

Tibial Slope



Hinge breaking

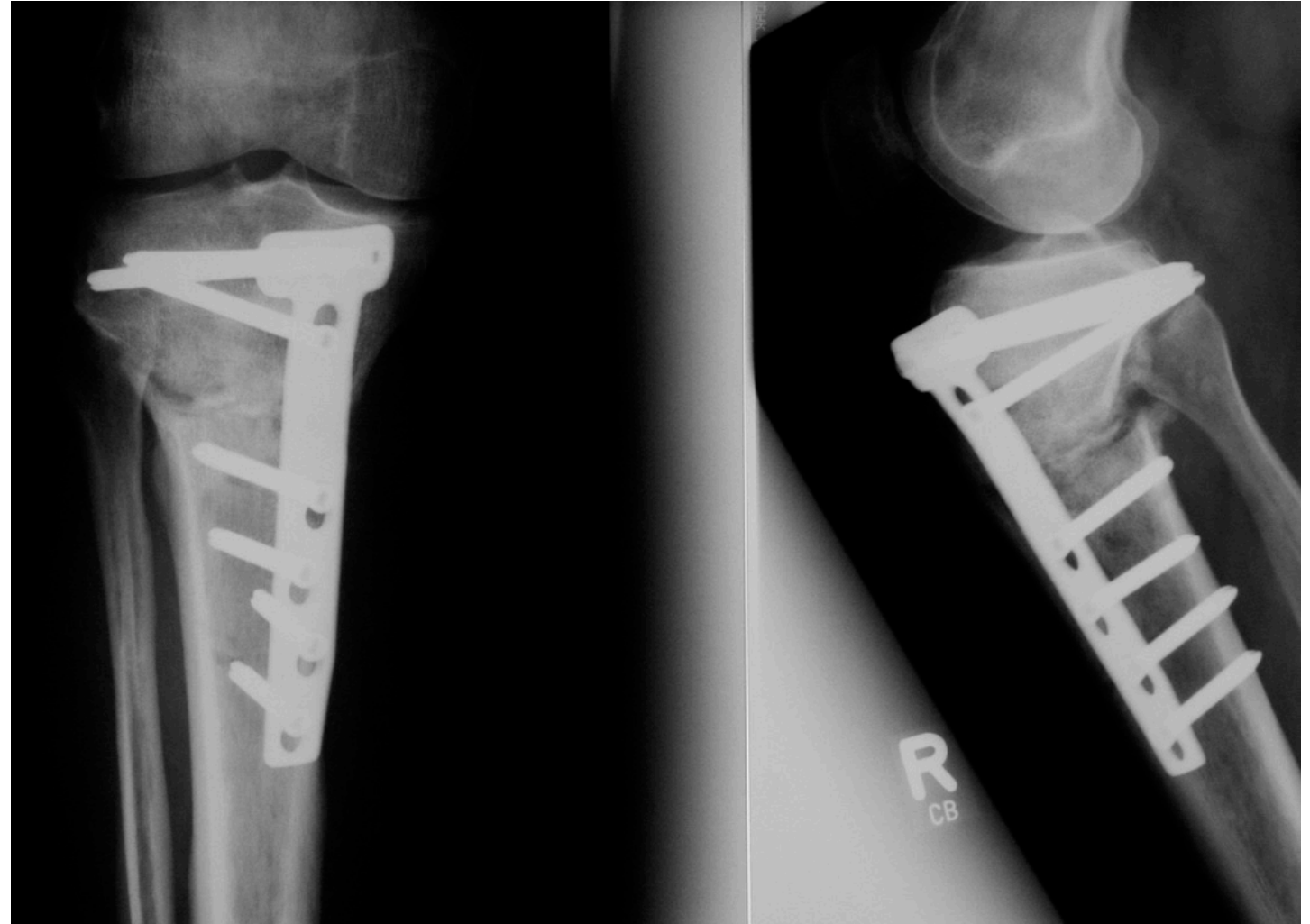
+

Breaking of
2 screws distally

+

Slope increased

➤ Revision by
reducing slope





Slope History

Unexpected change of slope

Slope

- preoperative $\emptyset 6,2^\circ (0^\circ-12^\circ)$
- 6w postoperative $\emptyset 1,5^\circ (10^\circ- (+6^\circ))$

Valgus change

- effective $\emptyset 4,9^\circ (2-12)$
- planned $\emptyset 7,6^\circ (5^\circ-14^\circ)$

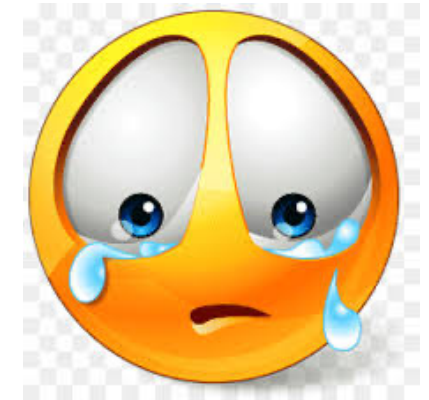
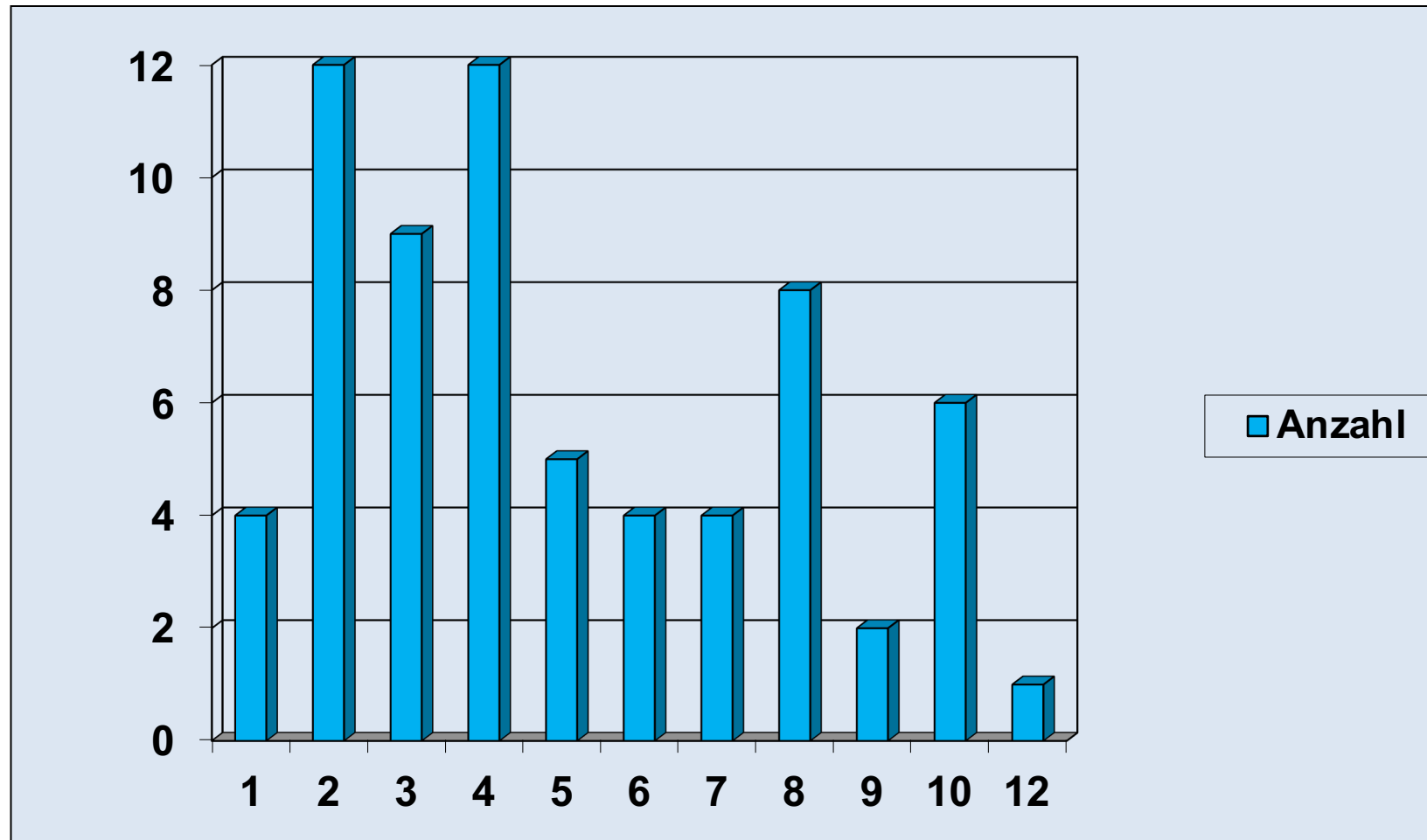


Agneskirchner JD et al., Arch Orthop Trauma Surg, 2004

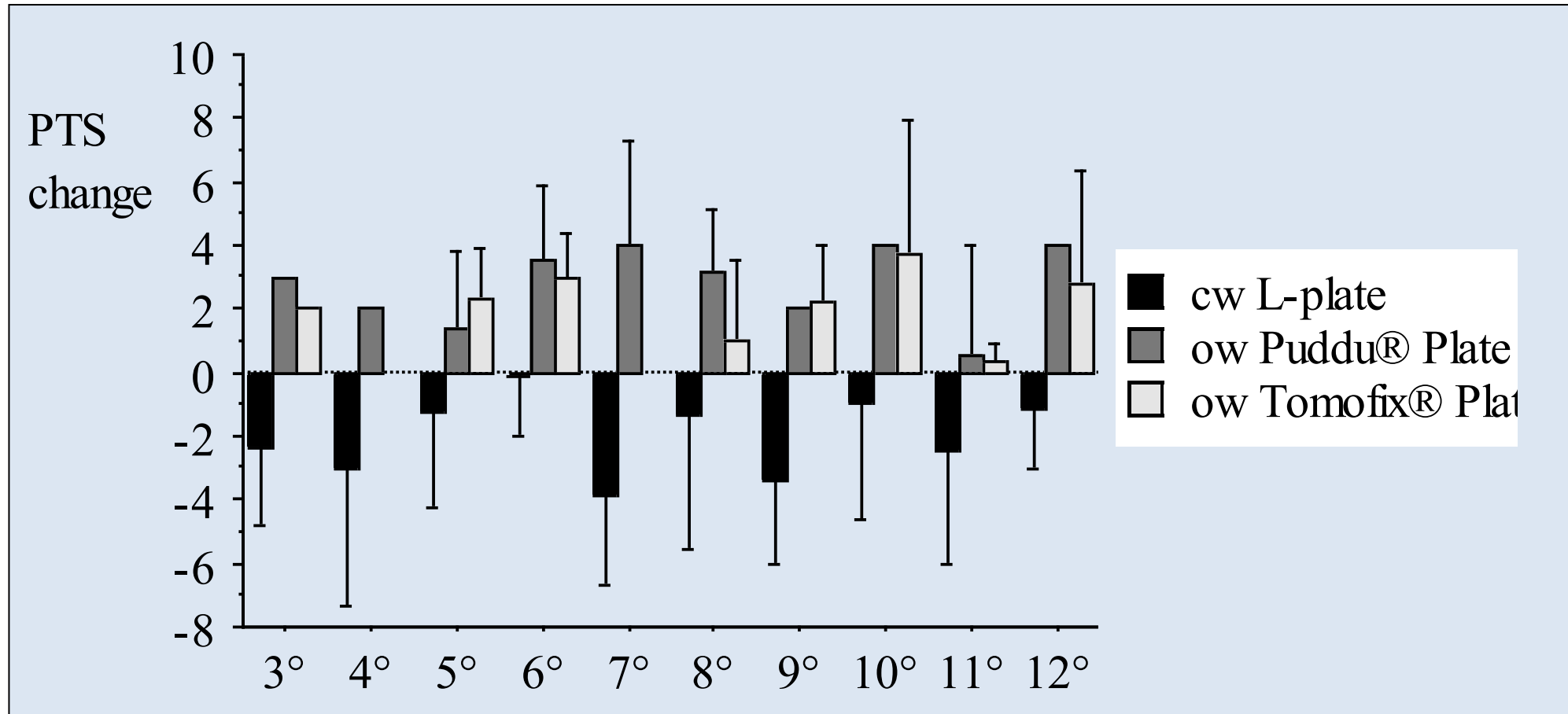
Imhoff AB et al., Orthopäde, 2004

Giffin et al., Am J Sports Med, 2004

Unexpected change of slope



Unexpected change of +/- slope



TIBIAL TRANSLATION AFTER ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RUPTURE

TWO RADIOLOGICAL TESTS COMPARED

HENRI DEJOUR, MICHEL BONNIN

“When weight-bearing, **every 10° in tibial slope is associated with 6mm in anterior tibial translation**, both in normal knees and those with a ruptured ACL, but the magnitude of displacement is greater in the latter!”

Clinical Observations

- Primary ACL injuries
- Single and multiple ACL graft failures
- Medial meniscus tears
- Postero-medial and postero-lateral meniscal root tears

Liu et al. KSSTA. 2022.

Jiang et al. Arthroscopy. 2022.

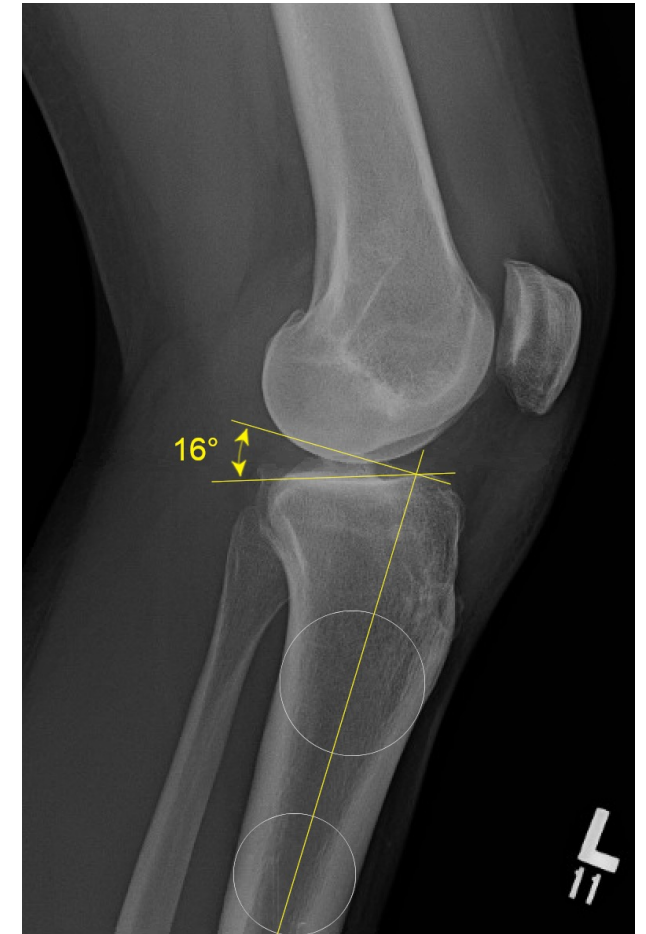
Winkler et al. KSSTA 2021.

Moon et al. AJSM. 2020.

Hiranaka et al. KSSTA. 2020.

Grassi et al. AJSM. 2019.

Kolbe et al. KSSTA. 2019.

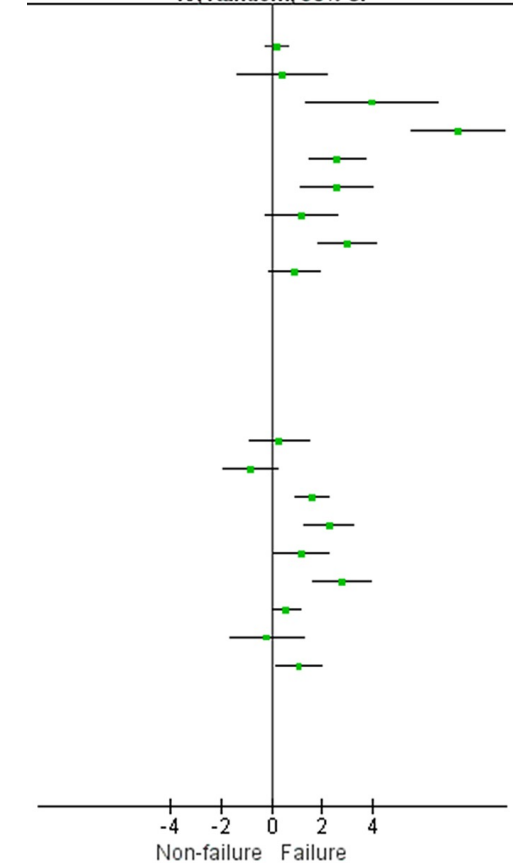


What is the cause for these observations?

Systematic Review (Liu et al. KSSTA. 2022.)

- Association between PTS and ACL graft failure
- Included studies: **20**
- Included patients: **5326**
- **CAVE:** Additional risk factors were not considered

	Failure	Non-Failure
Medial PTS, [°]	4.71 – 17.2	3.5 – 14.4
Lateral PTS, [°]	5.5 – 13.3	2.9 – 11.9



Mean difference in medial PTS between failure and non-failure

Increased PTS = higher risk of ACL graft failure



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Posterior Tibial Slope in Patients Undergoing Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction With Patellar Tendon Autograft

Analysis of Subsequent ACL Graft Tear or Contralateral ACL Tear

K. Donald Shelbourne,* MD, Rodney W. Benner,* MD, Jonathan A. Jones,* and Tinker Gray,*[†] MA

Investigation performed at Shelbourne Knee Center at Community East Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

The American Journal of Sports Medicine

ajssmTM
American Orthopaedic Society
for Sports Medicine

TABLE 1
Age at Surgery by Group^a

Age

Group (n)	Age at Surgery, y	<i>P</i> Value ^b
Primary surgery (2439)		
Graft tear (126)	19.2 ± 6.3	<.001
Contralateral ACL tear (85)	17.9 ± 10.1	<.001
No tear (2228)	24.7 ± 10.3	
Revision surgery (324)		
Graft tear (19)	22.9 ± 8.7	.457
Contralateral ACL tear (6)	24.6 ± 10.0	.960
No tear (299)	24.4 ± 8.8	

^aData are presented as mean ± SD. ACL, anterior cruciate ligament.

^b*P* value for age at surgery between the tear and no-tear groups.

Px with rerupture or contralateral rupture are significantly younger than Px without rerupture after ACLR

Results

TABLE 3
Rate of Subsequent Tear Based on PTS Group^a

Group	No.	Graft Tear, n (%)	Contralateral ACL Tear, n (%)
Primary surgery			
PTS $\leq 9^\circ$	2254	108 (4.8)	76 (3.4)
PTS $\geq 10^\circ$	185	18 (9.7)	9 (4.9)
<i>P</i> value		.003	.287
Revision surgery			
PTS $\leq 9^\circ$	292	17 (5.8)	5 (1.7)
PTS $\geq 10^\circ$	32	2 (6.3)	1 (3.1)
<i>P</i> value		.922	.574

^aACL, anterior cruciate ligament; PTS, posterior tibial slope.

Significantly higher rate of rerupture if slope $\geq 10^\circ$.

Not contralateral and not in revision



Measurement of the Posterior Tibial Slope Depends on Ethnicity, Sex, and Lower Limb Alignment

A Computed Tomography Analysis of 378 Healthy Participants

Corentin Pangaud,^{*†‡} MD, Pierre Laumonerie,^{§||} MD, Louis Dagneaux,^{†‡} MD, Sally LiArno,[¶] PhD, Peter Wellings,[¶] MSc, Ahmad Faizan,[¶] PhD, Akash Sharma,^{†‡} MBBS, FRCS, and Matthieu Ollivier,^{†‡} MD, PhD

Investigation performed at St Marguerite Hospital, Marseille, France

OJSM 2020

- 378 patients
- Medial PTS: 6.3° (range, -5.5° to 14.7° ; 1% with $>12^{\circ}$)
- lateral PTS: 6.2° (range, -4.1° to 17.2° ; 3% with $>12^{\circ}$)



Increased Radiographic Posterior Tibial Slope Is Associated With Subsequent Injury Following Revision Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction

Richard J. Napier,* MB BCH BAO, Msc(Ed), FRCS, Enrique Garcia,[†] MD, Brian M. Devitt,[†] MD, FRCS, FRACS, Julian A. Feller,[†] FRACS, and Kate E. Webster,^{‡§} PhD
Investigation performed at OrthoSport Victoria and La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia

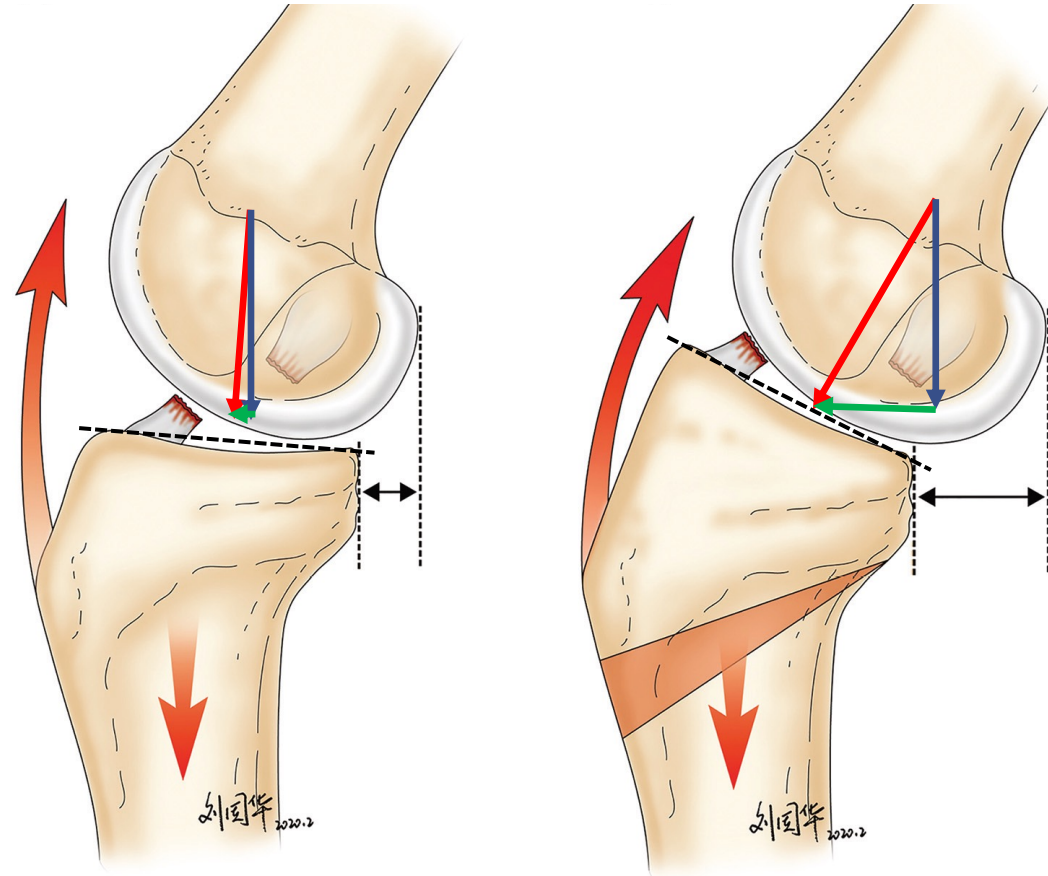
Orth J Sports Med 2019

- 330 patients, retrospective cohort study
- Medial: 7.5° vs 6.3° [$p = .01$]; lateral, 13.6° vs 11.9° [$p = .001$]
- **“Increased posterior tibial slope, . . . , was associated with increased risk of graft rupture and contralateral ACL injury after revision ACL reconstruction.**

ACL insufficiency + high PTS

- Anterior tibial translation
- Proximal tibial translation

Imhoff et al. AJSM. 2020.
Yamaguchi et al. AJSM. 2017.

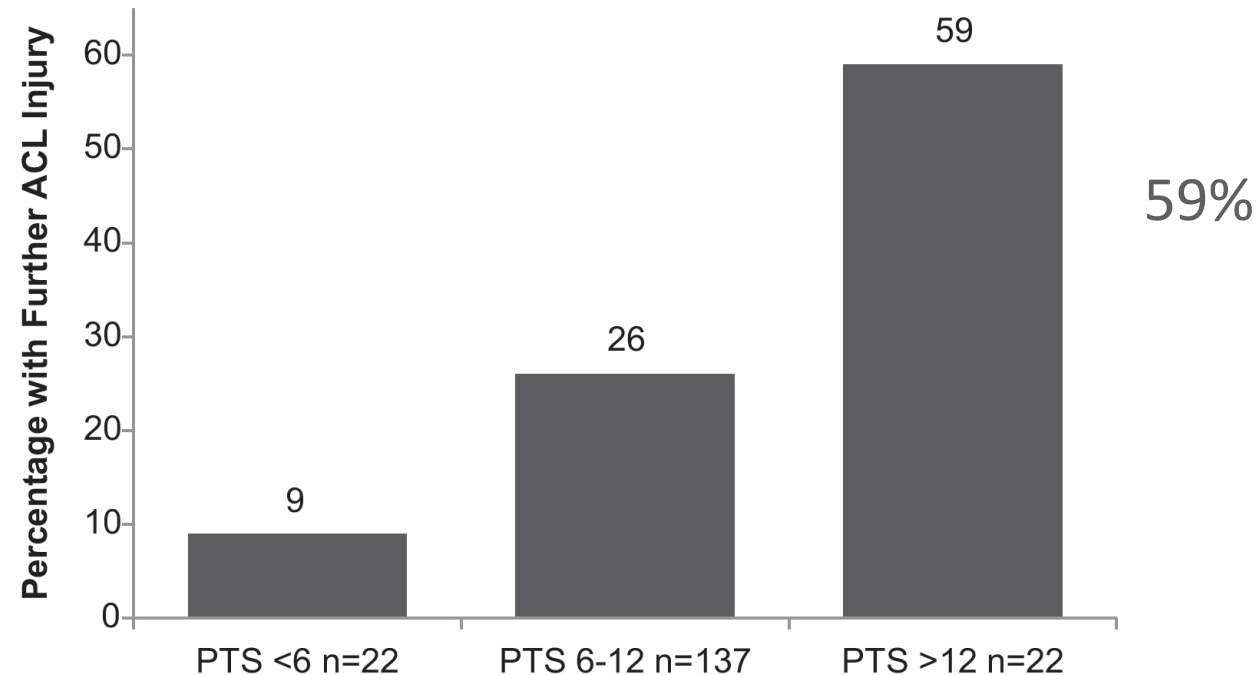


Song et al. AJSM. 2020.

Tibial slope affects knee kinematics and ACL graft forces

Posterior Tibial Slope and Further Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injuries in the Anterior Cruciate Ligament-Reconstructed Patient

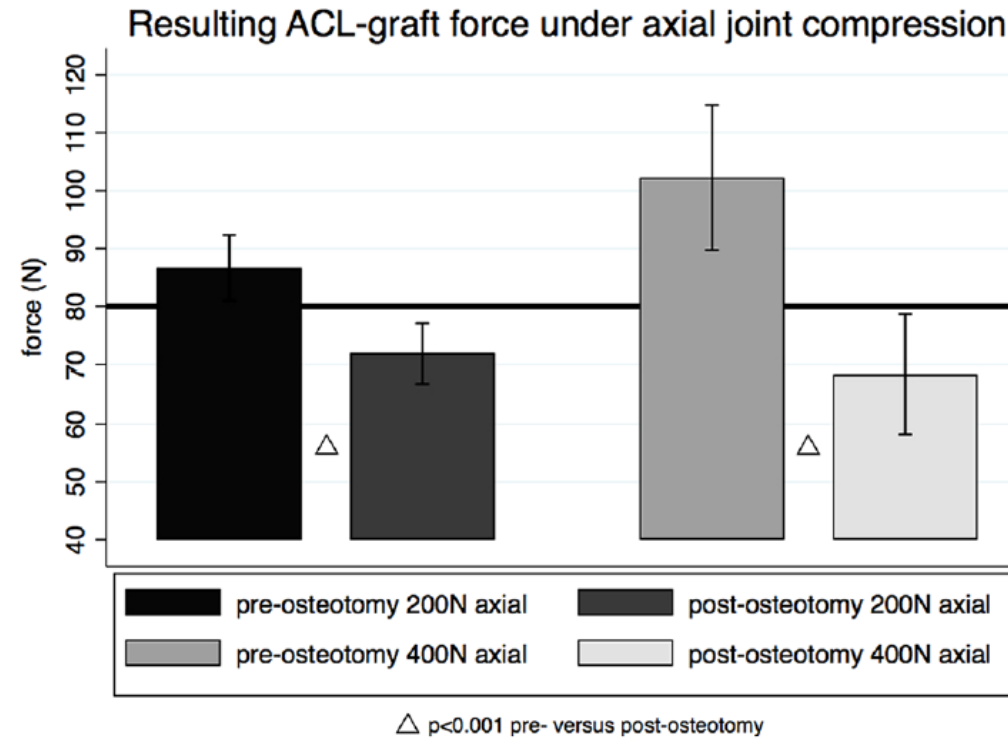
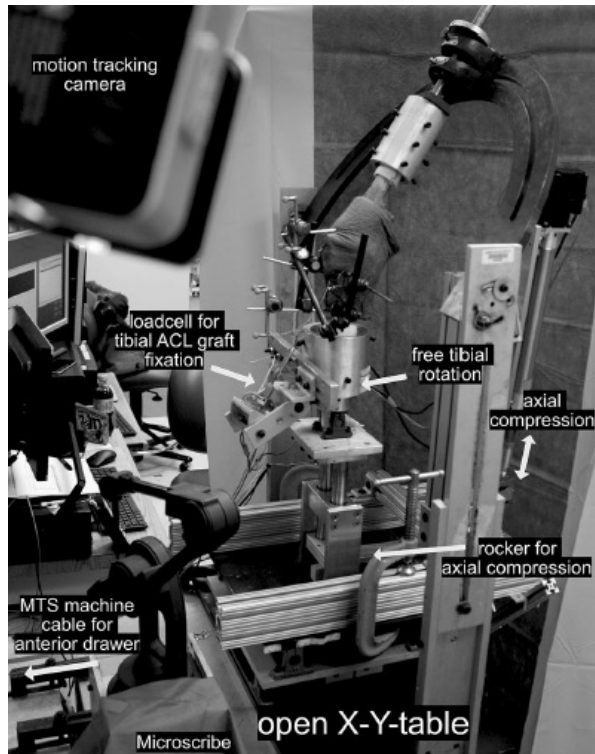
Prospective 15
year follow-up
of 200 ACL
reconstructions



5-fold increased risk for further ACL injury in patients with tibial slope > 12°

Slope-reducing tibial osteotomy decreases ACL-graft forces and anterior tibial translation under axial load

Florian B. Imhoff^{1,2} · Julian Mehl^{1,2} · Brendan J. Comer² · Elifho Obopilwe² · Mark P. Cote² · Matthias J. Feucht¹ · James D. Wylie^{2,3} · Andreas B. Imhoff¹ · Robert A. Arciero² · Knut Beitzel^{1,2}



Slope-reducing tibial osteotomy decreases ACL-graft forces and anterior tibial translation under axial load

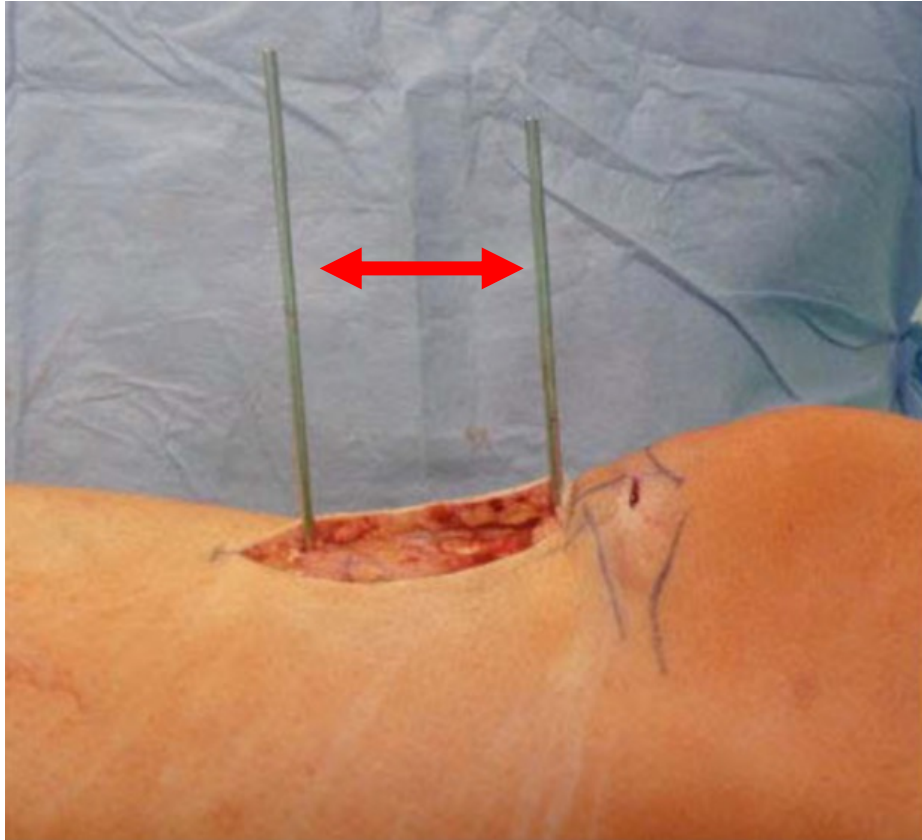
Florian B. Imhoff^{1,2} · Julian Mehl^{1,2} · Brendan J. Comer² · Elifho Obopilwe² · Mark P. Cote² · Matthias J. Feucht¹ · James D. Wylie^{2,3} · Andreas B. Imhoff¹ · Robert A. Arciero² · Knut Beitzel^{1,2}

“Slope-reducing osteotomy decreased anterior tibial translation in the ACL-deficient and ACL-reconstructed knee under axial load”

“Especially in ACL revision surgery, the osteotomy protects the reconstructed ACL with significantly lower forces on the graft under axial load”



Technique Tricks + Tipps

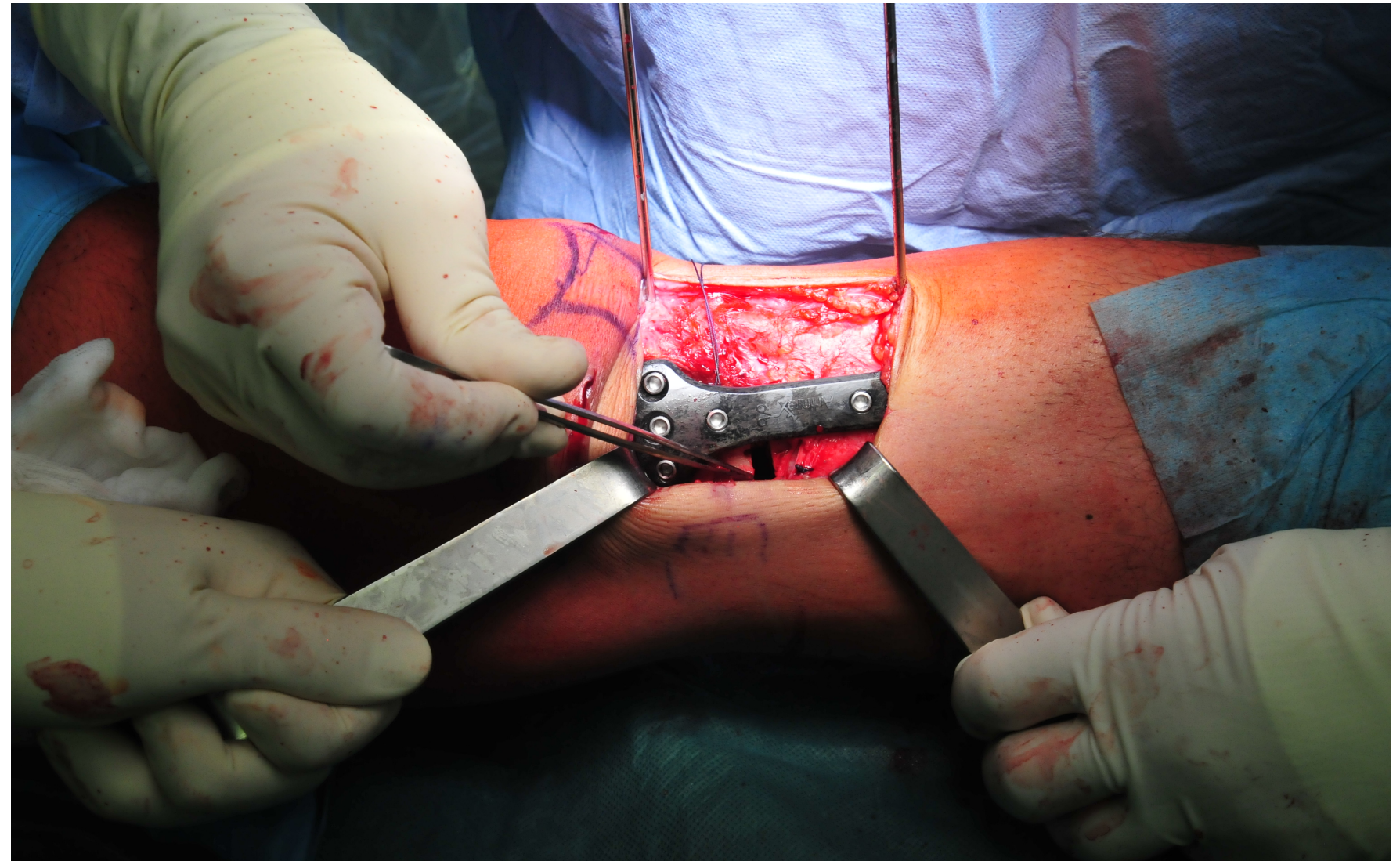
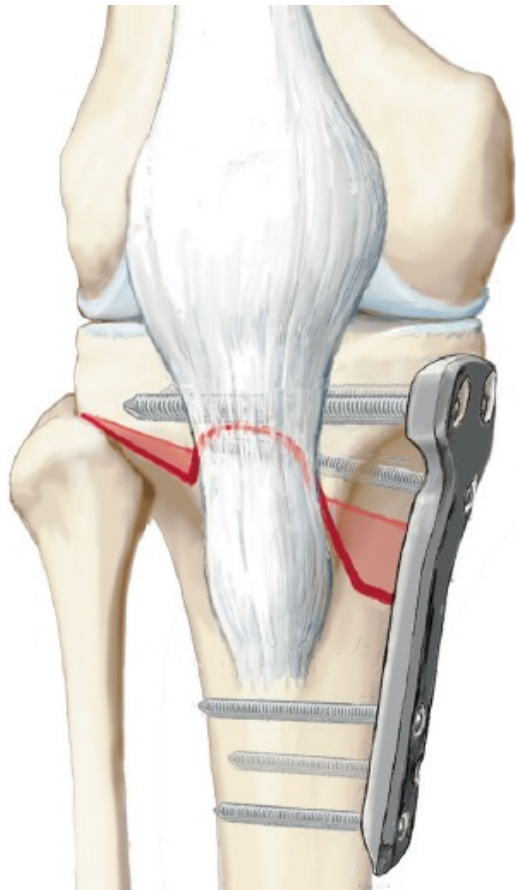


Slope increasing
ca. 4 degree

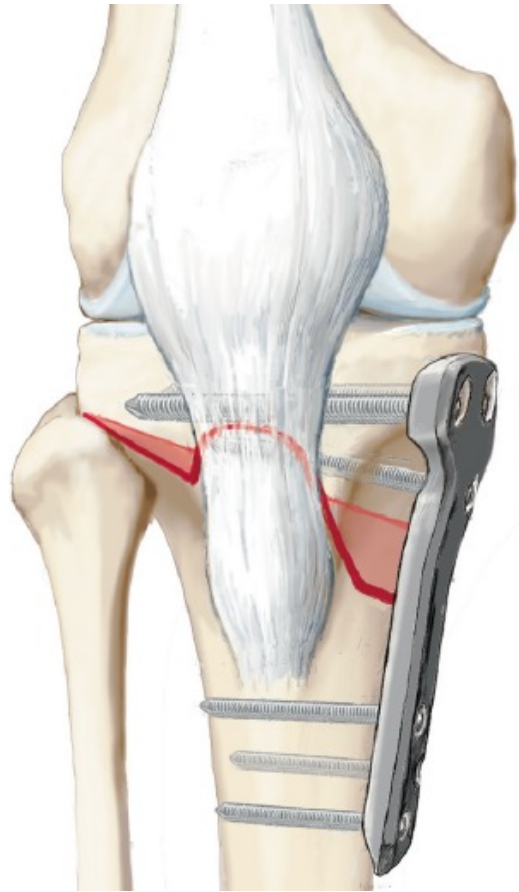
Internal torsion
increasing
ca. 5 degree

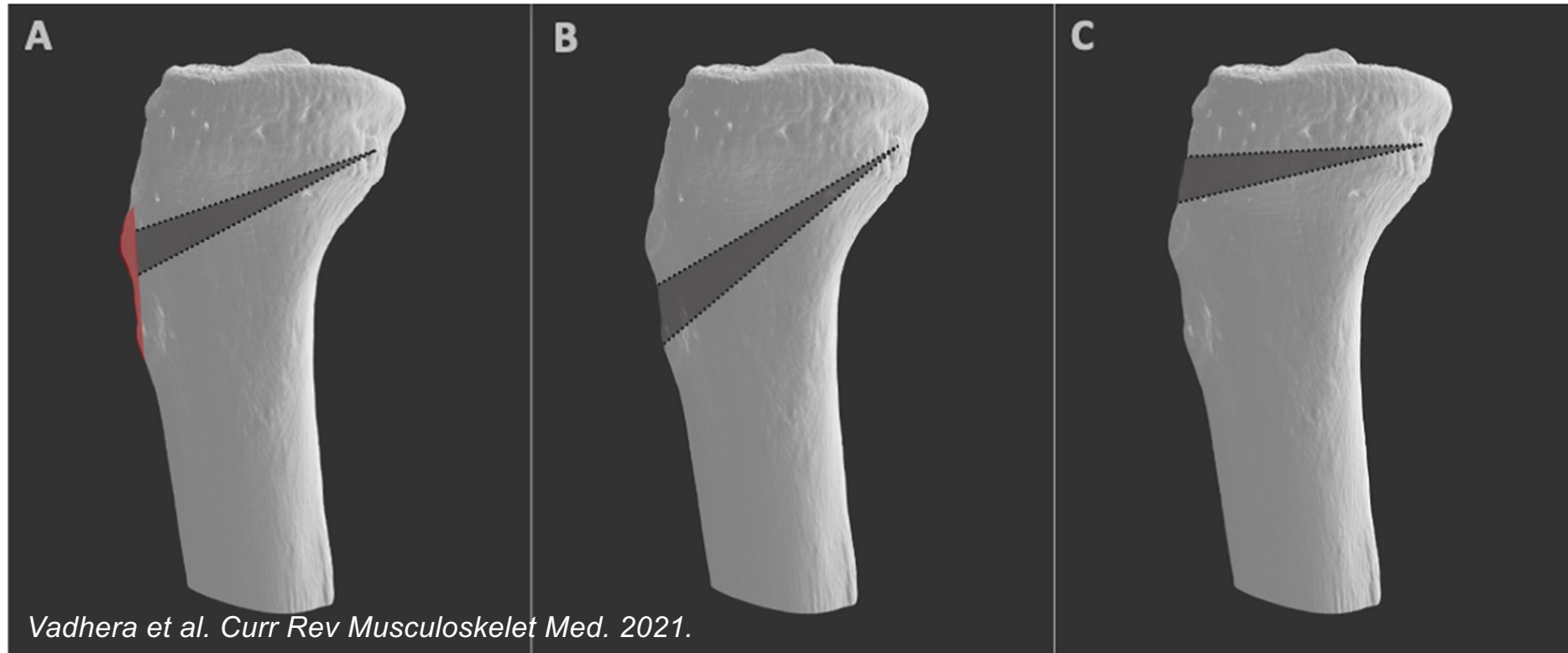
while 7° Varus

OW technique: Gap filling ?/!



OW technique: X-ray control





Vadhera et al. Curr Rev Musculoskelet Med. 2021.

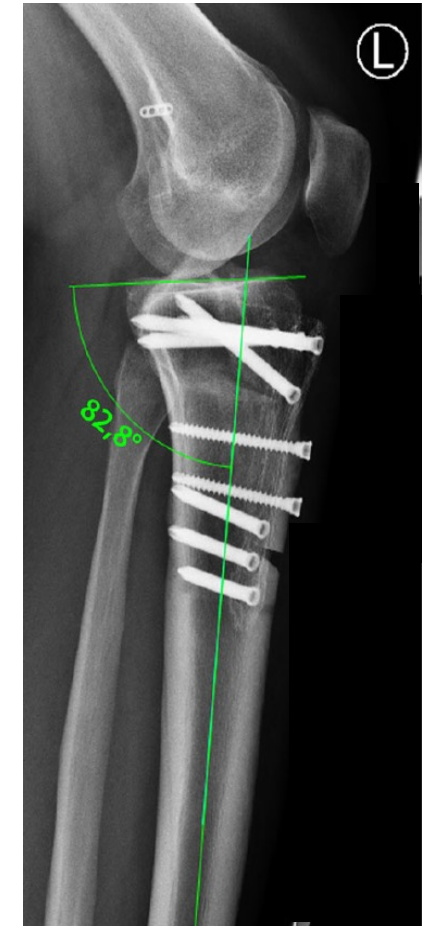
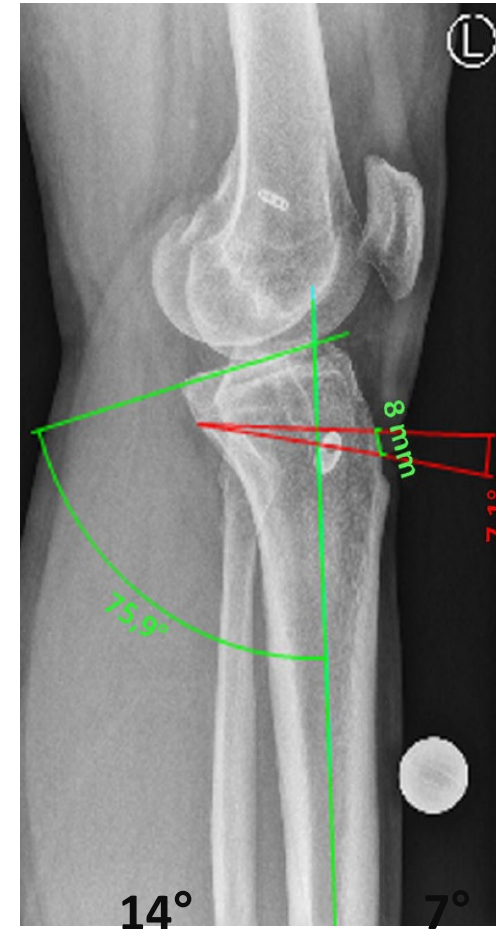
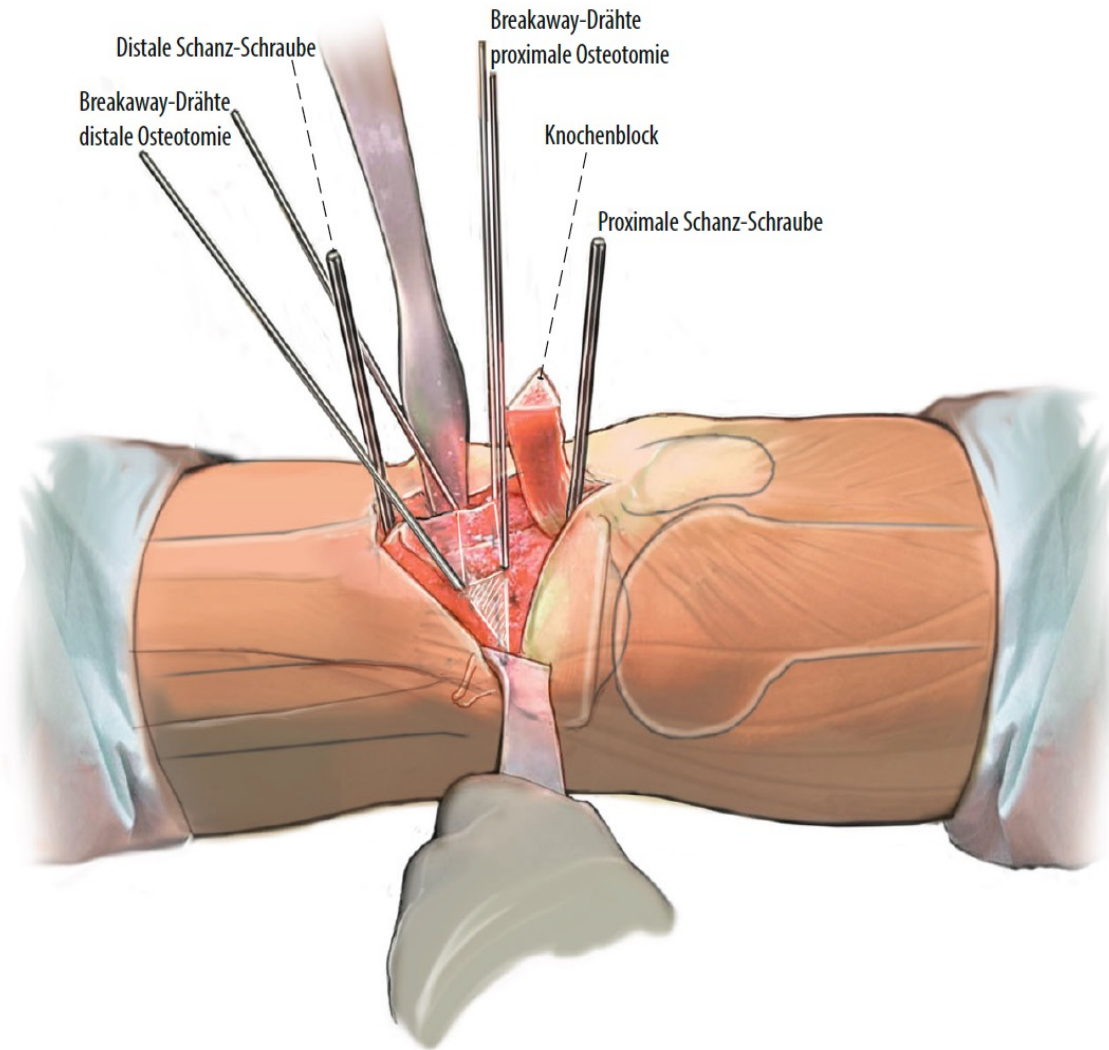
Transtuberostomy

Infratuberosity

Supratuberosity

The patellofemoral joint is a key factor in determining the surgical approach

Slope modifying Osteotomy – anterior cw + medial ow + tuberosity OT



- Tibial insertion of PCL
- **CAVE:** Popliteal artery
- Guided by K-wires
- Confirmed by fluoroscopy

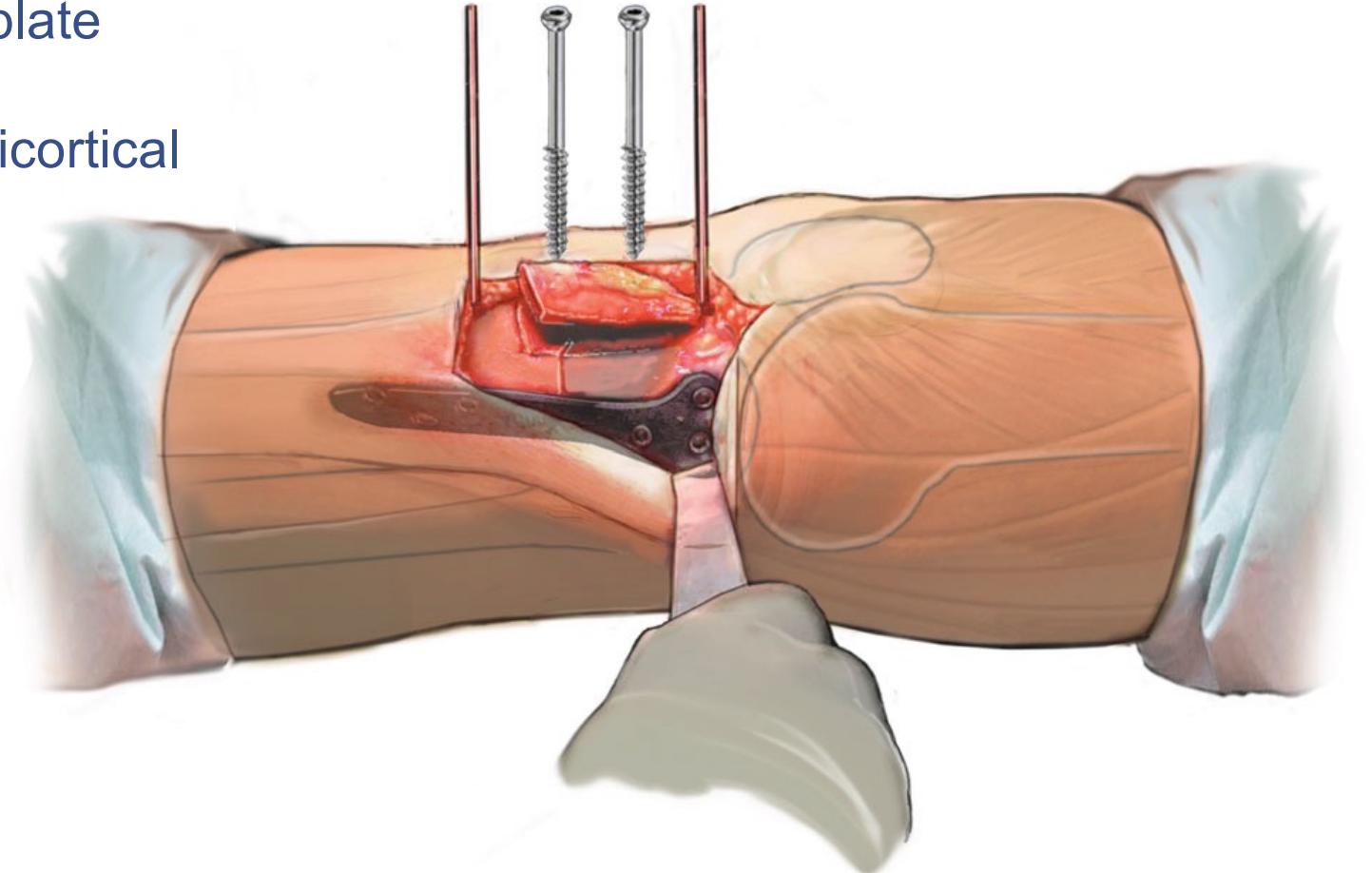


**Demonstration
(laboratory study)**

© Winkler PW

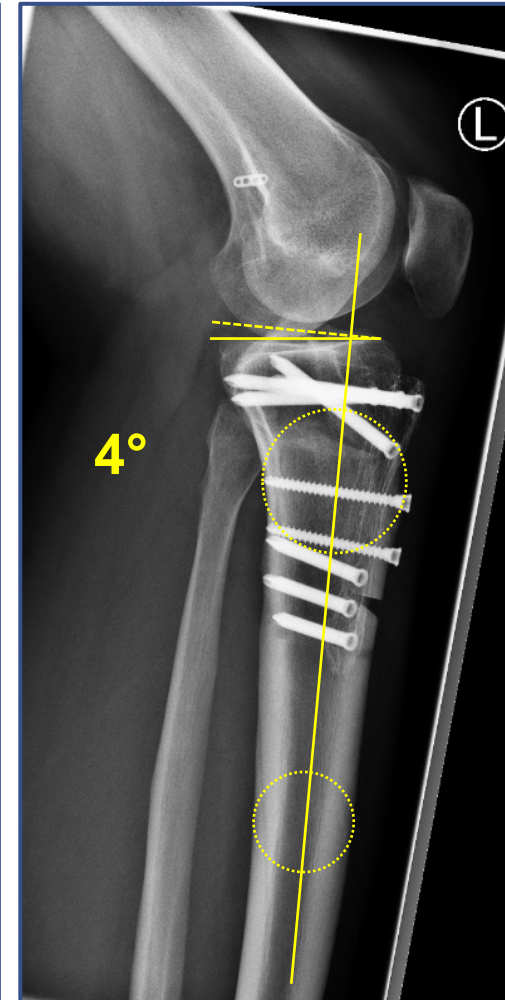
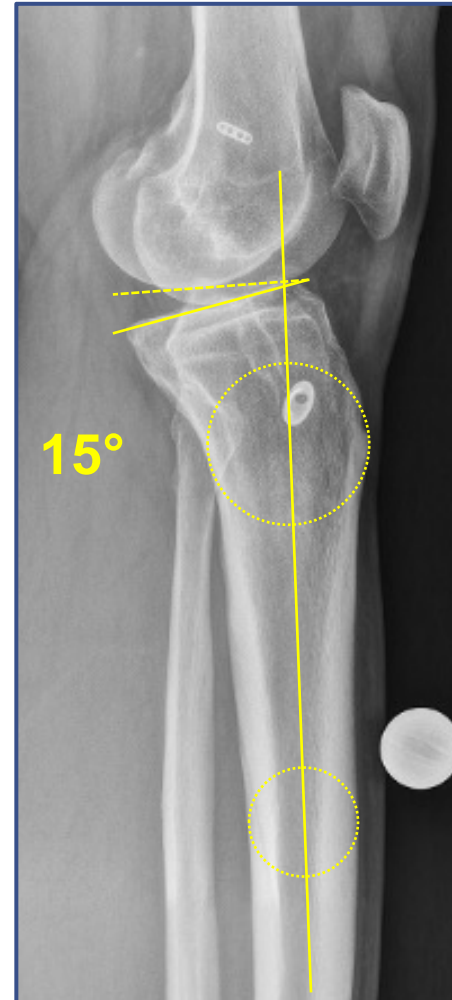
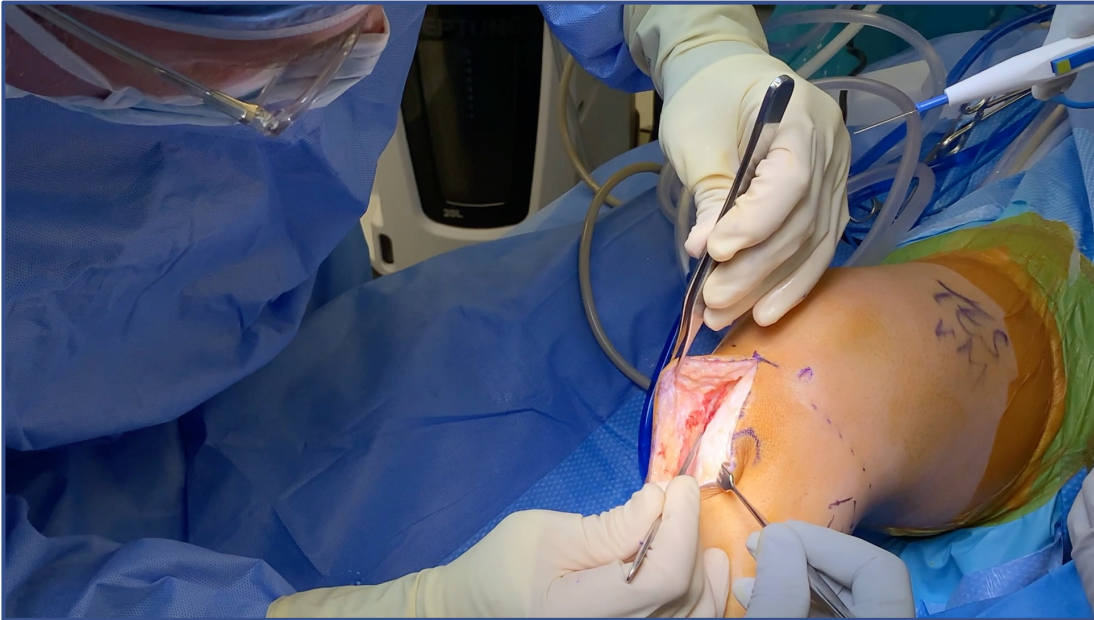
Intact hinge is a key element

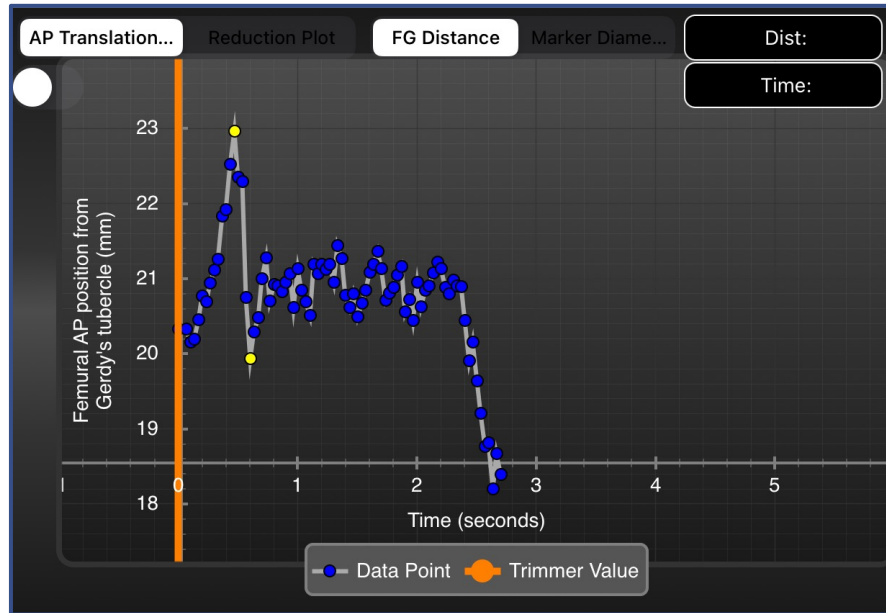
- Locking compression plate
- Tuberosity fixed with bicortical screws



Diermeier, Imhoff, Beitzel. OOT. 2017.

Tibial bone block needs to be adjusted to maintain patellofemoral alignment





Increased lateral tibial slope predicts high-grade rotatory knee laxity pre-operatively in ACL reconstruction

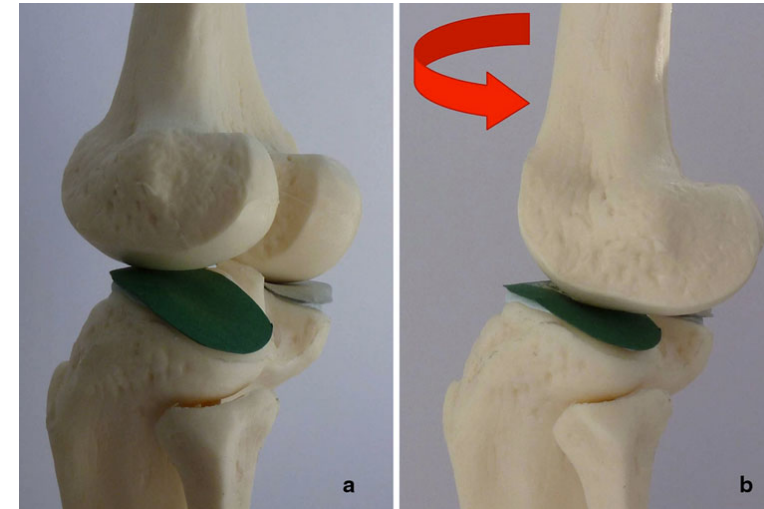
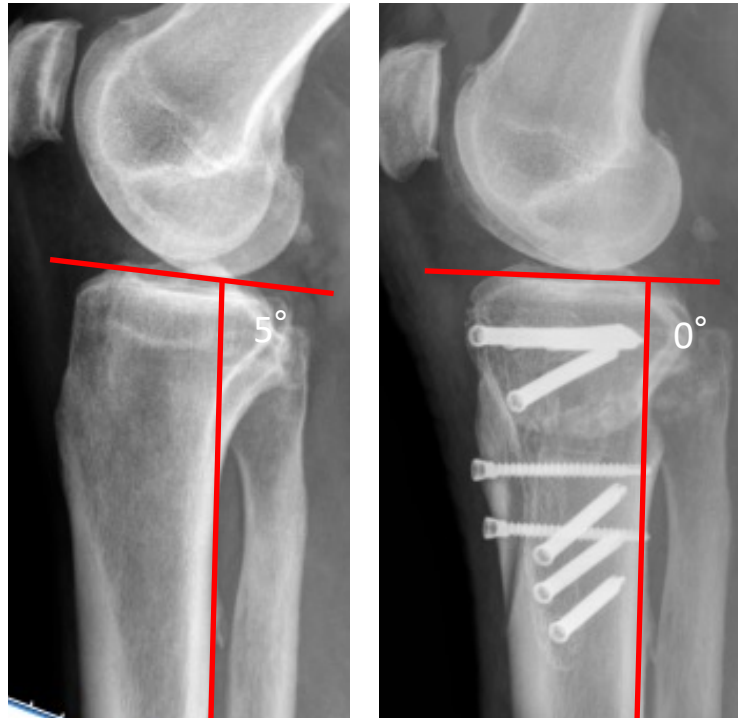
Ata A. Rahnama-Azar^{1,2} · Ermias S. Abebe¹ · Paul Johnson¹ · Joseph Labrum¹ ·
Freddie H. Fu¹ · James J. Irrgang¹ · Kristian Samuelsson³ · Volker Musahl^{1,2}

KSSTA. 2016.

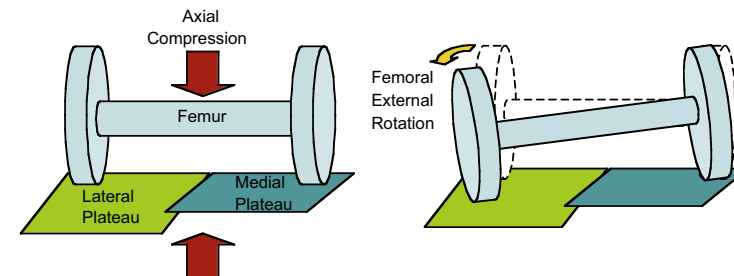
**“Explosive” pivot-shift
+
High tibial slope**

Purely ligamentous stabilization insufficient

HTO (55%) with 5° slope reduction without ACL-R



Slope and tibiofemoral rotation
has to be considered!



Slope-reducing tibial osteotomy decreases ACL-graft forces and anterior tibial translation under axial load

Florian B. Imhoff^{1,2} · Julian Mehl^{1,2} · Brendan J. Comer² · Elifho Obopilwe² · Mark P. Cote² · Matthias J. Feucht¹ · James D. Wylie^{2,3} · Andreas B. Imhoff¹ · Robert A. Arciero² · Knut Beitzel^{1,2}

- Posterior tibial slope should be considered in ACL-R
- Correct if ligamentous stabilization is insufficient
- Technique depends on surgeon's preference

- “Slope-reducing osteotomy decreased anterior tibial translation in the ACL-deficient and ACL-reconstructed knee under axial load”
- “Especially in ACL revision surgery, the osteotomy protects the reconstructed ACL with significantly lower forces on the graft under axial load”

- Posterior tibial slope $\geq 12^\circ$
- Revision / multiple revision ACL-R
- Concomitant rotatory knee instability

Webb et al. AJSM. 2013.

Contraindications

- Preoperative knee hyperextension $> 10^\circ$
- PCL insufficiency
- High-grade OA
- BMI $> 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- Smoker

Vadhera et al. Curr Rev Musculoskelet Med. 2021.

Widely unknown – more evidence needed

Imhoff · Feucht Eds.

Surgical Atlas of Sports Orthopaedics and Sports Traumatology



Surgical Atlas of Sports Orthopaedics
and Sports Traumatology

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