

# Treating Knee Pain

Cartilage Restoration and Joint Resurfacing  
*offering solutions for patients of all ages*

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Salt Lake City  
2014



# Cartilage Restoration and Joint Resurfacing

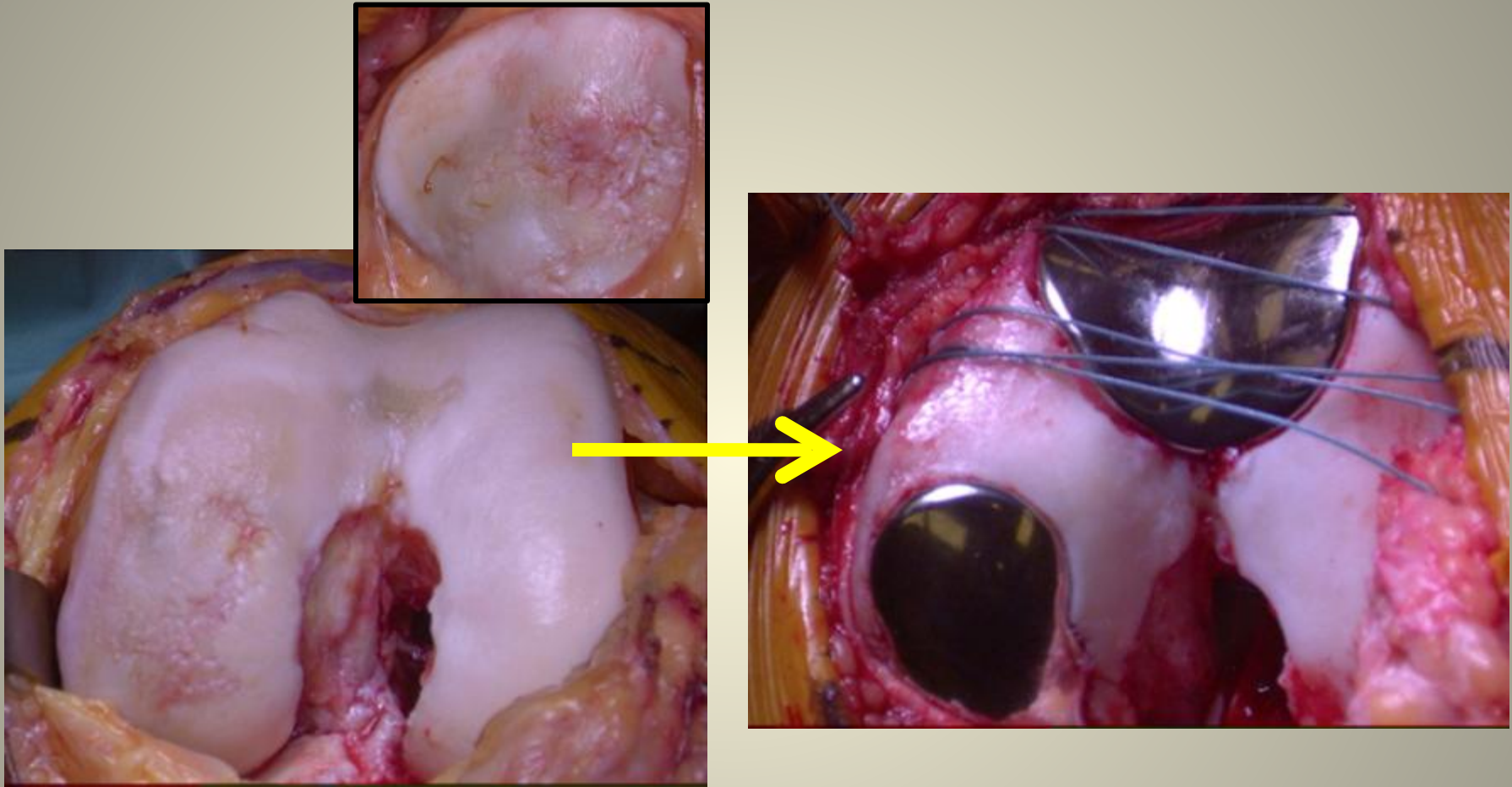
A wide realm of treatment options.....



**Arthroscopic debridement**



**Kinematic  
Modern TKA**

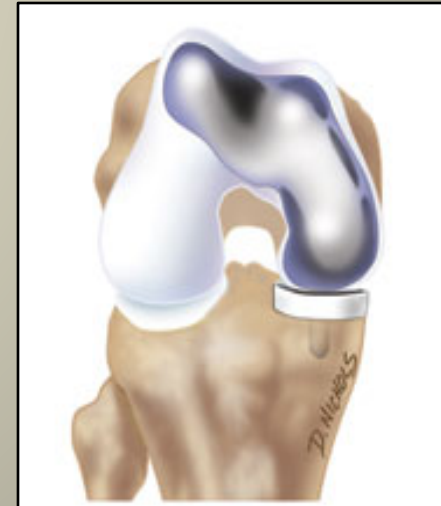
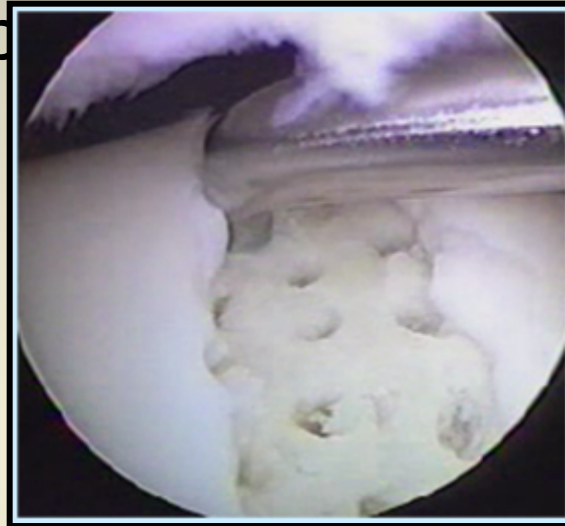


**The problem:  
29 y.o. mother of 3  
Former elite skier**

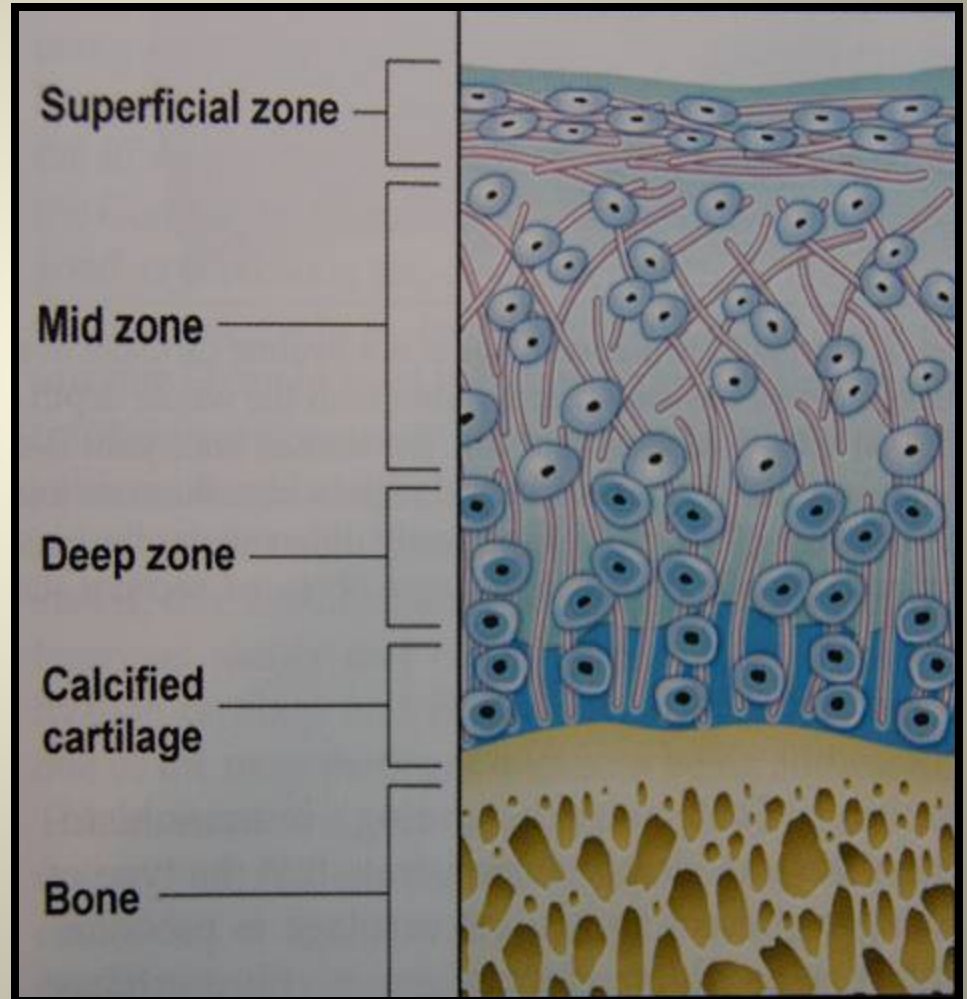
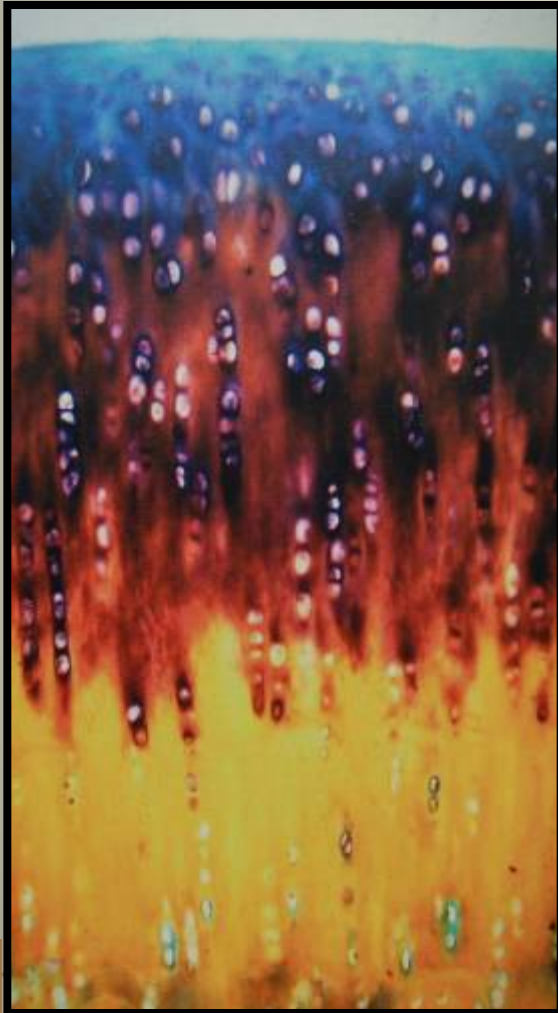
# Cartilage Restoration and Joint Resurfacing Treatments:

## ...THE BIG PICTURE

- Debridement (clean up)
- Marrow stimulation
- **Biological Restoration**
  - Biologic grafts
  - Biosynthetics
  - Scaffolds
  - Cellular therapy
- **Prosthetic Resurfacing**
  - Metals and Plastics
  - Inlay Arthroplasty
  - Onlay Arthroplasty
  - Kinematic Total Joint

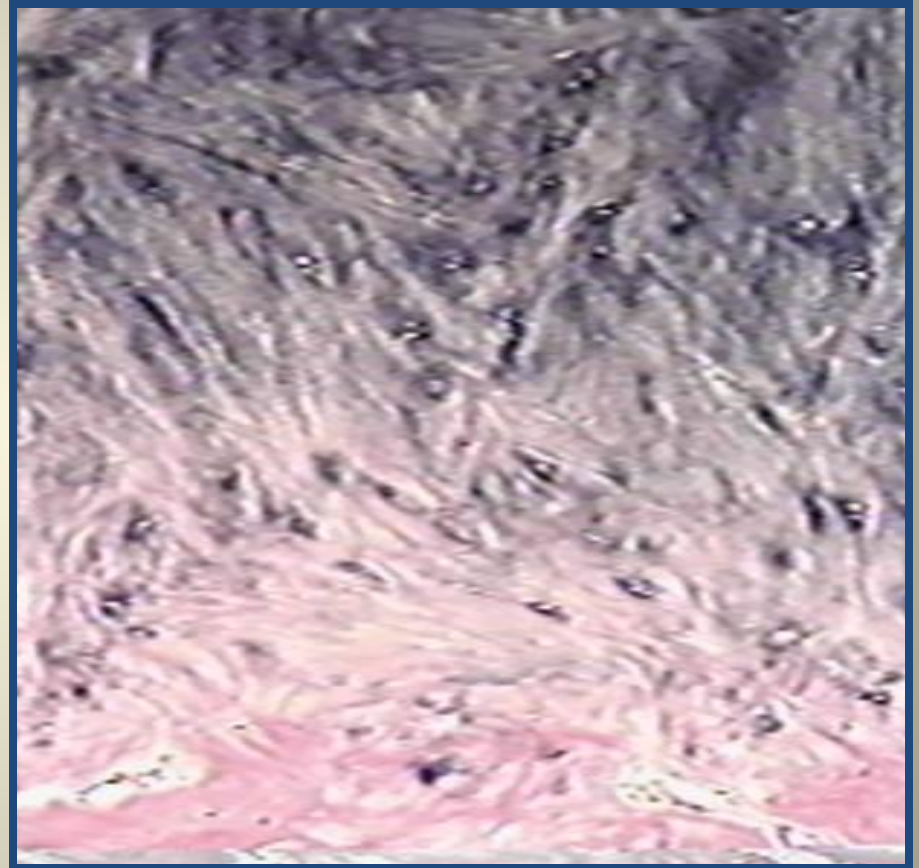


# Goal of Cartilage Restoration ...what's it *supposed* to look like



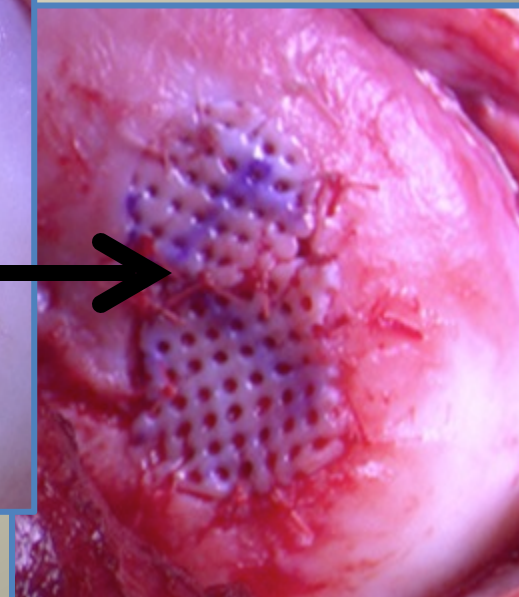
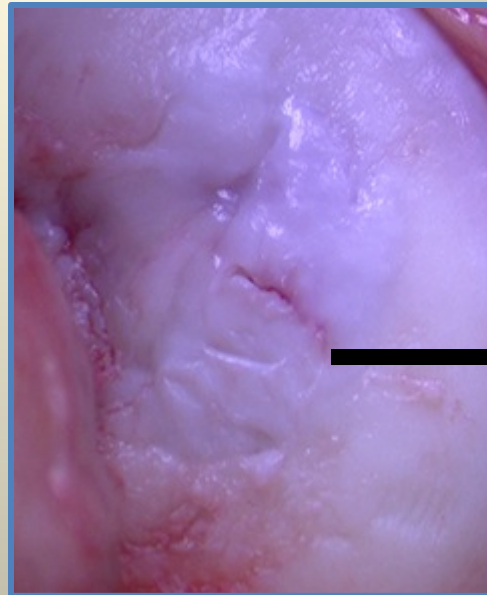
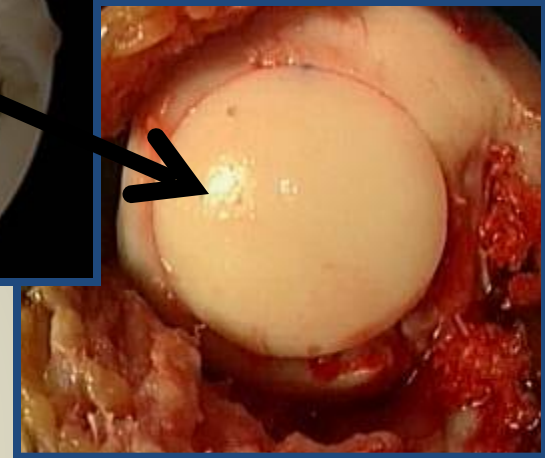
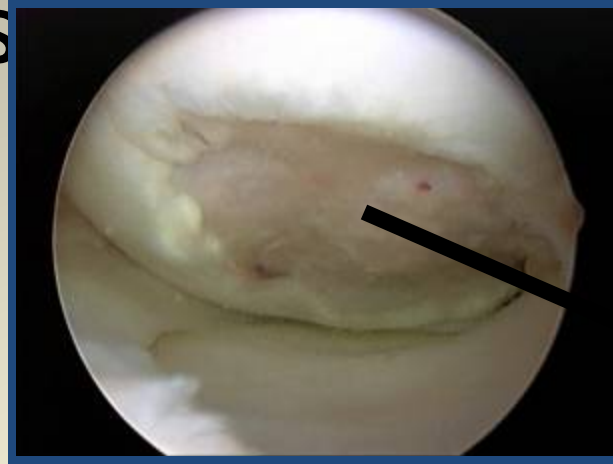
# Marrow Stimulation

- Techniques
  - Drilling
  - Picking
  - Abrasion
  - **Microfracture**
- Marrow stimulation results:
  - Fibrocartilage
- Limited potential with increased age, injury chronicity
- Cheap, fast, easy
  - Short term efficacy seductive.



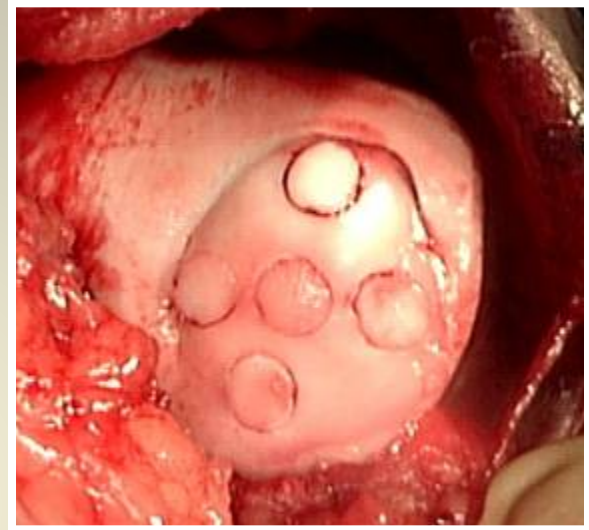
# Biological Options

- Cell Therapy
- Osteochondral Grafts
  - Autogenous
    - Limited use
  - Allograft
  - Cryopreserved chondral graft
- Juvenile Cartilage Grafts
  - Minced grafts
- Biologically Active Scaffolds



# Bone and Cartilage Grafts

- Autograft (self donor)
  - No donor needed
  - Limited availability
  - Small lesions only
  - Repair Broken Cartilage
- Allograft (OCA)
  - Human Donor
  - Very effective
  - Young patients
  - Handle Bone loss
  - Larger lesions
    - Generally  $> 2 \text{ cm}^2$





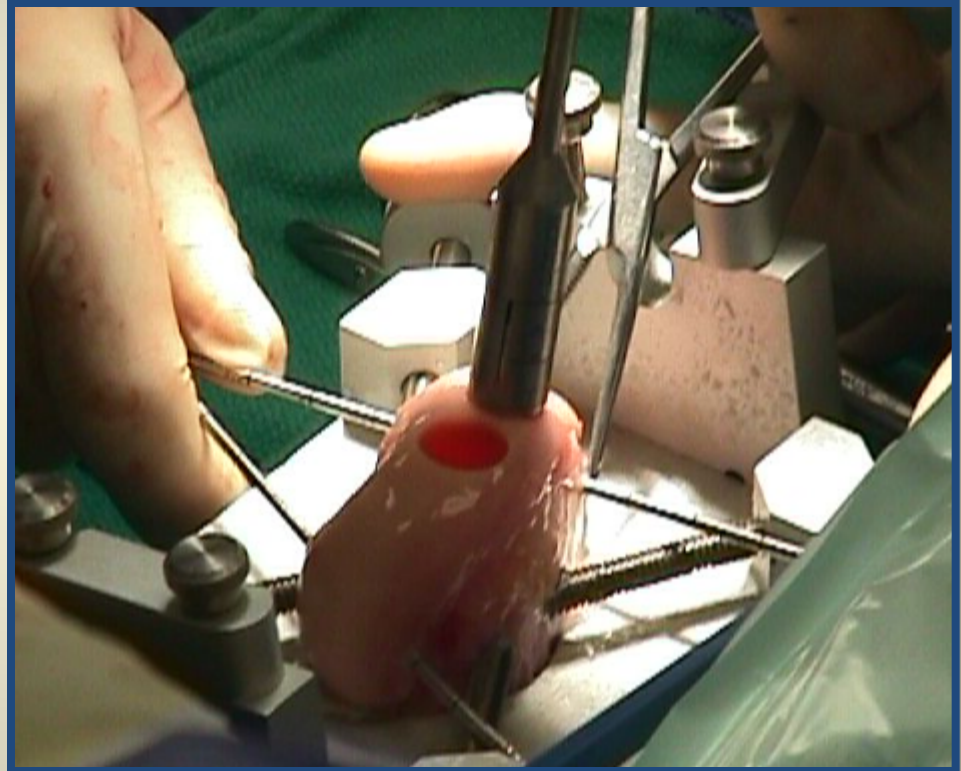
# OCA- When is this done?

- Larger defects
- Deeper defects
- Bone loss
- Patellofemoral
- Younger Patients
- Osteochondritis
- Otherwise healthy joint

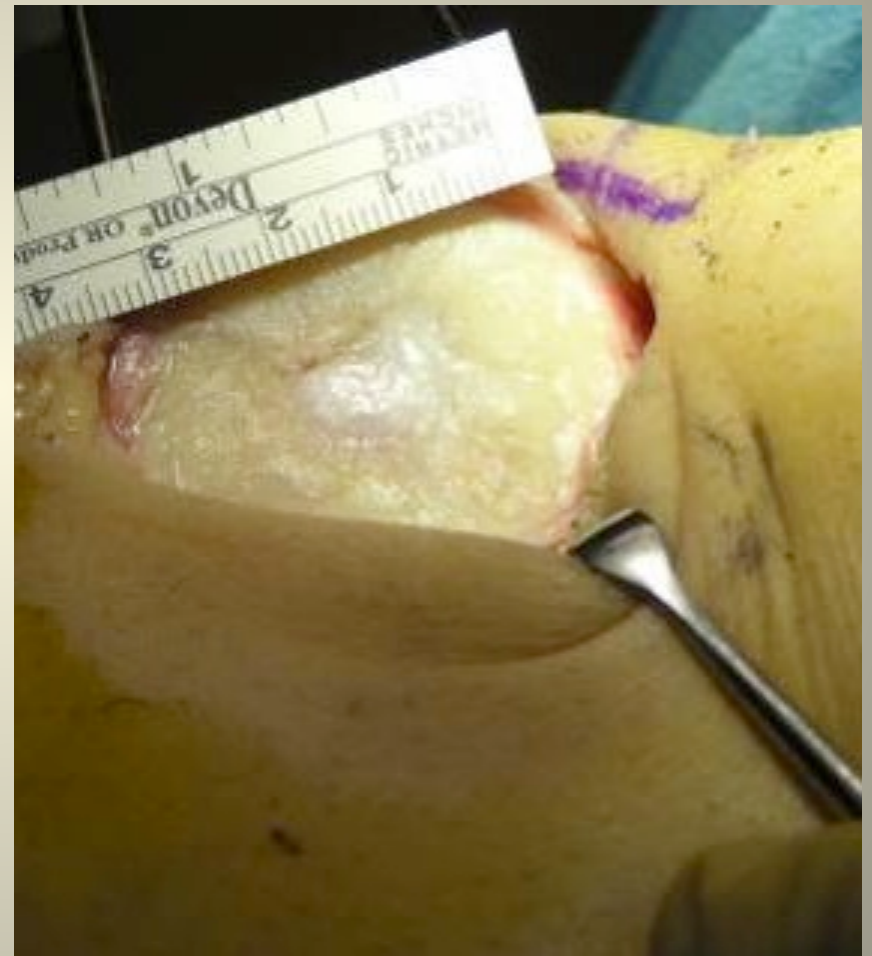
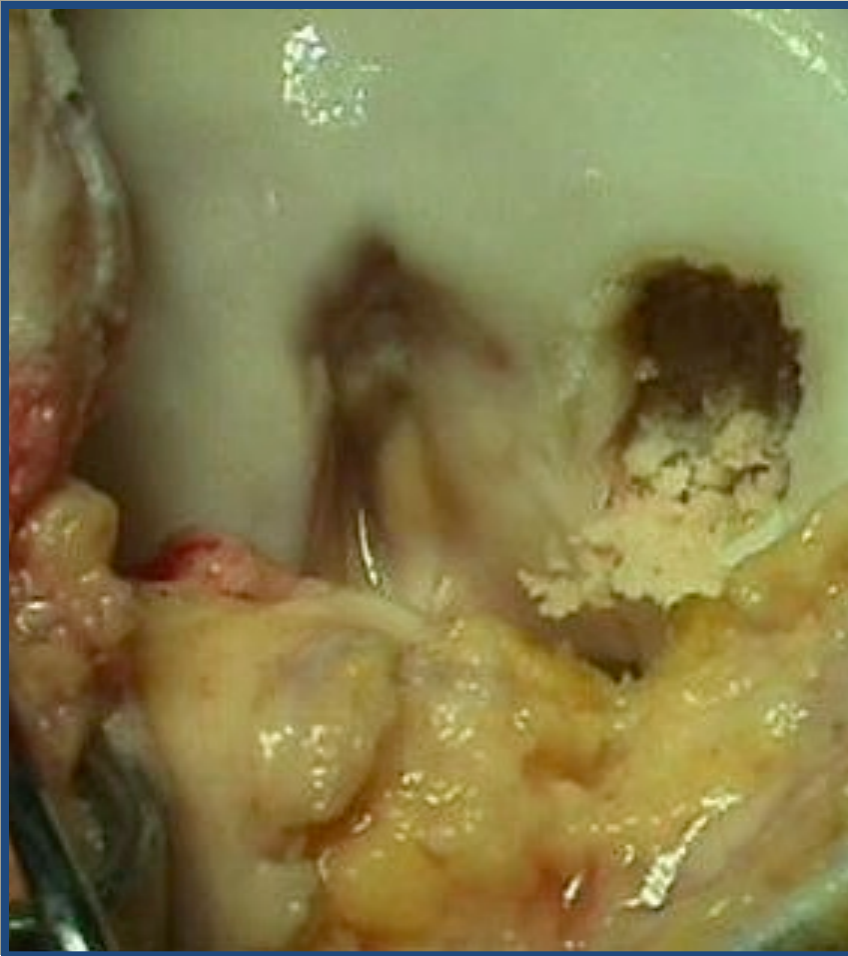


# OCA donor tissue

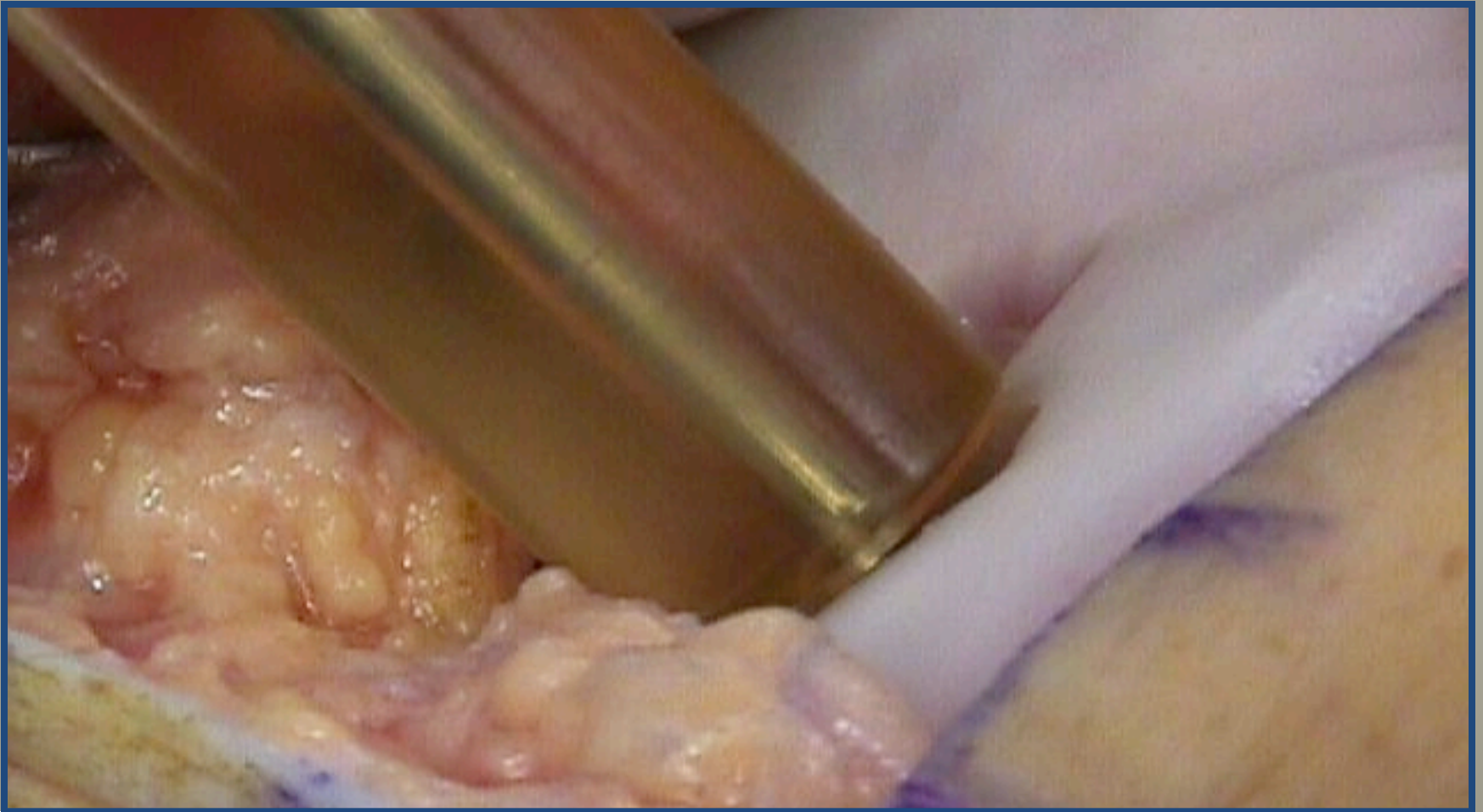
- Fresh Stored ( < 30 days)
- Germ Surveillance
- Donor Testing/Screening
- Limited Availability
- From specific tissue bank(s)
- Expensive
- No game day decisions
- No anti-rejection drugs



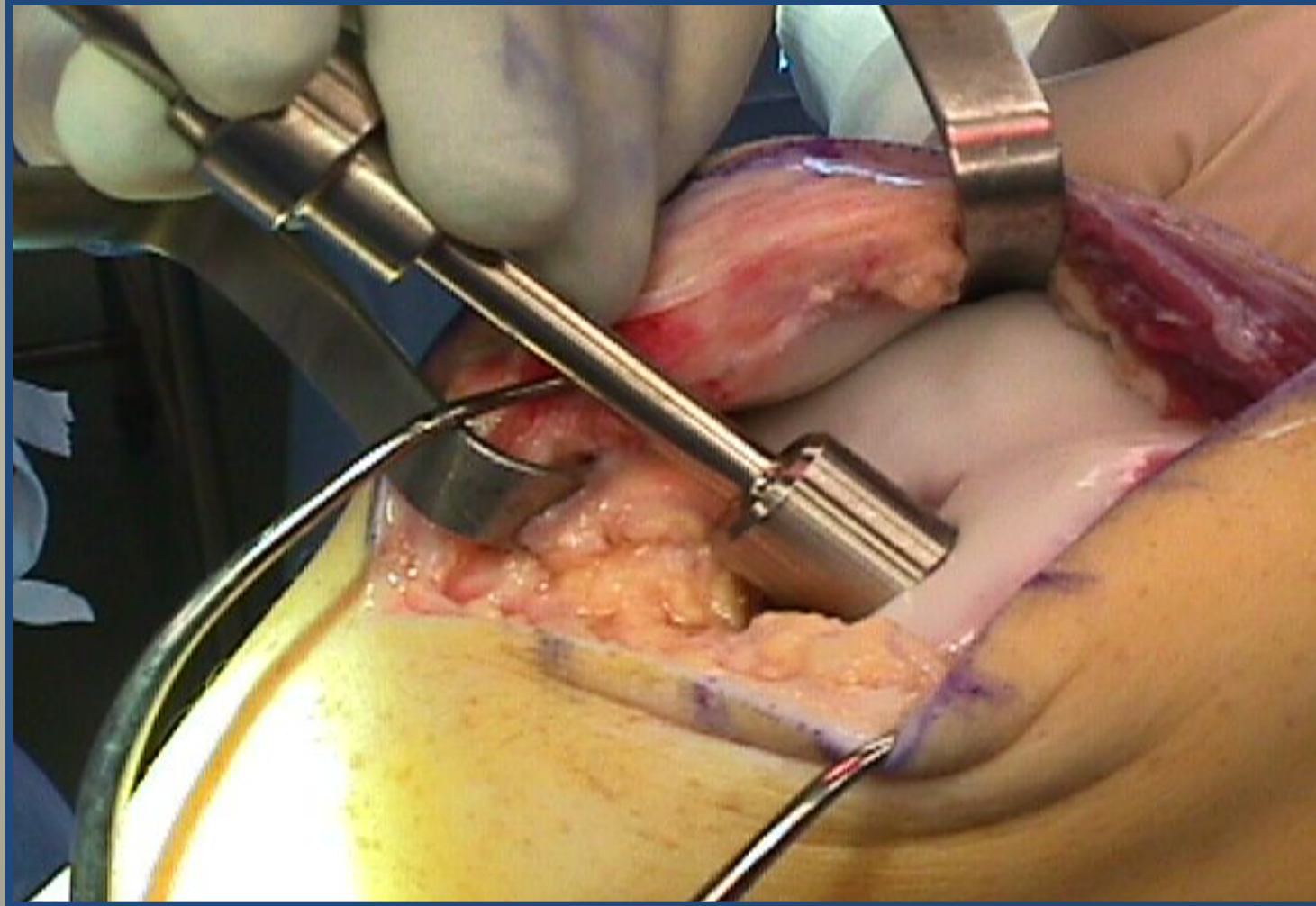
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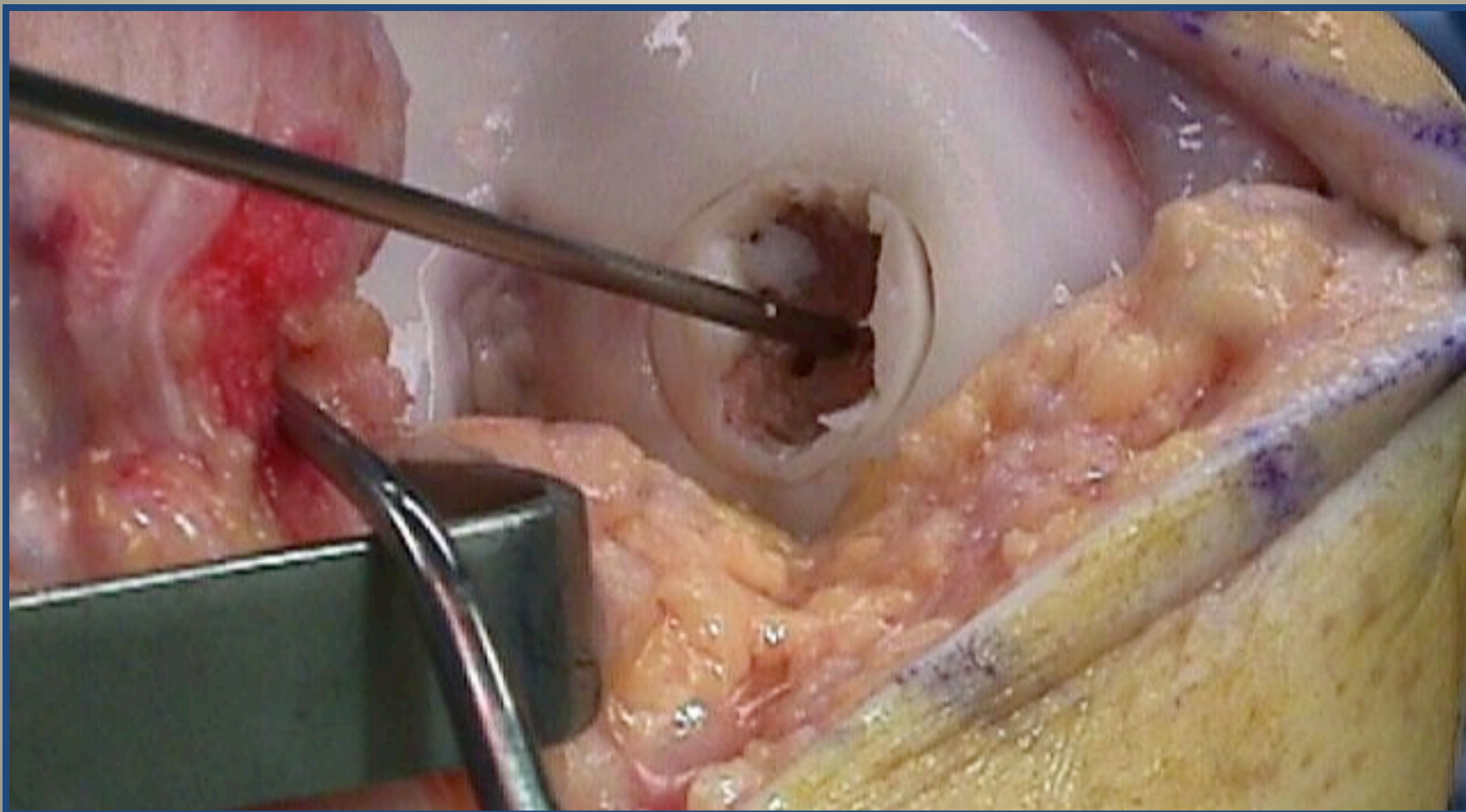
# OCA- Procedure



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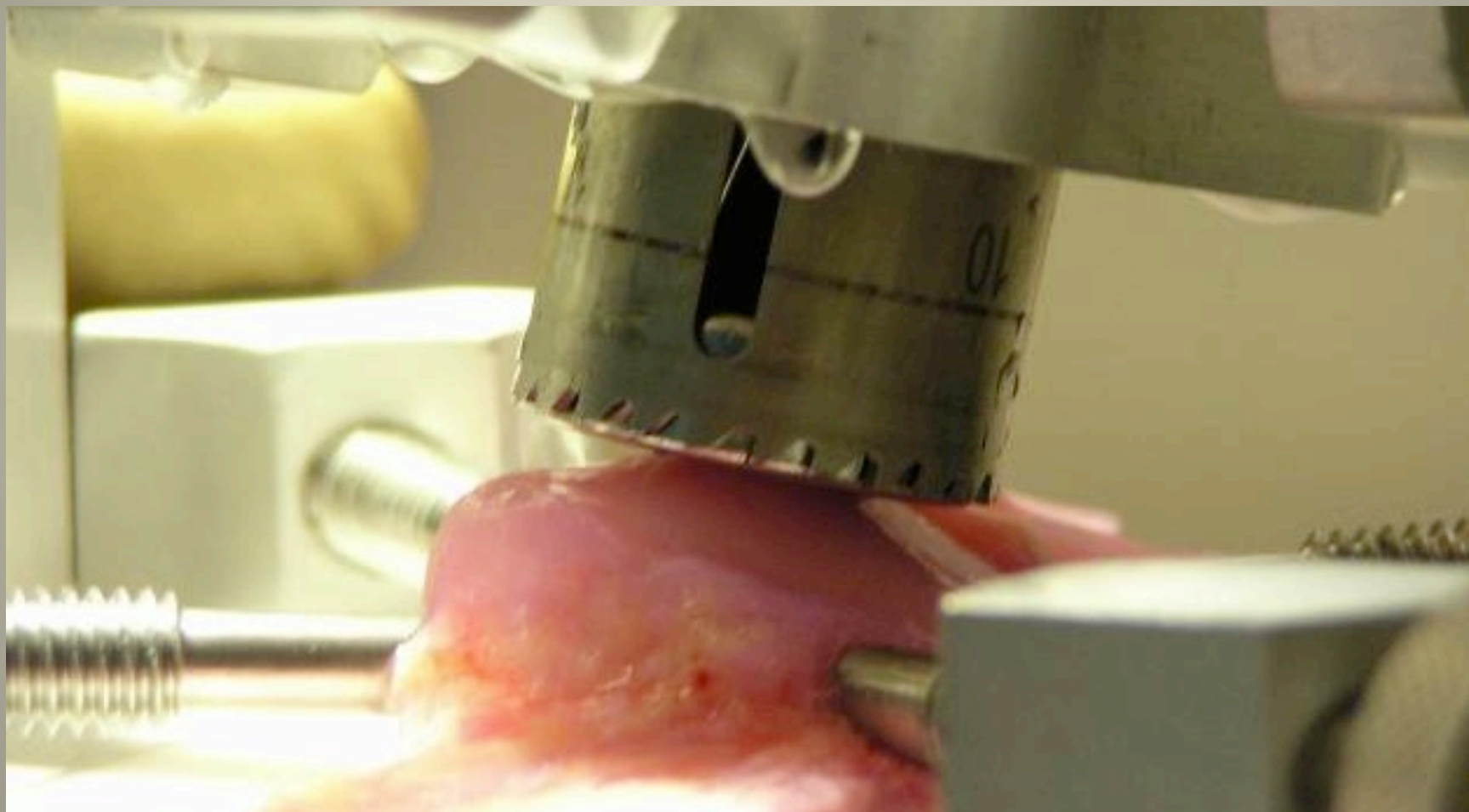




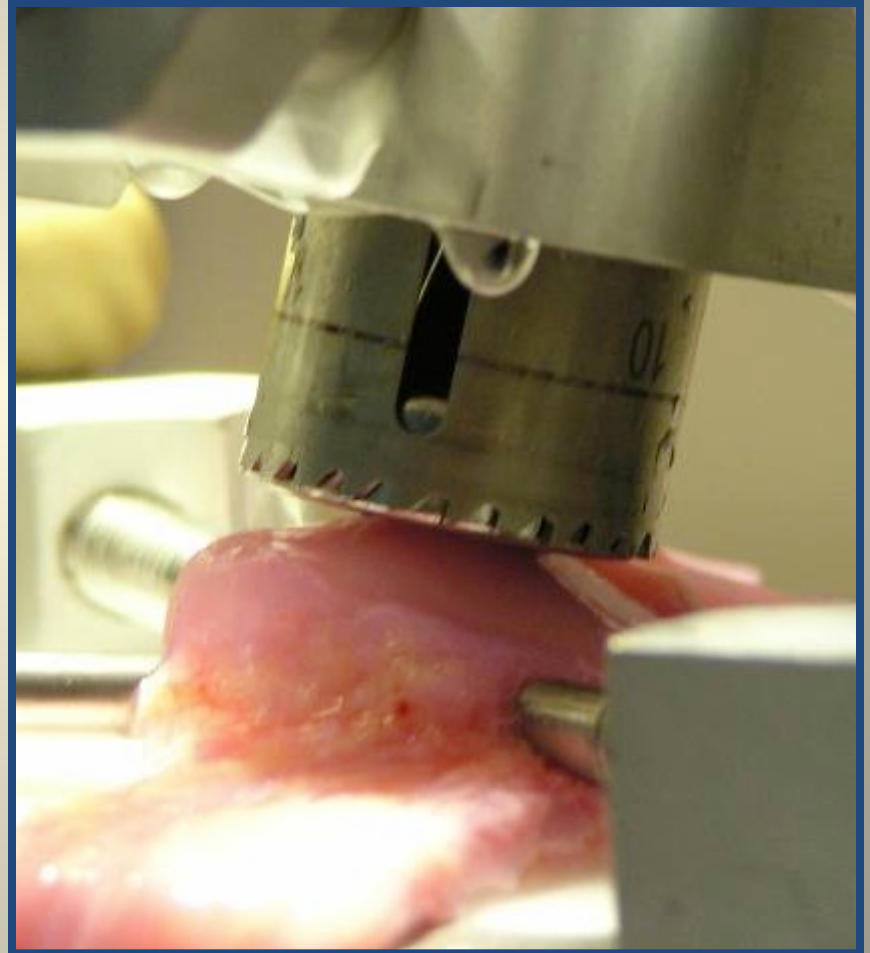
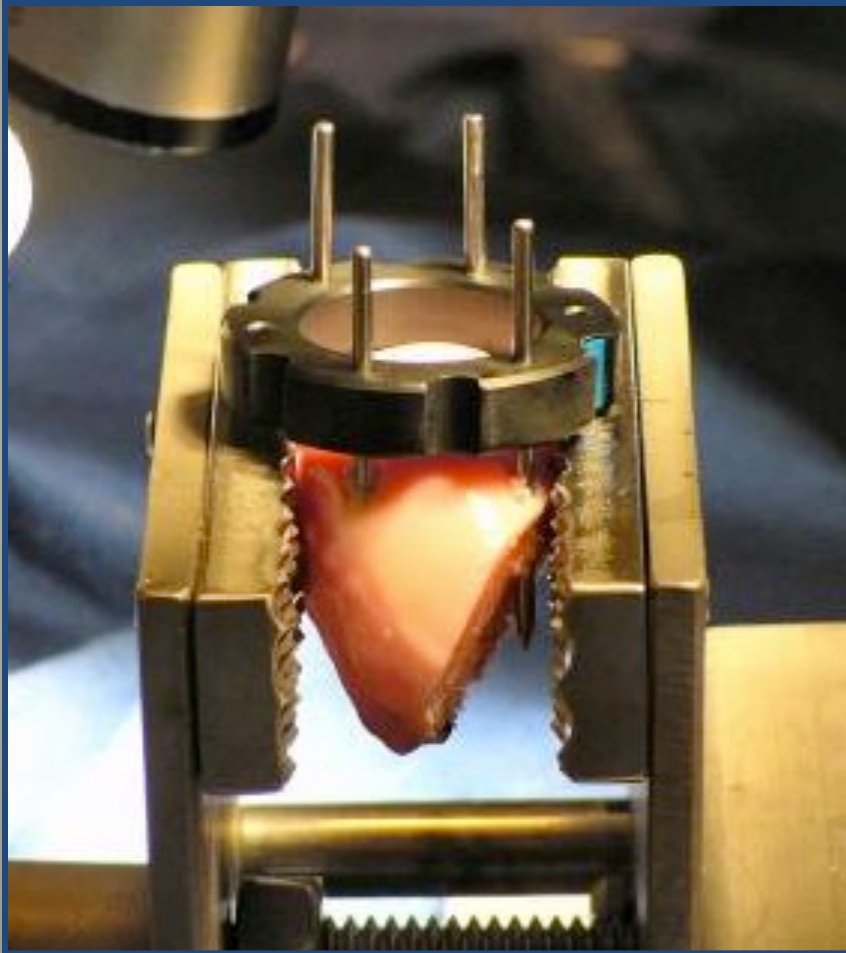
# OCA- Procedure



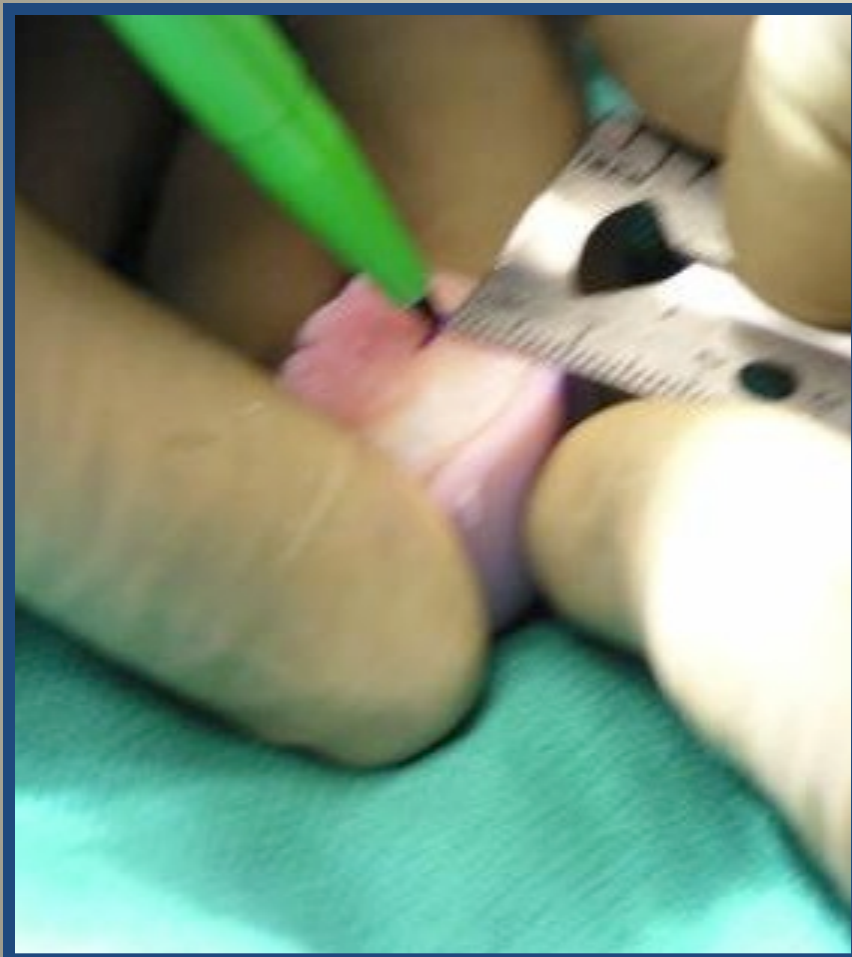
# OCA- Procedure



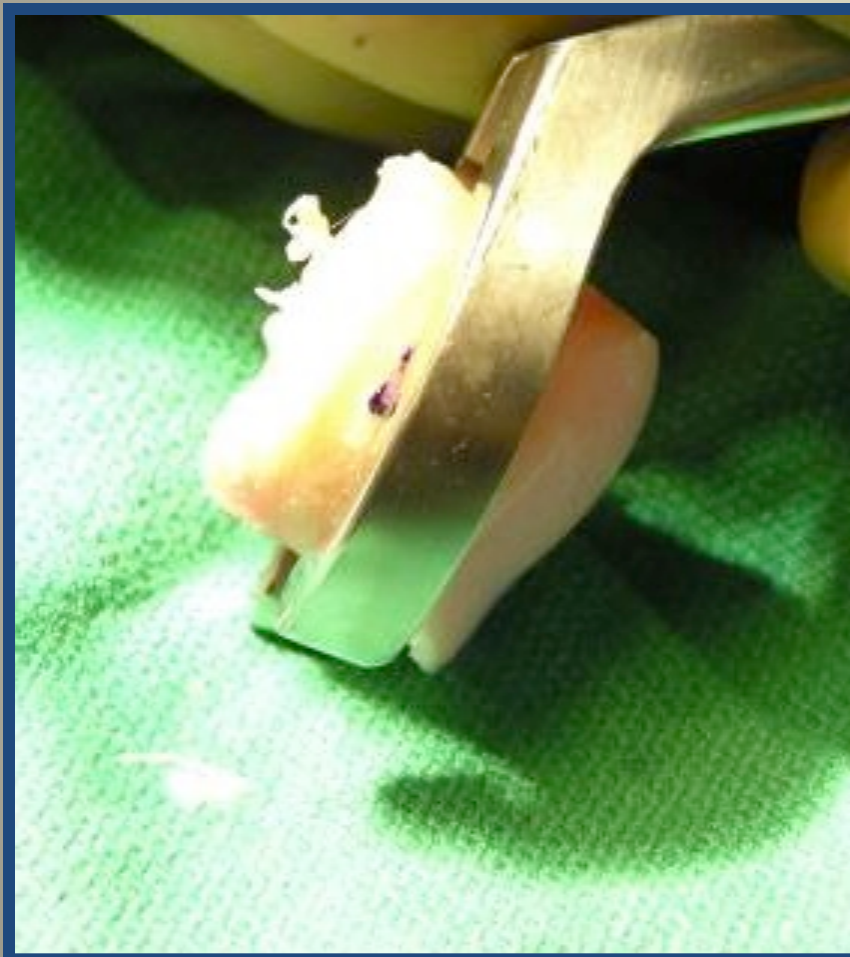
# OCA- Procedure



# OCA- Procedure



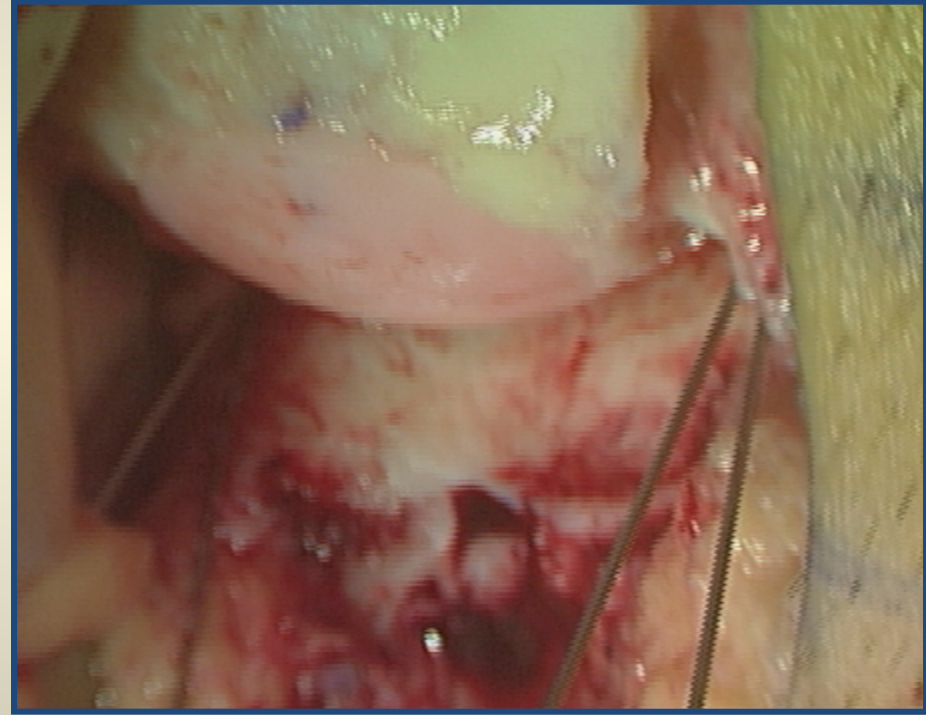
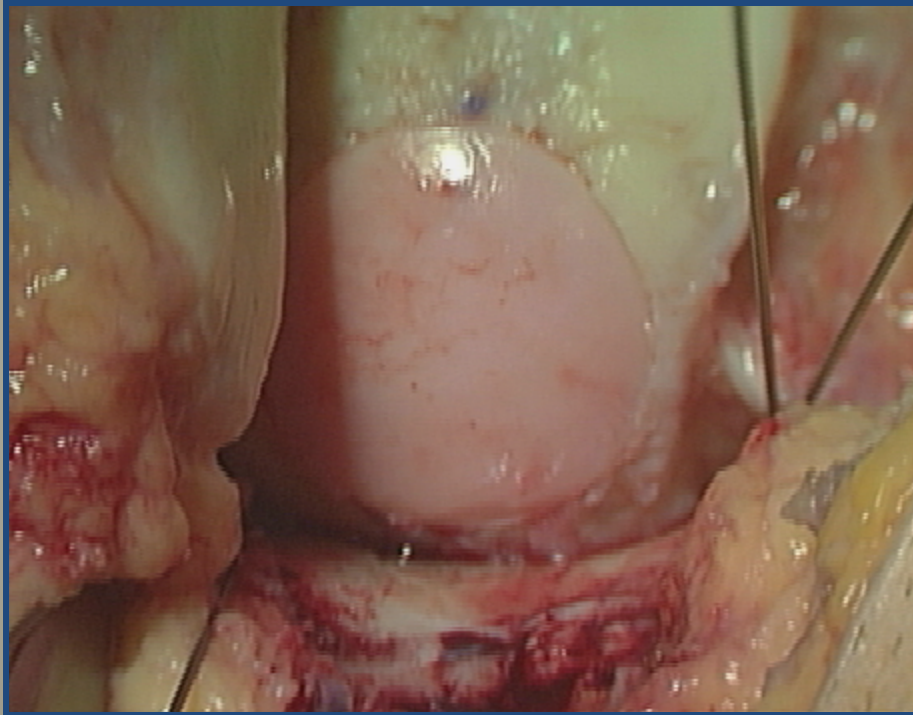
# OCA- Procedure



# OCA- Procedure



# OCA- Procedure



# OCA- Procedure





What if biologics will not or cannot work?  
...too large, no longer “young”, obese, smoking,  
.....Or just plain worn out

## Prosthetics - Joint Resurfacing



# Biologic or Prosthetic Resurfacing ????

*Key decision making point*

- Multifactorial decision
  - Lesion/Cartilagel nearby
  - Patient Factors
  - Age (biological)
  - Comorbidities
  - Joint Status
  - Resources



# Decision Making - Bio vs. Prosthetic Joint Shape

- Biologic Solutions are less likely to work in joint which has lost shape or is “crooked”



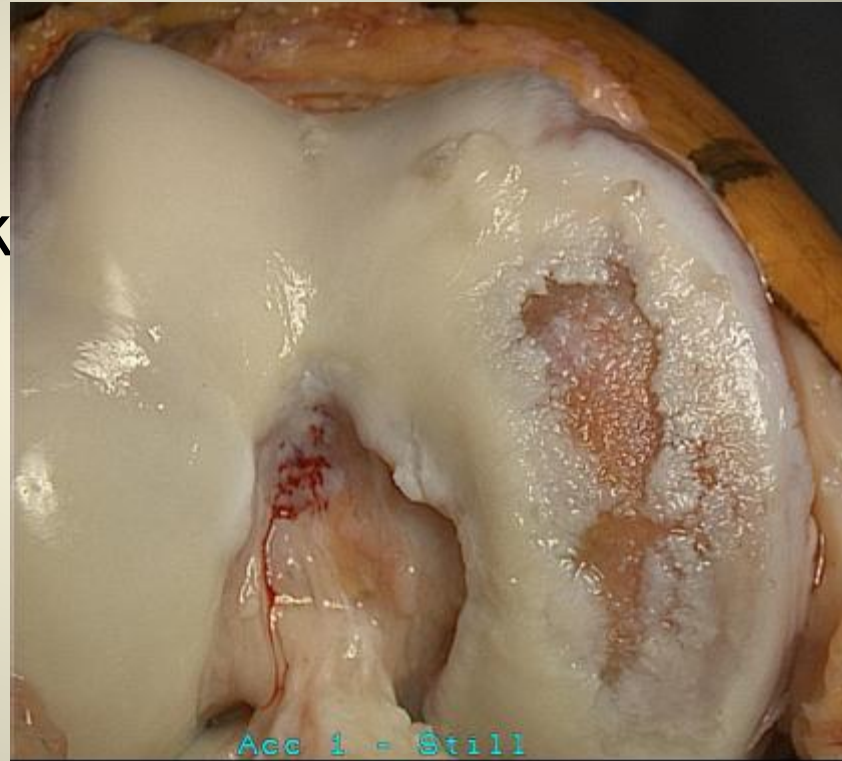
# Transitional thinking from biologics to prosthetics

- Once planning progresses to resurfacing need conceptual framework

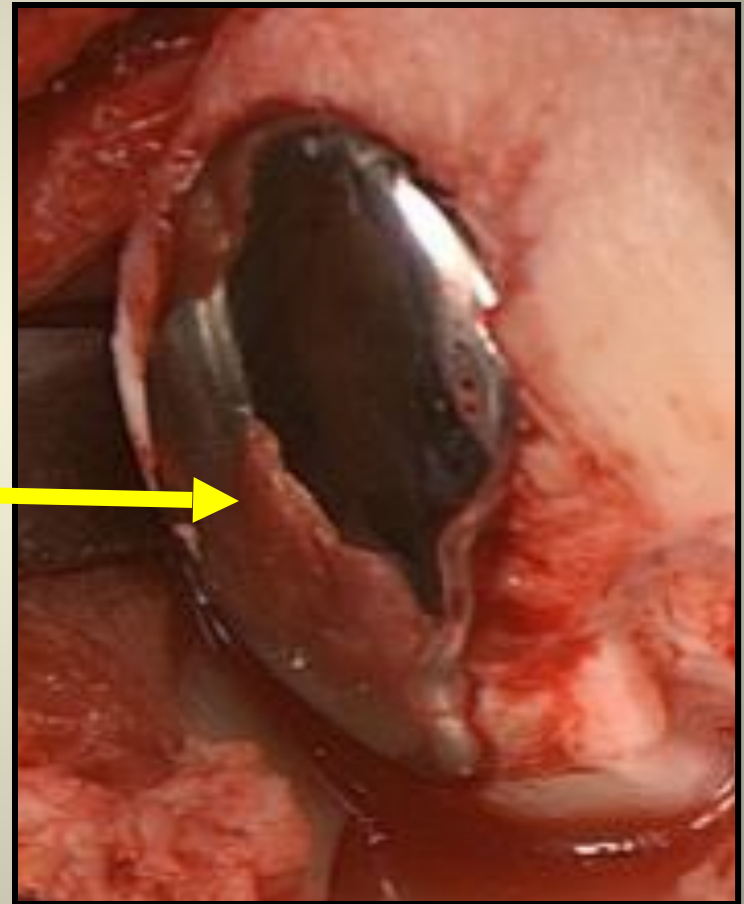
1. Inlay

2. Onlay

3. Total Joint

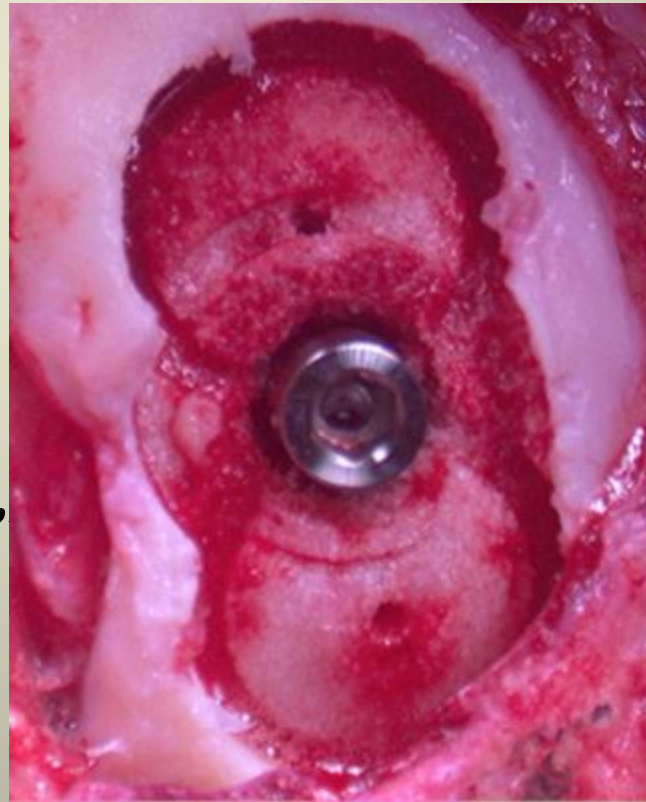
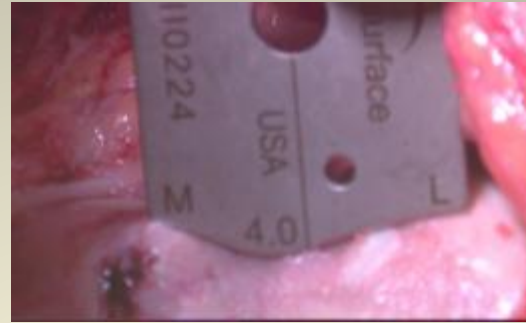


# *Inlay* Joint Resurfacing



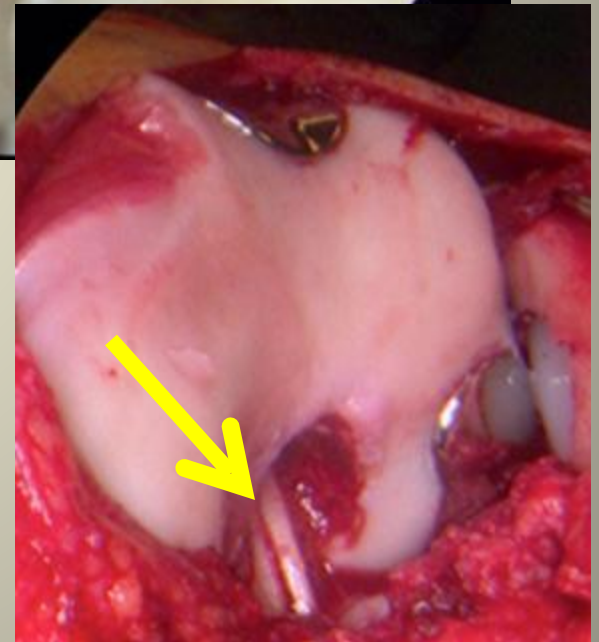
# Inlay Resurfacing

- Accommodates different shapes and sizes
- Intraoperative surface mapping
- Preserves anatomy, minimal bone resection
- Ways to think about Inlay:
  - “filling a cavity”
  - “new tiles on the floor”
  - “patching a tire”



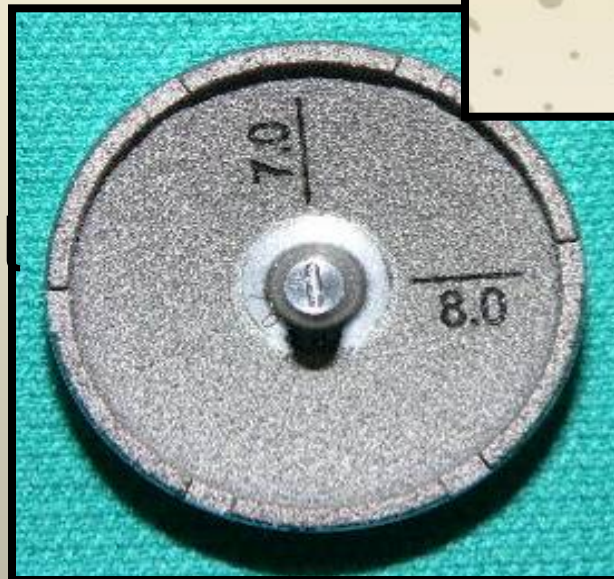
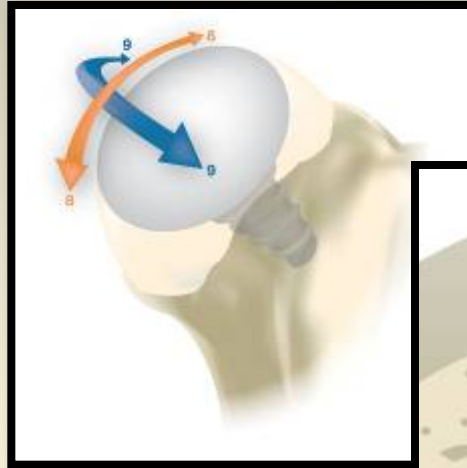
# Inlay Resurfacing: Anatomical Reconstruction

- Accommodate complicated curvatures
- Minimally invasive procedure allows for other reconstructions at same time
- Inlay Arthroplasty is stable
- Accounts for different sizes and shapes of persons and joints



# Inlay - Contoured Articular Prosthesis

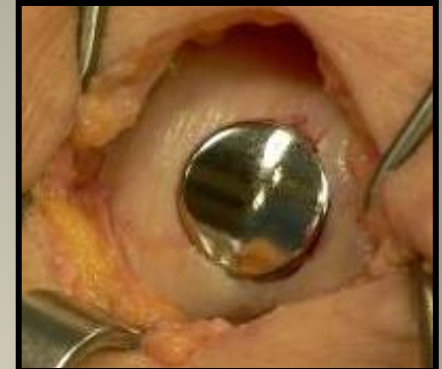
- Geometry based on patient's native anatomy
- Intraoperative joint mapping
- Account for complex asymmetrical geometry
- Extension of biological resurfacing



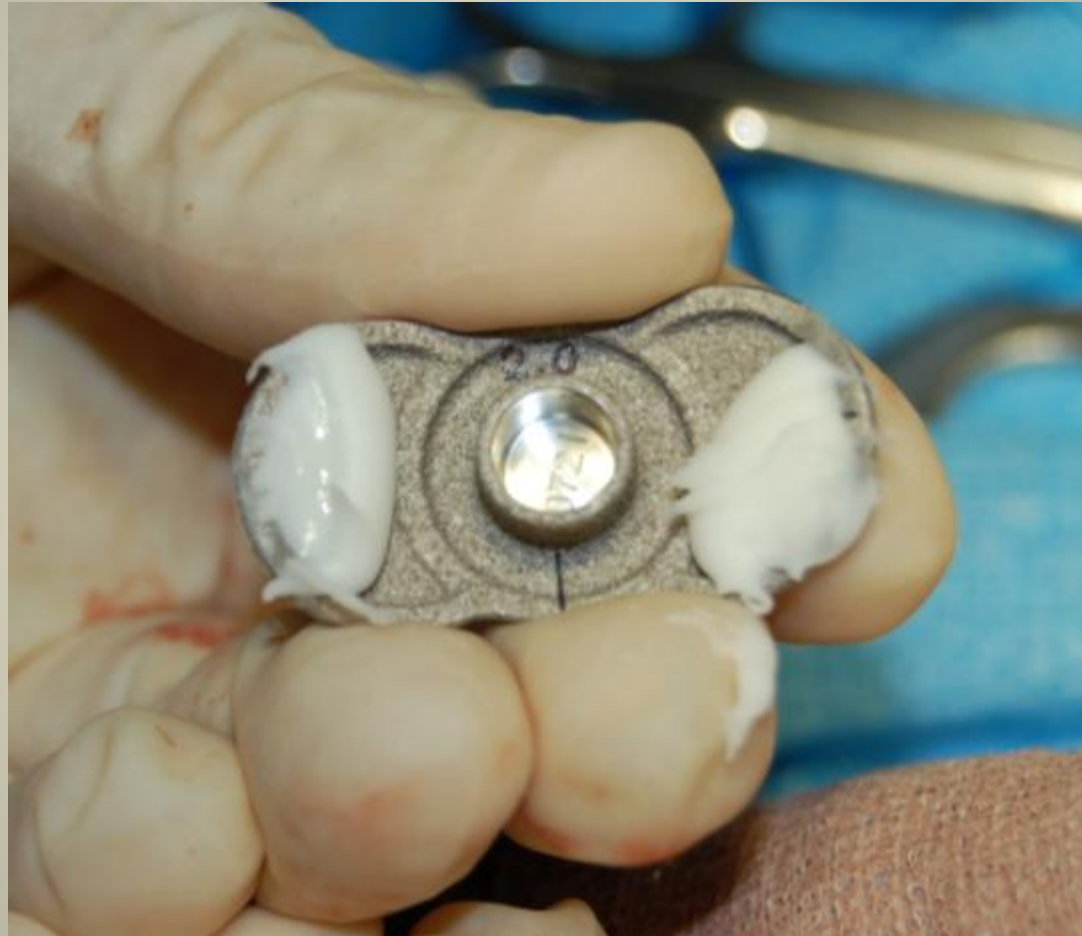


# Inlay-Platform Technology

- Multiple Joints
- Multiple sizes and shapes
- Metallic Inlay in conjunction with stud or set-screw
- Poly (special plastic) Technology uses cement in socket



These implants are cemented in place



# Patellofemoral (knee cap joint) Inlay Resurfacing

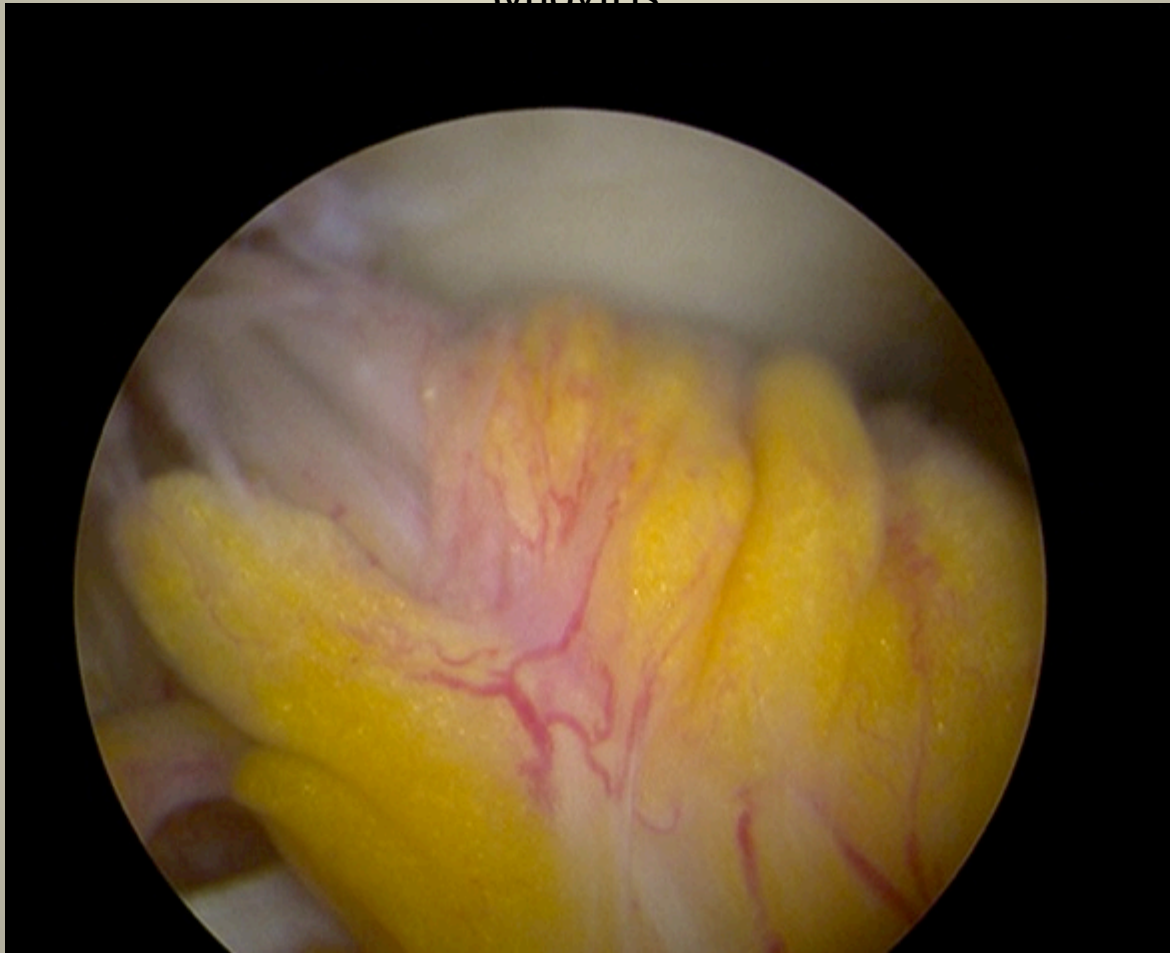
- Trochlea alone or Bipolar
- Traditional prostheses limited success and rarely used
- Inlay device allows for realignment easily, as no overstuffing
- Inlay device can handle very advanced PF DJD and morphologic

variability

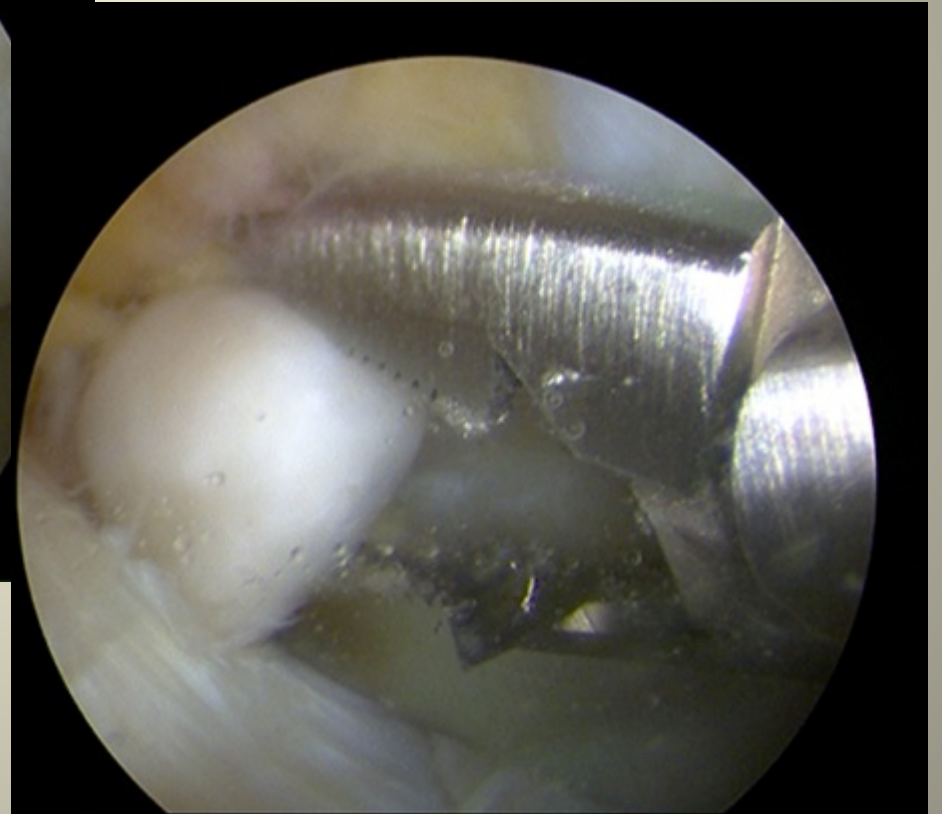


47 year old woman  
mainly anterior knee pain and swelling

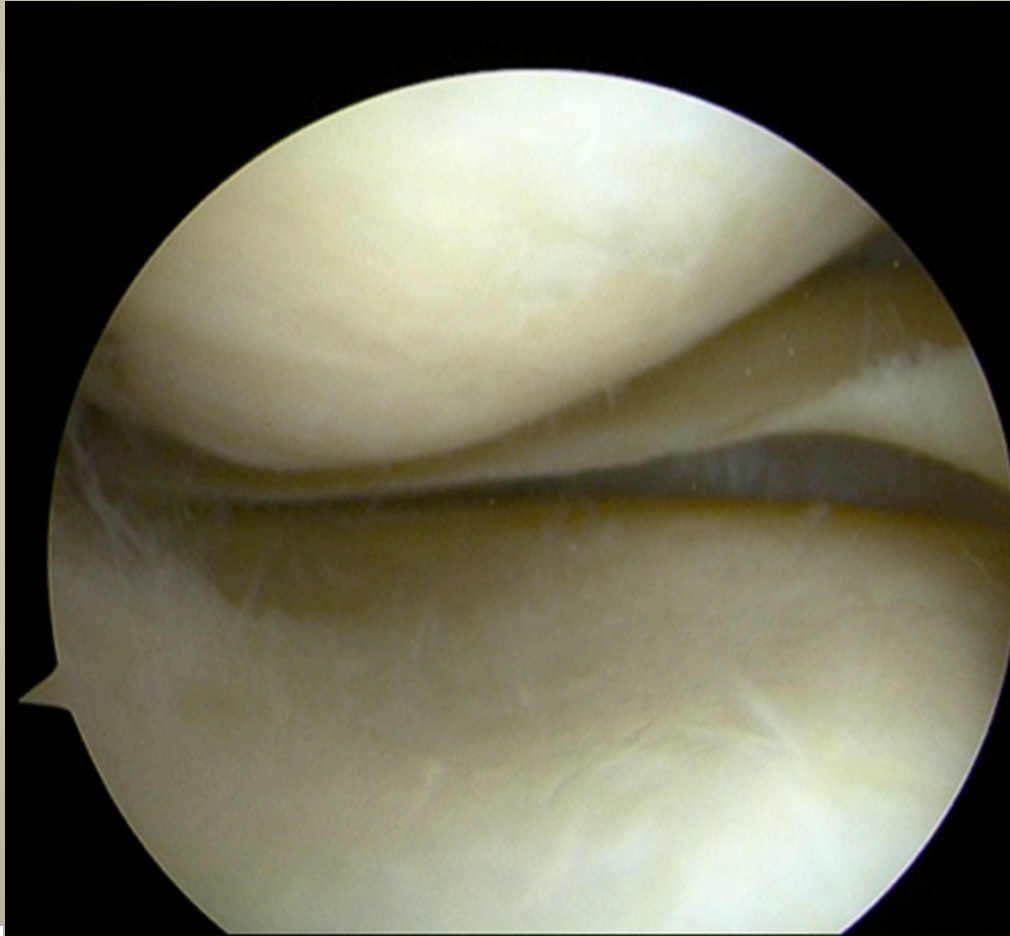
Synovitis



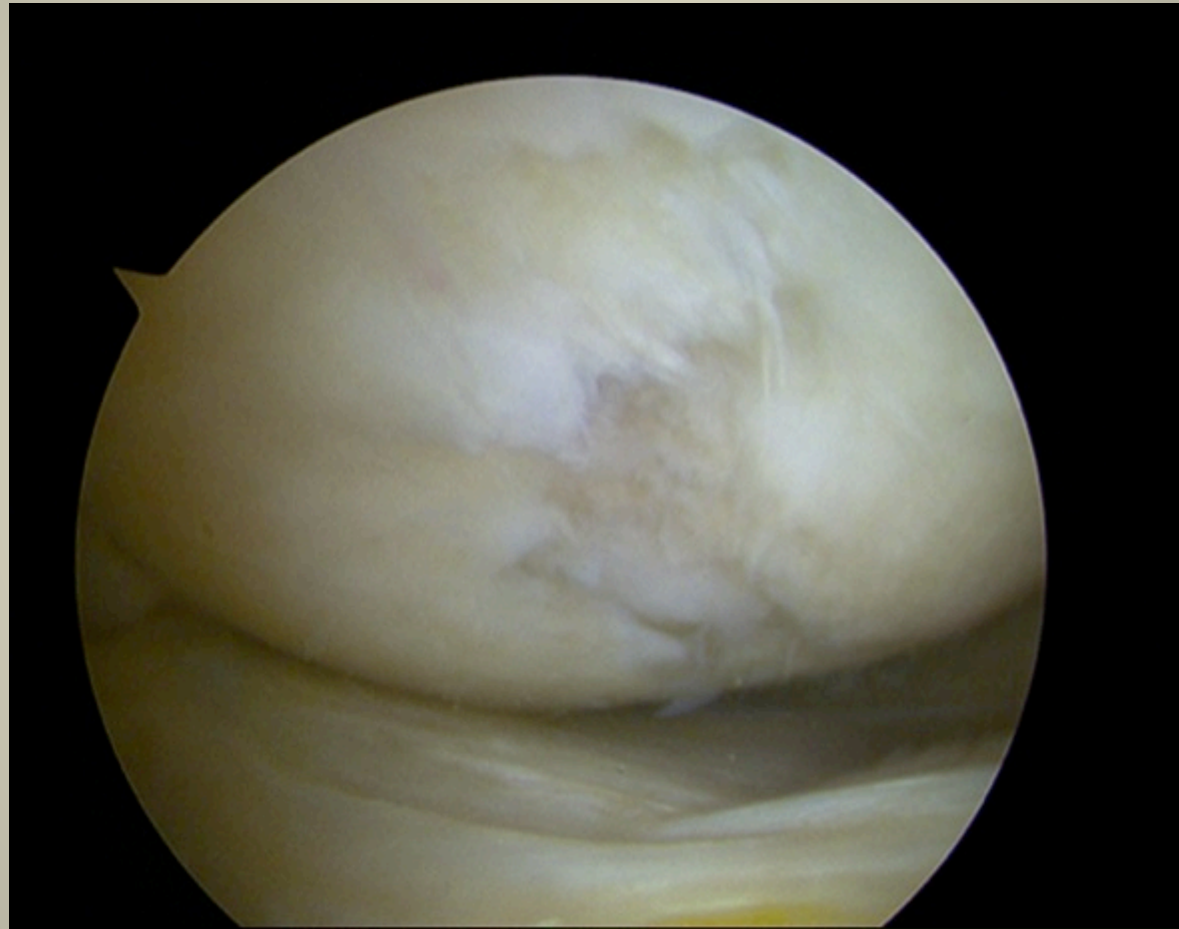
# Loose Body (removal)



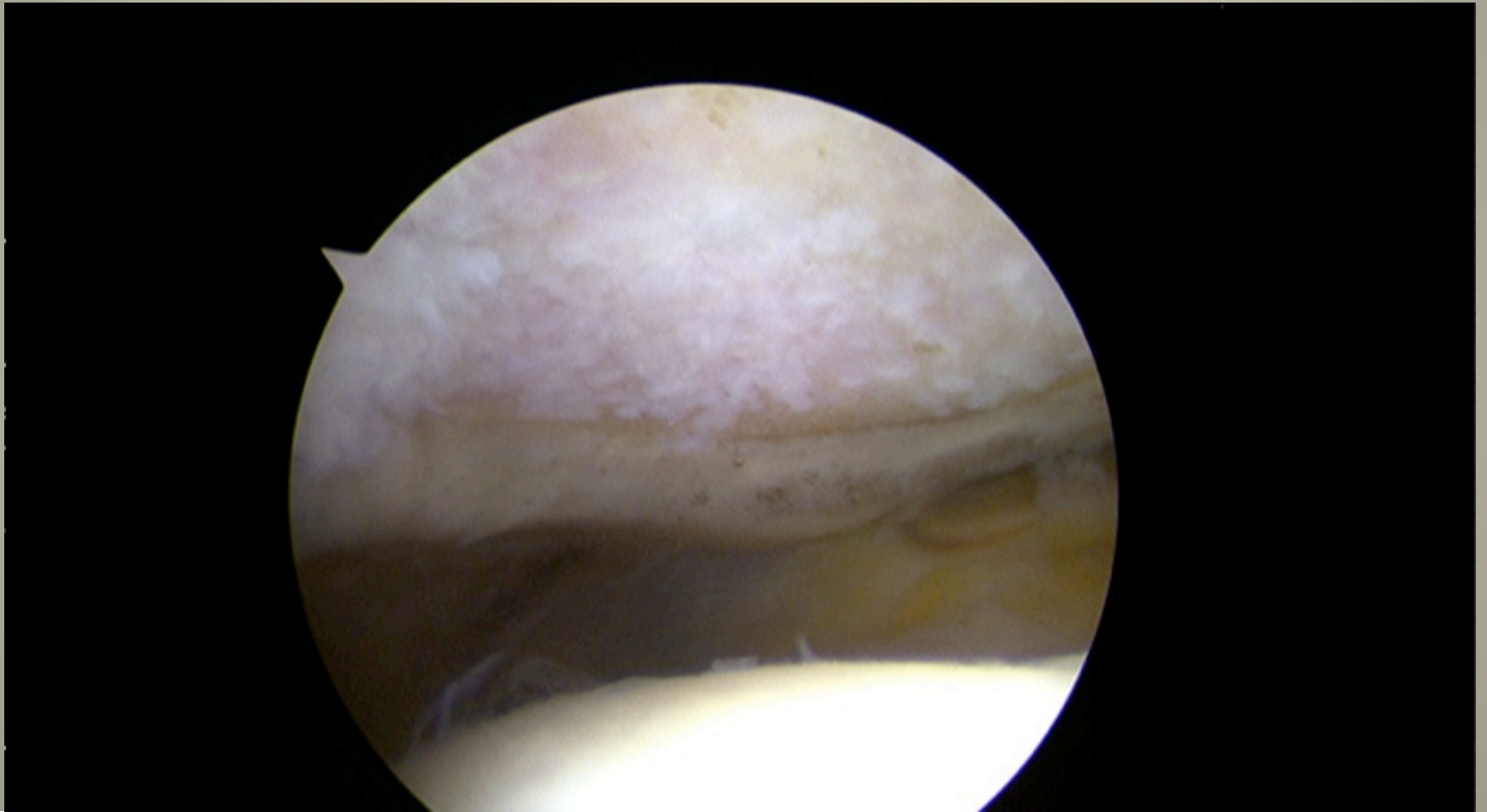
# Normal, healthy medial knee



# Lateral knee- cartilage damage



# Patella (knee cap) - no cartilage

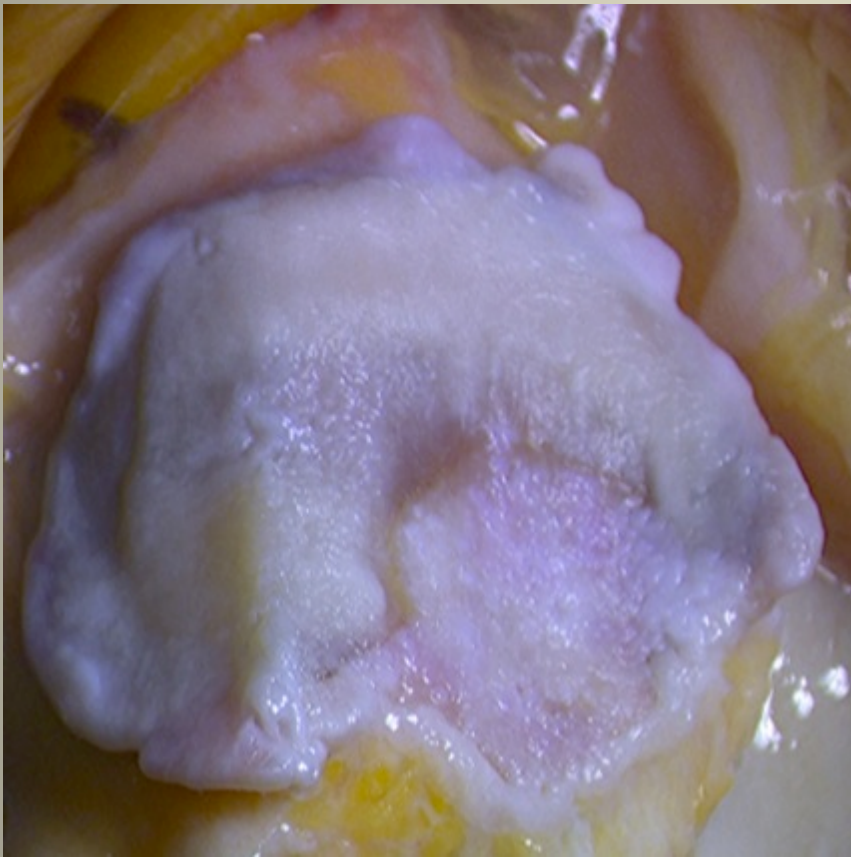




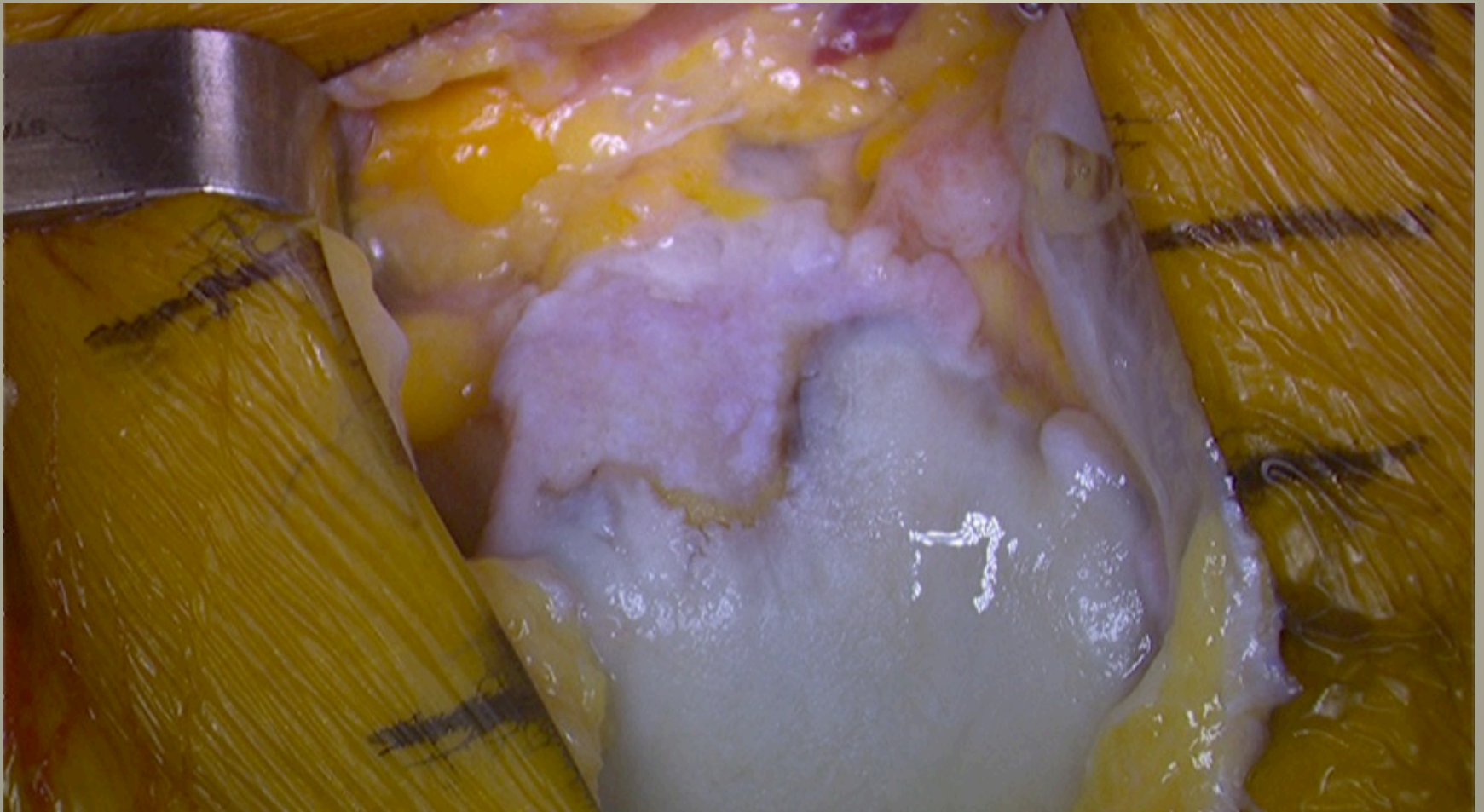
# Patella malaligned, off to side



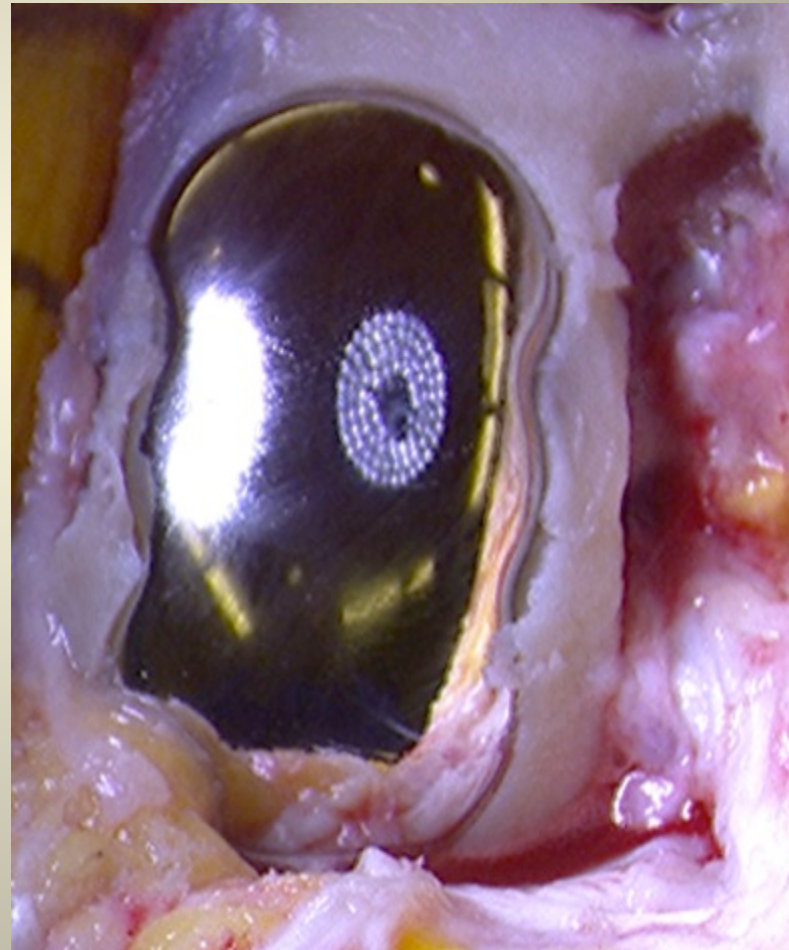
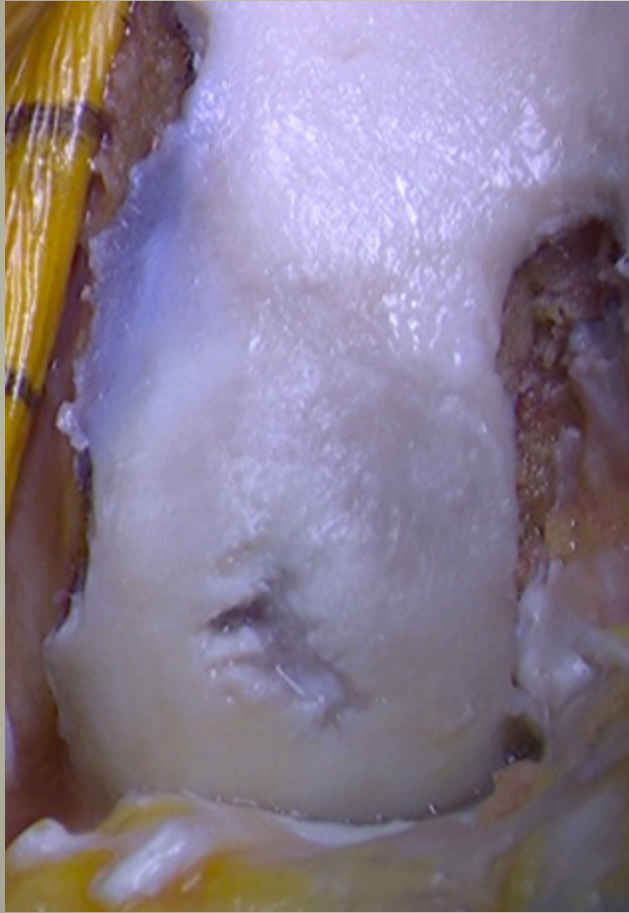
# Patella (open) before and after



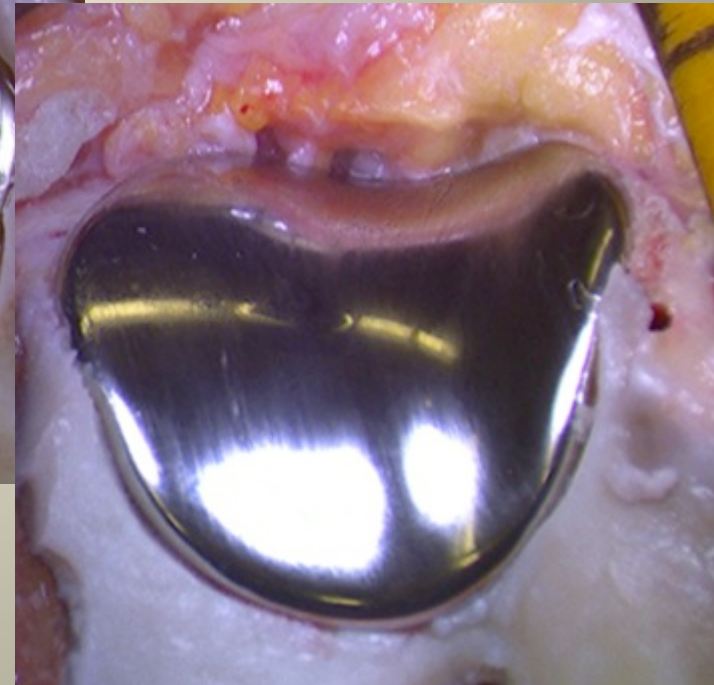
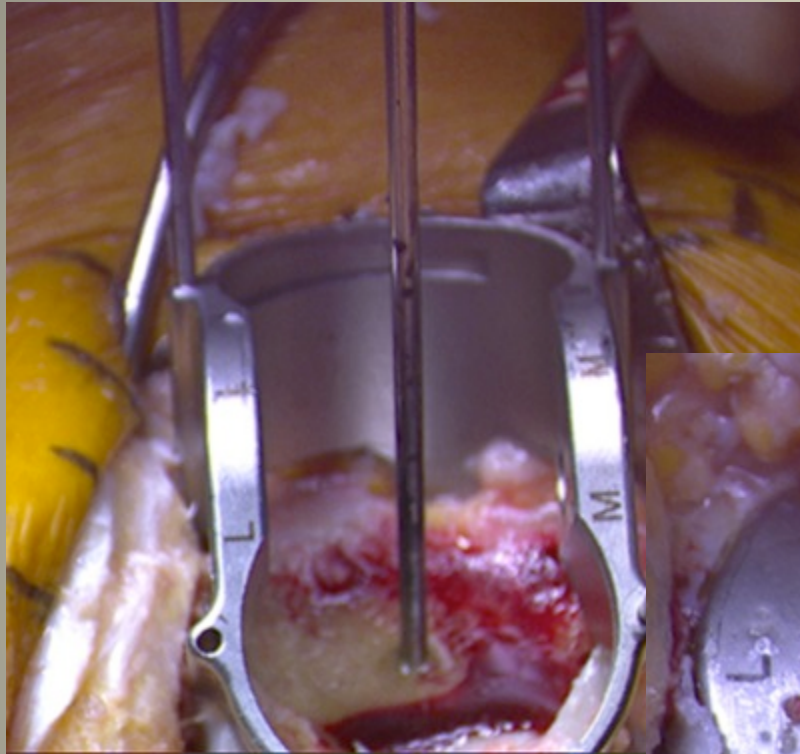
# Femoral Trochlea, no cartilage and shallow



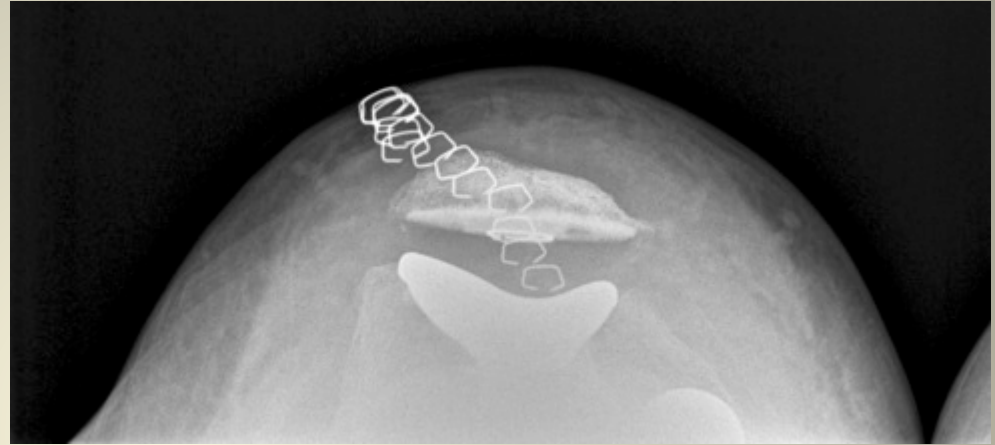
# Lateral Femur, before and after- Inlay



# Preparing the Femoral Trochlea

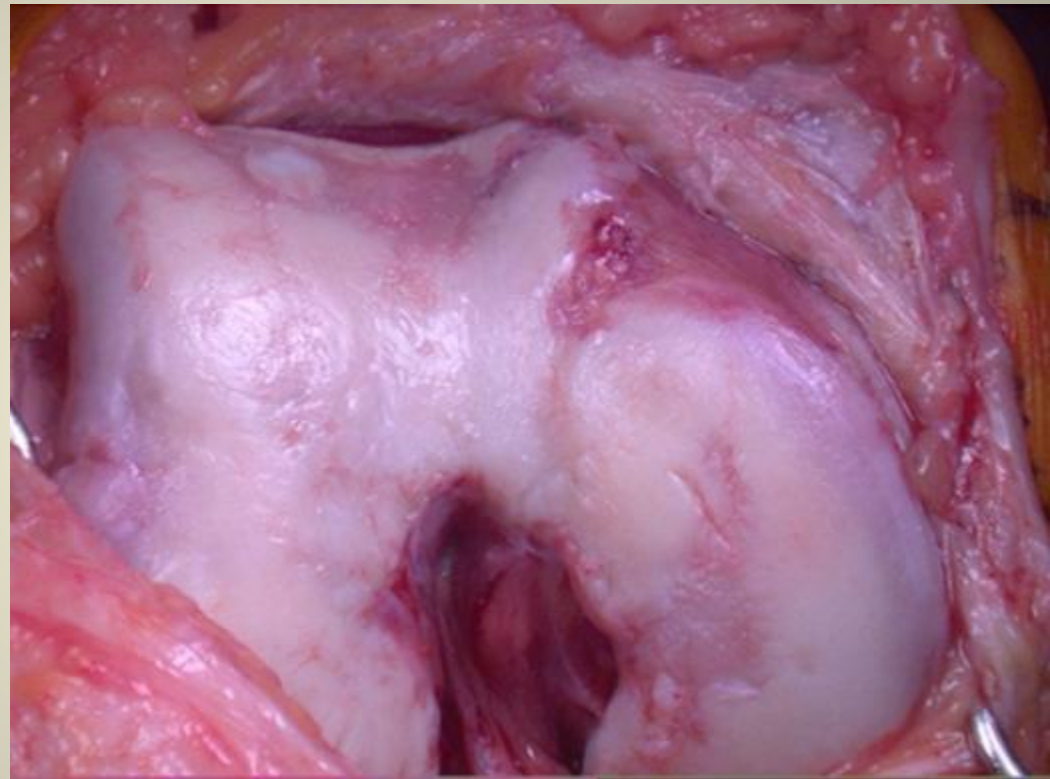


# Radiographs

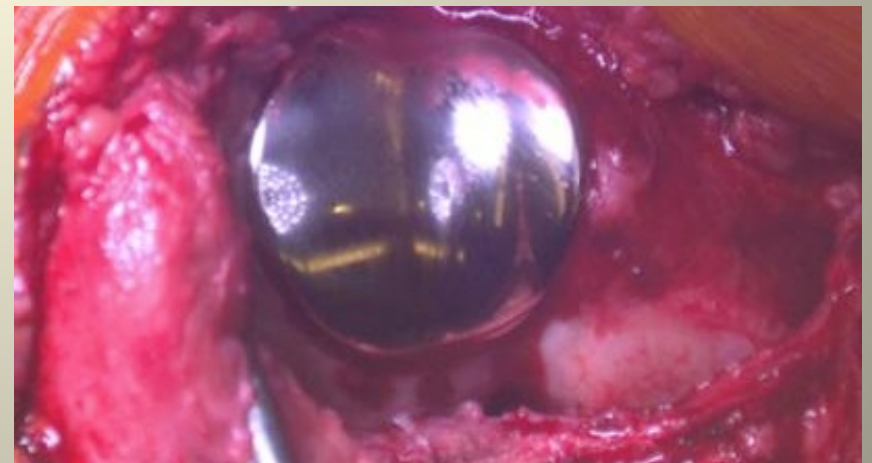
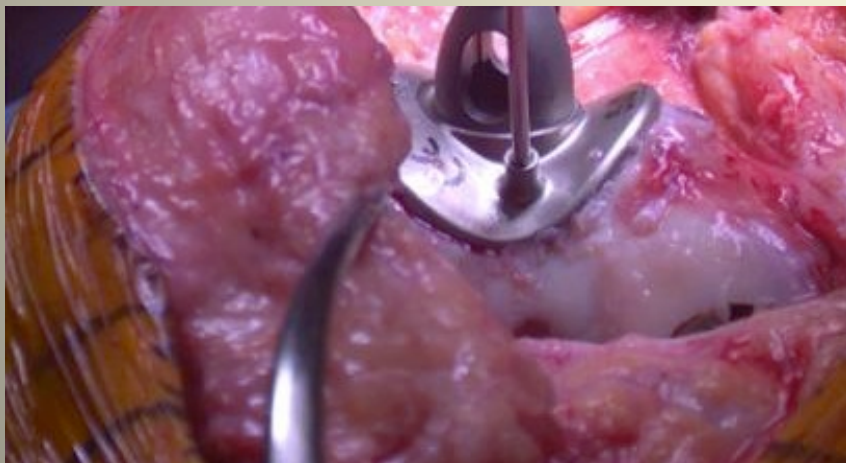
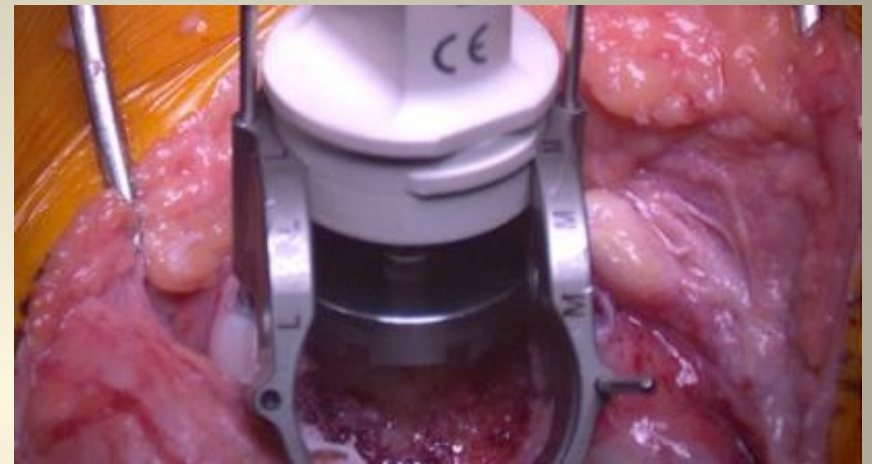


# 32 year old female rancher

- Neutral alignment
- Told she needed a TKA
- Healthy, ideal body weight

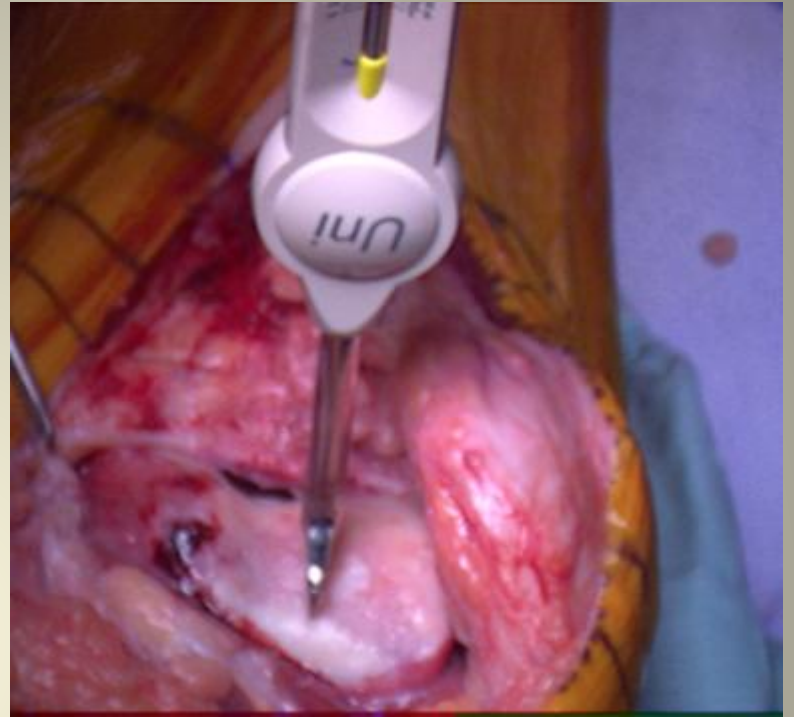


# PFJ





# MFC



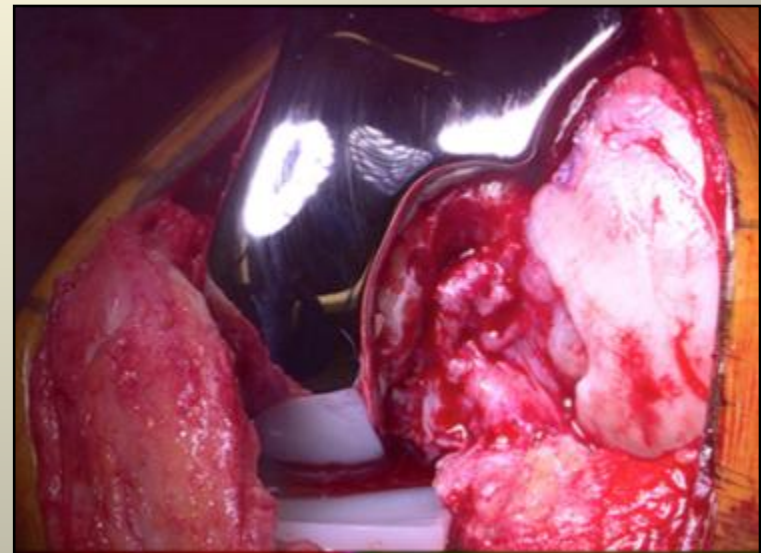
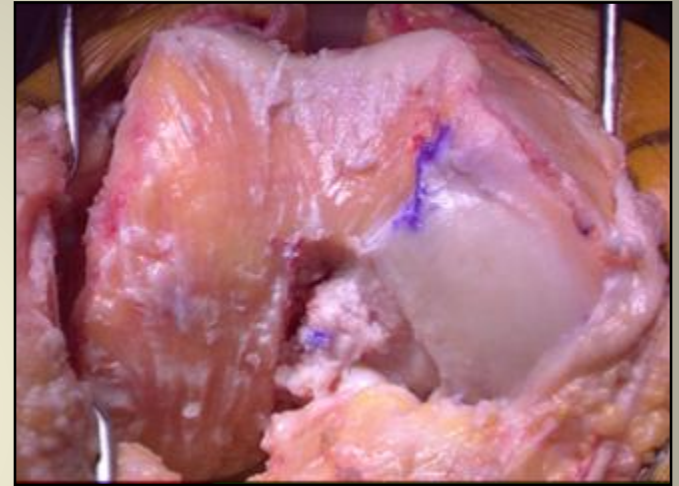
# Resurfacing & Alignment

- Must know alignment, potentially correct or accommodate with resurfacing
- Must have long leg standing films available
- Inlay does not restore joint height
- Onlay can offer more joint height restoration



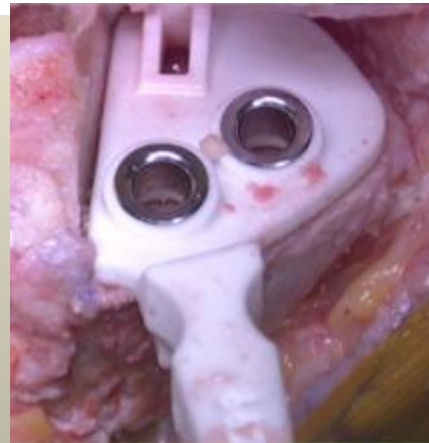
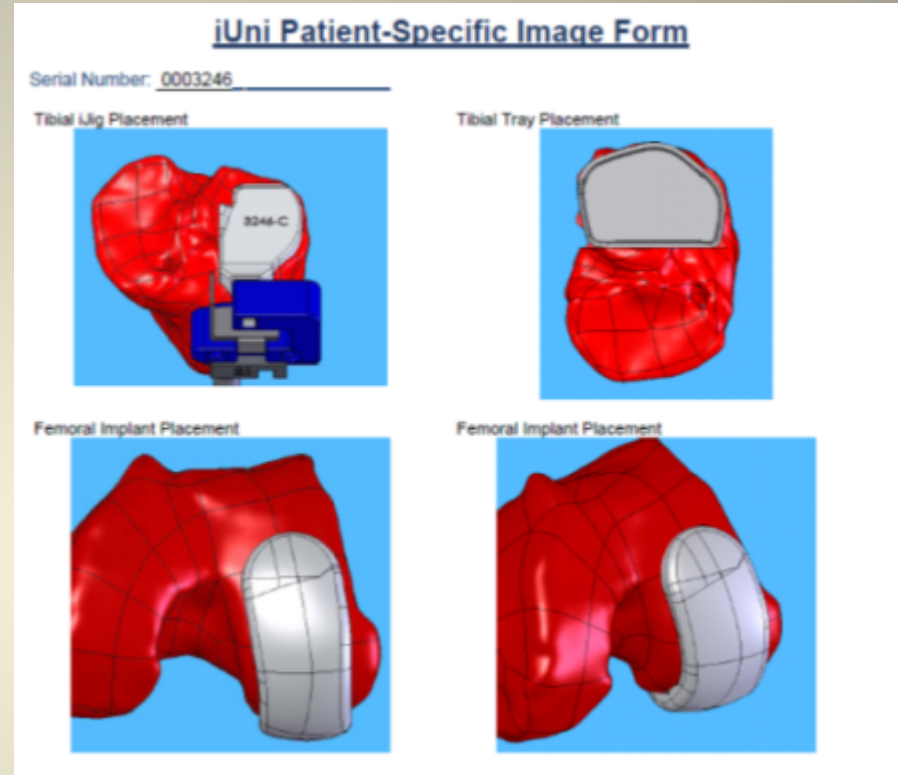
# Onlay Resurfacing Arthroplasty

- Onlay optimizes fit of implant to bone
- Onlay minimizes bone resection
- Onlay accounts for alignment and patient specific anatomy using pre-op data acquisition (CT scan)

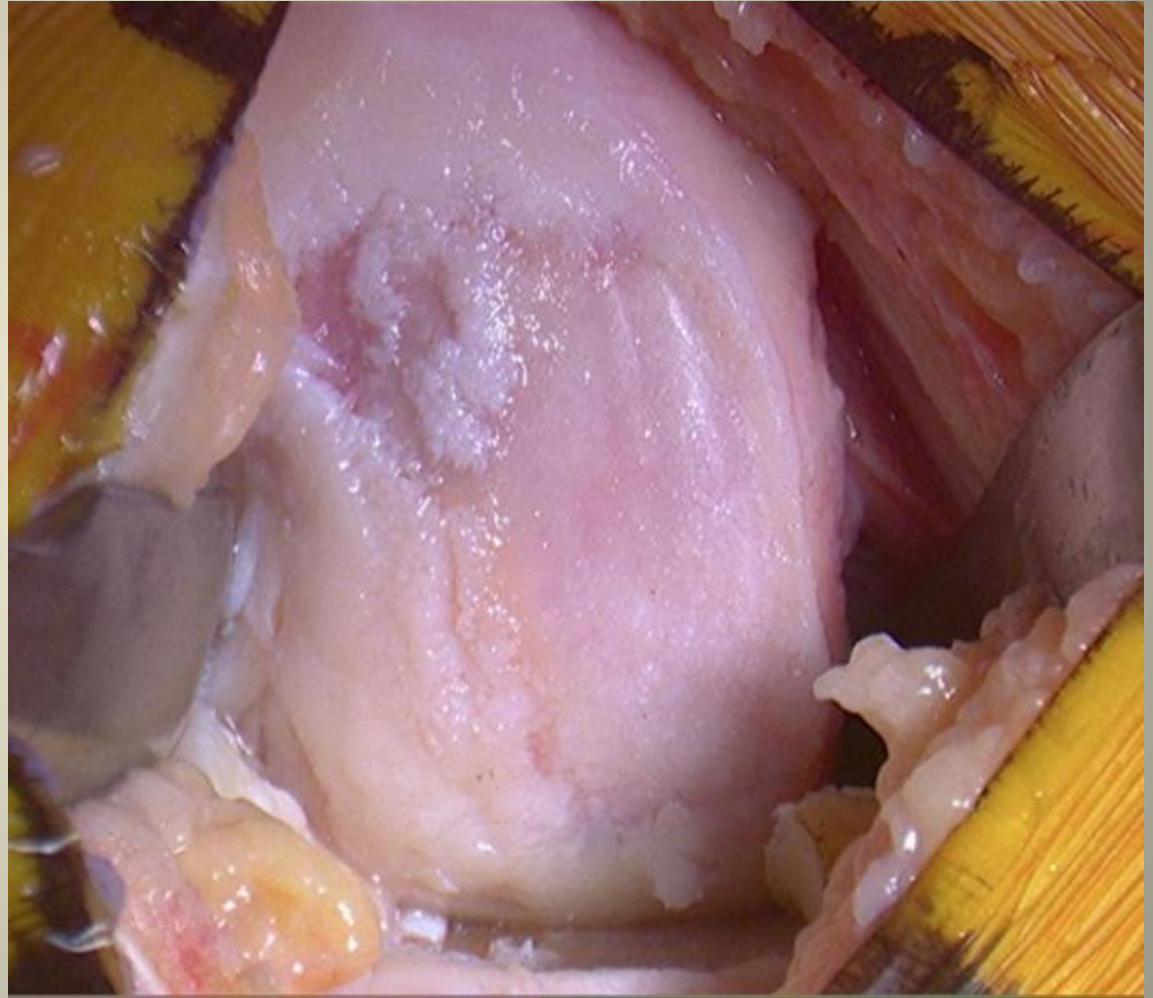


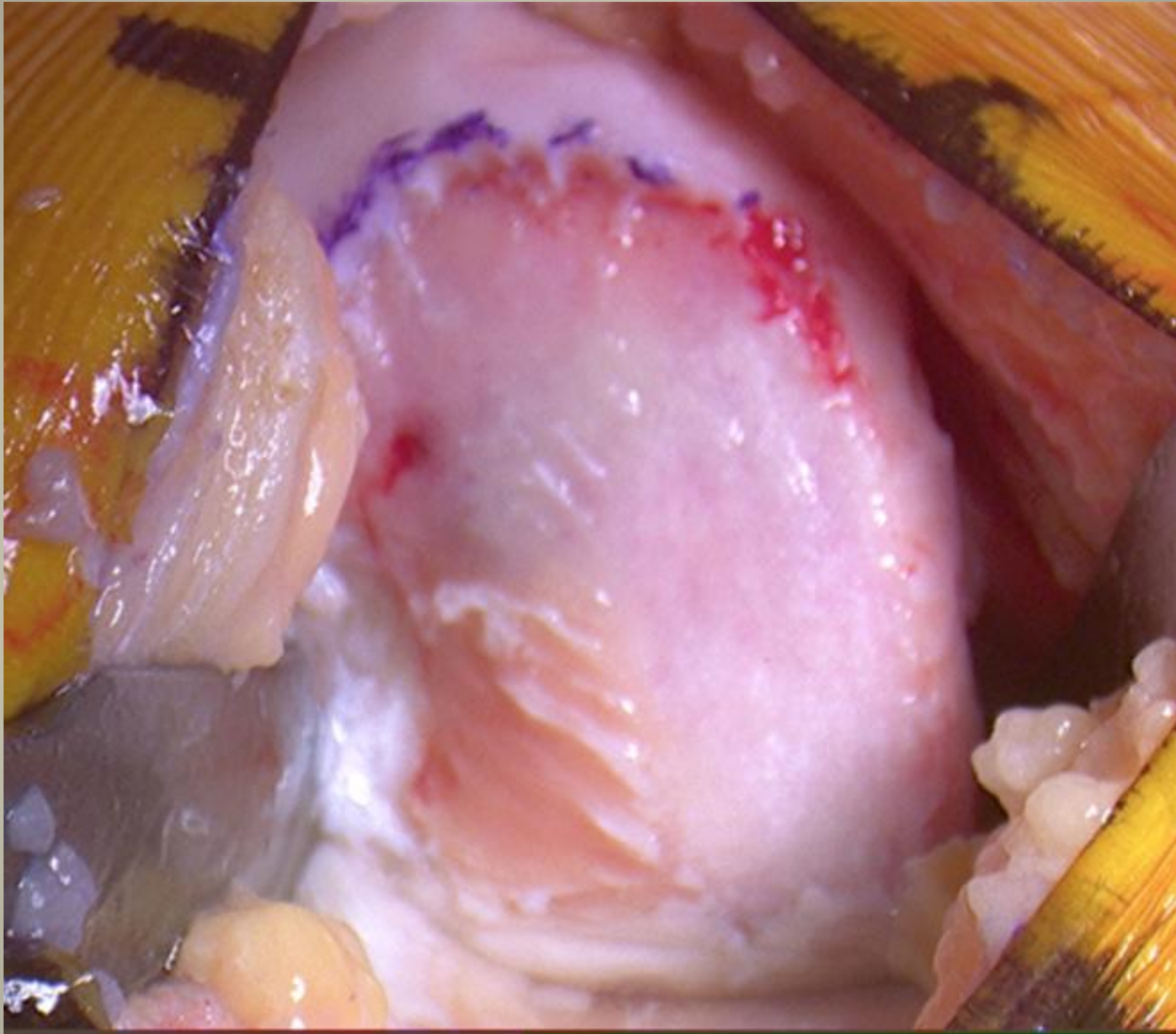
# Onlay Resurfacing

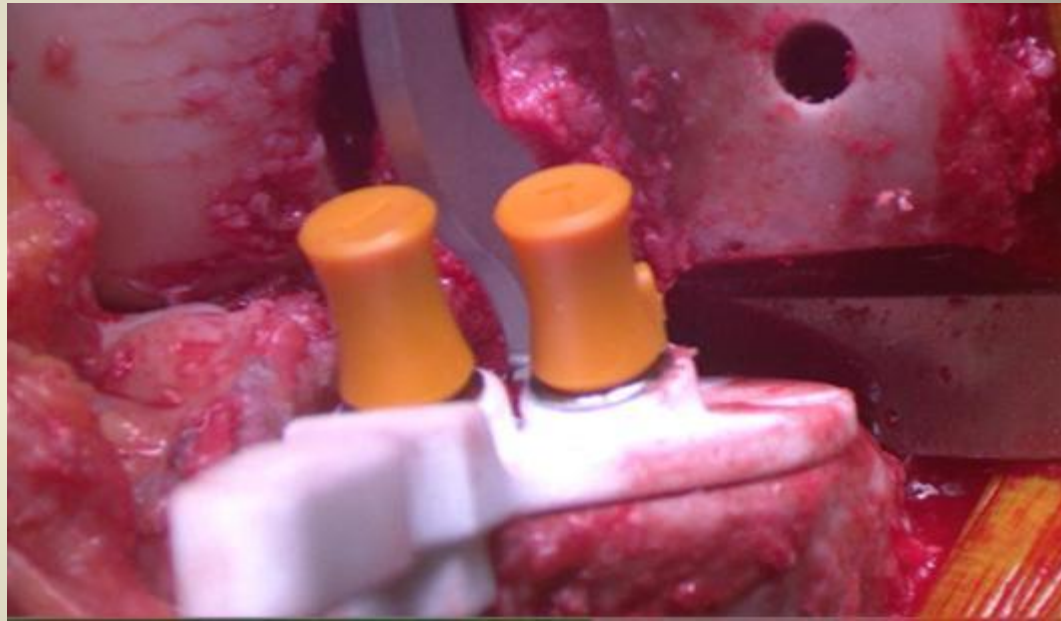
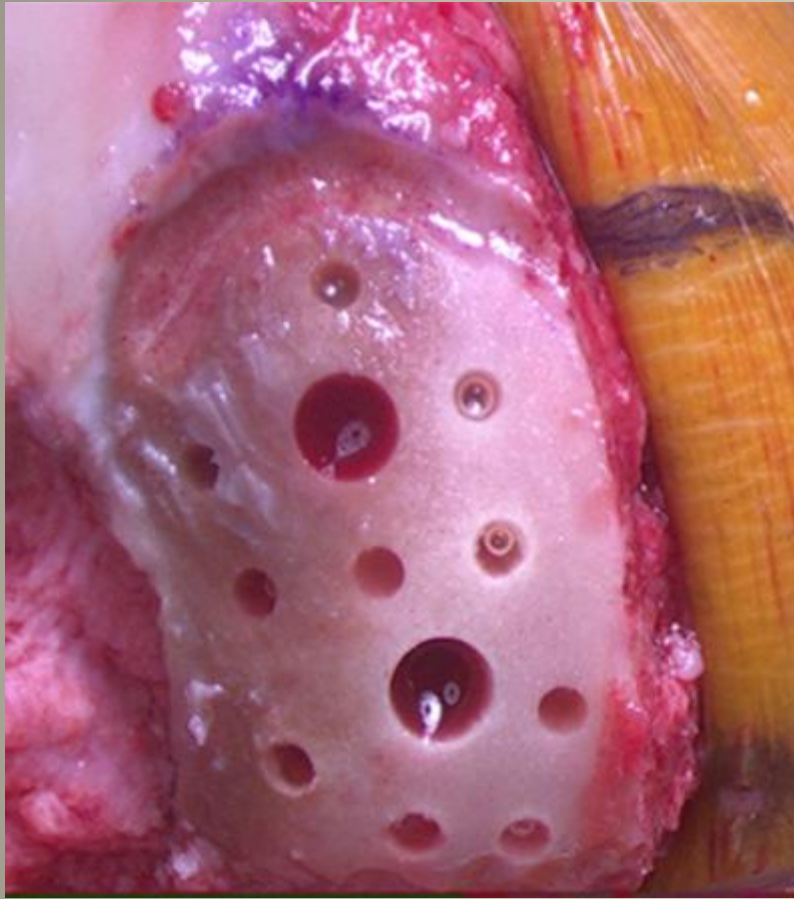
- Very little bone cut off
- Implants custom made from CT scan
- More accurate fit may increase longevity
- Accommodate morphologic variability, “odd sizes and shapes”

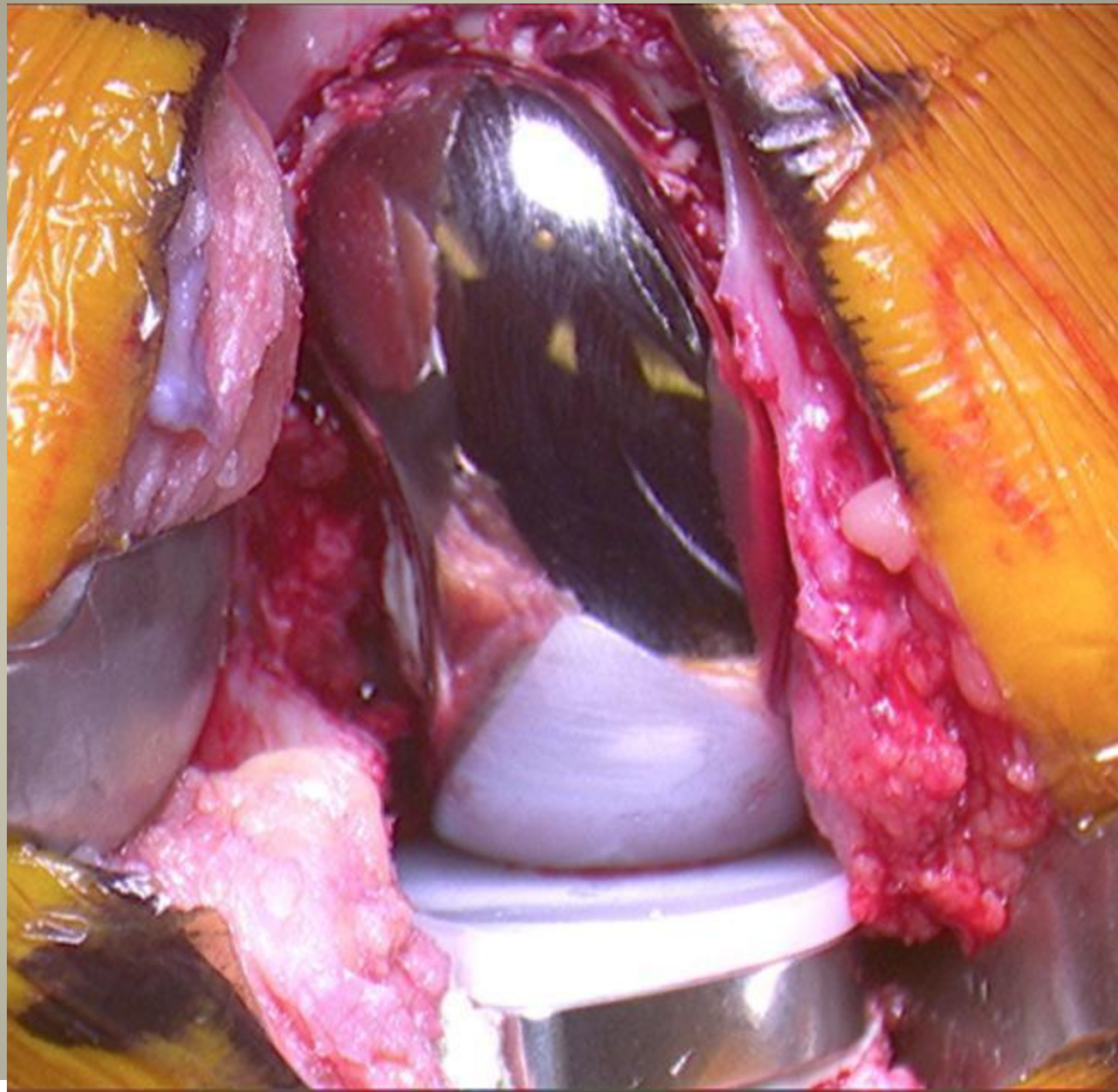


# 58 year old male - Onlay

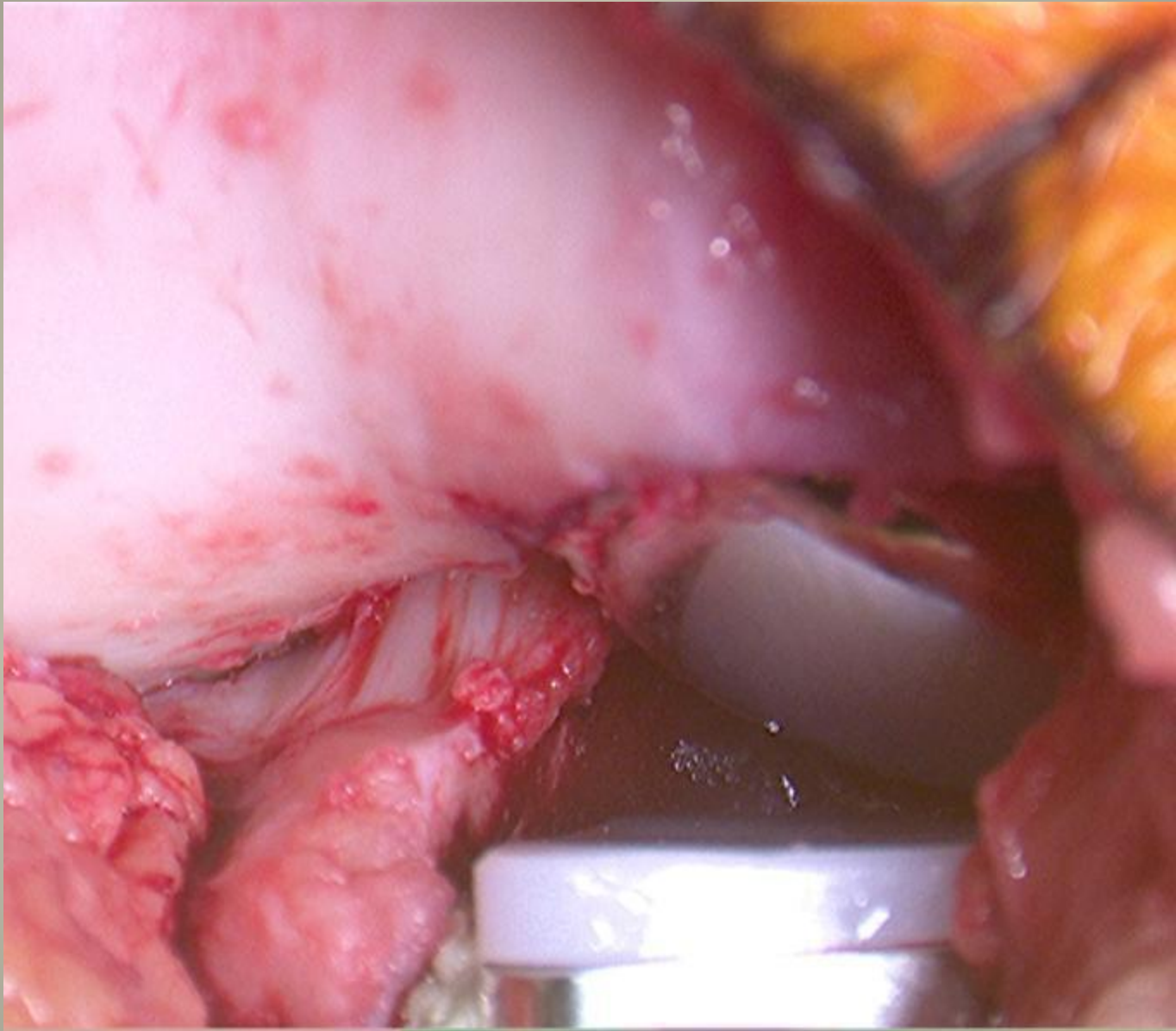






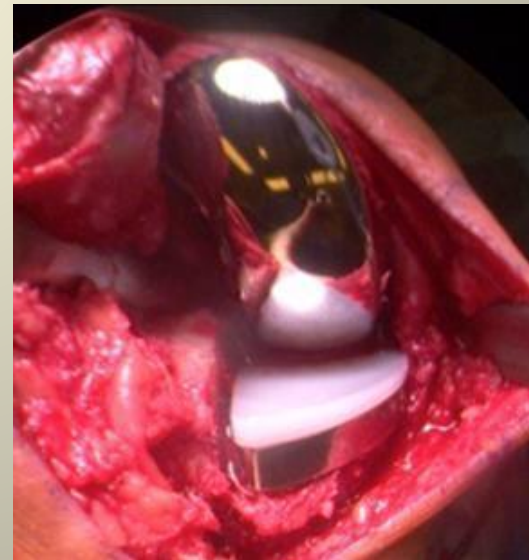






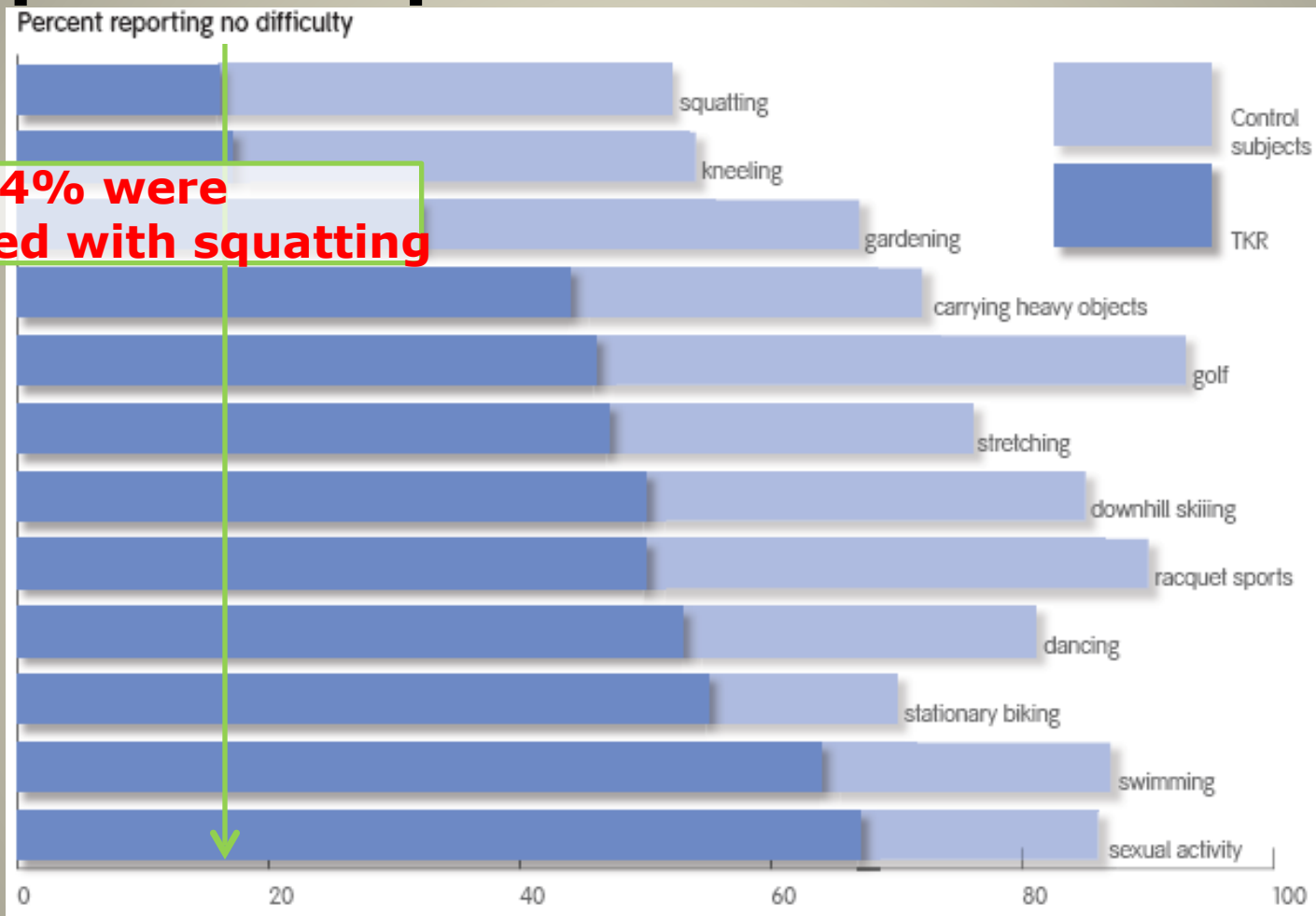
# Prosthetic Inlay and Onlay Resurfacing Procedures

- Outpatient or one night stay
- Full WB immediately
- Full ROM immediately
- Appropriate for “younger” patients and high demand boomers



# Total Knee Replacement

# Historical “standard” TKA doesn't meet patient expectations



Only 14% were satisfied with squatting

- 2 Arms (TKA v Normal Knee) appx 500 patients total
- Age and Gender matched arms

*Clin Orthop Relat Res. 2005 Feb;431:157-165: Noble PC, Gordon MJ ... Mathis KB*

# Does gait alter after traditional TKA?

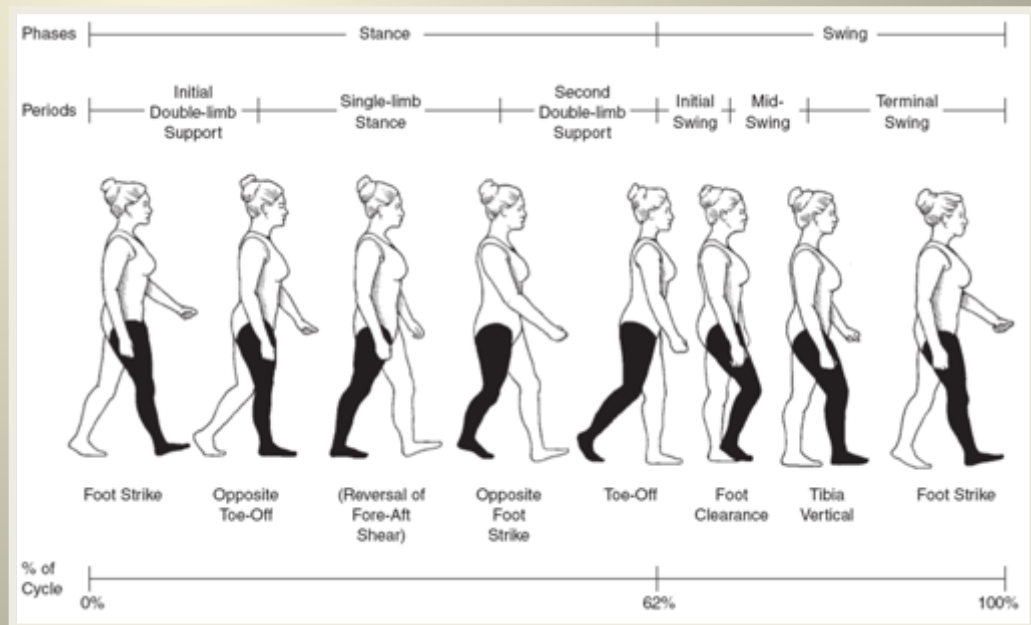
- Velocity ↓
- Stride length ↓
- Mid-stance knee flexion (quad avoidance gait)
- ↓ Max knee flexion during stance and swing phases

*Dorr, CORR 1988*

*Kramers, JOA 1997*

*Saari, Acta Orthop 2005*

*Andriacchi, JBJS-A 1982*



# What the NORMAL knee does?

## 0° (Full Extension)

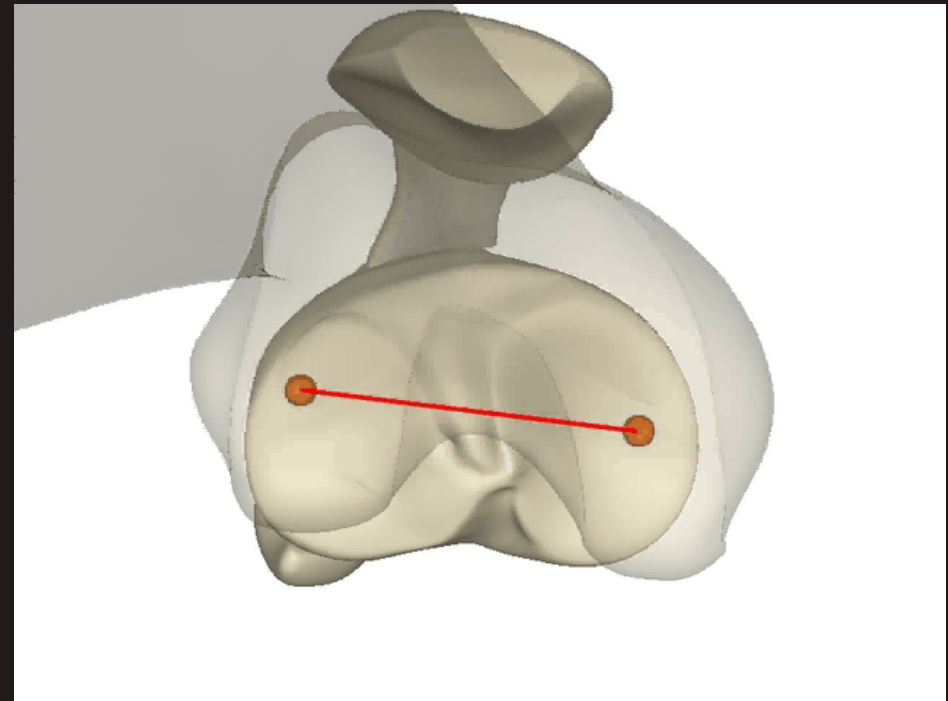
- Screw-home (5° femoral internal axial rotation)
- No posterior femoral overhang

## 1-90° (Mid Flexion)

- Medial pivot (rollback + femoral external axial rotation)
- Q-angle minimized (quad mechanism straight line)

## 90-155° (Full Flexion)

- Posterior femoral translation
- Axial rotation retained

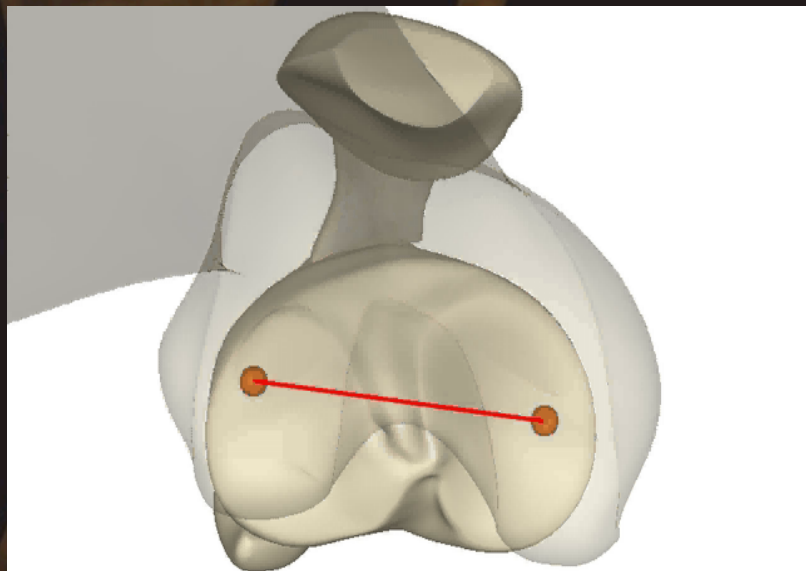


Johal P, et al. "Tibio-femoral movement in the living knee". J Biomech. 38(2): 269-76. 2005.

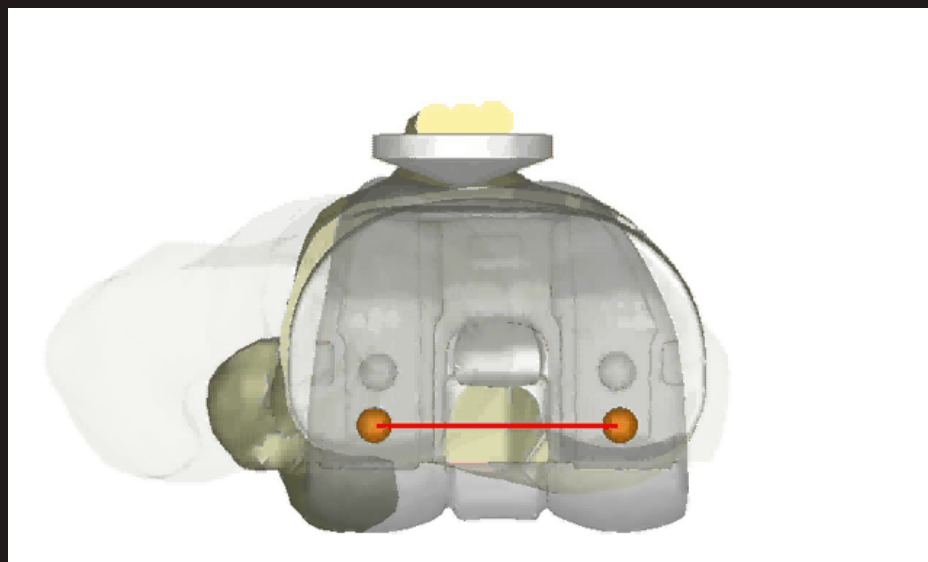
# Conventional TKA limitations

## Non-anatomic (abnormal) motion

- Paradoxical motion (anterior sliding)
- Lateral pivoting



Normal Knee



Conventional Knee - Fixed

# JOURNEY™ II BCS: **Function**

## Stability

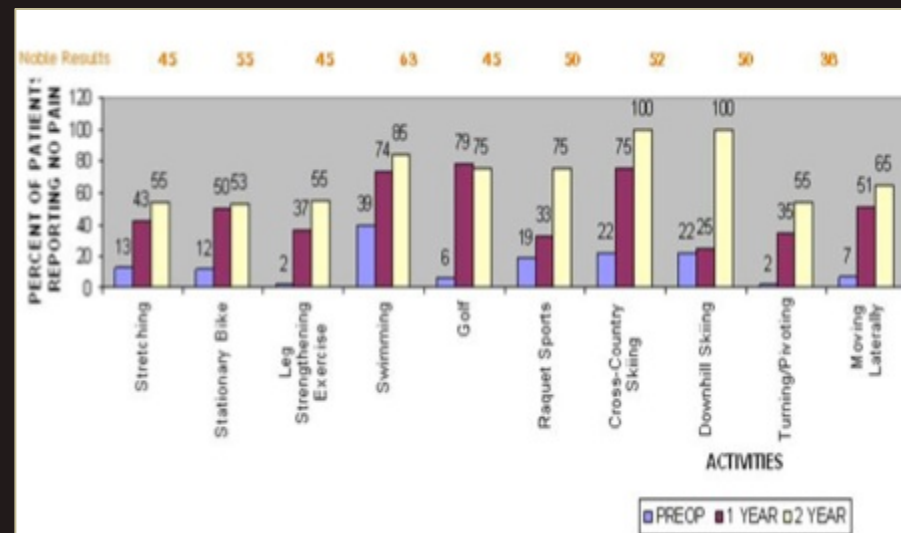
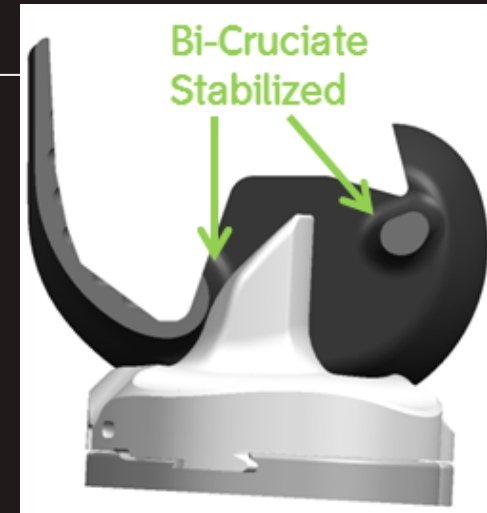
- Lachman study shows 76% restoration of normal A-P stability (Brink)

## Strength

- EMG study shows recovery of normal extensor/flexor muscle groups (Catani/Lester)

## Satisfaction

- Noble questionnaire highlights key improvements of patient satisfaction





# JOURNEY™ II TKA: **Motion**

## Deep Flexion:

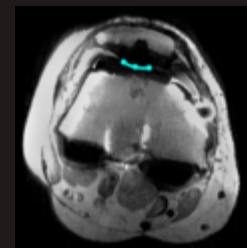
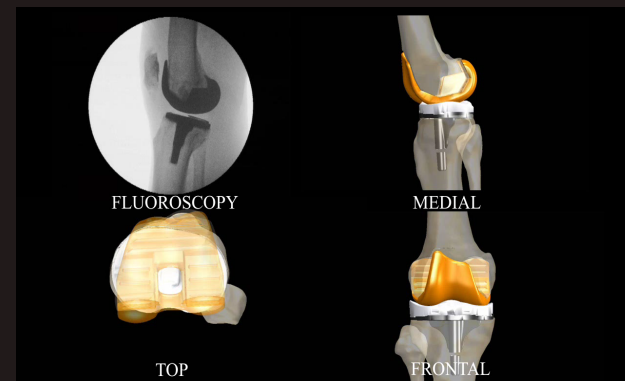
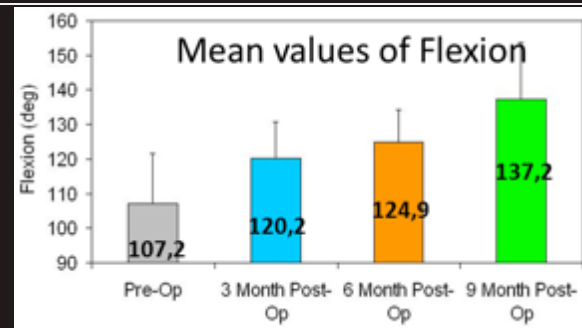
- Average flexion mid-130 degrees

## Kinematics:

- FDA Claim for Normal Motion (Only System)
- Femoro-Tibial Kinematic studies show normal rollback and rotation

## Patello-Femoral Kinematics:

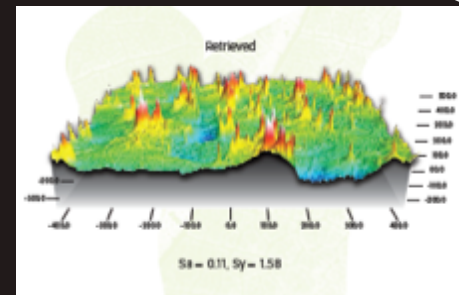
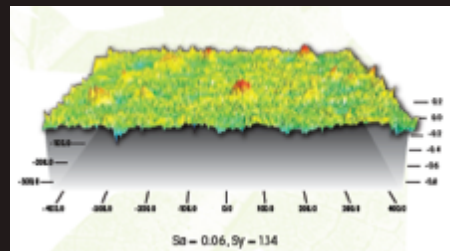
- Patello-Femoral Kinematic study display normal PF contact, shift, and tilt (Ries)



# JOURNEY<sup>™</sup> II BCS: **Durability**

## Wear:

- 83% less surface roughness (OXINIUM<sup>™</sup>)
- Industry leading bearing couple (VERILAST<sup>™</sup>)



## Metal Sensitivity:

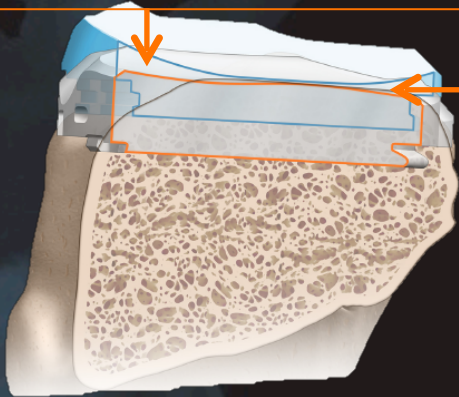
- Zirconium is a nearly inert material that has not reported to induce immune reactions



# PHYSIOLOGICAL MATCHING™

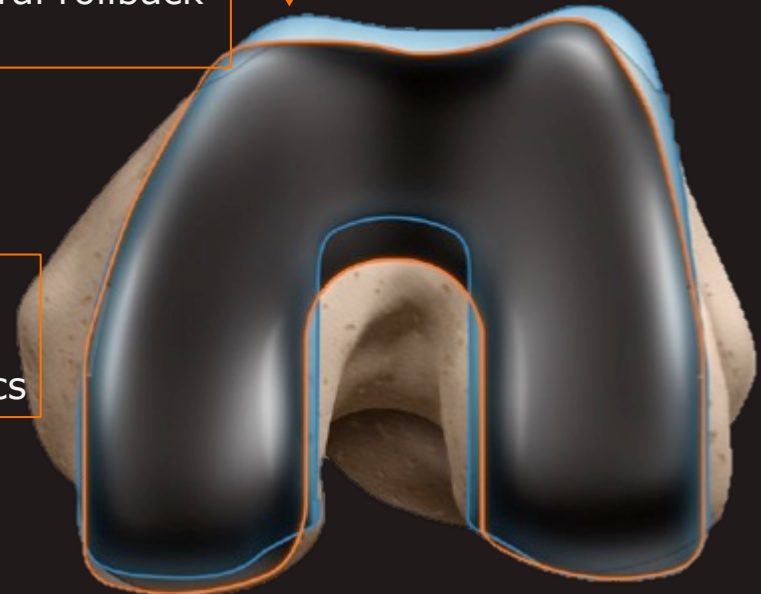
Restoring anatomy and motion

**Lateral:**  
Smaller anterior lip allows screw-home

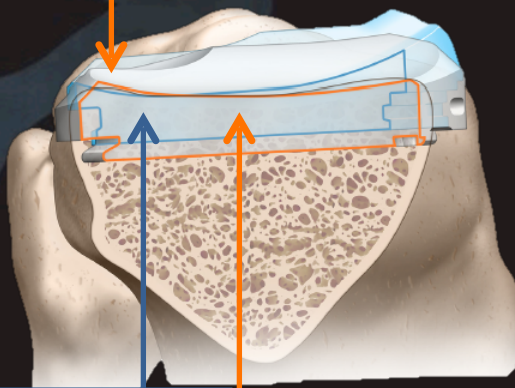


Normal convexity provides anatomic lateral femoral rollback and external rotation

**Femur:**  
Anatomic, asymmetric flange prevents overstuffing the patello-femoral compartment



**Medial:**  
Prominent posterior medial lip provides stability and promotes normal kinematics



Restores anatomic 3° distal and posterior femoral line providing more normal ligament strain and patello-femoral tracking

Normal A/P sulcus position prevents paradoxical motion

Conventional A/P Sulcus

# PHYSIOLOGICAL MATCHING™: Stability Throughout a Range of Motion

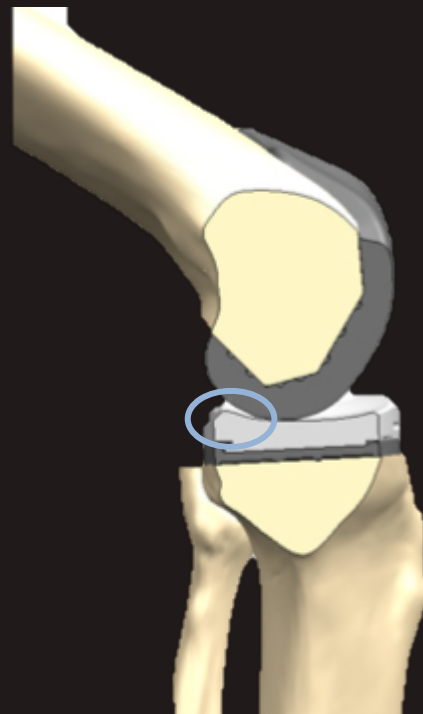
0° → 0° - 20° → 20° - 60° → 60° - 155°



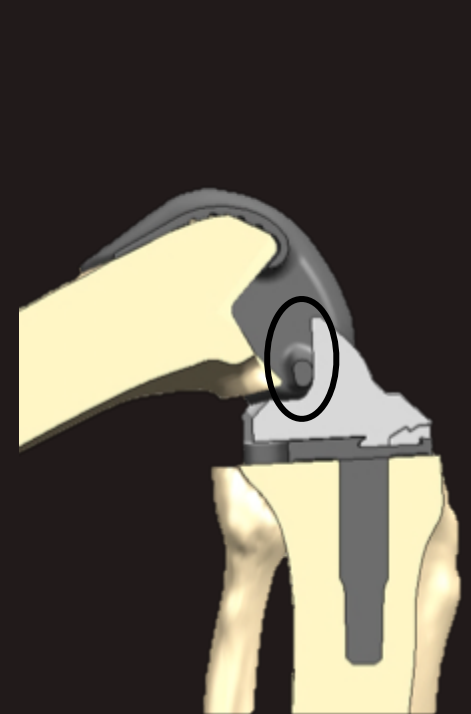
Mid-line Sulcus



Anterior Cam



Posterior Medial Lip/Horn



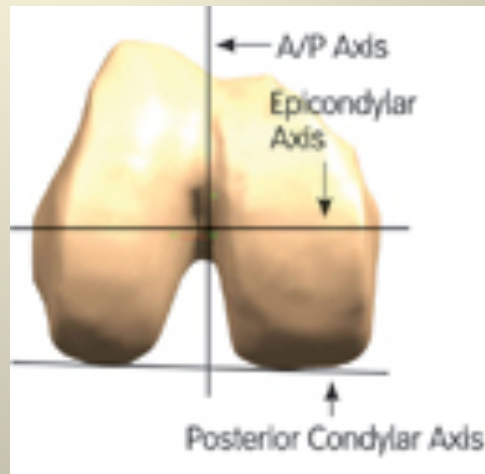
Posterior Cam

# Updating Traditional TKA with Visionair

- Yield precise data about bone shape , size and alignment
- Alignment, sizing and intended corrections can be precisely calculated preoperatively
- This digital information can be used to plan, create cutting guides and manufacture implants
- Increases precision
- Increases efficiency by: decreasing OR time, instruments, and inventory
- May lessen or obviate the need for intraoperative navigation systems
- **Saves time and money while potentially making outcomes more predictable and ultimately better.**

# Updating Traditional TKA- VISIONAIR

- Pre-op templated cutting guides/blocks
- Avoid/minimize intraoperative intra and extra medullary alignment guides
- These traditional guides can be used as “double-check”



# Summary

- **Cartilage Restoration (biologics)**
  - For younger patients with the joint maintained
- **Inlay Resurfacing**
  - For joints that are not collapsed, but biologics won't work
- **Onlay Resurfacing**
  - For joints with loss of height in 1 or 2 compartments
- **Kinematic Total Joint**
  - For 2 or 3 compartment cartilage loss, motion loss and instability

# *Closing thoughts.....Cartilage Restoration and Joint Resurfacing*

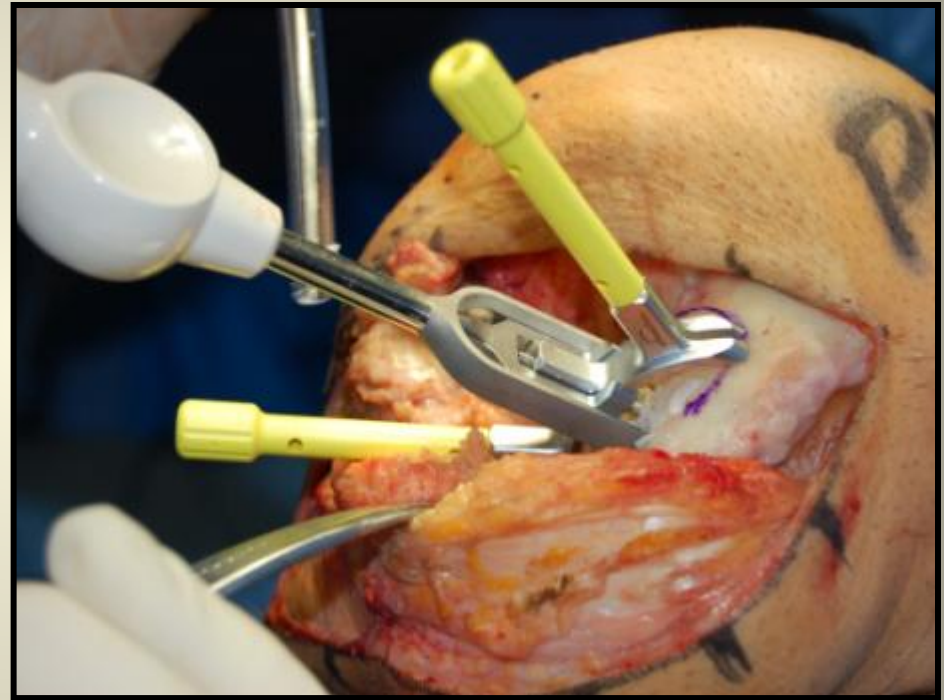
- Custom solutions for each individual
- Retain future options - as much as possible
  - Resurfacing may be a bridging procedure
- Maximize Outcomes
  - Equal, or better than traditional treatments
- Offering additional options to patients that may previously have had few alternatives





# Future Trends

- “Geographic” , biologic , or large area contoured resurfacing for damaged joints
- Combining biologics with prosthetics
- Enhanced biomaterials for resurfacing implants, nanotechnology
- Decreasing the time and costs associated with patient specific implants and instruments
- Both patient demand and cost containment will drive the need for more precise, less invasive joint resurfacing



*Thank You*

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