

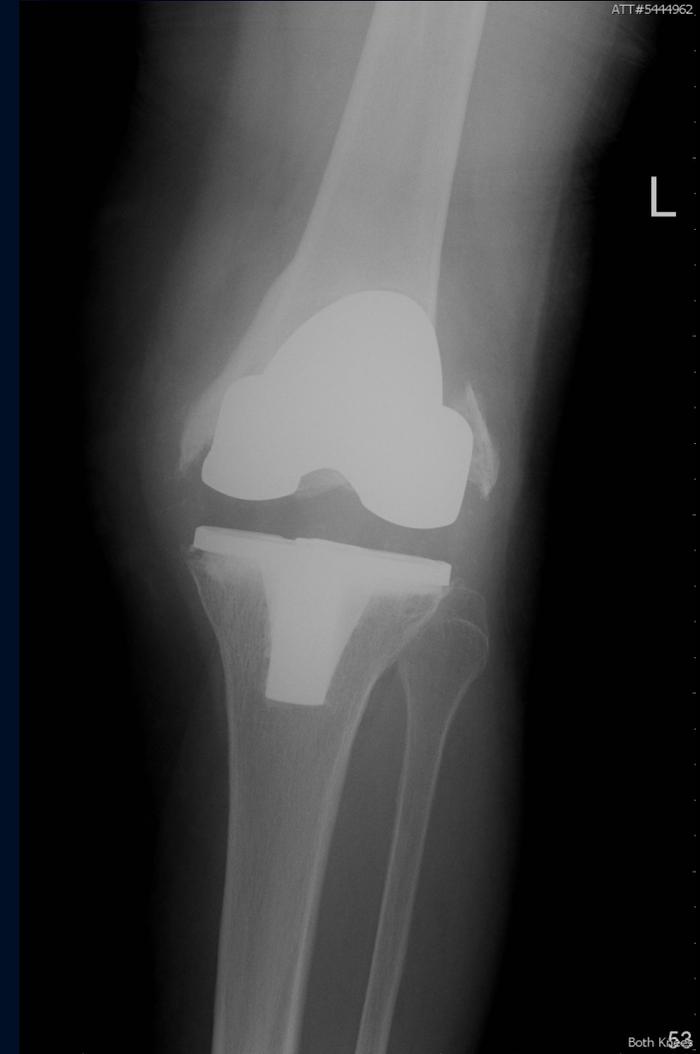
# 10<sup>th</sup> Advanced Course on Knee Surgery

## Femoral fracture around a TKR

Sam Oussedik

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Hon. Assoc. Prof. UCL.

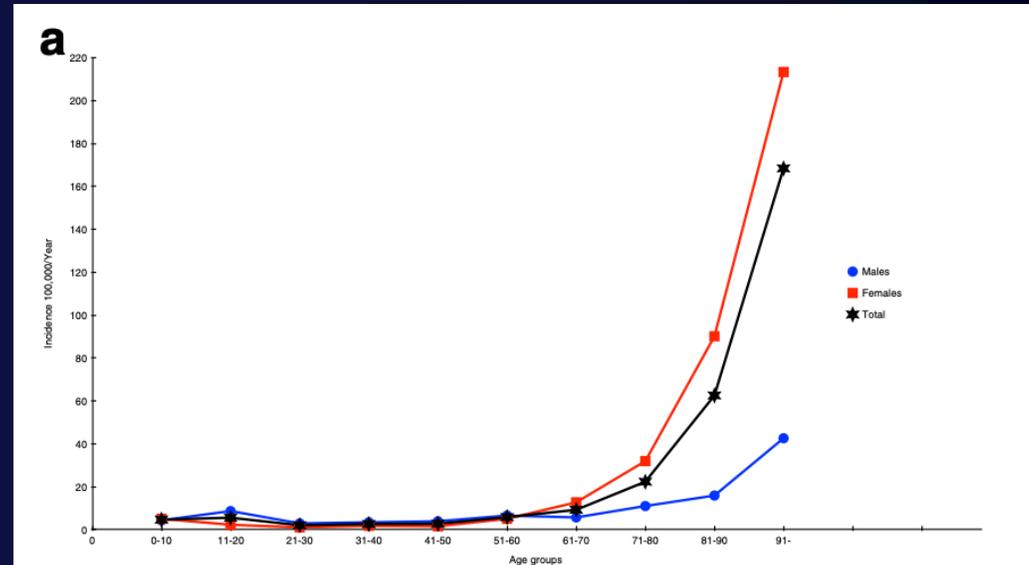


# Incidence

## Population-based epidemiology and incidence of distal femur fractures

Rasmus Elsoe<sup>1</sup>  • Adriano Axel Ceccotti<sup>1</sup> • Peter Larsen<sup>2</sup>

International Orthopaedics (SICOT)



# Mortality



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Injury

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/injury](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/injury)



## Distal femur fractures have a higher mortality rate compared to hip fractures among the elderly: Insights from the National Trauma Data Bank



Sung Huang Laurent Tsai<sup>a,b</sup>, Tung-Yi Lin<sup>b,\*</sup>, Eric H. Tischler<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Kuo-Hsien Hung<sup>b</sup>, Chien-Hao Chen<sup>b</sup>, Greg Michael Osgood<sup>a,d</sup>, Tsai-Sheng Fu<sup>b</sup>, Chun-Yi Su<sup>b</sup>

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# Overview

- Fixing fracture impaired by prosthesis
- Revising prosthesis impaired by fracture



# Overview

- Aim to produce skeletal stability & prosthetic stability
- Early weight bearing key to success
- Plan the procedure / equipment



# Classification



## ■ KNEE

### Periprosthetic fractures associated with total knee arthroplasty

AN UPDATE

S. Konan,  
N. Sandiford,  
F. Unno,  
B. S. Masri,  
D. S. Garbuz,  
C. P. Duncan

**Fractures around total knee arthroplasties pose a significant surgical challenge. Most can be managed with osteosynthesis and salvage of the replacement. The techniques of fixation of these fractures and revision surgery have evolved and so has the assessment of outcome. This specialty update summarises the current evidence for the classification, methods of fixation, revision surgery and outcomes of the management of periprosthetic fractures associated with total knee arthroplasty.**

**Cite this article: *Bone Joint J* 2016;98-B:1489–96.**

*From University of*

Type		V.3	V.4	V.34
<b>A</b> <i>Apophyseal or extraarticular/periarticular</i>	<b>A1</b> Avulsion of	Femur, distal Lateral epicondyle	Tibia, proximal Medial or lateral plateau, nondisplaced	Patella Disrupted extensor, proximal pole
	<b>A2</b> Avulsion of	Medial epicondyle	Tibial tubercle	Disrupted extensor, distal pole
<b>B</b> <i>Bed of the implant or around the implant</i>	<b>B1</b> Prosthesis stable, good bone	Proximal to stable stem, good bone	Stem and component stable, good bone	Intact extensor, implant stable, good bone
	<b>B2</b> Prosthesis loose, good bone	Proximal to loose stem, good bone	Loose component/stem, good bone	Loose implant, good bone
	<b>B3</b> Prosthesis loose, poor bone or bone defect	Proximal to loose stem, poor bone, defect	Loose component/stem, poor bone, defect	Loose implant, poor bone, defect
<b>C</b> <i>Clear of or distant to the implant</i>	–	Proximal to the implant and cement mantle	Distal to the implant and cement mantle	–
<b>D</b> <i>Dividing the bone between two implants or interprosthetic or intercalary</i>	–	Between hip and knee arthroplasties, close to the knee	Between ankle and knee arthroplasties, close to the knee	Between ankle and knee arthroplasties, close to the knee
<b>E</b> <i>Each of two bones supporting one arthroplasty or polyperiprosthetic</i>	–	Femur and tibia/patella		
<b>F</b> <i>Facing and articulating with a hemiarthroplasty</i>	–	Fracture of femoral condyle articulating with tibial hemiarthroplasty	–	Fracture of the patella that has no surface replacement and articulates with the femoral component of the total knee arthroplasty

 **AORECON**

Unified Classification System (UCS)  
Clive P Duncan, Fares S Haddad



# Type C Fracture

- Fixation of femoral fractures by plate or nail
- Choice governed by prosthesis type (CR vs PS) and amount of bone available for screws
- Most PS don't have lugs, most CR do
- CT (MARS) useful



# Fixation

- Femoral nail for diaphyseal fractures with CR prosthesis



# Type B

- Prosthesis stable?
- Bone stock adequate?
- Plate fixation for metaphyseal fractures and/or PS prosthesis



# Fixation

- However fixed, respecting soft tissues with MIS technique more important than perfect reduction
- Secondary bone healing, non-rigid constructs

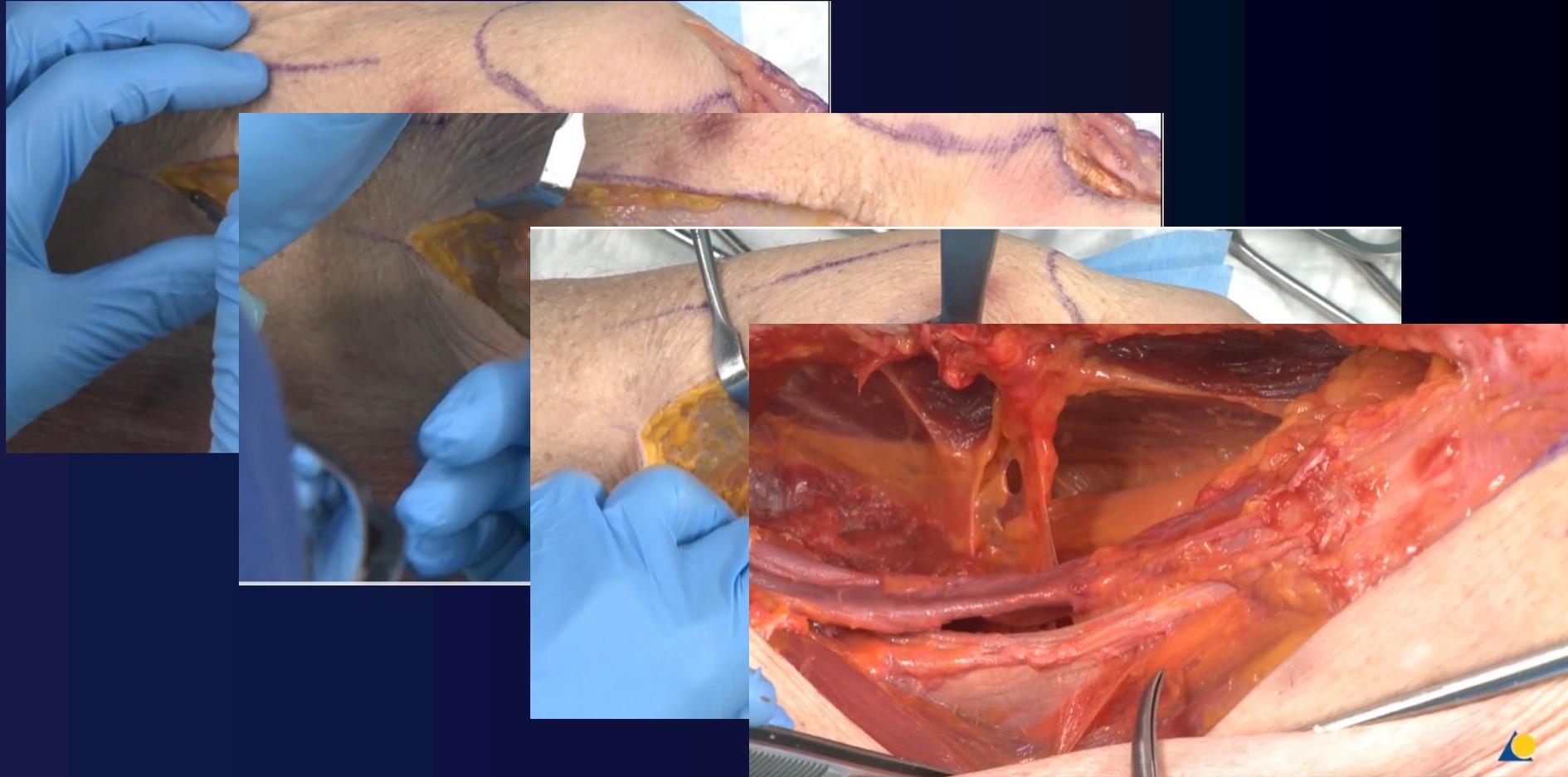


# Fixation

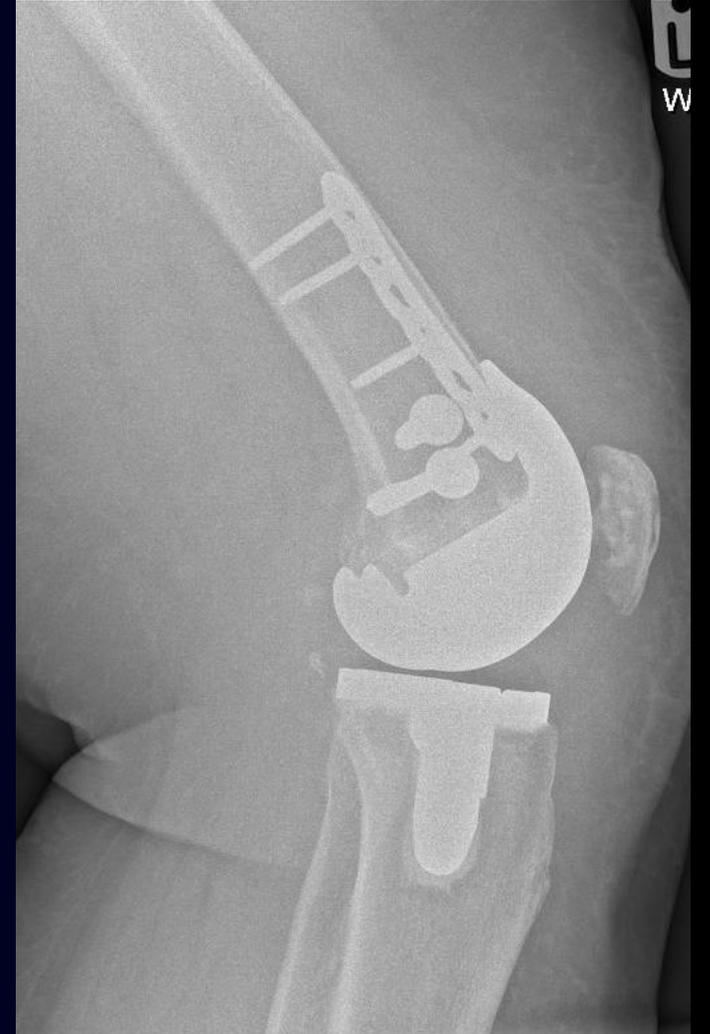
- Consider medial plating if appropriate



# Fixation

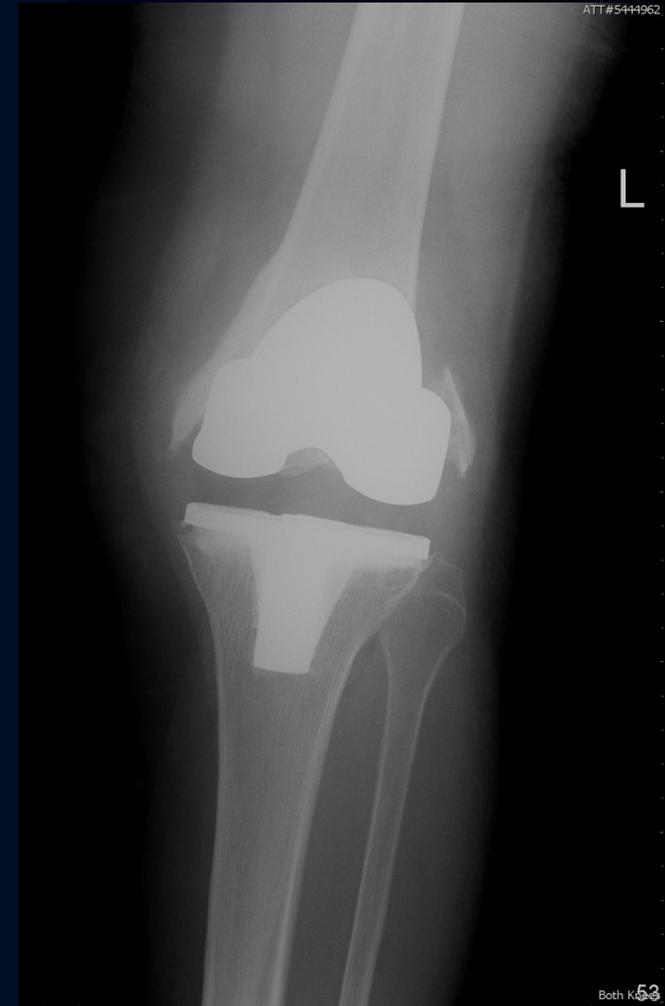


# Fixation

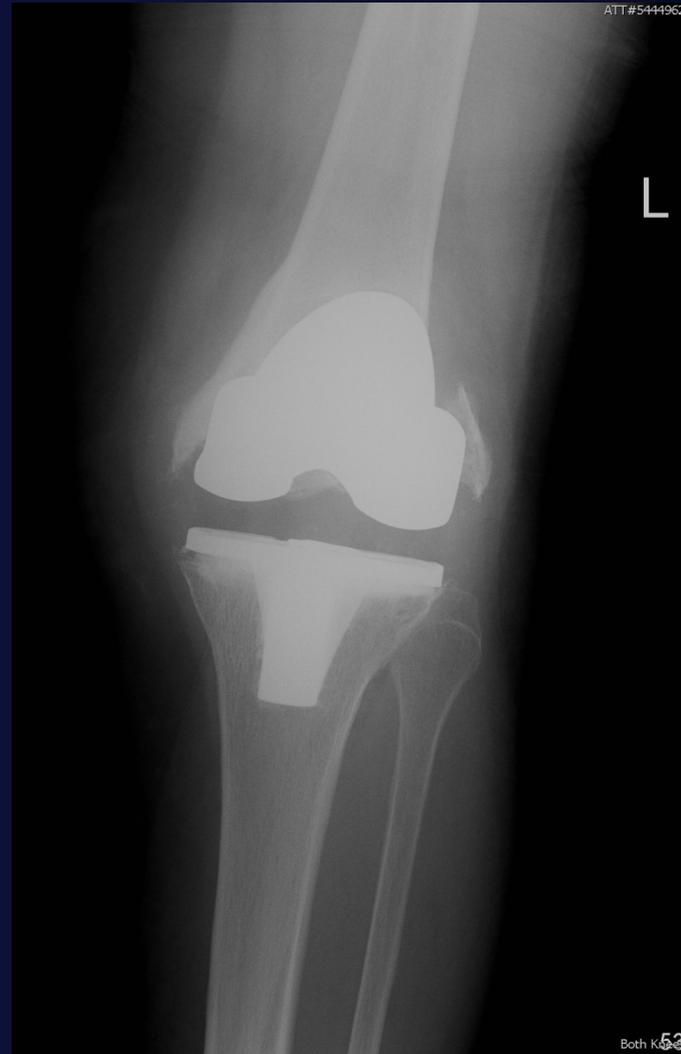


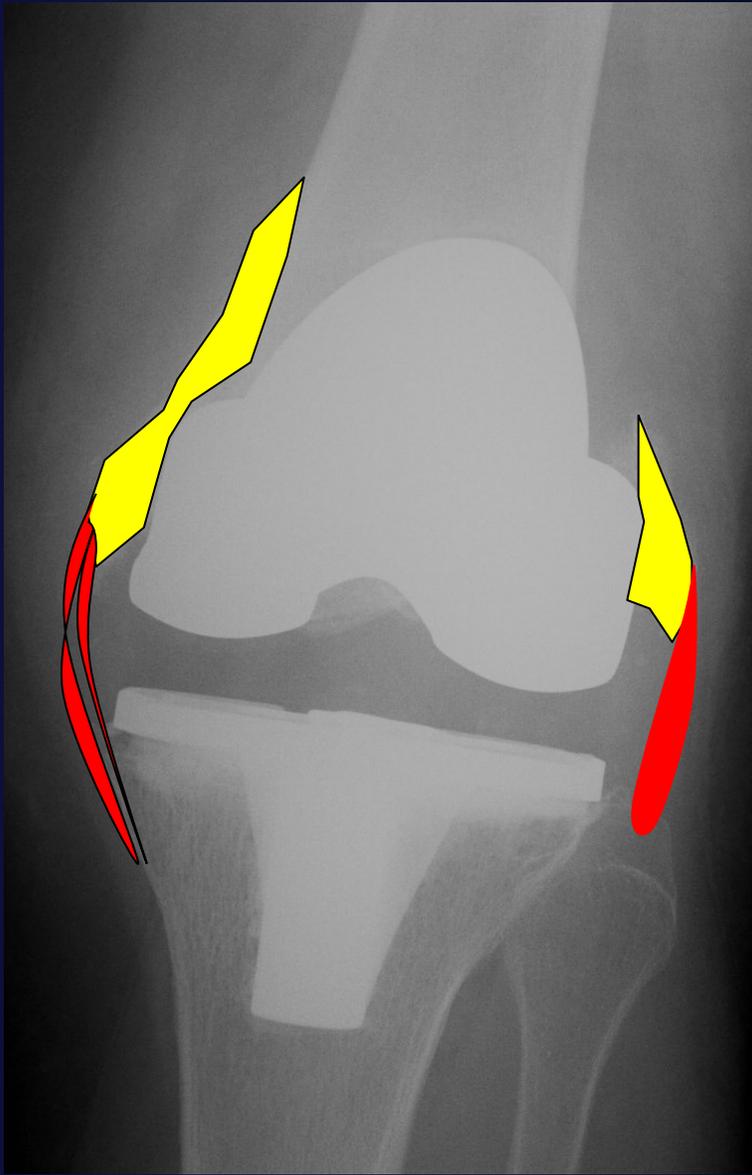
# Case 1

- 80 year old female
- Well functioning TKR
- Fall 3 months ago
- c/o pain, instability



# Case 1





# Case 1

- Diagnosis?
  - Unstable femoral PPF
  - Loss of collateral function



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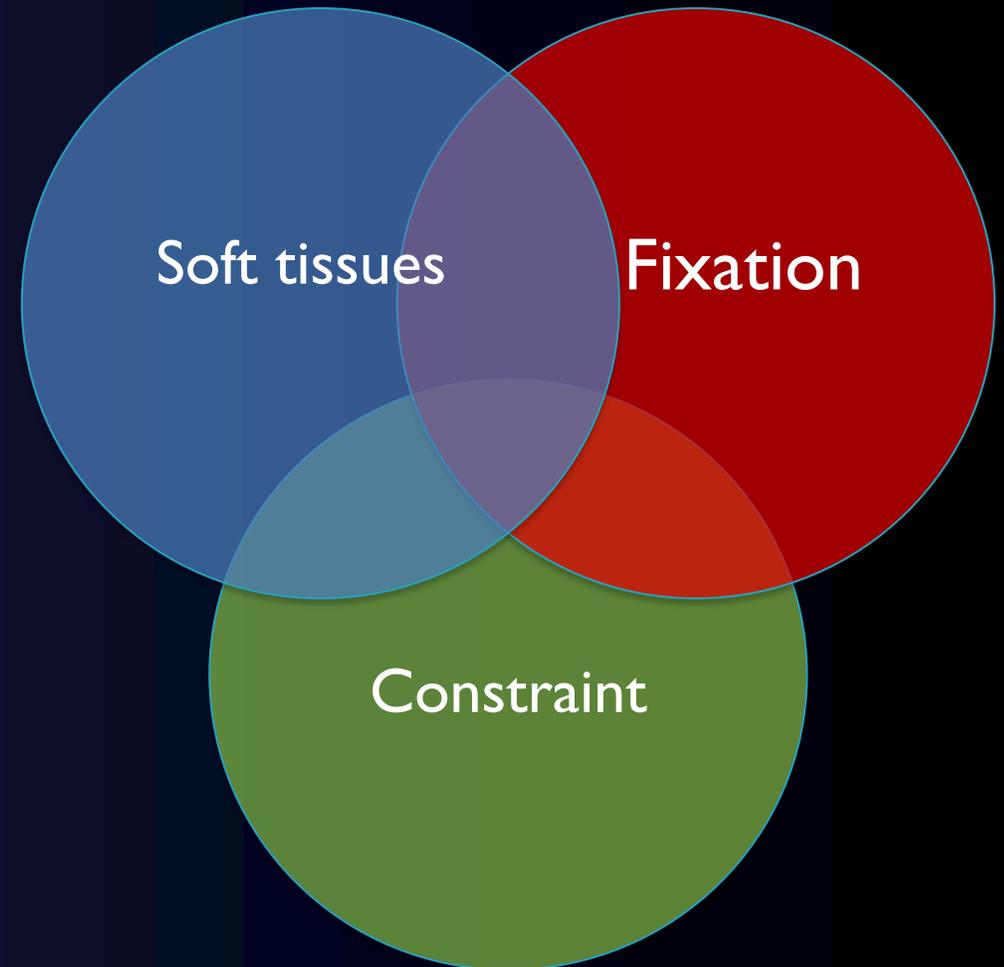
 **AORECON**

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# Case 1

- Management?
- Soft tissues
  - No skin issues
  - Collateral deficiency
- Constraint
  - Rotating hinge
- Fixation
  - Zones 1 & 3
  - Cemented stems?



# Case 1

- Management?
- Soft tissues
  - No skin issues
  - Collateral deficiency
- Constraint
  - Rotating hinge
- Fixation
  - F: Zone 3
  - T: Zones 1 & 3



# Outcomes

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684

## Lower mortality in distal femoral fractures in the presence of a knee arthroplasty: an observational study on 2,725 fractures from the Swedish Fracture Register

Björn HERNEFALK<sup>1</sup>, Anders BRÜGGEMANN<sup>1</sup>, Jabbar MOHAMMED<sup>2</sup>, Sebastian MUKKA<sup>2</sup>,  
and Olof WOLF<sup>1</sup>



*Acta Orthopaedica*

# Outcomes

Factor	DFF (n = 2,075)	pDFF (n = 650)	Overall (n = 2,725)
Mean age (SD) at injury	80 (10)	81 (9)	80 (10)
Sex			
Female	1,716 (83)	528 (81)	2,244 (82)
Male	359 (17)	122 (19)	481 (18)
Trauma mechanism			
Fall from height	105 (5)	34 (5)	139 (5)
Fall same level	1,543 (74)	503 (77)	2,046 (75)
Other cause	119 (6)	39 (6)	158 (6)
MVA	80 (4)	14 (2)	94 (3)
Stress fracture	56 (3)	12 (2)	68 (3)
Unspecified fall	172 (8)	48 (7)	220 (8)
Trauma energy			
High energy	66 (3)	6 (1)	72 (3)
Low energy	1,727 (83)	574 (88)	2,301 (84)
Not applicable	56 (3)	12 (2)	68 (3)
Unknown	51 (3)	17 (3)	68 (3)
Missing	175 (8)	41 (6)	216 (8)
Treatment			
Amputation	14 (1)	15 (2)	29 (1)
Arthroplasty	14 (1)	19 (3)	33 (1)
Non-operative	537 (26)	110 (17)	647 (24)
Osteosynthesis	1,495 (72)	503 (77)	1,998 (73)
Other method	15 (1)	3 (1)	18 (1)

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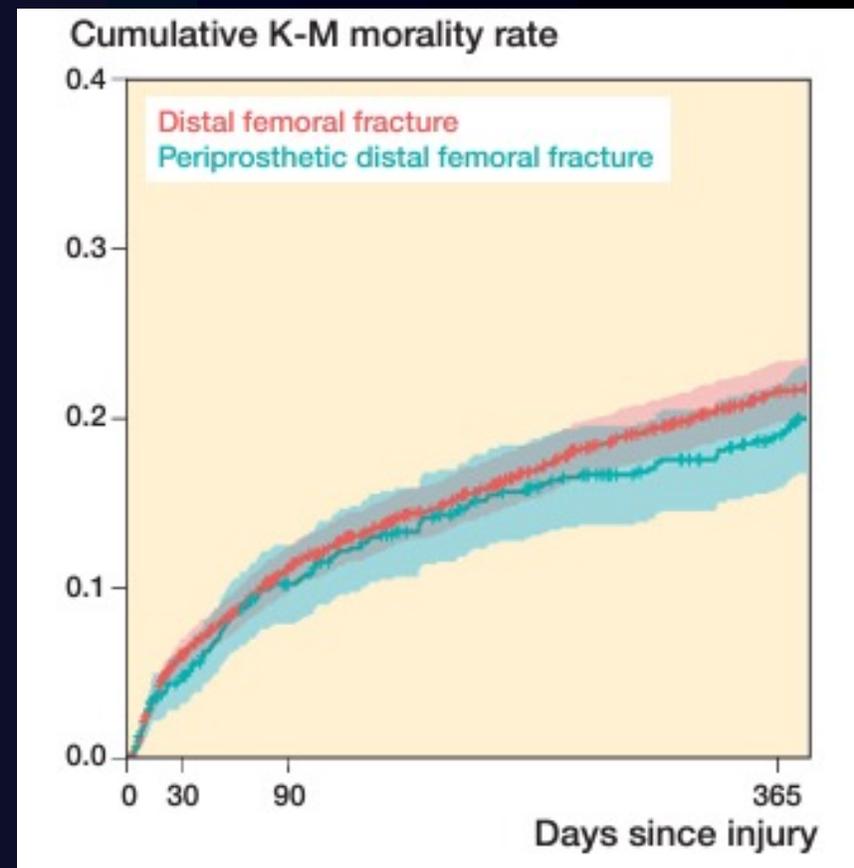
# Outcomes

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# Outcomes

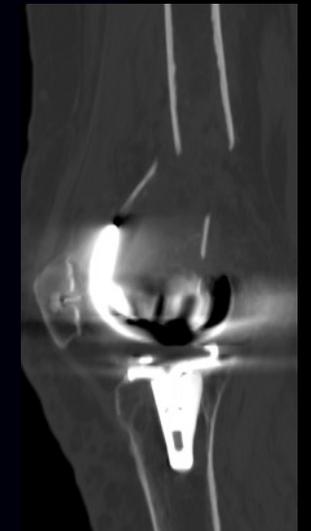
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# Summary

- Treatment goal is to allow early weight bearing by producing a robust construct
- This may involve fixing the bone, revising the implants or both
- Assess implant stability and bone stock

<b>B1</b> Prosthesis stable good bone	Proximal to stable stem, good bone
<b>B2</b> Prosthesis loose bone	Proximal to loose stem, good bone
<b>B3</b> Prosthesis loose bone or bone defect	Proximal to loose stem, poor bone, defect



# Summary

- Have all the kit you might require ready and available
- Variable angle plates very useful to avoid implants
- Respect the soft tissues to improve chances of union



Thank you



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