



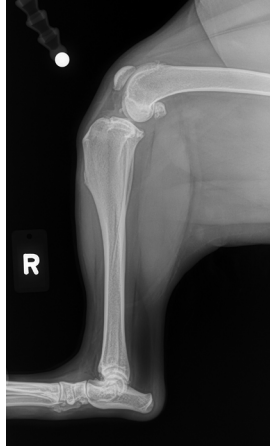
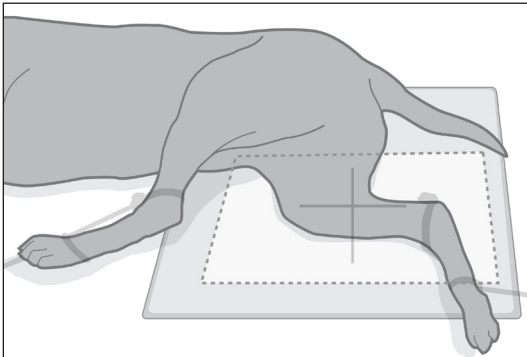
Positioning a patient for TPLO measurement

IDEXX Web PACS* uses artificial intelligence (AI) to automatically place tibial plateau leveling osteotomy (TPLO) lines on a radiograph and to calculate the tibial plateau angle. For accurate measurements, the patient **must be positioned correctly**.

Guidelines:

- Place the patient in lateral recumbency with the affected limb closest to the detector panel.
- Flex the stifle and hock to 90°.
- Make sure the femoral condyles are superimposed over each other, so the joint is not rotated. Use positioning aids as needed.
- Center the beam on the stifle and collimate to include both the stifle and the hock.
- **Recommended:** Calibrate the image by including an object of known length in the radiograph and then using the **Calibrate** tool (**Advanced Measurements**  > **Calibrate** ).

✓ Well positioned




✗ Poorly positioned



- Condyles are not superimposed.
- Tibial tarsus joint is not included.
- Joints are not at 90°; leg is almost straight.

Why positioning matters

- AI requires correct positioning to generate accurate measurements.
- A 90° angle in both joints is required to calculate the tibial plateau angle.
- A true lateral radiograph lets you evaluate for other conditions, such as aggressive bony lesions or fractures.

TIP: Find the TPLO tool under **Advanced Measurements**  in the IDEXX Web PACS* Advanced Viewer.