

Outline

- Management
- Do we have to fix it ?
- How to assess the stability ?
 - Imaging?
- How to address osteochondral defect?
- Post-operative program

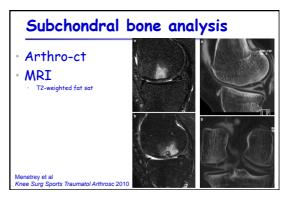
OCD history

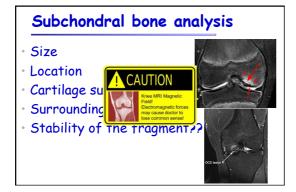
• n= 30 / 118

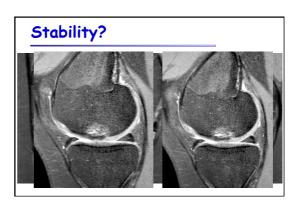
Long-term results after operative treatment of ostoechondritis dissecans of the knee joint—30 year results J. W. P. Midael - A. Wurk: P. Iyai-D. P. King

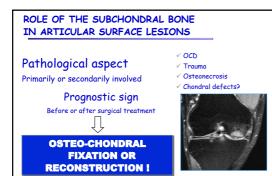
- Most of time retrieval of the fragment
- · Clinical radiological examination
- FU: 30 years
- 92% rate of OA in the operated knee

Michael et al Int Orthop 2008











OCD fixation

- Principles:
 - Biologically competent subchondral bone
 - Debridement

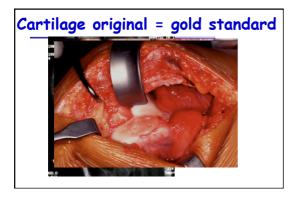


Cancellous bone grafting

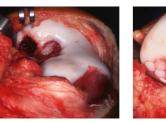
OCD fixation

- Principles:
- Anatomical reduction
 Shaping of the fragment
- Stable fixation
- Rigid compression

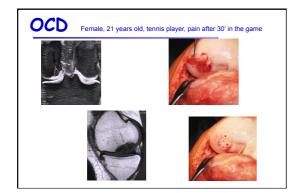




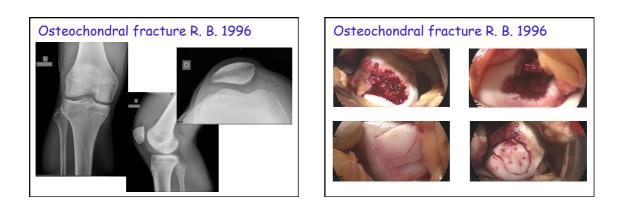
Basketball player, 20 years, OCD Grade IV, medial femoral condyle



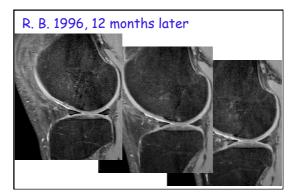


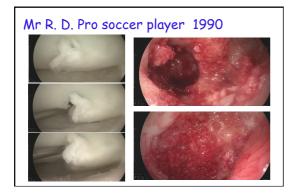




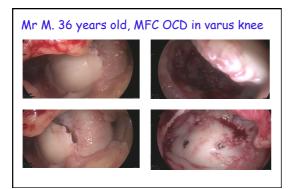






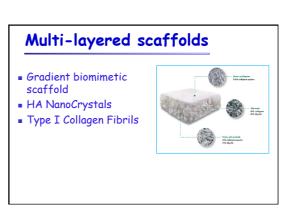






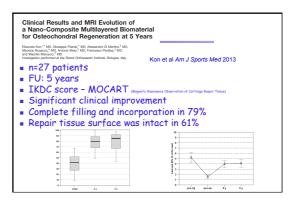






In patients





Post-op rehab

Principles:

Program "à la carte"
Profile of the patient



- Position
- Quality of the fixation
- State of the adjacent cartilage
- Associated procedures (cartilage-wise)

Load management

- Protection of the injured or repaired site
- Maintain stimulation of the cartilage
- Should be adapted to the period of healing
- Should be constantly ajusted

Joint motion

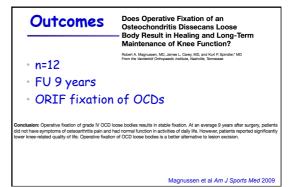
- CPM: continuous passive motion
 - Limited to the safe zone
 - Nutrition of the cartilage
 - Stimulation of the biological process
 - Initially passive, then active

Strengthening (>6 weeks)

- ROM: "In the safe zone"
- Isometric
- Close chain concentric, eccentric
- ATTENTION !!!
 - Open chain: shearing forces!
 - Pliometry

Proprioceptive ttr

- A "Must"
- · Can rapidly begin in water
- Close chain training
- Adapted to every situation and patient
- "Core stability"



In summary

- Site, size, depth, adjacent cartilage
- Patient expectation
- Alignment
- Integrity of meniscii
- Preserve the native cartilage Solid et stable fixation
- High standard rehabilitation
- MRI assessment at one year for RTP



Post-op rehabilitation

Good outcomes:

- "Good nature" of the patient
- Quality of the rehab program
- High standard rehab program
- Compliance to the rehab program

Motivation Patience Risk mon

Return to sports

Return to Sports Participation After Articular Cartilage Repair in the Knee

- n=1363
- Overall 73% return to sports
- Time to return: 7 to 18 months
- · Continued sport participation at the pre-injury level: 65%
- Factors: Athlete's age
 Preoperative duration of the symptoms
 - Level of play
 - Lesion size
 - Repair tissue morphology

Epidemiology

- 192/1'000'000 upon 2007-2011
- Peak incidence: age 12-19 years (11.2/100'000)
- · 3.3-fold increase risk of OCD 12-19 y old
- 3.8 times greater risk of OCD in male
- Black has a higher odds ratio

Kessler et al Am J Sports Med 2013

