



Tibial plateau fractures

- 1% all fractures
- Location
 - Lateral plateau 70%
 - Medial plateau 15%
 - Bicondylar 15%
- · High volume young patients
- · Mechanism: axial load
- · Younger patients: split
- · Older: depression



Treatment methods

- · Plaster Paris
- Cast brace
- · Open reduction & Internal fixation
- Arthroscopic reduction & internal fixation
- · Frame reduction





Natural progression

- Manidakis Int Orthop 2010
- 125 patients f/up 20/12
- 56.8% poor joint alignment
- 26.4% OA
 - 9.6% varus
- 8.8% valgus • 15.2% superficial infection
- 9.6% deep infection



- Jensen J Orthop Sci 2013
- · 22 patients all bicondylar type C
- ORIF 20 patients f/up 67/12
- 39% complication rate
- Osteoarthritis
 - None 30.4%
 - Mild 34.8%
 - Clear 26.1% - Severe 13%
- Lower flexion 125° compared 135

Natural progression

- · Mattiassich Int Orthop
- Summary
- · Case series 30 patients
- at 22 years • 1/3 no OA
- · Post traumatic bone
- Mehin Can J Surg 2012
- 86% OA 10yrs
- · 60% Osteoarthritis

Factors

- Giannoudis Injury 2010 reminds us
- Other factors other than articular step off are important
- · Joint stability
- · Retention meniscus
- Coronal alignment



- Bollard JBJS Am 2012
- Effect tibial plateau fracture on lubrication function & composition synovial fluid
- Kinetic friction coefficients 100x higher
- Hyaluron Conc 9x lower
- Proteoglyan 4 Conc 2 x higher

Outcomes after patella fractures

- Lazaro JBJS Am 2013
- 7% wound dehisence rate
- 11% removal symptomatic implants
- 57% patella baja
- 80% anterior knee pain
- 12 months f/up functional impairment
- · 41% strength
- 47% power
- · 34% endurance



Context Tibial plateau fractures & arthroplasty

- Secondary Knee Replacement for fracture
- Primary knee replacement for fracture

Arthroplasty post ORIF

- Saleh JBJS Am 2001
- 15 TKR performed ave. 38.6 months
- HSS 51>80 pts
- Arc Motion 87°>105°
- XR all incomplete radiolucencies
- · 3 high rate infection
 - 2 arthrodesis
 - 1x2 stage exchange
- 2 patellar tendon disruption
- 3 closed MUA

Arthroplasty post ORIF

- Larson Clin Orthop Relat Res 2009
- Matched case controlled study
- Retrospective 19 patients post infected ORIF vs.
 Non-infected ORIF
- Elapsed time of most recent infection to Arthroplasty 5.6 years
- 53% complication rate
 - 3 Surgical wound breakdown
 - 1 Manipulation
 - 2 Aseptic loosening
 - 2 Definite resection
 - arthroplasty
 2 AKA
- 26% had recurrent infection mean 1.1years

Lateral Uni Arthroplasty for fracture

- Lustig Clin Orthop Relat Res 2012
- 13 patients Lateral cemented UKA
- Mean age 50years
- Mean follow up 3 yrs
- KSS 51>88 points
- Prosthesis survivorship 100% 5 & 10 years
- 80% 15 years



Arthroplasty post ORIF

- Prone
- · Deep infection
- Extensor mechanism disruption
- Aseptic loosening
- Post op stiffness
- Multi-factorial
- Younger patient
- · Bony deficiency
- 0.6.1
- Soft tissue compromisePost traumatic stiffness
- Prior occult infection

Primary Knee Replacement for fracture

- Vermiere Acta Orthop Belg 2010
- Elderly & pre-exsiting OA
- 12 patients Mean 73yrs
- TKA within 3 weeks
- Early FWB
- At 31 months follow up Knee score 75
- Poor results pre-existing conditions
- Civinni Chir Organi Mov 2009
- Case series 29 TKR 57 years, 92/12 follow up
- 8% implant failure
- 18 excellent/good
- More complicated tibial fracture increased post op complication

Take home messages

- Majority patients post tibial plateau fracture get OA
- Complication rate ORIF high particularly infection
- Subsequent TKA 20% failure rate
- Those that have infection will have 50% complication rate
- Consider Primary TKR for elderly patients

Thank you

