The Nitinol Pectus Excavatum System Ares-PE by Adaptia offers unique properties that make it an exceptional choice for semi-rigid fixations in the treatment of pectus excavatum.

Super Elasticity and No Elastic Fatigue: Ares-PE is super elastic and does not experience elastic fatigue, ensuring long-term durability and reliability in semi-rigid fixations.

Nitinol Pectus Excavatum System Ares-PE: This system is crafted from a Nitinol (Ni-Ti) alloy with innovative features. It becomes malleable at temperatures between 0°C and 5°C, facilitating easier surgical application. Its memory effect, activated at predetermined higher temperatures, enables dynamic and continuous exertion of strength on the treated area.

Thermoreactive Devices: The use of thermoreactive devices made from Nitinol (Ni-Ti) with shape-memory effect offers an alternative to traditional stainless steel or titanium devices. The lighter weight of Nitinol implants reduces surgical trauma, while semi-rigid compression aids in minimizing immobilization and shortening patient recovery periods.

The Nitinol Pectus Excavatum System Ares-PE demonstrate Adaptia's commitment to innovation and excellence in providing advanced solutions for the treatment of pectus excavatum.

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www.adaptia.it

ORDER INFORMATION

| | Support Plate Ares-PE | Ref. Number | Description | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Thickness (mm) |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|--|-------------|------------|----------------|
| | | ARES PE B160 | Pectus Excavatum System Nitinol Bar 160 | mm 160 | mm 12 | mm 2 |
| | | ARES PE B180 | Pectus Excavatum System Nitinol Bar 180 | mm 180 | mm 12 | mm 2 |
| | | ARES PE B200 | Pectus Excavatum System Nitinol Bar 200 | mm 200 | mm 12 | mm 2 |
| | | ARES PE B220 | Pectus Excavatum System Nitinol Bar 220 | mm 220 | mm 12 | mm 2 |
| | | ARES PE B240 | Pectus Excavatum System Nitinol Bar 240 | mm 240 | mm 12 | mm 2 |
| | | ARES PE B260 | Pectus Excavatum System Nitinol Bar 260 | mm 260 | mm 12 | mm 2 |

| Support Plate Ares-PE | Ref. Number | Description | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Thickness (mm) |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| | ARES PE ST20 | Bar Stabilizer (Titanium) | mm 60 | mm 20 | mm 7 |

| Instrument set | Reference Number | Description | Function | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | ROIS | | Straigth rasp to reset costal cartilage | |
| | R02C | Curved rasp | Curved rasp to resect costal cartilage | |
| <u></u> | RO3R | Reversed rasp | Reverse rasp to resect costal cartilage | |
| | SD01 | Screwdiver Support | Screwdriver for fixing the stabilizer to the base bar | |
| | SBI01 | Bar Indicator | Indicator to select the size of the support bars | |

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Ares-PE Revolutionizing Pectus Excavatum Treatment

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Ares-PE Revolutionizing Pectus Excavatum Treatment.

The Nitinol Pectus Excavatum System Ares-PE represents a breakthrough in medical devices for treating pectus excavatum. Made from Nitinol (Ni-Ti), this system offers unparalleled advantages over traditional implants crafted from special steel.

Biocompatibility: Ares-PE is non-toxic and completely biocompatible, ensuring optimal compatibility with the human body. This feature makes it superior to implants made from special steel.

Ease of Removal: Unlike implants that integrate with bone tissue (osteointegrate), Ares-PE does not, making subsequent removal significantly easier and less invasive.

Safety: Extensive in vivo and in vitro studies conducted by leading university research institutes, along with long-term clinical experience, confirm the safety of Ares-PE. It does not induce cancerogenic phenomena, providing peace of mind to patients and healthcare professionals alike.

Diagnostic Compatibility: Ares-PE does not pose challenges with image diagnosis techniques such as CT scans and MRIs. Unlike ferromagnetic implants, it does not interfere with imaging, ensuring accurate diagnostic evaluations.

The Nitinol Pectus Excavatum System Ares-PE represents a new standard in medical implant technology, offering superior performance, safety, and compatibility for patients undergoing treatment for pectus excavatum.

The Nitinol Pectus Excavatum System Ares-PE comprises transverse bars and lateral stabilizers. These components work in tandem to provide comprehensive support and stabilization for the treatment of pectus excavatum. The transverse bars offer structural reinforcement across the affected area, while the lateral stabilizers enhance implant strength and stability. Together, they form a cohesive system designed to address the unique challenges of pectus excavatum surgery, ensuring optimal outcomes for patients undergoing treatment.

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The lateral stabilizer serves as a valuable tool in augmenting the strength of implants. By providing additional support and reinforcement, it enhances the stability and durability of the implant, particularly in situations where increased strength is required. This component plays a crucial role in optimizing the performance and longevity of the implant, ultimately contributing to the overall success of the surgical procedure.



The Nitinol Pectus Excavatum System Ares-PE, developed by Adaptia, is crafted from a cuttingedge Nitinol (Ni-Ti) alloy, incorporating innovative features that set it apart from traditional implants. This alloy is meticulously engineered to offer superior flexibility, durability, and biocompatibility, ensuring optimal performance and patient outcomes. With its innovative design and advanced materials, Ares-PE represents a significant advancement in medical implant technology, providing surgeons and patients alike with a reliable and effective solution for the treatment of pectus excavatum.

The Nitinol a smart material with great potential in biomedical implants.

Nitinol is a shape memory metal alloy that exhibits unique properties, such as the ability to return to its original shape after being deformed. The name "Nitinol" is a combination of the words "Nickel Titanium" and "Naval Ordnance Laboratory", which refers to the US Navy laboratory where the alloy was first discovered.

The main composition of Nitinol is a binary alloy of nickel and titanium. This alloy exhibits a martensitic phase transition, which is responsible for its shape memory properties. The alloy can exist in two main crystalline phases: the austenitic phase, which is its original form, and the martensitic phase, which is a deformed form. When Nitinol is heated above a certain temperature called the "transition temperature", it transitions from the martensitic to the austenitic phase and returns to its original shape.













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