Periprosthetic Patellar Fracture



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Aix en Provence



Prevalence

•0,68% (12464 TKA) to 1,8% (19819 TKA)

Ortiguera JBJS 2002, Sheth JBJS 2007

- ·Patella resurfaced
- Patella not resurfaced 1% (582 cases)

Chalidis Injury 2007

•X 2 to 6 after revised TKA

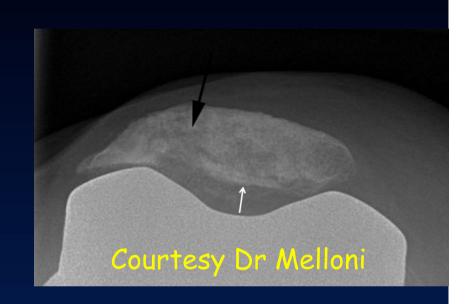
Parvizi J Orthop Trauma 2008 Sheth JBJS 2007

- ·Spontaneous >Trauma
- •50% few symptoms
- ·Within 2 years post op

Background

Nelson Mas Orthop surg kne Arthro 2009

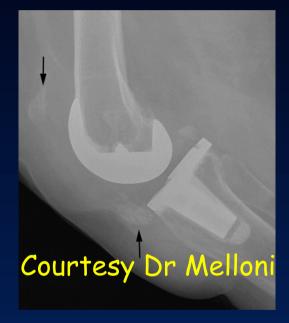
- Older patient
- Prior surgery by definition
- Less bone stockexcessive resection!!
- ·Necrosis
 - Less blood supply geniculate artery (LRR)
 - Exothermic reaction
- ·Patella maltracking (implants rotation)



Classification

Ortiguera JBJS 2002

- Disruption of extensor mechanism
- ·Loosening of the patellar component





Type I stable implant + intact extensor mechanism
Type II extensor mechanism disruption
Type IIIa loose implant + good bone stock
Type IIIb loose implant + insufficient bone stock

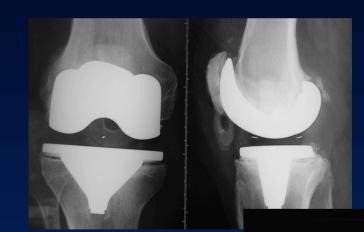
Clinical

- ·Mid term FU
- Radiological finding or acute (stress or trauma)
- ·Pain
- Swelling
- ·Locking
- ·Lack of extension > 20° to inability to extent ++
- •Or almost NOTHING!! ≈ 50% except AKP

Imaging assessment

Sheth JBJS 2007

- X rays tangential & lateral views
- · CT Scan / suspected abnormal rotations
- Bone scan
- Fracture line
 - · Vertical, Transverse
 - Partial
 - Displacement
 - Location / component pegs
- Oversized components



Spectrum of treatment

Nelson Mas Orthop Surg Knee Arthro 2009

Conservative

- Non displaced or vertical
- Asymptomatic
 - •even with loose component to remove > healing
- Splint in extension 6 to 8 weeks



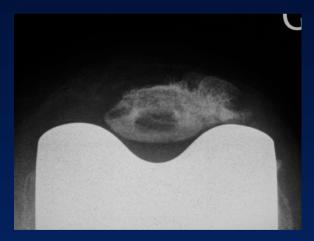


Spectrum of treatment

Ortiguera JBJS 2002, Nelson Master Orthop Surg Knee Arthro 2009 Sheth JBJS 2007, Papalia KSST 2015

Internal fixation

- ·Challenging in regard bone stock acceptable
- Tension band wiring
- Non absorbable suture ethibon







•Partial excision + extensor mechanism <u>repair are</u> <u>significantly better than bad (instable) fixation</u>

Spectrum treatment

- •Patellar implant removal +/- resurfacing (type IIIa)
 - Check viability of remaining bone
 - ·Very small implant
 - •Graft
 - •(Tantalum shell?)

Nelson Mas Orthop Surg Knee Arthro 2009

- Reconstruction extensor mechanism
 - Auto (gracilis, ST, ITB) or allograft
- ·Salvage / Implant removal & Resection arthroplasty
- ·Revision of TKA in case of severe malpositioning

Surgical Tricks

- Pay attention to blood supply
 - · joint exposed through the fracture site
- Check viability of remaining patella
- Debridement
- Keep the most central bone fragment
- Transosseous suture to fix Quad or Patellar tendon
- Immobilization in extension for 6 w

Results of literature

Ortiguera JBJS 2002, Keating CORR 2003 Parvizi CORR 2006 & J Orthop Trauma 2008, Sheth JBJS 2007, Chalidis Injury 2007

- Dramatically changes the prognosis
- •82 % satisfied with conservative TTT (I, IIIa)
- High rate of complications (50%) > surgery
- •few numbers
- •Up to 92% of non union
- Quad weakness (instability)
- ·Loss of extension
- •Pain
- Instability



Conclusion

- · Quite rare, devastating prognosis factor
- Priority to conservative treatment
- Attempt to preserve the patella
 - Per op decision making ++
- Poor outcome > surgery
- Pay attention to patella approach