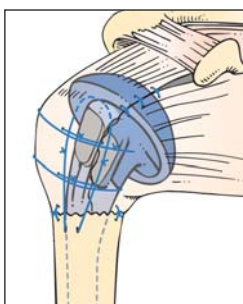


# Aequalis-Fracture Shoulder Prosthesis



**Surgical  
Technique**

TORNIER 



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## SUMMARY

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## DISPLACED 4-PART FRACTURE OF THE PROXIMAL HUMERUS

Pathophysiology of displaced 4-part fractures involves each muscle or muscle group pulling the fragments in various directions.

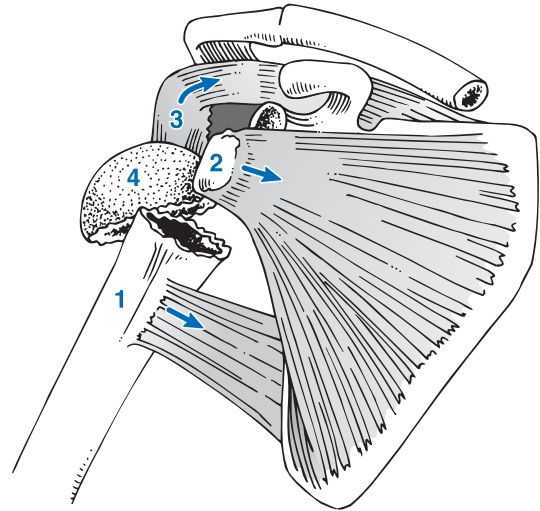
*The diaphysis (1)* is drawn medially by the pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi muscles and is separated from the epiphysis at the surgical neck.

*The lesser tuberosity (2)* is retracted anteromedially by subscapularis.

*The greater tuberosity (3)* is retracted medially, superiorly and posteriorly by the supraspinatus, infraspiratus and teres minor.

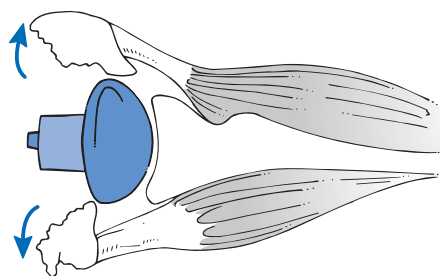
The tuberosities may remain intact or be fragmented, and may be separated or remain in continuity with one another (impacted type).

*The humeral articular surface (4)* is no longer in contact with the glenoid: it is separated from the two tuberosities and may undergo varus or valgus displacement, displaced anteriorly or posteriorly, or displaced laterally or inferiorly usually resulting in devascularization. It may present an impacted fracture or a displaced fracture.



## RATIONALE FOR A SHOULDER SOLUTION IN THE CASE OF FOUR PART FRACTURE

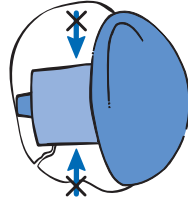
**MAJOR PROBLEM for a fracture prosthesis procedure:  
Nonunion and migration of the tuberosities**



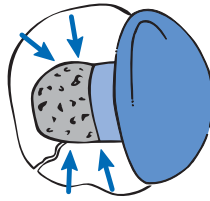
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## 1. Rationale for a fracture stem

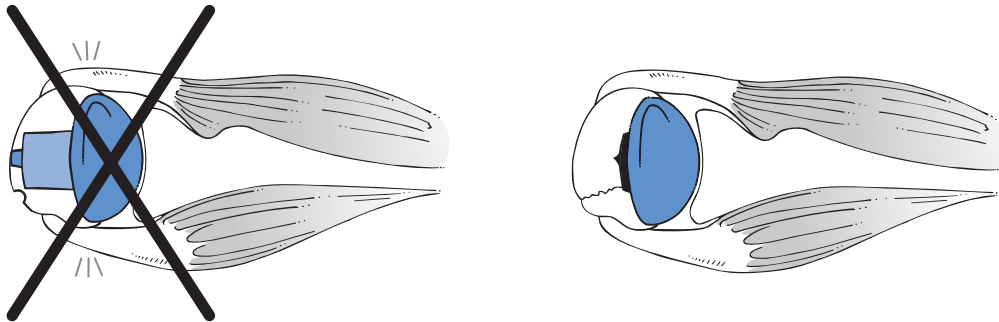
- **The metal volume of the prosthetic neck of standard prosthesis** is an obstacle to tuberosity fixation and healing.



- **Bone grafting is mandatory** if tuberosity healing is to be obtained.



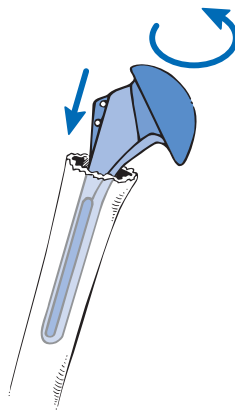
- **A prosthetic fin is useless and can be detrimental:** positioning the greater tuberosity too posteriorly, and the lesser tuberosity too laterally.



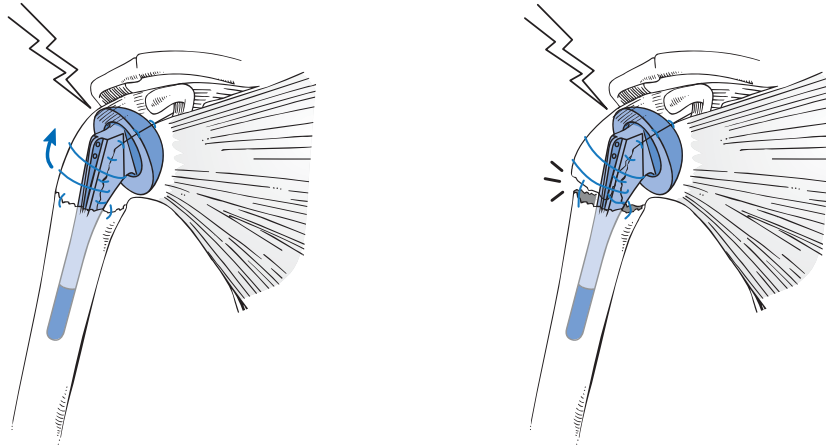
- **The surface aspect of the prosthesis must not be too rough** to avoid suture breakage.

## 2. Rationale for a Fracture Jig

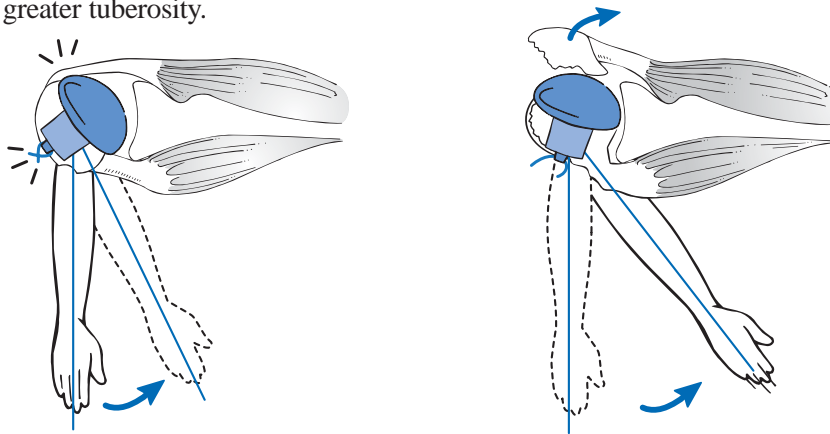
- Intra operative instability of the humeral prosthesis make difficult accurate final positioning.



- A prosthesis positioned too high is at the origin of a detachment and a migration of the greater tuberosity.

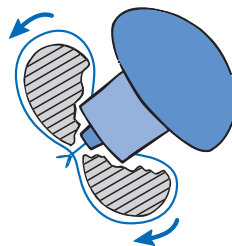


- An excess of retroversion can produce as well a detachment and a migration of the greater tuberosity.

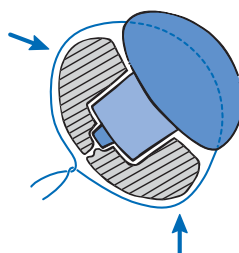


### 3. Rationale for a standardized tuberosity fixation

- With the classical technique (passing sutures through the prosthetic fin), the tuberosities cannot be adjusted and securely immobilized.



- **Use of medial cerclage sutures is simple, reproducible and secure.** Passing the sutures around the prosthetic neck is less aggressive for the tuberosities.

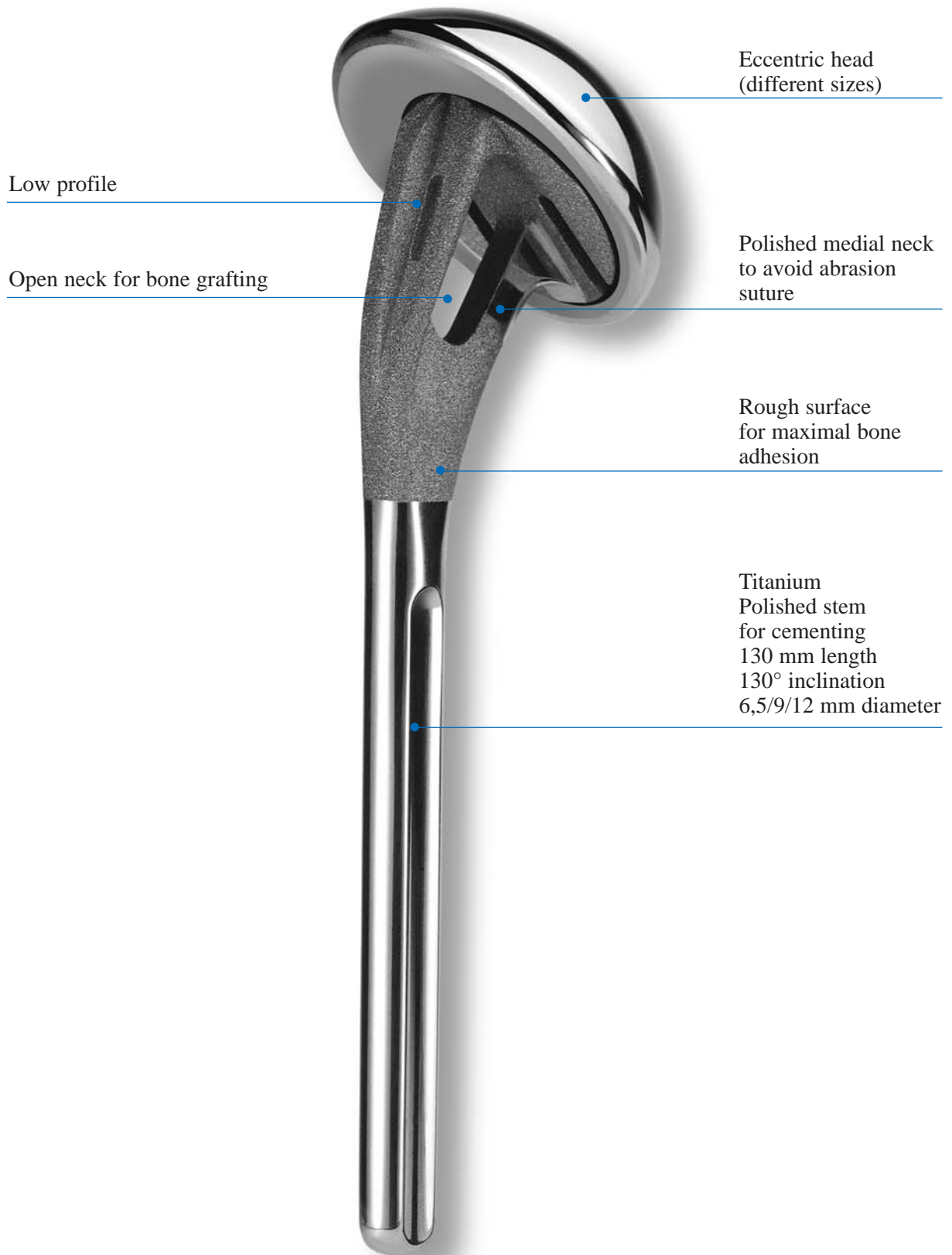


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## THE AEQUALIS-FRACTURE SOLUTION

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### 1. The prosthesis



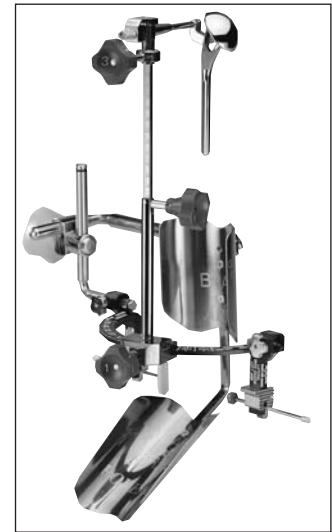
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## THE AEQUALIS-FRACTURE SOLUTION

### The Aequalis-Fracture Jig

The Aequalis Fracture Jig is designed, to stabilize the prosthesis and, to assist the surgeon in more precisely positioning the humeral implant in both height and retroversion.

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### The bone graft cutter

The bone graft cutter is designed to remove cancellous bone from the humeral head for incorporation into the prosthetic metaphysis, improving the metaphyseal bone adhesion.

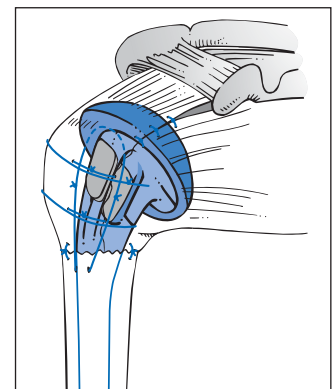
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### The standardized fixation technique with medial cerclage suture

Detachment and migration of the tuberosities are the most common complications after shoulder replacement for fractures. The quality of the suture wire and the technique for placing the tuberosities are critical.

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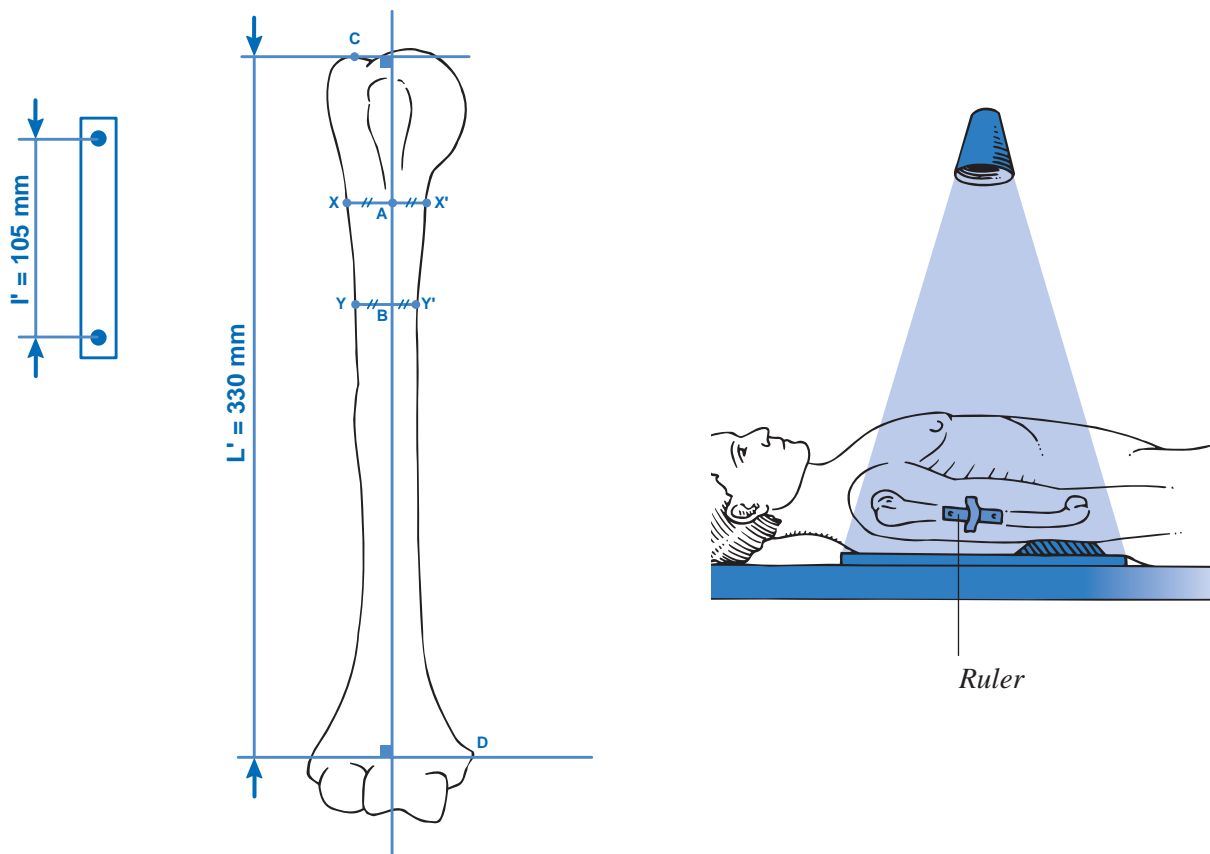


## SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

### 1. Pre-operative planning:

- The stabilization of the prosthesis is automatically obtained while using the fracture jig.
  - The prosthetic retroversion is fixed at 20 degrees from the trans-epicondylar axis (average value).
  - The prosthetic height can be chosen:
    - per-operatively, using the bony aspect and the soft tissue without any pre-operative planning (approximate height).
    - pre-operatively, using a scaled x-ray of the healthy contralateral humerus (precise height).
- A ruler with two marker points at a distance of 100 mm will allow for radiographic magnification scale determination.

Recommendation: place the ruler with the marker point and the arm parallel to the x-ray cassette to minimize errors of measurement. A small cushion is placed under the elbow.



*Example of calculation of humeral length taking into account the radiological magnification: the actual length between the two markers is 100 mm; the measured length between the two markers (A-B) is 105 mm; the measured length of the healthy humerus (C-D) is 330 mm. Therefore, using a rule of three:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 105 & \longrightarrow & 100 \text{ mm} \\
 330 & \longrightarrow & L' \\
 L = 330 \times 100/105 & \sim & 314 \text{ mm}
 \end{array}$$

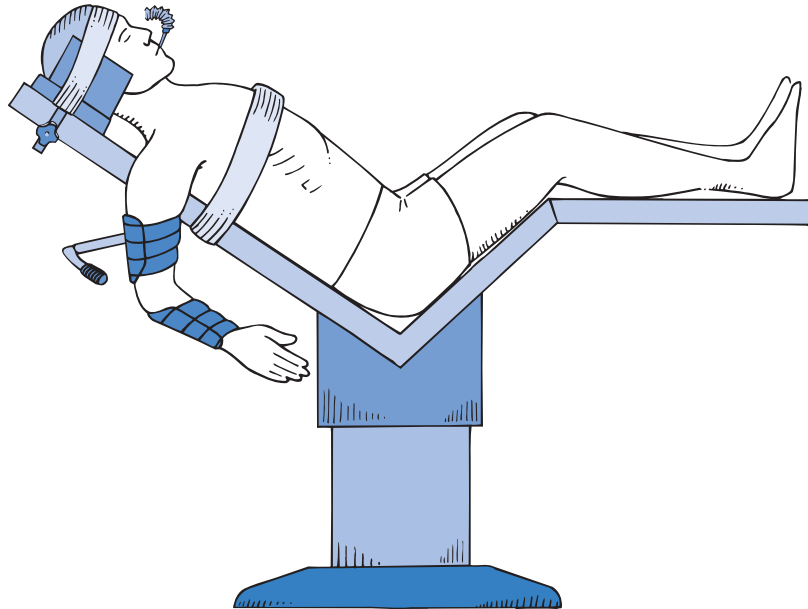
*The actual length of the healthy humerus is therefore 314 mm, a measurement that should be entered on the fracture jig height ruler (see page 12).*



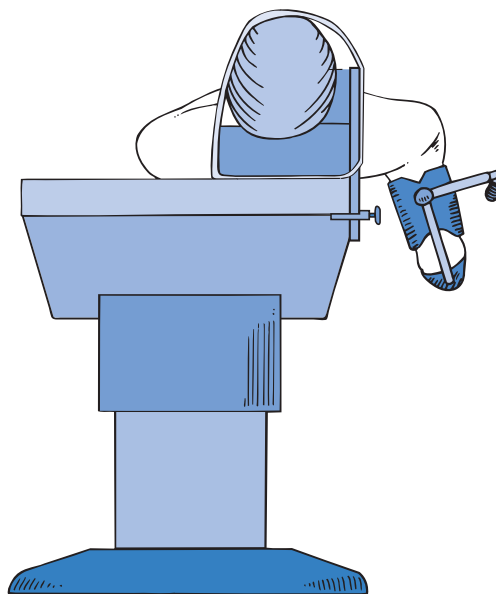
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## 2. Patient positioning:

General anesthesia, beach chair position, shoulder free of the table. The shoulder and entire upper extremity are prepared and draped. The arm support for the fracture jig is secured to the arm using a sterile elastic bandage. The elbow must be carefully positioned to fit correctly in the support.



The arm support is fixed, leaving the elbow uncovered at the level of the angle of the support. The entire shoulder must be free of the table to allow the jig to be correctly positioned.

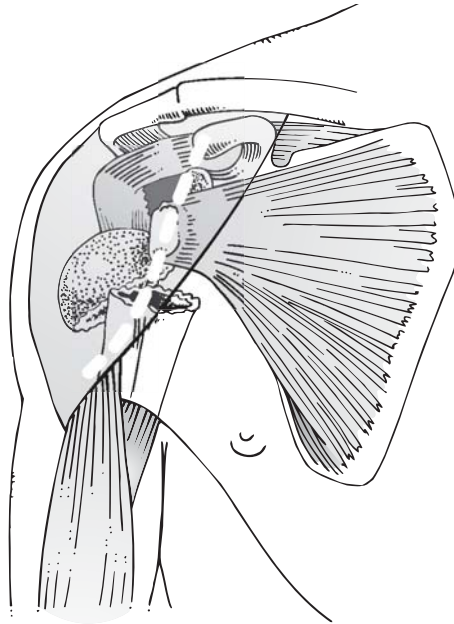


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### 3. Deltopectoral approach and exposure:

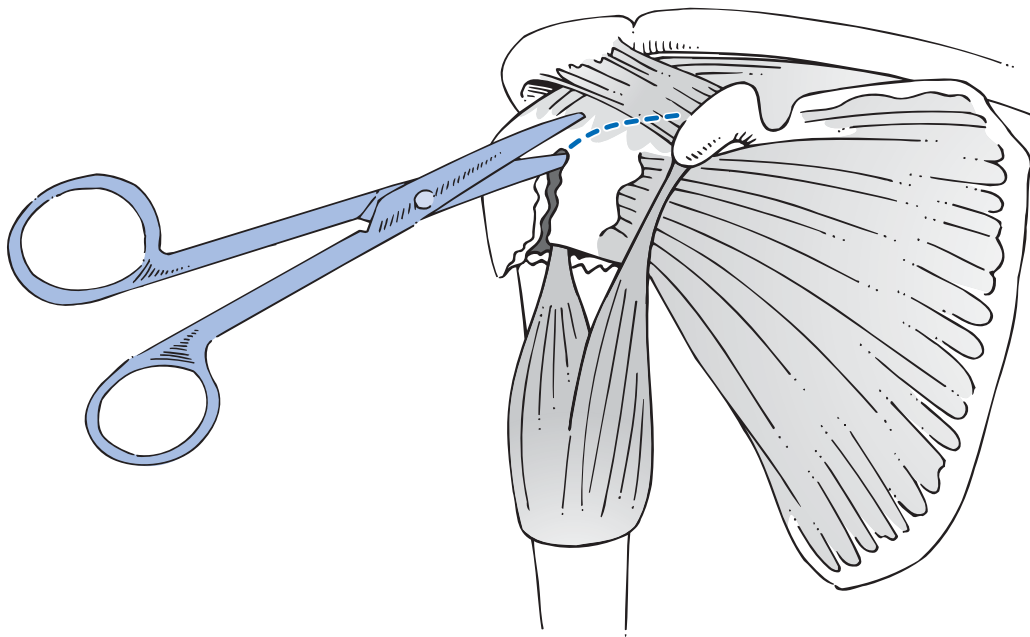
An incision is made from the tip of the coracoid process along the deltopectoral groove, slightly laterally to avoid post-operative scars in the axillary fold. The deltopectoral groove is opened to the insertion of the pectoralis major, and the deltoid and cephalic vein are retracted laterally.

The coracoid process is identified to allow the insertion of a Hohman retractor above it. The clavicular, acromial and humeral insertions of the deltoid are always preserved. The clavipectoral fascia is incised at the lateral border of the conjoint tendon of the coracobrachialis and the short head of the biceps. Usually the coracoacromial ligament is preserved.



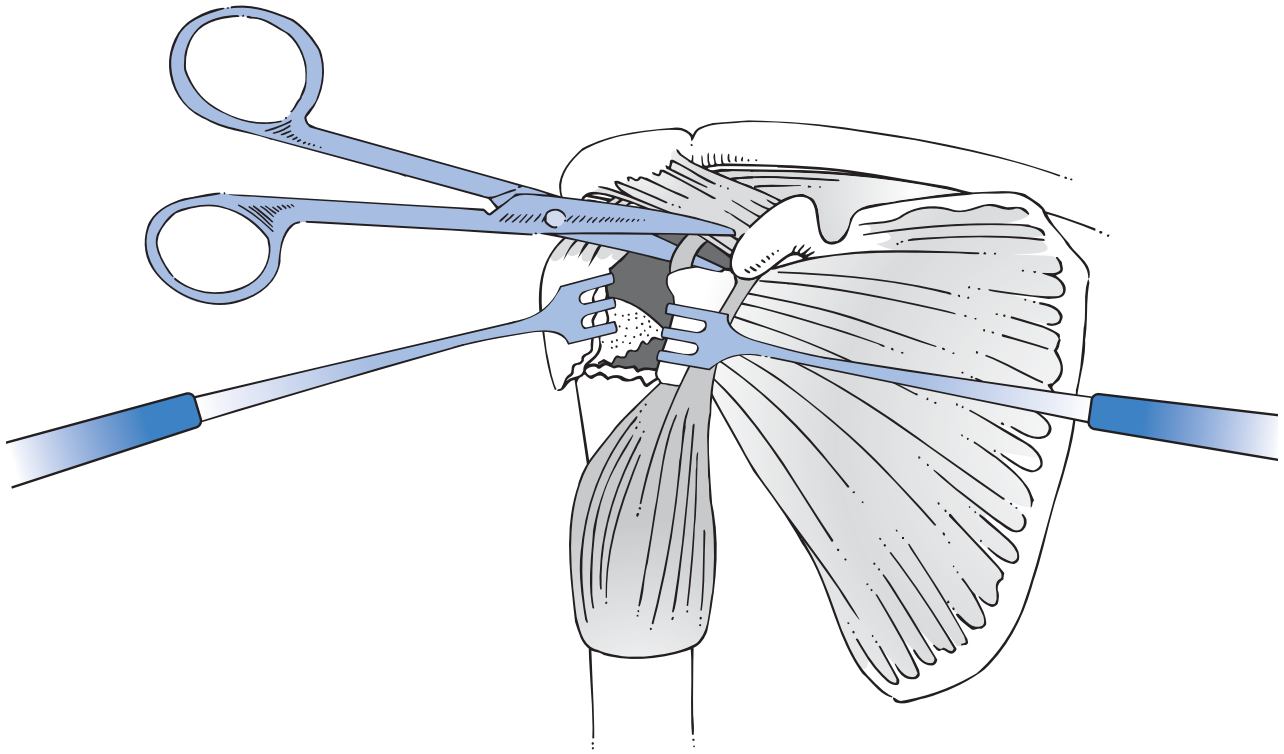
### 4. Identification of the lesser and greater tuberosities and anterosuperior arthrotomy:

The glenohumeral joint is approached by extending the fracture line between the tuberosities, incising the rotator interval over the long head of the biceps tendon.

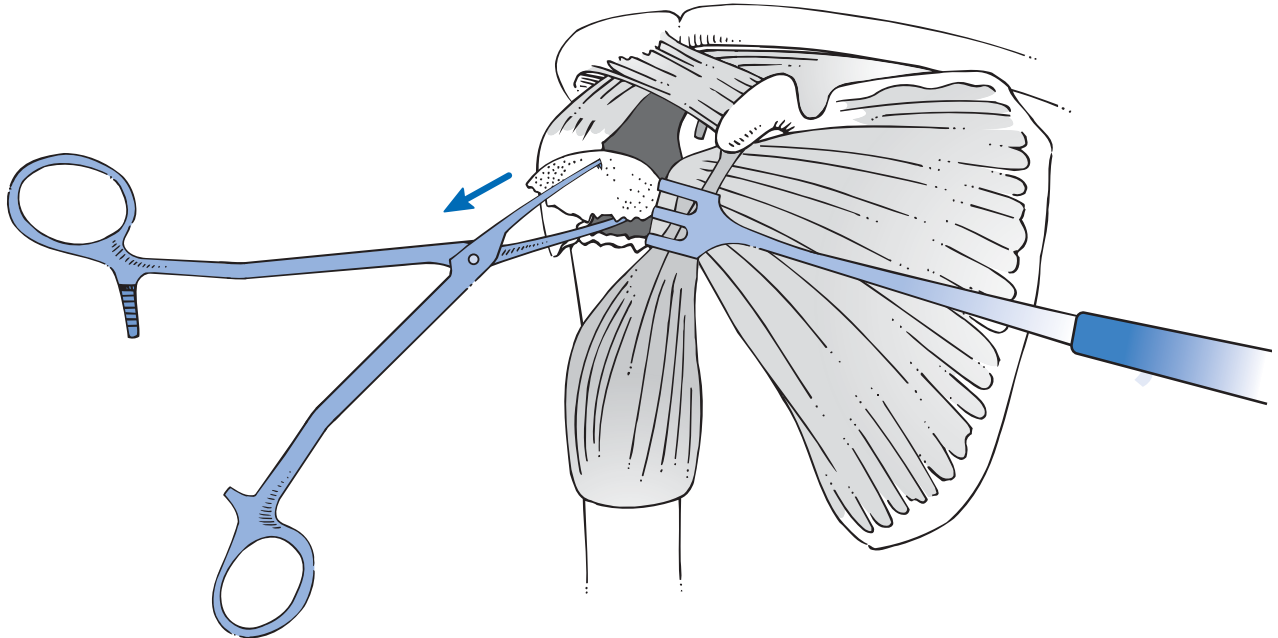


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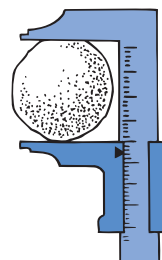
**5. Tenotomy and excision of the long head of biceps:**



**6. Extraction of humeral head fragment and choice of prosthetic head:**



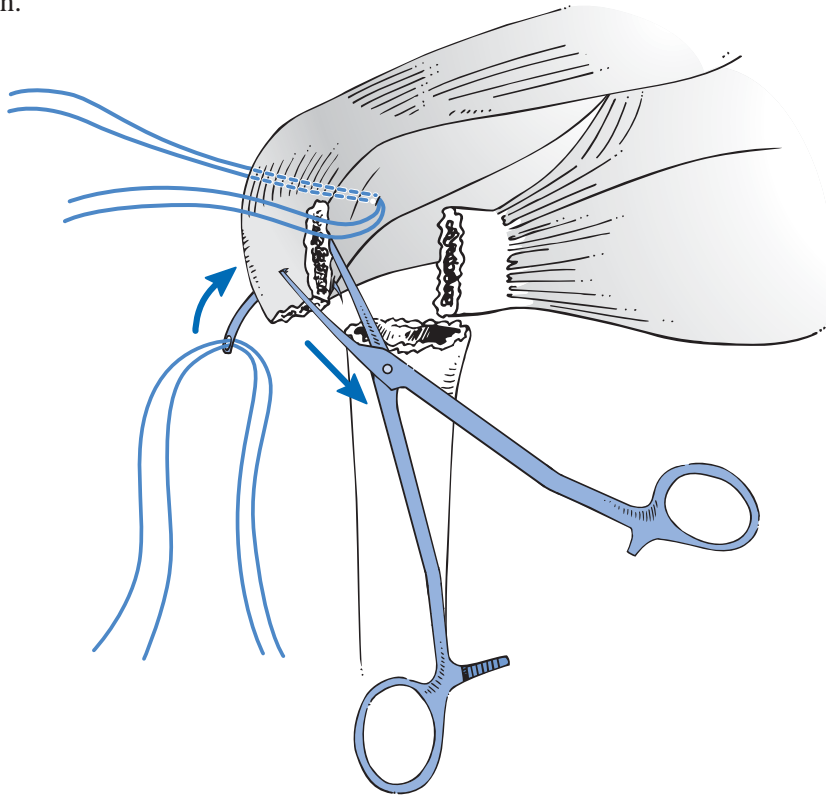
*The diameter of the humeral head is measured either with a caliper, or by placing it on the corresponding size positioning hole of the trial head support tray. In case of doubt between two sizes, always prefer the smaller diameter. The most common mistake is to use a too large humeral head.*



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### 7. Placing of four horizontal stay sutures in the rotator cuff:

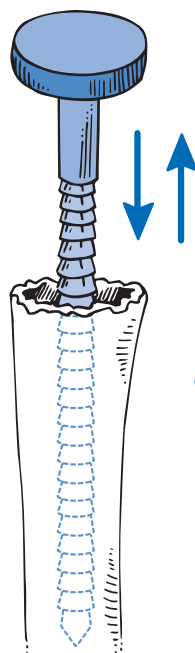
Two non-absorbable sutures are placed in the infraspinatus tendon and two other are placed in the Teres minor tendon.



### 8. Humeral reaming:

With the arm in adduction, external rotation and extension, the humerus is progressively reamed using cylindrical reamers of increasing diameter (6.5, 9 and 12 mm).

The final reamer used will determine the diameter of the humeral stem.



*Cylindrical reamers of increasing sizes are advanced as far as the last ridge.*

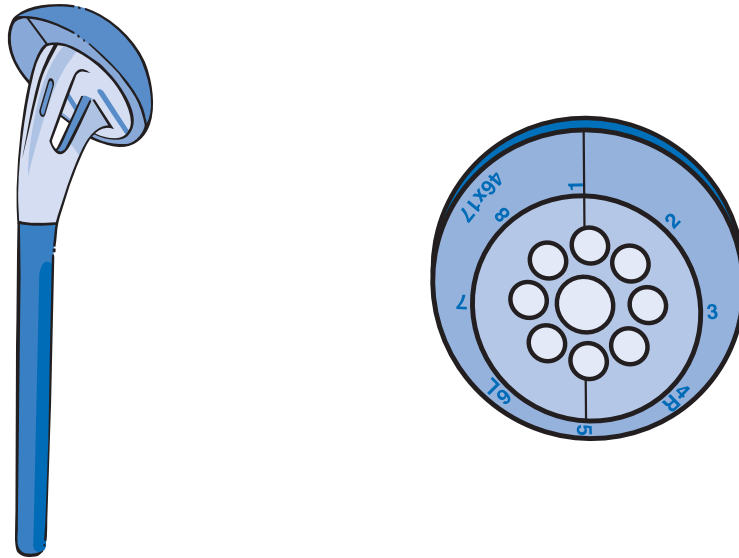
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## 9. Choice of trial prosthesis and attachment to the fracture jig:

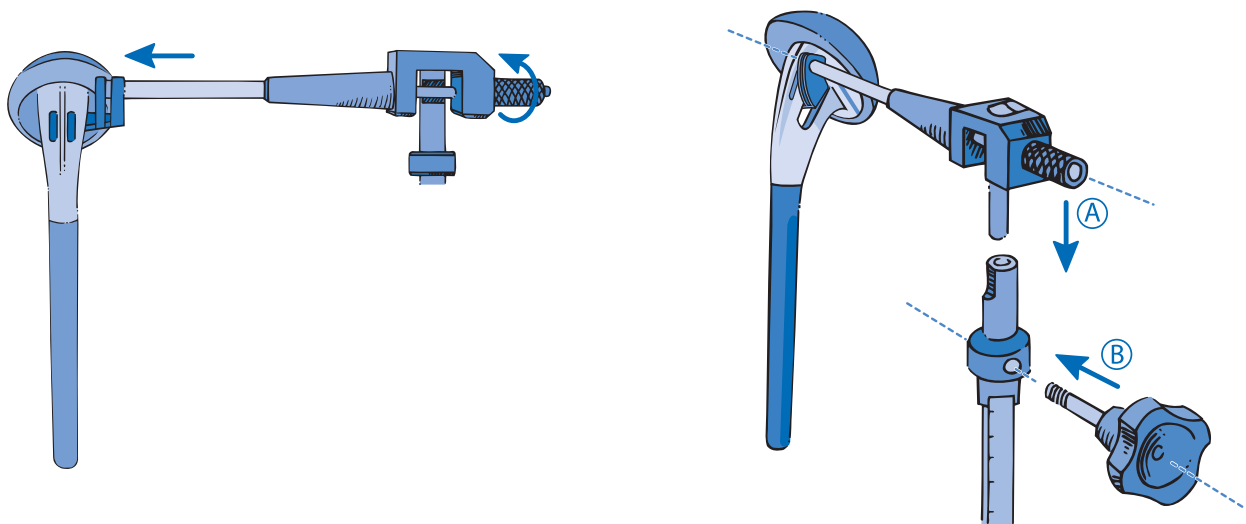
To accurately reestablish humeral head width, we recommend the use of a prosthetic humeral head of the same size as the removed head.

The humeral head should be positioned either on the 1 or 8 index (depending whether it is a right or left shoulder). This allows the highest lateral offset. Thereby the bone graft and the greater tuberosity are stabilized on the metaphyseal neck of the prosthesis.

*Position 1 or 8*

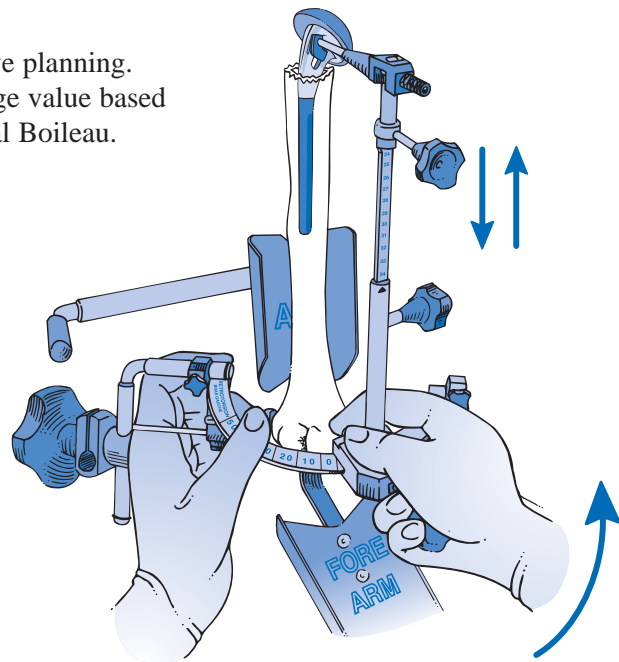


The trial prosthesis is secured to the prosthesis holder using the two holes placed on the low profile lateral part of the implant. The prosthesis holder is then fixed to the fracture jig.



## 10. Pre-fixing of height and retroversion:

- The height has been defined by the pre-operative planning.
- The retroversion is set at  $20^\circ$  which is an average value based on anatomic studies from Gilles Walch and Pascal Boileau.



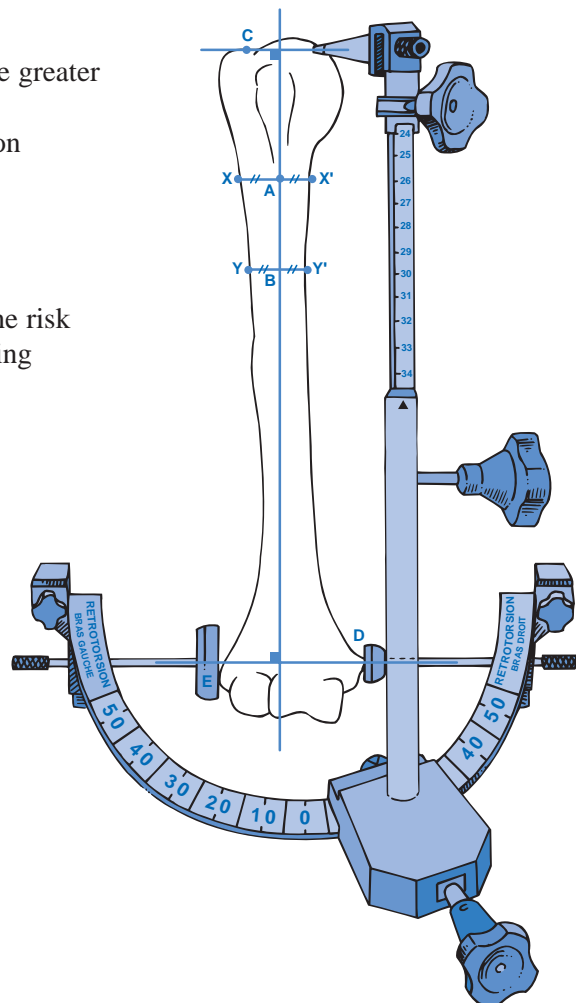
The Aequalis-fracture jig is composed of:

- a ruler, to determine the humeral height
- a protractor, to determine the humeral retroversion.

The humeral height is determined in relation to the metaphyso-diaphyseal axis (A-B), the top of the greater tuberosity (C) and the medial epicondyle (D), while the humeral retroversion is determined in relation to the axis of the epicondyles (D-E).

N.B.: the proximal metaphyso-diaphyseal axis (A-B) represents the axis of the future prosthetic stem.

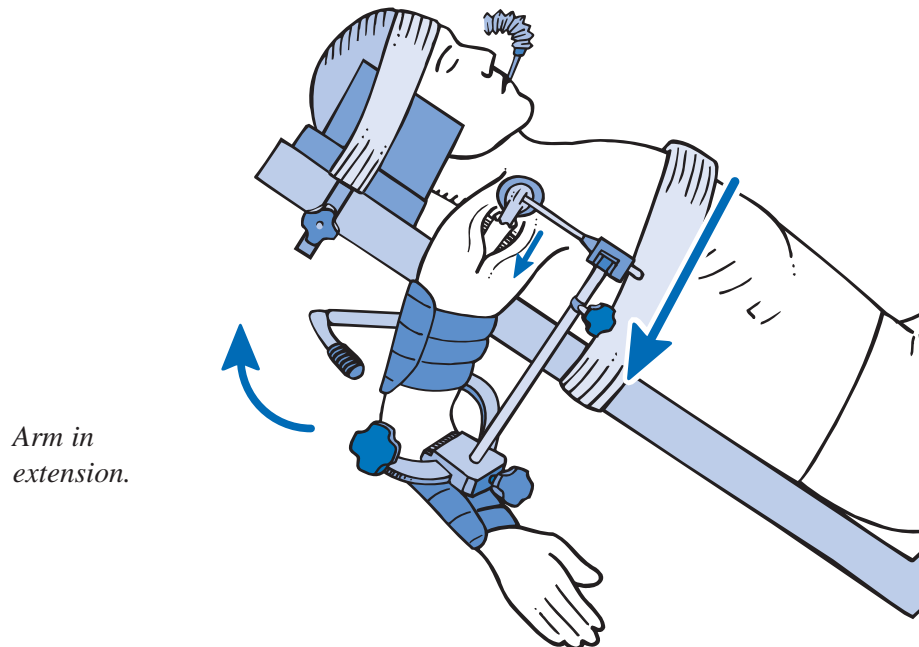
It must not be confused with the diaphyseal axis, at the risk of causing a valgus position of the prosthesis and giving a false measurement of length.



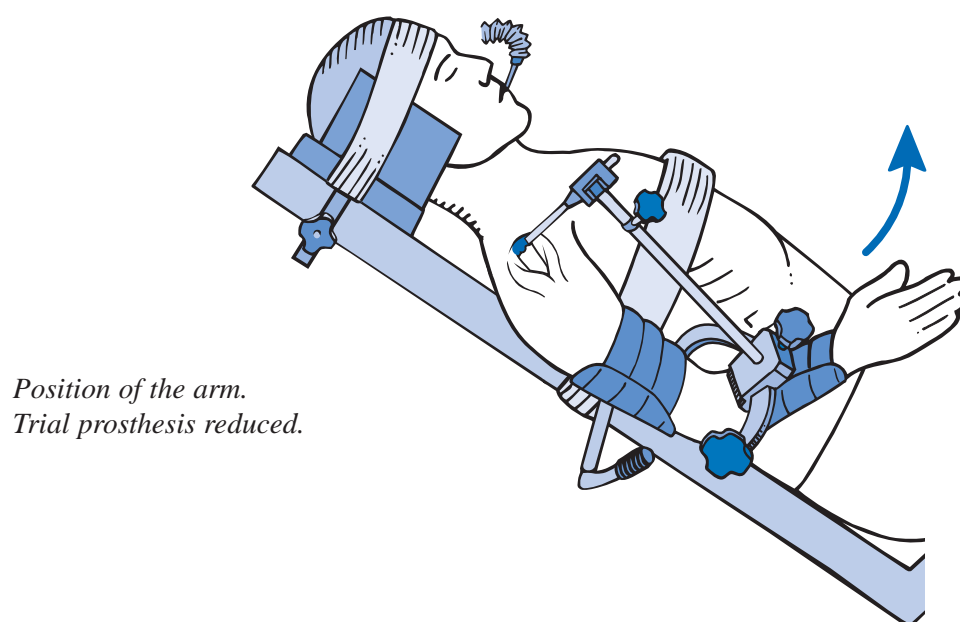
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## 11. Implantation and reduction of the trial prosthesis:

Positioning of the remaining components of the fracture jig assembly (protractor, ruler, prosthesis holder and trial prosthesis) must be done with **the arm in extension**.



Once the trial prosthesis has been inserted into the humerus, **the arm is placed in flexion** to reduce the glenohumeral joint.



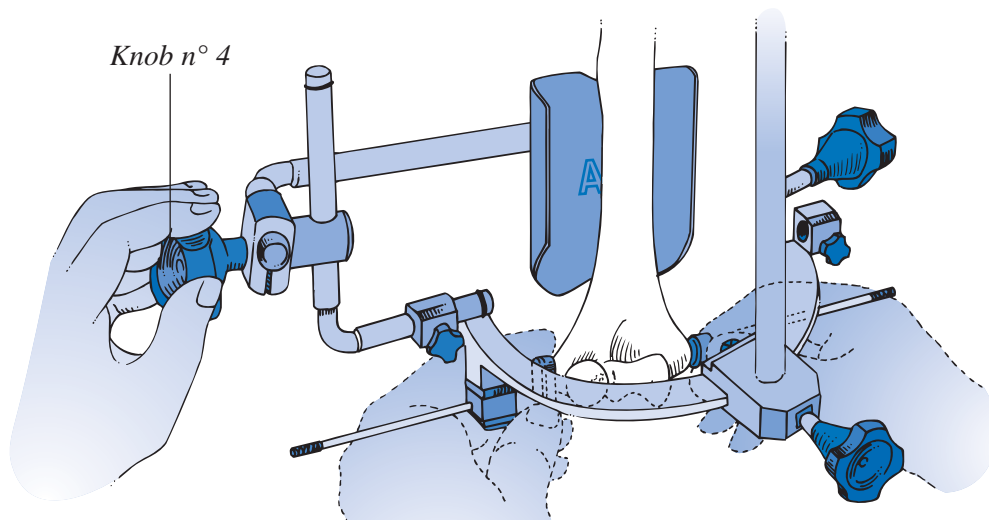
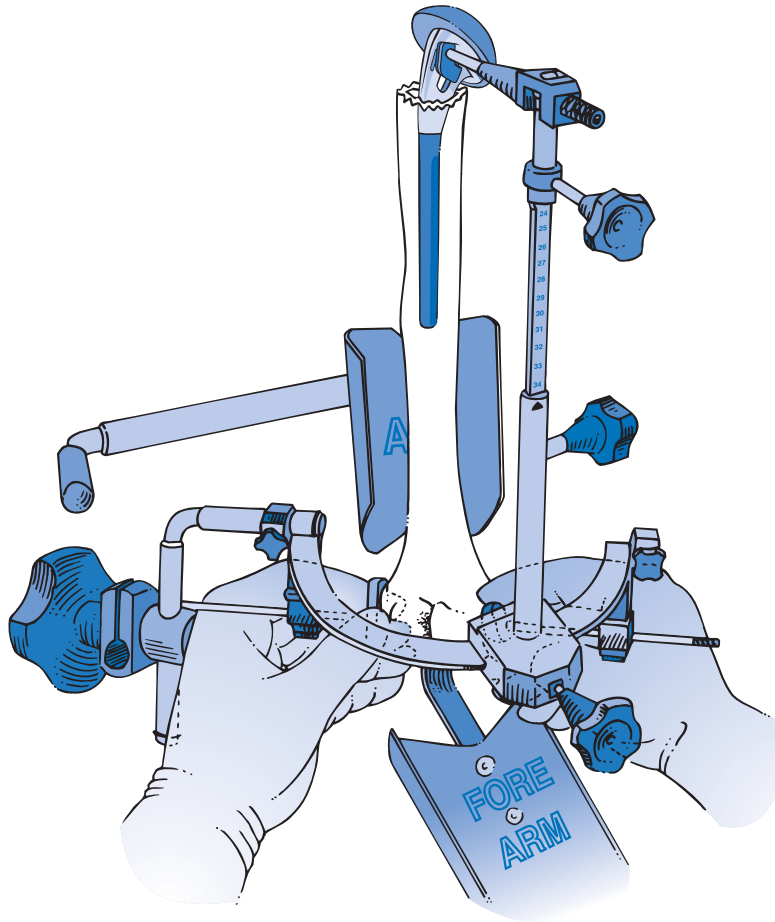
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## 12. Identification of the epicondyles and stabilization of the trial prosthesis:

The adjustment of height and retroversion begins by the placement of the epicondylar pads on the medial and lateral epicondyles.

The surgeon positions each epicondylar pad on the prominences of the lateral and medial epicondyles. At the same time, the assistant connects the protractor to the arm support, securing the two angle joints by using knob n° 4.

The fracture jig is then secured, allowing the selection of height and retroversion and a trial reduction.

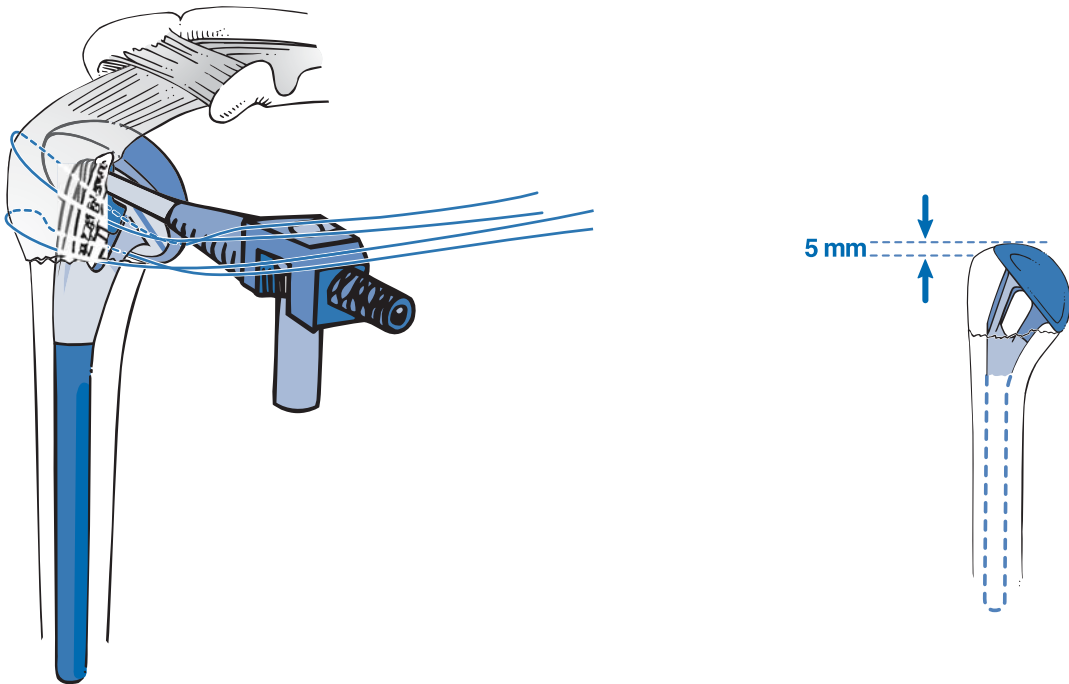




### 13. Reduction of the greater tuberosity around the trial prosthesis and testing of the height:

The initial reduction of the prosthesis and the greater tuberosity enables both the height and the retroversion to be tested. The greater tuberosity is placed on the diaphysis and the prosthesis, effectively testing the height of the prosthesis. There are three landmarks of interest:

- 1 The height of the acromiohumeral space, which is usually **10 mm**.
- 2 The top of the greater tuberosity, which should be located **5 mm below the upper limit** of the prosthetic head.
- 3 **There must be no diastasis or overlap between the greater tuberosity and the humeral diaphysis.** The lesser tuberosity is then reduced to verify the adjustment with the greater tuberosity and the diaphysis. Once the all adjustments performed, the trial prosthesis is withdraw.



### 14. Removal of the trial prosthesis:

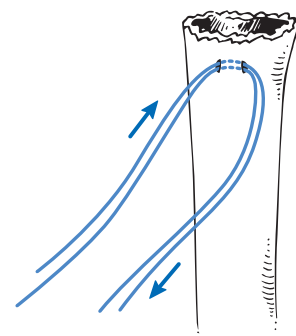
The shoulder is placed in extension to dislocate the trial prosthesis.

The prosthetic holder and the trial are prosthesis are removed, leaving the remaining of the fracture jig in place.

### 15. Drilling the diaphysis and placement, of the 2 vertical sutures:

Two holes are drilled on each side of the bicipital groove.

Two non-absorbable sutures are passed through the holes.



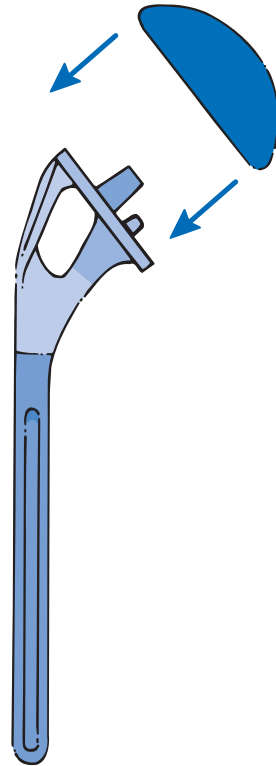
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## 16. Assembling the implant:

### → Assembling

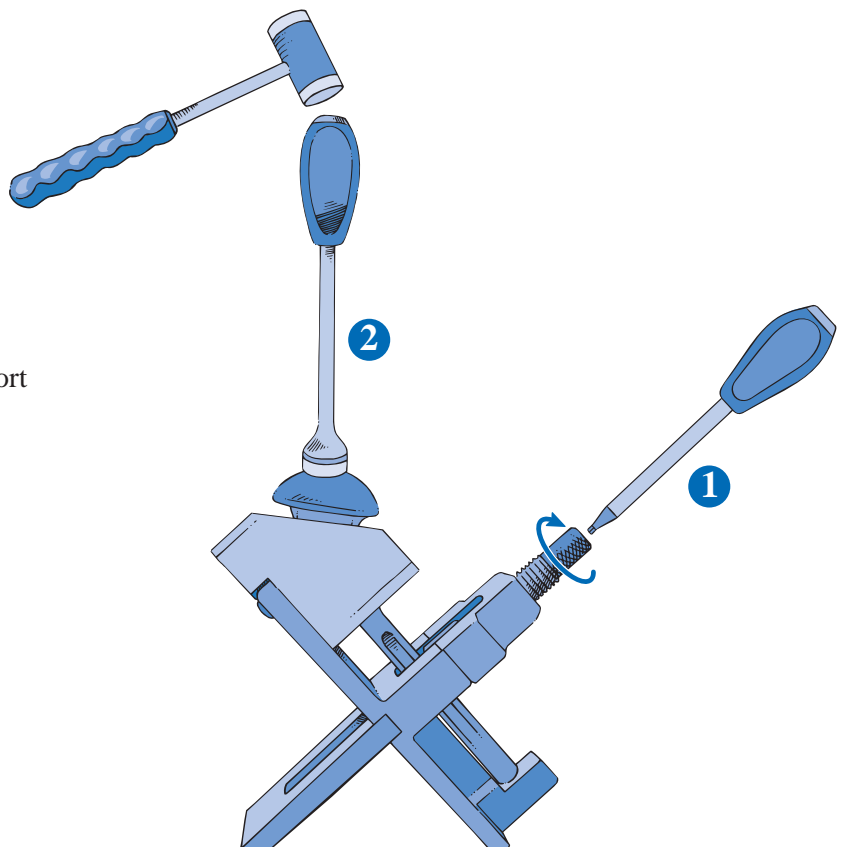
The assembly of the implant is done by impaction of the prosthetic head onto the stem.  
The assembly is secured by a morse taper system.

The prosthetic head is positioned on the stem, aligning the offset number (index 1 or 8) with superior aspect of the stem.



### → Impaction

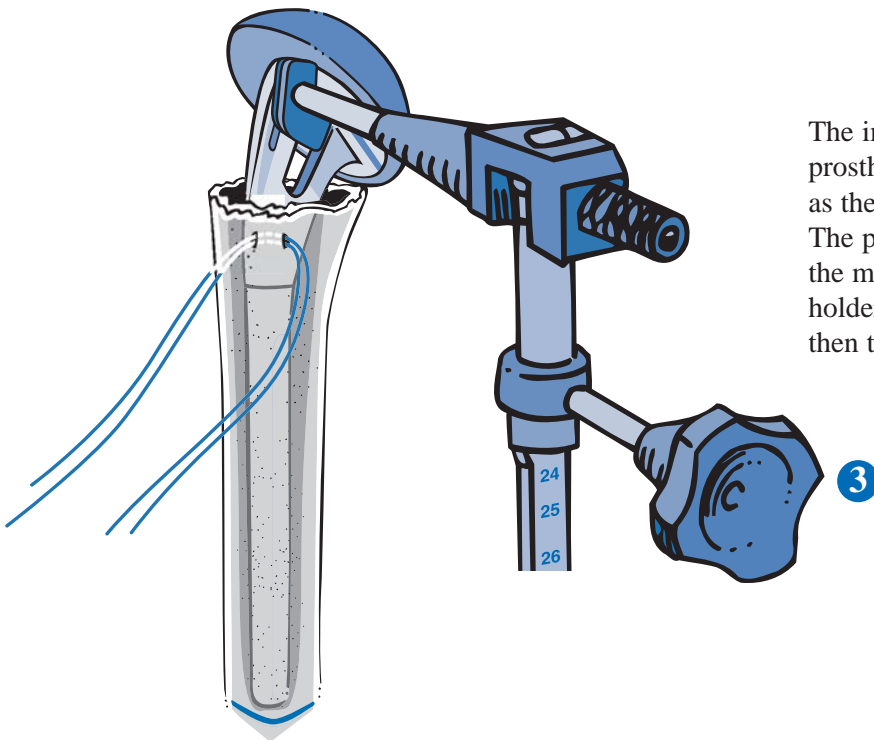
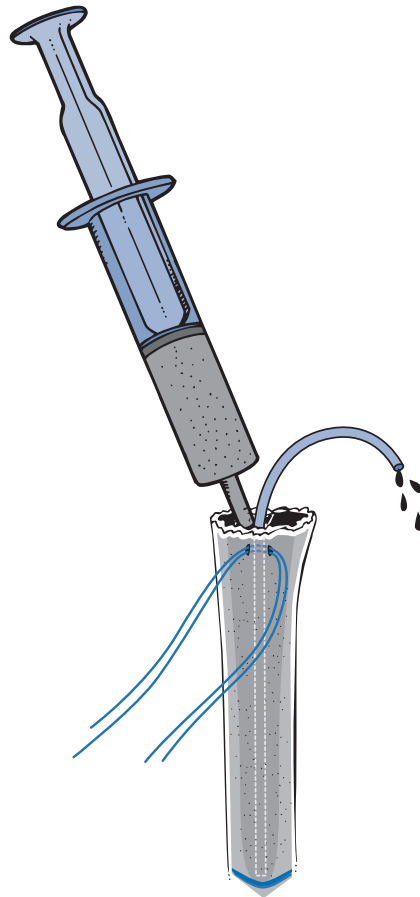
The prosthesis is positioned on the impaction support.  
The blocking screw of the impaction support is tightened with a 4.5 mm screwdriver to secure the prosthesis during impaction.  
A mallet is used to firmly engage the head on to the stem taper.



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## 17. Cementing the implant:

After placement of a cement restrictor, the canal is dried, and cement is injected using a large syringe.



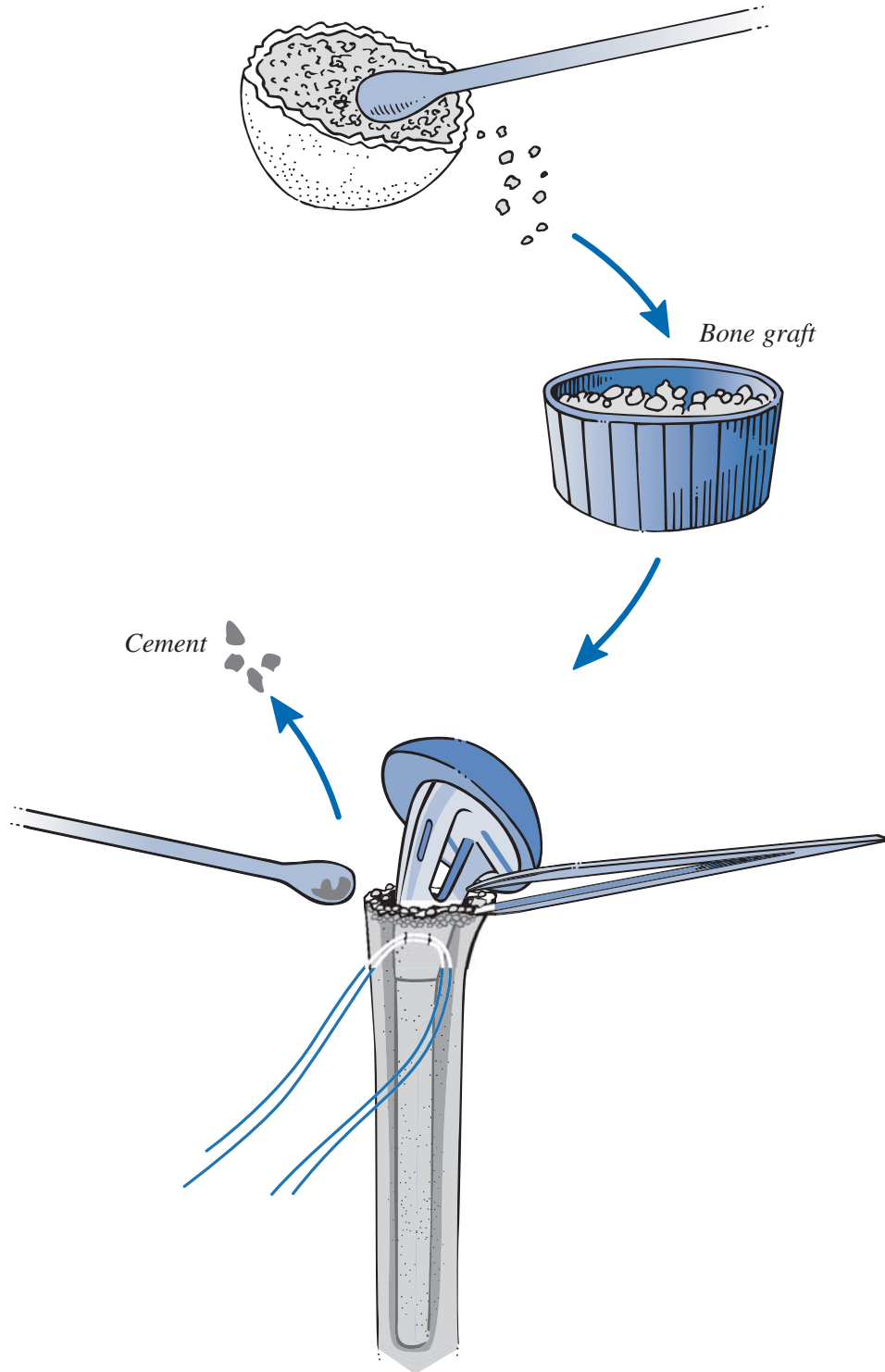
The implant is attached to the prosthesis holder in the same manner as the trial stem.

The prosthesis is introduced into the medullary canal as the prosthesis holder is introduced into the ruler, then tightening knob n° 3.

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**18. Removal of excess cement and placing of the cancellous bone graft:**

Excess cement is removed from the metaphyseal region and replaced with cancellous bone taken from the humeral head to promote healing between the tuberosities and the diaphysis.



Once the cement is cured, the prosthesis holder and the rest of the Aequalis Fracture Jig are removed.

## 19. Removal of two cancellous bone grafts with the bone graft cutter:

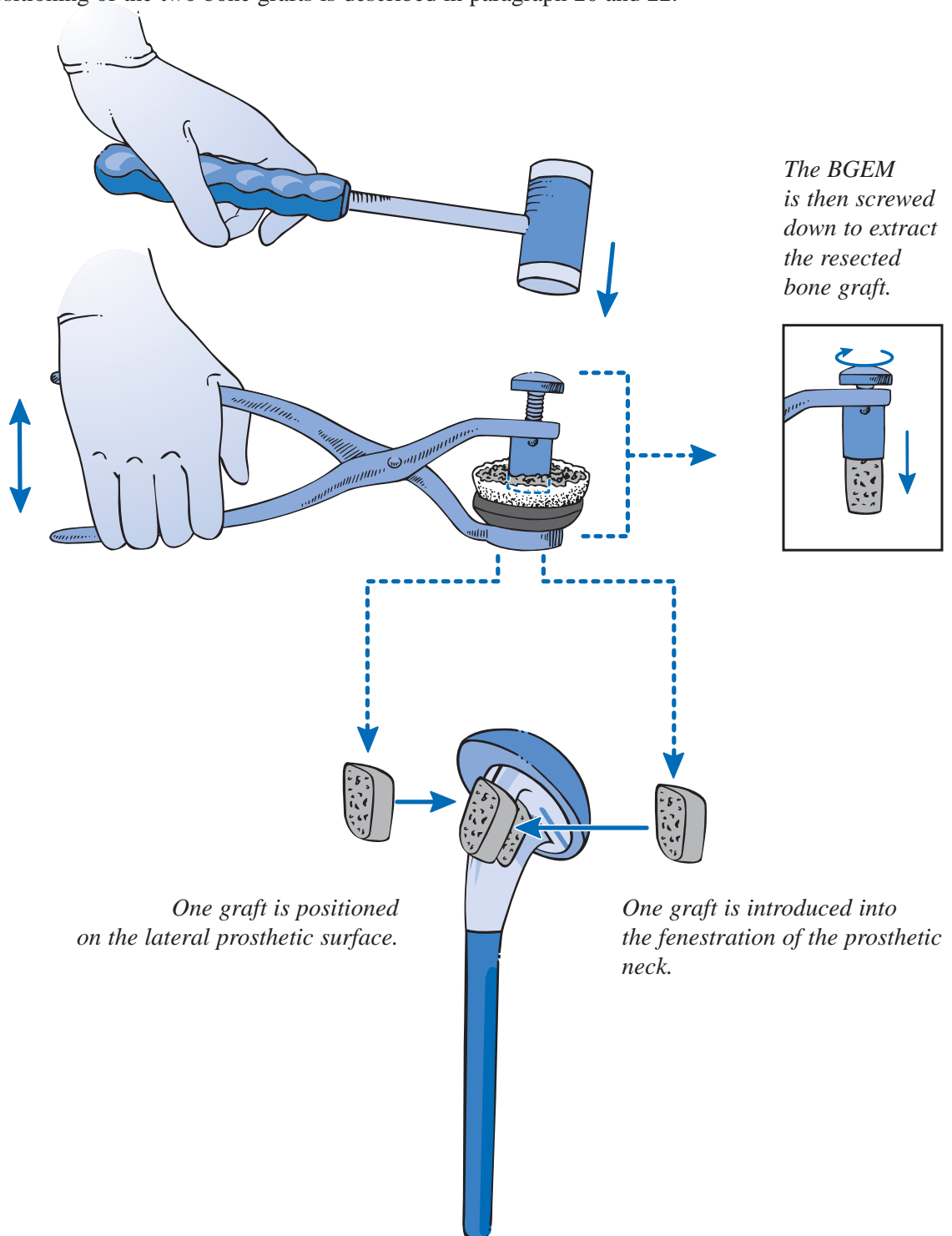
Bone grafting is highly recommended to improve tuberosity healing. Two bone grafts, are removed from the resected humeral head by using the bone graft cutter.

The bone graft cutter allows to remove two bone grafts and to shape them according to the fenestration of the prosthesis, from the resected humeral head.

The “bone graft extracting mechanism” (BGEM) is unscrewed and the humeral head is placed in the base of the bone graft cutter.

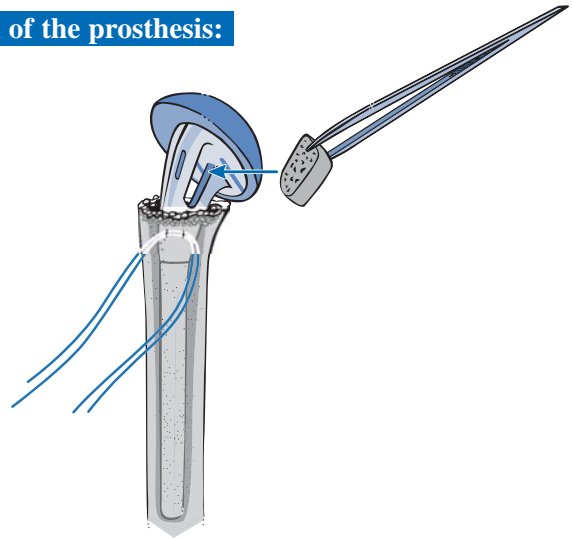
The bone graft cutter handles are firmly tightened to cut the bone graft. In the case of exceptionally hard bone, a mallet can be used to impact the clamp.

The positioning of the two bone grafts is described in paragraph 20 and 22.



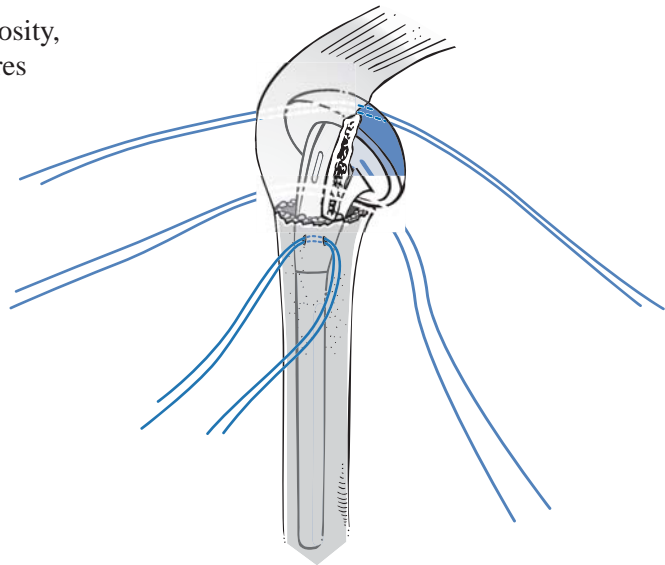
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**20. Positioning the bone graft into the fenestration of the prosthesis:**

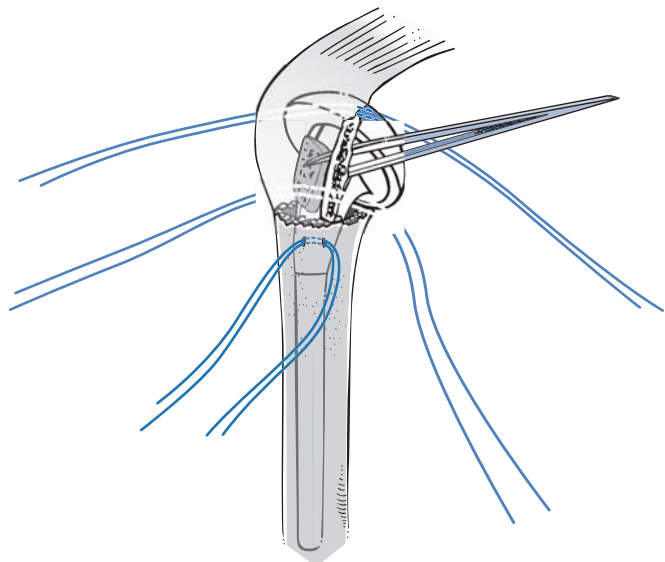


**21. Placement of four horizontal sutures around the prosthetic neck:**

Reconstruction begins with the greater tuberosity, and employs two of the four horizontal sutures placed earlier. Passing these sutures through the prosthetic fin does not provide enough stability to the fixation of the tuberosities. Therefore we recommend that they are passed around the prosthetic neck.



**22. Positioning of the bone graft on the flat lateral base of the neck:**

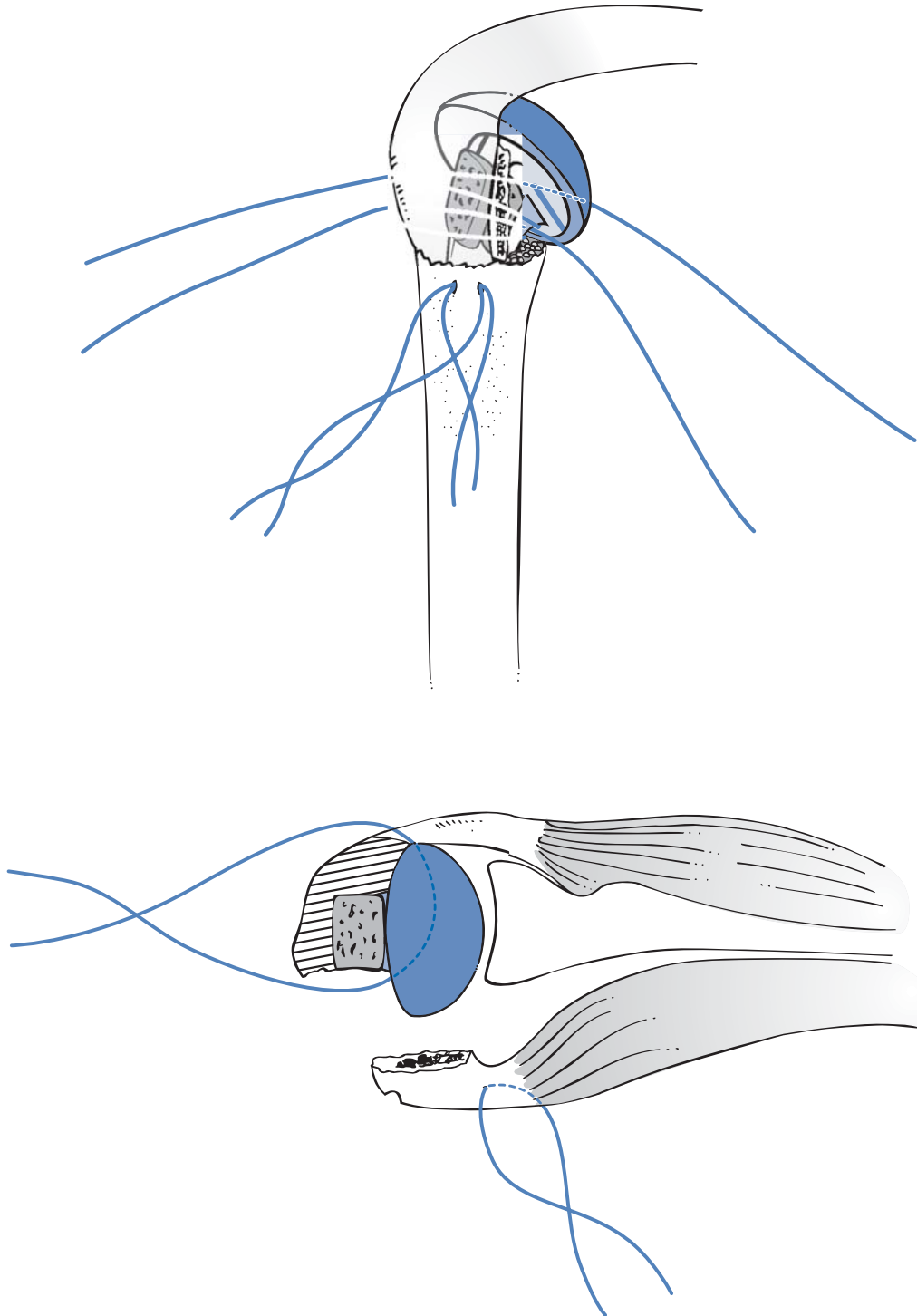


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### 23. Two horizontal cerclage sutures around the greater tuberosity:

Fixation of the greater tuberosity begins with two horizontal cerclages to anatomically position the tuberosity.

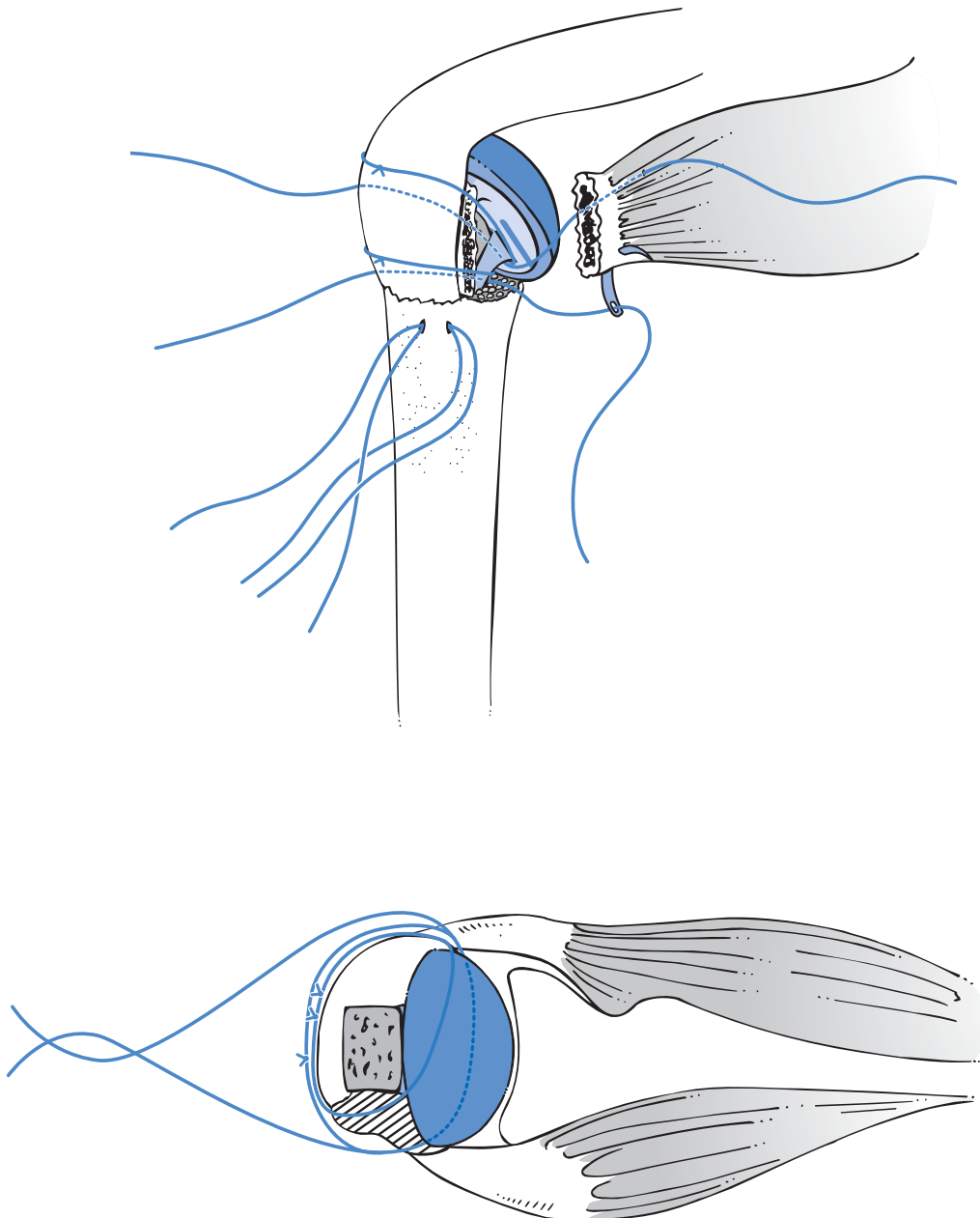
The arm is placed in neutral position. A clamp is used to pull the greater tuberosity anteriorly, reducing the greater tuberosity to the prosthesis. The two horizontal sutures (one superior, one inferior) are then tied to secure the greater tuberosity to the prosthesis.



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#### 24. Two horizontal cerclage sutures around both tuberosities:

The next step is the reconstruction of the lesser tuberosity, which also uses two of the four horizontal sutures. The two remaining horizontal sutures, which had initially been passed around the greater tuberosity, are then passed through the subscapularis tendon from inside to outside. This maneuver pulls the lesser tuberosity into position under the prosthetic head.

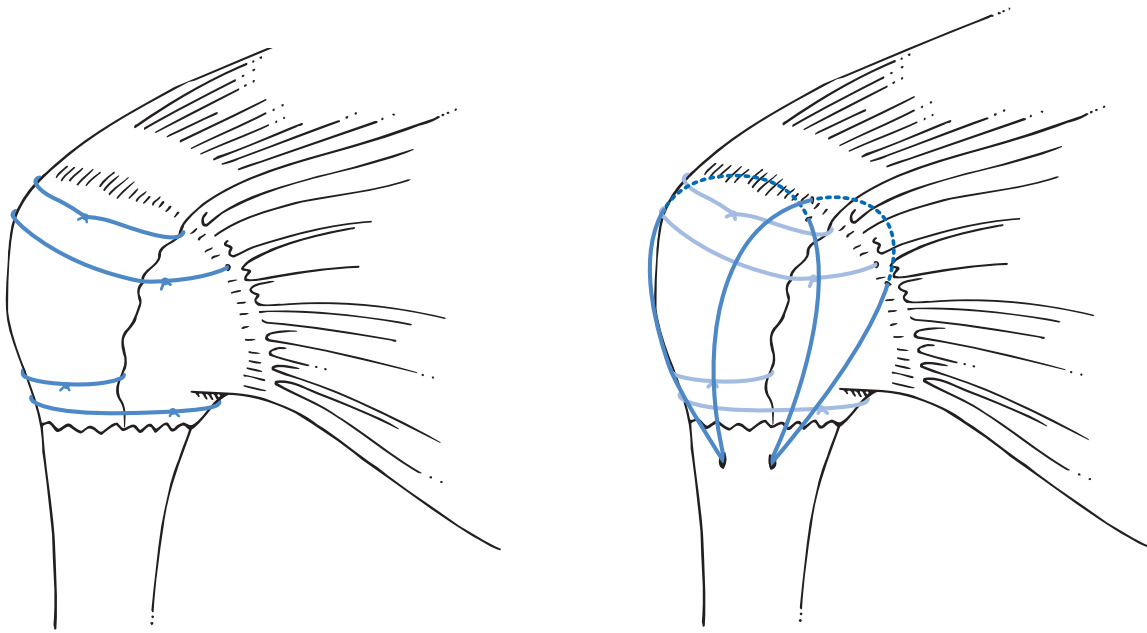




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## 25. Vertical tension band sutures on both tuberosities:

The final tightening-up is performed in the vertical plane, using the two nonabsorbable sutures from the diaphysis in a tension-band technique. One suture is passed anteriorly through the subscapularis and the supraspinatus tendons, while the other suture is passed posteriorly through the infraspinatus and supraspinatus tendons. This provides the all-important fixation of the tuberosity fragments to the humeral shaft.

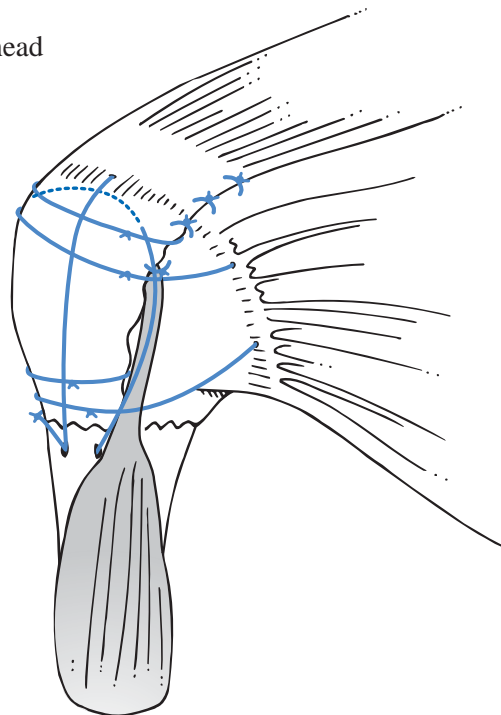


## 26. Closing and tenodesis of the long biceps:

### Biceps Tenodesis

After resecting the intra-articular portion of the long head of biceps, a nonabsorbable suture is passed through its free end using a modified Kessler stitch.

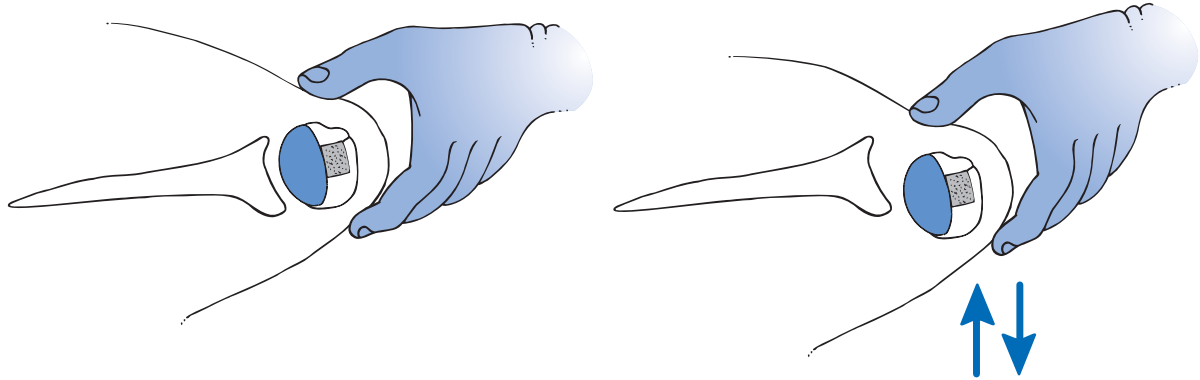
The tendon is relocated in the bicipital groove, with one end of the suture passed through the supraspinatus tendon. The suture is then tied.



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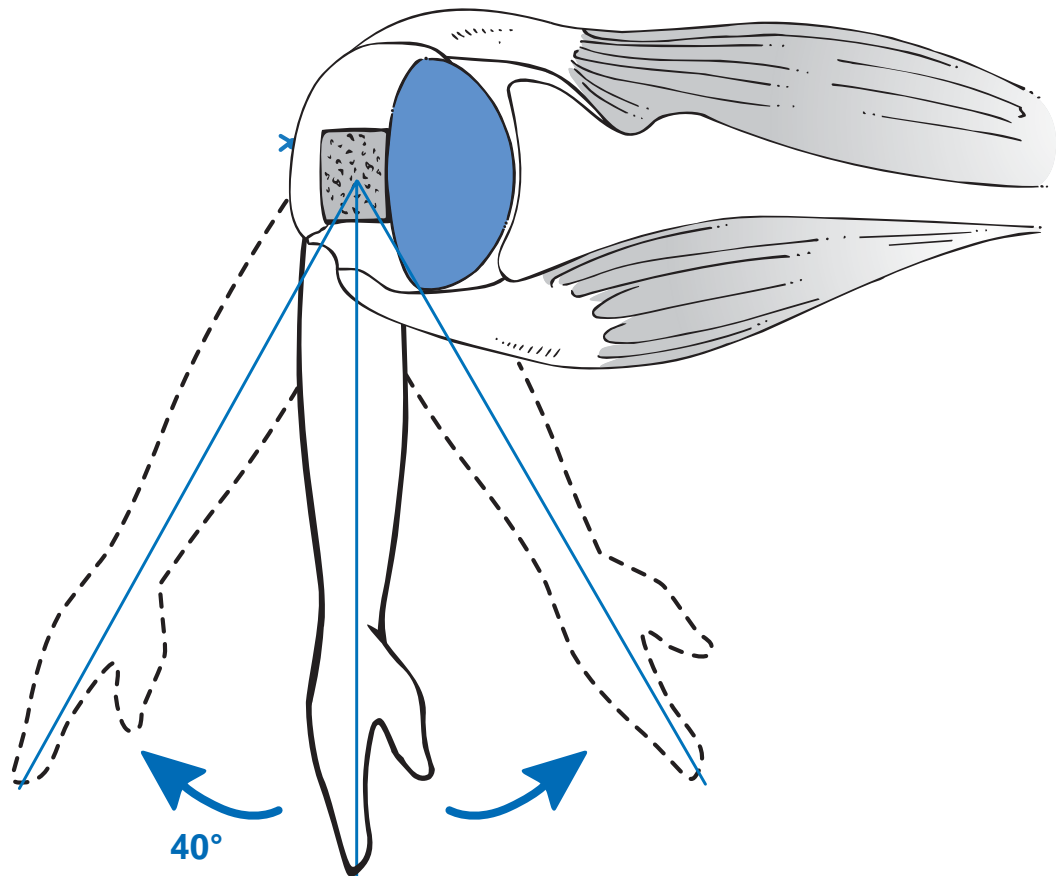
**27. Evaluation of the prosthetic stability and mobility:**

With the arm in neutral position, it is recommended to have a posterior translation of approximately 25% to 50% with an automatic reduction.



**A minimum external rotation of 40° is recommended.**

The greater tuberosity should not move as the arm is internally rotated.



**28. Final closing and immobilization of the arm in abduction and neutral rotation.**

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## POST OPERATIVE REHABILITATION

Postoperative rehabilitation is equally important after shoulder arthroplasty for a fracture case as it is following shoulder arthroplasty for chronic etiologies, contributing at least 50% to the final outcome. Rehabilitation after prosthetic replacement of a 4 part proximal humerus fracture is perhaps the most challenging aspect of shoulder rehabilitation.

In order to avoid complications such as hemarthrosis, hematoma, and prosthetic instability, it is recommended to delay the postoperative rehabilitation until the tuberosities have healed, 45 to 60 days postoperatively.

Because of frequent tuberosity fixation failure previously observed, the aggressiveness of postoperative rehabilitation has been reduced to avoid these potentially catastrophic complications. Early passive motion is not recommended because it is easier to treat a stiff shoulder than a tuberosity migration or nonunion.

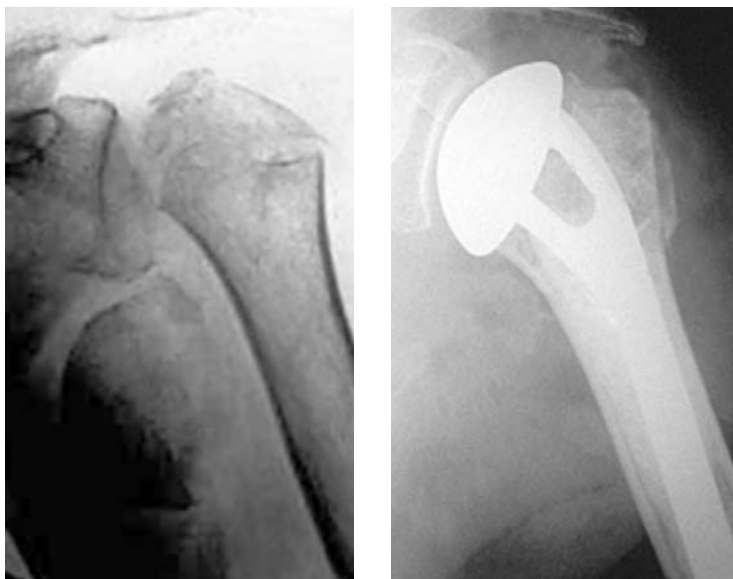
The patient's arm is immobilized in 45 degrees abduction and neutral rotation for a period of 4 to 6 weeks. During the first 3 postoperative weeks, active mobility of the hand, fingers and elbow is allowed without any movement of the shoulder joint.

In the fourth postoperative week, after insuring the tuberosities have remained in place radiographically, passive abduction of the arm is permitted starting from a resting position of 45 degrees abduction. No rotation is allowed at this time as this could cause suture failure before the tuberosities have healed.

At 6 weeks postoperative, passive rehabilitation is initiated emphasizing elevation and rotation. The patient sees a physiotherapist 3 times per week, but the patient, with the assistance of his or her family, carries out therapy exercises at home on days they do not see the therapist. Rehabilitation in a warm water pool is particularly helpful when feasible from the 21st post operative day.

Once the tuberosities clearly show radiographic healing (2 to 3 months postoperative), active mobility is permitted in elevation and internal rotation. These exercises can be performed by the patient at home many times during the day. Strengthening or resistance exercises are avoided as these can be responsible for pain and have shown no proven benefit.

Experience with this rehabilitation protocol has demonstrated tuberosity migration and nonunion to occur infrequently. Patients must be informed of the risk of postoperative stiffness during the first 6 to 9 postoperative months. This stiffness invariably diminishes, provided the anatomy had been properly reestablished. Final mobility is usually obtained by 12 months postoperatively.

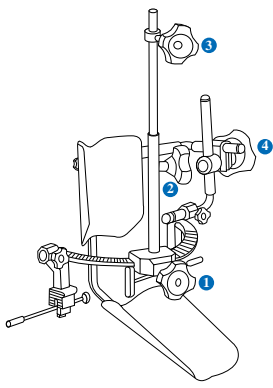


*The post operative Xrays shows a perfect anatomical reconstruction of the humerus thanks to the Aequalis-Fracture solution.*

In summary, rehabilitation following humeral head replacement for fracture focuses on obtaining union of the tuberosities.

The postoperative radiographs show anatomical reconstruction of the humerus using the Aequalis Fracture Solution.

*Pr. Pascal Boileau and Dr. Gilles Walch*

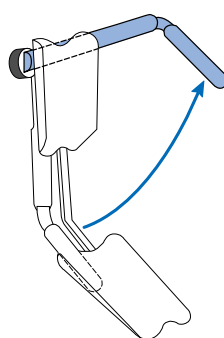
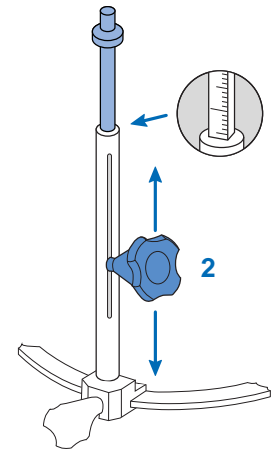
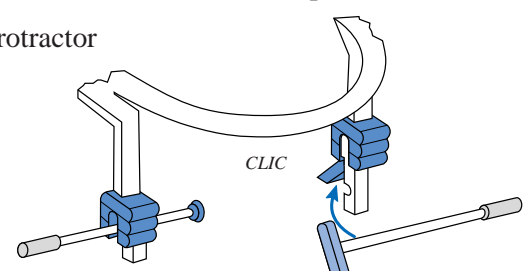
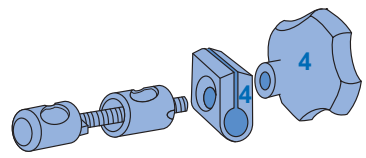
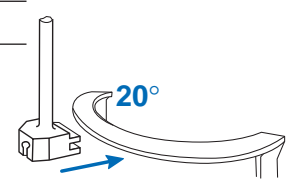
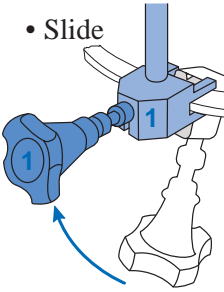
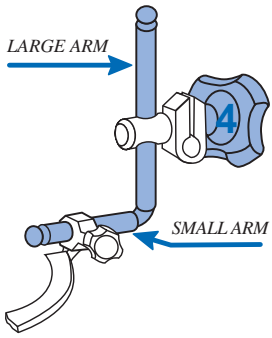


# ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

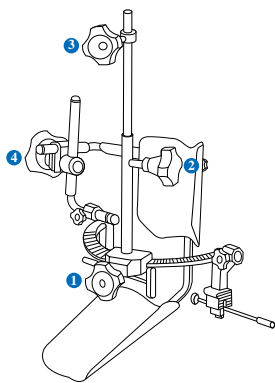
## LEFT ARM

For assembly on an instrument table.

*The yellow items are on the outside of the operated arm.*

<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>PREPARATION OF ARM SUPPORT</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>What you need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arm support</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>What you do</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pivot the angle joint horizontally.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>ATTACHMENT OF RULER</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>What you need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graduated ruler</li> <li>• Blue handle n° 2</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>What you do</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The definitive height is that of the healthy humerus. To slide the ruler to the desired measurement, loosen the blue knob n° 2 and then tighten.</li> </ul> 
<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>ATTACHMENT OF FEELERS</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>What you need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rectangular yellow feeler (lateral epicondyle)</li> <li>• Round blue feeler (medial epitrochlea)</li> <li>• Protractor</li> </ul>  <p>CLIC</p>	<p><b>5</b></p> <p><b>ATTACHMENT OF HANDLE N° 4</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>What you need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yellow male part</li> <li>• Yellow female part</li> <li>• Yellow ring n° 4</li> <li>• Yellow handle n° 4</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>What you do</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leave the unit untightened to allow assembly 6.</li> </ul> 
<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>ATTACHMENT OF SLIDE</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>What you need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protractor</li> <li>• Blue handle n° 1</li> <li>• Slide</li> </ul>  <p>20°</p> <hr/> <p><b>What you do</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place slide on 20° (side marker "retroversion left arm").</li> <li>• To alter the retroversion loosen blue knob n° 1, slide and then tighten.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>6</b></p> <p><b>ATTACHMENT OF SWIVEL JOINT TO SMALL ANGLE JOINT</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>What you need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small angle joint</li> <li>• Articulated swivel joint</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>What you do</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attach angle joint to protractor.</li> <li>• Loosen knob n° 4 and small thumbwheel to allow free assembly.</li> </ul>  <p>LARGE ARM</p> <p>SMALL ARM</p>

*Parts used later: 1 left prosthesis holder - knob n° 3.*



# ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS RIGHT ARM

For assembly on an instrument table.

*The yellow items are on the outside of the operated arm.*

1

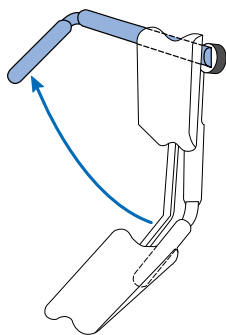
## PREPARATION OF ARM SUPPORT

### What you need

- Arm support

### What you do

- Pivot the angle joint horizontally.



4

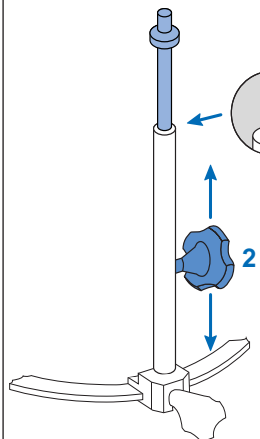
## ATTACHMENT OF RULER

### What you need

- Graduated ruler
- Blue handle n° 2

### What you do

- The definitive height is that of the healthy humerus. To slide the ruler to the desired measurement, loosen the blue knob n° 2 and then tighten.

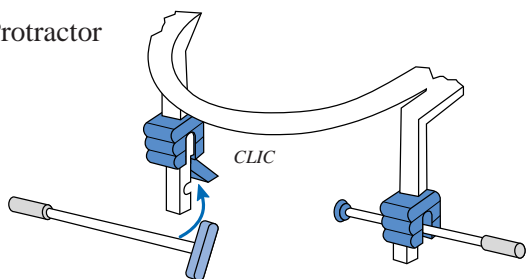


2

## ATTACHMENT OF FEELERS

### What you need

- Rectangular yellow feeler (lateral epicondyle)
- Round blue feeler (medial epitrochlea)
- Protractor



5

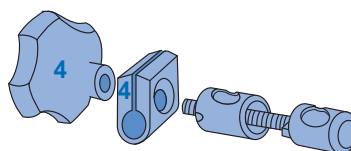
## ATTACHMENT OF HANDLE N° 4

### What you need

- Yellow male part
- Yellow female part
- Yellow ring n° 4
- Yellow handle n° 4

### What you do

- Leave the unit untightened to allow assembly 6.

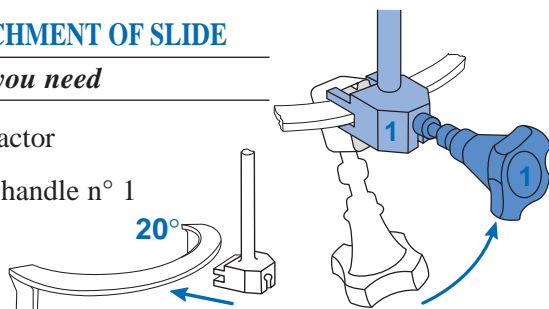


3

## ATTACHMENT OF SLIDE

### What you need

- Protractor
- Blue handle n° 1
- Slide



### What you do

- Place slide on 20° (side marker retroversion loosen blue knob n° 1, slide and then tighten.
- To alter the retroversion loosen blue knob n° 1, slide and then tighten.

6

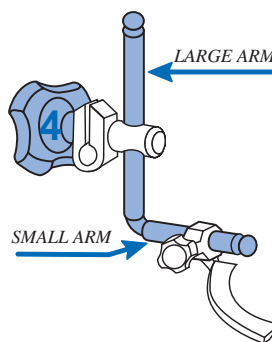
## ATTACHMENT OF SWIVEL JOINT TO SMALL ANGLE JOINT

### What you need

- Small angle joint
- Articulated swivel joint

### What you do

- Attach angle joint to protractor.
- Loosen knob n° 4 and small thumbwheel to allow free assembly.



*Parts used later: 1 right prosthesis holder - knob n° 3.*

# INSTRUMENTATION

(Common instruments utilized in case of fracture)

## Ref. YKAD07

### Forceps for trial head

Ref. MWA103



### Trial head

39 x 14 Ref. MWA239

41 x 15 Ref. MWA241

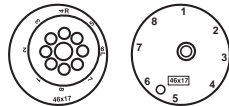
43 x 16 Ref. MWA243

46 x 17 Ref. MWA246

48 x 18 Ref. MWA248

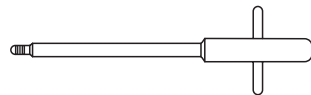
50 x 16 Ref. MWA250

50 x 19 Ref. MWA251



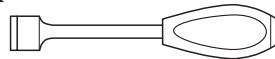
### T handle

Ref. MWA106



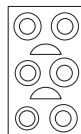
### Humeral prosthesis impactor

Ref. MWA108



### Trial head template

Ref. MWA110

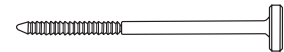


### Cylindrical reamers

Ø 6,5 Ref. MWA046

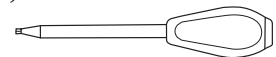
Ø 9 Ref. MWA049

Ø 12 Ref. MWA052



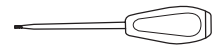
### Hexagonal screwdriver 4,5 mm

Ref. MWA119



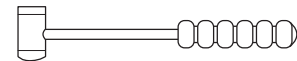
### Hexagonal screwdriver 3,5 mm

Ref. MWA120



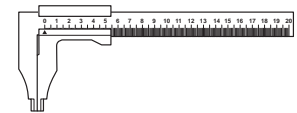
### Mallet

Ref. MWA122



### Caliper

Ref. MWA102



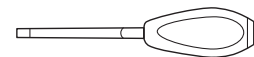
### 50 cm ruler

Ref. MWA123



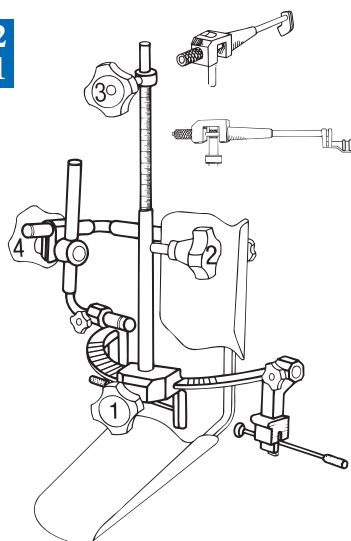
### Osteotome

Ref. MWA101



## FRACTURE JIG

Ref. YKAD12  
Ref. YKAD01

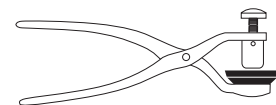


## AEQUALIS-FRACTURE COMMON INSTRUMENT SET

Ref. YKAD29

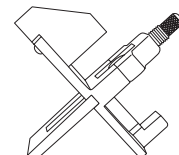
### Bone graft cutter

Ref. MWA301



### Impaction support

Ref. MWA302

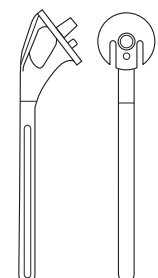


### Trial stem

Ø 6,5 mm Ref. MWA308

Ø 9 mm Ref. MWA309

Ø 12 mm Ref. MWA310



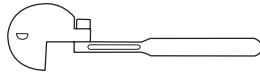
# INSTRUMENTATION

(Common instruments not utilized in case of fracture)

## Ref. YKAD07

### Inclination guide

Ø 6,5	Ref. MWA066
Ø 9	Ref. MWA069
Ø 12	Ref. MWA072



### Implant broach

Ø 6,5	Ref. MWA026
Ø 9	Ref. MWA029
Ø 12	Ref. MWA032



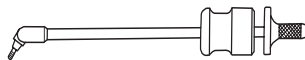
### Trial humeral stem

Ø 6,5	Ref. MWA006
Ø 9	Ref. MWA009
Ø 12	Ref. MWA012



### Trial stem extractor

Ref. MWA118



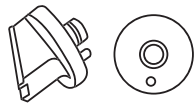
### Forceps for trial neck

Ref. MWA104



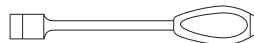
### Trial neck

125°	Ref. MWA125
130°	Ref. MWA130
135°	Ref. MWA135
140°	Ref. MWA140



### Humeral prosthetic impactor

Ref. MWA109



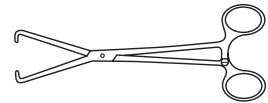
### Humeral cut protector

125°	Ref. MWA151
130°	Ref. MWA152
135°	Ref. MWA153
140°	Ref. MWA154



### Trial glenoid clamp

Ref. MWA105



### Curved glenoid template punch

Ref. MWA115



### Straight glenoid template punch

Ref. MWA116



### Trial glenoid

Small	Medium	Large
Ref. MWA202	Ref. MWA204	Ref. MWA206



### Glenoid impactor

Ref. MWA107



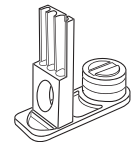
### Posterior glenoid retractor

Ref. MWA117



### Impaction support

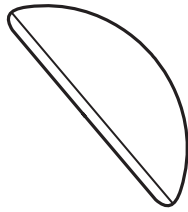
Ref. MWA121



## IMPLANTS

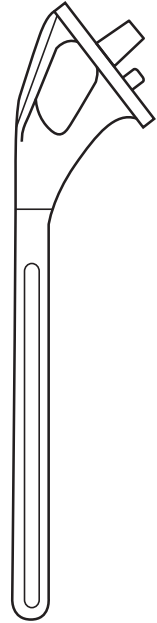
### Head

Size	Ref.
37 x 13,5	DWB237
37 x 13,5	DWB239
37 x 13,5	DWB241
37 x 13,5	DWB243
37 x 13,5	DWB246
37 x 13,5	DWB248
37 x 13,5	DWB250
37 x 13,5	DWB251
52 x 15	DWB252
52 x 23	DWB253



### Humeral stem

Size	Ref.
Ø 6,5	DWB174
Ø 9	DWB175
Ø 12	DWB176



For more information, call toll free  
1-888-TORNIER (867-6437)  
or contact your local representative



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