

Digital Planning Using Medial Proximal Tibial Angle and 3D-Printed Patient-Specific Instrument in Medial Opening Wedge High Tibial Osteotomy Could Provide an Accurate and Reliable Correction for Medial Knee Osteoarthritis

Author/s:

Jia-Lin Wu, MD, MS, Taipei TAIWAN Kuang-Yuan Goh, MD, Taipei TAIWAN Shih-Han Lee, MD, Taipei TAIWAN Shen-Han Wu, MD, Taipei TAIWAN





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- No financial disclosure
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Background

- **FUISAWA** point is regarded as the golden standard for the correction target in varus knee while performing MOWHTO.
- We conducted digital planning and 3D printed pathentspecific instruments (PSI) in this study to minimize the manual error in surgery.
- We hypothesized that the postoperative MPTA of less than or equal to around 93° would be the most ideal for MOWHTO, with factors such as clinical outcomes and overcorrection prevention considered.



Methods

- From Aug. 2018 to Jul. 2021, PSI-guided MOWHTOs were performed on a total of 35 patients and 36 knees.
- Inclusion criteria:
 - Mild to moderate medial compartment osteoarthritis (grade 1 to 3 on the Kellgren–Lawrence Classification)
 - Varus alignment of knee (MPTA < 85°)
- Exclusion criteria
 - Ligamentous instability of knee
 - Severe multicompartmental arthritis
 - Osteonecrosis of proximal tibial





Preoperative Planning

- Preoperative measurements were • labelled over the radiograph, such as WBL, MPTA, LDFA, and HKA.
- In the software (Osteomaster), • approximate 93° of MPTA was set as the correction target.



My Target Point Planning_MPTA

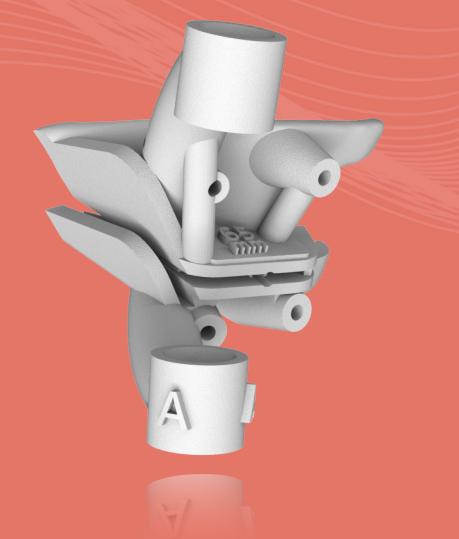


Figure: Simulated postoperative measurements of the patient's correction parameters using the preoperative planning software OsteoMaster





3D-printed PSI



The PSI was designed according to the combination of 2D planning and CT images of the relevant anatomical landmarks which consist of a cutting slot, guiding plane, two extended arms, and two alignment holes.



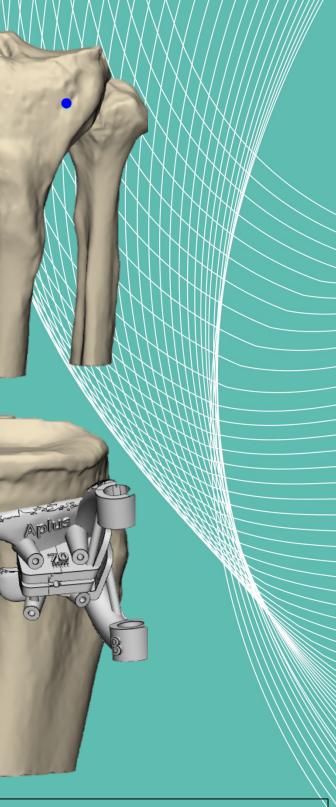


Approaches

- After approaching to the medial cortex of the tibial, the PSI-guide was attached and fixed to the bone. The edge of the cutting slot on the PSI guide was parallel to the lateral hinge. The sawing depth was calculated preoperatively and marked on the length scale of the saw blade.
- Osteotomy was then performed by moving a graduated oscillating saw along the cutting slot to create the desired hinge. The osteotomy was gently distracted with a series of osteotomes until it reached the preoperatively planned MPTA



Figure:3D-PSI guide during medial opening wedge high tibia osteotomy



Clinical Results

- The mean postoperative MPTA and WBL was 92.5° ± 2.2° and 57.8% ± 5.6%.
- All varus malalignment cases had been corrected to a mean HKA of 2.3 ± 1.1.
- No significant changes of posterior tibial slope were observed (P<0.05).
- The average KOOS of all patients was improved from 34% to 65% (P<0.05).

Values

Outcomes			
	Pre-operation	Post-op	
MPTA $^{\circ}$	84.2 <u>+</u> 1.9	92.6	
WBL %	19.1 <u>+</u> 11.2	58.3	
HKA °	-2.8 ± 2.0	2.3 -	
KOOS score %	34 <u>+</u> 10	65	

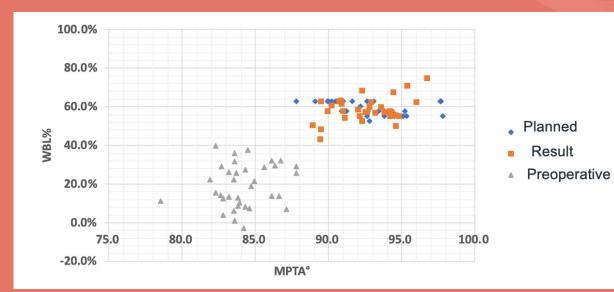


peration ± 2.1 ± 6.3 ± 1.1 ± 6

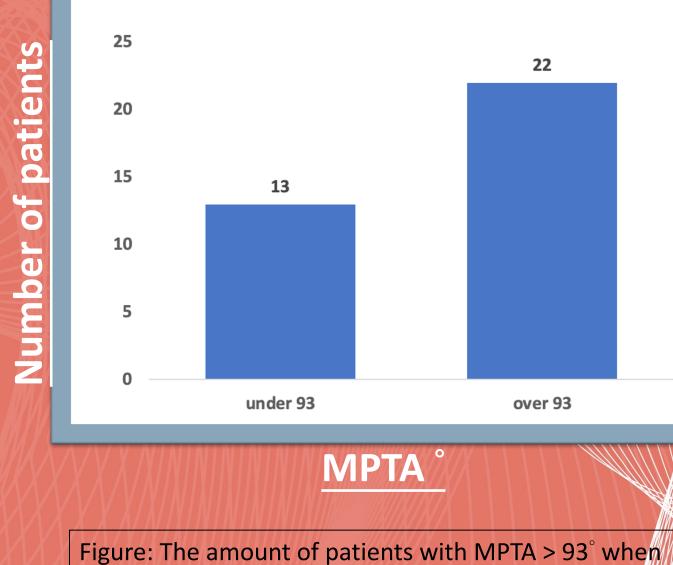
Simulation Results

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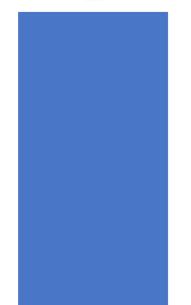
When targeting at the Fujisawa point in all patients, the simulated results of postoperative MPTA show that 22 of 35 cases (63%) are greater than 93°, which may result in oblique joint line and valgus deformity.







targeting at the Fujisawa point



over 93



Correction Error

This technique leads to high accuracy outcomes around the target with ess than 1% of MPTA and WBL error between preoperative planning and postoperative results.

	Values			
Outcomes	Pre-OP	Planning	Post-OP	
MPTA °	84.2 <u>+</u> 1.9	92.9 <u>+</u> 2.3	92.6 ± 2.1	
WBL %	19.1 ± 11.2	58.9 ± 3.2	58.3 ± 6.3	



Error

-0.4 ± 1.9

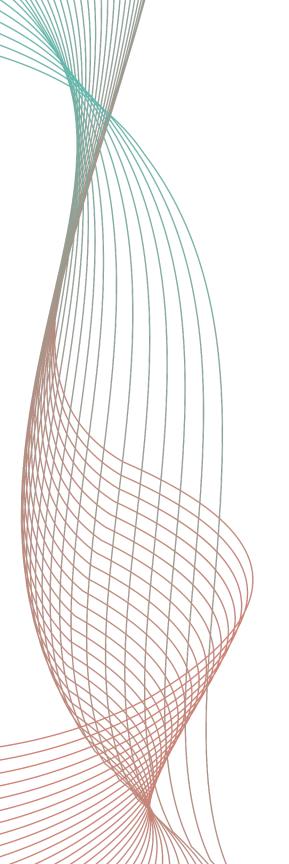
-0.4 ± 6.0

Conclusion

Targeting the MPTA at less than or equal to 55° as the primary planning angle could achieve a more favorable outcome and avoid overcorrection.

With the help of a clock planning software and be or need PS, the postoperative results could be accurately performed.





Case example **Pre-OP** LDFA: 87.0° MPTA: 86.3 Standing R WBL:29.5% **MPTA:86.3°**

Planning



WBL:57.5% MPTA:92.7°











WBL:57.8% MPTA:93.4°

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