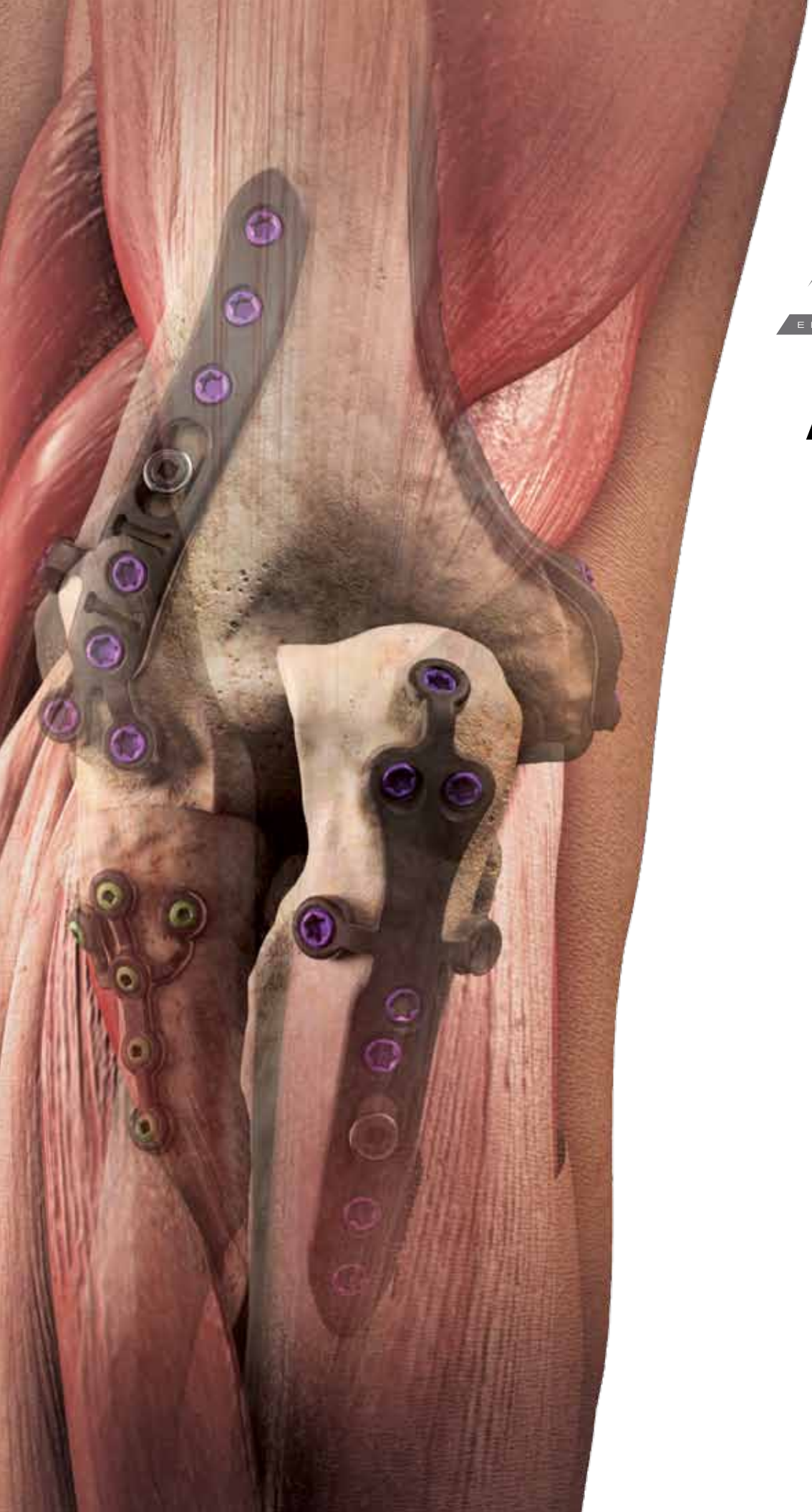


ELBOW PLATING SYSTEM

A.L.P.S. Elbow
Plating System

Sales Sheet

BIOMET®

A.L.P.S. Elbow Plating System

The A.L.P.S. Elbow Plating System is a comprehensive system designed for fixation of fractures, osteotomies, and non-unions of the humerus, radius, ulna and olecranon, particularly in osteopenic bone. The system includes anatomically contoured plates including Medial, Lateral, Posterior Lateral, Olecranon, Proximal Radial Head, and Coronoid designs. All plates have TiMAX™ surface treatment for increased strength compared with stainless steel and standard titanium alloys. F.A.S.T. Guide® inserts technology have been designed into all implants for fast drilling as well as in-situ contouring to allow for a true anatomic fit.

TiMAX™

TiMAX™ Material

The Elbow Plating System takes advantage of TiMAX, an anodized Ti alloy, to provide a strong yet contourable plate. TiMAX proprietary surface treatment increases fatigue strength while decreasing frictional characteristics, notch sensitivity and the likelihood of galling of titanium.

This anodization process also creates a surface on the plate that discourages bony ingrowth, which can minimize complications during removal of the implants after fracture healing.

Low Profile Design

Low profile plates and screws were designed to help minimize discomfort and soft tissue irritation.

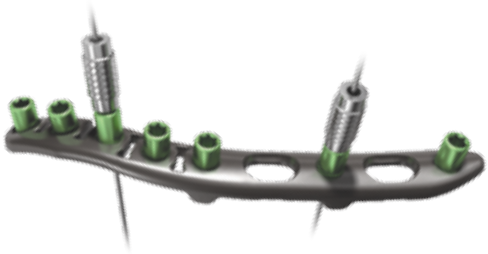
Plate Customization

Plates were designed to be modified in situ to meet the needs of the patient and the fracture.

Multiple Screw Options

Choose locking, non-locking, and multi-directional locking screws according to need and without compromising plate profile.

- Tapered, threaded screws lock into position to establish a fixed angle construct for strong fixation when bone quality is poor and optimal screw purchase is required.
- Cobalt Chrome Multi-directional locking screws (MDS) allow for a 25 degree cone of angulation and lock into the plate by creating their own thread without the risk of cold welding.
- Low profile non-locking screws provide the same profile as locking screws.
- Low profile non-locking screws can be paired with a washer to create axial compression in the oblong holes



F.A.S.T. GUIDE® Inserts, F.A.S.T. Tabs™, and Provisional Fixation Technology

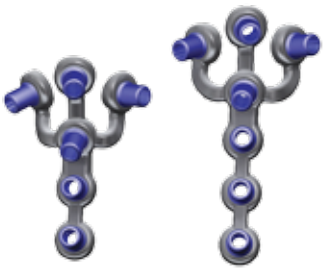
Fast, accurate surgeries through F.A.S.T. GUIDE® Technology:

- Facilitate accurate drilling
- Pre-loaded and disposable
- Save time in the OR since no intraoperative assembly is required
- Color coded guides make plate identification easy

F.A.S.T. Tabs™ Technology enables in-situ contouring for true plate-to-bone conformity.

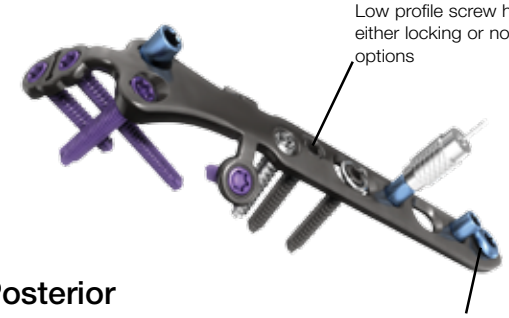
K-wire adapters convert any F.A.S.T. GUIDE® into a fixed angle K-wire hole

Proximal Radial Plate



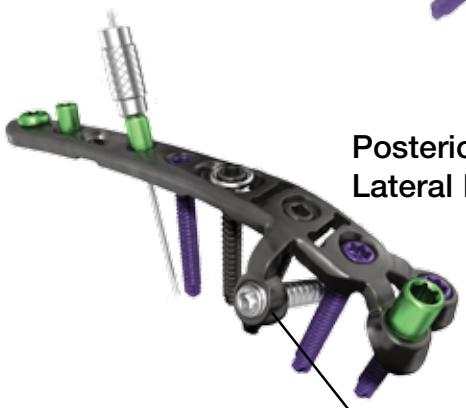
Olecranon Plate

Low profile screw heads for either locking or non-locking options



Low profile F.A.S.T. GUIDE® for reduced soft tissue irritation during plate insertion

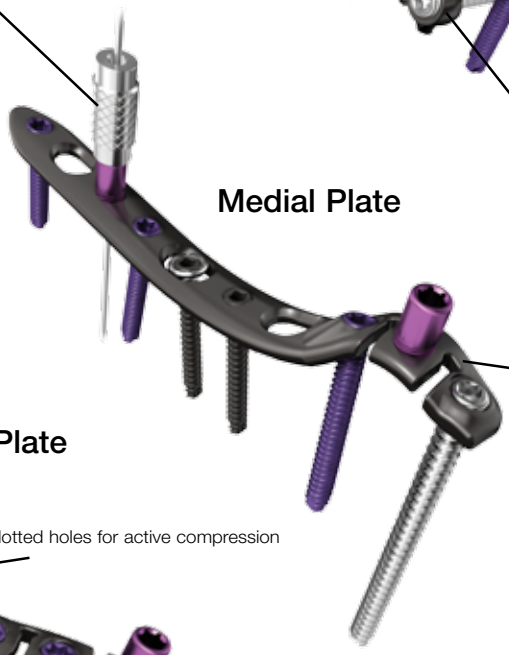
Posterior Lateral Plate



2.0 mm K-wire Adapter converts any F.A.S.T. GUIDE® into a fixed angle K-wire hole

Multiplanar arms designed to allow for eccentric screw positioning

Medial Plate

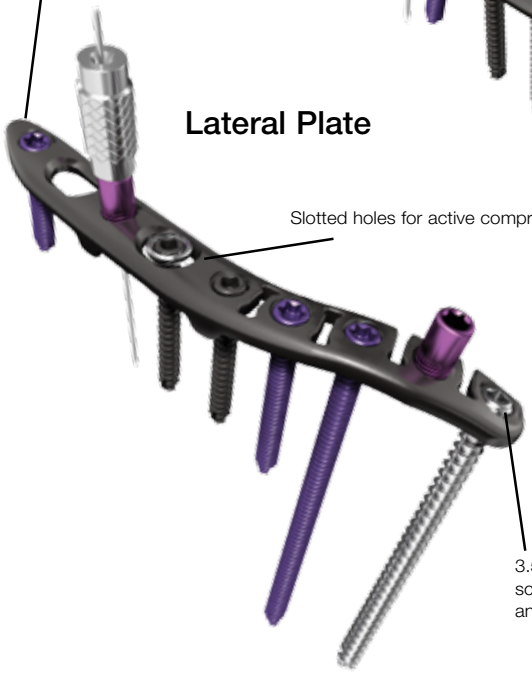


Proximal bullet tip facilitates submuscular plate insertion

Design features allow for multiplanar plate contouring without compromising strength

Lateral Plate

Slotted holes for active compression



3.5 mm multi-directional locking screws allow for 25 degrees of angulation

Coronoid Plate

The Elbow Plating System features an extensive set of anatomically contoured implants to address a wide array of fractures around the elbow. The anatomic design of each plate matches the natural anatomy of the specified location. However, in-situ contouring is available for fine adjustment and patient specific customization.

The Elbow Plating System comes pre-loaded with Fixed Angle Screw Targeting Guides - F.A.S.T. Guides - that direct the trajectory of the drill through the screw hole in the plate. Additionally, F.A.S.T. Tabs™ technology allows for in-situ contouring for patient specific customization, while provisional fixation holes allow the plate to be securely positioned with K-wires.

Implant Tray

Medial Plates

1312-18-700 (2)	Dist Hum Medial Rt	9 Hole	88mm
1312-18-702 (2)	Dist Hum Medial Lt	9 Hole	88mm
1312-18-701 (2)	Dist Hum Medial Rt	10 Hole	97mm
1312-18-703 (2)	Dist Hum Medial Lt	10 Hole	97mm
1312-18-704 (1)	Dist Hum Medial Rt	13 Hole	127mm
1312-18-707 (1)	Dist Hum Medial Lt	13 Hole	127mm
1312-18-705 (1)	Dist Hum Medial Rt	17 Hole	166 mm
1312-18-708 (1)	Dist Hum Medial Lt	17 Hole	166 mm

Lateral Plates

1312-18-200 (1)	Dist Hum Lat Rt	7 Hole	64mm
1312-18-202 (1)	Dist Hum Lat Lt	7 Hole	64mm
1312-18-201 (1)	Dist Hum Lat Rt	9 Hole	85mm
1312-18-203 (1)	Dist Hum Lat Lt	9 Hole	85mm
1312-18-204 (1)	Dist Hum Lat Rt	11 Hole	103 mm
1312-18-207 (1)	Dist Hum Lat Lt	11 Hole	103 mm
1312-18-205 (1)	Dist Hum Lat Rt	15 Hole	142 mm
1312-18-208 (1)	Dist Hum Lat Lt	15 Hole	142 mm

Posterior Lateral Plates

1312-18-300 (1)	Dist Hum Post Lat Rt	9 Hole	74 mm
1312-18-302 (1)	Dist Hum Post Lat Lt	9 Hole	74 mm
1312-18-301 (1)	Dist Hum Post Lat Rt	11 Hole	94 mm
1312-18-303 (1)	Dist Hum Post Lat Lt	11 Hole	94 mm
1312-18-305 (1)	Dist Hum Post Lat Rt	17 Hole	148 mm
1312-18-308 (1)	Dist Hum Post Lat Lt	17 Hole	148 mm
1312-18-800	Dist Hum Post Lat Rt	21 Hole	210 mm
1312-18-803	Dist Hum Post Lat Lt	21 Hole	210 mm
1312-18-801	Dist Hum Post Lat Rt	25 Hole	250 mm
1312-18-804	Dist Hum Post Lat Lt	25 Hole	250 mm

Olecranon Plate

1312-18-600 (2)	Olecranon Plate	10 Hole	79mm
1312-18-601 (2)	Olecranon Plate	13 Hole	104mm
1312-18-604 (1)	Olecranon Plate Rt	17 Hole	154 mm
1312-18-607 (1)	Olecranon Plate Lt	17 Hole	154 mm
1312-18-606 (1)	Olecranon Plate Rt	21 Hole	194 mm
1312-18-609 (1)	Olecranon Plate Lt	21 Hole	194 mm

Proximal Radius Plate

1312-18-400 (2)	Prox Radius Plate Small		
1312-18-401 (2)	Prox Radius Plate Large		

Coronoid Plate

1312-18-500 (1)	Coronoid Plate Rt		
1312-18-501 (1)	Coronoid Plate Lt		

For product information, including indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions and potential adverse effects, see the package insert.

Instrument Tray

2312-18-003	3.5 Medial/Lateral Straight Bender
2312-18-004	3.5 Medial/Lateral L Bender
2312-18-008 (2)	3.5 Post. Lateral/Olecranon Bender
14179-6 (12)	2.0 mm K-wire
2142-35-100	Small Frag Depth Gauge
9399-99-435	Double Drill Guide 2.7/2.0mm
8163-01-005 (2)	Drill Measuring Sleeve
8290-29-070 (2)	Drill Bit 2.5 mm
8290-32-070 (2)	Drill Twist Scp 3.5 x 70 mm
2142-27-070 (3)	2.7 mm Calibrated Drill Bit
8163-01-000 (2)	2.2 mm Square Screwdriver
2142-15-070 (2)	T-15 Tapered Driver
2312-18-007 (3)	2.0 mm K-wire Adapter
1920	L Periarticular Tong
2312-18-020	2.0 mm Torque Limiting Power Adapter
2142-13-567	Plate End Retractor
2141-18-001	Small Torque Limiting Handle
13577 (2)	Reduction Forcep W/Points Lg
8261-66-000	Cannulated Ratchet Handle

Long Plate Module

2312-18-016	Short F.A.S.T. GUIDE (10)
2312-18-001	Long Plate Benders (2)
2142-07-027	2.7 mm Locking Drill Guide (1)

2.5 mm Implant Module

Proximal Radius Plates

1312-18-400 (2)	Small
1312-18-401 (2)	Large

Coronoid Plates

1312-18-501 (2)	Left
1312-18-500 (2)	Right

2.5 mm Non-locking Screw

SPXX000	14 - 40 mm in 2 mm increments

2.5 mm Locking Screw

FP XX	14 - 40 mm in 2 mm increments

3.5 mm Screw Module

3.5 mm Locking Cortical Screw

8161-35-XXX	10 - 70 mm in 2 mm increments

3.5 mm Multi-Directional Screw

8163-35-XXX	20 - 60 mm in 2 mm increments

3.5 mm Low profile Cortical Screw

1312-18-XXX	14 - 50 mm in 2 mm increments 55 - 75 mm in 5 mm increments

1312-18-000	14 - 40 mm in 2 mm increments

14425-6 (12)	1.6 mm x 6 in. K-wire Half Bay PT
FDB20 (2)	F.A.S.T. Drill Bit 2.0
2312-18-012 (2)	1.3 mm Square Screwdriver
QCH	Quick Connect Handle
2312-18-014	2.5 mm Counterbore
2312-07-012	Fragment Plate Holder
2312-18-005 (2)	2.5 mm Bender

Screws, Plates, Intramedullary Nails, Compression Hip Screws, Pins and Wires

Important:
This Essential Product Information does not include all of the information necessary for selection and use of a device. Please see full labeling for all necessary information.

Indications:
The use of metallic surgical appliances (screws, plates, intramedullary nails, compression hip screws, pins and wires) provides the orthopaedic surgeon a means of bone fixation and helps generally in the management of fractures and reconstructive surgeries. These implants are intended as a guide to normal healing, and are NOT intended to replace normal body structure or bear the weight of the body in the presence of incomplete bone healing. Delayed unions or nonunions in the presence of load bearing or weight bearing might eventually cause the implant to break due to metal fatigue. All metal surgical implants are subjected to repeated stress in use, which can result in metal fatigue.

Contraindications:
Screws, plates, intramedullary nails, compression hip screws, pins and wires are contraindicated in: active infection, conditions which tend to retard healing such as blood supply limitations, previous infections, insufficient quantity or quality of bone to permit stabilization of the fracture complex, conditions that restrict the patient's ability or willingness to follow postoperative instructions during the healing process, foreign body sensitivity, and cases where the implant(s) would cross open epiphyseal plates in skeletally immature patients.

Additional Contraindication for Orthopaedic Screws and Plates only:
Cases with malignant primary or metastatic tumors which preclude adequate bone support or screw fixations, unless supplemental fixation or stabilization methods are utilized.

Additional Contraindication for Retrograde Femoral Nailing:
A history of septic arthritis of the knee and knee extension contracture with inability to attain at least 45° of flexion.

Additional Contraindications for Compression Hip Screws only:
Inadequate implant support due to the lack of medial buttress.

Warnings and Precautions:
Bone screws and pins are intended for partial weight bearing and non-weight bearing applications. These components cannot be expected to withstand the unsupported stresses of full weight bearing.

Adverse Events:
The following are the most frequent adverse events after fixation with orthopaedic screws, plates, intramedullary nails, compression hip screws, pins and wires: loosening, bending, cracking or fracture of the components or loss of fixation in bone attributable to nonunion, osteoporosis, markedly unstable comminuted fractures; loss of anatomic position with nonunion or malunion with rotation or angulation; infection and allergies and adverse reactions to the device material. Surgeons should take care when targeting and drilling for the proximal screws in any tibial nail with oblique proximal screws. Care should be taken as the drill bit is advanced to penetrate the far cortex. Advancing the drill bit too far in this area may cause injury to the deep peroneal nerve. Fluoroscopy should be used to verify correct positioning of the drill bit.

Additional Adverse Events for Compression Hip Screw only:
Screw cutout of the femoral head (usually associated with osteoporotic bone).
NOTE: Do not remove F.A.S.T. GUIDE® inserts prior to sterilization.

BIOMET® ORTHOPEDICS

One Surgeon. One Patient.®

P.O. Box 587, Warsaw, IN 46581-0587 • 800.348.9500 x 1501

Form No. BMET0062.0 • REV091512