First edition 2003-08-01

Implants for surgery — Metal intramedullary nailing systems —

Part 2: Locking components

Implants chirurgicaux — Systèmes d'enclouage intramédullaire en métal —

Partie 2: Éléments de fixation



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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 15142-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 150, *Implants for surgery*, Subcommittee SC 5, Osteosynthesis and spinal devices.

ISO 15142 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Implants for surgery* — *Metal intramedullary nailing systems*:

- Part 1: Intramedullary nails
- Part 2: Locking components
- Part 3: Connection devices and reamer diameter measurements

Introduction

Intramedullary nailing is a method of fixation for temporary stabilization of long bones with reduced strength due to fractures or disease or both. Medical and engineering considerations influence the design of the different devices and the choice of a device for a particular clinical situation.

This part of ISO 15142 addresses the locking components used for lockable metal intramedullary nails. Because of the wide variety of the devices, classification of the locking components is provided.

Nails are often, but not always, removed when they have completed their intended purpose of temporary stabilization.