Stainless Steel and Titanium

Small Fragment Locking Compression Plate (LCP®) System

Surgical Technique

DePuy Synthes

PART OF THE Johnson&Johnson FAMILY OF COMPANIES

Table of Contents

MR Information
The Small Fragment Locking Compression Plate System has not been evaluated for safety and compatibility in the MR environment. It has not been tested for heating, migration, or image artifact in the MR environment. They safety of the Small Fragment Locking Compression Plate System in the MR environment is unknown. Scanning a patient who has this device may result in patient injury.


Image intensifier control

Small Fragment Locking Compression Plate (LCP®) System

The aim of any surgical fracture treatment is to reconstruct the anatomy and restore its function. According to the AO, internal fixation is distinguished by precise reduction, stable fixation, preservation of blood supply, and early, functional mobilization. Plate and screw osteosynthesis has been established and clinically recognized for quite some time. Clinical results have been improved by using internal fixation with angular stability (internal fixators) in metaphyseal fractures and in osteopenic bone.

The DePuy Synthes Locking Compression Plate (LCP®) System is part of a stainless steel and titanium plate and screw system that merges locking screw technology with conventional plating techniques. The Locking Compression Plate System has many similarities to existing plate fixation methods, but with a few important improvements. Locking screws provide the ability to create a fixed-angle construct while utilizing familiar AO plating techniques. A fixed-angle construct provides advantages in osteopenic bone or multifragmentary fractures where traditional screw purchase is compromised. Locking screws do not rely on plate/bone compression to maintain stability, but function similarly to multiple small angled blade plates.

Plate features

The Locking Compression Plate (LCP) System has the following LC-DCP® Plate features:

- Uniform hole spacing
- Load (compression) and neutral screw positions

Locking compression plates have combination locking and compression holes (Combi holes).

The Combi holes allow placement of standard cortex and cancellous bone screws on one side or threaded conical locking screws on the opposite side of each hole.

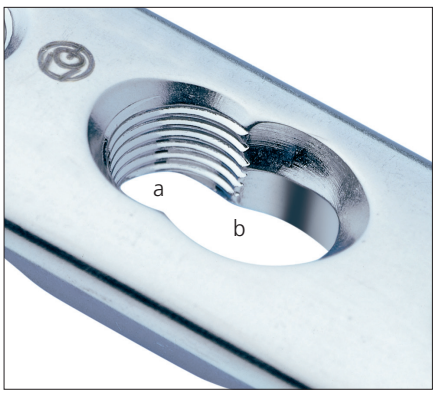
a. Threaded hole section for locking screws
b. Dynamic compression unit (DCU) hole section for standard screws
c. Locking screw in threaded side of plate hole
d. Cortex screw in compression side of plate hole

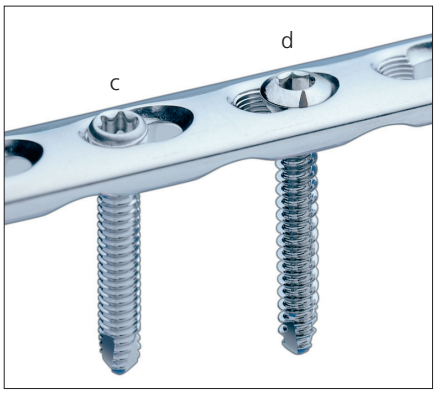
Note:

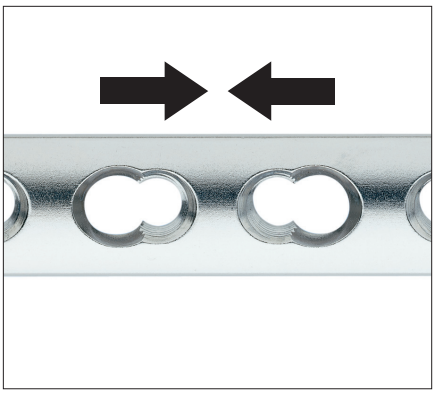
- **Holes in straight and reconstruction plates are oriented so that the compression component of the hole is always directed toward the middle of the plate.**
- **Holes in straight LCP Plates are larger at the two ends to allow the insertion of cancellous bone screws.**

223.581

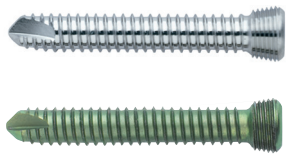
241.981



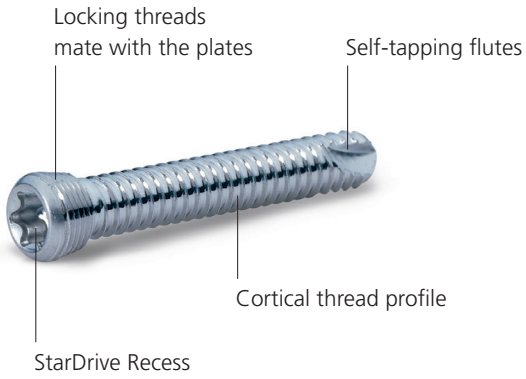




3.5 mm Locking Screws, self-tapping, with StarDrive™ Recess
The 3.5 mm locking screws mate with the threaded plate holes to form a fixed-angle construct.



Locking screw design
The screw design has been modified, as compared to standard 3.5 mm cortex screws, to enhance fixation and facilitate the surgical procedure.



Features include:

Conical screwhead
The conical head facilitates alignment of the locking screw in the threaded plate hole to provide a secure screw/plate construct.

Large core diameter
The large core diameter improves bending and shear strength, and distributes the load over a larger area in the bone.

Thread profile
The shallow thread profile of the locking screws results from the larger core diameter, but is acceptable because locking screws do not rely solely on the screw threads to create compression between the plate and the bone to maintain stability.

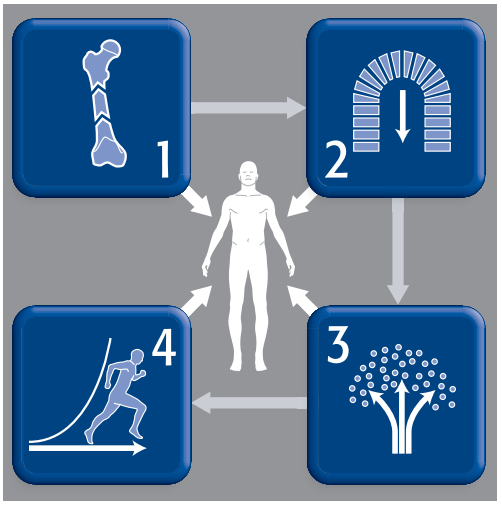
Drive mechanism
The StarDrive Recess provides improved torque transmission to the screw while retaining the screw without the use of a holding sleeve.

AO Principles

In 1958, the AO formulated four basic principles, which have become the guidelines for internal fixation.[1,2]

Anatomic reduction
Fracture reduction and fixation to restore anatomical relationships.

Early, active mobilization
Early and safe mobilization and rehabilitation of the injured part and the patient as a whole.



Stable fixation
Fracture fixation providing absolute or relative stability, as required by the patient, the injury, and the personality of the fracture.

Preservation of blood supply
Preservation of the blood supply to soft tissues and bone by gentle reduction techniques and careful handling.

1. Müller ME, Allgöwer M, Schneider R, Willenegger H. *Manual of Internal Fixation*. 3rd ed. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer-Verlag; 1991.
2. Rüedi TP, RE Buckley, CG Moran. *AO Principles of Fracture Management*. 2nd ed. Stuttgart New York: Thieme; 2007.

Indications

Synthes Small Fragment Locking Compression Plates (LCP) are intended for fixation of fractures, osteotomies, and nonunions of the clavicle, scapula, olecranon, humerus, radius, ulna, pelvis, distal tibia, and fibula, particularly in osteopenic bone.

Fixation Principles

The following points distinguish treatment using locking screw technology from conventional plating techniques:

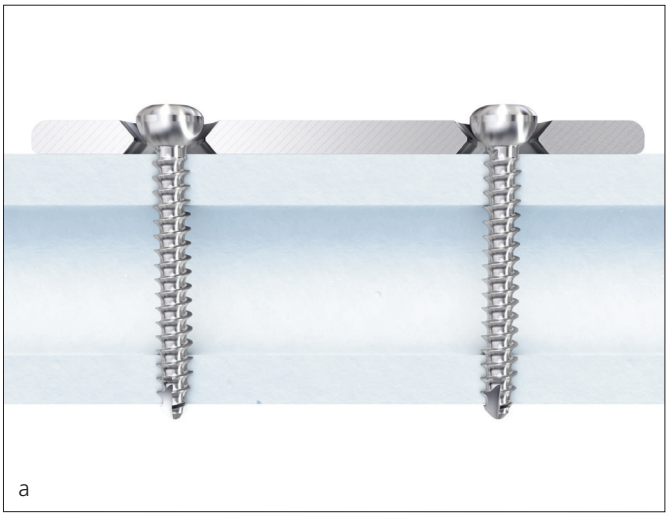
- It enables fracture treatment using compression plating with conventional cortex or cancellous bone screws
- An LCP Plate can also be used as an internal fixator and permits stable bridging over shattered zones
- The LCP System permits the combination of conventional and locking screws
- Unicortical locking screw permits better vascularity

Note: The LCP System applies to many different plate types and is therefore suitable for a large number of fracture types. For that reason, this technique guide does not deal with any specific fracture type. Please refer also to the AO Principles of Fracture Management,[2] and AO Manual of Fracture Management–Internal Fixators.[3]

Unicortical screw fixation

Bicortical screw fixation has long been the traditional method of compressing a plate to the bone where friction between the plate and the bone maintains stability. Screw stability and load transfer are accomplished at two points along the screw: the near and far cortices.

Unicortical locking screws provide stability and load transfer only at the near cortex due to the threaded connection between the plate and the screw. Screw stability and load transfer are accomplished at two points along the screw: the screwhead and near cortex. Because the screw is locked to the plate, fixation does not rely solely on the pullout strength of the screw or on maintaining friction between the plate and the bone.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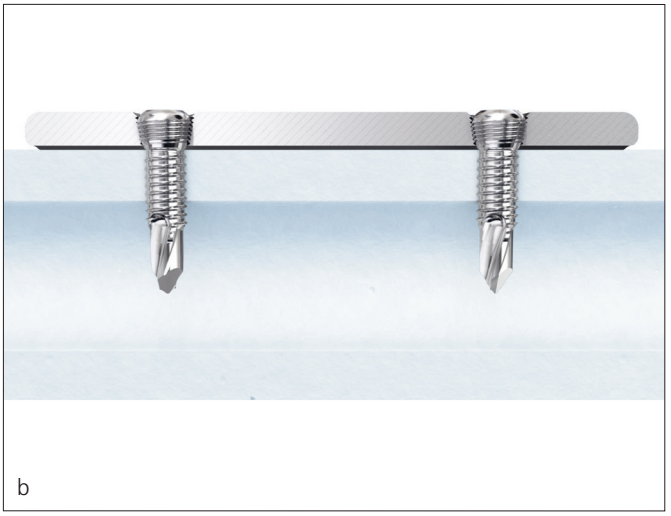

b

a. Bicortical screws require 2 cortices to achieve stability.
b. Unicortical screws utilize the locked screw and the near cortex to achieve stability.

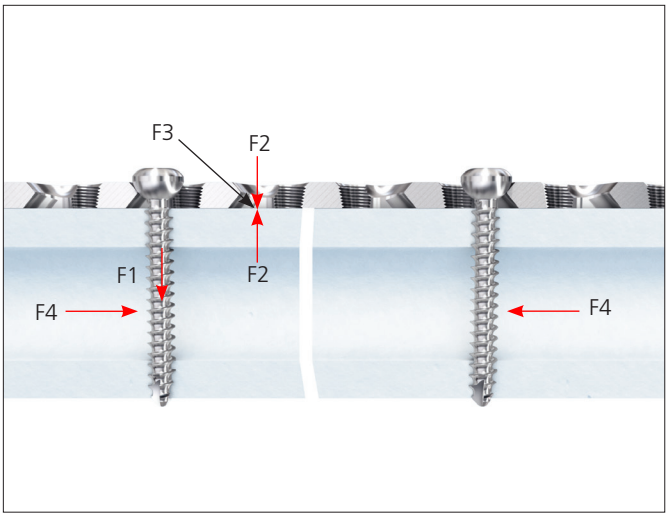
2. Thomas P. Rüedi, et al, ed., *AO Principles of Fracture Management*, New York: Thieme, 2000.
3. M. Wagner and R. Frigg, *AO Manual of Fracture Management–Internal Fixators*, New York: Thieme, 2006.

The following examples show the biomechanical features of conventional plating techniques, locked or bridge plating techniques, and a combination of both.

Conventional plating

Absolute stability

The tensile force (F1) originating from tightening the screws presses the plate onto the bone (F2). The developing friction (F3) between the plate and the bone leads to stable plate fixation. To ensure absolute stability, the friction resistance must be higher than the axial forces (F4) arising during rehabilitation.

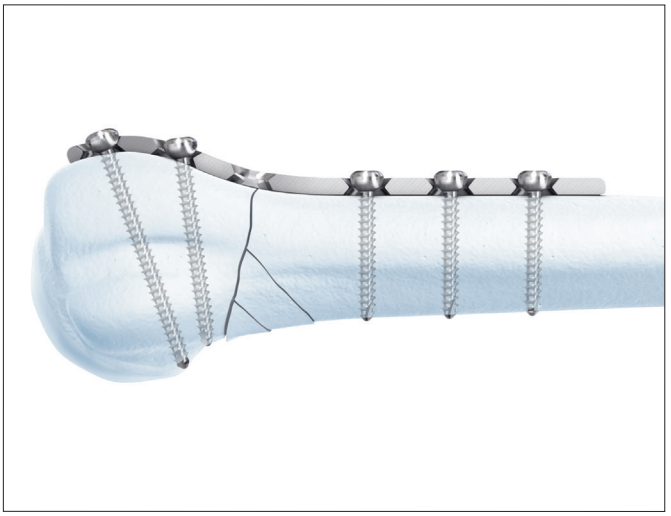


Anatomic contouring of the plate

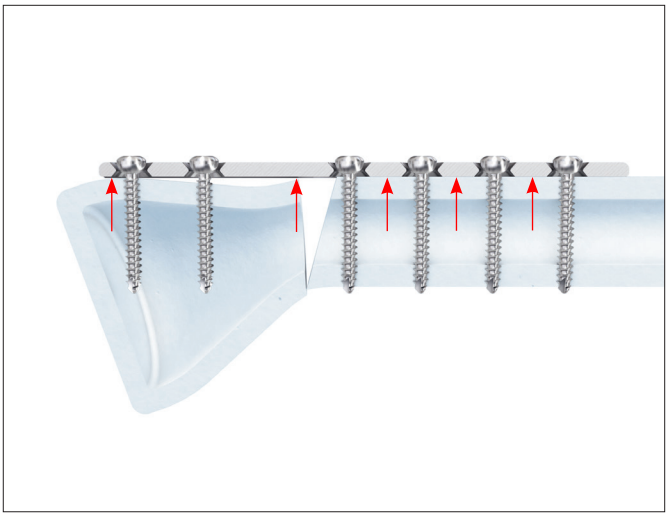
The aim of internal fixation is anatomic reduction, particularly in articular fractures. Therefore, the plate must be contoured to the shape of the bone.

Lag screw

Interfragmentary compression is accomplished by using a lag screw. This is particularly important in intra-articular fractures which require a precise reduction of the joint surfaces. Lag screws can be angled in the plate hole, allowing placement of the screw perpendicular to the fracture line.

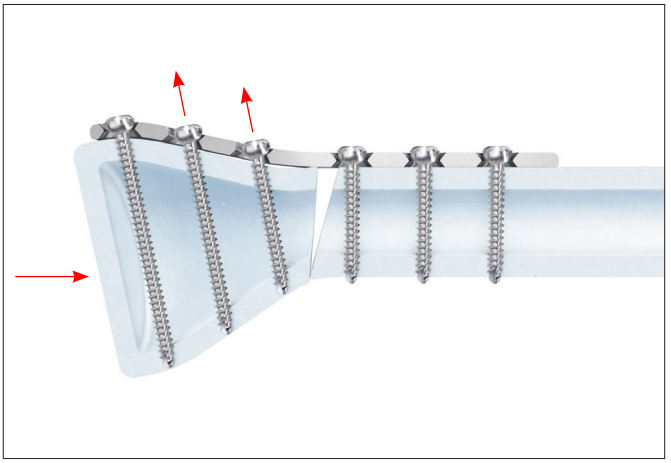


Primary loss of reduction
In conventional plating, even though the bone fragments are correctly reduced prior to plate application, fracture dislocation will result if the plate does not fit the bone. In addition, if the lag screw is not seated perpendicular to the fracture line (e.g., spiral fracture of the distal tibia), shear forces will be introduced. These forces may cause loss of reduction.



Secondary loss of reduction
Under axial load, postoperative, secondary loss of reduction may occur by toggling of the screws. Since cortex screws do not lock to the plate, the screws cannot oppose the acting force and may loosen, or be pushed axially through the plate holes.

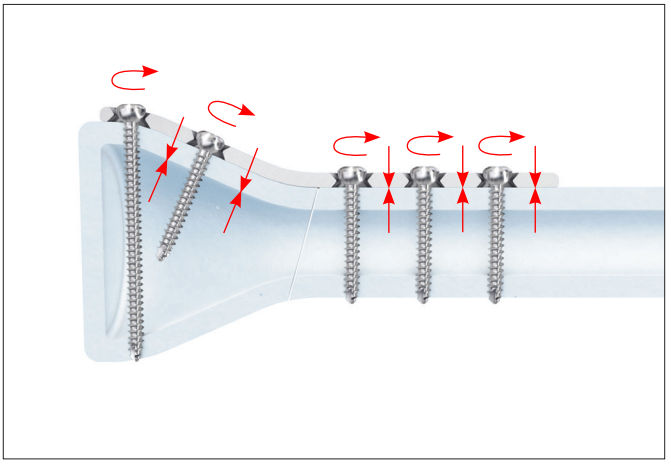
Blood supply to the bone
The periosteum is compressed under the plate area, reducing or even interrupting blood supply to the bone. The result is delayed bone healing due to temporary osteoporosis underneath the plate.



Osteoporosis
Due to compromised cortical structure, screws cannot be tightened sufficiently to obtain the compression needed to support the bone. This may cause loosening of the screws and loss of stability, and may jeopardize the reduction.

Standard plating achieves good results in:
- Good quality bone
- Fractures which are traditionally fixed with lag screws to achieve direct bone healing

Special attention must be paid to:
- Osteoporotic bone; during rehabilitation, the load should be kept to a minimum to prevent postoperative loss of reduction
- Multifragmentary fractures; the anatomic reduction may be accomplished at the expense of extensive soft tissue trauma and denudation



Bridge/locked plating using locking screws

- Screws lock to the plate, forming a fixed-angle construct
- Bone healing is achieved indirectly by callus formation when using locking screws exclusively

Maintenance of primary reduction

Once the locking screws engage the plate, no further tightening is possible. Therefore, the implant locks the bone segments in their relative positions regardless of degree of reduction.

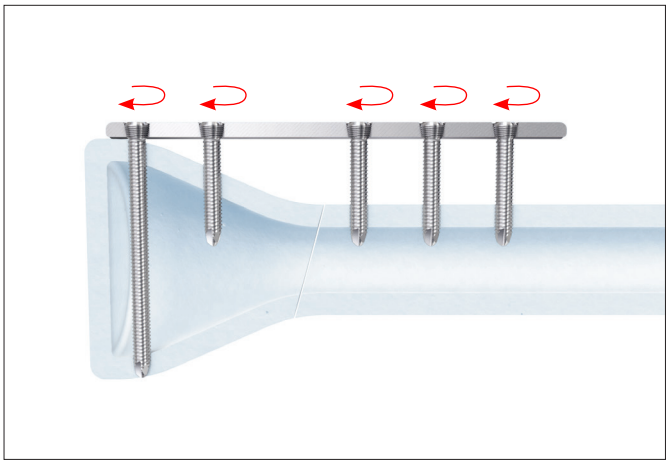
Precontouring the plate minimizes the gap between the plate and the bone, but an exact fit is not necessary for implant stability. This feature is especially advantageous in minimally or less invasive plating techniques because these techniques do not allow exact contouring of the plate to the bone surface.

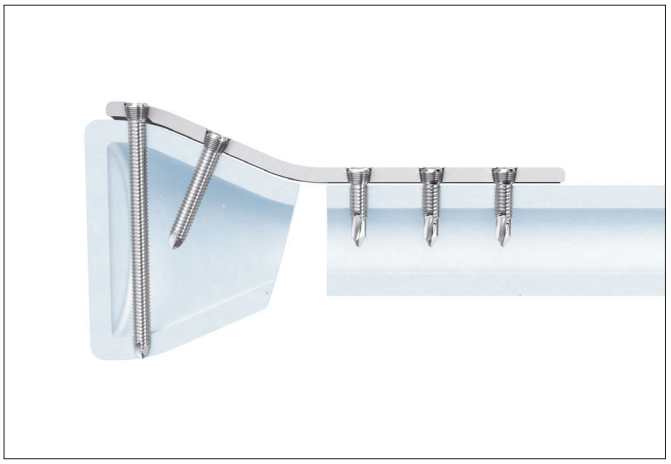
Stability under load

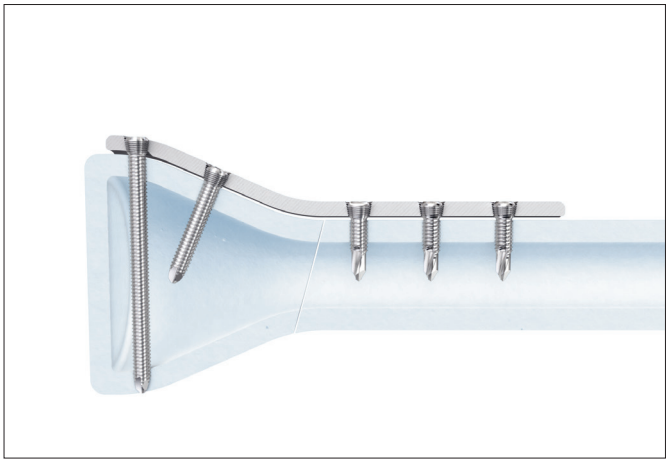
By locking the screws to the plate, the axial force is transmitted over the length of the plate. The risk of a secondary loss of the intraoperative reduction is reduced.

Blood supply to the bone

Locking the screw into the plate does not generate additional compression. Therefore, the periosteum will be protected and the blood supply to the bone preserved.

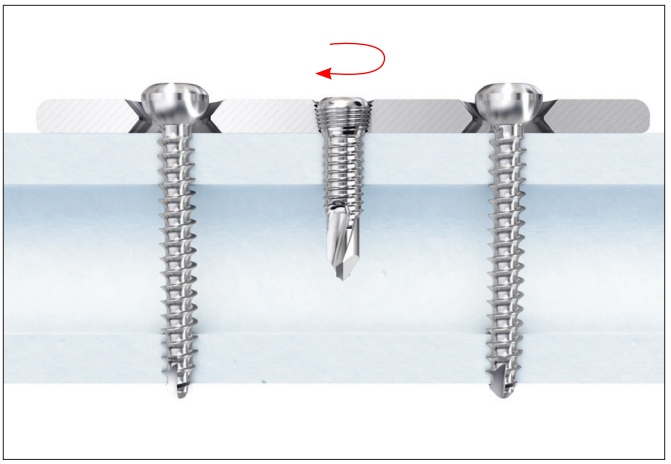






Combined internal fixation

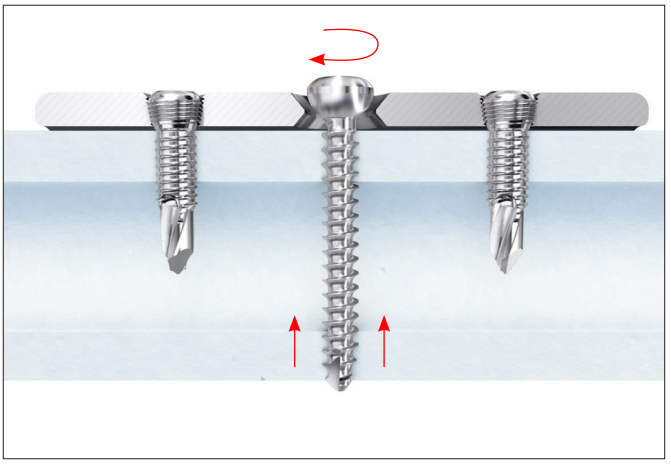
The combination of conventional compression plating and locked plating techniques enhances plate osteosynthesis. The result is a combination hole or Combi hole that, depending on the indication, allows standard compression plating, locked/bridge plating, or a combination of both.



Internal fixation using a combination of locking screws and standard screws

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

If locking screws (1) have been used to fix a plate to a fragment, subsequent insertion of a standard screw (2) in the same fragment without loosening and retightening the locking screw is NOT RECOMMENDED.



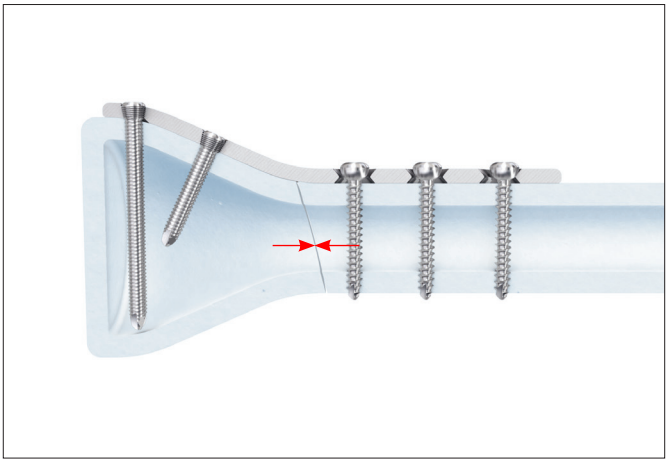
Warning: If a locking screw is used first, care should be taken to ensure that the plate is held securely to the bone to avoid spinning of the plate about the bone.

Dynamic compression

Once the metaphyseal fragment has been fixed with locking screws, the fracture can be dynamically compressed using standard screws in the DCU portion of the Combi hole.

Locked and standard plating techniques

- First, use lag screws to anatomically reconstruct the joint surfaces
- The behavior of a locking screw is not the same as that of a lag screw. With the locked plating technique, the implant locks the bone segments in their relative positions regardless of how they are reduced
- A plate used as a locked/bridge plate does not produce any additional compression between the plate and the bone
- The unicortical insertion of a locking screw causes no loss of stability



Preparation

1. Plate selection

Instrument	
329.87, 329.89, or 329.820	Bending Template (7, 9, or 12 holes)

The plates are available in various lengths similar to the DePuy Synthes LC-DCP Small Fragment System. If necessary, use a bending template to determine plate length.

2. Contouring

Use the bending instruments to contour the locking compression plate to the anatomy.

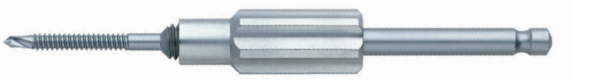
Note: The plate holes have been designed to accept some degree of deformation. When bending the plate, place the bending irons on two consecutive holes. This ensures that the threaded holes will not be distorted. Significant distortion of the locking holes will reduce locking effectiveness. Please refer to the AO Principles of Fracture Management,[4] and AO Manual of Fracture Management – Internal Fixators.[5]

Precautions:

- **Reverse bending or use of the incorrect instrumentation for bending may weaken the plate and lead to premature plate failure (e.g. breakage). Do not bend the plate beyond what is required to match the anatomy.**
- **Do not bend the plate at the level of the holes.**

4. Rüedi.
5. Wagner.

3. Reduction and temporary plate placement



324.024

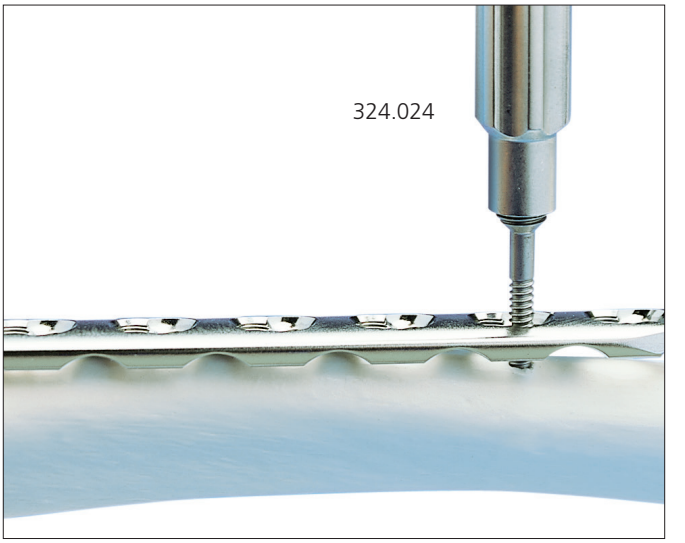
Instruments

324.024	Push-Pull Reduction Sleeve
324.023 or 324.031	Threaded Plate Holder Threaded Plate Holder, long

The plate may be temporarily held in place with standard plate holding forceps or the push-pull reduction device.

Note: The middle of the plate should be positioned over the fracture site if compression of the fracture fragments is desired.

The push-pull reduction device is designed to temporarily hold the plate to the bone through a plate hole. The device is self-drilling and connects with the DePuy Synthes quick connection for power insertion. Insert into near cortex only. After power insertion, turn the collet clockwise until it pulls the plate securely to the bone.



Note: Care should be taken to avoid inserting this device in a hole that will be needed immediately for plate fixation. However, the device may be removed and a screw inserted through the same plate hole.

A threaded plate holder can also be used as an aid to position the plate on the bone. The plate holder may also function as an insertion handle for use with minimally invasive plating techniques.

Precautions:

- **Instruments and screws may have sharp edges or moving joints that may pinch or tear user's glove or skin.**
- **Handle devices with care and dispose worn bone cutting instruments in an approved sharps container.**

4. Screw insertion

Determine whether standard 3.5 mm cortex screws, 4.0 mm cancellous screws, or 3.5 mm locking screws will be used for fixation. A combination of all may be used.

Notes:

- **2.7 mm cortex screws can only be used in the round holes of the right-angle T-plates, oblique T-plates, and one-third tubular plates.**
- **If a combination of cortex, cancellous, and locking screws is used, a standard screw should be used first to pull the plate to the bone.**

Warning: If a locking screw is used first, care should be taken to ensure that the plate is held securely to the bone to avoid spinning of the plate about the bone.

Instrument	
323.36	3.5 mm Universal Drill Guide

Insertion of a cortex or cancellous bone screw
Use the 3.5 mm universal drill guide for an eccentric (compression) or neutral (buttress) insertion of cortex screws.

Note: The 3.5 mm LC-DCP Drill Guide and the 3.5 mm DCP Drill Guide are NOT suitable for use with LCP Plates.

Neutral insertion of a standard screw
When pressing the universal drill guide into the DCU portion of the LCP Plate, it will center itself and allow neutral predrilling.

Dynamic compression, eccentric insertion of a cortex screw
To drill a hole for dynamic compression, place the universal drill guide eccentrically at the edge of the DCU portion of the LCP Plate hole, without applying pressure. Tightening of the cortex screws will result in dynamic compression corresponding to that of the LC-DCP Plates.


Neutral position


Dynamic compression

Instruments	
310.288	2.8 mm Drill Bit
312.648	2.8 mm Threaded Drill Guide
319.01	Depth Gauge

Insertion of 3.5 mm locking screws

Note: The locking screw is not a lag screw. Use standard screws when requiring a precise anatomical reduction (e.g., joint surfaces) or interfragmentary compression. Before inserting the first locking screw, perform anatomical reduction and fix the fracture with lag screws, if necessary. After the insertion of locking screws, an anatomical reduction will no longer be possible without loosening the locking screw.

Screw the 2.8 mm threaded drill guide into an LCP Plate hole until fully seated (Figure 1).

Note: Since the direction of a locking screw is determined by plate design, final screw position may be verified with a K-wire prior to insertion. This becomes especially important when the plate has been contoured or applied in metaphyseal regions around joint surfaces (refer to “Screw placement verification” on page 17).

Warning: Do not try to bend the plate using the threaded drill guide because damage may occur to the plate hole threads.

Use the 2.8 mm drill bit to drill the desired depth (Figure 2).

Remove the threaded drill guide and use the depth gauge to determine screw length (Figure 3).

Precautions:

- **The use of the threaded drill guide is mandatory in order to ensure that the locking screw is drilled in the proper perpendicular angle and correctly locked in the plate.**
- **Always irrigate during drilling to avoid thermal damage to the bone.**
- **For Long screws and thick cortical bone, ensure sufficient cooling during insertion.**

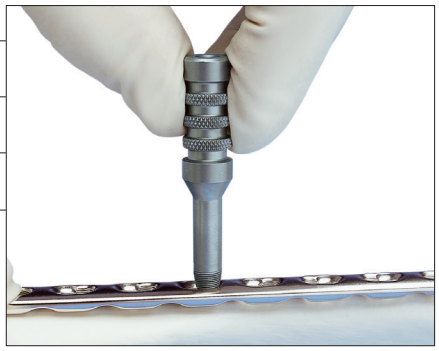


Figure 1

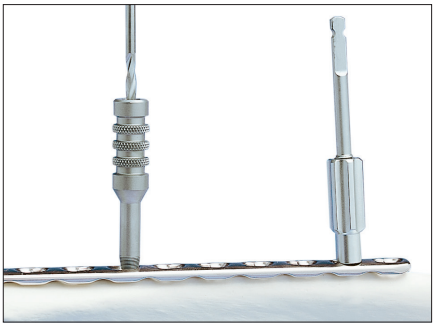


Figure 2

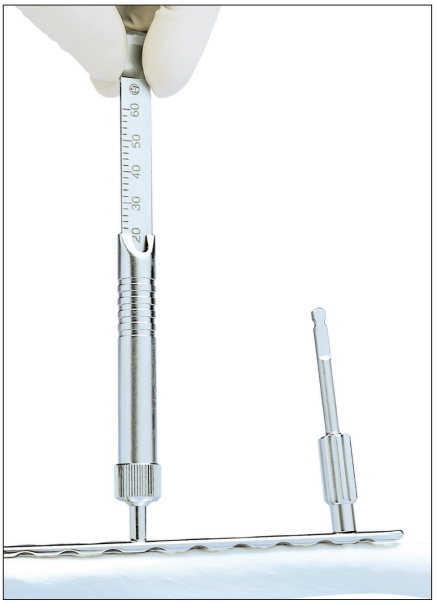


Figure 3

- **Do not insert the drill tip into the opposite cortical bone to prevent damage of the opposite side structure and to avoid removal problems.**

Instruments

314.115	StarDrive Screwdriver, T15
314.116	StarDrive Screwdriver Shaft, T15
511.770* or 511.773	Torque Limiting Attachment, 1.5 Nm Torque Limiting Attachment, 1.5 Nm, quick coupling

Insert the locking screw under power using a torque limiting attachment and StarDrive Screwdriver shaft.

Note: Recheck each locking screw before 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.

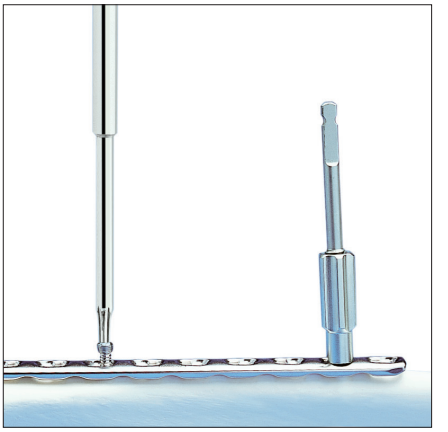
Warning: Always use a torque limiting attachment (TLA) when using power to insert locking screws.

Note: Do not lock the screws at full speed to reduce the risk of stripping the head. This can make it difficult to remove the implant.

Alternative method of locking screw insertion
Use the StarDrive Screwdriver to manually insert the appropriate length locking screw. Carefully tighten the locking screw, as excessive force is not necessary to produce effective screw-to-plate locking.

Precaution: For long screws and thick cortical bone, ensure sufficient cooling during insertion.

Incorrect



*Also available.

5. Screw placement verification

Instruments	
292.71	1.6 mm Kirschner Wire with Thread
323.023	1.6 mm Wire Sleeve
323.025	Direct Measuring Device

Since the direction of a locking screw is determined by plate design, final screw position may be verified with a K-wire prior to insertion. This becomes especially important when the plate has been contoured or applied in metaphyseal regions around joint surfaces.

With the 2.8 mm threaded drill guide in place, insert the 1.6 mm wire sleeve into the threaded drill guide (Figure 1).

Insert a threaded 1.6 mm Kirschner wire through the wire sleeve and drill to the desired depth (Figure 2).

Verify K-wire placement under image intensification to determine if final screw placement is acceptable (Figure 3).

Notes:

- **The K-wire position represents the final position of the locking screw. Confirm that the K-wire does not enter the joint.**
- **If the angle of the locking screw is not optimal, it can be corrected. Bend the plate as needed, or move it in a proximal or distal direction. This technique is also suitable to preliminarily fix the plate to the bone.**

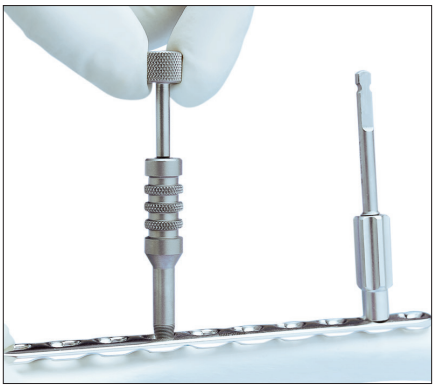


Figure 1

Figure 2

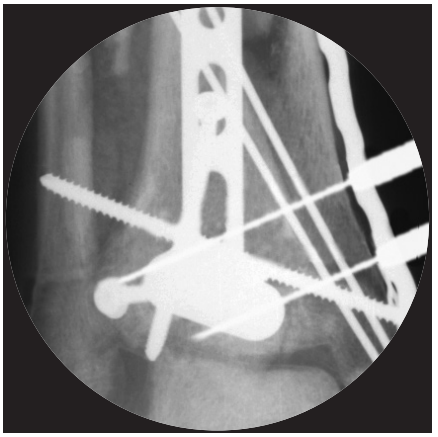


Figure 3

Measurement may be taken by sliding the tapered end of the direct measuring device over the K-wire down to the wire sleeve (Figure 4).

Remove the direct measuring device, K-wire and 1.6 mm wire sleeve, leaving the threaded drill guide intact.

Use the 2.8 mm drill bit to drill the near cortex. Remove the threaded drill guide. Insert the appropriate length locking screw.

Figure 4

Postoperative Treatment and Implant Removal

Postoperative treatment

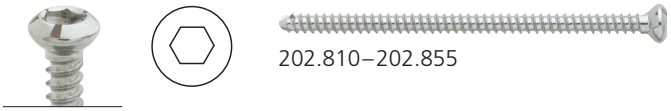
Postoperative treatment with locking compression plates does not differ from conventional internal fixation procedures.

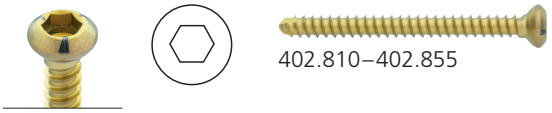
Implant removal

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

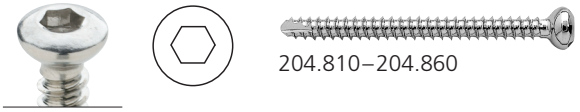
Screws

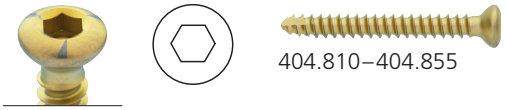
2.7 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping
- May be used in the distal locking holes
- Compress the plate to the bone
- Fully threaded shaft
- Available in stainless steel and titanium


202.810–202.855

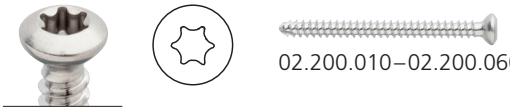

402.810–402.855

3.5 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping
- May be used in the DCU portion of the Combi holes in the plate shaft or in round locking holes
- Compress the plate to the bone or create axial compression
- Fully threaded shaft
- Available in stainless steel and titanium


204.810–204.860


404.810–404.855

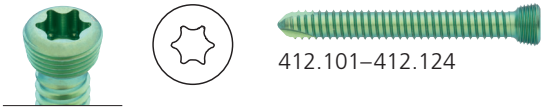
3.5 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping, with T15 StarDrive Recess
- May be used in the DCU portion of the Combi holes in the plate shaft or in round locking holes
- Compress the plate to the bone or create axial compression
- Fully threaded shaft
- Available in stainless steel and titanium


02.200.010–02.200.060


04.200.010–04.200.060

3.5 mm Locking Screws, self-tapping, with StarDrive Recess
- Used in the locking portion of the Combi holes or in round locking holes
- Create a locked, fixed-angle screw/plate construct
- Self-tapping tip
- Fully threaded shaft
- Available in stainless steel and titanium alloy*


212.101–212.124

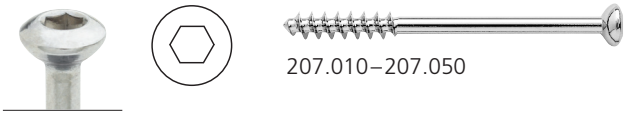

412.101–412.124

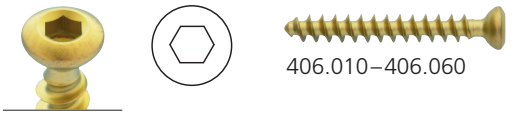
* Ti-6Al-7Nb

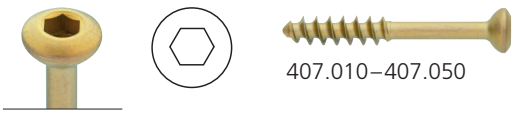
4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws

- May be used in the DCU portion of the Combi holes, in the plate shaft or in round locking holes
- Compress the plate to the bone or create axial compression
- Fully or partially threaded shaft
- Available in stainless steel and titanium


206.010–206.060


207.010–207.050


406.010–406.060


407.010–407.050

Plates

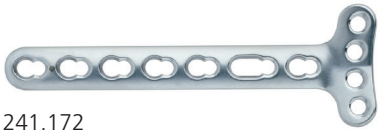
3.5 mm LCP Plates
- Available with 2–16 Combi holes (33 mm–215 mm lengths), 18 (241 mm), 20 mm (267 mm) and 22 Combi holes (293 mm)
- Limited-contact plate design
- Tapered plate ends for submuscular plate insertion
- Available in stainless steel and titanium

223.581

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 3 holes head, right angle
- Available with 3–8 shaft holes (50 mm–97 mm lengths)
- Plate contains Combi holes in the shaft, locking holes in the head
- Available in stainless steel and titanium

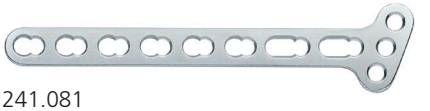
241.171

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 4 holes head, right angle
- Available with 3–8 shaft holes (50 mm–100 mm lengths)
- Plate contains Combi holes in the shaft, locking holes in the head
- Available in stainless steel and titanium



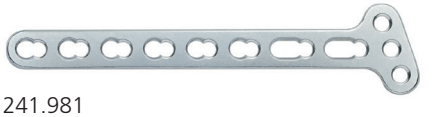
241.172

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 3 holes head, oblique right
- Available with 3–8 shaft holes (52 mm–107 mm lengths)
- Plate contains Combi holes in the shaft, locking holes in the head
- Available in stainless steel and titanium



241.081

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 3 holes head, oblique left
- Available with 3–8 shaft holes (52 mm–107 mm lengths)
- Plate contains Combi holes in the shaft, locking holes in the head
- Available in stainless steel and titanium



241.981

LCP One-Third Tubular Plates, with collar
- Available with 3–10 holes (33 mm–117 mm lengths) and 12 holes (141 mm)
- Plate contains only locking holes that accept 3.5 mm locking screws, 3.5 mm cortex screws, and 2.7 mm cortex screws
- Available in stainless steel and titanium

241.401

3.5 mm LCP Reconstruction Plates
- Available with 4 – 14 Combi holes (56 mm – 196 mm lengths), 16 (224 mm), 18 (252 mm), 20 (280 mm) and 22 Combi holes (308 mm)
- Available in stainless steel and titanium

245.081

3.5 mm LCP Proximal Humerus Plates
- Distal shaft consists of three or five Combi holes in the shaft, including one elongated Combi hole to aid in plate positioning
- Holes accept 3.5 mm locking screws in the threaded portion, and 3.5 mm cortex screws, 4.0 mm cortex screws, and 4.0 mm cancellous bone screws in the compression portion
- Available in stainless steel and titanium

Longer lengths are also available in the 3.5 mm LCP Long Proximal Humerus Plate Implant Sets: Stainless steel (01.109.602) and Titanium (01.109.604).

Refer to the *3.5 mm LCP Proximal Humerus Plate Technique Guide*.

3.5 mm LCP Curved Reconstruction Plates
- Available with 4 – 18 Combi holes in 2-hole increments
- Available in stainless steel only

245.401

Instruments

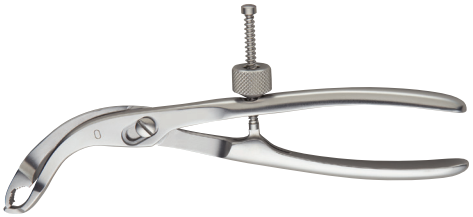
310.21	2.0 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 125 mm	
310.25	2.5 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 110 mm, gold	
310.288	2.8 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 165 mm	
310.35	3.5 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 110 mm	
310.89	Countersink, for 3.5 mm Cortex and 4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws	
311.32	Tap for 3.5 mm Cortex Screws, gold, 110 mm	
311.34	Tap for 4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, 110 mm	

311.43	Handle, with quick coupling	
312.20	2.0 mm Parallel Drill Guide and Drill Sleeve	
312.30	3.5 mm/2.5 mm Insert Drill Sleeve	
312.648	2.8 mm Threaded Drill Guide	
314.02	Small Hexagonal Screwdriver with Holding Sleeve	
314.03	Small Hexagonal Screwdriver Shaft, quick coupling	
314.115	StarDrive Screwdriver, T15, self-retaining	

314.116	StarDrive Screwdriver Shaft, T15, self-retaining, quick coupling	
315.28	2.7 mm Three-Fluted Drill Bit, quick coupling, 125 mm	
319.01	Depth Gauge	
319.39	Sharp Hook	
319.97	Screw Forceps	
323.023	1.6 mm Wire Sleeve	
323.025	Direct Measuring Device	

323.050	Insertion Guide	
323.053	3.5 mm Locking Screw Sleeve	
323.054	2.8 mm Drill Sleeve	
323.055	1.6 mm Wire Sleeve	
323.26	2.7 mm Universal Drill Guide	
323.36	3.5 mm Universal Drill Guide	
324.023	Threaded Plate Holder	

324.024	Push-Pull Reduction Device	
324.031	Threaded Plate Holder, long	
329.04	Bending Iron, for 2.7 mm and 3.5 mm plates (used with 329.05)	
329.05	Bending Iron, for 2.7 mm and 3.5 mm plates (used with 329.04)	
329.07	Bending Iron, for 2.7 mm and 3.5 mm Reconstruction Plates	
	Bending Templates	
329.87	7 holes	
329.89	9 holes	
329.820	12 holes	

391.82	Wire-Bending Pliers	
392.00	Bending Iron, for 1.25 mm, 1.6 mm, and 2.0 mm Kirschner Wires	
398.40	Reduction Forceps with points, narrow, ratchet	
398.41	Reduction Forceps with points, broad, ratchet	
398.80*	Self-Centering Bone Forceps, extra small serrated jaw, speed lock	
398.811	Plate Holding Forceps with swivel foot	

*Included in the Small Fragment Instrument and Titanium Implant Set (145.434).

399.091*	Bone Holding Forceps, soft ratchet, for plate widths up to 9 mm	
399.19	Hohmann Retractor, 8 mm width, small	
399.36	Periosteal Elevator, 6 mm width, curved blade, round edge	
399.49	Hohmann Retractor, for small fragments, 15 mm width	
399.99	Reduction Forceps, with serrated jaw, ratchet	
511.773	Torque Limiting Attachment, 1.5 Nm, quick coupling	

*Included in the Small Fragment Instrument and Implant Set (105.434).

Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Implant Sets

Stainless Steel (01.212.005, 01.212.006, 01.212.007, 105.434) and Titanium (01.212.008, 01.212.009, 145.434)

Sets

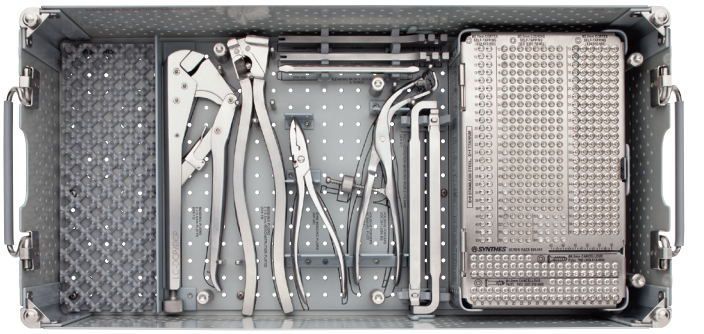
01.212.005	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Implant Set, with 3.5 mm StarDrive cortex screws
01.212.006	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Implant Set, with 3.5 mm HexDrive cortex screws
01.212.007	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Implant Set, with 4.0 mm Cannulated Screws
01.212.008	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Titanium Implant Set, with 3.5 mm StarDrive cortex screws
01.212.009	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Titanium Implant Set, with 3.5 mm HexDrive cortex screws
105.434	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Implant Set
145.434	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Titanium Implant Set

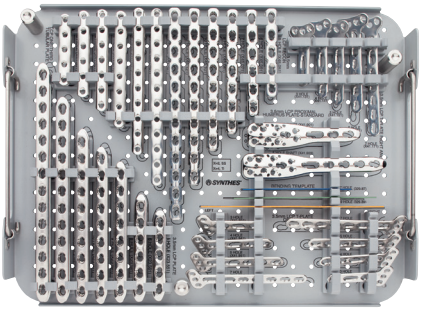
Graphic Cases

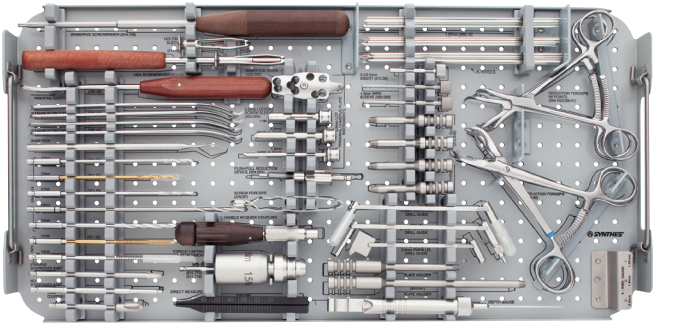
61.212.005	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Implant Set Graphic Case, without screw rack (screw racks ordered separately)
690.347	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Implant Set Graphic Case (includes screw rack 690.347.30)
690.410	Small Fragment LCP Instrument and Titanium Implant Set Graphic Case (includes screw rack 690.411)

Screw Racks

690.347.30	Screw Rack (for Graphic Case 690.347)
690.411	Screw Rack (for Graphic Case 690.410)







Note: For additional information, please refer to the package insert or www.e-ifu.com.

For detailed cleaning and sterilization instructions, please refer to www.depuysynthes.com/hcp/cleaning-sterilization or sterilization instructions, if provided in the instructions for use.

Instruments

310.21	2.0 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 125 mm, 2 ea.
310.25	2.5 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 110 mm, gold, 2 ea.
310.288	2.8 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 165 mm, 2 ea.
310.35	3.5 mm Drill Bit, quick coupling, 110 mm, 2 ea.
310.67*	2.7 mm Cannulated Drill Bit, quick coupling, 160 mm
310.86*	Cannulated Countersink, for 3.5 mm and 4.0 mm Cannulated Screws
310.89	Countersink, for 3.5 mm Cortex and 4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws
311.32	Tap for 3.5 mm Cortex Screws, gold, 110 mm, 2 ea.
311.34	Tap for 4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, 110 mm, 2 ea.
311.43	Handle, with quick coupling
311.63*	Cannulated Tap for 4.0 mm Cannulated Screws, 147 mm
312.20	2.0 mm Parallel Drill Guide and Drill Sleeve
312.30	3.5 mm/2.5 mm Insert Drill Sleeve
312.35*	2.7 mm/1.25 mm Double Drill Sleeve
312.648	2.8 mm Threaded Drill Guide, 4 ea.
314.02	Small Hexagonal Screwdriver with Holding Sleeve
314.03	Small Hexagonal Screwdriver Shaft, quick coupling
314.08*	Holding Sleeve
314.115	StarDrive Screwdriver, T15, self-retaining
314.116	StarDrive Screwdriver Shaft, T15, self-retaining, quick coupling
314.29*	Cannulated Hexagonal Screwdriver
315.28	2.7 mm Three-Fluted Drill Bit, quick coupling, 125 mm, 2 ea.
319.01	Depth Gauge
319.15*	Cannulated Screw Measuring Device for 3.5 mm and 4.0 mm cannulated screws
319.25*	1.35 mm Cleaning Brush
319.38*	1.25 mm Cleaning Stylet
319.39	Sharp Hook
319.97	Screw Forceps
323.023	1.6 mm Wire Sleeve, 2 ea.
323.025	Direct Measuring Device
323.050	Insertion Guide
323.053	3.5 mm Locking Screw Sleeve, 2 ea.
323.054	2.8 mm Drill Sleeve, 2 ea.
323.055	1.6 mm Wire Sleeve, 2 ea.
323.26	2.7 mm Universal Drill Guide
323.36	3.5 mm Universal Drill Guide
324.023	Threaded Plate Holder
324.024	Push-Pull Reduction Device
324.031	Threaded Plate Holder, long
329.04	Bending Iron, for 2.7 mm and 3.5 mm plates
329.05	Bending Iron, for 2.7 mm and 3.5 mm plates
329.07	Bending Iron, for 2.7 mm and 3.5 mm Reconstruction Plates, 2 ea.
329.820	Bending Template, 12 holes
329.87	Bending Template, 7 holes
329.89	Bending Template, 9 holes
391.82	Wire-Bending Pliers, 160 mm
392.00	Bending Iron, for 1.25 mm, 1.6 mm, and 2.0 mm Kirschner Wires
398.40	Reduction Forceps with points, narrow, ratchet
398.41	Reduction Forceps with points, broad, ratchet
398.80†	Self-Centering Bone Forceps, 190 mm length extra small serrated jaw, speed lock
398.811	Plate Holding Forceps with swivel foot
399.091‡	Bone Holding Forceps, soft ratchet, for plate widths up to 9 mm
399.19	Hohmann Retractor, 8 mm width, small, 2 ea.
399.36	Periosteal Elevator, 6 mm width, curved blade, round edge
399.49	Hohmann Retractor, for small fragments, 15 mm width, 2 ea.
399.99	Reduction Forceps, with serrated jaw, ratchet, 2 ea.
511.773	Torque Limiting Attachment, 1.5 Nm, quick coupling
900.722*	1.25 mm Threaded Guide Wire, 150 mm, 20 ea.

*Included in stainless steel set 01.212.007
†Included in titanium sets 145.434, 01.212.008, and 01.212.009
‡Included in stainless steel sets 105.434, 01.212.005, 01.212.006, and 01.212.007

Implants (included in all sets)

3.5 mm LCP Plates, 2 ea.

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Holes	Length (mm)
223.551	423.551	5	72
223.561	423.561	6	85
223.581	423.581	8	111
223.591	423.591	9	124
223.601	423.601	10	137
223.621	423.621	12	163
223.641	423.641	14	189

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 3 holes head, oblique right

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.031	441.031	3	52
241.041	441.041	4	63
241.051	441.051	5	74
241.071	441.071	7	96

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 4 holes head, right angle

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.141	441.141	4	56
241.161	441.161	6	78

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 3 holes head, right angle

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.131	441.131	3	50
241.151	441.151	5	67
241.171	441.171	7	87

LCP One-Third Tubular Plates, with collar

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Holes	Length (mm)	Qty.
241.351	441.351	5	57	2
241.361	441.361	6	69	2
241.371	441.371	7	81	2
241.381	441.381	8	93	1
241.401	441.401	10	117	1
241.421	441.421	12	141	1

3.5 mm LCP Proximal Humerus Plates, 6 holes head

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.901	441.901	3	90
241.903	441.903	5	114

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 3 holes head, oblique left

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.931	441.931	3	52
241.941	441.941	4	63
241.951	441.951	5	74
241.971	441.971	7	96

3.5 mm LCP Reconstruction Plates, 2 ea.

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Holes	Length (mm)
245.051	445.051	5	70
245.061	445.061	6	84
245.071	445.071	7	98
245.081	445.081	8	112
245.101	445.101	10	140
245.121	445.121	12	168

Stainless Steel	Titanium	
219.98	419.98	Washer, 7.0 mm, 6 ea.
292.12	492.12	1.25 mm Kirschner Wire, 150 mm, 1 pkg. of 10
292.20	492.20	2.0 mm Kirschner Wire, 150 mm, 1 pkg. of 10
292.71	292.71†	1.6 mm Kirschner Wire with Thread, 150 mm, 5 mm thread length, 1 pkg. of 10

†Stainless steel K-wire provided in all sets.

Screws in Small Fragment LCP Sets 01.212.005, 01.212.006, 01.212.008, and 01.212.009

2.7 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)	Qty.
202.810	402.810	10	4
202.812	402.812	12	4
202.814	402.814	14	4
202.816	402.816	16	4
202.818	402.818	18	4
202.820	402.820	20	4
202.822	402.822	22	2
202.824	402.824	24	2
202.826	402.826	26	2
202.828	402.828	28	2
202.830	402.830	30	2
202.832	402.832	32	2
202.834	402.834	34	2
202.836	402.836	36	2
202.838	402.838	38	2
202.840	402.840	40	2
202.845	402.845	45	2
202.850	402.850	50	2
202.855	402.855	55	2

4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, fully threaded

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)	Qty.
206.010	406.010	10	3
206.012	406.012	12	3
206.014	406.014	14	3
206.016	406.016	16	3
206.018	406.018	18	3
206.020	406.020	20	3
206.022	406.022	22	3
206.024	406.024	24	3
206.026	406.026	26	2
206.028	406.028	28	2
206.030	406.030	30	2
206.035	406.035	35	2
206.040	406.040	40	4
206.045	406.045	45	4
206.050	406.050	50	2
206.055	406.055	55	2
206.060	406.060	60	2

4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, partially threaded

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)	Qty.
207.010	407.010	10	2
207.012	407.012	12	2
207.014	407.014	14	2
207.016	407.016	16	2
207.018	407.018	18	2
207.020	407.020	20	2
207.022	407.022	22	2
207.024	407.024	24	2
207.026	407.026	26	2
207.028	407.028	28	2
207.030	407.030	30	3
207.035	407.035	35	3
207.040	407.040	40	6
207.045	407.045	45	6
207.050	407.050	50	3
207.055	407.055	55	3
207.060	407.060	60	3

Screws in Small Fragment LCP Sets 01.212.005, 01.212.006, 01.212.008, and 01.212.009

3.5 mm Locking Screws, self-tapping, with StarDrive Recess

Stainless steel	Titanium	Length (mm)	Qty.
212.101	412.101	10	8
212.102	412.102	12	8
212.103	412.103	14	8
212.104	412.104	16	8
212.105	412.105	18	8
212.106	412.106	20	8
212.107	412.107	22	8
212.108	412.108	24	8
212.109	412.109	26	8
212.110	412.110	28	8
212.111	412.111	30	8
212.112	412.112	32	8
212.113	412.113	34	8
212.114	412.114	35	8
212.115	412.115	36	8
212.116	412.116	38	8
212.117	412.117	40	8
212.118	412.118	42	8
212.134	412.134	44	8
212.119	412.119	45	8
212.136	412.136	46	8
212.120	412.120	48	4
212.121	412.121	50	4
212.122	412.122	52	4
02.212.054	04.212.054	54	4
212.123	412.123	55	4
02.212.056	04.212.056	56	4
02.212.058	04.212.058	58	4
212.124	412.124	60	4

Screws in Small Fragment LCP Sets 01.212.005 and 01.212.008

3.5 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping, with T15 StarDrive Recess, 6 ea.

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)
02.200.010	04.200.010	10
02.200.012	04.200.012	12
02.200.014	04.200.014	14
02.200.016	04.200.016	16
02.200.018	04.200.018	18
02.200.020	04.200.020	20
02.200.022	04.200.022	22
02.200.024	04.200.024	24
02.200.026	04.200.026	26
02.200.028	04.200.028	28
02.200.030	04.200.030	30
02.200.032	04.200.032	32
02.200.034	04.200.034	34
02.200.036	04.200.036	36
02.200.038	04.200.038	38
02.200.040	04.200.040	40
02.200.042	04.200.042	42
02.200.044	04.200.044	44
02.200.045	04.200.045	45
02.200.046	04.200.046	46
02.200.048	04.200.048	48
02.200.050	04.200.050	50
02.200.055	04.200.055	55
02.200.060	04.200.060	60

Screws in Small Fragment LCP Sets 01.212.006, 01.212.007 (stainless steel only) and 01.212.009

3.5 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping, with hex recess, 6 ea.

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)
204.810	404.810	10
204.812	404.812	12
204.814	404.814	14
204.816	404.816	16
204.818	404.818	18
204.820	404.820	20
204.822	404.822	22
204.824	404.824	24
204.826	404.826	26
204.828	404.828	28
204.830	404.830	30
204.832	404.832	32
204.834	404.834	34
204.836	404.836	36
204.838	404.838	38
204.840	404.840	40
204.842	–	42
204.844	–	44
204.845*	404.845	45
204.846	–	46
204.848	–	48
204.850	404.850	50
204.855	404.855	55
204.860	–	60

Screws in Small Fragment LCP Set 01.212.007

4.0 mm Cannulated Screws, short thread

	Length (mm)	Qty.
207.610	10	2
207.612	12	2
207.614	14	2
207.616	16	2
207.618	18	2
207.620	20	2
207.622	22	2
207.624	24	2
207.626	26	2
207.628	28	2

*Not included in set 01.212.007.

Screws in Small Fragment LCP Set 01.212.007 continued

4.0 mm Cannulated Screws, short thread

	Length (mm)	Qty.
207.630	30	2
207.632	32	2
207.634	34	2
207.636	36	2
207.638	38	2
207.640	40	2
207.642	42	2
207.644	44	2
207.646	46	2
207.648	48	2
207.650	50	2
207.652	52	2
207.654	54	2
207.656	56	2
207.658	58	2
207.660	60	2
207.662	62	2
207.664	64	2
207.668	68	2
207.672	72	2

4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, partially threaded

	Length (mm)	Qty.
207.010	10	2
207.012	12	2
207.014	14	2
207.016	16	2
207.018	18	2
207.020	20	2
207.022	22	2
207.024	24	2
207.026	26	2
207.028	28	2
207.030	30	2
207.035	35	2
207.040	40	4
207.045	45	4
207.050	50	2
207.055	55	2
207.060	60	2

Screws in Small Fragment LCP Set 01.212.007 continued

2.7 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping

	Length (mm)	Qty.
202.810	10	2
202.812	12	2
202.814	14	4
202.816	16	4
202.818	18	4
202.820	20	4
202.822	22	2
202.824	24	2
202.826	26	2
202.828	28	2
202.830	30	2
202.832	32	2
202.834	34	2
202.836	36	2
202.838	38	2
202.840	40	2
202.845	45	2
202.850	50	2
202.855	55	2

4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, fully threaded

	Length (mm)	Qty.
206.010	10	2
206.012	12	2
206.014	14	2
206.016	16	3
206.018	18	3
206.020	20	4
206.022	22	4
206.024	24	4
206.026	26	4
206.028	28	4
206.030	30	4
206.035	35	2
206.040	40	4
206.045	45	4
206.050	50	2
206.055	55	2
206.060	60	2

3.5 mm Locking Screws, self-tapping, with StarDrive Recess

	Length (mm)	Qty.
212.101	10	6
212.102	12	6
212.103	14	6
212.104	16	6
212.105	18	6
212.106	20	6
212.107	22	6
212.108	24	6
212.109	26	6
212.110	28	6
212.111	30	6
212.112	32	6
212.113	34	6
212.115	36	6
212.116	38	6
212.117	40	6
212.118	42	6
212.134	44	6
212.136	46	6
212.120	48	6
212.121	50	6
212.122	52	6
02.212.054	54	6
02.212.056	56	5
02.212.058	58	5
212.124	60	6

Screws in Small Fragment LCP Sets 105.434 and 145.434

2.7 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)	Qty.
202.810	402.810	10	3
202.812	402.812	12	3
202.814	402.814	14	3
202.816	402.816	16	3
202.818	402.818	18	3
202.820	402.820	20	3
202.822	402.822	22	3
202.824	402.824	24	3
202.826	402.826	26	3
202.828	402.828	28	3
202.830	402.830	30	3
202.832	402.832	32	3
202.834	402.834	34	3
202.836	402.836	36	3
202.838	402.838	38	3
202.840	402.840	40	3
202.845	402.845	45	3
202.850	402.850	50	3
202.855	402.855	55	3

3.5 mm Cortex Screws, self-tapping (with hex recess)

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)	Qty.
204.810	404.810	10	6
204.812	404.812	12	6
204.814	404.814	14	6
204.816	404.816	16	6
204.818	404.818	18	6
204.820	404.820	20	6
204.822	404.822	22	6
204.824	404.824	24	6
204.826	404.826	26	6
204.828	404.828	28	6
204.830	404.830	30	6
204.832	404.832	32	6
204.834	404.834	34	6
204.836	404.836	36	6
204.838	404.838	38	6
204.840	404.840	40	6
204.845	404.845	45	6
204.850	404.850	50	6
204.855	404.855	55	4
204.860	—	60	4

Screws in Small Fragment LCP Sets 105.434 and 145.434
continued

4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, fully threaded

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)	Qty.
206.010	406.010	10	4
206.012	406.012	12	4
206.014	406.014	14	8
206.016	406.016	16	8
206.018	406.018	18	8
206.020	406.020	20	8
206.022	406.022	22	4
206.024	406.024	24	4
206.026	406.026	26	4
206.028	406.028	28	4
206.030	406.030	30	4
206.035	406.035	35	4
206.040	406.040	40	4
206.045	406.045	45	4
206.050	406.050	50	4
206.055	406.055	55	4
206.060	406.060	60	4

4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, partially threaded

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)	Qty.
207.010	407.010	10	4
207.012	407.012	12	4
207.014	407.014	14	4
207.016	407.016	16	4
207.018	407.018	18	4
207.020	407.020	20	4
207.022	407.022	22	4
207.024	407.024	24	4
207.026	407.026	26	4
207.028	407.028	28	4
207.030	407.030	30	8
207.035	407.035	35	8
207.040	407.040	40	8
207.045	407.045	45	8
207.050	407.050	50	8

3.5 mm Locking Screws, self-tapping, with StarDrive Recess

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)	Qty.
212.101	412.101	10	5
212.102	412.102	12	5
212.103	412.103	14	5
212.104	412.104	16	5
212.105	412.105	18	5
212.106	412.106	20	5
212.107	412.107	22	5
212.108	412.108	24	5
212.109	412.109	26	5
212.110	412.110	28	5
212.111	412.111	30	5
212.112	412.112	32	5
212.113	412.113	34	5
212.115	412.115	36	5
212.116	412.116	38	5
212.117	412.117	40	4
212.119	412.119	45	4
212.121	412.121	50	4
212.123	412.123	55	4
212.124	412.124	60	4

Also Available

Sets

01.109.602	3.5 mm LCP Long Proximal Humerus Plate Implant Set
01.109.604	3.5 mm Titanium LCP Long Proximal Humerus Plate Implant Set
105.436	Small Fragment LCP Instrument Set for Cannulated Screws

Instruments

03.122.001	2.8 mm LCP Drill Guide, long, for 3.5 mm LCP Plates, for use with 03.122.002
03.122.002	2.8 mm LCP Drill Bit, quick coupling, 248 mm/95 mm calibration, for use with 03.122.001
329.15	Bending Pliers, for 2.7 and 3.5 mm plates
329.29	Bending Pliers, for 2.7 and 3.5 mm Reconstruction Plates
511.770	Torque Limiting Attachment, 1.5 Nm

Implants

3.5 mm Stainless Steel Cortex Screws, self-tapping, with hex recess (stainless steel only)

	Length (mm)		Length (mm)
204.865	65	204.890	90
204.870	70	204.895	95
204.875	75	204.900	100
204.880	80	204.905	105
204.885	85	204.910	110

4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, fully threaded

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)
206.065	406.065	65
206.070	406.070	70
206.075	406.075	75
206.080	406.080	80
206.085	406.085	85
206.090	406.090	90
206.095	406.095	95
206.100	406.100	100

4.0 mm Cancellous Bone Screws, partially threaded

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Length (mm)
207.065	407.065	65
207.070	407.070	70
207.075	407.075	75
207.080	407.080	80
207.085	407.085	85
207.090	407.090	90
207.095	407.095	95
207.100	407.100	100

4.0 mm Titanium Cannulated Screws, short thread

	Length (mm)		Length (mm)
407.610	10	407.640	40
407.614	12	407.644	42
407.614	14	407.644	44
407.616	16	407.646	46
407.618	18	407.648	48
407.640	20	407.650	50
407.644	22	407.652	52
407.644	24	407.654	54
407.646	26	407.656	56
407.648	28	407.658	58
407.630	30	407.660	60
407.634	32	407.664	64
407.634	34	407.668	68
407.636	36	407.672	72
407.638	38		

3.5 mm Locking Screws, self-tapping, with T15 StarDrive Recess (stainless steel only)

	Length (mm)		Length (mm)
212.125	65	212.129	85
212.126	70	212.130	90
212.127	75	212.131	95
212.128	80		

Implants continued

3.5 mm LCP Plates

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Holes	Length (mm)
223.521	423.521	2	33
223.531	423.531	3	46
223.541	423.541	4	59
223.571	423.571	7	98
223.611	423.611	11	150
223.631	423.631	13	176
223.651	423.651	15	202
223.661	423.661	16	215
223.671	423.671	18	241
223.681	423.681	20	267
223.691	423.691	22	293

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 3 holes head, oblique right

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.061	441.061	6	85
241.081	441.081	8	107

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 3 holes head, oblique left

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.961	441.961	6	85
241.981	441.981	8	107

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 3 holes head, right angle

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.142	441.142	4	57
241.162	441.162	6	77
241.181	441.181	8	97

3.5 mm LCP T-Plates, 4 holes head, right angle

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.132	441.132	3	50
241.152	441.152	5	67
241.172	441.172	7	89
241.182	441.182	8	100

LCP One-Third Tubular Plates, with collar

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
241.331	441.331	3	33
241.341	441.341	4	45
241.391	441.391	9	105

3.5 mm LCP Reconstruction Plates

Stainless Steel	Titanium	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
245.041	445.041	4	56
245.091	445.091	9	126
245.111	445.111	11	154
245.131	445.131	13	182
245.141	445.141	14	196
245.161	445.161	16	224
245.181	445.181	18	252
245.201	445.201	20	280
245.221	445.221	22	308

3.5 mm LCP Curved Reconstruction Plates (stainless steel only)

	Shaft Holes	Length (mm)
245.341	4	55
245.361	6	82
245.381	8	106
245.401	10	129
245.421	12	149
245.441	14	166
245.461	16	180
245.481	18	190

Discontinued Product

Implants

3.5 mm Shaft Screws (Discontinued–December 2016)

Stainless Steel	Titanium
204.216	404.216
204.218	404.218
204.220	404.220
204.222	404.222
204.224	404.224
204.226	404.226
204.228	404.228
204.230	404.230
204.232	404.232
204.234	404.234
204.236	404.236
204.238	404.238

Please also refer to the package insert(s) or other labeling associated with the devices identified in this surgical technique for additional information.

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