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Treatment of Knee Arthritis and Chondral Injuries

Doron Sher

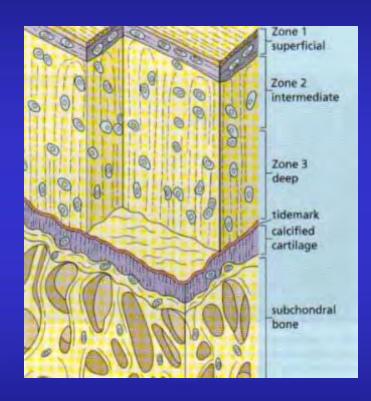
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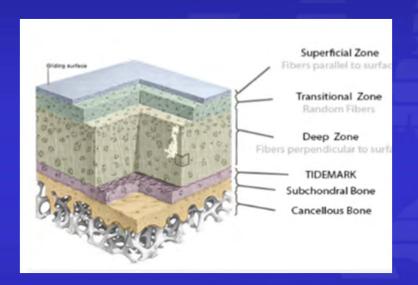


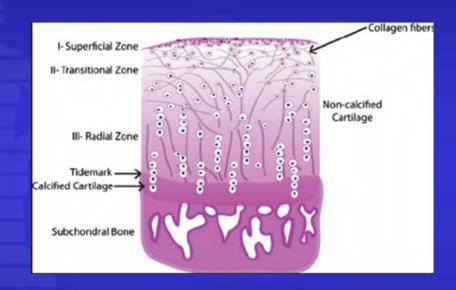
Cartilage

- Type II collagen
- Cross linked type IX collagen
- 80% water
- 20-40% dry weight of glycosaminoglycans
- Chondrocytes and a composite gel





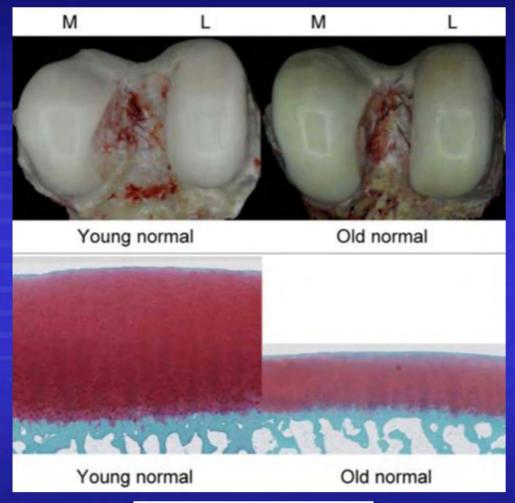




Time-Dependent Processes in Stem Cell-Based Tissue Engineering of Articular Cartilage, Ivana Gadjanski & Kara Spiller & Gordana Vunjak-Novakovic, Stem Cell Rev and Rep

www.lowcarbdoctors.com.a





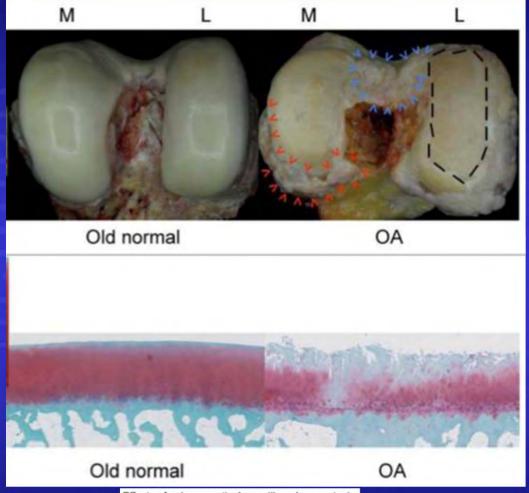
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Effects of aging on articular cartilage homeostasis

Marin Lotz^{a,*} and Richard F. Loeser^b

Bone. 2012 Aug; 51(2); 241-248.





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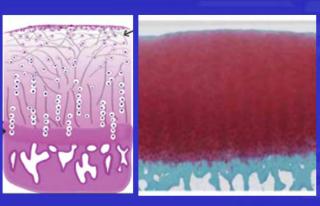
Effects of aging on articular cartilage homeostasis

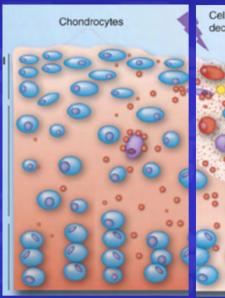
Martin Lotz** and Richard F. Loeser**

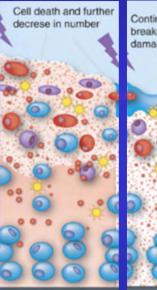
Bone, 2012 Aug; 51(2); 241-248,

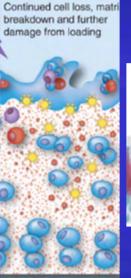


Arthritis - Damage to the joint lining surface











2010 April; 5(2): 199–214

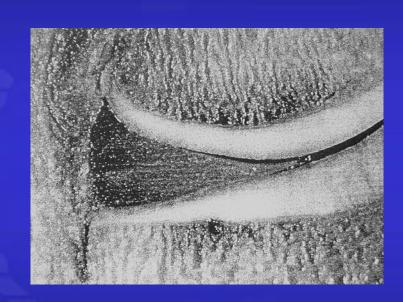
Joint aging and chondrocyte cell death
Shawn P Grogan and Darryl D D'Lima

www.lowcarbdoctors.com.a



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



Arthritis Disease progression

- Early OA often localised to 1 area
- Long standing OA pain more diffuse

Can have acute change in a chronic knee



OA Knee

 Begins as monocompartment disease in 70% of cases (higher in Asians)

• Can stay in one compartment for up to 20 years





Pattern of Progression of OA

- Mono-compartment OA
- Intercondylar incarceration
- Rotatory subluxation
- Progressive ACL attenuation
- Bi and tri-compartment osteoarthritis





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OA

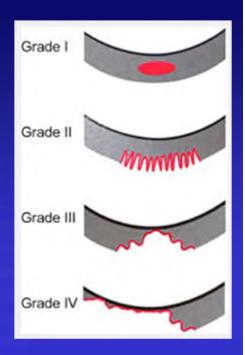
- Increases with age
- Activity level NOT related to arthritis incidence
- 25% pts 45-64 yrs
- 85% pts >65 yrs have premature arthrosis of the knee (as seen on xray)

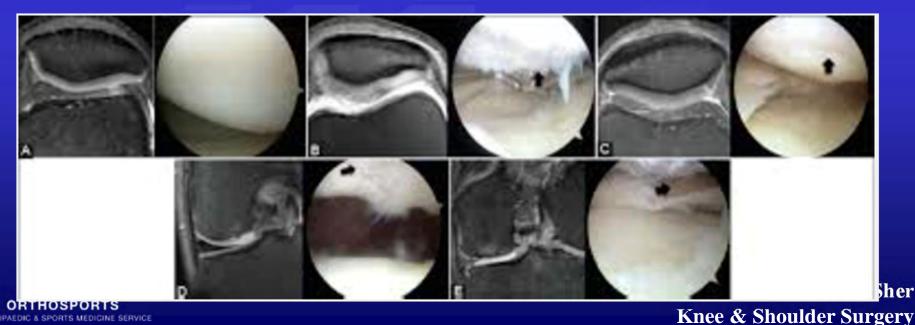




Outerbridge Classification

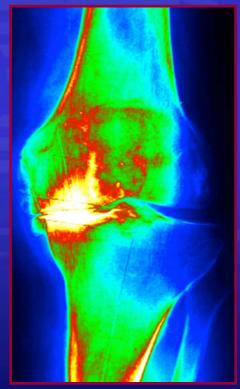
- 1- softening of cartilage
- 2- fibrillation superficial
- 3- fibrillation down to subchondral bone
- 4- exposed bone





Osteoarthritis

• What is the source of the pain?



Traumatic Chondral Lesions

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

Can we stop isolated chondral lesions progressing to arthritis?



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



Surgical Treatment

- Arthroscopy
 - Debridement
 - Microfracture
 - Mosaicplasty
 - Fresh Allograft
 - CarGel
- Osteotomy
- Arthroplasty
 - Uni



Debridement of OA

- 70% success rates
- Always try non-surgical first

Success rate the same for delayed treatment



Debridement

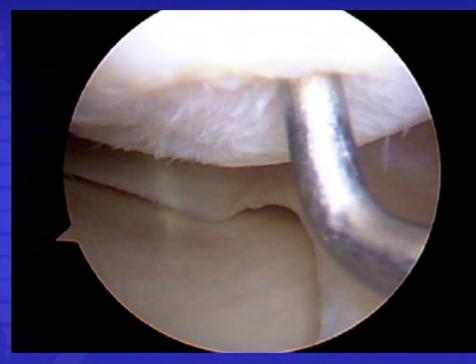






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MICROFRACTURE



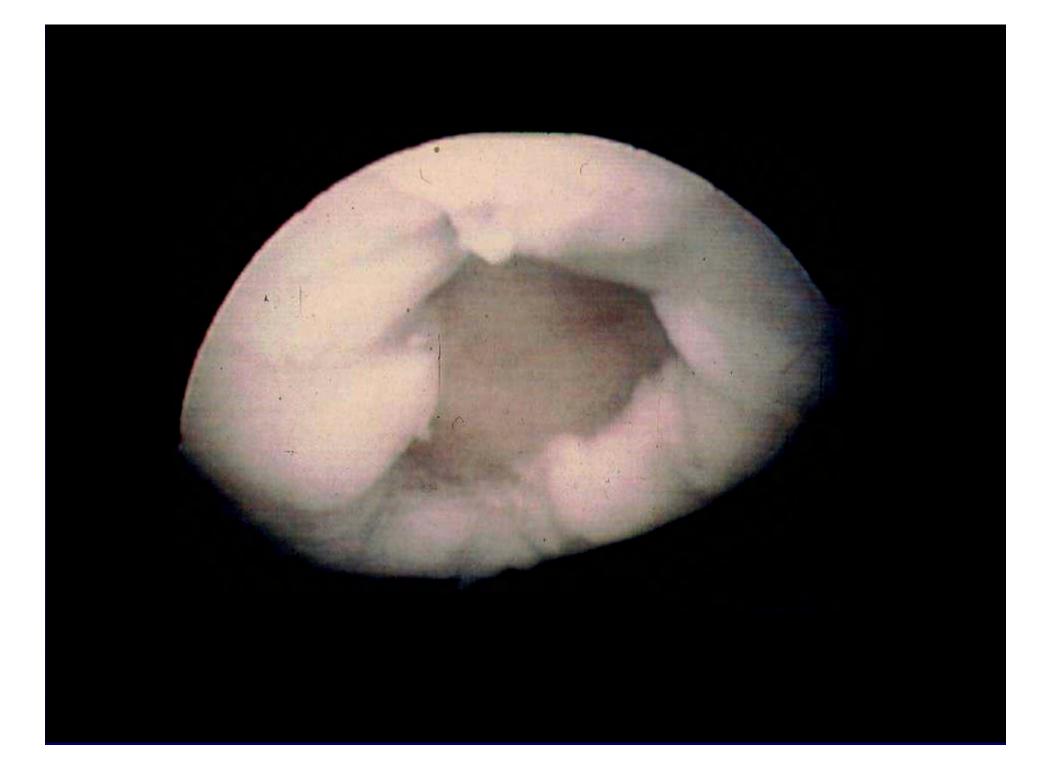


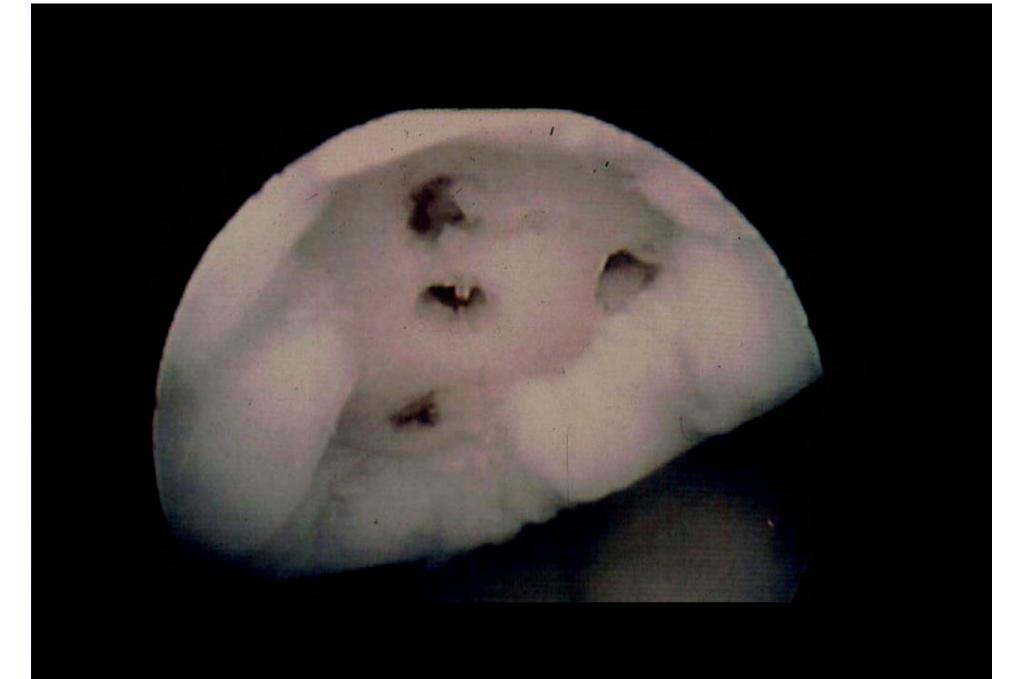


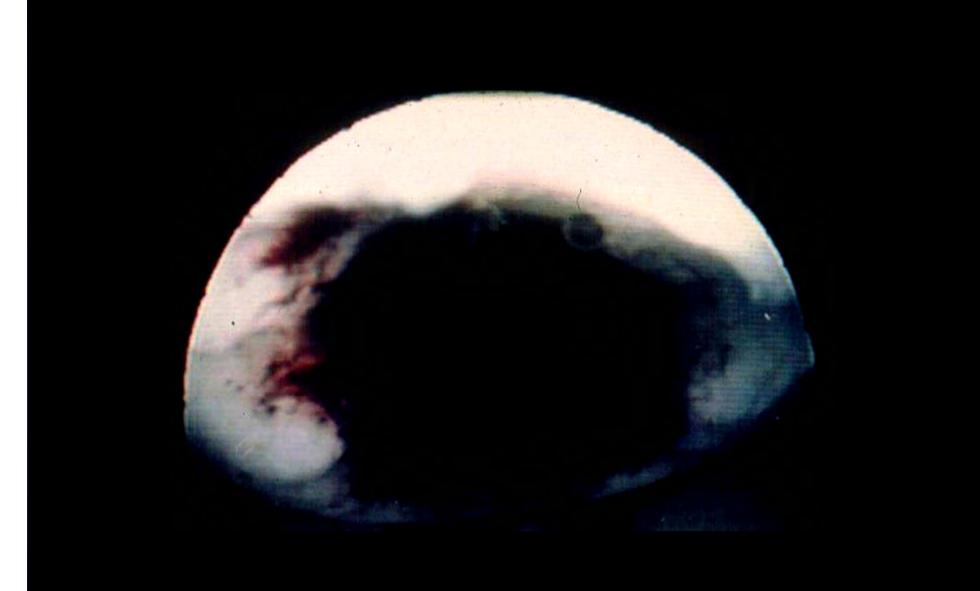
Microfracture

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









Microfracture - Results

- Male
- Small lesion

Femur

Good

Type of Rehab probably makes a difference

Deteriorates after 2-5 years



Mosaicplasty

 Take cartilage from one part of the knee and put it in another

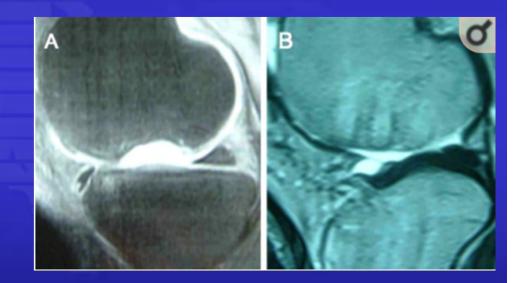




Mosaicplasty – Failure Rate

- 40% (long term coversion to TKR)
 - > 40 yrs
 - Female
 - Defects >3 cm²
- 12.5%
 - < 40 yrs
 - Male





Fresh Allograft

• Difficult to do in Australia

But what do you do when:





Loss of subchondral plate

- Structural defect
- Often large lesions
 - Too big for OATS autograft
- Often young patients



Almost always significant symptoms with ADL's



Osteochondral Allograft

- Must be FRESH
- Radiation destroys chondral cartilage
- Concerns about disease transmission
- No blood supply
 - Nutrients from synovial fluid
- Failure rate quite high





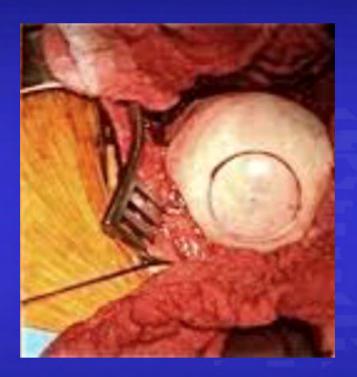








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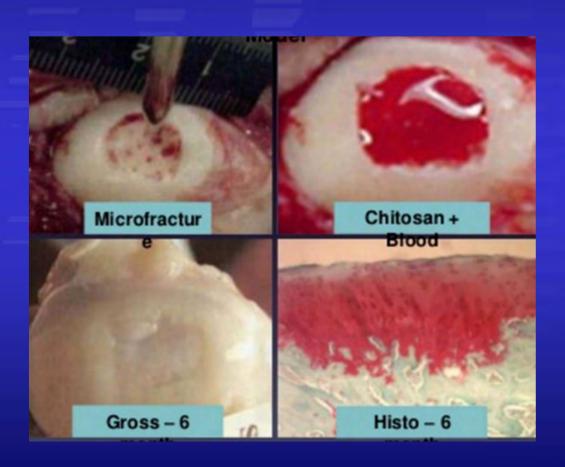


Prognosis

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



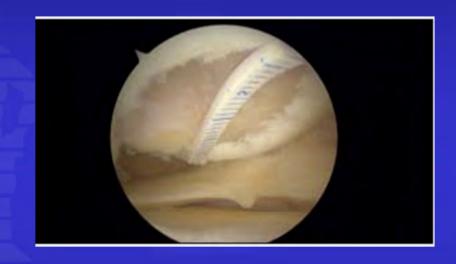
CarGel





Indications For Surgery

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





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

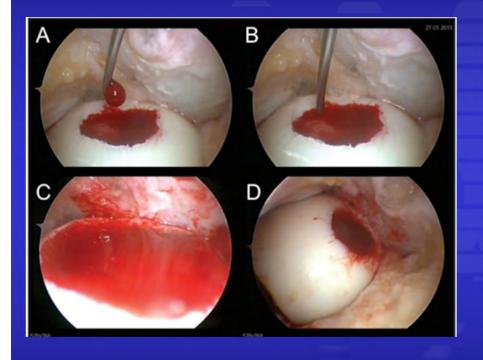




CarGel

- 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

























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Rehabilitation Variable After Chondral Surgery

- 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 after surgery
- CPM can help for some
- 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



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



Osteotomy



Realignment Osteotomy

- Unicompartmental arthritis
- Ligamentous deficiency
- Chondral transplantation



Realignment Osteotomy

- Tibial/femoral
- Medial/lateral
- Opening/closing wedge
- Flexion/deflexion
- Combined ligamentous reconstruction



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





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









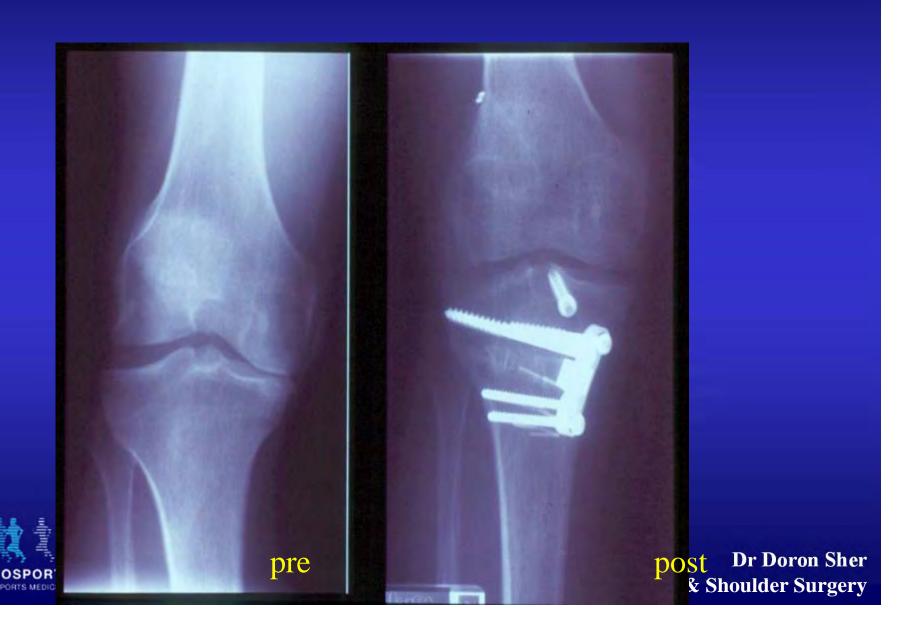






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Medial Opening Wedge HTO



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



But there are problems:

- Poor relief of symptoms?
- Technical failures are common (under correction / over correction, loss of fixation etc.
- High complication rate?
- Results unpredictable

? Poor results when revised to TKR

(wound healing, patellar contractures, altered joint line etc.)

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HTO vs TKR

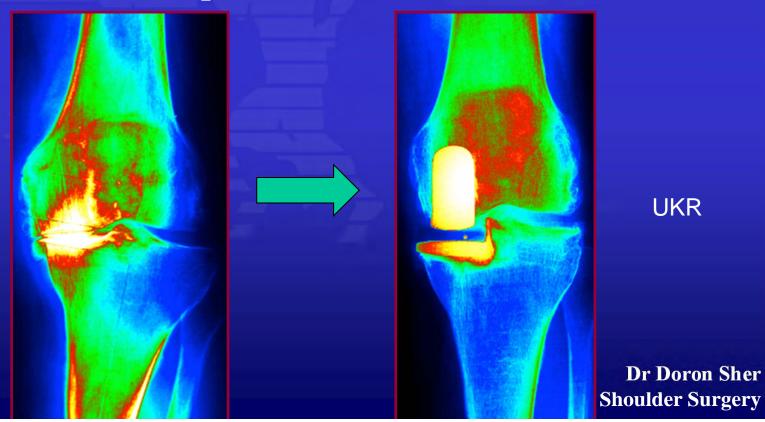




Arthroplasty

• Protects the bone from increased stress and therefore relieves pain

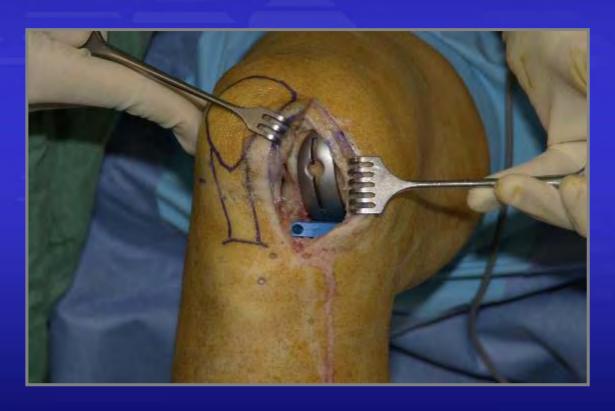
OA



UKR

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Resurfacing



Unicondylar resurfacing allows a better range of motion than TKR









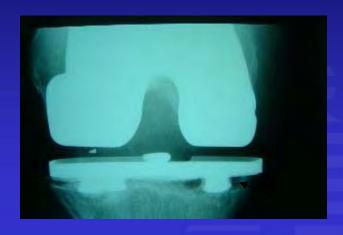
TKR Good, but not without problems:

- Incomplete pain relief
- Loss of motion
- Loss of function
- Activity restriction
- Difficult revisions
- Wear problems
- Altered joint mechanics





TKR Complications









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TKR alters joint mechanics

- De-functions cruciate ligaments
- Alters patellofemoral mechanics
- Changes retinacular tension
- Crowds flexion space
- Decreases knee stability
- Alters femoral rollback





Final Decision Making

- Patient expectations
 - gender, cosmesis
- Surgeon capabilities
- Potential complications
- Rehab & immobilization
- Durability of procedure



Summary

Arthroscopy

Debridement

Microfracture

Grafting

HTO

Arthroplasty

Uni

Total

