MONOLATERAL FIXATOR

Micrometric system for reduction and external fixation
INDICATIONS

- Open fractures
- Comminuted fractures
- Infected fractures
- Pseudoarthrosis
- Epiphyseal distraction
- Elongation/angular corrections of the axis

ADVANTAGES

The MMF fixation system consists of two units:

**Reduction unit**

A reduction unit, or “brain”, which makes it possible to reduce the fracture (fig.1).

**Fixation unit**

A fixation unit, which guarantees stabilization (fig.2 a - b - c).

Main characteristics of the system:

- Extreme facility in fracture reduction
- High level of stability
- Gradual and precise micrometric correction of the fracture.
- Dynamic or static management of the fracture.
- Minimum profile well tolerated by patient.
- Point of correction situated centrally on axis of the bone (the ideal distance between the correction head and the axis of the bone should be around 6 cm).
- Self-locking function: the forces acting on the fixator do not twist or otherwise modify the position of the correction heads.
- The fracture can be re-operated at any time by applying the reduction unit to the fixation unit.
REDUCTION UNIT

The micrometric – self-locking mechanism of the heads provides easy and precise reduction and keeps the correction stable.

The reduction heads can be independently adjusted in planes I (procurvatum and recurvatum) and corrected 2 x 25°, as shown in fig.3, and II (varus and valgus), as shown in fig.4.

The telescopic tubular mechanism ensures stability and provides for longitudinal movement (100 mm).
The telescopic tubes are moved longitudinally by acting on the central screw on the end of the reduction unit. Thus, the fracture can be distracted without any particular traction.

Rotational correction is obtained by manually turning the rotary reduction head. The fixation screw must be loosened to allow alignment and then tightened again immediately afterwards.

Reduction of the fracture in plane I is obtained by turning the screws (Varus - Valgus).

Reduction of the fracture in plane II is obtained by turning the screws (Procurvatum - Recurvatum).

Longitudinal compression is obtained by turning the centre screw on the end of the reduction unit. Compression of oblique fractures can be optimised by turning the screws for correction in planes I and II.
Having obtained reduction, the clamps and Schanz pins are transferred to the lighter stable fixation unit.

This does not alter the reduction of the fracture in any way.

Place the fixation unit, with the clamps fully open, on the reduction unit.

Insert and tighten the two hexagonal screws in each clamp.

The reduction unit clamps are thus fixed to the stable fixation unit.

Tighten the spherical joints on the fixation unit using the appropriate dynamometric wrench on the hexagonal bushes of the supports.

Remove the wrench from the clamp and use instrument cod. 800-451 to “snap” the wrench into the next work position (fig.15).

Loosen the two hexagonal screws on each clamp that fixed the reduction unit to the clamps; once free, the reduction unit can be removed.
Determine the pre-selected position in which to insert the first Schanz pins. Having cut the skin, introduce the trocar into the soft tissue protector and then in the template.

The pins should be inserted into the diaphysis at an angle of around 45° anteromedially (tibia) and anterolaterally (humerus and femur).

Introduce the sheath for the drill bit in the soft tissue protector.

Drill the tibia crest medially following the 45° angle. Remove the drill bit sheath and introduce the first Schanz pins; repeat this procedure for the other screws.

Having inserted all the proximal pins, insert the pins in the distal bone fragment using the same procedure.

Loosen the screws on the reduction unit as shown. Make sure the rotation correction clamp is positioned distally.

Mount the reduction unit on the Schanz pins. The low positioning of the reduction unit ensures the subsequent higher positioning of the definitive fixation unit.

Tighten the locking screw to ensure longitudinal fixation

Distract the fracture by turning the centre screw on the end of the reduction unit.
Rotation correction is obtained by manually turning the rotary reduction head. The fixation screw must be loosened to allow alignment and then tightened again immediately afterwards.

Reduce the fracture on the 2 planes using the brilliance amplifier. The long universal screwdriver is used to make corrections without exposing yourself to X rays.

Loosen the hexagonal bushes on the fixation unit.

Mount the fixation unit on the clamps of the reduction unit.

Insert and tighten the four screws on the plates of the fixation unit.

Tighten the hexagonal bushes on the fixation unit using the appropriate pre-calibrated dynamometric wrench.

Remove the wrench from the clamp and use instrument cod. 800-451 to “snap” the wrench into the next work position.

Loosen the four screws on the reduction unit.

Remove the reduction unit.

Fixation is thus completed. The fixator can be subsequently dynamized by substituting the stopper nut on the end of telescopic tube (+1 or +2mm).
FIXATORS

REDUCTION UNIT
- MMF reduction unit without pin clamps and screws  
  Cod. 800-500
- MMF reduction unit with 2 pin clamps and 4 screws  
  Cod. 800-501

STABILIZATION UNIT
- Standard monolateral external fixator with 2 pin clamps and 4 screws  
  Cod. 800-400
- Standard short monolateral external fixator with 2 pin clamps and 4 screws  
  Cod. 800-420
- Standard monolateral external fixator for humerus with 2 pin clamps and 4 screws  
  Cod. 800-300
ACCESSORIES

• Standard pin clamp  
  Cod. 800-411

• Condylar pin clamp  
  Cod. 800-412

• Locking (hexagonal) screws for pin clamp  
  (package of 4 pieces)  
  Cod. 800-410

• Stopper nut, 1mm clearance  
  Cod. 800-402

• Stopper nut, 2mm clearance  
  Cod. 800-403

• Clamp for lengthening (package of 2 pieces)  
  Cod. 800-436

• Standard ball joint for MMF  
  Cod. 800-406

• Ball joint for humerus  
  Cod. 800-306
### INSTRUMENTS

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<th>Code</th>
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<td>800-702</td>
<td>Lower sterilization tray</td>
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<tr>
<td>800-458</td>
<td>Screwdriver with 5mm hexagonal spherical head</td>
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<td>800-459</td>
<td>Hinged screwdriver, 5mm</td>
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<td>800-472</td>
<td>Jacket for pin with Ø 5mm hole</td>
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<td>Jacket for pin with Ø 6mm hole</td>
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<td>800-475</td>
<td>Drilling sleeve Ø 3mm</td>
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<td>800-474</td>
<td>Drilling sleeve Ø 3.5mm</td>
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<td>Soft tissues separator, Ø 6mm</td>
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<td>800-481</td>
<td>Trocar 3/4 drill bit</td>
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0. Code 800-701  Upper sterilization tray
1. Code 800-500  MMF reduction unit
2. Code 800-299  MMF fixator for humerus
3. Code 800-399  Standard MMF fixator
4. Code 800-411  Standard pin clamp
5. Code 800-412  Condylar pin clamp
6. Code 800-410  Locking (hexagonal) screws for pin clamp

7. Code *  Rack for Schanz pins (see table below)

### Cylindrical Schanz pins

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