



# Literature

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# Definition

- o Arc of motion  $< 70^{\circ}$  (Christensen et al 2002)
- o FFC>20° or Arc of motion <45° (Nicholls & Dorr 1990)
- o FFC>15° or Flexion < 75°(Kim et al 2004)
- o Flexion < 85° (Scranton 2001)
- o Flexion < 90° (Gandhi et al 2006)
- o Painful vs. Pain free

# Definition

- $1^{\circ}$  of motion  $< 70^{\circ}$  (Christensen et al 2002)
- (Nicholis à
- O Flexion < ob (s)
- $\circ$  Flexion < 90°
- o Painful vs. Pain free
- A knee is stiff when the patient is disappointed with the arc of motion

# Flexion requirements for ADL

- o Stair climbing: 80°
- o Sitting: 90°
- o Shoelace tying: 105°
- o Lifting object from the ground:  $70^{\circ}$
- o Individual variation, depending on patient height and hip mobility
- o The smaller the patient, the more flexion is needed

#### Incidence o 8-12% ughn BK: Knee lasty: analysis of prognostic 40% ee arthrop 6:119-128 r. ship betweer o 3.7% hi R, De er M, Adili o 1.3% lelson CL, Lotke PA. Stiffness after : asty: prevalence of the complication . J Bone Joint Surg 2004; 86A:1479 Kim J, Nels mes of

# Stiff TKA, leading to revision TKA





# **Risk Factors**

#### o Intra-Operative

- Gap imbalance
- Oversizing
- Inadequate tibial resection
- Joint line elevation
- Remaining posterior osteophytes
- Inverse tibial slope





# **Risk Factors**

- o Post-Operative
  - Poor patient motivation and compliance
  - Deep infection
  - Arthrofibrosis
  - Extensor mechanism complications
  - Heterotopic ossifications







# Etiology

- o Intrinsic
- o Biological
- o Mechanical



o Psychological



# Etiology

- o Intrinsic
- o Mechanical o Extra-Articula
- o Psychological



Before you take your knife to revise this stiff TKA, wouldn't you consider the potential for change of these parameters that could lead to a better result?

### **Risk Factors**

- o Pre-Operative
  - Line ROM

  - Pros surgery

### **Risk Factors**

#### o Intra-Operative

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- Oversizing
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#### **Risk Factors**

#### o Post-Operative

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#### Alternatives to revision - conservative

- o Time: do not revise before 1 year post-op
- o Rehab
  - ✓ Intensify frequency of exercises
  - ✓ Slow down on *intensity* of excercises
- o Pain control
- o Medication: NSAID's
- o Lumbar sympathetic blockade + CPM
- o Closed manipulation (preferably before week 12)

#### Alternatives to revision - operative

- o Arthroscopic arthrolysis
- o Open arthrolysis and PE exchange
  - Hutchinson JR, Parish EN, Cross MJ: Results of open arthrolysis for the treatment of stiffness after total knee replacement. J Bone Joint Surg 2005; 87-B:1357-1360
     13 patients
    - Arc of motion: 55° ⇒ 91°
    - accommunity of the second s

### Revision of the stiff TKA

- o 13 knees
- o ROM < 45° or flexion contracture > 20°
- o Mean extension gain:  $-32^{\circ} \implies -7^{\circ}$
- o Mean flexion gain: 18° 👄 44°
- o Arc of motion gain unpredictable
- o 60% of patients poor result

Nicholls DW, Dorr LD: Revision surgery for stiff total knee arthroplasty. Arthroplasty 1990; 5 (suppl): 73

#### Revision of the stiff TKA

- o 11 knees, ROM < 70°
- o No effect of type of anesthesia on outcome
- o 4/11 Quad's snip
- o Mean flexion gain:  $40^{\circ} \Longrightarrow 83^{\circ}$
- o Mean extension gain:  $-12^{\circ} \implies -3^{\circ}$
- o 3/11 patients with remaining stiffness
- o = 27% poor results

Christensen CP, Crawford JJ, Olin MD, Vall TP: Revision of the stiff total knee arthroplasty. J Arthroplasty 2002; 17:409-415

# Revision of the stiff TKA

- o 56 knees, FFC>15° and/or Flexion < 75°
- o Mean flexion gain:  $65^{\circ} \Longrightarrow 85^{\circ}$
- o Mean extension gain: -11° → -3°
- o 93% of patients increased arc of motion
- o "benefits are modest"

Kim J, Nelson CL, Lotke PA. Stiffness after total knee arthroplasty: prevalence of the complication and outcomes of revision. J Bone Joint Surg 2004; 86A:1479

# Revision of the stiff TKA

- o 16 knees, ROM < 70°
- o No effect of type of anesthesia on outcome
- o 6/11 Quad's snip
- o 1/11 Medial femoral condylar osteotomy
- o Mean arc of motion gain:  $40^{\circ} \Longrightarrow 73^{\circ}$
- o 4/16 patients with remaining stiffness
- o = 25% poor results

Haidukewych GJ, Jacofsky DJ, Pagnano MW, Trousdale RT: Functional results after revision of well-fixed components for stiffness after primary total knee arthroplasty. J

# Painfree stiff TKA

#### o FFC>20°

- Consider revision
- Careful counseling of the patient
- o Limited Flexion and Full Extension
  - Leave it alone



# Painful stiff TKA

- o Exclude infection ✓ ESR, CRP ✓ Aspiration
- o Exclude intrinsic, biological or psychological causes
- o Determine mechanical causes

# Specific hurdles in the revision of the stiff TKA

- o Exposure
- o Removal of components
- o Patella baja
- o Post-operative pain control
- o Rehabilitation



# Subcutaneous fat

- o Avoid making unnecessary flaps
- o Respect superficial fascia (adherent skin)



# Subcutaneous fat

- o Avoid making unnecessary flaps
- o Respect superficial fascia (adherent skin)



# Extensor mechanism

- o Synovectomy
- o Fibrotic fat pad



# Extensor mechanism













# Case VM

- o Female, age 70
- o TKA 3y post-op
- o Very painful L knee
- o Hyperextension
- o Limited flexion (70°)
- Very limited walking capacity except for inhouse transfers









Build-up distal femur























# PROXIMALISATION OF TT

CASE	AGE	F.U.	HISTORY
D.D.	60	7Y	НТО
L.M.	46	6Y	TIBIA&FEMUR#/ OSTEOTOMY
V.K.	32	4Y	TIBIA#/OSTEOTOMY/SEPSIS
D.A.	72	4Y	MAQUET OSTEOTOMY
C.R.	48	3Y	TIBIA&FEMUR#
V.F.	69	1Y	TIBIA&FEMUR#/OSTEOTOMY/TKA
S.M.	45	6M	TIBIA#/OSTEOTOMY/TKA/RSD
P.H.	72	6M	TKA/TIBIA#

# PROXIMALISATION OF TT

- o Mean proximal shift: 12.2 mm (8-15)
- o Fixation with 2 screws or cerclage
- o 0/8 patients with extension lag

# Conclusion

- o Stiffness is a difficult complication of TKA
- o Mixed reported outcomes of revision TKA
- o Strict patient selection
- o Realistic expectations
- o Technical hurdles to take





