



SAIPH[®] Knee System

A Patient Guide to Knee Replacement

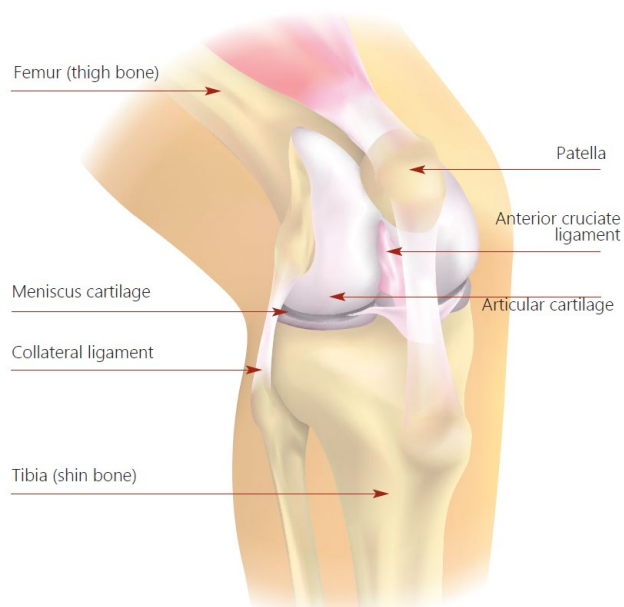


Forever **Active**

An Overview of the Knee

Your knee is the largest joint in your body and one of the most easily injured. In a normal, healthy knee, the bone surfaces that come together at the joint are smooth and hard.

A cushioning layer of tissue (called articular cartilage) prevents contact between bones. This tough layer of tissue allows the bones to move without creating friction or wear on the bone surfaces.



Anatomy of the Knee Joint – Front View

The MatOrtho® SAIPH® Knee System

The SAIPH® Knee has unique features that provide a more natural-feeling knee than traditional knee replacement devices. It is designed to feel stable all the time – an essential characteristic of a healthy knee – and to achieve this without limiting freedom of movement. The design concept for this knee has been used since the early 1990s and has a proven association with better function and more patient satisfaction¹.

Not all implants are the same, but with the right information, you CAN choose your implant – and it can make a real difference.

The SAIPH® Knee has been in use since 2009 and by studying the outcomes of patients who have received it, there is now a broad spectrum of positive data to show that SAIPH® Knee patients are more likely to consider their operation a success, say that their problems are ‘much better’ than before, are able to return to normal life and even ‘forget’ about their replaced knee¹.

When this surface is damaged or worn away, your bones rub together causing friction, pain and eventually deterioration of the bone surfaces. In some people, all of the bone surfaces may be damaged. In others, the damage may be limited to only one side of the joint – the inner or outer aspect of the joint.



The most common cause of damage to your cartilage is arthritis. There are different causes and types of arthritis and the most common type is osteoarthritis (known as wear and tear arthritis) which can develop over time and cause pain and stiffness.

Discomfort may be felt when bending or putting pressure on the knee such as when walking, or going up or down stairs. Eventually the pain may become nearly constant.

There are currently no proven treatments that will make damaged cartilage grow back. Medication and walking aids may help temporarily, but often the only long-term solution is knee replacement.



Physiological Stability and Mobility for the Active Knee Without Compromise

- 1 For more information about these claims and ODEP ratings, please see the SAIPH® Knee Clinical Data Summary at www.matortho.com
- 2 Latest ODEP ratings can be found at www.odep.org.uk