Primary TKA How to achieve optimal patellar tracking



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Aix en Provence



What is of importance?

- Centered = proper patellar tracking
- Bone vascularity
- Thickness
 - Too much : overload
 - · Not enough: fracture

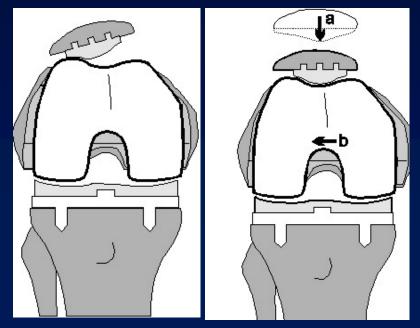
Stability of component

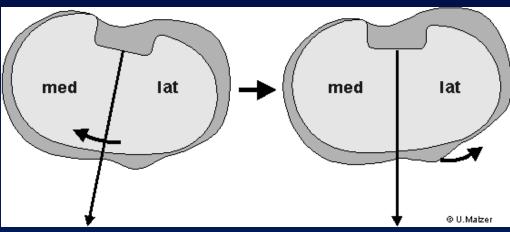


Rotational aligment

Berger Clin Ortop 1998, Barrak Clin Ortop 2001

- External rotation of both femoral and tibial components
- Lateralization of the trochlea and medializization of tibial tubercle

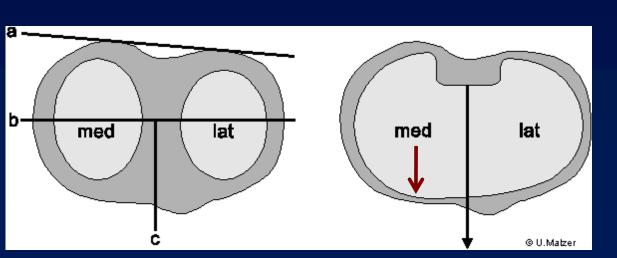




Rotational aligment

- 3° ER especially in valgus deformity
- Cover the lateral plateau and pivot to align with anterior bony edge of the medial one
- Medial border of patellar tendon (patella reduced)
- · Check/ROM

Hepistein & Ranawat *Current Opinion Orthop 2008 Ikeuchi* JBJS 2007





Pay attention with robotic

√Focus tibio femoral kinematics

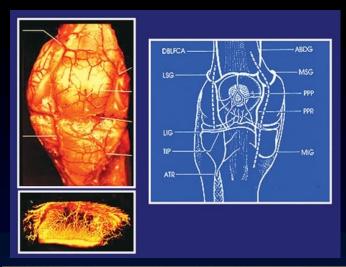


√ Take care of rotation of implants

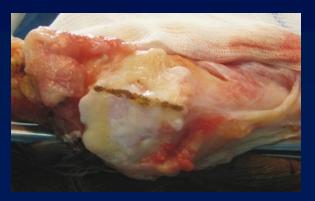
Vascularity

 Avoid lateral retinaculum release (especially in medial approach)

 In case of hyperpressure perform lateral partial resection (template in place)







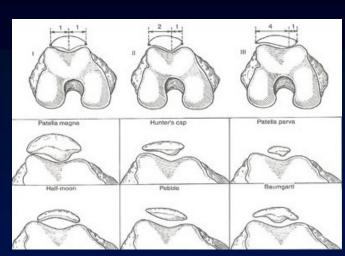
Patella Cut

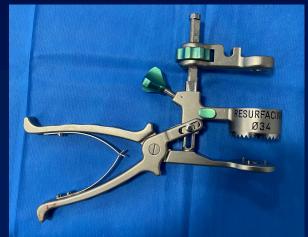
· Below the lateral subchondral bone...

Avoid asymmetric cut

- Avoid too thick or too thin
 - Prefer inlay
 - · Medialize

· Landmark = ant cortex





Center the patella

- From sup to inf
- From med to lat

Don't overhang



· Medial location optimizes tracking

Resect lateral facet if need

Stability of component

Bone stock (medial part)

· Component peripheral rim

Peg (3 small or 1 large?)



Inlay implant in case of poor bone stock





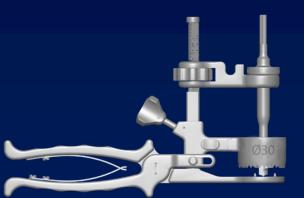


Last step during TKA procedure

- Often quickly done
- ?Dedicated instrumentation?
- Poor acuracy, Poor landmarks
- Not friendly user
- Volume











Take home messages

· Not the easy part of the procedure

Pay attention to approach

- Difficult cut and implantation
 - · New devices

Check perop tracking attentively