Ankle Fixation System™

System Brochure
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anatomy</th>
<th>Fracture</th>
<th>Implant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fibula</td>
<td>Transverse</td>
<td>Ankle Hook Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-Tubular Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oblique</td>
<td>Sidewinder Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-Tubular Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comminuted</td>
<td>Semi-Tubular Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibia</td>
<td>Transverse</td>
<td>Medial Malleolar Sled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ankle Hook Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medial Malleolar Pin Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0mm Cannulated Compression Screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>Ankle Hook Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medial Malleolar Pin Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0mm Cannulated Compression Screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibia/Fibula</td>
<td>Syndesmosis Injury</td>
<td>4.0mm Cortical Screw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Recommended*
Sidewinder Plate™
Double antiglide plate with opposing compression tabs eliminate need for lag screws

Typical uses:
• Short oblique fibula fractures

Sizes:
- 6 Hole: 69 mm
- 7 Hole: 76 mm

Left & Right Plates
Narrow, Medium & Wide tab widths
Locking option available

Screw holes accommodate:
- Locking/non-locking cortical screws
- Cancellous screws
- Syndesmosis screws
- Bioabsorbable syndesmosis screw

Opposite view

Compression tab for compression and anti-glide effect

Slotted hole for use with Xpander to distract or compress
(reference pg. 9, 10)

Triple lead locking threads for ease of insertion

Position plate
Insert screws
Crimp tabs
Final fixation
Ankle Hook Plate™
Contoured plate with intramedullary tines for enhanced rotational stability

Typical uses:
- Lateral and medial malleolus fractures

Sizes: Lengths:
- 4 Hole 57 mm
- 6 Hole 73 mm
- 8 Hole 88 mm
- 10 Hole* 118 mm
- 12 Hole* 136 mm

Locking option available
* Special Order

Screw holes accommodate:
- Locking/non-locking cortical screws
- Cancellous Screws
- Syndesmosis Screws
- Bioabsorbable Syndesmosis Screws

Slotted hole for use with Xpander to distract or compress

Triple lead locking threads for ease of insertion

Intramedullary tines for increased rotational stability

Offset screw holes to reduce stress risers

Drill
Seat hooks
Compress fracture
Final fixation
Medial Malleolar Sled™
Simple one-piece tension band combines surface and intramedullary fixation

**Typical uses:**
- Medial malleolus fractures
- Fixation of medial malleolar osteotomies

**Lengths (L):**
- MMSLED-35 (30 mm)
- MMSLED-42 (37 mm)
- MMSLED-60 (51 mm) *

*Special Order*
Medial Malleolar Pin Plate™
Locking pin plate provides buttressing support with intramedullary fixation

**Typical uses:**
- Transverse and vertical shear fractures of the distal tibia

**Sizes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lengths</th>
<th>3 Hole*</th>
<th>4 Hole*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47 mm</td>
<td></td>
<td>53 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Special Order

Drill
Impact
Compress
Final fixation
**Semi-Tubular Plate**
Contoured plate with offset screw holes for greater load support

**Typical uses:**
- Distal / proximal long bone fixation

**Sizes:**
- 6 Hole 67 mm
- 8 Hole 85 mm
- 10 Hole 103 mm
- 12 Hole* 150 mm
- 15 Hole* 178 mm

*Special Order

**4.0 Cortical Screw**
Low-profile, self-tapping screw for enhanced bone purchase

**Typical uses:**
- Syndesmosis fixation
- Posterior malleolar fixation

**Lengths:**
- 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 mm

**4.0 Cannulated Compression Screw**
Low-profile, self-drilling, self-tapping screw for fracture fixation

**Typical uses:**
- Distal tibial metaphyseal fractures

**Lengths:**
- 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 mm
### Screws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lengths</th>
<th>3.2 mm cortical HEX3.2-XX</th>
<th>3.2 mm locking cortical LCBS3.2-XX</th>
<th>3.8 mm cancellous CAB3.8-XX</th>
<th>4.0 mm cortical HEX4.0-XX</th>
<th>4.0 mm cannulated compression screw CCS4.0-XX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08-24 mm (2mm increments)</td>
<td>08-24 mm (2mm increments)</td>
<td>10-40 mm (2mm increments)</td>
<td>35-60mm (5mm increments)</td>
<td>35-60mm (5mm increments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill Bits</td>
<td>2.3 mm</td>
<td>2.3 mm</td>
<td>2.3 mm</td>
<td>3.2 mm (4.0mm overdrill)</td>
<td>3.2 CL mm (Cannulated Long)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guides</td>
<td>GUIDE-2.30/3.20</td>
<td>GUIDE-LCBS2.3</td>
<td>GUIDE-2.30/3.20</td>
<td>MGUIDE-4.0</td>
<td>MGUIDE-4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taps</td>
<td>3.2 mm</td>
<td>3.2 mm</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4.0 mm</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countersink</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>AFS-CSINK</td>
<td>AFS-CSINK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>2.5 mm HEX</td>
<td>2.5 mm HEX</td>
<td>2.5 mm HEX</td>
<td>2.5 mm HEX</td>
<td>2.5 mm HEX CANNULATED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washer</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>AFSW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The 1.6mm k-wires are used with the CCS4.0-XX.
General Tools

- Plate Bender
  BNDR

- Modular Handle
  MODHNDL

- Quick Handle
  QUICK-HNDL

- Ratchet Handle
  RATCH-HNDL

- Expander
  XPANDER

- Impactor
  SLED-IMPACTR

- Countersink
  AFS-CSINK

- Peg Guide Extender
  PEG-XTNDR

- Medial Malleolar
  Pin Plate Wire Inserter
  MPP-INSERTR

- Crimper
  CRIMPR

- Clamp
  SWBC

Guides

- Drill Guide 2.30/3.20 mm
  GUIDE-2.30/3.20

- Drill Guide for 3.2 mm Locking Screw
  GUIDE-LCBS2.3

- Hook Plate Drill Guide
  HOOK-GUIDE

- Medial Malleolar Sled Guide
  MMSLED-GUIDE

- Medial Malleolar Sled Washer Guide
  MMSLEDW-GUIDE

- Medial Malleolar Pin Plate Guide
  MPP-GUIDE

- Drill Guide for 4.0mm Screw
  MGUIDE-4.0

Gauges

- Large Depth Gauge
  GAUGE-L

- Wire Gauge
  WIRE-GAUGE
1. Insert hook in hole away from fracture
2. Squeeze handle; tighten screw
3. Final fixation
Insert hook in hole close to fracture
Squeeze handle; tighten screw
Final fixation

EXPFANDER TOOL - DISTRACTON

1. Insert hook in hole close to fracture
2. Squeeze handle; tighten screw
3. Final fixation
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.