

## PROXIMAL TIBIA SYSTEM



Wave Proximal Posterior  
Tibia Plate

Length: 96 mm & 120 mm

Holes: 4 holes & 6 holes

Direction: Left, Right



## 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.

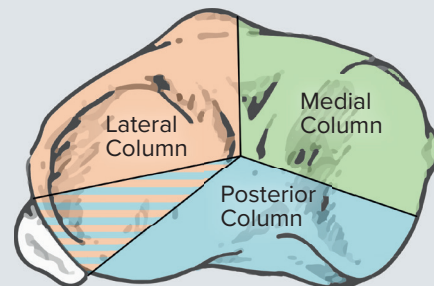
## Classification

- 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>

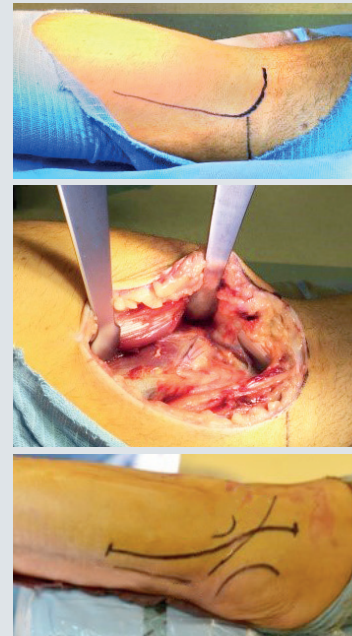


Revised three-column Classification

## 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.

