Ankle Hook Plate™
Surgical Technique | TriMed Ankle Fixation System™
**Exposure and Initial Reduction**
- Expose the lateral malleolus with a mid-lateral incision.
- Manually reduce the fracture to restore length and axial alignment. Temporarily hold reduction.
- Hold the referencing loop of the Hook Plate Drill Guide snugly on the bone surface with thumb. Drill two holes through the outer cortex of the lateral malleolus with a 2.0mm drill.

**Inserting Hook Plate**
- Engage the hooks of the plate into the holes in the tip of lateral malleolus.

**Seating Plate**
- Seat the Impactor between the two hooks and impact the plate into distal fragments.
- Adjust the reduction and place a 3.2mm cortical bone screw into the slotted hole.
**Final Fixation**

- Place additional 3.8mm cancellous screws into the distal fragment as needed.
- Use the Expander/Compression tool to compress the fracture as indicated (see Tips).
- Complete fixation of the proximal fragment with 3.2mm cortical bone screws.

**Technique for Adding Compression**

- After securing distal fragment, place a 3.2mm cortical bone screw in the end of the slotted hole farthest from the fracture. Do not completely seat against the plate.
- Engage the driver tip of the Xpander/Compression Tool into the screw head. Insert the hook of the Xpander/Compression Tool in the adjacent empty screw hole away from the fracture/osteotomy.
- Gently squeeze the Xpander/Compression Tool to obtain desired compression. Tighten the screw.
All implants made from surgical grade stainless steel

**Ankle Hook Plate™**
- HOOK-4
- HOOK-6
- HOOK-8
- HOOK-10*
- HOOK-12*

*Special Order

**Cortical Screw**
- HEX3.2-xx
- 8mm to 40mm

**Cortical Locking Screw**
- LCBS3.2-xx
- 8mm to 24mm

**Cancellous Screw**
- CAB3.8-xx
- 10mm to 40mm

**Expander/Compression Tool**
- XPANDR

**Ankle Hook Plate Drill Guide**
- HOOK-GUIDE

**Impactor**
- SLED-IMPACTR

**TriMed Ankle Fixation System™**

The technique presented is one suggested surgical technique. The decision to use a specific implant and the surgical technique must be based on sound medical judgment by the surgeon that takes into consideration factors such as the circumstances and configuration of the injury.