





Chondral and Osteochondral Fractures

Ali Al Belooshi
MB Bch LRCPSI FRCSC MBA
Orthopedic Consultant
Associate Professor MBRU
Orthocure Medical Center







Incidence

- Common injury
- Atraumatic: Osteochondritis dessicans
- Traumatic: Isolation or associated injuries:
 - Ligamentous tear
 - Patella dislocation
- Cartilage full thickness defect leads to Osteoarthritis
- Prognosis:
 - Size of lesion
 - Location
 - Alignment
 - Acute > chronic
 - Osteochondral lesions better than pure cartilage lesion
 - Age

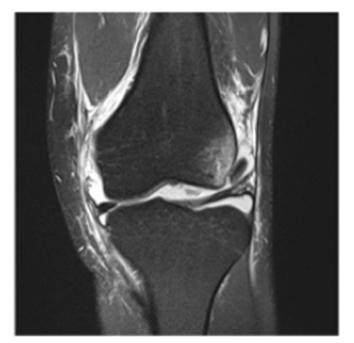
Presentation

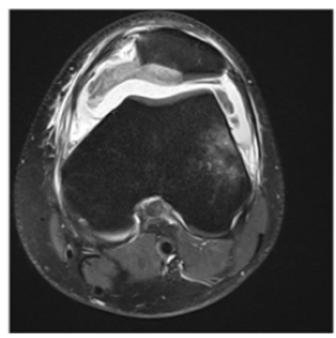
- Hemarthrosis & Swelling
- Locking
- Instability
- Pain
- Mechanism of injury!

Investigations

- Xray: helpful in osteochondral legions
- CT
 - Size
 - Location
 - Bony attachment and depth
- MRI
 - Chondral lesion and planning surgery
- Arthroscopy Diagnostic and therapeatic







Management

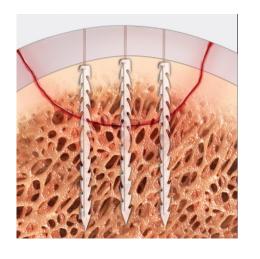
Very Small fragment not fixable debridement + microfracture

Large osteochondral and chondral lesions fixation is a must

methods of fixation:

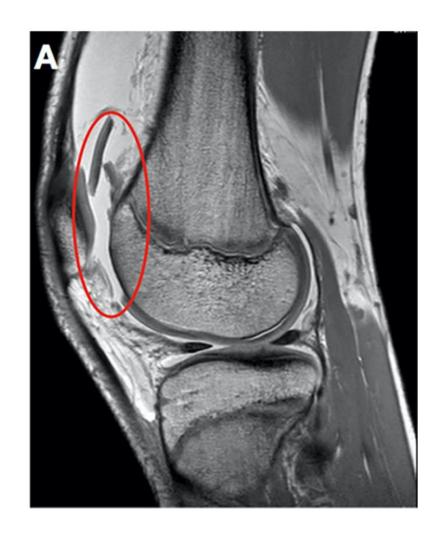
- Headless titanium screws
- Biodegradable screws
- Chondral Darts

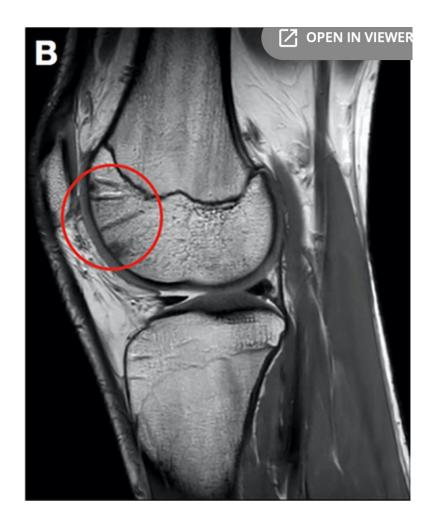




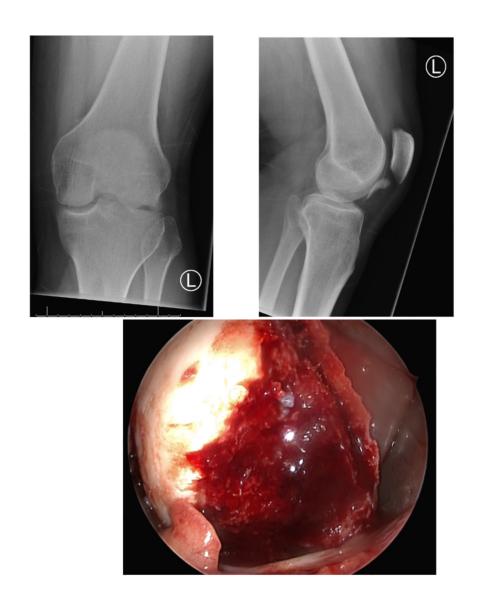


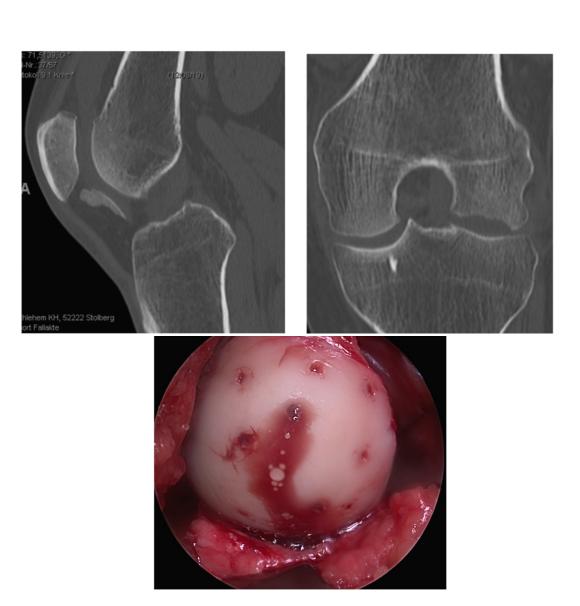
Chondral fragment





Osteochondral Lesion





Rehab post surgery

- Important to start early ROM as rolerated
- Non weight bearing if lesion in the weight bearing area for six weeks
- Progress therafter with weight bearing
- No contact sports for 4-6 months

If not repairable or fixable

- 1. OATS
- 2. ACI or MACI
- 3. Osteochondral Allograft transplant
- 4. Scaffold Synthetics such as TRUFIT and Agili C

Check alignment and if required offload the injured side

Algorithm for Treatment of Focal Cartilage Defects of the Knee: Classic and New Procedures

Betina B. Hinckel¹, Dimitri Thomas², Evan E. Vellios³, Kyle John Hancock⁴, Jacob G. Calcei⁵, Seth L. Sherman⁶, Claire D. Eliasberg⁷, Tiago L. Fernandes⁸, Jack Farr⁹, Christian Lattermann¹⁰, and Andreas H. Gomoll⁷

Grade III/IV Osteochondral Lesion No subchondral bone lesion Subchondral bone lesion Small-Medium size Small-Medium size Large size Large size $< 2-4 \text{ cm}^2$ $< 2-4 \text{ cm}^2$ > 4cm² > 4 cm² MST OCA OAT OCA MACI/ACI OAT OCA MACI/ACI technique Aragonite OCA Biphasic Osteochondral Scaffolds (Agili-C™) MACI/ACI AMIC PACI

CARTILAGE
1-23
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Conclusion

- Chondral and osteochondral lesion important to diagnose early
- Repair and fixation of large osteochondral or chondral lesion is a must
- Consider salvage procedure early to prevent osteoarthritis If fragments are not amenable to fixation
- Address malalignment to avoid failure of procedure