# Acute patellar dislocation: conservative or surgical treatment



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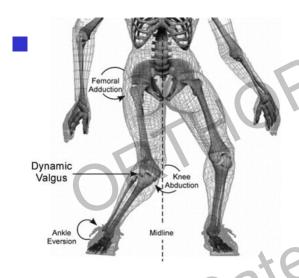
## **Epidemiology**

- Incidence of primary patella dislocation:

  - 6 to 112/100'000 persons
    Depending upon the age of the population

Nietosvaara et al *J Pediatr Orthop* 1994 Fithian et al Am J Sports Med 2004 Sillanpaa et al Med Sci Sports Exerc 2008 Colvin J Bone Joint Surg 2008 Hsiao et al Am J Sports Med 2010

## Mechanism of injury



Knee valgus stress and internal rotation of the femur with the foot fixed on the ground

> Sillanpaa et al *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2008 Colvin J Bone Joint Surg 2008 Nikku et al Acta Orthop 2009

Risk factors:

• Tall height and excess weight

Sillanpaa et al *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2008

## Challenge

- 44% to 70% recurrent dislocations
  - Depending upon the patient cohort

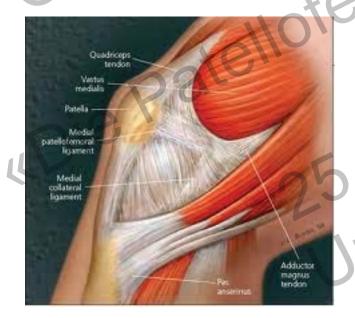
Stefancin et al *COOR* 2007 Smith et al *KSSTA* 2011 Hing et al *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2011

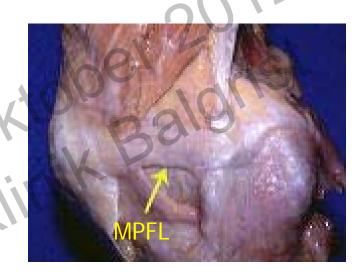
- Results in a partial or complete MPFL disruption
  - 50-60% of the restraining force against lateral patellar displacement

Conplan et al *J Bone Joint Surg* 1993 Desio et al *Am J Sports Med* 1998 Hautamaa et al *Clin Orthop* 1998

#### **MPFL**

- Medial PatelloFemoral Ligament (MPFL)
- 50-60% of the restraining force against lateral patellar displacement (Primary stabiliser)
- Passive restrainer





## Clinical presentation

- Most of the time, come in reduced!
  Pertinent history
  If not

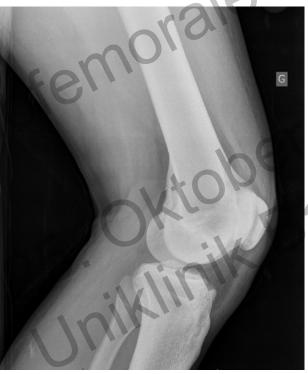
If not...





Radiographs: ALWAYS!

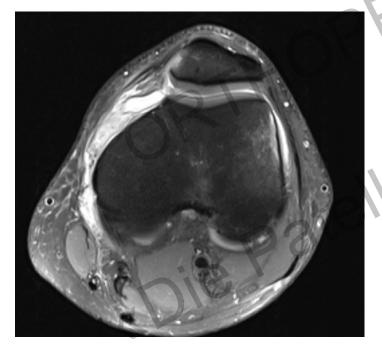




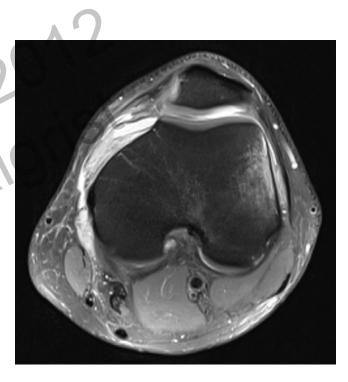


## Investigations

#### MRI







### Definitions of t

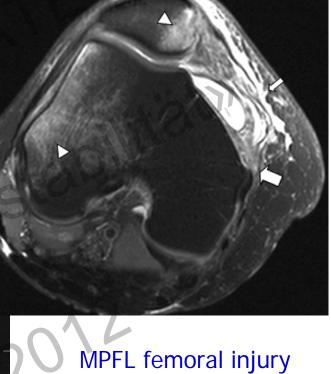


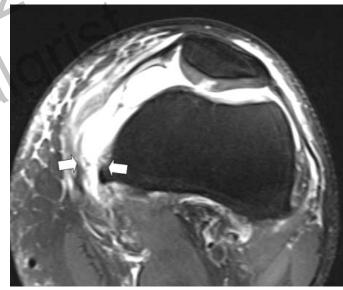
Normal

MPFL femoral and mid-substance injury



MPFL Patellar injury





## Location of MPFL tear

MPFL injury	Anatomical location	Proportion in primary dislocation	Mean reported incidence
Patellar	MPFL patellar attachment	13-76%	254%
Midsubstance	MPFL midsubstance	0-30%	S 12%
Femoral	MPFL femoral attachment	12-66%	34%

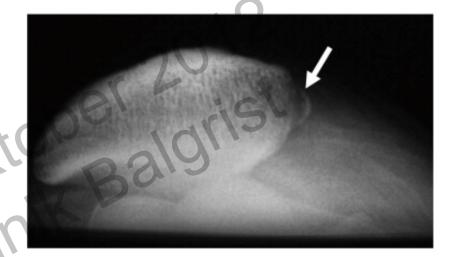
Sillanpaa et al La Patella *15ème Journées Lyonnaises de Chirurgie du Genou* 2012

Elias et al *Radiology*Zaidi et al *Pediatr Radiol*Sillanpaa et al *Am J Sports Med*Weber-Spickschen et al *Knee*Kepler et al *Am J Sports Med*

## Location of MRFL tear

■ MPFL disruption at the patellar attachment may include an osteochondral avulsion





## Location of MRFL tear

 MPFL disruption at the femoral attachment was related to more frequent subsequent instability than patellar or midsubstance MPFL injuries

## Which treatment?

In acute primary patella dislocation

Stefancin et al *COOR* 2007 Smith et al *KSSTA* 2011 Hing et al *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2011

- Conservative or surgery?

## Confounders

Variation in location of the MPFL injury

Osteochondral fracture

■ Patellofemoral joint dysplasia

## Risks factors

- For recurrent patellar instability:
  - Prior history of dislocation
  - Family history of patella dislocation
  - Trochlea dysplasia

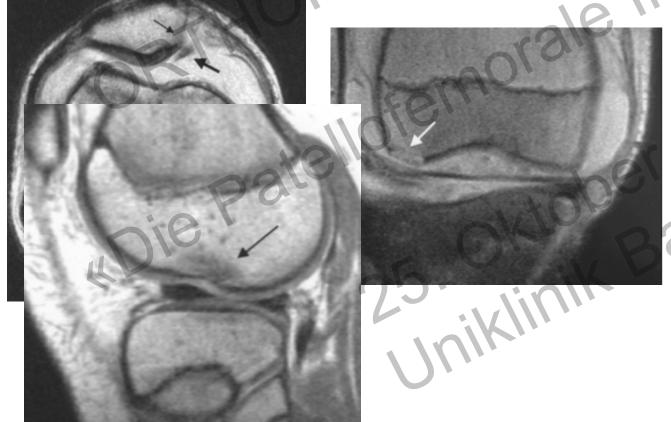
  - Variations of limb alignment

    Connective tissue laxity
  - Connective tissue laxity

## Osteochondral lesions

■ Prevalence in a juvenile population: 34%

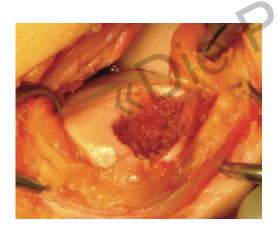
Oeppen et al AJR 2004





## Osteochondral lesions

- Small fragments are removed (<1cm²)
- Large fragments are refixed through a medial approach for the patella and a lateral approach for the femur









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Conservative Versus Surgical Treatment for Repair of the Medial Patellofemoral Ligament in Acute Dislocations of the Patella

Gilberto Luis Camanho, Ph.D., Alexandre de Christo Viegas, M.Sc., Alexandre Carneiro Bitar, M.Sc., Marco Kawamura Demange, M.Sc., and Arnaldo José Hernandez, Ph.D.

Acta Orthopaedica 2005; 76 (5): 699-704

699

#### Operative treatment of primary patellar dislocation does not improve medium-term outcome

A 7-year follow-up report and risk analysis of 127 randomized patients

Risto Nikku, Yrjänä Nietosvaara, Kari Aalto and Pentti E Kallio

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#### Acute Patellar Dislocation in Children and Adolescents: A Randomized Clinical Trial

By Sauli Palmu, BM, Pentti E. Kallio, MD, PhD, Simon T. Donell, FRCS(Orth), MD, Ilkka Helenius, MD, PhD, and Yrjānā Nietosvaara, MD, PhD Treatment with and without Initial Stabilizing Surgery for Primary Traumatic Patellar Dislocation

A Prospective Randomized Study

By Petri J. Sillanpää, MD, Ville M. Mattila, MD, PhD, Heikki Mäenpää, MD, PhD, Martti Kiuru, MD, PhD, Tuomo Visuri, MD, PhD, and Harri Pihlajamäki, MD, PhD

Investigation performed at Central Military Hospital, Helsinki, Finland

Isolated Repair of the Medial Patellofemoral Ligament in Primary Dislocation of the Patella: A Prospective Randomized Study

Svend Erik Christiansen, M.D., Bent Wulff Jakobsen, M.D., Bent Lund, M.D., and Martin Lind, M.D., Ph.D.

Surgical versus non-surgical interventions for treating patellar dislocation (Review)

Hing CB, Smith TO, Donell S, Song J



#### ■ Each RCT - different technique of MPFL repair

- Suture-suture anchors
- Arthroscopic retinaculum suture
- Medial structure reefing
- Roux-Goldwaith procedure
- Proximal soft tissue realignment

Nikku et al *Acta Orthop*Palmu et al *J Bone Joint Surg*Christiansen et al *Arthroscopy*Sillanpaa et al *Am J Sports Med*Camanho et al *Arthroscopy*Sillanpaa et al *J Bone Joint Surg*

Hing et al Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2011

Conclusions: Initial arthroscopic medial retinacular repair was not followed by improved patellar stability nor reduced incidence of redislocations compared with nonoperative (except for removal of loose bodies) treatment.

Sillanpaa et al *Am J Sports Med* 2008

**Conclusions:** In a study of young, mostly male adults with primary traumatic patellar dislocation, the rate of redislocation for those treated with surgical stabilization was significantly lower than the rate for those treated without surgical stabilization.

Sillanpaa et al *J Bone Joint Surg* 2009

Prospective studies report variable results

Hing et al Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2011

■ Two prospective randomized studies report better patellar stability after MPFL repair compared to with conservative ttr

> Camanho et al *Arthroscopy* 2009 Sillanpaa et al *J Bone Joint Surg* 2009

 Only one study report clinical improvement after a surgical ttr
 Camanho et al Arthroscopy 2009

#### MPFL patellar attachment tear

- Can be classified in:
  - Ligamentous or bony avulsion +/- osteochondral lesion
- Fixed with anchors and/or suture
- Reinsertion may lead to better outcome than non-surgical treatment Camanho et al Arthroscopy 2009
- Controversies exist in results of prospective studies

Nikku et al *Acta Orthop*Palmu et al *J Bone Joint Surg*Christiansen et al *Arthroscopy*Sillanpaa et al *J Bone Joint Surg*

### MPFL midsubstance tear

No benefit from acute repairs

Sillanpaa et al Am J Sports Med 2009

- Difficult to repairRepair not recommended

Sillanpaa et al *J Bone Joint Surg* 2009 Nikku et al Acta Orthop 2005

 Only repaired when associated with extensive VMO fascial disruption in a high-energy dislocation

#### MPFL femoral attachment tear

■ Can be repaired with suture and/or suture anchors

Camanho et al Arthroscopy 2009

■ Conservative ttr may lead to an increased rate of recurrent instability

Sillanpaa et al Am J Sports Med 2009

Operative treatment of primary patellar dislocation does not improve medium-term outcome

A 7-year follow-up report and risk analysis of 127 randomized patients

- n=127 patients, FU: 5 years
   Proximal realignment vs conservative
   Outcomes were similar

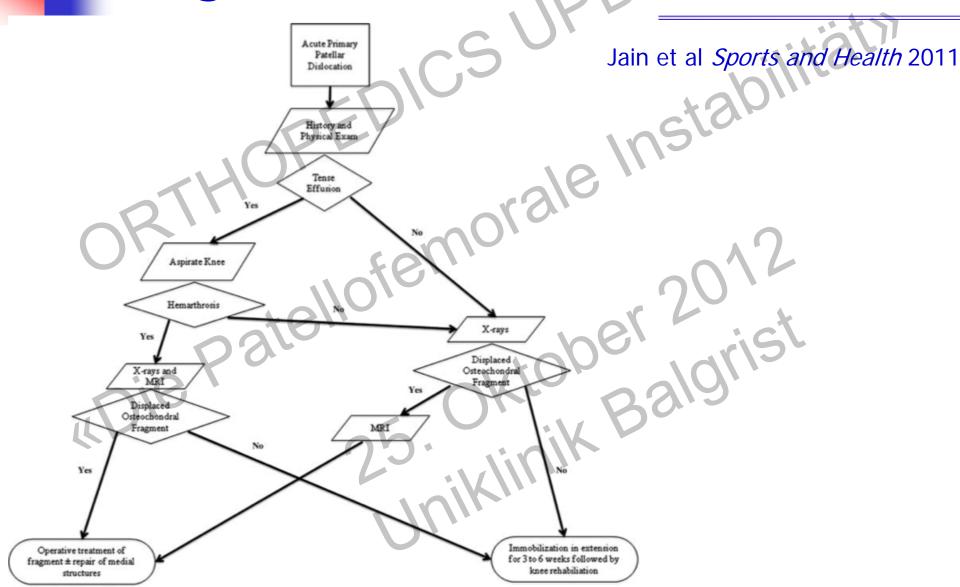
There is insufficient high quality evidence to confirm any significant difference in outcome between surgical or non-surgical initial management of people following primary patellar dislocation, and none examining this comparison in people with recurrent patellar dislocation. Adequately powered randomised, multi-centre controlled trials, conducted and reported to contemporary standards are recommended.

Hing et al Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2011

 Comparison between MPFL reconstruction and conservative treatment have never been done yet

- MPFL reconstruction
  - When?
  - How?
  - Associated to chondral injury treatment?

## Algorithm of treatment



Knee aspiration\_



- Patient's comfort
- Release the pressure on ligamentous structures
- Reduce the inhibition of the quad
- Hemarthosis unfavorable to cartilage healing

## PF dislocation management

- Radiographs and MRI
- Osteochondral lesion adressed
- In case of surgery, fixation of the patellar or femoral MPFL injury
- Vast majority: conservative treatment

## 2<sup>nd</sup> dislocation

- Knee aspiration
- Radiographs and MRI
   Ct-scan for bony morphology
   Surgery « à la carte »



TT-TG=21MM

## PF dislocation management

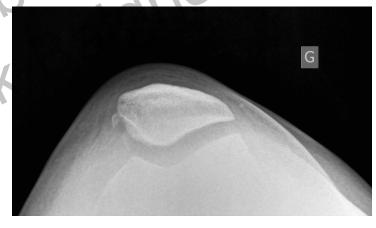
Radiographs and MRI

Ms B, 1992 gymnast









## Conservative treatment

- Knee aspiration
- Immobilization 5 days (10days in case of MPFL
  - femoral injury)
- Functional ttr:
  - Progressive ROM
  - VMO conditioning
  - Core stability
  - Dynamic stabilisation



Reverse Step-up



Star excursion test

## Take home message

- Management of primary acute patella dislocation can be challenging
- Radiographs + MRI
- Characterization of the MPFL lesion
- Large osteochondral lesion should be fixed
- Majority of primary patella dislocation can be managed non-operatively

## Take home message

 Surgery might be considered in MPFL patellar or femoral detachment in case of dysplastic features and highly unstable patella after dislocation

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Oktober 2012

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