

## *OptiLock® Periarticular Plating System For Proximal Tibial Fractures*

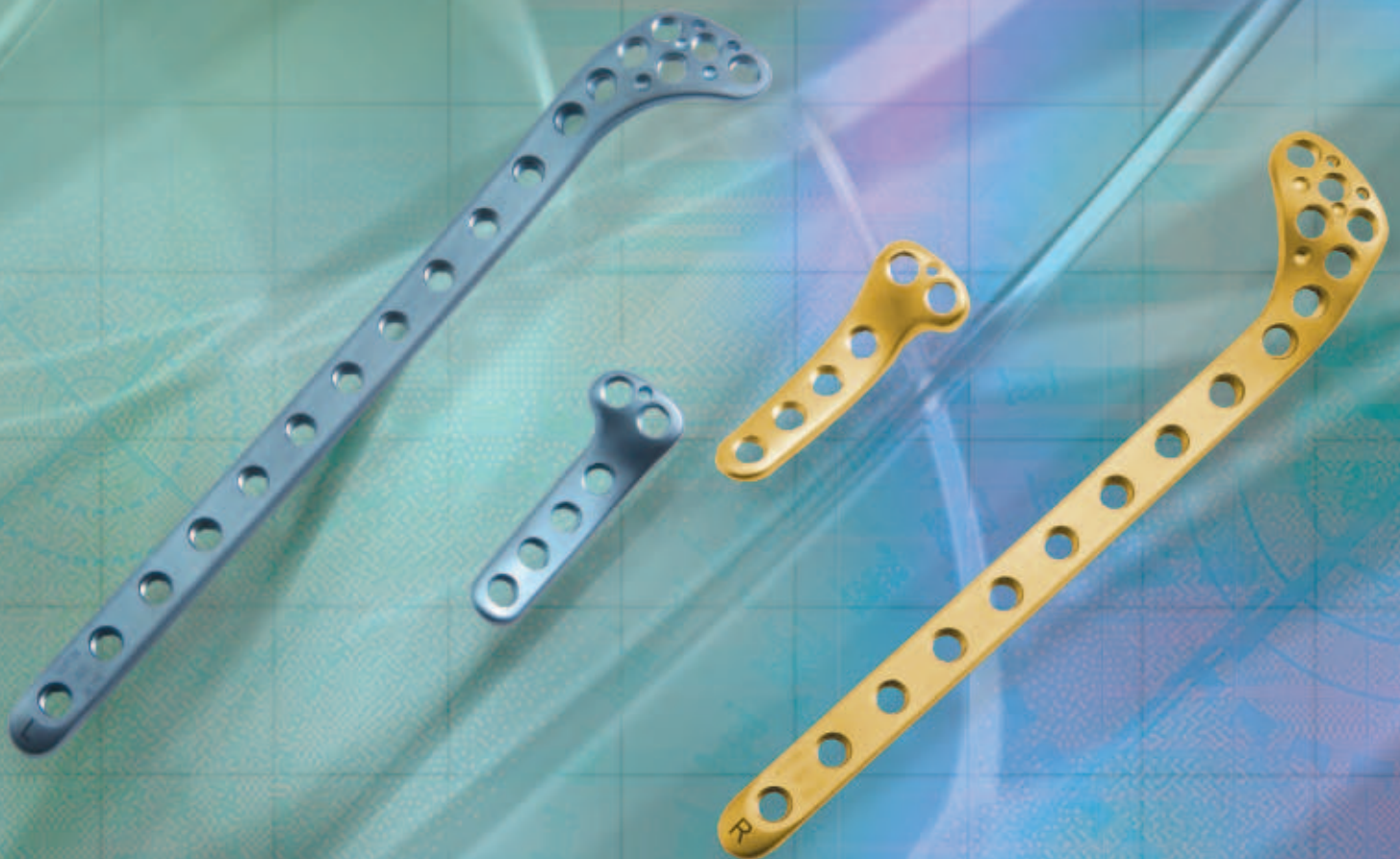
### *Pre-Launch Surgical Technique*



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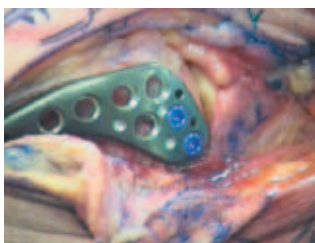
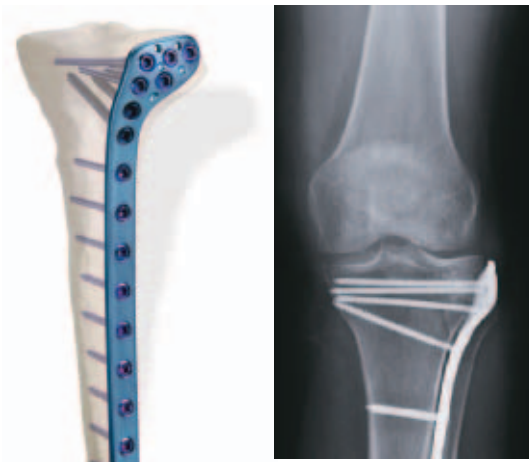


## Introduction

The **OptiLock Periarticular Plating System (OPPS)** utilizes unique patent pending SphereLock™ technology and a unique implant/instrumentation design that allows for effective and efficient anatomic and rigid fixation of proximal tibial fractures. The **OptiLock Periarticular Plating System** offers both left and right proximal lateral plate configurations and a unique anatomic proximal medial-posterior plate application for optimizing fixation of simple and complex tibial plateau fractures. Research yielded titanium alloy implants that accurately contour to the proximal tibia.

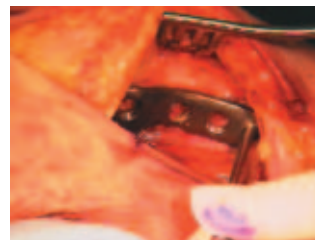
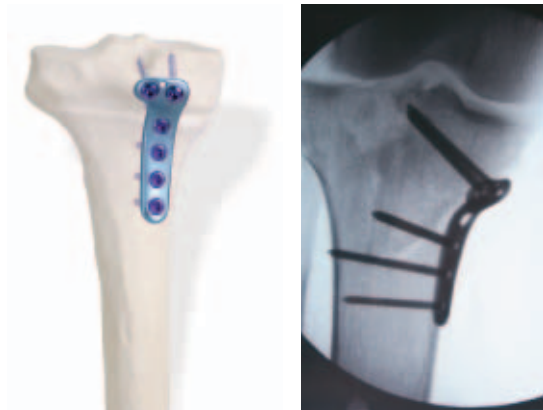
### Lateral Plates

The anatomically contoured proximal lateral tibia plate is available in 2-hole increments from 4 to 14 holes, ranging from 66 – 258mm in length for right and left proximal tibias.



### Medial-Posterior Plates

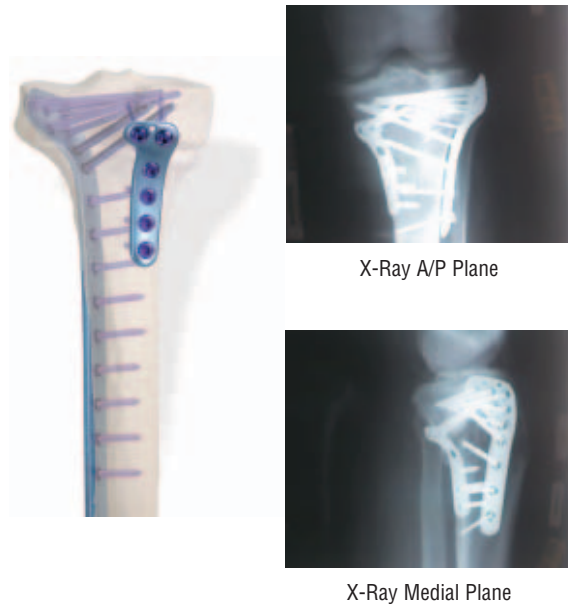
The anatomically contoured medial-posterior plate comes in 4-hole (64mm) and 6-hole (86mm) sizes in both left and right tibial applications.



## Introduction

### Combined Plate Applications

As depicted below, combined fixation is enabled through precise anatomic contouring, bone screw trajectories and proper plate positioning on the tibial plateau yielding a high potential for complete anatomic restoration.



### Locking Bone Screws

A unique, patent pending aspect of the **OptiLock Periarticular Plating System** proximal tibial plates is application of either locking or non-locking bone screws through any threaded hole of the plates. By design, the screw head for each diameter screw is seated virtually flush to the plate surface. This allows for maximal flexibility in choice of screw diameter with minimal hardware prominence, which minimizes potential for irritation or impingement of soft tissue.

The 3.5mm locking bone screws range in lengths from 10mm – 95mm.

- 10 – 20mm in 2mm increments
- 20 – 40mm in 4mm increments
- 40 – 95mm in 5mm increments

The 4.5mm locking bone screws range in lengths from 14mm – 95mm.

- 14 – 20mm in 2mm increments
- 20 – 40mm in 4mm increments
- 40 – 95mm in 5mm increments

The 5.0mm self-drilling locking bone screws are available in 14mm, 18mm, 26mm, 40mm and 55 – 85mm in 10mm increments.

- 14mm (Flat Nose version availability TBA)
- 18mm (Flat Nose version availability TBA)
- 26mm
- 40mm
- 55 – 85mm in 10mm increments

The 5.5mm self-drilling cannulated locking bone screws range in length from 25 – 95mm in 5.0mm increments for precise application over a 2.0mm x 25cm K-wire, which is conducive to optimal fixation. While these bone screws may be used in certain patient tibial plateaus, the large outer diameter size may be considered ideal for metaphyseal application in the distal femur. Distal femoral plates are forthcoming (TBA) and shall be detailed under a separate cover surgical technique.

#### **Non-Locking Bone Screws**

The 3.5mm non-locking bone screws range in lengths from 8mm – 95mm.

- 8 – 60mm in 2mm increments
- 60 – 95mm in 5mm increments

The 4.5mm non-locking bone screws range in lengths from 14mm – 95mm.

- 14 - 60mm in 2mm increments
- 60 - 95mm in 5mm increments

The 5.5mm self-drilling cannulated non-locking bone screws range in length from 40 – 95mm in 5mm increments for precise application over a 2.0mm x 25cm K-wire, which is conducive to optimal fixation. While these bone screws may be used in certain patient tibial plateaus, the large outer diameter size may be considered ideal for metaphyseal application in the distal femur. Distal femoral plates are forthcoming (TBA) and shall be detailed under a separate cover surgical technique.

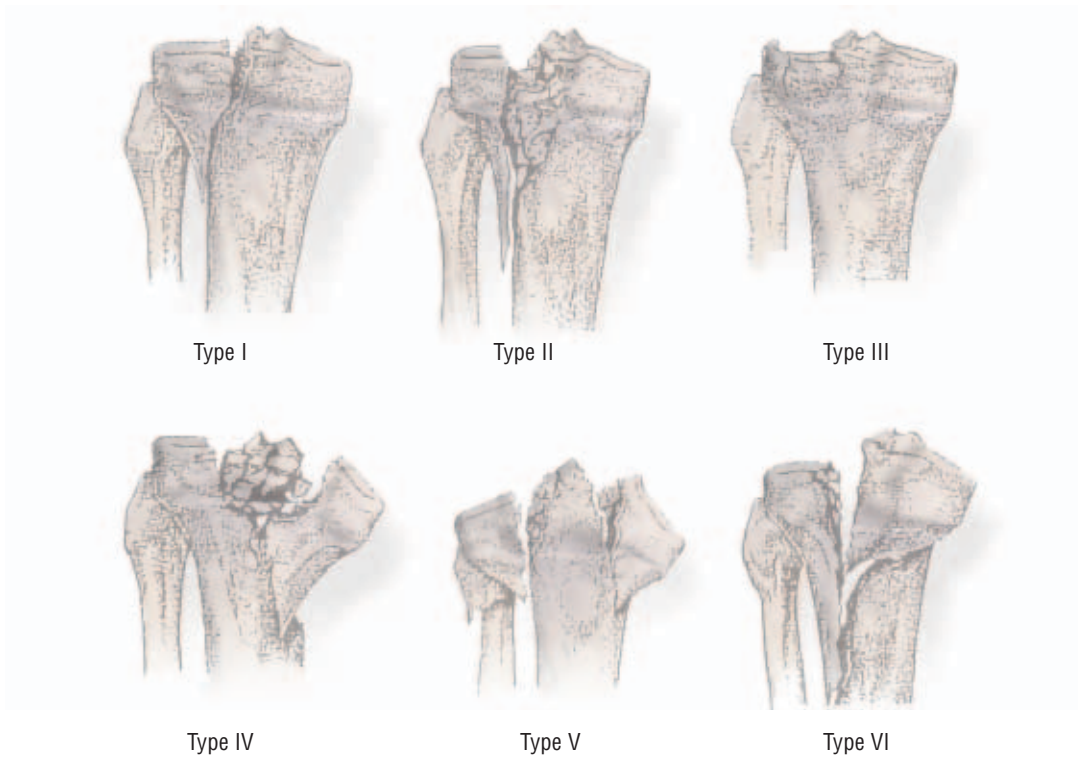
With a wide variety of sizes of locking and non-locking bone screws and locking bone screw trajectories, the **OptiLock Periarticular Plating System** sets a new standard for internal fixation of proximal tibial fractures, effectively meeting the discriminating preferences of surgeons to produce acceptable patient outcomes.

## Indications for Use

- Split fractures of the tibial plateau
- Split fractures with associated depressions
- Pure central depression fractures
- Bicondylar fractures

## Schatzker Fracture Classifications

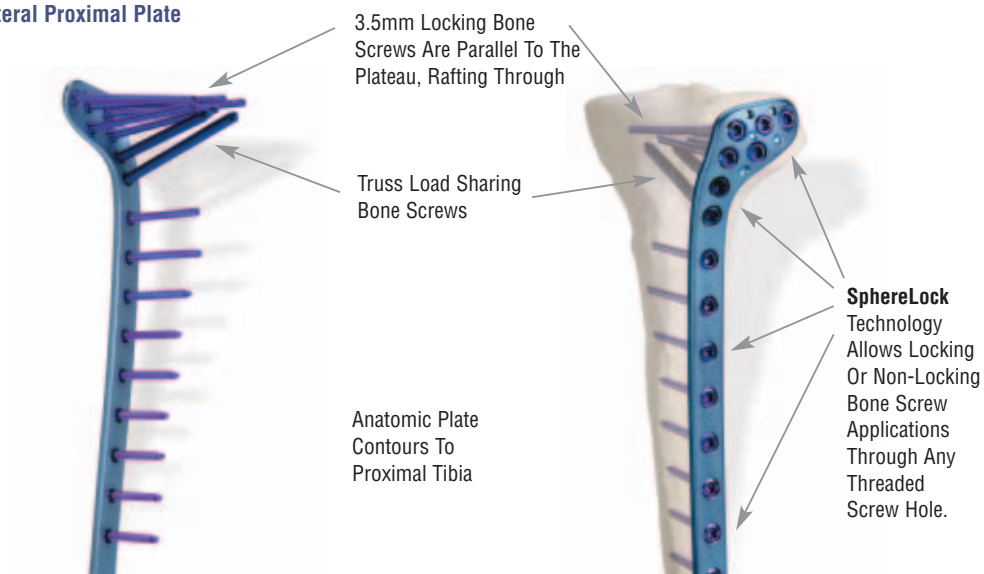
- I. Lateral Split
- II. Lateral split depression
- III. Depression of lateral plateau
- IV. Medial plateau fracture
- V. Bicondylar
- VI. Tibial plateau fracture with metaphyseal/diaphyseal disassociation



## Design Features

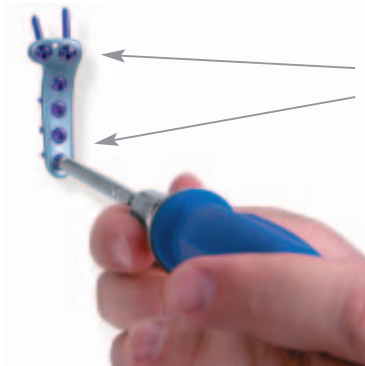
- Proximal lateral and medial-posterior plates are composed of titanium alloy, offering strength and anatomic contouring for the proximal tibia.
- Unique **SphereLock** technology allows a wide variety of bone screw sizes, locking or non-locking, to be applied through any plate threaded screw hole, which gives surgeons a convenient, practical and efficient means for effective fracture fixation.
- A wide array of locking and non-locking bone screws (2.0, 2.7, 3.5, 4.5, 5.0 and 5.5mm) gives surgeons the means to optimize anatomic restoration.
- Locking bone screw trajectories produce parallel rafting support of subchondral bone with combined “Truss” load sharing bone screws, which protect rafting bone screws from breaking and from subsiding into the joint and protect from varus collapse.
- A unique, patent pending slotted carbon fiber jig may be used independent of its head for an accurate, intraoperatively efficient minimal invasive approach to proximal lateral plate application.
- Color-coded implants and instruments make the **OptiLock Periarticular Plating System** easy to use, which enable intraoperative efficiencies.

### Lateral Proximal Plate

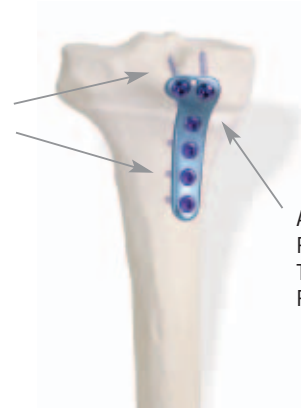


## Design Features (Continued)

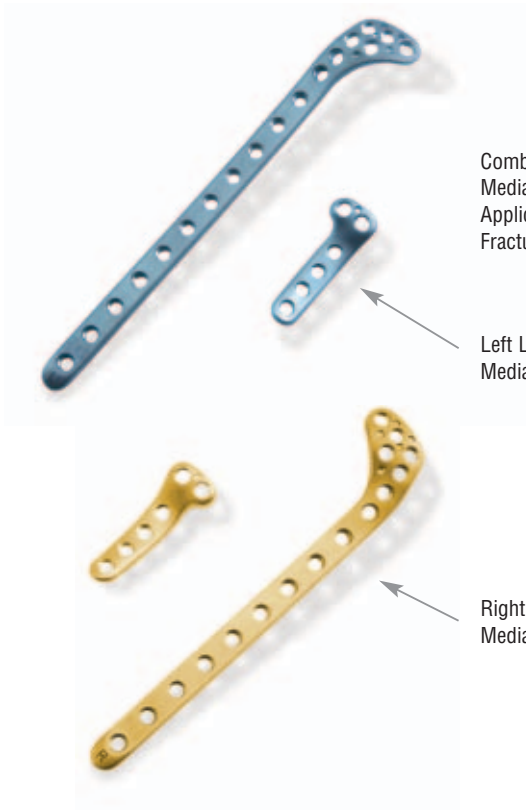
### Lateral Proximal Plate



**SphereLock** Technology Allows Locking Or Non-Locking Bone Screw Applications Through Any Threaded Plate Hole



Anatomic Plate Contours To The Proximal Tibia



Combined Proximal Lateral & Medial-Posterior Plates Application Expands Tibial Fracture Fixation Capabilities

Left Lateral Proximal & Medial-Posterior Plates

Right Lateral Proximal & Medial-Posterior Plates



## ***Surgical Technique***

### **STEP 1: Patient Positioning - Standard Approach**

The patient should be placed in the supine position on a radiolucent table. Confirm that unobstructed anterior-posterior and lateral radiographic images are obtainable.

Use manual traction or skeletal distraction (ligamentotaxis) to obtain gross metaphyseal alignment.



### **Step 2: Skin Incision - Standard Approach**

A curved or straight anterolateral incision is recommended. The initial skin incision is made to the fascia of the tibialis anterior muscle distally and up to Gerdy's tubercle just distal to the joint. The incision may be extended proximally to aid in the exposure of the knee joint, if necessary. Deep dissection is carried by a sub-meniscal arthrotomy at the level of the joint and sub-periosteal dissection of tibialis anterior distally as needed.



## Surgical Technique (Continued)

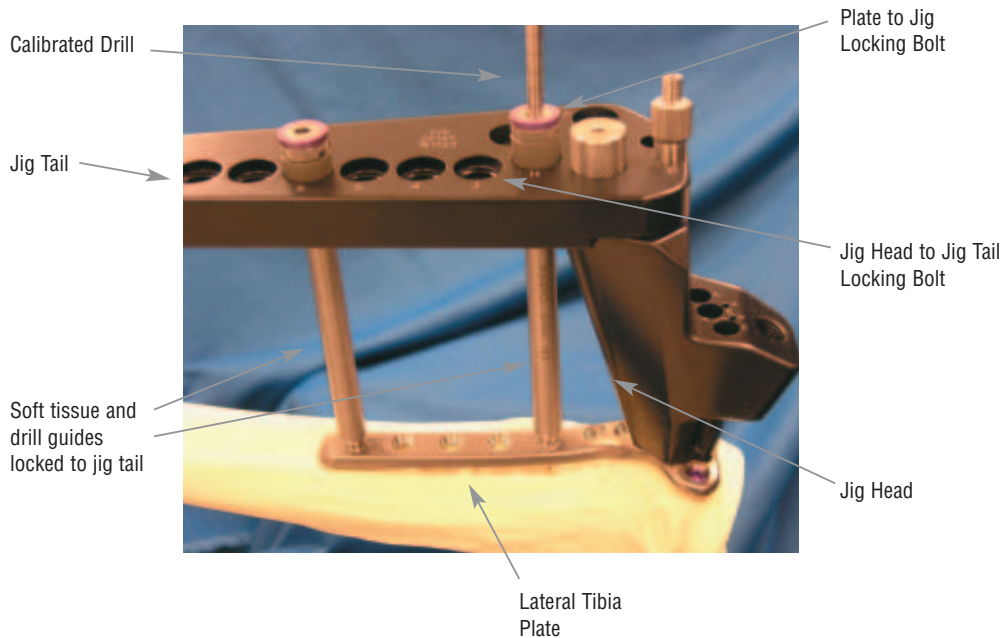
### Minimal Invasive Approach: Lateral Plate

#### Full Jig Application

A minimal invasive approach is made possible with provision of a jig for the lateral proximal plate. The head of the jig seats and locks to the metaphyseal head of the plate with soft tissue and drill guides, which can be affixed to both the head and tail of the jig for reproducible bone screw targeting accuracy.

#### Proximal Jig Only Application

A less invasive approach can be performed for those cases amenable to this technique. A short, oblique incision is made just proximal to the origin of the tibialis anterior muscle and the fascia released. Exposure of the lateral surface of the proximal tibia is performed with a periosteal elevator. The knee joint can be exposed, if needed, via a minimal dissection and sub-menisal arthrotomy where needed. The distal dissection is minimally invasive with the use of the **OptiLock** jig in a periosteal sparing approach. The **OptiLock System** has a custom jig for the lateral proximal plate application. The proximal aspect of the jig locks to the metaphyseal head of the plate. With this set up preoperatively and under fluoroscopic image guidance, the outrigger locking guide can be percutaneously inserted and locked with minimal soft tissue dissection for distal interlocking.



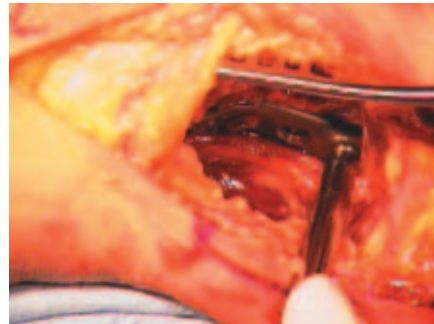
### Distal Jig Only Application “Retro Targeting”

Unique to the **OptiLock Periarticular Plating System**, is the concept of a retro targeting device. The distal aspect of the modular targeting guide can be used as freehand distal targeting device. This allows for unobstructed visualization of the tibial head with freehand locking and percutaneous “retro jig” use for distal bone screw locking.



### Posteromedial Approach

If a medial-posterior plate is selected based on the preoperative plan, then a jig may not be used. The skin incision is made distal to the knee joint at the palpable posterior corner of the medial metaphysis. An incision in this position places the plane of dissection posterior to the MCL and medial hamstring tendons and anterior to the medial gastrocnemius. Dissection directly down to the posteromedial corner of the tibial metaphysis at this location is safe. Please note this approach is not intended to expose the knee joint, but to expose the metaphyseal spike of the posteromedial fracture fragment for application of a buttress plate.



## ***Surgical Technique (Continued)***

### **Standard Approach: Medial-Posterior Plate**

A posteromedial approach can be used simultaneously or sequentially with the lateral proximal (anterolateral) plate. In Schatzker 4 (medial plateau) fractures, a posteromedial approach for the locked medial-posterior plate may be used alone.

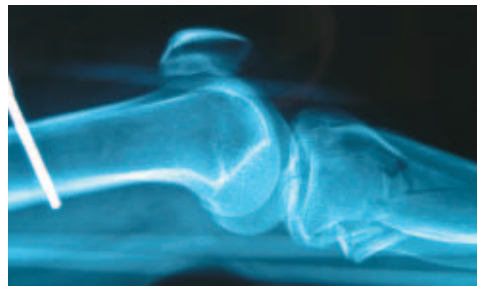
The approach for the medial-posterior plate is a medial approach to the proximal tibia. The dissection is carried down to the pes tendons. Ideally the plate is positioned deep and posteriorly to the pes tendons. If a medial-posterior plate is selected based on the preoperative plan, then a jig may not be used. The skin incision is made posterior and medial, making certain to avoid contact with the popliteal artery.



If both tibial plateau plates are required for anatomic restoration via fixation, the medial-posterior screws (from the medial-posterior plate) may be positioned in a unicortical lock pattern. This allows for complete freedom for screw positioning from the anterolateral plate and allows the medial-posterior plate to stabilize the medial plateau.

### **Standard Approach - Reduction and External Fixation**

Prior to reducing the articular surface, external fixation may be applied to help facilitate visualization and reduction of the joint. In the case of open fractures, external fixation - such as a pin to bar fixator - may already have been applied to allow for treatment of soft tissue concerns.



### Articular reduction

In displaced intraarticular fractures, the priority of reducing the articular surface must occur before periarticular plate application. This may be accomplished by temporarily securing articular fragments with reduction forceps and/or by applying K-wires (2.0mm x 25cm).



Once temporarily reduced, 3.5mm, 4.5mm or 5.5mm bone screws may be utilized for compression independently outside of the plate as needed or be utilized within the metaphyseal head of the periarticular plate. These lag screws may be inserted through any of the threaded plate holes. Regardless of the approach, the placement of a lag screw should be based upon a preoperative plan, so that locking bone screw trajectories are avoided.

### Step 3: Determine The Plate Position

Using specific anatomic benchmarks, mount the plate on the intact or reconstructed tibial plateau. Do not yet attempt to reduce the distal portion of the plate to the tibial diaphysis. If this is done, the trajectories for the proximal screws may be altered. On the lateral C-arm position (posterior aspect of the medial and lateral femoral condyles overlapping), the proper position for the plate is such that the anterior border of the plate parallels the anterior border of the tibial diaphysis and is 5mm posterior to this border. The proximal/distal location of the plate is such that the posterior proximal hole should be at the level of the lateral joint line.

Based on the preoperative plan, take the selected lateral proximal tibial plate (usual length is 3-4 cortical screws distal to the fracture) and affix the locking drill guides into the 5 most proximal threaded plate holes and the truss hole. When this is done prior to insertion, the threading of the sleeves is much easier without soft tissue interference.

Under power and fluoroscopic image guidance, insert a 2.0mm x 25cm K-wire through both proximal holes making sure on the lateral view the plate is aligned appropriately. Once the proximal aspect of the plate is secured, secure the distal aspect of the plate to prevent rotation. Because the OptiLock Periarticular Plating System is a multiplanar locked plate, the positioning is paramount prior to locking.

## ***Surgical Technique (Continued)***

### **Step 3: Determine The Plate Position (Continued)**

Prior to proceeding, confirm the placement of the plate head to the metaphysis. The following should be confirmed under fluoroscopy.

- K-wires are inserted in the subchondral bone and are confirmed extraarticular in planar fluoroscopy and clinical inspection (sub-meniscal arthrotomy).
- The plate is positioned correctly on the tibial plateau in bi-planar fluoroscopy.
- The plate shaft is aligned with the diaphysis according to AP and lateral radiographs, which ultimately determines final flexion/extension reduction.
- The plate is correctly positioned on the tibia and is affixed to the bone using k-wires distally and proximally to keep alignment during bone screw insertion.



#### Step 4: Insert Proximal Bone Screws

The plate position must be secured on the lateral aspect of the tibial plateau with the K-wires, prior to inserting the first bone screw.

Advance the K-wire until it reaches the medial cortex when inserting convergent bone screws.

If the plate inadvertently shifts from the desired position during bone screw insertion, then all guide wires must be removed and reinserted using the locking drill guides. This countermeasure enables the bone screw to easily lock into the plate threaded screw hole.

The multi-angular proximal locks in the **OptiLock** proximal lateral tibial periarticular plate offer a unique stability of the fracture construct. The effective “pull out” forces are well countered by these non-planar locked screws. Although unique in pull out strength and ability to secure distant fracture fragments, care must be taken to ensure that the proximal bone screws are out of the joint. Visual inspection of multi-plane fluoroscopy is performed to ensure that locked bone screws do not angle toward or penetrate the joint.

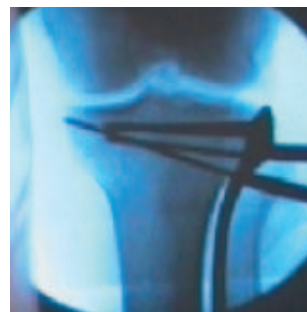
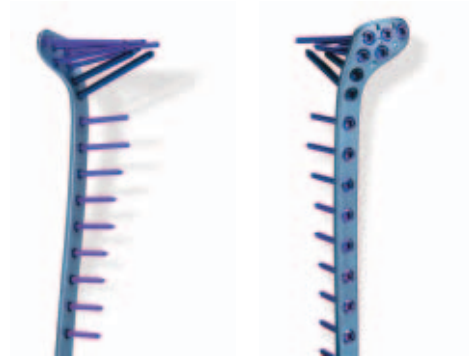


## ***Surgical Technique (Continued)***

### **Step 4: Insert Proximal Bone Screws (Continued)**

The locking threaded screw holes in the central proximal aspect of the periarticular plate generate converging bone screw trajectories for improved pullout strength. When using locking bone screws longer than 60mm, it is possible that the converging bone screws may meet in the subchondral bone. Therefore, accurate determination of bone screw length is crucial. This is accomplished by sliding the depth gauge over the K-wire that extends beyond the locked drill guide

All locking bone screws should be tightened for a secure fit into the periarticular plate. Alternatively, one may use a power drill to tighten the bone screws to the plate, but should be careful not to aggressively torque when the bone screw head meets the plate, which may cause loss of fracture reduction.



**Step 5: Reduce Shaft to Tibial Plateau**

Reduce the tibial plateau to the diaphysis by temporarily securing the plate to the tibial shaft with bone forceps. At this point, rotation of the extremity must be confirmed via clinical examination.

Once acceptable rotation has been achieved, the plate must be maneuvered for compressing or distracting to the acceptable anatomic length. For complex intraarticular fracture patterns, it may not be desired or possible to anatomically reduce the fracture. Additionally, the OptiLock temporary fixation device may be used to reduce fragments.

**Step 6: Insert 3.5mm or 4.5mm Cortical Locking Bone Screws**

According to clinical requirement or to surgeon preference, 3.5mm or 4.5mm locking bone screws may be inserted into the distal threaded holes along the plate shaft. Using the 2.7mm or 3.8mm drill guides and 2.7mm or 3.8mm drill bits yields accurate drilling for insertion of either size locking bone screw, respectively. After drilling, bone screw length may be measured off of the drill bit, with the assistance of fluoroscopy and/or depth gauge.



*The 5.0mm self-drilling, locking bone screws may be used in diaphyseal bone, if clinically desired or required. No drilling prior to insertion is necessary.*

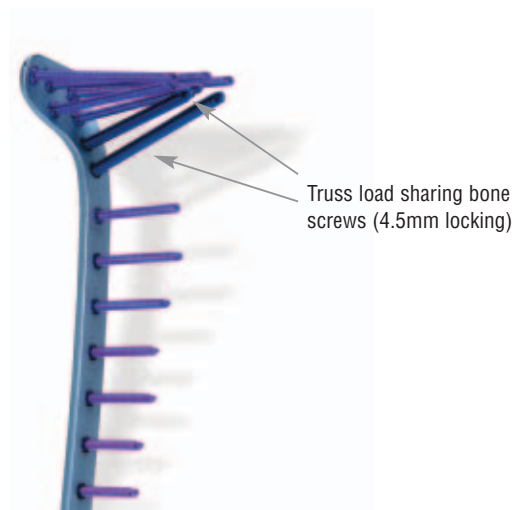
## ***Surgical Technique (Continued)***

### **Step 7: Insert 4.5mm Truss Locking Bone Screws**

Affix the 4.5mm locking drill guide to the 2 oblique angled threaded plate holes and drill with the 4.0mm drill bit. Measure the appropriate bone screw length under fluoroscopic image guidance, directly off of the calibrated drill bit and/or depth gauge. The purpose of the Truss bone screw is:

1. To aid in “protecting” the subchondral “raft” of screws at the metaphysis;
2. To protect from varus collapse; and
3. To resist “pull out” of the plate bone construct.

*Alternatively, the 5.0mm self-drilling locking bone screws may be used as Truss bone screws, if clinically desired. No drilling prior to insertion is necessary. However, a drill bit is provided, if desired.*



### **Step 8: Standard Approach – Fluoroscopic Image Confirmation**

Confirm fixation under fluoroscopic image guidance in both the AP and lateral planes. Close incision.

This brochure describes the surgical technique used by Bharat Desai, MD, Doug Dirschl, MD and Michael Sirkin, MD. EBI, as the manufacturer of this device, does not practice medicine and does not recommend this product or any surgical technique for use on any individual patient. The surgeon who performs any implant procedure is responsible for determining the appropriate product(s) and utilizing the appropriate technique(s) for said implantation in each individual patient.

## Reordering Information

### OPPS Complete Set Catalog Numbers

Catalog #	Description	Quantity
26560A/B	Instrument/Screw Tray - fully packed	1
26561A/B	Proximal Tibial Tray - fully packed	1

**Total sets required for proximal tibial plate applications 2**

### OPPS Instruments

Catalog #	Description	Quantity
26550	Instrument/Screw Tray	1
26551	Proximal Tibial Tray	1
26910	Soft Tissue Guide	4
26914	2.7mm lock drill guide long	2
26916	3.8mm lock drill guide long	2
26918	4.8mm lock drill guide long	2
26919	2.0mm wire sleeve long lock	2
26921	2.5mm drill guide long	2
26922	2.7mm drill guide long	2
26923	3.2mm drill guide long	2
26924	3.8mm drill guide long	2
26925	4.5mm drill guide long	2
26926	4.8mm drill guide long	2
26927	5.5mm drill guide long	2
26928	Lock Wire Guide Jig	2
26929	Trocar	2
26930	Depth gage (10mm to 110mm range)	1
26935	Drill Guide Long Handle	2
26939	2.0mm wire guide non lock	2
26940	Wire Depth Gage Long	1
26950	Cooling Cap	2
26960	1.5/2.0mm Drill Guide	2
26970	AO Torque Limiting Coupler	1
26980	TF Sleeve	2
27505	3.5mm Hex Driver Shaft AO	2

--27510	3.5mm Hex Driver Shaft AO Cannulated	2
27561	Tap 4.5mm Lock Screw	2
27566	Tap 4.5mm Non-Lock Screw	2
27571	Tap 3.5mm Lock Screw	2
27576	Tap 3.5mm Non-Lock Screw	2
22875	Fixed AO Handle	1
22880	Ratcheting AO Handle	1
22842	AO DRIVER FOR 2.0MM SCREW	2
22855	AO Drill Adaptor	1
26145	Tibia Plate Left LP Jig	1
27145	Tibia Plate Right LP Jig	1

**Total Instrumentation 69**

**Reordering Information (Continued)**

<b>OPPS Proximal Tibial Plates</b>					
<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>			
26112	Tibia Plate Left Medial-Posterior, 4 holes, 64mm	2	27136	Tibia Plate Right Lateral Proximal, 10 holes, 194mm	2
26114	Tibia Plate Left Medial-Posterior, 6 holes, 86mm	2	27138	Tibia Plate Right Lateral Proximal, 12 holes, 226mm	2
26128	Tibia Plate Left Lateral Proximal, 2 holes, 66mm	1	27140	Tibia Plate Right Lateral Proximal, 14 holes, 258mm	2
26130	Tibia Plate Left Lateral Proximal, 4 holes, 98mm	2			
26132	Tibia Plate Left Lateral Proximal, 6 holes, 130mm	2	<b>Total Plates</b>		<b>34</b>
26134	Tibia Plate Left Lateral Proximal, 8 holes, 162mm	2			
26136	Tibia Plate Left Lateral Proximal, 10 holes, 194mm	2			
26138	Tibia Plate Left Lateral Proximal, 12 holes, 226mm	2			
26140	Tibia Plate Left Lateral Proximal, 14 holes, 258mm	2			
27112	Tibia Plate Right Medial-Posterior, 4 holes, 64mm	2			
27114	Tibia Plate Right Medial-Posterior, 6 holes, 86mm	2			
27128	Tibia Plate Right Lateral Proximal, 2 holes, 66mm	1			
27130	Tibia Plate Right Lateral Proximal, 4 holes, 98mm	2			
27132	Tibia Plate Right Lateral Proximal, 6 holes, 130mm	2			
27134	Tibia Plate Right Lateral Proximal, 8 holes, 162mm	2			

**OPPS Bone Screws**

<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
26510	2.0mm x 10mm non-locking screws	3
26512	2.0mm x 12mm non-locking screws	3
26514	2.0mm x 14mm non-locking screws	3
26516	2.0mm x 16mm non-locking screws	3
26518	2.0mm x 18mm non-locking screws	3
26520	2.0mm x 20mm non-locking screws	3
26522	2.0mm x 22mm non-locking screws	3
26524	2.0mm x 24mm non-locking screws	3
26526	2.0mm x 26mm non-locking screws	3
26528	2.0mm x 28mm non-locking screws	3
26530	2.0mm x 30mm non-locking screws	3
26532	2.0mm x 32mm non-locking screws	3
26534	2.0mm x 34mm non-locking screws	3
26536	2.0mm x 36mm non-locking screws	3
26538	2.0mm x 38mm non-locking screws	3
27710	3.5mm x 10mm locking screws	3
27712	3.5mm x 12mm locking screws	3
27714	3.5mm x 14mm locking screws	6
27716	3.5mm x 16mm locking screws	6
27718	3.5mm x 18mm locking screws	6
27720	3.5mm x 20mm locking screws	6
27724	3.5mm x 24mm locking screws	3
27728	3.5mm x 28mm locking screws	3
27732	3.5mm x 32mm locking screws	3
27736	3.5mm x 36mm locking screws	3
27740	3.5mm x 40mm locking screws	3
27745	3.5mm x 45mm locking screws	3
27750	3.5mm x 50mm locking screws	3
27755	3.5mm x 55mm locking screws	3
27760	3.5mm x 60mm locking screws	3
27765	3.5mm x 65mm locking screws	3
27770	3.5mm x 70mm locking screws	3
27775	3.5mm x 75mm locking screws	3
27780	3.5mm x 80mm locking screws	3
27785	3.5mm x 85mm locking screws	3
27790	3.5mm x 90mm locking screws	3
27795	3.5mm x 95mm locking screws	3
26708	3.5mm x 8mm non-locking screws	3
26710	3.5mm x 10mm non-locking screws	3
26712	3.5mm x 12mm non-locking screws	3
26714	3.5mm x 14mm non-locking screws	3
26716	3.5mm x 16mm non-locking screws	3
26718	3.5mm x 18mm non-locking screws	3
26720	3.5mm x 20mm non-locking screws	3
26722	3.5mm x 22mm non-locking screws	3
26724	3.5mm x 24mm non-locking screws	3
26726	3.5mm x 26mm non-locking screws	3
26728	3.5mm x 28mm non-locking screws	3
26730	3.5mm x 30mm non-locking screws	3
26732	3.5mm x 32mm non-locking screws	3
26734	3.5mm x 34mm non-locking screws	3
26736	3.5mm x 36mm non-locking screws	3
26738	3.5mm x 38mm non-locking screws	3
26740	3.5mm x 40mm non-locking screws	3
26742	3.5mm x 42mm non-locking screws	3
26744	3.5mm x 44mm non-locking screws	3
26746	3.5mm x 46mm non-locking screws	3
26748	3.5mm x 48mm non-locking screws	3
26750	3.5mm x 50mm non-locking screws	3
26752	3.5mm x 52mm non-locking screws	3
26754	3.5mm x 54mm non-locking screws	3
26756	3.5mm x 56mm non-locking screws	3
26758	3.5mm x 58mm non-locking screws	3
26760	3.5mm x 60mm non-locking screws	3
26765	3.5mm x 65mm non-locking screws	3
26770	3.5mm x 70mm non-locking screws	3
26775	3.5mm x 75mm non-locking screws	3
26780	3.5mm x 80mm non-locking screws	3
26785	3.5mm x 85mm non-locking screws	3
26790	3.5mm x 90mm non-locking screws	3
26795	3.5mm x 95mm non-locking screws	3

## Reordering Information (Continued)

### OPPS Bone Screws (Continued)

Catalog #	Description	Quantity
27814	4.5mm x 14mm locking screws	2
27816	4.5mm x 16mm locking screws	2
27818	4.5mm x 18mm locking screws	2
27820	4.5mm x 20mm locking screws	4
27824	4.5mm x 24mm locking screws	4
27828	4.5mm x 28mm locking screws	4
27832	4.5mm x 32mm locking screws	4
27836	4.5mm x 36mm locking screws	4
27840	4.5mm x 40mm locking screws	4
27845	4.5mm x 45mm locking screws	4
27850	4.5mm x 50mm locking screws	4
27855	4.5mm x 55mm locking screws	4
27860	4.5mm x 60mm locking screws	4
27865	4.5mm x 65mm locking screws	4
27870	4.5mm x 70mm locking screws	4
27875	4.5mm x 75mm locking screws	4
27880	4.5mm x 80mm locking screws	2
27885	4.5mm x 85mm locking screws	2
27890	4.5mm x 90mm locking screws	2
27895	4.5mm x 95mm locking screws	2
26814	4.5mm x 14mm non-locking screws	3
26816	4.5mm x 16mm non-locking screws	3
26818	4.5mm x 18mm non-locking screws	3
26820	4.5mm x 20mm non-locking screws	3
26822	4.5mm x 22mm non-locking screws	3
26824	4.5mm x 24mm non-locking screws	3
26826	4.5mm x 26mm non-locking screws	3
26828	4.5mm x 28mm non-locking screws	3
26830	4.5mm x 30mm non-locking screws	3
26832	4.5mm x 32mm non-locking screws	3
26834	4.5mm x 34mm non-locking screws	3
26836	4.5mm x 36mm non-locking screws	3
26838	4.5mm x 38mm non-locking screws	3
26840	4.5mm x 40mm non-locking screws	3
26842	4.5mm x 42mm non-locking screws	3
26844	4.5mm x 44mm non-locking screws	3
26846	4.5mm x 46mm non-locking screws	3
26848	4.5mm x 48mm non-locking screws	3
26850	4.5mm x 50mm non-locking screws	3
26852	4.5mm x 52mm non-locking screws	3
26854	4.5mm x 54mm non-locking screws	3
26856	4.5mm x 56mm non-locking screws	3
26858	4.5mm x 58mm non-locking screws	3
26860	4.5mm x 60mm non-locking screws	3
26865	4.5mm x 65mm non-locking screws	3
26870	4.5mm x 70mm non-locking screws	3
26875	4.5mm x 75mm non-locking screws	3
26880	4.5mm x 80mm non-locking screws	3
26885	4.5mm x 85mm non-locking screws	3
26890	4.5mm x 90mm non-locking screws	3
26895	4.5mm x 95mm non-locking screws	3
25914	5.0mm x 14mm SD locking screw, flat nose	3
25918	5.0mm x 18mm SD locking screw, flat nose	3
25818	5.0mm x 18mm SD locking screw	4
25826	5.0mm x 26mm SD locking screw	12
25840	5.0mm x 40mm SD locking screw	4
25855	5.0mm x 55mm SD locking screw	4
25865	5.0mm x 65mm SD locking screw	2
25875	5.0mm x 75mm SD locking screw	2
25885	5.0mm x 85mm SD locking screw	2

**OPPS Bone Screws (Continued)**

Catalog #	Description	Quantity
27425	5.5mm x 25mm locking screws	3
27430	5.5mm x 30mm locking screws	3
27435	5.5mm x 35mm locking screws	3
27440	5.5mm x 40mm locking screws	3
27445	5.5mm x 45mm locking screws	3
27450	5.5mm x 50mm locking screws	3
27455	5.5mm x 55mm locking screws	3
27460	5.5mm x 60mm locking screws	3
27465	5.5mm x 65mm locking screws	3
27470	5.5mm x 70mm locking screws	3
27475	5.5mm x 75mm locking screws	3
27480	5.5mm x 80mm locking screws	3
27485	5.5mm x 85mm locking screws	3
27490	5.5mm x 90mm locking screws	3
27495	5.5mm x 95mm locking screws	3
26460	5.5mm x 60mm cannulated lag screw	2
26465	5.5mm x 65mm cannulated lag screw	2
26470	5.5mm x 70mm cannulated lag screw	2
26475	5.5mm x 75mm cannulated lag screw	2
26480	5.5mm x 80mm cannulated lag screw	2
26485	5.5mm x 85mm cannulated lag screw	2
26490	5.5mm x 90mm cannulated lag screw	2
26495	5.5mm x 95mm cannulated lag screw	2
<b>Total Bone Screws</b>		<b>547</b>

**OPPS Disposable Instruments**

Catalog #	Description	Quantity
26981	Unicortical TF Shaft 3.5mm	2
26982	Bicortical TF Shaft 3.5mm	2
27550	4.8mm Cannulated drill bit AO (5.5 lock)	2
27555	4.5 mm drill bit AO (5.5 non- lock)	2
27557	4.3mm drill bit AO (5.0 lock self-drilling)	2
27560	3.8mm drill bit AO (4.5 lock)	2
27562	3.5mm drill bit AO (3.5 non-lock)	2
27565	3.2mm drill bit AO (4.5 non-lock)	2
27570	2.7mm drill bit AO (3.5 lock)	2
27575	2.5mm drill bit AO (3.5 non-lock)	2
27582	1.5mm drill bit AO (2.0 non-lock)	2
27585	5.5mm Cannulated drill bit AO (5.5 Lag)	2
27590	2.0mm X 250mm Threaded Guide Wire, single	1
27591	2.0mm X 250mm Non-Threaded Guide Wire, single	1
<b>Total Disposables</b>		<b>26</b>











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