



Chronic Lateral/Posterolateral Deficiency

G DEMEY & Société Française d'Arthroscopie
Lyon Ortho Clinic – Clinique de la Sauvegarde
Lyon France

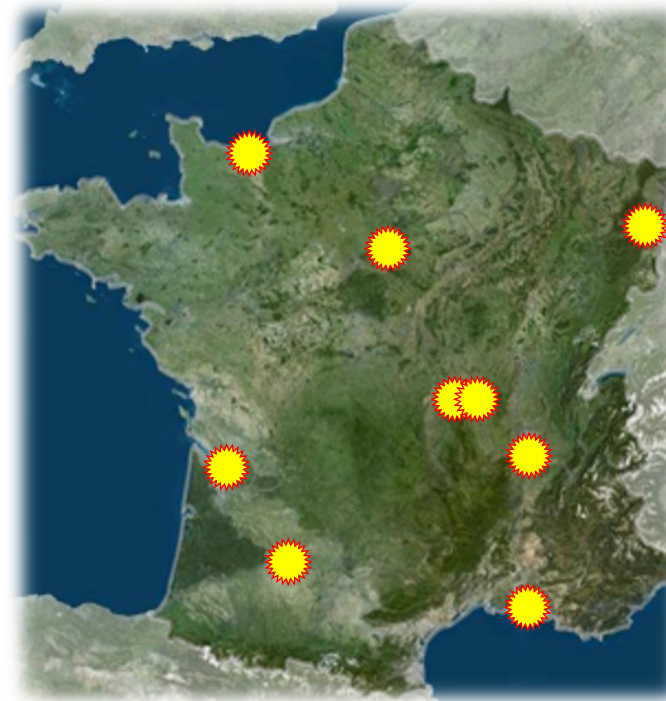
LYON **ORTHO** CLINIC



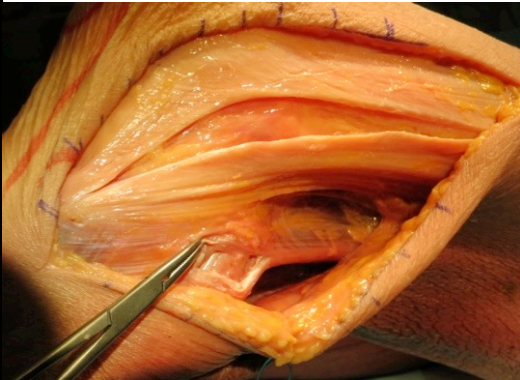
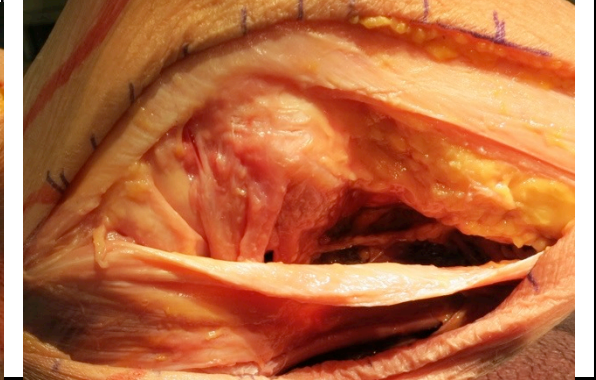


Ramsay Santé
Clinique
de la
Sauvegarde

Symposium SFA 2013

Stéphane PLAWESKI, Grenoble
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Marie-Laure LOUIS, Marseille
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Joseph ARNDT, Strasbourg
Baptiste BELVISI, Grenoble



SURGICAL ANATOMY : 3 layers

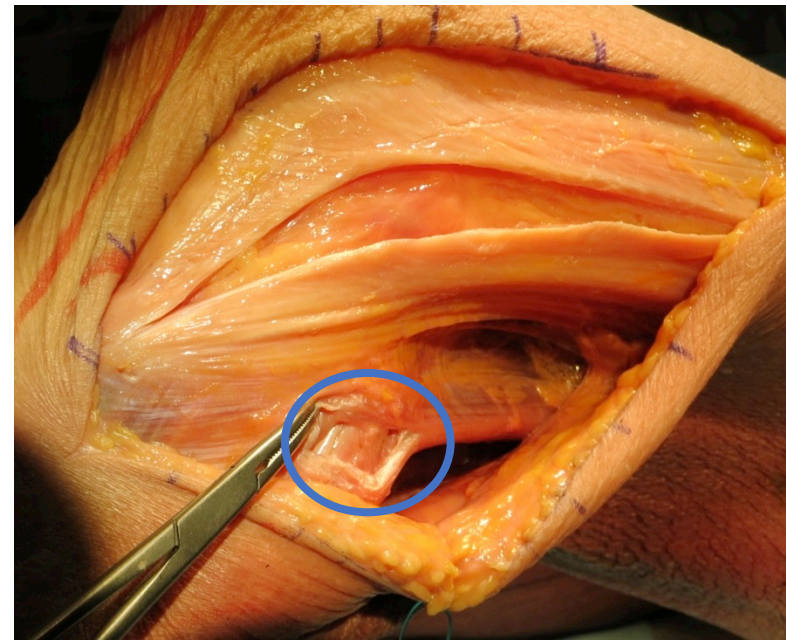
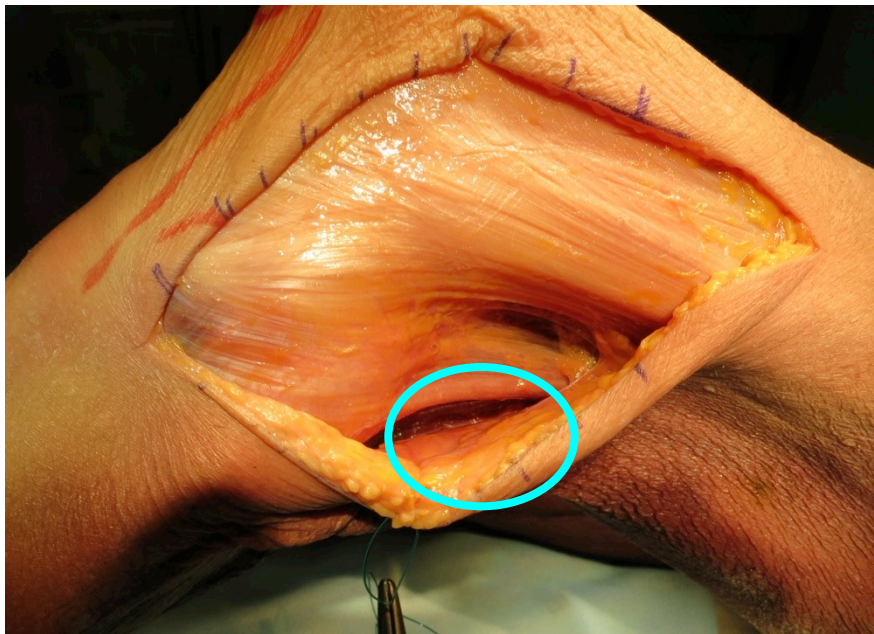
Superficial	Middle	Deep
<p>Ilio-Tibial Band Femoral Biceps Common Peroneal nerve</p>	<p>Lateral Collateral Lgt Lateral Gastrocnemius</p>	<p>Popliteus Tendon Popliteo-Fibular lgt Lateral Meniscus Popliteo-meniscal Fascicles</p>
		





Superficial

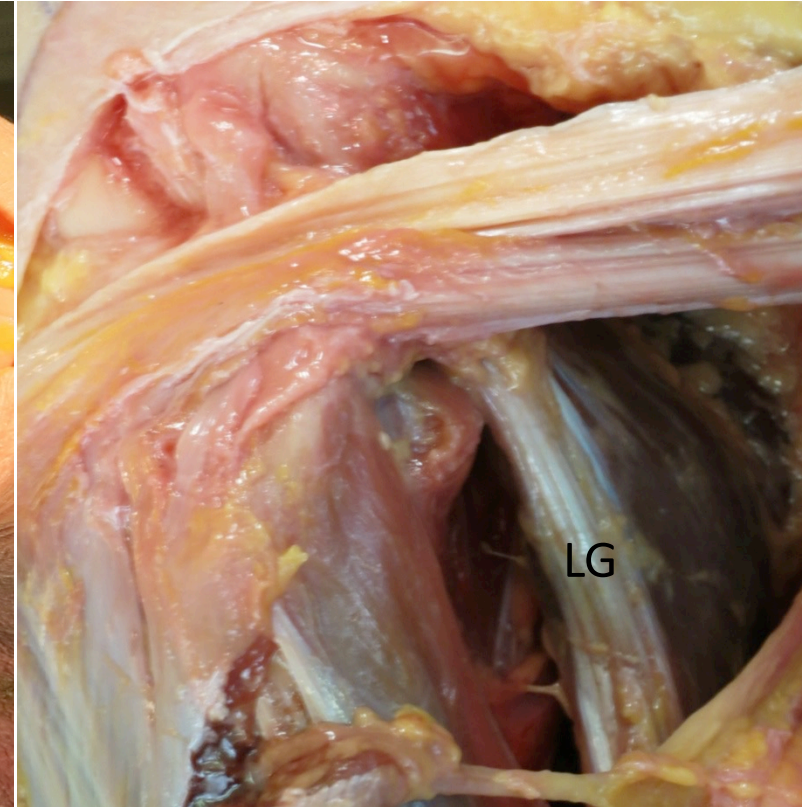
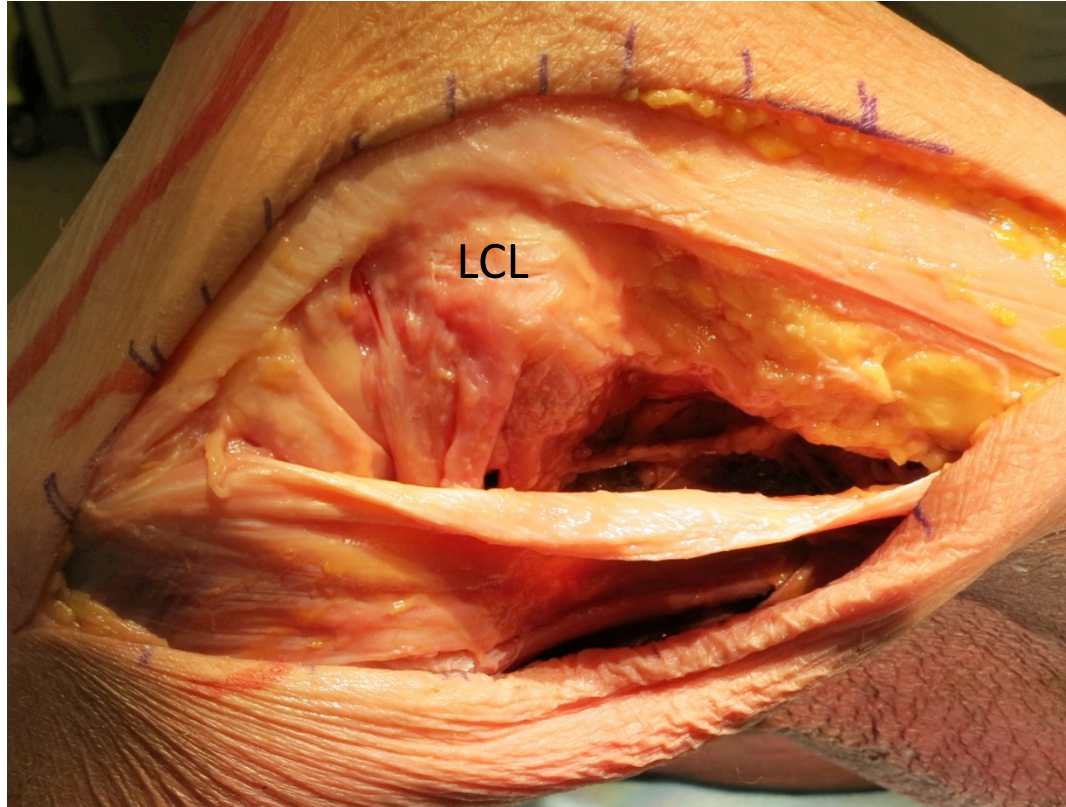
Ilio-Tibial Band
Femoral Biceps (protects the CP Nerve)



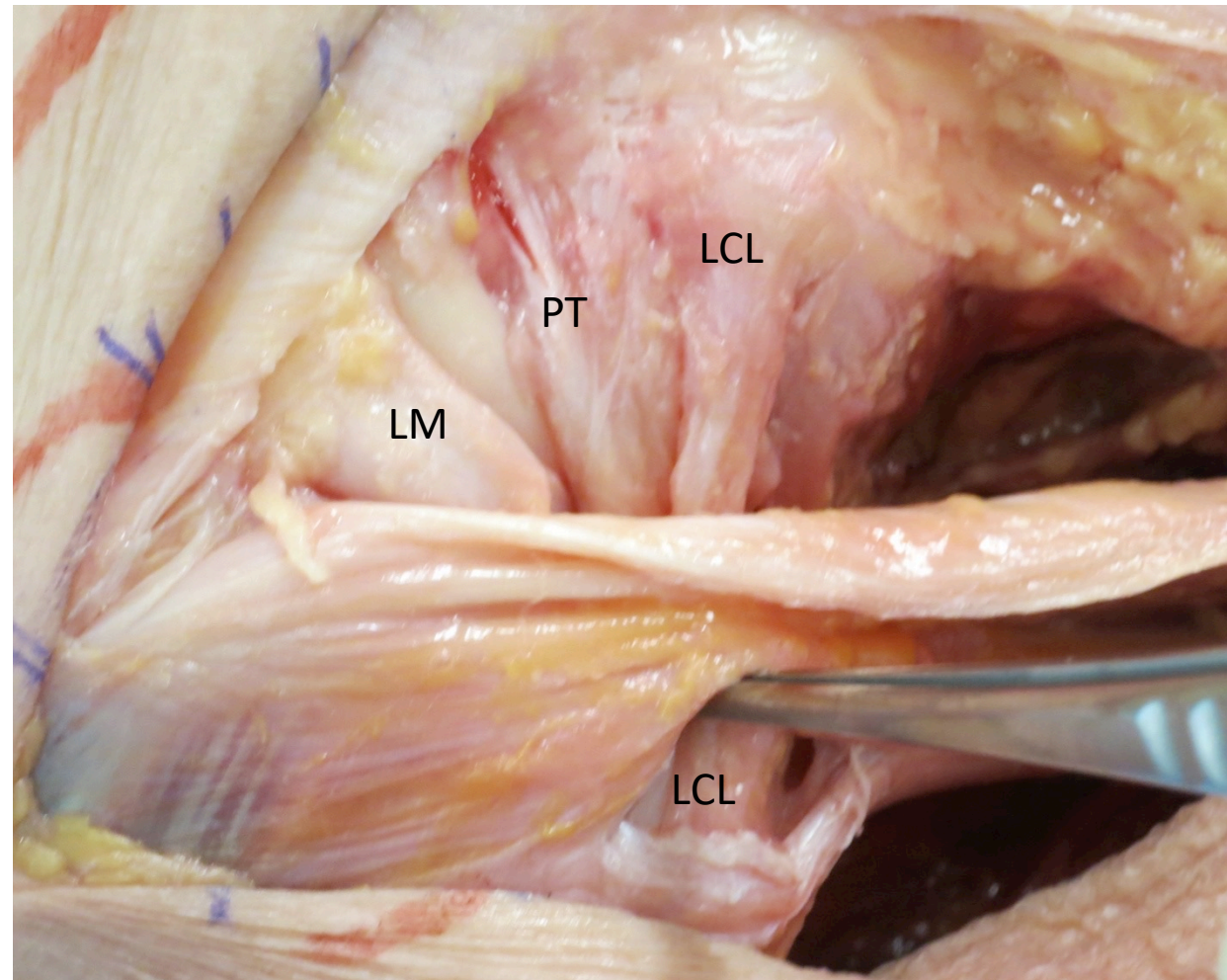
Left knee at 90°



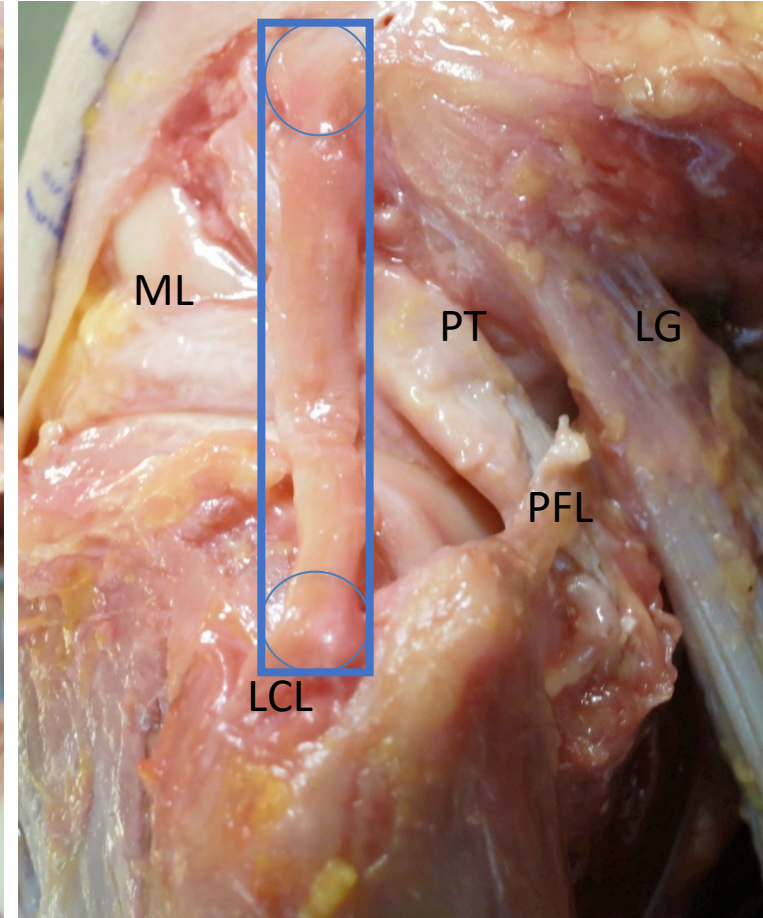
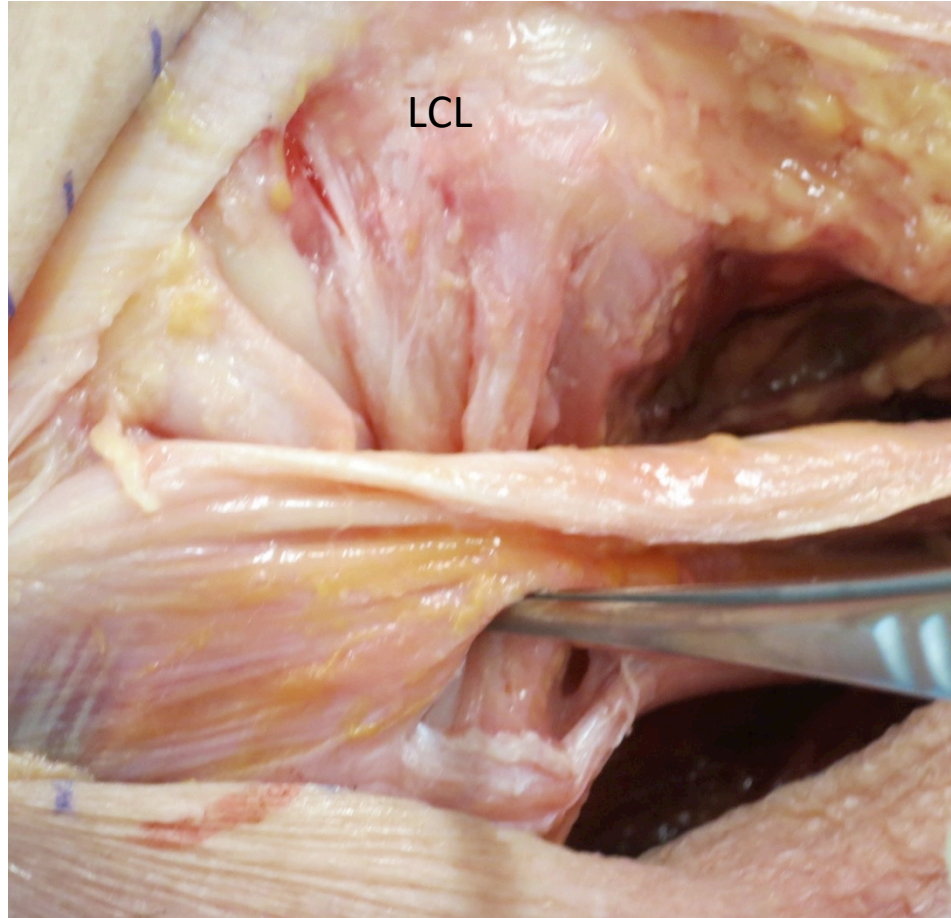
Middle



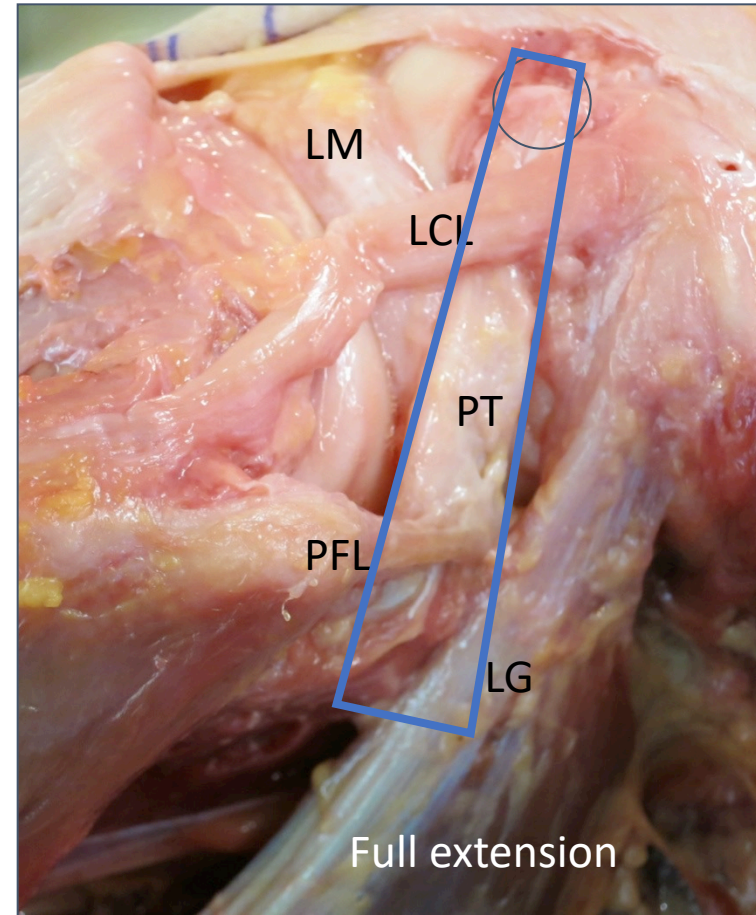
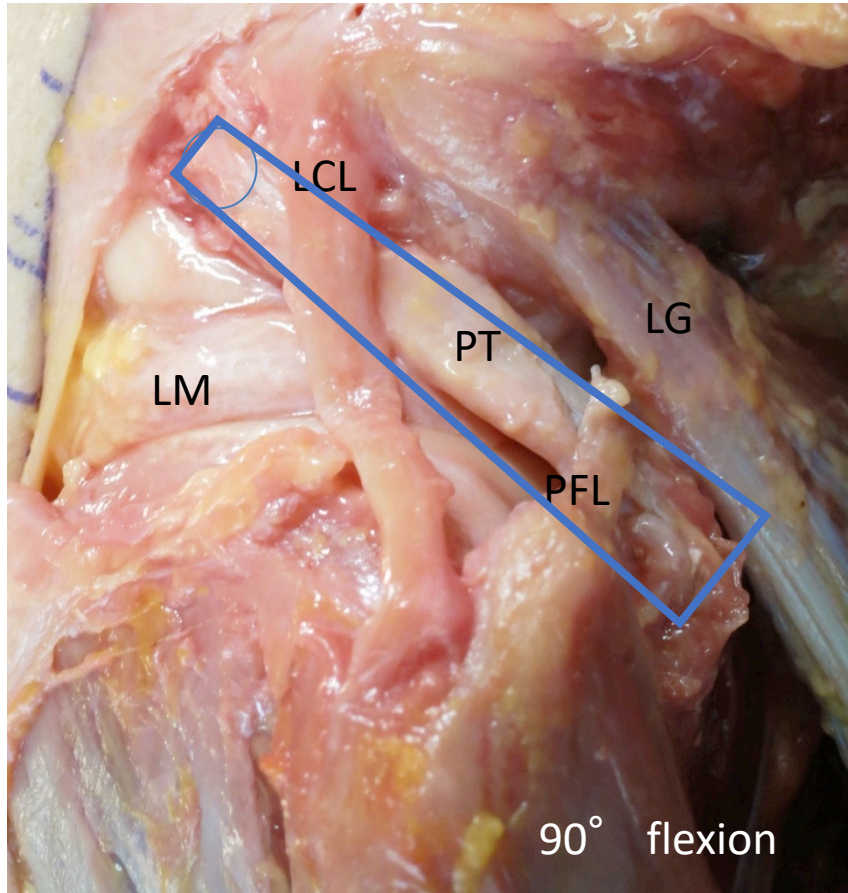
Deep



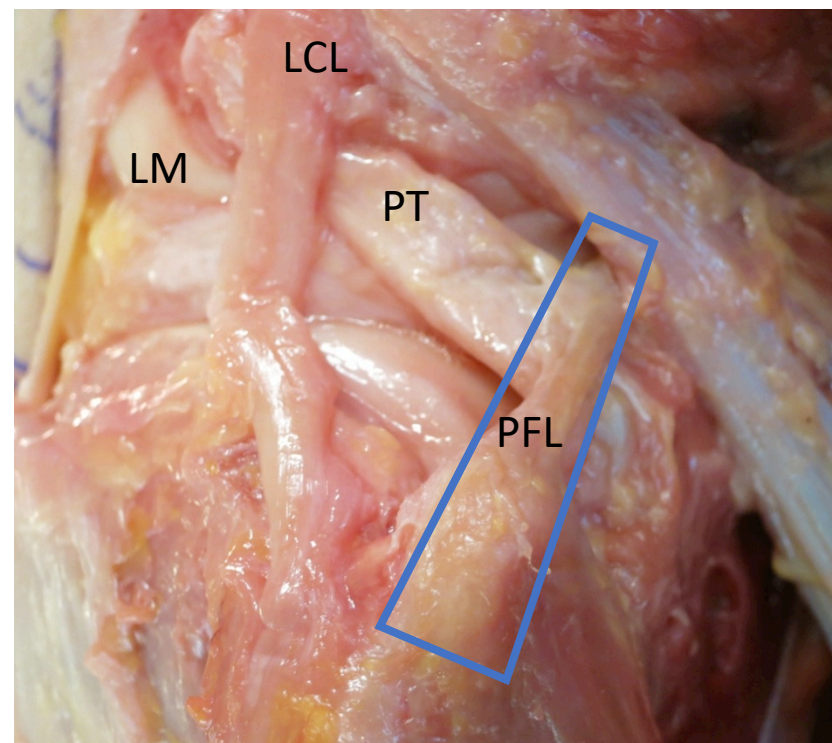
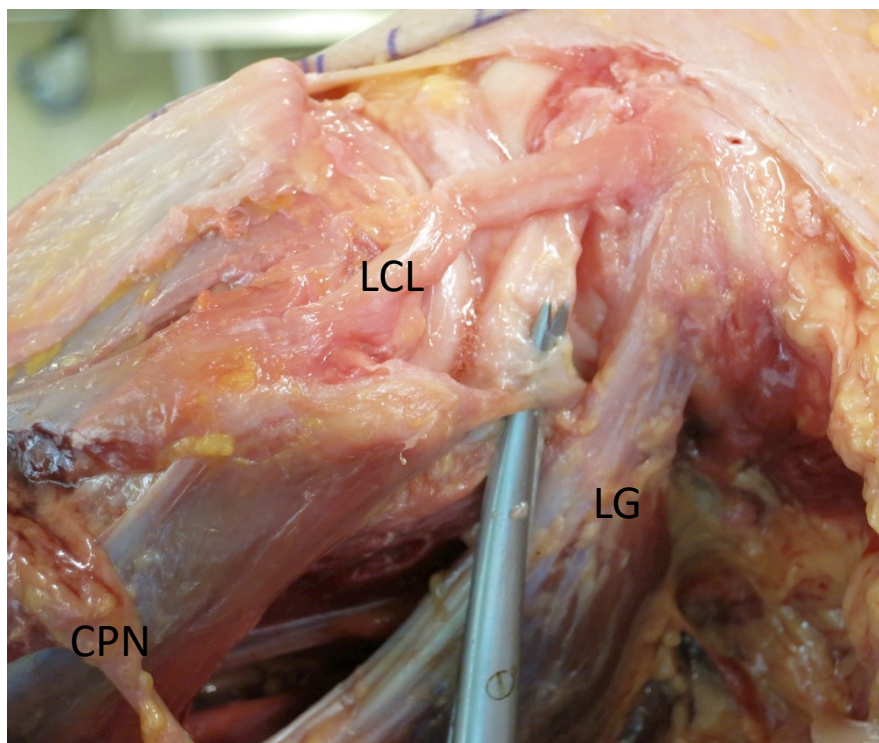
Lateral Collateral Ligament



Popliteus Tendon

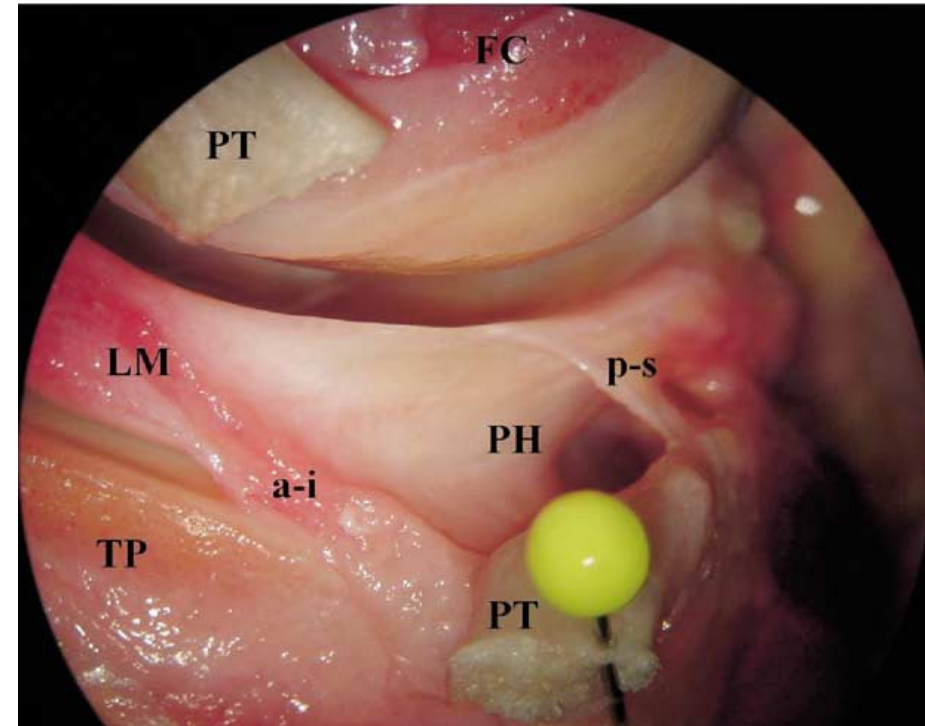


Popliteo-Fibular Lgt (PFL)

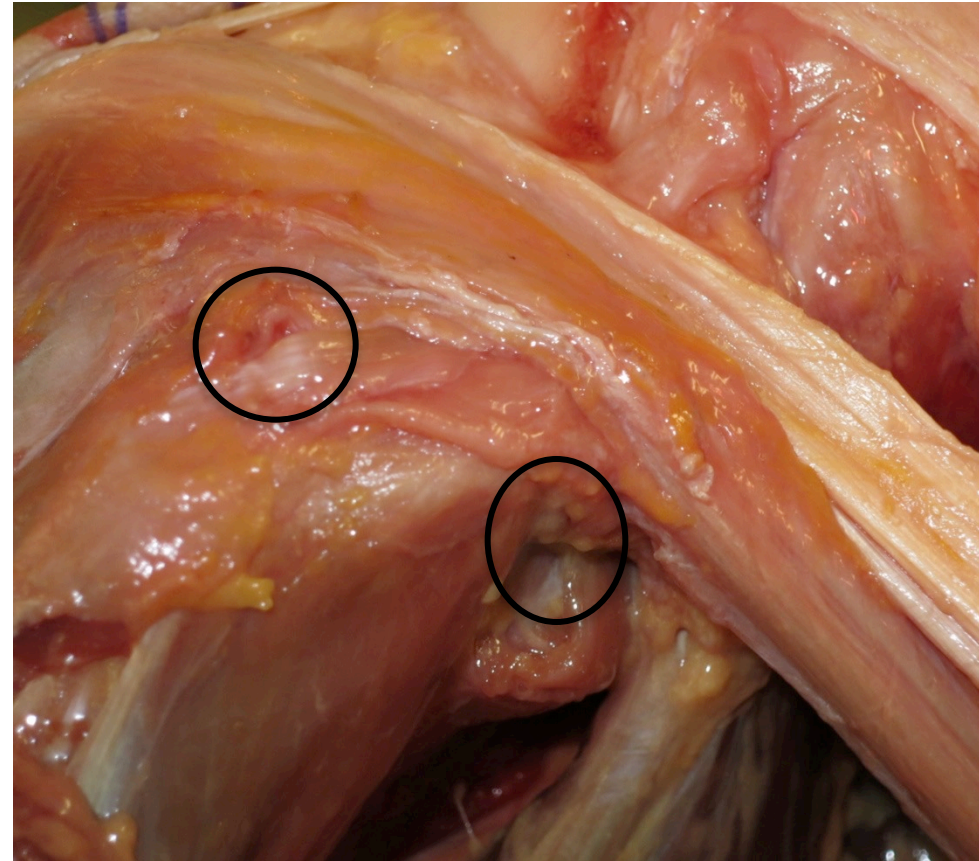
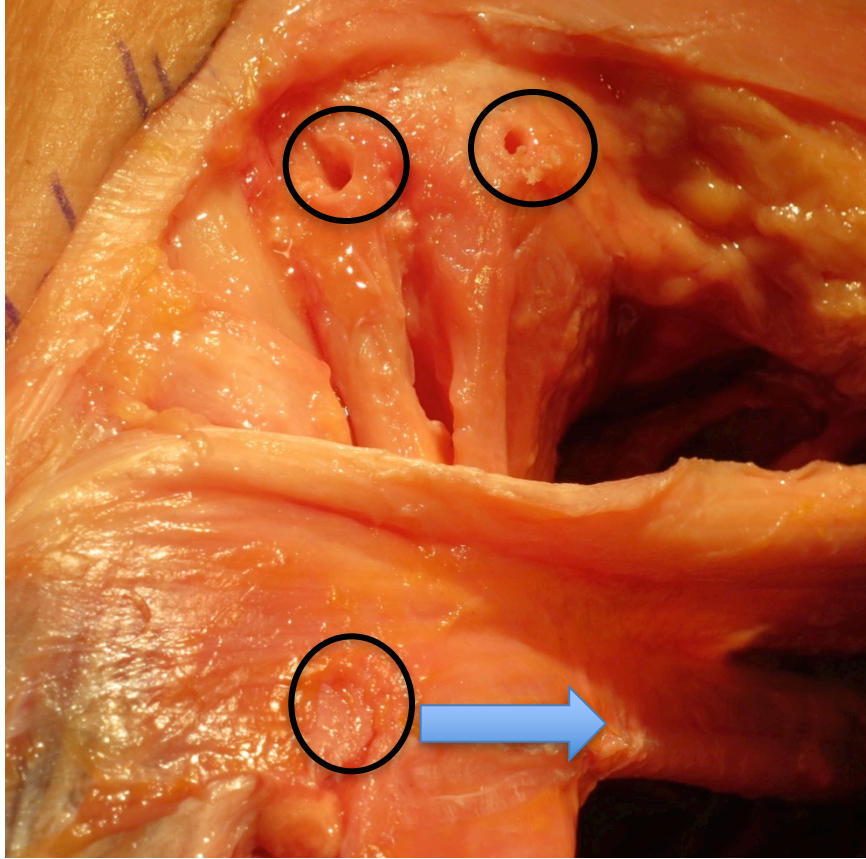


Popliteo-Meniscal Fascicles

- Increase lateral meniscus stability
- 2 to 3 fascicles
Staubli and Birrer 1990;
Diamantopoulos, Tokis *et al.* 2005
Simonian, Sussmann *et al.* 1997
- Complex role



Keys for reconstruction



Insertion sites

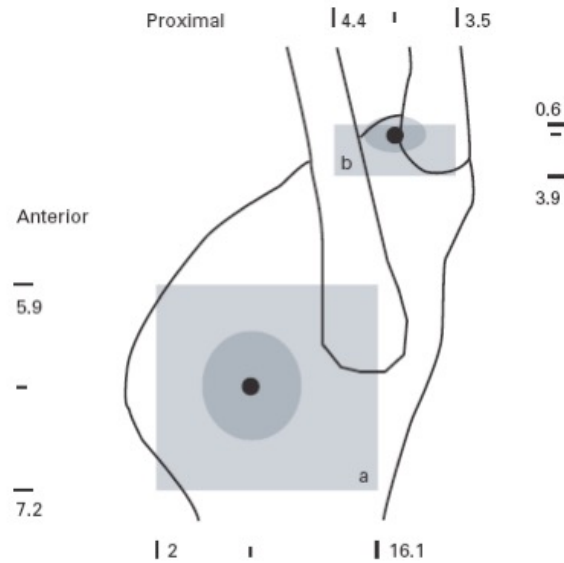


Fig. 5

Schematic overview of the insertions of the lateral collateral ligament (LCL) and popliteofibular ligament on the fibula, showing the range of the insertions (light grey) of the LCL (a) and popliteofibular ligament (b) twice the standard deviation (dark grey). All measurements are in mm.

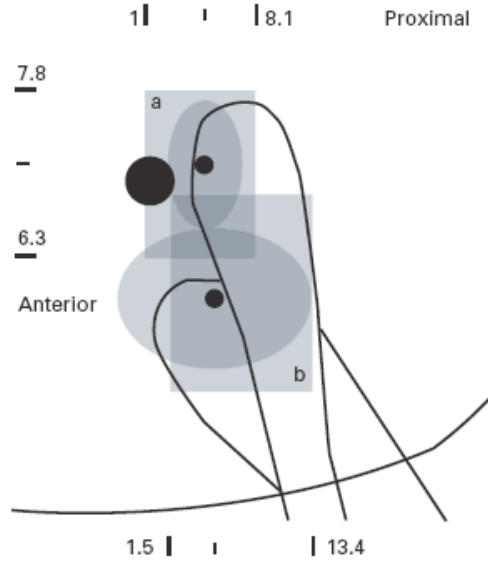
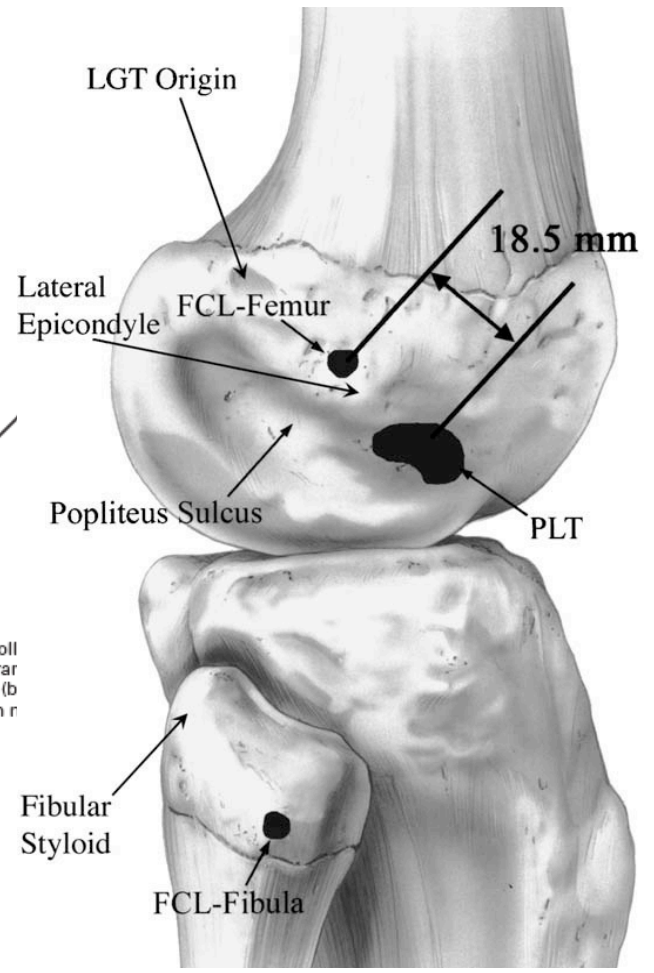


Fig. 4

Schematic overview of the insertions of the lateral collateral ligament (LCL) and popliteus tendon on the femur, showing the range of the insertions (light grey) of the LCL (a) and popliteus tendon (b) twice the standard deviation (dark grey). All measurements are in mm.



(Brinkman, Schwering *et al.* 2005)



Clinical Examination

- Very important
- Acute \neq Chronic
- Static analysis in extension and in flexion
- Dynamic tests



Chronic lesion

- Gait analysis: varus & recurvatum



VARUS STRESS

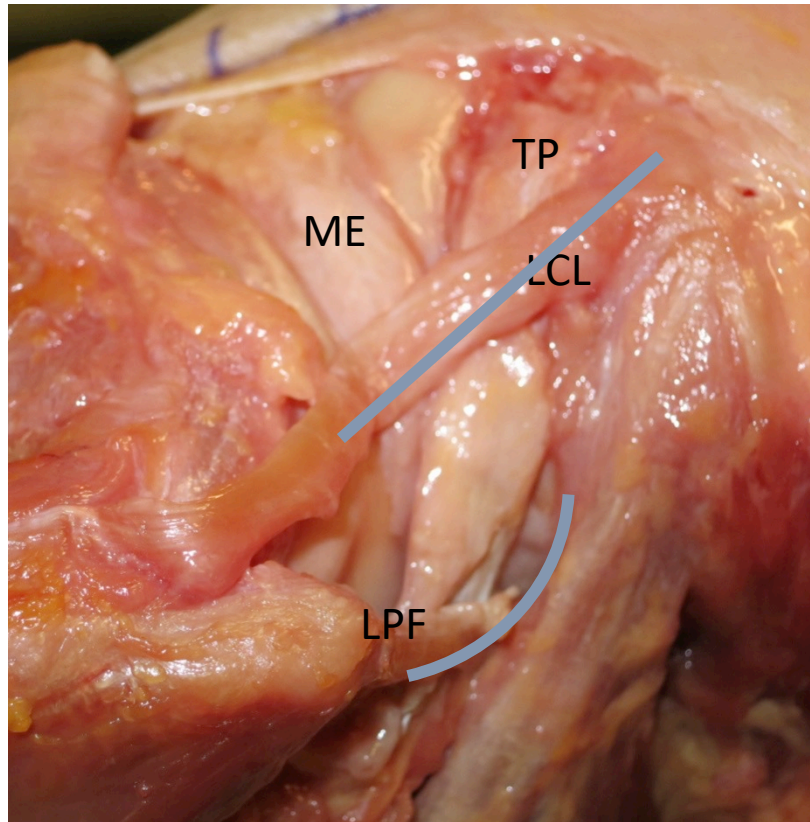


- **Extension**
- **Flexion 30°**

- **Grade A: 0-5 mm**
- **Grade B: 6-10 mm**
- **Grade C > 10 mm**

(Nielsen, 1984 & 1986; Gollehan, 1987; Grood, 1988; Veltri, 1995)

STRESS IN VARUS



- Test + in flexion =
LCL
- Test + in extension =
LCL + Posterior capsule

RECURVATUM TEST HUGHSTON

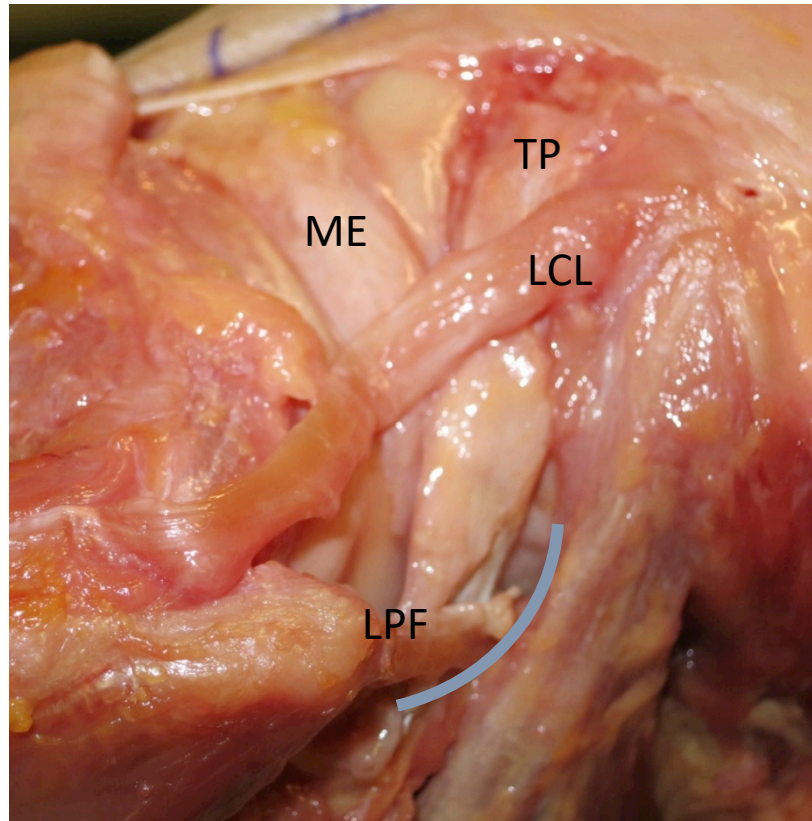


Positive:
Recurvatum +
External rotation

(Hughston, Clin Orthop 1980)



RECURVATUM TEST HUGHSON



- Test + = posterior capsule
- Test +++ : PPL + Cruciate ligament



DIAL TEST / External rotation test



Prone +++

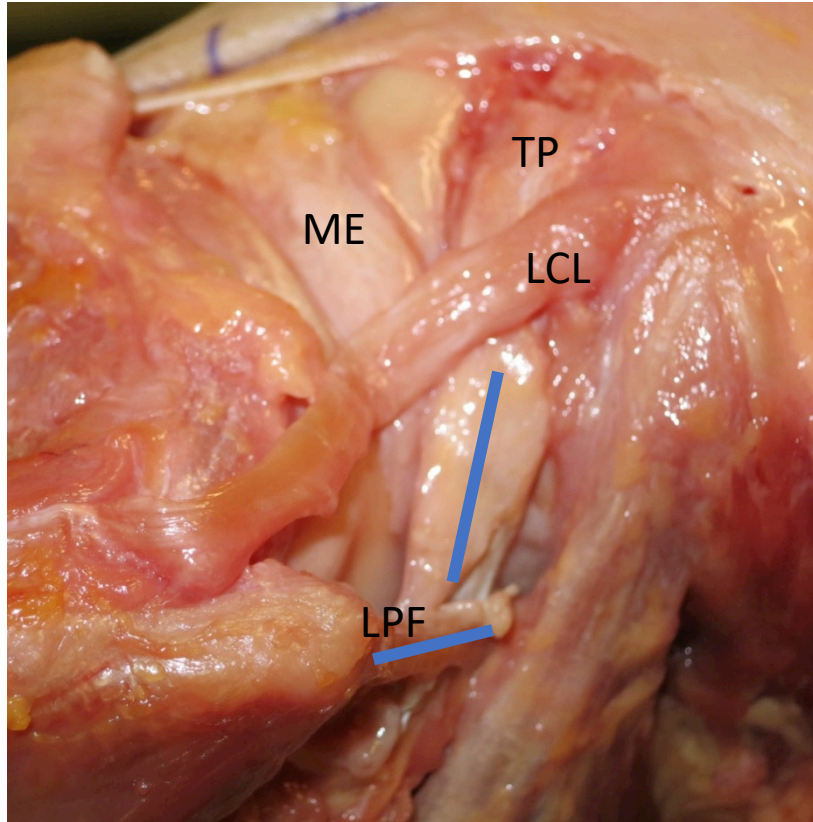
Posterior drawer reduction

Comparative 30° & 90°

Asymetry of 15°

(Larson 2001, Miller 1999, Veltri, AM J Sport Med 1996; Gollehan,1987;Groo,1988; Noyes,1993; Bleday,1998)

DIAL TEST / External rotation test



Test + at 30° flexion :

Popliteus Lateral Corner

Test + and rotation at 90° > 30° :

PLC and Posterior Cruciate Lgt

(Larson 2001, Miller 1999, Veltri, AM J Sport Med 1996; Gollehan,1987;Groo,1988; Noyes,1993; Bleday,1998)

REVERSE PIVOT SHIFT



False positive: 35%

Poor Se/Sp

(Covey, JBJS 2001, Jacob)



In brief

3 important tests

Don't forget common peroneal nerve palsy



Varus test

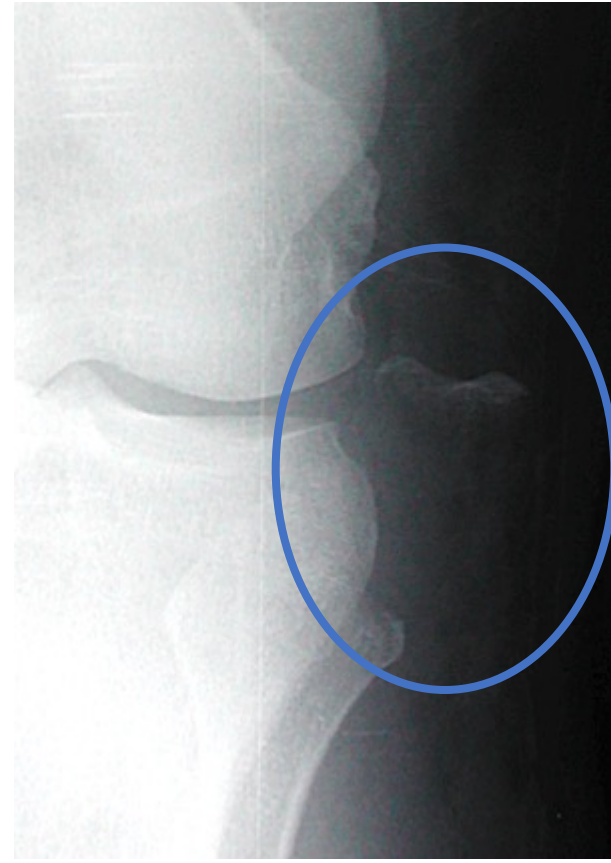


Recurvatum test

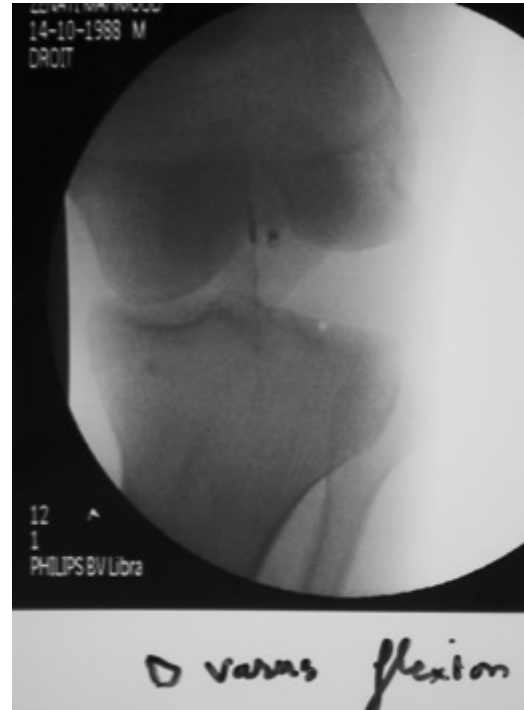


Dial test

Standard X-Rays



Preop or Perop Stress X-Rays

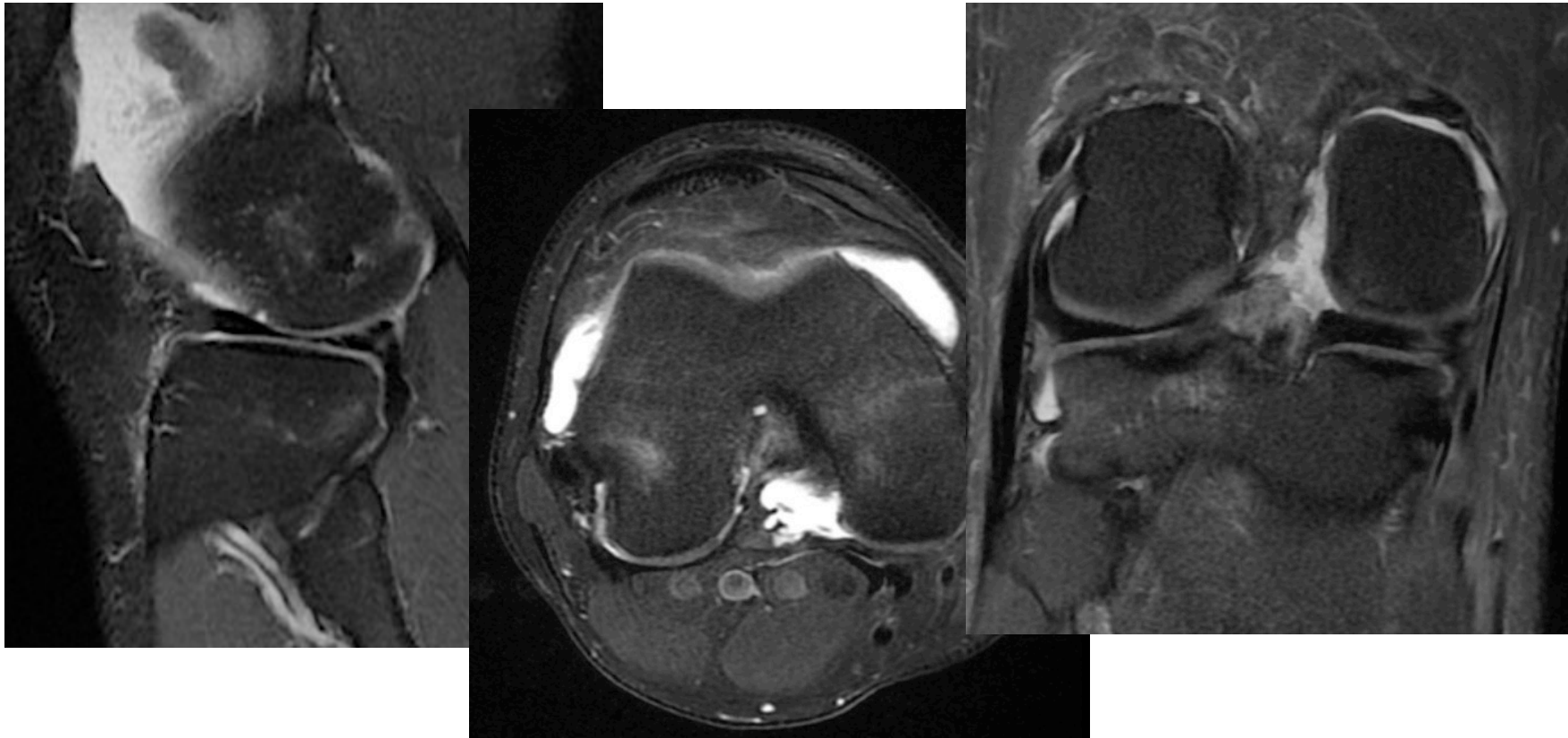


**Stress X-Rays: Lateral opening
(Differential laxity: 2,7 to 4mm)**

Laprade et al, JBJS 2008



MRI : 3 planes Analysis



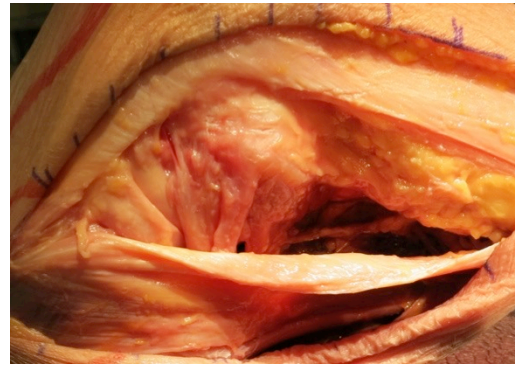
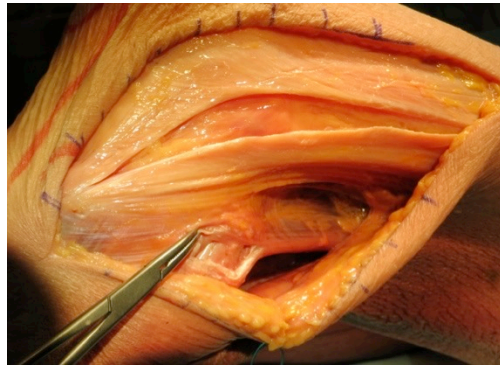
IRM: RHO FAT SAT Analyse dans les trois plans



Systematic analysis

Avt
↓
Arr

Superficiel	Intermédiaire	Profond
Tractus ilio-tibial Biceps fémoral N. Fibulaire commun	Lgt Collatéral Latéral Gastronecmien latéral	Tendon poplité Lgt Fibulo-poplité Ménisque latéral



In case of Chronic

MRI



Axis

Full weight bearing
Bipodal
Monopal



In case of Multi-ligament Injury

Be aware of vascular lesion



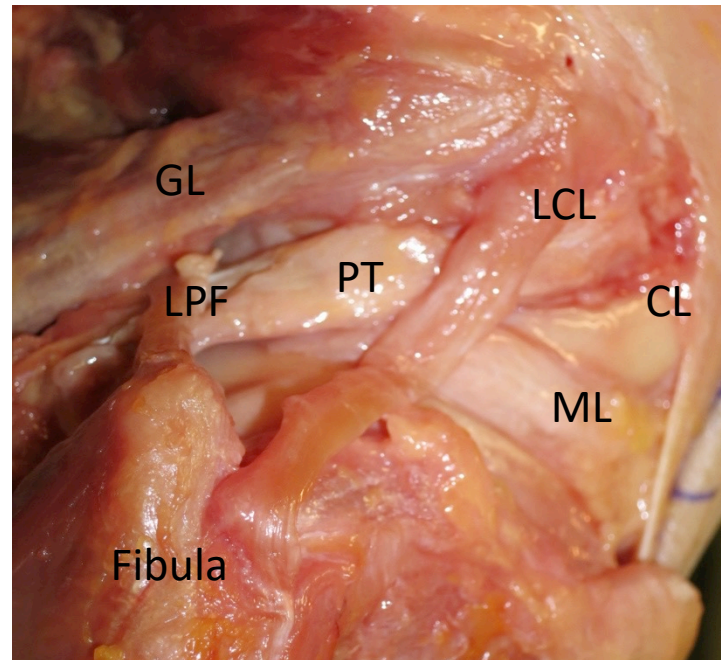
« Anatomic » Reconstruction

- **Importance of 3 structures:**

Gollehon (JBJS 1987), Laprade (CORR 2002), Sonnery-Cottet (KSSTA 2013)

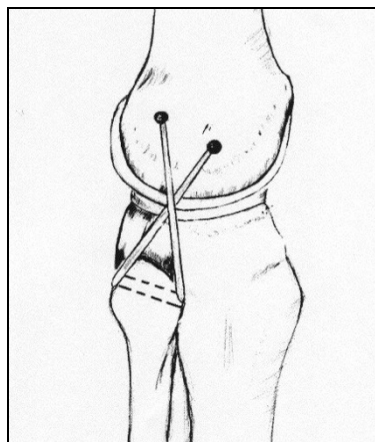
- **Lateral Collatéral Lgt (LCL)**
- **Popliteo-Fibular Lgt (PFL)**
- **Popliteus Tendon (PT)**

} Static Stabilizer
} Dynamic stabilizer?

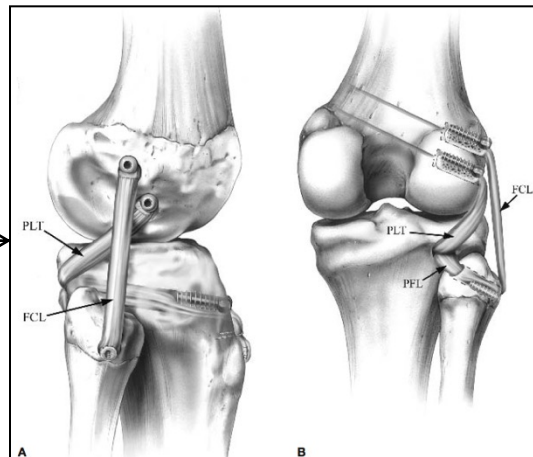


« Anatomic » Reconstruction

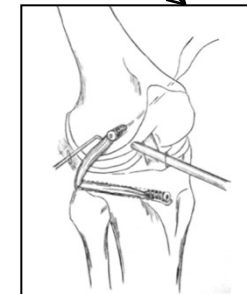
- Lateral Collateral Ligament (LCL)
- Popliteo-fibular Ligament (PFL)
- Popliteus Tendon (PT)
- Multi-Ligament



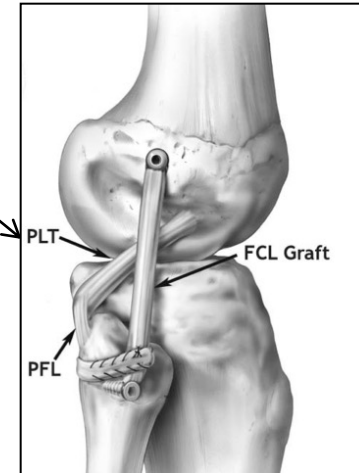
Dickens (J Knee Surg 2011)



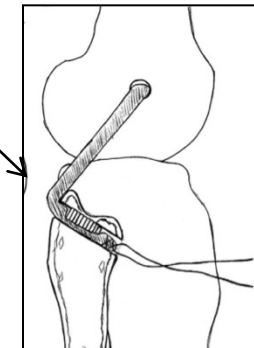
LaPrade (Am J Sport Med 2004)



Feng (Arthroscopy 2009)



LaPrade (Am J Sport Med 2010)



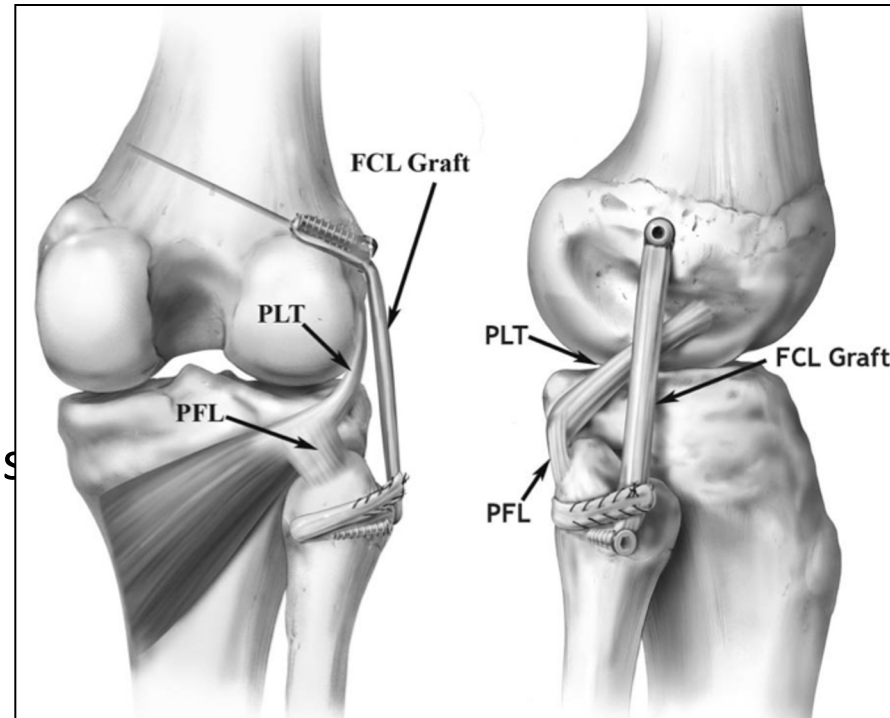
McGuire (Arthroscopy 2003)

Lateral Collateral Ligament

- **LaPrade** (Am J Sport Med 2010)

- Semi Tendinosus

- Fixation :
 - flexion 20° , valgus

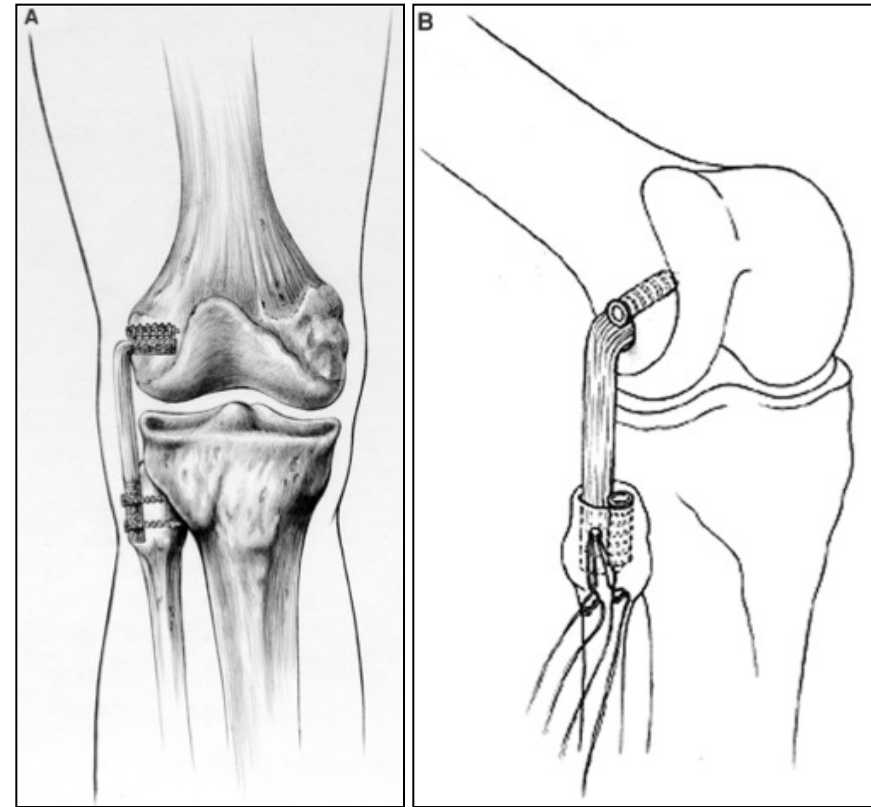


Lateral Collateral Ligament

- **Noyes** (Am J Sports Med 2007)

- Patellar Tendon

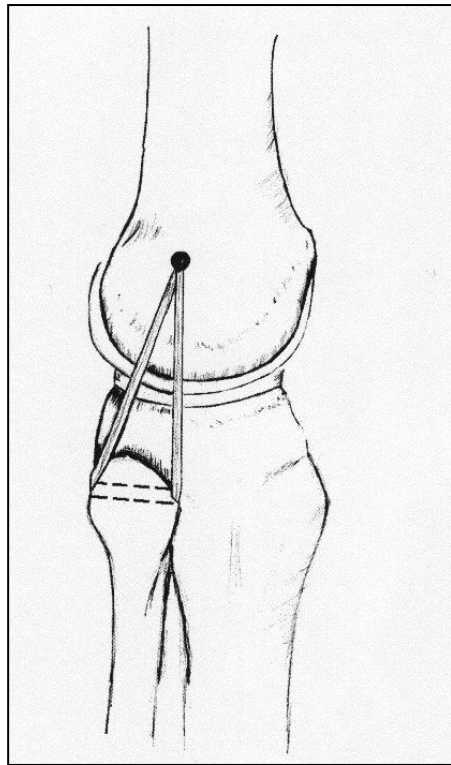
- Fixation : - flexion 30°
- Correction of varus



PFL + LCL

Larson Plasty

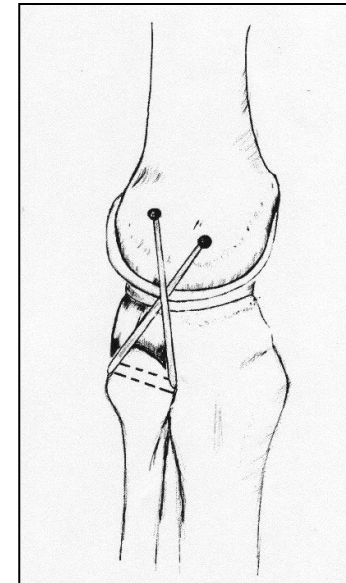
(Oper Tech Sports Med 2001)



Dickens (J Knee Surg 2011)

Dickens, Arciero Plasty

- ✓ Oblique fibular tunnel
- ✓ 2 bundles
- ✓ Anatomic Femoral insertion sites

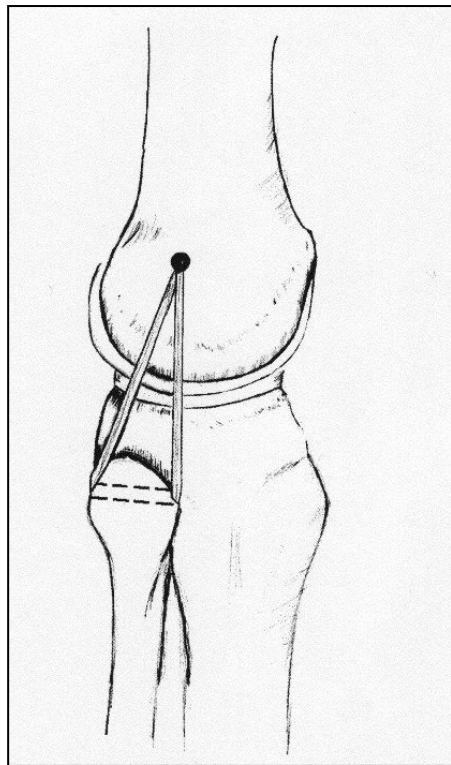


Arciero (Arthroscopy 2005)

PFL + LCL

Larson Plasty

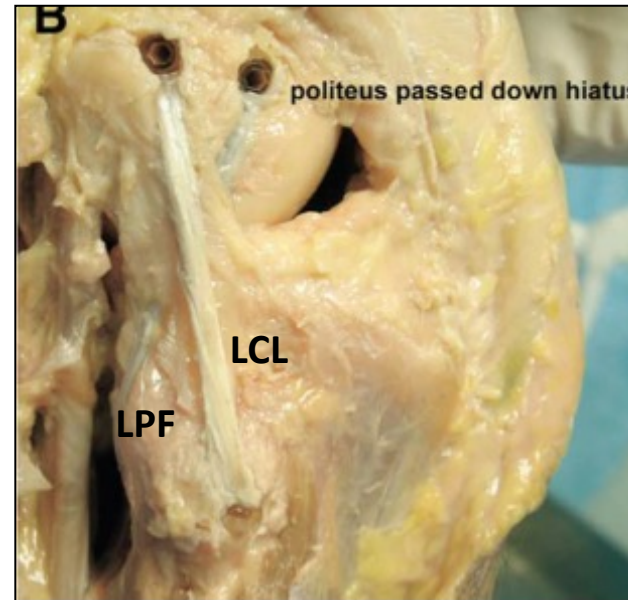
(Oper Tech Sports Med 2001)



Dickens (J Knee Surg 2011)

Dickens, Arciero Plasty

- ✓ Oblique fibular tunnel
- ✓ 2 bundles
- ✓ Anatomic Femoral insertion sites



Arciero (Arthroscopy 2005)

PFL + LCL + PT

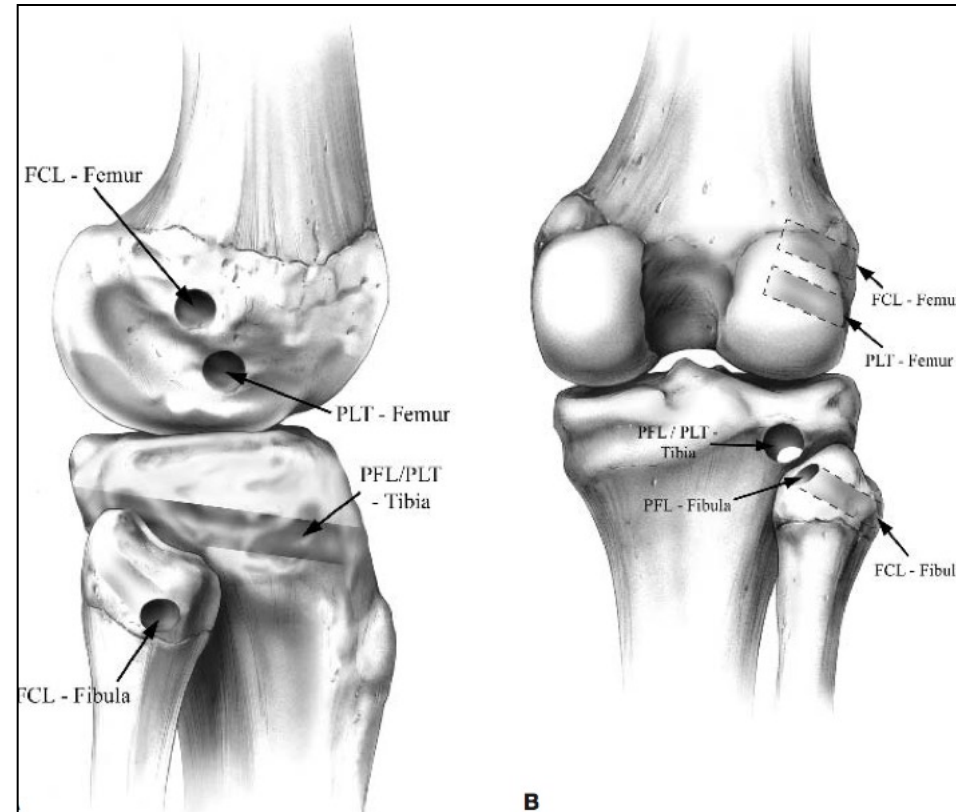
- LaPrade (*Am J Sports Med* 2004)

✓ 4 Tunnels :

- Tibia : 1
- Fibula : 1
- Femur : 2

✓ 2 Bundles :

- PT
- PFL + LCL



PFL + LCL + PT

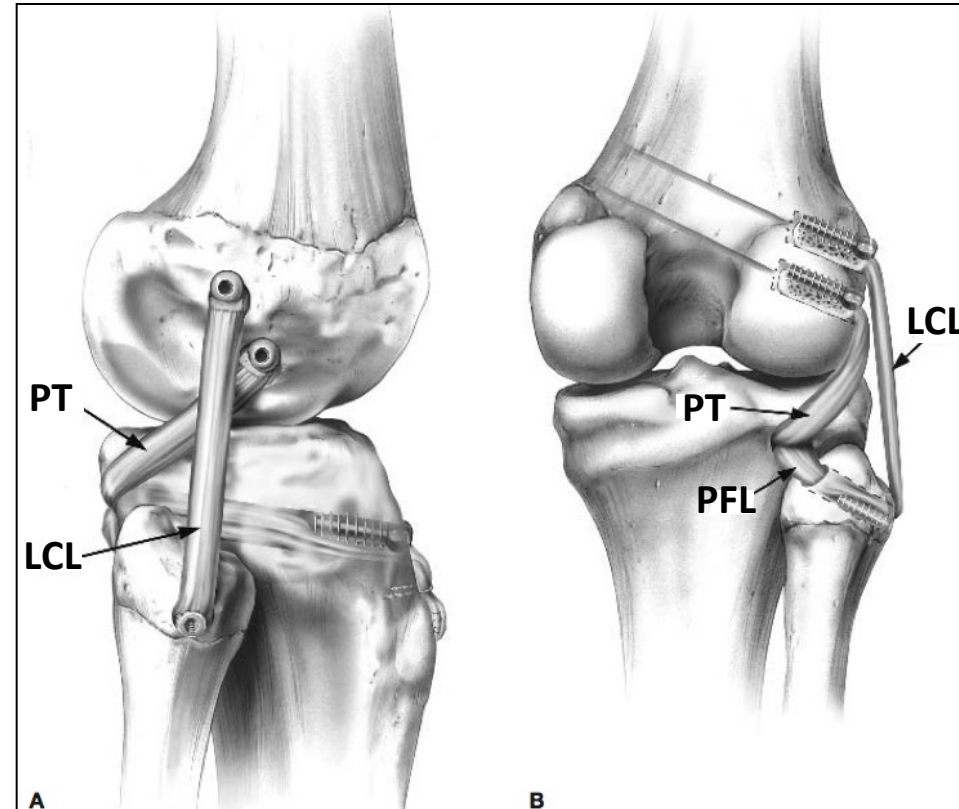
- LaPrade (*Am J Sports Med* 2004)

✓ 4 Tunnels :

- Tibia : 1
- Fibula : 1
- Femur : 2

✓ 2 Bundles :

- PT
- PFL + LCL





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Technical note

Anatomical knee postero-lateral corner reconstruction: The “Versailles” technique

J. Murgier^{a,b}, P. Boisrenoult^{a,*}, C. Steltzlen^a, P. Beaufile^a, N. Pujol^a

^a Service d'orthopédie traumatologie, centre hospitalier de Versailles, 78150 Le Chesnay, France

^b Service d'orthopédie-traumatologie, hôpital Pierre-Paul-Riquet, 308, avenue de Grande-Bretagne, 31059 Toulouse, France

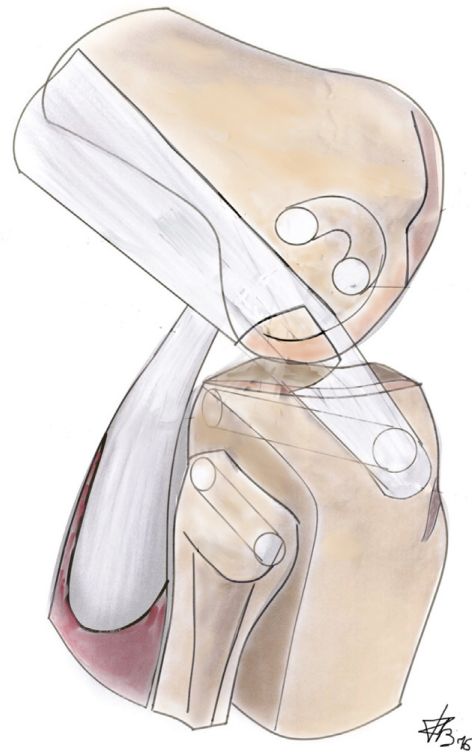


Fig. 1. Lateral view of the right knee showing the three tunnels before introduction of the graft.

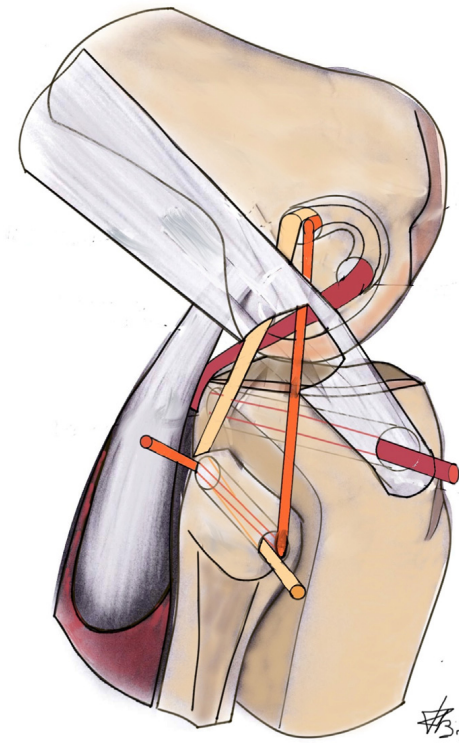


Fig. 6. Lateral view of the right knee: diagram showing passage of the graft through the three tunnels.



Surgical Details

- Approach :
 - Lateral, From the epicondyle to the Gerdy Tubercle
 - Common Peroneal Nerve neurolysis
- Fixation :
 - ACL + PLC : Postero Lateral Corner First
 - PCL + PLC : PCL First
- Postoperative recommandations :
 - ROM: 0 – 90° 6 weekss
 - No weight Bearing during 6 weeks
 - Hinged Brace during 3 months



Osteotomy

- Depending on lower limb axis in chronic Posterolateral injury
- Varus deformity ↗ constraints on postero-lateral plasty → Failure

Christel (KSSTA 2003), Savarese (J Orthop Trauma 2011)

- Need previous correction :
 - Varus deformity
 - Lateral decoaptation
 - Chronic Postero-Lateral Laxity > 3 months
- Plasty: One stage or two stage

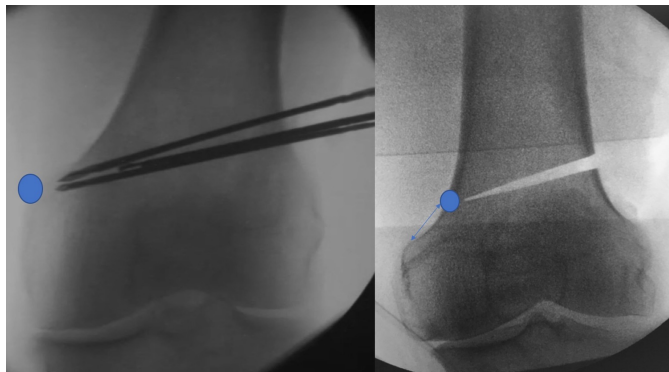


J Orthopaed Traumatol (2011) 12:1–17
DOI 10.1007/s10195-010-0120-0

REVIEW ARTICLE

Role of high tibial osteotomy in chronic injuries of posterior cruciate ligament and posterolateral corner

Eugenio Savarese · Salvatore Bisicchia ·
Rocco Romeo · Annunziato Amendola



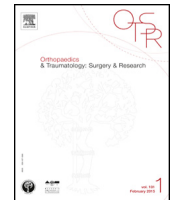
Orthopaedics & Traumatology: Surgery & Research 107 (2021) 102989

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Technical note

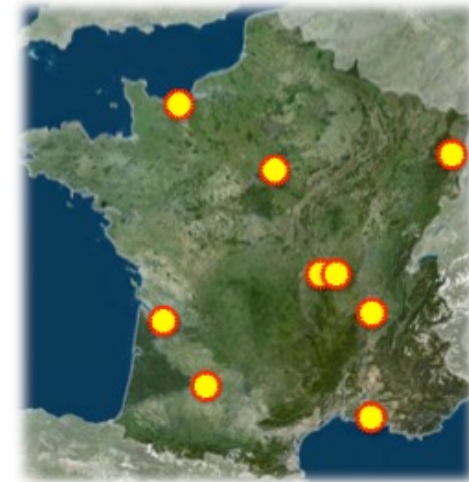
Lateral femoral closing wedge osteotomy in genu varum

Matthieu Ollivier^{a,*}, Maxime Fabre-Aubrespy^a, Grégoire Micicoi^b, Matthieu Ehlinger^c,
Lukas Hanak^d, Kristian Kley^e



RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

- Multicentric (9 centers)
- Retrospective Study
- Isolated PLC injury +/- ACL or PCL
- Exclusion criteria : Bi cruciate injury, non operative treatment



Material & Methods

102 Patients

Mean Age : 29 ans (+/- 8,9)

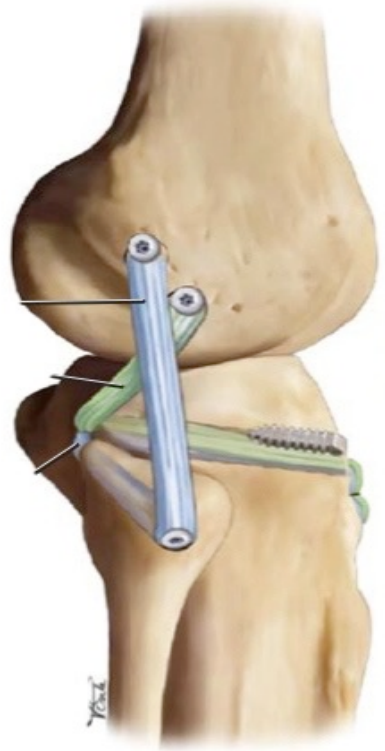
Surgery between 1999 and 2012

Mean FU : 34,6 Months



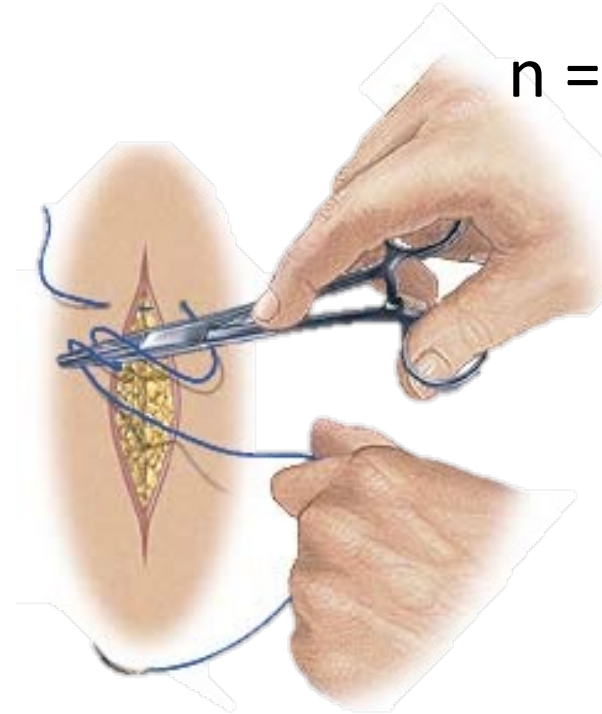
Reconstruction vs Repair

Reconstruction



n = 74

Repair



n = 23

VS.



Reconstruction vs Repair

Reconstruction

Repair

IKDC Obj.

70% A-B vs. 52% A-B

P=0,07 ns



Reconstruction vs Repair

Reconstruction

Repair

IKDC Subj.

79,2

vs.

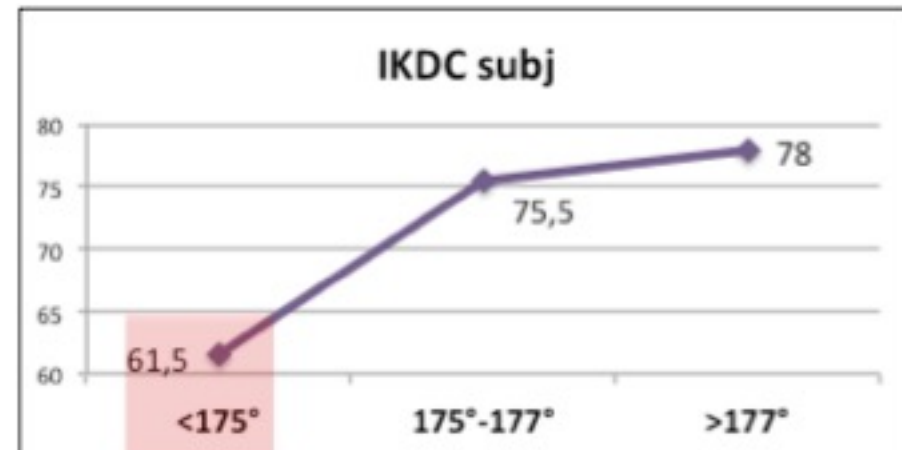
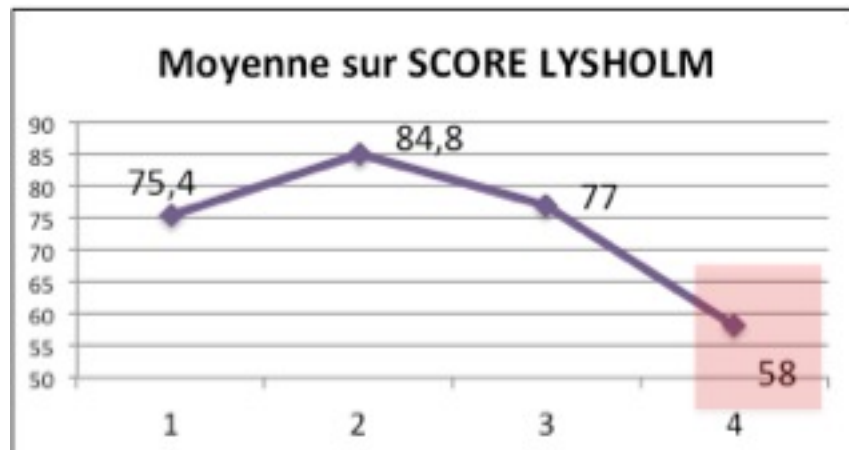
68

p=0,021



Factors of Bad Pronostic

- Repair versus Reconstruction
- Delay Injury-Surgery (>21J) (p=0.02)
- Number of lesions (=4)
- Important Varus (HKA<175°)



Complications

- Associated lesion : Common Peroneal Nerve in 7%
- 5 stiffness
 - 3 arthrolysis
 - 1 MUA <45J
 - 2 MUA >45j (1 secondary arthrolysis)
- **1 HAEMATOMA with CPN compression**
- **1 INFECTION** à 1 mois

7%

Sport return



Pivot Sport

➤ Patient Information+++

Professional: 30% (58% if <21 days, 19% if >21 days)

Non Professional: 78%

Return to Play and Future ACL Injury Risk Following ACL Reconstruction In Soccer Athletes From the MOON Group
AJSM 2012

72%





Thank You!



LYON **ORTHO** CLINIC

