

Equivalent Outcomes in MPFL Reconstruction and Tibial Tubercle Osteotomy Versus Isolated MPFL Reconstruction without Increased Morbidity

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### Disclosures:

I declare that in the past three years I have:

- held shares in: nil
- received royalties from: nil
- done consulting work før: nil
- given paid presentations for nil
- received institutional support from: mit

Signed: Kimberley Lun





# MPFL Reconstruction (MPFLr) with or without the additional of a tibial tubercle osteotomy (TTO) are common operations for recurrent patellar instability



#### **MPFLr**

Lower morbidity + post-op complication rate



#### MPFLr + TTO

- Commonly performed in patients with patella alta, trochlear dysplasia and increased tubercle offset (TT-TG)
- Higher morbidity + post-op complication rate<sup>2</sup>







### Aims

### To investigate:

- Re-dislocation rate, RTS and PROMs following MPFLr versus MPFLr + TTO
- Demographic and radiographic predictors for poorer outcomes in both cohorts







# Methods: Retrospective Cohort Study

### Inclusion Criteria applied:

 Underwent patellar stabilisation surgery between 2006-2020 Exclusion criteria applied:

- Underwent any other orthopaedic surgery that was not MPFL +/- TTO
- <12 months post-op</p>

Contacted via phone and text for follow-up

- PROMs Kujala and Norwich Patellar Instability Score
- RTS
- Re-dislocations
- Further surgery

Measurements recorded from pre-op MRI's

- Patellar height IS ratio, CD index, BP ratio
- Sulcus angle
- TT-TG
- Patellar Tilt
- Trochlear dysplasia (Dejour classification)
- Skeletal Maturity

135 MPFLr

99 MPFLr/TTO

56 MPFLr

48 MPFLr/TTO

48 MPFLr/TTO

56 MPFLr



378 knees





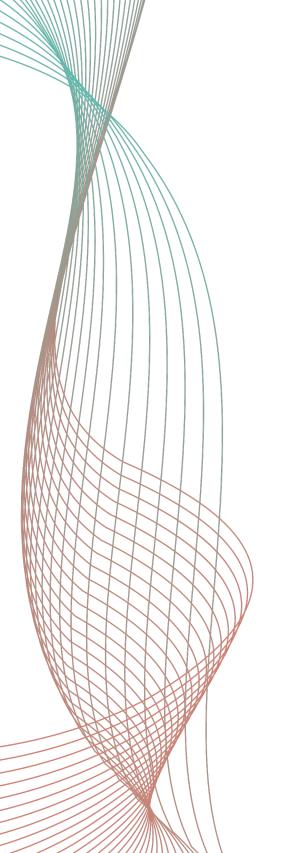
## Methods: Statistical Analysis

- Statistical language R<sup>3</sup>
- PROMS
  - Kujala: generalized estimating equations regression
  - NPI: logistic regression
- RTS: Chi Square test and ordinal regression
- Reported discomfort: logistic regression
- Significance set at *p*<0.05









### Results: Radiographic Measurements

Measurement	Mean +/- SD		p-value
	MPFLr	MPFLr + TTO	
<b>IS ratio</b> (PA >1.2)	$1.25 \pm 0.17$	$1.34 \pm 0.24$	NS
<b>CD</b> index (PA >1.3)	1.19 ± 0.13	1.30 ± 0.24	0.041
BP ratio (PA >1.0)	$1.02 \pm 0.15$	$1.07 \pm 0.19$	NS
Sulcus Angle (Trochlear dysplasia >145-150)	146.61 ± 7.78	151.41 ± 7.86	0.036
Patellar Tilt (Patellar tilt >11)	17.38 ± 8.90	20.02 ± 9.78	NS
<b>TT-TG</b> (Patellar translation >20)	14.79 ± 5.96	14.80 ± 4.80	NS
<b>Dejour Classification</b>	-	-	NS

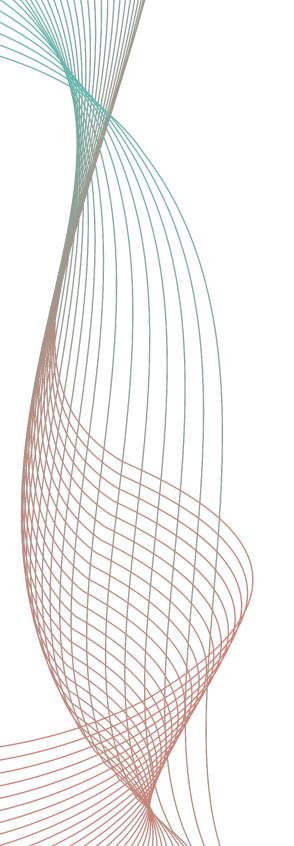
Both cohorts had a high incidence of pre-op patellar alta, trochlear dysplasia and patella tilt

Patients in the MPFLr + TTO cohort had a greater patellar height as measured by the Caton-Deschamps index and an increased sulcus angle









### Results: Patient Reported Outcome Measures

	N	Beta	95% CI	p-value
Kujala	96	0.31	-0.04, 0.66	NS
NPI	104	0.02	-1.1, 1.2	NS
Reported Discomfort	104			NS

	MPFLr	MPFLr + TTO	p-value
Re-dislocation rate	5.4%	6.3%	NS
Rate of revision surgery	3.6%	2.1%	NS
Return to sport rate <sup>1</sup>	70.4%	68.75%	NS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Successful return to sport defined as full return to previous activity levels

No statistically significant difference between the two cohorts in terms of their patient reported outcomes, RTS or reported discomfort.

Re-dislocation rate and the rate of revision surgery was **consistent** with that reported in the literature



### Discussion

- Patella alta and trochlear dysplasia were more common in the MPFLr +TTO cohort
- The equivalent outcomes between groups suggests these factors were appropriate and valid indications for TTO in this population



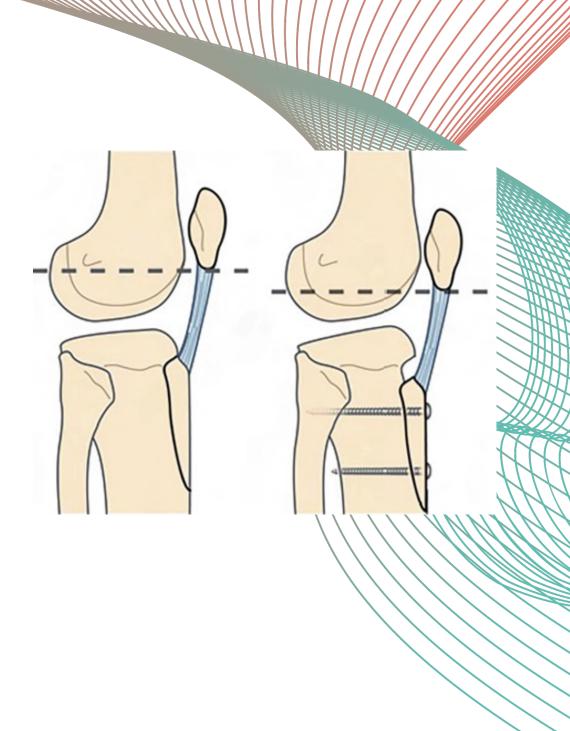


#### Discussion

- In our clinical practice, a TTO is commonly indicated for distalisation, rather than medialization, of the tibial tubercle
  - Tibial tubercle distalisation can correct patella alta and improve osseous restraint
  - Sappey-Marinier et al. (2019)<sup>4</sup>: CD index greater than
    1.3 was a predictive factor for MPFLr failure
- In patients without extremes of patellar lateralisation<sup>1</sup>, an isolated MPFLr may comparably correct lateral maltracking<sup>5</sup>, and an isolated MPFLr may suffice







### Limitations

- 1. Patients recruited from several surgeons without prior agreed-upon radiographic or demographic selection criteria for an additional TTO
- 2. No baseline pre-operative PROMs available
- 3. Moderate inter-rater reliability for radiographic measurements





### Conclusion

- MPLFr + TTO patients had comparable post-op outcomes without additional morbidity, to patients who underwent a less invasive isolated MPFLr
- 2. Patella alta and trochlear dysplasia were more common in the MPFLr +TTO cohort, and the equivalent outcomes between groups suggests these factors were appropriate indications for TTO in this population
- 3. Further study into the interaction of radiographic and demographic factors with post-operative outcomes will help define more precise thresholds for this additional procedure





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