



# iDuo<sup>®</sup> G2

## SURGICAL TECHNIQUE GUIDE

Patient-specific B I C O M P A R T M E N T A L knee resurfacing system



iDuo G2

BICOMPARTMENTAL

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# Introduction

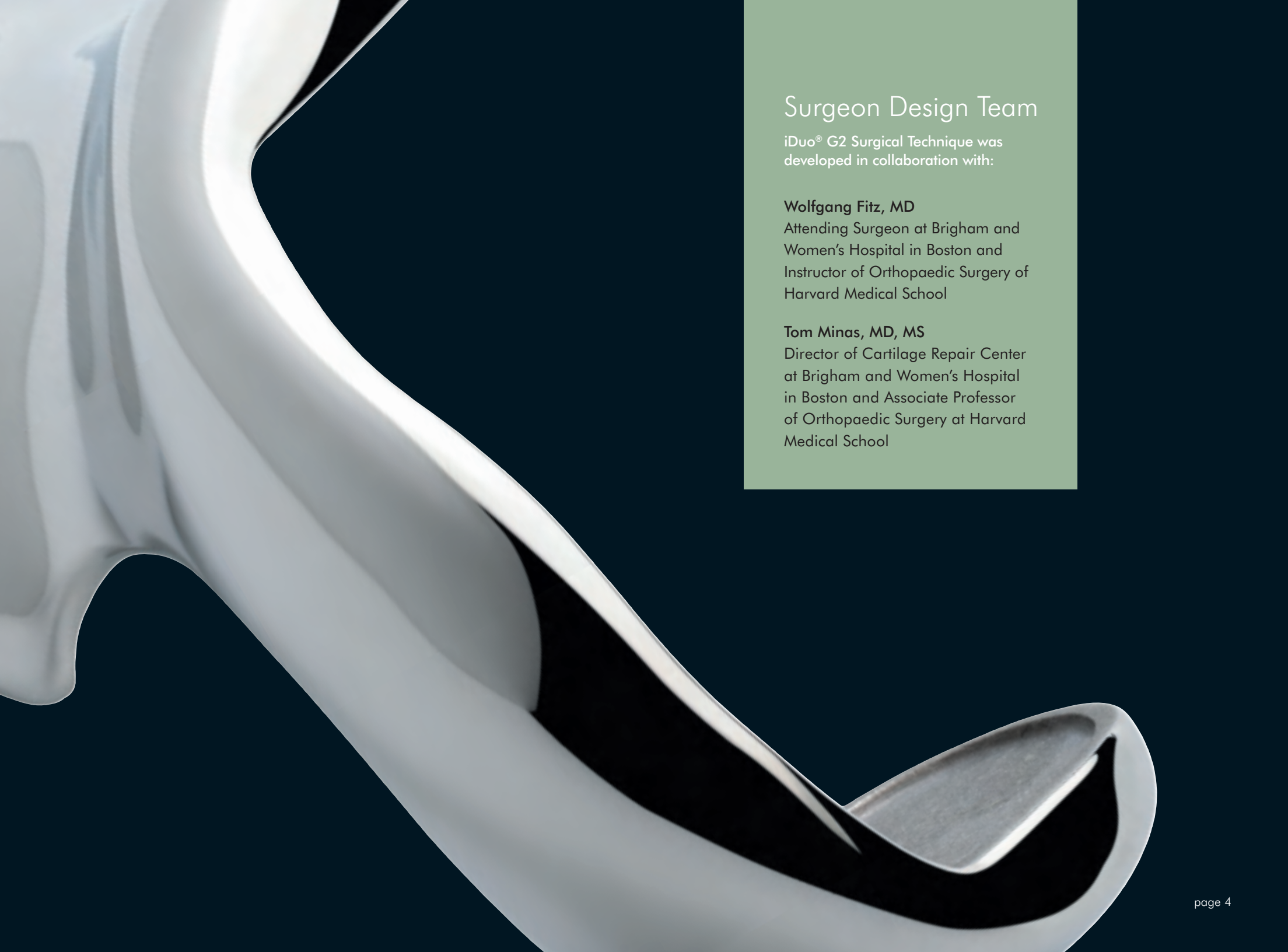
The ConforMIS iDuo® G2 (Generation 2) is a bicompartamental implant designed for the treatment of moderate to severe osteoarthritis isolated to the medial or lateral and patellofemoral compartments of the knee. The iDuo G2 features key improvements from the first generation product based on feedback from our surgeon customers. These advancements include: an engineered patellofemoral joint, extended patient-specific anterior coverage, a wear optimized implant design and new surgical instruments.

By utilizing proprietary iFit® image-to-implant technology and data from a patient's CT scan, implants are personalized for each patient. This personalized fit enables the implant to achieve precise anatomic fit with minimal bone resection. The accompanying patient-specific, disposable iJig® instrumentation and iView® planning images enable a simplified, reproducible surgical technique. They are employed in the seven steps outlined to the right.

1. Siteparation
2. Balancing the Knee
3. Tibial Cuts
4. Femoral Preparation
5. Tibial Preparation
6. Cementing Implants
7. Patella Preparation

# iDuo G2

B I C O M P A R T M E N T A L



## Surgeon Design Team

iDuo® G2 Surgical Technique was developed in collaboration with:

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## Femoral Images



Anterior medial  
cut: 5.0mm

Anterior lateral  
cut: 7.0mm

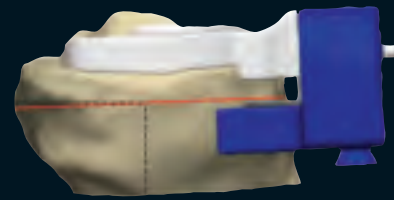


Posterior cut: 5.8mm



Orange colored osteophytes represent potential areas of interference with iJig

## Tibial Images



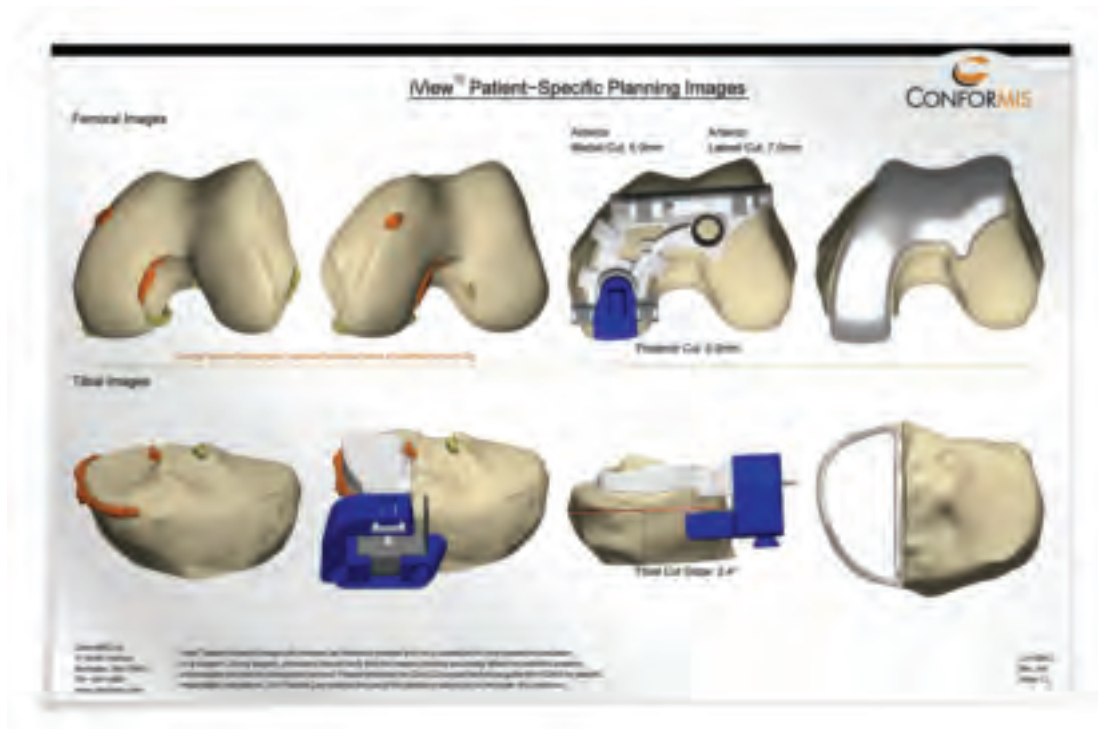
Posterior Tibial cut slope: 2.4°



# Preoperative Image Review

iView® patient-specific planning images are included with each implant and are also available preoperatively from ConforMIS. The images provide patient-specific tibial and femoral osteophyte information, the tibial cut slope, posterior femoral resection value, anterior femoral resection values, and final implant positioning.

*iView patient-specific planning images are intended as reference material and not a substitute for intra-operative evaluation by a surgeon. During surgery, physicians should verify that the images provided accurately reflect the patient's anatomy and evaluate the knee for osteophyte removal.*



# iDuo G2

B I C O M P A R T M E N T A L

# Step 1 SITE PREPARATION



## Positioning

Position the patient supine on the operating table with a foot attachment that facilitates 90° of flexion. After a short midline skin incision, perform a medial arthrotomy (for a lateral case perform a lateral arthrotomy).



1. Remove all femoral and tibial osteophytes, including soft tissue and osteophytes in the intercondylar notch (i.e., conservative notchplasty) and the anterior femoral cortex region. An osteotome and/or rongeur may be used for osteophyte removal.

Remove osteophytes from edges of the femoral condyle down to subchondral bone.

Proper removal of osteophytes will facilitate accurate iJig alignment and orientation. Overly aggressive peripheral osteophyte removal may result in the appearance of slight implant overhang.



2. Place the Femoral iJig on the condyle and assemble the Stylus onto the Femoral iJig. If the tip of the Stylus does not rest on the anterior femur, check for osteophyte interference with the Stylus and remove osteophytes as needed or reposition the Femoral iJig. Mark the transition and anterior margins of the Femoral iJig. A marker is recommended, rather than a bovie or blade, to prevent damage to healthy cartilage.

In most cases, the edge of the Femoral iJig seats approximately 1 mm superior to the linea terminalis.





- 3.** Remove all cartilage beginning about 2mm superior to the implant-cartilage transition mark, including off the affected posterior condyle, using a 10mm blade and a curved elevator or ring curette. Femoral cartilage removal is easiest in deep flexion. It is not necessary to remove cartilage superior to the anterior cut mark unless it interferes with placement of the Femoral iJig.

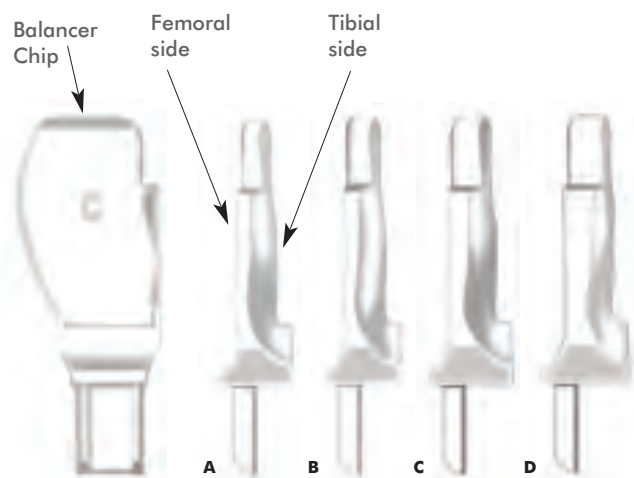
Beginning cartilage removal superior to the linea terminalis ensures a smooth transition from the implant to cartilage. Removal of additional cartilage can be completed during femoral implant trialing. This will optimize the transition between implant and intact cartilage.



- 4.** Remove meniscus and scrape any remaining cartilage from the tibial plateau, as well as the tibial spine on the affected side. Remove all tibial osteophytes that may tension the ligaments or interfere with Balancer Chip placement.
- Finish cartilage removal using a 5mm ring/open curette down to subchondral bone.

- Preparing the patella first may improve access to the tibio-femoral compartment. A patella trial can be used to protect the resected patella while the femur and tibia are prepared (see page 19).
- If visualization is a challenge, carefully peel back the capsule away from the proximal tibia to the MCL.
  - The MCL can be released away from the tibia using a curved 1/4" osteotome, taking care not to damage any fibers.
- Failure to remove osteophytes may result in improper Balancer Chip selection and a more aggressive tibial resection.
- Insufficient cartilage removal may result in the use of a suboptimal Balancer Chip. Remaining cartilage on the tibial spine or plateau may also rotate the Balancer Chip.
- A complete meniscectomy will facilitate easier Balancer Chip placement.

## Step 2 BALANCING THE KNEE



1. Select an appropriate Balancer Chip from 4 available sizes to achieve desired ligament tensioning. The Balancer Chips are designated **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** and increase in thickness by 1mm incrementally. The superior surface of the Balancer Chip has the designated letter etched into the surface.

The Balancer Chip is designed from the patient's CT scan and needs to be touching subchondral bone on the tibial plateau and distal femoral condyle.

2. Insert the selected Balancer Chip between the femur and tibia with the flat (lettered) surface facing up. The superior surface has a flat geometry to allow referencing off the distal femoral condylar surface.

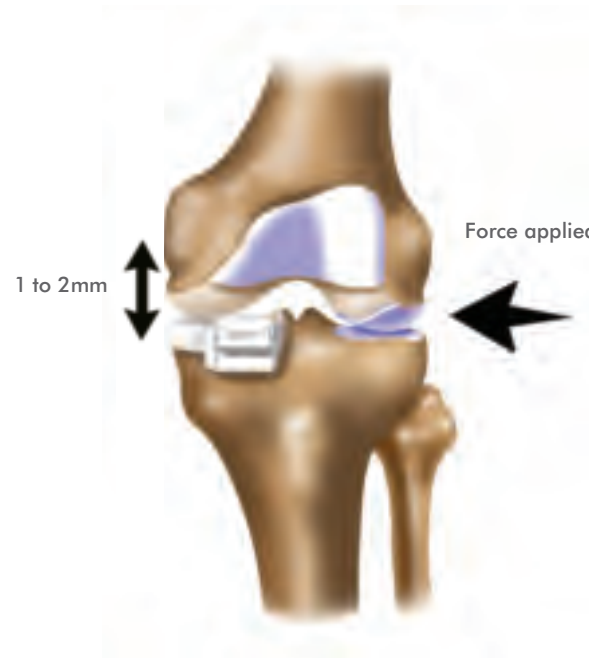
The inferior surface is designed to conform closely to the tibial surface and will self-seat into a stable position.

3. With the knee in extension evaluate desired ligament tensioning.

Most patients will be properly balanced using a B or C chip. If an A chip seems to provide the best balancing, confirm that all tibial osteophytes and soft tissue have been removed and rebalance before proceeding.

The thicker Balancer Chips (e.g., D chip) will result in less tibial bone resection.

- Use a marker pen to label the Balancer Chip letter (A, B, C or D) on the superior surface to facilitate easier identification during surgery.
- If the Balancer Chip appears malrotated and is not flush on the peripheral rim of the tibia, look for an anterior tibial osteophyte or soft tissue that may be keeping the Balancer Chip from seating flush against the cortex.
- The posterior meniscus can keep the Balancer Chip from seating properly and may need to be removed. A laminar spreader can provide access to the posterior aspect of the knee and facilitate removal of the meniscal horn.
- The peripheral seating of the Balancer Chip along the tibial plateau can be confirmed by running your finger along the rim.



4. If the selected Balancer Chip is expelled, revisit the tibia and femur for any remaining posterior meniscus or cartilage.

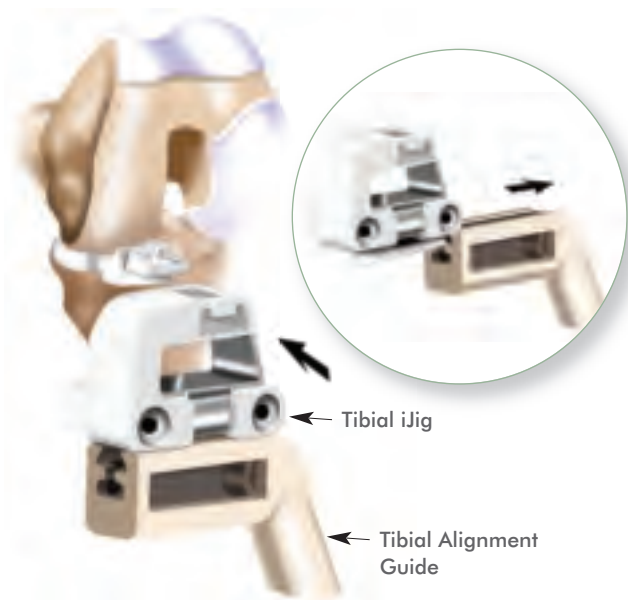
Be sure to check the posterior condyle for cartilage after the tibial resection is made.

5. Apply valgus/varus pressure in extension with the selected Balancer Chip in place. Joint play of 1–2mm for the medial compartment and 2–3mm for the lateral compartment is desired. A tight joint may lead to the overstuffing of the contralateral compartment.

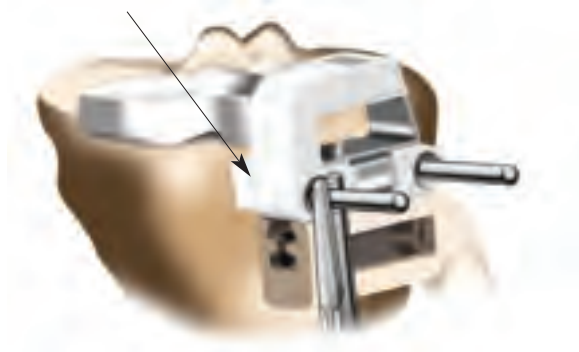
Repeat until the Balancer Chip which provides optimal ligament tensioning is identified.

Retractors must be removed during balancing to ensure the collateral ligaments are not tensioned. If using a leg holder, ensure it is not affecting soft tissue balancing.

## Step 3 TIBIAL CUTS



Tibial iJig needs to be resting flush against the tibial surface.



1. Slide the dovetail feature of the Tibial iJig onto the Tibial Alignment Rod.

With the leg in approximately 90° of flexion, slide the Tibial iJig onto the post on the front of the Balancer Chip. The trapezoid post on the Balancer Chip helps position the Tibial iJig in the proper orientation.

Seat the Tibial iJig flush against the anterior tibial surface. If the Tibial iJig does not rest flat against the surface, revisit the tibia and remove any anteromedial osteophytes.

2. Verify that the Tibial Alignment Guide is parallel with respect to the tibial eminence and the Balancer Chip is seated flat on the tibial plateau. This will confirm the position of the Tibial iJig prior to drilling the pin holes.

Drill and pin both holes on the Tibial iJig, and remove the Tibial Alignment Guide if desired.

The central tibial pin is designed to enter under the contralateral compartment to avoid drilling a second hole under the affected compartment.

3. With the knee still in flexion, perform a sagittal (vertical) tibial cut using the Tibial iJig.

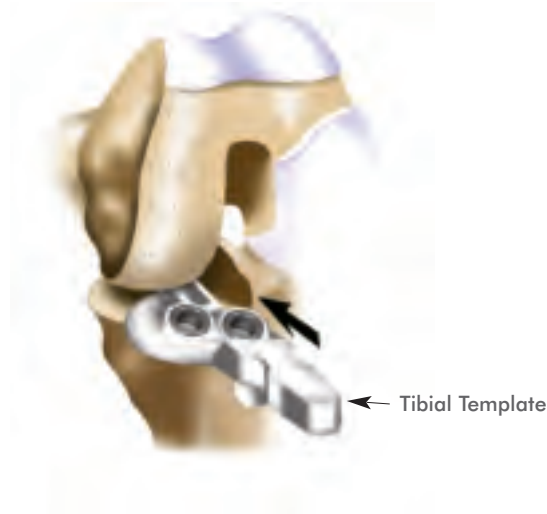
The saw blade should be flat against the metal cut guide and not bent posteriorly. For medial repairs, the saw blade will be approximately at the apex of the tibial spine. In some cases, a few ACL fibers may be resected.

The reciprocating saw blade can be left in to protect the ACL insertion while performing the axial (horizontal) cut.



4. Perform an axial (horizontal) tibial cut using the Tibial iJig. Remove the Tibial iJig followed by removing the resected bone segment. Any remaining posterior meniscus can now be removed.

Once the tibial cut has been made, the Balancer Chip can be placed back on the resected segment to confirm if all cartilage was removed. This will help in visualizing cartilage removal for future cases.



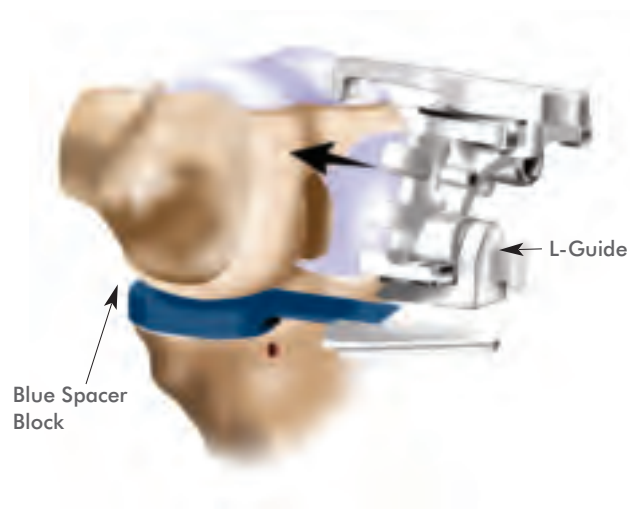
5. With the knee still in flexion, insert the Tibial Template and confirm appropriate fit with respect to the profile of the tibial cut.

The Tibial Implant is designed to maximize coverage of the affected compartment. The tibial resection may appear large due to the vertical cut being at, or close to, the apex of the tibial spine.

- The angle of the posterior cut slope is provided on the iView patient-specific planning images. The posterior slope can be visually confirmed by viewing the sagittal position of the up rod.
- If preferred, a single pin under the contralateral compartment may provide adequate stability for the Tibial iJig, obviating the need for drilling two pin holes.
- Attaching a kocher to the end of a pin will help further stabilize the Tibial iJig during sawing.
- The Tibial Template can be measured for A/P length to get the posterior depth of the horizontal cut and then the saw blade can be marked to the same depth to avoid going too deep during resection.
- A rasp can be used against the tibial spine if there is slight overhang observed when confirming resection.
- It is acceptable to have up to 1 mm of overhang. Revisit the sagittal cut if excessive overhang is observed.
- If anterolateral overhang is observed, confirm that the Tibial Template stop is seated flat against the anterior tibia.



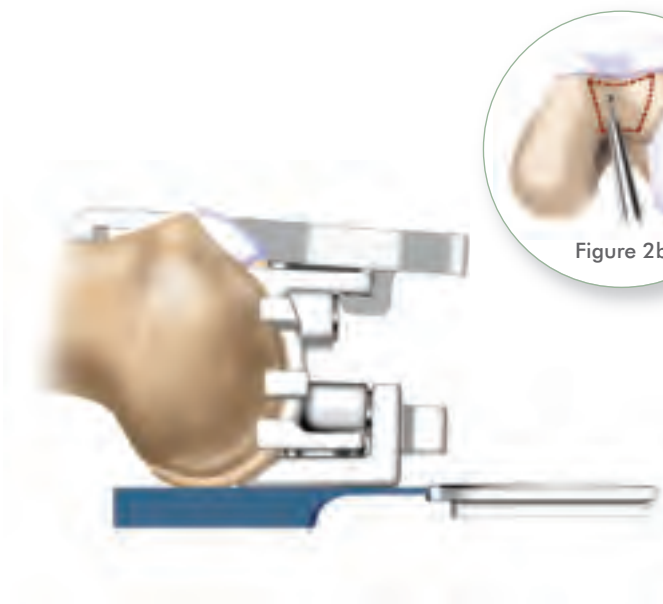
## Step 4 FEMORAL PREPARATION



1. Attach the Stylus to the superior plateau on the Femoral iJig and the L-Guide to the inferior pin hole; then place the assembly on the condyle with the knee in approximately 90° of flexion.

Carefully remove any cartilage from the transition and anterior margin that may keep the Femoral iJig from seating against subchondral bone. A smooth transition from the cartilage to the Femoral iJig is desired on the contralateral condyle.

Insert the 10mm Spacer Block (blue) and adjust the angle of flexion until the L-Guide rests flat on the Spacer Block, while the Spacer Block touches off on the posterior condyle. The Stylus should be referencing off the anterior femur.



2. Verify that the Femoral iJig is stable in its AP and ML position. The Femoral iJig should also be flat against subchondral bone and central on the condyle as seen through the anterior and peripheral openings.

Visually confirm that the saw blade trajectory will not notch the femur anteriorly.

- 2b. If the Femoral iJig does not seat flush against the condyle, or rocks medially-laterally, create a 1–2mm deep trough in the trochlear groove.

Confirm there are no osteophytes in the notch or on the margins of the condyle that could be keeping the Femoral iJig from seating flush.



3. The thickness of the L-Guide is equivalent to the posterior femoral resection. The L-Guide can be removed to observe the amount of femoral resection prior to drilling.

The thickness of the posterior femoral resection is provided with the iView patient-specific planning images.

The posterior implant thickness is approximately equal to the sum of the posterior femoral resection plus the normal femoral cartilage.



- Using the 3mm drill bit, drill and pin the stabilization hole on the femoral iJig. Then, drill and pin the Femoral iJig beginning with the superior pin first. The drill bit has a hard stop; drill to the hard stop. Pin the Femoral iJig using the black disposable femoral peg.

Remove the L-Guide and Spacer Block in order to drill and insert the second pin. Visually confirm the thickness of the planned posterior cut to the femoral resection value provided in the iView patient-specific planning images.

- Make a posterior femoral cut, referencing off the flat cut guide surface, and remove bone.

Begin posterior femoral cut with the saw blade angled up slightly and then straighten the blade for a flat cut. This will prevent the saw blade from skiving off the bone and producing an angled cut.

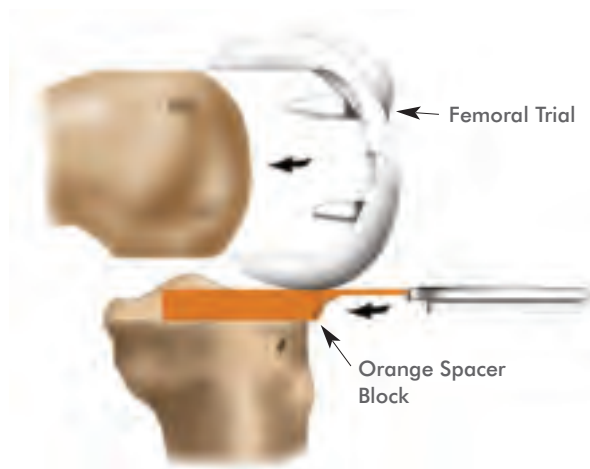
Make an anterior femoral resection, referencing off the flat cut guide surface, and remove bone.

The resected posterior femoral bone segment can be measured to confirm accuracy of the cut. The femoral resection value provided in the iView patient-specific planning images will be equal to the measured thickness of the resected posterior bone segment plus the thickness of the saw blade.

- Round the resulting anterior sharp corners from the femoral bone cuts with a 5mm burr, rasp or curette. Place the Femoral Trial or the Femoral Implant on the condyle and mark the transition zone to the intact femoral cartilage using a marker.

Create an inset for the contralateral edge of the femoral implant with a burr. The transition edge of the component submerges 3–4mm below the subchondral bone, with a taper beginning approximately 7–9mm superior to the intact cartilage.

## Step 4 FEMORAL PREPARATION (continued)



7. Verify shape and depth of the burred inset with the Femoral Trial or the Femoral Implant.

With the Femoral Trial in place, insert the orange 8mm Spacer Block and evaluate the balance in flexion and extension.

The orange 8mm Spacer Block corresponds to the combined thickness of the metal tibial implant component and the 6mm poly.



8. Joint play of 1–2mm for the medial compartment and 2–3mm for the lateral compartment is desired.

If tight in flexion and extension, resect an additional 1–2mm off of the tibia while maintaining the same tibial cut slope. If loose, insert the blue 10mm Spacer Block (corresponding to the 8mm poly) and evaluate balance in flexion and extension.

## TECHNIQUE TIPS

- When positioning the L-Guide on the 10mm Spacer Block, the joint will be loose. DO NOT use this step for confirmation of balancing in flexion. The Spacer Block represents the thickness of the tibial implant and an 8mm poly and does not account for the removed femoral cartilage.
- Once femoral condylar resection has been made, revisit the posterior condyle for any large osteophytes.
- After the posterior femoral cut has been made, the resected segment can be evaluated to observe if all cartilage was removed from the surface that otherwise would have been in contact with the Balancer Chip during soft tissue balancing.
- An osteotome placed under the edge of the femoral trial can be used to remove the component.





## Step 5 TIBIAL PREPARATION

### TECHNIQUE TIPS

- Putting the knee in deep flexion will improve access and visualization.
- Rotating the tibia externally or internally may facilitate easier insertion of the Tibial Template and preparation of the tibia for the implant.
- In the event an underhang is observed, position the Tibial Template so it sits on the cortical rim.
  - The reciprocating saw blade can be placed along the tibial spine to create space and position the Tibial Template on the cortical rim.
- Putting pressure on the Tibial Template against the sagittal cut may help with stability.



1. Place the provided Tibial Drill Stop onto the drill bit for the tibial preparation. The Tibial Drill Stop is located on the 3mm drill bit in each implant kit.

Place the Tibial Template flat against the vertical tibial resection so it follows the outline of the cortical rim. Drill and pin the posterior (peripheral) hole and then drill the anterior peg hole. The orange disposable tibial peg is marked "T".

2. Create a keel hole using the Tibial Keel Punch preparation tool or a 1/4" osteotome.

The Tibial Keel Punch should be inserted with the curve facing out and with the handle angled parallel to the tibial peg. Impact the Keel Punch by striking at the proximal end with a mallet.

## Step 6 CEMENTING IMPLANTS



1. Using the perforator drill bit, drill approximately 12 to 15 cement holes to enhance cement interdigitation on the femoral cortical surface.  
Irrigate the joint.

2. Place the Tibial Tray into position followed by the Femoral Trial or Femoral Implant. Insert a 6 or 8mm Trial Insert, corresponding to the Spacer Block used in order to confirm optimal balancing. Take care not to damage the articulating surface on the femoral implant during insertion.

Remove implants, femur first.

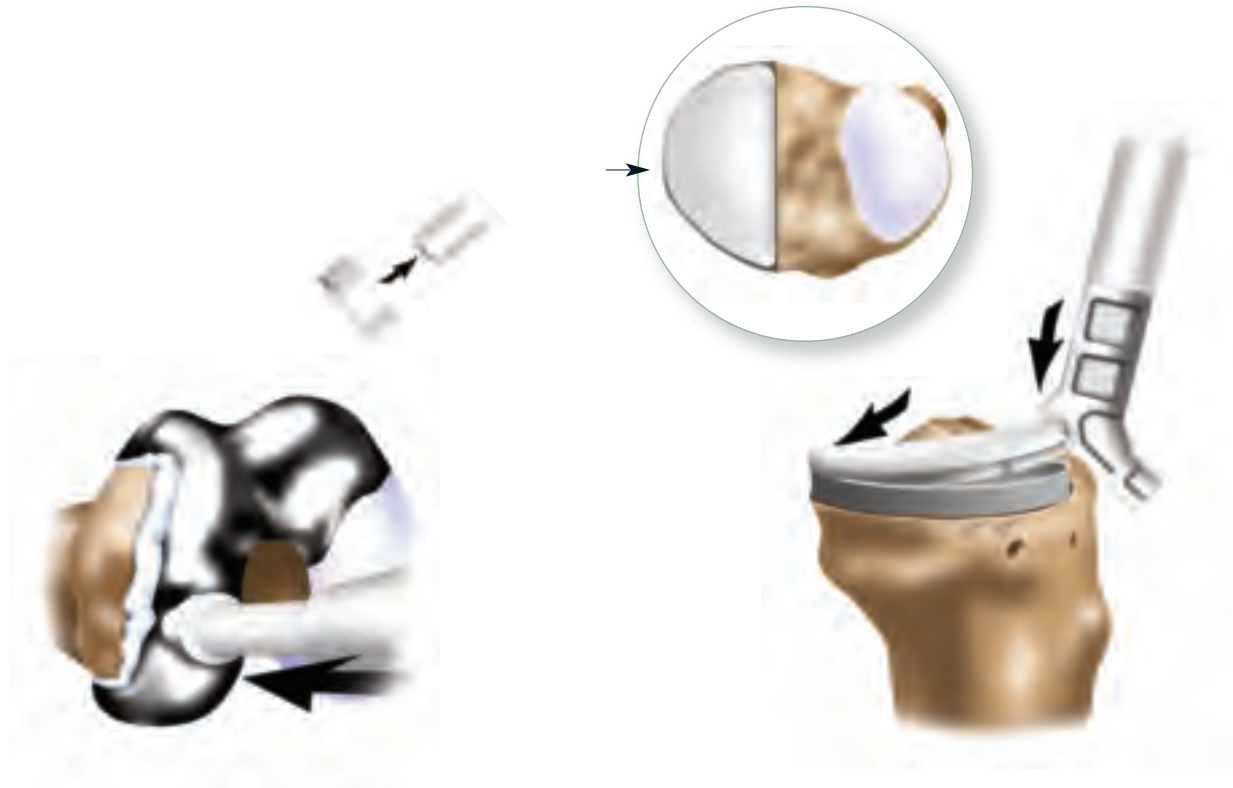
Combined with the 2mm Tibial Tray thickness, the 6 and 8mm trials will correspond to the 8 and 10mm Spacer Blocks respectively.

Metal implants used for trialing should be thoroughly cleaned and dried before cementing.

3. Apply a layer of cement (less cement posteriorly) to the tibia, filling holes and covering the bone surface.

Insert the Tibial Tray at an angle and press down such that excess cement extrudes anteriorly. Impact Tibial Tray using Tibial Impactor Tip.

Remove any residual extruded cement from around the implant with consideration for any cement that may have extruded posteriorly.



4. Apply a layer of cement to the femur, filling holes and covering bone surface. Impact the Femoral Implant using the Femoral Impactor Tip.

Insert the selected Trial Insert and bring knee into 30° flexion, allowing equal pressurization of the components. Do not flex and extend knee while cement is setting.

Remove any residual extruded cement from around the implant.

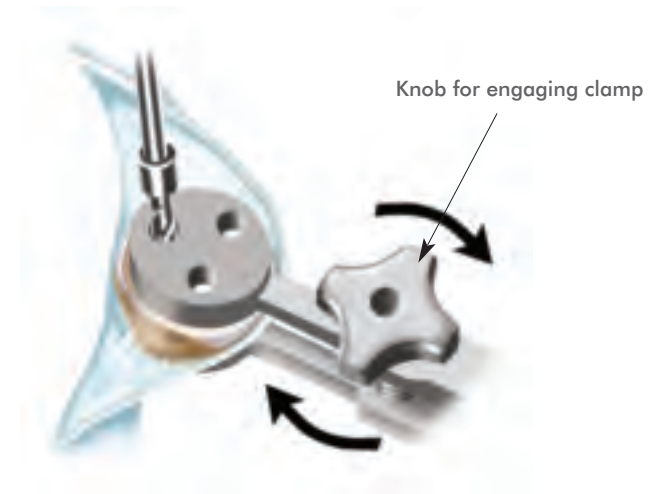
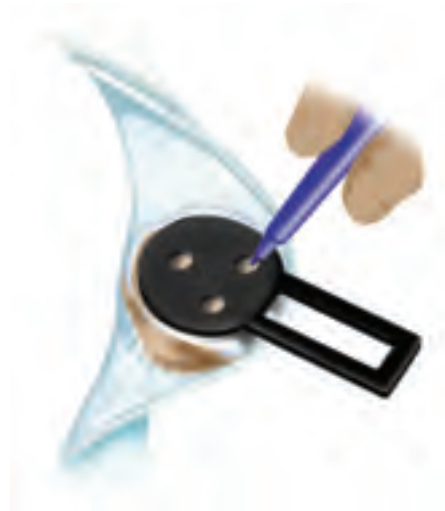
5. Remove the Trial Insert and check for posteriorly extruded cement.

Insert the selected poly size, posterior end first, at an angle. Snap poly into place by pushing down on the anterior edge with the heel of the Tibial Impactor Tip.

If the poly does not lock into place, feel the back of the tray to check for a discontinuity between the tray and the poly. If there is a discontinuity, apply pressure to the outer edge of the poly as indicated in the image above.

- Mark the corresponding Trial Insert (6 or 8) on the superior surface to facilitate easier identification during surgery.
- An osteotome carefully placed under the edge of the femoral implant can be used to remove component after trialing.
- While cementing the Tibial Tray, an osteotome placed between the femur and Tibial Tray can be used to apply posterior to anterior pressure and extrude cement anteriorly.

## Step 7 PATELLA PREPARATION



1. The patella can be prepared after tibial and femoral resections or just after the arthrotomy in order to facilitate exposure. As in a TKR, the patella should be medialized.

Measure the patella thickness using a caliper and make desired cut. A patella resection guide is provided with graduations that indicate the thickness of the bone that will be resected.

2. Determine the patellar implant diameter using the Patella Sizers (32, 35, 38 and 41 mm).

Patella implant sizes 32, 35, 38 and 41 are 7, 8, 9, and 10mm thick respectively. The Patella is a symmetrical round sombrero shape and the three fixation pegs are equidistant from each other.

The Patella Sizers have holes to be used for marking where the peg holes should be drilled.

3. The Patella Clamp has drill holes for peg hole preparation. Line up the Patella Clamp holes with the marks made using the Patella Sizer. Once the desired location for the Patella Clamp has been determined, rotate the knob on the handle in a clockwise direction to engage clamp.

Use the Patella Clamp to drill the peg holes. Remove clamp and irrigate.

When opening up the Patella Clamp, take care not to turn the knob beyond the point where it will disengage from the threads.



4. Insert the Patella Trial corresponding to the size determined by the Patella Sizers.

It is recommended to try a size above and below the selected trial size if possible. Evaluate each Patella Trial with the femoral and tibial implants in place.



5. Remove trial and apply a layer of cement to the patella, filling holes and covering the bone surface.

Insert implant and clamp patella and implant. Turn knob in a clockwise direction to engage clamp.



6. Remove any extruded cement from around the implant.

# Postoperative Coronal and Sagittal Views



Postoperative Coronal X-ray



Postoperative Sagittal X-ray

## Intended Use

The ConforMIS **iDuo G2** Bicompartamental Knee Repair System is intended for use in patients with severe knee joint pain and disability whose conditions cannot be solely addressed by the use of a prosthetic device that treats only a single knee compartment, such as a unicompartmental or patellofemoral prosthesis. The indications for use include restoring joint function and relief of pain due to:

- Painful joint disease due to osteoarthritis
- Traumatic arthritis of the knee
- Post traumatic loss of joint function
- Failed osteotomies, hemiarthroplasties and unicompartmental implants

The **iDuo G2** Bicompartamental Knee Repair System may be utilized when the medial or lateral condyle and patellofemoral areas have been affected by one or more of the above noted conditions.

**The iDuo G2 implant is intended for cemented use only.**

## Contraindications

### Absolute

The following conditions are absolute contraindications for bi-compartmental knee repair:

- Active or recent local or systemic infection
- Loss of bone or musculature, osteoporosis, neuromuscular or vascular compromise in the area of the joint to be operated to an extent that the procedure is unjustified
- Severe instability due to advanced loss of osteochondral structure or the absence of collateral ligament integrity
- Severe (>15°) fixed valgus or varus deformity

### Relative

- Tricompartmental disease > Grade III

Wear optimized implant design • Engineered patellofemoral joint  
Stronger, smarter instrumentation • iView patient-specific planning images



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