

Telos Equipment for stress examination of the ankle and knee ligaments

In cooperation with
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telos

arzt- und krankenhausbedarf gmbh

X-ray protection and exam standardization

The rupture of a ligament depends on the direction, speed and force which occur on the ligament or at the fixation points on the bone.

The x-ray can only show the injury when the ligament is ruptured at the bone and contains a fragment of the bone. Normally, the rupture of the ligament can be demonstrated by a stress x-ray. In this case, the x-ray demonstrates the extreme position of the joint, which diagnoses an opening or subluxation. For each joint

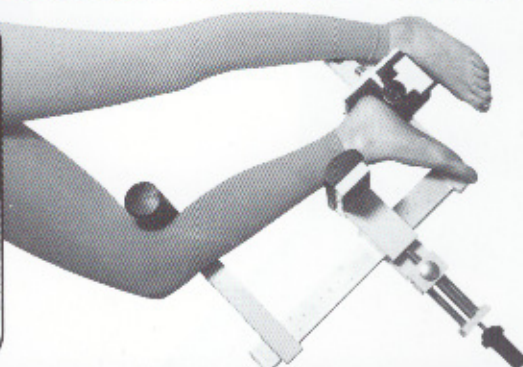
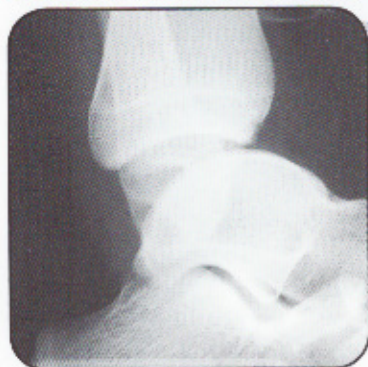
there are routine methods, which allow us to have an examination standardization for diagnosis.

Evaluations pre and post treatment with quantitative comparison for both the function and stability of the joint, is easily accomplished in utilizing the stress device examination.

The basis to make this specific functional diagnostic examination work properly is to regard all biomechanically relevant joint stabilizing factors, which are:

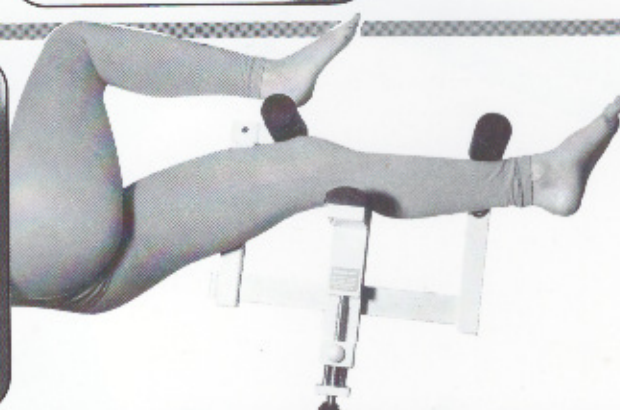
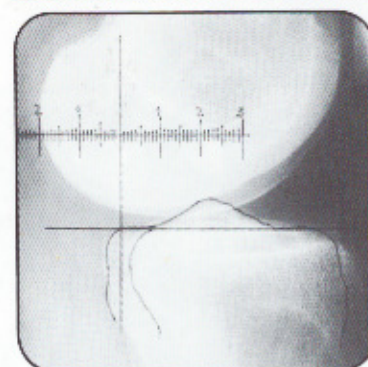
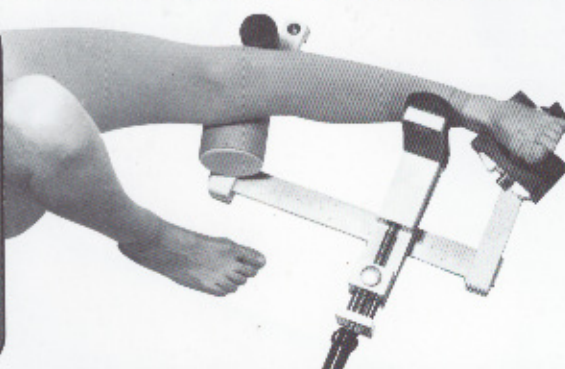
1. The specific anatomy of the joint
2. The muscles
3. The capsula-ligament apparatus

For evaluating the ligament, we have to minimize



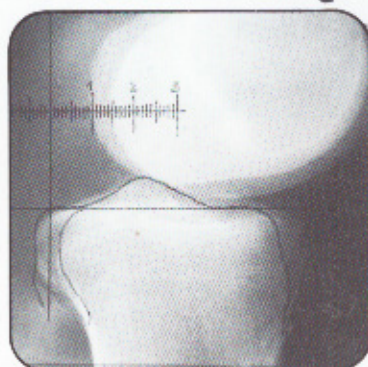
Examination of anterior lateral ligament: Ankle joint in lateral position for x-ray.

Examination of lateral ligaments: Ankle joint in a.p. position for x-ray.



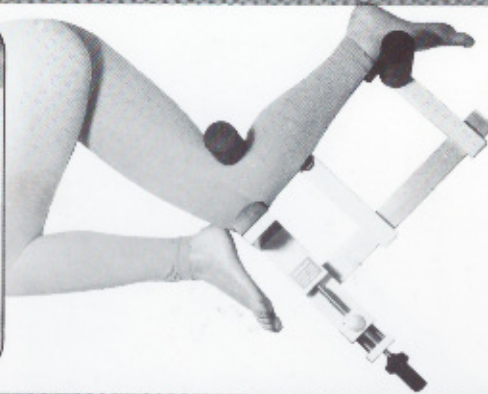
Examination of the anterior cruciate ligament of the knee in lateral position for x-ray (15° Lachmann Test):

Examination of the posterior cruciate ligament in lateral position for x-ray (15° Lachmann Test).



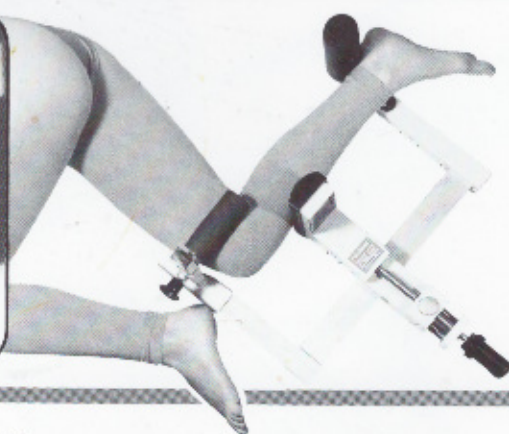
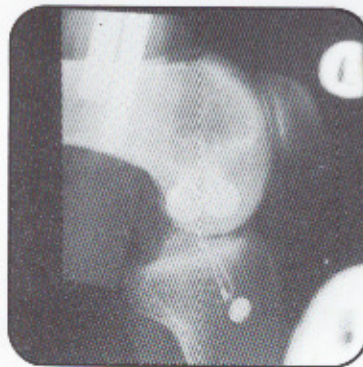
point 1 and 2 by putting the patient in positions so his muscles are relaxed and the stress on the ligament cannot be reduced by the anatomy of the joint. The design of the Telos equipment provides correct anatomical positioning and proper equipment alignment to obtaining the anatomical demonstration desired. Muscle compensation can be seen on the digital readout and can also be checked on the front part of the foot by feeling the surface for tension. Before you take a stress x-ray, it is necessary to do a routine x-ray in two views to rule out a fracture of the bone, if clinically suspected. In such cases, a stress x-ray should not be taken.

Ligament ruptures and laxities of the ankle are easily evaluated. Documentation of collateral and cruciate ligament stability or instability can easily be obtained. To check the cruciate ligament, there are two methods: A) 90° position with special accessory for the posterior cruciate ligament. B) 15° position Lachmann Test. All examinations are easily performed when following the directions provided.

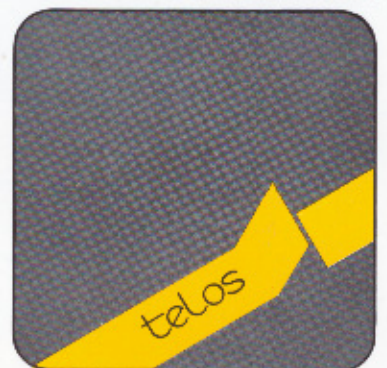
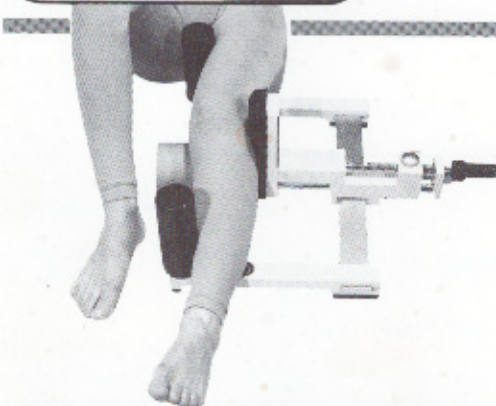


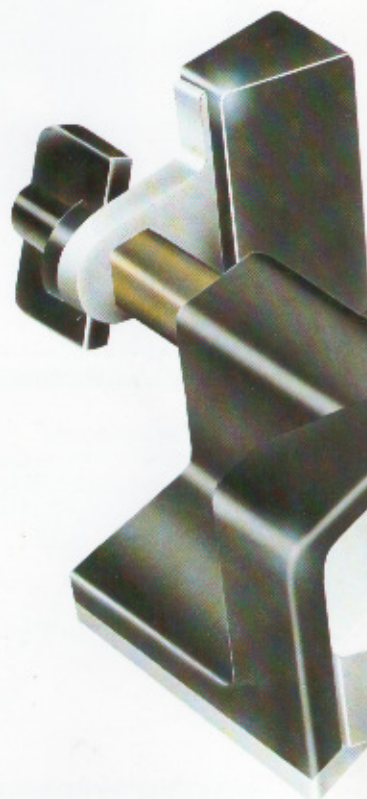
Examination of the anterior cruciate ligament of the knee in lateral position for x-ray (90°).

Special-accessories
Examination of the posterior cruciate ligament in lateral position for x-ray (90°).



Examination of medial and lateral ligament of the knee.





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