

Biomechanical Evaluation of Fixation Strengths of the Screw Button Constructs in the Latarjet Procedure: A Cadaveric PSI Guided Study

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AG

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KC

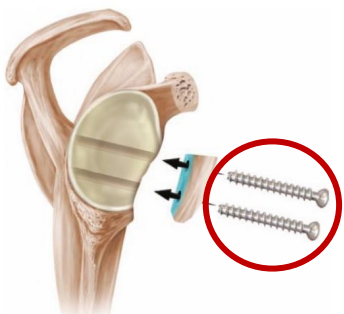
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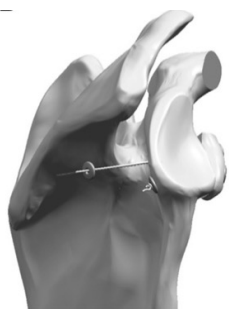


Introduction – Latarjet Procedure Fixation Techniques

- Management of shoulder instability
- Good clinical results but complication rates – **15 - 30%**¹



From Burkhart et al²



From Reeves et al⁷

	+	-
Double screw fixation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional fixation technique • Good clinical outcomes³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graft osteolysis¹ & stress shielding • Metallic hardware-related complications⁴
Suture button fixation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise complications related to metallic hardware • Allow micromotion – promote bone healing⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous studies showed inferior biomechanical strengths of the overall construct⁶



¹Gupta et al, 2015
³Mizuno et al, 2014
⁴Butt et al, 2012
⁵Boileau et, 2016
⁶Williams et al, 2020
⁷Reeves et al, 2020

No clinical or biomechanical research comparing potential of Screw Button fixation construct

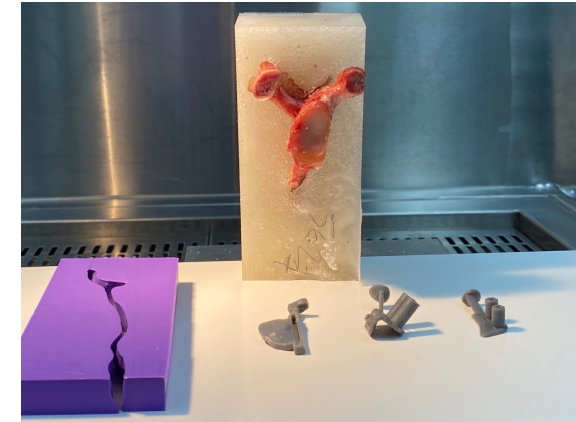
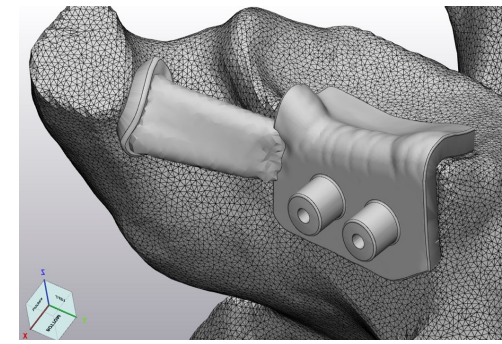
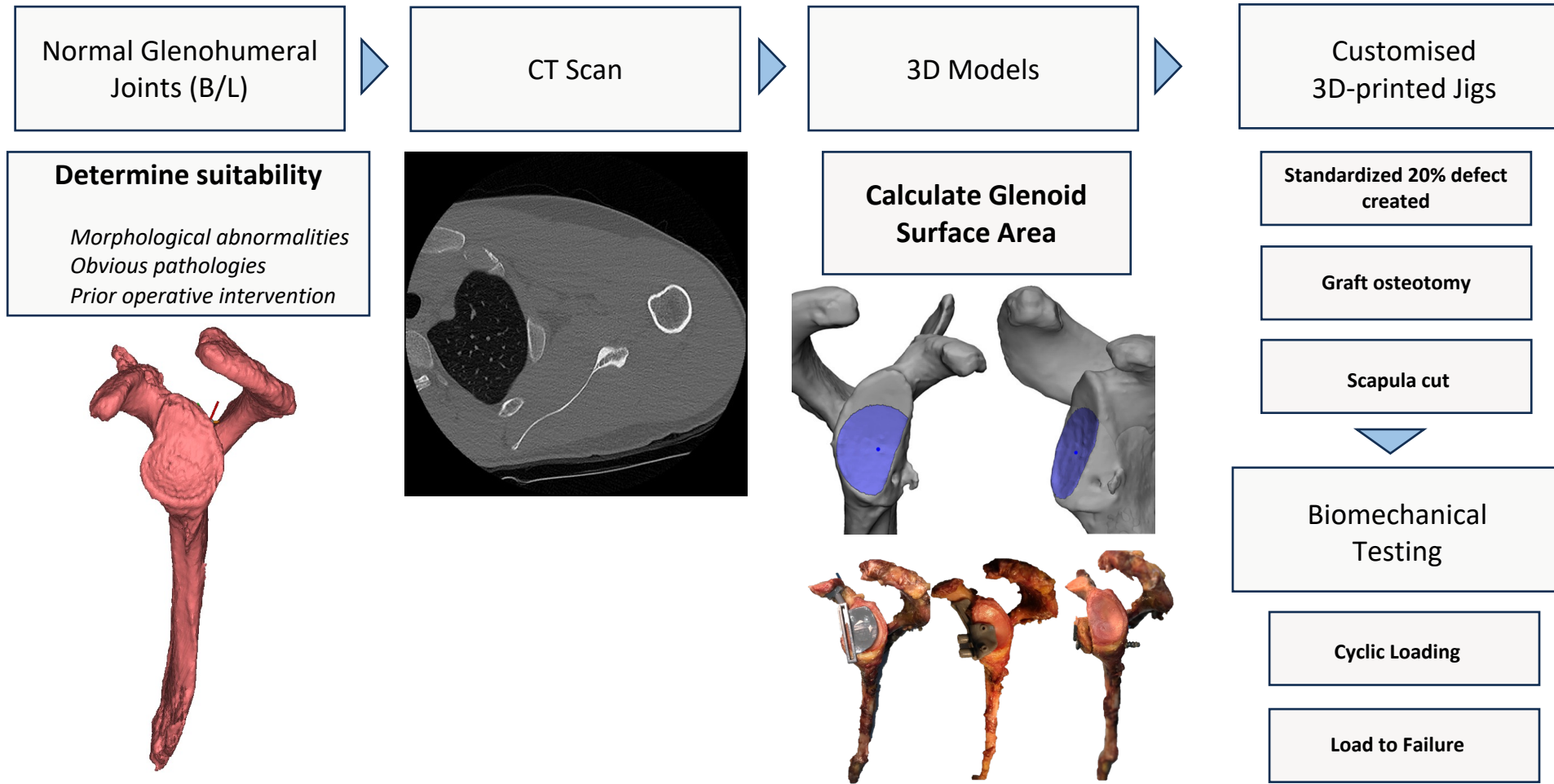
Objectives

1. Determine load to failures of the double screw (SS), double button (BB) & screw-button (SB) Latarjet fixation constructs
2. Characterise graft displacements for each construct after cyclical loading

Hypothesis

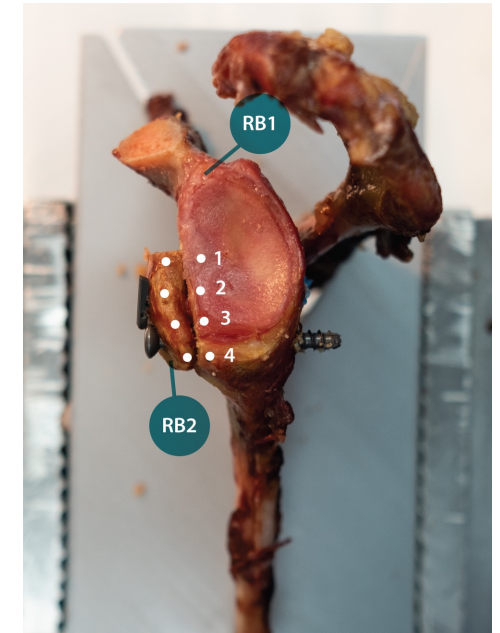
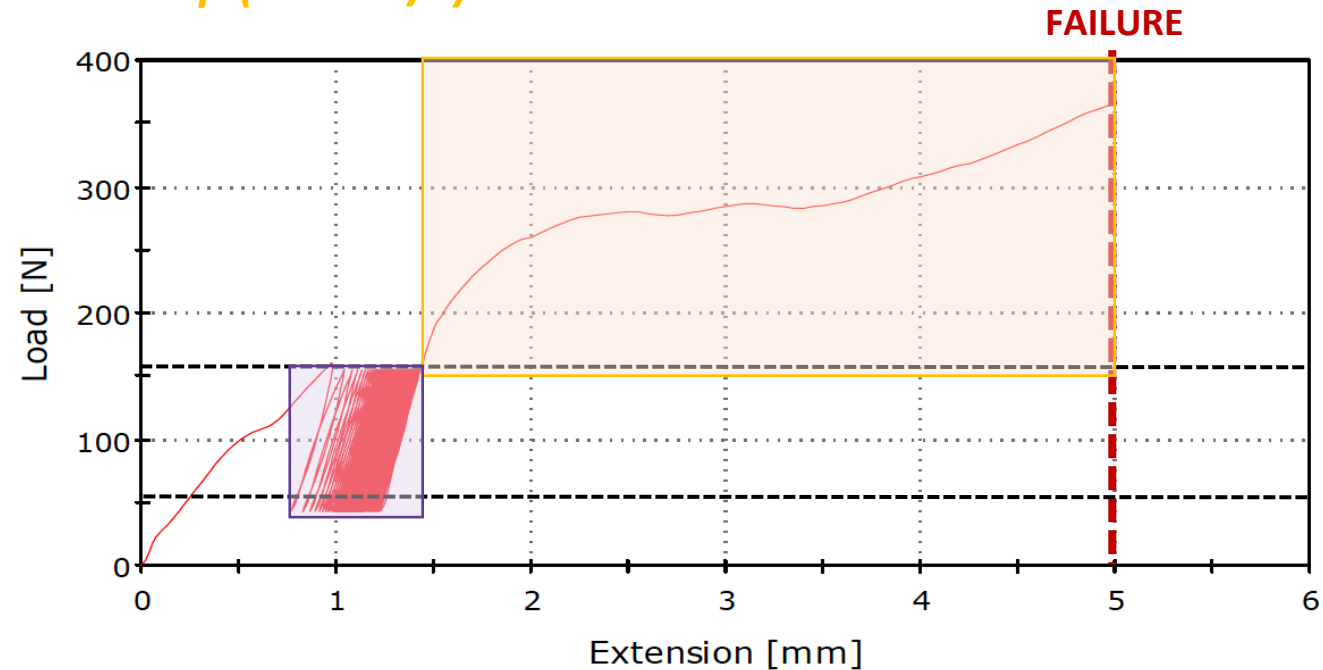
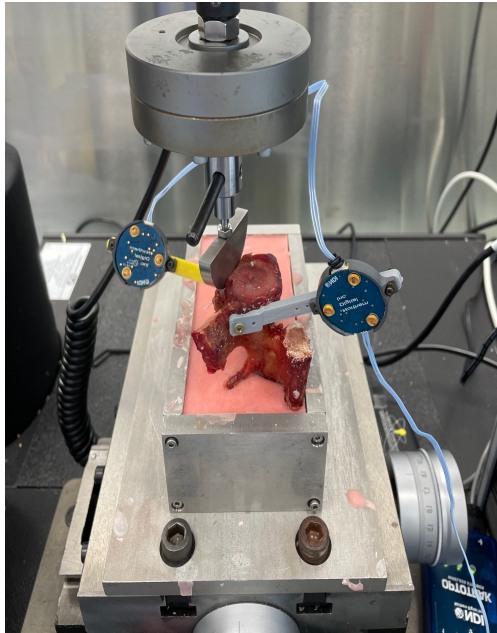
1. There is a significant difference between load to failure for the various fixation constructs

Methods – Patient-specific Latarjet procedure



Methods – Biomechanical Testing Protocol

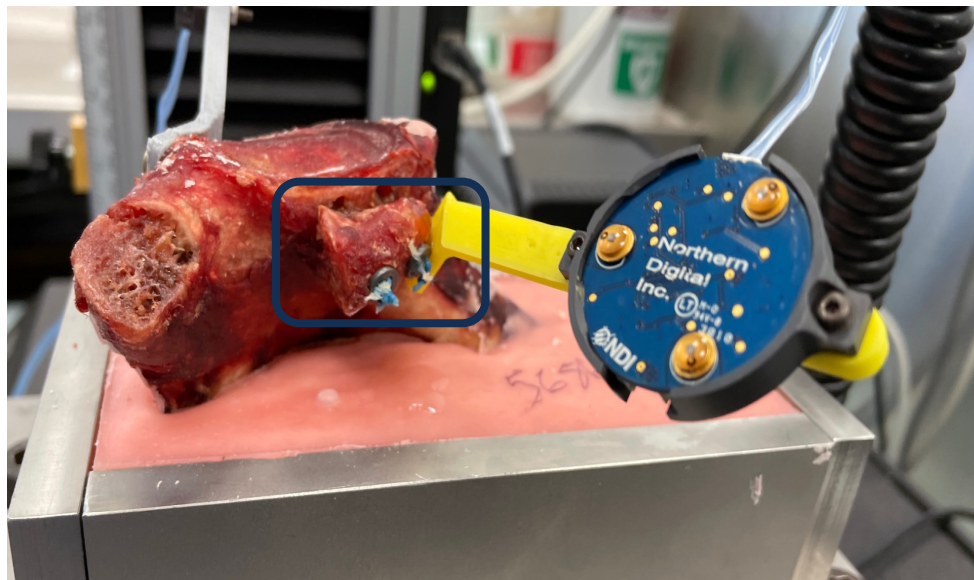
- Williams et al. (2020)⁶
 1. Preloading 1N
 2. Cyclic Loading: 100 cycles, 50-150N, 1Hz
 3. Load to Failure: Ramp (0.5mm/s)



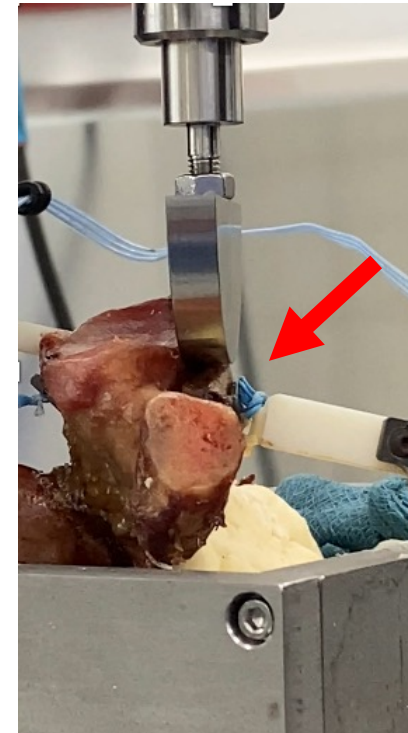
Methods – Biomechanical Testing Protocol

Construct Failure Definition

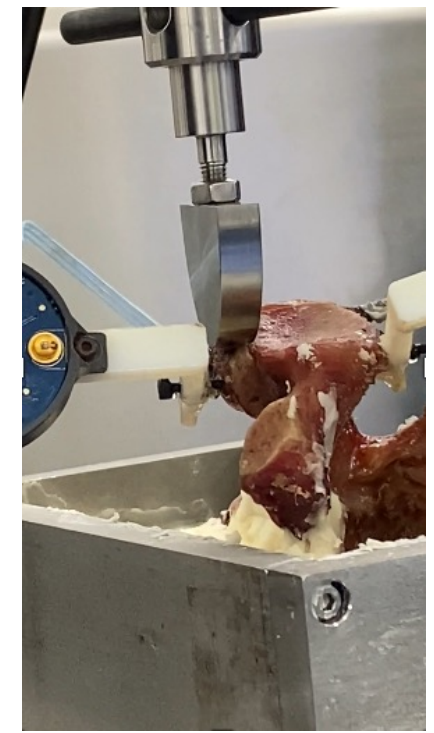
- *Graft fracture*
- *Screw avulsion/device failure*
- *Graft displacement of >5mm*



Same timepoint



Double Button **BB**

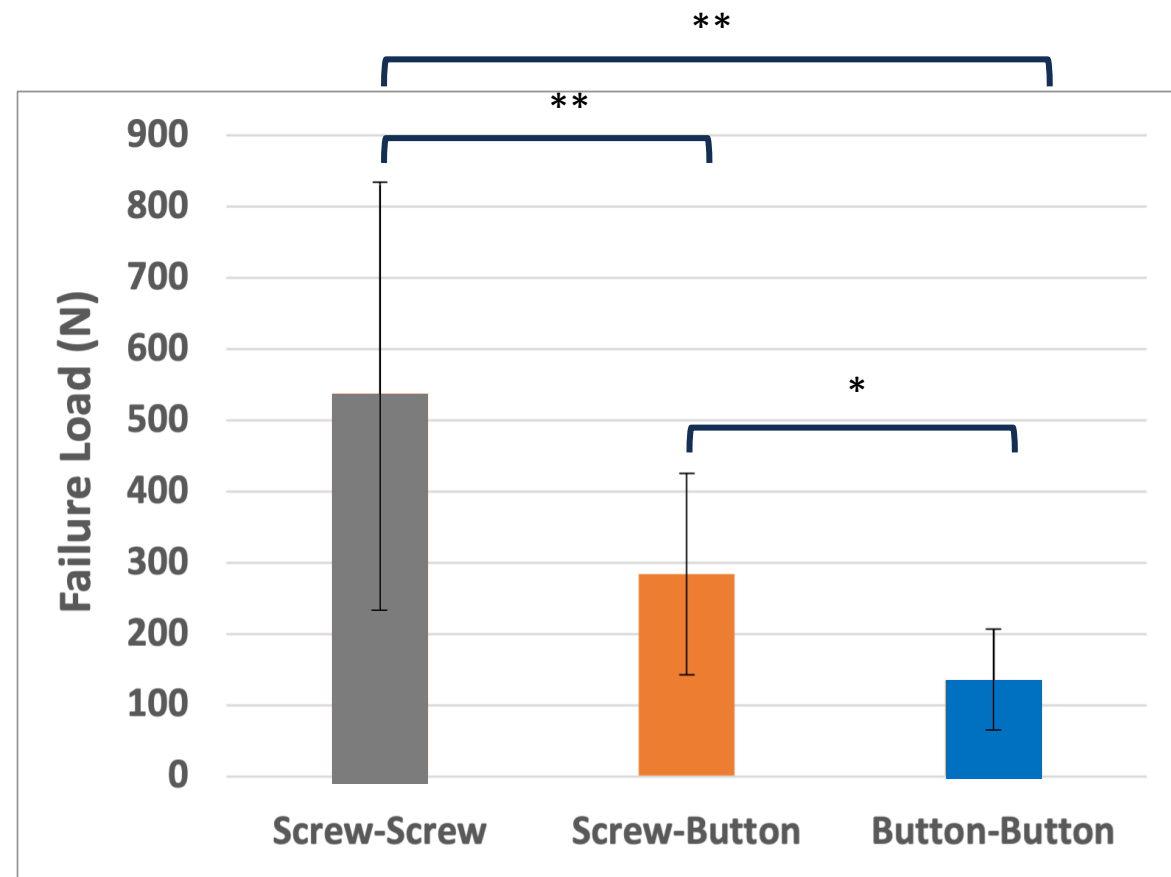


Screw-Button **SB**

Results – Comparison Load to Failure for each construct

- N = 40 scapulae (20 Matched Pairs)
- Age = 69.30 years (+/- 8.89)
- BMI = 24.10kg/m² (+/- 4.29)

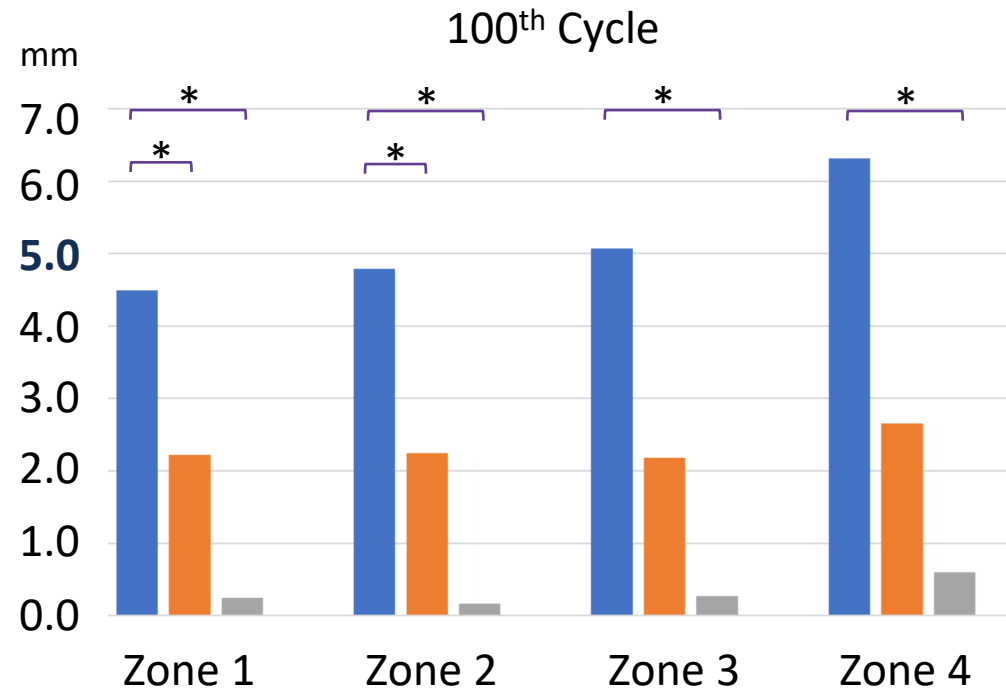
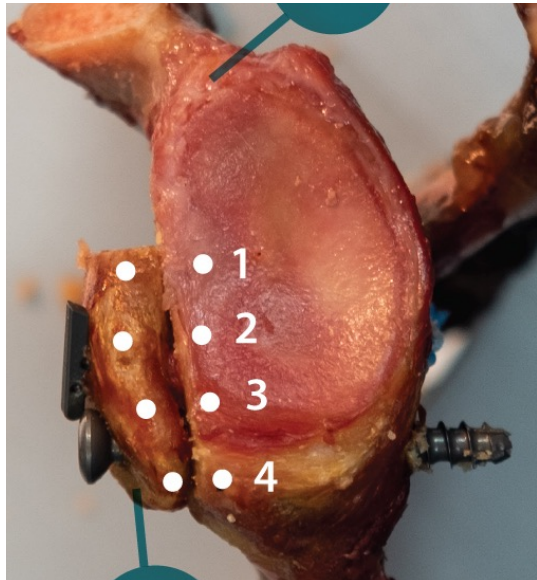
Construct	Load	Type of failure	Time
Screw-Screw SS	537.8N	>5mm displacement	111s
Screw-Button SB	284.0N	>5mm displacement	83s
Button-Button BB	135.1N	>5mm displacement	23s



*p<0.05

**p<0.01

Results – Graft displacement **SS** + **SB** + **BB**



Screw-Screw
Screw-Button
Button-Button

*p<0.05

Conclusion

SB is a viable option for Latarjet fixation

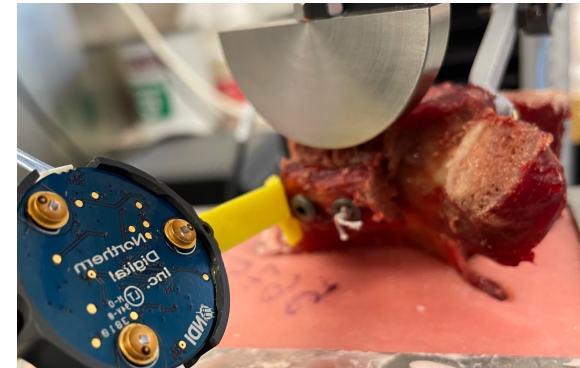
- ↑ Strength
- Uniform displacement

Strengths

- Large PSI cadaveric instability study
- Matched pair analysis
- Standardised surgical procedures

Limitation

- Results are at Time 0
- No load applied to conjoint tendon



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Thank you!