

GAP ENDO-EXO MEDULLARY SYSTEM

ENGLISH

Description

The GAP Endo-Exo Medullary System is used for the treatment of fractures or correction of deformities in the femur, tibia and humerus of pediatric patients (child and adolescent). This fixation device consists of an intramedullary nail linked to a plate via a lag and/or mechanical screws creating a combined Endomedullary/Exomedullary osteosynthesis device. This novel approach of osteosynthesis intends to create a load sharing system between the nail and plate with the objective of limiting the risk of stress fractures and improving the implant stability. The plates have two main functions: a) to give lateral support to weak lateral cortex of an osteoporotic bone avoiding concentrated stresses at the screw head/bone interface; b) to lock the lag screws when treating femoral neck fractures or to lock the k-wires when treating coxa vara or coxa valga using a sub less trochanter osteotomy. The plates are part of the system and not intended to be used as stand-alone fracture plates. Washers can be used under the cortical screw heads to increase the contact surface between the screw and the host bone, reducing the possibility of stress fracture in the bone. The Intramedullary nail's fixation to the bone is assured by a conical thread at its head and by one or several transverse cortical screws at its tip.

Indicated Us

The GAP Endo-Exo Medullary System is indicated as a temporary implant to ensure alignment, stabilization and fixation of: pathological long bones that have been surgically prepared (osteotomy) for correction of deformities or fractures caused by trauma or disease. The GAP System is used for pediatric patients (child and adolescent) with skeletal dysplasias. It can be used to correct the following conditions:

- Diaphyseal fracture of the femur, tibia and humerus
- Fractures of the femoral neck
- Subtrochanteric, intertrochanteric and combination fractures
- Correction of deformities (OI, Coxa vara, Coxa valga)
- Nonunions and malunions

Contraindications

- Active or suspected latent infection or marked local inflammation in or about the affected area.
- Osteoporosis, insufficient quality or quantity of bone/soft tissue
- Compromised vascularity inhibiting adequate blood supply to the operative site.
- Documented or suspected material sensitivity.
- Patients with abnormal neurological or mental conditions
- Sepsis
- Other medical or surgical conditions which would preclude the potential benefit of surgery.

Surgeons should warn patients about these contraindications and limitations when appropriate.

Adverse Effects

- Pain, discomfort or abnormal sensations due to the presence of the device.
- Limb shortening or residual deformity with nonunion or malunion
- Metal sensitivity and/or allergic reaction to a foreign body.
- Nerve damage due to the surgical trauma
- Bone resorption due to stress shielding.
- Postoperative bone fracture and pain.
- Infection, both deep and superficial
- Unrecognized joint penetration
- Inadequate healing
- Necrosis of bone

Warnings

- Pega Medical advises against the use of another manufacturer's component with any Pega Medical component. Any such use will negate the responsibility of Pega Medical for the performance of the resulting mix.
- Implants are single use items. Please note that single use devices (SUD) that come into contact with human blood or tissue should not be reused and should be returned to the manufacturer or disposed of properly.
- Metal implants should never be reused. Although appearing undamaged, the device may have small defects or internal stresses that may cause implant failure.
- Correct implant handling is extremely important. Avoid contouring of metallic implants. Discard all damaged or mishandled implants, or return them to the manufacturer for proper disposal.
- Continuous screening with an image intensifier (fluoroscopy) during guide wire insertion and whenever cannulated instruments are advanced over a guide wire is recommended to prevent unintended guide wire advancement and penetration into the surrounding tissues.
- Improper insertion of the device during implantation can increase the possibility of loosening or migration.
- Selecting the largest diameter implant that is appropriate for the medullary canal of the host bone as well as proper positioning and insertion of the implant are crucial to mitigate the risk of implant failure.
- Device breakage or damage can occur when implant is subjected to increased loading associated with delayed union, non-union, or incomplete healing. Proper consolidation should be observed prior to full weight bearing.
- Plate Bending: The plate should not be excessively or repeatedly bent. The plate should not be reverse bent in the same location. Use care to ensure that plate is not scratched or notched during the bending process.
- Contouring and bending of an implant may reduce its fatigue strength causing failure under load.
- Screws and plates included in the GAP Endo-Exo medullary system can only be used with the GAP Nail. The plates included in the GAP system are not stand-alone osteosynthesis plates.
- A minimum of two Cortical Screws must be used for distal fixation of the Nail.
- Implant System can only be used for patients weighing 60 kg and under as indicated in the table below.
- For fractures or osteotomies below the lesser trochanter combined with Lag Screw use, the following Lag Screw and weight limitations should be observed:

Nail Size (Ø)	Max. Allowable Lag Screw Length	Max. Patient Weight
4.8	50 mm	40 Kg
5.6	70 mm	40 Kg
6.4	80 mm	50 Kg
7.2 and above	No Limit	60 Kg

MR Safety Information

The GAP Endo-Exo Medullary System has not been evaluated for safety and compatibility in the MR environment. It has not been tested for heating, migration, or image artifact in the MR environment. The safety of the GAP Endo-Exo Medullary System in the MR environment is unknown.

CAUTION: Federal law (USA) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

Surgical Technique

Standard surgical technique for the placement of the intramedullary nails is recommended. Pre-operative procedures, knowledge of applicable surgical techniques, proper patient selection and correct implant placement are all equally important for the successful use of this product. The surgical technique manual details every step and should be carefully followed.

Device Lifetime and Retrieval

Removal or replacement of the implant is recommended subsequent to normal follow-up after the bone has consolidated and the deformity correction has been achieved. Removal of internal fixation devices may reduce the occurrence of symptomatic complications of implant breakage, implant loosening and implant related pain. In addition, if removal is favorable, Pega Medical recommends the retrieval of implants in order to avoid bone reduction and weakening, particularly in young and active patients. Ensure that bone consolidation is complete prior to the removal of the device. Although the final decision to remove the implants falls on the surgeon, a maximum Device Lifetime of 5 years for the implant has been defined to ensure material stability. The Surgical Technique manual details retrieval steps and should be carefully followed.

Cleaning and Sterilization Instructions for Implant Components

All implants are provided clean, but are NON-Sterile when shipped from Pega Medical. The instructions below should be followed for sterilizing items supplied non-sterile. Apply a standard cleaning protocol that is approved by the hospital before implant sterilization. All metallic implants can be steam sterilized following the instructions and parameters listed below:

Note: For USA only: Sterilization wraps, pouches, indicators and sterilization trays should be FDA-cleared for the sterilization cycle parameters.

- Implant components of the GAP System should be sterilized using sterilization pouches.
- Devices should be dry before packaged for sterilization

Method	Steam
Sterilization type	Prävacuum
Minimal temperature	270°F (132°C)
Minimal cycle time	4 minutes
Minimal drying time	30 minutes

Warning: Do not stack trays during sterilization

Other sterilization methods and cycles may also be suitable. However, validation of any alternative method using appropriate laboratory techniques is advised.

Cleaning, Sterilization and Re-sterilization Instructions for Instruments

Reusable instruments must be cleaned and sterilized prior to every use. The instrument tray and instruments of the GAP system should be sterilized wrapped in two layers of 1-ply polypropylene wrap using sequential wrapping techniques.

Please refer to document entitled: "Guidance for Instrument Care" for further information and instructions regarding cleaning, sterilization and re-sterilization of instruments.

Notice to the User and/or Patient

If you experience or are aware of any serious incidents that have occurred in relation to the device, please report them to Pega Medical Inc. at feedback@pegamedical.com. Additionally, kindly notify the competent authority of the Member State in which the user and/or patient is established. For Switzerland, please report them to materiovigilance@swissmedic.ch.

DANSK

Produktsbeskrivelse

GAP Endo-Exo Medullary System anvendes til behandling af frakturen i eller korrektion af deformiteter i femur, tibia og humerus hos pädiatriske patienter (børn og unge). Denne fiksionsanordning består af et intramedullært som forbundet med en plade via en lag-skru og/eller mekanisk skruer, der tilsammen danner en kombineret endomedullær/exomedullær osteosynstetisk anordning. Denne nyskabende fremgangsmåde inden for osteosynstetik har til formål at få sammenhæng mellem skallet og pladen for at begrænse risikoen for belastningsfrokot og forbedre implantats stabilitet. Pladerne har hovedfunktionen: a) at gøre lateral støtte til en såvel lateralt cortex i et osteoporotisk knoglevæv ved udgangen af den tilgængelige knoglefuge; b) at låse lag-skruerne ved behandling af frakturen i lårbenshalsen eller på k-tåe ved behandling af coxa vara eller coxa valga ved hjælp af subtrokanterisk osteotomi. Pladerne indgår i systemet og er ikke beregnet som selvstændigt anvendte fraktrulærlæger.

Operations teknik

Den anbefales at anvende standardmæssig operationsteknik til anbringelse af de intramedullære som. Præoperative procedurer, viden om anvendelige kirurgiske teknikker, hensigtsmæssig patientselektion og korrekt anbringelse af implantatet er alle lige vigtige for den vidkendeligt brug af dette produkt. Vejledninger i operationsteknik gennemgårdetaljeret den enkelte trin og hvilket omfanget der skal gennemgås.

Lævetid og fjernelse

Hjemmel og udtakring af implantatet anbefales efter normal opfølging, når knoglen er helet, eller når korrektion af deformiteten er opnået. Rutinetidsmæssig fjernelse af interne fiksionsanordninger kan nedsætte forekomsten af symptomatiske komplikationer ved brud på og løsning af implantatet og ved implantatrelaterede smerten. Desuden, hvis fjernelse vurderes at være en fordel, anbefaler Pega Medical at fjerne implantatet for at undgå knogleredning og -svækelse, særligt hos unge og aktive patienter. Det bør sikres, at knoglenheden er komplet forud for fjerningen. Selvom den endelige beslutning om at fjerne implantatet alene er kirurgens, er det defineret en maksimal levetid for implantatet på 5 år for at sikre materialstabilitet. Vejledninger i operationsteknik gennemgårdetaljeret de enkelte trin fra fjernelsen af implantatet og bør følges omhyggeligt.

Instruktur for rengøring og sterilisering af implantatkomponenter

Alle implantater leveres rene, men er IKKE-STERILE, når de sendes fra Pega Medical. Nedenstående instrukser bør følges ved sterilisering af dele, der leveres ikke-sterile. Anvend en standardprotokol for rengøring, der godkendt af hospitalat for sterilisering af implantatet. Alle metalimplantater kan dampstériliseres efter nedenstående instrukser og parametre:

- Implantatkomponenterne i GAP System bør steriliseres i sterilisationsposer.
- Anordnerne skal være tørre, før de pakkes til sterilisering.

Methode	Damp
Sterilisationsart	Vacuum
Temperatur mindst	270°C
Cylklustid mindst	4 minutter
Tørretid mindst	30 minutter

Kontraindikationer

Aktiv eller formodet latent infektion eller udtagt lokal inflammation i eller ved det påvirkede område.

Osteopore, trætningskvalitet eller kvantitet i knoglevæv/ blod væv

Kompromitteret vaskularitet, der hindrer blodtilførsel til operationsstedet

Dokumenteret eller formodet materialeoverførselsomspænd

Patienter med unormale neurologiske eller mentale lidelser

Sepsis

Andre medicinske eller kirurgiske tilstande, der kan hindre en potentiel gavnlig virkning af indgrebet.

Kirurgien bør advare patienten om disse kontraindikationer og begrænsninger, når det er hensigtsmæssigt

Kontraindikationer til brugeren og/eller patienten

Hvis du oplever eller opnørkes på alvorlige hændelser, der er opstået i forbindelse med enheden, bedes du rapportere dem til Pega Medical Inc. på feedback@pegamedical.com. Derudover skal du venligst underrette den kompetente myndighed i den medlemsstat, hvor bruger og/eller patienten er etableret. For Schweiz bedes du rapportere dem til materiovigilance@swissmedic.ch.

Bivirkninger

Smerter, uebhæft eller følelsesstyrrelser på grund af anordningens tilstedsvarrelse.

Forkortelse af legmeds eller restdeformitet med manglende eller ringe sammenvoksning

Metaloverførselsom og/eller allergisk reaktion på fremmedlegeme.

Nerveskade som følge af det kirurgiske indgreb.

Knoglersorption på grund af stress-shielding.

Postoperativ knoglefrekture og smert.

Infektion, både dyb og overfladisk.

Udgangsticet ledpenetrering.

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produits que se suministran sin esterilizar. Aplique el protocolo de limpieza aprobado por el hospital antes de la esterilización del implante. Todos los implantes e instrumentos metálicos deben ser esterilizados con vapor siguiendo las instrucciones y parámetros que se listan a continuación:

Nota: Para uso sólo en los EE. UU.: Para los parámetros de ciclo de esterilización, los empaches, bolsas, indicadores y bandejas de esterilización deberán contar con la aprobación de la FDA.

- Esterilizar los implantes del Sistema GAP usando bolsas de esterilización.
- Secar los implantes antes de empacarlos para su esterilización.

Método	Vapor
Tipo de esterilización	Prevacio
Temperatura mínima	132 °C (270 °F)
Tiempo mínimo del ciclo	4 minutos
Tiempo mínimo de secado	30 minutos

Advertencia: No emplee las bandejas durante la esterilización

Si bien pueden resultar adecuados otros métodos y ciclos de esterilización, se sugiere validar cualquier método alternativo usando técnicas adecuadas de laboratorio.

Instrucciones de limpieza, esterilización y re-esterilización de instrumentos

Los instrumentos reutilizables deben ser limpia y esterilizados antes de su uso. Los instrumentos del sistema GAP y su bandeja deben esterilizarse en envases en dos capas de empaque simple de polipropileno usando técnicas de empaque secuencial. Para información e instrucciones sobre la limpieza, esterilización y re-esterilización de los instrumentos, véase el documento "Guía para el cuidado de los instrumentos".

Aviso al Usuario y/o Paciente

Si experimenta o tiene conocimiento de algún incidente grave que haya ocurrido en relación con el dispositivo, informelo a Pega Medical Inc. en feedback@pegamedical.com. Asimismo, se ruega notificarlo a la autoridad competente del Estado miembro en el que está establecido el usuario y/o paciente. Para Suiza, informelo a materialvigilance@swissmedic.ch.

FRANÇAIS

Description du dispositif

Le Système Endo-Exo Médullaire GAP est utilisé pour le traitement de fractures ou la correction de déformations du fémur, du tibia et de l'humérus chez des patients pédiatriques (enfants et adolescents).

Ce dispositif de fixation comprend un clou intra-médullaire relié à une plaque au moyen d'un vis de col/et/ou de vis mécaniques, créant ainsi un dispositif d'ostéosynthèse combiné endo-médullaire/exo-médullaire. Cette approche novatrice d'ostéosynthèse vise à créer un système de répartition de charge entre le clou et la plaque avec les objectifs de limiter le risque de fractures de fatigue et d'améliorer la stabilité de l'implant. Les plaques exercent deux fonctions principales : a) fournir un support latéral au cortex latéral fragile d'un os ostéoprotéger afin d'éviter la concentration de stress à l'interface tête de la vis/ os; b) bloquer les vis de col au cours du traitement de coxa vara ou de coxa valga par une ostéotomie sous-trochantérienne. Les plaques font partie du système et ne sont pas conçues pour une utilisation comme plaques de fracture autonomes.

ATTENTION : Selon la loi fédérale des États-Unis, ce dispositif ne peut être vendu que par un médecin ou sur ordonnance médicale.

Técnica quirúrgica

On recommande le recours à une technique chirurgicale standard pour le placement de clous intramedulares. Des procédures préopératoires, une connaissance des techniques chirurgicales applicables, une bonne sélection du patient et un positionnement approprié de l'implant sont tous également importants pour l'utilisation réussie de ces produits. Le manuel de technique chirurgicale précise chaque étape du procédé dont il faut suivre soigneusement les instructions.

Vie útil y retirada de l'implant

Le retrait ou le remplacement de l'implant est recommandé après la consolidation de l'os lorsque l'examen de suivi du patient démontre la correction de la déformation. Le retrait systématique de dispositifs de fixation internes peut réduire l'incidence de complications symptomatiques de fracture de l'implant, de desserrage de l'implant et de douleurs liées à l'implant. De plus, si l'extraction est favorable, Pega Medical recommande le retrait des implants pour éviter une réduction et un affaiblissement de l'os, plus particulièrement chez les patients jeunes et actifs. Le chirurgien doit s'assurer que la consolidation de l'os est complète avant le retrait de l'implant. Bien que la décision finale de retirer le dispositif appartient au chirurgien, la vie utile de l'implant est définie à 5 ans afin d'assurer la stabilité du matériel. Lors du retrait de l'implant, il est important de suivre minutieusement les étapes décrites sur le manuel de la procédure chirurgicale.

Instructions pour le nettoyage et la stérilisation de l'implant

Pega Medical fournit les implants nettoyés mais non stériles quand ils sont expédiés par Pega Medical. Les instructions ci-dessous doivent être suivies pour le nettoyage et la stérilisation des pièces fournies non stériles. Appliquez le protocole de nettoyage approuvé par l'hôpital avant la stérilisation de l'implant. Tous les implants métalliques peuvent être stérilisés à vapeur en suivant les instructions et les paramètres indiqués ci-dessous :

Contre-indications

- Infection latente active ou soupçonnée ou inflammation locale importante dans ou autour de la zone affectée.
- Ostéoporose, qualité ou quantité insuffisante d'os ou de tissus mous
- Vascularité compromise: inhibant un approvisionnement en sang adéquat au site opératoire.
- Intolérance aux matériaux documentée ou soupçonnée.
- Patients avec des problèmes neurologiques ou des troubles mentaux
- Septicité
- Autres problèmes médicaux ou chirurgicaux qui excluaient les bénéfices possibles d'une chirurgie.

Les chirurgiens doivent aviser les patients de ces contre-indications et limitations s'il y a lieu.

Efectos secundarios e complicaciones posibles

- Douleur, incomodar ou sensaciones anormales causadas por la presencia del dispositivo.
- Raccourcissement do membre ou déformation résiduelle avec une absence de consolidation ou une consolidation retardée.
- Intolérance aux métaux et réaction allergique à un corps étranger, ou les deux.

- Lésion nerveuse causée par le traumatisme chirurgical
- Réorption osseuse causée par un effet « bouclier anti-contrainte ».

- Fracture et douleur osseuse postopératoire.
- Infection, profonde et superficielle
- Penetración d'articulación non detectée
- Guérison inadéquate
- Nécrose de l'os

Mises en garde

- Pega Medical déconseille l'utilisation d'un composant d'un autre fabricant avec les composants de Pega Medical. Une telle utilisation annulera la responsabilité de Pega Medical en ce qui a trait à la performance de ces composantes.
- Les implants sont des composants à usage unique. Veuillez noter que les dispositifs à usage unique qui entrent en contact avec du sang ou des tissus humains ne doivent pas être réutilisés et doivent être renversés au fabricant ou éliminés adéquatement.
- Les implants métalliques ne doivent jamais être réimplantés. Bien qu'il puisse paraître intact, le dispositif peut présenter des défauts mineurs ou des contraintes internes qui peuvent mener ultérieurement à une défaillance de l'implant.
- La manipulation adéquate de l'implant est extrêmement importante. Évitez le façonnage excessif d'implants métalliques. Écarter tout implant endommagé ou traîné

ITALIANO

Descrizione del dispositivo

Il sistema endo-exo midollare GAP è utilizzato per il trattamento di fratture o la correzione di deformità del femore, della tibia e dell'omero di pazienti pediatrici (bambini e adolescenti). Questo dispositivo di fissaggio è costituito da un chiodo intramidollare collegato a una placca trinità vita in compressione interframmentaria e/o viti meccaniche che creano un dispositivo di osteosintesi combinato endomidollare/esomidollare. Questo nuovo approccio di osteosintesi è progettato per ottenere un sistema di distribuzione del carico tra chiodo e placca con l'obiettivo di limitare il rischio di frattura da stress e migliorare la stabilità dell'implante. Le placche hanno due funzioni principali: a) fornire supporto laterale alla correttiva laterale debole di un osso ostetoprotettore evitando stress concentrati sull'interfaccia testa della vite/osso; b) bloccare le viti in compressione interframmentaria quando si tratta di frattura delle ossa del femore o bloccare i fili di Kirschner quando si tratta di coxa vara o la coxa valga utilizzando un'osteotomia subtrocantrica del trocante piccolo. Le placche fanno parte del sistema e non sono destinate a essere utilizzate come placche di frattura autonome.

• La selezione d'implant appropriata per il canale medullare de l'os hôte avec le plus gros diamètre ainsi que le bon positionnement et l'insertion de l'implant est cruciale pour atténuer le risque de défaillance de l'implant.

• La fracture ou l'endommagement de l'implant peut survenir lors de l'application de charges élevées dans les cas des ostéosynthèses déficientes ou absentes ou de guérison incomplète.

• Plage de la plaque : Les plaques ne doivent pas être pliées de manière excessive ou répétitive. La plaque ne doit pas être pliée au même endroit dans le sens opposé. Veillez à ce que la plaque ne soit pas égratignée ni entaillée au cours du procédé de pliage.

• Le façonnage ou le pliage d'un implant peut réduire sa résistance à la fatigue, ce qui mène à une défaillance sous l'effet d'une charge.

• Les vis et les plaques contenues dans le système Endo-Exo midollare GAP doivent être utilisées uniquement avec le Clou GAP. Les plaques incluses dans le système GAP ne sont pas des plaques d'ostéosynthèse autonomes.

• Au moins deux vis corticales doivent être utilisées pour la fixation distale du clou.

• Le système d'implant ne peut être utilisé que pour des patients dont le poids est égal ou inférieur à 60 kg ou comme l'indique le tableau ci-dessous.

• Pour des fractures ou ostéotomies sous-trochantériennes combinées avec l'usage d'une vis de col, il faut respecter les limites de la vis de col et de poids suivantes :

Taille du clou (Ø)	Longueur maximale permise de la vis de col	Poids maximal du patient
4,8	50 mm	40 Kg
5,6	70 mm	40 Kg
6,4	80 mm	50 Kg
7,2 plus	Aucune limite	60 Kg

Controindicazioni

- Infarto latente attiva o sospetta o marcata infiammazione locale all'interno o attorno all'area interessata.
- Osteoporosi, qualità o quantità insufficiente di osso/tessuti molli

- Vascolarizzazione compromessa che impedisce un adeguato apporto di sangue al sito operatorio.

- Sensibilità al materiale documentata o sospetta.

- Pazienti con condizioni neurologiche o mentali anomali

- Sepsis

- Altre condizioni mediche o chirurgiche che

Precludono il potenziale beneficio dell'intervento chirurgico.

Il chirurgo deve avvisare i pazienti in merito a queste controindicazioni e limitazioni, secondo necessità.

Effetti avversi

- Dolor, disago o sensazioni anomale dovute alla presenza del dispositivo.

- Accorciamento degli arti o deformità residua con pseudarthrosi o malunione.

- Sensibilità ai metalli o reazione allergica a un corpo estraneo.

- Dannii ai nervi dovuti al trauma chirurgico

- Rassorbimento osseo dovuto a stress shielding.

- Frattura ossea e dolore postoperatori.

- Infarto, sia profonda che superficiale

- Penetración articolare non riconosciuta

- Guarigione inadeguata

- Necrosi dell'osso

Avvertenze

Possono essere addati anche altri metodi e cicli di sterilizzazione. Si consiglia tuttavia di validare qualsiasi metodo alternativo utilizzando tecniche di laboratorio adeguate.

Istruzioni per la pulizia, la sterilizzazione e la risterilizzazione degli strumenti

Tutti gli impianti vengono forniti puliti, ma NON STERILI quando vengono spediti da Pega Medical. Seguire le istruzioni riportate di seguito per sterilizzare gli articoli non sterili forniti.

Applicare un protocollo di pulizia standard approvato dall'ospedale prima di sterilizzare l'implante. Tutti gli impianti metallici possono essere sterilizzati a vapore seguendo le istruzioni e i parametri elencati di seguito:

Nota: solo per gli Stati Uniti. Gli involucri, le buste, gli indicatori e i vassoi di sterilizzazione devono essere approvati dalla FDA per i parametri del ciclo di sterilizzazione.

• I componenti dell'implante del sistema GAP devono essere sterilizzati utilizzando buste per sterilizzazione.

• I dispositivi devono essere asciutti prima di essere introdotti nelle buste per sterilizzazione

Método	Vapore
Tipo di sterilizzazione	Prevacuo
Temperatura minima	270 °C (132 °C)
Durata minima del ciclo	4 minuti
Durata minima dell'asciugatura	30 minuti

Portuguese

Descrição do dispositivo

O Sistema Endo-Exo Midolar GAP é utilizado para tratamento de fraturas ou correção de deformações no fémur, tibia e úmero de pacientes pediátricos (crianças e adolescentes).

Este dispositivo de fixação consta num pin intramedular ligado a uma placa por meio de parafusos de rosca e/ou mecanicos, que criam um dispositivo de osteosíntese endomedular/extradural combinado. Esta nova abordagem de osteosíntese pretende criar um sistema de distribuição de carga entre o pin e a placa com o objetivo de limitar o risco de fraturas de stress e de melhorar a estabilidade do implante. As duas placas têm duas funções principais: a) oferecer suporte lateral ao fêmur distal fraco de um osso ostetoprotetor, evitando tensões concentradas na interface da cabeça dos parafusos/ósso; b) bloquear os parafusos com rosca no tratamento de fraturas da cabeça femoral ou bloquear os fios K no tratamento da coxa varva ou coxa valga recorrendo a osteotomia subtrocantérica menor. As placas fazem parte do sistema e não se destinam a ser utilizadas como placas de fratura autónomas.

• A correta manipulação do dispositivo é extremamente importante. Evitar a fresatura de impianti metálicos. Eliminar tutti gli impianti danneggiati o maneggiati in modo errato oppure restituirli al produttore per il corretto smaltimento.

• Si consiglia uno screening continuo con un amplificatore di fluoroscopia durante l'inserimento del filo guidato e ogni volta che gli strumenti canulati vengono fatti avanzare su filo guidato, a fine di prevenire l'avanzamento involontario del filo guidato e la penetrazione nei tessuti circostanti.

• L'inserimento impróprio do dispositivo durante l'implante può aumentare la possibilità di allenamento o migrazione.

• La selezione dell'implante di diametro maggiore appropriato per il canale midolare dell'osso ospite, nonché il corretto posizionamento e inserimento dell'implante sono fondamentali per limitare il rischio di fallimento dell'implante.

• Quando l'implante è sottoposto a un carico maggiore associato a un'incisura ritardata, pseudarthrosi o guarigione incompleta, possono verificarsi rottura o danneggiamento del dispositivo. È necessario assicurarsi che sia avvenuto un adeguato consolidamento prima di caricare tutto il peso.

• Piegatura della placa: La placa non deve essere piegata eccessivamente o ripetutamente. La placa non deve essere piegata al contrario nella stessa posizione. Fare attenzione a non graffiare o intaccare la placa durante il processo di piegatura.

• La fresatura e la piegatura di un impianto possono ridurre la resistenza alla fatica causandone il cedimento sotto carico.

• Le viti e le placche incluse nel sistema endo-exo midollare GAP possono essere utilizzate solo con il chiodo GAP. Le placche incluse nel sistema GAP non sono placche per osteosíntese autónomas.

• Per il fissaggio distale del chiodo è necessario utilizzare almeno due viti da cortile.

• Il sistema di impianto può essere utilizzato solo per pazienti di peso pari o inferiore a 60 kg o come indicato nella tabella seguente.

• Per frattura o osteotomia sotto il piccolo trocante, combinare con l'uso di viti in compressione interframmentaria e di peso:

Dimensione chiodo (Ø)	Max lunghezza consentita della vite in compressione interframmentaria	Max peso del paziente
4,8	50 mm	40 Kg
5,6	70 mm	40 Kg
6,4	80 mm	50 Kg
7,2 e superiore	Nessun limite	60 Kg

Contraindicaciones

- Infarto activa ou suspeita de infecção latente ou local de inflamação marcada na área afetada ou zona circundante

- Osteoporose, qualidade ou quantidade insuficiente de osso/tecido mole

- Vascularidade comprometida, inibindo um fornecimento de sangue adequado para o local da operação

• Sensibilização ao material documentada ou suspeita

- Doenças com estados neurológicos ou mentais anormais

- Sepsis

- Outras patologias médicas ou cirúrgicas que inviabilizam a realização da cirurgia;

Os cirurgiões devem avisar os dentistas acerca destas contra-indicações e limitações, quando apropriado.

Efeitos adversos

• Dor, desconforto ou sensações anormais devido à presença do dispositivo

- Encurtamento de membro ou deformação residual com a não consolidação ou consolidação indevida

- Sensibilização ao metal e/ou reação alérgica ao corpo estranho

- Reabsorção óssea devido à proteção contra stress

- Fratura e dor óssea pós-operatória

- Infecção, quer profunda quer superficial

- Penetración de articulación não reconhecida

- Cicatrização inadequada

- Necrose óssea

Advertências

• A Pega Medical desaconselha a utilização de componentes de outros fabricantes com qualquer componente da Pega Medical.

Tal utilização irá invalidar a responsabilidade da Pega Medical.

• Os dispositivos são dispositivos de utilização única

• Os dispositivos devem ser esterilizados em sacos de esterilização

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