

TPLO (Tibial Plateau Leveling Osteotomy) Based on Center of Rotation and Angulation (CORA): Description of Pre-Surgical Planning and Surgical Technique

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INTRODUCTION

Tibial Plateau Leveling Osteotomy (TPLO) has become a widely accepted technique to treat cranial cruciate ligament insufficiency/injury in canine patients.¹ However, some dogs may not be candidates for TPLO due to factors such as unusual tibial anatomy, excessive tibial plateau slope, open physes in juvenile dogs, angular limb deformity due to physeal injury or failed prior surgery (TPLO, TTA, Extra-capsular Stabilization and other proximal tibial osteotomies).

Center of Rotation and Angulation (CORA) based osteotomies are used to correct angular limb deformities such that translation is not induced.² The CORA based osteotomy can be accomplished with closing wedge osteotomy or opening wedge osteotomy wherein the CORA is included in the osteotomy line or by domed osteotomy where the center of the osteotomy arc is the CORA.

An anatomic CORA (center of rotation and angulation) based TPLO (CBLO) has been described with some limitations on inherent implant stability due to the proximal nature of the CORA based osteotomy.³ Since CORA describes a point/plane for correction of a deformity, an osteotomy that alters the anatomy to other than normal for purposes of addressing other problems, such as cruciate ligament insufficiency or abnormal joint wear is not a true CORA. This paper describes the pre-surgical planning and surgical technique that centers a focal domed osteotomy on a CORA for the purposes of leveling the tibial plateau for the cranial cruciate ligament deficient stifle joint.

PRE-SURGICAL PLANNING



Figure 1. Routine caudo-cranial (Cd-Cr) and medio-lateral (M-L) radiographs are obtained that include the entire tibia (stifle to tarsus). A distal tibial mechanical axis is made on the M-L projection extending proximally from the center of tarsal rotation (center of talus) through the distal anatomic axis.

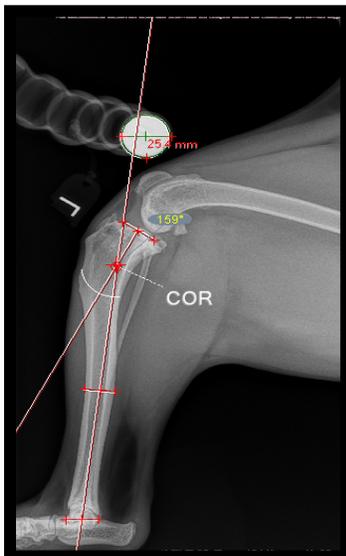


Figure 2. A proximal tibial mechanical axis line is made based on the desired goal for the post-operative tibial plateau angle (TPA). Where these lines intersect in the proximal tibia corresponds to the CORA for the osteotomy.

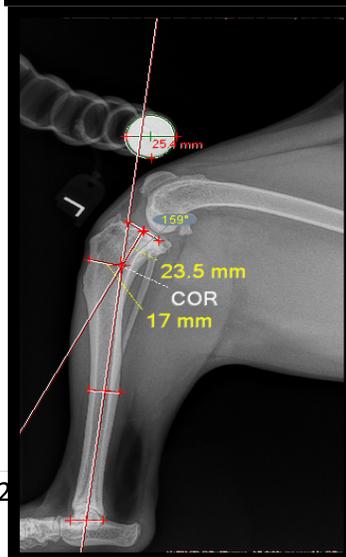


Figure 3. With calibrated digital radiographs, reference measurements can be made from any anatomic landmark that can be recognized in surgery to determine the specific location of the CORA. The magnitude of the

CORA can be measured.

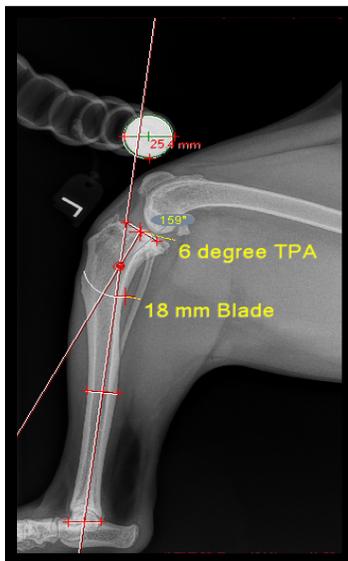


Figure 4. A radial line is drawn utilizing a TPLO saw blade template that is of a diameter equal to or slightly larger than the diameter of the bone. The distance between the intersecting lines of the proximal tibial axis and the distal tibial axis on the radial saw line determines the degree of rotation (chord length) required to achieve the planned TPA. Alternatively, this can be calculated using the formulas: $C=2r\pi$ to determine the circumference of a circle that would be created by the saw blade. $C/360^\circ =$

mm/degree of change.

Figure 5. The radial line is made distal to but centered on the CORA.

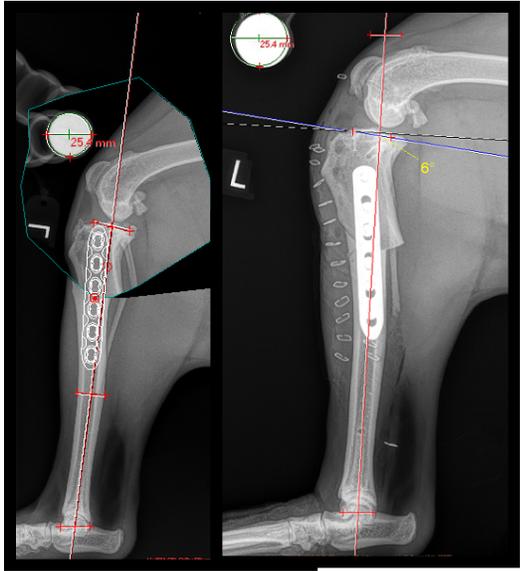


Figure 6. Use appropriately sized implant template for stabilization of osteotomy (a). Corresponding post-operative radiographs (b).

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE



Figure 7. A small lateral approach is made to the fibula just proximal to the tibial-fibular synostosis. An osteotomy is made in the fibula at this location to permit rotation of the tibia about the CORA to prevent inducing angular or torsional deformity.

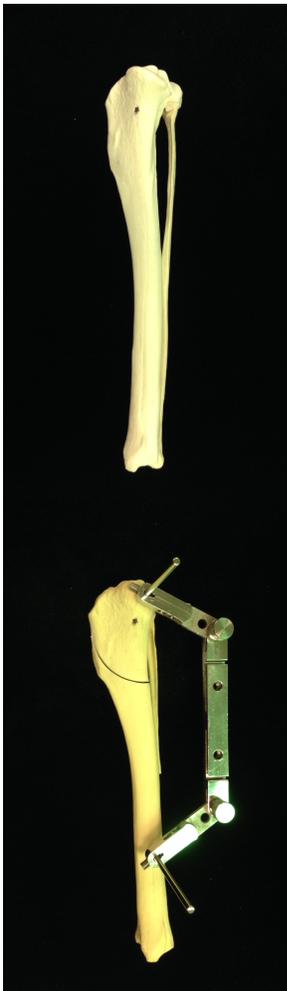


Figure 8. A medial approach is made to the proximal tibia. Using the recognizable anatomic landmarks from the pre-surgical planning, the planned CORA is identified and marked with an indentation.

Figure 9. A TPLO jig is placed as it would be for standard TPLO. The TPLO saw blade is then used to create the focal domed osteotomy centered properly on the CORA.



Figure 10. Before completion of the osteotomy, two marks are made along the osteotomy at a distance equal to the calculated distance of planned rotation as would be done in TPLO.

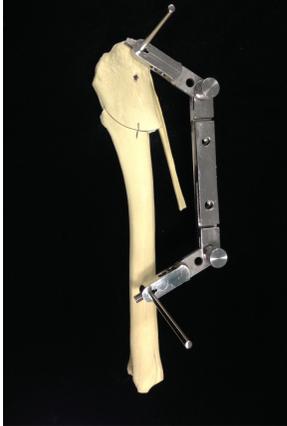


Figure 11. The osteotomy is then completed and the proximal segment rotated the measured distance such that the marks align.



Figure 12. An appropriate sized bone plate and screws are placed in standard fashion for the implant design.



Figure 13. Cranial (a) and lateral (b) views.

DISCUSSION

This technique provides an alternative to TPLO, CBLO, TTA, TWO or other osteotomies where anatomic consideration may preclude these options, in cases where previous surgical attempts have failed and require revision, or re-operation at the failure site would be deemed inappropriate by the surgeon. Osteotomy centered on the CORA, but distal to the CORA in the diaphyseal bone, permits stable implant fixation and thus less potential complications associated with limited implant fixation associated with more proximal metaphyseal osteotomies.

In our cases, we plan for a post-surgical TPA between 6 degrees (as recommended for TPLO) and 10 degrees (as recommended for CBLO).^{1, 3} In all patients, cranial tibial thrust was eliminated. However, without biomechanical testing to verify the proper post-surgical TPA to reduce cranial tibial thrust, the range for post-surgical TPA must be considered subjective and requires further investigation.

There was no proprietary interest or funding provided for this project.

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