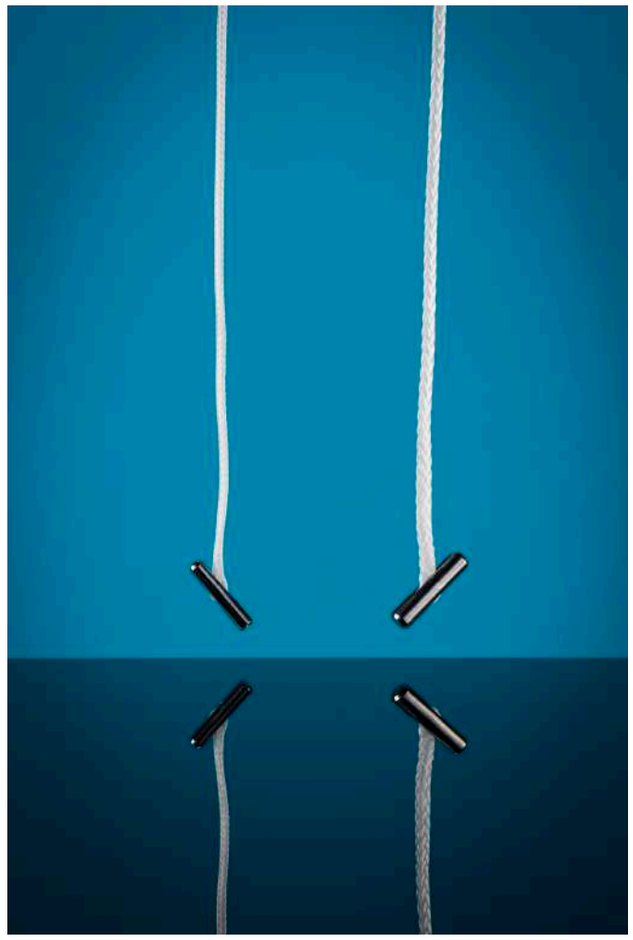
HIP LUXATION

VETLIG GLOBAL

The free fibers for the respect of biology

STIF SAS
SOFT TISSUE INTERNAL FIXATION

THE CHOICE OF LIGAMENT DEPENDS ON THE WEIGHT OF THE ANIMAL AND ITS ACTIVITY.



WEIGHT	LIGAMENT
5-20kg	25 fibers
+ 20kg	35 fibers

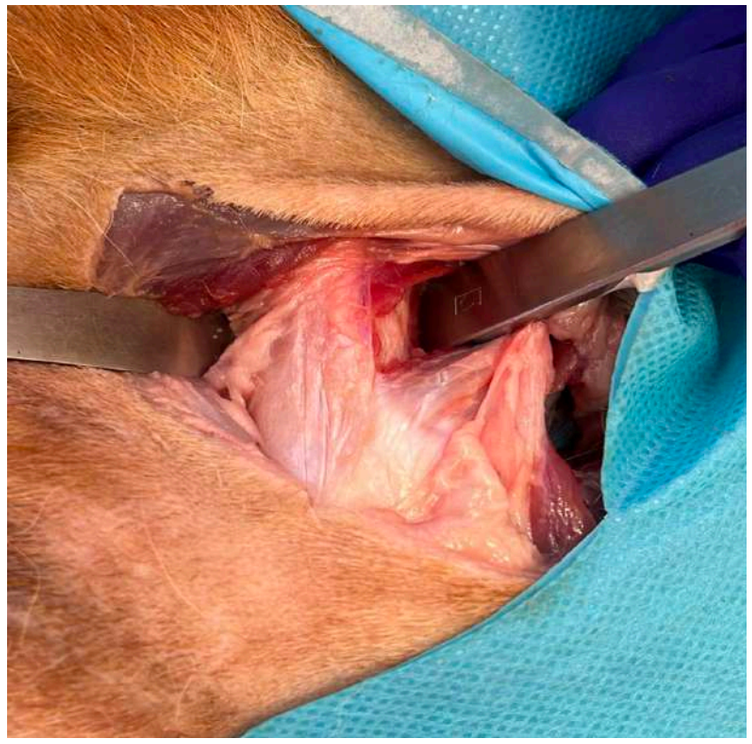
Reminder:

The technique consists of reconstructing the round ligament to immediately stabilise the joint and allow healing of the peripheral formations.

Step 1: surgical approach - Incision

A standard cranio-lateral approach to the hip is performed.

The fascia lata is incised to address the ruptured joint capsule.

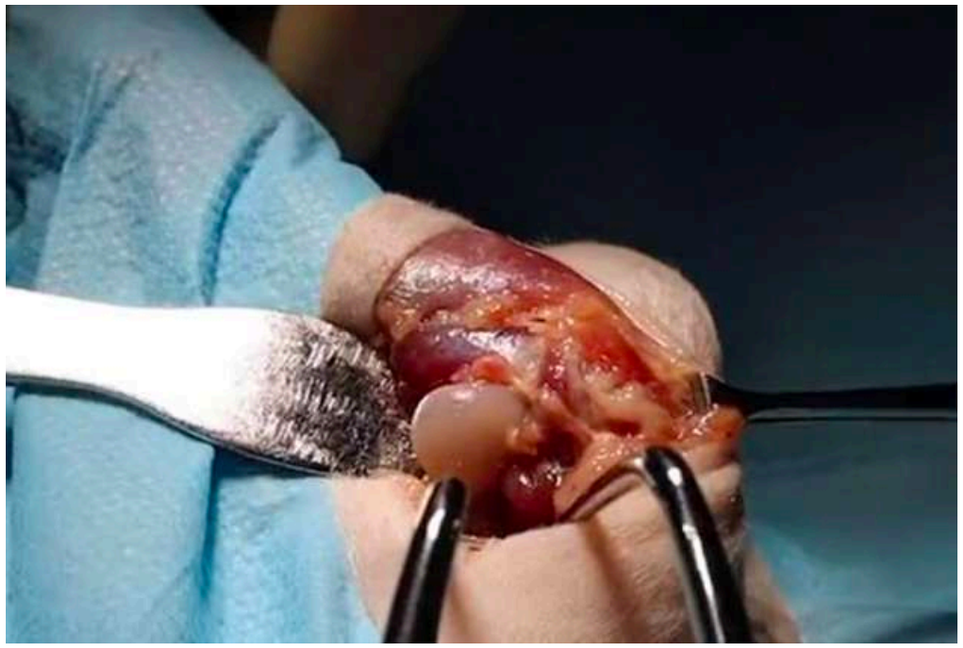


The dislocated femoral head and the remnants of the ligament are discovered.

Step 1 : surgical approach

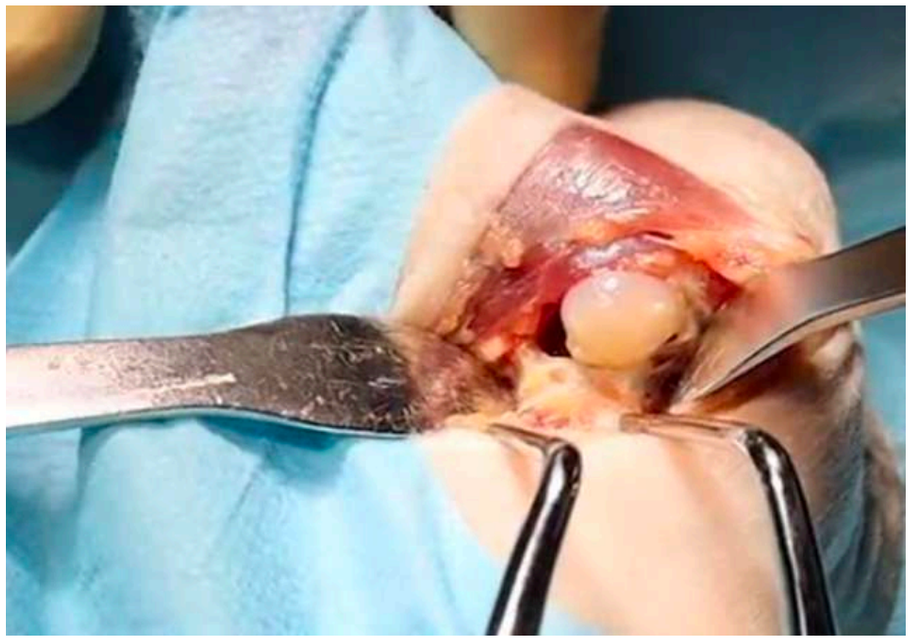
The muscle anatomy should be left as intact as possible.

The gluteal artery and the sciatic nerve must be located and protected



<u>Recommendation</u>: try to go as dorsal as possible to the edge of the acetabulum.

In the ventral area of the acetabulum, insert another Hohmann retractor for better tissue separation and visualization (image below)



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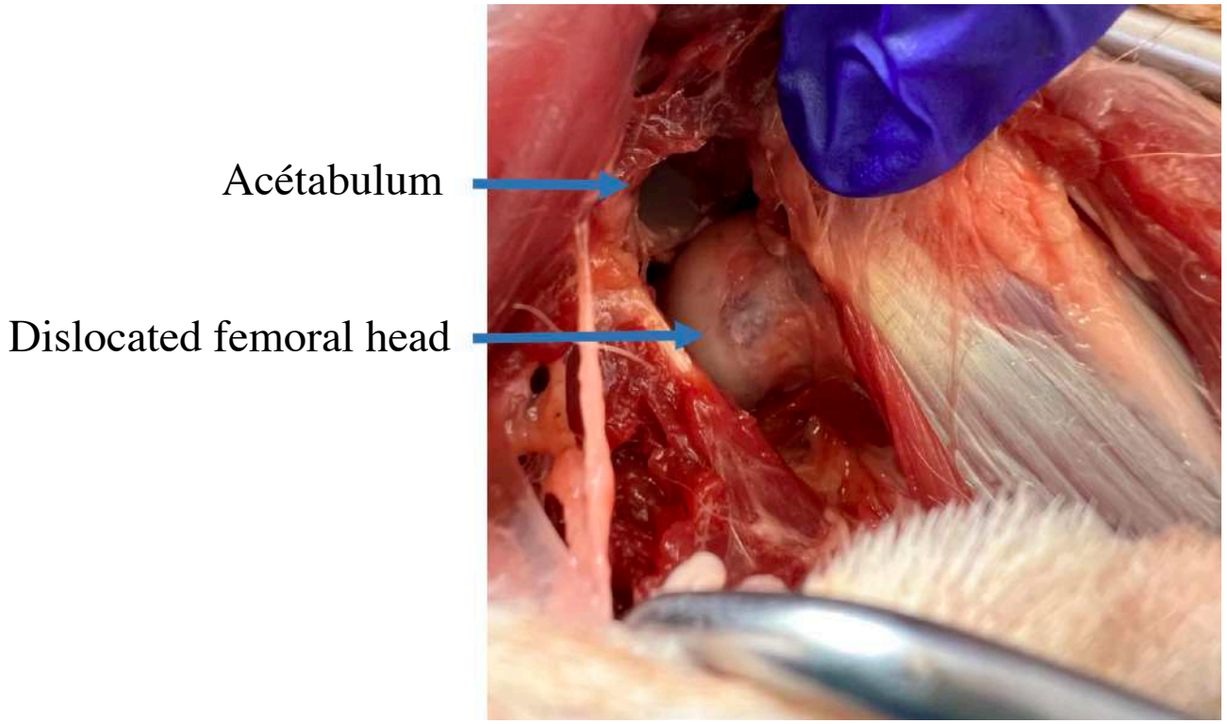
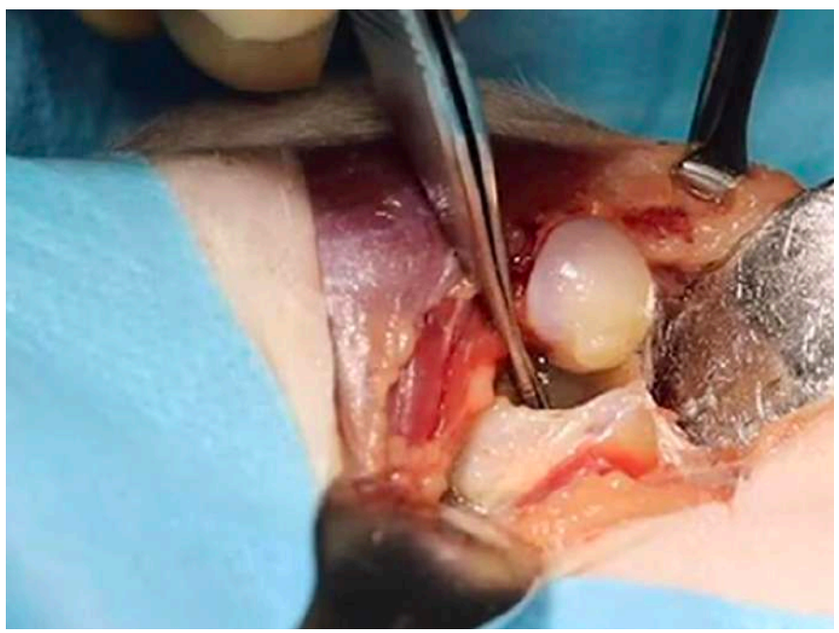
Step 2 : drilling of the acetabular tunnel

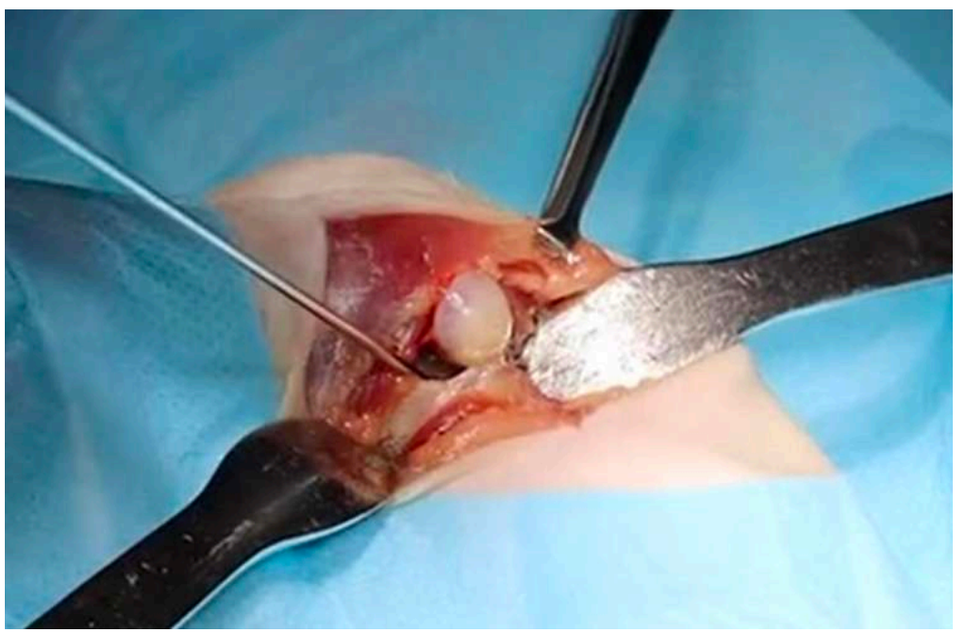
Anatomical visualisation:



An acetabular perforation is made in the centre of the insertion of the remnants of the round ligament.



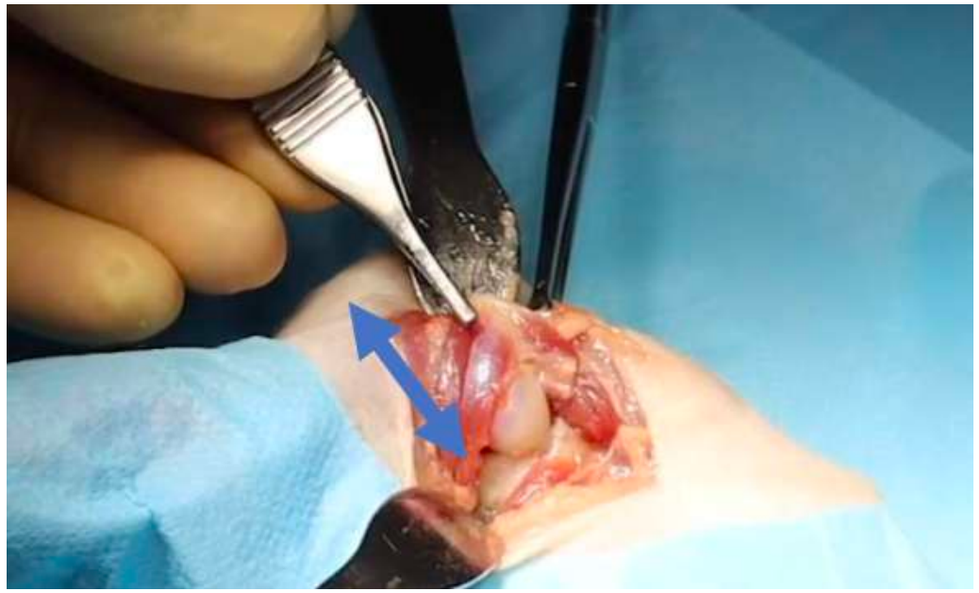
In the picture below, the pin shows the direction of the acetabular tunnel.



Step 3 : drilling of the femoral

The external surface of the trochanter is cleared to gain access to the perforation area.

The trochanter, the head and the femoral neck must be visualised (image opposite).

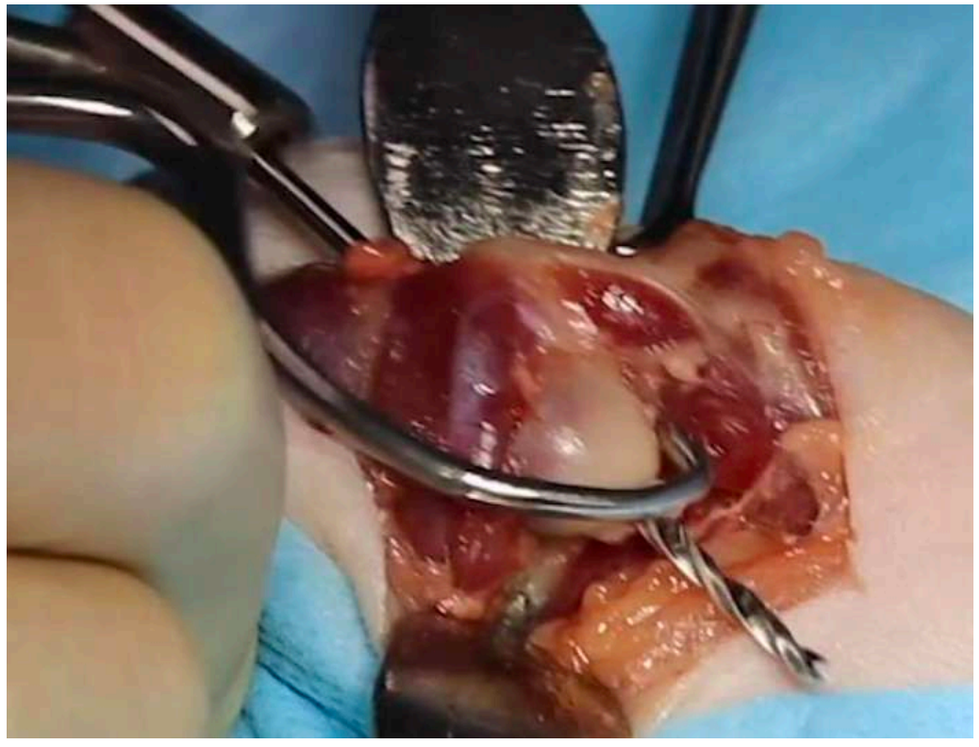


The femoral tunnel runs from the lateral aspect of the greater trochanter, through the centre of the femoral neck, to the fovea capitis where the remnants of the round ligament are located.

It is convenient to use a drill guide with a pin to guide a cannulated drill.

The femoral tunnel can also be drilled from the remnants of the round ligament, from the fovea capitis to the lateral aspect of the greater trochanter, following the orientation of the neck.

<u>Note:</u> We recommend the use of the 2.5mm cannulated drill for the 25-fibers prosthesis, and the 3.0mm drill for the 35-fibers prosthesis.



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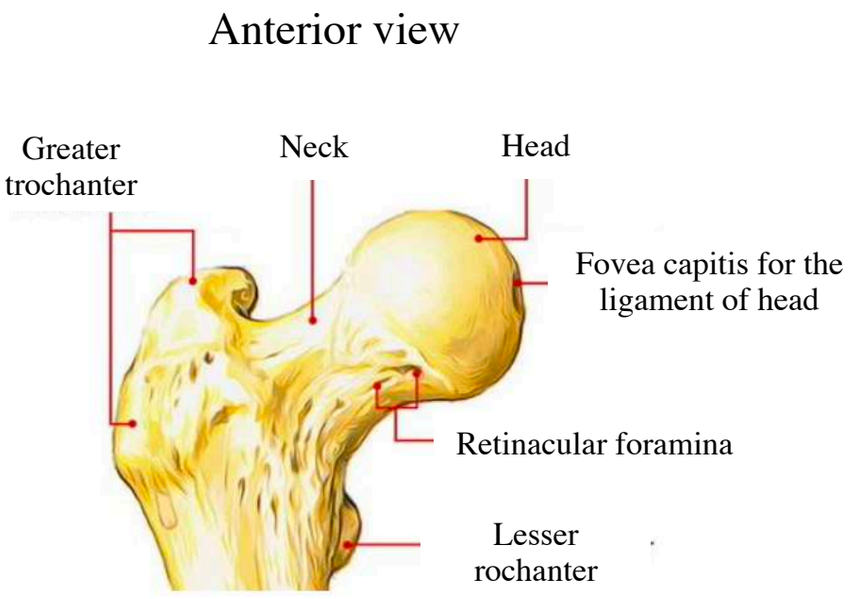
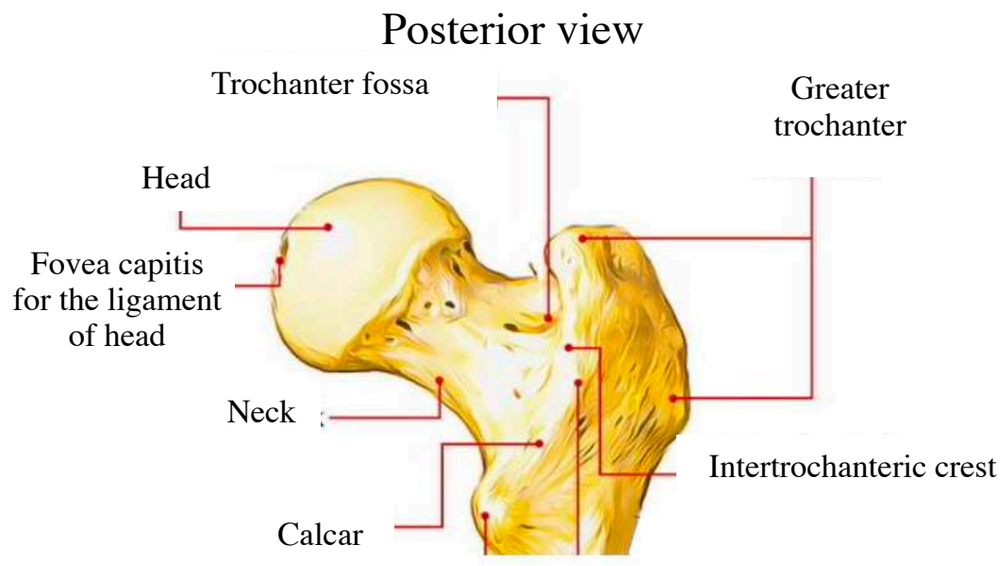
Step 3 : notes





Reinforcement of ligament fixation by creating a second femoral tunnel:

For very active dogs over 20kg, it is possible to double the fixation by making a second femoral tunnel.

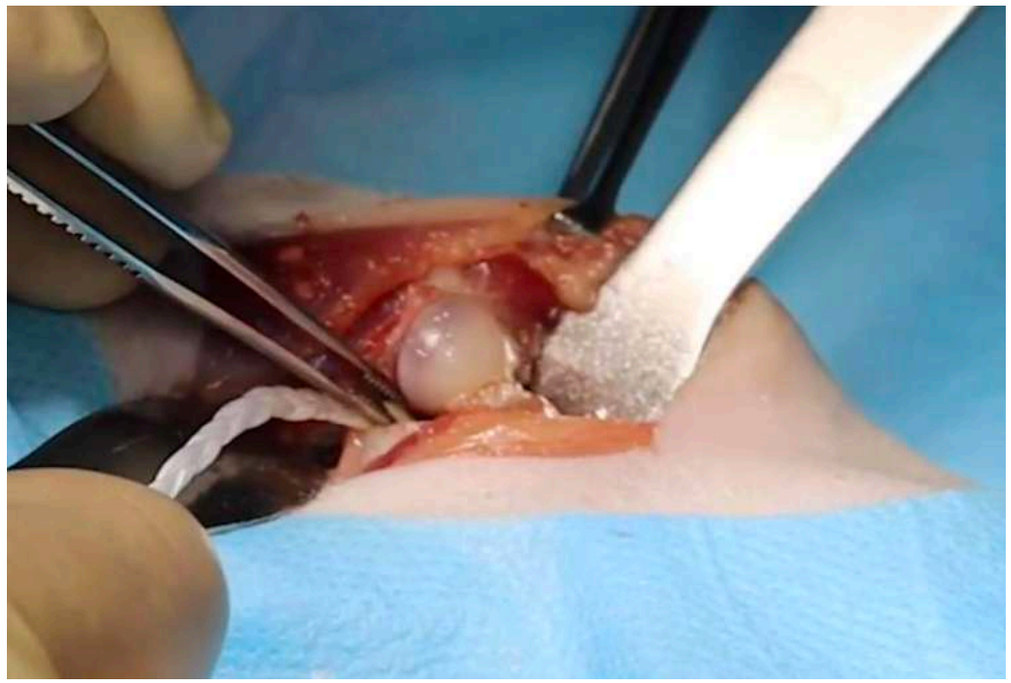
This second tunnel is drilled under the exit of the primary femoral tunnel and perpendicular to the axis of the diaphysis

Step 4 : passage of the ligament

1. Acetabulum

The femoral head is held in dislocation, in order to introduce the ligament anchor button through the perforation in the centre of the acetabulum.

Once the ligament has been passed, the button is placed in the correct position and the fixation is checked by pulling on the ligament. It is essential to obtain a perfect anchorage.



2. Femoral tunnel

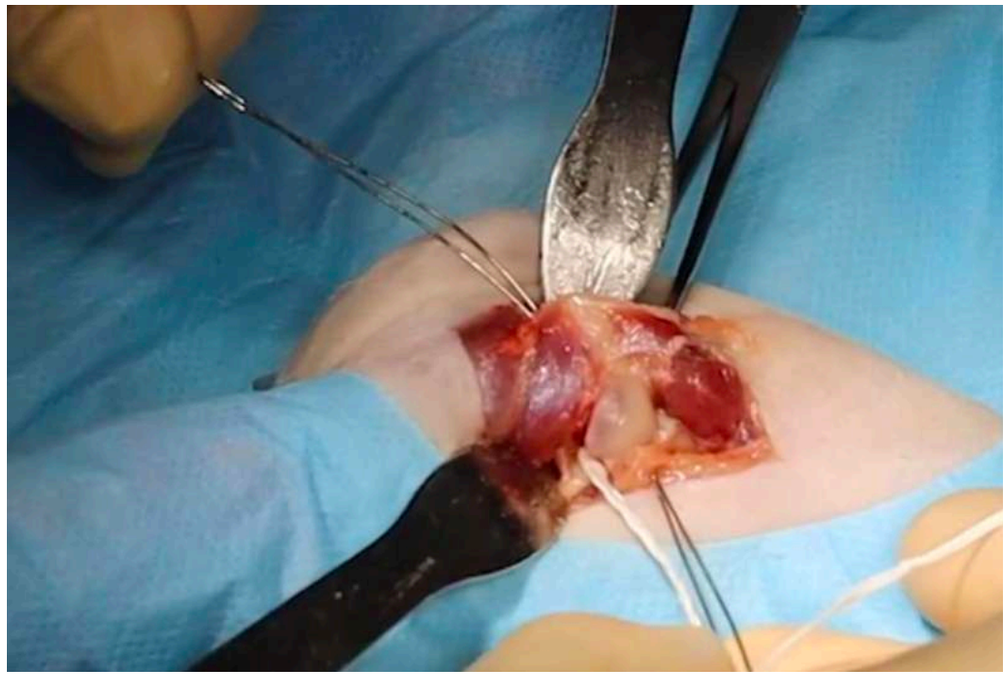
A wire loop is inserted into the primary femoral tunnel from the greater trochanter to the femoral head.

The ligament traction wire is passed through the wire loop and then gently pulled with the wire loop from the femoral head to the tunnel exit point on the greater trochanter.

Note : By tensioning the ligament, the femoral head will be repositioned in the acetabulum.

It is necessary to apply the necessary tension to keep the head in the joint but allow physiological mobility. This should be checked before and after fixation

Any debris should be removed before final fixation of the femoral head.



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Step 5 : femoral fixation

Select the interference screw according to the classification table below:

Ligament 25 fibers	Ligament 35 fibers
Screw of Ø 3,0mm	Screw of Ø 4,0mm

Note: The diameter of the screw to be used is indicative, it is up to the surgeon to judge whether a larger diameter is necessary depending on the bone density. The length of the screw depends on the length of the tunnel.

- Check again that mobility is normal and that the joint is not compressed
- A gap of 1 mm (distraction index) is recommended for physiological mobility.

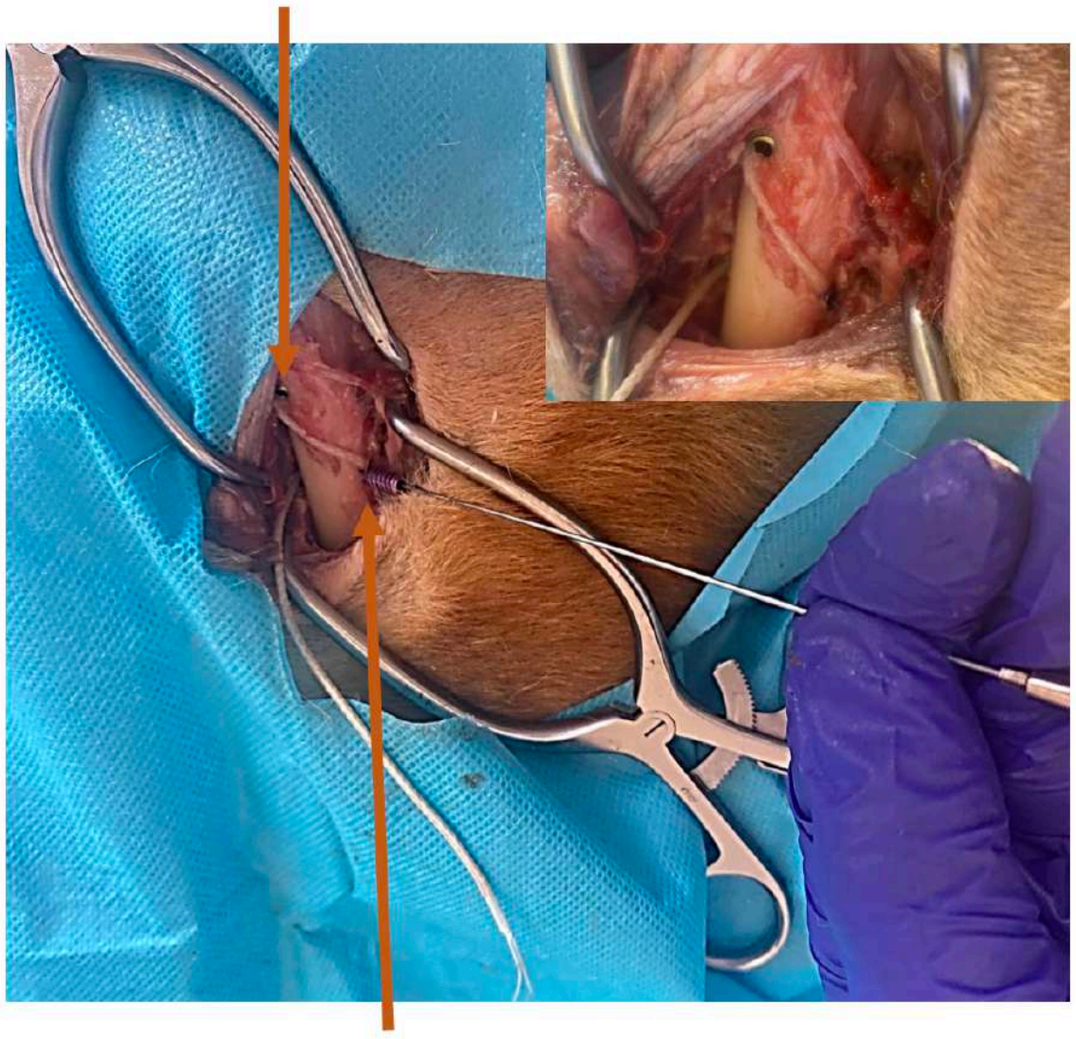
Step 5 (optional) : femoral fixation complement

In very active dogs weighing more than 20 kg, an additional transverse tunnel can be made to reinforce the 35-fibre ligament fixation.

- After fixation of the trochanter, the wire loop is passed through a previously made secondary tunnel approximately 1.5 cm below the entry point of the primary tunnel.

-The ligament traction wire is passed through the wire loop, then passed through the tunnel, and secured with a minimum 4.0mm interference screw, while tensioning the ligament by hand or with forceps. We recommend that the secondary screw is fixed on the same side of the trochanter as the first.

Primary femoral tunnel



Secondary femoral tunnel

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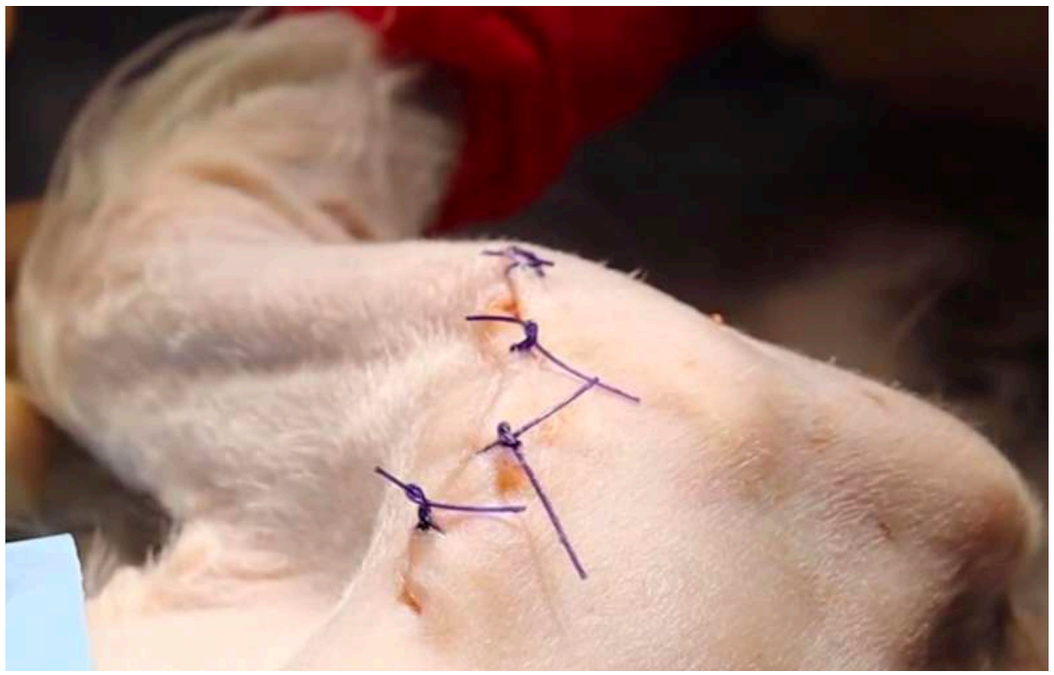
Step 6 : control and closure of the wound

- Check the mobility of the hip and the stability of the joint

- Cut the synthetic ligament end flush with the bone

- Rinse thoroughly and close the joint capsule with absorbable sutures.



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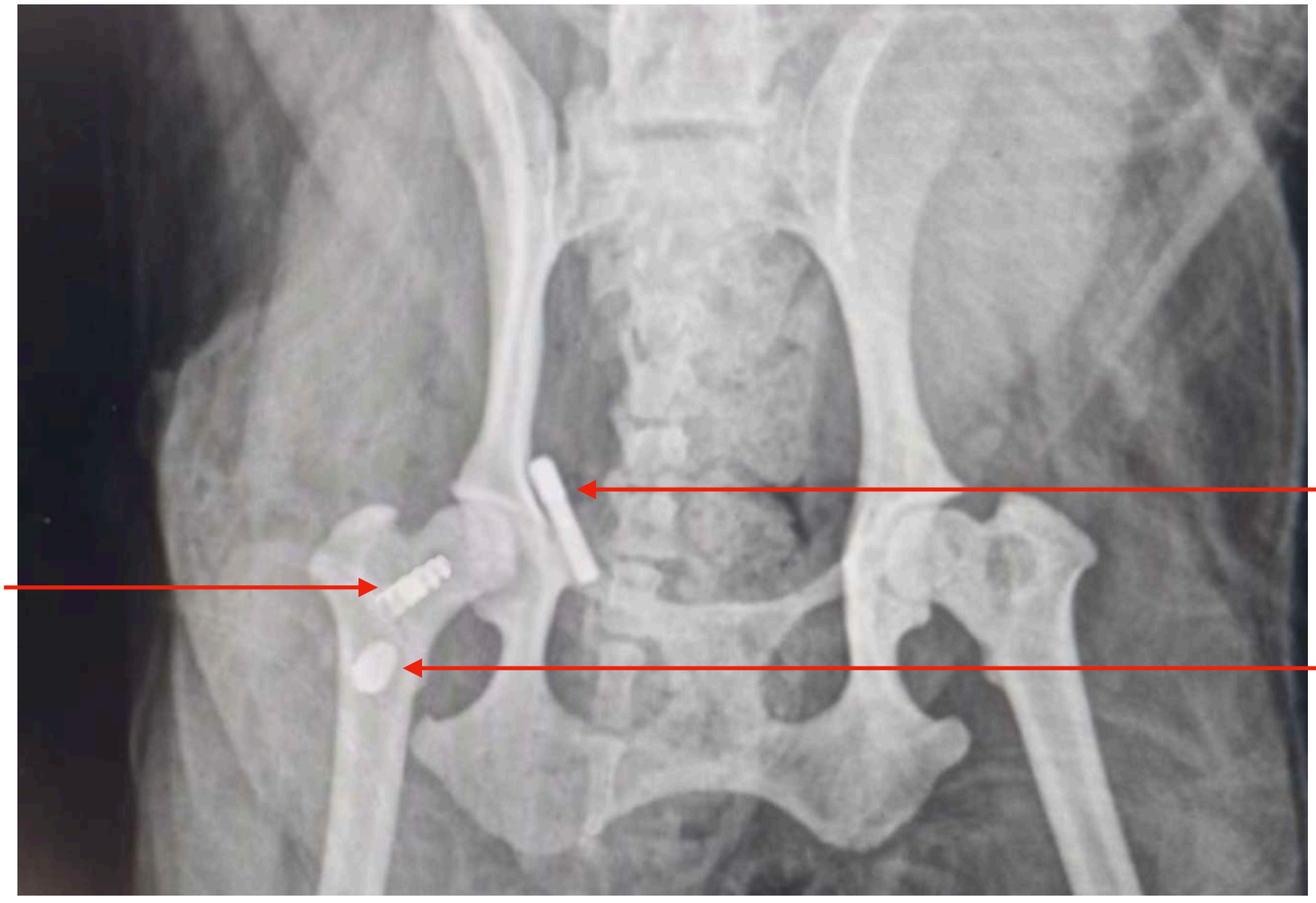
Post operative X-ray of the assembly



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