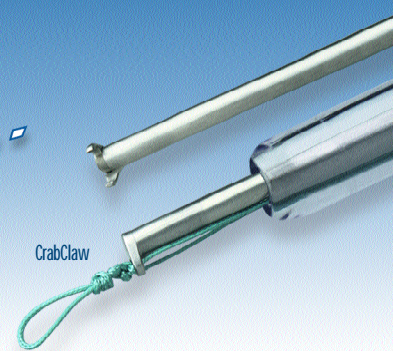
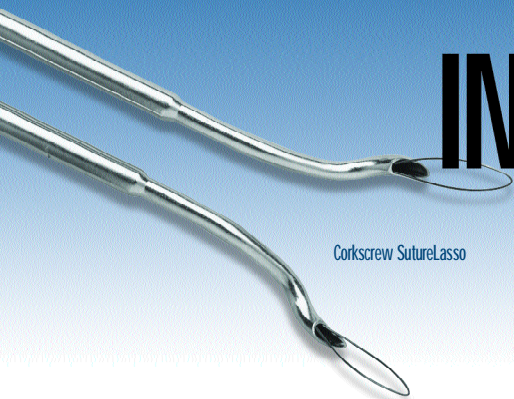


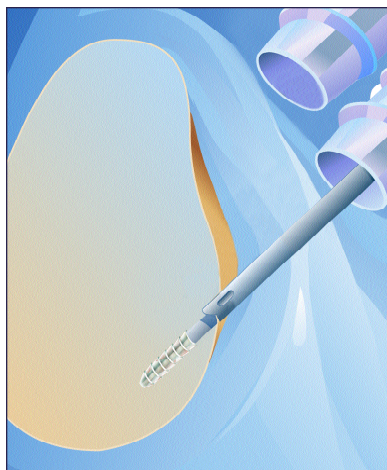
IN THE

Loop

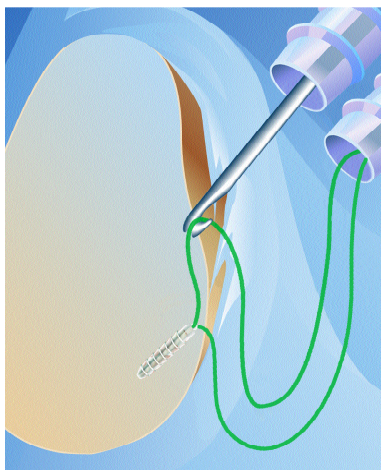


Corkscrew SutureLasso and CrabClaw Knot Pusher/Suture Retriever

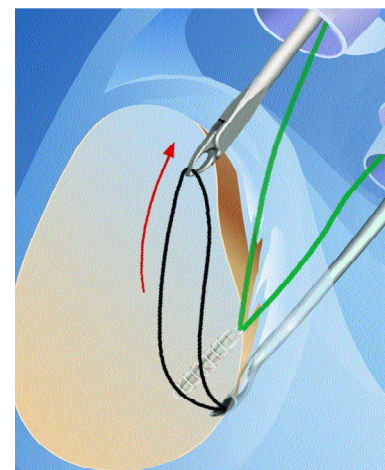
The new Corkscrew SutureLasso in right and left curves allow the ability to pass suture in the lower regions of the shoulder joint as well as hard to reach areas in the rotator cuff. Suture exchange through tissue with the fine Nitinol wire loop of the SutureLasso is carried out to complete the stitch. The CrabClaw is the next generation knot pusher that incorporates an opening jaw design to save time and effort during knot tying by eliminating the "fiddle factor" associated with current closed single-hole knot pushers.



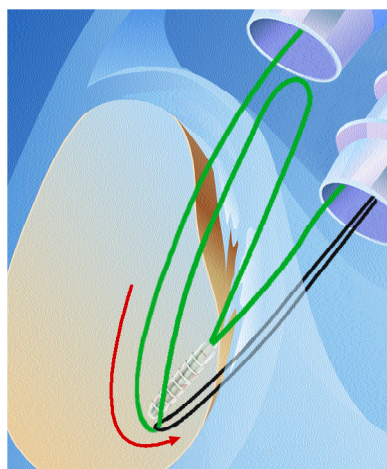
The Spear Guide is placed through the inferior cannula with the dovetail tip positioned on the glenoid rim. The Bio-SutureTak implant is advanced through the guide until the laser line is flush to the bone, countersunk 2 mm in bone.



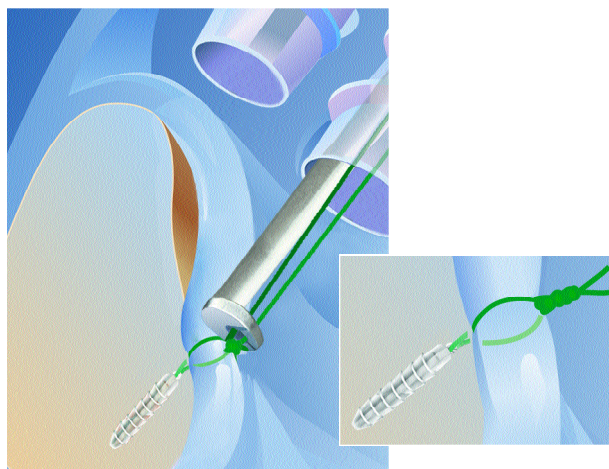
The Spear Guide is removed leaving the suture strands. With a Crochet Hook, the suture strands are separated by pulling the closest limb to the lateral tissue out the superior anterior cannula.



The left or right Corkscrew SutureLasso is passed through the lower cannula with the tip passing through the labrum below the anchor position.



The Nitinol wire loop of the SutureLasso is pushed into the joint and pulled through the anterior superior cannula using a Suture Retriever or Crochet Hook. The suture limb of the anchor is placed into the Nitinol wire loop. The suture is then passed through the labrum and out the lower cannula.



The labrum is advanced to the anchor and bone and knots are tightened with the CrabClaw Knot Pusher. The CrabClaw jaws open to allow faster and easier advancement of half hitches. The FiberWire Suture Cutter precisely cuts the suture leaving 3 mm tails.