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Image Article

Measuring the Tibial Forces

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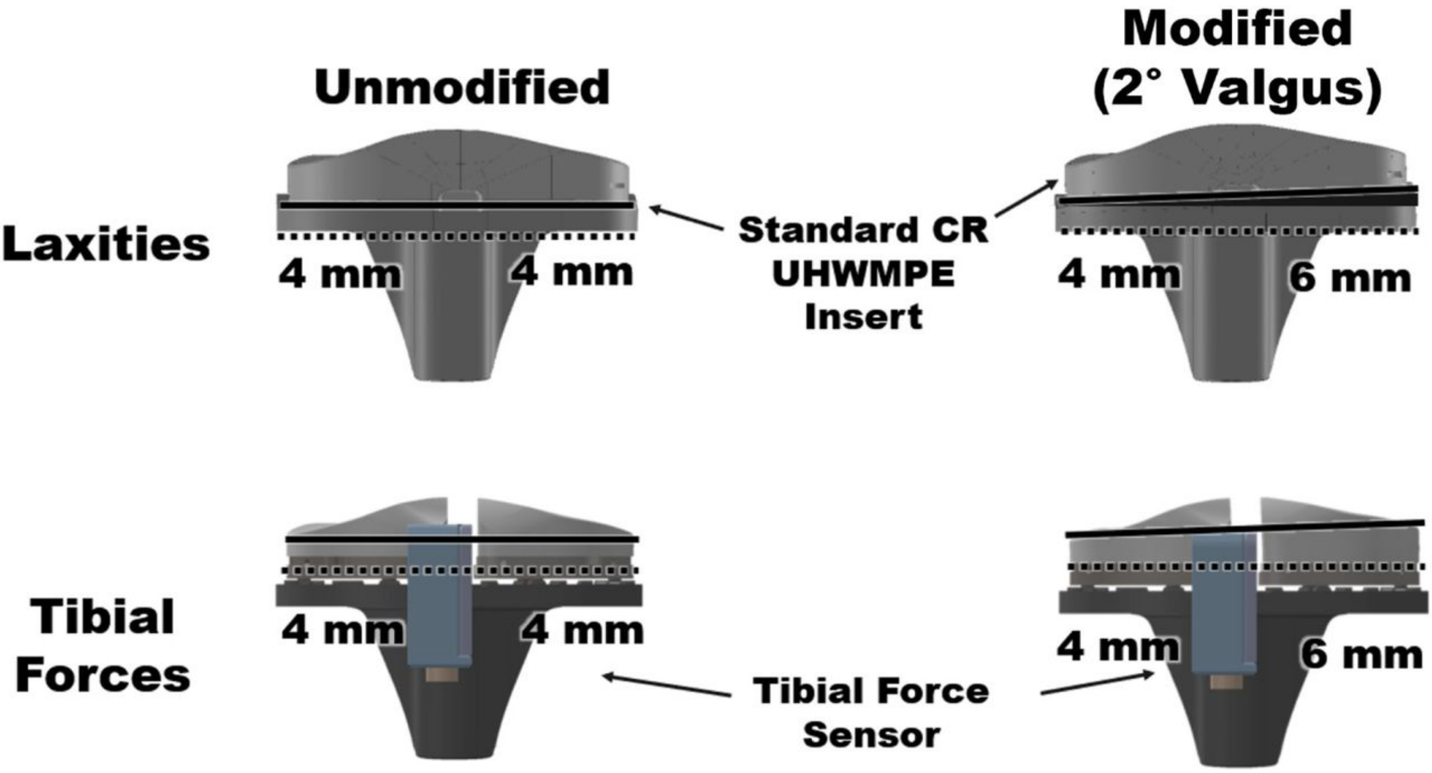

Figure 1: Renderings show the plan of the adjusted tibial baseplates utilized when estimating the laxities (top column) and the plan of the altered articular surface additions utilized when estimating the tibial powers (base line). For the tibial baseplate, the changes comprised of pivoting the proximal highlights of the baseplate that got the supplement set up (strong dark line) comparative with the distal surface of the baseplate that interfaced with the concrete mantle (dabbed dark line). Since the math of the distal surface was not changed, all baseplates could be embedded utilizing a similar concrete mantle in every knee. The calculation of the proximal locking highlights of the tibial baseplate was likewise unaltered so a similar standard SHMWPE (Super High Sub-Atomic Weight Polyethylene) liner could be utilized taking all things together knees. For the articular surface embeds, the changes comprised of pivoting the proximal articular surface (strong dark line) comparative with the distal surface that tied down the additions to the tibial power sensor (spotted dark line). The changed tibial baseplate and articular surface additions (left segment) are an illustration of one of the four adjusted tibial baseplate and articular surface supplements made for each size tibial segment. In the model instance of a 2° valgus malalignment, the average side of the tibial part is roughly 2 mm thicker than the parallel side.

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