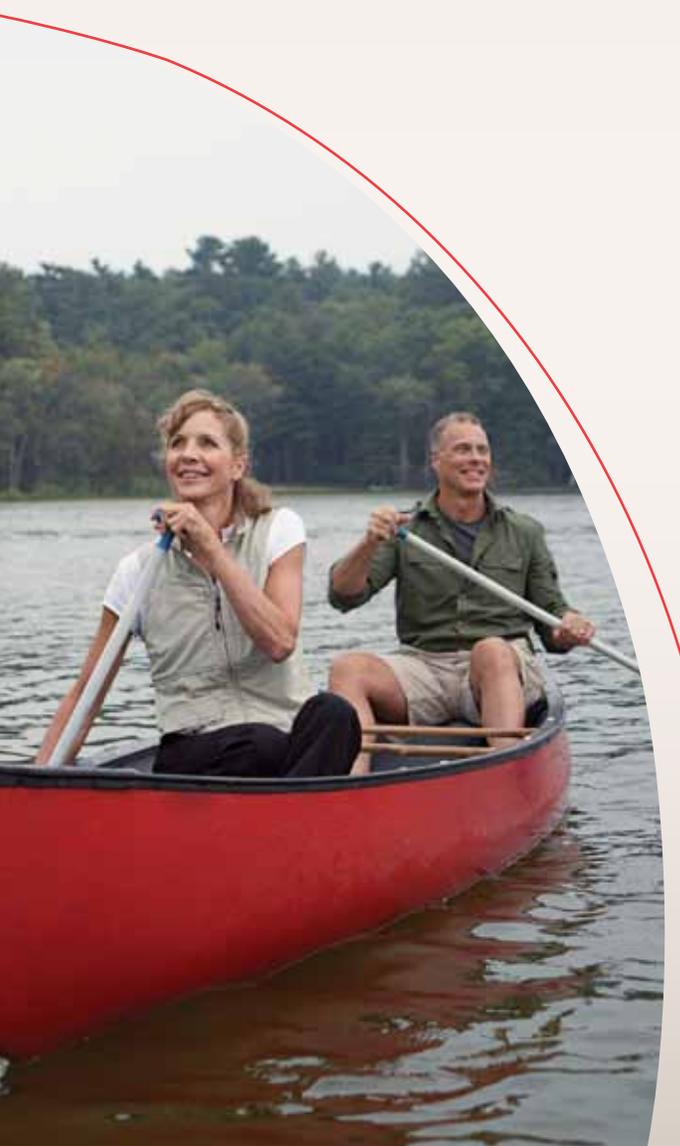


Important safety information

As with any medical treatment, individual results may vary. The performance of a shoulder replacement depends on your age, weight, activity level and other factors. There are potential risks, and recovery takes time. People with conditions limiting rehabilitation should not have this surgery. Only an orthopaedic surgeon can tell if shoulder replacement is right for you.



References

1 Boileau P, et al. "Grammont reverse prosthesis: Design, rationale, and biomechanics." *The Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery*. January/February 2005:1475-1615

To learn more about shoulder replacement surgery, visit www.shoulderpainsolutions.com.

This information is intended only for patients in the United States.

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Reverse shoulder replacement



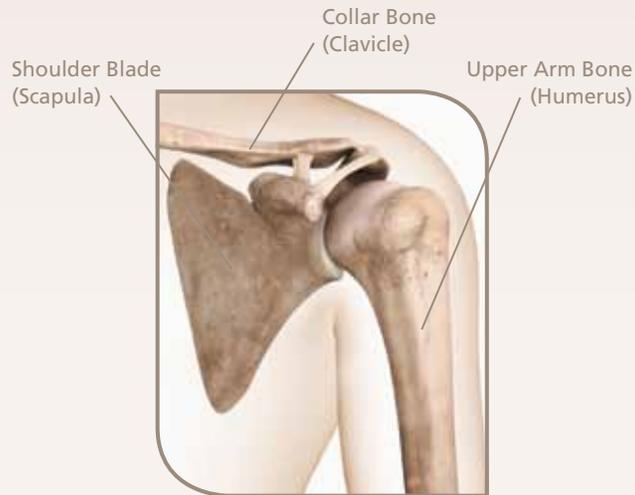
never stop moving®  DePuy

never stop moving®  DePuy

Shoulder pain

When shoulder pain starts interfering with daily activities, it may be time to consider shoulder replacement. Today there are alternatives created to provide pain relief and freedom of movement.

Healthy Shoulder



Shoulder joint

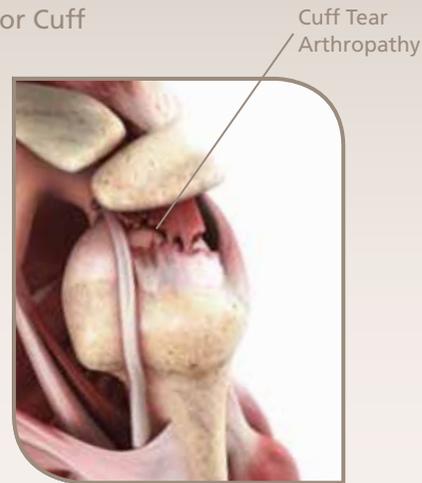
In a normal healthy shoulder, the upper arm bone (humerus) ends in a ball shape. This fits into a socket formed by the shoulder blade (scapula). Together this ball and socket form the shoulder.

Cuff tear arthropathy

Cuff-tear arthropathy is a condition where the rotator cuff muscles of the shoulder have become weak or non-functional due to a previous rotator cuff tear or osteoporosis (thinning of the bone), a form of arthritis.

As this condition progresses the patient is subjected to increasing pain and loss of movement and function of the arm.

Torn Rotator Cuff



Reverse shoulder replacement

Reverse shoulder joint replacement is a procedure developed for those who have exhausted all other treatment options. When damage within the shoulder has reached advanced stages of shoulder weakness and pain, it may become necessary to make changes in the normal mechanics of the shoulder.

With Reverse Shoulder Replacement, the anatomy, or structure, of the shoulder is reversed. The implant is designed so that the ball portion is attached to the scapula and the socket is placed at the upper end of the humerus.

Following the procedure, the stronger muscles in other parts of the shoulder are allowed to do the work of the joint as normally as possible. The new mechanics of the shoulder, along with the use of stronger muscles, will hold the parts of the implant together more tightly than the injured shoulder.

Delta XTEND™ Reverse Shoulder System

The Delta Reverse Shoulder System has been used throughout the world since 1985 and has extensive clinical history.¹ Delta XTEND is the most recent evolution of the Delta line and addresses cuff tear arthropathy by reversing the anatomy of the shoulder.

The Delta XTEND Reverse Shoulder System consists of components that change the orientation of the shoulder so that the shoulder socket (glenoid) is replaced with an artificial ball (glenosphere), and the normal ball (humeral head) is replaced with an implant that combines a humeral cup and stem into which the artificial ball rests. This design alters the normal mechanics of the shoulder and enables the implant to stabilize the joint and restore limited motion when the rotator cuff is damaged.

Delta XTEND Reverse

