

medartis®

PRECISION IN FIXATION

PRODUCT INFORMATION

# Hallux System 2.8



APTUS®  
Foot





# Hallux System 2.8

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For further information regarding the APTUS product line visit:  
[www.medartis.com/products](http://www.medartis.com/products)

# The New Hallux System 2.8

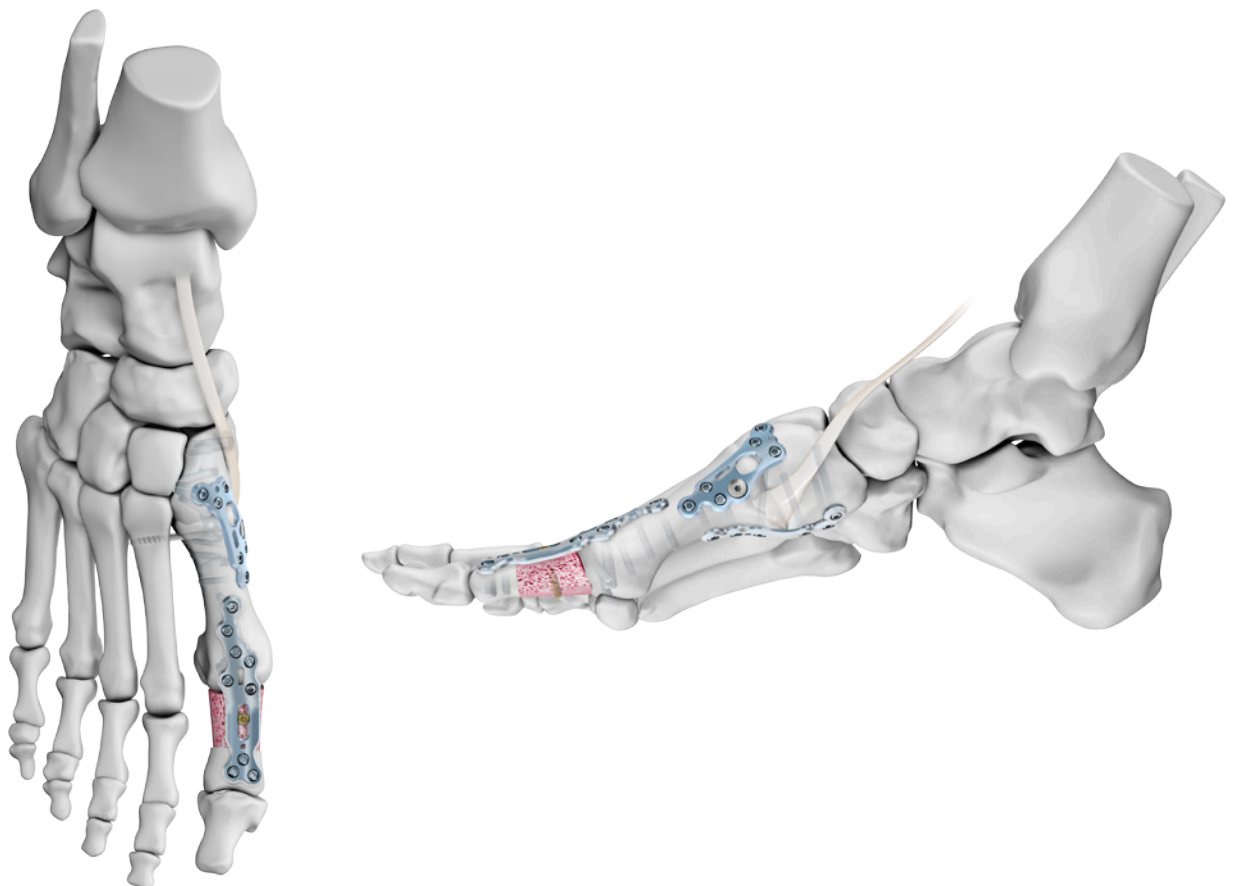
## Precision and Innovation

Hallux Valgus procedures constitute the largest proportion of interventions within elective foot surgery. Patients' expectations for successful outcomes in Hallux treatments are very high. Implants are expected to fulfill the requirements of modern procedures and support a smooth and effective implantation.

The APTUS Hallux system was developed in association with a team of internationally renowned foot surgeons. The plate designs were confirmed using statistical analysis of CT datasets and were thoroughly verified on anatomical specimens. The new implants rely on already proven as well as

newly developed technologies: TriLock permits multidirectional screw positioning and angular stability. The new TriLock<sup>PLUS</sup> enables the surgeon to combine compression and locking in one step. Further advantages are low plate profiles as well as slots for the compression with olive K-wires.

The HexaDrive screw head design with its patented self-retaining mechanism allows for secure connection between screw and screwdriver. Together with an intuitive and well thought-through set of instruments, this system is user-friendly, providing a positive end-user experience.

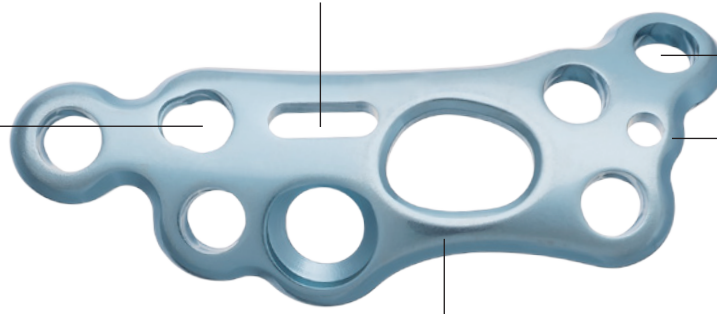


# General Plate Features

TriLock<sup>PLUS</sup> – Compression **and** angular stable locking

K-wire slot for compression with K-wires

TriLock – multidirectional angular stable locking



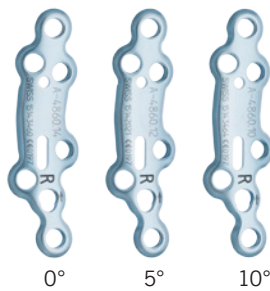
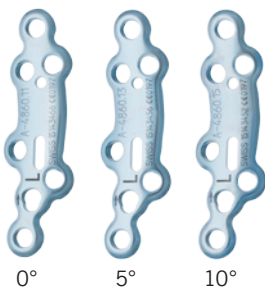
Rounded plate edges offer protection of the soft tissues

Plate shape derived from the results of extensive anatomical analyses

MTP Fusion Plates

Left

Right



0°

5°

10°

0°

5°

10°

MTP Revision Plates

Left

Right



5°

10°

5°

10°

TMT-1 Medial

Left

Right



TMT-1 Plantar

Left

Right



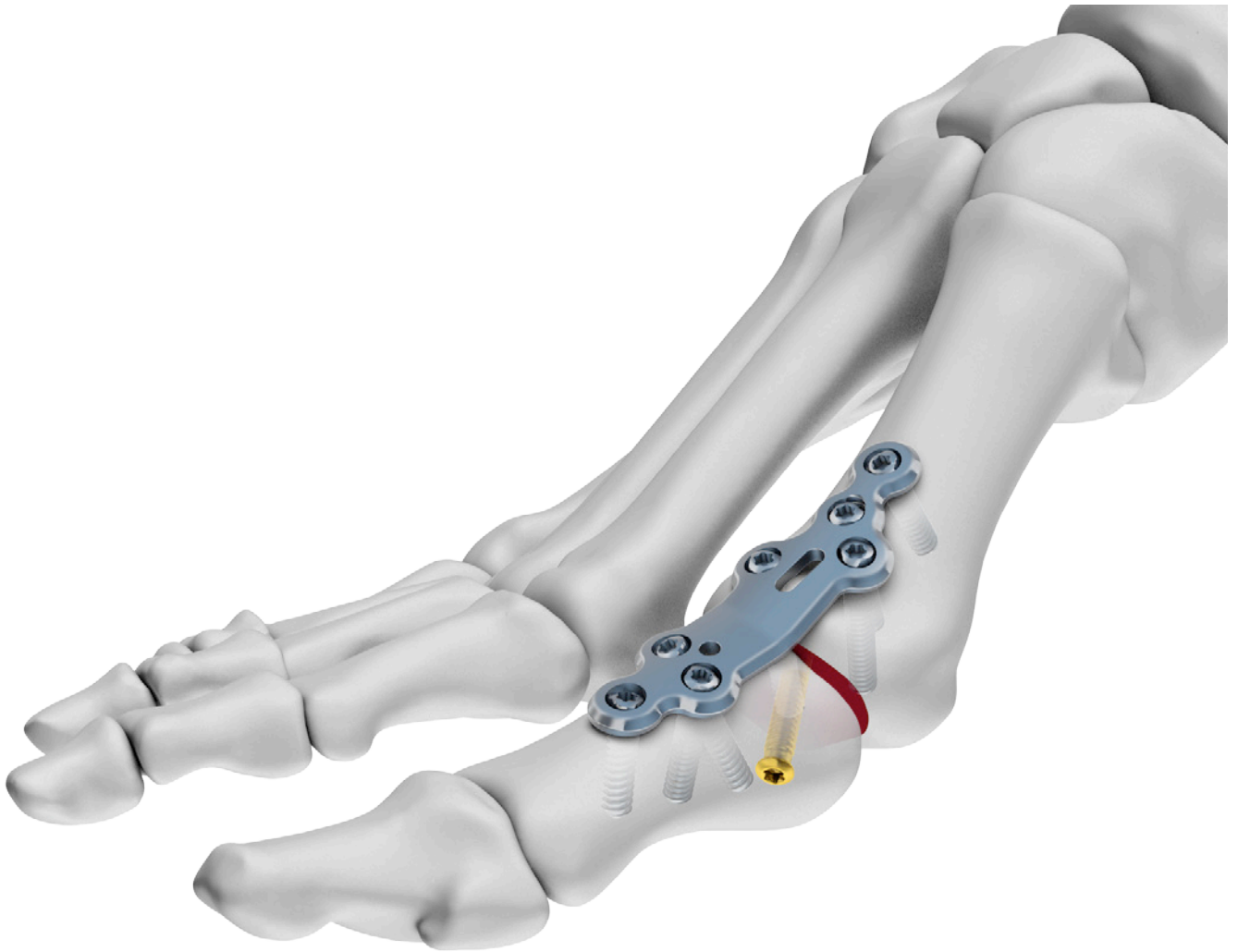
Grid Plates



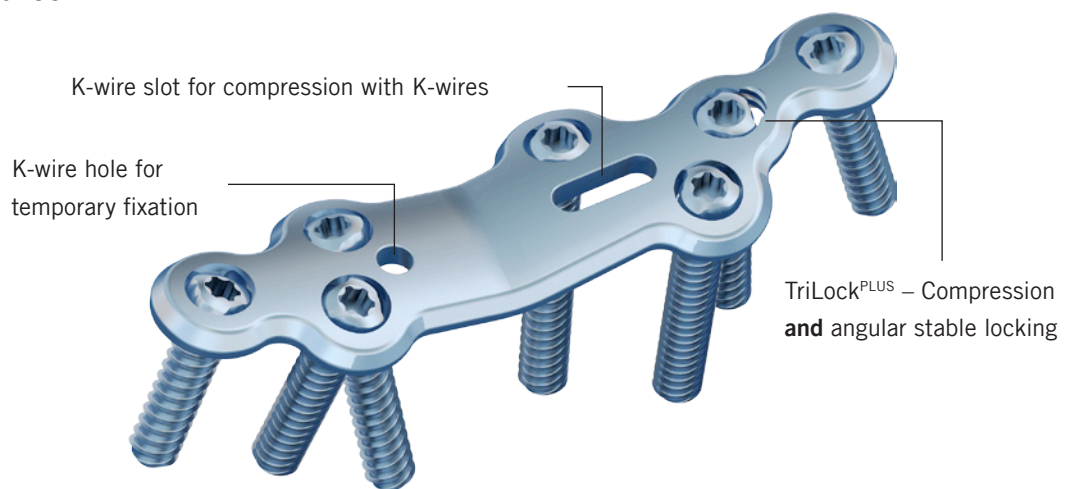
# MTP Fusion Plates

## Clinical Benefits

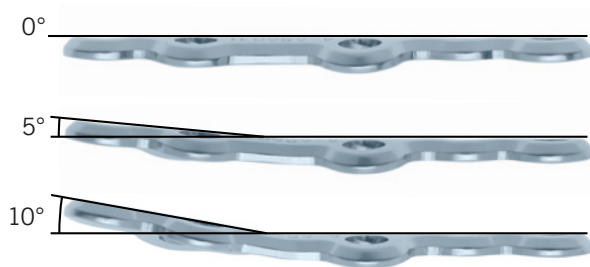
- Reduced likelihood of collisions of transverse screws
- Improved anatomical fit
- Additional proximal plate hole for increased primary stability in poor bone quality



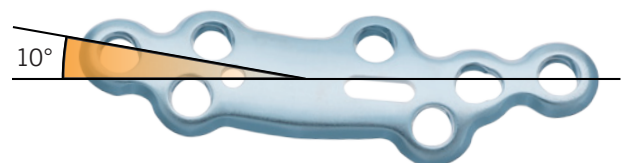
## Plate Features



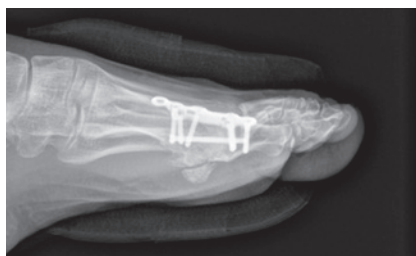
## Three Defined Dorsiflexion Angles



## 10° Valgus Angle



Intraoperative image



Postoperative X-ray (6 weeks)



Postoperative X-ray (6 weeks)

Clinical case published with the kind permission of: L. Drittenbass, Geneva, Switzerland



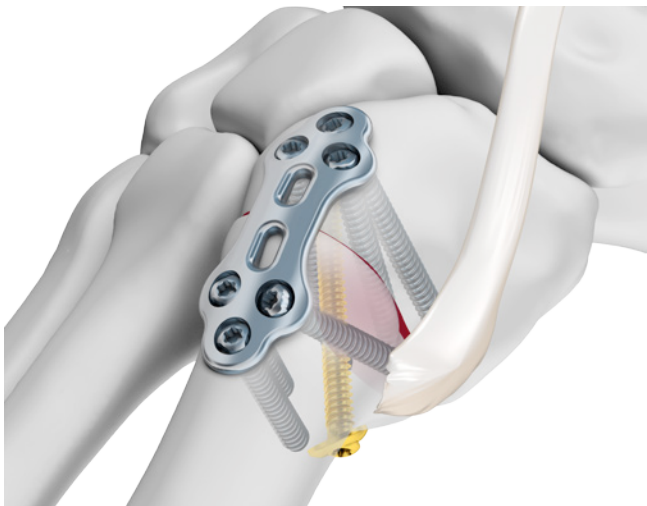
# Grid Plates

## Versatile indications and proven application

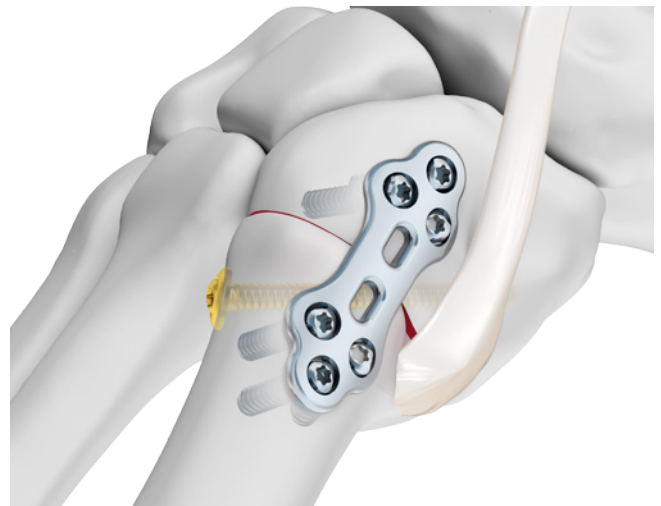
### Clinical Benefits

- Generic shape allows for many applications and plate positions\*
- Low plate profile
- Able to be contoured to the individual anatomy\*

#### TMT-1 Fusion

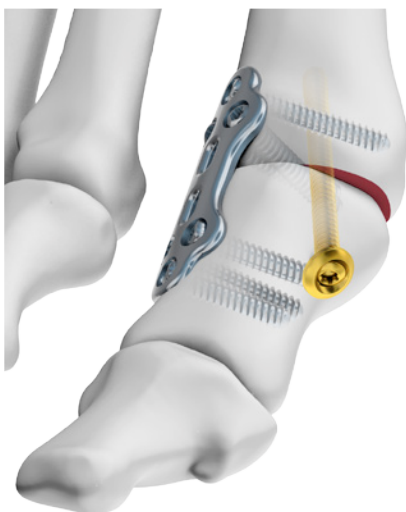


Dorsal

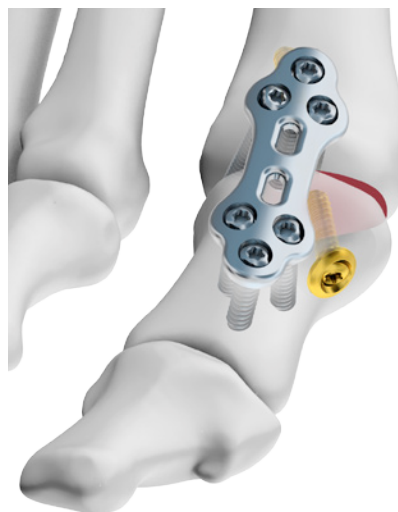


Medial

#### MTP-1 Fusion



Lateral



Dorsal

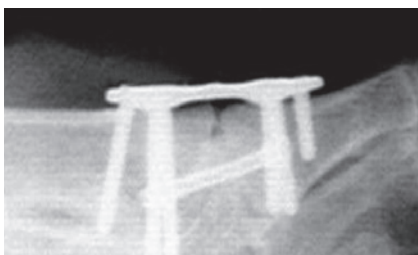
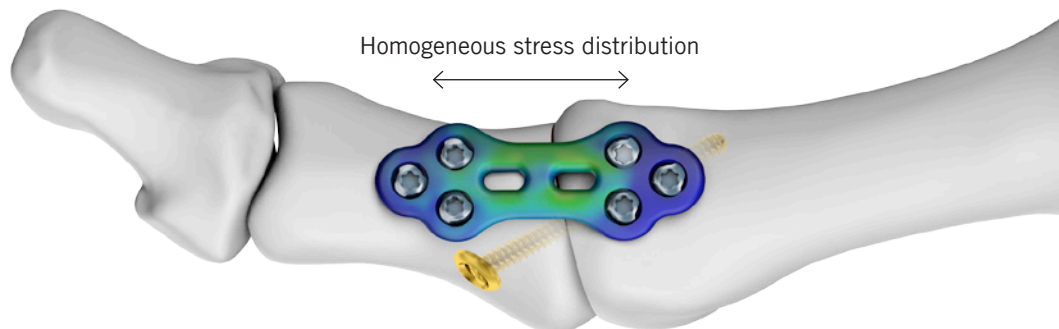
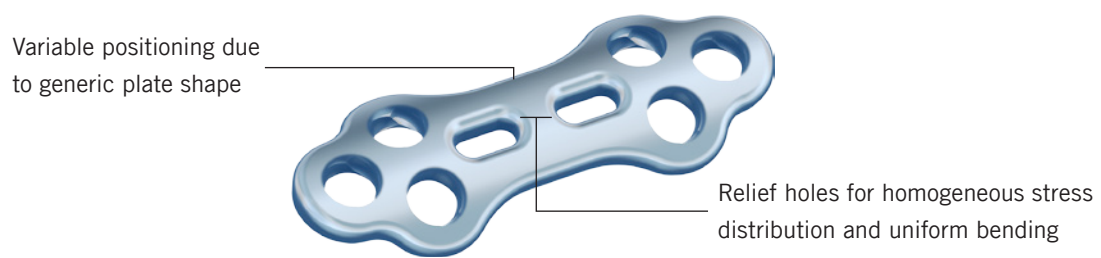


Medial

\* Based on the indications in the surgical technique



## Plate Features



Case 1  
MTP-1 Fusion – Intraoperative X-ray



MTP-1 Fusion – Intraoperative image



Case 2  
TMT-1 Fusion – Intraoperative X-ray

Clinical cases published with the kind permission of:

Case 1: C. Brumm, Schaffhausen, Switzerland    Case 2: C. Plaass, Hannover, Germany

# MTP Revision Plates

## Stability and flexibility for complex revisions

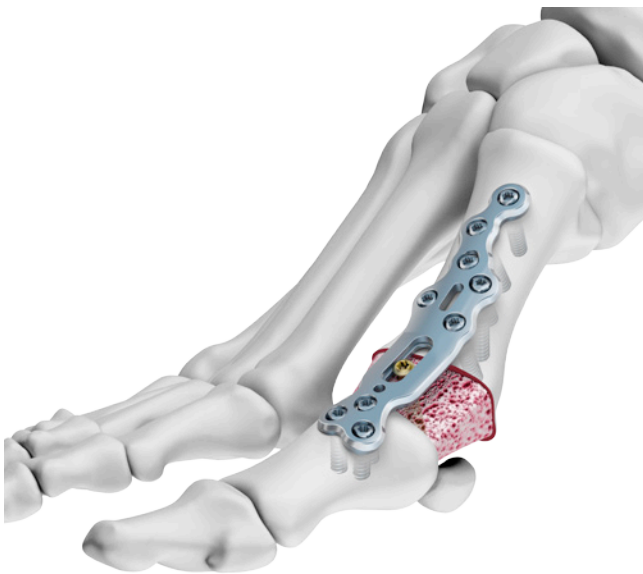
### Clinical Benefits

- Oblong hole allows for variable autograft fixation
- Closely arranged distal holes enable treatment even of small fragments
- Stable bridging of bone defects



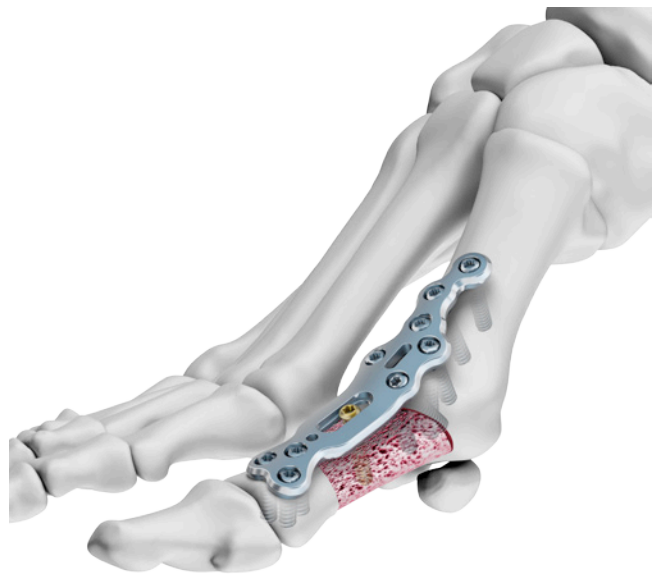
#### Conversion of prosthesis to arthrodesis

The proximal TriLock hole adds stability and allows for bridging of large bone defects



#### Revisions following metatarsal 1 head necrosis

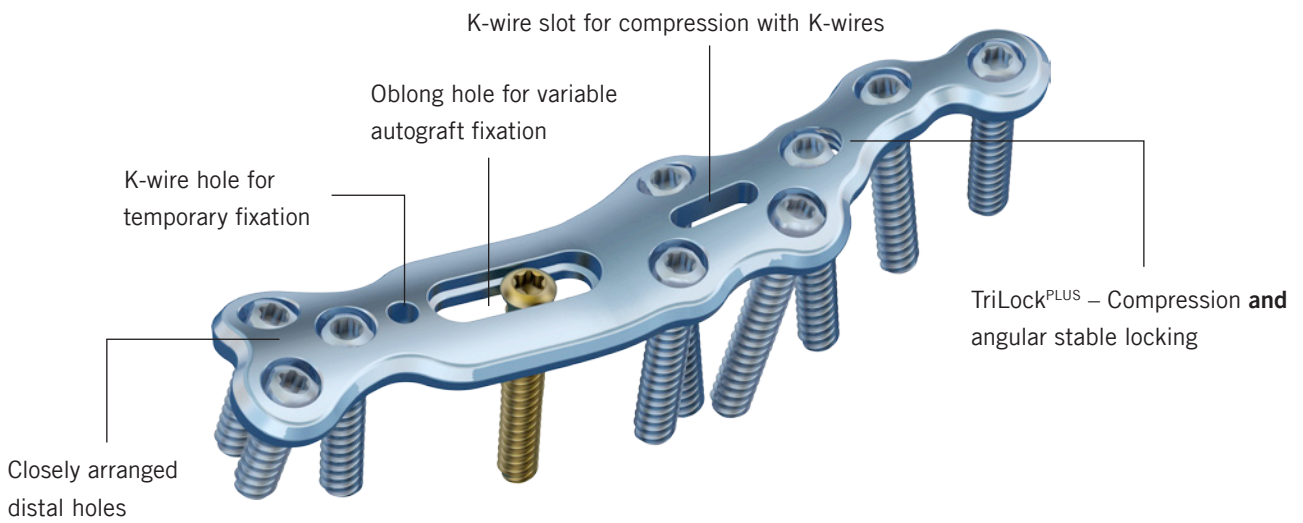
The oblong hole allows fixation of the autograft at the required position



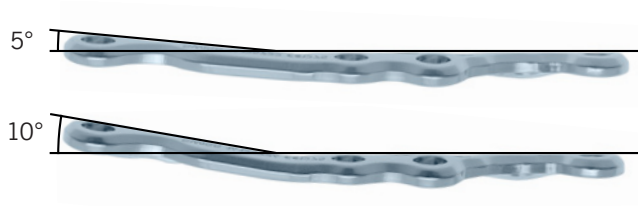
#### Revisions following Keller-Brandes procedures

Closely arranged distal holes enable stability even of small bone fragment

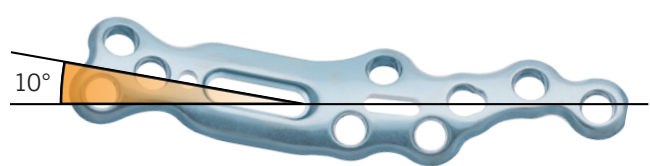
## Plate Features



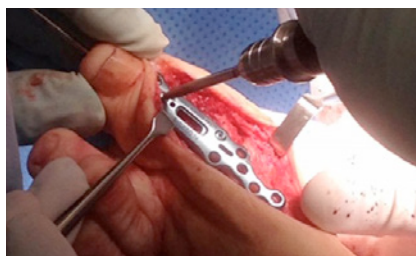
## Two Defined Dorsiflexion Angles



## 10° Valgus Angle



Preoperative X-ray



Intraoperative image



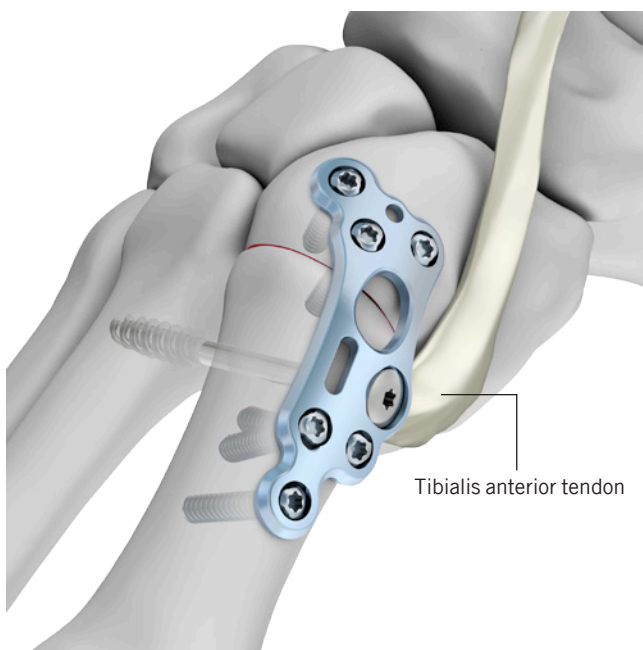
Postoperative X-ray (6 weeks)

Clinical case published with the kind permission of: T. Schneider, Melbourne, Australia

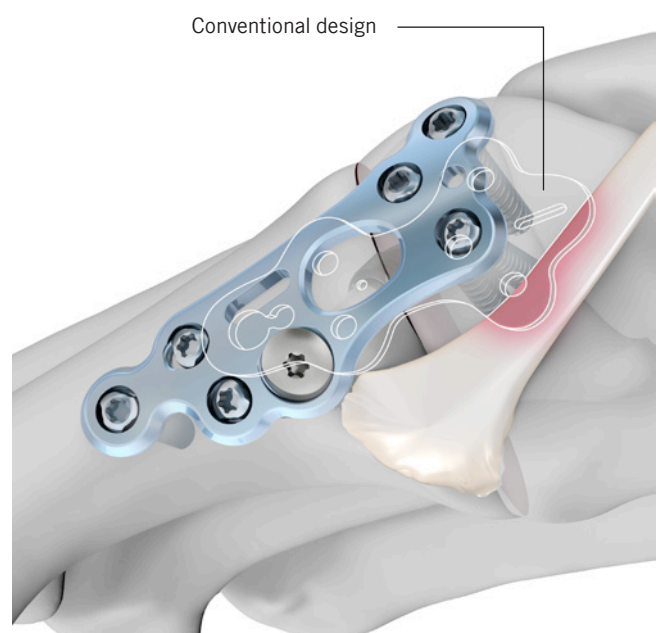
# TMT-1 Medial Fusion Plates

Less tendon contact in classic or modified Lapidus arthrodesis

## Clinical Benefits

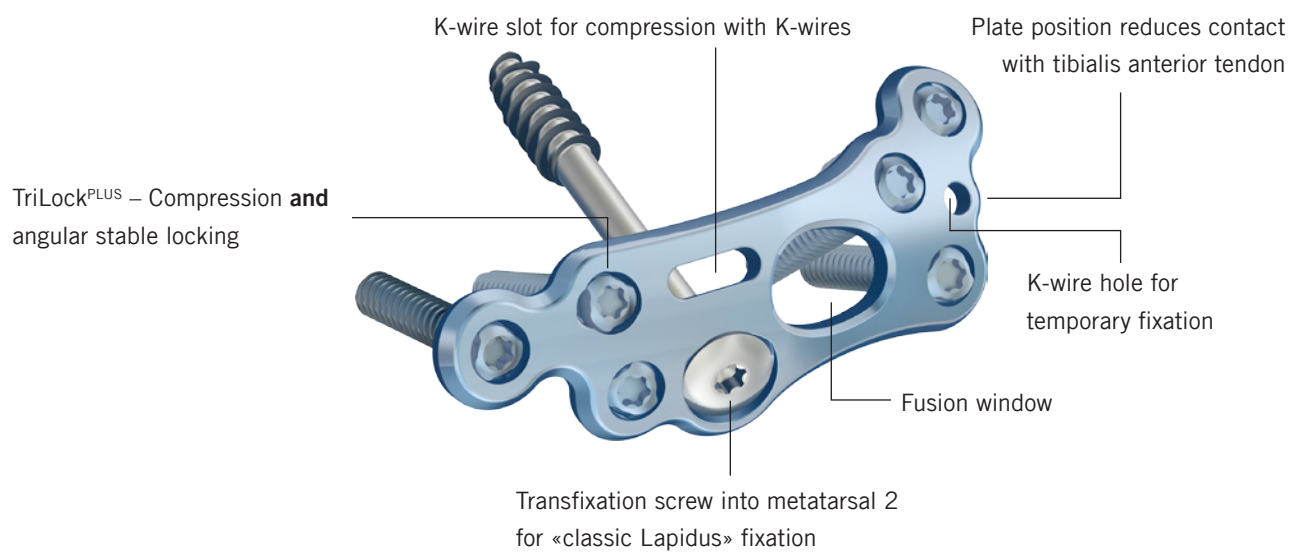


An optional transfixation screw additionally stabilizes the arthrodesis in the plane of the intermetatarsal angle. This corresponds to the classic treatment concept of the Lapidus arthrodesis.



The correct position of the dorsomedial plate is outside the tibialis anterior tendon. Unlike conventional designs, this may prevent possible irritations.

## Plate Features



Preoperative X-ray



Intraoperative image



Postoperative X-ray (6 weeks)

Clinical case published with the kind permission of: V. Valderrabano, Basel, Switzerland

# The Classic Lapidus Arthrodesis

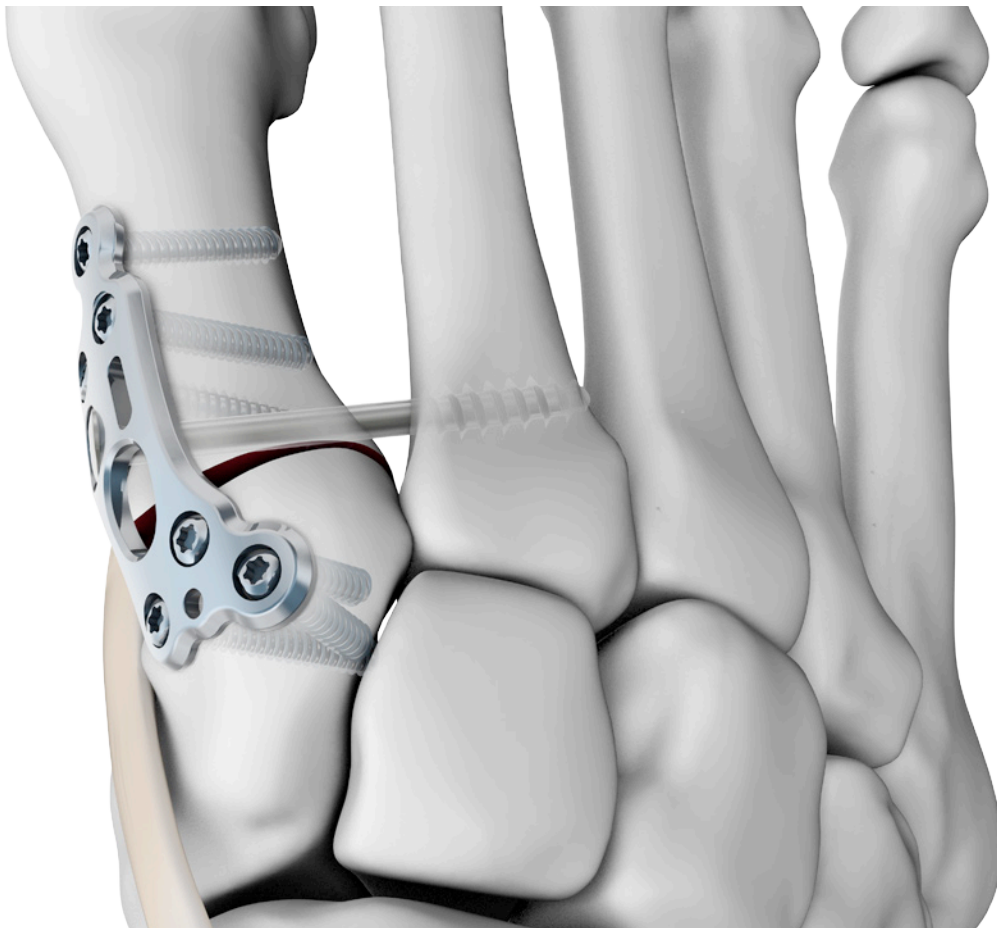
## Revival of a classic

Further to a fusion of the TMT-1 joint, the classic Lapidus arthrodesis consists of a stabilizing fusion based on the metatarsal 1 and the metatarsal 2. By means of a specific hole in the APTUS TMT-1 medial fusion plate, a 4.0 transfixation

screw is placed into the base of the metatarsal 2. This gives the surgeon the option and the benefit of a plate fixation and the stability of a classic Lapidus (screw) arthrodesis.

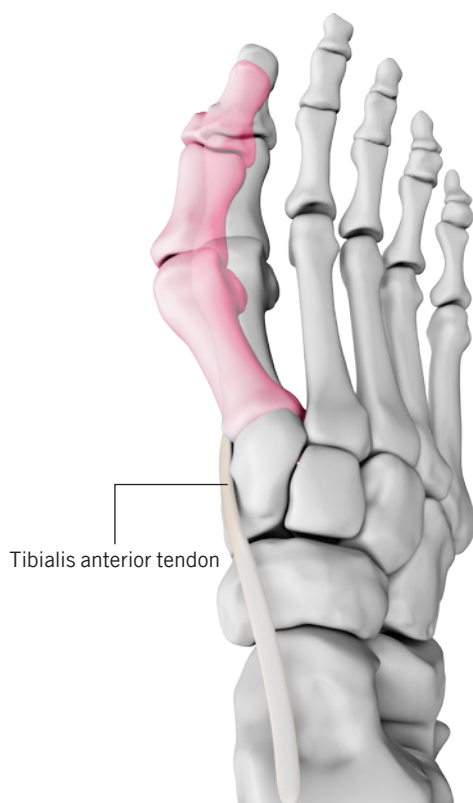
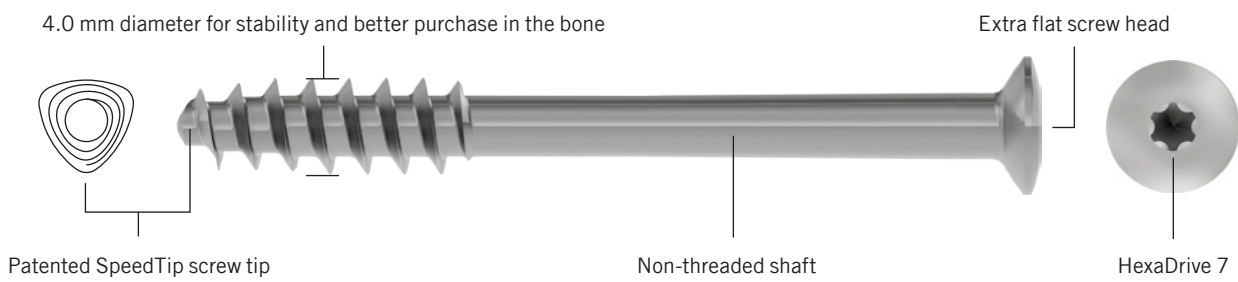
### Clinical Benefits of the 4.0 Transfixation Screw

- Supports the position of the intermetatarsal angle IMA (intraoperative)
- Additional stability to maintain the restored IMA (postoperative)
- Also applicable as a single lag screw
- Compatible with 2.8 instruments, as the SpeedTip tip design widens the drilled hole<sup>1,2</sup>

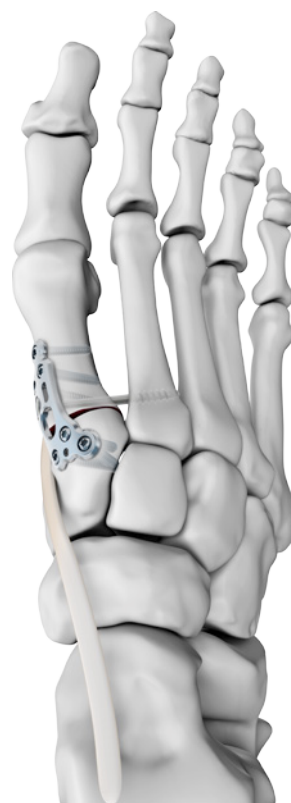




## Screw Features



Hallux Valgus is defined by an opening of the intermetatarsal angle towards medial

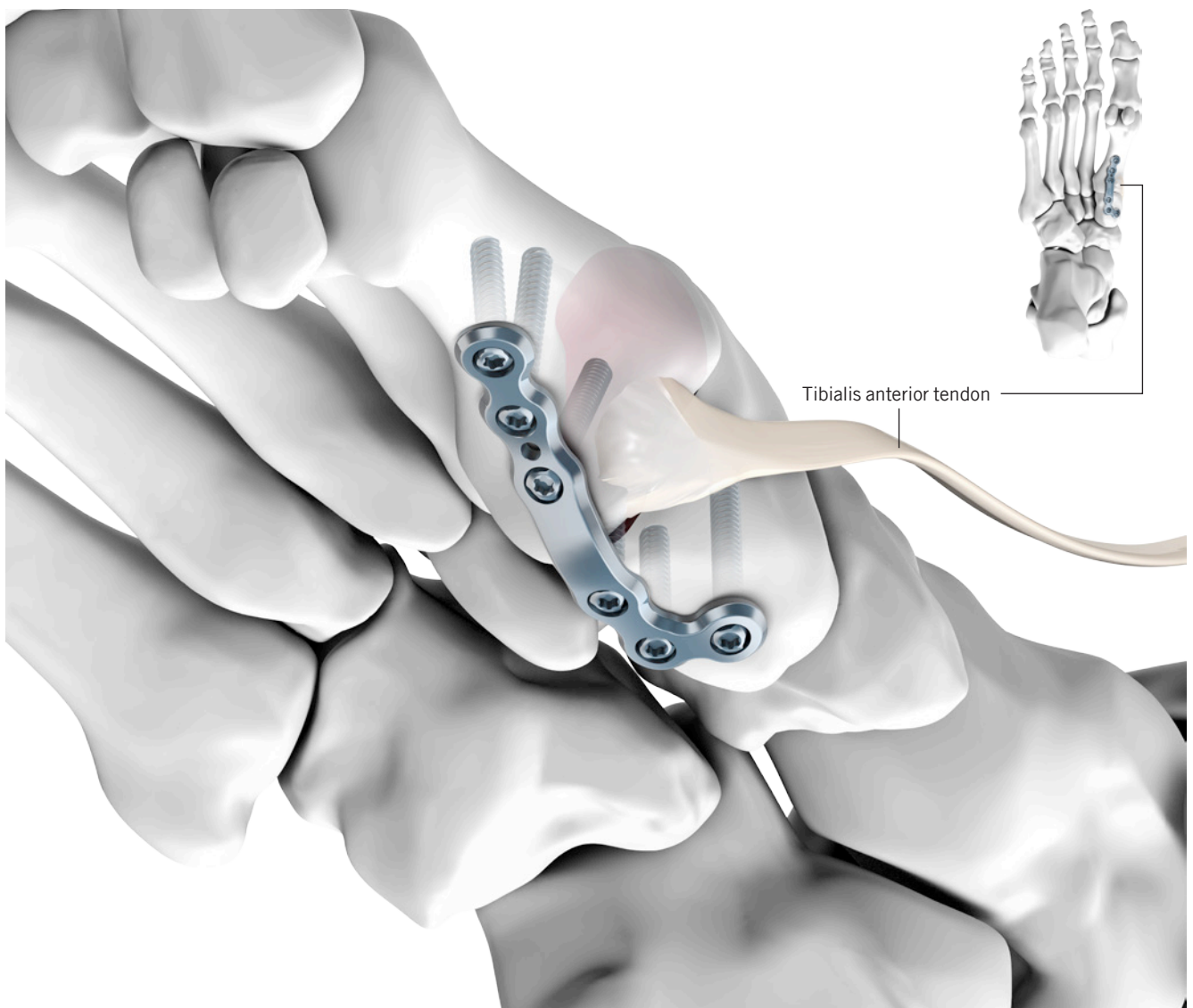


The TMT-1 medial plate with a 4.0 transfixation screw combines the advantages of a stable plate fixation with the stability of a classic Lapidus arthrodesis

# TMT-1 Plantar Fusion Plates

## Clinical Benefits

- Screw alignment along with the TriLock multidirectionality allow soft tissue friendly access
- Plate positioning minimizes overlapping with the insertion of the tibialis anterior tendon\*
- Anatomical plate shape makes bending almost unnecessary\*



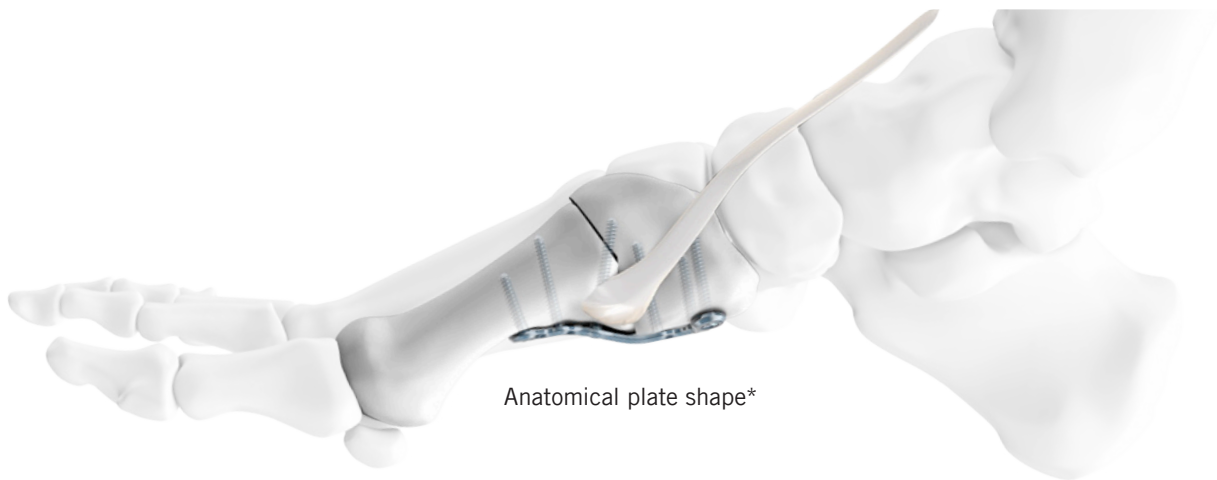
\*Plaass et al.: «Placement of Plantar Plates for Lapidus Arthrodesis Anatomical Considerations»  
Seven plantar plate designs were analyzed on 29 anatomic specimens with regard to plate position towards the tibialis anterior tendon, general plate design as well as the necessity of further bending. The APTUS plantar fusion plate achieved the best result.

## Plate Features

Plate design minimizes conflict with tibialis anterior tendon insertion\*



Optimized plate design allows for soft tissue friendly access



Anatomical plate shape\*



Intraoperative image



6 weeks postoperatively

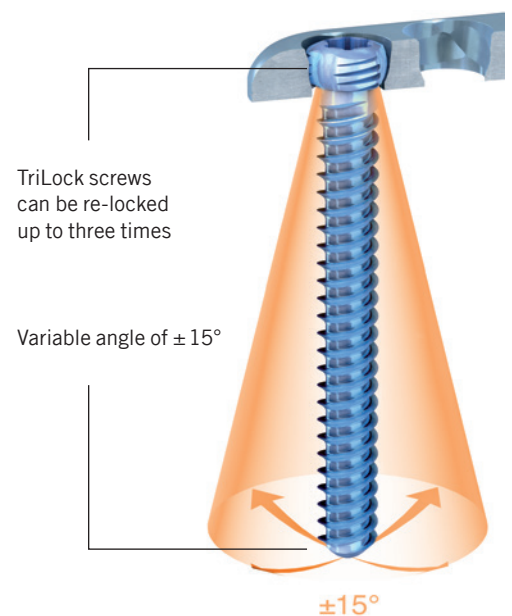
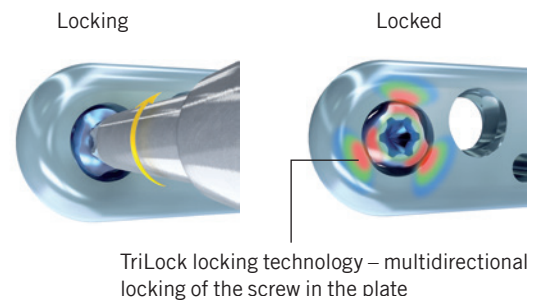
Clinical case published with the kind permission of: C. Plaass, Hannover, Germany

# Technology, Biomechanics, Screw Features

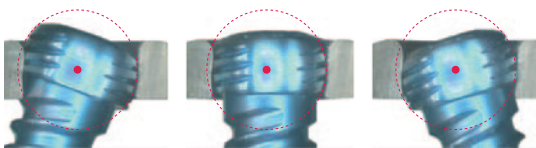
## Multidirectional and angular stable TriLock® locking technology

### TriLock® Technology

- Patented TriLock locking technology – multidirectional locking of the screw in the plate
  - Spherical three-point wedge-locking
  - Friction locking through radial bracing of the screw head in the plate – without additional tensioning components
- Screws can pivot freely by  $\pm 15^\circ$  in all directions for optimal positioning
- Fine tuning capabilities of fracture fragments
- TriLock screws can be re-locked in the same screw hole at individual angles up to three times
- Minimal screw head protrusion thanks to internal locking contour
- No cold welding between plate and screws

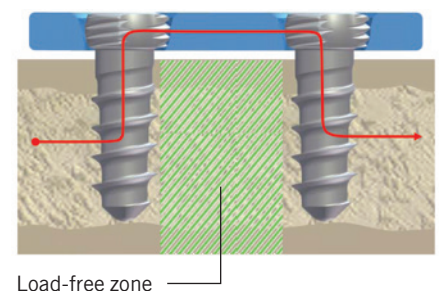


Minimal screw head protrusion



### Biomechanics

- Internal fixator principle
  - Stable plate – screw construct allows the bridging of unstable zones
  - Improved vascularization of the periosteum due to low contact of the plate

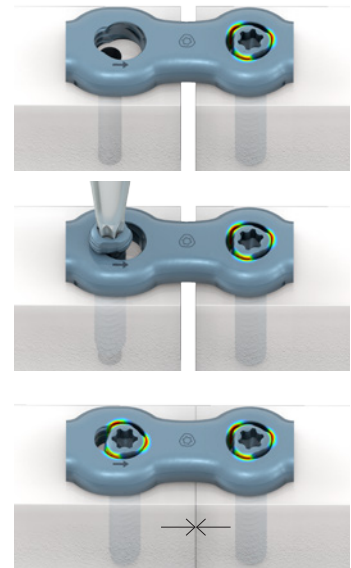


## TriLock<sup>PLUS</sup> Technology

Excentric drilling of a core hole by means of the TriLock<sup>PLUS</sup> drill guide

Insertion of the TriLock screw into the pre-drilled hole

The fracture respectively the osteotomy gap is reduced as the screw head engages the plate. Compression and simultaneous locking is achieved. The maximum compression is 1 mm.

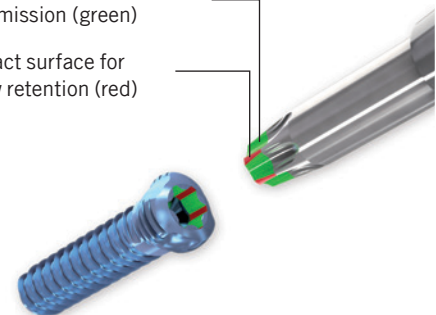


## Screw Features

- Patented HexaDrive screw head design
  - Secure connection between screw and screwdriver
  - Increased torque transmission
  - Simplified screw pick-up due to patented self-holding technology
- Soft tissue protection due to smooth screw head design
- Atraumatic screw tip offers soft tissue protection when inserting screws bicortically
- Increased torsional, bending and shear stability due to conical core
- Precision cut thread profile for sharpness and self-tapping properties
- Double threaded TriLock screws reduce screw insertion time

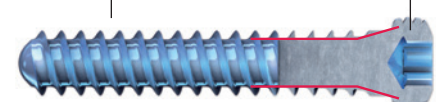
Contact surface for torque transmission (green)

Contact surface for screw retention (red)



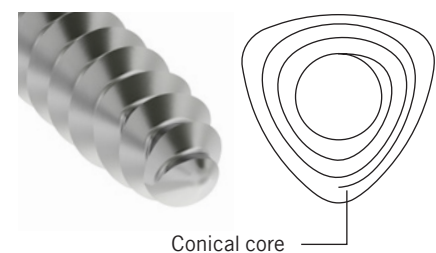
Double thread

Low screw head design



## SpeedTip Thread Technology of the 4.0 Transfixation Screw

- The triangular tip design widens the drilled hole
- Tapping and compression of the bone tissue during insertion for increased pull-out stability<sup>1,2</sup>
- Reduced insertion torque
- Fully compatible with the 2.8 instruments



# Instruments

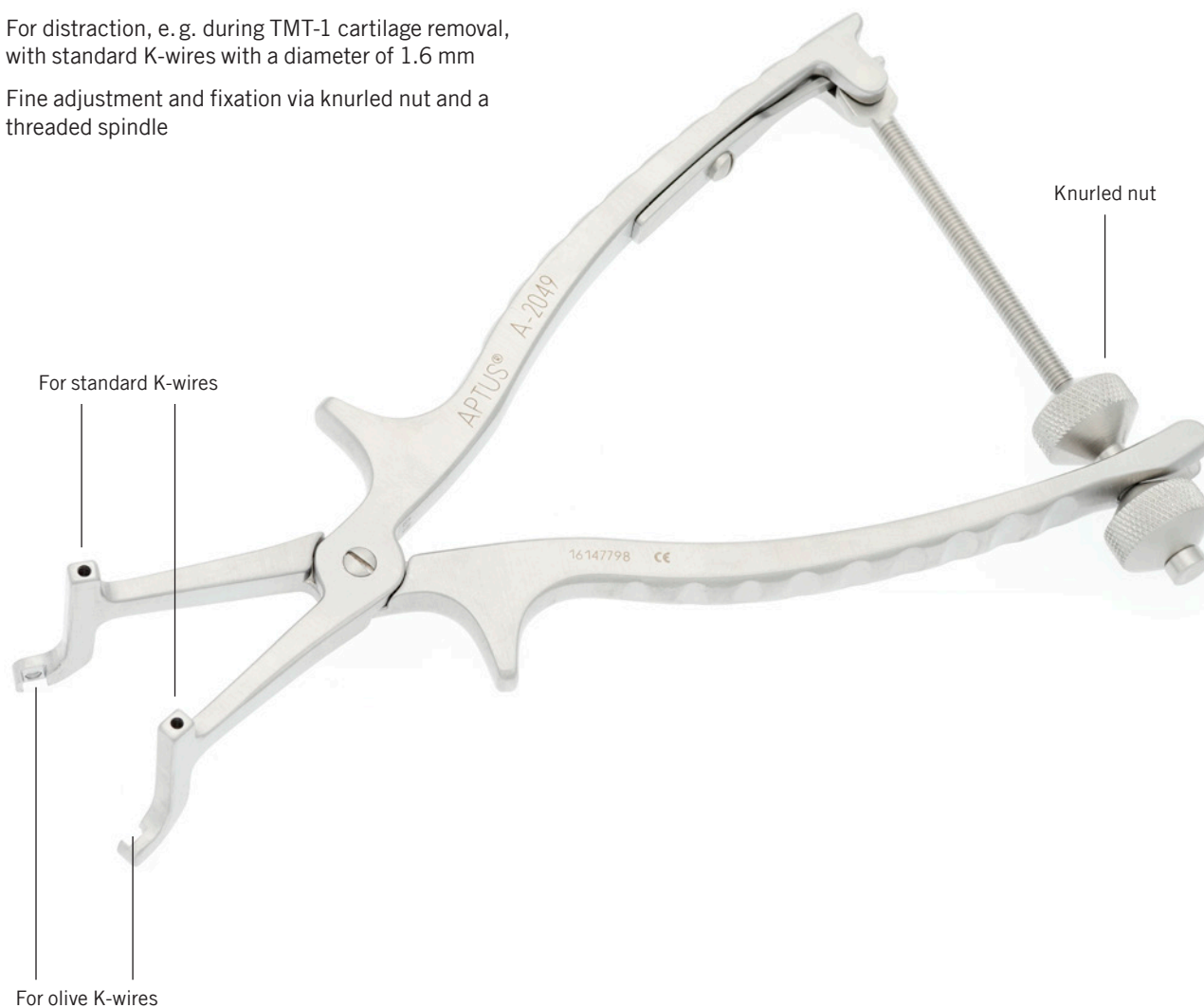
## Self-Holding Drill Sleeve

- Can be locked in the TriLock contour of the plate
- Multidirectional  $\pm 15^\circ$
- Enables single-handed drilling



## Compression and Distraction Forceps

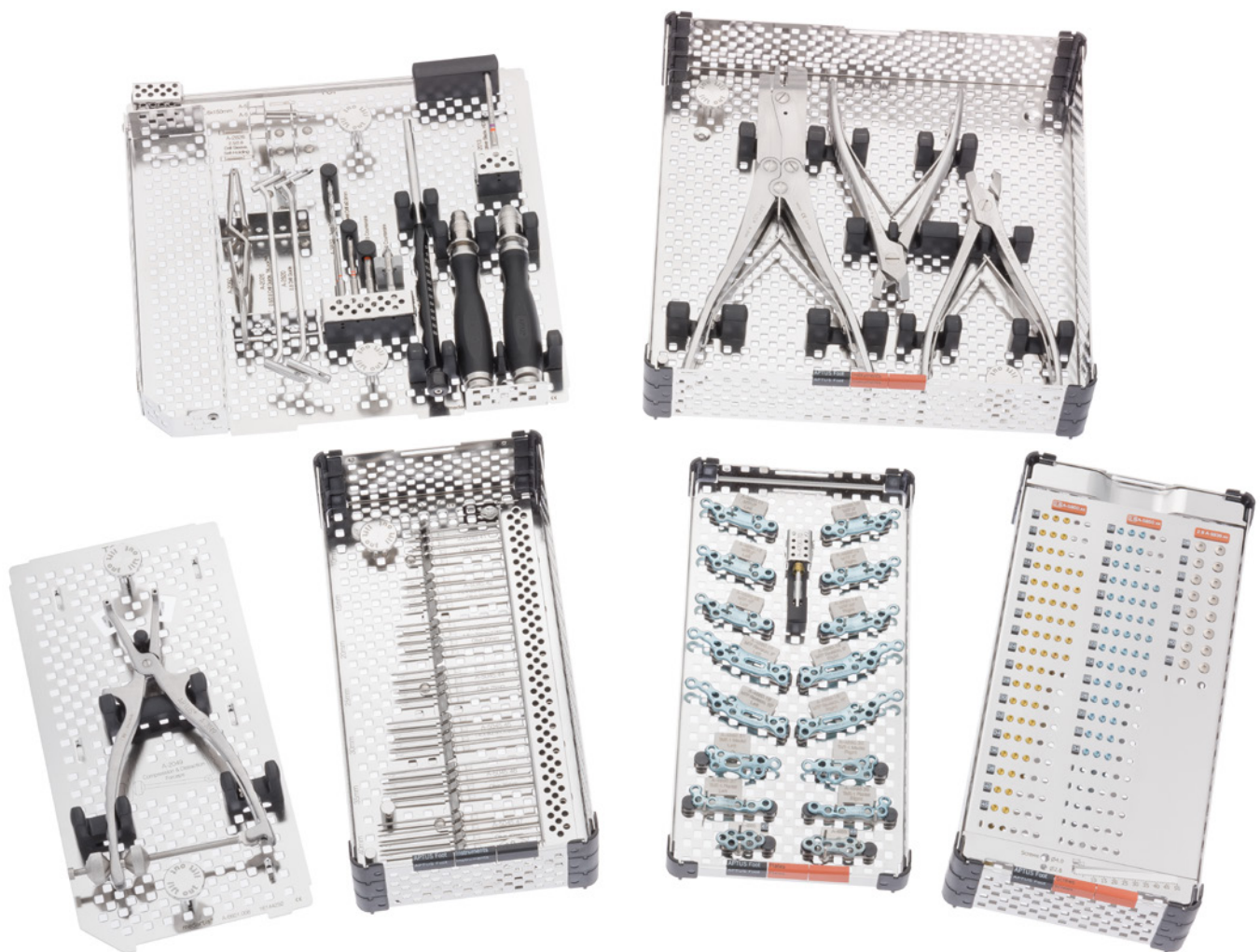
- For compression, e. g. during MTP-1 fusion, with olive K-wires or standard K-wires, both with a diameter of 1.6 mm
- For distraction, e. g. during TMT-1 cartilage removal, with standard K-wires with a diameter of 1.6 mm
- Fine adjustment and fixation via knurled nut and a threaded spindle





# Storage

- Completely modular
- Compact system
- Easy to handle
- Clear storage overview of implants and instruments
- Validated cleaning and sterilization



Example of equipped cases

# Portfolio Overview

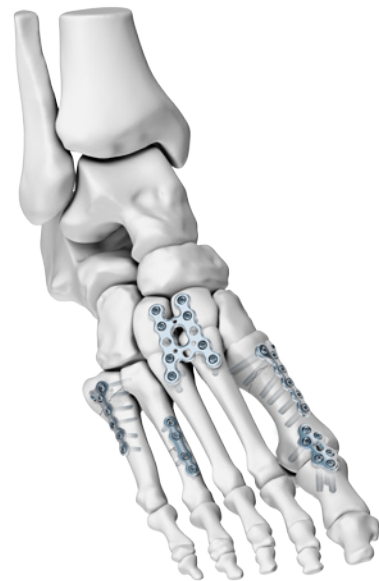
## Hallux System 2.8

- Indication-specific implants for TMT-1 and MTP-1 arthrodesis
- Anatomical 3D plate shapes
- K-wire slots for compression with K-wires
- TriLock<sup>PLUS</sup>: Compression and angular stable locking



## Fore- and Midfoot System 2.0/2.3, 2.8

- Generic plate shapes for maximum flexibility
- Rounded edges
- Available in two set configurations



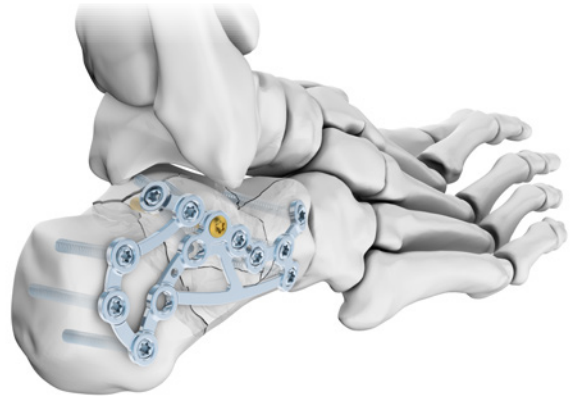
## MTP Reamers

- Precise reaming – easy to handle



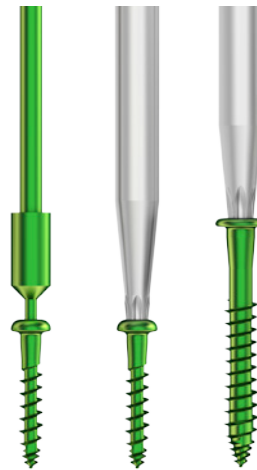
## Calcaneus System 3.5

- The Calcaneus plates ensure a high degree of stability by following the intra calcaneal directions of force
- The subtalar joint is supported with up to 5 screws  
The sustentaculum tali can be reached with up to 3 screws
- Screws are positioned in areas with the best bone quality
- Plates may be cut and contoured for a wide range of indications



## SpeedTip C Screws 2.0, 2.8

- Self-drilling screws for various osteotomies such as Weil, Chevron, Akin
- HexaDrive screwdriver connection also for snap-off screws
- Patented SpeedTip technology for accurate screw insertion



## SpeedTip CCS\* Screws 2.2, 3.0, 5.0, 7.0



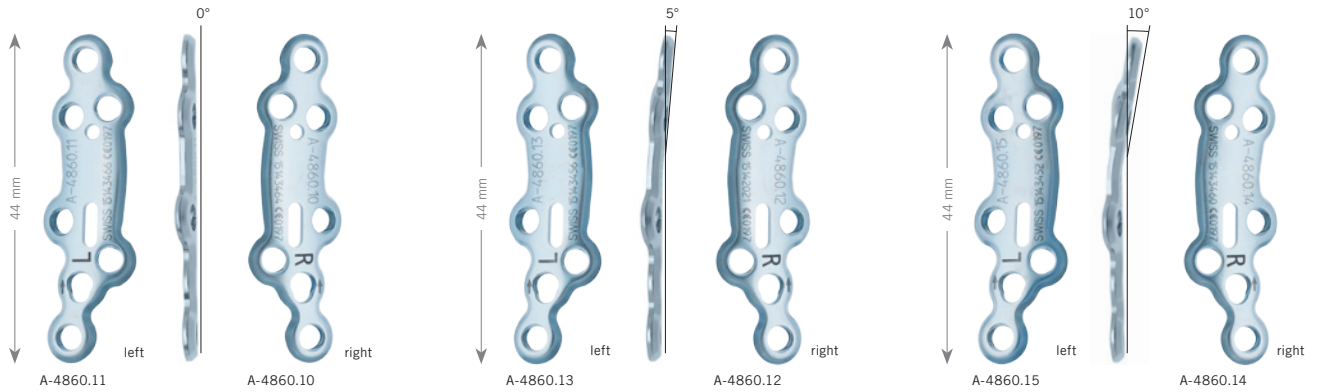
\* Cannulated Compression Screw

# Ordering Information

## 2.8 TriLock MTP Fusion Plates

Material: Titanium (ASTM F67)

Plate thickness: 1.6 mm

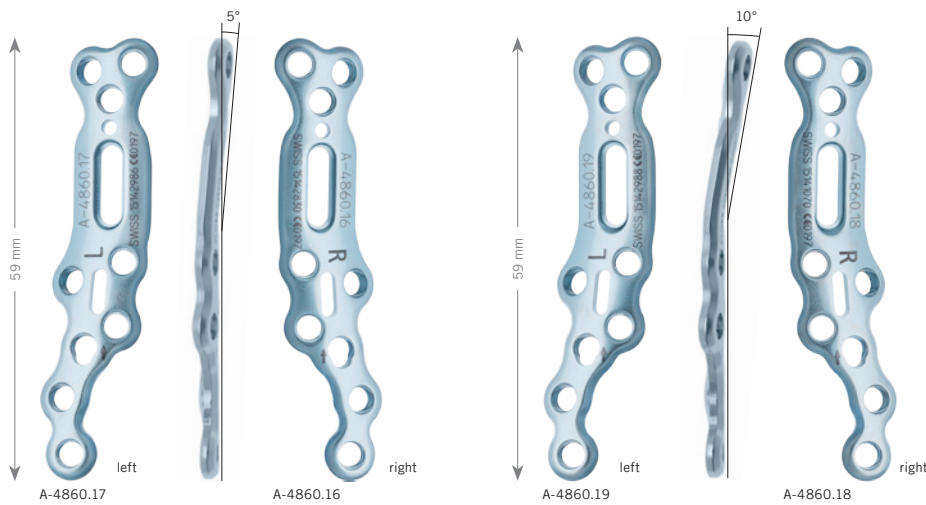


Art. No.	Description	Holes	Pieces/Pkg
A-4860.10	0° dorsiflexion, right	7	1
A-4860.11	0° dorsiflexion, left	7	1
A-4860.12	5° dorsiflexion, right	7	1
A-4860.13	5° dorsiflexion, left	7	1
A-4860.14	10° dorsiflexion, right	7	1
A-4860.15	10° dorsiflexion, left	7	1

## 2.8 TriLock MTP Revision Plates

Material: Titanium (ASTM F67)

Plate thickness: 2.0 mm

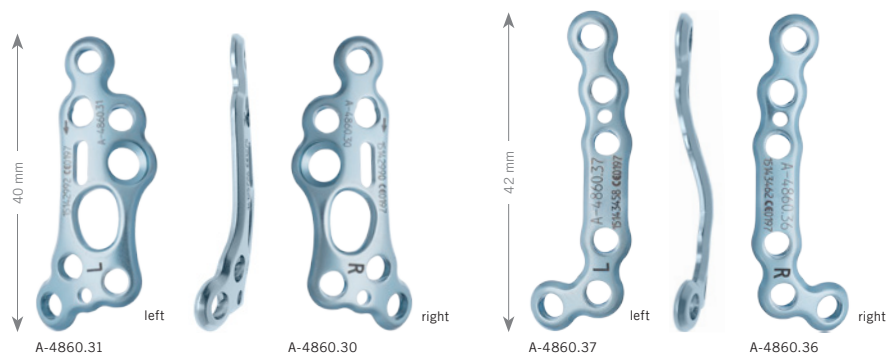


Art. No.	Description	Holes	Pieces/Pkg
A-4860.16	5° dorsiflexion, right	9	1
A-4860.17	5° dorsiflexion, left	9	1
A-4860.18	10° dorsiflexion, right	9	1
A-4860.19	10° dorsiflexion, left	9	1

## 2.8 TriLock TMT-1 Fusion Plates

Material: Titanium (ASTM F67)

Plate thickness: 1.6 mm

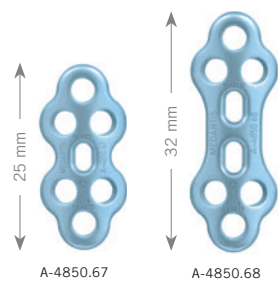


Art. No.	Description	Holes	Pieces/Pkg
A-4860.30	medial right	7	1
A-4860.31	medial left	7	1
A-4860.36	plantar right	6	1
A-4860.37	plantar left	6	1

## 2.8 TriLock Grid Plates

Material: Titanium (ASTM F67)

Plate thickness: 1.6 mm



Art. No.	Description	Holes	Pieces/Pkg
A-4850.67	Grid	6 (3+3)	1
A-4850.68	Grid	6 (3+3)	1

## 2.8 Cortical Screws, HexaDrive 7

Material: Titanium (ASTM F136)



Length	Art. No.	Pieces/Pkg	Art. No.	Pieces/Pkg
8 mm	A-5800.08/1	1	A-5800.08	5
10 mm	A-5800.10/1	1	A-5800.10	5
12 mm	A-5800.12/1	1	A-5800.12	5
14 mm	A-5800.14/1	1	A-5800.14	5
16 mm	A-5800.16/1	1	A-5800.16	5
18 mm	A-5800.18/1	1	A-5800.18	5
20 mm	A-5800.20/1	1	A-5800.20	5
22 mm	A-5800.22/1	1	A-5800.22	5
24 mm	A-5800.24/1	1	A-5800.24	5
26 mm	A-5800.26/1	1	A-5800.26	5
28 mm	A-5800.28/1	1	A-5800.28	5
30 mm	A-5800.30/1	1	A-5800.30	5
32 mm	A-5800.32/1	1	A-5800.32	5
34 mm	A-5800.34/1	1	A-5800.34	5
36 mm	A-5800.36/1	1	A-5800.36	5
38 mm	A-5800.38/1	1	A-5800.38	5
40 mm	A-5800.40/1	1	A-5800.40	5
45 mm	A-5800.45/1	1	A-5800.45	5

## 2.8 TriLock Screws, HexaDrive 7

Material: Titanium (ASTM F136)



Length	Art. No.	Pieces/Pkg	Art. No.	Pieces/Pkg
8 mm	A-5850.08/1	1	A-5850.08	5
10 mm	A-5850.10/1	1	A-5850.10	5
12 mm	A-5850.12/1	1	A-5850.12	5
14 mm	A-5850.14/1	1	A-5850.14	5
16 mm	A-5850.16/1	1	A-5850.16	5
18 mm	A-5850.18/1	1	A-5850.18	5
20 mm	A-5850.20/1	1	A-5850.20	5
22 mm	A-5850.22/1	1	A-5850.22	5
24 mm	A-5850.24/1	1	A-5850.24	5
26 mm	A-5850.26/1	1	A-5850.26	5
28 mm	A-5850.28/1	1	A-5850.28	5
30 mm	A-5850.30/1	1	A-5850.30	5
32 mm	A-5850.32/1	1	A-5850.32	5
34 mm	A-5850.34/1	1	A-5850.34	5
36 mm	A-5850.36/1	1	A-5850.36	5
38 mm	A-5850.38/1	1	A-5850.38	5
40 mm	A-5850.40/1	1	A-5850.40	5
45 mm	A-5850.45/1	1	A-5850.45	5

## 4.0 Transfixation Screws, HexaDrive 7

Material: Titanium (ASTM F136)



Length	Art. No.	Pieces/Pkg
28 mm	A-5936.28/1	1
30 mm	A-5936.30/1	1
32 mm	A-5936.32/1	1
34 mm	A-5936.34/1	1
36 mm	A-5936.36/1	1
38 mm	A-5936.38/1	1
40 mm	A-5936.40/1	1
45 mm	A-5936.45/1	1



### 2.5/2.8 Concave Washer

Material: Titanium (ASTM F136)



2:1

Art. No.	Pieces/Pkg	Art. No.	Pieces/Pkg
A-4700.70/1	1	A-4700.70	5

### Twist Drill Ø 2.35 mm



Art. No.	Stop	Length	Drill Shaft End	Pieces/Pkg
A-3832	50 mm	101 mm	AO Quick Coupling	1

### Twist Drill Ø 2.9 mm (for Gliding Hole)



Art. No.	Stop	Length	Drill Shaft End	Pieces/Pkg
A-3834	10 mm	61 mm	AO Quick Coupling	1

### Countersinks for Cortical Screws



A-3835



A-3930

Art. No.	Description	Ø	Length	Shaft End	Pieces/Pkg
A-3835	for 2.8 cortical screws	3.7 mm	45 mm	AO Quick Coupling	1
A-3930	for 4.0 transfixation screws	6.0 mm	45 mm	AO Quick Coupling	1

### K-Wires, Stainless Steel



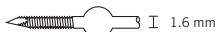
A-5040.41



A-5042.41

Art. No.	Description	Ø	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-5040.41	trocar	1.6 mm	150 mm	10
A-5042.41	lancet	1.6 mm	150 mm	10

### 1.6 Olive K-Wires, Stainless Steel



A-5045.41



A-5045.42



A-5045.43



A-5045.44



A-5045.45



A-5045.46



A-5045.47

Length	Thread length	Ø	Art.No.	Pieces/Pkg	Art.No.	Pieces/Pkg
60 mm	10 mm	1.6 mm	A-5045.41/1	1	A-5045.41/4	4
65 mm	15 mm	1.6 mm	A-5045.42/1	1	A-5045.42/4	4
70 mm	20 mm	1.6 mm	A-5045.43/1	1	A-5045.43/4	4
75 mm	25 mm	1.6 mm	A-5045.44/1	1	A-5045.44/4	4
80 mm	30 mm	1.6 mm	A-5045.45/1	1	A-5045.45/4	4
85 mm	35 mm	1.6 mm	A-5045.46/1	1	A-5045.46/4	4
90 mm	40 mm	1.6 mm	A-5045.47/1	1	A-5045.47/4	4

### Drill Guides



A-2026



A-2820

Art. No.	System Size	Description	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-2026	2.5/2.8	TriLock <sup>PLUS</sup>	146 mm	1
A-2820	2.8		145 mm	1

### Drill Sleeve



Art. No.	System Size	Description	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-2826	2.5/2.8	self-holding	34 mm	1

### Depth Gauge



A-2837



A-2837.1

Art. No.	System Size	Description	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-2837	2.8		189 mm	1
A-2837.1	2.8	caliper	189 mm	1

### Handle with Quick Connector



Art. No.	Description	Length	For Shaft End	Pieces/Pkg
A-2073	with twist cap	124 mm	AO Quick Coupling	1

### Screwdriver Blade, Self-Holding



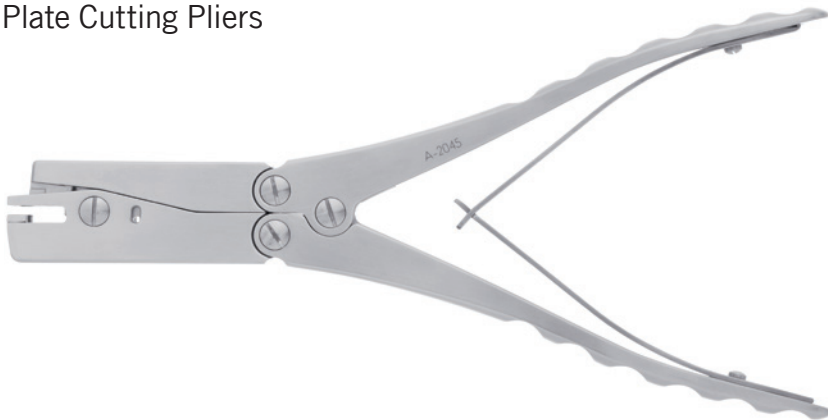
Art. No.	System Size	Interface	Length	Shaft End	Pieces/Pkg
A-2013	2.5/2.8	HD7	75 mm	AO Quick Coupling	1

### Plate Holding Forceps



Art. No.	System Size	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-2050	2.0-3.5	122 mm	1

## Plate Cutting Pliers



Art. No.	System Size	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-2045	2.0-3.5	218 mm	1

## Plate Bending Pliers



Art. No.	System Size	Description	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-2047	2.0-2.8	with Pins	158 mm	1

## Compression and Distraction Forceps for K-Wires



Art. No.	Description	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-2049	for 1.6 mm K-wires/ olive K-wires	163 mm	1

### Plate and Bone Holding Forceps



Art. No.	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-7012	140 mm	1

### Reduction Forceps



Art. No.	Description	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-7001	«Apart»	130 mm	1

### Bone Elevator Mini-Hohmann



Art. No.	Width	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-7006	6 mm	160 mm	1

### Periosteal Elevator



Art. No.	Width	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-7007	6 mm	185 mm	1

### Hook



Art. No.	Description	Length	Pieces/Pkg
A-7009	«Tönnis»	150 mm	1

# Publications

1. Heidemann, W.; Terheyden, H.; Gerlach, K. L.  
**Analysis of the osseous / metal interface of drill free screws and self-tapping screws**  
Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery (2001) 29, 69–74
2. Heidemann, W.; Terheyden, H.; Gerlach, K. L.  
**In-vivo-Untersuchungen zum Schrauben-Knochen-Kontakt von Drill-Free-Schrauben und herkömmlichen selbstschneidenden Schrauben**  
Mund Kiefer GesichtsChir 5 2001: 17–21
3. Plaass, C., Claassen, L., Daniilidis, K., Fumy, M., Stukenborg-Colsman, C., Schmiedl, A., & Ettinger, S.  
**Placement of Plantar Plates for Lapidus Arthrodesis Anatomical Considerations**  
Foot & Ankle International (2015): 1071100715619607.

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