Figure 2: The pictures show the preoperative preparation of the patient(A,B) and the preparation of the surgical site (C).

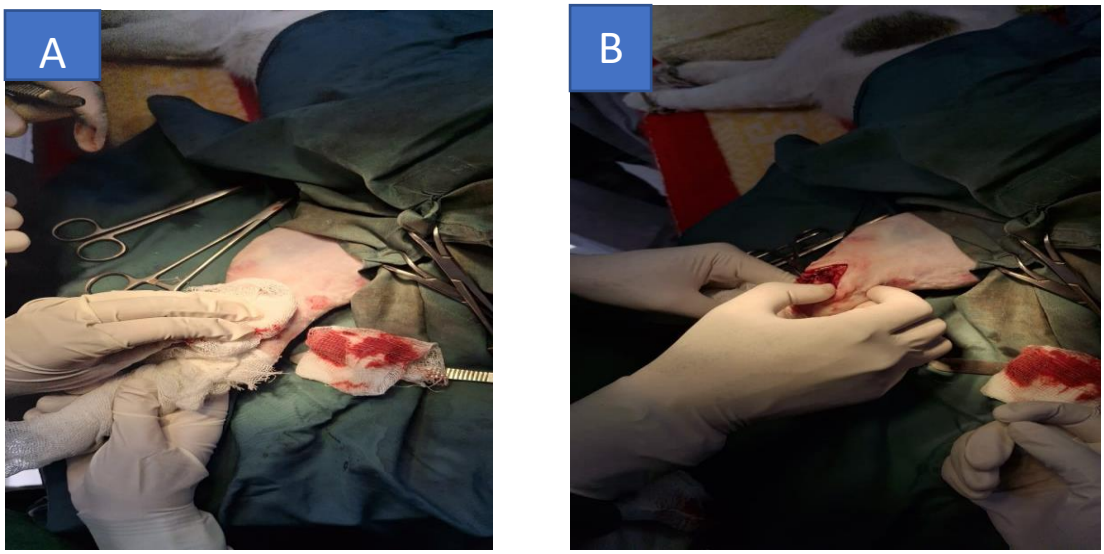

Figure 3 : An incision was made at the surgical site(A) allowing exposure of the underlying tissues for pinning(B).

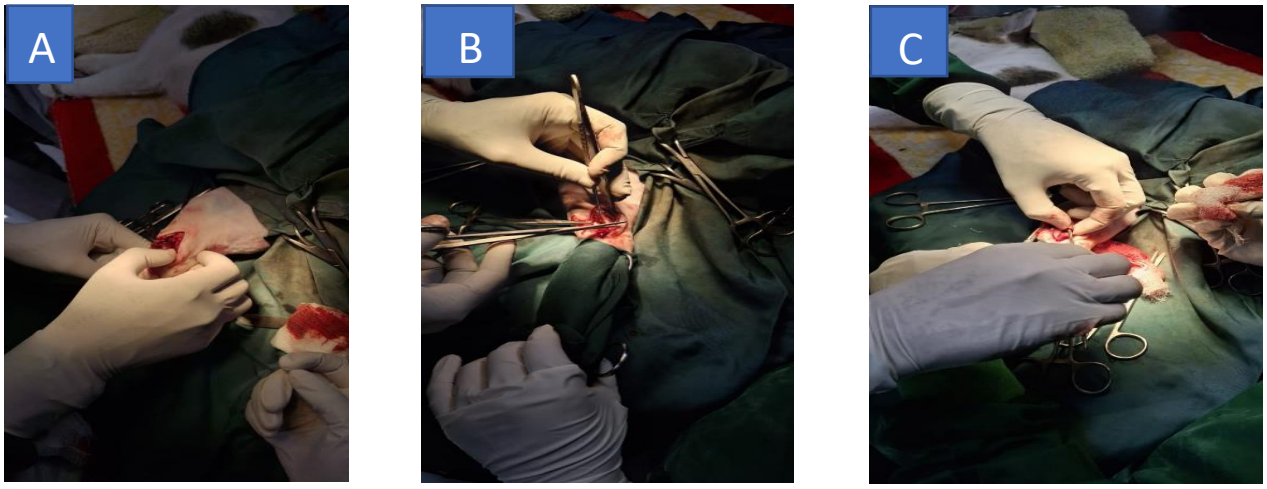

Figure 4 : The standard surgical technique was used to expose both the upper and lower fragments of the tibia before pinning(A,B and C).

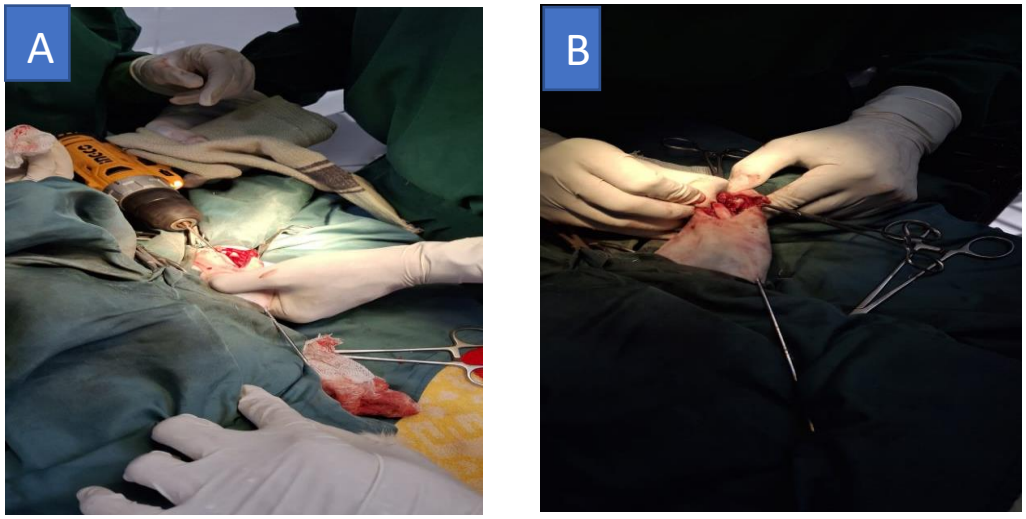

Figure 5 : The upper and lower portions of the tibia were drilled(A) and a Steinmann pin was implanted to correct the fracture in this cat(B).

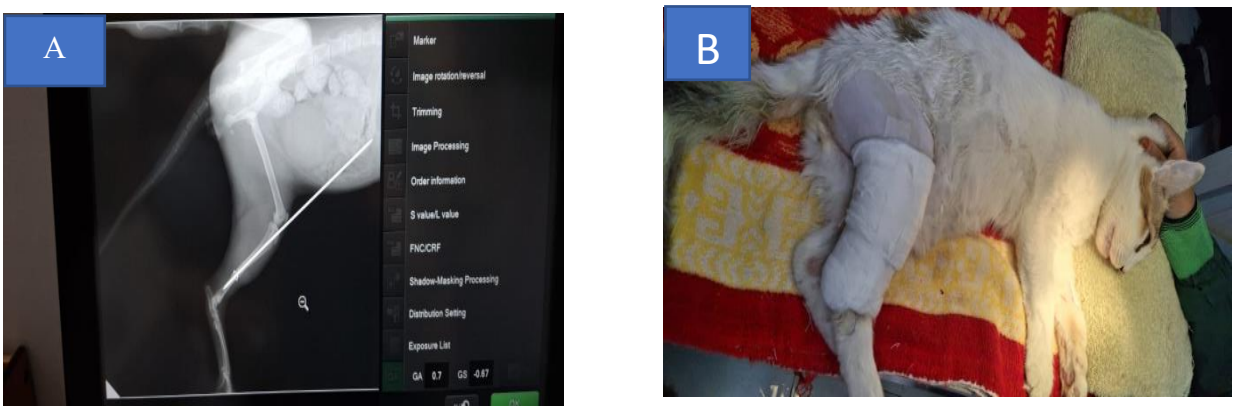

Figure 6 : C-arm X-ray was performed during the surgery(A) followed by bandaging after the successful internal fixation with the Steinmann pin(B).

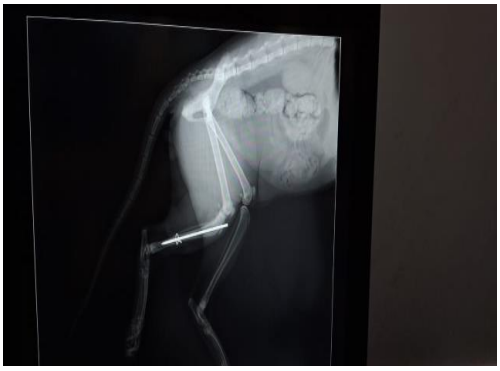

Figure 7: Three days after the surgery, the implant was correctly positioned showing on the X-ray.

2.5 post-operative care:

Antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs were given to the patient to hasten the healing process. Cefixime was administered orally for seven days at a dose rate of 5-10 mg per kilograms (Syp. Cef 3) to prevent secondary bacterial infection and ketoprofen was administered orally for three days to reduce swelling and pain. Both treatments were continued for a total of fourteen days. Additionally, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, an antihistamine, was given intramuscularly at a dose of 0.2 ml per day for seven days, at 2 mg/kg body weight. The cat was prescribed a calcium supplement (Tab. Calbo-D) for one month, with instructions to limit its activity and keep it away from water until it had fully healed. After two weeks, the sutures were removed. Radiographic assessment continued until the fracture had fully healed.