OSU TPLO Study

- Wendy Balzer, DVM, DACVS
 - Force Plate
 - Radiograph
 - Lameness







Preoperative Low Level Laser Therapy in Dogs Undergoing Tibial Plateau Leveling Osteotomy: Double-blinded, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial

Baltzer, WI, Wheeler, A, Tennant, R, Simpson, J, Ruaux, RG, Warnock, JJ.



Randomized

Double-blinded

Placebo-controlled

ONE K-Laser Tx:

•Pre-Op •3 Watts

•4 J/cm²

Post-Op Medical Management

Carprofen (2.2 mg/kg BID x 2 weeks)

- •Tramadol (3 mg/kg BID x 2 weeks)
- •Cryotherapy (5 min q4hr x 24 hr)

Oregan State University K-Laser Trial

- 27 dogs with Cranial Cruciate tears
- Half were given one K-Laser therapy session to their damaged stifle joint prior to surgery, half were not given any laser therapy = placebos
- In order to have a true blinded trial no post operative laser sessions were given (unlike usual protocols)
- Same team of boarded surgeons and radiographers reviewed the dogs lameness and radiographs at pre-operative and 8-weeks post-operative intervals
- All the dogs had same protocols after the initial laser

Peak Force (% Body Weight)

Preop: 23.8% ± 3.6% control 26.3% ± 3.7% Laser

8wk post: 28.9% ± 2.6% control 39.6% ± 4.7% treat



P<0.01 Laser Treatment

26% in Placebo Group 51% increase in Laser Tx Group

Radiographic Analysis: 8 weeks Post-Op



- Remodeled fracture callus w/ smooth edges
- No sign of lucency at previous osteotomy site
- Stats: Two sided Fischer's exact test
- Scored: Healed or Not Healed
- Assessed independently by DACVS and
- DACVR blinded to treatment group



Conclusion

- Pre-Surgery K-Laser therapy biostimulated bone and soft tissue cells
- Results indicate that this enabled better bonemetal healing post surgery versus non-lasered dogs
 - Less lucency under x-ray
 - Better bone-metal integration
 - Better soft tissue repair
 - Better Lameness scores on Force Plate Analysis (p<0.01 compared to non-laser group)
- Usually they would have 3-4 sessions post surgery as well to further benefit rehabilitation