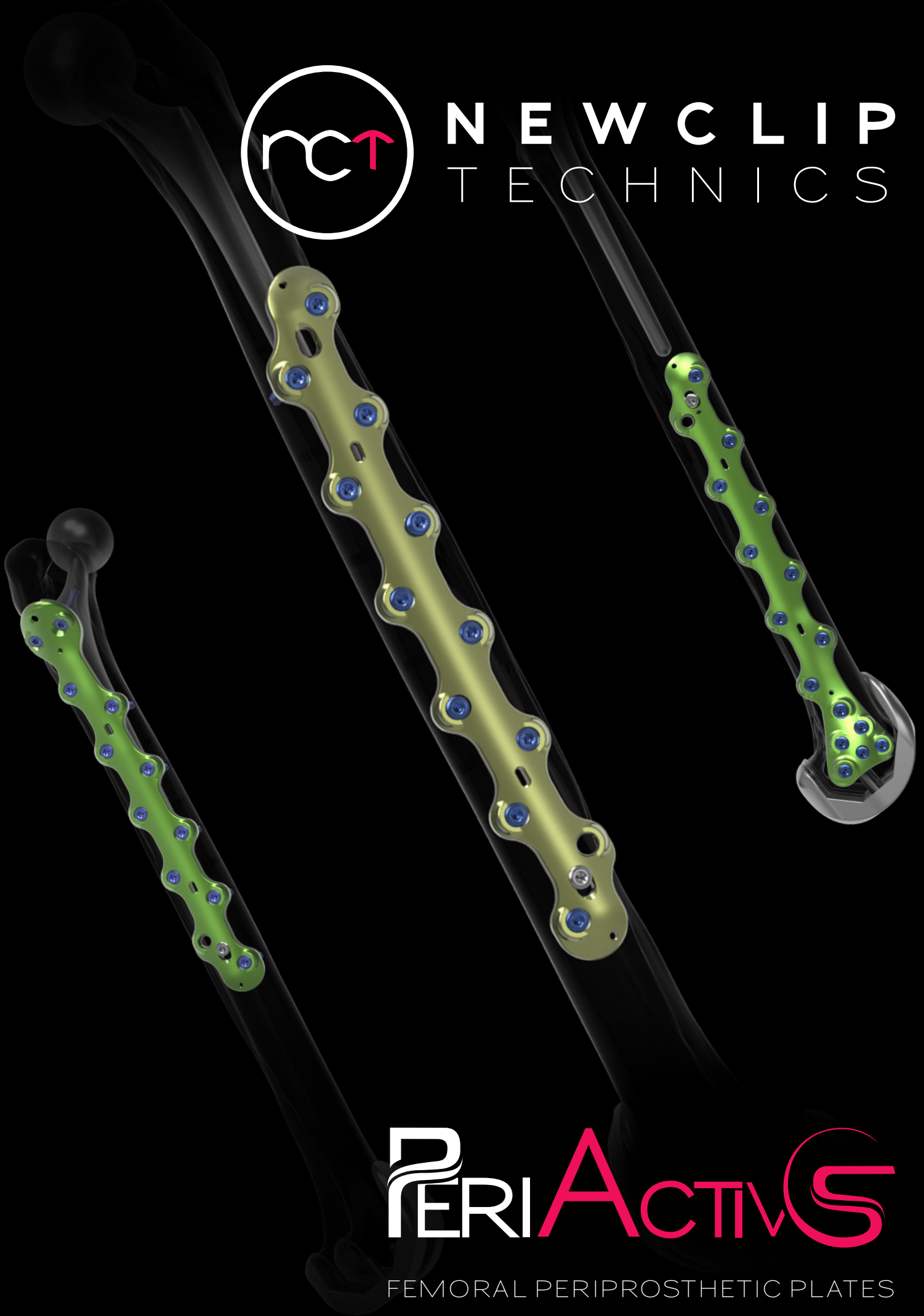




NEWCLIP
TECHNICS



PERIACTIVE

FEMORAL PERIPROSTHETIC PLATES

PERIACTIV S

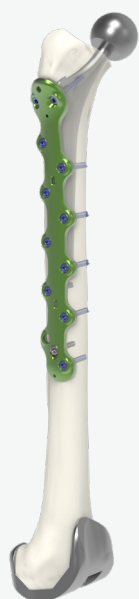
Intended purpose: The implants of the PeriActiv S range are intended for osteosynthesis of femoral periprosthetic fractures in adults.

Contraindications:

- Pregnancy.
- Acute or chronic local or systemic infections.
- Allergy to one of the materials used or sensitivity to foreign bodies.

A DEDICATED RANGE OF PLATES

→ PROXIMAL PLATES



3 asymmetrical sizes available

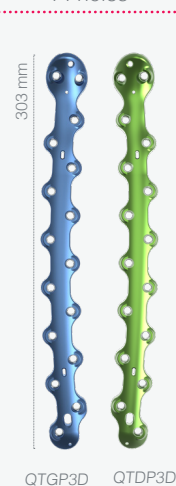
6 holes



10 holes



14 holes

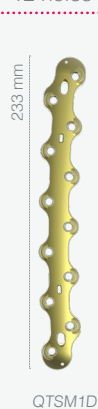


→ DIAPHYSEAL PLATES

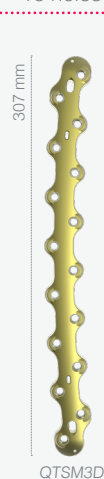


2 symmetrical sizes available

12 holes



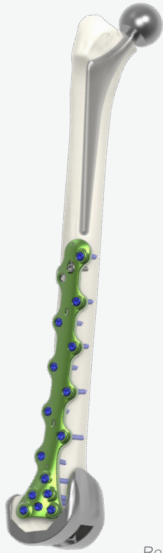
16 holes



PERIACTIV S

A DEDICATED RANGE OF PLATES

→ DISTAL PLATES



Ref: QTDE2D

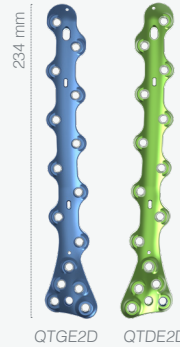
3 asymmetrical sizes available

6 holes



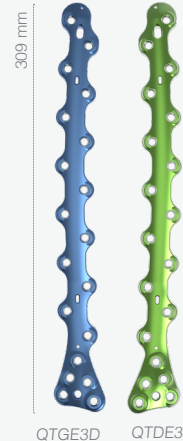
QTGE1D QTDE1D

10 holes



QTGE2D QTDE2D

14 holes



QTGE3D QTDE3D

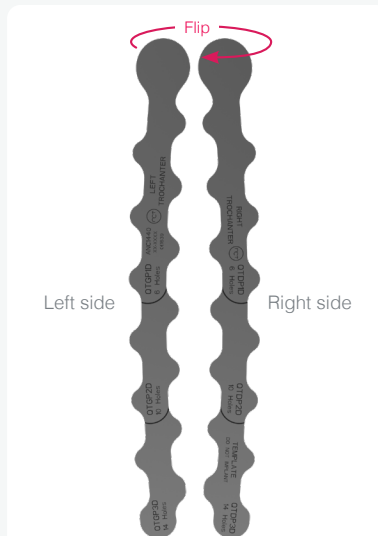
→ TEMPLATES FOR ALL THE PLATES

Templates have been designed to determine quickly and simply the appropriate plate for each case.



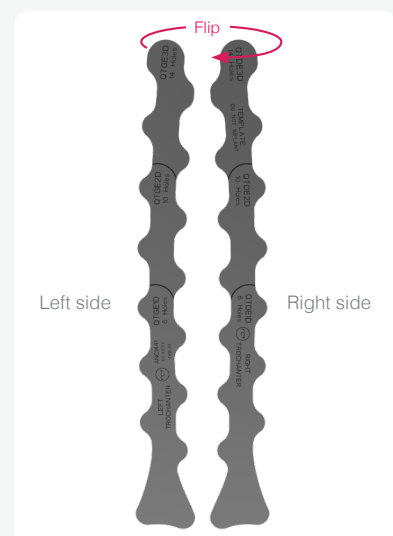
ANC1439: template for periprosthetic midshaft femur plates

1 template for all 2 diaphyseal plates



ANC1440: template for periprosthetic proximal femur plates

1 template for all 6 proximal plates
(one side for left plates, the other side for the right)



ANC1441: template for periprosthetic distal femur plates

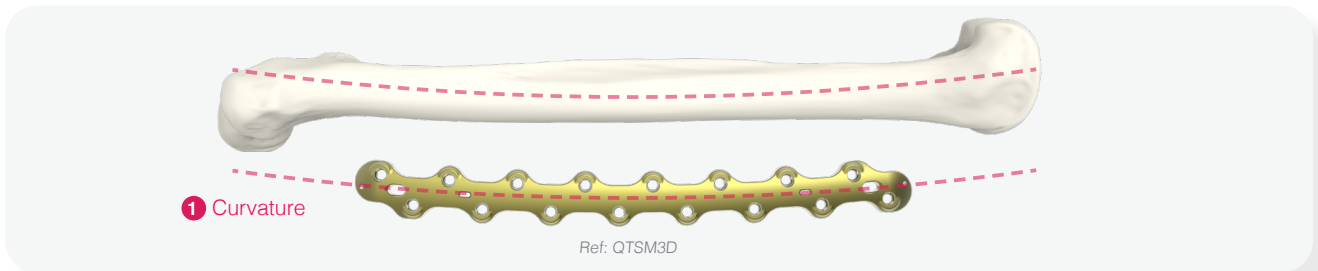
1 template for all 6 distal plates
(one side for left plates, the other side for the right)

TECHNICAL FEATURES

SYSTEM FEATURES

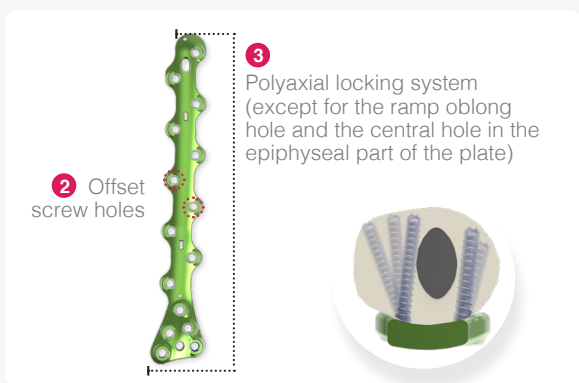
→ ANATOMICAL PLATE

- **Specific design** and **Titanium alloy TA6V** implants for optimized mechanical resistance.
- **Anatomic implants** (yellow anodized for symmetrical plates, green anodized for right plates and blue anodized for left plates): curvature to fit most femoral shafts (1).

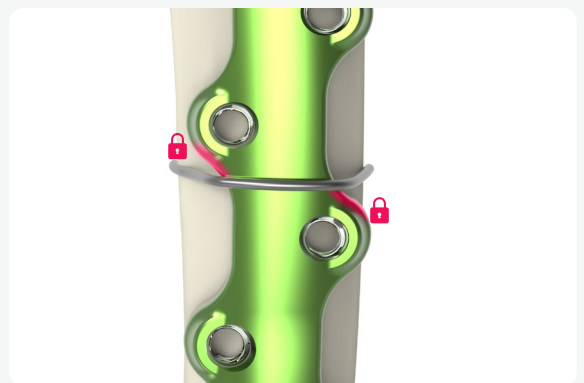


→ PLATE FEATURES

- **Offset screw holes** (2) and **polyaxial locking system** (3) allowing to avoid the prosthesis stem along the **entire length of the femoral diaphysis**.

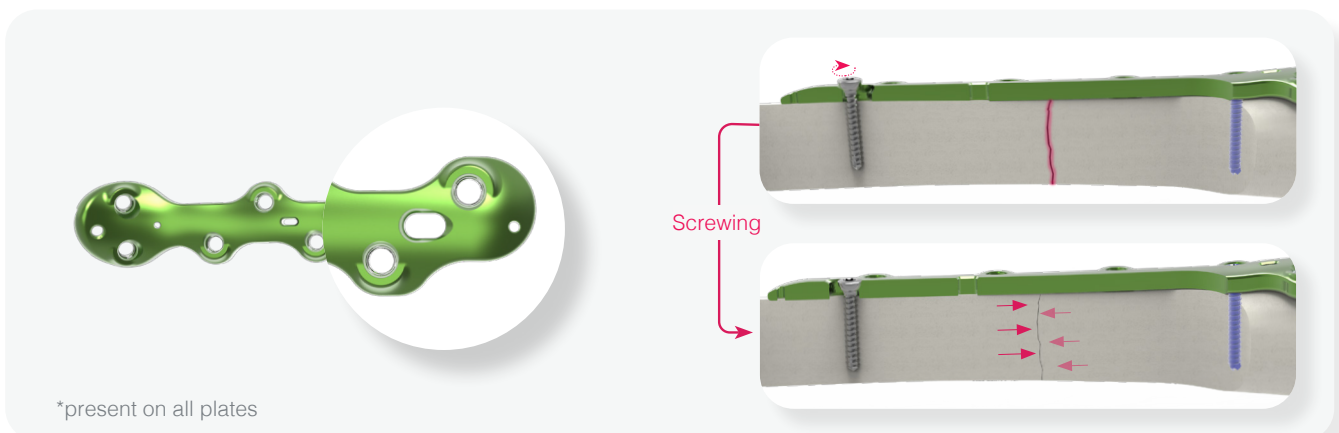


- Versatile implants **compatible** with Stainless steel, Titanium, Cobalt Chromium alloy or Polymer **cerclage cables**: specific design to allow **cerclage positioning** and **prevent translation**.



→ COMPRESSIVE RAMP OBLONG HOLE

The ramp oblong hole* allows a simple and controlled compression by the screw/plate interface.

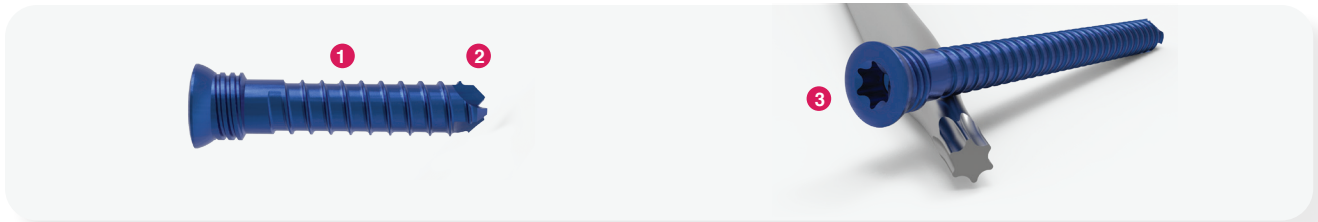


TECHNICAL FEATURES

FIXATION FEATURES

→ SCREW TECHNICAL FEATURES

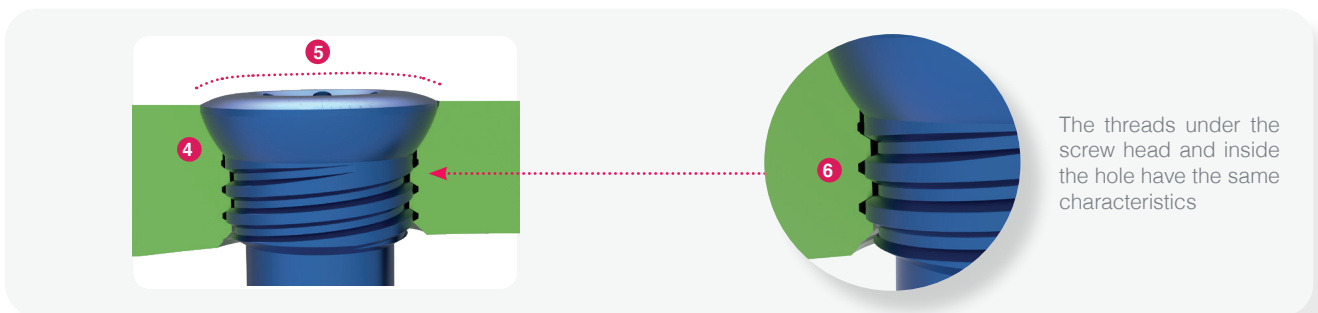
- Ø4.5 mm reinforced core screws for optimized mechanical stability (1).
- Self-tapping systems to help for insertion (2).
- Hexalobular T20 (3).



→ LOCKING SYSTEM FEATURE

➤ Low profile construct:

- The screw is stopped in the hole by its cap, insuring the locking (4).
- The screw head is buried in the plate (5) to minimize the risk of soft tissue irritation.
- Coaptation of both profiles when locking (6).
- Plate and screws made from the same material: titanium alloy.

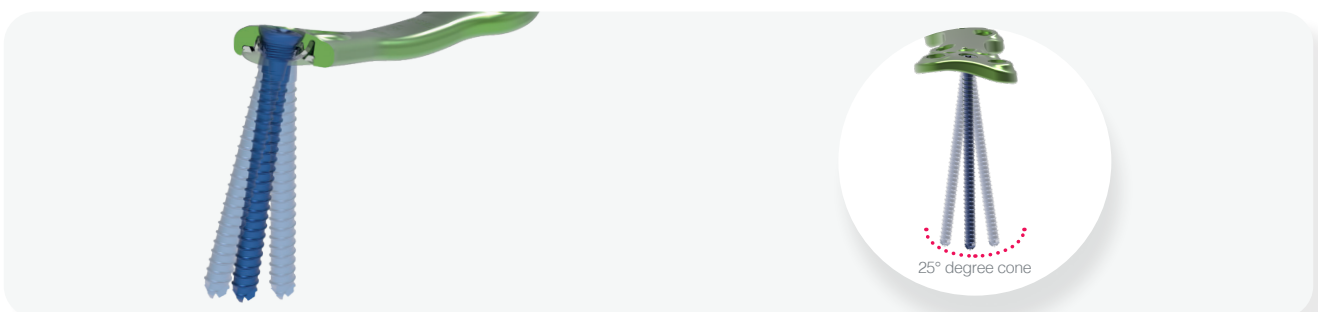


➤ Monoaxial locking fixation

Oneclip®: patented design.

➤ Polyaxial locking fixation

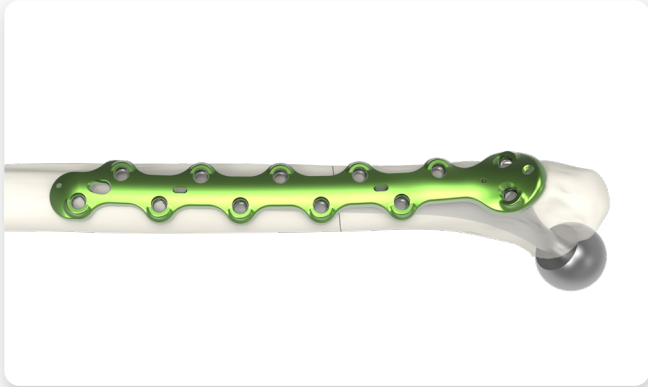
The DTS system (patented design) allows the screw to lock into the plate while permitting an angulation of the screw. Newclip Technics plates combine both polyaxial and locking technologies to create a fixed-angle construct. Possible angulation of the screw before locking (25° locking range) thanks to the DTS® System to avoid the joint or a prosthesis.



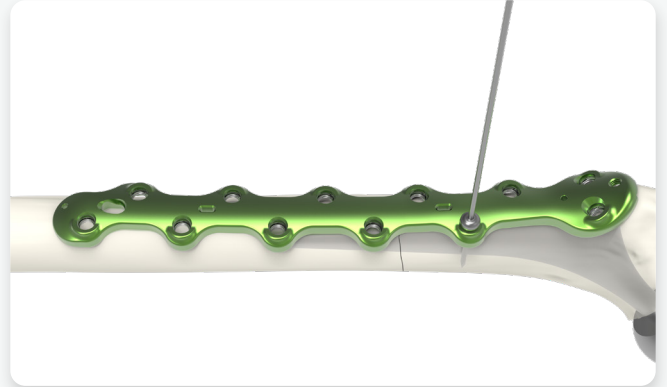
SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

PROXIMAL PLATE (PAGE 1 / 2)

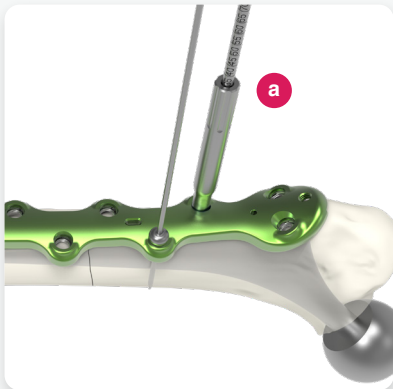
Example using the periprosthetic proximal femur size 2 plate (QTDP2D)



1. Position the plate onto the lateral surface of the proximal femur.



2. Stabilize the plate using the pins (ANC1442) and/or the olive pins (ANC1444).



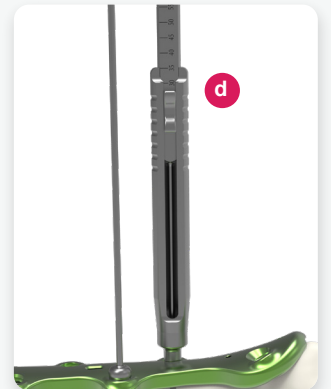
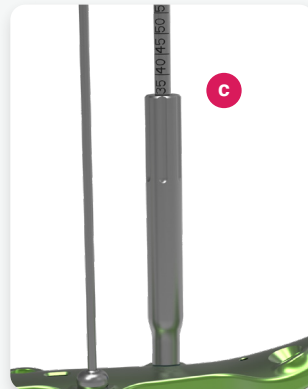
3. Lock the Ø4.0 mm drill guide (ANC998) into a polyaxial hole proximal to the fracture. If necessary, adjust the drilling direction in order to avoid the prosthesis stem. Start drilling using the Ø4.0 mm drill bit (ANC211) (a).

Before drilling, the plate can be temporarily maintained in position with Ø2.2 mm pins (ANC1442) inserted through the reductor of the drill guide (ANC1009) (b).

N.B. To help lock the drill guide in the plate, use the hexagonal part of the screwdriver (ANC975).



ANC975



4. The screw length can be directly read on the drill at the rear of the drill guide (c) or thanks to the length gauge (ANC210) (d).

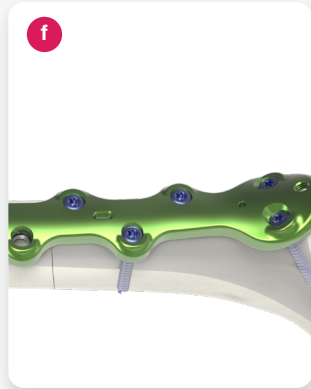
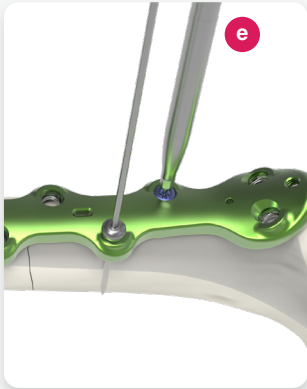
When using the length gauge (ANC210) in the epiphyseal part of the bone, please add 3 mm to the markings read.



ANC210

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

PROXIMAL PLATE (PAGE 2/2)



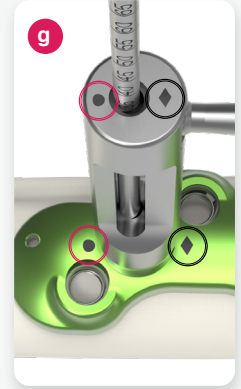
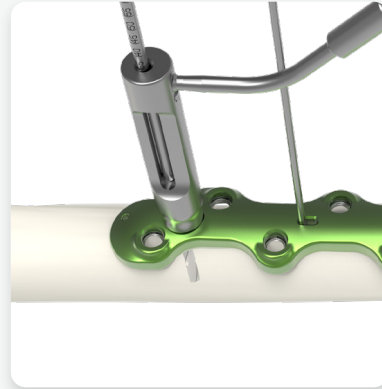
5. Insert and lock the Ø4.5 mm screw (ST4.5LxxD-ST) using the screwdriver (ANC975). Final tightening of the screws must be performed by hand (e).

Proceed similarly for the insertion of the screws into the holes situated proximally to the fracture (f).

N.B. To ease the insertion of the screws, use the countersink (ANC120-US) to widen the first cortex previously drilled. If the insertion of the screw is difficult, remove the screw, countersink, and insert the screw again.



ANC120-US



6. If not already in position, insert a Ø2.2 mm pin (ANC1442) into the distal part of the oblong hole for pin. Drill into the distal part of the ramp oblong hole using the dedicated drill guide (ANC1443) and the Ø3.5 mm drill bit (ANC1075). The orientation of the drill guide must be taken into account to allow compression (g).

Determine the screw length directly on the drill at the rear of the drill guide or with the length gauge (ANC210). When using the length gauge (ANC210) in the epiphyseal part of the bone, please add 3 mm to the markings read.



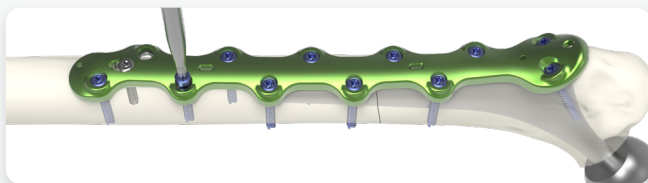
ANC210

Insert a Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw (CT4.5LxxD-ST) and perform the compression using the screwdriver (ANC975).



ANC975

Then remove the Ø2.2 mm pin.



7. Repeat the same procedure as the steps 3, 4 and 5 for the insertion of the Ø4.5 mm locking screws (ST4.5LxxD-ST) into the remaining holes.

WARNING: If the ramp oblong hole is used, insert only one of the two screws in the holes surrounding it, as a diagonal three hole pattern could create a stress riser in the bone.

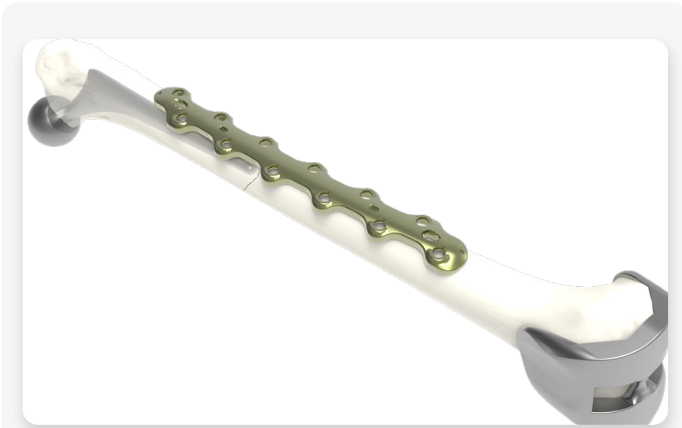


FINAL RESULT

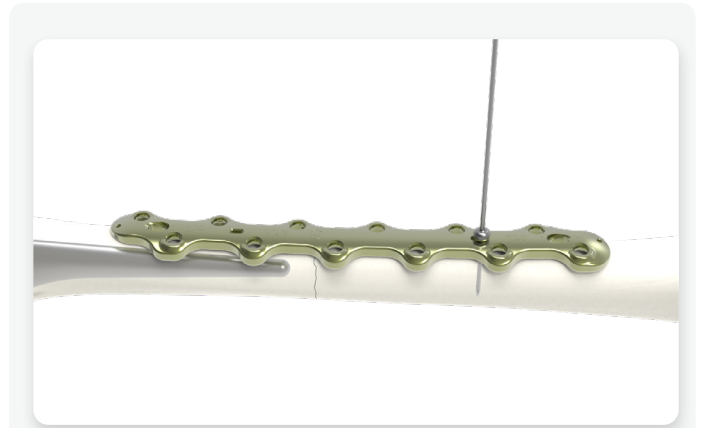
SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

DIAPHYSEAL PLATE (PAGE 1/2)

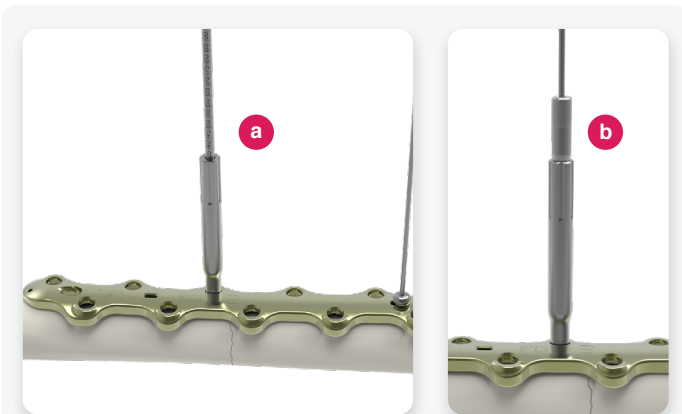
Example using the periprosthetic midshaft femur size 1 plate (QTSM1D)



1. Position the plate onto the lateral surface of the femur.



2. Stabilize the plate using the pins (ANC1442) and/or the olive pins (ANC1444).



3. Lock the Ø4.0 mm drill guide (ANC998) into a polyaxial hole proximal to the fracture. If necessary, adjust the drilling direction in order to avoid the prosthesis stem. Start drilling using the Ø4.0 mm drill bit (ANC211) (a).

Before drilling, the plate can be temporarily maintained in position with Ø2.2 mm pins (ANC1442) inserted through the reductor of the drill guide (ANC1009) (b).

N.B. To help lock the drill guide in the plate, use the hexagonal part of the screwdriver (ANC975).



ANC975



4. The screw length can be directly read on the drill at the rear of the drill guide (c) or thanks to the length gauge (ANC210) (d).

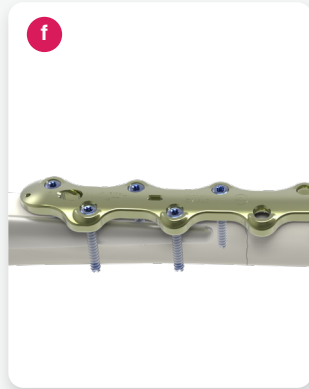
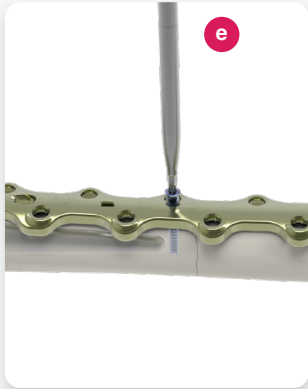
When using the length gauge (ANC210) in the epiphyseal part of the bone, please add 3 mm to the markings read.



ANC210

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

DIAPHYSEAL PLATE (PAGE 2/2)



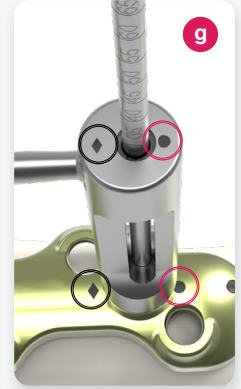
5. Insert and lock the Ø4.5 mm screw (ST4.5LxxD-ST) using the screwdriver (ANC975). Final tightening of the screws must be performed by hand (e).

Proceed similarly for the insertion of the screws into the holes situated proximally to the fracture (f).

N.B. To ease the insertion of the screws, use the countersink (ANC120-US) to widen the first cortex previously drilled. If the insertion of the screw is difficult, remove the screw, countersink, and insert the screw again.



ANC120-US



6. If not already in position, insert a Ø2.2 mm pin (ANC1442) into the **distal part of the oblong hole for pin**. Drill into the **distal part of the ramp oblong hole** using the dedicated drill guide (ANC1443) and the Ø3.5 mm drill bit (ANC1075). The orientation of the drill guide must be taken into account to allow compression (g).

Determine the screw length directly on the drill at the rear of the drill guide or with the length gauge (ANC210). When using the length gauge (ANC210) in the epiphyseal part of the bone, please add 3 mm to the markings read.



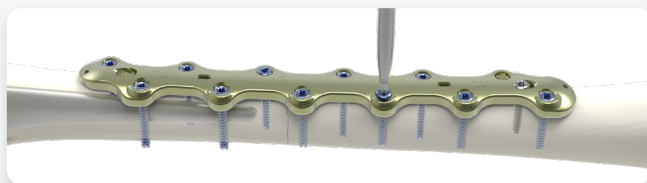
ANC210

Insert a Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw (CT4.5LxxD-ST) and perform the compression using the screwdriver (ANC975).



ANC975

Then remove the Ø2.2 mm pin.



7. Repeat the same procedure as the steps 3, 4 and 5 for the insertion of the Ø4.5 mm locking screws (ST4.5LxxD-ST) into the remaining holes.

WARNING: If the ramp oblong hole is used, insert **only one** of the two screws in the holes surrounding it, as a diagonal three hole pattern could create a stress riser in the bone.

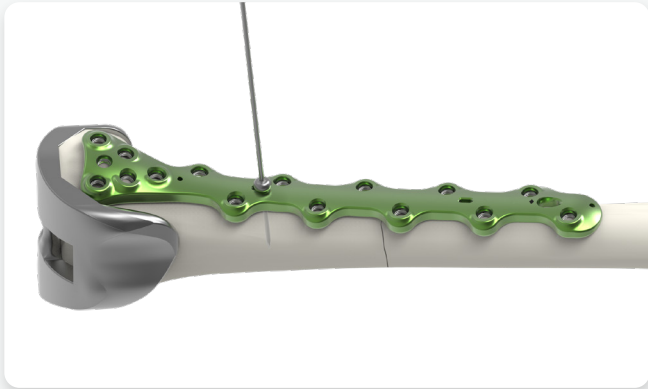


FINAL RESULT

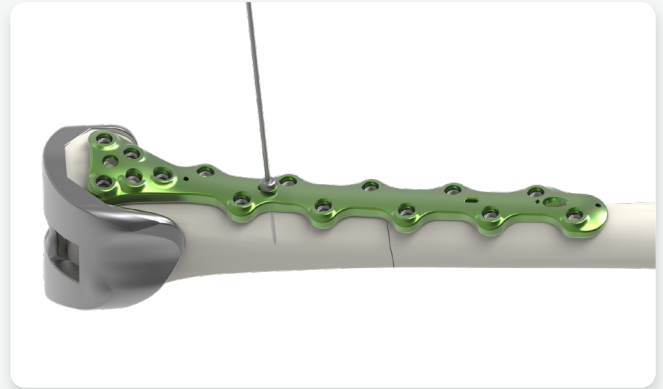
SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

DISTAL PLATE (PAGE 1/2)

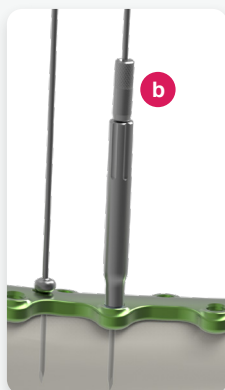
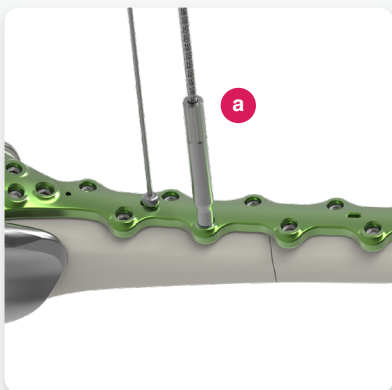
Example using the periprosthetic distal femur size 2 plate (QTDE2D)



1. Position the plate onto the lateral surface of the distal femur.



2. Stabilize the plate using the pins (ANC1442) and/or the olive pins (ANC1444).



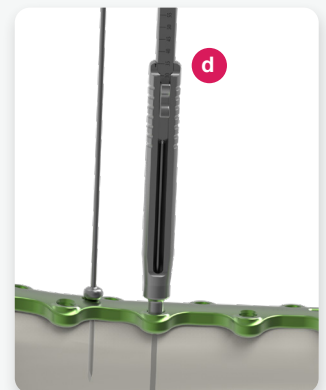
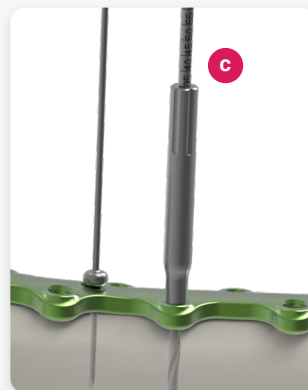
3. Lock the Ø4.0 mm drill guide (ANC998) into a polyaxial hole distal to the fracture. If necessary, adjust the drilling direction in order to avoid the prosthesis stem. Start drilling using the Ø4.0 mm drill bit (ANC211) (a).

Before drilling, the plate can be temporarily maintained in position with Ø2.2 mm pins (ANC1442) inserted through the reductor of the drill guide (ANC1009) (b).

N.B. To help lock the drill guide in the plate, use the hexagonal part of the screwdriver (ANC975).



ANC975



4. The screw length can be directly read on the drill at the rear of the drill guide (c) or thanks to the length gauge (ANC210) (d).

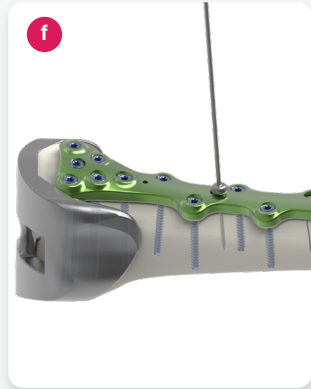
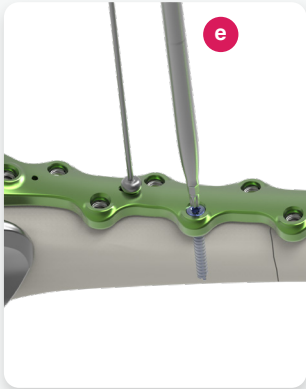
When using the length gauge (ANC210) in the epiphyseal part of the bone, please add 3 mm to the markings read.



ANC210

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

DISTAL PLATE (PAGE 2 / 2)



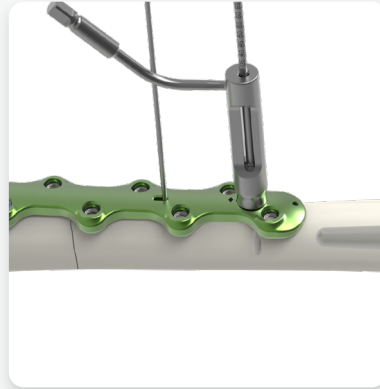
5. Insert and lock the Ø4.5 mm screw (ST4.5LxxD-ST) using the screwdriver (ANC975). Final tightening of the screws must be performed by hand (e).

Proceed similarly for the insertion of the screws into the holes situated distally to the fracture. If necessary, adjust the drilling direction in order to avoid the prosthesis stem and the intercondylar notch. Note that the central hole in the epiphyseal part of the plate is monoaxial (f).

N.B. To ease the insertion of the screws, use the countersink (ANC120-US) to widen the first cortex previously drilled. If the insertion of the screw is difficult, remove the screw, countersink, and insert the screw again.



ANC120-US



6. If not already in position, insert a Ø2.2 mm pin (ANC1442) into the proximal part of the oblong hole for pin. Drill into the proximal part of the ramp oblong hole using the dedicated drill guide (ANC1443) and the Ø3.5 mm drill bit (ANC1075). The orientation of the drill guide must be taken into account to allow compression (g).

Determine the screw length directly on the drill at the rear of the drill guide or with the length gauge (ANC210). When using the length gauge (ANC210) in the epiphyseal part of the bone, please add 3 mm to the markings read.



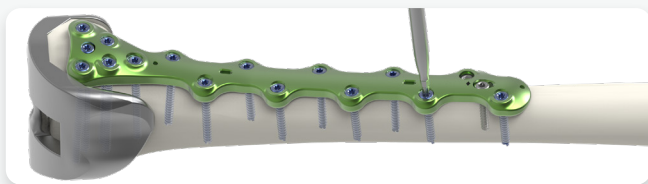
ANC210

Insert a Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw (CT4.5LxxD-ST) and perform the compression using the screwdriver (ANC975).



ANC975

Then remove the Ø2.2 mm pin.



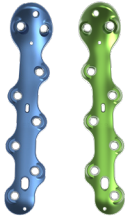
7. Repeat the same procedure as the steps 3, 4 and 5 for the insertion of the Ø4.5 mm locking screws (ST4.5LxxD-ST) into the remaining holes.

WARNING: If the ramp oblong hole is used, insert only one of the two screws in the holes surrounding it, as a diagonal three hole pattern could create a stress riser in the bone.

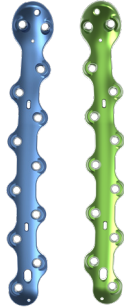


FINAL RESULT

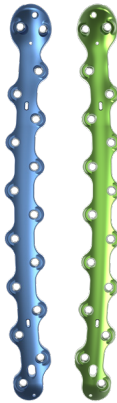
IMPLANT REFERENCES



QTxP1D-ST



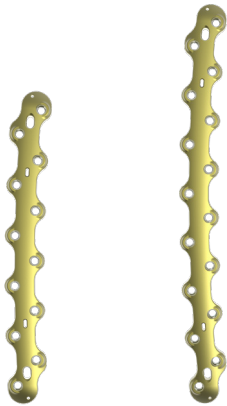
QTxP2D-ST



QTxP3D-ST

PROXIMAL PLATES

Ref.	Description
QTGP1D-ST	Periprosthetic proximal femur plate - Left - 6 holes - STERILE
QTDP1D-ST	Periprosthetic proximal femur plate - Right - 6 holes - STERILE
QTGP2D-ST	Periprosthetic proximal femur plate - Left - 10 holes - STERILE
QTDP2D-ST	Periprosthetic proximal femur plate - Right - 10 holes - STERILE
QTGP3D-ST	Periprosthetic proximal femur plate - Left - 14 holes - STERILE
QTDP3D-ST	Periprosthetic proximal femur plate - Right - 14 holes - STERILE



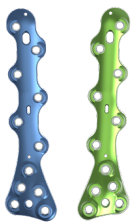
QTSM1D-ST



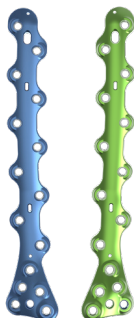
QTSM3D-ST

DIAPHYSEAL PLATES

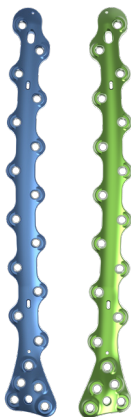
Ref.	Description
QTSM1D-ST	Periprosthetic midshaft femur plate - Symmetrical - 12 holes - STERILE
QTSM3D-ST	Periprosthetic midshaft femur plate - Symmetrical - 16 holes - STERILE



QTxE1D-ST



QTxE2D-ST



QTxE3D-ST

DISTAL PLATES

Ref.	Description
QTGE1D-ST	Periprosthetic distal femur plate - Left - 6 holes - STERILE
QTDE1D-ST	Periprosthetic distal femur plate - Right - 6 holes - STERILE
QTGE2D-ST	Periprosthetic distal femur plate - Left - 10 holes - STERILE
QTDE2D-ST	Periprosthetic distal femur plate - Right - 10 holes - STERILE
QTGE3D-ST	Periprosthetic distal femur plate - Left - 14 holes - STERILE
QTDE3D-ST	Periprosthetic distal femur plate - Right - 14 holes - STERILE

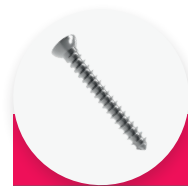
IMPLANT REFERENCES



Ø4.5 MM REINFORCED CORE LOCKING SCREWS*

Ref.	Description
ST4.5L15D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L15 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L18D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L18 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L21D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L21 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L24D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L24 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L27D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L27 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L30D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L30 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L35D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L35 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L40D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L40 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L45D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L45 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L50D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L50 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L55D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L55 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L60D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L60 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L65D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L65 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L70D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L70 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L75D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L75 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L80D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L80 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L85D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L85 mm - STERILE
ST4.5L90D-ST	Ø4.5 mm reinforced core locking screw - L90 mm - STERILE

* Blue anodized



Ø4.5 MM NON-LOCKING SCREWS*

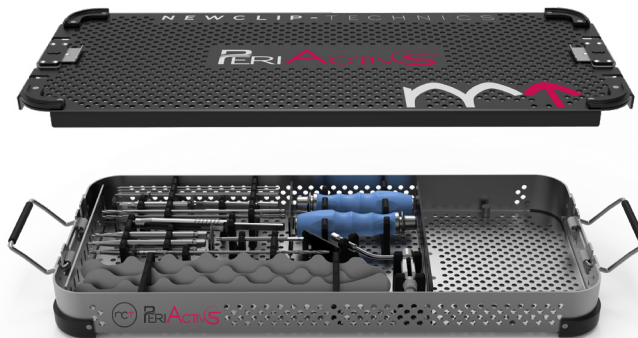
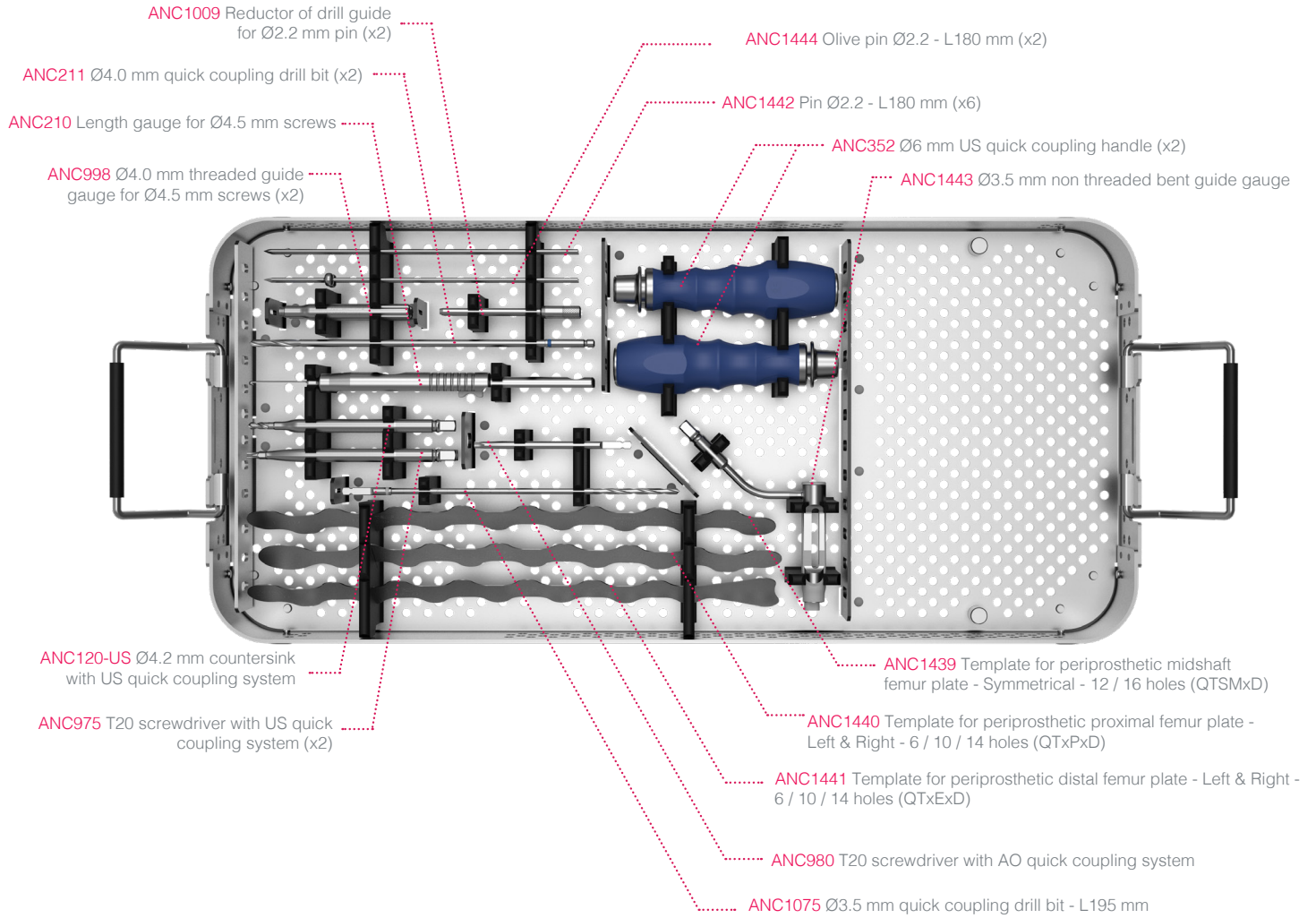
Ref.	Description
CT4.5L30D-ST	Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw - L30 mm - STERILE
CT4.5L35D-ST	Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw - L35 mm - STERILE
CT4.5L40D-ST	Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw - L40 mm - STERILE
CT4.5L45D-ST	Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw - L45 mm - STERILE
CT4.5L50D-ST	Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw - L50 mm - STERILE
CT4.5L55D-ST	Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw - L55 mm - STERILE
CT4.5L60D-ST	Ø4.5 mm non-locking screw - L60 mm - STERILE

* Non anodized

INSTRUMENT REFERENCES

INSTRUMENTS		
Ref.	Description	Qty
ANC120-US	Ø4.2 mm countersink with US quick coupling system	1
ANC210	Length gauge for Ø4.5 mm screws	1
ANC211	Ø4.0 mm quick coupling drill bit	2
ANC352	Ø6 mm US quick coupling handle	2
ANC975	T20 screwdriver with US quick coupling system	2
ANC980	T20 screwdriver with AO quick coupling system	1
ANC1009	Reductor of drill guide for Ø2.2 mm pin	2
ANC1075	Ø3.5 mm quick coupling drill bit - L195 mm	1
ANC1439	Template for periprosthetic midshaft femur plate - Symmetrical - 12 / 16 holes (QTSMxD)	1
ANC1440	Template for periprosthetic proximal femur plate - Left & Right - 6 / 10 / 14 holes (QTxPxD)	1
ANC1441	Template for periprosthetic distal femur plate - Left & Right - 6 / 10 / 14 holes (QTxExD)	1
ANC1442	Pin Ø2.2 - L180 mm	6
ANC1443	Ø3.5 mm non threaded bent guide gauge	1
ANC1444	Olive pin Ø2.2 - L180 mm	2
ANC998	Ø4.0 mm threaded guide gauge for Ø4.5 mm screws	2

KIT DESCRIPTION



This information is intended to demonstrate the Newclip Technics portfolio of medical devices. Always refer to the package insert, product label and/or user instructions including cleaning and sterilization before using any Newclip Technics product. These products must be handled and/or implanted by trained and qualified staff who have read the instructions before use. A surgeon must always rely on her or his own professional clinical judgement when deciding whether to use a particular product when treating a particular patient. Product availability is subject to the regulatory or medical practices that govern individual markets. Please contact your Newclip Technics representative if you have questions about the availability of Newclip Technics products in your area.

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