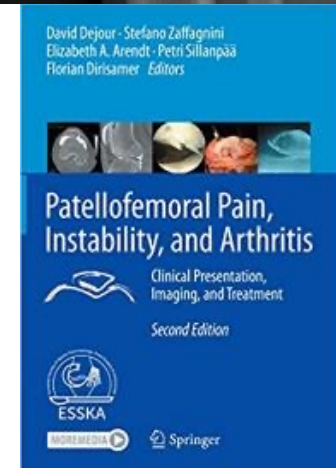


RECESSION TROCHLEOPLASTY : TECHNIQUE – INDICATIONS - RESULTS

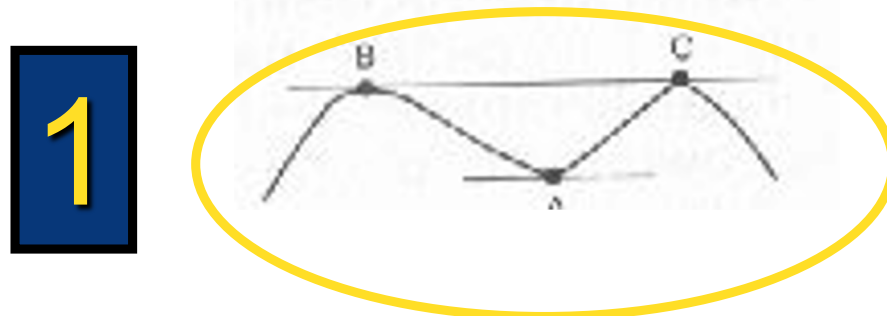
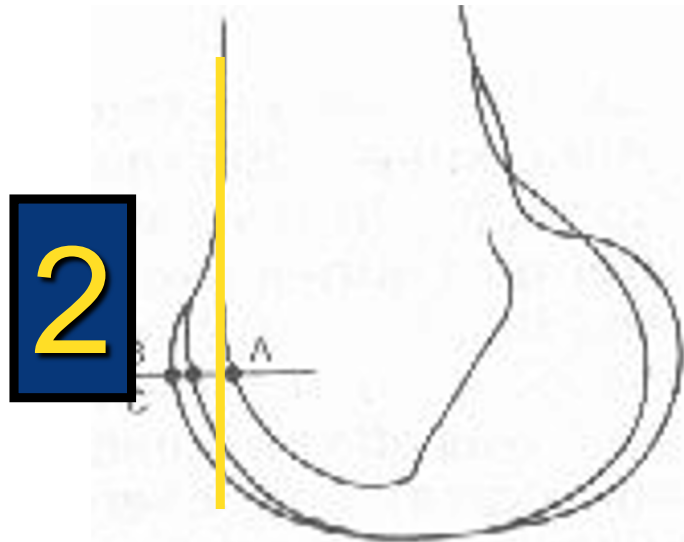
Nicolas PUJOL

Director of the department of Orthopedics
Centre Hospitalier de Versailles
npujol@ch-versailles.fr



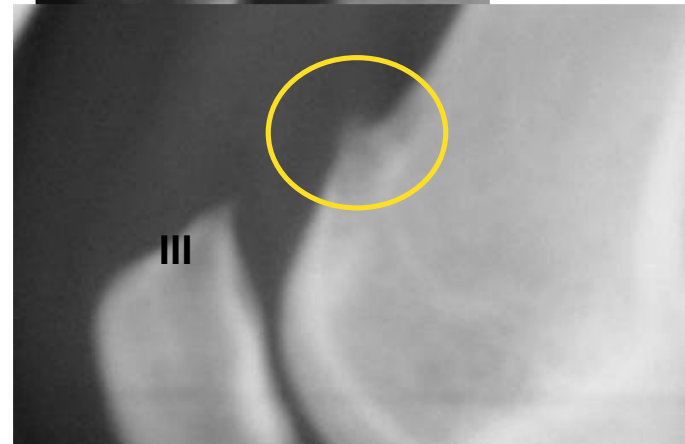
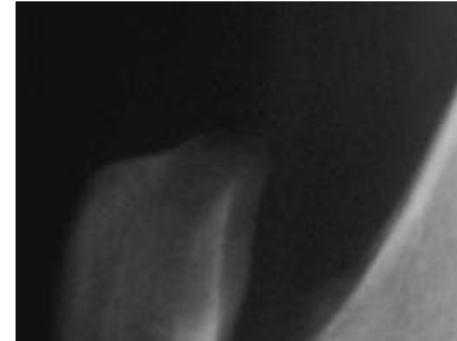
Trochlear Dysplasia

2 criteria : Flatness and Bump (protrusion)



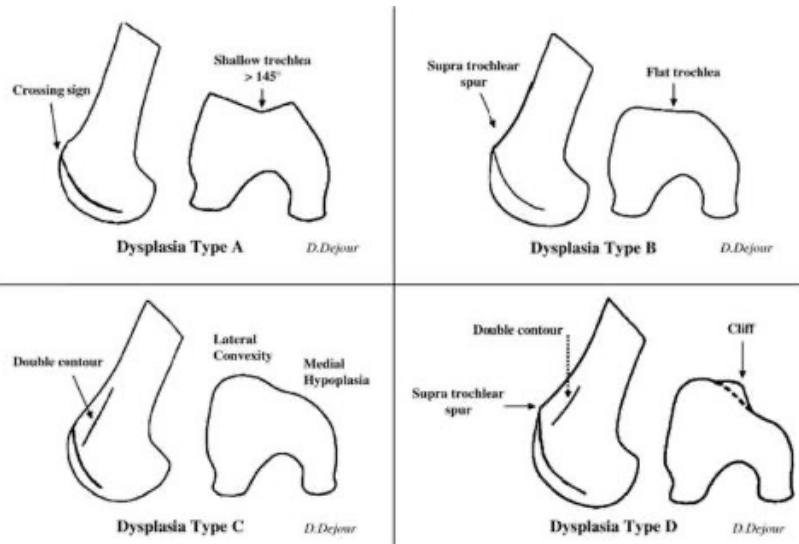
Trochlear Dysplasia

Dejour & Walch (1990)



Crossing sign

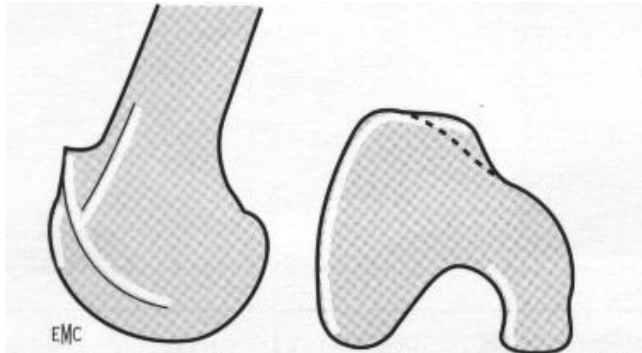
Trochlear Dysplasia



D Dejour : CT scan
Crossing sign = flatness
Sus trochlear bump = protrusion



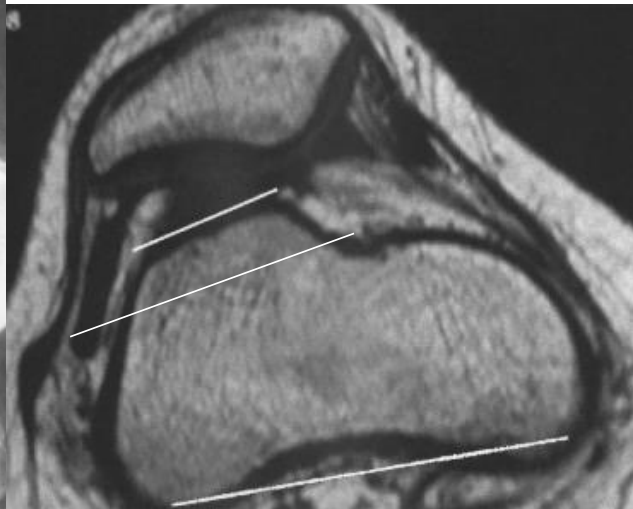
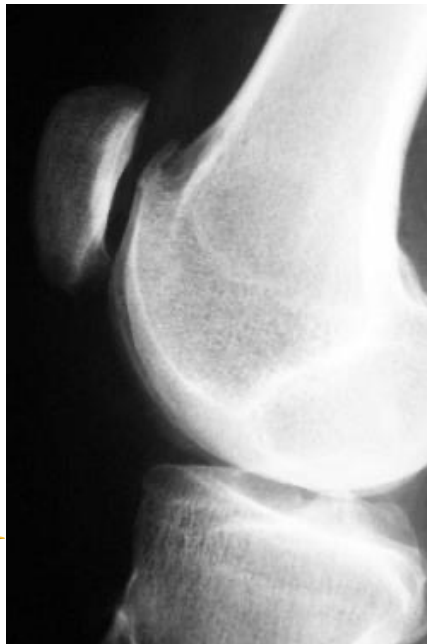
Trochlear Dysplasia



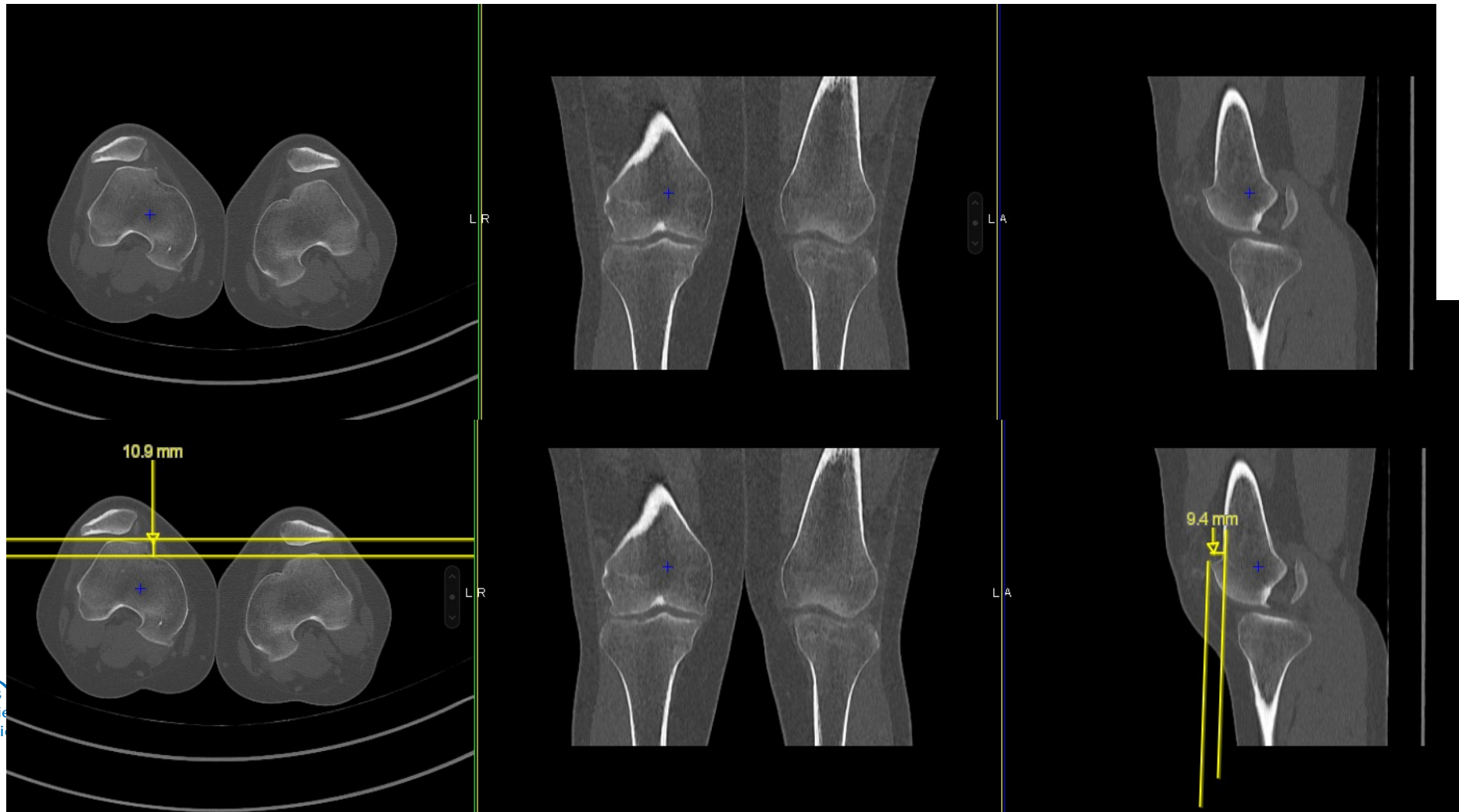
Crossing sign
Trochlear bump



Major instability



Trochlear Dysplasia



Main problem = engaging patella

- Flatness of the trochlear groove?
- Trochlear Bump?
- Both of them?



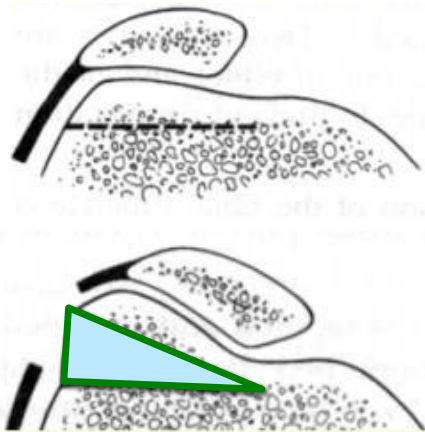
Different techniques

Elevation

Lateral Trochlear Elevation

Albee

Albee F. Med Rec 1915 88:257-9



Deepening

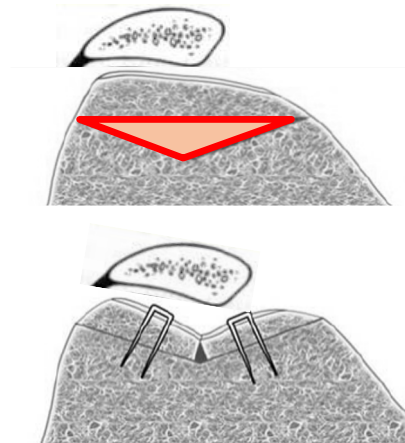
Sulcus Deepening T.

Masse

Masse Y. RCO 1978 64:3-17

Dejour

Dejour D. Knee 2006 13(4):266-73



Recession

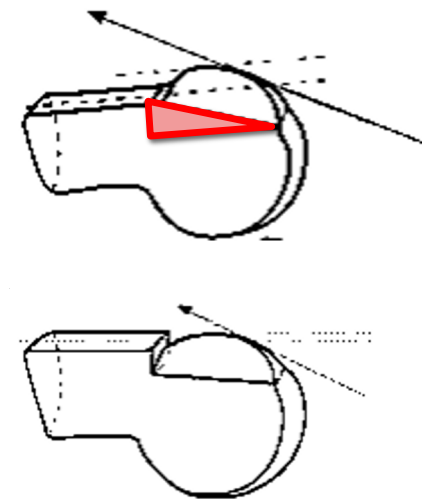
Recession Wedge T.

Goutallier

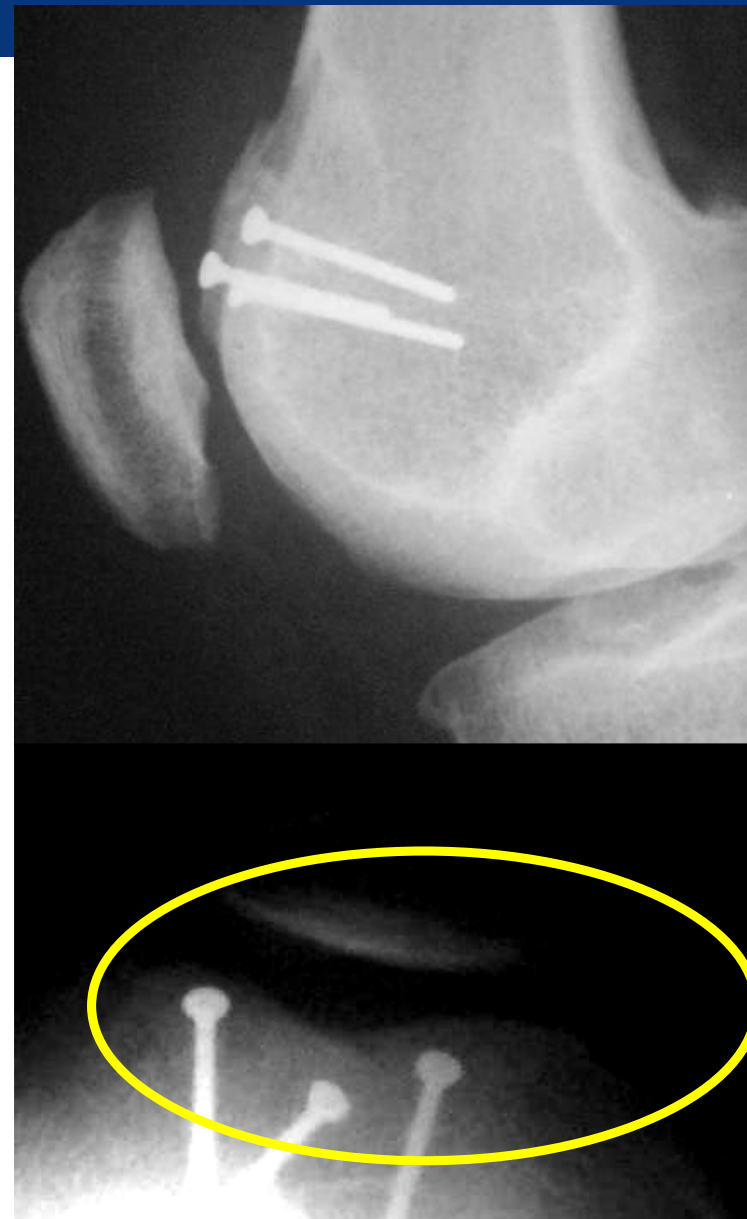
Goutallier D. RCO 2002 88:678-85

Beaufils

Thaumat M. OTSR 2011 97:833-45



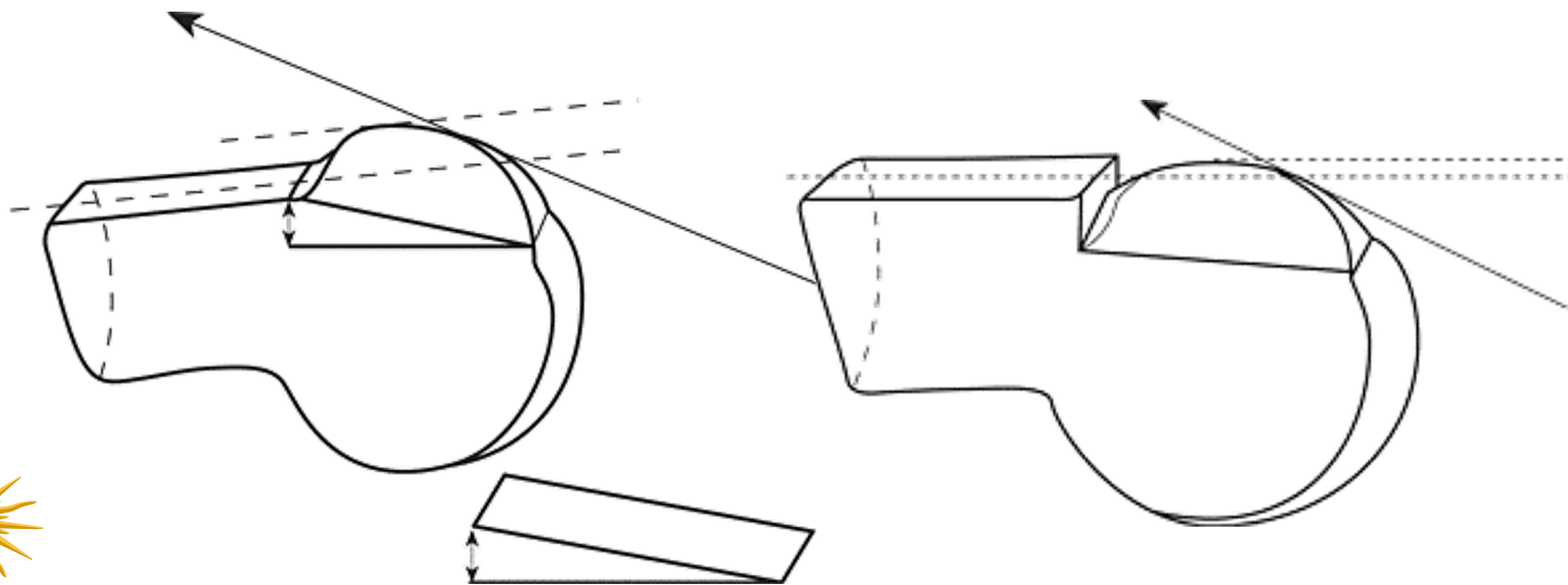
- Difficulties : where is the groove ?
- Morbidity ?
- What about a flat patella on a deep trochlea ?



Trochleoplasty : methods

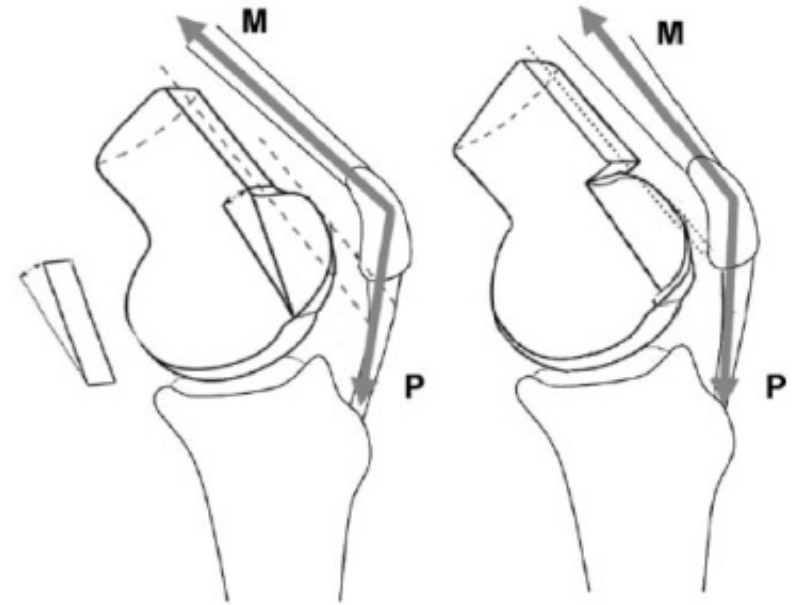
- « Depression trochleoplasty » = Recession trochleoplasty = closing wedge trochleoplasty

D Goutallier, Rev Chir Orthop 2002



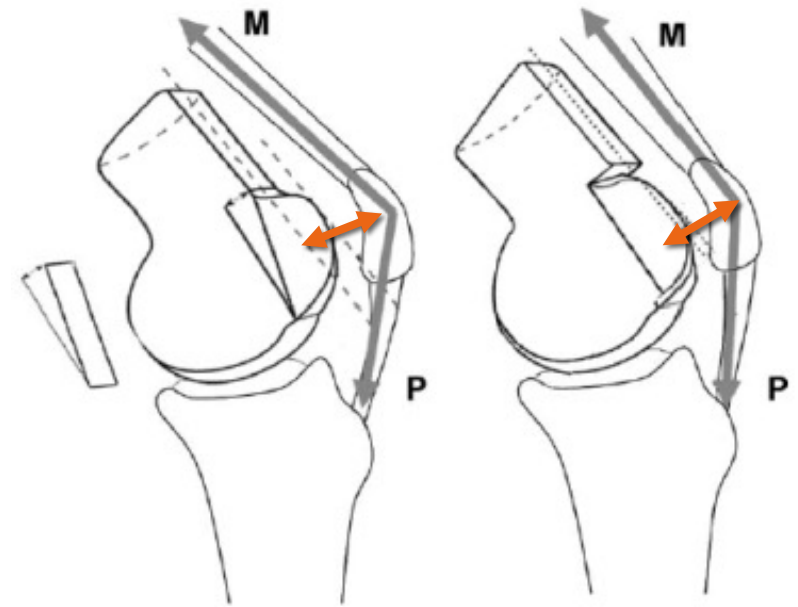
Goals

- Patellar stabilisation
 - Removal of trochlear bump= stop engaging sign
 - Restore patellar tracking
 - Without changing the joint congruency
- Decrease patellofemoral joint loads
- Prevent OA?



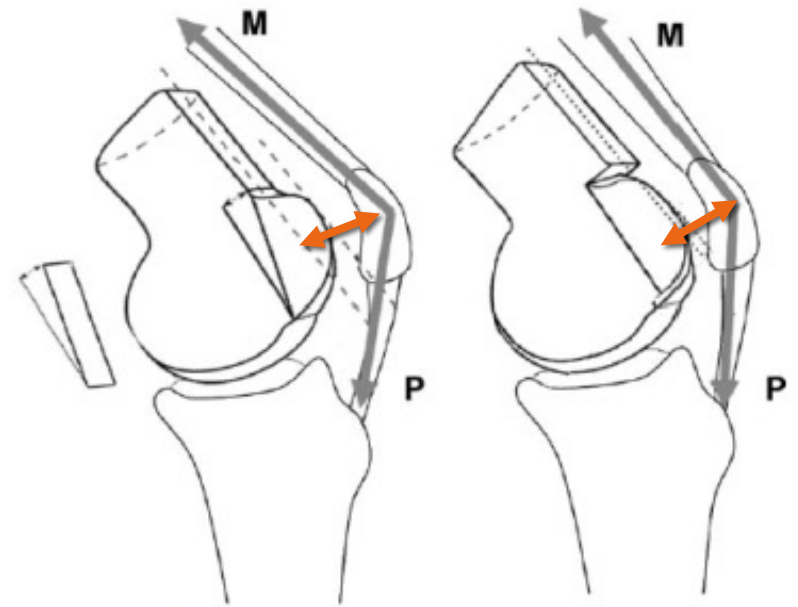
Is it efficient?

- Patellar Stabilisation
- YES
- 95%



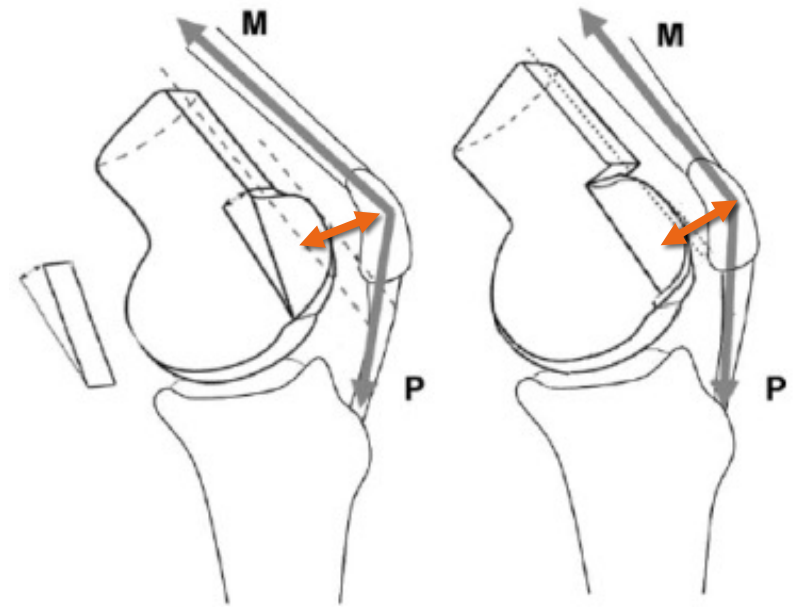
Is it efficient?

- Decrease patellofemoral joint loads ?
- YES
- - 27%



Is it efficient?

- Prevent OA??
- YES
- <5% OA > 10y



Surgical technique

Installation

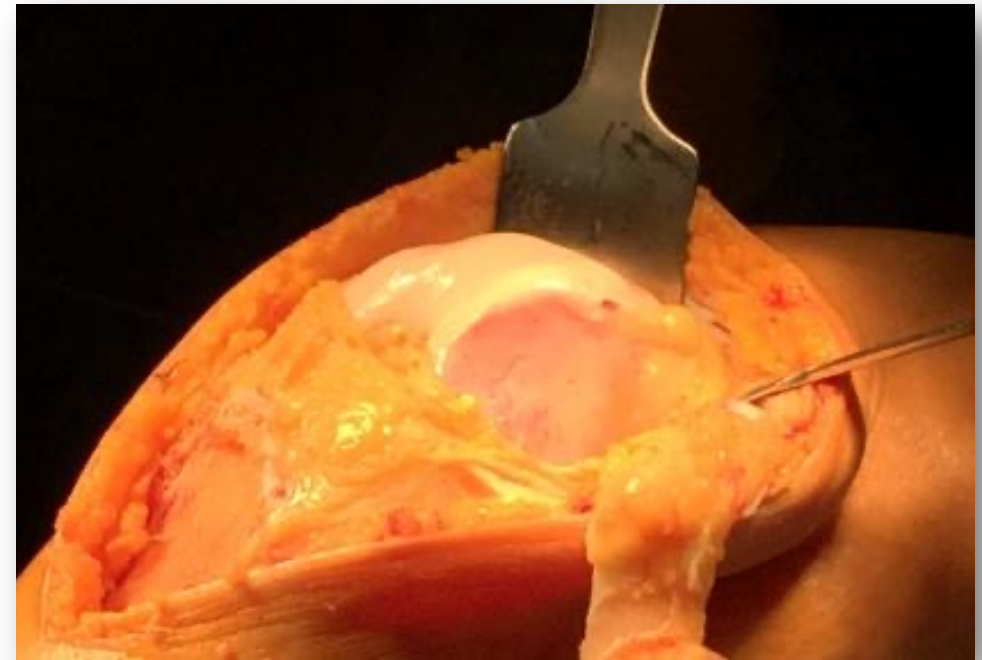
- Prone- Knee at 90° - Tourniquet

Incision

- Central
- Medial or lateral arthrotomy

TT osteotomy

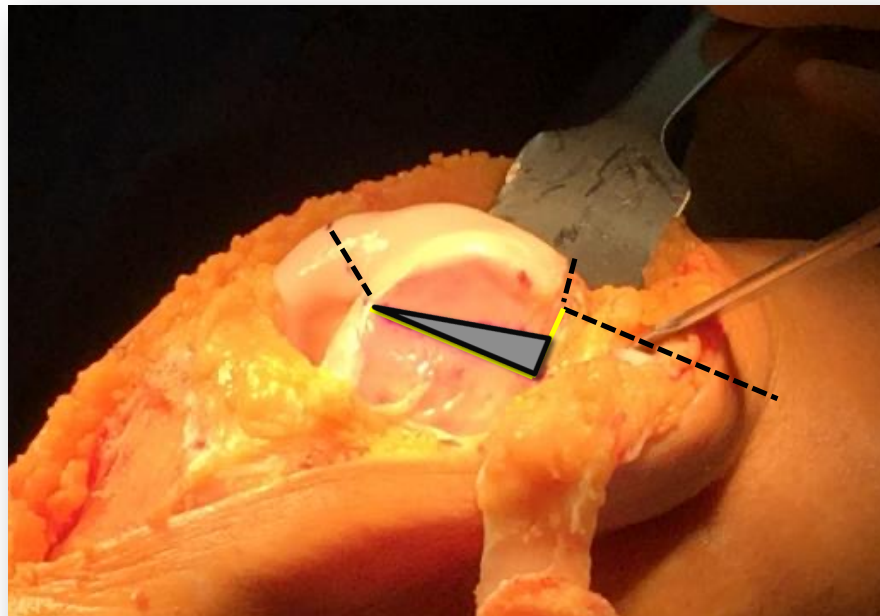
- 7cm
- Oscillating saw
- **lateral retinacular release**



① Bony landmarks

- Anterior tibial cortex
- Intercondylar notch
- Cartilage-bone junction

A line parallel to the anterior cortex on the superior part of the intercondylar notch



A perpendicular line at the junction between bone and cartilage

Closing wedge osteotomy, removal of 5-10mm (height of the bump)

② Osteotomies

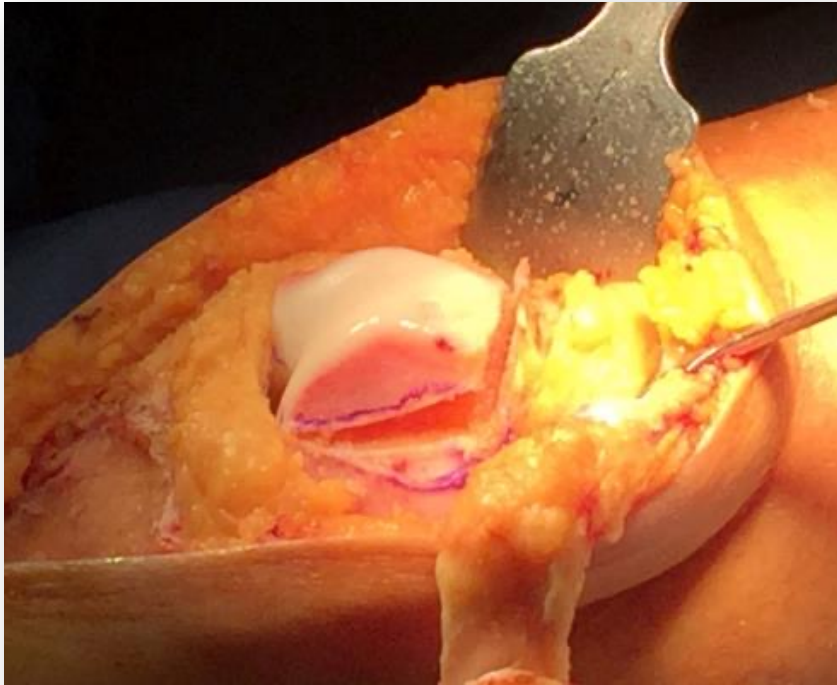


- **3-4 osteotomy cuts**
 - with oscillating saw
- Keep a distal cortical and chondral attachment intact

-Bone cuts orientation
-cartilage



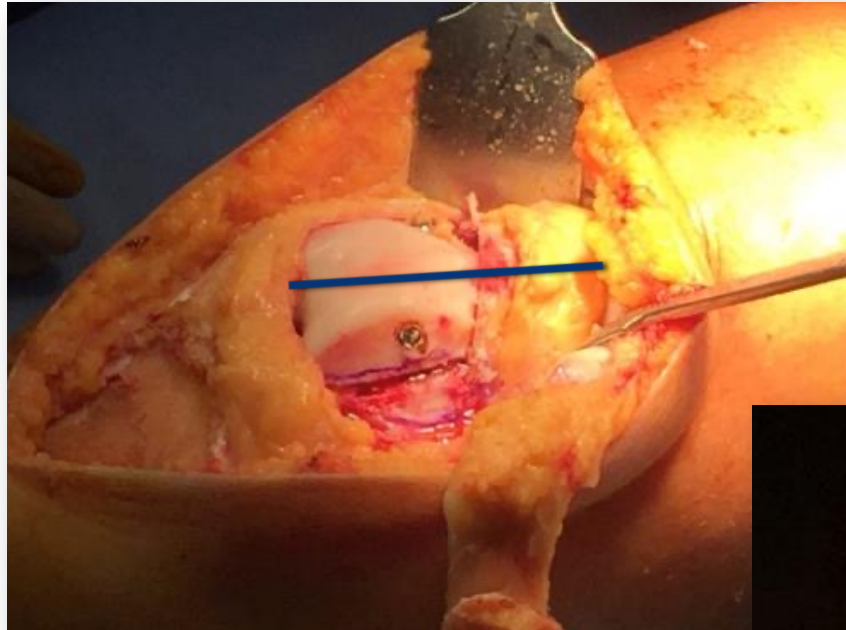
③ Removal of triangular bone



- Flush to the cartilage
- Flush to the anterior cortex

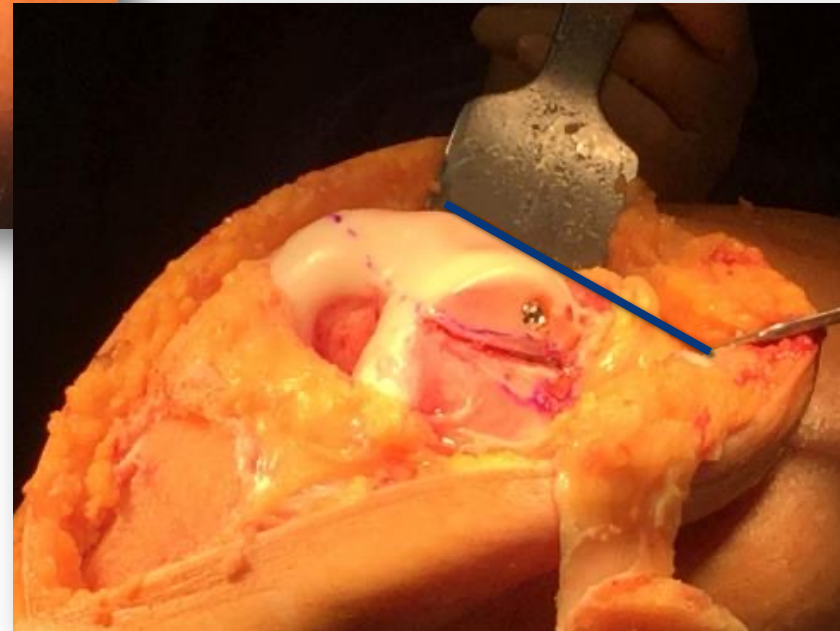


④ Fixation



- **2 cortical screws** Ø 4,5mm
 - crossing screws
 - bicortical
 - lateral to the cartilage

- **OR**
- **2 Blount staples**
 - lateral and medial

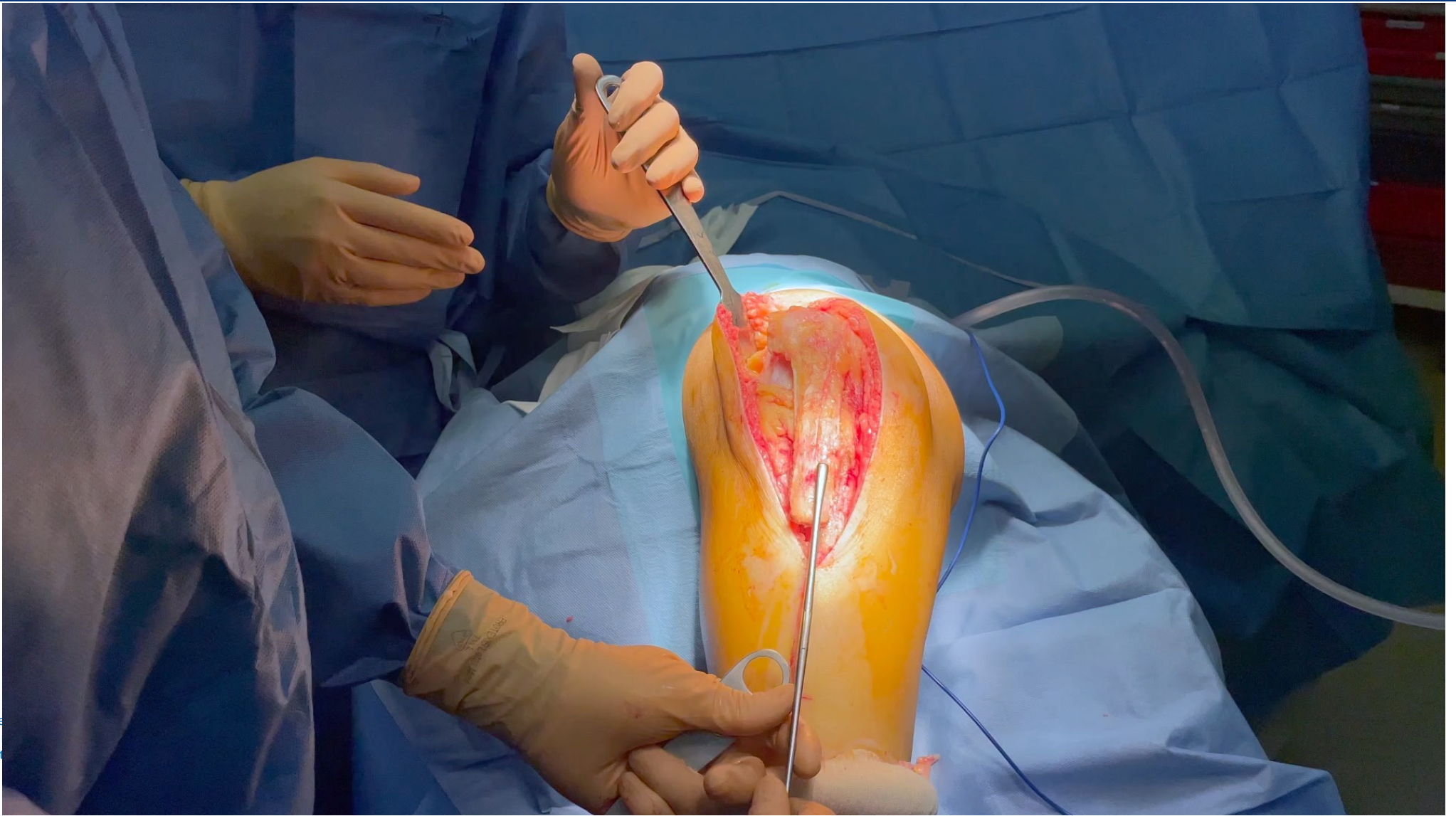


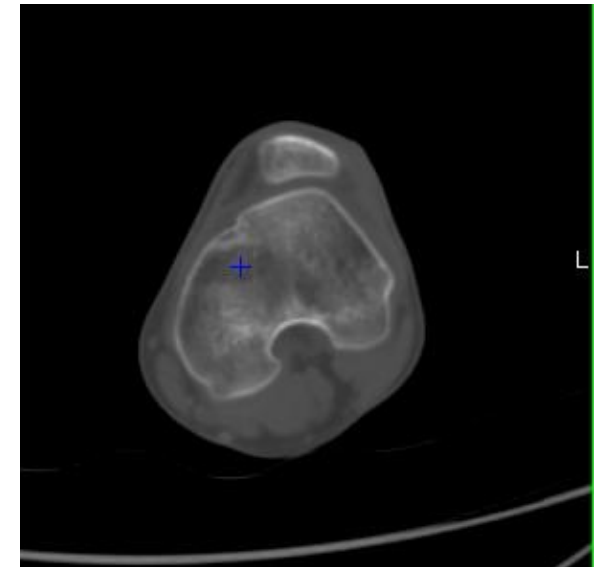
- **ATT osteotomy fixation**

- Distalisation
- And/or Medialisation
- internal fixation by two 4.5mm bicortical screws

- **+/- MPFL reconstruction
(Quad tendon)**





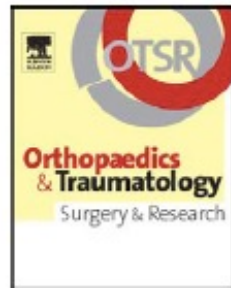


Post operative care

- « Partial/contact » weight bearing 45 days
- Cast 45 days
- Early rehab ROM 0-90°



First Results



Recession wedge trochleoplasty as an additional procedure in the surgical treatment of patellar instability with major trochlear dysplasia: Early results

M. Thauinat^{a,b,*}, C. Bessiere^{a,b}, N. Pujol^{a,b}, P. Boisrenoult^{a,b}, P. Beaufils^{a,b}

^a Orthopaedic Surgery Department, Versailles Hospital Center, André-Mignot Hospital, 177, rue de Versailles, 78157 Le Chesnay, France

^b West Paris-Île-de-France University, 9, boulevard d'Alembert, 78280 Guyancourt, France

Accepted: 11 July 2011

➤ **17 patients** (19 knees)

Age 23
FU 34 months
First surgery x12 - revision x7

- 2 Still feel unstable

KOOS mean 70 ±18

IKDC mean 67 ±17

- Trochlear bump **9,1mm** preop to **3,4mm** postop

Experience

- Jan 2010- Jan 2021:
- 79 Cases
- Evolving technique:
- Two screws... Two Staples
- No Removal of material
- No post op necrosis



INDICATIONS

Indications

- Very selected cases
- Almost Never isolated surgery
- Adults +++
- Revisions +

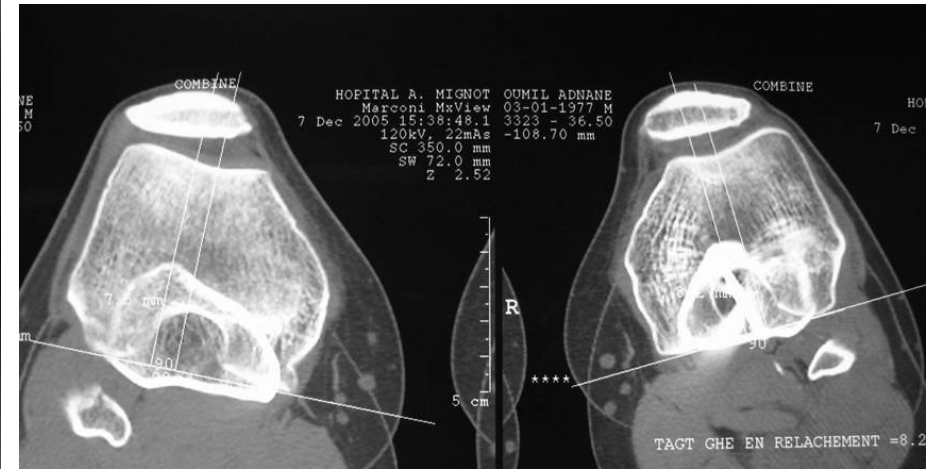


Indications

- 1- Revisions
Failure after isolated ATT transfer and/or MPFL reconstruction

AND

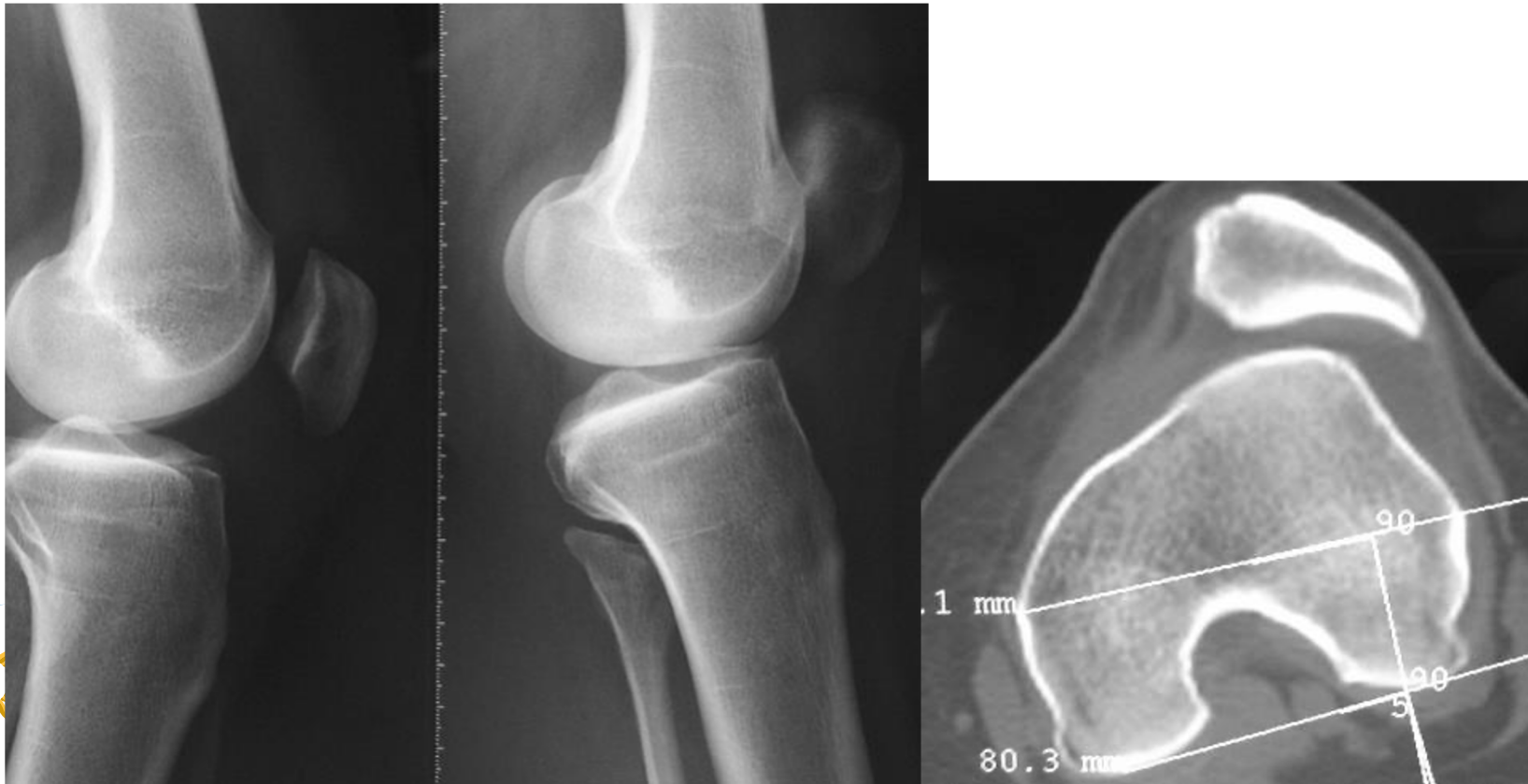
Trochlear dysplasia

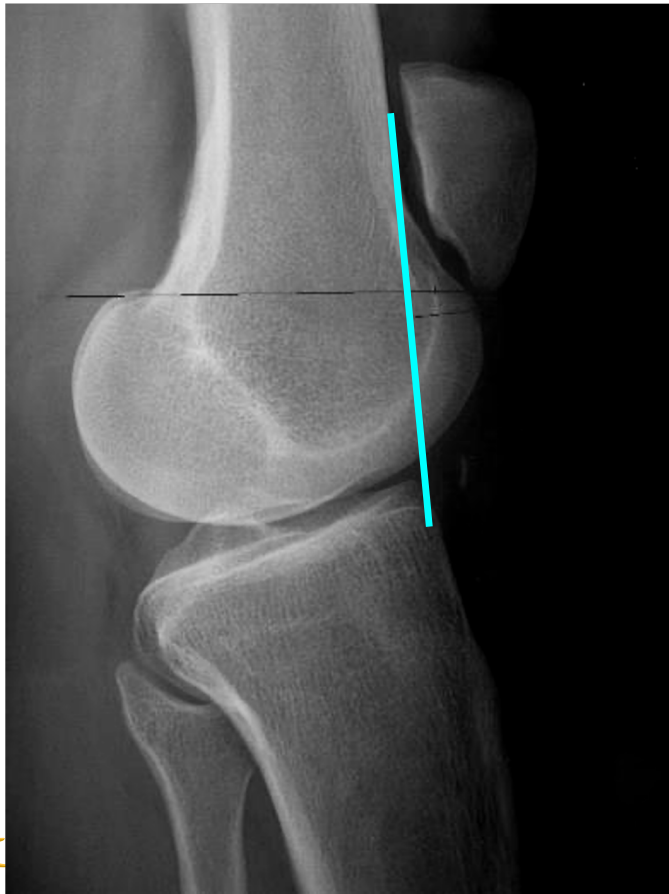


Indications

- 2- Major Trochlear Dysplasia, Unstable patella
 - Bump >5mm
 - Associated with ATT transfer (lowering +medialisation) +- MPFL reconstruction

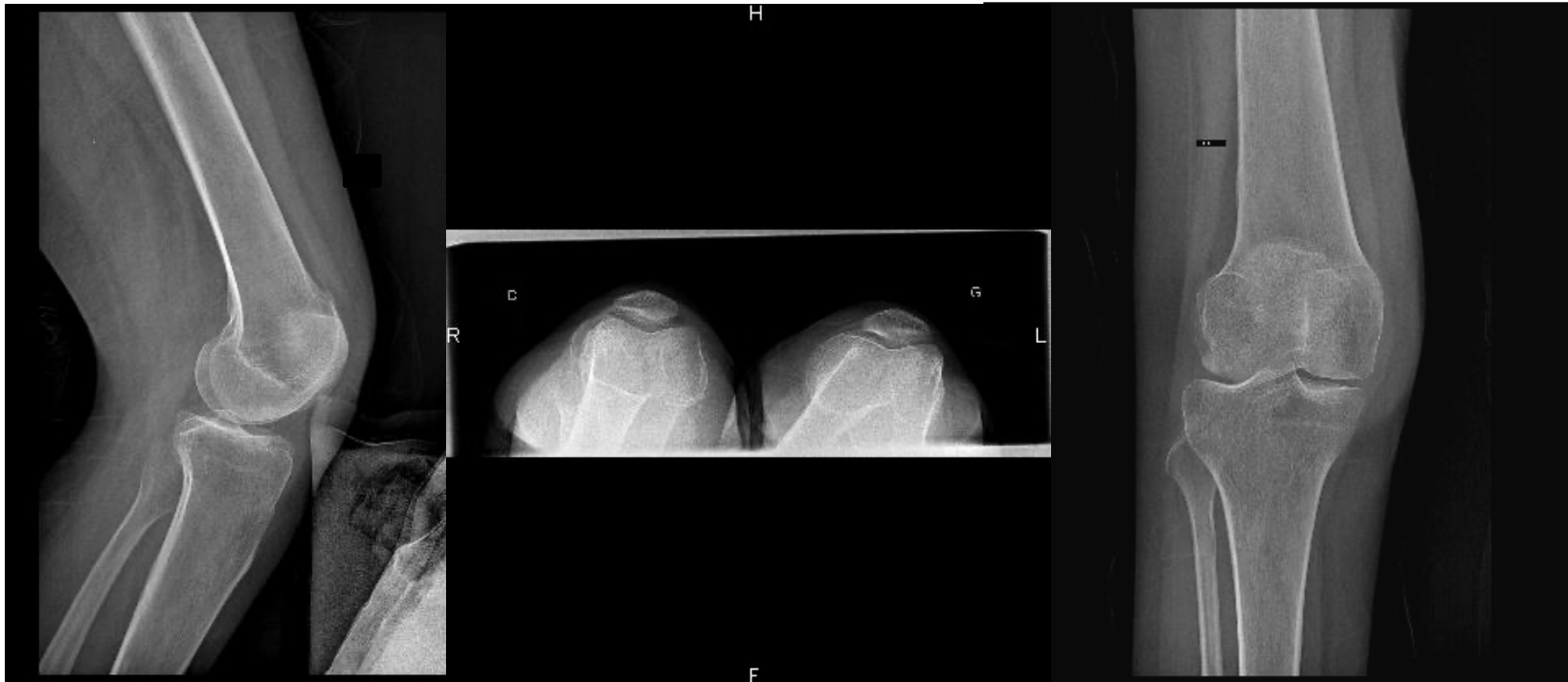
- 2- Major Dysplasia



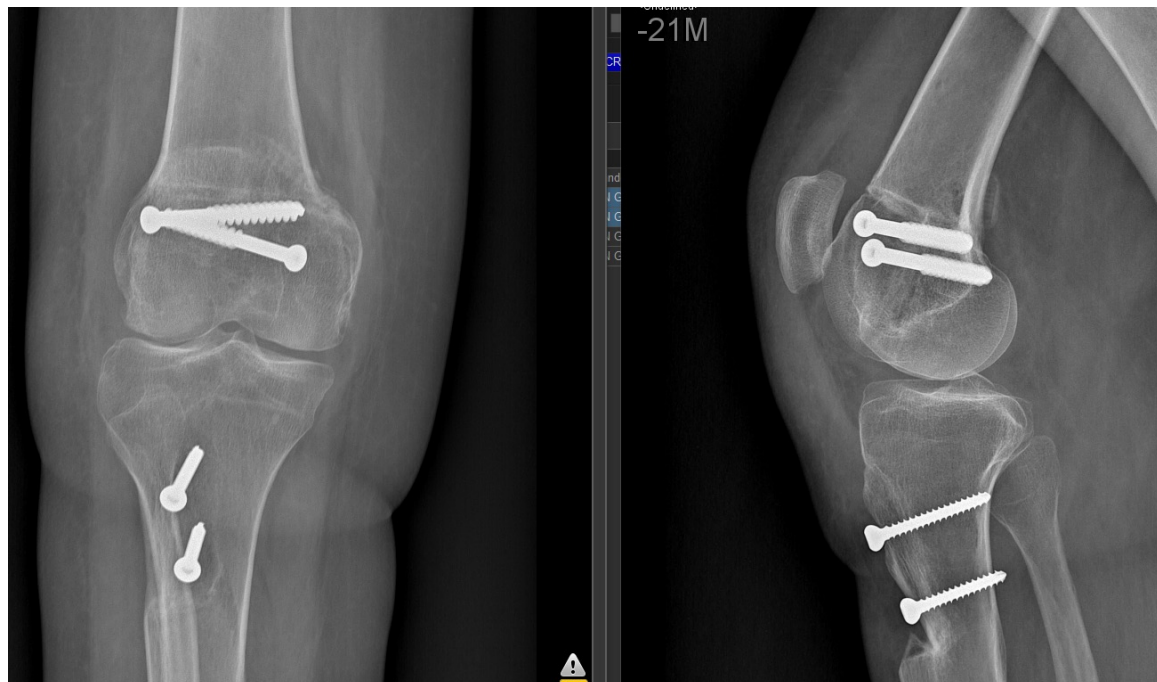


Indication

- 3- Complex cases

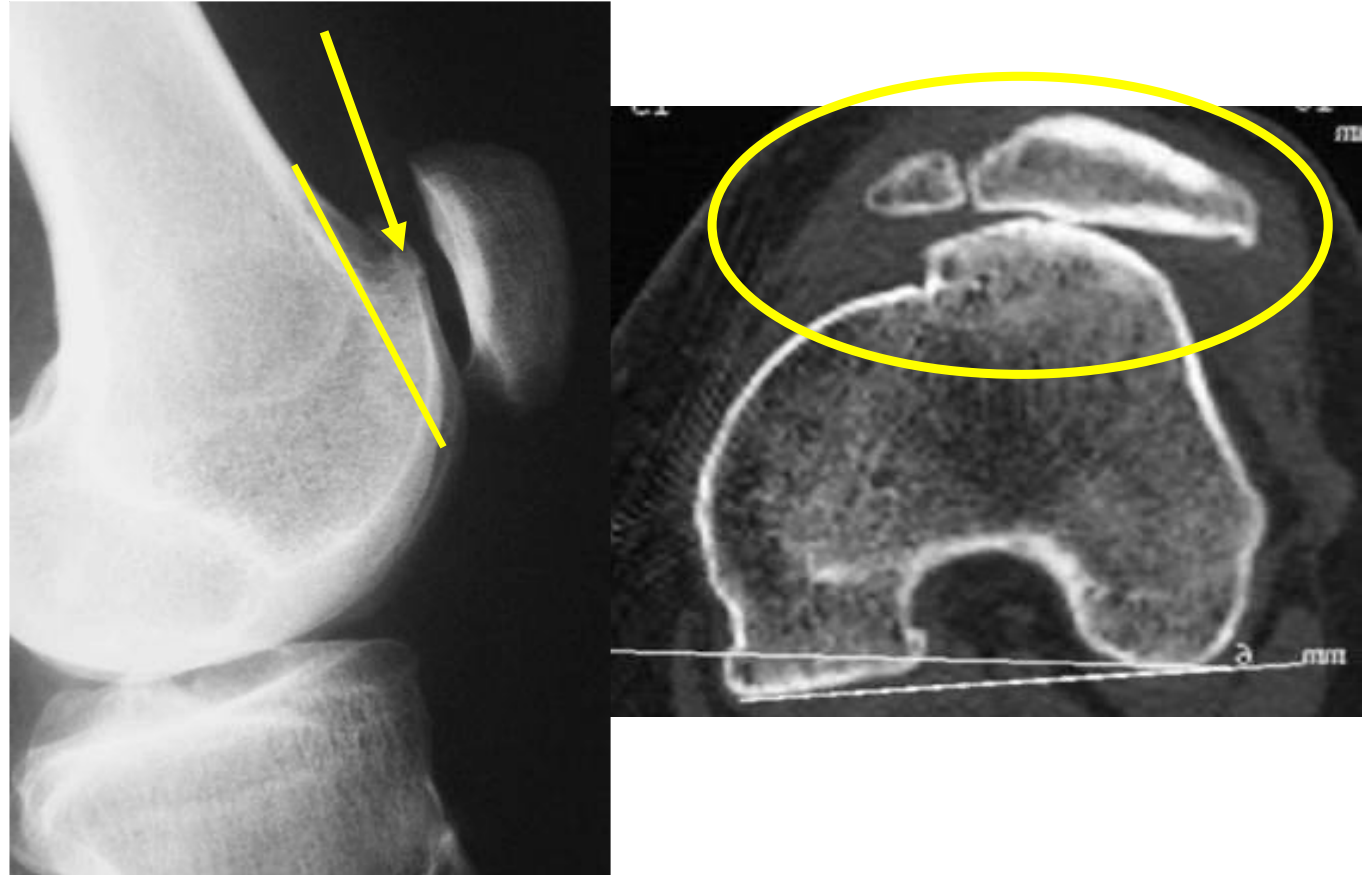


- 3- Complex cases

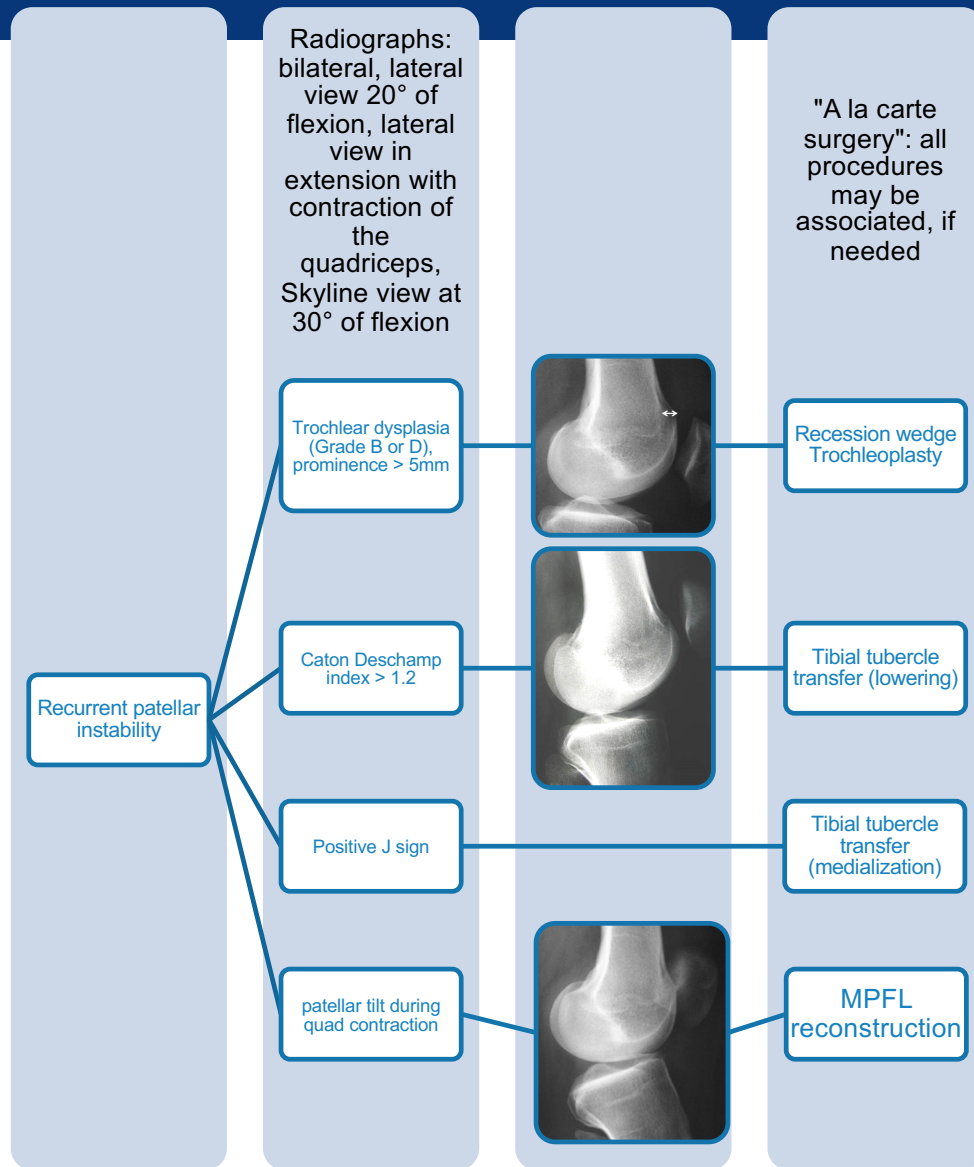


Indication

- 4- OA



« A la carte » surgery Versailles



Take Home message

1. « Depression trochleoplasty » is not an isolated procedure.
2. In cases of Major dysplasia.
3. Trochlear protrusion $> 5\text{mm}$
4. Has no excessive intra or post operative morbidity
5. Is very efficient on stability
6. Improves pain on iterative surgery group
7. Not mandatory to associate MPFL reconstruction
8. Low level of OA at long-term

