

ON REGISTER

ATTiS
M E D I C A L



Enjoy Mobility

FIN SHORT



FIN SHORT

SHORT
STRAIGHT
STEM

Introduced in 1992, the FIN stem was designed to provide surgeons with an implant that combines easy insertion with effective anchoring.

Based on the clinical results achieved, the FIN stem has proved to be a valuable ally in the treatment of hip disorders.

Today the FIN system continues to evolve with the addition of a new design: the FIN SHORT stem.

FIN SHORT is a short straight stem, based on the FIN stem design and reshaped to meet the needs of minimally invasive surgery.





FIN SHORT

SHORT STRAIGHT STEM

Fin Short stem, manufactured in Ti6Al4V grade 5 ELI (ISO 5832/3) titanium alloy, is a short press-fit stem, available in versions with 135° and 125° CCD angles.

The proximal coating is made of porous titanium Ti-Growth-C® which allows a biological fixation between the stem and the bone without the interposition of fibrous tissue.

NECK

Neck's length remains constant in all sizes

- 135°: 36.3mm
- 125°: 38.2mm

NECK GEOMETRY

- Improve joint flexibility
- Increased ROM
- 135° and 125° CCD angle

FIN

The fin is designed to allow a better femoral canal filling and a high rotational stability



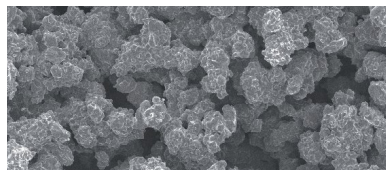
AVAILABLE SIZES

Fin Short is available, in 135° and 125° versions, in 9 sizes

FIN SHORT

SHORT
STRAIGHT
STEM

Fin Short stem can be implanted with both traditional and minimally invasive techniques, thus adapting to the surgeon's preferences.



COATING

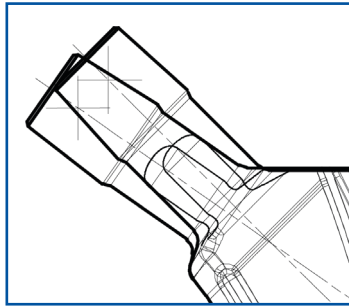
Ti-Growth-C[®] coating which allows a biological fixation between the stem and the bone without the interposition of fibrous tissue.

- High roughness 300-600 μm
- Porosity: 30-70%
- Thickness: 500 μm



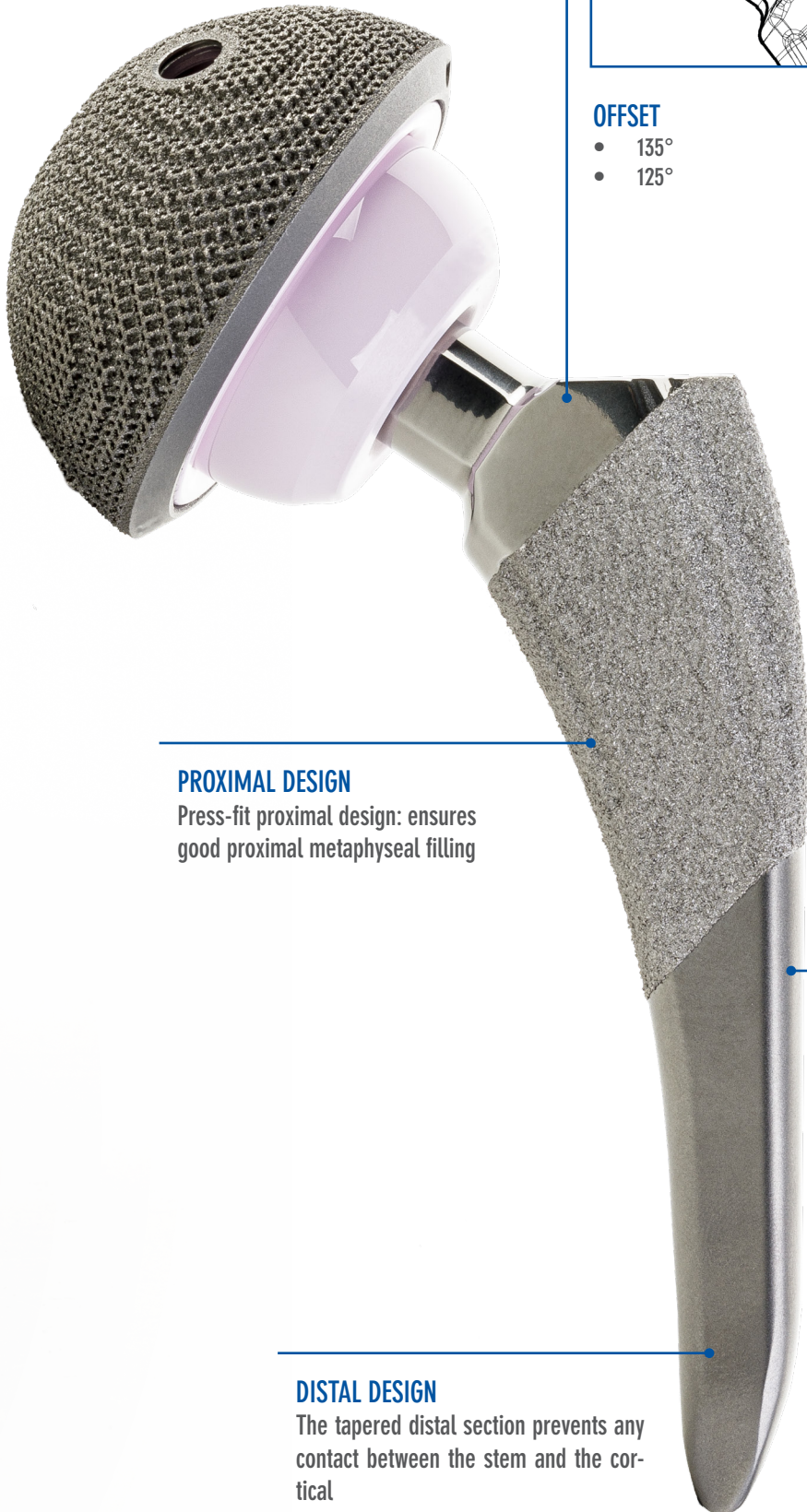
DISTAL SECTION
Glass Bead Blasting

NECK
Mirror polished finishing



OFFSET

- 135°
- 125°



PROXIMAL DESIGN

Press-fit proximal design: ensures good proximal metaphyseal filling

CENTRAL DESIGN

The middle part of the stem is appropriately sized to allow a gradual reduction of stresses transferred to the bone from the proximal to the distal zone

DISTAL DESIGN

The tapered distal section prevents any contact between the stem and the cortical



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