orthopaedics

# CAL/CEMEX



# The innovative reinforced bone substitute

Hybrid formula B-TCP + PMMA



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## CALCEMEX THE INNOVATIVE REINFORCED BONE SUBSTITUTE

## Osteoconductive, porous and mechanically superior

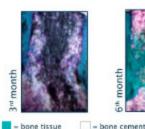
Thanks to the hybrid formula B-TCP + PMMA, it combines the advantages of both components.

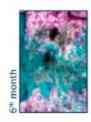
## Advantages of the B-TCP component: Osteoconductivity<sup>1</sup>

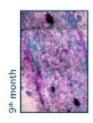
### Bone tissue gradually grows inside the biomaterial.6

The B-TCP portion is gradually reabsorbed, leaving space for bone ingrowth.





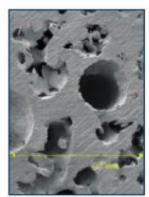




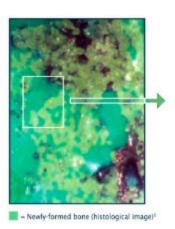


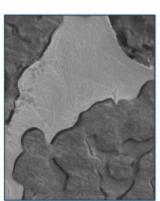
## Osteoconductivity favoured by porosity

	Open porosity <sup>2</sup>	Microporosity <sup>3</sup>	Macroporosity <sup>4</sup>
Obtained by	Special 8-TCP + PMMA formula	Part of the fine powder that constitutes the material	Cavities up to 500 µm, obtained by the programmed dissolution of a pre-set number of 8-TCP granules
Features	Capillarity	Resorbability	Osteoconductivity
Effect	The special formula allows fluids to penetrate inside the material, to favour bone ingrowth.	The bone is able to rebuild in a more diffuse manner.	Macropores house the new bone tissue, allowing differentiation into lamellae.



Microporosity and macroporosity

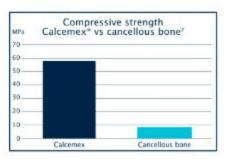




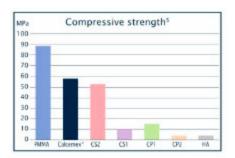
- Bone lamellae (microscopic analysis)<sup>6</sup>

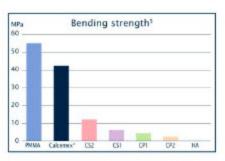
## Advantages of the PMMA component: Resistance

- It achieves maximum mechanical resistance immediately after polymerization.
- Unaltered resistance over time.
- Long-lasting support for bone tissue.
- Unchanged volume over time.



### Superior performances





Calcemex boasts superior mechanical resistance to bone substitutes containing calcium sulphate (CS), calcium phosphate (CP) and hydroxyapatite (HA).

#### Easy to use

Calcemex can either be applied manually or injected into deeper structures. Working time up to 5min, and 45 sec. \*\*

It is radiopaque and therefore visible on X-rays.

#### **Indications**

Calcemex is a bone void filler intended for bony voids or defects that are not intrinsic to the stability of the bony structure.

### Possible uses

Fractures of the distal radius Fractures of the proximal/distal tibia Calcaneal fractures Filling of cavities left by revision procedures Fractures of the femoral or distal femur Fractures of the proximal humerus Acetabular fractures Filling of cystic lesions

<sup>\*</sup> In-house tests performed according to ISO standard 5833.

<sup>&</sup>quot;" applied by syringe