Exposure (standard or extended FCR approach)
- Through the distal limb of a modified Henry volar approach, continue the dissection between the FCR and the radial artery.
- Expose the radial shaft by reflecting the pronator quadratus from its radial and distal insertions.
- If needed, release the distal portion of the brachioradialis.

Fracture Reduction and Provisional Fixation
- Reduce the fracture manually. Transtyloid K-wires may be used for provisional fixation.
- Align plate along the radial border of the radial shaft. Secure with K-wires proximally and check position, or fix with a 3.2mm cortical screw in the slotted hole.
- Insert a 1.1mm (0.045") K-wire into a distal pinhole to confirm subchondral position of the pegs using a 10° lateral image.

Positioning Pegs in Distal Bearing Holes (using Peg Guide)
- Assemble Peg Guide and Peg Guide Extender and thread guide into a distal bearing.
- Aim guide to desired position, finger tighten to lock, and confirm trajectory with C-arm.
- Remove the extender handle, and drill peg hole with 1.8mm (blue) drill bit. Measure depth with drill guide.
Fine-Tuning the Reduction

- Into a central distal bearing hole, thread a peg 1–2 turns, but do not tighten. Repeat with a second peg into an adjacent hole.
- With the pegs not fully seated, correct residual angulation by manual manipulation of the distal fragment.
- When angulation is restored, simply tighten the pegs into the bearing holes until each peg is fully seated and locked.

Final Fixation

- Complete fixation with additional screws proximally and pegs distally.
- Confirm that all screws and pegs are fully seated prior to closing incision.

Positioning Pegs in Distal Bearing Holes
(Using Free-Hand Technique)

- Insert Quick Guide and the 1.8mm (blue) drill bit into a distal bearing hole.
- Rotate guide and drill bit to the desired position and confirm trajectory with C-arm.
- Drill peg hole. Measure depth with drill guide.
1. Contour the plate with the plate benders as needed. This may alter the trajectory of the fixed angle pegs, but will not affect the ability to place pegs subchondral in bearing holes.

2. A 2.3mm cortical screw can be used in a fixed angle hole to draw the distal fragment and the plate together.

3. If a technique inserting pegs first is preferred, insert pegs into the fixed angle holes to aid in levering the distal fragment into place.

4. The Bearing Reduction Tool can be used to re-establish the alignment of the bearings to the drilled holes before inserting the pegs.