

TREATMENT OF SCAPHOLUNATE TEARS: Place of Wrist Arthroscopy

Ch. Mathoulin

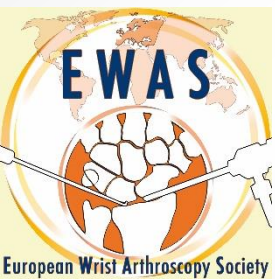
Acknowledgements to all EWAS members,
Particularly:

Marc GARCIA-ELIAS

Jane MESSINA

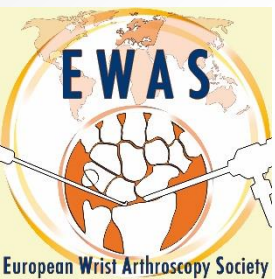
Luc VAN OVERSTRAETEN

Emmanuel CAMUS

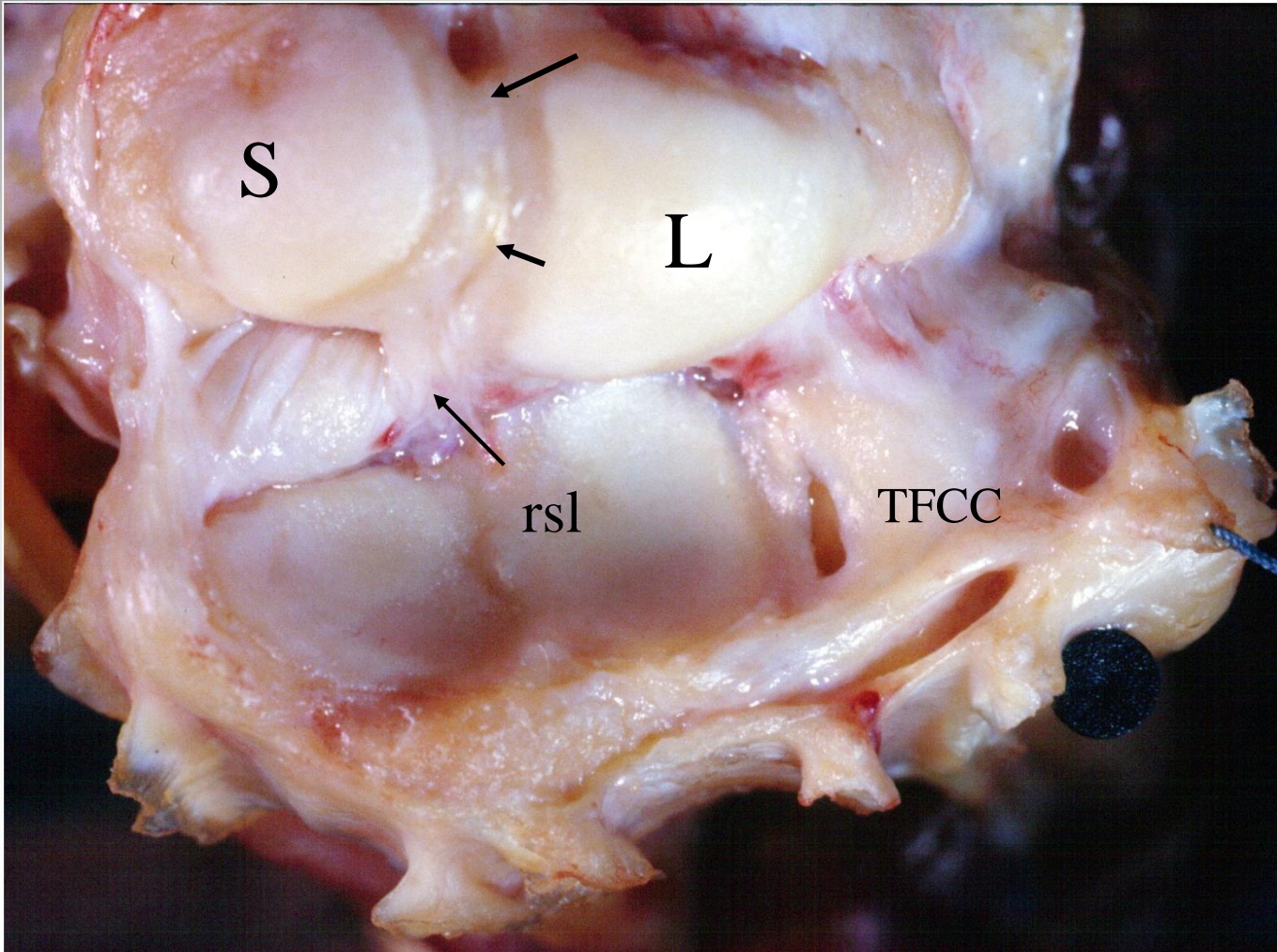


PERIOD 1

« The pioneers »



Classical ANATOMY



(Pagliei (I))

Scapho lunate ligament :
anterior, dorsal and intermediate



J.H. Dobyns



R.L. Linscheid

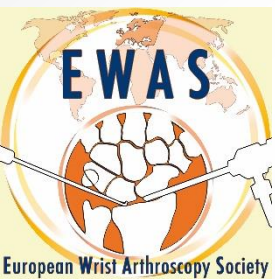
Traumatic Instability of the Wrist

DIAGNOSIS, CLASSIFICATION, AND PATHOMECHANICS*

BY RONALD L. LINSCHIED, M.D.†, JAMES H. DOBYNS, M.D.†, JOHN W. BEABOUT, M.D.†,
AND RICHARD S. BRYAN, M.D.†, ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

From the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation, Rochester

Post-traumatic instability of the carpus and the zigzag or sink deformity of the intercarpal joint in rheumatoid arthritis have interested two of us (R. L. L. and J. H. D.) for several years^{10,18}. Recently, when we encountered several cases of post-traumatic instability of the intercarpal joints, we were stimulated to review our experience with this condition, especially with rotatory subluxation of the intercarpal joint and the associated changes in position of the scaphoid with respect to the radius and the other carpal bones.



J. Bone Joint Surg 54-A: 1612-1632, 1972



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de la Main

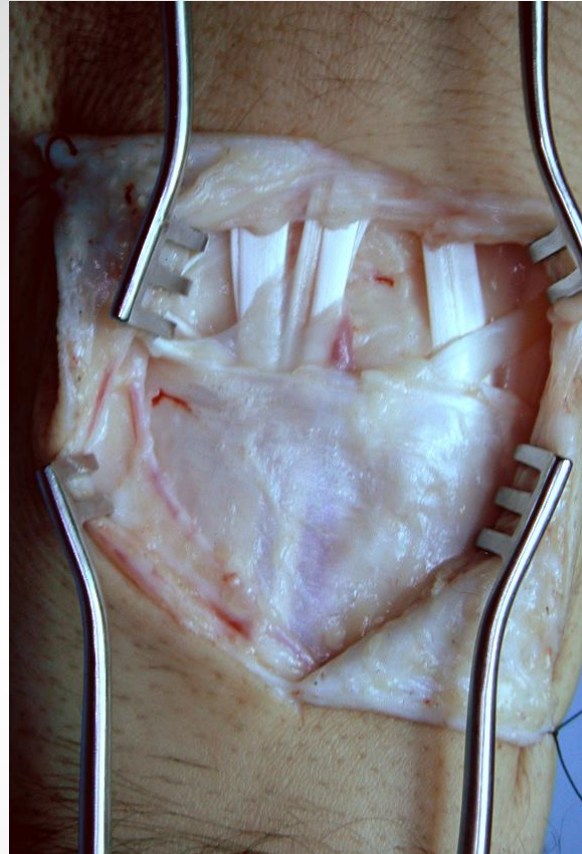
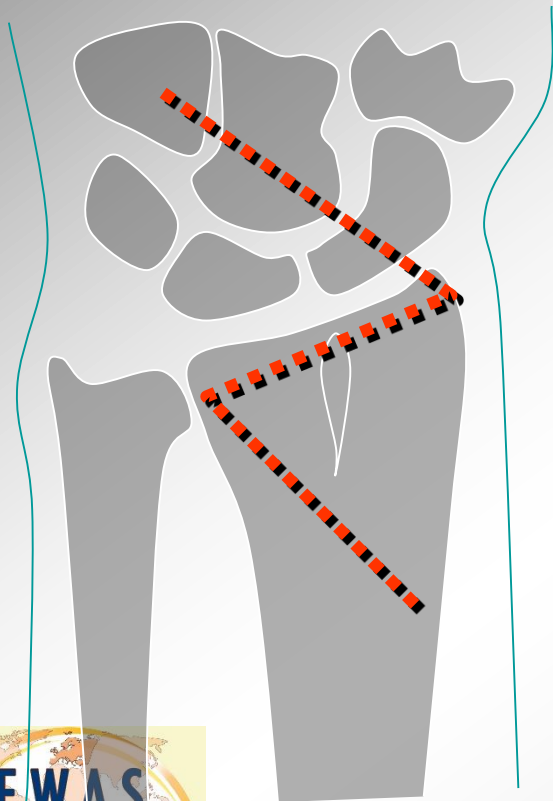
CLASSIFICATION

DYNAMIC
STATIC

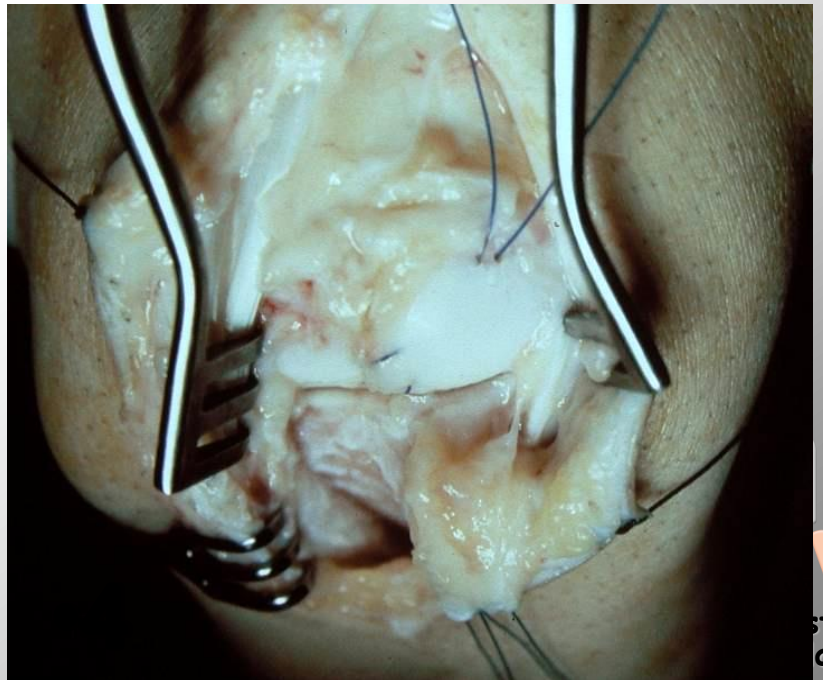
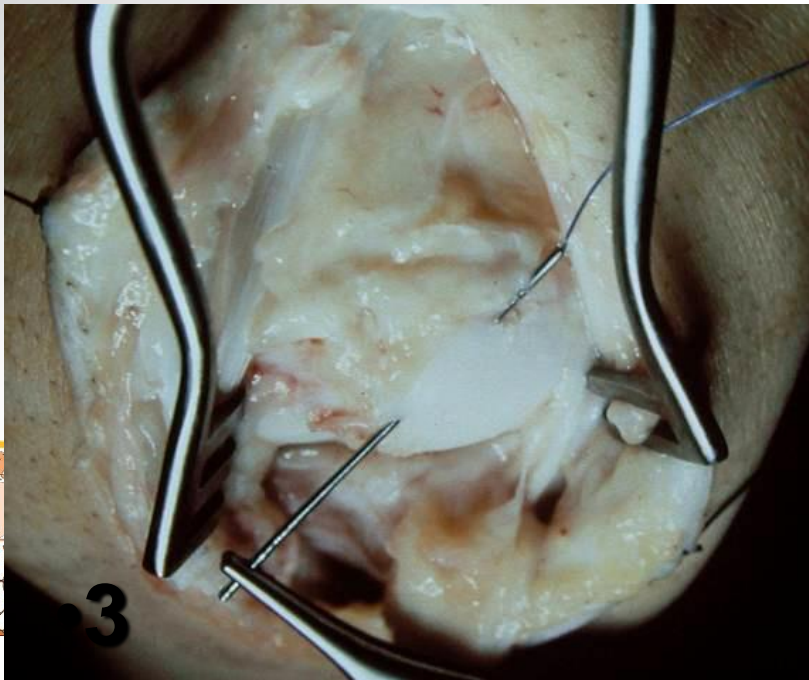
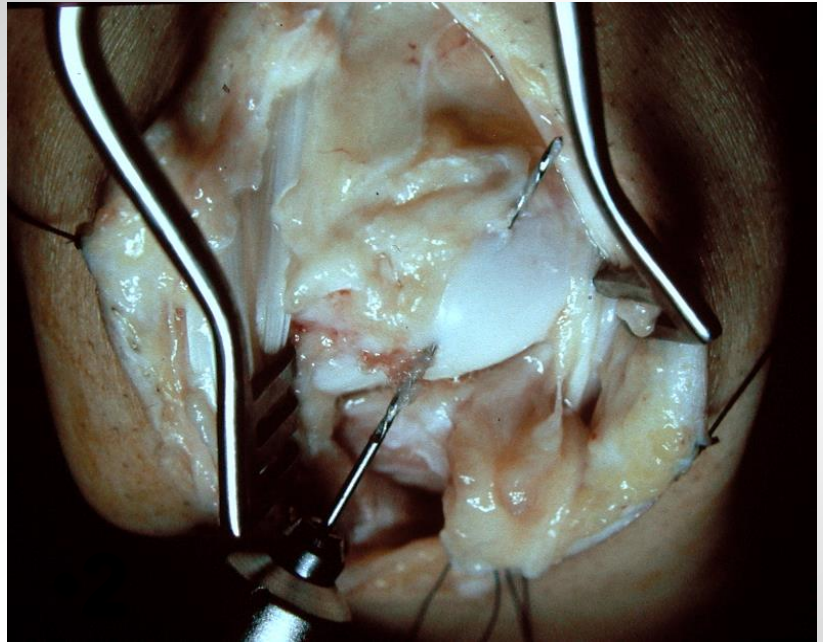
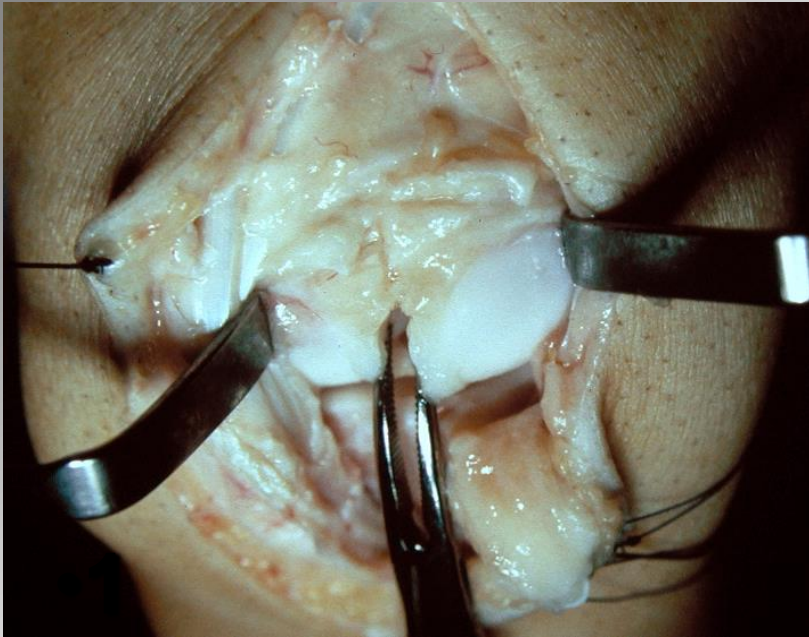


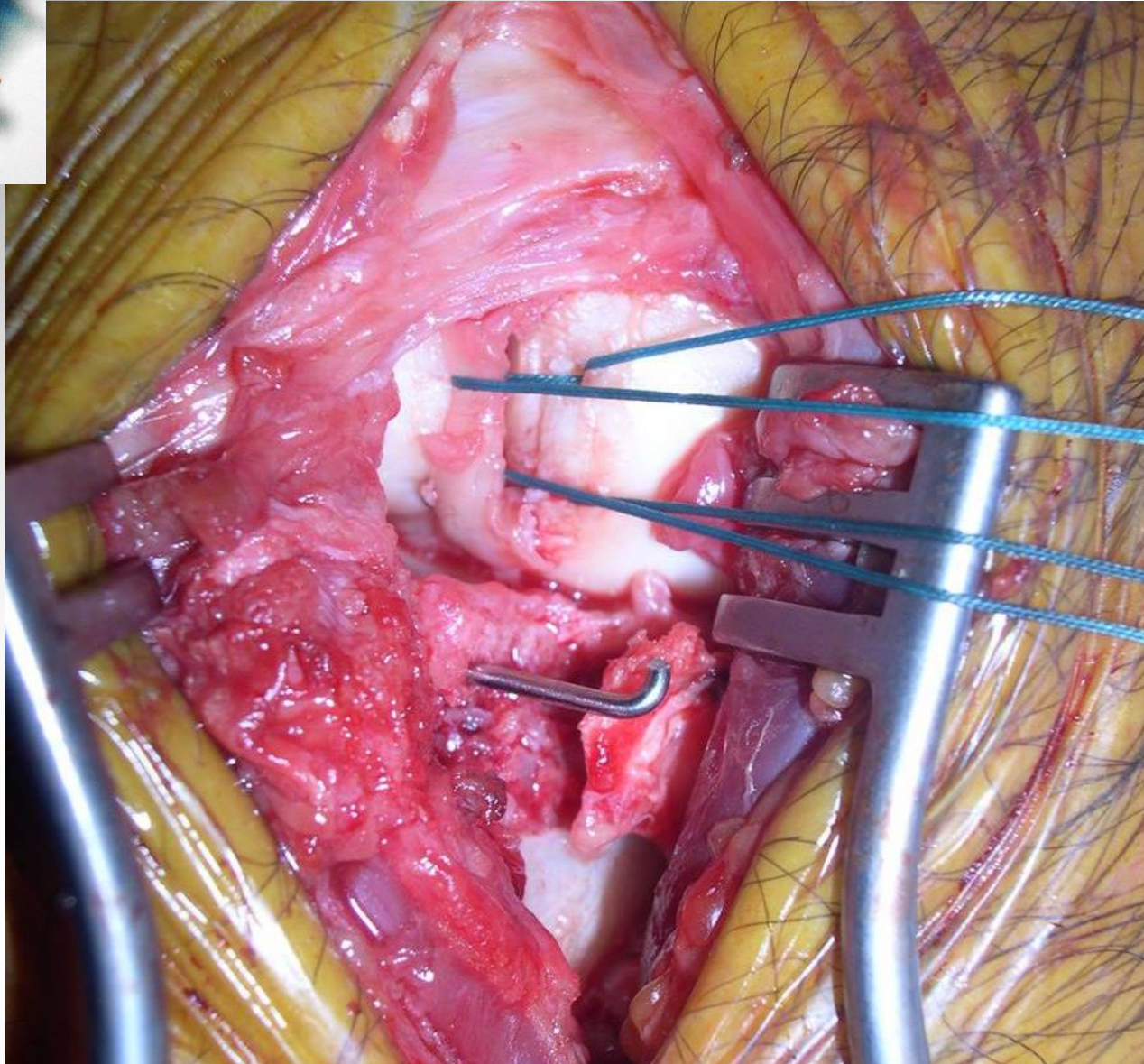
GAP
DISI
SCAPHOLUNATE ANGLE

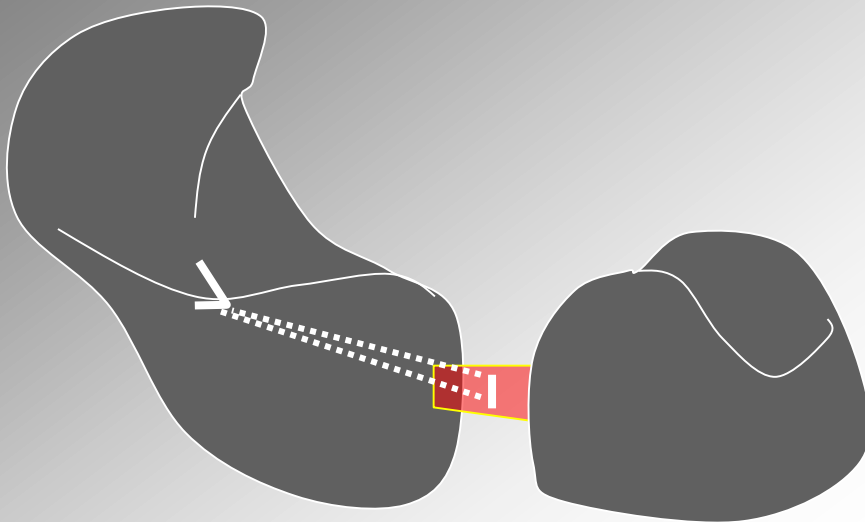
DIRECT SUTURE



**Open reduction + ligament repair +
percutaneous K-w fixation**

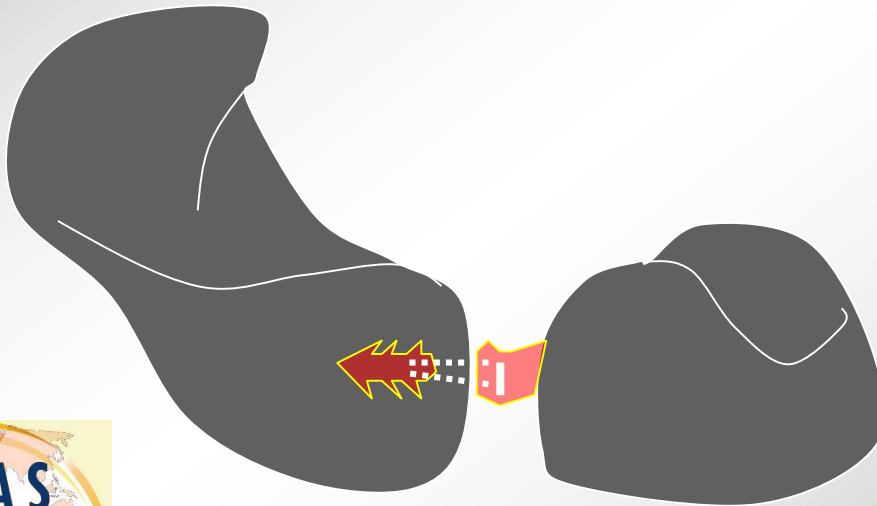






Transosseous sutures

**Large open approach
+ poor purchase of
anchors in vascular
compromised areas**



Suture anchor

**Detachment and
Intra-articular
migration of anchor
sutures**





Bad location of anchors!!

K-WIRE FIXATION

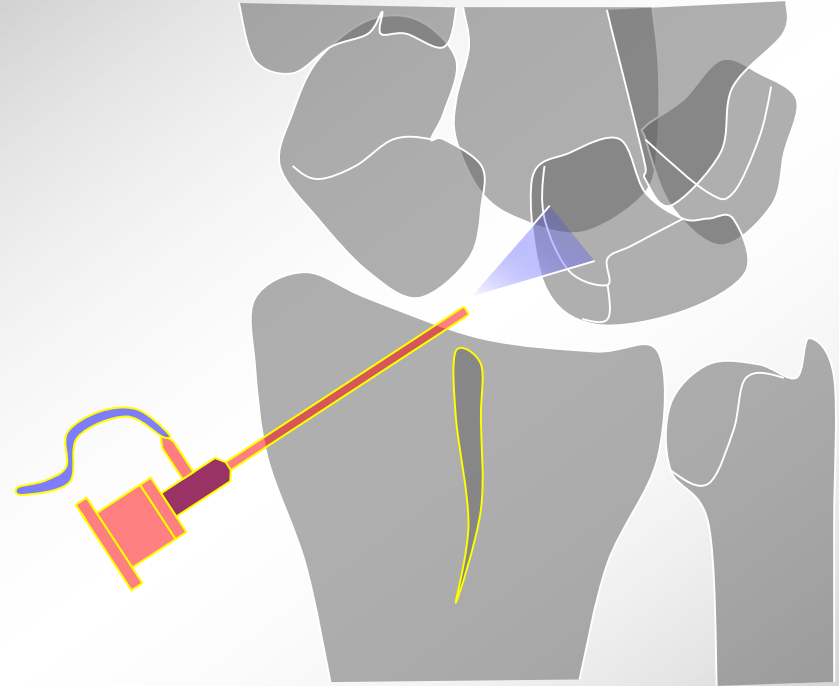
Closed reduction + percutaneous K-w fixation



Closed reduction

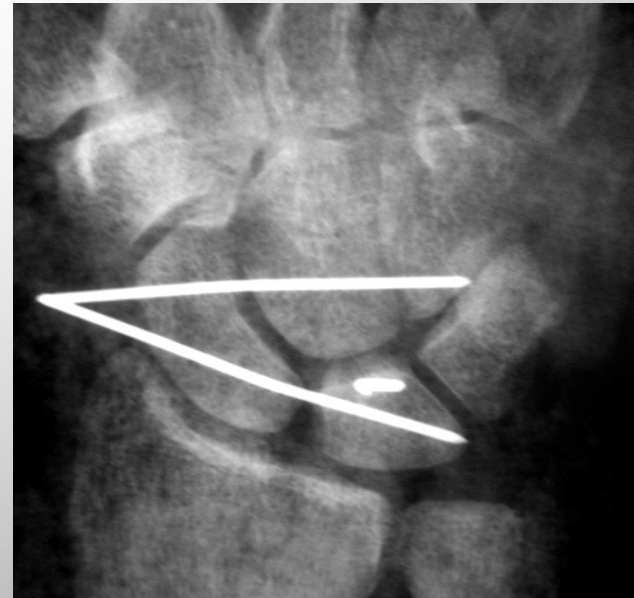
6 days post-fixation

4 months F-U

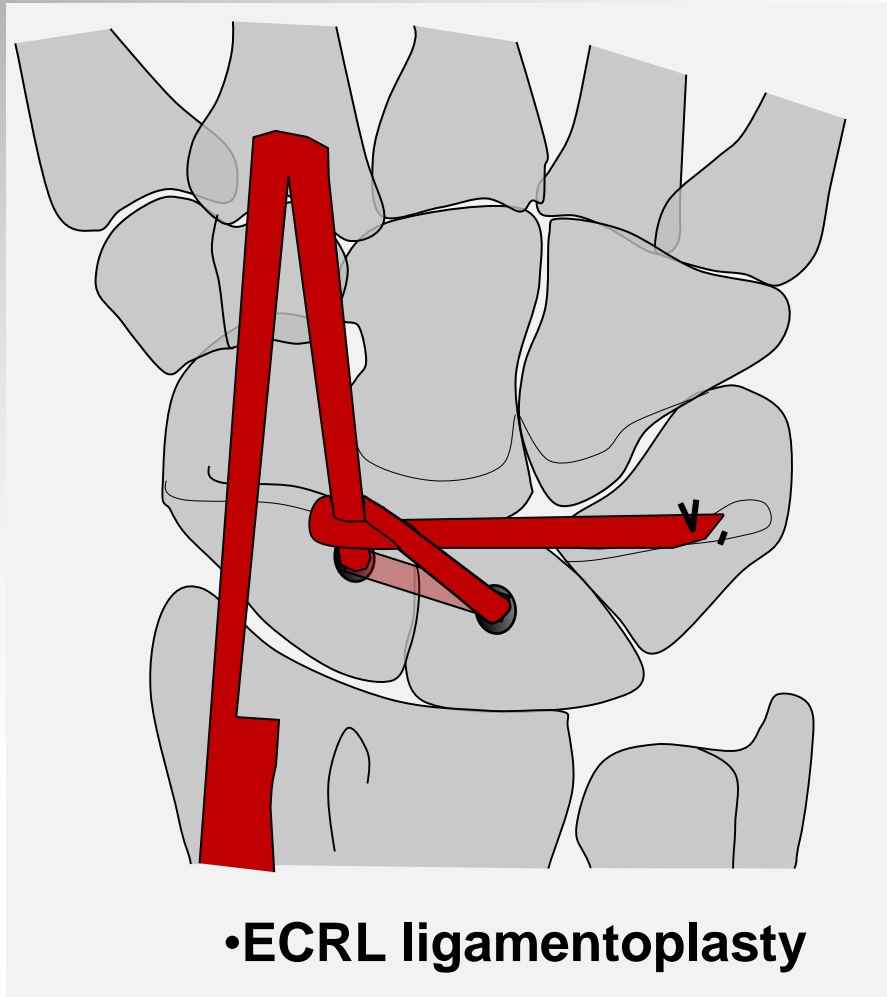


Arthroscopically guided percutaneous K-wire fixation

Whipple (1995)



LIGAMENTOPLASTY



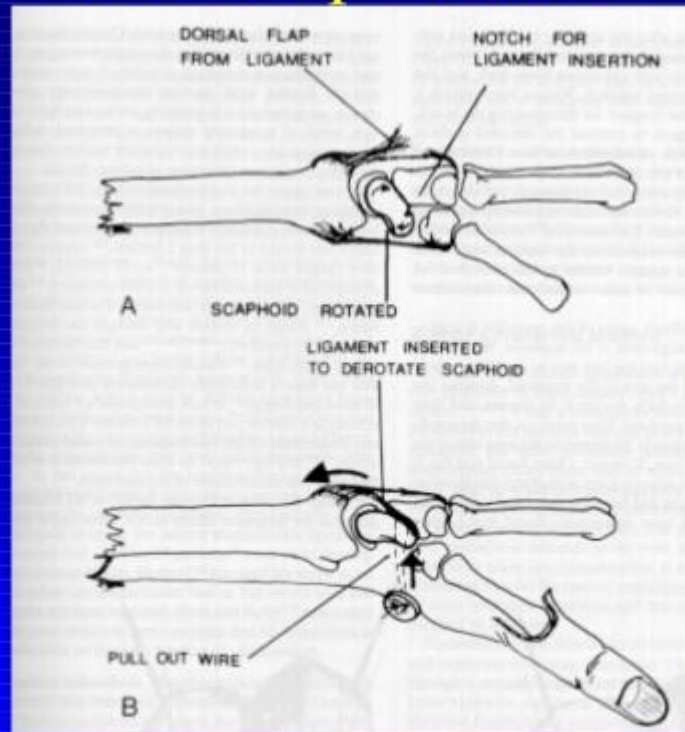
•“Traumatic Instability of the wrist.”

•AAOS Instr. Course Lectures 24:182-199, 1975

Taleisnik J. “These procedures are difficult, unreliable...and the degree of patient satisfaction is frequently disappointing because of late complications after prolonged follow-up” The Wrist, 1985

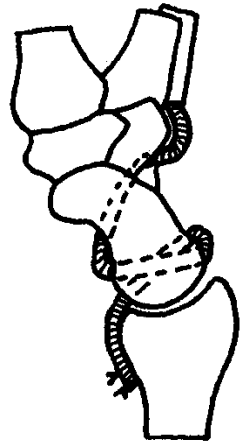
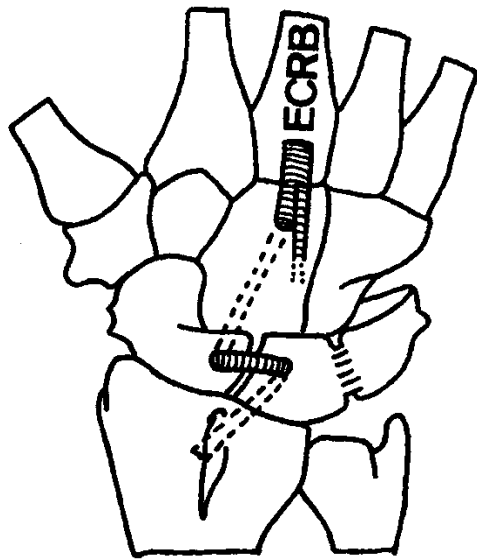


Blatt Capsulodesis

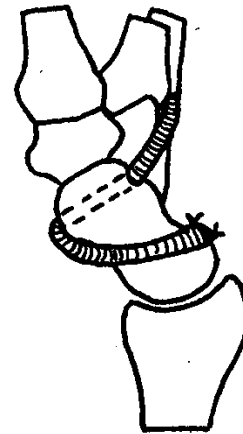
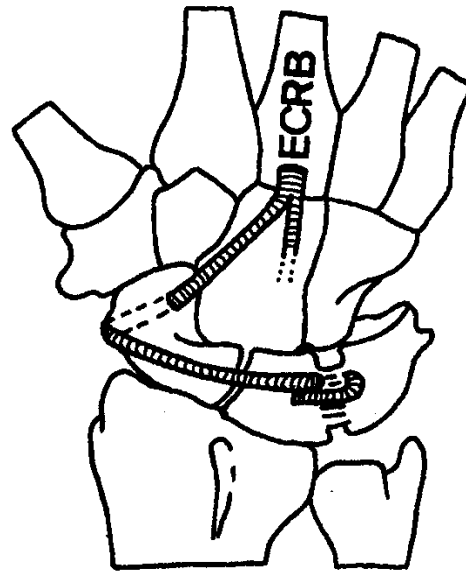


MUN
ORTHOPEDICS

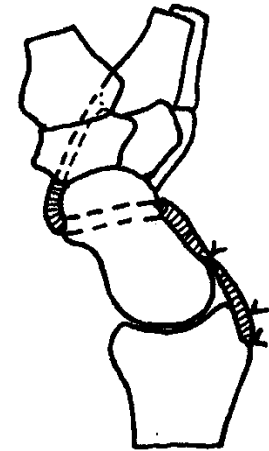
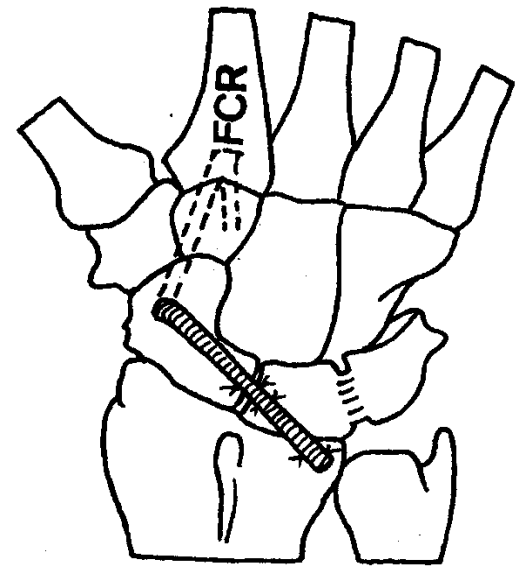
BLATT 1987



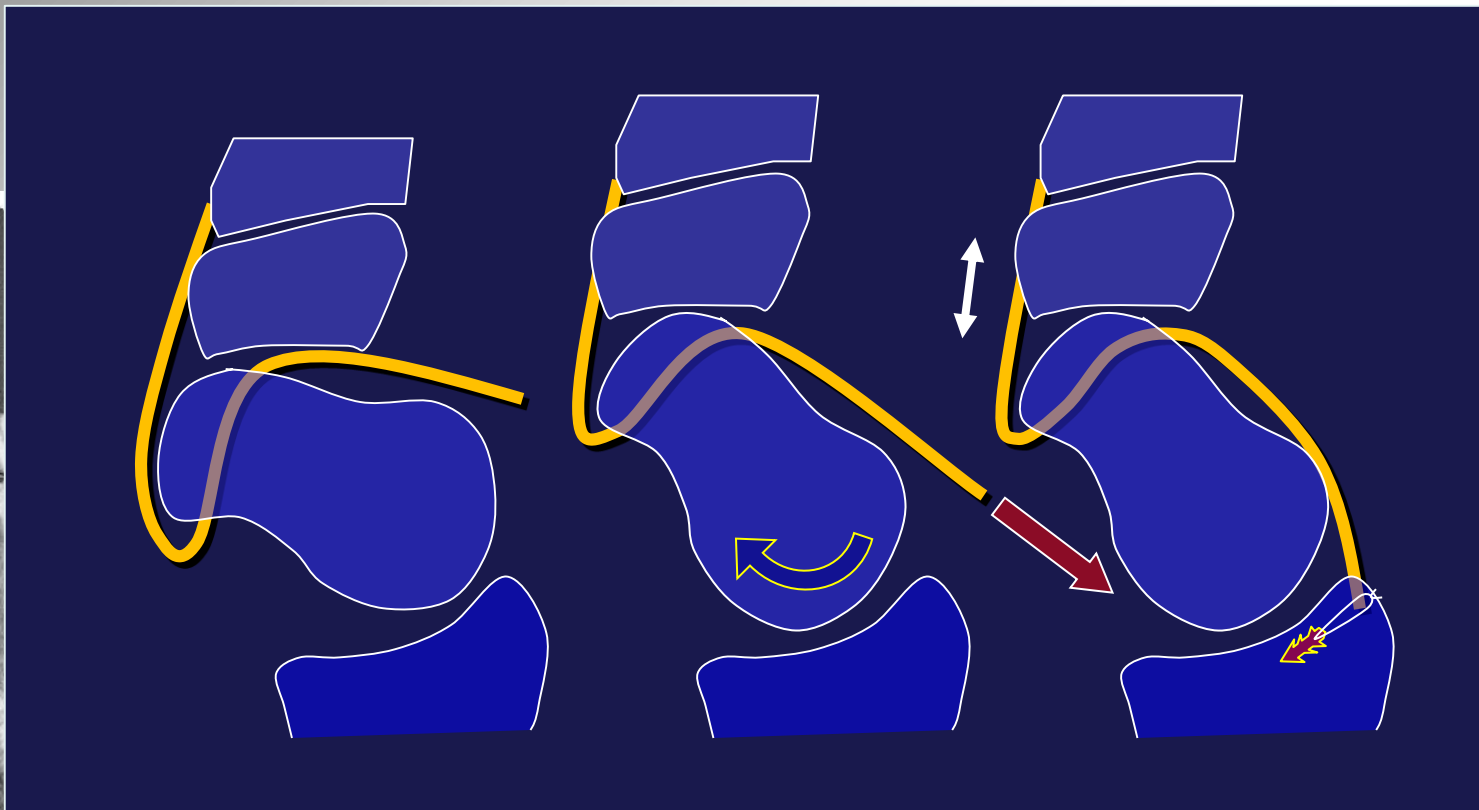
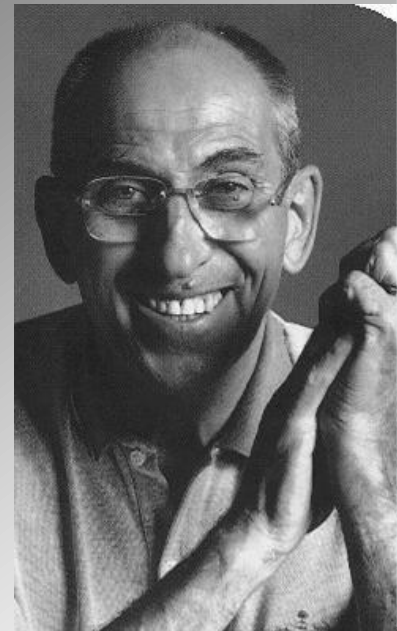
ALMQUIST 1991



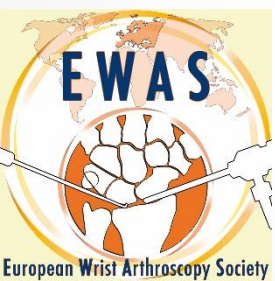
LINSCHIED 1992

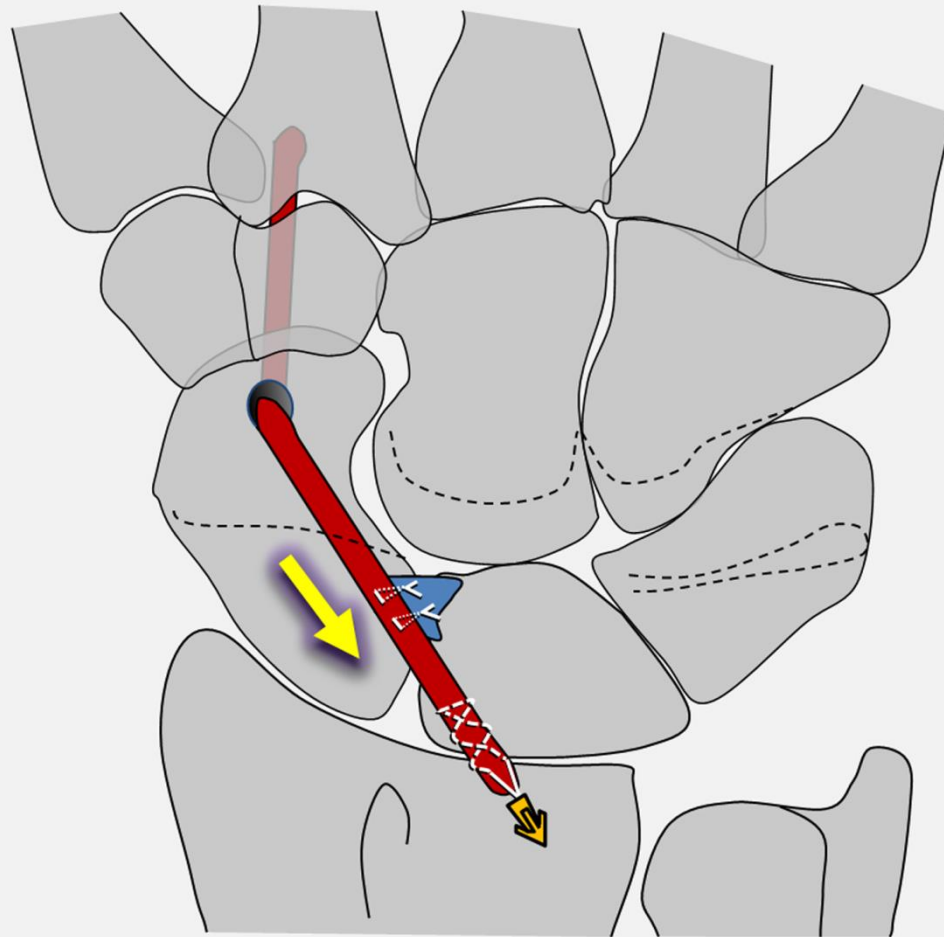


BRUNELLI 1995



Brunelli GA, Brunelli GR. A new technique to correct carpal instability with scaphoid rotary subluxation: a preliminary report.
J Hand Surg Am. 1995; 20 (Pt 2): 82-85





Scaphotrapezoid tenodesis
(Brunelli & Brunelli, 1995)¹⁰



•31 patients.
F-U: 54 months

•Scapholunate angle:

56° before surgery
62° at follow-up

•SL gap:

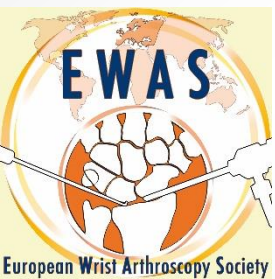
2.7 mm before surgery
3.9 mm at follow-up

• 19% required further surgery due to persistent pain



PERIOD 2

« The specialists »



Staging of scapho-lunate tears

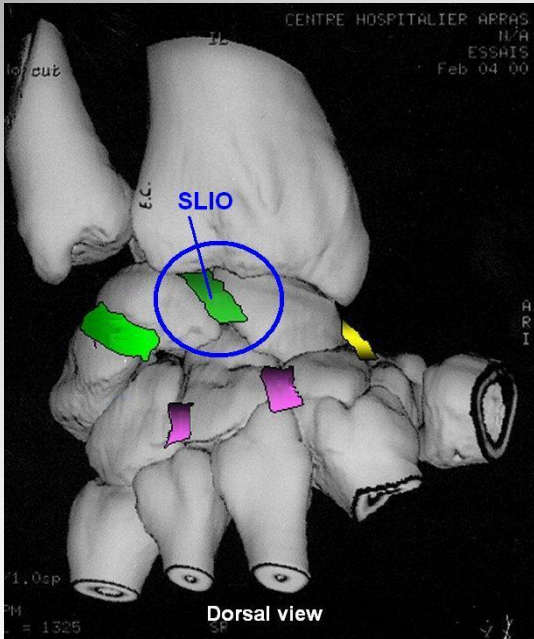
DAUTEL

+++

Geissler et al 's¹³ arthroscopic classification of SL ligament tears

Grade	Description
I	Attenuation /hemorrhage of interosseous ligament as seen from the radiocarpal joint. No incongruency in midcarpal space
II	Attenuation /hemorrhage of interosseous ligament as seen from the radiocarpal joint.. A slight gap (less than the width of a probe) between scaphoid and lunate may be present
III	Incongruency and/or step-off at the SL joint space seen in both the radiocarpal and midcarpal space. The probe may be passed through the gap between scaphoid and lunate
IV	Incongruency and/or step-off at the SL joint space seen in both the radiocarpal and midcarpal spaces. Gross instability with manipulation . A 2.7 mm arthroscope may be passed though the scapholunate gap





EWAS CLASSIFICATION of SL dissociation

Stage I	No passage of the probe in SL space, but synovitis.
Stage IIA	Volar passage in the SL space without widening
Stage IIB	Dorsal passage in the SL space without widening
Stage IIC	Complete passage in the SL space without widening
Stage IIIA	Volar partial widening <u>at dynamic instability test</u> from MC joint (volar instability)
Stage IIIB	Dorsal partial widening <u>at dynamic instability test</u> from MC joint (dorsal instability)
Stage IIIC	Complete widening of the space at dynamic test
Stage IV	Gap with passage of the arthroscope from MC to RC joint

Staging of scapho-lunate tears

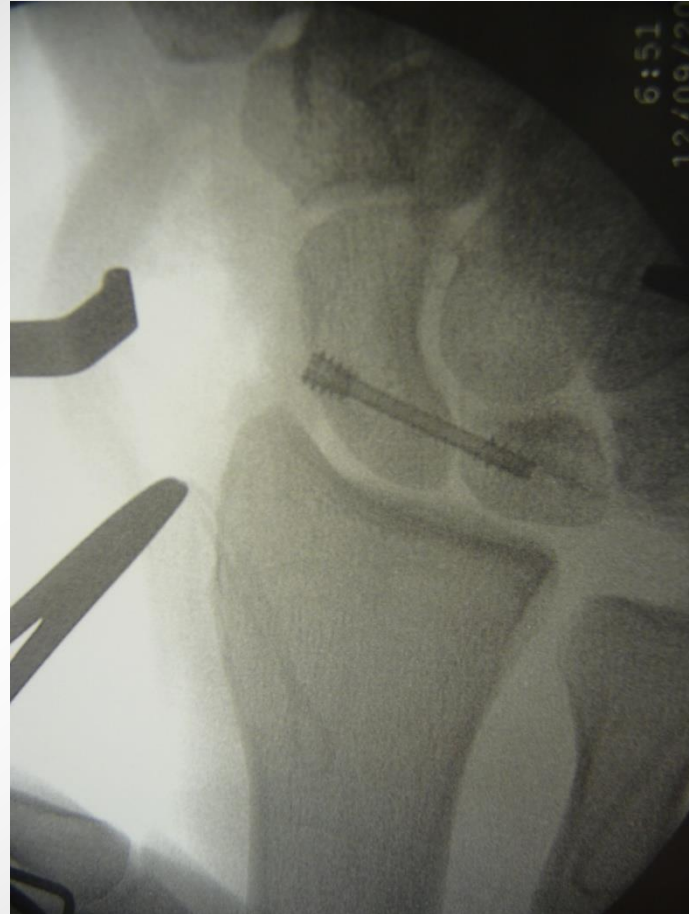
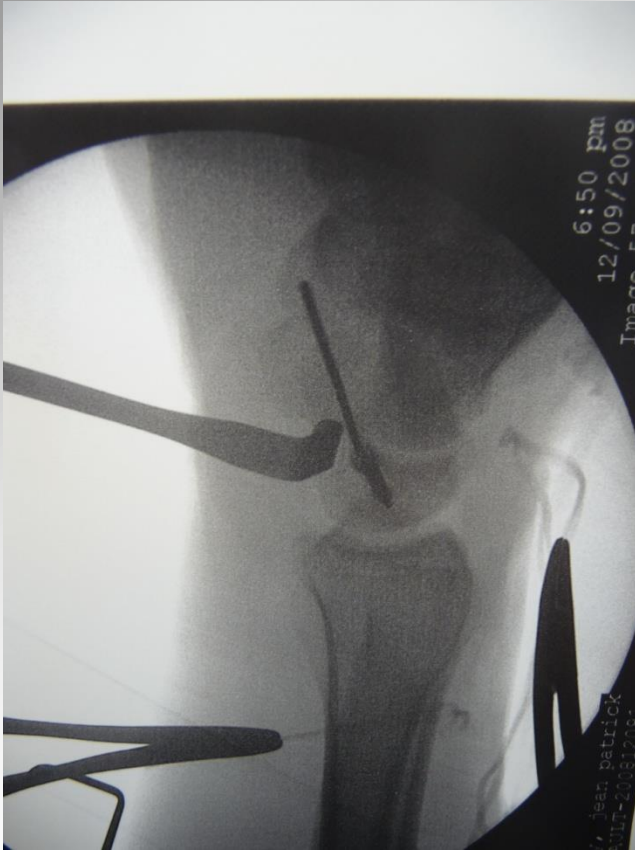
J Hand Surg Am 2006

– Garcia Elias and al

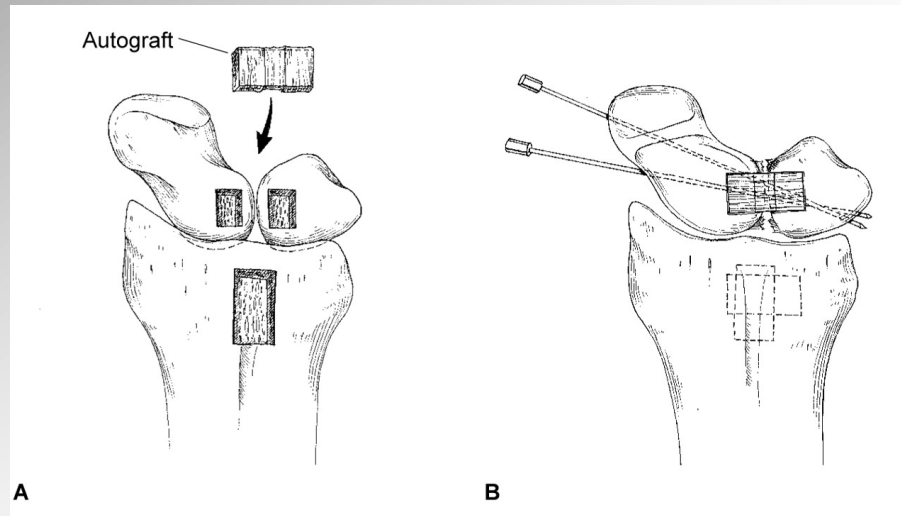
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Partial injury	yes	no	no	no	no	no
Repairable	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Normal alignment	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Reductible	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Normal cartilage	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no

- **Stage I: Capsulodesis (Szabo's technique)**
- **Stage II: Open anterior SL ligament repair**
- **Stage III: Bone-ligament-bone reconstruction**
- **Stage IV: Three ligament tenodesis**
- **Stage V: RSL fusion + distal scaphoidectomy**
- **Stage VI: PIN + AIN denervation**

RASL procedure (Rosenwasser, NY)



Bone-Ligament-Bone (CUENOD)

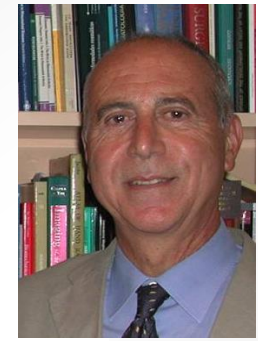


Cuénod P. Osteoligamentoplasty and limited dorsal capsulodesis for chronic scapholunate dissociation.
Ann Chir Main 1999

Outcomes of bone-ligament-bone: Van Kampen, Bayne, Moran, Berger
Radiological progression of arthritis was not prevented, same results
as other ligamentoplasties, they have abandoned this technique
JWS 2015; 4; 230-238

According to Marc Garcia-Elias, a tendon reconstruction of the scapholunate (SL) ligamentous complex is indicated...

- ✓when there is a complete and non-reparable rupture of the SL ligamentous complex...
- ✓when the secondary stabilizers (STT, SC, RSC and STq) are insufficient or torn,...
- ✓when there is no ulnar translocation and/or a grossly malaligned lunate
- ✓and when the carpal misalignment is easily reducible



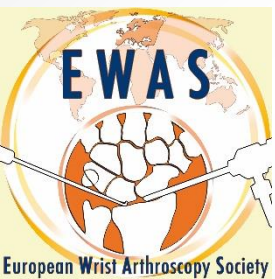
Three-Ligament Tenodesis for the Treatment of Scapholunate Dissociation: Indications and Surgical Technique

Marc Garcia-Elias, MD, PhD, Alberto L. Lluch, MD, PhD,
John K. Stanley, FRCS, MChOrth, FRCS, FRCSE

From the Department of Hand and Upper Extremity Surgery, Kaplan Institut, Barcelona, Spain; and the Department of Hand and Upper Limb Surgery, Wrightington Hospital for Joint Disease, Wigan, England.

Different surgical techniques have been proposed to treat traumatic scapholunate instability. Deciding which treatment is best for each individual case is not easy. In this article we report an algorithm of treatment based on a number of prognostic factors that may help in this matter. We also report on the promising results obtained using a new technique, the 3-ligament tenodesis, for the treatment of nonrepairable complete scapholunate ligament rupture, causing a reducible carpal malalignment without secondary osteoarthritis. This technique incorporates features from 3 previously described techniques. (J Hand Surg 2006; 31A:125–134. Copyright © 2006 by the American Society for Surgery of the Hand.)

Key words: Wrist instability, scapholunate ligament, tenodesis.

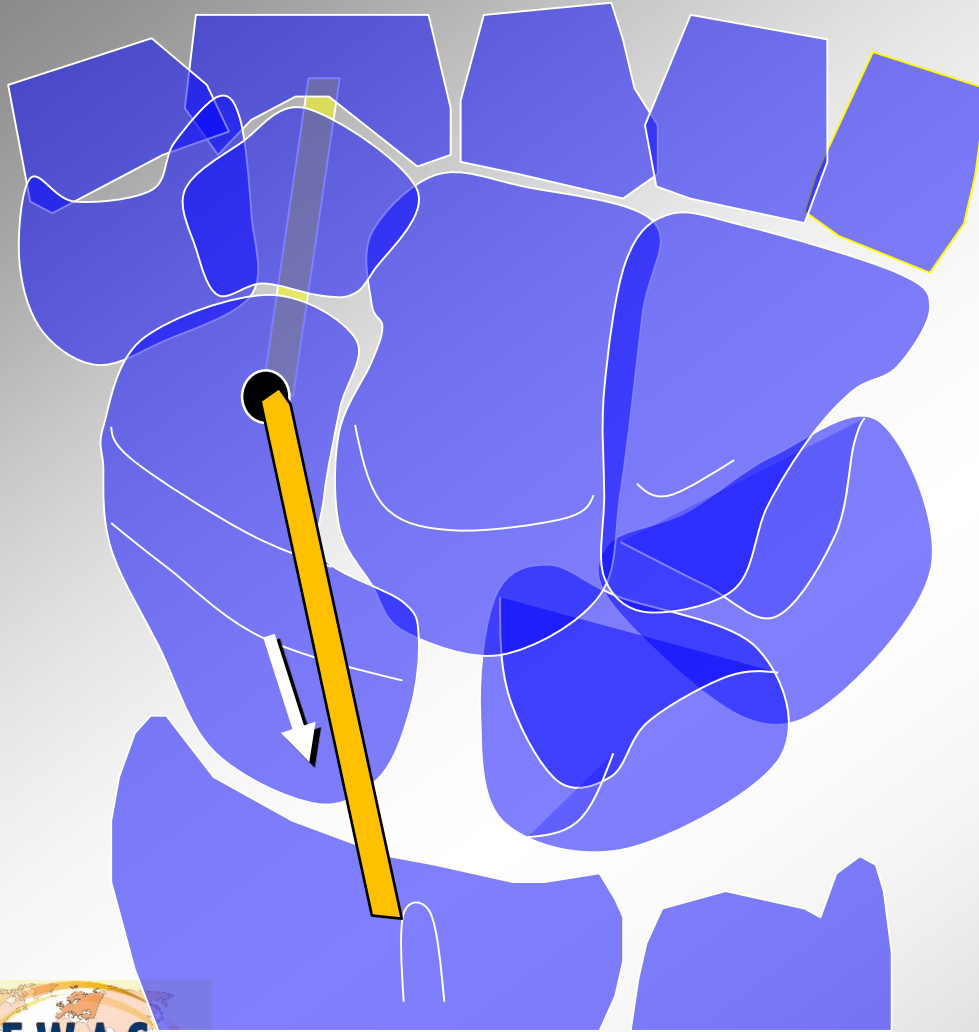


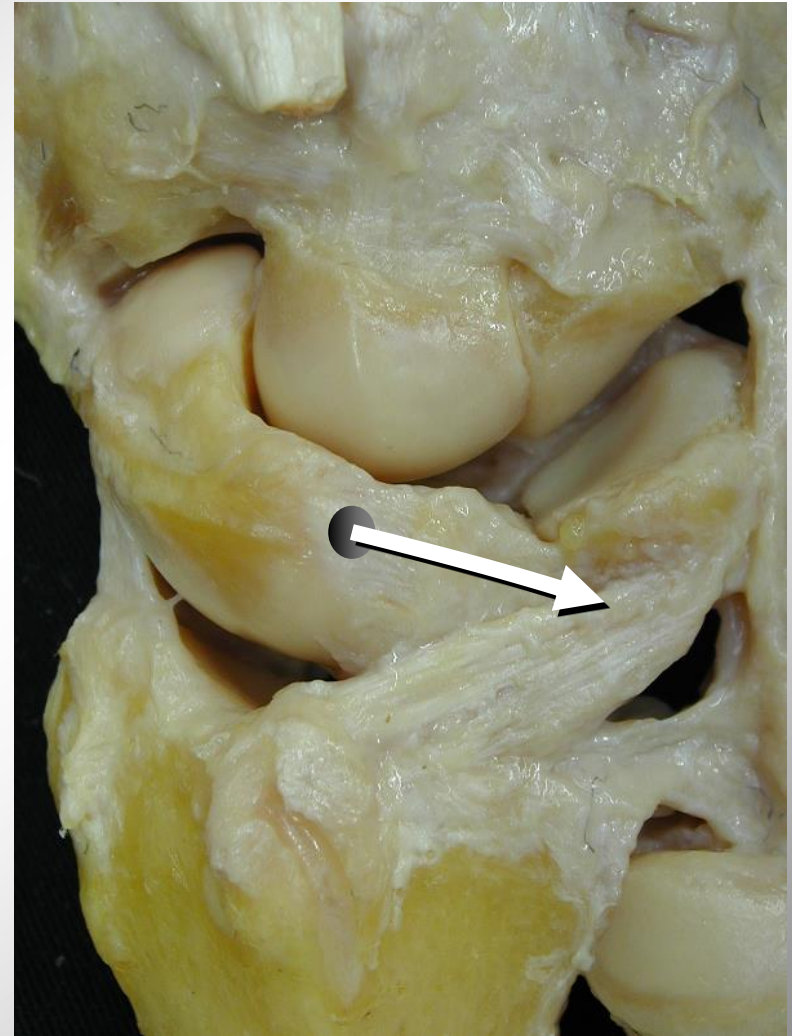
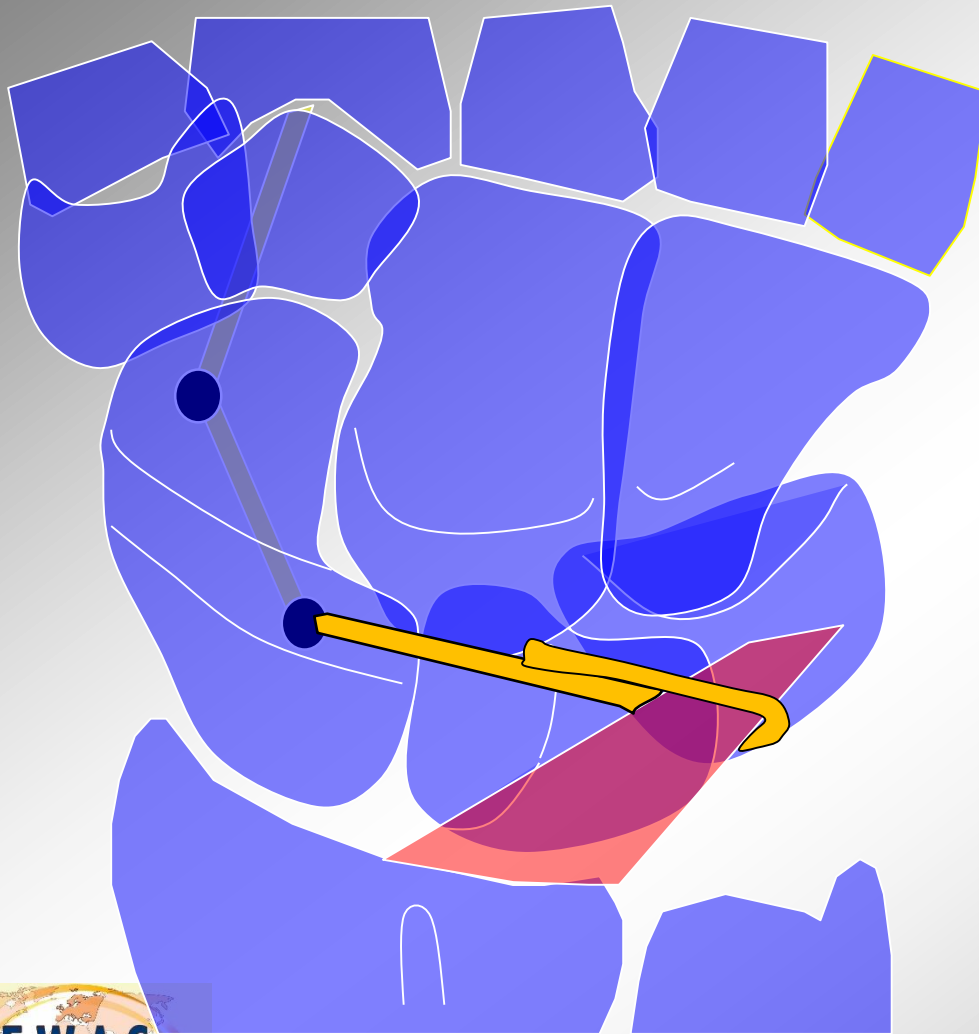
The Journal of Hand Surgery 2006; 31A:125-134



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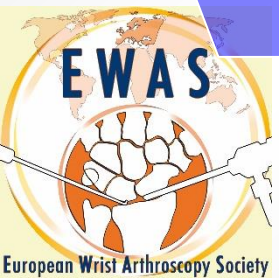
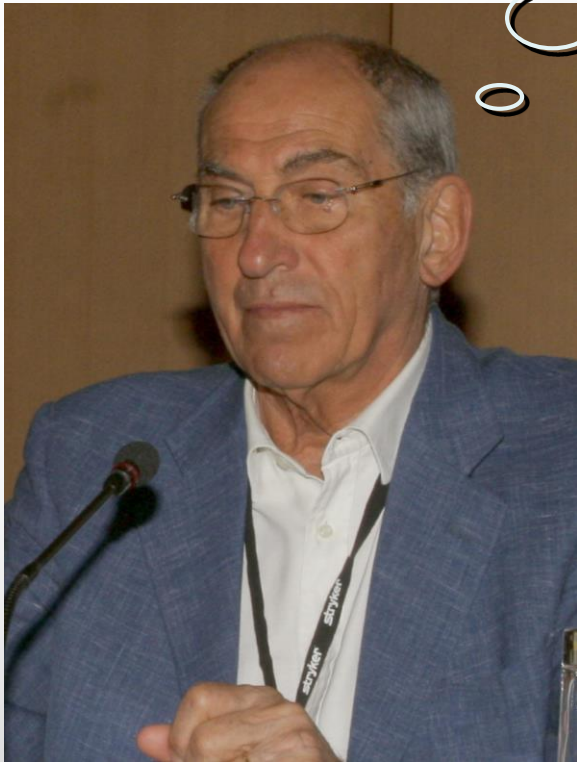
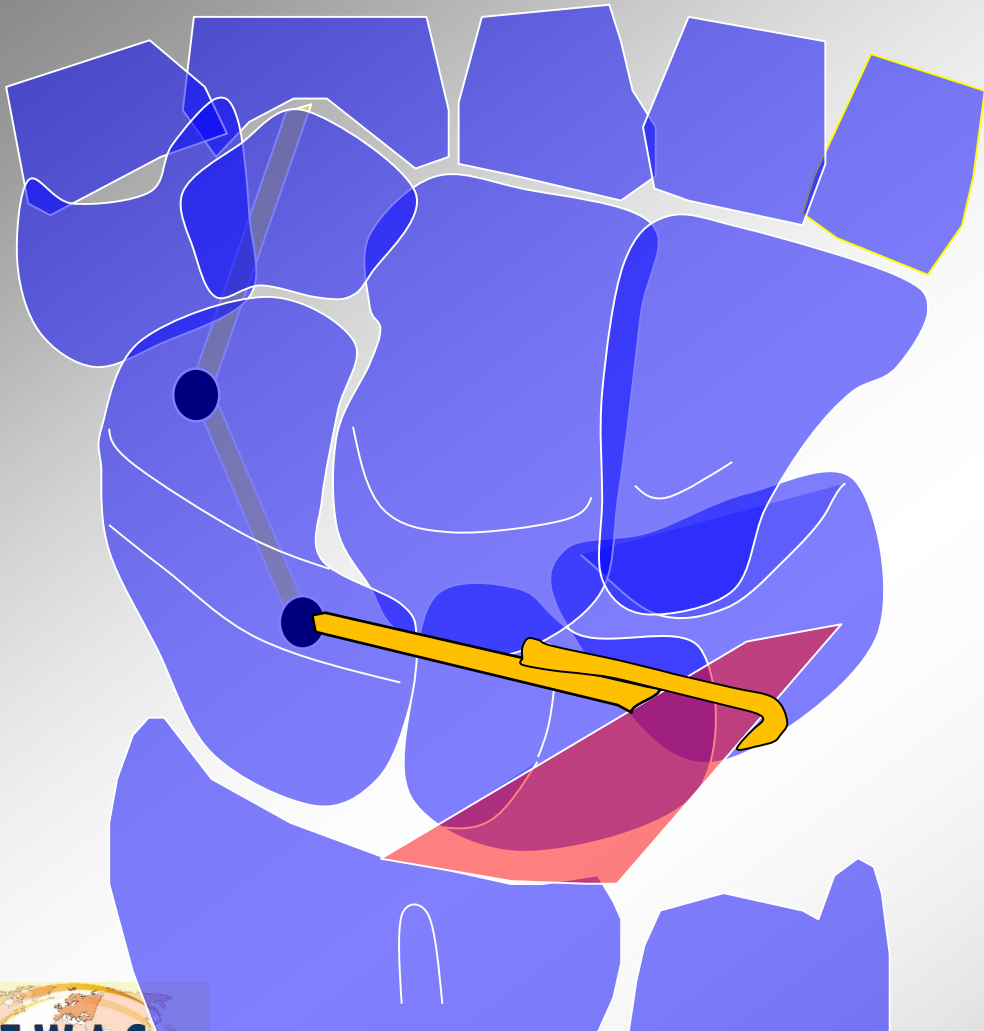
3LT Tenodesis (Garcia-Elias)

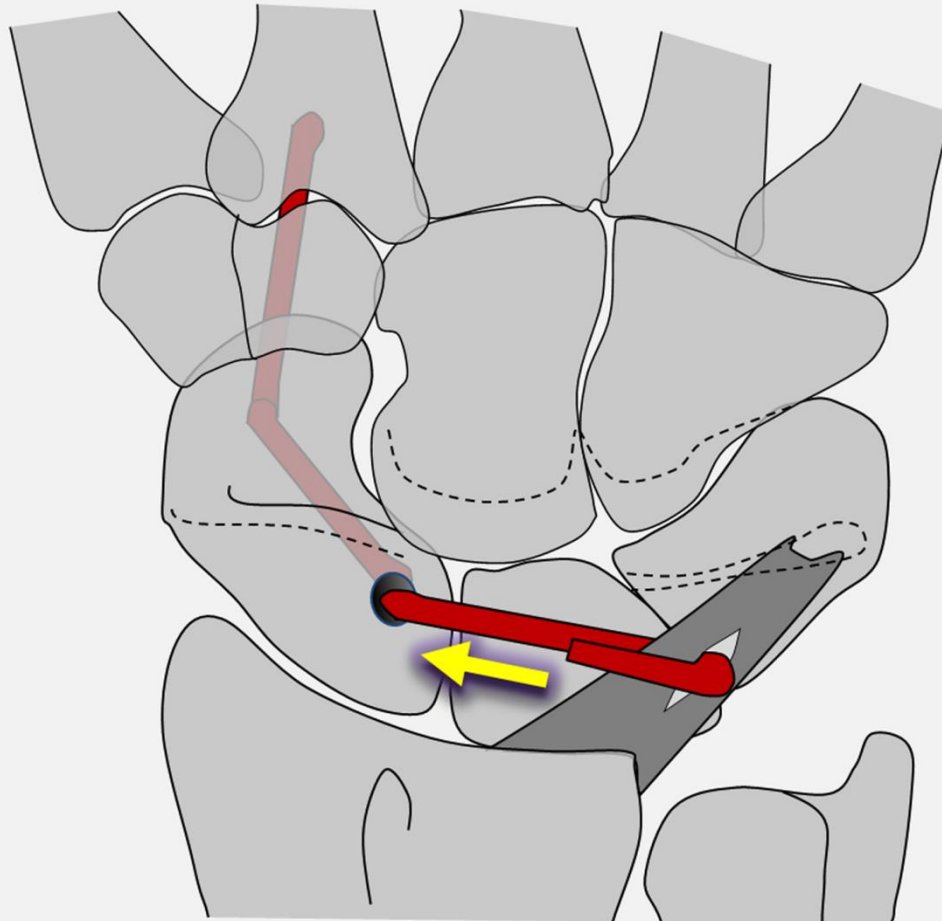




Modified Brunelli's ?

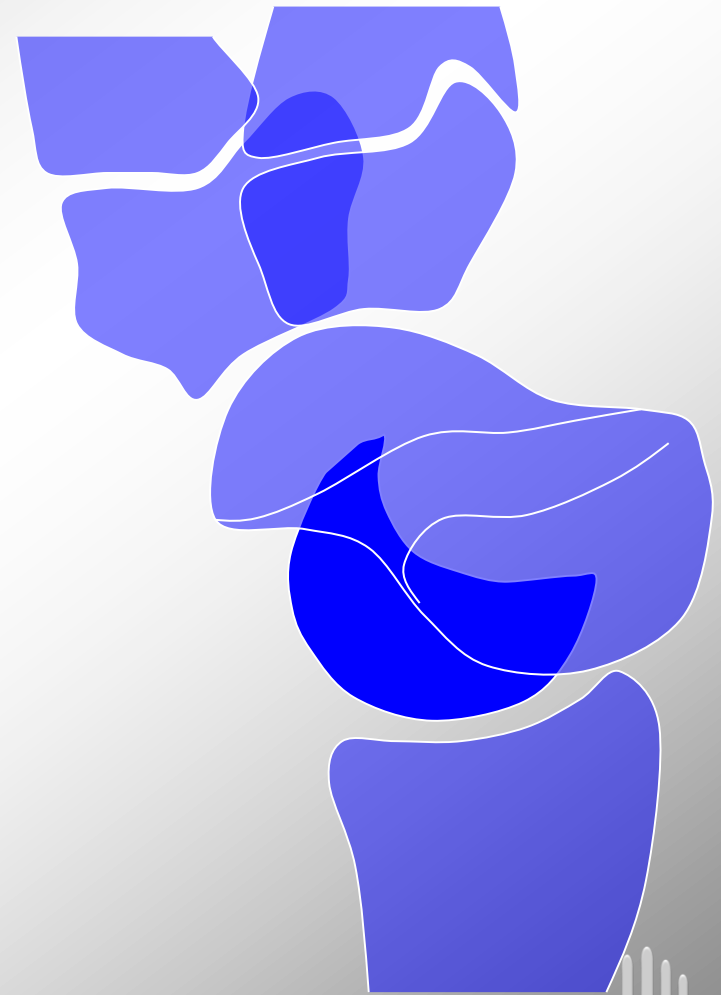
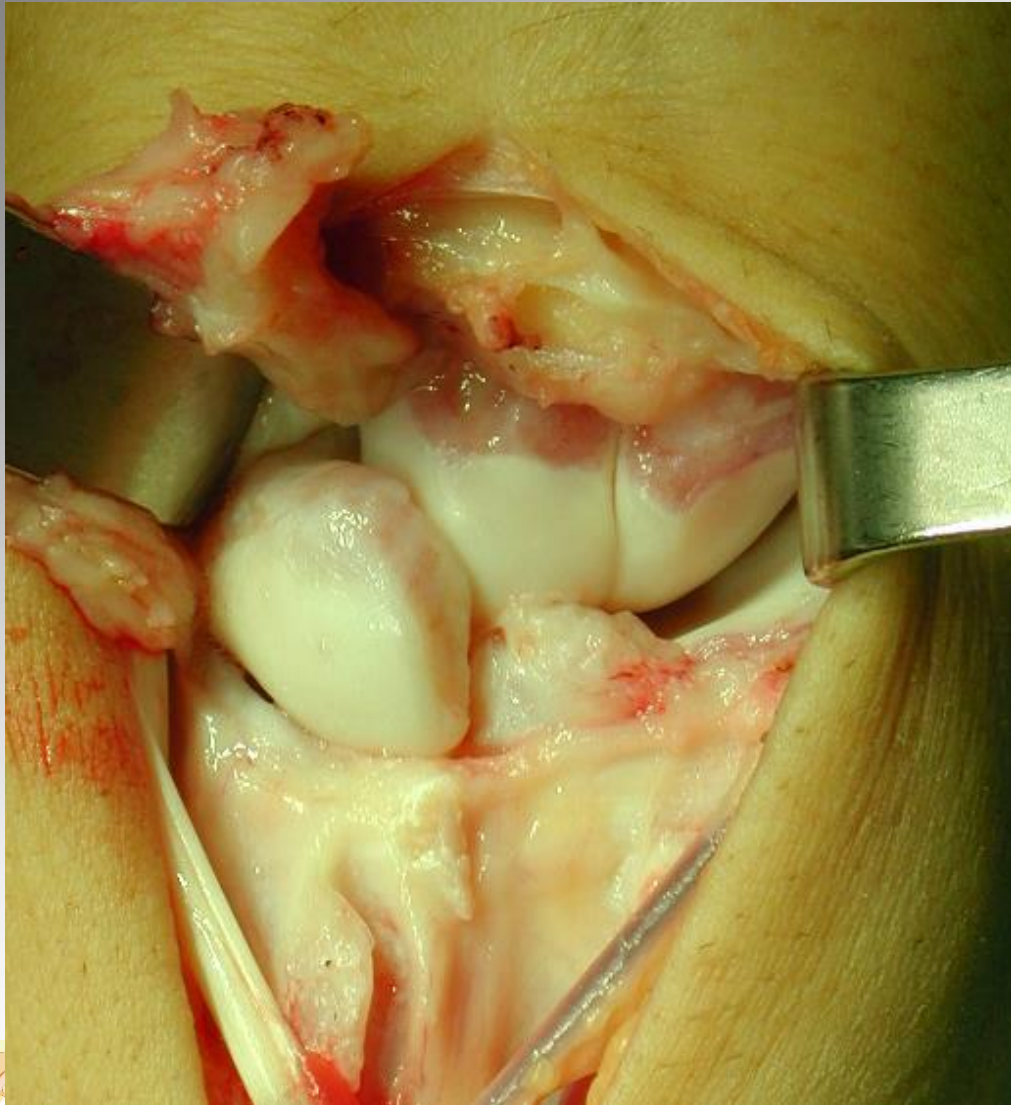
Wrong Brunelli's !!

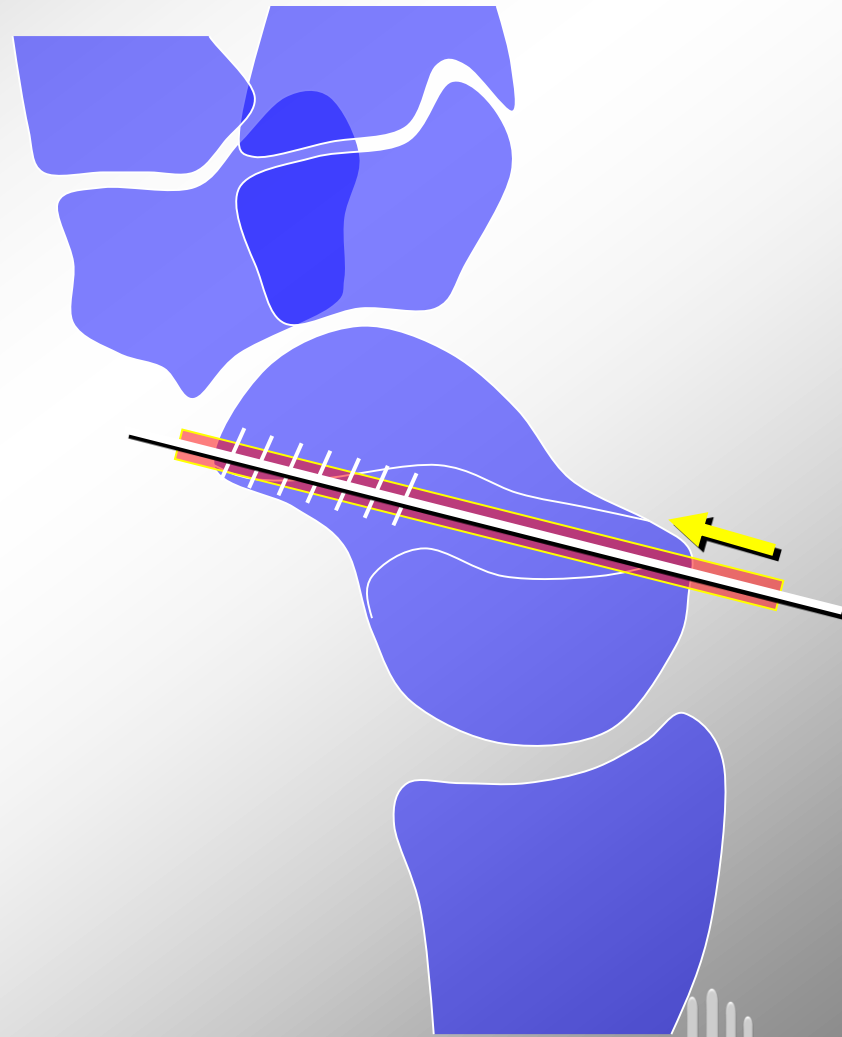


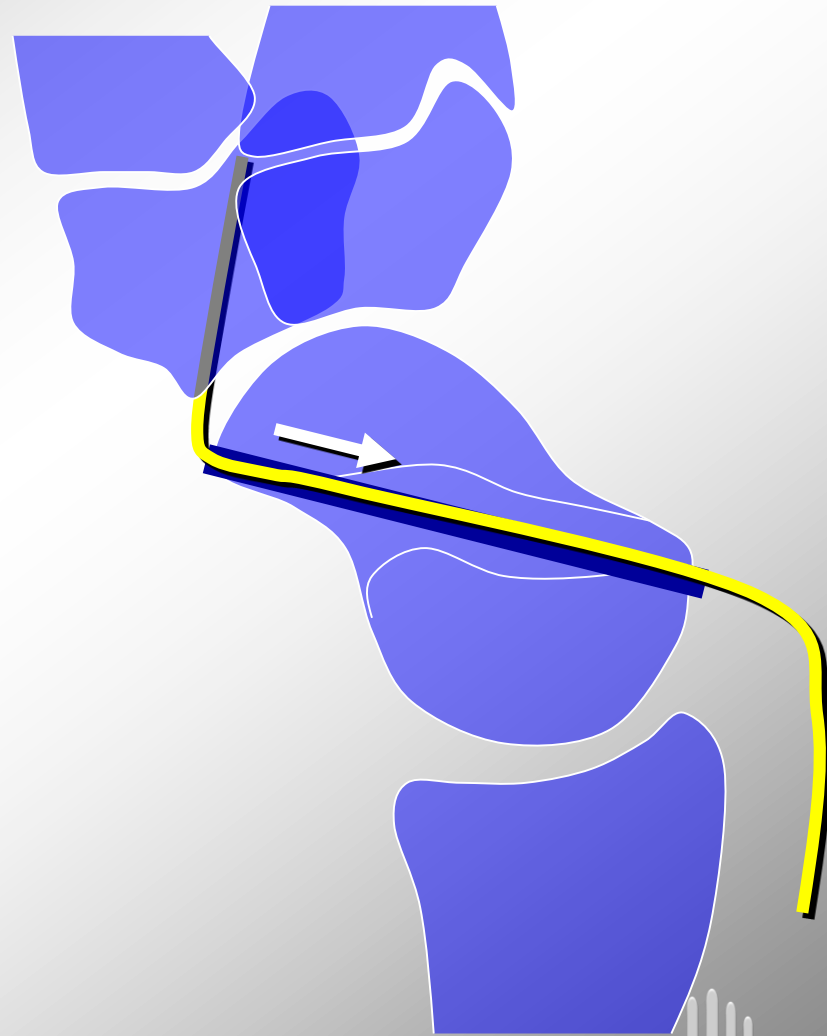
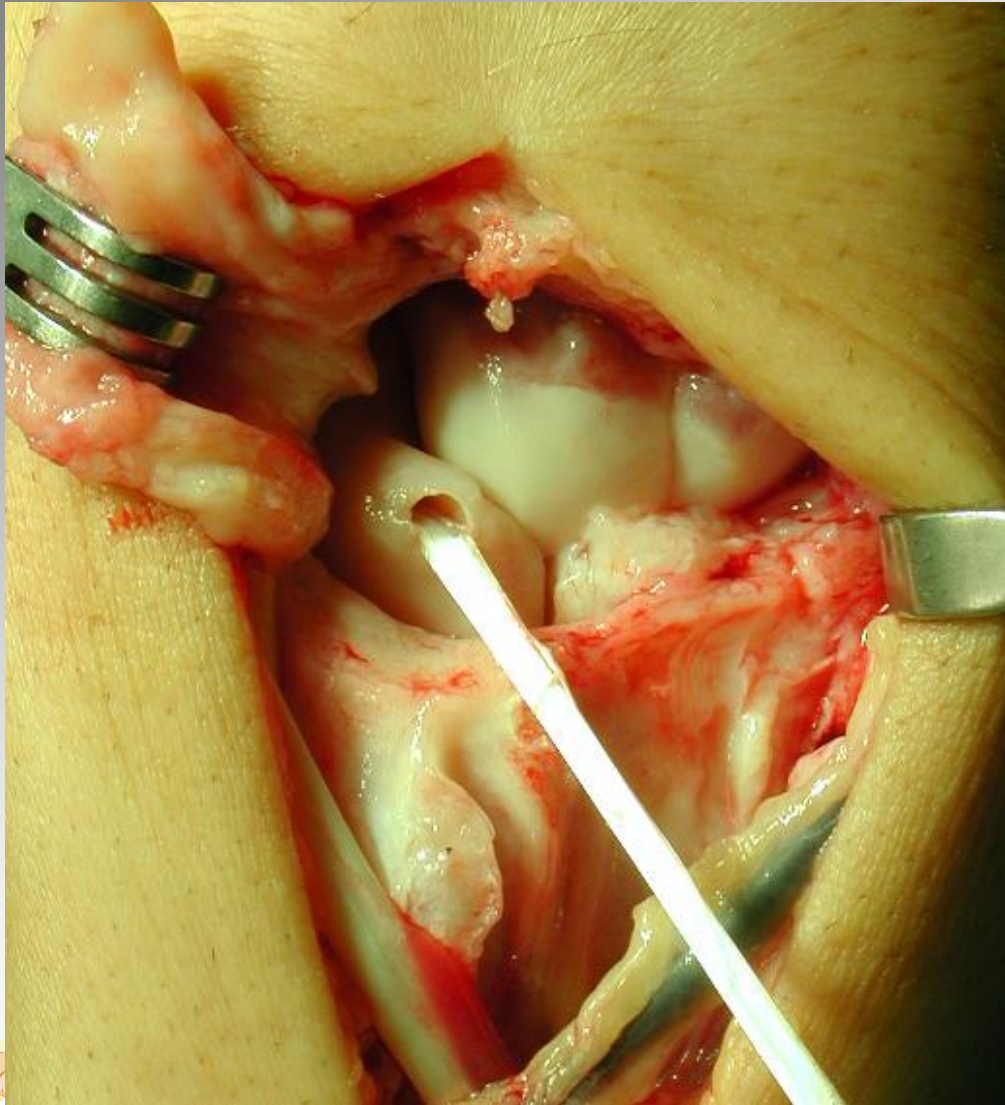


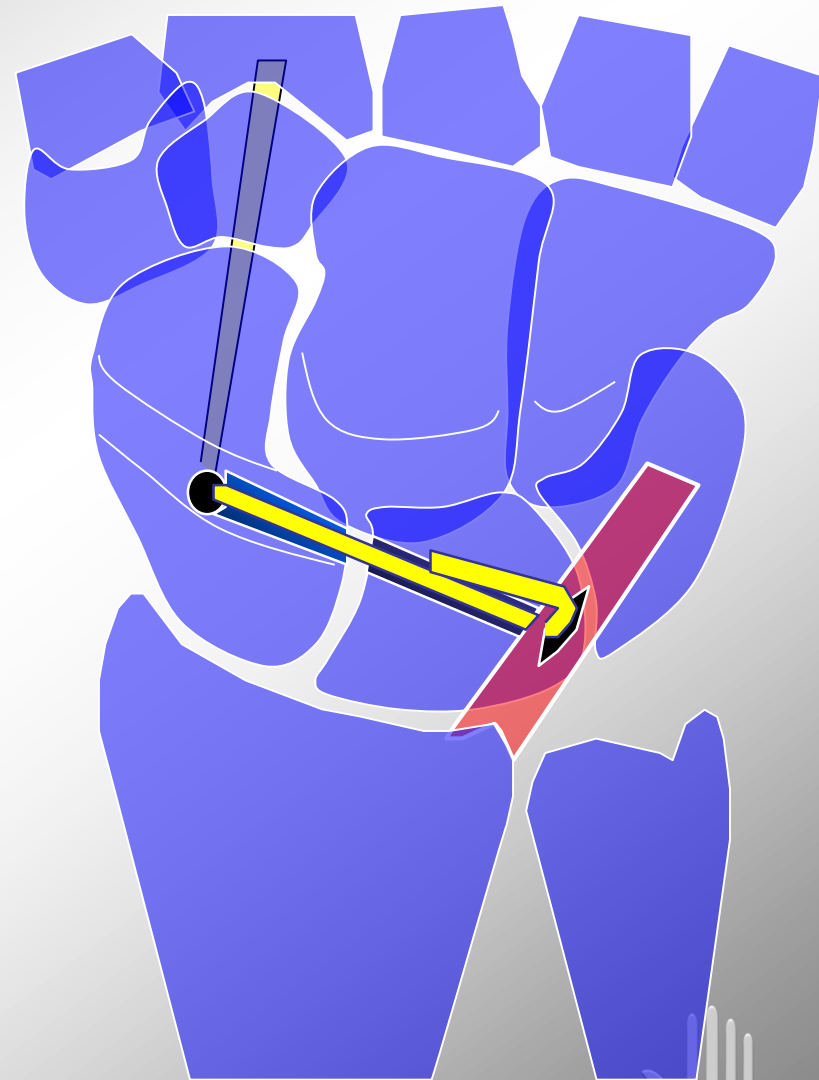
Three-ligament tenodesis
(Garcia-Elias et al., 2006)²⁷

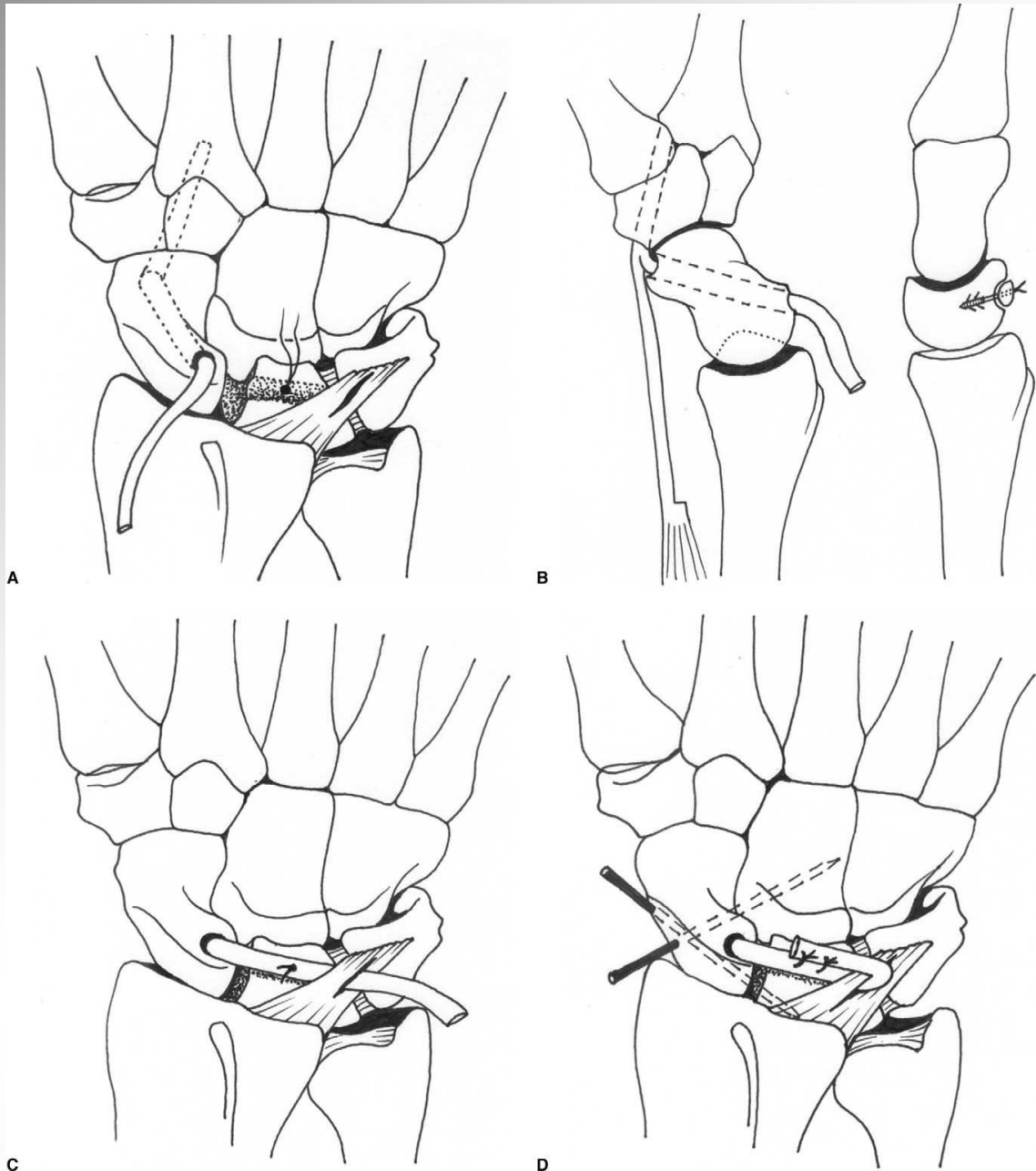
J Hand Surg Am. 2006; 31:125-34.











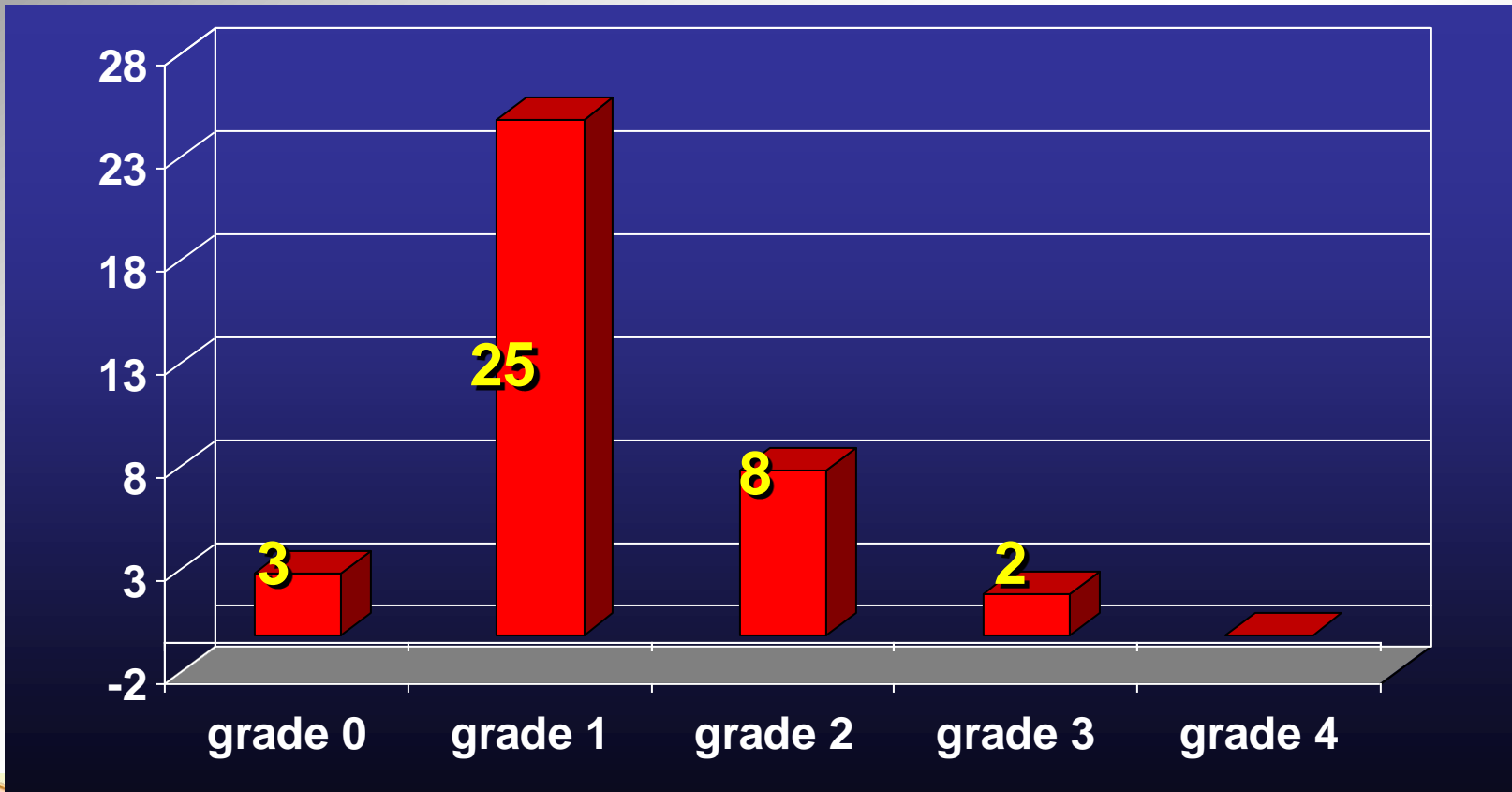
PAIN

Grade 1: occasional discomfort with heavy use

Grade 2: pain with heavy use and/or extremes of motion

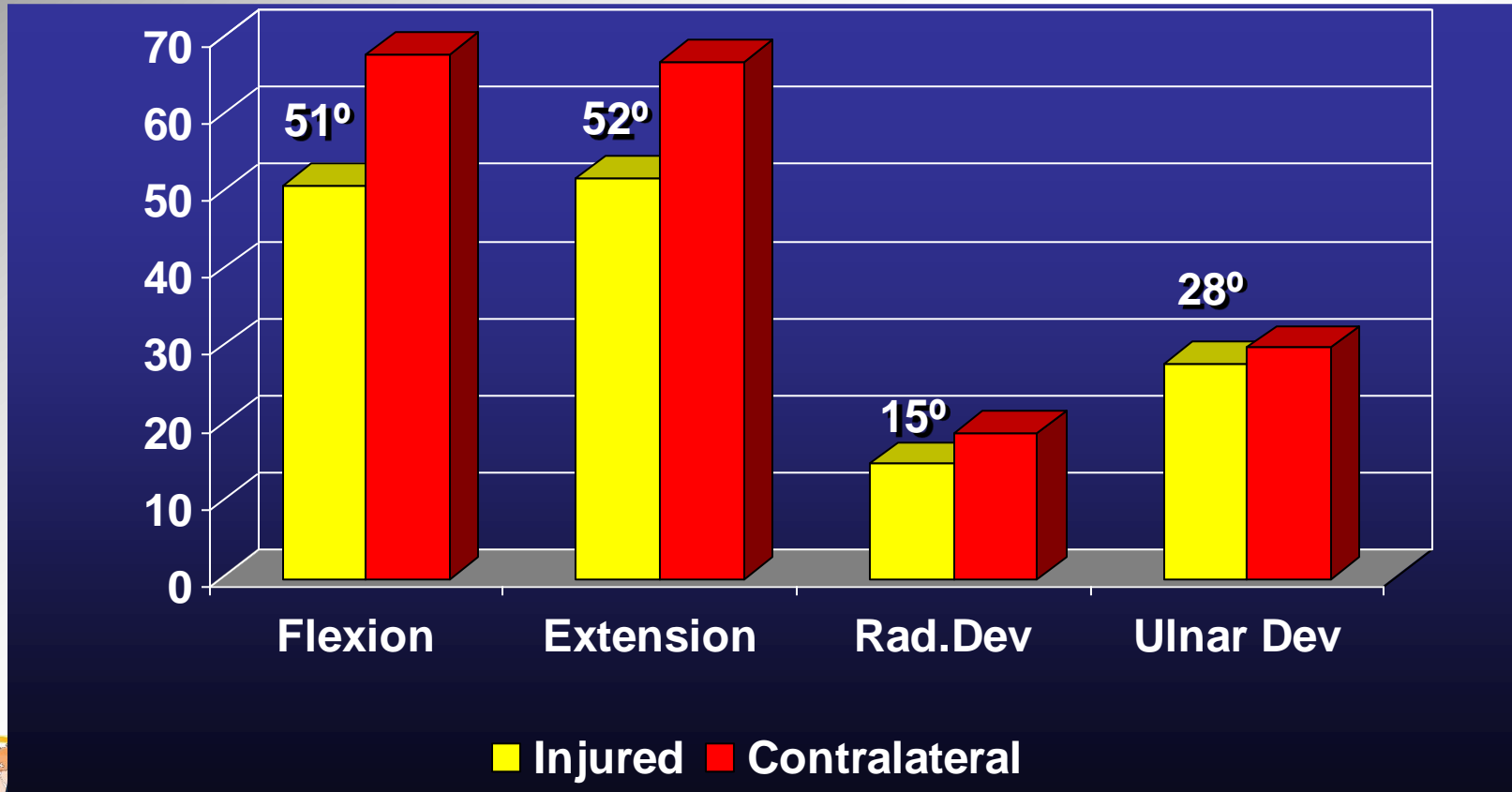
Grade 3: pain with activities of daily living

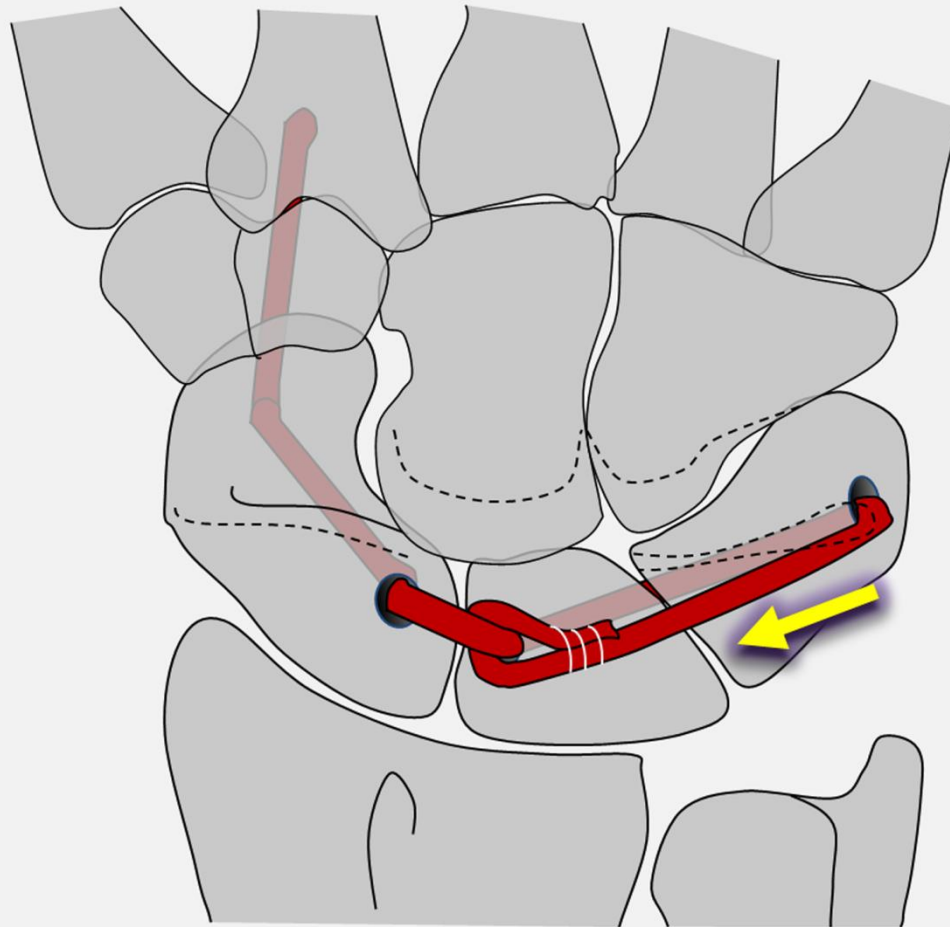
Grade 4: pain at rest



MOTION

degrees

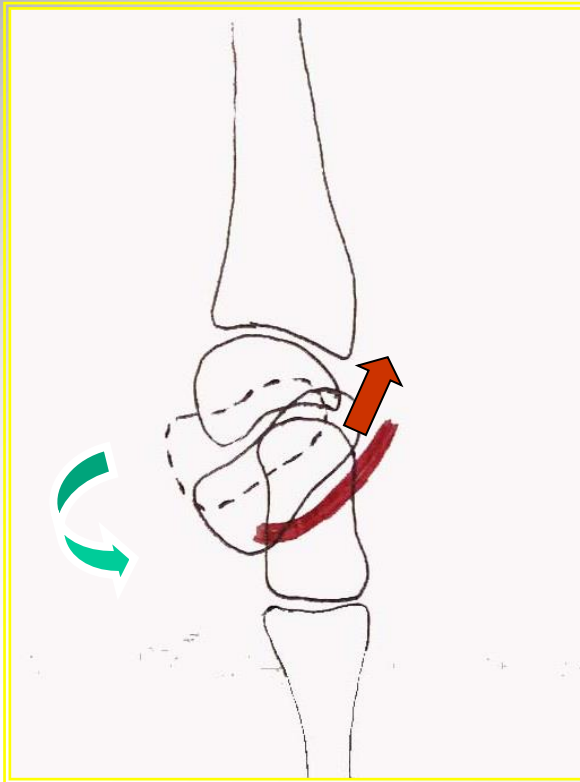




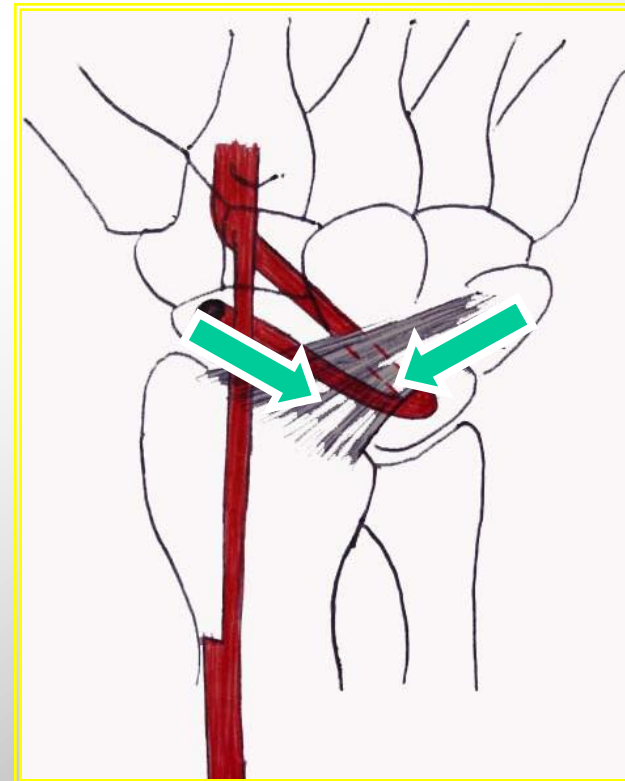
Scapho-luno-triquetral tenodesis
(Ross et al., 2014)⁹⁰

Dorsal ECRB ligamentoplasty

Scaphoid verticalization

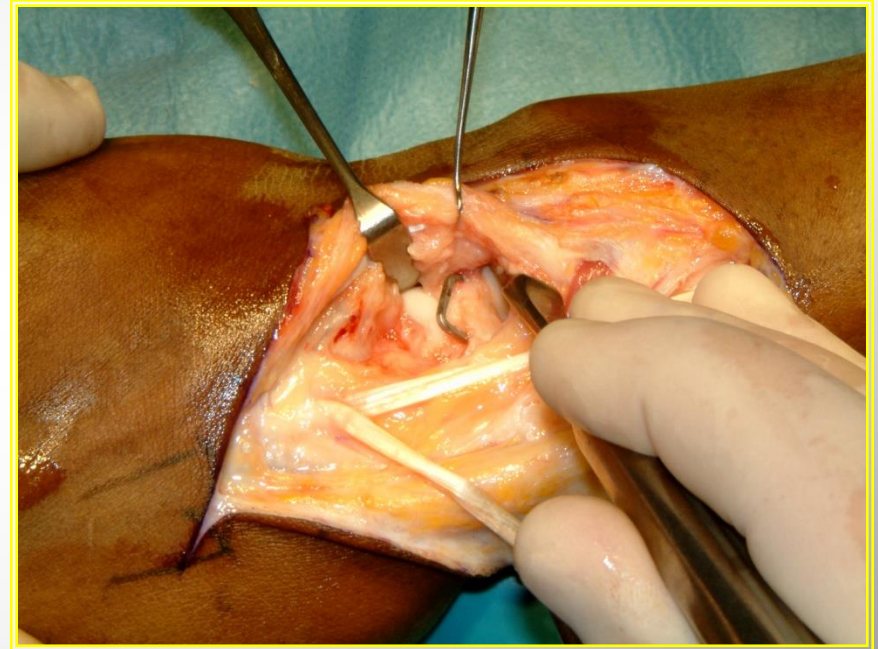
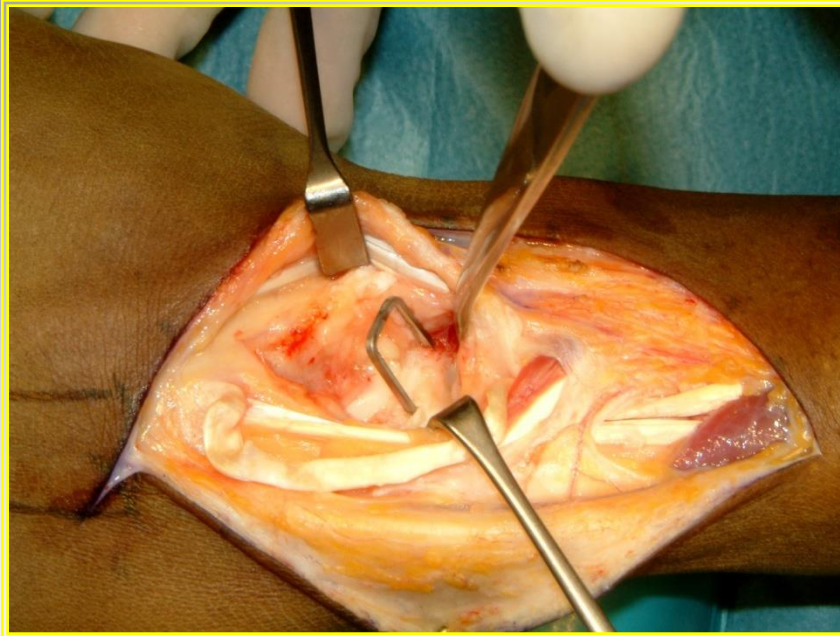


Reduction of SL gap



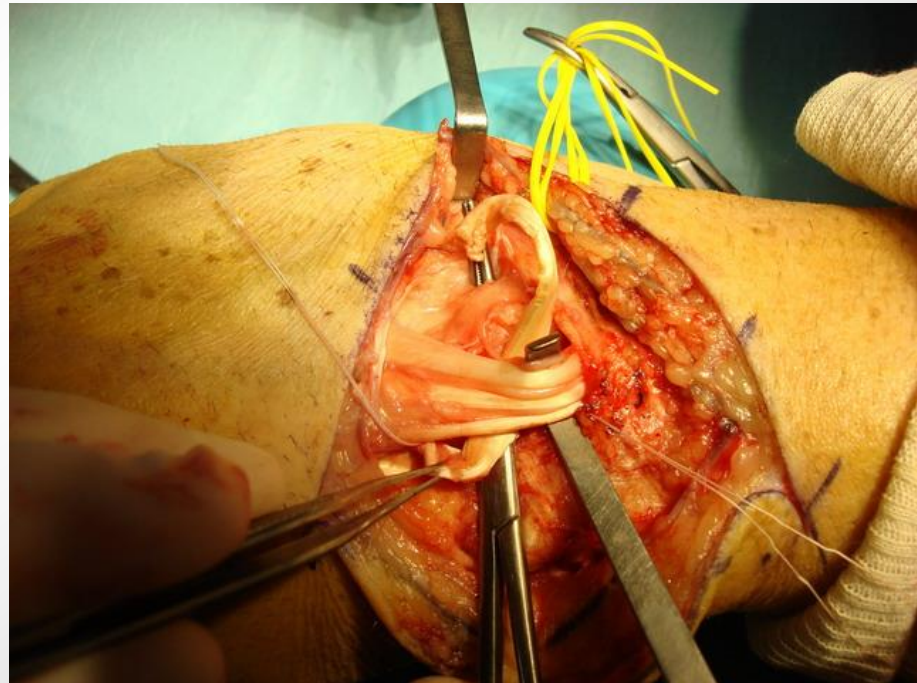
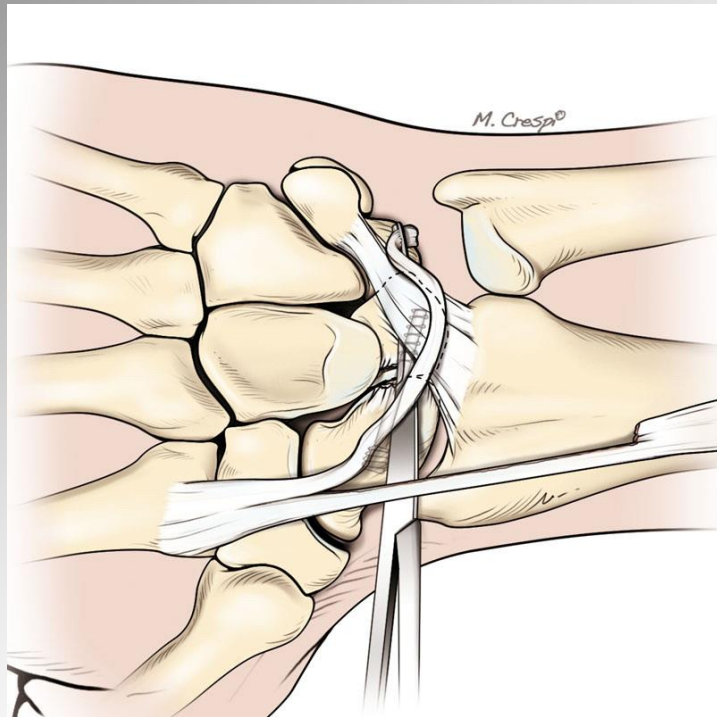
Technique

Stabilization of SL space



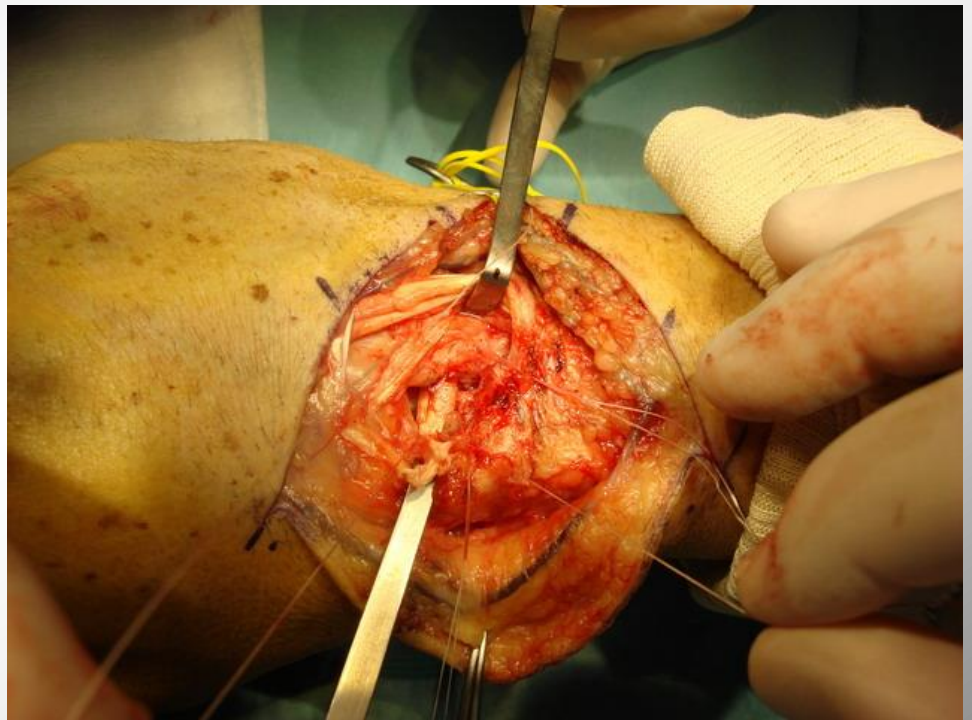
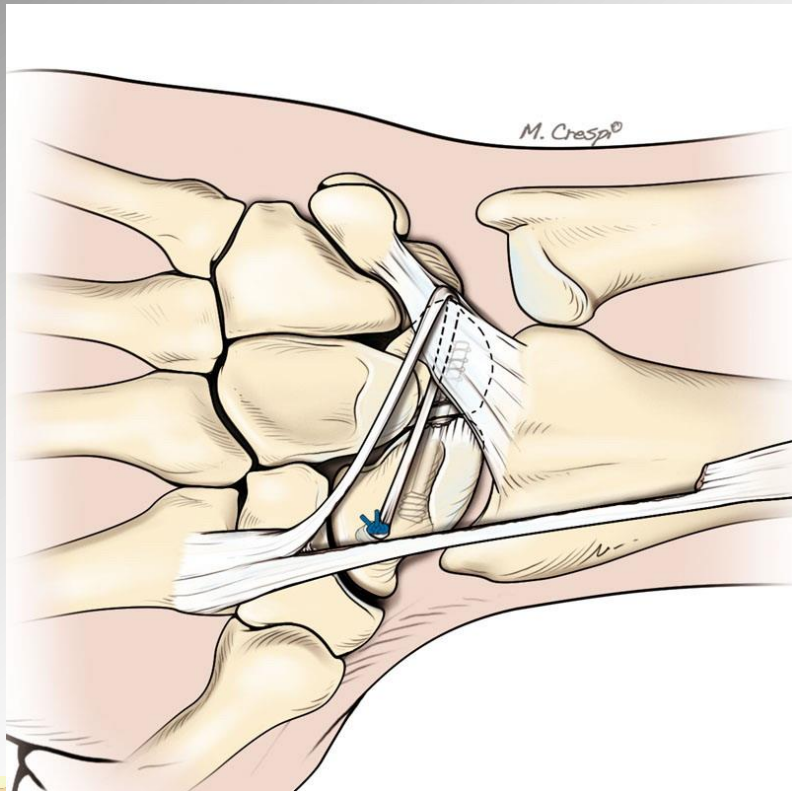
Technique

Passing of hemi-strip around the DRC lig



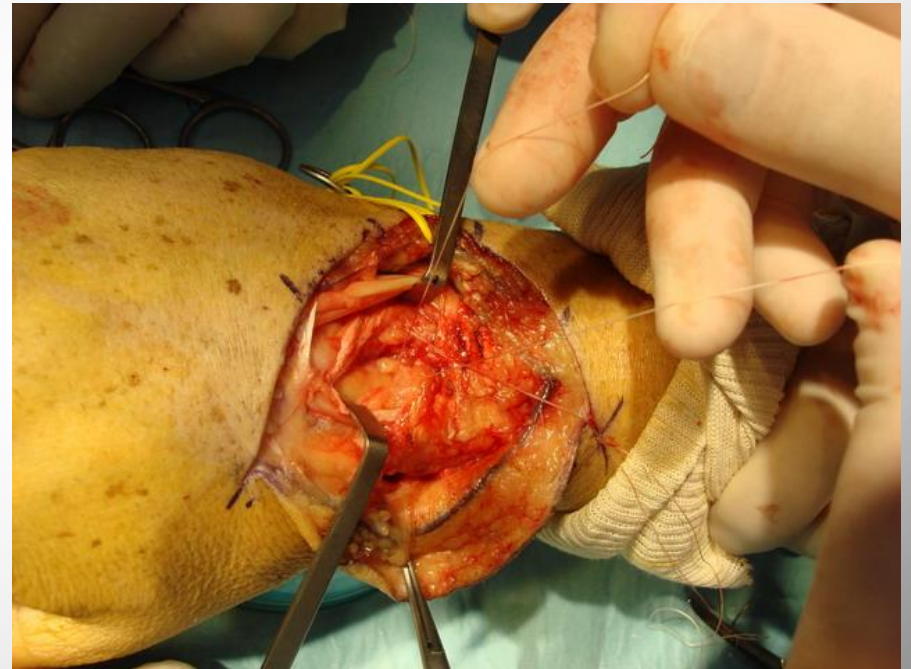
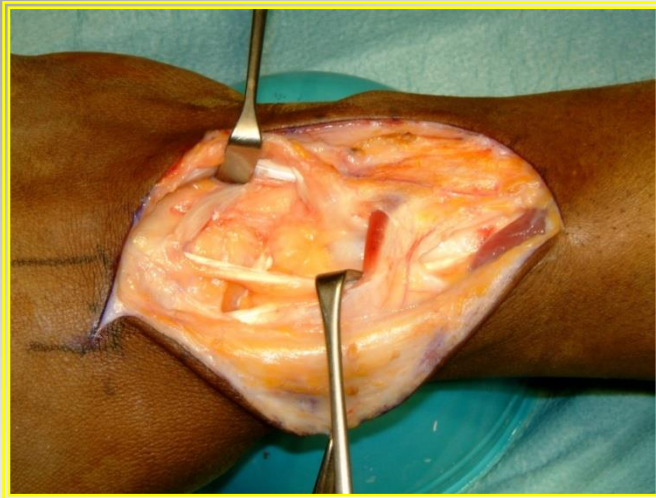
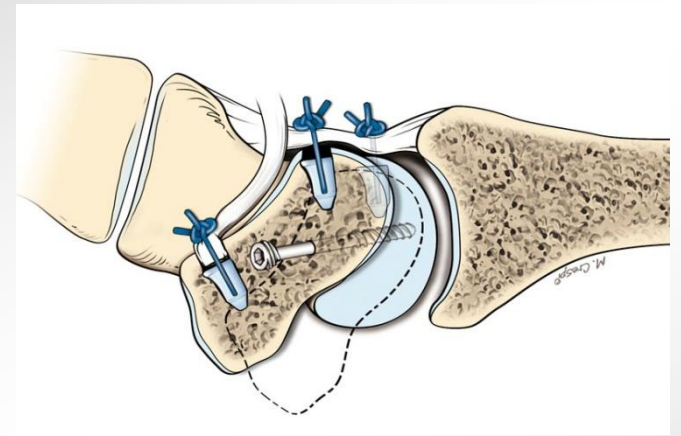
Technique

Passing of hemi-strip around the DRC + Fixation into the dorsal-distal scaphoid with an anchor



Technique

Closing of capsule



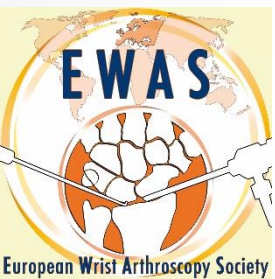
- Splint 6 weeks
- SL immobilization 6 months

Results

32 patients

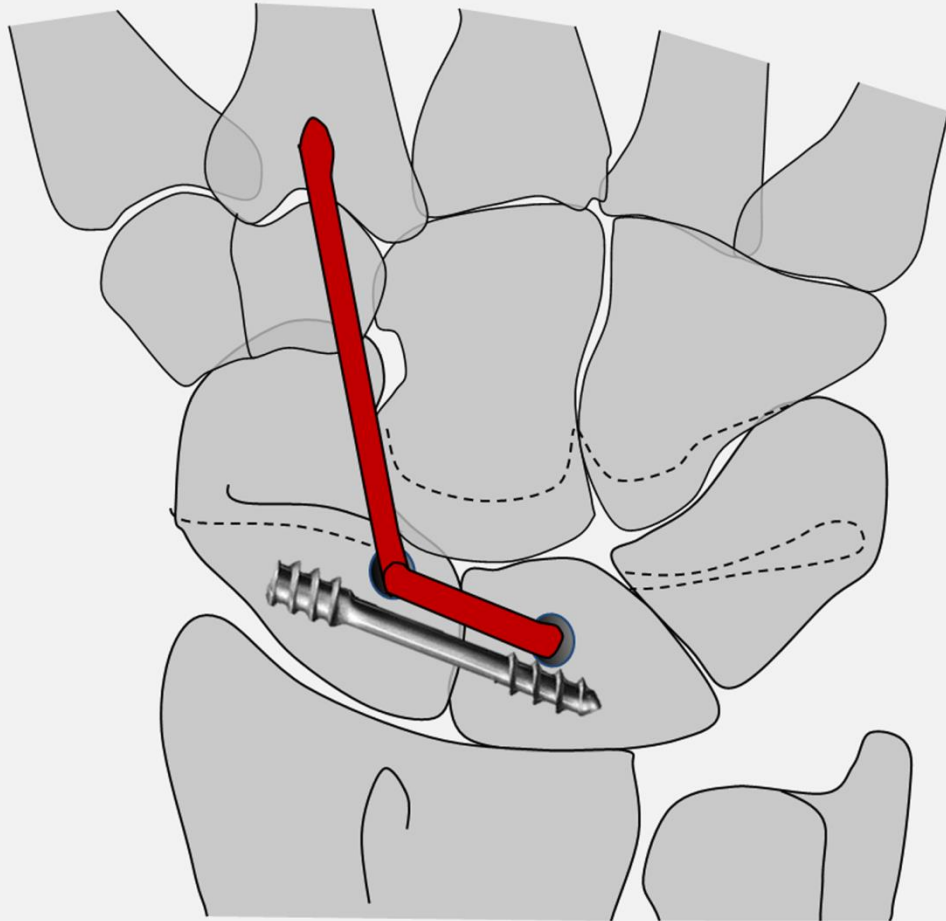
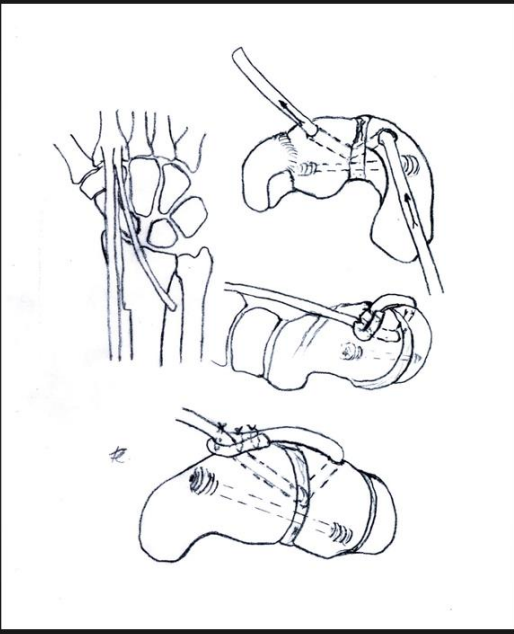
Average follow-up : 50 months (Range 27 to 67)

- Pain :
No pain in 12 cases
Pain in 20 cases, severe in 9 cases (28%!!)
- ROM :
70° extension, **32° flexion!!**
normal pronation-supination
- Strength : 86% comparative to the opposite side



« ECRB tenodesis and dorsal capsulodesis for the treatment of chronic post-traumatic scapholunate instability » E.
PAPADOGEORGEOU, Ch. MATHOULIN
Chirurgie de la main, 2003, 29; 2 : 172-79

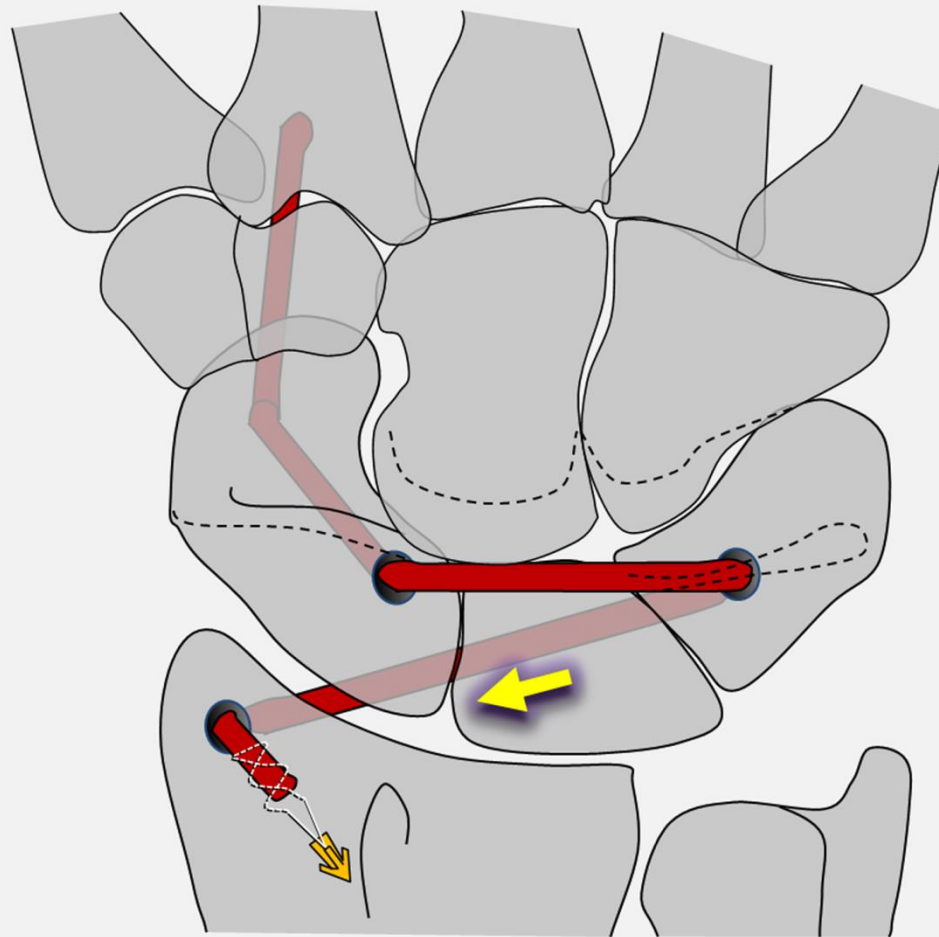




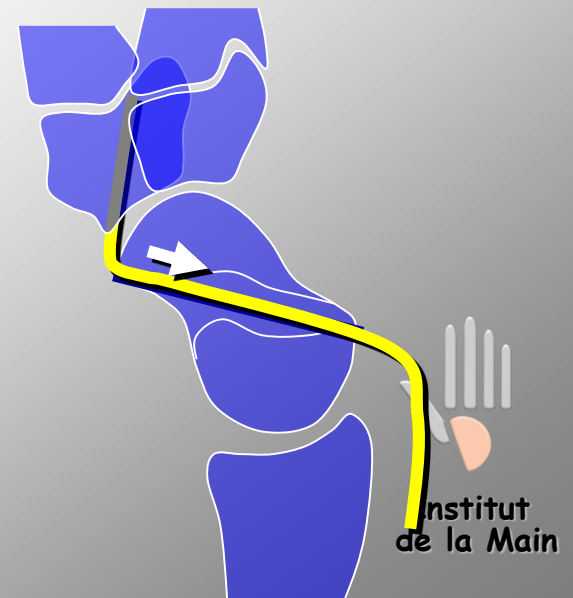
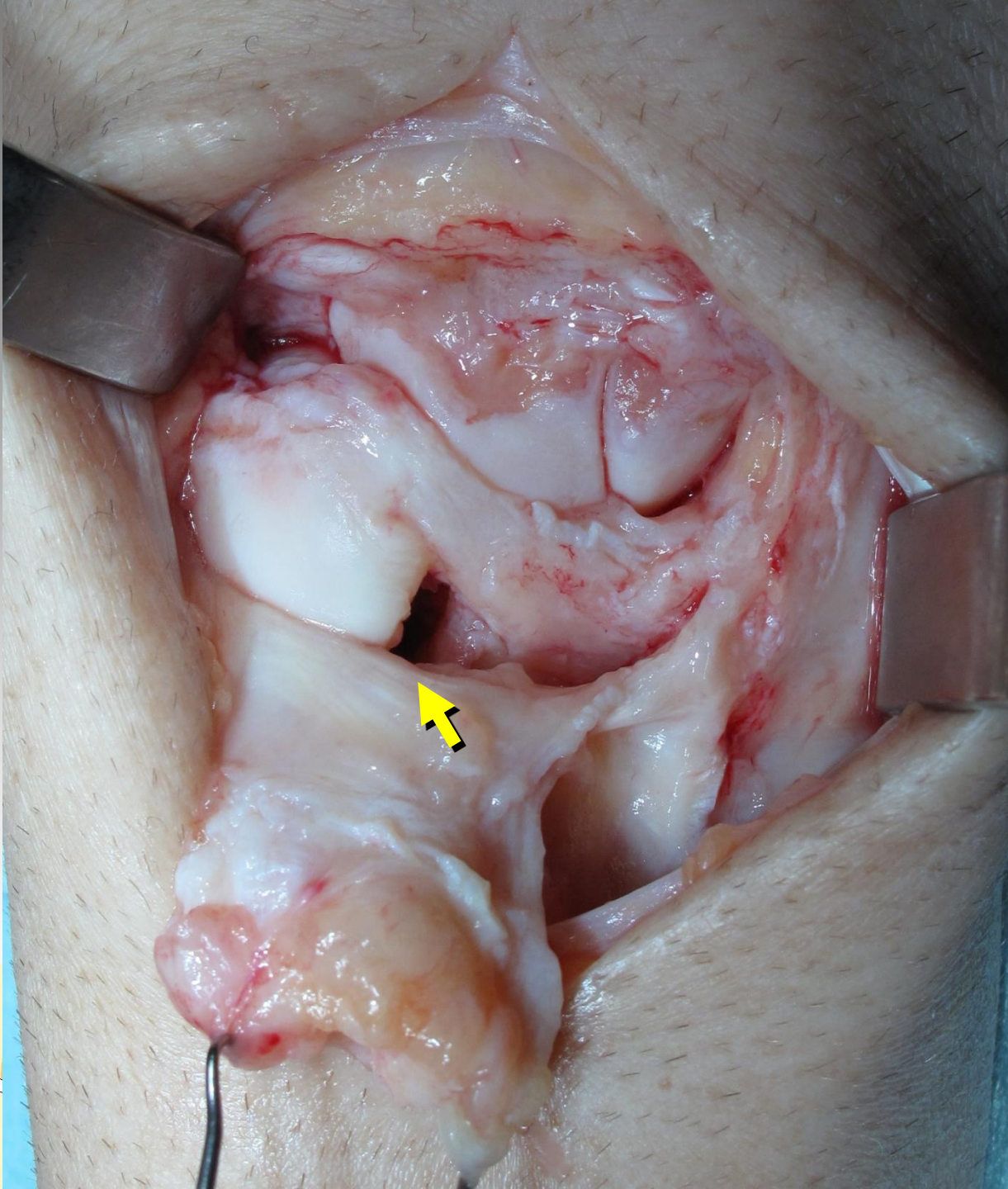
ECRL ligamentoplasty + RASL
(Fernandez DL, 2014)



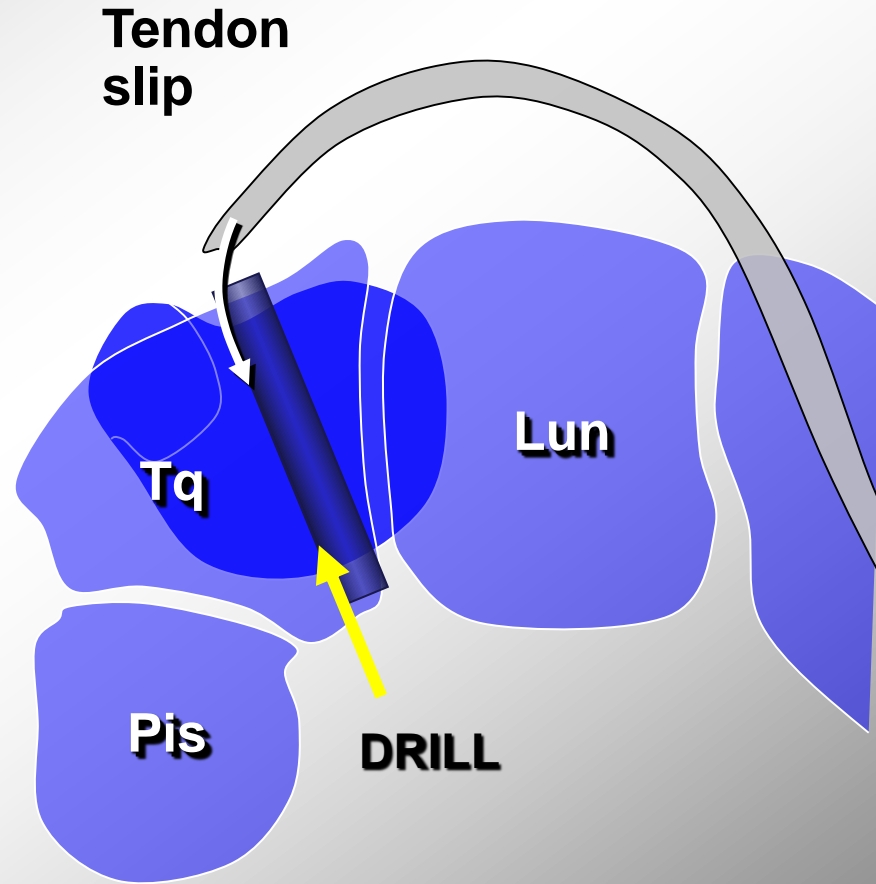
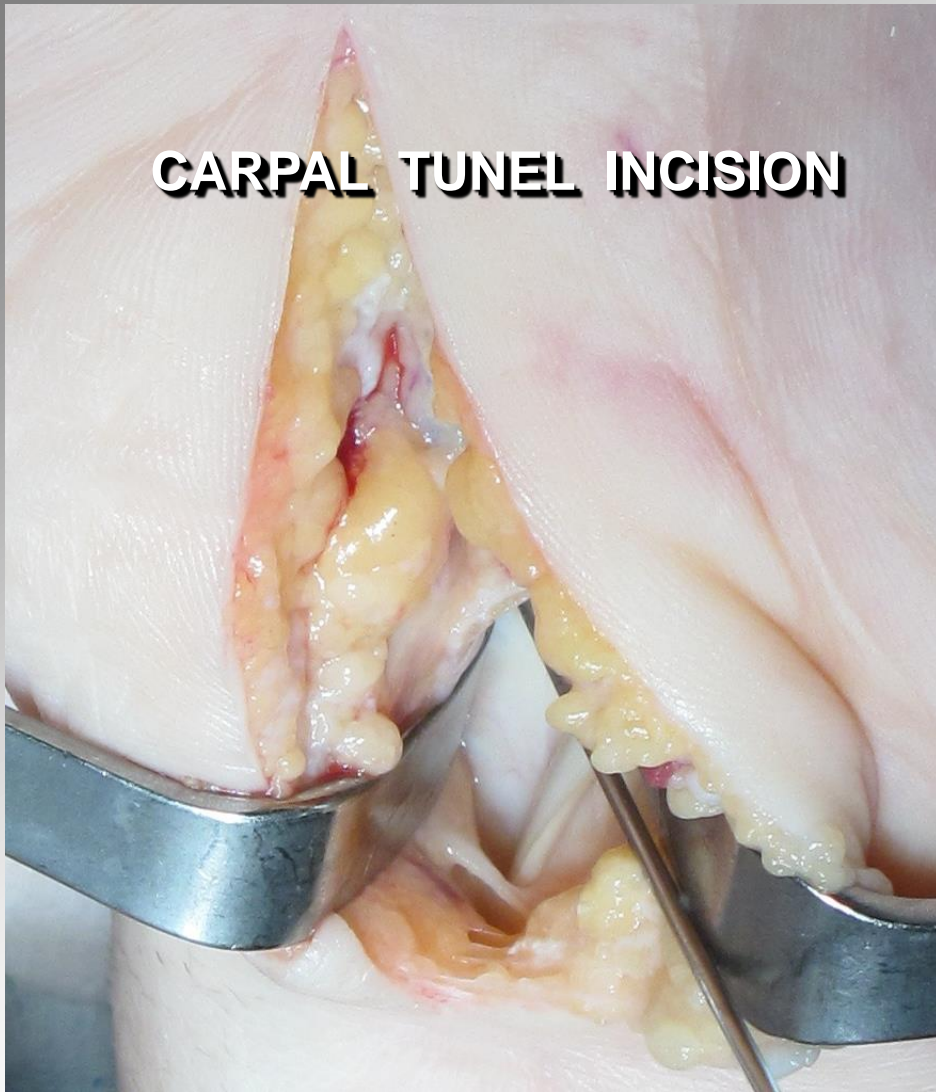
Dr. Andrew Chin



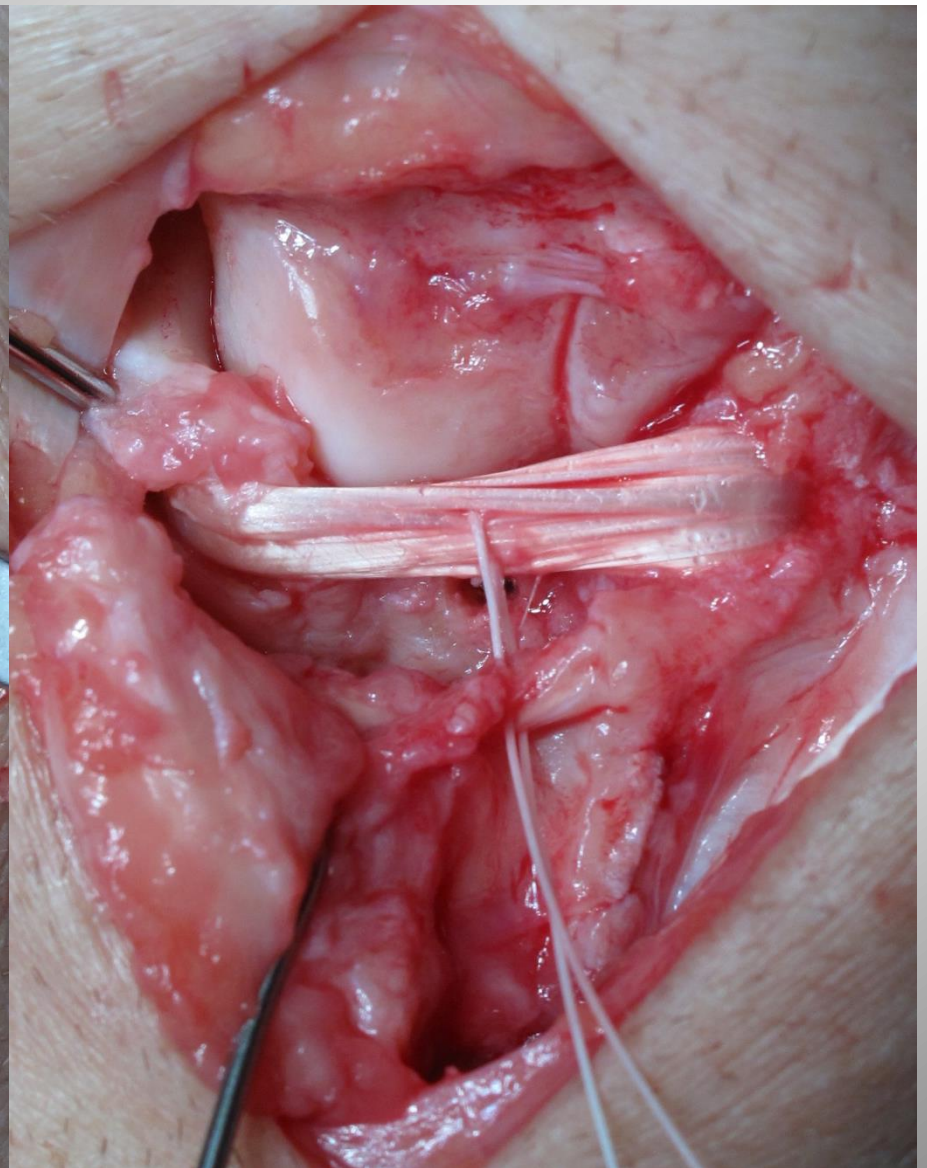
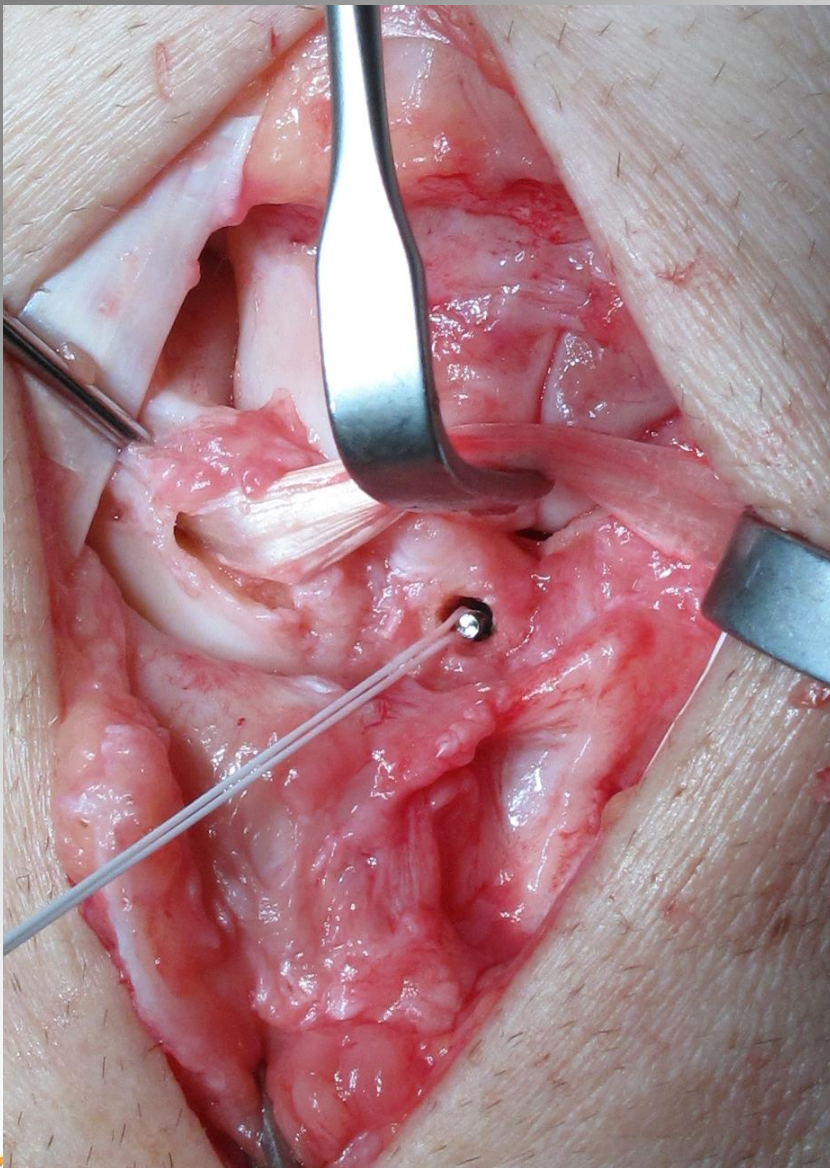
Antipronation spiral tenodesis
(Chee et al., 2012)¹³

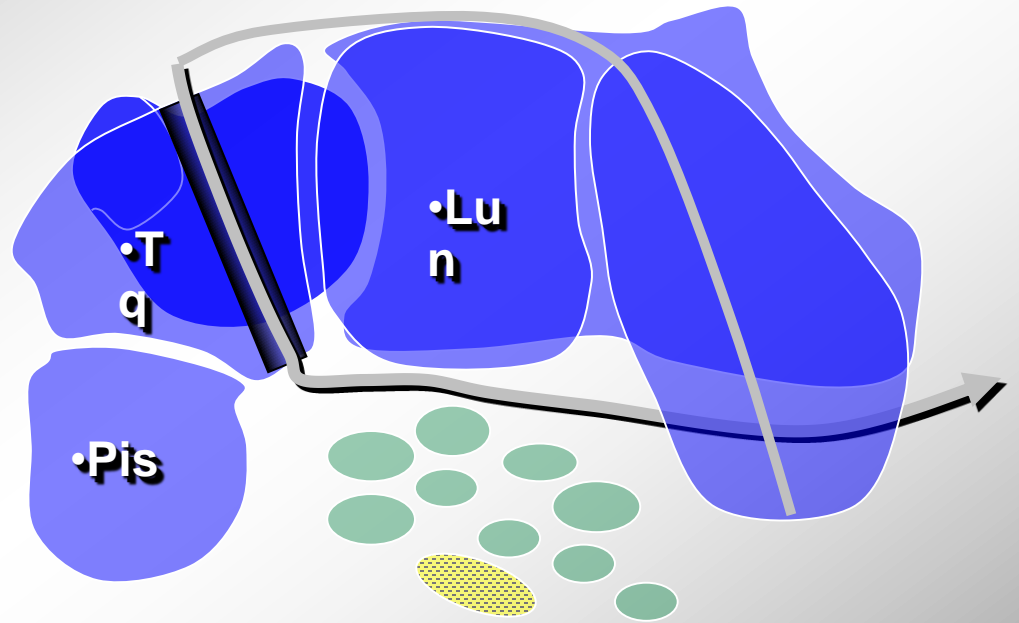


CARPAL TUNEL INCISION





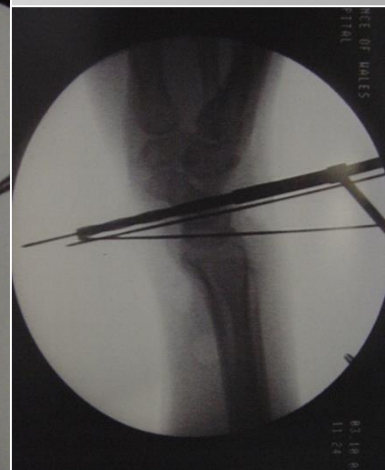
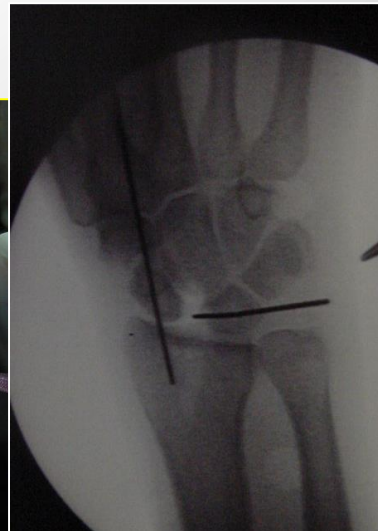
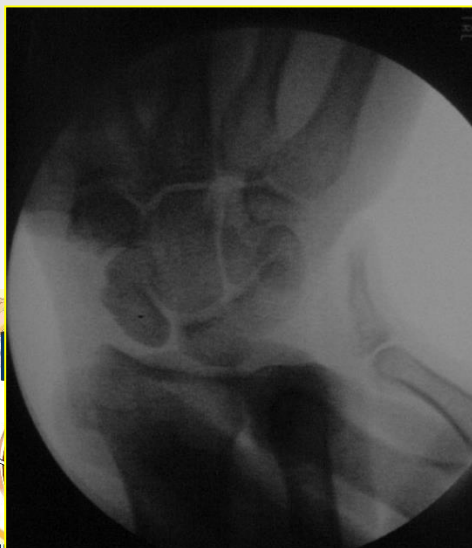
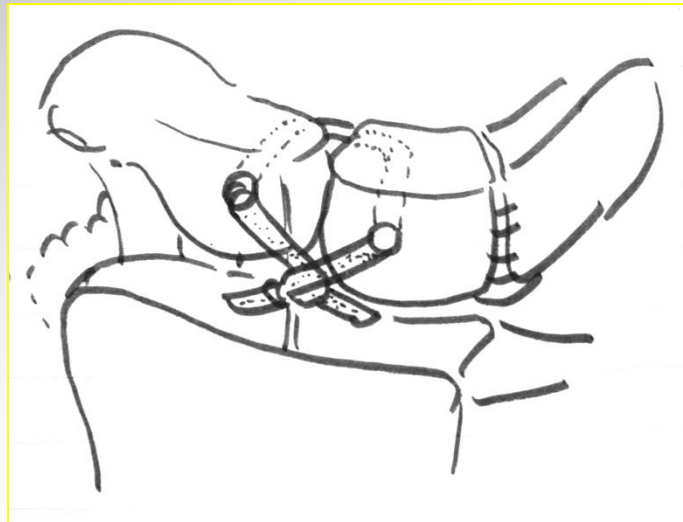


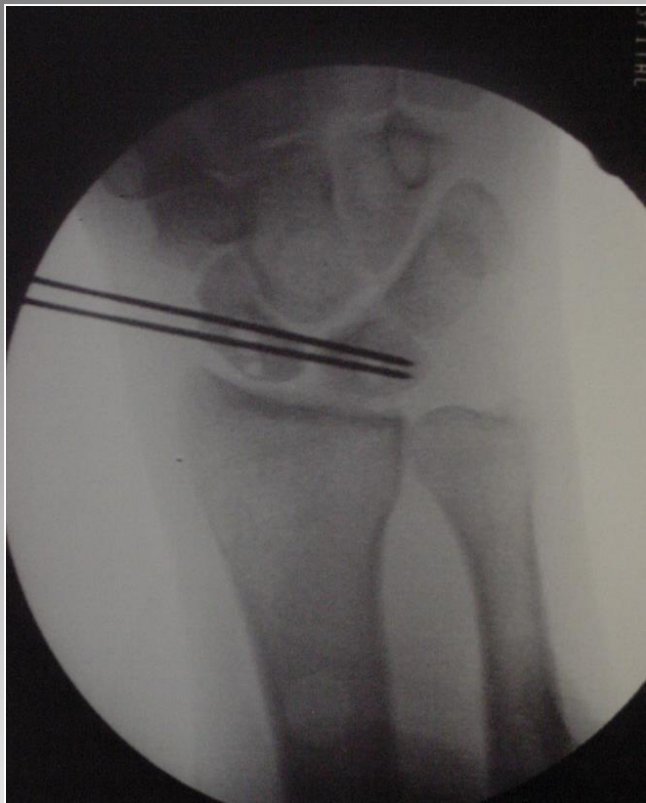


Tendon slip is passed deep to the flexor digitorum, adjacent to the radiocarpal capsule, aiming at the tip of the radial styloid

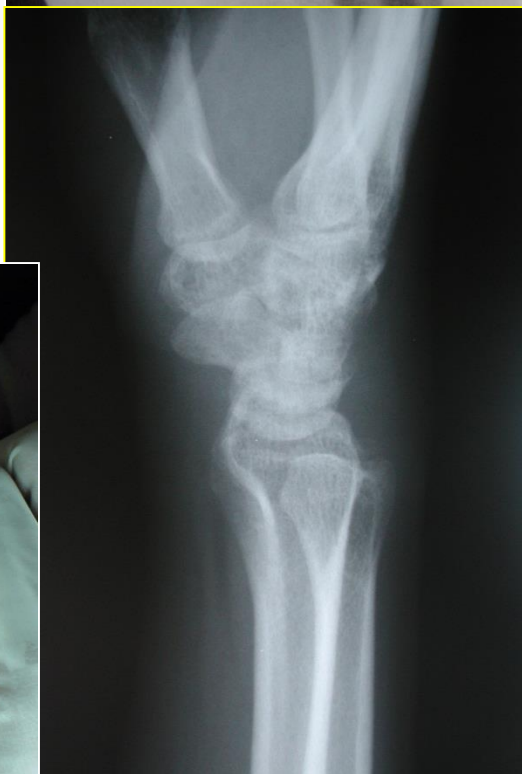
Arthroscopic Assisted SL Ligament Reconstruction with Tendon Graft For Chronic SL Dissociation

Pc Ho 2008





15 months PO



Marc Garcia-Elias:

« If the « 3LT » technique was so great, there wouldn't be so many modifications published !! »

The role of three-ligament tenodesis in the treatment of chronic scapholunate instability

**N. Pauchard, A. Dederichs, J. Segret, S. Barbary,
F. Dap, and G. Dautel**

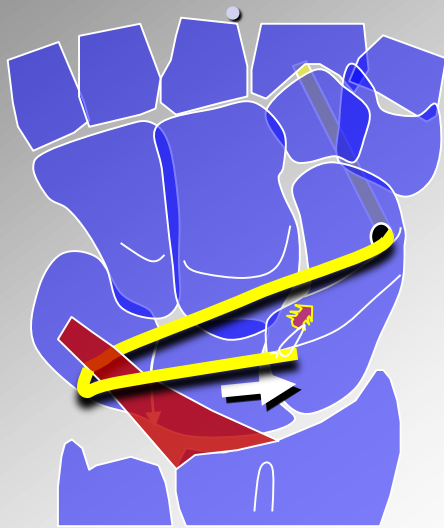
J Hand Surg Eur. 2013;38:758-66

“ This study challenges the long-term benefit of three-ligament tenodesis in both dynamic and static chronic scapholunate instability”

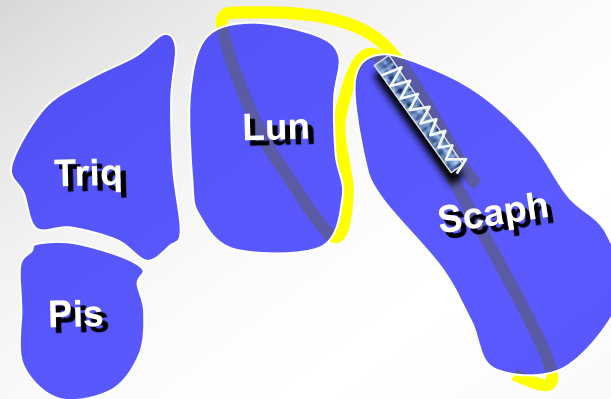


Marc Garcia-Elias:

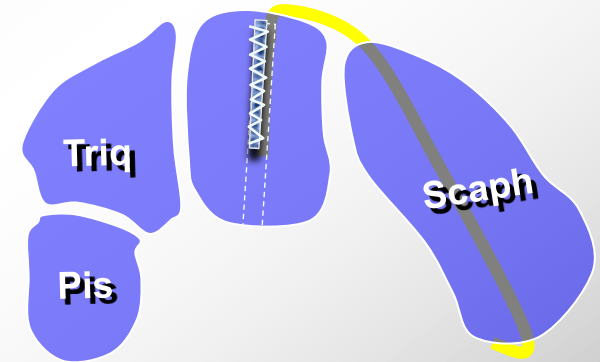
« If the « 3LT » technique was so great, there wouldn't be so many modifications published !! »



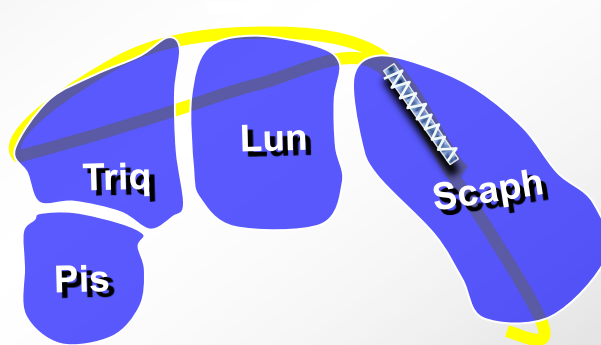
Howlett 2008



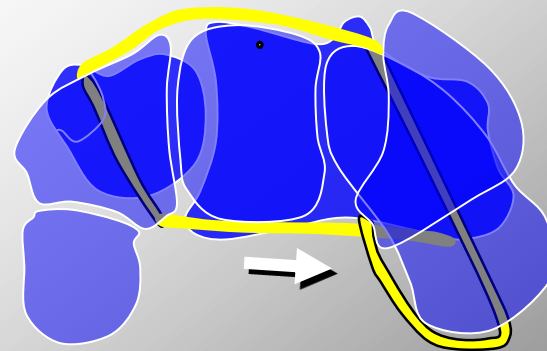
Schweizer 2010



Corella 2011



Ross 2013



Chee 2012

Marc Garcia-Elias:

« If the « 3LT » technique was so great, there wouldn't be so many modifications published !! »

The 3LT technique should not be used...

- 1) when the subluxation cannot be easily reduced**
- 2) when the lunate is unstable (ulnar translocation)**
- 3) when cartilage is not normal**
- 4) when the patient is a heavy manual worker**
- 5) when the surgeon is not used to this technique**
- 6) when**

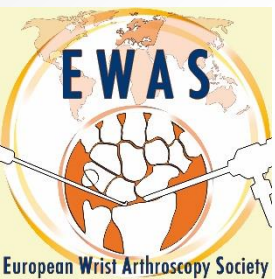
Where are we going ?



- ✓ Is it reasonable to believe that this tendon will ever become a normal ligament ?
- ✓ Will it ever contain mechanoreceptors ?
- ✓ Will it be able to resist the amount of tensions and torques involved in this joint ?

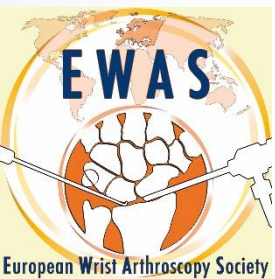
**“ If you don't know where you are going,
you'll probably end up somewhere else ”**

L.P. (Yogi) Berra

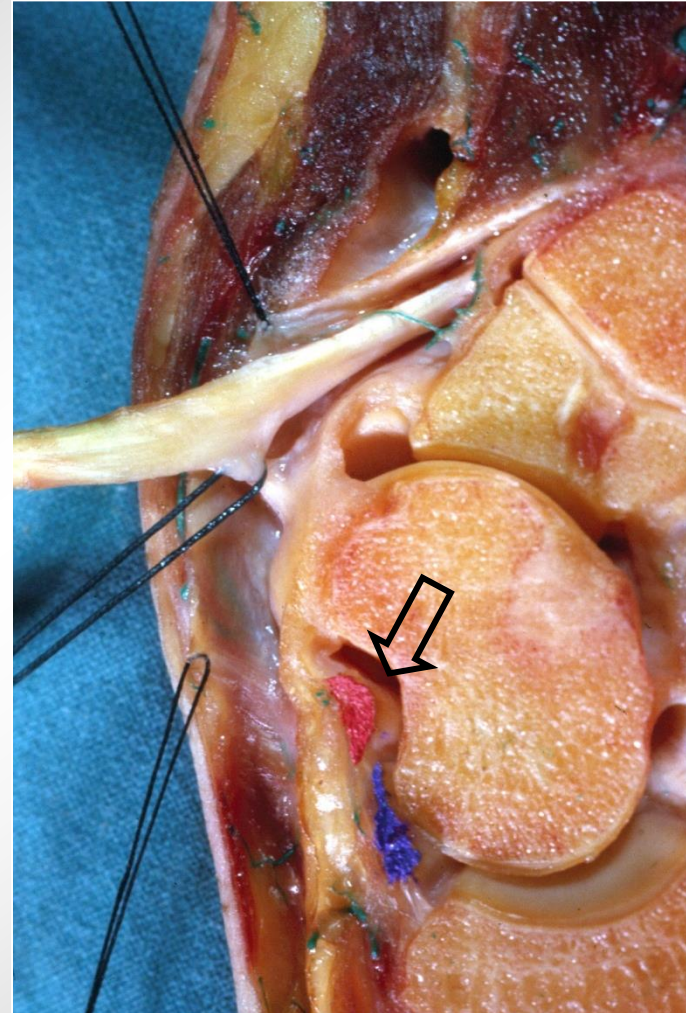
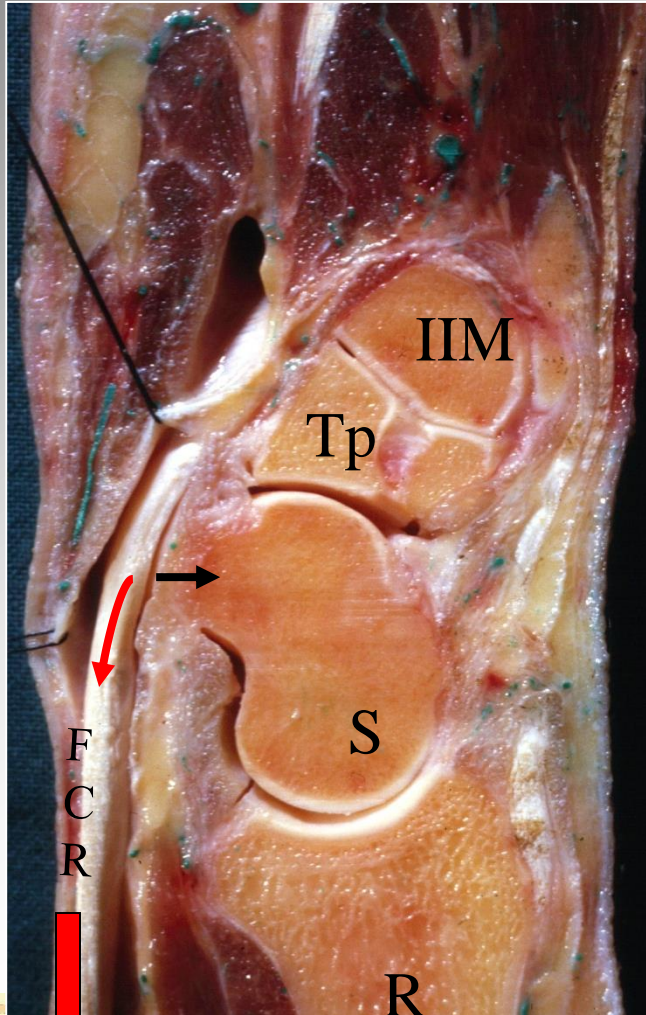


PERIOD 3

« The Anatomists »



ANATOMY

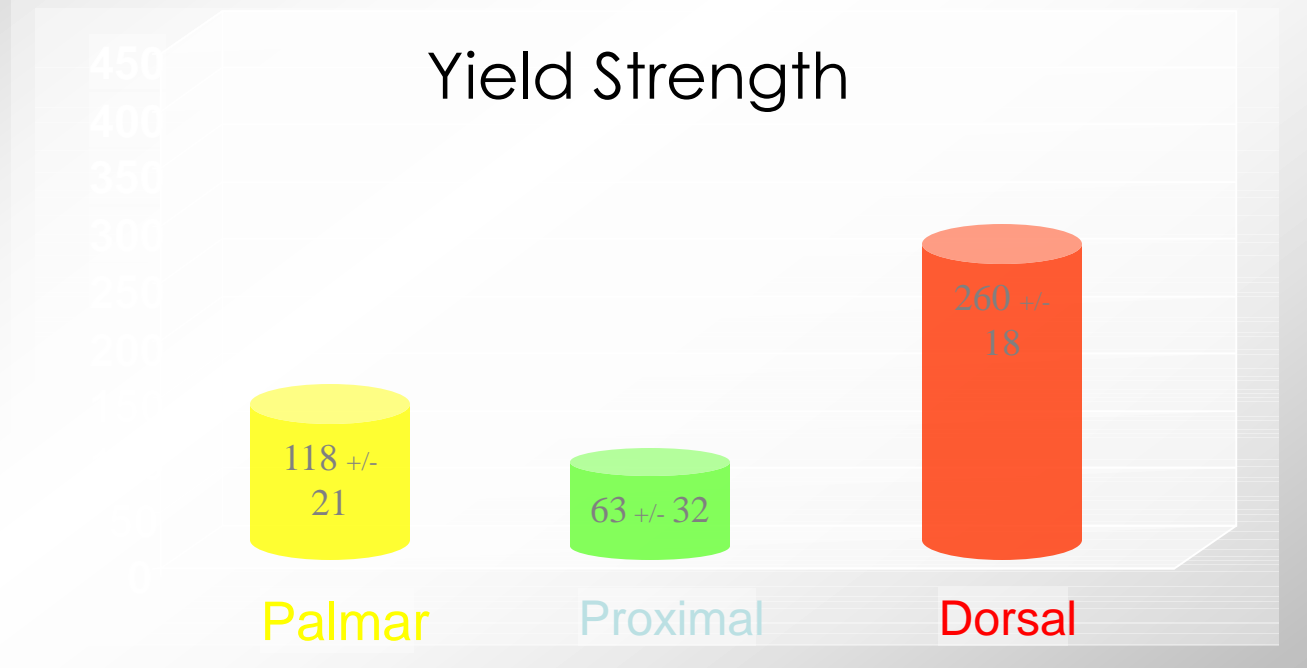
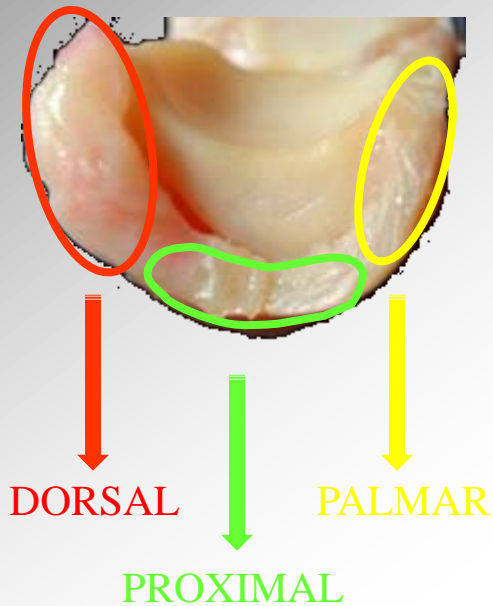


Distal stabilization: FCR + STT Lig + RSC Lig
Importance of FCR
(Salva-Coll, Garcia-Elias et al, 2011)

SCAPHOLUNATE LIGAMENT

Main scapholunate joint stabilizer

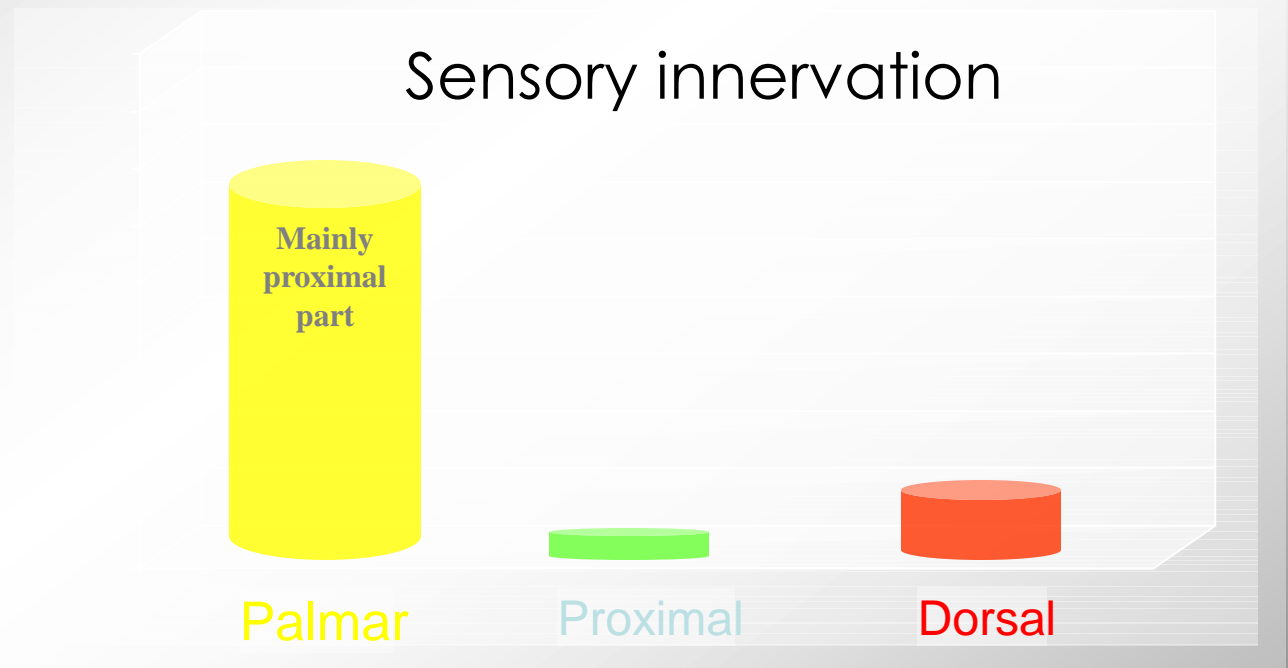
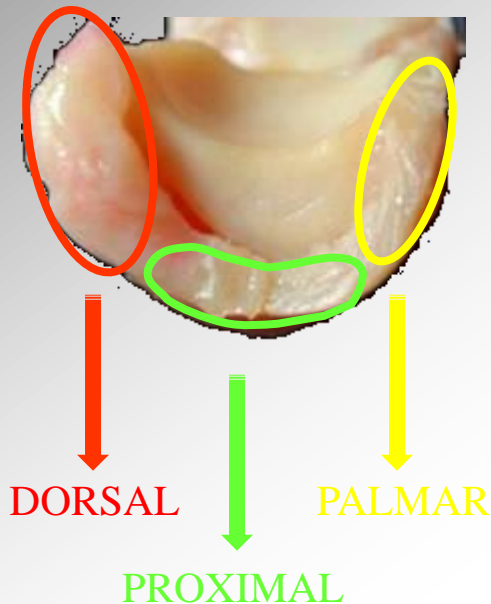
Meade et al 1990 – Short et al. – Looi et al. 2001



Berger et al. '99

SCAPHOLUNATE LIGAMENT

Contributes to carpal proprioception



Mataliotakis et al. '11, Hagert; Garcia-Elias 13
Importance of AIO nerve and PIO nerve too !!!!

ANATOMY

CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS AND RELATED RESEARCH
 Number 425, pp. 152-157
 © 2004 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

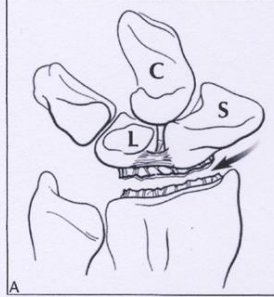
SECTION II ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Dorsal Wrist Ligament Insertions Stabilize the Scapholunate Interval

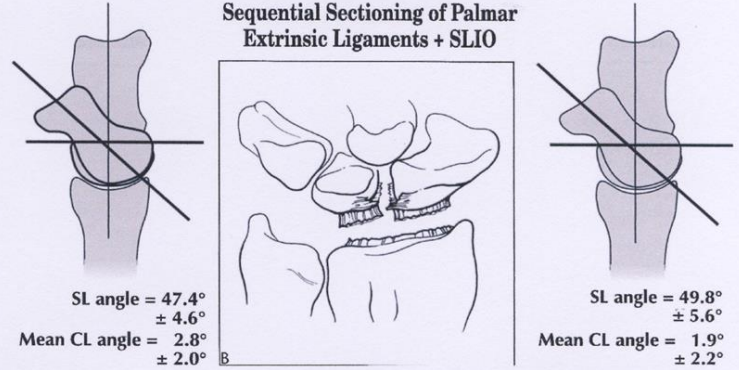
Cadaver Study

Gamal A. Elsaidi, DO; David S. Ruch, MD; Gary R. Kuzma, MD; and Beth Paterson Smith, PhD

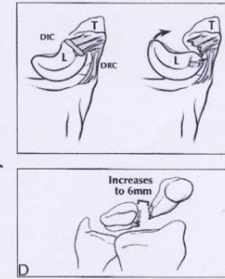
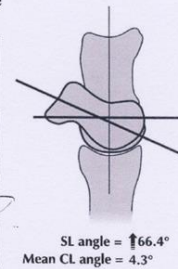
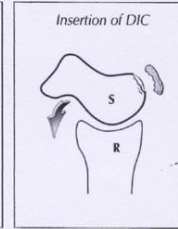
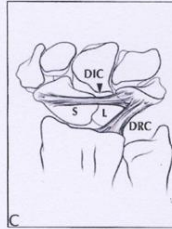
Sequential Sectioning of Palmar Extrinsic Ligaments



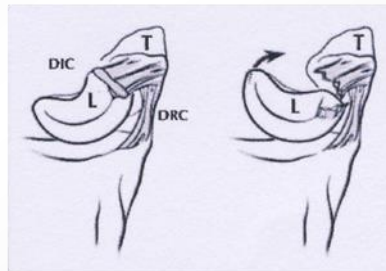
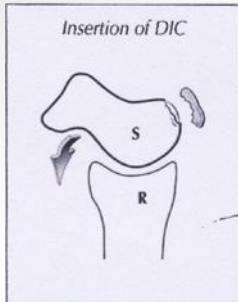
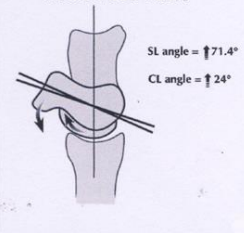
Sequential Sectioning of Palmar Extrinsic Ligaments + SLIO



Sequential Sectioning of Palmar Extrinsic Ligaments + SLIO + DIC



Sequential Sectioning of Palmar Extrinsic Ligaments + SLIO + DIC + DRC



« Only with sectioning insertion of the DIC a dorsal intercalated scapholunate instability deformity (DISI) ensued »

ANATOMY



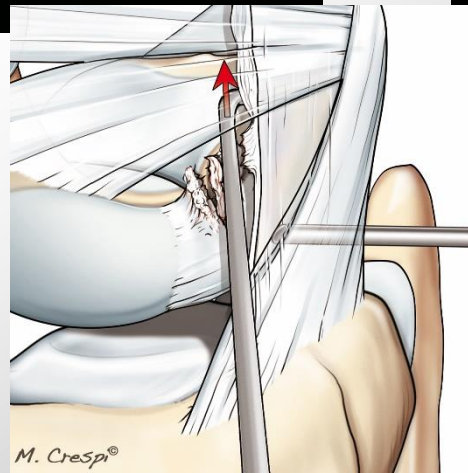
**Isolated dorsal capsule tear
with midcarpal SL spacing**



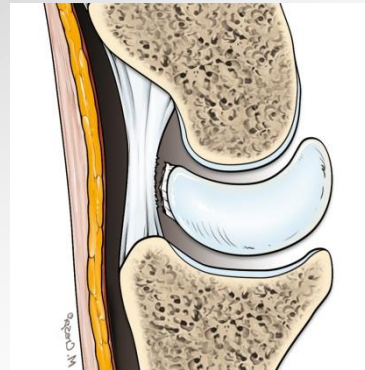
Normal aspect



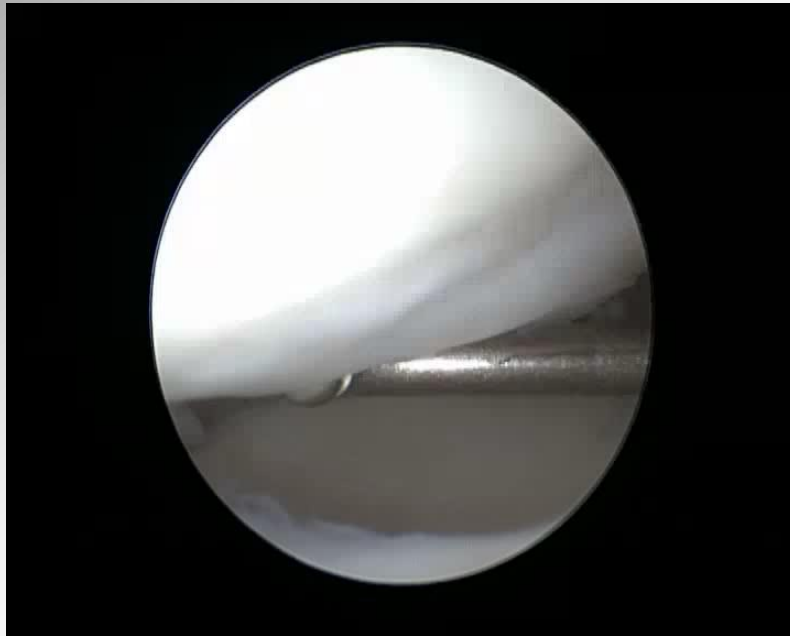
Midcarpal



ANATOMY



Normal aspect



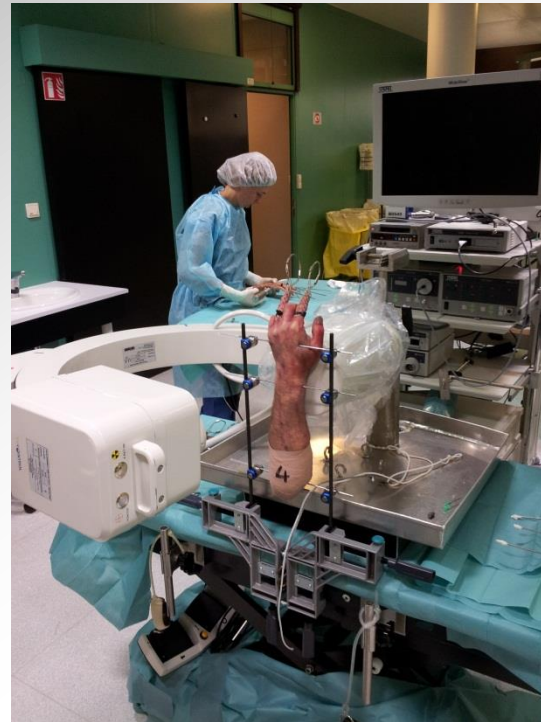
Radiocarpal



Midcarpal

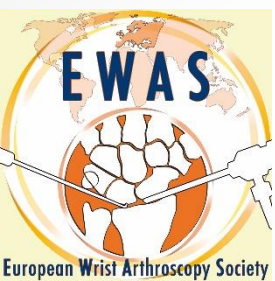
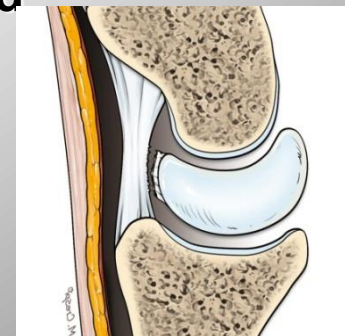
ANATOMY

Two days of laboratory work, 10 young fresh cadaver



Arthroscopic testing and X-Rays measuring with and without load

- 1/ Normal wrist,
- 2/ section of Dorsal Capsulo-SL attachment (DCSS)
- 3/ section of SLIOL
- 4/ DIC section



(J. Messina (I), L. Van Overstraeten (B), E. Camus (F), A. Wahegaonkar (In),
A. Tandara (G), A. Cambon-Binder (F), C. Mathoulin (F))



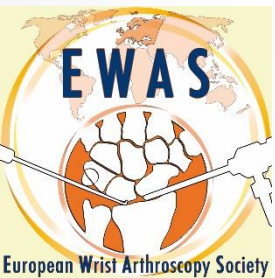


Frontal and Lateral X-Rays without and with calibrated load (10 kg).

Double blind measures of

- SL Gap
- SL Angle
- RL Angle

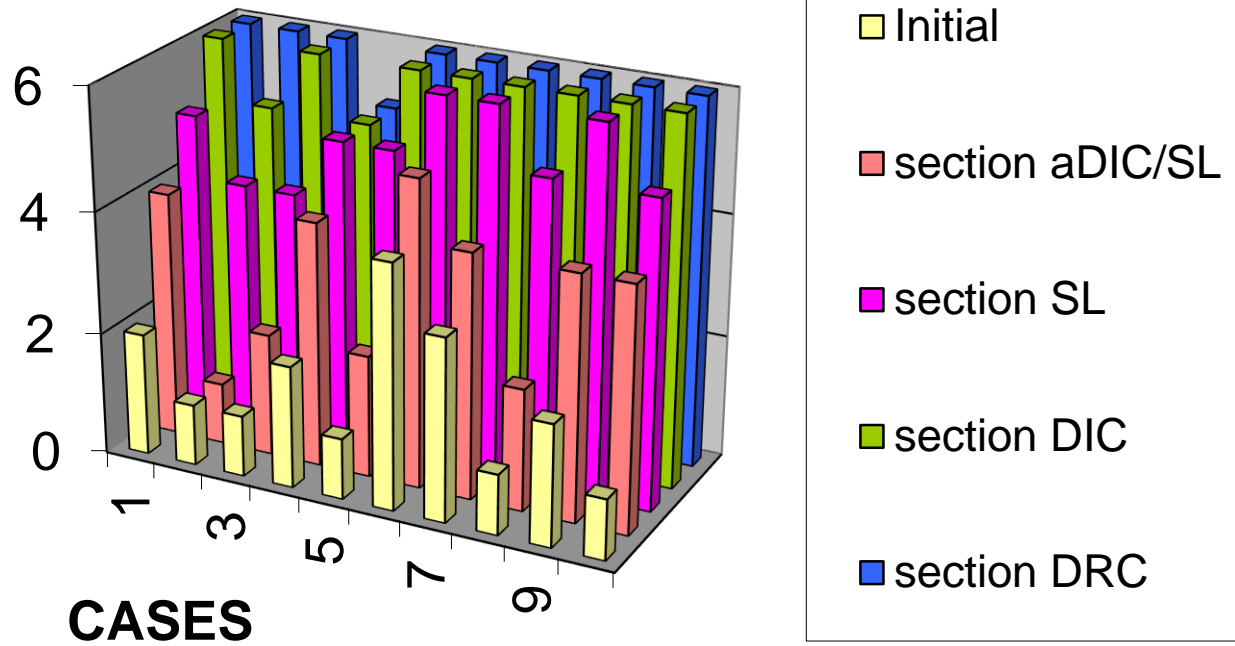
	A	B	C	L
1				3G
12		THC		E0
13		PRST		E0
14		DIC		E0
15		EWAS SL		2A
16		EWAS LT		2D
17		F sc	Gap	xx
18		F c	Gap	xx
19		P sc	A SL	57,5
20			A CL	-3,6
21		P c	A SL	64,8
22			A CL	0
23				
24	Sect. Attache	EWAS SL		3D
25		F sc	Gap	0,28
26		F c	Gap	0,9
27		P sc	A SL	50
28			A CL	3,8
29		P c	A SL	55,6
30			A CL	1,3
31				
32	Sect. SUIOL	EWAS SL		4
33		F sc	Gap	1,62
34		F c	Gap	2,24
35		P sc	A SL	53
36			A CL	5,45
37		P c	A SL	xx
38			A CL	21,82
39				
40	Sect. DIC	EWAS SL		4
41		F sc	Gap	2,78
42		F c	Gap	2,96
43		P sc	A SL	80
44			A CL	9



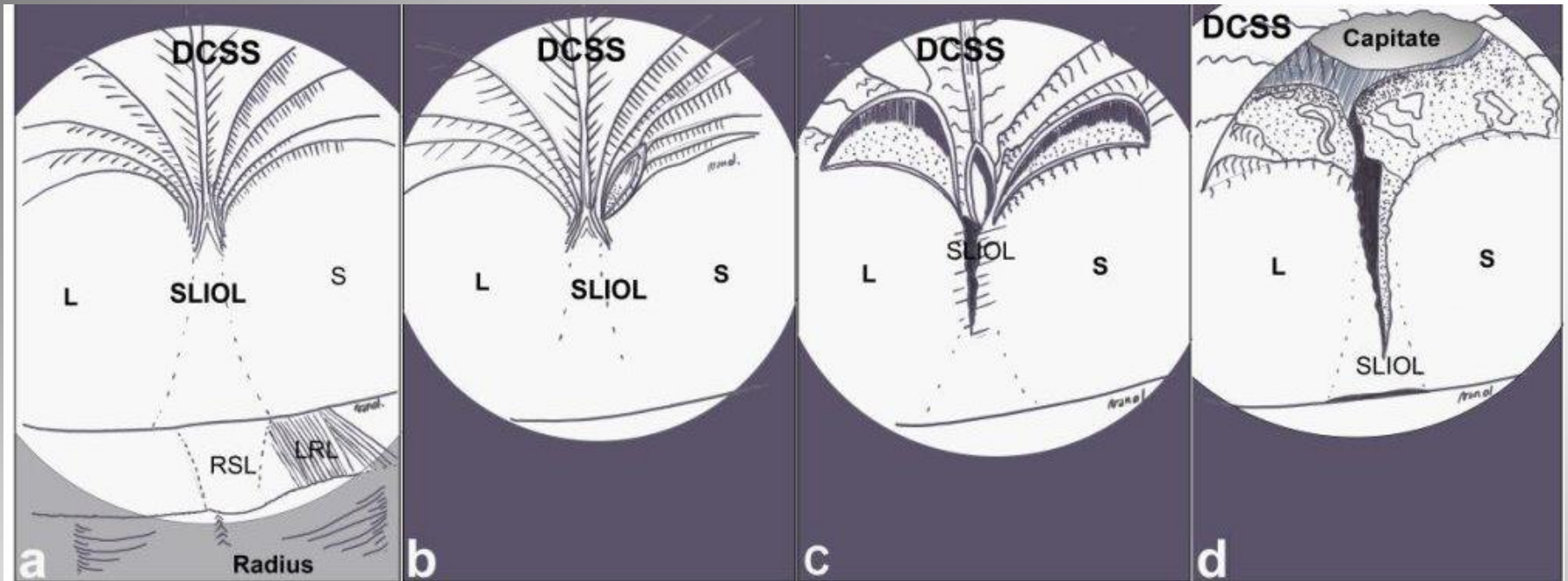
ANATOMY

SEVERITY
SL LAXITY
GRADE

CASES EVOLUTION AFTER SECTIONS



Systematic worsening of SL diastasis after simple detachment of DCSS from dorsal SL



**Anatomical description of the dorsal capsulo scapholunate septum (dcss)
 Anatomical staging of scapholunate instability after DCSS sectioning**

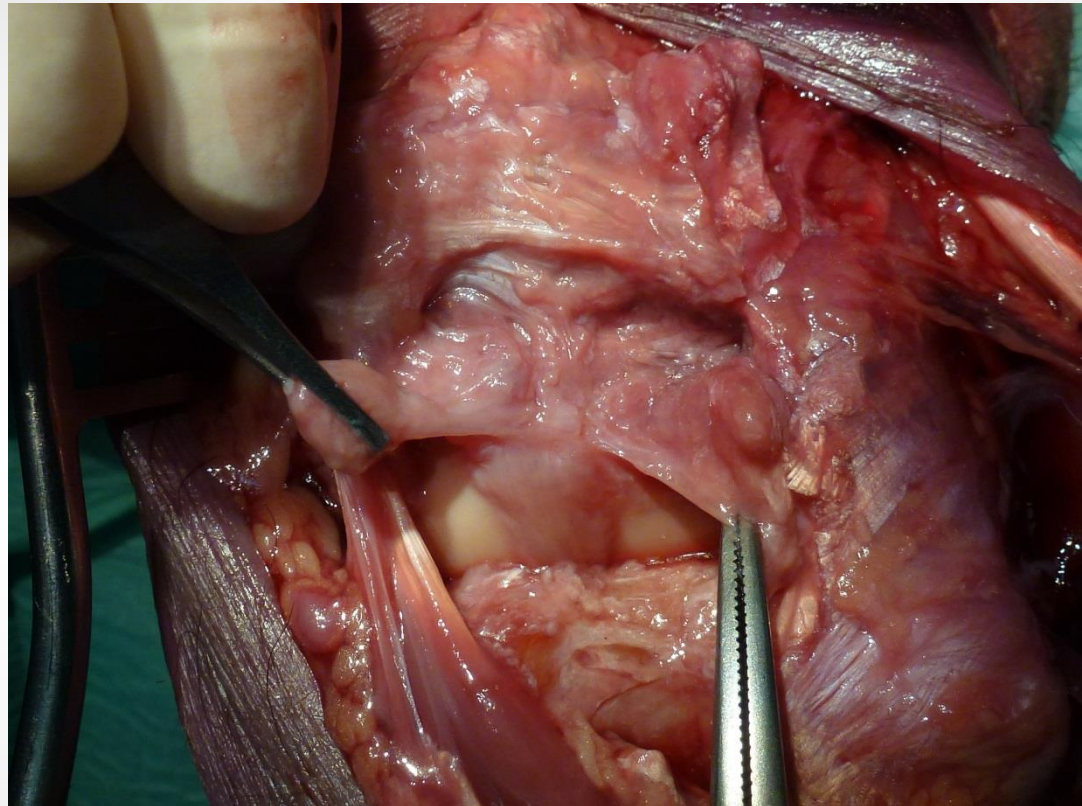
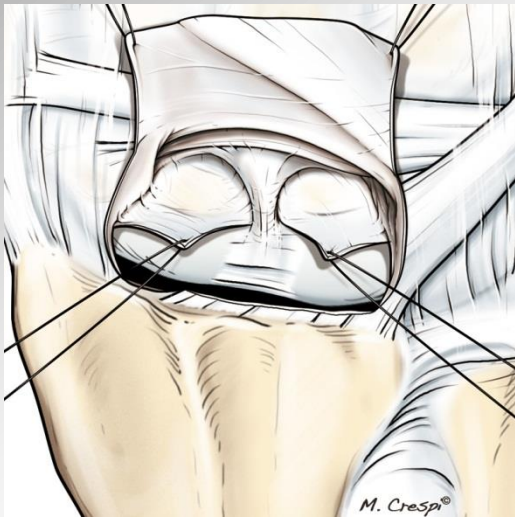
**Van Overstraeten, Camus, Wahegaonkar, Messina , Tandara , Cambon Binder
 Mathoulin , JWS 2013 (2) : 149-54**

ANATOMY

Four months of laboratory work, 17 fresh cadavers

The DCSS structure was identified between the scapholunate ligament and the DIC

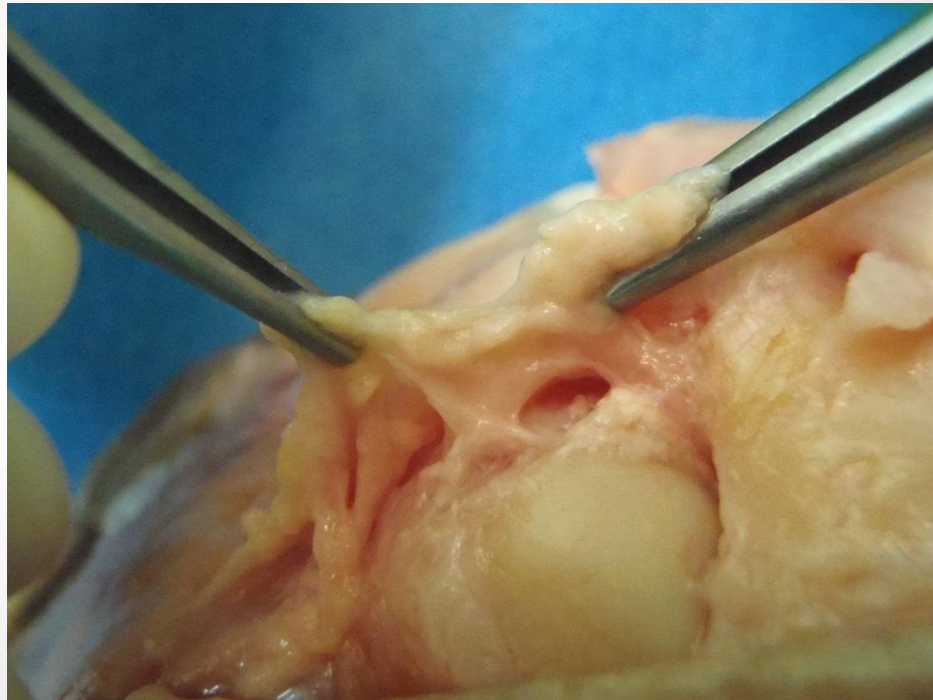
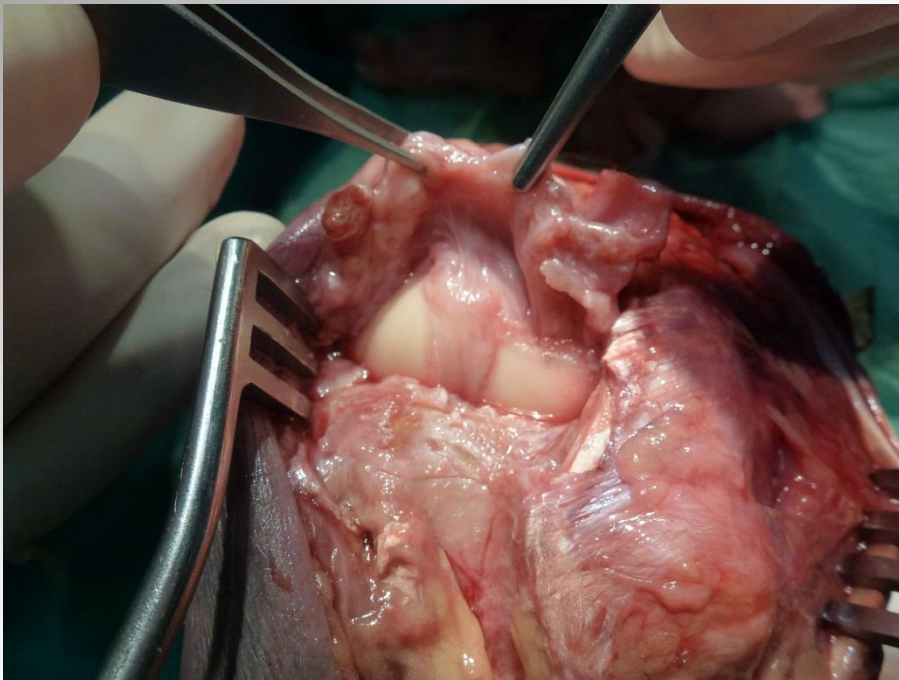
DCSS always identified, consisting of three arches (two transverse arches in series along the distal line of the scapholunate interval, forming a confluence into the third which was larger than the previous mentioned)



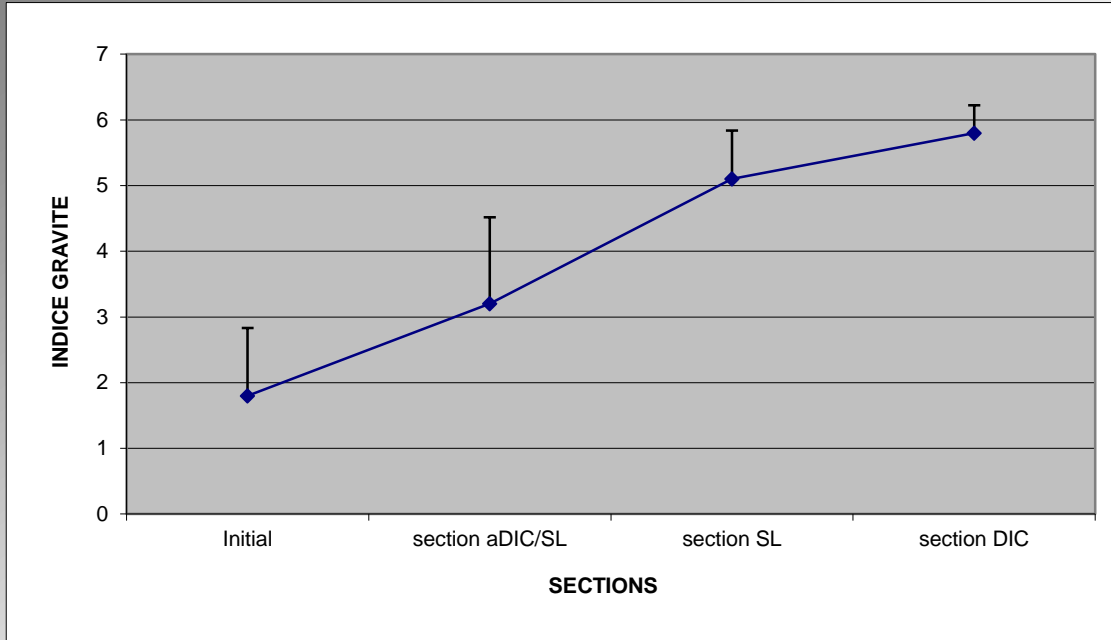
ANATOMY

Four months of laboratory work, 17 fresh cadavers

It demonstrated a wide diffuse attachment along the scapholunate ligament and then arced dorsally fanning out to a longer insertion into the dorsal capsule.

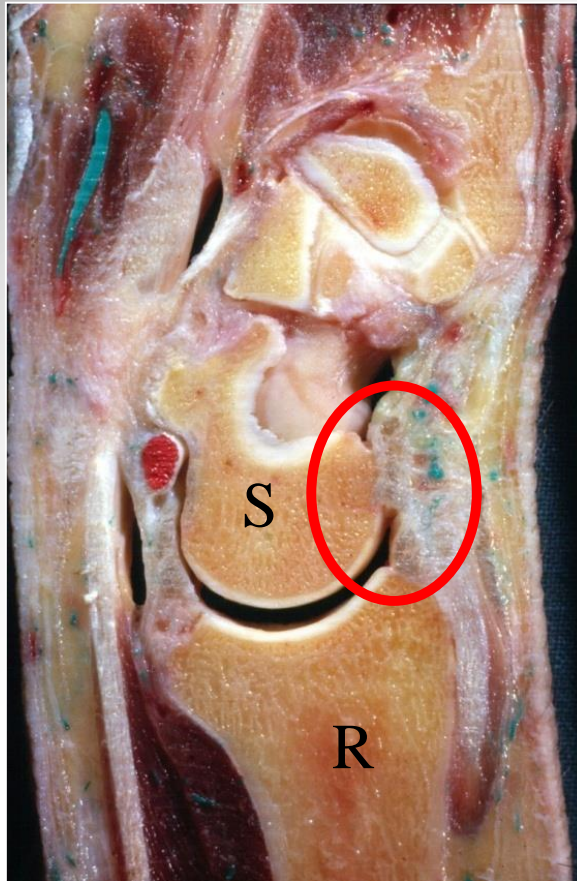
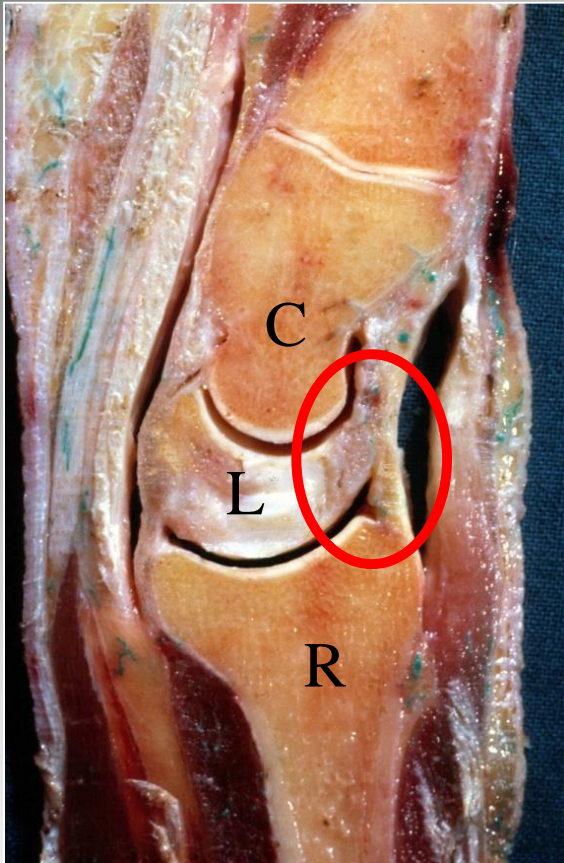


ANATOMY



This structure (Dorsal capsuloscapholunate Septum) is a bridge between the DST ligt and the dorsal SL ligt, and seems to be essential to the SL stability, and probably its tears could be considered as a first stage of SL instability...!!!

ANATOMY



Prominent role of dorsal radiocarpal ligaments:

**DIC/Dorsal Scapho-Triquetral Lig
Dorsal Scapholunate Lig
Dorsal Capsulo-Scapholunate Septum**



- ✓ Partial injury
- ✓ Repairable
- ✓ Normal alignment
- ✓ Reducible
- ✓ Normal cartilage

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
--	---	----	-----	----	---	----

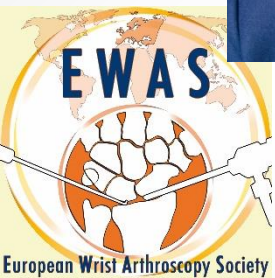
Partial injury	yes	no	no	no	no	no
Repairable	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Normal alignment	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Reducible	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Normal cartilage	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no



- ✓ Partial injury
- ✓ Normal alignment
- ✓ Reducible
- ✓ Repairable
- ✓ Normal cartilage

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
--	---	----	-----	----	---	----

Partial injury	yes	no	no	no	no	no
Normal alignment	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Reducible	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Repairable	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Normal cartilage	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no



Staging of scapho-lunate tears

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Partial injury	yes	no	no	no	no	no
Repairable	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Normal alignment	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Reducible	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Normal cartilage	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7
Is the dorsal SL ligament intact?	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
If repaired, has it good chances of healing?	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Is the radioscapoid angle normal?	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Is the lunate uncovering index normal? -----	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Is the misalignment easily reducible?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Are the joint cartilages normal?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO

CLASSIFICATION

PREDYNAMIC

Dorsal ganglion(!?)

DYNAMIC

EWAS 1-4

STATIC

GE 5 - EWAS 4+ ou 5 (?!)



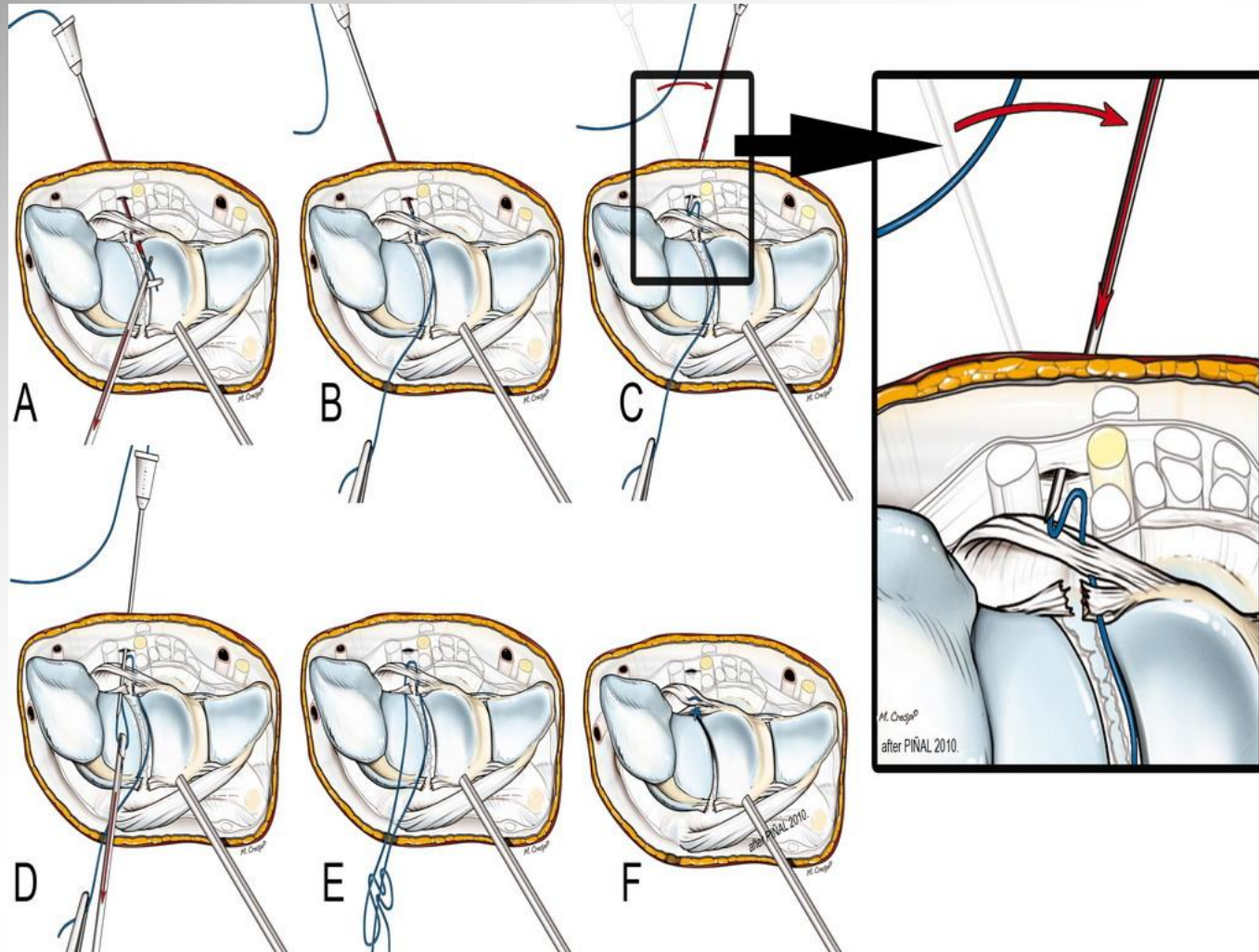
X-RAYS +++

CT-ArthroScan

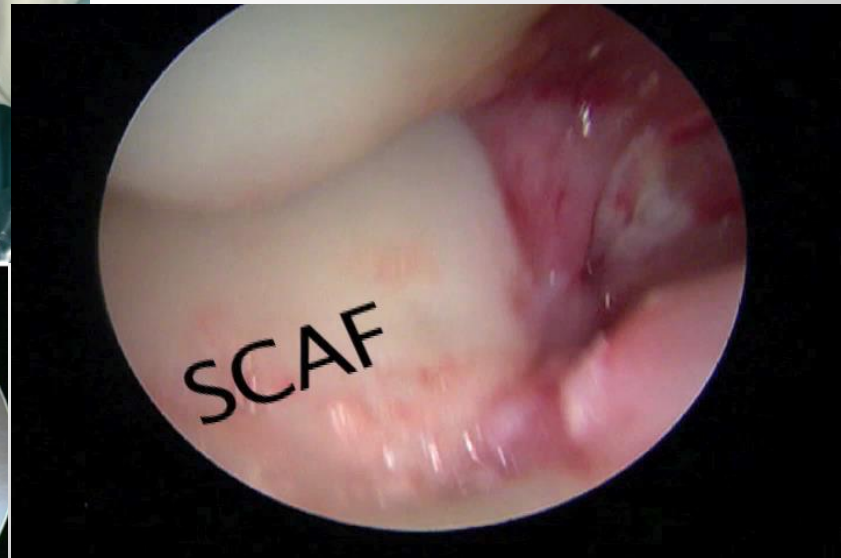
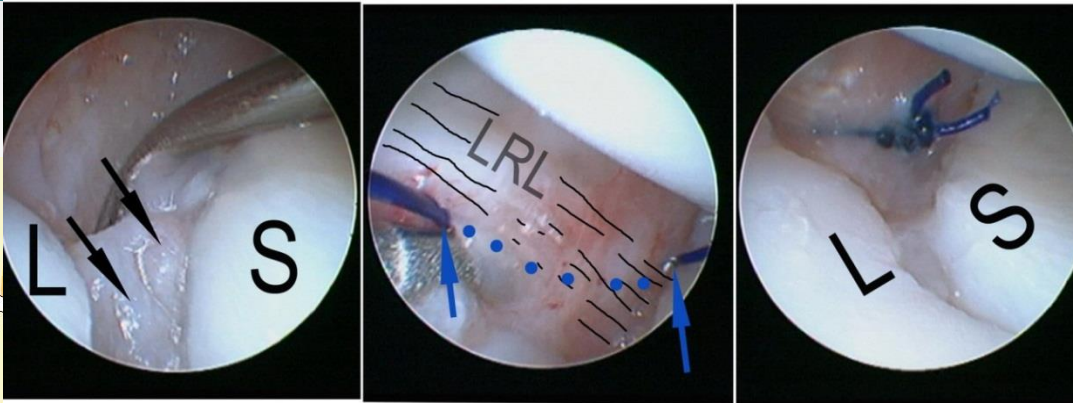
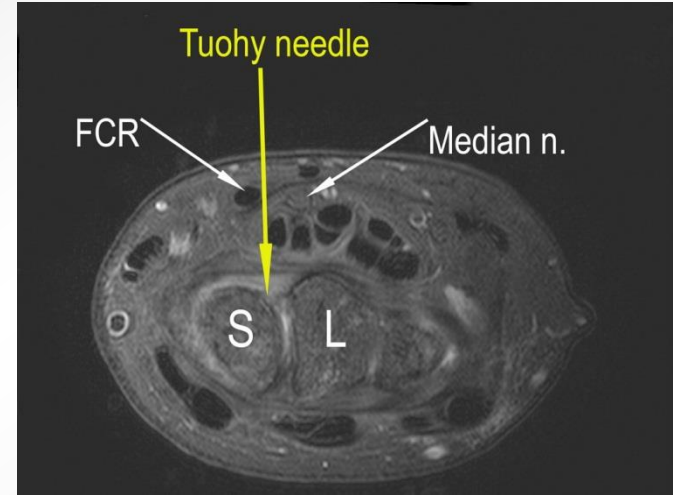
MRI

ARTHROSCOPY +++++

Arthroscopic Volar Capsuloligamentous Repair AVCLR (Paco Pinal)

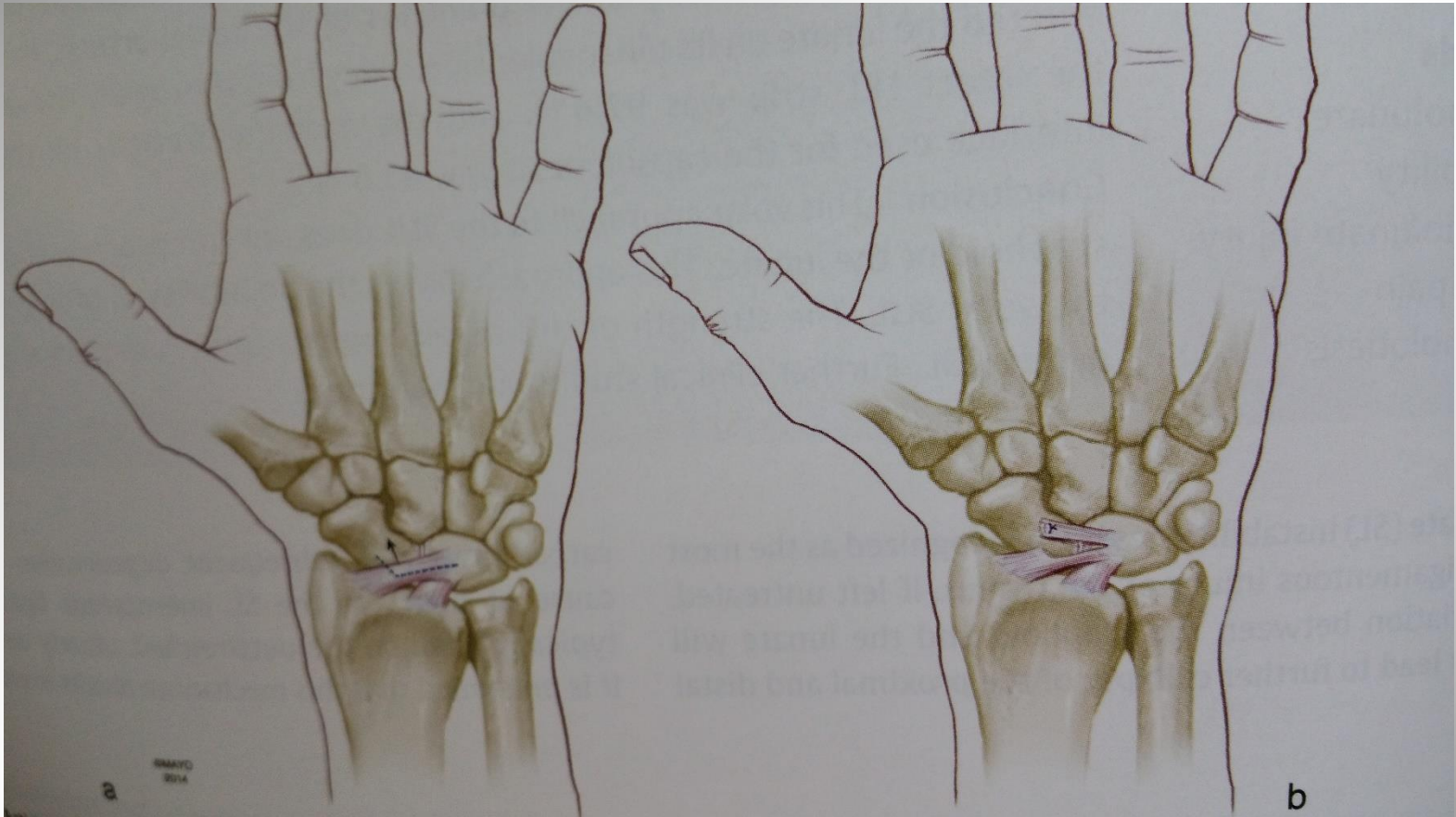


Arthroscopic Volar Capsuloligamentous Repair AVCLR (Paco Pinal)



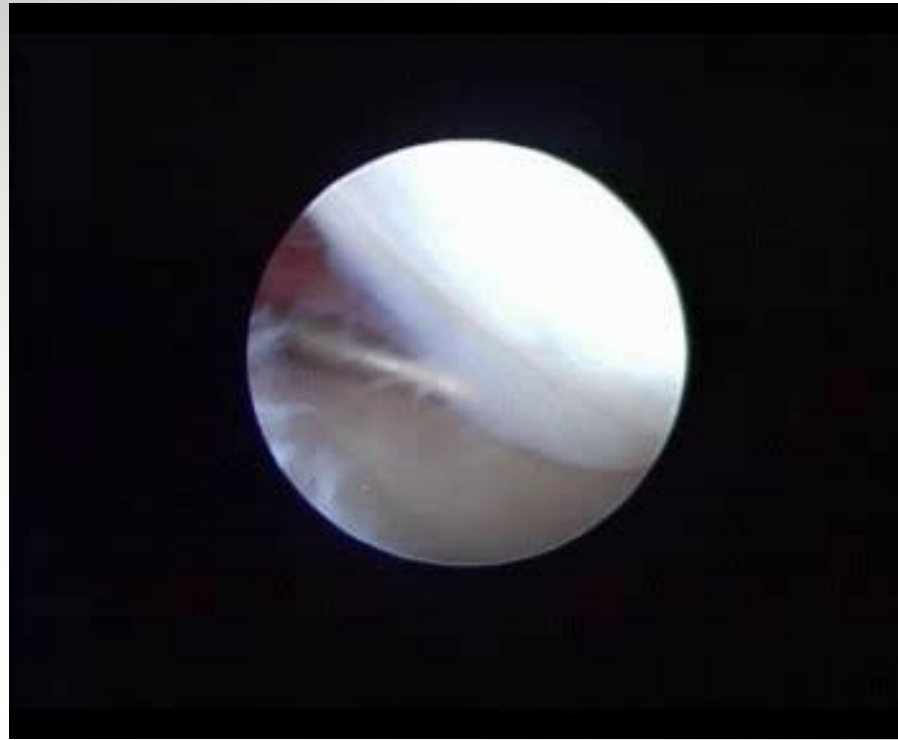
Volar capsulodesis for isolated palmar SL injuries

Van Kampen, Bayne, Moran (Mayo Clinic) JWS 2015;4;239-245

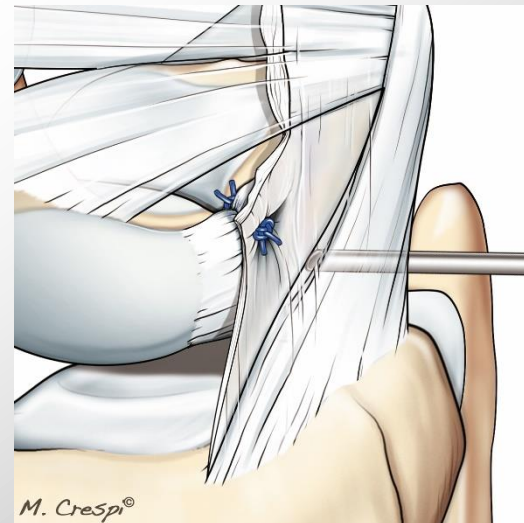
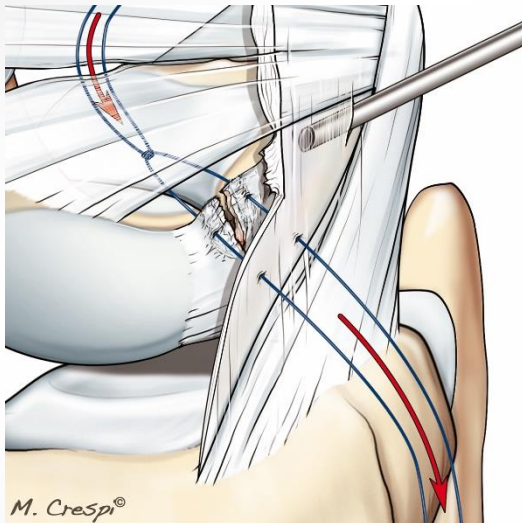
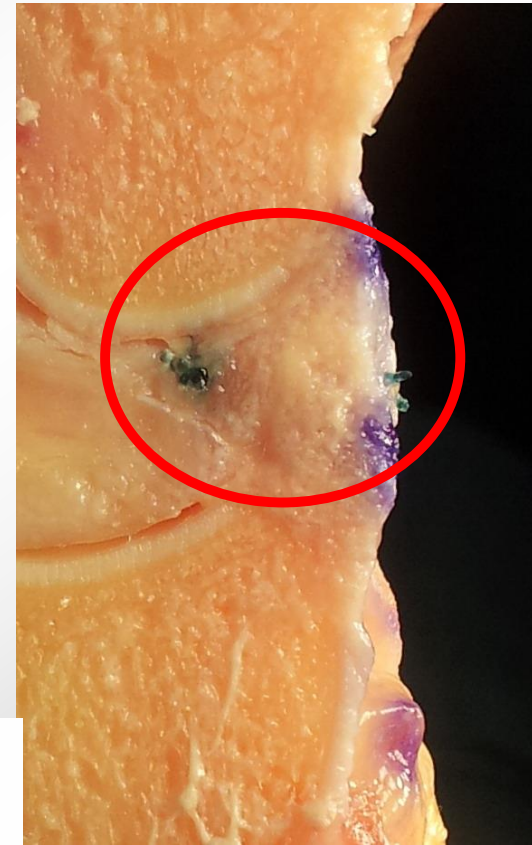
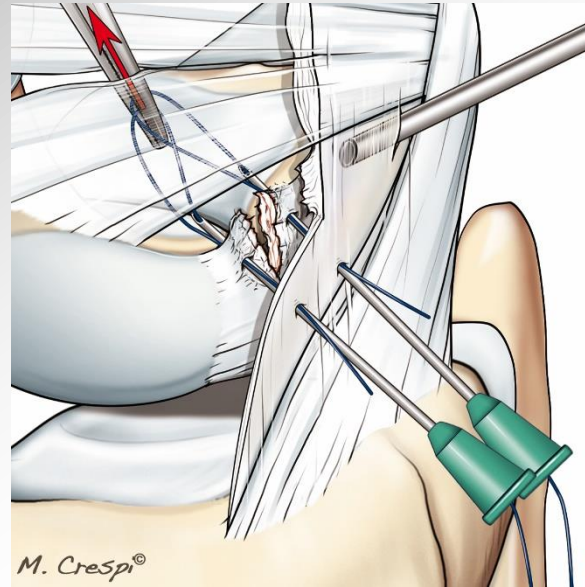
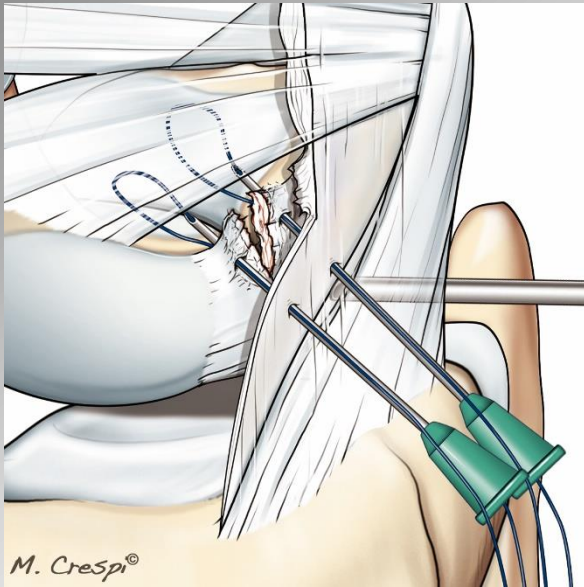


Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair

ADCLR

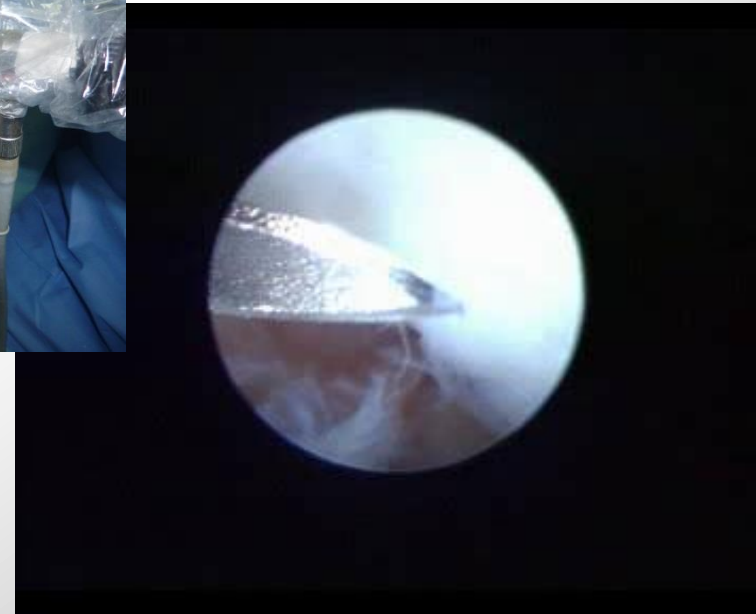
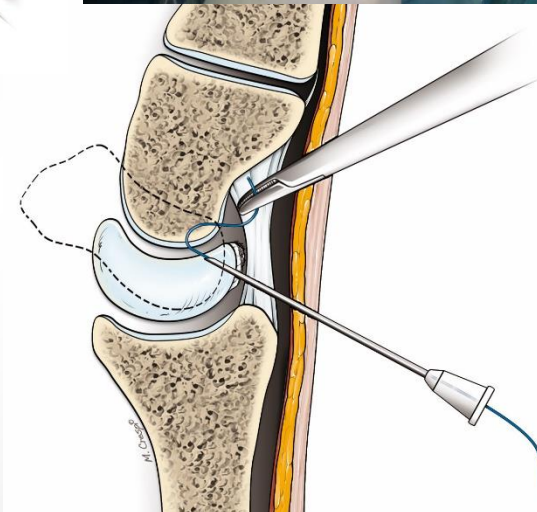
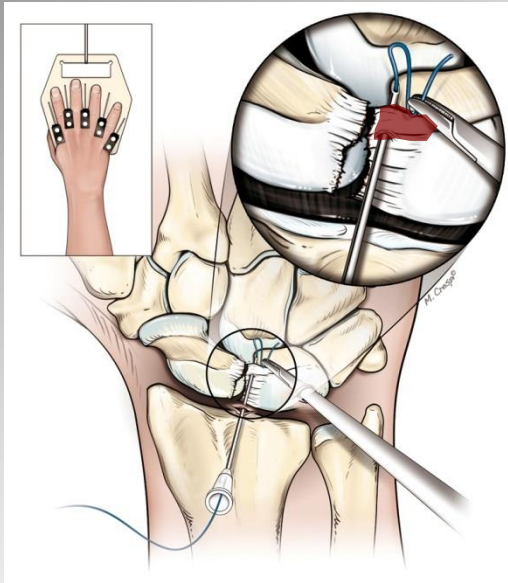


Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR



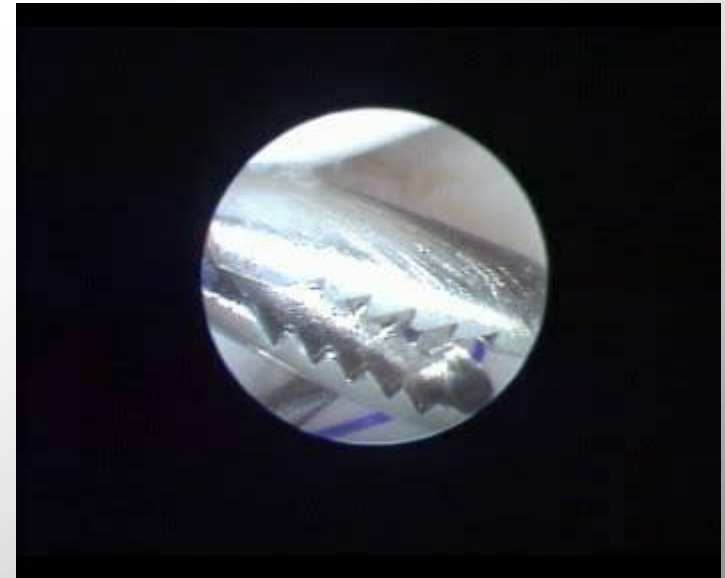
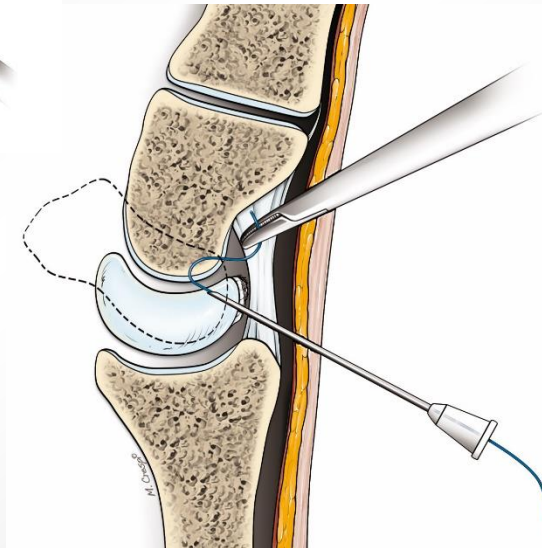
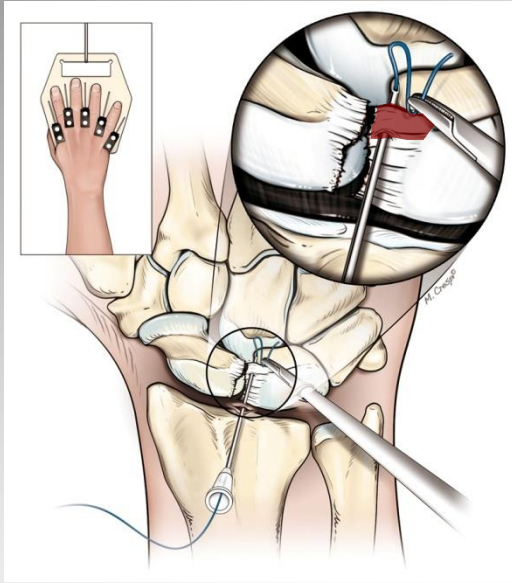
Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR

1 thread through 3,4 P, then DWC and **ULNAR** remnant



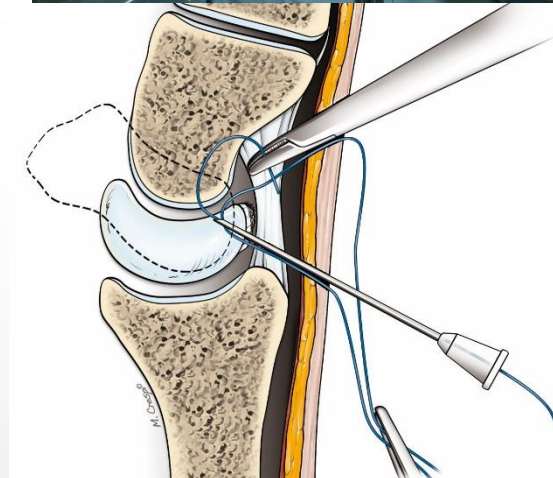
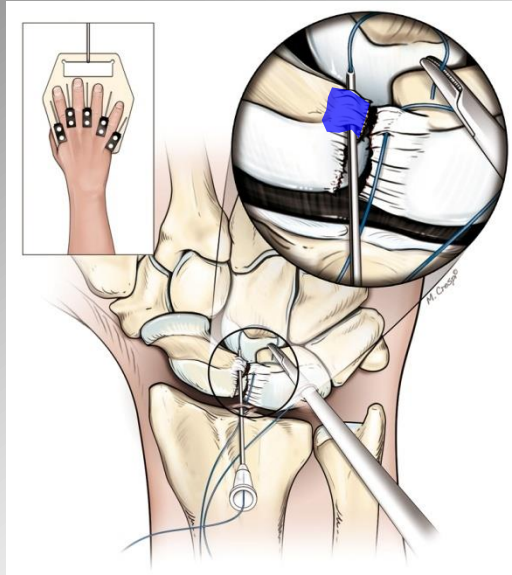
Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR

Retrieval through RMCP



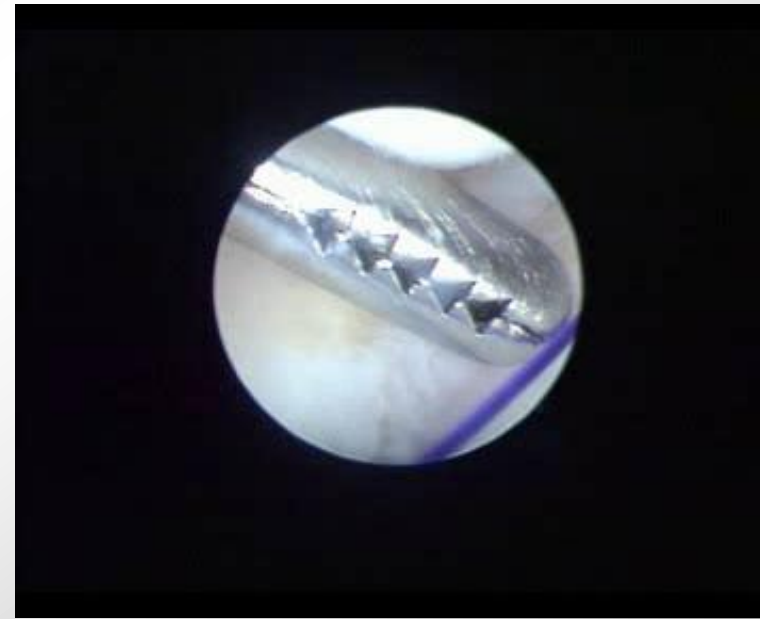
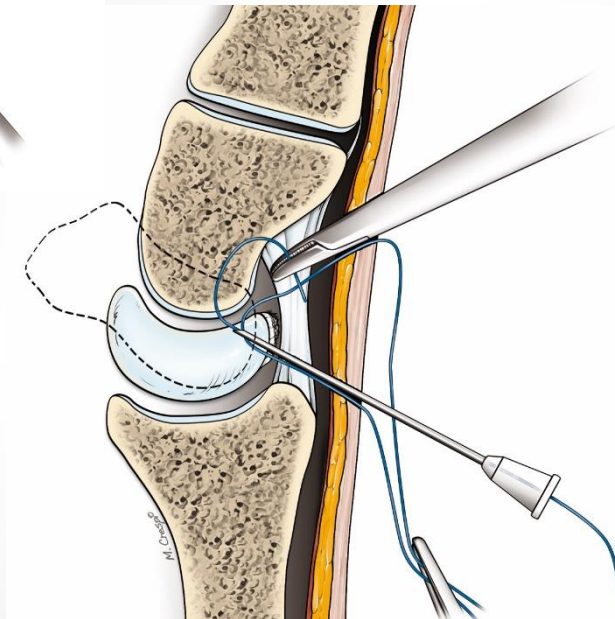
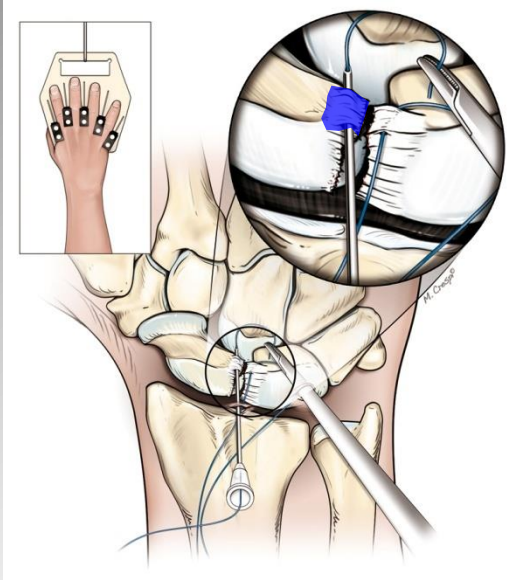
Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR

2nd thread through DWC and **RADIAL** remnant



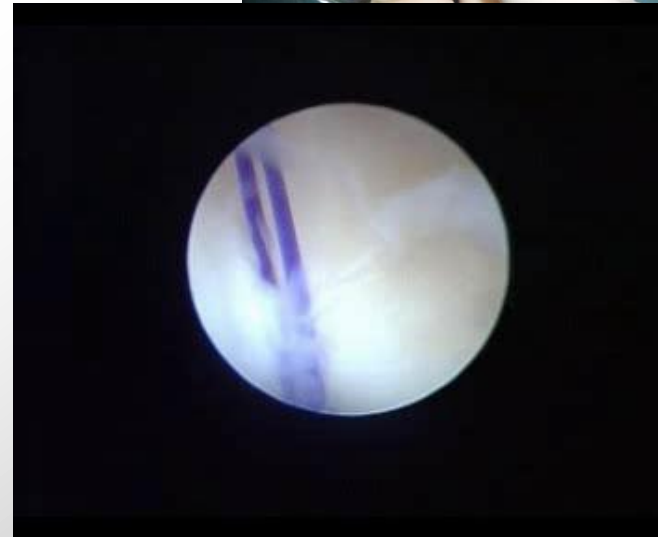
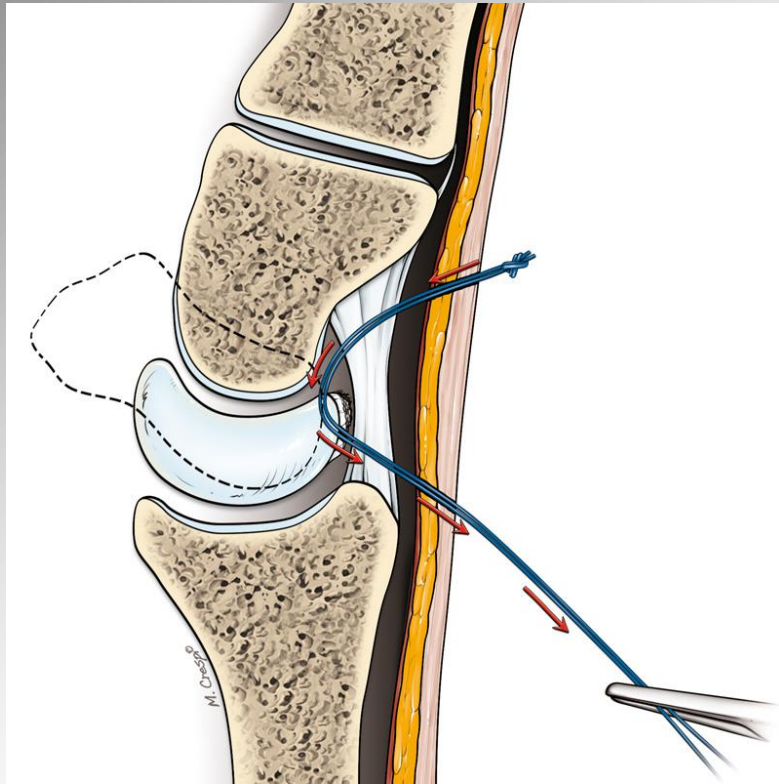
Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR

Retrieval through the same RMCP



Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR

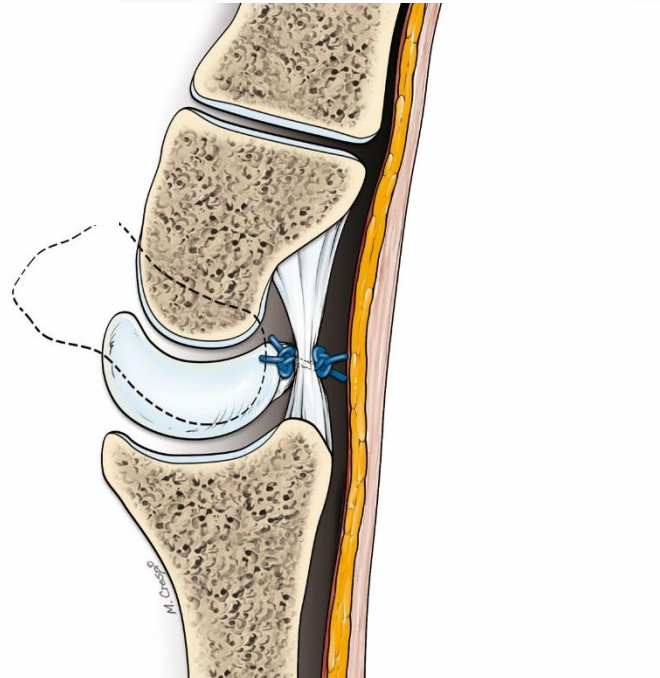
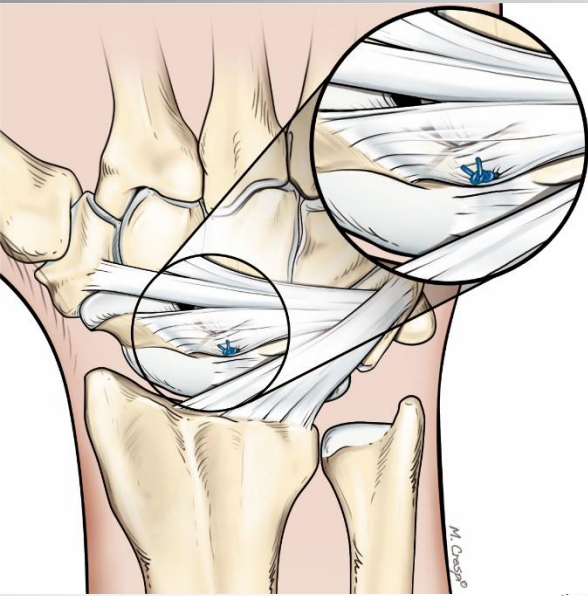
Knot made outside patient (Nicky's knot)



Pulled inside MCJ by proximal traction

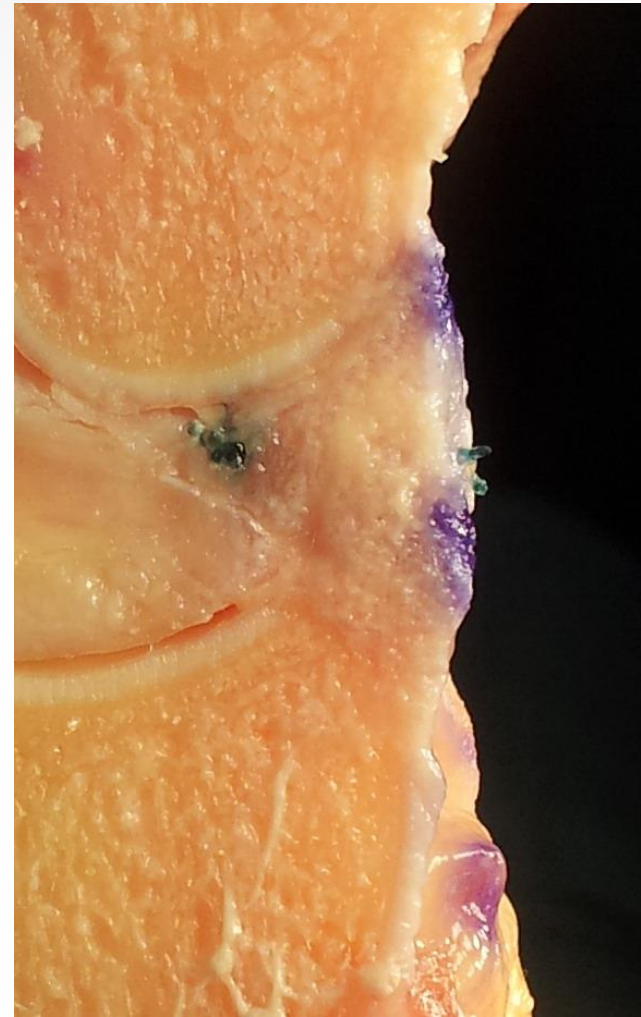
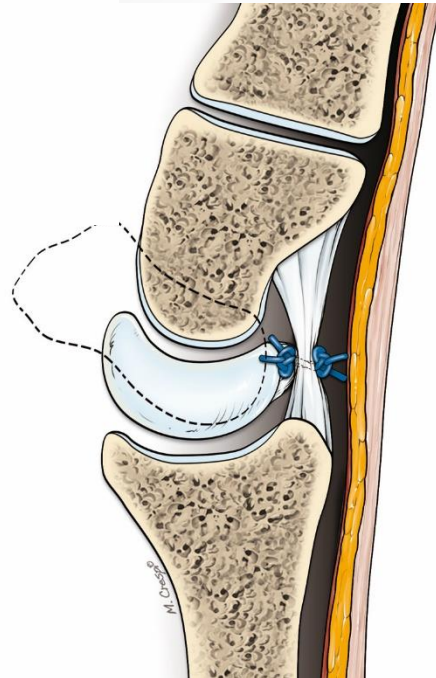
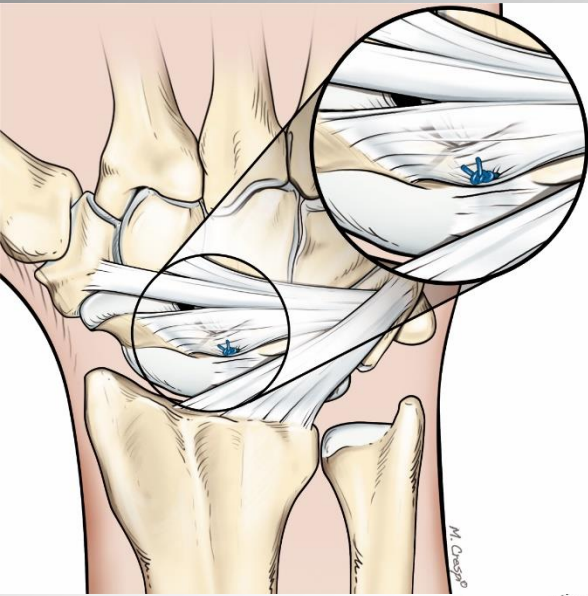
Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR

Second knot subcutaneous in 3,4 Portal

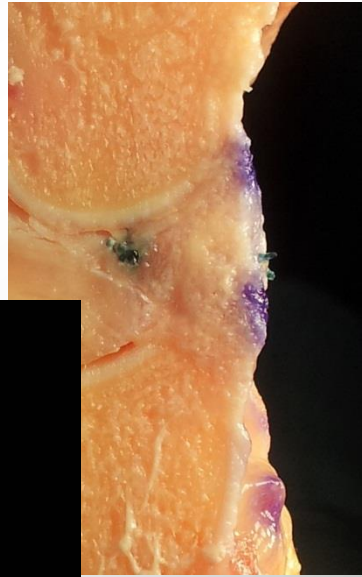
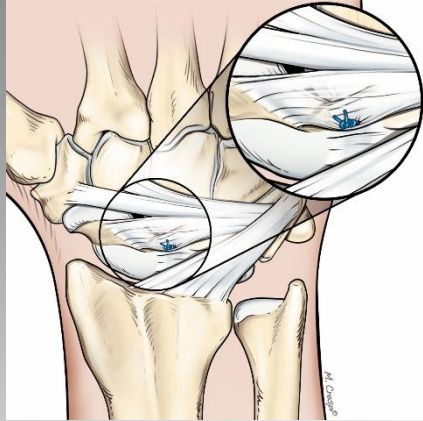


Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR

Second knot subcutaneous in 3,4 Portal



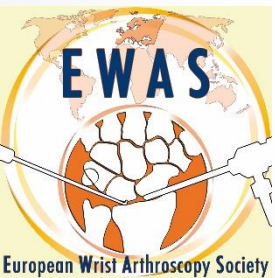
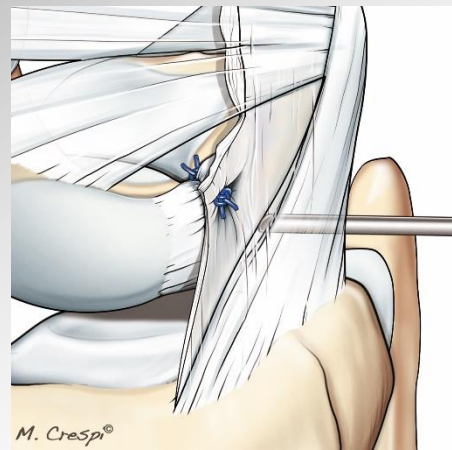
Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR



W.A.D.C.L.R

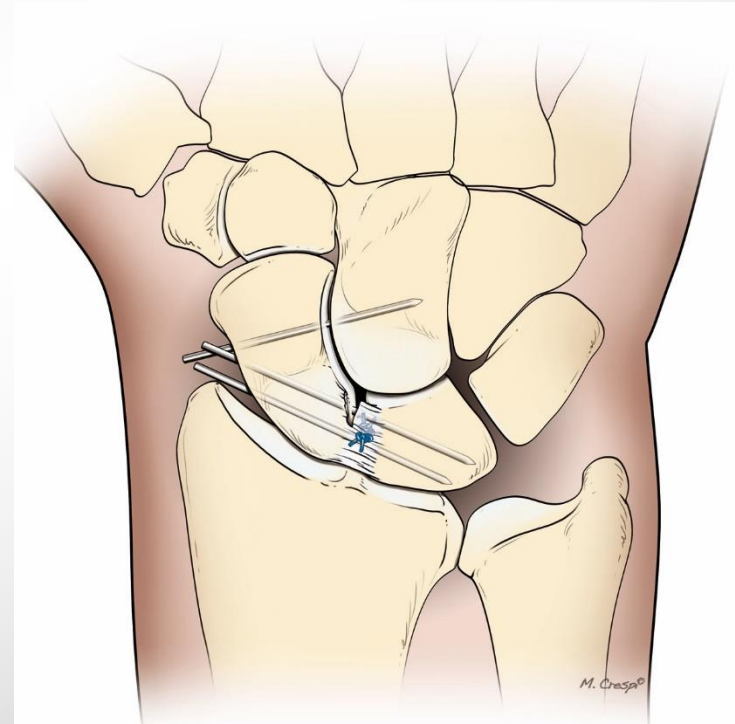
Mathoulin Christophe, MD

Paris, France



Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR

SL K-Wires +/- SC K-Wires **only** if unreducible



Without pinning!!!

Material

- *Between 2008 – end of 2013*
1308 wrist arthroscopies
221 scapholunate tears
(17% !!! Significant increase in indications last 3 years)
- 139 men 82 women
- Mean age : 38.1 yo (range 17 to 63)
- Sports injuries : 192 cases
high level : 61 cases
- Average time between injury and surgery: 7.13 months
(range 3 to 26)

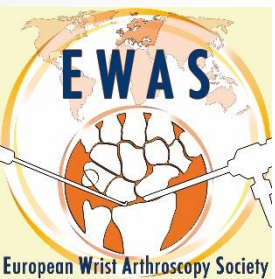
Material

EWAS Classification

- Stage 2 : 9 cases
- Stage 3A : 1 case
- Stage 3B : 66 cases
- Stage 3C : 65 cases
- Stage 4 : 80 cases
(Stage 4+: 11 cases)

Garcia-Elias' Suggestion

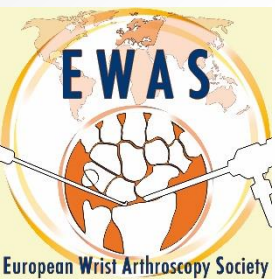
- Stage 2 : 54 cases
- Stage 3 : 65 cases
- Stage 4 : 95 cases
- Stage 5 : 7 cases



RESULTS

Follow-up : 39.43 months (range 12 to 83)

- **Pain :**
Preop VAS : 7.01 Postop VAS : 0.9
Failure 5 cases (5/7 Stage 5 according Garcia-Elias)
(Considered as “Static” Ewas 4+ 5/11)
- **ROM :**
normal flexion–extension in 186 cases (84,1%)
normal pronation-supination in all cases (100%)
- **Strength :**
Preop: 23.05 kgf Postop: 42.32 kgf



Total functional outcomes (2015)

	Pre-op	post-op	controlateral
Flexion	51.41	64.54(p<0,01)	71.43(p=0,26)
Extension	50.58	75.66 (p<0,01)	77.89 (p=0,35)
Radial deviation	15.7	21.82 (p<0,01)	27.36 (p=0,48)
Ulnar deviation	26.75	35.52 (p<0,01)	37.28 (p=0,27)
Pronation supination	0-160	0-178 (p<0,02)	0-179 (p=0,16)
Wrist strength	23.05	42.32 (p<0,01)	40.81(p=0,18)

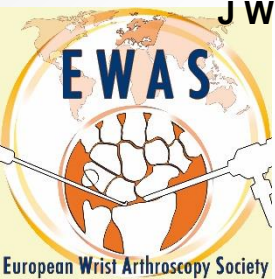
No problem with sporty level +++

Total functional outcomes (2013)

	<i>Pre-op</i>	<i>post-op</i>	<i>controlateral</i>
<i>Flexion</i>	53.45	66.58 (<i>p</i><0,01)	67.45 (<i>p</i> =0,26)
<i>Extension</i>	64.56	73.05 (<i>p</i><0,01)	74.58 (<i>p</i> =0,35)
<i>Radial deviation</i>	15	27.25 (<i>p</i><0,01)	28.75 (<i>p</i> =0,48)
<i>Ulnar deviation</i>	30	37,14 (<i>p</i><0,01)	38,85 (<i>p</i> =0,27)
<i>Pronation supination</i>	0-160	0-178 (<i>p</i><0,02)	0-179 (<i>p</i> =0,16)
<i>Wrist strength</i>	25.41	42.27 (<i>p</i><0,01)	43.86(<i>p</i> =0,18)

•Wahegaonkar A.L, Mathoulin C.L.

Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsulo-Ligamentous Repair in the Treatment of Chronic Scapho-lunate Ligament Tears.
J Wrist Surg. 2013; 2:141-148.





A. Meo

World champion 2015 of enduro

Operated 8 months before (EWAS 4)



M. Nissima

World champion 2010 of sword

Operated 1 year before (EWAS 4)



B. Guyart

Gold Olympic fencing champion 2008

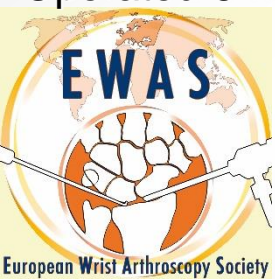
Operated 6 months before (EWAS 3C)



S. Guenot

Silver Olympic GR wrestling champion 2012

Operated 8 months before (EWAS 4)



No problem with sporty level +++



Results

Outcome **was** related to :

- **Stage:** Garcia-Elias 5 (5/7) - EWAS 4+ (5/11)

Outcome **was** related to :

- delay surgery (better outcome if short delay)

Complications:

- Slight flexion stiffness 25 cases (range 40° to 60°)
- 4 Sudeck (healed)

Results

DASH:

PreOp : Average 51.04 (range 13.64 to 90.91)

PostOp : Average 9.13 (range 0 to 40.91)

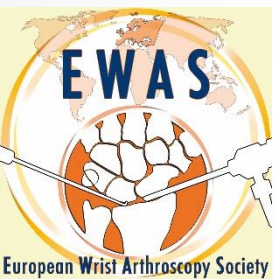
Mayo WS:

Excellent : 118 cases

Good: 72 cases

Average : 26 cases

Poor: 5 cases



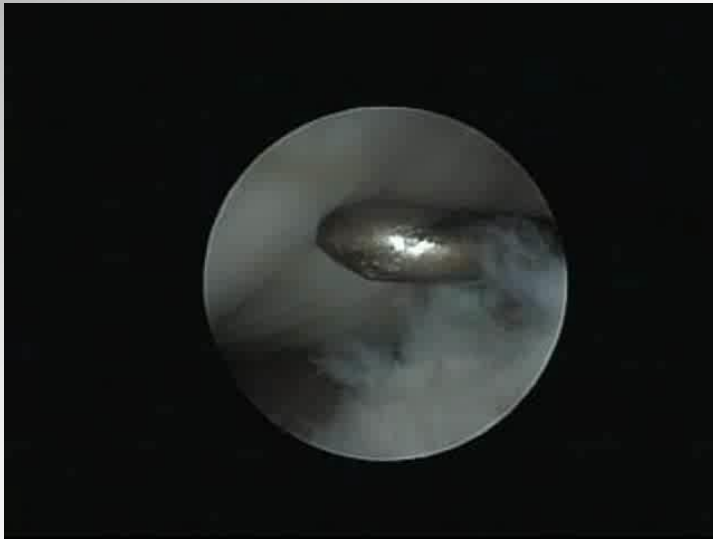
Clinical case



Clinical case

ADCLR

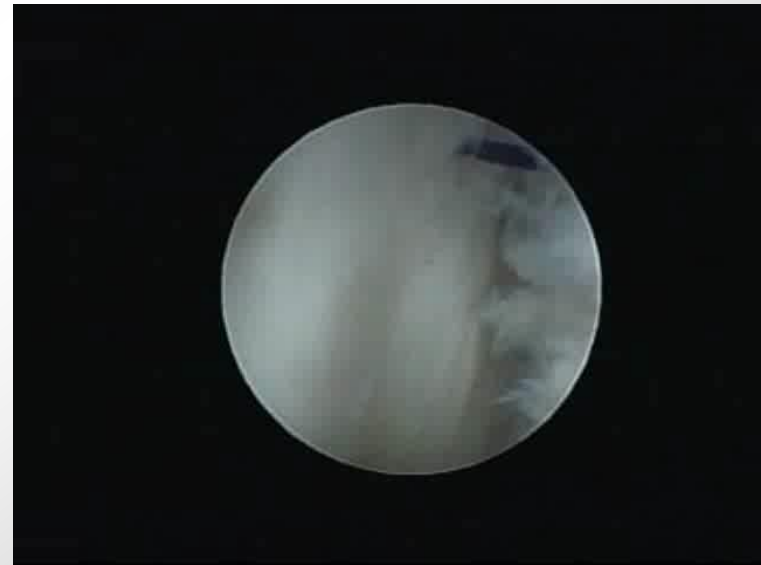
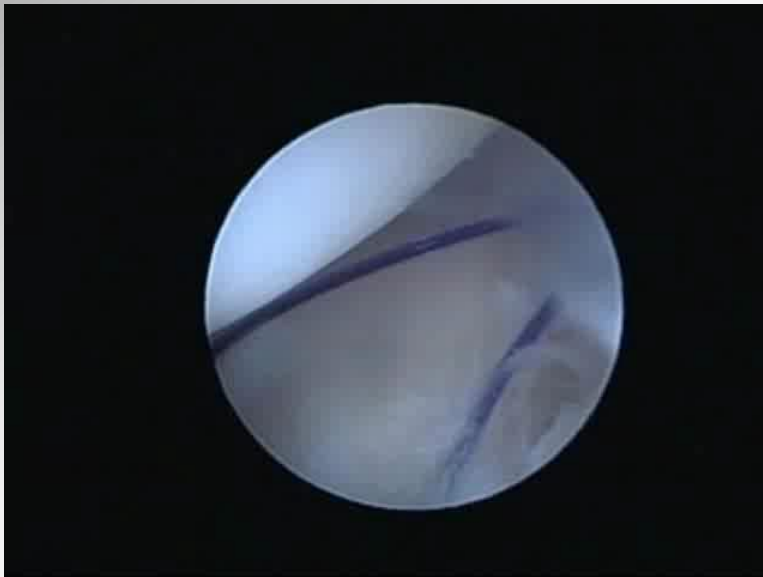
Stage EWAS 4, Geissler 4, Garcia-Elias 4



Clinical case

ADCLR

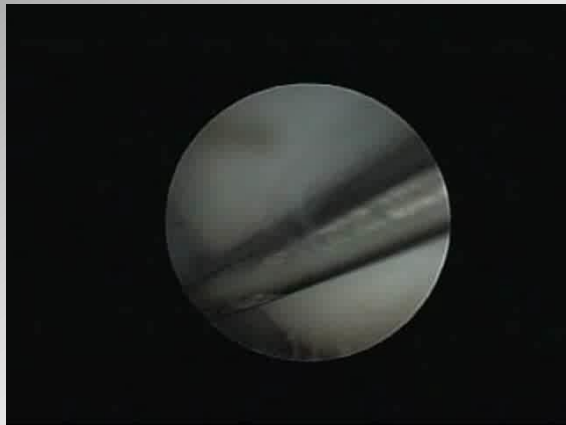
SL pinning + Scapho-capitate pinning



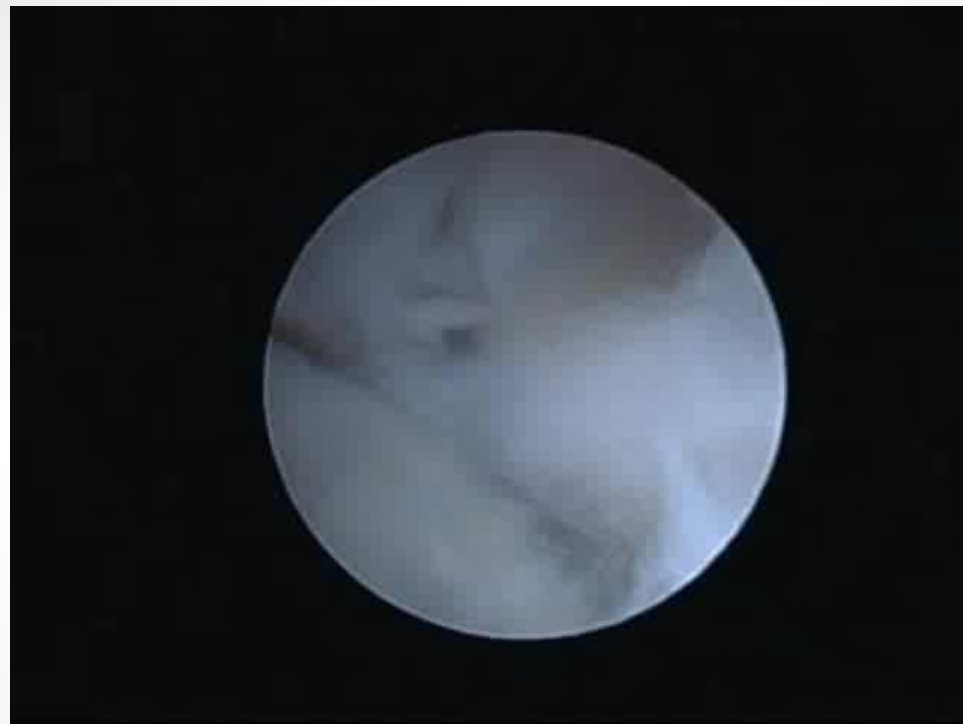
Clinical case

ADCLR

SL pinning + Scapho-capitate pinning



Pre ADCLR



Post ADCLR

Clinical case

ADCLR

SL pinning + Scapho-capitate pinning



RESULTS

D + 2 months



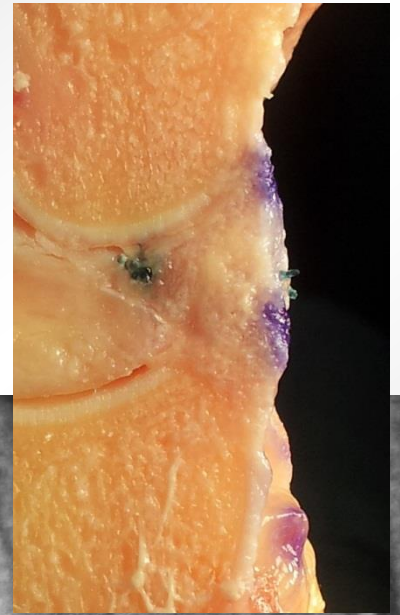
Normal aspect



SLIOL unrepaired, Stability of dorsal part

RESULTS

D + 9 months

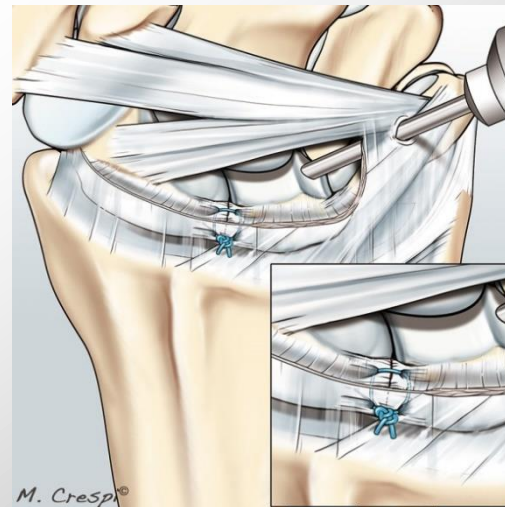
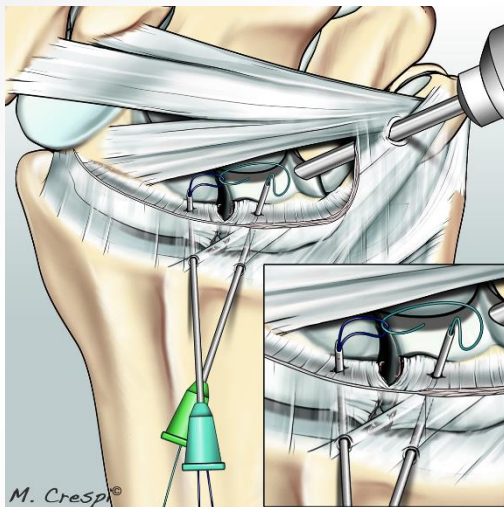
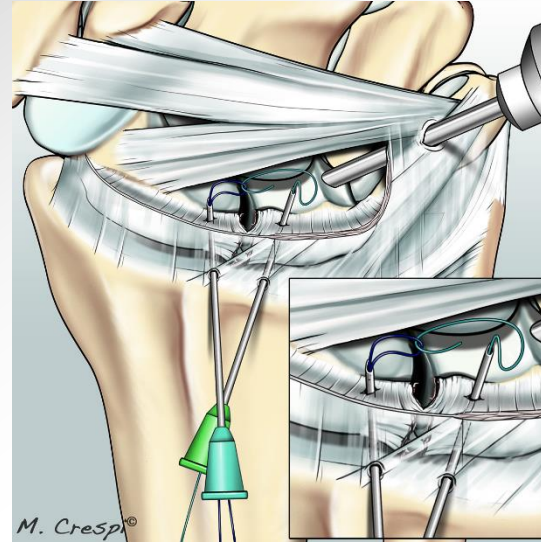
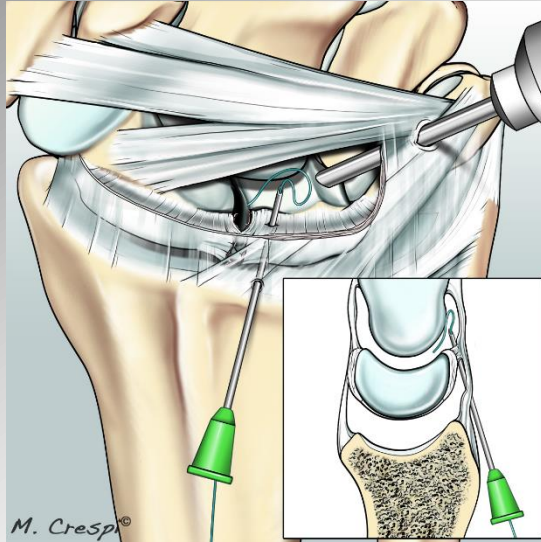


RESULTS



D + 38 months

ADCLR Haerle's modification is EWAS 4



Clinical case - Failure

Garcia-Elias stage 5- Ewas Stage 4+
ADCLR

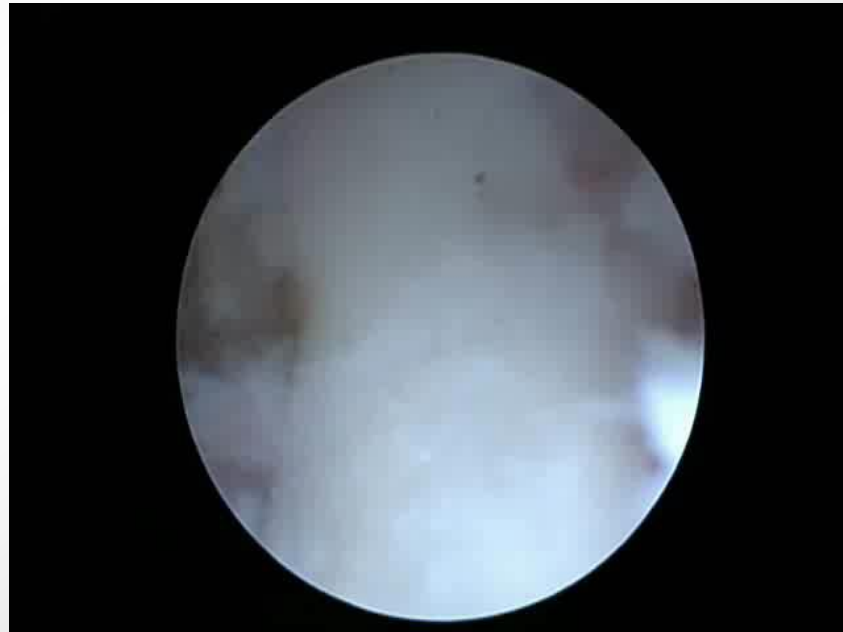
SL pinning + Scapho-capitate pinning



Clinical case - Failure

Garcia-Elias stage 5- Ewas Stage 4+
ADCLR

SL pinning + Scapho-capitate pinning



Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair

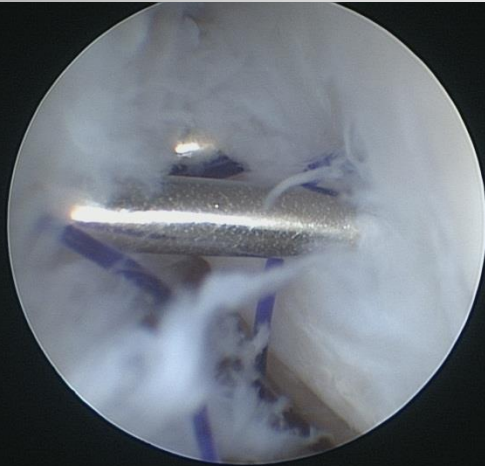
ADCLR

When the dorsal radial scaphoid remnant part of SL doesn't exist
Use of K-Wires!!! (Garcia-Elias proposal)



Arthroscopic Dorsal Capsuloligamentous Repair ADCLR

When the dorsal radial scaphoid remnant part of SL doesn't exist
Use of K-Wires!!! (garcia-Elias proposal)



Clinical case - Failure

Garcia-Elias stage 5- Ewas Stage 4+
ADCLR

SL pinning + Scapho-capitate pinning



Clinical case - Failure

Garcia-Elias stage 5- Ewas Stage 4+
ADCLR

SL pinning + Scapho-capitate pinning



Clinical case - Failure

Garcia-Elias stage 5- Ewas Stage 4+
ADCLR

SL pinning + Scapho-capitate pinning



D + 1 years

Clinical case - Failure



D + 1 years

Clinical case - Failure

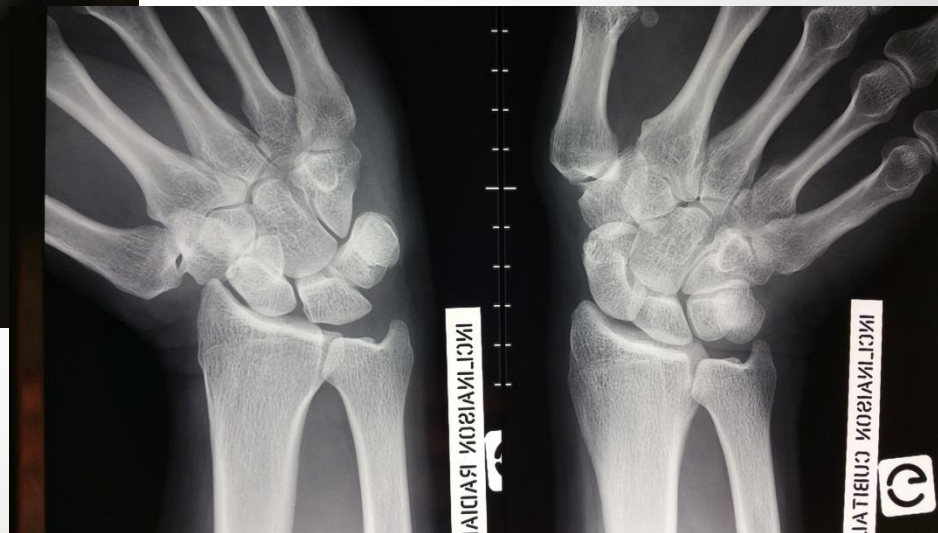
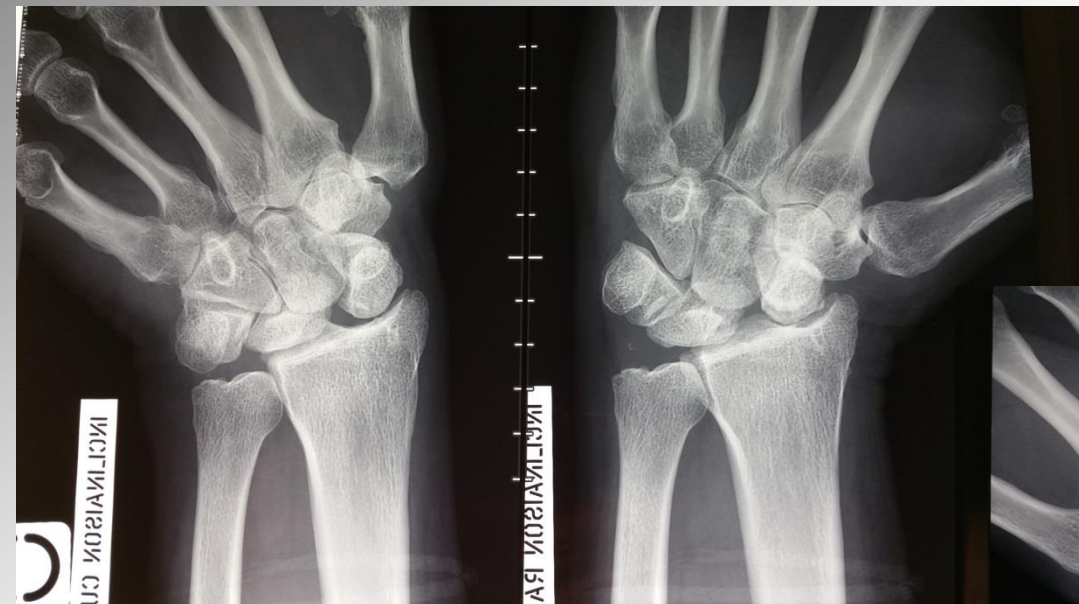
Small Pain ! No chondral change yet!



D + 4 years

Clinical case - Failure

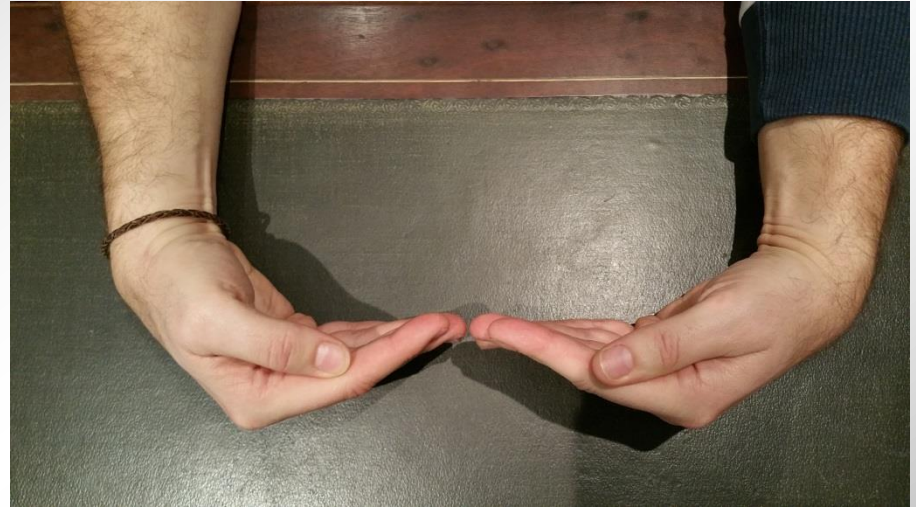
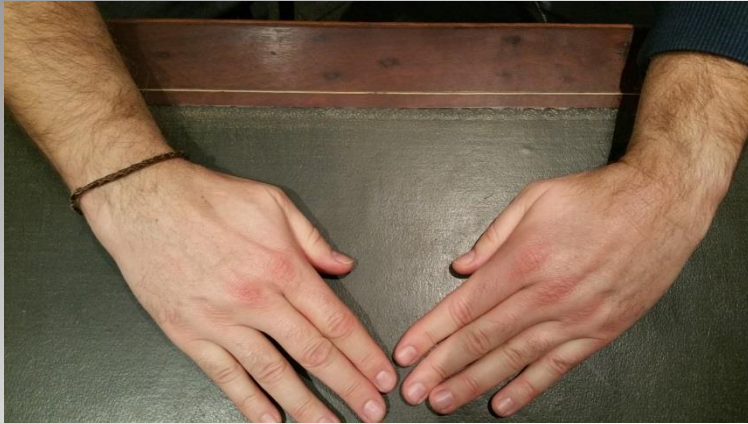
ROM: E 60/85 ; F 45/75; RD 10/25; UD 30/35



Play Tennis 3 times a week
Play golf regularly!
VAS = 2 ; Dash = 4.55

Clinical case - Failure

ROM: E 60/85 ; F 45/75; RD 10/25; UD 30/35



New Procedure for stage 5-6: ADCLR-2

Garcia-Elias stage 5 (modified 6)

Ewas Stage 4+

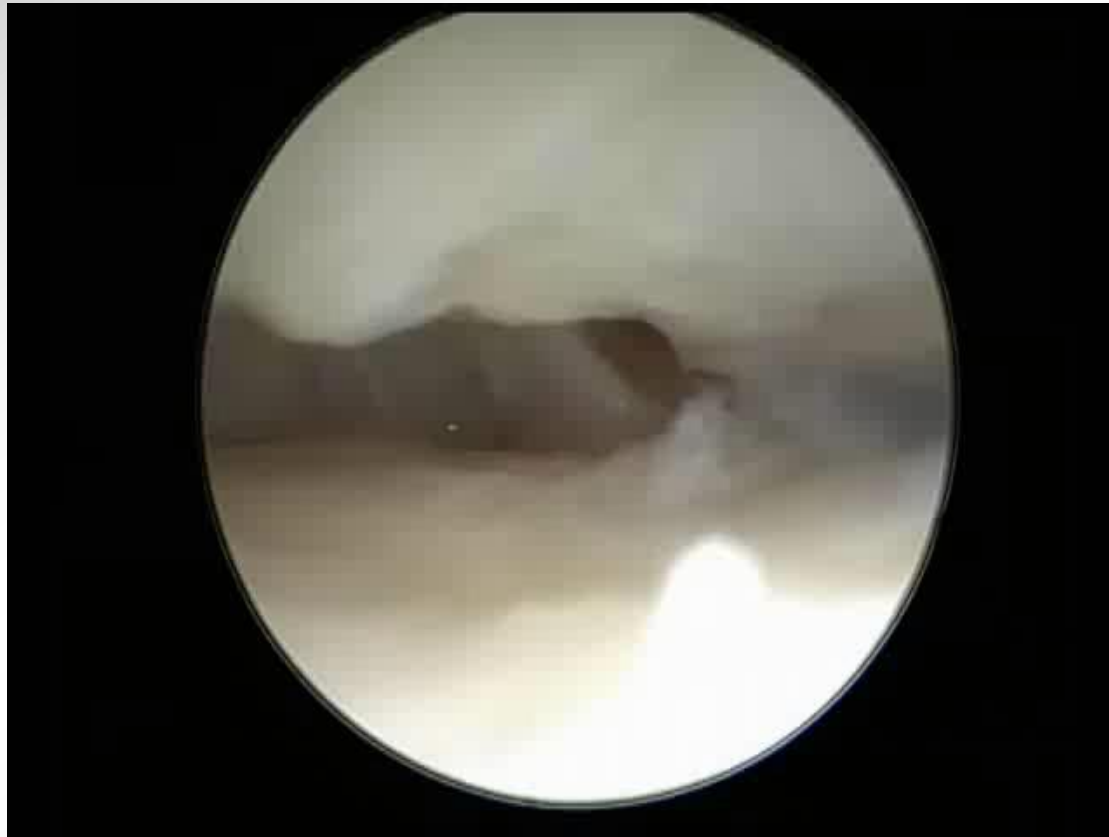


New Procedure for stage 5-6: ADCLR-2

Garcia-Elias stage 5 (modified 6)

Ewas Stage 4+

No ligament attached to Scaphoid

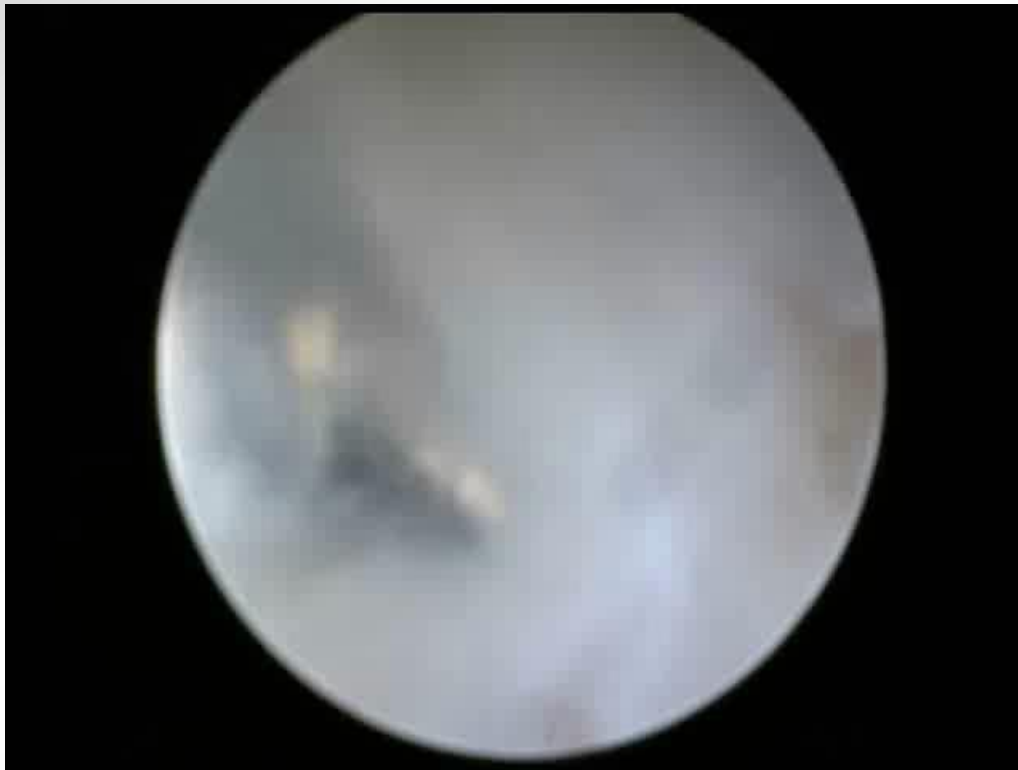


New Procedure for stage 5-6: ADCLR-2

Garcia-Elias stage 5 (modified 6)

Ewas Stage 4+

Self drilling anchor into dorsal proximal pole



New Procedure for stage 5-6: ADCLR-2

Garcia-Elias stage 5 (modified 6)

Ewas Stage 4+

« Classical » dorsal capsulo-ligamentous repair



New Procedure for stage 5-6: ADCLR-2

Garcia-Elias stage 5 (modified 6)

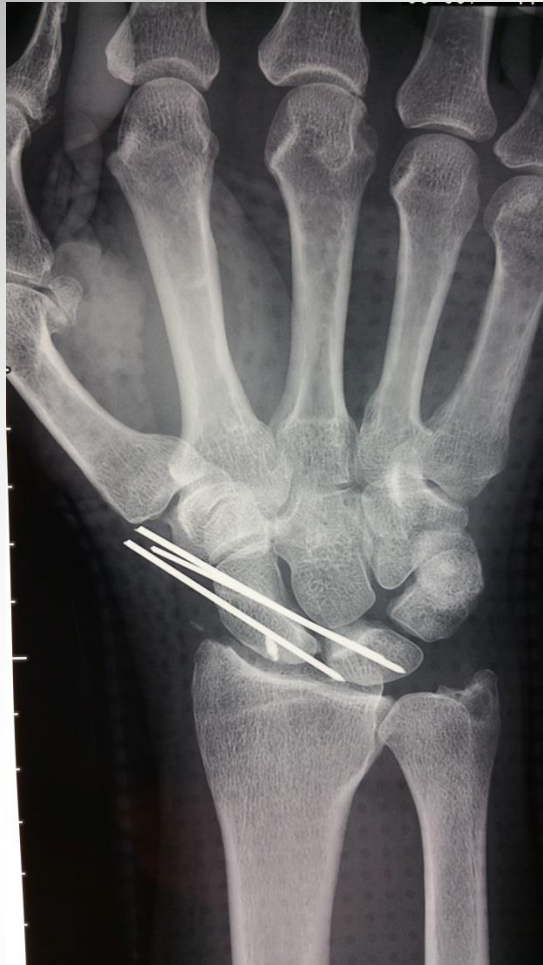
Ewas Stage 4+

« Classical » dorsal capsulo-ligamentous repair

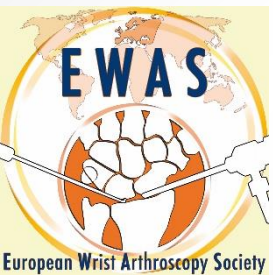


New Procedure for stage 5-6: ADCLR-2

Good scapholunate reduction



Where are we now?



Institut
de la Main

OUTSTANDING ISSUES

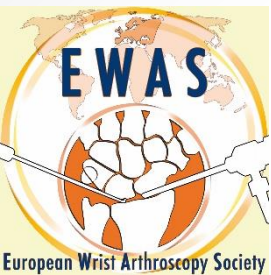
Is the SLIOL really useless ?

What is the real importance of proprioception? Do we act on proprioception with arthroscopic repair?

Does the distal volar ligamentous lesions (stt) exist?

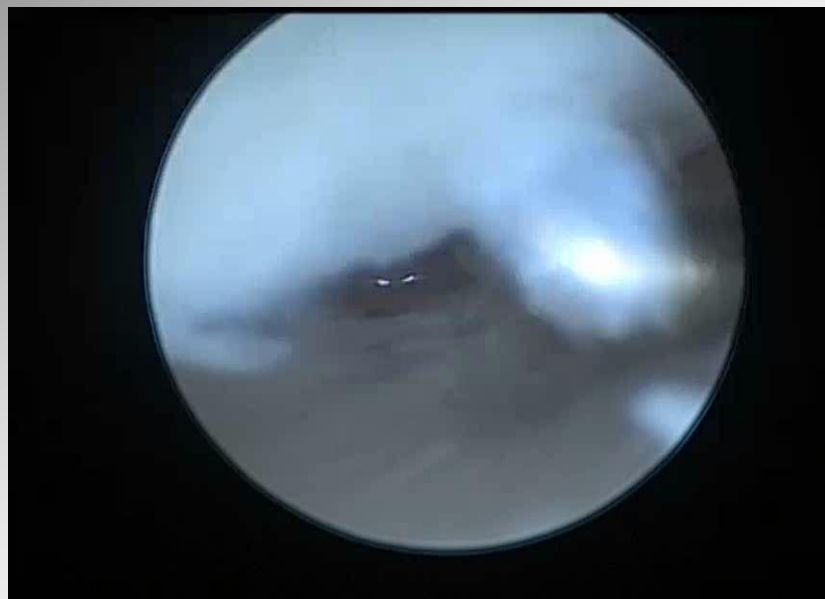
Are isolated lesions of the dorsal capsule pre-unstable lesions, or are they another entity?

What is the real place of extrinsic ligaments? SLLComplex?!



OUTSTANDING ISSUES

Probably yes....D+9 years after dorsal ECRB open surgery for stage V.....
SLIOL unrepaired, DIC/DST-Dorsal SL perfect!, SL midcarpal EWAS 2A



OUTSTANDING ISSUES

Another case: SL dissociation EWAS 3C, D+3 years after ADCLR...
SLIOL unrepaired, DIC/DST-Dorsal SL perfect!, SL midcarpal EWAS 1



SL RC



DCSL



SL MC

OUTSTANDING ISSUES

Is the SLIOL really useless ?

What is the real importance of proprioception? Do we act on proprioception with arthroscopic repair?

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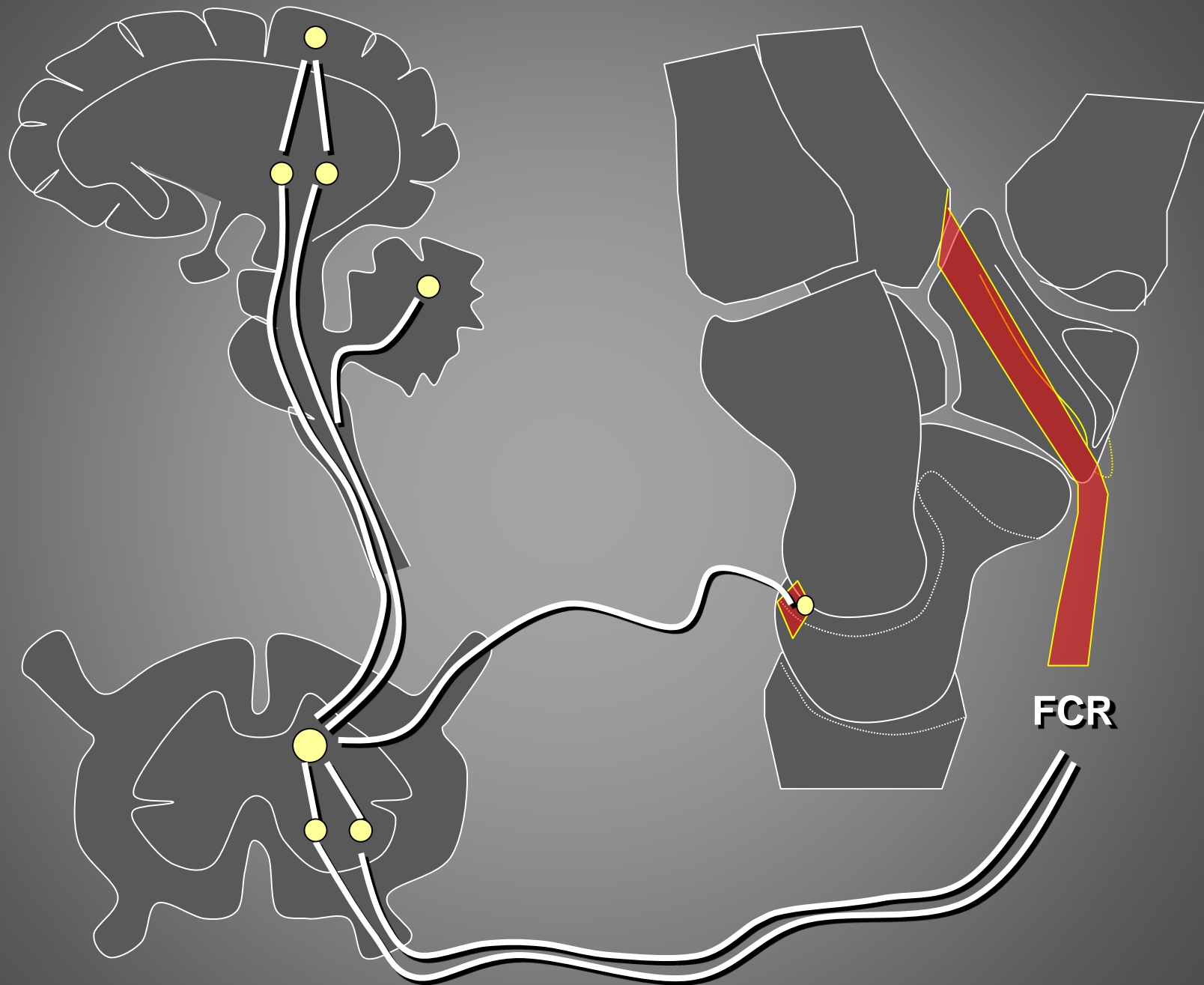
**Open surgery is fine,
but it has an important
drawback**

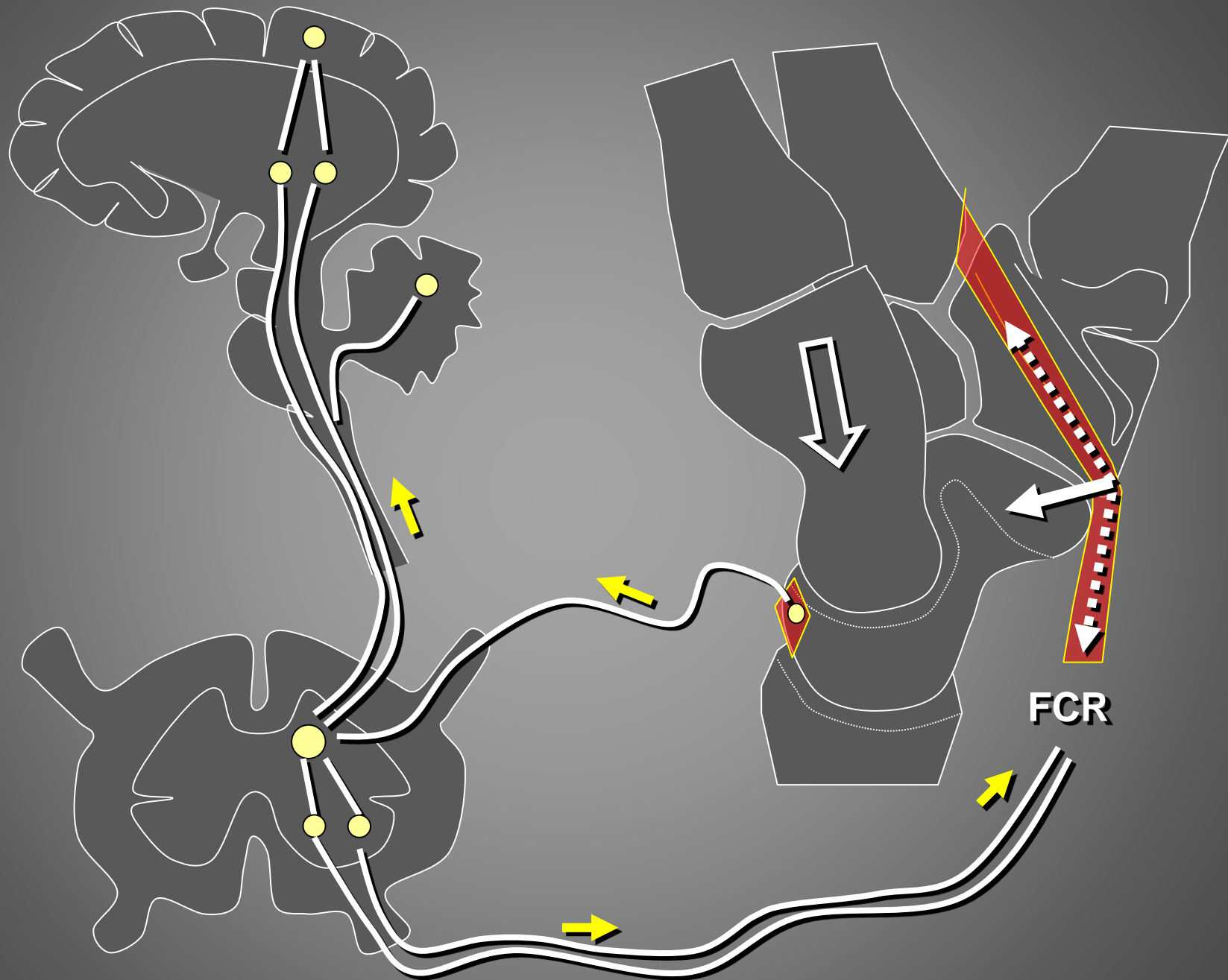


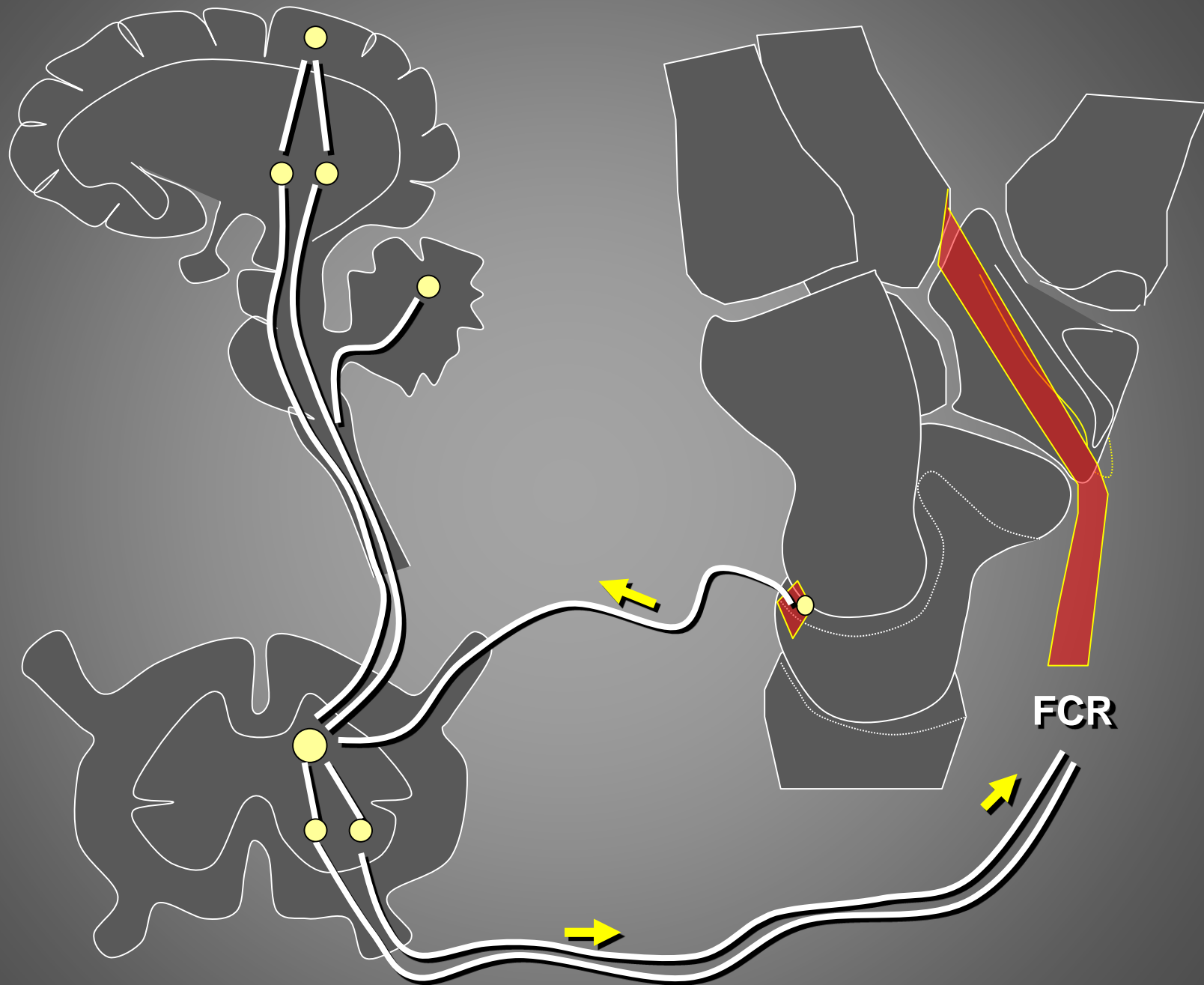
**it may denervate
partially or totally some
areas of the wrist**



**altering the
mechanisms of
proprioceptive
neuromuscular control
of the wrist**

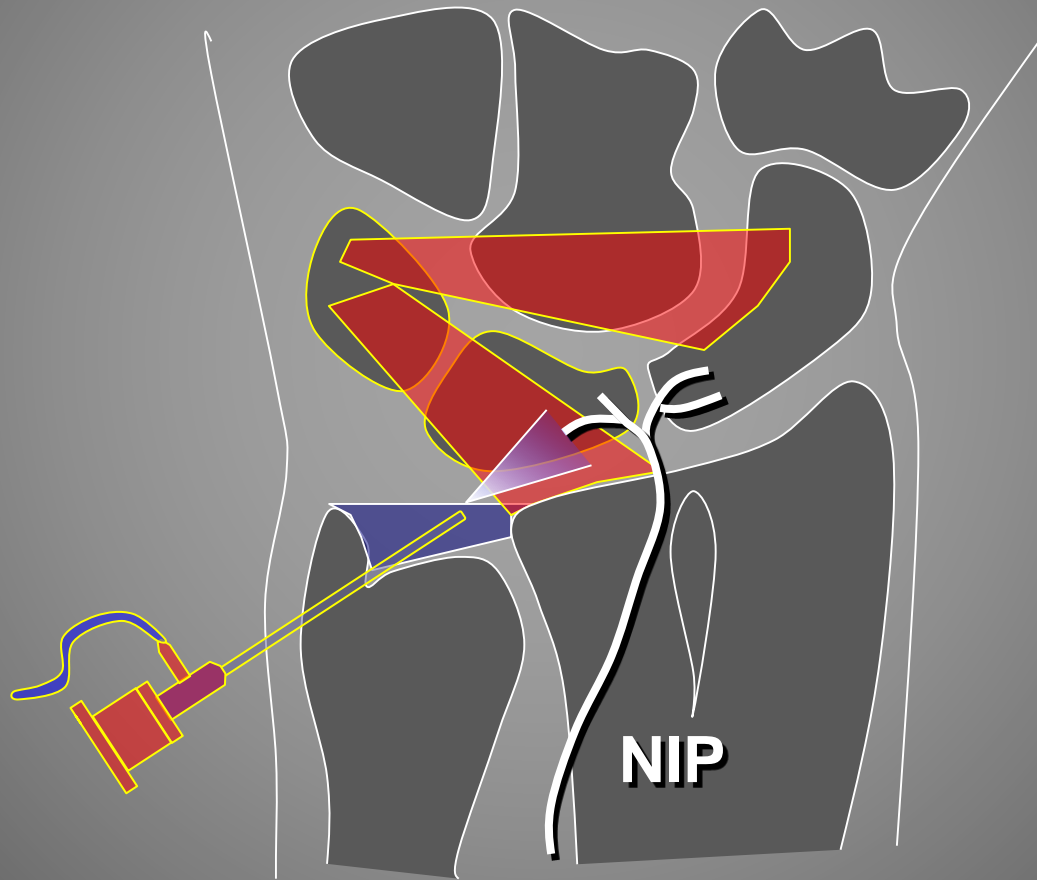






Arthroscopy

The least denervating intervention !



OUTSTANDING ISSUES

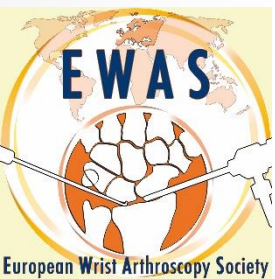
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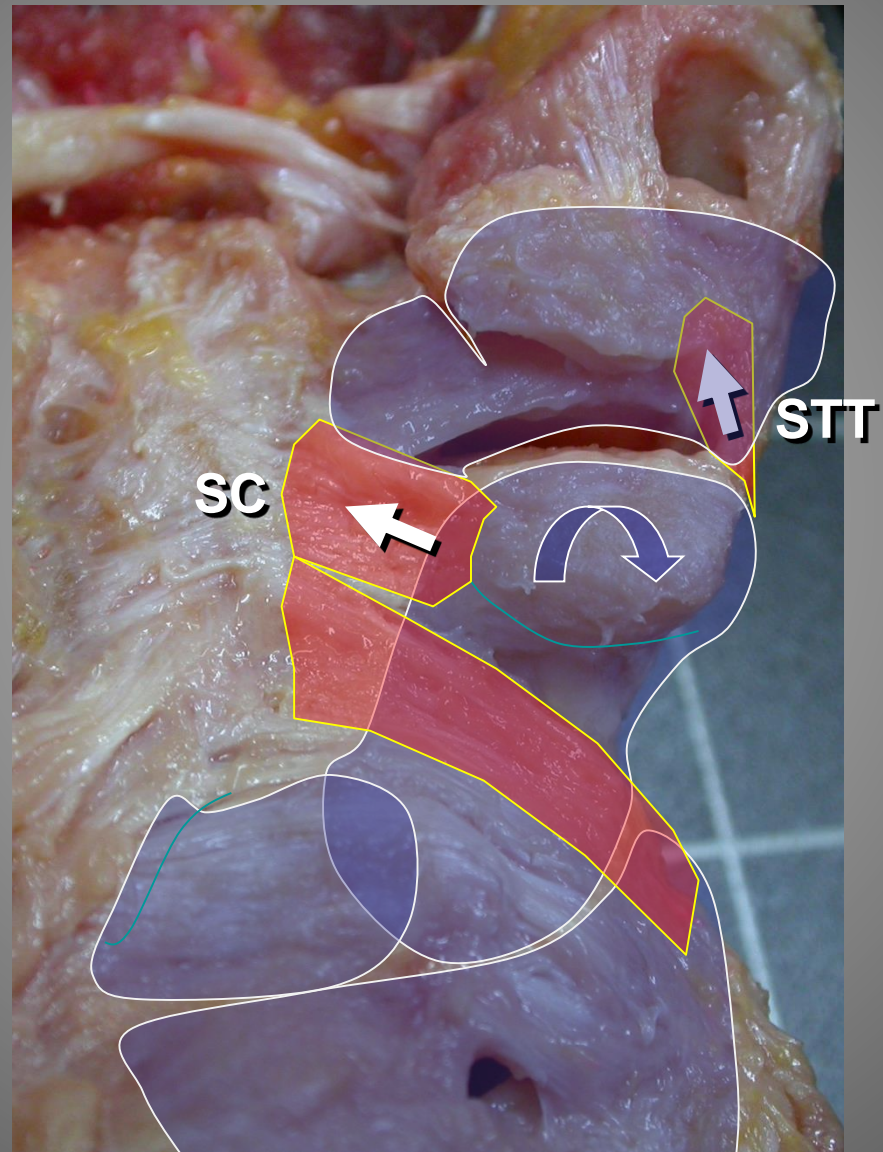
Does the distal volar ligamentous lesions (stt) exist?

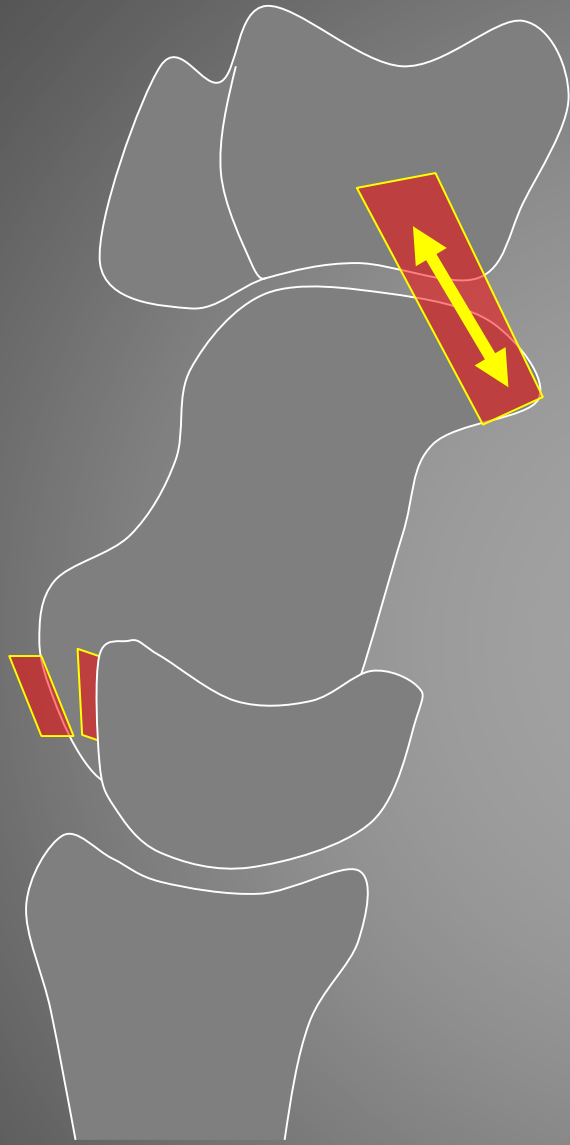
Are isolated lesions of the dorsal capsule pre-unstable lesions, or are they another entity?

What is the real place of extrinsic ligaments? SLLComplex?!

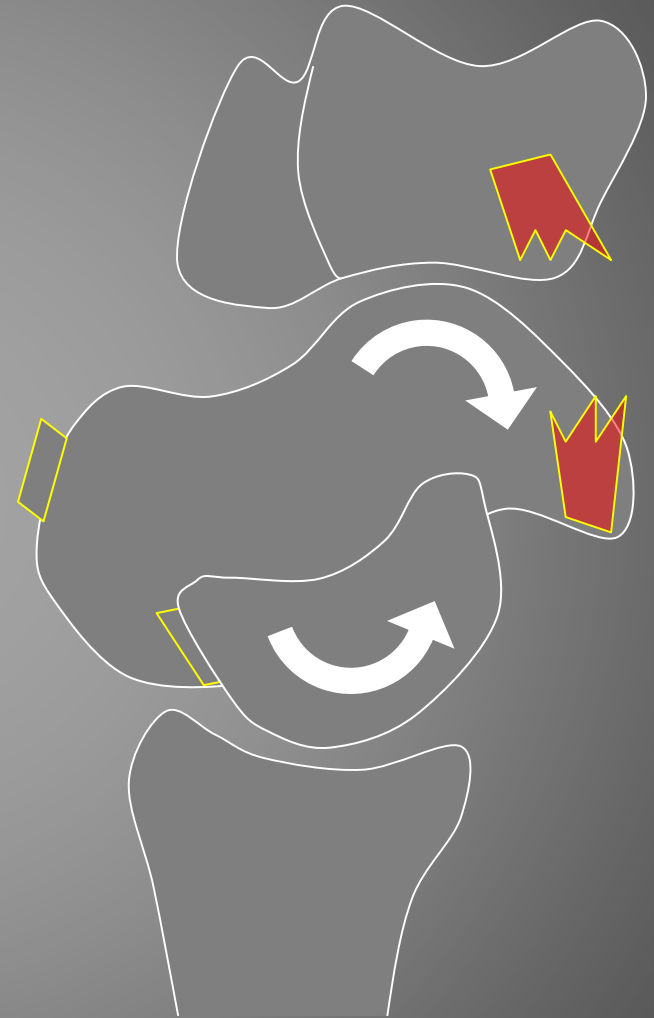


Are the secondary stabilizers OK ?

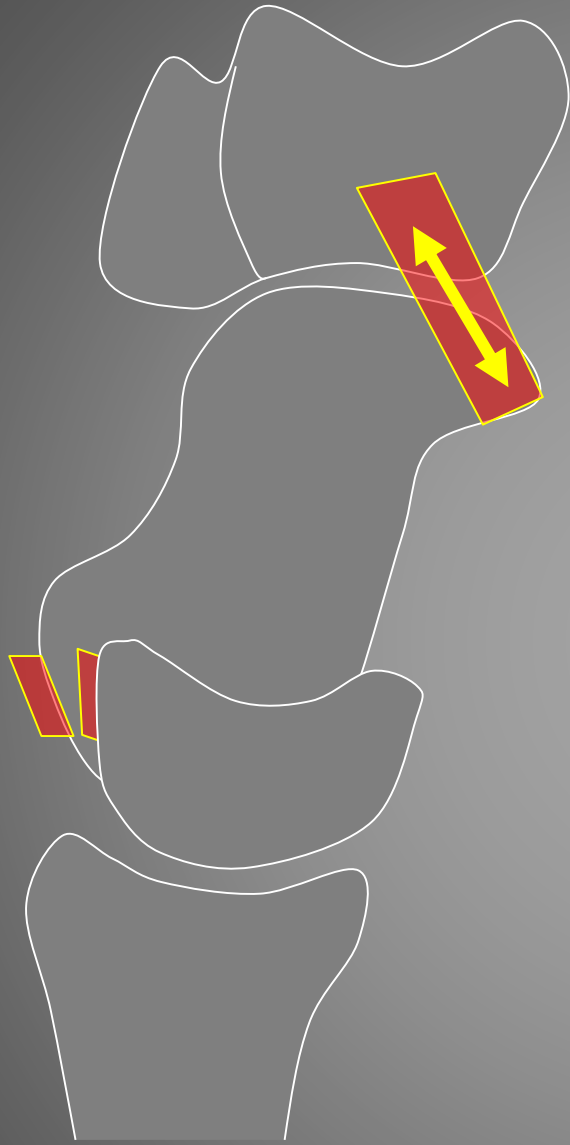




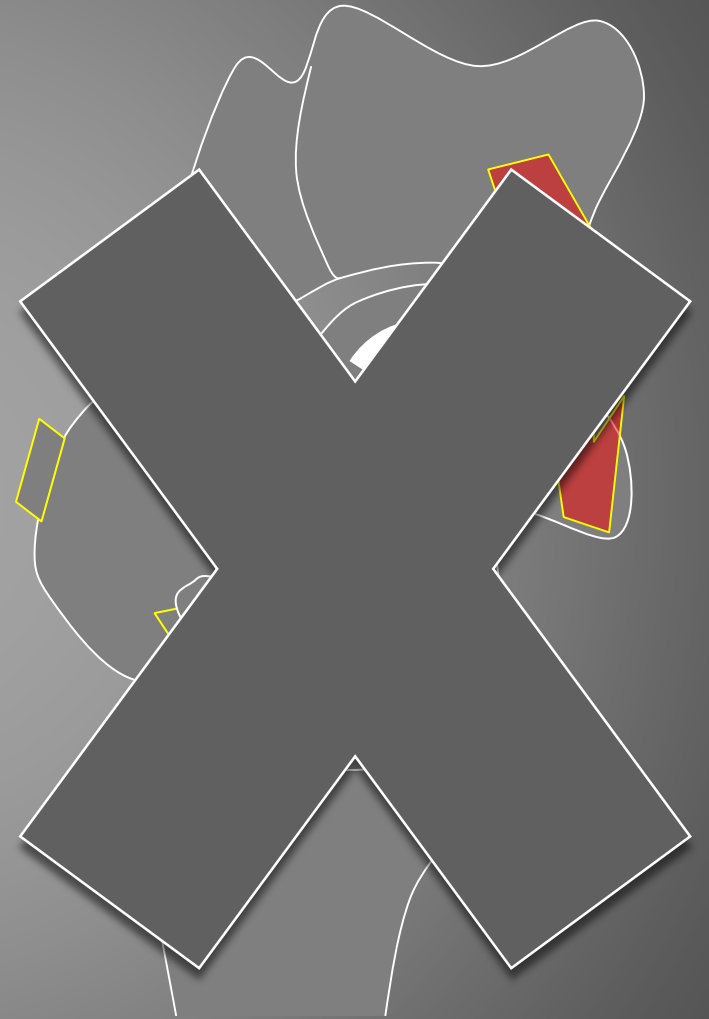
Isolated SL injury



Rotary subluxation



Isolated SL injury



Elongation; Elsaidi's work!!!

OUTSTANDING ISSUES

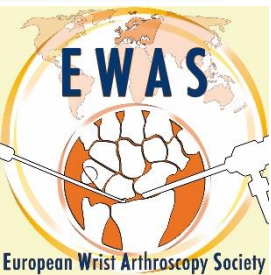
Is the SLIOL really useless ?

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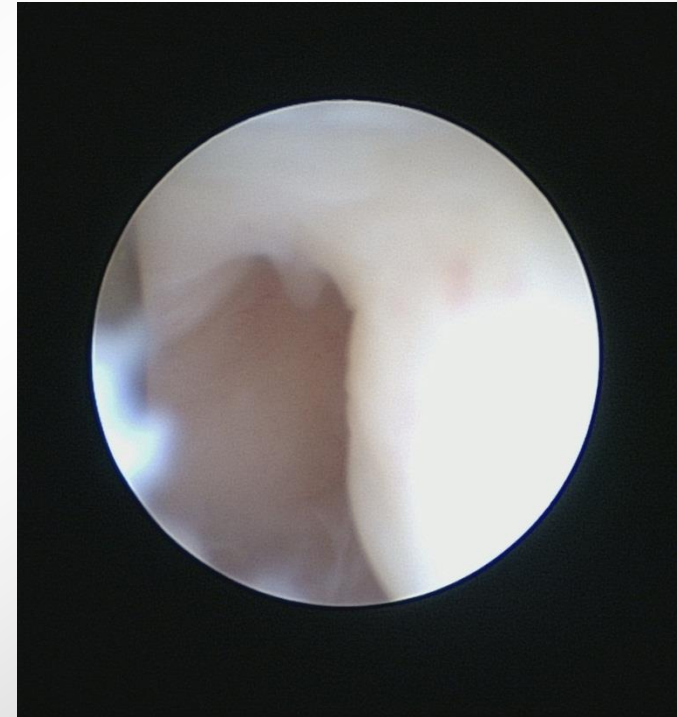
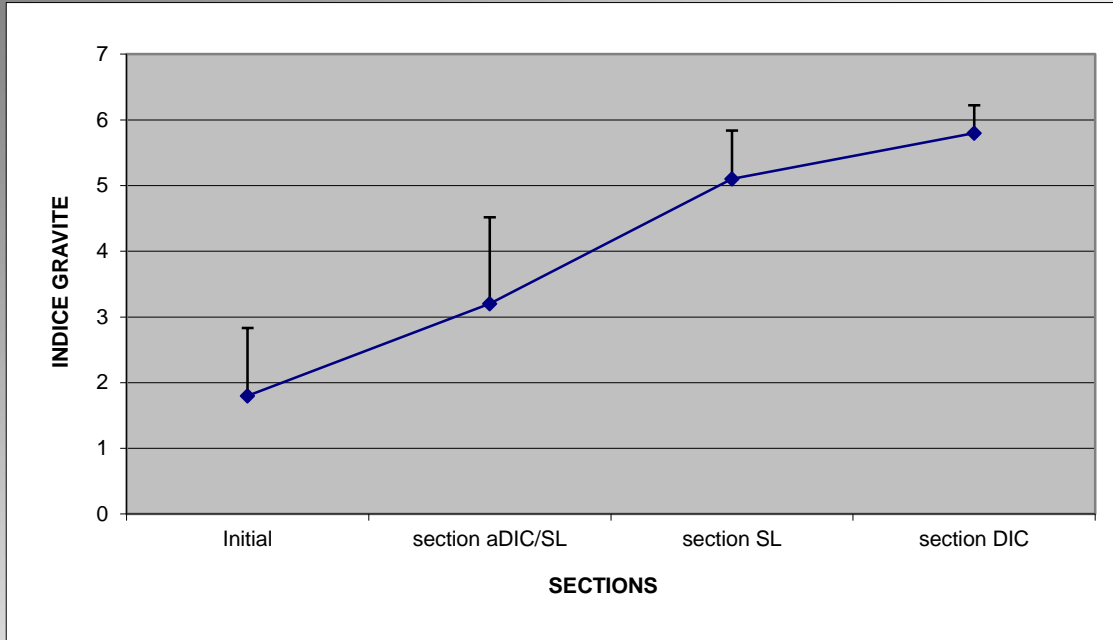
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What is the real place of extrinsic ligaments? SLLComplex?!



ANATOMY



This structure (Dorsal capsuloscapholunate ligament) is a bridge between the DST and the dorsal SL, and seems to be essential to the SL stability, and probably its tears could be considered as a first stage of SL instability...!!!

OUTSTANDING ISSUES

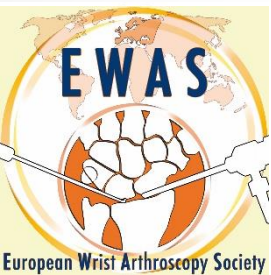
Is the SLIOL really useless ?

What is the real importance of proprioception? Do we act on proprioception with arthroscopic repair?

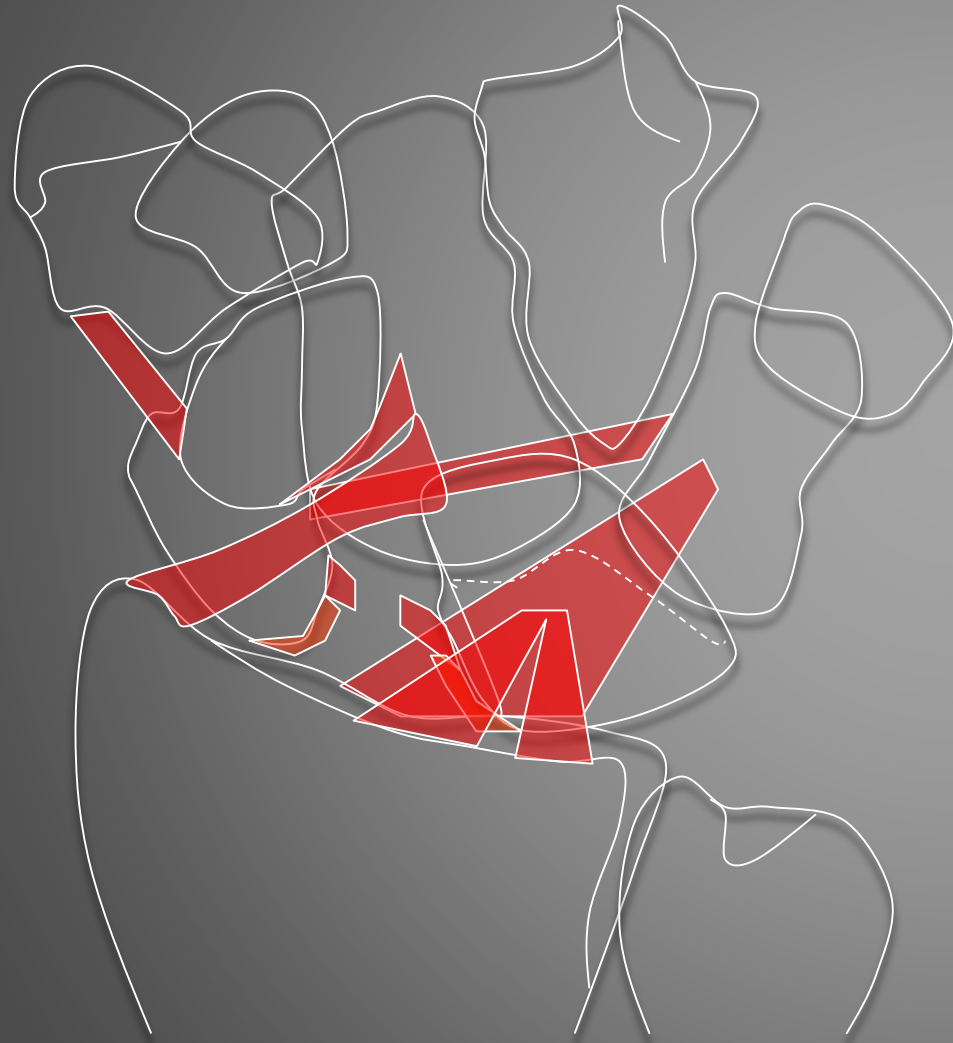
Does the distal volar ligamentous lesions (stt) exist?

Are isolated lesions of the dorsal capsule pre-unstable lesions, or are they another entity?

**What is the real place of extrinsic ligaments?
SLLComplex?!**



Secondary stabilisers (Luc Van Overstraeten, Emmanuel Camus)



- ✓ Dorsal & Palmar **SL** ligs.
- ✓ Proximal SL membrane
- ✓ Palmar **SC** ligament
- ✓ Dorsal **STq** (DIC) ligament
- ✓ Long & short **RL** ligament
- ✓ Dorsolateral **STT** lig.
- ✓ Dorsal **RC** ligament
- ✓ Palmar **RSC** ligament
- ✓ Dorsal **CSSeptum**

OUTSTANDING ISSUES

Is the SLIOL really useless ? YES

What is the real importance of proprioception? Do we act on proprioception with arthroscopic repair? YES

Does the distal volar ligamentous lesions (stt) exist? ??

Are isolated lesions of the DCSS pre-unstable lesions, or are they another entity? YES

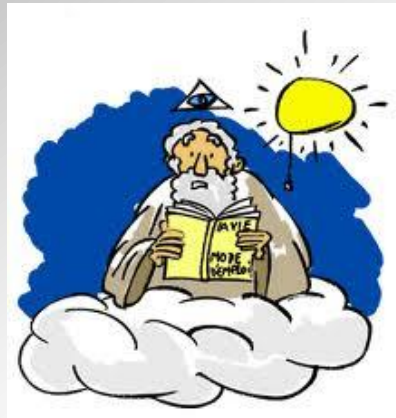
What is the real place of extrinsic ligaments? SLLComplex

Proposed treatment algorithm

STAGE ACUTE/ CHRONIC	Proposed treatment	
I A only	Cast	Predynamic, Dynamic
IIA,B,C A/C Lesion of volar, dorsal or central part	A/ ADCLR, Arthroscopic K-Wire C/ ADCLR (AVCLR if IIA)	Predynamic, Dynamic
IIIA A/C Lesion of anterior part	A/ AVCLR, Arthroscopic K-Wire C/ AVCLR, Volar Capsulodesis	Dynamic
IIIB A/C Lesion of dorsal part	A/ ADCLR C/ ADCLR	Dynamic
IIIC A/C Complete SL lesion + DIC	A/ ADCLR +/- AVCLR C/ ADCLR +/- AVCLR	Dynamic
IV A/C Complete SL + extrinsic ligament lesion	A/ ADCLR + AVCLR C/ ADCLR + AVCLR or Open ligamentoplasty	Dynamic, Static
IV+ C Complete SL + bald scaphoid Reducible	ADCLR 2 + AVCLR or open surgery or ?	Static

Philosophical and metaphysical question

What is the difference between God and a surgeon ...?
God never thought he was a surgeon!!!



Believe in “Nature”, which is, of course, stronger than us, and learn to use it !!!



**When you put a plate on a bone,
which heals the bone ?
the plate or the bone itself?**

Conclusion

DSL, DST, DCSS ligts seem essential in SL stability.

SLLComplex: a new concept!!!!!!

Early diagnosis is requested!!!!!!!

Arthroscopic capsuloligamentous repair, DORSAL +/-
VOLAR, is a simple and reliable procedure
convenient for the patient with chronic scapho-lunate tears.

If bald scaphoid, anchor could be requested.

Place of open ligamentoplasties is reduced