Advanced Orthopaedic Solutions





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### LOWER EXTREMITY PLATING SYSTEM

customer relationships, AUS strives to continue improve every aspect of the way we do business.



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### Equation for Ankle Fixation The/

Leonard of Pisa, better known as Fibonacci, made revolutionary contributions to the mathematical world in the 13th century. The patterns that emerged from Fibonacci's sequence also impacted all of nature and the biophysical world, especially the orthopaedic trauma industry.

Fibonacci did not invent the mathematical problem he solved, but his solution, the Fibonacci sequence will forever provide a solution to the problem. In much the same way, AOS's Fibonacci Lower Extremity Fracture System provides the solution to distal tibia and fibular fractures.

The

This same Golden Ratio is evident in the bony anatomy of the human body and is always the same. AOS applied Fibonacci's equation in the design of the pre-contoured plates of the Fibonacci Ankle Plating System, resulting in greater anatomical accuracy and superior fit.

The Fibongcci Spi

Fibonacci Equation creates the ideal proportions of the Metaphyseal curve

- Posterior Malleolar and Posterior Column Pilon Fixation Technique:
  - facilitate posterior surgical approach
- Syndesmosis fixation:
  - (lateral fibular plate)
- Medial Malleolus Fixation:
  - other plates

• Plate anatomically contoured to fit the posterior distal tibia and distal fibula to

• Syndesmosis slots - anatomically oriented 30° anteriorly for optimal screw placement • Strategically placed cutouts for syndesmotic screw placement (posterior fibular plate)

• Multiple options, one system: fix with cancellous lag screws or headless compression screws, tension band wiring, antiglide plate, hook plate and combination of varying

# **Design** Rationale Why: "Plates That Fit"

Idealized

Contour

Medial

Contours

Extension

Diaphyseal Backbend

Varus

## 3 axis of correction

The X/Y/Z creates a template for the specific contours of the bone. These contours and ratios allow variation in scaling for more accurate proportions.

Valgus

Cutouts for Syndesmotic

screws

Torque

Flexion

1

(Varus/

Valgus)

All AOS articular plates are designed to correct the X/Y/Z axis of the bone

Metaphyseal curve - Backbend

(Torque)

## **Design** Rationale How: "Plates That Fit"

Posterior Contour

Rotational

All angles are cut from one block of titanium, helping to maintain strength, resulting in reduced bending, torque, or weakening of the plates after formation.



Metaphyseal curve -Backbend

CEED.0

Matural Invation (Flexion/Extension) Plates That Fit

### **Specialty Plates**



### Posterior Distal Fibula and Distal Tibia Technique

Plates are anatomically contoured to fit posterior distal fibula and posterior distal tibia to facilitate prone posterior technique.

Medial Malleolus Fixation: Multiple options, one system

Syndesmosis slots: Anterolateral Distal Posterior Anatomically **Tibia** Plates **Tibia Plates** orientated 30° anteriorly for optimal screw placement. 0 4-Hole 0 72mm Sizes: 6-Hole - 22 Hole (4 hole increments) Lengths 87mm - 259mm \*216mm - 259mm **L**-Plates 3x2 Hole 34.5mm 3x4 Hole 52.6mm

# "Any screw, any hole"

Strategically placed cutouts for syndesmotic screw placement.

### **Oblique T-Plate**



66.8mm

### **Distal Posterior Fibula Plates**

5-Hole 83mm

7-Hole 118mm

### Lateral Distal **Fibula Plates**

Sizes: 4-Hole, 6 Hole – 15 Hole (3 hole increments)

> Lengths 74mm-198mm

\*164mm - 198mm

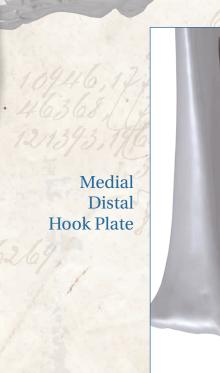
## **Universal Plates**

**Distal Hook Plates** 





7-Hole 5-Hole 86mm 63mm 3-Hole 40mm



**Tension Band** 

**Unique Hook Plate** Design aids in **Fracture Reduction** and Compression

Drill guide to facilitate pre drilling for distal spikes allowing for the plate to be slipped into position rather than impacted. Suture holes in the plate allow for an easy and reproducible tension band technique to compress fractures.

Anterior Distal **Tibia Plates** 



**Straight Plates** 

3-Hole 61.2mm

5-Hole 88.3mm

3-Hole, 36.9mm 5-Hole, 59mm 7-Hole, 77mm 9-Hole, 95.1mm 11-Hole, 113.1mm 13-Hole, 131.1mm 15-Hole, 149.1mm 17-Hole, 167.2mm \*19-Hole, 185.2mm \*21-Hole, 203.2mm

\*Special Request Only



2x5 Hole 62.5mm 2x5 Hole 44.5mm 3x5 Hole 62.5mm

3x3 Hole 44.5mm

### Anterior Cortical Rim Plate



5-Hole 44.7mm

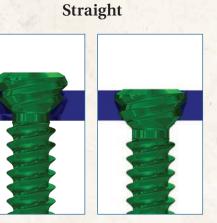
Semi-Tubular Plates

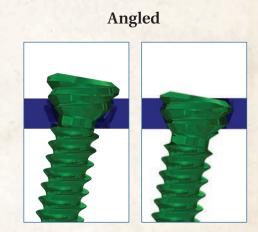
## **Screws**

Screw Options to capture every fragment: with an extensive screw selection, the Fibonacci system is setup to help fix the most difficult of fractures.

- 2.4mm, 2.7mm, 3.5mm and 4.0mm non locking options
- 2.7mm and 3.5mm variable angle locking options
- 3.5mm cannulated headless compression
- 4.0mm solid and cannulated screw available in two thread lengths: 50% thread, 25% thread

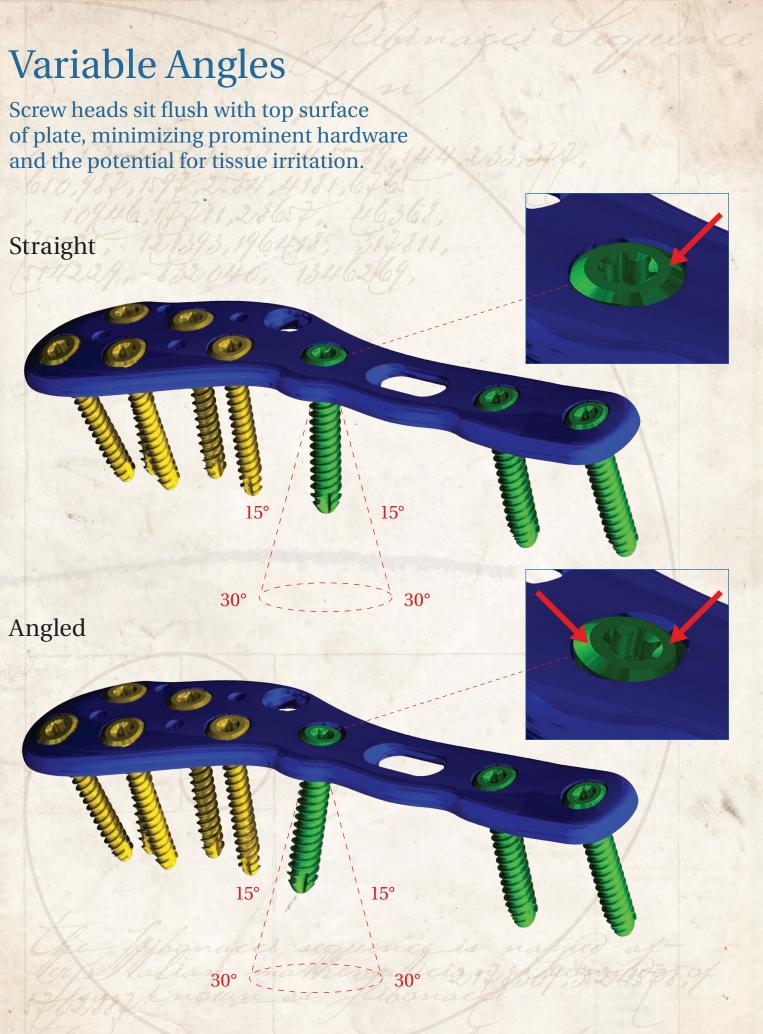
Variable Angle Locking **Technology:** Locking holes in each plate accommodate variable angle locking in a 30° cone utilizing 2.7mm and 3.5mm variable angle locking screws.



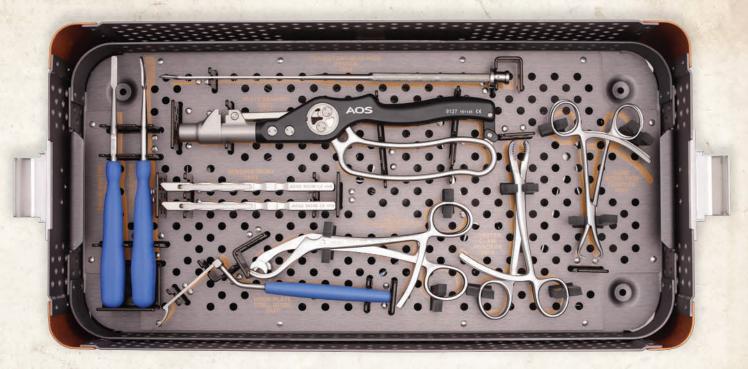


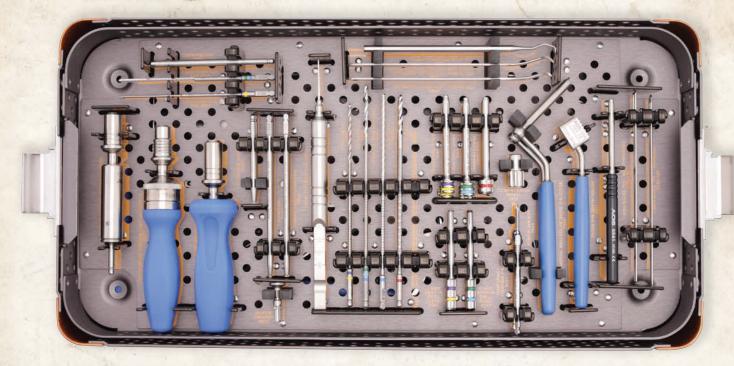






## Instrument Trays



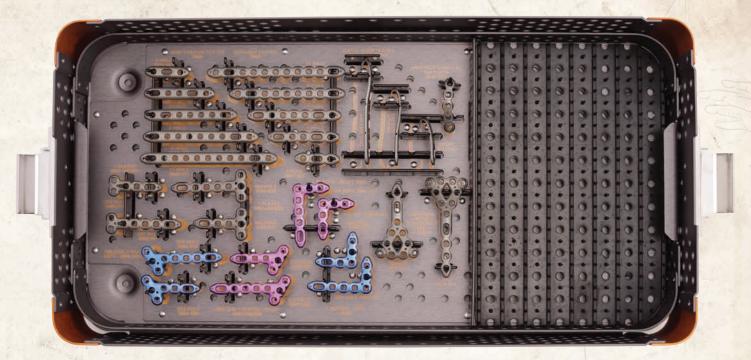


# **Specialty Plates**





### **Universal Plates**



### Screws

2.7mm 2.5mm 2.7mm <td< th=""><th></th></td<>	
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INDICATIONS Clavicle Scapula Humerus

> Pelvis Ulna

Olecranon

Fibula

Distal Fibula

Clavicle



Humerus

Olecranon Pelvis

Radius

Fibula

Distal Tibia