ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

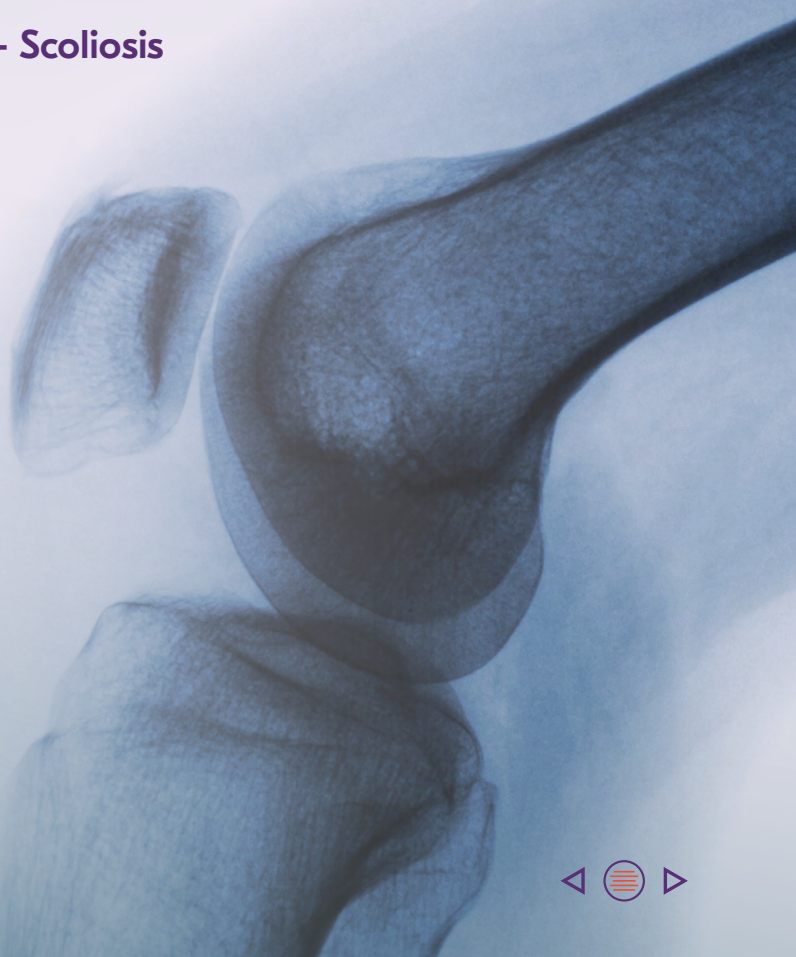
Orthopedic surgeons specialize in musculoskeletal and joint issues. They are commonly performing arthroplasty (repair or replacement of a joint), addressing sports injuries and treating disorders of the spine.

Types of Orthopedic Procedures:

1| Total Knee Replacement/Arthroplasty (TKR/A)

2| Total Hip Replacement/Arthroplasty (THR/A)

3| Spine Procedure - Scoliosis



Total Knee Replacement/Arthroplasty

A surgical procedure in which damaged parts of the knee joint are replaced with artificial parts.

CAPSULE

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle					
PDO	RA-1065Q	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	RA-2065Q	2	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	RX-1066Q	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	40 mm	CP	Bi-directional	
PDO	RX-2066Q	2	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	40 mm	CP	Bi-directional	
PDO	VLP-2010	2	70	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Uni-directional	

SUBCUTANEOUS

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle					
PDO	VLP-2012	0	70	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Uni-directional	
PDO	RA-1067Q	0	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional	
PDO	RA-2065Q	2	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	RX-2069Q	0	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
PDO	RX-2068Q	0	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2036Q	0	36 x 36	Undyed	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2035Q	0	45 x 45	Undyed	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-1029Q	0	36 x 36	Undyed	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional	

SUBCUTICULAR

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle					
Monoderm™	VLM-2012	2-0	45	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Uni-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2024Q	2-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2023Q	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2022Q	2-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2021Q	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional	

Procedure:
Total Knee Arthroplasty

Quill BARBED SUTURE by corzamedical

SCAN TO SEE VIDEO

STEPS

1 Incision made on the front of knee, cutting through the tissue surrounding the muscles and bone.

2 The patella is rotated to the outside of the knee to help in visualization.

3 Prepare the femur by cutting it into a shape that matches the corresponding surface of the metal femoral component.

4 Implant the femoral component on the end of the femur.

5 The tibia (shin bone) is prepared with a flat cut on the top; the exposed end of th bone is sized to fit the metal and plastic tibial components.

6 The metal tibial component is inserted into the bone.

7 If needed, the patella is also cut flat and fitted with a plastic patellar component.

8 Surgeon tests components for patient balance and motion.

9 Quill® barbed suture is used in all three layers of wound closure - capsule, subcutaneous, and subcuticular layers.

Total Hip Replacement/Arthroplasty

Surgical reconstruction of the hip in which the ball-and-socket joint is replaced with a prosthesis.

CAPSULE

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle			SKU		
PDO	RA-1065Q	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	RX-1066Q	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	40 mm	CP	Bi-directional	
PDO	RX-1062Q	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional	
PDO	RA-2065Q	2	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	VLP-2010	2	70	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Uni-directional	

SUBCUTANEOUS

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle			SKU		
PDO	VLP-2012	0	70	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Uni-directional	
PDO	RA-1067Q	0	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional	
PDO	RA-2065Q	2	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	RX-2069Q	0	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
PDO	RX-2068Q	0	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2036Q	0	36 x 36	Undyed	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2035Q	0	45 x 45	Undyed	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-1029Q	0	36 x 36	Undyed	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional	

SUBCUTICULAR

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle			SKU		
Monoderm™	VLM-2012	2-0	45	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Uni-directional	
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Monoderm™	YA-2023Q	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2022Q	2-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	YA-2021Q	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional	

Procedure:
Total Hip Arthroplasty

Quill BARBED SUTURE by corzamedical

SCAN TO SEE VIDEO

STEPS

1. Incision made on hip.

2. Damaged cartilage and bone is removed.

3. The bone is cut to remove the damaged femoral head.

4. The acetabulum is repaired with a reamer used to scrape away the damaged cartilage and bone.

5. The implant is inserted:
   - The socket of the pelvis is called the acetabulum, and the part of the hip replacement inserted into the socket is called the acetabular component (also known as the cup).

6. The femoral stem implant is inserted down the hollow center of the femur and held in the bone with or without cement.

7. The ball of the ball-and-socket hip joint can be inserted on top of the femoral stem; a metal ball is tightly fitted onto the top of the stem.

8. The hip replacement can be placed in final position
   - Quill® barbed suture is used in all three layers of wound closure - capsule, subcutaneous, and subcuticular layers.

Spine Procedure - Scoliosis

Scoliosis is a correction of a disorder of the spine. It requires lengthy incisions and long closure times.

DEEP LAYER

Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle					
PDO	**VLP-2010**	2	70	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Uni-directional	
PDO	**RA-1065Q**	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	**RA-2065Q**	2	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	
PDO	**RX-1066Q**	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	40 mm	CP	Bi-directional	
PDO	**RX-1062Q**	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional	
PDO	**RX-2066Q**	2	45 x 45	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	40 mm	CP	Bi-directional	
PDO	**RA-1065Q**	2	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Taper Point	48 mm	CTX	Bi-directional	

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PDO	**RX-2069Q**	0	36 x 36	Violet	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	**YA-2036Q**	0	36 x 36	Undyed	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	**YA-2035Q**	0	45 x 45	Undyed	½ Circle	Reverse Cutting	36 mm	CP-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	**YA-1029Q**	0	36 x 36	Undyed	½ Circle	Taper Point	36 mm	CT-1	Bi-directional	

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Material	Item Code	USP	Length (cm)	Colour	Needle					
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Monoderm™	**YA-2023Q**	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	**YA-2022Q**	2-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	**YA-2021Q**	3-0	30 x 30	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	19 mm	PS-2	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	**YA-2033Q**	3-0	40 x 40	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional	
Monoderm™	**YA-2034Q**	2-0	40 x 40	Undyed	⅜ Circle	Precision Reverse Cutting	24 mm	PS-1	Bi-directional	

Key Terminology

ACETABULUM:	The socket of the hip joint
ARTHROPLASTY:	Surgical procedure that replaces damaged joints
ARTHROSCOPY:	A minimally invasive diagnostic and treatment procedure used for conditions of a joint
BURSA:	A sac filled with fluid located between a bone and a tendon or muscle
CARTILAGE:	A smooth material that covers bone ends of a joint to cushion the bone and allow the joint to move easily without pain
FEMORAL HEAD:	The ball of the hip joint
FEMUR:	Thighbone
FRACTURE:	A break in a bone
JOINT:	Where the ends of two or more bones meet
LIGAMENT:	A white, shiny, flexible band of fibrous tissue that binds joints together and connects various bones and cartilage
MENISCI:	Two crescent-shaped discs of connective tissue between the bones of the knees that act as shock absorbers
PATELLA:	Kneecap
TENDON:	The tough cords of tissue that connect muscles to bones
TIBIA:	Shin bone or larger bone of the lower leg