

TKA STIFFNES

PLACE of **Mobilisation Under Anesthesia**

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DRAFT

- ❑ Definition
- ❑ Incidence
- ❑ Risk Factors
- ❑ Causes
- ❑ Treatment
- ❑ Conclusions

DEFINITION

► Limited ROM +/- pain

- Flexion $> 20^\circ$
- Extension

Not well defined

.. 2004
Mercan 2004
.. 2001
Christensen 2002
Flexion $< 90^\circ$ Ghandi 2006

“When a patient is not satisfied with the ROM”

DEFINITION

Flexion requirements for ADL ???

- ❑ Lifting objects from the floor
- ❑ Climbing stairs → 80°
- ❑ Sitting → 90°
- ❑ Tie the shoes



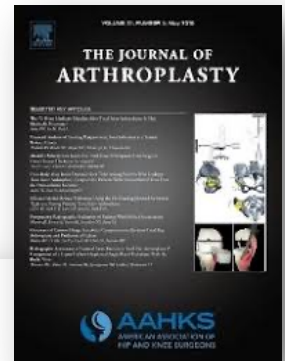
Between 80° and 105° ?

Flexion requirements may vary depending on:

- ❑ Height, hip mobility, etc.

The shorter the patient the higher the flexion required

INCIDENCE



The Journal of Arthroplasty Vol. 25 No. 6 2010

Stiffness After Revision Total Knee Arthroplasty

Gregory K. Kim, BA, S.M. Javad Mortazavi, MD, James J. Purtill, MD, Peter F. Sharkey, MD, William J. Hozack, MD, and Javad Parvizi, MD, FRCS

► 1,3% – 11%

RISK FACTORS

- ❑ **↓ ROM** preop

- ❑ **Age → YOUNGERS**

 - Higher expectations // traumatic ethiology

- ❑ **Immobilization** post-TKR

 - Fracture // soft tissue healing

- ❑ **Infection** (subclinical)

- ❑ ***Patella infera***

MANAGEMENT OF STIFFNESS FOLLOWING TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY

BY JAVAD PARVIZI, MD, FRCS, T. DAVID TARITY, BS, MARLA J. STEINBECK, PhD, ROMAN G. POLITI, BS,
ASHISH JOSHI, MD, MPH, JAMES J. PURTILL, MD, AND PETER F. SHARKEY, MD



ASSOCIATED CAUSES

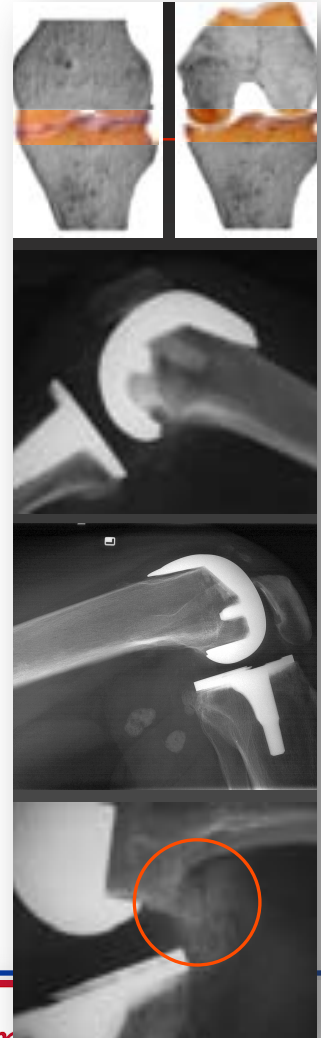


Stiffness After Total Knee Arthroplasty

Surgical Technique

By CHARLES L. NELSON, MD, JANE KIM, BA, AND PAUL A. LOTKE, MD

- ❑ *Overstuffing* (patellofemoral)
- ❑ Excessive constraint (GAP flex & ext)
- ❑ PCL preservation
- ❑ Malposition of TKR components (malrotation)
- ❑ Arthrofibrosis (intraarticular adhesions, scars, etc)

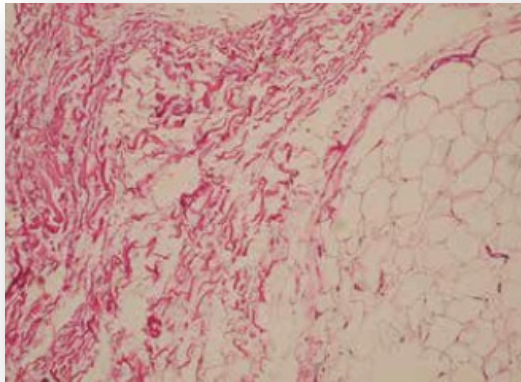


ETHIOLOGY

Some patients develop stiffness despite a correctly-sized & implanted prosthesis

■ Fibrotic joint disorder

- Dysregulation of the immune system
 - Intraarticular adhesions or scarring
 - Heterotopic calcifications

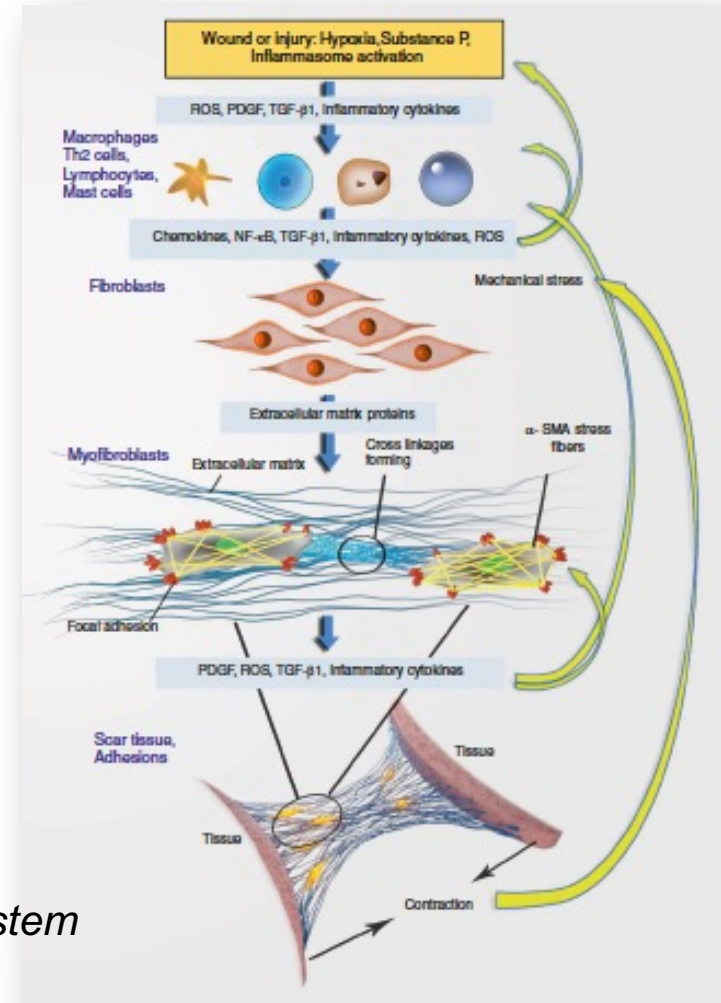


ETHIOLOGY

ARTHROFIBROSIS

- ❑ Surgery causes **HYPOXIA**
- ❑ Activation of cells **inflammasomes***
- ❑ Production of **reactive O₂ species**
- ❑ Platelet-derived growth factor (**PDGF**)
- ❑ Transforming growth factor beta (**TGF-β**)
- ❑ Inflammatory **cytokines / mediators**

**cytosolic multiprotein oligomers of the innate immune system responsible for the activation of inflammatory responses*




ETHIOLOGY 2

International Orthopaedics
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00264-023-05990-9>

ORIGINAL PAPER

Unexpected positive cultures in patients with arthrofibrosis following total hip and total knee arthroplasty

Yuri Lara-Taranchenko^{1,2} · Tiago Moreira^{2,3} · N. Amir Sandiford⁴ · Ernesto Guerra-Farfán¹ · Thorsten Gehrke² · Mustafa Citak² 

Brückner et al. *Patient Safety in Surgery* (2019) 13:1
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13037-018-0181-1>

Patient Safety in Surgery

RESEARCH

Open Access

Low-grade infections as a possible cause of arthrofibrosis after total knee arthroplasty



C. Brückner¹, E. Straube², I. Petersen^{3,4}, S. Sachse², P. Keller^{2,5}, F. Layher¹, G. Matziolis¹, U. Spiegel⁶, D. Zajonz⁶, M. Edel⁷ and A. Roth^{1,6,8*}

TREATMENT

- RHB

- MUA

 - < 12 weeks

- Arthrolysis → arthroscopically / open

 - > 12 weeks

- Revision TKR

 - Components Malposition

 - Extensor Mechanism

Stiffness After
Total Knee Arthroplasty

Surgical Technique

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TREATMENT

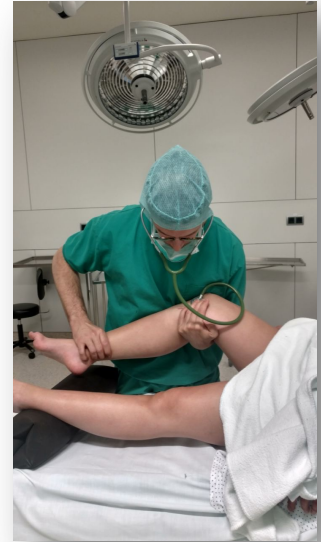
Mobilization Under Anaesthesia



TREATMENT

Mobilization Under Anaesthesia

- ❑ > 12 weeks
- ❑ Carefully (Fx, wound dehiscence's, ossifications, etc.)
- ❑ RHB early & continuous



TREATMENT

Mobilization Under Anaesthesia

POSTOP MANAGEMENT

- ☐ CPM set (to the maximum flex / ext obtained) / 6 to 8h a day
- ☐ Pain control (epidural catheter in place for 24–48 h)



MUA - OUTCOMES

Fitzsimmons 2010



Thani 2012

ex / 5.7° ext)

rate **6.7%**

>12 weeks

Vanlommel 2016

low flexion before TKA
between TKA and MUA

In Summary

- ▶ Arthrofibrosis (sterile) is a **fibrotic disease**
- ▶ **BUT**, be aware of low grade infections
- ▶ MUA (early), remain the **primary treatment**
 - Open arthrolysis → component malposition
 - CPM → to minimise joint contractions
- ▶ **Early intervention** (to prevent fibrosis) is likely to be important

Future Research

- ▶ Therapeutic agents to halt or reverse fibrosis
- ▶ Anti-fibrotic **coatings** on surgical implants
- ▶ Low-dose **Aspirin** + **omega 3 fatty acids** (may be effective modulating inflammasomes)

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