



Patient Specific Instrumentation

Created for your hip

360 MED CARE

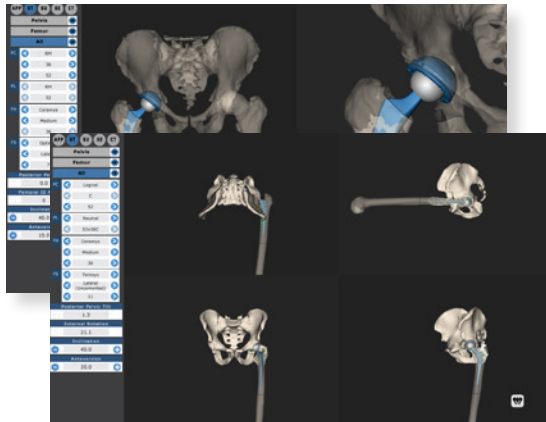
Suite 3, Building 1, 20 Bridge Street Pymble
e: info@360med.care
www.360med.care



enovisTM

*Creating Better Together*TM

EVERY PATIENT IS UNIQUE - ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL



Patient Specific Instrumentation (PSI) has transformed the way hip replacements are performed by customising surgical alignment guides to each patient's anatomy.

Using CT scans and x-rays, PSI software captures a comprehensive view of

your hip which enables your surgeon to design an individual surgical plan ahead of time.

Once your surgeon has planned your surgery, our engineers produce a three-dimensional replica of your hip and manufacture single-use alignment guides precisely fitted to your anatomy. These guides assist with implant positioning, marking and cutting of the bone during surgery.

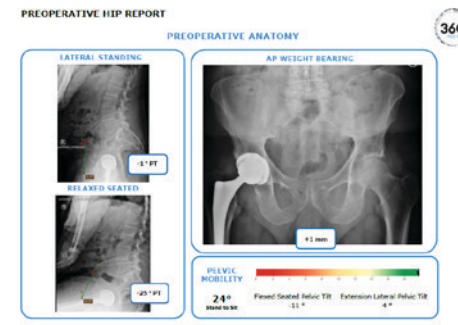


BENEFITS OF PSI TECHNOLOGY

- 1. Pre-operative Preparation:** Unlike generic techniques which require surgeons to carry out alignment during surgery, patient specific planning enables meticulous preparation before surgery begins.
- 2. Streamlined Surgery:** Pre-operative planning refines the surgical workflow.
- 3. Enhanced Precision:** Accurate alignment and positioning of implants is crucial for long term success and can help minimise wear and tear.

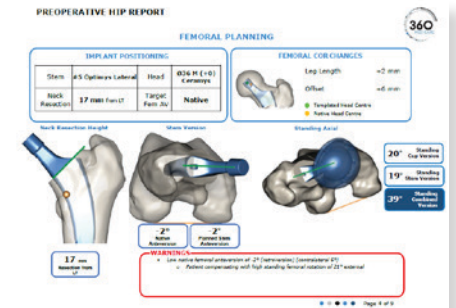
HOW THE PSI SYSTEM WORKS

1. A pre-operative CT scan creates a three dimensional (3D) image of your hip. This is then analysed by the Enovis software to provide a detailed model of your joint anatomy to your surgeon.



2. Using the same Enovis software, your surgeon completes a pre-operative plan for the bespoke instrument guides. The implant size, position and alignment is incorporated into the design.

3. The custom instruments are manufactured using 3D printing technology for your surgeon to use during your hip replacement.



4. The custom guides are fitted directly onto your bone surface and your surgeon is able to execute the pre-planned cuts, and prepare the bone surface for the prostheses.