

# Osteotomy for patients with ACL rupture and Knee instability

Ronald van Heerwaarden MD, PhD

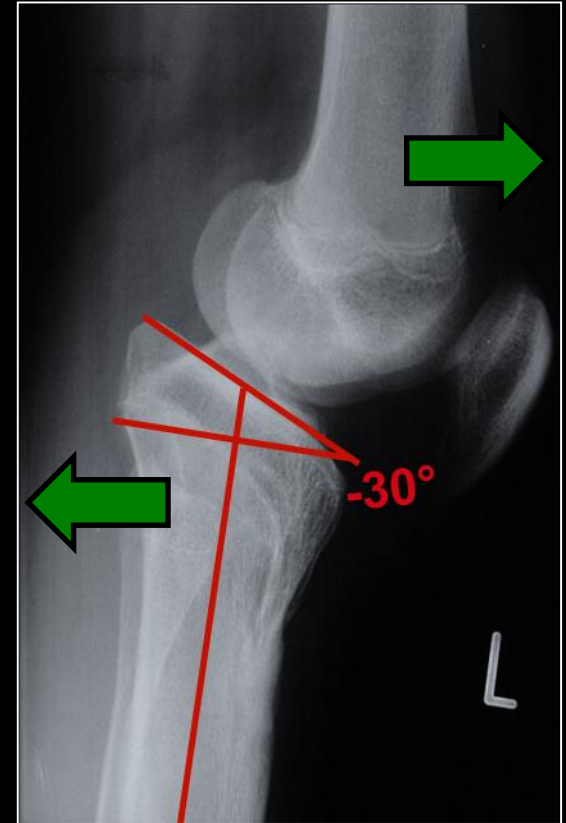


# Outline

- Bone deformity and ligaments/instability
- Osteotomies for chronic lig. instability
- Timing / staging
- Where does the PT come into play ?
- Conclusion



Posterior Sag



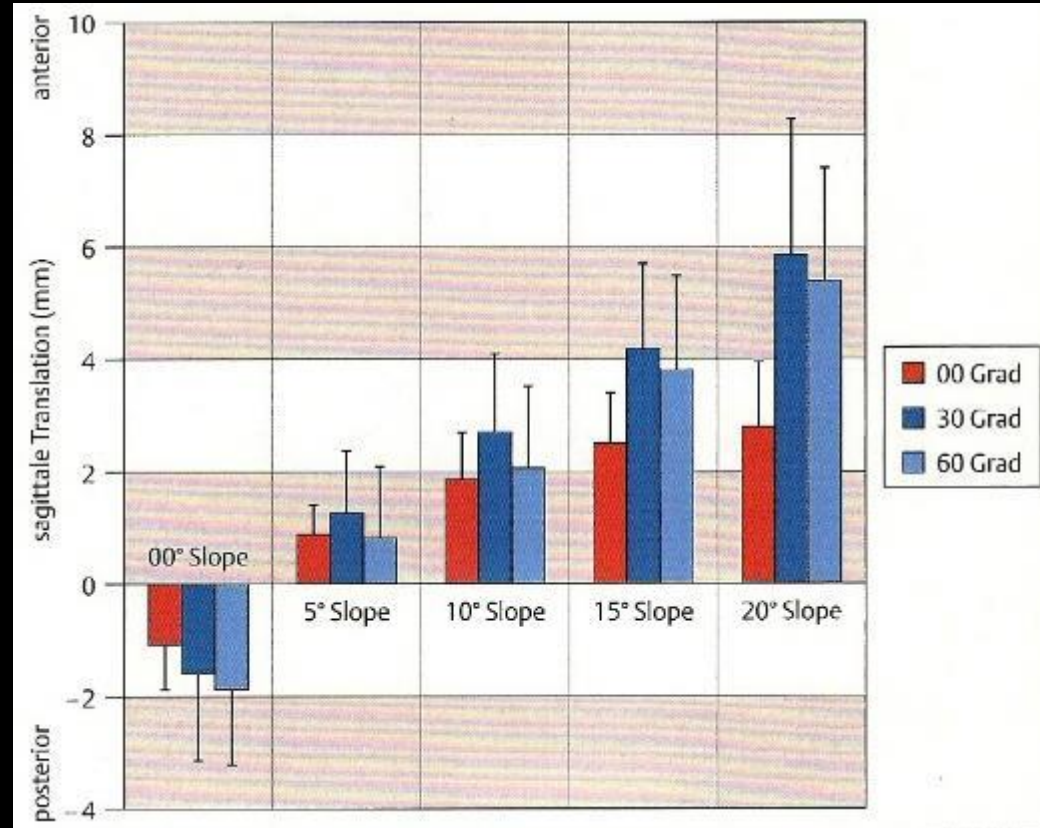
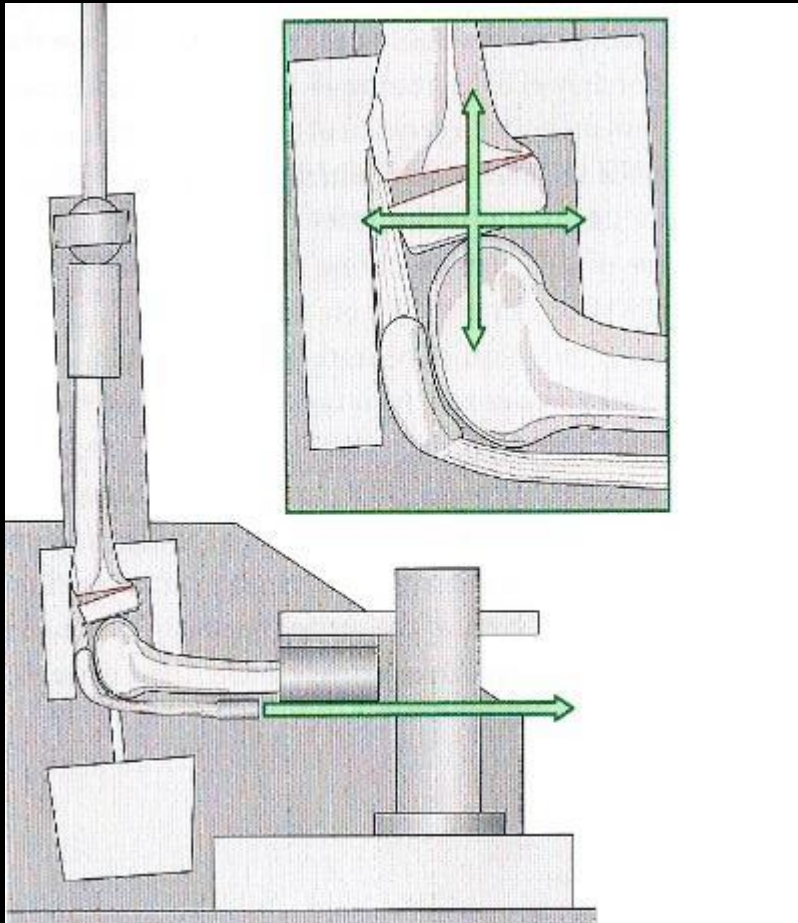
Recurvatum

„... And now for something  
completely different“



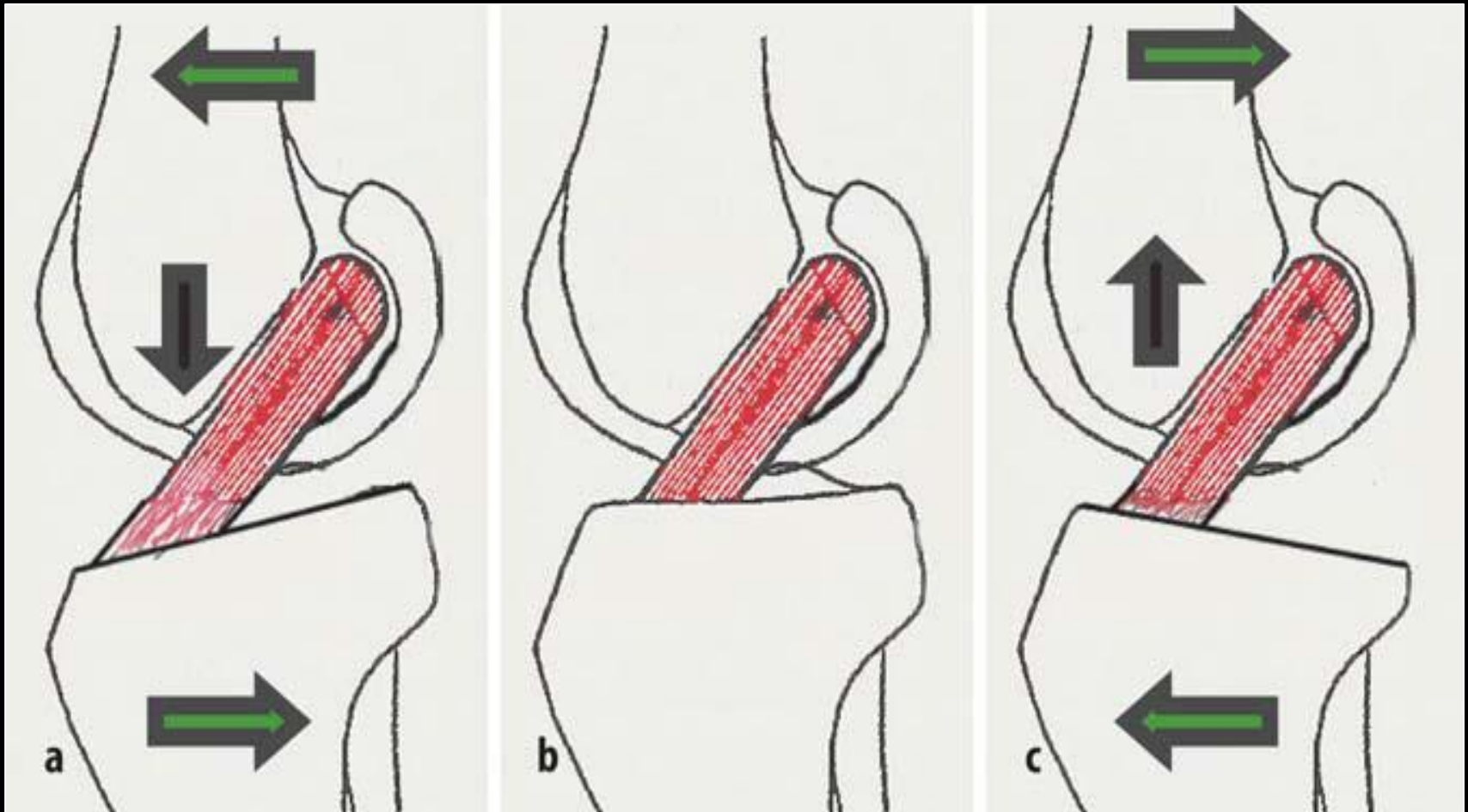
# Effects of Tibial Slope

## Posterior Cruciate Ligament cut



Agneskirchner JD. Arch Orthop Trauma Surg 2004; 124(9): 575-84.

# Effects of Tibial Slope



# Effects of Tibial Slope



contralateral

39 yr F  
Previous  
HTO  
  
3 failed ACL  
reconstr.

## **The Impact of Osseous Malalignment and Realignment Procedures in Knee Ligament Surgery**

### **A Systematic Review of the Clinical Evidence**

Thomas Tischer,<sup>\*†‡</sup> MD, Jochen Paul,<sup>†§</sup> MD, Dietrich Pape,<sup>†||</sup> MD, Michael T. Hirschmann,<sup>†¶</sup> MD, Andreas B. Imhoff,<sup>†#</sup> MD, Stefan Hinterwimmer,<sup>†\*\*</sup> MD, and Matthias J. Feucht,<sup>†††</sup> MD



# Morphologic Variation

*Rheumatol Int.* 2002 Aug;22(4):160-4. Epub 2002 Jul 3.

## Analysis of limb alignment in the pathogenesis of osteoarthritis: a comparison of Saudi Arabian and Canadian cases.

Cooke TD<sup>1</sup>, Harrison L, Khan B, Scudamore A, Chaudhary MA.

### Saudi varus leg deformity

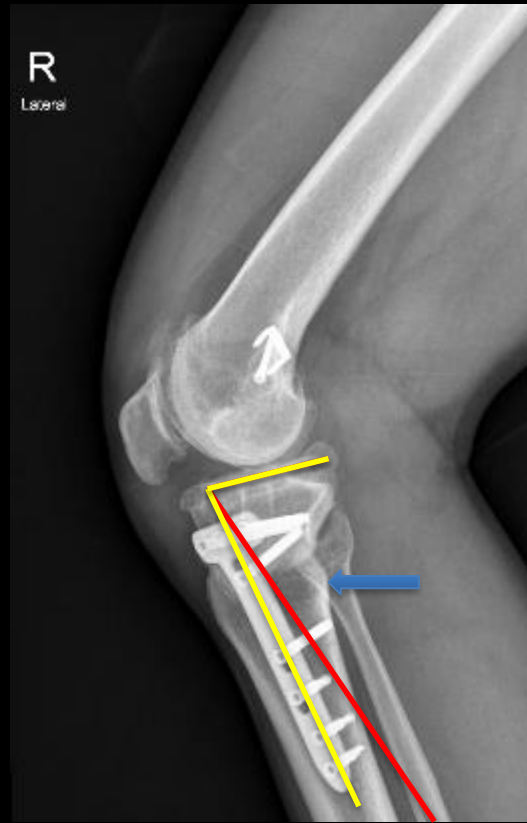
- Large varus deformities
- Femur and tibial varus combined
- Additional ligament laxity
- High slope
- 6x more ACL ruptures as compared to USA



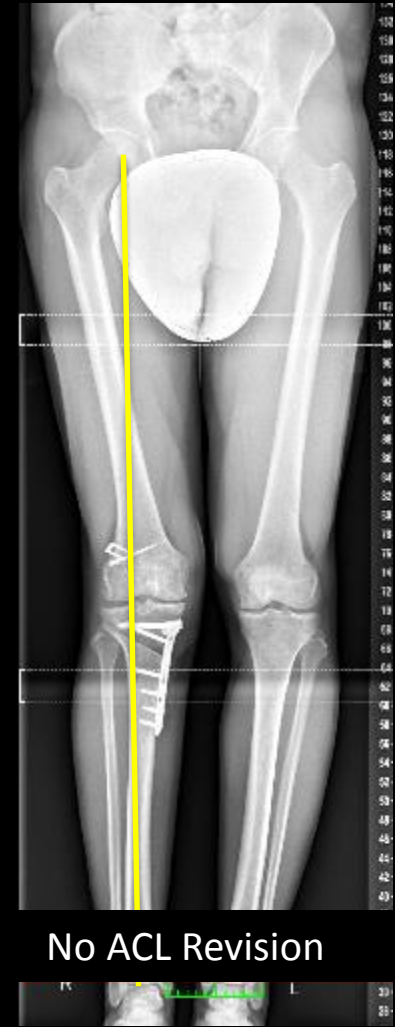
# Varus + slope correction



Failed ACL reconstruction medial OA



Open wedge valgization +  
extension HTO

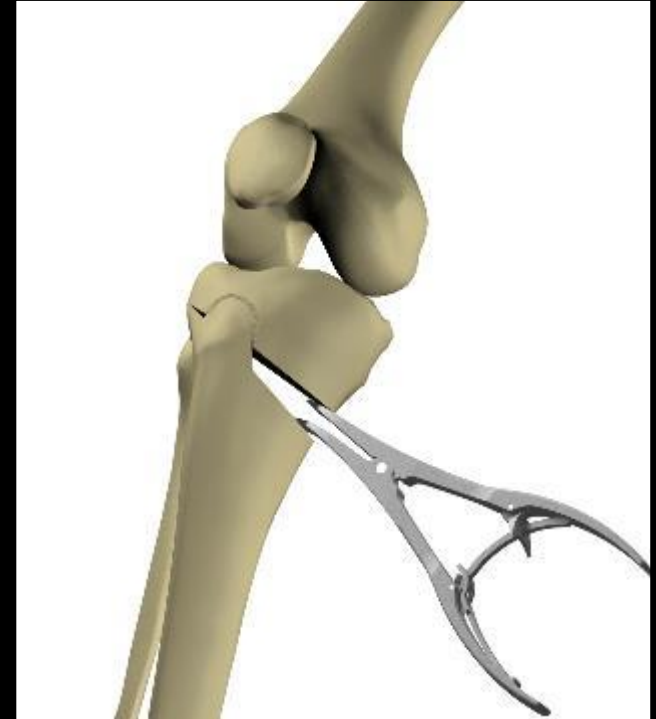


No ACL Revision

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# Osteotomy for MCL



OWHTO = release  
MCL

OWHTO without rel. MCL = retention MCL

# Osteotomy for LCL



Fibula shortening  
= LCL tensioning



# Power of realignment



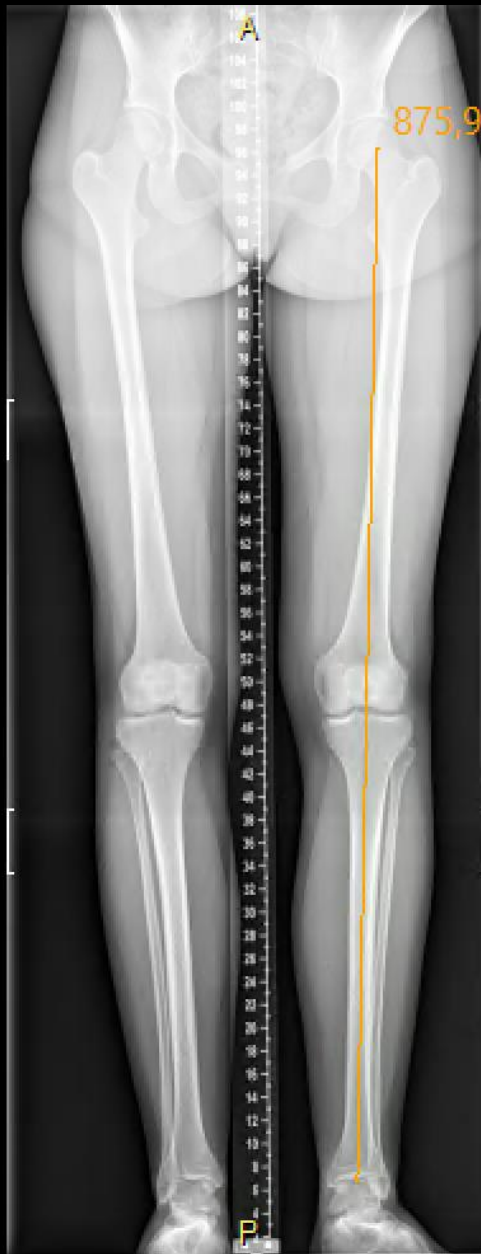
LCL "laxity"



# Power of realignment



Re-alignment creates stability



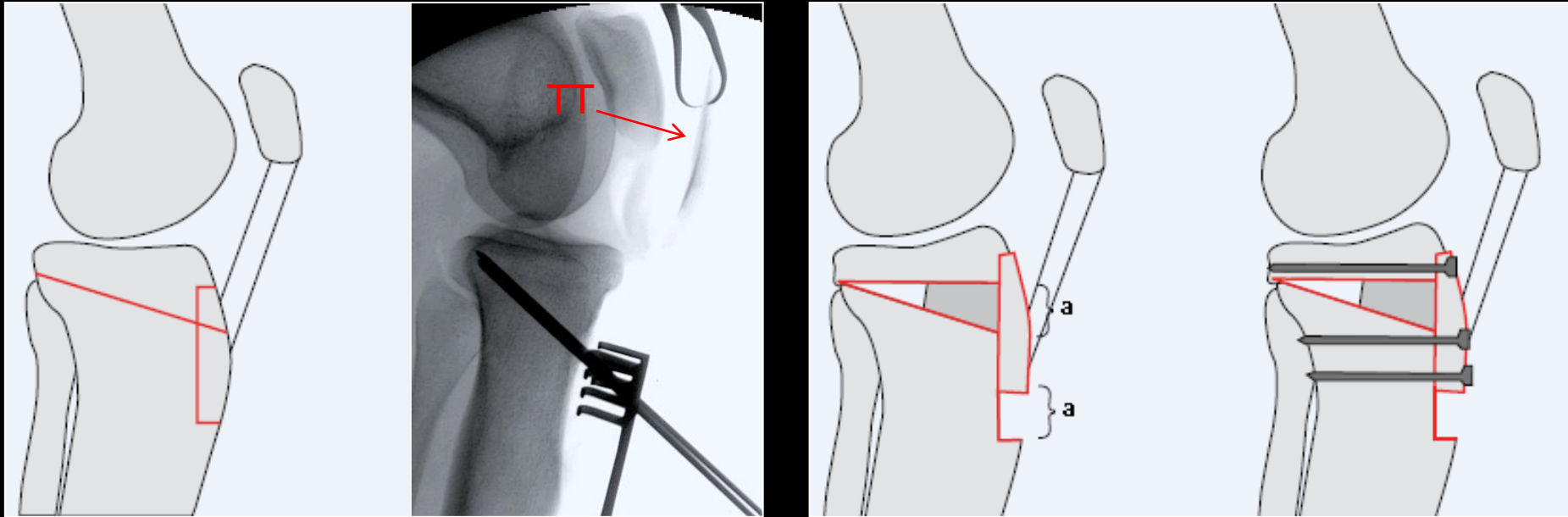
Tibial external rotation deformity



Tibial extorsion causing PF pain completely resolved 3 months after rotational HTO with now normal walking pattern.



# osteotomy for PCL – increase slope



## “Biological plating”

Friedmann S. Arthroscopie 2008; 21: 30-38.  
Bonin N. Orthopäde 2004; 33:193-200.

Balestro JC. Tech Knee Surg 2009;8: 126-135.  
Neyret et al. Oper Tech Sports Med 2000; 8: 67-70.

# Osteotomy for ACL– decrease slope



# Osteotomy for PLC

## Open wedge high tibial osteotomy

Arthur et al, 2007 <sup>4</sup>	To assess the functional outcomes of patients with grade 3 posterolateral instability and varus malalignment treated with open-wedge HTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prospective observation of 21 patients with chronic PLC deficiency and varus malalignment initially treated with open-wedge HTO</li><li>• Isolated PLC deficiency was present in 7 patients, 6 patients had ACL and PLC deficiency, 6 patients had PLC and PCL deficiency, and 2 patients had PLC, PCL, and ACL deficiency</li></ul>	37 mo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 38% of patients, second-stage ligamentous reconstruction was not necessary</li><li>• Isolated PLC injuries required second-stage ligamentous reconstruction in 33% of cases compared with 71% of multiligament knee injury cases</li><li>• Low-velocity sports-related injuries required second-stage ligamentous reconstruction in 40% of cases compared with 78% of high-velocity motor vehicle injury cases</li></ul>
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- Bone deformity and ligaments/instability
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- **Timing / staging**
- Where does the PT come into play ?
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# Timing staging of osteotomy



15 previous surgeries  
multiligament injury

- MCL, PCL, PLC, med meniscus#
- MCL repair, reconstr
- PCL, PCL revision
- PLC, PLC revisions (2 times)
- Etc...

## Osteotomy

## Osteotomy first or combined with ligament reconstruction

<p>Reichwein and Nebelung, 2007<sup>48</sup></p>	<p>To assess the functional outcome of flexion HTO in patients with symptomatic hyperextension after failed PCL reconstruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prospective evaluation of 7 patients with failed PCL reconstruction and symptomatic hyperextension treated with anterior open-wedge flexion HTO (combined with varization in 4 patients)</li> <li>• The mean PTS was altered from 4° preoperatively to 11.4° postoperatively, with a mean increase of 6.6°</li> </ul>	<p>20 mo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subjective and objective IKDC scores were improved postoperatively in all patients</li> <li>• Second-stage revision PCL reconstruction was performed on 3 patients but only marginally improved the results</li> </ul>
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# Outline

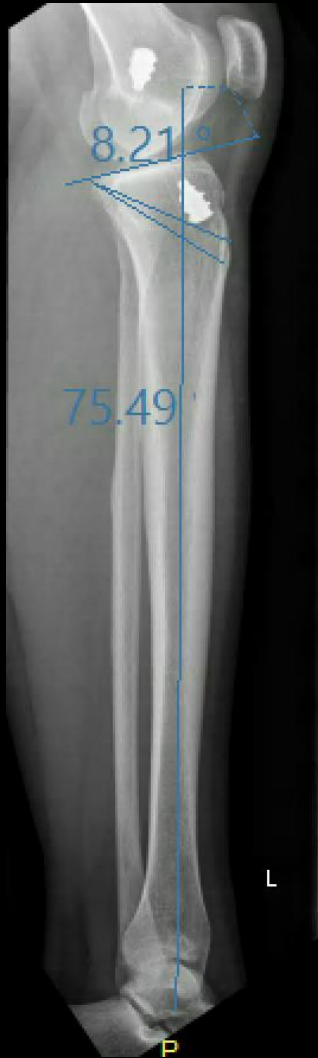
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- Osteotomies for chronic lig. instability
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- **Where does the PT come into play ?**
- Conclusion



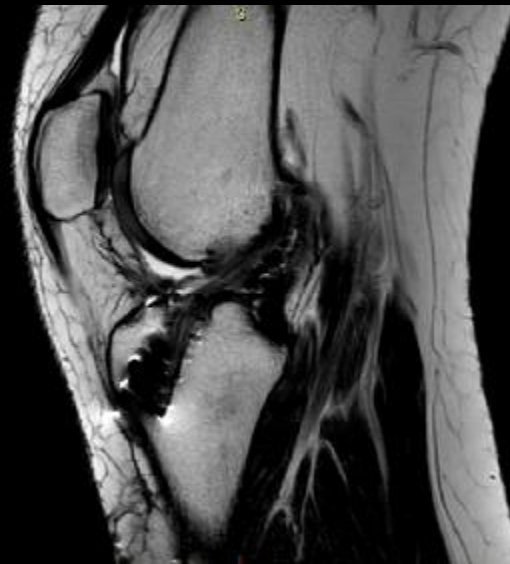
# Where does the PT come into play ?

- Observe / diagnose deformities
- Notify / suggest in advance
- Instability may be caused by a bone deformity (BD)
- Failure of lig. Reconstruction caused by BD
- CHECK Laxity during rehabilitation
- Send patients back if progression of Rehab is abnormal / stability is not regained
  
- Remember: the bone always wins

# Where does the PT come into play ?



4/2019



Anterior closing wedge + ACL rec.revision



# Conclusions

- Key role of osteotomies in chronic (multi-)ligament injuries
- Effect of bone shape (change) is high
- Stage osteotomy first or combined
- Pay attention to bone deformities in (revision) ligament rec REHAB
- **THE BONE ALWAYS WINS !**