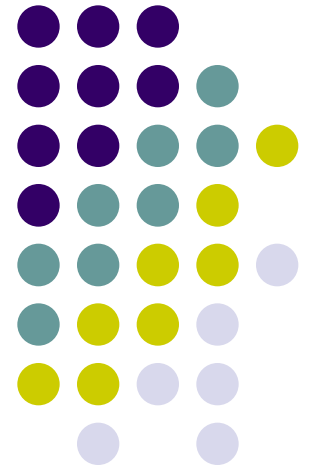


# P.T.B.

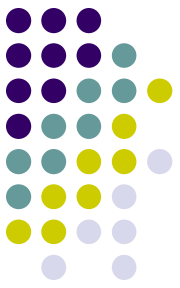
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Patellar Tendon  
Bearing Cast

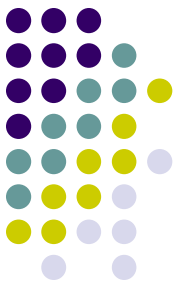


- The **PTB** or **Sarmiento** cast is used to treat fractures of the Tibia and usually applied at the 6/52 post fx.

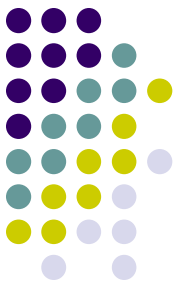
- It is best utilized for mid to distal third fractures. Proximal third fx's are not held very well in this type of cast.



- The **PTB** or **Sarmiento** cast allows full flexion & extension, whilst having wings that hug the femoral condyles on the
- **Medial**
- **Lateral** aspects of the knee.

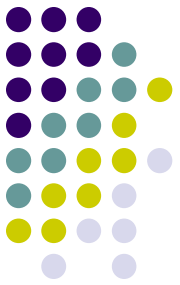


**These wings help to control rotation as well as off loading the fracture site. The loading effect is assisted when proper moulding is carried out.**



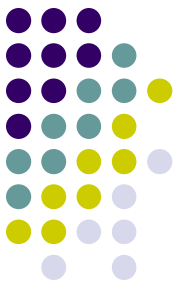
**A PTB should be moulded on the patella tendon, tibial flares and popliteal fossa. The applicators hands should be constantly moving to achieve this mould. Try to get a triangular shape of the proximal tibia to prevent rotation and to assist with off loading.**





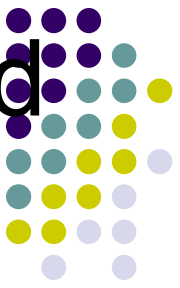
This is best done with  
**knee flexed: 30 deg.**

**Ankle flexed: 90 deg**  
(for a non walking cast)  
**flexed: 100 deg**  
(for a walking cast)



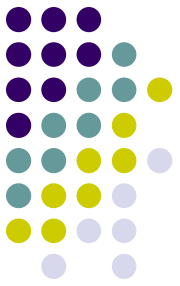
- Be careful to prevent recurvatum at the fracture site when positioning the ankle in plantergrade position.
- Recurvatum means posterior bowing of the tibia. (Like a banana). Procurvatum is the opposite (Sydney Harbour Bridge).

- When complete the wings should just hug the femur with no sharp edges and be well padded.
- It must not cause any irritation to the skin or be digging in anywhere.
- Make sure all bony prominences are well padded with Cellona padding.





**These images illustrate the steps to achieve the PTB pattern or Sarmiento cast.**











**Make sure the trim lines are not too anterior on the sides, midline is best to achieve a good hold of the femoral condyles**

