#### Wexner Medical Center

Tibial Plateau Fractures One vs. two incision techniques

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#### Literature

- No universal agreement on amount of articular depression that can be accepted
- Long term studies<sup>1</sup> (>20 years) indicate lack of correlation between residual osseous joint depression and development of arthrosis
- Joint deformity or depression *producing instability* is predictive of a poor result
- *Malalignment* of the limb greater than 5 degrees increases the rate of degenerative osteoarthritis<sup>2</sup>
  - Weigel RP, Mush, B.: High-energy fractures of the third plateau: Knee function after longer follow-up, J Bone Joint Surg Am 2002;84(15):41-42
     Rademakers MV, Kerkholts GM, Sierweit N, et al: Operative treatment of 109 tiskal plateau fractures: Five-to 27-year followup results. J Orthog Taurum 2007;25:1-51

## Surgical Indications

- Any condylar widening
- Clinical instability greater than 10 degrees (\*alteration of limb mechanical axis)
- No clear guidelines for degree of articular incongruity (>4-10mm in literature)

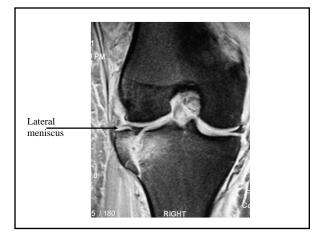
# Standard Radiographic Workup

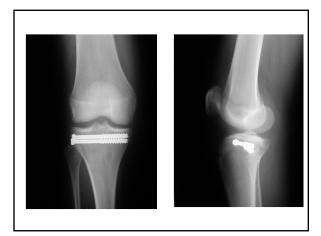
- AP, lateral, obliques knee
- AP, lateral tibia (if distal extension)
- CT scan knee

# Schatzker Type I

- Simple split fracture
- Most common in young adults
- 15% incidence of meniscal injury
- Single incision lateral approach









# Schatzker Type II



- Split Depression
- FracturesSingle incision, lateral approach with submeniscal arthrotomy



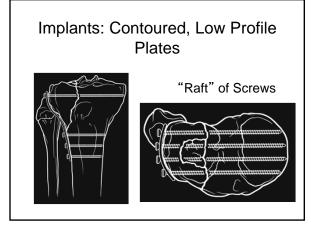
# Schatzker Type III

- Depression fracture; no split
- Elderly patients
- Osteoporotic bone
- Indication for surgery is instability
- Single incision, lateral approach with submeniscal arthrotomy



#### Shatzker II, III - Split Depression, Pure Depression

Open Reduction Elevate Joint Surface Bone Graft Buttress Lateral Fracture



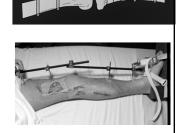
# High Energy Tibial Plateau

- Medial plateau (IV)
- Bicondylar (V)
- Bicondylar with metaphyseal-diaphyseal disassociation (VI)

"length unstable" injuries

# PreOp Management

- Full radiographic evaluation
- Spanning external fixator if definitive surgery delayed
- Monitor for compartment syndrome



# Schatzker Type IV

- Medial tibial plateau
- High energy
- Watch for knee dislocation, arterial injury
- Poor prognosis in many
- Single incision medial approach
- \*evaluate for posterolateral ligament injury (may require surgical repair)



# Schatzker Type V

- Bicondylar fracture
- Easy to misjudge
  articular incongruity



## Schatzker Type VI

- Metaphysis separated from diaphysis
- Degree of articular incongruity highly variable



# Surgical Tactics for V and VI

- Medial or lateral or combined incisions
- Do not use anterior midline approach to get to the back of the tibia



# Bicondylar tibial plateau fxs (pre-fixed angle plate fixation)

- Medial comminution => varus collapse
- High complication rates associated with early reports with dual plating from anterior extensile approaches
- Current techniques: soft-tissue sparing dual incisions for dual plating techniques

The Era of Fixed Angle Periarticular Plates Tibia

Did we do away with dual plating?

#### Questions

• Can a fixed angle plate provide similar fixation to a dual plating construct?



## Tibial LISS vs dual plating

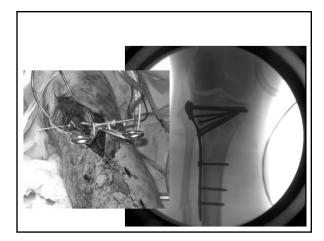
 Under axial loading conditions, overall construct stiffness similar for LISS vs. Dual plating \*with medial cortex perfectly reduced

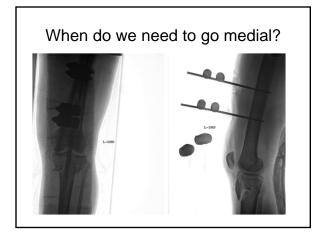


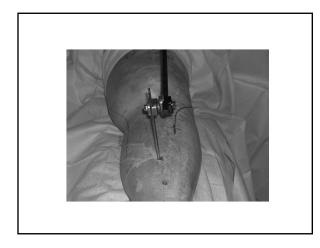
Mueller et al, CORR, 2003



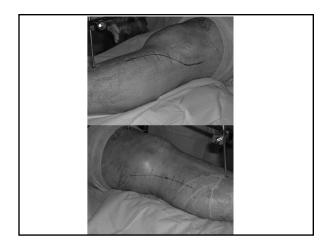




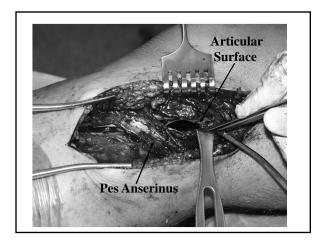




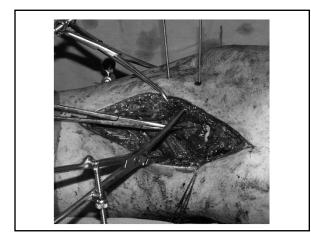




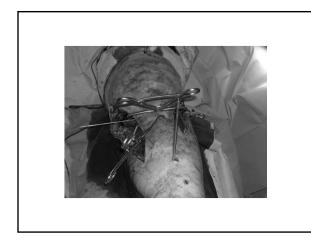




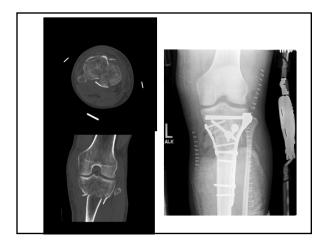


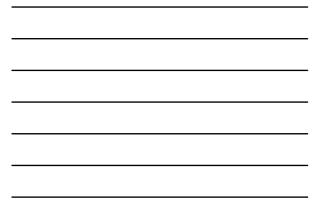


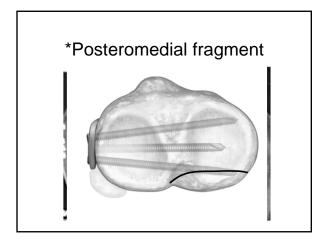














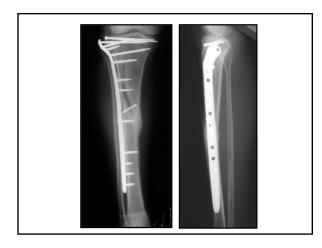














#### **Tibial Plateau Fractures**

- Open reduction techniques to critically evaluate joint reduction, address associated meniscal pathology
- Stability and early motion critical to good outcome
- Fixed angle plates role for bicondylar fractures – Beware of medial comminution
  - Beware of posteromedial fracture fragments
- Delay, dual incision approach proven satisfactory outcomes

# Thank You