, infection, hematoma, pneumonia, and cardiovascular disorders.

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