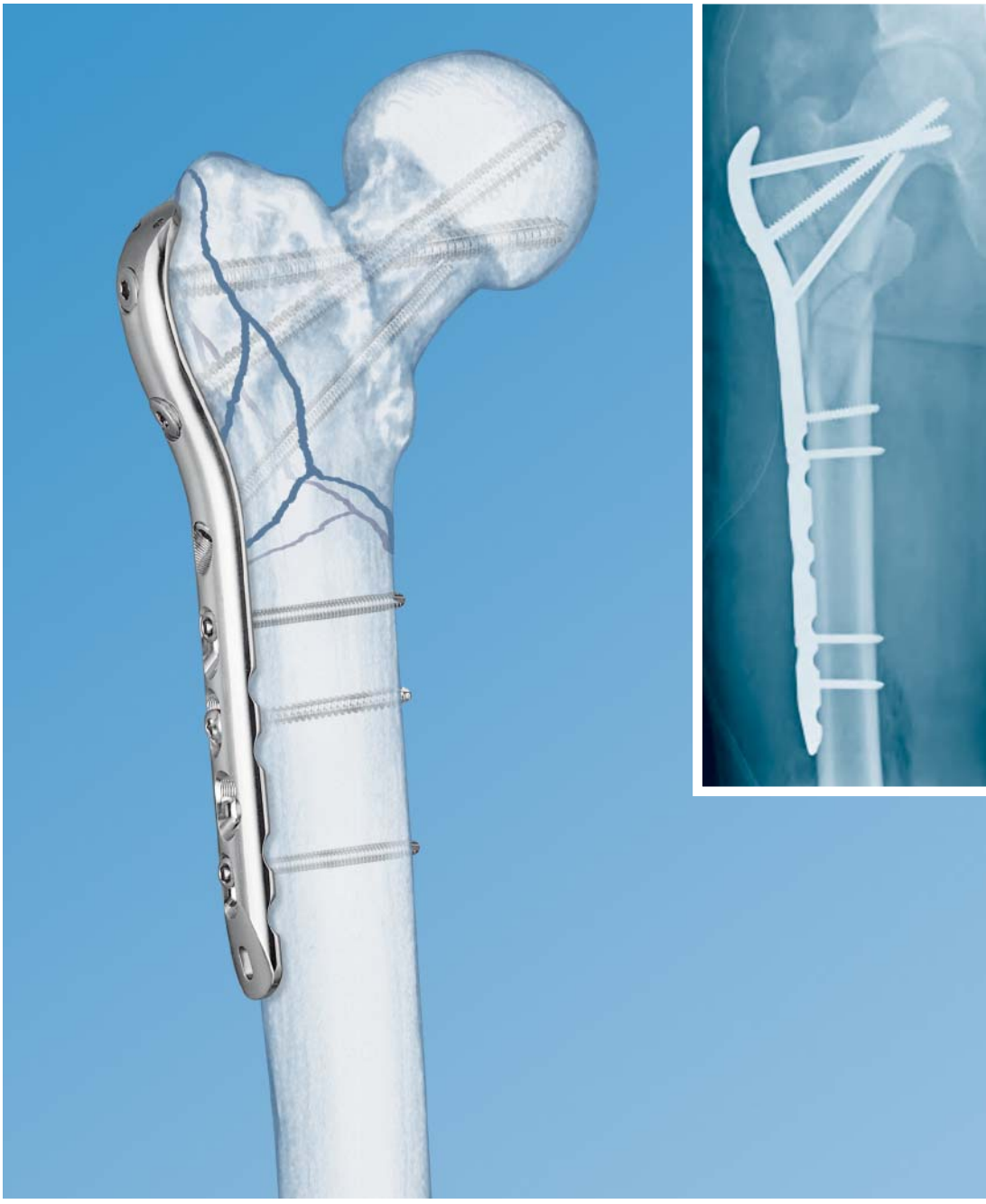
4.5 mm LCP Proximal Femur Plates.

Part of the Synthes Periarticular LCP Plating System.

Technique Guide



SYNTHES®

Instruments and implants approved by the AO Foundation

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Image intensifier control

4.5 mm LCP Proximal Femur Plates

The Synthes LCP Proximal Femur Plate is part of the LCP Periarticular Plating System, which merges locking screw technology with conventional plating techniques. The LCP Periarticular Plating System is capable of addressing complex fractures of the proximal femur with the 4.5 mm LCP Proximal Femur Plates and Proximal Femur Hook plates, complex fractures of the distal femur with the 4.5 mm LCP Condylar Plates, and complex fractures of the proximal tibia with the 4.5 mm LCP Proximal Tibia and LCP Medial Proximal Tibia Plates.

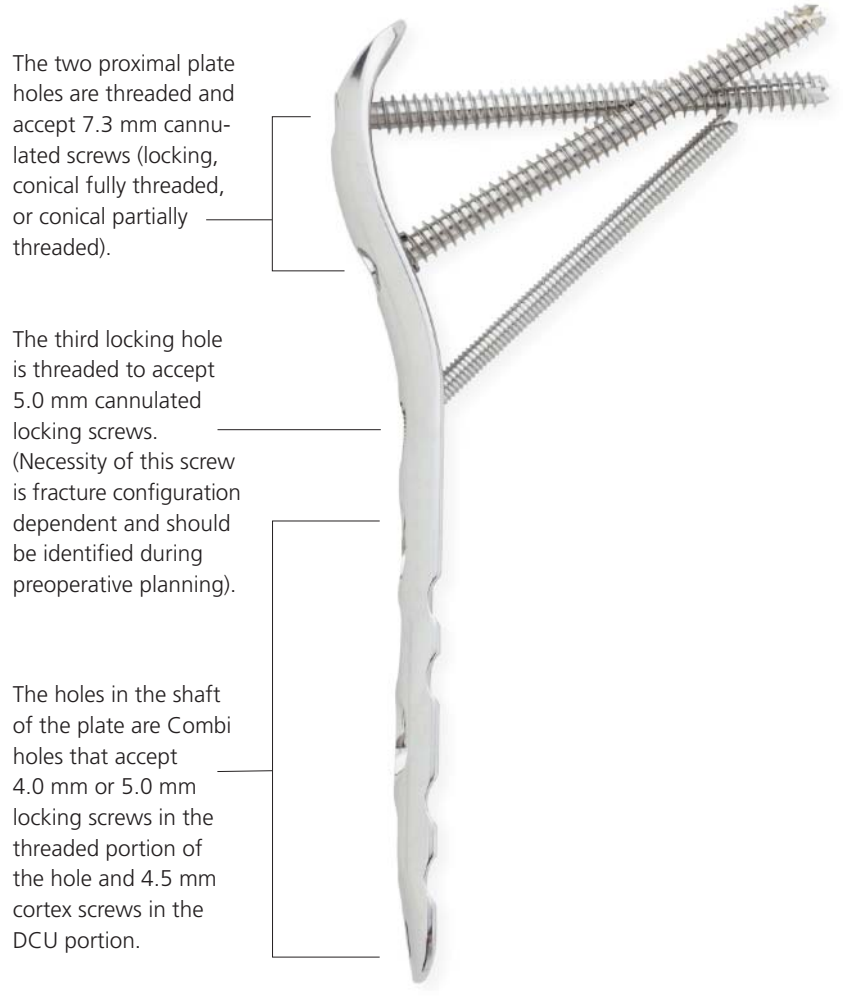
The locking compression plate (LCP) has Combi holes in the plate shaft that combine a dynamic compression unit (DCU) hole with a threaded locking hole. The Combi hole provides the flexibility of cortex screw or locking screw fixation.

The Synthes LCP Proximal Femur Plate is a limited-contact stainless steel plate. The proximal portion of the plate is precontoured for the proximal femur. The two proximal screw holes are designed for 7.3 mm cannulated locking screws and the third locking hole is designed for 5.0 mm cannulated locking screws. The hole for 5.0 mm locking screws is angled so the screw trajectory converges with the proximal 7.3 mm screw. Improved proximal femoral fixation in osteoporotic bone is achieved by the screw angulation and the locking interface with the plate. The remaining screw holes in the plate shaft are Combi holes. This provides the surgeon with the flexibility to achieve plate-to-bone apposition as well as axial compression or angular stability.

Note: For information on fixation principles using conventional and locking plate techniques, please refer to the *Synthes Large Fragment Locking Compression Plate (LCP) Technique Guide*.

Features

- Anatomically contoured to approximate the lateral aspect of the proximal femur
- Plates specifically designed for left or right femurs to accommodate average femoral neck anteversion
- Plate lengths allow spanning of the entire diaphysis in segmental fracture patterns
- Use of locking screws provides the option of an angularly stable construct independent of bone quality
- Plates can be tensioned to create a load-sharing construct
- Manufactured of implant quality 316L stainless steel
- The three proximal screw holes are at the following angles to the plate shaft:
  - First proximal hole (7.3 mm), 95°
  - Second proximal hole (7.3 mm), 120°
  - Third proximal hole (5.0 mm), 135°



AO Principles

In 1958, the AO formulated four basic principles, which have become the guidelines for internal fixation.[1] Those principles, as applied to the 4.5 mm LCP proximal femur plate, are:

Anatomic reduction
Anatomic plate profile assists reduction of the metaphysis to the diaphysis and facilitates restoration of the neck-shaft angle by proper screw placement.

Stable fixation
The combination of conventional and locking plate fixation offers optimum fixation irrespective of bone density.

Preservation of blood supply
A limited-contact design reduces plate-to-bone contact and helps to preserve the periosteal blood supply.

Early, active mobilization
Plate features combined with AO technique create an environment for bone healing.

1. M. E. Müller, M. Allgöwer, R. Schneider, and H. Willenegger. *Manual of Internal Fixation*, 3rd Edition. Berlin: Springer-Verlag. 1991.

Indications

The 4.5 mm LCP proximal femur plate is intended for fractures of the femur including:

- Fractures of the trochanteric region, trochanteric simple, trochanterodiaphyseal, multifragmentary pertrochanteric, intertrochanteric reversed or transverse or with additional fracture of the medial cortex
- Fractures of the proximal end of the femur combined with ipsilateral shaft fractures
- Metastatic fracture of the proximal femur
- Osteotomies of the proximal femur
- Also for use in fixation of osteopenic bone and fixation of nonunions or malunions

Preoperative AP

Follow-up lateral

Follow-up AP

1
Preparation

Required set

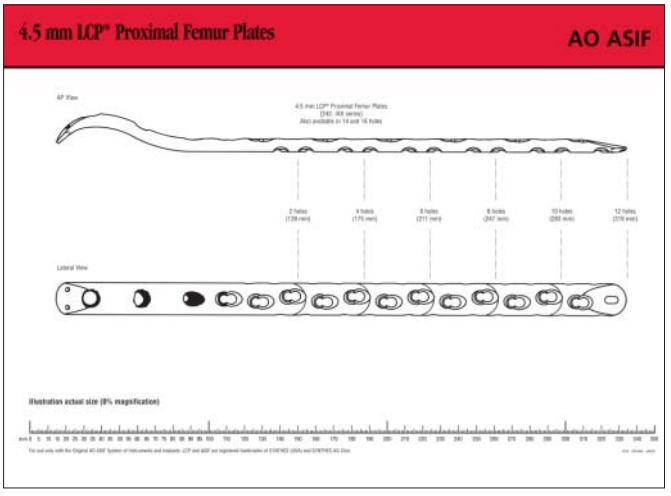
01.240.201	Periarticular LCP Plating System, with 5.0 mm Locking Screws
or	
01.240.209	Periarticular LCP Plating System, with 4.0 mm Locking Screws

- Complete the preoperative radiographic assessment and prepare the preoperative plan. AP and lateral radiographs of the entire femur are necessary for complete evaluation. Traction radiographs and views of the contralateral femur are useful adjuncts in the planning process.

  When considering use of the 4.5 mm LCP proximal femur plate, identify proper placement of the three proximal screws.

  Use the AO preoperative planner kit and the 4.5 mm LCP proximal femur plate template to aid in planning the procedure. Determine plate length and approximate screw lengths and instruments to be used. Position the patient supine on a radiolucent operating table, or a fracture extension table for lower energy fracture settings.

- Fluoroscopic visualization of the femur in both AP and lateral views must be verified prior to patient draping.



2

Reduce fracture

Reduce the fracture using a fracture table, clamps, Schanz screws, or other conventional reduction techniques. Alternatively, provisional indirect fracture reduction may be facilitated by attaching the 4.5 mm LCP proximal femur plate to the proximal segment with appropriately oriented screws, and then to the diaphysis with plate holding forceps.

Insert Guide Wires

3

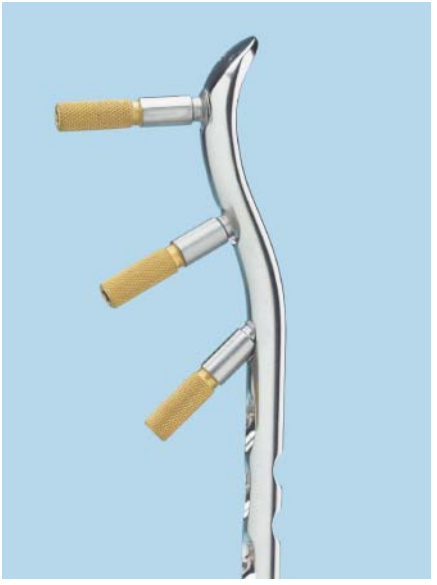
Insert guide wires and establish screw trajectories

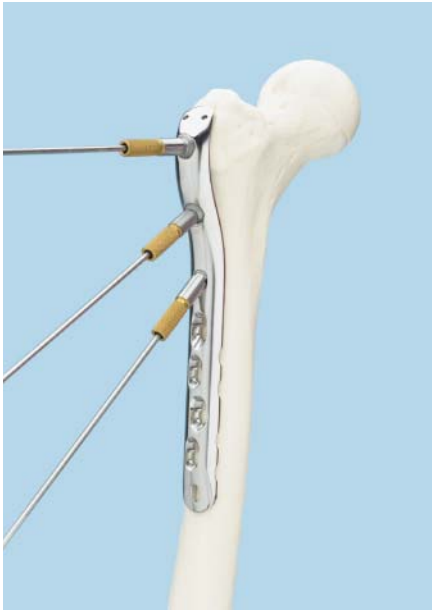
Instruments	
310.243	2.5 mm Drill Tip Guide Wire
324.174	2.5 mm Wire Guide, for 5.0 mm screws
324.175	2.5 mm Wire Guide, for 7.3 mm screws

Note: It is more important to properly place guide wires in the proximal femur (considering the desired screw positions) than it is to precisely match the contour of the plate to the anatomy of the femur. The ability to lock the screws to the plate obviates the need for precise plate contouring and compressing the plate to the bone.

Before placing the plate on the bone, thread the wire guides into the plate holes for each of the three proximal locking screws. Use the 2.5 mm wire guide for 7.3 mm screws in the two proximal screw holes, and a 2.5 mm wire guide for 5.0 mm screws in the third locking screw hole. The wire guides can also be used as a manipulation aid for positioning the plate on the proximal femur.

Using fluoroscopic image control (AP and lateral), insert a 2.5 mm drill tip guide wire through the wire guide in each of the three proximal locking holes. For proper screw measurement, guide wires should reach but not penetrate subchondral bone.





Placement of the proximal guide wire in the AP view is into the midportion of the inferomedial quadrant of the femoral head along a path subtending a 50° angle relative to the calcar femoralis. Guide wire placement in this manner will facilitate placement of the proximal locking screw at a 95° angle to the femoral shaft (Figure 1).

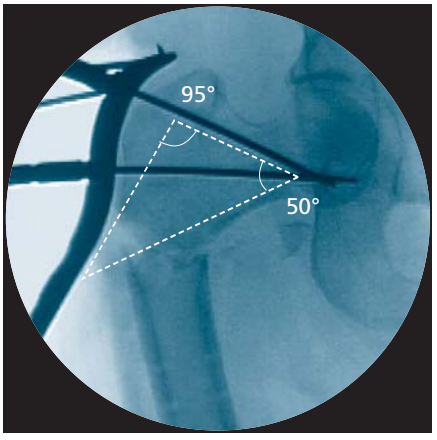


Figure 1

The proximal wire is ideally placed slightly posterior to central in the lateral view. This accommodates an anteverted position for the second guide wire and screw. Accurate positioning of the proximal guide wire (and ultimately the locking screw) assures frontal plane alignment (Figures 2 and 3).

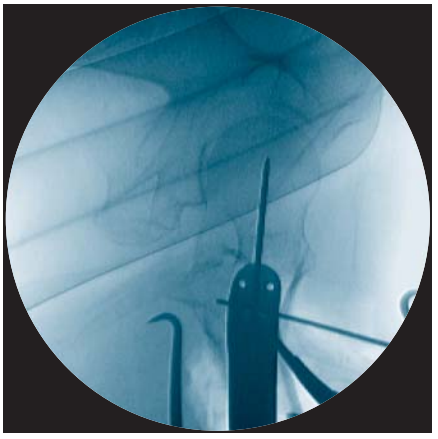


Figure 2


Figure 3

Before a drill tip guide wire is inserted into the second wire guide, verify correct sagittal plane alignment of the plate on the proximal femur. This usually requires both visual and fluoroscopic assessment and prevents an apex anterior deformity when the plate is attached to the diaphysis. When this alignment is satisfactory, insert the guide wires through the next two (distal) wire guides, maintaining biplanar fluoroscopic control. In some patterns, insertion of the third guide wire may have to be deferred until final reduction (and compression, where possible) has been achieved (Figure 4).

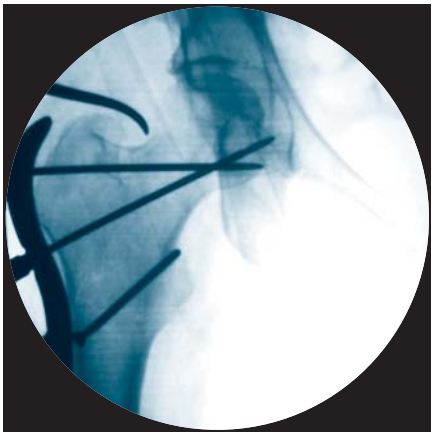


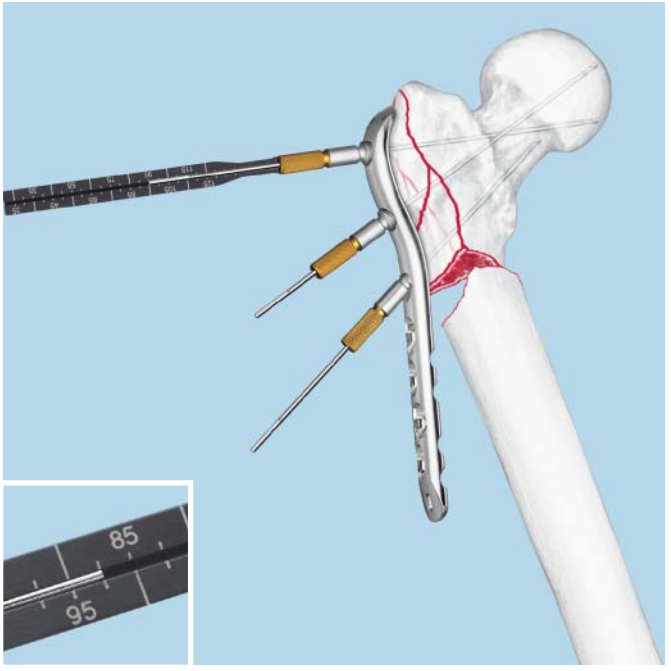
Figure 4

Insert Proximal Screws

4

Insert proximal 7.3 mm cannulated screw

Instruments	
310.632	5.0 mm Cannulated Drill Bit, for use with 7.3 mm screws
310.634	4.3 mm Cannulated Drill Bit, for use with 5.0 mm screws
314.05	Cannulated, Hexagonal Screwdriver
314.23	Cannulated, Hexagonal Screwdriver Shaft
319.701	Cannulated Screw Measuring Device
511.771* or 511.774	Torque Limiting Attachment, 4 Nm Torque Limiting Attachment, 4 Nm, for AO Reaming Coupler



Using the cannulated screw measuring device, measure for screw length over the guide wire. Select the appropriate length 7.3 mm cannulated locking screw. Use the cannulated hexagonal screwdriver to remove the wire guide.

Technique tip: The self-drilling, self-tapping flutes of the 5.0 mm and 7.3 mm screws make predrilling and pretapping unnecessary in most cases. In dense bone, the lateral cortex can be predrilled. If necessary, use the 5.0 mm cannulated drill bit for 7.3 mm screws or the 4.3 mm cannulated drill bit for 5.0 mm screws.

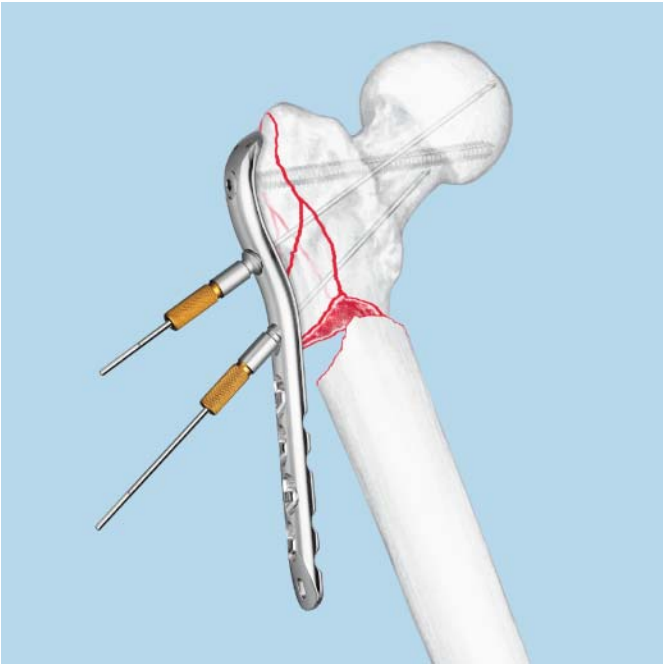
Insert the screw, using fluoroscopy, with the cannulated hexagonal screwdriver or cannulated hexagonal screwdriver shaft. This screw, as with all locking screws not protected by a torque limiting attachment, may be inserted using power; however, final seating and tightening must be done manually. Once the screw has been locked to the plate, the guide wire may be removed.

Note: Recheck each locking screw prior to closing to verify that the screws are securely locked to the plate. Screwheads must be flush with the plate in the locked position before they can be considered fully seated.

* Also available

In some cases it may be necessary to pull the plate to the bone; if so, use a fully threaded 7.3 mm cannulated conical screw in the proximal screw hole. However, use caution to avoid changing the alignment of the guide wire with the conical screw. If malalignment occurs, it may preclude final exchange of the conical screw for a locking screw, and thereby weaken the overall strength of the plate construct.

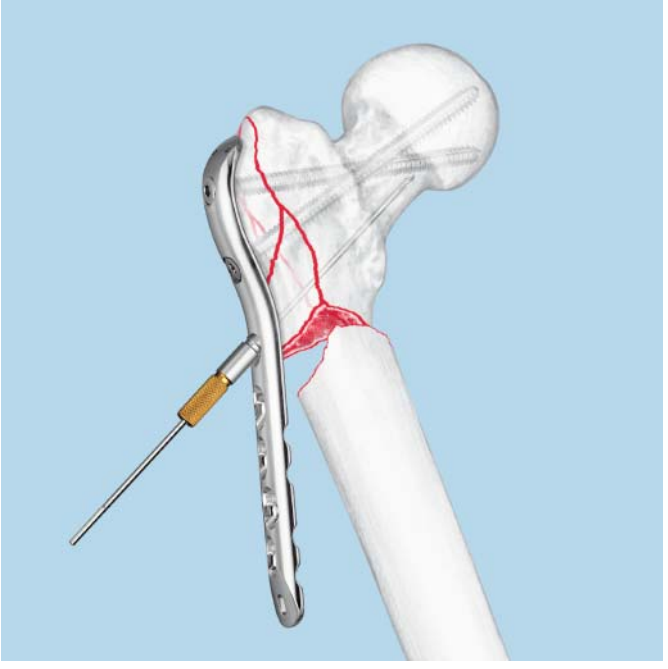
Important: It is always recommended to replace conical screws with locking screws to ensure angular stability.



5

Insert second 7.3 mm screw

Insert the second 7.3 mm screw using the same technique as described in Step 4.



Approximate Plate to Femoral Diaphysis

6

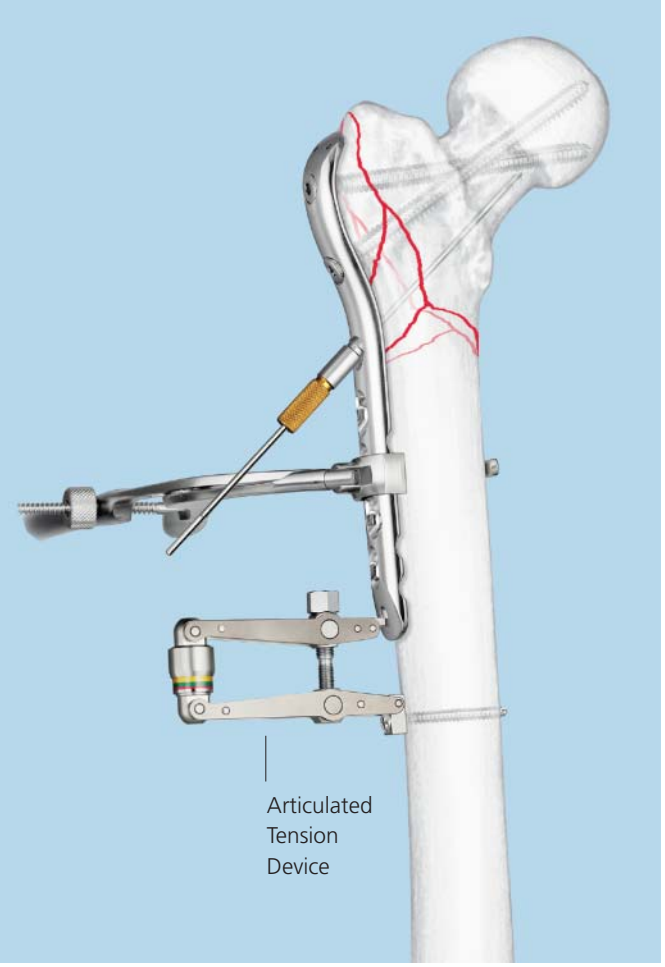
Approximate plate to femoral diaphysis

Instrument	
321.12	Articulated Tension Device

Secure the plate to the lateral femoral shaft with bone holding forceps, adjusting horizontal plane alignment (rotation) as appropriate. Length restoration and fracture reduction can be facilitated by a number of indirect means, including a fracture table, the articulated tension device, the large distractor, the large distractor/compressor, or a large external fixator. Judicious, soft tissue preserving, direct reduction techniques with clamps may also be appropriate in some cases.

When the fracture pattern permits, a tensioning device should be applied to the end of the plate to tension the plate and compress the fracture.

Note: Use the articulated tension device to realign the fragments, tension the plate, and compress the fracture to create a load-sharing construct. Alternatively, although less desirable, the plate can be used as a bridging construct in patterns with segmental comminution where plate tensioning cannot be accomplished.



7

Insert 4.5 mm cortex screws

Instruments	
03.010.150	Star/HexDrive Screwdriver, T25, 3.5 mm hexagonal
310.31	3.2 mm Drill Bit
319.10	Depth Gauge, for large screws
323.46	4.5 mm Universal Drill Guide

Note: All 4.5 mm cortex screws must be inserted into the plate shaft before insertion of any locking screws in the plate shaft.

Use the 3.2 mm drill bit through the 4.5 mm universal drill guide to predrill the bone. For the neutral position, press the drill guide down in the nonthreaded hole. To obtain compression, place the drill guide at the end of the nonthreaded hole away from the fracture. (Do not apply downward pressure on the spring-loaded tip).

Measure for screw length using the depth gauge for large screws.

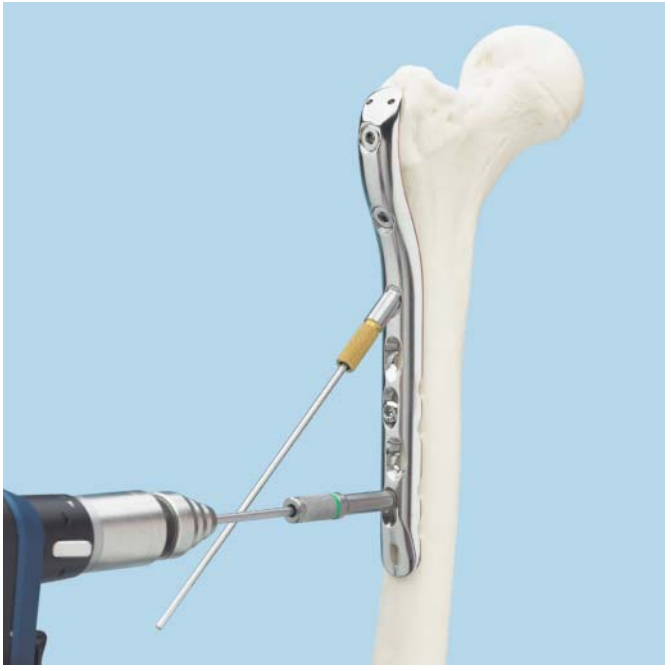
Select and insert the appropriate length 4.5 mm cortex screw using the Star/HexDrive screwdriver. Insert as many standard 4.5 mm cortex screws as necessary.

Insert Locking Screws

8

Insert 4.0 mm or 5.0 mm locking screws

Instruments	
03.010.150	Star/HexDrive Screwdriver, T25, 3.5 mm hexagonal
03.010.151	Star/HexDrive Screwdriver Shaft, T25, 3.5 mm hexagonal
310.31 or 310.431	3.2 mm Drill Bit 4.3 mm Drill Bit
319.10	Depth Gauge, for large screws
324.176 or 312.449	3.2 mm Drill Guide, for 4.0 mm screws 4.3 mm Threaded Drill Guide
511.771* or 511.774	Torque Limiting Attachment, 4 Nm Torque Limiting Attachment, 4 Nm, for AO Reaming Coupler



Attach the appropriate drill guide to the locking portion of a Combi hole:
- Use the 3.2 mm drill guide when inserting 4.0 mm locking screws (green band)
- Use the 4.3 mm threaded drill guide when inserting 5.0 mm locking screws (blue band)

Note: Use of the drill guide is required. It will center the drill bit in the threaded portion of the Combi hole to create a screw trajectory that ensures the screw properly engages the plate.

Use the appropriate drill bit to drill to the desired depth:
- Use the 3.2 mm drill bit for 4.0 mm locking screws (green band)
- Use the 4.3 mm drill bit for 5.0 mm locking screws (blue band)

Note: Holes for locking screws may be drilled unicortically or bicortically, depending on bone quality.

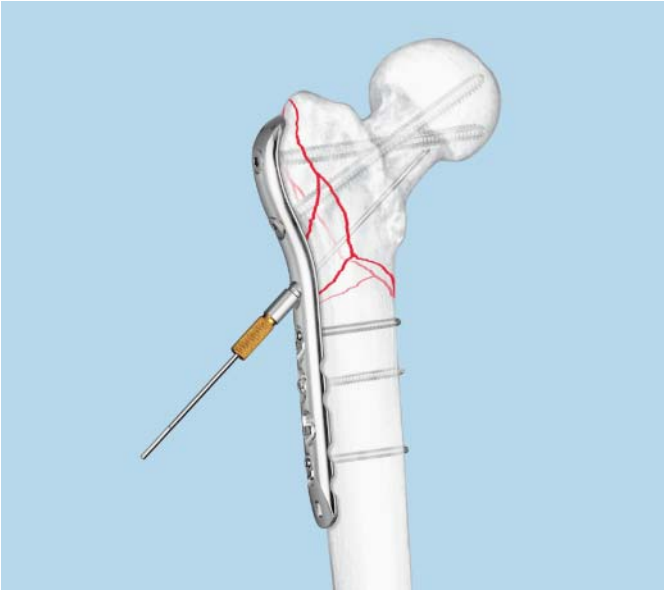
* Also available

Screw Size		Drill Guide Size (Drill Guide Part #)	Drill Bit Size (Drill Bit Part #)	Color Code
4.0 mm Locking		3.2 mm (324.176)	3.2 mm (310.31)	Green
5.0 mm Locking		4.3 mm (312.449)	4.3 mm (310.431)	Blue

Remove the drill guide and measure screw length using the depth gauge. Insert the appropriate length 4.0 mm or 5.0 mm locking screw using the appropriate screwdriver.

Warning: If the torque limiting attachment is unavailable, do not tighten locking screws to the plate using power. Perform final tightening by hand.

Repeat as necessary to insert additional locking screws.



Insert Cannulated Locking Screws

9

Insert oblique 5.0 mm cannulated locking screw*

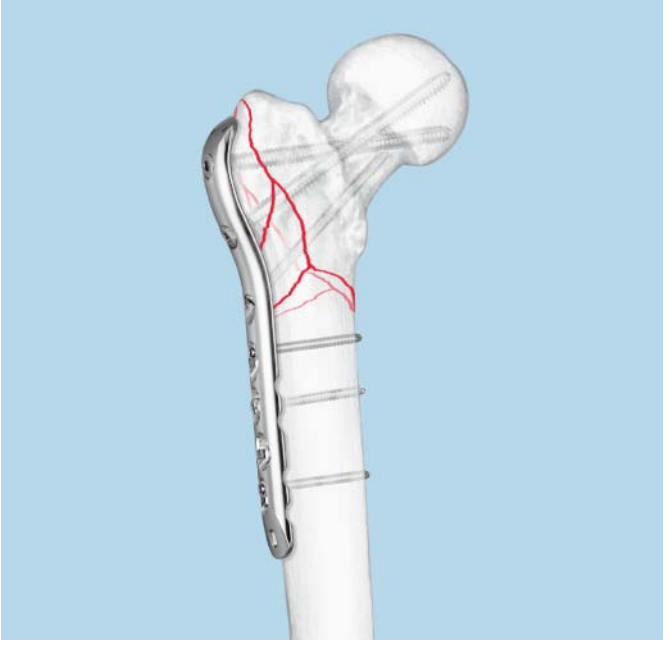
Instruments	
314.05	Cannulated Hexagonal Screwdriver
314.23	Cannulated Hexagonal Screwdriver Shaft
319.24	2.9 mm Cleaning Brush
319.461	2.5 mm Cleaning Stylet
319.701	Cannulated Screw Measuring Device

Using the wire guide and guide wire previously inserted at this hole location, measure for screw length with the cannulated screw measuring device. The correct length measurement will place the screw at the tip of the guide wire.

Screw length considerations: The angled 5.0 mm cannulated locking screw in the plate shaft is intended to converge with the 95°, 7.3 mm screw to create a buttress which will provide additional stability. This convergence should occur when using a 5.0 mm locking screw that is 85 mm in length.

Remove the wire guide and insert the appropriate length screw over the 2.5 mm guide wire and into the bone using the cannulated hexagonal screwdriver or cannulated hexagonal screwdriver shaft. Locking screws may be inserted using power equipment; however, final seating and tightening must be done manually.

Important: Securely tighten all locking screws again before closing.



* The need for this screw is fracture configuration dependent and should be determined during preoperative planning.

Implant Removal

Implant removal

To remove locking screws, unlock all screws from the plate and then begin to remove the screws completely from the bone. This avoids rotation of the plate when removing the last locking screw.

Tips

Cleaning cannulated instruments
Cleaning the cannulation in each instrument is imperative for proper function. Instruments should be cleared intraoperatively using the 2.5 mm cleaning stylet to prevent accumulation of debris in the cannulation and potential binding of the instruments about the guide wire. Instruments should be cleaned postoperatively using the stylet and the 2.9 mm cleaning brush.

Preliminary plate shaft attachment

Instrument	
311.449	Push-Pull Reduction Device
or	
324.033*	Pull Reduction Instrument, for LISS

The pull reduction instrument can be used to approximate the plate shaft to the diaphysis and counteract medial diaphyseal displacement.

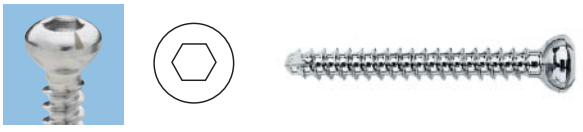
Reduction and fixation
- If an extension table is used, careful traction should be applied to prevent the gastrocnemius muscle from pulling the distal fragment posteriorly or into hyperflexion. Posterior support of the distal fragment can assist reduction.
- Sagittal plane reduction may be facilitated using a Schanz screw as a "joystick" in the anterior cortex of the distal fragment. Insertion of a Schanz screw into the proximal fragment may also be helpful. Should it still be impossible to achieve fracture reduction, extend the incision to improve access.
- When using a radiolucent table, towel bumps can be used under the diaphyseal segment to help reduce the fracture in the lateral plane.
- Limb axis can be checked using the C-Arm and a cautery cord from the femoral head to the center of the ankle joint on an AP view. Use the C-Arm at the knee to check that the cord passes 10 mm medially to the center of the knee joint. Adjustment to varus-valgus reduction should be performed before locking screw placement in the malaligned fragment.
- Fractures not treated acutely should be placed in skeletal traction to maintain length until plate fixation can be performed.

* Also available

Screws Used with the 4.5 mm LCP Proximal Femur Plates

4.0 mm Locking Screws
Create a locked, fixed-angle screw/plate construct
– Threaded conical head
– Fully threaded shaft
– Self-tapping tip

4.5 mm Cortex Screws
Compress the plate to the bone or create axial compression
– May be used in the DCU portion of the Combi holes in the plate shaft
– Self-tapping tip



5.0 mm Cannulated Locking Screws
Create a locked, fixed-angle screw/plate construct
– Threaded conical head
– Fully threaded shaft
– Self-drilling, self-tapping tip

5.0 mm Cannulated Conical Screws
Compress the plate to the bone and provide interfragmentary compression
– Smooth conical head
– Partially threaded shaft
– Self-drilling, self-tapping tip

5.0 mm Locking Screws
Create a locked, fixed-angle screw/plate construct
– Threaded conical head
– Fully threaded shaft
– Self-tapping tip

7.3 mm Cannulated Locking Screws
Create a locked, fixed-angle screw/plate construct
– Threaded conical head
– Fully threaded shaft
– Self-drilling, self-tapping tip

Screws Used with the 4.5 mm LCP Proximal Femur Plates continued

7.3 mm Cannulated Conical Screws
Compress the plate to the bone
– Fully threaded shaft
– Smooth conical head
– Self-drilling, self-tapping tip



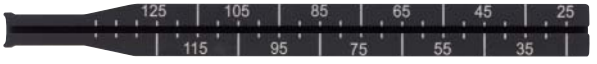
7.3 mm Cannulated Conical Screws, partially threaded
Compress the plate to the bone and provide interfragmentary compression
– Partially threaded shaft
– Smooth conical head
– Self-drilling, self-tapping tip



Selected Instruments from Periarticular LCP Plating System (01.240.201)

03.010.150	Star/HexDrive Screwdriver	
310.243	2.5 mm Drill Tip Guide Wire	
310.31	3.2 mm Drill Bit	
310.431	4.3 mm Drill Bit	
310.632	5.0 mm Cannulated Drill Bit	
310.634	4.3 mm Cannulated Drill Bit	
312.449	4.3 mm Threaded Drill Guide	

Selected Instruments from Periarticular LCP Plating System (01.240.201) continued

313.93	Solid Hexagonal Screwdriver, 4.0 mm width across flats	
314.05	Cannulated Hexagonal Screwdriver, 4.0 mm width across flats	
319.10	Depth Gauge, for large screws	
319.701	Cannulated Screw Measuring Device	
321.12	Articulated Tension Device	
323.46	4.5 mm Universal Drill Guide	

324.174	2.5 mm Wire Guide, for 5.0 mm screws	
324.175	2.5 mm Wire Guide, for 7.3 mm screws	
324.176	3.2 mm Drill Guide, for 4.0 mm screws	
511.774	Torque Limiting Attachment, 4 Nm, for AO Reaming Coupler	

4.5 mm LCP Proximal Femur Set (105.272)

Graphic Case

690.381 4.5 mm LCP Proximal Femur Plate Set Graphic Case

Implants

4.5 mm LCP Proximal Femur Plates◊

Left	Right	Holes	Length (mm)
242.102	242.802	2	139
242.104	242.804	4	175
242.106	242.806	6	211
242.108	242.808	8	247
242.110	242.810	10	283
242.112	242.812	12	319
242.114	242.814	14	355
242.116	242.816	16	391

Required Set

01.240.201 Periarticular LCP Plating System, with 5.0 mm Locking Screws

or

01.240.209 Periarticular LCP Plating System, with 4.0 mm Locking Screws

Recommended Additional Sets

105.90 Bone Forceps Set

115.400 Large Fragment LCP Instrument and Implant Set

115.700 Large Distractor Set

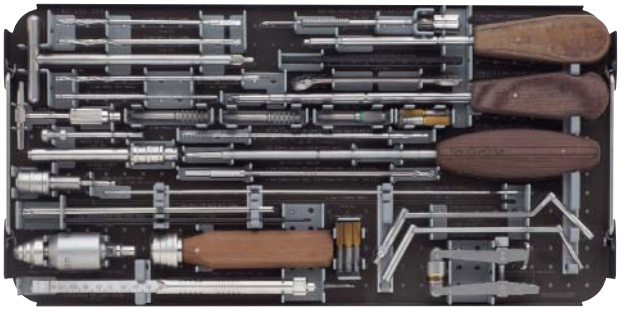
115.720 Large External Fixator Set with Self-Drilling Schanz screws

Note: For additional information, please refer to package insert.

For detailed cleaning and sterilization instructions, please refer to http://us.synthes.com/Medical+Community/Cleaning+and+Sterilization.htm or to the below listed inserts, which will be included in the shipping container:
—Processing Synthes Reusable Medical Devices—Instruments, Instrument Trays and Graphic Cases—DJ1305
—Processing Non-sterile Synthes Implants—DJ1304

◊ Available nonsterile or sterile-packed.
Add "S" to catalog number to order sterile product.

Periarticular LCP Plating System, with 5.0 mm Locking Screws (01.240.201)



Graphic Cases and Screw Racks

60.240.201	Locking Periarticular Plating System Graphic Case
60.240.203	Screw Rack, for 4.5 mm cortex screws
60.240.204	Screw Rack, for 5.0 mm locking screws, with T25 StarDrive recess
60.240.205	Screw Rack, for 5.0 mm and 7.3 mm cannulated locking screws and 7.3 mm conical screws
60.240.206	Screw Rack, for 5.0 mm cannulated conical screws
60.240.208	Locking Periarticular Plating System Instrument Tray

Instruments

292.652	2.0 mm Non-Colored Threaded Guide Wire, 230 mm, spade point, 10 ea.
03.010.150	Star/HexDrive Screwdriver, T25, 3.5 mm Hexagonal, self-retaining
03.010.151	Star/HexDrive Screwdriver Shaft, T25, 3.5 mm hexagonal, self-retaining, 165 mm
310.243	2.5 mm Drill Tip Guide Wire, 200 mm, 10 ea.
310.31	3.2 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 145 mm
310.431	4.3 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 180 mm, for 5.0 mm Locking Screws
310.44	4.5 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 145 mm
310.632	5.0 mm Cannulated Drill Bit, quick coupling, 200 mm (short flute)
310.634	4.3 mm Cannulated Drill Bit, quick coupling, 200 mm (long flute)
310.99	Countersink, for 4.5 mm and 6.5 mm screws
311.44	T-Handle, with quick coupling
311.449	Push-Pull Reduction Device, for use with 4.5 mm LCP plates, 2 ea.
311.46	Tap for 4.5 mm Screws
312.449	4.3 mm Threaded Drill Guide, 4 ea.
312.48	4.5 mm/3.2 mm Insert Drill Sleeve

Periarticular LCP Plating System, with 5.0 mm Locking Screws (01.240.201)

continued

Instruments continued

313.93	Solid Hexagonal Screwdriver, 4.0 mm width across flats
314.05	Cannulated Hexagonal Screwdriver, 4.0 mm width across flats
314.11	Holding Sleeve
314.23	Cannulated Hexagonal Screwdriver Shaft, 4.0 mm width across flats
319.10	Depth Gauge, for 4.5 mm and 6.5 mm screws
319.24	2.9 mm Cleaning Brush
319.461	2.5 mm Cleaning Stylet
319.701	Cannulated Screw Measuring Device
321.12	Articulated Tension Device
321.16	Combination Wrench, 11 mm width across flats
323.46	4.5 mm Universal Drill Guide
324.174	2.5 mm Wire Guide, for 5.0 mm screws, 5 ea.
324.175	2.5 mm Wire Guide, for 7.3 mm screws, 2 ea.
324.176	3.2 mm Drill Guide, for 4.0 mm screws, 2 ea.
338.49	Large Quick Coupling
397.706	Handle, for AO Reaming Coupler Connection
511.774	Torque Limiting Attachment, 4 Nm, for AO Reaming Coupler

Implants

4.5 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping

	Length (mm)	Qty.		Length (mm)	Qty.
214.814	14	4	214.844	44	4
214.816	16	4	214.846	46	2
214.818	18	4	214.848	48	2
214.820	20	4	214.850	50	2
214.822	22	4	214.852	52	2
214.824	24	4	214.854	54	2
214.826	26	6	214.856	56	2
214.828	28	6	214.858	58	2
214.830	30	6	214.860	60	2
214.832	32	6	214.862	62	2
214.834	34	6	214.864	64	2
214.836	36	6	214.866	66	2
214.838	38	6	214.868	68	2
214.840	40	6	214.870	70	2
214.842	42	6			

Implants continued

5.0 mm Periprosthetic Locking Screws, self-tapping, with T25 StarDrive recess◊

	Length (mm)	Qty.
02.221.508	8	2
02.221.510	10	2
02.221.512	12	2

5.0 mm Locking Screws, self-tapping, with T25 StarDrive recess

	Length (mm)	Qty.
212.201	14	4
212.202	16	4
212.203	18	4
212.204	20	4
212.205	22	4
212.206	24	4
212.207	26	6
212.208	28	6
212.209	30	6
212.210	32	6
212.211	34	6
212.212	36	6
212.213	38	6
212.214	40	6
212.215	42	6
212.216	44	2
212.217	46	2
212.218	48	2
212.219	50	2
212.220	55	2
212.221	60	2
212.222	65	2
212.223	70	2
212.224	75	2
212.225	80	2
212.226	85	2
212.227	90	2

5.0 mm Cannulated Locking Screws

	Length (mm)	Qty.
02.205.025	25	2
02.205.030	30	2
02.205.035	35	2
02.205.040	40	2
02.205.045	45	2
02.205.050	50	2
02.205.055	55	4
02.205.060	60	4
02.205.065	65	4
02.205.070	70	4
02.205.075	75	4
02.205.080	80	4
02.205.085	85	4
02.205.090	90	2
02.205.095	95	2
02.205.100	100	2
02.205.105	105	2
02.205.110	110	2
02.205.115	115	2
02.205.120	120	2
02.205.125	125	2
02.205.130	130	2
02.205.135	135	2
02.205.140	140	2
02.205.145	145	2

5.0 mm Cannulated Conical Screws

	Length (mm)	Qty.
02.205.240	40	2
02.205.245	45	2
02.205.250	50	2
02.205.255	55	2
02.205.260	60	2
02.205.265	65	2
02.205.270	70	2
02.205.275	75	2
02.205.280	80	2
02.205.285	85	2
02.205.290	90	2
02.205.295	95	2

◊ Available nonsterile or sterile-packed.
Add "S" to catalog number to order sterile product.

Periarticular LCP Plating System, with 5.0 mm Locking Screws (01.240.201)

continued

Implants continued

7.3 mm Cannulated Locking Screws

	Length (mm)	Qty.		Length (mm)	Qty.
02.207.020	20	2	02.207.085	85	2
02.207.025	25	2	02.207.090	90	2
02.207.030	30	2	02.207.095	95	2
02.207.035	35	2	02.207.100	100	2
02.207.040	40	2	02.207.105	105	2
02.207.045	45	2	02.207.110	110	2
02.207.050	50	2	02.207.115	115	2
02.207.055	55	2	02.207.120	120	2
02.207.060	60	2	02.207.125	125	2
02.207.065	65	2	02.207.130	130	2
02.207.070	70	2	02.207.135	135	2
02.207.075	75	2	02.207.140	140	2
02.207.080	80	2	02.207.145	145	2

7.3 mm Cannulated Conical Screws (1 ea.)

	Length (mm)		Length (mm)
02.207.250	50	02.207.275	75
02.207.255	55	02.207.280	80
02.207.260	60	02.207.285	85
02.207.265	65	02.207.290	90
02.207.270	70	02.207.295	95

7.3 mm Cannulated Conical Screws, partially threaded (1 ea.)

	Length (mm)		Length (mm)
02.207.450	50	02.207.475	75
02.207.455	55	02.207.480	80
02.207.460	60	02.207.485	85
02.207.465	65	02.207.490	90
02.207.470	70	02.207.495	95

222.578 5.0 mm Screw Nut, 2 ea.

Also Available

	5.0 mm Periprosthetic Locking Screws, self-tapping, with T25 StarDrive recess◊
02.221.514	14 mm
02.221.518	18 mm
292.20	2.0 mm Kirschner Wire, 150 mm, trocar point
311.66	Tap for 6.5 mm Cancellous Bone Screws
312.67	6.5 mm/3.2 mm Double Drill Sleeve
394.35	Large Distractor
397.705	Handle, quick coupling, for ComPact Air Drive Connection
398.81	Self-Centering Bone Forceps
398.813	Plate Holding Forceps with swivel foot
511.761	Large Quick Coupling
511.771	Torque Limiting Attachment, 4 Nm
60.240.207	Screw Rack for 6.5 mm Cancellous Bone Screws
690.407	Screw Rack, for 4.5 mm Cortex Screws

◊ Available nonsterile or sterile-packed.
Add "S" to catalog number to order sterile product.

SYNTHES®

Synthes (USA)
1302 Wrights Lane East
West Chester, PA 19380
Telephone: (610) 719-5000
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Fax: (610) 251-9056

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2566 Meadowpine Boulevard
Mississauga, Ontario L5N 6P9
Telephone: (905) 567-0440
To order: (800) 668-1119
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