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(12) **United States Patent**  
**Tyber et al.**

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(54) **INTRAOSSEOUS INTRAMEDULLARY  
FIXATION ASSEMBLY AND METHOD OF  
USE**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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claimer.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

**A61B 17/72** (2006.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **A61B 17/7291** (2013.01); **A61B 17/1717**  
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CPC . A61B 17/7291; A61B 17/744; A61B 17/742;  
A61B 17/74; A61B 17/72; A61B  
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See application file for complete search history.

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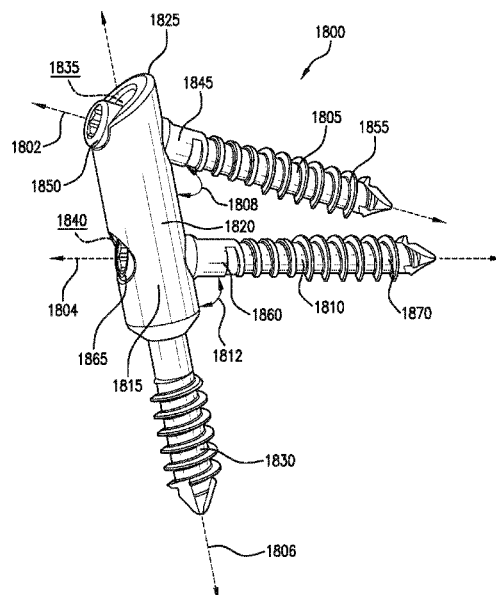
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An intramedullary assembly for intraosseous bone fusion includes a lag screw member and a tapered screw member. The lag screw member includes a first elongated body, where the first elongated body includes a first threaded portion at a first end and a bulbous portion at a second end. The tapered screw member is coupled to the lag screw member, and the tapered screw member includes a second elongated body, where the second elongated body includes a second threaded portion at a third end, and an opening at a fourth end.

**15 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets**



Fusion Orthopedics  
Ex. 1001

**Related U.S. Application Data**

- No. 15/884,048, filed on Jan. 30, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,751,097, which is a continuation of application No. 15/181,435, filed on Jun. 14, 2016, now Pat. No. 9,877,752, which is a continuation of application No. 14/599,671, filed on Jan. 19, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,364,271, which is a division of application No. 12/658,680, filed on Feb. 11, 2010, now Pat. No. 9,044,282, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 12/456,808, filed on Jun. 23, 2009, now Pat. No. 8,303,589.
- (60) Provisional application No. 61/132,932, filed on Jun. 24, 2008.
- (51) **Int. Cl.**  
*A61B 17/86* (2006.01)  
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*A61B 17/56* (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**  
 CPC ..... *A61B 17/72* (2013.01); *A61B 17/8605* (2013.01); *A61B 17/8625* (2013.01); *A61B 17/1782* (2016.11); *A61B 2017/564* (2013.01); *A61F 2002/4238* (2013.01); *Y10S 411/954* (2013.01)

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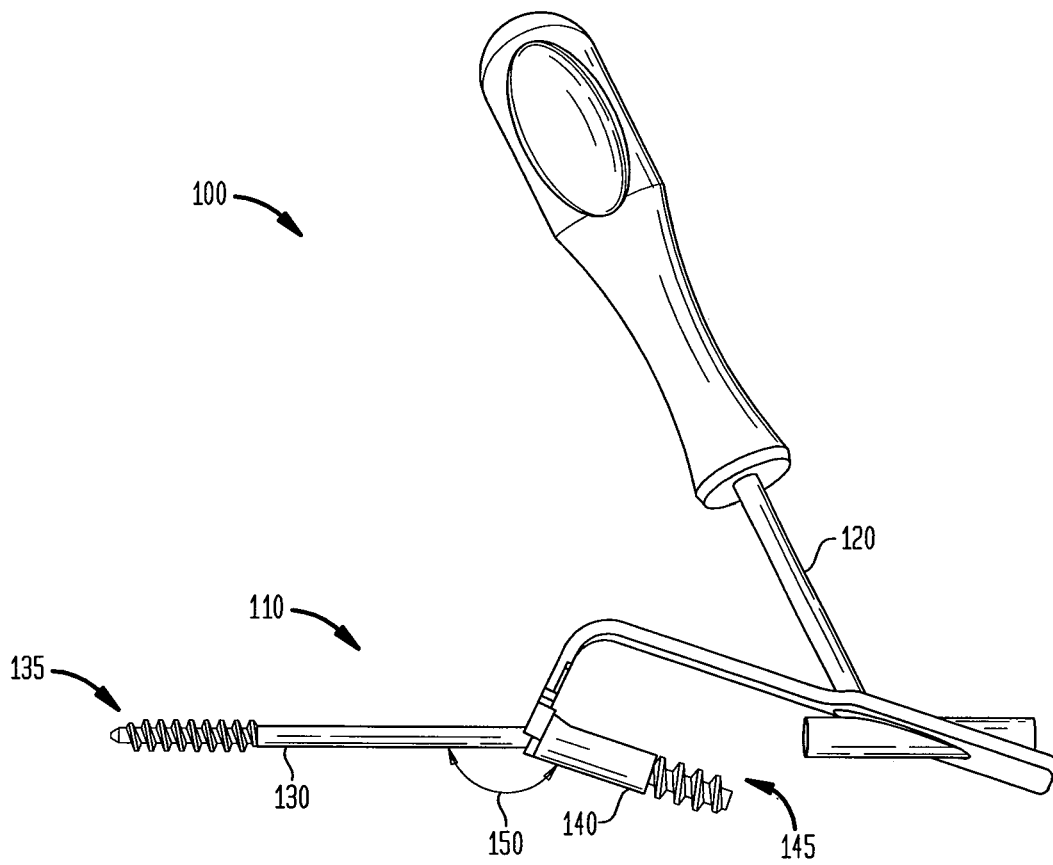
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FIG. 1



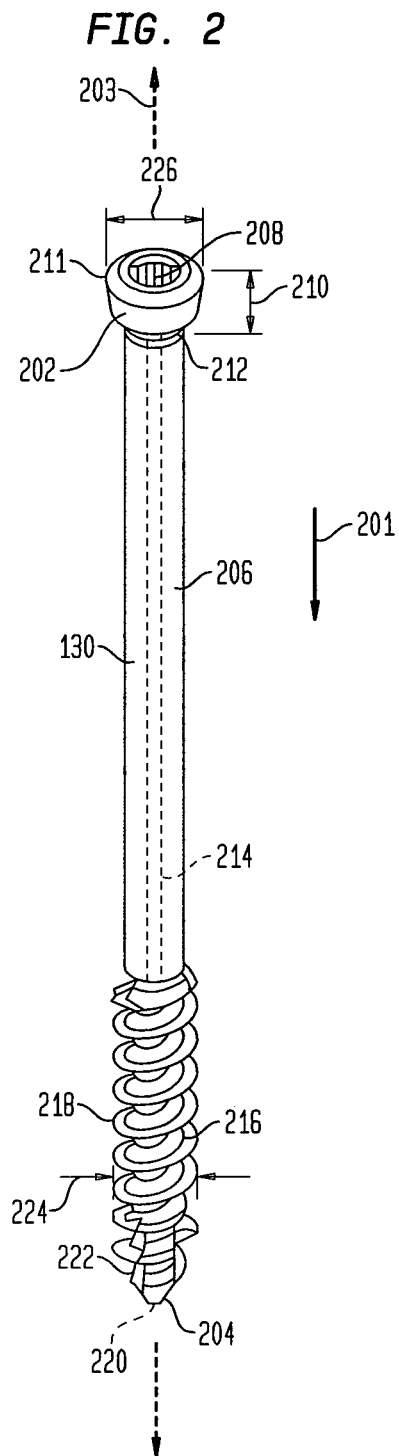


FIG. 3A

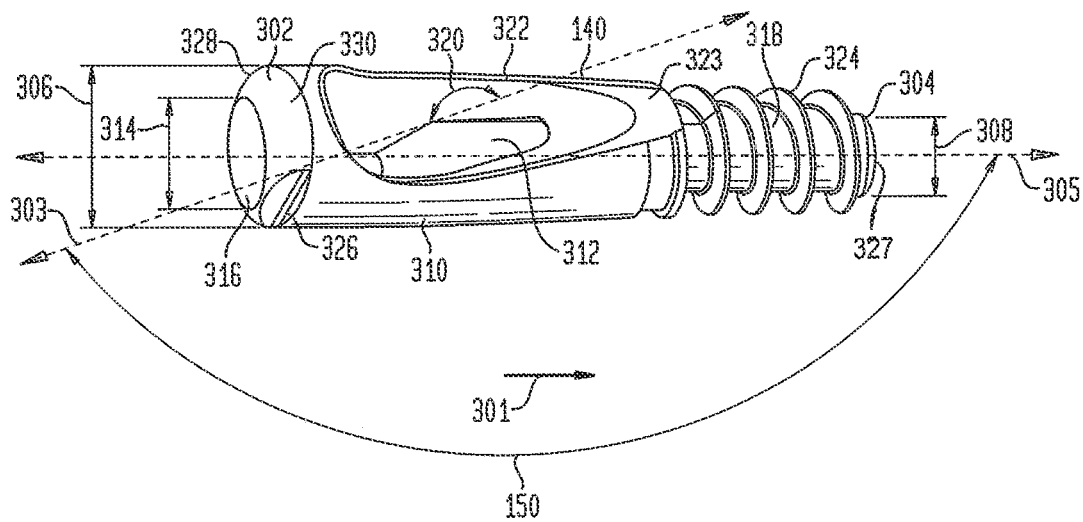


FIG. 3B

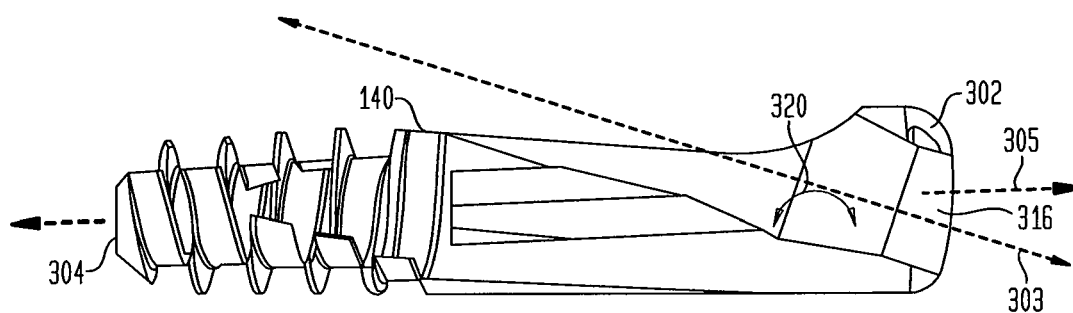
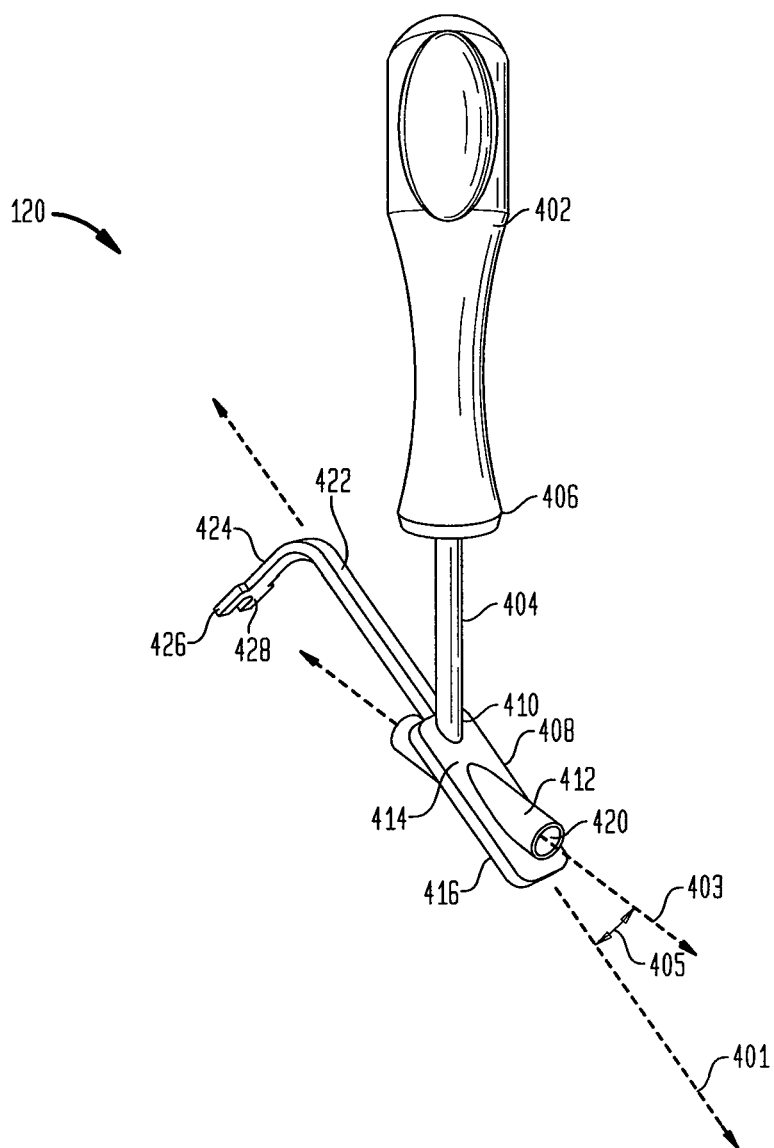
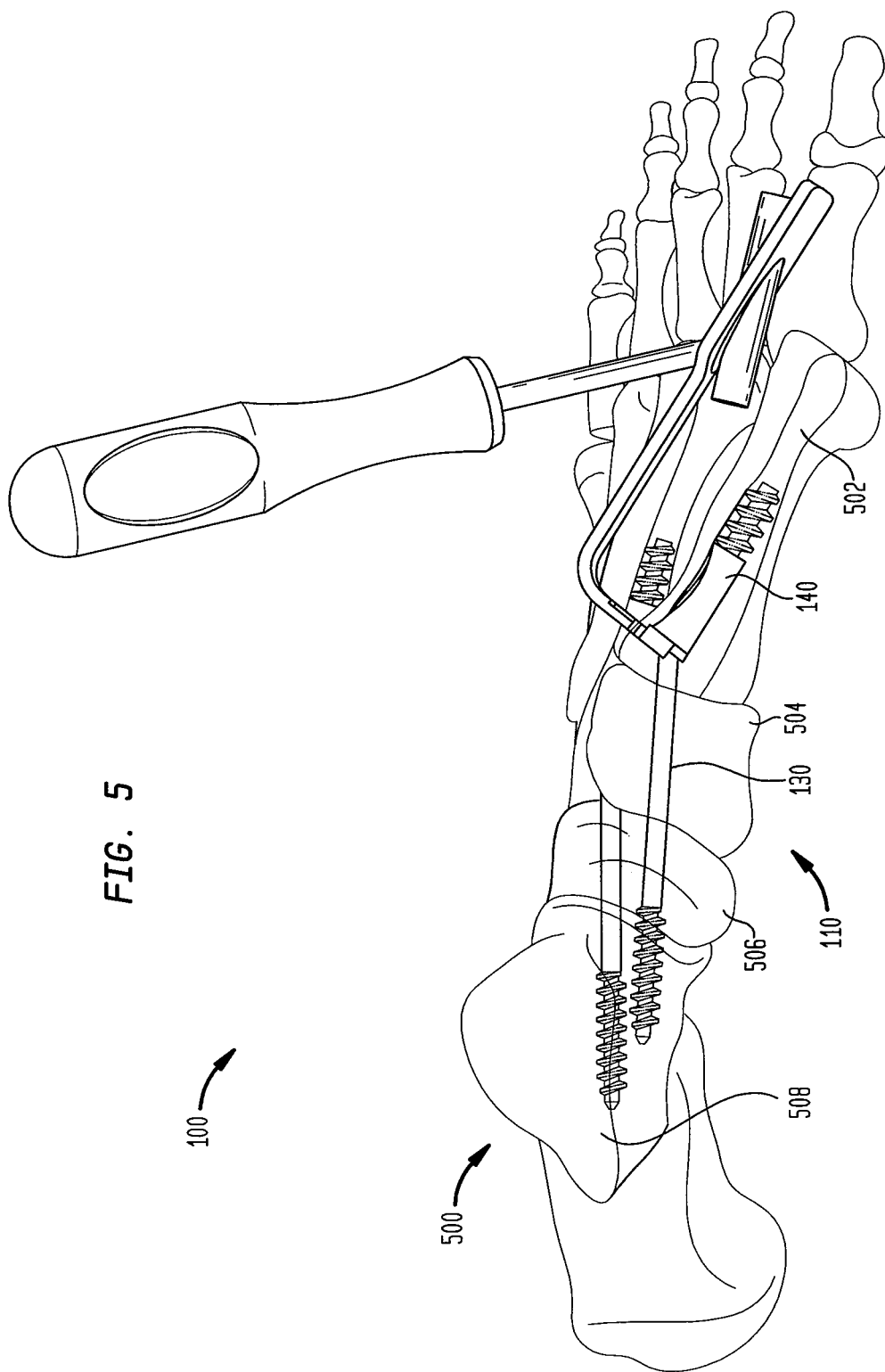
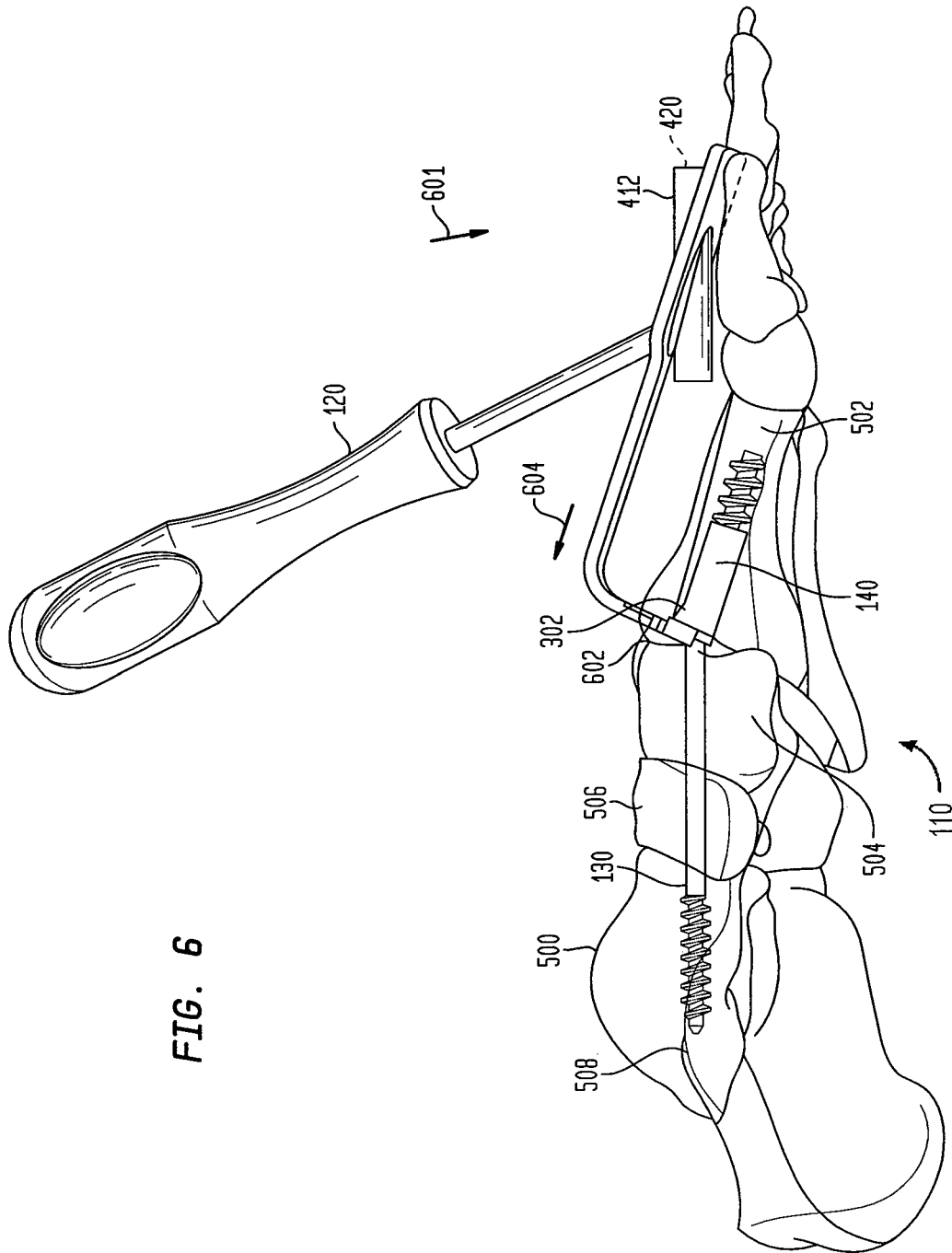




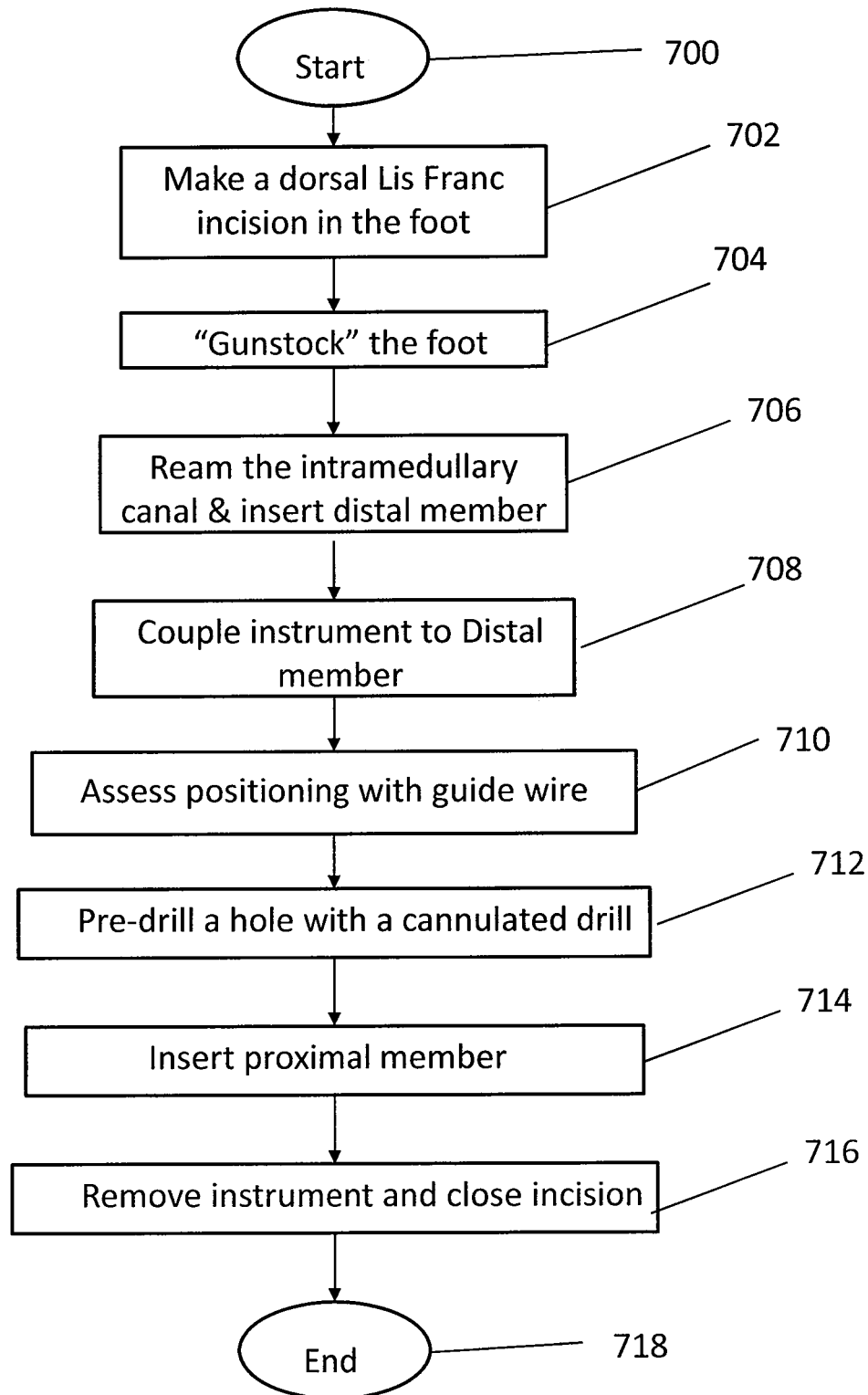
FIG. 4

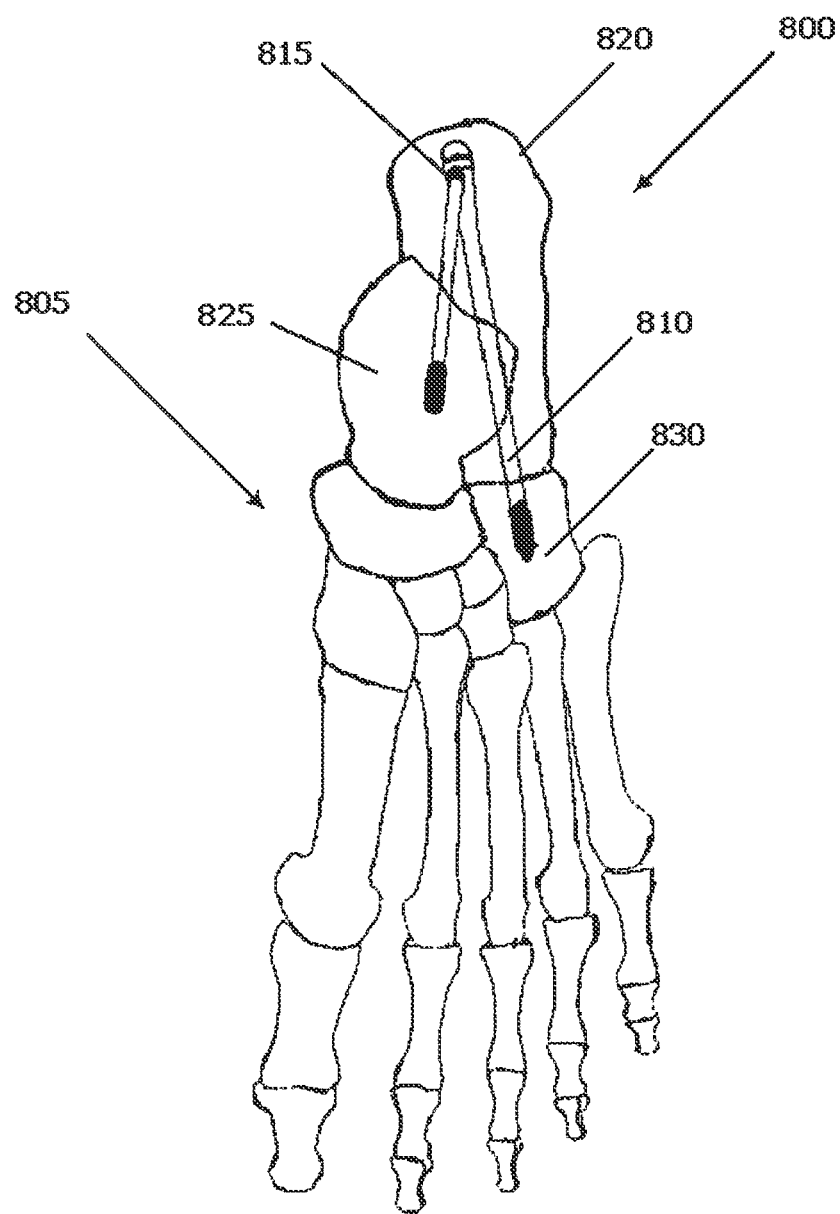






**FIG. 6**

**FIG. 7**



**FIG. 8**

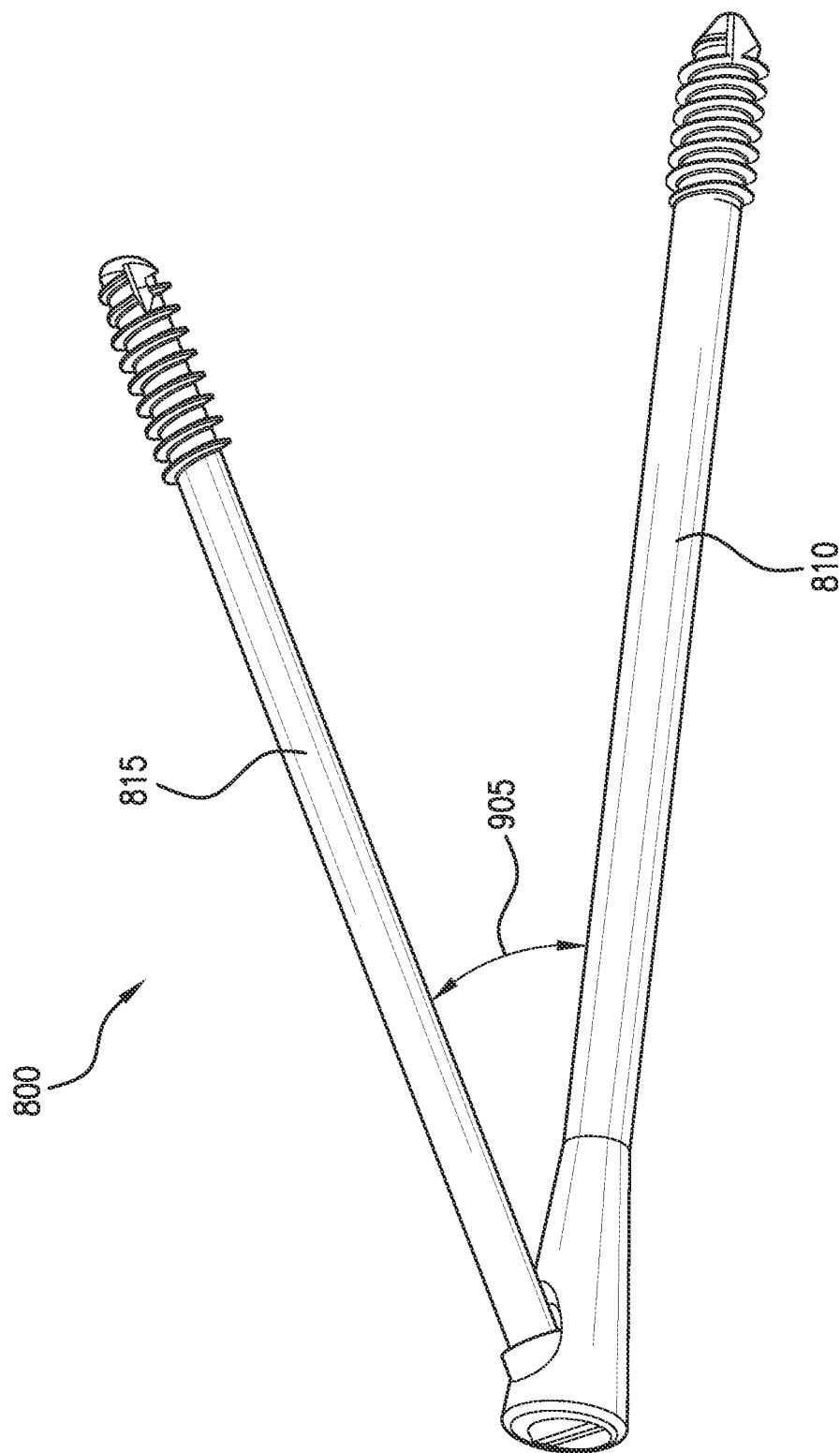
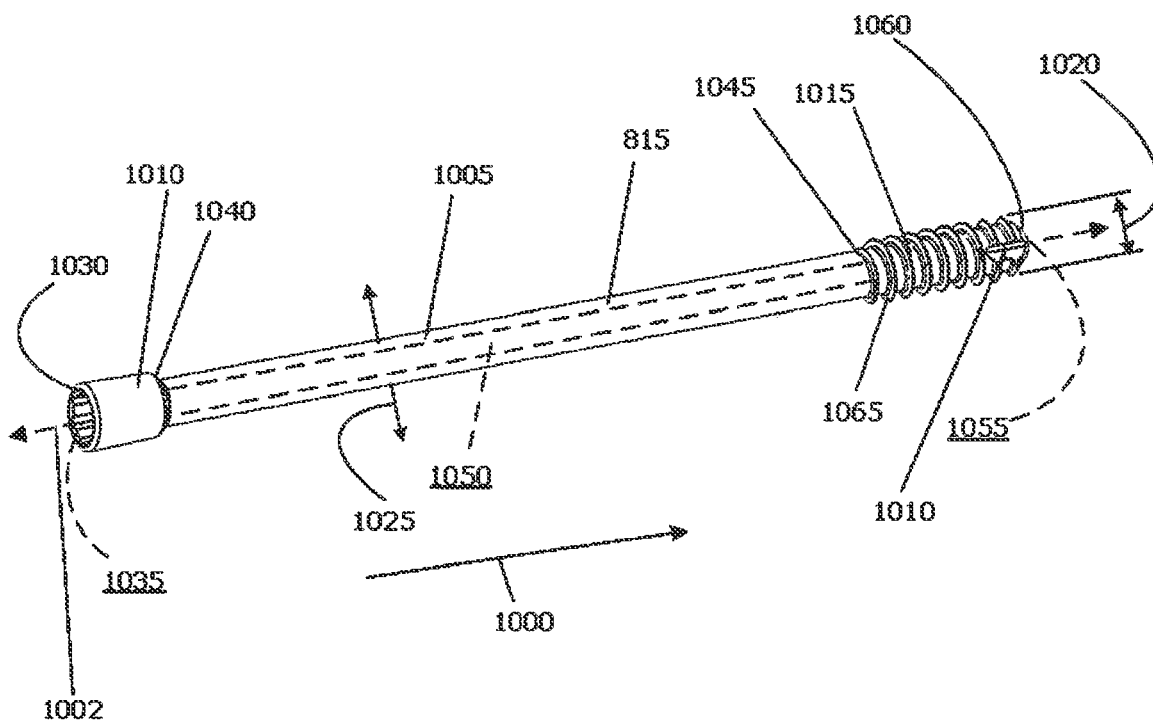


FIG. 9



**FIG. 10**

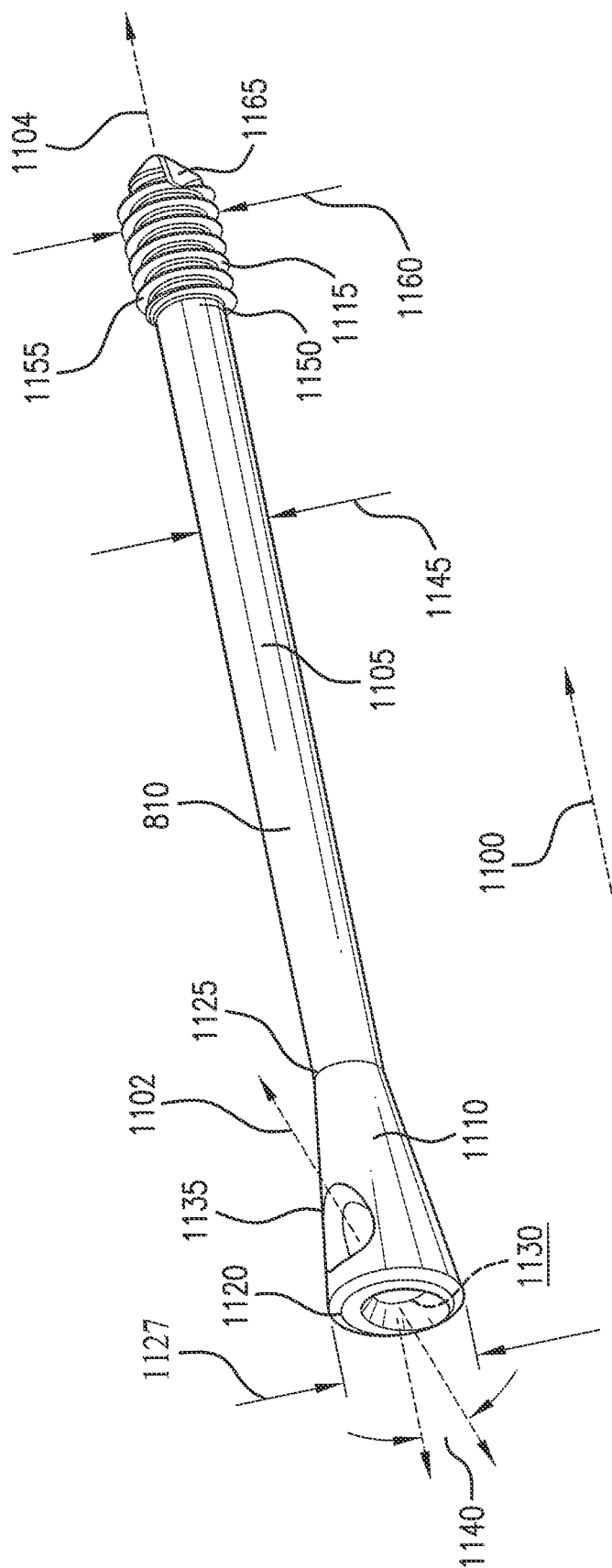
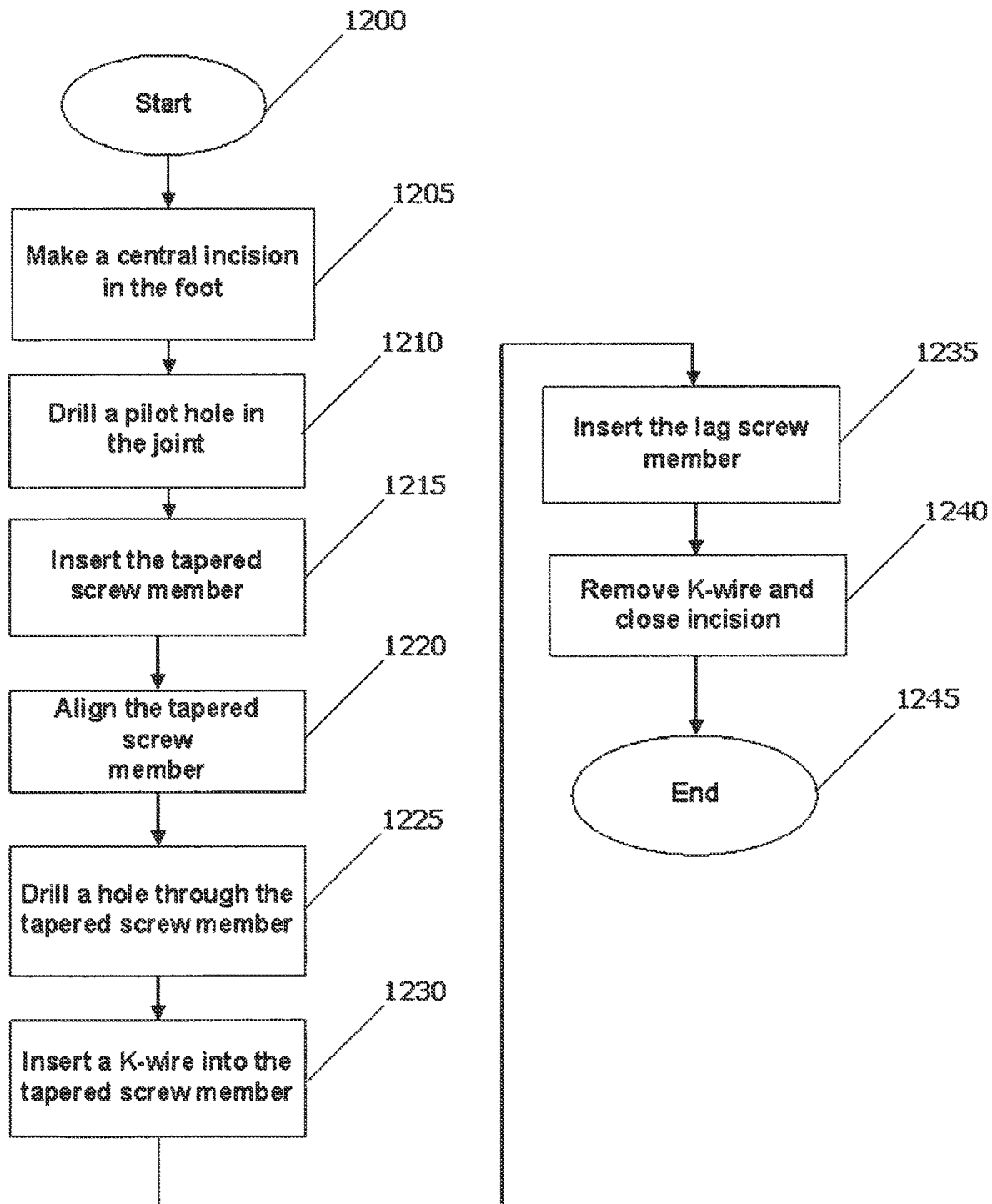
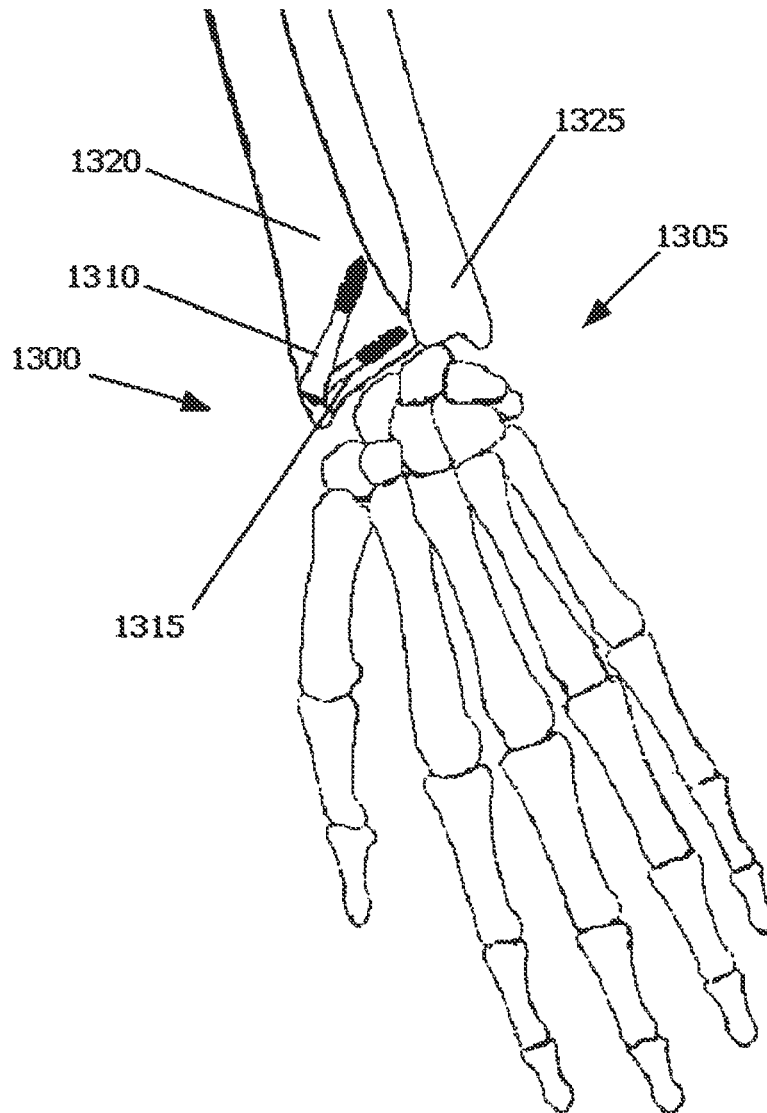


FIG. 11



**FIG. 12**

**FIG. 13**

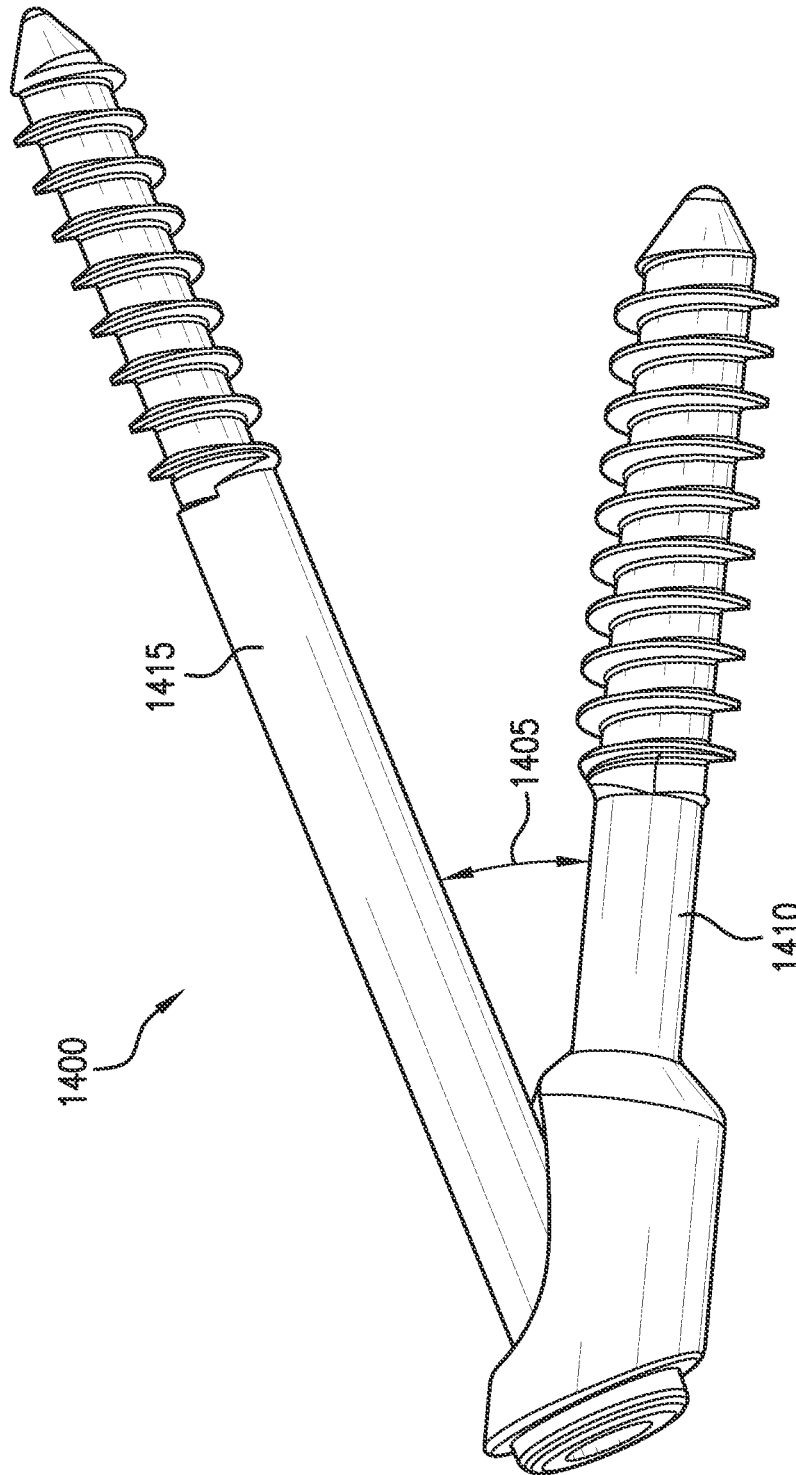
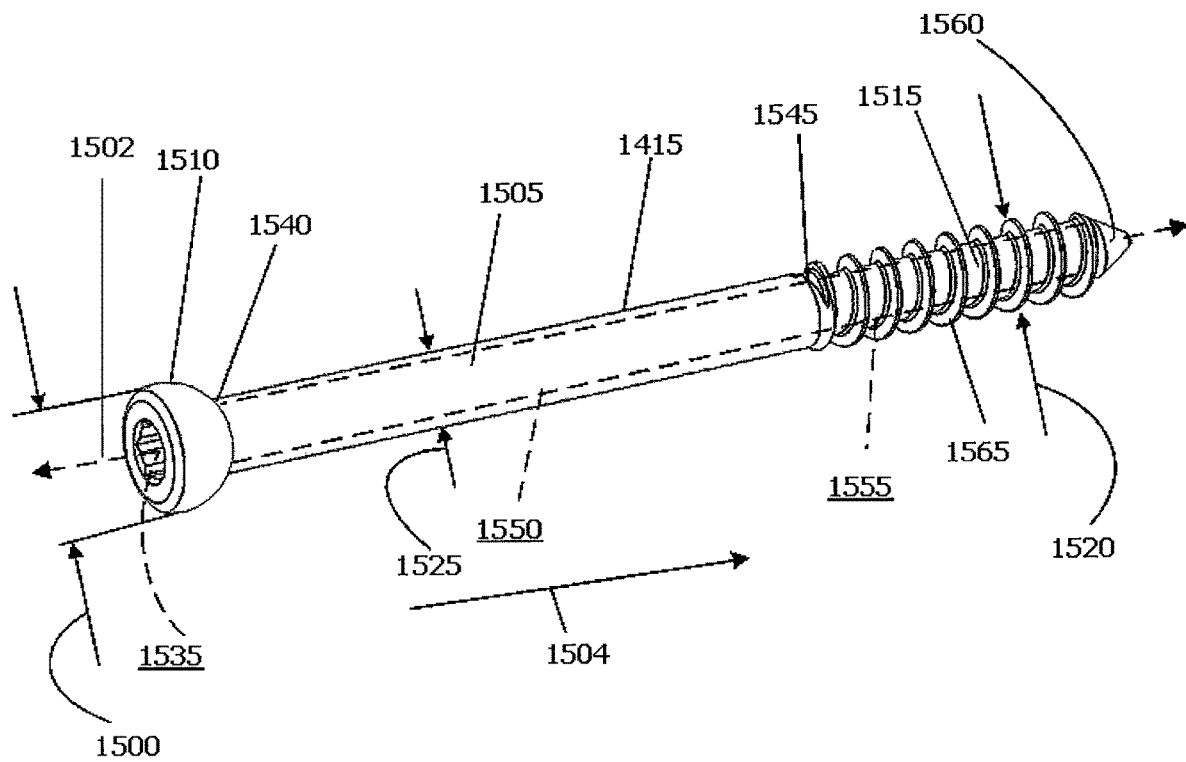


FIG. 14



**FIG. 15**

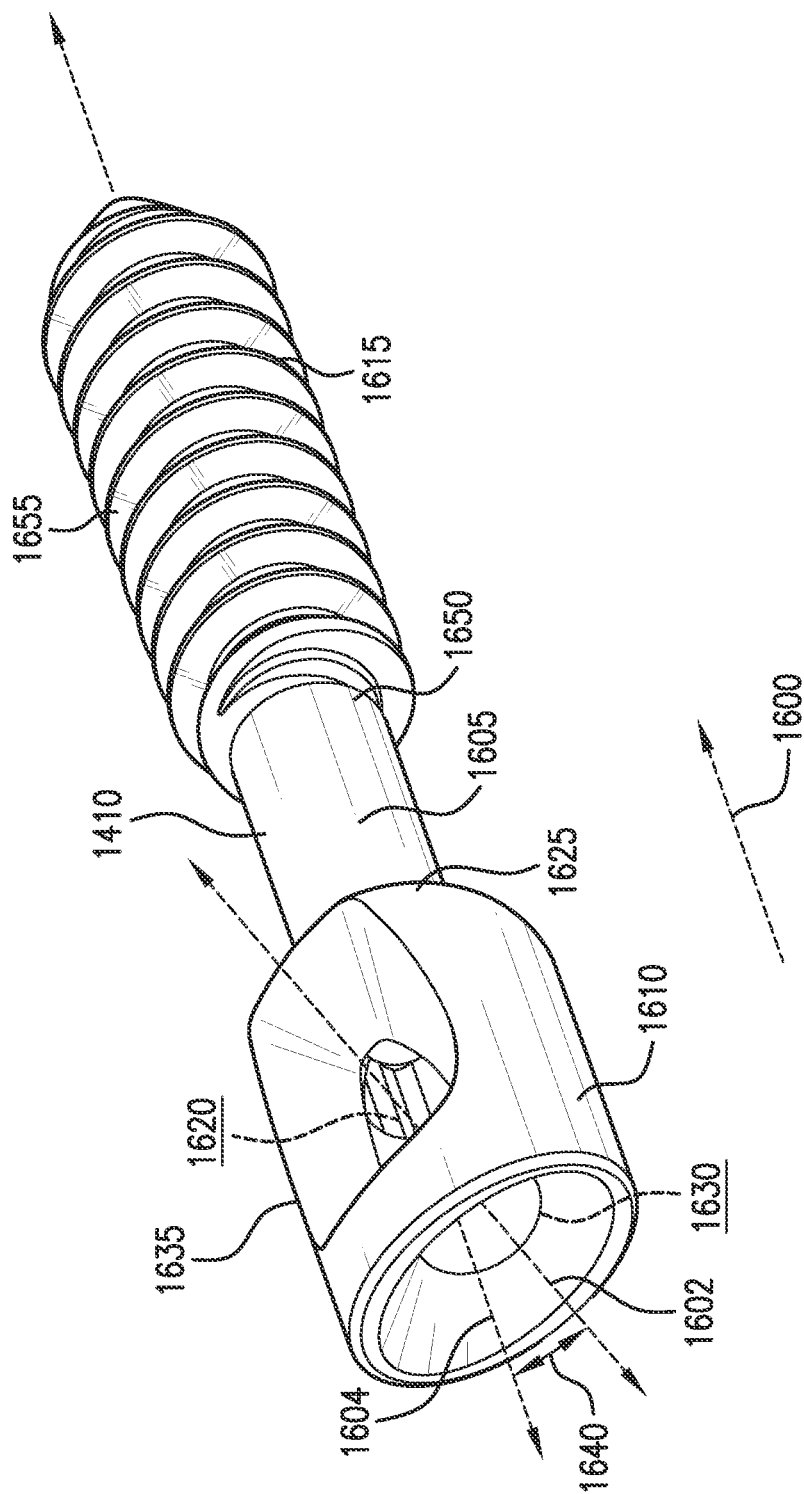


FIG. 16

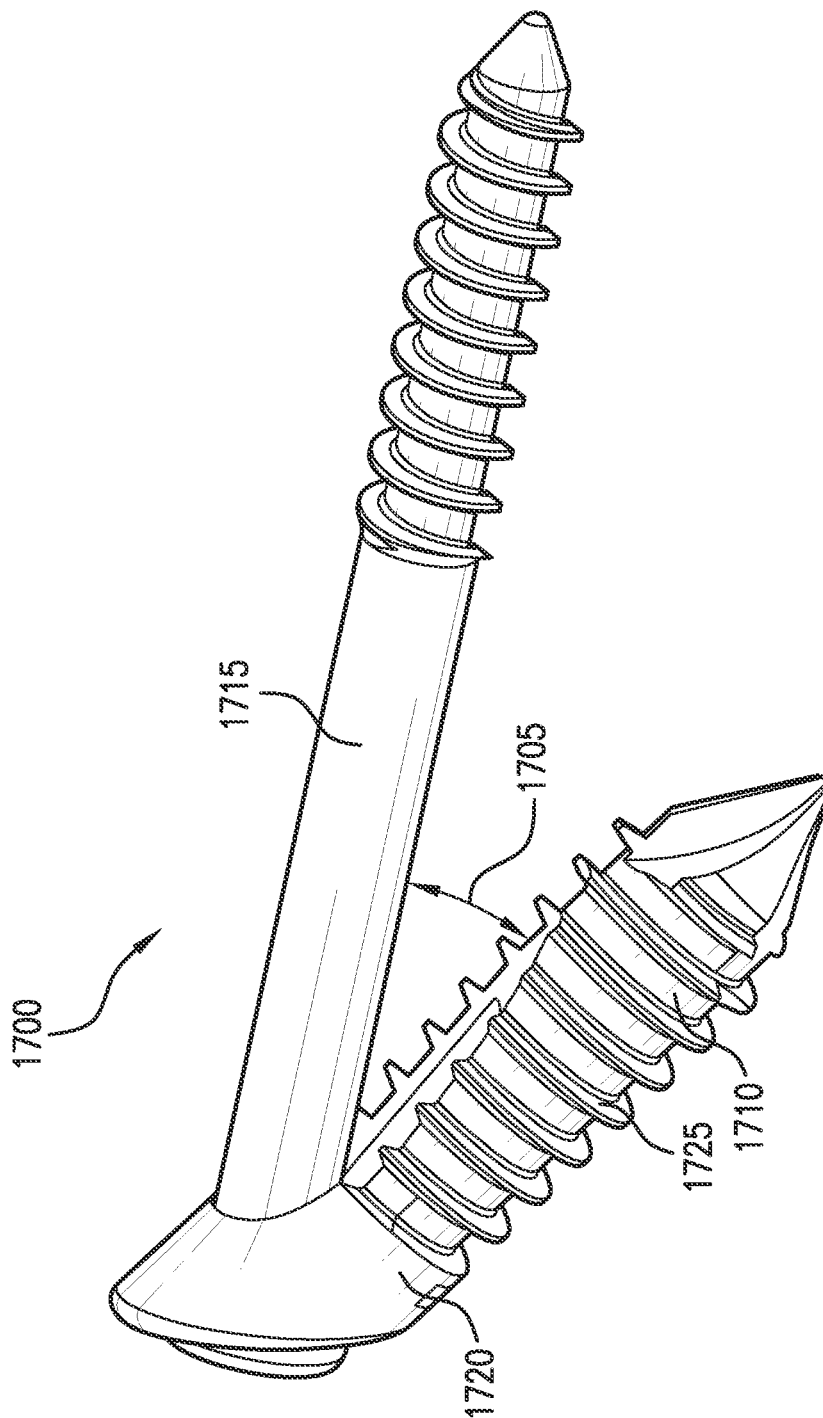


FIG. 17

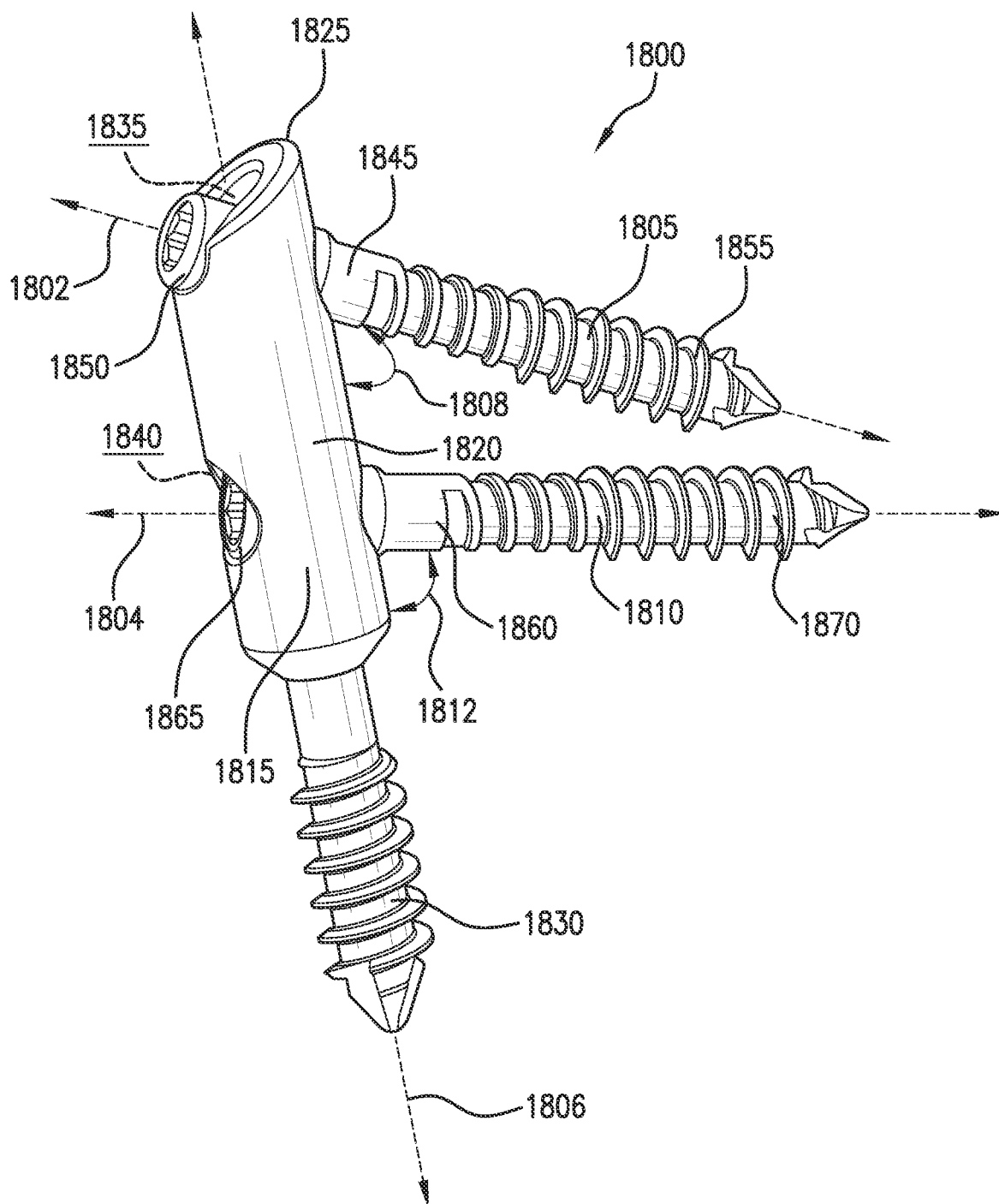
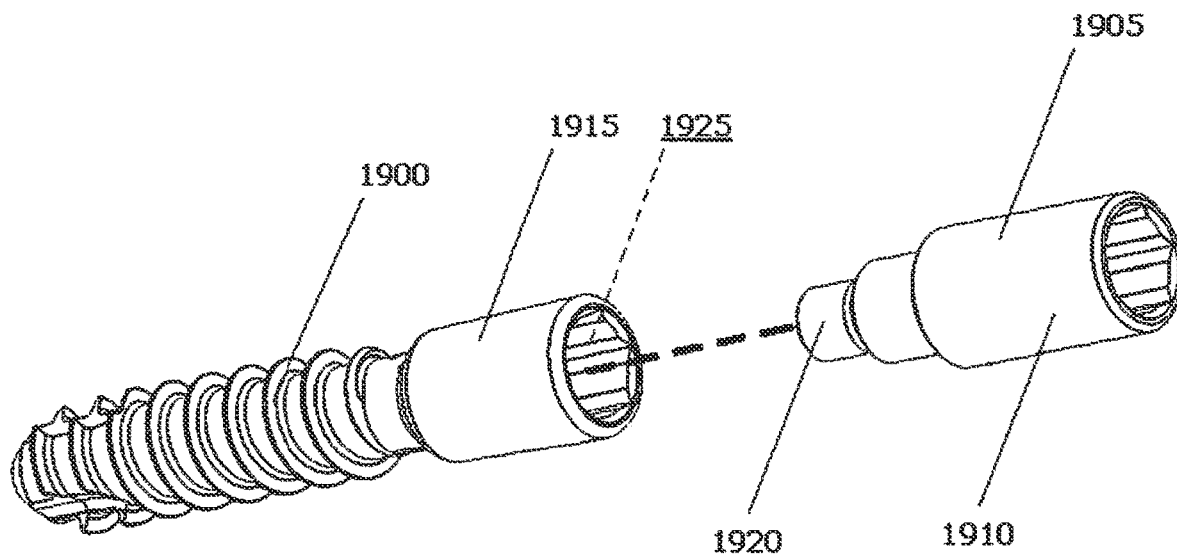


FIG. 18



**FIG. 19**



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# **INTRAOSSEOUS INTRAMEDULLARY FIXATION ASSEMBLY AND METHOD OF USE**

## **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/002,005, filed on Aug. 25, 2020, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/884,048, filed on Jan. 30, 2018, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/181,435, filed on Jun. 14, 2016, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/599,671, filed on Jan. 19, 2015, which is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/658,680, filed Feb. 11, 2010, which is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/456,808, filed Jun. 23, 2009, which claims the benefit of Provisional Patent Application No. 61/132,932, filed Jun. 24, 2008. The entire contents of the entire chain of applications are herein incorporated by reference.

## **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to the field of orthopedic implant devices, and more particularly, to an intramedullary fixation assembly used for fusion of the angled joints, bones and deformity correction, such as the hand and foot bones.

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Orthopedic implant devices, such as intramedullary nails, plates, rods and screws are often used to repair or reconstruct bones and joints affected by trauma, degeneration, deformity and disease, such as Charcot arthropathy caused by diabetes in some patients, Hallux Valgus deformities, failed Keller Bunionectomies, Rheumatoid Arthritis, and severe deformities.

Moreover, infections and wound complications are a major concern in the aforementioned procedures. Wound closure is technically demanding for the surgeon, and devices that add surface prominence, such as plates or exposed screws, add to the difficulty by requiring greater tissue tension during incision reapproximation. This increases the risk of postoperative wound infections and dehiscence that may ultimately result in limb amputation.

Various implants have been utilized for surgical treatment of these bones and joints, including bone screws. Implants have also been utilized to treat severe deformities in the metatarsal and phalangeal bones, including multiple screws and plates. These multiple screws and plate implants have been commonly used in a first metatarsal-phalangeal fusion procedure to fuse the first metatarsal to the first phalangeal bone in hallux valgus deformities, failed keller bunionectomies, rheumatoid arthritis, and other types of severe deformities in the metatarsal and phalange bones. While these devices allow fixation and promote fusion, they do not deliver restoration of the arch in a Charcot foot, they are not effective in metatarsal-phalangeal (MTP) fusion procedures, nor do they deliver uniform compression for various predetermined angles of compression.

Particularly, screw implants in MTP procedures are ineffective in delivering sufficient compression to the bones in the foot, preventing screw head break out, or delivering effective bending resistance. Moreover, hard to control dorsiflexion and valgus angles as well skin irritation from proximity to the skin prevents these screw implants from

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being readily utilized for surgical treatment. Yet further, plate implants used with bone screws too have the same drawbacks as fixed varus and valgus angles, lack of direct compression across the MTP joint, and skin irritations from proximity to the skin reduce the effectiveness of these implants.

There is therefore a need for an intramedullary fixation assembly and method of use that overcomes some or all of the previously delineated drawbacks of prior fixation assemblies.

## **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

An object of the invention is to overcome the drawbacks of previous inventions.

Another object of the invention is to provide a novel and useful intramedullary fixation assembly that may be utilized to treat bones in a human body.

Another object of the invention is to provide a system for compressing bones using an intramedullary fixation assembly.

Another object of the invention is to fuse the bones in the human body through the use of an intraosseous intramedullary assembly.

Another object of the invention is to provide a fixed acute angle intramedullary fixation assembly for bone fixation.

Another object of the invention is to provide variable acute angles an intramedullary fixation assembly for bone fixation having variable acute angles of fixation.

Another object of the invention is to provide at least three point of compression on bone fragments through a variable angle intramedullary fixation assembly.

In a first non-limiting aspect of the invention, an intramedullary assembly for bone fusion is provided and includes a lag screw member and a tapered screw member. The lag screw member includes a first elongated body, where the first elongated body includes a first threaded portion at a first end and a bulbous portion at a second end. The tapered screw member is coupled to the lag screw member, and the tapered screw member includes a second elongated body, where the second elongated body includes a second threaded portion at a third end, and an opening at a fourth end.

In a second non-limiting aspect of the invention, a method for bone fusion includes eight steps. In step one, an intramedullary assembly is provided, where the intramedullary assembly includes a lag screw member having a first elongated body. The first elongated body includes a first threaded portion at a first end and a bulbous portion at a second end. The intramedullary assembly also includes a tapered screw member coupled to the lag screw member, where the tapered screw member includes a second elongated body having a second threaded portion at a third end, a tubular portion at a fourth end, and an opening at the fourth end. Step two includes making an incision in the foot. Step three includes drilling a first medullary canal in a first bone. Step four includes inserting the tapered screw member into the first medullary canal. Step five includes aligning the tapered screw member in the first medullary canal. Step six includes drilling a second medullary canal in the first bone. Step seven includes slideably coupling the lag screw member to the tapered screw member. Step seven includes inserting the lag screw member into the second medullary canal. Step eight includes applying compression to the lag

screw member to lock the tapered screw member to the lag screw member, thereby fusing the first bone to the second bone.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A further understanding of the invention can be obtained by reference to a preferred embodiment set forth in the illustrations of the accompanying drawings. Although the illustrated embodiment is merely exemplary of systems and methods for carrying out the invention, both the organization and method of operation of the invention, in general, together with further objectives and advantages thereof, may be more easily understood by reference to the drawings and the following description. The drawings are not intended to limit the scope of this invention, which is set forth with particularity in the claims as appended or as subsequently amended, but merely to clarify and exemplify the invention.

For a more complete understanding of the invention, reference is now made to the following drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a fixation system according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a proximal screw member used in the fixation system shown in FIG. 1 according to the preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3A is a perspective view of a distal member used in the fixation system shown in FIG. 1 according to the preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3B is a perspective cross-sectional view of the distal member shown in FIG. 3A according to the preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the instrument member used in the fixation system shown in FIG. 1 according to the preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the assembled intramedullary fixation assembly inserted into the bones of a patient's foot according to the preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a side view of the assembled intramedullary fixation assembly shown in FIG. 5 according to the preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 is a flow chart illustrating the method of coupling the intramedullary fixation assembly shown in FIGS. 1-6 to tarsal and metatarsal bones in a patient's foot according to the preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of an assembled intramedullary fixation assembly inserted into the bones of a patient's foot according to an alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the intramedullary fixation assembly shown in FIG. 8 according to the alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the lag screw member used in the intramedullary fixation assembly shown in FIGS. 8-9 according to the alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the tapered screw member used in the intramedullary fixation assembly shown in FIGS. 8-9 according to the alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 12 is a flow chart illustrating the method of coupling the intramedullary fixation assembly shown in FIG. 8-9 to bones in a patient's foot according to the alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of an assembled intramedullary fixation assembly inserted into the bones of a patient's hand according to an alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of the intramedullary fixation assembly shown in FIG. 13 according to the alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 15 is a perspective view of the lag screw member used in the intramedullary fixation assembly shown in FIG. 14 according to the alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 16 is a perspective view of the polyaxial screw member used in the intramedullary fixation assembly shown in FIG. 14 according to the alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of an assembled intramedullary fixation assembly according to an alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of an assembled intramedullary fixation assembly having a plurality of lag screw members according to an alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 19 is an exploded perspective view of a cover member for a lag screw according to an alternate embodiment of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The invention may be understood more readily by reference to the following detailed description of preferred embodiment of the invention. However, techniques, systems, and operating structures in accordance with the invention may be embodied in a wide variety of forms and modes, some of which may be quite different from those in the disclosed embodiment. Consequently, the specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are merely representative, yet in that regard, they are deemed to afford the best embodiment for purposes of disclosure and to provide a basis for the claims herein, which define the scope of the invention. It must be noted that, as used in the specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a", "an", and "the" include plural referents unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Referring now to FIG. 1, there is shown a fixation system 100 which is made in accordance with the teachings of the preferred embodiment of the invention. As shown, the fixation system 100 includes an intramedullary fixation assembly 110, comprising a proximal screw member 130 and a distal member 140. Proximal screw member 130 is provided on proximal end 135 of assembly 110 and is coupled to a distal member 140 that is provided on the distal end 145 of the fixation assembly 110. Also, proximal screw member 130 makes a fixed angle 150 with distal member 140 and this angle 150 determines the angle for arch restoration. Moreover, fixation system 100 includes instrument 120 that is utilized to couple intramedullary fixation assembly 110 to the bones in the mid-foot region (not shown). It should be appreciated that in one non-limiting embodiment, intramedullary fixation assembly 110 may be made from a Titanium material, although, in other non-limiting embodiments, intramedullary fixation assembly 110 may be made from SST, PEEK, NiTi, Cobalt chrome or other similar types of materials.

As shown in FIG. 2, proximal screw member 130 is generally cylindrical in shape and extends from first bulbous portion 202 to second tapered end 204. End 204 has a diameter that is slightly smaller than diameter 226 of bulbous portion 202. Additionally, bulbous portion 202 has a taper, such as a Morse taper, with a width that decreases from end 211 to end 212. The taper allows for a locked interference fit with tapered aperture 316 when tapered bulbous portion 202 is combined with tapered aperture 316, shown and described below. Moreover, bulbous portion 202 is generally circular and has a generally hexagonal torque transmitting aperture 208 that traverses length 210 of bul-

bous portion 202. However, a star-shaped aperture, a square-shaped aperture, or any other shaped aperture may be utilized without departing from the scope of the invention. Torque transmitting aperture 208 is utilized to transmit a torque from bulbous portion 202 to tapered end 204 by rotating bulbous portion 202.

Further, proximal screw member 130 has a first smooth exterior portion 206 extending from end 212 of bulbous portion 202. Portion 206 comprises an internal aperture 214 that longitudinally traverses portion 206 in direction 201. Portion 206 terminates into a second generally tubular portion 216. Portion 216 may comprise internal circular aperture 220 that longitudinally traverses inside portion 216. Internal circular aperture 220 is aligned with apertures 214 and 208 along axis 203 to form a continuous opening (i.e., a cannula) from bulbous portion 202 to end 204. The continuous opening or cannula is provided to interact with a guide wire (not shown) by receiving the guide wire within the continuous opening thereby positioning and locating the proximal member 130. In other non-limiting embodiments, the proximal member 130 may be provided without apertures 220 and 214 (i.e., the proximal member is solid).

Furthermore, tubular portion 216 has a plurality of circular threads, such as threads 218, which are circumferentially disposed on the external surface of portion 216 and, with threads 218 having an external diameter 224. Portion 216 may also be provided with a self-tapping leading edge 222 to provide portion 216 with the ability to remove bone material during insertion of proximal screw member 130 into bone. It should be appreciated that the length of the proximal member 130 may be selected of varying lengths to allow a surgeon to fuse different joints in a foot (not shown).

As shown in FIGS. 3A-3B, distal member 140 of the preferred embodiment is generally tubular in shape and tapers from a first end 302 to a second end 304 (i.e. end 302 has a diameter 306 that is slightly larger than diameter 308 of end 304). However, in another non-limiting embodiment, distal member 140 has a constant width from first end 302 to second end 304. Further, first end 302 is generally semi-spherical in shape and has an internal circular aperture 316, which traverses end 302 along direction 301 (i.e. end 302 is generally “donut” shaped). Additionally, circular aperture 316 emanates from surface 322, such that portion 310 has a generally tapered aperture 316 provided in portion 310. Circular aperture 316 comprises slope 320 from first end 302 to end 323 of portion 310. Further, aperture 316 is aligned along axis 303, which is offset from horizontal axis 305 of distal member 140. Axis 303 forms an angle 150 with horizontal axis 305 that determines the angle for arch restoration, as shown in FIG. 3A. Angle 150 may be any angle greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees. Tapered aperture 316 when combined with tapered bulbous portion 202, shown in FIG. 2, creates a locked interference fit between proximal member 130 and distal member 140. First end 302 has a plurality of substantially similar grooves 326 and 328, which form an “L-shape” with surface 330 of end 302. Grooves 326 and 328 are provided to receive instrument 120 of fixation system 100, which is later described. In other non-limiting embodiments, other similar instruments may be provided to be received within grooves 326 and 328.

Distal member 140 further comprises a generally smooth portion 310 coupled to end 302. Portion 310 has a generally hexagonal shaped aperture 312, which opens into aperture 316 and which longitudinally traverses through portion 310 in direction 301. In other non-limiting embodiments, a star-shaped aperture, a square-shaped aperture, or any other

shaped aperture may be utilized. Circular aperture 316 has a diameter 314 that is slightly larger than external diameter 224 of portion 216 and 206 of proximal screw member 130, with portions 216 and 206 being slidably received within aperture 316 of portion 310. Aperture 316 has a diameter that is smaller than diameter 226 of bulbous portion 202.

Portion 310 of distal member 140 terminates into a second generally cylindrical portion 318 which has a plurality of threads 324, which are circumferentially disposed on the external surface of portion 318. Portion 318 has an internal circular aperture 327 which is longitudinally coextensive with portion 318 in direction 301. Circular aperture 327 aligns with aperture 312 to form a continuous opening from end 302 to end 304.

As shown in FIG. 4, instrument 120 is illustrated for coupling proximal screw member 130 to distal member 140. Particularly, instrument 120 includes a handle portion 402 coupled to a rod portion 404. Rod portion 404 emanates from handle portion 402 at end 406 and terminates into a rectangular planar portion 408 at end 410. Planar portion 408 is aligned along axis 401 and is fixably coupled to a generally cylindrical tubular portion 412 (i.e., an aiming device). Portion 412 traverses portion 408 from top surface 414 to bottom surface 416. Further, tubular portion 412 is aligned along dissimilar axis 403, forming an angle 405 with axis 401. Also, tubular portion 412 has a through aperture 420 that longitudinally traverses portion 412 along axis 403.

Planar portion 408 is coupled to planar portion 422, with portion 422 having a width slightly smaller than width of portion 408. Portion 422 terminates into a generally “U-shaped” portion 424 with portion 424 being orthogonal to portion 422. Further, portion 424 has a plurality of substantially similar sides 426 and 428 which are provided to be slidably coupled to grooves 326 and 328 of distal member 140.

In operation, sides 426 and 428 of instrument 120 are received in respective grooves 326 and 328 of distal member 140, of FIGS. 3A-3B, thereby slidably coupling distal member 140 to instrument 120. In this position, axis 303 of aperture 316 is aligned along substantially the same axis as axis 403 of instrument 120. Proximal screw member 130 is coupled to distal member 140 by slidably coupling portions 206 and 216 through aperture 420 of tubular portion 412. Tubular portion 412 guides proximal screw member 130 through internal aperture 420 and into aperture 316 on surface 322 and may also guide a Kirschner wire (K wire) or a drill. Proximal screw member 130, of FIG. 2, travels into bone as portions 216 and 206 travel further through aperture 316 at end 302 until bulbous portion 202 is restrained by surface 322 and end 302. Aperture 316, being tapered along axis 303, causes proximal screw member 130 to form an angle 150 with distal member 140, with proximal member 130 being aligned along an axis 303, which is substantially the same axis as axis 403 of tubular portion 412 of instrument 120.

In operation, and as best shown in FIGS. 5, 6 and 7, the fixation system 100 utilizes the intramedullary fixation assembly 110 for treating and fixating the deteriorated and damaged or fractured bones in the human foot 500. This restores the arch in a human foot 500 by coupling the intramedullary fixation assembly 110 to the human foot 500 of a left leg. In one non-limiting example, and as shown in FIG. 5, the intramedullary assembly 110 is coupled to the medullary canals of the first metatarsal 502, medial cuneiform 504, navicular 506 and talus bone 508. Talus bone 508 makes up part of the ankle joint where the threaded portion 216 of the proximal screw member 130 of the intramedul-

lary assembly 110 is threadably coupled. The medial cuneiform 504 and navicular 506 bones are most affected by Diabetic Charcot foot disorder that causes deterioration and collapse of the arch of the foot 500. It should be appreciated that the intramedullary assembly 110 may be used within each of the five rays, with a ray representing a line drawn from each metatarsal bone to the talus. The angulation in the smaller rays will be smaller than the two rays (i.e., a line from the first and second metatarsal bones to the talus bone). Also, the diameter of distal member 140 will decrease from the large ray to the small ray. In one non-limiting example, the angulation may be any angle greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees. For example, the angle for the first ray may be 150-170 degrees and the angles for the other rays may be 160-175 degrees.

As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, the intramedullary fixation assembly 110 may be utilized to reconstruct an arch in a mid-foot region of a human foot 500. As shown, the method starts in step 700 and proceeds to step 702, whereby a Dorsal Lis Franc incision (i.e., mid-foot incision) (not shown) is made in foot 500 in order to gain access to the joint. In step 704, the joint capsule is separated by "Gunstocking" foot 500 in direction 601 (i.e., the foot 500 is bent mid-foot) to expose the articular surface 602 and the articulating cartilage is removed. Next, in step 706, the intramedullary canal is reamed and the distal member 140 is inserted into the intramedullary canal (not shown) of the metatarsal 502. In other non-limiting embodiments, the distal member 140 may be inserted by impaction, by press fit, by reaming a hole in the intramedullary canal (not shown) or substantially any other similar strategy or technique.

Next, in step 708, the instrument 120 is coupled to the distal member 140 by coupling sides 426 and 428 of instrument 120 to respective grooves 326 and 328. In step 710, initial positioning of the proximal member 130 is assessed with the use of a guide wire through portion 412 (i.e., aiming device). Next, in step 712, a countersink drill is inserted through portion 412 and the proximal cortex is penetrated. In this step, a cannulated drill or guide wire is used to pre-drill the hole through the joints selected for fusion. In step 714, the proximal screw member 130 is inserted over the guide wire and into the distal member 140. Particularly, the proximal member 130 is inserted through tubular portion 412 (i.e., aiming device), causing proximal member 130 to travel through internal longitudinal aperture 420, into distal member 140 and further into bones 504, 506 and 508 until rigid connection with the tapered aperture 316 is made, thereby compressing the joint. In one non-limiting embodiment, a locking element (not shown) such as a plate or a washer is coupled to end 302 of the intramedullary fixation assembly 110 to further secure proximal threaded member 130 to distal member 140. Next, in step 716 the instrument 120 is removed and the dorsal Lis Franc (i.e., mid-foot) incision is closed. The method ends in step 718.

It should be appreciated that a plurality of intramedullary fixation assemblies, such as intramedullary fixation assembly 110, may be inserted into any of the bones of a foot 500 such as, but not limited to the metatarsal, cuneiform, calcaneus, cuboid, talus and navicular bones, in order to restore the natural anatomical shape of the arch of the foot 500. Thus, the fixation system 100, in one non-limiting embodiment, is utilized to couple the intramedullary fixation assembly 110 to the foot 500, which causes the metatarsal 504, medial cuneiform 504, navicular 506 and talus 508 bones to be aligned to the proper anatomical shape of an arch when assembled within foot 500. It should be appreciated that the intramedullary fixation assembly 110 is delivered through a

dorsal midfoot incision, thereby reducing the disruption to the plantar tissues and/or the metatarsal heads while at the same time minimizing the tension on the skin. This allows for improved wound closure, reduced operating room time, reduction in the number of incisions required and reduction in the total length of incisions. It should also be appreciated that in other non-limiting embodiments, the intramedullary assembly 110 may be utilized with graft material (i.e., autograft, allograft or other biologic agent).

In an alternate embodiment, as shown in FIG. 8, an intramedullary fixation assembly 800 is provided in order to apply intraosseous compression to bones. Particularly, the intramedullary fixation assembly 800 comprises a tapered screw member 810 coupled to a lag screw member 815 at a fixed acute angle for the internal fusion of the bones of the human foot 805, such as, for example, the calcaneus bone 820, the talus bone 825, and the cuboid bone 830. In other non-limiting embodiments, the intramedullary fixation assembly 800 may be utilized for any other appropriate use for the internal fixation of the other bones. It should be appreciated that the intramedullary fixation assembly 800 may be provided at several lengths for the internal fixation of a variety of bone sizes in the human body.

Also as shown in FIG. 9, the intramedullary fixation assembly 800 includes the tapered screw member 810 coupled to the lag screw member 815 at a fixed angle 905. The fixed angle 905 may be provided at various fixed angles depending on the bone segments that are being compressed. The fixed angle between the tapered screw member 810 and the lag screw member 815 causes the intramedullary fixation assembly 800 to "hook" into the bone segments and translates the compression applied to bone fragments across the members 810 and 815. It should be appreciated that in one non-limiting embodiment, the intramedullary fixation assembly 800 may be made from a Titanium material, although, in other non-limiting embodiments, the intramedullary fixation assembly 800 may be made from SST, PEEK, NiTi, Cobalt chrome or other similar types of materials. It should also be appreciated that the intramedullary fixation assembly 800 is locked at the fixed angle after insertion of the same into bone. The intramedullary fixation assembly 800 translates compression applied to bone fragments by the tapered screw member 810 and the lag screw member 815 into uniform compression through multi-point fixation.

As shown in FIG. 10, lag screw member 815 is generally cylindrical in shape and has a first smooth exterior portion 1005 that extends from first bulbous portion 1010 to a second threaded portion 1015. Additionally, bulbous portion 1010 has a taper, such as a Morse taper, with a width that decreases from end 1030 in direction 1000. The Morse taper allows for a locked interference fit with tapered aperture 1130 (shown in FIG. 11) when tapered bulbous portion 1010 resides within tapered aperture 1130, which will be shown and described below. Moreover, tapered bulbous portion 1010 is generally cylindrical in shape and has a generally hexagonal-shaped aperture 1035 aligned along axis 1002 traversing the longitudinal length of bulbous portion 1010. However, a star-shaped aperture, a square-shaped aperture, or any other shaped aperture may be utilized without departing from the scope of the invention. Aperture 1035 is provided to transmit torque from bulbous portion 1010 to threaded portion 1015 as bulbous portion 1010 is rotated in a direction that causes a corresponding rotation of threaded portion 1015.

Further, lag screw member 815 has a first smooth exterior portion 1005 that has a uniform diameter 1025 from first end 1040 to second end 1045. Portion 1005 includes an internal

aperture **1050** aligned along axis **1002** that traverses the longitudinal length of portion **1005** in direction **1000**. Further, portion **1005** terminates into a threaded portion **1015**. Threaded portion **1015** includes an internal aperture **1055** aligned along axis **1002** that longitudinally traverses threaded portion **1015**. Internal aperture **1055** being aligned on the same axis **1002** as apertures **1035** and **1055** cooperatively form a continuous opening (i.e., a cannula) from end **1030** of bulbous portion **1010** to end **1060** of threaded portion **1015**. The continuous opening or cannula is provided to interact with a guide wire (not shown) by receiving the guide wire within the continuous opening to help guide and position the lag screw member **815** during insertion of the lag screw member **815**. In other non-limiting embodiments, the lag screw member **815** may be provided without apertures **1050** and **1055** (i.e., the lag screw member **815** is solid).

Furthermore, threaded portion **1015** has a plurality of circular threads, such as threads **1065**, which are circumferentially disposed on the external surface of threaded portion **1015**. Threaded portion **1015** has a diameter **1020** that is substantially the same as diameter **1025** of portion **1005**. Threaded portion **1015** may also be provided with a self-tapping leading edge **1070** to provide portion **1015** with the ability to remove bone material during insertion of lag screw member **815** into bone. It should be appreciated that the length of the lag screw member **815** may be selected of varying lengths to allow a surgeon to fuse different joints in the human body. It should be appreciated that the lag screw member **815** may be positioned at one angle inside the tapered screw member **810**. Also, lag screw member **815** may be coated with an osteoconductive material, such as, for example, plasma spray or other similar types of porous materials that is capable of supporting or encouraging bone ingrowth into this material.

As shown in FIG. **11**, tapered screw member **810** is generally cylindrical in shape and has a smooth exterior portion **1105** that extends from a tapered portion **1110** to a threaded portion **1115**. Tapered screw member **810** is aligned along longitudinal axis **1104**, which is longitudinally coextensive with length of tapered screw member **810**.

Further, tapered portion **1110** is generally tubular in shape and tapers from end **1120** to end **1125** (i.e. end **1120** has a diameter **1127** that decreases slightly in diameter from end **1120** in direction **1100**). Further, first end **1120** has a tapered aperture **1130**, which traverses tapered portion **1110** along axis **1102**, which causes tapered aperture **1130** to emanate from surface **1135**. Axis **1102** is offset from longitudinal axis **1104** at an angle **1140**. Moreover, tapered portion **1110** has a generally hexagonal-shaped aperture contained within portion **1110**, which is aligned along axis **1104** and is provided to receive an instrument (not shown) for applying torque to tapered screw member **810**. In other non-limiting embodiments, a star-shaped aperture, a square-shaped aperture, or any other shaped aperture may be utilized without departing from the scope of the invention. With tapered aperture **1130** being aligned along axis **1102**, tapered aperture **1130** forms a fixed angle **1140** with longitudinal axis **1145**. Fixed angle **1140** determines the angle for fixation of tapered screw member **810** with respect to lag screw member **815** (shown in FIG. **10**). It should be appreciated that fixed angle **1140** may be any angle less than 90 degrees to allow a surgeon the flexibility of determining the angle for internal fixation of bones in the human body. It should also be appreciated that tapered aperture **1130** when combined with tapered bulbous portion **1010**, shown in FIG. **10**,

creates a locked interference fit between tapered screw member **810** and lag screw member **815**.

Further, tapered screw member **810** has a smooth exterior portion **1105** that has a uniform diameter **1145** from end **1125** to end **1150**. Tapered screw member **810** is generally solid, however, in other non-limiting embodiments, screw member **810** may be cannulated. Further, portion **1105** terminates into a threaded portion **1115**. Threaded portion **1115** is generally solid and includes a plurality of circular threads, such as threads **1155**, which are circumferentially disposed on the external surface of threaded portion **1115**. Threaded portion **1115** has a diameter **1160** that is substantially the same as diameter **1145** of portion **1105**. Threaded portion **1115** may also be provided with a self-tapping leading edge **1165** to provide portion **1115** with the ability to remove bone material during insertion of tapered screw member **810** into bone. It should be appreciated that the length of the tapered screw member **810** may be selected of varying lengths to allow a surgeon to fuse different joints in the human body. It should be appreciated that tapered screw member **810** may be coated with an osteoconductive material, such as, for example, plasma spray or other similar types of porous materials that is capable of supporting or encouraging bone ingrowth into this material.

As shown in FIGS. **8** and **12**, the intramedullary fixation assembly **800** may be utilized to apply compression, for example to the bones in a human foot through an acute angle fixation of the tapered screw member **810** to the lag screw member **815**. As shown, the method starts in step **1200** and proceeds to step **1205**, whereby a central incision is made in the hind-foot region of foot **805**. Next, in step **1210**, a pilot hole is drilled into the calcaneus **820** and the cuboid **830** bones. In this step, a countersink drill is inserted a cannulated drill or guide wire is used to pre-drill the hole through the joints selected for fusion. Next, in step **1215**, tapered screw member **810** is inserted into the intraosseous intramedullary canal (not shown) of the calcaneus **820**. In other non-limiting embodiments, the tapered screw member **810** may be inserted by impaction, by press fit, by reaming a hole in the intramedullary canal (not shown) or substantially any other similar strategy or technique.

Next, in step **1220**, the final position of the tapered screw member **810** is aligned so that the coupling of the lag screw member **815** forms a predetermined angle with the tapered screw member **810**. In step **1225**, align a guide through tapered aperture **1130** at surface **1135** and pre-drill a hole through the joint substantially along axis **1102**. Next, in step **1230**, insert a K-wire (not shown) into the pre-drilled hole and into the tapered screw member **810** so that the K-wire makes an acute angle with the tapered screw member **810**. Next, in step **1235**, the lag screw member **815** is rotated and inserted over the K-wire and into the calcaneus bone **820** so that the K-wire guides the lag screw member **815**. The K-wire, in assisting the lag screw member **815**, penetrates end **1060** and emanates from end **1030**. In some non-limiting embodiments, the lag member **815** may be inserted by impaction, by press fit, or substantially any other similar strategy or technique. Next, in step **1240**, the K-wire is removed and the incision is closed. The method ends in step **1245**.

In an alternate embodiment, as shown in FIG. **13**, an intramedullary fixation assembly **1300** is provided for the internal fixation of bones in a human hand **1305**. Particularly, the intramedullary fixation assembly **1300** is substantially the same as the intramedullary fixation assembly **800** of the embodiment shown and described in FIG. **8**. The intramedullary fixation assembly **1300** includes a tapered

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screw member **1310** forming a fixed acute angle with the lag screw member **1315**. The fixed acute angle is predetermined and the angle may be selected up to 90 degrees by, in one example, a surgeon to provide for the internal fixation of the bones in the human hand **1305**, such as for example the radius **1320** and ulna **1325**.

In another alternate embodiment, as shown in FIG. **14**, an intramedullary fixation assembly **1400** may be provided to vary the acute angle between 0 and 90 degrees after insertion of the intramedullary fixation assembly **1400**. Particularly, the intramedullary fixation assembly **1400** comprises a polyaxial screw member **1410** coupled to a lag screw member **1415** and forming an angle **1405** between the two members **1410** and **1415**. The angle **1405** between the polyaxial screw member **1410** and the lag screw member **1415** causes the intramedullary fixation assembly **1400** to “hook” into the bone segments and translates the compression applied to bone fragments across the members **1410** and **1415**. It should be appreciated that the intramedullary fixation assembly **1400** may be provided at several lengths for the internal fixation of a variety of bone sizes in the human body. It should also be appreciated that in one non-limiting embodiment, the intramedullary fixation assembly **1400** may be made from a Titanium material, although, in other non-limiting embodiments, the intramedullary fixation assembly **1400** may be made from SST, PEEK, NiTi, Cobalt chrome or other similar types of materials.

As shown in FIG. **15**, lag screw member **1415** is generally cylindrical in shape and has a first smooth exterior portion **1505** that extends from first bulbous portion **1510** to a second threaded portion **1515**. Bulbous portion **1510** is generally semispherical in shape and has a diameter **1500** that is slightly larger than the internal diameter of aperture **1630** (shown in FIG. **16**), which is provided to receive bulbous portion **1510**. The bulbous portion **1510** resides within the internal aperture **1630** (shown in FIG. **16**) and provides for rotational movement of both the polyaxial screw member **1410** and the lag screw member **1415** at various angles between 0 and 90 degrees after insertion of the intramedullary fixation assembly **1400**. Also, bulbous portion **1510** has a generally hexagonal-shaped aperture **1535** aligned along axis **1502** traversing the longitudinal length of bulbous portion **1510**. In other non-limiting embodiments, a star-shaped aperture, a square-shaped aperture, or any other shaped aperture may be utilized without departing from the scope of the invention. Aperture **1535** is provided to transmit torque from bulbous portion **1510** to threaded portion **1515** as bulbous portion **1510** is rotated in a direction that causes a corresponding rotation of threaded portion **1515**. It should also be appreciated that axis **1502** is longitudinally coextensive with the length of lag screw member **1415**.

Further, lag screw member **1415** has a first smooth exterior portion **1505** of a uniform diameter **1525** from first end **1540** to second end **1545**. Portion **1505** includes an internal aperture **1550** aligned along axis **1502** that traverses the longitudinal length of portion **1505** along direction **1504**. Further, portion **1505** terminates into the threaded portion **1515**. Threaded portion **1515** also includes an internal aperture **1555** aligned along axis **1502** that longitudinally traverses threaded portion **1515**. Internal aperture **1555** being aligned along the same axis **1502** as apertures **1535** and **1550** cooperatively form a continuous opening (i.e., a cannula) from bulbous portion **1510** to end **1560** of threaded portion **1515**. The continuous opening or cannula is provided to interact with a guide wire (not shown) by receiving the guide wire within the continuous opening to help guide

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and position the lag screw member **1415** during insertion into bone. In other non-limiting embodiments, the lag screw member **1415** may be provided without apertures **1550** and **1555** (i.e., the lag screw member **1415** is non-cannulated or solid).

Furthermore, threaded portion **1515** has a plurality of circular threads, such as threads **1565**, which are circumferentially disposed on the external surface of threaded portion **1515**. Threaded portion **1515** has a diameter **1520** that is substantially the same as diameter **1525** of portion **1505**. Threaded portion **1515** may also be provided with a self-tapping leading edge (not shown) to provide portion **1515** with the ability to remove bone material during insertion of lag screw member **1415** into bone. It should be appreciated that the length of the lag screw member **1415** may be selected of varying lengths to allow a surgeon to fuse different joints in the human body. Also, lag screw member **1415** may be coated with an osteoconductive material, such as, for example, plasma spray or other similar types of porous materials that is capable of supporting or encouraging bone ingrowth into this material.

As shown in FIG. **16**, polyaxial screw member **1410** is generally cylindrical in shape and has a smooth exterior portion **1605** that extends from portion **1610** to a threaded portion **1615**. Polyaxial screw member **1410** is aligned along longitudinal axis **1604**, which is longitudinally coextensive with length of polyaxial screw member **1410**.

Further, portion **1610** is generally tubular in shape having a uniform diameter, which is slightly larger than diameter of aperture **1630** causing portion **1610** to abut the interior surface of portion **1610** at aperture **1630**. However, in other non-limiting embodiments, portion **1610** may be tapered going from a larger diameter to a smaller diameter as we traverse portion **1610** along direction of axis **1600**. Further, portion **1610** has a plurality of apertures **1620** and **1630** of dissimilar diameters. Aperture **1630** is a through aperture and is tapered along axis **1602**, causing aperture **1630** to emanate from surface **1635**. On the other hand, aperture **1620** is longitudinally disposed along axis **1604** and has a generally hexagonal shaped aperture, although in other non-limiting embodiments, a star-shaped aperture, a square-shaped aperture, or any other shapes aperture may be utilized. Aperture **1630** is offset from axis **1604** at an angle **1640**. Angle **1640** determines the angle for rotation of lag screw member **1415** when bulbous portion **1510** (shown in FIG. **15**) resides in aperture **1630** with lag screw member **1415** rotating angularly around axis **1602**. It should be appreciated that angle **1640** may be any angle less than 90 degrees to allow a surgeon the flexibility of fixing the rotation of polyaxial screw member **1410** and lag screw member **1415**.

Further, polyaxial screw member **1410** has a smooth exterior portion **1605** having a uniform diameter from end **1625** to end **1650**. The diameter of exterior portion **1605** is smaller than the diameter of aperture **1630**. Polyaxial screw member **1410** is generally solid, however, in other non-limiting embodiments, polyaxial screw member **1410** may be cannulated. Further, portion **1605** terminates into a threaded portion **1615**. Threaded portion **1615** is generally solid and includes a plurality of circular threads, such as threads **1655**, circumferentially disposed on the external surface of threaded portion **1615**. Threaded portion **1615** has a uniform diameter that is slightly larger than the diameter of portion **1605**. However, in other non-limiting embodiments, the respective diameters of portions **1605** and **1615** may be substantially the same. Threaded portion **1615** may also be provided with a self-tapping leading edge (not

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shown) to provide portion **1615** with the ability to remove bone material during insertion of polyaxial screw member **1410** into bone. It should be appreciated that the length of the polyaxial screw member **1410** may be selected of varying lengths to allow a surgeon to fuse different joints in the human body. It should be appreciated that polyaxial screw member **1410** may be coated with an osteoconductive material, such as, for example, plasma spray or other similar types of porous materials that is capable of supporting or encouraging bone ingrowth into this material.

In another alternate embodiment, as shown in FIG. 17, length of the polyaxial screw member **1710** may be varied in order to accommodate the intramedullary fixation assembly **1700** in bones of various sizes. Particularly, the polyaxial screw member **1710** includes a smooth end portion **1720** coupled directly to a threaded portion **1725**, thereby varying the angle **1705** that is formed between the polyaxial screw member **1710** and the lag screw member **1715**. In all other respects, the intramedullary fixation assembly **1700** is substantially similar to the intramedullary fixation assembly **1400** as was shown and described in FIG. 14.

In another alternate embodiment, as shown in FIG. 18, an intramedullary fixation assembly **1800** having a plurality of lag screw members **1805** and **1810** coupled to a tapered screw member **1815** is provided in order to apply compression at multiple points on the bone fragment surface. Particularly, the lag screw members **1805** and **1810**, and the tapered screw member **1815** are substantially similar to the lag screw member **815** and tapered screw member **810** respectively shown and described in the embodiment of FIGS. 8-11. Each of the lag screw members **1805** and **1810** forms an fixed acute angle with the tapered screw member **1815**, with these angles being predetermined by, for example, a surgeon to fix the bones in a human body.

As shown, tapered screw member **1815** is generally cylindrical in shape and has a smooth exterior portion **1820** that extends longitudinally along axis **1806** from end **1825** to a threaded portion **1830**. Further, end **1825** has a tapered aperture **1835**, which is aligned on axis **1802** and forms a fixed angle **1808** with axis **1806**. Fixed angle **1808** determines the angle for fixation of tapered screw member **1810** with respect to lag screw member **1805**. Also, tapered screw member **1815** has a second tapered aperture **1840**, aligned along axis **1804** and forms a fixed angle **1812** with axis **1804**. The fixed angle **1812** determines the angle for fixation of lag screw member **1810** with tapered screw member **1815**. It should be appreciated that fixed angles **1808** and **1812** may be any angle less than 90 degrees to allow a surgeon the flexibility of determining the angle for internal fixation of bones in the human body. It should also be appreciated that tapered screw member **1815** creates a locked interference fit with each of the lag screw members **1805** and **1810**.

Further, tapered screw member **1815** has a smooth exterior portion **1820** having a uniform diameter from end **1825** to threaded portion **1830**. Tapered screw member **1815** is generally solid, however, in other non-limiting embodiments, screw member **1815** may be cannulated. Further, threaded portion **1830** is generally solid and includes a plurality of circular threads circumferentially disposed on the external surface of threaded portion **1830**. Threaded portion **1830** may also be provided with a self-tapping leading edge to provide portion **1830** with the ability to remove bone material during insertion of tapered screw member **1815** into bone. It should be appreciated that the length of the tapered screw member **1815** may be selected of varying lengths to allow a surgeon to fuse different joints in

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the human body. It should be appreciated that tapered screw member **1815** may be coated with an osteoconductive material, such as, for example, plasma spray or other similar types of porous materials that is capable of supporting or encouraging bone ingrowth into this material.

Also as shown in FIG. 18, each of the respective lag screw members **1805** and **1810** are substantially similar to the lag screw member of the embodiment shown and described in FIG. 10. Particularly, lag screw member **1805** is generally cylindrical in shape and has a first smooth exterior portion **1845** that extends from bulbous portion **1850** to a threaded portion **1855**, while lag screw member **1810** has a smooth exterior portion **1860** that extends from bulbous portion **1865** to threaded portion **1870**. Additionally, each of the bulbous portions **1850** and **1865** have a taper, such as a Morse taper, that provides for a locked interference fit with tapered apertures **1835** and **1840** respectively.

In an alternate embodiment, as shown in FIG. 19, a lag screw member **1900** may include a cover or plug member **1905**. The cover member **1905** includes a first end portion **1910** having substantially the same diameter as end portion **1915**. The cover member **1905** also includes a second end portion **1920**, which is smaller than the internal diameter of end portion **1915** and which is provided to be received inside aperture **1925** of lag screw member **1900**.

It should be appreciated that any number of intramedullary fixation assemblies, such as intramedullary fixation assembly **800**, may be inserted into the joints, for example, of the human foot in order to provide for compression of the bones of the foot. It should also be appreciated that the intramedullary fixation assembly **800** is delivered through an incision, thereby reducing the disruption to the plantar tissues while at the same time minimizing the tension on the skin. This allows for improved wound closure, reduced operating room time, reduction in the number of incisions required and reduction in the total length of incisions. It should also be appreciated that the intramedullary fixation assembly **800** may also be utilized to restore any of the other bones in the human body. It should also be appreciated that in other non-limiting embodiments, the intramedullary assembly **800** may be utilized with graft material (i.e., autograft, allograft or other biologic agent).

It should also be understood that this invention is not limited to the disclosed features and other similar method and system may be utilized without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention.

While the invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiment and alternative embodiments, which embodiments have been set forth in considerable detail for the purposes of making a complete disclosure of the invention, such embodiments are merely exemplary and are not intended to be limiting or represent an exhaustive enumeration of all aspects of the invention. The scope of the invention, therefore, shall be defined solely by the following claims. Further, it will be apparent to those of skill in the art that numerous changes may be made in such details without departing from the spirit and the principles of the invention. It should be appreciated that the invention is capable of being embodied in other forms without departing from its essential characteristics.

The invention claimed is:

1. An assembly for bone fusion, comprising:

a first member comprising a first elongated body extending from a first end to a second end along a first longitudinal axis, wherein the first member comprises a shaft portion having an external surface and a head portion having an exterior surface, said first member

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- further comprising a first thread having a first thread height extending radially outward from the external surface of said shaft portion;
- a second member comprising a second elongated body extending from a first end to a second end along a second longitudinal axis, wherein the second member comprises a shaft having an external surface, said second member further comprising a first thread having a first thread height extending radially outward from the external surface of said shaft;
- a third member comprising a third elongated body extending along a straight line from a first end to a second end along a third longitudinal axis, wherein the third member comprises a first aperture at a terminal end of the first end of the third elongated body, and a first bore extending along a first bore axis from the first aperture to a second aperture on an exterior surface of the third member, wherein the first bore comprises an interior surface at the first aperture, wherein there are no threads adjacent to the second aperture on the exterior surface of the third member, and wherein the third longitudinal axis and the first bore axis define a first angle,
- wherein the third member further comprises a third aperture on the exterior surface of the third member, and a second bore extending along a second bore axis from the third aperture to a fourth aperture on an exterior surface of the third member, wherein the third longitudinal axis and the second bore axis define a second angle,
- wherein the first member couples to the third member by inserting the first end of the first member into the first aperture, through the first bore, and out of the second aperture,
- wherein the second member couples to the third member by inserting the first end of the second member into the third aperture, through the second bore, and out of the fourth aperture,
- wherein the first angle is in the range of about 0 degrees to about 90 degrees,
- wherein the second angle is in the range of about 0 degrees to about 90 degrees, and
- wherein the second bore axis is substantially perpendicular to the third longitudinal axis.
2. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the head portion of the first member resides at least partially within the first bore.
3. The assembly of claim 2, wherein the exterior surface of the head portion of the first member abuts the interior surface of the first bore at the first aperture.
4. The assembly of claim 3, wherein the head portion of the first member comprises a torque transmitting aperture.
5. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the first aperture of the third member is aligned on the first bore axis.
6. The assembly of claim 5, wherein the head portion of the first member resides at least partially within the first bore.
7. The assembly of claim 6, wherein the exterior surface of the head portion of the first member abuts the interior surface of the first bore at the first aperture.
8. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the head portion of the first member is tapered.
9. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the first bore axis and the second bore axis intersect outside the third member.

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10. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the first end of the first member includes a self-tapping edge for removing bone material.
11. The assembly of claim 10, wherein the first end of the second member includes a self-tapping edge for removing bone material.
12. An assembly for bone fusion, comprising:
- a first member comprising a first elongated body extending from a first end to a second end along a first longitudinal axis, wherein the first member comprises a shaft portion having an external surface and a head portion having an exterior surface, said first member further comprising a first thread having a first thread height extending radially outward from the external surface of said shaft portion;
- a second member comprising a second elongated body extending from a first end to a second end along a second longitudinal axis, wherein the second member comprises a shaft having an external surface, said second member further comprising a first thread having a first thread height extending radially outward from the external surface of said shaft;
- a third member comprising a third elongated body extending along a straight line from a first end to a second end along a third longitudinal axis, wherein the third member comprises a first aperture at a terminal end of the first end of the third elongated body, and a first bore extending along a first bore axis from the first aperture to a second aperture on an exterior surface of the third member, wherein the first bore comprises an interior surface at the first aperture, wherein there are no threads adjacent to the second aperture on the exterior surface of the third member, and wherein the third longitudinal axis and the first bore axis define a first angle,
- wherein the third member further comprises a third aperture on the exterior surface of the third member, and a second bore extending along a second bore axis from the third aperture to a fourth aperture on an exterior surface of the third member, wherein the third longitudinal axis and the second bore axis define a second angle,
- wherein the first member couples to the third member by inserting the first end of the first member into the first aperture, through the first bore, and out of the second aperture,
- wherein the second member couples to the third member by inserting the first end of the second member into the third aperture, through the second bore, and out of the fourth aperture,
- wherein the second angle is in the range of about 0 degrees to about 90 degrees, and
- wherein the second bore axis is substantially perpendicular to the third longitudinal axis.
13. The assembly of claim 12, wherein the head portion of the first member resides at least partially within the first bore.
14. The assembly of claim 13, wherein the head portion of the first member is tapered.
15. The assembly of claim 12, wherein the head portion of the first member is tapered.

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