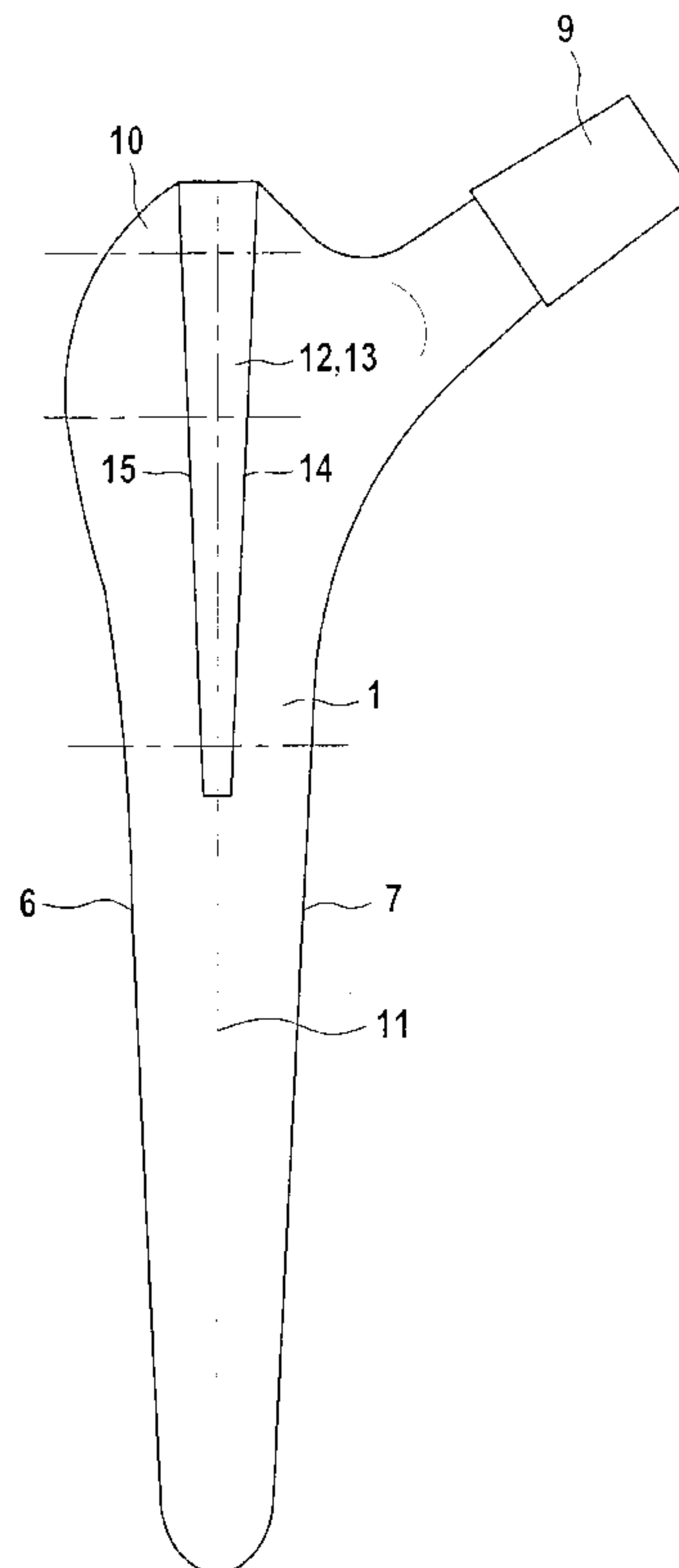




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(54) Titre : PROTHESE DE HANCHE COMPRENANT UNE TIGE A INSERER DANS L'OS DE LA CUISSE  
 (54) Title: HIP PROSTHESIS PROVIDED WITH A SHAFT INSERTED INTO THE FEMUR



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to a hip prosthesis provided with a shaft (1) which can be inserted into a hole in the femur without using cement. The proximal section of the shaft is made up of a base body and the form thereof corresponds to the complementary form of the hole which is to be formed in the bone by means of a corresponding tool. A cuneus rib (12) is raised on the dorsal or ventral side of the base body and the width in the centre thereof is at least three times greater than the height thereof. The rear surface thereof (13) has rough and abrasive properties.

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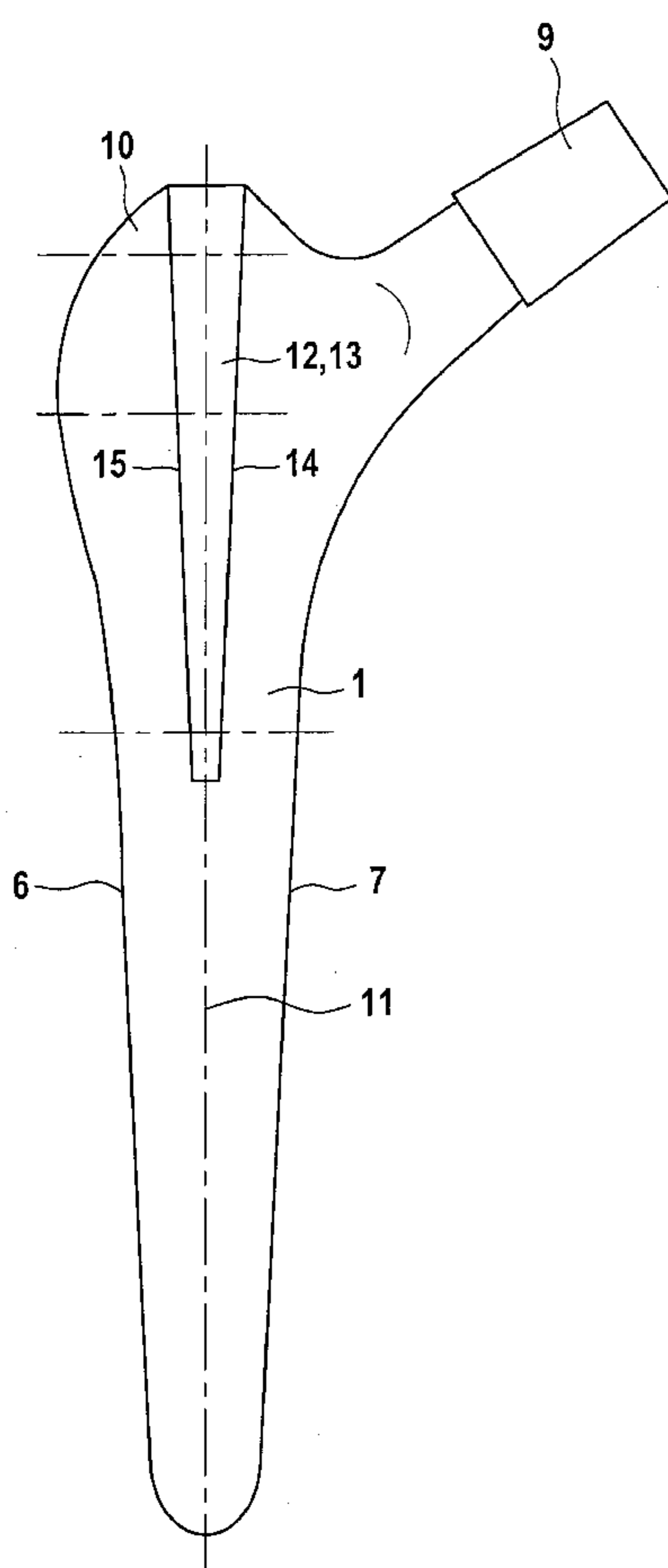
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[Fortsetzung auf der nächsten Seite]

(54) Title: HIP PROSTHESIS PROVIDED WITH A SHAFT INSERTED INTO THE FEMUR

(54) Bezeichnung: HÜFTPROTHESE MIT EINEM IN DEN OBERSCHENKELKNOCHEN EINZUSETZENDEN SCHAFT



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a hip prosthesis provided with a shaft (1) which can be inserted into a hole in the femur without using cement. The proximal section of the shaft is made up of a base body and the form thereof corresponds to the complementary form of the hole which is to be formed in the bone by means of a corresponding tool. A cuneus rib (12) is raised on the dorsal or ventral side of the base body and the width in the centre thereof is at least three times greater than the height thereof. The rear surface thereof (13) has rough and abrasive properties.

(57) Zusammenfassung: Hüftprothese mit einem in eine Höhlung des Oberschenkelknochens zementfrei einzusetzenden Schaft (1). Der proximale Abschnitt des Schafts besteht aus einem Grundkörper, dessen Form der komplementären Form der mittels eines entsprechenden Werkzeugs im Knochen zu bildenden Höhlung entspricht. Auf dem Grundkörper erheben sich dorsal und ventral je eine Keilrippe (12), deren Breite im Mittel mindestens dreimal so groß wie ihre Höhe ist und deren Rückenfläche (13) abrasiv rauh ausgebildet ist.

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— Erfindererklärung (Regel 4.17 Ziffer iv) nur für US

**Veröffentlicht:**

— mit internationalem Recherchenbericht

Zur Erklärung der Zweibuchstaben-Codes und der anderen Abkürzungen wird auf die Erklärungen ("Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations") am Anfang jeder regulären Ausgabe der PCT-Gazette verwiesen.

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**Set consisting of a hip prosthesis provided with a shaft inserted into the femur, and of a tool**

10 The part of a hip prosthesis assigned to the femur is equipped with a shaft inserted into a cavity which, after resection of the head and neck of the hip, is formed by a suitable tool in the spongy inner cross-sectional area of the femur. If the shaft is inserted without using cement, it is endeavored to make the shape of the cavity as far as possible complementary to the shape of the shaft, so that the prosthesis has a secure and firm fit after insertion of the shaft. The proximal portion of the shaft coming to lie in the metaphyseal region of the bone (approximately above the lesser trochanter) is designed in such a way that it can transmit not only vertical forces in the direction of the femur but also forces extending transverse thereto and, in particular, medially directed forces. To ensure that the surface areas of the proximal prosthesis shaft oriented in the ventral and dorsal directions also take part in transmission of forces to the bone, it is known to design their surface such that a form-fit connection with the bone tissue can be obtained. Two possibilities are available for this, namely, on the one hand, a surface micro-roughness which is brought about, for example, by glass blasting, porous coating or the like, and allows the bone to infiltrate into the depressions and pores, and, on the other hand, ribs which project from the base body of the shaft. These two possibilities can also be used together. Thus, it is known (EP-B-761 183; US-A-5755811) to arrange ribs on the dorsal and ventral faces of the proximal base body of the shaft, said ribs

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extending in the longitudinal direction of the shaft, and their cross section increasing in a wedge shape from distal to proximal. Such ribs are referred to below as wedge-shaped ribs. The cavity is produced  
5 using a rasp whose shape corresponds to the base body of the shaft without the ribs. Upon insertion of the shaft, the base body of the shaft forms a press fit with the surface of the cavity. The wedge-shaped ribs cut into the spongy bone tissue as the prosthesis is  
10 being inserted. Because of their wedge shape, they displace and compact the bone tissue. This contributes to the secure fit of the prosthesis. First, a macroscopic form fit is thus obtained between the bone and the prosthesis cross section, by virtue of the rib.  
15 Second, a microscopic form fit is obtained after bone tissue has grown into the rough or porous surface structure. These two effects evidently occur independently of one another and are used independently of one another in the construction of a prosthesis.

20  
Of course, the said compression of the bone material during insertion of a wedge-shaped rib must not lead to the bone breaking. This danger is all the greater, the wider a rib, because the latter then directs a greater  
25 wedge surface toward the cortical bone and produces a greater wedging force against the cortical bone. Known wedge-shaped ribs are therefore made of a narrow design (EP-B-761 183, EP-B-159 462). For the same reason, it is sought to deflect the wedging action of the ribs  
30 into the tangential direction (DE-U-295 22 382, page 4, line 22). It is true that wide ribs are also known in hip prostheses intended for cementless implantation (EP-A-10 70 490; EP-A-567349). However, these are ribs which, because of their shape, are unsuitable for  
35 displacement and compression of bone material and therefore require a shaping of the cavity such that their volume and their shape are taken into

consideration from the outset in the cavity. Relatively wide shaft projections broadening from distal to proximal are also known for prosthesis shafts which are intended to be implanted using cement and in which, therefore, the associated tool is designed such that the artificial bone cavity is more voluminous than the shaft inclusive of its rib-like attachments.

The object of the invention is to make available a prosthesis shaft for cementless implantation with wedge-shaped ribs and a rough surface, said prosthesis shaft permitting rapid and extensive adherence between the prosthesis surface and the bone tissue. The solution according to the invention lies in the features of claim 1, namely that the wedge-shaped rib is on average at least three times as wide as it is high and the roughness on its rear face is sharp-edged with a peak-to-valley height of between 0.05 and 0.5 mm.

Based on previous experience, one has to expect that a wide wedge-shaped rib of this kind will deploy its wedging effect mainly outwardly toward the cortical bone and that, therefore, there will be a danger of the bone breaking. This danger would in fact arise if the rear face of the rib were not rough. The roughness means that the bone substance which comes into direct contact with the rear face of the rib, and which is exposed to the wedging effect and relative movement, is abraded and crushed and thus brought into a flowable state so that it can be displaced to the sides away from the rear face of the rib and can flow off. This has two consequences. First, the force generated in the direction perpendicular to the rear face of the rib is comparatively small, as a result of which the possibly damaging effect of the force on the cortical bone is limited. Second, the rear face of the rib, in the final state of implantation, is situated in immediate proximity to undamaged bone substance in which

the natural vascular system is preserved, since the previously crushed bone substance has been removed by virtue of its flowability. This means that the process of infiltration of new bone substance reaches the porous rear face of the rib very quickly after implantation and that, as a result, an intimate and extensive surface union is created after just a short time. It may well be that such an effect also occurred in the previously known wedge-shaped ribs with rough surface at their cross-sectional tip. However, since this effect was limited to a very small surface area, it was not appreciable and it also made no positive contribution. At the rib flanks, the situation is fundamentally different. In the case of individual ribs, a comparatively wide compression space is present in the compression direction perpendicular to the flank surface, so that although the bone substance is compressed and partially squeezed, the pressing is not as great as would be required for an appreciable abrasive effect of the roughness. The bone substance remains more or less in situ. Since the vessels therein are for the most part destroyed, it initially forms a barrier between the undamaged bone tissue and the prosthesis surface through which, after implantation, fresh bone tissue must first have penetrated before it can infiltrate the rough surface of the prosthesis and bring about a form-fit connection. In the interstices between adjacent ribs, the situation is once again different than at the rear of the rib, because there the compression and tissue destruction is particularly pronounced, without the destroyed tissue being able to be removed. In this area too, the connection to fresh bone tissue can therefore take place only with some delay.

The invention thus affords the advantage that, by virtue of the roughness of the large rear face of the rib, and because of the resulting closeness of undamaged bone tissue, a firm connection between prosthesis surface and bone surface can take place very quickly.

In the whole of the proximal portion, the rib is preferably at least three times as wide, preferably four times as wide, as it is high. To ensure that the abrasive action of the roughness during the relative  
5 movement of the rib surface with respect to the pressed-on bone tissue is at all times sufficient compared to the squeezing generated by the wedging effect, the wedge angle, that is to say the angle between the surface of the rear of the rib and the  
10 midplane extending in the lateral-medial direction (LM midplane) of the shaft, must not be greater than  $5^\circ$ , preferably not greater than  $3.5^\circ$ , and more preferably not greater than  $2.5^\circ$ .

15 The width of the rib too, that is to say its dimension in the LM direction, preferably increases from distal to proximal, and the angle between the lateral edge and the longitudinal direction of the shaft must not be greater than  $4^\circ$ , preferably  $3^\circ$ . The same applies to the  
20 lateral edge.

In the shaft cross section, the rear face of the rib must extend approximately parallel to the LM midplane. The angle between the rear face of the rib and the LM  
25 midplane is preferably not greater than  $15^\circ$ , the rib height increasing toward the lateral face. The medial flank expediently extends from the rear face of the rib to form a sharp edge and runs substantially perpendicular to the LM plane. The same expediently  
30 applies to the lateral edge too, although it is less important there.

To ensure that the abrasive effect of the roughness is sufficient in the area of the rear of the rib, the  
35 distance between adjacent peaks of the roughness is expediently of the same order of magnitude as the peak-to-valley height, namely between 0.05 and 0.5 mm.



The invention is explained in more detail below with reference to the drawing which depicts an advantageous illustrative embodiment and in which:

Figure 1 shows a side view,

Figure 2 shows a view from the lateral direction, and

Figures 3 - 5 show cross sections through the prosthesis shaft at respectively corresponding heights thereof.

The prosthesis is a straight shaft prosthesis, that is to say the shaft has a continuously straight longitudinal axis and is implanted in a rectilinear direction into the femur. The shaft 1 comprises an in cross section substantially rectangular base body with parallel dorsal and ventral faces 3, 4 which taper in a wedge shape in the distal direction. They each enclose an angle of less than  $2^{\circ}$  with the lateral-medial midplane 5. The lateral and medial boundary faces 6, 7 of the base body of the shaft likewise taper in a wedge shape in the distal direction. The proximal end is adjoined by the prosthesis neck, having a cone 9 for attachment of a ball joint, and by a lateral wing 10 in the region of the greater trochanter.

A rasp (not shown) for forming the bone cavity intended to receive the prosthesis shaft has the same shape as the base body of the prosthesis shaft delimited by the faces 3, 4 and 6, 7, as is generally known, in order to give the prosthesis shaft a secure and firm fit in the bone cavity after implantation.

On the dorsal and ventral faces 3, 4 of the base body of the shaft, and approximately centrally with respect

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to the shaft axis 11, ribs 12 are attached which have the shape of a wedge with straight boundary faces. The size of these faces is the dorsally or ventrally oriented rear face 13. Medially, the rib is delimited by a medial end face extending approximately perpendicular to the surface 3 or 4. The same applies to the lateral end face 15.

With the center line 11, the end faces 14, 15 enclose, like the boundary edges of the rear face 13, an angle of in each case approximately  $2.5^\circ$ . The angle which the rear faces 13 of the rib enclose with the LM midplane of the shaft is  $2^\circ$ .

The rear face 13 of the rib extends approximately parallel to the LM midplane 5 of the shaft. In the example shown, the deviation amounts to less than  $10^\circ$ . At the medial edge, the rib is slightly higher than at the lateral edge, thereby increasing the macroscopic form-fit for transmitting force from the prosthesis medially to the bone.

At least the rear face 13 of the rib 12 is provided with a rough and, if appropriate, porous surface by means of sandblasting, plasma coating, flame spraying or the like. The roughness elevations are sharp-edged so that, when the shaft is pushed into the bone, they act abrasively on the bone substance. Such a roughness can also be provided on the other faces of the prosthesis shaft in order to permit intimate connection of the bone tissue with the prosthesis surface. As far as the invention is concerned, what matters is simply the roughness of the rear face 13 of the rib. Whereas the base body of the shaft has been provided with a complementary shape in the bone cavity and acquires the desired press fit therein without any appreciable additional deformation of the bone, there is no such complementary cavity form for the ribs 12. When the shaft is introduced into the bone, the ribs displace an

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amount of the bone tissue corresponding to their volume. If the rear face were smooth, the laminar structure of the bone would simply be compressed and compacted, in which case the liquid content of the lamellar interstices would escape. Thanks to the abrasive quality of the back of the rib, the bone lamellas in the case of the invention are abraded and cut. In this way, they can escape with the liquid interstitial content from the area between the rear face of the rib and the solid and undamaged bone tissues lying behind them. On the one hand, this reduces the pressing that arises because of the wedge effect of the ribs between these and the bone. On the other hand, the spongy bone substance located between the rear face of the rib and the hard cortical bone is not totally compressed and damaged. Instead, it remains intact, almost as far as the rib surface, and can therefore contribute to rapid securing of the prosthesis by means of fresh bone tissue rapidly advancing to the shaft surface and infiltrating the surface roughness thereof.

## Patent claims

1. A set consisting of a hip prosthesis with a shaft  
5 (1) which is to be inserted into a cavity in the femur without using cement and whose proximal portion is made up of a base body and of a rib (12) projecting dorsally and a rib (12) projecting ventrally from the base body, said rib extending  
10 parallel to the shaft direction (11), increasing in cross section from distal to proximal and having a rough surface, and of a tool which is designed to shape the cavity so that it substantially corresponds to the shape of the base  
15 body, characterized in that the rib is on average at least three times as wide as it is high and the roughness on its rear face (13) is sharp-edged with a peak-to-valley height of between 0.05 and 0.5 mm  
20
2. The hip prosthesis as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it is a straight shaft prosthesis.
- 25 3. The hip prosthesis as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the rear face (13) of the ribs (12) extends, in the shaft cross section, approximately parallel to the LM midplane (5).
- 30 4. The hip prosthesis as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the height of the rib, at an edge (14) delimiting it medially, is greater than at its lateral boundary (15).
- 35 5. The hip prosthesis as claimed in one of claims 1 through 4, characterized in that a medial end face (14) of the rib extends approximately

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perpendicular to the surface (3, 4) of the base body of the shaft.

6. The hip prosthesis as claimed in claim 1,  
5 characterized in that the distance between the peaks of the elevations forming the roughness is of the same order of magnitude as the peak-to-valley height.

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