



Fractures of the Tibial Plafond:

Which can be treated early?

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NONE



Thank you

**I have no financial disclosures or conflicts of interest
pertaining to the content of this presentation.**

Learning Objectives

Evolution of staged treatment

What is safe to do acutely

Rational sequence of staged treatment

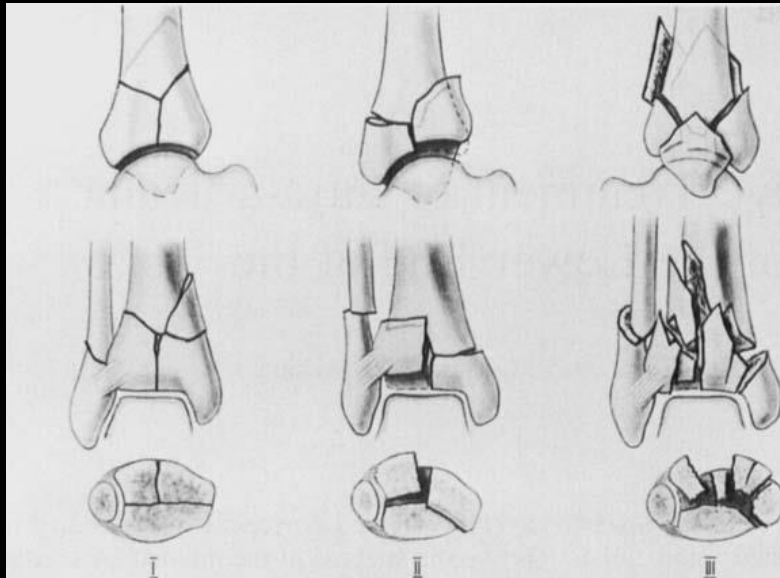
ORIF Good

Ruedi and Allgower Injury
1969,1973

84 Pilon

74% good to excellent function

<5% Deep infection

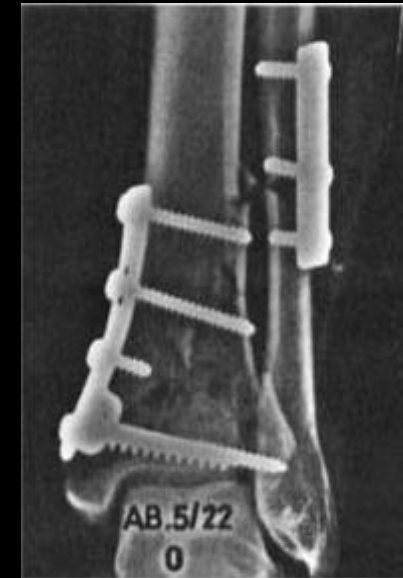


Heim and Naser Arch Orthop
Unfall-Chir 1976

128 Pilon

90% good results

<5% Deep Infecton



>75% skiers with average age of 37 years

ORIF Bad

Teeny and Wiss *CORR* 1993

60 Pilon (30 Ruedi III)

50 % Poor results

**Single stage surgery average 5
days post injury**

TABLE 6. Complications		
	<i>Ruedi I and II (%)</i>	<i>Ruedi III (%)</i>
Skin slough	17	37
Infection	0	37
Malunion	3	23
Nonunion	7	27
Reoperation	30	60
Fusion	10	26

Kellam and Waddell *JTrauma* 1979

Ovadia and Beals *JBJSAm* 1986

>75% high energy mechanisms

ORIF Bad

Teeny and Wiss *CORR* 1993

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50 % Poor results

Single stage surgery average 5 days post injury

Wyrsch *JBJS* 1996

RCT of ORIF vs CR +/- LIF 39 patients

Single stage surgery average 5 days post injury

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>75% high energy mechanisms

2-fold higher rate of deep wound dehiscence and infection
7 wound not closed primarily

→ 6 free flaps and 3 amputations



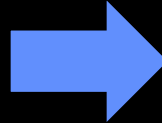
Staged Protocol for ORIF

Patterson & Cole, JOT, 1999

22 C3 Pilon

Average 24 days to ORIF

No Infections



Sirkin et al, JOT, 1999

56 Pilon

Average 14 days to ORIF

5.3% deep infections



The Downside[s]

Premature Surgery



Limb Salvage

Delayed Surgery



Time and Expense

Staged Treatment Principles

Stage 1 – Indirect reduction and soft tissue stabilization

Restoration of skeletal length and alignment

Distraction across ankle joint

Align talus beneath tibia





**It is perfectly acceptable, and perhaps
preferable, to stop here and call a friend**

**Open surgery of any kind may result in
malreduction or compromise approaches
required for definitive fixation!**

Stage 1.5 - Fixation Strategy

Rotation of posterolateral fragment

Fix to posterolateral fragment

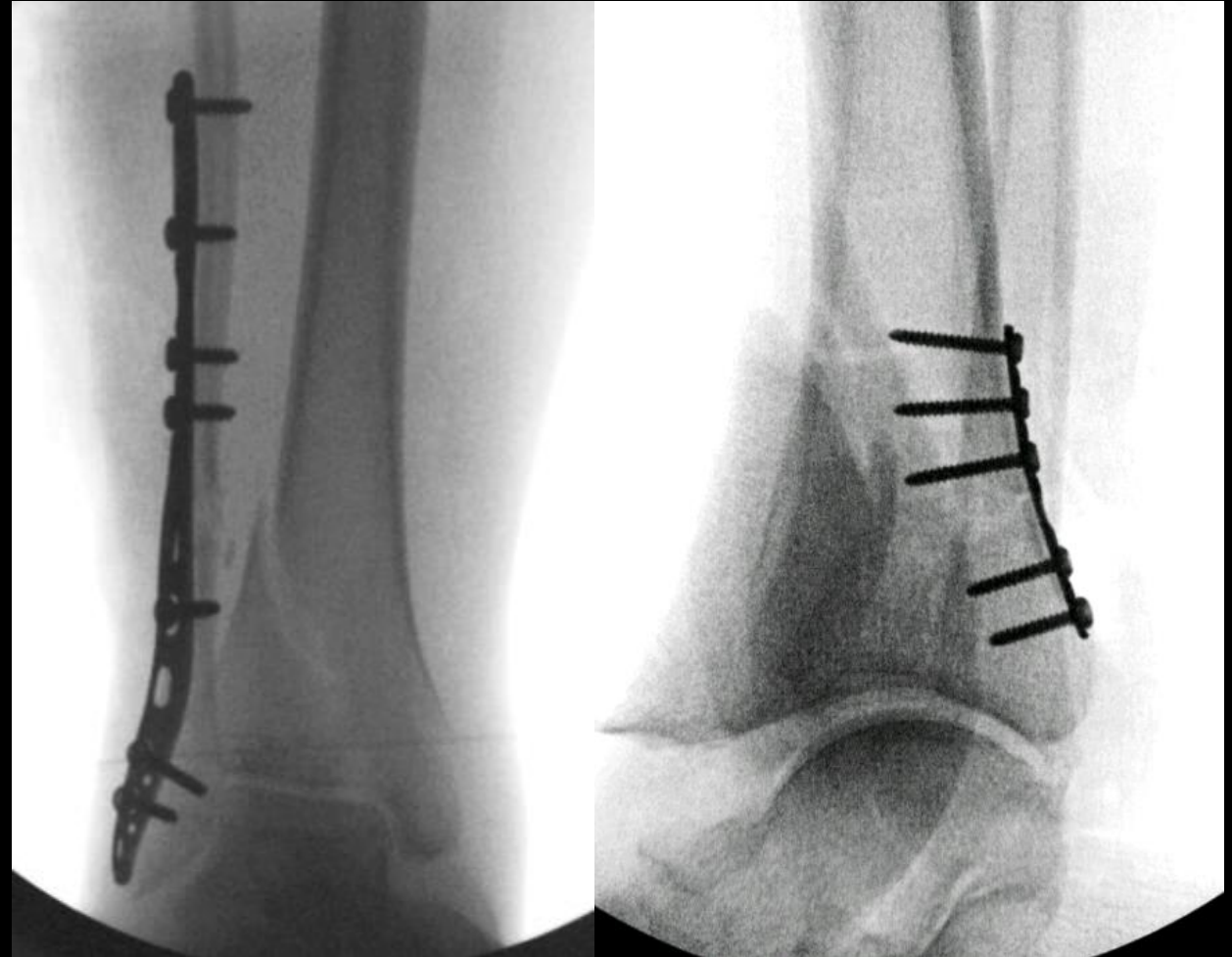
Medial to posterolateral

Central impaction

Anterolateral fragment

Secure articular segment

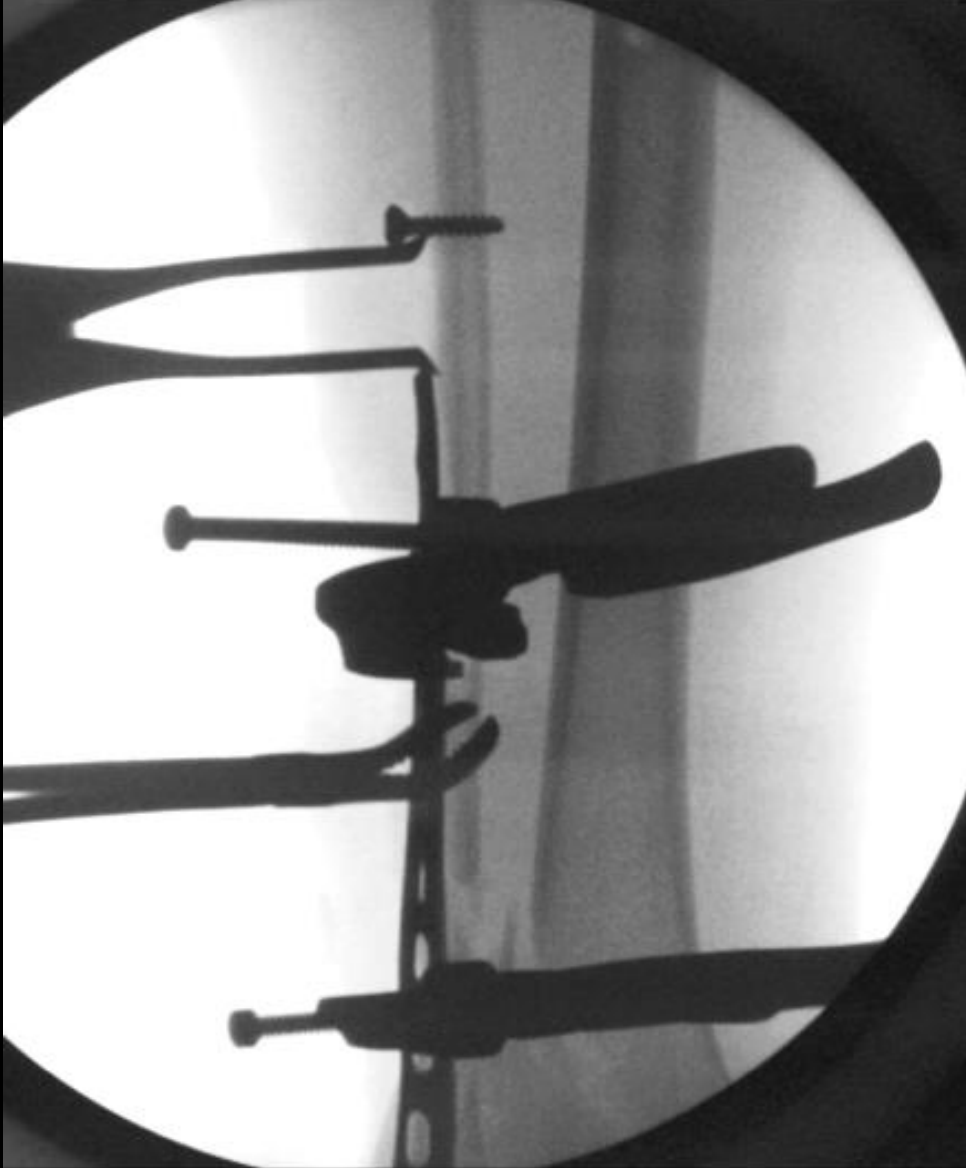
Span joint to diaphysis





Posterolateral
skin typically
less injured and
may allow safe
portal for acute
ORIF

Stage 1.5 – Fix the fibula? *Acutely?*



Consider:

- Who will do definitive ORIF?

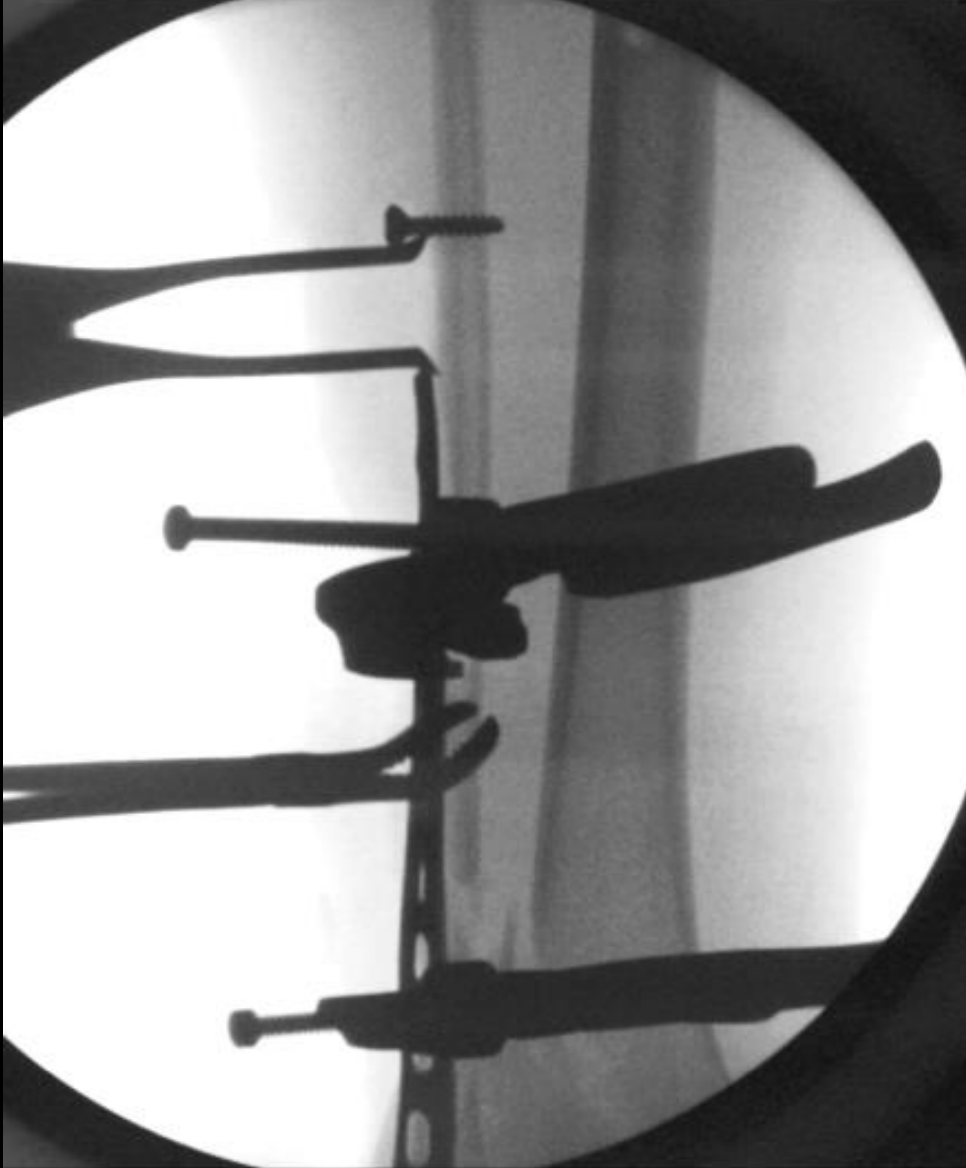
Stage 1.5 – Fix the fibula? *Acutely?*



Consider:

- Who will do definitive ORIF?
- Can I achieve anatomic reduction?

Stage 1.5 – Fix the fibula? *Acutely?*



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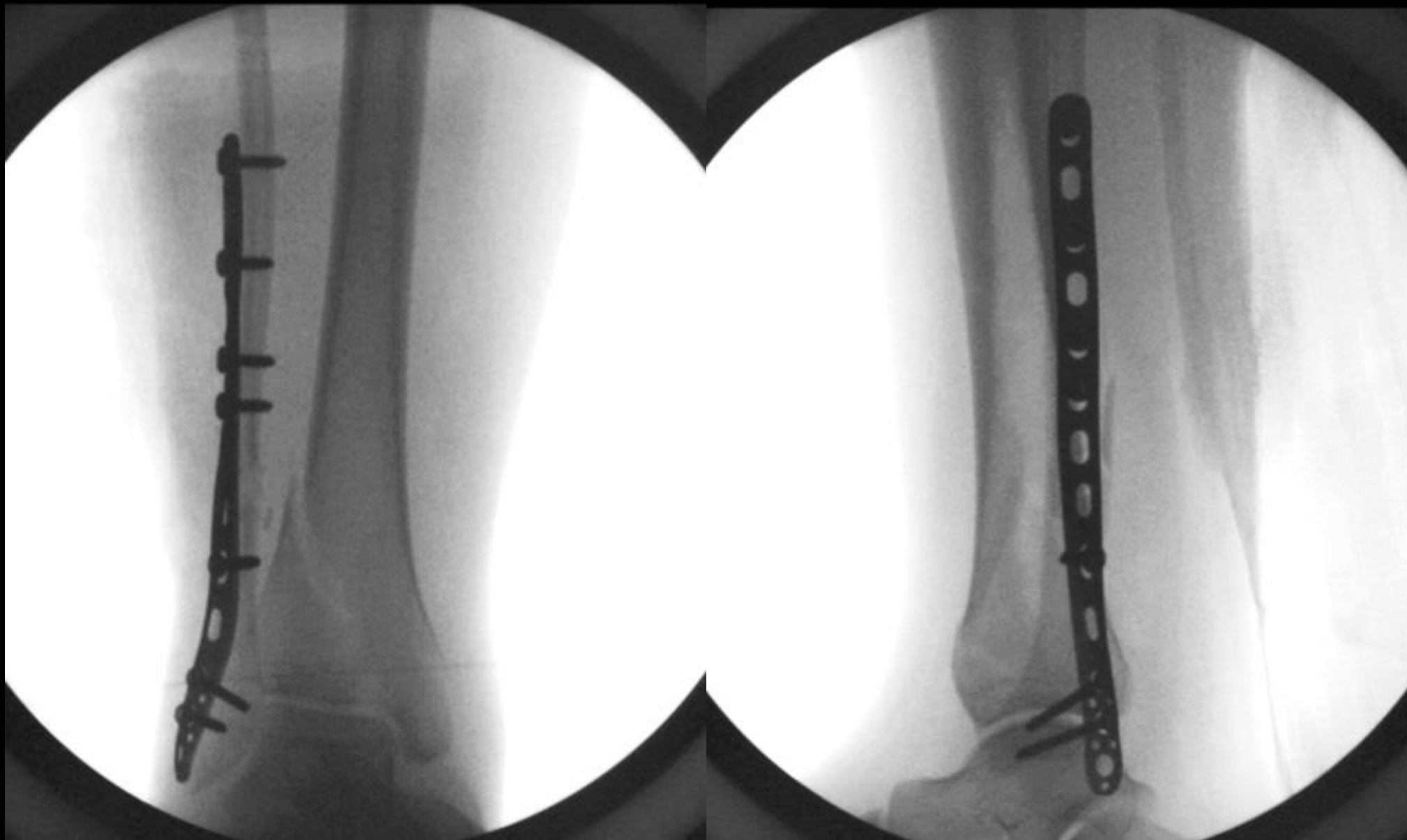
- Who will do definitive ORIF?
- Can I achieve anatomic reduction?
- Will fibular approach affect other required approaches?

Stage 1.5 – Fix the fibula? *Acutely?*



Consider:

- Who will do definitive ORIF?
- Can I achieve anatomic reduction?
- Will fibular approach affect other required approaches?
- How will fixation affect visualization of plafond during definitive ORIF?



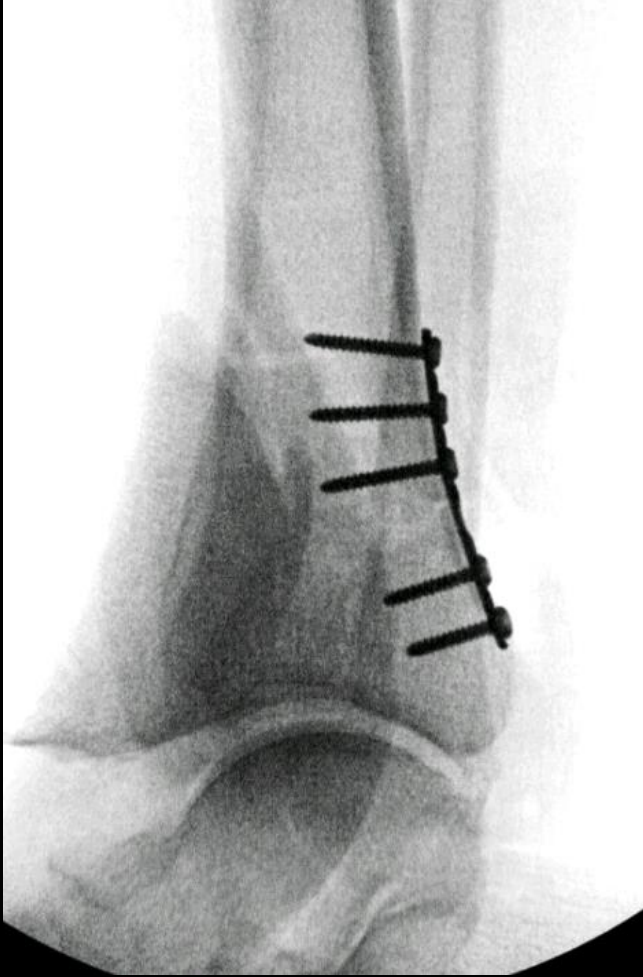
Stage 1.5 - Fix the posterolateral fragment? *Acutely?*



Consider:

- Condition of posterolateral skin?

Stage 1.5 - Fix the posterolateral fragment? *Acutely?*

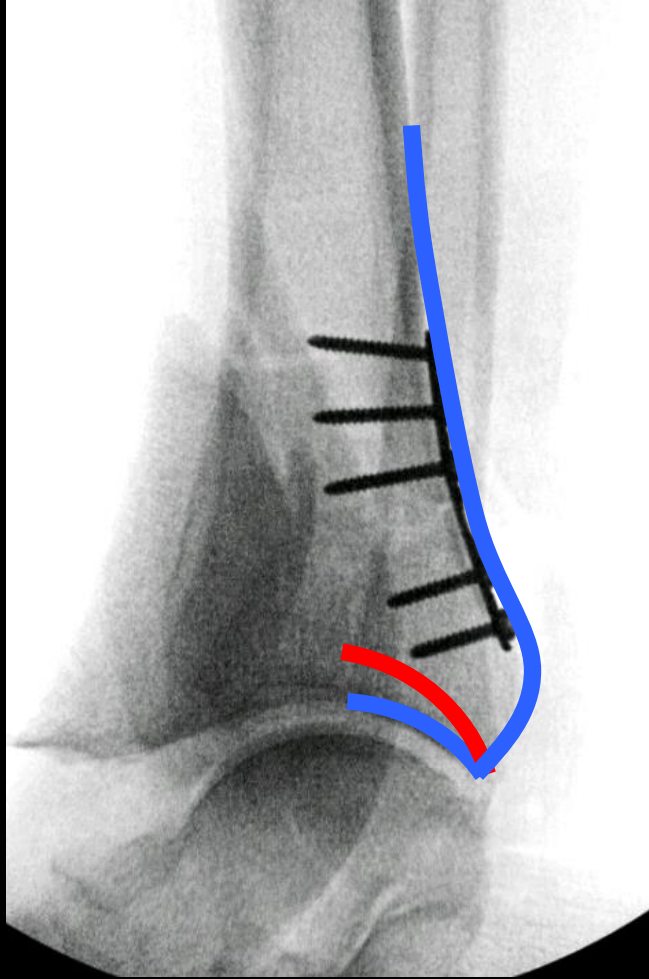


Consider:

- Condition of posterolateral skin?
- You cannot see the joint!



Stage 1.5 - Fix the posterolateral fragment? *Acutely?*



Consider:

- Condition of posterolateral skin?
- You cannot see the joint!
- Is fixation flexible enough to allow subtle sagittal plane corrections when joint is seen directly?



Acute “C to B” Conversions



Consider:

- **Why now?**
 - Difficult indirect reduction
 - Open wound
- **What is the condition of soft tissues?**
- **Can I achieve an anatomic reduction?**
- **Will other required approaches be affected?**

What do I do with fracture blisters?



Treat them!

- Lance with scalpel at dependent corner and allow blistered skin to become natural dressing
- Application of silver sulfadiazine (SS) ointment
- Daily gauze dressing changes with reapplication of SS until dry
- Expect re-epithelialization in 1-2 weeks

Stage 2 - Fixation Strategy

Rotation of posterolateral fragment

Fix to posterolateral fragment

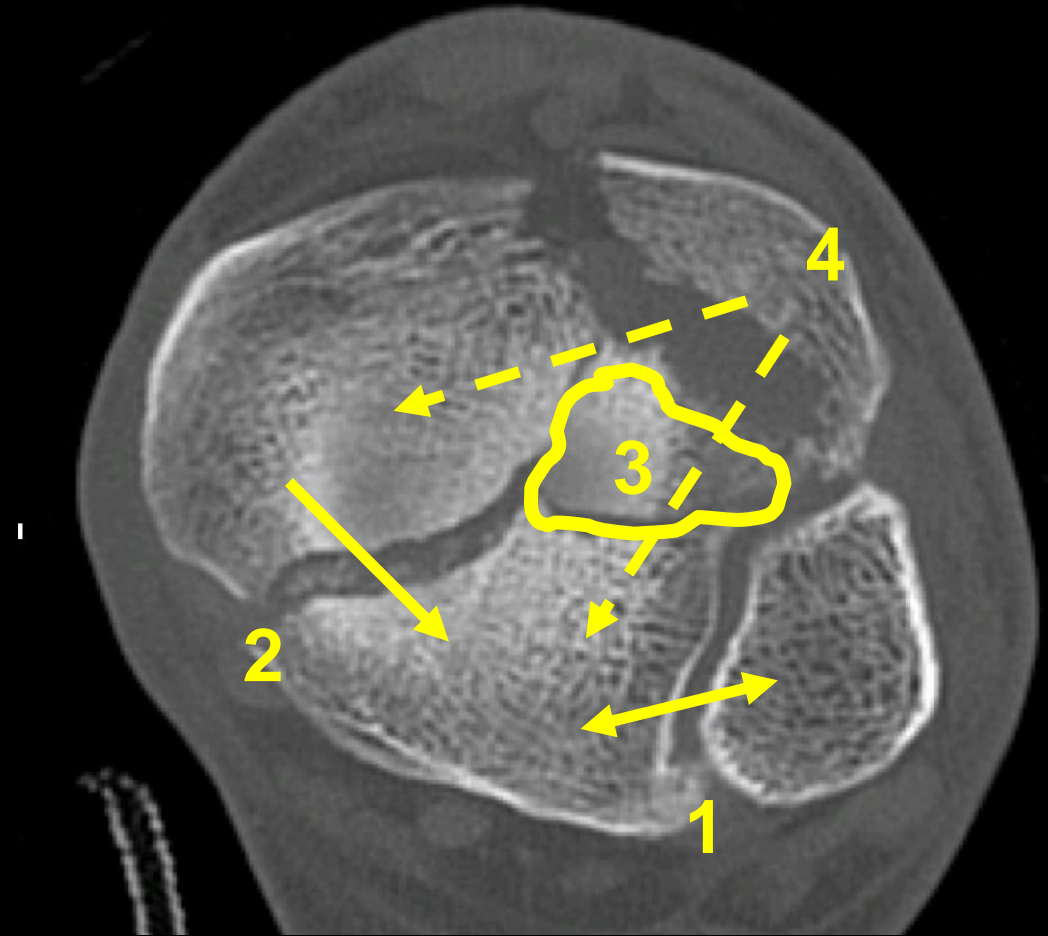
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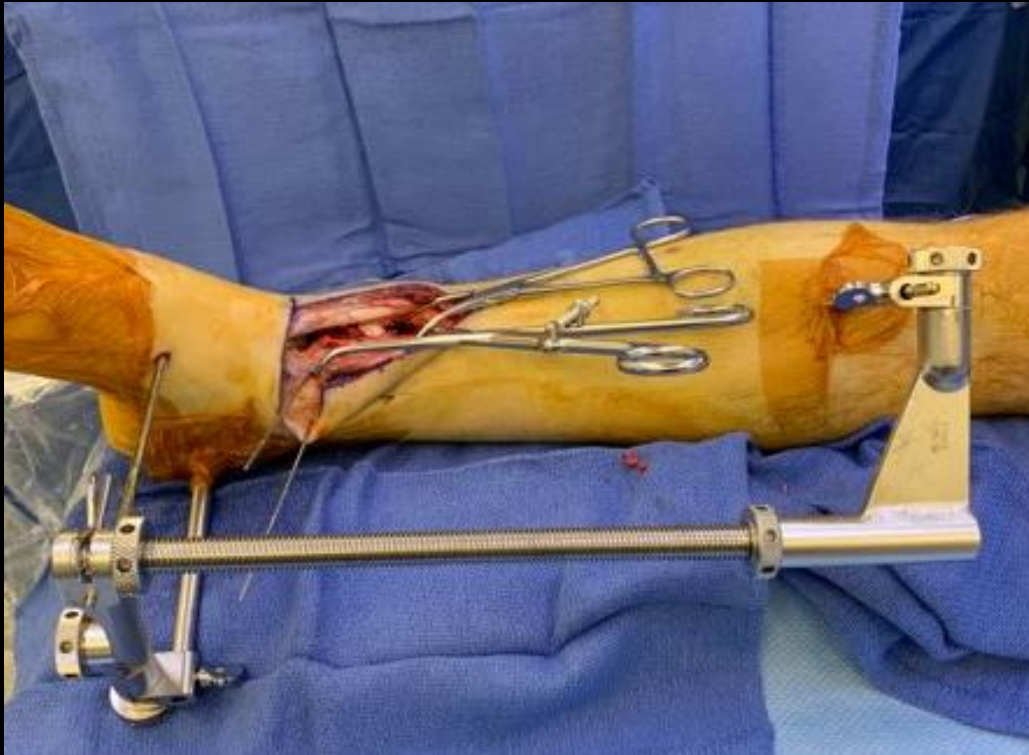
Secure articular segment

Span joint to diaphysis



Articular Reduction

NB: Indirect aids are *vital* !!!



**After setting the PL fragment,
build to it!**



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Fix to posterolateral fragment

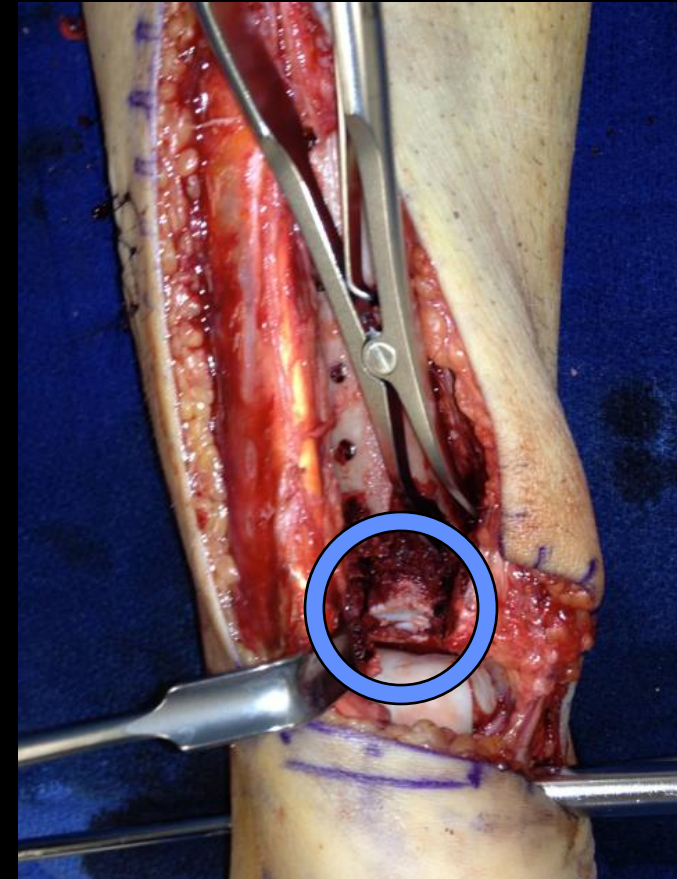
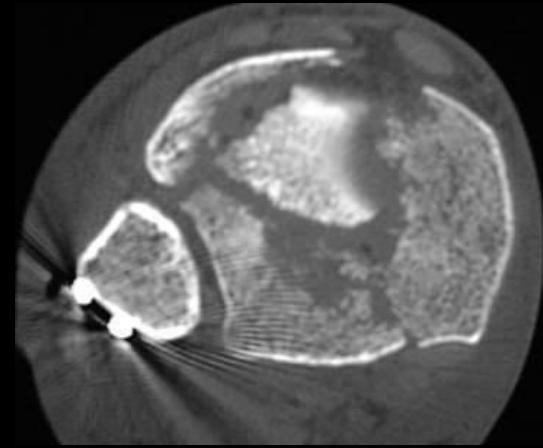
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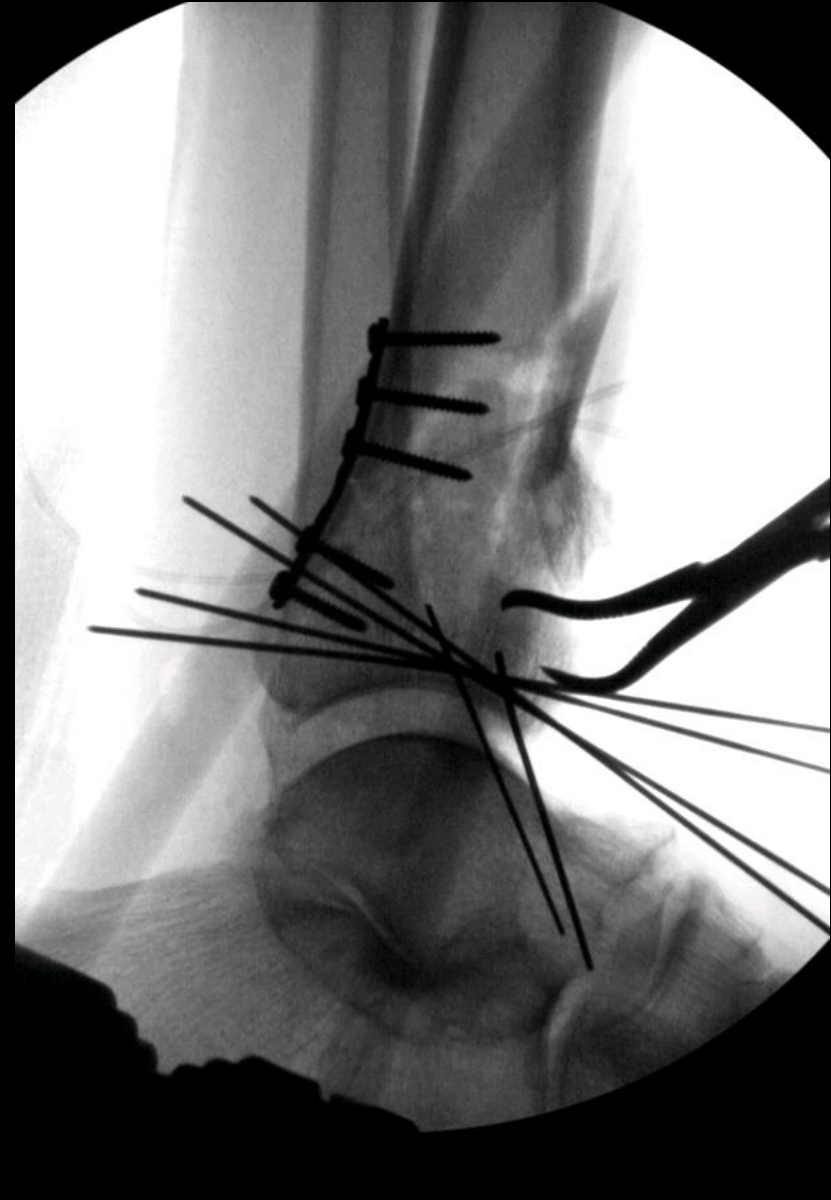
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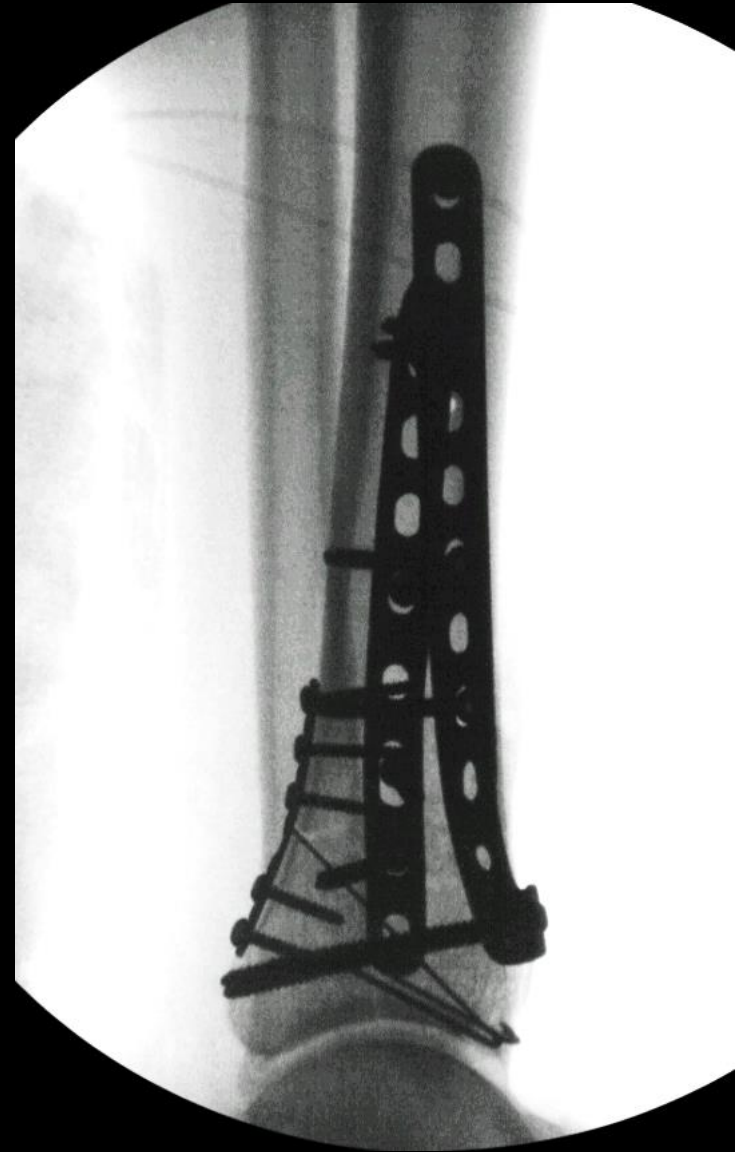
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Staged ORIF should be your default tactic



Is acute ORIF ever indicated?



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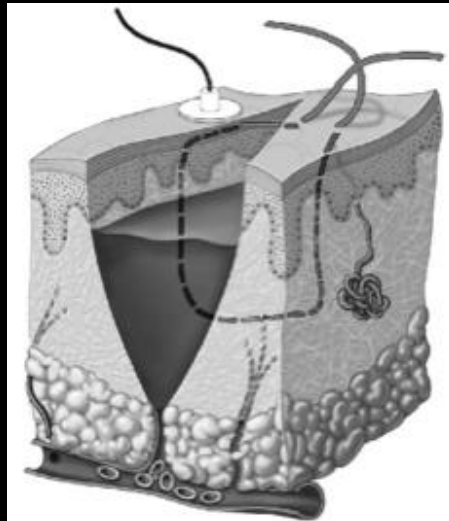
White *JOT* 2010
-95 43C pilons
-88% <48 hours
-7% deep SSI requiring
debridement



Wound Spacing and Closure

- Less than 7cm of separation OK
- Allgower Modification of the Donati Stitch with full length steri-strips

Howard *JOT* 2008
Taylor *Plast Reconstr Surg* 1998
Dietz *World J Surg* 2006
Sagi *JOT* 2008



Remember

**Staged treatment key to safe ORIF
because it respects soft tissues**

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**External fixation, fibular ORIF and C to B
conversion may be safely done acutely**

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because it respects soft tissues**

**External fixation, fibular ORIF and C to B
conversion may be safely done acutely**

**Use rational sequence of indirect and
direct reduction tactics for success**

Good luck!

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