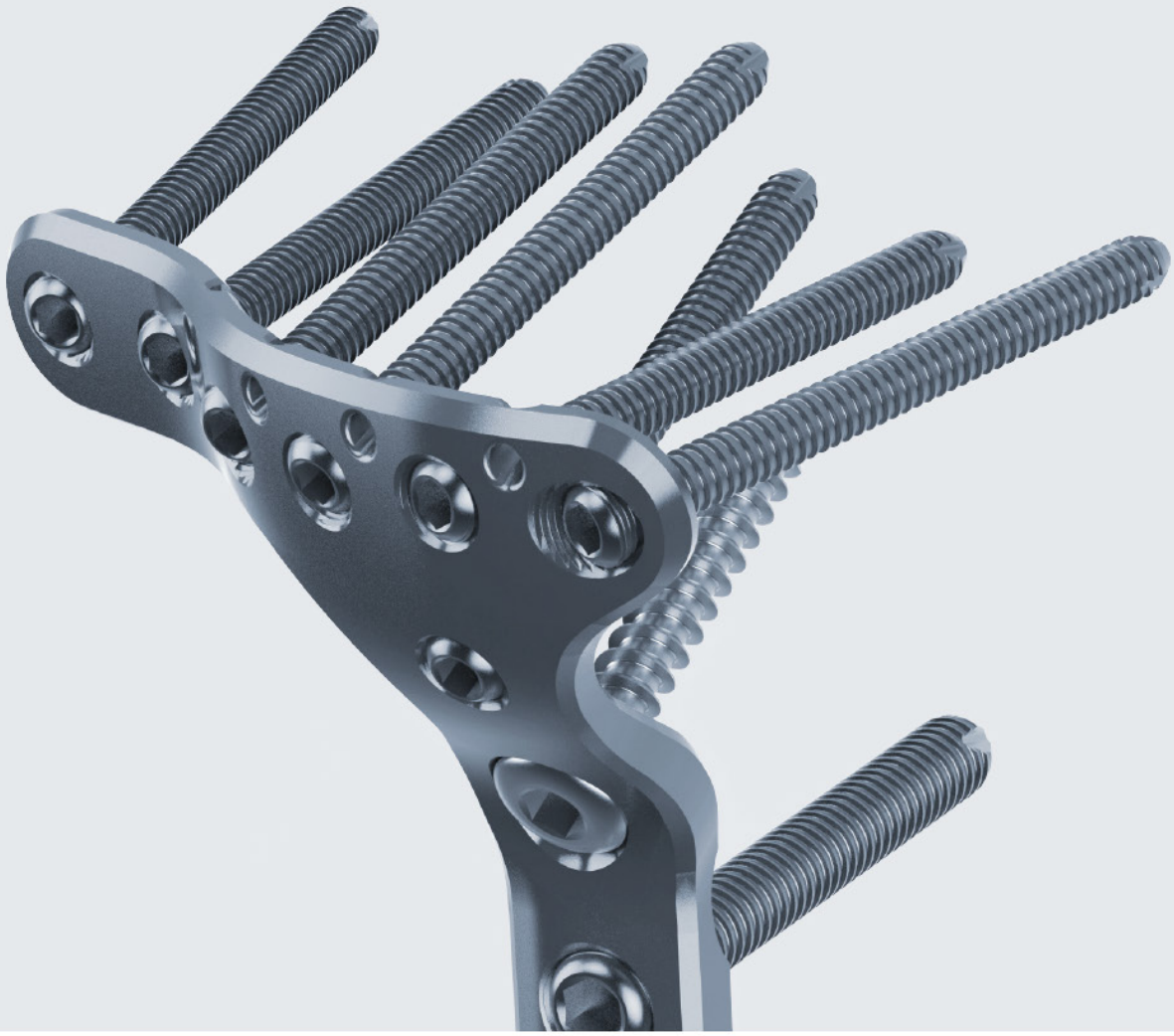
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WAVE
PROXIMAL POSTERIOR TIBIA PLATE



WAVE
PROXIMAL POSTERIOR TIBIA PLATE

Background

- Intra-articular tibial plateau fractures with involvement of the posterior tibia plateau are increasingly recognized.
- Posterior tibial plateau fractures are associated with poor functional outcome.
- Growing awareness to address the posterior tibial plateau fractures.

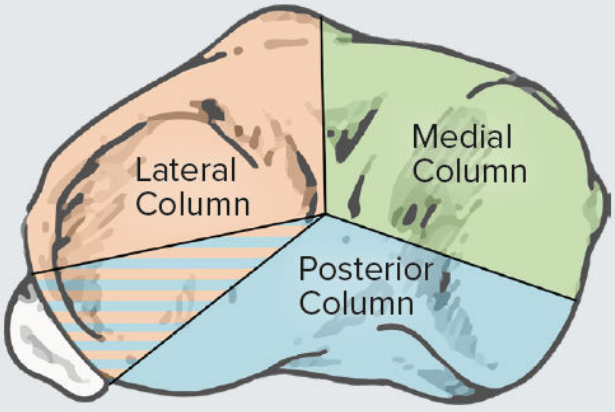
Classification

- Commonly used 2D radiograph classifications are not sufficient to depict posterior tibial plateau fractures.
- The three-column classification (TCC) is reliable for the preoperative planning and treatment of (posterior) tibial plateau fractures.

Luo C-F et al (2010) Three-column fixation for complex tibial plateau fractures. J Orthop Trauma 24(11):683-692. http://doi.org/10.1097/BOT.0b013e3181d436f3

- According to the revised 3-column classification, column fractures that extent into the posterolateral corner allow for both a lateral and posterior approach.

Hoekstra H et al (2016) A revised 3-column classification approach for the surgical planning of extended lateral tibial plateau fractures. European Journal of Trauma and Emergency Surgery, pp. 1–7. http://doi.org/10.1007/s00068-016-0696-z



Revised three-column Classification

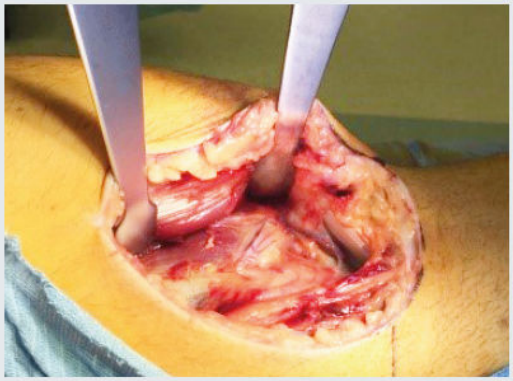
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Approach

- Reversed L-shaped approach for posterior column fractures.
- Possibly in combination with an anterolateral approach in floating position.

Hoekstra H et al (2015). A combined posterior reversed L-shaped and anterolateral approach for two column tibial plateau fractures in Caucasians: A technical note. Injury, 46(12), 2516–2519. http://doi.org/10.1016/j.injury.2015.10.014







Source: University Hospitals Leuven, 2017

- Need for a buttress plate for optimal proximal posterior tibia plateau reduction and fixation according to the reversed L-shaped approach.
- Sufficient posterior buttress of both posteromedial and posterolateral tibial plateau fractures.
- Small fragment joint supporting locking screws combined with large fragment screws in the tibial shaft for adequate purchase of lag screws and controlled load transfer into the tibia shaft.



PROXIMAL TIBIA SYSTEM



Wave Proximal Posterior Tibia Plate

Length:	96 – 264 mm	(24 mm increments)
Holes:	4 – 18	(2 Hole increments)
Direction:	Left, Right	



Proximal Tibia Plates

Proximal Posterior Tibial Locking Plate II

Length:	77 – 125 mm	(24 mm increments)
Holes:	3 – 7	(2 Hole increments)
Direction:	Left, Right	

Proximal Lateral Tibial Locking Plate II

Length:	80 – 180 mm	(50 mm increments)
	229 mm	
Holes:	5 – 17	(2 Hole increments)
Direction:	Left, Right	

Proximal Medial Tibial Locking Plate II

Length:	60 – 108 mm	(24 mm increments)
Holes:	4 – 8	(2 Hole increments)
Direction:	Left, Right	

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