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- 3D reconstructions give a better and more accurate demonstration of the tibial plateau fracture and allows a more precise pre-operative surgical plan

(Wicky et al Eur Radiol. 2000)



- Use of virtual 3D software for planning of tibial plateau fracture reconstruction
- Special planning software to perform preplanning with successful segmentation analysis, although still time consuming (mean time 174.8 min, 5 cases)

(Suero et al Injury 2009)









Literature

- Markhardt et al Radiographics 2009
- Both CT and MRI imaging are more accurate than plain radiography for classification (Schatzer) of tibial plateau fractures
- Use of cross-sectional imaging can improve surgical planning



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MRI indications Recent study showed 90% of tibial fractures had evidence of meniscal injury on MRI, so either MRI / arthroscopy / open exploration should be considered (Gardner J Orthop Trauma 2005) "nonunion did occur due to incarceration of meniscus tissue in the fracture site". (Toro-Arbelaez, Injury 2007)







Avulsion fractures

- ACL, PCL (green) origin, insertion (eminentia)
- MCL (origin, meniscofemoral and distal insertion)
- Capsular insertion (ligament fibers) Segond fracture (almost always with ACL rupture)
- ITB: Gerdy tubercle
- Fibular head: Arcuate ligament ("arcuate sign"), LCL, biceps tendon











