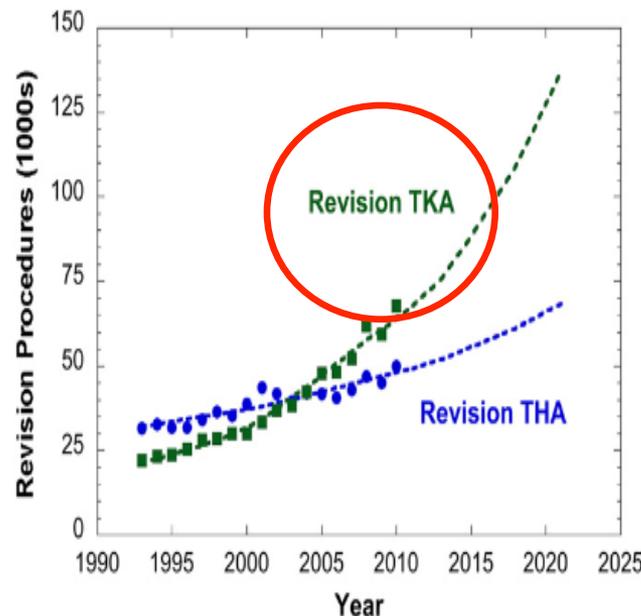
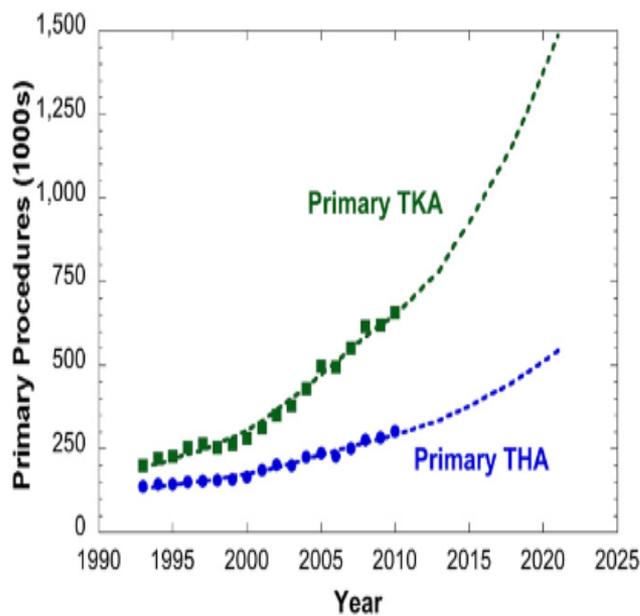


Dealing with bone loss in difficult primary Total Knee Arthroplasty

Jean-Noel Argenson,
Matthieu Ollivier, Xavier Flecher,
Sebastien Parratte

Institute for Locomotion
Sainte Marguerite Hospital,
Marseille, France

Vision 2020: Perspectives of revision TKA



Kurtz S et al, JBJS
Am 2014

Revision Total Joint

Procedure	2005	2010	2015	2020
Primary total hip arthroplasty	231,648 (184,165 to 279,132)	293,094 (237,717 to 348,472)	378,089 (308,449 to 447,729)	511,837 (413,092 to 610,583)
Primary total knee arthroplasty	471,088 (386,256 to 555,920)	655,336 (555,891 to 754,782)	926,527 (799,578 to 1,053,476)	1,375,574 (1,193,173 to 1,557,975)
Revision total hip arthroplasty	42,451 (26,279 to 58,623)	48,209 (29,296 to 67,122)	55,647 (31,851 to 79,442)	65,964 (32,030 to 99,898)
Revision total knee arthroplasty	47,262 (31,724 to 62,800)	64,129 (45,861 to 82,397)	88,274 (64,869 to 111,679)	127,510 (93,614 to 161,405)

*The values are given as the number of procedures, with the 95% CI in parentheses. Confidence intervals are approximate values only and did not incorporate some sources of uncertainty (e.g., future population) in the data.

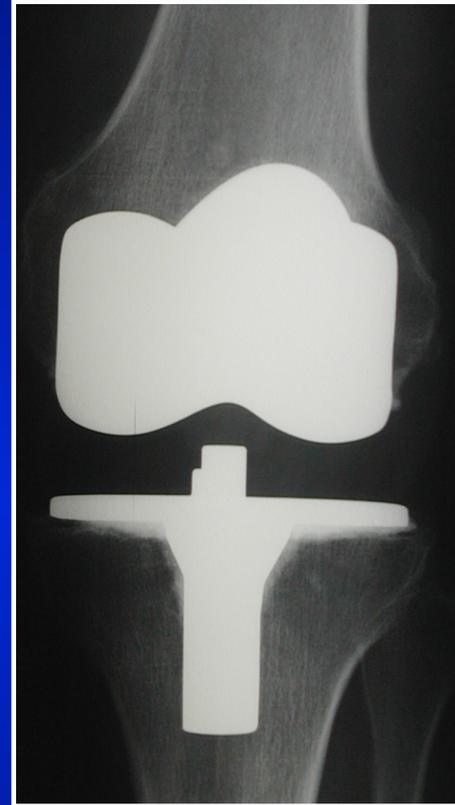
TKA



+



=



Knee Osteoarthritis



Total Knee Arthroplasty

- Alleviating pain
- Restore Knee Function

TKA: Basic requirements

“Just enough, not too much”

- **Mobility**
- **Stability**



Constraint

Best compromise

- **Alignment**
- **Fixation**



Stem and augments

Basic questions

Systematic



● **W**ear / **B**one stock

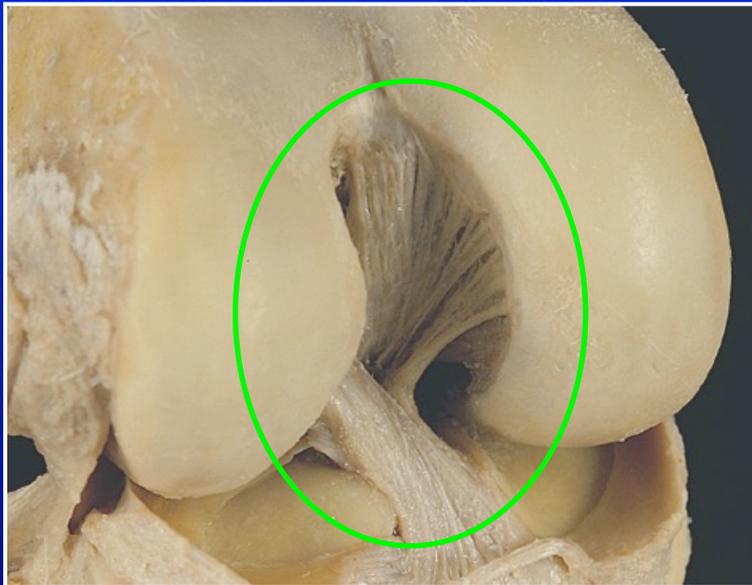
● **S**tability

● **A**lignement

Systematic preoperative Evaluation

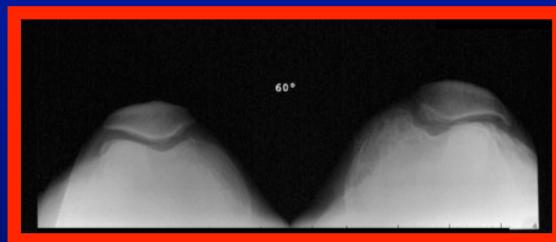
1. Clinical evaluation :

- Range of motion
- Sagittal and frontal stability +++
- Patellofemoral joint status



Systematic preoperative Evaluation

Radiographic evaluation

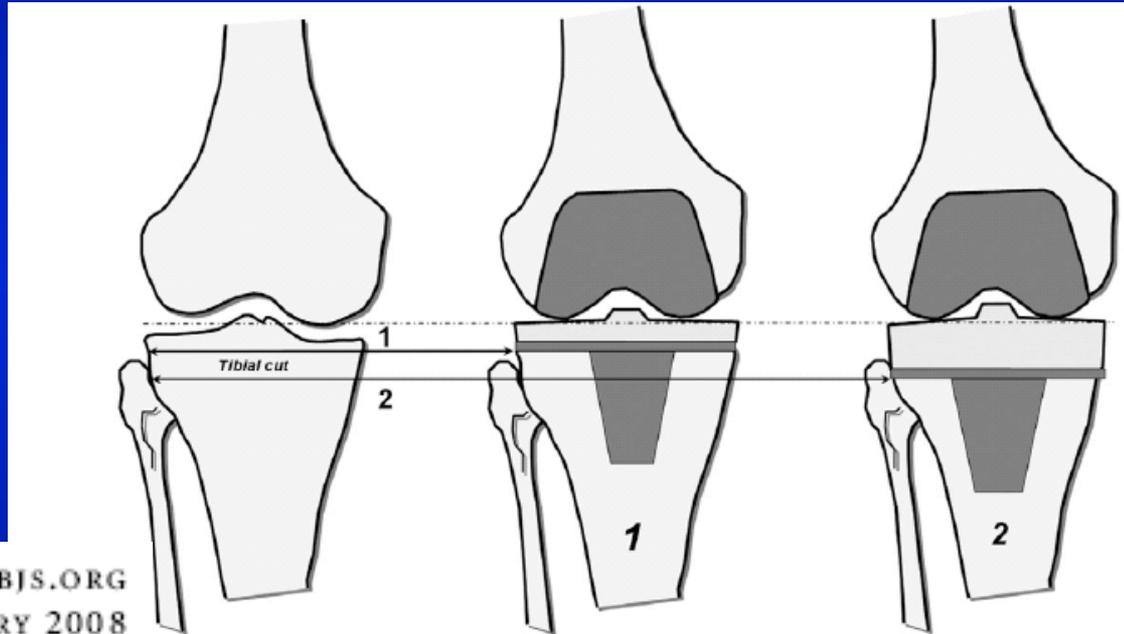


TKA ⇔ Stable Knee

Instability after TKA 10 to 22%

Compromise
Motion stability

→ **Best option?**



THE JOURNAL OF BONE & JOINT SURGERY • JBJS.ORG
VOLUME 90-A • NUMBER 1 • JANUARY 2008

Instability After Total Knee Arthroplasty

By Sebastien Parratte, MD, and Mark W. Pagnano, MD

An Instructional Course Lecture, American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons

**VAR mean : 9°
(2°-22°)**

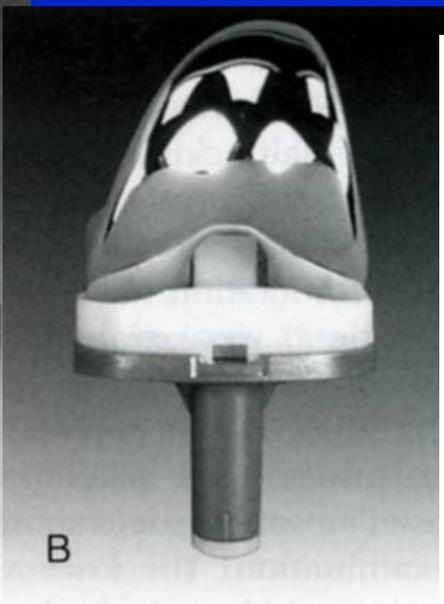
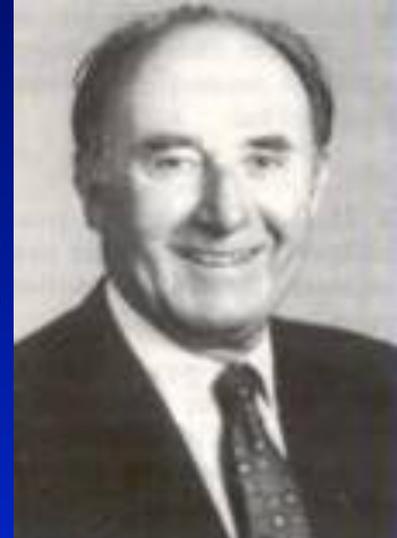


**VALG mean : 8°
(2°-18°)**



Improving Design of TKA

Moving towards Persona(l) fit



LPS flex

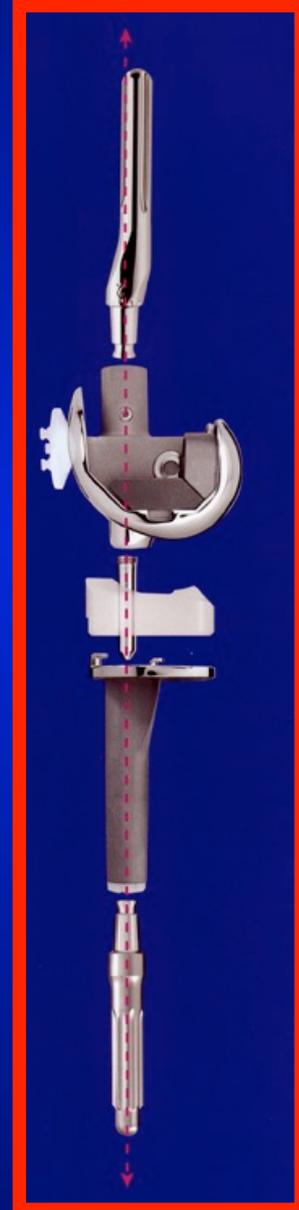
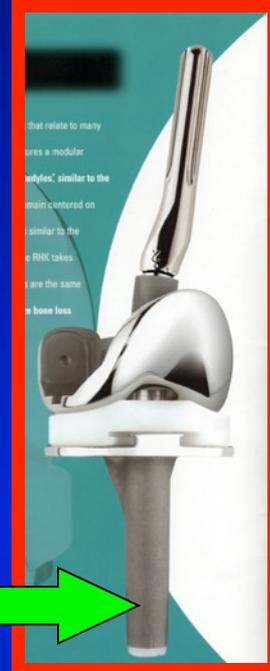


**LPS flex +
wedge + stem**

CCK

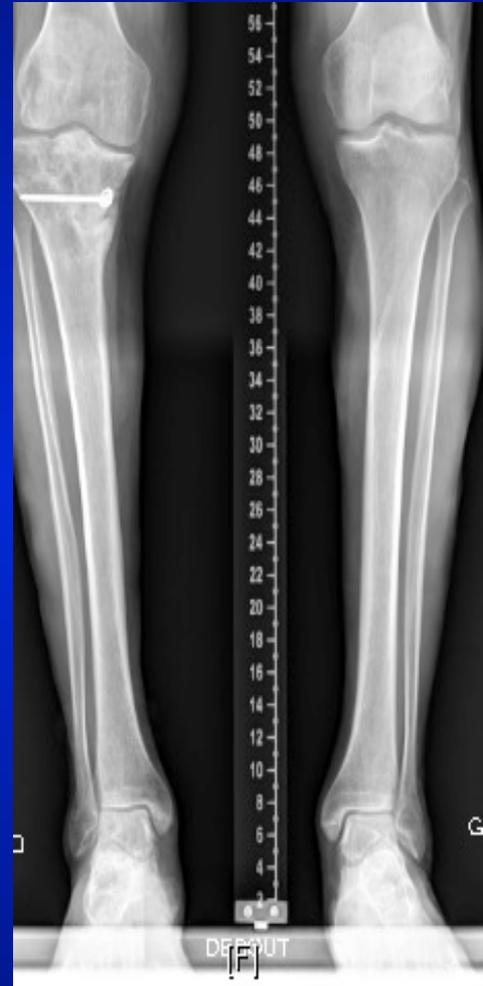


RHK



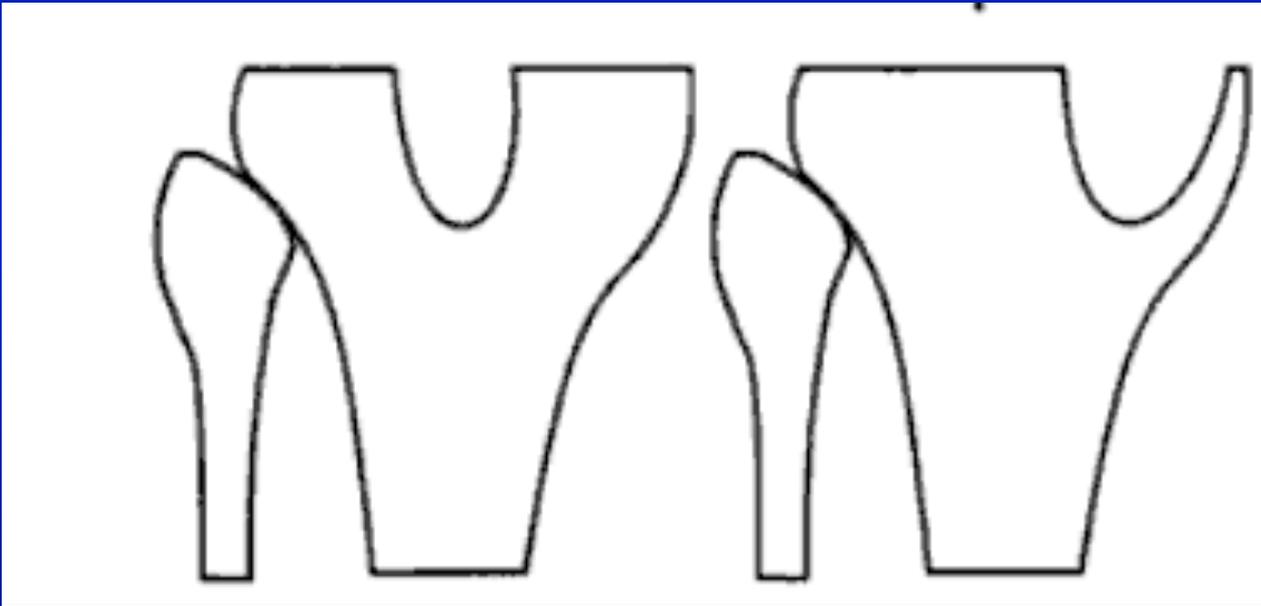
Management of bone loss

1. Where ?
2. Why ?
3. What can we use ?
4. Why and how do I use
Tantalum



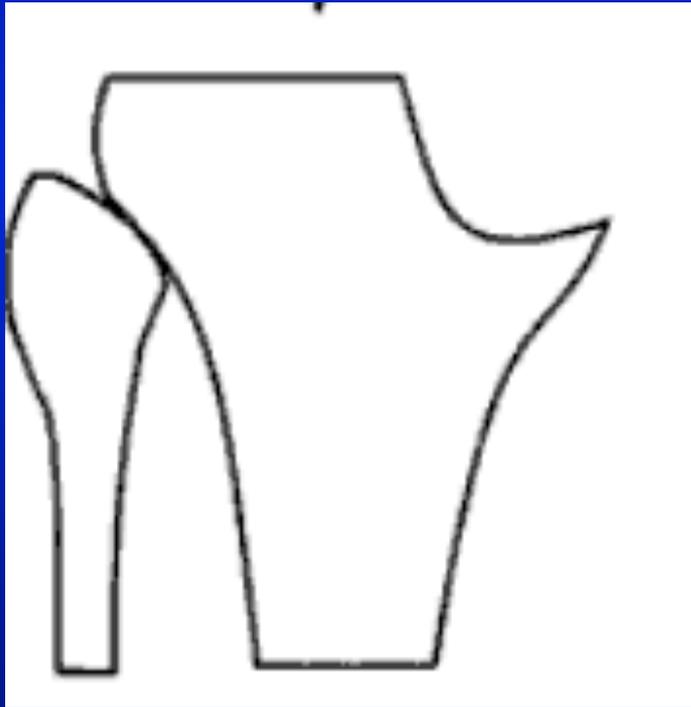
In the real life

Cavitory = fill

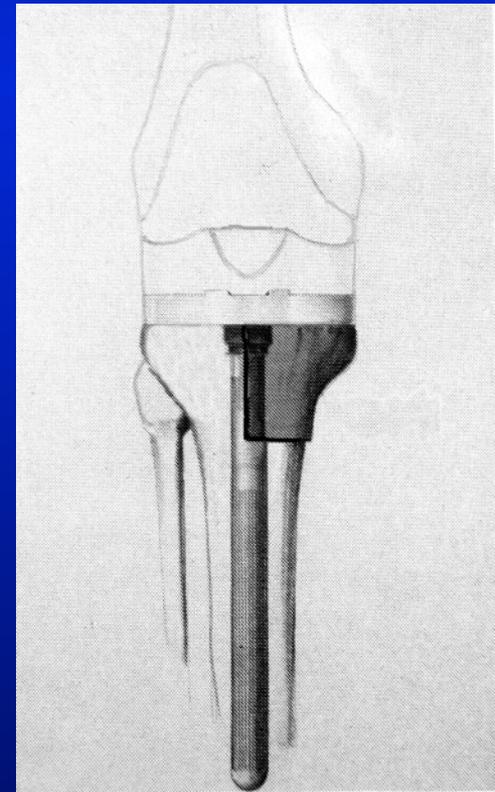
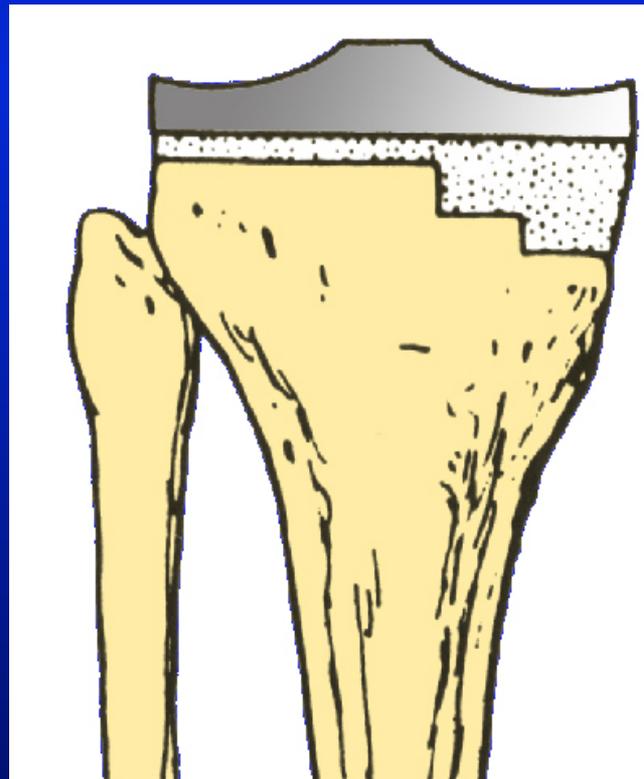
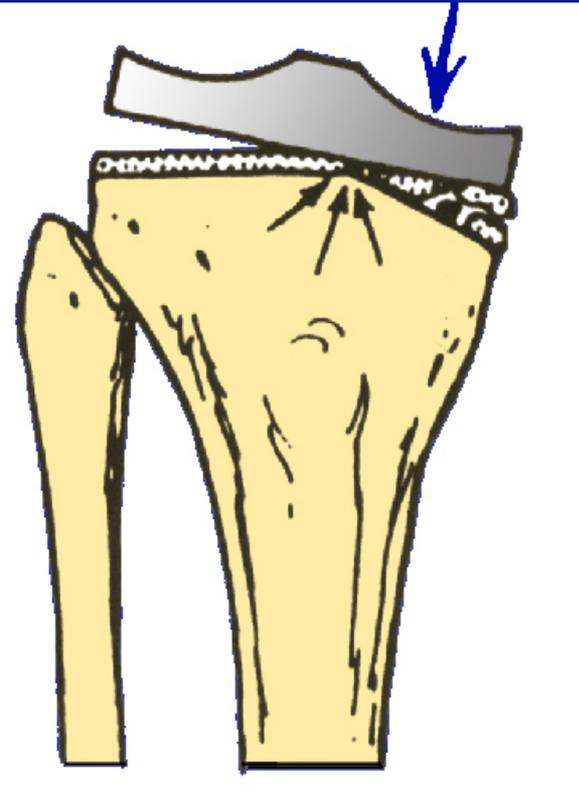


In the real life

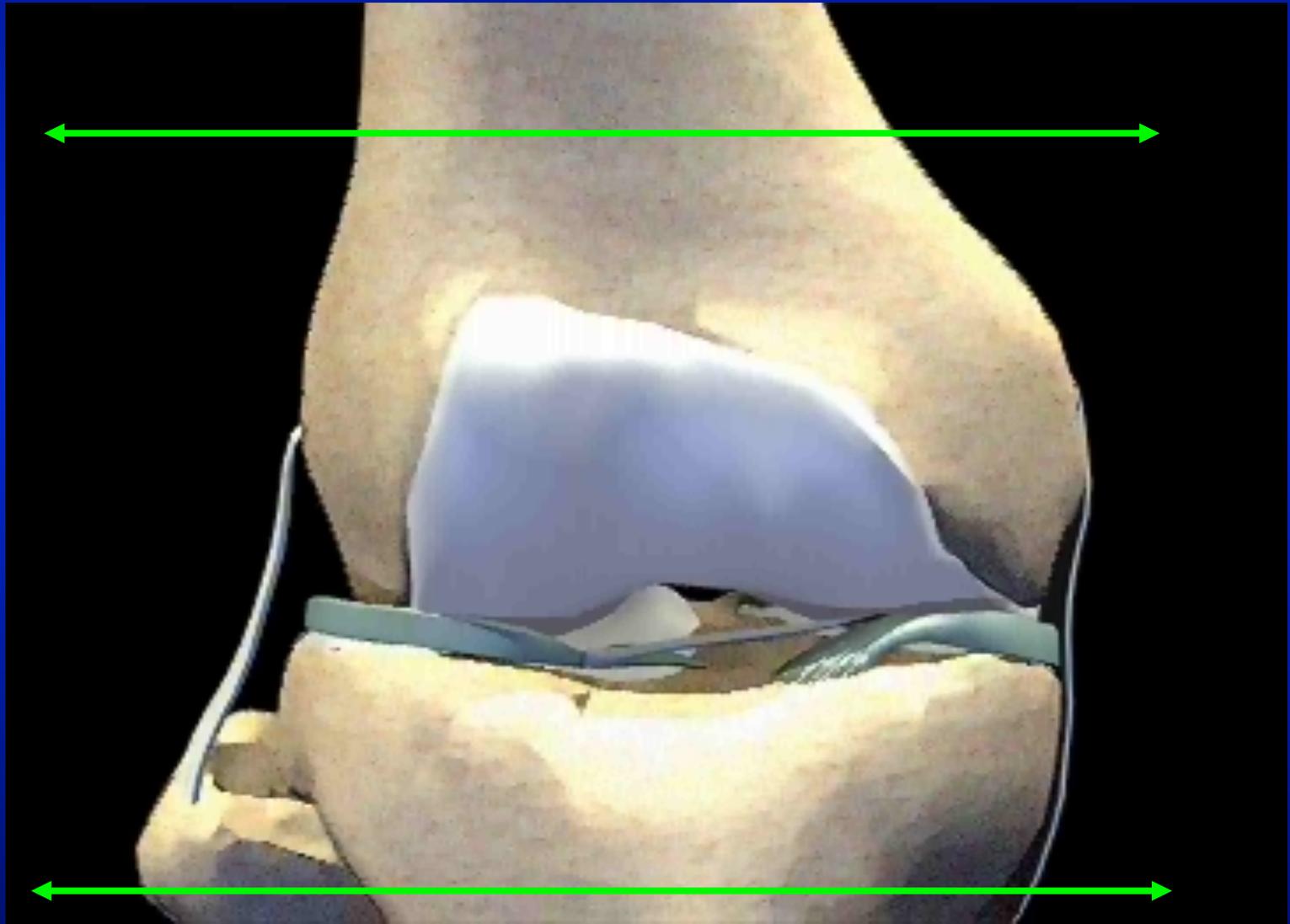
Segmental = rebuild



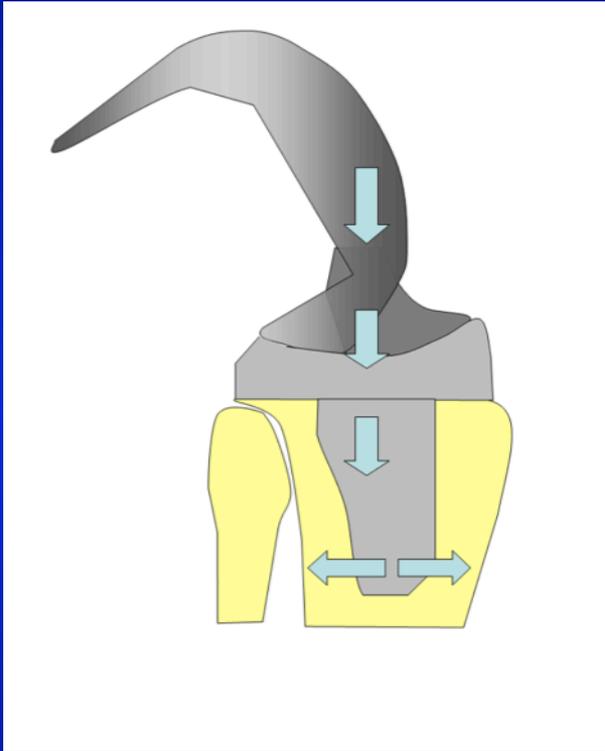
1st Key point at this step: the bone stock



2nd Key point at this step: the ligaments



Need for higher constraints



Problems

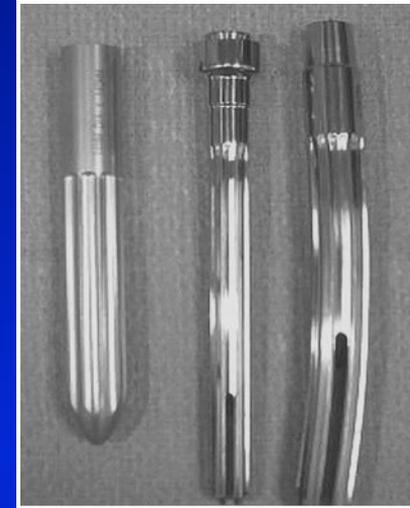
- Higher constraints
- Increase bone stress
- Need for a stem



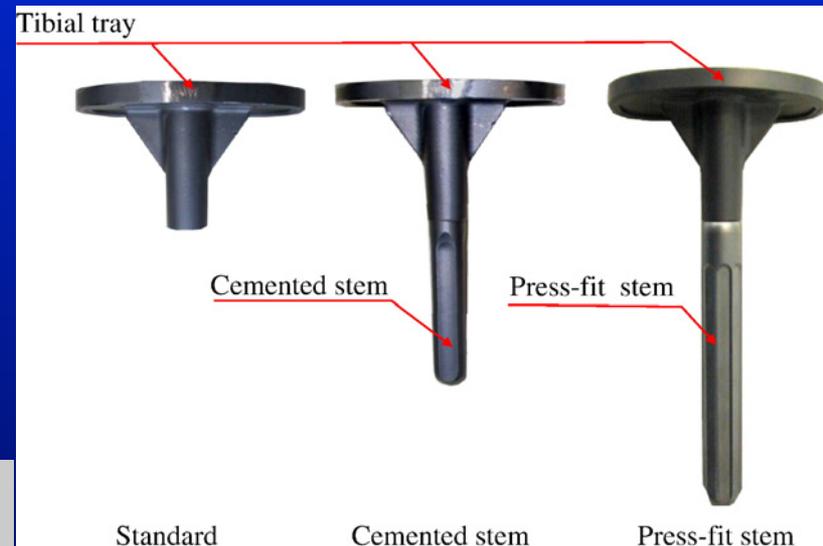
Different type of stems

Tibial / Femoral :

- Cemented
- Uncemented
 - Hydroxy-apatite
 - Trabecular-metal



Hybrid Fixation



Stems in TKA ?

Advantages :

- Better stability
- Better alignment
- Better stress loading :
 - Proximal tibia
 - Distal femur

Indications :

- Constraint TKA : ligament failures
- Bone loss and revision
- Post-traumatic arthritis

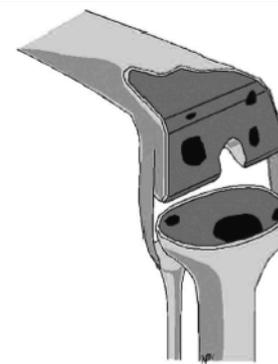


Fig. 1. AORI type 1 bone loss of the femur and tibia.

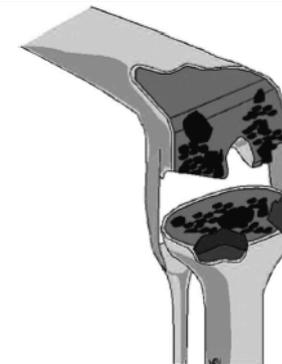


Fig. 3. AORI type 2B bone loss of the femur and tibia.



Fig. 2. AORI type 2A bone loss of the femur and tibia.

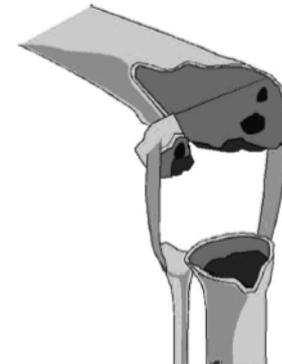


Fig. 4. AORI type 3 bone loss of the femur and tibia.

Anderson Orthopedic Research Institute

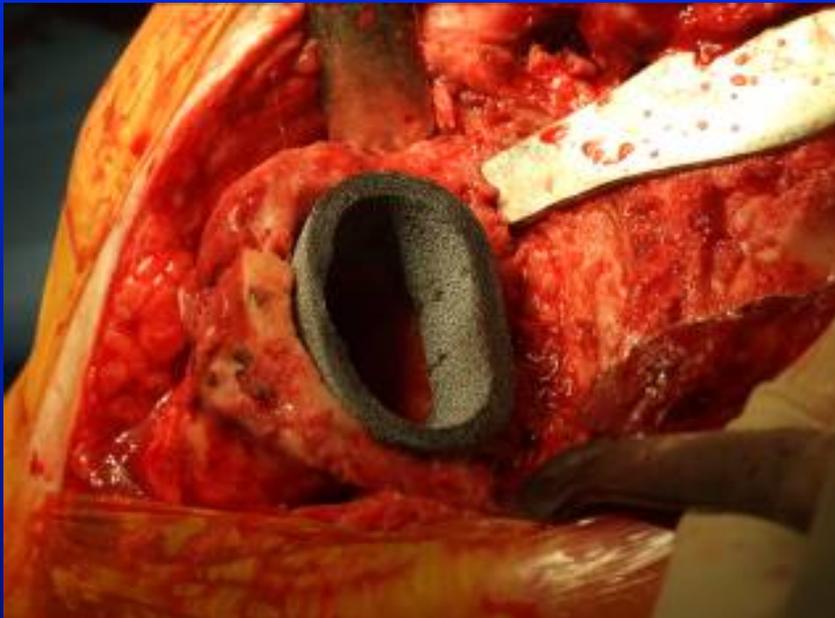
Strategies of stem fixation and the role of supplemental bone graft in revision total knee arthroplasty; Nelson CL. JBJS 2003

The Role of Stems and Augments for Bone Loss in Revision Knee Arthroplasty;

Marbry M. JA 2007

Combination with augments

- Goals of the augments
 - Fill the defect
 - Improve implant stability
 - Bone ingrowth



A need for modularity

Ex. of instability: loose in extension

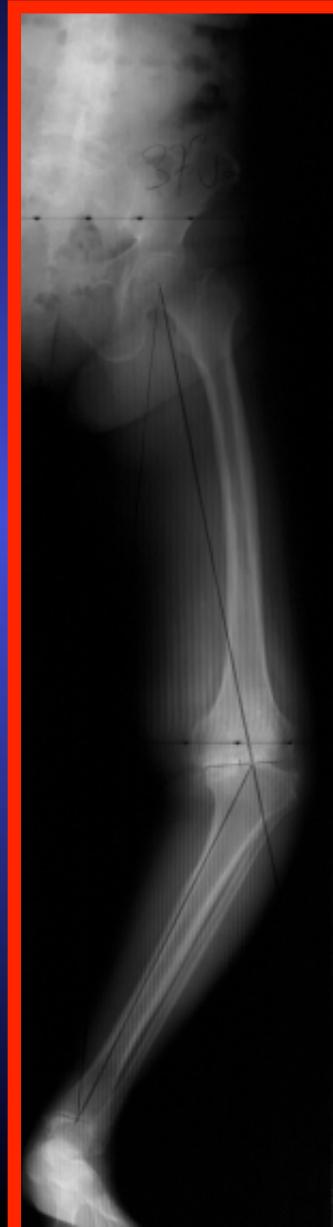
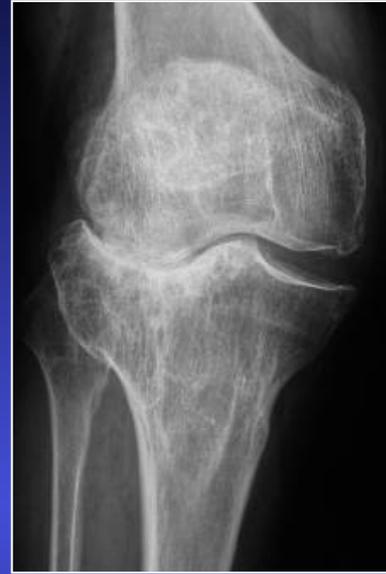


- Augment distal femur
- Use stem
- Increase constraint : LCCK type

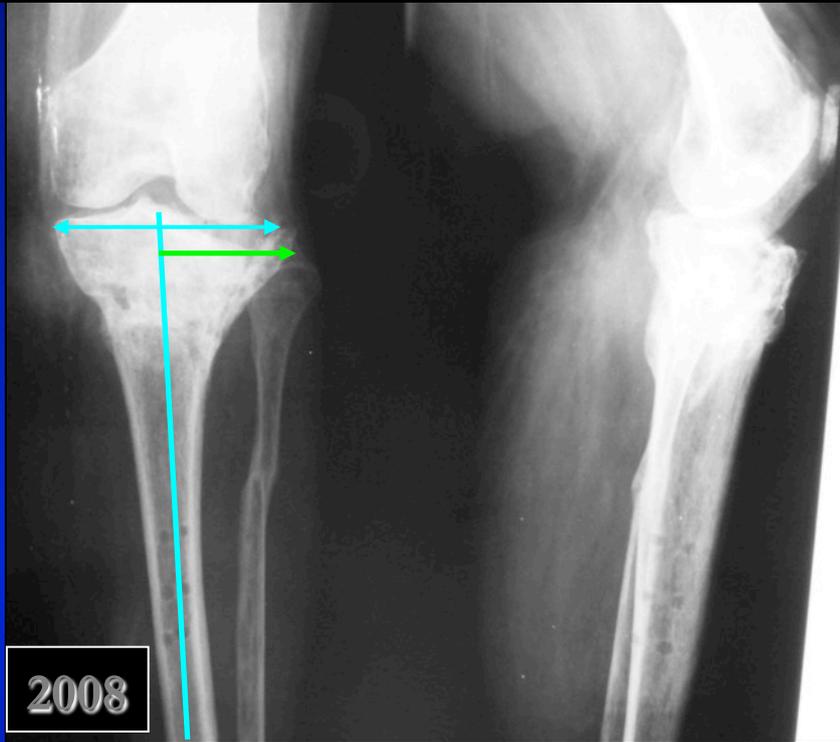


Bone loss in difficult primary TKA

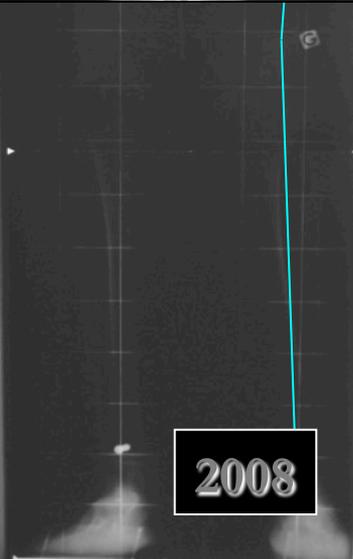
- Large deformities
- Previous osteotomy
- Post-traumatic arthritis
- Infection



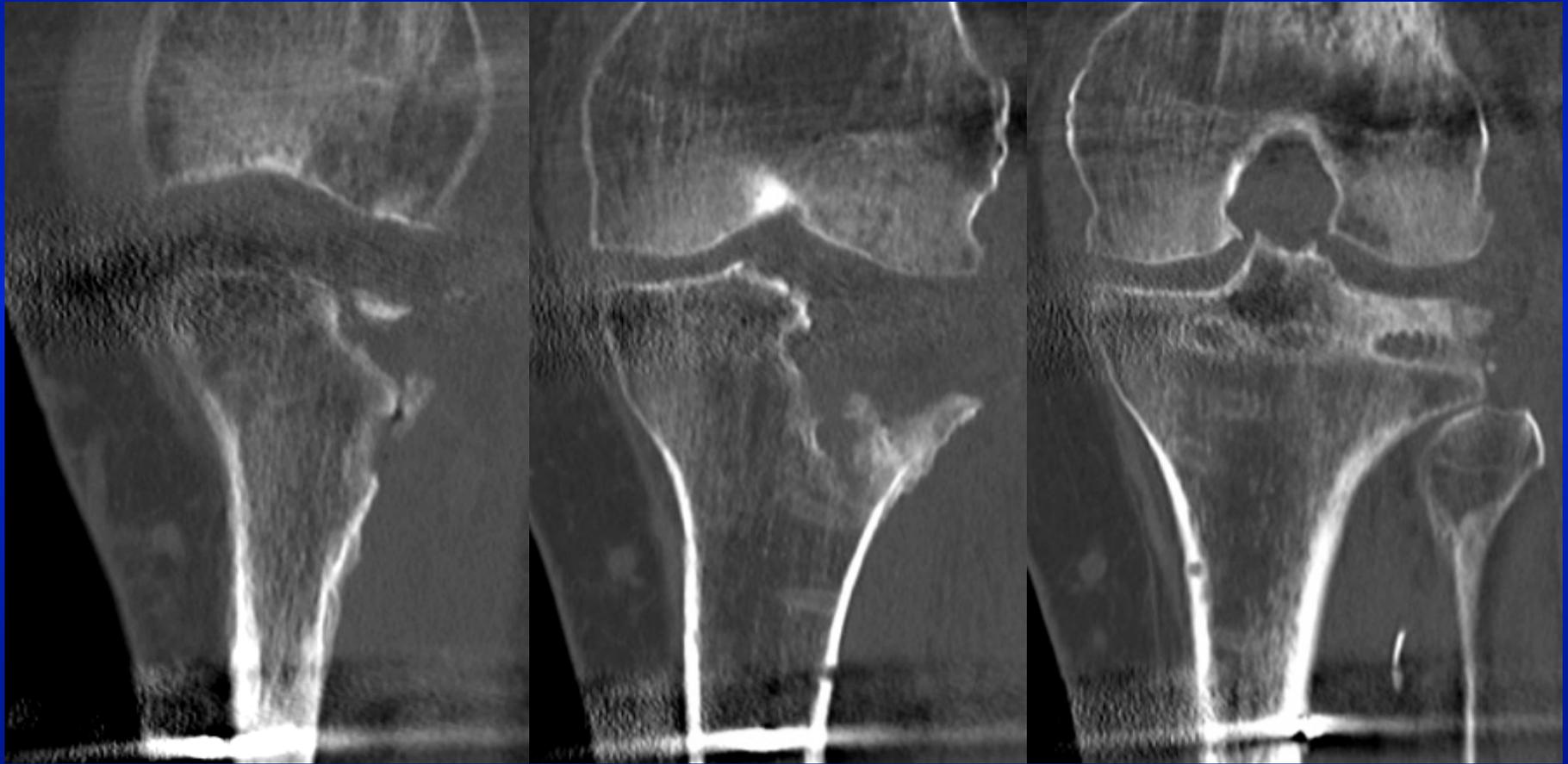
Post-traumatic OA



⇒ Need for an augment
= Stems +++



Identify the bone loss : CT

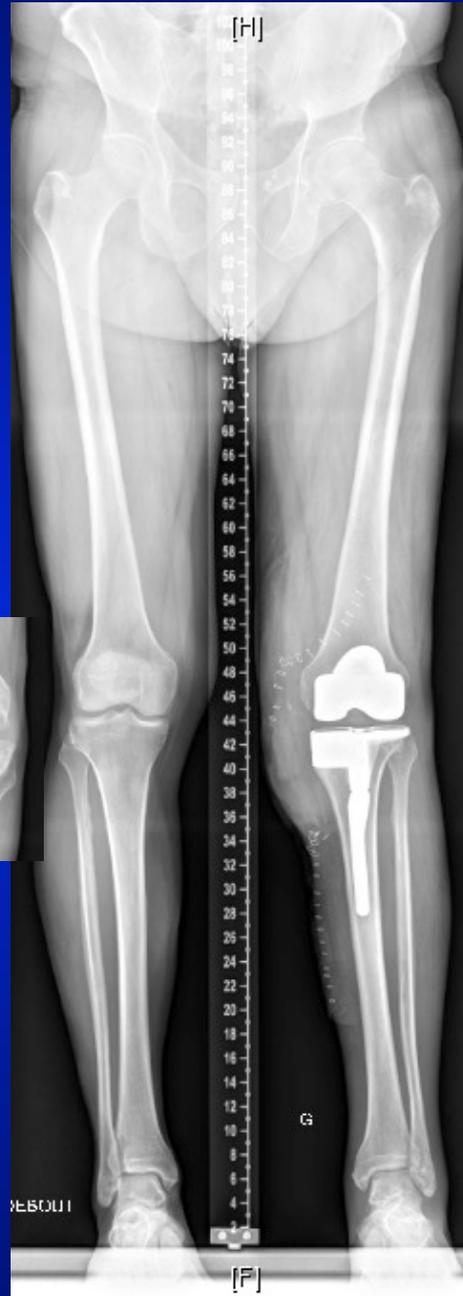
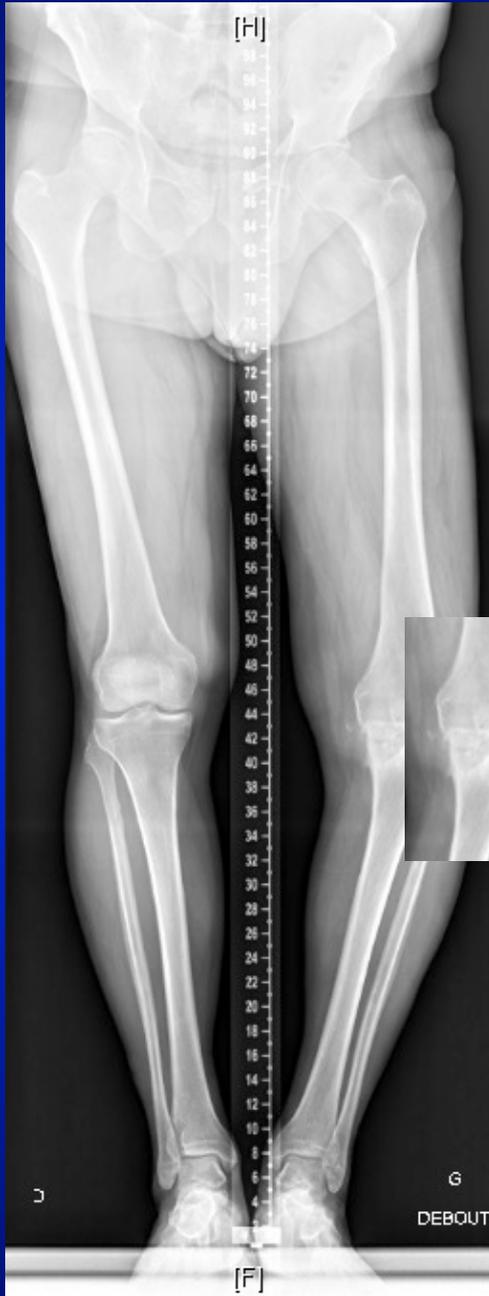


Fill the bone loss



Goals of the augments

- Compensate the defect
- Improve stability



Our Clinical Experience



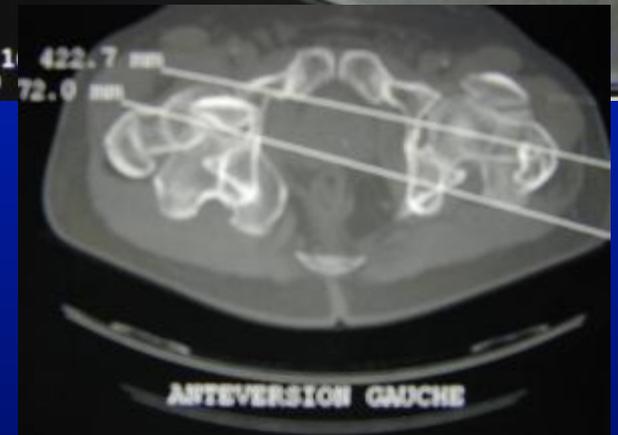
Acta Orthopaedica 2015; 86 (1): x-x

1

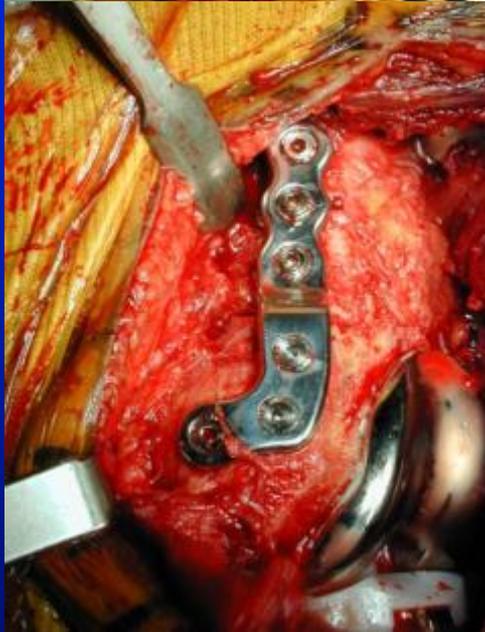
Lower function, quality of life, and survival rate after total knee arthroplasty for posttraumatic arthritis than for primary arthritis

Alexandre LUNEBOURG ^{1,3}, Sebastien PARRATTE ^{1,3}, André GAY ^{2,3}, Matthieu OLLIVIER ^{1,3},
Kleber GARCIA-PARRA ¹, Jean-Noël ARGENSON ^{1,3}

Bone loss and Malunion external rotation

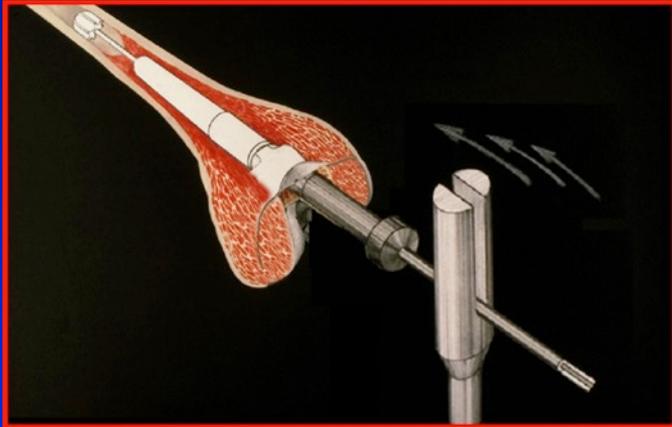


One Stage



The good use of modularity

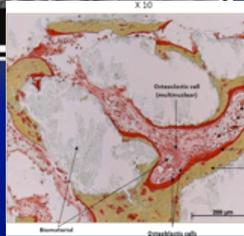
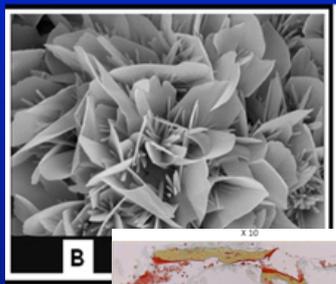
Allograft



Augments



Bone Substitute



Cones TMT®



Choose the correct modular component



Planning modularity : Femur

Fig. 48



Fig. 49



Then use a stem

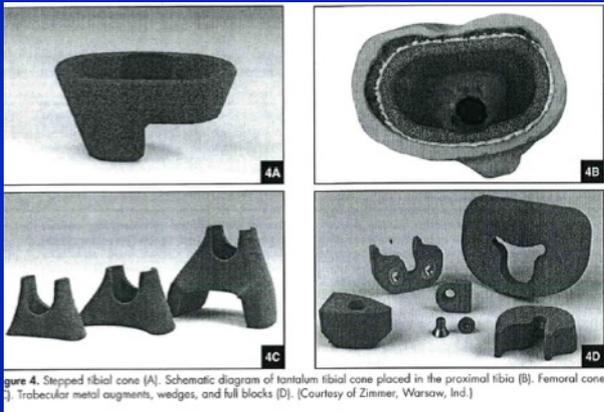
Long stem
Metaphysal fixation

Short stem
Cemented



Combined with cone

Levine B et al (The journal of Knee Surg, 2007, 20, 185-94)



One basic principal:

Tantalum should be directly in contact with the host bone

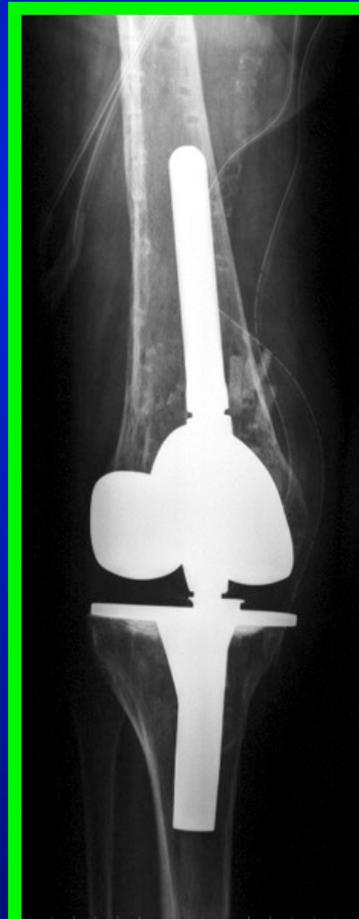
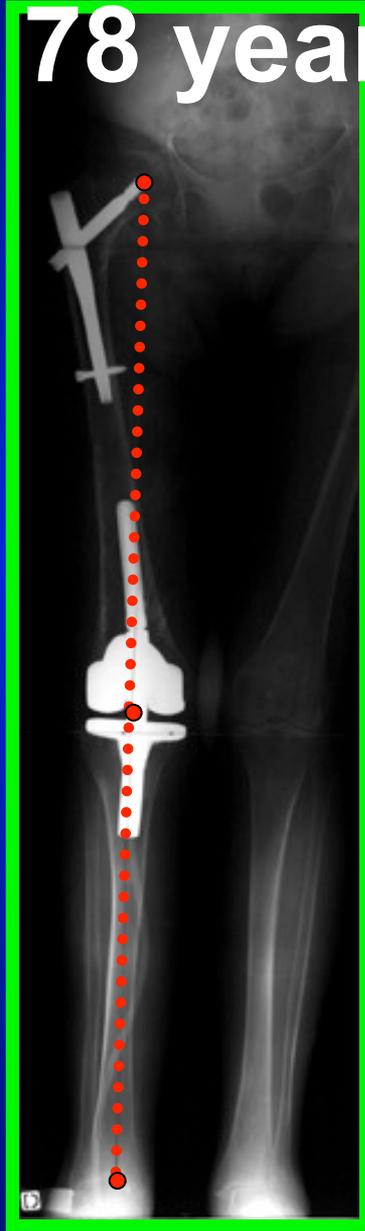
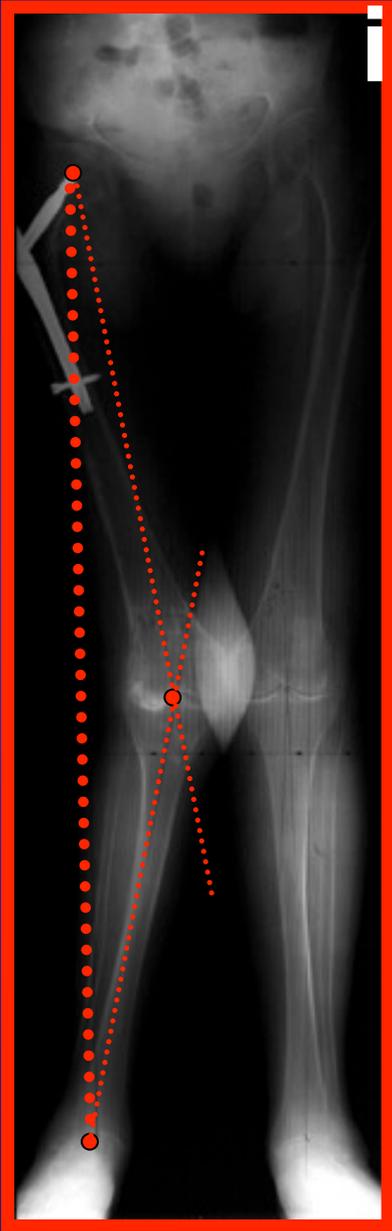
Problems with long stems



Limits in Primary TKA , valgus knee

in 78 years old woman

➤ Rotating hinge

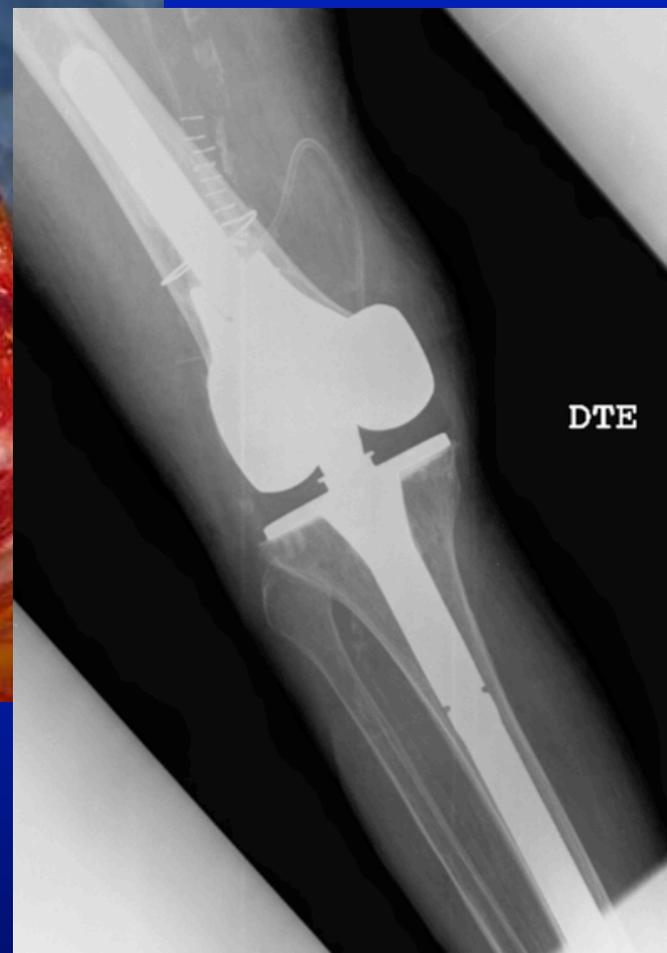
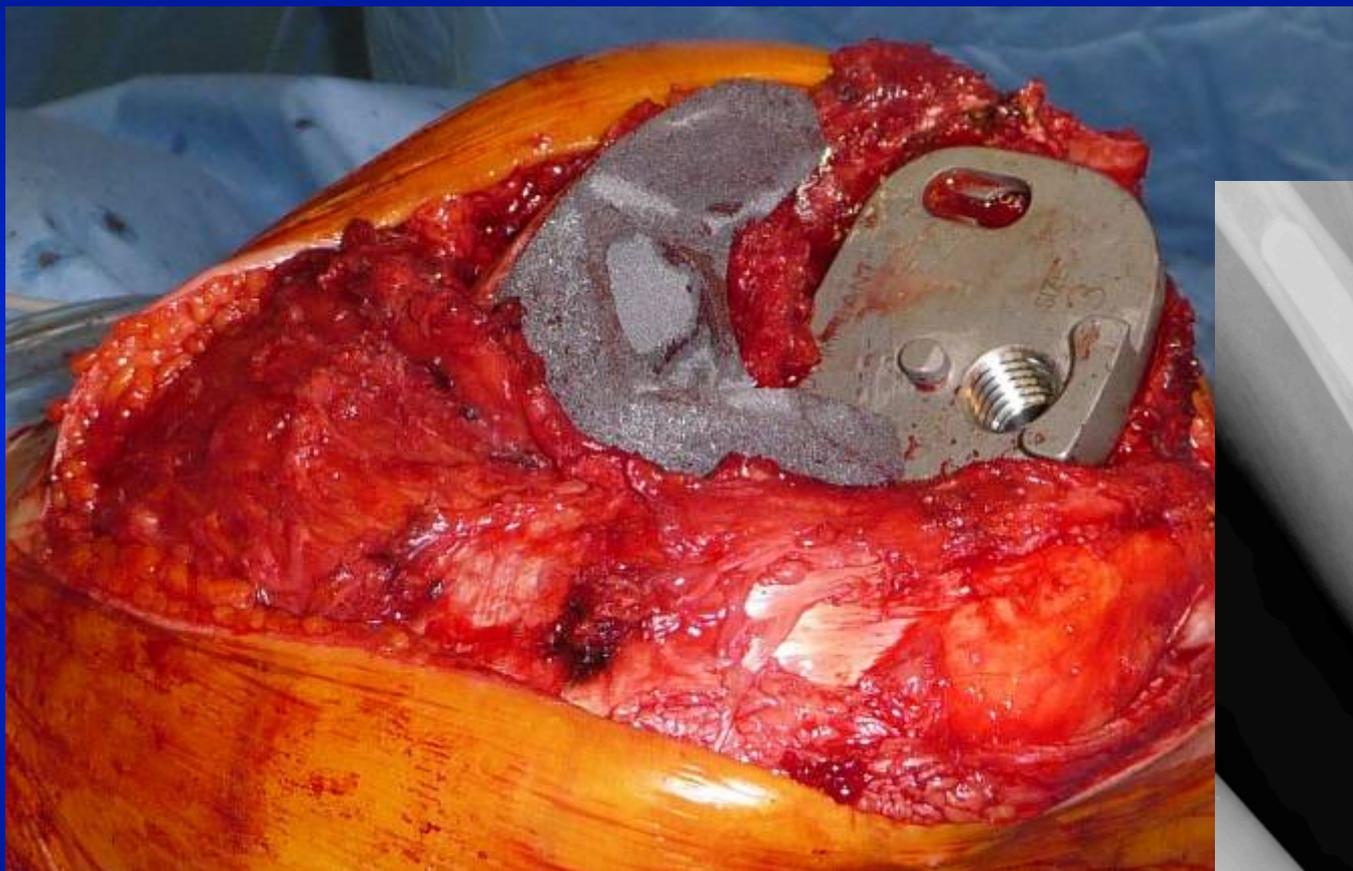


Trauma : major bone loss



♀ 85 years-old , Alone
at home Painfull knee before

TM femoral Augment



Conclusion

- **Pre-op analysis**
 - Wear,
 - Bone stock
 - Alignement
 - Stability
- **Pre-operative planning** ⇔
Constraint
 - =>Just enough, not too much

Planning is key: Know your tools

Implant



Bone loss filling



Stems



Order for the good ones !