

ERGOMED 99

Veterinary Surgical Table

Examples of patient positioning



Fig. 1

Positioning for front limb scrubbing with the dog in lateral recumbency. The stand holds firmly in position the limb during the procedure.



Fig. 2

Positioning for front limb scrubbing with the dog in dorsal recumbency. The stand holds firmly in position the limb during the procedure.



Fig. 3

Positioning for bilateral front limb scrubbing with a single stand.



Fig. 4
Positioning for bilateral front limb scrubbing with a double stand.



Fig. 5
Positioning for surgery in the caudal area of the front paw. The stand holds firmly in position the limb, whilst the paw is easily approachable. Lateral view.



Fig. 6

Positioning for surgery in the caudal area of the front paw. The stand holds firmly in position the limb, whilst the paw is easily approachable. Frontal view.



Fig. 7

Positioning for surgery of the medial area of the distal part of the front limb, and for arthroscopic approach to the elbow.



Fig. 8

Positioning for Intraoperative Skeletal Traction (IST) for reduction of a fracture of radius-ulna.



Fig. 9

Intraoperative Skeletal Traction technique for reduction of a fracture of the humerus by means of a traction stirrup. Step 1: application of the distal traction stirrup.



Fig. 10

Intraoperative scenario of skeletal traction for reduction of a fracture of the humerus. Step 2: application of a proximal traction stirrup to avoid translation of the scapula. The fracture reduction is checked by intraoperative fluoroscopy. Dorsal view.

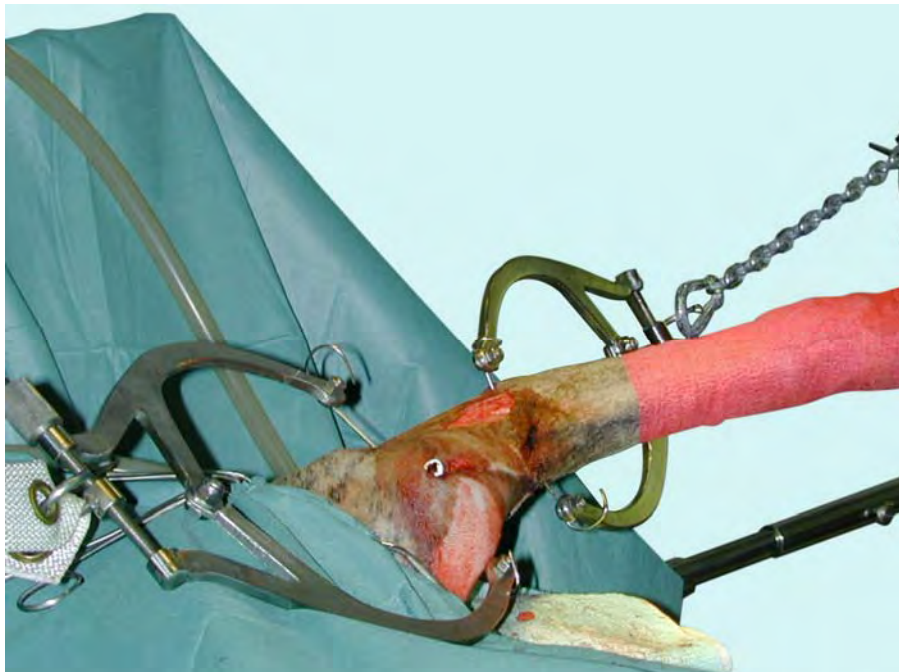


Fig. 11

Close up of the intraoperative scenario of skeletal traction for reduction of a fracture of the humerus. Step 2: application of a proximal traction stirrup to avoid translation of the scapula. Dorsal view.



Fig. 12

Positioning of the dog for hind limb scrubbing with the dog in dorsal recumbency. The stand holds firmly in position the limb during the procedure. The table top is inclined, whilst the instrument tray may be maintained in a horizontal position.



Fig. 13

Positioning for bilateral hind limb scrubbing with a double stand.



Fig. 14

Positioning for surgery in the caudal area of the hind paw. The table extension holds firmly in position the limb, whilst the paw is easily approachable. Caudal view.

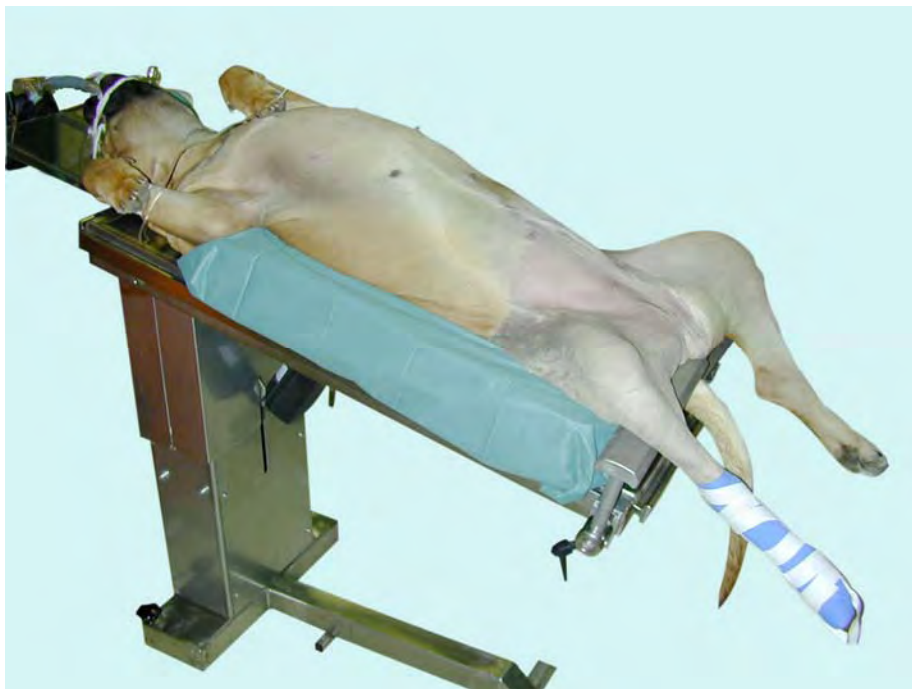


Fig. 15

Positioning of the dog for surgery of the distal part of the hind limb, and for arthroscopic approach to the stifle.

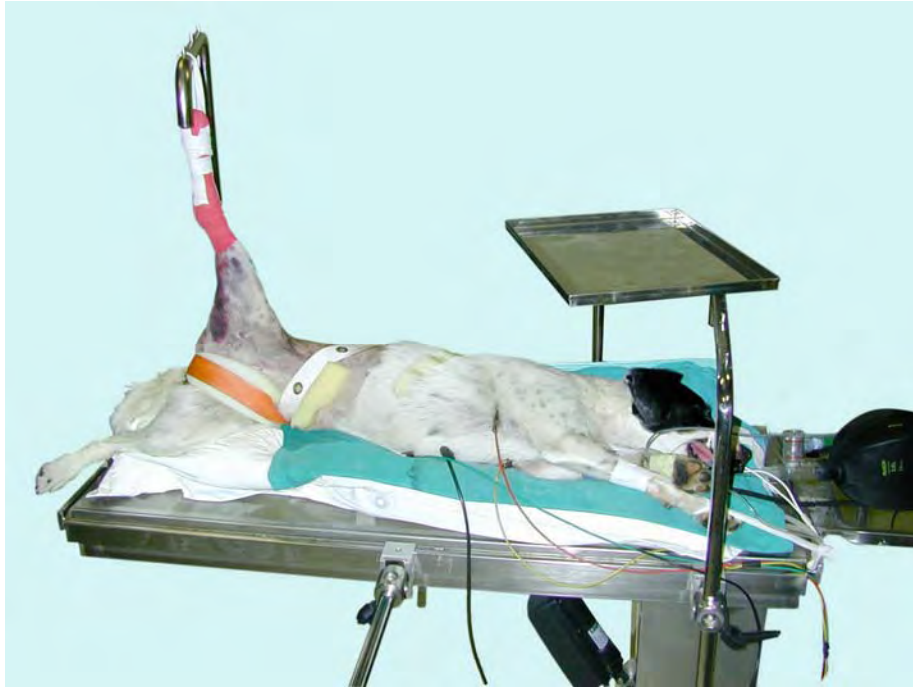


Fig. 16

Positioning for hind limb scrubbing. The dog is ready for application of Intraoperative Skeletal Traction (IST) for reduction of a fracture of the femur. Ventral view.



Fig. 17

Positioning for hind limb scrubbing. The dog is ready for application of Intraoperative Skeletal Traction (IST) for reduction of a fracture of the femur. Dorsal view.



Fig. 18

Intraoperative scenario of skeletal traction for reduction of a fracture of the femur by means of traction stirrup. Ventral view.

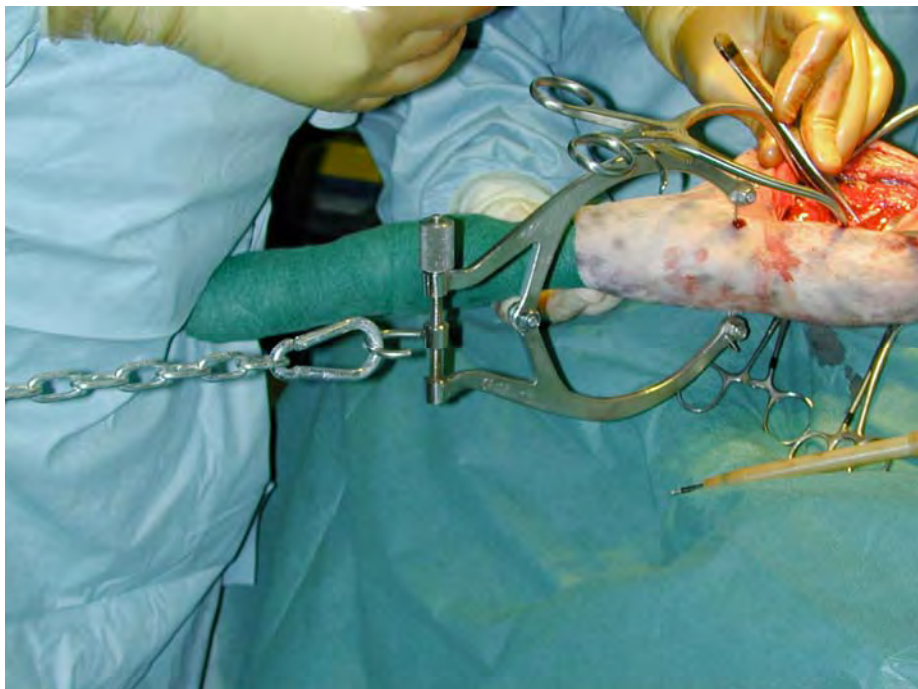


Fig. 19

Close up of the intraoperative scenario of skeletal traction for reduction of a fracture of the femur by means of traction stirrup.

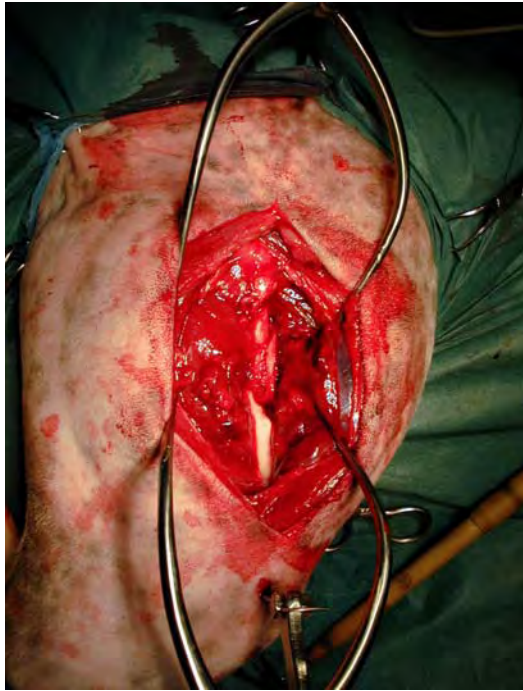


Fig. 20

Intraoperative scenario of a fracture of the femur hold in reduction by means of Intraoperative Skeletal Traction technique. Just two Gelpi are needed to maintain surgical exposure, and “open but don’t touch” approach is feasible to stabilize the fracture. Lateral view.



Fig. 21

Intraoperative scenario of reduction of an old fracture of the femur in a cat. The double-stand technique is used, in order to avoid excessive traction is exerted on the hip. Dorsal view.



Fig. 22

Close up of the intraoperative scenario of reduction of an old fracture of the femur in a cat. The double-stand technique is used, in order to avoid excessive traction is exerted on the hip. Ventral view.



Fig. 23

Positioning for a ventral approach to the neck. The dog is hold in position by lateral stabilizers.

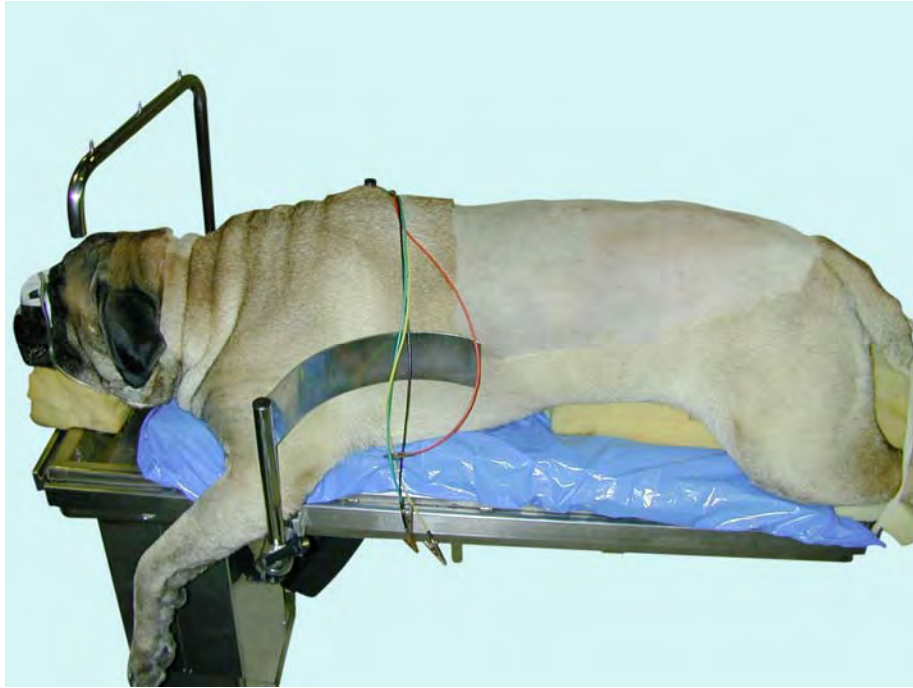


Fig. 24

Positioning for a dorsal approach to the thoraco-lumbar spine. The dog is held in position by lateral stabilizers.



Fig. 25

Positioning for a dorsal approach to the lumbo-sacral spine. The dog is held in position by lateral stabilizers.



Fig. 26

Intraoperative scenario of reduction of a vertebral fracture by Intraoperative Skeletal Traction technique.

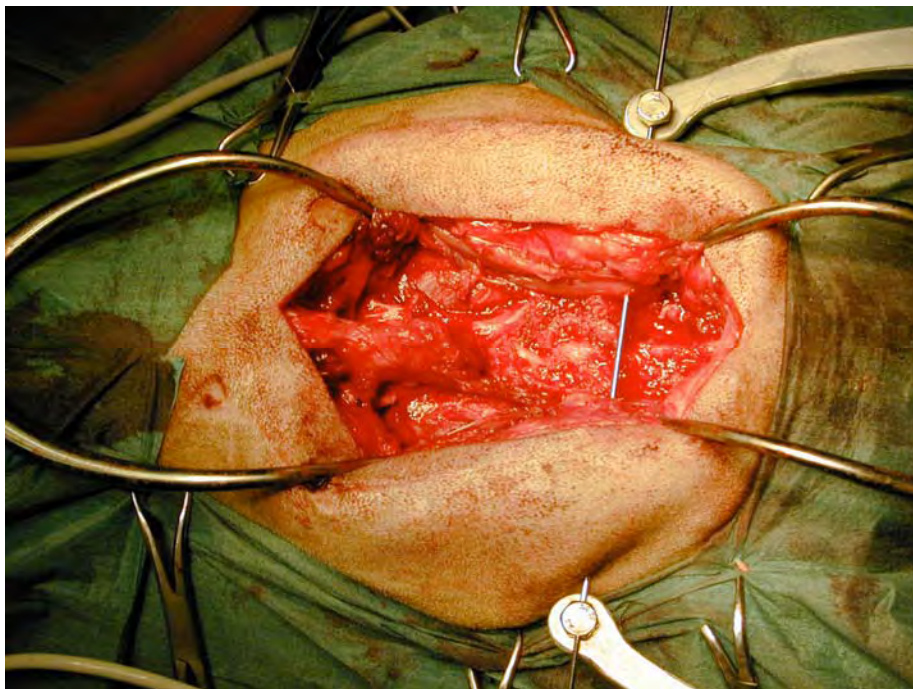


Fig. 27

Intraoperative scenario of reduction of a vertebral fracture by Intraoperative Skeletal Traction technique. Just two Gelpi are needed to maintain surgical exposure, with no need of clamps in the surgical area to achieve fracture reduction.



Fig. 28

Positioning of the armrests for microsurgical procedures, as ophthalmic procedures as in this example. The armrests greatly enhance the stability of the surgeon's arms, making hands movements more predictable.