KNEE REPLACEMENT

In a typical total knee replacement, the artificial implant replaces the diseased portion of your knee with four metal and plastic parts. The tibial component (bottom portion) replaces the top of the lower leg bone. the tibia. It is made up of two

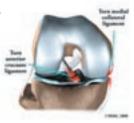


parts: a metal tray that is attached directly to the bone and a polyethylene (medical-grade plastic) spacer that provides the bearing surface between the tibial and femoral components. The plastic used is very tough and durable. The femoral component (top portion) replaces the two femoral condyles and the groove where the patella runs. The femoral component is made of metal. The patellar component (kneecap portion) replaces the joint surface on the bottom of the patella that rubs against the femur in the femoral grove.

The prosthesis are generally attached with cement. A cemented prosthesis is held in place by a type of epoxy cement that attaches the metal to the bone. The choice of implant is usually made by the surgeon and is based on your health, age lifestyle and the surgeon's experience. Dr. Kozinn also utilizes a rotating platform total knee which is available for more active patients and may provide increased motion and decreased long term wear.

ARTHROSCOPIC KNEE SURGERY

Dr. Kozinn is an accomplished arthroscopic knee surgeon. Sports injuries and arthritic conditions can be repaired with minimally invasive techniques to debride the knee joint and repair torn cartilage and ligaments. Dr. Kozinn uses laser surgery to help decrease bleeding and scarring in the knee. An MRI is usually ordered after your office visit to help



determine what is damaged in the knee. The surgery is done at Greenbaum Outpatient Surgery Center on the Scottsdale Healthcare Campus.





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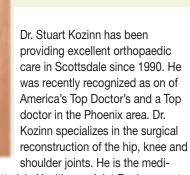


SCOTTSDALE CENTER FOR JOINT REPLACEMENT

STUART C. KOZINN, M.D. LTD



WELCOME

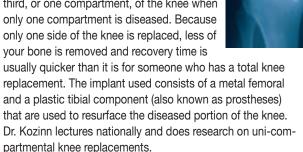


cal director of the Scottsdale Healthcare Joint Replacement Center on the Osborn campus, Dr. Kozinn is accomplished at arthroscopic and open repair procedures for your damaged joints. He has a pioneering interest and expertise in new minimally invasive operative techniques that allow rapid recovery from your surgery.

PATIENT EDUCATION

UNI-COMPARTMENTAL KNEE

Osteoarthritis is one of the leading causes of progressive deterioration of the knee joint. Depending on the stage of the disease, different treatment options exist to help ease your pain and restore your knee to more normal function. A uni-compartmental knee replacement is just one of several treatment options. The uni-compartmental knee is designed to resurface onethird, or one compartment, of the knee when only one compartment is diseased. Because only one side of the knee is replaced, less of your bone is removed and recovery time is



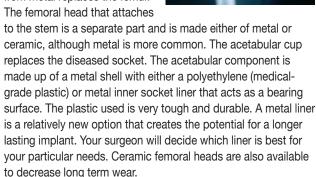


WELCOME TO SCOTTSDALE CENTER FOR JOINT REPLACEMENT SURGERY

HIP REPLACEMENT

The hip joint is commonly referred to as a ball and socket. A typical total hip replacement procedure replaces your diseased hip with an artificial implant (also called a prosthesis) comprised of a femoral stem and head, and an acetabular cup. Dr. Kozinn utilizes minimally- invasive techniques to implant your new joint.

The femoral component (stem portion), which is manufactured from metal replaces the femur. The femoral head that attaches



The prostheses are attached either with or without bone cement. A cemented prosthesis is held in place by a type of epoxy cement that attaches the metal to the bone. An uncemented prosthesis typically has a porous coating or textured surface that allows tissue to grow into the implant and attach the prosthesis to the bone. The choice is usually made by the surgeon and is based on your health, age, lifestyle and the surgeon's experience.

Today, our orthopaedic surgeons can replace your problem joint thanks to the development of implants which have been shown to help provide long-term relief.



Total shoulder replacement, or shoulder arthroplasty, is the replacement of the ball of the upper arm and socket of the shoulder blade with specially designed artificial implants (also called prostheses) made of metal and polyethylene (a medicalgrade plastic). The humeral (upper arm) component consists of a metal ball that replaces the head of the humerus, and a stem that is secured



into the upper arm bone. The glenoid (shoulder blade socket) prosthesis is made of a special polyethylene and is designed to replace the socket or cup part of the joint and is secured with bone cement. The metal ball and stem units are selected by your surgeon from multiple sizes to fit the contour and shape of your humerus. This two-piece construction is known as a modular prosthesis. This allows precision fitting of the ball and socket to your shoulder, which enhances the proper repair and tension of the muscles around the joint.

ROTATOR CUFF REPAIRS

The shoulder joint frequently wears out in active individuals. In the worst cases of degeneration, a complete shoulder replacement can be accomplished by Dr. Kozinn. In many cases, the muscles that move the shoulder are torn or damaged. Dr. Kozinn can repair your rotator cuff using arthroscopic or open techniques.



Rotator Cuff surgery is often done as an outpatient procedure and the results are usually excellent allowing active patients to enjoy their favorite activities.

STUART C. KOZINN, M.D.



Dr. Kozinn specializes in minimally-invasive ioint replacement. This technique uses the same implants as traditional joint replacement surgery, but allows Dr. Kozinn to avoid disturbing as much muscle and tendon tissue. This technique may also provide potential benefits to patients such as smaller, less noticeable scars and reduced recovery time.

Dr. Kozinn also has a special interest in arthroscopic treatments for hip, knee and shoulder problems. These minimally invasive treatments can result in rapid return to work and athletic activities.

Additionally, Dr. Kozinn is Medical Director for the Scottsdale Center for Joint Replacement and chief of the Department of Orthopedic Surgery at Scottsdale Healthcare Osborn. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery and fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons.

He graduated from the University of New York and received his medical degree from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1982. Dr. Kozinn completed his internship in general surgery at the New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center and residency in orthopaedic surgery at the Hospital for Special Surgery, Cornell College, New York. He also underwent additional fellowship training at Harvard Medical School, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery.

STUART C. KOZINN. M.D.

Orthopedic Surgeon at Scottsdale Memorial Hospital

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