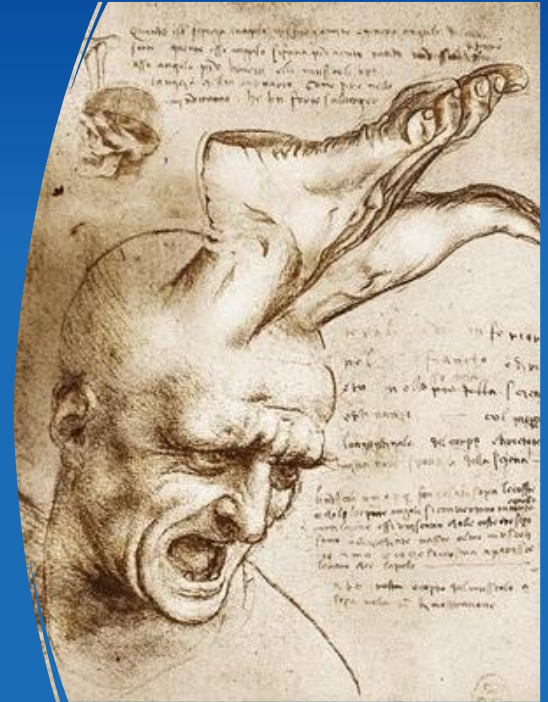


# Ankle Arthritis - Treatment Options

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Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

25.01.2025



# *Australopithecus afarensis* – Lucy

Evidence for a bipedal gait 3-4 million years ago

Fossil footprints - the pattern of weight transfer through the foot/ankle was quite modern.



# Ankle arthritis

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Tibio-talar joint - resilient

Causes :

Single trauma/ fracture

Chronic Instability/malalignment

Infection, Inflammatory,

Haemochromatosis, AVN

Charcot arthropathy



# Ankle arthritis

Pain, stiffness, deformity and swelling, limp  
Second rocker compromise  
Crouching, descending stairs, inclined surfaces  
Ultimately all ambulatory activity

Tx

Activity and lifestyle modification

Ankle braces, strapping, lace-up footwear, rocker designs

NSAIDs

Injections- steroids/viscosupplementation/PrP

Cheilectomy arthroscopic/open – mechanical symptoms



# Ankle arthritis surgeries

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## Surgeries

Osteotomy ?? Knee  
Joint Preserving surgery

Total Ankle Replacement  
Ankle Fusion



# Focal Osteochondral defect: pot-hole

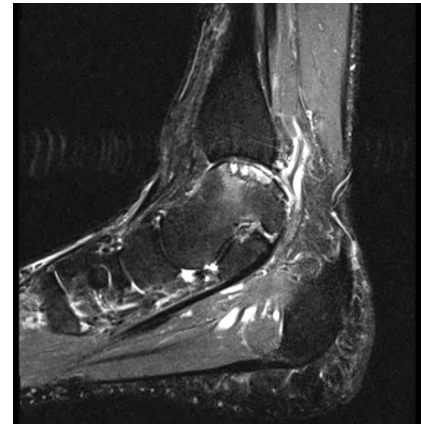
AMIC (autologous matrix induced chondrogenesis 2008)

Debride defect, stimulate the marrow MSC  
Chondro-Gide ; bilayer collagen I and III matrix  
Create a Seal to contain cells

'Fibrocartilage'

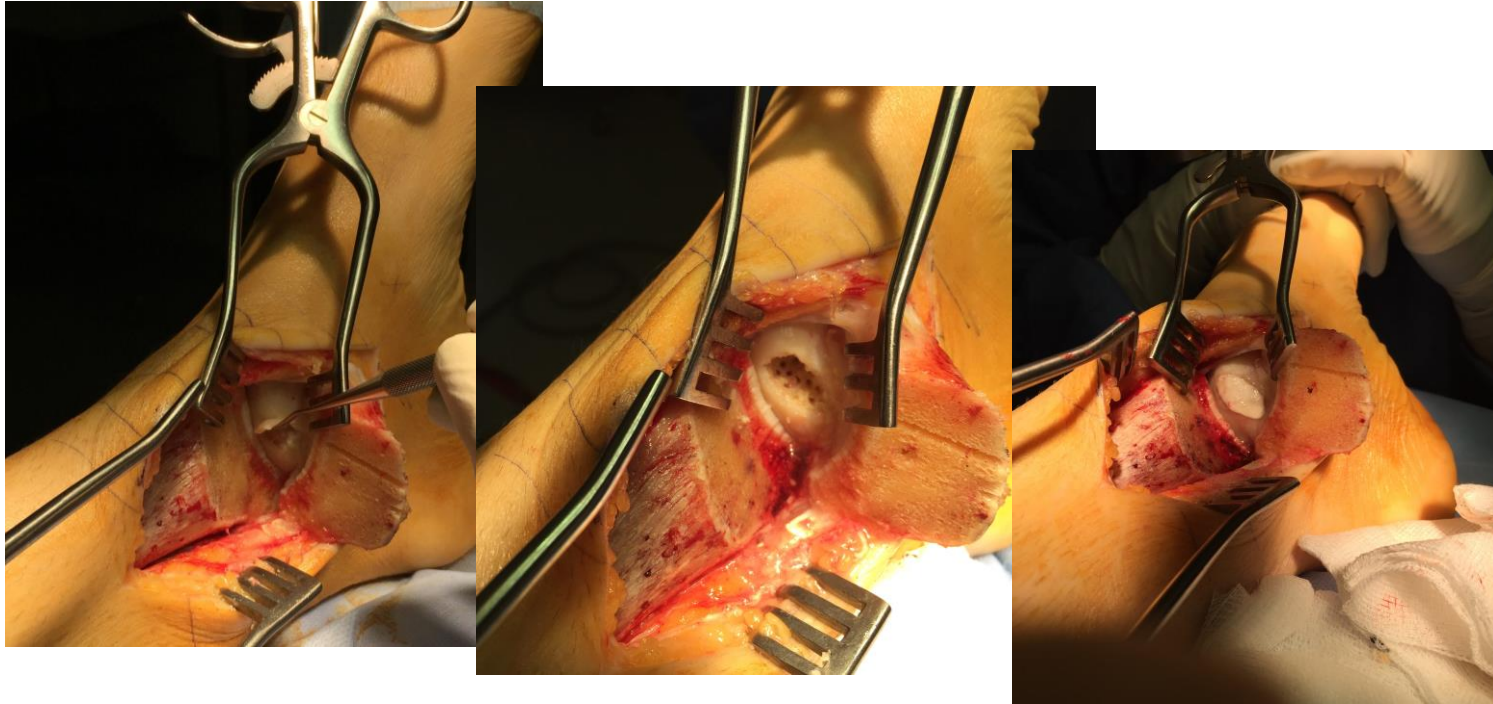


## Local OC damage, 43 yrs





# AMIC





# Access - osteotomy

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# AMIC – results

Lengthy recovery – 6 mths

Promising results

*Review*

## **Autologous Matrix-Induced Chondrogenesis (AMIC) for Osteochondral Defects of the Talus: A Systematic Review**

Filippo Miglioni<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Nicola Maffulli<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Andreas Bell<sup>2</sup>, Frank Hildebrand<sup>1</sup>, Christian David Weber<sup>1</sup> and Philipp Lichte<sup>1</sup>

Data from 778 patients (39% women, 61% men) were collected. The mean length of the follow-up was  $37.4 \pm 16.1$  months. The mean age of the patients was  $36.4 \pm 5.1$  years, and the mean BMI was  $26.1 \pm 1.6$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>. The mean defect size was  $2.1 \pm 1.9$  cm<sup>2</sup>. Following the AMIC technique, patients demonstrated an improved VAS ( $p < 0.001$ ), AOFAS ( $p < 0.001$ ), and FFI ( $p = 0.02$ ) score. The MOCART score also improved from the baseline ( $p = 0.03$ ). No difference was observed in the Tegner score ( $p = 0.08$ ). No graft delamination and hypertrophy were reported in 353 patients. 7.8% (44 of 564) of patients required revision surgeries, and 6.2% (32 of 515) of patients were considered failures.

N = 30 +

# End stage disease

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# Ankle fusion 1930s

Tibiotalar



Stiffness

+

Tibio-talo-calcaneal



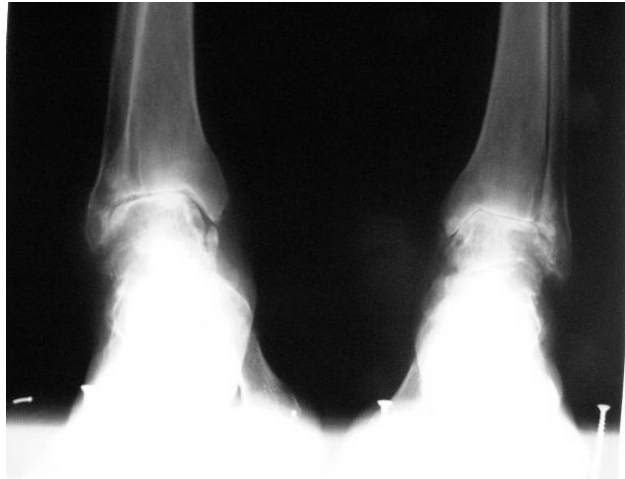
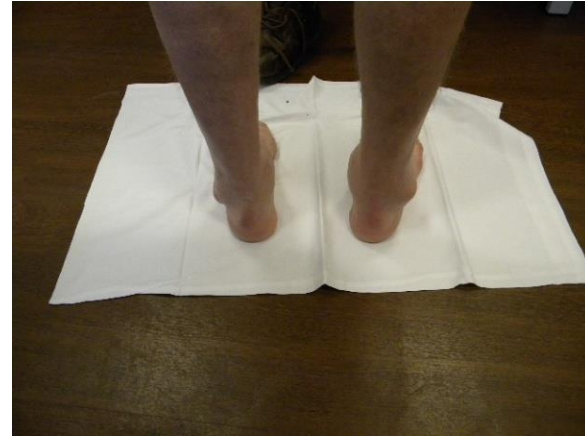
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Pantalar



+++

62 yrs farmer



# Ankle fusion

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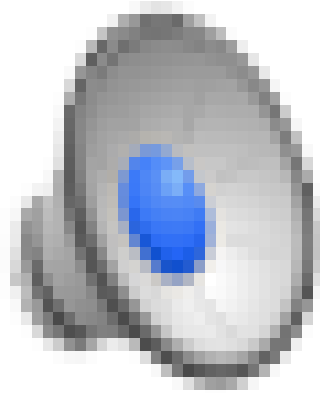
# Fusion

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# Fusion – if no pain...

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# Results

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Pain relief – Excellent, if isolated ankle pathology

Restricts sagittal motion - reduces stride length and cadence

At average 20 years post Fusion, 67% patients 'happy with their result' and 92% would recommend it to someone else

20 year follow-up : radiographic distal articular disease in 100%

Coester et al 2001

# Total ankle replacement 1970s



3<sup>rd</sup> Generation



# 63 year old female 2014

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'Wanted an Ankle Replacement'

# TAR year 1

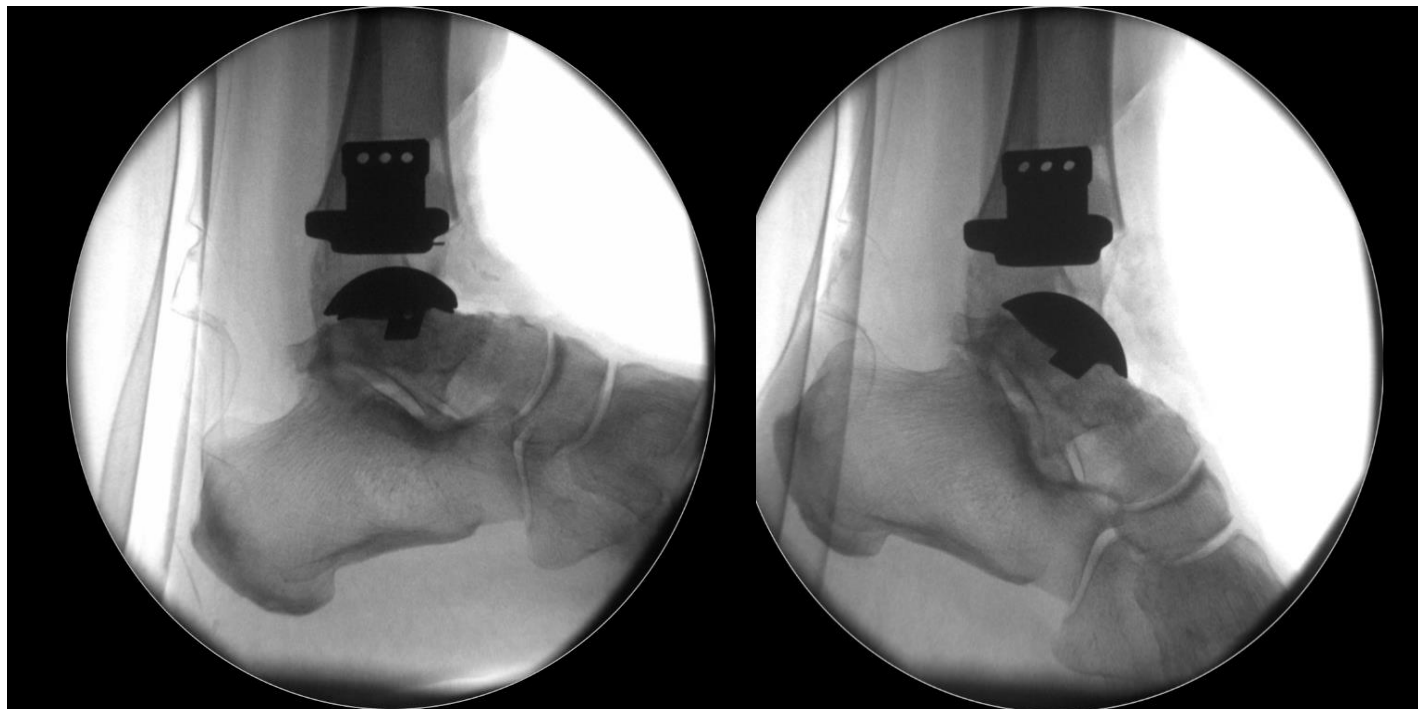


Salto Tolaris



2014





# TAR year 10



Ideal patient : Lightweight, low demand, no hindfoot deformity 2024

# Fusion or Replacement?

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Decision can be difficult

Overall, early and intermediate term outcomes after FUSION and TAR are comparable

TAR attempts to maintain normal biomechanics

3<sup>rd</sup> generation TARs are doing well

Every patient is different

Important to discuss individual expectations for : pain relief, postoperative function, return to activities and sport

# Thank you

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