

The Fixus 22

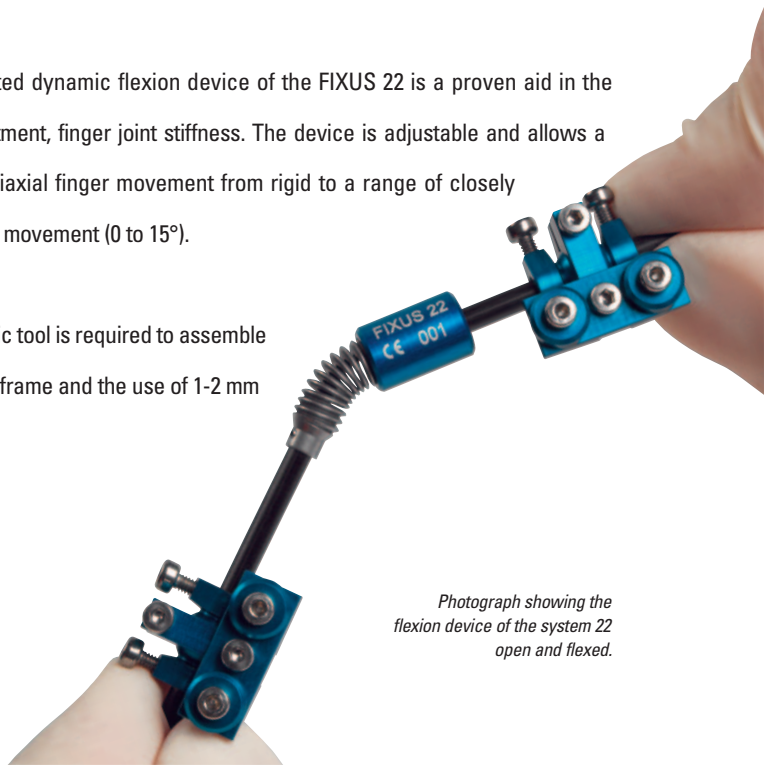


Shown here with its dynamic flexion device mounted but in the closed (locked) position. With the exception of the carbon rod and fixing screws, all FIXUS 22 aluminium components are anodised blue in colour. The total length of the standard carbon rod is approximately 10cm, a length that does not vary regardless of the status (open or closed) of the dynamic flexion device.

Primarily intended for use in the distal phalanges, this versatile small fragment construction combines all the fundamental FIXUS System features with strength, versatility and stability. The basic frame may be modified by the inclusion of a dynamic flexion device (as shown) to allow a controlled degree of finger joint movement while assuring fracture site fragment stability.

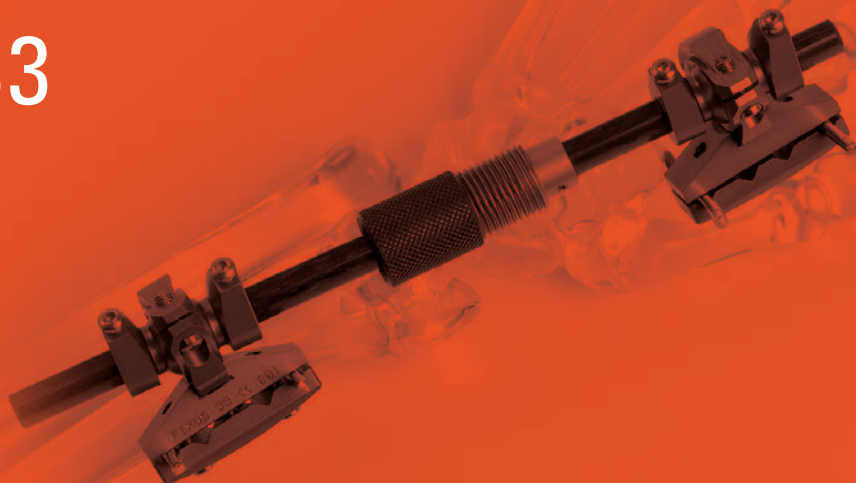
The unique, and patented dynamic flexion device of the FIXUS 22 is a proven aid in the prevention of post treatment, finger joint stiffness. The device is adjustable and allows a step-less control of poliaxial finger movement from rigid to a range of closely resembling normal joint movement (0 to 15°).

Only one product specific tool is required to assemble or adjust the osteotaxic frame and the use of 1-2 mm pins is anticipated.



Photograph showing the flexion device of the system 22 open and flexed.

The Fixus 33

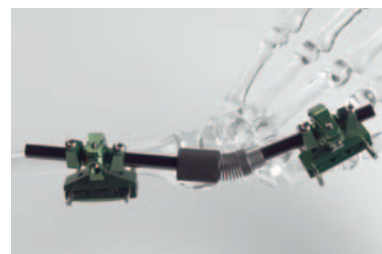


Shown here as a typical construction for the treatment of wrist fractures, the aluminium components of the system are anodised in a distinctive green colour. The dynamic flexion device is mounted, but in a closed (straight, locked) position and the connecting pin blocks are mounted for a unilateral pin insertion configuration.

The carbon rod of the System 33 is 19.5 cm in length and remains constant regardless of the setting of the dynamic flexion device.

The FIXUS 33 is a highly flexible, lightweight system specifically designed for the minor long bone applications. Incorporation of the dynamic flexion device makes the frame particularly suitable for wrist fractures, whereby a normal degree of wrist joint movement is attainable (0 to 15°) during treatment and the occurrence of post treatment joint stiffness is avoided.

Only one product specific tool is required to assemble or adjust the osteotaxic frame and the use of 2-3 mm pins is anticipated.



The FIXUS 33 with its Dynamic Device
Showing the freedom of pin insertion geometry offered to the surgeon and the flexibility of placement of the dynamic device within the frame shape

The Fixus 66



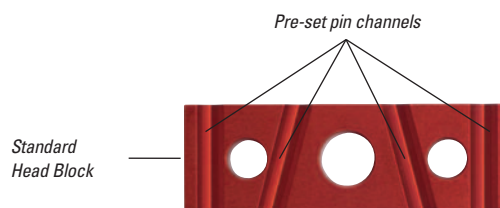
Distraction / Compression adjustment is by rotation here



The System 66 is designed for long bone application and the aluminium components are anodised in a distinctive red colour. The frame is designed to allow for the incorporation of a dynamic, **Compression / Distraction device** for the application of long axial, forced compression or distraction at the fracture site. Adjustment is step-less and achieved by the rotation of the nut in the centre of the picture as shown. The rod length remains constant at 27 cm and compression / distraction forces are exercised on the bone fragments via the movement of the device along the long axis of the carbon rod.

Fracture site stability is greatly enhanced by the bilateral pin-set as shown, and an alternative method of pin clamping is offered to allow for a more extreme pin angulation geometry.

Only one product specific tool is required to assemble or adjust the osteotaxic frame and the system envisages the use of 4-5 mm pins. However, the use of the optional pin clamping mechanism allows some variation on these sizes and further enables a non-parallel pin insertion at more extreme angles.



While allowing extreme pin convergence or divergence, the alternative pin-locking rings also offer a degree of pin size flexibility.



The Fixus 99



The system 99 may essentially be seen as the 'big brother' of the FIXUS 66 and is anodised mat black. The system is particularly strong and intended for femoral use, or for tibial use when treating particularly heavy patients.

A similar system of long axial compression or distraction is included in the system and only one product specific tool is required to assemble or adjust the osteotaxic frame. Anticipated pin size lies between 5-6 mm.

Note: The use of the alternative pin clamping rings in the pin clamping blocks (System 66 and 99) allows a two pin configuration at stepless, convergent / divergent angles.