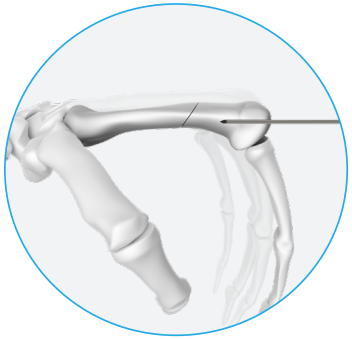
NX NAIL

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE FOR METACARPAL FRACTURES

FIELD ORTHOPAEDICS

1. IDENTIFY APPROACH

With the metacarpophalangeal joint in flexion, identify the dorsal third of the metacarpal head for insertion of the K-wire.



2. REDUCE THE FRACTURE

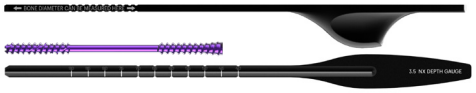
Using distraction and indirect pressure, reduce the shaft of the metacarpal.

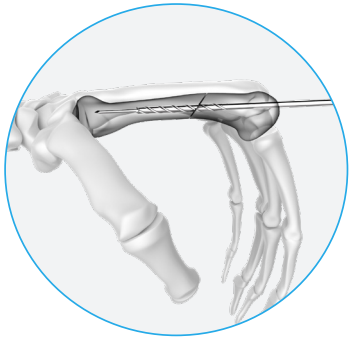
3. ACHIEVE TEMPORARY FIXATION

Cross the fracture site with the K-wire.

4. SELECT THE IMPLANT

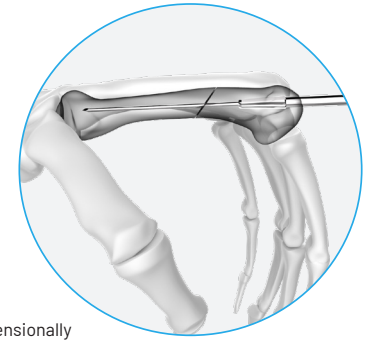
Use the FO depth gauge to confirm the diameter and length of the implant.





5a. PREPARE THE METACARPAL

Once temporary fixation has been achieved, drill your insertion tunnel.



5b. PROXIMAL OVERDRILLING

Overdrill the distal metacarpal with either the standard* or extended** Metaphyseal Hand Drills to prepare the bone for the head of the implant.

*Standard: identified by epoxy band matching the anodisation of the nail, dimensionally matches internal diameter of nail head, will decrease hoop stress without altering pull out performance.
**Extended: identified by red epoxy band, has an extended taper coloured by laser marking, on full insertion this decreases bone engagement by up to 20% and should only be used with brittle bone.

6. NAIL INSERTION

Insert the implant over the K-wire. During insertion, pay attention to the bone while seating the head of the nail.

If you experience high resistance or are concerned with hoop stresses propagating a fracture, stop immediately and choose a nail slightly longer from the set of the next smallest diameter.

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