

# Lower Extremity

Product Catalog

# Products

#### ANKLE FIXATION SYSTEM<sup>™</sup>

- Sidewinder Plate<sup>™</sup>
- Ankle Hook Plate<sup>™</sup>
- Medial Malleolar Sled<sup>™</sup>
- Semi-Tubular Plate
- 4.0 Cannulated Compression Screw
- 4.0 Cortical Screw

#### FIFTH METATARSAL FIXATION SYSTEM™

- Jones Fracture Plate<sup>™</sup>
- Jones Screw

#### LOWER FUSION CUP™

Fusion Cup<sup>™</sup>

#### SUBTALAR FUSION SYSTEM<sup>™</sup>

• Subtalar Fusion Cup™

#### STAPLES SYSTEM

Highly Elastic Nitinol Staples<sup>™</sup>

#### CANNULATED SCREW SYSTEM

- Small Headless Screws 1.7, 2.3, 3.0 & 3.5mm
- Large Headless Screws 4.5, 5.5 & 7.3mm

#### FOOT PLATING SYSTEM $^{\scriptscriptstyle \mathsf{TM}}$

- Straight Plate
- H-Plate
- 1st Met Plate<sup>™</sup>
- MTPJ Plate<sup>™</sup>
- T-Plate
- X-Plate
- Calcaneal Stepped Plate<sup>™</sup>
- Lapidus Plate
- MCF Plate<sup>™</sup>
- Evans Osteotomy Plate

#### CALCALNEAL FRACTURE FIXATION<sup>™</sup>

- Sinus Tarsi Plate<sup>™</sup>
- Perimeter Plate<sup>™</sup>



# Sidewinder Plate<sup>™</sup>

Double antiglide plate with opposing compression tabs eliminate need for lag screws

#### **Typical uses:**

Short oblique fibula fractures

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

7 Hole 76mm Left & Right

X = Narrow, Medium & Wide tab widths





# Ankle Hook Plate<sup>™</sup>

Contoured plate with intramedullary tines for enhanced rotational stability

#### Typical uses:

· Lateral and medial malleolus fractures

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

\* Special Order



# Medial Malleolar Sled<sup>™</sup>

Simple one-piece tension band combining surface and intramedullary fixation

#### Typical uses:

- Medial malleolus fractures
- · Fixation of medial malleolar osteotomies

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

\* Special Order







# **Semi-Tubular Plate**

Contoured plate with offset screw holes for greater load support

#### Typical uses:

Distal / proximal long bone fixation

|        | Sizes:   |
|--------|----------|
|        | 6 Hole   |
| \<br>\ | 8 Hole   |
|        | 10 Hole  |
|        | 12 Hole* |
|        | 15 Hole* |
|        |          |

| Lengths: |
|----------|
| 67mm     |
| 85mm     |
| 103mm    |
| 150mm    |
|          |

\* Special Order







# **4.0 Cortical Screw**

178mm

Low-profile, self-tapping screw for enhanced bone purchase

#### Typical uses:

- Syndesmosis fixation
- Posterior malleolar fixation

#### Lengths:

35-60mm (5mm increments)





# 4.0 Cannulated Compression Screw

Low-profile, self-drilling, self-tapping screw for fracture fixation

#### Typical uses:

• Distal tibial metaphyseal fractures

#### Lengths:

35-60mm (5mm increments)





# Jones Fracture Plate<sup>™</sup>

Small, versatile plate with intramedullary tines for rotational support

#### Typical uses:

Proximal fifth metatarsal fractures

\* Special Order







## **Jones Screw**

Non-cannulated screw with tapered tip for ease of insertion

#### Typical uses:

Jones fracture

| Sizes: | Lengths:  |
|--------|-----------|
| 4.5mm  | 40 - 60mm |
| 5.5mm  | 40 - 60mm |
| 6.5mm  | 40 - 60mm |
|        |           |

5mm increments



# LOWER FUSION CUP<sup>™</sup>



# **Fusion Cup**<sup>™</sup>

Radiolucent PEEK OPTIMA® plate with variable-angle locking technology

#### **Typical uses:**

- Lisfranc Fusion
- TN and CC Fusions

#### Sizes:

10 Hole Ø18mm 10 Hole Ø22mm

**Diameters:** 





# Subtalar Fusion Cup<sup>™</sup>

PEEK-OPTIMA® cup for a faster alternative to screw fixation for subtalar arthrodesis

#### Typical uses:

Subtalar arthrodesis

Size: 5 Hole 6 Hole





## **STAPLES SYSTEM**<sup>™</sup>

Symmetrical



Staples providing dynamic compression without heating or cooling

#### Typical uses:

• Forefoot, midfoot, and hindfoot fusions, osteotomies, and fracture fixation

#### Asymmetrical



# Sizes:

#### Symmetrical

#### a x b

small (a=08-15mm, b=08-13mm) large (a=18-25mm, b=14-22mm)

#### Asymmetrical

#### a x b x c

small (a=10-15mm, b=13-17mm, c=15-19mm) large (a=18mm, b=15-17mm, c=17-19mm)



# Small Headless Screws - 1.7, 2.3, 3.0 & 3.5mm

Broad array of self-drilling headless cannulated screws all in one tray

| Typical Uses                            | 1.7    | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
|---|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| Malleolar Fractures                     |        |     |     | Х   |
| Calcaneal Fractures                     | •••••• |     | Х   | Х   |
| Talus Fractures                         |        |     |     | Х   |
| Midfoot Arthrodeses                     |        |     | Х   | Х   |
| Metatarsal Phalangeal Joint Fusion      |        | Х   | Х   | Х   |
| Chevron Osteotomy                       | Х      | Х   | Х   | Х   |
| Hallux Interphalangeal Joint Fusion     |        | Х   | Х   | Х   |
| Proximal Interphalangeal Joint Fusion   | Х      |     |     |     |
| Weil Osteotomy                          | Х      | Х   |     |     |
| Lisfranc Fracture                       |        |     |     | Х   |
| Lapidus Procedure                       |        |     |     | Х   |
| Ludloff Osteotomy                       |        |     | Х   |     |
| Mau Osteotomy                           | •••••• | Х   | Х   |     |
| Scarf Osteotomy                         | •••••• | Х   |     |     |
| Akin Osteotomy                          | Х      |     |     |     |
| ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |        |     |     |     |

#### Sizes:

- **1.7** 8-14mm (1mm increments)
- 2.3 10-20mm (2mm increments) 20-26mm (1mm increments) 26-28mm (2mm increments)
- 3.0 10-20mm (2mm increments) 20-26mm (1mm increments) 26-36mm (2mm increments)
- **3.5** 16-18mm (2mm increments)\* 20-26mm (1mm increments) 26-32mm (2mm increments) 35-45mm (5mm increments)

\* Special Order



# Large Headless Screws - 4.5, 5.5 & 7.3mm

Self-drilling large headless cannulated screws with two distal thread length options

#### **Typical Uses** 4.5 5.5 7.3 Х Malleolar Fractures ..... Calcaneal Fractures х х х ..... Talus Fractures Х Х ..... Midfoot Arthrodeses Х Х Х ...... Calcaneal Osteotomy Х Х Х ..... Jones Fracture Х Х ..... Subtalar Arthrodesis Х Х ...... Calcaneocuboid Arthrodesis X Х ..... Talonavicular Arthrodesis Х Х Х Lisfranc Fracture



#### Sizes:

- **4.5** 26-44mm (2mm increments) 44-64mm (4mm increments)
- **5.5** 26-44mm (2mm increments) 44-64mm (4mm increments)

16mm and 32mm distal thread lengths available

7.3 44–68mm (2mm increments) 68–112mm (4mm increments)



# **Straight Plate**

Versatile, low-profile plate for metatarsal and phalangeal osteotomies or fractures

#### Typical uses:

- Metatarsal & Phalangeal osteotomies or fractures
- Forefoot arthrodesis

| Sizes: | Lengths: |
|--------|----------|
| 4 Hole | 30mm     |
| 6 Hole | 46mm     |





# **H-Plate**

Multipurpose implant for various types of osteotomies

#### Typical uses:

Stabilization of arthrodesis or osteotomy

| Sizes: | Lengths: |
|--------|----------|
| 20     | 20mm     |
| 22     | 22mm     |
| 28     | 28mm     |





# 1st Met Plate<sup>™</sup>

Implant option for reinforcing the first metatarsal osteotomy site

#### Typical uses:

First metatarsal osteotomy

#### Length:

33mm *Left & Right* 







# **MTPJ Plate**<sup>™</sup>

MTPJ fusion plate with integral 7 degree valgus angle

#### Typical uses:

• First MTPJ Fusion

Sizes: 6 Hole

es: Lengths: ble 50mm



# 

# **T-Plate**

Versatile plate for use in various arthrodeses and osteotomies

#### Typical uses:

Stabilization of arthrodesis or osteotomy

Sizes: Lengths: 9 Hole 64mm







# **X-Plate**

Utility implant for numerous midfoot and rearfoot procedures

#### **Typical uses:**

• Midfoot stabilization of arthrodesis

#### Sizes: Lengths:

Small 36mm Medium 40mm





# **Calcaneal Stepped Plate**<sup>™</sup>

Stepped plate for calcaneal osteotomies

#### Typical uses:

Calcaneal slide procedure

#### Lengths:

06mm Step 08mm Step 10mm Step\*

\* Optional





# **Lapidus Plate**

Stepped plate with 3 options for more precise deformity corrections

#### Typical uses:

Lapidus procedure

Sizes: 00mm Step 01mm Step 02mm Step Lengths: 42mm 42mm 42mm







# **MCF** Plate

Anatomic plate with tapered distal edge for ease of insertion

#### Typical uses:

Medial column fusion

Sizes: Lengths: 10 Hole\* 90 mm

Left & Right \* Optional







# **Evans Osteotomy Plate**

An opening wedge osteotomy plate with graft window

#### Typical uses:

Opening wedge osteotomy fixation

#### Length:

31mm





# Sinus Tarsi Plate<sup>™</sup>

Minimally invasive plates with variable locking pegs to aid in fragment specific reduction

| T | ypical | use | es:    |  |
|---|--------|-----|--------|--|
|   | Calcar |     | fracti |  |

Calcaneus fractures

| Sizes (One-limb): | Length: |
|-------------------|---------|
| 7 Hole            | 59mm    |
| 8 Hole            | 69mm    |
|                   |         |

Sizes (Two-limb): Length: 59mm 69mm

Lefts & Rights

9 Hole

11 Hole





# **Perimeter Plate<sup>™</sup>**

Anatomically contoured for easy in-situ positioning

#### **Typical uses:**

Calcaneus fracture

| Size: | Length: |
|-------|---------|
| 54    | 54mm    |
| 66    | 66mm    |

Lefts & Rights







Insert hook in hole away from fracture & squeeze

Tighten screw

Final fixation





Insert hook in hole close to fracture & squeeze

Tighten screw

Final fixation



TriMed, Inc. | 27533 Avenue Hopkins | Santa Clarita, California 91355 T. 800-633-7221 T. 661-255-7406 F. 661-254-8485 www.trimedortho.com



2015 TriMed, Inc. All rights reserved.

Patent Coverage: TriMed, Inc. products are covered by patents issued in the U.S. and in foreign jurisdictions. The presently issued U.S. patents are: 5,709,682; 5,931,839; 5,941,878; 6,077,266; 6,113,603; 7,037,308; 7,195,633; 7,540,874; 8,177,822; 8,821,508; 8,906,070; 9,089,376; 9,283,010; 9,220,546.

**CE0434** TME 882 - 8 08/16

The technique presented is one suggested surgical technique. The decision to use a specific implant and the surgical technique must be based on sound medical judgment by the surgeon that takes into consideration factors such as the circumstances and configuration of the injury.