

## Why choose the Arthrex TPLO plate?

- › Innovative anatomical design results in shorter surgery and anaesthesia times, which in turn reduces the patient's overall stress and improves recovery
- › Robust locking system reduces complication rates, thereby increasing your pet's safety
- › For cases with increased stifle instability, the Arthrex patented plate design incorporates a unique suture hole that allows for an *InternalBrace™*, providing additional stability to your pet's joint
- › A wide variety of surgical implant options, made from either titanium alloy or stainless steel, are designed to be customized to individual needs to support the healing of the TPLO cut
- › Based on extensive scientific research, the Arthrex TPLO plates are developed by internationally renowned veterinary specialists, with animal welfare at the forefront of their work
- › Manufactured in the USA and Europe to the same stringent standards as human orthopedic implants, Arthrex TPLO plates provide peace of mind regarding the quality of the surgical repair

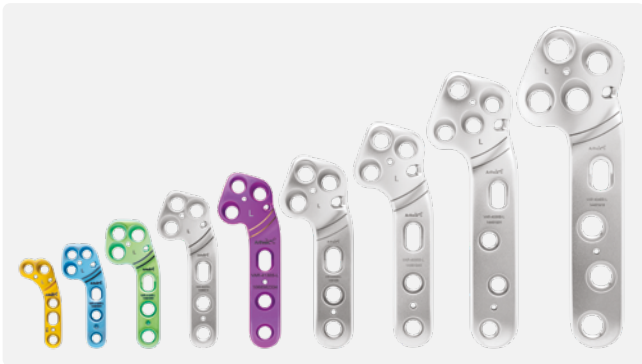


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## About Arthrex Vet Systems

Arthrex Vet Systems (AVS) is a division of Arthrex Inc., a leading global orthopedic medical device manufacturer. Arthrex has always remained a privately held company, which allows for the rapid evaluation of new technologies and ideas, and the freedom to develop products and techniques that truly make a difference without economic considerations or compromise. For more than a decade, we have applied our expertise in orthopedics and orthobiologics to develop hundreds of products for the treatment of large and small animals such as horses, dogs, and cats.

With a mission of *Helping Veterinarians Treat Their Patients Better*, our goal is to improve the overall care offered to animals. We develop our innovative veterinary surgical solutions and products with this in mind, working in collaboration with leading veterinary surgeons. In addition to manufacturing products for arthroscopy, cartilage repair, ligament stabilization, and orthobiologic treatments, we provide ongoing continuing education opportunities around the globe for vets to learn the latest techniques.

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Please scan for more information on TPLO.

### References

1. Elkins AD, Pechman R, Kearney MT, et al. A retrospective study evaluating the degree of degenerative joint disease in the stifle of dogs following surgical repair of anterior cruciate ligament rupture. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 1991;27:533-540.
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# Treatment for Cranial Cruciate Ligament Rupture

Pet Owner Information



## What is cranial cruciate ligament disease?

The cranial cruciate ligament (CCL) is one of the main stabilizing structures of the knee (stifle) joint in the hindlimbs of dogs. The CCL is a rope-like structure inside the joint that acts as a static (constant) stabilizer of the knee, preventing abnormal “slipping” of the two bones of the knee joint, femur, and tibia. Its main job is to hold the femur and tibia in proper alignment during all forms of activity.

Deficiency of the CCL is the most common orthopedic problem in dogs and inevitably results in degenerative joint disease (arthritis) in the knee joint.<sup>1-3</sup> It is referred to as a disease because it is typically the result of a degenerative process in dogs, rather than from athletic injury or trauma.<sup>4-6</sup> Although it is often noticed after running, playing, or jumping, the disease process has been present for weeks to months when symptoms occur. What are these symptoms? They can include: holding the hindlimb up, sitting with the leg out to the side, stiffness (especially after exercise), pain when the joint is touched, swelling of the joint, and a clicking sound when walking.

During an orthopedic examination, key aspects to evaluate include stifle pain, pain at joint manipulation, joint swelling, and joint instability. Radiographs of the stifle should be performed to confirm the diagnosis and evaluate the joint. (The radiographs are also needed to plan your dog’s TPLO surgery.) Additional tests may be considered in specific cases.



## What are the treatment options?

First, it is important to note that there is no cure for CCL disease in dogs.

Treatment choices include both surgical and nonsurgical options, but most cases with CCL disease require surgery to stabilize the joint. Your options should be discussed with your veterinarian.

The goals for all treatments are to:

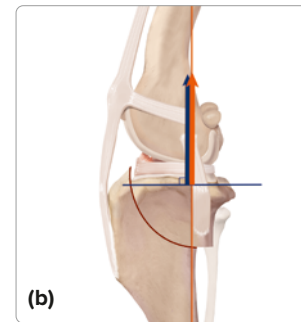
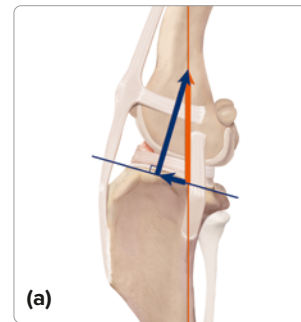
- > Relieve pain
- > Improve function
- > Slow down the arthritis

## What is TPLO?

The term “TPLO” stands for tibial plateau leveling osteotomy.

It is a surgical procedure primarily used to treat cranial cruciate ligament (CCL) injuries in dogs.

The surgical procedure aims to stabilize the knee joint by altering the tibial plateau angle (the top part of the shinbone). By leveling the tibial plateau, the cranial cruciate ligament, which usually acts like a parking brake preventing the femur from moving backwards/rolling down the tibia, becomes non-essential (images a and b).



## How does TPLO work?

01. A curved cut is made in the tibia using a special saw.
02. The top portion of the tibia is rotated to a new position.
03. The rotated bone is then secured with a metal plate and screws to hold it in place while it heals.

**Outcome:** This realignment helps to stabilize the knee during movement, reducing pain and preventing further joint damage. In recent clinical studies TPLO offered excellent mid- and long-term results.

## Postoperative care

Correct postoperative management after TPLO is crucial for a successful outcome. The postoperative plan should be discussed with your veterinarian. It will most likely include restricted kennel rest when unobserved and controlled muscle-building activities (ie, leash walking) for 8 weeks or until the bone is completely healed. Postoperative rehabilitation should be discussed in order to develop an individualized program that helps your pet return to full function.

