Acumed® is a global leader of innovative orthopaedic and medical solutions. We are dedicated to developing products, service methods, and approaches that improve patient care.

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**Acumed® Acu-Loc® Wrist Plating System**

In 2004, Acumed introduced the Acu-Loc Targeted Volar Distal Radius Plate System for repairing fractures of the distal radius. Since its release, over 200,000 Acu-Loc Volar Distal Radius Plates have been implanted globally.

To further assist with complications of wrist fractures, osteotomies, and other wrist injuries, Acumed has introduced three additional plate families to the system: the Acu-Loc Dorsal Plates, the Acu-Loc Extra-Articular (EX) Plates, and the Acu-Loc Volar Distal Ulna (VDU) Plates.

The locking Acu-Loc Dorsal Plates offer a solution to treat distal radius fractures that need to be addressed from the dorsal side.

The Acu-Loc EX Plates provide an option for extra-articular fractures and osteotomies.

The Acu-Loc VDU Plates are designed specifically for periarticular fractures of the distal ulna. The screw positioning and angulation targets distal fragments of the ulnar head and neck.

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System Features

**Acu-Loc Volar Distal Radius Plate**

- Mounting holes for targeting guide
- Targeted radial styloid screws
- Locking divergent shaft screw holes
- "054" K-wire holes are in line with distal 2.3 mm screws to assist with screw placement
- Linear Leg Travel

**Typical Uses:**
- Intra-articular fractures
- Extra-articular fractures
- Corrective osteotomy
System Features [continued]

Acu-Loc VDU Plate

Typical Uses:
- Distal ulna shaft fractures
- Ulna neck fractures
- Periarticular ulna head fractures
System Features [continued]

**Acu-Loc EX Plate**

**Typical Uses:**
- Extra-articular fractures
- Corrective osteotomy
- “Flat” radius

- 0.054” K-wire holes in line with distal 2.3 mm screws to assist with screw placement
- Fixed-angle locking screw holes
- 0.054” K-wire “joystick” holes
- Mounting holes for targeting guide
- Locking divergent shaft screw holes
- K-wire holes for provisional stability

Acu-Loc® EX Standard Plate pictured
System Features [continued]

Acu-Loc® Dorsal Plate

Typical Uses:
- Buttress for dorsal fractures
- Corrective osteotomy
- Dorsal comminution

Convex surface design

.054” K-wire holes are in line with distal 2.3 mm screws to assist with screw placement

Fixed-angle locking screw holes

Anatomic low-profile shape

.054” K-wire “joystick” holes

Mounting holes for targeting guide

Locking divergent shaft screw holes

K-wire holes for provisional stability

Acu-Loc® Dorsal Standard Plate pictured
Instrument Overview

Acu-Loc Dorsal Targeting Guide Standard, Left (80-0150)
Acu-Loc® Dorsal Targeting Guide Standard, Right (80-0151)
Acu-Loc Dorsal Targeting Guide, Narrow, Left (80-0154)
Acu-Loc Dorsal Targeting Guide, Narrow, Right (80-0155)

Acu-Loc EX Targeting Guide, Standard (80-0166)
Acu-Loc EX Targeting Guide, Narrow (80-0274)
Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide, Standard, Left (80-0028)
Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide, Standard, Right (80-0029)
Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide, Narrow, Left (80-0051)
Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide, Narrow, Right (80-0052)
Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide, Wide, Left (80-0047)
Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide, Wide, Right (80-0048)

Distal Radius Probe (MS-DRPB)
Drill Guide for Distal Screws (MS-LDG23)
Drill Guide/Depth Gauge for 2.0 mm Drill (MS-DG23)
Locking Screw, Acu-Loc Radiolucent Targeting Guide (80-0038)

1.5 mm Hex Driver Tip (Small Shaft) (HPC-0015)
2.3 mm Screw Sleeve (MS-SS23)
Instrument Overview [continued]

- Wire Cutter (.062") (MS-46621)
- Reduction Forceps With Serrated Jaw (PL-CL04)
- Small Pointed Reduction Forceps (OW-1200)
- 8" Bone Reduction Forceps (MS-1280)
- 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020)
- 2.5 mm Quick Release Hex Driver (HPC-0025)
- 3.5 mm Screw Driver Sleeve (MS-SS35)
- 3.5 mm Locking Drill Guide (MS-LDG35)
- Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle (MS-3200)
- 2.8 mm x 5" Quick Release Drill (MS-DC28)
- Congruent Drill Guide (PL-2018)
- Large Screw Holding Forceps (MS-45210)
- Sharp Hook (PL-CL06)
- .054" x 6" Guide Wire (WS-1406ST)
- .045" x 6" ST Guide Wire (WS-1106ST)
- Periosteal Elevator (MS-46212)
- 15 mm Hohmann Retractor (MS-46827)
- Plate Bender, Large (PL-2045)
- 2.0 mm Drill for Distal Radius (MS-DCR20)
- Cruciform Driver Handle (MS-2210)
Surgical Technique Overview

**Acu-Loc Volar Plate Technique**

1. Incision and Dissection
2. Plate Placement and Provisional Fixation
3. Nonlocking Proximal Screw Placement
4. Drill Distal Screw Holes

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**Acu-Loc Dorsal Plate Technique**

1. Incision and Dissection
2. Plate Placement and Provisional Fixation
3. Nonlocking Proximal Screw Placement
4. Drill Distal Screw Holes

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**Acu-Loc EX Plate Technique**

1. Incision and Dissection
2. Plate Placement and Provisional Fixation
3. Nonlocking Proximal Screw Placement
4. Drill Distal Screw Holes

---

**Acu-Loc VDU Plate Technique**

1. Incision and Dissection
2. Plate Placement and Provisional Fixation
3. Nonlocking Proximal Screw Placement
4. Drill Distal Screw Holes
Acu-Loc Volar Plate Technique

William B. Geissler, MD

1 Incision and Dissection

Supinate the patient’s forearm to expose the surgical site. To maximize exposure, position a towel under the wrist, placing it in extension. Make a longitudinal incision approximately six centimeters in length just radial to the FCR tendon to protect against injury to the palmar cutaneous branch of the median nerve.

Open the tendon sheath and retract the tendon radially to protect the radial artery. Identify the flexor pollicus longus by passive flexion/extension of the thumb interphalangeal joint and retract ulnarly to protect the median nerve. Next, identify the pronator quadratus by its transverse fibers and release radially to the ulnar to expose the fracture site.

2 Plate Placement and Provisional Fixation

Reduce the fracture and evaluate under fluoroscopy.

The brachioradialis may need to be released from its insertion on the radial styloid to facilitate reduction and visualization of the fracture. The Acu-Loc VDR Plate (PL-DRXXX) is designed to sit along the distal aspect of the radius to support the volar articular fracture fragments. Once the appropriate plate is selected, attach the corresponding Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide (80-00XX) using the Locking Screw, Acu-Loc Radiolucent Targeting Guide (80-0038). This may be done on the back table prior to insertion. Then secure the plate’s position proximally with a .045” x 6” K-wire (WS-1106ST) and distally with a .054” x 6” K-wire (WS-1406ST). If the targeting guide is not already attached to the plate, slide the guide over the distal K-wire and into position. Another method is to secure the plate to the bone with a cortical screw proximally and then attach the targeting guide.
Acu-Loc Volar Plate Technique [continued]

3 Nonlocking Proximal Screw Placement

The first nonlocking 3.5 mm Cortical Screw (CO-31X0) is placed through the slot in the plate by first drilling bicortically with the 2.8 mm x 5” Quick Release Drill (MS-DC28) and the Congruent Drill Guide (PL-2018). Measure the drill depth with the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020) and insert the appropriate silver 3.5 mm cortical screw, taking care that the screw is the proper length.

Note: Small adjustments to the position of the plate relative to the articular surface can now be done by sliding the plate proximally or distally under fluoroscopy.

4 Drill Distal Screw Holes

To assess the position of the distal locking screws relative to the articular surface and the dorsum of the radius, a .054” x 6” K-wire (WS-1406ST) may be placed through the distal K-wire holes on the Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide (80-00XX) and plate. Under fluoroscopy, assess the fracture reduction, the plate position, and the location of the K-wire relative to the joint. If the distal K-wires do not penetrate the joint, the distal 2.3 mm screws will not either. Target one of the four distal holes first. Insert the Drill Guide/Depth Gauge for 2.0 mm Drill (MS-DG23) into one of the holes, followed by the 2.0 mm Drill for Distal Radius (MS-DCR20). Measure the screw length by using the laser mark on the drill and the scale on the drill guide. As an alternative, the Distal Radius Probe (MS-DRPB) may be used by hooking the far cortex and measuring with the laser mark on the probe.
5 Distal Screw Selection

There are three types of 2.3 mm screws that can be used in any of the eight distal holes: Locking Cortical Screws (gold), Locking Cortical Pegs (bronze), and Nontoggling Cortical Screws (silver). Insert all 2.3 mm screws using the 1.5 mm Hex Driver Tip (HPC-0015), the 2.3 mm Screw Sleeve (MS-SS23), and the Cruciform Driver Handle (MS-2210).

Note: A Drill Guide for Distal Screws (MS-LDG23) is available in the system as an alternative for drilling the distal holes. The screw length can be read using the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020).

6 Distal Screw Placement

It is at the discretion of the surgeon when to use the Locking Cortical Screws, the Locking Cortical Pegs, and the Nontoggling (nonlocking) Cortical Screws. The thread pitch on the Locking Cortical Screw is the same from the tip to the head, minimizing the “differential pitch effect” as the screw is seated into the plate. All eight distal holes accept the three different screw designs.

Note: A minimum of six distal screws should be used in the four most distal holes and the two radial styloid holes.

7 Styloid Screw Placement

The radial styloid screws are designed specifically to target and support the radial styloid fragment at angles of 41 and 53 degrees from the plate. Approach the two radial styloid screws from the back of the targeting guide. Using the dual slot on the back of the guide, target the distal/radial screw by inserting the Drill Guide/Depth Gauge for 2.0 mm Drill (MS-DG23) into the radial side of the dual slot. Target the more proximal/ulnar screw by inserting the drill guide into the ulnar side of the dual slot. Both radial styloid screws should be drilled through the targeting guide. Remove the guide to measure and insert the screws. With the targeting guide in place, it may be difficult to remove the radial styloid screws if a different size screw is needed. If resizing is necessary, remove the guide and the screw, measure with the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020), and insert the proper screw.
**Acu-Loc Volar Plate Technique [continued]**

8 **Proximal Locking Screw Placement**

Select one of the two remaining proximal holes and insert the 3.5 mm Locking Drill Guide (MS-LDG35). Drill with the 2.8 mm x 5” Quick Release Drill (MS-DC28) and measure with the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020). Insert the proper length 3.5 mm Locking Cortical Screw (COL-3XX0) using the 2.5 mm Quick Release Hex Driver (HPC-0025), the 3.5 mm Screw Driver Sleeve (MS-SS35), and the Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle (MS-3200). Using the same process, drill and place the final locking screw.

9 **Closure and Postoperative Protocol**

Closing and postoperative protocol are at the discretion of the surgeon. The following protocol is provided as an example:

Following thorough radiographic evaluation, check alignment and rotation, then close. Start immediate finger range of motion and forearm rotation post-op. Allow early functional use of the hand for light activities of daily living. Support the wrist according to bone quality and stability.

10 **Optional: Implant Removal Instructions**

To extract an Acu-Loc Volar Plate, use the 2.5 mm Quick Release Hex Driver (HPC-0025) and Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle (MS-3200) to remove all the 3.5 mm screws in the plate. Use the 1.5 mm Hex Driver Tip and Locking Groove (80-0728) with Cruciform Driver Handle (MS-2210) for the 2.3 mm screws.

Referencing the Screw Removal Brochure (SPF10-00) may aid in implant extraction if difficulty is experienced.
Acu-Loc Dorsal Plate Technique

William B. Geissler, MD

1 Incision and Dissection

Make the dorsal approach incision in line with Lister’s tubercle and the radial border of the long finger. Carry down blunt dissection to protect the dorsal cutaneous nerve branches. Identify the extensor pollicis longus tendon distally in the wound and release through the third dorsal compartment. Then subperiostally elevate the second and fourth compartments. Use caution when elevating the second and fourth dorsal compartments as bone fragments may have adhered to their undersurface.

A neurectomy of the posterior interosseous nerve may then be performed at the surgeon’s discretion. Identify the posterior interosseous nerve on the radial aspect of the fourth compartment as it is elevated. A neurectomy is recommended on the proximal aspect of the incision to decrease neuma pain.

2 Plate Placement and Provisional Fixation

Anatomically reduce the fracture with traction and volar translation. The Acu-Loc Dorsal Plate (70-005X) can be used as a buttress to help push and reduce the dorsal displaced fracture fragments volarly. Verify the reduction of the fracture and correct plate position under fluoroscopy, then provisionally stabilize the plate with K-wires. Place the proximal shaft of the plate just radial to the most convex position of the radial shaft. The appropriate right or left Acu-Loc Dorsal Targeting Guide (80-015X) may be attached to the appropriate plate on the back table prior to insertion and then placed on the bone.
3 Nonlocking Proximal Screw Placement

The first nonlocking 3.5 mm Cortical Screw (CO-31X0) is placed through the slot in the plate by first drilling bicortically with the 2.8 mm x 5" Quick Release Drill (MS-DC28) and the Congruent Drill Guide (PL-2018). Measure the drill depth with the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020) and insert the appropriate silver 3.5 mm cortical screw, taking care that the screw is the proper length.

**Note:** Small adjustments to the position of the plate relative to the articular surface can now be done by sliding the plate proximally or distally under fluoroscopy.

4 Drill Distal Screw Holes

To assess the position of the distal locking screws relative to the articular surface and the dorsum of the radius, a .054" K-wire (WS-1406ST) may be placed through the distal K-wire holes on the Acu-Loc Dorsal Targeting Guide (80-015X) and plate. The fracture reduction, the plate position, and the location of the K-wire relative to the joint is assessed under fluoroscopy. If the distal K-wires do not penetrate the joint, the distal 2.3 mm screws will not either. Care should be taken not to angle the distal K-wires.

Select one of the four distal screw holes closest to the joint to drill first. Insert the Drill Guide/Depth Gauge for 2.0 mm Drill (MS-DG23) into the selected hole followed by the 2.0 mm Drill for Distal Radius (MS-DCR20). Measure the depth of the screw using the laser mark on the drill shaft and scale on the drill guide. As an alternative, the Distal Radius Probe (MS-DRPB) may be used by hooking the far cortex and measuring with the laser mark on the probe.

**Note:** A Drill Guide for Distal Screws (MS-LDG23) is available as an alternative for drilling the distal screw holes. The depth of the hole can be measured using the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020).
5 Distal Screw Selection and Placement

There are three types of 2.3 mm screws that can be used in any of the eight distal holes: Locking Cortical Screws (gold), Locking Cortical Pegs (bronze), and Nontoggling Cortical Screws (silver). Insert all 2.3 mm screws using the 1.5 mm Hex Driver Tip (HPC-0015), the 2.3 mm Screw Sleeve (MS-SS23), and the Cruciform Driver Handle (MS-2210).

Continue with the placement of the remaining 2.3 mm screws. When finished placing all the distal screws, remove the targeting guide and check to ensure the screws have seated completely in the plate.

6 Proximal Locking Screw Placement

Thread the 3.5 mm Locking Drill Guide (MS-LDG35) into the second proximal locking hole. Drill using the 2.8 mm x 5” Quick Release Drill (MS-DC28) and measure with the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020). Insert the proper length 3.5 mm Locking Cortical Screw (COL-3XX0) using the 2.5 mm Quick Release Hex Driver (HPC-0025), the 3.5 mm Screw Driver Sleeve (MS-SS35), and the Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle (MS-3200). Place the final locking screw using the same process.
Acu-Loc Dorsal Plate Technique [continued]

7 Closure and Postoperative Protocol

Closing and postoperative protocol are at the discretion of the surgeon. The following protocol is provided as an example:

Following thorough radiographic evaluation, close the wound in layers. Repair the retinacula of the second and fourth dorsal compartments. The retinaculum for the third dorsal compartment may be repaired, or the extensor pollicis longus tendon may be left out of its compartment depending on the surgeon’s discretion. Initiate postoperatively immediate finger range of motion. Forearm rotation and wrist range of motion are progressed at the surgeon’s discretion according to the bone quality, fracture stability, and associated soft-tissue injuries.

8 Optional: Implant Removal Instructions

To extract an Acu-Loc Dorsal Plate, use the 2.5 mm Quick Release Hex Driver (HPC-0025) and Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle (MS-3200) to remove all the 3.5 mm screws in the plate. Use the 1.5 mm Hex Driver Tip and Locking Groove (80-0728) with Cruciform Driver Handle (MS-2210) for the 2.3 mm screws.

Referencing the Screw Removal Brochure (SPF10-00) may aid in implant extraction if difficulty is experienced.
Acu-Loc EX Plate Technique

William B. Geissler, MD

1 Incision and Dissection
Supinate the patient’s forearm to expose the surgical site.

To maximize exposure, place a towel under the wrist, placing it in extension. Make a longitudinal incision approximately six centimeters in length just radial to the FCR tendon to protect against potential injury to the palmar cutaneous branch of the median nerve.

Open the tendon sheath and retract the tendon radially to protect the radial artery. Identify the flexor pollicus longus by passive flexion/extension of the thumb interphalangeal joint and retract ulnarily to protect the median nerve. Next identify the pronator quadratus by its transverse fibers and release radially to the ulnar to expose the fracture site.

2 Plate Placement and Provisional Fixation
Reduce the fracture and evaluate under fluoroscopy. The brachioradialis may need to be released from its insertion on the radial styloid to facilitate reduction and visualization.

Sit the Acu-Loc EX Plate (70-006X) along the flat metaphyseal portion of the distal radius. The appropriate Acu-Loc EX Targeting Guide (Standard: 80-0166 or Narrow: 80-0274) may be attached to the selected plate using the Locking Screw, Acu-Loc Radiolucent Target Guide (80-0038). This may be done on the back table prior to insertion. Then secure the plate’s position proximally with a .045” K-wire (WS-1106ST) and distally with a .054” K-wire (WS-1406ST). If the guide is not already attached to the plate, then slide the guide over the distal K-wire and into position. Another method is to secure the plate to the bone with a cortical screw proximally and then attach the targeting guide.
Acu-Loc EX Plate Technique [continued]

3 Nonlocking Proximal Screw Placement

The first nonlocking 3.5 mm Cortical Screw (CO-31X0) is placed through the slot in the plate by first drilling bicortically with the 2.8 mm x 5” Quick Release Drill (MS-DC28) and the Congruent Drill Guide (PL-2018). Measure the drill depth with the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020) and insert the appropriate silver 3.5 mm Cortical Screw, taking care that the screw is the proper length.

Note: Small adjustments to the position of the plate relative to the articular surface can now be done by sliding the plate proximally or distally under fluoroscopy.

4 Drill Distal Screw Holes

To assess the position of the distal locking screws relative to the articular surface and the dorsum of the radius, a .054" K-wire (WS-1406ST) may be placed through the distal K-wire holes on the Acu-Loc EX Targeting Guide (Standard: 80-0166 or Narrow: 80-0274) and plate. Under fluoroscopy, assess the fracture reduction, the plate position, and the location of the K-wire relative to the joint. If the distal K-wires do not penetrate the joint, the distal 2.3 mm screws will not either. Insert the Drill Guide/Depth Gauge for 2.0 mm Drill (MS-DG23) into one of the five distal holes followed by the 2.0 mm Drill for Distal Radius (MS-DCR20). Measure the depth of the screw using the laser mark on the drill shaft and scale on the drill guide. As an alternative, the Distal Radius Probe (MS-DRPB) may be used by hooking the far cortex and measuring with the laser mark on the probe.

Note: A Drill Guide for Distal Screws (MS-LDG23) is available in the system as an alternative for drilling the distal holes. Screw length can be read using the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020).
5 Distal Screw Selection and Placement

There are three types of 2.3 mm screws that can be used in any of the five distal holes: Locking Cortical Screws (gold), Locking Cortical Pegs (bronze), and Nontoggling Cortical Screws (silver). Insert all 2.3 mm screws using the 1.5 mm Hex Driver Tip (HPC-0015), the 2.3 mm Screw Sleeve (MS-SS23), and the Cruciform Driver Handle (MS-2210).

6 Proximal Locking Screw Placement

Select one of the two remaining proximal holes and insert the 3.5 mm Locking Drill Guide (MS-LDG35). Drill with the 2.8 mm x 5” Quick Release Drill (MS-DC28) and measure with the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020). Insert the proper length 3.5 mm Locking Cortical Screw (COL-3XX0) using the 2.5 mm Quick Release Hex Driver (HPC-0025), the 3.5 mm Screw Driver Sleeve (MS-SS35), and the Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle (MS-3200), taking care that the screw does not exit the bone dorsally. Using the same process, drill and place the final locking screw.
7 Closure and Postoperative Protocol

Closing and postoperative protocol are at the discretion of the surgeon. The following protocol is provided as an example:

Following thorough radiographic evaluation, check alignment and rotation, then close. Start immediate finger range of motion and forearm rotation post-op. Allow early functional use of the hand for light activities of daily living. Support the wrist according to bone quality and stability.

Figure 8

8 Optional: Implant Removal Instructions

To extract an Acu-Loc EX Plate, use the 2.5 mm Quick Release Hex Driver (HPC-0025) and Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle (MS-3200) to remove all the 3.5 mm screws in the plate. Use the 1.5 mm Hex Driver Tip and Locking Groove (80-0728) with Cruciform Driver Handle (MS-2210) for the 2.3 mm screws.

Referencing the Screw Removal Brochure (SPF10-00) may aid in implant extraction if difficulty is experienced.
Acu-Loc VDU Plate Technique

William B. Geissler, MD

1 Incision and Dissection

The Volar Distal Ulna Plate (70-004X) was designed for fractures involving the ulnar head, the ulnar neck, and fractures of the distal ulna. Usually, these injuries are associated with fractures of the distal radius. Make the incision along the distal ulnar border of the forearm between the flexor carpi ulnaris and the extensor carpi ulnaris. Carry down blunt dissection to protect the dorsal sensory branch of the ulnar nerve, which may be seen on the volar distal portion of the incision. Retract the flexor carpi ulnaris radially and dissect the pronator quadratus off the anterior distal surface of the ulna. Identify the fracture site, clear fracture debris, and reduce provisionally.

2 Plate Placement and Provisional Fixation

Place the VDU Plate on the volar surface of the distal ulna so that the four distal locking screws will be positioned to go into the ulnar head. It is vital that the plate is placed just proximal to the lesser sigmoid notch of the distal radial ulnar joint. In this manner, the plate will not impinge with pronation and supination of the forearm.

Place a .045" x 6" K-wire (WS-1106ST) in the proximal portion of the plate. Place a second K-wire in the distal portion of the plate to provisionally hold the plate to the bone.
Acu-Loc VDU Plate Technique [continued]

3 **Nonlocking Proximal Screw Placement**

The first nonlocking 3.5 mm Cortical Screw (CO-31X0) is placed through the slot in the plate by first drilling bicortically with the 2.8 mm x 5" Quick Release Drill (MS-DC28) and the Congruent Drill Guide (PL-2018). Measure the drill depth with the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020) and insert the appropriate silver 3.5 mm Cortical Screw, taking care that the screw is the proper length.

**Note:** Small adjustments to the position of the plate can now be done by sliding the plate proximally or distally under fluoroscopy.

4 **Drill Distal Screw Holes**

Place the Drill Guide for Distal Screws (MS-LDG23) in the most distal ulnar hole in the plate. Drill using the 2.0 mm Drill for Distal Radius (MS-DCR20) and measure using the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020).

**Note:** The Locking Drill Guide may also be attached to the selected plate prior to insertion on the back table.
5 Distal Screw Selection

There are three types of 2.3 mm screws that can be used in any of the four distal holes: Locking Cortical Screws (gold), Locking Cortical Pegs (bronze), and Nontoggling Cortical Screws (silver). Insert all 2.3 mm screws using the 1.5 mm Hex Driver Tip (HPC-0015), the 2.3 mm Screw Sleeve (MS-SS23), and the Cruciform Driver Handle (MS-2210).

6 Proximal Locking Screw Placement

Thread the 3.5 mm Locking Drill Guide (MS-LDG35) in the hole just proximal to the slotted hole in the shaft of the plate. Drill with the 2.8 mm x 5° Quick Release Drill (MS-DC28) and measure with the 6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge (MS-9020). Insert the proper length 3.5 mm Locking Cortical Screw (COL-3XX0) using the 2.5 mm Quick Release Hex Driver (HPC-0025), the 3.5 mm Screw Driver Sleeve (MS-SS35), and the Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle (MS-3200), taking care that the screw does not exit the bone dorsally. Using the same process, drill and place the final locking screw in the remaining locking hole. Remove the proximal K-wire if you have not done so already.
Acu-Loc VDU Plate Technique [continued]

7 Closure and Postoperative Protocol

Closing and postoperative protocol are at the discretion of the surgeon. The following protocol is provided as an example:

Following a thorough radiographic evaluation, check alignment and rotation, then close. Start immediate postoperative finger range of motion and forearm rotation. Allow early functional use of the hand for light activities of daily living. Support the wrist according to bone quality and stability.

8 Optional: Implant Removal Instructions

To extract an Acu-Loc VDU Plate, use the 2.5 mm Quick Release Hex Driver (HPC-0025) and Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle (MS-3200) to remove all the 3.5 mm screws in the plate. Use the 1.5 mm Hex Driver Tip and Locking Groove (80-0728) with Cruciform Driver Handle (MS-2210) for the 2.3 mm screws.

Referencing the Screw Removal Brochure (SPF10-00) may aid in implant extraction if difficulty is experienced.
## Ordering Information

### Tray Components

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<td>4 Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide, Narrow, Right 80-0052</td>
<td>12 Acu-Loc VDR Plate, Standard, Right PL-DR50R</td>
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<td>5 Radiolucent VDR Targeting Guide, Standard, Left 80-0028</td>
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<td>17 Acu-Loc VDR Plate, Wide, Left PL-DR70L</td>
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<td>Acu-Loc Dorsal Targeting Guide, Standard, Left</td>
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### Tray Components

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<td>3</td>
<td>3.5 mm Locking Drill Guide</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>6 mm–70 mm Depth Gauge</td>
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<td>2.8 mm x 5&quot; Quick Release Drill</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Small Pointed Reduction Forceps</td>
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<th>2.3 mm Locking Cortical Pegs</th>
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<td>2.3 mm x 8 mm Locking Cortical Peg CO-S2308</td>
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<th>Screws</th>
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