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)
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
• 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.

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.


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


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


• 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.