TOTAL SHOULDER REPLACEMENT

You, empowered.
You, unstoppable.

Exactly.

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HOW DOES

Your Shoulder Work?

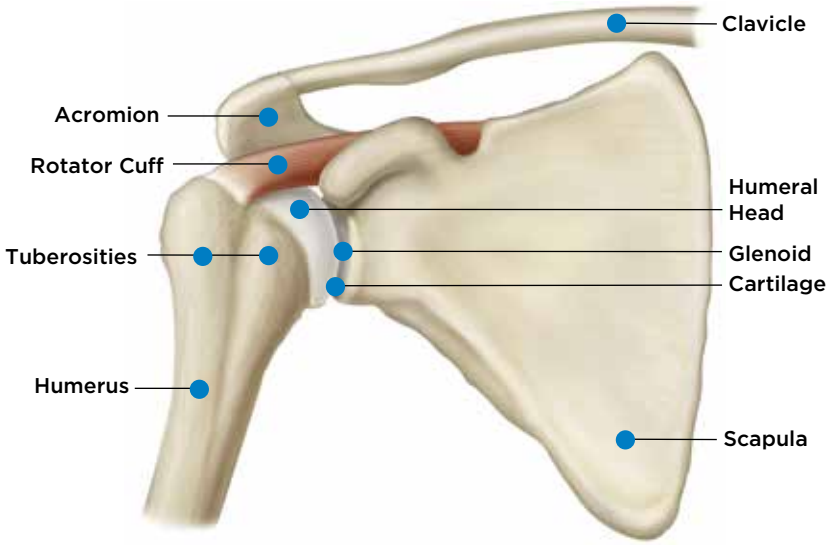
The shoulder joint is comprised of three main bones: the collarbone (clavicle), the shoulder blade (scapula) and the upper arm bone (humerus). The glenoid (part of the scapula) and humeral head (part of the humerus) are normally the parts of the shoulder that have to be replaced because they rub together when you move your arm. In a healthy shoulder, these portions of bone are covered with cartilage, which allows for painless motion—lifting, pushing and pulling. But arthritis can damage this protective cartilage, which makes these motions painful.

Arthritis is one of the most common conditions that causes wear and tear to your joint cartilage and develops after years of constant motion and pressure on the joints. If non-surgical treatment options such as medication, physical therapy or lifestyle changes fail to provide relief, your surgeon may recommend shoulder replacement surgery.

THE SHOULDER IS

the Most Mobile Joint in the Body.

The shoulder joint is similar to a ball-and-socket joint but more closely resembles a golf ball on a tee. The rotator cuff provides the stability – keeping the golf ball on the tee.



WHAT IS TOTAL SHOULDER

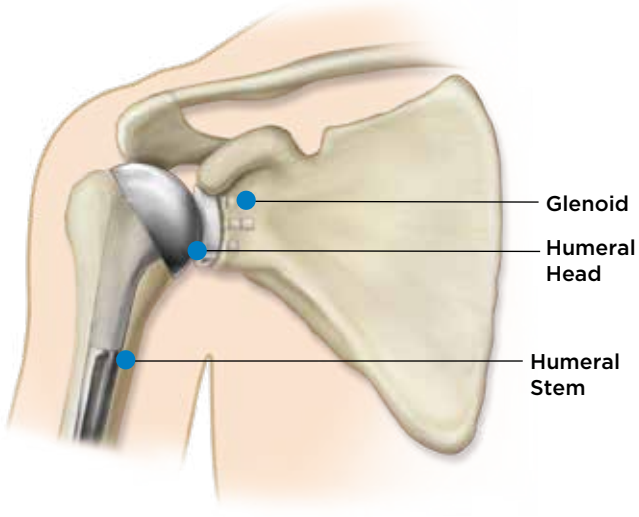
Replacement?

Anatomic Shoulder Replacement

Shoulder replacement surgery replaces the damaged part of your shoulder to recreate the natural contours of the bones in a healthy shoulder.

Sometimes, only the ball is replaced (hemiarthroplasty), while other times, both the ball and socket are replaced (total shoulder arthroplasty). The ball is metal and the socket is plastic.

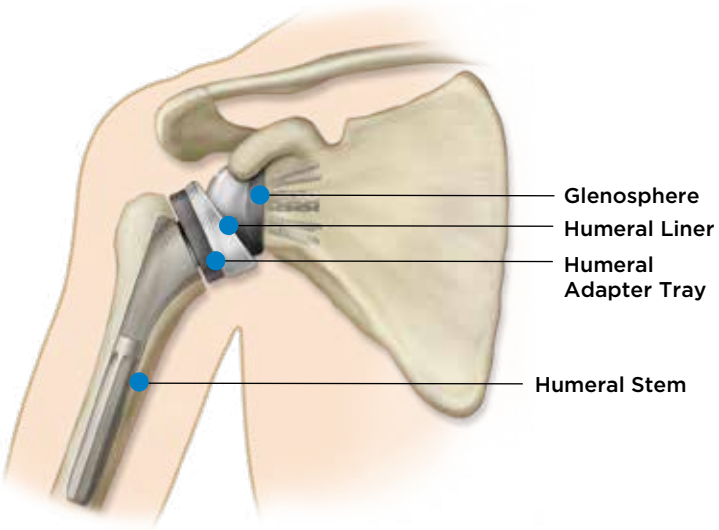
During surgery, an incision is made in the front of the shoulder. Once your surgeon exposes your shoulder joint, the surgeon will remove the damaged bone and cartilage. The head of the humerus is then removed and a metal stem is placed into the humeral canal. This provides a stabilizing anchor for the head.



Reverse Shoulder Replacement

If you have a massive, irreparable rotator cuff tear and arthritis, your surgeon may opt to perform a reverse shoulder replacement.

The rotator cuff is a group of muscles and tendons that surround the shoulder in order to keep the humerus centered while performing shoulder-related tasks such as lifting the arm. When the rotator cuff tears, the muscles lose their ability to keep the humerus centered on the glenoid, causing your humerus to move upward and out of the socket. This instability, combined with arthritis or a previous shoulder injury, can cause severe pain and loss of function.



In this procedure, the anatomy of the shoulder is reversed by attaching a metal ball (glenosphere) to the glenoid and the plastic socket (humeral liner) to the upper humerus. A reverse shoulder replacement empowers your deltoid to become the main functioning muscle in the absence of a healthy rotator cuff.

The Equinoxe Shoulder System was designed with a goal of reducing your pain and increasing mobility so you can get back to enjoying daily activities.

THE EXACTECH

Shoulder System

It is widely recognized that quality design and materials contribute to longevity and function when it comes to total joint implants.

With hundreds of peer-reviewed published studies, the Equinoxe Shoulder is one of the world's most researched and analyzed shoulder systems.

The platform system allows conversion of a primary or fracture shoulder replacement to a reverse without the need to remove the already well-fixed stem. The high-quality implants are designed to:

- Help match each individual patient's bone structure
- Preserve a patient's natural anatomy
- Work in a variety of procedures
- Address unique clinical challenges

FROM STRAIGHTFORWARD TO CHALLENGING

Procedures and Everything In Between.

Our surgeon partners and engineers have together designed hundreds of clinical solutions that provide exactly what you need to get your mobility back.

REVERSE SYSTEM
The groundbreaking reverse system addresses shoulder biomechanics including fixation and instability.[1,2,3*]

PRESERVE STEM
Our next generation platform stem is designed to preserve more of your natural bone. It may also help reduce blood loss.[4]

PRIMARY SYSTEM
Our platform stem, patented replicator plate, anatomic humeral heads and various glenoid solutions replicate a patient's unique anatomy.

HUMERAL RECONSTRUCTION PROSTHESIS

The first-to-market biomechanically designed humeral reconstruction system provides a unique and stable solution for complex and challenging cases with humeral bone loss.

FRACTURE SYSTEM

The fracture stem is designed to reconstruct the patient's anatomy in complex fracture cases.

HUMERAL AUGMENTED TRAY

The Humeral Augmented Tray can help to compensate for some of your bone loss by replacing the greater tuberosity, a part of the bone that may be replaced due to disease or fracture.

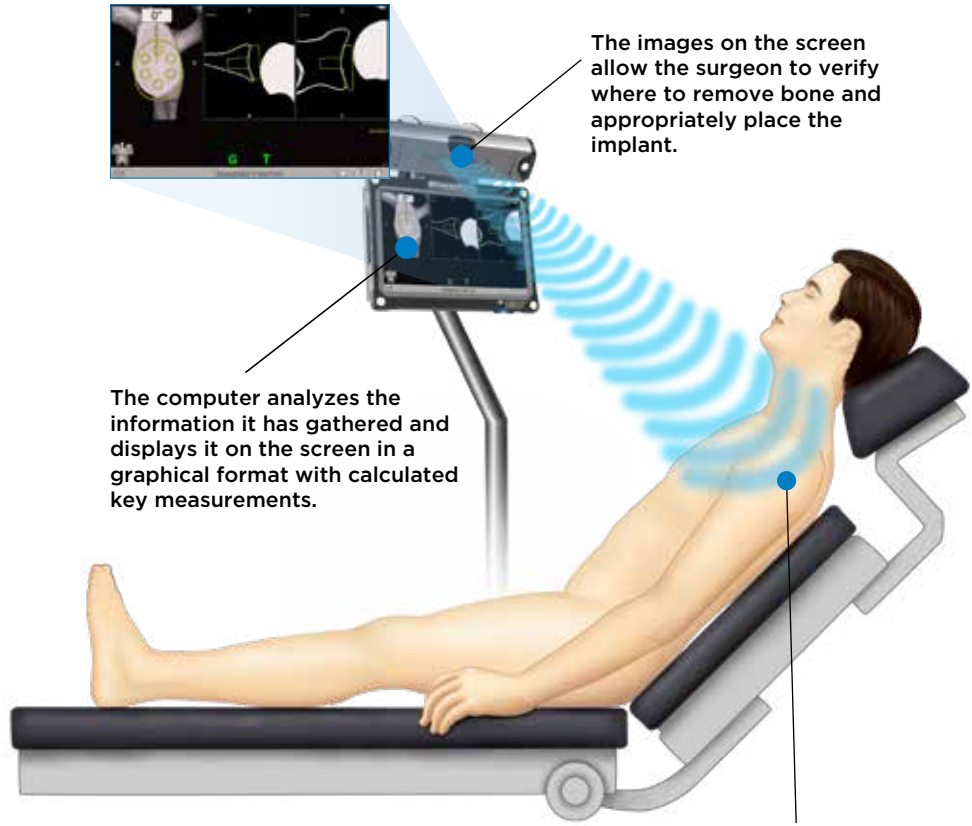
STEMLESS SHOULDER

A bone-conserving implant designed for anatomic total shoulder replacement.

TOTAL SHOULDER REPLACEMENT

Performed Using ExactechGPS

ExactechGPS® Guided Personalized Surgery is the world's first and only shoulder navigation technology that combines a surgeon's pre-operative plan with intraoperative guidance with a goal of advanced accuracy and precision.



WHYEXACTECH IMPLANTS

Are Right for You

Your surgeon will consider a wide variety of variables when selecting the shoulder implant that's right for you. Your age, height, weight, lifestyle and your general health are among the most important factors. The Equinoxe Shoulder System is designed to accommodate these and other variations in anatomy.

This information is for educational purposes only and is not intended to replace the expert guidance of your orthopaedic surgeon. Please direct any questions or concerns you may have to your orthopaedic surgeon.

For more information, visit

ExactlyForYou.com

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References: 1. **Mollon B., et al.** Impact of scapular notching on clinical outcomes after reverse total shoulder arthroplasty: an analysis of 476 shoulders. *Journal of Shoulder Elbow.* 2017. 26:1253-1261. 2. **Stroud N., et al.** Reverse shoulder glenoid loosening: an evaluation of the initial fixation associated with six different reverse shoulder designs. *Bulletin of the Hospital for Joint Diseases.* 2013. 71 (Suppl 2): S12-7.* 3. **Roche, C. et al. Biomechanical analysis of 3 commercially available reverse shoulder designs in a nor**mal and medially eroded scapula. Trans. of the 59th Annual ORS Meeting. 2013.* 4. **Labrum, J. et al.** Stemless, short and standard humeral stems in total shoulder arthroplasty: is there a difference in intraoperative measures, pain, and outcomes in the short term? *Seminars in Arthroplasty.* 33 (2023) 200-206. * *In Vitro (bench) test results may not necessarily be indicative of clinical performance.*

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