

palajet®

Handpiece
with easy adjustment
of two flow rate
settings

Knee nozzle
short with splash guard,
for thorough cleaning
during knee surgery

Hip nozzle
(with protective
cover) long for
thorough cleaning
during hip surgery

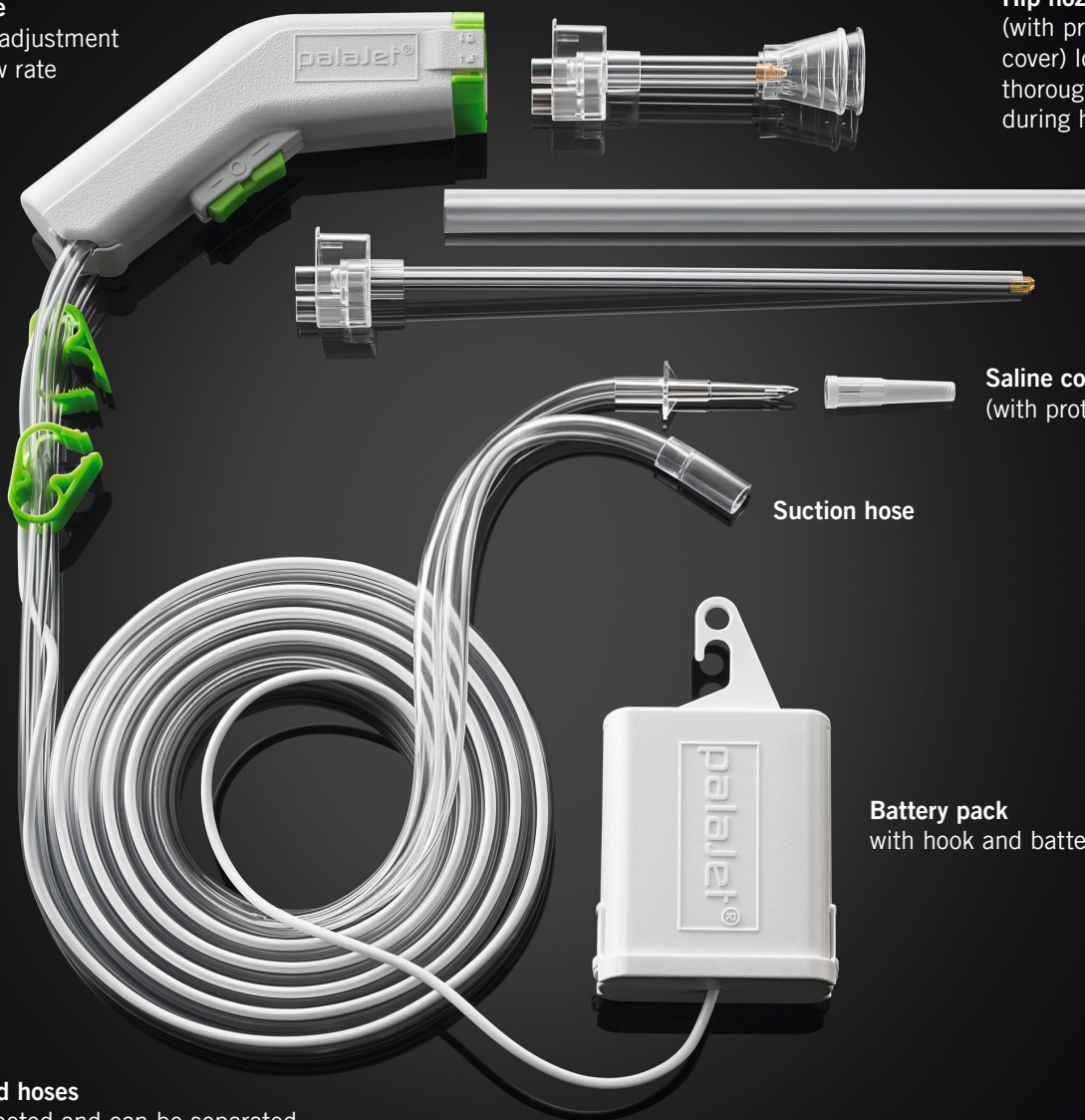
Clamps
for additional
regulation of
flow rate and
clean disposal

Saline connection hose
(with protective cap)

Suction hose

Battery pack
with hook and batteries

Cable and hoses
are connected and can be separated
as required, total length: 3 m



palajet®

REMOVING & IMPROVING

The powerful disposable system at a glance

1.300
ml/min

high flow rate (up to 1,300 ml/min)
and pressure (up to 15 psi)



simple design
and use



less effort, no sterilisation
required



lower risk of cross-contamination
(compared to reusable systems)



Pulse lavage as part of the modern cementing technique

Modern cementing technique is critical for the long-term success of a cemented endoprosthesis. Cleaning the bone bed using a pulse lavage system is an essential element and the first step in the modern cementing technique, where all cement-receiving bone surfaces are thoroughly cleaned to remove any fat residue, bone debris, marrow, and blood.^{1,2}

Why is pulse lavage important?

- better cement interlocking with the cancellous bone³
- fewer thromboembolic complications⁴
- significantly lower risk of revision⁵
- lower postoperative infection rate in hemiarthroplasty⁶

| Product | Description | Content | REF |
|----------|---|---------|---------|
| palajet® | Pulse lavage system for single use, with knee and hip nozzles | 10 | 5156831 |

Simply order from Heraeus.

www.heraeus-medical.com



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1. Breusch SJ et al. Lavage technique in total hip arthroplasty: jet lavage produces better cement penetration than syringe lavage in the proximal femur. J Arthroplasty 2000; 15 (7): 921–927. | 2. Seeger JB et al. The effect of bone lavage on femoral cement penetration and interface temperature during Oxford unicompartmental knee arthroplasty with cement. J Bone Joint Surg Am 2013; 95 (1): 48–53. | 3. Helwig P et al. Tibial cleaning method for cemented total knee arthroplasty: An experimental study. Indian J Orthop 2013; 47 (1): 18–22. | 4. Breusch SJ et al. Zementierte Hüftendoprothetik – Verminderung des Fettembolierisikos mittels gepulster Druckspülung. Orthopäde 2000; 29: 578–586. | 5. Malchau H et al. Prognosis of Total Hip Replacement – Update and Validation of Results from the Swedish National Hip Arthroplasty Register 1979 – 1998. The international journal of risk and safety in medicine 1996; 8(1): 27–45. | 6. Hargrove R et al. Does pulse lavage reduce hip hemiarthroplasty infection rates. J Hosp Infect. 2006; 62(4): 446–449.