Tibial Plateau Fractures: Overview & Updates

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Mechanism

Low Energy High Energy Complex Fx - Dislocation



AO Classification



A1 Extra-articular fx, avulsion



B1 Partial articular fx, pure split

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C1 Complete articular fx, articular simple, metaphyseal simple

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A2 Extra-articular fx, metaphyseal simple



B2 Partial articular fx, pure depression



C2 Complete articular fx, articular simple, metaphyseal multifragmentary



A3 Extra-articular fx, metaphyseal multifragmentary



B3 Partial articular fx, split-depression



C3 Complete articular fx, articular multifragmentary

Schatzker Classification



Column Concept Classification





Schatzker & Column Combined

























Surgical Goals

Obtain/Secure Articular Reduction

- Reduce Condylar Width
- Restore Axial Alignment
- Neutralize Meta-Diaphysis
 - Secure Tibial Tubercle
 - Early ROM
- Appropriate Soft Tissue Handling



Surgical Goals



Appropriate Soft Tissue Handling





Find the Column Find The Apex Fix the Apex/Column









Stable Articular Fixation ?







Associated Injuries

Degloving NV injury Meniscus - 50% Ligament - 25% Compart Synd – 10% **Chondral Injuries** LS spine, pelvis, foot







Timing of Imaging

If with:

- 1. Fracture/Dislocation (length unstable)
 - 2. severe soft tissue
- 3. associated injuries





If with:

- 1. Length stable
- 2. Soft tissue good
- 3. Isolated injury

Spanning Ex Fix & Reduction

CT then Staged ORIF

Reconstruction



CT with reconstructions



Early ORIF reconstruction



Temporary External Fixation



Anterior or Antero-Lateral Tibia

Medial or Antero-Medial Draw Operative Incisions Place Outside Area of Injury

Spanning External Fixator



Compartment Syndrome

<u>Etiology</u> Bicondylar Fx (10%) Crush Inj **Hyperextension Inj**

<u>Results</u>

- ↑ Infection
- ↓ Soft tissue coverage

↑ Stiffness



Alternate Approaches



Timing of Fixation

Severe soft tissue with compartment syndrome

Release compartment & ORIF single stage

Delayed soft tissue coverage

<u>- OR -</u>

Release compartment & Span with Ex Fix

Staged soft tissue & ORIF

Treatment

1. Non-operative 2. Casting 3. Roller Traction 4. Hybrid 6. Percutaneous/MIPPO 7. ORIF 8. Ex Fix + ORIF

Lateral Exposure



Schatzker 1/AL Injury



Schatzker II/Anterolateral Injury



Schatzker III/Anterolateral Injury





- 1. Distraction
- 2. Disimpact
- 3. Temporary Articular Fixation
- 4. Final Fixation

Compound









6. Remove Temp Fixation



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Schatzker IV/Posteromedial Injury













Find Column – Medial Find Apex – Medial Fix Apex/Column

3

2

IV

Injury Imaging









Fracture Dislocation

Length Unstable

Spanning Ex Fix

CT & Assess Injury



Find Colum - Medial Fix Apex – Medial Fix Apex/Column 1.5

PCL Screw Fixatin Lateral Fem Condyle Lateral Meniscus Tear/Avulsion

Schatzker V/PM, AL Columns



V





Prone Posterior Approach







Schatzker VI/AL, PM Columns



Fix AL/PL Columns Schatzker II















Arthroplasty

TKA, Periprosthetic Plateau



Lateral Locked ORIF



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Final ORIF





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1cm Depression > 10^o Angulation OCTOBER 1973



Tibial Condylar Fractures

IMPAIRMENT OF KNEE JOINT STABILITY AS AN INDICATION FOR SURGICAL TREATMENT *

BY POUL S. RASMUSSEN, M.D.[†], GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN

From the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery 1 Sahlgren's Hospital, Gotherburg

ABSTRACT: In a series of 260 fractures of one or both tibial condyles, the main indication for surgical treatment was clinical evidence of instability of the extended knee joint. Forty-four per cent of the patients were treated either by closed tractionreduction and internal fixation using a wire loop or by open reconstruction of the joint surface using autogenous bone grafts. Follow-up of 78 per cent of the patients revealed that 87 per cent of them had an acceptable knee function. Post-traumatic osteoarthritis was found in 17 per cent. The relationship between end results and factors such as age, sex, type of fracture, instability, angular deviation, and local deformity of the joint surface is evaluated. The principal factors that led to bad results were residual instability and malalignment.





< 5% TKA

Complications Associated With Internal Fixation of High-Energy Bicondylar Tibial Plateau Fractures Utilizing a Two-Incision Technique

David P. Barei, MD, FRCS(C), Sean E. Nork, MD, William J. Mills, MD, M. Bradford Henley, MD, and Stephen K. Benirschke, MD

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Anatomic Reduction 62%

Infection 8.4% → Resolution with 3.3+ Procedures

DVT 19.3%

Conclusion

Appropriate Dx of all Injury Components

(Fracture Fragments, Soft Tissue, Meniscus, Ligament, NV, Asso Inj)

Appropriate Reduction

(Anatomic Articular Reconstruction, Length, Alignment, Rotation)

Stabilize Fx

(Appropriate timing, approach(es), hardware)

WB @ 6-12 weeks Avoid Complications Baseline @ 18-24 mo

Thank You

Solution Control Contr

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