

Orthopaedica Belgica 2019 Congress

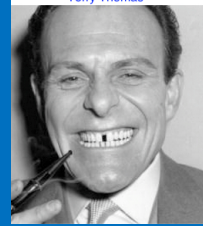
Complications in Orthopaedics and
Traumatology



Scapholunate dissociation



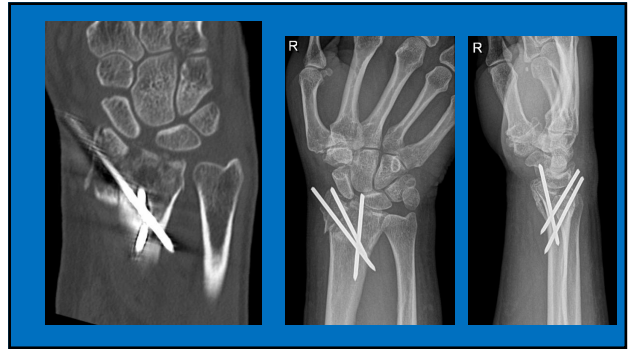
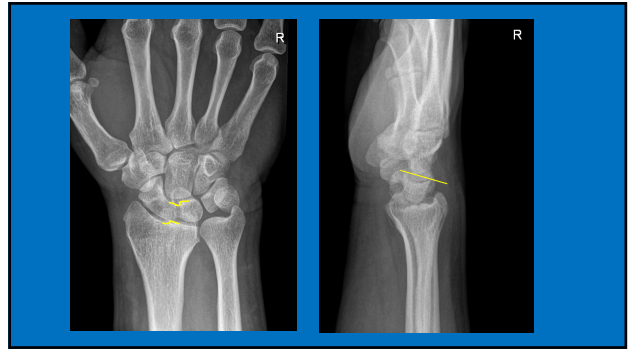
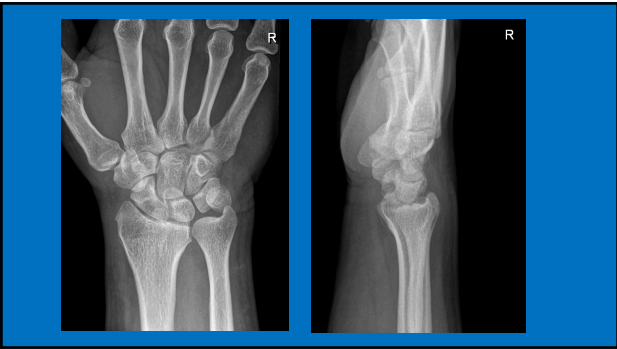
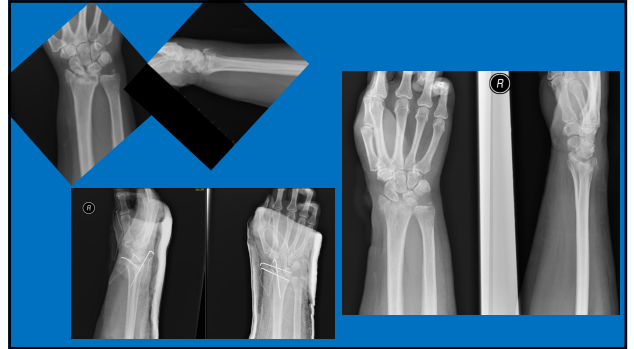
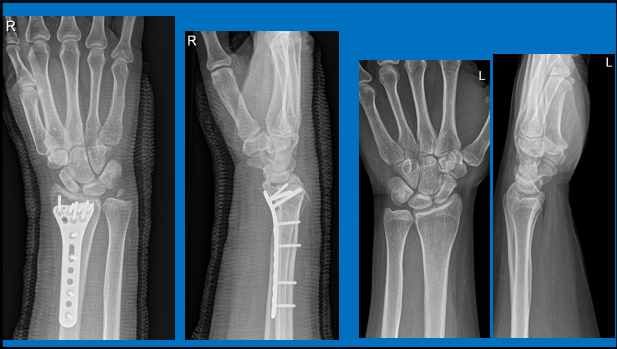
british comedian
Terry Thomas

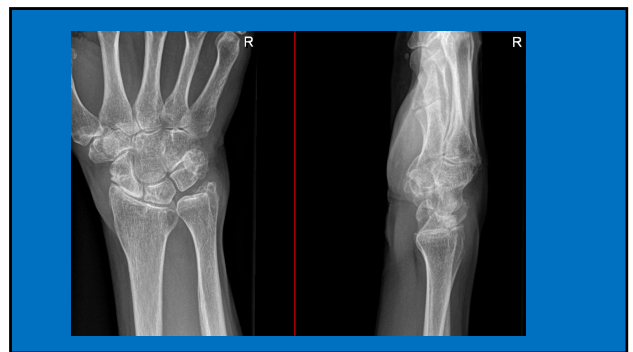
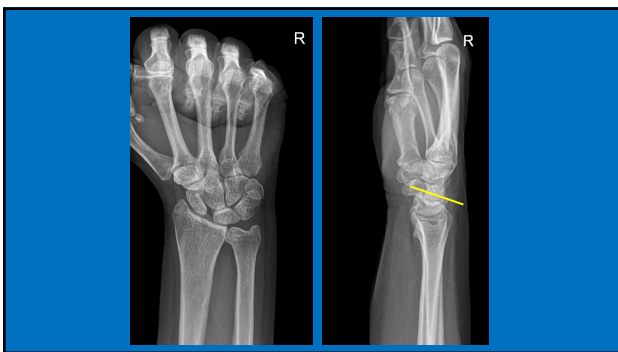
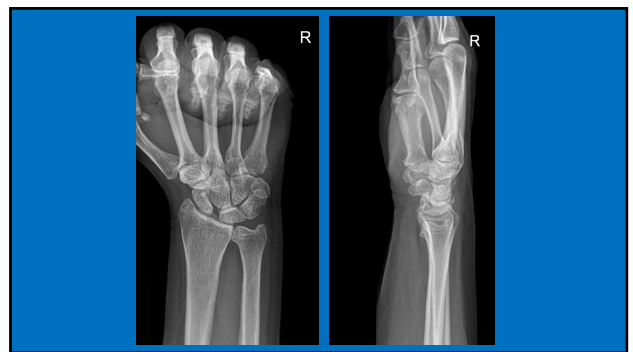
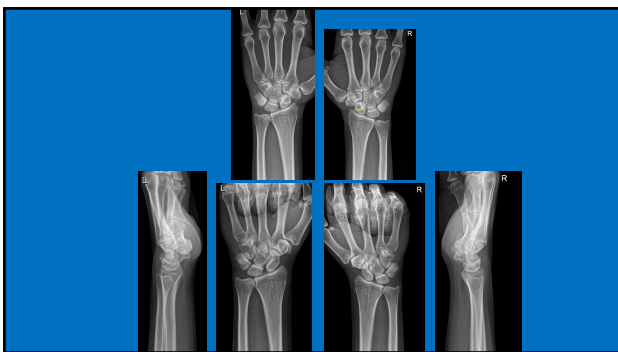
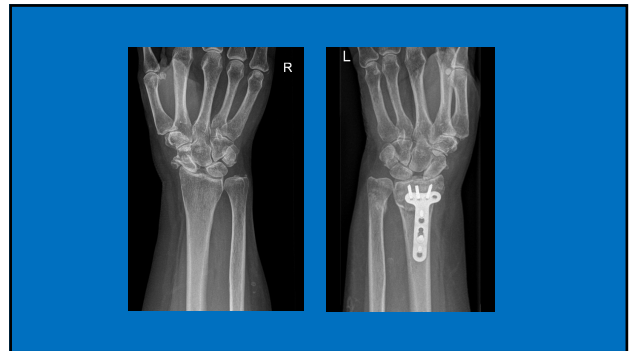
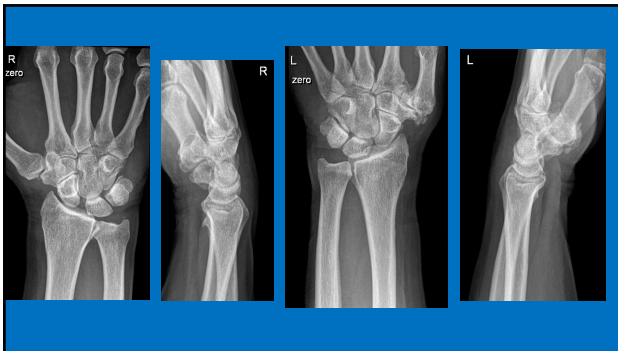


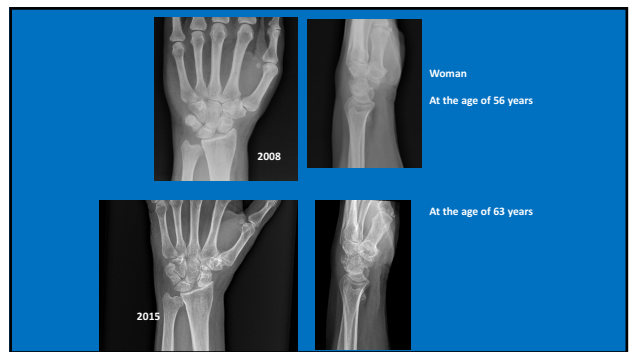
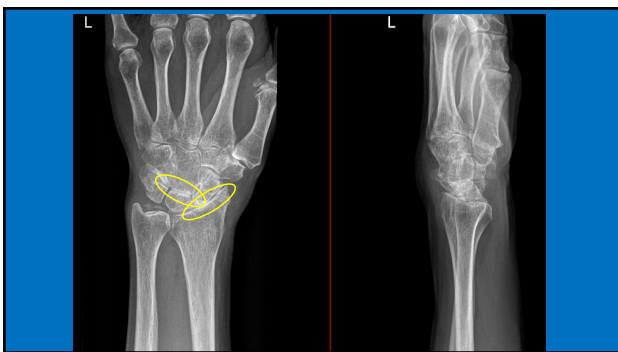
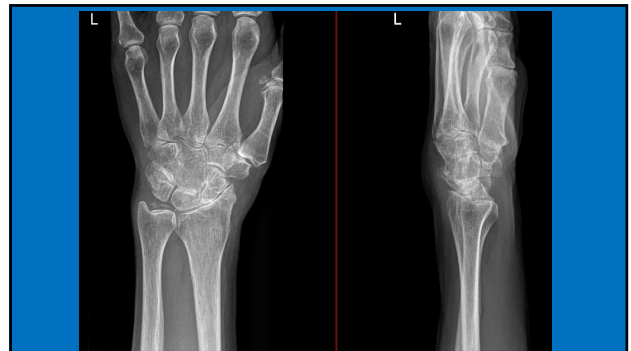
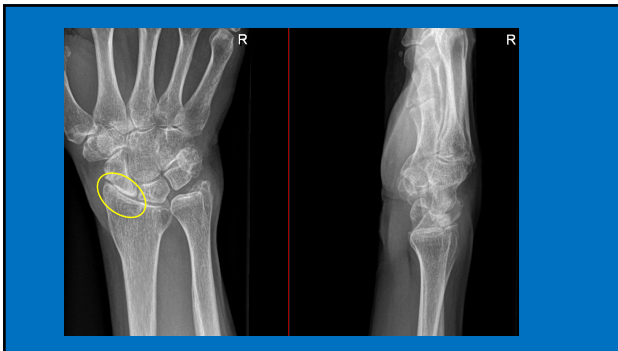
Scapholunate dissociation

Aetiology:

trauma
degenerative
congenital







Wrist ligamentoplasty in scapholunate instability

- Aim:
- To decrease the pain
- to prevent SLAC in symptomatic patients with chronic reducible scapholunate dissociation without osteoarthritis

Table 1. Published techniques for the management of chronic SLIL instability.

Technique	Author/year
STT arthrodesis	(Peterson and Lipscomb, 1971)
ECRB tenodesis through the scaphoid	(Palmer et al., 1978)
Scaphoid-lunate-capitate-triquetrum arthrodesis	(Vanmaras, 1979)
Limited triscaploid intercarpal arthrodesis	(Watson, 1980)
Extensor tenodesis (dorsal and palmar)	(Glickel and Millender, 1984)
Scapholunate arthrodesis	(Hastings and Silver, 1984)
Blatt capsulodesis	(Blatt, 1987)
Palmer SLIL reconstruction with K-wire	(Conyers, 1990)
Four Bone ECRB weave	(Almqvist et al., 1991)
Scaphocapitate arthrodesis	(Pisano et al., 1991)
Scaphocapitolunate arthrodesis	(Rotman et al., 1993)
Brunelli FCR tenodesis	(Brunelli and Brunelli, 1995)
Dorsal radioscaphoid capsulodesis	(Wolman et al., 1995)
RASL with Herbert screw	(Rosenwasser et al., 1997)
Dorsal capsulodesis with suture anchors	(Jain et al., 1997)
Modified Brunelli FCR tenodesis	(Van Den Abbeele et al., 1998)
Bone-retinaculum-bone autograft (distal radius)	(Weiss, 1998)
Matcarpal, carpal, bone-retinaculum-bone autograft	(Hanvey and Hanel, 2002)
Mayo dorsal capsulodesis	(Moran et al., 2005)
Arthroscopic debridement and pinning of joint	(Dartis et al., 2006)
Three-ligament FCR tenodesis	(Garcia-Elias et al., 2006)
Arthroscopic RASL	(Heries et al., 2007)
ECRB ligamentoplasty and dorsal capsulodesis	(Papadoggeorgou and Mathoulin, 2010)
Arthroscopic dorsal capsulodesis	(Mathoulin et al., 2011)
Yiegos dorsal capsulodesis	(Campos and Van Overstraeten, 2013)
Transosseous ligament reconstruction with FCR	(Ross and Couzens, 2013)
Arthroscopic dorsal and volar ligament reconstruction	(Ho et al., 2015)

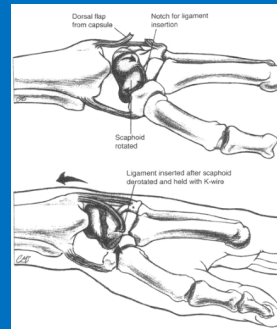
27 techniques
Eur J Hand Surg 2018

The management of chronic non-arthritic scapholunate dissociation: a systematic review
Zafar Naqvi¹, Wee Sim Khee², Anuj Mishra², Vivien Lees³ and Lindsay Muir⁴

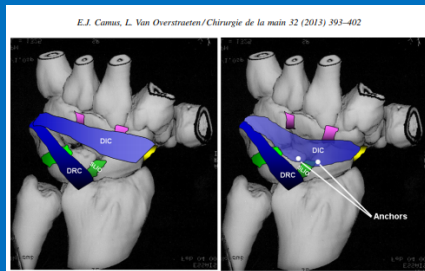
Different ligamentoplasties

capsulodesis

Tenodesis with FCR, ECRL, ECRB

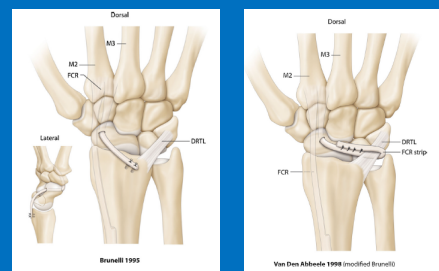


Blatt capsulodesis



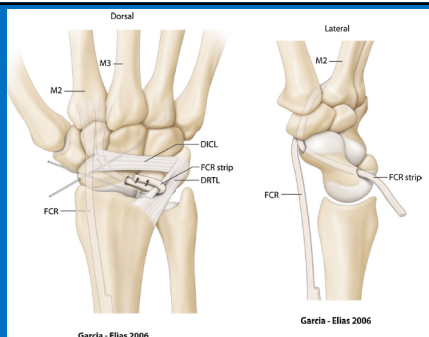
E.J. Camus, L. Van Overstruten/Chirurgie de la main 32 (2013) 393-402

Viegas dorsal capsulodesis



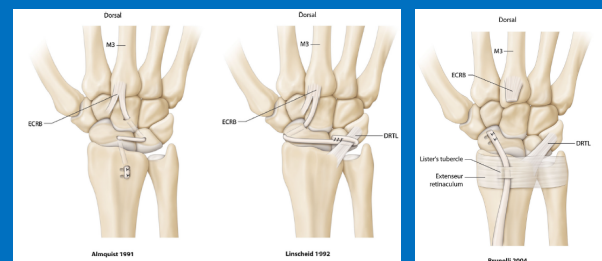
Brunell 1995

Van Den Akker 1998 (modified Brunell)



Garcia - Elias 2006

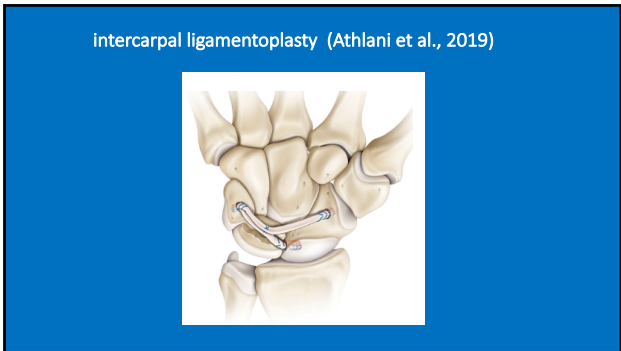
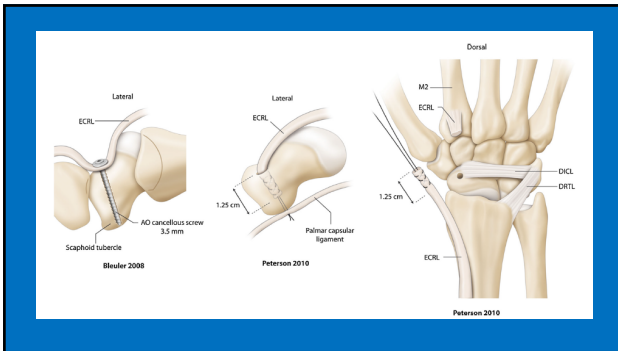
Garcia - Elias 2006



Almqvist 1991

Lindeheld 1992

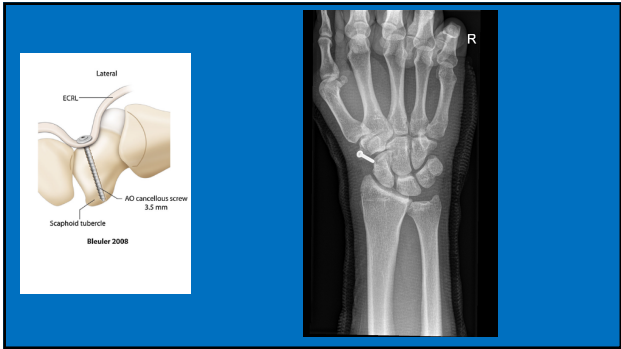
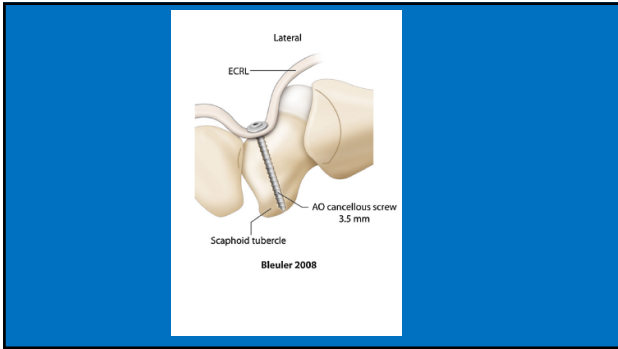
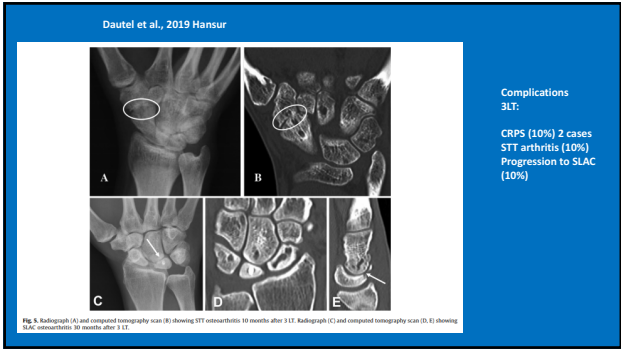
Brunell 2004

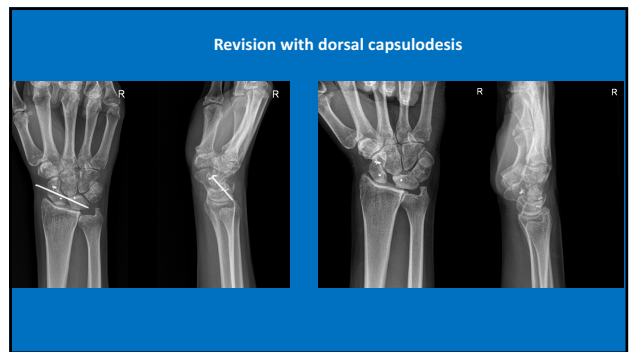
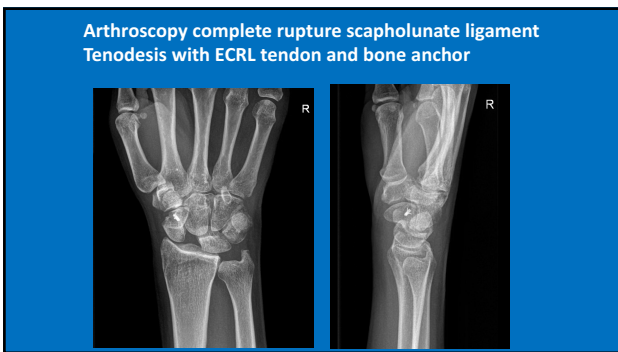
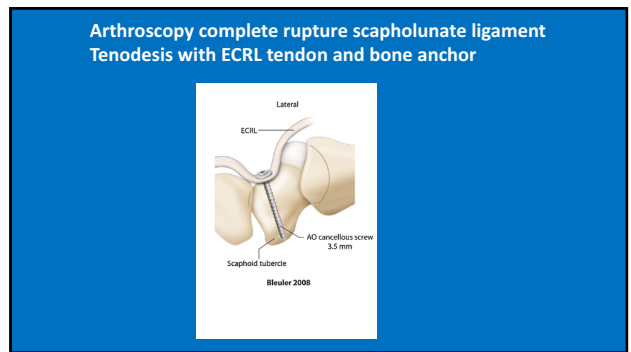
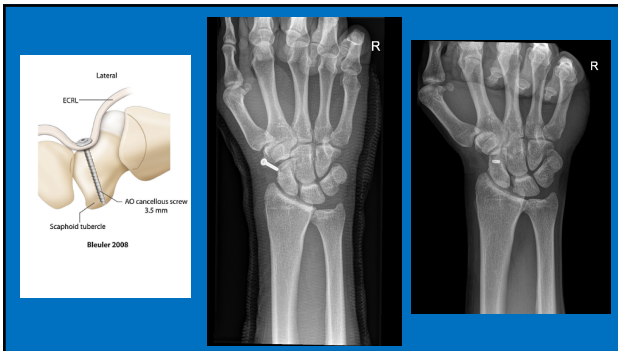


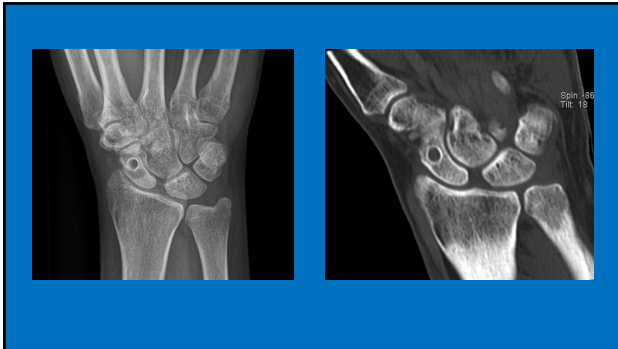
Naqvi et al., 2018 J Hand Surg Eur

Pain scores, grip strength, movement arc, radiological parameters, and complication rates.

Author	Procedure	Pain	Grip strength	Flex - extension change	Radial ulnar change	SL angle	SL gap	Complications
Busse F	capsulodesis	-30.7%	-3.1%	-17.3%	-4.1%	-6.5%	NR	19%
Carus EJ	capsulodesis	-51.7%	40.8%	-0.4%	48.6%	-3.9%	-22.4%	23%
Deshmukh SC	capsulodesis	-48.1%	NR	-40.5%	NR	6.7%	NR	14%
Mathoulin CL	capsulodesis	-84.9%	NR	NR	NR	-13.5%	NR	3%
Misra A	capsulodesis	-52.4%	27.5%	1.3%	22.2%	-5.9%	-7.7%	13%
Pomerance J	capsulodesis	4.2%	24.3%	-14.6%	NR	10.8%	19.6%	53%
Yang Y	capsulodesis	-73.0%	28.7%	-18.3%	NR	-3.2%	-10.0%	8%
Links AC*	tenodesis	-49.2%	13.3%	-47.9%	-18.6%	-13.1%	-18.9%	0%
Ross M	tenodesis	-24.2%	18.7%	-21.5%	NR	-29.4%	-61.1%	0%
Van den Abbeele KL	tenodesis	-57.8%	0%	-18.6%	6.5%	0%	NR	50%
Chantelat C	arthrodesis	Non-numerical	27.3%	-29.0%	-20.8%	NR	NR	23%
Caloia M	RASL/pinning	-72.2%	NR	NR	NR	-15.9%	-34.2%	22%
Darlis NA	RASL/pinning	Non-numerical	NR	-8.8%	-16.3%	12.8%	18.8%	45%
Ho PC	other	-62.8%	14.5%	13.6%	15.9%	-16.3%	-40.2%	14%
Links AC*	other	-71.0%	36.7%	-16.7%	-22.7%	-24.6%	-43.6%	14%
O'Meehan CJ	other	-57.9%	-4.0%	0%	-2.4%	0%	8.0%	NR
Papadogeorgou E	other	Non-numerical	NR	7.7%	28.6%	NR	NR	44%
Hahn P	other	Non-numerical	NR	NR	NR	-18.7%	-44.4%	NR







Avascular Necrosis of the Scaphoid After Three-Ligament Tenodesis for Scapholunate Dissociation: Case Report

Lee, Do-Sun, MD, PhD, Prof. Sci., MD, PhD, the Degree, MD, PhD

An unusual complication after tenodesis for scapholunate instability (Brunelli's technique) is described. More than 1 year after the procedure, a fracture of the scaphoid with collapse was observed. Further examination concluded there was avascular necrosis of the scaphoid. The patient was treated with a proximal row carpectomy. *J Hand Surg 2011;36A:587-590. Copyright © 2011 by the American Society for Surgery of the Hand. All rights reserved.*

Key words: Avascular necrosis, complication, scaphoid, scapholunate ligament, wrist.

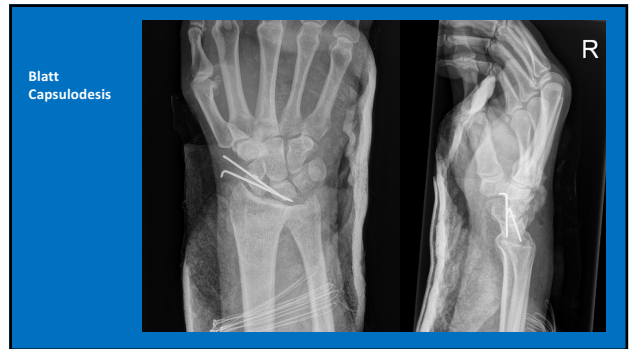
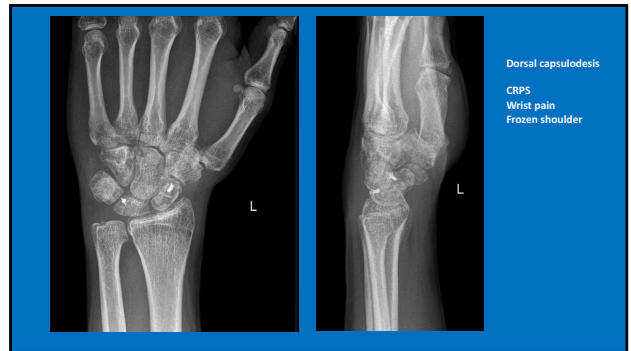
CASE REPORT

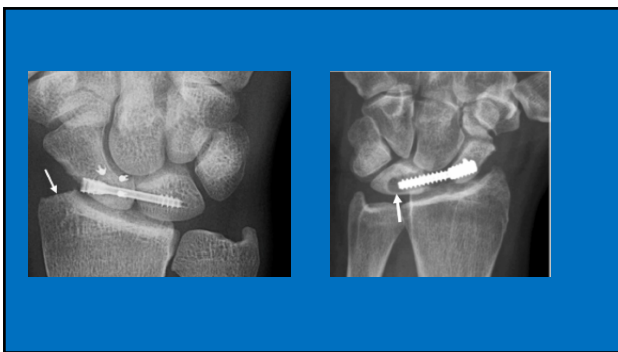
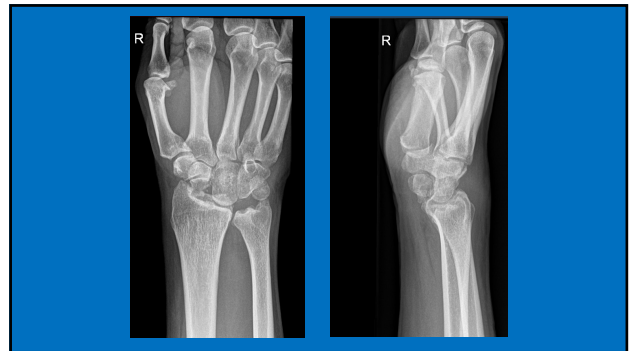
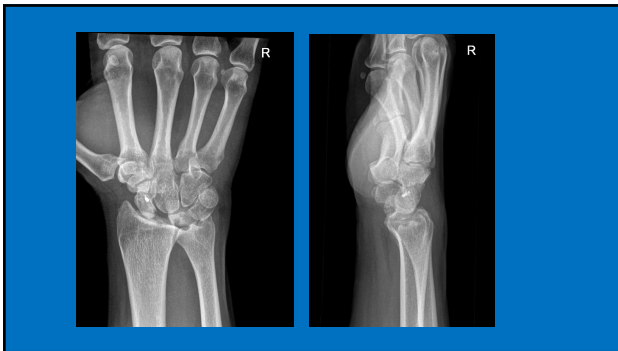
A 26-year-old, right-handed man was seen for wrist pain. He had a fall on the outstretched hand 22 weeks previously. The pain was localized on the radial border. Flexion was good. Watson's shift test was positive. The plain radiographs demonstrated a wide scapholunate gap (5.3 mm) and an increased scapholunate angle (72°) (Fig. 1). The diagnosis of subacute scapholunate dissociation was made, and because the patient requested a stable wrist for his sports involvement, a 3-ligament tenodesis, according to the Garcia Elias et al. technique, was planned and performed. A longitudinal incision of the skin of 7 cm was made. The extensor retinaculum was divided over the third compartment, and the extensor pollicis longus was resected radially. The fourth and fifth compartments were detached from the radius without opening them and were resected ulnarily. A Berger ligament-sparing capsulotomy¹ was performed. The cartilage of the capitate and radius seemed macroscopically healthy. The scaphoid could be arthroscopically seen with normal orientation on the

42-year-old man
Modified Brunelli
Persistent pain: PRC

42-year old man

Scapholunate ligament reconstruction with tendon graft and bone anchors





Conclusion

20% complications:

- Loss of wrist flexion
- CRPS
- Loss of reduction
- Progression to osteoarthritis

