

A Novel Reproducible Single Puncture Medial Pie-Crusting Technique

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Faculty Disclosure Information

Nothing to disclose

Introduction: Medial Compartment Access

- Challenge Limited space in a tight medial compartment during arthroscopy (Fig 1)
- Solution Medial pie-crusting technique to improve access
- Innovation Utilization of a single puncture technique
 Puncture site specific to the location of the meniscal lesion
 (posterior horn or body)

- Objective
 - → Describe the anatomy, science and technique of targeted pie-crusting
 - → Evaluate the **reproducibility** of this focused approach





Cadaveric Validation of Targeted Medial Pie-Crusting

- Single puncture technique applied to open medial compartment targeting the posterior horn of the medial meniscus on a fresh frozen cadaver
- Arthroscopic visualization confirmed successful compartment opening
- Needle was left in situ after pie-crusting. Medial dissection
 was performed to identify the specific structure punctured
 during the technique.
- **Dissection Finding:** Puncture at 12mm from the joint line was found to be the most effective point for medial compartment opening. **Puncture was at POL** (Fig 2).

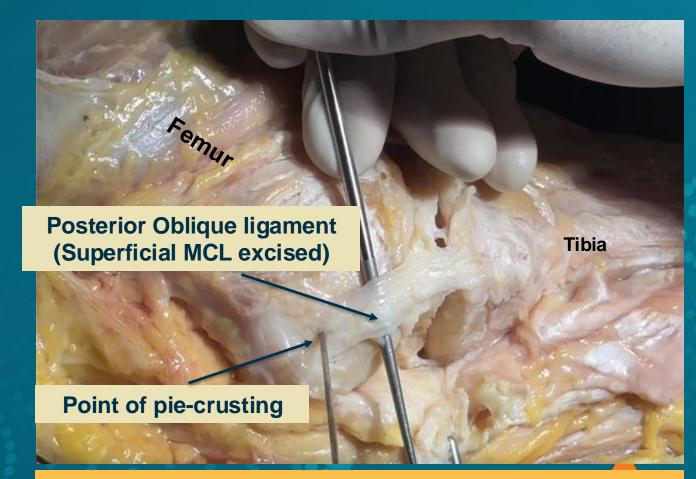


Fig 2: Open cadaver validation of Arthroscopic pie-crusting site



Materials & Methods

1 Portals (Fig 3)

- Anterolateral portal: Viewing Portal
- Anteromedial portal: Probe is placed in direct line to palpate the posterior horn of medial meniscus.



Fig 3: Anterolateral viewing & Antero- medial working portal

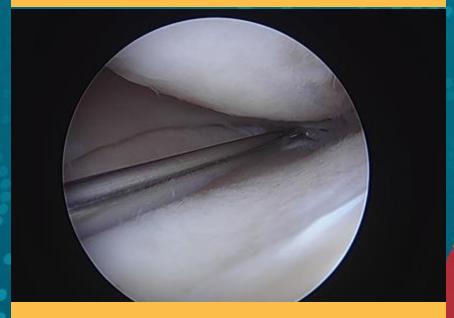


Fig 4: Visualization of tight medial compartment



Materials & Methods

2 Localization of Pie-Crusting Site

- Probe is pinched at skin level to mark the depth of the posterior horn (Fig 5)
- Probe is then withdrawn
- A switching stick is placed horizontally at the level of the anteromedial portal (Fig 6)
- The probe is placed externally on the medial aspect of the knee, perpendicular to the switching stick, matching the previously measured depth (Fig 7)



Fig 6: Switching stick placed horizontally at the same level



Fig 5: Pinching probe at the portal



Fig 7: The probe length corresponds to the measured intra-articular depth and is placed on the medial aspect of knee





Materials & Methods

3 Targeted Pie-Crusting Technique

- 18G needle puncture is performed 12 mm proximal to the marked point (Fig 8)
- Results in a visibly increased medial compartment space under arthroscopic view (Fig 9)

For **body of medial meniscus**:

- Probe is aligned in a direct line from the anteromedial portal to the body level
- Pie-crusting is performed using the same depth-based localization





Fig 8: 18 G needle used for pie-crusting

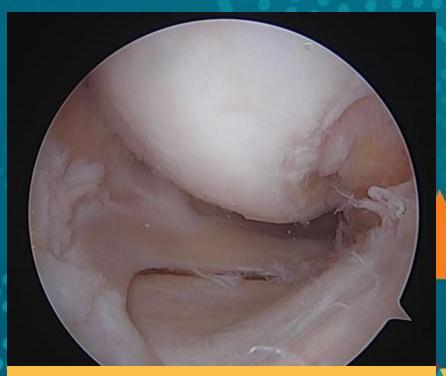


Fig 9: Good visualisation of medial compartment after pie-crusting

Material & Methods | Study Design

Multicentre study at 3 centres by 3 different surgeons.

30 consecutive knee arthroscopy cases done between September 1st 2023 to March 31st 2024 requiring medial compartment opening were taken into the study.

Procedure was performed using the described technique



Materials & Methods | Definition

Opening in First Attempt

- Successful access to the lesion site in the medial compartment with a single skin puncture.
- Minor needle angulation is permitted without removing it from the initial puncture site.

Missed in First Attempt

• Defined as the need to withdraw the needle and create a new skin puncture.

Failure of Attempt

 When the surgeon could not access the medial compartment using the described technique and had to switch to an alternative method.



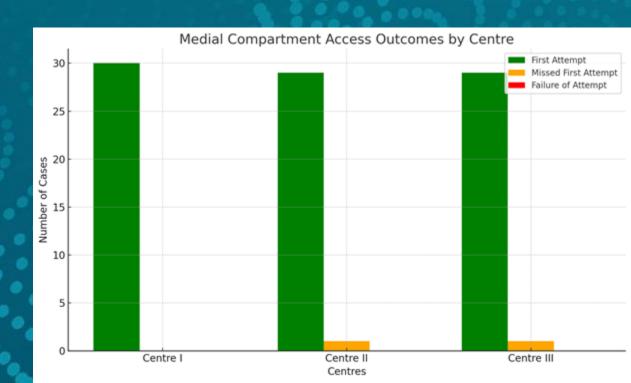
Results

- Centre I:
 - Opening in first attempt: 30/30 cases
- Centre II:
 - Opening in first attempt: 29 cases
 - Missed in first attempt: 1 case (successful on second attempt)
- Centre III:
 - Opening in first attempt: 29 cases
 - Missed in first attempt: 1 case (successful on second attempt)

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Results (Total: 90 cases)

- Opening in first attempt: 88 cases (97.78%)
- Ø Missed in first attempt: 2 cases (2.22%)
- X Failure of attempt: 0 cases (0%)



Conclusion

- This cadaveric anatomy-based technique has been effectively adopted for clinical use.
- It allows targeted and reliable access to medial meniscus lesions.
- The approach is straightforward, consistent and easily reproducible in routine surgical settings.



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Thank you

