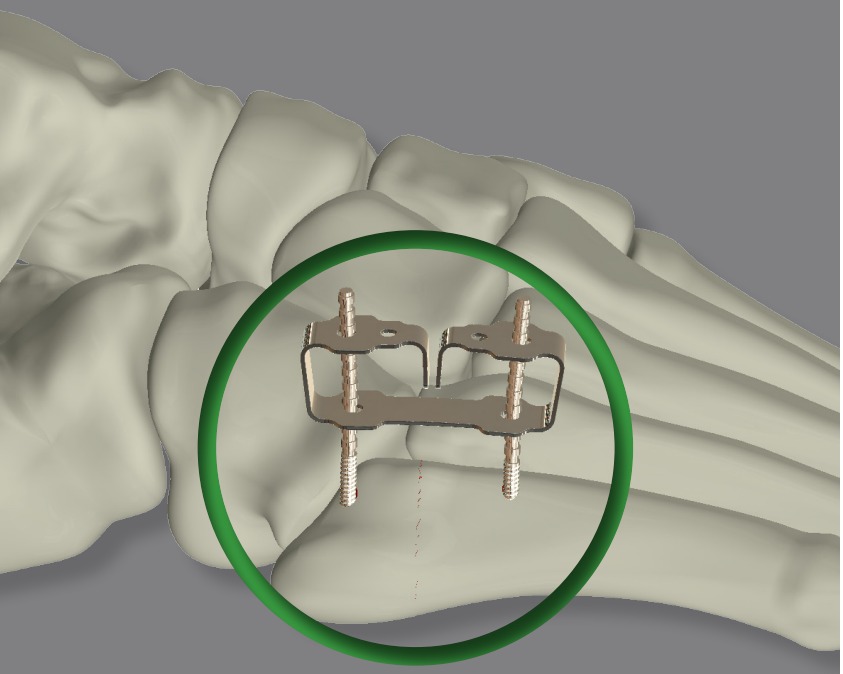
LINK™

External Fixator with dynamic compression

Jones Fracture

Fracture located on 5th Metatarsal base

Fixation is achieved with one 4-pin device or one to two 2-pin LINK™s in both cases generally placed from a dorsal to lateral approach

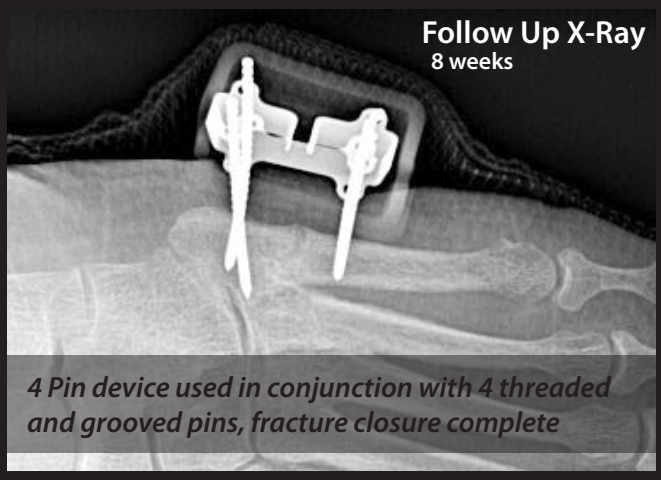


Implantation

- LINK™ to Bone Pin retention strength is greatest in this order: 20TG, 20TT, then 16TT
- Bone Pin placement through the LINK™ is easiest in the reverse order
- Holding the LINK™ needle drivers loosely when advancing bone pins eases their advance
- Height above the skin should be set as the 2nd bone pin is advanced
- One 20TG is recommended on each side of the fracture, osteotomy or arthrodesis
- Hold Cover against the LINK™ prior to cutting Bone Pins short to confirm skin-to-Cover clearance
- Cut Bone Pins 5mm above the top of the LINK™ or in the third groove of the 20TG to allow secure Cover placement

Removal

- Cut Bone Pins flush with the top of the LINK™
- Compress with needle drivers and slide off the Bone Pins



4 Pin device used in conjunction with 4 threaded and grooved pins, fracture closure complete

A Substantial Solution to Metal Allergies in Bone Fixation

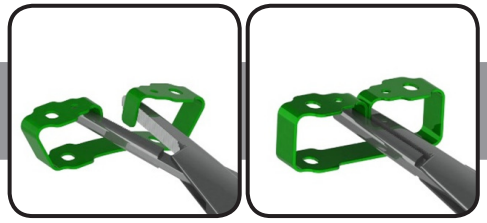
METRIC®
BRINGING BONES TOGETHER™

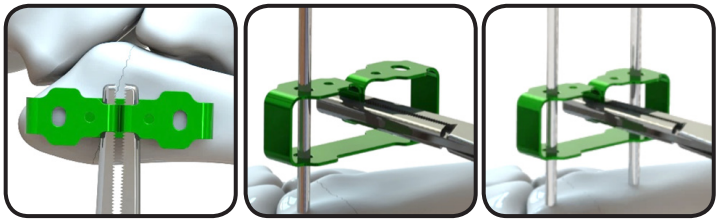
Technique Video

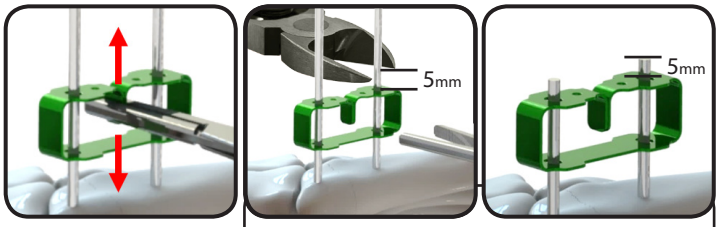
Percutaneous Surgical Technique

Instructions for use

See A04-001-01

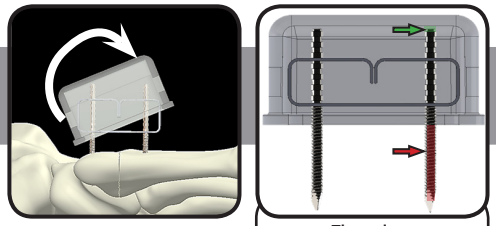






Cut Bone Pins above the top of the LINK™ 5mm or in the 3rd groove in the 20TG Bone Pin

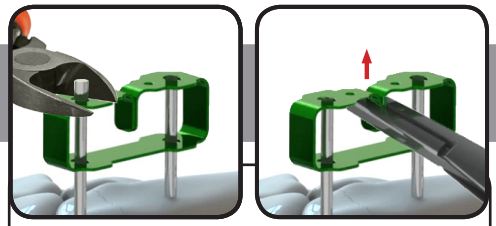
Cover Placement



Thread

Third groove above LINK™

Removal

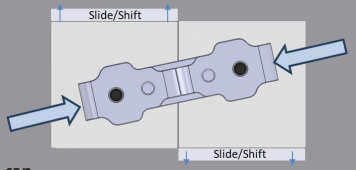


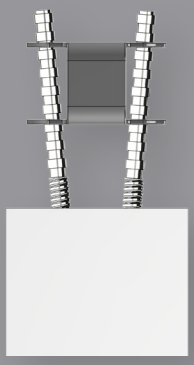
Cut Bone Pins flush with the top of LINK™, compress with needle drivers, slide off Pins

Post Recovery

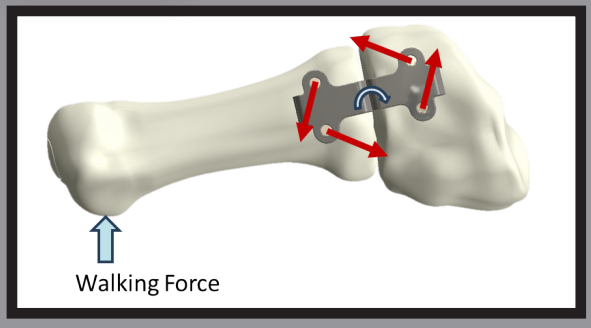
LINK™ Biomechanics

- Maximum Compression
  Place bones pin holes transverse to fusion
- Shifting and Compression
  Bone Pins angled to the fusion can rotate or shift bones if needed





- Angling Bone Pins or K-wires increase LINK™ retention strength but lessens adjustability
- Pin angulation for narrow structures MUST have height above bone set during 2 pin placement



- Sagittal plane LINK™ placement engages all 4 Bone Pins simultaneously to resist walking loads
- Load sharing places ¼ of the walking force per pin (560 lbf total load to break a pin)

Comparative Strength

- 2-Pin LINK™ bending forces exceed that of a mini-rail fixator
- Bone Pin bending strength exceeds that of simular size k-wires
- Bone Pin pull out force is equivalent to a mini-rail fixator
- Cyclic fatigue loading resistance exceeds that of tested nitinol staples
- 2-Pin Compressive loads are 15lbf max and 4-Pin are 16lbf max (8lbf per pin) and decreases with increasing LINK™ height above bone