

Basic principles of joint preserving surgery of the ankle

Markus Knupp

Introduction

Stage adapted treatment of OA

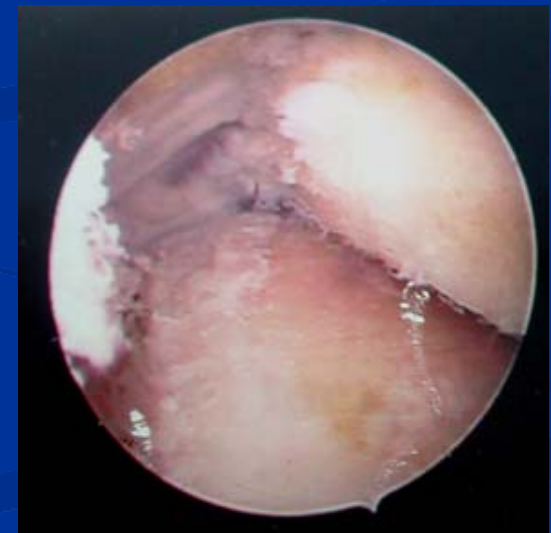


Debridement

Arthroscopy / Arthrotomy + Debridement

Satisfactory results in
early stages

osteochondral lesions < 1- 1.5cm



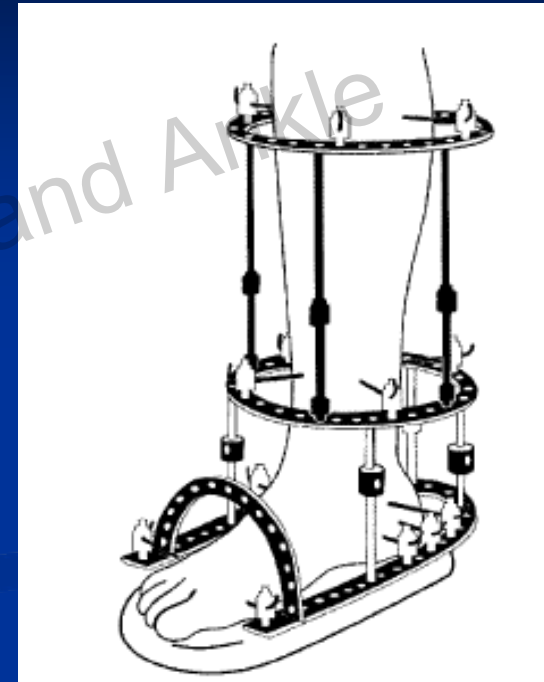
Chuckpaiwong B, Arthroscopy 2008
Cheng JC et al, Clin Orthop 1998
Amednola A et al, Arthroscopy 1996

Distraction (Arthrodiastasis)

Arthroscopy / Arthrotomy+Debridement

Distraction

3 mo external fixator



Marijnissen AC et al

Tellisi N, Foot Ankle Int. 2009

Acevedo JI, Foot Ankle Clin 4:409-30, 1999

Ploegmakers JJ et al, Osteoarthritis Cartilage 13:582-588, 2005

van Valburg AA, J Bone Joint Surg Br 77:720-725, 1995

Distraction

Arthroscopy / Arthrotomy+Debridement

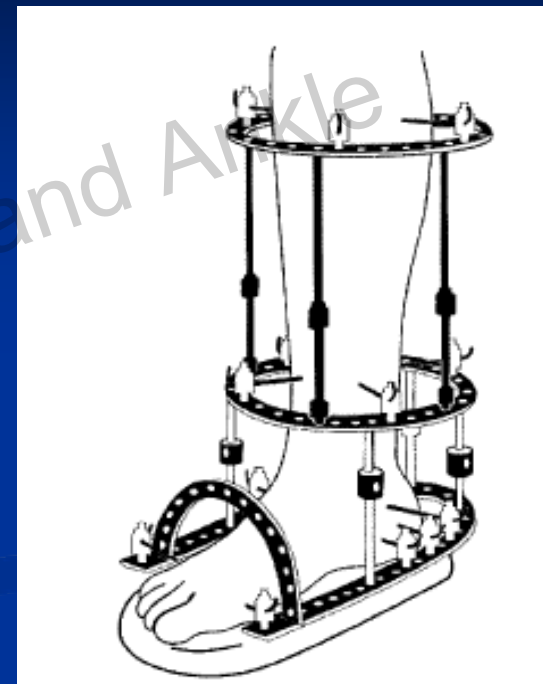
Distraction

3 mo external fixator

Own Data

2001-2006: 5 Patients, Fixator removal after 10 (7-12) weeks

Only one of the patients reported on a functional improvement after 1 year



Marijnissen AC et al

Osteochondral Resurfacing

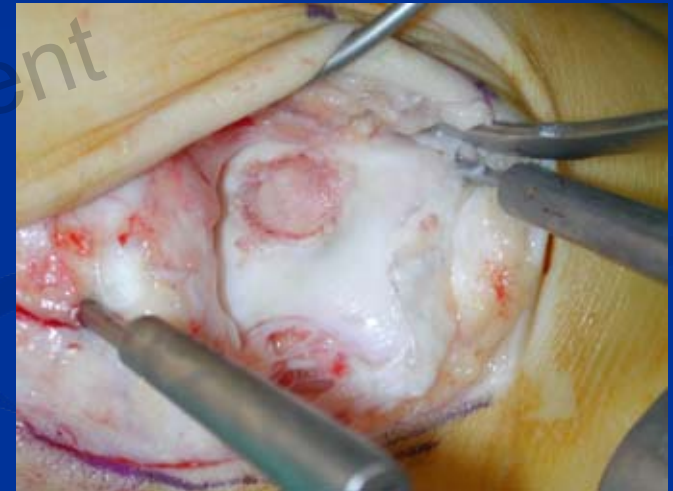
Arthroscopy / Arthrotomy+Debridement

Distraction

Osteochondral Ankle Joint Resurfacing

Autograft

OATS, Mosaicplasty (mainly OCD)



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Osteochondral Resurfacing

Arthroscopy / Arthrotomy+Debridement

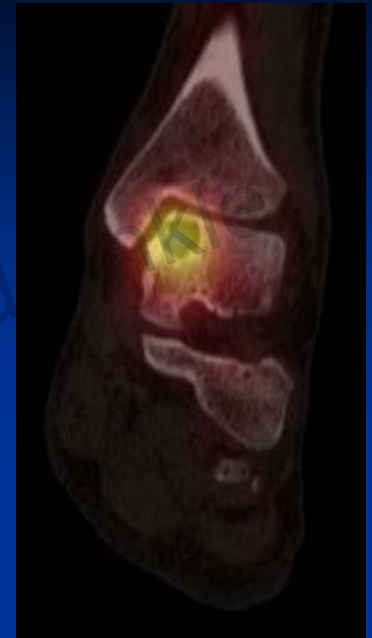
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Vascularized Autograft



M, 54, extended lesion medial talus

Osteochondral Resurfacing

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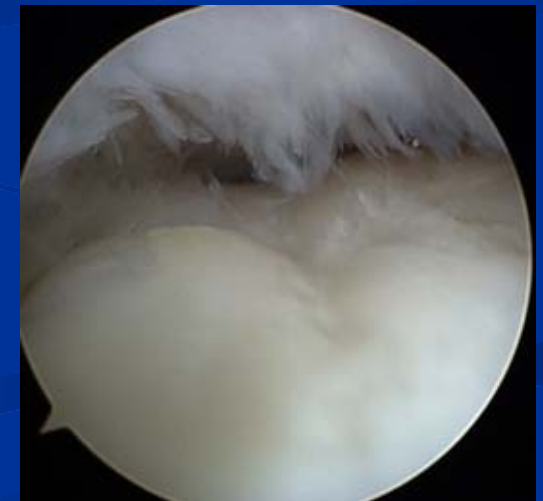
OATS, Mosaicplasty

Vascularized Autograft

2001-2007, n=12

2 failure (conversion to TAR)

10 complete incorporation



1 y post-OP follow up

Osteochondral Resurfacing

Arthroscopy / Arthrotomy+Debridement

Distraction

Osteochondral Ankle Joint Resurfacing

Autograft

OATS, Mosaicplasty

Vascularized Autograft

Allograft

Limited experience



Courtesy of Ned Amendola

Adams SB, JBJS Am 2011

Raikin SM, JBJS Am 2009

Tontz WL et al, Foot Ankle Clin 8(2):361-73, xi, 2003

63% of the patients with arthritis of the ankle joint have a malalignment

Valderrabano CORR 2009

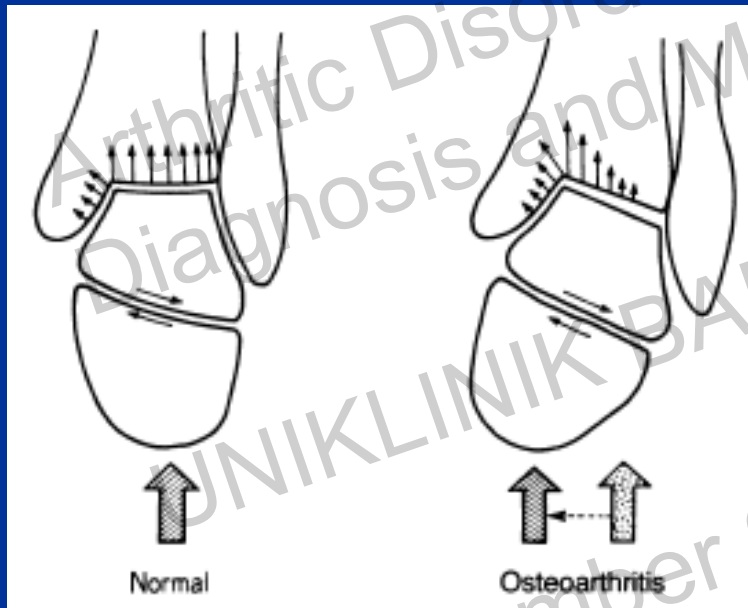
3rd Foot and Ankle Symposium
Arthritic Disorders of the Foot and Ankle
Diagnosis and Management

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What is the problem

1. Asymmetric joint load



Takakura et al, JBJS 95

What is the problem

1. Asymmetric joint load
2. Force vector of the triceps surae

surae



Aim of OT

- Realignment of the hindfoot
- Normalization of the force vector of the triceps surae



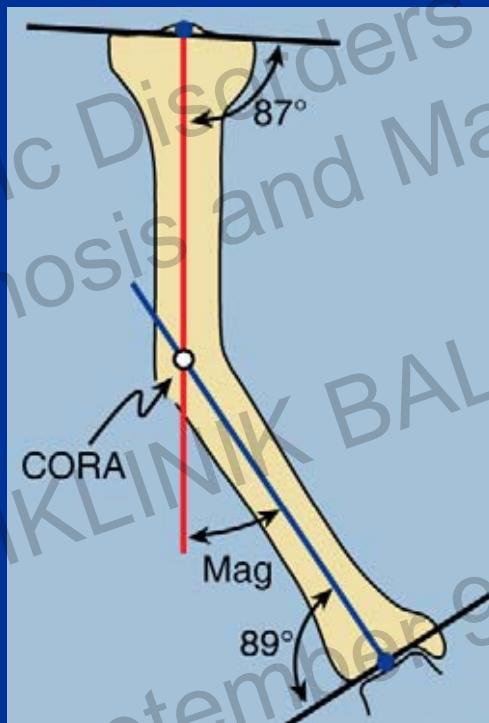
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Nature of the deformity

Localisation

CORA (Centre of rotation of angulation)



Nature of the deformity

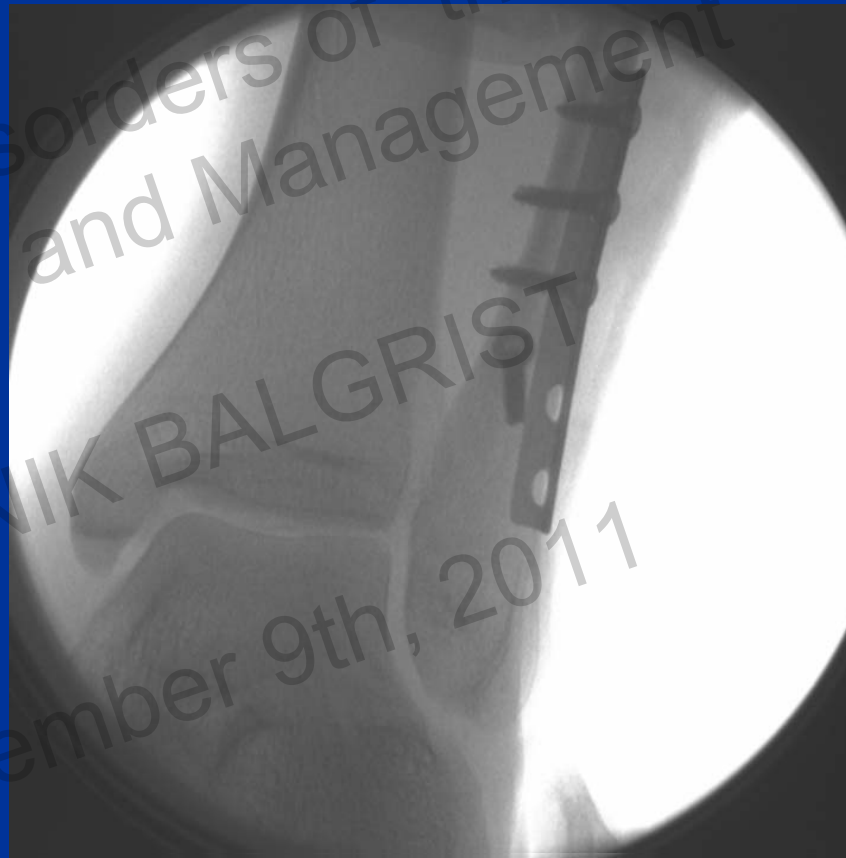
Instability pattern

single plane ↔ 'balance board instability'

Nature of the deformity

Instability pattern

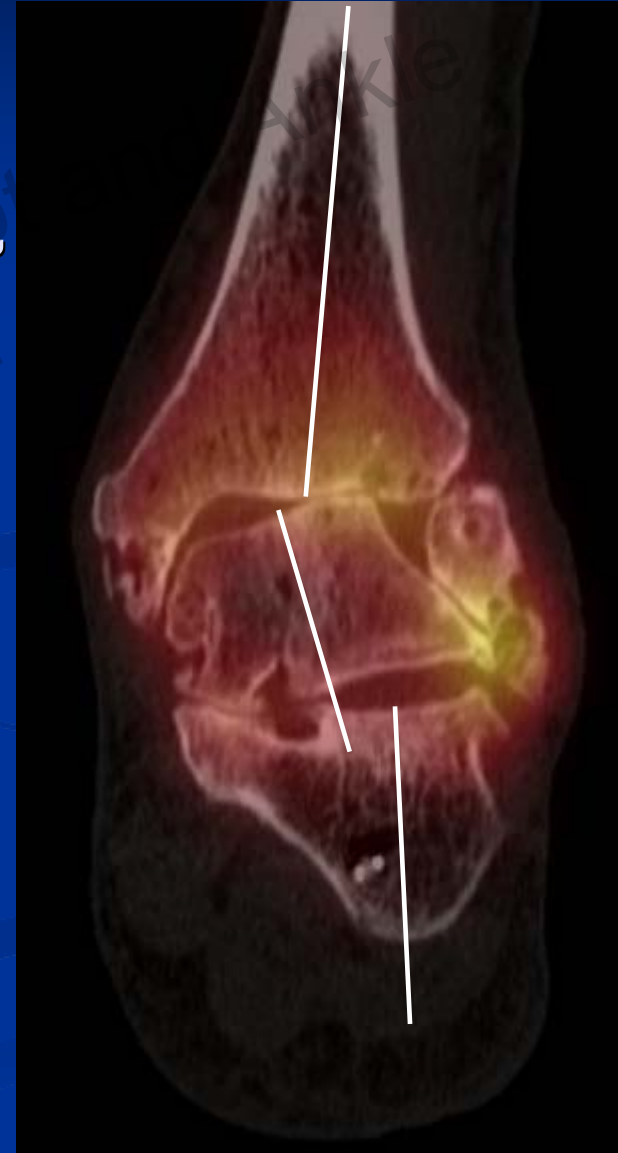
single plane ↔ 'balance board instability'



Nature of the deformity

Instability pattern

single plane ↔ 'balance board instability'



Biomechanical background



=



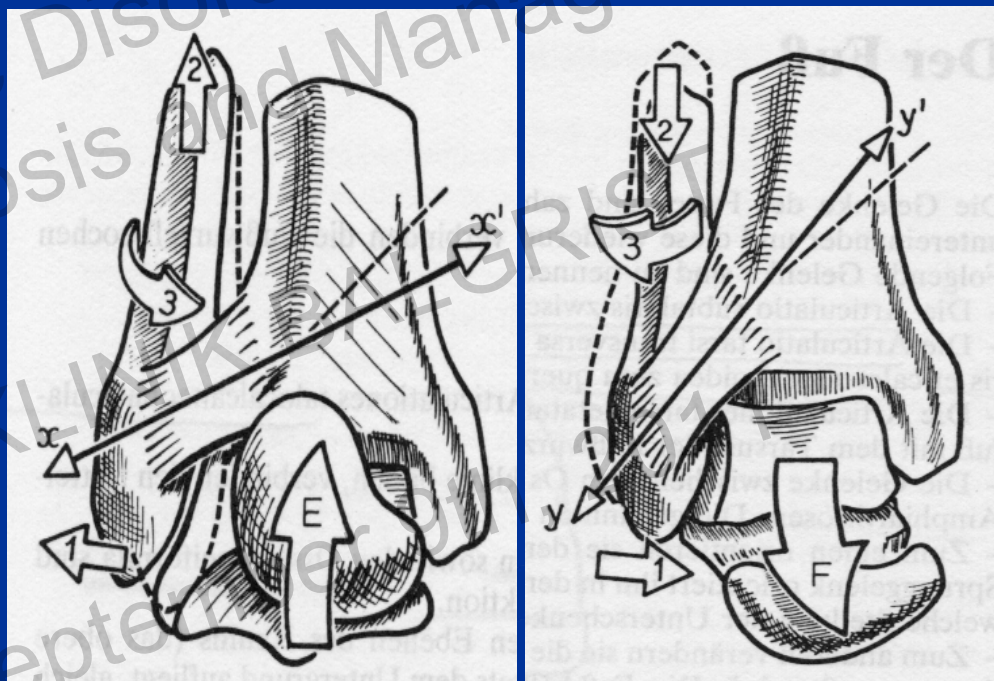
?

Biomechanical background

Anatomy

Highly congruent joint

Close joint contact



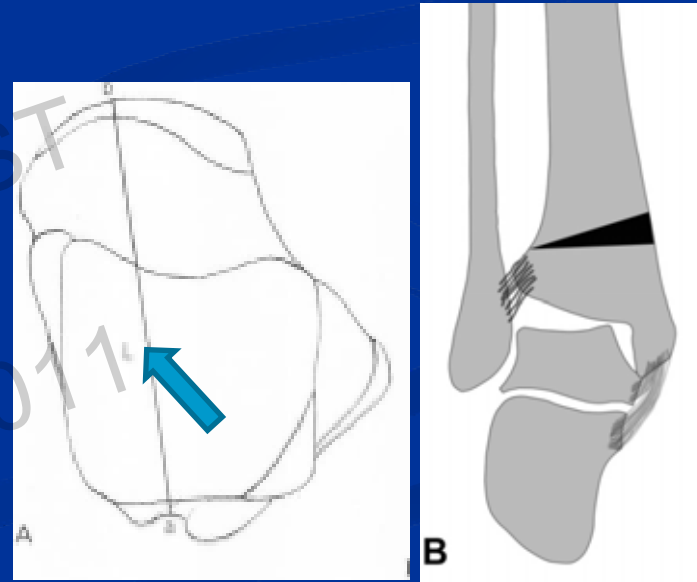
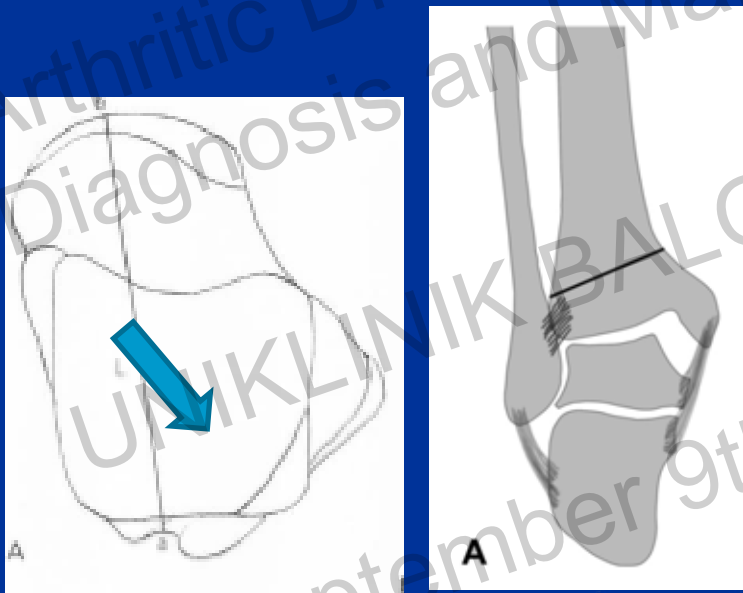
Biomechanical background

isolated changes of the angle of the distal tibia

→ paradox shift of the load transfer

Varus: posterolateral shift

Valgus: anteromedial shift



Biomechanical background

SMOT only comparable to HTO as long as joint congruency / ligament balancing is maintained



≠



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Biomechanical background

Failed SMOT due to joint incongruency



Biomechanical background

Isolated change of the distal tibial articular surface angle failed to restore talar positioning

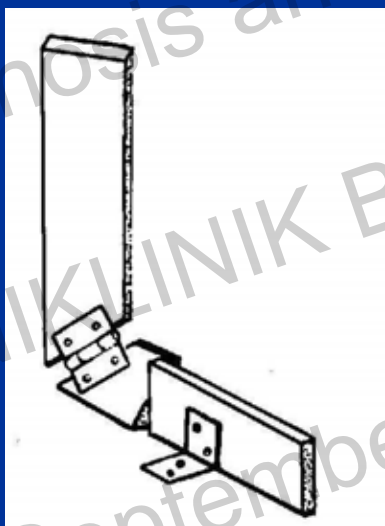


Biomechanical background

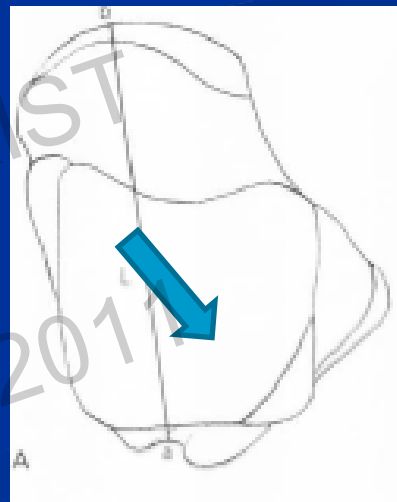
Changes of load distribution in coronal plane deformity

Shift of the load transfer occurs in two directions:

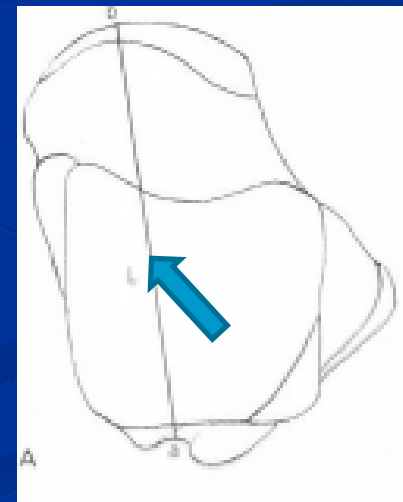
- medio-laterally
- antero-posteriorly



Varus



Valgus



Biomechanical background

Usefulness of the SPECT-Ct scan to preoperatively assess the area to be unloaded



Technique SMOT

In valgus deformity: medial closing wedge



Pre-OP



6 mo post OP



Regeneration!

3 y post OP

Technique

Varus Deformity

Medial opening wedge OT



Pre-OP



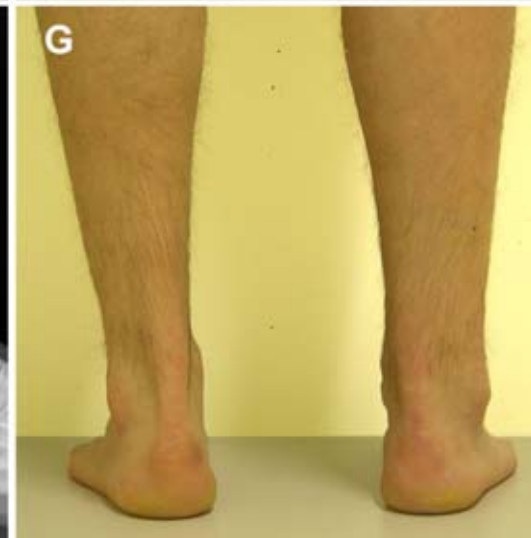
12 mo post OP



Technique

Varus Deformity

Lateral closing wedge



Technique

Varus Deformity

Medial opening wedge

Fibula OT



Technique

Anterior extrusion

Anterior opening wedge OT



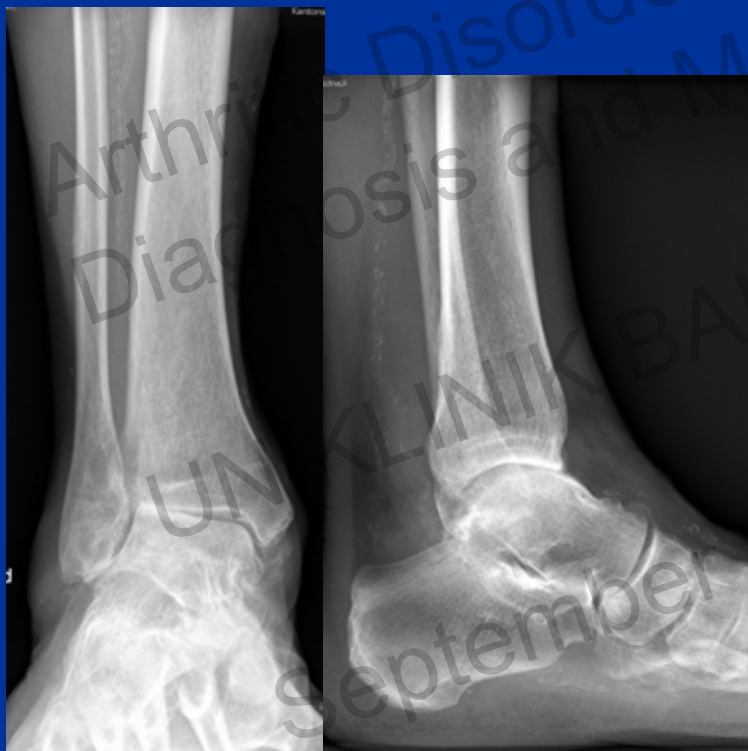
Pre-OP



12 mo post OP

Surgical technique

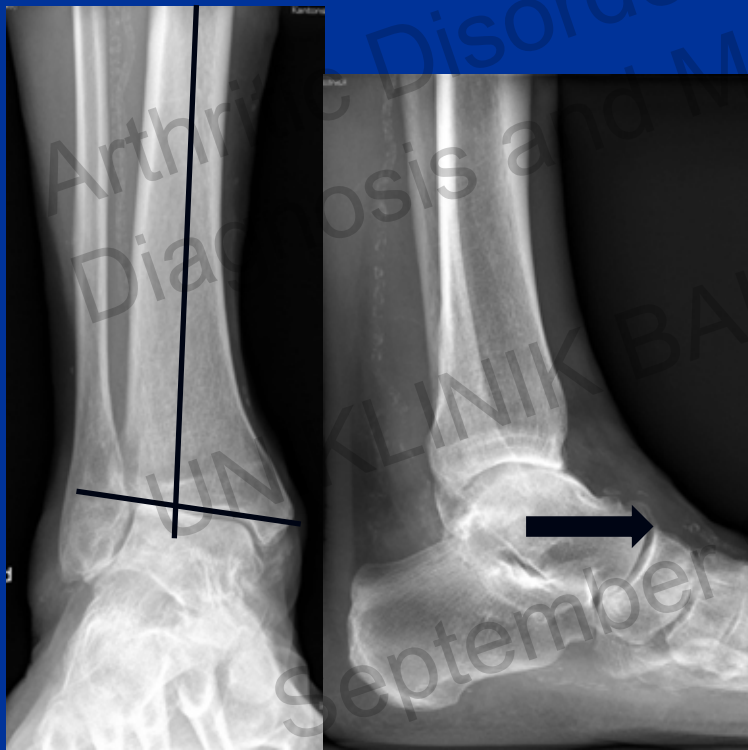
1. SMOT Tibia, Aim: overcorrection of 3-5 deg



Surgical technique

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Biplanar OT, if anterior extrusion



Surgical technique

1. SMOT Tibia, Aim: overcorrection of 3-5 deg

Biplanar OT, if anterior extrusion



Surgical technique

2. Fibular OT



Surgical technique

3. Calcaneus OT: if remaining deformity



Surgical technique

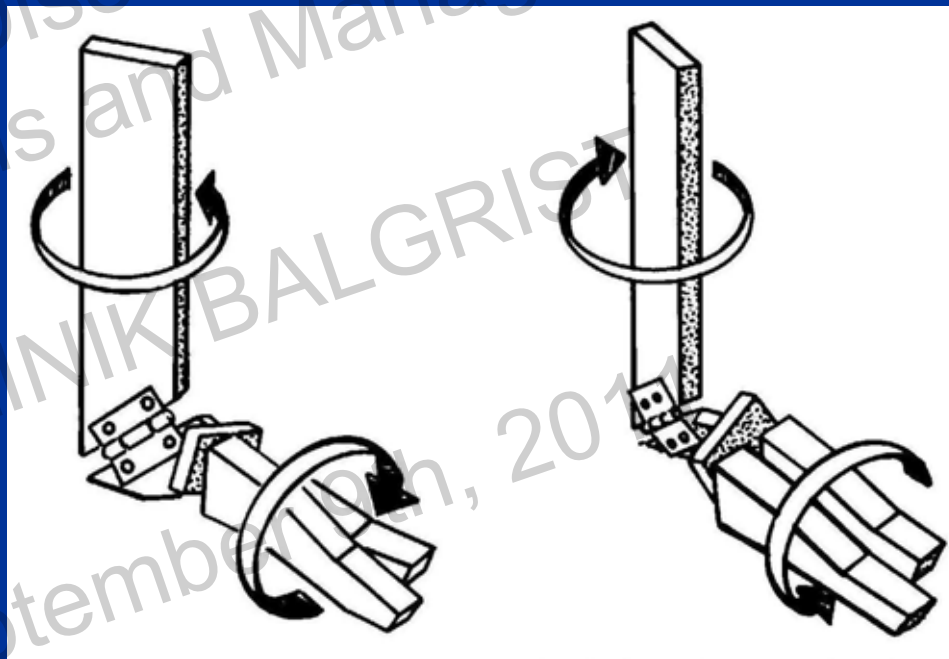
3. Ligament reconstruction



Surgical technique

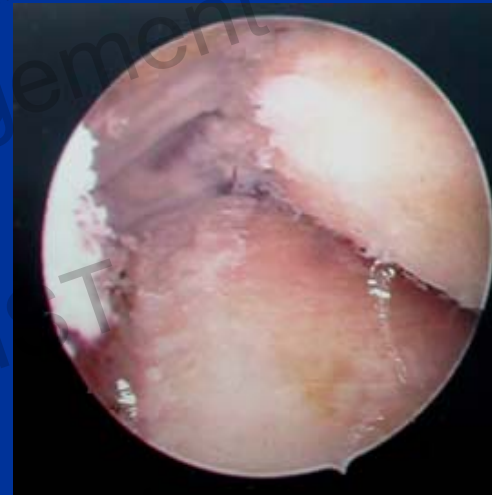
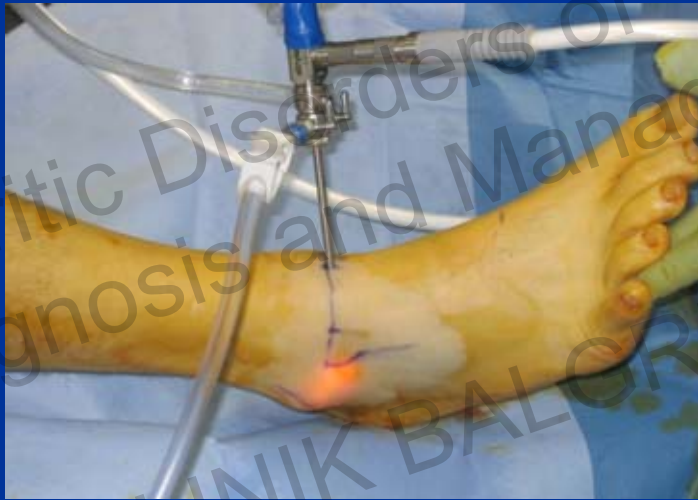
4. Midfoot OT / AD in flatfoot deformity

Midfoot OT in (cavo-) varus feet



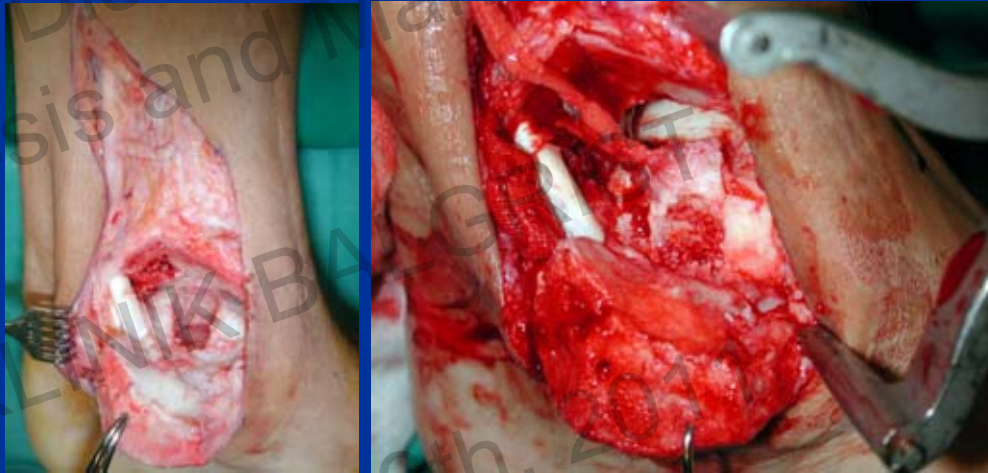
Conclusion

- Debridement / Microfracturing helpful in early stages



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- Osteochondral resurfacing for extended lesions
 - Only preliminary reports available



Conclusion

- Debridement / Microfracturing helpful in early stages
- Osteochondral resurfacing for extended lesions
- **Alignment surgery for asymmetric OA**
 - May slow down the degenerative process
 - 2 Step approach: secondary TAR / Fusion
 - Corrected alignment: needed for TAR or fusion



Pre-OP



6 mo post OP



3 y post OP

Thank you!



September 9th, 2011

Basel