

Positioning for TPLO Films

(Under sedation or anesthesia)

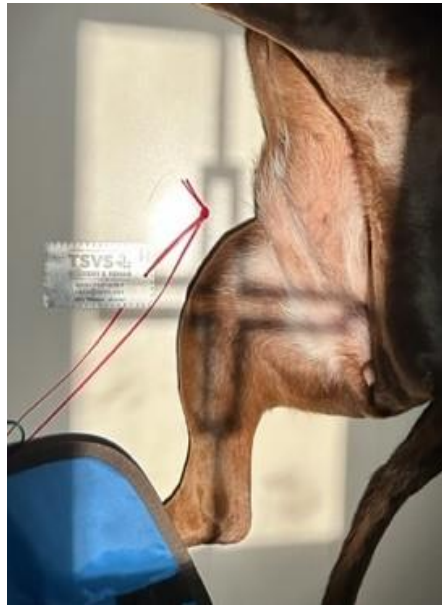
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The radiographic marker directly corresponds to the side of the leg. The closer the marker is to the stifle, the more accurate the measurements are.

Lateral View:

The patient is positioned over the radiographic beam so that the hip, stifle and tarsus are all resting flat on the plate/tabletop (if the dog is too big, get as much of the stifle, tarsus in the collimated area). Pull the unaffected leg away (pull cranial). Position the stifle and tarsus at right angles – 90°.

Center the beam on the stifle (tibial tuberosity) or as close to it as possible. Be sure to include the stifle, entire tibia and tarsus in the exposure. In the radiograph the femoral condyles **should** overlap.



Caudal-Cranial View:

The patient is positioned in sternal recumbency. Pull the affected limb distal and straight so that patella rests on the cassette. Do not twist or rotate the tarsal joint or paw.

Center the crosshairs on the stifle again. Include the stifle, entire tibia and tarsus in the exposure. In the radiograph the patella should be centered between both fabella. The medial border of the calcaneus should be aligned with the center of the tibiotarsal joint.

