





Proximal tibial fractures: Bone defect filling, yes or no?

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Introduction

- Common Fracture
- External tibial plateau ++ (75%)
- Articular fracture with need of a perfect reduction
- Epidemiology: young patient with high cinetic trauma

== > Major functional prognosis...

...With sometimes really poor results







Classification

Type |

Most known = Schatzker

> Clin Orthop Relat Res. 1979 Jan-Feb:(138):94-104.

The tibial plateau fracture. The Toronto experience 1968--1975

J Schatzker, R McBroom, D Bruce

Type 1: Split fracture of the lateral tibial plateau

<u>Type 2</u>: Split depression of the lateral tibial plateau

<u>Type 3</u>: Central depression of the lateral plateau

Type 4: Split of the medial tibial plateau

<u>Type 5</u>: Bicondylar tibial plateau fracture

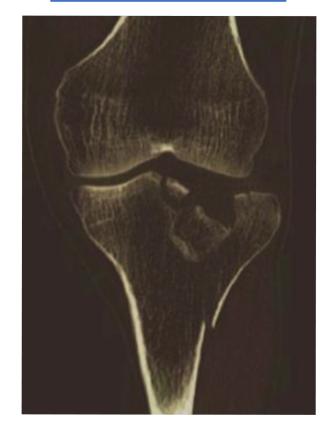
<u>Type 6</u>: Dissociation between metaphysis and diaphysis

Bone Defect Assessment

Xrays



CT Scan +++



Objective of bone filling

Keep the bone from collapsing

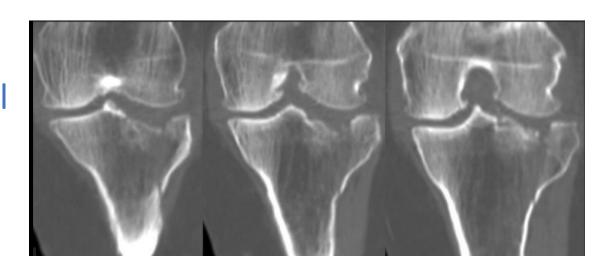
Support for osteosynthesis

Promote consolidation



Criteria for bone filling

- Significance of the depression/collapse
- Localisation defect (medial/ lateral / Posterior)
 - ➤ Weight bearing zone ? +++
- Size of the defect
- Age, bone quality, BMI...



Filling?: Not necessary

- No collapse
- Small size defect

- Stable osteosynthesis
- Good bone quality



Filling?: Yes!

• Collapse (++ Schatzker 2 and 3, split depression)

Major bone defect

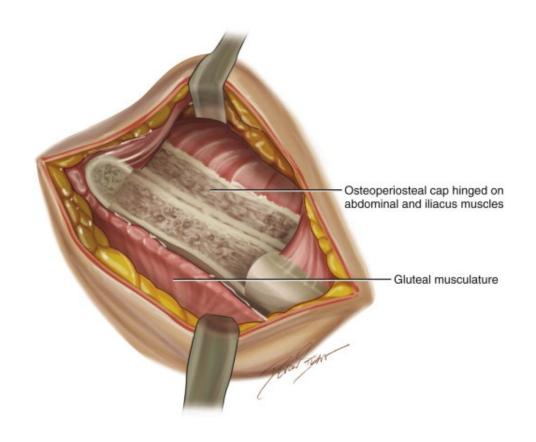
Poor osteosynthesis

Bad bone quality, BMI >>



Bone defect filling: yes, but with what?

- Autograft = iliac crest +++, cancellous bone
 - Healing + => For large defects, with bad vascularization
 - But donor site morbidity... (Pain, neurovascular, haematoma, infections cosmetic...) and also quantitative limitations (elderly ++)



Iliac crest still the gold standard for bone grafting

Bone defect filling: yes, but with what?

- Allograft (Bone Bank): ease of use, no pathogenicity, less operative time
 - Fragmented graft: ease of use, but less mechanical property
 - Bone block, Femoral Head...: better biomechanical property



Bone defect filling: yes, but with what?

- <u>Bone graft substitute</u>: alone or as additional materials Needs osteo-inductivity, osteogenicity and osteoconductivity
 - **Biological** : *allograft / xenograft* (Corals, natural polymer, demineralized bone matrix)

• Synthetic: bioactiv glasses, hydroxyapatite, calcium phospahtes/sulfates, porous titanium

Bone defect filling : yes, but with what ?

Synthetic:

- Bioactiv glass (GLASSBone ®, S53P4®...)
- Hydroxyapatite (Interporous®, Interporous bloc®...)



- Calcium phosphates cement (Norian SRS®, Graftys HBS®, Calcibon®, Hydroset®, Cerament®...)
- Calcium sulfates (MIIGX3®, Snow White®...)
- Porous titanium granules



Results: allograft and substitutes

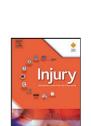
- Healing in approximatively 90% of the cases
- Excellent incorporation
- 0 to 8.7% of post operative infections
- <u>Secondary collapse</u>: Cut off = 2 mm
 - Biological substitutes: **8.6**%
 - *Synthetic grafts*: **5.4**% with hydroxyapatite, **3.7**% with calcium phosphate, **11.1**% with calcium sulfate



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Injury

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/injury



Literature review. 19 studies.

Use of bone graft substitutes in the management of tibial plateau fractures

Thomas Goff, Nikolaos K. Kanakaris, Peter V. Giannoudis *

Results: autograft / substitutes / no graft

Lower pain with graft (vs no graft)

Decreased loss of fracture reduction with subsitute vs autograft.

 3 studies independently demonstrated improved functional outcomes with calcium phosphate vs no graft

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The Use of Calcium Phosphate Bone Cement in Fracture Treatment

A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Trials

By Sohail S. Bajammal, MBChB, MSc, FRCSC, Michael Zlowodzki, MD, Amy Lelwica, MD, Paul Tornetta III, MD, Thomas A. Einhorn, MD, Richard Buckley, MD, FRCSC, Ross Leighton, MD, FRCSC, Thomas A. Russell, MD, Sune Larsson, MD, PhD, and Mohit Bhandari, MD, MSc, FRCSC

Results: autograft / substitutes

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Comparative Study > Eur J Orthop Surg Traumatol. 2017 Jul;27(5):665-671. doi: 10.1007/s00590-016-1863-v. Epub 2016 Oct 8.
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Autograft versus allograft reconstruction of acute tibial plateau fractures: a comparative study of complications and outcome

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Abolfazl Bagherifard <sup>1</sup>, Hassan Ghandhari <sup>1</sup>, Mahmoud Jabalameli <sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Rahbar <sup>1</sup>, Hosseinali Hadi <sup>1</sup>, Mehdi Moayedfar <sup>2</sup>, Mohammadreza Minatour Sajadi <sup>1</sup>, Alireza Karimpour <sup>1</sup>
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Affiliations + expand

PMID: 27722903 DOI: 10.1007/s00590-016-1863-y

Comparative Study > J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2003 Feb;85(2):222-31.

doi: 10.2106/00004623-200302000-00007.

Experimental tibial plateau fractures augmented with calcium phosphate cement or autologous bone graft

Robert D Welch 1, Hong Zhang, Dwight G Bronson

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 12571298 DOI: 10.2106/00004623-200302000-00007

Comparable complication rate, clinical and radiological outcome of allogenic versus autologous

Freeze-dried allograft could be recommended as an appropriate substitute of autograft in this treatment.

Cancellous autograft did not maintain an anatomical reduction of the tibial plateau fractures, in contrast with calcium phosphate cement augmentation.

Proximal tibial fractures ?bone filling Take home message

- A collapse : Yes, Graft ! +++
- A defect : Yes, Graft !

Allograft / Substitute : you can use it ! Calcium Phosphate cement ++

Always to be prepared for bone defect filling...









Thank you for your attention

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