







Acute Achilles tendon rupture. Evaluation of practices and outcomes following a large multicenter retrospective and prospective study

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# Disclosures: none

# Funding: none

# Introduction



- Achilles tendon rupture: one of the most common injury •
- No current consensus on treatment and rehabilitation
- Study goals:
  - To assess patients following a recent Achilles tendon rupture at a min 6-month follow-up
  - To compare the results between surgery and orthopaedic treatment
  - To compare the results between surgical techniques \_\_\_\_\_
  - To determine the recurrence rate and their risk factors
  - To evaluate the time and level of sports activities





# Materials and methods



#### Multicentric, retrospective and prospective study $\bullet$

### **Inclusion criteria:**

- Recent Achilles rupture (less than 3 weeks) between 01/01/2018 and 15/04/2021
- Adult patients ( $\geq 18yo$ )
- Min follow up: 6 months

## **Exclusion criteria**:

- Open ruptures
- Non corporeal rupture
- Predisposing factors (fluoroquinolones, steroid injection...)
- Metabolical diseases (diabetes, goutte, chondrocalcinosis...)
- Rhumatismal or neurological disorders
- Lost patients
- **Evaluation criteria:** 
  - **Clinical exam**
  - Delay to sports and competition
  - Complications
  - Scores: ATRS, Visa-A, EFAS, SF-12
  - Athletes had a specific follow up







# SOS PIED

### Exclusion N=3

5







- Similar population in both groups
- Population type: Male, early 40s, active, sport related injury, non-smoker
- Main treatment: open surgery
- Immobilisation: strict, > 1month, equinus then neutral
- Lengthy rehabilitation: 3 to 5 months
- Amyotrophy (> 1cm) and increased tendon thickness: systematic (p< 0.05)</li>
- No discrepancy in dorsiflexion









- Tiptoeing on 5 m (p < 0.05): > 6 months, 30% asymmetry
- Unipodal jump (p< 0.05): 25% unable at 6 months
- Complication rate : X2 in sedentary patients

	Retrospective		Prospective		
	Surgery	Orthopaedic	Surgery	Orthopaedic	
Complication (%) $(p < 0.05)$	25	41	29	27	
Re-rupture (%)	4	9	1.7 (except Tenolig™)	9	



Score % median [Q1-Q3]	Surgery	Orthopaedic	р	Française de Chirurgie du Pied
ATRS	84 [66-93]	74 [50.5-86.8]	0.017	
EFAS daily	21 [18-23.2]	18 [13-21.5]	0.008	• At 12 M <sup>.</sup> au
EFAS sport	12 [9-15]	12 [8-14]	0.125	before dail
EFAS total	32 [25-37]	27 [21.5-34]	0.013	Training: 7
VISA	87 [70-95]	83 [60-93]	0.344	Same spor
SF12 physical	53.6 [48.1-55.5]	49.9 [45.4-53.7]	0.01	Competitio
SF12 mental	52 [43.2-55.9]	50.8 [45.5-55.5]	0.703	Compound

At 12 M: quality of li	-
before daily activitie	1

- 76% at 7 M

  - on: 42% after 8.7 M

Variables	Surgery	Orthopaedic	р		
Removal of crutches (M) med [Q1-Q3]	2 [2-3]	3 [2-4]	0.081		Orthopaedic
Cycling without resistance (M) med [Q1-Q3]	3 [2-4]	4 [2.2-4.8]	0.023		
Cycling with resistance (M) med [Q1-Q3]	4 [3-6]	5.5 [3-7]	0.032		
Asymetric gait at 12 M n (%)	34%	33%	0.915		
Running at 12 M n (%)	243 (78%)	16 (59%)	0.026		
Running (M) med [Q1-Q3]	6 [5-8]	7 [6-10]	0.277		
Training at 12 M n (%)	214 (78%)	16 (59%)	0.031		Less complication
Training started (M) med [Q1-Q3]	7 [6-10]	8 [5.8-10.8]	0.701		
Competition at 12 M n (%)	95 (43%)	7 (32%)	0.32		
Competition started (M) med [Q1-Q3]	9 [8-12]	10.5 [9.2-11.8]	0.218		
Previous sport level at 12 M n (%)	166 (62%)	10 (45%)	0.128		
Sport at same level (M) med [Q1-Q3]	9 [7-12]	11 [9-12]	0.257	M: Months	



#### fe scores recovered s and sports

# rt level: 61% at 8.3 M

Surgery

||||

Better score

Faster recovery and sport training

Less re-rupture

# Discussion



- Prospective study: fewer patients due to pandemic
- Literature showed few discrepancies between treatments but Tenolig <sup>™</sup> seems to increase the risk of re-rupture
- Open techniques demonstrate less tendon lengthening
- Mini-open seem to generate fewer re-rupture and better scores
- Like in literature:
  - orthopaedic treatments showed worse outcomes: CRPS, re-rupture, lengthening, amyotrophy, longer rehabilitation and inferior scores
  - Life-changing injury : 25 to 40% of athletes stopped competition; 50% practising a jump impulse sport could not resume their activity
  - International athletes had better results than national or regional



# Discussion



As in literature, a short period of immobilisation, early weight-bearing, and early rehabilitation did not increase the risk of complications.

## Proposition of a rehabilitation protocol:





D: Day; NWB: Non Weight Bearing; DF: DorsiFlexion

> **45** D  $\begin{pmatrix} \text{Open and} \\ \text{Mini} - \text{Open} \end{pmatrix}$ > 60 D (Ortho and Tenolig<sup>®</sup>)

# Conclusion



- Largest study on this topic
- Tenolig<sup>TM</sup> and orthopaedic treatments are not recommended for athletes
- The rehabilitation must start at 3 weeks
- Necessity to gain more understanding on the Achilles tendon biomechanics and its remodelling process
- New mini-open techniques using braided sutures and calcaneal anchorage may show benefits in early recovery



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