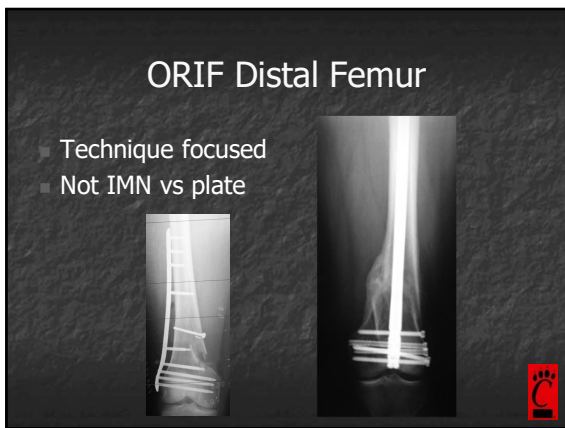




1



2




3

ORIF Distal Femur

Anatomy

- Main deforming forces
 - Pull of gastrocs and quads
 - Extension deformity
 - Rotation of condyles
- Alignment: 7-11° valgus
 - 95° implants

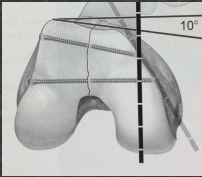


4

ORIF Distal Femur

Anatomy


- Main deforming forces
 - Pull of gastrocs and quads
 - Extension deformity
 - Rotation of condyles
- Alignment: 7-11° valgus
 - 95° implants
- Trapezoidal shape



5

Goals

- Avoid varus
 - Aiming for 5-10° anatomic valgus
- Anatomic reduction of joint
- Stable fixation to allow early ROM



6

Initial Treatment To Ex Fix or Not

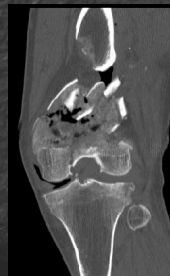
- Allows for elective scheduling
- CT with reduction
- Mobilize while waiting
- Use as reduction aid in surgery
- Not necessary every case
 - Soft tissue more forgiving vs prox tibia



7

Evaluation

- CT in all DF fxs
- Preferably after ex fix



8

Position

- Supine on Jackson
 - Allows visualization of hip
 - Standard cases, joint exposure
 - Triangle
- Lateral
 - Periprosthetic
 - Pure SC
 - Nonunion



9

Approach

- Lateral
 - SC or simple split
 - Extend to Gerdy's for more exposure



10

Approach


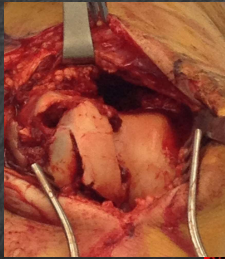
- Lateral parapatellar
 - More joint exposure
 - Hoffa fxs



11

Approach

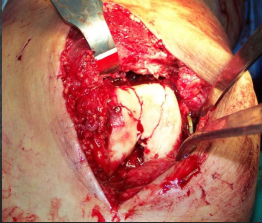
- Lateral parapatellar
 - More joint exposure
 - Hoffa fxs
- Can allow shortening to relax quads



12

Approach

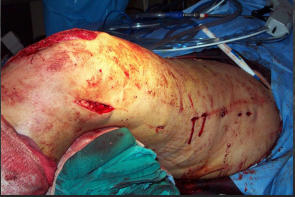
- Medial parapatellar option
- Lateral min invasive plate



13

Approach


- Medial parapatellar option
- Lateral min invasive plate



14

ORIF Distal Femur


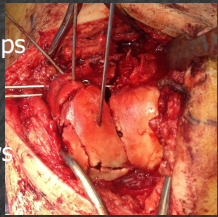
- Articular reduction first
- Pointed tenaculum clamps
- Hoffa first then IC fx
- K-wires
- 3.5mm or smaller screws
 - Lag and countersink



15

ORIF Distal Femur



- Articular reduction first
- Pointed tenaculum clamps
- Hoffa first then IC fx
- K-wires
- 3.5mm or smaller screws
 - Lag and countersink



16

ORIF Distal Femur


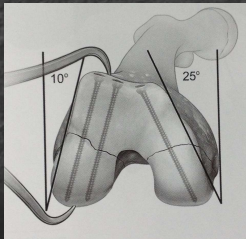
- Articular reduction first
- Pointed tenaculum clamps
- Hoffa first then IC fx
- K-wires
- 3.5mm or smaller screws
 - Lag and countersink



17

ORIF Distal Femur

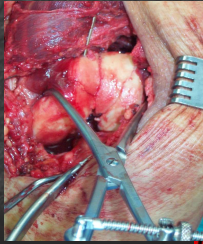
- Remember the shape of the femur



18

ORIF Distal Femur

- Clamp across IC fx at Blumensaats

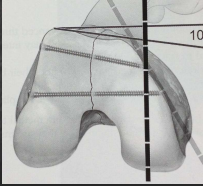


This slide shows an intraoperative view of a distal femur fracture. A metal clamp is applied across the intercondylar notch to stabilize the fracture. The surgical site is open, showing the bone and surrounding soft tissue.

19

ORIF Distal Femur

- IC screws anterior and distal to plate

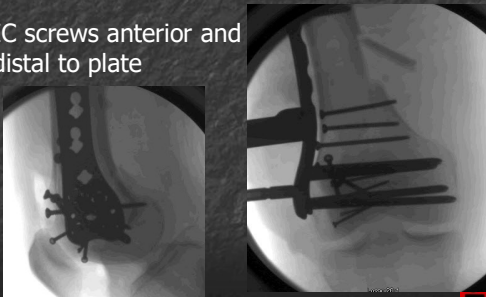


This slide includes an anatomical diagram of the distal femur on the left, showing the placement of intercondylar (IC) screws. On the right is an intraoperative photograph showing the surgical approach and the placement of these screws.

20

ORIF Distal Femur

- IC screws anterior and distal to plate




This slide features two radiographic images of the distal femur. The left image is an anterior view showing the placement of intercondylar screws and a locking plate. The right image is a lateral view showing the same hardware from a different perspective.

21

ORIF Distal Femur


- Condyles to the shaft
- Extension deformity
- Use ex fix to help, flex knee



22

ORIF Distal Femur

- Condyles to the shaft
- Extension deformity
- Use ex fix to help, flex knee
- Joysticks, Schantz pin



23

ORIF Distal Femur


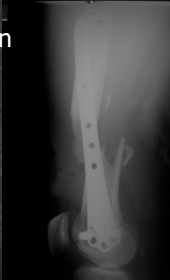
- Condyles to the shaft
- Extension deformity
- Use ex fix to help, flex knee
- Joysticks, Schantz pin



24

ORIF Distal Femur Sagittal Plane



- Simpler fx's direct reduction
- Lag or small plates
- Alignment and length
- Read off lateral cortex



25

ORIF Distal Femur Sagittal Plane



- Simpler fx's direct reduction
- Lag or small plates
- Alignment and length
- Read off lateral cortex
- Match plate and DF contour



26

ORIF Distal Femur Coronal Plane

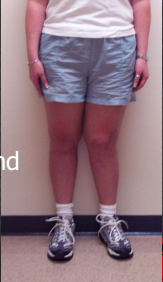
- Hardest for me to get correct
- C-arm limited view
- Implants with 95° alignment wire
- ? accuracy of C-arm image and position of wire
- Flex in wire, can help



27

ORIF Distal Femur Coronal Plane


- Hardest for me to get correct
- C-arm limited view
- Implants with 95° alignment wire
- ? accuracy of C-arm image and position of wire
- Flex in wire, can help



28

ORIF Distal Femur Coronal Plane


- Techniques to use
- Alignment wire



29

ORIF Distal Femur Coronal Plane



- Techniques to use
- Alignment wire
- Intraop plain xray
 - Metaphyseal comminution
- Check mech axis with bovie



30

ORIF Distal Femur Plate Application



- Locking plate, polyaxial
- Fix distal and prox with wires
- Cortical screws in shaft
 - Still allows adjustment of alignment of joint



31

ORIF Distal Femur Plate Application



- Locking plate, polyaxial
- Fix distal and prox with wires
- Cortical screws in shaft
 - Still allows adjustment of alignment of joint
 - Whirlybird
- Clamp plate to bone



32

ORIF Distal Femur Plate Application

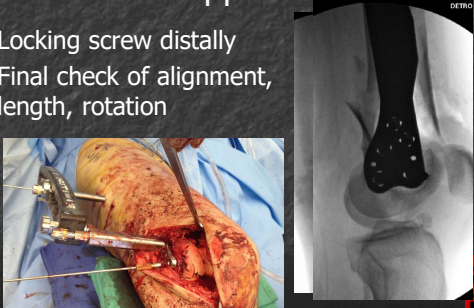
- Locking screw distally
- Final check of alignment, length, rotation



33

ORIF Distal Femur Plate Application

- Locking screw distally
- Final check of alignment, length, rotation




The slide contains two images. On the left is an intraoperative photograph showing a surgical team performing an ORIF on a distal femur. A locking distal femur plate is being applied to the bone. On the right is an AP radiograph of the knee joint, showing the distal femur with a locking plate and several locking screws. A red logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the radiograph.

34

ORIF Distal Femur Plate Application

- Check mechanical axis with bovie




The slide features a lateral radiograph of the distal femur. A locking distal femur plate is visible, secured with multiple locking screws. A bovie is used to check the mechanical axis of the femur. A red logo is present in the bottom right corner.

35

ORIF Distal Femur Plate Application

- Check mechanical axis with bovie



The slide displays three radiographs. From left to right: a lateral view of the knee joint, a lateral view of the distal femur showing the plate and screws, and an AP view of the knee joint. A bovie is used to check the mechanical axis. A red logo is located in the bottom right corner.

36



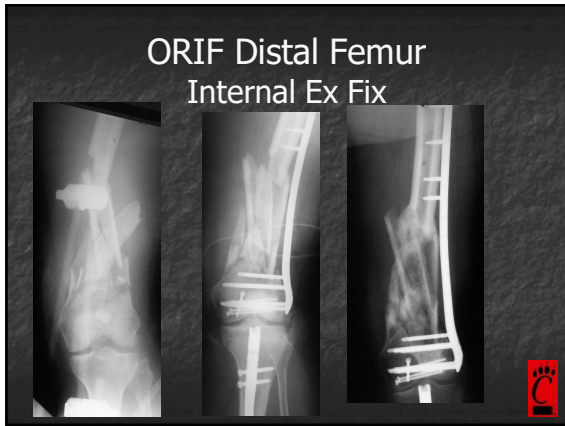
37



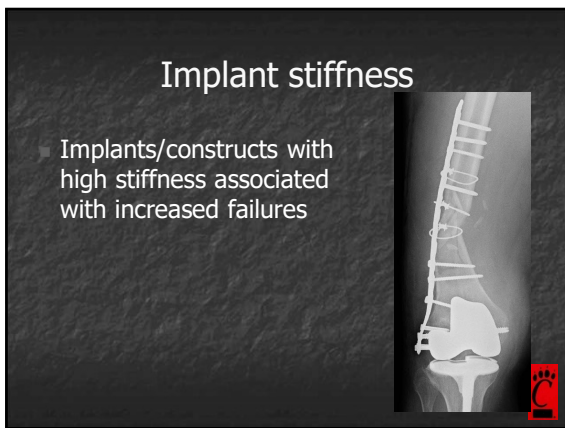
38



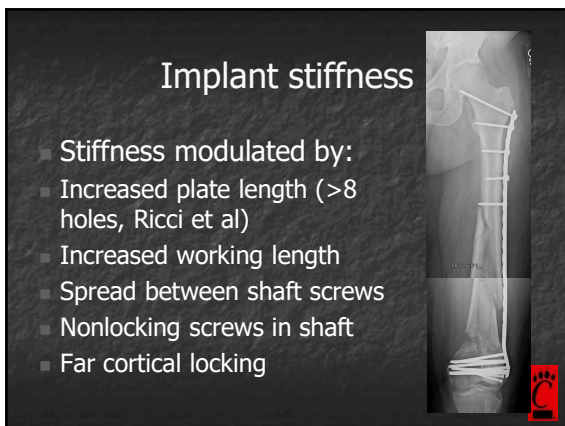
39



40




41



42



Summary

- Remember the trapezoidal shape
- Alignment, alignment, alignment
- Intraop xrays
- Simple fxs, direct reduction
- Comminuted fxs, indirect




43

Life is short, Have some fun



44

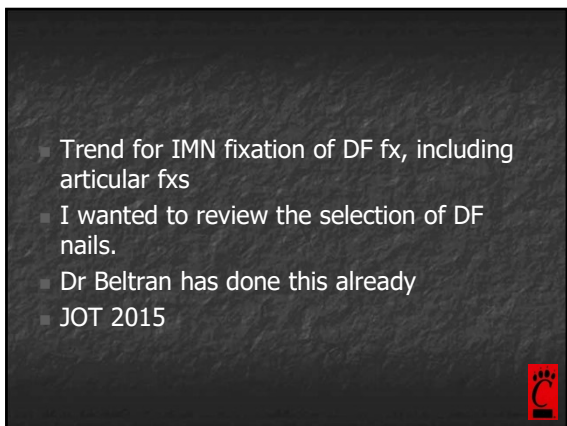
THANK YOU!!!



45



46



47

Management of Distal Femur Fractures With Modern Plates and Nails: State of the Art

Michael J. Beltran, MD,* Joshua L. Gary, MD,† and Cory A. Collinge, MD‡

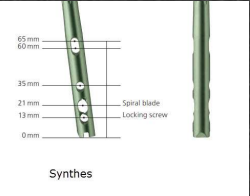
JOT 2015;29:165-172

Nail System	Manufacturer	Distal Screw Options	Fixed Angle Screws?	Distance from Nail Tip to Prox Screw	Radius of Curvature	Driving End Diameter*
RAFN	Depuy-Stryker	3: All transverse may use spiral blade in distal hole.	Yes- Distal only w/ end cap	65mm	1.5m	12mm
T2 Supraccondylar Nail (SCN)	Stryker	4 Screws: 2 Transverse, 2 Oblique may use 2 condyle bolts/nut	Yes- Distal screw only w/ end cap	32mm	2.0m	12mm
Meta-Nail	Smith and Nephew	2 Screws: 1 Transverse and 2 Oblique	Yes- Distal screw only w/ end cap	40mm	2.0m	12mm
Phoenix	Biomet	4: 2 Transverse, 2 Oblique	Yes- all screws w/o end cap	38mm	1.8m	11mm
Natural Nail	Zimmer	4: 2 Transverse, 2 Oblique	Yes- Distal screw only w/ end cap	48mm	1.27m	13mm

48

Depuy Synthes R/AFN

- 3 screws, all transverse
- Spiral blade option
- Distal screw fixed angle with end cap
- Most distal 13 mm from end
- Most proximal 60-65mm



Synthes

49

Stryker SCN

- 4 screws, 2 transverse and 2 oblique
- Fixed angle: distal screw with end cap
- Most distal screw 6mm from end
- Proximal 32mm from end



SCN

50

Stryker SCN

- 4 screws, 2 transverse and 2 oblique
- Fixed angle: distal screw with end cap
- Most distal screw 6mm from end
- Proximal 32mm from end

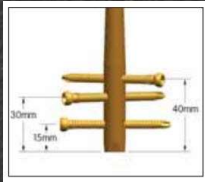


Stryker


51

Smith & Nephew MetaNail

- 3 screws, 1 transverse, 2 oblique
- Fixed angle: all 3 with threaded internal bushing
- Most distal screw 15mm from end
- Proximal screw 40mm



Driving End of Nail
S&N MetaNail



52

Smith & Nephew MetaNail

- 3 screws, 1 transverse, 2 oblique
- Fixed angle: all 3 with threaded internal bushing
- Most distal screw 15mm from end
- Proximal screw 40mm



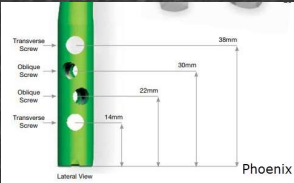
Top View of Nail
S&N MetaNail




53

Biomet Phoenix

- 4 screws, 2 transverse, 2 oblique
- All 4 fixed angle without end cap
- Most distal screw 16mm from end
- Proximal 38mm





Lateral View
Phoenix



54

Biomet Phoenix


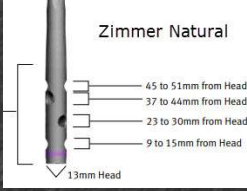
- 4 screws, 2 transverse
2 oblique
- All 4 fixed angle without end cap
- Most distal screw 16mm from end
- Proximal 38mm



55

Zimmer Natural



- 4 screws, 2 transverse, 2 oblique
- Fixed angle: distal screw only with end cap
- Distal screw 12mm from end of nail
- Proximal 48mm



56

Zimmer Natural

- 4 screws, 2 transverse, 2 oblique
- Fixed angle: distal screw only with end cap
- Distal screw 12mm from end of nail
- Proximal 48mm
- Unique locking into post femoral condyles



57
