

# Inlay Resurfacing Arthroplasty

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# OUTLINE

- Perspective on resurfacing
- Introduction of Inlay Arthroplasty Concept
  - Biomechanical Basis
- Knee CAP
  - HemiCAP, UniCAP, PF
  - Indications
  - Technique
  - Cases



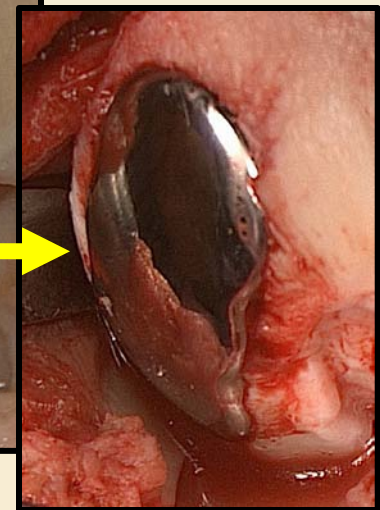
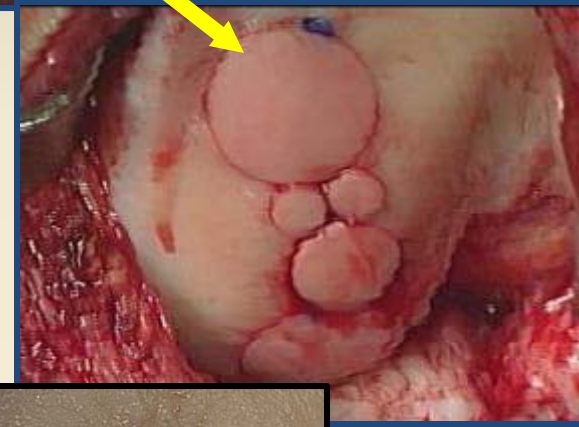
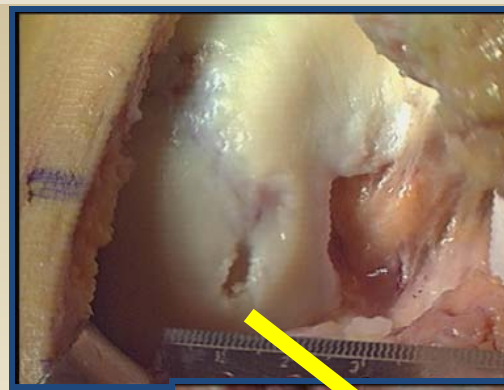
# Joint Resurfacing

A wide realm between.....



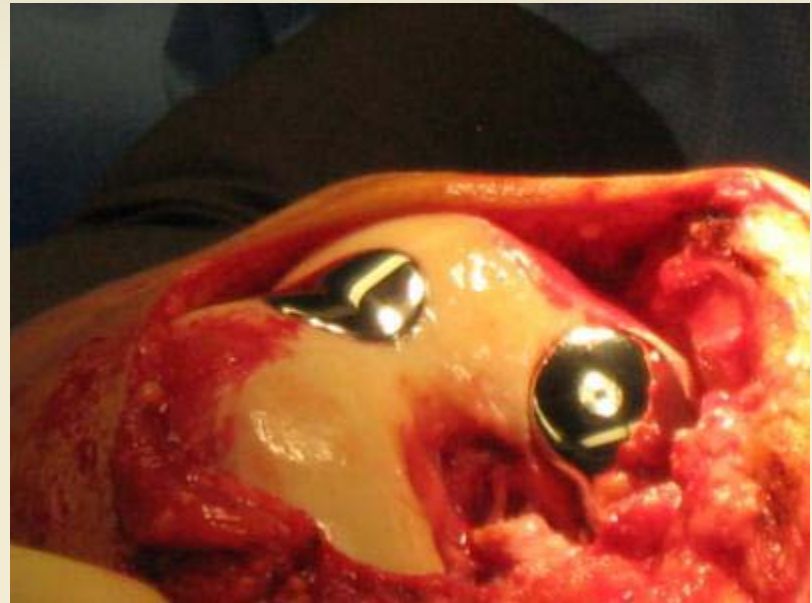
# Goals: Cartilage Restoration & Joint Resurfacing

- Relieve pain
- Restore functional
- Improve Mechanics
- Long lasting
- Prevent or Limit Future Degenerative Changes
- Retain Options for younger or more active individuals



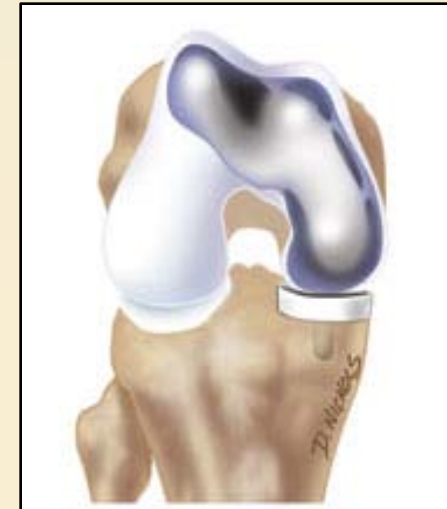
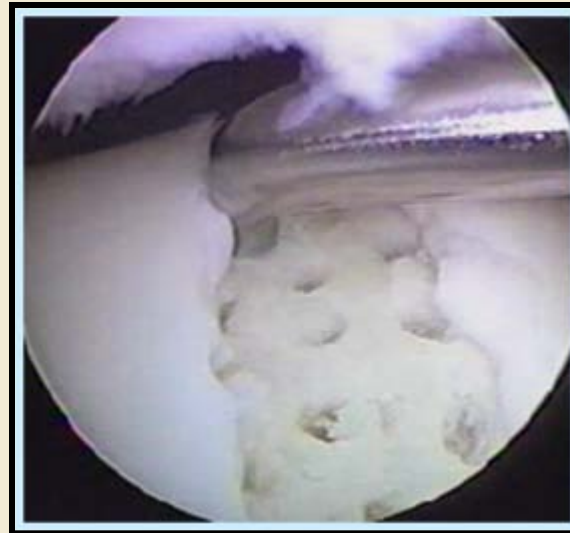
# *Theme* of Minimally Invasive Joint Restoration

- Spectrum of Pathology
- Individualize according to the specific patient
- Wide array of treatment options
- Biologic Restoration in youth, when possible
- Appropriate Minimally Invasive Prostheses
- Continually incorporating new technologies



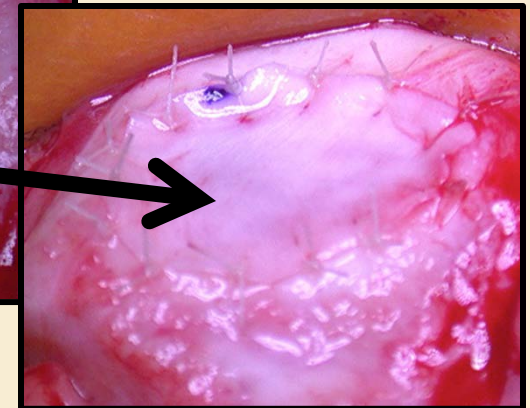
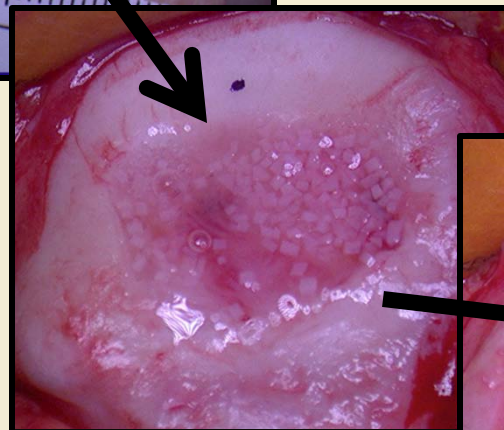
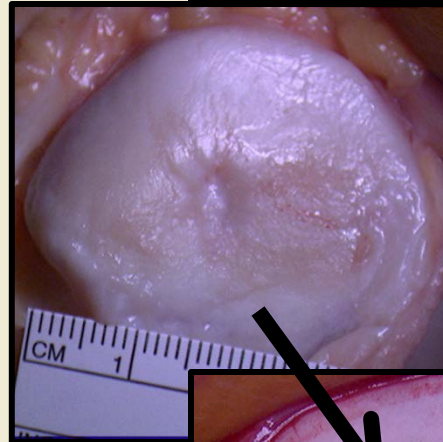
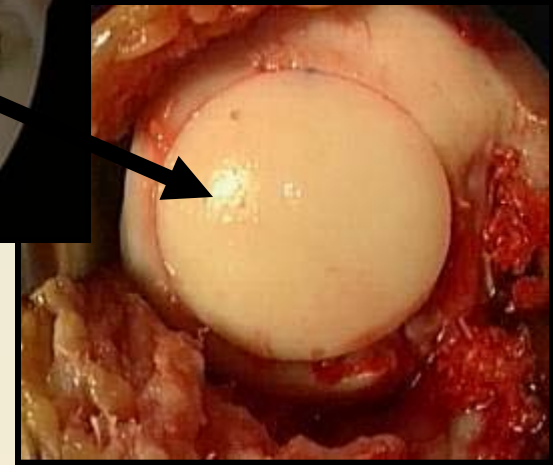
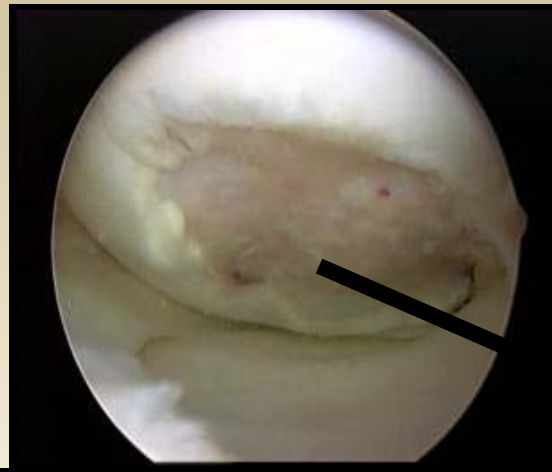
# Cartilage Restoration and Joint Resurfacing Treatments: ...an evolving continuum of options

- Marrow stimulation
- Biological restoration
  - Biologics
  - Bio-synthetics/scaffolds
  - Modulated therapy
  - Cellular therapy
- Joint Resurfacing
  - Prosthetic resurfacing
  - Micro-invasive
  - Bio-elements
  - Inlay Arthroplasty
  - Onlay Arthroplasty
  - Total Joint



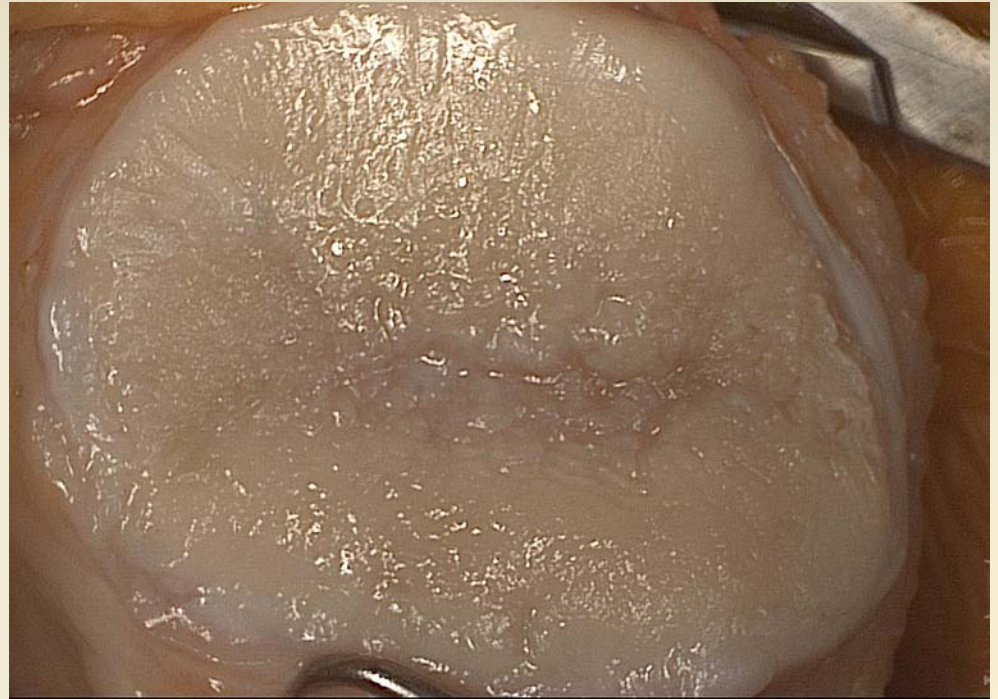
# Biological Options

- Autologous Chondrocytes
  - ACI
  - MACI
- Osteochondral Grafts
  - Autogenous
  - Allogeneic
- Chondral grafts
- Biologically Active Scaffolds



# Transitional thinking from biologics to prosthetics

- Age, health
- Pathology
  - Kissing lesions
  - Joint “out of round”
- Comorbidities
  - Health
  - Same joint
    - Stability, alignment, meniscus



Inverted patella 31 year old



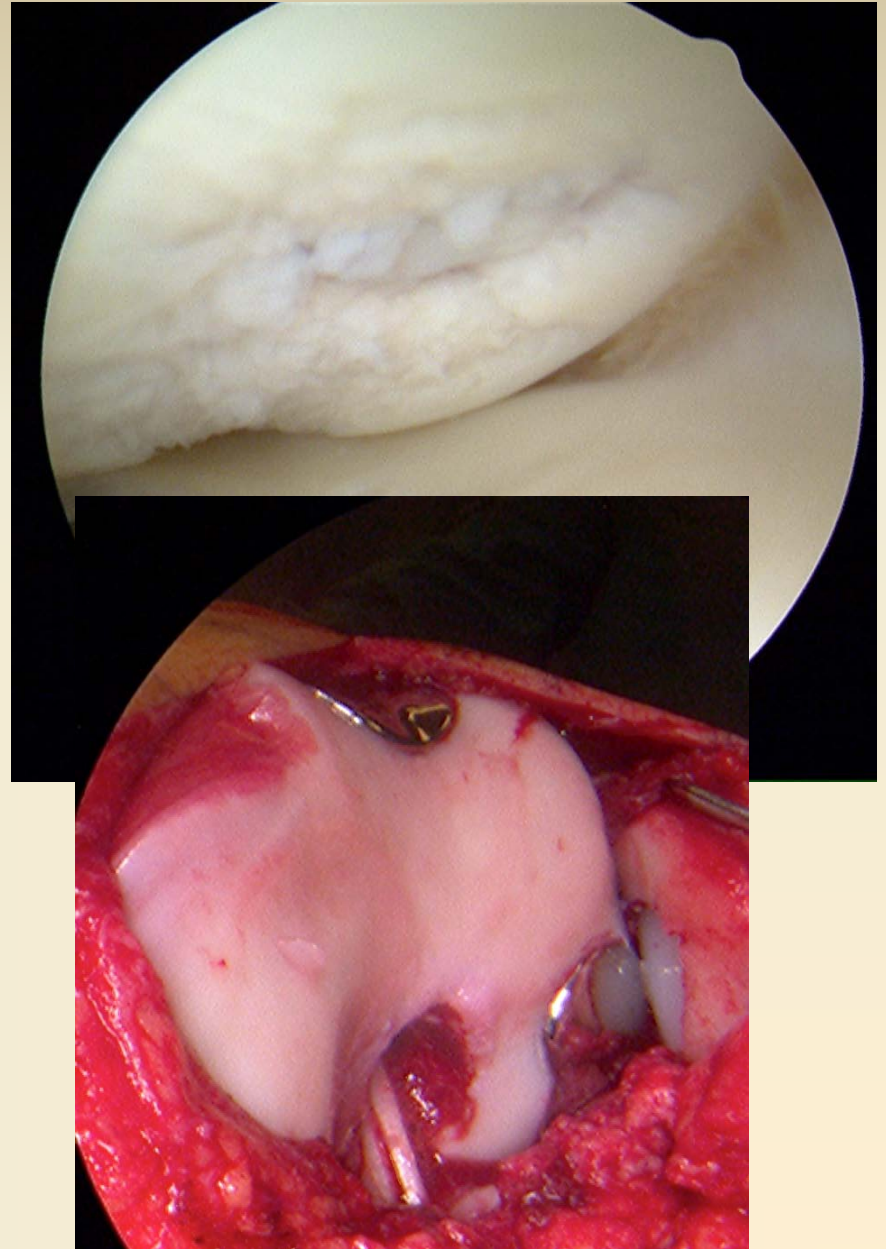
# *Mandates associated with* Minimally Invasive Joint Resurfacing

- Minimize Perioperative morbidity
- Retain future options – as possible
- Maximize Outcomes – Equal, or better than traditional treatments



# Anatomical Reconstruction

- Concave and convex geometric surfaces – complicated curvatures
- Intraoperative articular mapping involves measuring/replicating complex surface configurations
- Inlay Arthroplasty allows for ideal anatomic reconstructions
- Accounts for morphologic variability



# ANATOMY- Alignment

- Must know alignment, potentially correct or accommodate with resurfacing
- Must have long leg standing films available
- Inlay minimal deformity



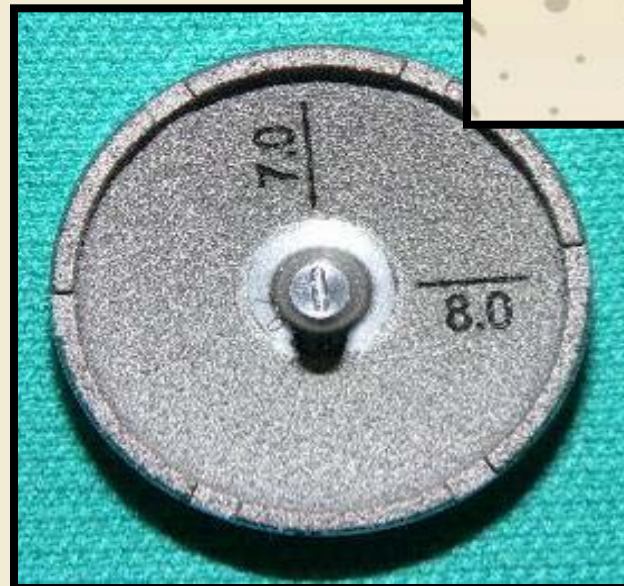
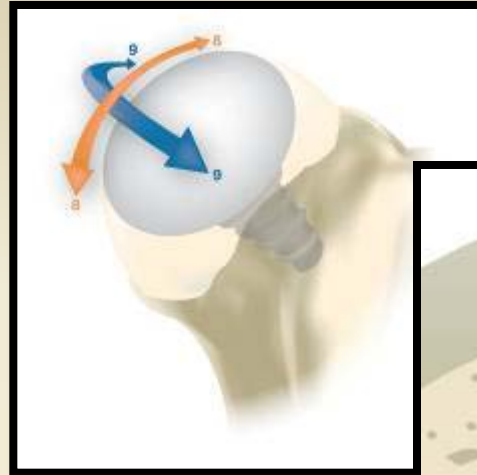
# “Ideal” First Patient for CAP

- 30-60 yrs
- Nearly normal alignment
- Any comorbidity mitigating against Biological solution
- Unicompartmental disease (III b,c or IV)
- “Staging” Scope



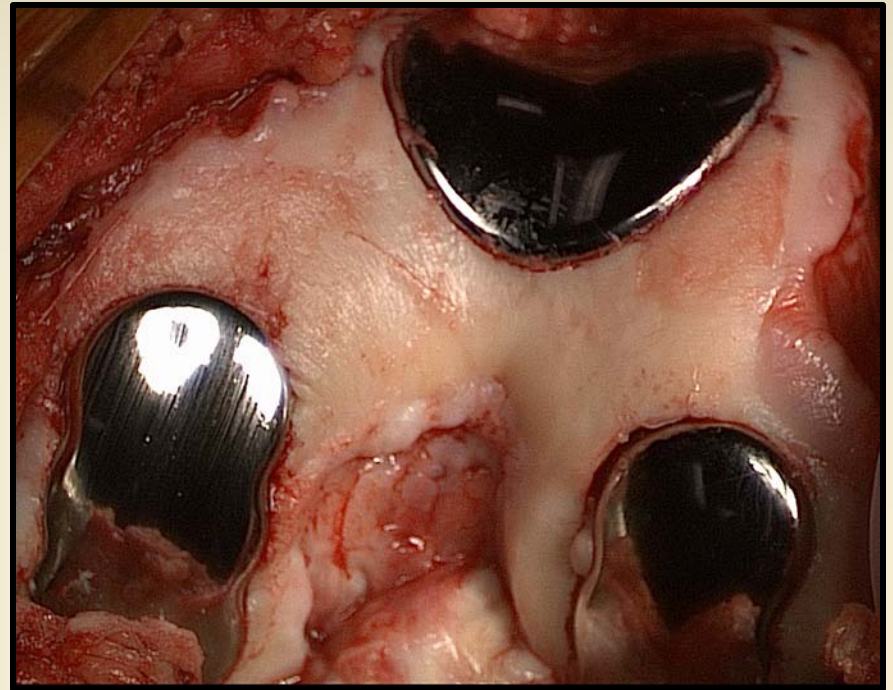
# Introduction of CAP

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



# Knee Implants

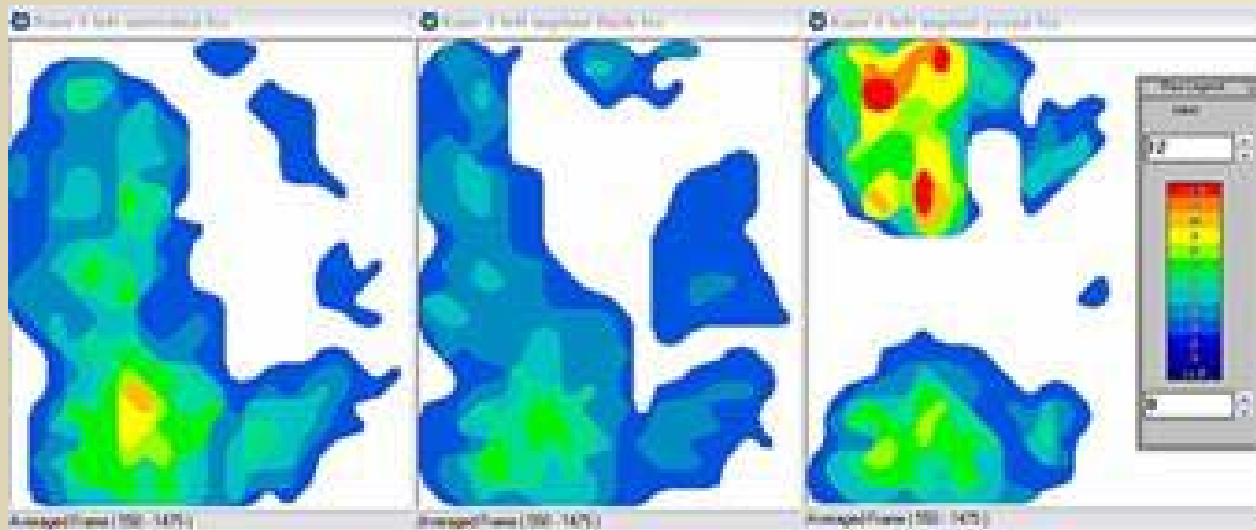
- HemiCAP ( small unipolar knee)
  - Not currently FDA approved in US
- UniCAP
  - Developed Medial, used Medial and Lateral
  - Includes Tibial Inlay
- PF HemiCAP
  - Regular & XLT(large FTG)



# Basic Science- Pressure Studies- reciprocal surface (tibial plateau)

Anterior

Posterior

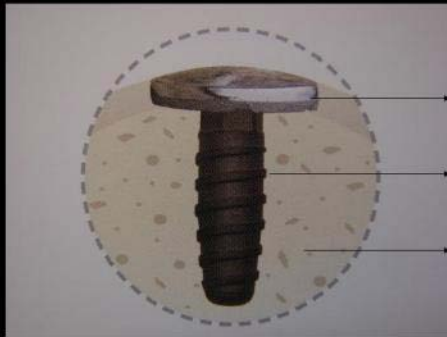


untreated knee

flush HemiCAP®

1mm proud HemiCAP®

## E-Module Hemi CAP



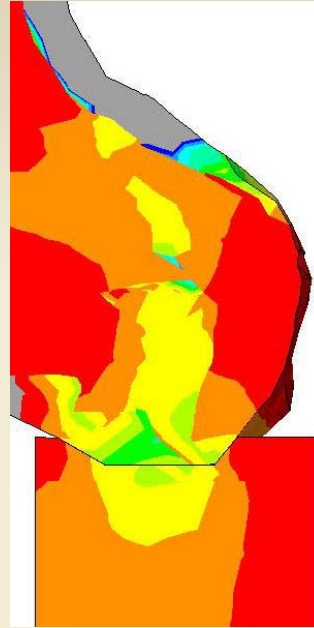
200.000 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

90.000 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

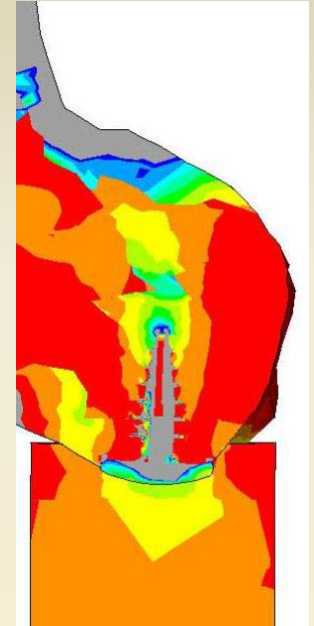
2.000 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

v. Hass.

Physiological



With HemiCAP



## Conclusion:

- No stress shielding
- Effective load transmission into underlying bone

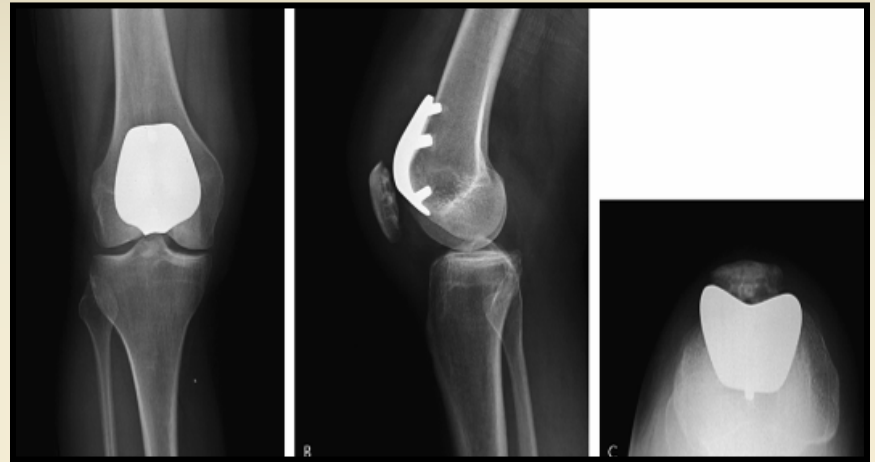


# P-F XLT "Wave" Inlay Prosthesis



# PF- PROSTHETIC RESURFACING

- Trochlea alone **or** Bipolar
- Traditional prostheses limited success and rarely used
- Inlay device allows for concurrent re-alignment easily, as no overstuffing
- Inlay device for younger patients



# Trochlear Implants

## *Variety of Geometry*



# Patellar Implants

*Variety of Sizes/Shapes, Cemented*



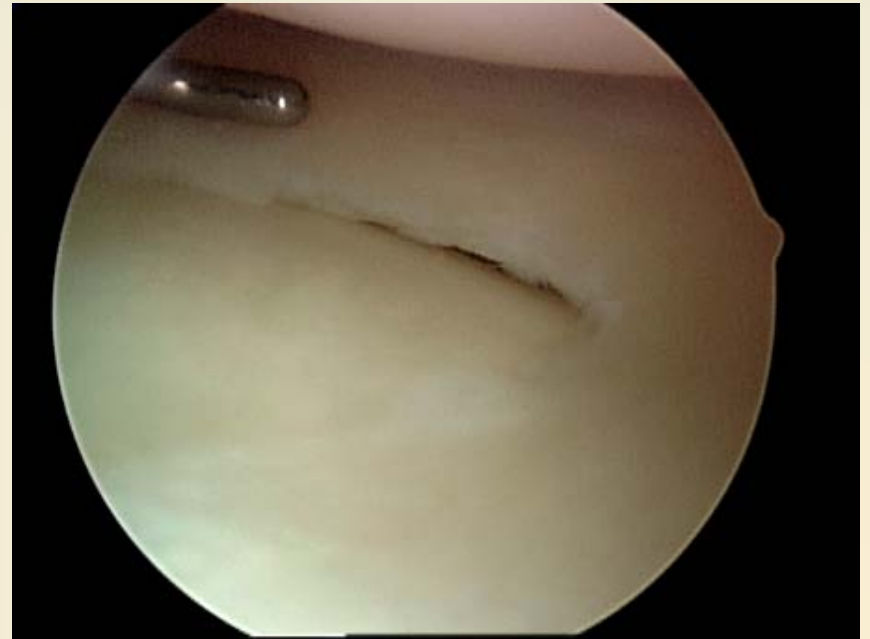
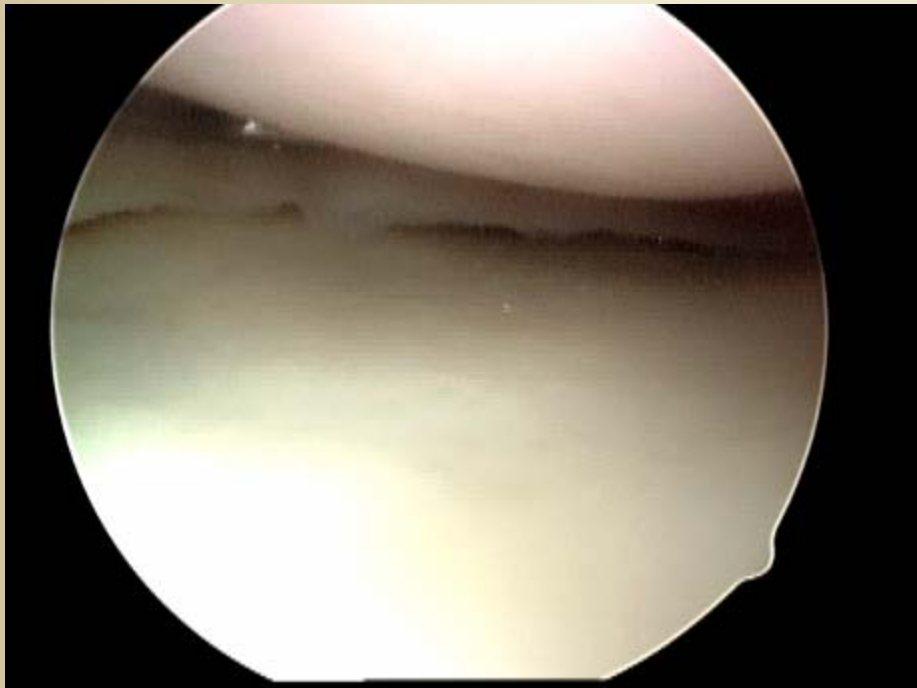
# Case Report #1

- 41 year old female
- 2 prior knee surgeries
- Anterior knee pain
- Former “hard core” athlete
- Could not even walk with kids



# Case #1

(healthy medial and lateral )



# Surgical Exposure

## 1<sup>st</sup> - Arthroscopic Lateral Release



# Surgical Exposure

Either MIS medial incision (or midline)



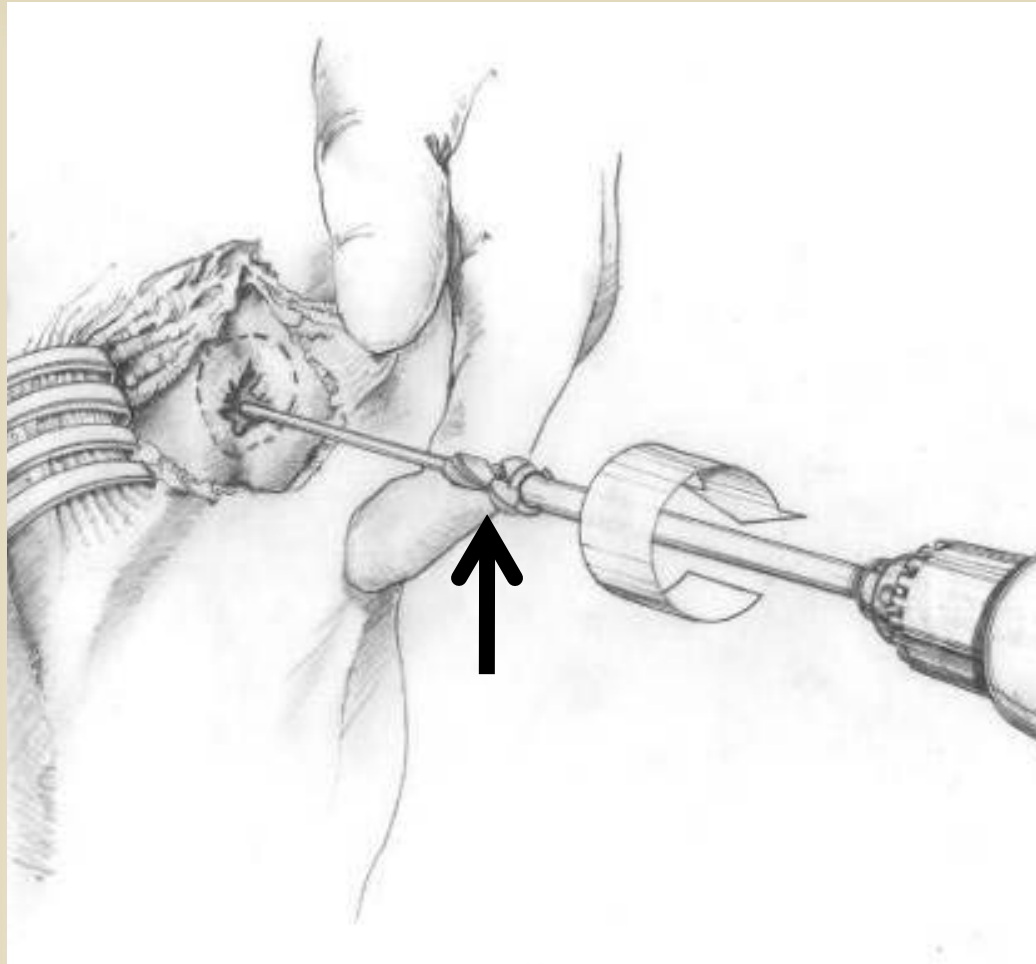


# Technique –

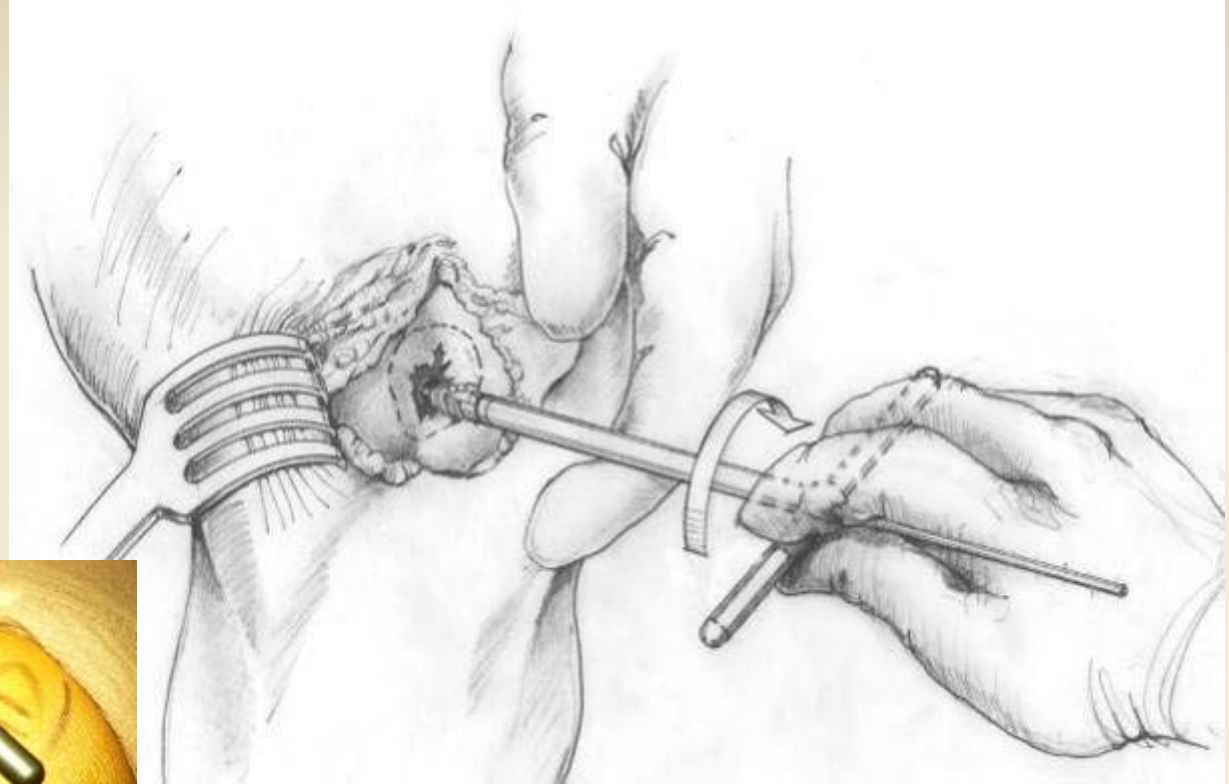
- Guidewire key to cannulated system
- **Perpendicular placement**
  - Careful attention to this!!



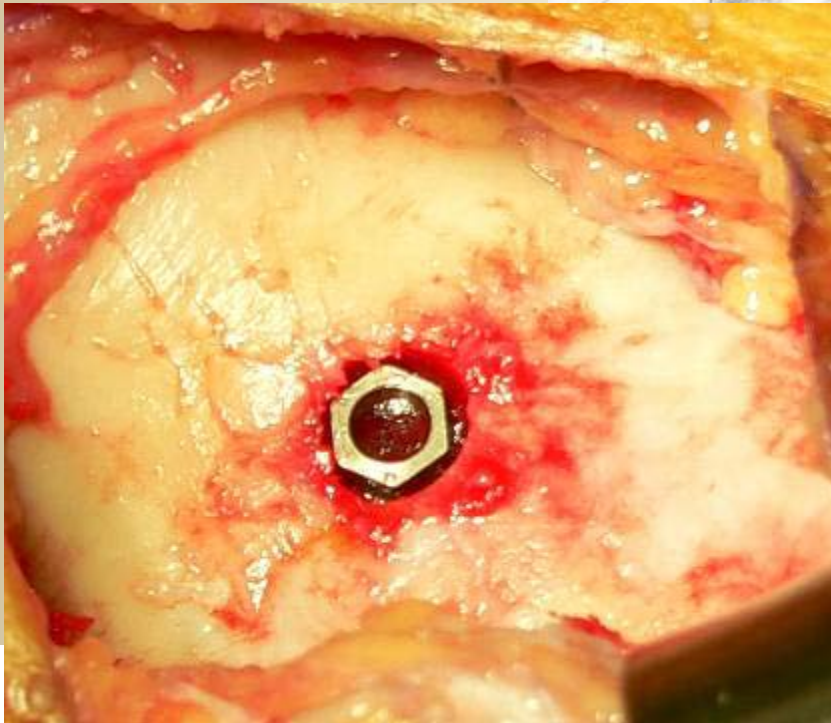
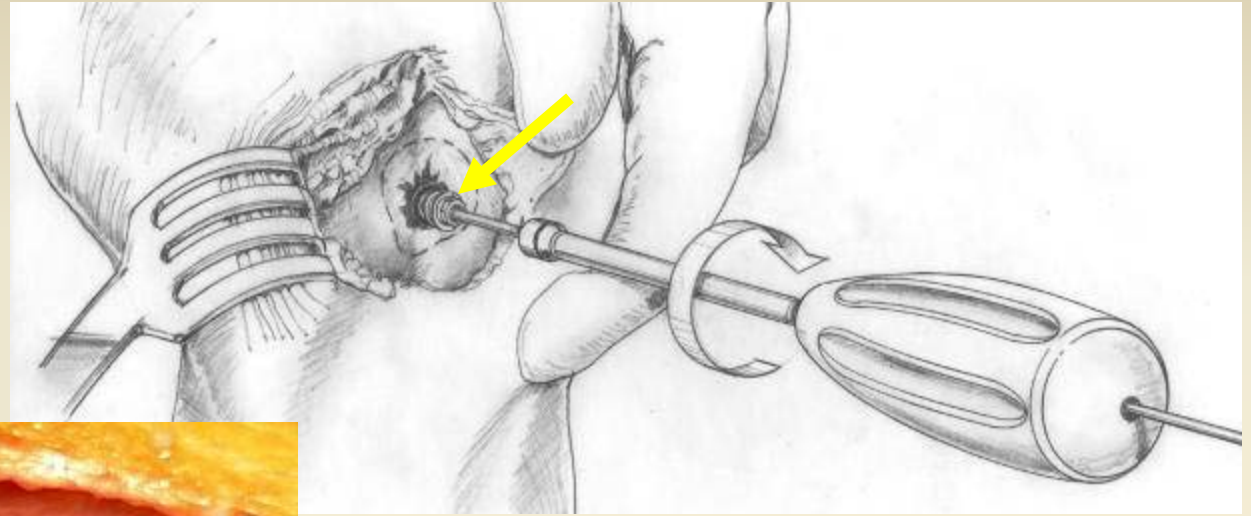
# Technique- Drill for set screw (no plunge)



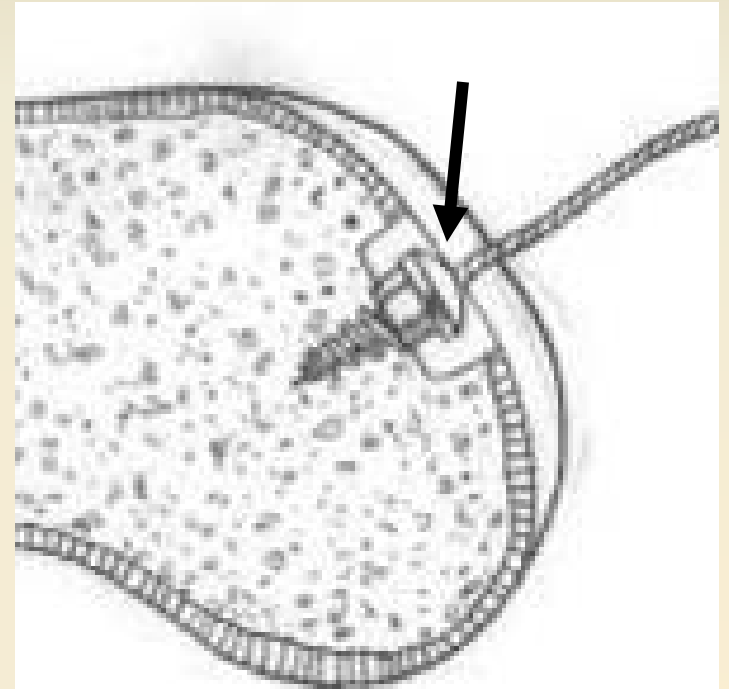
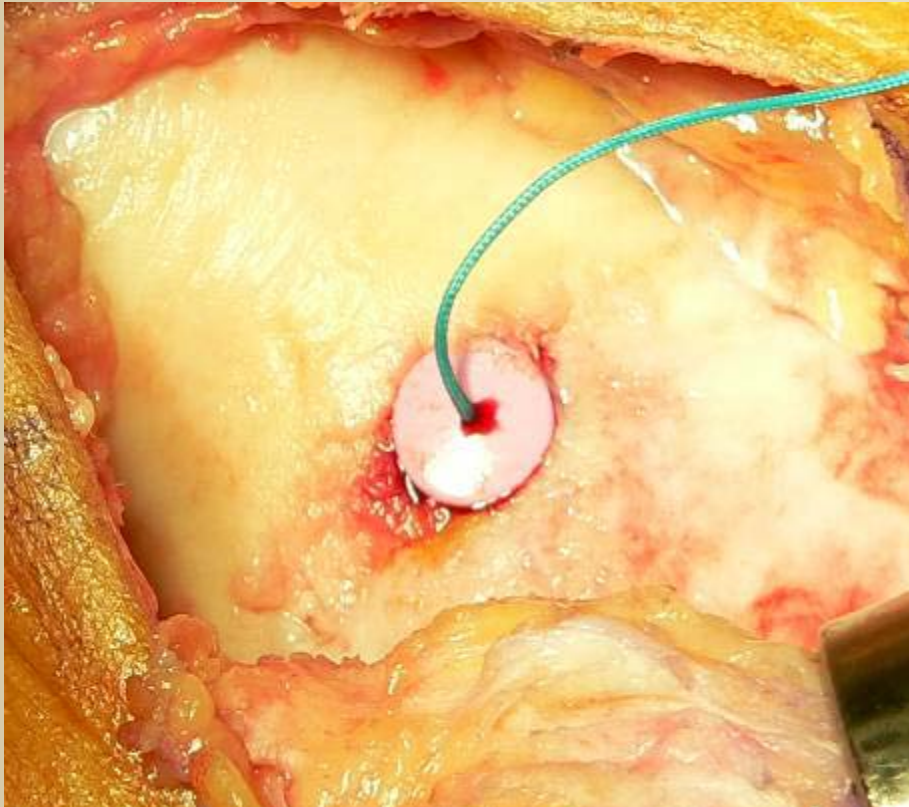
# Technique – Tap (undertap)



# Insert set screw (not too deep!)



# Height measuring cap



# Articular Mapping

...if measured values *NOT* on chart, must consider *WHY*

arthrosurface®  
Patello-Femoral  
Femoral Component

1. Maximum SI ——— (+)

Minimum ML ..... (-)

2. Select HemiCAP® offset values

S/I	M/L
2.0 mm	2.0 mm
2.0 mm	2.5 mm
2.0 mm	3.0 mm
2.5 mm	2.0 mm
2.5 mm	2.5 mm
2.5 mm	3.0 mm
3.0 mm	2.0 mm
3.0 mm	2.5 mm
3.0 mm	3.0 mm
3.0 mm	3.5 mm
3.5 mm	2.0 mm
3.5 mm	2.5 mm
3.5 mm	3.0 mm

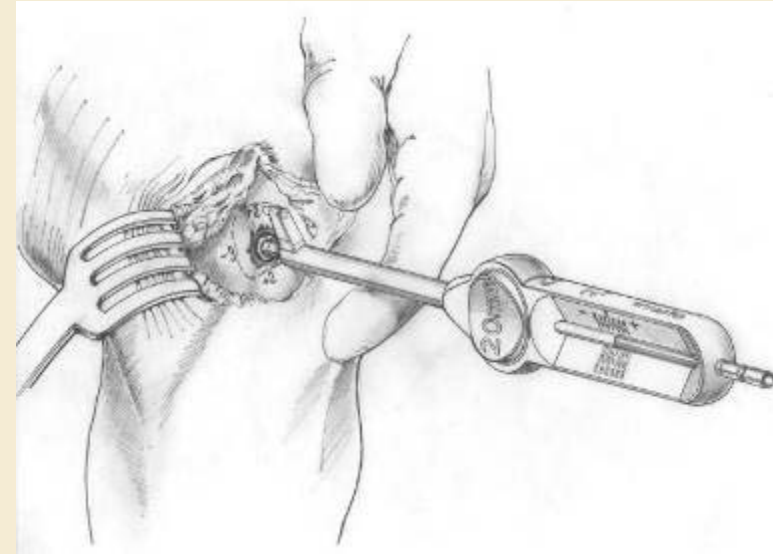
3. Select Surface Reamer size

Choose the Surface Reamer that matches the SI (+) offset value. Confirm with the color code on the HemiCAP® articular component package.

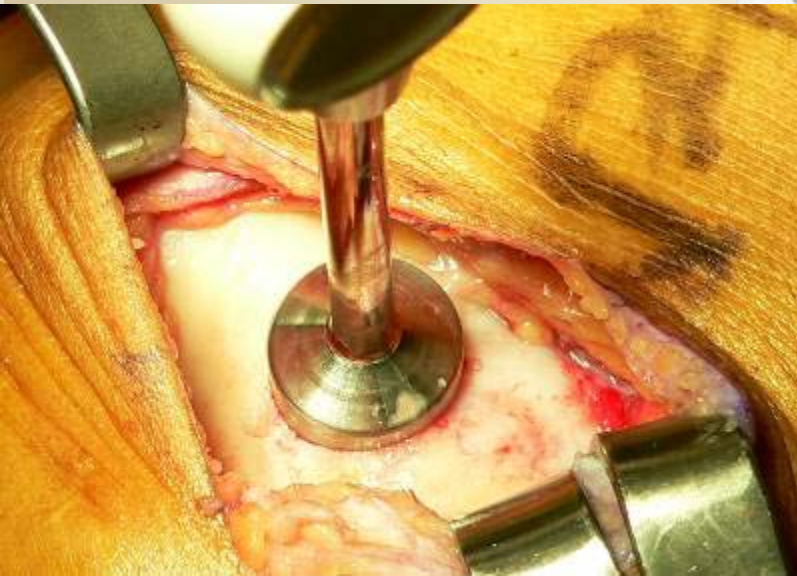
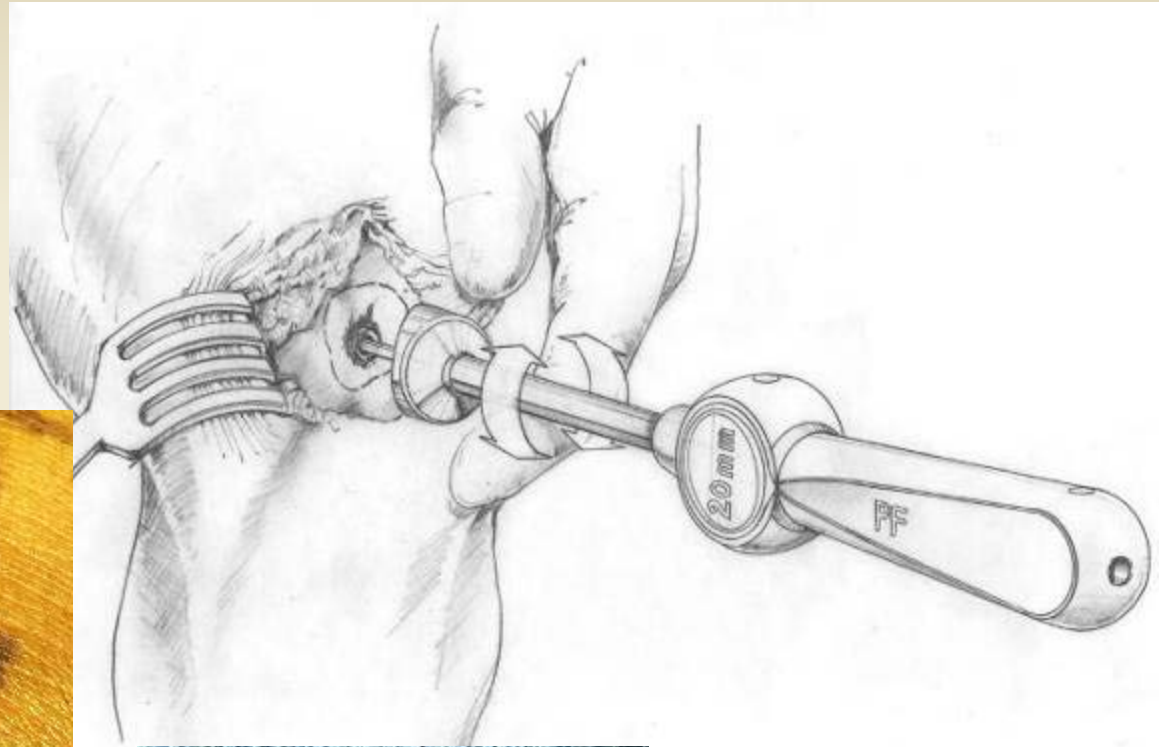
Fill in all 4 circles

Sizing Card

P/W 2003-1120-Rev C

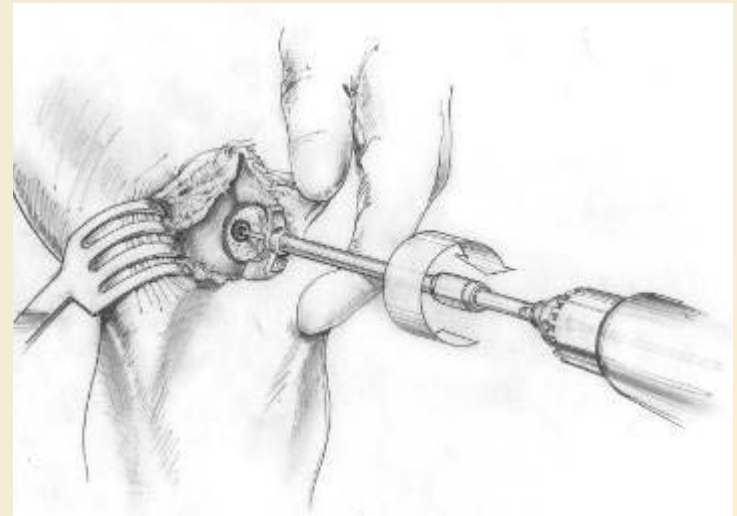
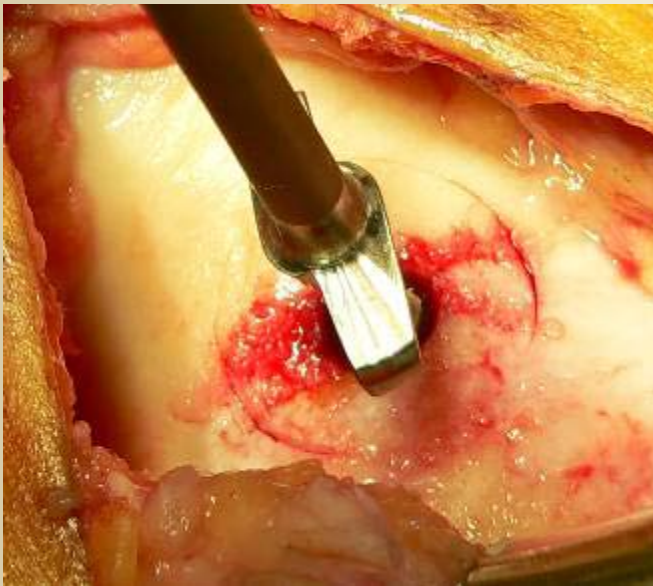
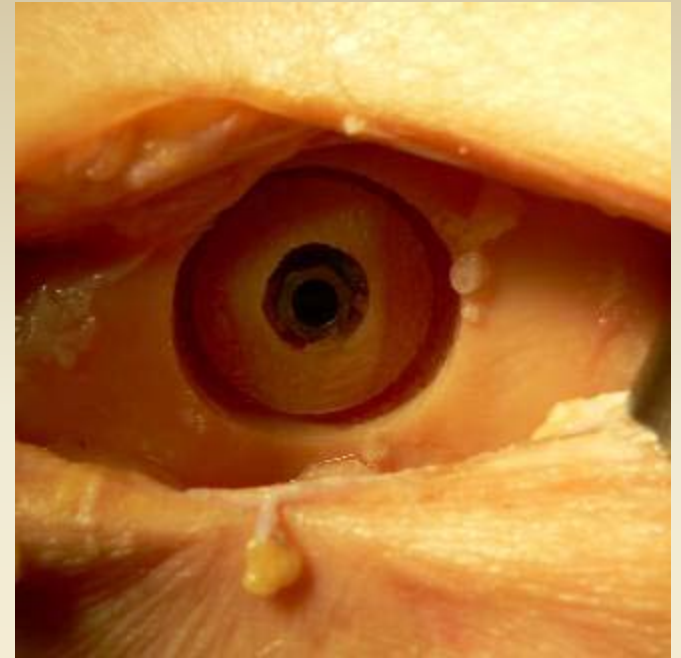


# Peripheral cutting - protect ambient cartilage



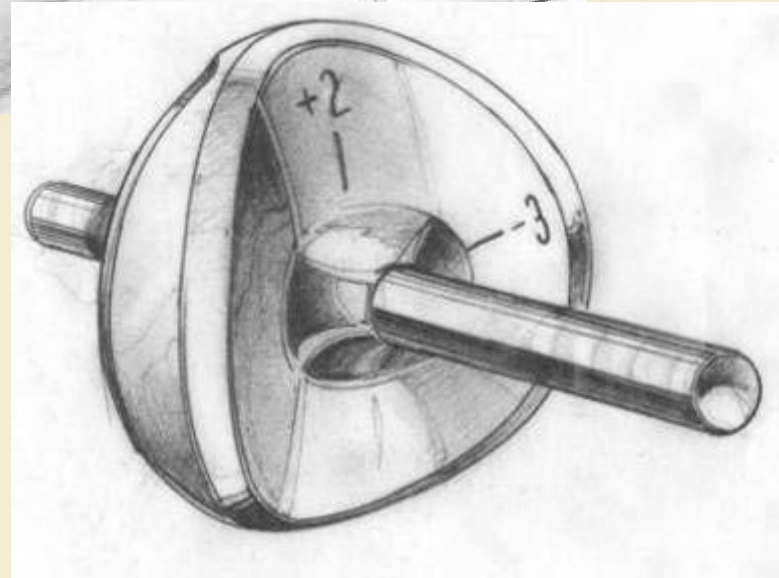
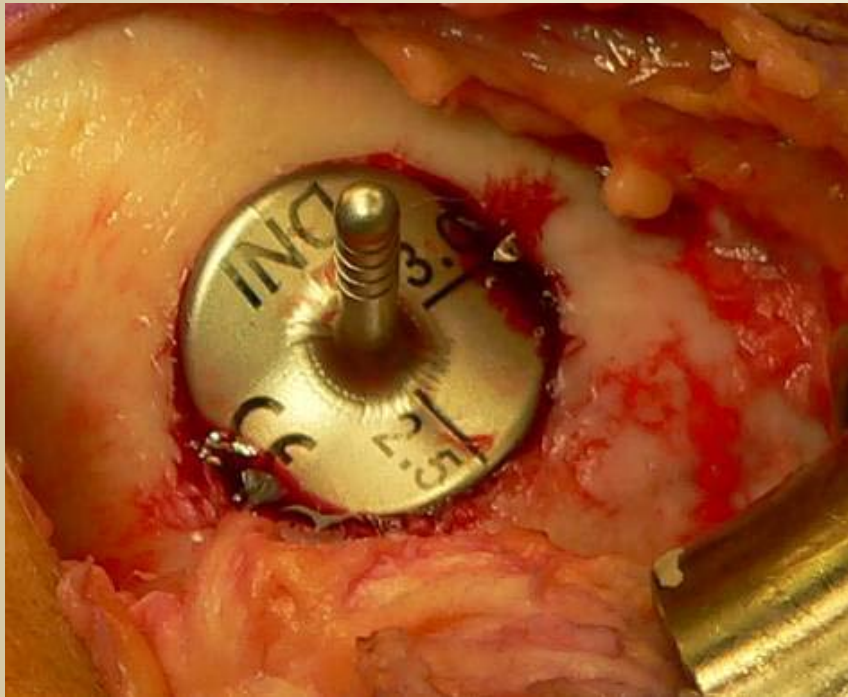
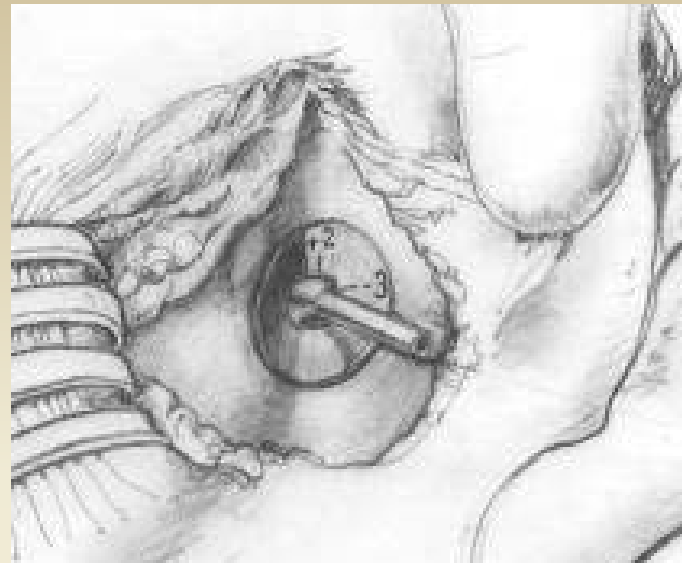
# Drilling for implant

- High speed drill
- Do not use reamer
- Cooling irrigation

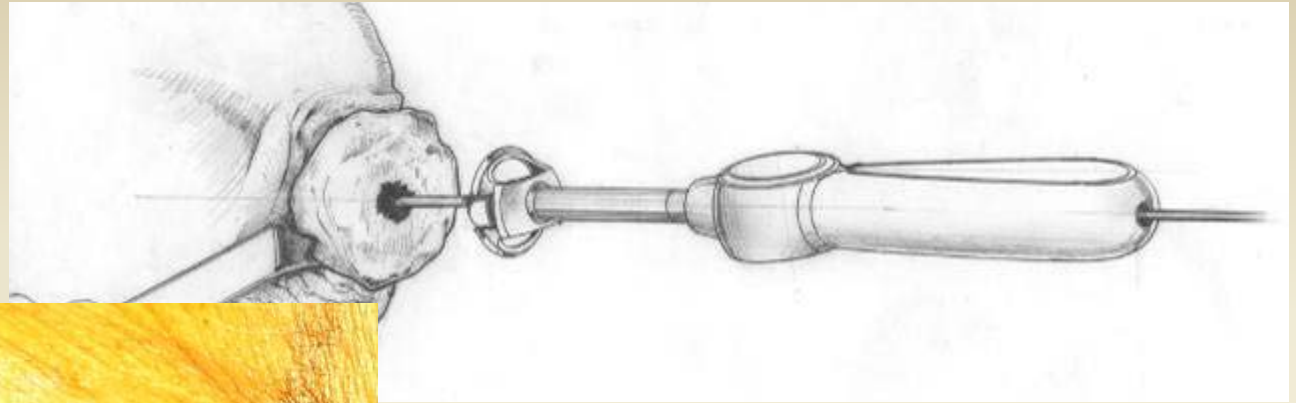




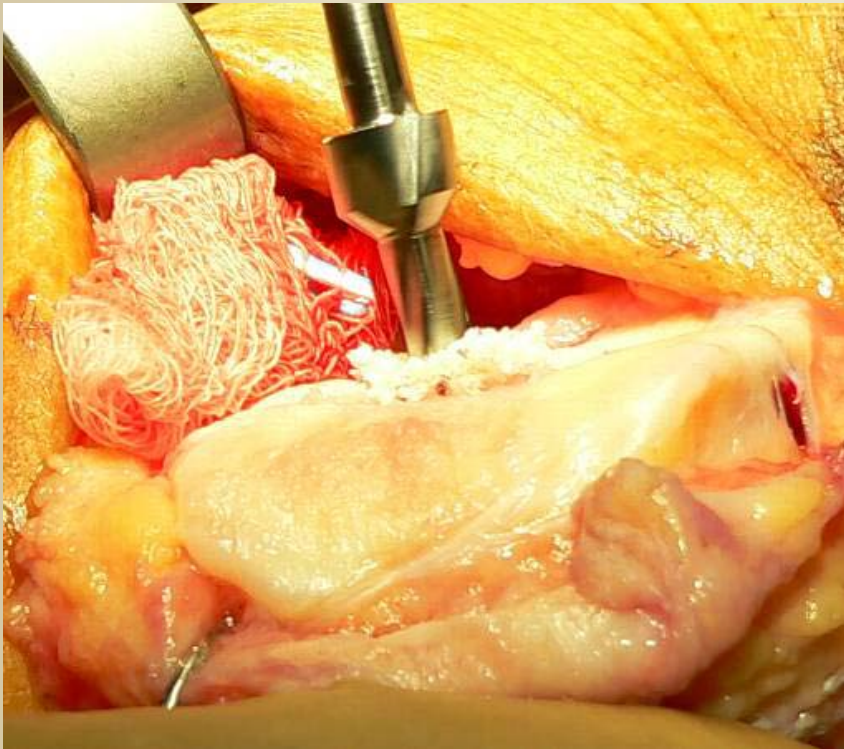
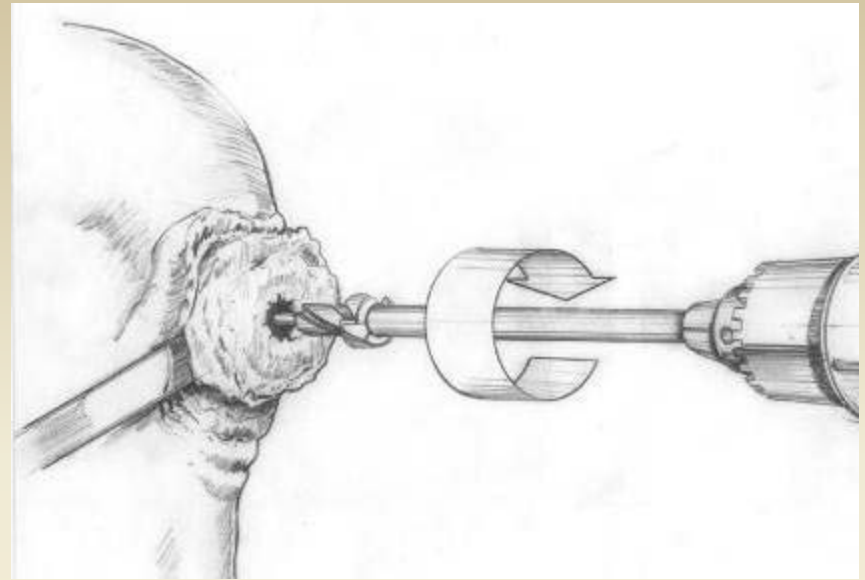
# Device Trial



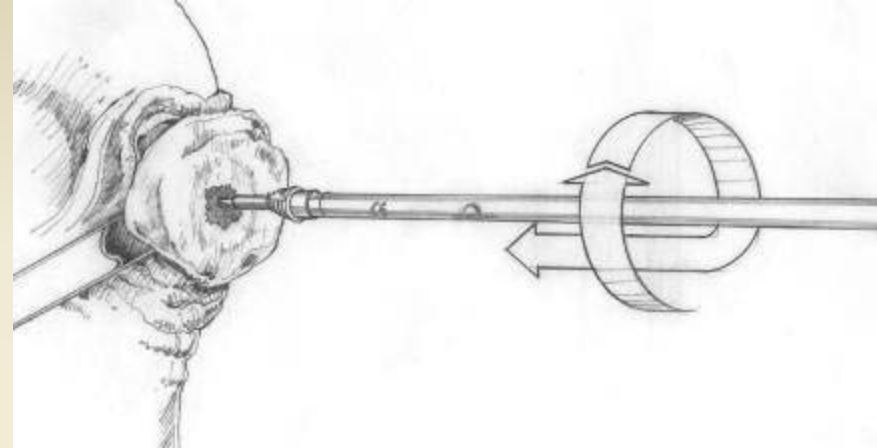
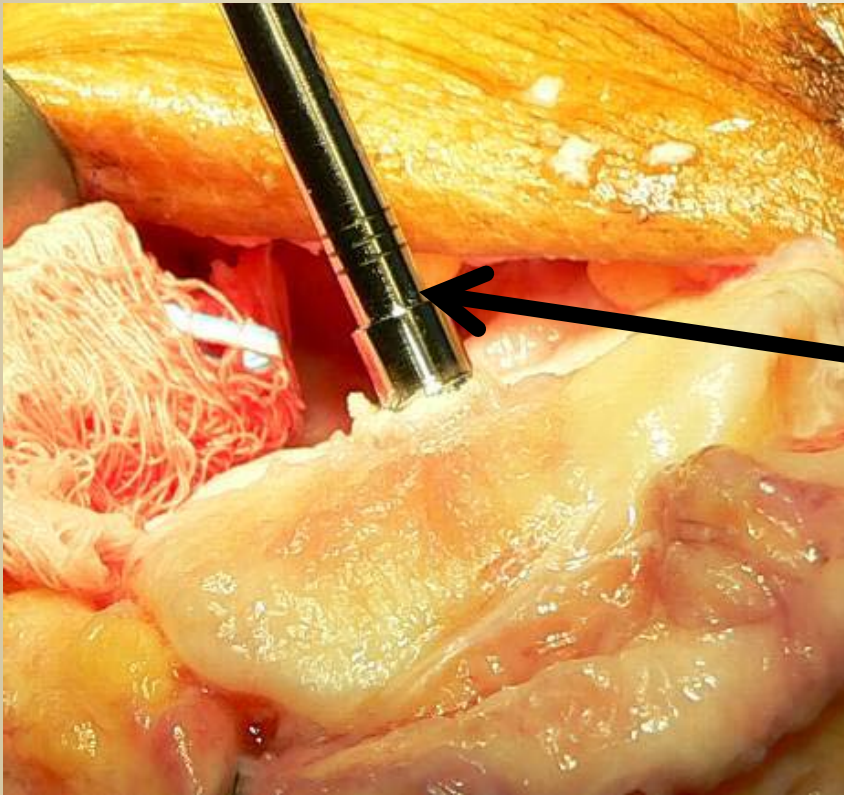
# Patellar guide and wire



# Starter drill over guidewire



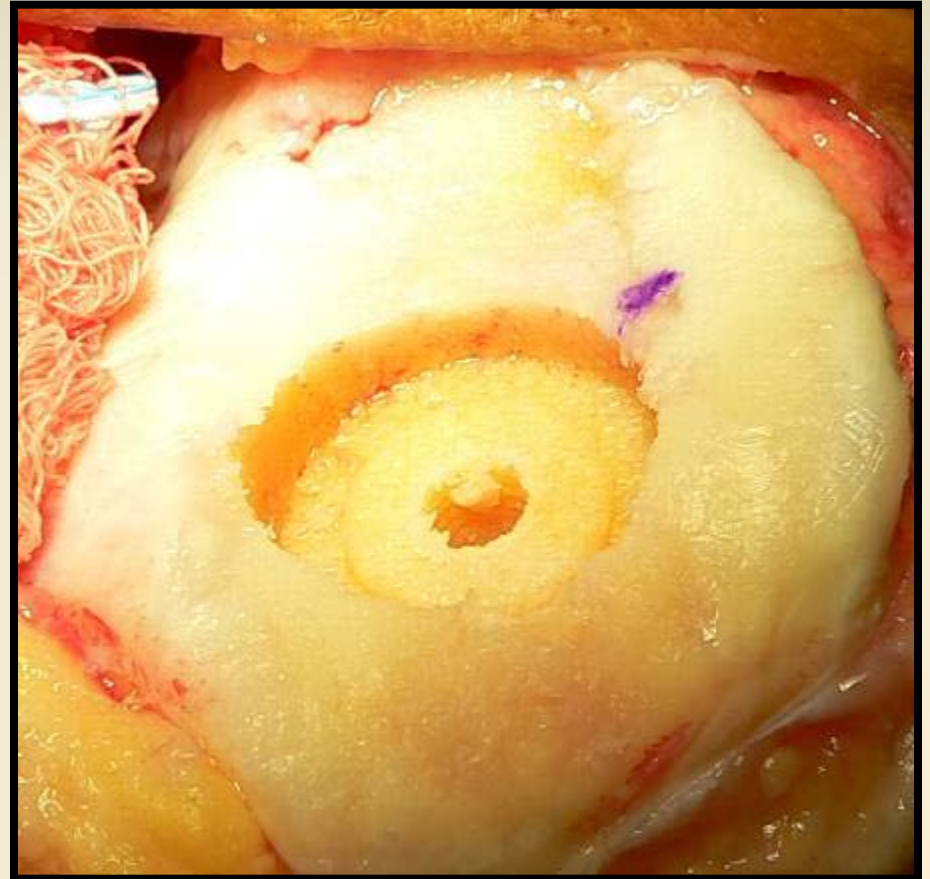
# Insert centering shaft/depth limiter



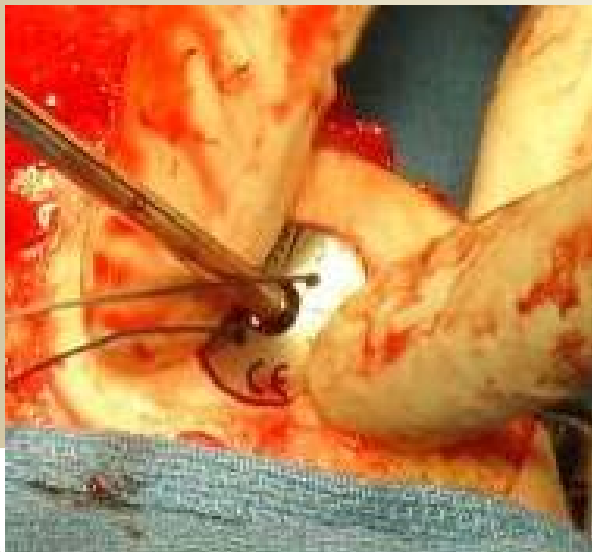
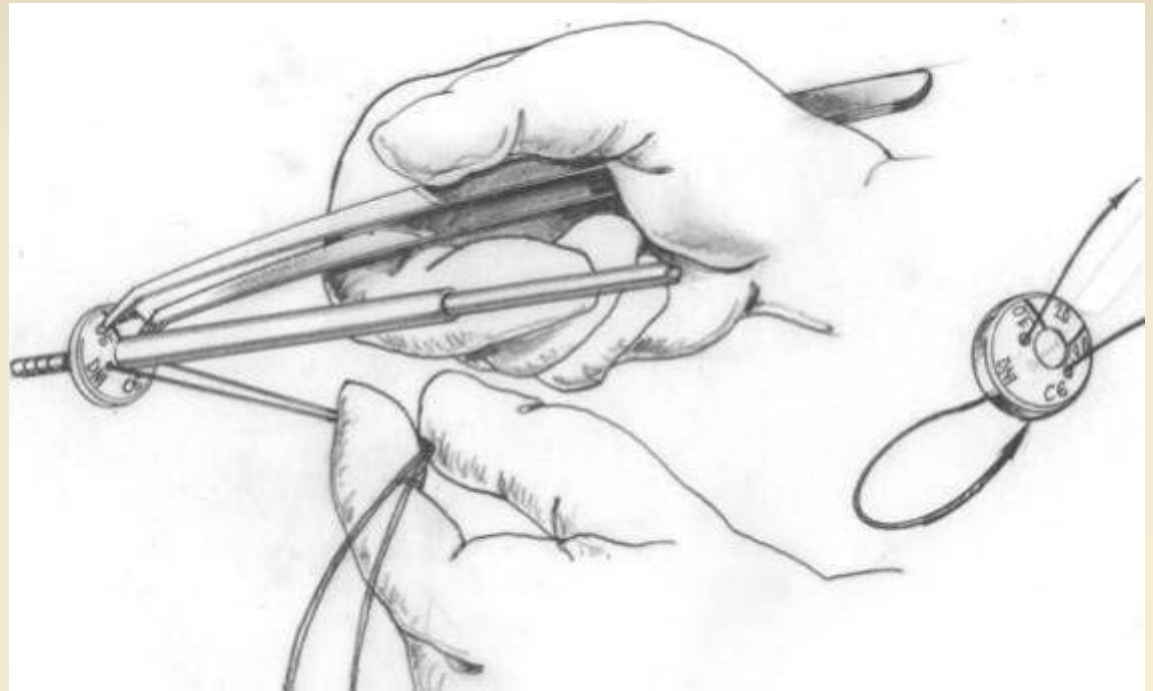
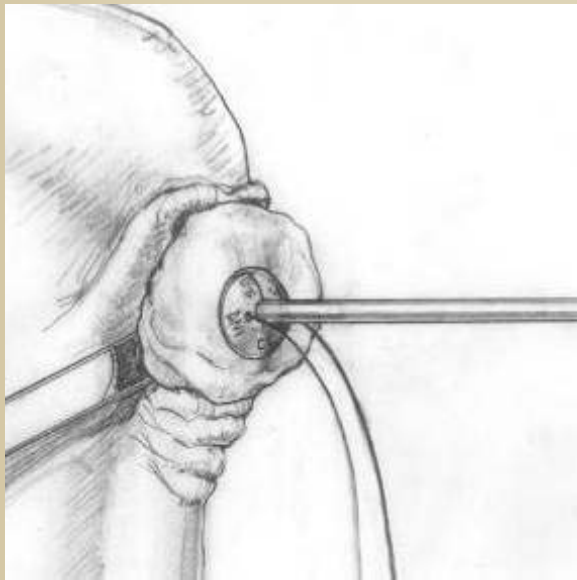
This shoulder limits drill depth in next step

# Drill to depth stop

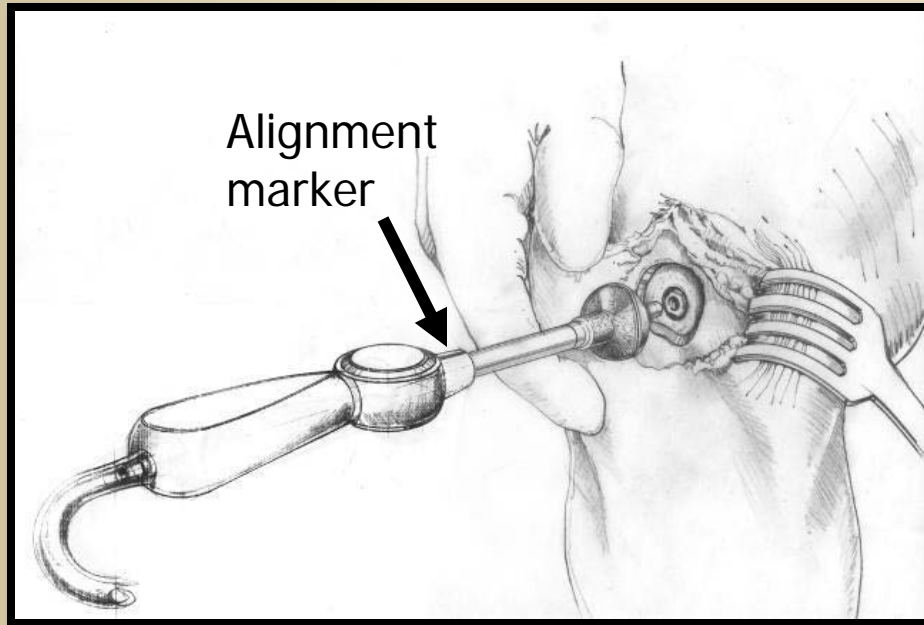
basically need patella “deep enough”



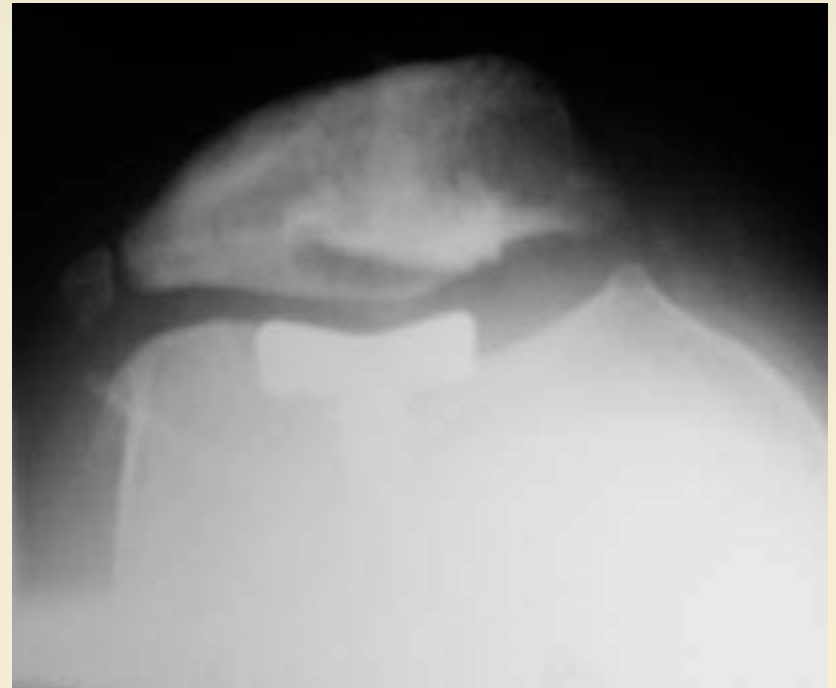
# Patellar Trial



# Insert Trochlea – Suction inserter with alignment

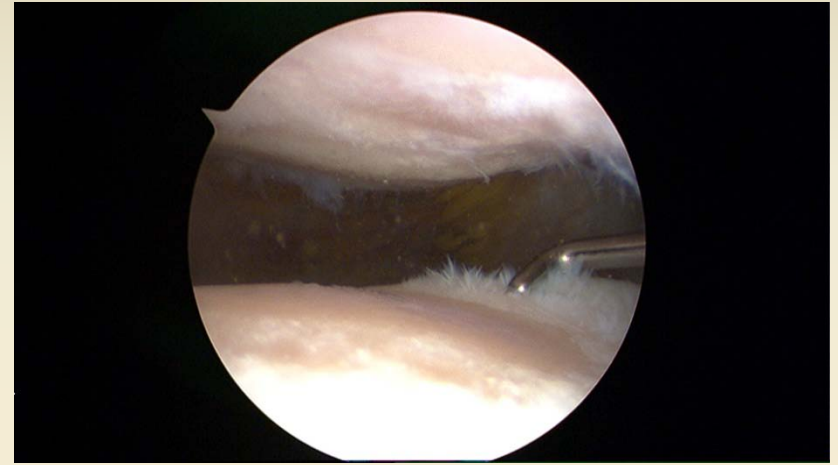
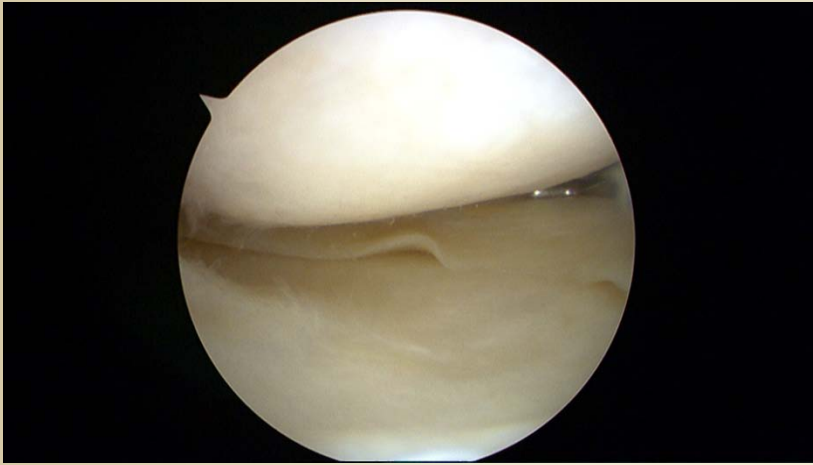


# Radiographs pre and post

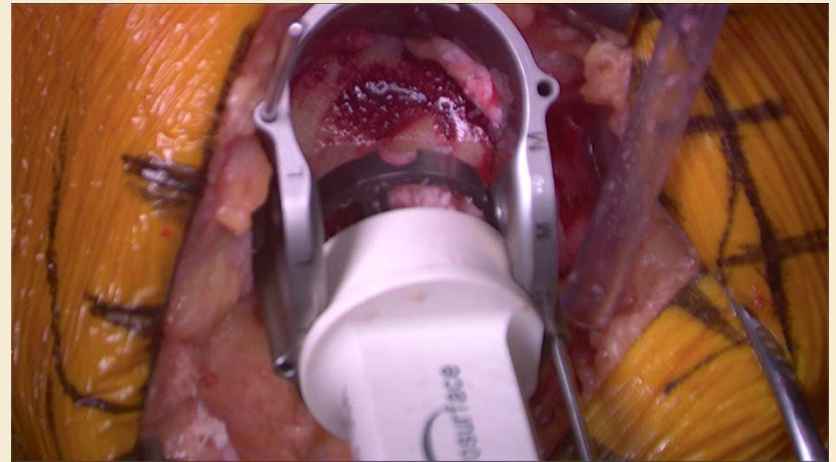
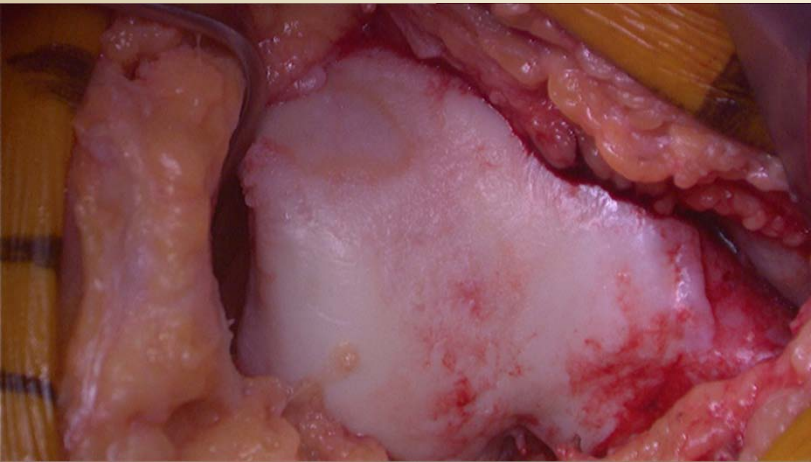
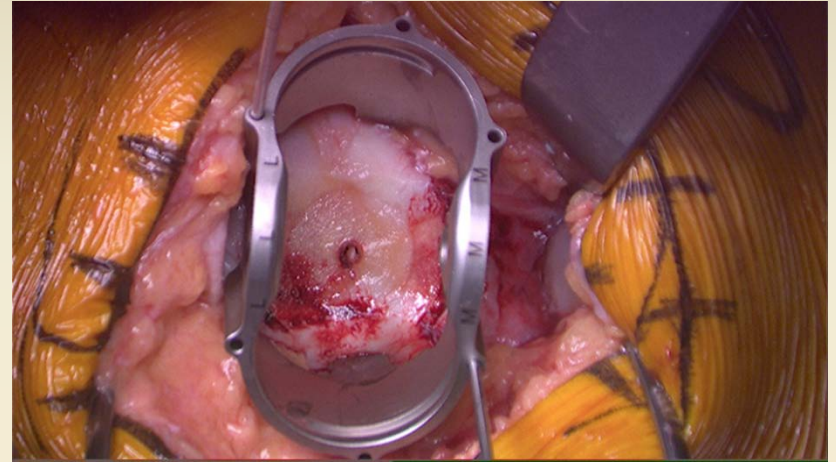
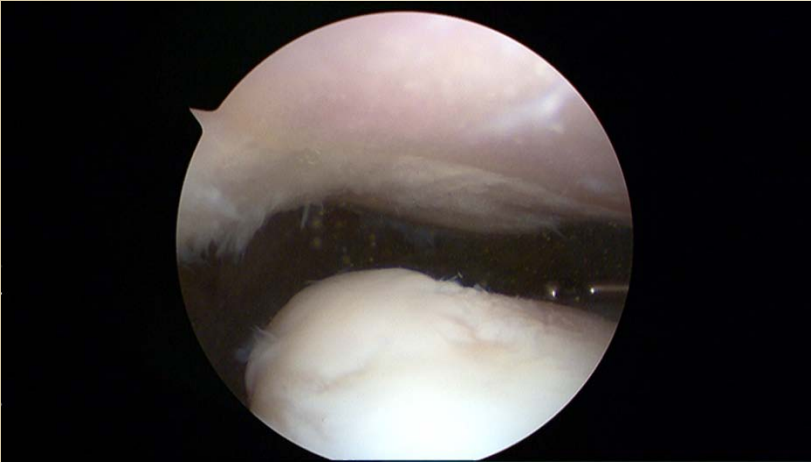




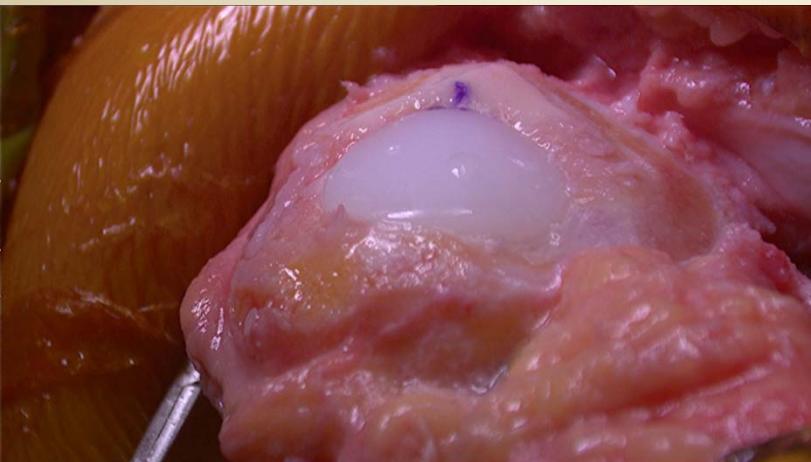
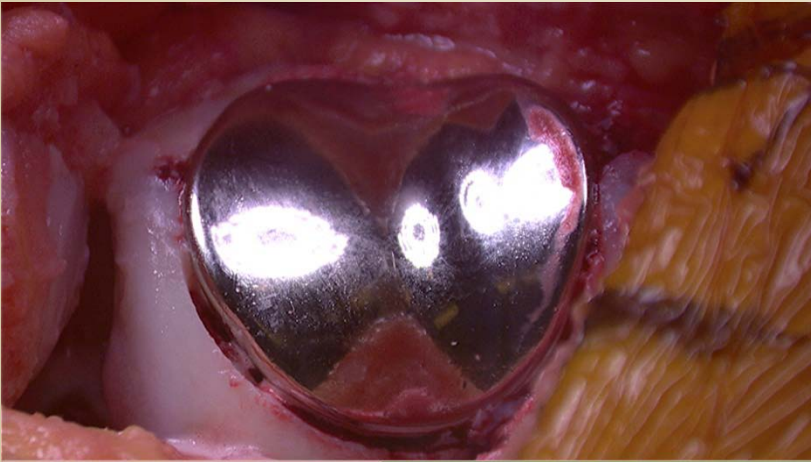
# Case # 2 – 42 year old female



# Case #2



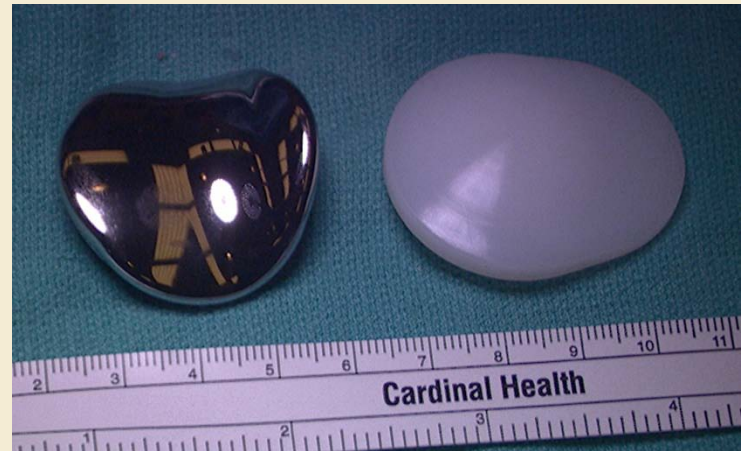
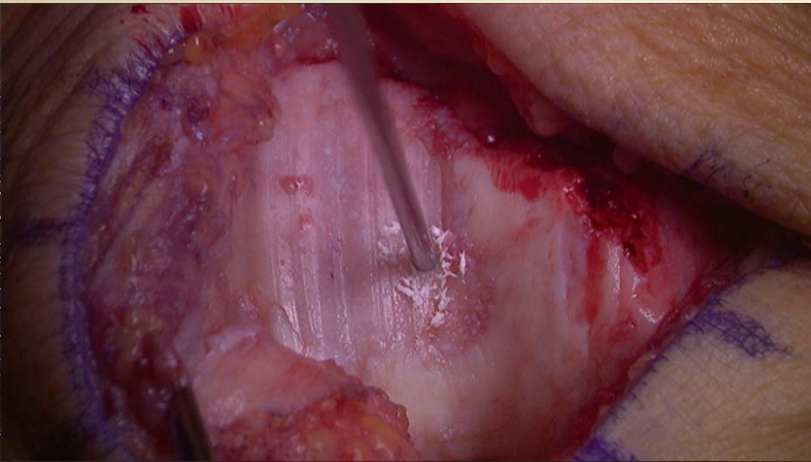
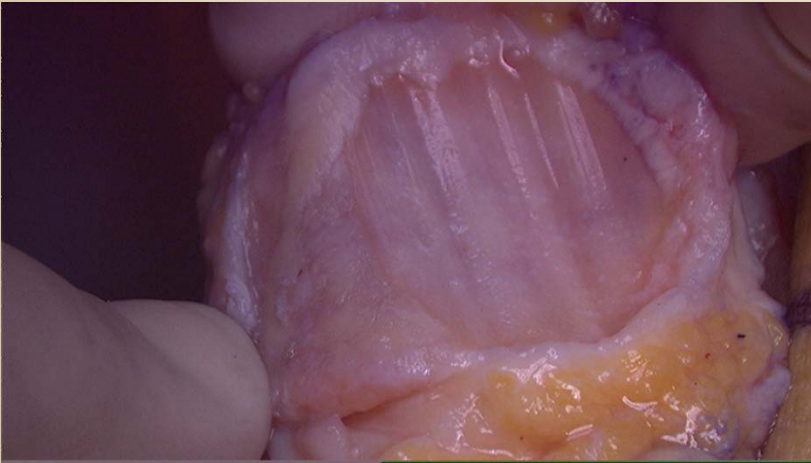
# Case #2



# Case # 3 50 year old

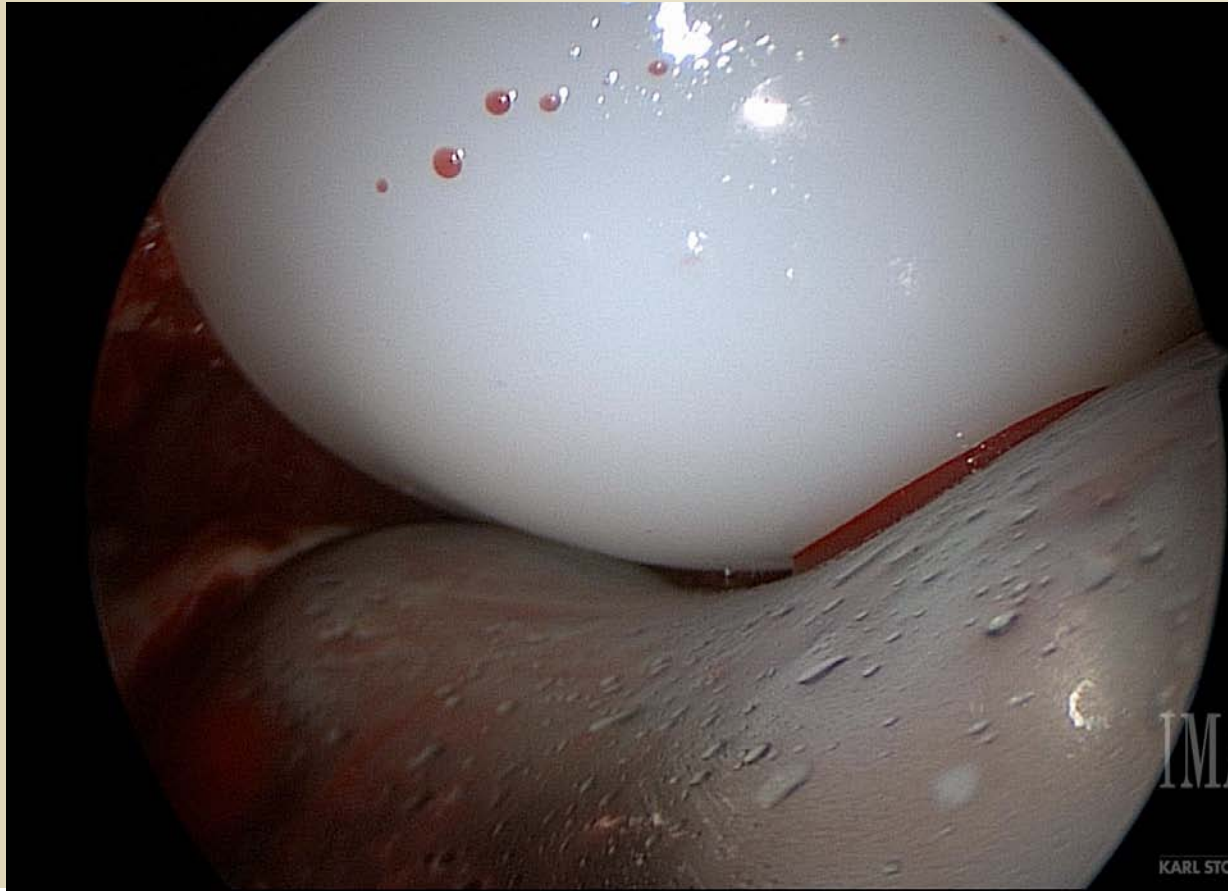


# Case #3



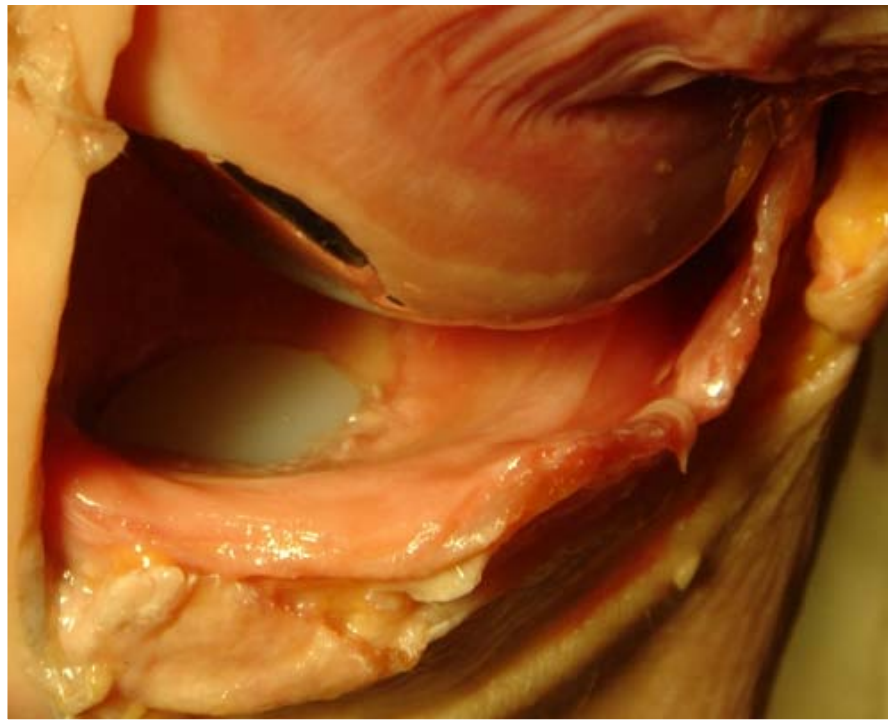
# Patella-Trochlea alignment

**Key step-** Patella directly over FTG  
**cannot** have poly on cartilage/bone

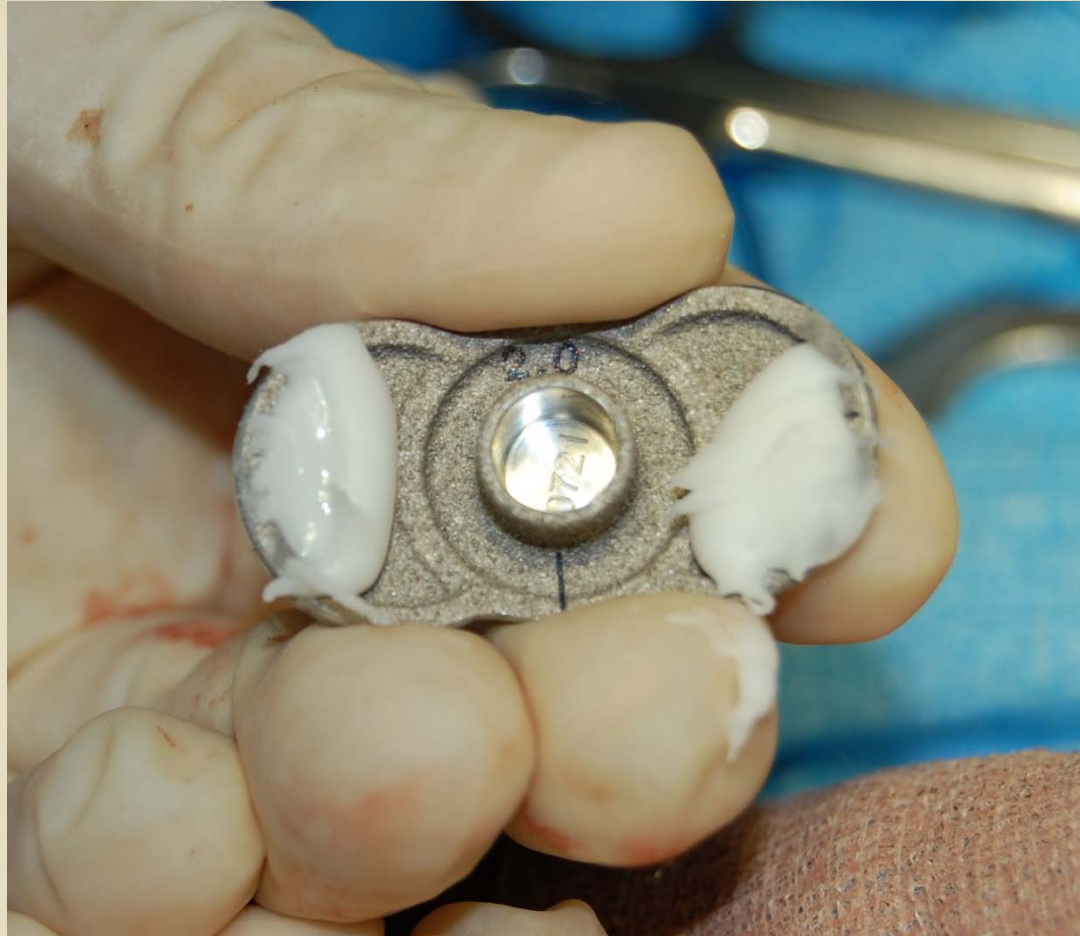


# UniCAP™

aka... inlay arthroplasty, scope assisted  
Uni, AKR , etc..



# Cement and FDA





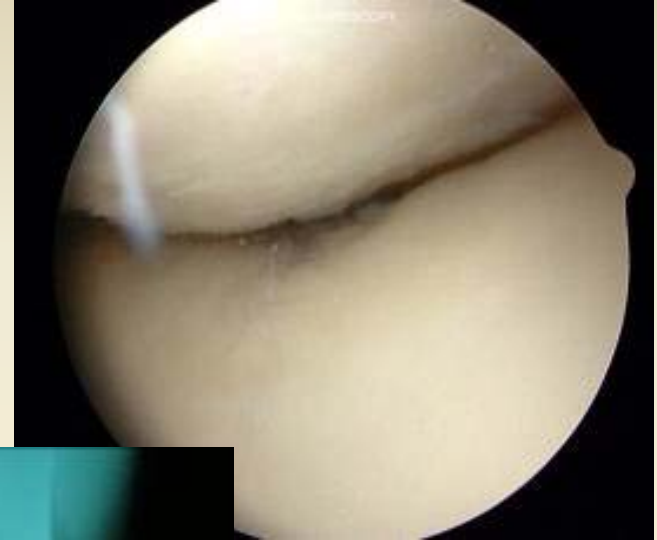
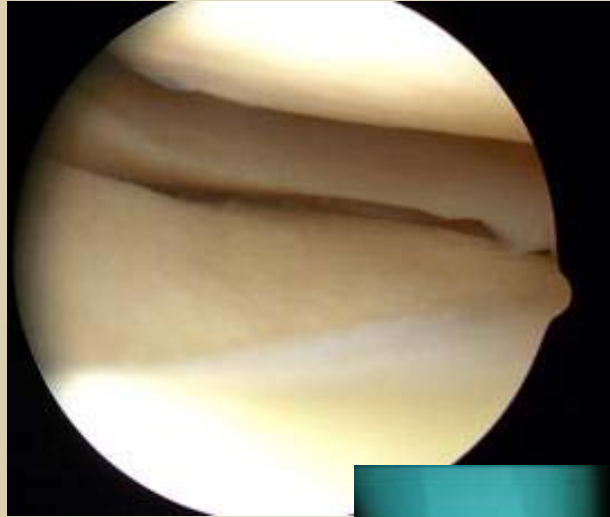
# UniCAP Advantages

- UniCAP may prevent patello-femoral complications/encroachment of conventional UKA through inlay resurfacing
- Revision to standard UKA may be possible due to shallow implant bed resurfacing technique
  - UniCAP avoids L-cut
- Ample room for ACL, osteotomy, soft tissue procedures
- Meniscal sparing technology for patients with healthy, functional meniscus

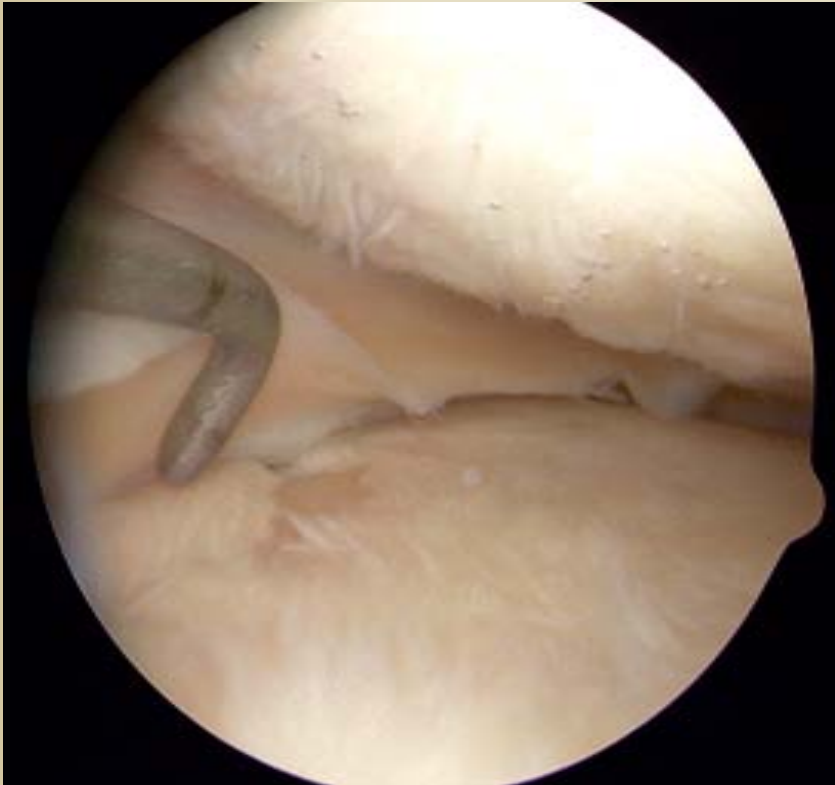
# UniCAP Limitations and Concerns

- Limited/Little angular correction can be obtained with an inlay resurfacing
- Tibial surface:
  - UniCAP only for central lesions
  - More common peripheral
  - Extensive tibial loss, need other option
- Patient selection remains critical:
  - Treat all pathology in the knee – homeostasis
- Be cautious and specific about referred pain and radiating pain patterns
  - Extending tibial pain is important to note!
  - Don't want to undertreat tibia

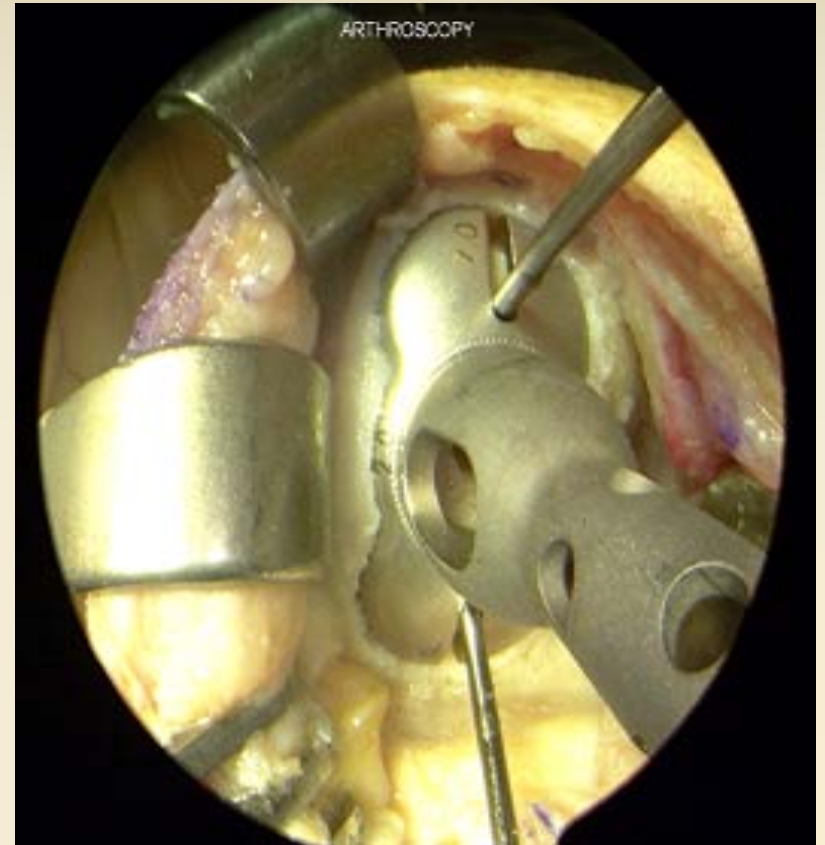
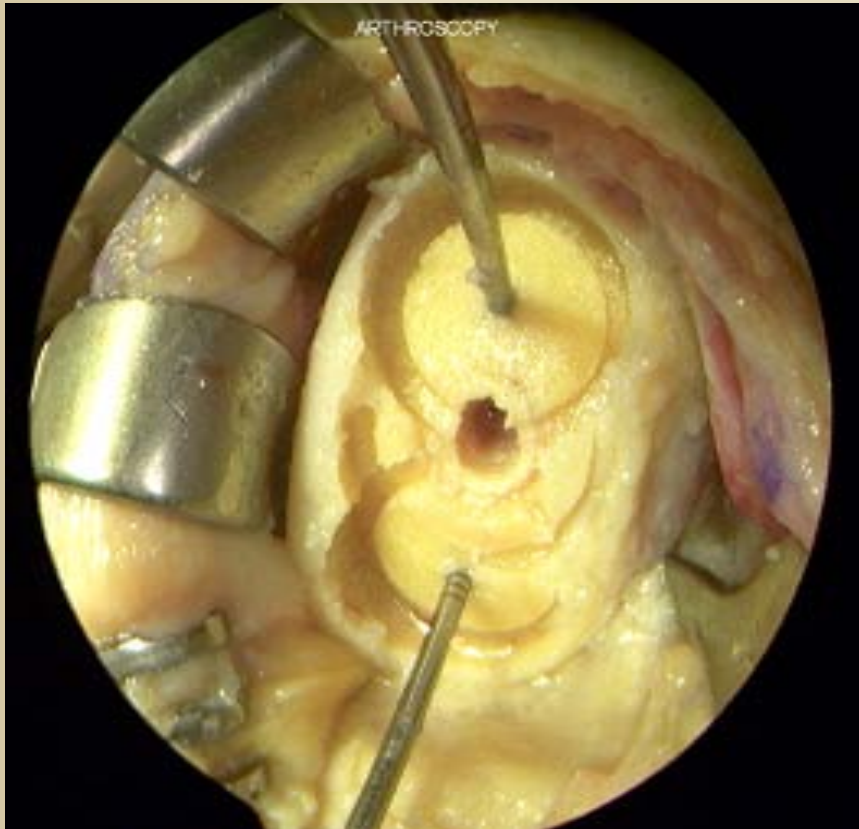
# UniCAP case example – medial knee resurfacing 46 year old cyclist



# UniCAP – medial knee resurfacing



# UniCAP – medial knee resurfacing



# UniCAP – medial knee resurfacing



# UniCAP – medial knee resurfacing

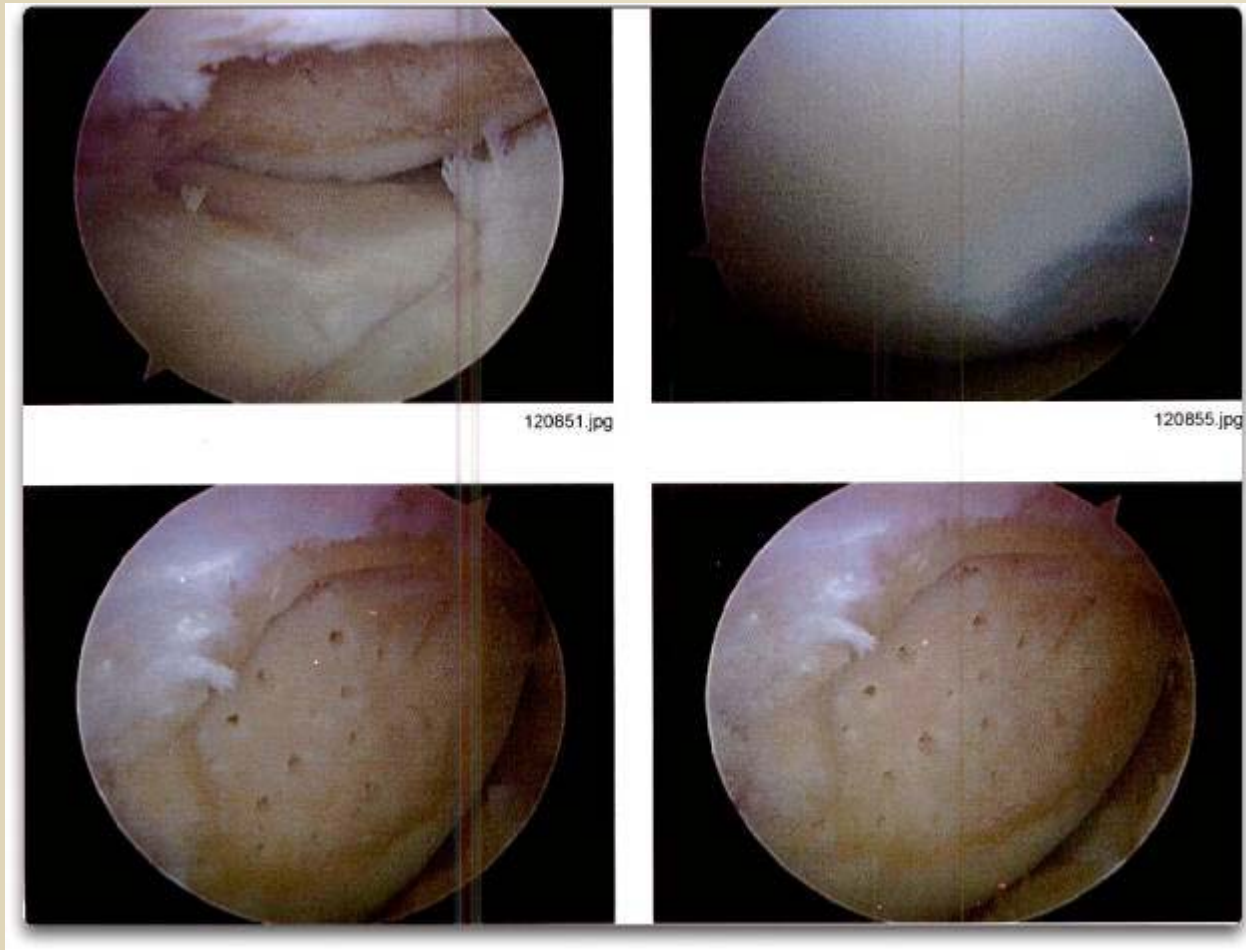


# UniCAP – medial knee resurfacing





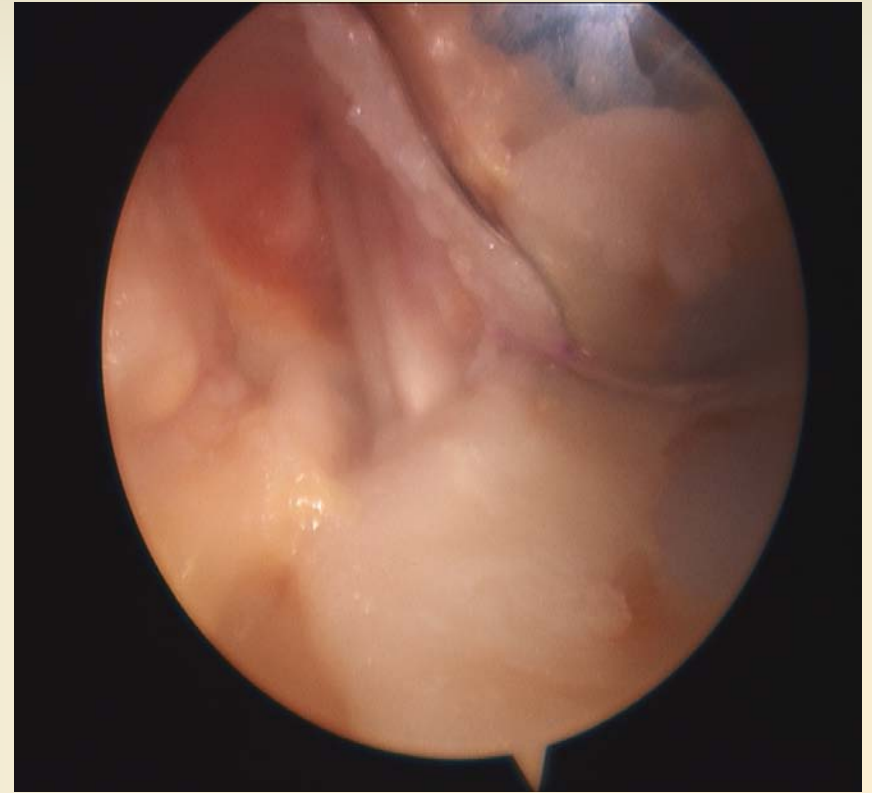
# Case Report – 51 year old, failed Microfracture, unable to exercise due to medial knee pain



# 1 year post microfracture, no pain relief



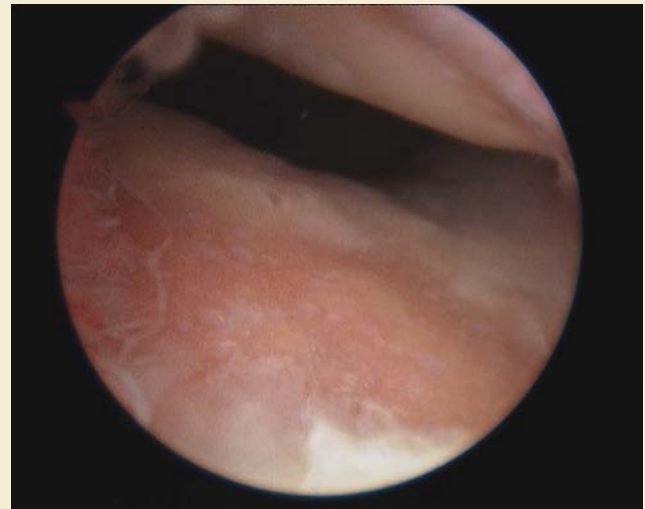
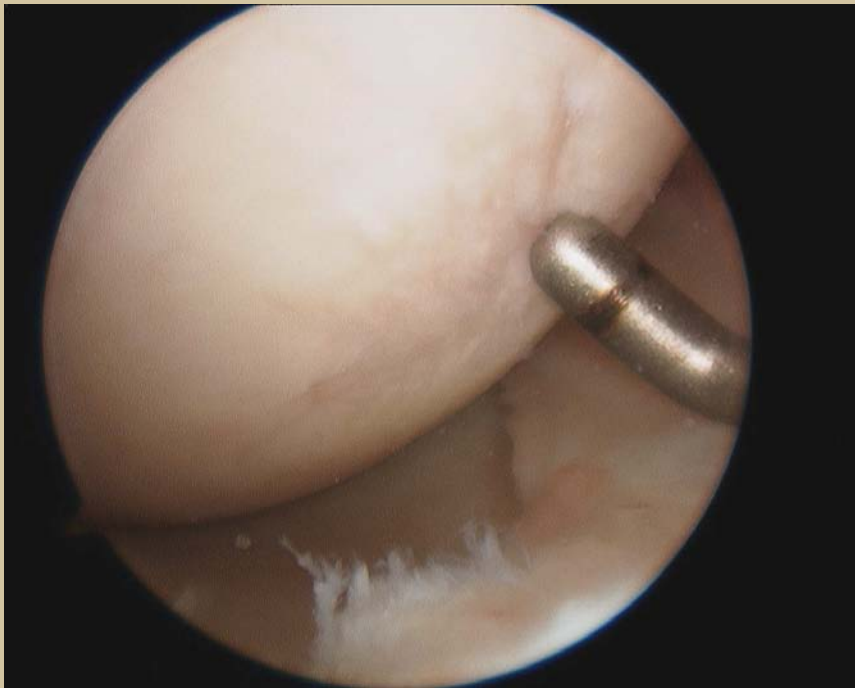
# ACL graft – Medial UniCAP

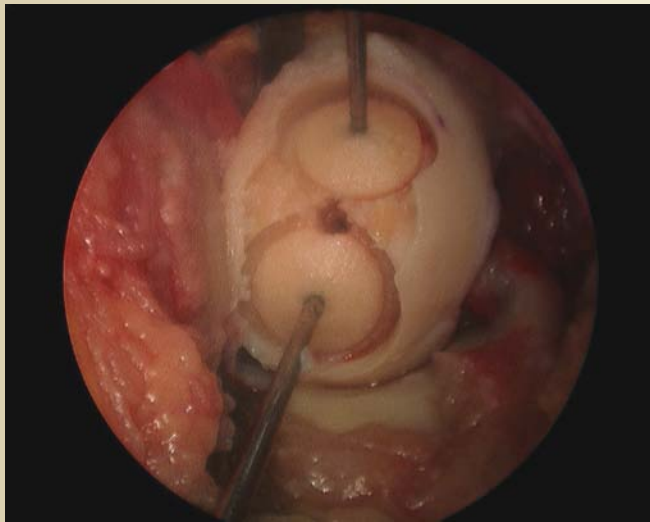


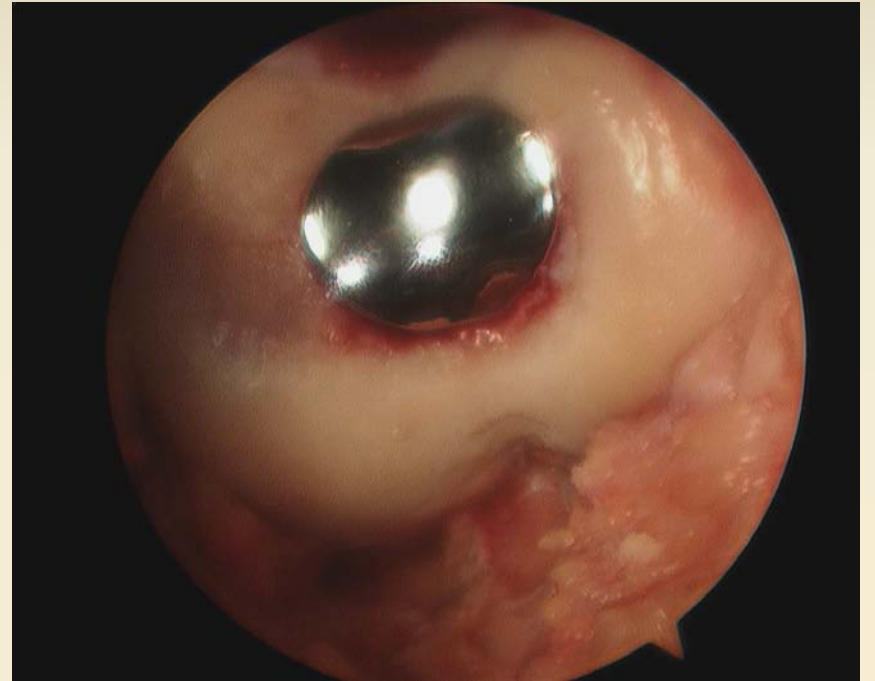
# Case Report

## 63 year old business man, hiker

- Neutral alignment
- Told he needed a TKA
- Seen 6 doctors, essentially refusing to accept TKA
- Healthy, ideal body weight

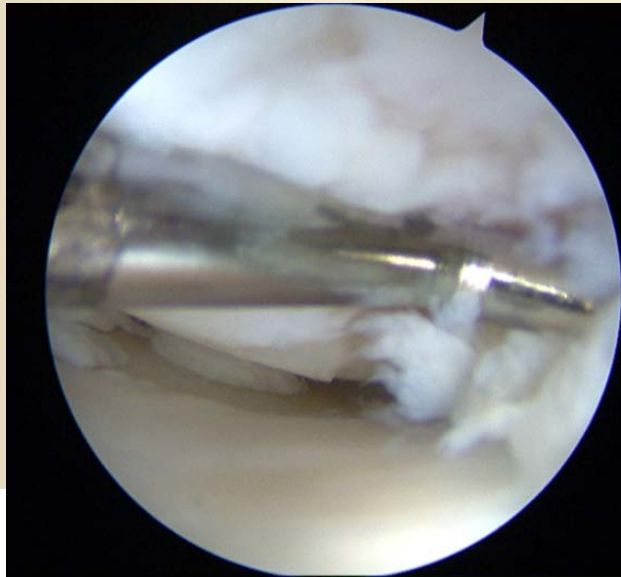
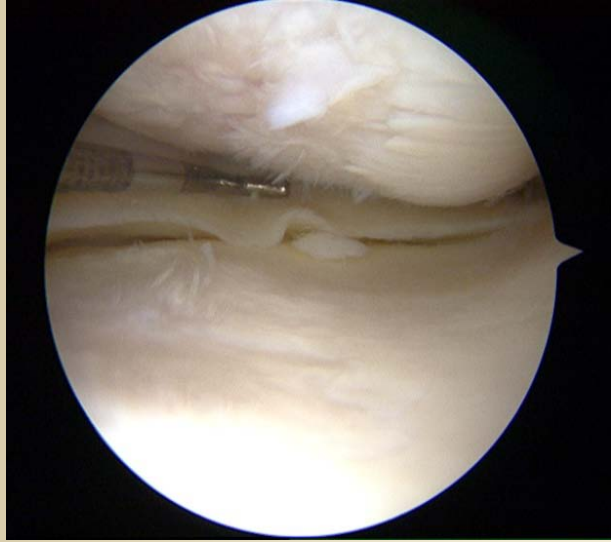




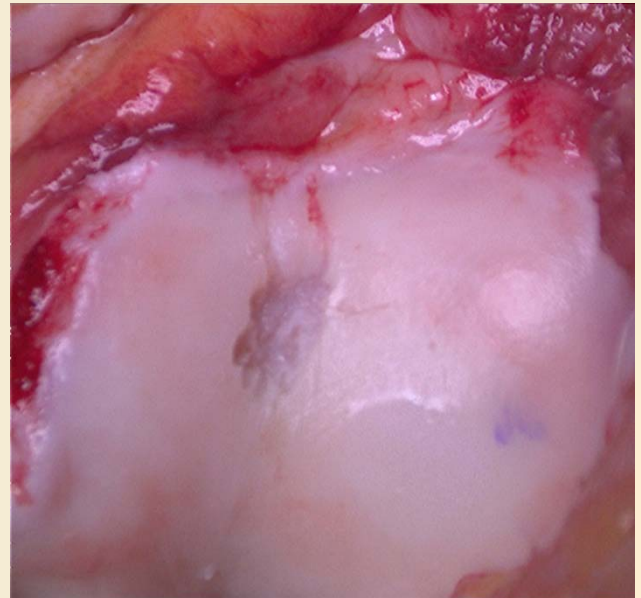
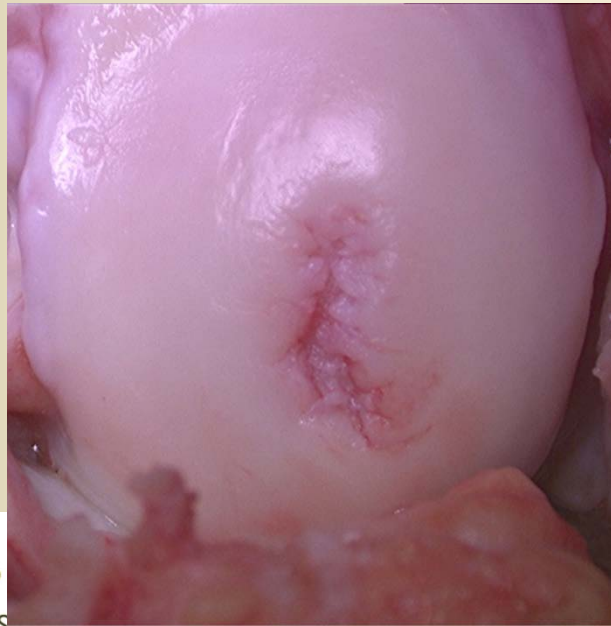
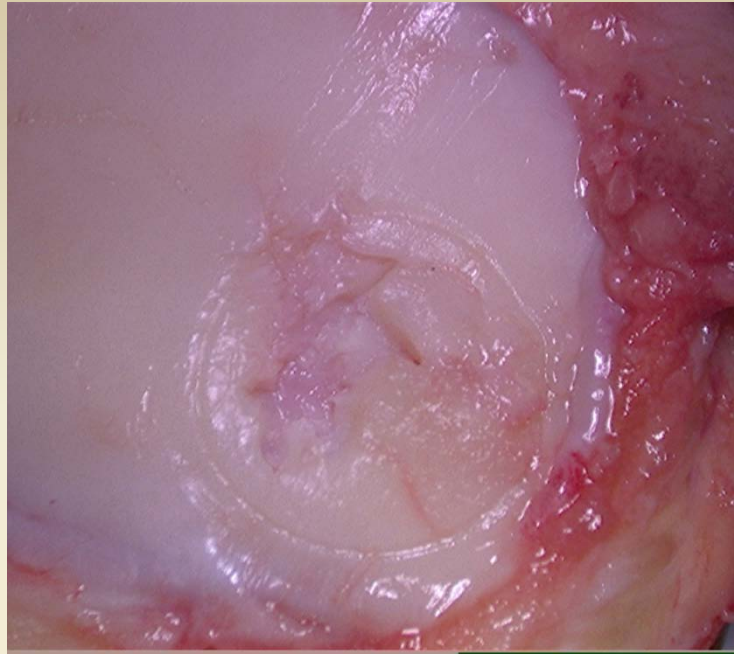
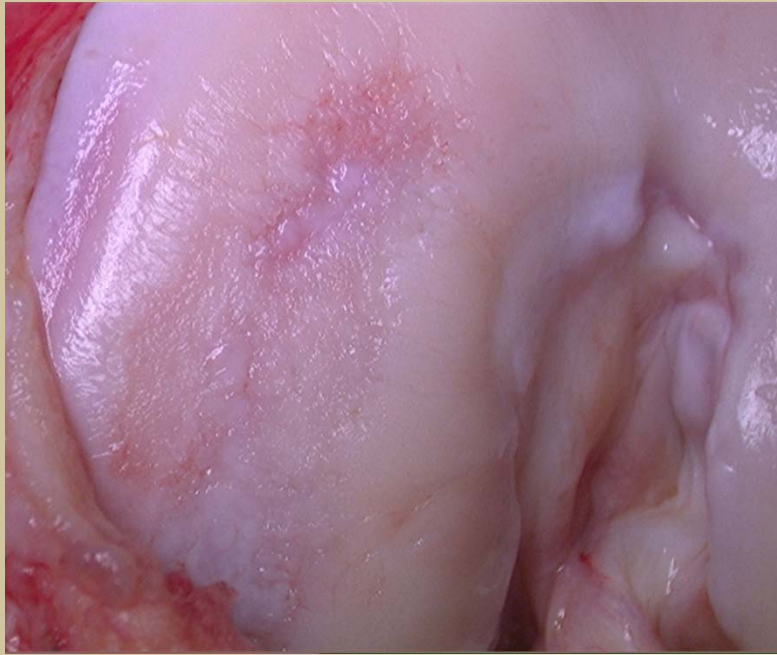


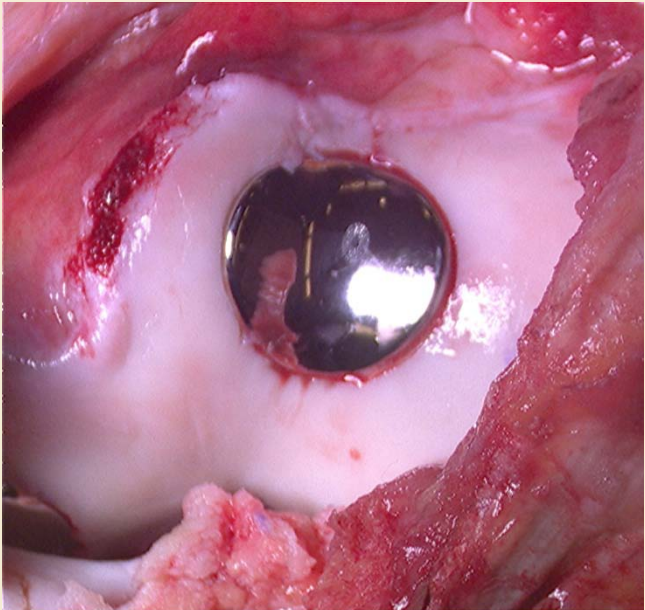
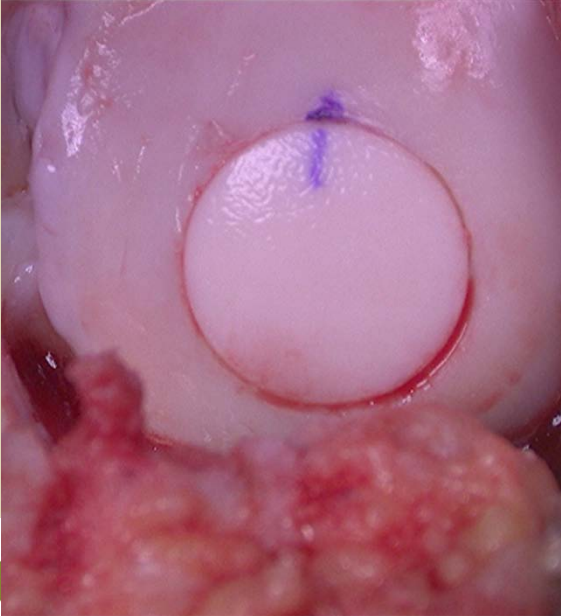
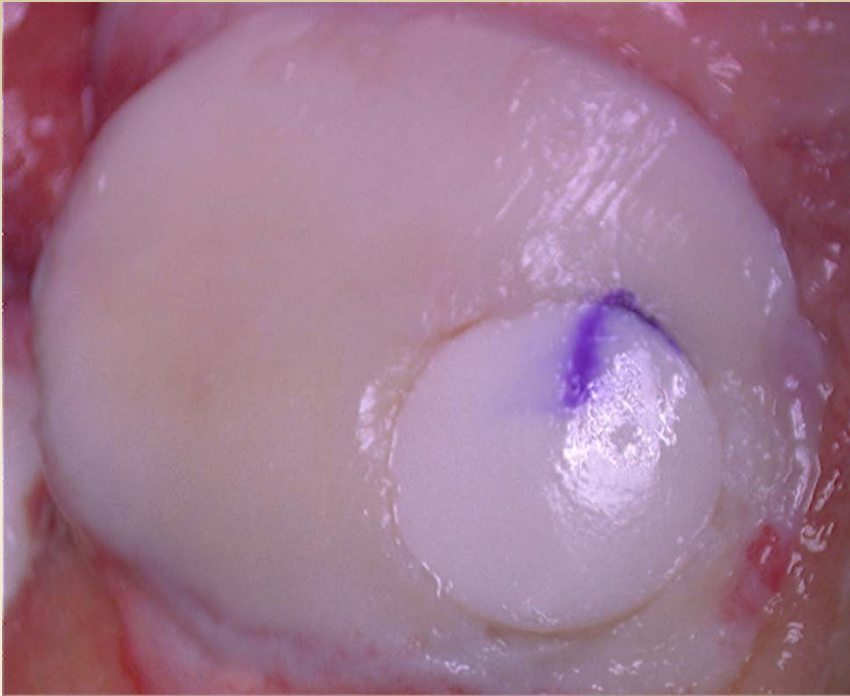
# Combining Biologics with Inlay Arthroplasty

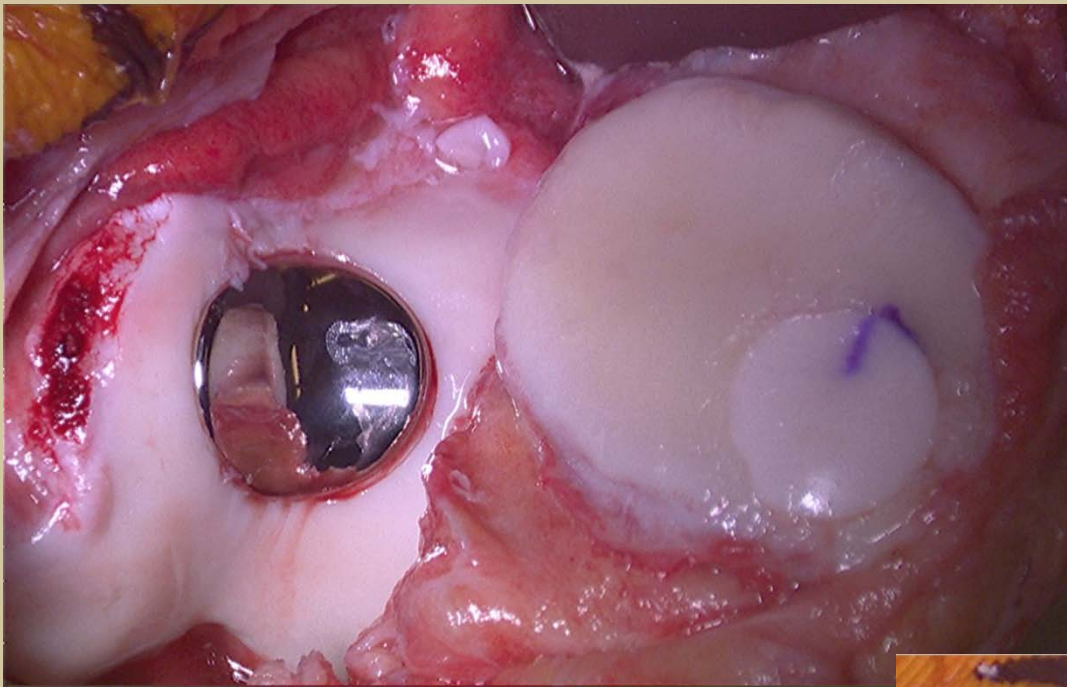
29 year old firefighter



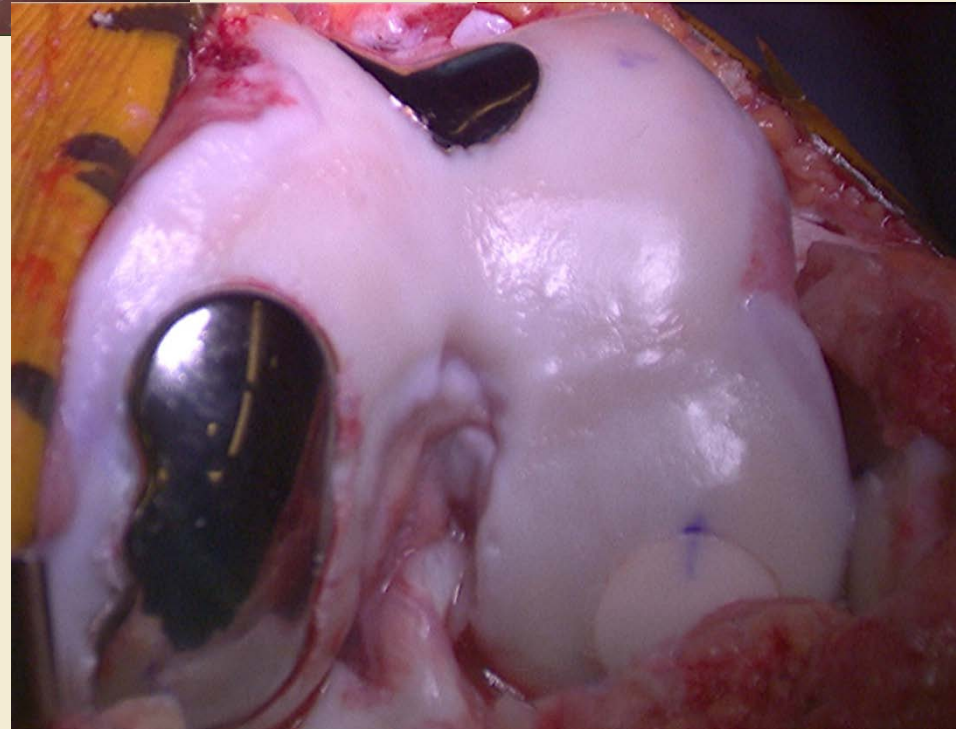






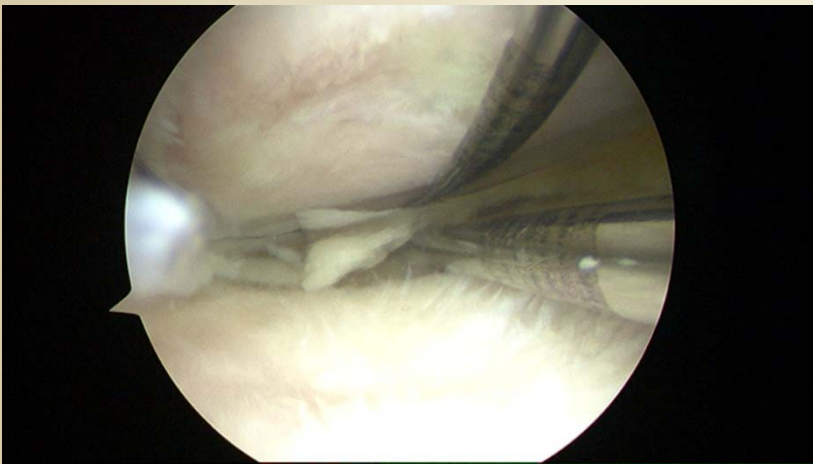
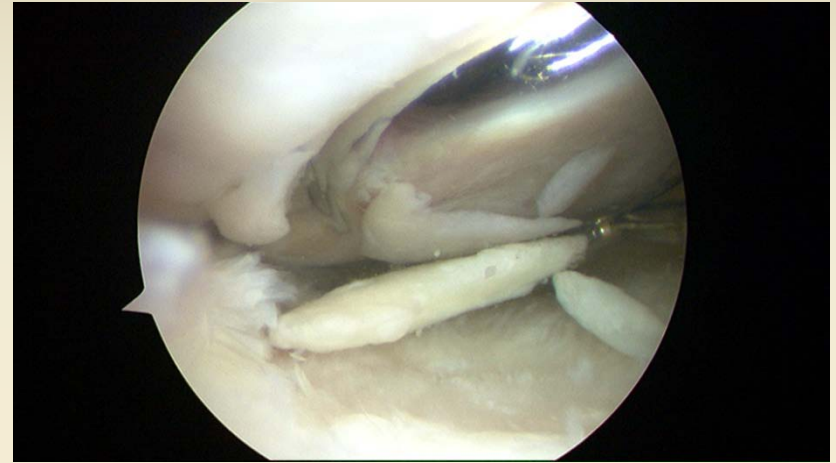
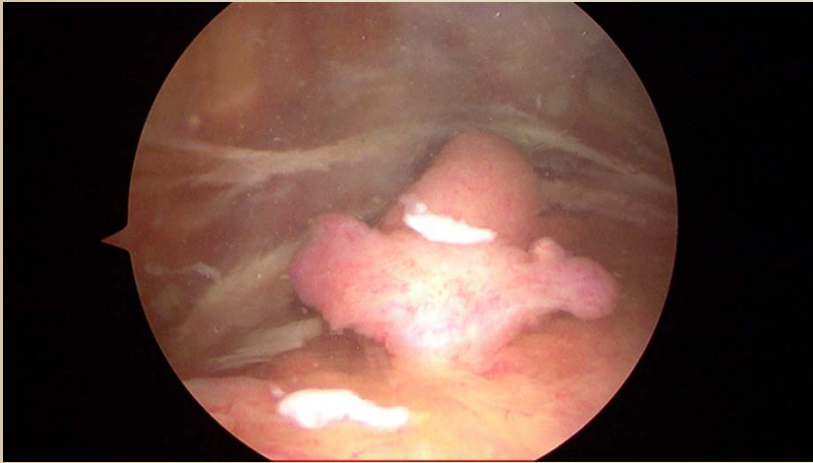


- 6 wks post op back at work light duty
- 12 wks post op full RTW as firefighter



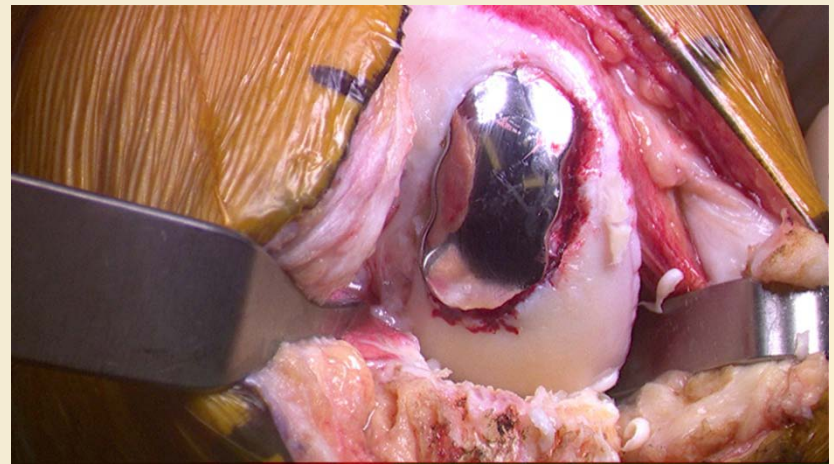
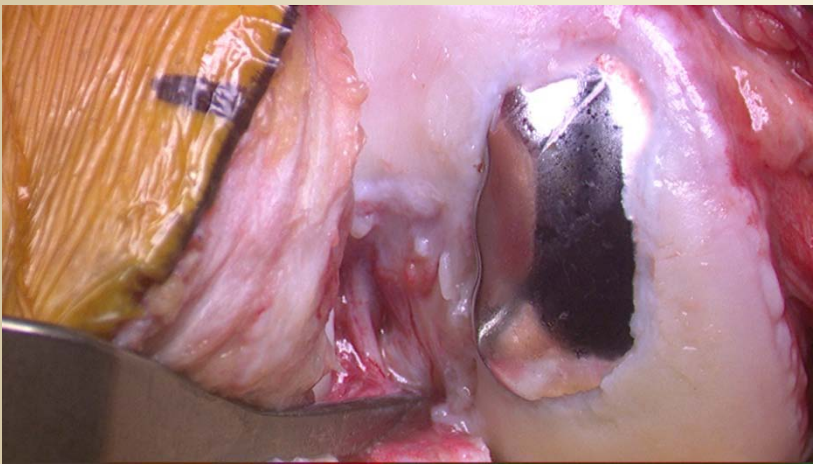
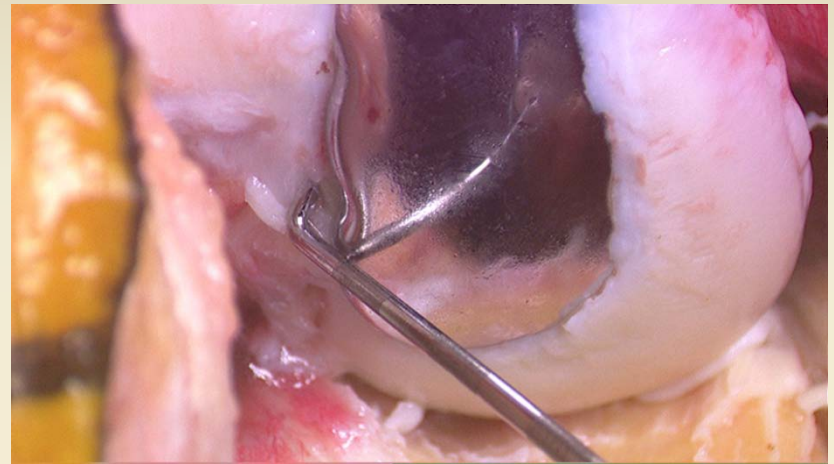
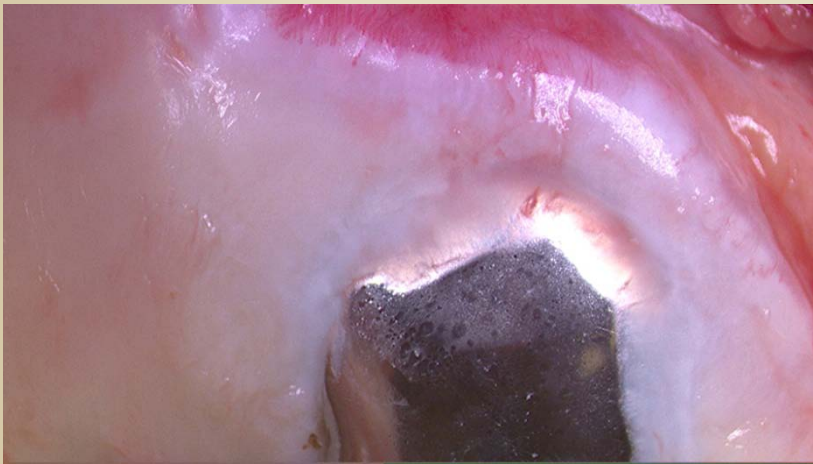
# Technical Failure

38 yr old 9 mos post op - no pain relief from unipolar UniCAP synovitis, cartilage debris, UniCAP proud, tibial wear, FTG defect

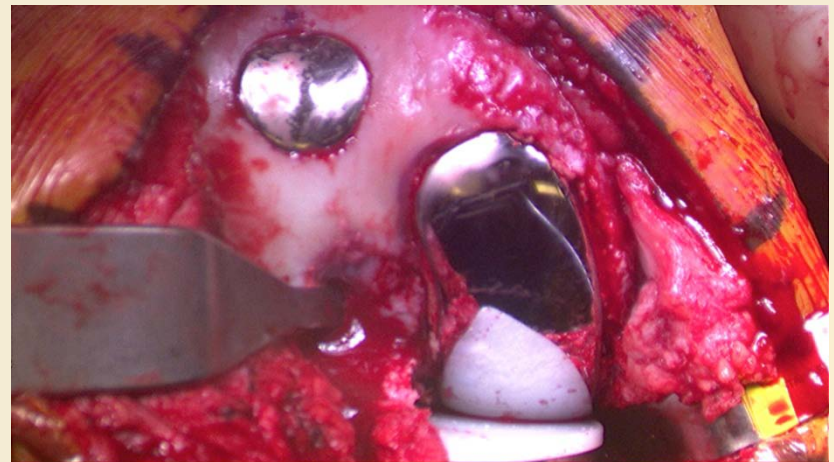
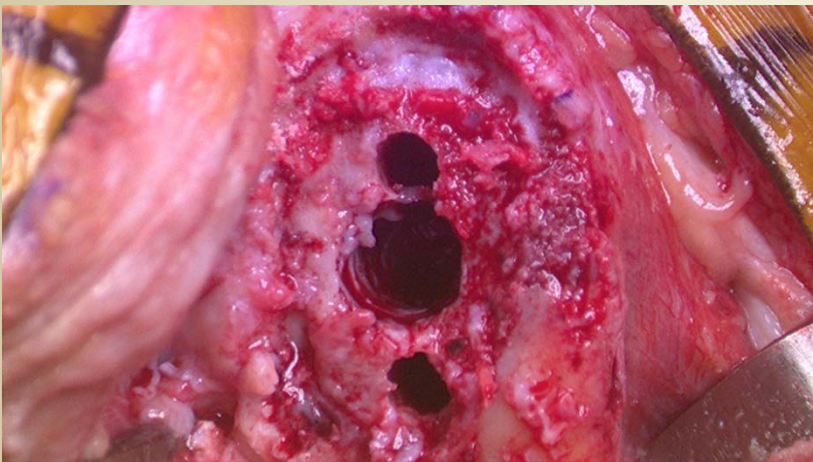
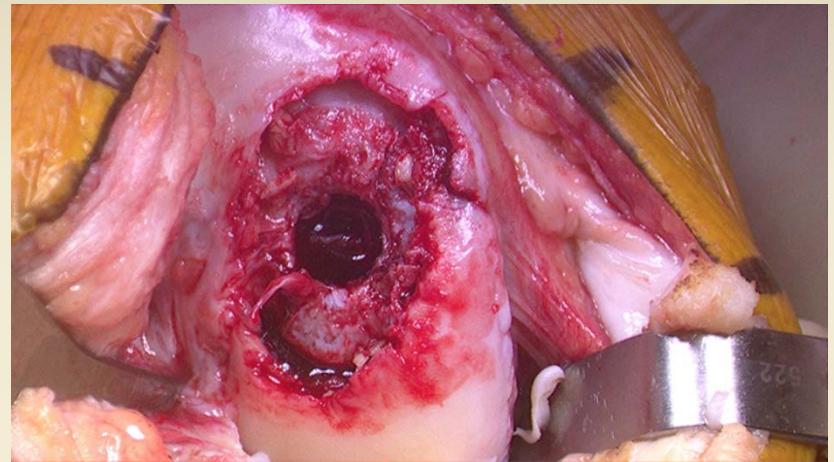
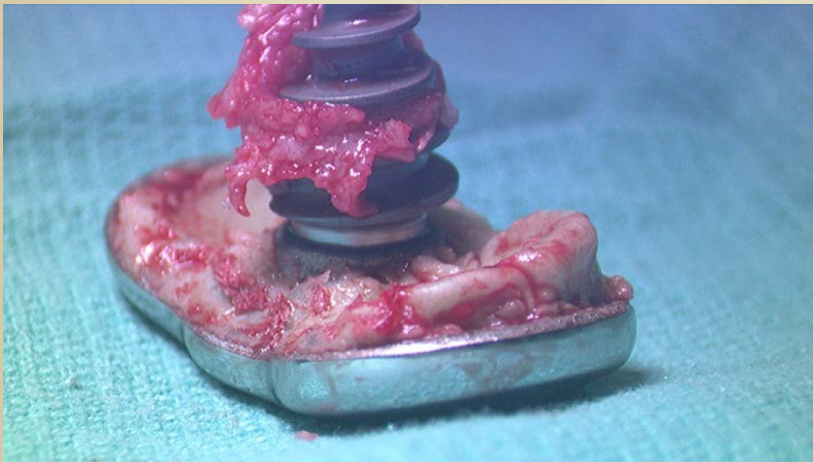


# Failure

“normal” fibrous overgrowth, asymmetric, proud

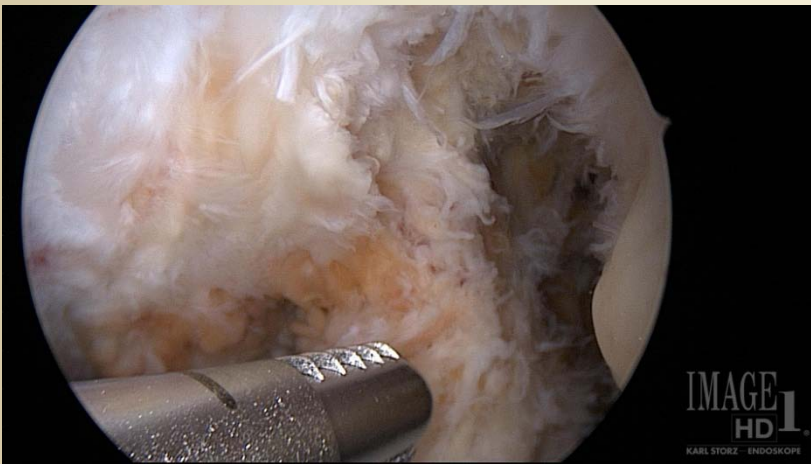
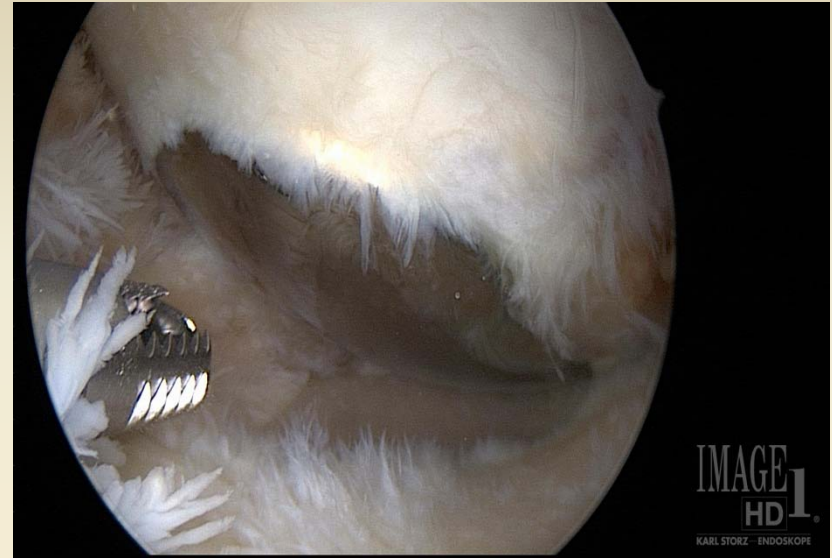
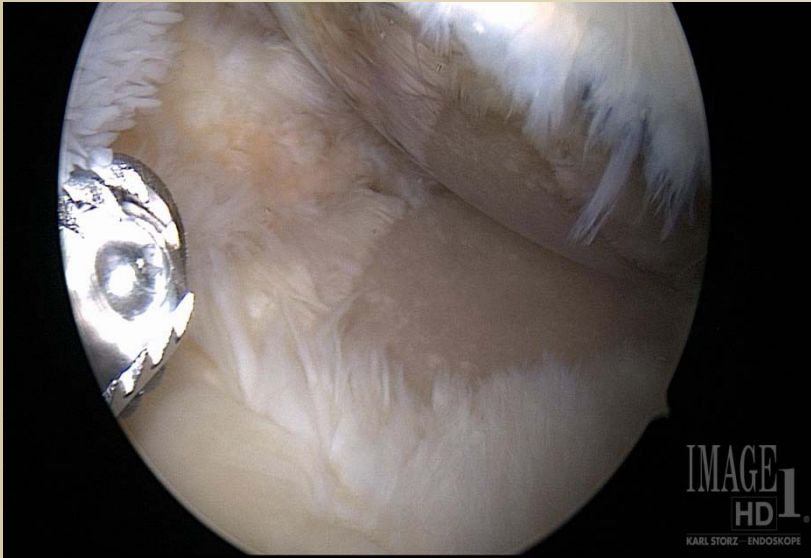


# UniCAP removal- revision to UKA



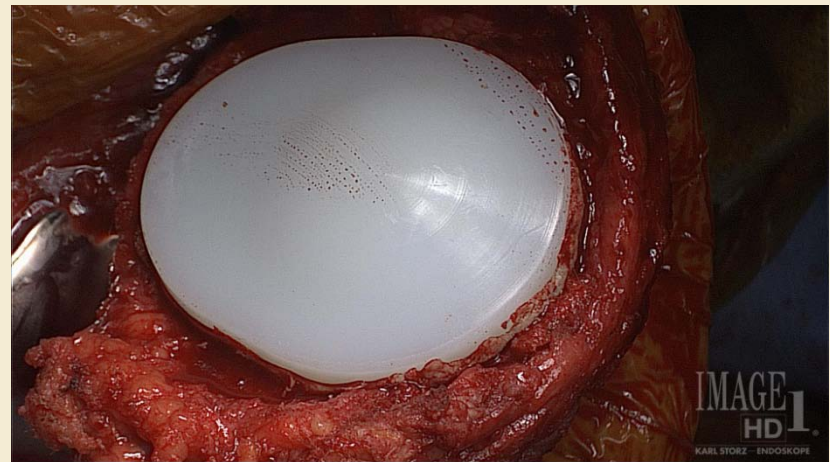
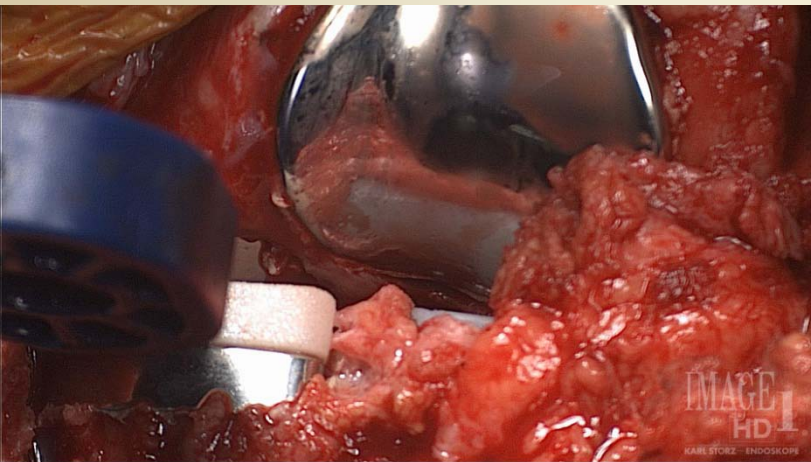
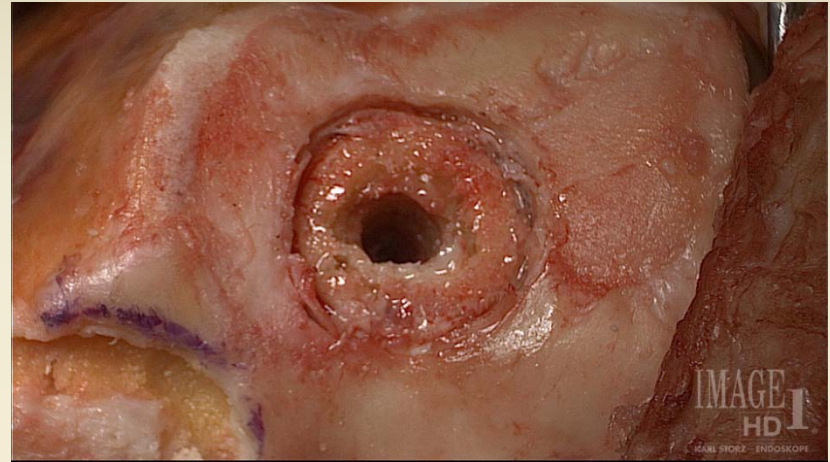
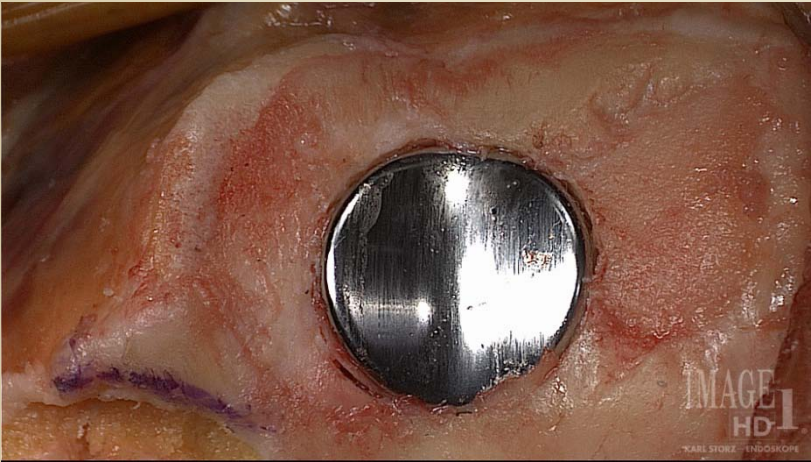
# Indication Failure – complex revision

53 yr old Navy MD, persistent medial/PF pain and instability



# Complex revision

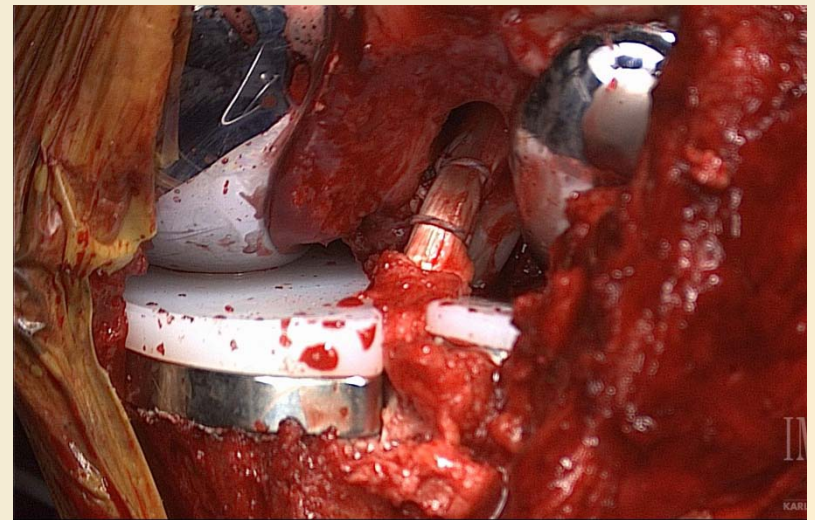
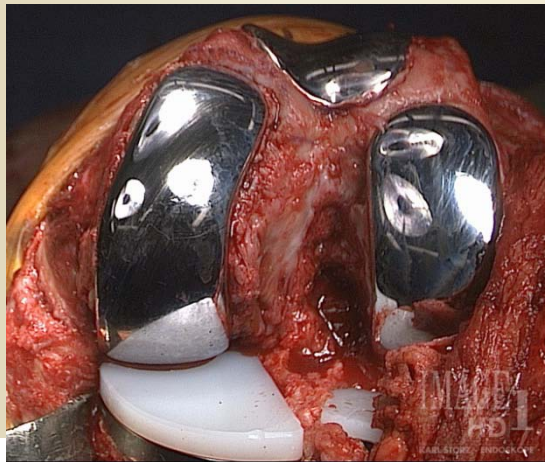
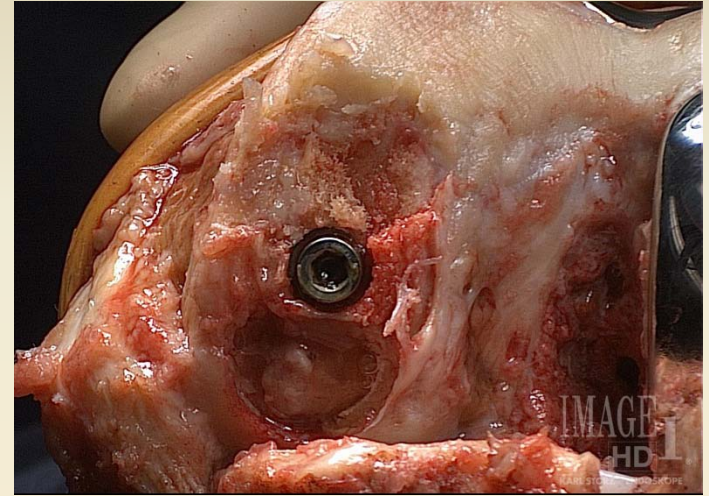
retained medial UKA, new lat UKA, PFA and ACL





# Complex Revision

## 3 compartments, ACL



## Inlay Indications

- Minimal angular deformity
- Large focal or limited degenerative lesions
- Limited, not diffuse disease
- ICRS Grade IIIB,C,D or IV
- PF- can address severe deformity

## Contraindications

- Extensile T-F disease
- Tricompartmental
- Angular deformity
- Large or Peripheral Tibial defects
- Crystalline arthropathy
- Chondropenia - diffuse

# Managing Utilization

- Staging scope
- Scope photos
- MRI – 3T Fat Suppressed Fast Spin Echo, cartilage sequences
- Have multiple options available
- Multiple cases in one day

Shoulder  
Series  
HemiCAP  
*Osteoarthritis*



# Traditional Surgical Alternatives *for G-H Osteoarthritis*

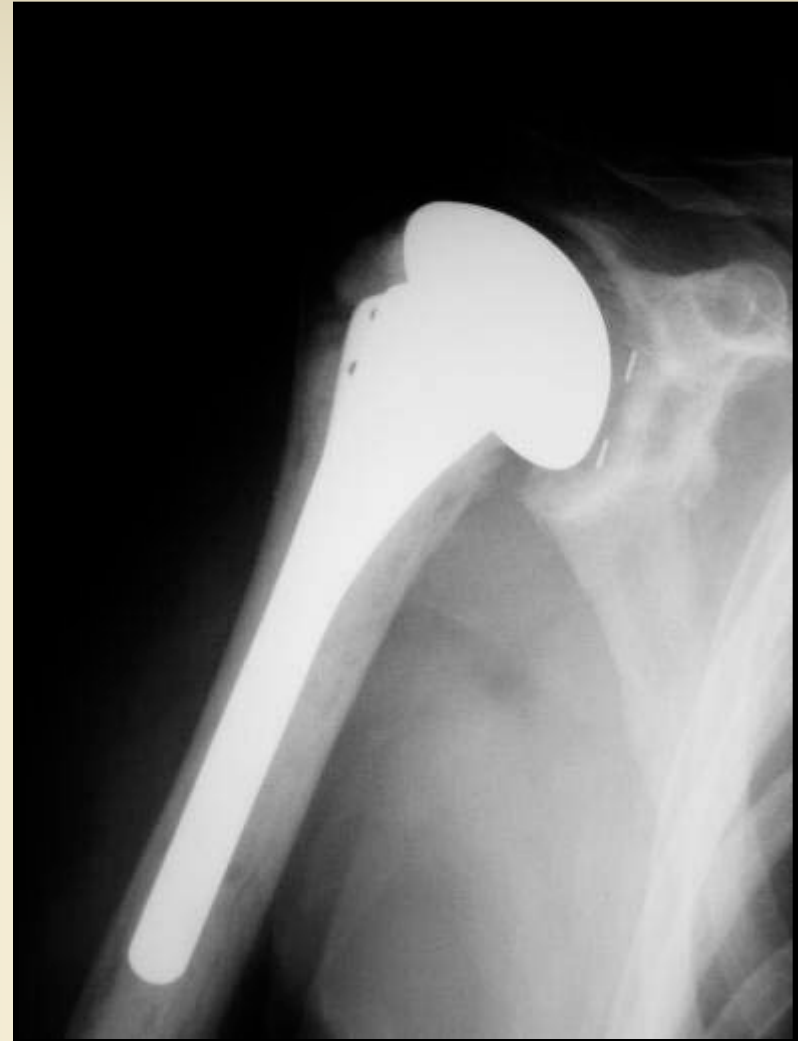
- Total Shoulder Arthroplasty
- Hemiarthroplasty (stemmed)
- Hemiarthroplasty (non-stemmed)
  - “Copeland style”



# Traditional Treatment Options

## Total Shoulder

- Potential Problems:
  - Tissue balance
  - Blood loss
  - Overstuffing
  - Humeral height and version
  - Glenoid Loosening
  - Patient acceptance
  - Surgically difficult

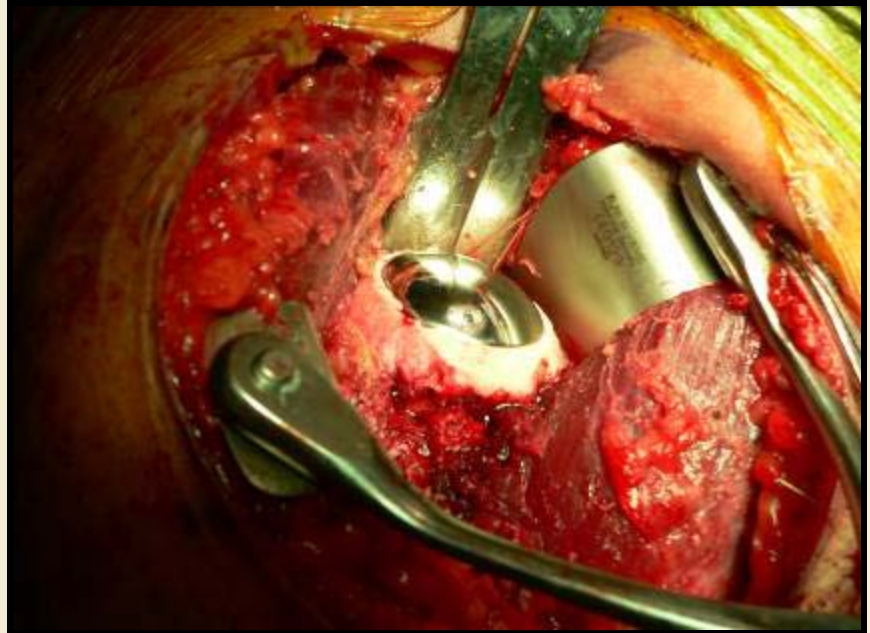
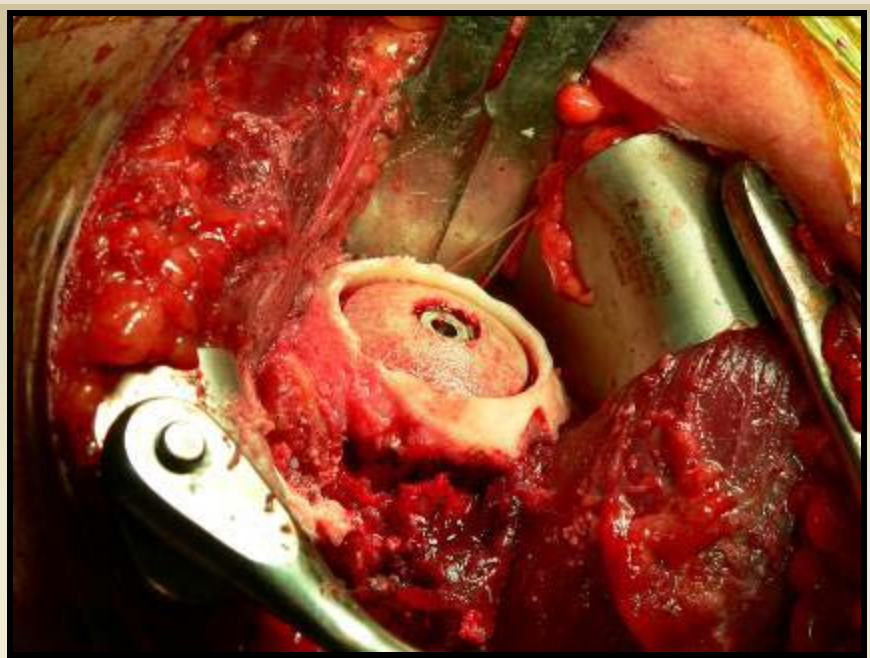
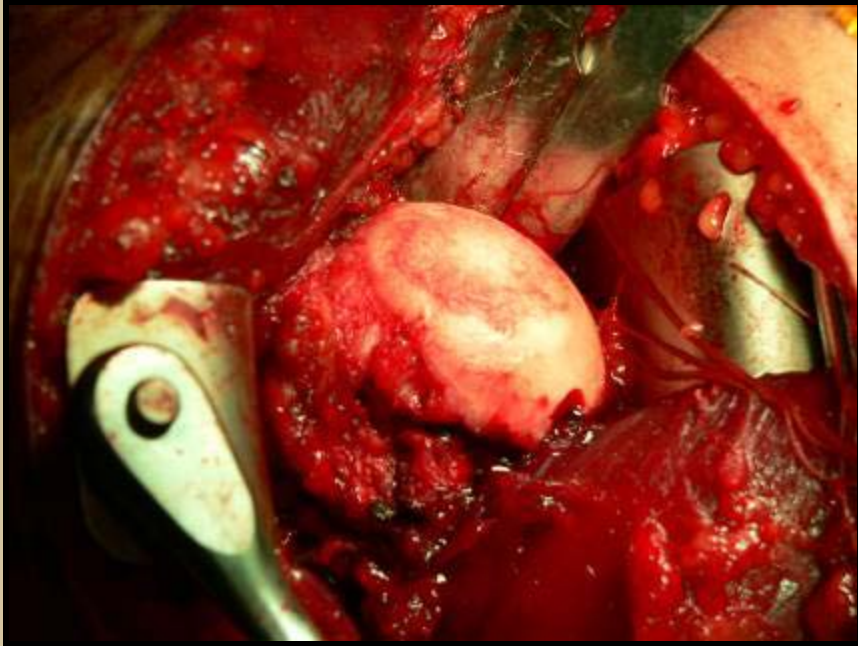


# Traditional Treatment Options- *Non-stemmed Hemiarthroplasty*

- Humerus is “milled” to accommodate implant
- Problem:
  - non-native convexity/geometry
- This is counter- intuitive

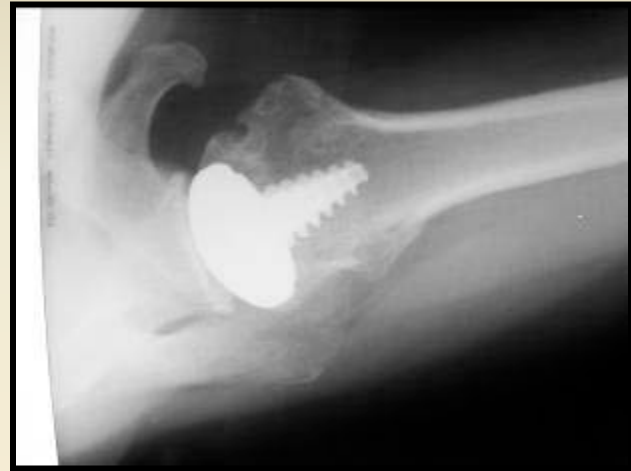


# Osteoarthritis – typical case





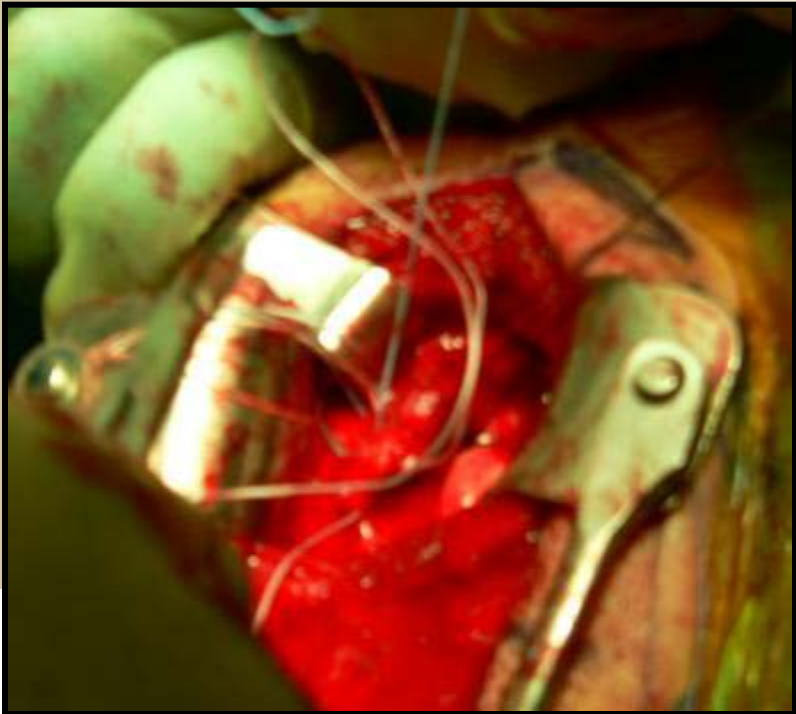
# Osteoarthritis- typical case

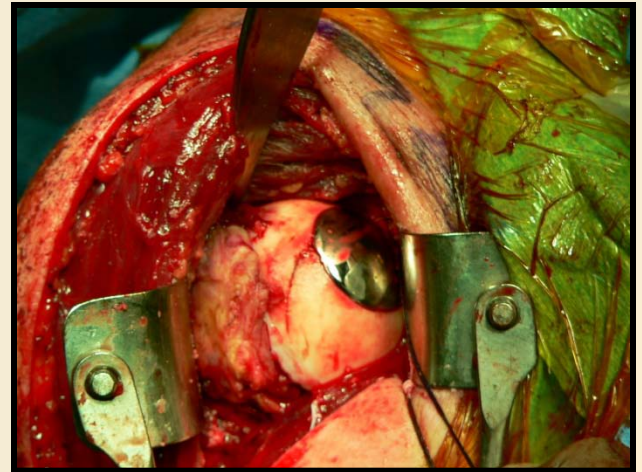
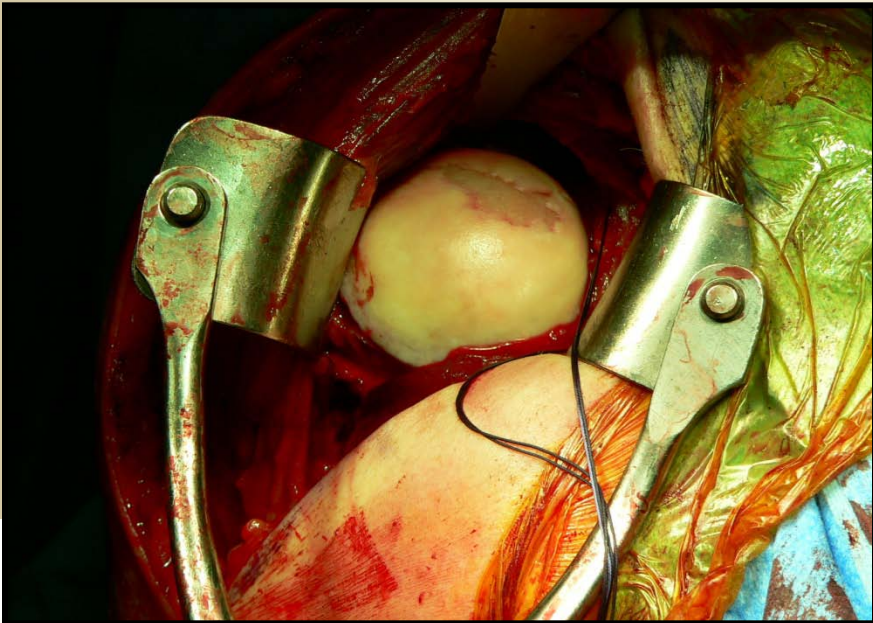
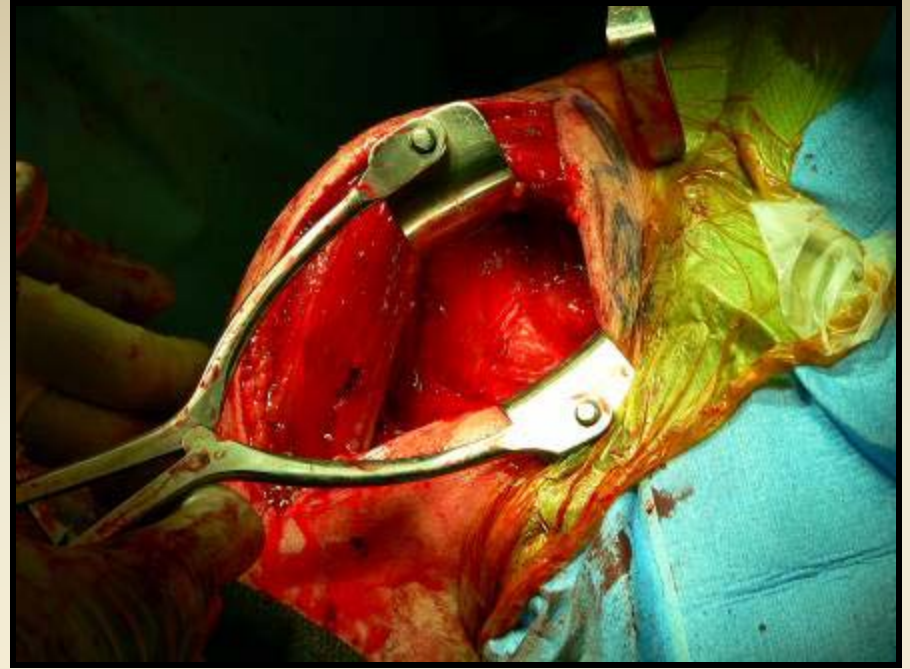


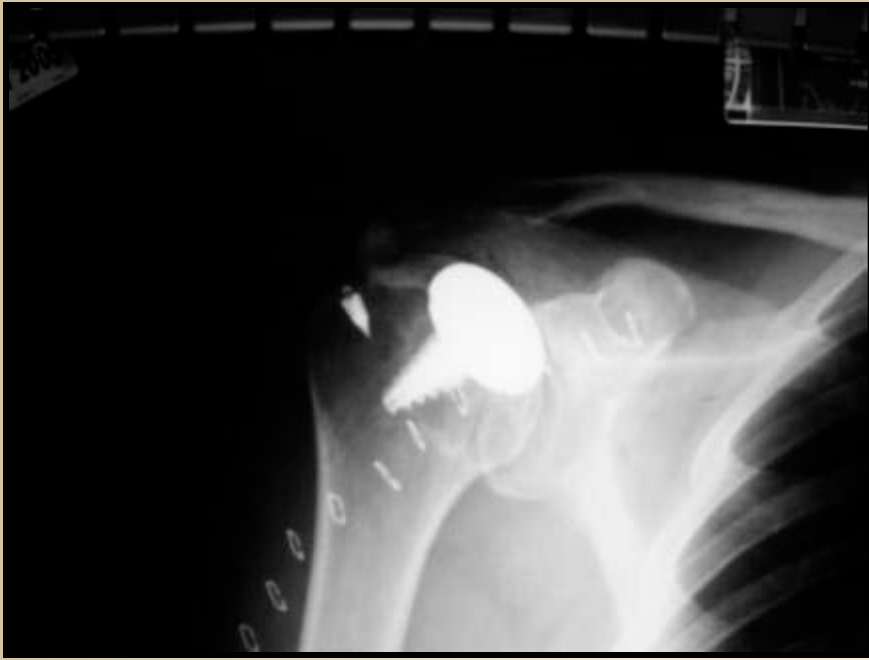
# HemiCAP for RCT and Osteoarthritis



- 73 y/o Male, Tennis player with a failed previous rotator cuff repair
- Previous surgical findings of articular disease



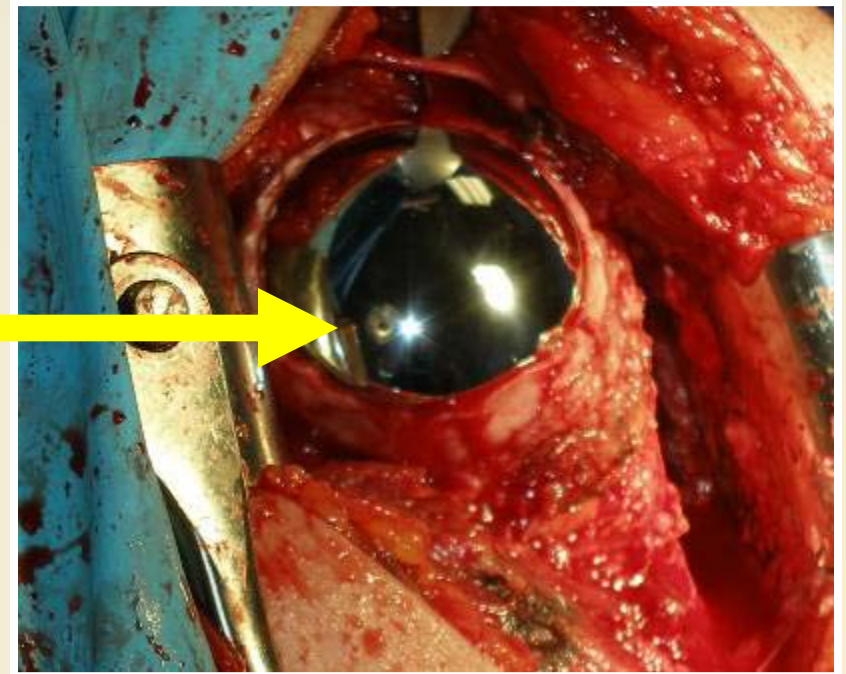
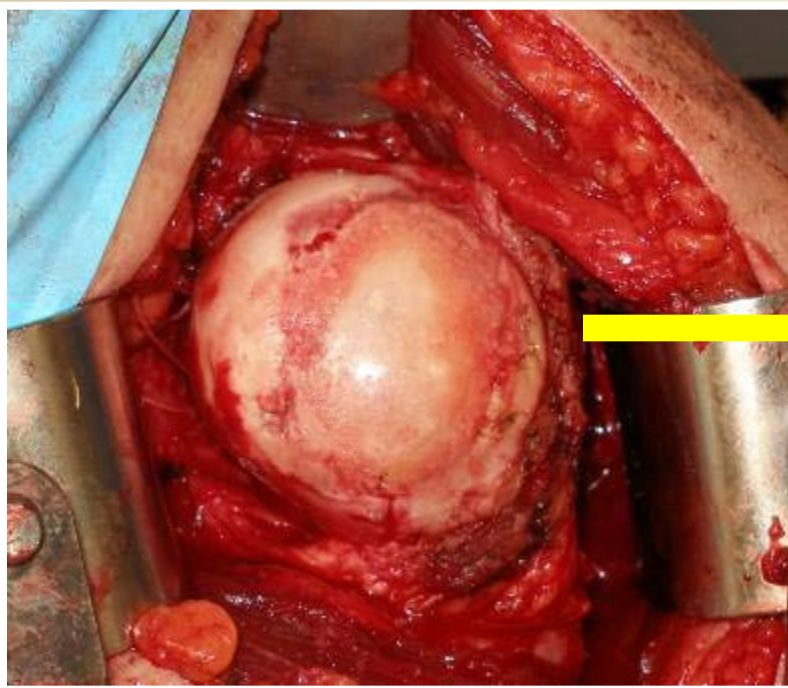




- Open Rev. RCR with Augmentation, HemiCap for RCT and Osteoarthritis
  - Post-op marked pain relief
  - Improved ROM
  - Marked decrease in pain

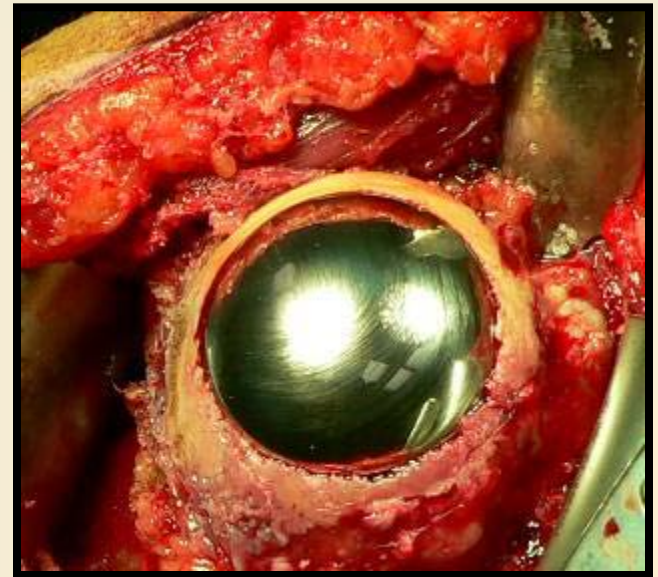
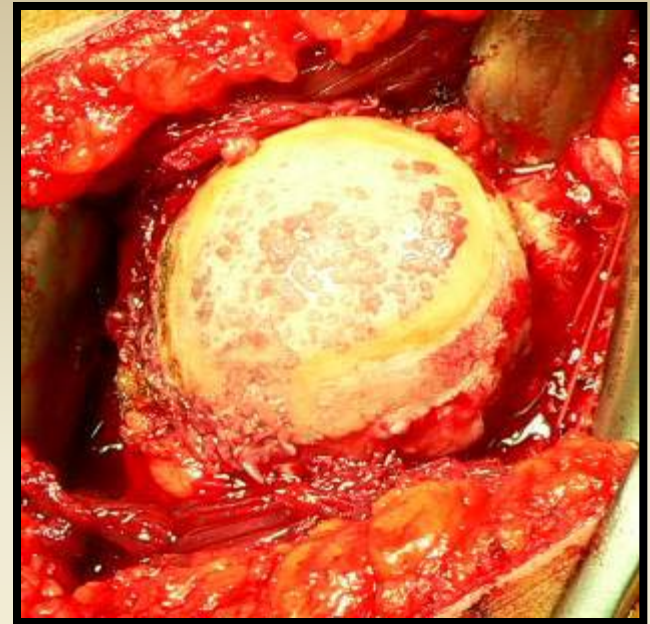
# ANATOMIC INLAY RESURFACING FOR GLENOHUMERAL OSTEOARTHRITIS

*Clinical Results in a Consecutive Case Series*



# Surgical Technique

- Anterior approach
- Subscapularis take down
- Capsular releases
- Osteophyte resection on both humerus and glenoid
- NO glenoid resurfacing or reaming



# Demographic Data

- N = 48
  - Males – 29
  - Female – 19
- Mean age at surgery
  - 61 years
- Follow-up
  - Mean – 28 mos.
  - Max – 36 mos.
  - Min – 13 mos.
- Side
  - Right – 19
  - Left - 14

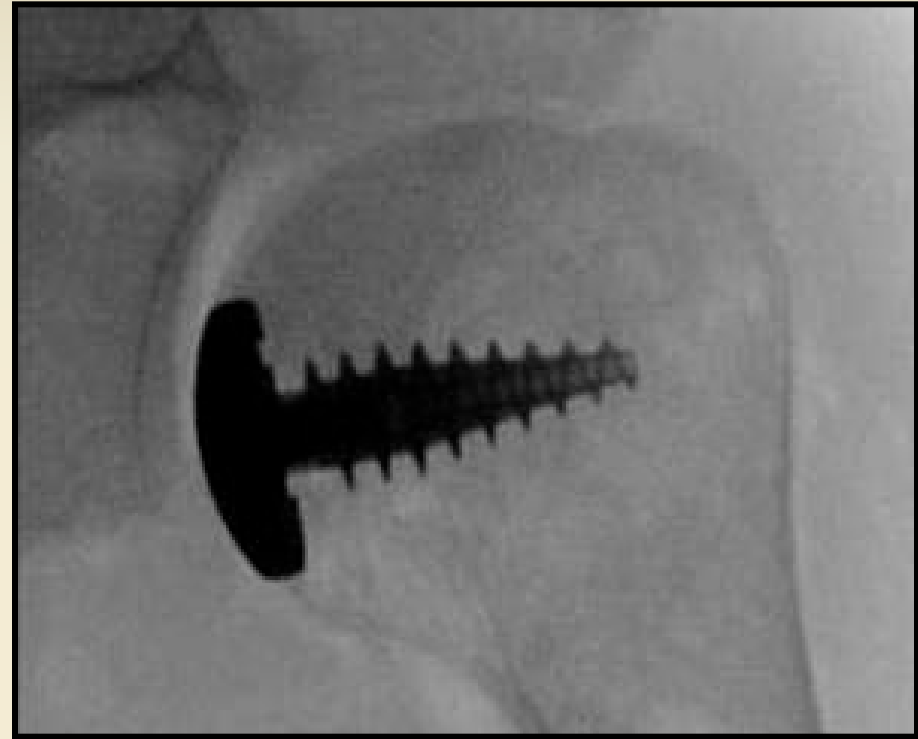




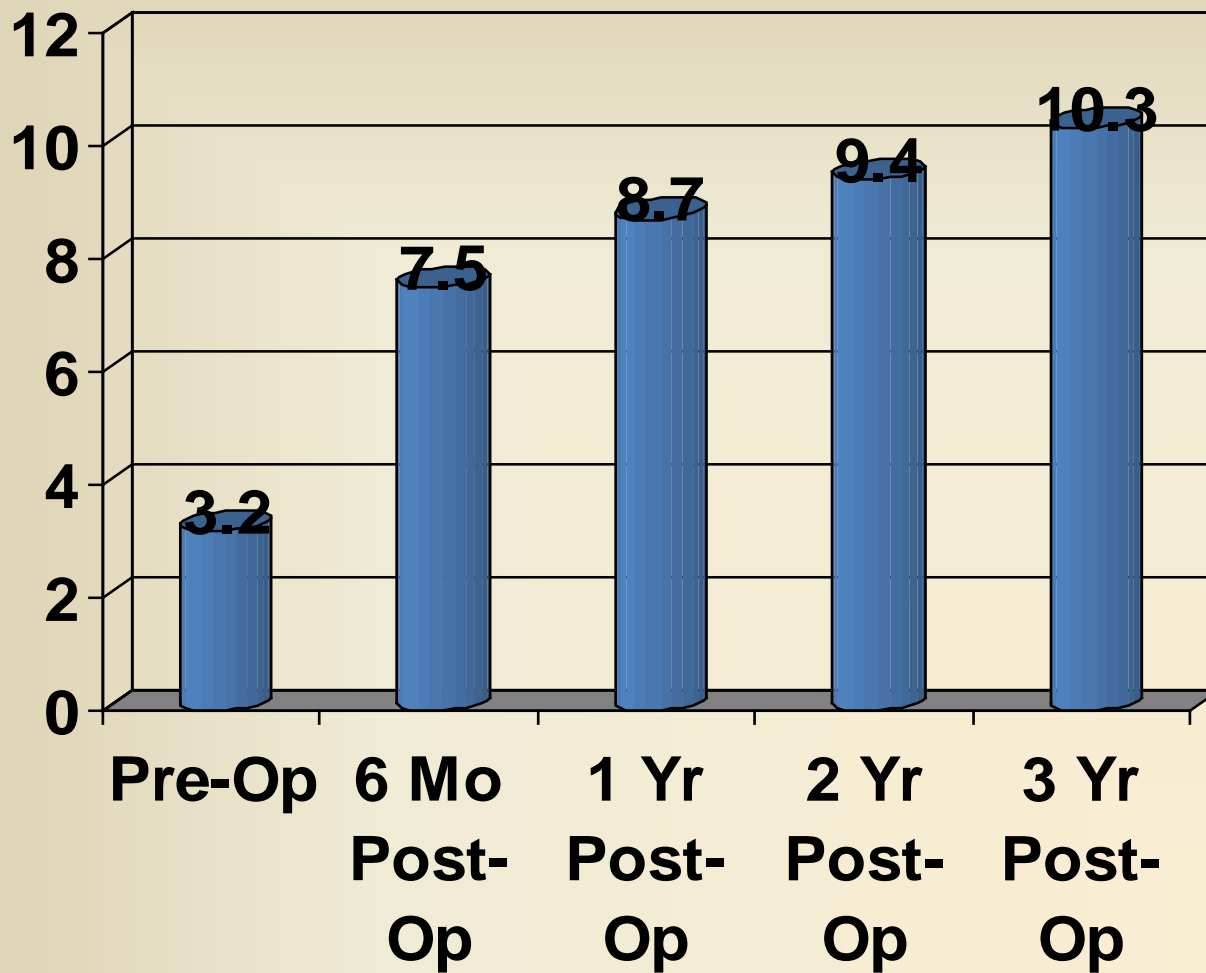
# HemiCAP in OA

- Concurrent Procedures

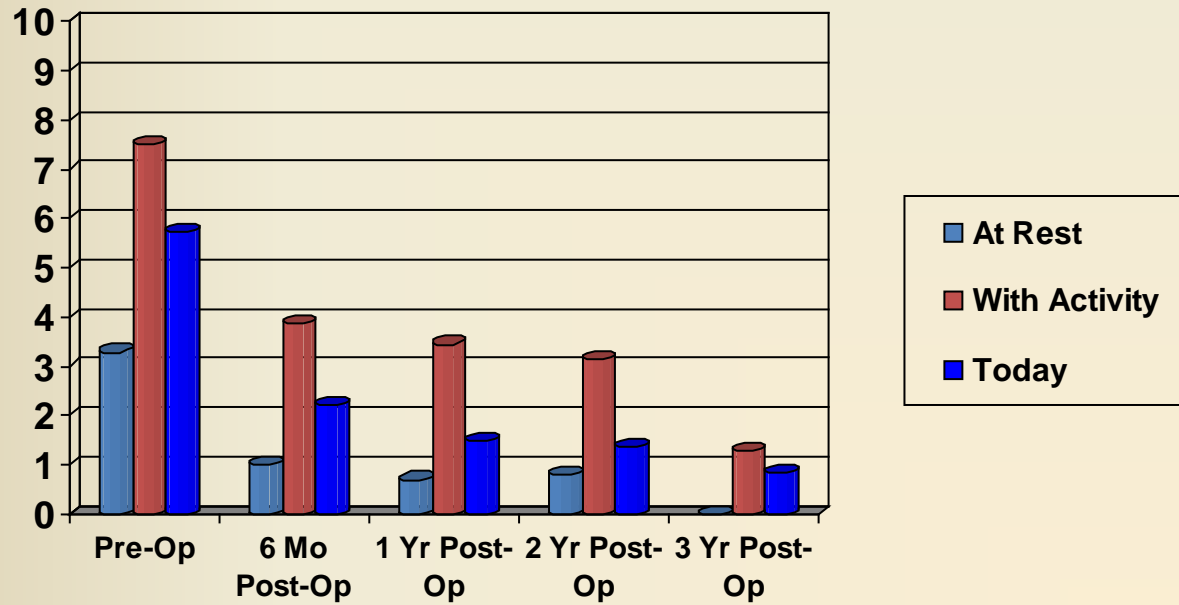
- Rotator Cuff Repair
  - 12
- Subacromial Decompression
  - 25
- Distal Clavicle Resection
  - 23
- Biceps Tenodesis
  - 2
- Biceps Tenotomy
  - 21
- Capsulolabral Repair
  - 5
- Hardware Removal
  - 1



# Simple Shoulder Test



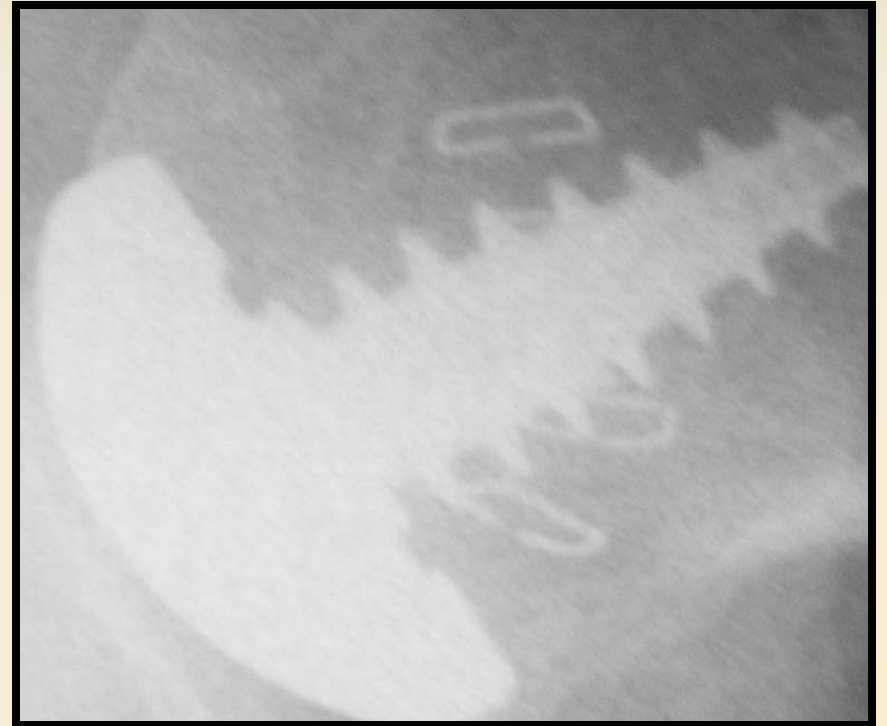
# VAS Pain



# NO reported loosening of implant in the shoulder

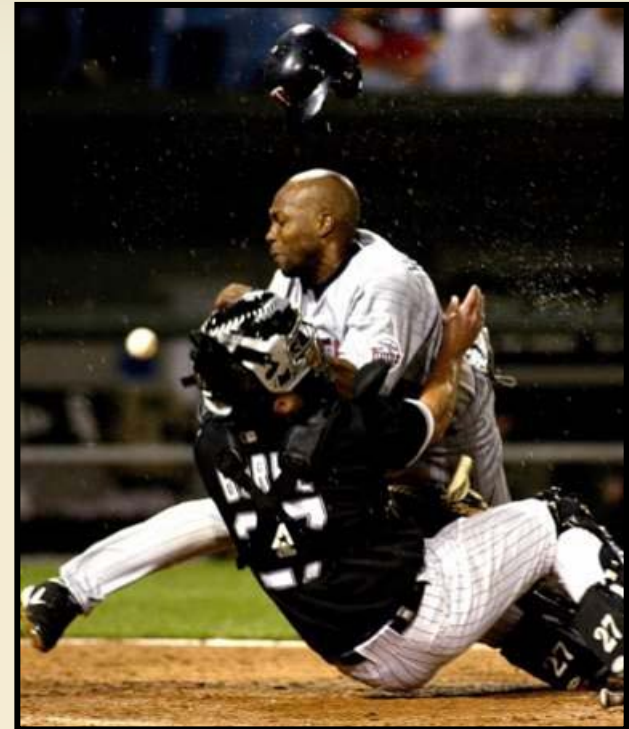
## No signs of

- Device disengagement
- Progressive periprosthetic radiolucency
- Implant subsidence



# Complications

One patient suffered a traumatic, high-energy injury 3 months postoperatively, subsequently resulting in revision surgery



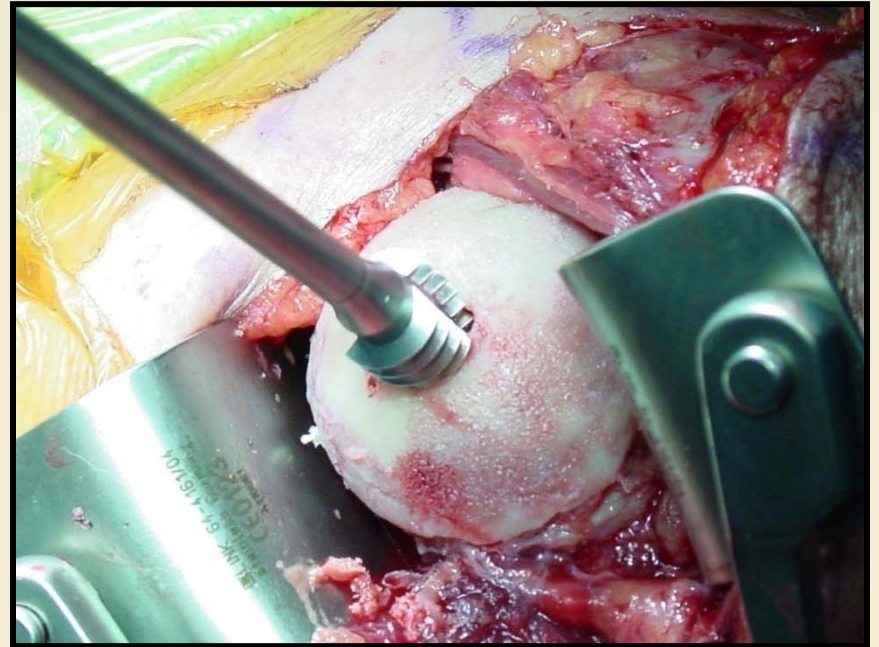
# Osteoarthritis- Perhaps a prime indication for the HemiCAP

- How much pain from glenoid??
- Surprisingly little!!!
- Removal of Osteophytes critically important
- Soft tissue releases
- Treat concurrent pathologies



# Expanding Indications Beyond “Focal Defects”

- Osteoarthritis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Post traumatic arthritis
- Rotator Cuff Tears
- Avascular Necrosis
- Hill-Sachs (some)



# CONCLUSIONS

## Shoulder Resurfacing with HemiCAP for Glenohumeral Osteoarthritis

- Short term (3 year) results very encouraging
- Restoration of native anatomy
- Comprehensive pathology treatment is key
- Excellent option for primary OA of Shoulder



# Advantages of CAP

- Immediate, excellent pain relief
- Simple, canulated, reproducible, yet elegant surgery
- Very few soft tissue balancing challenges
- Minimally bone sacrificing
- Minimal EBL, can be outpatient
- Can easily convert to traditional or reverse arthroplasty
- Patient acceptance
- Allows concurrent soft tissue procedure
- Maintain cartilage restoration principles
- Based on patient, or ambient anatomy

# Thank You

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