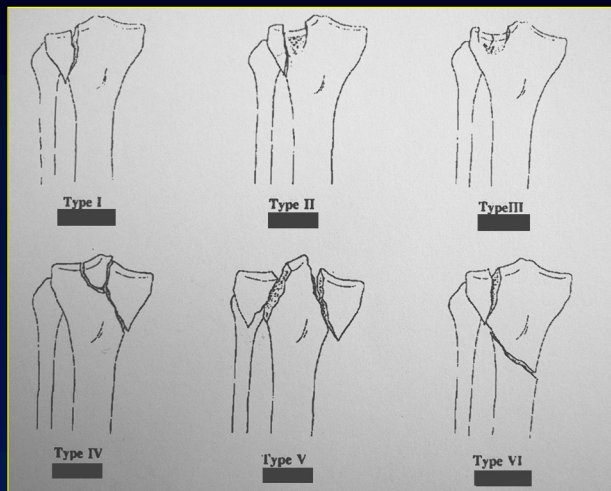


Tibial Plateau Fractures

Rationale for Fixation



*François Kelberine, Loic Lecoq, Victor Pacoret,
Alain Vanderleyen*

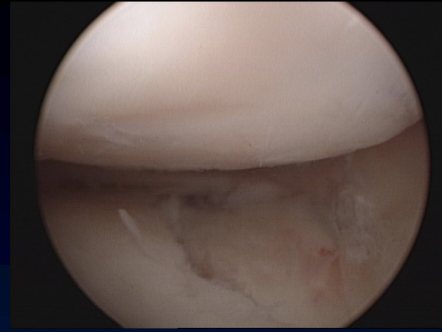
*Aix en Provence - France
Gap - France*

4 Goals

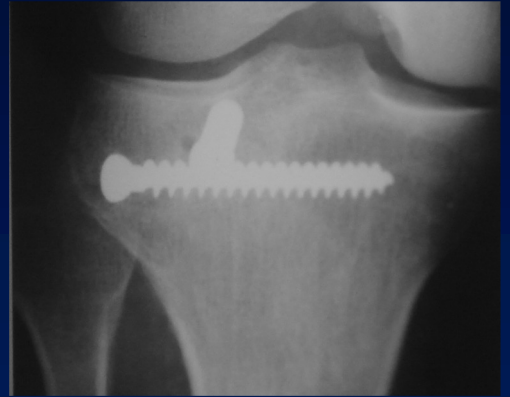
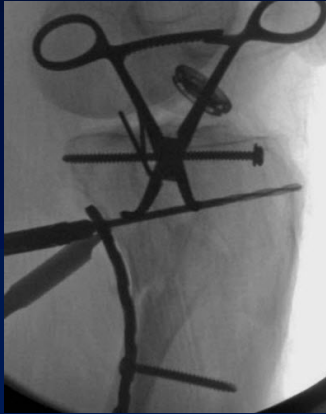
- ✓ Restore anatomy
 - ✓ Articular surface
 - ✓ Alignment
- ✓ Stability to allow rehab as fast as possible
- ✓ Respect soft tissues
 - Skin
 - Vascularity
- ✓ Think about biology

Restore anatomy (ORIF)

Cartilage surface (level & junction)



- ✓ To be supported
- ✓ Fragments : screws
- ✓ Small fragments : pins



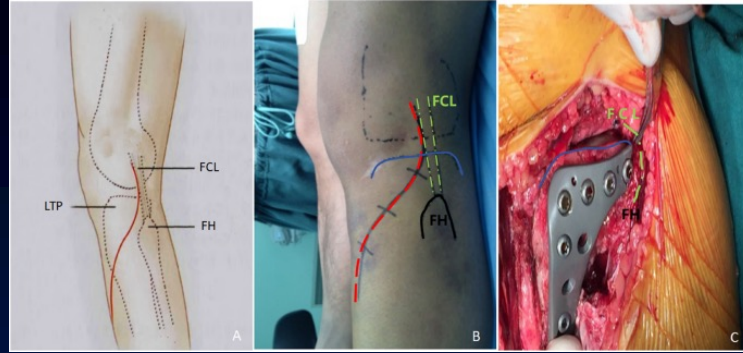
Restore anatomy (ORIF)

✓ Epiphyseal bone

✓ Alignment

✓ Combination screws / plate (locked or not)

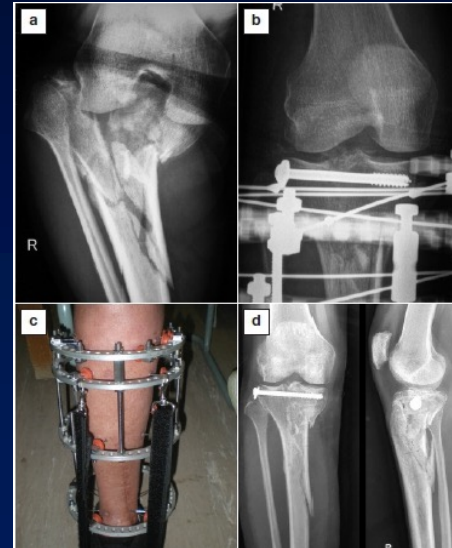
✓ Anatomic plate or standard



Restore anatomy (ORIF)

✓ Combination screws or pins

✓ External fixator



Stability

- ✓Includes bone



- ✓Loss of substance (compaction)

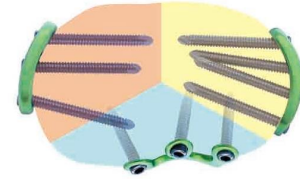


- ✓Filling the defect is part of fixation

- ✓Cement, bone substitute, autograft

Stability

- ✓ The best possible for rehab
- ✓ « 3 columns » principle
- ✓ ≠ Weight bearing
- ✓ ROM recovery



Coutesy Dr Lobenhoffer



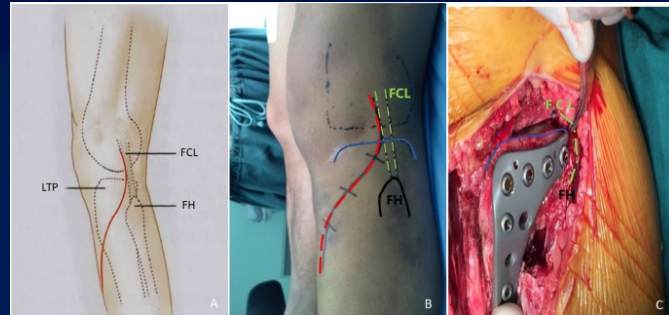
Respect of soft tissues

✓ Skin allowing approach or not (coverage)

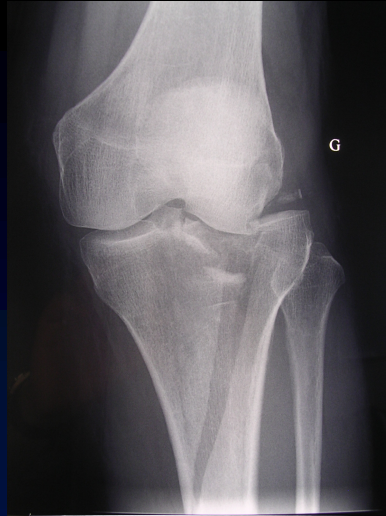
✓ ORIF : thickness of material

✓ ORIF + flap

✓ External fixator



Respect of
vascularity
minimal ORIF



Respect of soft tissues

- ✓ Risk of compartment syndrom
- ✓ Timing of surgery?
 - ✓ Early post approach
 - ✓ Delayed lateralor medial approach
- ✓ Location of ORIF

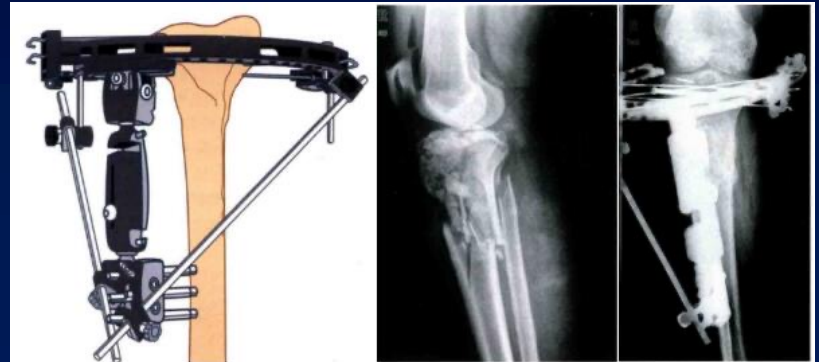


Biology

✓ Static vs Dynamic



✓ Time to bone healing



Take home messages

- ✓ Obviously, not only one trauma feature
- ✓ Skin status to fix of surgery in time and ORIF
- ✓ Multiple choices
 - ✓ Anatomical fixation
 - ✓ Enough stable to allow rehab

