

K E L Y N I A M

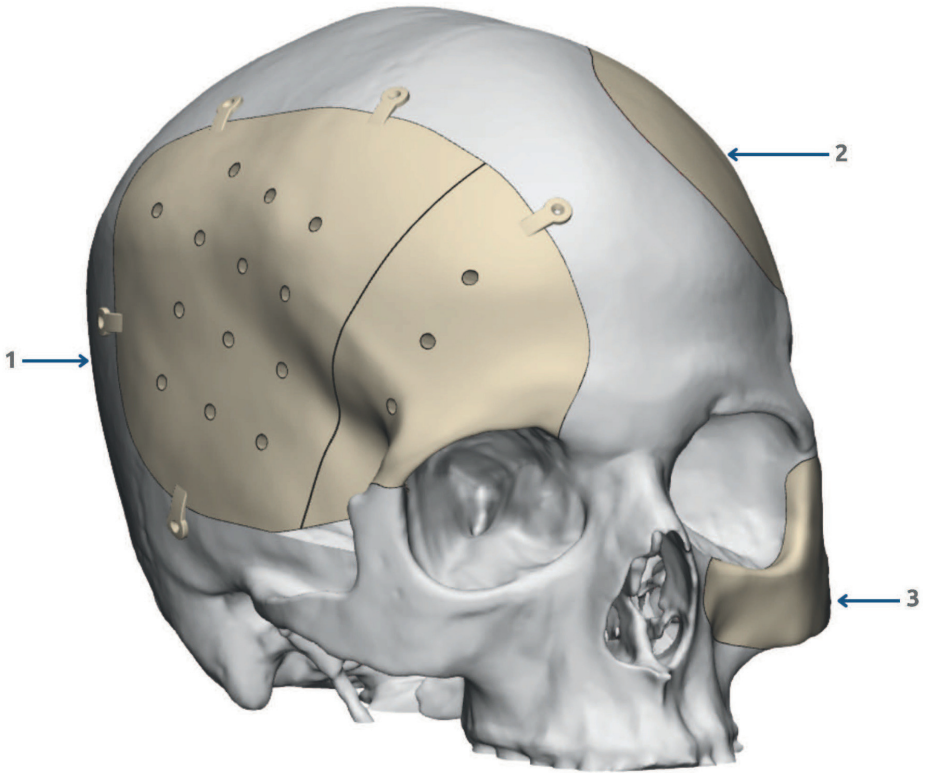
Customized Precision. Expedited.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Fusion Craniofacial Implant (**FCI**)

Fusion Skull Implant (**FSI**)





1. Multi-Part Fusion Skull Implant (FSI) with Perfusion Holes, Integrated Fixation System (IFS), and Temporal Cutback.
2. Fusion Skull Implant (FSI) without Perfusion Holes.
3. Fusion Craniofacial Implant (FCI) without Perfusion Holes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDICATIONS FOR USE	3	LATE POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS	6
DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE	3	INSPECTION	6
CONDITIONS OF USE	3	CLEANING	6
CONTRAINDICATIONS	3	STERILIZATION.....	6
INTEGRATED FIXATION SYSTEM (IFS) INSTALLATION	4	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STEAM STERILIZATION	6
MULTI-PART INSTALLATION	4	STORAGE	7
CORRECT/INCORRECT INSTALLATION OF IMPLANTS		DO NOT USE IF PACKAGE IS OPEN OR DAMAGED	7
WITH IFS OR MULTI-PART IMPLANTS WITH IFS	4	MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING SAFETY	7
WARNINGS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	5	RX STATEMENT	7
POTENTIAL ADVERSE REACTIONS	6	SYMBOLS CONTAINED IN DEVICE LABELING	7
INTRAOPERATIVE/EARLY POSTOPERATIVE		DEFINITIONS	7
COMPLICATIONS	6	INFORMATION	8

INDICATIONS FOR USE

The Fusion Craniofacial Implant (FCI) and Fusion Skull Implant (FSI) are intended to fill a bony void or defect area in a patient's cranial and craniofacial skeleton (orbital rim, zygoma, & adjacent bone).

DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Fusion Craniofacial Implants (FCI) and Fusion Skull Implants (FSI), known hereafter as Implant, are individually sized and shaped custom implantable prosthetic plates intended to fill a bony void or defect area in a specific patient's cranial and craniofacial skeleton (orbital rim, zygoma, and adjacent bone). The size, asymmetrical shape, thickness, contour, and edge profile are design elements of the non-load bearing patient-specific Base Implant. These design elements are used to support the base implant in the bony void or defect area to provide a "Precise Fit." The single-use alterable base implant (1) is fabricated from a billet block of implant grade Polyether ether ketone (PEEK) Thermoplastic Polymer formulated with biphasic calcium phosphate (known hereafter as BCP PEEK), using a patient's CT scan imaging data, (2) is provided clean (non-sterile) for steam sterilization prior to implantation at a hospital or surgical site, and (3) are attached to the native bone using commercially available cranioplasty hardware and fasteners. Additional features, as described below, are design elements that may be added to the Base Implant, as requested by the Physician.



Base Implant - See above.



Perfusion Holes are holes in the Base Implant that allow the passage of fluid to an organ or tissue; equally spaced over the contour or curvature of the Base Implant.



Integrated Fixation System (IFS) Tabs are a design element used to fixate the Base Implant to the patient's cranial and craniofacial skeleton using commercially available cranioplasty fasteners; replacing the need to fixate the Base Implant using additional cranioplasty hardware.



A Temporal Cutback is a design element, if requested by a Physician, that dictates the shape of the Base Implant in the temporal fossa region of the patient's cranial skeleton to aid in reducing intraoperative tissue trauma or temporalis muscle damage during the cranioplasty surgery.



A Multi-Part Implant is a design element that is used for patients with a bony void or defect area that cannot be filled using a single Base Implant. A Multi-Part Implant is used when (1) the overall implant contour or curvature height exceeds the overall thickness of the billet block of BCP PEEK, (2) the geometry of the Base Implant causes undercuts, or (3) the Base Implant is non-passive requiring the implants to be installed separately. The Base Implant is manufactured in multiple parts with support lips that run along the top and bottom edges of each implant, allowing the top implant support lip to be supported by the bottom implant support lip. When a Multi-Part Implant is implanted, it functions as a single Base Implant.

CONDITIONS OF USE

CAUTION - The KGI Fusion Craniofacial Implants (FCI) and Fusion Skull Implants (FSI) should (1) only be implanted by surgeons who are fully trained and licensed in the use of such implants and (2) be implanted at a hospital or surgical site with neurosurgical and/or craniofacial surgery capabilities.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

The Implants are contraindicated under any of the following conditions:

- Infection and sepsis;
- Degenerative bone disease that would render the device or the treatment unjustifiable;
- Distant foci of infection that can spread to the implant site;
- Uncooperative patients or patients with neurologic or psychiatric/psychological dysfunction who are incapable or unwilling to follow postoperative instructions.

INTEGRATED FIXATION SYSTEM (IFS) INSTALLATION

The Integrated Fixation System (IFS) is a low-profile tab system that is integrated into the device, and is used to fixate the device to the patient's cranial and craniofacial skeleton using commercially available cranioplasty fasteners, known hereafter as Screws. Screws are **NOT PROVIDED** with the implant. The countersink and thru hole in the IFS tabs are designed to ensure that the profile of the screw is in full contact with the IFS Tab. When the Screw is fully engaged, the head of the Screw must be flush or below the body of the IFS tab. For the best results, the Screw should be inserted perpendicular to the hole in the IFS tab. When fully fastened, the IFS Tab should be sitting flat against the patient's skull.

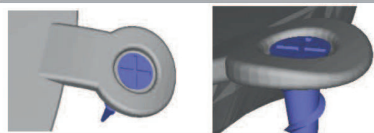


Figure 1 - Section view of an IFS tab with a Screw installed.

MULTI-PART INSTALLATION

A Multi-Part Implant is for patients with bony voids or defects with (1) an overall implant contour height that exceed the dimensions (i.e. thickness) of the BCP PEEK raw material used for manufacturing or (2) geometry causing undercuts or non-passive fitting implants that must be installed separately. The device is manufactured in multiple parts with a support lip that runs along the edge of the first device, allowing support for the second device. When a Multi-Part Implant is implanted, it functions as a single implant.



Figure 2 - Section view of a Multi-Part Implant showing the support lips, allowing the Multi-Part Implant to be connected.

CORRECT/INCORRECT INSTALLATION OF IMPLANTS WITH IFS OR MULTI-PART IMPLANTS WITH IFS

Correct Use

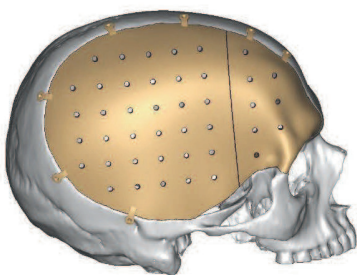


Figure 3 - The contoured edge of the Implant is fully sitting on the existing defect edge of the patient's cranial and craniofacial skeleton. The Multi-Part support lips are fully seated, and the IFS tabs are sitting flat against the patient's skull. No visible gaps all around.

Incorrect Use

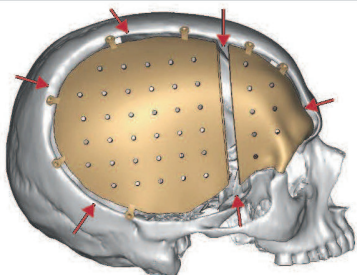


Figure 4 - **DO NOT** use an Implant with IFS or a Multi-Part Implant with IFS to fixate to the patient's skull if the contoured edge of the Implant is **NOT** sitting on the patient's existing defect edge. Gaps are clearly visible all around (see red arrows depicting the gaps) and the IFS tabs are **NOT** fully seated on the patient's skull. Without the proper edge support, the chance of failure increases. In cases without proper edge support, the IFS should be removed and commercially available, cranioplasty fixation hardware and screws can be used to fixate the Implant to the patient's skull.

WARNINGS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Kelynam BCP PEEK Implants are used to fill a bony void or defect area in a patient's specific cranial and craniofacial skeleton. They are not intended for load bearing applications such as the Maxilla (upper jaw area surrounding the teeth only) and Mandible. Do not use these devices for replacement of bone within articulating surfaces. Patients who engage in contact sports or other activities that risk cranial and/or facial injury are to be warned that cranial and/or facial injury may lead to damage of the Implant and a subsequent failure of treatment. The patient is to be warned that the device does not replace normal healthy bone and that traumatic injury could necessitate surgical treatment. The patient must be advised of surgical risks and the possible adverse effects.

CAUTION - Do not reuse the Implant. Discard any unused portions.

CAUTION - The Implant has been designed and manufactured to fit the bony void or defect area existing at the time of the CT Scan. Using an Implant after the recommended 6 months use-by-date may result in a sub-optimal fit within the bony void or defect area.

- Improper selection, placement, positioning, and fixation of the Implant can cause a subsequent undesirable result. It is the responsibility of the surgeon to be familiar with the location and positioning of the Implant based on the Design Proposal/RX established during the design process.
- Due to the customized nature of the Implant, the appropriate selection of FDA cleared fixation devices are left to the surgeon's discretion.
- All instructions for fixation (drilling, tapping of holes, and insertion of screws) should follow the FDA cleared commercially available fixation system manufacturer's instructions and specifications.
- If commercially available fixation is used, the minimum recommendations are three (3) fixation points and 4mm away from the Implants edge. Pre-drill the screw holes in the Implant, away from the surgical site but in a sterile environment (i.e. Operating Room) using sterile, high-speed rotating instruments. The screws should not protrude past the underside of the implant to avoid damaging the dura.
- Intra-operative re-shaping and re-sizing of the implant should be performed away from the surgical site utilizing high-speed, rotary instruments. It is important that any loose particulate should be removed with sterile saline rinse.
- Modification (e.g. re-shaping, sizing, contouring) of the Implant must be done by a surgeon in a sterile environment (i.e. Operating Room) using sterile, high-speed rotating instruments. After the implant has been modified, verify that the Implant is clean, and/or free of cracks, burrs, and chips. Rinse the Implant in sterile saline to remove any loose particles. Intra-operative damage may occur to the Implant after it has been modified. Examine for damage or disfigurement prior to implantation.
- Instruments used to modify the Implant shall be sterilized using the hospital or surgical site's internal procedures for instrument sterilization and use in a sterile environment (i.e. Operating Room).
- To prevent dehiscence at the incision site, a firm primary closure of the incision is required.
- Implants placed, positioned, or fixated over or near air cavities (e.g. sinuses), could result in infection.
- Pediatric use is not recommended. Rapid remodeling of the pediatric cranial/craniofacial skeleton may cause dehiscence of the incision, prominence or disfigurement at the implant site, or related complications that could result in the need to remove the implant.
- The surgeon should weigh the risks versus benefits when deciding to remove the Implant. Implant removal should be followed by adequate postoperative management.
- The device must be steam sterilized prior to use per ANSI/AAMI ST79.
- A Surgical Model Kit, if provided, is to be used for pre-operative planning analysis only (e.g. form, fit, function, alignment, orientation). A Surgical Model Kit is not a medical device, is clearly labeled as "do not sterilize/do not implant" and is not intended to come in contact with the Implant or enter the Operating Room.

POTENTIAL ADVERSE REACTIONS

- While rare, implantation of foreign materials may result in sensitivity reactions.
- Peripheral neuropathies have been reported in conjunction with surgical procedures involving implantation of various types of devices. Sub-clinical nerve damage occurs more frequently, usually as a result of surgical exposure/trauma.
- Implants can loosen/migrate due to loss of fixation or trauma.
- Infection can lead to failure of the procedure.

INTRAOPERATIVE/EARLY POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS CAN INCLUDE, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

- Fracture of the Implant, fracture of bone or soft tissue damage, dehiscence of the incision; prominence or disfigurement at the implant site, and infection.

LATE POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS CAN INCLUDE, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

- Fracture of the Implant due to traumatic injury;
- Loosening or migration due to loss of fixation or trauma; and
- Prominence or disfigurement over time at or near the implant site.

INSPECTION

Implants are shipped clean but **NON-STERILE** from Kelyniam Global Inc. (KGI) in a tamper proof sealed FDA and USDA cleared, clear plastic bag. Inspect the Implant packaging to ensure it has not been tampered with or damaged during shipping and that the Implant includes a twelve (12) digit alpha-numeric case number which matches the case number on the product identification label.

CLEANING

This Implant was produced in a non-sterile, clean environment. The Implant was manually cleaned using 70% isopropyl alcohol before being placed in a tamper proof, sealed, FDA and USDA cleared, clear plastic bag.

CAUTION - The device must be steam sterilized before use in accordance with ANSI/AAMI ST79 - Comprehensive Guide to Steam Sterilization and Sterility Assurance in Health Care Facilities.

STERILIZATION

The Implants are supplied clean but NON-STERILE and should be repackaged before steam sterilization. Prior to steam sterilization, wrap the Implant with an FDA cleared biological indicator in 2 layers of 1-ply FDA cleared polypropylene sterilization wrap using simultaneous envelope folding techniques. Sterilize the Implant using the hospital or surgical site internal procedure for the method of steam sterilization to be performed. The recommended parameters listed below are based on 3rd party Laboratory testing conducted by Kelyniam Global Inc. (KGI) to establish sterility. These are in accordance with ANSI/AAMI ST79 - Comprehensive Guide to Steam Sterilization and Sterility Assurance in Health Care Facilities.

CAUTION - Kelyniam Global, Inc. (KGI) is not liable for any data supplied by any 3rd party testing facility.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STEAM STERILIZATION

Sterilization Method	Wrapping Method	Sterilizer Type	Preconditioning Pulses	Minimum Temperature Exposure	Full Cycle Time	Dry Time
Steam	Wrap the device in two layers of FDA cleared polypropylene sterilization wrap (i.e. Halyard Health H600 Sterilization Wrap) using simultaneous envelope folding techniques.	Pre-vacuum	4	132°C (270°F)	4 minutes	30 minutes

Figure 5 Steam Sterilization Recommendations

STORAGE

It is recommended that Implants be stored in a controlled environment at approximately 24°C (75°F) in accordance with AAMI ST79.

DO NOT USE IF PACKAGE IS OPEN OR DAMAGED

Following steam sterilization, the package should again be inspected to ensure the integrity of the packaging was maintained. Product not scheduled for immediate use should be stored in a cool, dry place.

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING SAFETY

The Fusion Craniofacial Implants (FCI) and Fusion Skull Implants (FSI) are electrically nonconductive, nonmetallic, and nonmagnetic, and pose no known hazards resulting from exposure to any MR environment. The Fusion Craniofacial Implants (FCI) and Fusion Skull Implants (FSI) are MR Safe.

RX STATEMENT

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

SYMBOLS CONTAINED IN DEVICE LABELING











 Part Number	 Expiry Date	 Non-Sterile	 MR Safe
 Lot Number	 Single Patient Use	 Manufactured By	 Instructions For Use
 Serial Number	 Prescription		

Figure 6 - Symbols referenced on device labeling.

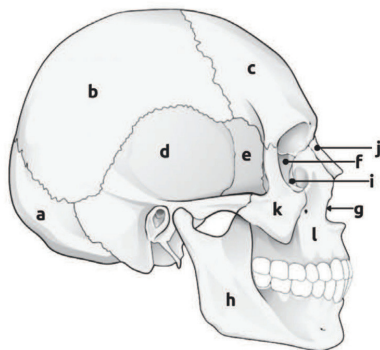
DEFINITIONS

Skull - A collection of bones and cartilage that encases and protects the brain and chief sense organs; the skeleton of a person's head.

Fusion Skull Implant (FSI) - A patient-specific implantable medical device made from BCP PEEK that is designed using the patient's CT scan data and is intended to fill a bony void or defect area in a patient's specific cranial skeleton.

Craniofacial - A collection of bones in the facial region of the skull.

Fusion Craniofacial Implant (FCI) - A patient-specific implantable medical device made from BCP PEEK that is designed using the patient's CT scan data and is intended to fill a bony void or defect area in a patient's specific craniofacial skeleton (orbital rim, zygoma, and adjacent bone), excluding the Maxilla (upper jaw area surrounding the teeth only) and Mandible, which are load bearing areas of the facial region.



- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. Occipital Bone | g. Vomer Bone |
| b. Parietal Bone | h. Mandible |
| c. Frontal Bone | i. Lacrimal Bone |
| d. Temporal Bone | j. Nasal Bone |
| e. Sphenoid Bone | k. Zygomatic Bone |
| f. Ethmoid Bone | l. Maxilla |

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INFORMATION

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Instructions For Use
Effective Date: 01MAY25



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in the USA