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

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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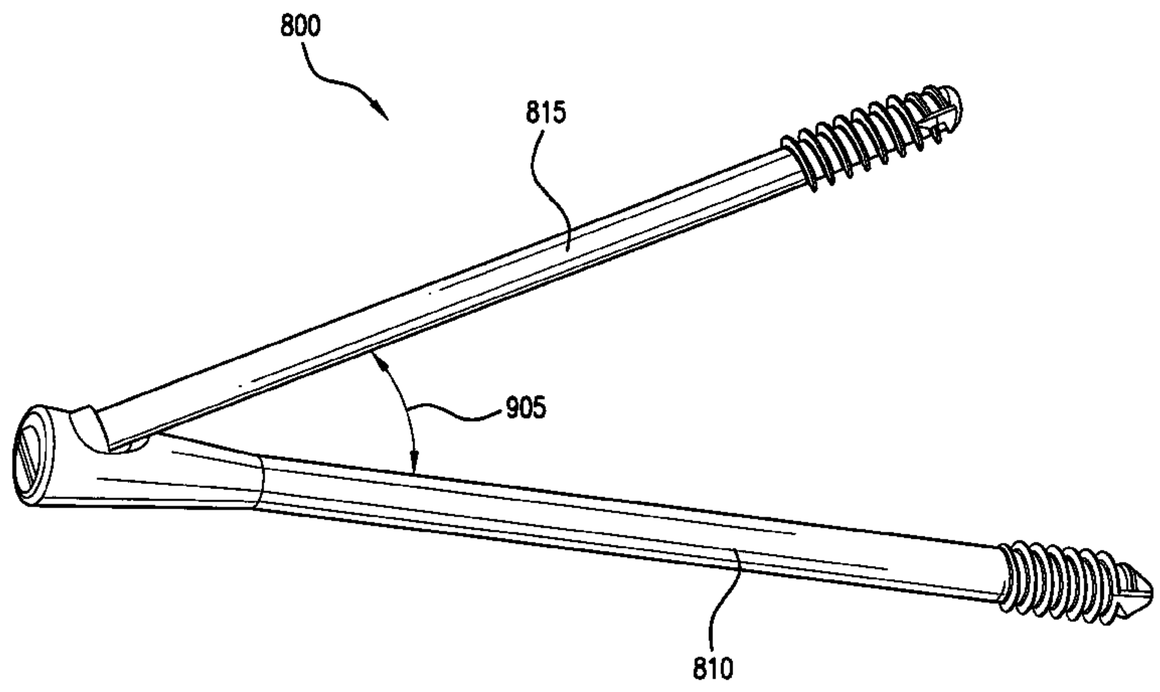
(57) **ABSTRACT**

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.

49 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets



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* cited by examiner

FIG. 1

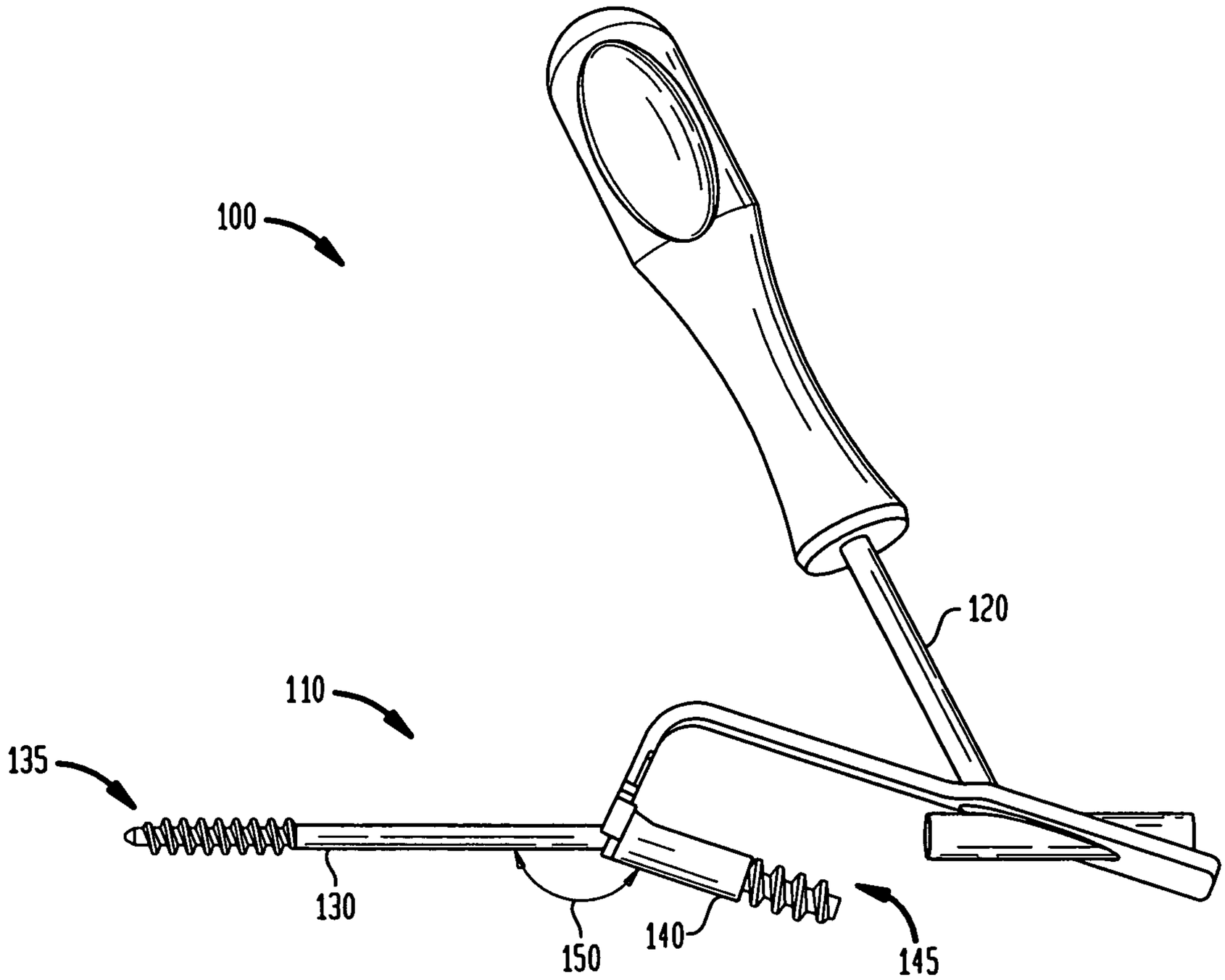


FIG. 2

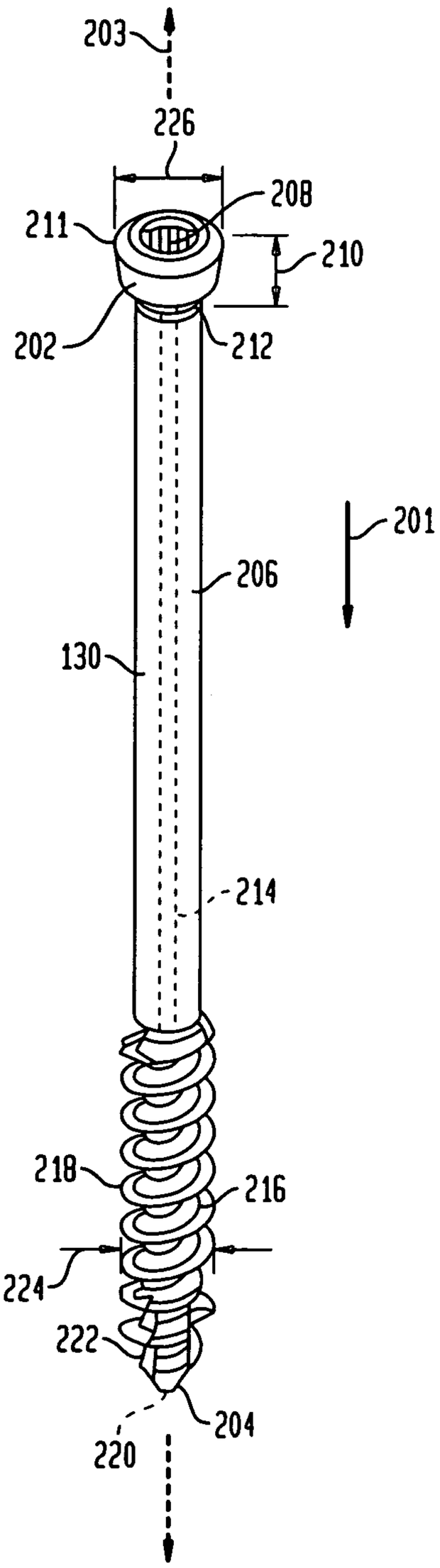

203
226
208
211
210
202
212
201
206
130
214
218
216
224
222
204
220

FIG. 3A

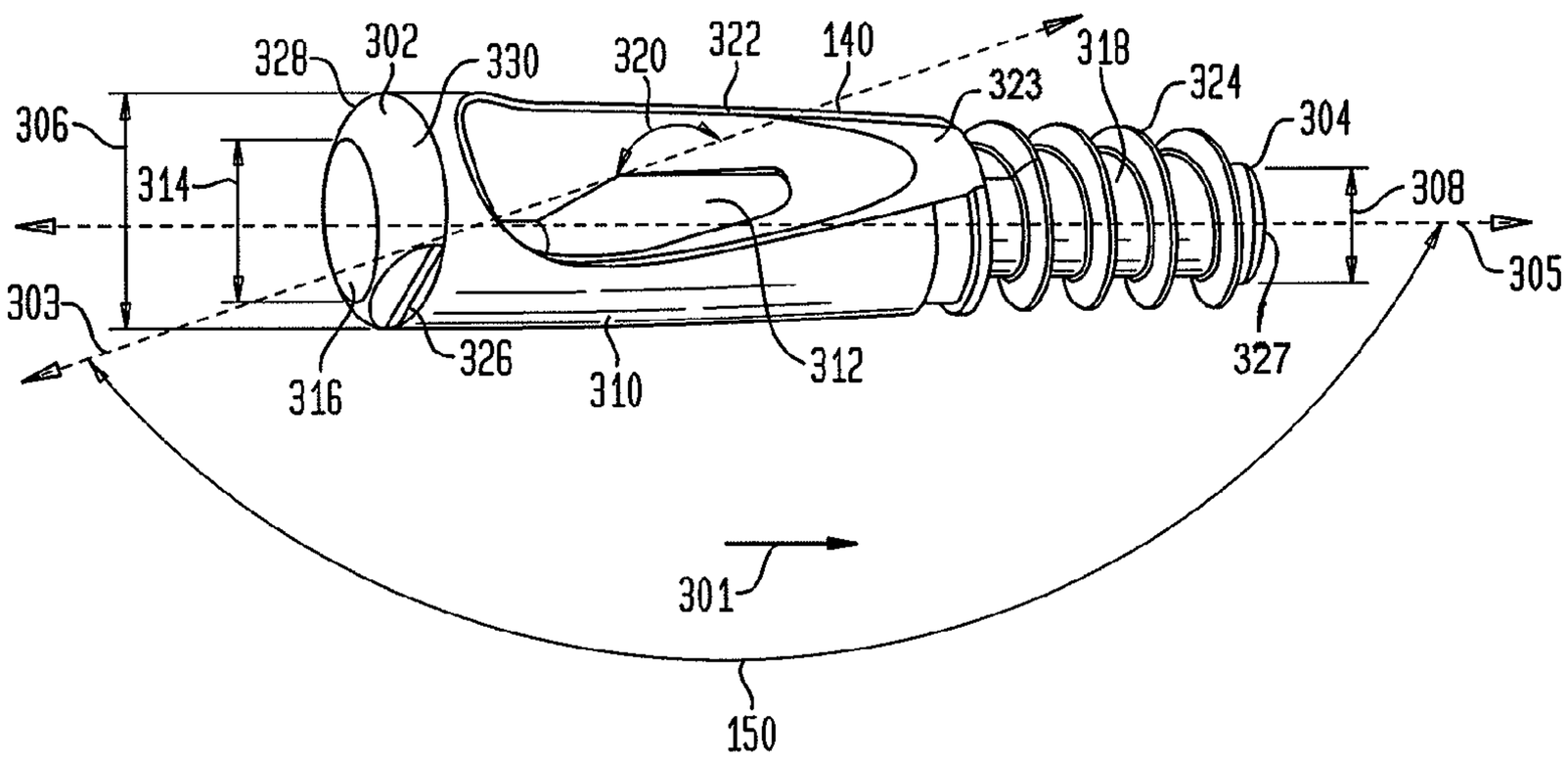

328
302
330
320
322
140
318
323
324
304
306
314
308
305
303
316
326
310
312
327
301
150

FIG. 3B

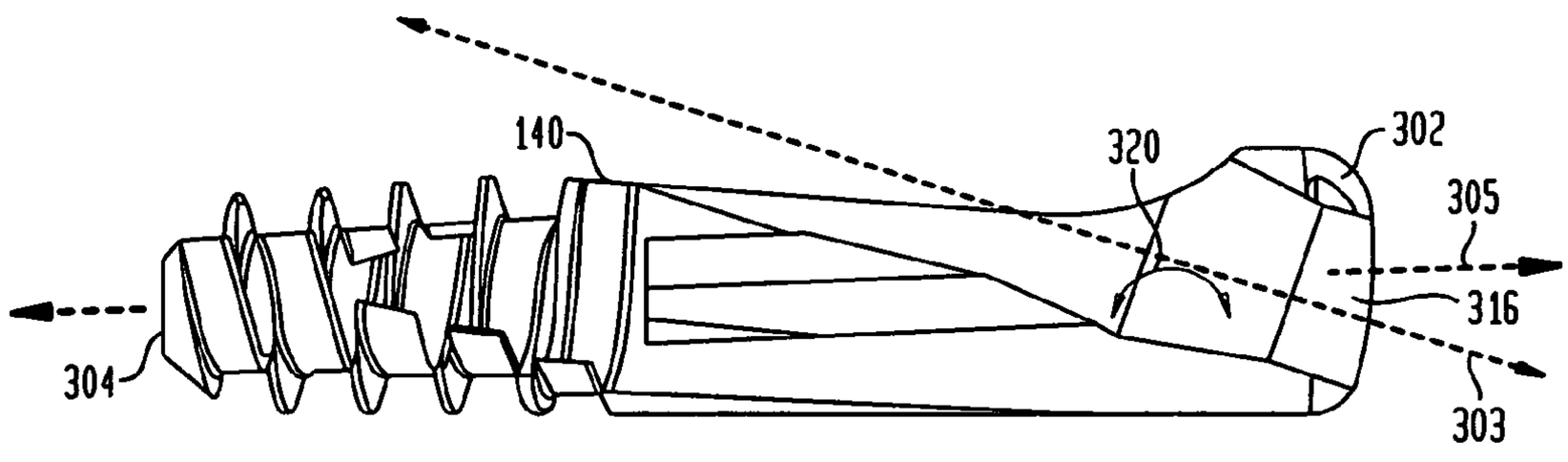
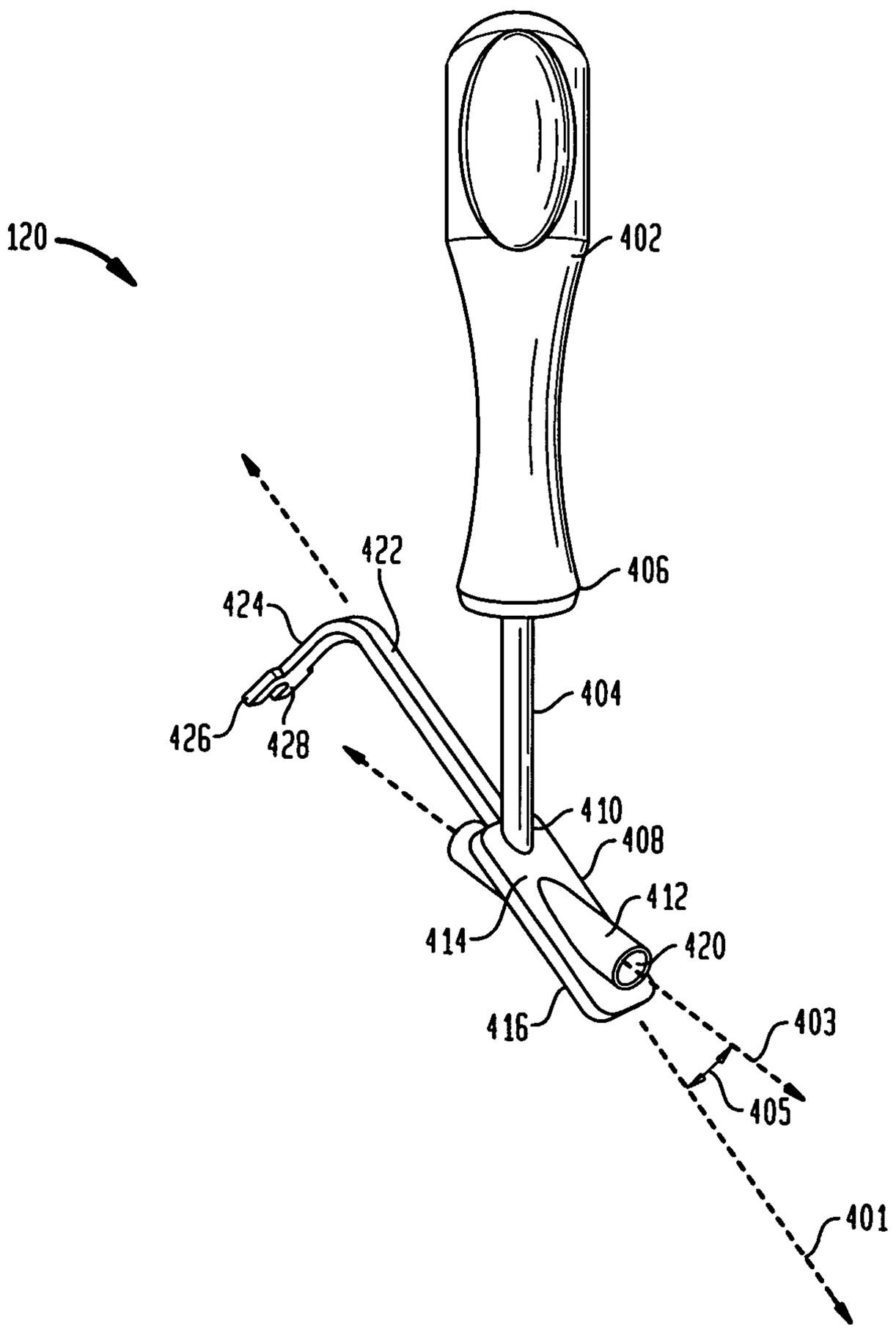


FIG. 4


120
402
406
422
424
404
426
428
410
408
412
414
420
416
403
405
401

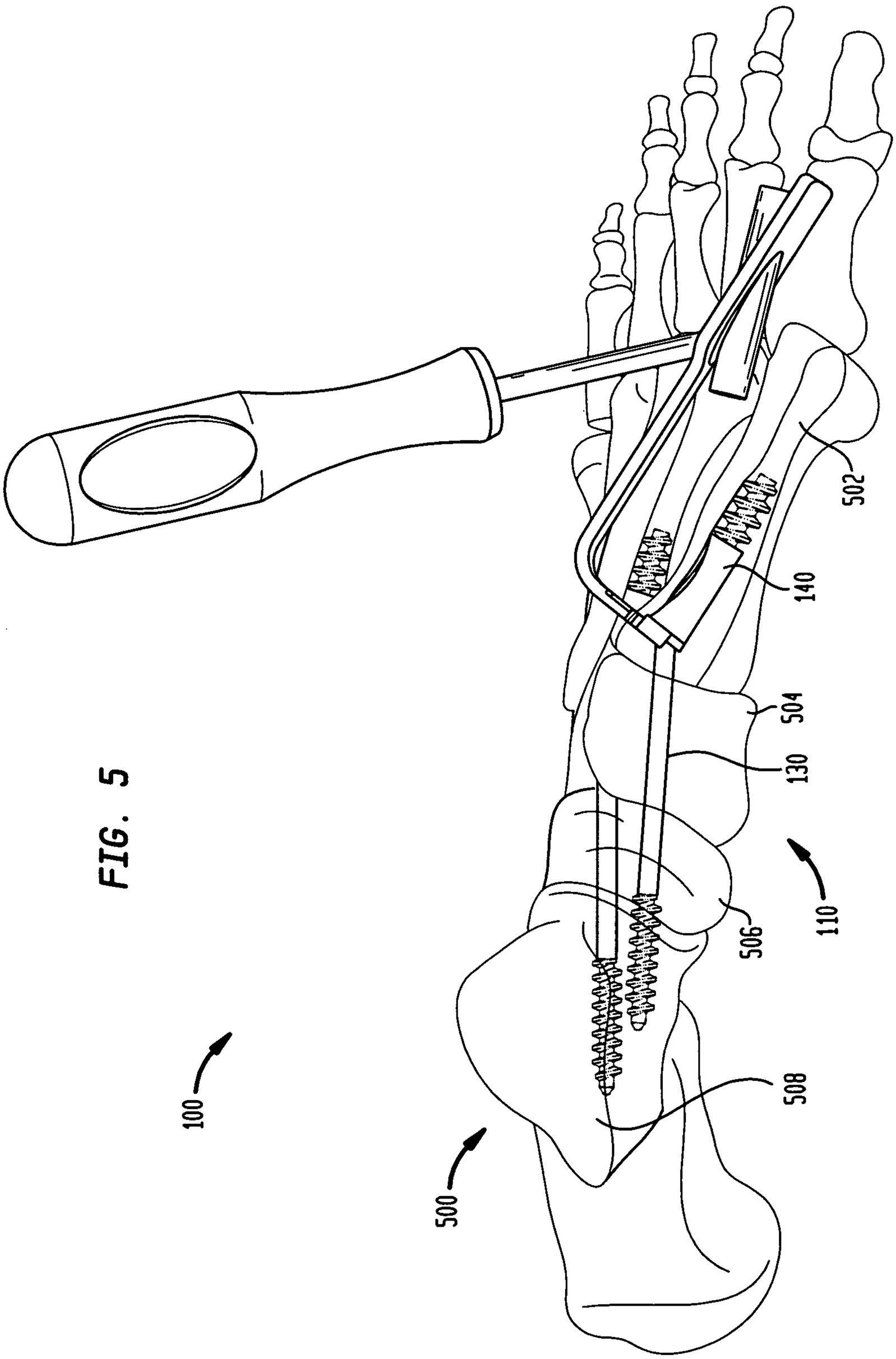


FIG. 5

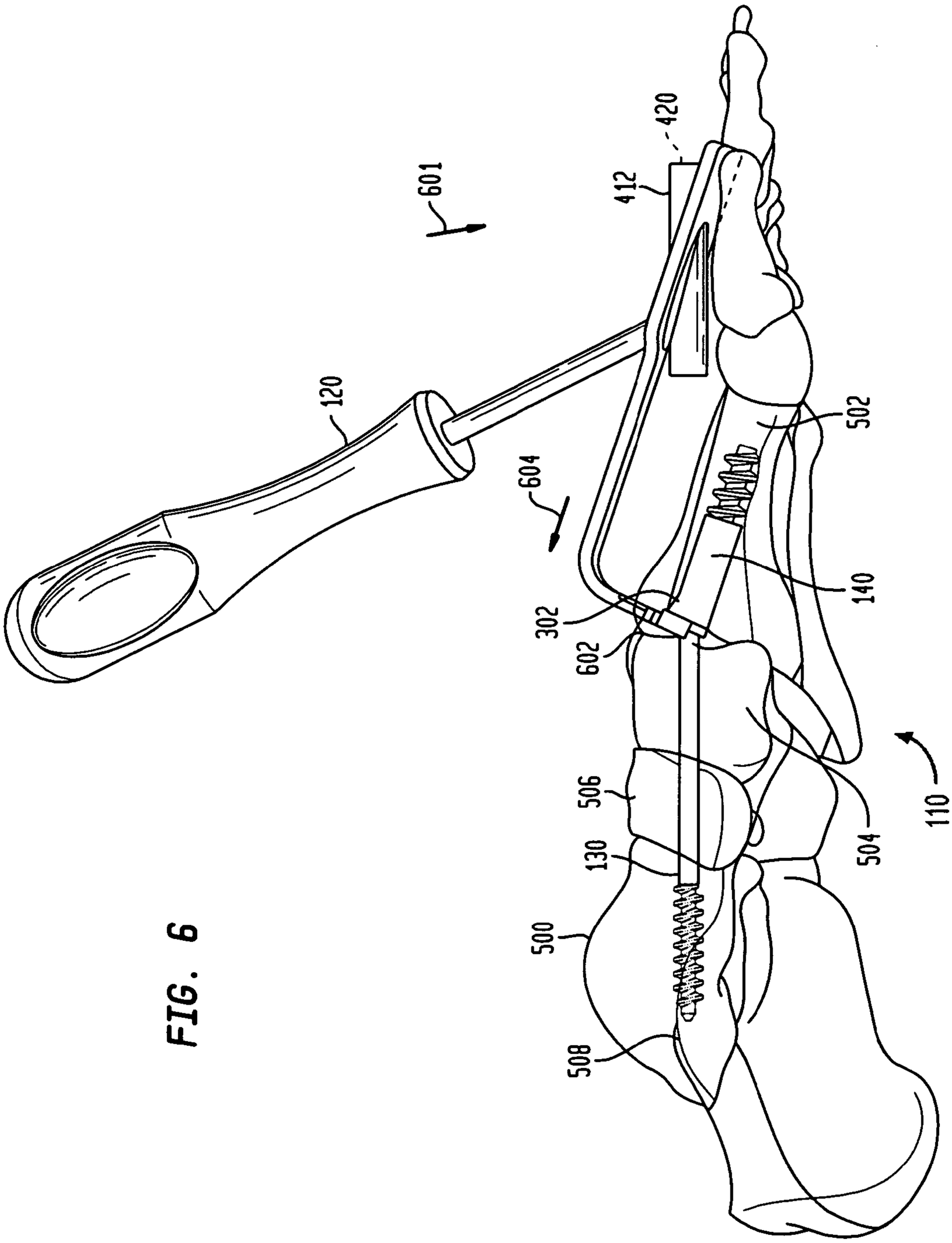


FIG. 6

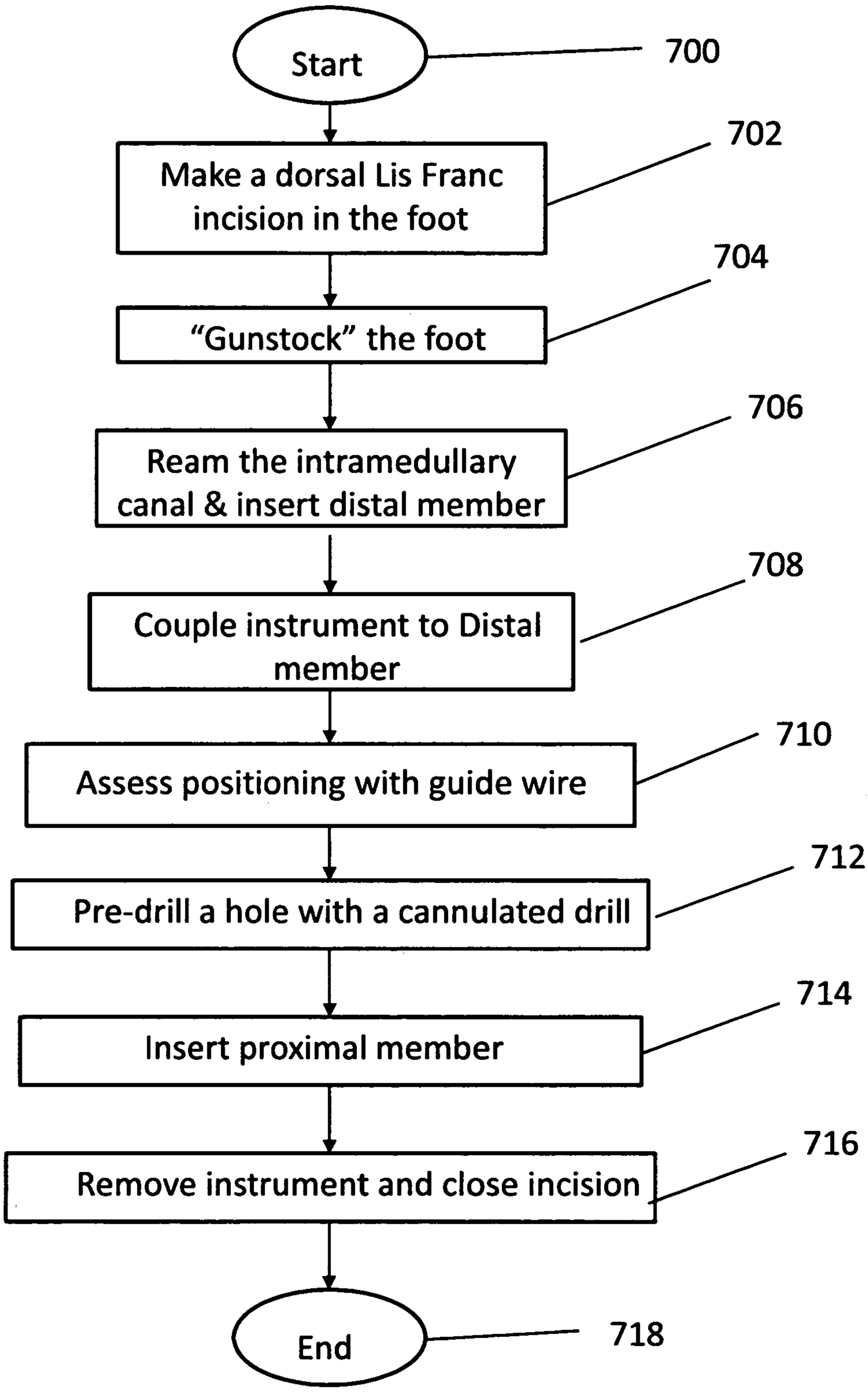

Start
700
Make a dorsal Lis Franc incision in the foot
702
"Gunstock" the foot
704
Ream the intramedullary canal & insert distal member
706
Couple instrument to Distal member
708
Assess positioning with guide wire
710
Pre-drill a hole with a cannulated drill
712
Insert proximal member
714
Remove instrument and close incision
716
End
718

FIG. 7

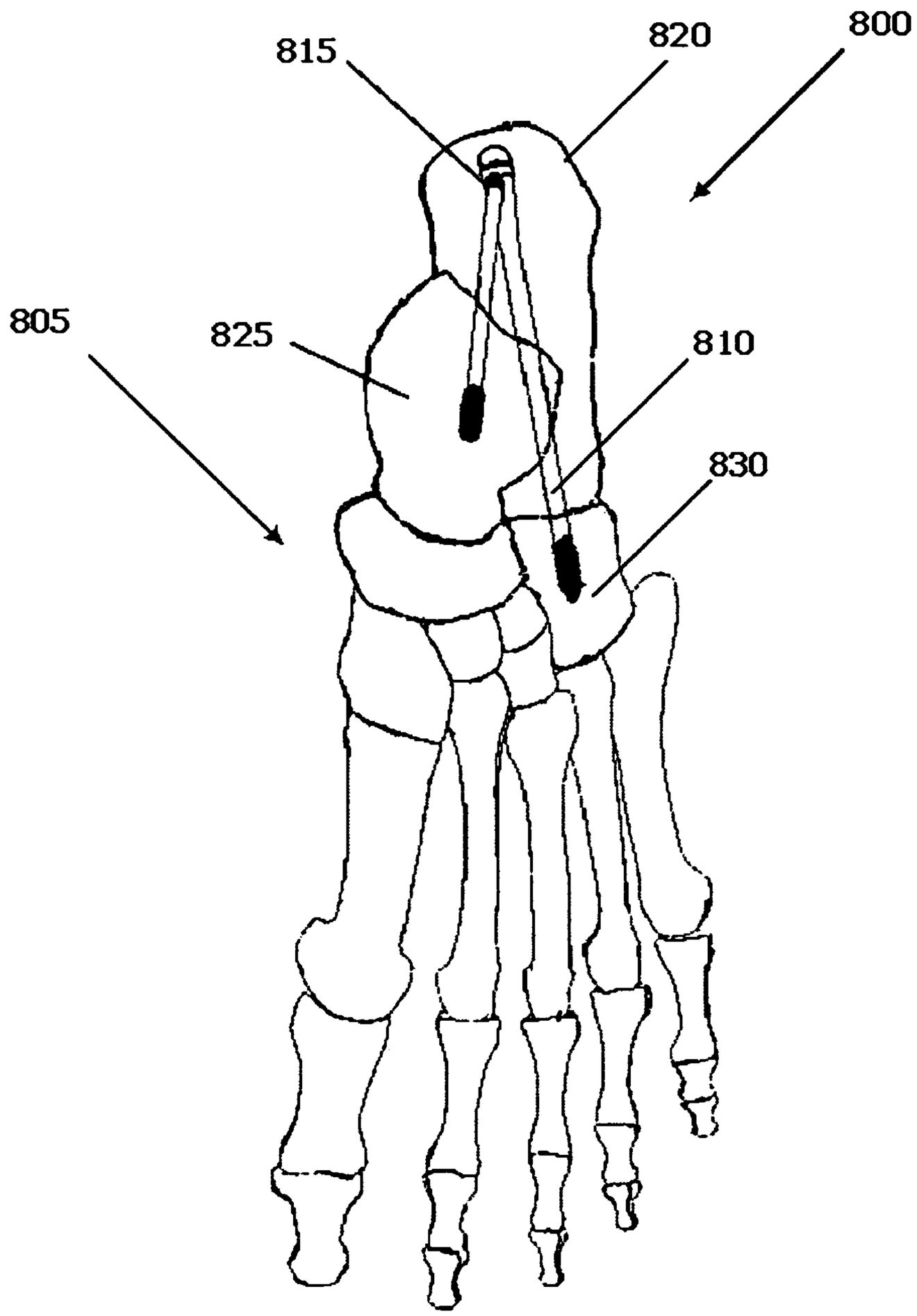


FIG. 8

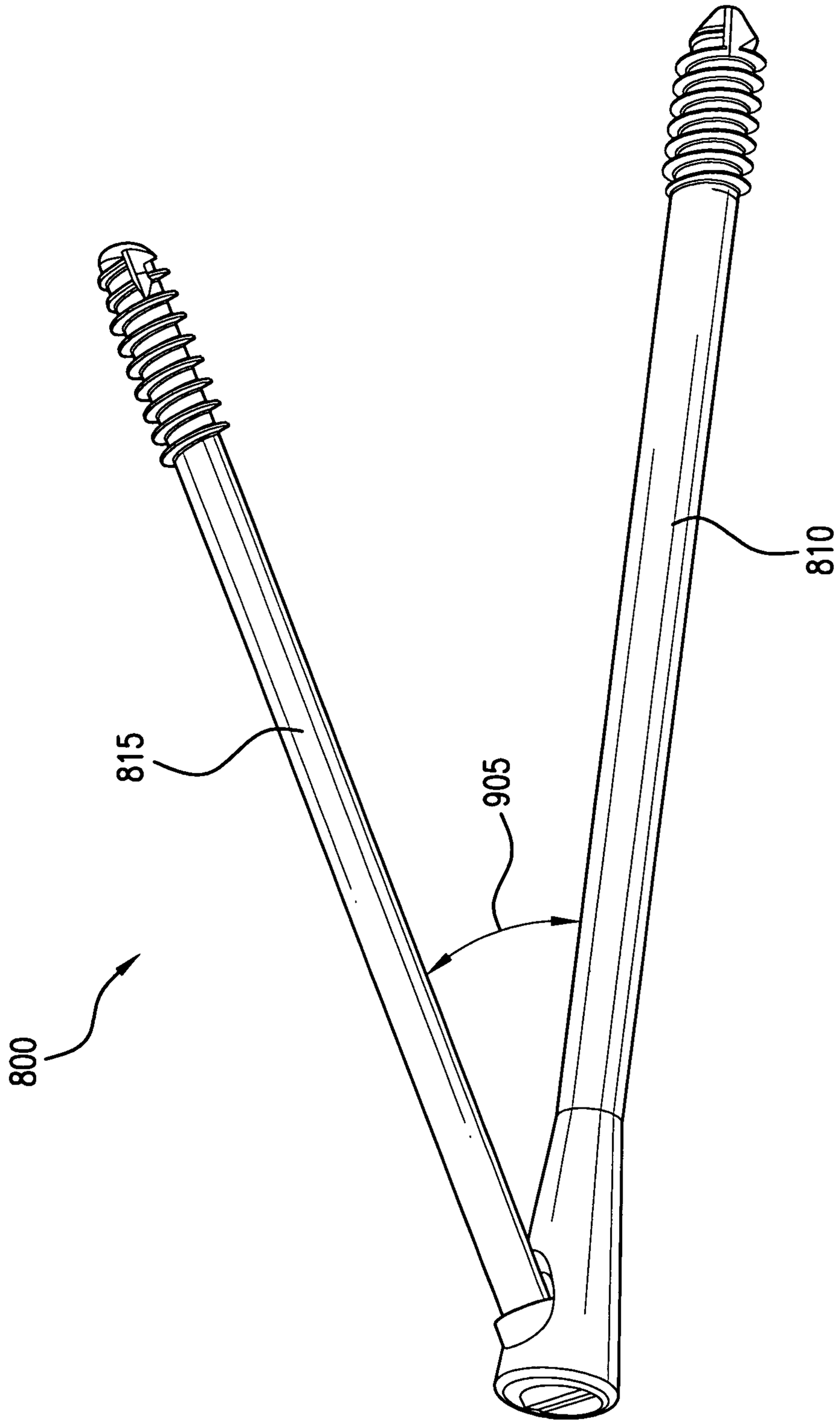


FIG. 9

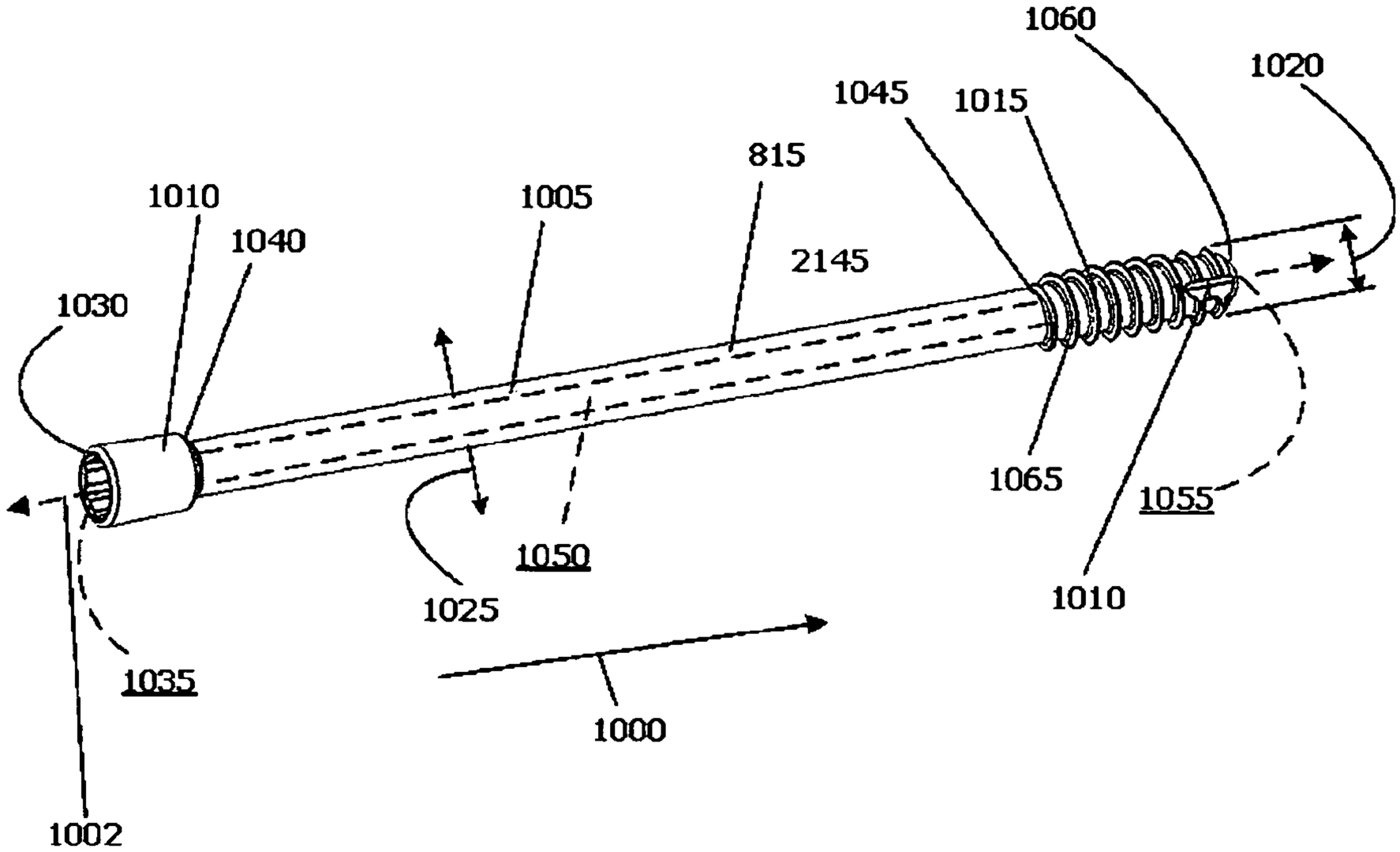

1060
1020
1045
1015
815
1010
1005
2145
1040
1030
1065
1055
1050
1025
1010
1035
1000
1002

FIG. 10

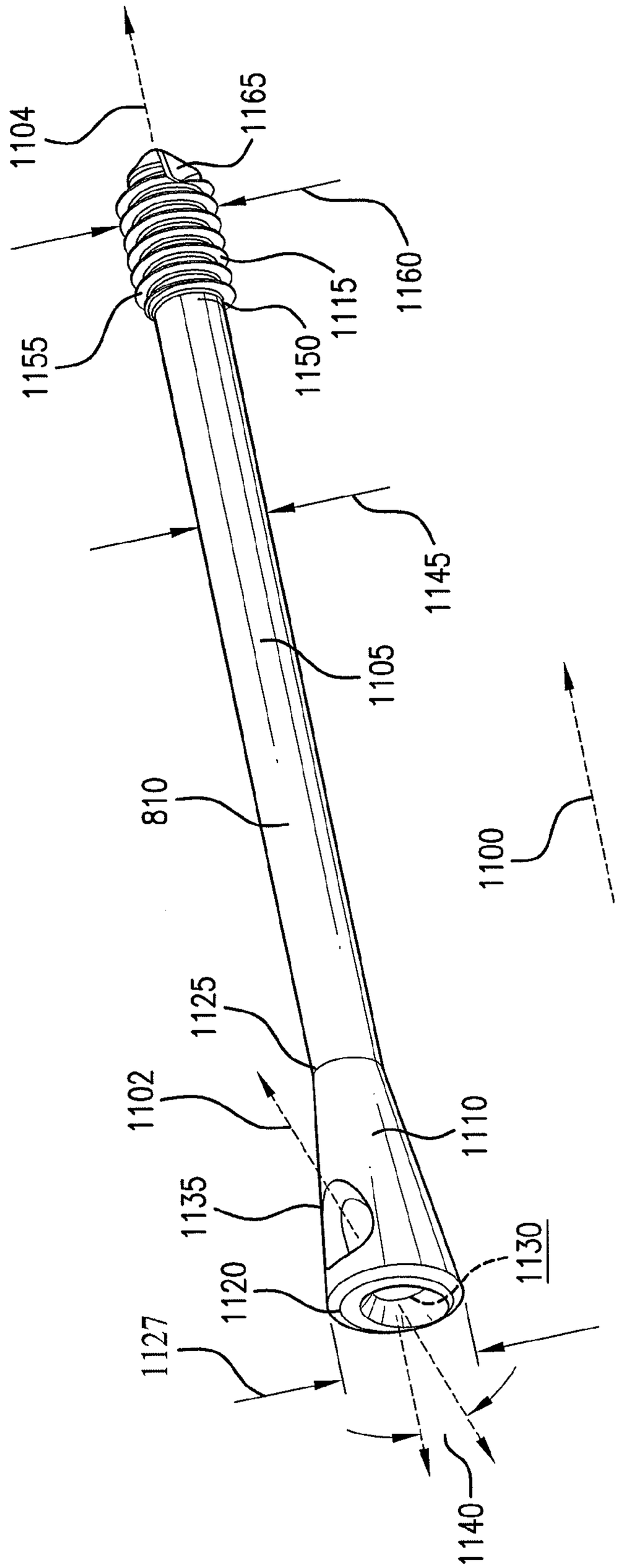

1104
1165
1160
1115
1155
1150
1145
1105
810
1100
1102
1125
1110
1135
1130
1120
1127
1140

FIG. 11

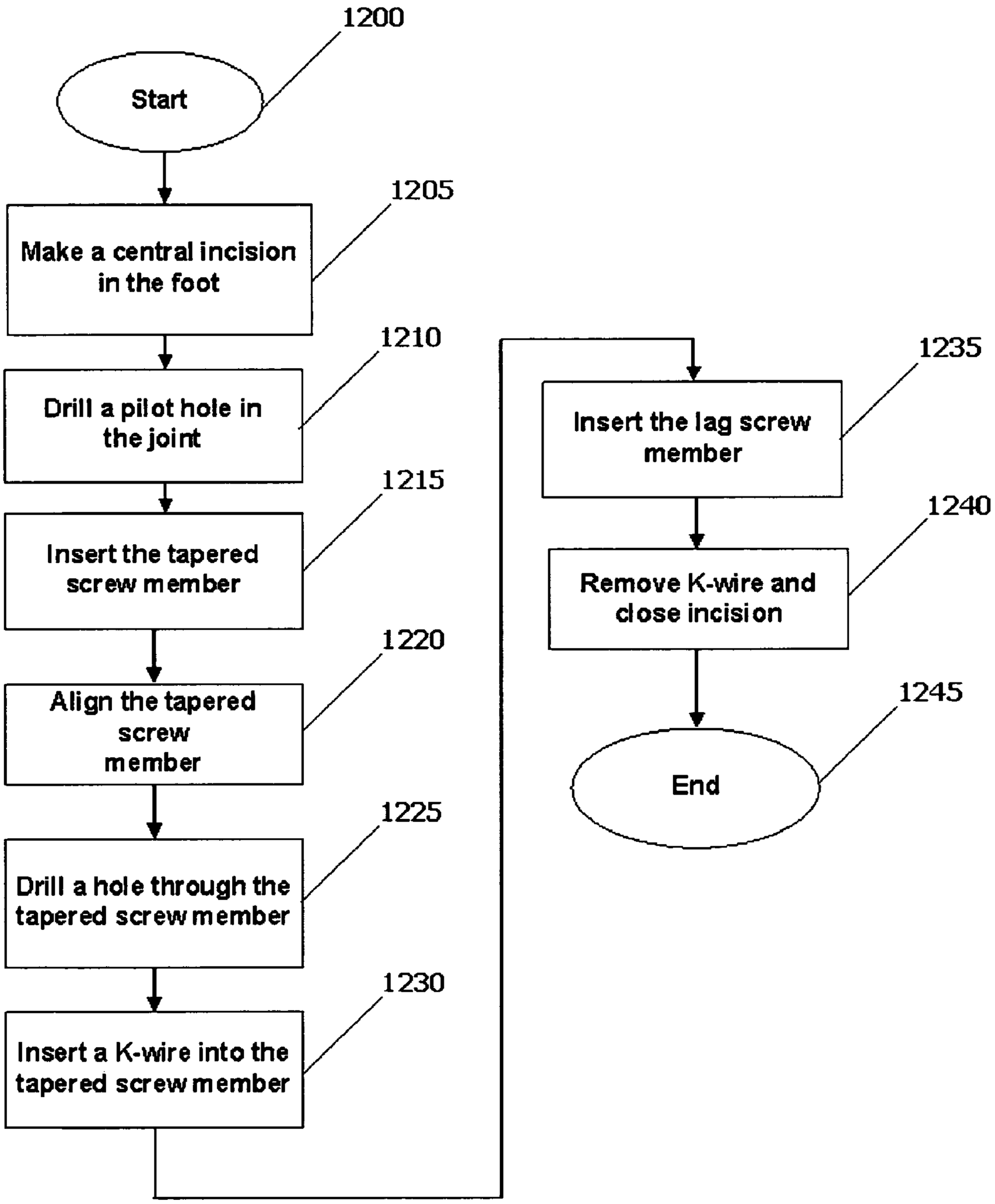

1200
Start
1205
Make a central incision in the foot
1210
Drill a pilot hole in the joint
1215
Insert the tapered screw member
1220
Align the tapered screw member
1225
Drill a hole through the tapered screw member
1230
Insert a K-wire into the tapered screw member
1235
Insert the lag screw member
1240
Remove K-wire and close incision
1245
End

FIG. 12

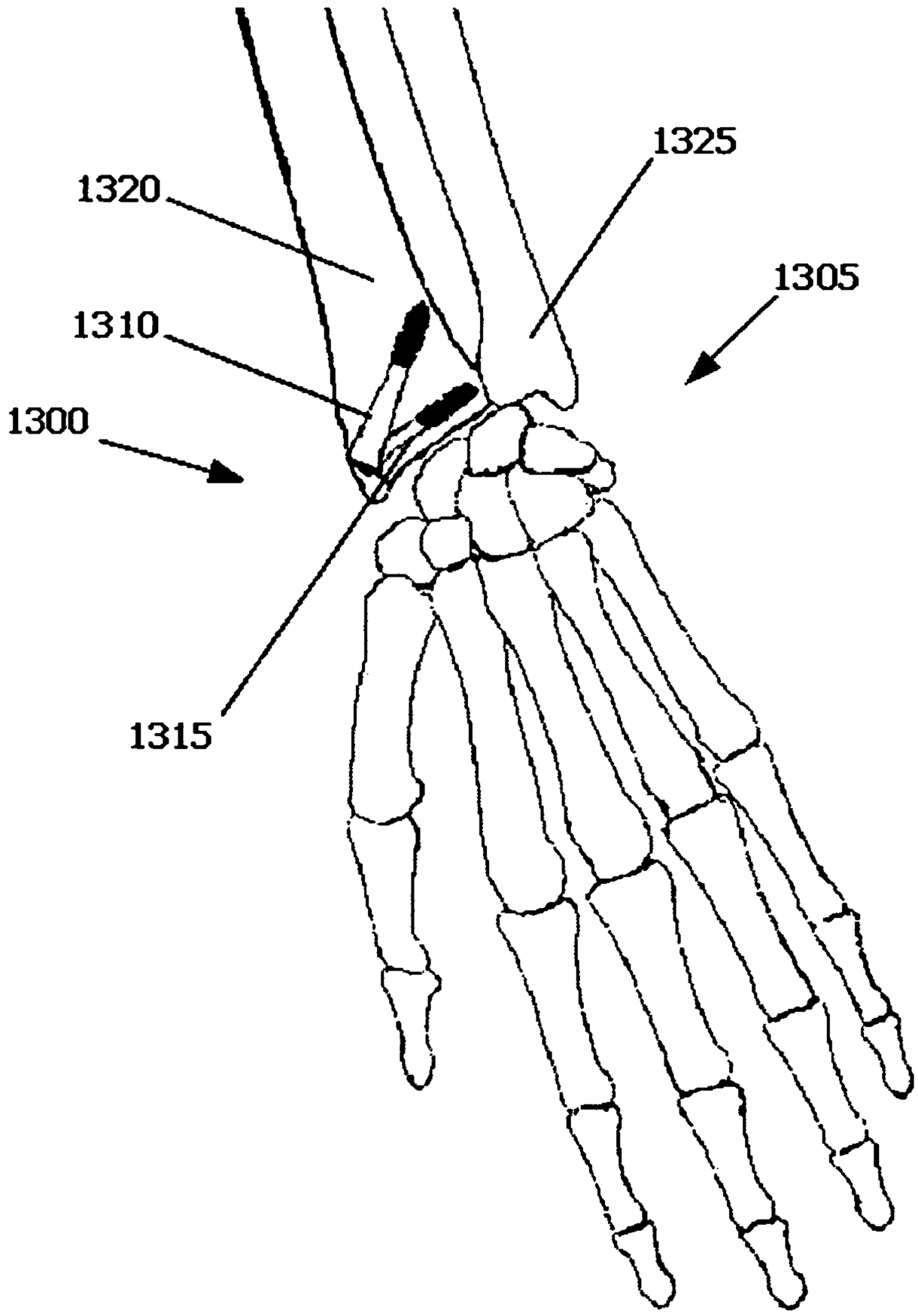


FIG. 13

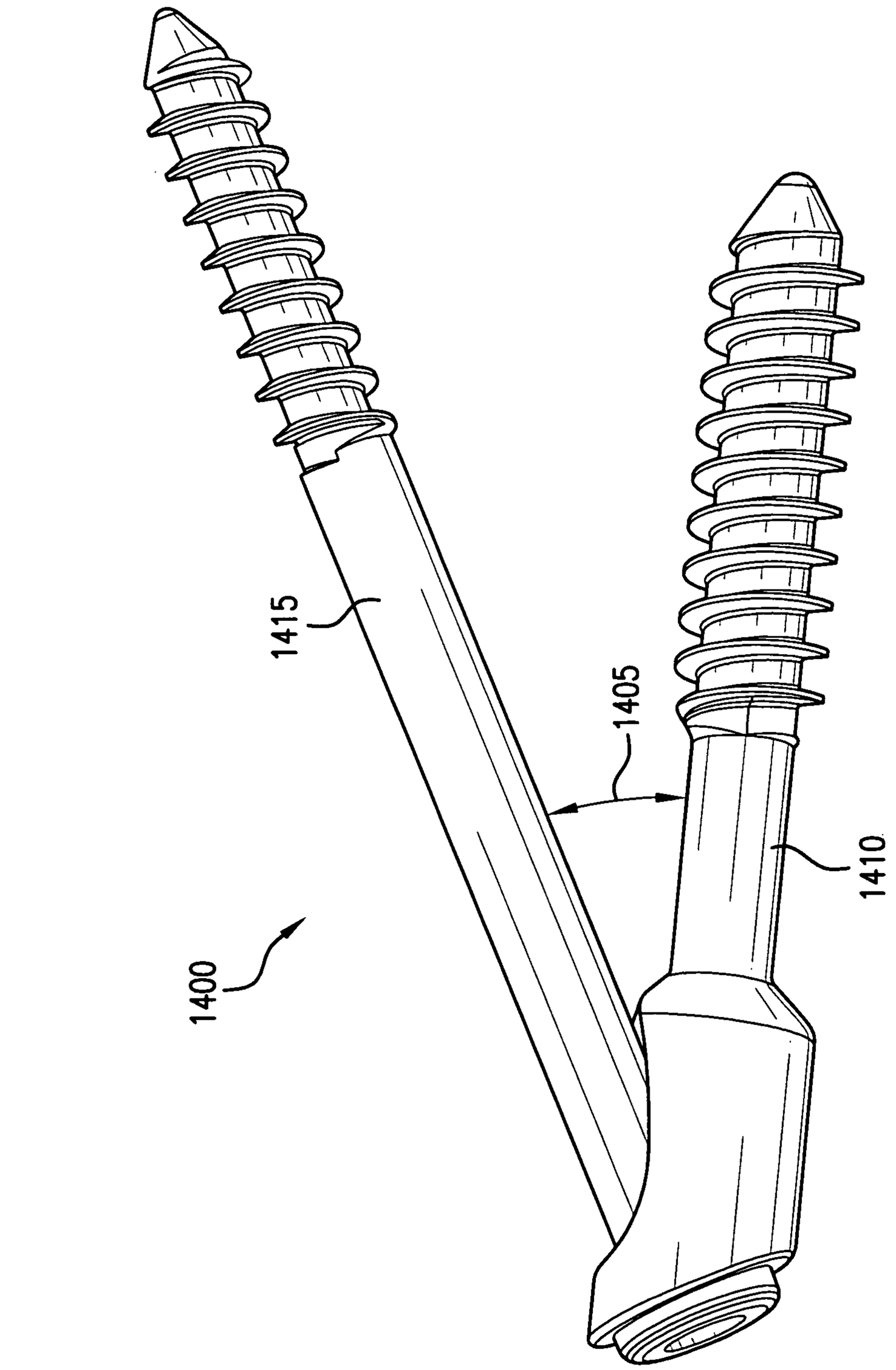


FIG. 14

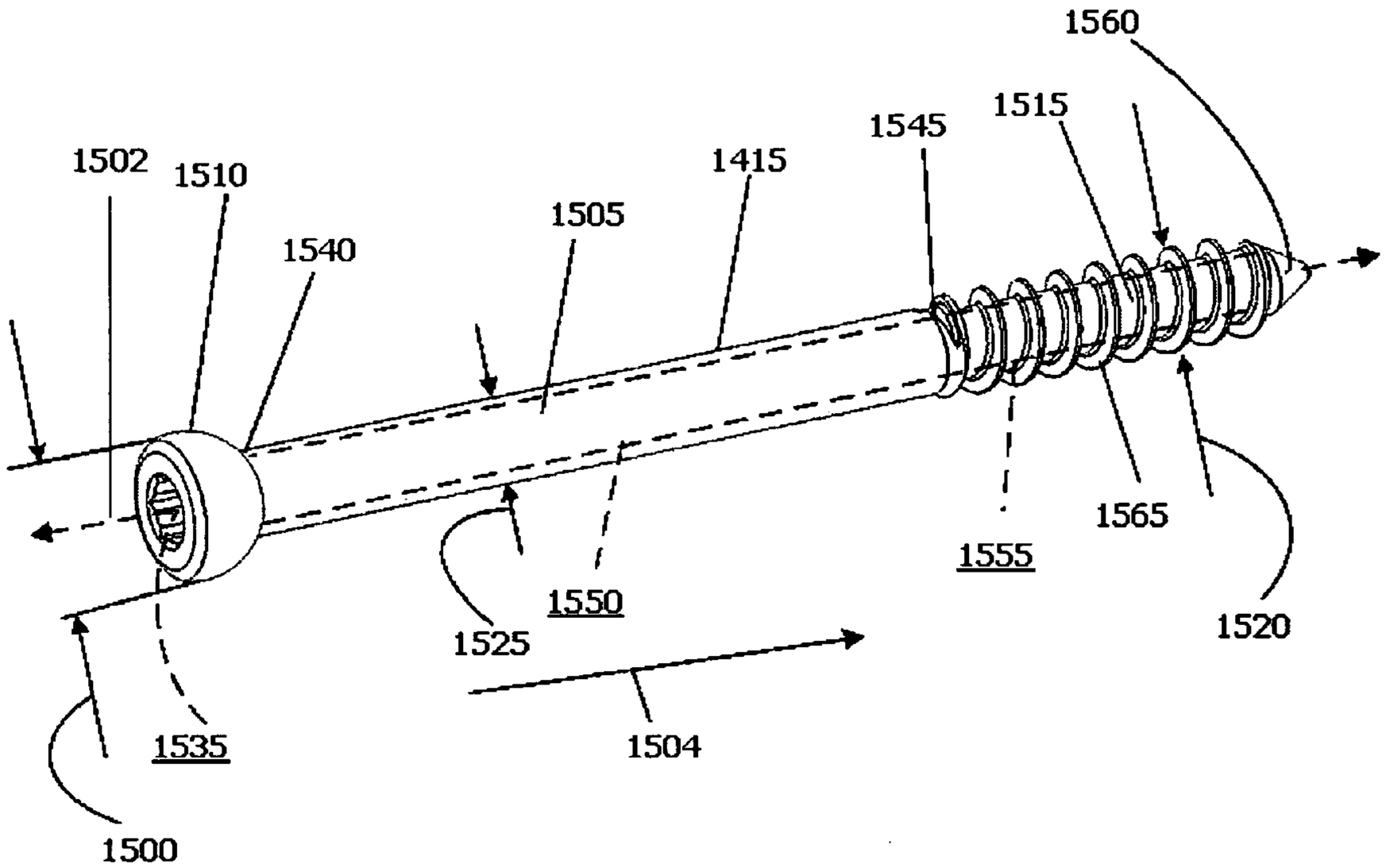

1560
1515
1545
1415
1502
1510
1505
1540
1565
1555
1550
1525
1520
1535
1504
1500

FIG. 15

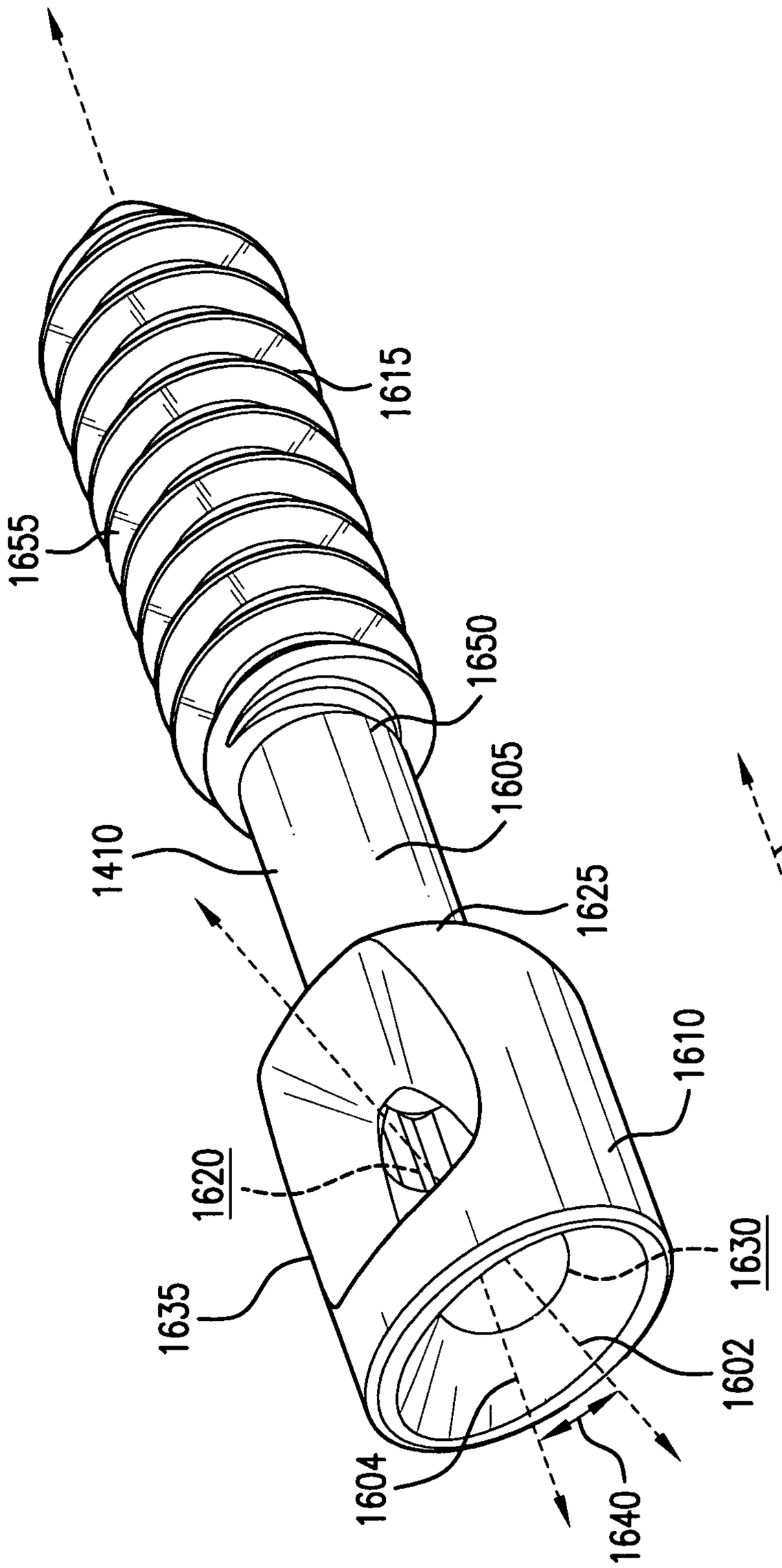

1655
1615
1650
1605
1410
1625
1610
1600
1620
1635
1630
1602
1604
1640

FIG. 16

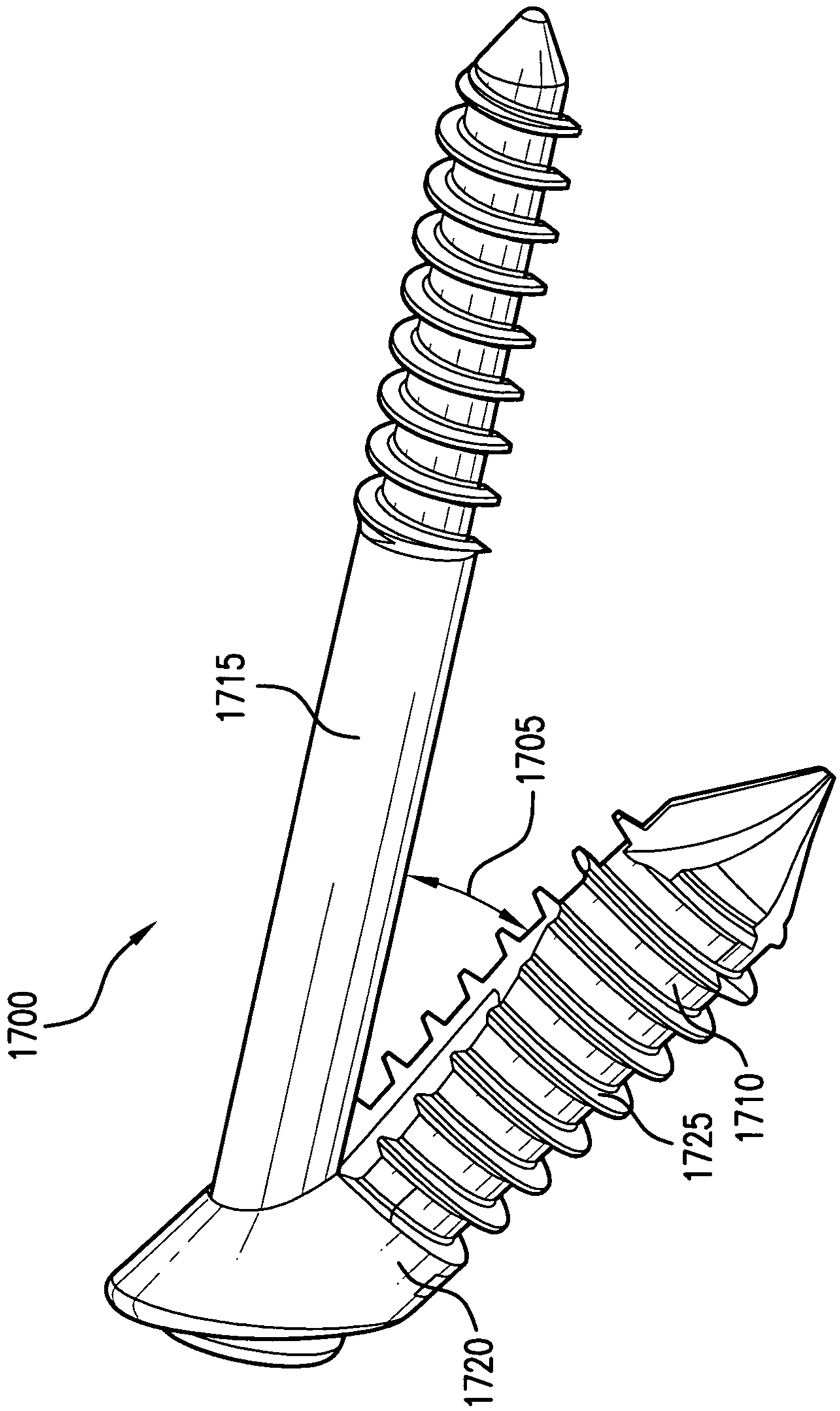


FIG. 17

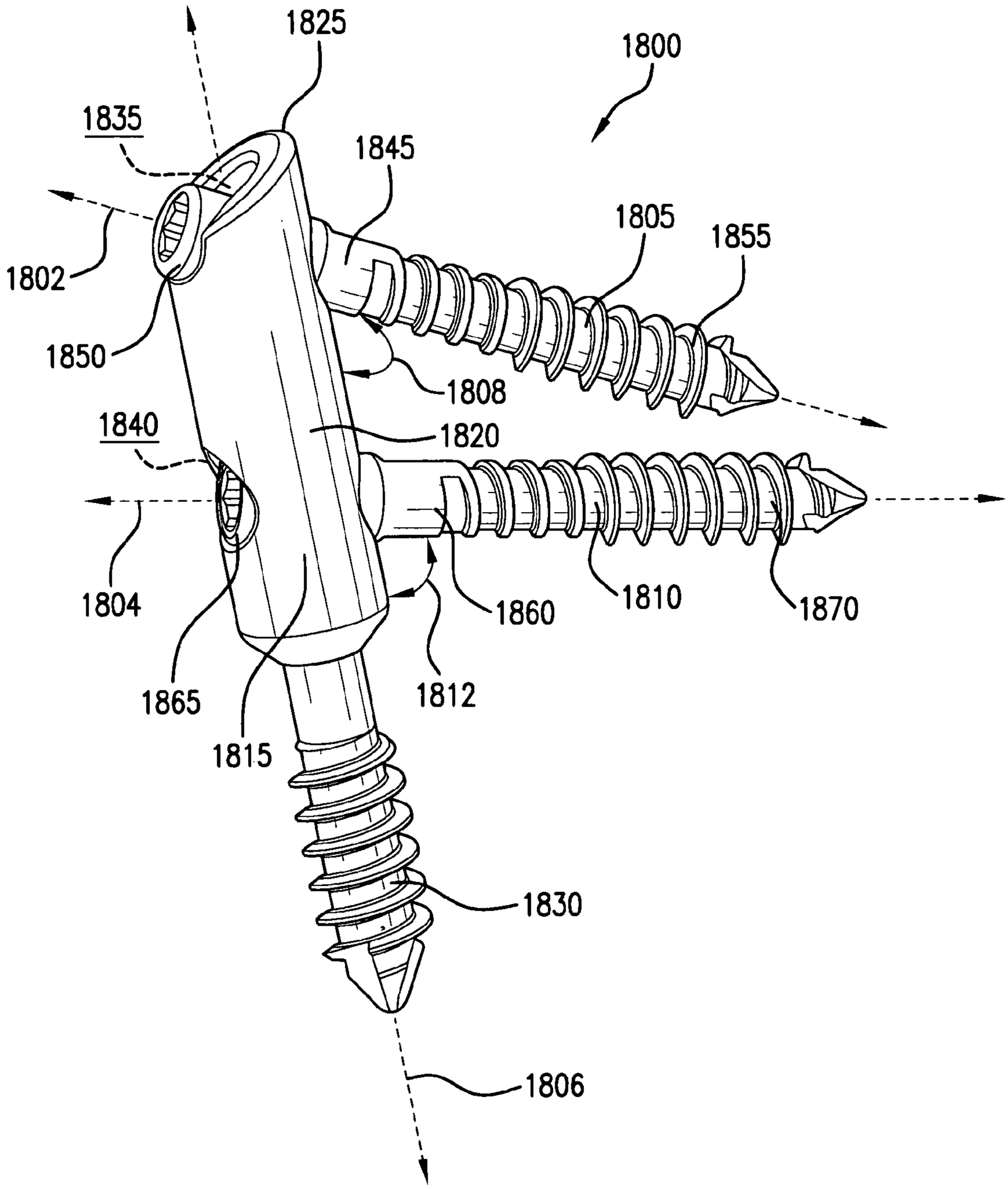

1825
1800
1835
1845
1805
1855
1802
1850
1808
1840
1820
1804
1860
1810
1870
1865
1812
1815
1830
1806

FIG. 18

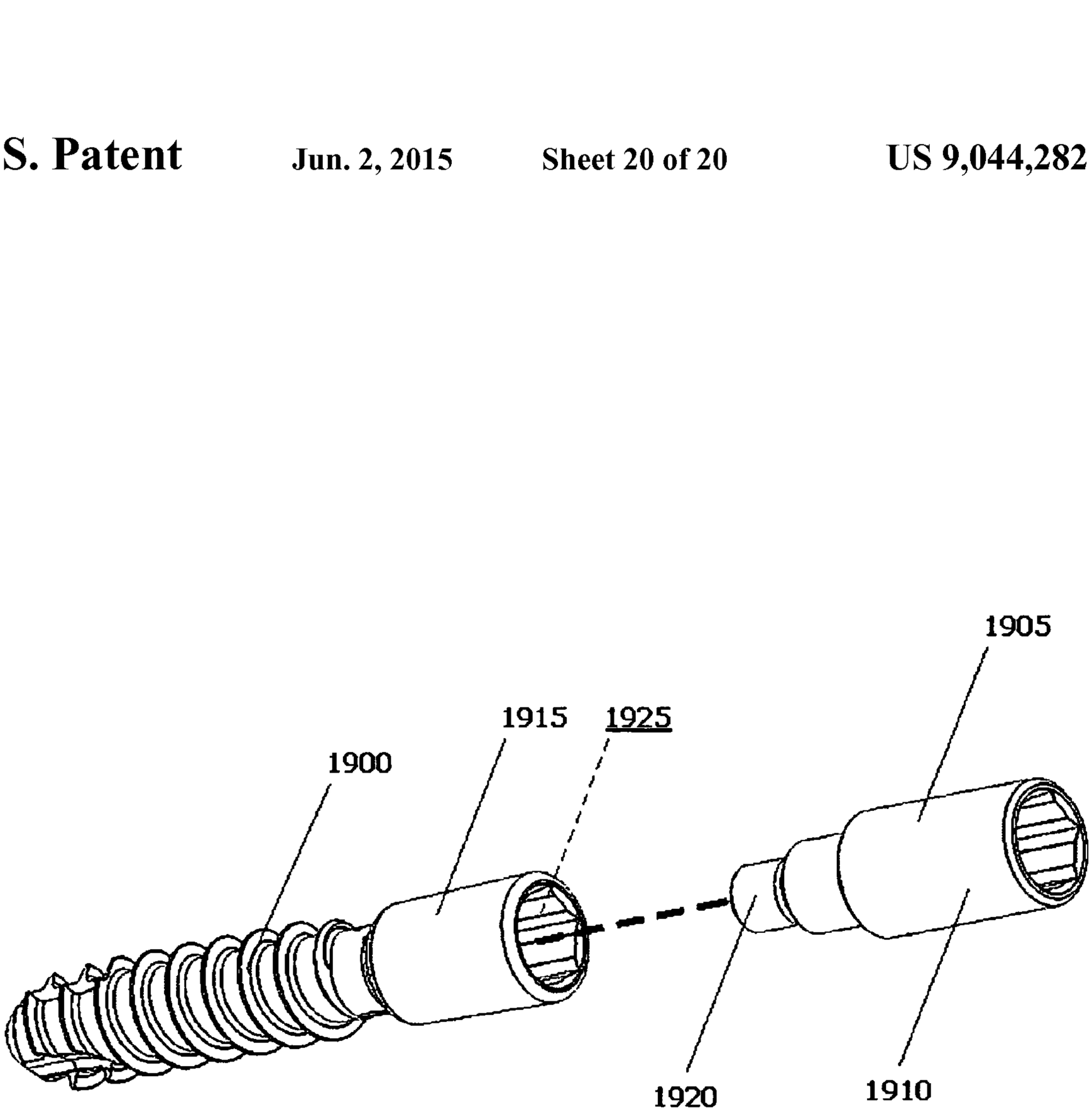


FIG. 19

INTRAOSSEOUS INTRAMEDULLARY FIXATION ASSEMBLY AND METHOD OF USE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This continuation-in-part application claims the benefit of Non-Provisional application Ser. No. 12/456,808, filed Jun. 23, 2009, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,303,589 which claims the benefit of Provisional 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 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. **3**A 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. **3**B is a perspective cross-sectional view of the distal member shown in FIG. **3**A 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 bulbous 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. **3**A-**3**B, 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. **3**A. 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. **3**A-**3**B, 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 intramedullary 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 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 embodi-

ments, 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 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 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 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 screw member, wherein the first screw member comprises a first elongated body extending along a first longitudinal axis, and wherein the first elongated body includes a first threaded portion at a first end for advancing said first screw member into a first bone or bone fragment and a bulbous portion at a second end comprising an exterior surface; and

a second screw member that couples to the first screw member, wherein the second screw member includes a second elongated body having first and second ends, the second elongated body extending along a second longitudinal axis, wherein the second elongated body comprises a second threaded portion at the first end of the second elongated body for advancing said second screw member into a second bone or bone fragment, a first aperture at a terminal end of the second end of the second elongated body, and a bore extending along a third axis from the first aperture to a second aperture on an exterior surface of the second screw member, wherein the bore comprises an interior surface at the first aperture, wherein the second longitudinal axis and the third axis define an angle,

wherein the first screw member couples to the second screw member by being inserted into the first aperture and through the bore and out of the second aperture until the exterior surface of the bulbous portion of the first screw member abuts the interior surface of the bore at the first aperture of the second screw member and the first threaded portion extends out of the second aperture to engage the first bone or bone fragment, wherein the first screw member and the second screw member translate compression to the first bone or bone fragment and the second bone or bone fragment thereby drawing the bones or bone fragments together.

2. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the second screw member comprises an internal aperture disposed in the second elongated body.

3. The assembly of claim 2, wherein the internal aperture includes a hexagonally shaped opening, a star-shaped opening, or a square-shaped opening partially disposed in the second elongated body.

4. The assembly of claim 3, wherein the hexagonally shaped opening, the star-shaped opening, or the square-shaped opening is provided to receive a complementary shaped member.

5. The assembly of claim 2, wherein the internal aperture is disposed along the second longitudinal axis.

6. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the exterior surface of the bulbous portion includes a taper for providing an interference fit with the second screw member.

7. The assembly of claim 6, wherein the taper provides for an interference lock with the second screw member.

8. The assembly of claim 6, wherein the interior surface of the bore comprises a taper for providing an interference fit with the taper of the bulbous portion.

9. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the bulbous portion includes an aperture disposed along the first longitudinal axis.

10. The assembly of claim 9, wherein the aperture of the bulbous portion has a hexagonal shape, a star shape, or a square shape.

11. The assembly of claim 9, wherein the aperture of the bulbous portion is provided to receive a complementary shaped end of an instrument.

12. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the first screw member is provided for insertion into at least a first medullary canal of a bone.

13. The assembly of claim 12, wherein the second screw member is provided for insertion into at least the first medullary canal of the bone.

14. The assembly of claim 1, further comprising a cover portion for coupling to the bulbous portion of the first screw member.

15. The assembly of claim 14, wherein the cover portion comprises a hexagonally shaped opening, a star-shaped opening, or a square-shaped opening.

16. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the bulbous portion comprises a spherical portion adapted to allow the first screw member to couple to the second screw member at a plurality of possible angles ranging from about 0 degrees to about 90 degrees.

17. The assembly of claim 16, wherein the spherical portion is adapted to allow the first screw member to rotate within the bore to set an angle between the first screw member and the second screw member to at least one of the plurality of possible angles.

18. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the first screw member couples to the second screw member at the angle.

19. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the angle is in the range of about 0 degrees to about 90 degrees.

20. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the first screw member is cannulated having a circular cross-section with said first elongated body.

21. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the first threaded portion comprises a plurality of bone threads on an outer surface of the first threaded portion.

22. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the first threaded portion includes a self-tapping edge for removing bone material.

23. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the bore receives the first elongated body of the first screw member, wherein the bulbous portion resides within the bore, and further wherein the bulbous portion abuts the interior surface of the bore at the first aperture at the second end of the second elongated body.

24. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the second threaded portion comprises a plurality of threads on an outer surface of the second threaded portion.

25. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the second threaded portion includes a self-tapping edge for removing bone material.

26. The assembly of claim 1, wherein uniform compression is translated across the first screw member and the second screw member to the first bone or bone fragment and the second bone or bone fragment.

27. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the second screw member comprises a tubular portion at the second end of the second elongated body, wherein the tubular portion comprises the first aperture and the bore, and wherein the second aperture is on an exterior surface of the tubular portion.

28. An assembly for bone fusion, comprising:

a first screw member, wherein the first screw member comprises a first elongated body, and wherein the first elongated body includes a first threaded portion at a first end for advancing said first screw member into a first bone or bone fragment and a bulbous portion at a second end comprising an exterior surface; and

a second screw member that couples to the first screw member, wherein the second screw member includes a second elongated body having first and second ends, wherein the second elongated body comprises a second threaded portion at the first end of the second elongated body for advancing said second screw member into a second bone or bone fragment and a tubular portion at the second end of the second elongated body, wherein the tubular portion comprises a first aperture at a terminal end of the second end of the second elongated body and a bore extending through the tubular portion from the first aperture to a second aperture on an exterior surface of the second screw member, wherein the bore comprises an interior surface,

wherein the bulbous portion is semi-spherical for providing angular rotation of the first screw member relative to the second screw member, and

wherein the first screw member couples to the second screw member by being inserted into the first aperture and through the bore and out of the second aperture until the exterior surface of the bulbous portion of the first screw member abuts the interior surface of the bore at the first aperture of the second screw member and the first threaded portion extends out of the second aperture to engage the first bone or bone fragment, wherein the first screw member and the second screw member translate compression to the first bone or bone fragment and the second bone or bone fragment thereby drawing the bones or bone fragments together.

29. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the second screw member comprises an internal aperture disposed in the second elongated body.

30. The assembly of claim 29, wherein the internal aperture includes a hexagonally shaped opening, a star-shaped opening, or a square-shaped opening partially disposed in the second elongated body.

31. The assembly of claim 30, wherein the hexagonally shaped opening, the star-shaped opening, or the square-shaped opening is provided to receive a complementary shaped member.

32. The assembly of claim 29, wherein the internal aperture partially traverses the tubular portion at the second end of the second elongated body.

33. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the bulbous portion includes an aperture.

34. The assembly of claim 33, wherein the aperture of the bulbous portion has a hexagonal shape, a star shape, or a square shape.

35. The assembly of claim 33, wherein the aperture of the bulbous portion is provided to receive a complementary shaped end of an instrument.

36. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the first screw member couples to the second screw member at an angle.

37. The assembly of claim 36, wherein the angle varies between about 0 degrees and about 90 degrees.

38. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the first screw member is provided for insertion into at least a first medullary canal of a bone.

39. The assembly of claim 38, wherein the second screw member is provided for insertion into at least the first medullary canal of the bone.

40. The assembly of claim 28, further comprising a cover portion coupled to the bulbous portion of the first screw member.

41. The assembly of claim 40, wherein the cover portion comprises a hexagonally shaped opening, a star-shaped opening, or a square-shaped opening.

42. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the first screw member is cannulated having a circular cross-section with said first elongated body.

43. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the first threaded portion comprises a plurality of bone threads on an outer surface of the first threaded portion.

44. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the first threaded portion includes a self-tapping edge for removing bone material.

45. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the bore receives the first elongated body of the first screw member, wherein the bulbous portion resides within the bore, and further wherein the bulbous portion abuts the internal surface of the bore at the first aperture at the second end of the second elongated body.

46. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the bore forms a predetermined angle with the second elongated body.

47. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the second threaded portion comprises a plurality of threads on an outer surface of the second threaded portion.

48. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the second threaded portion includes a self-tapping edge for removing bone material.

49. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the bore is adapted for retaining the bulbous portion.

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