The Diple Arthrodesis

Markus Knupp



Introduction

History

Correction of sequels of paralytic disease

Aim:plantigrade and stable foot

Technique: Subtalar, TN, CC Joint fusion





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Correction of sequels of paralytic disease

Aim:plantigrade and stable foot

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Despite extension to fundamentally different problems only limited modifications to the technique were suggested





Critical Aspects

Calcaneo-cuboidal joint

Risk for nonunion

Shortening lateral column: difficult reduction

Risk for adjacent joint arthritis





Critical Aspects

Arthrodesis of the Subtalar and Talonavicular Joints for Correction of Symptomatic Hindfoot Malalignment

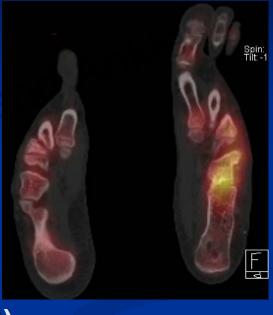
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Cincinnati, OH



Sparing the CC-Joint: equal results (16 feet)

- Reduction of operative time
- Risk of nonunion





Critical Aspects

Wound healing

Incision on tension side



Critical Aspects

Wound healing

Single medial incision

Feasibility

- Jeng et al, Foot Ankle Int, 2006
 - improved visualisation of the transverse tarsal joints
 - diminished risk during debridement for posteromedial structures

Critical Aspects

Wound healing

Single medial incision

Feasibility

Jeng et al, Foot Ankle Int, 2006

Reduction of wound healing problems:

- Jeng et al, Foot Ankle Clin. 2005
- Brilhault, Foot Ankle Int. 2009

The Diple Arthrodesis

Isolated subtalar and talonavicular arthrodesis through a single medial approach.

Modified Triple

Subtalar and talonavicular arthrodesis

- → Sparing of the CC Joint single medial approach
- → No wound on the tension side





Goals

Triplane Correction of

Hindfoot valgus





Goals

Triplane Correction of

Hindfoot valgus

Flattening of arch



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Forefoot abduction



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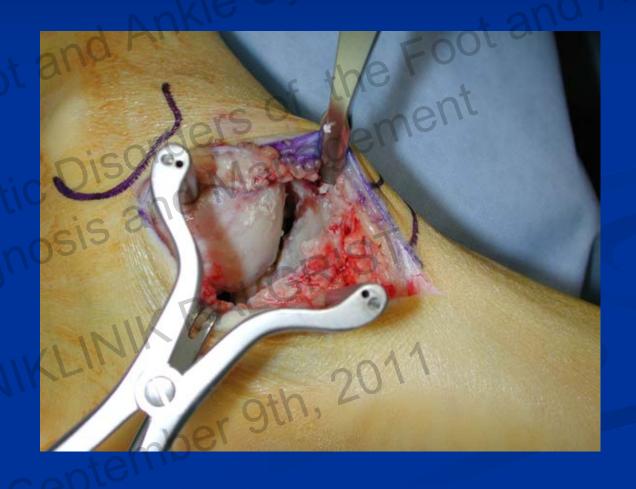
Forefoot supination



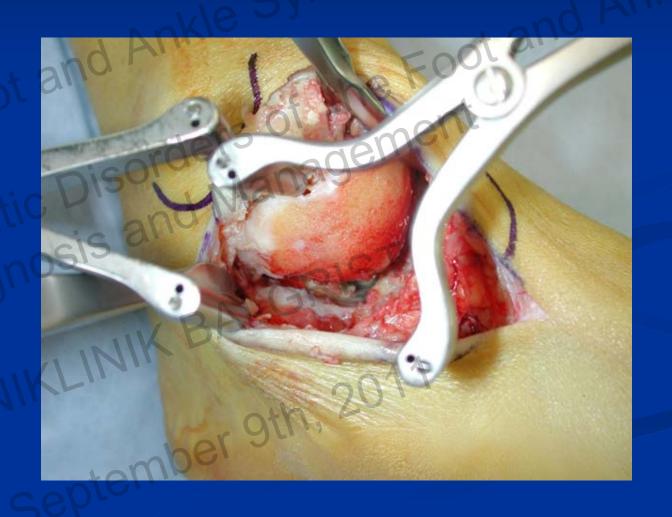








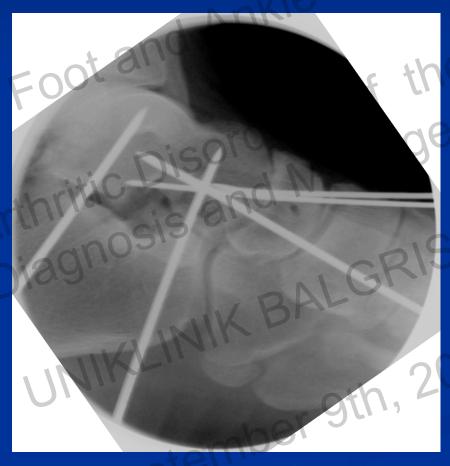




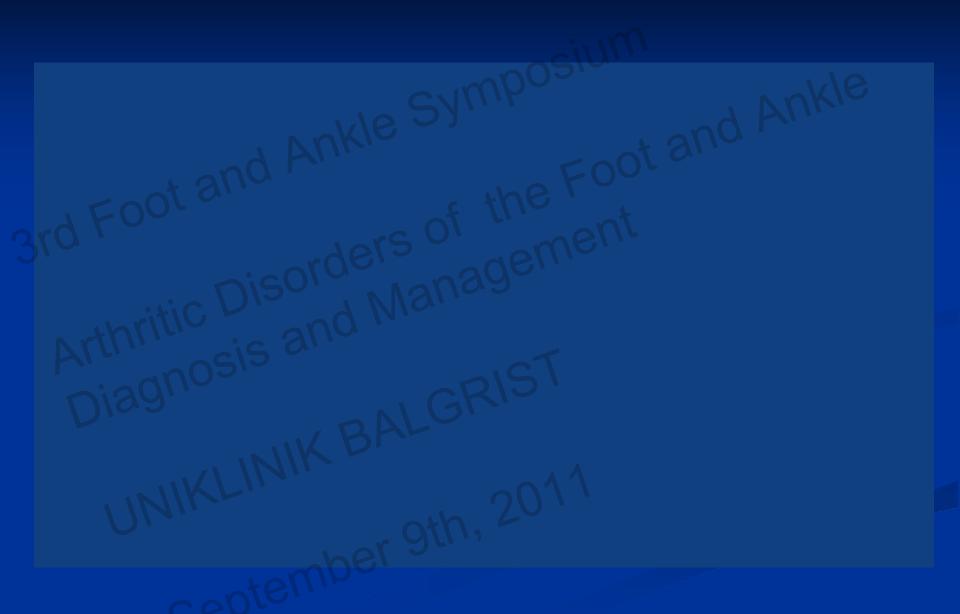






















Subtalar and talonavicular arthrodesis through a single medial approach for the correction of severe planovalgus deformity

2009

Purpose

Radiologically assessment to which extent deformity of the hindfoot can be corrected by isolated subtalar and talonavicular fusion

Early complications of a single medial incision

Results

Patients:

34 consecutive patients, 36 'Diple' arthrodesis (2005-2007)

Gender: f: 22, m: 12

Follow-up: 21 months (13-37 months)

Age: 70 years (52-86 years)

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34 consecutive patients, 36 Triple arthrodesis (2005-2007)

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Follow-up:

Age:

f: 22, m: 12

21 months (13-37 months)

70 years (52-86 years)

Wound healing

superficial wound healing problems cast-related pressure ulcer deep infections

3

1 (diabetic patient)

none

Results

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34 consecutive patients, 36 Triple arthrodesis (2005-2007)

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cast-related pressure ulcer 1 (diabetic patient)

deep infections one none

Radiological result

Fusion in all feet

Significant improvement of all radiological parameters (n<0.01)

Limitations

67 y, f, BMI 39



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Limitations

67 y, f, BMI 39



Limitations: 67 y, f, BMI 39





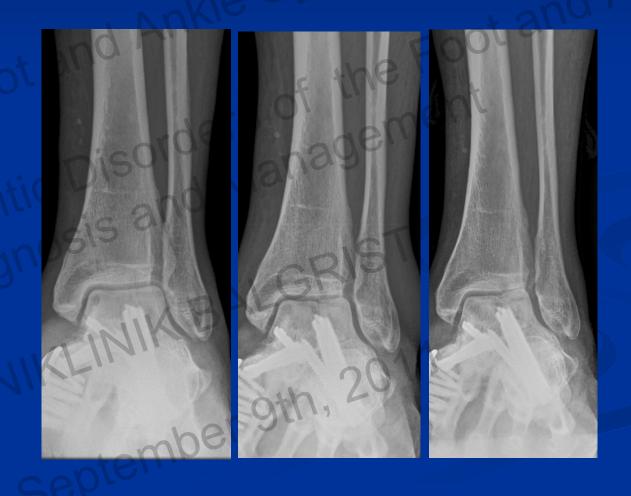


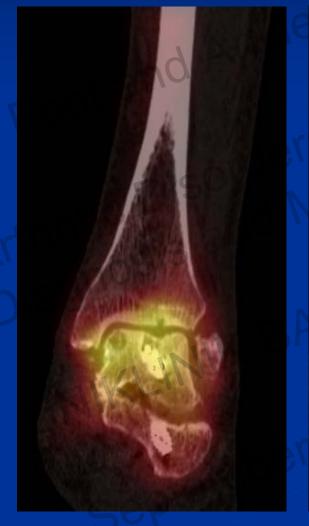


















No screws posterolaterally





Failures: 52, IDDM, M. Addison, Rupture TP Tendon







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Discussion

Isolated TN and subtalar fusion through an isolated medial approach allows for good correction



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Isolated TN and subtalar fusion trough an isolated medial approach allows for good correction

Isolated medial approach leads to a good view of the joints



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Isolated medial approach leads to a good view of the joints

wound healing complications occur less frequently than with the lateral









