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Swiss Medical Weekly
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Phone +41 61 467 85 55
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**The influence of surgery on the long-term evolution of walking in cerebral palsy**

**Dr Alice Bonnefoy-Mazure**, PD Dr Gérard De Coulon, Prof. Dr Pierre Lascombes, Dr Stéphane Armand
Hopital Universitaires de Genève

**Introduction:** Patients with cerebral palsy (CP) can receive different or combination of several treatments (including surgery, or a combination of both, for example therapy, orthoses, botulinum toxin injection, muscle transfer, rhizotomy, or single event multilevel surgery (SEMLS)). These treatments aim to reduce the impact of motor impairments on CP function. Better understanding the effect of treatments on gait and postures is important to improve treatment strategies. Numerous studies have been performed at short-term but rarely at long-term with a longitudinal design. The aims of this study were: 1) to analyse long term evolution of gait using the Gait Deviation Index (GDI) and gait speed; 2) to observe the influence of treatments and possible confounding factors.

**Methods:** Forty-one CP patients (GMFCS 1 and 3), with at least two Clinical Gait Analysis (CGA) performed with a period of 5 years minimum between each CGA, were included (mean age: 10.2 ± 3.8 years at the first CGA, 20.0 ± 3.5 years at the last CGA). The GDI, gait speed and their evolutions (difference between the two CGA) were calculated. Patients were divided in three categories: no surgery, single level surgery and SEMLS. Statistical analysis was done to observe differences between the two CGA and considering the three categories. Pearson's correlations were conducted to evaluate the associations between GDI and gait speed evolution with confounding factors as age at surgery, body mass index, dimensionless gait speed, and their evolutions.

**Results:** GDI is higher at the last CGA (78.0 ± 11.3 vs. 84.0 ± 11.1, p < 0.001) regardless treatment categories. Significant improvement of GDI was found for the two categories of surgery (single level surgery and SEMLS). Normalized gait speed was statistically lower for all categories. Significant correlations were found: 1) between GDI and gait speed evolution 2) between GDI and gait speed at baseline and 2) between gait speed evolution and BMI evolution.

**Conclusion:** This study confirms the long-term benefit of orthopaedic surgery on ambulatory CP patients and more particularly for those with poor gait quality.

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**Validation of a software to measure the true three-dimensional length of the spine from radiographic images**

**Prof. Dr. Carol Hasler**, Sieve Bergen**, PD Dr. Philippe Büchner**
1 Universitätskinderspital beider Basel; ² Institute for Surgical Technology & Biomechanics

**Summary:** We developed the Spinal Measurement Software (SMS) to enable simple and accurate assessment of the true three dimensional shape and length of the spine using traditional X-rays and being part of the clinical protocol for patients suffering from scoliosis.

**Hypothesis:** The SMS can accurately assess the true 3D shape and length of the spine based on two orthogonal radiographs.

**Design:** Eight participants were enrolled to test the usability, repeatability and accuracy of the SMS.

**Introduction:** Knowledge about the 3D shape and length of the spine for patients suffering from scoliosis during growth is of high importance for pre-operative planning and for the assessment of the spine's growth under various surgical approaches. Currently, no tool is able to reliably measure the 3D shape and length of the spine within a clinical environment. Existing 3D imaging systems are not applicable clinically due to the high cost, time or exposure to radiations. Other methods like the commonly used T1S1 distance exist, but they rely on a single frontal radiographic image, which is a simplification and has major limitations for the true estimation of the length in 3D.

**Methods:** Each of the eight participants were asked i) to learn to use the SMS without any supervision and to answer a subjective questionnaire to quantify its usability, ii) to measure the length of five phantom spine based on CT-scan, iii) and based on two orthogonal radiographs. Inter and intra-observer variability were computed to assess the reproducibility of the software. The length measured with the CT-scan and the SMS were compared to assess the accuracy of the software.

**Results:** Results show a usability of 89%, a strong correlation between the SMS and the CT-scans (R-squared = 0.99) and a variability below 1% of the total phantom's length.

**Conclusion:** Overall, the SMS measure accurately the length of the spine, with a high repeatability and is user-friendly. This software can easily be used by the clinicians without significant change in the clinical procedure for AIS.

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**Early experience of surgical treatment with magnetically controlled growing rods in patients with early onset scoliosis**

**Dr. Daniel Studer**, Prof. Dr. med. Carol-Claudius Hasler
1 Universitätskinderspital beider Basel

**Background:** Untreated early onset scoliosis (EOS) can lead to severe cardiopulmonary impairment, or even death. Early instrumented spinal fusion results in decreased growth of the spine and thorax subsequently causing respiratory failure. Growth sparing surgical techniques have evolved over the last decades in EOS treatment, with distraction based systems being preferred. Traditionally, these systems required repetitive 6-monthly operative lengthening procedures under general anesthesia. We would like to present our early experience with the use of magnetically controlled growing rods (MCGR) for the treatment of patients with severe early onset scoliosis.

**Material and Methods:** We report our preliminary experience of 21 patients, 6 boys and 15 girls, with severe EOS who are under current treatment with magnetically controlled growing rods (MCGR; MAGEC®).

**Results:** Between April 2014 and January 2017 we implanted 13 bilateral and 8 monolateral MCGR in 21 patients with EOS. We used pedicle screw for lower and pedicle hook – TP hook constructs for upper foundations and did not exert distraction forces at the time of implantation. 10 patients had either cast or brace treatment before MCGR implantation, 8 patients had prior surgical treatment with vertical expandable titanium rib prosthesis (VEPTR®), and 3 patients had no prior treatment. Average age at implantation of MCGR was 7 years (1–12). Average initial Cobb angle was 72° and average correction of Cobb angle after index surgery was 29° (15°–46°) or 40% of initial Cobb angle. In one patient a new growing problem led to a slightly prolonged hospital stay after MCGR implantation. 2 patients required re-operation after conversion from VEPR to MCGR implantation due to rib anchor dislocation. After a total of 67 outpatient lengthenings we had no implant related complications or malfunctions and no wound infection has occurred.

**Conclusion:** Our preliminary experience with the use of MCGR in patients with EOS shows promising results in regard of effectiveness and complication rate compared to traditional growth sparing techniques and other MAGEC series. “Soft upper landing” with hooks and avoidance of excessive correction forces might be the main reasons.

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**What is the real impact of flexible intramedullary nailing in pediatric forearm fractures?**

**Aline Leuba, Dr Nicolas Lutz**, Prof. Dr. Dritmir Cerón
¹ Pediatric Trauma and Orthopaedic Unit, University Hospital of Lausanne, Switzerland; ² Service of Pediatric Orthopaedics, University Hospital of Geneva, Switzerland

**Introduction:** Flexible Intramedullary Nailing (FIN) is considered as the treatment of choice for most displaced and unstable pediatric forearm fractures. When compared to closed reduction and casting (Orthopedic treatment OT), FIN decreases the risk for malalignment, requires a shorter immobilization period and should theoretically decrease the number of clinical and radiological follow-ups. The purpose of this study was to assess displaced pediatric forearm fractures treated by FIN or OT in terms of number of clinical and radiological follow-ups.

**Method:** Retrospective study in two pediatric orthopedic university services (Lausanne & Geneva). Documentation of treatment modality, postoperative course and radiological follow-up for each case treated between 2010 and 2014 were reviewed. Among the data collected were the number of general anesthesia, the duration of immobilization, the rate of final malalignment, and the reported complications. Statistical and descriptive analysis of FIN and OT groups were performed.

**Results:** Out of 299 identified cases, 241 children aged 4 to 14 years were included. 168 were boys (70%). FIN was performed in 150 (62.2%) and OT in 91 (37.8%). The mean age was 9.9 years in the FIN group, and 7 years in the OT group. A similar number of radiographs and follow-up appointments was calculated in both groups (6 and 7, respectively). The mean duration of immobilization was 19.2 days in the FIN group and 58 days in the OT group. There were 8 cases of >10° malalignment in the OT group, none in the FIN group. Complications were similar in both groups (14.7% FIN, 17.6% OT).

**Conclusions:** Children treated by FIN had significantly less malalignment but no complication rate compared to traditional follow-up consultation or radiological evaluation, when compared to OT. Follow-up guidelines following FIN could decrease the need for radiographs without affecting the advantages of the technique.

**Key words:** fracture, forearm, children, ESIN, follow-up.
Tissue perfusion of the hand and forearm following reduction of a supracondylar fracture in the pediatric population

Dr Christina Steiger¹, Prof. Dr Dimitri Ceroni¹
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Objective: Closed reduction and surgical stabilisation is generally considered the best treatment method for type II–IV supracondylar humeral fractures (Gartland and Lagrange classification). However, some surgeons still advocate a non-surgical treatment (the Blount method) which requires elbow immobilisation in elbow flexion. As most SCHF are associated with significant elbow swelling, flexion of the joint leads to increased pressure in the cubital fossa. This can compromise forearm perfusion and may promote neurovascular deficiencies. The aim of the present study was to evaluate forearm and hand perfusion under progressive elbow flexion in children treated with percutaneous pinning for SCHF.

Methods: 46 cases of SCHF type II–IV were treated by closed reduction and percutaneous. Fractures were classified 17 times as type II, 16 times as type III, 13 times as type IV. Mean patient age was 6.3 years. Time between trauma and surgery was 7.8 hours (mean) and mean surgical time was 30 minutes. At the end of surgery flexion crease diameters of both elbows were taken. Oxygen saturation and plethmograph wave were measured in extension and progressive elbow flexion. Flexion angle by plethmograph was measured. In case of oxygen saturation was recorded. Correlation of fracture type, swelling, plethmograph wave and saturation curve was evaluated.

Results: Flatness of the plethmograph wave was seen in 35 of the 46 patients with progressive elbow flexion. In 11 patients the wave pattern disappeared between 90 and 120° of elbow flexion and in further 19 cases the plethmograph wave was flat. Oxygen saturation levels decreased at the same time as the wave pattern became a slightly greater elbow flexion. Swelling documented by the increase in circumference was less in type II fractures than in type III and IV fractures. Only a weak correlation between fracture type, swelling and reduced saturation upon progressive elbow flexion could be found.

Conclusions: Elbow flexion of more than 90° can lead to reduced peripheral perfusion after closed reduction of a SCHF. While saturation values initially stay in the normal range, plethmograph wave flattens immediately upon reduced arterial inflow. 22% of our patients presented with changes in wave pattern and reduced peripheral oxygen saturation during elbow flexion. We thus recommend a peripheral perfusion evaluation at the required degree of elbow flexion prior to immobilisation.

Early treatment of juvenile hallux valgus deformity – is the lateral hemi-epiphyseodesis of the first metatarsal bone combined with a soft tissue release successful?

Dr. Kathrin Studer¹, Dr. Harald Lengnick, Erika Payne, Harry Klima, Dr. Matthias Erschbamer
Ostschweizer Kinderspital

Introduction: Juvenile hallux valgus (JHV) deformity is described as a varus deviation of the first metatarsal and valgus deviation of the first proximal phalanx, occurring in a child who is skeletally immature. Juvenile hallux deformity is rare in childhood and different therapeutic strategies are possible. An elegant method of correction is to influence growth by a permanent lateral hemiepiphyseodesis of the first metatarsal bone.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed all patients operated from 2009–2014 with the diagnosis of a juvenile hallux valgus deformity at our institution. Included in our study were all patients with the operative technique of a permanent lateral hemiepiphyseodesis of the first metatarsal physe combined with/or without a soft tissue correction (modified McBride procedure). Postoperatively a soft bandage was applied redressing the first toe in a varus position for four weeks day and night, going on during night for another year. Patients with additional necessary operations and/or a main deformity of a hallux valgus interphalangeus were excluded. We evaluated radiographs at the initial visit and 1 year postoperatively. The intermetatarsal angle (IMA), hallux valgus angle (HVA) and the distal metatarsal articular angle (DMAA) were obtained in degrees (°).

Results: 75 feet could be included affecting 64 bilateral, 38 left and 37 right feet. Clinical follow-up was minimum 2 years. Mean age at operation was 11 years (9 to 15 years). Mean IMA was 12.6° ± 2.3 (8–19°), 1 year postoperative 10.99° ± 2.7 (6–18°) (p <0.001). Mean HV angle was 24° ± 6.3 (11–41°), 1 year postoperative 16.9° ± 6.9 (5–36°) (p <0.001). Mean length of MT I was 59.5 mm ± 5.1 (47.1–69.8 mm), 1 year postoperative 61.6 mm ± 4.9 (49–69) (p <0.001). Median DMAA was 11° ± 4.4 (6–23.1°), 1 year postoperative 6.2° ± 4.5 (3–25 degrees) (p <0.001). 3 feet had corrective osteotomies in later follow-up. No overcorrection or relevant deterioration of hallux valgus deformity occurred.

Conclusion: Permanent lateral hemiepiphyseodesis of the first metatarsal physis with soft tissue release is a very good technique correcting a juvenile hallux valgus deformity. The success rate is high provided that the child has enough foot growth left. Because of this fact, skeletal age should be 10–11 years in girls and 11-12 years in boys at time of operation. Postoperative wear of correcting bandage is an absolute necessity.

Clinical and radiological results of transfyseal ACL repair in children

Dr. Kai Ziebarth¹, PD Dr. Thorall Liesb¹, Dr. Nadine Kaiser¹
Inselspital Bern, Universität Bern

Introduction: Treatment of anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injuries in children remains controversial. Historically surgeons preferred conservative treatment to prevent damage off he growth plates in the growing child. Currently knee bracing until physeal closure and secondary ACL reconstruction or anatomical versus non-anatomically procedures are reported in literature. In case of an unstable knee after ACL rupture in a child we prefer anatomical reconstruction of the ACL to prevent the knee from further damage e.g. meniscal tear or cartilage lesions. The aim of this study is to analyze the clinical and radiological outcome of children underwent transfyseal ACL reconstruction.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the data of patients with open growth plates treated for ACL rupture over the last 5 years at our institution. The cohort consisted of 88 patients (30 males and 58 females). Average follow up was 2.5 years. Tunnel size and fixation of the graft was documented. Concomitant injuries were recorded. Tegner and Lysholt scores were collected. Long leg x rays were performed initially and one year after surgery.

Results: After minimum follow up of 1 year the majority of patients showed excellent clinical scores. Knee stability was symmetric and all off he patients returned to their former sports activity level. No significant growth disturbance occurred.

Conclusion: Transfyseal ACL reconstruction in children shows excellent clinical and radiological results at average follow up of 2.5 years. Considering the anatomy of the growing child by choosing the correct tunnel size and orientation no alteration of the growth plate has to be expected.
Conclusion: With surgical dislocation and active preservation of the retinacular vessels, a controlled anatomic reduction of the mobile femoral head is possible. Excellent outcome can be found in the 94% of cases with low rates of adverse events compared to the current literature. Only by arthroscopy we are able to sufficiently judge the mechanical stability of the epi-metaphyseal junction of the proximal femur.

Sensitivity and specificity of the α-defensin test (Synovasure®)

Carolina Stambolsky¹, Théo Solinger¹, Peter Wahl², Prof. Dr. Emanuel Gault¹

1 HFF Fribourg – Hôpital Cantonal; ² Kantonsspital Winterthur (KSW)

Introduction: Prosthetic joint infection (PJI) and septic arthritis of native joints are challenging to diagnose with current methods. Recently, a novel “immediate” test tracing the α-Defensin-Protein (Synovasure®, Zimmer) has been introduced into the market to improve diagnosis of infected joints. The aim of this prospective study is to evaluate the performance of this new test.

Methods: We performed 80 Synovasure® tests within 2 years, between February 2015 and January 2017. The patients included were either those with clinical suspicion of PJI or acute septic arthritis. We collected data from 49 hip prosthesis, 16 knee prosthesis, 7 knees, 3 ankles, 3 hips, and 2 shoulders.

Results: Infection was defined as positive microbiological findings. The α-Defensin test was positive in 33 cases. In 20 of these cases microbiology confirmed an infection, and in 13 no bacteria were found. The α-Defensin test was negative in 47 cases. In 4 of these cases bacteria were found, and 43 cultures remained without bacterial growth. The sensitivity of the test was 83.3%, the specificity 76.8%, the positive predictive value 0.6, and the negative predictive value 0.9.

Conclusion: Synovasure® is a quick and reliable adjunct to enhance the security in diagnosing PJI and septic arthritis. Together with other markers (C-reactive protein, sedimentation rate, pro-calcitonine) sensitivity and specificity are improved.

Influence of sonication on bacterial regrowth from antibiotic loaded PMMA scaffolds – an in-vitro study

PD Dr. Martin Claus¹, Dr. Esther Laschkolnig², Dr. Susanne Graf¹, Prof. Dr. Klaus-Dieter Kühn²

1 Kantonsspital Baselland; ² Medical University of Graz

Periprosthetic joint infection (PJI) is a major complication after total joint replacement. The accurate detection of the causative bacteria is one of the most important steps during PJI treatment. Sonication has become a widely spread method in the diagnostics of PJI. Bone cement (PMMA) loaded with antibiotics is an established option for fixation of artificial joints. There is some evidence that remaining antibiotics can be released during sonication leading to false negative sonication results. Aim of this study is to analyze the effect of sonication on antibiotic release and bacterial regrowth of bacterial biofilms attached to standardized antibiotic loaded PMMA scaffolds. Clinical isolates from S. aureus (MRSA), E. faecalis, S. sanguis and P. acnes were obtained from clinical samples causing PJI. PMMA cement loaded with Gentamycin and Vancomycin or Gentamycin and Clindamycin, namely Copal G+V and Copal G+C (Heraeus, Austria) were as clinically available and moulded in Dymast® scaffolds. Antibiotics were removed from the scaffolds with a 10-days respectively 17-days washing (P. acnes). Biofilm was grown on the scaffolds in TSA. After 24 h, the test scaffolds were sonicated according to an established clinical routine (Trampuz 2007). Sonication fluid was plated at 0h, 1h, 2h, 4h and 8h and bacterial counts were enumerated as >500 CFU/mL, between 100–500 CFU/mL, between 50–100 CFU/mL and <50 CFU/mL.

Results: Bacterial counts in the sonication fluid were highest (>500 CFU/mL) and remained unchanged for all time points for both types on PMMA. Negative controls showed no viable bacteria in the sonication fluid, while positive controls showed the same amount of bacteria in the sonication fluid as the test scaffolds. For P. acnes 8 out of 10 scaffolds showed bacterial growth <50 CFU/mL while negative control showed >500 CFU/mL after 0h and 1h which declined to between 100 and 500 CFU/mL, for the next three timepoints.

Conclusion: Sonication did not influence bacterial regrowth in 3 out of 4 strains. Anyhow results for P. acnes are of concern as the results from sonication fluid would have been rated negative for PJI while negative controls would have been rated positive for PJI in clinical routine.

Early targeted antibiotic therapy with programmed antibiotic window in a 2-stage-exchange method for prosthesis hip-infection is associated with excellent infectiological outcome after two years

Dr. Jan Brügger¹, Simon Saner¹, Dr. Tobias Wyss², Prof. Dr. Hubert Nüssli³

¹ Sonnenhof Bern; ² Orthopädie Sonnenhof

Introduction: Prosthetic joint infections are a rare but major complication with impact on patient mortality, morbidity and health costs. The optimal treatment algorithm with combined surgical and infectiological treatment is still debated especially the moment of re-implantation, the use of specific antibiotics with the spacer in place and the duration of antibiotic treatment. We present data from an orthopedic hip-arthroplasty cohort with a 2-stage-exchange early targeted antibiotic treatment strategy with a programmed antibiotic window before re-implantation.

Design: Retrospective cohort analysis and systematic review.

Methods: From 2003 through to 2014 35 standardized 2-stage-exchange hip-arthroplasties for prosthetic joint infection were performed. In all cases possible, preoperative arthrocentesis was done for identification of the causative microorganism. The infected implants were removed using a trochanteric flip approach allowing a thorough debridement and preventing additional harm to the musculature. The cement spacer was initially formed according to the anatomic situation. In some cases a double spacer was necessary. The empirical antibiotic therapy was switched to a targeted as soon as the causative organism was identified. A planned second look surgery was performed 3–4 days after the first surgery to remove the cement. After six to eight weeks, targeted antibiotic therapy was stopped with the spacer in-situ. An antibiotic window of at least one month was maintained before the definitive prosthesis was implanted. Antibiotic therapy was given 4–6 weeks postoperatively. Patients were prospectively followed at least for two years after implantation of the new hip. The infectiological outcome was monitored, as well as the functional outcome, using a modified Harris hip score.

Results: All 25 patients were infection free after a follow-up of more than 2 years. Functional outcome depended highly on the soft-tissue and bony situation before the 2-stage-exchange.

Conclusion: Early targeted standardized therapy with a programmed antibiotic window before re-implantation of a prosthesis is associated with an excellent and probably superior outcome if compared to other algorithms published in the literature. Standardized surgical procedures including a tumor-like debridement and restoration of the patient’s normal microbiome before final implantation might play a crucial role in this process.

Periprosthetic joint infections with Propionibacterium acnes: outcome after surgical and antibiotic treatment

Yannick Fritz¹, PD Dr. Yvonne Achermann², Prof. Dr. Claudio Dora³, Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber¹, Dr. PD. Patrick Zingg¹

¹ Universitätsklinik Balgrist; ² UniversitätsSpital Zürich

Introduction: Periprosthetic joint infections (PJI) are one of the major complications after total joint replacements. Propionibacterium acnes (P. acnes) is a low virulent skin commensal which is known to cause invasive infections such as PJI. Treatment of PJI mostly consists of debridement with or without exchange of the implant together with postoperative antibiotic treatment. The primary aim of this study was to evaluate the relapse rate after surgical and antibiotic treatment of PJI due to P. acnes.

Methods: Retrospectively we analyzed patients with at least one positive specimen for P. acnes in joint aspiration, intraoperative tissue or sonication fluid in presence of a total joint replacement, between 2005 and 2014. One positive sample was classified as contamination and two or more as infection. Patients without a follow up of 2 years were excluded. Surgical technique, type of antibiotics and outcome were analyzed. In case of two-staged exchange duration and antibiotics were recorded. Cases who received no antibiotics postoperatively despite having a PJI were excluded from outcome analysis. Relapse was considered with ≥2 samples positive for P. acnes during follow-up.

Results: In the given timeframe we identified 28 patients with P. acnes PJI (19 shoulders, 9 hips) and 24 contaminations (9 shoulders, 8 hips, 7 knees). Mean time of primary implantation until infection was 79 months. 4 Patients received no antibiotic treatment and were excluded from outcome analysis. Preoperatively in 6 cases (all shoulders) arthrocentesis was positive for P. acnes but only in 5 PJI was confirmed, resulting in a positive predictive value (PPV) of 83%.
Gentamicin loading of calcium phosphate-coated implants prevents experimental Staphylococcus aureus device associated infection in vivo

Dr. Stoyan Petrov¹, Dr. Keith Thompson², PD Dr. Stephan Zeiter³, Axel Baumann, Prof. Dr. R. Geffl Richards⁵, PD Dr. T. Fintan Moriarty⁶, Dr. Henk Eijer³

¹Spital Emmental AG; ²AO Research Institute; ³AO Research Institute; 4 Spital Emmental Calcium phosphate (CaPh) coating of orthopedic implants such as hip and knee prostheses has been shown to improve osseointegration. Despite advances in implant integration, device associated infection (DAI) is a complication associated with all orthopedic devices. Current strategies to prevent DAI include systemic antibiotic prophylaxis and/or local antibiotic delivery systems such as antibiotic-loaded bone cement. The aim of this study was to determine if gentamicin may be loaded into a CaPh coating and to test the efficacy of this strategy for preventing DAI in vivo.

Methods: Gentamicin was loaded into CaPh-coated implants to determine optimal loading conditions of gentamicin. CaPh disks were coated with gentamicin. Gentamicin was loaded into the CaPh coating and to test the efficacy of this strategy for preventing DAI in vivo. To determine optimal loading conditions of gentamicin on to CaPh-coated TAN disks and screws was determined after in vitro incubation for a range of time points (range: 1 sec to 60 min). The release kinetics of gentamicin from the loaded implants was measured by spectrophotometry after derivatization with o-phthaldialdehyde. Antibacterial efficacy of the released gentamicin was then assessed in vitro using methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus NCTC 12973 (MSSA) and the EUCAST Disk Diffusion Method for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. Finally, we implanted gentamicin-sulfate-loaded CaPh-coated screws, or screws lacking gentamicin, into the left tibiae of adult female Wistar rats following inoculation with a clinical strain of S. aureus (1x10⁶ CFU; n = 9 per group), to determine the efficacy of this strategy for preventing DAI. The CaPh coating was rapidly loaded with gentamicin following immersion, with maximal loading observed at <1 min incubation. Increased incubation times did not enhance gentamicin loading into the CaPh coating. The rapid uptake of gentamicin into the CaPh coating was also accompanied by a rapid release profile of gentamicin from the CaPh coating. Gentamicin released within 15 mins as determined spectrophotometrically, and by assessing antibacterial efficacy in zone of inhibition assays. The antibacterial efficacy was confirmed in vivo, with a gentamicin-loaded CaPh-coated screw able to control S. aureus infection in 7/8 inoculated animals (one excluded due to contamination with another bacterial species), whereas all animals not receiving gentamicin remained infected. In conclusion, gentamicin loading of CaPh-coated implants is a promising approach for preventing S. aureus DAI in vivo. However, further studies are required to investigate the efficacy of this strategy in the clinical setting.

Conclusion: Gentamicin loading of calcium phosphate-coated implants prevents experimental Staphylococcus aureus device associated infection in vivo.

Perioperative contamination of knitted cotton outer gloves in hip and knee arthroplasty surgery

Thorstén Wichmann¹, PD Dr. T. Fintan Moriarty², Iris Keller³, Dr. Stefan Pieler², Dr. Vanessa Deggim-Messmer¹, Prof. Dr. Emanuel Gaultner¹, Dr. Fabian Kalberer¹, PD Dr. Philip Kokt¹, Dr. Peter Wahl¹

¹Berner Fachhochschule BFH; ²AO Research Institute; ³HFR Fribourg – Hôpital Cantonal; ⁴Kantonsspital Winterthur

Introduction: Knitted cotton outer gloves offer protection against surgical glove perforation and provide support on inside of gloves, thereby reducing the risk of infection. These gloves absorb blood and other fluids during surgery, and may therefore also gather contaminants that need to be addressed.

Methods: Gloves were collected from 20 patients undergoing hip and knee arthroplasty surgery. Microbiological fluid and gloves during surgery, and may therefore also gather contaminants that need to be addressed.

Results: Forty-three continuously sampled pairs of knitted outer gloves were analysed from primary hip arthroplasty, 10 from primary knee arthroplasty, and 9 from revision arthroplasty. Hospital A provided 29 samples and Hospital B 14. Under aerobic culture conditions, 27 (63%) samples remained sterile, and CFU counts ranged 0-1103, with 6 (14%) samples yielding >100 CFU. Under anaerobic culture conditions, 25 (58%) samples remained sterile, and CFU counts ranged 0-3579, with 9 (21%) samples yielding >100 CFU. There was a significant difference between both hospitals regarding contamination (p <0.001 for aerobic and p = 0.007 for anaerobic cultures). The study could not identify further risk factors.

Conclusion: There was a significant difference between both hospitals regarding contamination (p <0.001 for aerobic and p = 0.007 for anaerobic cultures). The study could not identify further risk factors.

Therapy of chronic recurrent osteomyelitis with multi-resistant pseudomonas aeruginosa using local antibiotic release by a custom made tibia nail

Dr. Ina Schmidt¹, Dr. Debora Senn², PD Dr. Sebastian Gehmert³, Prof. Dr. Peter Emil Ochsen¹, PD Dr. Andrej Nowakowski¹

¹University Hospital Basel; ²Solothurn Hospital; ³Kantonsspital Liestal

Introduction: The management of osteomyelitis can be challenging especially with recurrent infection which not only require rigorous intramedullar sanitation but also intravenous antibiotic treatment followed by several weeks of oral antibiotic medication. Infected bone is prone to osteomyelitis since microvascularisation is disturbed and required antibiotic concentration for bacteriostatic or bacteriolytic effects might therefore not be achieved. Treatment of a patient with recurrent osteomyelitis after a 3rd grade open tibia fracture at our hospital failed several times due to recurrent infection with Pseudomonas aeruginosa, after adequate i.v. antibiotic treatment. However, Pseudomonas aeruginosa became multiresistant and suitable antibiotic treatment was limited to Colistin. The objective of this case report was to establish an intramedullary rod construct with PMMA to locally administer Colistin.

Methods: First, elution of Colistin was tested with ascending concentration by mixing with Copal G+C plus. Furthermore, mechanic stability of Colistin and Copal mixture was tested by ISO 5833. An appropriate amount of Colistin was mixed with Copal G+C plus and added to an Ender nail which was placed in a silicon sleeve. The silicon sleeve was removed after 5 minutes when bone cement was cured. The nail-cement construct was temporarily implanted into the tibia after intramedullar reaming and rigorous lavage. Patient received additional i.v. antibiotics for 12 weeks and was monitored in an outpatient clinic setting.

Results: Colistin was eluted from Copal G+C plus over a period of 2 weeks whereas mechanic stability was still reached based on ISO 5833. The patient recovered on time and lab test showed that leukocytes and CRP declined in a continuous fashion and received normal levels after 3 weeks. The tibia nail was explanted after 2 weeks and radiographs showed sufficient bone regeneration. The patient is pain free since 2 years without any signs of infection and controls always showed normal blood tests.

Conclusion: We provide evidence that Colistin can be locally applied with this optimal providing appropriate concentration due to elution over a period of at least 2 weeks. This technique demonstrates a custom-made solution for patient with multi-resistant osteomyelitis for Pseudomonas aeruginosa when conventional treatment fails.
Morbidity and mortality after unplanned excision of soft tissue sarcomas

Boris Moratteli, PD Dr Hannes Ruedigeri, Prof. Dr Alain Farroni, Dr méd. Stéphane Cherixo
1 Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV); 2 Schulthess Klinik Zürich; 3 CHUV, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois

Introduction: Soft tissue sarcomas (STS) are rare tumours (1–2% of all cancers). With this study, the focus is on the corner stone for curative treatment. Literature suggests that management in specialized centres displays better local control, functional outcome and survival, to a lower price. Up to 50% of STS are referred to sarcoma centres after unplanned excision. We reviewed our data to compare 1) ‘adequate’ excision in our hands with 2) treatment after initial unplanned excision (tumour bed excision TBE).

Material and method: Sixty-four (29%) of the 221 patients treated for STS in our sarcoma centre between 2000 and 2014 were referred after unplanned excision. We built two groups of patients with comparable tumour size (<10 cm), depth, grade and stage, treated either primarily or by TBE in our centre to compare local and distant recurrence rates and functional outcome of two similar cohorts. From the 221 patients treated in our centre, 45 were excluded because they were deceased, 11 were lost to follow-up and 56 because their tumour was >10 cm or located on the foot or hand area. From the remaining 109 patients, 59 accrued to be part of the study: 27 with unplanned excision were placed in the TBE group (TBEG), whereas the remaining 32 were in the control group (CG). Men/women ratio was 18/9 in the TBEG and 17/15 in the CG. Mean age was 54yo in the TBEG and 50yo in the CG. All included patients had the MSTS and the TESS scores after at least 10 months after their last surgery.

Results: Mean follow-up was 6.5 years in both groups. Average size of the tumour was 40 mm in the TBEG and 57 mm in the CG. Tumour residuum was found in four (5%) patients in the TBEG. There was 1 local recurrence (3.7%) in the TBEG and none in the CG. Four patients (14.8%) had distant recurrence in the TBEG and 3 (9.4%) in the CG. There was no statistical difference in the subjective functional outcome (MSTS score was 24.4 in the TBEG versus 24.3 in the CG and TESS score was 88.4 versus 92.9 in the CG) TGG underwent 3.4 surgical interventions and stayed 17 days in hospital, as compared to 1.4 interventions and 12.4 days in the CG.

Discussion: Our study compares two similar selected groups of patients with similar tumours (size, depth, grade and stage). Mortality and morbidity after unplanned excision of STS was not significantly higher as compared to primary excision in our centre. However, unplanned excision led to more surgical procedures and longer hospital stay, resulting in higher cost.

MRI grading of cartilaginous tumours: comparison of texture analysis with visual assessment

Dr. Benjamin Fritz, Dr. Daniel Andreas Mülleri, PD Dr. Reto Sutter, Dr. Monitz C. Wumig, Dr. Matthias Wagner, Prof. Dr. Christian W.A. Pfirrmann, PD Dr. Michael A. Fischer 1 Uniklinik Balgrist

Introduction: The grading of cartilaginous bone tumours is still an unsolved problem. Additionally to histology, radiologic evaluation is often the key for treatment decisions.

Methods: A single center retrospective study was performed to assess (1) the diagnostic accuracy for grading of chondrosarcoma by expert readers, (2) independent and reproducible MR-features for visual grading of cartilaginous neoplasms and (3) the diagnostic accuracy of MRI-based texture analysis (TA) in comparison and in combination with visual MR- and TA-predictors.

Results: This study included 101 Patients (50 male, 51 female) with a mean age of 48.1 ± 17.8 years (range: 15–88 years). The cartilaginous neoplasms consisted of 44 benign tumours (37 enchondromas and 7 periosteal chondromas), 23 low-grade chondrosarcoma and 34 high-grade chondrosarcoma (22 grade 2/3 and 12 dedifferentiated chondrosarcoma). The cartilaginous neoplasms were located in the femur (n = 33), humerus (n = 24), pelvis (n = 15), tibia (n = 13), scapula (n = 9), fibula (n = 3), sternum (n = 2), radius (n = 1) and ulna (n = 1). On our models identified in MR- or TA-predictors.

Four independent predictors for grading of cartilaginous neoplasms consisting of bone marrow edema, soft tissue mass, maximum tumor extent and active peritumoral inflammation. Similar to visual MR-analysis, only significant TA features were the mean of the ICC-values of 0.6 or above were included into regression models to preserve reproducibility. Mean inter-reader agreement of MR- and TA-features were 0.49 (range: 0.08–0.82) and 0.79 (range: 0.43–0.99) respectively. Diagnostic accuracies for differentiation of benign and malignant as well as for benign and low-grade cartilaginous lesions were 93.2% and 93.9% using a combined model of MR- and TA-predictors, 89.5% and 78.7% using MR-predictors or 90.5% and 91.9% using TA-predictors exclusively. For differentiation of low-grade from high-grade chondrosarcoma no significant independent TA-predictors existed, whereas a model containing TA-predictors exclusively had a diagnostic accuracy of 87.4%.

Conclusions: TA shows substantial higher inter-reader reliability compared to visual MRI analysis. A model combining visual MR- and TA-features showed a substantially higher diagnostic accuracy for differentiation of benign from malignant as well as for differentiation of benign from low-grade cartilaginous lesions compared to models using exclusively MR- or TA-predictors.

Dual-energy computed tomography (DECT) imaging for characterization and quantification of hemosiderin deposits in tenosynovial giant cell tumours (formerly pigmented villonodular synovitis).

A prospective study
Dr. med. Stéphane Cherixi, Dr. Steven Hajdi1, Dr. Igor Letovanceci, Dr Frédéric Vaucoir, Dr. Hannes A. Rüdiger1, Dr. Patrick Omoumi1, Dr Fabio Becce1
1 Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV); 2 Schulthess Clinic Zurich and Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV)

Introduction: Tenosynovial giant cell tumour (TGCT), is a rare articular tumoural condition of unclear aetiology. It mainly affects the knee and can present in a localized or diffuse form. Treatment is usually surgical, although targeted therapies show promising preliminary results. Diagnostic work-up may be challenging due to deep and intra-articular location; core needle biopsy may be at risk of neurovascular damage or seeding. Dual-energy computed tomography (DECT) is a novel imaging technique that allows material-specific characterization and quantification in tissues, hence iron detection, quantification and mapping in hemosiderin deposits of TGCT. The aim of this study was to determine sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic accuracy of DECT for hemosiderin deposits.

Material & methods: Seventeen consecutive patients with knee masses on MRI were prospectively included in the study. Ten patients (5 males, mean age 38.6 yo) with biopsy- and/or surgically-proven TGCT and 7 control patients with other joint masses (7 males, mean age 37.1yo) underwent single-source DECT scan using a rapid tube-voltage-switching technique. One blinded radiologist identified and quantified hemosiderin deposits using a specific post-processing software.

Results: All 10 TGCT showed iron deposits on DECT and contained hemosiderin foci at histopathology. Iron concentration ranged from 0.5 mg/mL to 14.6 mg/mL with a mean of 6.6 mg/mL. Among the control joint masses (3 lipoma arborescens, 2 vascular malformations, 1 reactive arthritis and 1 osteochondroma), iron concentration ranged from 0.0 mg/mL to 15.0 mg/mL with a mean of 2.6 mg/mL. When DECT positivity threshold for intralesional hemosiderin was set to 2.0 mg/mL, sensitivity and specificity were 0.90 (95% CI, 18.7 to 81.3) and 0.57 (95% CI, 18.4 to 90.0) with a calculated accuracy of 0.53. Lowering the DECT positivity threshold to 1.0 mg/mL yielded better diagnostic performance with sensitivity and specificity at 0.80 (95% CI, 44.4 to 97.5) and 0.57 (95% CI, 18.4 to 90.0), increasing calculated accuracy to 0.71.

Conclusion: DECT-based measurements of hemosiderin deposits in intra-articular knee masses are only moderately accurate but may have valuable diagnostic value in characterizing and quantifying hemosiderin in intra-articular masses, such as TGCT. In light of novel targeted non-surgical treatments, DECT may provide a valuable clinical tool to monitor therapeutic response.
this case we want to draw attention for a careful cautious approach to the treatment of OFD.

**Patient:** The 38 year old patient presented a multifocal partially confluent lesion in the proximal meta-diaphysial region of the proximal left tibia incidentally found following a knee distorsion. The 99mTc-Bone scan presented a high uptake in the periphery as well as an uptake in late phase. Tru-cut biopsy remained unclear and was followed by open biopsy exhibiting the image of osteofibrous dysplasia / intracortical adamantinoma with the rhabdoid variant of keratin-expressing cellular component [2]. Based on the fact, that the lesion was incidental finding it was decided to observe the further development. Images (X-Ray and MRI) 7 months after the biopsy showed impressive regression of the changes with practically complete normalization 5 years later.

**Discussion:** Treatment of osteofibrous dysplasia should be carefully weighed. In the first author’s experience spontaneous regression has been observed in several untouched cases in infants, while touching OFD even only by small biopsy may activate the process. The presented case is of interest for several aspect: the rare presentation of OFD with rhabdoid differentiation, the rather high age of the patient at presentation and finally the complete regression after biopsy.

**References**


**Cryoablation of extra-abdominal desmoid tumors: a 5-year retrospective case series**

**Patrick Goetti, Sarah Crosfilley, Nicolas Gallusser, Fabio Becce, Dr Frédéric Vauclair, Hannes Ruediger, Pierre Bize; Dr méd. Stéphane Chenel, Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV)**

**Introduction:** Despite the fact that extra-abdominal desmoid tumors (EAD) are not malignant, they remain challenging to treat because of their high local recurrence rate. A wide range of treatment options including observation, radiation therapy and chemotherapy have been proposed to achieve local control. The aim of the study was to evaluate the risks and benefits of cryoablation as an alternative treatment option.

**Methods:** We reviewed the database of our sarcoma centre to identify patients with EAD tumors treated by cryoablation between June 2011 and June 2016. Six patients were treated in 10 sessions. Contrast-enhanced MRI was used before cryoablation and at last follow-up examination. Any residual enhancement of the tumor was considered as viable EAD tumor and was measured in volume by a single radiologist (GS).

**Results:** There was one male and seven female patients. Mean age was 35.3 years (19–66 yo). Mean follow-up was 15.9 ± 5.3 (8–26) years. The cryoablation was performed percutaneously in 8 cases (80%). Some degree of volume reduction was evident at last follow-up after 8 procedures (80%). Residual tumor was observed in all cases but the disease progressed only in 2 cases (20%). One patient suffered a major complication with iatrogenic lesion of the common peroneal nerve after a percutaneous procedure in the calf; final treatment in this patient after local progression necessitated surgical treatment combined with nerve grafting and tendon transfer.

**Conclusion:** Cryoablation performed percutaneously or in combination with an open surgical approach is a valid alternative to achieve local control in some selected EAD tumors. Local failure is similar to the other treatment alternatives with failures rates ranging from 22 to 35% according to Wood et al. To lower the risk of iatrogenic lesion, open approach can be taken into account to protect nearby neurologic or vascular structures.

**Intraoperative O-arm navigation: a useful tool in the surgical management of pelvic tumours – Preliminary results**

**Dr mér. Stéphane Chexin¹, Boris Moratet³, Anaïs Luyet¹, Dr Igor Letovanec¹, Fabio Becce¹, Dr Patrick Rüdiger², Dr Antonia Digklia¹, Michael Montemurro², Dr Frédéric Vauclair¹, Hannes A. Rüdiger³, Viktor Bartanusz³, Dr Pietro A. Laudato³¹ Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV); ²Schulthess Clinic Zurich**

**Introduction:** Bone tumours of the pelvis are difficult to treat, mainly due its complex anatomy. Surgical Excision remains the mainstay of treatment, and adequate margins in sarcoma excision are mandatory for local control. O-arm (Medtronic) is a mobile “Cone Beam Computed Tomography” device. It was developed for 2D and 3D intraoperative imaging without necessity of moving patients to the radiology department. It can be coupled to navigation systems.

We present preliminary results after introduction of O-arm navigation in the management of pelvic tumours.

**Material & Method:** In 2016, O-arm navigation was used in 4 patients with a pelvic tumour: a recurrent sacral chordoma, a giant cell tumour (GCT) of ischium, a low grade chondrogenic tumour of sacroiliac joint and a benign fibrous histiocytoma of acetabulum extending to ischium and sacroiliac joint. O-arm navigation system was used to navigate sacral and ischiopubic osteotomies in recurrent chordoma and GCT, to monitor the extension of curettage in chondrogenic sacroiliac tumour and fibrous histiocytoma, and for sacroiliac screw fixation in the sacroiliac chondrogenic tumour case.

**Results:** There was no intraoperative technical or surgical complication due to the use of O-arm. Operating time was prolonged by 30–60 minutes due to the handling of the O-arm by a dedicated technician. Operation time saved due to the navigation system could not be determined. Two of three sequences were necessary for the navigation of the O-arm: one for initialisation of navigation, and 1 or 2 for control of osteotomy/curettage. Mean CT dose index (CTDI) was 42.5 mGy (27–56) and mean total dose length product (DLP) was 682 mGycm (432–900). As a comparison, DLP for a pelvic bone CT (single sequence) is ~260 mGycm. The operators were not subjected to any radiation.

Osteotomies were wide and curettage was complete in all cases. There was no post-operative complication in relation to the use of O-arm.

**Conclusion:** Although the use of O-arm is time consuming and needs dedicated technicians and operating room, it represents a valuable help for guidance of osteotomies and curettage in tumours. Moreover, it allows navigation of orthopaedic and neurosurgical devices implantation. More cases, comparison with a non-navigated control group and a longer follow-up are necessary to define the real impact of the O-arm navigation on surgical proceedings, complications and oncological outcomes; however its use seems promising in selected cases, particularly in pelvic tumours.
Double-plate compound osteosynthesis for pathological fractures of the proximal femur

Dr. Sophie Merckaret, Dr. Christian D. Fontanellaz-Castiglione, Dr. Eric D. Fornari, Prof. Dr. Klaus Arno Siebenrock, Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast

Inselspital Bern; 2 Inselspital, Bern University Hospital; 3 The Children's Hospital at Montefiore, Bronx, NY

Pathological fractures of the proximal femur due to bone metastasis have increased substantially over the last decades. Different treatment options have been described, such as intramedullary nailing, endoprosthetic reconstruction or plate osteosynthesis with or without adjunct of methylacrylate. Another technique, known as the compound osteosynthesis, has shown to be a viable method for treatment of those pathological fractures. This particular technique comprises the use of a blade plate in conjunction with a second intramedullary device in combination with bone cement.

Objectives: Evaluation of (1) long term survivorship, (2) complications, (3) functional outcome and (4) risk factors for failure of composite compound osteosynthesis.

Methods: Based on our institutional digital database, we identified 129 patients (158 procedures) undergoing a compound osteosynthesis for any type pathological fracture. 148 procedures (in 120 patients) were done in anatomical locations including the upper and lower extremities. Of these 75 procedures were done in the upper extremity, 101 in the proximal right femur and 15 in the proximal left femur. This left 73 procedures (in 65 patients) involving the proximal femur. 12 patients were treated with another technique than compound osteosynthesis. This left 61 procedures in 53 patients for final evaluation. (1) The survivorship of the hip joint was evaluated using the Kaplan-Meier survivorship analysis (endpoints: implant failure).

(2) Complications were graded using Sink’s classification. (3) The functional outcome was quantified with the Merle d’Aubigné and Postel score. (4) Risk factors were identified based on a multivariate Cox-regression analysis.

Results: The cumulative Kaplan-Meier survivorship of the compound osteosynthesis was 85% at 1 year (95% CI: 72–97%), 77% (61–92%) at 2 years, 55% (46–69%) at 10 years and 20 years. The number of total complications was 33 (62%), with 10% implant failure. The mean Merle d’Aubigné score was 14 ± 7 at 0–3 months, 13 ± 3 at 3–6 months, 15 ± 3 at 6–12 months and 15 ± 4 thereafter. There were no differences for among all groups (p = 0.54) or between the different time intervals. The only multivariate negative predictor was previous chemotherapy. We did not find any association with age, sex, type of primary carcinoma, the use of neo-adjuvant chemo- or radiotherapy and type or localization of the fracture.

Conclusion: Compound osteosynthesis seems to be a valuable option for treatment of pathological fractures of the proximal femur.

Knee arthroplasty after failure of osteoarticular tibia allografts in adults. Problems and complications

Dr. Pascal A. Schai

Luzerner Kantonsspital Wolhusen

Rationale: Allografts allow to reconstruct defects of tumor resection one-to-one. In long-term survivors the osteoarticular region of allografts will almost always fail due to loss of cartilage vitality. We wish to address the problems encountered with resurfacing knee arthroplasty in these patients.

Materials and Methods: Of 5 patients reconstructed with massive proximal osteoarthritic tibial allografts, 4 patients are long-term survivors. One of these patients treated for a Ewing sarcoma at age 10 years still has a fully functioning vital appearing proximal tibia allograft 20 years later. 3 patients with osteoarticular tibia replacement needed treatment for degeneration of their joint at 10, 11, and 24 years after the initial treatment for proximal tibia osteosarcomas.

Results: Two of the three patients requiring knee arthroplasty were treated with standard resurfacing that failed within 3 years due to fracture of the allograft and instability of the non-hinged joints. They were revised to tumor reconstruction systems (MUTARS®) with fully rotating hinged knee replacements resulting in stable well function of their legs. In a third patient treated with a hemicondyloarthroplasty allograft knee replacement 24 years after initial reconstruction, based on the experience with the patients reported above, a fully constrained resurfacing knee arthroplasty system with stem extensions (MUTARS®) was implanted. The definitive solutions with fully constrained reconstruction systems anchored to vital bone have definitively improved the patients’ quality of life with stable full weight bearing and long-term knee arthroplasty function.

Conclusion: From our experience with massive allografts we would reserve replacement of the proximal tibia with osteoarticular allografts primarily for very young growing patients. Replacement by allograft versus endoprostheses as initial procedure for reconstructions has to be carefully weighed against either system. Fixation of standard resurfacing knee arthroplasty on two particular allografts appears prone to failure. Therefore replacement with a constrained system anchored in vital bone is needed.

References


LUMIC Endoprosthesis in periacetabular tumors. Observations and problems encountered in 4 patients

Dr. Tobias Bühler, Prof. Dr. Gerhard Ulrich Exner, Dr. Pascal A. Schai

1 Kantonsspital Aarau AG; 2 Orthopädiezentrum Zürich; 3 Luzerner Kantonsspital Wolhusen

Introduction: The LUMIC modular acetabular system allows hip joint reconstruction in periacetabular tumors, if the iliac bone close to the sacro-iliac joint can be preserved. We present our observations in 4 patients.

Methods: Two patients with metastases from renal cell carcinoma are presented, in whom extensive extraosseous resection was performed with curative intention. The other two patients were treated for hip destruction following radiotherapy. 1. Male, age 65 years: 6 months following left nephrectomy a metastasis of the right acetabulum between the lower border of the sacro-ilial joint and the pubic and sciatic bone was detected. The metastasis could be resected R0 en bloc with the hip joint and reconstructed with a LUMIC. The patient presently 5 years later is diseasefree and has minimally reduced hip function. 2. Female, age 60 years: 4 months following local resection of renal cell carcinoma, she presented with a large metastasis of the left iliac bone. The metastasis could be resected R0 en bloc with the hip joint and reconstructed with a LUMIC prosthesis. Intraoperatively the cone could not be anchored in the iliac bone and had to be inserted into the sacrum. At 1 year, the patient walks well using two canes outdoors. However the cone had rotated, while articulation is still maintained. 3. Female, at 14 years of age resection of the pubic part of the right acetabulum because of invasion of a rhabdomyosarcoma. Besides chemotherapy the patient received radiotherapy. At 29 years she developed rapid destruction of the hip joint, which was treated with an uncemented cup. Because of loosening 3 years later this was revised with a cemented LUMIC cone. This again loosened after 3 years and was salvaged with a acetabular cage. 4. Male, aged 52 years: fracture dislocation of the acetabulum 5 years after radiation of the proximal right femur and acetabulum for metastasis of prostate carcinoma. The patient was treated by a cemented femoral component and a cementless LUMIC anchored in non-irradiated iliac bone.

Results: In two patients the LUMIC cone loosened. In one case this was explained by insufficient stability in irradiated bone, in the other anchorage was insufficient in the sacrum. Two patients have excellent results with one patient at 5 years follow-up.

Conclusion: Inspite of short-comings the LUMIC endoprosthesis appears a viable option for the reconstruction of the hip joint in large periacetabular defects due to primary tumors or metastases.

Arthroscopic correction of the critical shoulder angle through lateral acromioplasty: a safe adjunct to rotator cuff repair

Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber, Sabrina Calanzaro, Dr. Michael Betz, Dr. Lukas Ernstbrunner

UniKlinik Balgrist

Introduction: A large critical shoulder angle (CSA) is an established risk factor for rotator cuff tearing (RCT). CSA reduction experimentally diminishes the load on the supraspinatus and reduction of a large CSA should clinically have the potential to reduce chronic repetitive (over-) loading of the supraspinatus. A safe and reliable operative technique to reduce CSA is not yet described. It was the purpose of this study to test the hypotheses that the LUMIC cone loosened. In one case this was explained by insufficient stability in irradiated bone, in the other anchorage was insufficient in the sacrum. Two patients have excellent results with one patient at 5 years follow-up.

Conclusion: Inspite of short-comings the LUMIC endoprosthesis appears a viable option for the reconstruction of the hip joint in large periacetabular defects due to primary tumors or metastases.

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origin or cause other complications and that it is associated with a RC repair (RCT) outcome which justifies further prospective, comparative investigation.

**Methods:** Forty-nine consecutive patients with degenerative full-thickness RCTs and a CSA of ≥34° underwent combined arthroscopic RCT with lateral acromioplasty. The mean age was 59 (range, 41–78) years. All patients underwent clinical and MRI evaluation preoperatively and at a mean follow-up of 30 (range, 12–47) months.

**Results:** There were no intraoperative complications and seven structural RC tendon repair failures (14%). The mean preoperative CSA was reduced from 37.5° (range, 34°–44°) to 33.9° (range, 30°–38°; p <0.001). At follow-up there were neither dehiscence nor fatty infiltration or atrophy of the deltoit. Eighteen patients (37%) had minor scarring at the deltoit origin without atrophy. Absolute and relative mean Constant scores improved from 59 (range, 10–92) to 74 (range, 37–92) points (p <0.001) and from 66 (range, 12–96%) to 83 (range, 49–100%); (p <0.001). Mean SSV increased from 45 (range, 5–85)% to 80 (range, 20–100%); (p <0.001). Postoperative CSA was significantly larger in failed than in healed repairs (p = 0.026).

**Conclusion:** Arthroscopic lateral acromioplasty can reduce the CSA without compromising the deltoit origin or muscle. In this series, a small postoperative CSA was associated with a low retear rate.

Prospective randomized trials comparing RCT with and without lateral acromioplasty appear warranted.

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**Transplantation of micro-tissues in rotator cuff muscle with the onset of tendon release: A feasibility study on therapeutic effects**

**Methods:** Mesenchymal stem cells were harvested, enriched, grown as hanging drops into micro-tissues and labelled by fluorescent nano particles (QTrackers). Infraspinatus muscle of the right shoulder was released by osteotomy in 6 Swiss Alpine sheep. 16 weeks later, autologous micro-tissue was injected and serum injection served as control. Afterwards, the muscles was reattached and sheep were allowed to recover for 6 weeks. Biopsies from micro-tissue-injected, serum-injected and untreated areas of the reattached muscle and contralateral infraspinatus muscle were processed to quantify the area percentages of muscle, fat, connective tissue and micro-tissue, mean cross sectional area (MCSA) of muscle fibers, and expression of myogenic and adipogenic markers. Muscle volume and fat composition was determined from MRI and CT-based imaging. CSA was evaluated using standard criteria on recorded X-ray images. Genotype was determined for selected SNPs within the tenasin-C (rs2104772), actinin-3 (rs1815739) and focal adhesion kinase (rs7460, rs7843014) gene using high resolution melt polymerase chain reaction on genomic DNA as extracted from drawn blood.

**Results:** All subjects demonstrated CSA values beyond 30° (35.3 ± 0.6°). 8 patients demonstrated tendon re-rupture within the first 3 months after reconstructive surgery. The re-rupture rate or CSA was not associated with a single genotype. The combination of SNPs rs2104772 and rs1815739 affected CSA-values (p = 0.018, ANOVA). This effect was explained by differences between carriers vs. non-carriers of the A-allele of SNP rs2104772 in the C2- genotype of SNP rs1815739. Thereby A-allele carriers demonstrated a 7° higher CSA than non-allele carriers (i.e. AA/AT: 38.4°/38.7° vs. TT: 31.8°) and tended to demonstrate a higher chance of re-repair (p = 0.08, Ch2).

**Conclusion:** We find pilot evidence for an association between the CSA and the re-rupture rate of a repaired rotator cuff tendon with two genetic factors that may influence functional properties of the muscle-tendon unit. Future investigations should aim to confirm the association in a large cohort, test the association of the criteria with the initial rupture and invest in exploring the implicated biological pathway.

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**A SSP tear repair with porcine dermal xenograft augmentation may not benefit patients in terms of reducing the risk of recurrent tendon defect or improvement in shoulder function.**

**Methods:**Forty-nine consecutive patients with degenerative full-thickness RCTs and a CSA of ≥34° underwent combined arthroscopic RCT with lateral acromioplasty. The mean age was 59 (range, 41–78) years. All patients underwent clinical and MRI evaluation preoperatively and at a mean follow-up of 30 (range, 12–47) months.

**Results:** There were no intraoperative complications and seven structural RC tendon repair failures (14%). The mean preoperative CSA was reduced from 37.5° (range, 34°–44°) to 33.9° (range, 30°–38°; p <0.001). At follow-up there were neither dehiscence nor fatty infiltration or atrophy of the deltoit. Eighteen patients (37%) had minor scarring at the deltoit origin without atrophy. Absolute and relative mean Constant scores improved from 59 (range, 10–92) to 74 (range, 37–92) points (p <0.001) and from 66 (range, 12–96%) to 83 (range, 49–100%); (p <0.001). Mean SSV increased from 45 (range, 5–85)% to 80 (range, 20–100%); (p <0.001). Postoperative CSA was significantly larger in failed than in healed repairs (p = 0.026).

**Conclusion:** Arthroscopic lateral acromioplasty can reduce the CSA without compromising the deltoit origin or muscle. In this series, a small postoperative CSA was associated with a low retear rate.

Prospective randomized trials comparing RCT with and without lateral acromioplasty appear warranted.

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**Transplantation of micro-tissues in rotator cuff muscle with the onset of tendon release: A feasibility study on therapeutic effects**

**Prof. Dr. Martin Flück1, Dr. Florina Clement Frey1, Dr. Mario C. Benn2, Dr. Brigitte von Rechenberg3, Dr. Stephanie Kaspers4, Prof. Dr. Dominik Meyer3, PD Dr. Karl Wieser3, Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber3

1University of Zurich, Balgrist; 2Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich; 3University of Zurich, Balgrist; 4Balgrist University Hospital Zurich; 5Prof. Dr. Karl Wieser3, Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber3

**Introduction:** An increase in the muscle stem cell reservoir during myogenic and adipogenic markers. Muscle volume and fat composition was determined from MRI and CT-based imaging. CSA was evaluated using standard criteria on recorded X-ray images. Genotype was determined for selected SNPs within the tenasin-C (rs2104772), actinin-3 (rs1815739) and focal adhesion kinase (rs7460, rs7843014) gene using high resolution melt polymerase chain reaction on genomic DNA as extracted from drawn blood.

**Results:** All subjects demonstrated CSA values beyond 30° (35.3 ± 0.6°). 8 patients demonstrated tendon re-rupture within the first 3 months after reconstructive surgery. The re-rupture rate or CSA was not associated with a single genotype. The combination of SNPs rs2104772 and rs1815739 affected CSA-values (p = 0.018, ANOVA). This effect was explained by differences between carriers vs. non-carriers of the A-allele of SNP rs2104772 in the C2- genotype of SNP rs1815739. Thereby A-allele carriers demonstrated a 7° higher CSA than non-allele carriers (i.e. AA/AT: 38.4°/38.7° vs. TT: 31.8°) and tended to demonstrate a higher chance of re-repair (p = 0.08, Ch2).

**Conclusion:** We find pilot evidence for an association between the CSA and the re-rupture rate of a repaired rotator cuff tendon with two genetic factors that may influence functional properties of the muscle-tendon unit. Future investigations should aim to confirm the association in a large cohort, test the association of the criteria with the initial rupture and invest in exploring the implicated biological pathway.

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**A SSP tear repair with porcine dermal xenograft augmentation may not benefit patients in terms of reducing the risk of recurrent tendon defect or improvement in shoulder function.**

**Dr. Matthias Flur1, Dominik Rickenbacher4, Dr. Christian Jung1, Dr. Marco M. Schneider1, David Endell1, PD Dr. Laurent Audigé1, 2Schulthess Klinik**

**Introduction:** We investigated the 2-year postoperative clinical and subjective outcomes of arthroscopic rotator cuff repair (ARC) with xenogorous porcine dermal patch augmentation compared to ARC alone.

**Materials and Methods:** Using a cohort study design, we compared a consecutive series of 20 patients aged 60 years older with a supraspinatus (SSP) tendon tear who underwent ARC using a transosseous equivalent technique and xenogorous porcine dermal patch augmentation (patch group) with 20 patients matched by tear size who received ARC only (control group). Patients reported daily pain levels for 10 days after surgery. Clinical parameters and various patient-reported outcome scores were documented preoperatively and at 3, 6 and 24 months post-surgery. Repair integrity was determined by two assessors using MRI or ultrasound at 24 months. Adverse events were recorded. Group outcome differences were analyzed using t-tests, Fisher’s exact tests and mixed models.

**Results:** Patch patients had slightly more SSP fatty infiltration preoperatively. At 24 months, 9 and 4 patients were diagnosed with a recurrent SSP tendon defect in the patch (n = 19) and control (n = 20) group, respectively (Relative Risk = 2.4; p = 0.096). Of 11 (85%) defects identified as medial cuff failure, 8 occurred in the patch group. Pain rated by all patients decreased from postoperative day 1 to 10 without any significant group difference (p = 0.348). No significant group differences were noted for other outcome parameters, and recurrent defects had no relevant effect on functional outcomes. Twelve and 8 patients experienced a local complication (including recurrent defects) in the patch and control group, respectively (p = 0.343).

**Discussion/Conclusion:** A SSP tear repair with porcine dermal xenograft augmentation may not benefit patients in terms of reducing the risk of recurrent tendon defect or improvement in shoulder function.
Partial subscapularis tears – should we repair?

Dr. Barbara Wirth, Dr. Hans-Kasper Schwzyzer, Dr. Matthias Flury, Maximilian Olenz, PD Dr. Laurent Audigé
Schulthess Klinik Zürich

Introduction: Supraspinatus (SSP) tears are often associated with a partial superior third lesion of the subscapularis (SSC) tendon. There is no consensus on whether these partial lesions should be treated or not. This retrospective cohort compared the clinical and subjective outcomes of SSP repair patients treated with or without repair of an associated superior SSC partial tear.

Methods: From our rotator cuff register, we included all patients with a SSP repair and a documented partial (Lafosse I) tear of the superior SSC tendon. Patients with and without a repaired SSC tear were distributed into two groups. Baseline and operative data as well as clinical and patient-rated outcomes of the Constant Score (CS), Oxford Shoulder Score (OSS), Subjective Shoulder Value (SSV) and satisfaction at 6- and 24-months post-surgery were compared between the groups. Mixed models were used to adjust for baseline differences in age and gender.

Results: Of 47 patients with a minimum of 6-month follow-up data, 31 did not undergo SSC repair versus 16 SSC repairs with one suture anchor. All but one patient in each group had a treated biceps tendon. Surgery time was significantly shorter in the non-repair group by 30 minutes (p = 0.001). Patients with a SSC repair had a younger age and had better baseline function. At 6 months, the mean CS was similar in the non-repair [71.2 points (SD 14.3)] and repair groups [73.9 points (SD 11.3)] (p = 0.537) as well as the outcome of OSS [372 points (SD 11.0) vs. 35.6 (SD 9.5), respectively]. Gains in strength [2 kg] and internal rotation at 90° abduction [3°] were significantly greater in the non-repair compared to the repair group [−0.6 kg and −21°, respectively] (p ≤0.015). The mean 6-month SSV [85.3% (SD 12.3)] and its mean changes from baseline were also significantly higher in the non-repair than repair group [71.2% (SD 20.7) and 20.2% (SD 16.6)] (p ≤0.015). Differences in subjective outcomes persisted up to 24 months. Patients in the non-repair group appeared to be more satisfied with their shoulder condition.

Conclusion: There was no overall significant difference in clinical outcome between the groups at 6 and 24 months, although the repair group had better baseline function. Despite the limited patient numbers, these observations do not support the repair of Lafosse I SSC tendon tears.
Introduction: During the examination of a painful shoulder the system is operational and can identify the treatment site. The strength of improvement was observed in patients operated within 6 weeks after trauma, yet these patients had the lowest baseline status. Patients who are not operated directly after trauma can expect a similar end result as if the surgery was done after 2 years. Of 188 trauma patients, one-third had partial tears and isolated restriction in glenohumeral abduction without loss of external rotation was found to be specific for calcific tendinitis when compared to adhesive capsulitis. This study also indicates that the pattern of improvement is not generalized in range as previously described in calcific tendinitis and if global loss is found, secondary adhesive capsulitis should be considered.

Outcome of traumatic rotator cuff tear repairs

Results: Of 188 trauma patients, one-third had partial tears and isolated restriction in glenohumeral abduction without loss of external rotation was found to be specific for calcific tendinitis when compared to adhesive capsulitis. This study also indicates that the pattern of improvement is not generalized in range as previously described in calcific tendinitis and if global loss is found, secondary adhesive capsulitis should be considered.

A method for measuring the scapulo-humeral circumsduction

Results: Within two minutes, the most relevant data that can be extracted are the angle between the arm and the trunk over time and the identification of the type of motion (flexion, retroversion, abduction and adduction) corresponding to the circumsduction.

Conclusion: The system is operational and can identify the treatment benefit on the angular range of the shoulder before and after the surgery. Many areas of application are targeted in addition to the applications of our project: detection of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), kinesitherapy and surgical planning.

Isolated restriction in glenohumeral abduction as a diagnostic feature in calcific tendinitis

Results: Regarding creep testing, FiberTape showed the greatest stiffness (23.9 ± 3.2 N/mm, P < 0.001), and the smallest amount of static creep (0.38 ± 0.10 mm, P < 0.001). FiberTape and FiberWire showed the smallest peak-to-peak displacement (0.20 ± 0.02 mm, P < 0.001). Ultrabraid showed the largest relaxed elongation (4.18 ± 0.83 mm, P < 0.002).

Conclusion: FiberTape consistently displayed smaller creep properties, greater stiffness and less extensibility than the other suture types studied. Ultrabraid showed the largest amount of relaxed elongation in both creep and cyclic testing. The contribution of suture properties, such as creep, to the cuff repair construct is yet to be investigated.

FM34

FM35
Dynamic intraligamentary stabilization – a re-definition of indications based on a multivariate analysis

Dr. Sufian S. Ahmad¹, Dr. Anna M. Krismer, PD Dr. Sandro Kohl
Universitätsklinik Balgrist

Purpose: Primary repair of the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) has regained interest of clinicians with recent development of novel repair techniques. Dynamic intraligamentary stabilization was introduced in an attempt to promote healing by shielding cyclic loads acting upon the knee joint. An above the knee amputation was performed or revised in our institution between 2005 and 2015. Data of 17 TKA in 12 patients (11 male, 1 female, age: 42.8 years, range: 23–62 years) with a history of intravenous drug abuse were obtained to exclude radiographic loosening.

Methods: Between 2009 and 2014, 264 patients with an acute ACL rupture undergoing dynamic intraligamentary stabilisation were included in this study. Physical examination of the knee joint was performed and the WOMAC-score was obtained to exclude radiographic loosening.

Results: The mean follow up was 9.5 years (range: 1.5–19.3 years). Seven patients required revision surgery due to periosteal joint infection. The time until first revision surgery was performed was 62.1 months (range: 5–159 months). One patient underwent two-staged revision arthroplasty and three patients were treated with an arthrodesis of the affected joint. An above the knee amputation was required in 3 cases. The objective KSS-score was 79.2 points (range: 50–100 points) and the functional KSS-score was 83.2 points (range: 0–100 points) among patients in whom the implant was not removed. The WOMAC-score was 11.9 points (range: 0–52.1 points). When total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is anticipated the risk of septic complications, re-rupture or conversion to ACL reconstruction. Minum follow-up was 24 months. Univariate and multivariate regression models were utilized to determine predictors of failure.

Results: An overall complication rate of 15.1% was noted comprising 9.5% (n = 25) re-ruptures, 4.1% (n = 11) persistent instability and 1.5% (n = 4) >10° flexion deformity. Two factors were identified as negative predictors of failure: 1- Pursuit of competitive sport activities with a Tegner pre-injury score >7 (Odds Ratio (OR) 4.4, CI 1.2–15.9, p = 0.02) and 2- mid-substance ACL rupture location (OR 2.5, 1.1–5.7, p = 0.02). When neither of those risk factors occurred the failure rate was limited to 3.9%.

Conclusions: Correct patient selection and narrowing of indications is necessary to maintain high success rates of the procedure. Mid-substance ACL ruptures and a high pre-injury sports activity level are two predictors of inferior outcome.

Coronal and sagittal alignment in conventional and computer-assisted total knee arthroplasty using a novel accelerometric navigation system within the surgical field:

Dr. Stefan Ehrendorfer
KSU

Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) is a well described orthopedic procedure for patients with osteoarthritis (OA) of the knee joint. Component alignment is considered to be an important factor for successful outcome. Several computer-assisted TKA devices (CAD) were developed to improve component positions. The aim of this study was to assess the accuracy and reproducibility of the novel Navigation System iAssist and to compare it with conventional surgery. From 04/2014 to 10/2016 we prospectively recruited 2 cohorts of 22 consecutive patients undergoing primary TKA into this study. The demographics of both cohorts were similar. The cemented Zimmer Persona TKA with the highly cross linked ultra congruent polyethylene inlay was used in all TKAs. We used the the novel imageless iAssist CAD System in the first cohort of 22 TKAs with all relevant alignment information accessible on the “PODs” and compared it with a second cohort of 22 TKAs with conventional alignment. The mean post-operative mechanical axis was 179.2° (SD ± 1.63), being 0.8 valgus with iAssist and 180.5° (SD ± 1.83) being 0.5 varus with conventional surgery. Conventional surgery was closer to our target of 180° (p = 0.017) but had 1 outlier. The anatomical axis was 172.43° (SD ± 3.99) with iAssist and 174.67° (SD ± 2.47) with conventional surgery (p = 0.034). The mean femoral mechanical-rotation angle measured 90.6° valgus (range 4.1° valgus to 1.8° varus, SD ± 1.6) with iAssist and 89.7° varus (range 3.91° varus to 2.82° varus SD 1.8) with conventional surgery (p = 0.454). The mean frontal tibial axis alignment was 89.8° valgus (SD ± 1.9) with iAssist and 90.8° varus (SD ± 1.5) with conventional surgery (p = 0.264). The tibia slope was 84.88° (SD ± 1.05) with iAssist and 83.17° (SD ± 2.5) with conventional surgery (p = 0.0068). The measurements were based on the Knee Society TKA roentgenographic evaluation system. The analysis of radiographs of 22 iAssist TKAs demonstrated excellent accuracy of this novel CAD System. It supports the surgeon intra-operatively to achieve the preoperatively planned frontal alignment (mechanical axis) as well as the sagittal component alignment (i.e.femoral flexion, tibial slope). Our 22 TKAs with conventional extramedullary alignment for the tibia and intramedullary alignment on the femoral side in combination with measured resection and preoperative planning an whole leg x-rays demonstrated equally good alignment. We had one outlier with 4° mechanical valgus.

The stem fixation technique do influence the tibial alignment in TKA revision. A comparative study between cemented and cementless / hybrid cemented tibial stems using 3D-CT.

Dr. Filippo-Franco Schiaparelli, PD Dr. Michael Hirschmann
Kantonsspital Basel

Introduction: Purpose of the study was to investigate if the fixation technique for intramedullary stems in total knee arthroplasty revisions (rTKA), influence the alignment of the components, leg axis and the rates of complications, reoperations and revisions.

Methods: Sixteen patients with cemented tibial stems (Group C) and twenty-six patients with either cementless or hybrid cemented tibial stems (Group PF) were collected. All patients underwent routine clinical follow-up (41.5 months) and postoperative 3D-CT scans. Mean values of the three dimensional rTKA component position and of the leg axis were compared between groups with the T-test. The tibial components were graded on the transversal plane into internal, neutral and external rotated, and, on the coronal plane, in neutral and varus/valgus aligned. The graded measurements and the incidences of postoperative complications, reoperations and revisions were analysed with a Chi²-Test.

Results: The mean measurements of the component position did not significantly differ between groups (p <0.05). Group C showed a tendency to internal rotation (Group C: 62.5%; Group PF: 34.6%) and a significant higher coronal alignment accuracy (p = 0.004). Group PF instead a tendency to external rotation (Group C: 25.0%; Group PF: 46.2%) (p = 0.094). Both groups showed a neutral leg alignment (Group C: 0.00° ± 3.37; Group PF: 1.04° ± 2.6) (p = 0.268). Group PF showed a tendency to more complications (Group C: 35.7%; Group PF: 60.9% (p = 0.138). No significant differences were seen between rates of reoperations (Group C: 35.7%; Group PF: 0.4%; p = 0.565) and revisions (Group C: 28.6%; Group PF: 8.7%; p = 0.894).

Conclusions: The stem fixation technique influence the tibial component alignment. A more accurate coronal alignment was achieved in Group PF.
Knee implant loosening detection: a vibration analysis investigation  
Dr Jean-Romain Delaloye¹, Arash Arami, Prof. Kamiar Aminian, Jolles-Haeberli Brigitte
1 CHUV

Introduction: Diagnosis of total knee arthroplasty (TKA) loosening remains a challenge for all orthopaedic surgeons but is essential, as TKA revision is expensive and has a high patient morbidity. In the present study, we propose a vibration-based system to detect the tibial implant loosening.

Methods: We developed a system made up of a vibration shaker stimulating the tibia through the skin (input signal) and accelerometer sensors fixed to the tibial component measuring vibrations propagated through the bone and the bone-implant interface (output signal). The input signal was measured by an accelerometer and a force sensor present at the tip of the shaker. These latter allowed us also to monitor the contact between the instrument and the leg which was essential to provide the repeatability of experiment conditions. A prosthetic tibial component was implanted and cemented in fourteen cadaver lower limbs. Harmonic-forced vibrations were then applied on the tibia and the signal was measured at the level of the tibial component. Same measurements were performed after tibial implant loosening which was characterized by macroscopic movements secondary to cement removal. Coherence between the input and output vibration signals was computed in the excitation frequency range. The correlation between the obtained coherence and the baseline coherence, which represented the secure implant conditions, was then used to detect a loosened tibial component.

Results: The coherence correlation between repeated measurements of secure implant was 0.87 ± 0.19. However the coherence correlation between the corresponding secure and loosened implants was 0.60 ± 0.15.

According to our data, the optimal coherence correlation threshold to discriminate between a loosened and a secure tibial implant was 0.82. Using this threshold the present method could diagnose a tibial implant loosening with a respective accuracy, sensitivity and specificity of 92.3%, 91.7% and 92.9%.

Conclusion: This study represents an encouraging step towards the integration of sensors in prosthetic implant to optimize the follow-up of our patients who have undergone a total knee replacement. However, further studies need to be performed to confirm our results.

Patient reported outcome measurements in total knee arthroplasty risk-benefit assessment: comparing a newer with an older design  
Dr Hermes H. Mouzari, Christophe Barea, Prof. Dr Didier Hannouche, PD Dr. Anne Lubbeke Wolff
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Introduction: The upcoming European device regulation will consider even minor changes in total joint designs for premarket authorization. To improve the risk-benefit assessment, identify designs with superior outcomes and avoid potential failures as early as possible, PROMs are an important additional outcome to consider, with revision and complication rates and costs. We compared PROMs and patient satisfaction 1yr postoperative, in patients with a newer and an older posterior stabilized (PS) TKA design from the same brand.

Materials and methods: Hospital-based arthroplasty registry prospective cohort study including all Attune and PFC Sigma primary TKAs between 04/2010 and 09/2015. PROMs (WOMAC, SF-12, VAS pain) were assessed pre- and postoperatively. Absolute 1yr outcomes and pre- to postoperative improvement were compared using a Chi²-test.

Results: 1151 primary TKAs were included (226 Attune, 925 PFC). At baseline, Attune patients were significantly younger, more often females, and less internally (23.8% vs 38.1%) rotated tibial component malposition or instability. The component position and leg alignment in revision total knee arthroplasty – a clinical study using CT  
Dr. Filippo-Franco Schiapparelli, PD Dr. Michael Hirschmann
Kantonsspital Baselland

Introduction: To investigate if the medial parapatellar approach (MPA) and lateral parapatellar substavus approach with tibial tubercle osteotomy (LPA) influence the position of the prosthetic components and leg alignment in revision total knee arthroplasty (rTKA).

Methods: Forty-two consecutive patients underwent rTKA with either MPA (n = 21) or LPA (n = 21) because of loosening, infection, malposition or instability. The component position and leg alignment were assessed on 3D reconstructed CT images and compared between groups with the T-Test (p < 0.05). The prosthetic components were graded as internally, neutrally and externally rotated according to a previously used schema and a Chi²-test was performed.

Postoperative complications and revisions rates have been collected and compared with a Chi²-test.

Results: Group MPA and LAP did not differ on the three planes with respect to the femoral component (coronal: 0.62° ± 0.90°; sagittal: 7.48° ± 7.67°; transversal: 0.38° ± 0.19°), to the tibial component (coronal: 0.05° ± 0.29°; sagittal: 3.05° ± 1.62°; transversal: 6.90° ± 9.33°) and to the leg alignment (varus: 0.24° ± 1.05°). Group LAP showed a not significant higher incidence of neutrally (28.6% vs 9.5%) and less internally (9.5% vs 23.8%) rotated tibial component (p = 0.254). No significant differences were seen between rates of complications (p = 0.236), reoperations (p = 0.565) and revision (p = 0.715).

Conclusions: No significant differences were seen between the groups. The similar tibial rotations, known to depend from the approach at TKA, could be explained with the use of intramedullary and extramedullary alignment rods in every patient.
Correction of posttraumatic deformities with the external fixator Taylor Spatial Frame. A review of 22 cases

Dr. Hannes Manner¹, Dr. Stefan Blümel², Dr. Rafael Velasco²
¹Schulthess Klinik; ²Schulthess Klinik Zürich

Introduction: Treatment of frequently multidimensional posttraumatic deformities is a challenge in orthopedic surgery. Full restoration of limb alignment including leg length correction is the goal of treatment. The Taylor Spatial Frame (TSF) is a software supported hexapod ring fixator, which allows for gradual and simultaneous multidimensional deformity correction, based on callus distraction according to Ilizarov’s principle. The advantage of these datasets is the missing alignment of the external fixator Taylor Spatial Frame regarding etiology and type of deformity, based on callusdistraction according to Ilizarov’s principle and mechanical based coordinate system. Methods: CT-datasets of eleven lower extremities of humans were used (Institute of Anatomy, University of Basel). Using the visualisation and measurement software VG Studio Max, two different alignments of the knee-centered coordinate system and the mechanical axis of the leg were performed. The first orientation was knee-centred in reference to specific anatomical knee-landmarks, the second alignment was chosen in relation to the mechanical axis (Mikulicz-line) of the knee. After the superimposing both alignments, the deviation of the knee-centred system (KCS) in regards to the biomechanical-oriented system (BOS) was measured with the centre of the knee defined as origin.

Results: Concerning the frontal plane, the KCS showed a rotation of 1.6° with its proximal extend deviating to the lateral side. In sagittal view, the KCS showed to be rotated approximately 1° frontally in its proximal extend. At last, the deviation in the transversal plane showed an outward rotation of 1.7°.

Conclusions: Pre-operative planning on knee-centred CT-datasets shows biomechanical limitations. Regarding the load-bearing axis of the patient, a rotational adaptation is necessary for the achievement of an optimal result.

Comparison of knee orientation in a joint-centred and mechanical based coordinate system

Dr. Sebastian Hoechel¹, Thomas Scherer²
¹Univ. Basel; ²Univ. Basel

Background: Due to the increasing age of the western population, the number of joint replacements increase steadily. Especially total knee-joint replacements accounts as a routine intervention today. To date, the pre-operative planning is performed using knee-centered CT-datasets only. The disadvantage of these datasets is the missing alignment of the biomechanical axis of the lower extremity, known as ‘Mikulicz’ line. It aligns the femoral head to the middle of the talar dome and resembles the load bearing axis in plain radiographs. For an optimal postthesis alignment, the knee-CT-dataset must therefore be brought in congruency with this line of loading to achieve best results and eliminate rotational malalignments. In study, the aim was defined in the definition of knee-landmarks of a knee-centered coordinate system and the mechanical axis of the leg.

Methods: CT-datasets of eleven lower extremities of humans were used (Institute of Anatomy, University of Basel). Using the visualisation and measurement software VG Studio Max, two different alignments of the knee-centered coordinate system and the mechanical axis of the leg were performed. The first orientation was knee-centred in reference to specific anatomical knee-landmarks, the second alignment was chosen in relation to the mechanical axis (Mikulicz-line) of the knee. After the superimposing both alignments, the deviation of the knee-centred system (KCS) in regards to the biomechanical-oriented system (BOS) was measured with the centre of the knee defined as origin.

Results: Concerning the frontal plane, the KCS showed a rotation of 1.6° with its proximal extend deviating to the lateral side. In sagittal view, the KCS showed to be rotated approximately 1° frontally in its proximal extend. At last, the deviation in the transversal plane showed an outward rotation of 1.7°.

Conclusions: Pre-operative planning on knee-centred CT-datasets shows biomechanical limitations. Regarding the load-bearing axis of the patient, a rotational adaptation is necessary for the achievement of an optimal result.

Does arthritis in other joints and spine influence the 1-year outcome of total hip replacement?

A prospective multicenter cohort study (EUROHIP) measuring the influence of musculoskeletal morbidity

Dr. Jörg Huber¹, Andy Judge², Klaus Peter Günther³
¹Stadtklinik Tümler Zürich; ²Nuffield Department of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Sciences; ³Universitätszentrum Dresden

Background: Whilst arthritis in other affected joints and back pain is known to lead to worse outcomes following total hip replacement surgery, these risk factors have not previously been operationalized as a musculoskeletal morbidity profile. The aim of this study was to measure the influence of other joints and spine (in four musculoskeletal morbidity grades) on the 1-year outcome of primary hip replacement.

Methods: The European Collaborative Database of Cost and Practice Patterns of Total Hip Replacement Study (EUROHIP) consists of 1,327 patients receiving primary THR for osteoarthritis (OA) across 20 European orthopedic centers. The primary outcome was whether or not a patient responded to THR at 12-months as measured by the relative effect per patient (REPP score), calculated for each patient using the total WOMAC score. The primary predictor of interest was the grade of musculoskeletal morbidity (MSM). The cohort was grouped into four combinations of arthrits based on the index joint, other large joints and spine respectively: MSM grade 1 (single-joint), 2 (multi-joints), 3 (single-joint and spine), 4 (multi-joints and spine) (table 1). Confounders adjusted for were: age, sex, body mass index, living alone, years of hip pain, ASA grade, anxiety/depression, pre-operative WOMAC subscales.

Results: 845 patients were included for this analysis with complete 12-month follow-up WOMAC scores. The mean age was 65.7 years and 35.2% were females. Increasing MSM grade was associated with worse outcomes of surgery, where the responder rates for THR were: 254 (92.4%) MSM grade 1, 272 (87.2%) MSM grade 2, 46 (80.7%) MSM grade 3, 142 (74.4%) MSM grade 4. This was confirmed in adjusted logistic regression models: MSM grade 4 odds ratio (OR) 0.26 95% confidence interval (CI) (0.14, 0.46); MSM grade 3 vs. 1 OR 0.32 95%CI (0.14, 0.73); MSM grade 2 vs. 1 OR 0.56 95%CI (0.32, 1.00) (fig. 1).

Conclusions: Other joints and spine measured as musculoskeletal morbidity have a strong influence on the 1-year outcome after THR. The effect size was large in comparison to other risk factors. Even so, the majority of patients in MSM grade 4 can still profit from surgery (>75% responder rate).

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Musculoskeletal morbidity (MSM) grades.</th>
<th>Without Spine</th>
<th>With Spine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index Joint Grade 1</td>
<td>112 (8.6%)</td>
<td>112 (8.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index &amp; Other large joints Grade 2</td>
<td>291 (22.4%)</td>
<td>291 (22.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1

Forest plot describing results of multivariable logistic regression models.
Long-term results of revision total hip arthroplasty with a cemented femoral component

Dr. Armin Pallaver
Kantonsstap Baselland
A. Pallaver, L. Zwicky, PE Ochsner, M. Claus

Introduction: Uncemented revision implants gained more and more popularity in recent years and showed excellent long-term results. Cemented stem revision combined with impaction bone grafting (IBG) is a successful but technically demanding procedure, too. Data on long-term survival for cemented stem revision without additional IBG are scarce with mainly poor results. The aim of the present study is (i) to investigate the long-term outcome regarding survivorship and radiological results of a cemented straight stem in revision THA fixed according to the shape-closed concept without IBG and (ii) to compare the results with recently published data for the same stem in primary THA.

Methods: This is a retrospective, observational, single-center study based on prospectively collected data. 178 stem revisions (172 patients) revised with the Virtec straight stem between 01/1994 and 08/2008 were included. Radiologic analysis assessed bone defects preoperatively (according the Paprosky and AAOS classification), and osteolysis, debonding and subsidence at a follow-up of >10 years. The cumulative incidence for re-revision was calculated using a competing risk model. Risk factors for re-revision of the stem were analyzed using an absolute risk regression model. Data were compared recently published data in primary THA using the Virtec stems (Clauss et al. 2016).

Results: The mean clinical follow-up was 9.3 (SD 5.2) years. The cumulative incidence for aseptic loosening of the stem was 5.5% (95% CI, 2.9–10.2%) at 10 years (compared to 1.4% in the primary THA group), the cumulative incidence for re-revision for any reason was 9.9% (95% CI, 6.3–15.5%). A total of 23 stems (12.9%) were re-revised. Younger age, stem offset and larger stem size were found to be risk factors for aseptic loosening of the stem. Average radiological follow-up of the unrevised stems was 12.9 years. Osteolysis was seen in 39 patients (49%), debonding was seen in 2 cases, fracture of the cement mantle occurred. The cumulative incidence for re-revision for any reason was 5.5% (95% CI, 2.9–10.2%) at 10 years. Osteolysis was seen in 39 patients (49%), debonding was seen in 2 cases, fracture of the cement mantle occurred. The cumulative incidence for re-revision was calculated using a competing risk model. Risk factors for re-revision of the stem were analyzed using an absolute risk regression model. Data were compared recently published data in primary THA using the Virtec stems (Clauss et al. 2016).

Conclusions: Cemented straight stems fixed according to the shape-closed concept without IBG showed excellent long-term results for revision THA regarding survivorship and radiological results. Results are comparable to primary THA with the same implant.

Smoking and elevated Cobalt concentrations increase the risk of adverse local tissue reactions in patients with metal-on-metal THA

PD Dr. Anne Lubbeke Wolff¹, Dr. Amanda Gonzalez, Dr. Placidio Bartolone, Dr. Matthieu Zinga, Dr. Panayiotis Christofiliopoulos, Prof. Dr. Robin Peter, Prof. Dr Pierre J. Hoffmeyer, Prof. Dr Didier Hannouche² ¹ Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Introduction: Smoking has been strongly related to an increased risk of revision in patients with small head metal-on-metal total hip arthroplasty (MoM THA). Cobalt ions can cause delayed hypersensitivity type IV reaction or stimulate innate immune responses – both resulting in ALTR. Thus far the ability to predict who will develop ALTR following the insertion of a MoM THA is still limited. We assess the risk of ALTR diagnosed intraoperatively at time of revision as a function of presence/absence of two potential risk factors: smoking status (never-vs. ever-smoker) and Cobalt blood level (low vs. elevated).

Methods: We included all patients with primary MoM THAs operated 1999–2010 (same cup design, 28 mm head), who had undergone blood cobalt measurement between 5–15yrs after surgery. Cobalt concentrations ≥ 2 μg/l were considered elevated according to EU recommendation for lowest potential threshold. Smoking status was abstracted from anesthesiology report. ALTR was determined based on intraoperative findings and/or histology at revision.

Results: 288 MoM THAs were included (mean age 61yrs., 53% men). Of those, 134 (46.5%) were ever- and 154 never-smokers. Ever-smokers (vs. never) were younger (59 vs. 62yrs), more likely men (67% vs. 41%), with more secondary OA (35% vs. 23%) and uncemented stems (44% vs. 27%). Groups did not differ for proportion of bilateral MoM THA. Cobalt levels were elevated (≥ 2 μg/l) in 72 THAs (25%), more often in never-vs. ever-smokers (32.5% vs. 16.4%). Overall, 37 of the 288 THAs (12.8%) preoperatively (according the Paprosky and AAOS classification), and osteolysis, debonding and subsidence at a follow-up of >10 years. The cumulative incidence for re-revision for any reason was 5.5% (95% CI, 2.9–10.2%) at 10 years. Osteolysis was seen in 39 patients (49%), debonding was seen in 2 cases, fracture of the cement mantle occurred. The cumulative incidence for re-revision was calculated using a competing risk model. Risk factors for re-revision of the stem were analyzed using an absolute risk regression model. Data were compared recently published data in primary THA using the Virtec stems (Clauss et al. 2016).

Conclusions: Cemented straight stems fixed according to the shape-closed concept without IBG showed excellent long-term results for revision THA regarding survivorship and radiological results. Results are comparable to primary THA with the same implant.

Biological response of human myogenic precursor cells to cobalt and chromium ions generated after metal on metal hip replacement

Etienne Ruffieux, Dr Thomas Laumonier, Prof. Dr Didier Hannouche
HUG Hôpitaux-Universitaires-Genèves

Introduction: Metal-on-metal hip replacements are associated with adverse local tissue reaction (ALTR) and adverse reactions to metal debris (ARMD). Cobalt (Co) and Chromium (Cr) are important inflammatory inducers. Tissues surrounding the implant such as skeletal muscles are also infiltrated by immune cells, which trigger an important inflammatory response. In the present study, we developed an in vitro assay to examine the complex interaction between Co and Cr ions with human myogenic precursor cells (MPCs) and human monocytes. We examined the biological response of human MPCs to Co/Cr ions and/or monocytes, in particular, cell proliferation, cell differentiation, and expression of adhesion molecules including ICAM-1, known for its major role in inflammatory process.

Methods: All methods related to the human study were approved by the Commission Cantonale d’Ethique de la Recherche from the Genève Cantonal Authority. Freshly isolated human MPCs amplified by the Commission Cantonale d’Ethique de la Recherche from the Genève Cantonal Authority. Freshly isolated human MPCs amplified in growth medium (GM) containing, or not, Co and/or Cr ions at 250 μM, were analyzed for their proliferative and differentiation capacities.

Results: Human MPCs were also analyzed by flow cytometry for the expression (median fluorescence intensity ratios (MFIR)) of ICAM-1 and HLA-DR (MHC class II) after 48h in the presence or not of Co and/or Cr and human monocytes. Results: MPCs proliferation and differentiation was significantly reduced in the presence of Co ions alone and of Co/Cr ions. Cr ions alone had no significant effect on human MPCs proliferation or MPCs differentiation. In resting conditions, human MPCs expressed low level of ICAM-1 and were negative for HLA-DR. After exposure to Co and/or Cr ions for 48h, human MPCs responded with increased ICAM-1 expression (MFIR: 1.45, p <0.05 and MFIR: 1.65, p <0.05, respectively). Co alone had no significant effect on ICAM-1 expression (MFIR 0.9). After incubation with monocytes, human MPCs upregulated ICAM-1 expression (MFIR: 7.9, p <0.05). The presence of Co or Cr together with monocytes, further enhanced ICAM-1 expression (MFIR: 45.5, p <0.05, MFIR: 43.1, p <0.05, respectively). In all the conditions described above, human MPCs did not upregulate significantly HLA-DR molecules.

Conclusions: We have developed an in vitro model that recapitulates, at least partially, the skeletal muscle inflammation surrounding the implant. The findings of this study may contribute to a better understanding of possible risk factors with regard to Co/Cr implant materials.

High Head-Shaft-Offset is a risk factor for early aseptic loosening in non-cemented stems

Fabian Aregger¹, Prof. Dr. Claudia Dora², Cyrill Suter, PD Dr. Patrick Zingg¹
¹ Uniklinik Balgrist

Introduction: Early thigh pain due to aseptic stem loosening after total hip replacement is disappointing for patients and surgeons. Risk factors as BMI, male gender and young age have been described. Component associated risk factors still remain unclear. We hypothesized that greater offset by the use of lateralized femoral stems and/or L/XL-heads might be associated with a higher risk for early aseptic loosening.

Methods: We identified retrospectively all patients suffering from early thigh pain leading to aseptic stem revision at our institution between 2004 and 2016. BMI, gender, age, nicotine consumption and NSAR...
Patterns of bone tracer uptake on SPECT-CT in symptomatic and asymptomatic patients with primary total hip arthroplasty

Dr. Filippo-Franco Schiapparelli, PD Dr. Michael Hirschmann
Kantonsspital Baselland

Introduction: The primary purpose of this study was to compare BTU on SPECT/CT in symptomatic and asymptomatic THA and identify a possible relationship between BTU patterns and patient’s symptoms. The secondary purpose was to investigate if different THA designs and fixation methods (cemented versus uncemented) lead to different BTU patterns.

Methods: A total of 58 THAs, 31 symptomatic (group S) and 27 asymptomatic (group AS), were prospectively collected and retrospectively analysed. All symptomatic patients underwent standardised detailed history, clinical examination, radiographs and 99mTc-HDP SPECT/CT. Bone tracer uptake (BTU) in SPECT/CT was quantified in three dimensions and anatomically localized in a scheme of quadrants and levels using a customized previously validated software. T test was used on both quadrants and levels inside and between groups. A Pearson correlation was performed for BTU within the quadrants. An area under receiver operating characteristic curves was drawn in order to find a BTU value that could differentiate the two groups. Within the groups, patients with cemented and uncemented stem fixation were compared for influences on BTU intensity.

Results: The causes of pain were identified in 61% of the patients. The most common problem was aseptic loosening (n = 11). In group AS, levels 1, 2 and 5 had similar BTUs. BTUs in these levels were significantly higher than in level 3, 4 and 6. In group S no significant differences were seen in terms of BTU in level 1–5. However, BTU here was significantly more frequent than at level 6 (p < 0.001). In both groups, the superior had a significantly higher BTU than level 2 (group AS, p < 0.01, group S p < 0.001). The BTU of the contralateral hip was compared for influences on BTU intensity. Among levels, significant differences were found for level 4, level 5 and the entire stem areas (p < 0.05). The ROC curve calculated on the whole stem allowed to identify a BTU ratio of 3.1 that separated the 92% of patients of group AS with BTU ≥ 3.1 from the 54.8% of patients of group S with a BTU ≤ 3.1. With regards to the fixation technique, only the BTU at the level 6 in group S presented a significant difference between cemented and uncemented stems (p < 0.05).

Conclusions: Higher BTU levels significantly correlated with symptoms, but a normal BTU could not exclude a specific pathology after THA. A threshold of BTU in SPECT/CT was identified to distinguish between symptomatic and asymptomatic patients after THA.

Five-year results of a cementless AMIStem-H femoral component in primary total hip arthroplasty

Markus Falkensammer, Michel Schläppi*, Dr. Fabian Kalberer*
1 Kantonsspital Winterthur

Introduction: The aims of this analysis were (1) to compare the presence of radiolucency at five-year follow-up with the one-year follow-up, (2) to evaluate if radiolucency signs are correlated with clinical aspects (discomfort or pain), anatomical shape of the femur and the quadrants. An area under receiver operating characteristic curves was drawn in order to find a BTU value that could differentiate the two groups. Within the groups, patients with cemented and uncemented stem fixation were compared for influences on BTU intensity.

Results: The causes of pain were identified in 61% of the patients. The most common problem was aseptic loosening (n = 11). In group AS, levels 1, 2 and 5 had similar BTUs. BTUs in these levels were significantly higher than in level 3, 4 and 6. In group S no significant differences were seen in terms of BTU in level 1–5. However, BTU here was significantly more frequent than at level 6 (p < 0.001). In both groups, the superior had a significantly higher BTU than level 2 (group AS, p < 0.01, group S p < 0.001). The BTU of the contralateral hip was compared for influences on BTU intensity. Among levels, significant differences were found for level 4, level 5 and the entire stem areas (p < 0.05). The ROC curve calculated on the whole stem allowed to identify a BTU ratio of 3.1 that separated the 92% of patients of group AS with BTU ≥ 3.1 from the 54.8% of patients of group S with a BTU ≤ 3.1. With regards to the fixation technique, only the BTU at the level 6 in group S presented a significant difference between cemented and uncemented stems (p < 0.05).

Conclusions: Higher BTU levels significantly correlated with symptoms, but a normal BTU could not exclude a specific pathology after THA. A threshold of BTU in SPECT/CT was identified to distinguish between symptomatic and asymptomatic patients after THA.
than with collared stems (43.3 ± 33.1 µm). In torsion, micromotion was lower with collarless (19.5 ± 5 µm).

The impact of femoral offset changes on contact patch to rim distance in total hip arthroplasty

PD Dr. Hannes A. Rüdiger1, Dr. Adelija Latypova2, Dr. Alexandre Terrier4
1 Schultess Klinik; 2 Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)

Background: The contact patch is defined as the intersection point of the joint reaction force vector and the cup. Its distance to the rim of the cup is called the contact patch to rim distance (CPR) and is related to edge loading. Precision engineering is important to determine the longevity of THR. The direction of the force vector is affected by hip motion. We assume that inaccurate reconstruction of femoral offset affects the direction of the vector and hence CPR.

Aim: To calculate CPR and joint forces during the stance phase of a gait cycle in THR with an anatomic reconstruction, and with a loss or gain of femoral offset.

Methods: Finite element model of the hip was built based on CT scans of 15 patients undergoing THR. The models were integrated in a generic musculoskeletal model of the lower extremities (OPEN SIM) to simulate muscle and joint forces during normal gait. Virtual THR were implanted in each model with a cup inclination of 42° and anteversion of 15° on a femoral prosthesis. The reconstruction was performed either anatomical, or with a loss or gain of 20% of the femoral offset. Gait was then simulated over 11 cycles and the direction and magnitude of the joint reaction force was extracted. Finally, CPR was calculated.

Results: The contact patch follows a complex path during gait, but is mostly moving in the anterior-superior quadrant of the cup. Changes in femoral offset had only minimal impact on CPR. Minimal CPR was 10.2 ± 0.7 mm (range 8.2–11.4 mm) if the reconstruction was anatomical. If the offset was increased or decreased by 20%, minimal CPR was 11.1 ± 0.8 mm (range 9.2–12.6 mm) and 8.9 ± 0.9 mm (range 7.4–10.2 mm), respectively. CPR at the maximal force was 11.3 ± 1.6 mm (range 6.7–16.2 mm) in anatomical reconstructions and 11.7 ± 1.5 mm (range 6.2–16.5 mm) in femoral reconstructions on a femoral prosthesis. The reconstruction was performed either anatomical, or with a loss or gain of 20% of the femoral offset. Gait was then simulated over 11 cycles and the direction and magnitude of the joint reaction force was extracted.

Conclusion: CPR varies considerably during gait while the contact patch remains mostly in the anterior-superior quadrant of the cup. Changes in femoral offset of up to 20% have little effect on CPR and edge loading.

Impact of a collar on primary stability of uncemented stems: an in vitro analysis of micromotion between bone and implant

PD Dr. Hannes A. Rüdiger1, Dr. Valérie Malfray-Camini1, Prof. Dr. Dominique Pioletti2, Dr. Alexandre Terrier4
1 Schultess Klinik; 2 LBO - EPFL; 3 Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne EPFL; 4 Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)

Purpose: The aim of this study is to quantitatively compare the primary stability of collarless and collared stems in reconstruction with a gain of loss of femoral offset.

Methods: Collarless and collared versions of the same cementless uncemented ceramic-on-polyethylene (CoP) devices (97.88%). The collar has been determined. A total of 32 patients (14.2%) had at least a radiolucency of higher than 2 mm in one Gruen zone, thereof only 5 (2.2%) were symptomatic (3 slight, 1 moderate and 1 marked pain). Six patients required a femoral revision (four aseptic loosening, one due to fracture and one due to infection). Consequently, the cumulative five-year survivorship of the stem was 97.80% (95% CI: 95.60% to 99.60%).

Conclusions: There was no correlation between the measured variables and the presence of radiolucencies has been detected. The survivorship of 97.80% shows a good clinical result which is comparable to the annual report of National Joint Registry for England and Wales of 2015 for uncemented ceramic-on-polyethylene (CoP) devices (97.88%).

Anterior internal fixation of the pelvic ring with a rod-screw-system – what rod-to-bone distance is anatomically optimal?

Julian Scherer1, Dr. Elisabeth Alchten1, Prof. Dr. Hans-Peter Simmen1, Prof. Dr. Clément M. L. Werner1, Georg Feigi2, PD Dr. Georg Osterhoff3
1 Universitätsspital Zürich; 2 Medizinische Universität Graz

Introduction: Anterior fixation of the pelvis using subcutaneous supra-acetabular pedicle screw internal fixation (INIFX) has proven to be a useful tool for pelvic fixation in patients where open fixation is not suitable. The purpose of this study was to find the optimal rod-to-bone distance for the INIFX that allows for minimal hazard to the inguinal neuro-vascular structures and as little as possible interference with the soft tissues of the proximal thigh when the patient is sitting.

Methods: An INIFX was simulated for 10 soft embalmed cadavers with three different rod-to-bone distances at the level of the supra-acetabular pedicle screw. With each configuration, the relation of the rod to the neuro-vascular and the muscular surroundings was described and measured in supine and sitting position of the cadaver. In addition, the changes in compartmental pressure inside the muscular and the vascular laecae was assessed using a manometric balloon tamp.

Results: Except for the femoral artery, vein and nerve, all investigated anatomical structures of the groin were under compression (distance to the rod <3 mm) with a rod-to-bone distance of 1 cm (fig. 1). With a rod-to-bone distance of 2 cm most of the anatomical structures were safe in supine position, although less than with 3 cm. With hip flexion some structures got under compression, especially the lateral femoral cutaneous nerve (LFCN, 80%) and the anterior femoral cutaneous nerve (AFCN, 35%). With a rod-to-bone distance of 3 cm almost all anatomical structures were safe in supine position, while with hip flexion most superficial structures of the proximal thigh got under compression, especially the LFCN (75 %) and the AFCN (60%). When sitting, the sartorius muscle was compressed in >90% of the samples with all three configurations, with a rod-to-bone distance of 1 cm this was also the case in supine position. In both the Lacuna vasorum and the Lacuna musculorum, there was a significantly greater increase of intracompartmental pressure when sitting up with an INIFX in 1 cm rod-to-bone distance when compared to the configurations with 2 cm (p<0.05). (ANOVA, p<0.05).

Conclusion: Aiming for a rod-to-bone distance of 2 cm is the safest way with regard to compression of the femoral neuro-vascular bundle and at the same time leads to the least compression of more superficial structures like the LFCN, the AFCN, or the sartorius muscle in sitting position.

Limb lengthening with the Precice magnetic driven nail

Dr. Tobias Bühler1, Prof. Dr. Gerhard Ulrich Exner2, Dr. Pascal A. Schal3
1 Kantonsspital Aarau AG; 2 Orthopädezentrum Zürich; 3 Luzerner Kantonsspital Wolhusen

Introduction: Several fully implanted nail systems are available for bone lengthening. From our experience the magnetic driven Precice nail (Ellipse technology) is superior to those we used before. Lengthening of the precice nail is activated by a portable remote externally applied magnet.

Methods: Insertion of the nail principally follows standards used for intramedullary nail fixation of fractures after preeraming to a diameter 2 mm larger than the nail used. Before insertion of the nail, drill holes at the predetermined level are made for “ventilation” during reaming and as breaking points of the cortiometony. Lengthening follows the standards of Codivilla/lizarov (1 mm per day after a waiting period of 7 to 10 days). Partial weight bearing was allowed until consolidation appeared sufficient. 1. Male patient (37): Following femur fracture...
healed with 2 cm shortening the patient felt significant discomfort, when barefoot or walking without shoe lift. This was solved after uncomplicated lengthening over the preconcise nail. 2. Male patient (28): At age 6 years open femur/knee trauma. At age 28 years leg shortening and flexion contracture of the knee of 45° with extensive soft tissue scarring was noted. He did not allow to use his leg for weight bearing. Following knee arthrodesis, femur lengthening of 14 cm was performed. This needed the exchange of the nail due to the maximal telescoping of 8 cm. 3. Male patient (23): At one year of age with Menigococcemia he developed a Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome affecting both legs. During childhood he had 4 lengthenings of the tibia and femur using external fixators. At present his problem was sitting in the auditory as the orthoprosthesys needed to compensate for the deformity of the lower leg and 8 cm shortness of the femur. Lenghtening with the precisce nail allowed to equalize femur length and thus shortening the orthoprosthesys which enabled him to sit comfortably and continue to attend the University.

Results: In the presented patients lengthening of 2 cm to 14 cm with complete bone healing was achieved without complications. Full weight bearing was possible three months after completion of lengthening.

Conclusion: At present the Precice nail appears to be the most advanced lengthening nail technique. As it allows also shortening it can be applied for compression of segmental resections and later reconstruction by callus distraction. We look forward to the development of a nail allowing also closed segment transport.

**FREIE MITTEILUNGEN**

**FM59**

**Stability in SER II-IV ankle fractures and weightbearing radiographs**

Dr. Henrik Bäcker1, Prof. Dr. Harald Bonel1, Dr. Timo Schmid1, PD Dr. Fabian G. Krause2, Dr. Marc Attinger1

1 Inselspital, Bern University Hospital; 2 Inselspital Bern

SER lateral malleolar fractures are common. The assessment of the stability of the ankle fracture is crucial for decision making of treatment which is associated with the integrity of the deltoid ligament (SERII-III). Slight talar shift can lead to extensive decrease of tibio-talar contact area (Ramsay 1999). Several clinical tests have been proposed of which static weightbearing radiography is used to measure the talar shift with the medial clear space to detect medial instability (SERIV). However, the correlation of a stable ankle joint under weightbearing load with the structural integrity of the deltoid ligament has not been shown yet which we want to investigate. 17 patients with lateral malleolar fractures were investigated who underwent an MRI and weightbearing radiography examination. In the MRI, the deep deltoid ligament was assessed as intact, partial und complete rupture. The medial clear space was measured – distance between the lateral border of the medial malleolus and the medial border of the talus at the level of the talar dome (millimeter). Seven patients suffered from deep deltoid ligament rupture (4 partial; 3 complete). The medial clear space in patients with intact deep deltoid ligament was 2.96 ± 0.41 mm in mean, in partial rupture 2.8 ± 0.38 mm, in complete rupture 3.43 ± 0.23 mm. When counting the complete rupture and partial rupture together the mean was 3.07 ± 0.45 mm and in partial ruptures plus the intact ones 2.91 ± 0.40 mm. Our results show no significant correlation of stability with the deltoid ligament rupture when barefoot or walking without shoe lift. This was solved after uncomplicated lengthening over the preconcise nail. 2. Male patient (28): At age 6 years open femur/knee trauma. At age 28 years leg shortening and flexion contracture of the knee of 45° with extensive soft tissue scarring was noted. He did not allow to use his leg for weight bearing. Following knee arthrodesis, femur lengthening of 14 cm was performed. This needed the exchange of the nail due to the maximal telescoping of 8 cm. 3. Male patient (23): At one year of age with Menigococcemia he developed a Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome affecting both legs. During childhood he had 4 lengthenings of the tibia and femur using external fixators. At present his problem was sitting in the auditory as the orthoprosthesys needed to compensate for the deformity of the lower leg and 8 cm shortness of the femur. Lenghtening with the precisce nail allowed to equalize femur length and thus shortening the orthoprosthesys which enabled him to sit comfortably and continue to attend the University.

Results: In the presented patients lengthening of 2 cm to 14 cm with complete bone healing was achieved without complications. Full weight bearing was possible three months after completion of lengthening.

Conclusion: At present the Precice nail appears to be the most advanced lengthening nail technique. As it allows also shortening it can be applied for compression of segmental resections and later reconstruction by callus distraction. We look forward to the development of a nail allowing also closed segment transport.

**FM60**

Weightbearing radiographs versus gravity stress radiographs for stability evaluation of supination-external rotation fractures of the ankle

Dr. Angela Seidel, PD Dr. Fabian G. Krause, Prof. Dr. Martin Weber

Background: Isolated lateral malleolar fractures may result from a supination-external rotation (SER) injury of the ankle. Stable fractures maintain tibiotalar congruence due to competent medial restraints including the deltoid ligament. They can be treated nonoperatively with excellent functional results and long-term prognosis. Unstable fractures include a deltoid ligament rupture and are assumed to benefit from operative treatment. Stability can be assessed with either stress radiographs or weightbearing radiographs.

Objectives: The goal of this study was to compare these radiographs to predict functional outcome.

Study Design & Methods: A consecutive series of patients with closed isolated lateral malleolar fractures (presumed AO 44-B1, Lauge-Hansen SER type) were prospectively enrolled from September 2008 to August 2015. Patients with clearly unstable fractures (medial clear space > 7 mm) on the initial nonweightbearing radiograph were excluded and operated. All other patients were examined with a weightbearing anteroposterior radiograph of the ankle 3 to 7 days after trauma. A stable fracture was defined as a medial clear space < 4 mm. Borderline instability of the fracture was assumed when the medial clear space was 4 – 7 mm. If a fracture was unstable in both radiographs operative fixation was advised. All non-operatively treated patients were seen for clinical and radiographic follow-up 1 to 2 years after trauma.

Results: Out of 104 patients with isolated lateral malleolar fractures of the SER type, 14 patients were treated operatively because of clear instability, 44 demonstrated instability on the gravity stress but stability on the weightbearing radiograph (g-unstable), 46 were stable on both radiographs (g-stable). All were treated nonoperatively. At average follow-up of 20 months no significant differences were seen in the AOFAS hindfoot score (92 points g-stable group vs 93 points g-instable group), the FFI score (11 vs 10 points), the SF-36 physical component (86 vs 85 points) and SF-36 mental component (84 vs 81 points). Radiographically all fractures had healed with anatomic congruity of the ankle.

Conclusions: Weightbearing radiographs provide a reliable basis to decide about stability and nonoperative treatment in isolated lateral malleolar fractures of the SER type with excellent clinical and radiographic outcome at short-term follow-up. Gravity stress radiographs appear to overrate the need for operative treatment.

**FM61**

The sinus tarsi approach: a minimal invasive procedure to treat comminuted calcaneal fractures

Dr. Johannes Pachinger

Kantonsspital Frauenfeld

Background: Complication rates following treatment of intra-articular displaced calcaneal fractures are up to 33%. Although the lateral extended L-shaped approach allows for good exposition of the corpus fragments, visualisation of the subtal joint is often insufficient and/or associated with large fascio-cutaneous flaps. Additionally, complications such as soft tissue necrosis, wound infections, and bone necrosis due to lateral devascularisation frequently occur. A less invasive alternative, the sinus tarsi approach with indirect reduction over a tibio-calcaneal distractor, is a reliable method that may result in less soft tissue complications.

Materials: Between October 2013 and October 2016, 16 displaced calcaneal fractures (radiographs confirmed) were treated at our institution. Fourteen cases were treated using the sinus tarsi approach with tibio-calcaneal distraction. Clinical and radiological follow-up visits (6, 12, and 36 weeks) included assessments with the American Orthopaedics Foot and Ankle Society (AOFAS) scale and the modified Rowe-Score.

Results: Anatomical reduction of the subtal joint and restoration of Bohler’s angle could be achieved in all fracture types and 93% of the cases. No skin necrosis occurred; however, one wound infection needed revision. The median operation time was 60 minutes (IQR 50-60, range 25–95). At the 9 month follow up visit, outcome scores were favourable with a mean AOFAS of 85 (±10.5) and a modified Rowe Score of 86 (±12).

Conclusions: The sinus tarsi approach for displaced intra-articular calcaneal fractures resulted in anatomical restoration of the calcaneus in 93% of the cases. Operation time was short, complication rates were low, and clinical outcomes were favourable.

Key words: Sinus tarsi approach, calcaneal fractures, minimal invasive

**FM62**

The V sign in lateral talar process fractures: an experimental study using a foot and ankle model

Dr. Thorsten Jentzsch1, Dr. Anita Hasler2, Dr. Manuel Peterhans, Dr. Martin Weber

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Background: Lateral talar process fractures (LTPF) constitute 15% of ankle injuries in snowboarders. They are often misdiagnosed on conventional radiographs, which are also susceptible to rotational

Study Design & Methods: A consecutive series of patients with closed isolated lateral malleolar fractures (presumed AO 44-B1, Lauge-Hansen SER type) were prospectively enrolled from September 2008 to August 2015. Patients with clearly unstable fractures (medial clear space > 7 mm) on the initial nonweightbearing radiograph were excluded and operated. All other patients were examined with a weightbearing anteroposterior radiograph of the ankle 3 to 7 days after trauma. A stable fracture was defined as a medial clear space < 4 mm. Borderline instability of the fracture was assumed when the medial clear space was 4 – 7 mm. If a fracture was unstable in both radiographs operative fixation was advised. All non-operatively treated patients were seen for clinical and radiographic follow-up 1 to 2 years after trauma.

Results: Out of 104 patients with isolated lateral malleolar fractures of the SER type, 14 patients were treated operatively because of clear instability, 44 demonstrated instability on the gravity stress but stability on the weightbearing radiograph (g-unstable), 46 were stable on both radiographs (g-stable). All were treated nonoperatively. At average follow-up of 20 months no significant differences were seen in the AOFAS hindfoot score (92 points g-stable group vs 93 points g-instable group), the FFI score (11 vs 10 points), the SF-36 physical component (86 vs 85 points) and SF-36 mental component (84 vs 81 points). Radiographically all fractures had healed with anatomic congruity of the ankle.

Conclusions: Weightbearing radiographs provide a reliable basis to decide about stability and nonoperative treatment in isolated lateral malleolar fractures of the SER type with excellent clinical and radiographic outcome at short-term follow-up. Gravity stress radiographs appear to overrate the need for operative treatment.
malpositioning due to pain. A positive V sign is an interruption of the contour of the lateral talus process. It has been suggested to be pathognomonic for LTPF. However, there are very few studies about this topic. The objectives were to study whether the V sign is useful in diagnosing LTPF.

Methods: In an experimental study, two investigators evaluated lateral radiographs (n = 108) of high resolution, solid foam, radiopaque distal foot and ankle models. Two other investigators, who obtained the radiographs, defined the gold standard. Four different models (no fracture, type A, B, or C fractures according to Hawkins) and three varying ankle joint positions (0°, 20°, and 40° of inversion, plantar flexion, and internal rotation) were independent variables. The correct detection of a V sign on lateral radiographs was the primary dependent variable and the detection of the fracture type and uncertainty in making this decision were the secondary dependent variables. The chosen study size surpassed the sample size calculation. The chi-squared test was used for categorical data.

Results: There were fair interobserver agreements on the V sign and fracture types (kappa coefficient [κ] = 0.35, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.18–0.53, p < 0.001 and κ = 0.37, 95% CI 0.26–0.48, p < 0.001). For the detection of the V sign, the mean sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, likelihood ratio, and mean uncertainty were 77% (95% CI 67–86%), 59% (95% CI 39–78%), 85% (95% CI 75–92%), 46% (95% CI 29–63%), 2, and 38%. Increased inversion and type B fractures were associated with better detection of the V sign (p = 0.035 and p = 0.011 as well as p = 0.001 and p = 0.013, for each investigator). Plantar flexion and internal rotation were not associated with the V sign (p = 0.31 and 0.33 as well as 0.35 and 0.53, for each investigator).

Conclusion: It is not recommended to exclusively use the V sign for the evaluation of LTPF. If negative, LTPF cannot be excluded. However, if positive, it may be a helpful surrogate parameter for the presence of LTPF, especially type B fractures. Inversion may lead to better visualization of the V sign. This knowledge about the V sign is a valuable asset to the diagnostic skillset of physicians.

Das Abstract FM63 wurde zurückgezogen.

Return to sport after a standardized nonoperative early weightbearing protocol for acute achilles tendon rupture

Dr. Andreas Schwinghammer¹, Dr. Timo Ecker;
Dr. Timo Schmid, Dr. Anne Bremer, Prof. Dr. Martin Weber, PD Dr. Fabian G. Krause
1 Inselspital Bern

Introduction: In young and active patients with acute Achilles tendon rupture, return to previous sports activity level after treatment with standardized nonoperative immediate full weight-bearing protocol is unknown. In a consecutive series of patients the sports activity level, functional outcome, and complication rate was assessed.

Methods: A total of 171 patients were consecutively treated with a combination of an equinus cast and rehabilitation boot, which enables immediate full weight-bearing and early functional rehabilitation. 114 patients were available for clinical follow-up and completed questionnaires to calculate Activity Rating Scale Score (ARS), and Tegner Activity Scale Score. These scores were compared before the rupture and at 5-year follow-up. Based on the Tegner Activity Scale Score before the rupture, patients were divided into a low-level activity (<5) and high-level activity (>5) group and return to sports activity was compared. Clinical assessment at minimum 12-months followup (mean, 27 ± 20 months; range 12–88) included testing of plantar flexion strength and range of motion, callous circumference, and subjective parameters to calculate a modified Thermann score.

Results: Overall no significant change in the mean Tegner activity scale score (6 ± 1 before the rupture and 5 ± 1 after 5 years; p = 0.124) and in mean ARS score (2.3 ± 0.7 before the rupture and 2 ± 0.6 after 5 years; p = 0.44) was noted. 70% of patients in the high-level activity group returned to the previous Tegner Activity Scale Score at the 5-year followup compared to 92% of the patients in the low-level activity group (p = 0.013); to previous ARS Score 82% and 92% and the patients (p = 0.115). The mean Thermann score was 82 ± 13 (range, 41–100). There were 9.3% reruptures (8 with and 3 without an adequate trauma), 5 deep venous thromboses, 1 complex regional pain syndrome.

Conclusion: Most patients return to their previous sports activity level after a standardized nonoperative early full-weightbearing treatment protocol for acute Achilles tendon rupture at mid-term followup and show favorable functional short-term outcome. Even in high-level active patients return to sports level activity was achieved in the majority of cases. Rerupture rate is comparable to current literature for nonoperative treatment, even with immediate weight bearing.

Reversed L-shaped ostectomy for hallux valgus: do the number of screws for fixation, body mass index, or additional surgical procedures matter?

Dr. Thorsten Jentzsch¹, Dr. Niklas Renner¹, Dr. Richard Niehaus¹, Jan M. Farei-Campagna¹, Marcel Deggeller², Fabrice Scheurer², Dr. Katie Palmer³, Dr. Stephan Wirth³
1 Universitätsklinik Balgrist; 2 Universität Zürich; 3 London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Background: Hallux valgus deformity (HV) affects around every fourth person. Its surgical treatment is a flagship of orthopaedic surgery, but the best surgical technique and reasons for unsatisfactory outcomes remain controversial. The aim of this study was to investigate associations between potential risk factors and outcomes after reversed L-shaped osteotomy (Revel) for HV.

Methods: A retrospective single-center cohort study was conducted between 2004–2013. It included patients ≥18 years with Revel for HV and applied strict exclusion criteria. The exposure variables were (1) number of screws used for fixation of the osteotomy, (2) BMI, and (3) additional surgical procedures for HV; e.g. Akin osteotomy. The primary outcome was radiological recurrence of HV (increased HV angle [HVA] >15 degrees) at last follow-up. Secondary outcomes were limited patient satisfaction, complication, and revision. Logistic regression adjusted for confounders; a priori for age, sex, and preoperative HVA.

Results: The median follow-up was 12.0 (interquartile range = 4.0–19.0) months (n = 827). There were 203 (25%) recurrences, 124 (15.3%) limited satisfactions, 37 (4.6%) complications, and 20 (2.5%) revisions. No associations between (1) the number of screws or (2) BMI and recurrence were found; independent of age, sex, additional surgical procedure for HV, and preoperative HVA (odds ratio [OR] = 0.63 [95% confidence interval = 0.35–1.12], p = 0.12 and OR = 1.16 [0.74–1.83], p = 0.51). (3) An additional surgical procedure for HV, male sex, and increased preoperative HVA were more likely to have recurrence (OR = 2.07 [1.00–4.29], p = 0.050, OR = 2.03 [1.28–3.22],
Free vascularised corticoperiosteal medial femoral condyle flap for ankle and middle foot reconstruction. Efficacy and donor morbidity

Dr. Olga Politikou¹, Dr. Thomas Giessen¹, Dr. Stephan Wirth¹, Prof. Dr. Pietro Giovanoli¹, PD Dr. Maurizio Calcagni¹
¹ UniversitätsSpital Zürich; ² Uniklinik Balgrist

Background: Avascular necrosis (AVN) or calcirratin non-union in lower extremity occurs in situations of poor vascular supply of the fracture or arthrodesis site. In these cases the use of a conventional bone graft is often insufficient and osteogenic enhancement is required. The free corticoperiosteal medial femoral condyle (MFC) flap has been extensively used to treat persistent non-unions in the upper extremity. Few published studies have reported its use for complex reconstruction of ankle and foot and a very high rate of healing with minimal donor site morbidity has been achieved. We have chosen this flap for cases of ankle and midfoot calcirratin non-union, where reconstruction with a conventional bone graft had already failed. Our aim was to provide a safe and definitive bone healing solution, opting for a low donor site morbidity, in comparison with the alternatives of vascularized iliac or fibula graft.

Objectives: To evaluate the efficacy and the morbidity of this technique and to assess the donor site morbidity, clinically and radiologically.

Study design and methods: We reviewed retrospectively all the cases of calcirratin non-union in the ankle or midfoot treated with free MFC flap from January 2010 to December 2015. Indications were previous failed subtalar, talonavicular or tibiotarar arthrodesis, persistent distal tibia defect and talus AVN. We studied the union rate, time to union and time to full weight bearing. We also invited the participants for clinical and radiological assessment of the reconstructed area and the donor site and we asked them to fill out the Foot Function Index questionnaire.

Results: Our mean follow up was 3 years (15–74 months) and we included 12 patients. The mean number of previous operations was 3.3. Complete union was achieved in 10 out of 12 cases (83%). The mean time to first signs of union was 2.1 months and to complete union 9.2 months. The mean time to full weight bearing was 3.1 months. Pain relief was achieved in 9 out of 12 cases (75%). The donor site morbidity was minimal to zero.

Conclusions: The use of free corticoperiosteal MFC flap provides a sufficient bone healing in difficult cases of calcirratin non-union in ankle and midfoot. We recommend its use for these cases, opting for a definitive and safe solution. In comparison with other vascularized bone grafts the donor site morbidity is lower, in terms of simplicity of harvest, immediate postoperative pain and activity restriction.

Distal IPJ and 1st MTPJ fusion for osteomyelitis and septic joint arthritis in diabetic foot syndrome patients

Dr. Gil Garuth, Dr. Kevin Lanter, Martin Ulrich, Dr. Lukas Iselin Luzerner Kantonsspital Luzern

Background: In cases of Diabetic Foot ulcers over joints with associated septic arthritis achieving the erradication of the infection can be difficult. In order to avoid amputation or instability following a debridement, which is associated with functional impairment, the goal of treatment is to be as preserving as possible. Therefore the backbone of our treatment in such cases consist of 3 major rules. 1. A thorough debridement, which often is associated with functional impairment, the goal of treatment is to be as preserving as possible. Therefore the backbone of our treatment in such cases consist of 3 major rules. 2. Getting a primary stabilization by fusing the joint. 3. Sufficient soft tissue coverage to the post debrided ulcer. To our knowledge there is no experience with fixating a small joint after a debridement with a screw.

Methods: Retrospective 25 patients with IPJ or 1st MTPJ septic arthritis due to diabetic ulcers between 2013–2016. All patients had a combination of bone and soft tissue infections. All patients had a preoperative radiographs, 22 patients had a MRI scan preoperatively to define the extent of the bony and soft-tissue infection size. A thorough debridement was done that includes both soft tissue and infected bone until macroscopically there were no signs of infection. After debridement a fusion of infected joint (2.7 or 3.5 screws) was made to stabilize the joint so that the wound could heal.

Results: The preservation of the first ray by solid MTPJ or IP fusion was achieved in 21 patients (84%). 4 patients (16%) ended up with an amputation of the 1 st toe due to ongoing infection. In cases where amputation was done, the basal phalanx could be left to save the biomechanical properties of the first ray. 3 patients (12%) with an IP-fusion had implant loosening due to ongoing osteomyelitis and insufficient soft-tissue healing. 1 patient needed a through MTP-I head resection. In 21 patients, pathogens could be identified. In 89% Staph. aureus was found. 24 patients had relevant concomitant diseases during the 12-month follow-up, all patients achieved healed diabetic foot ulcers and could mobilize in protective orthopaedic shoes.

Conclusion: Arthrodesis of IP- or MTP-joints in diabetic foot patients with an acute septic arthritis presents a successful way of treatment in order to achieve a stable situation for soft-tissue healing.

Distal IPJ and 1st MTPJ fusion for osteomyelitis and septic joint arthritis in diabetic foot syndrome patients

Clinical outcome for total ankle replacement in patients younger than 50 years

Domink Spühler, Lukas Zwicky, Christine Schweizer, Prof. Dr. Beat Hintamnemann KantonsSpital Baselland

Intro: Total ankle replacement (TAR) has been shown to be an effective treatment in reducing pain and maintaining function in end-stage ankle osteoarthrits. Nowadays, TAR is not only proclaimed for old and inactive patients. However, especially younger patients with a great activity level have high demands and expectations towards functionality of TAR. Therefore the interest in clinical results of this subgroup has increased. The purpose of this study was to compare the clinical outcome between patients aged <50 and those aged ≥50 years.

Methods: A consecutive series of 813 primary TARs (3rd generation HINTEGRA, 446 male, 367 female) performed between May 2003 and December 2012 were divided into two groups and analyzed: patients <50 and ≥50 years at the time of implantation. Clinical outcome (AOFAS hindfoot score, pain on VAS, ROM) was documented before...
Subtalar joint arthritis after total ankle replacement

Introduction: Total ankle replacement (TAR) has been shown to be effective to reduce pain and maintain function in posttraumatic ankle arthritis. Compared to ankle fusion, TAR reproduces hindfoot kinematics more physiologically; however, the suggestion that the maintenance of motion has a protective effect on the subtalar joint is still a matter of debate. Only a scarce number of long-term studies exist supporting this statement. The purpose of this study was, to evaluate the rate of ST joint fusion following TAR and to investigate if the integrity of the joints adjacent to the upper ankle can be preserved when treating patients with a TAR as opposed to ankle fusion.

Methods: A consecutive series of 1053 primary TAR (580 male, 473 female) performed between May 2006 and December 2014 were retrospectively identified. Patients who underwent a subtalar fusion following TAR were analyzed. Radiographs before implantation and before fusion were classified using the Kellgren and Lawrence Grading Score (KLS). Fusion was confirmed on conventional radiographs. The indication for surgery and time between implantation and fusion were analyzed.

Results: In 23 cases (2.2%, 10 male, 13 female) a subtalar fusion was performed. The indication for TAR was posttraumatic osteoarthritis (OA) in all but one case. The indication for fusion was progressive OA in 13 cases (57%), instability in 6 cases (26%) and cystic changes/ osteonecrosis of the talus in 4 cases (17%). The median time between implantation and fusion was 2.5 (0.2-9.0) years. Median time to fusion was 5 months. In this group, primary osteoarthritis was less common and mean preoperative AOFAS hindfoot score was higher (68 vs. 61, \( p = 0.003 \)) and more pain (2.6 vs. 1.9, \( p <0.001 \)). Nonetheless, the improvement in the clinical outcome is the same in both groups although the baseline level is lower in the younger group.

Conclusion: The rate of subtalar joint OA after TAR in our collective is very low and comparable to the literature. In almost half of the patients requiring fusion the grade of subtalar OA remained constant since TAR, which suggests better subtalar integrity as opposed to ankle fusion. Time to fusion tends to be shorter for reasons other than progressive OA. Fusion rates of the subtalar joint after TAR are excellent and higher than after ankle fusion.

Subtalar joint configuration in ankle osteoarthritis

Background: The influence of the subtalar joint on the evolution of ankle joint osteoarthritis is still a matter of debate. Although subtalar joint compensation of deformities above the ankle joint was proposed mid-stage of ankle joint osteoarthritis, the evidence of this assumption is weak. In this study, we investigated the subtalar joint configuration in different stages of ankle joint osteoarthritis using weightbearing CT scans. The influence of the tibio-talar tilt was additionally assessed.

Methods: We included patients with ankle joint osteoarthritis treated in our institution from January 2013 to April 2016. A control group of 28 patients was additionally assessed. Varus and valgus ankles were subdivided according to the modified Takakura classification and the tilt of the talus in the ankle joint mortise. The type of ankle osteoarthritis was diagnosed on a plain weightbearing anterior to posterior radiograph of the ankle. The medial distal tibial angle (TDA) and the angle between the tibial shaft and the surface of the talar dome (TTS) were measured. The subtalar joint alignment was assessed using weightbearing CT scans. Two angles were assessed: the subtalar inclination angle (SIA) which was measured to investigate the subtalar compensation. For assessment of the talar morphology, the intal-subtal angle (ISA) was determined.

Results: This analysis showed significant differences of the subtalar inclination in between varus and controls (SIA, \( P = .001 \)). Regarding the talar morphology, significant differences were found for both, varus and valgus feet when compared to the controls (ISA, \( P = .001 \) and .036, respectively). No significant differences of the subtalar joint inclination and talar morphology could be identified comparing different stages of ankle joint osteoarthritis inside the varus or valgus group. No relationship between the tilt of the talus in the ankle joint mortise and the subtalar joint inclination or talar morphology was identified.
Conclusion: Varus ankles compensate in the subtalar joint for deformities above the ankle joint. The stage of ankle joint osteoarthritis and extent of the tibiotalar tilt had no influence on the compensation. Consequently, the progression of ankle joint osteoarthritis is more dependent on the supramalleolar alignment and integrity of soft tissue (i.e. ligaments and tendons) than on the osseous configuration of the subtalar joint.

TOF foot in determining intraoperative muscle relaxation. The most resistant muscles to NMBA blockade were abductor digiti minimi > abductor hallucis > extensor hallucis longus > tibialis anterior > deltoid > paraspinal muscles > hip abductors. Fastest recovery from relaxation were observed for abductor digiti minimi > tibialis anterior > abductor hallucis > extensor hallucis longus > paraspinal muscles > deltoid > hip abductors. When no twitches were present in TOF hand (TOF = 0) for the first time, MEPs could be detected only in few cases for abductor digiti minimi (n = 4), abductor hallucis longus (n = 3), tibialis anterior (n = 1) and extensor hallucis longus (n = 1). However, in 90% of all measurements (n = 92) no MEPs could be detected as soon as TOF hand was 0.

Conclusion: TOF hand is superior to TOF foot to measuring muscle relaxation. Muscle relaxation occurs first in hip abductors, paraspinal muscles and the deltoid. The most resistant muscle to NMBA blockade was the abductor digiti minimi. Vice versa the first muscle to recover from muscle relaxation was the abductor digiti minimi whereas hip abductors, deltoid and paraspinal muscles were the last muscles to recover. TOF hand adequately represents muscle relaxation particularly for the hip abductors, paraspinal and deltoid muscle.

FM73
Spine surgery education is safe
Dr. Guy Waisbrot¹, Dr. Tamas Fekete, Dr. Frank Kleinstück, PD Dr. Francois Porchet, Dr. Anne Mannion, PD Dr. Schubert¹, Deszö Jeszenszky, Dr. Daniel Haschtmann
¹ Schulthess Klinik, Zurich, Switzerland

Background: Active performance of spine surgery residents (RES) in the operation theatre is a decisive part of their surgical education. However, patient safety is of paramount importance and must not be sacrificed on behalf of thorough education. Thus, reaching the educational goal might become a dilemma, as the performance of residents in the operating room may result theoretically in increased morbidity and less satisfied patients. The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of resident performance on surgical and patient reported outcomes in patients undergoing lumbar procedures.

Methods: This was a single-center retrospective analysis of prospectively collected data within the EUROSPINE Spine Tango Registry, using data from our institution between the years 2004–2015. The study included a total of 1413 patients. Patients operated on by board certified spine surgeons (BCS) were included as control group. Patients were divided into three groups based on the surgical procedure they underwent: lumbar single level fusion (SLF); RES n = 60, BCS n = 261, single level decompression for lumbar spinal stenosis (SLD); RES n = 247, BCS n = 528. Patients completed the multidimensional Core Outcome Measures Index (COMI; 0–10 scale) preoperatively, and 3 and 12 months postoperatively. Multiple linear regression models were used to investigate the influence of resident performance on the outcomes of interest.

Results: There were no differences in surgical or medical complication rates (p >0.05) Blood loss was found to be significantly higher in resident performance only for SLD (p <0.05) and operation time was significantly longer only in DH cases (p <0.05). Length of hospitalization was slightly but not significantly higher in SLF cases (p = 0.178). Patient outcome reflected by COMI scores was similar preoperatively for RES and BCS. Scores significantly improved after all three types of procedures (p <0.0001) without difference between teaching cases and control group (p >0.05)

Conclusion: Surgical training of spine surgery residents under guided supervision by board certified spine surgeons is safe as it is not associated with increased morbidity and mortality. Additionally, patient reported outcome revealed improvement after all three procedure types and is not affected by the teaching cases.

FM74
Muscle relaxation in orthopedic surgery – What does the anesthesiologist measurement with train of four (TOF) tells us?
Dr. Michael Betz¹, Dr. José Aguirre¹, PD Dr. Martin Schubert¹, Barbara Huber¹, PD Dr. Mazda Farshad²
¹ Universitätsklinik Balgrist Schulthess Klinik, Zurich, Switzerland

Introduction: Orthopedic surgeons often require a full muscle relaxation during surgery. Anesthesiologists use the Hand Train-of-Four (TOF) routinely for assessment of the grade of relaxation and report full relaxation if the TOF becomes zero. Even then, orthopedic surgeons often report an insufficient relaxation. The aims of this study are to determine if TOF hand is superior to TOF foot in quantification of muscle relaxation and which muscles are the first to relax and last to recover.

Methods: Muscle relaxation was prospectively monitored in 12 patients who underwent lumbar spinal fusion using TOF hand and TOF foot as well as motor evoked potentials (MEP) in the upper and lower extremities. After full relaxation was achieved, TOF and MEP measurements were performed 10 minutes after each rocuronium bolus from beginning to full recovery of the relaxation. The preliminary results of the first 12 patients are reported.

Results: TOF hand was more resistant to NMBA blockade and had a shorter recovery than TOF foot, indicating TOF hand to be superior to TOF foot in determining intraoperative muscle relaxation. The most resistant muscles to NMBA blockade were abductor digiti minimi > abductor hallucis > extensor hallucis longus > tibialis anterior > deltoid > paraspinal muscles > hip abductors. Fastest recovery from relaxation were observed for abductor digiti minimi > tibialis anterior > abductor hallucis > extensor hallucis longus > paraspinal muscles > deltoid > hip abductors. When no twitches were present in TOF hand (TOF = 0) for the first time, MEPs could be detected only in few cases for abductor digiti minimi (n = 4), abductor hallucis longus (n = 3), tibialis anterior (n = 1) and extensor hallucis longus (n = 1). However, in 90% of all measurements (n = 92) no MEPs could be detected as soon as TOF hand was 0.

Conclusion: TOF hand is superior to TOF foot to measuring muscle relaxation. Muscle relaxation occurs first in hip abductors, paraspinal muscles and the deltoid. The most resistant muscle to NMBA blockade was the abductor digiti minimi. Vice versa the first muscle to recover from muscle relaxation was the abductor digiti minimi whereas hip abductors, deltoid and paraspinal muscles were the last muscles to recover. TOF hand adequately represents muscle relaxation particularly for the hip abductors, paraspinal and deltoid muscle.

FM75
Radiation-free measurement tools to evaluate spinal sagittal angle on AIS patients: a validity study
Anne Tabard-Fougère, Dr Alice Bonnefoy-Mazure, Dr Amira Dhouib, Dr Stéphane Armand, Dr Romain Dayer
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Introduction: Sagittal imbalance is a common postural malformation, particularly in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) patients. Progression of this malformation need to be monitored with precise measurement systems. The gold standard is 2-Dimensional radiography (RX) that exposes patients to radiation. Radiation-free instruments, such as inclinometer (INCL) and rasters triangleography (RAST), are available to assess spinal sagittal angles. Reliability of INCL measurement and of RAST for sagittal spinal angles has been documented in healthy volunteers. However, no study compared the spinal sagittal angle measured using INCL and RAST system with RX. Thus, the aim of this study was to evaluated intra-rater reliability and validity in comparison with the RX, of INCL and RAST to assess spinal sagittal angles on patients with AIS.

Methods: Fifty-one AIS patients were included (13.5 ± 2.0 years old, girls = 32 (63%), Cobb angle = 23.0 ± 14.4°, mean BMI = 18.9 ± 2.8 kg.m⁻²). Three repeated measurements of thoracic kyphosis (TK) and lumbar lordosis (LL) were evaluated by the same operator with INCL and RAST the same day of RX examination. Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) were used to evaluate reliability of INCL and RAST systems. Additionally, Pearson coefficients were computed between RX and INCL and also between RX and RAST.

Results: Reliability of each radiation-free system was excellent (ICC >0.75 for INCL and RAST) for both TK and LL parameters. Pearson coefficient between each radiation-free systems and RX were moderate for TK (0.50 <RTK<0.75 for INCL and RAST) and low for LL (RR=0.50 for INCL and LL=0.50).

Conclusions: Firstly, this study demonstrated that the reliability of INCL and RAST free radiation systems was excellent for TK and LL in AIS patients. Secondly, concerning the validity of these two systems, this study showed a good validity for INCL and RAST to measure TK using RX as gold standard. However concerning the measurement of LL, the validity was not established. Thus, these two free-radiation systems could be used for clinical follow-up on patients with AIS for evaluation of TK but not for LL.

FM76
Back pain and its change after surgery in adolescents and young adults with adult idiopathic scoliosis (AIS)
Dr. Tamas F. Fekete, PD Dr. Anne F. Mannion¹, Dr. Daniel Haschtmann, Dr. Frank Kleinstück, PD Dr. Markus Lobl, Dr. Desző Jeszenszky
¹ Schulthess Klinik, Zurich, Switzerland

Introduction: The association between back pain and AIS is controversial. Our clinical experience is that a proportion of AIS patients, especially young adults, have relevant back pain. Whether this is related to their deformity and, hence, whether deformity surgery is associated with a reduction in their pain is unclear (1). The influence of age at surgery on back pain relief also remains to be investigated.

Methods: This was a retrospective analysis of prospectively collected data from patients aged 12–30 y, operated for AIS in our hospital from...
2005 to 2014 and registered in our local patient outcomes database linked to EUROSPIINE’s Spine Tango Registry. Preoperatively and up to 2 years’ postoperatively, patients completed the Core Outcome Measures Index, which includes two 0–10 scales for back pain and leg/buttock pain. A score of 4/10 or more is considered "relevant pain" (2).

Results: We identified 85 AIS patients (74 (87%) females) fitting the inclusion criteria. Of these, 60 were aged 12–18 years (mean 15.5 ± 1.7y) and 25 were 19–30 y (mean 22.5 ± 3.1y). There were no significant differences (p > 0.02) between the age-groups for coronal Cobb angles of the main curves or Lenke curve types and these curves showed no correlation with pain intensity (ρ > 0.05). Back pain was correlated with age (r = 0.31, p = 0.004). Preoperatively, 42% patients had a back pain score of ≥4/10 (52% in adults, 38% in adolescents). Just 8% patients had a leg pain score of ≥4/10 (16% in adults, 5% in adolescents). Those with notable back pain showed a significant (p < 0.0001) improvement 2 yrs after surgery. There was no significant difference in the extent of improvement in older and younger patients (p = 0.22).

Conclusion: In patients with AIS, back pain is correlated with age. In those with relevant back pain at baseline, surgery is associated with a significant alleviation of pain. Skeletally mature young adults benefit as much as adolescents in terms of back pain relief.

References

Revision surgery of symptomatic pseudarthrosis after lumbar fusion: A viable treatment option?
Dr. Markus Lobli, PD Dr. Anne F. Mannion, Dr. Siegmund Lang, Dr. Daniel Haschtmann
Schulthess Klinik Zürich

Introduction: Pseudarthrosis is a feared complication after lumbar fusion that can be associated with pain and disability. The aim of the present study was to investigate outcome, surgical strategy, and preoperative radiographic parameters in patients undergoing revision surgery for symptomatic pseudarthrosis after short lumbar fusion.

Methods: This was a retrospective analysis of prospectively collected data from 91 patients (49 male, 42 female; 54.8 ± 41.4 months). 50/91 patients (55%) had originally been treated at our spine center, and 41/91 (45%) at other hospitals. In 90/91 (99%) patients, posterior fusion was performed with pedicle or translaminar screws. In 50/91 patients (55%) had originally been treated at our spine center, and 41/91 (45%) at other hospitals. In 90/91 (99%) patients, posterior fusion had been performed with pedicle or translaminar screws. In 50/91 patients (55%) had originally been treated at our spine center, and 41/91 (45%) at other hospitals. In 90/91 (99%) patients, posterior fusion had been performed with pedicle or translaminar screws. In 50/91 patients (55%) had originally been treated at our spine center, and 41/91 (45%) at other hospitals.

Results: The mean duration until revision was 35.9 ± 41.4 months. 50/91 patients (55%) had originally been treated at our spine center, and 41/91 (45%) at other hospitals. In 90/91 (99%) patients, posterior fusion had been performed with pedicle or translaminar screws. In 50/91 patients (55%) had originally been treated at our spine center, and 41/91 (45%) at other hospitals. In 90/91 (99%) patients, posterior fusion had been performed with pedicle or translaminar screws. In 50/91 patients (55%) had originally been treated at our spine center, and 41/91 (45%) at other hospitals. In 90/91 (99%) patients, posterior fusion had been performed with pedicle or translaminar screws. In 50/91 patients (55%) had originally been treated at our spine center, and 41/91 (45%) at other hospitals.

Conclusion: In patients with AIS, back pain is correlated with age. In those with relevant back pain at baseline, surgery is associated with a significant alleviation of pain. Skeletally mature young adults benefit as much as adolescents in terms of back pain relief.

Pull-out strength of patient-specific template-guided vs. free-hand fluoroscopically-controlled thoracolumbar pedicle screws: a biomechanical analysis of a randomized cadaveric study
Dr. Alexander Achmair1, Dr. Manuel Moser1, Dr. Michael R. Bauer1, Elise Bachmann1, Prof. Jess G Snedeker, Dr. Michael Betz1, PD Dr. Dr. Markus Faehad1
1 Universitätsklinik Balgrist, 2 Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETHZ)

Introduction: The implantation of pedicle screws via a patient-specific template-guided versus conventional technique has previously been associated with a higher risk of lucency, lesser mean pull-out strength, and a reduced instrumentation time. The aim of the present study was to assess the pull-out strength of thoracolumbar pedicle screws implanted via either a patient-specific template-guided or conventional free-hand fluoroscopically-controlled technique in a randomized cadaveric study, and to evaluate the influence of local vertebral bone density, quantified by Hounsfield units (HU), on pull-out strength.

Methods: Thoracolumbar pedicle screws of 3 spine cadavers were instrumented using either a free-hand fluoroscopically-controlled or a patient-specific-template guided technique. Preoperative bone density was quantified by HU measured on CT. Pedicle perforation and the transverse angulation of screw trajectory were evaluated on CT images and fluoroscopy. Postoperative CT scans. After dissected vertebral bodies were embedded in aluminum fixation devices, pull-out testing was initiated with a preload of 50N and a constant displacement rate of 0.5 mm/sec.

Results: Pull-out strength was significantly different with 549 ± 278 N and 441 ± 269 N in the template-guided (n = 50) versus fluoroscopically-controlled (n = 48) sub-groups (p = 0.031), respectively. Sub-group analysis limited to screws with an intrapedicular trajectory revealed a tendency toward a higher pull-out strength in the template-guided (n = 30) versus fluoroscopically-controlled screws (n = 21) with 587 ± 309 N and 454 ± 269 N (p = 0.118), respectively. Both in the overall analysis (n = 98) and the sub-analysis including intrapedicular screws only (n = 51), the axial screw trajectory was found to be less convergent in the template-guided versus the fluoroscopically-controlled cohort. Axial angulation was 13 ± 5° versus 21 ± 6° in the template-guided versus fluoroscopically-controlled cohort, when including all screws (p = 0.001), and 13 ± 6° versus 22 ± 6° when including screws with an intrapedicular trajectory only (p = 0.001). There was a trend toward a higher pull-out strength (709 ± 418 N versus 420 ± 149 N) in vertebral with a bone density of >171 HU versus <135 HU, respectively (p = 0.061).

Conclusions: There was a significantly higher pull-out strength of thoracolumbar pedicle screws when inserted via a patient-specific-template guided-vs. conventional free-hand fluoroscopically-controlled technique, potentially associated with an optimal screw trajectory.

Nasal chondrocytes are potential autologous cell-transplant candidates for treating degenerative disc disease
Dr. Max Gay¹, Dr. Arne Mehrens, PD Dr. Andrea Barbero, Prof. Ivan Martin, Prof. Dr. Stefan Schären
1 Universitatsklinik Basel

Intervertebral disc (IVD) degeneration is one main cause for chronic back pain. Injection of autologous marrow stromal cells (MSC) is still an experimental treatment with limited success so far. Studies show that juvenile chondrocytes display a better cell survival and production of extracellular matrix than MSCs, possibly due to them being more accustomed to an avascular environment similar to the one in the IVD. Recently, it has been shown that adult human nasal septum chondrocytes (NC) have an increased rate of proliferation and synthesis of proteoglycan (GAG) and collagen in contrast to articular chondrocytes (ACs). To assess the potential of NCs as a cell source for autologous cell transplantation therapy in the treatment of IVD degeneration human MSCs, ACs, and NCs were cultured in either normoxic or hypoxic (2% O2) conditions for 4 weeks in 3D pellet culture with chondrogenic media with either regular (4.5 g/l) or low (1 g/l) glucose concentration.

Discussion: Revision surgery for symptomatic pseudarthrosis resulted in a small statistically significant improvement in the group mean COMI score, but the proportion reaching a clinically important change after 24 months was low. Revision surgery represents a viable treatment option for some patients. However, both patients and surgeons should be aware of the potentially marked, ongoing impairment in 2 years’ follow-up.
Surprisingly, the number of NC slightly increased (>12%) in all conditions without TGFβ1. Furthermore, the supplement of TGFβ1 increased the cell number by at least 48% in any of environmental conditions. Analysis showed that TGFβ1 was necessary for an adequate production for GAG for all three cell sources. The reduction of glucose decreased the production of GAG by MSCs in both hypoxia and normoxia. In contrast, GAG production of ACs was unaffected by changes in glucose concentration, however hypoxic conditions influenced ACs to synthesize more GAG. Interestingly, NCs do not favor hypoxic conditions for GAG production, nonetheless in combination with decreased glucose levels they show a trend to produce the most GAG (35 ppg) compared to ACs and MSCs. Our findings indicate that compared to MSCs and ACs, NCs are more prone to survive and synthesize cartilaginous extracellular matrix in vitro in conditions resembling those of the IVD and are therefore an excellent candidate for a cell based therapy of degenerative disc disease.

Comparison of in vitro osteogenic potential of iliac crest and degenerative facet joint bone autografts for intervertebral fusion in lumbar spinal stenosis

Introduction: Augmentation of spinal fusion using bone grafts is largely mediated by the osteoinductive potential of mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) that reside in cancellous bone. Iliac crest (IC) is a common autograft, but its use presents an increased risk for donor-site pain, morbidity and infection. Degenerative facet joints (FJ) harvested during facetectomy might serve as an alternative local graft. In this study, we conducted an intra-individual comparison of the osteogenic potential of MSC from both sources.

Methods: IC and degenerative FJ were harvested from 8 consecutive patients undergoing TLIF due to lumbar spinal stenosis. MSC were isolated by collagenase digestion, selected by plastic adherence and minimally expanded for downstream assays. Clonogenic and osteogenic potential was evaluated by colony formation assays in control and osteogenic culture medium. Osteogenic properties, including alkaline phosphatase (ALP) induction, matrix mineralization and type I collagen mRNA and protein expression were characterized using quantitative histochemical staining and reverse transcription PCR. Spontaneous adipogenesis was analysed by adipocyte enumeration and gene expression analysis of adipogenic markers.

Results: Average colony-forming efficiency in osteogenic medium was equal between IC (38 ± 12%) and FJ (36 ± 11%). Osteogenic potential at the clonal level was 55 ± 26 and 68 ± 17% for IC and FJ MSC, respectively. Clonogenic and osteogenic potential were significantly negatively associated with donor age. Osteogenic differentiation led to significant induction of ALP activity in IC (6-fold) and FJ (8-fold) MSC. Matrix mineralization quantified by Alizarin red staining was increased by osteogenic differentiation, yet similar between both MSC sources. Protein expression of type I collagen was increased during osteogenic differentiation in IC and significantly greater in FJ MSC. Correspondingly, osteogenesis and significantly greater in IC MSC. Correspondingly, COL1A2 mRNA expression was higher in osteogenically differentiated MSC from IC. Adipocyte numbers showed significant differences between IC (63 ± 60) and FJ (18 ± 15) MSC under osteogenic conditions. Negative (GREM1) and positive (FABP4) adipogenic markers were not differentially expressed between sources.

Conclusion: MSC from IC and degenerative FJ largely display similar clonogenic and osteogenic properties in vitro. Differences at the molecular level are not likely to impair the osteoinductive capacity of FJ MSC. Facetectomy samples are viable bone autografts for intervertebral spinal fusion.

Analysis of osteoarthritis-specific structural changes of subchondral bone in degenerative lumbar facet joints

Introduction: Facet joint osteoarthritis (FIOA) is a prominent clinical hallmark of degenerative spine disorders. During disease progression, cartilage and subchondral bone tissues undergo increased turnover and remodeling. The structural changes to the subchondral tissue of FIOA have not been studied thus far. In this study, we performed a micro computed tomography (µCT) study of the subchondral cortical plate (SCP) and trabecular bone (STB) in FIOA and determined osteoarthritis-specific alterations.

Methods: Twenty-four patients (11 male, 13 female; median age 65) scheduled for decancellation and stabilization surgery for degenerative spinal stenosis were included in this study. FIOA specimens were harvested during surgery and analyzed by µCT. Bone volume fraction (BV/TV), trabecular thickness (Tb.Th), trabecular separation (Tb.Sp) and trabecular number (Tb.N) were evaluated using CT Analyser. Lumbar facet joints without chondrophytosis from cadaveric specimens (9 male, 6 female, median age 57) served as healthy controls. Age-, gender- and disease-specific effects were identified by ANOVA (p < 0.05) and significant differences confirmed by Bonferroni’s post-test. Association between age and structural parameters was determined using correlation analysis.

Results: Cortical and trabecular bone structural parameters of FIOA were similar between males and females. Compared to healthy controls, FIOA specimens demonstrated significantly greater trabecular Tb.N (197 ± 0.11 vs 124 ± 0.04 mm⁻¹) and decrease of Tb.Sp (0.44 ± 0.03 vs 0.69 ± 0.03 mm). Conversely, subchondral cortical plate thickness (0.62 ± 0.08 vs 1.60 ± 0.08 mm) and porosity (22.9 ± 1.9 vs 31.5 ± 2.1%) were significantly less compared to healthy specimens. Tb.Th was equal between patients and controls. Age was positively correlated with Tb.N (r = 0.48, p = 0.02) and negatively correlated with Tb.Sp (r = -0.52, p = 0.04) in FIOA. Cortical plate thickness did not correlate with trabecular bone parameters in healthy and osteoarthritic facet joints.

Conclusion: FIOA bone remodeling is characterized by thinning of the SCP and an increase in the number of subchondral trabeculae. Remodeling of cortical and trabecular bone might occur in an uncoupled fashion. Targeting elevated subchondral bone remodeling might slow progression of lumbar FIOA.

Do patient-rated outcomes after surgery for lumbar degenerative spondylolisthesis depend on the appropriateness of surgery?

Introduction: In spine surgery, many treatment failures are attributable to poor patient selection and the application of inappropriate treatment. "Appropriate use criteria" (AUC) serve to help clarify the indications for a procedure. This study aimed to use recently published AUC (1) to evaluate the appropriateness of surgery for lumbar degenerative spondylolisthesis (FJO) in a large group of patients and to examine the association between adherence to the criteria and postoperative outcome.

Methods: This was a retrospective analysis of prospectively collected data recorded in our Spine Outcomes database (linked to EUROSPINE’s Spine Tango Registry) from patients who had undergone LDS surgery in our clinic, 2005 to 2012. Appropriateness of the use of surgery in each patient was judged using the published criteria (1). Patients were included if undergoing separate surgery for degenerative spondylolisthesis (LDS) in a large group of patients and to examine the association between adherence to the criteria and postoperative outcome.

Results: In total, 537 patients (age 69 ± 10; 384 (72%) women) were eligible for inclusion. 96% completed a COMI form preoperatively, 96% at 3 mo FU, 92% at 12 mo FU, 90% at 24 mo FU. We were able to apply the appropriateness criteria in 475/537 (88 %) patients with the necessary baseline data. Some type of surgery (either decompression or fusion ± stabilisation) was considered appropriate in 224 (47%) of the operated patients, inappropriate in 95 (20%), and uncertain in 156 (33%). There was a significant difference between the groups in the pattern of change in COMI score from preoperatively to follow-up (p <0.001) whereby patients who were considered appropriate (A) or uncertain (U) candidates had greater improvements in COMI than those who were considered inappropriate (I) candidates. The minimal clinically important change (MCIC) score of 2.2 points for COMI was reached by 78% A, 83% U and 55% I cases (p <0.001, I vs A and U). The odds of achieving the MCIC was 3-times greater in patients considered appropriate/uncertain for surgery than in those considered inappropriate (OR 3.4 95%CI 1.99–5.63).

Conclusions: The results suggest a relationship between adherence to the AUC and outcome. The findings provide support for the use of AUCs in clinical practice, to guide indications for surgery, but the findings should be confirmed in prospective studies that also include a control group of non-operated patients.

References

Vasomotor and sudomotor symptoms disappeared entirely after only compressive effect of the drain, which was instantly removed. cervical CT-angiography ruled out any ischemic or local complications, after left-sided anterior cervical discectomy (C6-C7) with cage fusion with left-sided hemifacial anhidrosis, miosis and ptosis) immediately Case Report:

Dr Alexandre Ansorge, PD Dr Gianluca Maestretti

Introduction: Nerve root compression causing symptomatic radiclupathy can occur within the intervertebral foramen. Sagittal MRI sequences are reliable in detection of nerve root contact to intraforaminal disc material, but a clinically relevant classification of degree of contact is lacking. The purpose was to investigate a potential relation of amount of contact between intraforaminal disc material and nerve root to clinical findings and response after periradicular corticosteroid infiltration.

Methods: T2-weighted MR images of the lumbar spine of patients with single level symptomatic radiclupathy with (responders, n = 28) or without (controls, n = 14) pain relief after periradicular infiltration with corticosteroids were measured and compared by two independent readers to determine the amount of intraforaminal nerve root contact with the intervertebral disc ("melting" of the T2-hypointense signal). Pain relief was defined with a pain level decrease of >50% on a visual analogue scale and lack of pain relief with a pain level decrease of <25%, respectively. The amount of T2-hypointensity melting of disc and nerve root was categorized to 0%, 1–25%, 26–50% and >50%.

Results: Reader one identified 0% T2-melting in none of the patients, 1–25% melting in 13 (46.4%) patients, 26–50% in 15 (53.6%) of the 28 patients with pain relief after periradicular infiltration (responders) with a mean amount of T2-melting of 5.7 ± 2.1 mm. Whereas the control group had 0% T2-melting in 2 (14.3%) patients, 1–25% T2-melting in 11 (78.6%) patients and 26–50% in 1 (7.1%) patient with a mean amount of T2-melting was 2.6 ± 1.9 mm (p < 0.05). Reader two identified 0% T2-melting in none, 1–25% T2-melting in 15 (53.6%) and 26–50% in 13 (46.4%) of the 28 responders, with mean amount 6.3 ± 1.9 mm. In the control group 0% T2-melting was seen in 3 (21.4%) patients, 1–25% T2-melting in 10 (71.4%) patients and 26–50% in 1 (7.1%) patient with a mean amount of T2-melting of 2.7 ± 1.9 mm (p < 0.05). None of the MRI images showed more than in over 50 percent of the circumference of the intraforaminal nerve root. A T2-melting of >25% had a high specificity of 99% but a sensitivity of 54%, thus a positive likelihood ratio of 7.5, to identify those with a pain relief of more than 50% after infiltration.

Conclusion: The amount of T2-melting of disc material and nerve root on sagittal MRI (>25%) predicts the amount of pain relief by periradicular infiltration in patients with intraforaminal nerve root irritation.

Harlequin sign concomitant with Horner syndrome after anterior cervical discectomy: intrusion into the cervical sympathetic system

Dr Yannick Fringle, PD Dr Andrea Humm.
Dr Alexandre Ansorge, PD Dr Gianluca Maestretti

Introduction: Harlequin syndrome is a rare autonomic disorder referring to a sudden development of flushing and sweating limited to one side of the face. Like Horner syndrome, it is caused by disruption of the sympathetic trunk and press on it while following the path of smallest situated dissection, which allowed the drain to be in contact with the sympathetic trunk and press on it while following the path of smallest resistance. In the iatrogenic cases described in literature, the symptoms appeared temporary and resolved mostly within a few hours. In absence of specific treatment of non-reversible. Conclusion: Despite its most often benign and reversible nature, this phenomenon can be quite impressive for both patient and surgeon. Knowledge of Harlequin syndrome should be of particular interest for every specialist involved in cervical and thoracic surgery.

Note: This case report has been accepted for publication in Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine.

Extreme lateral interbody fusion approach to treat a single level incomplete burst fractures of the thoracolumbar spine: 24 months results in 15 consecutive cases

Dr. Claus Egidy1, Dr. Lukas Hechelhammer1, Dr. Hannes Florianzi2, Dr. Thomas Forster1, Dr. Külling Fabrice1

1 Kantonsspital St. Gallen; 2 Privatklinik Maria Hilf

Introduction: Thoracolumbar burst fractures can cause debilitating pain, restricting mobility and negatively impact the patient’s overall quality of life. Surgical intervention allows for immediate fracture stabilization for early mobilization and return to activities. Two methods of minimally invasive surgery (MIS) procedures are pedicle screws placed percutaneously and the extreme lateral interbody fusion (XLIF) approach whereby an additional surgical corridor is created via an expanded retractors. The study purpose was to review radiographic outcomes for patients being treated for single-level thoracolumbar burst fractures via the XLIF approach.

Methods: This was a retrospective non-randomized review of 15 patients (9M, 6F) suffering from single-level thoracolumbar burst fractures (ASIA E) classified as Magerl A3.1. These fractures were treated posteriorly by open or percutaneous screw placement followed by the MIS XLIF procedure to place a PEEK interbody spacer just superior to the level of the fracture. Radiographic measures were taken preoperatively, postoperatively and at latest followup to evaluate the stability of the construct.

Results: The average patient age was 42 years with average 21 month followup. Patients had an average BMI of 26. Eight patients had same day surgeries while seven were staged. The average hospital stay was 12 days. Injured levels were as follows T12 (n = 5), L1 (n = 6), L2 (n = 3) and L5 (n = 1). Smoking was identified in 40% (n = 6) of patients. All patients returned to work and were satisfied with the outcome and would recommend the surgery. The other 20% stated that the surgery helped and were satisfied. For radiographic outcomes, the preoperative kyphosis angle was 16.8 ± 22.2 and the bisegmental angle was 7.6 ± 14.4. While the postoperative kyphosis angle was 6.2° ± 5.6 (p = 0.1 compared to preop) and bisegmental angle was 8.8° ± 13.9 (p = 0.2 compared to preop). When comparing the postoperative angles to those at latest follow up, there were no differences between the postoperative angles and those at followup for kyphosis angle 6.7° ± 4.9 and bisegmental angle 4.9° ± 12.3.

Conclusion: The XLIF technique appears to be a viable MIS option for treating single level thoracolumbar burst fractures. Patients achieved relief of pain, all returned to work and were satisfied with their outcomes. The placement of pedicle screws followed by interbody placement provided radiographic correction postoperatively and maintenance of correction at latest follow up.

Flat bed rest vs. immediate mobilization after incidental durotomy in spine surgery: preliminary results of a randomized controlled trial

PD Dr. Mazda Farshad, Dr. Alexander Alchmair, Dr. Michael Betz, Dr. Jose Spirig, Dr. David E. Bauer

Universitätsklinik Balgrist

Introduction: Incidental durotomy (ID) is a frequent complication during spinal surgery. Persisting leakage of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) can occur even after ID-repair and requires revision surgery. Prolonged flat bed rest with intention to reduce hydrostatic pressure at the repair site is proposed but debated to reduce the occurrence of CSF leakage after ID-repair. A RCT is lacking comparing prolonged bed rest versus immediate mobilization after ID-repair.

Methods: Thirty-nine patients (mean age of 64 ±13 years) undergoing lumbar spinal surgery complicated by ID and immediate repair were consecutively randomized to either immediate postoperative
mobilization (n = 23) or flat bed rest for 48 hours (n = 16). The adherence to the mobilization regimen was controlled with a motion tracking system. Indications for revision surgery were clinical symptoms, a semi quantitative analysis using glucose sticks and/or Beta transferin confirming CSF leakage. The rate of revision surgery, medical complications and duration of hospitalization, as well as tear size were compared between groups.

Results: One patient in the flat bed rest group underwent revision surgery because of persistent CSF leakage while none of the patients in the early mobilization group required further surgical interventions. Two patients in the flat bed rest group experienced medical complications (pneumonia and cerebral ischemia). There was only a slight difference in duration of hospitalization (6 ± 2 vs. 8 ± 4 nights) and no differences in tear size (3.26 vs. 4.07 mm) in the early mobilization group compared to the bed rest group, respectively.

Conclusion: Preliminary results of the here presented only available randomized controlled trial indicate no benefit of prolonged bed rest in patients undergoing spine surgery complicated by ID. The study is being continued to minimize the potential of a sample size bias.

Diagnostic accuracy of magnetic resonance imaging for diagnosis of spondyloysis in young children and young adults: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Dr Amira Dhouib, Anne Tabard-Fougère, Dr Romain Dayer
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Introduction: Spondyloysis is often described as a stress fracture in young people and accurate diagnosis is widely made with scanner (CT) considered as the gold standard. However CT represents significant radiation exposure particularly substantial in a young population. Although the role of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in identifying edema formation within the pars as an active lesion is proved, its ability to demonstrate and classify pars fracture as same as CT still controversial. A meta-analysis was performed to determine the sensitivity and specificity of MRI in the diagnosis of spondyloysis in young patients, taking in account direct visualisation of the pars defect.

Methods: Pubmed and Embase databases were systematically searched for relevant studies from the earliest researchable time to 15 March 2016 in which accuracy of MRI was reported for the diagnosis of spondyloysis in young patients. Two reviewers independently assessed the methodologic quality for each selected study, by using the quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies 2 (QUADAS2) tool. A meta-analysis of the reported sensitivity and specificity of pooled data of selected studies by the systematic review was performed. Hierarchic summary receiver operating characteristic curve was generated to estimate the diagnostic performance of MR imaging on. Heterogeneity was also tested.

Results: The systematic review included in the meta-analysis a total of four of 1300 initially studies identified. On a per-pars basis (a total of 1122 pars) the pooled sensitivity and specificity of MRI for the diagnosis of spondyloysis were respectively 81% (95%CI: 54 to 94%) and 99% (95% CI; 96% to 100%) respectively. A high overall heterogeneity (I2 = 79.5%) was computed with respectively high and low heterogeneity on sensitivity (I2 = 87.9%) and specificity (I2 = 38.4%).

Conclusion: This meta-analysis demonstrated high diagnostic performance of MR imaging for the diagnosis of spondyloysis in young adults. It may be considered as a first line imaging as it helps to avoid exposure to ionizing radiation. Diagnostic of spondyloysis using MR imaging showed high sensitivity and specificity among a total of 1122 pars of children and young adolescents which can reduce considerably ionizing radiation exposure.

Choice of acromioclavicular stabilization technique affects stability of the acromioclavicular joint

Dr Nicolas Holzer1, Dr. Gregory Cunningham, Dr Alexandre Lädermann, Dr Stéphane Armand
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Background: Acute acromioclavicular (AC) disjunction disrupts rotator cuff and pectoralis major function on the scapula by the acromioclavicular and coracoclavicular ligamentous complexes. Data remain limited about efficiency of the different existing acromioclavicular stabilization technique at resisting translational and rotational forces.

Objectives: Assessment of the impact of 4 different constructs on stability about the AC joint.

Methods: Two synthetic bone models were equipped with coracoclavicular repair devices. Horizontal tunnels were drilled at the margins of the AC joint on one model and vertical tunnels were drilled on the second one. Both models were equipped with navigation tracking devices on the clavicle and acromion. Rotational and translational stability of the constructs were tested with nondestructive quasi-static tensile tests in abduction/adduction, flexion/extension, external/internal rotation and inferior translation. Displacing forces were applied using a force transducer. Measurements were carried with the coracoclavicular device alone (CC). Stabilization was then achieved by 4 different types of constructs using tape sutures; (O) horizontal cerclage alone, (8) horizontal figure of eight alone, (O8) horizontal cerclage reinforced with a figure of eight, and (V) vertical cerclage alone. Total displacement between clavicular and acromial tracking devices was recorded in a kinesiology laboratory and normalized using values measured with the force transducer during motion. Total displacement was computed as the sum of all normalized rotations and translations.

Results: Total displacement (mean ± SD mm/N) was 9.67 ± 12.56 for CC repair alone, it was 1.3 ± 0.64 for horizontal cerclage, 1.6 ± 1.58 for figure of eight; 0.95 ± 0.79 for horizontal cerclage associated with figure of eight and 3.31 ± 3.04 for vertical cerclage. Total displacement was significantly inferior for O8 constructs than for all other constructs (p < 0.014). No statistical differences were found between O and 8 constructs (p = 0.09) as well as vertical cerclage and coracoclavicular cerclage alone (p = 0.06).

Conclusion: Horizontal cerclage of the AC joint associated with figure of eight allows for significantly increased resistance to rotational and translational displacement forces in comparison with other tested constructs. Further study is required to assess resistance of the constructs to cyclic loading.

Statistical shape modeling for the prediction of the pre-traumatic anatomy of the proximal humerus

Dr. Lazaros Viachopoulos, Dr. Marcel Lüthi, Fabio Carrillo, Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber, Prof. Dr. Gábor Székely, Dr. Philipp Furrer
Hôpital de La Tour

Introduction: The benefit of three-dimensional (3D) computer-assisted planning for corrective osteotomies of complex malunited humeral fractures has been demonstrated in previous studies. In the state-of-the-art template-based approach, the mirrored model of the contralateral anatomy is used as a reconstruction template. However, existing intra-individual bilateral differences or a pathological contralateral humerus may limit the applicability of the method. The aim of the study was to evaluate whether a computer-generated model has the potential to predict accurately the pre-traumatic anatomy of the humerus from the posttraumatic condition.

Methods: 3D triangular surface models were extracted from computed tomographic data of 50 cadaveric humeri. A statistical shape model (SSM) was constructed, encoding the characteristic shape variations
was the aim of this prospective study to assess its applicability and includes patient’s demands, bone quality and fracture morphology. It fractures (PHF), we developed an evidence-based algorithm which applicability and clinical 1-year-results of an patient-specific preoperative 3D-CT based planning. This must be considered in further setting points on the bony 3D-model. These sets of reference points (OS)- independently determined the anatomic neck by manually hypothesized that manually determination of the anatomic neck in cartilage free 3D-CT models represents an accurate and reproducible method.

Methods:
The anatomic neck of 12 nonpathologic cadaveric humeri was digitized in the laboratory and repositioned back on the corresponding 3D-CT model. Retrosversion and inclination angles were calculated to define the true anatomic neck plane orientation (INPO). Without providing any information of the INPO three independent observers- one medical student (MS) and two orthopaedic surgeons (OS)- independently determined the anatomic neck by manually setting points on the bony 3D-model. These sets of reference points were used to calculate retroversion and inclination to determine the manually defined anatomic neck plane orientation (mNPO). All specimens were evaluated a second time by a single observer 4 weeks later. Accuracy was determined by comparing retroversion and inclination angles of the INPO and mNPO for each observer using paired t-tests. Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) were calculated to assess intra- and inter-observer reliability.

Results: Retrosversion and inclination angles in the INPO were 37 °± 8° and 133 ± 3°, respectively. Retroversion was different (p = 0.02) in INPO and mNPO if defined by the MS, but not if determined by the two OS (p ≥0.21). Inclination was different (p = 0.001) in the retroversion and inclination (mNPO). Interobserver reliability was almost perfect (ICC=0.90) for retroversion and substantial (ICC = 0.74) for inclination. Interobserver reliability ranged from substantial to almost perfect for retroversion and inclination. The highest ICC was found for retroversion between the two OS, the lowest ICC was found between the MS and the OS for inclination (ICC = 0.52).

Conclusion: Anatomic neck orientation can be accurately defined in 3D-CT models. Detailed knowledge about cartilagenous topography of the humeral head seems to influence accuracy and reproducibility of this kind of measurements. This must be considered in further studies evaluating prosthetic designs in shoulder arthroplasty or patient-specific preoperative 3D-CT based planning.

The significance of bone mineral density in the treatment of proximal humerus fractures has been widely discussed in the literature. Also the fracture pattern is a relevant factor when considering the different treatment options for these fractures. It was the aim of this study to assess the influence of local bone mineral density on the fracture pattern in proximal humerus fractures.

Materials and Methods: From January 2014 to August 2015 we prospectively analyzed all acute, isolated and non-pathological proximal humerus fractures admitted at our emergency department. Two independent board certified orthopaedic trauma surgeons retrospectively classified the fractures according to Neer and measured the humeral head impaction angle (varus/valgus). On the fracture X-ray we also assessed the local bone quality, using the Duran Trauma Index (DTI). Chi-squared test was used to analyse the distribution between DTI and fracture pattern. Results: 191 proximal humerus fractures were included in the study (61 men, mean age 59 years, range 15–91 years; 130 women, mean age 69.5, range 19–99). 77 fractures (40%) were classified as one-part, 72 (38%) were two-part, 24 (13%) were three- and four-part and 18 (9%) were fracture dislocations. 30 fractures (16%) were varus impacted, whereas 45 fractures (24%) were classified as valgus impacted. The mean DTI was 1.48 (SD = 0.19, range 1.11–2.35). Valgus fracture impaction significantly correlated with good bone quality (DTI >= 1.4; p = 0.047) whereas no such statistical significance was found for the Neer fracture types.

Conclusion: This is the first study comparing bone quality and fracture morphology. We found that valgus impaction significantly depended on good bone quality. However, neither varus impaction nor any of the Neer fracture types correlated with bone quality. We conclude that the better bone quality of valgus impacted fractures may be a reason for their historically benign amenability to ORIF. On the other hand good local bone quality does not prevent fracture comminution.

**FM91**

The humeral anatomic neck can be determined accurately and reproducibly in 3D-CT models

Dr. Thomas Suter¹, Duno Molinari, PD Dr. Ariane Gerber Popp¹
1 Kantonsspital Baselland

Introduction: Although determination of the anatomic neck on 3D-CT scan is a central principle when designing anatomical implants in shoulder arthroplasty and analysing their biomechanical impact on joint biomechanics, this method has not been validated yet. We hypothesized that manually determination of the anatomic neck in cartilage free 3D-CT models represents an accurate and reproducible method.

Methods: The anatomic neck of 12 nonpathologic cadaveric humeri was digitized in the laboratory and repositioned back on the corresponding 3D-CT model. Retroversion and inclination angles were calculated to define the true anatomic neck plane orientation (INPO). Without providing any information of the INPO three independent observers- one medical student (MS) and two orthopaedic surgeons (OS)- independently determined the anatomic neck by manually setting points on the bony 3D-model. These sets of reference points were used to calculate retroversion and inclination to determine the manually defined anatomic neck plane orientation (mNPO). All specimens were evaluated a second time by a single observer 4 weeks later. Accuracy was determined by comparing retroversion and inclination angles of the INPO and mNPO for each observer using paired t-tests. Intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) were calculated to assess intra- and inter-observer reliability.

Results: Retrosversion and inclination angles in the INPO were 37 °± 8° and 133 ± 3°, respectively. Retroversion was different (p = 0.02) in INPO and mNPO if defined by the MS, but not if determined by the two OS (p ≥0.21). Inclination was different (p = 0.001) in the retroversion and inclination (mNPO). Interobserver reliability was almost perfect (ICC=0.90) for retroversion and substantial (ICC = 0.74) for inclination. Interobserver reliability ranged from substantial to almost perfect for retroversion and inclination. The highest ICC was found for retroversion between the two OS, the lowest ICC was found between the MS and the OS for inclination (ICC = 0.52).

Conclusion: Anatomic neck orientation can be accurately defined in 3D-CT models. Detailed knowledge about cartilagenous topography of the humeral head seems to influence accuracy and reproducibility of this kind of measurements. This must be considered in further studies evaluating prosthetic designs in shoulder arthroplasty or patient-specific preoperative 3D-CT based planning.

**FM92**

Applicability and clinical 1-year-results of an evidence-based treatment algorithm for proximal humerus fractures – a prospective analysis

PD Dr. Christian Spross¹, Dr. Jan Meester¹, Dr. Ruben Angiolo Mazzucchelli¹, Dr. Vilijam Zdravkovic¹, Dr. Gabor Puskas¹, Prot. Dr. Bernhard Jost¹
1 Kantonsspital Baselland

Introduction: To help with the decision making for proximal humerus fractures (PHF), we developed an evidence-based algorithm which includes patient’s demands, bone quality and fracture morphology. It was the aim of this prospective study to assess its applicability and clinical outcome.
One year results of the first 100 patients treated with a new anatomically precontoured locking plate for clavicular fractures

Tania Reisach, Reto Fuhrer, PD Dr. Nader Helmy, Dr. Ulf Riede, Dr. Roland Camenzind
Bürgerspital Sollothum

Introduction: Precontoured locking plates are recently introduced in the management of clavicle fractures. These plates offer many advantages such as no need for intraoperative bending of the plates, reduced plate irritation and provide biomechanically more stability than conventional plates or nails. We reviewed the first 100 patients treated with Stryker Varian clavicle locking plate for clavicular fractures with a minimum follow-up of 1 year.

Methods: In a retrospective, single-center study 100 patients (16 female, 84 male) with a median age of 40 years (range 15–82) who underwent surgery for clavicular fractures with a Varian AX plate between 03/2012 and 01/2016 were included. Postoperative follow-up was performed until union was clinically and radiographically achieved.

Conclusions: One year results of the first 100 patients treated with this new precontoured locking plate were good to excellent intraoperative fit to the anatomical shape of the clavicle can be achieved. The plate seems to be reliable in regard of handling and in two patients osteosynthesis failed because of surgical reasons. One of these patients was revised with a Varian AX plate while the second patient was treated with another implant. Both of them had no further problems in follow-up. Two non-unions without further treatment were observed. In 23 patients, plate was removed after a median of 18 months (range, 11–31) because of subjective plate discomfort.

Results: 100 patients with 95 dislocated midshaft, 4 lateral and 1 medial clavicular fractures and 2 open fractures were included. Median surgical time was 75.5 min (range 35–179). In 3 patients, intraoperative need for contouring the plate, further surgery such as revision or hardware removal and complications were recorded.

Methods: 10 fresh cadaveric elbows. Nine different bicortical postero-lateral plate fixation trajectories through the radial tuberosity were analyzed (perpendicular, distally, proximally, radially, ulnarily and the combinations of the former). The forearm was kept in full pronation for the drilling. The shortest distance between the PIN and the drill tip was measured for all examined trajectories. Accordingly, the shortest distances between the PIN and the BicepsButton were measured for all trajectories as well.

Results: The safest trajectories with the longest distances between the drill tip and the PIN were observed with the distal-ulnar (mean 14 mm [range 6–20 mm]) and ulnar (10 mm [6–17 mm]) trajectories. Only the ulnar trajectories (ulnar/proximal ulnar/distal ulnar) did not interfere with the PIN in any specimen. Regarding the BicepsButton™ with a size of 12×4 mm, mean distance decreased to 10 mm (range 2–16 mm) and 6 mm (range 2–13 mm) for the distal-ulnar and ulnar trajectory, respectively. All other trajectories had a least one possible interference of the BicepsButton™ with the PIN.

Conclusion: Bicortical drilling for cortical buttons should be aimed in a distal-ulnar direction when the posterior approach is used to achieve a safe distance between the button and the PIN. Even with this trajectory, the shortest distance using the BicepsButton™ was measured only 1.6 mm in this study.

The minimal difference of elbow arc of motion needed for statistical significance in clinical studies using rounded data

Dr. Viliam Zdravkovic, Prof. Dr. Bernhard Jost
Kantonsspital St.Gallen

Introduction: Usually measured range of motion (ROM) data are usually rounded to the nearest 5° interval and then recorded. For two sided ROM measurements, like elbow arc of motion, rounding is usually performed on both sides: flexion and extension. These data transformations reduce the information content which potentially introduces errors in statistical analysis.

Methods: We performed with R Statistical Package numerical simulation of t-test application on two data sets, as typically reported for elbow flexion-extension arc of motion. The test was performed on exact data and then repeated on the same data rounded to the nearest 5° interval. Simulations were performed using different means of differences of means (1–30), standard deviation (1–30) and number of cases (15, 30, 60 and 120). Diverging results were counted in order to find the rate of failure.

Results: Depending on the given difference of means, the given standard deviation and on the number of cases the failure rate of the t-test after rounding reached up to 40%. The minimal difference of means needed for reliable t-test application depended on sample size and standard deviation. By increasing the number of cases the transition zone between true significant and true non-significant results gets steeper and lower, but rounding still caused up to 20% failure of the t-test.

Conclusion: The accuracy of statistical tests on rounded ROM data is limited due to loss of information after quantization to the nearest 5° interval. This affects parametric and non-parametric tests, paired and unpaired tests, superiority and non-inferiority trials, as well as other statistical tests.

Use of a cortical button with the double incision technique for distal biceps tendon avulsion – the importance of the correct drill trajectory

Dr. Emanuel Benninger, Prof. Dr. Christoph Meier
Kantonsspital Winterthur

Introduction: The double incision technique is an established approach for distal biceps tendon fixation and more reliable for anatomical reconstruction then the single anterior approach. Reattachment can be achieved either with transosseous sutures or anchors. However, the strongest fixation is achieved with a cortical button and this technique, applied through the single anterior approach has gained increasing acceptance. For the double incision technique the forearm has to be kept in full pronation to expose the radial tuberosity in the posterior approach. Cortical buttons may be used with this technique as well. However, there is no data available about a potential interference of the cortical button with the posterior interosseous nerve (PIN) when the double incision technique is used.

Methods: A double incision approach was performed in 10 fresh cadaveric elbows. Different bicortical posterior drill trajectories through the radial tuberosity were analyzed (perpendicular, distally, proximally, radially, ulnarily and the combinations of the former). The forearm was kept in full pronation for the drilling. The shortest distance between the PIN and the drill tip was measured for all examined trajectories. Accordingly, the shortest distances between the PIN and the BicepsButton™ were measured for all trajectories as well.

Results: The safest trajectories with the longest distances between the drill tip and the PIN were observed with the distal-ulnar (mean 14 mm [range 6–20 mm]) and ulnar (10 mm [6–17 mm]) trajectories. Only the ulnar trajectories (ulnar/proximal ulnar/distal ulnar) did not interfere with the PIN in any specimen. Regarding the BicepsButton™ with a size of 12×4 mm, mean distance decreased to 10 mm (range 2–16 mm) and 6 mm (range 2–13 mm) for the distal-ulnar and ulnar trajectory, respectively. All other trajectories had at least one possible interference of the BicepsButton™ with the PIN.

Conclusion: Bicortical drilling for cortical buttons should be aimed in a distal-ulnar direction when the posterior approach is used to achieve a safe distance between the button and the PIN. Even with this trajectory, the shortest distance using the BicepsButton™ was measured only 1.6 mm in this study.
measurements with one-sided rounding and two-sided rounding like arc of motion. Possibly false conclusions might be published and consequently incorporated in clinical practice if rounding error is not controlled. In the future, the authors should specify how ROM has been measured and recorded, explicitly addressing rounding. Furthermore, they should test our new quantization assumption before continuing with comparative statistics.

Level of the subscapularis split during arthroscopic Latarjet

Dr Alexandre Lädermann
Hôpital de La Tour

Introduction: During arthroscopic Latarjet the level of the subscapularis split may be established from an inside-out or inside technique. The aim of this cadaveric study was to determine the location of the split created by an inside-out technique passing a switching stick from the posterior portal across the glenohumeral joint. The hypothesis was this “inside the box” split would occur at the junction of the middle and inferior third of the subscapularis.

Methods: An inside-out technique was used to arthroscopically create a subscapularis split in 20 fresh-frozen human cadaveric shoulders. The distance between the exit point of the switching stick and the upper border of the subscapularis and its anterior circumflex vessels was measured arthroscopically and following open dissection.

Results: Twelve splits were in the upper third of the subscapularis, 3 were at the junction of the upper third and the middle third, and 3 were in the middle third. None were at the junction between the middle and lower third as desired.

Conclusion: Usual landmarks and arm positioning during arthroscopic Latarjet may engender a high subscapularis split if it is performed from with a switching stick inserted through the posterior approach, passed across the glenohumeral joint at the level of the inferior glenoid. Additional measures must be taken to ensure correct level of the split using an inside-out technique.

Glenoid track and glenoid bone loss as a predictor of instability recurrence after Bankart repair: a 3D CT-scan study

Matthijs Jacxsens, Prof. Dr. Robert Z. Tashjian, Prof. Dr. Heath B. Henninger
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT

Introduction: High redislocation rates after Bankart repair are noted in patients with Hill-Sachs lesions, with even higher failure rates if a glenoid defect is present (i.e., bipolar bone loss). Treatment algorithms have been proposed using the glenoid track concept and glenoid bone loss associated with high failure rates if a glenoid defect is also present (i.e., bipolar bone loss). Treatment algorithms have been proposed using the glenoid track concept and glenoid bone loss as a guide for decision making. Yet, consensus on what concept has the highest predictive value is still lacking. The aim of this study was to evaluate the glenoid track and glenoid bone loss as risk factors for recurrent instability after arthroscopic Bankart repair in patients with Hill-Sachs lesions.

Methods: Patients that underwent an isolated arthroscopic anterior Bankart repair between 2008 and 2016 were retrospectively reviewed. Inclusion criteria were ≥18 years of age; traumatic, recurrent, anterior shoulder instability; a visible Hill-Sachs lesion on the preoperative CT-scan; and a minimum 2-year follow-up with exclusion of earlier recurrence. Patients that had a concomitant lesion, instability secondary to seizures, hyper laxity or a CT-scan of poor quality were excluded. The glenoid track and glenoid bone loss were assessed on 3D CT scans. In this study, instability recurrence was defined as recurrence occurring in 28 cases, within an average of 21 months. Twelve shoulders remained stable at a mean follow-up of 37 months. Grouping variables determined by on-off-track and bone loss percentages (20%, 13.5% and 10%) were evaluated in relation to instability recurrence using the positive predictive value (PPV), relative risk (RR) and odds ratio (OR).

Results: Out of 244 patients, 40 subjects (mean age 26 years; 7 female; 17 right shoulderers) were included in this study. Instability recurrence occurred in 28 cases, within an average of 21 months. Twelve shoulders remained stable at a mean follow-up of 37 months. Grouping variables had a similar PPV, with ≥10% bone loss being the lowest (74%) compared to off-track lesions (80%), ≥20% (80%) and ≥13.5% (81%) glenoid bone loss. Off-track lesions had the highest RR (2) and OR (6.06) compared to glenoid bone loss of ≥20% (RR = 1.2; OR = 2), ≥13.5% (RR = 1.4; OR = 3.09), and ≥10% (RR = 1.2; OR = 1.79).

Conclusion: The glenoid track concept is a better indicator of recurrent instability after Bankart repair in patients with Hill-Sachs lesions than glenoid bone loss, when assessed on 3D CT reconstructions. Patients that had an off-track lesion had 2 times more risk of recurrence than on-track lesions.

Effect of capsule repair on rotational and varus stability in PLRI reconstruction

Dr. Michael Künzler¹, Hansel Ihn², Dr. Masaki Akeda³, Michelle McGarry⁴, PD Dr. Matthias Zumstein⁵, Prof. Dr. Thay Q. Lee⁶
¹ Insepsital Bern, Universtität Bern; ² VA Long Beach Healthcare System; ³ University of California, Irvine, VA Long Beach Healthcare System

Introduction: Insufficiency of the lateral collateral ligamentous complex causes postero-lateral rotatory instability (PLRI). During re-construction surgery the joint capsule is repaired, but its biomechanical influence on elbow stability has not been described. We hypothesized that capsule repair reduces ROM and varus angle after reconstruction of the lateral collateral complex.

Methods: Six fresh frozen cadaveric elbow specimens were used. Varus laxity in supination, pronation and neutral forearm rotation with 1 Nm load and forearm rotational range of motion (ROM) with 0.3 Nm torque were measured using a Microscribe 3DXL digitizing system (Revware Inc. Raleigh, NC). Each specimen was tested under four different conditions: Intact, Complete Tear with LUCL, RCL and capsule tear, LUC/LRCL reconstruction + capsule repair and LUC/LRCL reconstruction only. Reconstruction was performed according to the docking technique (Jones, JSES, 2013) and the capsule was repaired with mattress sutures. Each condition was tested in 30°, 60° and 90° elbow flexion. A two-way ANOVA with Tukey’s post-hoc test was used to detect statistical differences between the conditions.

Results: Total ROM of the forearm significantly increased in all flexion angles from intact to Complete tear (p < 0.001). ROM was restored to normal in 30° and 60° elbow flexion in both reconstruction conditions (p > 0.05). LUC/LRCL Reconstruction + capsule repair in 90° elbow flexion was associated with a significantly lower ROM compared to intact (p = 0.0003) and reconstruction without capsule repair (p = 0.015). Varus angle increased significantly from intact (p < 0.0001) and restored to normal in both reconstruction conditions (p > 0.05) in 30° and 60° elbow flexion. In contrast varus angle was significantly lower in 90° elbow flexion in both reconstruction conditions compared to intact (both p < 0.0001).

Conclusions: Reconstruction of the lateral collateral complex restores elbow stability, ROM and varus laxity independent of capsule repair. Over tightening of the elbow joint occurred in 90° elbow flexion, which was aggravated by capsular repair. This over tightening causes stress to the transplant and might cause failure of the reconstruction. Therefore to avoid recurrence of PLRI, postoperative rehabilitation should avoid high degrees of elbow flexion to protect the reconstruction from wearing out.

Longitudinal observational study of delta III reverse total shoulder arthroplasty for irreparable rotator cuff dysfunction: results after 15 years

Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber¹, Dr. Sandro Canonica¹, Sabrina Catanzaro¹, Dr. Max Emsbrunner¹
¹ Universitätsklinikin Balgrist

Introduction: Whether long-term functional improvement with reverse total shoulder arthroplasty (RTSA) in patients with a dysfunctional shoulder due to an irreparable rotator cuff tear persists is under debate. It was the purpose of this study to analyze outcome of Delta III RTSA for massive, irreparable rotator cuff tearing beyond 15 years follow-up.

Methods: Twenty-two patients and shoulders with a mean age of 68 (range, 54–77) years at surgery were personally reviewed after a mean follow-up of 16.1 (range, 15–19) years. There were 15 patients (68%) with previous nonarthroplasty surgery. Patients were examined clinically and radiographically every 2 to 5 years until final follow-up. Results: The mean absolute and relative Constant score (aCS; rCS) had improved from 24 (± 11) to 61 points (± 18; gain of 37 points; p < 0.001) and from 31% (± 13) to 75% (± 20; gain of 44%; p < 0.001). Significant improvements were seen in mean pain scores (4 to 13 (out of 15) points; p < 0.001), active anterior elevation (53 to 104; p = 0.002), abduction (55 to 87; p = 0.009) and SSV (29% to 79%; p < 0.001). Mean rCS and SSV did not significantly deteriorate over 15 years and clinical results of patients with previous surgeries were not significantly inferior compared with patients with primary RTSA. One or more complications were recorded in 13 patients (59%), with six failed RTSA (27%). Mean rCS of patients with complications (failures excluded) was not significantly inferior compared with patients without any complications (64% vs. 81%; p = 0.142).

Conclusion: Although results after 15 years demonstrate a substantial complication and failure rate, Delta III RTSA for a...
dysfunctional shoulder due to irreparable rotator cuff tearing yields substantial improvement in shoulder function and subjective outcome independent whether revision or primary RSA was performed. There was no clinical deterioration beyond 15 years follow-up. In case of postoperative complications managed without removal, final functional outcome was not significantly inferior compared with patients without any complications.

**Conclusions:**

scientific publications and congress presentations (n = 3 resp. n = 8 in are used for the internal quality assurance as well as increasingly for of more than 20%, which led to an early implantation stop. The data shoulder prosthesis system attracted attention with a high revision rate documented. The preoperative documentation rate reaches 98% and computation of implant survival rates.

**Results:**

clinical examinations, imaging evaluation and a patient-based controls (after ½, 1, 2, 5 years and then all further 5 years) include internal research team. The completeness rate of the registration was validated by comparison with data from the hospital information system. A total of 2247 consecutive shoulder arthroplasties were documented. Sample size for a power of 80% is 22 patient for each group. The mean follow-up of was 81 months. In Group I, 75% of patients were very satisfied and 72% in Group II (p <0.5); the Subjective Shoulder Value was 81% in both groups (p >0.5). Radiological upper migration of the humeral head was detected in one patient in Group I and in 3 patients in Group II. Constant score was 65 in Group I and 67 in Group II (p >0.5). Results of Constant score in the older group were good or excellent in 89% of the patients, and in 83% in the younger group (p >0.5). One patient in Group II was revised for glenoid loosening. We found that excellent results can be expected when anatomic TSA is performed in patients over the age of 80 with a preoperative intact rotator cuff. To our knowledge, this is the first study to compare outcomes of anatomic TSA in 2 distinct age groups, with one of the groups being patients over the age of 80. Our findings suggest that age itself should not be considered a reason to implant a reverse instead of an anatomic TSA. Limitations of the present study include the retrospective design and therefore the inherent risk of selection bias. In summary, good to excellent results can be expected after anatomic TSA in patients over the age of 80 with an intact preoperative rotator cuff.

**Anatomic shoulder arthroplasty in elderly patients**

Dr. Francesco Marbach, Dr Dario Giunchi, Dr. Iker Iriberri, Dr. Enrique Testa¹, Dr. Giles Watch, PD Dr. Christian Candrian ¹ EOC (Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale)

Anatomic total shoulder arthroplasty (TSA) has traditionally reported good results in the treatment of primary osteoarthritis. It is unknown whether these results are also present in patients over 80 years old when compared to a younger cohort. We retrospectively report the results of patients over the age of 80 after anatomic TSA performed for primary osteoarthritis with a preoperative intact rotator cuff (Group I, n = 32) compared with a second group of patients under the age of 70 (Group II, n = 32). Subjective outcome, Constant score, and radiological findings were analysed. Sample size for a power of 80% is 22 patient for each group. The mean follow-up of was 81 months. In Group I, 75% of patients were very satisfied and 72% in Group II (p <0.5); the Subjective Shoulder Value was 81% in both groups (p >0.5). Radiological upper migration of the humeral head was detected in one patient in Group I and in 3 patients in Group II. Constant score was 65 in Group I and 67 in Group II (p >0.5). Results of Constant score in the older group were good or excellent in 89% of the patients, and in 83% in the younger group (p >0.5). One patient in Group II was revised for glenoid loosening. We found that excellent results can be expected when anatomic TSA is performed in patients over the age of 80 with a preoperative intact rotator cuff. To our knowledge, this is the first study to compare outcomes of anatomic TSA in 2 distinct age groups, with one of the groups being patients over the age of 80. Our findings suggest that age itself should not be considered a reason to implant a reverse instead of an anatomic TSA. Limitations of the present study include the retrospective design and therefore the inherent risk of selection bias. In summary, good to excellent results can be expected after anatomic TSA in patients over the age of 80 with an intact preoperative rotator cuff.

**10 years’ experience with a local shoulder arthroplasty register—an additional benefit?**

Dr. Christoph Kolling, PD Dr. Laurent Audigé, Dr. Matthias Flury, Dr. Tomas Drobny, Dr. Tomas Drobny, Dr. Hans-Kaspar Schwarz Schultehss Klinik

Introduction: Large arthroplasty registers allow investigations of short to long-term outcome using predetermined quality parameters and the recognition of potential advancements for patient care, notably by the early detection of emerging problems. In 2006 a local shoulder arthroplasty register was introduced in our clinic to comprehensively document all patients with shoulder arthroplasty surgeries. The aim of this work is to present our experience from the first 10 years.

Methods: Since 2006 all shoulder arthroplasty patients of a study were included in the register, organized by the internal research team. The completeness rate of the registration was validated by comparison with data from the hospital information system. The baseline documentation and the regular postoperative contacts (after 1, 1.5, 2 years and then every 5 years) include clinical examinations, imaging evaluation and a patient-based questionnaire set. Revisions and their causes were recorded for the computation of implant survival rates.

Results: A total of 2247 consecutive shoulder arthroplasties were documented. The preoperative documentation rate reaches 98% and thereby excels the internationally approved recommendations (>90%). The 5-years follow-up rate reaches 65% and is particularly affected by deceased patients (10%) and missing compliance (14%). So far 4.4% of the 2009 primary arthroplasties had to be revised. An anatomic shoulder prosthesis system attracted attention with a high revision rate of more than 20%, which led to an early implantation stop. The data are used for the internal quality assurance as well as increasing for scientific publications and congress presentations (n = 3 resp. n = 8 in 2016).

Conclusions: 10 years since the implementation the clinic can rely on a functional arthroplasty register, which serves as a tool for continuous surveillance and quality control but also allows assessments for clinically relevant research questions. The goal for the future is harmonization of the documentation for potential collaborations with national and international shoulder arthroplasty registers.

**Bony increased-offset reverse shoulder arthroplasty improve active forward flexion, not active rotations**

Dr Alexandre Lädermann¹, Dr Philippe Collin ¹ Hôpital de La Tour

Objective: To evaluate the clinical functional outcomes of patients received standard reverse shoul-der arthroplasty (RSA) compared with those received bony increased-offset RSA (BIO-RSA). We hypothesized that these arthroplasties have lower notching rates and improved range of motion (ROM).

Methods: Sixty-nine standard RSA and 61 BIO-RSA performed by a single surgeon were included into this retrospective comparative cohort study. At a minimum of 2 years’ follow-up, outcomes included ROM and Constant score. Radiographs were obtained for all patients and examined for scapular notching, bony scapular spur, forming ossifications and healing of the graft.

Results: The demographic data was not significantly different between the standard group and BIO-RSA group. At final follow-up, patients with BIO-RSA group indicated significantly better anterior forward flexion (AFFF) than standard group (145.2 ± 20.5 degrees and 137.5 ± 20.2 degrees, P = .017, respectively). There was no significant difference of external or internal rotation between the 2 groups. Patients with BIO-RSA group had significantly higher Constant score than standard group (69.0 ± 9.4 and 61.4 ± 12.7, P < .01X, respectively). Evaluation with plain radiographs indicated no significant difference between the two groups.

Conclusion: RSA significantly improved postoperative ROM and Constant score. Patients with BIO-RSA compare to standard group had better results in AFFF and Constant score, but not in rotation.

Results emerging from a compromise between glenoid and humeral lateralization have to be evaluated in future studies.

**Two year comparison of clinical and graft outcomes in patients undergoing tibiofemoral or patellofemoral matrix-induced autologous chondrocyte implantation (MACI)**

Dr. Adrian Schneider, Dr. Gregory Janes, PD Dr. Jay Ebert

Background: Matrix-induced autologous chondrocyte implantation (MACI) has demonstrated encouraging clinical results in the treatment of knee chondral defects. However, earlier studies suggested that patellofemoral (PF) MACI is less effective than tibiofemoral (TF) MACI. It was the purpose of this study to compare the radiological and clinical outcome of those undergoing MACI to either the femoral condyles or PF joint.

Methods: A total of 194 patients were included in this analysis, including 127 undergoing MACI to the medial (n = 94) and lateral (n = 33) femoral condyles, and 67 to the patella (n = 35) or trochlea (n = 32). All patients were evaluated clinically (KOOS, VAS, SF-36) pre-surgery and at 3, 12 and 24 months post-surgery, while magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was undertaken to evaluate the quality and quantity of repair tissue, as well as an MRI composite score, at 3, 12 and 24 months. Patient satisfaction was evaluated.

Results: No significant group differences (p >0.05) were seen in demographics, defect size, prior injury or surgical history, while the majority of clinical scores were similar pre-operatively. A significant time effect (p <0.05) existed for all scores over time, with a significant group effect observed for KOOS activities of daily living (p = 0.008), quality of life (p = 0.008) and sport (p = 0.017), reflecting better post-operative scores in the TF group. At 24 months, 93.7% (n = 119) and 91.0% (n = 61) of patients were satisfied with the ability of MACI to relieve their knee pain, 74.0% (n = 94) and 65.7% (n = 44) with their ability to participate in sport, and 90.5% (n = 115) and 83.6% (n = 56) were satisfied over the TF and PF groups, respectively. MRI revealed a significant time effect (p <0.05) for the MRI composite score and graft infill over the 24-month period. While subchondral lamina scored significantly better (p = 0.002) in the TF group, subchondral bone scored significantly worse (p = 0.000) at 24 months. In the overall MRI composite score was classified as Good-Excellent in 98 TF patients (77%) and 54 PF patients (81%).

Conclusion: MACI in the PF joint with concurrent correction of PF maltracking if required leads to similar clinical and radiological outcomes, compared to MACI on the femoral condyles.
Spatial variations in cartilage thickness and bone mineral density are correlated in non-osteoarthritic knees but not in osteoarthritic knees

Hugo Babel, Patrick Omoumi, Prof. Brigitte M. Jolles, Dr Julien Favre
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois and University of Lausanne

Introduction: There is a critical need to improve therapeutic options for knee osteoarthritis (OA), especially in the early stages of the disease. Knee OA is a complex pathology affecting several elements of the joint, including its structure, biology and function. Recent research has suggested a shift in the modeling of the disease, with a focus on the relationships between knee components rather than isolated components. This newly proposed OA model particularly suggests that knee components are adapted to each other in non-OA knees, thus maintaining homeostasis. Next, when one or several components change, for example after a trauma, the other components might be unable to adapt to the change thus disturbing homeostasis and leading to joint degradation. Since improving treatment requires better understanding of OA pathogenesis, there is an interest in assessing and further developing this new OA model.

Cartilage thickness (CTh) and subchondral bone mineral density (sBMD) have been well described with knee OA, however there is little data regarding their relationships. This study aimed to quantify the spatial variations in CTh and sBMD and test for relationships in non-OA and OA knees.

Methods: CT-arthography images of 16 non-OA knees and 16 knees with severe medial OA (KL grade ≥3), matched for age (61.2 ± 4 years old), gender (50% male) and morphometric parameters, were processed using a 3D bone and cartilage segmentation software to calculate anatomically-standardized maps describing the variations in CTh and sBMD along the tibiofemoral articular surfaces. Pearson correlations between the pixels of the CTh and sBMD maps were calculated for each articular surface of each knee.

Results: The spatial variations in CTh and sBMD were correlated in non-OA tibias (R = 0.60 ± 0.12) and femurs (R = 0.58 ± 0.10). The positive correlation coefficients (ρ < 0.0001) indicated that cartilage was thicker where bone was denser and vice versa. Correlations coefficients were significantly lower (ρ < 0.0001) in OA tibias (R = 0.05 ± 0.27) and femurs (−0.08 ± 0.34), with inconsistent positive/negative correlations among knees.

Conclusion: The results supported the OA model. The positive correlations in non-OA knees could be related to the mechanical load, where higher local stresses induce both thicker cartilage and denser bone. The absence of correlation in OA knees suggested that CTh and sBMD were not adapted in those knees. Further studies with varying severities of knee OA are needed.

Conclusions: With support of the vastus intermedius and vastus medialis the AG, albeit consisting of very small muscle bundles, is capable to fulfil its function as a retractor of the suprapatellar bursa. The interplay between the AG, the vastus intermedius and vastus medialis is supported by their concurrent innervation. Given its relationship to the anterior compartment of the knee joint and its association with the vastus intermedius and medialis deterioration of the AG may lead to a malfunction of the extensor apparatus of the knee joint. Dysfunction, scarring or postoperative arthrofibrosis of this sophisticated interactive mechanism could have functional implications.
demographics, pre- and postoperative-leg axis, healing of the osteotomy measured on CT scan in percentages at 3 and 12 months postoperatively and functional scores (Knee Society Score (KSS) and WOMAC score) were recorded.

Results: 40 patients were included wherefrom 15 knees were randomized in the ICA group, and 25 knees in the control group. The groups were comparable in terms of age (42.3 ± 43.3 years), gender distribution (7 out of 15 vs. 17 out of 25 male), BMI (30.2 ± 29.2 kg/m²), active smoker (6 out of 15 vs. 8 out of 25) and partial medial meniscectomy (3 out of 15 vs. 6 out of 25). Pre-operative varus (6.9° in ICA vs. 7.6°) and post-operative valgus (2.2° vs. 3.0°) were similar. Increased osseous gap healing was found after 12 and 52 weeks in the ICA group (40.1% vs. 10.6% p ≤0.045 and 91.5% vs. 59.1% p ≤0.001). A multiple linear regression analysis for healing of the osteotomy found that bone grafting was a promoting and increased pre-operative varus a retardant independent factor at 12 weeks (p ≤0.004 and p ≤0.002) and 52 weeks (p ≤0.001 and p ≤0.003), whereas age as promoting factor only at 12 weeks (p ≤0.001). No correlation was found between bone healing of the osteotomy and any functional outcome parameter, BMI, history of smoking or previous meniscal surgery.

Conclusion: ICA significantly increases healing of the osteotomy after mHTO at 12 and 52 weeks. Pre-operative varus and age of the patient are other independent factors that influence bone healing. No improvement of ICA in terms of functional outcomes could be found at 12 or 52 weeks postoperatively. Hence routine use of ICA cannot be recommended.

Does valgus high tibial osteotomy influence ankle and hindfoot alignment?

Dr Jean-Romain Delaloye¹, Dr Sylvia Rwakabayiza, Prof. Xavier Crevoisier, Dr Robin Martin

CHUV

Introduction: High Tibial Osteotomy (HTO) is a well-established treatment performed for the treatment of unicompartmental osteoarthrisis of the varus knee. The impact of this procedure on the alignment of the knee is well documented, but there is scarce literature on its effects on the ankle and hindfoot. The purpose of the present study is to analyze the influence of HTO on the alignment of the ankle and hindfoot.

Methods: 15 patients (mean age 39.6 ± 10.0 years) who were scheduled to undergo an open wedge valgus HTO in our institution were included. Pre- and postoperative full weight bearing x-rays were prospectively collected, including hip-to-ankle long standing, hindfoot and ankle views. Following measurement were performed: the talar tilt (TT), the inclination of the talus on the tibia, and the angle between the ankle and the axis of the calcaneum. Knee alignment was measured by hip-knee-ankle angle (HKAA) and percentage of the tibial plateau width at the intercept with load bearing axis (ILBA). Comparison of pre and postoperative variables was determined using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test while the strength of association between the parameters was measured with a Spearman's correlation analysis.

Results: After HTO, HKAA changed from 174.3 ± 2.5° to 181.3 ± 1.8° (p <0.05), lateralisating the weight bearing axis. Indeed, the pre and post operative ILBA was located at 24.0 ± 10.5% and 55.1 (p <0.05), lateralising the weight bearing axis. Comparison of pre and post operative variables was performed for the treatment of unicompartmental osteoarthrisis of the varus knee. The impact of this procedure on the alignment of the knee is well documented, but there is scarce literature on its effects on the ankle and hindfoot. The purpose of the present study is to analyze the influence of HTO on the alignment of the ankle and hindfoot.

Changes in gait pattern in adolescents with recurrent patellar instability

PD Dr. Carlo Camathias¹, Dr. Rahel L. Meier, Dr. Elias Ammann, PD Dr. Erich Rutzi², Prof. Dr. Reinald Brunner³, PD Dr. Patrick Vavken³

¹ University Children’s Hospital Basel; ² Universitätskinderpoliklinik basal; ³ alphaclinic Zurich

Purpose: To evaluate the kinematics of the ankle, knee, hip and pelvic in the sagittal plane in adolescents with recurrent patellar dislocation in comparison to a matched, healthy control group.

Methods: 88 knees (67 patients) with recurrent patellar dislocation (mean age 14.8 ± 2.8 SD) were compared to 54 healthy knees (27 individuals, 14.9 ± 2.4 SD), matched for age, sex, BMI. Kinematics of ankle, knee, hip and pelvis were captured using 3D-gait analysis (VICOM, Plug-in-Gait). One cycle (100%) consisted of 51 data-points. The mean of six trials was computed. Temporospatial variables were assessed for each cycle. Dura-ration of pMPFL/rMPFL. During the loading-response and the mid-stance phase, the knee flexion and either plantar-flexion and hip flexion were strong with r = 0.75 and r = 0.61 (p <0.01), respectively. The mid-stance phase decreased equally (P <0.01). Dislocation decreased hip flexion during the entire gait cycle (P <0.01), with the minimal peak during mid-stance (9.1° ± 7.2° SD). It increased and decreased plantar-flexion during loading-response 4.1° ± 0.43 SE (P <0.01), afterward. The dorsal-extension decreased 3.19° ± 0.30 SE, (P <0.01). Dislocation decreased hip flexion during all phases (P <0.01), maximal difference during mid-stance with 74.6° ± 53.5 SE. 80% of all patients developed this gait pattern. Correlations between the knee flexion and either plantar-flexion and hip flexion were strong with r = 0.75 and r = 0.61 (p <0.01), respectively. Recurrent patellar dislocations decrease the knee flexion during the loading-response and the mid-stage phase. A decreased hip flexion and increased plantar-flexion indicate a possible compensation mechanism.

A comparison of intra-operative palpatory and radiographic landmarks of the femoral insertion of the pMPFL in trochlear dysplastic knees and controls

Dr Philippe M. Tscholl, Dr Marion Hamard, Dr. Amanda Gonzalez, Dr Sana Boudabbous, Dr Victoria Duthon, Prof. Dr Jacques Menetrey, Dr. Flavien Mauler

HUG Hôpitaux-Universitaires-Genève

Introduction: Positioning of the femoral tunnel in medial patellofemoral ligament (MPFL) reconstruction is essential not only in terms of stability, but also for restoring patellar tracking and contact pressures. So far anatomical and radiographic landmarks of the femoral MPFL insertion site have mainly been described in nondysplastic knees. The purpose of this study is to compare the intra-operative palpatory and radiographic landmarks used during MPFL-reconstruction in function of trochlear dysplasia.

Methods: 70 knees with trochlear dysplasia which underwent CT-scan are included in this study, wherefrom 36 with trochlear dysplasia type A and B (group AB), and 34 knees with hypoplasia of the medial femoral condyle (hypocondylar, type D). The antero-posterior height (hMFC) and the medio-lateral size of the femoral condyle was measured. The adductor tubercle was visualised on 3D gait analysis (VICON, Plug-in-Gait). One cycle (100%) consisted of 51 data-points. Temporospatial variables were assessed for each cycle. Dural-time of pMPFL/rMPFL. During the loading-response and the mid-stance phase, the knee flexion and either plantar-flexion and hip flexion were strong with r = 0.75 and r = 0.61 (p <0.01), respectively. The mid-stance phase decreased equally (P <0.01). Dislocation decreased hip flexion during the entire gait cycle (P <0.01), with the minimal peak during mid-stance (9.1° ± 7.2° SD). It increased and decreased plantar-flexion during loading-response 4.1° ± 0.43 SE (P <0.01), afterward. The dorsal-extension decreased 3.19° ± 0.30 SE, (P <0.01). Dislocation decreased hip flexion during all phases (P <0.01), maximal difference during mid-stance with 74.6° ± 53.5 SE. 80% of all patients developed this gait pattern. Correlations between the knee flexion and either plantar-flexion and hip flexion were strong with r = 0.75 and r = 0.61 (p <0.01), respectively. Recurrent patellar dislocations decrease the knee flexion during the loading-response and the mid-stage phase. A decreased hip flexion and increased plantar-flexion indicate a possible compensation mechanism.

Conclusion: Recurrent patellar dislocations decrease the knee flexion during the loading-response and the mid-stage phase. A decreased hip flexion and increased plantar-flexion indicate a possible compensation mechanism.

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PD Dr. Carlo Camathias¹, Dr. Rahel L. Meier, Dr. Elias Ammann, PD Dr. Erich Rutzi², Prof. Dr. Reinald Brunner³, PD Dr. Patrick Vavken³

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Conclusion: Recurrent patellar dislocations decrease the knee flexion during the loading-response and the mid-stage phase. A decreased hip flexion and increased plantar-flexion indicate a possible compensation mechanism.
Conclusions: The mMPFL (or Schütte’s point) shows significantly higher variations to the intra-operative palpatory landmarks especially in the horizontal plane in function of dysplastic medial femoral condyle. Therefore the type of trochlear dysplasia might bias the intra-operative landmarks used for MFPL reconstruction, and a probably a combination of surface anatomy and radiographic landmarks should be used.

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A simple kneeling system for accurate posterior drawer stress radiographs
Sylvia Rwakabayiza, Dr Jean-Romain Delaloye¹, Dr John McManus, Dr Anne Kummer, Dr Robin Martin ¹ CHUV
Introduction: Stress radiography is superior to clinical evaluation for the accurate evaluation of posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) insufficiency. The amount of posterior drawer (PD) used in decision making for treatment are referred to Telos stress radiography system. Despite the fact that the device has shown accuracy and reproducibility, its clinical use remains technically challenging, creates pain and is time consuming. Kneeling views have been proposed as an alternative but failed to show similar precision due to unreliable patient positioning.

Purpose: To evaluate the accuracy and reliability of a new self-designed kneeling system for posterior drawer radiographs.

Methods: A kneeling box was designed to allow simple and reproducible patient and x-ray cassette positioning. The box is only supporting the lower leg up to the tibial tubercle, with the patella and femoral condyle unsupported. A slot allows the cassette to be placed perpendicularly between patient’s legs. Twenty seven patients presenting a PCL injury were included in our study. For each patient, PD radiographs of both knees were performed using both our kneeling system (KS) and the Telos device (TD). Posterior tibial translation was measured on each radiograph by four independent observers, according to bony landmarks described by Jacobsen and Staubli. The result was expressed as the side to side difference (SSPTT). Statistics included Wilcoxon’s test to compare SSPTT measures, Spearman’s rank test to correlate measures between both techniques, residuals evaluation after linear regression and intra class coefficient for inter observer reliability analysis.

Results: For all four observers, the SSPTT was not significantly different when measured using the TSD and KS. After linear regression between SPTT values measured with TD and the values predicted the SSPTT, correlation coefficient was high (>0.8). Correlation between KS and TD measurements varied from 0.82 (95% CI: 0.68–0.92) to 0.95 (95% CI: 0.89–0.98), depending on the observer.

Conclusion: A proper patient and x-ray cassette setting for kneeling views allows an accurate and reproducible measure of posterior drawer laxity. A simple self-designed kneeling system might offer an alternative to the technical challenges encountered in measure performed with the Telos device.

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Does single injection or continuous femoral nerve block worsen quadriceps recovery after ACL reconstruction?
Cyril Andrieux, Dr Robin Martin
CHUV, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois
Recent studies suggested that single injection (SI-FNB) or continuous nerve block (CO-FNB) affect femoral nerve and quadriceps function after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction ACLR. As reduced quadriceps strength was identified as a risk factor for graft failure, the use of femoral nerve analgesia for postoperative pain management in ACLR has become as source of debates. Despite these prior reports, we have recently shown in a randomized controlled study that CO-FNB does not alter femoral nerve electrophysiological function.

Purpose: To evaluate quadriceps function after SI-FNB and CO-FNB in patients receiving ACLR with hamstring autograft.

Methods: Between April 2014 and December 2015, 171 patients underwent ACLR in our institution. Patients undergoing revision, multi ligament reconstruction and ACLR with quadriceps or patellar tendon autograft were excluded. 112 patients were included. Patient cohort was separated into a single femoral nerve block group (SI-FNB) and a continuous nerve. Patients were prospectively followed with quadriceps isokinetic strength tests at 4 and 8 months postoperatively. Univariate analysis was performed for patient demographics and surgery variables. We used a chi² test for categorical data and an analysis of variance for continuous data by a Ficher test.

Results: Groups could be matched for age (28.3 ± 8.7 yo), gender (sex-ratio 1.60:1), side, BMI (24.0 ± 3.4 Kg/Sqm), and concomitant meniscal repair (25.8% of patients), 16 had SI-FNB (group SI-FNB), 64 CO-FNB (group CO-FNB), 35 no locoregional anesthesia (group No-FNB). At 4 months, absolute values of slow concentric quadriceps activation for the operate side was 121 ± 58 Nm/kg for the group No-FNB, 135 ± 48 for the group CO-FNB and 107 ± 53 for the group SI-FNB without a difference between the groups (p = 0.13); For fast concentric quadriceps activation we found no difference between the groups (p = 0.09) ; For fast concentric quadriceps fatigability, no difference between the groups (p = 0.89). About eccentric quadriceps activation we found a significant difference (p = 0.02) but comparing differences in Nm/kg between the healthy side and the operated side on eccentric quadriceps activation in the 3 groups show no significant result with a p = 0.53. It can be explained by the difference of base strength between patients.

Conclusion: 4 month after ACL reconstruction, there is no difference in quadriceps strength, regarding the modality of locoregional anesthesia.

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Patient satisfaction after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction in outpatient surgery
Dr. Marco Odorizzi, Dr. Enrique Testa¹, Dr. Jens Böttcher, Dr. Luca Debat, Dr. Marco Delcoglinio, Dr. Nicola Clerici, PD Dr. Christian Candrian ¹ EOC (Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale)
The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction is performed in Switzerland, almost exclusively in inpatient care setting. Some authors have published good results with high patient satisfaction performing ACL reconstruction ambulatory and reducing general costs. Aim of our study is to determine the patient satisfaction after outpatient ACL reconstruction. We retrospectively collected all our outpatient patients and identified the ACL reconstruction in our hospital between 2009–2012. General statistical data on patient age, gender, ASA classification were recorded. Patients were interviewed by phone about the satisfaction with the ambulatory management, about perioperative pain (Visual Analogue Scale, VAS) and sleep patterns during the first night. In this period, out of 92 patients operated for ACL surgery, 22 patients were identified as outpatient planned patients. 17/22 patients could be reached by phone. 3/17 patients could not be released at home after surgery because of not well controlled pain or nausea. Of the remaining 14 patients (all men, median age of 25.5 year), 50% of the patients would not perform the outcome setting again; 50% of the patients could sleep the first night, the other little or not at all. In the subgroup of the patients under 25 years (n = 7), 6 patients would not perform again outpatient setting and had a mean value of 6.5 on the VAS the first night. Only one was able to sleep through the night. Interestingly, in the subgroup over 26 years (n = 7), 6 would do the surgery again in an ambulatory care, mean value of VAS was 5.2. It could sleep during the night. In the majority of the patients in our study, pain was not sufficiently controlled during the first night and because of this most of the patients would not want to perform such surgery in outpatient setting. Only 7/17 patients would repeat the outpatient surgery and most of them were in the subgroup older than 26 years. This study demonstrates that we should increase our effort on post operative pain management, the factor that actually impede to have satisfactory outpatient ACL reconstruction surgery.

FM116

Integrated evaluation of muscle plasticity during a sixteen-year follow-up after open reconstruction of the anterior cruciate ligament
Prof. Dr. Martin Füllic¹, Dr. Claudio Viecelli², Dr. Andreas Bapst¹, Dr. Daniel Suter¹, Dr. Jean-Marc Lüthy³, Dr. Martin Bühler, Dr. Prof. Dr. Hans Hoppeler³, Dr. Prof. Christian Gerber³ ¹ University of Zurich, Balgrist; ² Inselspital, University of Bern; ³ University of Bern; 4 Balgrist University Hospital
Introduction: Reconstructive surgery and subsequent ambulant rehabilitation is the established procedure to re-insertate stability of the knee joint after rupture of the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL). We monitored relationships between knee stability and reactions in knee extensor muscle during rehabilitation after reconstructive surgery of the ruptured anterior cruciate ligament (ACL).

Methods: 9 patients (29 years, 8 male, 1 female) with unilateral rupture of the ACL did undergo open reconstructive surgery followed
by mobilisation and daily resistive exercise between 9 and 26 weeks and subsequent home-based activity. Clinical assessments were carried out at time point (zero) of surgery, 52, 260 and 832 weeks to qualify knee joint arthritis and instability. Biopsies were collected at 9, 26 and 260 weeks from m. vastus lateralis (VL) and characterised for cellular and molecular indices of mechanical and metabolic muscle function. Effects were compared versus the 260 weeks’ time point in the non-operated leg and assessed for linear relationships.

**Results:** Indices of knee instability in the operated leg after reconstructive surgery and rehabilitation were improved at week 52, 260 and 832 relative to the poor values at surgery, i.e. 7. 10 and 11 mm vs. 16 mm deflection in the drawer test. Average values for cellular indices of metabolic and mechanical function of VL were impaired at week 9 in both legs. This deficit was more pronounced in the operated leg (–31%, –11%) than non-operated leg (–22%, –10%), and remained unchanged until week 26. Molecular indices of mitochondrial respiration in VL did show a larger deterioration in the operated than the non-operated leg at week 9 and 26. Molecular and cellular Indices of muscle function, except the volume density of subsarcolemmal mitochondria (–31%) and complex IV (–54%), returned to normal levels at week 260. Indices of knee joint arthritis/instability at time zero correlated with Indices of mechanical and metabolic muscle function at week 9 and 26.

**Conclusion:** Disuse subsequent to ACL rupture leads to the deterioration of muscle structure before load bearing physical activity resumes. Ambulatory resistive exercise has a positive effect on molecular degeneration of muscle and this effect is graded to clinical indices of knee joint integrity. Mechanical aspects of knee extension fully recovered 5 years after the rupture and reconstruction but recovery of local aerobic capacity was still incomplete.

**Reference:**

The accessary iliotibial-band-meniscal ligament: prevalence and association with lateral meniscal tears

**Methods:** Following ethics committee approval, we studied 1'019 consecutive MRI scans of the knee, performed at our institution between January 1st 2015 and August 31st 2016. All knee-MRI were evaluated for lesions of the lateral meniscus, presence of Hoffa edema and molecular indices of mitochondrial respiration. Based on the clinical impression, that a distinct fibrous connection between the anterolateral aspect of the lateral meniscus and the iliotibial band was commonly seen in patients with lesions of the lateral meniscus, we set out to investigate the prevalence of this structure and its association with lesions of the lateral meniscus. We hypothesized that an accessory iliotibial-band-meniscal ligament (AIML) would be consistently found in MRI, and that there would be an association between lesions of the lateral meniscus and the presence of an AIML.

**Results:** An (AIML) was found in 13.3% of the cases (n = 136/1'019). There was no difference in sex distribution (female n = 61 vs. male n = 75, p = 0.269). Mean length of the AIML was 22.8 mm (12.9–36.8 mm, SD 5.8 mm). A lesion of the anterior horn of the lateral meniscus was recorded in 1.3% of the cases without AIML (n = 11/883) and 16.2% in presence of an AIML (n = 22/136, p <0.001). A lesion of the body of the lateral meniscus was found in 1.6% of the cases without AIML (n = 14/883) and 16.2% in presence of an AIML (n = 22/136, p <0.001). Hoffa edema was seen in 0.2% (n = 2/883) without AIML and 14.0% in presence of an AIML (n = 19/136, p <0.001).

**Conclusion:** The accessary iliotibial-band-meniscal ligament seems to be an anatomical variant of fixation of the lateral meniscus. In our sample population, it was consistently detected and there was a highly significant association with both lesions of the lateral meniscus as well as Hoffa edema. Further studies are necessary to investigate the biomechanical importance of the AIML in order to assess future clinical implications such as resection of the AIML in select cases during arthroscopy.

**Reference:**

The interest of navigation for the treatment of pterochranteric fractures with the gamma 3 nail

**Methods:** From May 2015 to April 2016, we included all the Swiss residents with a per trochanteric fracture who accepted to participate in this randomized, monocentric, prospective study. People were allocated in the conventional or “navigation” group with the help of dedicated software. The first group was operated with a standard fluoroscopy and the second one with the Stryker Adapt® System, known as the FluoroMap®, allowing a 3D reconstruction of the proximal femur from the standard 2D images of the fluoroscopy. Patients were operated either by senior residents or head surgeons. The post-operative TAD was measured on the first radiographs, before patient’s discharge. At 6 weeks, 3, 6 and 12 months and the TAD was measured independently by 2 different examiners on digital AP and axial radiographs.

**Results:**

- **Post-operative TAD:**
  - **Mean:** 16 mm (range 9–26 mm).
  - **Intact condition:**
    - **Mean:** 16 mm (range 9–26 mm).
    - **Significant difference:**
      - **LUCL tear:**
        - **Mean:** 20 mm (range 13–26 mm).
        - **Significant difference:**
          - **LUCL and RCL tear:**
            - **Mean:** 26 mm (range 20–31 mm).
          - **Significant difference:**
            - **Complete tear:**
              - **Mean:** 31 mm (range 26–36 mm).

**Conclusion:**

- **Post-operative cut-out:**
  - **Mean:** 16 mm (range 9–26 mm).
  - **Intact condition:**
    - **Mean:** 16 mm (range 9–26 mm).
    - **Significant difference:**
      - **LUCL tear:**
        - **Mean:** 20 mm (range 13–26 mm).
      - **LUCL and RCL tear:**
        - **Mean:** 26 mm (range 20–31 mm).
        - **Significant difference:**
      - **Complete tear:**
        - **Mean:** 31 mm (range 26–36 mm).

**Reference:**

The post-operative cut-out is not significantly different between the intact and intact tear conditions (**p = 0.901**). There was no difference between the intact and intact tear conditions (**p = 0.901**).
Results: 75 Patients were included in the study (14 men and 61 women), and randomized in one of the two study groups. The groups were similar in age (83.4 ± 85.9 y.o., sex (82.5% vs 80% of women). The death ratio are similar (15% vs 14.3%). The TAD was measured at each endpoint on digital radiographs independently by two examiners. A significant difference in terms of the FluoroMap® group with a mean of TAD 16.75 mm (95% CI: 15.33–18.17) versus 20.75 mm (95% CI: 19.36–22.15) in the standard group. 2 Cut-outs were observed in the standard group versus none with the FluoroMap but this was not statistically significant.

Conclusions: The use of the FluoroMap seems to help surgeons in achieving the best cervical screw placement.

Analysis of risk factors for failure of proximal femoral nailing (PFN-A) in intertrochanteric fractures

Dr. Katja Böhmert, Dr. Frank Beeres, Dr. Chittawee Jiamton, Prof. Dr. Reto Babst, Dr. Björn-Christian Link
1 Luzerner Kantons spitale Luzern

Objective: The incidence of intertrochanteric fractures is increasing due to the world’s aging population. Internal fixation by intramedullary nailing is commonly considered a safe and a reliable method to treat these fractures. However, postoperative varus displacement and consecutive complications have been reported in 8.5–21.2% in literature and are associated with an increase of postoperative mortality and morbidity. The primary objective of this study was to analyse the number of complications after intramedullary nailing of intertrochanteric fractures with PFN-A in a secondarily to identify risk factors for secondary varus displacement.

Methods: Between January 2012 and January 2016, records of all patients suffering from an intertrochanteric fracture treated with PFN-A in our hospital (level 1 trauma centre) were reviewed. Only patients with strictly standardised pre- and postoperative radiographs were included and analysed concerning the following parameters: fracture classification, caput-collum-diaphyseal (CCD) angle, adequacy of reduction, blade position, tip-apex distance (TAD), nail alignment in the femoral shaft. Minimum follow-up was at least three months.

Results: One hundred and one patients met the inclusion criteria of which 24 patients experienced complications. They are divided into non-implant related complications (33%) and implant-related complications (66.7%) such as cut-out (29.17%), nail breakage (4.17%) and tractus irritation symptoms (29.17%). Initial postoperative complications (66.67%) such as cut-out (29.17%), nail breakage (4.17%) and tractus irritation symptoms (29.17%). Initial postoperative varus alignment, an improper location of the blade in the femoral head and a TAD greater than 25 mm were significant risk factors for postoperative varus collapse and cut-out. Additionally, we could show that an inadequate lateral offset of the nail in the ap-x-ray is one of the major risk factors for further varus displacement.

Discussion: Two-thirds of complications following intramedullary nailing of intertrochanteric fractures are implant-related. In addition to already known risk factors for secondary varus displacement and cut-out, this study identified a lateralised nail entry which is increasing the lateral offset compared to the healthy hip as one of the major risk factors. Knowing about this factor and avoiding it by using a more medial entry point to prevent medialisation of the proximal fragment through the nail insertion may help to further decrease postoperative morbidity and mortality.

Direct anterior vs postero-lateral approach for bipolar hip hemiarthroplasty in femoral neck fractures: A prospective randomized study

Dr. Simone Verzelletti, Dr. Enrique Testa, Dr. Riccardo Alberio,
Dr. Mauro Molina, Dr. Paolo Gaffurini, PD Dr. Christian Candrian,
Prof. Dr. Federico Grassi
EOC (Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale)

The aim of this prospective study is to compare two surgical approaches used for bipolar hip hemiarthroplasty (BHA) on elderly patients with femoral neck fractures with the primary endpoint of the early recovery. Our hypothesis was that the early recovery would be faster in the DA-group (direct anterior group). Based on a power analysis, one hundred and twenty patients aged 75 years or older were randomized to surgery using either a direct anterior (DA-group) or postero-lateral (PL-group) approach, and were followed up for 6 months. Surgical time, intra and postoperative complications were recorded for each patient. Pain and functional recovery with different scales (NRS, ADL, CAS) were evaluated at 3 days, 1, 3 and 6 months after surgery. Surgical time was slightly longer in the DA-group (p < 0.0001). There was no difference in both local and systemic complications between the two groups. Pain perception at three days and at one month after surgery was significantly higher in PL-group patients (p < 0.0001). Functional recovery was comparable in the two groups (at 3 days, 1 and 3 months after surgery). The main advantage of the direct anterior approach is the pain perception up to one month after the operation and thereby the possibility of a faster early functional recovery. The later recovery was as expected similar. Therefore, the anterior approach should be considered seriously for all patients with femoral neck fractures, taking into account the relative exclusion criteria for this approach (very short or varus femoral neck, very muscular patient).

Femoral osteochondroplasty can be performed without the risk of avascular necrosis in an experimental ovine FAI model

Dr. Florian Schmaranzer1, Larissa Arendt2, Dr. Till Lerch1,
Dr. Corinne Zumühler3, Dr. Katja Nuss4, Prof. Dr. Brigitte von Rechenberg2, Prof. Dr. Patrick Kircher7, Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast7
1 Inselspital Bern, Universität Bern; 2 Vetsuisse Fakultät, Universität Zürich; 3 Luzerner Kantons spitale Luzern; 4 Universität Zürich, Vetsuisse Fakultät

Introduction: Studying the long-term effects of joint preserving surgery for FAI takes hours and years of research. To overcome this limitation, an experimental ovine FAI model was introduced, which has great potential to speed up research on FAI surgery through surgical FAI induction and subsequent offsite correction. Anatomic studies showed that perfusion of the ovine femoral head is maintained by anterior and posterior retinacular vessels. Theoretically, the osteochondroplasty of the superior asphericity should not compromise the blood supply of the femoral head. However, the onset of avascular necrosis of the ovine femoral head has not been studied to date after femoral osteochondroplasty of the superior asphericity. Hence we assessed radiographs, MR images and histology sections for signs of avascular necrosis of the ovine femoral head after femoral osteochondroplasty.

Methods: This experimental controlled prospective study on 10 sheep (10 hips) was conducted after IRB approval. The sheep underwent surgical induction of FAI by unilateral varus intertrochanteric osteotomy. This variation rotates the physiologic cam deformity which is located on the superior aspect of the ovine femoral head into the acetabulum and induces typical, focal chondrolabral damage as seen in patients with FAI. Correction of the deformity was performed via a gluteus split in 5 cases and via an anterior approach in the other 5 hips. Sheep were sacrificed after a further 140 days. One hour before sacrifice, sheep received i.v. gadolinium-DTPA and roomed free. Radiographs, and indirect MR arthrography (T-weighted sequence with fat saturation, PD/T2-weighted without fat saturation) were performed and assessed for avascular necrosis of the femoral head using the Ficat and Arlet classification (0–4). Histologic samples were stained with toluidine blue and avascular necrosis was assessed according to the Catto criteria (necrotic bone trabeculae/ bone marrow, repair tissue).

Results: No evidence for avascular necrosis was found on radiographs, MR images (Ficat and Arlet Stage: 0) and histologic sections (Catto; no histologic signs of avascular necrosis) in all 10 hips.

Conclusion: The experimental ovine FAI model can be safely used to study the potential of joint preserving surgery for FAI to decelerate or even prevent development of osteoarthritides of the hip.
Femoral torsion (FT) is a novel cause for anterior FAI and influences labral size and tear pattern. Therefore we asked (1) what is the anterior labral size and (2) which labral tear patterns are associated with femoral retrotorsion compared to hips with elevated FT.

**Methods and Materials:** Out of 620 consecutive MR arthrographies we excluded 491 hips with normal FT. An IRB-approved prospective radiological study involving 129 hips with symptomatic FAI and abnormal FT was performed. Femoral retrotorsion was defined as FT <5 (58 hips), elevated FT was defined as >50 (71 hips). All patients underwent routine radiological evaluation using MR arthrography (3T) including distal femoral condyles for calculation of FT. Labral size and labral tear patterns were measured circumferentially on every clock position (15° intervals) on radial slices trough the femoral neck.

**Results:** (1) Anterior labral size was significantly decreased in hips with femoral retrotorsion (14 mm² vs 22 mm², p <0.001) compared to posterior in hips with elevated FT. Labral size was significantly smaller anterior compared to posterior hips with femoral retrotorsion (p <0.001). (2) Labral tear patterns were more frequently anterior (2 and 3 o'clock, p <0.001) in hips with elevated FT.

**Conclusion:** Anterior labrum was smaller in hips with femoral retrotorsion on the corresponding localization of acetabular rim impingement. This has be considered during radiological diagnosis of FAI hip presurgery. Anterior labral tear patterns could be associated with anterior subluxation or instability in hips with elevated FT.

**References:**

2. Hanke, P; Tannast, M; Arno Siebenrock, K; Arendt, L; Steinbock, A; Tannast, M; Bern University Hospital, Switzerland; Zürich; Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland; University of Bern; Luzern; Freie Universität, Berlin; Bern University Hospital, Switzerland; University of Bern; Switzerland; University of Biel; Switzerland.

**FREIE MITTEILUNGEN**

**FM124**

Do dGEMRIC and T2 imaging correlate with histologic cartilage degeneration? An experimental ovine FAI model

Dr. Florian Schmaranzer¹, Larissa Arendt¹, Dr. Corinne Zurmühle², Dr. Simon Damian Steppacher³, Prof. Dr. Patrick Kircher³, Dr. Katja Nuss³, Prof. Dr. Brigitte von Rechenberg³, Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast¹

¹ Inselspital Bern, Universität Bern; ² Vetsuisse Fakultät, Universität Zürich; ³ Luzerner Kantonsspital Luzern; ⁴ Inselspital Bern, Universität Bern

Introduction: dGEMRIC (delayed gadolinium enhanced MRI of cartilage) and T2 mapping are non-invasive MRI techniques increasingly used to judge cartilage quality in prearthritic conditions, such as femoroacetabular impingement (FAI). These techniques estimate distinct biochemical substances of hyaline cartilage. In a clinical setting, the correlation between these techniques and histology is difficult and can be bypassed by using an animal model. Hence, we asked (1) whether dGEMRIC and T2 indices correlate with histologic cartilage degeneration in a previously validated, experimental ovine FAI model and (2) whether there is a correlation between dGEMRIC and T2 imaging.

Methods: This experimental controlled prospective study on 5 sheep (10 hips) was conducted after IRB approval. Sheep underwent surgical induction of FAI by unilateral varus intertrochanteric osteotomy, which rotates the natural aspherical ovine femoral head into the acetabulum, inducing typical focal chondrolabral damage as seen in patients with FAI. Correction of the deformity was performed after 70 days (FAI group). No surgery was performed in the 5 contralateral hips (Control group). Sheep were sacrificed after a further 140 days. One hour before sacrifice, sheep received i.v. gadolinium-DTPA and roamed free. Hips were dissected to fit into the coil. dGEMRIC and T2 maps were obtained at a 3 T unit (Philips Ingenia) using inversion recovery techniques. Histologic samples were stained with toluidine blue, and cartilage degeneration was graded with the Mankin score. Linear regression analysis was performed (p <0.05). (1) dGEMRIC and T2 maps were correlated to 3D histologic data for micro-CT with iodine contrast-agent and a voxel size of 16 μm. The micro-CT data was used to create a 3D model of the cartilage, which served as a ground truth for the histologic data. The accuracy of the 3D segmentation was assessed with the Dice similaritity coefficient (DSC). Bland–Altman analysis showed no systematic error. A high DSC indicates accurate segmentation, and a low DSC indicates inaccurate segmentation. (2) dGEMRIC indices and T2 values were correlated to the histologic Mankin scores. (2) dGEMRIC indices and T2 values were correlated to the histologic Mankin scores.

Results: (1) Overall and regional (up to R = −0.56; p = 0.046) inverse correlation was found between acetabular and femoral dGEMRIC indices and the Mankin score. No overall correlation was found between acetabular and femoral T2 indices and the Mankin score. (2) No significant overall correlation (p = 0.05) between dGEMRIC indices and T2 values could be found.

Conclusion: These results support the continuing use of dGEMRIC for monitoring cartilage degeneration in FAI, both in a clinical and experimental setting to improve our understanding of osteoarthritis. The absent correlation between T2 imaging and dGEMRIC indicates complementary effects in cartilage.

**FM125**

Is acetalubar labrum size and tear pattern associated with femoral retrotorsion or increased femoral torsion? A radiological study involving 129 hips with FAI

Inga Todorosi, Dr. Till Lerch, Dr. Florian Schmaranzer, Prof. Dr. Klaus Arno Siebenrock, Dr. Simon Damian Steppacher, Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast

Inselspital, Bern University Hospital

Purpose: Femoral torsion (FT) is a novel cause for anterior FAI and influences labral size and tear pattern. Therefore we asked (1) what is the anterior labral size and (2) which labral tear patterns are associated with femoral retrotorsion compared to hips with elevated FT.

**Methods and Materials:** Out of 620 consecutive MR arthrographies we excluded 491 hips with normal FT. An IRB-approved prospective radiological study involving 129 hips with symptomatic FAI and abnormal FT was performed. Femoral retrotorsion was defined as FT <5 (58 hips), elevated FT was defined as >50 (71 hips). All patients underwent routine radiological evaluation using MR arthrography (3T) including distal femoral condyles for calculation of FT. Labral size and labral tear patterns were measured circumferentially on every clock position (15° intervals) on radial slices trough the femoral neck.

**Results:** (1) Anterior labral size was significantly decreased in hips with femoral retrotorsion (14 mm² vs 22 mm², p <0.001) compared to posterior in hips with elevated FT. Labral size was significantly smaller anterior compared to posterior hips with femoral retrotorsion (p <0.001). (2) Labral tear patterns were more frequently anterior (2 and 3 o'clock, p <0.001) in hips with elevated FT.

**Conclusion:** Anterior labrum was smaller in hips with femoral retrotorsion on the corresponding localization of acetabular rim impingement. This has be considered during radiological diagnosis of FAI hip presurgery. Anterior labral tear patterns could be associated with anterior subluxation or instability in hips with elevated FT.

**References:**

2. Hanke, P; Tannast, M; Arno Siebenrock, K; Arendt, L; Steinbock, A; Tannast, M; Bern University Hospital, Switzerland; Zürich; Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland; University of Bern; Switzerland; University of Biel; Switzerland.

**FREIE MITTEILUNGEN**

**FM124**

Comparing dGEMRIC and clinical outcome 6 years after FAI surgery with versus without microfracturing: A prospective, controlled pilot study

Dr. Florian Schmaranzer¹, Dr. Pascal Haefeli², Dr. Markus Simon Hanke³, Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast¹, Prof. Dr. Klaus Arno Siebenrock¹, Dr. Stefan Werlen³, PD Dr. Lorenz Büchler³

¹ Inselspital Bern, Universität Bern; ² Sonnenhof Bern; ³ Spitalzentrum Biel

Introduction: Microfracturing is performed in advanced cartilage degeneration due to femoroacetabular impingement with the goal to induce cartilage repair tissue. It is unclear to which degree formation of cartilage repair tissue occurs in these patients. Delayed-gadolinium enhanced MRI of cartilage (dGEMRIC) is a novel, non-invasive, biochemical MRI technique that allows objective judgement of cartilage quality. Currently the correlation between mid-term clinical outcome and dGEMRIC after FAI surgery is not established. We aimed to compare: To compare (1) dGEMRIC indices, (2) clinical outcome in patients with a minimum 6-year follow up who had undergone FAI surgery with versus without microfracturing.

**Methods:** This prospective, controlled study was performed under IRB approval. The surgical hip database was reviewed for patients eligible for minimum 6-year follow up who underwent surgical hip dislocation with or without microfracturing for treatment of FAI and of extensive chondral flaps and detects. A total of 46 patients were identified, 17 in the “microfracturing group” and 29 in the “no microfracturing group”. Groups were comparable for mean follow up (mean 8 years; range 6–13 years) and age. All eligible patients underwent radiographs and dGEMRIC at latest follow up. (1) dGEMRIC indices of acetabular cartilage were assessed on radically reformatted 3D T1 maps. Regions of interest were manually placed peripherally and centrally within the cartilage based on anatomical landmarks at the 12 ‘hour’ positions of the clock-face. (2) Patient-reported outcome was evaluated at latest follow up using Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) and Harris Hip Score (HOOS). (3) Correlation between dGEMRIC and WOMAC and HOOS was performed using linear regression analysis.

**Results:** (1) Overall and regional (superior, anterior and posterior) dGEMRIC indices did not differ significantly (all p >0.05) differ between the two groups. (2) WOMAC (52 ± 65 versus 39 ± 46; p >0.05) and HHS (71 ± 27 versus 87 ± 12; p >0.05) did not differ between the “microfracturing group” and “no microfracturing group”.

**Conclusion:** These results either indicate the absence of cartilage repair tissue formation after microfracturing or some degree of repair tissue formation following FAI correction without microfracturing. Microfracturing did not improve clinical outcome hence future studies should compare microfracturing with more advanced repair techniques.
One out of six patients with FAI or hip dysplasia has femoral retrotorsion or elevated femoral antetorsion

Dr. Till Lerch¹, Inga Todorski², Dr. Simon Steppacher¹, Dr. Florian Schmaranzer¹, Prof. Dr. Klaus Arno Siebenrock¹, Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast¹

¹ Inselspital Bern

Introduction: Variations in both femoral torsion and acetabular version are becoming increasingly recognized as contributing factors to the development of hip pain in patients with femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) and hip dysplasia. It is still unknown what the true prevalence of these rotational abnormalities are in this patient population.

Goals: 1) The prevalence of femoral torsional abnormalities in symptomatic hips with FAI and dysplasia. 2) The prevalence of combined abnormalities of acetabular version and femoral torsion in these patients. 3) What subtypes of FAI and dysplasia are associated with torsional abnormalities of the femur.

Methods: A total of 462 symptomatic patients (538 hips) were included that presented with hip pain due to FAI or hip dysplasia at our tertiary referral center for hip preservation surgery between 2011 and 2015. We retrospectively compared femoral torsion and acetabular version among eleven subgroups with distinguished hip morphologies. The allocation to each subgroup was based on morphological reference values: femoral neck-shaft angle (AI), lateral center-edge angle (LCEA), alpha angle, and the neck-shaft angle calculated on plain radiographs. These patients were also compared to a control group of 48 hips in asymptomatic patients. The Ward's method for hierarchical cluster analysis was applied to detect stereotypes of hip morphology related to femoral torsion.

Results: Of the 538 hips included, 52% were found to have abnormal femoral torsion, severe abnormalities were found in 17%. Severe Femoral retrotorsion (<0°) was found in 5%, Moderate femoral Retrotorsion (26–35) was present in 17%, moderate femoral antetorsion (26–35) was present in 18%, and severe femoral antetorsion (>35°) was found in 12%. Furthermore, 68% of the hips presented with some combination of abnormal femoral torsion and acetabular version. The most frequent abnormal combination was an increased femoral torsion combined with a normal acetabular version (22%).

Conclusion: Abnormalities in femoral torsion are prevalent in 52% of patients with hip pain eligible for hip preservation surgery and severe abnormalities are prevalent in 17%. Based on these results, the evaluation of young patients with hip pain should always include an assessment of femoral torsion and acetabular version in order to best decide what treatment approach should be undertaken in order to optimize outcomes.

Do high impact sport promote proximal femoral pathomorphology before the growth spurt – preliminary results of a longitudinal, prospective, controlled study

Dr. Markus Simon Hanke¹, Dr. Florian Schmaranzer¹, Dr. Simon Damian Steppacher¹, Dr. Helen Anwander¹, Dr. Stefan Werlen², Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast¹, Prof. Dr. Klaus Arno Siebenrock¹

¹ Inselspital Universitätsspital Bern; ² Sonnenhof – Lindenhofgruppe

Introduction: Femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) is a leading cause for pain and early osteoarthritis in the young patient and can be differentiated in cam FAI and pincer FAI. Young men typically present with a Mrschaphelial epiphyseal angle, epiphyseal tilt angle, epiphyseal extension and alpha angle. Congruent comparison was performed with independent t-tests for normally distributed data and with the Mann-Whitney U test for nonnormally distributed data.

Results: We found comparable values for both groups for the epiphysial angle (p-values: ranging from 0.072 to 0.857), epiphysial extension (p-values: 0.209–0.836), and epiphysial tilt angle (p-values: 0.145–0.970) circumferentially around the clock face. The ice hockey group showed decreased alpha angles at the anterior and anterior-superior portion of the femur (e.g. 3 o’clock position: 37.8° ± 2.4; control group: 45.1° ± 7.1; p-value: 0.010)

Conclusion: Before the growth spurt there is no evidence of an altered growth of the proximal femoral epiphysis. No abnormalities of the epiphyseal growth plate are present in skeletal immature athletes. These results suggest that the previously reported high incidence of idiopathic cam deformities develops during the growth spurt. However the planned followup is needed to confirm these preliminary results.

The Femoro-Epiphyseal Acetabular Roof (FEAR) index: A new measurement associated with instability in borderline hip dysplasia

Dr. Jan Weidner¹, Dr. Michael Wyatt, Dr. Dominik Pfluger, Prof. Dr. Martin Beck

¹ Luzerner Kantonshospital Luzern

Introduction: Defining osseous instability in borderline dysplastic hips is difficult. A reliable radiographic tool that might be associated with instability would be helpful for decision-making in this patient group. Goals of this study are: (1) To compare a new radiographic measurement, which is the Femoro-Epiphyseal Acetabular Roof (FEAR) index, with the lateral center-edge angle (LCEA) and acetabular index (AI), with respect to intra- and interobserver reliability; (2) to correlate AI, neck-shaft angle, LCEA, iliocapsularis volume, femoral antetorsion and FEAR index with the surgical treatment received in stable and unstable borderline dysplastic hips; and (3) to assess whether the FEAR index is associated with clinical instability in borderline dysplastic hips.

Methods: The FEAR index was defined and validated in 10 standardized radiographs of asymptomatic controls using two blinded independent observers. Interater and intrarater coefficients were calculated. Its reliability with LCEA and AI was compared. We performed a case-control study using standardized radiographs of 39 surgically treated symptomatic borderline dysplastic hips and 20 age-matched controls with asymptomatic hips. Treatment received was either a periacetabular osteotomy (for unstable hips) or, for patients with femoroacetabular impingement, either an open or arthroscopic femoroacetabular impingement procedure. The association of received treatment categories with the variables AI, neck-shaft angle, LCEA, iliocapsularis volume, femoral antetorsion, and FEAR index were evaluated. Sensitivity, specificity, and receiver operator curves were calculated. The primary endpoint was the association between the FEAR index and instability. The secondary endpoint was the association with treatment received. A FEAR index less than 5° had a 79% probability of correctly assigning hips as stable or unstable (sensitivity 78%; specificity 80%).

Conclusion: A painful hip with a LCEA of 25° or less and FEAR index less than 5° is likely to be stable. In such a situation, the diagnostic focus might more productively be directed toward FAI as a potential cause of pain, rather than instability.

Subtrochanteric rotational osteotomy for young adults with hip pain due to femoral malrotation

Dr. Dominic Rigling¹, PD Dr. Patrick Zingg, Prof. Dr. Claudio Dora

¹ Universitätsklinik Balgrist

Introduction: Femoral malrotation might be the origin of hip pain due to either pincer-like impingement in case of femoral retroversion or an overload of the acetabulum in case of excessive antversion. Femoral rotational osteotomies can be a treatment option in these situations. The aim of the present investigation was to document outcome and potential adverse effects, especially on the patellofemoral joint, in patients undergoing femoral rotational osteotomies.

Methods: Retrospective consecutive series of patients undergoing subtrochanteric rotational osteotomy between May 2011 and March
Preoperative MRI in slipped capital femoral epiphysis: intraarticular findings, morphology and orientation of the epiphysis and chondrolabral damage

Dr. Markus Simon Hanke, Dr. Florian Schmaranzer, Dr. Kai Ziebarth, Dr. Corinne Zurmühle, Dr. Simon Damian Steppacher, Prof. Dr. Klaus Arno Siebenrock, Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast
Inselspital Universitätsklinik Bern

Introduction: Slipped capital femoral epiphysis (SCFE) is a well-known pediatric condition, which is associated with development of premature osteoarthritis. Patients typically report acute or subacute onset of grown pain with, limping and frequently inability to walk. Currently the diagnostic approach mainly relies on clinical examination, plain radiography, and increasingly MRI imaging. However little is known about preoperative MRI imaging findings in patients with SCFE. We aimed to characterize intraarticular findings, morphology and orientation of the epiphysis and chondrolabral damage in patients with acute and subacute SCFE undergoing surgical treatment.

Methods: After IRB approval, our surgical database was reviewed for patients with acute subacute SCFE, which underwent preoperative MRI imaging. Sixteen consecutive hips (15 patients; age 13.5 ± 1.5 years) were identified. On radial proton-density weighted images we obtained for dynamic 3D impingement simulation. Additionally to the routine unilateral, multiplanar protocol for chondrolabral lesions, we retrospectively analysed data of 55 patients collected in 2009 and 2010. Clinical outcome was assessed by the NAHS and SF-36 scores. Rate of conversion to THR and clinical failure were evaluated. Wilcoxon test was used to assess significance.

Results: 55 patients have been followed up at a mean 73.6 (SD: 11.1) months, thereof 11 with bilateral ope-rations resulting in 66 hips. 44 unilateral, 11 bilateral operations were performed on 22 women and 33 men. The mean age and BMI was 30.9 (SD: 12.4) years and 22.4 (SD: 4.3), respectively. The mean NAHS improved from a mean 66.3 (SD: 18.2) to 87.8 (SD: 14.9) (p < 0.001). The SF-36 physical improved from 3.3 to 87.8 (SD: 14.9) (p < 0.001), WOMAC from 3 to 1 (p< 0.001), Subjective Hip Value from 25.2 to 72% (p = 0.002). Bilateral patella instability was found in one patient and considered as not related to the procedure. Femoral torsion could be normalized to a mean of 16° (±5). We detected one over- and one undercorrection. Compared to the opposite side TAGT (p >0.08), patellar tilt (p >0.09) and lateralization (p >0.26) did not differ. Non- or delayed-union, no wound infections were encountered. One patient showed a slight in-toeing which was asymptomatic. It was not known whether this finding existed already preoperatively.

Conclusion: Subtrochanteric rotational osteotomy is in our hands a safe procedure normalizing femoral torsion resulting in subjective and clinical benefit and without having adverse effects on patella tracking.

MR-based Femoral Torsion measurement is as accurate and reliable as CT-based measurement in patients with FAI

Dr. Till Lerch, Dr. Florian Schmaranzer, Inga Todorski, Dr. Simon Steppacher, Prof. Dr. Klaus Arno Siebenrock, Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast
Inselspital Universitätsklinik Bern

Femoroacetabular Impingement (FAI) is a known cause for hip pain in young and active patients. Recently, abnormal femoral torsion has been described as an additional cause for FAI and is a known cause for lower extremity pathologies. CT-based measurements of femoral torsion is the current gold standard and therefore we compared MR-based measurements with CT measurements in patients eligible for joint preserving hip surgery. We asked (1) What is the reliability in terms of mean difference and correlation between MRI and CT-based measurements of femoral torsion? (2) What is the mean difference and correlation of CT-based measurements between two readers?

We retrospectively analysed data of 21 consecutive patients (42 hips) with symptomatic FAI was performed (28 ± 10 years [17–51]). All patients underwent bilateral CT scan and bilateral MRI arthrography for evaluation and diagnosis of FAI. CT scan were obtained for dynamic 3D impingement simulation. Additionally to the routine unilateral, multiplanar protocol for chondrolabral lesions, bilateral axial localizers over the distal femoral condyles and an axial MRI sequence was acquired to measure femoral torsion. Two readers independently measured femoral torsion on both CT and MRI scans on two separate sessions according to the method described by Murphy et al in 1987. Correlation between CT and MRI was assessed using the pearson correlation coefficient because the data were normally distributed.

Results: (1) Mean difference between MRI and CT-based measurements of femoral torsion was 2.1° ± 5.6° (–10.5 – 15) for Reader 1 and 4.5° ± 4.0° (1-13) for Reader 2. Correlation between MRI and CT-based measurements was R = 0.91 (p <0.001) for reader 1 and was R = 0.91 (p <0.001) for reader 2. (2) Mean difference of CT-based measurements between two readers was 0.9° ± 4.0° (9 – 7) and correlation was R = 0.96 (p < 0.001). (3) Mean difference of MRI-based measurements between two readers was 0.2° ± 5.6° (–13 – 7) and correlation was R = 0.95 (p < 0.001).

Conclusion: MRI-based measurement of femoral Torsion is as accurate and reliable as CT-based measurements in patients with FAI. Correlations were excellent between MRI and CT-based measurements. We changed our clinical practice and use bilateral MRI scans for preoperative measurement of femoral torsion. Thereby reducing exposition to radiation in the typically young patients.
THRs at a mean 2.35 years postoperatively with a mean age of 47.4 years at the index operation. One hip was scored Tönnis 0, 8 hips Tönnis 1 and four hips Tönnis 2, with a median score of Tönnis 1.

Conclusion: Hip arthroscopy appears to be a reliable tool in the mid term in the management of femoroacetabul-lar impingement including rim trimming and labral relexation. However correct indication in terms of clinical and radiological signs of OA is essential.

Reproducibility of three different methods for measuring internal rotation of the hip

Dr. Bernd Friesenbichler, Dr. Nicola Casartelli, Dr. Nicola Maffiuletti, PD Dr. Michael Linung Schulthess Klinik Zürich

Introduction: Measuring internal rotation range of motion (ROM) of the hip is one of the standard criteria of the American College of Rheumatology for the assessment of hip osteoarthritis. Limited internal rotation ROM may also suggest the presence of deformity of the femur or acetabulum in asymptomatic populations. The gold standard for measuring internal rotation ROM manually, by means of a goniometer, is however prone to measurement errors induced by uncontrolled load applied to the leg by the investigator and visual alignment of the goniometer. Thus the aim of this study was to assess the reproducibility of two different examination chairs to quantify internal rotation ROM of the hip.

Methods: A biomechanical study, 12 different knots were repeatedly (five times each) tested with a distraction material testing machine with a constant displacement speed (0.2 milimeters/second [mm/s]). The knots were the conventional half hitch, square knot with secured ends, eight-sling-eight with secured ends, Nicky's knot, Nice knot, racking hitch, cow hitch (Larks head), clove hitch, altered clove hitch with four knots, altered cow hitch with four knots, altered clove hitch with five knots, altered cow hitch with five knots.

Results: Altering glenoid design led to a nearly 6 mm change in glenoid offset and to internal/external rotation which have been demonstrated to be the cause for scapular notching. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of different glenoid designs, and then of combination of glenoid and humeral designs on arm position and range of motion (ROM) following RSA.

Results: Hip arthroscopy appears to be a reliable tool in the mid term in the management of femoroacetabul-lar impingement including rim trimming and labral relexation. However correct indication in terms of clinical and radiological signs of OA is essential.

What is the best surgical knot for high-strength suture material? A biomechanical study

Dr. Thorsten Jentzsch1, Elias Bachmann2, Dr Alexandre Lädermann3, PD Dr. Georg Lapits4, Prof. Dr. Dominik Meyer1
1 Universitätsklinik Balgrist; 2 Der Balgrist; 3 La Tour Hospital; 4 Private Hospital Maria Hilf

Background: Almost every surgery requires the use of surgical knots. Double-stranded looped configuration may be advantageous due to fewer free suture ends and mechanical properties. The objective was to compare novel looped to conventional knot configurations.

Methods: In an in vitro biomechanical study, 12 different knots were investigated on bovine tendon. Braided polyblend non-bioresorbable suture material was used. Knot security (stiffness) at assumed clinical failure (≥3 mm displacement) was the primary outcome. Size and loop security (maximal tension) was the secondary outcome. Size and loop security (maximal tension) was the primary outcome. Size and loop security (maximal tension) was the primary outcome.

Results: Double double-stranded surgical knots with a loop on one side are mechanically stiffer (stronger), smaller, and keep applied tension better than conventional knots. The cow hitch and Nice knot seem to be the knots with the best performance, while being simple to tie.

Conclusion: This study showed a clearly higher inter- and intra-observer agreement and lower measurement error of the EC2 when compared to the EC1 and the GON method. However, the absolute internal rotation obtained with EC2 cannot be compared to the other methods as mean angles and inter-subject variability are higher. This means that the EC2 may not be well suited for the assessment of standard criteria of osteoarthritises (which are based on values of the GON method), but may be an excellent method to quantify changes in hip internal rotation between observers and over time. This may particularly be useful for the early detection of deformities of the hip, such as femoroacetabul-lar impingement.

Conclusion: Hip arthroscopy appears to be a reliable tool in the mid term in the management of femoroacetabul-lar impingement including rim trimming and labral relexation. However correct indication in terms of clinical and radiological signs of OA is essential.

Results: Average internal rotation measured by investigator A was 36 ± 10°, 43 ± 10° and 52 ± 17° while investigator B measured 31 ± 10°, 41 ± 10° and 51 ± 17° with GON, EC1 and EC2, respectively. Inter-observer ICCs of GON, EC1 and EC2 were 0.697 ± 0.935 and 0.995, respectively, while repeatability was 15.9°, 7.1° and 3.3°, respectively. Intra-observer ICCs were 0.926, 0.953, and 0.993 with a repeatability of 7.8°, 5.9° and 4.5° for GON, EC1 and EC2 respectively.

Conclusion: This study showed a clearly higher inter- and intra-observer agreement and lower measurement error of the EC2 when compared to the EC1 and the GON method. However, the absolute internal rotation obtained with EC2 cannot be compared to the other methods as mean angles and inter-subject variability are higher. This means that the EC2 may not be well suited for the assessment of standard criteria of osteoarthritises (which are based on values of the GON method), but may be an excellent method to quantify changes in hip internal rotation between observers and over time. This may particularly be useful for the early detection of deformities of the hip, such as femoroacetabul-lar impingement.

What is the best surgical knot for high-strength suture material? A biomechanical study

Dr. Thorsten Jentzsch1, Elias Bachmann2, Dr Alexandre Lädermann3, PD Dr. Georg Lapits4, Prof. Dr. Dominik Meyer1
1 Universitätsklinik Balgrist; 2 Der Balgrist; 3 La Tour Hospital; 4 Private Hospital Maria Hilf

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Methods: In an in vitro biomechanical study, 12 different knots were investigated on bovine tendon. Braided polyblend non-bioresorbable suture material was used. Knot security (stiffness) at assumed clinical failure (≥3 mm displacement) was the primary outcome. Size and loop security (maximal tension) was the secondary outcome. A power analysis was done based on pre-test results. Oneway ANOVA and post hoc tests with Bonferroni correction was used to compare groups. Statistical significance was assumed for p-values <0.05.

Results: Compared to one and a half- and single-stranded knots, double-stranded looped knots were up to three times stronger. The stiffest knot was the cow hitch (mean 184.7 [95% confidence interval 154.0–183.2] N/mm), followed by the Nice knot (186.8 [168.6–186.3] N/mm), Conventional half hitches were less stiff (65.4 [52.9–77.9] N/mm). These findings remained in tendons (818.7 [771–864.4] and 40.4 [32.0–48.8] N/mm, p <0.001). Half hitches (9.5 mm²) were larger than cow hitches (7.8 mm²) and Nicky's knot (6.1 mm²). Cow hitches had higher loop security than half hitches (1576 [1196–1956.5] N and 85.0 [56.9–113.2] N, p <0.001).

Conclusion: Double double-stranded surgical knots with a loop on one side are mechanically stiffer (stronger), smaller, and keep applied tension better than conventional knots. The cow hitch and Nice knot seem to be the knots with the best performance, while being simple to tie.
Patient-specific guides to help position augmented glenoid components for biconcave glenoids in total shoulder arthroplasty

Dr. Alexandre Terrier, Raphaël Obrist, Fabio Becce, Prof. Dr. Alain Farron
P4

Introduction: Preoperative planning softwares and patient-specific guides have become available to help improve the positioning of the glenoid component in anatomical total shoulder arthroplasty (aTSA). In addition, for biconcave glenoids with a substantial wear, augmented glenoid implants were used to better adapt to the remaining glenoid cavity. The objective of this study was to compare the glenoid implant position and humeral head subluxation between preoperative planning software and postoperative CT.

Methods: A total of 7 patients (4 women) with a mean age of 68 years (50–78) were prospectively included in this study. All patients underwent aTSA with an augmented glenoid implant (PerForm+, Tornier) to compensate for substantial biconcave wear. Software was used for preoperative planning. The keeled glenoid implants were positioned using patient-specific guides. Patients underwent standardized preoperative and postoperative shoulder CT scans. Reduced-dose postoperative CTs were performed using iterative reconstructions and dual-energy CT with a metal artifact reduction algorithm. Preoperative and postoperative CTs were registered with Amira software, using six bony landmarks. The two registrations were assessed visually with Amira. Postoperative implant position and orientation was measured using the same preoperative coordinate system used by planning software. Preoperative and postoperative subluxation was measured in 3D using the head subluxation point and the humeral head. The difference between planned preoperative and measured postoperative version (inclination and translation) was then selected, and measurements were carried out by 3 observers. Intra- and inter-observer reliability was calculated with Bland-Altmann.

Results: Mid-glenoid mean version was –7.9° (±5.0, range –9.2 to –6.6) and –2.0° (±4.7, range –3.9 to –0.6) according to the vault and Friedman’s angle, respectively. For both methods, decreasing slice height or angulation didn’t affect version. The vault was however significantly more anteverted when increasing slice height (+12.1°, range 10.5 to 13.6, p <0.001), or angulation (+10.3°, range 8.98 to 11.7, p <0.001). Both intra- and inter-observer reliability were higher using Friedman’s angle (P <0.008).

Conclusion: Version at the mid- and lower glenoid is similar using either method. However, version relative to the vault shows less reliability and more variability to slice height or angulation. Yet, as it significantly differs from Friedman’s angle, it should still be used in situations where maximum bone purchase is sought with glenoid implants. For any other situation, Friedman’s method remains recommended.

Conclusion: This initial study shows that the planned positioning of the augmented glenoid implant was obtained, within the error of the measurement method. Although the measurement error was actually not calculated, we estimate that it could be 5°. We conclude that augmented glenoid implants positioned with preoperative software and patient-specific guides can efficiently correct the worn glenoid cavity and reduce the humeral head static subluxation.

P5

Shoulder arthroplasty complications: definition of a core event set by Delphi consensus process

PD Dr. Laurent Audigé, Dr. Hans-Kasper Schwyyzer, Dr. Holger Durchholz
P5

Introduction: Valid reporting of the occurrence of shoulder arthroplasty (SA) complications requires standardization. We aim to define a consensus core set of negative events (CES) of SA. Materials and Methods: We initiated a Delphi consensus process with on-line surveys. An international panel of 185 experienced shoulder surgeons was nominated through professional Societies. Based on a systematic review and a recently developed CES in arthroscopic rotator cuff repair, an initial survey was implemented with two parts: one concerning imaging parameters for SA monitoring and the other covering intra- and postoperative adverse events. Open questions captured the experts’ opinion. For closed questions about event groups, definitions, specifications and timing of occurrence, consensus was reached with two-third agreement. Results: Eighty-nine (48%) specialists responded. Consensus was reached to further consider and define 8 radiological parameters (radioluency, loosening, implant migration, signs of instability, bone resorption, stress shielding, scapular notching and implant wear). Consensus with 91–93% agreement was reached for a core list of local events including 3 intra-operative event groups (device, osteochondral, soft tissue) and 8 post-operative event groups (device, osteochondral, pain, surgical site infection, peripheral neurological, vascular, superficial soft tissue, deep soft tissue), along with definitions and specifications. Suggestions for modifications were made. The timing for monitoring postoperative events remained uncertain. Discussion/Conclusion: A structured core set of local radiological parameters and adverse events of SA is being developed by international consensus. Further Delphi surveys and meetings are required to reach a final agreement as a major step towards the standardization of SA complications.
involvement remained minimal, ranging from 4.88 to 10.77°, and 1.4° (range, 20.68 to 64.99°) for antero-posterior exercises, and 21.44°.

Results:
regression analyses were carried out to determine any association and circular pendular exercises. GH range of motion (ROM), participants were instructed to perform medio-lateral, antero-posterior coupling patient-specific imaging and motion capture, during which little if any true GH motion.
during pendular exercises with the hypothesis was that they involved (GH) joint while not compromising recently injured or repaired tissues.

Conclusion: Pendular shoulder exercises are worthwhile.

Are pendular shoulder exercises worthwhile?
Dr Gregory Cunningham¹, Cécilia Charbonnier², Sylvain Chaguet³, Dr Alexandre Lidemann⁴, Prof. Dr David Sonnabend⁵
¹ Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève; ² Fondation Artanim; ³ Clinique La Colline; ⁴ University of Sydney
Introduction: Pendular exercises have been widely used for decades with the intention of passively mobilizing the glenohumeral (GH) joint while not compromising recently injured or repaired tissues. However, no studies have yet shown that they actually result in true GH movement. The aim of this study was thus to quantify GH motion during pendular exercises with the hypothesis that it was involved little if any true GH motion.
Methods: 10 healthy volunteers were involved in this study. Shoulder kinematics were analyzed based on a validated biomechanical model coupling patient-specific imaging and motion capture, during which 3D images were acquired. 4 assessors to determine inter-observer reliability. From these measurements the shoulder was assigned a treatment classification. Two ob-servers repeated their assessments a month later to determine intra-observer reliability. For each measurement, the mean Co-efficient of Variability (CoV) was calculated.

Results: Assessment of glenoid bone loss showed good inter-observer (4 observers agreeing in 90.1% of cases) and also a good intra-observer agreement (94% and 96%). There was a poor level of inter-observer reliability regarding On- or Off-track classification (72%). Intra-observer reliability for this measurement was less variable (90% and 90%). There was a poor level of agreement between observers (65%) regarding treatment classi-fication. The CoV for the Hill-Sachs lesion measured 19.2%, indicating a high level of variability for this measurement, compared with <4% for all other measures.

Conclusion: Linear bone loss on the glenoid can be measured reliably and reproducibly, however eva-luation of Hill-Sachs lesions demonstrates a high level of variability, and poor inter-observer reliability.

Outcome of revision rotator cuff repair
Prof. Dr. Dominik Meyer, Dr. Alexander Antoniadis, Dr Thorsten Jentzsch, PD Tobias Johannes Dietrich, Sabrina Catanzaro, Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber, Dr. Flavien Mauler Balgrist University Hospital
Introduction: Structurally failed rotator cuff repair is not necessarily associated with a poor clinical outcome, but sometimes may require further surgical treatment. Often, revision rotator cuff repair is performed, with however very little data available in the literature to help in the decision making process. The goal of the here presented work was to analyze our results in this set of patients.
Methods: Isolated revision rotator cuff repair was performed at our institution from Jan 2008 to Dec 2012 in 51 subjects (mean 53 years), of these, 31 were available for clinical and radiological (ultrasound) follow up (mean 32 months), including Constant score (CS), subjective shoulder value (SSV), and pain (VAS).

Results: Of the 31 patients, there were 9 recurrent failures, including 7 supraspinatus, 4 subscapularis and 1 infraspinatus repairs, and in 7 patients a trauma was recorded. In the intact versus failed shoulders, the age adjusted constant score improved from 55 to 76 points and 55 to 65 points respectively, global flexion from 131° to 147° and 122° to 130° respectively, VAS from 49 to 69 points and 40 to 46 points, respectively, VAS from 5.2 to 2.2 and 5.9 to 4.8 points, respectively. Force improved from 2.1 to 3.7kg and 2.0 to 2.6 kg. For the intact versus failed cuffs, for the pre- versus postoperative fatty infiltrations (if available) were SSP: 1.8 to 1.4 and 2.3 to 3.8, ISP: 2.0 to 1.5 and 1.8 to 2.3. SSC: 1.3 to 1.0 (failed n.a.).

Conclusion: Revision rotator repair has the potential to improve patient satisfaction from SSV 48 to 69 points, with objective improvements in function and pain. However, if the revision fails, the results appear far inferior to a failure in a primary repair (SSV 40 to 46 points), particularly regarding pain, with almost no improvement there. This represents the largest study analyzing the outcome of revision cuff repair with a relatively low recurrence rate compared to previous reports. If conditions are favorable, mostly represented by good muscle quality, revision rotator cuff repair may be a useful treatment option with a final outcome not necessarily far inferior to primary repair.

Brain does not heal after shoulder stabilization
Dr Alexandre Lüdermann¹, Dr Grégory Cunningham, Mehmet Öztürk Hôpital De La Tour
Introduction: Shoulder apprehension is more complex than a pure mechanical problem of the shoulder, creating a scar at the brain level that prevents the performance of specific movements. Surgery corrects for shoulder instability at the physical level, but a re-dislocation within the first year is rather common. Predicting which patient will be likely to have re-dislocation is therefore crucial. We hypothesized that the assessment of neural activity at baseline and follow-up is the key factor to predict the post-operatory outcome. 13 patients with shoulder apprehension (50.03 ± 7.64 years) underwent clinical and MRI examination before and one year after surgery for shoulder dislocation contrapreption apprehension cue videos and control videos. Data analyses included task-related general linear model (GLM) and correlations imaging results with clinical scores. Clinical examination showed decreased pain and increased shoulder functions for post-op versus pre-op. Coherently, GLM results show decreased activation of the left pre-motor cortex for post-surgery vs. pre-surgery. Decreased orbital-frontal activity predicts good recovery of shoulder function measured by STT. Our findings demonstrate that beside physical changes, changes at the brain level also occur one year after surgery. In particular, decreased activity in pre-motor and orbito-frontal cortex is key factor for a successful post-operative outcome.
Computer-assisted corrective osteotomies of midshaft clavicle malunions – a novel contact-optimized lengthening stepped osteotomy
Dr. Lazaros Vlachopoulos, Prof. Dr. Andreas Schweizer, Prof. Dr. Dominik Meyer, Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber, Dr. Philipp Pottmann
Universitätsklinik Balgrist

Introduction: The incidence of clavicle malunions, after conservative and operative treatment of clavicle fractures, was assumed in the past to be low. Recent studies revealed that symptomatic malunions occur in 9% of non-operatively treated patients with a displaced midshaft clavicle fracture. The resulting treatment malunions after midshaft clavicle fractures is associated with a number of potential complications and the surgical procedure is challenging. However, with appropriate and meticulous preoperative surgical planning, the surgical correction yields satisfactory results. The purpose of this study was to provide a guideline and detailed overview for the computer-assisted planning and three-dimensional (3D) correction of malunions of the clavicle.

Methods: 3D bone surface models of the pathological and contralateral side were created based on CT data. The computer-assisted assessment of the deformity, the preoperative plan, and the design of patient-specific guides enabling compression plating were described.

Results: We demonstrate the benefit and versatility of computer-assisted planning for corrective osteotomies of malunions of the midshaft clavicle. In combination with patient-specific guides and compression correction plating, the corrective osteotomies performed in a more standardized fashion. We describe the determination of the contact-optimized osteotomy plane. An osteotomy along this plane facilitates the correction and enlarges the contact between the fragments at once. We further describe the novel technique of a stepped osteotomy that is based on the calculation of the contact-optimized osteotomy plane. The stepped osteotomy enables to restore the length without the need of structural bone graft. The application of the stepped osteotomy is presented for malunions of the clavicle with shortening and excessive callus formation.

Conclusion: 3D preoperative planning and patient-specific guides for corrective osteotomies of the clavicle may help to reduce the number of potential complications and yield results that are more predictable.

ORIF of scapular spine fractures after reverse total shoulder arthroplasty with a double plating technique
Dr. Felix Toft, Dr. Tomas Drobny

Background: Scapular spine fractures after reverse total shoulder arthroplasty (RTSA) are a severe complication, compromising patient satisfaction and shoulder function, sometimes even leading to instability of the shoulder prosthesis with resulting joint dislocation. Conservative management has been the dominant treatment choice in the past. The purpose of this study was to describe our experiences with surgical management of these fractures in 5 patients, including surgical approach, implant choice for internal fixation and rationale behind fixation method, and to present the early clinical outcome.

Methods: From September 2015 on, patients with above mentioned fractures were informed about conservative as well as surgical treatment options and the inherent risks and chances of either choice. Patients were only treated with ORIF after elaborate informing about the pros and cons of ORIF and our previous unsatisfactory experiences with the treatment under conservative management, and patients consent (informed consent). All 5 patients agreed to undergo surgery.

Results: All patients were female with a mean age of 76 years (range 73–81, ±3.5 years). Four of the five (80%) treated patients had osteoporosis confirmed by DEXA, the fifth had Vit D substitution due to a suspected osteopenia/-porosis. Four out of five (80%) patients had a diagnosed depression with antidepressive medication. Mean time from RTSA surgery to fracture occurrence was 60 months (range 4–113, ±42.5 months). Mean time from fracture occurrence to surgical treatment was 17.2 weeks (range 1–52, ±21.2 weeks). A bicipital iliac crest bone graft with additional cancellous bone grafting was used in 2 patients (nonunions), cancellous bone grafting alone in further 2 patients (delayed unions) and 1 patient was treated with ORIF alone (acute fracture). All surgically treated scapular spine fractures healed (100%). Two patients had one complication (iatrogenic pneumothorax, screw loosening) with only the pneumothorax requiring further treatment (chest tube insertion). Patient satisfaction and shoulder function increased, pain levels decreased (Constant/ASES/quickDASH) at 12 months post surgery compared to preoperative values.

Conclusions: ORIF for scapular spine fractures after RTSA with the surgical technique presented seems to achieve reproducible good results with bony union and improved outcome scores despite osteopenic/orotic bone quality.

ORIF for scapular spine fractures after reverse total shoulder arthroplasty with a double plating technique
Dr. Silvia Pozza, Dr. Enrique Testa¹, Dr. Francesco Marbach, Dr. Giorgio Prousse, Dr. Jochen Müller, Prof. Dr. Raffaele Rosso, PD Dr. Christian Capani
¹ EOC (Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale)

Lesions of the axillary artery in case of blunt trauma are rare. They are generally associated with a mechanism of hyper-abduction of the arm. The goal of the abstract is to present a peculiar case with review of the literature. A 50-years-old woman, known for previous use of recreational drugs and paranoid schizophrenia, comes to the emergency department after a car accident with right shoulder trauma. The physical examination of the right shoulder showed soft tissue swelling and tenderness. The skin was warm. Radial and ulnar pulses were palpable. Capillary refilling time <2 sec. No neurological deficit was present. Radiographs showed anterior dislocation and a three-part humeral fracture requiring open reduction and osteosynthesis. Through a deltopectoral approach, an attempt of reduction of the humeral dislocated head was performed. Suddenly, an expected massive shocking bleeding occurred from the axillary region. The bleeding was stopped temporarily by compression until the vascular surgeon revised the area finding a lacerated artery. The use of fibrin glue and a stenting laceration of about 4–5 cm of the axillary artery. Osteotomy of the coracoid process gave more access for the thrombectomy and a...
reversed greater saphenous vein interposition graft from distal subclavian to proximal axillary artery were performed. Fracture is reduced and fixed with a Philos plate, coracoid process is fixed with a cannulated screw. Interestingly, the few cases described in literature generally showed preoperatively signs of vascular impairment, mainly pulselessness, pallor, pain and parasthesia. Therefore, the main message of this case report is that, with a fracture-dislocation of the proximal humerus, although no anamnestic, clinical or imaging sign indicated any vascular impairment, we should always be ready for such complications and if they occur, a vascular surgeon is needed.

Static inferior shoulder subluxation: a case series
Franziska Eckers, Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber, Prof. Dr. Dominik Meyer
Universitätsklinik Balgrist

Introduction: Instability of the shoulder is a condition well accessible to both conservative and surgical treatment options. Operatively, arthroscopic soft-tissue procedures as well as open bone block procedures are routinely employed, depending on the underlying pathomorphology. However, these methods are insufficient for certain types of instabilities, one of them being static inferior instability. We report on a series of 4 cases.

Materials and Methods: Four patients aged 20 to 37 are currently treated for static inferior shoulder subluxation. Clinical and imaging work-ups (radiographs, MR- and/or CT-arthrographies), including neurological/neuropathological exams, have been performed repeatedly. All patients underwent several surgeries. The address dysfunction of the superior glenohumeral and coracohumeral ligaments as well as capsular laxity, tightening of the rotator interval and inferior capsular shift were performed. As all measures failed, outside opinions were sought. A survey including a presentation of patient histories/findings was emailed to a group of experts in shoulder surgery. Respondents were asked to select 1 out of 7 treatment options (no surgery, arthroscopy, (revision) bone block, reversed total shoulder arthroplasty, glenohumeral joint fusion, other) and to elaborate on the top 3 responses were gathered and analyzed. Our patients are scheduled for follow-up visits (orthopaedic, neurologic, radiographic; Constant Score) shortly.

Results: Neurological dysfunction (auxiliary/suprascapular) could be ruled out in all patients. Their conditions appear to be caused functionally and/or mechanically. One patient with additional advanced osteoarthritis will be recommended glenohumeral joint fusion (survey vote: 51.2%). In the other 3 cases, the majority of survey respondents opted for a conservative treatment agenda, specifically, specialized physical therapy for improvement of delta muscle function, complemented by pain management (survey votes: 30.2, 40.5, and 53.7%). However, some operative solutions, such as open capsular shift, were also discussed more frequently and will be considered.

Conclusion: Static inferior shoulder subluxation is a rare variant of shoulder instability. Patients suffer of pain, dysfunction, and hence, psychological strain. No reliable treatment method is known. In the scope of this study, 4 cases were presented to an expert panel via online survey. Yet, no consensus regarding treatment could be reached.

CT-based evaluation of bone density in fragility fractures of the sacrum – a matched case-control-analysis
Denise Schönemberg, PD Dr. Roman Guggenberger, Dr. Diana Frey, Prof. Dr. Hans-Peter Simmen, PD Dr. Georg Osterhoff
Universitätsklinik Zürich

Introduction: The gold standard for measuring the bone mineral density is dual energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA), which is, however, not always readily available. Computed tomography (CT), on the other hand, is a standard diagnostic procedure in patients with fragility fractures of the pelvic CT can allow for an evaluation of the bone mineral density using the absolute density values (Hounsfield Units; HU). The aim of this study was to compare the CT-based bone density measured by HU in patients with and without fragility fractures of the sacrum.

Methods: Consecutive patients aged >50 years who sustained as fragility fracture of the sacrum between 01/2006 and 10/2016 and had an in-house DEXA of the lumbar spine were compared to patients of same age and gender who underwent a full body CT scan without fracture (matched case-control-analysis; n = 30) and a retrospective chart review was performed. In CT scans, bone density was measured by HU in the Corpus and Ala of S1.

Results: Patients with a sacral fracture showed a significantly lower average bone density in the Corpus of S1 (HU 88 ± 22) when compared to the matched control group without fracture (HU 119 ± 46; Paired Samples T test, p = 0.039). The CT-Based bone density did not
correlate with the DEXA values of the lumbar spine (R = 0.195, p = 0.302). In the regional analysis, especially the Ailae of the fracture group had a lower bone density when compared to the control (HU -27 ± 29 vs. 11 ± 30, Paired Samples T test, p = 0.001).

Conclusions: Patients with fragility fractures of the sacrum showed a lower general and application-dependent density of the sacrum compared to a control group matched for age, gender and trauma. This difference was especially seen when comparing the Ailae of S1, those being the possible Achilles' tendon of the sacrum.

Surgical decompression for foraminal and extraforaminal lumbar disc herniation using the far-lateral approach: patient-rated outcome depends on the involved segment

Dr. Daniel Haschtmann, PD Dr. Anne F. Mannon, Dr. Markus Loibl, PD Dr. Francois Porchet, Dr. Frank Kleinstüch; Dr. Dezső Jeszenszky, Dr. Tamas F. Fekete

Schulthess Clinic Zurich

Introduction: Decompression for lumbar foraminal to extraforaminal nerve compression is commonly performed using a far-lateral transmuscular approach (FLA), and is typically associated with good patient outcomes. Results are usually reported as the average for all lumbar levels. However, the clinical results may be less predictable for surgery at the lumbosacral level, due to its unique anatomic features. This study compared patient-rated outcomes after far-lateral decompression at L5/S1 compared with higher lumbar levels.

Methods: This was a retrospective study of prospectively collected data from 115 consecutive patients (73 m, 42 f; mean age 62 ± 11 yrs) who had undergone surgery at a single level (N = 89 at L1 to L5, and N = 26 at L5/S1) from 1.1.2005–16.2014. 1482 patients from the Spine Tango database, who had undergone removal of disc herniation (non-FLA approach) served as controls. The multidimensional Core Outcome Measures Index (COMI), including scales for leg pain (LP) and back pain (LBP), was completed before surgery, and up to 2 years after surgery.

Results: 94% of the patients had completed a baseline COMI, 88% a 2-year; 83% had completed both timepoints. In the FLA group, at the 2-year follow-up, the reduction in LP was significantly (p = 0.033) less for those operated at L5/S1 (2.6 ± 2.9 points) than for those operated at L1/2 to L4/5 (4.2 ± 3.4 points) unlike in the control group (4.5 ± 3.2 points for L5/S1 and 4.2 ± 3.3 points for L1/2 to L4/5). A 2-point MCIC score for LP was achieved by 77% patients in the control group, both for those operated at L5/S1 and those operated at higher lumbar levels alike. In the FLA group, the corresponding figures were 63% (L5/S1) and 81% (higher lumbar levels) (p = 0.11). The reduction in COMI score showed a similar pattern to that for LP, but without statistical significance: at L5/S1, FLA 3.5 ± 2.4 points vs control 4.6 ± 3.0 points reduction; at higher lumbar levels, FLA 4.8 ± 3.0 vs control 4.8 ± 2.9 points). There were no significant differences (p >0.05) dependent on group or lumbar level for the improvement in LBP.

Conclusion: Decompression of extra- and intraforaminal nerve root compression using FLA results in good patient-rated outcomes at 2 years. However, the improvement in LP was inferior for the L5/S1 level compared with the other levels. This may be due to its unique anatomy. These results are important in decision-making for appropriate surgical treatment and in the management of expectations during the consent process.

P20 Preliminary clinical and radiological results of an expandable PEEK-cage as anterior vertebral body replacement

Dr. Moritz Deml, Prof. Dr. Lorin Benneker, Dr. Sven Hoppe, Dr. Timo Ecker, Dr. Christoph Albers, Prof. Dr. Marius Johann Baptist Keel, Dr. Helena Milavec, Dr. Michal Neukamp

Inselspital Bern, Universität Bern

Introduction: Recently cages fully made from PEEK or carbon (Depuy/ Synthes) for anterior column reconstruction in thoracolumbar trauma and tumor cases were retrospectively analyzed. The modular implant consists of a central body which can be filled with bone graft on which two endplates are attached. All parts can be customized to the individual intraoperative situation. Clinical and radiological follow up were performed 2, 6 and 12 months post operatively. After 12 months a CT scan was performed in most cases to evaluate osseous consolidation. Standing X-rays were performed at every follow-up. Bi-segmental kyphosis angle and cage height were measured. Descriptive analyses have been executed.

Results: 52 cages have been implanted since 2013 (31 male, mean age 45.9 y); 42 in trauma (15 paraplegic), 10 in spinal metastatic diseases; 1 mono-segmental, 36 bi-segmental and 3 three-segmental vertebral fusion were performed. There were no intraoperative and 4 perioperative complications: two hematomas and one wound breakdown. One patient died ten days post-operatively due to his underlying tumor disease. 39 patients could be followed up for a mean of 0.7 (0.1–2.5) years. The radiologic analysis showed 2 cases of implant malpositioning and 4 cases of early subsidence which were all secondary stable. No revision surgery was required in all cases. No collapse or malfunction of the modular expansion system was documented. A mean loss of two degrees bi-segmental lordotic correction angle was documented in the last follow up (mean 0.7 years). 23 patients received a CT-scan at mean 0.9 years post-operatively. 18 showed continuous, 5 showed incomplete osseous consolidation with stable implants.

Conclusion: The modular, expandable XRL-PEEK-Cage showed promising preliminary clinical and radiological results in 39 cases with a mean follow up of 0.7 years. No implant related complication or collapse of the cage could be seen. This new implant seems to be save for anterior vertebral body reconstruction in trauma and tumor patients. Further extensive long term data need to be evaluated.

P21 Clinical improvement after decompression surgery reflects improved gait symmetry during a six minute walking test in patients with symptomatic lumbar spinal stenosis

Dr. Corina Nüesch, Cordula Netzer; Anja Schranknepper, Stefan Loske, Stefan Schären, Annaegret Mündermann University Hospital Basel

Introduction: Symptomatic lumbar spinal stenosis (sLSS) is the most common reason for spinal surgery in patients older than 65 years and leads to functional limitations such as reduced walking and standing ability. However, objective measurements of gait and gait asymmetry during prolonged walking are limited. The objective of this study was whether expected postoperative improvements in clinical scores are related to improvements in gait symmetry during a 6-min walk test (6MWT).

Methods: Twenty patients with sLSS (9 female; age, 72.0 ± 6.4 years; body mass index, 28.5 ± 5.2 kg/m²) scheduled for decompression and, if required, fusion surgery of the symptomatic level were included after providing informed consent. Patients completed the Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Index 2.1 (ODI) on the day prior to surgery and 10 ± 3 weeks postoperatively and performed a 6MWT. Gait patterns and asymmetry were recorded with inertial sensors (RehaGait, Hasomed GmbH, Magdeburg, Germany) during the first and last minute. Spatiotemporal parameters (e.g. stride length, stance phase) and sagittal ankle, knee and hip kinematics were calculated by the RehaGait. Gait asymmetry was defined as 100*(right-left)/(0.5*(right+left)) for spatiotemporal parameters and as (right-left) for maximum joint angles. Differences between pre- and postoperative data were detected using paired t-tests (α <.05). Relationships between changes in ODI and gait asymmetry in minute 6 were detected using a multiple linear regression model.

Results: The ODI score improved from 31 ± 18 to 17 ± 17 postoperatively (P = .001), while the walking distance (346 ± 111 m; P = .617) did not change significantly. Patients with greater preoperative improvement in gait asymmetry in foot angles at push off in minute 6 of the 6MWT (R = .550; P = .012).

Conclusion: There was a large heterogeneity in gait asymmetry, ODI scores and walking distance during the 6MWT. While overall patients had better ODI scores after surgery as one would expect, those with greater improvements in the clinical ODI score also had greater improvement in gait symmetry indicating improved gait stability. Improved gait symmetry after surgery may not only improve the ability to perform daily activities but may also prevent intervertebral loading in some joints due to asymmetric gait.
Minimally invasive surgery for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis: deformity correction and perioperative morbidity in 70 consecutive patients

**Dr Charlotte de Bodman**, **Dr Firoz Miyani**, **Dr Benoit Bomer**, **Pierre-Yves Zambelli**, **Dr Romain Dayer**

- CHUV / University of Lausanne;
- British Columbia’s Children’s Hospital

**Introduction:** Minimally invasive surgery (MIS) has been recently described for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) with current data available based on a limited number of patients. Our primary aim was to evaluate deformity correction and perioperative morbidity in a larger group. Secondary aims included evaluation of operative time (ORT), estimated blood loss (EBL), length of stay (LOS) and additional complication.

**Methods:** Consecutive AIS patients treated with a MIS technique at 2 tertiary centers (Geneva and Lausanne University hospitals) from June 2013 to February 2016 were retrospectively included. Preoperative patient and deformity characteristics, perioperative parameters, power of deformity correction, and complications were studied.

**Results:** 70 AIS patients were included (female = 62, age 15 ± 4.5 years, BMI 19.8 ± 5.4 kg/m²). ORT averaged 337 ± 121 min. Preoperative major Cobb angle averaged 58.9 ± 12.6° and was significantly corrected to 17.7 ± 10.2° (69% curve correction, p < 0.001). Preoperative T2-T12 kyphosis was 33.2 ± 13.7° and was significantly increased to 39.5 ± 11.4° (18% curve correction). Mean OR per level fused was 25 ± 5 min and decreased over the first 25 cases. Mean EBL was 346 ± 138 ml representing 36 ml ± 14 per level. Mean of screws used was 18.6 ± 4.1. Mean number of levels fused was 112 ± 4.9, representing 30 minutes of ORT per level. Average LOS was 4.6 ± 0.8 days. Perioperative (30 days) complication rate was 4.2%: 1 subcutaneous haematoma, 1 deep venous thrombosis, and 1 delayed deep surgical site infections.

**Conclusion:** MIS for AIS is associated with a significant correction of spine deformity in frontal and sagittal planes, together with low EBL and short LOS. Perioperative complication rate seems to be similar to standard open technique. The longer-term safety of MIS procedure for AIS needs to be documented with further follow-up of a larger cohort.

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Variations of lumbopelvic alignment in standing, seated, and slumped postures in a cohort of asymptomatic adults: implications for lumbar fusion surgery

**Avinash Patwardhan¹, Saeed Khayatzadeh¹, Dr Antonio Faundez², Robert M. Havey¹, Dr Leonard I. Voronov³, Dr Alexander J. Ghanayem¹, Prof. Jean-Charles Le Huec³**

- Muskuloskeletal Biomechanics Research Laboratory;
- Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève;
- Université de Bordeaux

**Introduction:** Studies of spinopelvic alignment in the standing posture have formed the basis of recommendations regarding the ideal lumbar fusion alignment to avoid postoperative complications. Only a few studies have investigated the effect of various sitting postures on alignment of the lumbar spine even though adults spend an increasingly large proportion of their waking hours sitting in a chair at the office or at home. We asked the question: how do sitting postures alter the alignment of the lower lumbar spine, which is the most prevalent site of spinal fusions for painful degenerative conditions in adults.

**Methods:** Eleven asymptomatic volunteer subjects (10M/1F, >9 ± 12 years) consented to participate in the study, which was approved by the local institutional review board. Each subject was positioned inside an EOS machine and instructed to assume the following postures: (i) standing erect (P1), (ii) sitting erect (P2), and (iii) sitting slumped (P3). Subjects were instructed to maintain a seated sitting posture (P2 to P3) that looking straight ahead in a full-length mirror mounted in front of the subjects while a full-length lateral radiograph was taken for each posture. All alignment parameters were compared between the three postures using paired t-tests (P1 vs. P2 vs. P3).

**Results:** As subjects transitioned from standing (P1) to sitting erect (P2), upper lumbar (L1-L3) lordosis did not change while L4-S1 lordosis significantly decreased, (28.8 ± 17.4 degrees, p < 0.001). Postural changes in sitting to slumped sitting (P2 to P3) had the opposite effect: the L1-L3 segments underwent a significant alignment change, from 11.1 degrees of lordosis to 3.1 degrees of kyphosis (p < 0.001); while L4-S1 lordosis did not significantly reduce (17.4 ± 12.7 degrees lordosis, p = 0.1). The L3-L4 segment behaved similar to the lower two lumbar levels for transition from P1 to P2, and similar to upper lumbar levels when transitioning from P2 to P3.

**Conclusions:** L4-S1 lordosis significantly decreased when transitioning from standing to sitting. If fusion across L4-S1 is indicated, our observations suggest the spinal alignment of the lower lumbar spine in the standing posture may not be considered as the gold standard for surgical reconstruction since it may put the proximal segments at risk of developing postfusion breakdown. Further exploration is warranted using a prospective study on patients with short fusions and taking into account compensation possibilities of individuals.

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Factors associated with having an indication for surgery in patients with adult spinal deformity (ASD)

**Sarah Wunderlin, PD Dr. Anne F. Mannion¹, Dr. Ferran Pellise, Miquel Serra-Burniel, Dr. Ibrahim Obeid, Dr. Emre Acaroglu, Dr. Ahmet Alanay, Dr. Francisco Sanchez Perez-Grueso, Dr. Montse Domingo-Sabat, Dr. Frank Kleinsteck²**

- Schulteth Klinik

**Introduction:** The results of surgery for adult spinal deformity (ASD) are highly variable and suggest patient selection could be improved. Previous studies have investigated differences between groups of ASD patients receiving either surgery or conservative care, but not in relation to whether surgery was indicated or not; as such, patients refusing or unable to undergo surgery would have been grouped with those for whom no surgical indication existed including the analyses. We sought to carry out a cross-sectional analysis of the presenting characteristics of patients with and without an indication for surgery, using data (N = 937) from an international multicenter ASD database.

**Methods:** The treating surgeon documented whether there was an indication for surgery or not; this was the dependent variable in multiple logistic regression analysis. Baseline variables were grouped into demographics, medical history, health-related quality of life (HRQoL), radiological, and neurologic parameters, with significant variables in each block being entered into the final model. The model’s predicted probability of an indication was compared with the actual status (indication/no indication) for each patient. The area under the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) curve (AUC) indicated model accuracy.

**Results:** 316 patients had a degenerative (DEGEN) etiology and 621, an idiopathic (IDIO). For DEGEN, worse Oswestry Disability Index scores (p < 0.0001) and a lower degree of maximal kyphosis (p = 0.001) were the factors significantly associated with an indication for surgery. The corresponding variables for IDIO were lower age (p < 0.0001), worse SRS self-image scores (p < 0.0001), sagittal subluxation (p < 0.001), less lumbar lordosis (p < 0.001), a higher Cobb angle prior fusion surgery (p < 0.007), use of narcotics (p = 0.041) and prior inflations (p = 0.042). 81% DEGEN and 73% IDIO patients were correctly predicted, with ROC analysis showing good accuracy (DEGEN, AUC = 0.82; IDIO, AUC = 0.81; each p < 0.001).

**Conclusion:** For both etiologies, indicators of symptom severity (infiltration/medication use and/or HRQoL scores) and some radiographic parameters showed a strong statistical association with having an indication for surgery. Future studies of the model’s prediction (indication/no indication) and the outcome of the actual treatment a patient receives (surgery/conservative) should reveal whether the predictions might help in selecting appropriate patients for surgery.

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Spectrum of perioperative morbidity and complications after spine surgery in a Swiss University Hospital setting

**Dr. Alexander Aichmair, Dr. David E. Bauer, Cyrill Wechsler, Dr. Montse Domingo-Sabad, Dr. Frank Kleinsteck, Dr. Montserrat Sabat, Dr. Sarah Wunderlin, PD Dr. Anne F. Mannion¹, Dr. Ferran Pellise, Miquel Serra-Burniel, Dr. Ibrahim Obeid, Dr. Emre Acaroglu, Dr. Ahmet Alanay, Dr. Francisco Sanchez Perez-Grueso, Dr. Montse Domingo-Sabat, Dr. Frank Kleinsteck²**

**Introduction:** There is a broad spectrum of complications associated with spine surgeries, with differing incidences reported in the literature. While the majority of studies assess complications in the United States, fewer reports are available for European countries. The aim of the present study therefore was to assess the spectrum and incidence of perioperative complications and morbidity in the post-operative period after spine surgical procedures in a Swiss tertiary care setting.

**Methods:** Data on clinical and surgical details were collected for patients who consecutively underwent spine surgery in a Swiss
A total of 1009 patients who were consecutively operated on the spine, including 32.1% of revision surgeries, met the inclusion criteria. The average age at surgery was 60.9 ± 15.8 years, active smoking was documented in 35.9% of patients, opioid analgesics were used in 26.1%, and systemic steroids in 4.5%. Preoperative ASA assessment revealed an ASA class I in 19.5%, ASA class II in 55.7%, ASA class III in 23.3%, and ASA class IV in 1.5%. Average length of surgery was 145.5 ± 69.9 min, length of postoperative ICU stay was 7.7 ± 13.4 hours, and length of hospital stay 6.1 ± 3.6 days. The most commonly performed intervention was a lumbar decompression (52.2%), followed by lumbar spondylodiscitis (22.8%). Overall, 179 complications were documented, of which 119 were surgical (66.5%) and 60 medical complications (33.5%). The most common surgical complication was a relapse of symptoms (n = 33), followed by wound healing problems (n = 24), and implant-associated complications (n = 16). The most common medical complication was perioperative anemia (n = 18), followed by symptomatic electrolyte derangement (n = 10), and cardiac complications (n = 7).

**Conclusions:** With a aggressive definition of a complication as any kind of irregularity (including re-herniation for example), 12% of surgical and 6% of medical complications could be documented in a tertiary care setting, with around one third of surgeries conducted in previously operated settings. Only a classification system that documents both surgical complexity and patients’ medical status, and a standardized reporting system of complications will allow quantification of quality of care in different settings in the future.

**Study Design & Methods:** The current case report show that even if we find a voluminous bilateral case of our patient we discovered the hip osteoecrosis incidentally and voluminous cysts we always have to eliminate other diagnosis.

**Results:** Our patient was a 57-year-old female, in good health, with a history of chronic low back pain since 20 years, presented suddenly right buttock pain, low back pain and right inguinal pain for two months, with inability to walk and to sit down on the right buttock. The pain was not associated with specific time, posture or activity and it was not relieved by non steroid antiinflammatory drugs (NSAID). X-ray of the lumbosacral spine revealed asymetric discopathy L5-S1 and L3-L4 (fig. 1). X-ray of the right hip did not revealed anything (fig. 2). We asked for an MRI of the spine: – Voluminous fluid-filled cystic lesion, arising from the fifth lombal nerve root on both side and measuring 1.2 cm in diameter (fig. 3), from the first sacral nerve root on both side and measuring 3.3 cm in diameter (fig. 4). The MRI also show a part of the hip and incidentally we discovered: – Osteonecrosis on both side and measuring 3.3 cm in diameter (fig. 7). Patient appreciated relief of bearing couple ceramic-ceramic) (fig. 8). The MRI also shows a part of the hip and incidentally we discovered: – Osteonecrosis (22.8%). Overall, 179 complications were documented, of which 119 were surgical (66.5%) and 60 medical complications (33.5%). The most common surgical complication was a relapse of symptoms (n = 33), followed by wound healing problems (n = 24), and implant-associated complications (n = 16). The most common medical complication was perioperative anemia (n = 18), followed by symptomatic electrolyte derangement (n = 10), and cardiac complications (n = 7).

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**Methods:** Demographic, clinical, and surgical data on patients who consecutively underwent spine surgery at a single university hospital between 05/2014 and 12/2015 were analyzed with binary logistic regression models to assess risk factors for (a) hospital stay ≥10 days, (b) post-operative intensive care unit stay ≥24 hours, (c) blood loss >500 mL, and incidence of (d) a surgical or (e) medical complication in the early postoperative period.

**Results:** A total number of 1009 patients (F: 481, M: 528) with an average age of surgery at 60.9 ± 15.7 years underwent a primary (67.9%) or a revision (32.1%) spinal surgery. Binary logistic regression model for (a) a hospital stay >10 days identified surgery at the thoracolumbar junction, intensive care unit (ICU) stay, occurrence of surgical complications, revision surgery, and CRP as associated risk factors. Risk factors for (b) a postoperative ICU stay ≥24 hours were surgery involving the sacrum, creatinine and ASA class ≥3. Risk factors for (c) blood loss >500 mL were spondylodiscitis, surgery involving the lumbosacral spine, age, and length of surgery.

**Parameters associated with (d) a surgical complication were spondylodiscitis, male gender, and length of hospitalization, and for (e) a medical complication high creatinine, blood loss and steroid use.

**Conclusions:** Based on the herein presented results, a higher degree of surgical invasiveness as well as severity of medical comorbidities seem to be significantly associated with an increased risk for perioperative morbidity and/or early postoperative complications. A system for standardized quantification of complexity of a surgical procedure and severity of medical comorbidities is needed for patient risk estimation. More in depth analyses are subject of further research.

**Introduction:** Designed for patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, the Scoliosis Research Society (SRS) questionnaire is now used as the outcome instrument of choice in patients with Adult Spinal Deformity (ASD). No studies have confirmed the four-factor structure (pain, function, self-image, mental health) in ASD or evaluated this in different contexts. We sought to evaluate the invariance of the factor structure of SRS-22 across different languages, age-groups, ASD etiologies, and times of assessment.

**Methods:** Confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) was performed on the 20 non-management items of the SRS-22 from 428 Spanish, 229 Turkish, 95 French, 195 German and 245 American ASD patients. Item-loading invariance was compared across different languages, age groups, etiologies and times of assessment (baseline, follow-up). A separate sample of 772 American SRS-22 data from surgical ASD patients was used for cross-validation.

**Results:** The SRS-22 factor structure fitted significantly better to the proposed four-factor solution than to a unifactorial solution. However, three items Q14 (self-image: “back affects personal relationships”), Q15 (function; “financial difficulties because of back”), and Q17 (pain; “days off in last 3 months”) consistently showed weak item loadings within their factors across the language versions and in both baseline and follow-up datasets. On the other hand, items e.g. Q6 (“back pain at rest”), Q11 (“medication use”), and Q10 (“trunk appearance”) showed weak item loadings in some languages only. A trimmed SRS (SRS-16) that used

**Risk factors for perioperative complications and morbidity in spine surgery: multivariate analysis of 1009 consecutive patients**

**PD Dr. Mazda Farshad, Dr. David E. Bauer, Cyrill Wechsler, Prof. Dr. Christian Gerber, Dr. Alexander Aichmar Universitätsklinik Balgrist**

**Introduction:** There is a plethora of risk factors described to be associated with the occurrence of perioperative complications in the setting of spine surgery. In order to ensure comprehensive patient informed consent and comparability of quality of care, evidence-based identification of such risk factors is inevitable. The aim of the present study was to identify potential risk factors for peri- and early postoperative complications in the setting of spine surgeries in a large cohort of consecutive patients based on multivariate risk factor analyses. Preliminary results of multiple binary logistic regression models are presented.

**Methods:** Demographic, clinical, and surgical data on patients who consecutively underwent spine surgery at a single university hospital between 05/2014 and 12/2015 were analyzed with binary logistic regression models to assess risk factors for (a) hospital stay ≥10 days, (b) post-operative intensive care unit stay ≥24 hours, (c) blood loss >500 mL, and incidence of (d) a surgical or (e) medical complication in the early postoperative period.

**Results:** A total number of 1009 patients (F: 481, M: 528) with an average age of surgery at 60.9 ± 15.7 years underwent a primary (67.9%) or a revision (32.1%) spinal surgery. Binary logistic regression model for (a) a hospital stay >10 days identified surgery at the thoracolumbar junction, intensive care unit (ICU) stay, occurrence of surgical complications, revision surgery, and CRP as associated risk factors. Risk factors for (b) a postoperative ICU stay ≥24 hours were surgery involving the sacrum, creatinine and ASA class ≥3. Risk factors for (c) blood loss >500 mL were spondylodiscitis, surgery involving the lumbosacral spine, age, and length of surgery.

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**Structural validity of the SRS-22 questionnaire in patients with adult spinal deformity**

**PD Dr. Anne F. Mannion¹, Prof. Dr. Achim Elfering, Dr. Joan Bago, Dr. Ferran Pellise, Sarah Wunderlin, Dr. Montse Domingo-Sàbat, Alba Vila-Casademunt, Leah Carreon, Christine Baldus, Dr. Ibrahim Obeid, Dr. Emre Acaroglu, Dr. Ahmet Alanay, Dr. Francisco San ¹ Schulthess Klinik**

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the 4 least problematic items in each of the 4 domains yielded better-fitting models across the languages, but equivalence was still not reached; there was, however, equivalence of item-loading with respect to treatment (surgery vs nonop), time of assessment (baseline vs 12 mo FU), and etiology (degenerative vs idiopathic), though not age (>50 vs ≤50). All findings were confirmed in the cross-validation sample.

Conclusion: We recommend removal of the 4 less-well-fitting items of the SRS-22, together with adaptation and standardization of other items across language versions, to provide an improved 16-item version of the instrument. Since factorial invariance of an instrument under different conditions is essential to allow for comparisons across studies, this should provide for a more valid instrument in future multicentre outcome studies in ASD.

Is ORIF the better treatment for periprosthetic Vancouver type B2 femur fractures?

Georg Schelling, Dr. Alexander Antoniadis, PD Dr. Nädert Helmy, Dr. Roland Camenzind, Bürgerspital Solothurn

Introduction: There is some evidence, that stem retention with internal fixation might be a superior strategy, compared to stem exchange in periprosthetic B2 fractures. The goal of the here presented study was to investigate intra- and perioperative complications within these two alternate treatment concepts.

Methods: In a retrospective, single-center study 53 patients (36 females, 17 male) median age 79 years (range 51–93) who underwent surgery for periprosthetic Vancouver type B2 femur fracture between 01/2004 to 06/2016 were included. 26 patients (16 female, 10 male) median age 79.5 years (range 51–93) underwent stem revision (SR), while in 27 patients (20 female, 7 male) mean age 79 years (range, 56–93) stem retention with internal fixation was performed. American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) classification, surgical time, intraoperative blood loss, required erythrocyte concentrates (EC), intra- and postoperative complications, length of hospital stay and need for further surgery were recorded.

Results: ASA-classification and duration of hospital stay were not different in the two groups. Surgical time in the ORIF-group was 124.5 minutes (range, 75–194) vs. 150 minutes (range, 96–241) (p = 0.0187). Blood loss was 700 mL (range, 250–5200) in the SR-group compared to 500 mL (range, 50–1500) (p = 0.0422). Odds ratio to have a complication in the stem revision group (11 patients (48%) vs. 6 (22%); p = 0.158) was 2.449 (95% CI: 0.765–7.668). Odds ratio for revision surgery (4 patients (15%) vs. 3 (11%); p = 0.704) was 1.455 (95% CI: 0.355–6.24). In one (4%) patient, ORIF failed and additional surgery was required. Odds ratio to die within first 12 months (5 patients (19%) vs. 1 (4%); p = 0.1003) was 6.19 (95% CI 0.670–57.15) after stem revision.

Conclusions: Our results show significant lower surgical time, less blood loss, fewer required EC and a lower major complication rate in the ORIF group compared to the stem revision group. ORIF seems to be an alternate treatment concept in the treatment of Vancouver type B2 fractures and our results suggest that elderly patients could benefit from this treatment method in terms of lower peri- and postoperative complication rate.

Modified extended trochanteric osteotomy for the treatment of Vancouver B2/B3 periprosthetic fractures of the femur

Dr. Andreas Ladumer, Dr. Fia Zumühle, Dr. Viljiam Zdravkovic, Dr. Karl Grob
1 Kantonsspital St. Gallen

Background: Femoral component revision is the treatment of choice for Vancouver type B2/3 periprosthetic femur fractures (PPF). The purpose of this study was to report the clinical outcome of revision total hip arthroplasty (THA) with the use of a modified extended trochanteric osteotomy (ETO) in PPF treatment.

Methods: 43 cases between 2000 and 2014 were analyzed. Clinical and radiographic evaluation was performed with a mean follow up of 40 months. Patient survival following revision surgery, complications, radiographic outcomes as well as quality of life and hip function were assessed.

Results: Merle d’Aubigné and Postel score averaged 15 and mean postoperative Harris hip score was 70. Radiographic evaluation revealed that the ETO and fractures healed in all but one patient within 9 months. Component stability and apparent osseointegration were not coincident with healing of the osteotomy and fracture sites proximal to the inserted stem. Six patients (15%) developed postoperative complications, these included one non-union with progressive subsidence, two hip dislocations, two deep infections, and one breakage of the modular junction of the revision stem.

Conclusion: The modified ETO with a lateral approach to the hip for the treatment of PPF is comparable with the healing of the osteotomy, fracture and implant stability and can therefore be considered as a valuable option in periprosthetic osteotomy.

The direct anterior approach for total hip arthroplasty in the severe obese patient.

Is it a reliable option for patients with a BMI >35 kg/m²?

Dr. Alexander Antoniadis¹, Dr. Roland Camenzind, Dr. Martin Liebhauser, PD Dr. Nääder Helmy, Dr. Gregor Wiedmer¹
¹ Bürgerspital Solothurn

Introduction: Severe obese patients (BMI >35 kg/m²) requiring total hip arthroplasty (THA) are not considered good candidates for direct anterior approach (DA) surgery due to excessive abdominal fat tissue that can impede surgery thus increasing the potential for complications. The advantages of the DAA in THA are well known, however the concerns about applying these techniques in obese patients remain controversial. The aim of this study, was to determine if the DAA is a reliable option in severe obese patients in terms of complications and outcome.

Methods: In this retrospective cohort study we included 141 patients (80 female, 61 male) median BMI 43 kg/m² (range 35–56) who underwent primary THA through a DAA in our department from January 2009 to December 2015. Median age was 69 years (range, 45–91) and median follow-up time 3.2 years (range, 1–5). As control group acted 285 patients (129 female, 156 male), with a median BMI of 23.6 kg/m² (range 20–25) and median age of 72y (range 61–94) who had surgery in the same time period. Median follow up time was 2.6y (range 1–5). Intraoperative data, peri- and postoperative complications, radiographic values and hip function (Harris Hip Score) were assessed.

Results: In the severe obese group 10 hip infections (7.8%) were recorded until last follow up time. 20 patients required revision surgery (14%). Median hospital stay was 13.2 days. 3 patients deceased during follow up. In one case death was related to hip infection. The median Harris Hip score (HHS) improved from 61 (range 35–70) to 87 points (range 74–100). The infection rate in the control group was 1.7%. 12 patients required revision surgery (4.2%). Median hospital stay was 6.2 days. The median HHS improved from 62 (range 40–74) to 91 points (range 78–100). 4 patients deceased during follow up. No death was linked to the surgical treatment. No dislocation was observed during follow up time in both groups.

Conclusion: Our data suggest that severe obese patients have significantly higher infection rates compared to non obese patients. However, compared to literature our infection rates with the DAA are comparable to standard more extensive approaches. Severe obese patients can still profit from the benefits of DAA as do non-obese patients. The results of this study should be further investigated to assess long-term effects.

Predictors and patterns of elevated blood metal ions levels after metal-on-metal total hip arthroplasty

Dr. Amanda Gonzalez¹, Elise Dupuis Lozeron², Christophe Barea², Prof. Robin Peter³, Dr. Panayiotis Christofilopoulos⁴, Prof. Dr Pierre J. Hoffmeyer¹, Prof. Dr Didier Hannouche¹, PD Dr. Anne Lubbeke Wolff¹
¹ Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève; ² Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève; ³ Hôpitaux de la Tour, Genève

Introduction: Risk factors for elevated blood metal ion levels have been reported after large metal-on-metal (MoM) total hip Arthroplasty (THA). However, the literature on risk factors after small head MoM THA is sparse and little is known about the pattern of blood ion levels.

Methods: We performed a monocentric retrospective cohort study of 231 patients who had THA with a MoM bearing surface between 11/1998 and 12/2014. All primary MoM THAs with postoperative blood metal ion (cobalt and chromium) concentration performed between 11/1998 and 2014 were analyzed. Clinical and radiographic evaluation was performed with a mean follow up of approximately 40 months. Patient survival following THA, complications, radiographic outcomes as well as quality of life and hip function were assessed.

Results: Our data suggest that severe obese patients have significantly higher infection rates compared to non obese patients. However, compared to literature our infection rates were similar with the DAA. Severe obese patients can still profit from the benefits of DAA as do non-obese patients. The results of this study should be further investigated to assess long-term effects.
Radiographic signs or hip pain 5 years after THA: useful in predicting future revision?

PD Dr. Anne Lubbeke Wolff¹, Dr. Elise Dupuis Lozeron, Christophe Barea, Dr. Amanda Gonzalez, Dr. Matthieu Zingg, Prof. Dr. Pierre J. Hoffmeyer, Prof. Dr. Didier Hamouche, Dr. Guido Garavaglia
¹ Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Introduction: Substantial effort from industry and the research community is directed at improving implant longevity. To identify early and reliable predictors of late failure is essential for both implant safety and innovation. Our objective was to assess the relation between radiographic signs or hip pain at 5yrs postoperative and future revision for aseptic loosening up to 20yrs postoperative.

Methods: We included all primary THAs operated between 1996–2011 (same uncemented cup, PE-ceramic bearing, 28 mm head, cemented stem) for whom baseline and follow-up radiographs were available.

At the 5-year clinical visit radiographic signs assessed were: femoral linear/focal osteolysis, stem migration ≥2 mm. Pain was evaluated with Harris Hip score pain sub-scale (no/occasional vs. mild-severe). Sensitivity, specificity and relative risk (RR, 95%CI) were calculated.

Results: 1054 THAs were included, mean age 70.9 yrs, 62% women. Median follow-up was 14.4 yrs (range 5.1–20.9 yrs). Over that period 287 patients died (27.2%). Radiographic analysis at 5 years revealed 55 cases with femoral osteolysis (5.2%), 112 with stem migration ≥2 mm (10.6%), and 158 (15%) had at least one radiographic sign. Twenty-one (2.0%) revisions for aseptic loosening (stem only or total) were performed between 5.2 and 18.8 yrs postoperative (median 13 yrs). At 5 yrs, 14 of the 21 patients later revised had osteolysis/stem migration (Sensitivity 86%, Specificity 86%). RR for future revision in patients with vs. without radiographic signs was 11.3 (95%CI 4.8–29.5).

In patients under 65 yrs of age 12 of the 15 patients later revised in this age group had osteolysis/stem migration (Sensitivity 80%, Specificity 88%). RR for future revision was 19.2 (95%CI 6.5–81.5).

At the 5-year clinical visit, 120 of the 1054 THA patients (11.3%) reported mild to severe hip pain. Among the 21 patients later revised 7 reported hip pain (Sensitivity 33%, Specificity 86%) at 5 years. RR for future revision in patients with vs. without pain was 3.7 (95%CI 1.4–8.7).

Conclusion: In a prosthesis with known excellent long-term survival radiographic signs were already present 5 years postoperative in two-third of the patients revised for aseptic loosening over the following 14 yrs. This proportion increased to 8% in patients under 65 yrs of age. Pain was a useful predictor of long-term failure.
Internal hemipelvectomy and partial sacrum resection in a patient with pelvic bone hydatidosis. A case report

Dr. Jacqueline Fust, Dr. Andreas Ladumer, Dr. Thomas Forster, Dr. Karl Grob
Kantonsspital St. Gallen

Introduction: Most hydatid cysts occur in the liver or in the lung. Hydatidosis of bone is rare and accounts for only 0.5-2% of all locations. The only curative treatment is surgery. We report a case of hydatid disease involving the entire left pelvis, hip joint and left sacrum.

Case presentation: A 29 years old male patient presented with limping and left hip pain. The medical history revealed the diagnosis of a tumour-like mass of the left supraacetabular region 3 years before. Open biopsy at that time confirmed a localized cystic echinococcus infection. Two surgical interventions with supraacetabular tumour excision and following antihelmintic therapy were performed. Despite progressive load related pain, further examinations in the country of origin were reported as normal. At first presentation at our institution, plain radiography revealed extensive osteolytic lesions at the left iliac bone and acetabulum together with degenerative changes of the hip joint. CT and MRI showed severe bone destruction of the whole left hemipelvis extending to the sacroiliac joint with involvement of the neuroforamina S1 and S2 and the surrounding intra- and extrapelvic soft tissues. After positive serological testing and initiation of an antihelmintic therapy, a left hemipelvectomy together with a partial tranforaminal sacral resection was performed. Additional proximal femur resection was necessary due to hip joint involvement. During surgery, the adjacent tissue was protected with 20% NaCl solution. Due to the bone loss and the remaining unprotected nerves of the lower limb after surgery, second stage prosthetic procedure was deemed impossible. The remaining pelvitrochanteric muscles were fixed to the abdominal wall in a mitre-like fashion allowing limb control.

Results: The patient showed pain free and fluent ambulation using two crutches in the postoperative course. MRI examination 6 months postoperatively showed no evidence of local recurrence.

Conclusion: Hydatid is a very rare a compressive disease. Surgery in combination with pre- and postoperative antihelmintic therapy is the only curative treatment. Early diagnosis helps in the eradication and salvage of the bone. The treatment remains challenging with the potential of functional loss and local recurrence rates reported up to 17%.

Operative treatment of anterior dislocation in the obturator foramen with associated femoral head and acetabular medial wall fractures: A case report

Mauro Maniglio, Theo Solinger, Prof. Dr Emanuel Gautier
Kantonsspital Fribourg

Objectives: Traumatic anterior dislocation of the hip joints is a rare condition. Thompson and Epstein described an incidence of 9% of all hip dislocations. Dislocations in the obturator foramen are seen in 6% of all hip dislocations. In up to 75% of the cases associated injuries in the ipsilateral acetabulum or proximal femur are present.

Methods: Clinical outcomes are showed by clinical investigation and scoring by the Harris hip score. Radiological outcome was noted by plain radiographs, CT-scan and MRI.

Results: We report a case of an anterior dislocation in the obturator foramen with associated femoral head and acetabular medial wall fractures (Grad IV Stewart and Milford, and Typ V Levin). The patient was a 22 years old man who was injured in a ski accident on march 2011. Clinical and radiographic examination showed a dislocation of the right hip on the obturator foramen, with an medial wall fracture and an femoral head impression fracture like Hill-Sachs. In addition he showed multiple soft tissue fractures (Typ B3 of Th 5 and 6, and apophysis avulsion of the left processus transversus in L2 and L3), an open olecranon fracture on the right elbow (AO 21-B1, Gustillo Grade 2) and a closed scapular fracture. First trauma care was made in a peripheral hospital with closed reduction of the hip dislocation and ORIF of the olecranon fracture and the patient was transferred in our hospital were we performed an open revision of the right hip was done (17 days after trauma). The senior author performed an ORIF of the medial wall with osteosuture and refixation of the quadrangular complex with 3 bone anchor through a Kocher-Langenbeck- trochanter flip access. An inter-trochanteric closed wedge valgus osteotomy were performed with internal de-rotation to bring the femoral head lesion out of the weight bearing center and (after adequate shaping) the wedge was used as an autologous bone graft for the reconstruction of the femoral head and fixed with two mm traction screws. Osteotomy was finally fixed with a blade plate.

Conclusions: We want to present our clinical and radiological midterm results at the follow-up end of 5 years: The patient showed an excellent clinical outcome and a partial revascularization of the bone graft in the femoral head in MRI examination.

The external obturator footprint as a landmark in total hip arthroplasty through a direct anterior approach: CT-based analysis in 200 patients

PD Dr. Hannes A. Rüdiger¹, Dr. Benjamin Fritz², Dr. Franco Impellizzeri³, PD Dr. Michael Leumig³, Prof. Dr. Christian W. Pfirrmann¹, PD Dr. Reto Sutter³
¹ Schüchtern Klinik Zürich; ² University of Zurich, Balgrist; ³ Schulthess Klinik Zürich; ⁴ University of Zurich, Balgrist

Background: Anatomical landmarks for templating of total hip arthroplasty (THA) that are visible both during surgery and on the pre-operative radiograph are rare. If surgery is performed through a direct anterior approach the external obturator tendon (EO) is consistently visible and can guide the cranial part of its insertion. To use this point as a reference the exact position and dimensions of the footprint needs to be known.

Aim: First, to determine the location and dimension of the EO footprint on ap pelvic radiographs by using the EO anatomy in CT scans with conventional radiographs. Second, measure the precision with which the EO-footprint on pelvic radiographs can be determined on standard radiographs.

Methods: Pelvic CT scans of 200 patients were analyzed. Scans of patients <18 yrs or after previous hip surgeries were excluded. The EO tendon was identified in the coronal plane; its height and its distance to the tip of the greater trochanter was measured and identified on virtual CT-simulations. The EO footprint was classified as “grooved” or “flat” depending on its appearance in the sagittal plane. Further, the distance between the EO footprint and the anatomical axis of the femoral diaphysis was measured. The EO footprints were

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marked on plain x-rays by two readers in a subset of 50 patients and transferred to the respective CT scan to compare it to its true position. 

**Results:** The EO footprint was visible on all scans. The cranio-caudal dimension of the footprint was 6.4 ± 1.4 mm (range 3.0 to 11.8). Its distance to the tip of the greater trochanter was 18.0 ± 3.1 mm (range 10.1 to 29.2). In the axial plane, the distance of the EO footprint to the anatomical axis of the femur was 5.2 ± 3.7 mm (range –5.6 to 14.5). The EO footprint was grooved in 157 cases (78.5%) and flat in 43 cases (21.5%). There was no difference between the mean error (difference between x-rays and CT scan) between the two raters (0.3, –0.06 to 0.6 mm; p = 0.105; intraclass correlation coefficient 0.84).

**Conclusion:** The footprint of the EO tendon on the greater trochanter is consistently visible on CT scans and on virtual radiographs. The EO footprint can be localized on plain x-rays with an acceptable level of accuracy. As the variability of the footprint dimension is small, this structure might be a useful landmark in THA, particularly when performed through a direct anterior approach.

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**P41**

**Proximal bone restoration patterns in revision THA using distally fixed modular tapered titanium stems and an extended chondroplasty approach.**

Dr. Andreas Ladurner, Dr. Vilijam Zdravkovic, Dr. Karl Grob
Kantonsspital St. Gallen

**Background:** Mechanical failure at the junctional level of femoral revision stems is an uncommon but serious complication in revision total hip arthroplasty (THA). The lack of adequate osseous support to the proximal component, especially in cases of an extended chondroplasty and chondro-osseous osteotomy (ETO) approach, is considered one of the risk factors for stem failure. In the current study, we analyse proximal bone regeneration patterns in patients undergoing revision THA for aseptic stem loosening through an ETO approach using an uncemented dual modular, tapered titanium stem.

**Methods:** We reviewed clinical and radiographic charts prior and immediately after surgery as well as 2, 6, 12 and 24 months postoperatively in all patients treated from 2000–2015. Radiographic analysis consisted of preoperative bone loss assessment according to Gross classification system. The femur was divided according to the Gruen zones. Formation of new cancellous bone as well as presence of direct osseous contact to the stem was noted in a timely manner for each Gruen zone. The presence of osseous support of the proximal modular component as well as at the level of the modular junction was examined.

**Results:** 54 patients with a median age of 73 ± 11 years at revision THA were included. All patients showed restoration of proximal bone mass at final follow up examination. Radiographically visible new bone formation was first seen in Gruen zones 13, 6, 2 and 9, emphasising that bone regeneration occurs in a distal to proximal direction. Cases with longer proximal components of the dual modular revision stem had a trend towards earlier osseous support at the modular junction than cases where a short proximal component was used. Overall, 75% of patients showed direct bony contact at the modular junction two years after surgery, while osseous support to the proximal component was observed in 81% of patients. No failure at the modular junction was observed.

**Conclusion:** Restoration of proximal bone in revision THA with transfemoral implanted, dual modular tapered stems seems to occur in a distal to proximal direction. Two years after surgery, radiologic signs of bony support to the modular junction and the proximal modular component can be expected in a high percentage of cases. However, the use of proximal modular components of a shorter size might lengthen time until osseous support to the component is accomplished and could possibly affect the risk of mechanical failure at the modular junction.

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**P42**

**Bikini skin crease incision for direct anterior approach: clinical and radiographic mid-term results**

Dr. Jens Hutmacher1, Dr. Florian D. Naai1, Dr. Benjamin Ricciardi, Dr. Frank Impellizzeri, Dr. Hannes Rüdiger1, PD Dr. Michael Leuning1
1 Schulthess Klinik Zürich

**Introduction:** The direct anterior approach (DAA) has traditionally been performed through a longitudinal incision in line with tensor fascia lata; however, this does not follow anatomic skin cleavage lines, which may result in increased tension at the skin edges, inferior wound healing, poor scar cosmesis, and subjective patient discomfort. The purposes of this study are to describe patient functional outcomes and radiographic outcomes of a modified short oblique “bikini” incision for DAA compared to a traditional longitudinal incision.

**Methods:** 964 patients undergoing total hip arthroplasty using DAA (49% male, 51% female; 59% with longitudinal incision, 41% bikini incision) completed 2 to 4 years after surgery a follow-up questionnaire including the Oxford Hip Score (OHS), the University of North Carolina 4P scar scale (UNC-4P), and two items assessing aesthetic appearance and symptoms of numbness. Stem positioning and the rates of radiographic heterotopic ossification were also assessed.

**Results:** According to the clinical scar score (UNC-4P) total score were significantly (p < 0.001; effect size 0.2) better in the Bikini (0.2 [SD 0.8]) compared the longitudinal group (0.4 [1.0]). The patients of both groups were satisfied or very satisfied (about 99%). However, the proportion of very satisfied patients was higher (p < 0.001) in the Bikini compared to the longitudinal group. The proportion of patients reporting numbness in the scar was higher (p < 0.001) in the longitudinal compared to the Bikini group (14.5 versus 7.5%, respectively). The OHS was higher in the Bikini group than the longitudinal incision group (p = 0.013; effect size 0.15). Radiographic cup abduction angles were similar between the Bikini and longitudinal incision groups (Bikini: 41.0 degrees; standard deviation [SD] 5.3 (n = 87); Longitudinal: 41.2 degrees; SD 5.0 (n = 113); Diff. –0.2 (1.7–12), p = 0.740). There were no differences in stem position between the two groups (% +2.5 and SD 3.6). The rate of radiographic heterotopic ossification were not different between the two groups.

**Conclusion:** The bikini incision resulted in improvements of patient satisfaction in relation to the scar. Our study showed that a short oblique “bikini” skin crease incision for the DAA could be performed safely without compromising implant positioning or increasing symptoms suggesting lateral femoral cutaneous nerve dysesthesia.

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**P43**

**A method for a C-arm controlled intraoperative evaluation of the hip tilt for total endoprosthesis implantation**

Dr. Sebastian Hoechel1, Sandra Blache1, Prof. Dr. Magdalena Müller-Gerbig2, PD Dr. Andrej Nowakowski2
1 Universität Basel; 2 Universitätsspital Basel (USB)

**Introduction:** For a successful total hip prosthesis implantation the physiologic alignment of the acetabular cup is inevitably. The crucial impact is the correct inclination and anteversion of the acetabular cup. Differences in the angle of orientation of this load-bearing part leads commonly to postoperative problems in hip-luxation. Here, the anterior movement of the femoral implant is the most documented problem. Therefore, this study evaluates the radiologic projection of the obturator foramen in regard to the retroversion-anterversion tilt positions of the pelvis in order to define the angle intraoperatively.

**Methods:** To perform the study, a custom designed device simulating an inclined plane was used to simulate the tilt of isolated, formalin-fixed pelvic samples. After an anatomical orientation of the samples on the device, C-arm as well as CT-images were obtained in predefined tilt positions. The retrieved projections were evaluated with the image analysing Software VG Studio Max® 2.2 and the relation of the defined longest diameter to the longest perpendicular extension was assessed.

**Results:** The results reveal that a C-arm centered projection of the unilateral hip joint depicts the obturator foramen with different dimensions of the longest paramedian diameter and its perpendicular extension in a constant relation in accordance to the pelvic tilt. The defined measurement technique proved to be more concise and reliable in comparison to C-arm centered projections of the bilateral hip joint and defines a mathematical relation as well as a high Coefficient of determination. Via tilt angles of the pelvic bones from 25° retroversion to 25° anteverision and the mathematical analysis of the defined diameters, we found the angle of pelvic tilt (α) to be in relation to the ratio (y) of the longest paramedian diameter to the perpendicular extension to be:

\[ y = -0.0216x + 1.09 \] (right side)
\[ y = -0.0232x + 1.16 \] (left side)

The raised intra- and interobserver reliability of the confidence intervals (2x) showed average ratios of 2.7%.

**Conclusion:** In order to realize a significant relationship of importance for the hip-TEP implantation during orthopaedic procedures, follow-up studies presenting the results of a larger and statistically significantly sample collection are already in preparation. A confirmation of the found linear function could be used to determine the deviation of the pelvic tilt for a precise calculation and alignment of the acetabular cup orientation.
The incidence index: a decision tool for open vs. arthroscopic treatment of femoroacetabular impingement

Dr. Maximilian Heiligemeir¹, Dr. Sufian S. Ahmad¹, Dr. Helen Anwarnder, Prof. Dr. Martin Beck ¹ University of Bern

Introduction: Surgical hip dislocation (SHD) and hip arthroscopy (HAS) both represent commonly applied approaches for correction of femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) of the hip. Although both procedures proved success, there is an absence of consensus regarding surgical choice. The aim of this study was to define patients likely to benefit from either procedure based on a multivariate analysis.

Patients and method: The cohort included 29 patients (29 hips) undergoing SHD and 53 patients (56 hips) undergoing HAS. Pre- and postoperative radiographic parameters and clinical scores 2 years postoperatively were evaluated, and a multivariate model utilized to determine factors influencing surgical decision. A formula was generated and tested using receiver operated curves (ROC).

Results: The preoperative lateral-centre-edge angle (LCE) and the alpha angle were found to be higher in patients undergoing SHD. More correction of both angles was greater with SHD. Despite greater correction, the alpha angle remained higher in the SHD group. There was no difference between the two groups regarding postoperative LCE and clinical follow up scores 2 years postoperatively. Based on the comparison between the two groups, we evolved a formula (incision index) defining whether a hip would undergo SHD or HAS in this cohort: In hips with a positive crossing over sign: X = alpha angle + (LCE*1.5). In hips with a negative crossing over sign: X = alpha angle + (LCE*2). Use 120 as cutoff. The ROC-Curve showed a sensitivity of 0.897 and a specificity of 0.786.

Discussion: In the HAS group, adequate correction of LCE and alpha angle were achieve in 95% of hips with an incidence index <120, but only in two thirds of hips with a high incidence index >120, where the LCE was undercorrected. As the average intraoperative correction of LCE was higher in the SHD group, these hips may have benefited from open surgery.

Conclusion: The incidence index may act as a tool to aid the decision whether HAS is sufficient as a treatment option or whether more invasive open surgery would be necessary in a patient with symptomatic FAI.

Do patients increase sports and leisure time physical activity after total joint replacement? A prospective evaluation

Dr. Tilman Klappi¹, Dr. Franco Impellizzeri¹, Vanessa Wallauer¹, Prof. Dr. Rüdiger von Eisenhart-Roth², PD Dr. Michael Leunig², Dr. Florian D. Naal²
¹ Schulthess Klinik Zürich; ² Klinikum rechts der Isar der TU München

Introduction: The aim of the study was 1) to determine levels of sports and activity participation within 2 years before total joint replacement (TJR) and within the year after TJR, 2) to assess preoperative expectations on participation in different activities and sports after TJR, 3) to analyze any effects of sports/leisure time activities, and 3) to analyze any effects of expectations and activity levels on the 1-year outcome of TJR based on patient-reported outcome measure (PROM) values and satisfaction rates. This prospective study included 580 patients with osteoarthritis undergoing THA (n = 193) or TKA (n = 187). The patients completed different PROMs (Oxford Scores, WOMAC, EQ-5D, UCLA activity scale) before and at 12 months after TJR. An additional questionnaire inquired for the participation in different activities and sports within the last 12 months before (baseline) and after surgery (follow-up). At baseline, the patients also stated if they expect to participate in the different activities after surgery and if they consider participation in any specific activity as important. At follow-up, the patients rated their overall satisfaction with the result of surgery. Overall, 88.6% of the patients were active at least occasionally before surgery and 87.4% were so at follow-up. There were no differences between THA and TKA patients. Active patients indicated participation in a mean of 4.7 different activities before surgery and in 4.0 at 12 months after TJR (P <0.01). The most frequent activities before and after surgery were hiking, swimming, cycling, fitness training, gymnastics and downhill skiing. Only 7% of low impact activities were rated as important by more than 20% of the patients, another six disciplines were positively rated by more than 20% of the patients, another six disciplines were positively rated by more than 20% of the patients. Patients had a mean of 4.7 active postoperatively. There were no substantial differences between THA and TKA patients except a trend towards engagement in more activities with higher impact in the hip group. Expectations were almost exclusively linked to activities with lower impact. Regularly sports-active patients had higher PROM values than their inactive counterparts, but activity-participation was not correlated with overall satisfaction.

Early mobilization program after primary THA, a prospective case series in a swiss regional hospital

Corine Zhi², Patrick Goetti, Tiago Martinho, Dominique Bosson ¹ GHOL Hopital de Nyon

Introduction: In recent years, a trend towards early rehabilitation program (EMP) after elective primary total hip arthroplasty (THA) was noted. Recent studies suggest that it could reduce length of stay (LOS) at hospital and decrease the rate of post operative complications (deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary and urinary track infections). The aim of the study was to evaluate this multimodal approach combining patient education, surgical and anesthetic technique, post operative analgesia and rehabilitation in a swiss regional hospital.

Methods: We prospectively collected the data of 20 consecutive patients undergoing THA in the early rehabilitation program. Exclusion criteria were patient not amenable for home discharge at pre-surgical visit. All surgeries were performed by a direct anterior approach, by a single surgeon, at a regional hospital in Switzerland. All patients received local anesthetic infiltration during surgical closure. After surgery all patient had an early mobilization with physiotherapist assistance. The two main outcomes were readiness for discharge (RFD) and effective LOS. Criteria’s of RFD were independence with bed mobility, handle transfers, ambulation with or without a walking aid, negotiation of 3 steps, personal care, performing the home exercise regime and were evaluated by the physiotherapist. LOS was determined by the time between the end of surgery and the time the patient was discharged from the ward. We reviewed the charts for post-operatives complication or readmission within a 3 months time frame.

Results: Male/female ratio was 7/13. The median age was 74 (min 53; max 83) and the median BMI was 26 kg/m² (+3.8SD). General anesthesia was performed for 15 patients and spinal anesthesia in 5 patients. Comorbidities were: diabetes type II (1), hypertension (10), dyslipidemia (5), there was no active smoker. The median time for RFD was 69.8 hours (+26.8 SD) and for LOS was 125 hours (+39.7 SD). The median delta between both was 28 (+26.6 SD). We noted only one postoperative complication, urinary retention treated by urinary catheterization. No blood transfusions or readmissions were noted within the 3 postoperative months.

Conclusion: Our study showed similar results regarding RFD compared to the current international literature. Nonetheless our median LOS was two days longer. Due to the absence of major complications in our series we have no explanation other than patient convenience.

Proximal femoral osteotomies in adult patients with combined surgical hip dislocation:

First results with the LCP Pediatric Hip Plate (TM)

Dr. Benjamin Rufer, Dr. Till Lerch, Dr. Simon Damian Steppacher, Prof. Dr. Klaus Arno Siebenrock, Prof. Dr. Moritz Tannast

Introduction: Torsional deformities, valgus and varus deformities and focal osteonecrosis of the femoral head are indications for proximal femoral osteotomies in adults. We often combine PFO with surgical hip dislocations (SHD) to address concomitant intraarticular problems. Blade plates have been routinely used for PFO, but repositioning of the trochanteric osteotomy (TO) in the setup of SHD is challenging. The LCP Pediatric Hip Plate TM allows fixation with locking screws in the femoral neck facilitating reposition of the TO. Various plates with different shaft-neck angles allow basically any correction. We report our first experiences for PFO using the Pediatric Hip Plate (TM) with concomitant surgical hip dislocation.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed radiological and clinical outcome of 21 patients (21 hips) with PFO using the Pediatric Hip Plate (TM) and SHD with TO between 12/2008 and 01/2016. Adult patients (>16 years) with a minimum followup period of 1 year were included. Indications for PFO included combined valgus and high femoral antetorsion (7 hips), isolated high femoral antetorsion (5 hips), hip dysplasia (3 hips) and avascular necrosis of the femoral head.
Introduction: The purpose of this study was to investigate if minimal invasive surgery (MIS), leads to less HO after THA.

Methods: A retrospective study included 134 consecutive patients undergoing THA. In 42 (31.3%) patients a standard modified anterolateral (MIS-AL) approach was used. Standard preoperative anterolateral (STD-Watson-Jones), in 28 (20.9%) patients a standard modified approach was used. Standard preoperative approaches showed higher HO rates than the STD-Bauer.

Results: Overall, HO was found in 38 Caucasian patients (28.4%) after THA. The STD-Watson-Jones group showed the highest HO rate (45.2%) with a significant difference to the AMIS (23.1%) and STD-Bauer approach (14.3%). No statistical difference was found to the MIS-AL approach (24.0%). Postoperative complications did not differ significantly except for a higher incidence of Trendelenburg sign in STD-Bauer.

Conclusions: The rate and degree of HO after THA were significantly different with regards to the surgical approach. The standard modified anterolateral approach resulted in the highest HO rate, however, MIS approaches showed higher HO rates than the STD-Bauer.

P48
Clinical accuracy of a patient-specific femoral osteotomy guide in minimally-invasive posterior hip arthroplasty
Dr. Adrian Schneider, Jim W Pierrepont, Dr. Gabrielle Hawdon, Dr. Stephen McMahon

Introduction: Especially in minimally invasive hip surgery, where reliable bony landmarks are often inaccessible, patient specific guides can be a valuable tool in improving precision of the planned femoral neck osteotomies. The aim of our study was to validate the accuracy of a novel patient specific femoral osteotomy guide for THR through a minimally invasive posterior approach, the direct approach superior (DSA).

Methods: As part of our routine preoperative planning 30 patients underwent low dose CT scan of the patient's hip. Using the 3D printed patient specific femoral neck osteotomy guides for DSA were then produced. Intraoperatively, having cleared all soft tissue with the enlocked hip the guide was placed and pinned onto the posterolateral femoral neck. The osteotomy was then performed using an oscillating saw and the uncemented hip components were implanted as per routine. Postoperatively, the achieved level of the osteotomy at the medial calcar was compared with the planned level of resection using a 3D/2D matching analysis (Mimics X-ray module, Materialise, Belgium).

Results: A total of 30 patients undergoing uncemented TrinityTM acetalubal and uncemented TriFit TSTM femoral component arthroplasty (Corin, UK) were included in our analysis. All but one of our analyzed osteotomies were found to be within 3 mm from the planned height of osteotomy. In one single patient the level of osteotomy deviated 5 mm below the planned level of resection.

Conclusion: Preoperative planning and the use of patient specific osteotomy guides are ideal for minimally invasive hip arthroplasty using direct superior approach.

P49
Influence of surgical approach on heterotopic ossification after total hip arthroplasty – is minimal invasive better? A case control study
Dr. Filippo-Franco Schiaparelli, PD Dr. Michael Hirschmann Kantonsspital Basel

Introduction: Heterotopic ossification (HO) is a well-known complication after total hip arthroplasty (THA). Recently, the trend is to operate THA minimally invasive being less traumatic than standard approaches and promising a faster return to activity. The purpose of the study was to investigate if minimal invasive surgery (MIS), leads also to less HO after THA.

Methods: This retrospective study included 134 consecutive patients undergoing THA. In 42 (31.3%) patients a standard modified anterolateral (STD-Watson-Jones), in 28 (20.9%) patients a standard modified anterior lateral (STD-Bauer), in 29 (21.1%) a MIS direct anterior approach (AMIS) and in 25 (18.7%) patients a MIS anterolateral (MIS-AL) approach was used. Standard preoperative anterior-posterior and lateral radiographs were assessed for occurrence of HO. HO was classified according to Brooker. In addition, short- and long-term adverse events were noted. Data was statistically analyzed using Chi-square tests, analysis of variance, multivariate data analysis and Pearson's correlation (p < 0.05).

Results: Overall, HO was found in 38 Caucasian patients (28.4%) after THA. The STD-Watson-Jones group showed the highest HO rate (45.2%) with a significant difference to the AMIS (23.1%) and STD-Bauer approach (14.3%). No statistical difference was found to the MIS-AL approach (24.0%). Postoperative complications did not differ significantly except for a higher incidence of Trendelenburg sign in STD-Bauer.

Conclusions: The rate and degree of HO after THA were significantly different with regards to the surgical approach. The standard modified anterolateral approach resulted in the highest HO rate, however, MIS approaches showed higher HO rates than the STD-Bauer.

P50
Good functional outcome in 34 patients suffering insufficiency fractures of the pelvic ring treated with percutaneous screw stabilisation
Dr. Franziska Saxe1, Alexander Egger, Dr. Rebecca Hasler1, Prof. Dr. Norbert Suhni, Prof. Dr. Marcel Jakob1, Dr. Mario Morgenstern1, Prof. Dr. Christoph Zech1, PD Dr. Henrik Eckardt2
1 University Hospital Basel, 2 University Hospital Basel

Introduction: Pelvic ring fractures in the elderly occur with increasing incidence after low-energy trauma and are a domain of conservative treatment. This can be associated with severe complications. Since 2010 we perform surgical stabilization of the posterior pelvic ring in patients with symptomatic fragility fractures of the pelvis.

Methods: Patients with CT-verified persistently symptomatic low-energy fractures of the posterior pelvic ring were stabilised surgically with CT-guided implantation of 2–sacro-iliac screws. All patients received surgical stabilisation from 5/2010 to 12/2015 were invited for follow-up (FU) in 2016, minimum one year after the operation. Radiographic examination, Timed Up and Go test (TUG), pain assessment with Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and housing situation were prospectively assessed, intra-operative details and complications were recorded retrospectively.

Results: 51 patients were operated in this 5-year period. 6 patients died, 9 declined participation. Thus, 34 patients completed the assessments with a mean 817 days FU. The mean age of all 51 operated patients was 79 years (SD 8). The mean duration of symptoms was 128 days (SD 104). Of 51 patients, 13 had surgery-related complications; 1 patient had a minor bleeding and 1 patient an intra-fragmental screw placement. 5 patients had to be re-operated for insufficient initial stabilisation. In 6 patients one or several posterior screws backed out but in only 2 patients screw removal was necessary. The mean TUG was 32 sec. (SD 10), the mean VAS at FU 1.3/10 (SD 1.8). Preoperative 39 patients lived independently, 2 still lived in nursing homes and on 10 we had no information. After the operation 4 patients lost independence and were institutionalised, 35 still live independently.

Conclusion: The high number of patients living independently after surgical treatment indicates a good functional level after surgical stabilization of pelvic fragility fractures. In comparison, 30% of 132 a similar Patient cohort with a mean age of 83 treated conservatively from 2009 to 2011 lost their function independence. The TUG after surgery is slower than in the healthy age-matched population but better than in patients one year after hip fracture. The radiation dose acquired with the intervention equals the dose of a diagnostic pelvic CT, which seems justifiable. We had to re-operate 9 out of 51 patients (17%) due to insufficient stabilization or other complications.

P51
Early intra-prosthetic hip dislocation in dual mobility implant: an unusual complication
Dr Nicolas Piette, Kevin Moerenhout, Prof. Dr Olivier Guyen CHUV, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois

Introduction: Dual mobility implants are useful tools for preventing hip dislocation in primary and revision hip prosthesis. These devices have numerous advantages, but can also bring extra complications. One of these complications is the intra-prosthetic dislocation. Literature show few publications about late dislocation due to wear retention of the cup; early dislocation however is much less common, with very few data describing this phenomenon. This case describes a revision hip dislocation linked to a reduction manoeuvre and document this case exclusively with scannographic and intraoperative images.

Methods: A 78-year-old woman presented a first dislocation 6 days after revision of her total hip prosthesis with total dual mobility implants. Initial closed reduction was uneventful, but the hip felt unstable. The standard radiographies after reduction showed no anomaly, with a head centred in the acetabular implant. We therefore
performed a CT-scanner of the pelvis showing an intra-prosthetic dislocation of the dual mobility hip implant.

**Results:** Decision was made for revision of the hip prosthesis, finding the liner in the great gluteal muscle, detached from its initial position between the neck and shell. We opted for reorientation of the acetabular implant in the acetabulum with dual mobility hip implant. Postoperative clinical and radiographic controls were satisfactory, without any complication. Harris Hip Score was 82 at 2-year postoperative.

**Conclusion:** Dual mobility implants are good solutions to reduce the risk of hip prosthesis dislocation, but increase the potential number of complications due to an increase of interfaces. In case of dislocation of such an implant, we recommend to do closed reduction under general anesthesia reducing the risk of intra-prosthetic dislocation. Dealing with an irreducible prosthesis dislocation with a dual mobility implant, we recommend to do a CT-scan to exclude a intra-prosthetic implant dislocation.

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**Ps2**

**Prosthetic loosening due to metallosis caused by disintegration of the Sulmlesh layer of a Femto cup**

Daniel Estoppey, Dr Ines Raabe, Prof. Dr Emanuel Gautier

**Hôpital Cantonal Fribourg – HFR Fribourg – Hôpital Cantonal**

**Introduction:** After total hip arthroplasty metallosis (adverse reaction to metal debris ARMD, aseptic lymphocytic vasculitis associated lesion ALVAL) is mainly associated to metal-on-metal bearing surfaces utilizing large heads (≥36 mm) and trim尼斯is, defined as metal wear at the head-neck junction of a total hip implant. We report a case where disintegration of the osteo-integrated parts of the Sulmlesh layer of a Femto cup created metallosis and loosening of a total hip arthroplasty.

**Case report:** An 81-year-old woman presented in our outpatient department with mechanical pain in the groin when walking or sitting 15 years after left total hip arthroplasty. The arthroplasty consisted of a Femto cup with a Megasul 28 mm inlay and a non-cemented Spotorno stem. Clinical examination revealed reduced and painful passive mobility of the left hip. Standard radiographs revealed loosening of the prosthetic cup and stem. Loosening was confirmed with a CT-scan, but additionally parts of the Sulmlesh layer were detached from the acetabular cup. No signs of prosthetic joint infection were present with laboratory examination and analysis of synovial fluid aspiration. During revision arthroplasty using a transfemoral approach soft tissues and bone showed an extensive metallosis which was debrided meticulously. Both prosthetic components were loose. After removal of the cup, parts of the Sulmlesh coating remained integrated in the acetabular bone and were corresponding missing on the back of the cup. Macroscopically no other reasons for this extensive metallosis were seen by analyzing the surfaces of the prosthetic head, the cup and also the taper. The acetabulum was reconstructed by impaction grafting of the bone deficiencies, a Burch-Schneider antprotrusio cage and a cemented UHMW-PE flat profile inlay. On the femoral side a cemented MS-30 stem was implanted. Tissue analysis performed a CT -scanner of the pelvis showing an intra-prosthetic dislocation of the dual mobility hip implant.

**Conclusion:** This case shows that a delamination of the Sulmlesh layer can be the cause of metallosis and prosthetic loosening.

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**Ps3**

**Hip range of motion examination is reliable and reproducible using Gyrosensor-based examination tool**

Dr. Till Lerch¹, Inga Todorski², Dr. Florian Schmaranzer², Prof. Dr. Klaus Arno Siebenrock², Dr. Simon Steppacher², Prof. Dr. Montz Tannal³

¹ Inselspital Bern; ² Inselspital Universitätsspital Bern

**Introduction:** Femoracetabular Impingement (FAI) is a known cause for hip pain in young and active patients. Typically range of motion (ROM) is limited in patients with FAI. Limited Flexion and limited internal rotation are common findings in patients with FAI and should be improved after successful treatment for FAI. Low interobserver reproducibility is a known problem in orthopedic goniometer-based ROM examinations Therefore, we intended to validate an Gyrosensor-based examination tool to perform more reliable and reproducible ROM examinations in patients with FAI between two independent observers.

**Aims:** (1) What is the reliability in terms of mean difference? (2) What is the reproducibility in terms of mean difference for two different timepoints? (3) What is the correlation between two independent observers?

**Methods:** Preoperative prospective hip range of motion examination was performed in 51 patients (97 hips ) with FAI or hip dysplasia. Mean age was 28 ± 9 (18-55) years and 37 patients had an anterior FAI, 9 patients had posterior FAI and 5 patients had hip dysplasia. All examinations were performed by two independent observers with minimum 1 year of experience in hip examination. All examinations included assessment of flexion, extension, internal rotation in 90° of flexion, external rotation in 90° of flexion, internal rotation in extension, external rotation in extension. A subset of 10 patients (20 hips) were examined at two different time points for interobserver reproducibility. For interobserver Reliability and correlation we included total of 117 hip range of motion examinations. Spearman correlation coefficient was used.

**Results:** (1) Reliability in terms of mean differences for two examiners were 1.4° for flexion, 1.2° for extension, 2.8° for External rotation in 90° of flexion, 0.8° for internal rotation in 90° of Flexion . (2) Reproducibility in terms of mean difference for two examinators at two different timepoints was 0.5° ± 0.1° for flexion, 1.5° ± 1.4° for extension, 3 ± 1° for external rotation in extension and 2 ± 0.5° for internal rotation in extension. Correlation between two different timepoints was 0.95 (p<0.001) (3) Correlation coefficient between two independent observers was 0.91 (p<0.001) for all ROM parameters of a total of 117 examinations.

**Conclusion:** We found a excellent correlation and good reliability and reproducibility for Gyrosensor based examination tool and present an alternative to Goniometer-based examinations.

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**Ps4**

**The FADIR test accuracy for screening cam and pincer-ice hockey players**

Dr. Nicola Casartelli¹, Romana Brunner, Dr. Nicola Maffiuletti, Dr. Mario Bizzini, PD Dr. Michael Leunig, Prof. Dr. Christian W.A. Pfirrmann, PD Dr. Reto Sutter

¹ Schulthess Klinik

**Introduction:** Ice hockey players are high-risk athletes for presenting cam morphology and developing femoracetabular impingement syndrome. Regular cam and pincer morphology screening in such high-risk populations is of interest for providing athletes with timely preventive and eventually treatment measures. Aim of this study was to evaluate the accuracy of the flexion-adduction-internal rotation (FADIR) test for screening cam and pincer morphology in youth male ice hockey players without clinical hip disorders.

**Methods:** Seventy-four ice hockey players with a mean age of 16 years (range: 13 to 20 years) were assessed unilaterally. The presence of cam and pincer morphology as well as acetabular labral alterations was evaluated using the FADIR test and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (reference standard). Positive FADIR test consisted of groin pain during the maneuver, while positive MRI findings consisted of cam and/or pincer morphology and acetabular labral alterations. Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratios, and positive and negative predictive values were calculated.

**Results:** The sensitivity of the FADIR test was 41% (95% CI: 18 to 67%) and its specificity was 47% (95% CI: 34 to 61%). The FADIR test positive likelihood ratio was 0.78 (95% CI: 0.42 to 1.45) and its negative likelihood ratio was 1.24 (95% CI: 0.77 to 2.01). The positive predictive value of the FADIR test was 19% (95% CI: 8 to 35%) and its negative predictive value was 73% (95% CI: 56 to 86%).

**Conclusion:** The FADIR test is inadequate for screening cam and pincer morphology in youth male ice hockey players without clinical hip disorders because of the large number of false positive test outcomes and – to a lesser degree – false negative test outcomes.

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**Ps5**

**Pain, activities of daily living and sport function at different time points after hip arthroscopy in patients with femoracetabular impingement: a systematic review with meta-analysis**

Signe Kierkegaard, Martin Langeskov-Christensen, Dr. Bent Lund, PD Dr. Florian D. Naal, Prof. Inger Mechlenburg, Prof. Ulake Dalpas, Dr. Nicola Casartelli¹

¹ Schulthess Klinik

**Introduction:** Hip arthroscopy seems to reduce hip pain and improve function of patients with femoracetabular impingement (FAI) mostly based on low level of evidence case series. Hip arthroscopy outcomes have been mainly assessed using composite scores at a single time point after surgery, which do not enable the evaluation of changes in specific domains over time. The aim of this systematic review was to investigate hip pain, activity of daily living (ADL) function, sport
function, quality of life and satisfaction reported by patients with FAI at different time points after hip arthroscopy.

Methods: The databases EMBASE, MEDLINE, SportsDiscus, CINAHL, Cochrane Library and PEDro were searched until 20 September 2015. Studies that evaluated pain, ADL function, sport function, and quality of life by means of outcomes subscores before and after hip arthroscopy and postoperative satisfaction in patients with symptomatic FAI were included. Results: A total of 26 studies (22 case series, 3 cohort studies, 1 randomised controlled trial) were included in the systematic review and 19 in the meta-analysis. Clinically relevant pain and ADL function improvements were first reported between 3 and 6 months, and sport function improvements between 6 months and 1 year after surgery. It is not clear when quality of life improvements were first achieved. On average, residual mild pain and ADL and sport function scores lower than their healthy counterparts were reported by patients following surgery. Postoperative patient satisfaction ranged from 68% to 100%. Conclusion: On average, patients reported earlier pain and ADL function improvements, and slower sport function improvements after hip arthroscopy for FAI. However, average scores from patients indicate residual mild hip pain and/or hip function during ADL and sport lower than their healthy counterparts after surgery. Owing to the current low level of evidence, future randomised controlled trials and cohort studies should investigate the effectiveness of hip arthroscopy in patients with FAI.

Evaluation of the ORTHOFIX CHIMAERA nailing system for trochanteric fracture treatment

Trieu Hoai Nam Ngo, Aurélien Michel-Traverso, Prof. Dr Olivier Borens

Background: The number of people sustaining a hip fracture continues to rise worldwide due to an increasingly aging population. Approximately 50% of all hip fractures are extracapsular, which can be treated with intramedullary nails.

Objectives: Evaluation of the surgical management, outcome and complications in the first 50 patients treated with the ORTHOFIX CHIMAERA nailing system for trochanteric fractures in our institution.

Material and Method: Since October 2016, 50 consecutive patients with a trochanteric fracture were treated with the ORTHOFIX CHIMAERA nailing system. Skin-to-skin time, fluoroscopy time, intraoperative complications were recorded for each patient. Follow-up postoperative assessment was undertaken at 6 and 12 weeks. Radiological assessments were performed before and after the surgery, and during the follow-up (fracture reduction, cervical screw position, consolidation or collapse signs). The results were compared with those of a previous series of 50 patients treated with Gamma 3 nails.

Results: The median operation time from cut to stich was 54 min. The median fluoroscopy time was 62 sec. No intraoperative implant-related complication was recorded. The cephalic screw position was centre or inferior-center in 96% of patients. Tip-apex distance was less than 25 mm in 98%. No complication (cut-out or cut through of the cortical screw, hardware failure, painful fasciae latae) occurred during assessment period.

Conclusions: Our preliminary results of the first 50 patients treated with the ORTHOFIX CHIMAERA nailing system for trochanteric fracture seem to be comparable to those of a previous series of 50 patients treated with Gamma 3 nails.

The influence of neuropathic pain after total joint arthroplasty: a 1-year longitudinal study

Dr. Matthieu Zingg, Dr Hermes H. Mazzanti, Prof. Dr Didier Hannouche, PD Dr., Anne Lubbeke Wolff Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Introduction: 10–20% of patients undergoing Total Hip (THA) and Total Knee arthroplasties (TKA) complain of chronic postoperative pain, which is strongly associated with dissatisfaction. Neuropathic Pain (NP) is defined as pain originating from a lesion or disease within the peripheral or central nervous system. Recent studies reported evidence that up to 25% of patients complain of NP preoperatively and up to 35% postoperatively. Our objective was to longitudinally assess NP pre- to one year postoperatively, and its influence on overall pain and satisfaction.

Methods: Prospective cohort study including all patients undergoing either THA or TKA in our tertiary care institution between January 2014 and July 2015. NP was evaluated pre and 1yr postoperative with use of the DN4 score and a dedicated neuropathic pain questionnaire. We also evaluated its influence on patient overall pain (VAS), function (WOMAC), and satisfaction.

Results: Of 740 TJA’s eligible, 535 returned the questionnaire (response rate 72%). Their mean age was 69.3 (±10.9) years, mean BMI 28.1 (±5.2) kg/m², 59.3% were women and 58.3% underwent THA. Among 473 patients without preoperative NP, 22 (4.7%) reported NP one-year postoperatively. Of 62 patients with preoperative NP, 12 (19.4%) had persistent NP one year after surgery. Consequently, there is a risk ratio of 4.16 (95%CI 2.2–8.0, p <0.001) of having postoperative NP for someone with preoperative NP. Most patients with one-year postoperative NP (22/34 = 64.7%) did not have preoperative NP, and 50 out of 62 (80.6%) patients with preoperative NP do not report postoperative NP. Therefore, preoperative NP does not predict satisfaction one year after surgery; this is verified as 41/ (87.5%) patients without preoperative NP are satisfied or very satisfied one year after surgery, as compared to 52 (85.2%) patients with preoperative NP. When compared to patients without NP, the patients with postoperative NP had a significantly higher mean level of pain on VAS (4.1 95%IC 3.5–4.8 vs. 1.7 95%IC 1.5–1.9, p <0.001), and were less satisfied (63.3% vs 87.8%, p <0.001 satisfied to very satisfied patients).

Conclusions: Postoperative NP is more frequent in patients with preoperative NP. However, a majority of patients with postoperative NP did not have preoperative NP, which is not a good outcome predictor. Finally, postoperative NP is strongly associated with poorer clinical outcome and satisfaction.
Arthroscopy for painful unicompartmental knee arthroplasty (UKA) – a promising alternative to open revision with exchange of components?

Dr. Martina Kess, Dr. Philipp Henle, Prof. Dr. Stefan Eggli
Spital Sonnenhof

Introduction: Only few studies discuss implant-ranging treatment options for painful total knee arthroplasties. Hardly any information exists for UKA. The purpose of this study was to determine structural pathologies and to evaluate if less invasive surgery (arthroscopy/mini-arthrotomy) provides successful treatment in painful UKA?

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed all implant-preserving operations (24 arthroscopies, 7 mini-arthrotomies, 4 combined) performed for painful UKA from may 2013 – march 2016. 33 patients (16 women, 17 men) with 35 UKA (26 medial, 5 lateral, 2 bicondylar – 15 right, 20 left knees) were included. Average patient age was 61 [45–84] years. Onset of symptoms averaged at 5.4 [0–63] months after index procedure and mean time to revision was 21.4 [4–72] months after UKA implantation. Mean follow-up after revision was 6 [1.5–29] months. Preoperative complaints were evaluated clinically and by standard X-rays. Additional SPECT-CTs were performed in 23 cases.

The pain was refractory to conservative treatment.

Results: Operative diagnoses included pseudeomeniscus (30), osteophytes (21) – often causing impingement between femoral component and patellar groove –, hypertrophic synovitis (9), meniscal tears (8), loose cement bodies (3), patellar tendon impingement (1) and 2 lateral vertical patelletectomies were required for patellofemoral impingement. In 69.7% (23/33 patients) complete (18.2%) or partial (51.6%) pain relief was achieved. 30.3% (10/33 patients) complained about persistent pain (21.2%) or pain worsening (9.1%). The latter was caused by infection in 1 patient (1/33, 3%). This complication was treated successfully by 2 subsequent open revisions. Another 2 subsequent revisions were needed for pseudeomeniscus associated with aseptic loosening of both components and recurrence of osteophytes/pseudomeniscus. If SPECT-CT analysis provided suspicion for impingement by notch-osteophytes (16/23), diagnosis was confirmed intraoperatively in 81%. In contrast 5 false-positive tibial loosening and 3 false-negative stable implants (2 tibial, 1 femoral) were diagnosed.

Conclusion: Arthroscopy (± mini-arthrotomy) provides reliable expectations to evaluate and treat painful UKA. Soft tissue problems can be resolved and osteophytes removed. Thus in 69.7% successful treatment was achieved with retention of the implant. SPECT-CT was not effective in analyzing implant stability but was helpful to detect impingement by osteophytes.

Allergy assessment prior to total knee replacement – is it of any clinical relevance? A cross sectional study among swiss orthopedic surgeons

Anouk Ziegler, Prof. Dr. José Romero
Spital Sonnenhof

Introduction: Testing for metal hypersensitivity is mandatory for orthopaedic implant materials prior of undergoing total knee replacement. Currently, there is no standardized procedure. Preoperative history-taking alone appears to be insufficient for identifying patients with metal hypersensitivity. Metal hypersensitivity reactions do occur but at an unknown incidence rate and prevalence. Therefore it is emphasized that general guidelines would be required.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed all implant-preserving operations (24 arthroscopies, 7 mini-arthrotomies, 4 combined) performed for painful UKA from may 2013 – march 2016. 33 patients (16 women, 17 men) with 35 UKA (26 medial, 5 lateral, 2 bicondylar – 15 right, 20 left knees) were included. Average patient age was 61 [45–84] years. Onset of symptoms averaged at 5.4 [0–63] months after index procedure and mean time to revision was 21.4 [4–72] months after UKA implantation. Mean follow-up after revision was 6 [1.5–29] months. Preoperative complaints were evaluated clinically and by standard X-rays. Additional SPECT-CTs were performed in 23 cases.

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Conclusion: Arthroscopy (± mini-arthrotomy) provides reliable expectations to evaluate and treat painful UKA. Soft tissue problems can be resolved and osteophytes removed. Thus in 69.7% successful treatment was achieved with retention of the implant. SPECT-CT was not effective in analyzing implant stability but was helpful to detect impingement by osteophytes.

One-step autologous particulate cartilage treatment of knee joint chondral and osteochondral lesions – preliminary prospective one-year data among 27 patients

Dr. Cyril Inauen, Prof. Dr. Gian Max Salzmann, Dr. Stefan Preiss
Schulthess Klinik

Introduction: Chondral and osteochondral lesions at the knee present a frequent problem and adequate treatment remains a challenge. For large diameter cartilage lesions autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI) is state of the art. Although showing good clinical and radiological results, ACI involves two operations and is rather complex and expensive. Furthermore, it is not available in every country. Autologous minced cartilage repair technique bypasses the need for in-vitro culturing of cartilage and avoids a necessary second operation. The aim of this study was to evaluate prospectively the short-term clinical and radiological results following treatment of chondral and osteochondral lesions by an autologous minced cartilage procedure at the knee joint.

Methods: From August 2015 to January 2016 a total of 27 consecutive patients with chondral/ osteochondral lesions at the knee joint have been treated by a one-step autologous particulate cartilage procedure. All patients underwent pre- and postoperative (6 and 12 months) MRI for collection of AMADEUS und MOCART MRI scoring. Clinical analysis was by a numeric analogue scale (NAS) for pain (10 worst pain) and knee function (10 worst function) at 12 months postoperatively.

Results: There were 12 female and 15 male subjects with a mean age of 28.7 years (range 16–51 years) at time of surgery. Mean follow-up after the index procedure was 14.3 months. The average cartilage defect size encountered intraoperatively was 3.1 ± 1.6 cm². The most common location was retropatellar (63%) followed by the lateral femoral condyle (18.5%). Osteochondral lesions were seen in 55.5%. There was a significant mean decrease in pain (NAS) from preoperatively 7.2 ± 1.9 to postoperatively 2.3 ± 2.0. Knee function (NAS) also showed significant improvement from preoperatively 7.2 ± 2.0 to postoperatively 3.0 ± 2.2. The AMADEUS score was on average 4.2 before the operation and the MOCART score was 41 after the operation at the 6 months follow-up visit. A total of 26 patients would undergo the same procedure again.

Conclusion: Particulate autologous cartilage may turn out as an adequate alternative to other cell-based cartilage reconstruction techniques showing satisfactory tissue quality and improvement of the clinical outcome scores in the short-term among this small cohort of patients. Longer follow-up and larger cohorts are required to clearly underline this procedure.
Results: The centre of the drill holes had an average distance of 13.3 mm to the Schoenettle point, and 32 out of 63 knees were found to be malpositioned. There was no correlation to be found with Kujala score, patients’ satisfaction or any patellalofemoral measurement. However, four out of the five knees requiring mobilisation under femoral nerve catheter due to loss of range of motion showed a malpositioned femoral tunnel.

Conclusion: A malpositioned femoral tunnel in MPFL reconstruction will not necessarily lead to an adverse postoperative outcome however it is associated with postoperative complications such as loss of range of motion. It seems warranted to analyse the influence on subjective outcome in function of other factors such surgical indication, graft tensioning, and patellar height.

Early advantage of patellalofemoral arthroplasty is not age dependent

Dr. Gyöző Lehoczyk, Dr. Marcus Mumme, Prof. Dr. Marcel Jakob, PD Dr. Geert Pagenstert
Universitätsspital Basel

Introduction: Most orthopedic surgeons are restrained using isolated patellalofemoral arthroplasty in patients with isolated patellalofemoral joint degeneration and prefer total knee arthroplasty. While in young patients the advantage to postpone total knee arthroplasty is obvious, the advantages for middle aged and older patients are less known.

The goal of this study was therefore to assess the clinical and radiographic outcomes of our series of patellalofemoral arthroplasty and correlate it with patients’ age.

Methods: Retrospective case series of prospective data of 22 consecutive patients (mean age 48.3 years, 31–82 years) which were treated between 2012 and 2015 with the HemCAP2 Wave Patellalofemoral Prosthesis (Arthrosurface, Franklin, MA, USA) for isolated patellalofemoral arthrosis at a single center and single surgeon.

Mean follow-up was 22.8 months (range, 18–30). Variables included Lysholm, WOMAC Scores, Kellgren–Lawrence grading, need for blood transfusion or inpatient rehabilitation.

Results: 16 patients with 18 implanted prostheses were available for the follow-up, two patients had bilateral resurfacing. One patient dropped out because of revision with TKA needed at 11 months postoperatively. Of 18 prostheses, 88.9% reported a satisfactory or very satisfactory overall outcome. Significant improvements in functional scores were found in Lysholm Score (preoperative mean 50.5 ± 22.9 to 2-years postoperative 76.4 ± 16.7, p = 0.013), WOMAC Scores (59.2 ± 27.3 to 50.6 ± 19.1, p <0.001), VAS score (5.9 ± 2.4 to 2.3 ± 2, p =0.001). No significant progression of tibiofemoral OA was observed (Kellgren-Lawrence scores for medial compartment, preoperative 1 ± 0.8 vs 1.1 ± 0.8, p =0.46).

No patient needed blood transfusion or inpatient rehabilitation. No revision of any type has been needed for any reason.

Conclusion: In our series, patellalofemoral arthroplasty was found to be an effective procedure to treat patients isolated patellalofemoral degeneration. Even the older patients had early benefit from this procedure because of its lower morbidity and blood loss compared to the literature outcome for total knee arthroplasty.

Lengthening of a posttraumatic leg length discrepancy of 23 cm by distraction osteogenesis of the femur – a case report

Dr. Anna Jungwirth-Weinberger, PD Dr. Karim Eid, Prof. Dr. Gerhard Ulrich Exner, Dr. Tobias Bühler

Introduction: We present the case of a posttraumatic leg length discrepancy of 23 cm with severe deformity of the femur, knee and the tibia, which was treated by knee arthrodesis followed by distraction osteogenesis.

Objectives: Intramedullary motorized lengthening devices allow reducing problems associated with external fixators in distraction osteogenesis, such as pintract infections, reduced range of motion of adjacent joints, lack of tolerance by the patient and fracture risk after removal of the fixator.

Methods: The 27 year old male patient suffered from a severe, posttraumatic leg length discrepancy and a deformity of the knee after a car accident at the age of 6 years. The knee had a flexion contracture of 30° with posterior subluxation of the proximal tibia and a valgus of 10°. After a car accident at the age of 6 years, the knee had a flexion contracture of 30°. Compared to the contralateral side, the femur was shortened by 18 cm and the tibia by 5 cm.

Results: First a knee arthrodesis was performed using an antegrade intramedullary nail (Stryker T2). The procedure was complicated by a compartment syndrome of the lower leg, which required several soft tissue procedures and resulted in residual neurological deficits of the foot. After 10 months and radiological fusion of the knee, the magnetic driven intramedullary PRECICE nail was implanted and the femoral corticotomy done. Uncomplicated distraction osteogenesis followed with 0.25–0.5 mm per day. 4 months later, when the maximum length allowed by the device was reached, the nail was exchanged to a new PRECICE nail, with which a total lengthening of 16 cm was achieved. Due to the fixed equinus of the foot, functionally the patient has achieved full leg length equalization 8 months after the last procedure and 24 months after the index procedure. Ambulation without canes or residual pain was possible 2 months later.

Conclusions: In this case of a complex posttraumatic deformity with severe soft tissue damage of the lower limb and incapacitating leg length discrepancy of 20 cm a good resultat and lengthening of 16 cm was achieved using the fully inserted PRECICE nail avoiding the soft tissue problems, which precluded in this patient an external device.

Fresh osteoarticular allograft reconstruction in posttraumatic articular defect of the lateral tibial plateau

Hannes Kuttner, Dr. Samuel Blatter, PD Dr. Peter Philipp Koch
Kantonsspital Winterthur (KSW)

Introduction: Posttraumatic osteoarticular defects around the knee remain a challenging issue. Joint preservation should be considered whenever possible, especially in young patients. Osteoarticular Allograft Transplantation (OAT) can be used to achieve full lengthening and joint congruence after tumor resection with promising outcome, but only a few publications describe OAT in posttraumatic reconstruction.

Case Report: A 34-year-old man sustained a lateral tibial plateau fracture of the right knee during skiing (fig. 1). Open reduction and internal fixation was performed. Retrospectively the postoperative x-ray demonstrated insufficient reduction. Subsequently the patient reported persisting pain in the lateral aspect of the knee during weight bearing, especially when applying rotational motion. After 4 months, pain and patellar height incongruence was confirmed by CT-scan (fig. 2). The defect measured 28 × 22 × 8 mm and was located in the central aspect of the lateral tibial plateau. Due to the patients young age, a still intact femoral articular surface, a stable knee and a neutral leg alignment we indicated a joint reconstruction with a fresh tibial OAT including the lateral meniscus. At 6mt follow-up the patient was pain free with full flexion and a 5° lack of extension (compared to the the contralateral side). X-ray and MRI showed a good osteointegration of the allograft without any signs of collapse.

Conclusion: At 6mt follow-up the patient was pain free with full flexion and a 5° lack of extension (compared to the the contralateral side). X-ray and MRI showed a good osteointegration of the allograft without any signs of collapse.

A single-shot of viscosupplement increases gait speed in patients with OA knee

Luis Carlos Pereira¹, Dr Claude Schweizer, Sara Moutafijri, Dr Swenn Krahenbuhl, Dr Julien Favre, Dr Gerald Gremion, Prof. Lee Ann Applegate, Prof. Brigitte M. Jolles ¹ CHUV, Lausanne

Background: The new generation of viscosupplements contain polyns that are expected to be more effective in reducing joint inflammation and undesired side effects in patients with knee osteoarthritis (OA). Single bolus injections with new generation biological hyaluronic acids (HA) have never been tested in conjunction with gait analysis.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate which gait parameters are more sensitive to change following new generation HA injection.

Study Design & Methods: This 3-arm randomised double-blind pilot study was conducted in a tertiary hospital setting. Outcome measures used were gait analysis performed through a portable data logger Physilog® with five inertial sensors (BioAGM, La-Tour-de-Peilz, Switzerland), EuroQol five-dimensions questionnaire (EQ-5D), a visual analogue scale (VAS) of pain and stiffness scores, Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) and the Knee Society score (KSS). Twenty-two patients with Ahlbäck stage 1–3 knee-OA were randomly allocated into three groups: one group received a single bolus containing viscosupplement (n = 8), one group a mannitol-containing viscosupplement (n = 9) and a placebo group (n = 8). Patients were assessed by blinded observers prior to the injection and at 4 weeks (4W).
The type of approach (medial versus lateral) influences TKA component rotation in total knee arthroplasty – a clinical study using 3D-CT

Dr. Filippo-Franco Schiapparelli, PD Dr. Michael Hirschmann
Kantonsspital Baselland

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to investigate if the type of approach (medial versus lateral parapatellar approach vs. parapatellar lateral parapatellar subvastus approach with tibial tubercle osteotomy (LPA)) influences the rotation of femoral and/or tibial component and leg axis in total knee arthroplasty (TKA).

Methods: The study included 200 consecutive patients in whom TKA was performed using either a parapatellar medial (n = 162, MPA) or parapatellar lateral parapatellar subvastus approach with tibial tubercle osteotomy (n = 38, LPA). All patients underwent clinical follow-up, standardised radiographs and computed radiography (CT). TKA components’ position and the whole leg axis were assessed on 3D reconstructed CT scans (sagittal, coronal and rotational). Mean values of TKA component position and the whole leg alignment of both groups were compared using a T-Test. The tibial component was graded as internally rotated (<3° of external rotation, ER), neutral rotation (equal or between -3° IR and 3° of ER) and externally rotated (>6° ER). The femoral component was graded as internally rotated (<3° of internal rotation, IR), neutral rotation (equal or between -3° IR and 3° of ER) and externally rotated (>3° ER).

Results: There was no significant difference in terms of whole leg axis after TKA between both groups (MPA: 0.2° valgus ± 3.4; LPA: 0.0° valgus ± 3.5). Means of tibial component position were 2.7° ER ± 6.1 (MPA) and 7.6° ER ± 5.4 (LPA). Patients of group LPA presented a mean increase in gait speed of 0.076m/s on gait speed (p = 0.039), 0.055 m on stride length (P = 0.027) and 15 points on the KSS (P = 0.047).

Conclusions: In the literature seven trials used gait analysis following HA knee injection. There is a wide heterogeneity throughout the design of the studies, the outcome measures chosen, methods of data collection and the substances delivered. Some trials failed to show the effectiveness of viscosupplementation with gait analysis. However, this is likely due to a 3D difference in the placement between the groups, 0.3° ± 2.6° for 3D tibial rotation, 0.3° ± 2.2° for 3D tibial slope, and 4.4° ± 2.5° for 3D rotation angle. The ICC showed “almost perfect” agreement for 3D rotation angle (0.832), “substantial” agreement for 3D axis (0.626), and “moderate” agreement for 3D tibial rotation (0.573) and 3D tibial slope (0.450).

Primary ACL reconstruction using quadriceps tendon vs hamstring autograft – a comparative study with a mean follow-up of 3.6 years

Dr. Philippe M. Tscholl, PD Dr. Cavaignac Etienne, Dr. Victoria B. Duthon, Prof. Dr. Jacques Ménetrey

Introduction: The quadriceps tendon (QT) autograft is known as an effective graft for primary ACL reconstruction with similar functional outcome as the bone-patellar tendon-bone (BPTB) and a lesser incidence of reported complications. No comparative study of QT vs hamstring (HT) autograft has been published using identical surgical technique and including more than 50 knees in literature.

Methods: Ninety-five patients underwent isolated ACL reconstruction between January 1 and December 31, 2012, wherefrom 50 with QT (with a patellar bone block, BQT) and 45 with a pediculated 4 stranded HT autograft (using gracilis and semitendinosus) were included in this study. Surgical technique included outside-in tunnel drilling and graft fixation with interference screws, and postoperative rehabilitation protocol, were identical. Postoperative results were evaluated by using functional outcome scores (Lysholm, KOOS, Tegner, subjective IKDC), joint stability (KT-1000, Lachman, pivot shift), anterior knee pain (Shehabour-Trumper score), isokinetic strength (at 90°/s using the Con-Trex Multi Joint System®), and surgical revision. Descriptive statistics are presented for these variables using Student’s t-test.

Results: Eighty-six patients (45 QT, 41 HT) agreed to participate in this prospective follow-study (3.6 ± 0.4 years, minimal follow-up 3years). The functional outcome scores were all significantly better in the BQT group than in the HT group at final follow-up (Lysholm [89 ± 6.9 vs. 81 ± 5.3], KOOS Symptoms [90 ± 11.2 vs. 81 ± 10.3] and KOOS Sport [85 ± 11.3 vs. 64 ± 12.4]). In terms of stability the mean side-to-side difference was 1.1 ± 0.9 mm for the BQT group and 3.1 ± 1.3 mm for the HT group based on KT-1000 measurements (P <0.005). The negative Lachman (90% vs. 46 %, P <0.005) and Pivot shift (90% vs. 40%, P = 0.052) were higher in the BQT group compared to the HT group. The Shehabour-Trumper score for anterior knee pain was the same in both groups. There was no difference between groups in terms of isokinetic strength. There were four re-operations in the QT group (including one ACL revision) and three in the HT group (including two ACL revisions) (P >0.5).

Conclusion: The use of QT autograft in primary ACL reconstruction leads to at least equal or even better functional results compared to the use of a quadrupled HT autograft, without increased anterior knee pain or other donor-side morbidity.

Three-dimensional accuracy of high tibial osteotomy using two generations of CT-based patient-specific guides

Dr. Patrick Meier, Dr. Alexander Aichmair, Gian Luca Köchli, Dr. Marco Delcogliano, PD Dr. Christian Candrian, Dr. Paolo Gaffurini
Kantonsspital Baselland

Introduction: High tibial osteotomy (HTO) is a useful treatment option in early osteoarthritis due to the possibility of joint preservation. However, planning and realization of planning are challenging. Patient-specific instrumentation (PSI) has previously been established as a method of HTO using an initial and a revised generation of CT based PSI. The negative Lachman (90% vs. 46 %, P <0.005) and Pivot shift (90% vs. 40%, P = 0.052) were higher in the BQT group compared to the HT group. The Shehabour-Trumper score for anterior knee pain was the same in both groups. There was no difference between groups in terms of isokinetic strength. There were four re-operations in the QT group (including one ACL revision) and three in the HT group (including two ACL revisions) (P >0.5).

Conclusion: The use of QT autograft in primary ACL reconstruction leads to at least equal or even better functional results compared to the use of a quadrupled HT autograft, without increased anterior knee pain or other donor-side morbidity.

Isolated knee arthritis as early and only symptom of Whipple’s disease: a case report

Dr. Dario Giunchi, Dr. Enrique Testa, Dr. Luca Deabate, Dr. Marco Delcogliano, PD Dr. Christian Candrian, Dr. Paolo Gaffurini

The clinical diagnosis of the Whipple’s disease, a rare bacterial infection, due to the wide variability of manifestations, is very difficult. It can involve any organ, and in the bone, the gastrointestinal tract is the most frequently involved organ. Other manifestations include low-grade fever, lymphadenopathy, skin hyperpigmentation, endocarditis, pleuritis, seronegative arthritis, uveitis, spondlyodisciitis, and neurological manifestations, and these signs may occur in the absence of gastrointestinal manifestations. Recently, in 2001, the Whipple bacteria have been characterized at the molecular level.
Phylogenetic analysis of these sequences revealed a new bacterial species related to the actinomycete branch which was named “Tropheryma whippelii.” However, “T. whippelii” DNA has also been found in persons without clinical and histological evidence of Whipple’s disease. We report a case of focal Whipple’s disease involving the knee of a 64-year-old female patient with recurrent monoarthritides whose origin was not clear. Initially the cause of the gradually invalidating symptoms was related to a meniscal lesion and a diffuse minor grade chondropathy. The discrepancy between the suspected aetiology and the clinical setting (pain and functional impairment) suggested that more exams were needed. Biopsies performed at first arthroscopy revealed the infection of Tropheryma Whipplei. This, following recommendation of rheumatologist and infectious disease specialist, led to biopsies of the gastro intestinal tract and analysis of the cerebrospinal fluid that showed no involvement apart from the knee. No evidence of a systemic infection could be found after all the investigations. The literature review confirms that an isolated monoarthritis without involvement of the gastrointestinal tract caused by this bacterium is rare but nowadays is often described as an early manifestation of the disease. Moreover, the uncertainty about epidemiology of this rare disease suggests that more and specific data are required.

**Surgical treatment of mild to severe hallux valgus deformities with percutaneous subcapital osteotomy combined with a lateral soft tissue procedure**

Dr. Mauro Maniglio, Dr. Paolo Fornaciari, Dr. Henrik Bäcker, Prof. Dr. Emanuel Gautier, Dr. Marc Lottenbach

1. HFR Fribourg – Hôpital Cantonal; 2. Uniklinik Balgrist; Inselspital Bern

**Background:** In the surgical treatment of hallux valgus (HV), distal metatarsal (MT) osteotomies have been used in mild or moderate cases and proximal MT osteotomy has been considered the choice for severe deformities. A distal osteotomy could achieve a greater degree of correction by the addition of a soft tissue surgical procedure and be used to treat also severe deformity.

**Objectives:** Limited evidence about the use of the percutaneous subcapital osteotomy (SCOT) in combination of a soft tissue procedure, which could unify the advantages of both techniques, is available. We evaluated this procedure routinely used in our clinic.

**Study Design & Methods:** A total of 30 consecutive patients suffering from painful HV and treated with SCOT combined with lateral soft tissue release in our hospital from September 2012 to April 2015 were included in this retrospective review. Outcomes assessed included radiological parameters: HV angle (HVA) and intermetatarsal angle (IMA), clinical evaluation using the American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society score (AOFAS) and complication rate.

**Results:** In 12 of the 30 patients included, the pathology was bilateral, comprising a total of 42 surgical cases analyzed. The overall correction of the angles was statistically significant (p <0.001), changing from a HVA of 28.2° and IMA of 13.5° preoperatively to HVA of 8.0° and IMA of 13.5° postoperatively (34/42) and severe (8/42). Both groups showed a statistically significant correction in the angles, 3 months after surgery (p <0.001). The AOFAS score showed a median of 49 points (n = 24) preoperatively and of 95 points (n = 40) at the end of follow up. The complication rate at end of follow-up was 19% (8/42).

**Conclusions:** After a minimum follow-up of one year, our technique for HV correction results in great a clinically relevant improvement. Conclusions: significant correction in the angles, 3 months after surgery

**Introduction:** Stabilizing a tibio-talo-calcaneal arthrodesis in anatomical alignment allowing for weight bearing is a technical challenge. Normal anatomy demonstrates alignment of the heel, the posterior subtalar facet, the talus, the ankle joint and the distal tibia on a circular arc. This arc lies on a vertical plane which is slightly angled inwards in relation to the sagittal plane. Today’s hindfoot nails do not respect this alignment. Complications include malalignment, primary instability, plantar neuropaxia. Purpose of the study is to optimize the technique to stabilize the hindfoot in anatomical alignment.

**Methods:** An instrumentation was designed to create a circular arc bore hole crossing the heel, the posterior subtalar facet, the tibio-talar joint and the distal tibia metaphysis. At the operation, the desired definitive position of the hindfoot is fixed temporarily with Kirschner wires. A guiding frame is fixed to three critical spots of the hindfoot to drill the central hole. Using an image amplifier the hole is bored using a motor driven end cutting flexible reamer which is seated within a rigid curved hull. The nail has the same shape than the hull and is impacted up to the distal tibia. The nail allows for eventual secondary impaction without losing full contact with the surrounding bone. 18 patients have been treated so far using this technique.

**Results:** The pathology of the operated patients include post-traumatic, congenital and metabolic (diabetes) conditions. The mean follow-up is 12 months. We did observe 3 ruptures of the tibial locking screw which allowed for more spontaneous impaction. All cases went to consolidation without malunion or other complications. One diabetic patient developed a stable pseudarthrosis at the midfoot joints. The patients were treated for 2 weeks post-op with a closed circular cast allowing heel contact.

**Conclusion:** The tibio-talo-calcaneal arthrodesis can be successfully treated using a central circular shaped nail allowing for bone fit around the implant and bone. The anatomical bony alignment of the hindfoot is corrected or preserved. Due to the safe and limited approaches, the technique prevents complications such as neurological complications and non-unions. We expect a shorter period of time between surgical fixation and full weight bearing.
Conclusion: Activity was found postoperatively. The difference of the weekly sports frequency and the duration of sports symptoms became significantly lower at the time of surgery (from percentage of patients involved in sports activity before the onset of preoperatively to 2.3 \( \pm \) 0.4 postoperatively; \( P = .526 \)) and the mean ARS score (2.6 \( \pm \) 0.4 to 2.0 \( \pm \) 0.5 preoperatively; \( P = .001 \)). No significant change in the patients. The mean VAS score improved significantly from 6.9 \( \pm \) 2.4 preoperatively to 4.3 \( \pm \) 2.1 postoperatively (\( P = .001 \)).

Results: The purpose of this study was to examine the function, pain, satisfaction, return to sport, and radiological outcome after MTP-I hemiarthroplasty.

Methods: After approval by the Cantonal Ethical Committee we identified 15 patients that underwent MTP-I hemiarthroplasty (ArthroSurface, HemiCAP\textsuperscript{TM}) in our institution between January 2011 and February 2016. Two patients were excluded from the study because an additional TMT-I arthrodesis was performed. Patients were invited to participate in an outcome study by questionnaires for subjective/objective outcome, and clinical/radiographic follow-up (FU).

Results: Two patients were lost to FU. 11 patients (11 feet; 56 \( \pm \) 15 years) returned the questionnaires. The mean follow-up was 17.8 \( \pm \) 14 months. 7/11 patients were satisfied with the postoperative result. The visual analog scale for pain (VAS, 0-10) decreased significantly from 7.8 \( \pm \) 2.4 preoperatively to 3.7 \( \pm \) 3.1 postoperatively (\( P = .042 \)). 4 patients were taking pain medication at the last FU. The mean passive range-of-motion (ROM, degrees) of the MTP-I preoperative was 31 \( \pm \) 10, and at the 6 weeks FU 28 \( \pm \) 14 (\( P = .026 \)). During the FU period a therapeutic infiltration of the MTP-I was performed in 5 patients, mainly for loss of range of motion. In one patient an additional

Staged Treatment for a traumatic calcaneal defect using a vascularized iliac crest graft harvested through the Pararectus Approach

Dr. Pascal Cyril Haeferli, Dr. Timo Schmid, Dr. Charles E. Dumont, Prof. Dr. Marius Johann Baptist Keel, Dr. Radu Olaru, Dr. Doris Bapst, Dr. Jennifer L. Cullmann, PD Dr. Johannes Dominik Bastian

Inselspital Universitätsspital Bern

For resilient reconstruction of the weight-bearing portion in large bone defects structural grafts are needed. The iliac crest provides an autologous graft with a large amount of cancellous bone. For larger defects a vascularized (deep circumflex iliac artery; DCIA) bony graft harvested from the iliac crest has been described. However, the high morbidity of the standard surgical access for the harvest limits its usability. Recently, the Pararectus Approach has been successfully used for the treatment of various intrapelvic pathologies with only minor access morbidity. Feasibility of harvesting a DCIA iliac crest graft through a Pararectus Approach has been proven in a recent cadaver study. This is the report of the first clinical application of this technique. A 68-year-old female sustained an open (Gustilo-Anderson type 3A) comminuted calcaneal luxation-fracture (Sanders type IIIBC) with a concomitant tibial pilon fracture (AO 43-C1) of the left lower extremity after a fall from great height. Initial treatment consisted of surgical debridement resulting in a big defect of the calcaneal body. The calcaneal tuberosity was reduced and fixated with screws. The hindfoot was spanned with an external fixator, a vacuum dressing applied and antibiotic treatment over six weeks initiated. After sterile conditions were obtained, osteosynthesis of the tibial pilon fracture was performed and soft tissue coverage was achieved with a free gracilis flap. Three months later, a vascularized (DCIA) cortical graft from the ipsilateral iliac crest was harvested using the Pararectus Approach and inserted into the bony defect. The supplying DCIA was connected to a branch of the posterior tibial artery and vein to the dorsal foot draining in the great saphenous vein (both end-to-end). By the time of discharge, the patient was immobilized with a lower leg cast and total weight relief for three months. At 12 weeks, the patient wore only no weight bearing shoes. The hindfoot showed physiological alignment and height. Computer tomography (CT) showed proper integration of the graft. Protected full weight-bearing was initiated. Additionally, the donor site at the iliac crest had healed well without pain or signs of herniation. This is the first case of a bony reconstruction using a DCIA iliac crest graft harvested through the Pararectus Approach. Twelve weeks after surgery, CT scan showed partial integration of the graft. There were no donor-site complications.

Clinical and radiological outcome of metatarsophalangeal hemi-arthroplasty for the treatment of hallux rigidus

Dr. Jacqueline Fust, Dr. Andreas Schürmi, Dr. Matthias Erschbamer, Dr. Vilijam Zdavko, Dr. Florian Waniewinha

Kantonsspital Winterthur

Introduction: Driven by the patients request for reliable pain relief while preserving a mobile first metatarsophalangeal joint (MTP-I) several prosthetic designs were developed. Early MTP-I prosthetic designs resulted in high failure rates. The purpose of this study is to examine the function, pain, satisfaction, return to sports, and radiological outcome after MTP-I hemiarthroplasty.

Methods: After approval by the Cantonal Ethical Committee we identified 15 patients that underwent MTP-I hemiarthroplasty (Arthrosurface, HemiCAP\textsuperscript{TM}) in our institution between January 2011 and February 2016. Two patients were excluded from the study because an additional TMT-I arthrodesis was performed. Patients were invited to participate in an outcome study by questionnaires for subjective/objective outcome, and clinical/radiographic follow-up (FU).

Results: 11 patients (11 feet; 56 \( \pm \) 15 years) returned the questionnaires. The mean follow-up was 17.8 \( \pm \) 14 months. 7/11 patients were satisfied with the postoperative result. The visual analog scale for pain (VAS, 0-10) decreased significantly from 7.8 \( \pm \) 2.4 preoperatively to 3.7 \( \pm \) 3.1 postoperatively (\( P = .042 \)). 4 patients were taking pain medication at the last FU. The mean passive range-of-motion (ROM, degrees) of the MTP-I preoperative was 31 \( \pm \) 10, intraoperative after implantation of the hemiarthroplasty and closing of the joint capsule 93 \( \pm \) 18, at the 6 weeks FU 28 \( \pm \) 15, at the 3 months FU 37 \( \pm \) 18, and at the 6 months FU 37 \( \pm \) 18 (\( P = .26 \)). During the FU period a therapeutic infiltration of the MTP-I was performed in 5 patients, mainly for loss of range of motion. In one patient an additional
Venous thromboembolism prophylaxis with rivaroxaban in elective foot and ankle surgery

Franziska Eckers¹, Dr. Stephan Wirth², Dr. Brigitte Brand³, Dr. David Bauer⁴, Dr. Andreas Hingsammer⁵, PD Dr. Reto Sutter¹
¹Universitätsspital Balgrist; ²Uniklinik Balgrist; ³UniSpital Zürich

Introduction: Venous thromboembolism prophylaxis with oral thrombosis prophylaxis (rivaroxaban) in elective foot and ankle surgery is a viable treatment option with favorable clinical mid-/long-term results.

Materials and Methods: Between 1998 and 2012 17 TARs were implanted into 14 male patients (3x bilateral). 3 revisions with component removal were performed. 2 patients were lost to follow-up. 9 patients with 12 unrevised TARs were available for follow-up exams.

Results:
- 7 ankles were assessed using patient satisfaction, SF-36, AOFAS hindfoot score, and the SF-36. Pre- and postoperative ROM were statistically compared. Radiographic evaluation of pre- and follow-up radiographs was conducted.
- 17 ankles received TARs at an average age of 43.4 years (27.4–57.6). The Prentesson score was 78 (5–10). With 3 cases revised and 2 lost to follow-up, a total of 12 ankles were seen at 9.6 years (3.3–17.8) postoperatively. The level of satisfaction was rated 76% (50–100), of pain 10% (0–6) on the VAS. ROM had increased significantly (p = 0.037).
- The SF-36 summary scores were not lower than in a sex-/age matched standard population. The AOFAS hindfoot score averaged 81 points (73–90). All follow-up radiographs displayed normal alignment.

Conclusion: TAR in the setting of advanced hemophilic arthropathy is a viable treatment option with favorable clinical mid-/long-term results. As opposed to ankle arthrodesis, mobility (rivaroxaban) can be preserved which may be advantageous concerning patient wellbeing. However, implant survival appears to be shorter than in individuals without coagulopathies, while patient age at surgery tends to be younger. The necessity for revision surgery is likely to arise for a majority of these patients.

POSTERS

Mid- to Long-Term Results of Total Ankle Replacement in Patients with Hemophilic Arthropathy: a 10-year follow-up

Franziska Eckers¹, Dr. Stephan Wirth², Dr. Brigitte Brand³, Dr. David Bauer⁴, Dr. Andreas Hingsammer⁵, PD Dr. Reto Sutter¹
¹Universitätsspital Balgrist; ²Uniklinik Balgrist; ³UniSpital Zürich

Introduction: Hemophilic arthropathy is caused by recurrent spontaneous hemorrhaging into so-called target joints. The ankle is one of the most commonly affected sites. Symptoms comprise joint pain and deformity paired with loss of function. Current literature still refers to arthrodesis as the procedure of choice for treatment of advanced articular destruction. Recently, total ankle replacement (TAR) has gained acceptance as an alternative. The objective of this study was, to investigate the mid- to long-term results after TAR in patients with hemophilic ankle arthropathy.

Materials and Methods: Between 1998 and 2012 17 TARs were implanted into 14 male patients (3x bilateral). 3 revisions with component removal were performed. 2 patients were lost to follow-up. 9 patients with 12 unrevised TARs were available for follow-up exams.

Results:
- Of 12 ankles assessed using patient satisfaction, SF-36, AOFAS hindfoot score, and the SF-36. Pre- and postoperative ROM were statistically compared. Radiographic evaluation of pre- and follow-up radiographs was conducted.
- 17 ankles received TARs at an average age of 43.4 years (27.4–57.6). The Prentesson score was 78 (5–10). With 3 cases revised and 2 lost to follow-up, a total of 12 ankles were seen at 9.6 years (3.3–17.8) postoperatively. The level of satisfaction was rated 76% (50–100), of pain 10% (0–6) on the VAS. ROM had increased significantly (p = 0.037).
- The SF-36 summary scores were not lower than in a sex-/age matched standard population. The AOFAS hindfoot score averaged 81 points (73–90). All follow-up radiographs displayed normal alignment.

Conclusion: TAR in the setting of advanced hemophilic arthropathy is a viable treatment option with favorable clinical mid-/long-term results. As opposed to ankle arthrodesis, mobility (rivaroxaban) can be preserved which may be advantageous concerning patient wellbeing. However, implant survival appears to be shorter than in individuals without coagulopathies, while patient age at surgery tends to be younger. The necessity for revision surgery is likely to arise for a majority of these patients.

Venous thromboembolism prophylaxis with rivaroxaban in elective foot and ankle surgery

Dr. Martin Wiewiorski¹, Prof. Dr. Alexej Barg, Prof. Dr. Thomas Hügle, Prof. Dr. Victor Valderrabano
¹Kantonsspital Winterthur

Introduction: Oral application for prophylaxis of venous thromboembolism (rivaroxaban) in total hip arthroplasty has high acceptance among patients due to its non-invasive nature, when compared to traditional subcutaneous application of lowmolecular-weight heparin (LMWH). Approximately 10% of the patients in our clinic receive oral rivaroxaban prophylaxis (rivaroxaban), the remaining patients receive subcutaneous prophylaxis with LMWH (dalteparin).

However, no clinical data exists describing the use of oral prophylaxis in elective orthopedic foot and ankle surgery. The aims of this study were: 1. To assess the incidence of VTE after oral prophylaxis after elective foot and ankle procedures. 2. To identify risk factors for VTE after oral prophylaxis after elective foot and ankle procedures.

Methods: A retrospective chart review of patients undergoing elective foot and ankle surgery between January 2010 and 2013 was performed. The type of medicamentous thrombosis prophylaxis was noted. All patients receiving oral antithrombotic medication (rivaroxaban, Xarelto©, Bayer, Germany) were included in the study. Location, length and type of surgery and tourniquet time was assessed. Co-morbidities (e.g. diabetes, coagulopathy, ASA classification) were noted. Patients previously treated with phenprocoumon or clopidogrel were excluded. A phone interview was performed and patients were asked whether a thromboembolic incident occurred or not. If an incidence was reported, the report of the diagnostic findings was obtained from the general practitioner.

Results: 450 patients were included. Two thromboembolic incidents occurred (0.4%; deep venous thrombosis confirmed by ultrasound). Both patients had a history of previous deep venous thrombosis and a positive family history for VTE. Due to the percentage of patients with VTE, a multivariate analysis could not be performed.

Discussion and Conclusion: The incidence of VTE after oral thrombosis prophylaxis with rivaroxaban is low and comparable with the incidence after subcutaneous application of LMWH.
and the force measured by the load cell were recorded synchronously with the motion analysis system. The native tendon was loaded under tension until failure in a testing machine. The following loading cycles were performed: Preloading with 1 Hz between 100 and 800N over 20 cycles. Loading until failure with 10kN/sec. Suturing of the ruptured tendon with double stranded cross locked suture-technique a) B Braun; MonoMax HRT 40s; b) Ethicon; PDS CTX; Size: 1 (PDS). Preloading with 1 Hz between 50 and 100 N over 20 Cycles Loading until failure with 10kN/sec.

Results: The measured force at the rupture ranges between 2408N and 5972N (tab. 2). The area of failure varies with the different tendons. The maximal forces in the sutured tendons occurring at the rupture. A mid tendon rupture was in the range of 5000 to 6000 N, therefore a good fixation in the clamp is very important. Further the load to failure of the sutured tendons is around 200N. Therefore it can be concluded, that the BB Suture and the PDS-Suture have a similar load until failure for the given test setup.

Conclusion: Epiphysiodesis of the medial end of the clavicle or posterior SCJ dislocation is a major lesion which can be complicated by additional vascular injury. Closed reduction attempts are unsuccessful. Thus, open reduction and fixation with trans-osseous sutures should be performed. The aim of the fixation is to obtain an anterior traction of the medial clavicle avoiding a posterior re-dislocation.

P84
Mechanism and predisposing factors for non-traumatic proximal tibial epiphysiodesis in adolescents during sports activities. A retrospective analysis of cases and a systematic literature review
Dr Christina Steiger; Prof. Dr Dimitri Ceroni
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Introduction: Non-traumatic proximal tibial epiphysiodesis (NTPTE) can have debilitating consequences for young athletes. The mechanism and predisposing factors for this lesion have yet to be determined. To find a common denominator and a biomechanical explanation for NTPTE we conducted a retrospective analysis of 15 cases in combination with a systematic review of literature.

Methods: A retrospective review of medical charts was performed to identify all NTPTE between 2003 and 2012. Records were screened for patient age and gender, sports activity, mechanism of injury and treatment protocols. Additionally a literature review (MEDLINE/PubMed database, the Cochrane Library, online search engines) was conducted.

Results: Medical charts of 14 adolescents (15 Salter-Harris I and II fractures) were analyzed. The literature review revealed additional fractures. The predominant mechanisms were landing from a jump, take-off for a jump, stop and go movements and eccentric muscle contraction with the knee in flexion. The main sports-activity implicated in these injuries was basketball.

Conclusions: Landing from a jump with a decreased knee and hip flexion movement is the most frequent cause of the proximal tibia epiphysis. During physiological epiphysiodesis the growth plate displays an increased vulnerability and such increased tensile forces can lead to a growth plate failure. Neuromuscular fatigue can alter coordination and proprioceptive accuracy during landing from a vertical jump and thus affect sagittal shock absorption. In our opinion, trainers should instruct young athletes in techniques that help avoiding uncontrolled high impact landings.

P85
Salter-IV fractures of the medial femoral condyle in a 15 year old boy. A case report
Dr. Michelle Bouanane, Dr. Nadine Kaiser, PD Dr. Thoralf Randall Liebs, Dr. Kai Ziebarth
Inselspital Bern

Introduction: Hoffa Fractures are rare injuries of the femoral condyles, which typically occur on the medial side. Since there is a lack of bony contact of the distal fragment, these injuries are associated with an increased risk of pseudarthrosis or avascular necrosis. Therefore, this intraarticular fracture has to be treated by anatomical reposition and stable fixation under compression. We report on a 12-year old boy who presented with a Salter-IV-fracture of the medial femur condyle. The fracture line was not in the sagittal plane, like common Salter IV fractures, but in the coronal plane, similar to a Hoffa fracture of an adult. This type of fracture is rare and – to our knowledge – hardly described in children.

Methods: In December 2016 a 15 year old boy presented to our emergency unit after he was hit by a bus. No additional injuries, no known comorbidities. Physical examination was inconclusive because of pain. After conventional X-ray, a CT was performed and the fracture
was diagnosed. We saw the indication for an arthroscopically assisted fixation of the medial femoral condyle with cannulated screws.

**Results:** We were able to achieve an anatomical reposition with compression of the fracture. For the aftercare, we applied a thigh cast for six weeks. We will be presenting the results of clinical and radiological follow-up.

**Discussion:** Fractures of the medial femoral condyle are rare. Since these fractures are intraarticular, a correct anatomical reposition is necessary. Arthroscopically assisted internal fixation is recommended for adults. After extensive literature research we were able to identify only one case in which this fracture was reported in a child. There, an open procedure was performed. We anticipate that arthroscopically assisted reduction and internal fixation is leading to less tissue damage than open surgery.

**Conclusion:** In this case, treatment of a Hoffa fracture could be performed by arthroscopically assisted internal fixation, comparable to the treatment of Hoffa fractures in adults.

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**Heptadactyly: An unusual case of foot congenital polydactyly**

**Dr. Nicolas Piette**, **Daniel N’dele**, **Pierre Yve Zambelli**

**ICUV, Centre Universitaires Vaudois**

**Introduction:** We described original case of heptadactyly of the foot. Polydactyly is a prevalent birth anomaly observed in 1/500 living birth and is characterized by supernumerary digit or metatarsal toes. Polydactyly is generally classified into three major groups: preaxial (medial ray, 15–17%), post axial (lateral ray, 80%) and central polydactyly (3–6%). The duplication may appear at the distal and middle phalanx or at the whole digit and metatarsal. Central polydactyly with duplication of the metatarsal is really unusual.

**Methods:** A non-ambulatory 11 months old girl presented with seven toes on his left foot. The right foot have normal appearance with a metatarsal arch measured at 44 mm of width at the level of the heads. On the left side, the metatarsal arch is measured at 53 mm. Heptadactyly was associated with elevatus and clinodactyly of third toe, hypoplasia of the second toe. At standing, there is a grip on the ground of all the toes except O3 which remains in elevatus. There is no other congenital deformity at the clinical exam. The supernumerary toes made it impossible for the child to wear standard shoes. Foot radiographs revealed the presence of seven complete rays. Every toe has phalanx and metatarsal ray.

**Results:** Decision was made for surgical treatment and resection of the second and the third ray; the two most malaligned toes in our consideration. We perform an interdigital incision on dorsal approach of the foot. We reconstructed intermetatarsal ligament of the first and the fourth metatarsal using sutures on the ligament and a K-wire to stabilize the foot. Then we make bandage lightly with cotton roll, and we removed the plaster and the K-wire after 4 weeks of non-weight bearing. An orthosis was then applied a complete plaster of Paris cast to reduce the mobility of the reconstructed interdigital ligament. We removed the plaster and the K-wire after 4 weeks of non-weight bearing. An orthosis was then introduced. The patient proceeded to heal unremarkably, and at 2 months postoperatively displayed a well-healed postoperative scar and no evidence of any complications related to the surgery. A harmonious toe’s cascade was restored.

**Conclusion:** We demonstrate that management of polydactyly of the foot requires careful preoperative assessment, including radiographs and photography. A good clinical exam in evaluating medial polydactyly improves type-specific description, which may, enhance the evaluation of surgical treatment. We recommend that surgical treatment be planned in childhood before the age of walking.

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**Excellent outcomes of open reduction, ulnar osteotomy and external fixation without ligament repair for missed Monteggia lesions in children**

**Dr. Daniel Studer**, **Prof. Dr. med. Carol-Clau dius Hasler, Dr. Peter Zimmermann**

**Universitätskinderspital beider Basel**

**Background:** Missing an acute Monteggia fracture can, over time, lead to functional problems by a decrease of motion (ROM), valgus deformity, and onset of pain. Surgical reconstruction of missed Monteggia lesions is still debated, especially if the initial trauma was way back in time. The purpose of this study is to present our results of children with a neglected Monteggia fracture who were surgically treated by mini-open ulna osteotomy (OT), open reduction of the radial head and fixation with an external fixator without repair of the annular ligament.

**Material and Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed 29 paediatric patients, 17 girls and 12 boys, all of them treated at our institution in a standardized way for missed Monteggia fractures. Exclusion criteria were convex deformation of the radial head, grade III and IV cartilaginous lesions of the capitellum humeri and dislocation of the proximal radius into the ulnar compartment with rupture of the interosseous membrane.

**Results:** Between 1998 and 2014 a total of 29 patients were treated for a missed Monteggia fracture at our institution. Average age at the time of surgery was 9.4 years (5–15) with an average delay of 25 months (3–111) between surgery and initial trauma. In 26 patients a stable reduction of the radiocapitellar joint could be achieved. Three patients showed a re-dislocation of the proximal radius on follow-up. Two of them were reoperated with increased flexion at the ulnar OT site to finally achieve stable reconstruction. In the other case of a non-ambulant patient with myelomeningocele without elbow pain and adequate ROM the proximal radius was left dislocated. Before operation 20/29 patients had limitation of elbow ROM >10° compared to the unaffected side, with ROM remaining slightly limited in 10/29 after operation. Maintenance of a normal ROM, restoration of a normal ROM, or improvement of a restricted ROM was achieved in 93%.

**Conclusion:** Surgical treatment for the reconstruction of the ACL.

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**Fixation of an intercondylar eminertia fracture in the child with a hook shaped Kirscher wire minimal invasive**

**Martin Ulrich**, **Armin Mucha**, **Franz Ramp**

**Kantonsspital Luzern; 2 Kantons spitale Frickwalden**

**Background:** Intercondylar fractures of infantile patients are not frequently. The operative technic can be difficult for the untrained surgeon. In most cases the injury is presented in an avulsion fracture on the tibia insertion with the classification of Meyer and McKeever type II. We try to explain a simple method with standard surgical treatment for the reconstruction of the ACL.

**Methods:** We use standard anteromedial and anterolateral arthroscopic portals to reduce the fracture. In most cases the medial meniscus resists repositioning. Without need of resection of the intermeniscal ligament we reposition the fracture with a small arthroscopic hook and hold it in position. A small incision is made on the medial side of the tibia metaphysis and the tibial aiming device for the standard ACL reconstruction is positioned through the medial arthroscopic portal and reduce the fracture. Other amending device you can bring in a 1 mm k-wire. With a standard needle holder over the anterolateral portal bend the k-wire 180° intraarticular and push it distal to fix it in the fragment. The metaphyseal fixation is made with a standard 3.5 mm AO screw. Postoperative Care with a Fixed brace for 6 weeks. After consolidation you can remove the screw and the Kirschner wire under short anesthesia and incision on the metaphysis.

**Results:** In our Patients we found no loss of reduction. After 6 Weeks in a fixed brace we started to mobilize the knee without a limit. All patients returned to the previous activity level and there was no clinical relevant instability of the knee.

**Conclusion:** We see the advantages of the described method above in the technically less demanding execution as well as in the gentle and only minimally invasive technique. The physeal growth plate, which is only bridged by a 1.0 mm Kirschner wire, is significantly less damaged than by the osteosynthesis with screws.

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**Management of Congenital Pseudarthrosis of the clavicle – a single-centre experience**

**Dr. Kathrin Studer**, **PD Dr. Andreas Krieg**

**Ostschweizer Kinderspital Luzern**

**Background:** Congenital pseudarthrosis of the clavicle (CPC) is very rare. It predominantly presents at the right side, in the middle part of the clavicle. As children are often asymptomatic, operative treatment is debatable.

**Methods:** In this retrospective study we present our single-center experience of surgical management of CPC. We analyzed all children operated between 2004 and 2012 with resection of the CPC, bone grafting with a nonvascular iliac crest and plate fixation. Exclusion criteria were traumatic or obstetric fractures of the clavicle and children with neurologial or genetic disorders. The follow-up visits 6 weeks,
3 months and 6 to 12 months postoperative included clinical as well as radiological examination.

**Results:** 7 patients with 8 clavicles were operated with a mean age of 7.1 years (5–8 years). Of these, 4 were girls and 3 boys. In all operated children, the diagnosis of CPCF was made before the age of 5 years. At the time of diagnosis, they presented with an acute painful swelling over the clavicle with normal range of motion. Mean follow-up was 7 years (4–10 years). One patient was affected bilaterally with challenging surgical management. One patient had delayed union. 85% of our patients showed good functional results with complete radiographic consolidation at a mean of 8.5 months (3–25 months). At the 6–12 month follow-up all children had good clinical function with a mean Constant Score of 94 points (88–98 Points). No late fractures, no wound complications occurred. 3 children had severe pain at the donor site in the early postoperative period, but at the 6 weeks follow-up none of these children had persistent donor-site morbidity.

**Conclusion:** The operative treatment with resection of the CPCF, interposition of nonvascularized bone graft from the iliac crest and plate fixation, seems to be successful in early childhood. We advise operative treatment between 5 and 7 years of age.

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**Low Budget Plating for hemiepiphyseodesis around the knee in expensive medical times**

*Dr. Hannes Manner, Dr. Rafael Velasco Schulthess Klinik, Zurich*

**Purpose:** To retrospectively review our results with special focus on implant related failures. We are using a simple two hole plate with cancellous screws for hemiepiphyseodesis around the knee in the adolescent.

**Patients and method:** Since 2007 we have used a simple two hole titanium foot plate 711 times in the femur and the tibia or in both.

There were 356 hemiepiphyseodeses in the tibia and 355 in the femur in 338 patients. Of these there were 144 girls and 194 boys. The average age at implantation of the plates was 12 years in girls and approximately 13.5 years in boys. The main indication was bilateral valgus deformity of the knee with a lateralization of the mechanical axis of over 12 mm, less common was the treatment of a medialization of the mechanical axis in varus deformity of over 16 mm. For fixation of the plate we used simple solid cancellous 4.0 screws. The surgical technique is little different to that used with cannulated screws, however faster and with less radiation time.

**Results:** We observed only few device related problems. In the beginning, when we used titanium screws we had to face some breakages of the screws during implantation, but since we used solid steal screws no such breakages were seen anymore. A loosening of the screws was never seen. The plate never broke, even not in severe deformities and long term implantation.

**Conclusion:** Based on our experience, especially for the experienced pediatric orthopaedic surgeon a simple two hole plate fixed with solid cancellous screws is a perfect device for growth guidance in the adolescent patient. It is not only less expensive but furthermore quicker to implant with less radiation time and has no higher (and probably a lesser) complication rate in comparison to usually used plate systems.

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**Isolated diaphyseal fracture of the fibula in a 6 year old child. A case report**

*Igor Gossuin; Dr. Darius Marti Hôpital Fribourgeois Site Riaz*

**Introduction:** Children are at high risk of injury with up to one of every four children sustaining an injury annually; fractures are associated with 10% to 25% of these injuries and are sex and age related.

Fractures of the lower leg in children are common. 15% of pediatric long bone fractures involve the lower leg, mostly affecting the tibia shaft (55%); isolated fibular fractures occur in 13% of cases, but most of them are localized in the distal epiphysis. However, isolated greenstick diaphyseal fibula fractures are rare. Very little has been described in the literature so far, especially when it comes to treatment of such fractures.

**Objective:** We present a case of isolated greenstick diaphyseal fracture of the fibula in a 6 year old child. Classified as AO 42F-D2.1.

**Case report:** A 6 year-old child fell from the trampoline and landed with direct blow on his left fibula on his left leg. A washout was done for valgus impacted greenstick fracture of the fibula shaft AO 42F-D2.1 was diagnosed with a 20° deformation. For reduction and fixation a 2.0 mm titanium elastic nail (TEN) was inserted in a retrograde fashion.

The postoperative radiographs showed an anatomical reduction of the fracture. A walking cast was applied for 5 weeks. Further radiographs were done at 1 week, 5 weeks, 7 weeks and 7 months respectively. The TEN was removed after 7 months.

**Results:** Post-operative follow up showed fast consolidation of the fracture without secondary displacement.

**Conclusion:** In order to prevent valgus deformity we recommend treating isolated diaphyseal fractures of the fibula in children with an intramedullary titanium elastic nail. Though this was our only case we can strongly recommend the use of this technique because of its simplicity and good functional outcome.

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**Guided growth with tension band plate or definitive epiphysiodesis for treatment of limb length discrepancy?**

*Dr. Paul Borbas¹, Dr. Christoph Agleti², Dr. Andrea Rosskopf³, Dr. Andreas Hingsammer³, PD Dr. Karim Eid³, PD Dr. Leonhard Ramsier³*

¹ Orthopädie Zentrum Kantonsospitäl Aarau u. Baden; ² Uniklinik Balgrist; ³ Kantonsspital Baden

**Introduction:** It is not exactly known whether guided growths or definitive epiphysiodesis techniques are superior in treating limb length discrepancy (LLD).

**Methods:** Medical records of patients between 2006 and 2012 were reviewed treated either with tension band plating as a guided growth technique (temporary epiphysiodesis) or with a percutaneous drilling technique (definitive epiphysiodesis) because of LLD. Surgery was performed around the knee — in the distal femur alone, the proximal tibia alone or in both. The minimum follow-up was 12 months. Radiographic measurements were performed by two independent reviewers.

**Results:** Thirty-eight patients were included, 17 treated with permanent epiphysiodesis and 21 with definitive epiphysiodesis. There were no statistically significant differences for age, sex, preoperative LLD and follow-up time. Average follow-up was at 578 days. The reduction of the LLD in 12 months was less than 5.7 mm in patients treated with temporary epiphysiodesis and 8.4 mm with definitive epiphysiodesis, respectively. This difference was, however, statistically not significant. In both groups LLD could be statistically significant reduced after 12 and 24 months. Intra- and interobserver reliability of the measurements was excellent.

**Conclusion:** As in earlier studies supposed, temporary epiphysiodesis with tension band plating seems to correct LLD less powerful compared to definitive percutaneous epiphysiodesis. However, in the present study the differences of LLD correction were not statistically significant.

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**Plate fixation for irreducible proximal humeral fractures in children: A case series of 50 patients**

*Florian Freiederer, Dr. Thomas Specht, PD Dr. Karim Eid Orthopädiezentrum Kantonsospitäler Aarau/Baden*

**Introduction:** Recommended treatment for severely displaced proximal humeral fractures in children is closed reduction and percutaneous fixation by K-wires or intramedullary nailing. We present a case series, in which closed reduction was not possible due to tendinous or osseous interposition within the fracture.

**Methods:** From September 2014 to September 2016, 6 children/ adolescents (one female, age range 8 to 16 years) were treated surgically for severely displaced proximal humeral fractures. All patients had fractures with a dorsally dislocated humeral head. There were five type III and one type IV fracture according to the Neer-Horowitz classification. In all patients an attempt of closed reduction was made. Five patients were surgically treated with direct open reduction and internal fixation with plate fixation, one patient was initially treated with closed reduction and percutaneous pinning, due to secondary displacement an open reduction and second operation with internal fixation was necessary. The humeral head was fixed with an angular stable T-plate without affecting the growth plate. Plate removal was scheduled 3–4 months postoperatively in all cases.

**Results:** In all six cases dorsal dislocation of the fracture was not reducible due to interposition of tendinous or osseous structures. In two cases the long biceps tendon interposed, in two cases periosteal-tissue, in one case a bony fragment and in one patient the long biceps tendon and the jointte tendon. Postoperative follow-up after a mean of 6 months showed excellent clinical results with a mean Constant
Surgical site infections (SSI) are major postoperative complications, occurring in 2–5% of orthopaedic patients. We would like to present our study protocol, which is the largest prospective ongoing trial to date to investigate decolonization and the incidence of SSI in a heterogeneous population of orthopaedic patients. We would like to present our study protocol, characteristics of carriers and non-carriers and preliminary results.

**Introduction:** In predisposed elderly, Aerococcus urinae is an underestimated urinary tract pathogen. Very few cases of balanitis, lymphadenitis, endocarditis and spondylodiscitis have been reported. Underestimated urinary tract pathogen. Very few cases of balanitis, lymphadenitis, endocarditis and spondylodiscitis have been reported.

**Methods:** A 68-year-old male with lumbar pain received facet joint infiltration L4/5. 4 days after infiltration and escalating pain momentum laboratory studies showed leukocytosis and elevated CRP. Blood cultures remained sterile. MRI yielded intraspinal epidural abscess-formation L5/S1. Intraoperative decortications where the number of severe pain, ceftriaxone IV as empiric antibiotic therapy was started. A. urinae was grown in all biopsies. Antimicrobial treatment was changed to intravenous penicillin G and gentamicin. Urinary retention and urinary incontinence were still present as presumed source, however, urinary status 4 days postoperatively was normal. No endocarditis was detected on serial transthoracic echocardiographies. 2 weeks post-surgery. Inflammatory parameters were normal, wounds dry and the patient fully mobile, antimicrobics were changed to ceftriaxone. After another 2 weeks, ceftriaxone IV was stopped and clindamycin was given orally for further 3 weeks. After an antibiotic free interval of 4 weeks, transurethral prostate resection was performed in an external clinic.

**Results:** 1 year after surgery, the patient presented in excellent condition without any functional impairment. No progression of osteochondrosis was detected radiologically.

**Conclusion:** To our knowledge, only 5 cases of spondylodiscitis by A. urinae have been published so far but none with an epidural abscess. In our case without endocarditis, a treatment period of 7 weeks (4 weeks IV and 3 weeks PO) in combination with surgery seemed adequate. Even though antibiotic synergy is not present in all known isolates of A. urinae, a combination therapy of penicillin G and gentamicin was applied, followed by ceftriaxone once daily IV and clindamycin orally as an outpatient. Thus, surgical therapy of epidural abscess-formation in combination with short-term use of antimicrobial treatment proved to be effective and added complete healing.

**Methods:** Preoperative decolonization and surgical site infections – treatment proved to be effective and adduced complete healing.

**Background:** The treatment of periprosthetic shoulder infections (PSI) with two-stage revision arthroplasty using an antibiotic loaded cement spacer is beside the single-stage revision the most common strategy to successfully treat low-grade infections. Nevertheless, the available data report restoration of shoulder function after single-stage treatment is scarce. This study aimed to analyze the eradication rate of infection and the functional shoulder restoration after two-stage revision arthroplasties using antibiotic cement spacer.

**Methods:** We retrospectively searched for patients with a PSI treated with a 2-stage exchange using an antibiotic spacer between 2000 and 2013. The infection eradication rate 2 years after reimplantation was assessed as the primary endpoint and the clinical outcome obtained with the Constant and Murley Score, the subjective shoulder value at the last follow-up visit was defined as the secondary endpoint.

**Results:** Between January 2000 and December 2013 48 patients underwent a two-stage revision arthroplasty using an antibiotic loaded cement spacer. 10 patients were lost to clinical follow up. The infection eradication rate was 95%. The complication rate was 58% and the revision surgery rate 38%. In patients who were definitely treated with RTSa (n = 23) the CS and RCS improved the most from 31 (2–61) to 67 (14–78) points and 37 (2–95) to 61 (18–100) % (p <0.01). Those, who were treated with HA (n = 6) improved from 22 (7–42) to 24 (11–33) points respectively from 25 (9–45) to 28 (13–45) % and those, where the spacer was left in place (n = 9) had a final CS / RCS of 23 (23–45) and 42 (40–100) %. Patients with a ≥ 2-stage revision had a definitive reimplantation of a RTSa with 5 or more surgeries before the 2-stage revision showed a significantly lower mean CS.

**Conclusion:** The infection eradication rate of periprosthetic shoulder joint infection after the use of an antibiotic loaded cement spacer is 95% in our cohort. Two-stage revision with re-implantation of a RTSa allows the best restoration of shoulder function in our series. Multiple prior surgical interventions worsen the functional outcome of patients with a reimplantation of a RTSa.

**Methods:** Treatment of periprosthetic shoulder infections using antibiotic loaded cement spacer

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**Methods:** Treatment of periprosthetic shoulder infections using antibiotic loaded cement spacer

**Background:** Treatment of periprosthetic shoulder infections (PSI) with two-stage revision arthroplasty using an antibiotic loaded cement spacer is beside the single-stage revision the most common strategy to successfully treat low-grade infections. Nevertheless, the available data report restoration of shoulder function after single-stage treatment is scarce. This study aimed to analyze the eradication rate of infection and the functional shoulder restoration after two-stage revision arthroplasties using antibiotic cement spacer.

**Methods:** We retrospectively searched for patients with a PSI treated with a 2-stage exchange using an antibiotic spacer between 2000 and 2013. The infection eradication rate 2 years after reimplantation was assessed as the primary endpoint and the clinical outcome obtained with the Constant and Murley Score, the subjective shoulder value at the last follow-up visit was defined as the secondary endpoint.

**Results:** Between January 2000 and December 2013 48 patients underwent a two-stage revision arthroplasty using an antibiotic loaded cement spacer. 10 patients were lost to clinical follow up. The infection eradication rate was 95%. The complication rate was 58% and the revision surgery rate 38%. In patients who were definitely treated with RTSa (n = 23) the CS and RCS improved the most from 31 (2–61) to 67 (14–78) points and 37 (2–95) to 61 (18–100) % (p <0.01). Those, who were treated with HA (n = 6) improved from 22 (7–42) to 24 (11–33) points respectively from 25 (9–45) to 28 (13–45) % and those, where the spacer was left in place (n = 9) had a final CS / RCS of 23 (23–45) and 42 (40–100) %. Patients with a ≥ 2-stage revision had a definitive reimplantation of a RTSa with 5 or more surgeries before the 2-stage revision showed a significantly lower mean CS.

**Conclusion:** The infection eradication rate of periprosthetic shoulder joint infection after the use of an antibiotic loaded cement spacer is 95% in our cohort. Two-stage revision with re-implantation of a RTSa allows the best restoration of shoulder function in our series. Multiple prior surgical interventions worsen the functional outcome of patients with a reimplantation of a RTSa.
Low grade pelvic chondrosarcoma treated by wide excision with custom-made osteotomy guides and reconstruction with the extracorporeally irradiated tumour as autologous osteo-cartilaginous graft. A case report

**Methods:** In a retrospective analysis from 2005 to 2014, patients with at least one positive sample for P. acnes in intraoperative tissue or sonication fluid in presence of an arthroplasty were identified. Only one positive of at least three taken specimens was considered a contamination whereas two or more positive samples were defined as an infection. Patients with more than one positive sample and outcome less than 2 years were excluded. Surgical, antibiotic treatment and outcome were evaluated. Relapse of infection was defined as growth of P. acnes in ≥2 samples during follow-up.

**Results:** In total 55 patients with a positive sample for P. acnes were identified 27 cases (27 patients) were diagnosed as contamination (11 shoulders, 9 hips, 7 knees) with no previous sign of infection. All received surgery and 20 (74%) were also treated with antibiotics for at least 6 weeks. In the shoulder 1 patient (9%) had a two-stage, a one-stage exchange (73%) and 18% a debridement with retention of the implant. 7 received antibiotics and 4 not. 3 total hips were exchanged two-stage (33%) and 6 one-staged (66%). 6 were treated with antibiotics and 3 without. 3 knee prosthesis were temporarily replaced by a spacer (43%), 2 exchanged one-staged (29%) and 2 debrided with retention (29%). All knees received antibiotics for at least 6 weeks. In total 19 patients were administered antibiotics, leaving 7 cases for analysis. The patients were analyzed regarding relapse. None of these, or the ones having received antibiotics, had later joint samples positive for P. acnes.

**Conclusion:** When correct intraoperative bacteriological sampling with at least 3 specimens is performed, a single positive sample of P. acnes during revision arthroplasty might not need to be treated with longterm antibiotics.

**Comment:** Minimally invasive techniques may represent a viable alternative to large incisions. This technique may represent a viable option in case of severe bone loss, with a too short residual bone stump for reimplantation of a new stem. Soft tissues management is a key point in infection prevention and should include early planning of flaps to allow proper wound closure. Silver coated implants represent a new tool to decrease (re-) infection rates but longer follow-up is needed, in particular to monitor the late systemic effects of silver.
Human myogenic precursor cells are multipotent stem cells that inhibit allogeneic T cell proliferation
Dr Thomas Laumonier, Prof. Dr Didier Hannouche
Hôpitaux universitaires de Genève (HUG)

Introduction: Myogenic precursor cells (MPC) are easily expanded ex vivo and are considered as a potential tool for cell-based therapies aimed at the regeneration of skeletal muscle induced by massive injury or Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD). For an efficient therapeutic effect, human MPC have to persist in the host and escape its immune response to avoid rejection. With the aim of evaluating the immunogenicity of human MPC as compared to human mesenchymal stem cells (MSC), we investigated in vitro, their capacity to differentiate into adipocytes, chondrocytes and osteoblasts, and their ability to inhibit allogeneic T cell proliferation.

Methods: All methods related to the human study were approved by the Commission Cantonale d’Ethique de la Recherche from the Geneva Cantonal Authorities. Skeletal muscle biopsies and femoral heads were collected during orthopedic surgery of patients after informed consent of the donors. Skeletal muscles were enzymatically dissociated and human MPC isolated after flow cytometry cell sorting. Confluent monolayer of MSC and MPC were incubated for 4 weeks in adipogenic, chondrogenic or osteogenic induction medium. T lymphocytes were labeled with CFSE (carboxyfluorescein succinimidyl ester) prior to co-culture with allogeneic MSC or MPC. Co-cultures were complemented with beads coated with anti-CD3 anti-CD28 mAb at initiation, to induce T cell activation. T cell proliferation was assessed by flow cytometry after 5 days of co-culture. The statistics analysis used the Student T-test with significance at a p-value ≤0.05.

Results: Flow cytometry analysis showed that human MPC and human MSC shared numerous cell surface markers including CD73, CD90, CD105 and CD146. CD56, often considered as a myogenic marker on non-leukocytic cells, was expressed by MPC only. MPC generated myotubes with fusion index of 60% after 2 days in myogenic differentiation conditions, whereas human MSC did not. Adipocytic, chondrogenic and osteogenic differentiation capacities of human MSC and of human MPC were similar. Finally, as observed for human MSC, we demonstrated that human MPC significantly inhibited the expansion of alloreactive T cells in vitro with no significant differences.

Conclusion: Immunological rejection of therapeutic cells might represent a major limitation of their use. Here we show that human have certain immunological privileges, which may decrease their risk of rejection after allotransplantation.

Co-treatment of osteoporosis in elderly fracture patients: a need without burden for our budget!
Prof. Dr. Norbert Suhm, Prof. Dr. Marcel Jakob, Evelyn Kungler, Leonie Joelle Studer
Universitätsspital Basel

Introduction: Osteoporosis becomes apparent from a low energy fracture. Secondary fracture prevention should then be applied. This takes place in only 20% of the affected patients. The rate can be improved with a Fracture Liaison Service (FLS): patients aged >65 who are treated for low energy fractures are only identified from the hospital. The dedicated FLS team then takes the task to organize an osteoporosis workup. The question comes up if this service is self-financed in our healthcare system.

Methods: Our FLS is a cooperation between the clinic for Orthopedic and Trauma Surgery in a public hospital and a private osteoporosis outpatient clinic. Following identification, the FLS team interview the patients in face, consult the electronic medical records and add information from the family physician. This case finding helps to exclude patients in poor general health or patients who denied to take part in an osteoporosis workup. Costs for case finding are being caused by all patients who were identified from the hospital. The reduced patient group includes patients who were found eligible for a first osteoporosis workup as well as patients who had already been subject to osteoporosis diagnostics in the past. These patients are given appointments in the osteoporosis outpatient clinic by the FLS team. This administrative effort is another cost factor. The net financial result calculated from the bills for diagnostics and therapy reduced by 65% for the running costs in the osteoporosis outpatient clinic. Patients who do not show up for an appointment create costs but do not contribute to the financial result of the FLS.

Results: Overall 1270 patients (average age: 81y, average 10y risk for osteoporosis fracture: 27%) were identified in between 01/2014 until 12/2015. 763 patients were excluded, 507 patients were eligible to take part in the osteoporosis workup. Amongst them there were only 24 “No Shows”: 483 patients took part in the osteoporosis workup and therapy according to their needs. The net payback to the FLS was CHF 62.116. The net costs were 20% wage of the FLS nurse and 20% wage for the FLS coordinator, who offered consultations in the osteoporosis outpatient clinic on 127 days X 4h.

Conclusion: Depending on the wage bill of the FLS team the financial result from an FLS can be balanced. Rigorous case finding was found to be “key” in order to avoid unnecessary costs. This finding is important, because new FLS are expected to work self-financed.
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