



The TLS® system:

- · Only one tendon harvested;
- · Preloaded 4 bundle short graft;
- Immediate mechanical properties similar to a normal ACL;
- · Atraumatic fixation of the graft;
- Optimal Secondary fixation: maximum tendon/bone contact (360°);
- Post-operative period: no splint, immediate and full weight-bearing, free movement.



190



Harvesting of the semi-tendinosous

Cursor's position (in mm) on workstation
ACL (in mm)
between 45 and 50
between 50 and 55
55

Suggested graft's length

60



Fixation of the tapes and pre-conditionning by initiating traction on the TLS® workstation

Pre-operative planning (optional)

A lateral view X-ray of the knee in extension enables the physician to evaluate the distance between the desired fixation points.

The length of the intraarticular path of the transplant is then determinated.

Accordingly, the total length of the transplant corresponds to this measurement plus 10 mm for insertion into the femur and 15 mm for insertion into the tibia.



Evaluating the intra-articular length of the graft.

Positioning of the patient

The TLS® technique can be used with any patient positioning that is suitable for ligamentoplasty of the knee.

Graft harvesting

In most cases the graft used is the semi-tendinosous (ST). Sometimes the gracilis with an appropriate diameter in a relatively tall patient can be used alone in a loop with 4, 5 or 6 strands.



Open stripper - ref. 242 049

Preparing the graft using the TLS® workstation

Positioning of the posts on the workstation is determined by the intra-articular size of the graft.

The posts are generally set at between 50 and 55 mm, depending on the size of the patient.

TLS® workstation - ref. 256 011 + 256 012 + 256 013 + 256 217

A loop with 4 or 5 strands is formed on the workstation (see technical sheet $n^{\circ}4$). The 4 strands are joined together by means of 3 or 4 cross stitches using woven thread at both ends of the graft.

Sutures of different colours can be used to enable the transplant to penetrate into its bony recesses so as to be checked more easily.

Next the transplant is placed under traction on the TLS® workstation by its tapes, for 1 minute.



Arthroscopic step

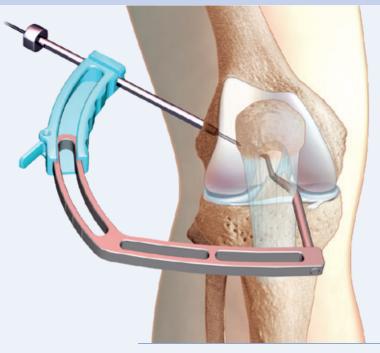
Outside-to-inside femoral targeting

Use standard arthroscopic portals: lateral viewing portal and medial instrument tract.

Complete a full diagnostic arhroscopy and perform meniscal surgery as required. Carefully prepare the intercondylar notch.

Position the universal guide provided with the targeting point on the intended intra articular aperture for the femoral socket. The barrel of the aimer should form roughly a 45 degree angle with femoral tunnel. A small skin incision made and the barrel advanced through the soft tissues and seated on the femoral cortex. A 2,4 mm drill pin is advanced from outside to in.

Pin Dia 2,4 mm - ref. 255 994



Positioning the pin using the universal ACL femoral guide

Arthroscopic step

Outside to inside tibial targeting

The tibial guide is inserted onto the ACL footprint. It should be noted that a fairly vertical tunnel (about 60°) is required so as to obtain sufficient tunnel length (> 50 mm is required for 15 mm graft socket, 10 mm bone bridge and a 25 mm screw).



Positioning the pin using the universal guide

Drilling the tunnels

When the pins are accurately positioned, they can be overdrilled with the 4,5 mm drill provided. Before drilling the femoral tunnel confirm the depth from skin surface to femoral cortex. This distance can be used as a guide for tapping and subsequent screw placement.

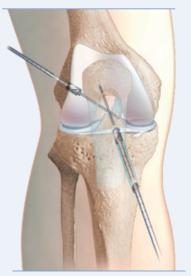


TLS® drill - ref 251 262



Warning for BIO-C screws

- 1. For hard bones, do not use BIO-C screws, use Titanium or Peek screws.
- 2. Tapping for BIO-C screws must be done along the entire screw meaning 20 or 25 mm.
- 3. BIO-C screws must be perfectly engaged in the screwdriver to completely transmit the torque to the screws.

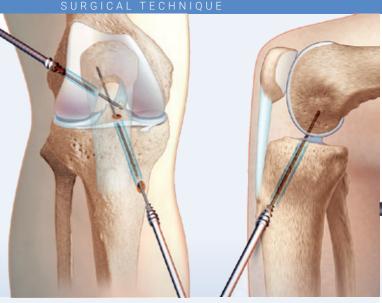


Front view



Side view

Drilling the femoral and tibial tunnel



Tapping the femoral entry

Tapping the tibial entry

TLS® graft sizer

40 mm Front view Side view

Tibial (15 mm) and femoral (10 mm) recesses

Tapping

The entry to the femoral and tibial tunnel is tapped 15 mm in length on the femur and 20 mm in length on the tibia (use the graduated marks on the tapping sleeve to control introduction).



TLS® tap - ref 250 105

Retrograde reaming of the cavities

Each end of the graft is measured with the TLS® calibrator.

TLS® calibrator - ref 255 923

The femoral and tibial graft sockets are prepared with a hand retroreamer of the corresponding size to the measured graft diameter.

Guided on a pin, the retrograde reamers are inserted with a hammer with the handle fixed vertically.



TLS® drills - ref. 254 537 or 253 165 or 251 830 or 250 102 or 250 101

The arthroscope is used to monitor the manual inside-out reaming.

This is done first on the tibia, and the hollowing out is carried out just until the tip of the retrograde reamer is showing on the surface of the tibia (tibial recess of 15 mm), and then on the femur until the laser marking (femoral recess of 10 mm).

The retrograde reamer is then removed again with handle held vertically.

A TLS® pin guide cannula is screwed into the threaded print over the guide pin, so as to preserve the precise axis of the tunnel.





TLS® pin guide cannula - ref 255 275

The pin guides are then definitively removed. It is often necessary to clean the entry to the recesses.

Clean the posterior wall

The posterior corner should be cleaned by suction with cannula or an opened blade shaver to take out bone debris.



Passing the threads

The medial arthroscopic portal is widened (very important or the graft will not pass across the skin).

The passing sutures are passed into the knee using the suture passer and are retrieved simultaneously from the medial portal using a grabber.



Pulling wire provided with TLS® + tendon fixation tape - ref. 256 193

TLS® wire guide - ref. 256 010

Implanting the graft

The tapes corresponding to the graft for the femur are passed through in a loop formed by the traction thread. The graft is then pulled automatically positioning itself in the femoral socket.

Pulling the tape will automatically position the graft appropriately.

TLS® tendinosus fixation tape - ref 256 193

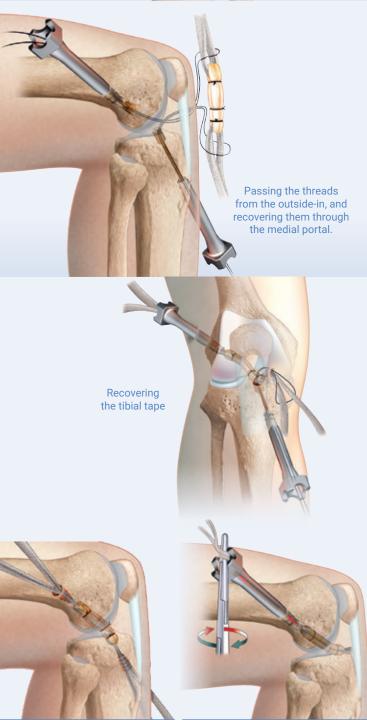
A first "sardine tin key" femoral maneuver at the tip of the cannula makes it possible to press-fit the graft into its recess.

The tape corresponding to the tibial tip of the graft is then also passed through a loop in the traction threads just as with the femur.

In this way, the graft is put into position.

The tibial "sardine tin key" maneuver at the tip of the cannula is performed, arthroscopically inspect the graft and confirm it docks into the tibial tunnel.



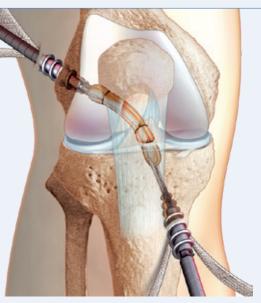


Positioning the graft

Femoral "sardine tin key" maneuver verifying the position and adjusting the traction

SURGICAL TECHNIQUE





Putting tibia into traction

Tibial fixation of ligaments by securing in extension. Tibial screw diameter 10 mm - length 25 mm



Inserting TLS® screws

The guide pin is positioned in between the two femoral tapes until there is contact between tip of the pin and the graft.

Guide pin for TLS® screw - ref 255 970

The femoral screw is put into position first, with verification of the depth, using the markings on the screwdriver so as not to make contact with the graft.



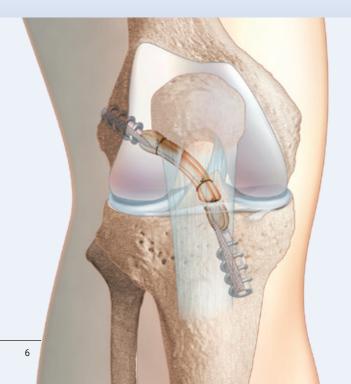
TLS® screwdriver - ref 254 599

Isometry controls are carried out in flexion and extension.

Verifying that the graft is at the correct tension can be done by means of a further arthroscopic view.

The tibial tapes are secured into position with a pin guide TLS® screw.

The tibial screw can then be put into place with the knee in nearly full extension. Excess tape is cut at the level of the TLS® screws.



Suggested post-operative care

- Physiotherapy starts the day following the operation.
- Immediate weight-bearing.
- Free flexion and extension.
- No splint.

References

Ref.	TLS® instrumentation list
264 932	TLS® tape cutter
250 105	TLS® cannulated tap Ø2,5
264 933	Long cannula TLS x2
264 934	Cannula screwing handle
256 012	Pre-tensioned assembly
264 937	TLS® workstation
254 599	Screwdriver 3.5 cannula Ø1.8
263 783	TLS® Peek screwdriver
265 664	Open tendon stripper
265 643	TLS® calibrator
269 982	TLS® ACL OUT/IN guide tibia-femur point to point
254 537	Retrograde cannulated reamer Ø6
253 165	Retrograde cannulated reamer Ø7
251 830	Retrograde cannulated reamer Ø8
250 102	Retrograde cannulated reamer Ø9
250 101	Retrograde cannulated reamer Ø10
251 831	Drill bit Ø11 cannulated Ø 2.5
264 939	Aiming barrel TLS®
256 010	Wire guide x2
251 262	Cannulated reamer Ø4,5
264 586	Drill bit pin Ø 2.4 (x2)
255 970	Screw guide pin Ø 1.8
264 651	Screw guide pin Ø 1.2
267 267	TLS® graft length plate
256 011	TLS® pre-tensioned screw
265 642	Tendon hook
265 641	Angulated awl

Ref.	Tendon anchoring system
253 569	TLS® tendon anchoring screw Ø10 mm lg 20 mm
248 853	TLS® tendon anchoring screw Ø10 mm lg 25 mm
264 274	TLS® tendon anchoring screw Ø12 mm lg 20 mm
263 653	TLS® tendon anchoring screw Peek Ø10 mm lg 20 mm
263 654	TLS® tendon anchoring screw Peek Ø10 mm lg 25 mm
264 648	TLS® tendon anchoring screw Bio-C Ø10 mm lg 20 mm
264 649	TLS® tendon anchoring screw Bio-C Ø10 mm lg 25 mm
256 193	TLS® tendon anchoring tape - option
265 746	TLS® tendon anchoring tape (x2)



TLS® work station



TLS® fixation tape



TLS® Titanium screw





TLS® BIO-C screw





FR, FH ORTHO SAS
3 rue de la Forêt - Zone Industrielle
BP 50009
68990 Heimsbrunn CEDEX - FRANCE
Tél. + 33 (0)3 89 81 90 92
Fax: + 33 (0)3 89 81 80 11
info@fhortho.com
www.fhortho.com

USA, FH ORTHOPEDICS INC.
OrthoEx
7327 E Tierra Buena Lane
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260 - USA
Phone: +1 (412) 965-0950
customerservice@fhortho-us.com
www.fhortho.com

PL, FH ORTHO POLSKA
UI. Garbary 95/A6,
61-757 Poznan - POLSKA
Phone: +48 61 863 81 27
Fax: +48 61 863 81 28
biuro@implants24.pl
www.fhortho.com



FR, FH INDUSTRIE
6 rue Nobel, Z.l. de Kernevez
29000 QUIMPER - FRANCE
Tél. +33 (0)2 98 55 68 95
Fax: +33 (0)2 98 53 42 13
contact-fhi@fhortho.com
www.fhortho.com