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= Abstract =

Subchondral Curettage & Bone Peg Fixation in Osteochondral Fracture of the Talus

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Osteochondral fracture is an often painful, usually unilateral condition that occurs in young adults in which a segment of articular cartilage and an attached fragment of subchondral bone become partially or completely separated from the underlying bone. Accurate diagnosis of osteochondral fracture of the talus, mainly caused by trauma, is difficult because osteochondral lesion is not detected easily on the roentgenographic examination. Osteochondral fracture is intraarticular fracture, thus operative approach and fixation is technically difficult and requires considerable expertise to work. Authors treated 5 patients who had osteochondral fracture of talus, with subchondral bone curettage through percutaneous extraarticular transtalar approach under the C-arm guide without arthrotomy in three cases of minimally detached or elevated osteochondral fragment. And two cases of partially detached osteochondral fragment treated by bone peg fixation with arthrotomy. We obtained good functional results at the follow-up of a mean of 1 year and 5 months. We believe that the subchondral curettage and bone peg fixation are excellent treatment methods for osteochondral fracture of the talus.

Key Words : Talus, Osteochondral fracture, Subchondral curettage, Bone peg

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1998



(percutaneous extraarticular transtalar approach)

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2 2

(5 4 8) 5

(body)

1 5 (9 2 3

(Table 1).

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1.

5 가 , 22

67

47

2.

(stress view)

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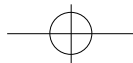
Berndt ³⁾

I, II

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Table 1. Characteristics of patients and their results at follow-up

Case	Sex/Age	Mechanism of Injury	Sx. & Sign	Stage	Op.	Follow up	Result
1	M/52	Sprain	Pain(+) LOM(+)	II	Bone peg	2Yr 3M	Good
2	M/67	Sprain	Pain(+) Swelling(+)	I	Curettage	1Yr 11M	Good
3	M/22	Sprain	Pain(+) LOM(+)	II	Bone peg	1Yr 4M	Good
4	M/54	Sprain	Instability(+) Pain(+) Giving way(+)	I	Curettage	11M	Good
5	M/38	Sprain	Pain(+)	I	Curettage	9M	Good



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(fibrillation)

가 3 ,

5.

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(1)

2 .

C

3.

(percutaneous extraarticular transtalar approach)

(sinus tarsi)

C

1

(stress test)

5mm

(curette)

(body)

4.

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3

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1

(Fig 1).

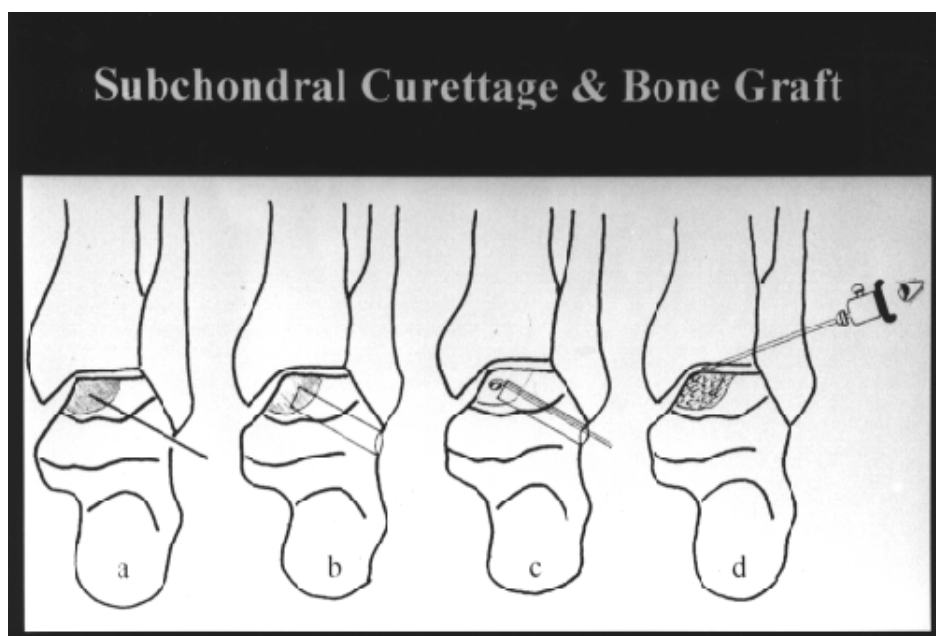


Fig 1. Method of subchondral curettage and bone graft under arthroscopy

- A. guide pin insertion under C-arm guide
- B. reaming undersurface of subchondral bone with drill
- C. curettage of subchondral bone by small curette
- D. bone graft filling through tunnel and the reduction confirmed under arthroscopy

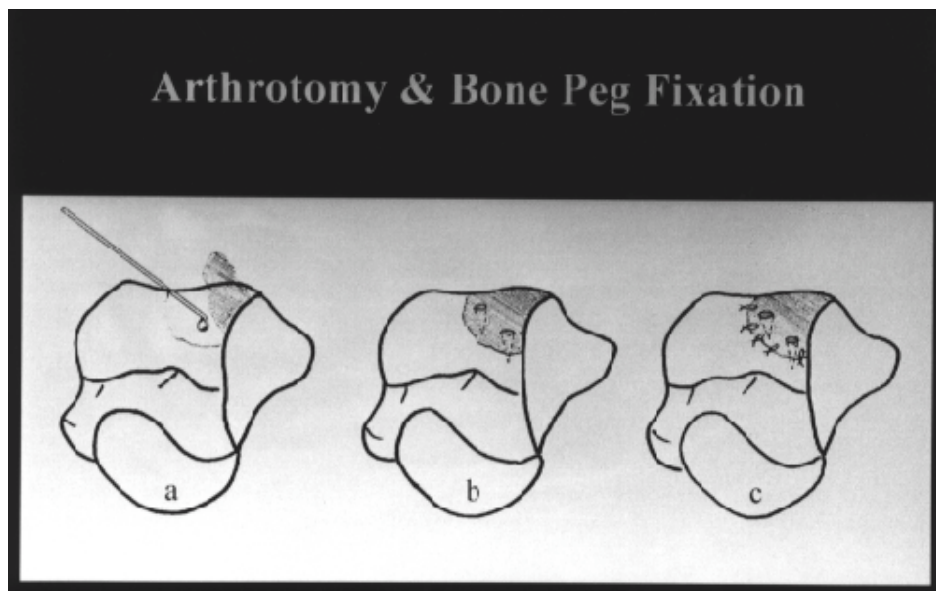
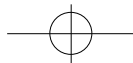


Fig 2. Method of bone peg fixation after arthrotomy

- A. curettage of subchondral bone for removal of sclerotic and fibrotic tissue
- B. cortical bone peg fixation after cancellous bone graft
- C. anchoring suture detached articular cartilage with suture material

(medial malleolus) 2

3
(percutaneous extraarticular

transtalar approach) 3 2

가 vicryl 6

3 2

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6. 가

(2) 가 Phillips 12)

Functional Scoring Scale

(90-100), (80-89), (60-79),

(0-59)

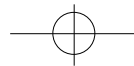
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2mm x

2mm x 10mm

(Fig 2).

2 가



extraarticular transtalar approach) (percutaneous 1 5
3 1
2 , 1
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45%,
2 20%, 25%, 15%
1 9
Functional Scoring Scale Phillips 12)
가 5

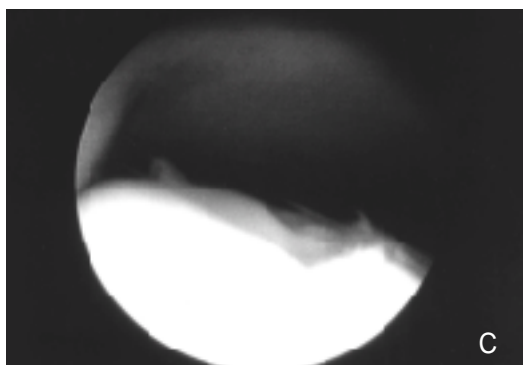
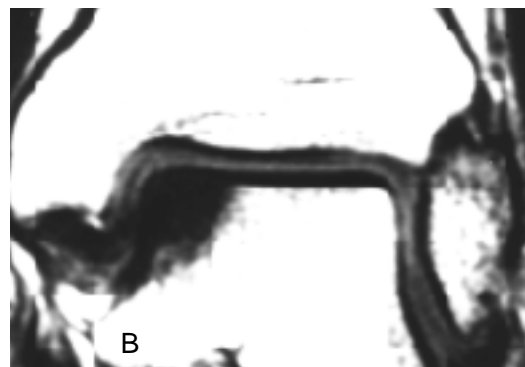


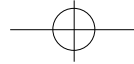
Fig 3-A. 54-year-old male with persistant ankle pain by repeated sprain. Initial AP X-ray seen no abnormality on the dome of the talus.

B. T1 weighted coronal MRI. Low signal intensity on medial talus dome.

C. Preoperative arthroscopic finding on the dome of the talus. Central depression and minimally detached osteochondral fragment on the medial talus dome.

D. Intraoperative C-arm monitoring during guide pin insertion in subchondral lesion. Intraoperative AP X-ray after guide pin insertion.

E. At 1 year of follow up, the evidence of bone graft incorporation and not seen joint degeneration.



(Good) 6 . , 1 2 . 6 2 . 1 7

3 2

. 45%, 20% .

1.

1922 Kappis⁷⁾가

54

3

1

Berndt ³⁾

I

II

III

IV

4

Berndt ³⁾

I

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Berndt ³⁾

43%

2/3

(percutaneous extra-articular

, 57%

1/3

transtalar approach)

6

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,

,

2

.

12

.

가

50%,

20% .

. Davidson ⁵⁾

(Fig 3-A,B,C,D,E).

. Nash ¹⁰⁾

가

40-50%가

2.

52

4

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2

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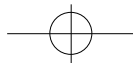
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Berndt ³⁾

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가 5

4-5 가

(effusion) , (locking), giving way가

가 가

pinhole collimator . Loomer ⁸⁾ Angermann ¹⁾ 가

7 가 , 77% 9 15

85%

(radiolucent) . Parisien¹¹⁾ 50%

(radiolucent) ,

(curettage) (drilling) , (locking) 가

⁴⁾ 가 가

가

(percutaneous (PTB brace) ,

extraarticular transtalar approach) 4-6

가 (curettage)

. Flick ⁶⁾

6-8mm " grooving "

" grooving "

. Thompson ¹⁴⁾

crater

crater

(arthrotomy)

. Murkherjee ⁹⁾ . Bassett ²⁾

dome 60%,

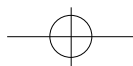
. Roden ¹³⁾ 50%,

. Thompson ¹⁴⁾

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가 , 가

가 , 가



(percutaneous extraarticular approach)

Berndt ³⁾

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(fibrillation)

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REFERENCES

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Berndt ³⁾

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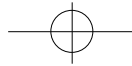
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(percutaneous extraarticular transtalar approach)

1. (percutaneous extraarticular transtalar approach)

2.

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