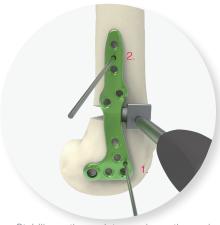
1. Perform the osteotomy using an oscillating saw: the cut starts 30 mm from the insertion of the lateral collateral ligament and ends at around 10 mm from medial cortex.



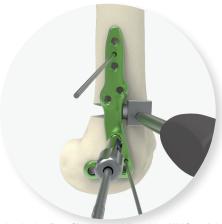
2. Insert wedges of increasing size until reaching the appropriate correction while maintaining the lateral surface of the femur. Once the appropriate wedge has been inserted, the angular correction is maintained during osteosynthesis.



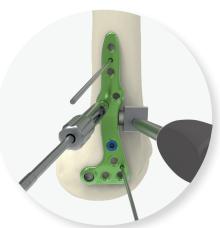
3. Position the plate onto the lateral surface of the distal femur. The polyaxial hole must be positioned at the level of the insertion of the lateral collateral ligament.



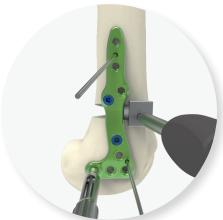
4. Stabilize the plate using the pins (33.0222.150). Insert the first pin (33.0222.150) on the distal part (1). Then insert the second pin (33.0222.150) on the proximal part (2) so that the plate is placed alongside the femoral diaphysis.



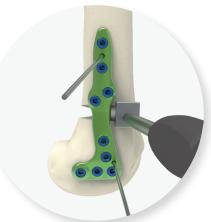
5. Lock the first Ø4.0 mm drill guide (ANC212) in the hole under the osteotomy cut, then start drilling using the Ø4.0 mm drill bit (ANC211). To ease the insertion of the Ø4.5 mm screws (ST4.5Lxx-ST), use the countersink (ANC120-US) to widen the first cortex previously drilled. Then, insert the Ø4.5 mm screw (ST4.5Lxx) using the screwdriver (ANC119-SK).



6. Proceed similarly for the insertion of a \emptyset 4.5 mm screw (ST4.5Lxx-ST) into the hole situated above the osteotomy cut. Then remove the 2 pins (33.0222.150).



7. Lock the Ø4.0 mm drill guide (ANC212) in the polyaxial hole. Adjust the drilling direction in order to avoid the intercondylar notch. Start drilling using the Ø4.0 mm drill bit (ANC211). To ease the insertion of the Ø4.5 mm screw (ST4.5Lxx-ST), use the countersink (ANC120-US) to widen the first cortex previously drilled. Then, insert the Ø4.5 mm screw (ST4.5Lxx-ST) using the screwdriver (ANC119-SK).



8. Repeat previous steps to insert the remaining Ø4.5 mm screws (ST4.5Lxx-ST).

The construct is complete when the metallic wedge is removed.



Final Result