SHELF OSTEOTOMY AND TROCHANTERIC EPIPHYSIODESIS IN ADVANCED STAGE OF PERTHE'S DISEASE





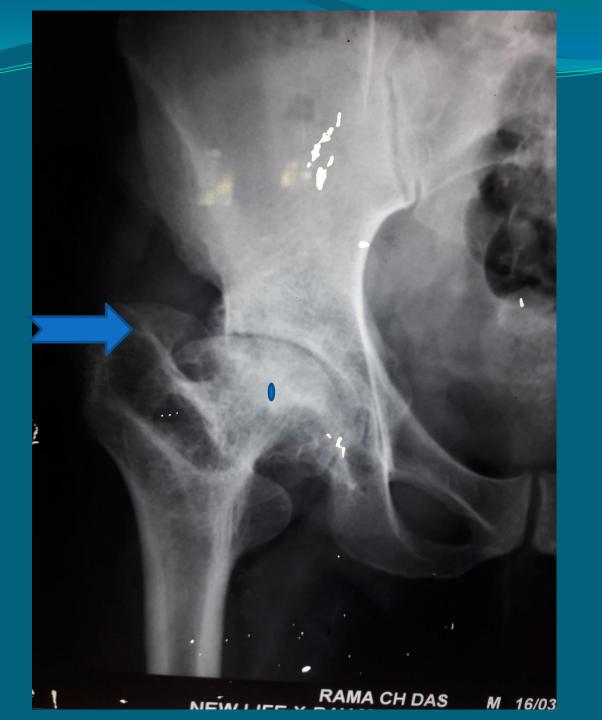
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- Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease is avascular necrosis of the proximal femoral epiphysys of unknown aetiology and Surgery aimed at achieving or maintaining contention and offers the advantage of early mobilization and avoids lengthy immobilization.
- Content surgery can be achieved by addressing either femoral or acetabulum or both.

Associated problems in older LCP

- Relative overgrowth of the greater trochanter.
- Physeal arrest results in a short femoral neck
- High-riding greater trochanter decreases the tension of hip abductors, resulting in pelvic instability (Trendelenburg sign) and limping.
- Limitation of abduction is caused by trochanteric impingement too.



Why to treat Perthes'?

. Deformation and Enlargement of femoral head

.Trochanteric overgrowth

Secondary degenerative arthritis of hip

Facts

- The choice of surgery depends on
- surgeon's preference,
- shape and concentricity of the femoral head,
- and congruency of the hip joint.

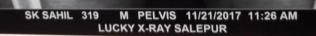
Facts

- Surgical treatments have demonstrated their efficacy in re centering the femoral head within acetabulum nevertheless with complications.
- Indian population needs a special mentioning- cross leg and squatting posture
- No previous study has looked prospectively in to the effect of surgery on severe LCP and documented the outcomes.

COMPLICATIONS OF VDRO

- **COXA VARA**
- SHORTENING
- TROCHANTERIC OVERGROWTH
- TRENDELENBERG GAIT
- R/O IMPLANTS





COMPLICATIONS OF SALTER'S/CHIARI

- TECHNICALLY DEMANDING
- INTRAOPERATIVE NERVE AND VESSEL INJURY
- GRAFT OR PIN DISPLACEMENT
- DEEP INFECTION
- HIP JOINT STIFFNESS

Therefore

- No consensus has been arrived regarding the indications of surgical procedure.
- Common sense directs to chose a procedure that minimizes the risk of complications and side effects.
- Augmentation shelf acetabuloplasty and trochanteric epiphysiodesis is a promising procedure.

Inclusion criteria

- Epiphysial involvement- (Catterall's)
 III, IV, Salter-Thompson B, Herring B,C.
- Age group- More than 8
- Stage of Evolution- IIb,IIIa (late fragmentation and early regeneration)
- Epiphysial extrusion- More than 20%
- Decrease ROM of Hip
- No previous surgery

Materials

- Cases reported between 2002-2012
- 198 patients identified with LCP
- 39 hips were identified fulfilling our criteria (32 children; 22 boys and 10 girls; (25-UNI-7 B/L)
- Average age at the time of reporting 11.4 years.
- Left- 25, Right-14Hips
- Mean age at surgery 11.1
- Mean Follow up was 5 years
- All cases had Traction, Bed rest, Physiotherapy prior to surgery
- 3 hips were lost during follow-up

Shelf Acetabuloplasty

 Shelf acetabuloplasty stabilize the acetabular labrum and have a stimulatory effect on acetabular growth.

Operating procedure:

- Identify superior acetabular edge
- Create slot 1cm deep along edge
- Remove 1 cm cortical strips from outer table
- Insert into slot, cutting at desired lateral overhang and 2nd layer inserted lengthwise and remaining to fill in above slot edge
- Held in place with rectus

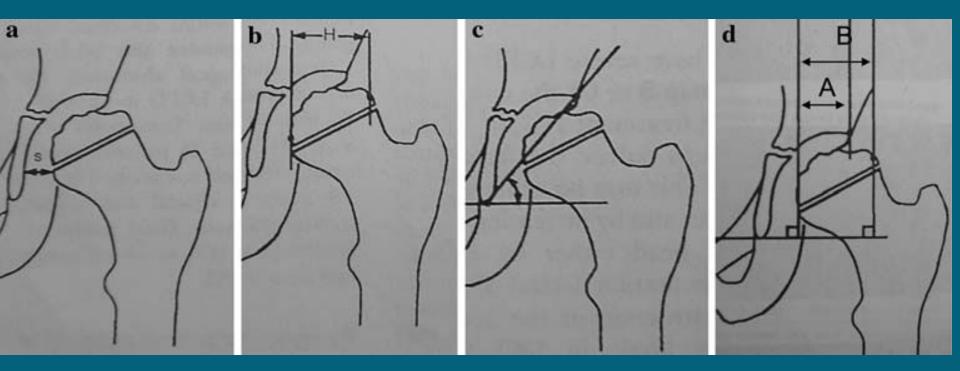
TROCHANTERIC EPIPHYSIODESIS

- Percutaneous multiple drilling screw fixation
- Trochanteric epiphysiodesis achieve 42.3% growth arrest (Gage and Cary, JBJS(A), 1980.) and improve pain, gait and ROM.
- Epiphysiodesis after the age of 8 years may still have an effect on the growth of the greater trochanter.(Greater trochantericepiphysiodesis ames J. McCarthy and Dennis S. Weiner, 2008
- Effect of prophylactic trochanteric epiphyseodesis in older children with Perthes' disease. Shah H¹, Siddesh ND, Joseph B, Nair SN. JPO 2009- has a role

Outcome Measures

- Sphericity of femoral head Stulberg classification
- Hip passive ROM in abduction and rotation by goniometer
- Iowa Hip Score
- Radiographic parameters :
- Femoral head subluxation ratio
- Femoral head size ratio
- Sharp angle
- Percentage of acetabular coverage
- Wiberg center-edge angle (CE)
- Articular trochanteric distance
- Neck-shaft angle (NSA)

Measurement of Subluxation femoral ratio (s), b femoral head size ratio between the involved and the normal hip (H), c sharp angle, d femoral head coverage ratio (A/B).



Shelf acetabuloplasty







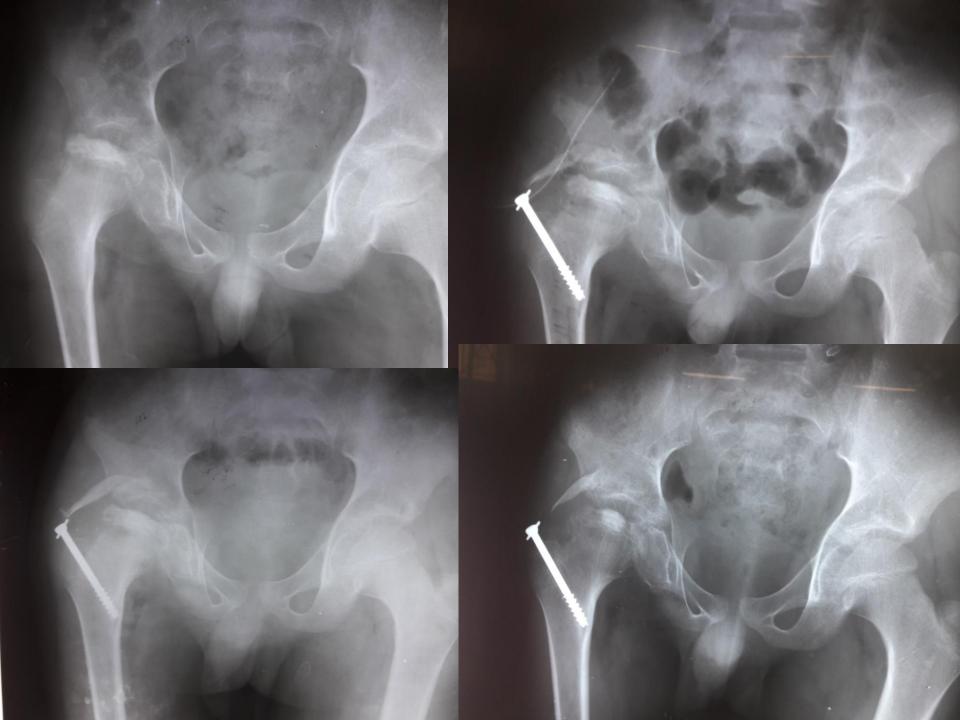




















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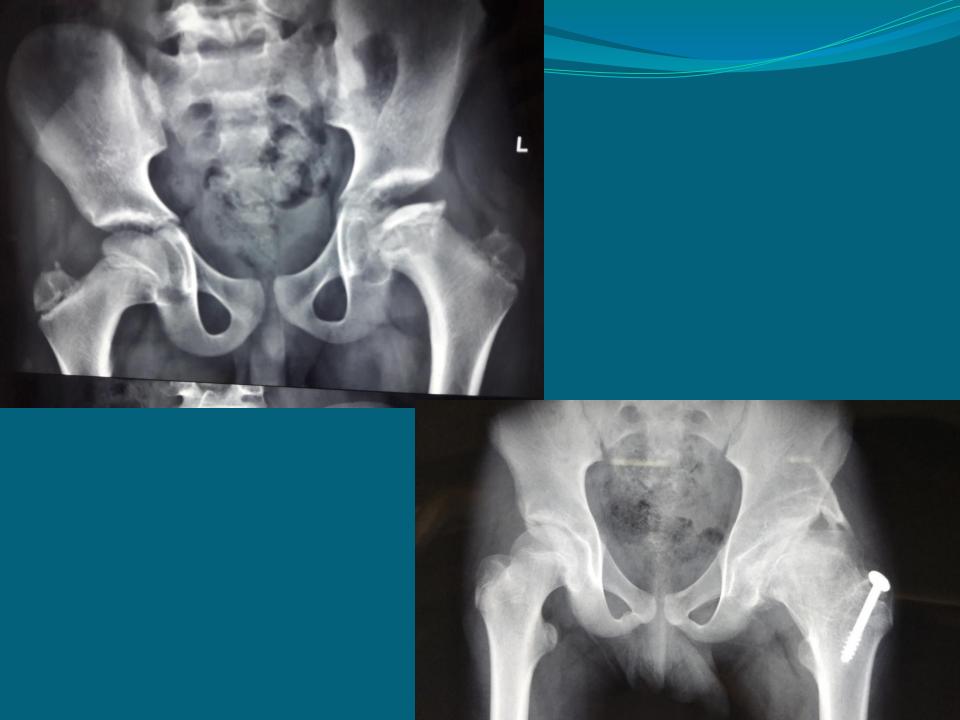














Results

- The radiographic data suggest shelf acetabuloplasty improves acetabular coverage of the femoral head in a frontal plane image obtained via plain radiography.
- All participants noted an improvement in clinical parameters studied and also in functional aspect.

Outcome	Pre-score	Post-score	
femoral - head subluxation ratio	1.65	1.32	
femoral head size ratio (affected hips versus the contralateral normal Hips)	1.11	1.24	
Sharp angle	45	39	
percentage of acetabular coverage	58%	82%	
Wiberg center-edge angle (CE) (in degrees)	17	32	
neck-shaft angle (NSA) (in degrees)	140	120	
Stulberg staging-	13 CASES WERE AT MATURITY	I- 2, II-7,III-3,IV-1,V-0	
Iowa hip score	71 (30 to 91)	92 (76 to 100)	
Range of motion (in degrees) – abduction & Int. rotation	20 15	45 35	

Discussion

- Surgical containment is an accepted modality of treatment intended to promote a spherical femoral head at skeletal maturity.
- These containment methods have been advocated even in severe stages (greater head involvement) of LCP.
- Radiographically, all indicators studied improved after shelf acetabuloplasty, suggesting improvement in containment.

Discussion(cont.)

- It promote long-term congruency between the uncovered femoral head and the opposing acetabulum.
- Increases the superolateral coverage of the femoral head by extending the acetabular roof
- Our patients reported an improvement in clinical outcomes improvement in pain, ROM, and return to daily activities without difficulty, including squatting and cross-leg sitting.
- Full ROM of hip was not achieved in some cases.

Complications

 No complication associated with the operating procedure was noted.

Limitations

- The long-term goal of surgical intervention is prevention of early arthritis.
- Whether this goal is achieved by the shelf procedure is unknown, as our follow-up was limited to 5 to 10 years only.
- The radiographic indexes described in our study was based on two-dimensional plain films.

Conclusion

- Shelf acetabuloplasty for LCPD improves femoral containment as determined by two-dimensional plain radiography, improvements in pain and ROM and is associated with low complication rates.
- More prospective comparative studies are needed to determine whether this procedure provides a long-term benefit to patients by creation of a congruent joint space, continued containment of the femoral head, and prevention of early osteoarthritis.

THANKSFOR YOUR ATTENTION