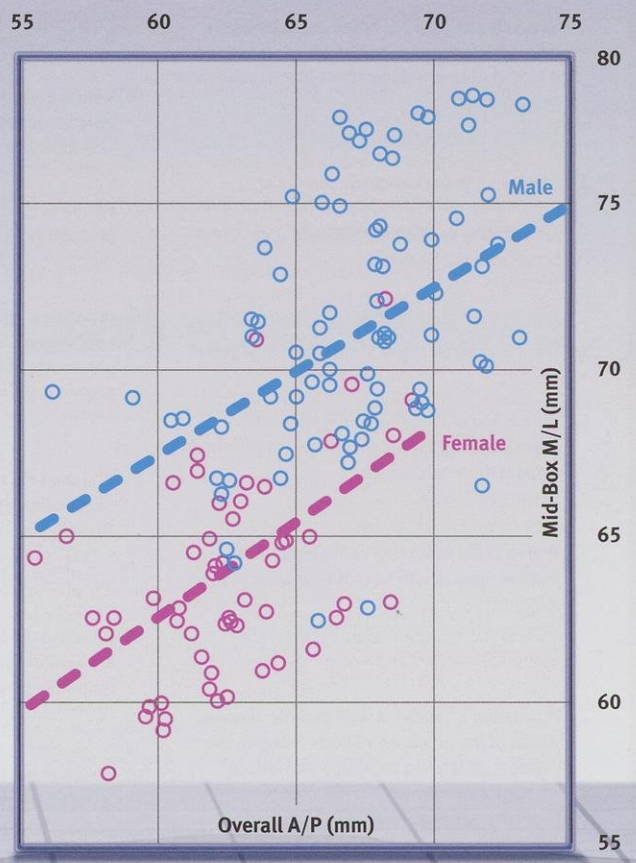
Zimmer advertisement.

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 2008

The scientific proof that Gender Solutions® Technology is about shape, not size

Anatomically

Statistically



Mid-box M/L[1] vs. overall A/P[1] in men and women[2]

Computed tomography research on over 800 female and male distal femurs has clearly demonstrated that the differences are less about size – and more about shape[2]. The female knee has a narrower M/L dimension[2, 3], a less pronounced anterior condyle[2, 4] and a significant higher Q-angle[5, 6, 7]. Based on these data, Zimmer has designed the first *Gender Solutions* Technology for the female knee, to compensate for the most important differences between women's and men's knees. To find out more about sophisticated knee solutions, talk to your Zimmer representative. Or visit **www.kneeresults.zimmer.com**

zimmer | **Zimmer® Gender Solutions® Technology**

[1] M/L: Medial/Lateral, A/P: Anterior/Posterior. [2] Data on File at Zimmer. [3] Mahfouz M, Booth R Jr, Argenson, J, Merkl, BC, Abdel Fatah EE, Kuhn MJ. Analysis of variation of adult femora using sex specific statistical atlases. Presented at: Computer Methods in Biomechanics and Biomedical Engineering Conference; 2006. [4] Poilvache PL, Insall JN, Scuderi GR, Font-Rodriguez DE. Rotational landmarks and sizing of the distal femur in total knee arthroplasty, Clin Orthop. 1996; 331: 35–46. [5] Aglietti P, Insall JN, Cerulli G. Patellar pain and incongruence. I: Measurements of incongruence. Clin Orthop. 1983; 176: 217–224. [6] Hsu RWW, Himeno S, Coventry MB, Chao EYS. Normal axial alignment of the lower extremity and load bearing distribution at the knee, Clin Orthop. 1990; 255: 215–227. [7] Woodland LH, Francis RS. Parameters and comparisons of the quadriceps angle of college-aged men and women in the supine and standing positions. American Journal of Sports Medicine. 1992; 20: 208–211.