Doron Sher

MBBS, MBiomedE, FRACS, FAOrthA

www.kneedoctor.com.au www.orthosports.com.au

160 Belmore Rd, Randwick 47-49 Burwood Rd, Concord



Chondral Injuries and High Tibial Osteotomy

Doron Sher

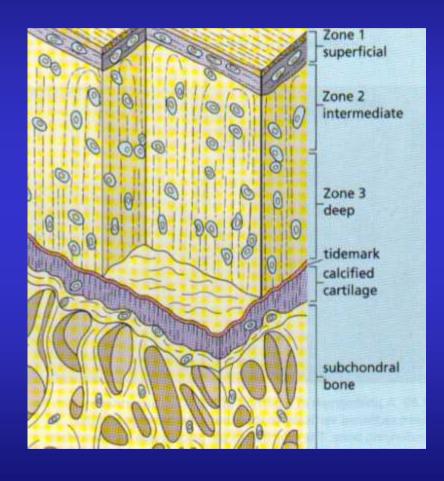
MBBS MBiomedE FRACS FAOrthA

www.kneedoctor.com.au



Hyaline Cartilage

 Chondrocytes embedded in a matrix of amorphous ground substance with glycoproteins and predominantly type II collagen





Articular Cartilage

- Load bearing
- Shock absorber
- Smooth movement
- Prevention of articular damage is the key
- No proven method to date can reconstitute hyaline articular cartilage



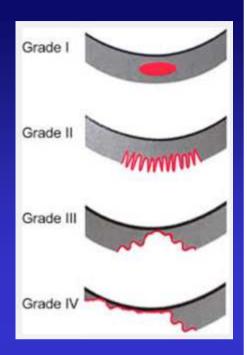
Chondral Lesions

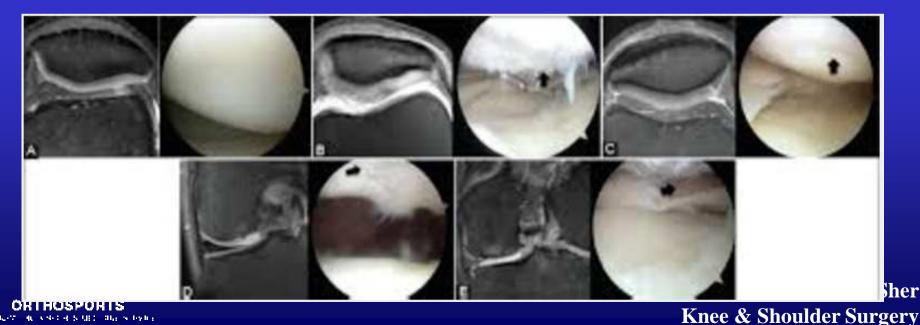
- Very common
- Difficult to treat
- Present to physio before and often after arthroscopy because of ongoing pain



Outerbridge Classification

- 1- softening of cartilage
- 2- fibrillation superficial
- 3- fibrillation down to subchondral bone
- 4- exposed bone





Who Gets Them?

- Anterior cruciate ligament injuries
- Direct blows
- Patella dislocation
- Gradual wear and tear damage occurs with increasing age and usually not suitable for grafting



Treatment

- Conservative
- Debridement
- Microfracture
- Mosaicplasty
- CarGel
- Osteotomy
- Arthroplasty



Treatment

- Conservative
- Debridement
- Microfracture
- Mosaicplasty
- CarGel
- Osteotomy
- Arthroplasty





Treatment

- Conventional treatments do not restore articular cartilage to its normal state
- Healing tissue is fibrocartilage which does not have the normal mechanical properties of articular cartilage



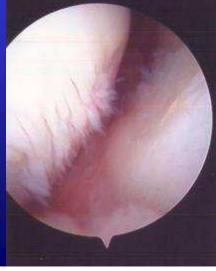


Debridement

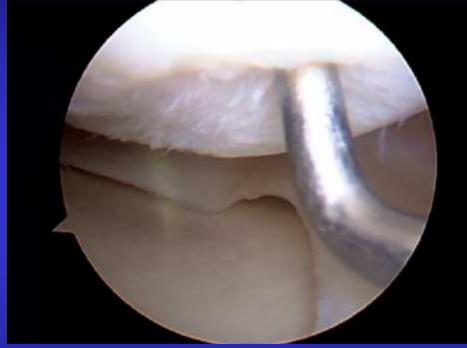






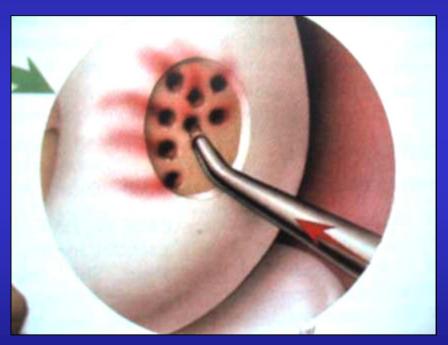








MICROFRACTURE





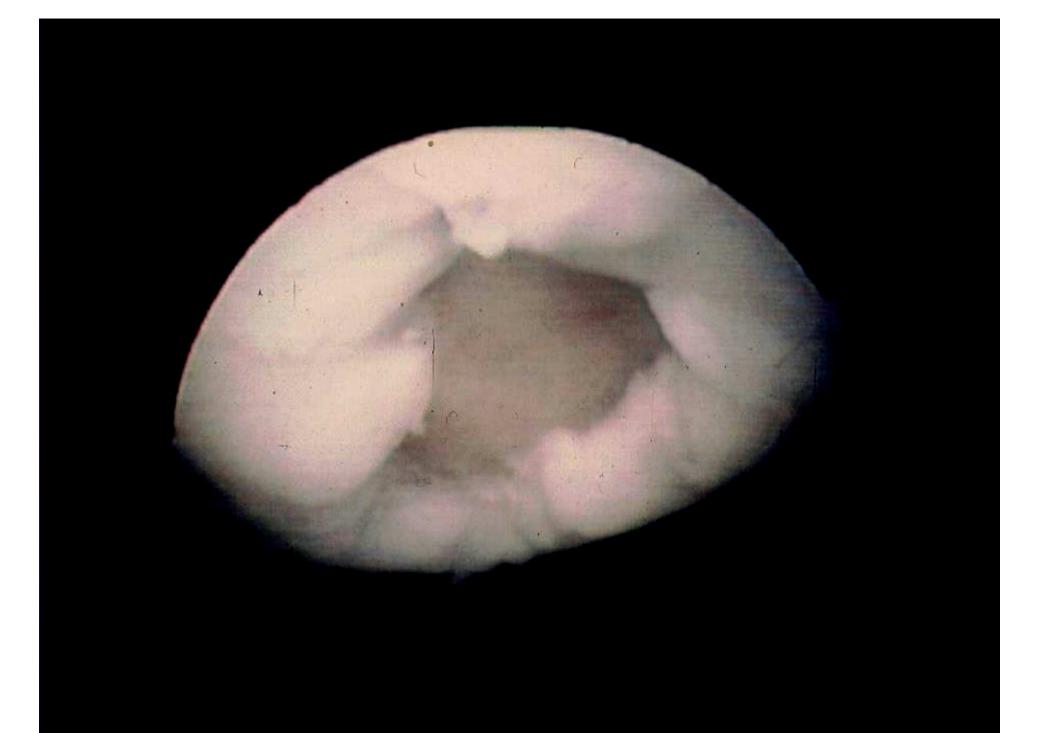


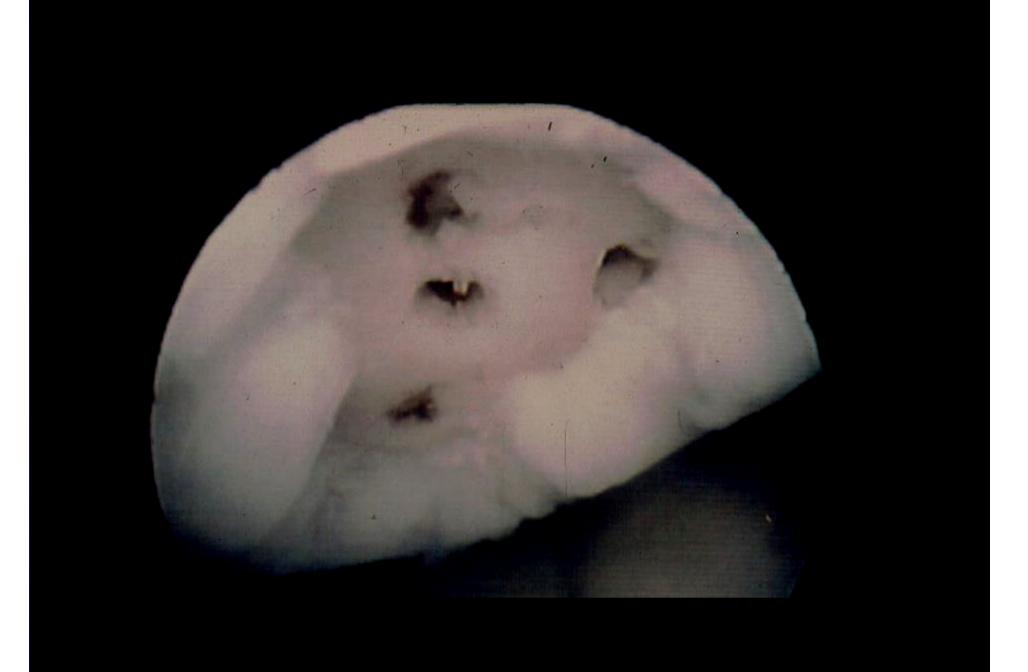
Microfracture

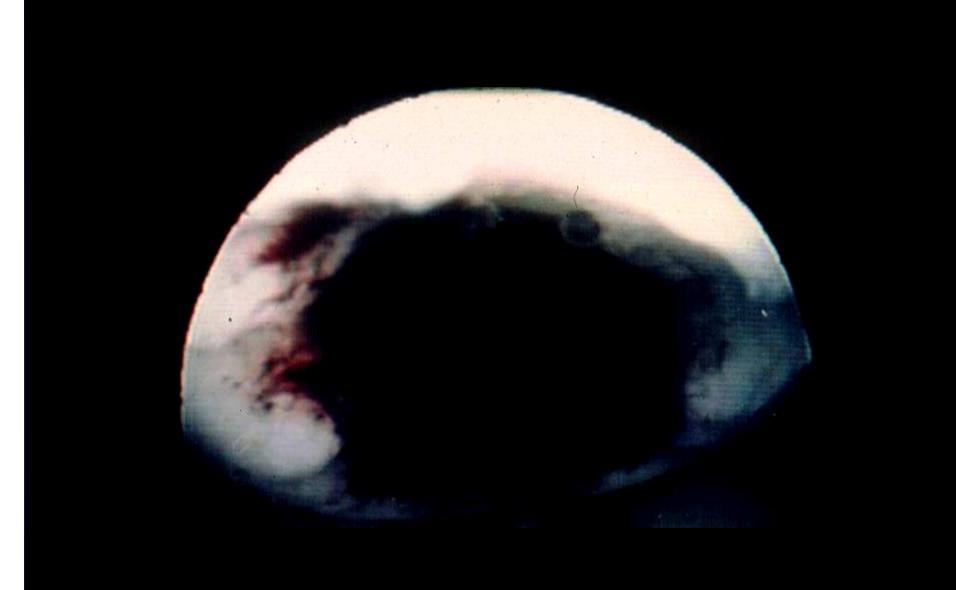
- Hematoma fills the defect
 - Reparative fibrocartilage forms
 - joint surface contour partially restored
 - improved symptoms
 - delays need for reconstructive surgery

Perforations promote blood clot adhesion









Indications For Surgery

- Young Patient
- Contained Lesion
- Stable Knee
- Not Overweight
- Motivated For Rehabilitation



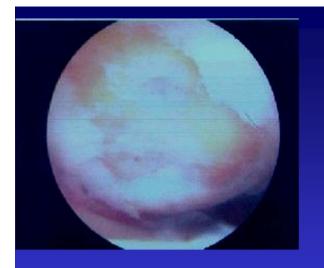


CarGel

- Chitosan based scaffold
- Mixed with blood (shrimp exoskeleton)
- Placed on defect after microfracture
- Needs 15 minutes to set

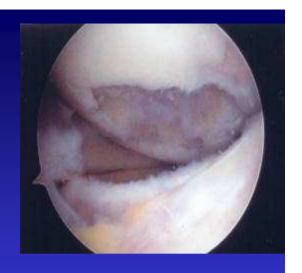
- Physically stabilize the clot that forms
- Guide and enhance marrow-derived repair

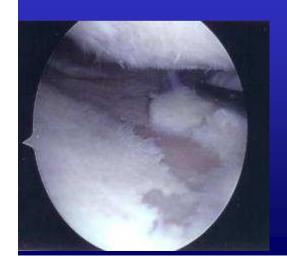




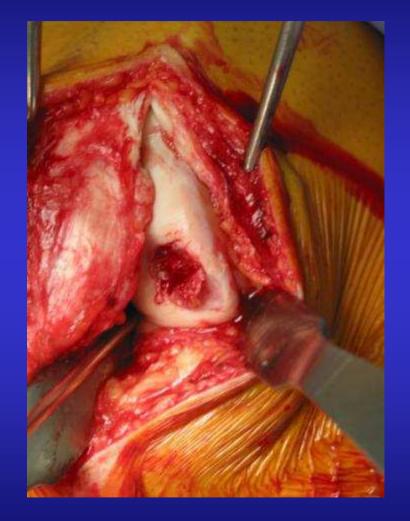






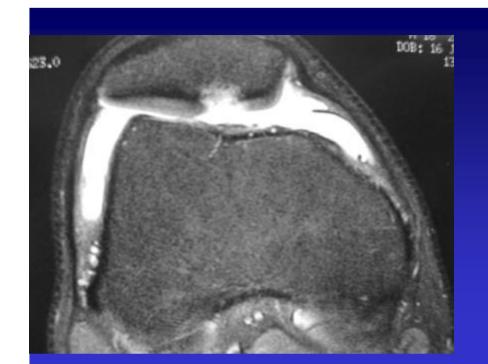


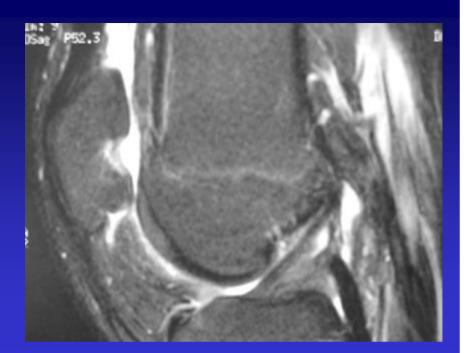








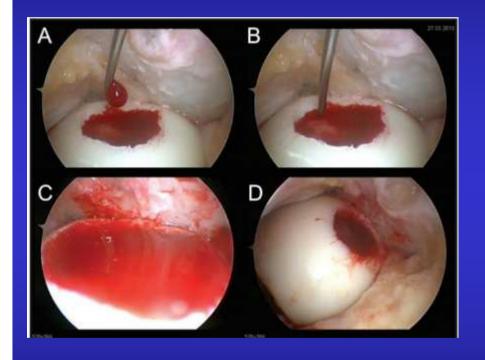








Dr Doron Sher Knee & Shoulder Surgery







Prognosis

- Smaller Lesions Do Better
- Femoral Condyle
 - Better Than Tibial
 - Better Than Patella
- Kissing Lesions Don't Do As Well
- Not For Arthritis



Rehabilitation Variable

- Site of lesion
 - Femoral condyle different from patella
- Size
 - Larger more conservative
- Surgery
 - Contained can be more aggressive
- Talk to the surgeon



Protection Phase (0-6 WEEKS)

- Allow incorporation of implant
- Promote chondrocyte activity
- Prevent adhesions
- Prevent loss of muscle strength



WEEK 0-3

- Brace straight 24 hours
- CPM can help
- NWB depending on site
- Isometric quads exercises
- Ice, local treatment modalities



WEEK 3-6

- PWB depending on site of lesion
- Exercises
 - Closed chain
 - Hydrotherapy
 - Gentle bike riding



Loading Phase (WEEK 6-12)

Controlled loading and pressure gives the knee the necessary stimulus to promote hyaline cartilage regeneration and restore normal joint function



WEEKS 6-12

- Full ROM
- Graduated FWB
- Wean off crutches
- Exercises
 - Resisted cycling
 - Closed chain resisted quads
 - Walking
 - Hydro



Gentle proprioceptive exercises

3-6 MONTHS

- Strengthening exercises
- Avoid impact loading (No jogging/jumping)
- ?? Resisted exercises
- ?? Start jogging at 6 months
- ?? Sport 6-12 months



WORK

- Sedentary Work 2 Weeks With Crutches
- Standing Work 6 Weeks
- Physical Work 3-6 Months



Biomechanical Basis of Osteotomy

Transfer weight bearing forces from the arthritic portion of the knee to a healthier location in the knee joint to increase the lifespan of the knee

- Realigns the weight bearing forces
- Unloads the worn out joint





Dr Doron Sher Knee & Shoulder Surgery

Goals of Realignment Osteotomy

- Pain relief
- Functional improvement
- Permit heavy demands
- Buy time before arthroplasty



Goals of Realignment Osteotomy

- Pain relief
- Functional improvement
- Permit heavy demands
- Buy time before arthroplasty



Osteotomy is different nowadays

- Intervene earlier
 - Smaller angular corrections
- Combined Procedures
 - ACL, PCL, Cartilage work



Contra-indications

- Diffuse knee pain
- Patellofemoral pain as primary complaint
- Moderate/severe instability
- Diffuse arthrosis
- Inflammatory disease

Unrealistic patient expectations

Relative Contra-indications

- Age > 60 yrs
- ROM < 90°
- Obesity (1.3x)
- Severe arthrosis
- Tibiofemoral subluxation (1 cm)



Results

- 80% still good at 5 years
- 60% still good at 10 years

The operation is expected to fail

 It buys time for the patient to be active before their TKR

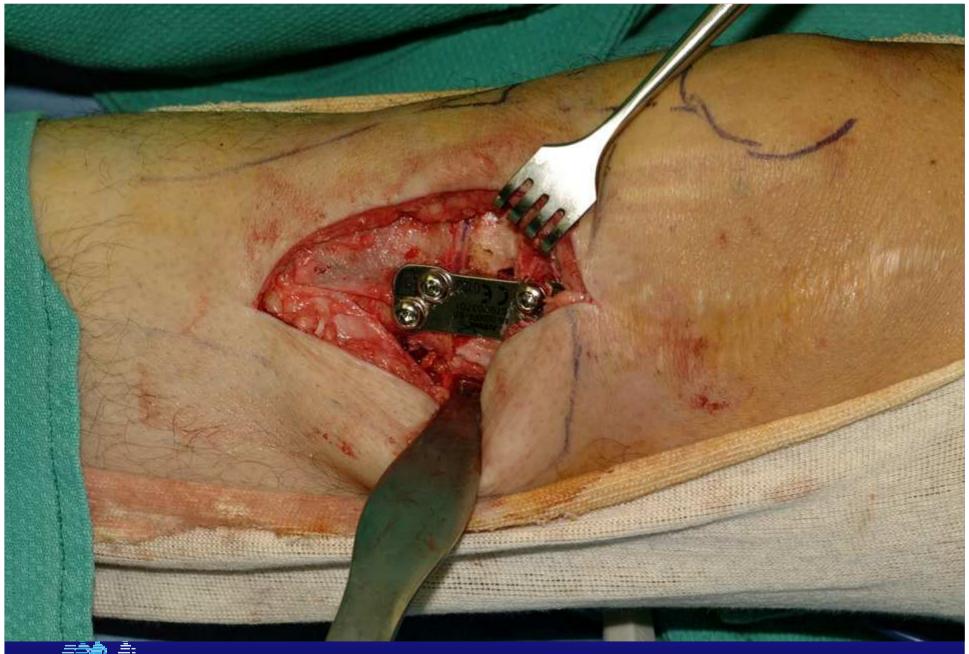








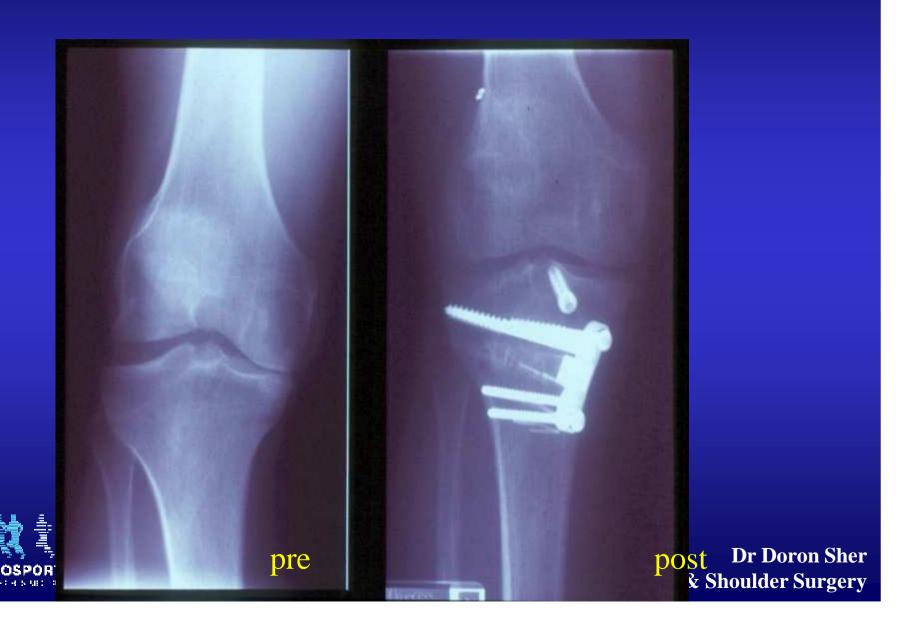






Dr Doron Sher Knee & Shoulder Surgery

Medial Opening Wedge HTO



Post-Operative Management

- Hinged brace
- Full range of motion
- Touch → protected weight-bearing
 - over 3 months





Post-Operative Management

Return to:

- ADL 3 4 months
- Work (standing)
 - 4 6 months
- Sports 4 6 months



Realignment Osteotomy

- Active population / increasing longevity
- Current indications narrow
- Patient selection
- Accurate surgical technique
- Combines well with cartilage surgery





