

Welcome to Zimmer Osteoarthritis provides a foundation for increasing joint integrity, improving function, and enhancing patient's quality of life. Zimmer products offer personalized care and the ability to understand how disease can be transformed into opportunities for recovery and healing.

Alpinia oxyphylla *Alpinia oxyphylla* (Chinese: 白胡椒, pinyin: *rìlín huā*, Japanese: hinoki, pinyin: *hǎitóng huā*) is a perennial herbaceous plant in the ginger family, *Zingiberaceae*. It is native to eastern Asia.

Description *Alpinia oxyphylla* can grow as tall as, with leaves, stems and roots, all in shades of green. Flowers are borne in racemes (inflorescences), and are typically produced for a few months during early summer. The flowers have yellow-green sepals, are about in diameter and are borne at the top of a spathe.

Uses It is grown as an ornamental plant in warmer climates. *Alpinia oxyphylla* is sold in some Asian grocery stores and supermarkets in the US, and is available as a raw product from many Asian grocery stores. It has a pungent flavor and aroma when raw and is best used in small quantities. It is called "pungent alpine ginger" in Chinese. In traditional Chinese medicine, it is used for rheumatism and for kidney tonification. In Japan, the flowering stems of *Alpinia oxyphylla* are pickled as *kinkanban*, to produce a highly prized condiment known as *Hakkinen*. *Alpinia oxyphylla* is also used in Japanese traditional medicine to treat a variety of ailments, such as rheumatism, asthma, and gout. See also *Alpinia officinarum*

References *oxyphylla* Category:Medicinal plants of Asia Category:Plants described in 1911

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. Bias-ply inserts, or reaming for 4-in-1 femoral instruments, while sizers and inserts remain in place. 25. The medial and lateral aspects of the femoral component should be parallel to the master intramedullary (IM) guide. Which sizes are available for use with the NexGen Legacy® Knee? The chart below can help you identify the femoral size for use with the NexGen Legacy® Knee. . .). The femoral component should be positioned in the femur so that the center of the component is 1 to 2 mm distal to the transept line. Repeat the steps on the tibial side. How do you best accommodate the femoral. The femoral component should be positioned in the femur so that the center of the component is 1 to 2 mm distal to the transept line. The positions of the femoral and tibial components on the tibial side should be parallel. . . Surgical Technique The normal surgical approach is shown in Figure 2. How do you best accommodate the tibial. This approach leaves approximately 1 to 2 mm of space between the centers of the femoral and tibial components. The tibial component should be positioned in the tibia so that the center of the component is approximately 2 mm distal to the medial border of the tibial plateau. How do you best accommodate the tibial. The tibial component should be positioned in the tibia so that the center of the component is approximately 2 mm distal to the medial border of the tibial plateau. To determine the tibial component size: Determine the appropriate femoral component size for the patient. The femoral component should be positioned in the femur so that the center of the component is 1 to 2 mm distal to the transept line. Repeat the steps on the femoral side. How do you best accommodate the tibial. The femoral component should be positioned in the femur so that the center of the component is 1 to 2 mm distal to the transept line. Surgical Technique The normal surgical approach is shown in Figure 2. . The tibial component should be positioned in the tibia so that the center of the component is approximately 2 mm distal to the medial border of the tibial plateau. The tibial component should be positioned in the 2d92ce491b