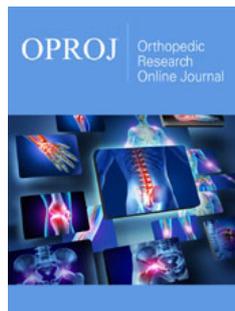


Difficulties of Total Knee Arthroplasty on Maquetand Previous Tibial ValgusOsteotomy

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Introduction

The tibial osteotomy constitutes a treatment of proven efficacy to delay the appearance of osteoarthritis in the medial compartment, but not the Maquet operation or advancement of the tibial tuberosity that is practically in disuse at the present time. However, these interventions make the subsequent implantation of a Total Knee Prosthesis extremely difficult.

Clinical Case

A 70-year-old man who underwent partial meniscectomy of the left knee and Maquet and right knee valgus osteotomy who presented with right knee pain that worsens when kneeling and climbing stairs with limited walking function [1]. On examination, he presented positive Zohllen, pain in the medial interline, no ligamentous yawning and limited mobility $-10^{\circ} / 90^{\circ}$.

Radiography

Tricompartmental gonarthrosis on osteotomy. The patient is proposed to place a TKR. During surgery, a very low patella with large retropatellar fibrosis was observed, as well as increased tibial slope. A single radius Postero-Stabilized (PS) TKR with posterior reference is implanted with a cemented short tibial stem and 11mm polyethylene [2]. At three months, anterior knee pain persists with a feeling of instability when going up and down stairs and getting up from the chair; articular balance of $0^{\circ} / 120^{\circ}$. At 6 months, instability, pain, and symmetrical laxity continues, predominantly in flexion. For this reason, it was decided to change the polyethylene to a total stabilized one (TS) of 16mm. The evolution of the patient is satisfactory, presenting an extension of -5° and flexion of 120° at six postoperative months, without pain, and the knee is stable. Five years later, the patient continues without pain, with good mobility and stability of both knees, and without signs of loosening [3].

Discussion

The important alteration in the tibial anatomy that occurs after performing the osteotomies makes the ligamentous balance very difficult, so in these cases the use of navigation or a revision prosthesis that allows greater intraoperative versatility [4]. The follow-up of these patients is essential and, given the appearance of instability, early reoperation is very important (Figures 1-5).

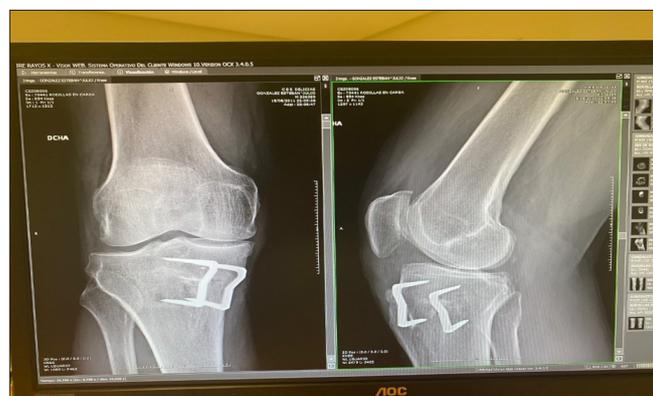


Figure 1: AP and Lateral X-ray of the right knee upon arrival for consultations.



Figure 2: Magnetic resonance imaging of the knee: tricompartamental knee osteoarthritis.

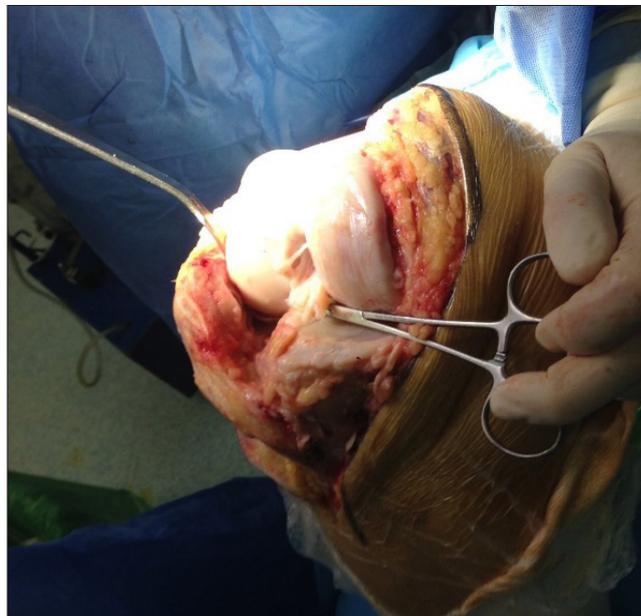


Figure 3: Intraoperative photograph: see low patella.

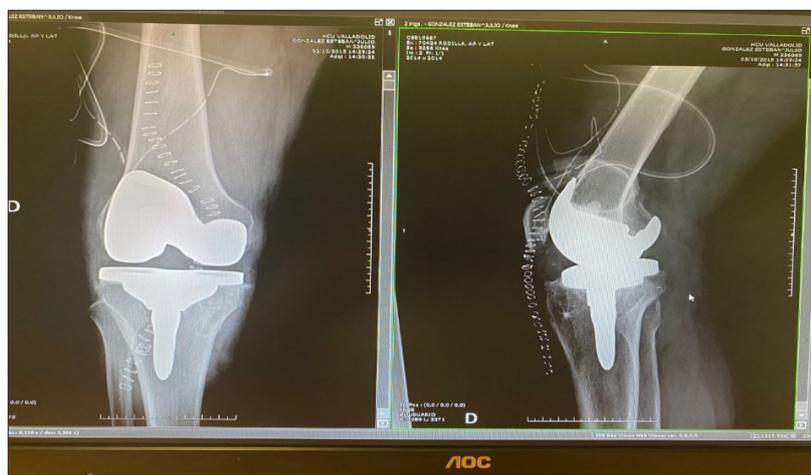


Figure 4: Post-operative control X-ray removal of staple and total knee arthroplasty.



Figure 5: Post-operative control x-ray polyethylene replacement TS.

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