





Overall implant revision rate at 10 years

11 (5-25)%



Loosening 5-10 %



Failure Malposition 2-5%



Infection 1-4%



Other 1-10%

60% Exchange

40% Take down to fusion

Overall revision rate at 10 years

Up to 40%

- Soft tissues
- Impingement
- Fractures
- Cysts!
- Other...



Bonnin & Ellis TAR Today, CIC ed. Int, in press; Labeck G et al FAI 2011; Hintermann B et al Orthopäde 2011; Gougoulias et al CORR 2010





Cysts: Incidence = 0-60%

Pathogenesis

Besse J FAI 2009

Crevoisier&Assal RevMedCH 2006 Wood PL JBJS-B 2003 Anderson T JBJS-A 2008 Buechel FF FAI 2003

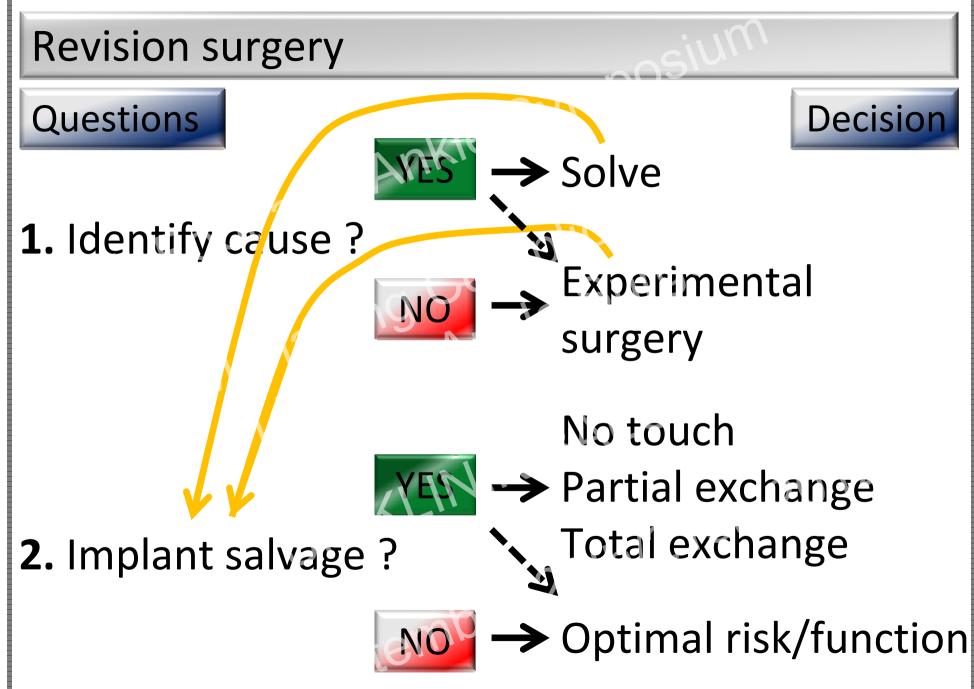


Micromotion

Polyethylene wear → granuloma

Metal wear → particles

Progression of original cysts





Revision surgery

My purpose

Focus on intra-articular

Share personal experience





Illustrative situations of revision

LS-GE: 25 / 170 : **15**%



- 8 Cysts
- 5 Impingements
- 5 Infections
- 3 Dislocations
- 1 Fracture
- 1 Talar necrosis
- 2 Other



- 19 implant salvage / exchange
 - 6 take down to fusion





Impingement: 5 cases









Impingement

Lessons

Prevention

Careful cleaning of the gutters



Early revision >>> powerful

Infection: 5 cases



Post traumatic



Favorable outcome











- Outcome unchanged
- Occasional swelling

- Outcome ↓
- Little swelling & pain 个

















Aspiration : neg

PJ **†** 54y

• CRP>20

- 2 stages exchange
- Sonication : prop. Acnes
- Atb iv >>> po 3 Mo









+ general health ↓











Lessons

CAVE painful TAR « without » explanation

Prevention

Usual precautions

Action

- Early infection → mobile parts exchange
- Late infection → 2 stages exchange or conversion
- Apply optimal risk/function principle





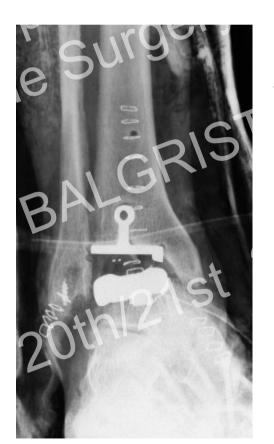
Dislocation: 3 cases

SR # 63y

- Post traumatic
- Long standing varus















Dislocation











Intra-articular mismatch





Dislocation







Post revision





Dislocation

Lessons

Increase accuracy in preoperative planning

Prevention

- Do not leave OR without perfect balancing/kinematics
- Fixed-bearing?

Action

- Revision mandatory
- Identify extra-articular vs intra-articular origin
- Wait for adequate weight bearing + adequate skin conditions





Cysts: 8 cases

Postop









- Some pain medial malleolus
- •Farmer 100%
- •Skiing / Hiking







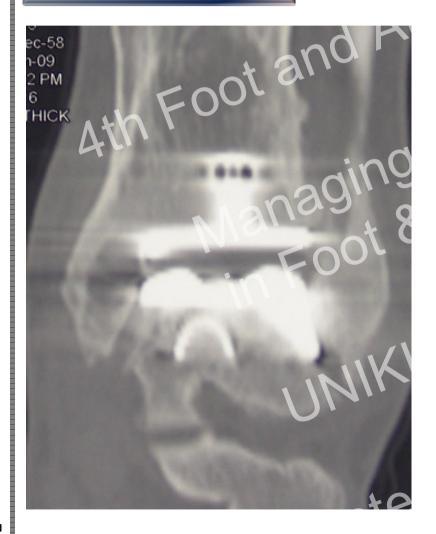


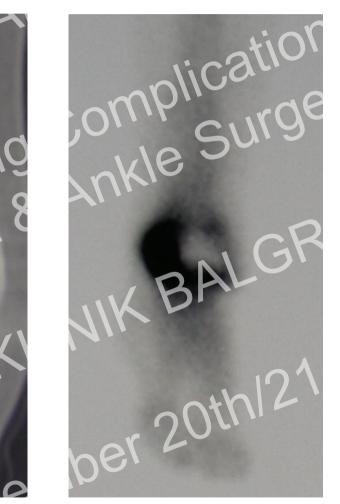


- 个 Pain medial malleolus
- 个 Swelling
- Skiing / No more hiking
- Farming ↓50%

CT & Spect CT













Experimental surgery

Resection of the medial maller lus













Resection of the medial malleolus

No instability / laxity; AOFAS 83; farming-skiing-hiking 100%









GM **†** 65-70y







- No pain / good function
- Occasional swelling











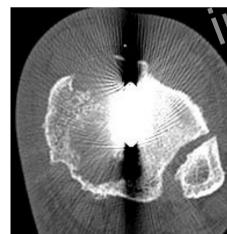
- CRP <5
- Culture : neg
- Low pain

Experimental surgery

Curetage – cementation – PES

GM † 71y













Curetage – cementation – PE exchange

GM **†** 72-73y







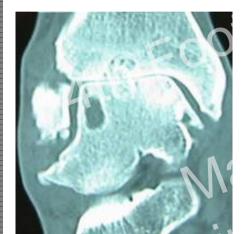
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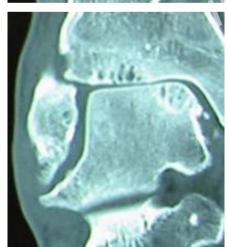
- Low pain
- Good function
- No inflammation





- Post traumatic
- High sports level













MA † 45-46y



















Experimental surgery

Curetage – autograft

MA † 49-50y











Cysts: talar side

Autograft + ST fusion

RC **‡** 57-58y













Lessons

Our cases: microbiol./ patho./ electr. microscopy: NEGATIVE

Prevention

- Preop CT → fill the subchondral cysts
- Obturate / clean
- Fixed-bearing?

Action

- Revision f(pain) + f(risk for loosening bone loss)
- Prefer autograft Judet Th Salto Exp Meeting, Paris 2011
- CAVE talus



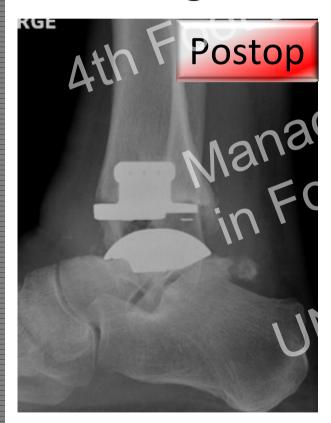


Talar necrosis: 1 case

Moderate pain medial and lateral

RM **†** 69-72y

Swelling











Talar necrosis

Autograft + Nailing + Plating S











Talar necrosis











Talar necrosis

Lessons

Prevention

• Economic talar cut

Action

- Autograft + calcanéo-talo-tibial arthrodesis
- Revision implants + autograft ?





Conclusion

TAR associated with high revision rate

Revision is challenging

- Understand the cause of failure
- Take the adequate decision
- Experimental surgery

Helpful for optimizing primary implantation

Revision implants





