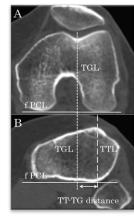


MINI BATTLE: DO WE HAVE TO CORRECT EVERYTHING OR MAKE IT SIMPLE?













Johannes Barth and David Dejour Grenoble-Lyon, France



DISCLOSURE

- 1. Royalties from Move Up
- Consulting income from Arthrex, Move-Up and SBM
 - 3. No Research and education support



4. Past-president of SFA





MENU « A LA CARTE » 😥



LA PATHOLOGIE **FEMORO-PATELLAIRE**



YON 1987



organisées par

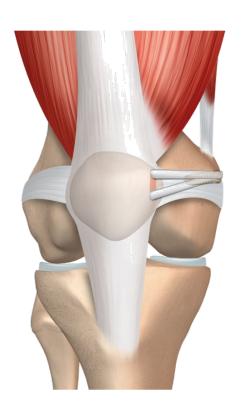
H. DEJOUR **G.WALCH**





PROGRAMME SCIENTIFIQUE SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

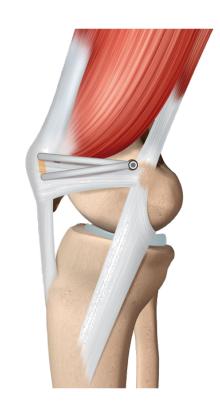
One thing <u>I agree</u> with Dr. Wascher



MPFL is always indicated for all cases

Sometimes isolated

Additional procedure is <u>easily</u> oriented by the "à la carte" menu



Recurrence rate of instability with MPFL

 $13.8\% (0-38)^{1}$

- How much/severe were the concurrent morphologic risk factors?
- MPFL = Common procedure and generally preferred approach « easier », but where is the cursor?²

ISOLATED MPFL

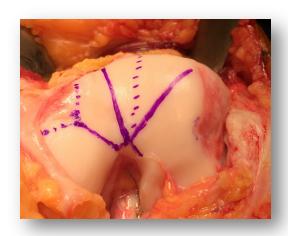
A LA CARTE MENU

- 1. Recurrent patellofemoral instability rates after MPFL reconstruction techniques are in the range of instability rates after other soft tissue realignment techniques O. Wilkens et al. Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy 2019
- 2. Patellofemoral Instability Consensus Statement From the AOSSM/PFF Patellofemoral Instability Workshop W. Post et D. Fithian Orthop. J Sports Med 2018

Make it Simple OK, but multifactorial problem

Control (n= 190) / Dislocation (n= 147)

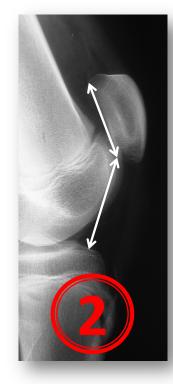
Statistical differences 3 factors (H. Dejour – G. Walch)



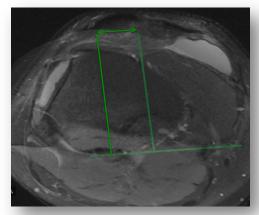
Trochlear dysplasia



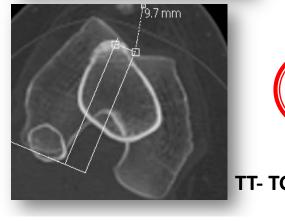
French J. Orthop. 1990 Knee Surg. Trauma 1994



Patella Alta > 1.2



TT- TG > 13 mm MRI





TT- TG > 20 mm CT

Complication rate with MPFL 26.1% ¹

- patella fracture
- Failures (4%)
- Clinical instability on post-operative examination (32%)
- Stiffness Loss of knee flexion (13%)
- Wound complications
- Pain (21%)







1. A Systematic Review of Complications and Failures Associated with Medial Patellofemoral Ligament Reconstruction for Recurrent Patellar Dislocation J.N. Shah et al. Am J. Sports Med., 2012

Risk factors for residual instability with isolated MPFL

- Femoral tunnel malposition $(O.R. 8.2)^{1,2}$
- Patella alta (O.R. 5.5)¹
 Positive J sign (O.R. 11.9)^{1,2}



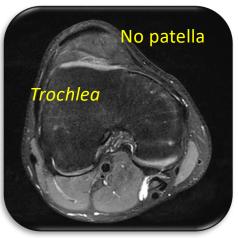


- Clinical Outcomes and Predictive Factors for Failure With Isolated MPFL Reconstruction for Recurrent Patellar Instability E. Sappey-Marinier et al. Am J. Sports Med., 2019
- 2. The presence of a preoperative high-grade J-sign and femoral tunnel malposition are associated with residual graft laxity after MPFL reconstruction Z. Zhang et al. Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy 2020

MPFL works only if the patella is facing the trochlea

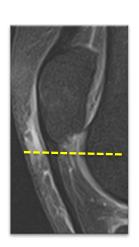
Otherwise, MPFL will not act in proper mechanical conditions¹

- Fatigue rupture
- Pain
- Tunnel widening
- Recurrence









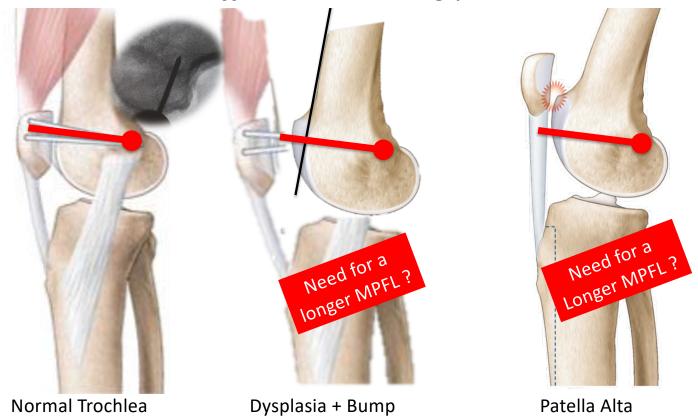
1. Anisometry of Medial Patellofemoral Ligament Reconstruction in the Setting of Increased Tibial TubercleeTrochlear Groove Distance and Patella Alta L. Redler et al. Arthroscopy 2017



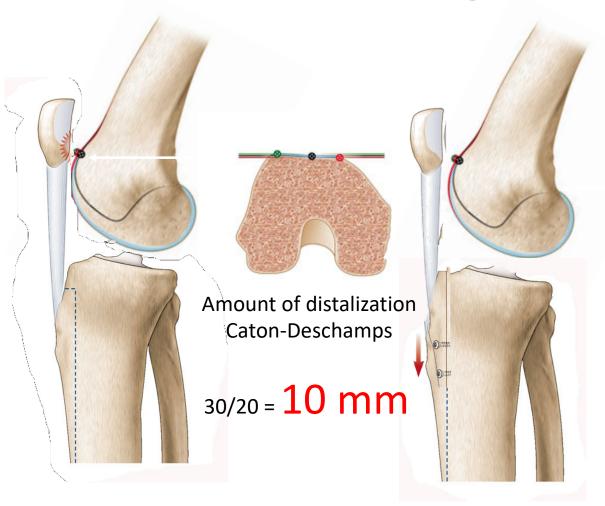
Perfect placement of MPFL (femoral)

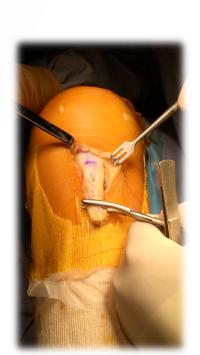
But IF the patella has not the right position

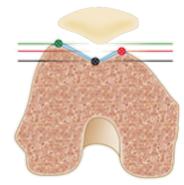
→ Same effect has a wrong placement !!!



Distalization will relocate the patella where the groove is deeper









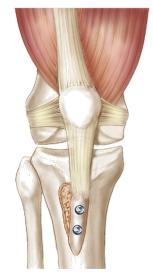
TT Transfer is still indicated

Objective Patellar Dislocation

Medialization

If excessive TT-TG > 20 mm





Distalization

If Patella Alta > 1.2





Medialization

→ 10 mm < TT-TG <15 mm

Distalization

 \rightarrow index C&D = 1



Let's try to find a compromise!

When ISOLATED MPFL could be performed?

- 1. Indication of lateral retinaculum release
 - 2. Indication of Trochleoplasty
 - 3. Indication of distalization

1. No more Lateral retinacular release!

- There is no indication to a <u>systematic</u> lateral retinacular release in association with MPFL reconstruction in the treatment of RPD¹
- EXCEPTION: NEGATIVE TILT TEST

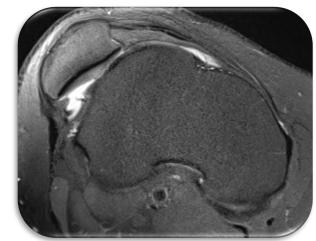




1. Lateral retinacular release is not recommended in association to MPFL reconstruction in recurrent patellar dislocation M. Malatray et al. Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy 2019

2. When is it possible to neglect the Trochlear Dysplasia

- There is no indication to a <u>systematic</u> trochleoplasty whatever stage as long as¹:
- NEGATIVE J SIGN (Maltracking)
- Supratrochlear spur < 5mm
- No convex proximal trochlea



 Patellofemoral Instability Consensus Statement From the AOSSM/PFF Patellofemoral Instability Workshop W. Post et D. Fithian Orthop. J Sports Med 2018

3. Distalization can be avoided in Patella Alta

X-ray Index > 1.2 + MRI Engagement

Positive engagement



Isolated MPFL



Negative engagement



Distalization





1. How Does Isolated Medial Patellofemoral Ligament Reconstruction Influence Patellar Height? F Luceri et al. Am J. Sports Med., 2020

CONCLUSION

Bony procedures

Correct anatomical Malalignment

- Axial Alignment : excessive TT-TG
- Sagittal engagement : Patella alta

Soft tissue procedure (MPFL) Restore the "torn anatomy"

Take Home Message







Listing of Instability factors:

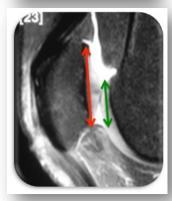
Is there a trochlear dysplasia: Type?

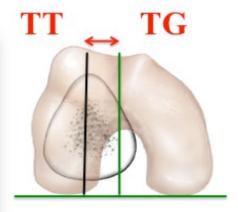
Is there a Patella Alta: Index?

What is the value of TT-TG?

Is the patella engaged in extension?



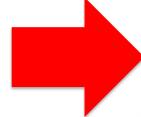




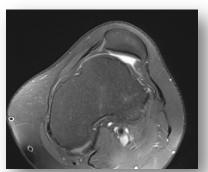
Take Home Message

Common errors which lead to failure

- No good Imaging analysis
- No Identification of initial major anatomic factors
- High Grade Patellar Instability



Leads the **ignorant surgeon** to OVER CORRECT to get a "stability"....







Final Take Home Message

Quantify & analyse the risk factors

Keep the liberty to decide which risks you accept

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