



Collar

HUMELOCK IITM

ANATOMICAL AND REVERSED



SURGICAL TECHNIQUE

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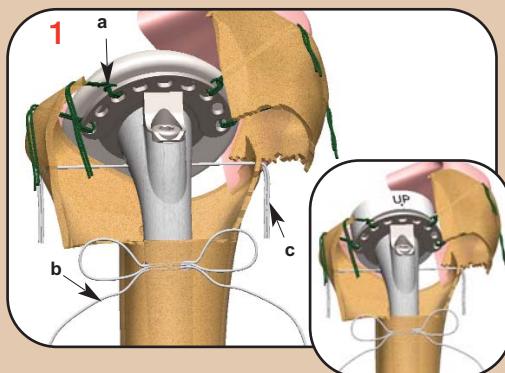
Collar and sutures placement :

Remove the fractured humeral head. Collar size is determined by humeral head size. Take advantage of the space to prepare the tuberosities.

a) Attach the Smartloops through the collar holes, then pass these wires in the tuberosities at the bone-tendon interface. Put the collar aside, above the surgical site.

b) Make 2 holes in the diaphysis. Introduce a Smartloop from the outside to the inside, then, in the 2nd hole from the inside to the outside. Cut one of the two strands next to the needle. Pass the strand with the needle in the other direction. For each hole, there are a strand and a loop.

Outside the surgical site, assemble the chosen stem and head. Screw the aiming guide on the stem and place the «stem+head» set in the humeral shaft.



Before completely moving down the stem :

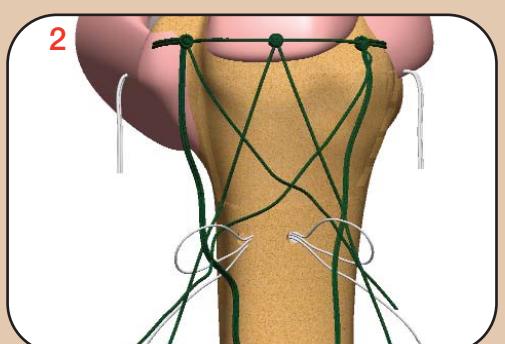
c) Introduce a Smartloop through one of the tuberosities from the outside to the inside (at the bone-tendon interface). Pass through the antero-posterior hole of the prosthesis, then pass through the other tuberosity from the inside to the outside.

Adjust the stem height according to the available benchmarks.

When the height and the retroversion are correct, lock the stem.
Remove the aiming guide.

Fix the collar on the stem, thanks to the screw and the 3.5mm Hex screwdriver.

Add bone grafts in the empty space around the prosthesis neck. Adapt and settle the grafts according to the positioning of the tuberosities.

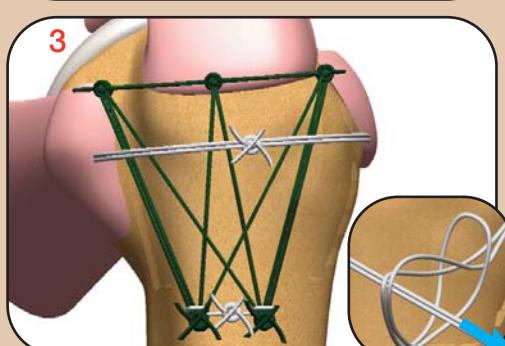


Fix the tuberosities on the prosthesis :

Knot the collar wires 2 by 2, which go out from the tuberosities (make a knot with the nearest hole wire).

Share the wires coming from the knots :

Introduce one wire of each knot in the posterior diaphyseal loop. The other wire of each knot is introduced in the anterior diaphyseal loop.



Tensioning of the wires :

Pull on the diaphyseal strands in order to tighten the diaphyseal loops, while tensioning the rigging wires.

In order to avoid the slide of the rigging wires in the diaphyseal loops, they are fixed by making knots between them 2 by 2.

Make a knot with the two diaphyseal strands.

Make a Lark's Head knot with the antero-posterior wires, in order to well fix the tuberosities.

Then, make a classic knot on top of the Lark's Head knot, and cut the showing out wires.

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
106-2001	Size 1 TA6V Collar + Screw
106-2002	Size 2 TA6V Collar + Screw
106-2003	Size 3 TA6V Collar + Screw
106-2004	Size 4 TA6V Collar + Screw



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