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The OsteoMed Hand Plating System features instrumentation and implants designed specifically for treating hand trauma.

**Features:**
- Variable Angled Locking
- Low Profile Plate and Screw Construct
- Dual Compression Hole
- Polished and Rounded Edges
- Cannulated Compression Screws

**Note:** Refer to Product Insert for specific indications and Instructions for Use.
## 1.2mm Module

### Plates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>333-1201</td>
<td>1.2mm 6 Hole Straight Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-1202</td>
<td>1.2mm 12 Hole Straight Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-1203</td>
<td>1.2mm Y Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-1204</td>
<td>1.2mm L Plate, Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-1205</td>
<td>1.2mm L Plate, Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-1206</td>
<td>1.2mm 3 x 8 T Plate</td>
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<td>333-1207</td>
<td>1.2mm 4 x 8 T Plate</td>
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<tr>
<td>333-1208</td>
<td>1.2mm Offset Grid Plate, Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-1209</td>
<td>1.2mm Offset Grid Plate, Right</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Screws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>331-12XX</td>
<td>1.2mm x 4mm – 18mm Fully Threaded Screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332-12XX</td>
<td>1.2mm x 6mm-18mm Lag Screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320-1061</td>
<td>HPS™ 1.2mm Screw &amp; Plate Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320-1210</td>
<td>1.0mm Drill, Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320-1410</td>
<td>1.0mm Drill, J-Latch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320-1610</td>
<td>1.0mm Drill, Quick Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320-1213</td>
<td>1.3mm Drill, Manual</td>
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<tr>
<td>320-1413</td>
<td>1.3mm Drill, J-Latch</td>
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<td>320-1613</td>
<td>1.3mm Drill, Quick Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320-1713</td>
<td>1.3mm Drill, Quick Release, Short</td>
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<tr>
<td>320-1001</td>
<td>1.2mm/1.6mm Plate Holding TAK™</td>
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<tr>
<td>320-1011</td>
<td>1.2mm/1.6mm Plate Holding Threaded TAK™</td>
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<td>320-1009</td>
<td>1.2mm/1.6mm Countersink, Manual</td>
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<tr>
<td>320-1112</td>
<td>1.2mm Screwdriver Shaft, Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320-1512</td>
<td>1.2mm Screwdriver Sleeve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Plates

- **333-1601** 1.6mm 6 Hole Straight Plate, Locking
- **333-1602** 1.6mm 12 Hole Straight Plate, Locking
- **333-1603** 1.6mm Y Plate, Locking
- **333-1604** 1.6mm L Plate, Left, Locking
- **333-1605** 1.6mm L Plate, Right, Locking
- **333-1606** 1.6mm 3 x 8 T Plate, Locking
- **333-1607** 1.6mm 4 x 8 T Plate, Locking
- **333-1608** 1.6mm Offset Grid Plate, Left, Locking
- **333-1609** 1.6mm Offset Grid Plate, Right, Locking
- **333-1610** 1.6mm Offset Grid Plate, Left, Locking
- **333-1611** 1.6mm Condylar Plate, Left, Locking
- **333-1612** 1.6mm Condylar Plate, Right, Locking
- **333-1620** 1.6mm Subcondylar Plate, Locking
- **333-1651** 1.6mm 6 Hole Straight Plate, Locking, TiA*
- **333-1652** 1.6mm Subcondylar Plate, Locking, TiA*

*Cannot be cut with HPS Plate Cutter

### Screws

- **330-16xx** 1.6mm x 6mm - 24mm Fully Threaded Screw, Angled Locking
- **331-16xx** 1.6mm x 6mm - 24mm Fully Threaded Screw
- **308-16xx** 1.6mm x 6mm - 24mm Lag Screw
1.6mm Module

Instruments

- 320-1062 HPS™ 1.6mm Screw & Plate Module
- 320-1213 1.3mm Drill, Manual
- 320-1413 1.3mm Drill, J-Latch
- 320-1613 1.3mm Drill, Quick Release
- 320-1713 1.3mm Drill, Quick Release, Short
- 320-1216 1.6mm Drill, Manual
- 320-1416 1.6mm Drill, J-Latch
- 320-1616 1.6mm Drill, Quick Release
- 320-1001 1.2mm/1.6mm Plate Holding TAK™
- 320-1011 1.2mm/1.6mm Plate Holding Threaded TAK™
- 320-1009 1.2mm/1.6mm Countersink, Manual
- 320-1116 1.6mm Screwdriver Shaft, Manual
- 320-1516 1.6mm Screwdriver Sleeve
2.0mm Module

Plates

333-2001 2.0mm 6 Hole Straight Plate, Locking
333-2002 2.0mm 12 Hole Straight Plate, Locking
333-2003 2.0mm Y Plate, Locking
333-2004 2.0mm L Plate, Left, Locking
333-2005 2.0mm L Plate, Right, Locking
333-2006 2.0mm 2 x 8 T Plate, Locking
333-2007 2.0mm 3 x 8 T Plate, Locking
333-2008 2.0mm Offset Grid Plate, Left, Locking
333-2009 2.0mm Offset Grid Plate, Right, Locking
333-2010 2.0mm Subcondylar Plate, Locking
333-2011 2.0mm Condylar Plate, Left, Locking
333-2012 2.0mm Condylar Plate, Right, Locking
333-2013 2.0mm Z Plate, Locking
333-2020 2.0mm 4 Hole Straight LCDCP*
333-2021 2.0mm 6 Hole Straight LCDCP*
333-2022 2.0mm 8 Hole Straight LCDCP*
333-2051 2.0mm 6 Hole Straight Plate, Locking, TiA*
333-2052 2.0mm Subcondylar Plate, Locking, TiA*

*Cannot be cut with HPS Plate Cutter
2.0mm Module

Screws

330-20xx 2.0mm x 6mm - 36mm Fully Threaded Screw, Angled Locking
302-20xx 2.0mm x 6mm - 36mm Lag Screw
331-20xx 2.0mm x 6mm - 36mm Fully Threaded Screw

Instruments

320-1063 HPS™ 2.0mm Screw & Plate Module
320-1215 1.5mm Drill, Manual
320-1415 1.5mm Drill, J-Latch
320-1615 1.5mm Drill, Quick Release
320-1715 1.5mm Drill, Quick Release, Short
320-1220 2.0mm Drill, Manual
320-1420 2.0mm Drill, J-Latch
320-1620 2.0mm Drill, Quick Release
320-1720 2.0mm Drill, Quick Release, Short
320-1002 2.0mm/2.4mm Plate Holding TAK™
320-1012 2.0mm/2.4mm Threaded Plate Holding TAK™
320-1010 2.0mm/2.4mm Countersink, Manual
320-1120 2.0mm Screwdriver Shaft, Manual
320-1520 2.0mm Screwdriver Sleeve
2.4mm Module

Plates

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>333-2401</td>
<td>2.4mm 6 Hole Straight Plate, Locking</td>
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<tr>
<td>333-2402</td>
<td>2.4mm 12 Hole Straight Plate, Locking</td>
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<td>333-2403</td>
<td>2.4mm Y Plate, Locking</td>
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<td>333-2404</td>
<td>2.4mm L Plate, Left, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2405</td>
<td>2.4mm L Plate, Right, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2406</td>
<td>2.4mm 2 x 8 T Plate, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2407</td>
<td>2.4mm 3 x 8 T Plate, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2408</td>
<td>2.4mm Offset Grid Plate, Left, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2409</td>
<td>2.4mm Offset Grid Plate, Right, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2410</td>
<td>2.4mm Subcondylar Plate, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2411</td>
<td>2.4mm Condylar Plate, Left, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2412</td>
<td>2.4mm Condylar Plate, Right, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2413</td>
<td>2.4mm Z Plate, Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2420</td>
<td>2.4mm 4 Hole Straight LCDCP*</td>
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<td>333-2421</td>
<td>2.4mm 6 Hole Straight LCDCP*</td>
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<td>333-2422</td>
<td>2.4mm 8 Hole Straight LCDCP*</td>
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<tr>
<td>333-2451</td>
<td>2.4mm 6 Hole Straight Plate, TiA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333-2452</td>
<td>2.4mm Subcondylar Plate, TiA*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cannot be cut with HPS Plate Cutter
### Screws

- **330-24xx** 2.4mm x 6mm - 36mm Fully Threaded Screw, Angled Locking
- **306-24xx** 2.4mm x 6mm - 36mm Lag Screw
- **331-24xx** 2.4mm x 6mm - 36mm Fully Threaded Screw
- **330-1818** 1.8mm x 18mm Locking Buttress Pin

### Instruments

- **320-1064** HPS™ 2.4mm Screw & Plate Module
- **320-1220** 2.0mm Drill, Manual
- **320-1420** 2.0mm Drill, J-Latch
- **320-1620** 2.0mm Drill, Quick Release
- **320-1720** 2.0mm Drill, Quick Release, Short
- **320-1224** 2.4mm Drill, Manual
- **320-1424** 2.4mm Drill, J-Latch
- **320-1624** 2.4mm Drill, Quick Release
- **320-1002** 2.0mm/2.4mm Plate Holding TAK™
- **320-1012** 2.0mm/2.4mm Threaded Plate Holding TAK™
- **320-1010** 2.0mm/2.4mm Countersink, Manual
- **320-1124** 2.4mm Screwdriver Shaft, Manual
- **320-1524** 2.4mm Screwdriver Sleeve
Cannulated Module

K-Wire

- 316-0133 .028" x 4" K-Wire
- 316-0107 .035" x 4" K-Wire
  316-0119 .035" x 4" K-Wire, Double Trocar
- 316-0003 .045" x 4" K-Wire
- 316-0123 .045" x 4" K-Wire, Double Trocar

Screws

- 319-20xx 2.0mm x 6mm - 36mm Cannulated Lag Screw
- 319-24xx 2.4mm x 6mm - 36mm Cannulated Lag Screw
- 317-20xx 2.0mm x 10mm - 36mm Cannulated Headless Screw
- 317-24xx 2.4mm x 10mm - 36mm Cannulated Headless Screw
- 317-30xx 3.0mm x 10mm - 36mm Cannulated Headless Screw
Cannulated Module

Instruments

316-0116  1.7mm Cannulated Drill, Long, Manual
316-0014  1.7mm Cannulated Drill, Long, Quick Release

316-0322  2.4mm Proximal Cortex Drill, Manual
316-0323  2.4mm Proximal Cortex Drill, Quick Release

316-0005  2.3mm Cannulated Drill, Manual
316-0015  2.3mm Cannulated Drill, Quick Release

316-0317  2.9mm Proximal Cortex Drill, Manual

316-0035  2.0/2.4/3.0/4.0mm Cannulated Drill Guide

316-0101  2.0/2.4mm Cannulated Screw Countersink

316-0135  HPS Dual Cannulated Depth Gauge

316-0310  2.0/2.4mm Headless Tri-lobe Driver, Cannulated, Tapered, Manual
316-0308  2.0/2.4mm Headless Tri-lobe Driver, Tapered, Manual

316-0311  3.0/4.0mm Headless Driver, Cannulated, Tapered
316-0309  3.0/4.0mm Headless Driver, Solid, Tapered

316-0102  2.0/2.4mm Cannulated Driver, Manual

316-0039  2.0/2.4/3.0/4.0mm Cannulated Screw Remover
2.0mm Fusion Screws*
334-20xx  2.0 x 16 - 32mm Fusion Screw

2.4mm Fusion Screws*
334-24xx  2.4 x 20 - 36mm Fusion Screw

Hand Fusion Plates*
333-1614  1.6mm Fusion Plate
333-2014  2.0mm Fusion Plate

K-Wire
316-0107  .035 x 4” K-Wire Single Trocar
316-0119  .035” x 4” K-Wire Double Trocar
316-0003  .045 x 4” K-Wire Single Trocar
316-0123  .045 x 4” K-Wire Double Trocar

Patent Pending*
Instruments

320-1065  HPS™ Hand Fusion Screw & Plate Module

316-1041  20°/25° Fusion Reamer
316-1042  30°/35° Fusion Reamer
316-1043  40°/45° Fusion Reamer
316-1044  50°/55° Fusion Reamer

316-1040  Goniometer

316-1045  K-Wire Guide

316-1045-03  K-Wire Guide

316-0917  1.7mm Drill, Manual
316-1017  1.7mm Drill, Quick Release

316-0920  2.0mm Drill, Manual
316-1020  2.0mm Drill, Quick Release

316-1120  2.0mm Fusion Screw Driver Stem
316-1124  2.4mm Fusion Screw Driver Stem
**General Instrumentation Tray**

**Bone and Soft Tissue Management**
Selected to aid in fracture realignment and positioning

- 320-1020  6mm Hohmann Retractor
- 320-1021  8mm Hohmann Retractor
- 320-1022  3mm Periosteal Elevator, Straight Edge
- 320-1023  3mm Periosteal Elevator, Curved Edge
- 320-1024  Sharp Hook
- 320-1019  Termite Forceps
- 320-1017  Reduction Forceps
- 320-1018  Reduction Forceps, K-wire Guide
Plate Altering
Designed to easily alter plates to fit varying patient anatomy.

320-1015 Universal Plate Cutter

320-1016 Plate Benders

Plate Holding
intended to facilitate implantation by temporarily securing the plate to the bone

320-1032 On Bone Plate Holder

320-1033 Plate Holding Forcep, Swivel Foot
General Instrumentation Tray

Screw Insertion
Precise instrumentation for adequate fixation

- 320-1003  1.2mm Fully Threaded Screw Drill Guide
- 320-1004  1.6mm Fully Threaded Screw Drill Guide
- 320-1005  2.0mm Fully Threaded Screw Drill Guide
- 320-1006  2.4mm Fully Threaded Screw Drill Guide

- 320-1013  1.2/1.6mm Screw Depth Gauge
- 320-1014  2.0/2.4mm Screw Depth Gauge

- 316-0048  Ratchet Screwdriver Handle
- 316-0049  Swivel Screwdriver Handle

- 220-0027  Small Grasping Forceps
- **Plate Holding Taks** in plate modules can be inserted into plate holes with a wire pin driver to temporarily fixate plate.

- **Plate Holding Forcep** and **On Bone Plate Holders** are available to help stabilize plate.

- **Screwdriver shafts** are self-retaining. Insert Screwdriver straight with force to engage head of screw. To remove driver tip from screw, rock it slightly from side to side and lift.

- Use **Driver Sleeve** to protect soft tissue during screw insertion when necessary and to provide stability while driving in longer screws.

- **Countersinks** are provided for use when placing a headed screw outside a plate. They are recommended in cases of dense bone to create recess for head of screw.

- **Proximal Cortex Drills** are provided for use with Headless Cannulated Screws. They are recommended to create a larger pilot hole for trailing end of screw.

- **Cannulated Depth Gauge** has two sides. “On Plate” side has a flat tip and is designed to hit surface of plate. “On Bone” side is pointed to allow for accurate measurements at any position.

- **Hand Fusion Depth Gauge** is double sided and calibrated for 2.0mm or 2.4mm fusion screw holes.

- **Universal Plate Cutter**
  - Place last needed hole around appropriately sized post.
  - Pull plate slightly so it grasps post.
  - Hold plate securely with one hand and squeeze handles to cut plate.
  - Silicone on cutting tip will hold unused part of plate.
  - Remove any plate pieces from silicone before proceeding.
  - Inspect plate for burrs and remove using file located on top of instrument.
  - If cutting pins or tines, use middle section of Universal Plate Cutter marked with black circle.
  - K-wires .045” (1.2mm) or smaller can be cut using tip of Universal Plate Cutter.
surgical technique

Plating
General

Preparation

1. **Expose and reduce fracture or osteotomy site**

Plate Preparation and Positioning

2. **Select plate**
   Select appropriate plate size and configuration.

3. **Cut plate**
   If necessary plates may be cut using universal plate cutter, unless noted with * on pages 4-8.

4. **Contour plate**
   Plates are precontoured to anatomically fit bone. If further contouring is necessary, plate benders may be used.
   
   **NOTE:** Bending plate multiple times may weaken plate and could result in implant failure.
5 Position plate
Position plate over fracture or osteotomy. Use plate holding TAKs™ for temporary fixation during procedure.

Screw Preparation and Insertion

6 Determine desired screw type
Angled locking, non-locking, lag, or cannulated lag.

Steps 7-10 are for angled locking, non-locking and lag Screws. Directions for using cannulated lag screws and compression holes on pages 21-22.

7 Drill
Select appropriate color coded drill guide and insert into plate hole nearest fracture or osteotomy site. Determine desired angle of screw placement. Ensure that screws do not converge.

Drill a pilot hole using the appropriate pilot drill size.

Note: Use irrigation when drilling. Fluoroscopy is recommended during drilling. In cases of soft bone drilling with smaller drill (from module 1 size down) is recommended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plate size</th>
<th>angled locking ranges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6mm</td>
<td>± 22°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0mm</td>
<td>± 18°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4mm</td>
<td>± 17°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While screw heads are designed to sit flush with plate, screw head prominence will vary at severe angles. Screw head prominence can cause soft tissue irritation. Angled-locking screws will lock at any angle that drill guide will allow when fully inserted into plate hole. Please refer to chart for locking angle ranges.
8 **Measure**
Insert depth gauge until it passes through distal cortex. Retract stem until lip catches against bone to determine measurement.

**Screw Insertion**

9 **Select & insert**
Select desired screw diameter and length. Verify screw length with gauge on block. Insert screw into plate hole at desired angle to fixate plate onto bone. Fluoroscopy is recommended during screw insertion to ensure correct length and angulation.

NOTE: When inserting angled locking screws at maximum angles stop inserting screw when head has engaged plate hole. Continuing to drive screw may cause screw to go through plate. Locking screws and plate holes can be used up to 3 times.

10 **Repeat steps 6-9** for angled locking, non-locking and solid core lag screws until all necessary holes are filled.

**Close**

11 **Close treatment site using standard closure techniques**
Using Dual Compression Holes

1.6mm, 2.0mm and 2.4mm plates contain dual-compression holes, allowing for compression regardless of plate orientation.

**Anchor Screw**

1. **Select hole**
   Begin with compression holes closest to fracture line.

2. **Position drill guide**
   Place drill guide eccentrically farthest from fracture.

3. **Drill**

4. **Measure**

5. **Partially insert screw**
   Do not engage the plate with the screw head.

**Compression Screw**

6. **Prepare Compression**
   Follow steps 1-4 for compression hole opposite fracture.

7. **Fully insert screw**
   Fully insert screw until head sits in center of compression hole.

**Final Compression**

8. **Return to first screw and tighten**

9. **Insert remaining screws** following the general plating technique.

**NOTE:** 1mm of compression is available with each compression hole. If only 1mm is needed, fully insert a screw on one side of the fracture and follow compression instructions for second screw (Steps 6-7).
If using a cannulated lag screw through a plate, it must be inserted first before any other screw. Only one cannulated lag screw can be used per plate.

1. **Insert K-wire**
   Insert .035” K-wire through center of desired hole, perpendicular to fracture or place plate over K-wire already in place. 1.2mm drill guide for 1.0mm pilot drill can be used as K-wire guide.
   
   NOTE: Do not bend K-wire when inserting into bone.

2. **Measure**
   Slide plate side of cannulated depth gauge over K-wire until tip bottoms out on plate; end of K-wire indicates screw length required. Subtract for any anticipated interfragmentary compression resulting from screw insertion.

3. **Drill**
   HPS cannulated screws are self drilling and self tapping, but drilling is recommended in cases of dense bone. If drilling is desired or necessary, select 1.7mm cannulated drill and use 2.0/2.4mm drill guide located in the cannulated block to drill pilot hole.

4. **Insert screw**
   Select diameter and length of screw needed. Verify screw length with gauge on block. Insert cannulated screw over K-wire through plate hole to fixate plate onto bone and compress the fracture.

5. **Remove** and discard K-wire.

6. **Fill remaining screw holes** with solid core screws.
The Subcondylar Plate
The subcondylar plate is designed with a 12° bend in order to sit below the condyles. The 12° bend allows screws to be placed at broader angles in order to fixate the fracture.

1. **Place plate**
   Position the plate proximal to the condyle.

2. **Insert positioning screw**
   Subcondylar plate has a positioning hole to aid in precise placement. Drill accentrically, furthest from plate bend. Measure and insert screw. Do not fully seat head of screw.

3. **Insert screws into bent part of plate**
   Follow steps 6-9 from general plating technique.

4. **Tighten screw in positioning hole**

5. **Fill remaining screw holes. Following general plating instructions**

**Alternative Condylar Blade Plates** are available in 1.6mm, 2.0mm and 2.4mm for indications in which lateral condylar support and pins/tines are necessary. Instructions for implantation of condylar plates are as follows:

Drill and measure depth, starting with pin/tine holes first. The 1.6mm and 2.0mm plates have tines that insert into condyle of bone next to screw. The 2.4mm plates have an angled-locking pin. Cut pin/tine to desired length using middle section of plate cutter marked by a dark circle.
Screw Fixation
Lag Screws

Compression with Lag Screws

Lag screws are provided for applications where compression across the fracture line by a screw is advantageous. Overdrills are also provided to create a gliding hole in the proximal fragment to achieve a lag effect with a fully threaded screw. To achieve compression, the screw must be placed perpendicular to the fracture line, and threads must pass into the distal fragment.

1. **Drill**
   Create pilot hole using the appropriate color coded drill guide and the appropriate pilot drill.

2. **Countersink**
   Countersink to create a recess for screw head.
   
   NOTE: If using a lag screw through a plate, countersink is not needed.

3. **Measure**

4. **Insert screw**
   Select appropriate screw diameter and length. Verify length with gauge on block. Insert screw into hole perpendicular to fracture/osteotomy. Repeat steps 2 – 5 for additional screw placement.

5. **Close the treatment site using standard closure techniques**
Cannulated Compression Screws - Headed and Headless

HPS has 2.0mm and 2.4mm headed cannulated and 2.0mm, 2.4mm and 3.0mm headless cannulated compression screws. Headless screws provide between 1-2mm of compression. Tapered tri-lobe driver stems allow headless screws to be inserted below the surface of the bone.

Screw Preparation

1. **Insert K-wire**
   Insert the K-wire to the appropriate depth under fluoroscopy. Do not bend the K-wire when placing it in the bone.

2. **Measure**
   Slide on bone side of cannulated depth gauge over K-wire until tip bottoms out on bone; end of K-wire will indicate screw length required. Subtract appropriately for any anticipated interfragmentary compression resulting from screw insertion.

3. **Drill (optional)**
   HPS cannulated screws are self drilling and self tapping, but drilling is recommended in cases of dense bone. If drilling is desired or necessary, select the appropriate cannulated drill and use the cannulated drill guide located in the cannulated block to drill a pilot hole.

   NOTE: Use irrigation when pilot drilling.
4 **Countersink or Proximal Cortex Drill**

Countersinking is recommended when using a cannulated lag screw to create the required recess in the bone.

Proximal cortex drill is recommended when using headless screws to create a pilot hole for trailing end of screw.

**Insert Screw**

5 **Insert screw**

Select screw diameter and length. Verify screw length with gauge on block. Place screw over K-wire and use the screwdriver to drive cannulated screw into bone until desired compression is achieved. Headless screws will provide 1-2mm of compression.

6 **Remove and discard K-wire**

7 **Repeat steps 1-6 for additional screw placement**

**Closure**

8 **Close the treatment site using standard closure techniques**
Hand Fusion

Hand fusion allows for stable fixation of a joint at a natural resting angle between 20-55°. It combines the locking plate stability from HPS with the compression provided by the headless screws.

Joint Preparation

1 **Expose joint**
   Make incision on dorsal surface of proximal bone of PIP joint.

2 **Remove damaged joint surfaces**
   Using goniometer for reference, position joint at desired angle (between 20-55 degrees) and create osteotomy cuts. Distal bone should be cut perpendicular to dorsal surface; proximal bone cut will determine angle of fusion. Cup and cone configuration can also be used.

3 **Create guide channel in distal canal**
   From center of joint, drive Ø.045” x 4” K-wire into distal bone axially to create a guide channel.

   **NOTE:** In soft bone where drilling for fusion screw will not be needed, Ø.035” x 4” K-wire can be used to create a smaller channel. Do not bend k-wire when inserting into bone.
4 Remove K-wire from distal bone

5 Place K-wire to determine plate placement

From center of joint, drive Ø.045” x 4” K-wire into proximal bone through dorsal cortex at desired angle.

6 Confirm fusion angle

Retrograde K-wire into channel of distal bone, re-attaching joint. Use goniometer to confirm angle.

NOTE: Measuring the angle of the K-wire in the proximal bone relative to the dorsal surface will also determine fusion angle.
Plate Placement

7 Create a recess in proximal bone for placement of plate

Select appropriate reamer based on angle of fusion desired. Place reamer over K-wire and ream using power, until top distal edge contacts surface of bone.

8 Place Fusion Plate

Remove k-wire for direct access to the proximal holes. Select appropriate size fusion plate for fixation of joint. Cut and bend plate as needed using appropriate instrumentation from HPS instrument tray. Place plate in divet created by reamer with transfix hole distal on bone.

9 Fixate plate to proximal bone

Follow Screw Preparation and Insertion steps in HPS Surgical Technique (page 19-20) to insert one locking, non-locking or lag screw from appropriate HPS module into shaft of plate.

- 1.6 plates use screws from green 1.6 HPS module
- 2.0 plates use screws from purple 2.0 HPS module

NOTE: Do not place screw in hole in barrel of plate prior to placing Fusion Screw.
10 **Position bones for fusion**
Insert Ø.035 K-wire through transfix hole and position bones for fusion. Check positioning under fluoroscopy if desired.

NOTE: Fusion screw WILL NOT fit over Ø.045 K-wire previously used.

11 **Measure**
Slide cannulated depth gauge over K-wire until tip reaches plate; end of K-wire will indicate screw length required.

12 **Drill (optional)**
If drilling is desired, slide drill guide over K-wire into transfix hole. Drill hole using appropriate drill size. Fusion screws are self-drilling and self-tapping but drilling is recommended in dense bone.

NOTE: Use irrigation when drilling. Fluoroscopy is recommended during drilling. Failure to use drill guide may inhibit ability to lock screw in plate.

13 **Select Fusion Screw**
Select appropriate Fusion screw diameter and length from Hand Fusion module, 2.0mm screw for 1.6 plate and 2.4mm screw for 2.0 plate. Verify screw length with gauge on block.
Insert Fusion Screw

14 Insert Fusion Screw
Reduce joint; insert screw over K-wire into transfix hole to compress joint and lock it into plate.

NOTE: Firmly hold distal bone when inserting screw to prevent malrotation prior to compression and locking of screw into plate.

Optional Screws:
If solid core screw is desired, use standard screws in **2.0 HPS module** for transfix hole in 1.6 fusion plate, and standard screws in **2.4 HPS module** for transfix hole in 2.0 fusion plate. Follow Screw Preparation and Insertion steps in HPS Surgical Technique Guide. (page 19-20)

15 Fill remaining screw holes
Repeat step 9 to place additional screws until all necessary holes are filled.

NOTE: If necessary, use only NON-LOCKING screws in hole in barrel of plate.

Close

16 Place parallel K-wire or screw across joint if needed for anti-rotation. Close.

**MCP and DIP Joints**
The OsteoMed Hand Fusion System is approved for use in bone fusion and arthrodesis of phalanges and metacarpals. Fusion angles range between 20 and 55, and may be too extreme for the DIP joint. If choosing to fuse the DIP or MCP joint, follow the surgical technique for the PIP Joint.

WARNING: In patients with a large intramedullary canal, the diameter length of the Fusion screw provided may not provide adequate compression of the MCP joint.
For product information, including indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, potential adverse effects and patient counseling information, see the package insert or contact your local representative; visit www.osteomed.com for additional product information.