T2 Alpha®

Humeral Nail

Design rationale



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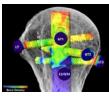
T2 Alpha Humerus

Instrumentation & platform overview

Nail specifications

Long Nail	Diameters: Ø7-10mm
	Lengths: 180-315mm 15mm increments
Short Nail	Ø8mm × 150mm

Stryker Orthopedic Modeling and Analytics (SOMA) Designed Straight Nail¹





725 CT scans analyzed across multiple ethnicities and age groups to optimize the anatomic fit and determine size offerings¹ SOMA defined screw trajectories to capture relevant anatomy (greater tuberosity, lesser tuberosity, calcar) in typical fracture patterns²

Ø4mm Screws (20-60mm)

IMN Locking Screws



Advanced Locking Screws



Offers **increased axial stability** in any 4mm round locking hole when engaged with the nail's internal threads, providing a 38% increase in fatigue strength compared to standard Ø4mm IMN locking screws.^{3,10}

Washers

- Increases surface area while reducing screw head prominence and improves bone fragment compression¹²
- Countersinks screw 1.5mm
- Includes suture holes





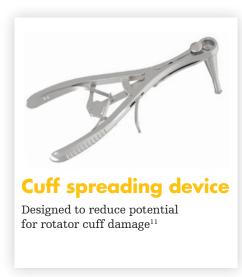


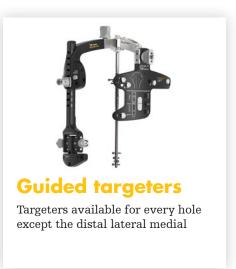


Instrumentation made easy

Utilizes a single core tray across all Gamma4 and T2 Alpha indications to enhance platform consistency and ease of use.







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T2 Alpha Humerus

Long Nail







Length: 180-315mm (15mm increments)

Five screw multiplanar fixation

SOMA defined trajectories to capture relevant anatomy:2

- 3 greater tuberosity
- 1 lesser tuberosity
- 1 calcar

End Caps







Proximal Screw Positioning

Screw placed with the triangle formed by the posterior border of the bicipital groove and the cranial border of the greater tuberosity to support proper rotational alignment¹¹ and guide positioning of subsequent screws

Transverse Calcar Screw

Biomechanically equivalent in strength compared to the Tornier nail ascending calcar screw⁶

PEEK Insert

Reduces potential for screw backout with locking screw or advanced locking screw⁵

6mm of Active Intraoperative Compression

Allows for a more controlled reduction of the fragments when compared to the traditional backslapping method¹²

Four Distal Screws

Can reduce implant toggle and facilitate higher construct stability, especially in the early postoperative stage^{7,8}

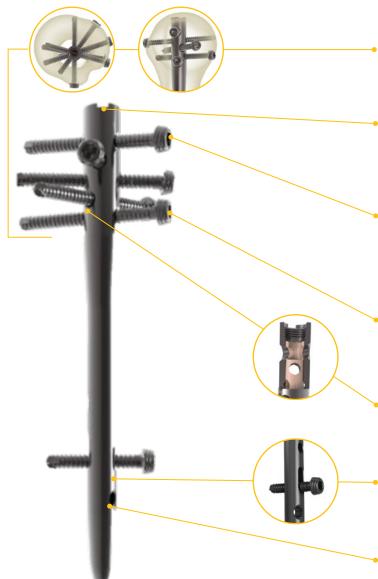
Distal Screw Targeting

- Targets AP and oblique screw holes
- May reduce radiation exposure and time for distal screw placement compared to traditional freehand technique9

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T2 Alpha Humerus

Short Nail



Diameter: Ø8mm

Length: 150mm

Five screw multiplanar fixation

SOMA defined trajectories to capture relevant anatomy:2

- 3 greater tuberosity
- 1 lesser tuberosity
- 1 calcar

End Caps







Proximal Screw Positioning

Screw placed with the triangle formed by the posterior border of the bicipital groove and the cranial border of the greater tuberosity to support proper rotational alignment¹¹ and guide positioning of subsequent screws

Transverse Calcar Screw

Biomechanically equivalent in strength compared to the Tornier nail ascending calcar $screw^6$

PEEK Insert

Reduces potential for screw backout with locking screw or advanced locking screw 5

Three Distal Screw Holes

- 2 static
- 1 dynamic

Two Planes

30 degrees



References:

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- 4. Konda SR, Maseda M, et al. Observational prospective unblinded case-control study to evaluate the effect of the Gamma3® distal targeting system for long nails on radiation exposure and time for distal screw placement, Injury. 2023;54(2):677-682. doi:10.1016/j. injury.2022.11.046.
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- 6. Internal Report № D0000350215, Rev AB
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- 11. Validation lab report Internal Report № D0000373334, Rev AB
- 12. DIOVV: Internal Report no. D0000276775, Rev AF.

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