Talus HemiCAP
The first choice when you need a second chance.

- One implant with three surfaces: dome, ridge, and medial wall
- Inlay components restore congruency and maintain existing biomechanics
- Implant protects subchondral bone and shares load with surrounding tissue

The metallic implantation technique seems to be a promising treatment for secondary osteochondral defects.

“Effect of Implantation Accuracy on Ankle Contact Mechanics with a Metallic Focal Resurfacing Implant”

“Resurfacing a talar osteochondral defect with an implant that restores the joint contour, that provides immediate stability, and that reproduces normal joint mechanics, without requiring biological potential, offers advantages over existing resurfacing techniques.”


While peak contact stresses were not significantly reduced, an optimally positioned implant shifted the site of peak contact stress onto the implant itself, thus restricting these peak cartilage stresses to the tibia, effectively sparing the talus. This is in contrast to the case for a nonresurfaced defect, where high contact stresses persist in the talar cartilage near the defect, which is arguably a more deleterious situation.

Surgical Technique