

Surgical Technique



Acumed® is a global leader of innovative orthopaedic and medical solutions.







Acumed Anatomic Radial Head System

The Acumed Anatomic Radial Head Prosthesis is designed to provide a precise anatomical implant to replace the patient's native radial head. Many innovative design features are incorporated into the implant heads and stems, as well as the instrumentation to facilitate the surgical technique.

The Anatomic Radial Head System is a comprehensive solution for radial head fractures. The Acutrak 2° Mini and Micro Instruments are included in the base of the tray, as well as the Radial Head Plating System.

With the Anatomic Radial Head System, the surgeon is equipped with the tools needed to properly restore the patient's anatomy in a radial head replacement surgery.

Designed in conjunction with Shawn W. O'Driscoll, MD, PhD the Acumed Anatomic Radial Head System provides a comprehensive solution for radial head replacement.

	Definition
Warning	Indicates critical information about a potential serious outcome to the patient or the user.
Caution	Indicates instructions that must be followed in order to ensure the proper use of the device.
Note	Indicates information requiring special attention.



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System Features

Radial Head Implants

The dish is offset 1 mm laterally to mimic the patient's anatomy. The dish depth remains static at 2 mm amongst all implant diameters, and a net head height of 10 mm was found to most closely replicate native anatomy^{1,2,3}



















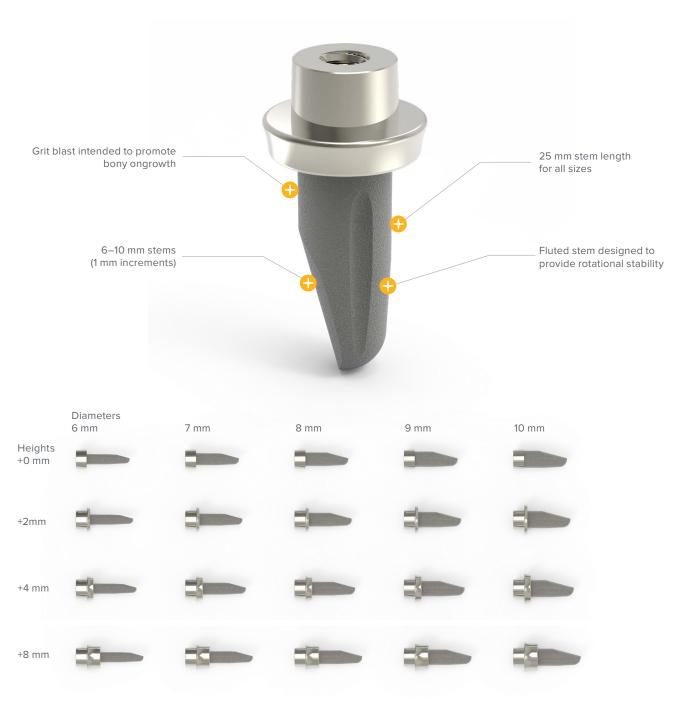




Head Implants: 20–28 mm (TR-H200X-S–TR-H280X-S)

System Features [continued]

Standard Stem Implants



Standard Stem Implants: 6–10 mm diameters (TR-SXXXX-S)

System Features [continued]

Instrumentation



Broaches

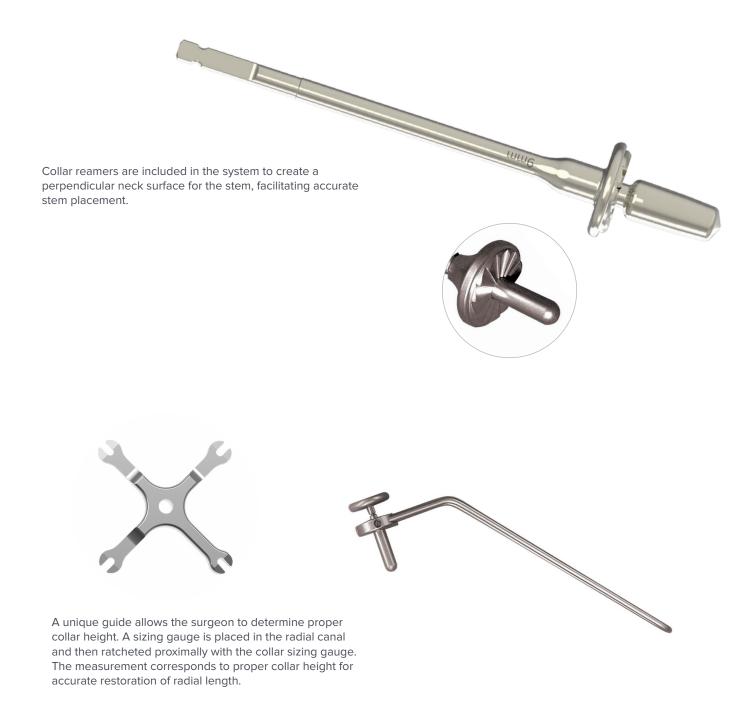
The innovative broaches in the Anatomic Radial Head System allow the surgeon to create a precise opening in the radial canal for proper insertion of the implant. The broaches enter the radial canal in a straight direction and are less likely to broach the canal at an angle, thus preventing improper implant placement. Spiral flutes on the broach are designed to displace bone during broaching. The implant stem is 0.5 mm larger than the broach diameter. The trial stem diameter is 0.5 mm smaller than the broach diameter to allow for ease of trial insertion and removal.

A mallet should be used to insert the broach. Side pegs are provided for removal with a mallet and also provide a T-handle to ease broach insertion and extraction. Furthermore, the broaches are color-coded for ease of trial implant selection.



System Features [continued]

Instrumentation



Instrument Overview





Height Gauge (TR-TG02)



Trial Gauge (TR-TG01)



Quick Release T-Handle (MS-T1212)



Stem Removal Tool (TR-MS30)



Impactor Base (TR-MS03)



5.5 mm Quick Release Awl (TR-0206)



Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle(MS-3200)



6 mm Broach Assembly (TR-BRA06)



7 mm Broach Assembly (TR-BRA07)



8 mm Broach Assembly (TR-BRA08)



9 mm Broach Assembly (TR-BRA09)



10 mm Broach Assembly (TR-BRA10)



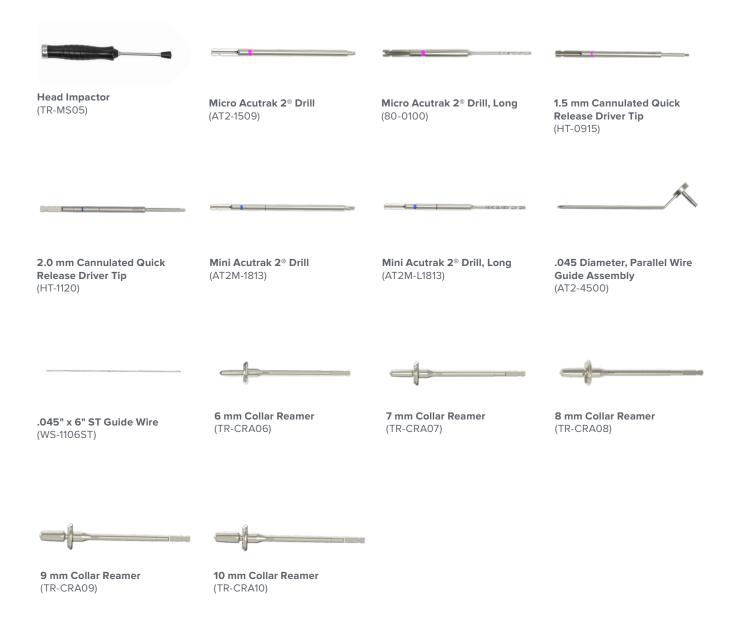
AT2 Screw Sizer (AT2-SMCZ)



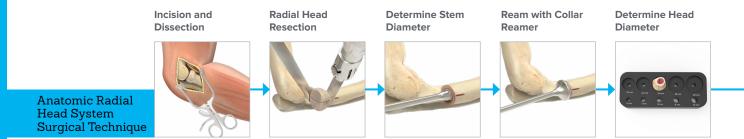
.035" x 5.75" ST Guide Wire (WS-0906ST)

.035 Diameter, Parallel Wire Guide Assembly (AT2-3500)

Instrument Overview [continued]



Surgical Technique Overview





Anatomic Radial Head System Surgical Technique



Incision and Dissection

While there are many acceptable exposure methods, the Kaplan interval in a line from the lateral epicondyle toward Lister's tubercle, with the forearm in neutral rotation, permits the collateral ligament to be left intact. In fracture dislocations, the exposure is through the traumatic opening in the ligament complex. Proximally, the extensor carpi radialis longus (ECRL) origin is released with the anterior capsule to permit direct access to the front of the radial head.



Radial Head Resection

Template the radial head prior to surgery to determine the appropriate level of resection. Resect the radial head with a microsagittal saw as close to the surgical neck as possible. A maximum length of 17 mm of the radius can be replaced. This 17 mm includes the radius length reamed with the collar reamer in Step 4.

Figure 2

Determine Stem Diameter

Use the 5.5 mm Quick Release Awl (TR-0206) to initially enter the canal. Starting with the smallest Broach (6 mm, TR-BRA06), prepare the canal for the stem. Use sequentially larger broaches until a tight fit is achieved with the broach. Tap on the back end of the broach with a mallet. There is a groove on the broach just above the cutting flutes that indicates when to stop.

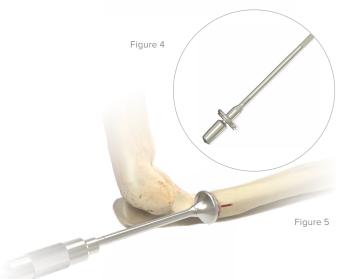
Note: The broaches are 0.5 mm undersized from the implants to ensure a tight press fit.



Ream with Collar Reamer

Select the Collar Reamer (TR-CRAXX) that matches the stem diameter determined by the broach in the previous step. Under power or by hand, ream to create a surface where at least 60% of the radial shaft is in contact with the reamer. To ream by hand, attach the collar reamer to the Quick Release T-Handle (MS-T1212). Do not over-ream the radial shaft; removing too much bone will prevent the radial head from articulating properly with the capitellum.

Caution: Avoid fracturing the radial collar, which can occur if the reamer catches on irregular bone in the fracture surface.



Determine Head Diameter

Determine the head diameter by placing the resected head into the sizing pockets on the Impactor Base (TR-MS03). If between sizes, select the smaller diameter.



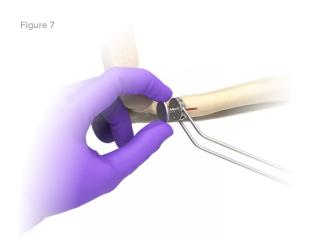








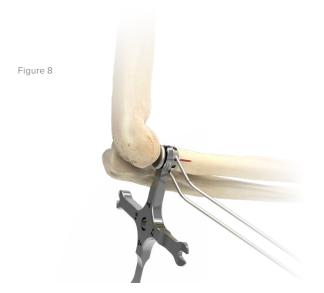




Assemble Head and Stem Gauge

Assemble the Height Gauge (TR-TG02) and 6.0 mm

Stem Gauge Assembly (TR-TGA06). The Height Gauge needs to be completely compressed.



Determine Collar Height

Insert the 6.0 mm Stem Gauge Assembly (TR-TGA06) into the bone canal. Starting with the +0 end of the Trial Gauge (TR-TG01), sequentially increase the height by inserting the end of the gauge under the head of the assembly, until the head reaches the capitellum. It is critical that the coronoid contacts the trochlea during this process. Separation of the coronoid from the trochlea is an indicator that the collar is too large. The number on the Trial Gauge (+0, 2, 4, 8 mm) will correspond to the collar height on the stem.

Warning: If between sizes, select the shorter height. Implantation of components that are too large may result in a joint that is "overstuffed."





Select Trial Implants and Assemble

After selecting the Trial Head (TR-THXXX) and Trial

Stem (TR-TSXX or TR-TSXXX), align the laser marks on the head and stem and assemble using hand pressure. The

head and stem and assemble using hand pressure. The stem laser mark is indicated for Left and Right for proper orientation. If the trial head and stem are difficult to connect, apply saline solution prior to connecting.

Note: Left-specific trials are blue and right-specific trials are green.



Figure 10

Trial Implant Insertion

Insert the assembled trial implant into the radius. Ensure that the laser marks on the head and stem are aligned with the lateral aspect of the radius when the forearm is in neutral position. Lister's tubercle may also be used as a landmark for laser mark orientation. Check for proper articulation with the capitellum and the coronoid. The coronoid needs to be in contact with the trochlea to ensure proper positioning of the trial.

Warning: Trial components are NOT designed to be implanted.

Note: The trial stem diameters are 0.5 mm undersized from the broaches for ease of insertion.





Figure 12



Implant Assembly

After determining the correct size head and stem with the trials, place the Stem Implant (TR-SXXXX-S) into the appropriate-size hole in the Impactor Base (TR-MS03). Align the laser marks and impact the Head Implant (TR-H2XXX-S) and stem, then lock the Morse taper using the Head Impactor (TR-MS05) and a mallet.







Insert the assembled implant into the radius using the Head Impactor (TR-MS05) and a mallet. Ensure that the laser mark on the head is aligned with the lateral aspect of the radius when the forearm is in neutral position. Lister's tubercle may also be used as a landmark for laser mark orientation. A Stem Removal Tool (TR-MS30) is available in the system if needed.



11b Alternative Implant Insertion With Bone Cement

If desired, the prosthesis may be cemented into position. The same anatomic landmarks as previously described are used to ensure proper alignment. Select an implant that is one size smaller than the reamer to allow for a 0.5 mm cement mantle. A higher viscosity cement should be used to allow precoating of the stem prior to implantation. The precoat is applied while the cement is malleable. Prior to stem insertion, malleable cement may be inserted into the radial canal. Insert into its anatomic position and hold the elbow in a flexed position while the cement hardens. Check for cement extrusion around the radial neck and remove if present. Once the cement is firm and cooled (per the cement IFU), the elbow can be moved freely as needed.

Optionally, a cement restrictor (not available through Acumed) may be inserted approximately 1 cm distal to the tip of the implant to prevent extravasation down the intramedullary canal of the radius and to improve the cement mantle.



Stem Implant (TR-SXXXX-S)



Impactor Base (TR-MS03)



Head Implant (TR-H2XXX-S)



Head Impactor



Stem Removal Tool (TR-MS30)

Postoperative Protocol

Note: The following protocol may be replaced with an alternative protocol at the performing surgeon's discretion.

Postoperative management is determined by the overall management of the elbow and limb, more so than specifically the radial head. For isolated fractures of the radial head and neck without ligament injury, early motion is commenced in flexion and extension as well as pronation and supination. This usually begins within the first few days after surgery.



Ordering Information

Tray Components			
Instrumentation		Trial Stem Implants	
1 6.0 Stem Gauge Assembly	TR-TGA06	6 mm x 0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS60
2 Height Gauge	TR-TG02	23 6 mm x 2 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS62
3 Trial Gauge	TR-TG01	24 6 mm x 4 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS64
4 Quick Release T-Handle	MS-T1212	25 6 mm x 8 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS68
5 Stem Removal Tool	TR-MS30	26 7 mm x 0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS70
6 Impactor Base	TR-MS03	7 mm x 2 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS72
7 6 mm Collar Reamer	TR-CRA06	28 7 mm x 4 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS74
8 7 mm Collar Reamer	TR-CRA07	29 7 mm x 8 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS78
9 8 mm Collar Reamer	TR-CRA08	30 8 mm x 0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS80
9 mm Collar Reamer	TR-CRA09	31 8 mm x 2 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS82
10 mm Collar Reamer	TR-CRA10	32 8 mm x 4 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS84
Trial Head Implants		8 mm x 8 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS88
20 mm Trial Head, Left	TR-TH20L	9 mm x 0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS90
13 20 mm Trial Head, Right	TR-TH20R	9 mm x 2 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS92
14 22 mm Trial Head, Left	TR-TH22L	36 9 mm x 4 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS94
15 22 mm Trial Head, Right	TR-TH22R	9 mm x 8 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS98
16 24 mm Trial Head, Left	TR-TH24L	38 10 mm x 0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS100
17 24 mm Trial Head, Right	TR-TH24R	39 10 mm x 2 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS102
18 26 mm Trial Head, Left	TR-TH26L	40 10 mm x 4 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS104
19 26 mm Trial Head, Right	TR-TH26R	41 10 mm x 8 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS108
20 28 mm Trial Head, Left	TR-TH28L		
21 28 mm Trial Head, Right	TR-TH28R		



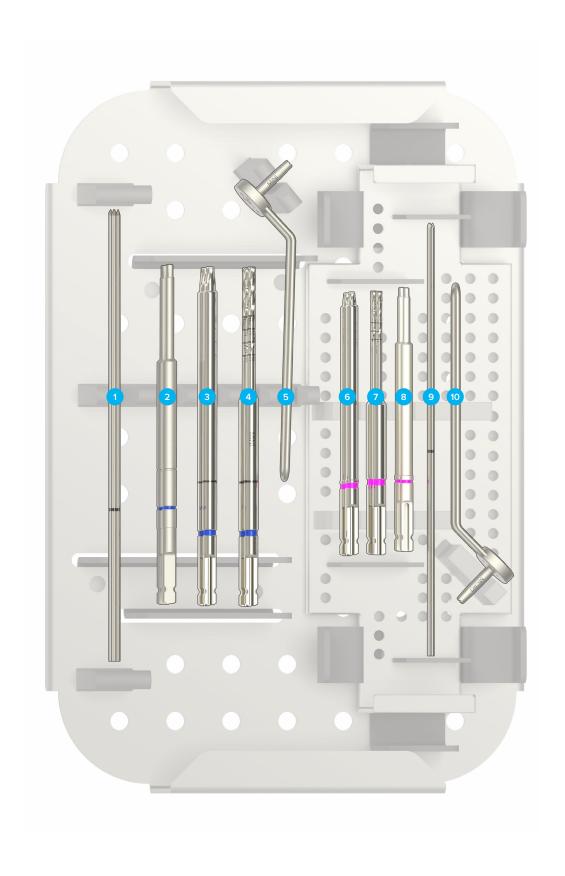
Ordering Information [continued]

Tray Components			
Instrumentation			
1 6 mm Broach Assembly	TR-BRA06	6 7 mm Broach Assembly	TR-BRA07
2 5.5 mm Quick Release Awl	TR-0206	7 8 mm Broach Assembly	TR-BRA08
3 10 mm Broach Assembly	TR-BRA10	8 9 mm Broach Assembly	TR-BRA09
4 AT2 Screw Sizer	AT2-SMCZ	Large Cannulated Quick Release Driver Handle	MS-3200
5 Head Impactor	TR-MS05		



Ordering Information [continued]

Tray Components			
Instrumentation			
1 .045" x 6" ST Guide Wire	WS-1106ST	6 Micro Acutrak 2 Drill	AT2-1509
2.0 mm Cannulated Quick Release Driver Tip	HT-1120	7 Micro Acutrak 2 Drill, Long	80-0100
3 Mini Acutrak 2® Drill	AT2M-1813	1.5 mm Cannulated Quick Release Driver Tip	HT-0915
4 Mini Acutrak 2 Drill, Long	AT2M-L1813	9 .035" x 5.75" ST Guide Wire	WS-0906ST
.045 Diameter, Parallel Wire Guide Assembly	AT2-4500	.035 Diameter, Parallel Wire Guide Assembly	AT2-3500



Ordering Information [continued]

Starila Carrier an auto			
Sterile Components			
Head Implants		Stem Implants	
20.0 mm Head, Right	TR-H200R-S	6.0 mm x 0.0 mm Stem	TR-S0600-S
20.0 mm Head, Left	TR-H200L-S	6.0 mm x 2.0 mm Stem	TR-S0602-S
22.0 mm Head, Right	TR-H220R-S	6.0 mm x 4.0 mm Stem	TR-S0604-S
22.0 mm Head, Left	TR-H220L-S	6.0 mm x 8.0 mm Stem	TR-S0608-S
24.0 mm Head, Right	TR-H240R-S	7.0 mm x 0.0 mm Stem	TR-S0700-S
24.0 mm Head, Left	TR-H240L-S	7.0 mm x 2.0 mm Stem	TR-S0702-S
26.0 mm Head, Right	TR-H260R-S	7.0 mm x 4.0 mm Stem	TR-S0704-S
26.0 mm Head, Left	TR-H260L-S	7.0 mm x 8.0 mm Stem	TR-S0708-S
28.0 mm Head, Right	TR-H280R-S	8.0 mm x 0.0 mm Stem	TR-S0800-S
28.0 mm Head, Left	TR-H280L-S	8.0 mm x 2.0 mm Stem	TR-S0802-S
		8.0 mm x 4.0 mm Stem	TR-S0804-S
		8.0 mm x 8.0 mm Stem	TR-S0808-S
		9.0 mm x 0.0 mm Stem	TR-S0900-S
Instruments		9.0 mm x 2.0 mm Stem	TR-S0902-S
Stem Removal Tool	TR-MS30	9.0 mm x 4.0 mm Stem	TR-S0904-S
Total Radial Head Tray Lid	TR-0002	9.0 mm x 8.0 mm Stem	TR-S0908-S
Total Radial Head Tray Base	TR-0003	10.0 mm x 0.0 mm Stem	TR-S1000-S
Total Radial Head Top Tray	TR-0004	10.0 mm x 2.0 mm Stem	TR-S1002-S
Total Radial Head Bottom Tray	TR-0005	10.0 mm x 4.0 mm Stem	TR-S1004-S
Total Radial Head Trial Caddy	TR-0006	10.0 mm x 8.0 mm Stem	TR-S1008-S
Optional Items			
6.0 mm x 6.0 mm Stem	TR-S0606-S	8.0 mm x 6.0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS86
7.0 mm x 6.0 mm Stem	TR-S0706-S	9.0 mm x 6.0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS96
8.0 mm x 6.0 mm Stem	TR-S0806-S	10.0 mm x 6.0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS106
9.0 mm x 6.0 mm Stem	TR-S0906-S	ARH STD & Optional Trial Gauge	80-0832
10.0 mm x 6.0 mm Stem	TR-S1006-S	ARH STD & Optional Trial Caddy Base	80-0833
6.0 mm x 6.0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS66	ARH STD & Optional Trial Caddy Lid	80-0857
7.0 mm x 6.0 mm Trial Stem	TR-TS76		

References

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- 2. Swieszkowski W, Skalski K, Pomianowski S, Kedzior K. The anatomic features of the radial head and their implication for prosthesis design. *Clin Biomech* (Bristol, Avon). 2001 Dec;16(10):880-7.
- 3. King GJ, Zarzour ZD, Patterson SD, Johnson JA. An anthropometric study of the radial head: implications in the design of a prosthesis. *J Arthroplasty*. 2001 Jan;16(1):112-6.
- 4. Bachman DR, Thaveepunsan S, Park S, Fitzsimmons JS, An KN, O'Driscoll SW. The effect of prosthetic radial head geometry on the distribution and magnitude of radiocapitellar joint contact pressures. *J Hand Surg Am.* 2015 Feb;40(2):281-8.

Notes:		

	Acumed® Anatomic Radial Head System Surgical Technique
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www.acumed.net

Acumed USA Campus 5885 NE Cornelius Pass Road Hillsboro, OR 97124 +1.888 627.9957 OsteoMed USA Campus 3885 Arapaho Road Addison, TX 75001 +1.800.456.7779 Acumed Iberica Campus C. de Álvaro Caballero, 14, 28023 Madrid, Spain +34 913 51 63 57

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