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Shoulder iD™

Primary Reversed Glenoid

Embrace life with
shoulder replacement

Lift my arm
patient education

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Is shoulder pain

keeping you from your active lifestyle?

You may not have to suffer.
There is hope.

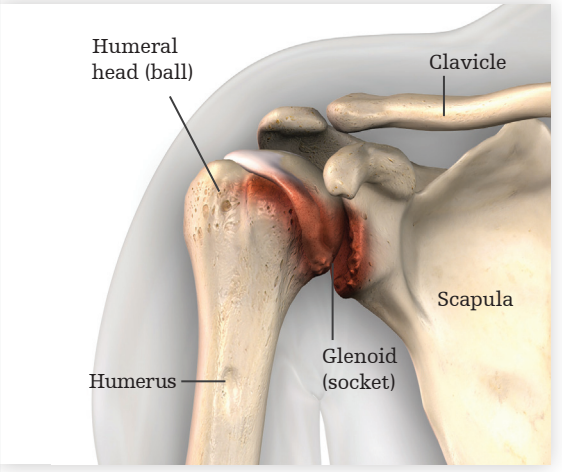
Shoulder replacement (also called shoulder arthroplasty) can offer hope for patients suffering from chronic shoulder pain. Shoulder replacement is the third most common type of joint replacement, after knees and hips.

Today, orthopaedic surgeons who specialize in shoulders are using advanced bone preservation technologies and implants to relieve pain and restore mobility in patients with compromised shoulder function.

If you are reading this brochure, you may be a candidate for shoulder replacement surgery. Getting a total shoulder replacement is a big step, and you may be feeling a little uncertain about what comes next.

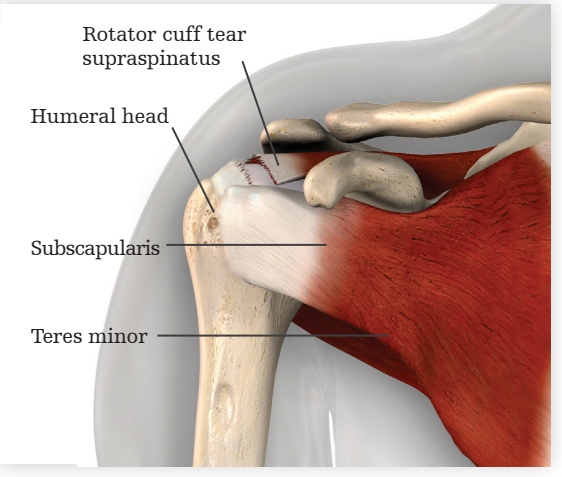
Is it time for **shoulder replacement?**

When pain and lack of mobility reaches an advanced stage due to arthritis or a torn rotator cuff, shoulder replacement may be recommended.



Shoulder with arthritis

Arthritis causes the cartilage—the smooth tissue covering bones—to break down. When the cartilage breaks down, the ball and socket of the shoulder joint rub against each other, which is painful, causes swelling and limits your range of motion. There are many types of arthritis, the most common types affecting the shoulder are osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and post-traumatic arthritis.



Shoulder with torn rotator cuff

Rotator cuff tears are common, and are more likely to occur after age 40. The tendons that make up the rotator cuff weaken with age and are more likely to tear during a fall, when pulling or lifting with force, or during repetitive overhead activity such as painting, swimming and weightlifting. When a torn rotator cuff is not repaired, the shoulder doesn't move the way it should which causes wear and tear on the joint. Overtime, arthritis develops and all rotator cuff function may be lost, resulting in a condition called cuff tear arthropathy.

We are **shoulder specialists**

At Stryker, we've passionately worked to advance the treatment of anatomic and reverse total shoulder replacements for over 25 years.

For more information on shoulder replacement, speak with your surgeon and visit **liftmyarm.com**.

Shoulder iD Primary Reversed Glenoid

Individually designed. **Personalized care.**

Stryker's Shoulder iD implant is intended to replace the shoulder joint in order to relieve pain and to improve mobility in comparison to preoperative status. Shoulder iD is a prosthetic replacement (implant) for the cup of the scapula bone (socket) that receives the humeral head (ball) at the top of the upper arm bone in the shoulder joint. That socket is referred to as the glenoid.

Shoulder iD Primary Reversed Glenoid

What makes the Shoulder iD unique is that it is made within certain design parameters to match your unique anatomy. Before the actual surgery, the orthopaedic surgeon performs a "virtual" shoulder replacement using CT scan images of your shoulder uploaded into advanced surgical planning software called Blueprint. **Blueprint 3D Planning Software** allows the surgeon to visualize your shoulder joint within certain design parameters in a three-dimensional space; in that virtual space, the surgeon can plan some key features of the implant for your unique anatomy. Once the orthopaedic surgeon is satisfied with the plan, an order is generated for a patient-matched Shoulder iD implant and the patient-specific instrumentation needed for the procedure.

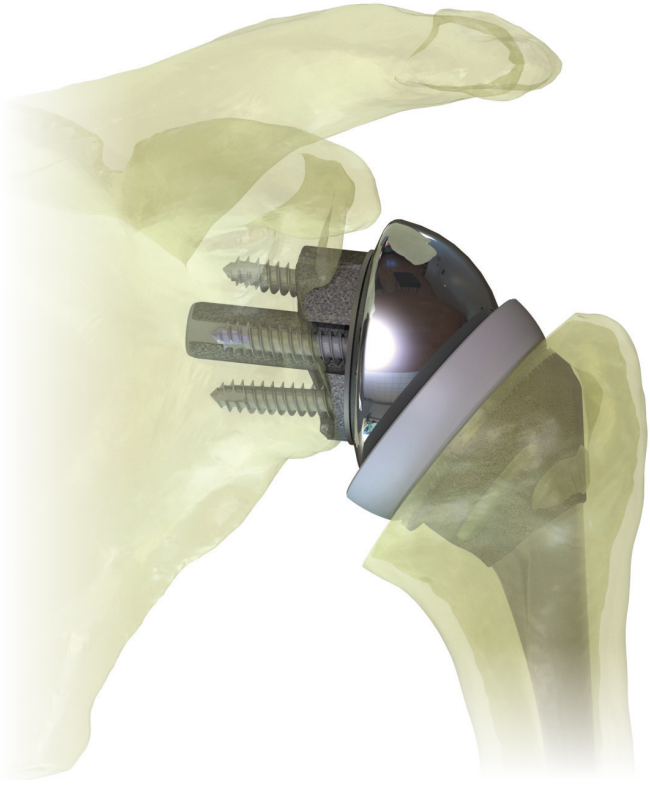
Shoulder iD is indicated for use as a replacement of shoulder joints for patients with a functional deltoid muscle and with massive and non-repairable rotator cuff-tear with pain disabled by rheumatoid arthritis, non-inflammatory degenerative joint disease (i.e., osteoarthritis and avascular necrosis), correction of functional deformity, fractures of the humeral head, traumatic arthritis, revision of glenohumeral joint if sufficient native glenoid bone remains.

Did you know?

The shoulder is a very unique joint as it has the **greatest range of motion** of any joint in the body.[1]

Get back to the life and activities you love. Use the physician locator at **liftmyarm.com** to find a surgeon near you.

Reverse total shoulder replacement



There are two types of total shoulder replacements—anatomic and reverse total shoulder replacement. Both procedures replace the "total" shoulder joint, meaning implants replace both the ball and socket of the shoulder joint. The procedures differ in how the ball and socket implants are positioned and which muscle groups will be engaged for movement after the surgery.

During a reverse total shoulder replacement, the ball (humeral head) of the shoulder joint is replaced with an implant that includes a short stem with a curved plastic tray. The socket (glenoid) is replaced with a rounded metal head. Reverse total shoulder replacement reverses the natural ball and socket anatomy of the shoulder joint which allows the stronger deltoid muscles to take over for strength and function.

The goal of shoulder replacement surgery is to **relieve pain** and **restore mobility** in comparison to pre-operative status.

Shoulder iD and **Blueprint**

Using Shoulder iD and Blueprint 3D Planning Software, your surgeon can, within certain design parameters, match the shoulder replacement to your unique anatomy, making appropriate provisions for the condition of your bone and surrounding conditions.

Multiple studies have shown that using 3D pre-operative planning software like **Blueprint** and **patient-specific instrumentation** enables the surgeon to accurately position the glenoid implant and replicate the pre-operative surgical plan compared to standard techniques.[2-5]

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For more information on Shoulder iD, visit:

stryker.com

To find a shoulder surgeon near you, visit:

liftmyarm.com

References

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