

3d advanced course on knee surgery  
Val d'Isère 2010

## Proximal tibia fractures – complex cases: porotic bone, distal extended lesion, multiple lower limb fractures

Prof. R.Seil  
Dr. P. Brogard  
Prof. T. Gerich

Centre de l'Appareil Locomoteur, de Médecine du Sport et de Prévention  
Centre Hospitalier de Luxembourg – Clinique d'Eich

### Goals ?

- Minimum soft-tissue damage
- Allow for fracture healing
- Allow for early mobilization
- Possibility of articular reconstruction
- Good conditions for later TKA



### Osteoporotic fractures


Bone density

| Age        | Normal   | Osteopenia | Osteoporosis |
|------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 50-59 (27) | 3 (11,1) | 13 (48,2)  | 11 (40,7)    |
| 60-69 (24) | 3 (12,5) | 5 (20,8)   | 16 (66,7)    |
| 70-79 (36) | 0        | 13 (36,1)  | 23 (63,9)    |
| 80-89 (65) | 1 (1,6)  | 8 (12,3)   | 56 (86,1)    |
| 90-99 (16) | 0        | 2 (12,5)   | 14 (87,5)    |
| >100 (1)   | 0        | 0          | 1 (100)      |

- Fracture = alarm sign
- Signal to induce diagnostics & treatment
- Risk of later fractures can be reduced by 50 %

Mutschler W, Unfallchirurg 2005


### Geriatric fractures



- Greater degree of comminution
- Difficult postoperative mobilization, but high necessity of mobilization
- Limited availability of autogenic bone
- Comorbidity (vascular)
- Proximal tibia: literature sparse

Krappinger D, JOT 2008

### Bone defects




Autologous cancellous bone  
Allografts  
Synthetic materials

Norian SRS

82 years


### Fractures of the proximal tibia in elderly patients



- Matched-pair analysis
- 15 patients > 60; 5 year FU
- Low-energy accidents
- Identical surgical treatment in both groups
- Higher loss of reduction
- 3-fold increase of OA
- Function, stability & pain: no difference
- Older group: lower Tegner activity score
- Satisfactory clinical result

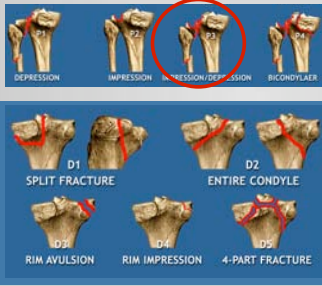
Gerich T, Unfallchirurg 2001

### Case 1




- ♀, 70 years
- Asymptomatic medial OA

### Classification



Posterior split-impaction

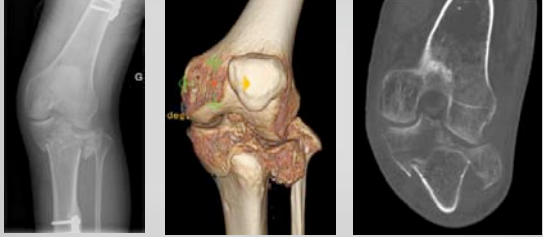
### Case 1



Fibula osteotomy & tension-band



+ 6 months

### Case 2




49 years, severe osteoporosis

### Classification



### Case 2



Spanning external fixator – knee in traction

Ligamentotaxis

49 years

### Case 2

Bone grafting  
& small locking plates:  
medial  
+  
posteromedial  
+  
lateral

4 months postop      49 years      4 months postop

### Case 3

- ♀ 86 years
- Severe osteoporosis

### Case 3

### Classification

### Case 3

### Case 3

Small locking plates:  
posterior,  
posteromedial,  
lateral  
Bone allograft

+ 5 months

### Osteoporotic fractures: summary

- Low-energy accidents
- Fracture-dislocations rare
- 2-stage procedure (ligamentotaxis)
- Understanding of fracture type
- Filling materials (≠ autografts)
- Higher loss of reduction (locking plates ?)
- 3-fold increase of OA
- Satisfactory clinical results

### Complex, multi-stage proximal tibia & combined fractures

### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures

**Epiphyseal**  
**Metaphyseal**  
**Diaphyseal**

- Rare in comparison with tibial head or shaft fractures
- High-energy trauma, associated fractures
- High complication potential:
  - soft-tissues
  - compartment syndrome

### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures

Series of 24 cases:

19 → 3 stages; 5 → 2 stages

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| - Single injury:                      | 10 |
| - Combined injury:                    | 4  |
| - Severe polytrauma:                  | 10 |
| - Injury same limb requiring surgery: | 11 |
| - Knee ligament injuries:             | 6  |

Beck M, Unfallchirurg 2008

### Conventional ORIF ?

High complication rate:

- Malalignment
- Pseudarthrosis
- Infections (local, osteomyelitis, arthritis)

Infections:

- Single plate: up to 32 %
- Double plate: up to 87 %

Moore TM, CORR 1988; Perry CR, JBJS – Am, 1984; Stokel EA, Orthopedics 1991; Young M, Orthop Rev 1994


### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures

**Current options 1:**

Temporary external fixator

- Fracture reposition
- Temporary stabilization before final fixation
- Soft-tissue management

### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures




**Current options 2:**

Hybrid fixator

- Fracture reposition
- Comminuted fractures
- Soft-tissue management
- Specific complications (15%):
  - peroneal nerve injuries
  - intraarticular pin
  - pin infections

Hutson JH JOT, 1998  
Mikulak SA CORR, 1998

### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures



**Current options 3:**

Internal fixation:


LISS plates & various approaches

Few complications:

- malalignment
- infections

Cole PA, Injury 2003  
Schütz M, Injury 2003

### Multi-stage tibial fractures: LISS experience




|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| - Open fractures:                  | 26 % |
| - Infections:                      | 6 %  |
| - Postoperative malalignment > 5°: | 12 % |
| - Loss of correction > 5°:         | 3 %  |
| - Healing rate at 6 months:        | 95 % |

N=419

Beck M, 2009; Boldin 2006; Cole 2004; Egol 2004; Gosling 2005; Phisitkul P 2007; Ricci 2004; Schütz 2003; Stannard 2003 & 2004

### Intramedullary stabilization ?




Technically difficult, especially if in association with tibial plateau fracture

32 proximal fractures

- 56% Valgus deformity > 5°
- 28% sagittal malpositioning

Lang GJ, Clin Orthop 1995  
Freedman EL, Clin Orthop 1995

### Extensor mechanism: early repair



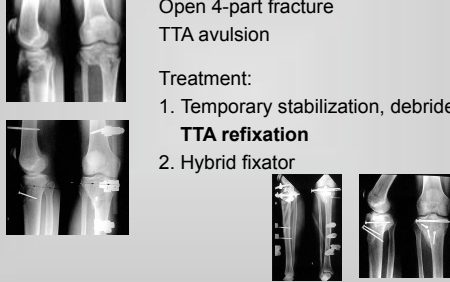
Dashboard injury  
Open fracture  
Tear of: patellar tendon, PCL, collaterals

Treatment:

1. Temporary stabilization, debridement & **patellar tendon repair**
2. ORIF with lateral LISS & bone grafting

From: Petersen W, Unfallchirurg 2006

### Extensor mechanism: early repair




Open 4-part fracture  
TTA avulsion

Treatment:


1. Temporary stabilization, debridement & **TTA refixation**
2. Hybrid fixator

### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures




4-part fracture

### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures




First operation

### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures




4 months

### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures




4 months 3 years

### Multi-stage proximal tibia fractures




### Floating knee



From: Petersen W, Unfallchirurg 2006

- Fracture dislocation of proximal tibia
- 1. external fixator
- 2. ORIF (LISS + Tomofix)



50 years

### Complex injuries


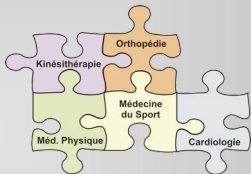
Same principles:

1. Soft-tissue control
2. Temporary stabilization
3. Treatment strategy
4. Final fixation

=> experience & teamwork approach !

### Complex & multiple injuries: conclusions

- High-energy; fracture-dislocations
- 1. step: Immobilization  
Reduction (external fixator, ligamentotaxis)  
Soft-tissue management
- 2. step: Exact diagnosis (CT, 3-D reconstructions)
- 3. step: ORIF (various approaches, based on understanding of fracture)
- 4. step: Re-assess ligament/cartilage/meniscus status
- Little space for arthroscopic assisted internal fixation
- Create best possible conditions for later TKA

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