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ADLER ORTHO
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PATIENT INFORMATION

1. General information

It is important to note that, despite progress made in development of materials and surgical management, and the undoubted percentage increase in optimal results, joint replacement devices still require continual monitoring, and their performance greatly depends on the patient's own personal characteristics like body weight, eating habits and physical exercise.

For further information it is recommended that you consult your own referring physician.

2. Materials

Biocompatible materials used for the manufacture of implant medical devices provide excellent resistance to corrosion and conform to the following international norms:

- stainless steel ISO 5832 -1 or ISO 5832-9
- titanium alloy ISO 5832 – 3
- cobalt-chrome-molybdenum alloy ISO 5832 – 4 or ISO 5832-12
- alumina ceramic ISO 6474
- ultra-high-molecular weight polyethylene ISO 5834 - 1 and ISO 5834-2
- unalloyed titanium, ISO 5832 – 2 standard, symbol: Ti.

The full list of Adler Ortho® prosthesis components and the materials of which they are composed can be found on the website www.adlerortho.com on the same page on which this document appears.

3. Metal sensitivity

The patient is advised to inform his/her own referring physician of any suspected or confirmed sensitivity to the following materials:

- Nickel
- Chrome
- Other heavy metals

so that the most appropriate treatment can be recommended.

4. Use of diagnostic apparatus

As set out in paragraph 2, materials for the manufacture of Adler Ortho prostheses comply with current standards.

In any event, it is advisable to inform the radiologist that you have a prosthesis, so that any possible contra-indications or effects on medical tests can be verified.

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5. Possible Complications, Side-effects

Apart from possible per-operation complications, a prosthetic implant can also be subject to:

- Peri-prosthetic infection with or without loosening
- Movement of one or several prosthetic elements due to mechanical overloading, osteoporosis, etc.
- Dislocation or bone fracture due to traumatism
- Extra-articulatory pathology: phlebothrombosis, pulmonary embolism, etc.
- fatigue fracture of prosthetic components can occur as a result of : trauma, strenuous activity, improper alignment or duration of service.

6. Contra-indications

Contra-indications may be relative or absolute.
The articular problems must be evaluated case by case, taking into account alternative surgical options (osteosynthesis, excision of radial epiphysis, amputation, et.).
The following examples are regarded as contra-indications:

- infection, septicaemia, and osteomyelitis constitute cases of absolute contraindication;
- serious metabolic, cardiovascular, respiratory or neurological pathologies;
- serious osteoporosis;
- rapid disease progression as manifested by joint destruction or bone absorption apparent on roentgenogram;
- neurogenic arthropathy (Charcot joint);
- skeletally immature patients;
- female patients of childbearing age, for whom a negative pregnancy test is not obtained;
- high patient activity which could lead to overloading of the implant.