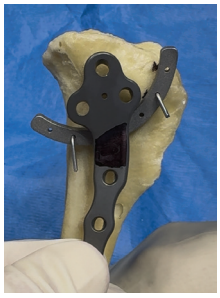
TPLO Osteotomy Guide

USER GUIDE

When performing a TPLO, the osteotomy is one of the most critical aspects of the procedure. Blade drifting is a common problem when initiating the cut, often resulting in an osteotomy that is not positioned exactly where the surgeon prefers. The TPLO Osteotomy Guide is designed to address this issue and enhance efficiency and accuracy.

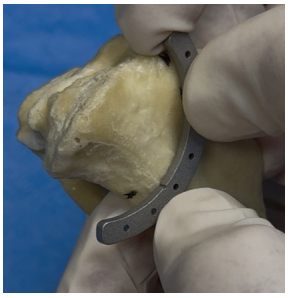


1. After preparing the proximal tibia and the surgeon is ready to proceed with the concentric osteotomy, identify the location for placement of the TPLO Osteotomy Guide.

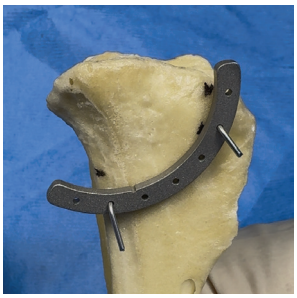
Placement can be determined by:

- D-measurements
- Implant fit
- Surgeon preference

Pro Tip: *Preoperative templating and implant sizing can improve placement accuracy and surgical flow.*



2. Position the guide with its notch landmark located at the ventro-caudal aspect of the planned osteotomy site, as this will serve as the rotational landmark throughout the procedure.



3. Stabilize the guide to the tibia by inserting a minimum of two 0.45” (1.1mm) k-wires into the pre-drilled holes of your choice. Angle the pins away from the osteotomy line to prevent interference with stay pins or the cutting path, and bend the wires to maintain stability.

Pro Tip: *Particularly in cases where bone quality is poor, consider using:*

- *Threaded k-wires for improved fixation*
- *VOI Sta-fix pins for superior stability*

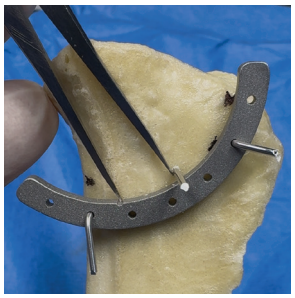
To contact a representative or receive additional information, please contact vetOvation.
919.247.0328 ▪ **contact@vetovation.com** ▪ **www.vetovation.com**

DESIGNED BY DrMark.Vet

DISTRIBUTED EXCLUSIVELY BY vetOvation
Advancing Veterinary Surgery

TPLO Osteotomy Guide

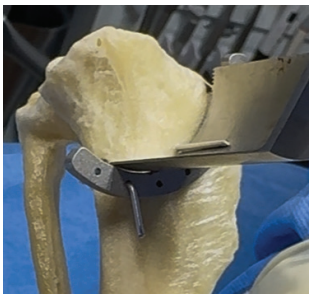
USER GUIDE



4. Once the guide is positioned and securely fastened, measure and mark the distance required for rotation. This can be accomplished using two methods:

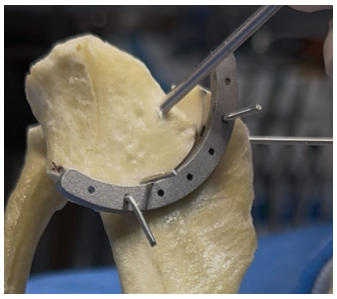
- The traditional approach involves using an osteotome to create a notch in the proximal segment.
- A newer alternative is to place a 0.45” k-wire 2mm off the guide to serve as a rotational marker.

Pro Tip: *When using the k-wire method, ensure the wire is not angled into the osteotomy line to avoid contact with the blade during cutting.*



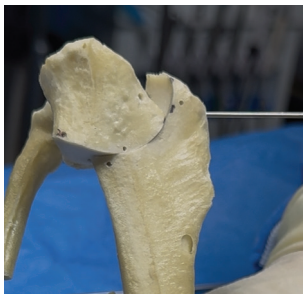
5. With the guide stabilized, place the osteotomy blade against the guide and orient the blade perpendicular to the tibia. Perform the cut using the guide’s cutting edge to manipulate and fine-tune blade alignment as needed. Take care to remain within the planned osteotomy line and avoid striking the stabilizing k-wires.

Pro Tip: *Do not proceed if the guide feels unstable; repositioning early prevents complications and improves final alignment.*



6. Following the osteotomy, rotate the proximal segment until the bone notch or preplaced rotational k-wire aligns with the guide’s notch landmark.

Insert a stabilizing pin across the tibial tuberosity and proximal segment to maintain alignment.



7. Once the osteotomy is stabilized, remove the k-wires and the TPLO Osteotomy Guide, and proceed with TPLO fixation according to your preferred technique.

Consistent use of these steps, combined with proper preoperative planning and mindful execution, allows the TPLO Osteotomy Guide to improve accuracy, reduce intraoperative variability, and produce reliable surgical outcomes.

Product, Video & Purchasing Information

DrMark.Vet + VetOvation YouTube Playlist

For Information on DrMark.Vet