



Zimmer Sirius® Intramedullary Nail System



Titanium nails with optimized anatomical designs
for femoral and tibial fractures



zimmer | trauma
Confidence in your hands®

Designed by Trauma surgeons for use by every surgeon.

In collaboration with leading traumatologists, Zimmer designed a titanium nail system incorporating a natural anatomic design for femoral and tibial fractures. The advantages of this innovative approach include: the ability to treat different sizes of patients, minimally invasive implantation, and easy insertion.

The *Sirus* Nail System is designed for reamed and unreamed intramedullary femoral and tibial surgical techniques. Femoral and tibial instrumentation is provided in a single, easily accessible tray.

Femoral Nails

While many intramedullary nails come in different sizes and have an anterior bow, Zimmer's anterior bow has a radius proportional to the length of the nail. The *Sirus* Femoral Nail mimics the natural bone contour, minimizing the risk of insertion-related complications.

The nail's optimized anatomical shape—with antecurvature and lateralization—allows easy insertion through the tip of the greater trochanter, reducing the risk of injury to the circumflex femoral artery.

An anteversion of 12° in the three proximal recon screws enables additional stabilization for ipsilateral femoral neck fractures.

Slots in the distal and proximal region of the femoral nail allow for dynamization of both distal and proximal diaphyseal fractures. Even very distal and difficult fractures can be stabilized, given the alignment and positioning of the nail's distal locking holes.

12° of anteversion
in recon screws



Optimized anatomical shape

4° anterior bend

Runner-shaped tip





Proximal hole pattern allows interlocking or recon screws

Transverse proximal interlocking holes and dynamization slot

Anatomic Delta Cross Section



8.3mm solid implant



9.3mm and 10mm cannulated implants

Tibial Nails

A 4° anterior bend[†] in the distal portion of the *Sirus* Tibial Nail helps ease insertion and assists the surgeon in the placement of interlocking screws in order to stabilize a variety of metaphyseal fracture patterns near the joint.

The runner-shaped tip allows the implant to slide freely along the posterior cortex of the canal to facilitate nail insertion using a reamed or unreamed technique.

The proximal curvature of the nail as well as the alignment, position, and locking options of the proximal multi-planar locking holes helps in treatment of complicated fractures.

The nail's anatomic delta-shaped cross-section offers room for revascularization thus encouraging fracture healing.

Instrumentation

Sirus Nail Instruments are designed and engineered for precision and reliability. Femoral and tibial instruments are concisely housed in one instrument tray.



Tibia targeting instrumentation

Femur targeting instrumentation

Preoperative and Postoperative X-rays



Proximal diaphyseal fracture of the femur, preoperative



Proximal diaphyseal fracture of the femur, postoperative



Distal fracture of the tibia, preoperative



Distal fracture of the tibia, postoperative



Notes

1. The anterior bend in the distal portion of the tibial nail varies depending on the length of the nail. The average bend is about 4°.

Contact your Zimmer representative or visit us at www.zimmer.com