






Stable Geometry Fits in More Patients





OFIT™ Femoral Stem System provides options of Hydroxyapatite (**HA**) coated stem and grit blasted (Basic) stem. **OFIT™** stem features a classic dual-taper and rectangular cross-section for good axial and rotational stability after implantation. The geometry of **OFIT™** has been clinically validated to fit the medullary cavity of most patients with reliable clinical results. **OFIT™ Basic** stem is made of **Ti-6Al-4V**. The optimized neck and distal tip offers better fit. Meanwhile, multi-scale grit blast treated surface enables better bone on-growth performance as a highly cost-effective femoral fixation option.


132° CCD Angle . . . 
Designed to meet the needs of global population


Improved Neck Geometry . . . 
Optimizes neck strength and range of motion

Neck Length Proportional to Size . . . 
Facilitates leg length adjustment

Reduced Distal Tip . . . 
Easy to insert and reduces distal thigh pain

Constant Insertion Path . . . 
Maintains the alignment and simplifies insertion

Transverse Metaphyseal Steps . . . 
Effectively condenses metaphyseal cancellous bone to increase axial stability

Vertical Diaphyseal Grooves . . . 
Increases contact with cancellous bone and rotational stability

Multi-Scale Grit Blast Treatment . . . 
Grit blast in various levels of roughness to enhance overall bone on-growth performance

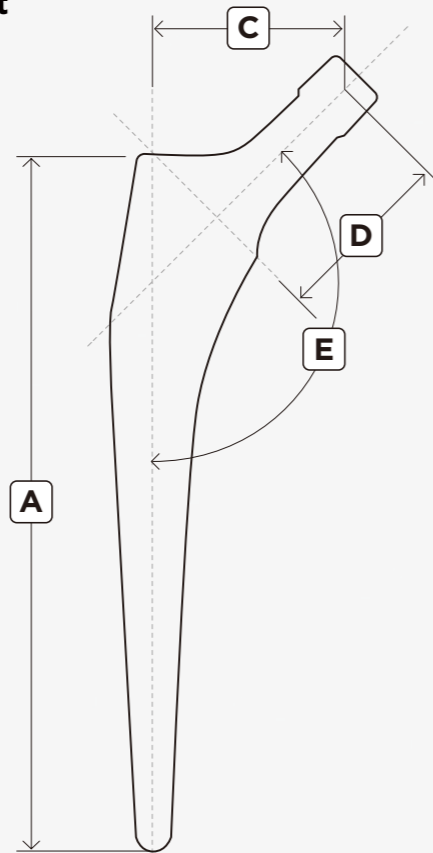
Optimized Neck Geometry Fits More Patients

Neck Length in Proportion with Size Facilitates Leg Length Adjustment

Femoral neck length has a direct impact on postoperative leg length discrepancy. While surgical technique is able to correct neck length to a certain extent, a reasonable neck length design facilitates intraoperative adjustments.

The neck length of **OFIT™** stem is optimized based on real world X-ray data, varying in respect of stem sizes to fit a wider group of patients.

Size	A	D	C	E
Size	Stem Length	Neck Length	Offset	CCD Angle
8.5	120	30	33.5	132°
9	130	30	34	132°
10	140	30	36.9	132°
11	145	32.5	37.4	132°
12	150	32.5	38.4	132°
13	155	32.5	40.7	132°
14	160	35	41.2	132°
15	165	35	42.2	132°
16	170	35	44.6	132°
17	180	37.5	45.6	132°
18	190	37.5	46.6	132°

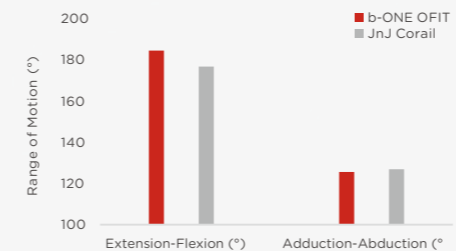


Optimized Neck Geometry Improves Postoperative Range of Motion

The neck geometry has a direct impact on the postoperative range of motion. When neck strength is assured, optimized transection will raise head-neck ratio and reduce the likelihood of the stem impingement.

Studies showed that the theoretical maximal adduction-abduction angle of **OFIT™** is **147°**. Under the worst circumstances, **OFIT™**'s range of motion would still be greater than that of other stems in the same class¹.

1. Data source: JnJ CORAIL®: DSUSJRC04140026(2)
Data source: b-ONE FUGU: b-ONE EXT-00181 Attachment 1A
Range of motion in the worst-case scenario



Component: **36mm** head used

