

PMMA BONE CEMENT

CORRECT HANDLING IN EVERY STEP – FROM SHELF TO SURGERY

WHY IT MATTERS

Bone cement performance relies on proper storage, preparation, mixing and handling – every step is important. Each team member, from logistics to operations, contributes to achieving consistent behaviour and optimal patient outcomes.

VARIOUS OPTIONS

VISCOSITIES

- PALACOS® R = High-Viscosity/R = Radiopaque
- PALACOS® MV = Medium-Viscosity
- PALACOS® LV = Low-Viscosity

LOW-DOSE SINGLE ANTIBIOTIC-LOADED

Used in primary arthroplasty for stable anchoring and as routine prophylaxis

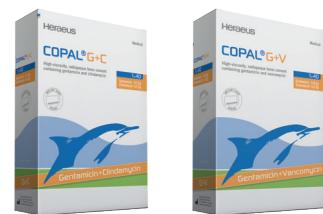
- PALACOS® R+G/MV+G/LV+G = Gentamicin



HIGH-DOSE DUAL ANTIBIOTIC-LOADED

For patients at risk of infection & for revision surgery

- COPAL® G+C = Gentamicin + Clindamycin
- COPAL® G+V = Gentamicin + Vancomycin



STORAGE

- Do not store and transport above 25°C
- Keep away from sunlight
- Keep dry
- Store in product box

PREPARATION

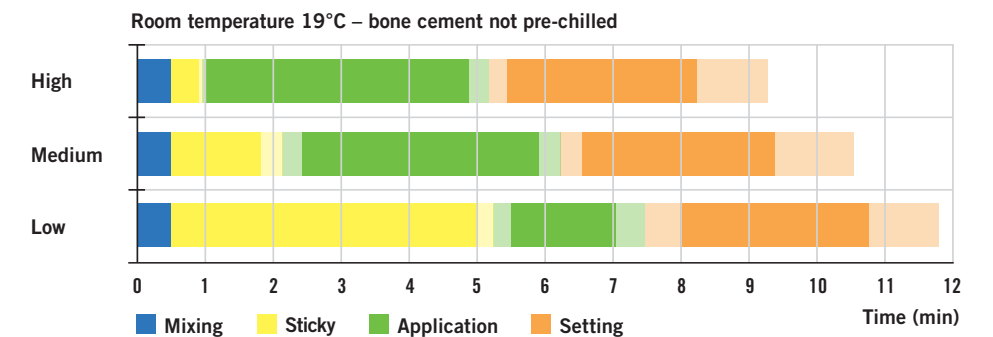
- Do not resterilise
- Do not use if package is damaged
- Check use-by date/expiration date → printed on product box
- Check required quantity/viscosity/antibiotics of bone cement for planned procedure
- If favoured, pre-chill bone cement → 4–7°C; min. 24 hours

MIXING

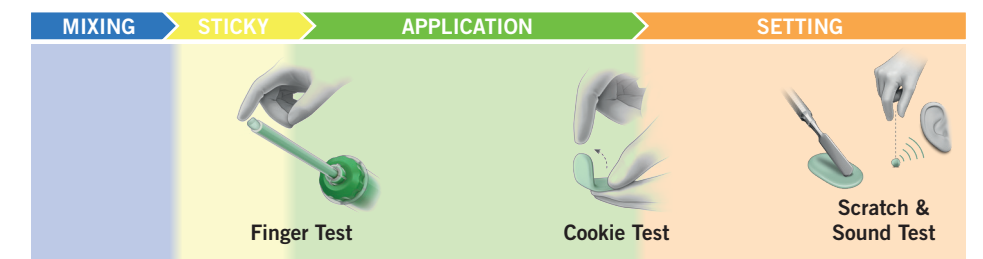
- Open the aluminum pouch only shortly before mixing to protect the powder against humidity
- Fill the mixing device with liquid first, and then add the powder
- Mix entire content of liquid and powder
- Vacuum mixing recommended; 25–30 seconds (1 stroke/sec)

HANDLING PHASES

The duration of the 4 handling phases of all bone cements is largely influenced by viscosity, manufacturer and temperature.



TESTS FOR TIME ADEQUATE HANDLING



EXTERNAL INFLUENCING FACTORS

