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**INTRODUCTION**

- 🦴 **Hind limb lameness** is a common cause of small animal clinic appointments.
- 🦴 This lameness is usually caused by rupture of the **cranial cruciate ligament (CCL)**.
- 🦴 **CORA-Based Leveling Osteotomy (CBLO)** helps giving a new conformation of the stifle, preventing tibial thrust.

**OBJECTIVES**

- 🦴 Identify **what we know** about CBLO.
- 🦴 Do a **comparative study** with Tibial Plateau Leveling Osteotomy (TPLO).
- 🦴 **Decide if CBLO is a good option** to treat cranial cruciate ligament rupture.

**DIAGNOSTIC TESTS**

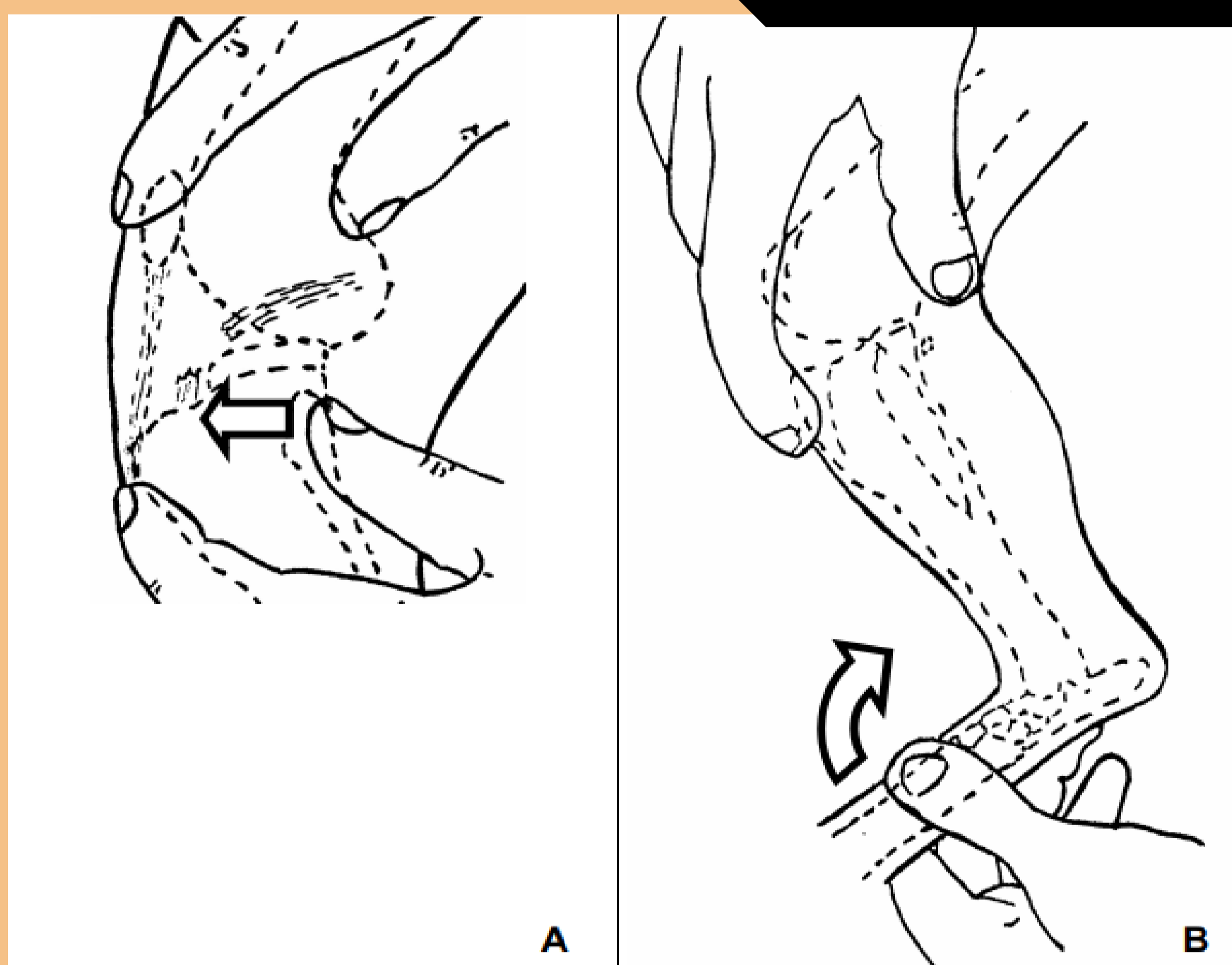


Figure 1. Position test to check the instability of the stifle. Drawer movement test (A) and tibial compression test (B). de Rooster 2001

**WHAT IS CORA?**

- 🦴 CORA goes for **Center of Rotation of Angulation**.
- 🦴 It is the **intersection** of the mid-diaphyseal and mid-proximal lines of the tibia.
- 🦴 There is a distal and proximal CORA, **not aligned** because of the *procurvatum* of the dog.
- 🦴 This misalignment gives us the **angle of the CORA**.

**CORA-BASED LEVELING OSTEOTOMY**

- 🦴 **Osteotomy** at the most distal part of the tibial tuberosity.
- 🦴 **Just a few complications**, easy to resolve.
- 🦴 It can be done in **skeletally immature animals**.



Figure 2. CORA-Based Leveling Osteotomy technique. Raske et al. 2013

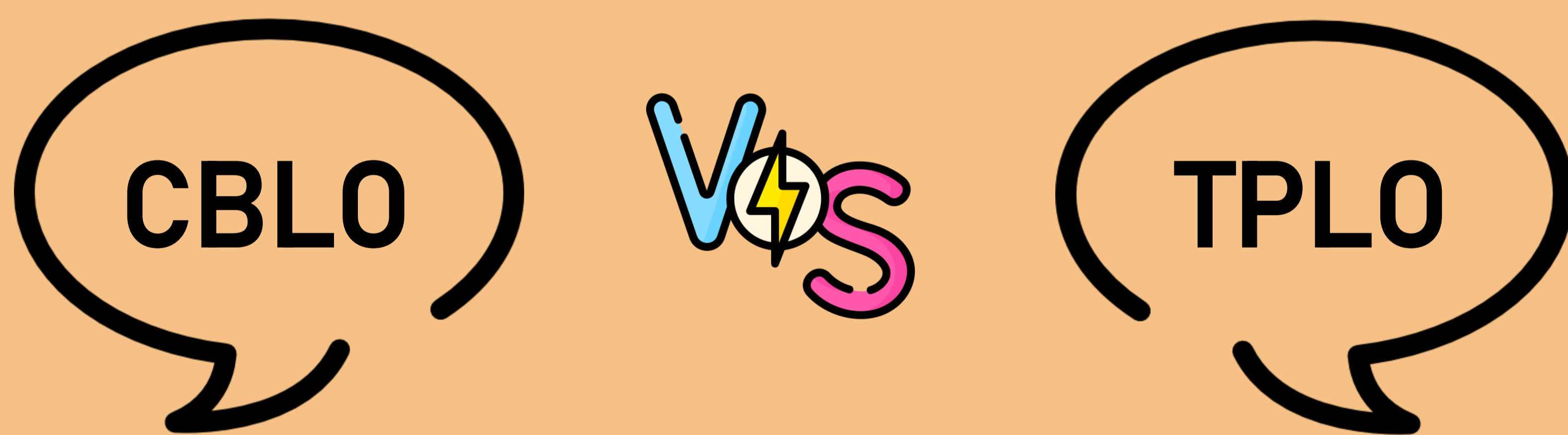


Table 1. Comparative between CBLO and TPLO. Own elaboration

Less frequent	Complications	More frequent
Complete	Functionality	Complete
No	Affects CdCL*	Yes
Patellar ligament/quadriceps	Compression forces	Intraarticular
Yes	Pain/lameness	Yes
Yes	Alignment	No
Any	Age	Skeletally mature

\*Caudal cruciate ligament

**CONCLUSIONS**

- 🦴 It is better to perform **surgical treatment** rather than conservative.
- 🦴 CBLO can be done in **any breed and at any age** while TPLO can not.
- 🦴 There is a **shortage** in the studies of CBLO and plus in **comparative studies** with TPLO.