

Kaufman Gap Jack Assembly

Designed by Basil Kaufman, MD

Designed for tensioning and balancing ligaments during total knee arthroplasty

Both compartments are simultaneously but independently tensioned by the same device. Allows for determination of femoral rotation. Can be used with the patella reduced, so that any lateral tightness caused by the everted patella is eliminated. Release can be performed with the device in situ.

PRODUCT NO.'S:

1212-00 [Jack Assembly with Hex Driver and Case]

Jack Paddles: 60mm x 50mm

Jack Rise: From 12mm to 24mm

Jig: 60mm x 50mm

Individual/Replacement Parts:

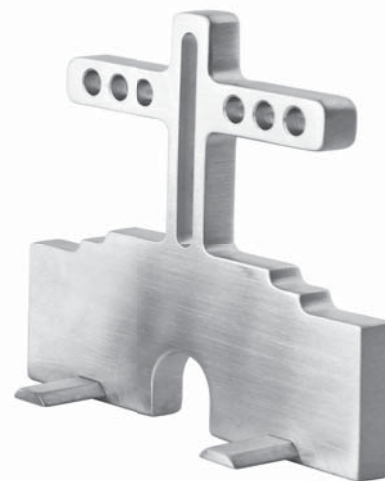
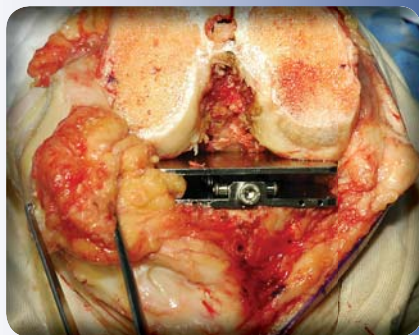
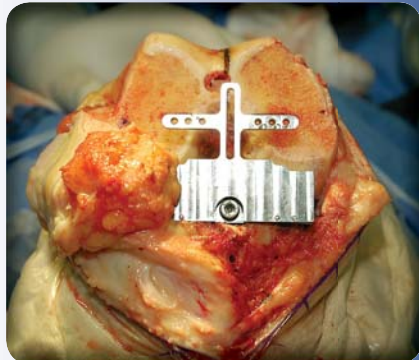
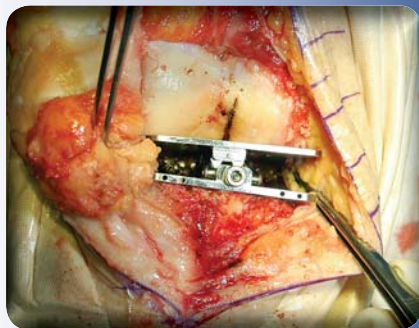
1212-01 [Jack Assembly Only]

1212-02 [Hex Driver]

Overall Length: 6.875"

Handle Length: 3.875"

Hex Length: 7mm



Hex Driver and Sterilization Case Included

DESCRIPTION OF USE:

The device is inserted into the knee after the transverse distal femoral and proximal tibial cuts have been completed. It is then expanded in Extension until the tension of the medial and lateral collateral ligaments are taut.

If there is any ligament imbalance such as tight lateral structures in a valgus knee deformity, then the tight structures can be serially released in the conventional and accepted manner. In the varus deformity with taut medial structures, further removal of medial osteophytes and/or soft tissue release will allow for more complete medial release.

If either side is tight then the upper paddle, in maximum tension, will not be parallel to the lower paddle. At this point, the above releases can be performed until the two paddles are parallel to one another and therefore completely balanced. Once the paddles are parallel, the "gap" is perfectly rectangular.

The flexion gap balancing is performed with the knee flexed to 90 degrees and maximum tensioning, thereby bringing the femur into its true rotational alignment. Since the device references off the top surface of the tibial cut, accurate alignment with Whiteside's line can be visualized through a slot in the jig. The jig cross-bar is designed to allow for accurate definition of a line at right angles to Whiteside's line and parallel to the transepicondylar axis, thereby allowing alignment with the transepicondylar axis. The six holes in the cross bar are for marking the cut surface of the distal femur and so allow for a line to be drawn which will be parallel to the transepicondylar axis. Only one hole is used on either side but three per side are provided for the surgeon to choose or to adapt to the different size of bones.

The distal femoral chamfer cutting jig can then be accurately aligned and the cuts made to truly match the extension gap.

The distance between the paddles can also be measured with a calibrated measuring device or spacer blocks.

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