

What is Chronic BME?

- A severe inflammation of the subchondral bone (underneath the cartilage in your knee)
- A fracture caused by repetitive stress
- A defect inside the bone that is linked to cartilage damage and chronic knee pain



CME Lesion

Who has been shown to have Chronic BME?

- Patients ages 40–70
- Patients with progressive osteoarthritis
- Patients with joint malalignment

The **SUBCHONDROPLASTY™ (SCP™)** procedure is the **first treatment for defects associated with Chronic BME**

How does the **SCP™** procedure work?

Your doctor will evaluate your clinical history and determine if you have Chronic BME using an MRI. During the procedure, your doctor will use standard, minimally invasive techniques to access the subchondral defect. Your doctor will fill the area with a bone substitute that sets hard and allows new, healthy bone to replace the defect.



1 Defect caused by Chronic BME

2 Bone substitute fills the bone defect

3 Bone substitute resorbs and is replaced with new bone

What you need to know about the **SCP™** procedure:

- Minimally invasive technique
- Performed in an outpatient setting
- Requires a short rehabilitation period
- Future treatment options remain open

The **Subchondroplasty™ (SCP™)** procedure is a minimally invasive option to treat defects associated with chronic BME. Talk to your doctor today.

Does this describe you?

- My knee has been symptomatic for over 6 months
- My discomfort increases when walking or standing
- I have seen limited benefits from injection
- My symptoms returned after an arthroscopy

If you said yes to any of the above, new research suggests that you may have a bone defect called **Chronic Bone Marrow Edema (BME)**.

Talk to your doctor to learn more about the **SUBCHONDROPLASTY™ (SCP™)** procedure.



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903.005 Rev. A
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THE
SUBCHONDROPLASTY™
Procedure