

## Case study

### Courtesy of Dr. Daniel Schlatterer

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#### Clinical particulars

40-year-old male sustained an open calcaneus fracture after a 20 foot fall. Initial surgery was an irrigation and debridement with definitive fixation 10 days after injury. 6 months later patient presented with an infected non-union and hardware failure. Cultures were positive for MRSA.

#### Treatment - Stage 1

Hardware removal, debridement of grossly infected bone and soft tissues. **STIMULAN** was used to fill the resulting dead space. I.V. antibiotics were administered for 8 weeks.

#### Outcome - Stage 1

Infection eradicated, soft tissues healed, infectious lab studies normal (1 month after I.V. antibiotics completed). Foot suitable for correction of proximal migration of calcaneus (soft tissue releases) and subtalar fusion.

#### Treatment - Stage 2

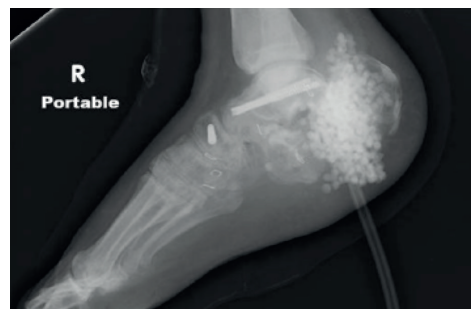
Subtalar fusion procedure performed. **STIMULAN** was used again to fill the remaining dead space in and around the talus and calcaneus (image with **STIMULAN** at the fusion stage not included). I.V. antibiotics restarted as prophylaxis. 2 months later hardware removed again due to positive blood cultures. Calcaneus cultures were negative however the PICC line catheter tip was culture positive. A new PICC line was placed followed by another 8 weeks of I.V. antibiotics.

#### Outcome - Stage 2

This patient is now weight bearing as tolerated and clinically no signs of infection. Infection in open calcaneus fractures is common and in some series amputation rates exceed 50%. For this patient a 2 stage approach was utilized to treat the infected non-union. Removal of hardware and aggressive debridement of the bone. The dead space was managed with **STIMULAN**.



Presentation



Post-operative - Stage 1



Stage 1 complete



13 months after subtalar fusion,  
11 months after hardware removal

For indications, contraindications, warnings and precautions see Instructions for Use. Concurrent use of locally administered antibiotics may affect setting time, absorption characteristics and/or bone formation. It is the surgeon/healthcare professional's responsibility to give due consideration to the details in the medicinal product marketing authorisation in deciding whether it is appropriate for the patient under his/her care. The relevant Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) must be consulted. The type and dose of medicinal substance should also be assessed according to the individual patient's clinical circumstance.

This brochure may include the use of **STIMULAN** or techniques that go beyond the current clearance/approval granted by the relevant regulatory authority. Please contact your local representative for further information.

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