Periprosthetic Fractures

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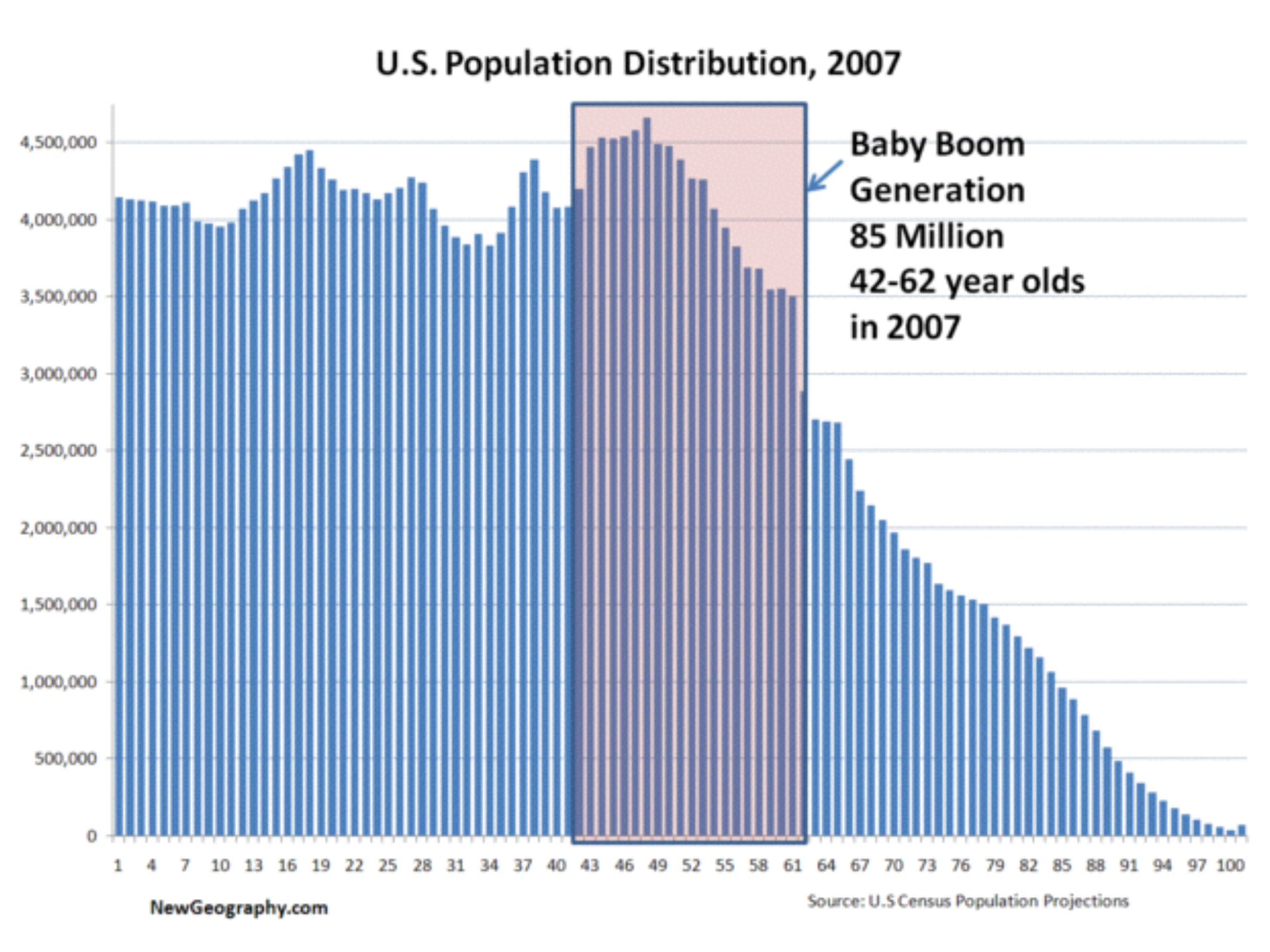
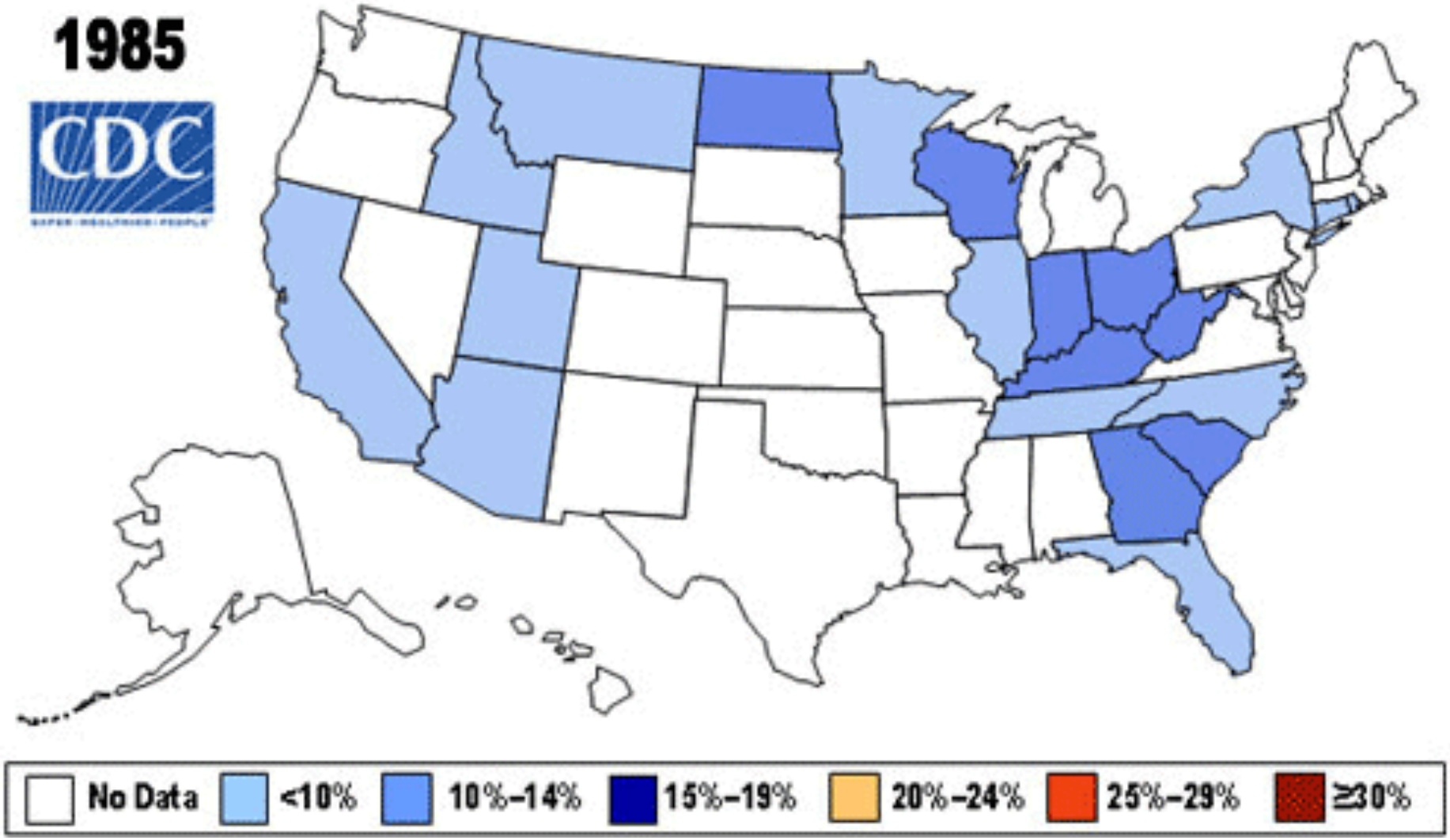
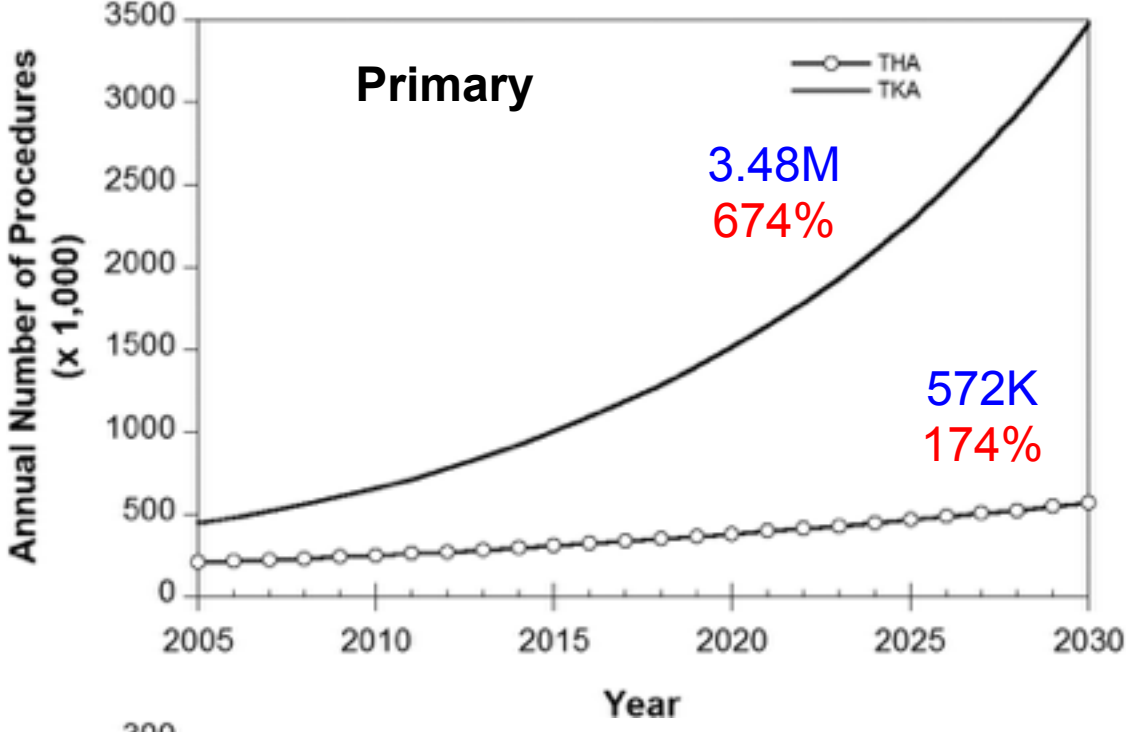
Disclosure

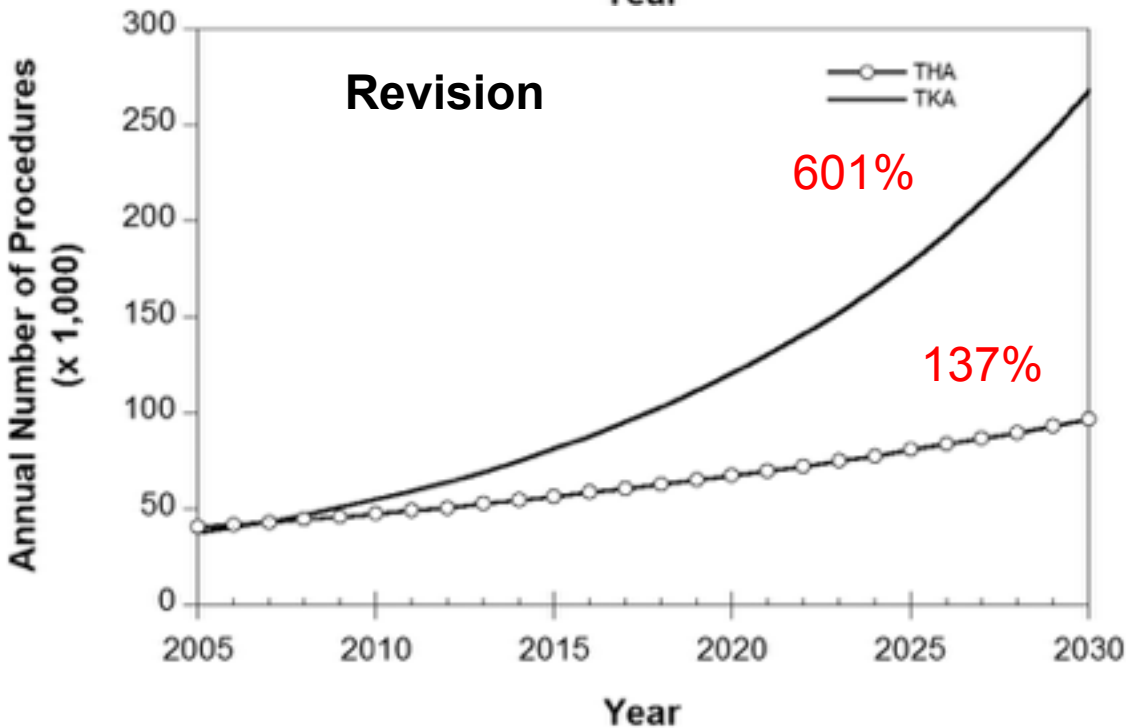
- **Stryker: Education & Consultant**
- **OsteoConcentric: Consultant**
- **Lippincott: Editorial Board**


U.S. Population Distribution, 2007
Baby Boom Generation
85 Million
42-62 year olds
in 2007
4,500,000
4,000,000
3,500,000
3,000,000
2,500,000
2,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28 31 34 37 40 43 46 49 52 55 58 61 64 67 70 73 76 79 82 85 88 91 94 97 100
NewGeography.com
Source: U.S Census Population Projections

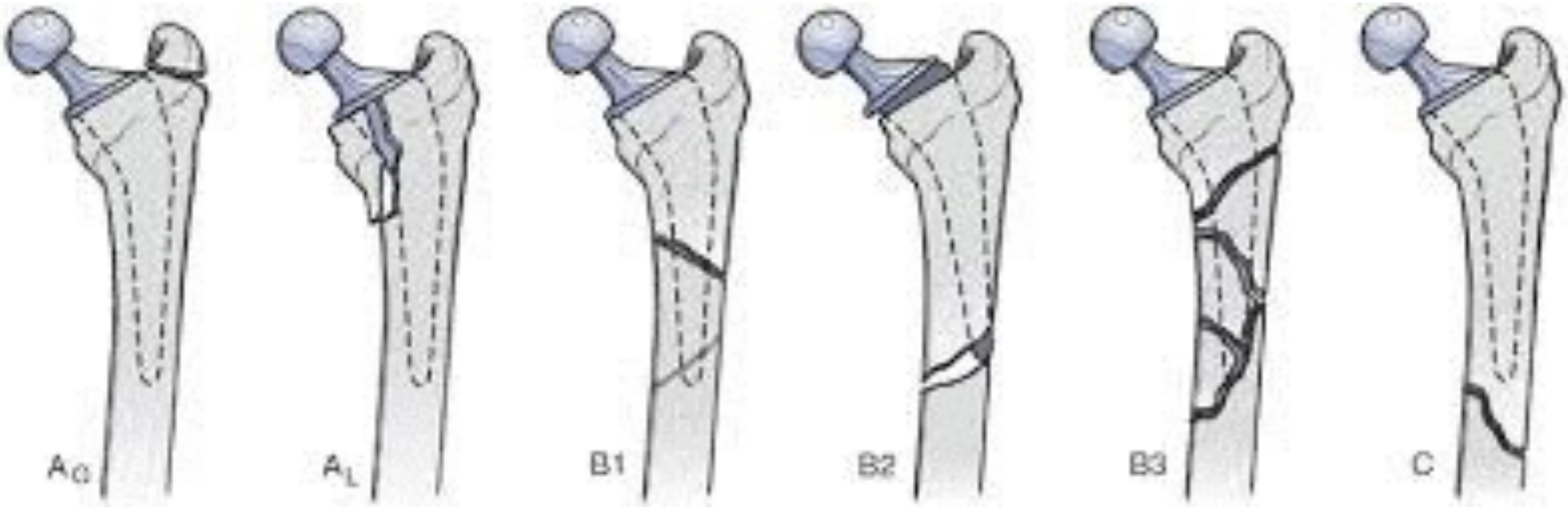

1985
CDC
No Data
<10%
10%–14%
15%–19%
20%–24%
25%–29%
≥30%

Total Joint Arthroplasty





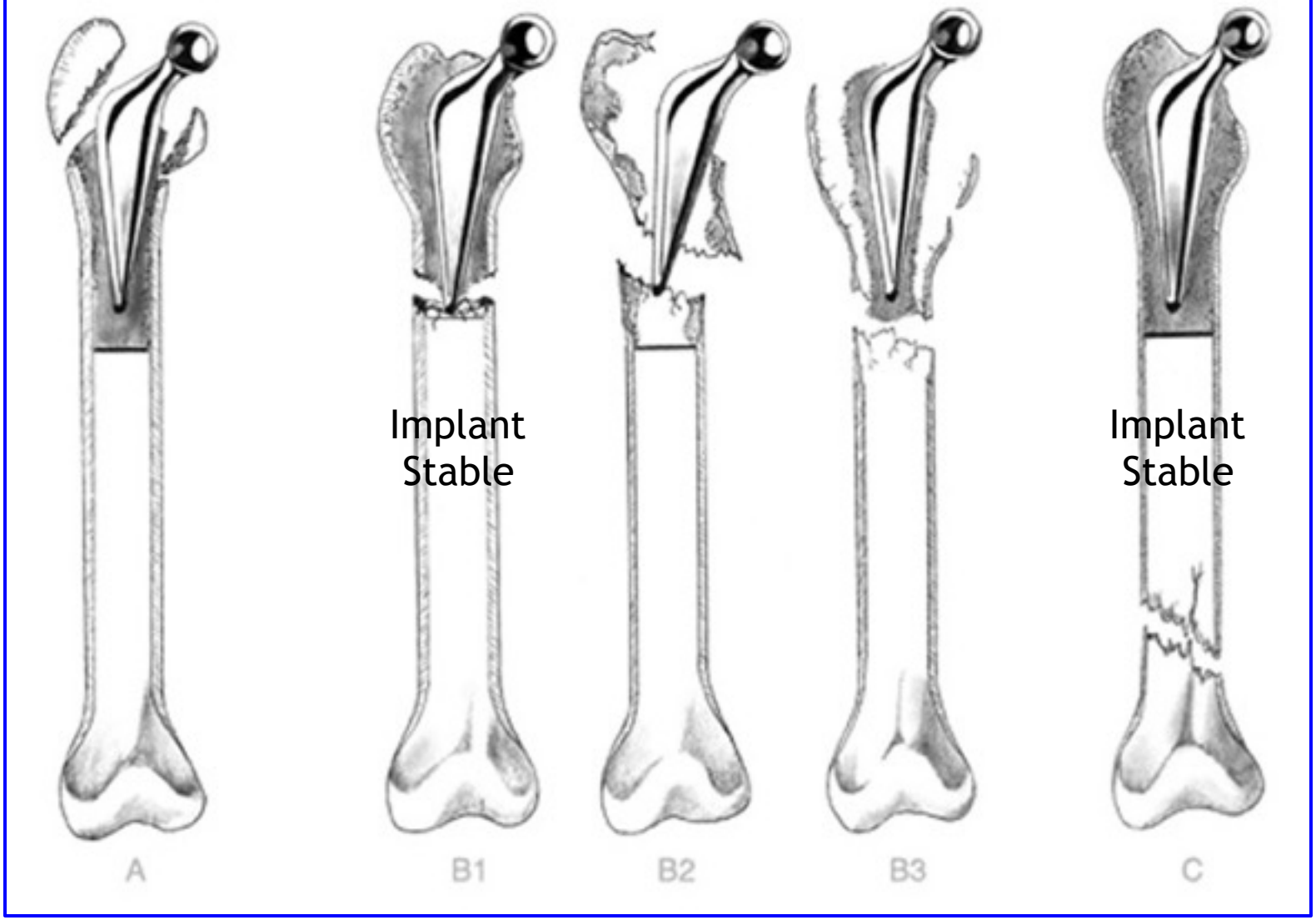
Femur – Total Hip Arthroplasty



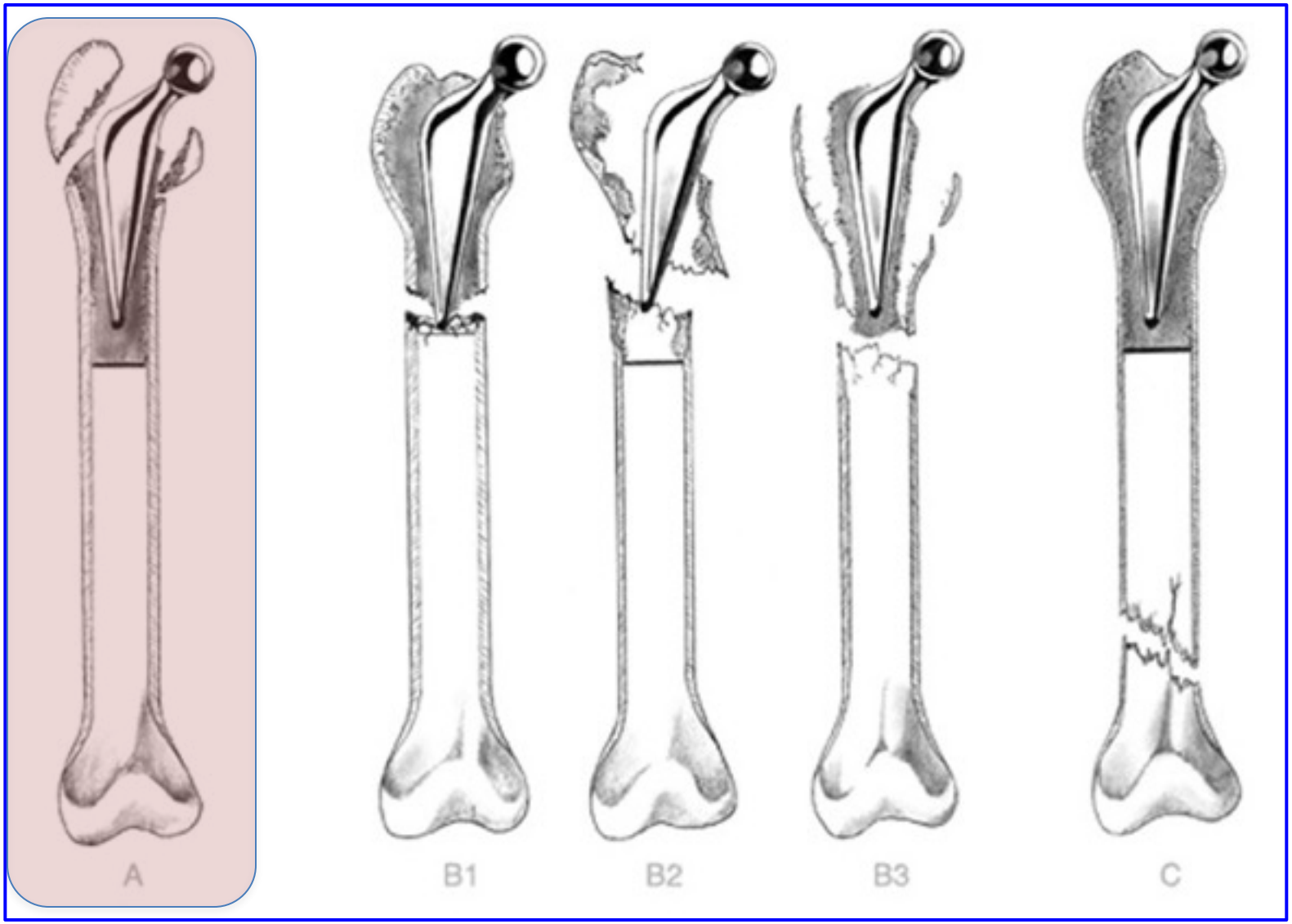
Vancouver Classification

- Consolidates the 3 most important factors
  - Site of the fracture
  - Stability of the implant
  - Quality of the surrounding bone
- Other factors: Age, general health

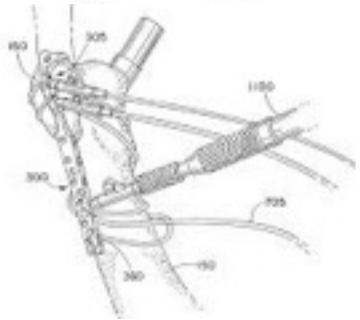
Vancouver Classification System



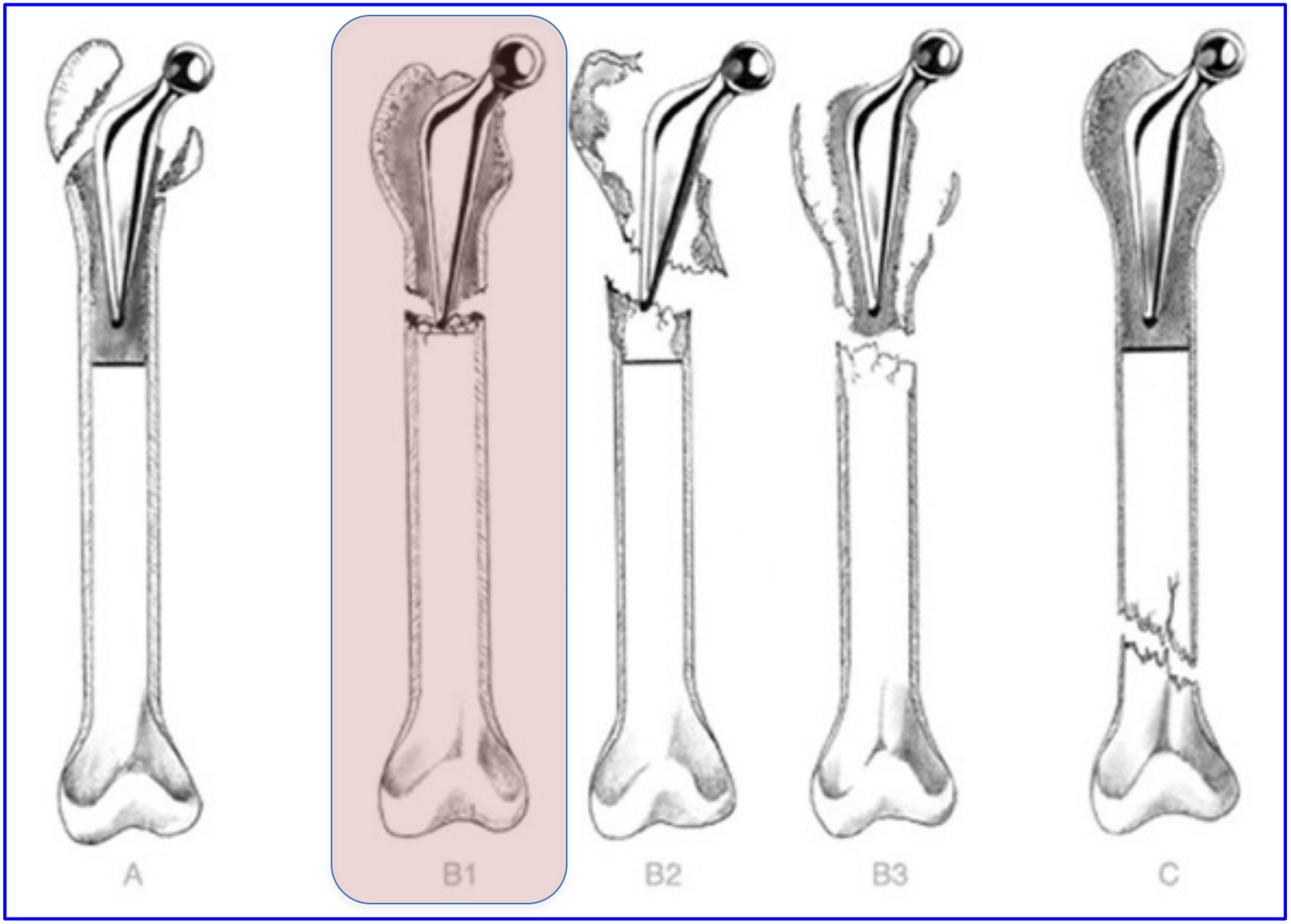
Vancouver Classification System



Vancouver A – Gr Troch Fx



Vancouver Classification System



Principles

Splint the **entire** bone

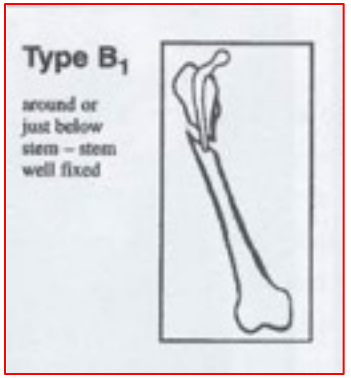
Screws when possible

Maintain fracture environment that **optimizes** fracture healing

Biomechanics

- Plate with distal screws and proximal cables better than allograft struts and cables alone
- Screws better than wires or cables
- Locked screws advantage for osteoporotic bone

Treatment



ORIF

Standard screw / plate devices

Screw / plate devices modified to accept cables

Ogden Concept

Screw / plate / cable devices with allograft struts

Allograft struts alone

New fixed-angle screw / plate devices

Treatment
Plates

Why so many techniques?

Driven by the presence of the prosthesis ± cement mantle

- Bicortical screws:
  - Difficult
  - available at level of lesser trochanter and proximal.
- Unicortical screws:
  - questionable fixation potential
- Cables:
  - questionable fixation potential

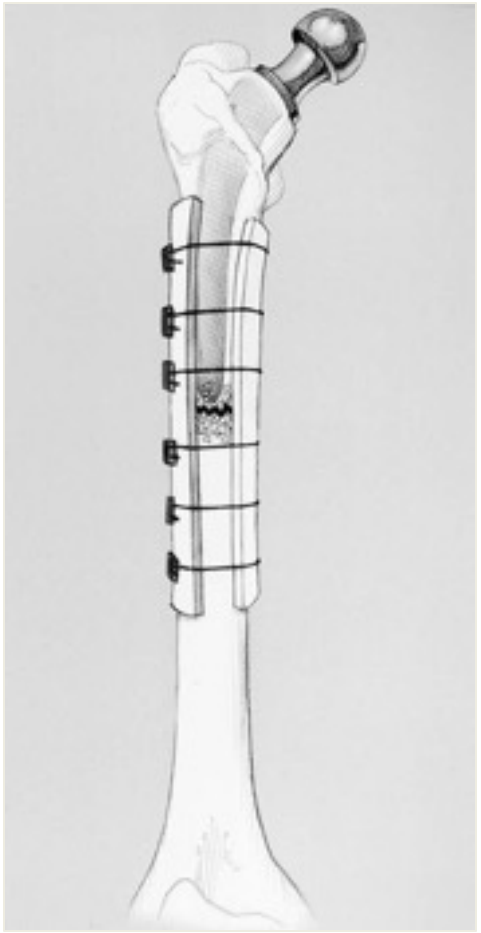
Effect on cement mantle?

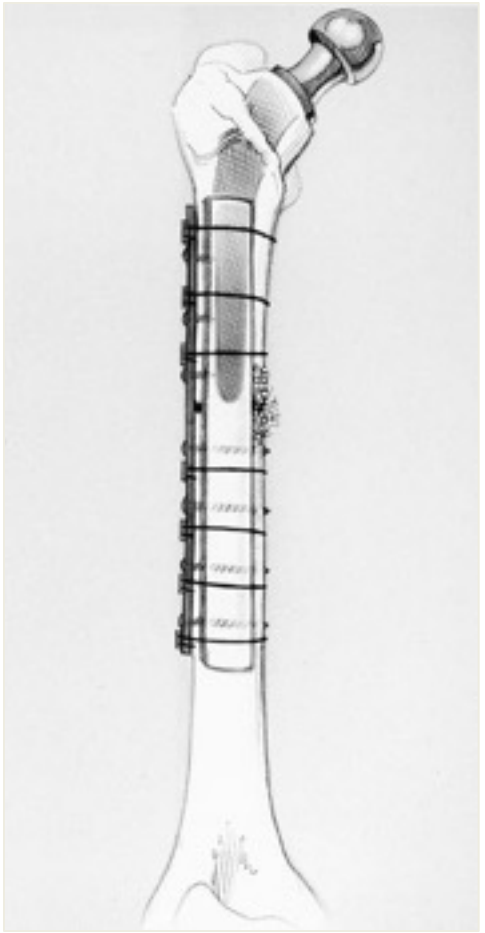
Proximal fixation remains challenging

Treatment

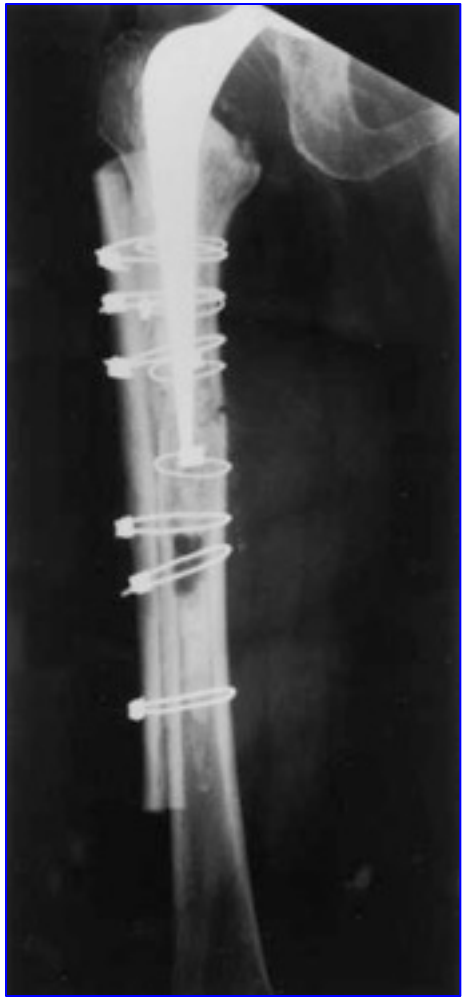
Allograft Struts

- Allograft Struts
  - Cabled around the fracture
  - “Biologic plates”
  - Ultimately incorporates and increases bone stock
  - Similar (identical) modulus of elasticity, prevents stress shielding of the host bone.

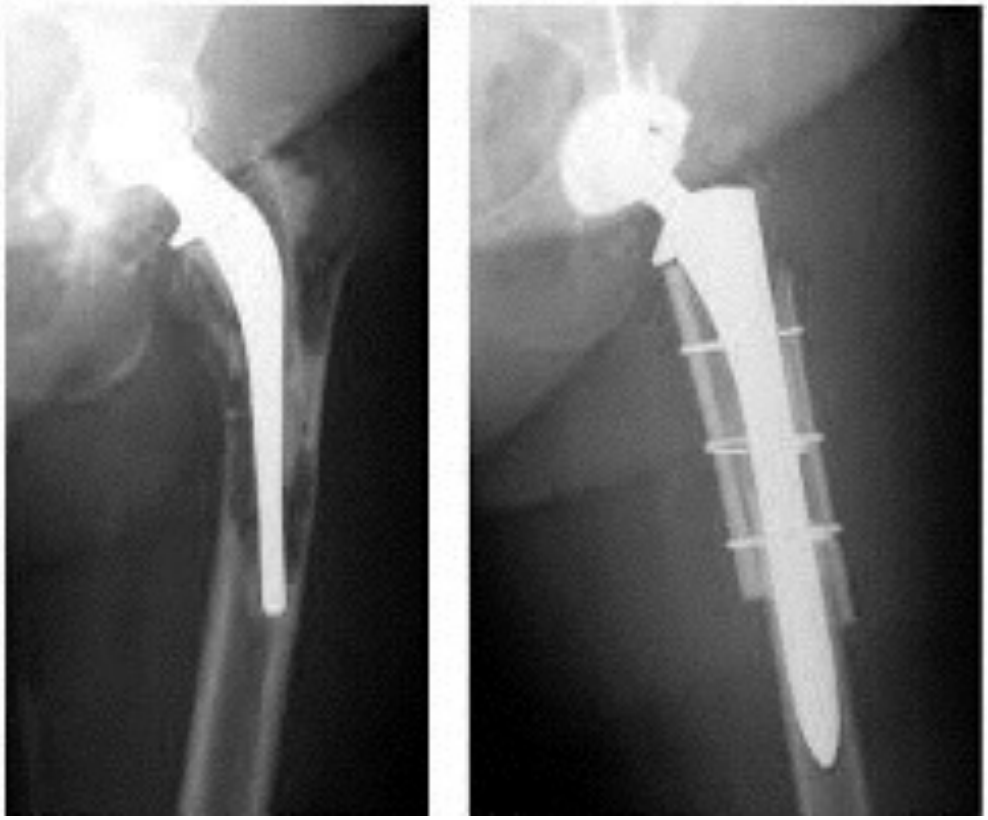




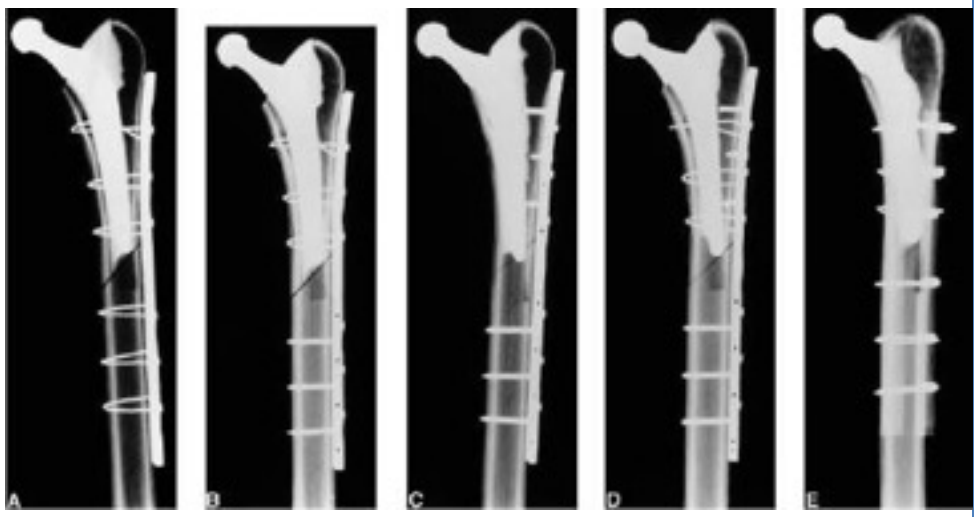
Injury



Immediate ORIF with allograft struts



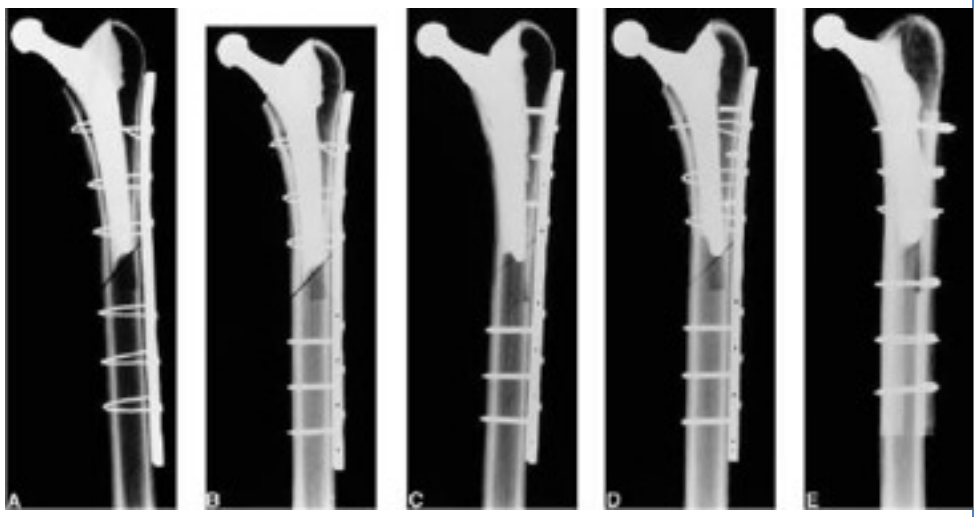
Dennis et al , 2000



- Biomechanical study
- Testing of 5 constructs
  - Simulated fx around THA
  - Good quality bone – synthetic femur
  - Cable ready plates, cables, and cortex screws

Dennis MG, et al, J Arthroplasty 15:523, 2000

Dennis et al , 2000

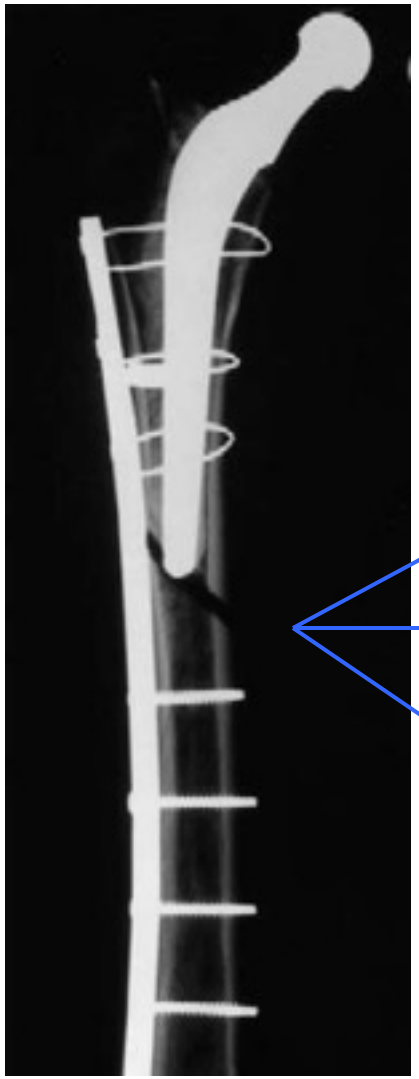


- Constructs included:
  - 6 cables
  - 3 cables proximal & 3 bicortical screws distal
  - 3 unicortical screws proximal & 3 bicortical screws distal
  - 3 cables & 3 unicortical screws proximal and 3 bicortical screws distal
  - 2 allograft cortical struts, 6 cables, & no plate or screws

Dennis MG, et al, J Arthroplasty 15:523, 2000

Treatment

Biomechanics: Summary



Classic Ogden Concept

Addition of unicortical screws ↑ fixation

Replacement with bicortical screws ↑ fixation

More stable than 2 allograft struts and cables

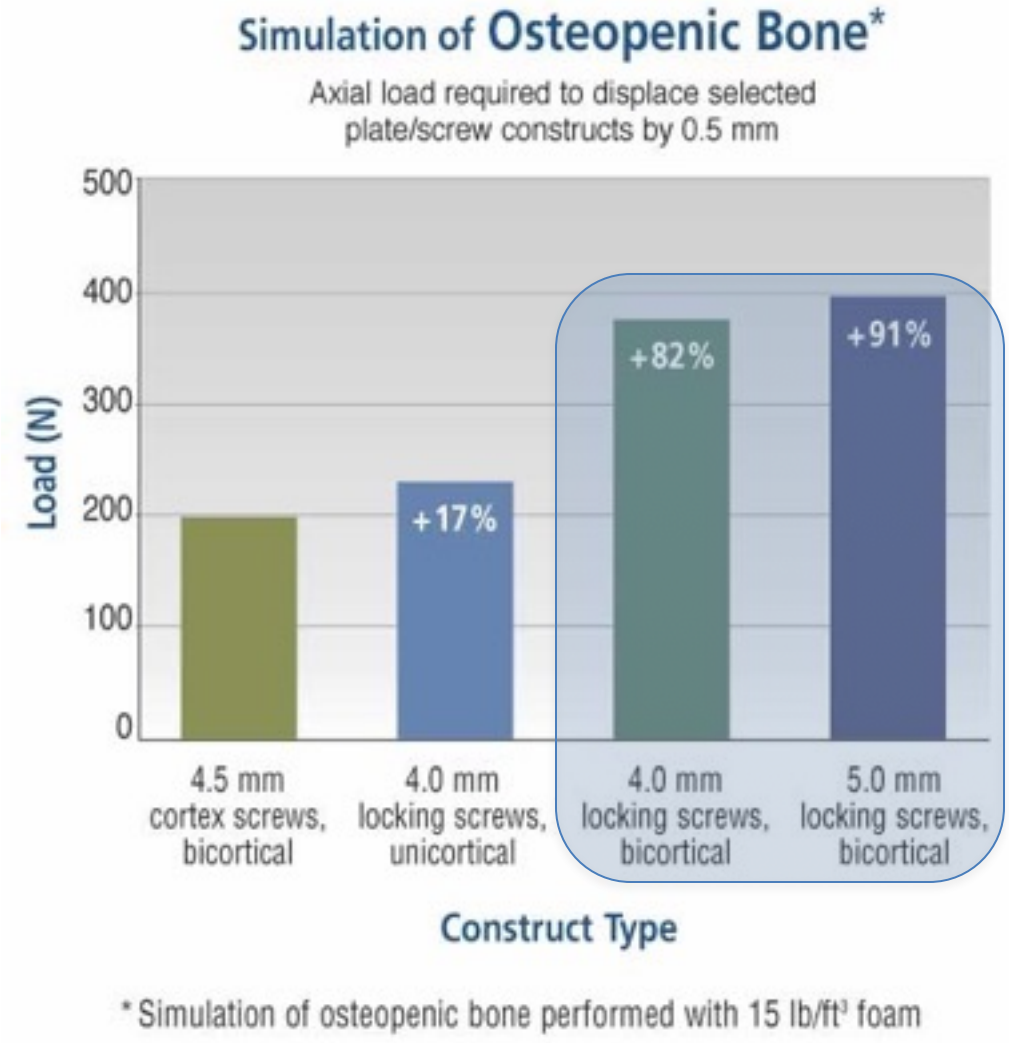
Dennis, J. Arthroplasty, 2000
Dennis, J. Orthop. Trauma, 2001

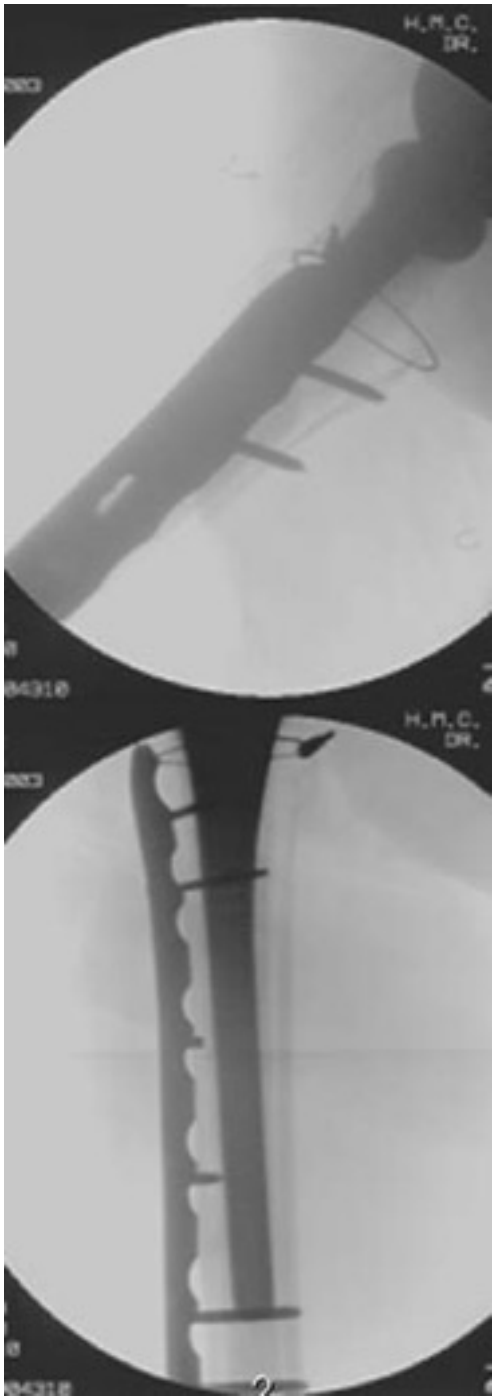
Treatment

Successful Clinical Results

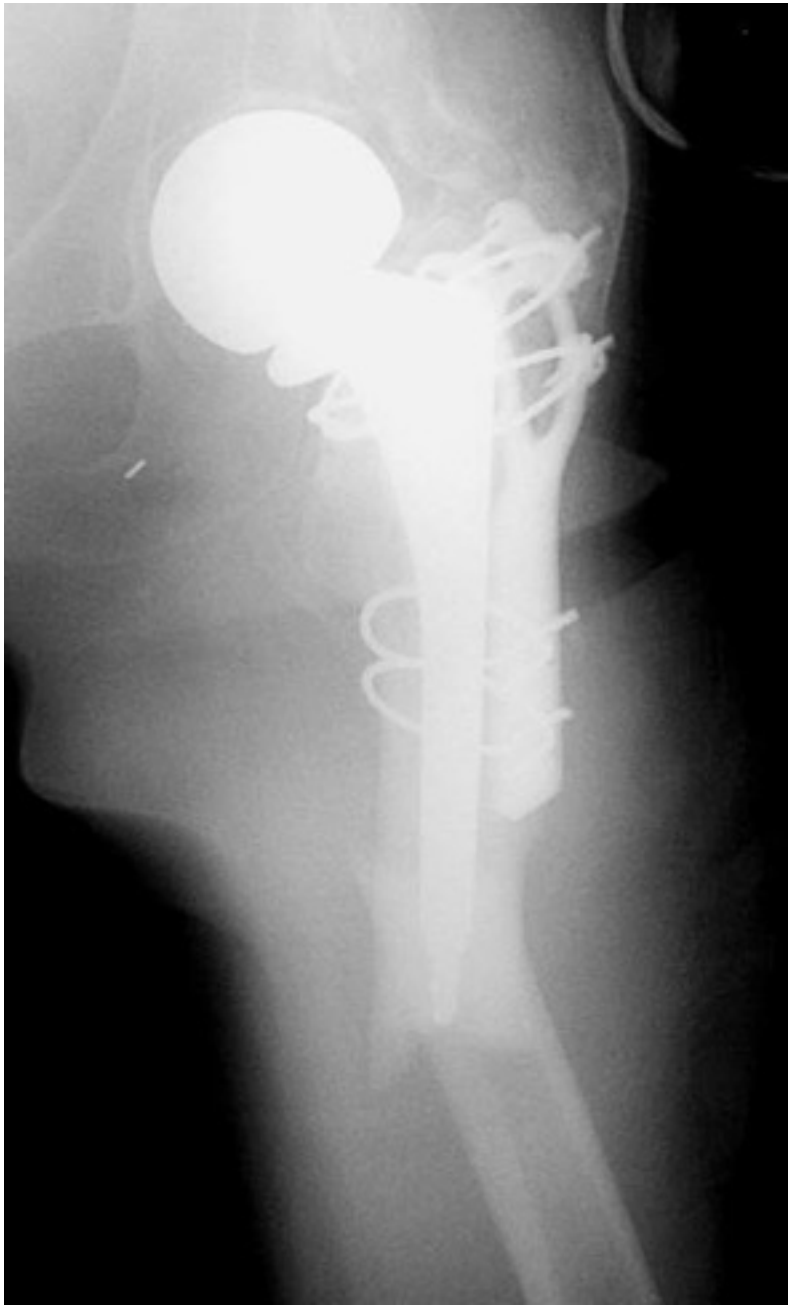
- Allograft Struts
  - Penenberg, Orthop Trans, 1989
  - Chandler, Semin Arthrop, 1993
  - Wong, OCNA, 1999
  - Head, CORR, 1999
  - Haddad, JBJS-Br, 2000
- ORIF (Cable/Plate)
  - Haddad, Injury, 1997
  - Kamineni, Injury, 1999
  - Tadross, J. Arthrop, 2000
  - Venu, Injury, 2001
- ORIF (DCP)
  - Stern, Orthop Rev, 1991
  - Serocki, J. Arthrop, 1992
  - Jukkala-Partio, Ann Chir Gynae, 1998
  - Siegmen, Unfallchirg, 1998

Osteoporotic Bone





B1

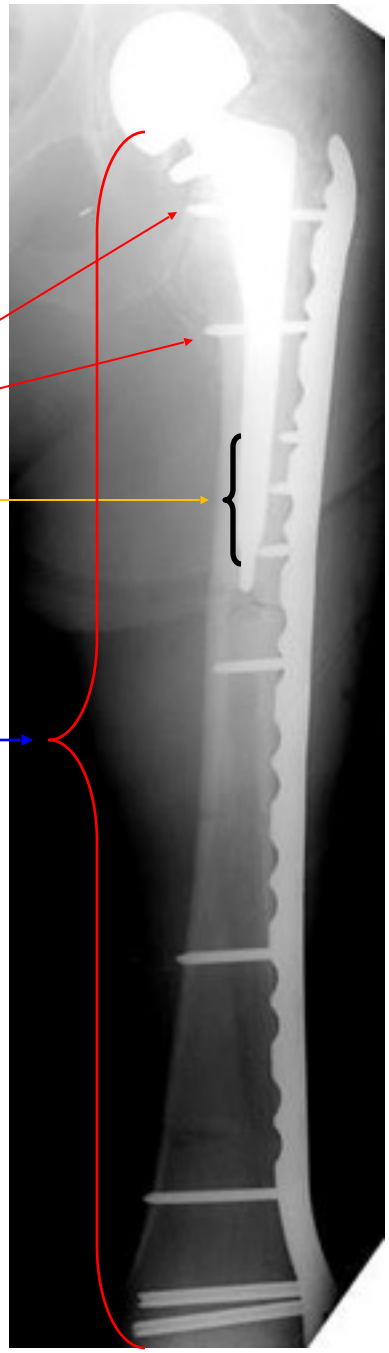


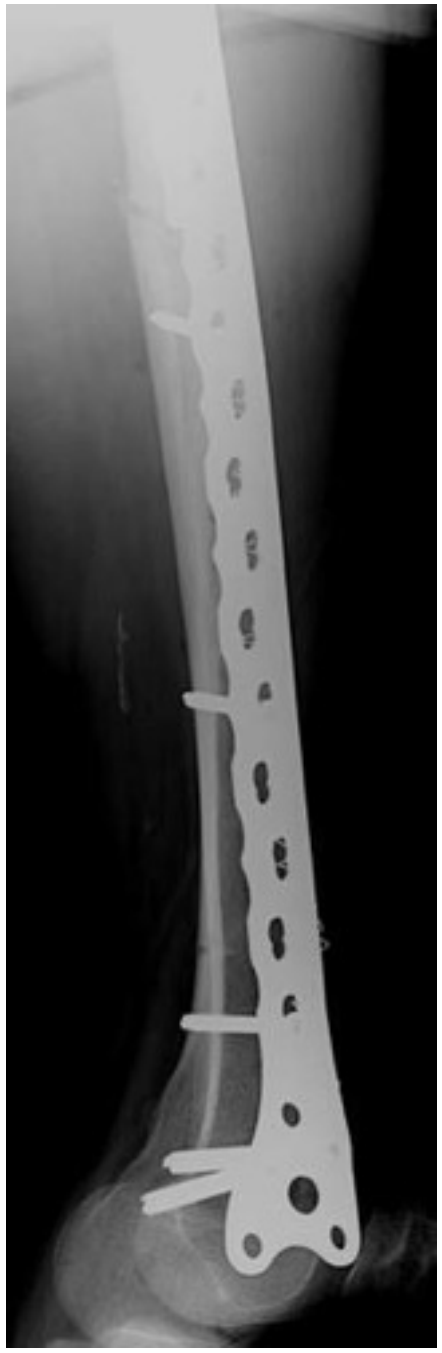
B1

Bicortical locking screws

Unicortical locking screws

Span the entire femur

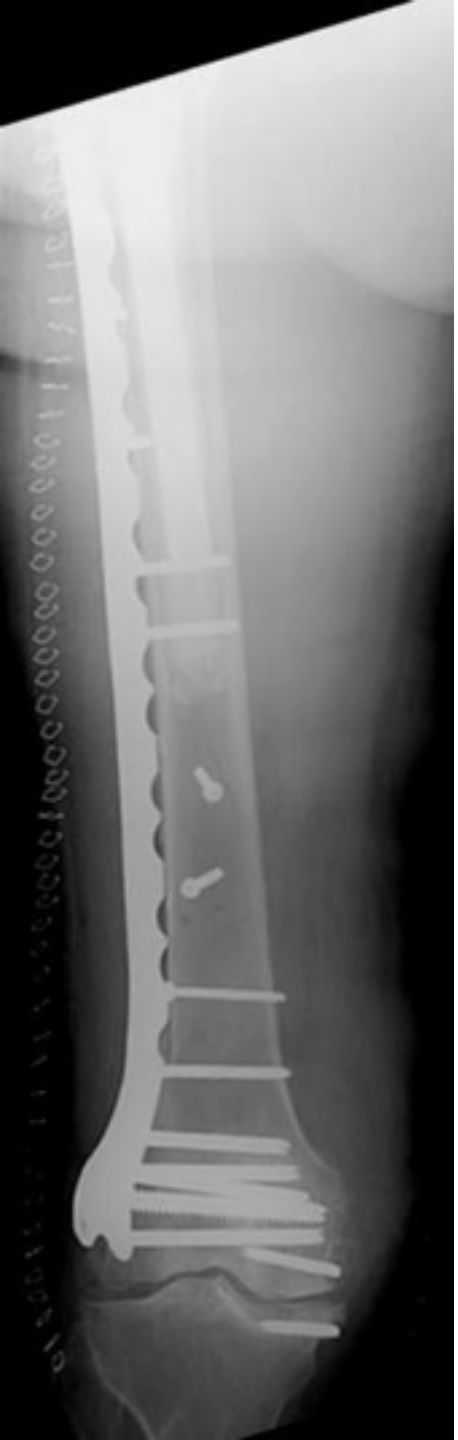




B1


R

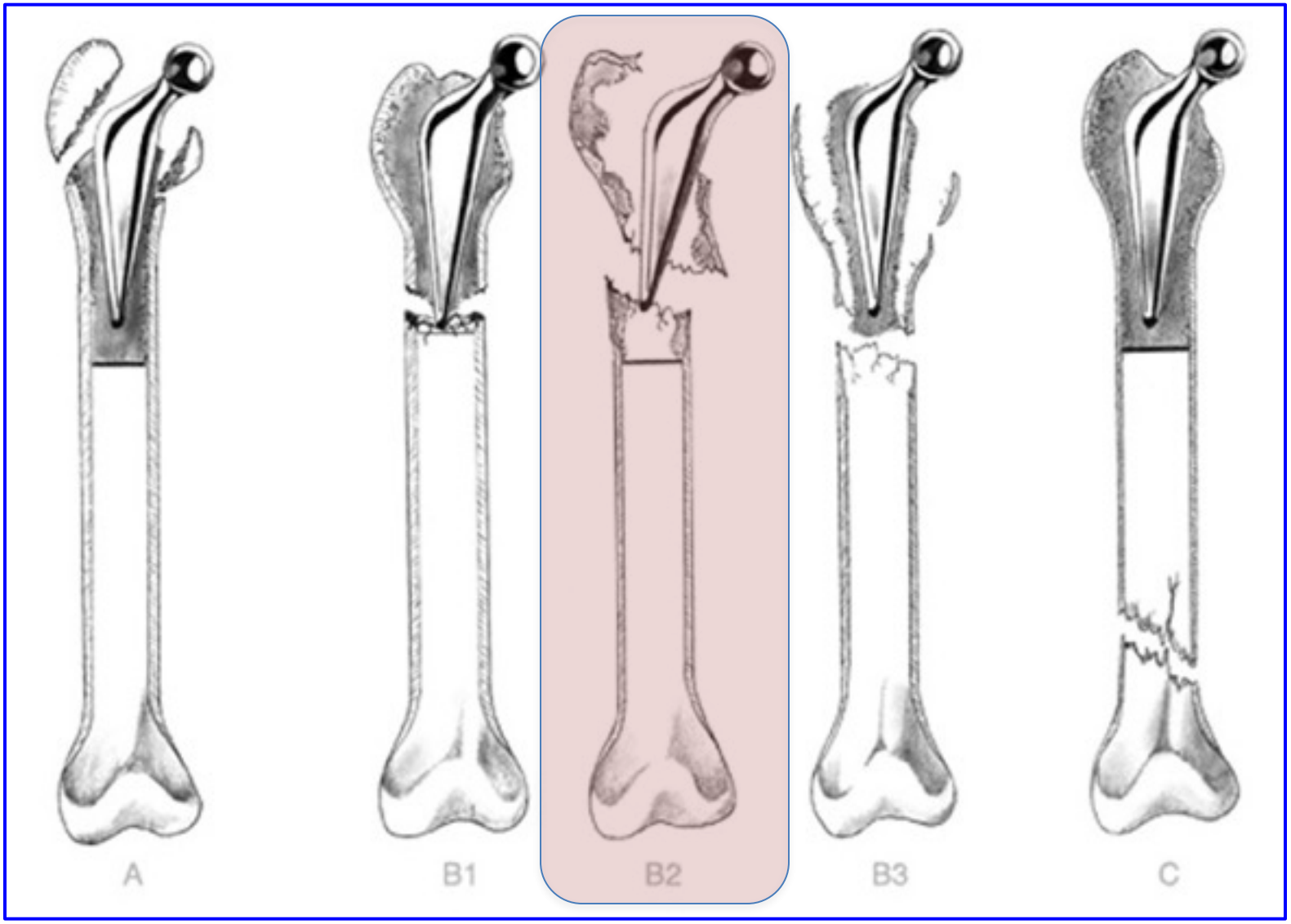

R

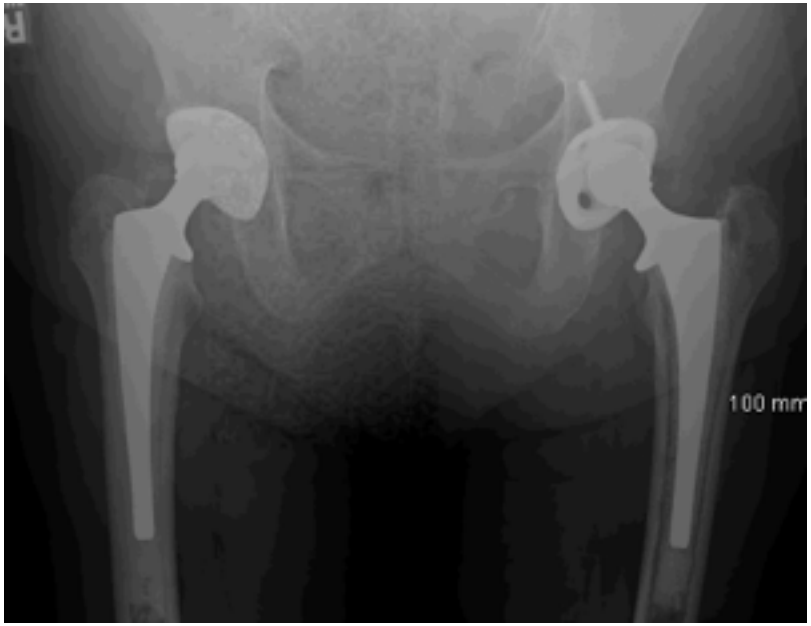

R

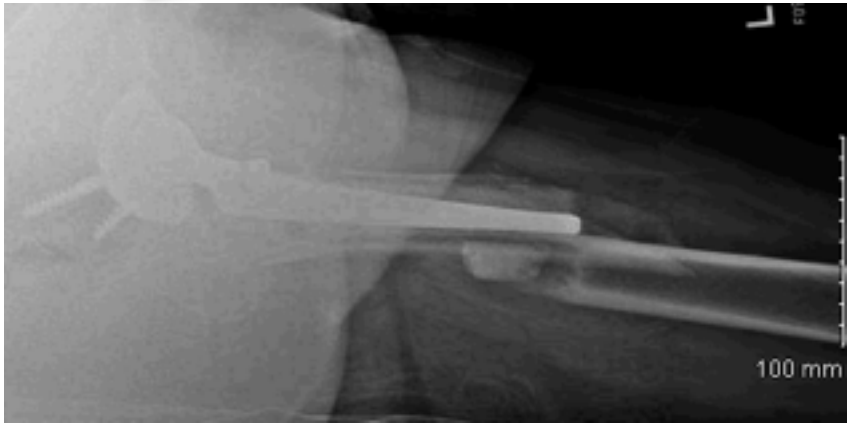

R

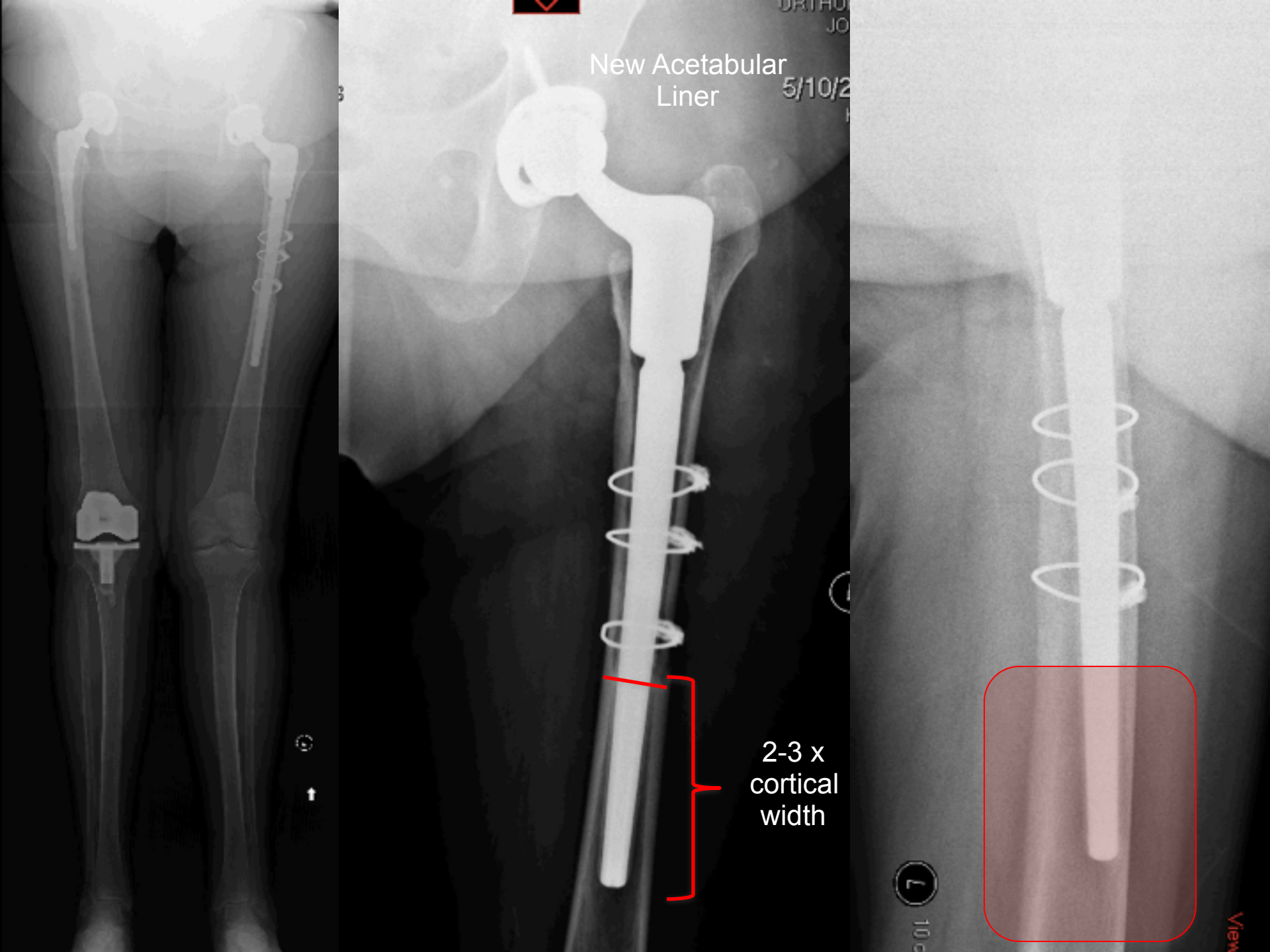
Vancouver Classification System



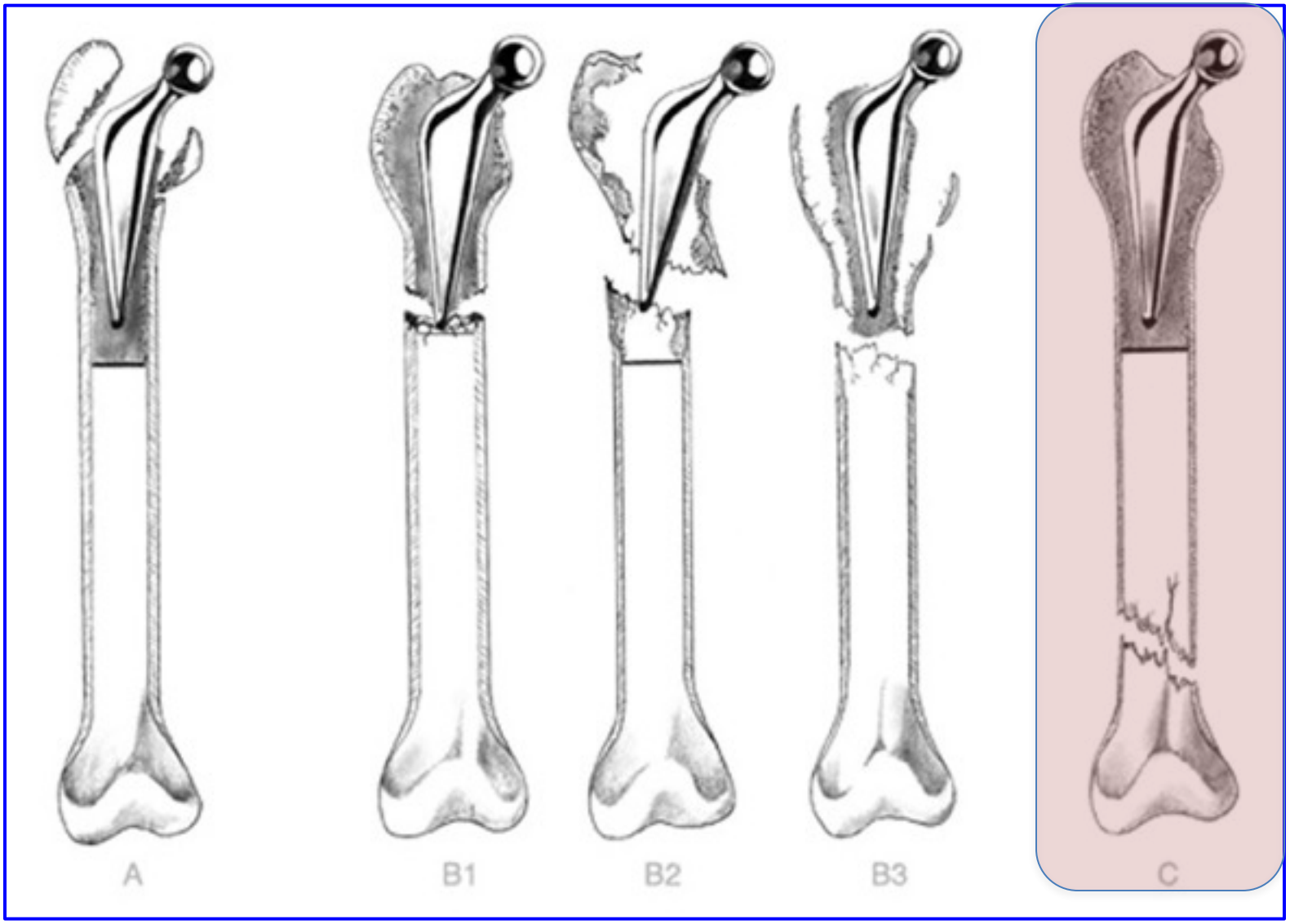
87 Female, L THA 1992, R THA 1995
3 mo increasing pain L thigh
Initial Presentation to ED



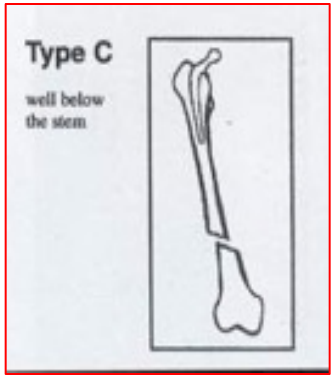



New Acetabular Liner
2-3 x cortical width

Vancouver Classification System



Treatment

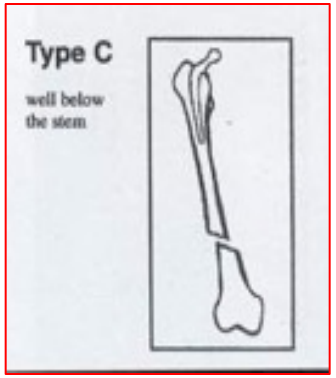


Distal to stem of the prosthesis

Treat with “standard” ORIF techniques

Not so simple…..

Treatment

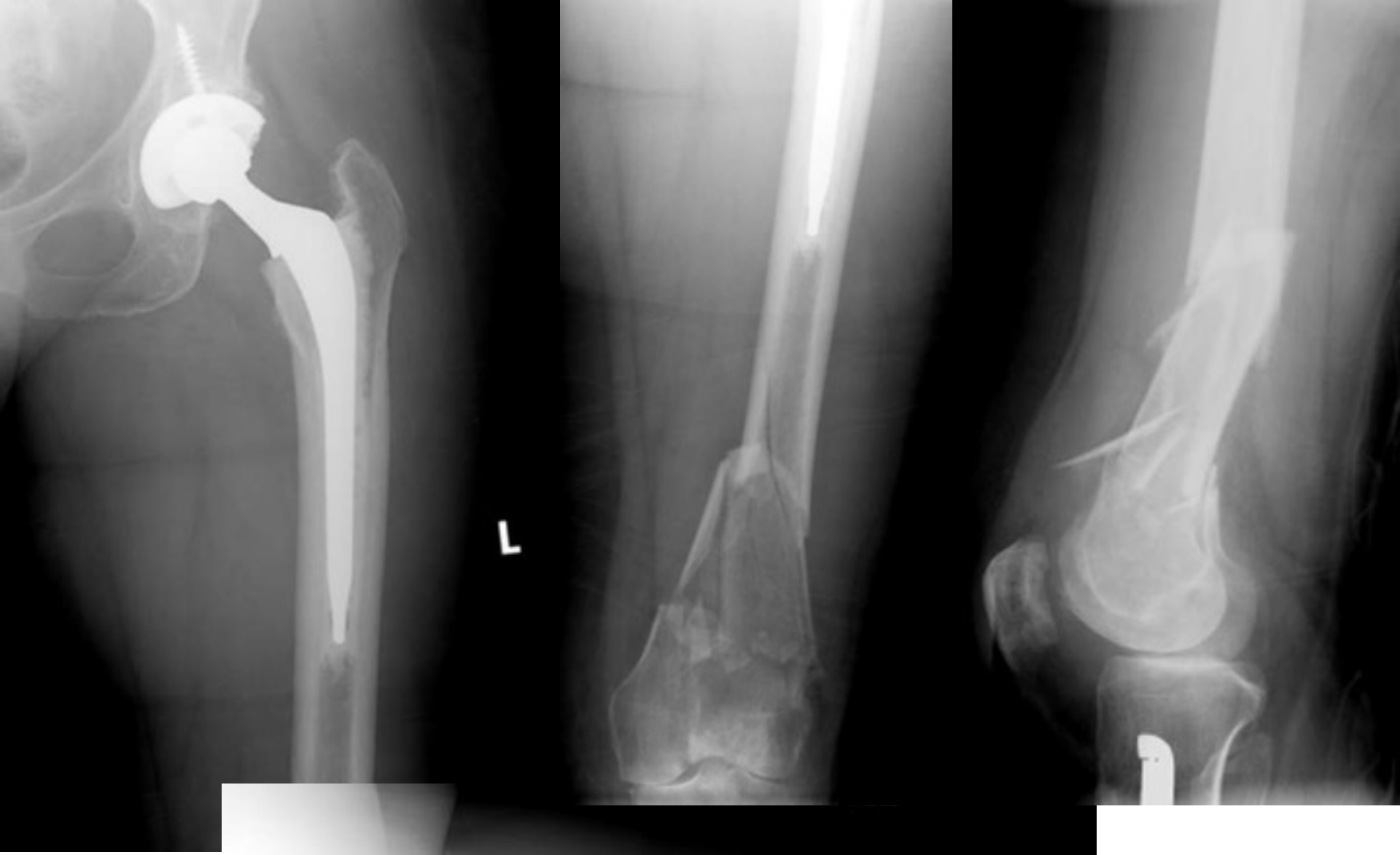


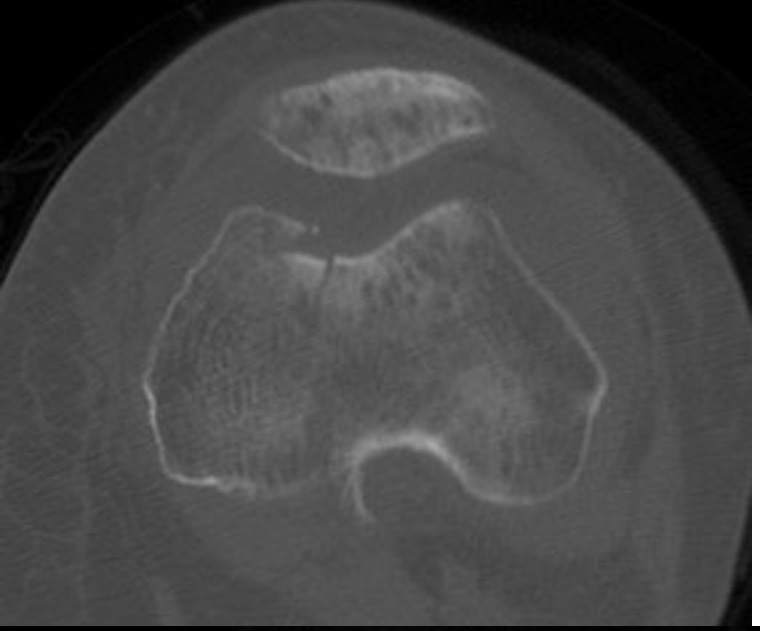
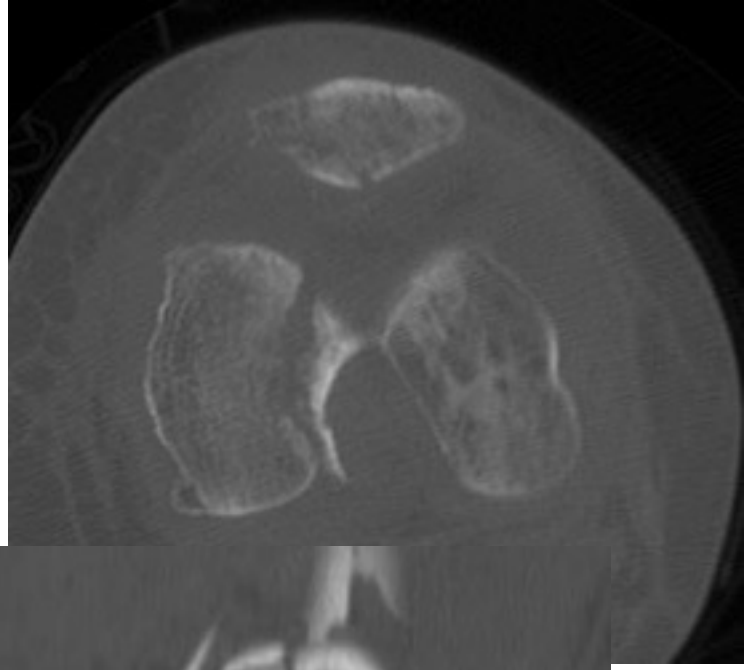
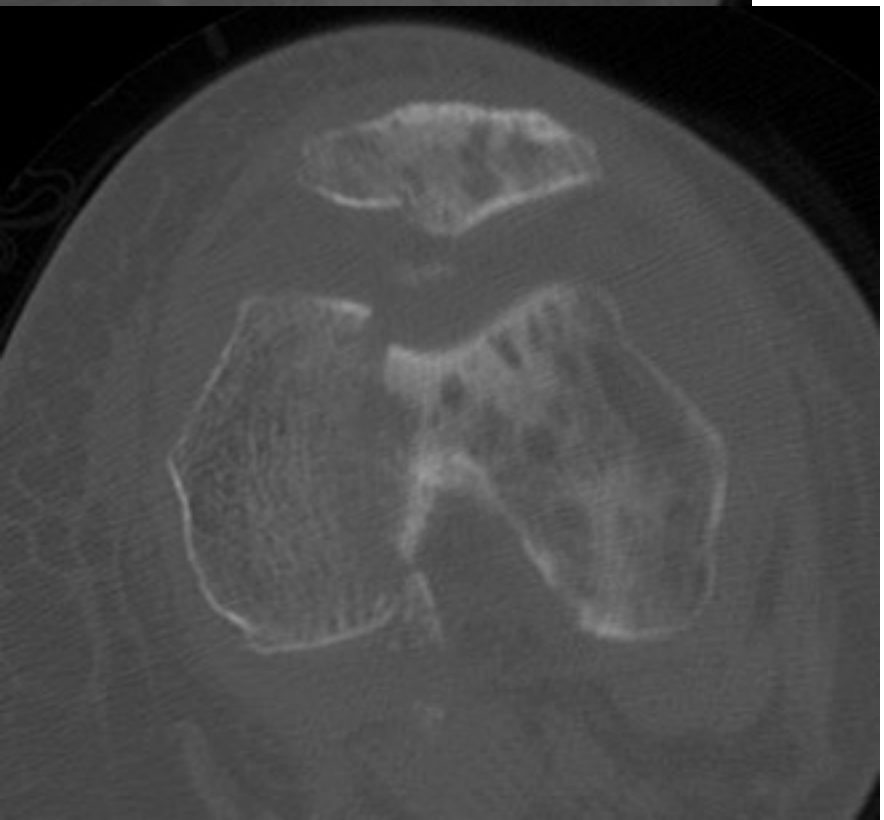
- Basic Principles
  - Span beyond the prosthesis tip to avoid stress riser

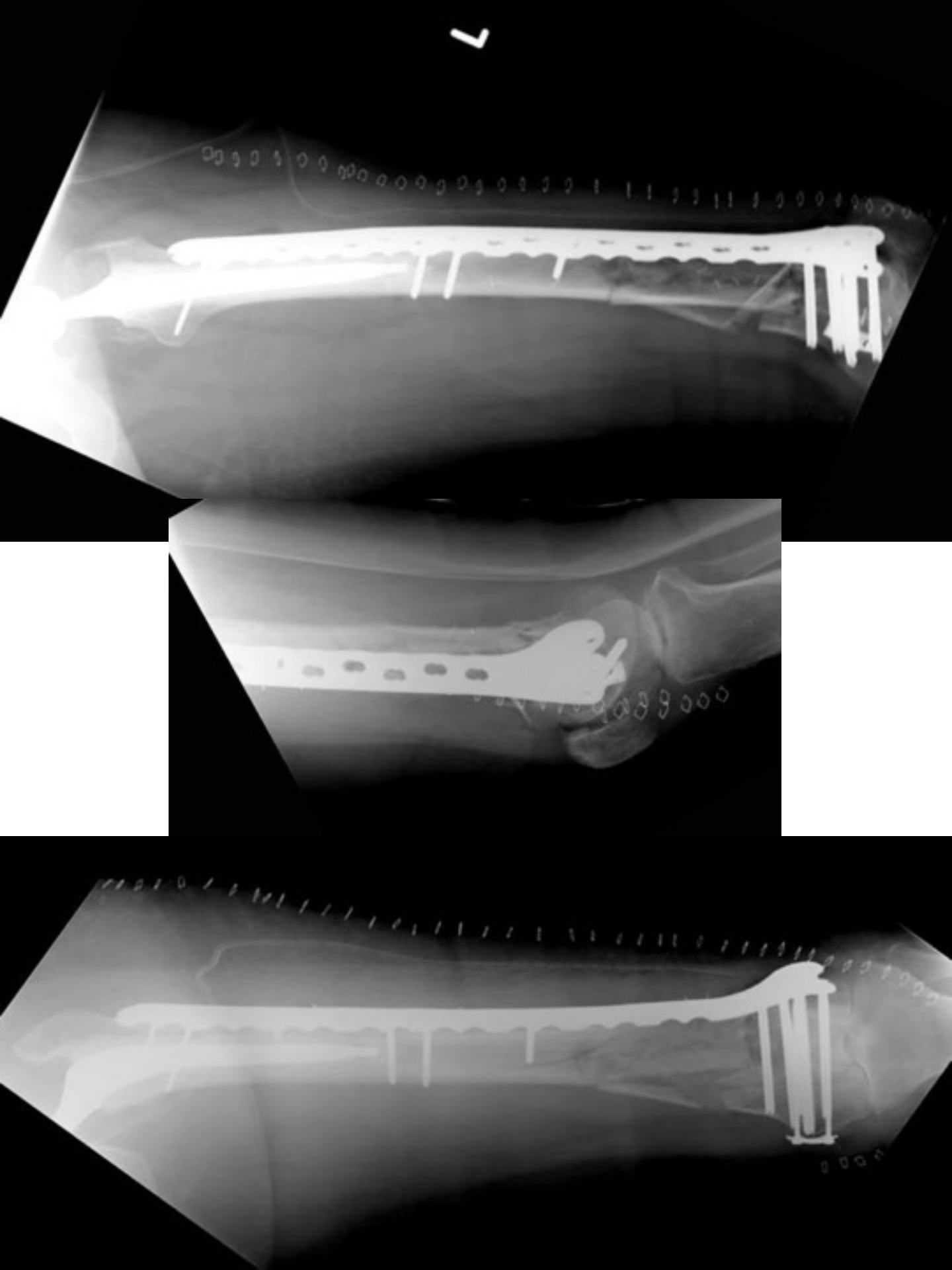
    Harris, J. Trauma, 2003

  - Still need to worry about proximal fixation
  - Still need to worry about poor bone

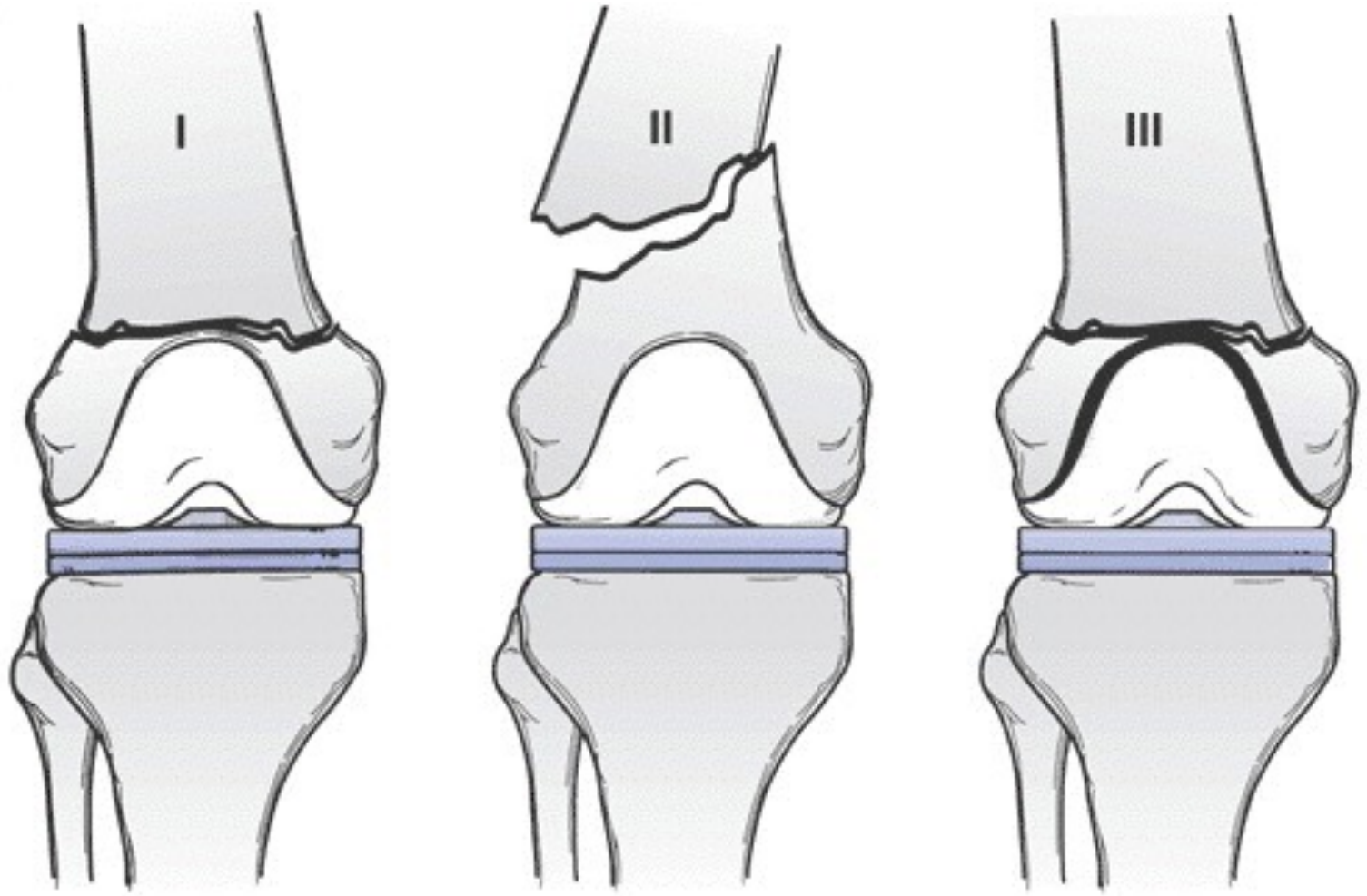
  - Locked implant…..


L

Femur – Total Knee Arthroplasty



Classification

Type I

- **Undisplaced fracture**
- **Prosthesis intact**

Type II

- **Displaced fracture**
- **Prosthesis intact**

Type III

- **Displaced or Undisplaced fracture**
- **Prosthesis loose**

Lewis and Rorabeck (1997)

Treatment Goals

- Restore axial alignment and length
- Stable fixation
- ROM as soon as possible
- Maintain fracture environment suitable for boney healing
- Return to pre-injury mobility

ORIF best accomplishes these goals

Treatment Options

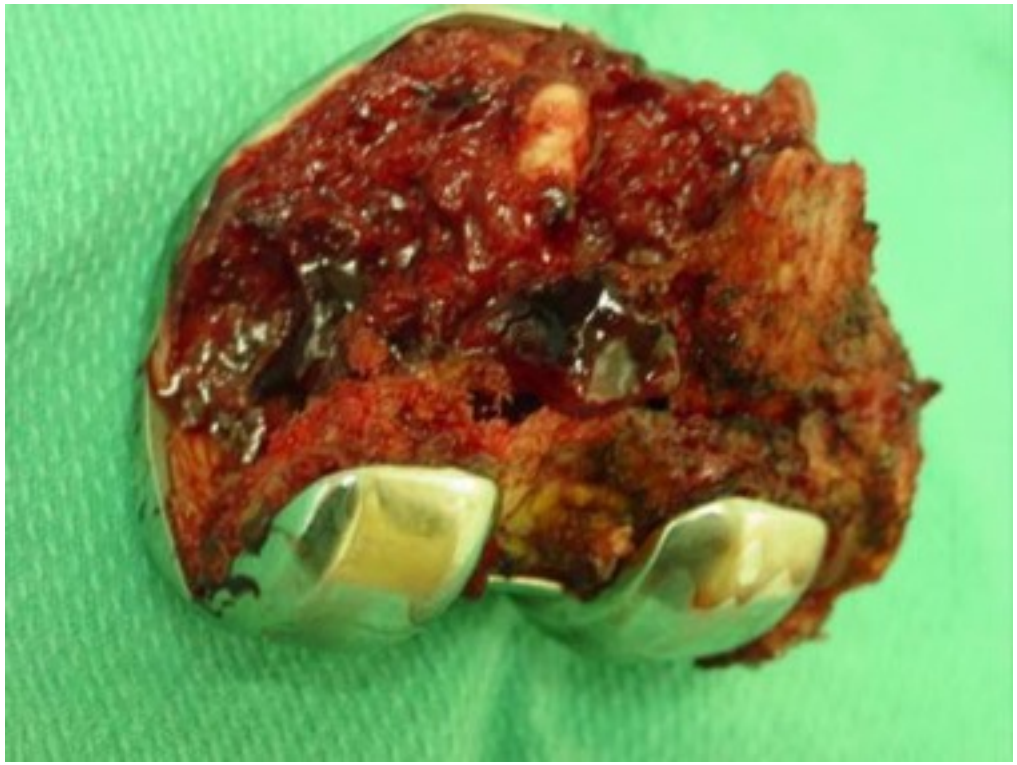
- Retrograde intramedullary nail
- Conventional plating
- Locked plating
- Revision with stemmed prosthesis, allograft, or tumor prosthesis

The Problem(s)

- Usually elderly
- Osteolysis
- Limited distal fixation due to TKA
- PS Cam design of TKA
- Notch – Canal diameter mismatch
- Early ROM desired

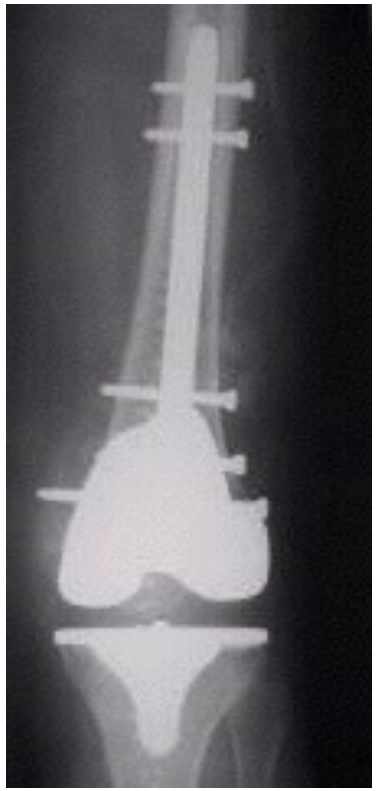
The Problem(s)

Distal Fixation



Retrograde IMN vs ORIF

- Limited literature
- PS vs CR
- Canal diameter considerations
- TKA Notch vs canal diameter
- Femoral stem above?



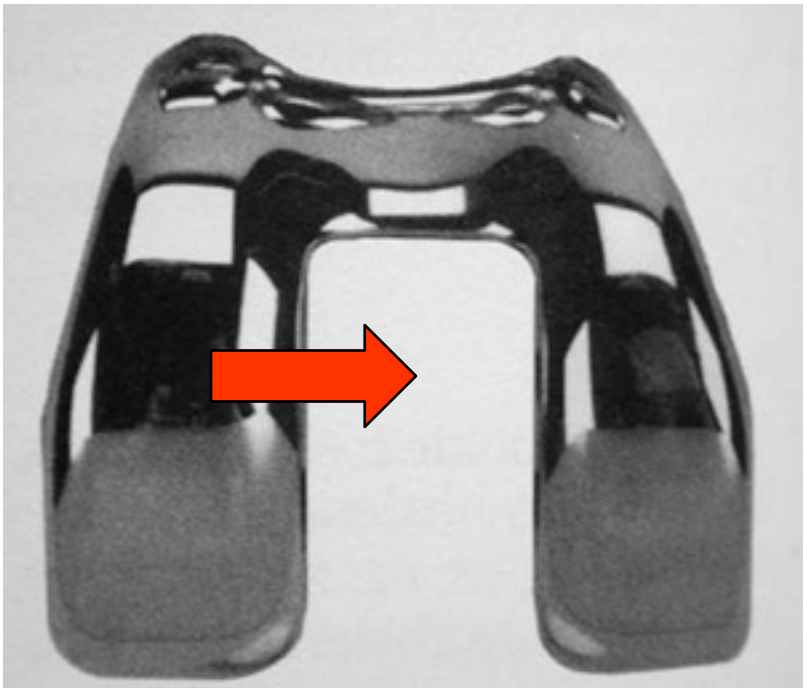
Inter-Device Distance (IDD)

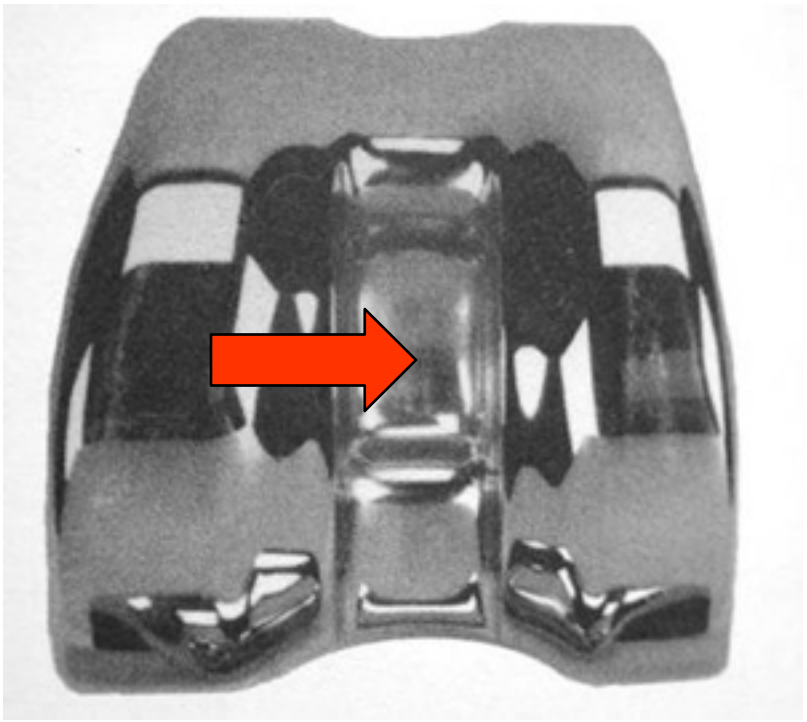
Retrograde Nailing

Is the notch open or closed?

If open, is it large enough?

- Narrow notch and closed box seen in posterior stabilized knees

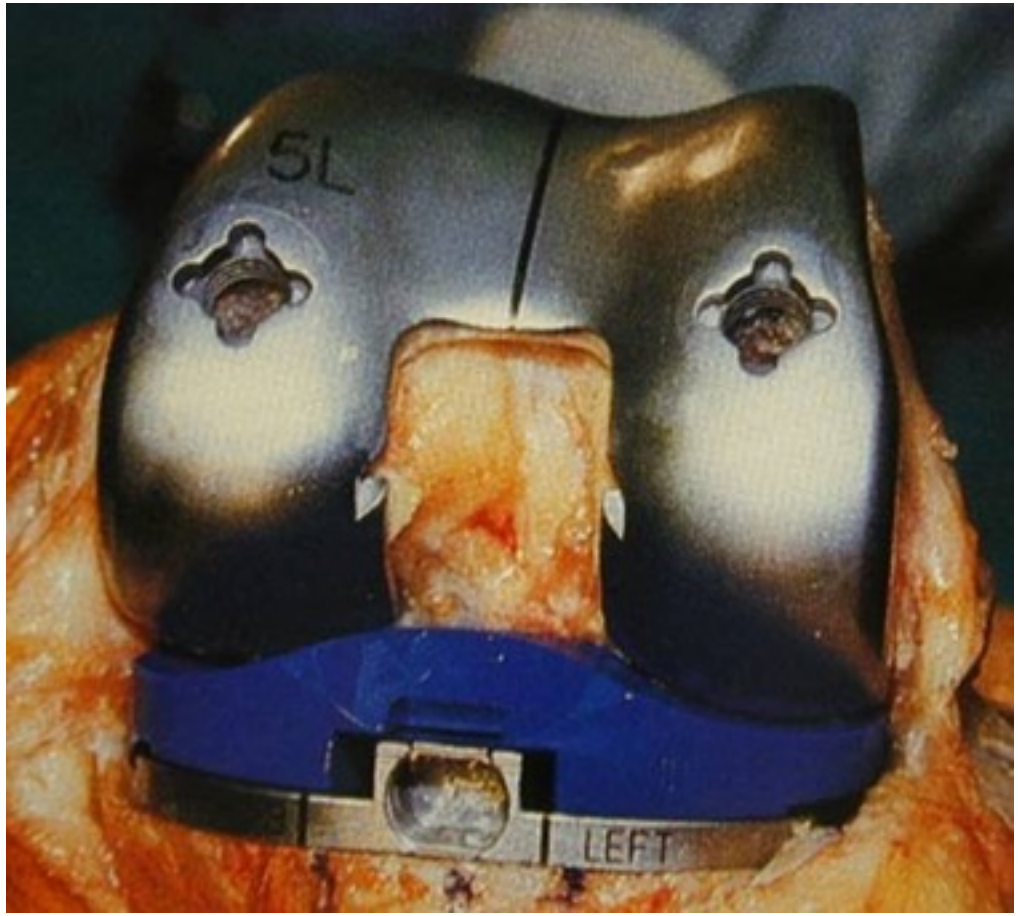




Retrograde Nailing

Problems:

- Stability of distal segment with interlocking bolts
- Toggle of the nail in the distal metaphysis



Nail size
Uniplanar interlocking bolts
Bone quality
Capacious distal metaphysis
Distal fracture patterns

Retrograde Nailing

Nail size canal diameter mismatch

Limited fixation distally

Poor stability

Poor quality bone

Largely replaced by locking implants

Biomechanics

Bong, Egol, Koval J. Arthroplasty Oct. 2002

Biomechanical study comparing retrograde inserted intramedullary nail and LISS for supracondylar fractures proximal to TKA

The retrograde inserted nail may provide greater stability.

Biomechanical Evaluation of the LISS, Angled Blade Plate, and the Retrograde Intramedullary Nail for the Fixation of Distal Femur Fractutres: An Osteoporotic Cadaveric Model
Kregor: OTA 2002

- Osteoporotic cadaveric femuri (age 70 yo)
- Tested to failure in axial loading and torsion
- Axial loading: 34% higher load for LISS Vs blade plate and 24% higher than IMN
- Loss of distal fixation with CBP and IMN
- Plastic deformation with LISS and no loss of distal fixation
- Torsion strength same for CBP, but higher for IMN

Retrograde Intra-medullary Nail

Nail size canal diameter mismatch

If Too Posterior → Hyperextension

Newer IMN Designs

Clinical Evidence?

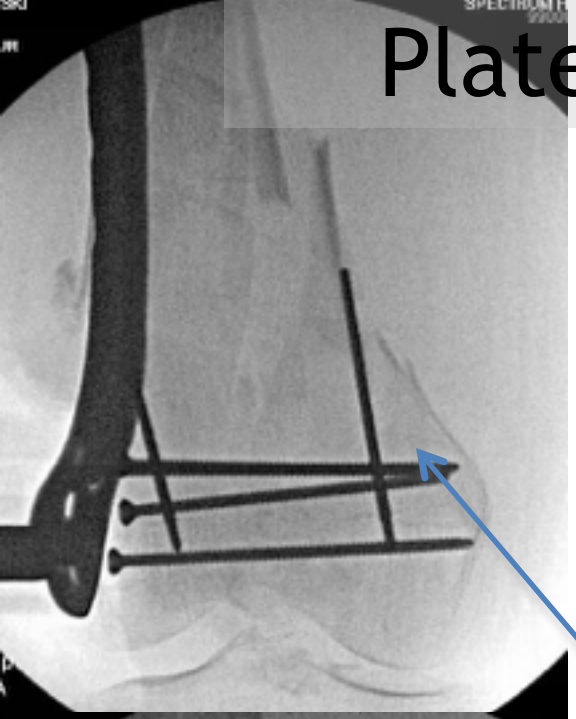
LISS

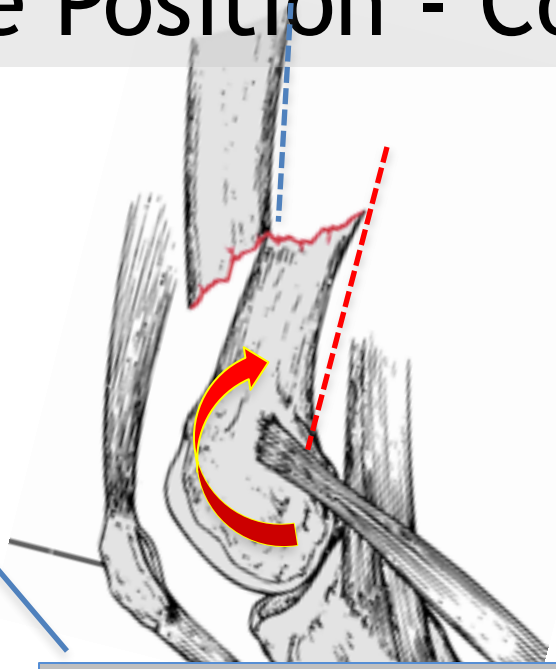
- Schultz M, Injury, 2001
- Kregor PJ, Injury, 2003
- Althausen PL, J. Arthroplasty, 2003
- Markmiller M, CORR, 2004

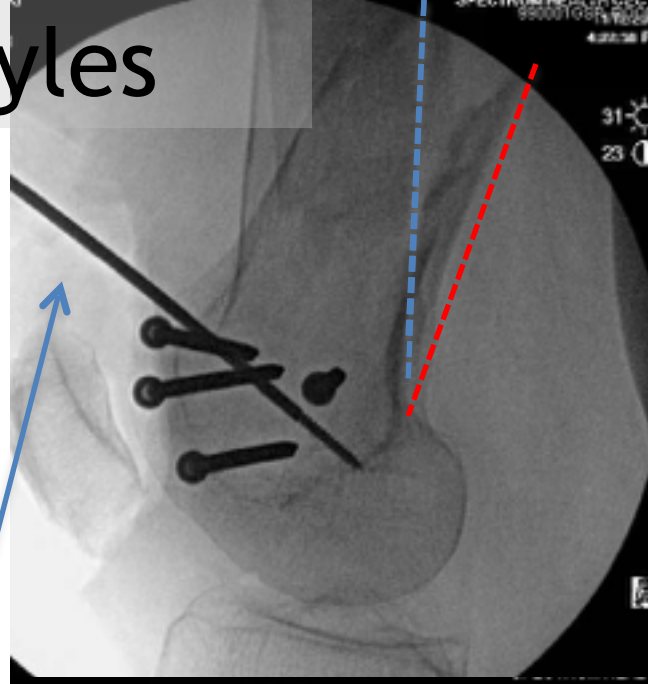
Retrograde Nail

- McLaren AC, CORR, 1994
- Murrell GA, J. Arthroplasty, 1995
- Rolston LR, JBJS-A, 1995
- Jabczenski FF, J. Arthroplasty, 1995
- Bezwada HP, J. Arthroplasty, 2004

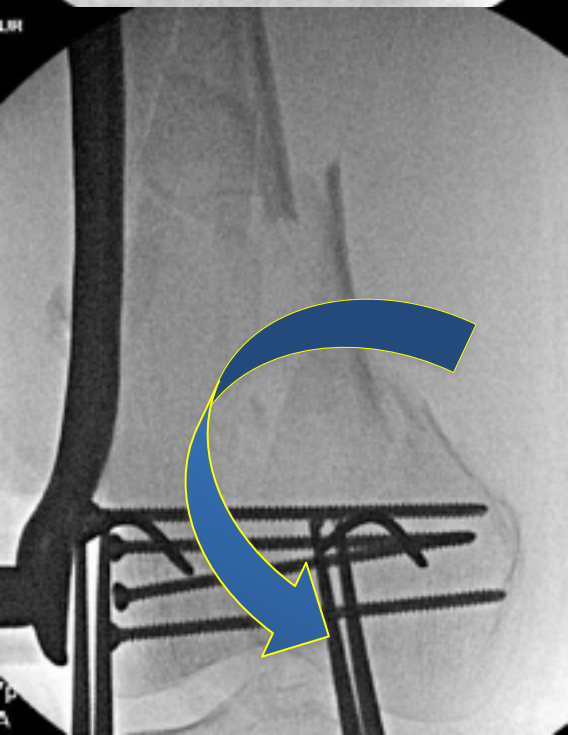
Plate Position - Condyles







2.5 mm Condylar Schanz Pins



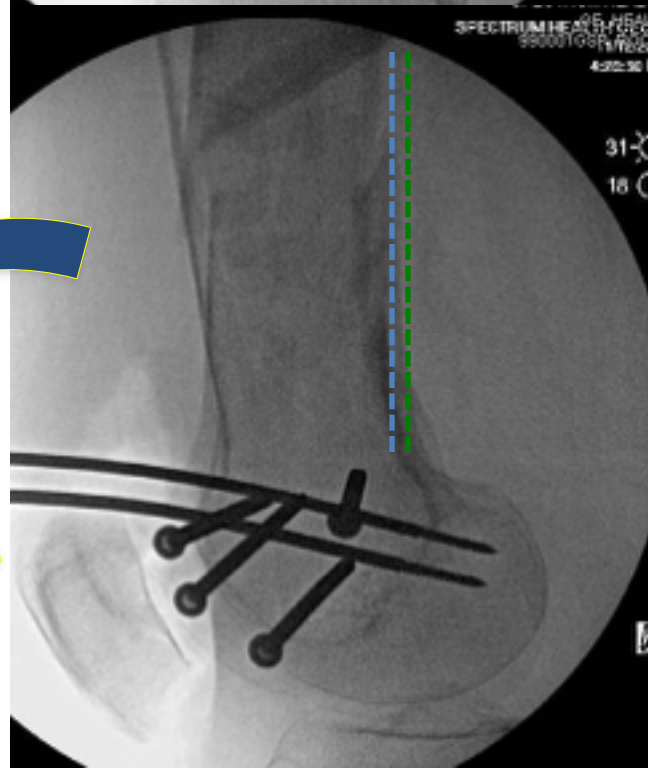
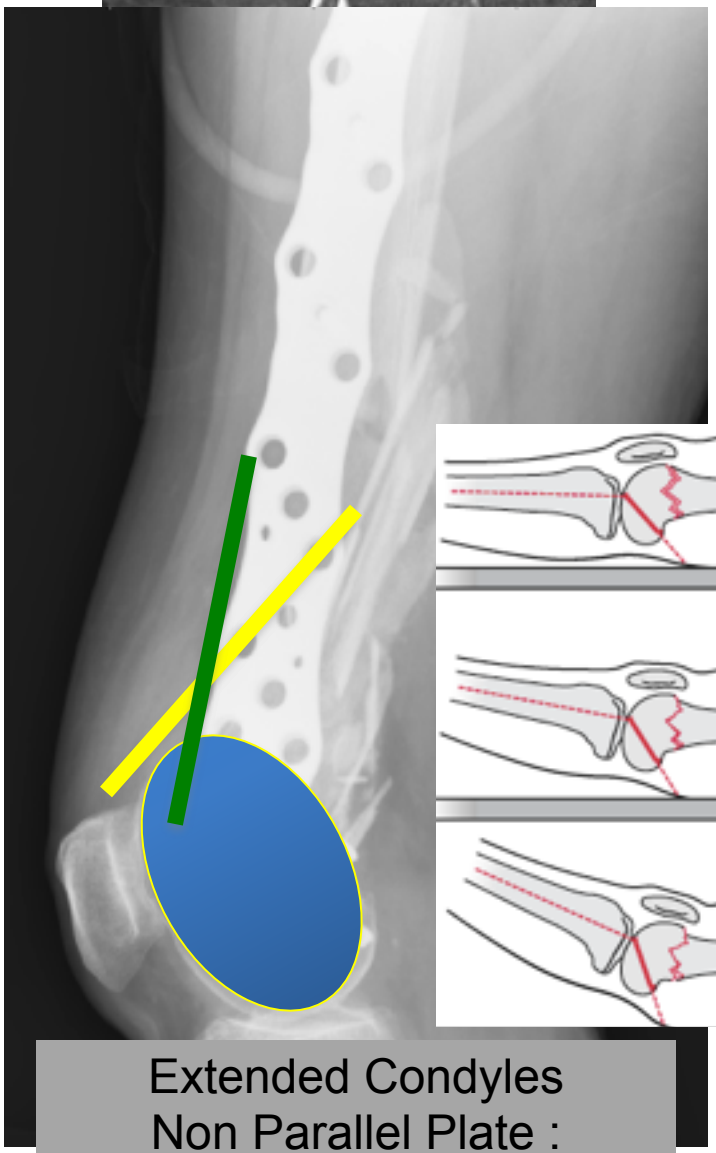
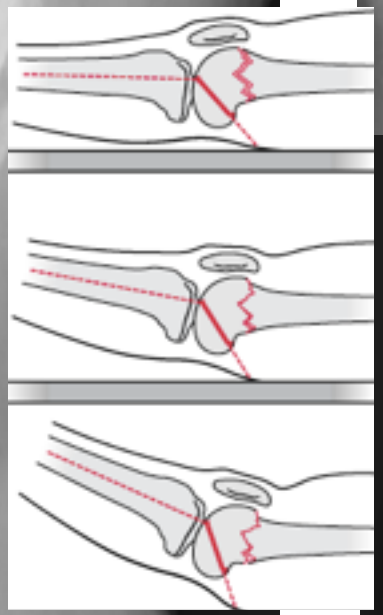


Plate Position - Condyles

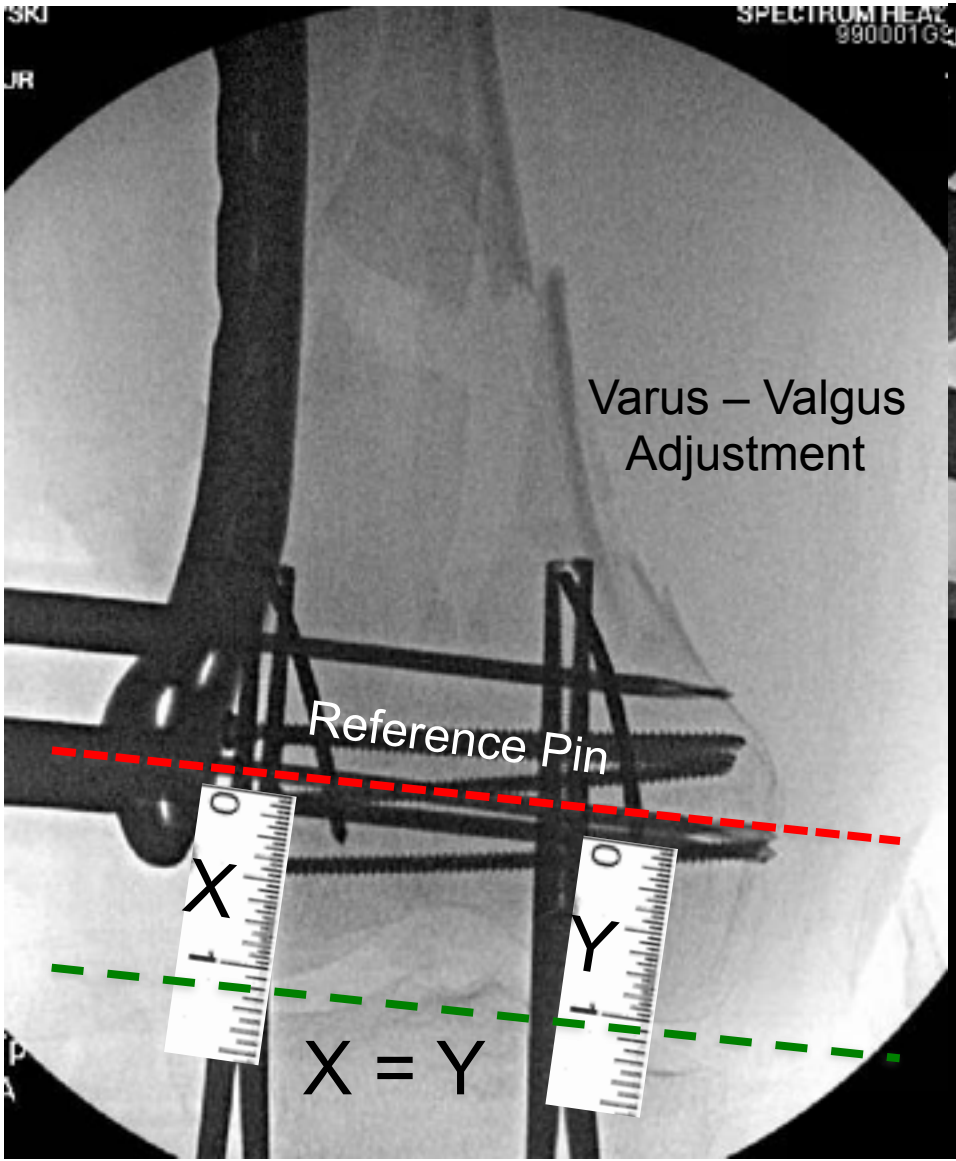




Notch View - AP

Extended Condyles
Non Parallel Plate :

Plate Position - Condyles



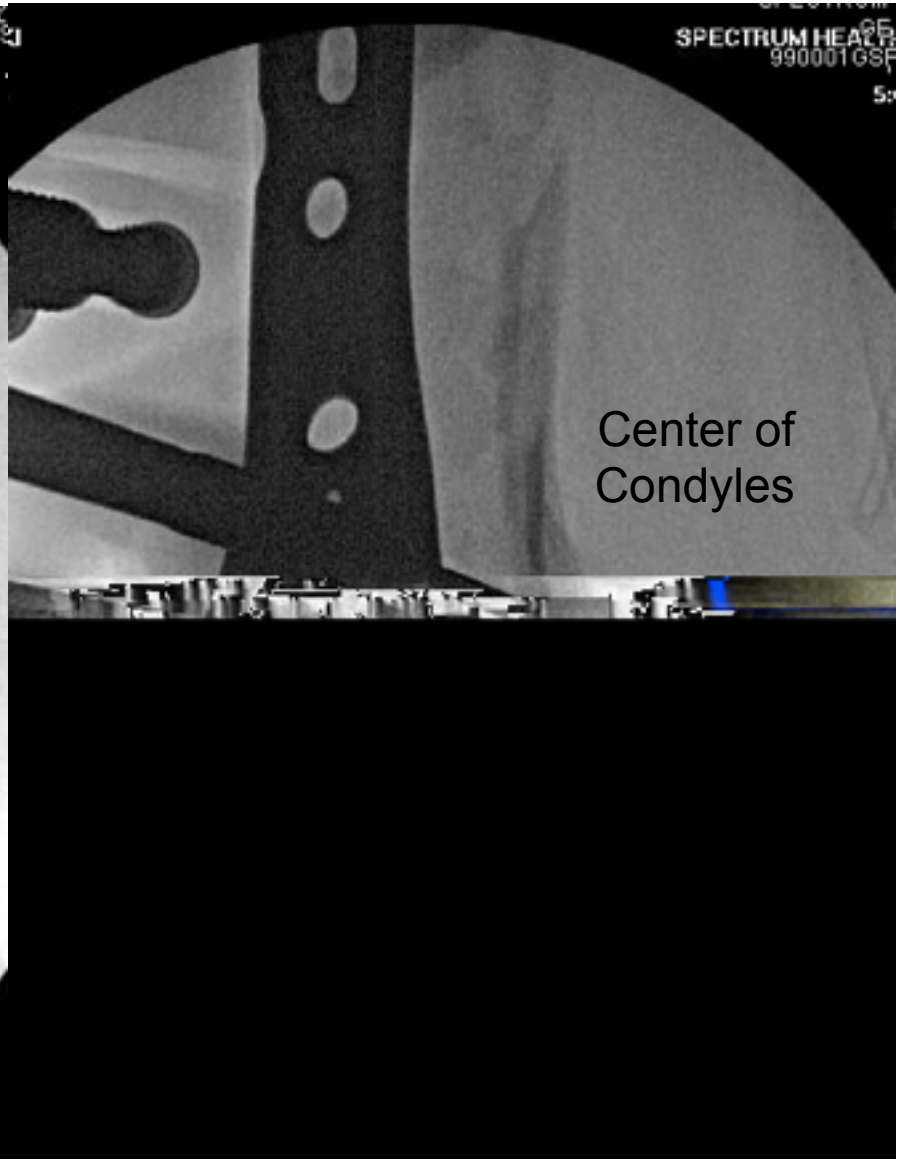
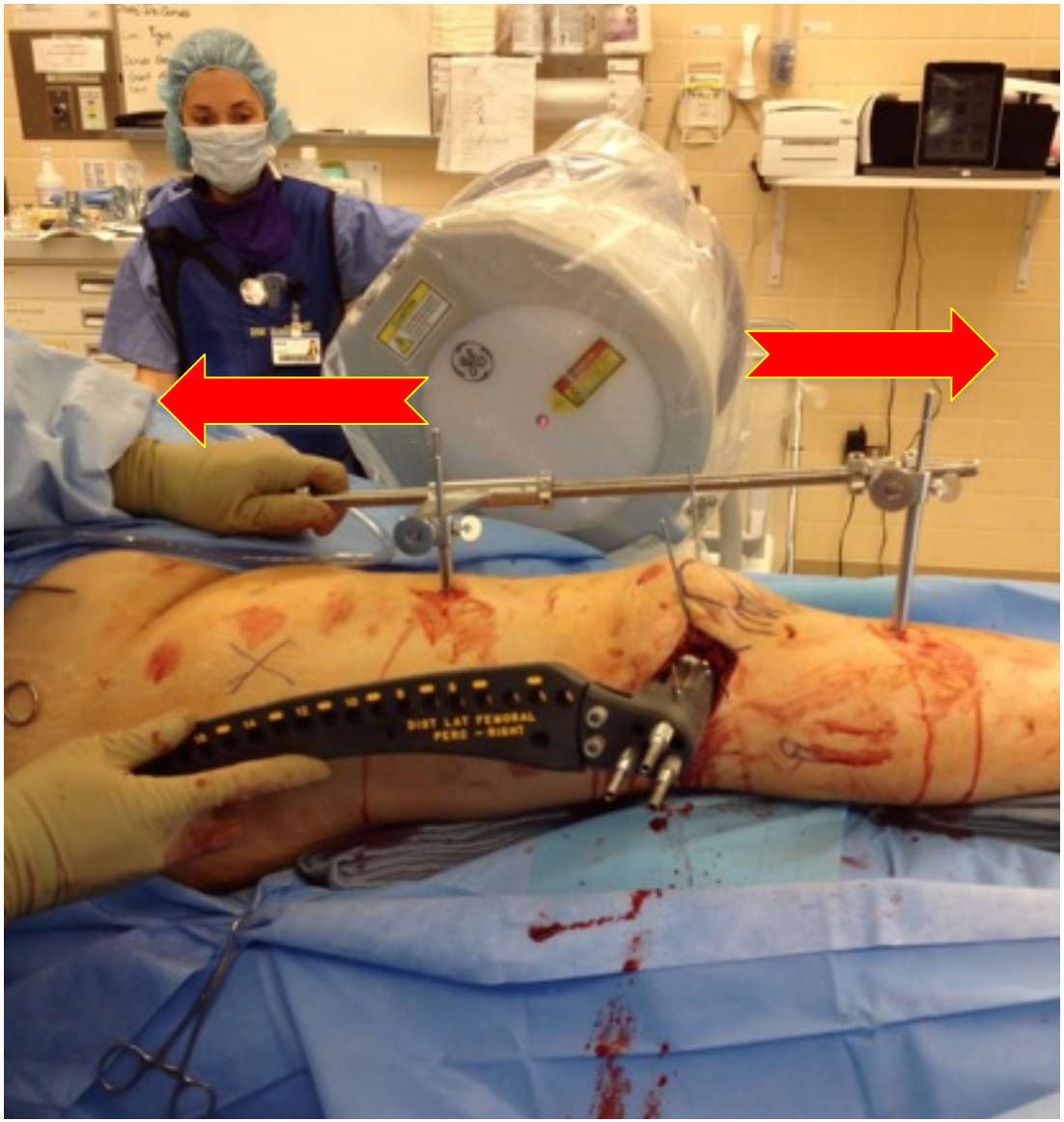
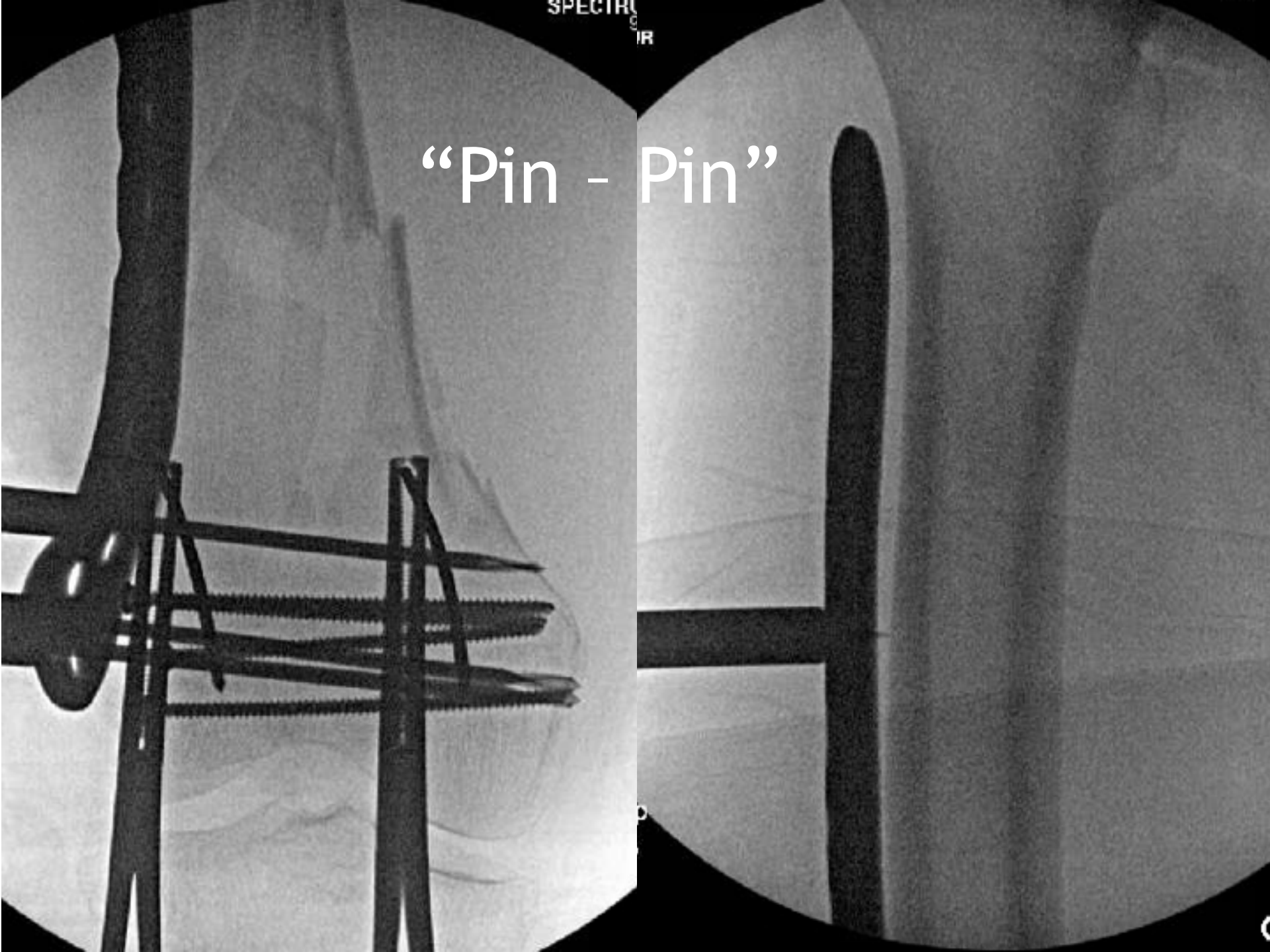


Plate Position - Shaft

Obtain Length

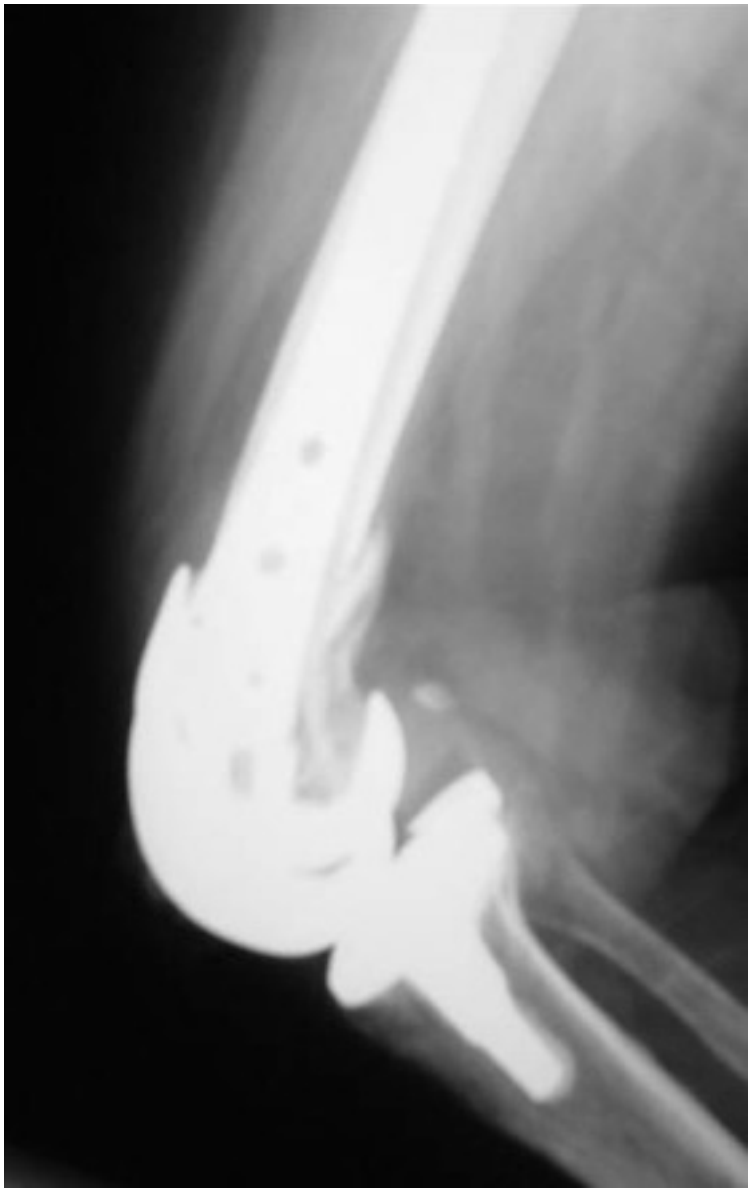



“Pin - Pin”

“Lag-Lag”


“Lock-Lock”

12 WEEKS

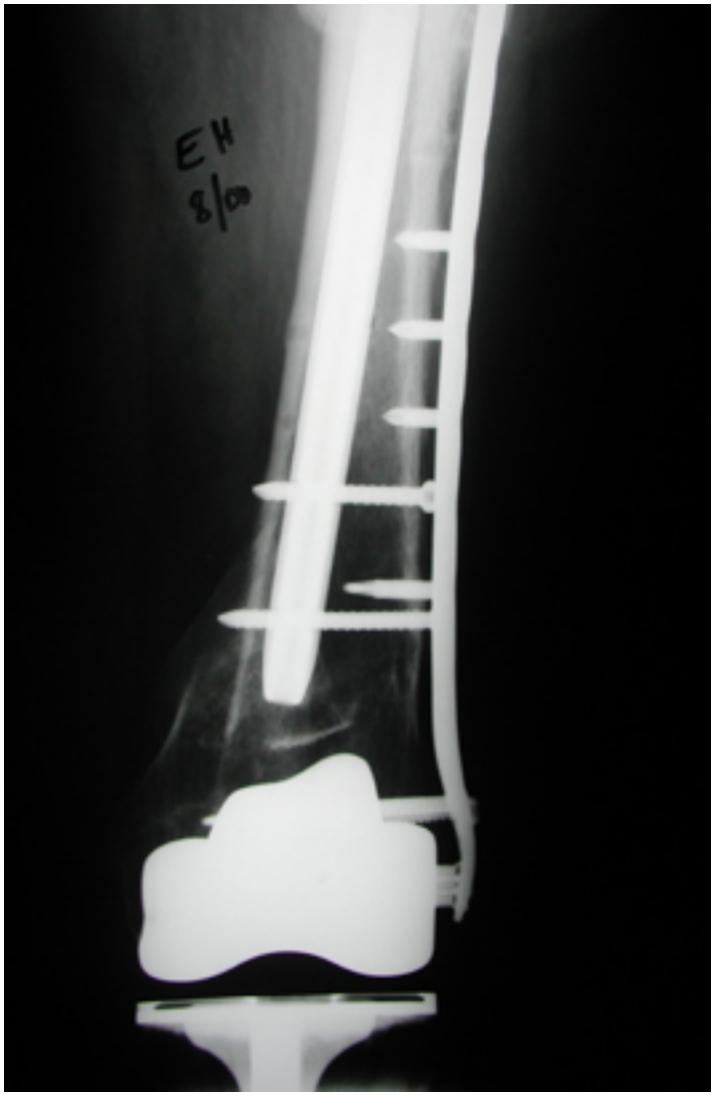


Periprosthetic Supracondylar Fracture

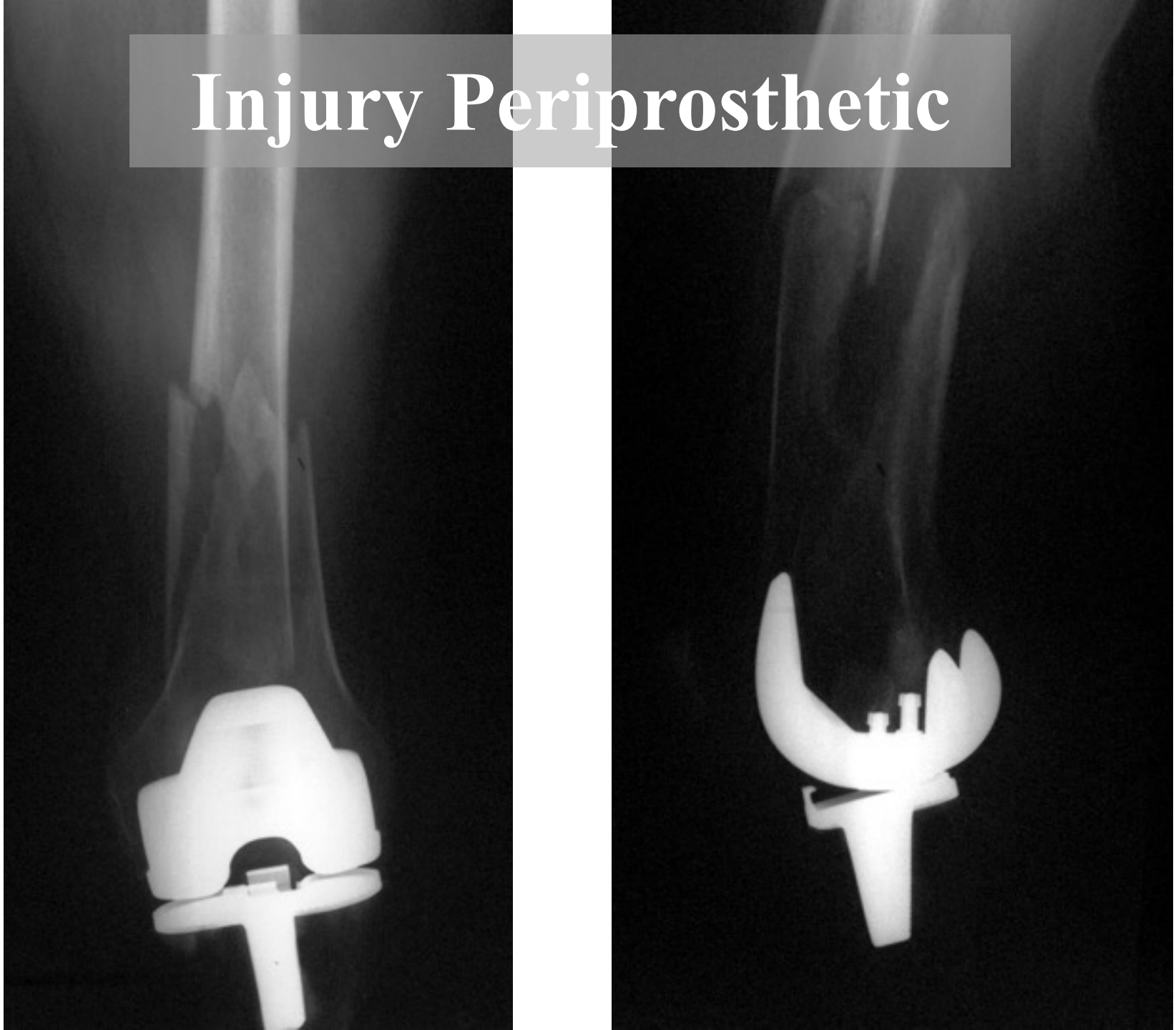
7 months post-op

Healed Supraconcylar Fracture

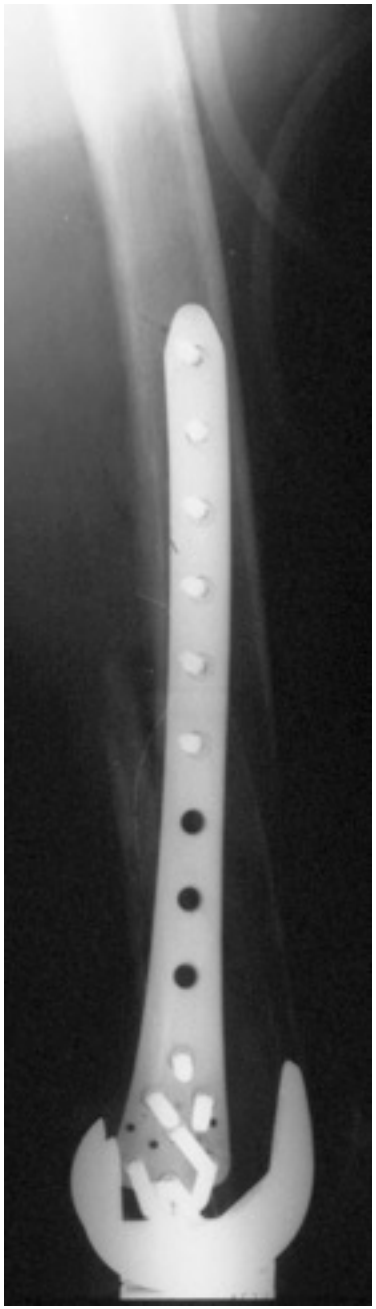
Healed Supracondylar Fracture and Shaft Fracture



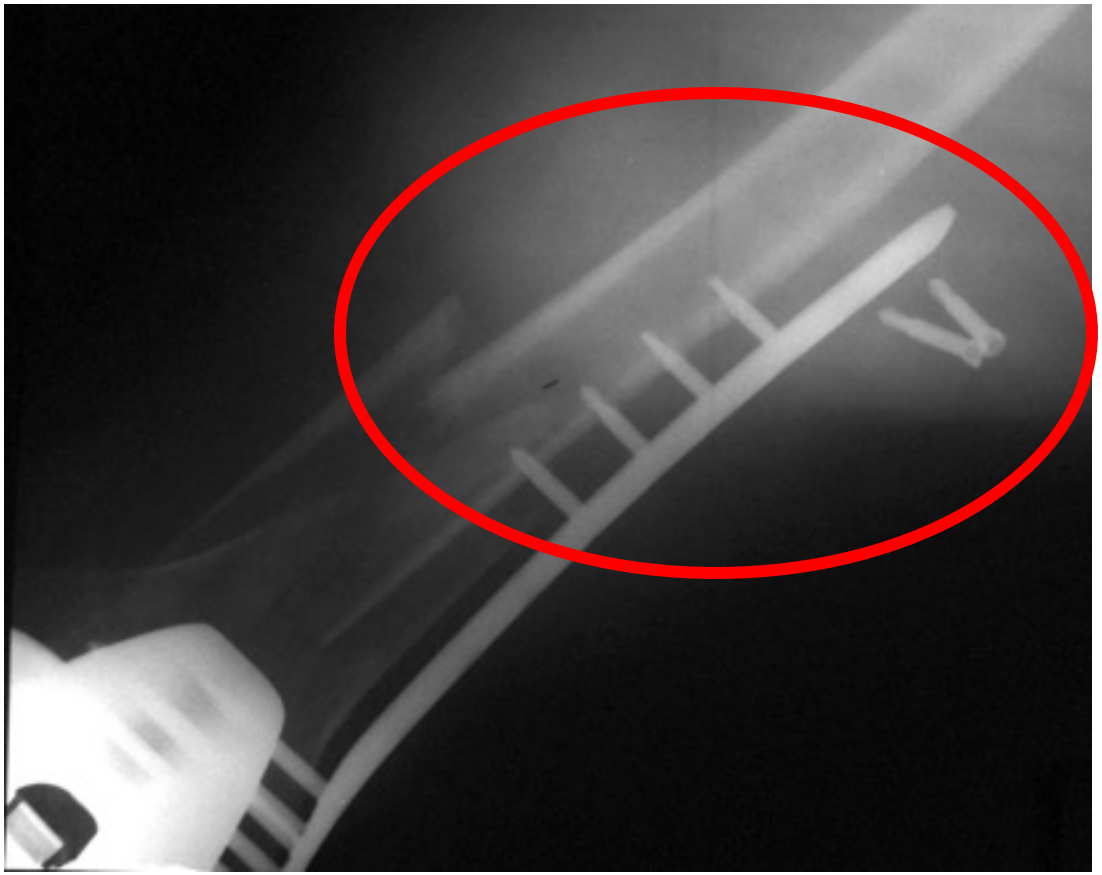
Injury Periprosthetic

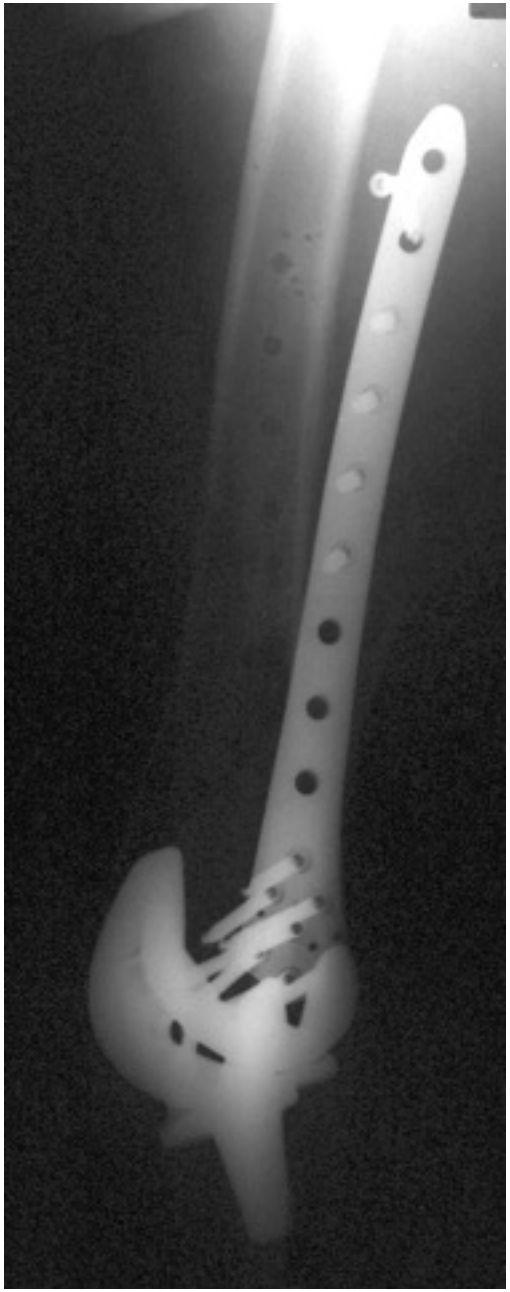


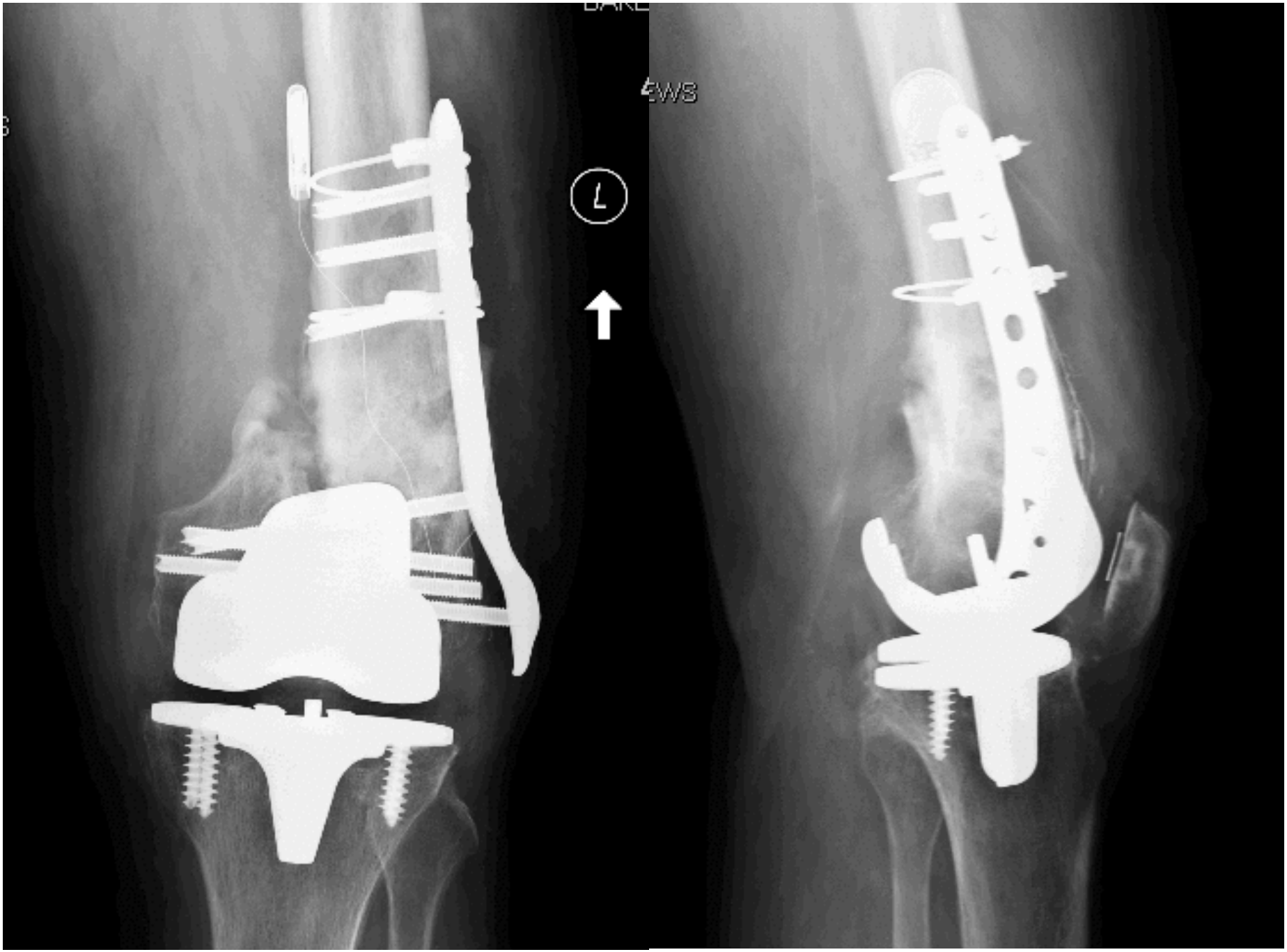
Post Operative



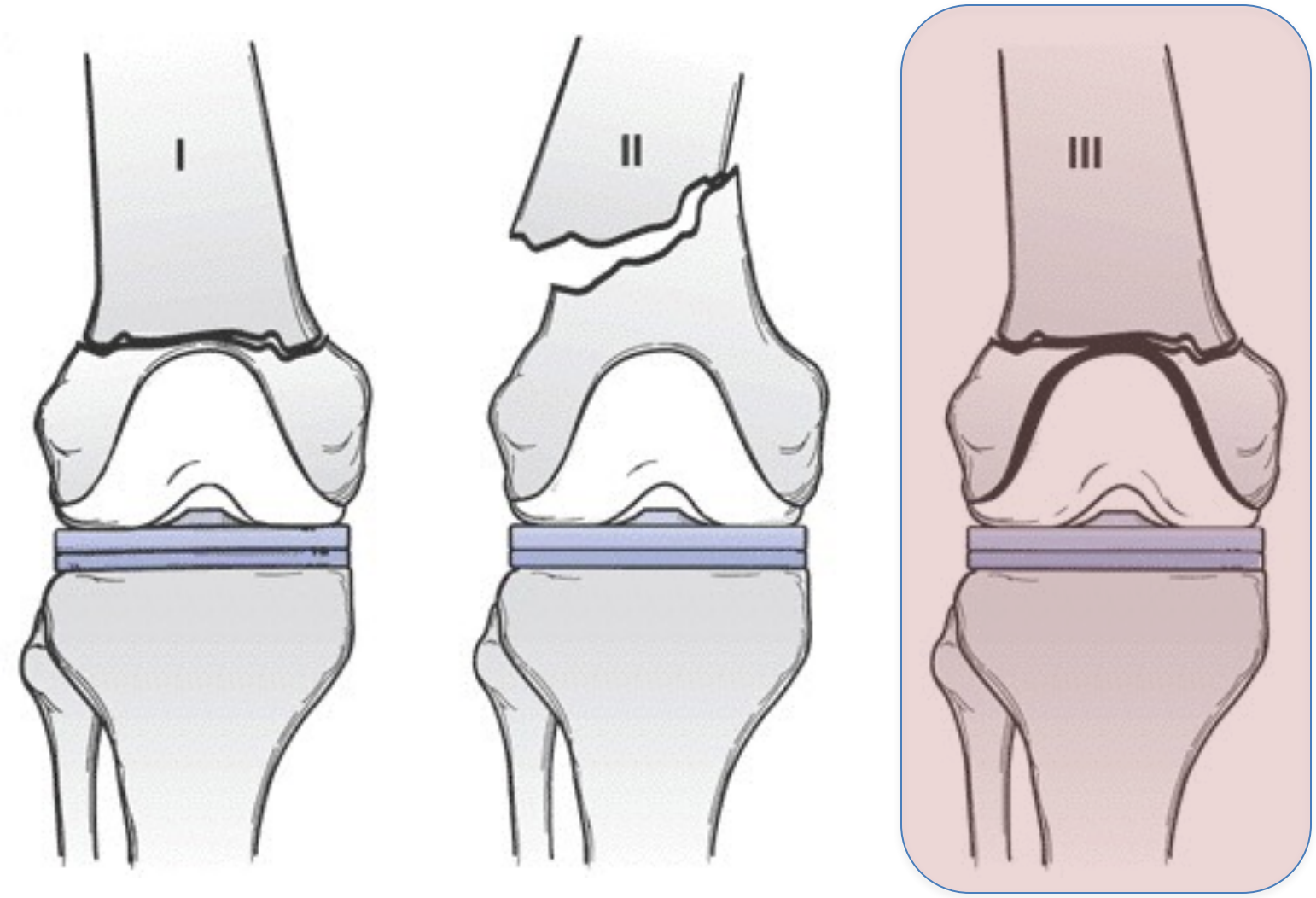
Screw Pull Out & Cut Out



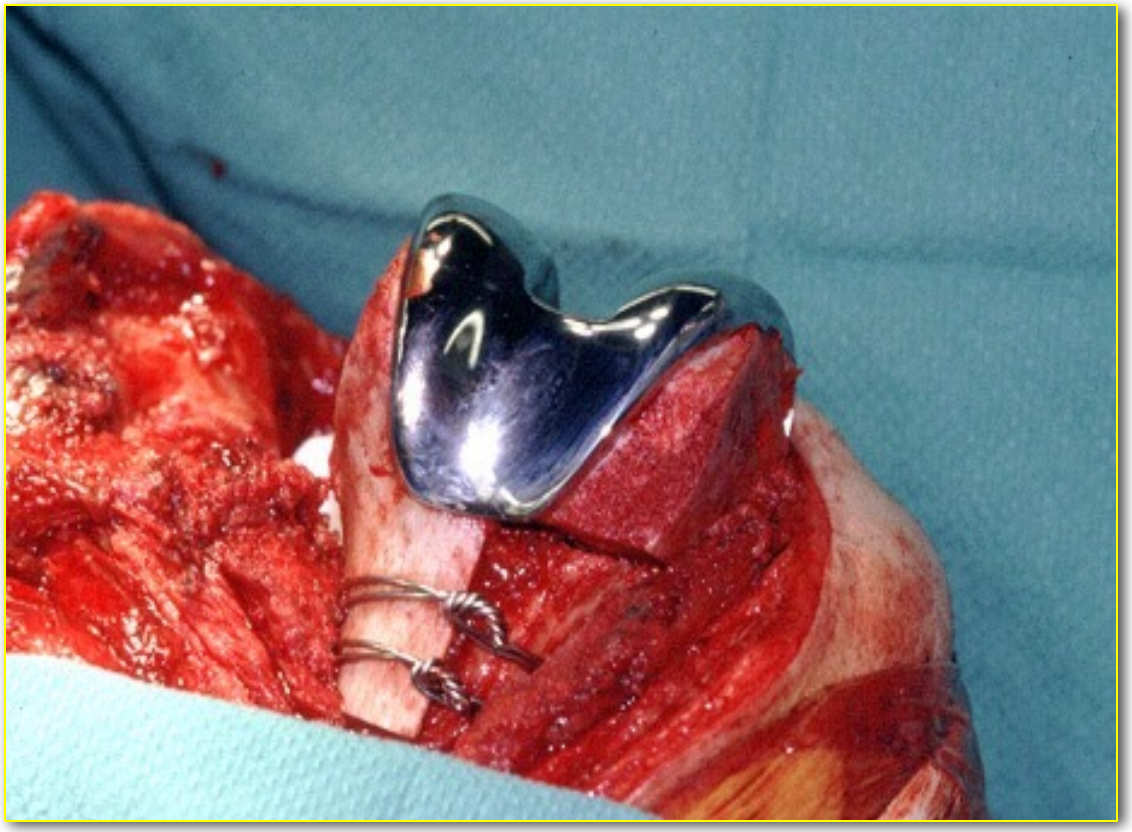



L

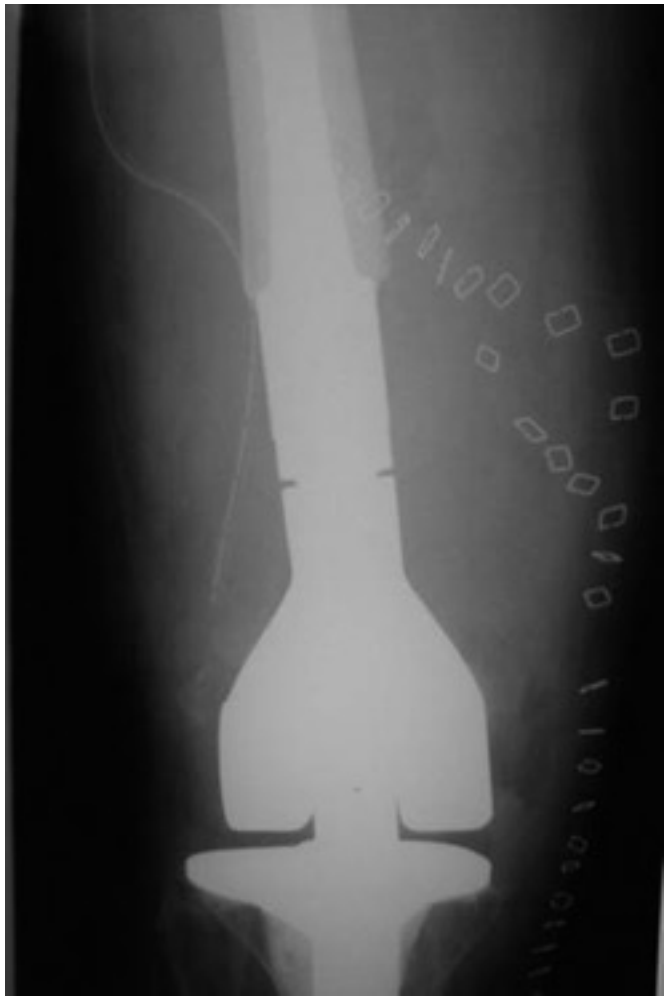
Femur – Total Knee Arthroplasty

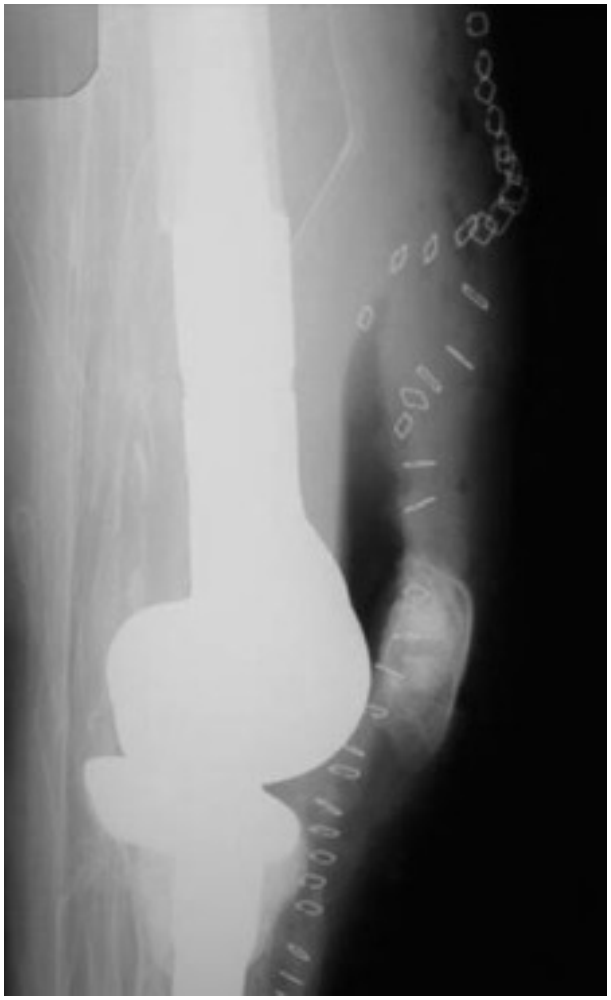


Allograft-Prosthetic Composite

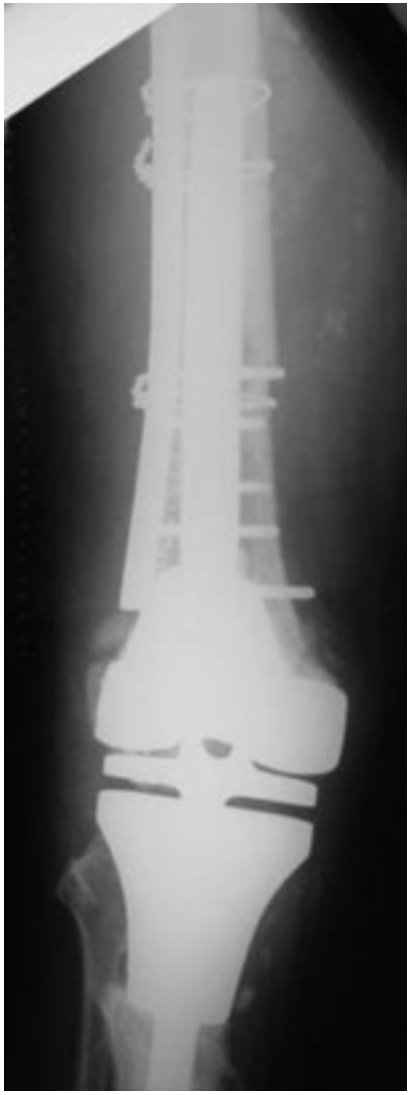


Constrained Rotating Hinge

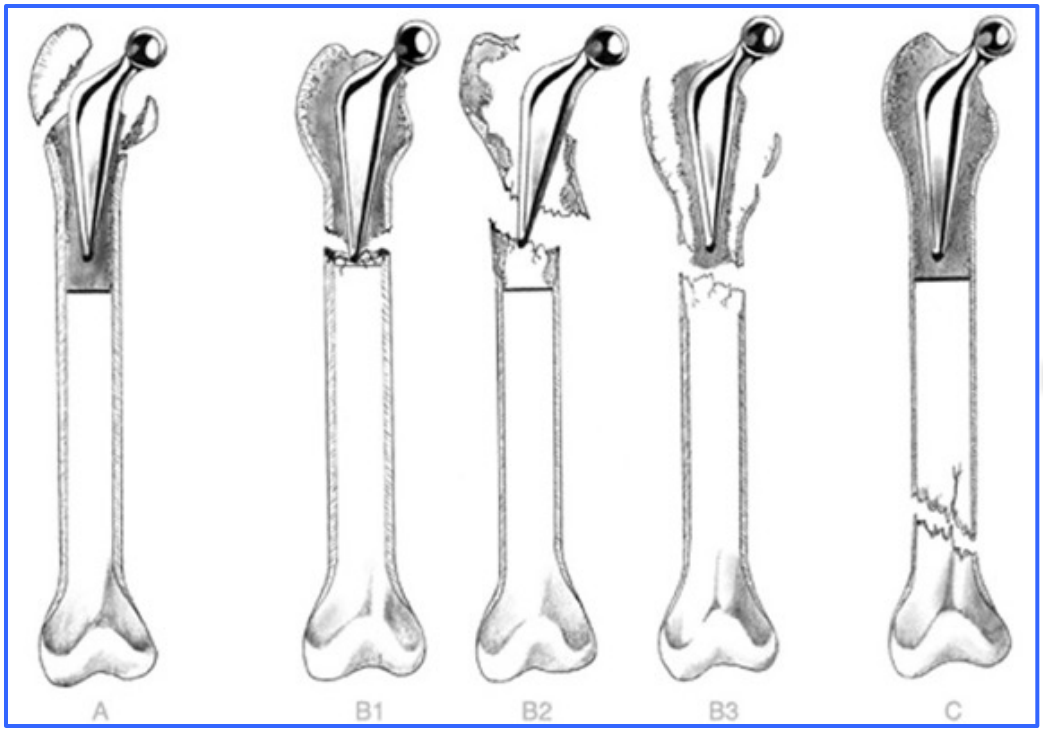


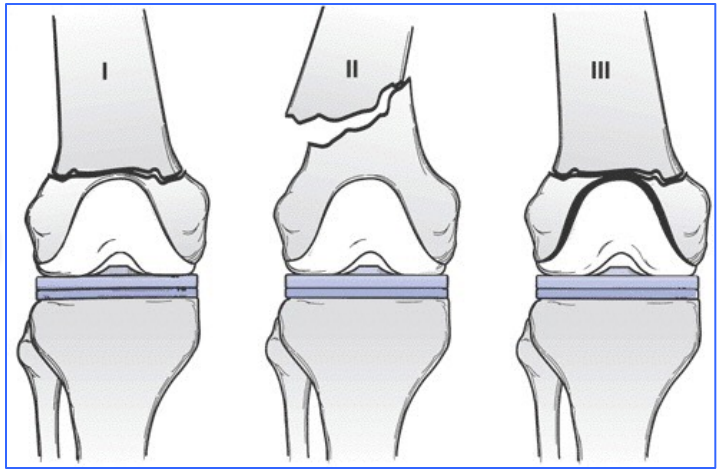


Constraint comes at a price!

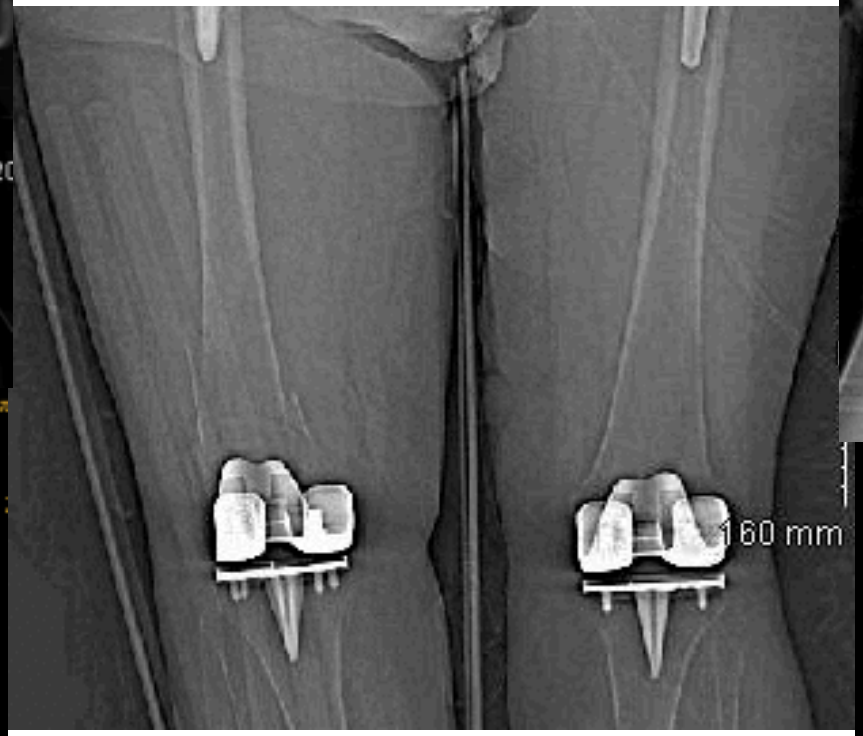


Femur – Total Hip & Knee Arthroplasty



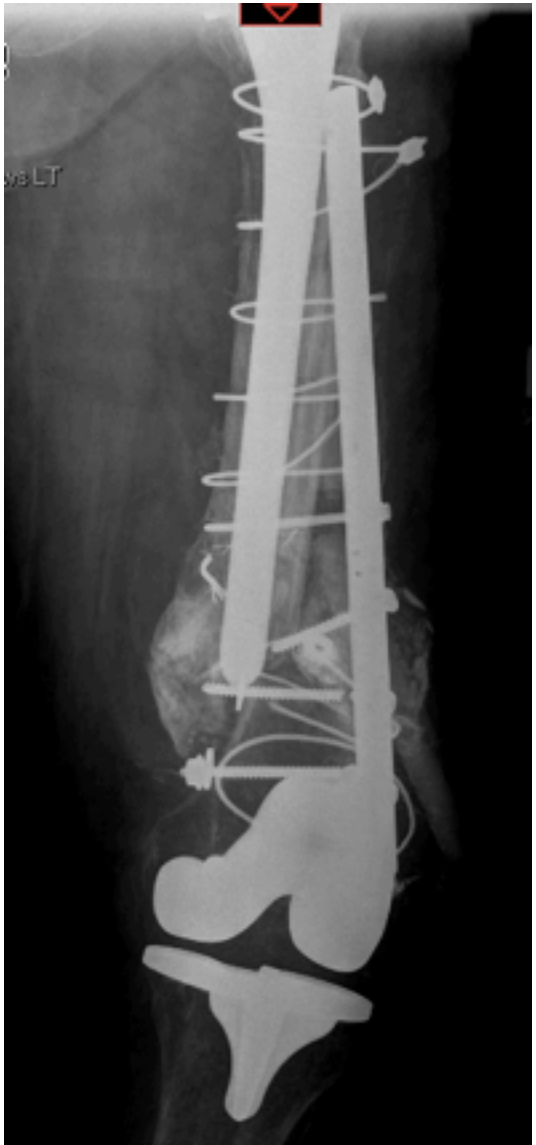


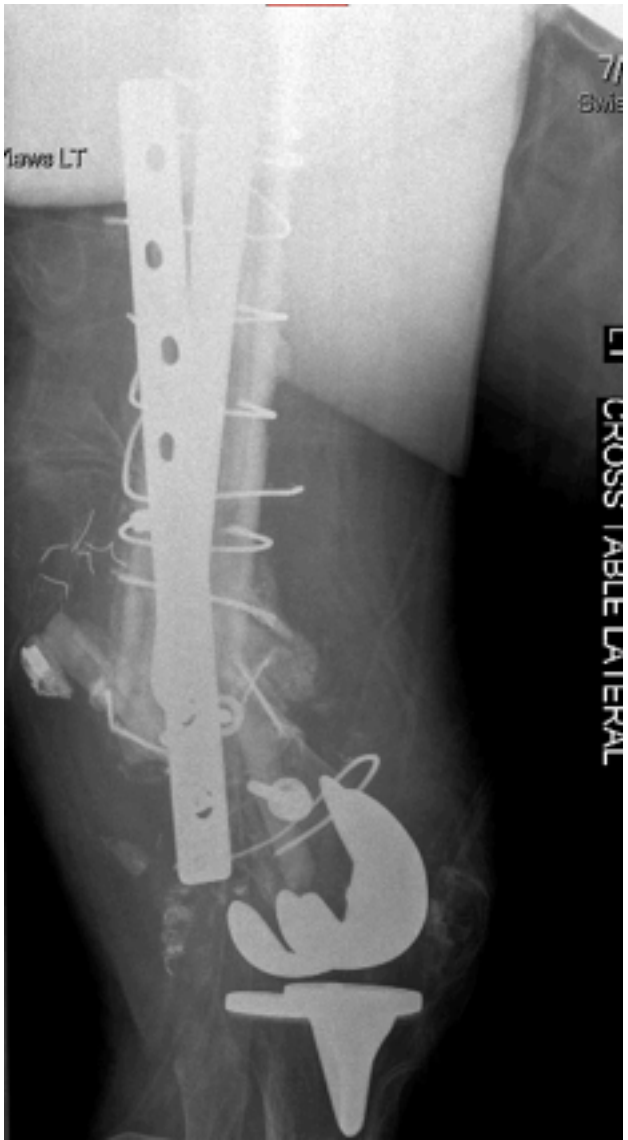
83F, LGF

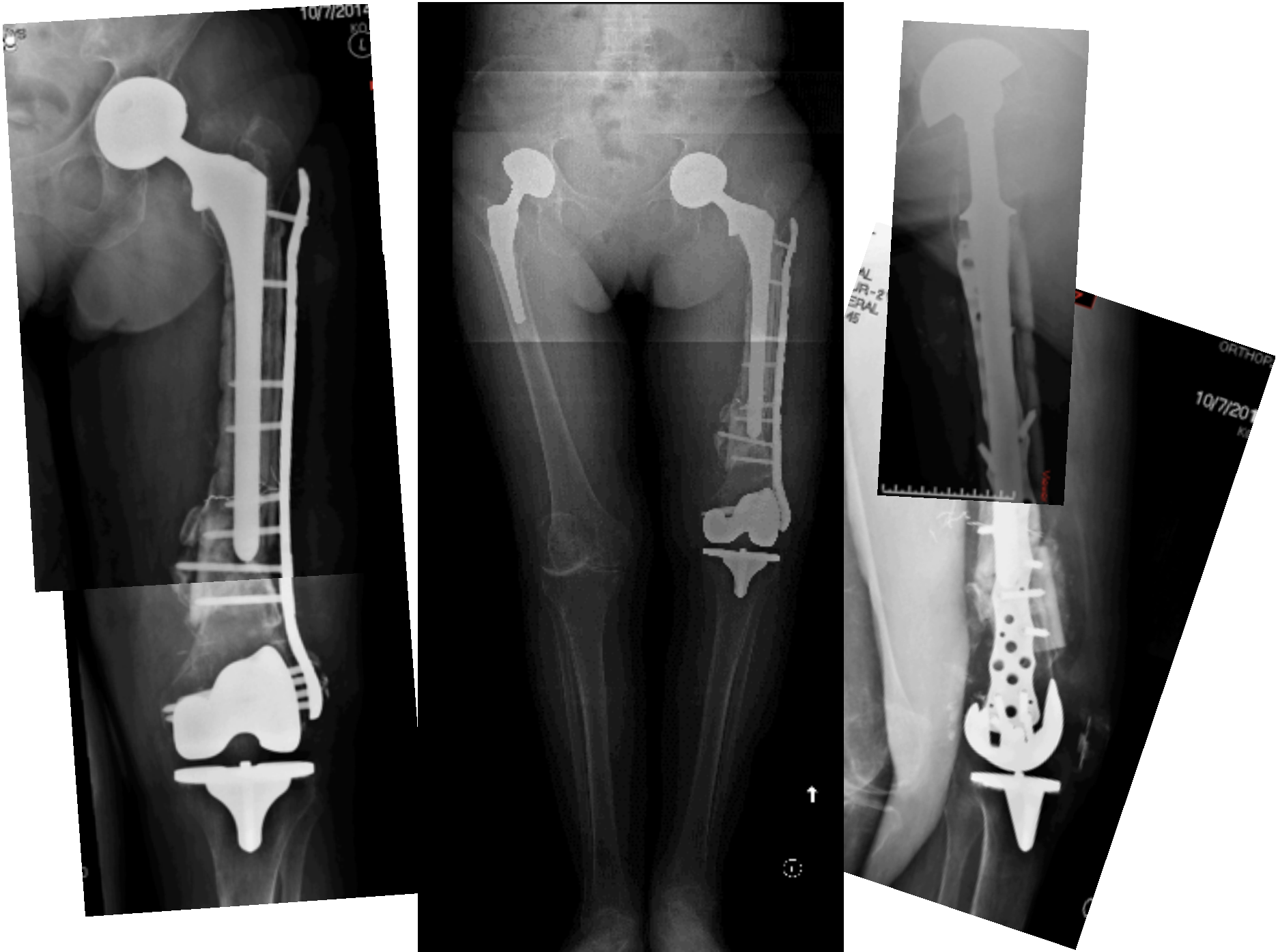




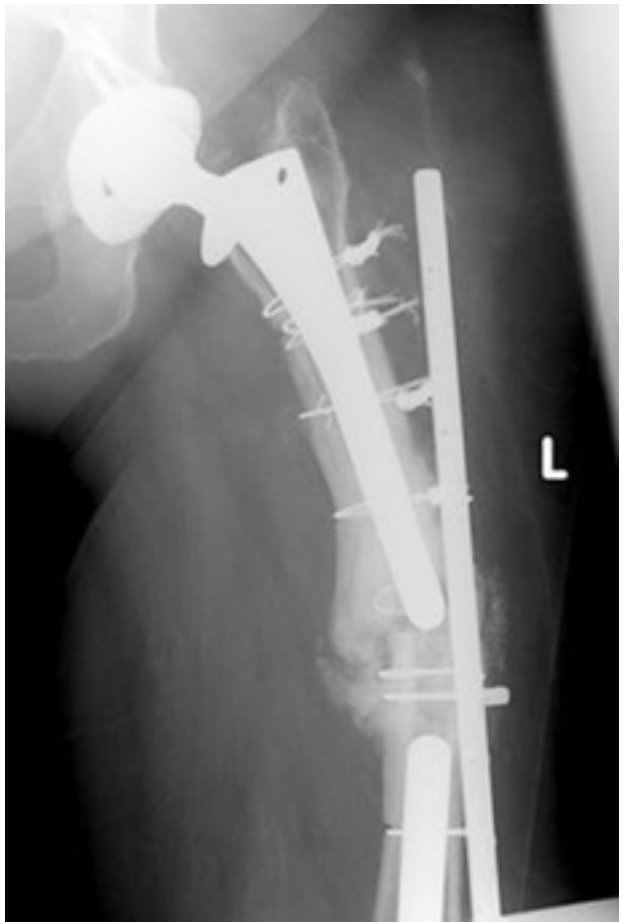
86F, RA, 6 yr MVA

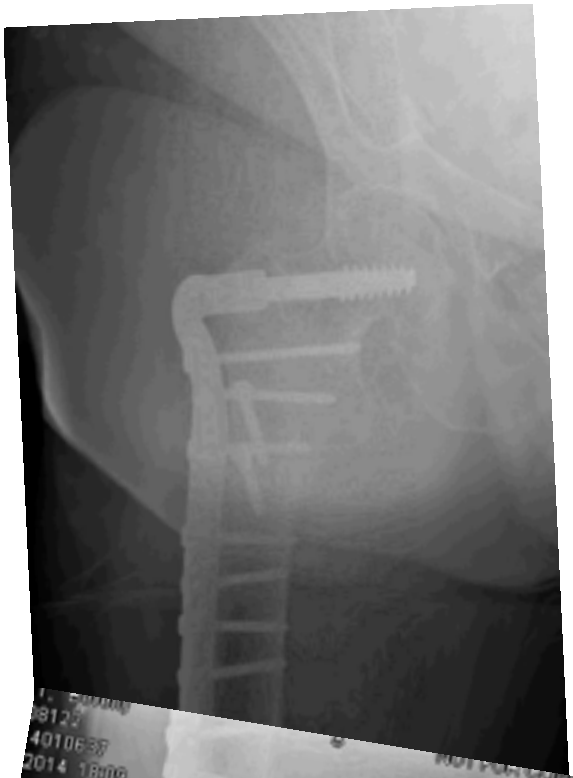






70 yo
280 pounds
TMTC previous ops

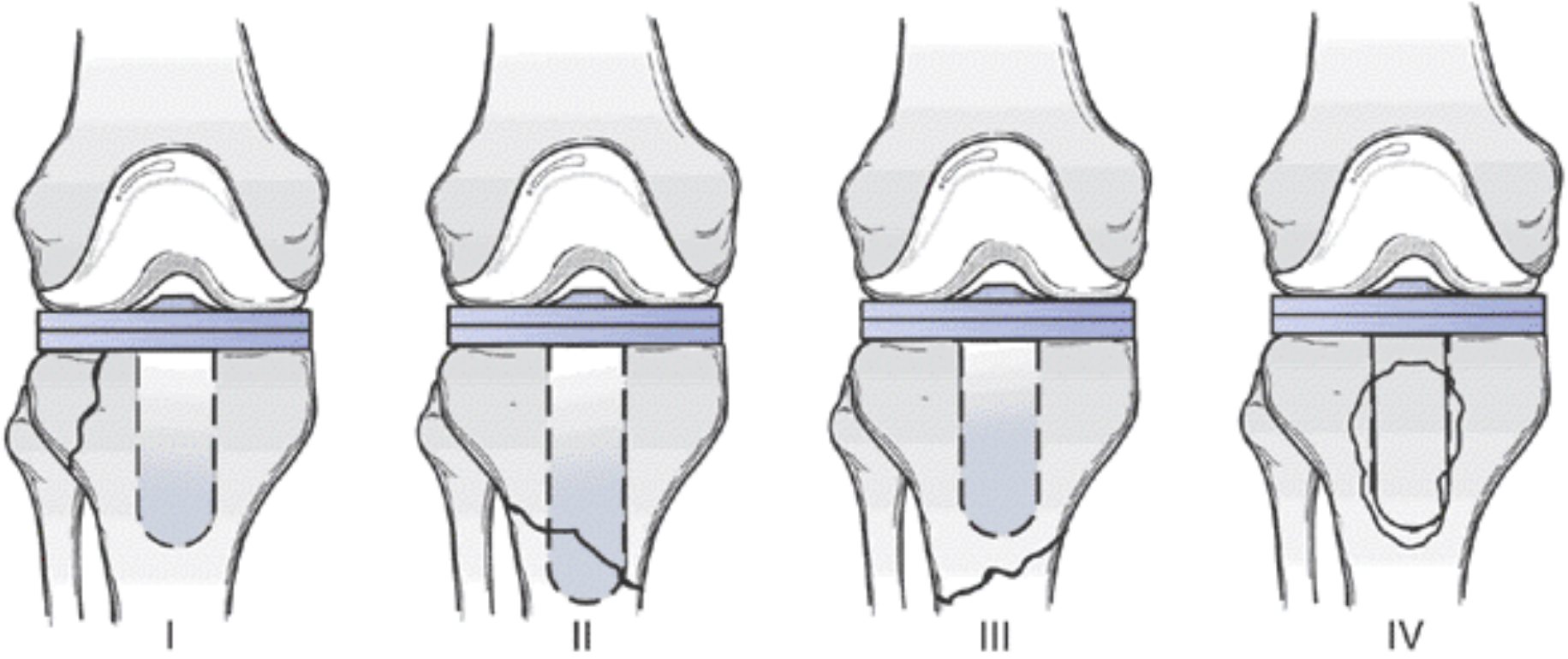





CROSS-TABLE
RIGHT


UTH
EWS
R
ORTHOP
4/14/201
K
R

Tibia – Total Knee Arthroplasty



Treatment Options

1st Step

- To establish whether implant is loose

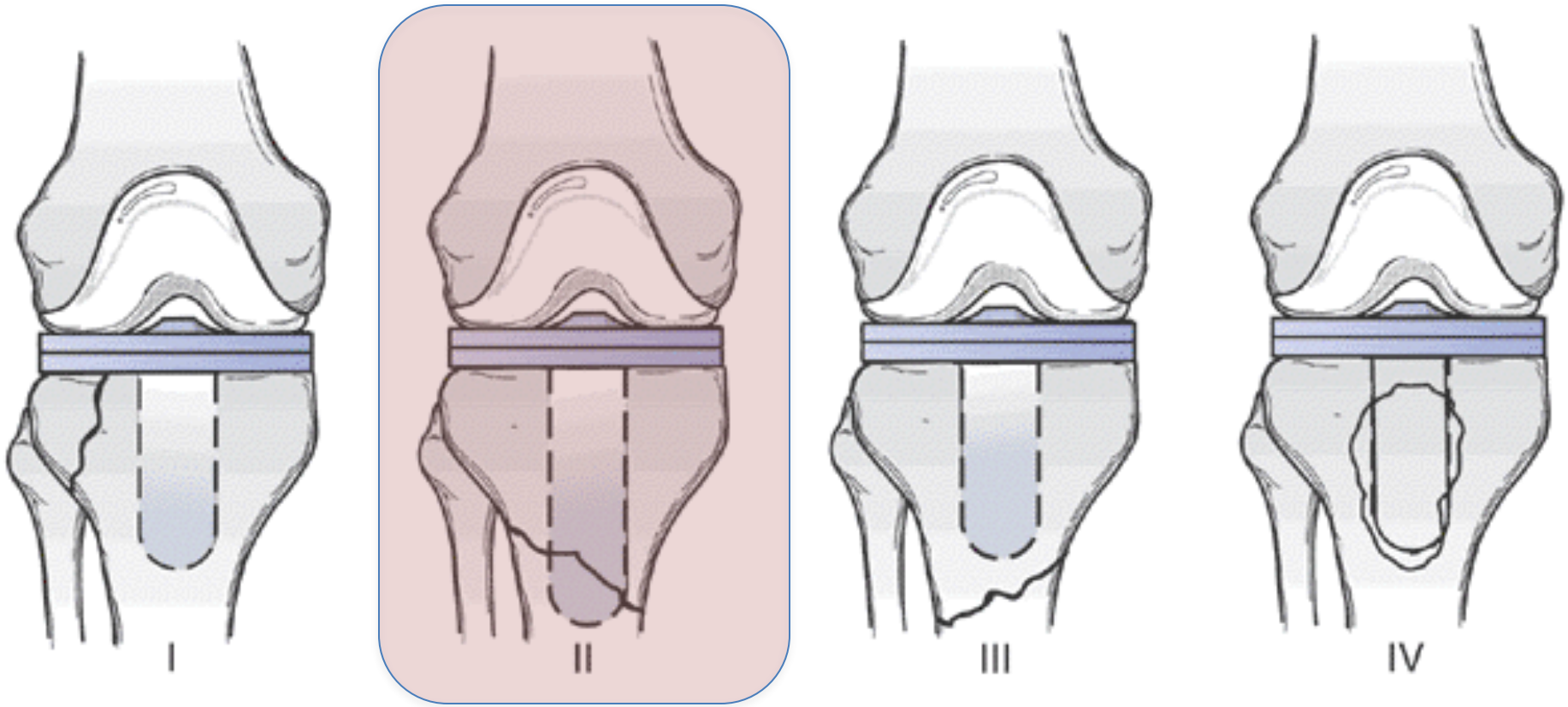
2nd Step

- To identify fracture displacement
- To decide if reduction is needed

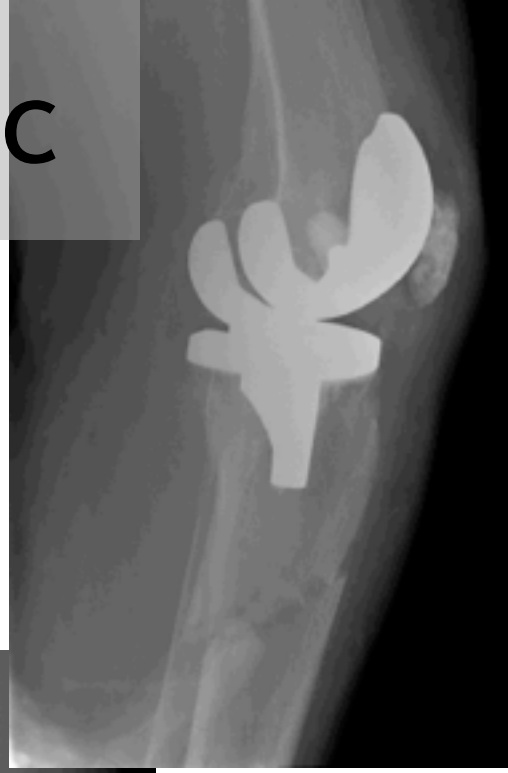
3rd Step

- To determine appropriate treatment for displaced fracture

Tibia – Total Knee Arthroplasty



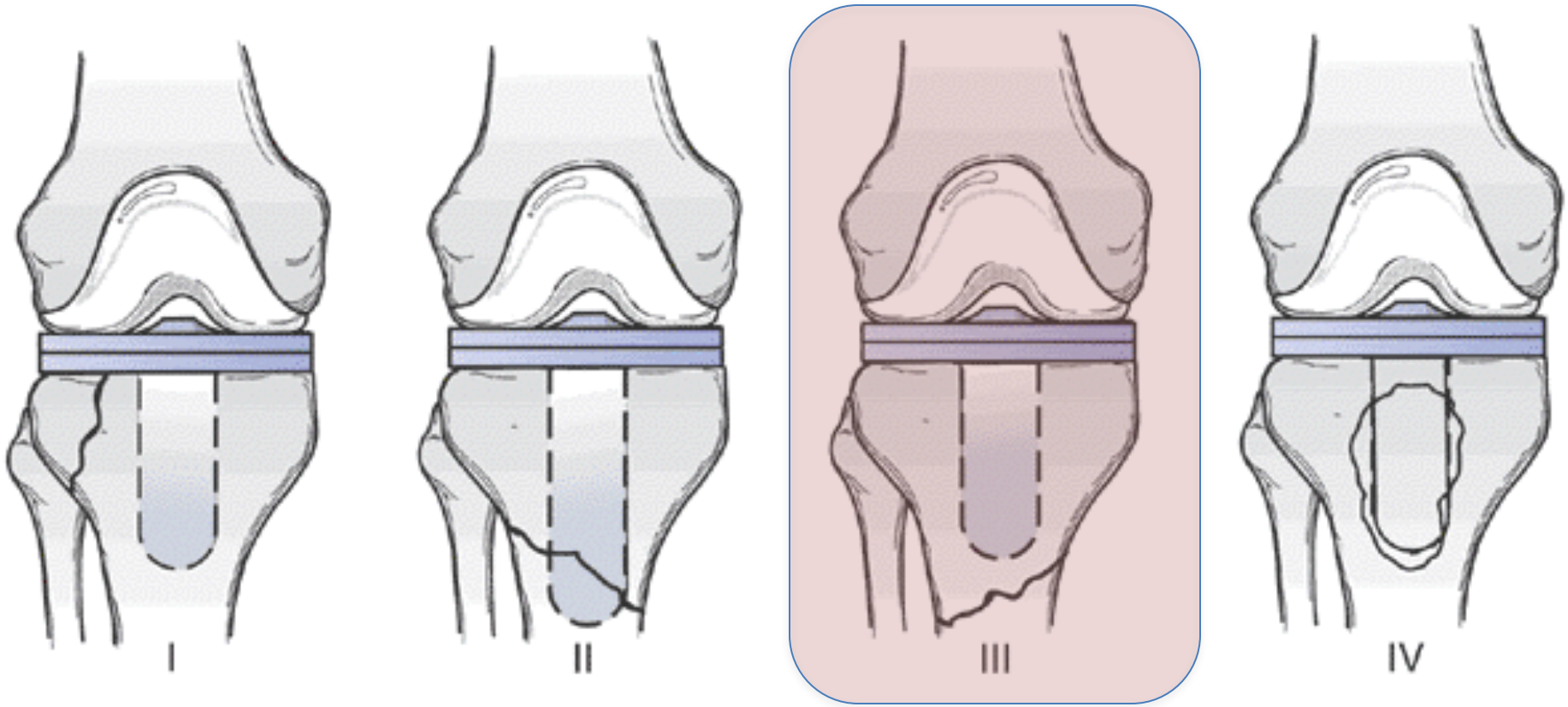
TKA, Periprosthetic



Lateral Locked ORIF

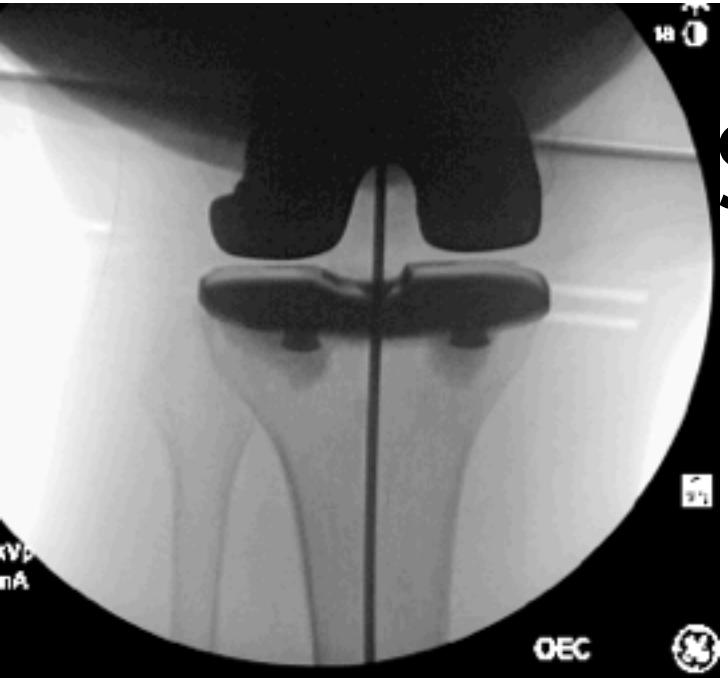
Final ORIF

Tibia – Total Knee Arthroplasty

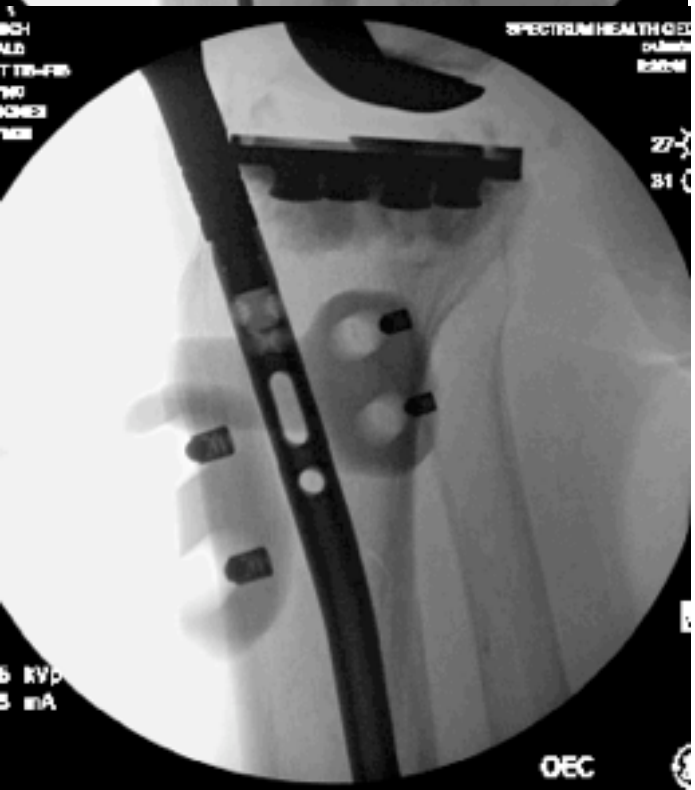


76M, TKA 5 yr, Open IIIB Tibia

Start Site



Ream



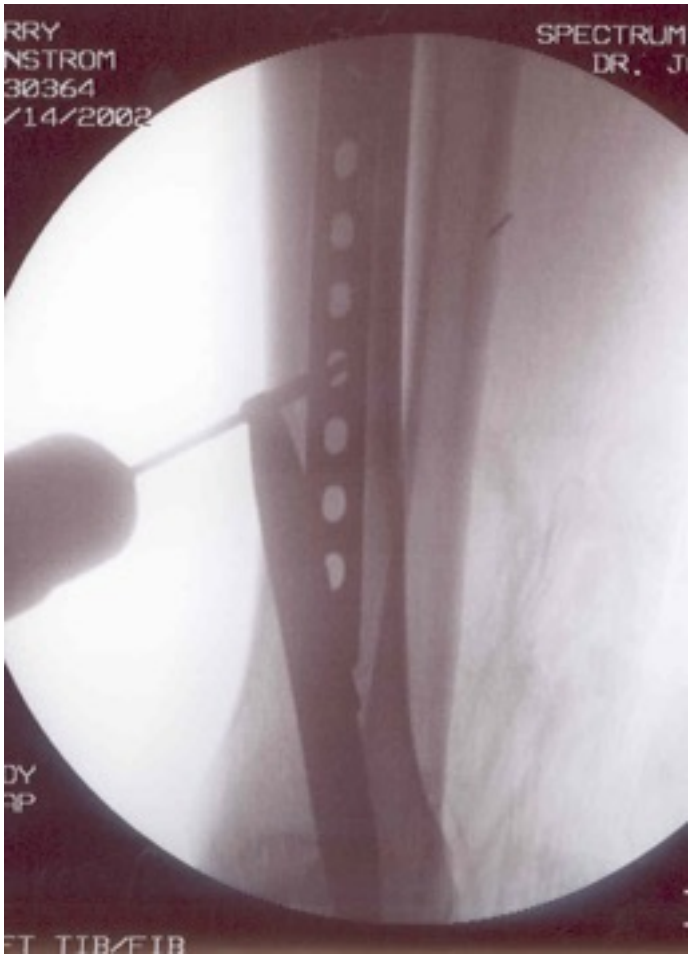
Insert IMN


Final
Alignment &
Healing

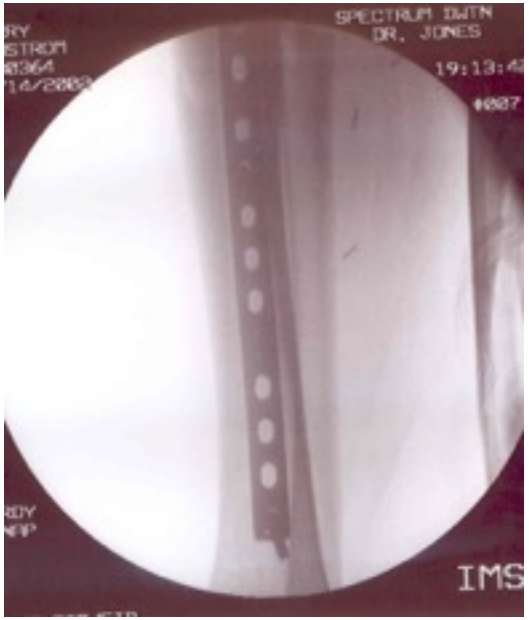
74 yo M, CABG, IDDM

CR/ LLC

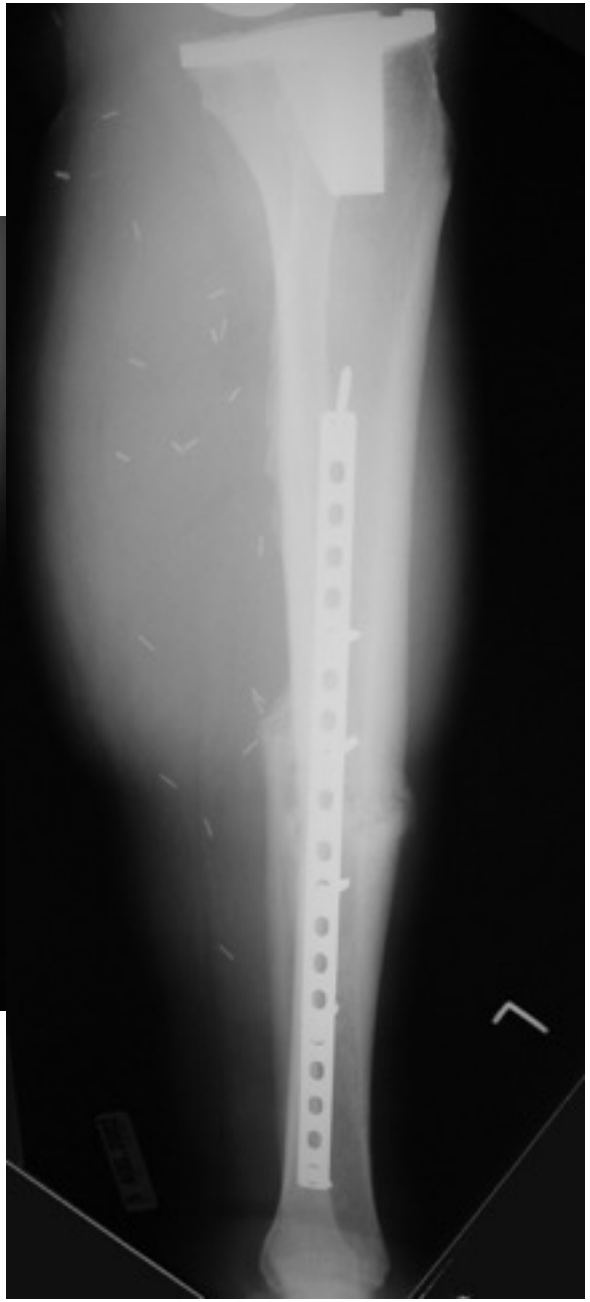

SPECTRUM I
DR. JOM
19
I


RRY
NSTROM
30364
/14/2002
SPECTRUM
DR. J
DY
RP
FT TIB/FIB


SPECTRUM DWTN
DR. JONES
TIB/FIB


SPECTRUM DWTN
DR. JONES
IMS





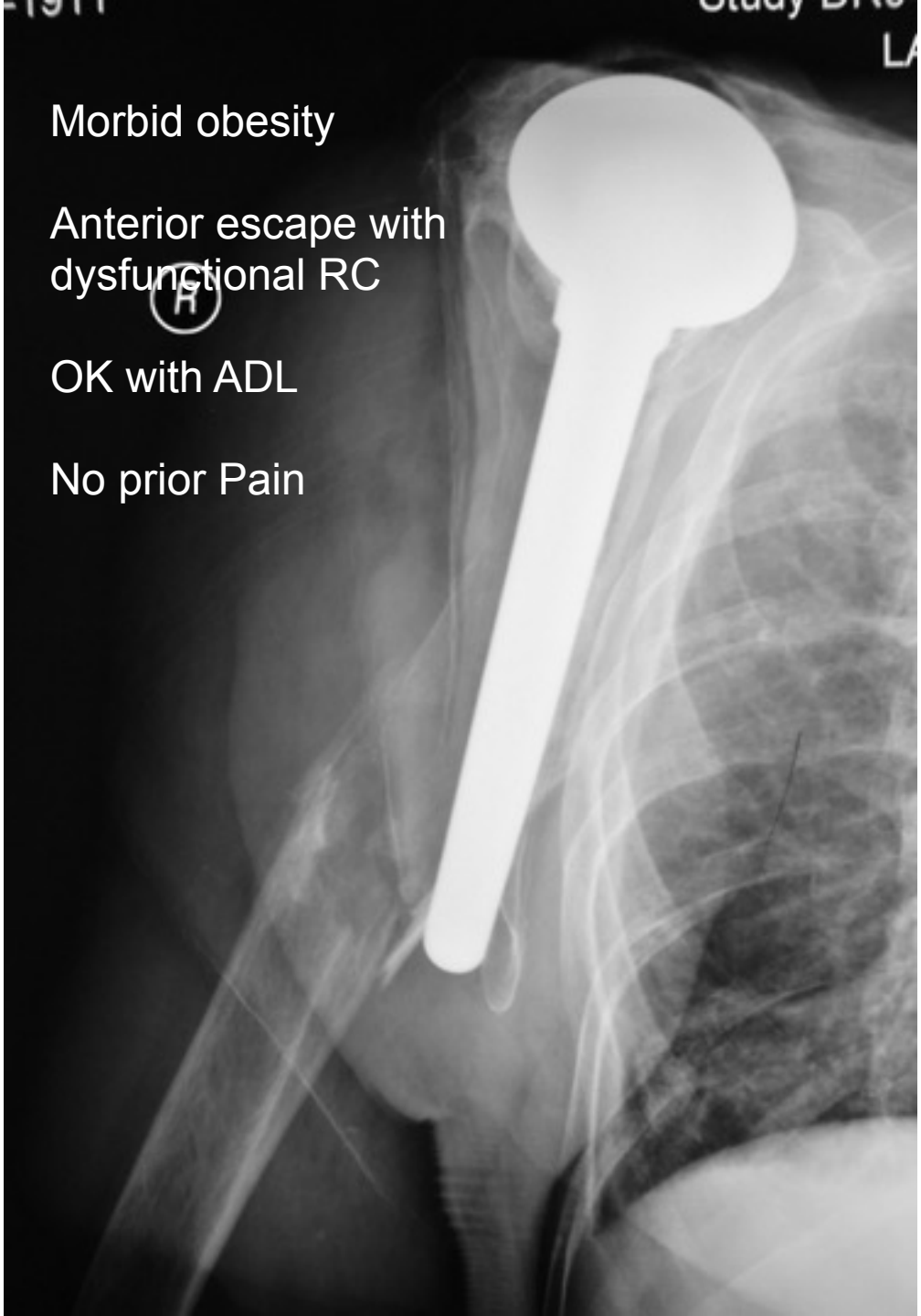
Humerus

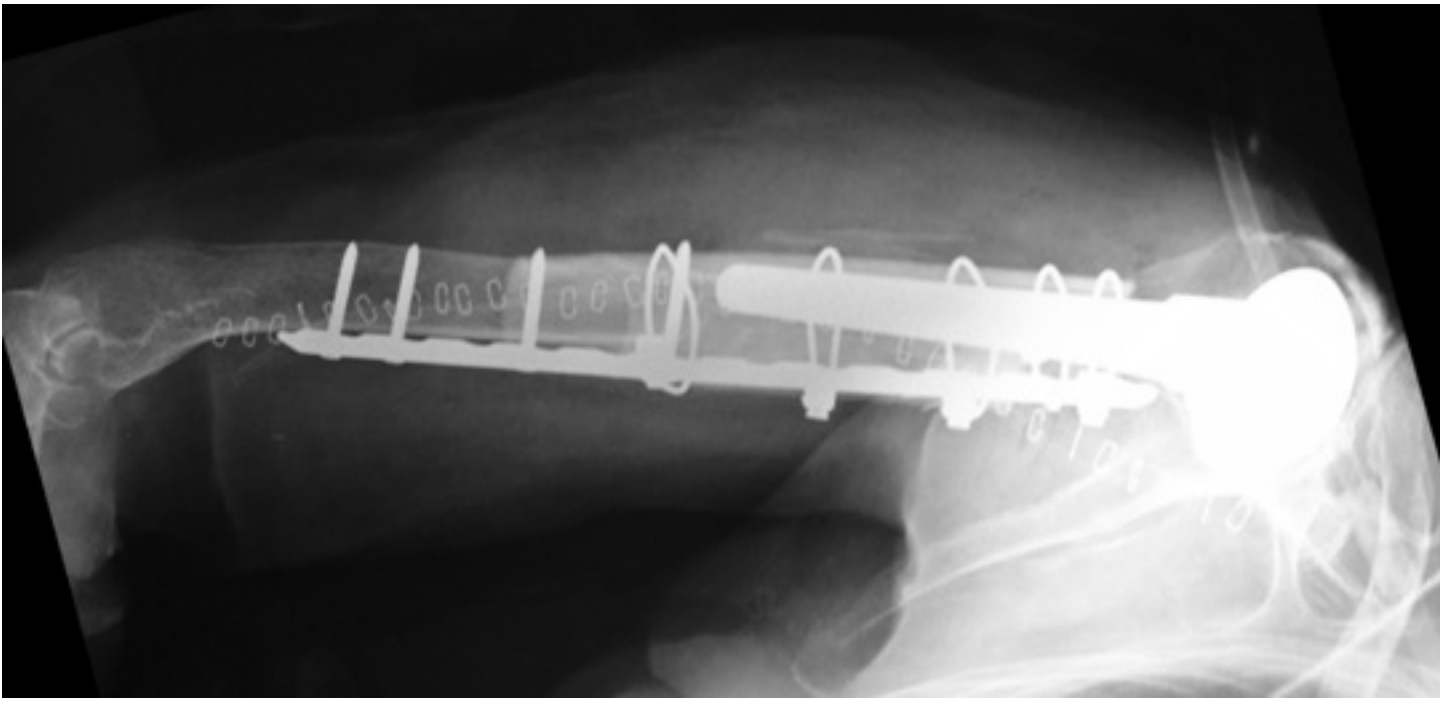
Morbid obesity

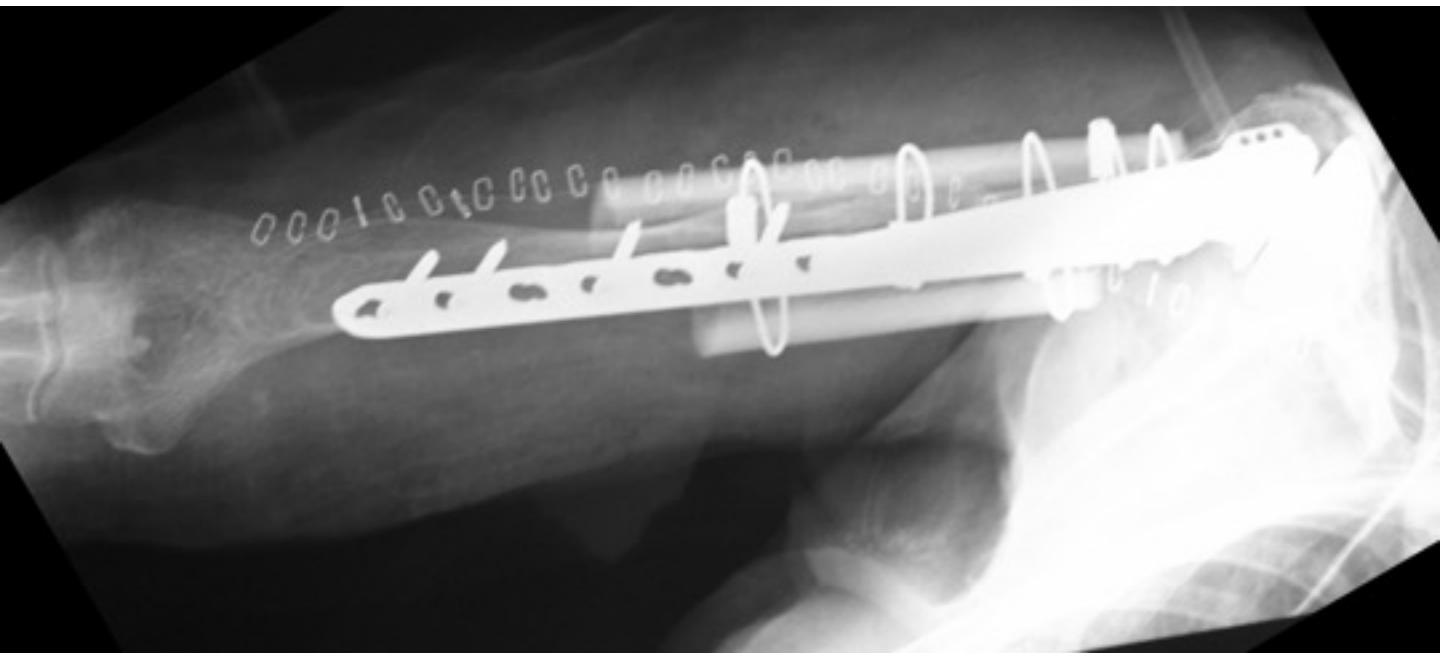
Anterior escape with dysfunctional RC

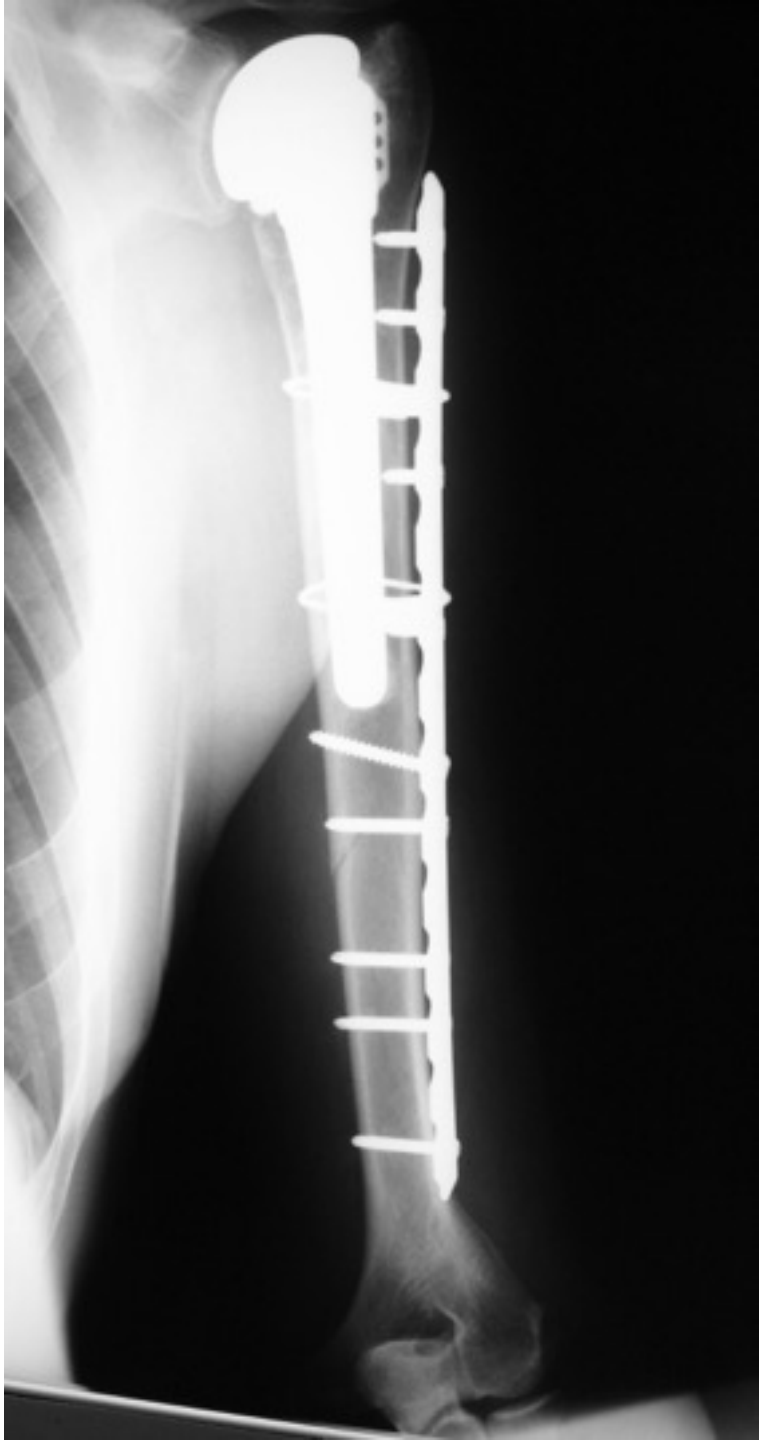
OK with ADL

No prior Pain









Summary: Patient

Periprosthetic fracture incidence increasing – younger age

Periprosthetic fxs - difficult manage – Implant, Osteoporosis

Patients may be difficult to manage – NWB

Team approach – Trauma & TJA, Medicine, Geriatrics

Consider functional goals for patient – WB ASAP

Consider skill of the surgeon – treat 1° or wait/refer

Summary

Assess fracture location

Stability of prosthesis

Adequacy of available bone

Summary

Unstable prosthesis: Revise

Stable prosthesis: Fix

Plate long… (protect the whole femur)

Locking implants!

Locking plates often superior to retrograde nails (and certainly conventional plates)

Summary

Supplemental struts for *bone deficiency* (not instability)

Cables of questionable value

Direct reduction in simple patterns, bridging in complex fracture patterns

Overlap implants (don’t leave a gap)

Conclusion

Check for Stability of Implant

Check for Quality of Bone

Treat Entire Bone

Beware of Transverse Fracture at Tip of Stem

Thank You

THE CORE INSTITUTE

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE PHOENIX
Orthopaedic Surgery
Residency Program