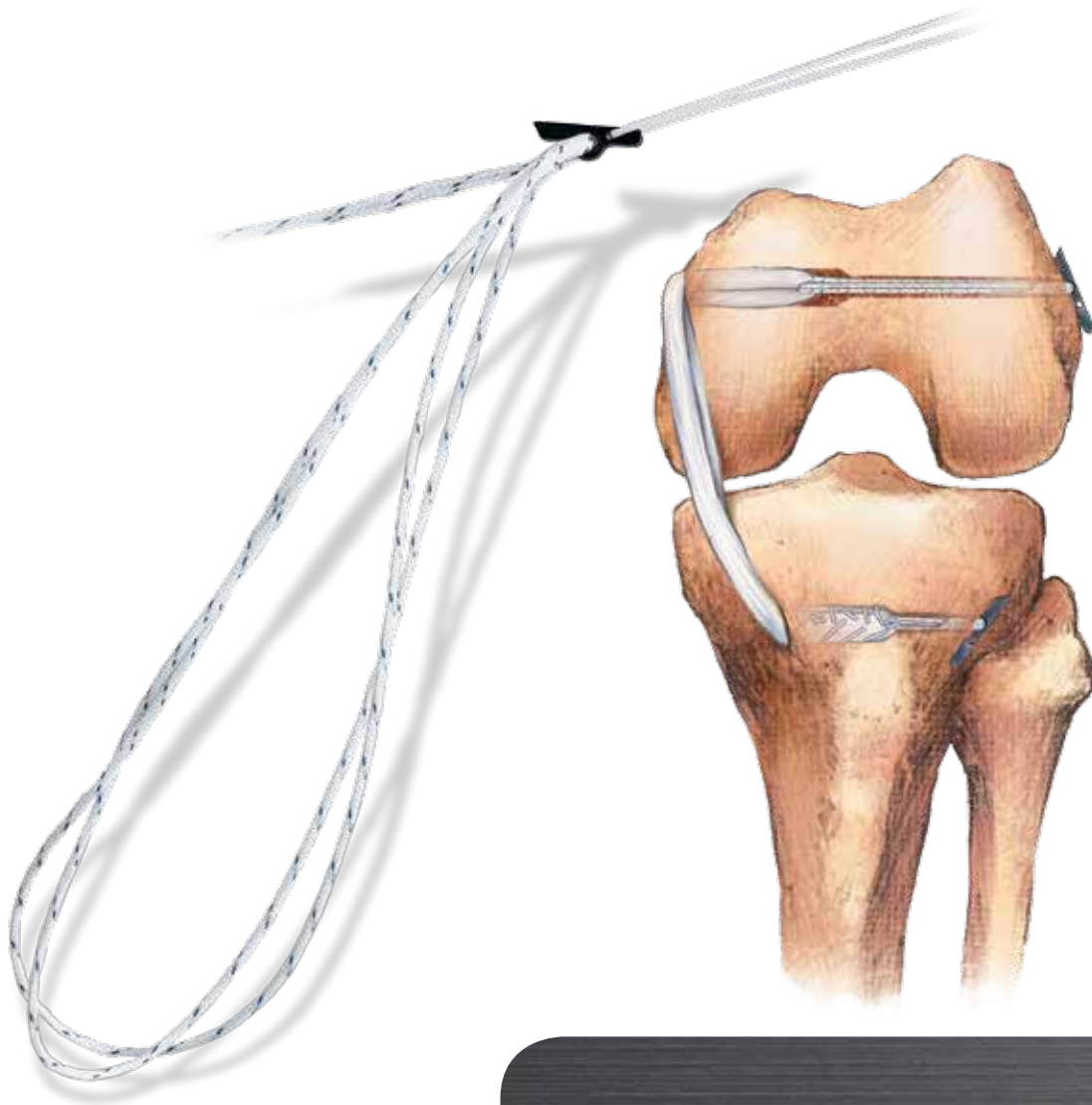


# *ToggleLoc*

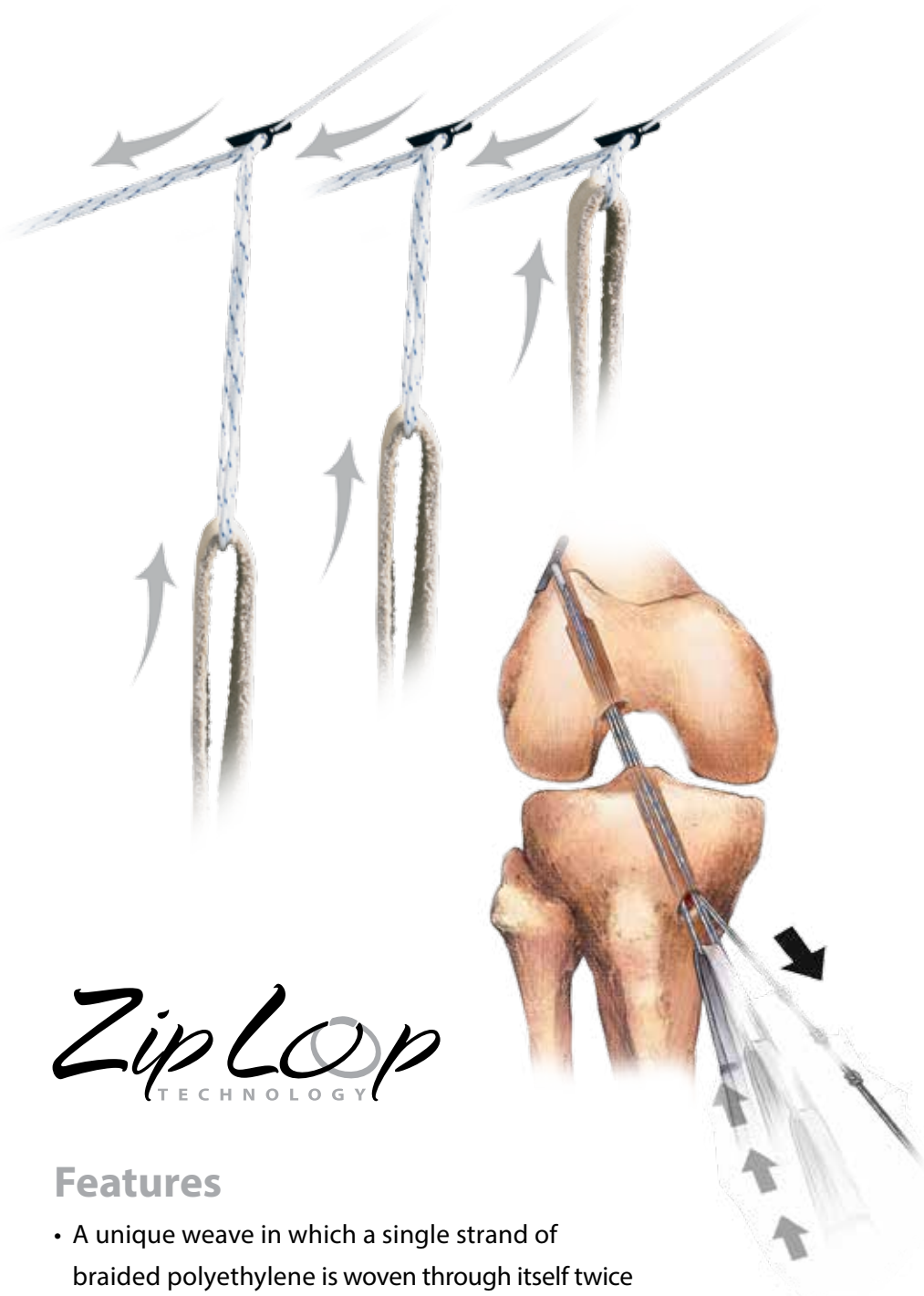
FIXATION DEVICE



## **MCL Reconstruction**

Surgical Protocol by  
Tarek Fahl, M.D.

**BIOMET**



# ZipLoop

TECHNOLOGY

## Features

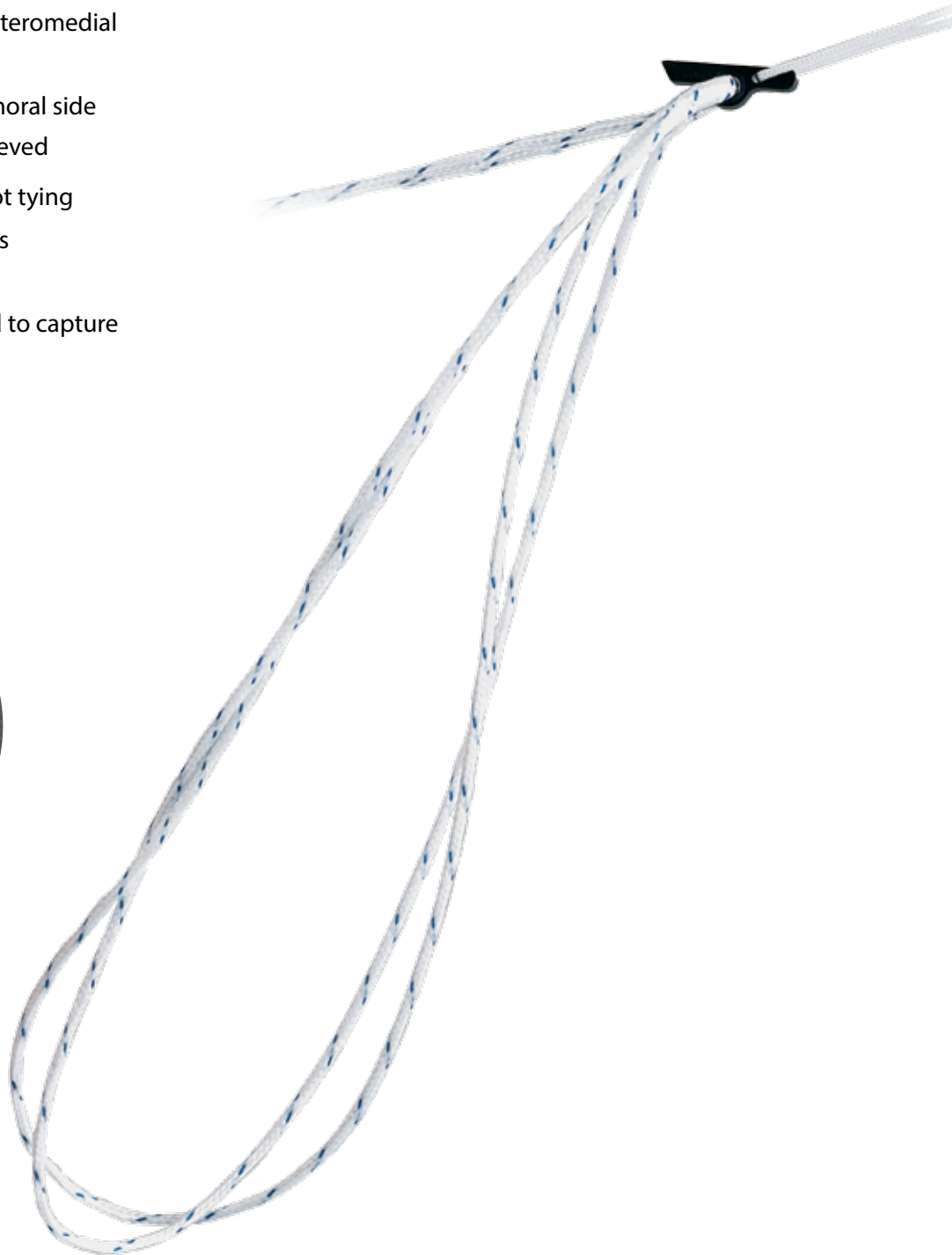
- A unique weave in which a single strand of braided polyethylene is woven through itself twice in opposite directions
- This construct allows Biomet Sports Medicine to produce innovative products that can vary in length and compression/tension addressing the individual needs of each patient
- Products utilizing ZipLoop Technology are resistant to slippage without tying knots

# ToggleLoc

FIXATION DEVICE

## Features

- One implant for varying tunnel lengths—eliminates the need for multiple sizes
- For use in both transtibial and anteromedial portal ACL reconstruction
- Tension may be applied from femoral side after tibial fixation has been achieved
- Resistant to slippage with no knot tying
- Simple surgical technique requires minimal instrumentation
- Femoral fixation device designed to capture the cortical bone of the femur



## Surgical Technique



Figure 1

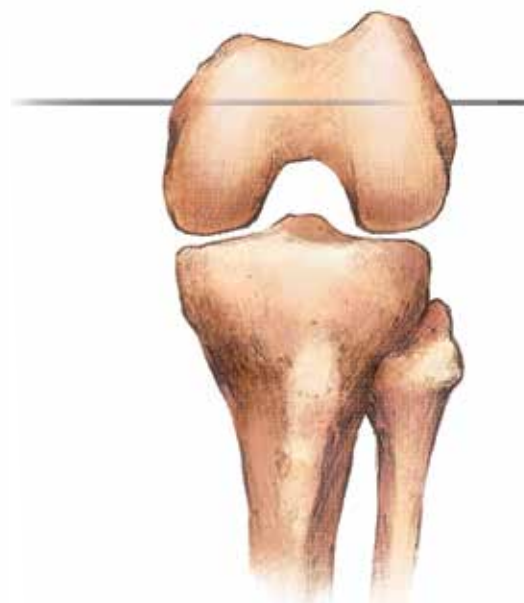


Figure 2a

### Femoral Tunnel Preparation

A medial incision is made to expose the tibial and femoral footprints of the superficial medial collateral ligament (Figure 1).

The footprint of the superficial MCL origin is 3.2mm proximal and 4.8mm posterior to the medial epicondyle of the femur and inserts just anterior to the posteromedial crest of the tibia just beneath the pes anserinus.

A guidepin is drilled through the medial femoral epicondyle in a superior-lateral direction exiting just superior to the lateral femoral condyles (Figures 2a & 2b). Drilling in this direction will help to ensure that the ToggeLoc is not palpable underneath the skin.

This material represents the surgical technique utilized by Tarek Fahl, M.D. Biomet does not practice medicine. The treating surgeon is responsible for determining the appropriate treatment, technique(s), and product(s) for each individual patient.

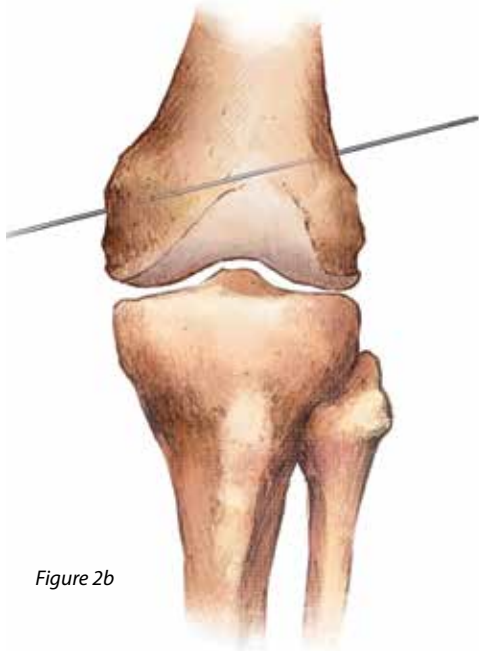


Figure 2b

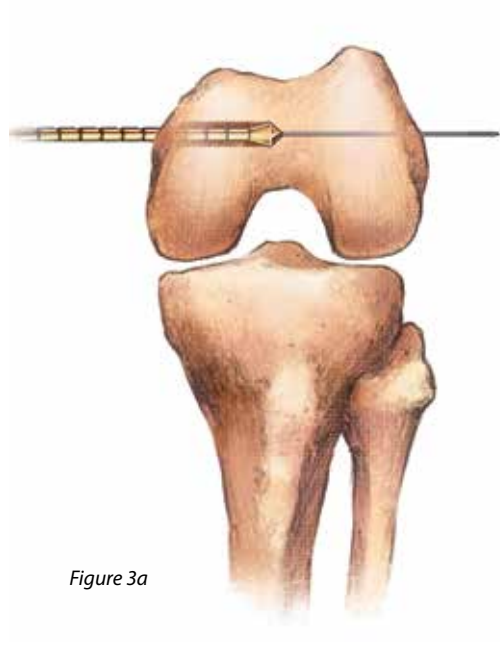


Figure 3a

A size appropriate acorn reamer is used to ream the femoral tunnel approximately 30mm. A 4.5mm reamer should then be used to break the cortex on the lateral side of the femur (Figures 3a & 3b).

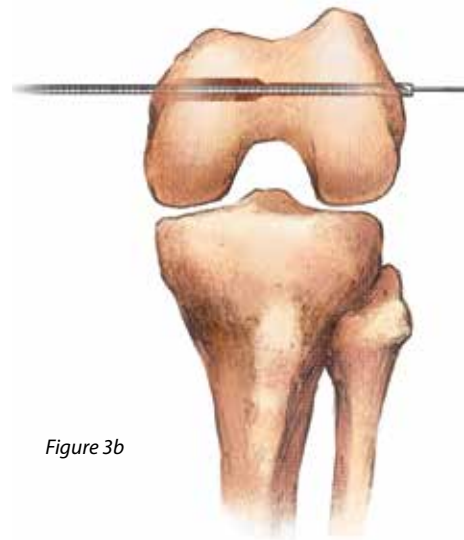


Figure 3b

## Surgical Technique *(continued)*

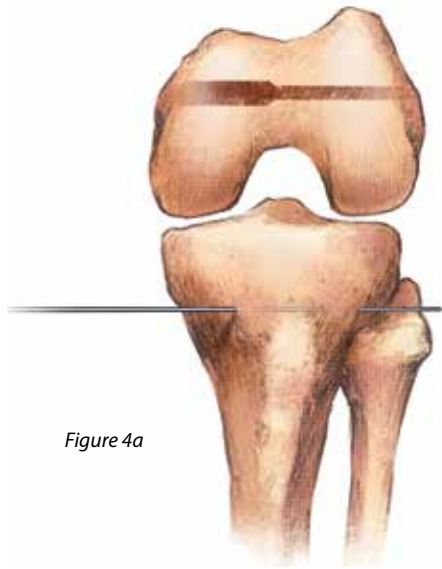


Figure 4a

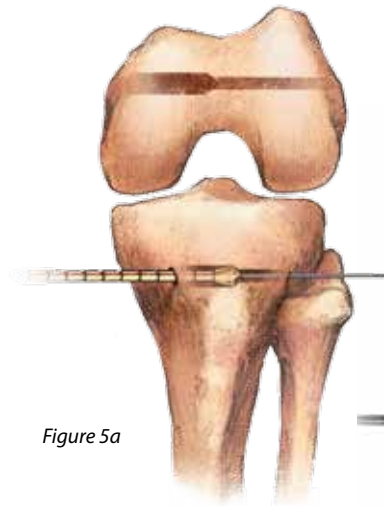


Figure 5a

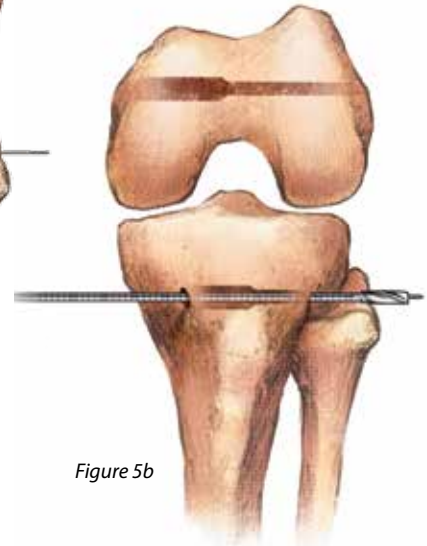


Figure 5b

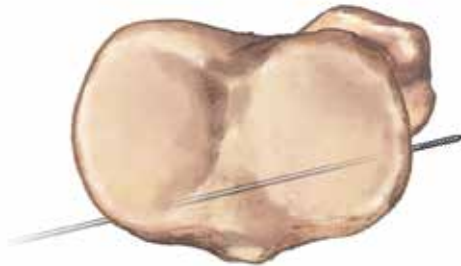


Figure 4b

### Tibial Tunnel Preparation

Drill a 2.4mm guidepin through the tibial footprint of the superficial MCL, breaking the cortex on the lateral side of the tibia (Figures 4a & 4b). Ensure that this guidepin is lateral enough in order to avoid the tibial tuberosity. Drilling in this direction will help to ensure that the Toggeloc Device is not palpable underneath the skin. Also, it is important to assure that the tibial tunnel is not drilled too far distally since it may cause injury to the anterior tibial artery or deep peroneal nerve as they pass anterior to the interosseous membrane between the tibia and fibula.

Finish preparing the tibial tunnel by drilling a 30mm tunnel with the same acorn reamer used for the femur and breaching the cortex with a 4.5mm reamer (Figures 5a & 5b).

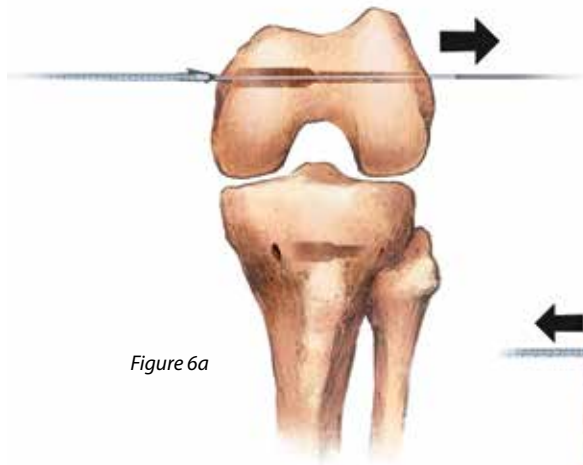


Figure 6a

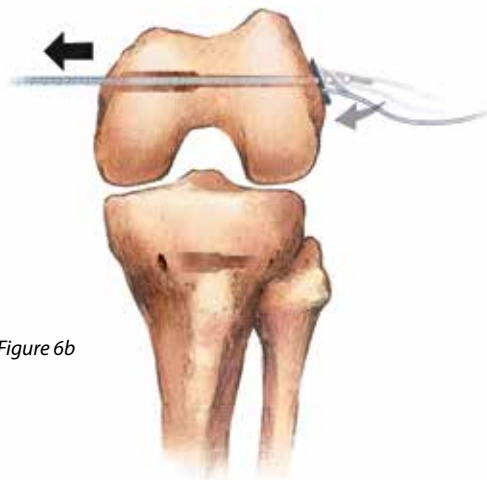


Figure 6b

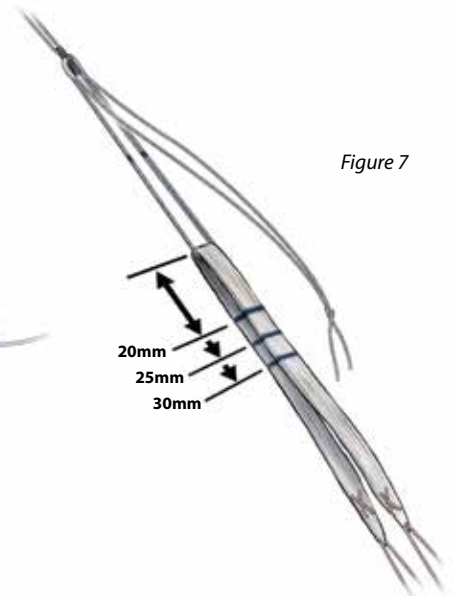


Figure 7

## Prepare and Pass the ToggleLoc Fixation Device with ZipLoop into the Femur

Load the graft onto the ToggleLoc Fixation Device with ZipLoop Technology. Using a Beath pin and the ToggleLoc Device pull sutures, the ToggleLoc Device is passed and then flipped on the lateral femoral cortex (Figures 6a & 6b).

The graft can be marked with a marking pen at 20, 25 and 30mm away from the proximal end to help track the amount of graft that will be introduced into the femoral tunnel (Figure 7).

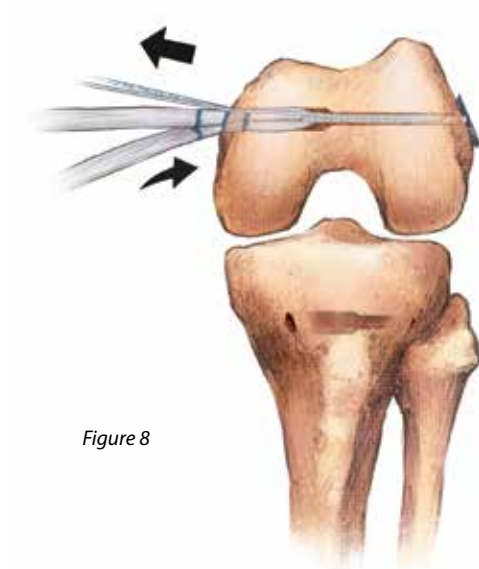


Figure 8

The zip strand of the ToggleLoc device is then pulled to introduce the proximal end of the graft into the tunnel. It is recommended to stop advancing the graft into the femoral tunnel once the 25mm mark meets the proximal cortex. This will allow further tensioning after tibial fixation. (Figure 8).

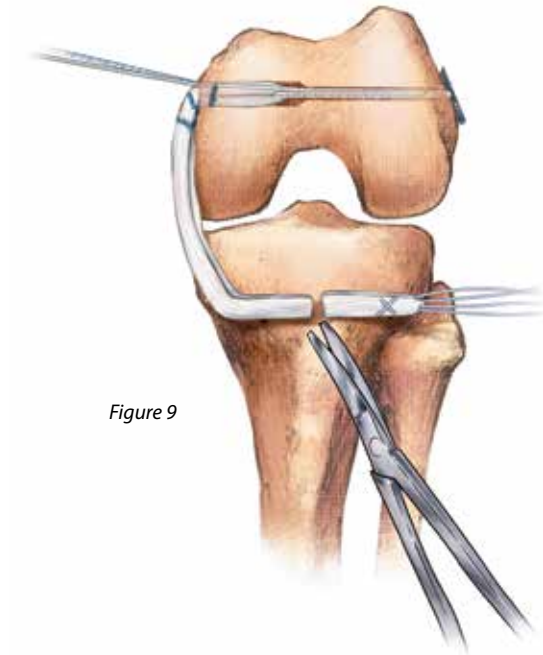


Figure 9

### Prepare and Pass the ToggleLoc Fixation Device with ZipLoop Technology into the Tibia

The graft limbs are remeasured from the point of insertion into the medial tibial tunnel and trialed with varying amounts of length. New sutures are placed in the two free limbs for a distance that is slightly less than the length of the acorn reamed tibial tunnel. The remaining excess graft and initial tension stitches are cut away (Figure 9).



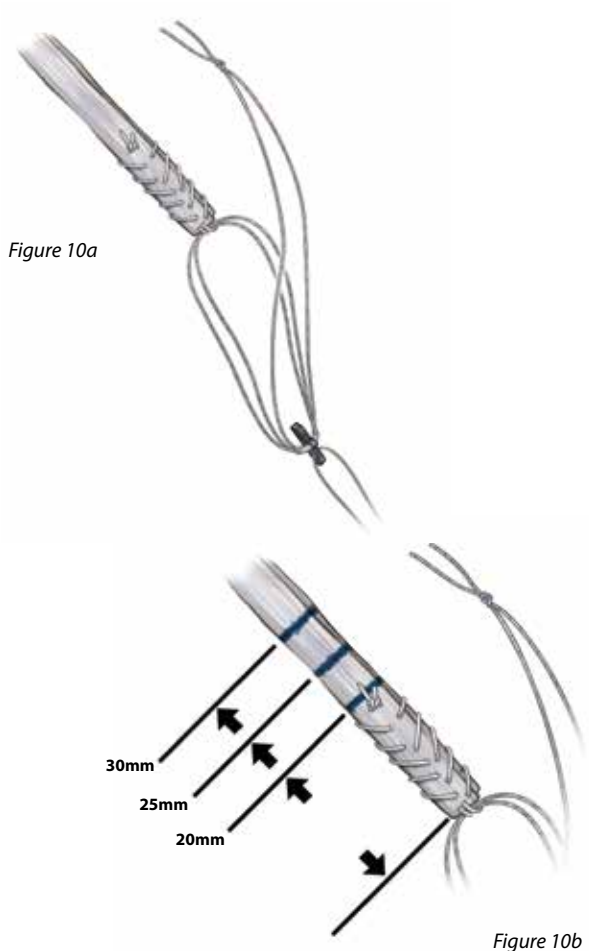


Figure 10a

Figure 10b

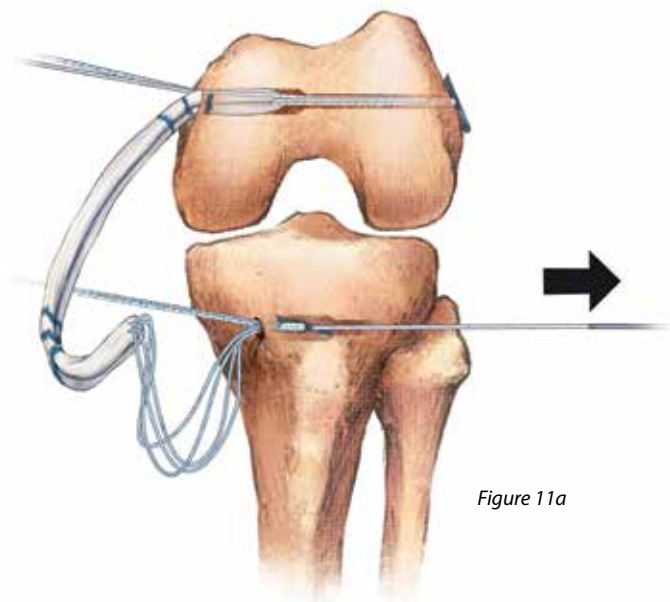


Figure 11a

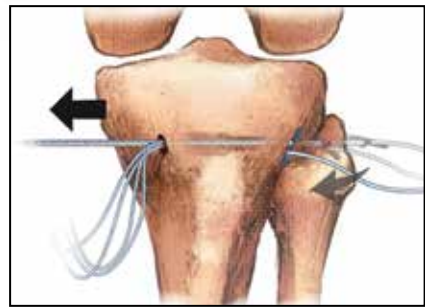


Figure 11b

The two stitches from the free limbs are tied to a second ToggleLoc device. The graft can be marked with a marking pen at 20, 25 and 30mm away from the proximal end to help track the amount of graft that will be introduced into the tibial tunnel. (Figures 10a & 10b).

The ToggleLoc device is passed and then flipped on the lateral tibial cortex (Figures 11a & 11b).

## Surgical Technique *(continued)*

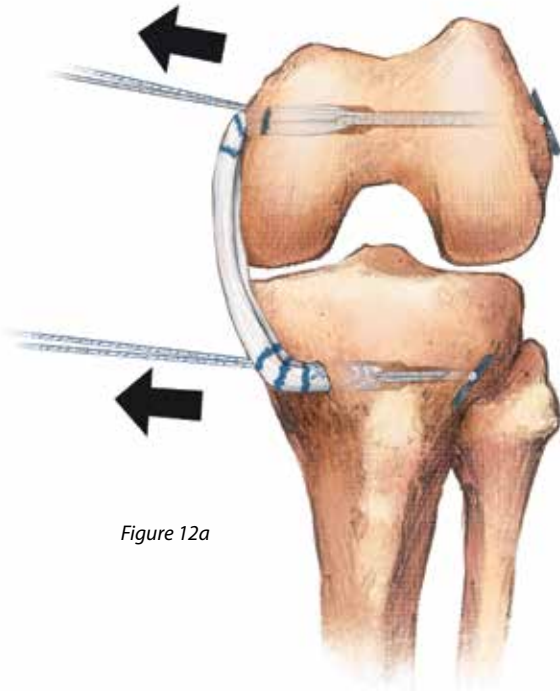


Figure 12a



Figure 12b

The zip strands of the ToggleLoc device are then pulled to introduce the free limbs of graft into the tibial tunnel. If the 30mm mark enters the tibial tunnel and the graft is not tensioned appropriately, the femoral zip strand can be pulled until adequate tension is achieved (Figures 12a & 12b).

# Ordering Information

<b>ToggleLoc Femoral Fixation Device with ZipLoop Technology</b>
<b>904755</b>

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## 4.5mm Drill Bit

**904760** Disposable

**904765** Reusable

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## ToggleLoc Depth Gauge

**904766**

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## ToggleLoc Disposable Kit

**909846**

Includes:

2.4mm x 13" Drill Point K-Wire

2.4mm x 16" Graft Passing Pin

ToggleLoc 4.5mm Drill Bit

2.4mm x 10" Drill Point K-Wire

3.2mm Drill Bit

ACL Bone Plug

Marking Pen

6" Ruler

---

## Super MaxCutter Suture Cutter

**900342**

## INDICATIONS FOR USE

The ToggleLoc System devices, except the ToggleLoc XL device, are intended for soft tissue to bone fixation for the following indications:

### Shoulder

Bankart lesion repair  
SLAP lesion repairs  
Acromio-clavicular repair }  
Capsular shift/capsulolabral reconstruction  
Deltoid repair  
Rotator cuff tear repair  
Biceps Tenodesis

### Foot and Ankle

Medial/lateral repair and reconstruction  
Mid- and forefoot repair  
Hallux valgus reconstruction  
Metatarsal ligament/tendon repair or reconstruction  
Achilles tendon repair  
Ankle Syndesmosis fixation (Syndesmosis disruptions) and as an adjunct in connection with trauma hardware for Weber B and C ankle fractures (only for ToggleLoc with Tophat/ZipTight Fixation Devices)

### Elbow

Ulnar or radial collateral ligament reconstruction  
Lateral epicondylitis repair  
Biceps tendon reattachment

### Knee

ACL/PCL repair / reconstruction  
ACL/PCL patellar bone-tendon-bone grafts  
Double-Tunnel ACL reconstruction  
Extracapsular repair: MCL, LCL, and posterior oblique ligament  
Illiotalibial band tenodesis  
Patellar tendon repair  
VMO advancement  
Joint capsule closure

### Hand and Wrist

Collateral ligament repair  
Scapholunate ligament reconstruction  
Tendon transfers in phalanx  
Volar plate reconstruction

The ToggleLoc XL device is used for fixation of tendons and ligaments in cases of unanticipated intraoperative complications such as cortical breaching during orthopedic reconstruction procedures, such as Anterior Cruciate (ACL) or Posterior Cruciate (PCL) Reconstruction.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS

1. Infection.
2. Patient conditions including blood supply limitations, and insufficient quantity or quality of bone or soft tissue.
3. Patients with mental or neurologic conditions who are unwilling or incapable of following postoperative care instructions.
4. Foreign body sensitivity. Where material sensitivity is suspected, testing is to be completed prior to implantation of the device.

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