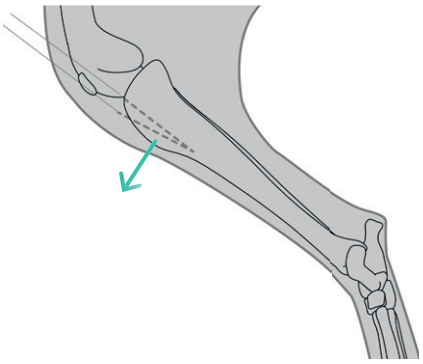
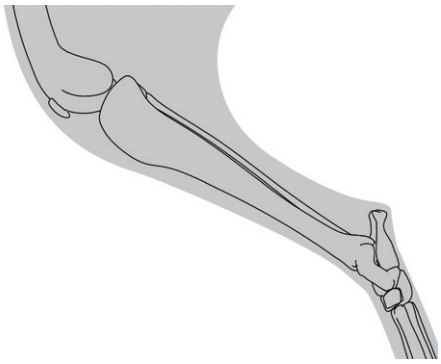
Surgical technique



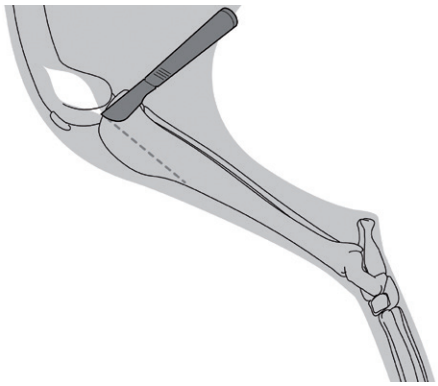
Step 1

Determination of the advancement distance. Decide the implants size according to the advancement.



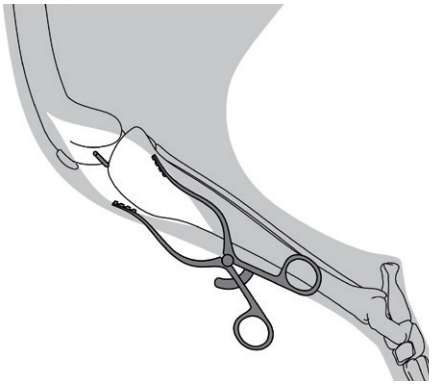
Step 2

Positioning. Place the animal in lateral recumbency. The tibia to be operated on should be on the table exposing its medial aspect.



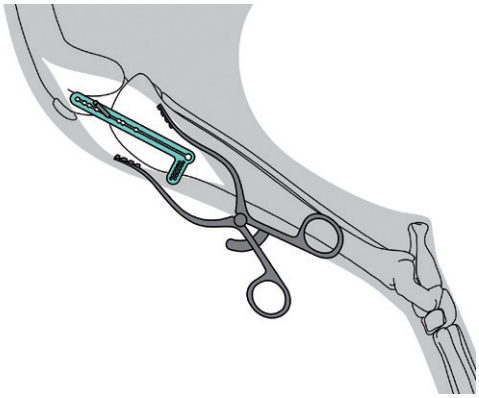
Step 3

Approach. Medial approach to the proximal tibia.



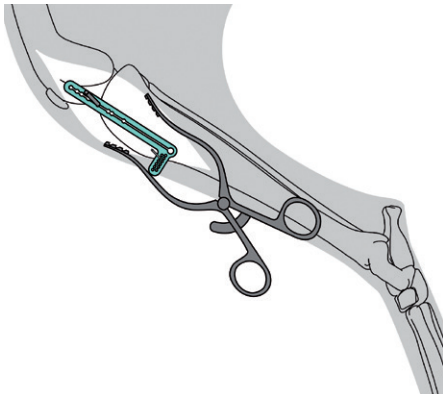
Step 4

Identification of Gerdy's tubercle. Insert the intra-articular needle from the medial aspect to the lateral aspect slightly cranial to Gerdy's tubercle.



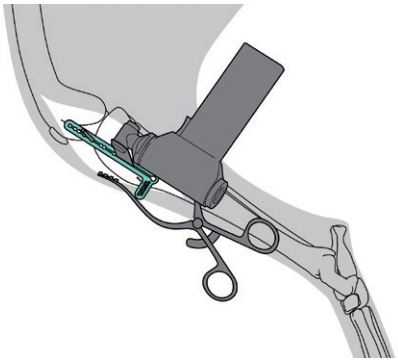
Step 5

Proximal positioning of the saw guide. Place the saw guide on the needle in the hole corresponding to the predetermined advancement.



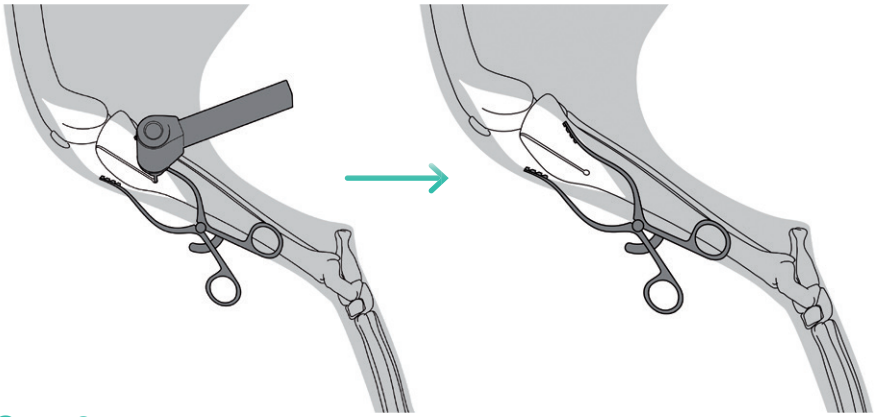
Step 6

Craniodistal positioning of the saw guide. Position the saw guide distally using the reference that corresponds to the measured thickness of the cortex.



Step 7

Osteotomy. Perform the osteotomy with the oscillating saw up to the distal hole.

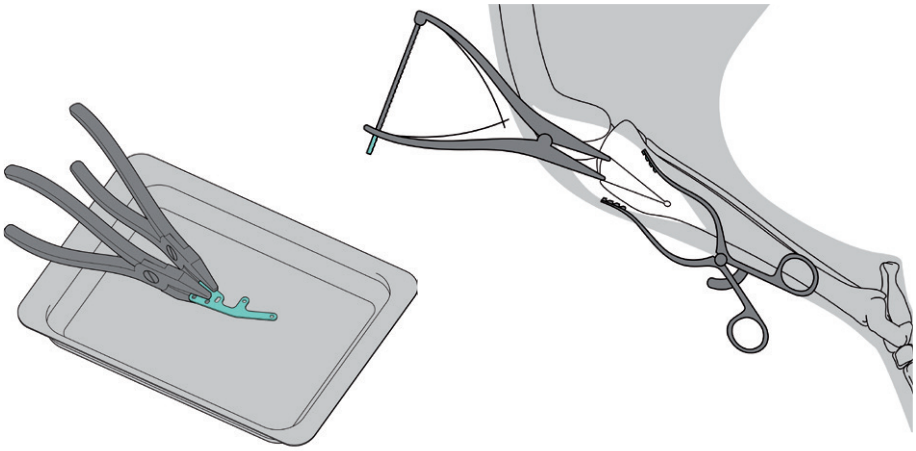


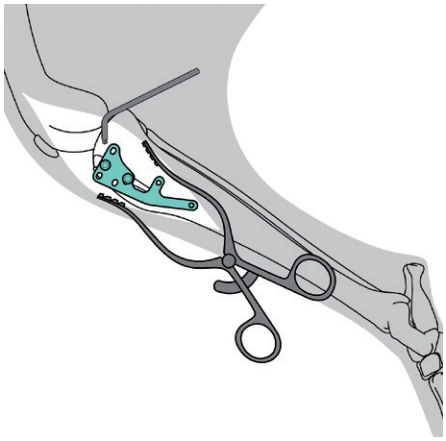
Step 8

Maquet hole. Once the osteotomy has been peformend, drill the distal hole. This hole is necessary to relief the stress concentration at the end of the cut, and prevent the distal area of the osteotomy from breaking during distraction.

IMPORTANT: The drill diameter should be smaller than the hole diameter in the saw guide.

Surgical technique





Step 9

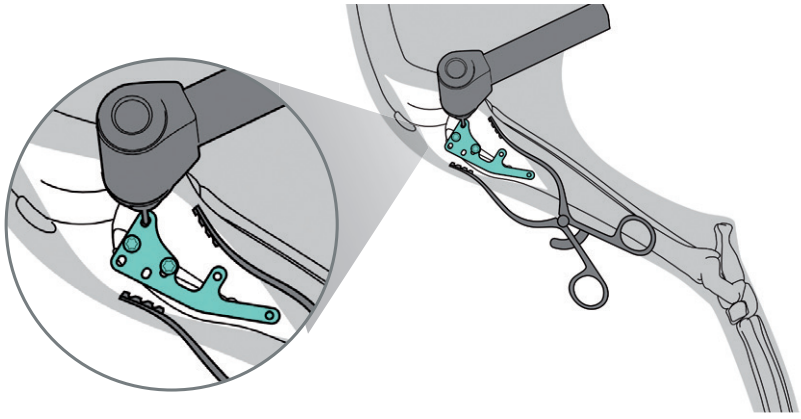
Preparation. Separate the spacer from the plate. Pre-fold the plate with pliers to adapt it to the patient's geometry. Implant preparation can be done preoperatively after Step 2.

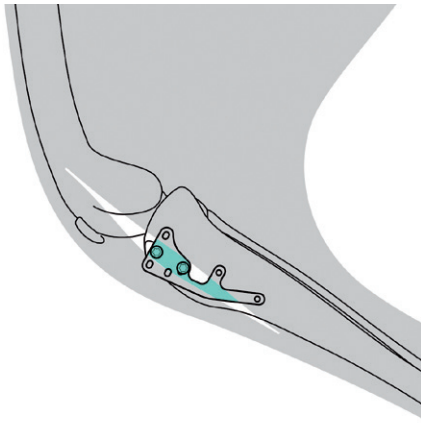
Step 10

Distraction. Distract slowly with an initial gap of 3 mm, taking great care to avoid breaking the distal part of the osteotomy.

Step 11

Introduction of the implant. Place the spacer and raise the plate to finish shaping if necessary. The distal hole must be located as much cranially as possible and oriented as much perpendicularly as possible to the Maquet hole; to achieve this, tilt the plate and shape the border to the appropriate position. Once molded, join the spacer and plate by tightening the two screws.





Step 12

Fixation of the implant to the bone. Drill the holes and insert the osteosynthesis screws to attach the plate to the bone. First the two proximal and the distal screws and then the middle ones. The two distal screws can be monocortical.

Step 13

Suture. Layered closure.

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Rev. 08/2022