

# DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA LOCKING PLATE SYSTEM



## Surgical Technique

Distal Radius and Distal Ulna Plates System  
Self-Tapping Spherical Locking Screw  
Self-Tapping Conical Locking Screw  
Cortex Screw



Approved by

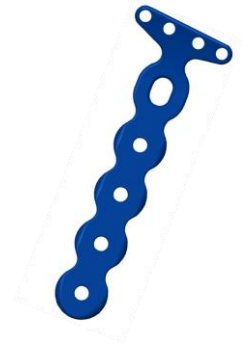


Distal Radius and Ulna Locking Plate Set  
Code 08350001



### Distal Radius Volar Locking Plate

- Distal Radius Volar Locking Plate can be used for simple intra- or extra-articular fractures such as AO types A2, A3, B1- B3, and C1.
- The 4-hole head plate facilitates contouring of the plate to match the anatomy of the distal radius .  
Limited Contact Profile. Design reduces plate-to-bone contact, limiting vascular trauma.
- Narrow Plate design



### Variable Angle Distal Radius Locking Plate

- Screws can be angled around the central axis of the plate hole to provide additional fixation of the radial and intermediate columns
- Designed for simple and complex fractures (AO Types A2, A3, B1-B3, and C1-C3)
- Indicated for fixation of complex intra and extra-articular fractures and Osteotomies of the distal radius Two screw diameter sizes: 2.4 and 2.7mm
- Three different screw models per diameter: Spherical for and Conical Locking Screws and Cortex Screw 2, 3 and 4 orifices plates for right and left side



### Variable Angle Distal Radius Straight Locking Plate

- Multi –axial Distal Radius Radial Column Locking Plate
- Anatomically design for the distal third of the radius
- Variable angle distal radius straight locking plate can be used for simple intra or extraarticular fractures of the distal radius and corrective osteotomies of the distal radius
- Screw trajectories are angled to address a wide variety of fracture types.
  - Limited contact profile. Design reduces plate-to-bone contact,
- limiting vascular trauma.
  - Narrow Plate design.



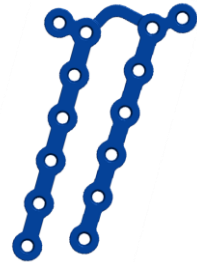
### Variable Angle Distal Radius L Locking Plate

- Multi-axial Distal Radius Intermediate Column Locking Plate
- The 2-hole head is Anatomically design for the intermediate column of the distal radius
- Variable Angle Distal Radius L Locking Plates can be used for intra-articular dorsal fractures of the distal radius
  - Screw trajectories are angled to address a wide variety of fracture types.
- Limited Contact Profile. Design reduces plate-to-bone contact,
- limiting vascular trauma.
  - Narrow Plate design



### Distal Radius Pi Locking Plate

- › Distal Radius Pi Locking Plate are designed for the fixation of complex fractures and osteotomies of the dorsal distal radius precontoured for anatomical fit
- › Limited Contact Profile. Design reduces plate-to-bone contact, limiting vascular trauma.
- › Two proximal legs allow independent planes of fixation
- › Cut -to-length design



### Distal Ulna Locking Plate

- › Distal Ulna Locking Plates are designed for the fixation of fractures, osteotomies, nonunions, replantations, and fusions of the distal ulna
- › Pointed hooks and locking screws in the head
- › Anatomically precontoured.
- › Narrow Plate design
- › Limited Contact Profile. Design reduces plate-to-bone contact, limiting vascular trauma.







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**IMPORTANT:**

- This device has not been evaluated for safety and compatibility in the MR environment
- This device has not been tested for heating or migration in the MR environment

## Introduction

### INDICATIONS:

- For fixation of complex intra- and extra-articular fractures and osteotomies of the distal radius and other small bones.







## General Technique

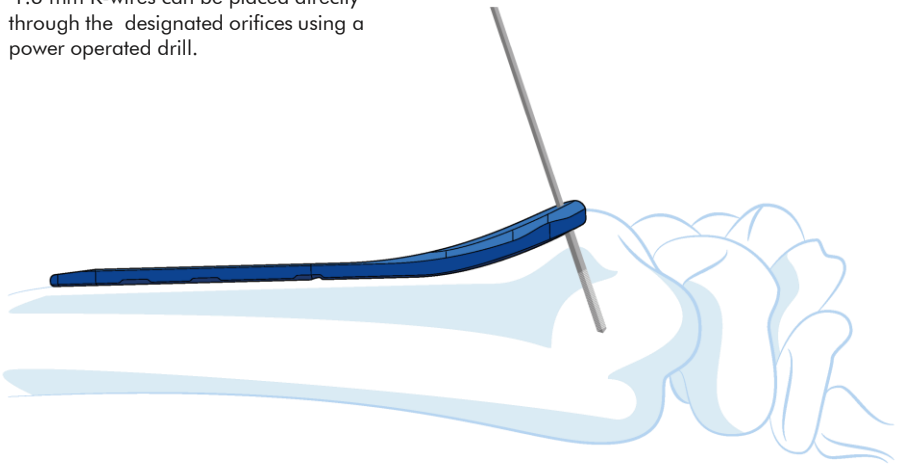
### Temporary fixation with K-wires

#### Instruments

1014101

1.6 mm Kirschner Wire, stainless steel

1.6 mm K-wires can be placed directly through the designated orifices using a power operated drill.



## General Surgical Technique

### Screw Insertion

2.4 mm spherical locking screws must be used in the distal portion of the variable angle distal radius plates (2.7mm spherical screws may be used in the distal position only in extreme cases the surgeon considers it necessary). 2.4 mm and 2.7mm conical locking or 2.4 mm and 2.7mm cortex screws can be used in the shaft of the plates.

Distal Radius Volar Locking Plate can use conical 2.4mm and 2.7mm locking screws in the distal portion of the plate, and 2.4mm and 2.7mm conical locking screws along the plate, but only 2.4 mm and 2.7mm cortex screws can be used in the combi holes.

Variable Angle Dorsal Plates can use 2.4mm and 2.7mm spherical and conical locking screws along the plate, but the combi holes.

Only 2.4 mm and 2.7mm cortex screws can be used in the combi holes in the shaft of the plates.

Pi plates can use 2.4mm conical locking screws and conical buttress pins in the distal legs and 2.7mm conical locking screws and conical buttress pin in the proximal legs.

Distal Ulna Locking plate can use 2.4 and 2.7mm conical locking screws along the plate, but only 2.4 mm and 2.7mm cortex screws can be used in the combi holes.

2.4mm and 2.7mm buttress pins can be use for in the locking orifices along the variable angle distal radius straight locking plate, variable angle distal radius locking plate and distal radius pi locking plate

If a combination of locking and cortex screws is planned, a cortex screw should be used first to pull the plate to the bone.

If a locking screw is used first, care should be taken to ensure that the plate is held securely to the bone to keep the plate from rotating off the bone as the screw is locked into the plate.



Self-Tapping spherical Locking Screw



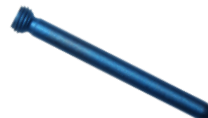
Self-Tapping Conical Locking Screw



Cortex Screw



Conical Buttress Pin



Spherical Buttress Pin

### Note:

A power drilling machine or drill bit handle is not provided with the instruments. Surgeon may use preferred instrument.

# DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA SYSTEM

[www.arzzt.com](http://www.arzzt.com)



Cortex Screw



Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm

Self-Tapping Conical Locking Screw



Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm

Self-Tapping Spherical Locking Screw



Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm

Spherical Buttress Pin

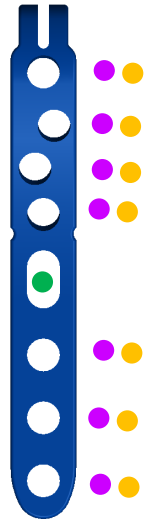
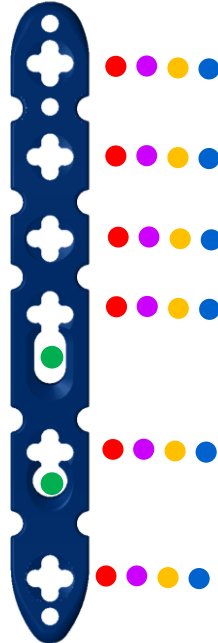


Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm

Conical Buttress Pin



Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm



## DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA SYSTEM

[www.arzzt.com](http://www.arzzt.com)

**ARZZT**  
ALWAYS ONE STEP AHEAD

### Cortex Screw



● Ø 2.4mm  
● Ø 2.7mm

### Self-Tapping Conical Locking Screw



● Ø 2.4mm  
● Ø 2.7mm

### Self-Tapping Spherical Locking Screw



● Ø 2.4mm  
● Ø 2.7mm

### Spherical Buttress Pin

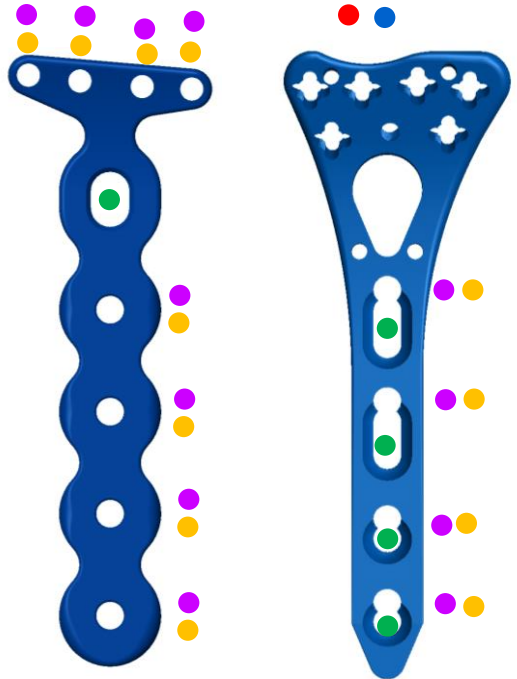


● Ø 2.4mm  
● Ø 2.7mm

### Conical Buttress Pin



● Ø 2.4mm  
● Ø 2.7mm



# DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA SYSTEM

[www.arzzt.com](http://www.arzzt.com)



## Cortex Screw



Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm

## Self-Tapping Conical Locking Screw



Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm

## Self-Tapping Spherical Locking Screw



Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm

## Spherical Buttress Pin

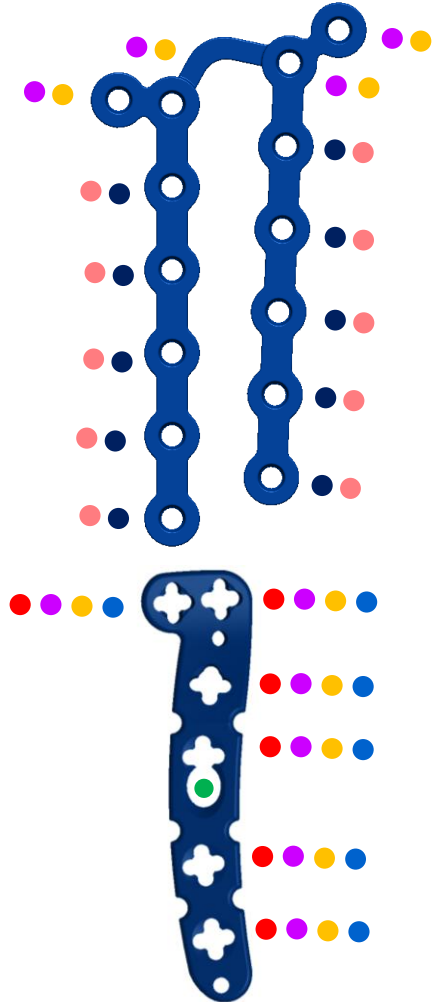


Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm

## Conical Buttress Pin



Ø 2.4mm  
Ø 2.7mm





## General Surgical Technique

1

### Insert cortex screws

#### Instruments

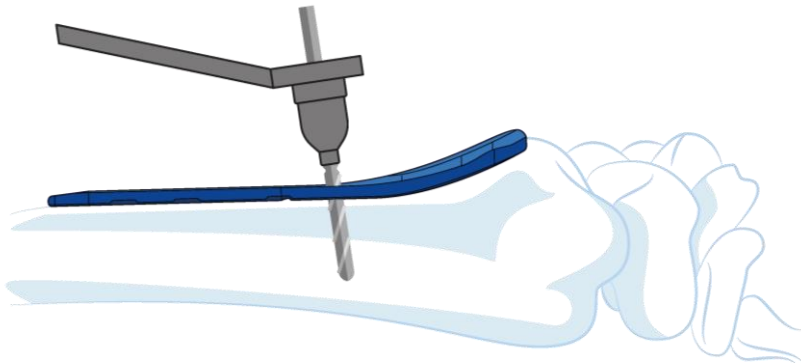
07016101	1.7 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
07016102	1.9 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
07131130	2.4 StarDrive Screwdriver with variable angle torque
07080113	Depth Gauge

Use the 1.7/1.9 Double Drill Guide for an eccentric ( compression ) or neutral ( buttress ) insertion of cortex screws.

Use the 1.7 mm drill bit with depth mark for 2.4mm screws and 1.9mm drill bit with depth mark for 2.7mm screws to drill to the desired depth.

Use the depth gauge to measure for screw lengths.

Use a StarDrive screwdriver for all 2.4mm and 2.7 mm cortex



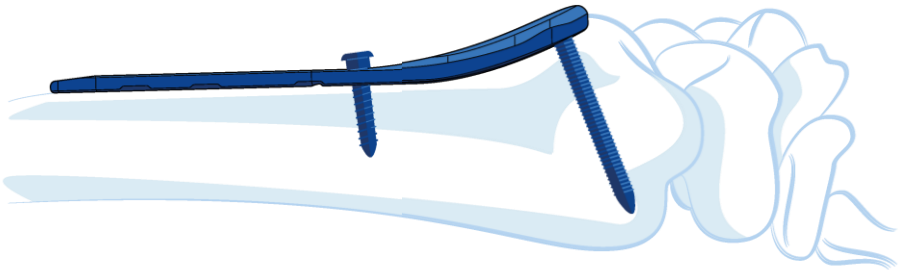


## General Surgical Technique

### Insert locking screws and buttress pins

#### Instruments

07016101	1.7 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
07016102	1.9 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
07131130	2.4 StarDrive Screwdriver with variable angle torque
07080113	Depth Gauge
07023105	2.0 Solid Screwdriver
07080113	Depth Gauge
07032109	2.4mm Drill Guide
07032110	2.7mm Drill Guide
07032111	Variable Angle Guide Block Right Side
07032112	Variable Angle Guide Block Left Side



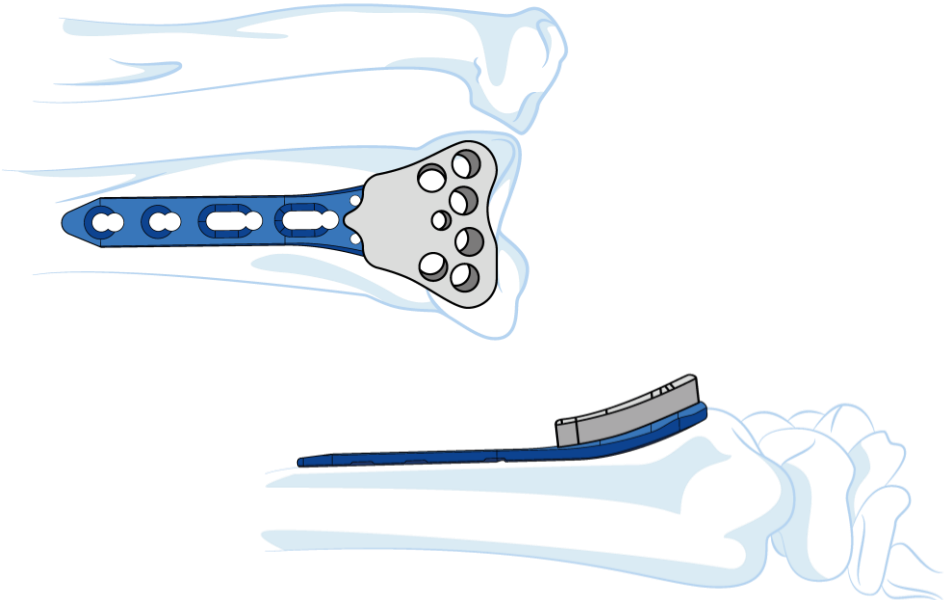
## General Surgical Technique

Screw the variable angle guide block (right or left) for variable angle locking distal radius plate into to the plate with the 2.0 solid screwdriver until it is fully seated for distal screws.

Screw the threaded 2.4mm drill guide for 2.4mm screws and 2.7mm drill guide for 2.7mm screws into a locking hole until it is fully seated.

For other plates, screw the threaded 2.4 mm drill guide for 2.4 mm screws and 2.7 mm drill guide for 2.7 mm screw into a locking hole until it is fully seated.

Use the 1.7mm drill bit depth mark for 2.4mm screws and 1.9mm drill bit with depth mark for 2.7mm screws to drill to the desired depth.



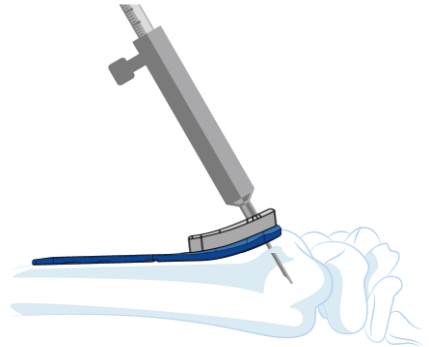


## General Surgical Technique

### Determine screw length

Remove the drill guide.

Use the depth gauge to measure the screw length.



### Insert screw

Insert locking screws manually with a T8 StarDrive screwdriver.

Carefully tighten the locking screw. Excessive force is not necessary to lock the screw to the plate. Remove guide block after inserting distal screws.



### Insert Buttress pin

Use the same technique as used for locking screws.

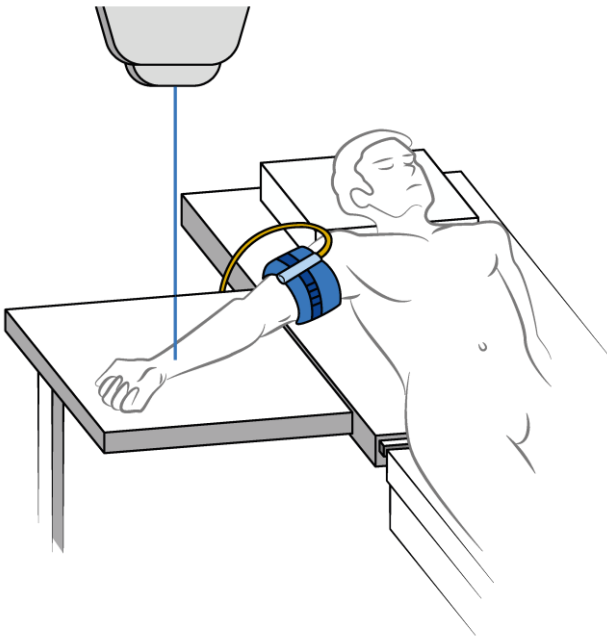
When using plates containing parallel screw holes it is recommended to alternate the buttress pins with locking or cortex screws to reduce the risk of fracture displacement. For plates with parallel screw angles, each fragment that contains a buttress pin should also contain a screw. In plates with nonparallel screw angles, the buttress pins can be placed in any locking hole, with or without the addition of screws.

**Distal Radius Volar Locking Plate and Variable Angle Distal Radius Locking Plate**

Determine which plate will be used depending on the fracture pattern and patient anatomy.

**Position Patient**

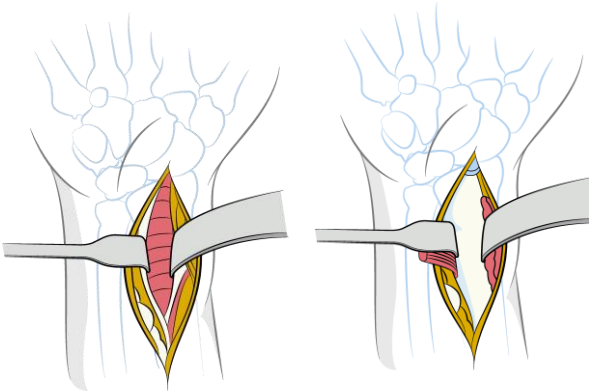
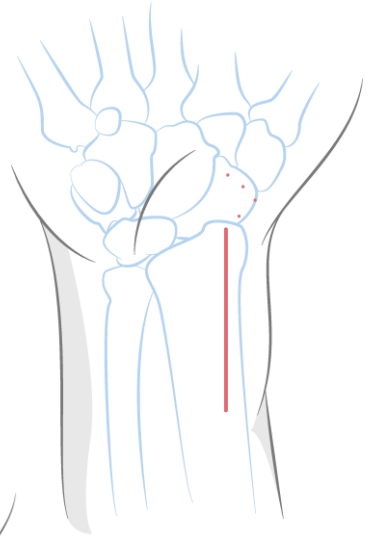
Place the patient in the supine position with the hand and arm on a hand table, preferably radiolucent for fluoroscopic imaging, The elbow should be fully extended and in full supination.



**Distal Radius Volar Locking Plate and Variable Angle Distal Radius Locking Plate**

**Approach**

Make a longitudinal incision slightly radial to the flexor carpi radialis tendon (FCR). Dissect between the FCR and the radial artery, exposing the pronator quadratus. Detach the pronator quadratus from the lateral border of the radius and elevate it toward the ulna so the radius is exposed and elevate it toward the ulna so the radius is exposed and the fracture is visualized



**Important:** Leave the volar wrist capsule intact to avoid devascularization of the fracture fragments and destabilization of the volar wrist ligaments.

## Reduce fracture and position plate

### Instruments

- 07016101 1.7 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
- 07016102 1.9 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
- 07131130 2.4 StarDrive Screwdriver with variable angle torque
- 07080113 Depth Gauge
- 07031102 1.7/1.9 Double Drill Guide Reduction
- 07050105 Clamp

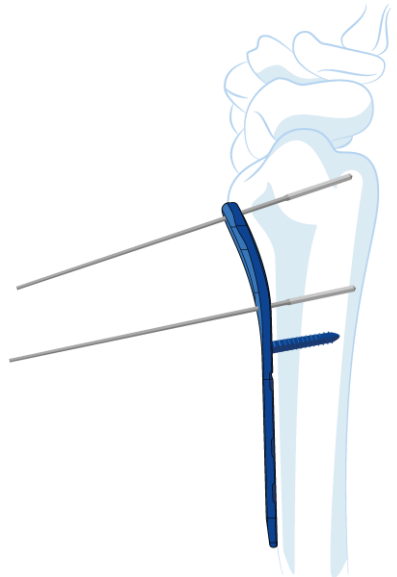


Reduce the fracture using the preferred reduction technique. A reduction clamp is provided with the instruments. The reduction method will be fracture specific.

Apply the plate to fit the volar surface of the distal radius and insert 2.4mm or 2.7mm cortex screw into the long hole in the shaft, following the method describe in the General Technique

section. Adjust the plate position as necessary, and tighten the screw.

Insert Kirschner Wires using a power operated drill into the distal and proximal small holes to position and temporary fix the plate to proceed to insert the distal screws. Wires may be removed and inserted again to verify plate and screws location



## Insert Distal Screws

### Instruments

07016101	1.7 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
07016102	1.9 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
07131130	2.4 StarDrive Screwdriver with variable angle torque
07023105	2.0 Solid Screwdriver
07080113	Depth Gauge
07032109	2.4mm Drill Guide
07032110	2.7mm Drill Guide
07032111	Variable Angle Guide Block Right Side
07032112	Variable Angle Guide Block left Side

The order of screw insertion in the shaft and metaphysis may vary depending on fracture pattern and reduction technique.

For Variable Angle Locking Distal Radius Plate, select the appropriate guide block and secure it to the plate using the attachment screw with the solid screwdriver. Then, insert the 2.4mm drill guide with measuring into one of the distal plate holes. Ensure that the guide is firmly seated in the hole.

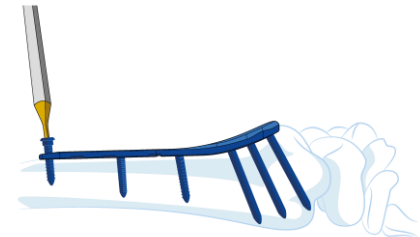
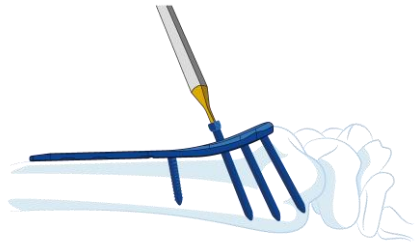
For Distal Radius Volar Locking Plate, insert the 2.4mm or 2.7 mm drill guide with measuring into one of the distal plate holes. Ensure that the guide is firmly seated in the hole.

Drill with the 1.7mm or 1.9 mm drill bit and measure screw length with the depth gauge, then insert a 2.4mm spherical locking for Variable Angle Locking Distal Radius Plate or 2.4 mm or 2.7 mm conical locking screw for distal radius volar locking plate using TB StarDrive screwdriver. Repeat this procedure for the remaining distal holes that will be filled.

Verify plate and distal screw location with a kirschner wire before inserting multiple screws.

Use the small holes in the distal plate to insert the wires.

Remove guide block and kirschner wires when distal screw insertion is complete.

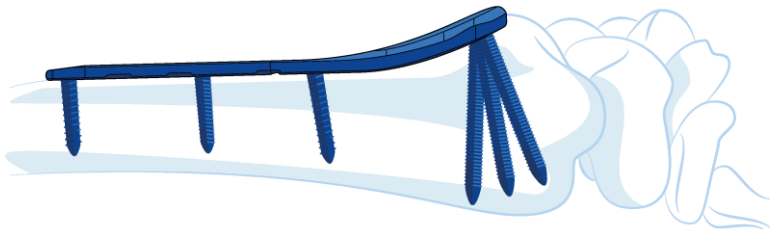


**Insert remaining proximal screws**

Instruments

- 07016101 1.7 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
  - 07016102 1.9 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
  - 07131130 2.4 StarDrive Screwdriver with variable angle torque
  - 07080113 Depth Gauge
  - 07032109 2.4mm Drill Guide
  - 07032110 2.7mm Drill Guide
  - 01014101 Kirschner Wire
- 

Determine where the 2.4mm or 2.7mm conical locking or 2.4mm or 2.7mm cortex screws will be used in the shaft of the volar plate. Following the steps described in the General Technique section, insert these screws, beginning with the most proximal screw.



**Confirm proper joint reconstruction**

Confirm proper joint reconstruction, screw placement, and screw length, using multiple C-arm views. To ensure that the most distal screws are not in the joint, use additional views such as 10° tilted AP, 20° inclined lateral, and 45° pronated oblique.



**Close incision**

Instruments  
07131130 2.4 StarDrive Screwdriver with variable angle torque



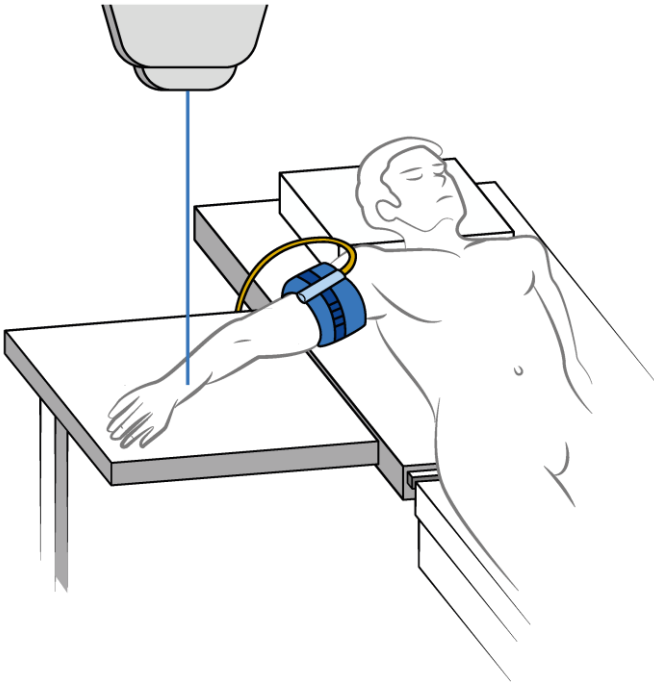
Use the appropriate method for surgical closure of the incision.



## Variable Angle Distal Radius Straight Locking Plate & Variable Angle Distal Radius L Locking Plate

### 1 Position Patient

Place the patient in the supine position with the hand and arm on a hand table, preferably radiolucent for fluoroscopic imaging, The elbow should be fully extended with the hand pronated.





**Variable Angle Distal Radius Straight Locking Plate & Variable Angle Distal Radius L Locking Plate**

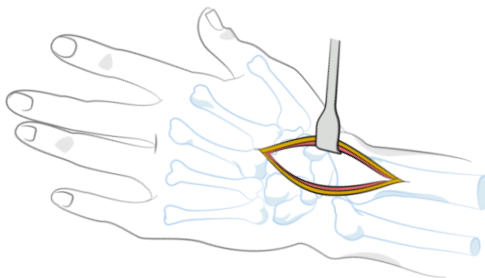
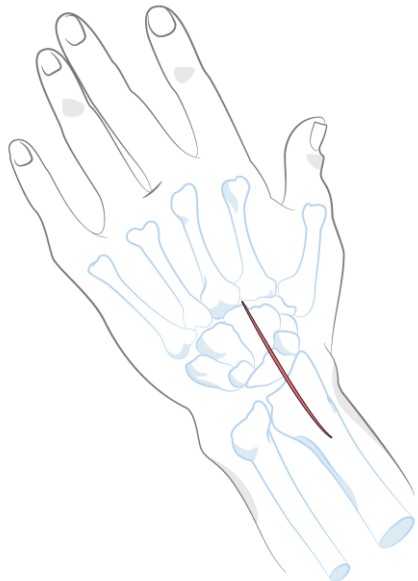
**2 Approach**

Make a straight incision 5cm to 9cm in length, approximately 2cm proximally from the base of the second metacarpal over lister’s tubercle to the border of the muscle belly of the first extensor compartment.

Open the extensor retinaculum using a longitudinal incision over the third compartment. Dissect the extensor pollicis longus ( EPL ) tendon and place it in a vessel loop for manipulation.

Elevate the second and fourth dorsal compartments subperiosteally to preserve the integrity of these compartments so there will be no direct contact between the tendons and implants.

On the ulnar side, continue to dissect toward the radial border of the DRUJ, preserving the ligament and joint capsule. On the radial side, dissect toward the brachioradialis tendon, to place the dorsoradial plate correctly to support the radialstyloid.



### 3 Insert cortex screws

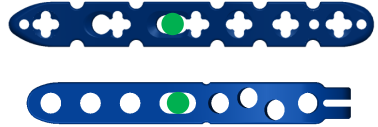
07016101	1.7 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
07016102	1.9 mm Drill Bit, with depth mark
07131130	2.4 StarDrive Screwdriver with variable angle torque
07080113	Depth Gauge
7031102	1.7/1.9 Double Drill Guide Reduction
7031103	Clamp



Begin fixation on the intermediate column with the L Locking plate, adapting it carefully to the surface of the bone. This plate supports the intermediate column and fixes the dorsoulnar fragment. Fix the plate preliminarily with a 2.4mm cortex screw in the shaft fragment close to the fracture (buttress position).

### 4 Position Straight Locking plate

For the radial column, position the Straight Locking plate beneath the first compartment to support the radial styloid. Fix it to the bone with a 2.4mm cortex screw in the shaft, close to the fracture. It should form an angle of approximately 70°-90° to the straight locking plate. Confirm correct reduction and position of the plates with fluoroscopy.



### 5 Complete fixation

Using two screws in the distal fragment and two screws in the proximal fragment will usually provide sufficient stability.

### 6 Confirm proper joint reconstruction

Confirm proper joint reconstruction, screw placement, and screw length using multiple C-arm views.

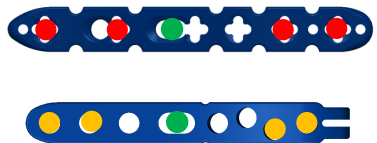
### 7 Create flap

Create a flap with the extensor retinaculum by pulling it underneath the EPL and suturing it. The extensor retinaculum lies between the EPL and the straight locking plate to avoid direct contact with the structures.

### 8 Close incision

Use the appropriate method for surgical closure of the incision.

### Complete Fixation



## Distal Radius Pi Locking Plate

### Position Patient

Place the patient in the supine position with the hand and arm on a hand table, preferably radiolucent for fluoroscopic imaging.

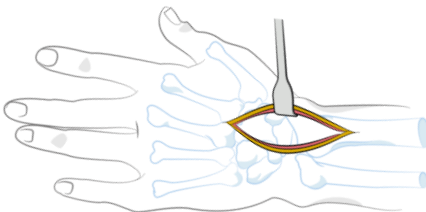
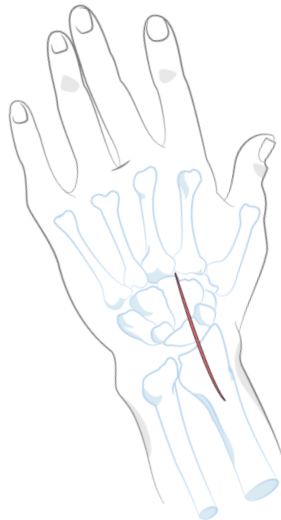
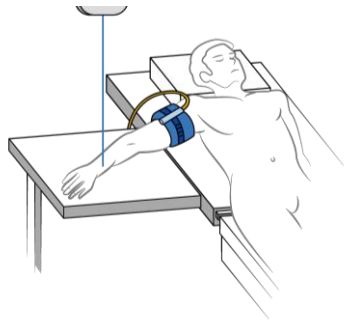
Make a straight longitudinal incision over the dorsal radius, between the second and third extensor compartments, extending 7 to 12 cm.

Open the extensor retinaculum using a longitudinal incision between the first and second extensor compartments as shown below.

### Dorsal Surgical Approach

Take care to elevate and mobilize the third compartment (extensor pollicis longus tendon), proximally and distally, and translocate it radially for better access to the fracture site.

Elevate the second and fourth dorsal compartments subperiosteally to preserve the integrity of these compartments.





## Distal Radius Pi Locking Plate

### 1

#### Shape template

Temporarily position the bending template over the distal radius. Verify plate length and contour, then compare it to the distal radius plate.

Note:

The bending template can be used for either right-or left-hand plates.

If a more proximal plate placement is desired, it may be necessary to remove 1-2 mm of the distal portion of lister's tubercle.



### 2

#### Cut Plate

Place the pliers in the right hand. To cut the plate, open the pliers and slide the plate into the cutting slot from the left side as shown. The underside of the plate must be oriented toward the tip of the pliers. Cut the plate between the holes by aligning the plate in the center of the cutting slot.

Do not cut through a plate hole. Squeeze the pliers closed to cut the plate .

Note: Most cases will require removing holes from each arm and leg of the plate in order to fit patient anatomy and provide sufficient stability without increasing tissue dissection.

## Distal Radius Pi Locking Plate

### 3

#### Contour distal plate arms

If required, use the bending irons to contour the plate's articular arms to fit the distal radius. Thread a bending iron into a distal-arm plate hole. Thread another bending iron into the adjacent hole and gently spread the irons apart to create a convex bend.

Note: Contour the plate small increments to avoid over-bending and the need to re-bend. Excessive back-and-forth bending may weaken or fracture the plate.

### 4

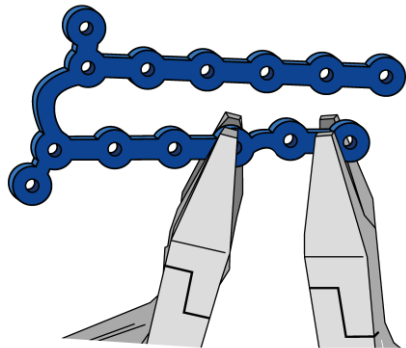
#### Contour proximal plate legs

If needed, use the bending pliers to gently contour the proximal legs to better fit the distal shaft of the radius.

### 5

#### Apply plate

Place the plate on the distal radius and determine which holes will be used for fixation. The fracture pattern and clinical situation will determine the specific order of fixation (proximal leg or distal arm).



### 6

#### Secure distal arms

Determine whether 2.4mm buttress pins or 2.4 conical locking screws will be used for fixation. A combination of both implants may be used.

To secure the plate with 2.4mm buttress pins, screw a 2.4mm threaded drill guide into the threaded plate hole until seated.

Note: The threaded drill guide must be used to ensure the proper drilling angle. Otherwise, the buttress pins may not thread into the plate holes.

Using the 1.7mm drill bit and guide, drill through both cortices. Buttress pins should be used bicortically. Exercise caution to avoid excessive protrusion through the far cortex.

## Dorsal Plate Technique

Remove the drill guide and use the depth gauge (7080113) to measure and select the appropriate length buttresspin.

**Note:** Be sure to consider the width of any gap between the bone and plate when determining pin length. Tightening the screws will close this gap and result in pin tip protrusion beyond the far cortex, potentially causing soft tissue irritation.

Using the 2.4mm stardrive screwdriver with variable angle torque (071311130) push the buttress pin through the hole and turn until the threaded portion of the pin head locks into the plate.

To secure the plate with 2.4mm conical locking screws, insert 2.4mm drill guide (07032109) into the plate hole. Using the 1.7mm drill bit (07016101) and 2.4mm threaded drill guide (07032109), drill through both cortices.

Measure for screw length using the Depth gauge.

Select and insert the appropriate 2.4mm conical locking screw using the stardrive screwdriver. **Note:**

As with the buttress pins, be sure to consider the width of any gap between the bone and plate when determining screw length. Tightening the screws will close this gap and result in screw tip protrusion beyond the far cortex, potentially causing soft tissue irritation.

**Note:** Caution should be used in determining the placement angulation of the screws so that they do not interfere with each other or disrupt the articular surface.

### 7

#### Secure Proximal Kegs

Place the 2.7 mm drill guide (07032110) in the plate hole

Drill through both cortices with a

1.9 mm drill bit (7011103).

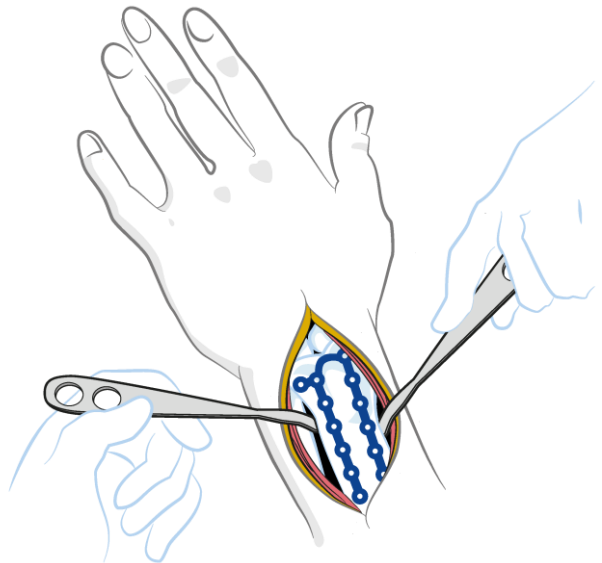
Use the depth gauge (07080113) to measure for screw length.

Insert the appropriate length 2.7 mm cortical locking screw using the stardrive screwdriver.

### 8

#### Dorsal

Leave compartments 2 and 3 (the extensor pollicis longus, extensor carpi radialis brevis and extensor carpi radialis longus tendons) above the extensor retinaculum at the time of wound closure, to protect soft tissue.



## Distal Ulna Locking Plate

### 1

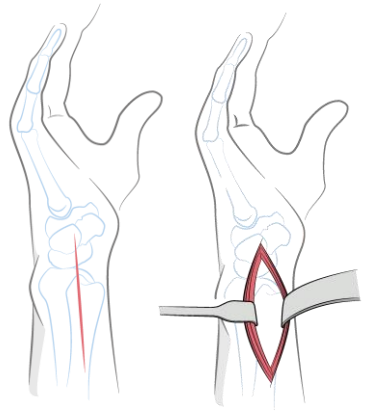
#### Approach

The ideal insertion site for this implant is located toward the ulnar styloid and between the flexor carpi ulnaris and extensor carpi ulnaris tendons.

Make a longitudinal skin incision over the palpable ulna, taking care to avoid the dorsal sensory branch of the ulnar nerve, which crosses the bone at this level.

Once the distal shaft of the ulna is visible, subperiosteal dissection will allow the fracture fragments to be visualized and re-duce.

Gently retract the dorsal sensory branch of the ulnar nerve.



### 2

#### Contour plate ( optional )

##### Instrument

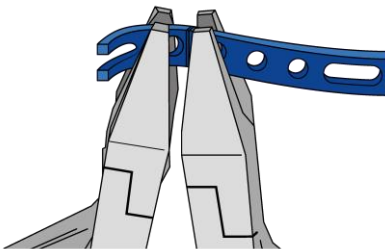
Bending Pilers

If necessary, contour the plate using the flat-nosed pliers.

##### Notes:

The plate holes have been designed to accept some degree of deformation. The undercut helps to ensure that the threaded holes Will not be distorted with typical contouring. Significant distortion of the threaded holes will reduce locking effectiveness.

If possible, the plate should not be cut since the resulting sharp edges can irritate the overlying soft tissues. Precaution: The plate features pointed hooks which should be handled with care.



01014101 1.6mm Kirschner Wire

---

Expose and clean the fracture. Secure the pointed hooks of the distal ulna plate around the tip of the ulnar styloid, as a reference guide.

In simple fractures of the ulnar neck, apply the plate to the subcutaneous border of the distal ulna, securing points of fixation in both the head and the shaft.

Note: It may be necessary to temporarily stabilize the fracture with a transtyloid 1.6 mm kirschner wire. The wire should be inserted between the distal hooks of the temporarily applied plate.

Precaution: The head of the distal ulna is often fragile. Caution should be exercised if using pointed reduction forceps, since the force of this instrument may cause further comminution of the ulnar head. Much of the reduction will be performed indirectly.

Complete exposure of the ulnar head should not be performed because this will detach essential soft tissue stabilizers.

**4**  
**Fix plate distally**

- 07016101 1.7mm Drill Bit with Depth Mark
  - 07131130 StarDrive Screwdriver
  - 07080113 Depth Gauge 2.4mm
  - 07032109 Drill Guide
- 

Secure the drill guide in the desired hole. Pre-drill the hole with the 1.7mm drill bit through the drill guide, and measure screw length directly from the gauge. Remove the drill bit and drill guide.

Alternatively, screw length may be measured with the Depth gauge. Insert the appropriate length 2.4 mm conical locking screw.

**Complete Fixation**





**5**

**Adjust length and complete fixation**

Multiple options for screw insertion in the distal portion of the plate allow a wide range of fracture patterns to be securely stabilized.

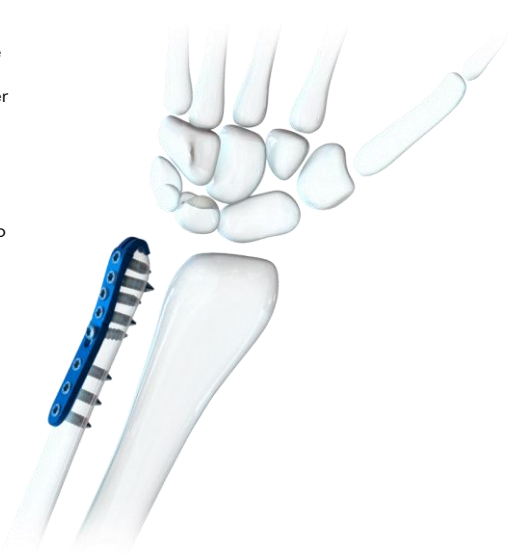
- In fractures which require length adjustment, place one or two 2.4mm conical locking screws or 2.4mm conical buttress pin in the ulnar head to securely fix the implant distally. Place a 2.4 mm cortex screw in the oblong hole of the shaft, and obtain the correct length of reduction. Use a combination of cortex and locking screws in the surrounding holes to stabilize the fracture securely, as dictated by bone quality.
- In the case of unstable fractures of the base of the ulnar styloid a 2.4mm conical locking screw or 2.4mm conical buttress pin can be applied through the most distal hole in the plate. A locking screw does not need to reach the far cortex for stable fixation.

**Close and Implant Removal**

**07131130 StarDriver Screwdriver**

In fractures where it is necessary to stabilize the tip of the ulnar styloid process, the distal plate hole is left empty. Remove the 1.6mm Kirschner wire, which was used for preliminary fixation. Overdrill the near fragment with a 1.7mm drill bit. Insert a 2.4mm cortex screw in lag mode between the arms of the distal hooks.

Note: Use fluoroscopic imaging to verify that no screws enter either the distal radioulnar or ulnocarpal joints.



**6**

**Close incision**

Use the appropriate method for surgical closure of the incision.

**Implant Removal for all plates**

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



# DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA SYSTEM



[www.arzzt.com](http://www.arzzt.com)

## Implants

### Variable Angle Locking Distal Radius Plate



Code	Holes	Direction	Width
03134101	2	Right	46mm
03134102	3	Right	58mm
03134103	4	Right	67mm
03134104	2	Left	46mm
03134105	3	Left	58mm
03134106	4	Left	67mm

### Distal Radius Volar Locking Plate



Code	Holes	Direction	Width
03025201	3	Right	44mm
03025202	3	Left	44mm
03025203	4	Right	55mm
03025204	4	Left	55mm
03025205	5	Right	66mm
03025206	5	Left	66mm

### Variable Angle Locking Distal Radius Straight Locking Plate



Code	Holes	Width
03025213	5	50mm
03025214	6	55mm

### Distal Radius Pi Locking Plate



Code	Holes	Direction	Width
03025209	14	Right	64mm
03025210	14	Left	64mm
03025211	16	Right	74mm
03025212	16	Left	74mm

## DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA SYSTEM



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### Implants

#### Distal Ulna Locking Plate



Code	Holes	Width
03025207	8	47mm
03025208	9	52mm

#### Variable Angle Distal Radius L Locking Plate



Code	Holes	Direction	Width
03025215	3	Right	31mm
03025216	3	Left	31mm
03025217	4	Right	41mm
03025218	4	Left	41mm

## Implants

### Cortex Screw



- For use in round or combiholes
- Used to provide compression or neutral fixation
- With StarDrive recess
- 2.7mm for use in combiholes in the shaft of the plate
- Used to provide compression or neutral fixation ( 2.7mm )

Ø 2.4 mm		Ø 2.7 mm	
Code	Length	Code	Length
02032401	10 mm	02095301	10 mm
02032402	12 mm	02095302	12 mm
02032403	14 mm	02095303	14 mm
02032404	16 mm	02095304	16 mm
02032405	18 mm	02095305	18 mm
02032406	20 mm	02095306	20 mm
02032407	22 mm	02095307	22 mm
02032408	24 mm	02095308	24 mm
02032409	26 mm	02095309	26 mm
02032410	28 mm	02095310	28 mm
02032411	30 mm	02095311	30 mm

### Self-Tapping Conical Locking Screw



- Screws Used with the 2.4mm Distal Radius Plate
- Self-tapping with StatDrive recess
- Threaded, conical head locks securely into the threaded holes in the plate
- For proximal plate fixation

Ø 2.4 mm		Ø 2.7 mm	
Code	Length	Code	Length
02032501	10 mm	02095401	10 mm
02032502	12 mm	02095402	12 mm
02032503	14 mm	02095403	14 mm
02032504	16 mm	02095404	16 mm
02032505	18 mm	02095405	18 mm
02032506	20 mm	02095406	20 mm
02032507	22 mm	02095407	22 mm
02032508	24 mm	02095408	24 mm
02032509	26 mm	02095409	26 mm
02032510	28 mm	02095410	28 mm
02032511	30 mm	02095411	30 mm

## DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA SYSTEM

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### Implants

#### Self-Tapping Spherical Locking Screw



- › Threaded, spherical head locks securely into the threaded holes in the plate

For distal plate fixation, if surgeon considers it necessary

Ø 2.4 mm		Ø 2.7 mm	
Code	Length	Code	Length
02032301	10 mm	02095201	10 mm
02032302	12 mm	02095202	12 mm
02032303	14 mm	02095203	14 mm
02032304	16 mm	02095204	16 mm
02032305	18 mm	02095205	18 mm
02032306	20 mm	02095206	20 mm
02032307	22 mm	02095207	22 mm
02032308	24 mm	02095208	24 mm
02032309	26 mm	02095209	26 mm
02032310	28 mm	02095210	28 mm
02032311	30 mm	02095211	30 mm

#### Spherical Buttress Pin



Ø 2.4 mm		Ø 2.7 mm	
Code	Length	Code	Length
02150100	10 mm	02150111	10 mm
02150101	12 mm	02150112	12 mm
02150102	14 mm	02150113	14 mm
02150103	16 mm	02150114	16 mm
02150104	18 mm	02150115	18 mm
02150105	20 mm	02150116	20 mm
02150106	22 mm	02150117	22 mm
02150107	24 mm	02150118	24 mm
02150108	26 mm	02150119	26 mm
02150109	28 mm	02150120	28 mm
02150110	30 mm	02150121	30 mm

#### Conical Buttress Pin



Ø 2.4 mm		Ø 2.7 mm	
Code	Length	Code	Length
02150122	10 mm	02150133	10 mm
02150123	12 mm	02150134	12 mm
02150124	14 mm	02150135	14 mm
02150125	16 mm	02150136	16 mm
02150126	18 mm	02150137	18 mm
02150127	20 mm	02150138	20 mm
02150128	22 mm	02150139	22 mm
02150129	24 mm	02150140	24 mm
02150130	26 mm	02150141	26 mm
02150131	28 mm	02150142	28 mm
02150132	30 mm	02150143	30 mm



## DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA SYSTEM

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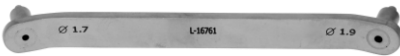


### Instruments



Drill Bit with depth mark

1.7 mm Code 07016101  
1.9 mm Code 07016102



Double Drill Guide

1.7/ 1.9 mm Code 07031102



StarDrive Screwdriver with Variable Angle Torque

2.4 mm Code 07131130



Depth Gauge

Code 07080113



## DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA SYSTEM

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ALWAYS ONE STEP AHEAD

### Instruments



Kirschner Wire

Code 01014101



Solid Screwdriver

2.0 mm Code 07023105



Variable Angle Guide Block

Right Side Code 07032111  
Left Side Code 07032112



Reduction Clamp

Code 07050105



Verbrugge Clamp

Code 07050109

## DISTAL RADIUS AND ULNA SYSTEM

[www.arzzt.com](http://www.arzzt.com)

**ARZZT**  
ALWAYS ONE STEP AHEAD

### Instruments



Screw Clamp

Code 07050108



Hoffman Retractor

Code 07070101



Drill Guide

2.4 mm Code 07032109  
2.7mm Code 07032110



Osteotome

Code 07080121

Sterilization Box for Variable Angle Locking Distal Plate System

Code 08012141







[www.arzzt.com](http://www.arzzt.com)

**Contact**

2002 Timberloch PI Suite 200  
The Woodlands. TX, 77380  
[contact@arzzt.com](mailto:contact@arzzt.com)

Approved by



**Distal Radius and Ulna Plate System**

Code 08350001