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Current Concepts in Treatment of Talar Dome Lesions



Definition of Osteochondral Lesion

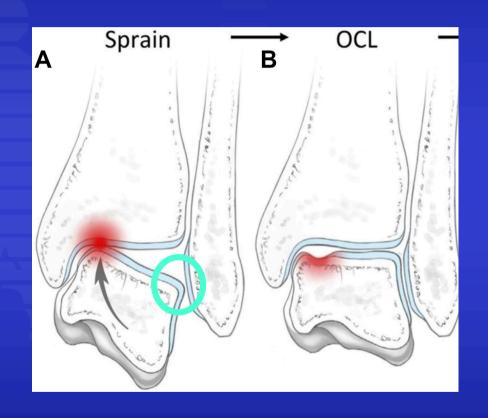
- Injury to cartilage and subchondral bone
- Often traumatic
- Can be idiopathic
- Usually are symptomatic
- May also be incidental findings- asymptomatic





Mechanism of Injury

- Most commonly occur from inversion injury
- Compression medial
- Shear lateral
- Repetitive microtrauma
- Idiopathic/ congenital?

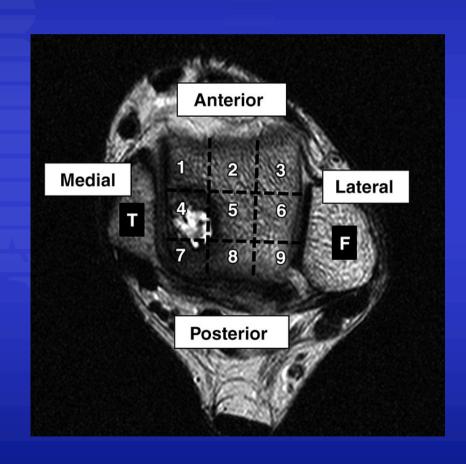




Medial vs Lateral Lesions

Medial

- Can be idiopathic or traumatic (68%)
- Harder to access
- Lateral
 - Almost always traumatic
 - Easier to access with plantar flexion





Clinical Presentation

- Ankle sprain with persistent pain
- Can also be no history of trauma
- Chronic ankle pain
- Swelling, catching, locking





Physical examination

- Ankle appears normal
- Good range of motion
- Stable/unstable
- Tenderness in the medial or lateral gutters
- Check achilles, lisfranc, peroneals





Differential Diagnosis- ankle sprain not improving

- Persistent synovitis, soft tissue impingement
- Talar dome lesion
- Peroneal tendon tears
- Anterior process calcaneus/lateral talar process fractures
- Persistent instability
- Talar bruising/microfracture
- All of the above can be missed by x-rays/ultrasound
- Not missed by MRI, is MRI becoming the new x-ray?





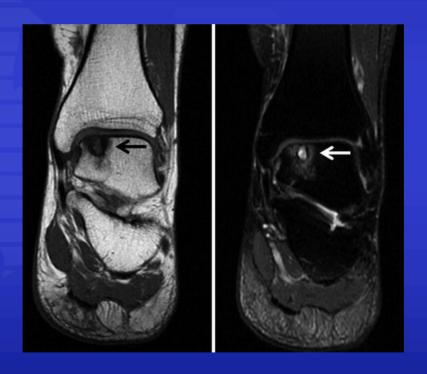
Investigations- X-rays

- Overall alignment is important
- Helps understand
 EXTENT of instability
- Standing Ankle/Foot AP, L, Oblique x-rays
- Rule in/out gross fractures
- Rule in/out arthritis



Investigations- MRI

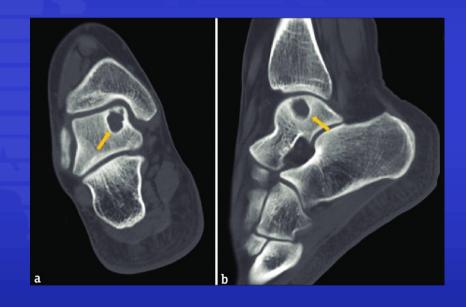
- It is good but NOT definitive
- Sensitive 90% (ability to identify)
- Specific 90% (lesion is actually an OLT)
- Can also miss a talar dome lesion, often cartilagenous





Investigations- CT Scan

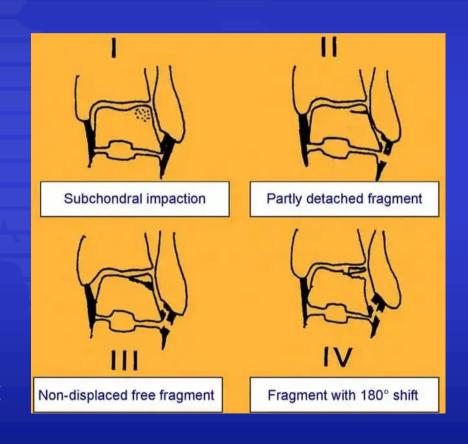
- Advantages
 - Great for bony detail
 - Location/depth side (for grafting procedures)
 - Integrity of subchondral bone
- Disadvantages
 - Can miss cartilage lesions
 - No information about viability of bone
 - Radiation exposure





Classification- Berndt & Harty

- 1959- Stages based on x-rays
 - I: Subchondral compression
 - II: Partial detachment
 - III: Complete detachment, nondisplaced
 - IV: Displaced Fragment





MRI-Based Classification

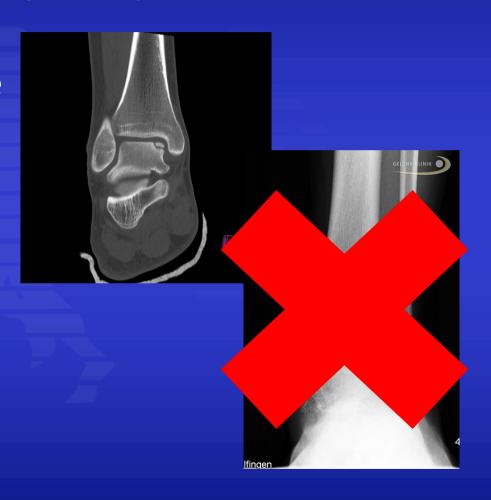
- Anderson, Hepple (1999)
 - I: Cartilage intact, bone marrow oedema
 - IIa: Cartilage breached, noncystic lesion
 - IIb: Cartilage breached, cystic lesion
 - III: detached but nondisplaced
 - IV: Displaced fragment
 - V: Subchondral cyst with articular defect.





Natural History: Myth Buster

- Focal articular cartilage damage: YES
- Do untreated lesions lead to arthritis? NO
- All OLTs do not require surgical treatment to prevent arthritis
- Treatment should be based upon symptoms





Natural History

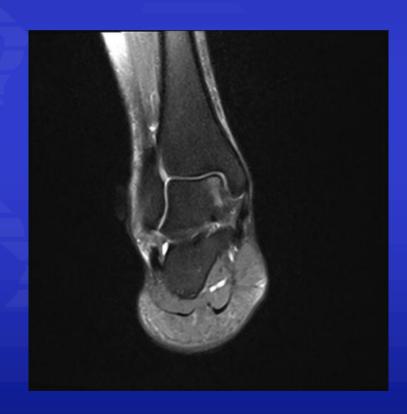
- Non-operative treatment of asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic OLTs resulted in no substantial progression in staging or lesion size
- 86% of all ankles had improved symptoms at 2 year follow up.
- Higher grade lesions less likely to heal

Klammer et al, FAI
2015.



Non-Operative Management Indications

- Asymptomatic
- Minimal symptoms with stage I or II lesions with no loose fragments
- Early MRI for ankle sprain- early lesions
- Skeletally immature more conservative.
- Small lesions (<1.5 cm²⁾





Non-Operative Management:

- Rest/Restriction of sport
- NSAIDs
- Immobilisation 3
 weeks to 4 months
 (depending on pain)
- Reported 50% success in stage I, II, early III





Non-Operative-Injections

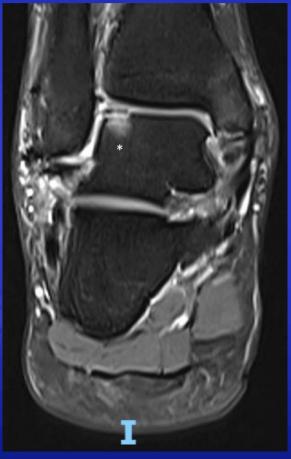
- Cortisone injections
- Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP)
- Hyaluronic Acid (HA)
- Nondisplaced lesions
- May improve symptoms, not likely to change pathology





Surgical Indications

- Unstable lesions
- Loose bodies
- Failed non-operative management for stable lesions





Surgical Options

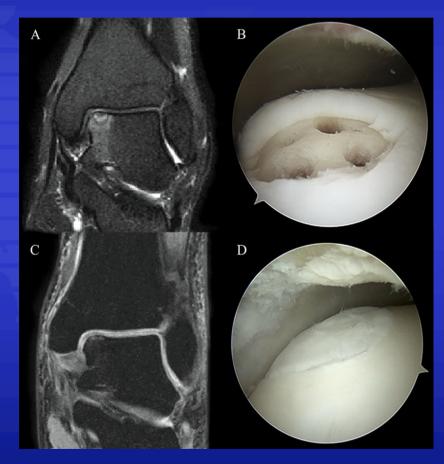
- Microfracture
- Retrograde Drilling
- OATS/Mosaicplasty
- Osteochondral Allograft
- ACI/MACI





Microfracture

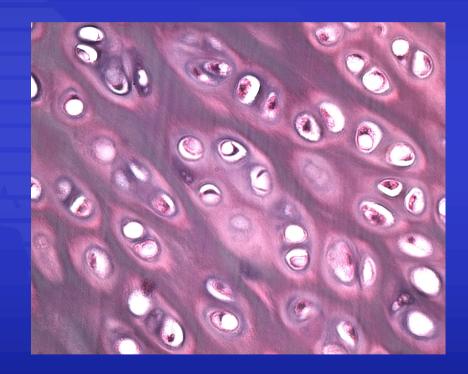
- Arthroscopically
- Loose fragments cartilage and bone removed
- Vertical stable walls of cartilage
- Perforation of subchondral plate
 - Blood clot with growth factors, progenitor cells stimulates healing
 - Fibrocartilage





Hyaline Cartilage

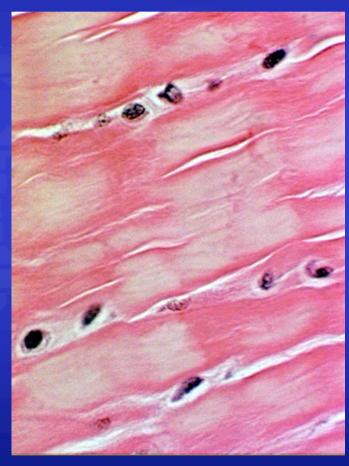
- Native articular cartilage
- Type II collagen
- Organised columnar architecture
- Excellent compressive resilience and elasticity
- Low friction coefficient
- Poor Healing





Fibrocartilage

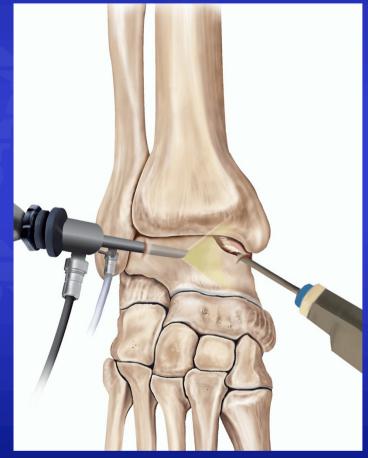
- Type I collagen
 - Fewer proteoglycans
 - Disorganised fibres
- Produced by bone marrowderived mesenchymal stem cells – microfracture
- Less compressible, less elastic
- Higher friction and stiffness
- Fills rapidly (months) and provides pain relief
- Can degenerate over time





Microfracture Recovery

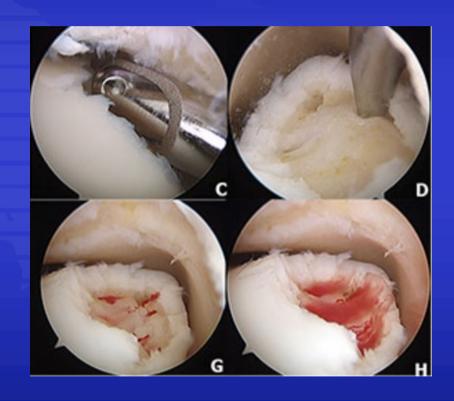
- Day procedure
- Initial non weight bearing three days
- Progress partial to full weight bearing within 1-2 weeks
- Physiotherapy- ROM strength
- No sports 3 months
- Generally 80% success.





Microfracture

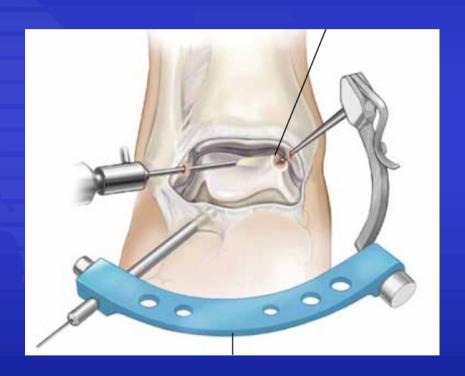
- Most common initial procedure
 - Arthroscopic
 - Low cost
 - Easy recovery
 - Presence of cysts does not affect outcome
- More successful with
 - small (<1.5 cm²)
 - contained lesions
- Common second procedure
 - 80% success rate of redebridement (Saxby, FAI 2007)





Retrograde Drilling

- Bone is drilled from below the cartilage defect
- Reserved where cartilage is intact.
- Fluoroscopy or drill guides
- No difference between drilling and microfracture
- Preferred in pediatric population, preserves hyaline cartilage.





Osteochondral Autograft Transplantation (OATS)

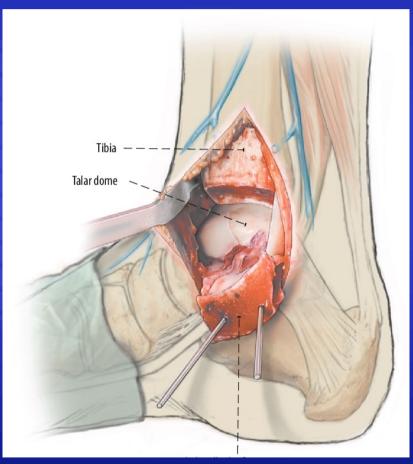
- Matching plug of cartilage/bone taken from knee to ankle
- Usually used as a secondary procedure
- For larger lesions
- Must be contained, surrounding cartilage





OATS

- Benefits
 - Restore hyaline cartilage
 - Can fill large defects and cystic lesions
- Drawbacks
 - Morbidity of the knee
 - Often need medial malleolar osteotomy for access



Fresh Osteochondral Allograft Transplantation

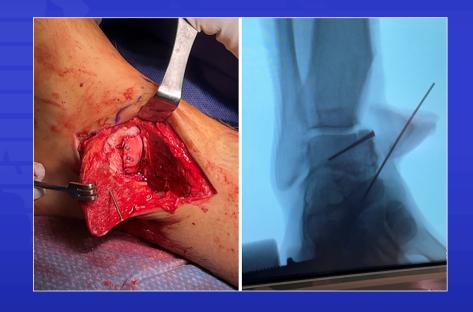
- Used from a cadaveric donor
- Failed procedures
- Especially Larger lesions>1.5cm involving shoulder region
- Large cysts
- Avoids donor morbidity





Fresh Osteochondral Allograft Transplantation

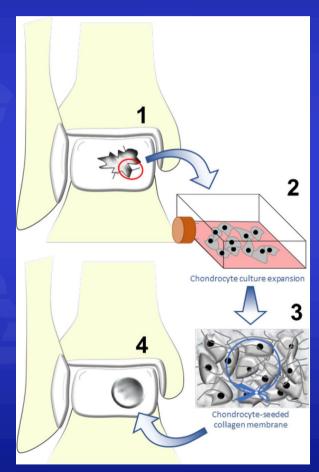
- CT matching with donor graft
- Disease transmission- store for 14 days frozen for testing
- Viability of chondrocytes decreases after 28 days post mortem
- Best performed 15 to 28 days post mortem
- Fixed with screws
- Success rates low, failures lead to ankle fusion or replacement





Autologous Chondrocyte Implantation

- Two staged procedure
 - Biopsy (from ankle lesion during microfracture)
 - Viable chondrocytes Cultured 2-6 weeks
 - 2nd arthroscopy for implantation.
 - Uses a collagen scaffold
- For larger lesions (>1cm²)
- Generally good results, but costly and similar to microfracture.
- Lack of controlled trials
- Increased cost, not funded in Australia.





Post-operative Care

- Those with OATS, osteotomy, or MACI need period of nonweight bearing 4-6 weeks and camboot
- Can progress with range of motion
- Return to sports three to six months.





Summary

- Nonoperative
 - Early stage lesions without loose fragments
 - Non-displaced
 - Asymptomatic
 - Small with acute ankle sprain
 - Many heal
- Surgery
 - Grade III to IV lesions, loose bodies
 - Failed non-operative treatment
 - Microfracture <1.5cm² or for most lesions
 - Repeat Microfracture, OATS, ACI for failed initial procedure, or for larger lesions.





Thank You















