A Steinmann pin is a type of orthopedic medical device used to stabilize bone fragments or to fixate bone fractures during surgery. The pin is named after Dr. Steinmann, who first described its use in the early 20th century.

Steinmann pins are usually made of stainless steel or titanium and are available in various sizes and lengths. They are inserted through the skin and into the bone, providing an anchor point for wires or other fixation devices. The pins can be inserted either by hand or using a power drill.

Steinmann pins are commonly used in orthopedic surgery to stabilize fractures of the long bones, such as the femur, tibia, and humerus. They are also used in surgeries involving the spine, foot, and ankle. The pins are generally removed after the bone has healed sufficiently, although in some cases they may be left in place permanently.

As with any medical procedure, the use of Steinmann pins carries some risks, including infection, nerve or blood vessel damage, and bone damage. However, when used correctly, they can be a valuable tool in the treatment of bone fractures and other orthopedic conditions.