History of ulnar head replacement

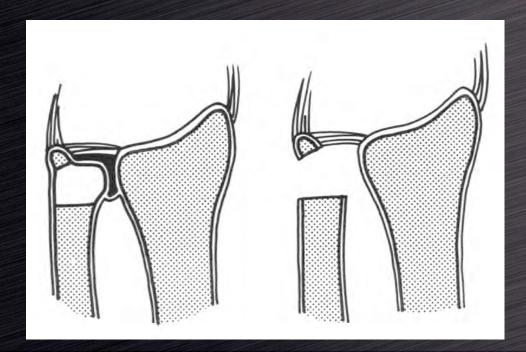


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Ulnar head arthroplasty

 Darrach distal ulna resection (1912) was first described by Moore (1880) for fresh lesions and Lauenstein (1887) for

sequelae

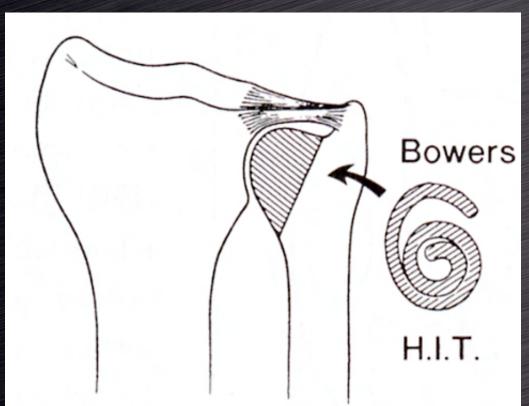




Variations

Bowers (1985) described hemi-resection

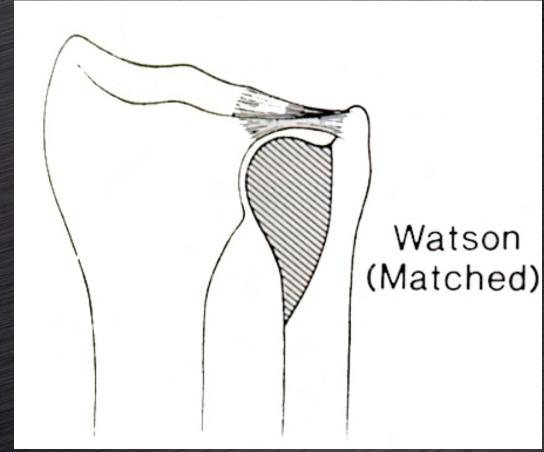
arthroplasty





Variations

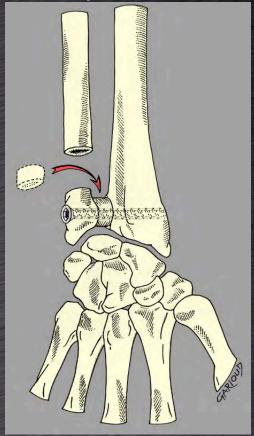
Watson (1986) reported modeling of the ulnar stump



Variations

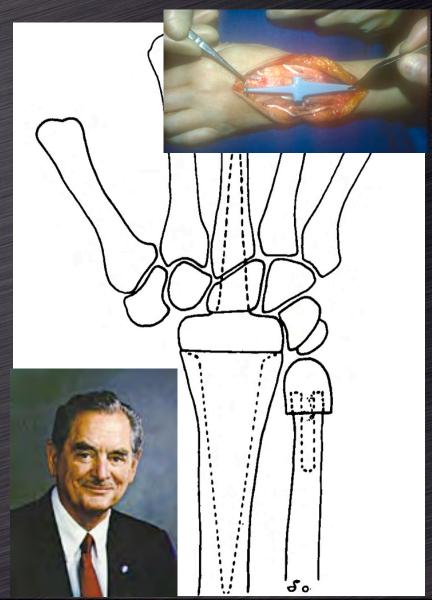
Sauvé & Kapandji (1936) described radioulnar arthrodesis with voluntary ulnar pseudarthrosis





First implant : Swanson

- 1972 (1973 ?) first
 description of silicone
 ulnar head implant
- Goal: to limit the amount of ulnar resection needed when using a Swanson wrist implant and protect the wrist implant from bony spurs of the distal ulna



First publications → first deceptions

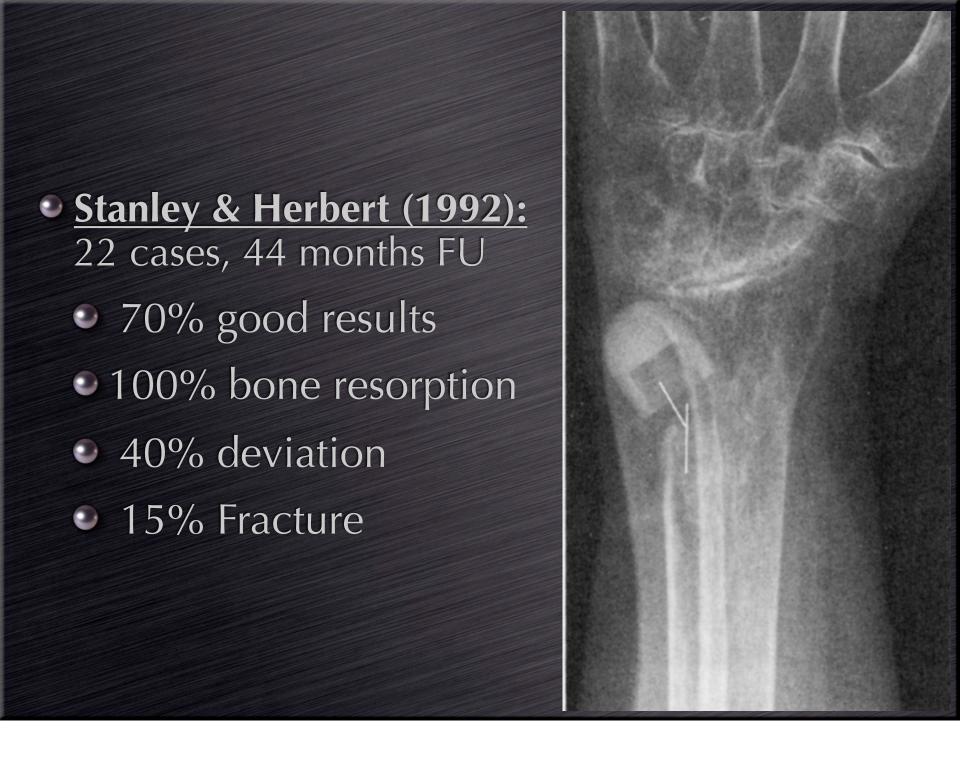
- Fatti (1986): 7 cases, 5 had to be withdrawn (4 fractures). One left in place is broken
- White (1986): 18 cases of distal ulna resection with (7) or without (11) ulnar head implant: found no difference



Abandoned in the 90's

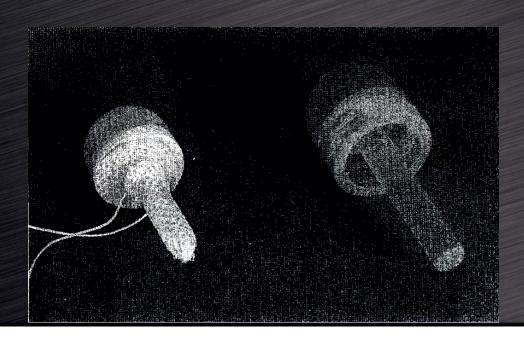
- Mc Murtry (1990): 40 cases, 2 yrs FU
 - 78% good results
 - Bone resorption: 4,4 mm on average
 - 10% re-opération





Swanson modified (dacron coated)

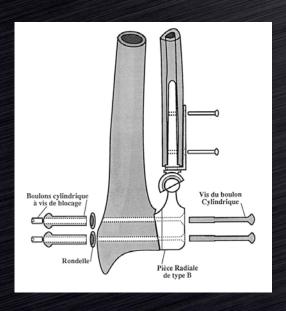
- Sagerman (1992), 45 cases, 91 months FU
- 63% have migrated or were broken

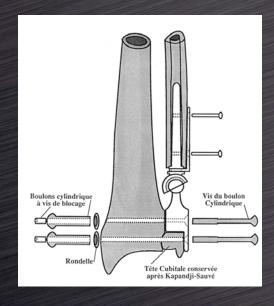


Ulnar head prosthesis

Kapandji (1992) first to reported the use of a prosthesis of the ulnar head

2 models (with or without previous Sauvé-Kapandji)

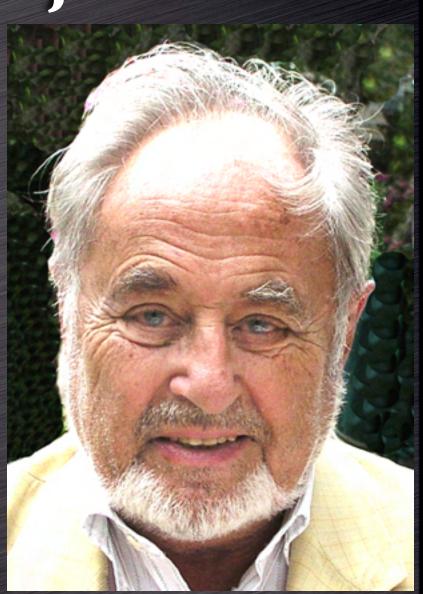






Kapandji

- 2 cases, 10 months FU,1 patient had to be re-operated
- No other publication, the prosthesis has been withdrawned



Herbert (1998)

Von Schoonhoven & Herbert report the use of a modular ulnar head prosthesis with a titanium stem and a ceramic head they started to use in 1995

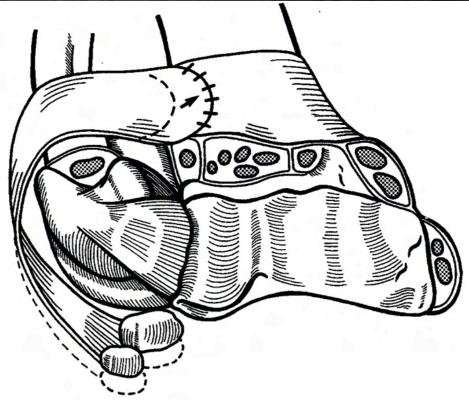


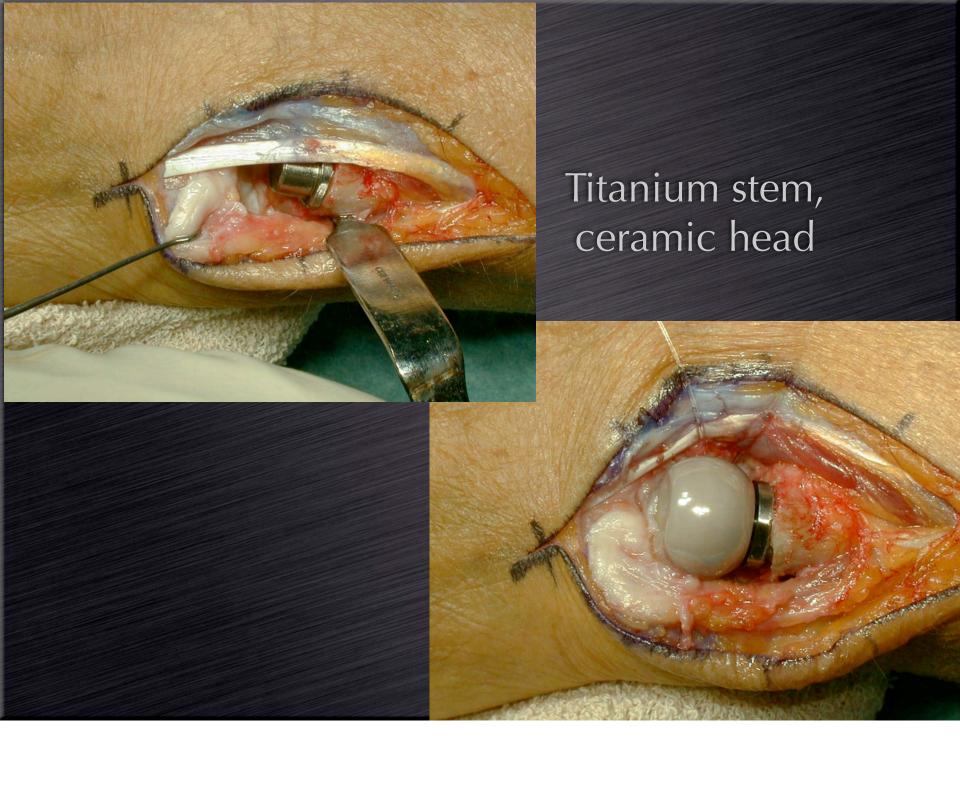
Herbert (1998)

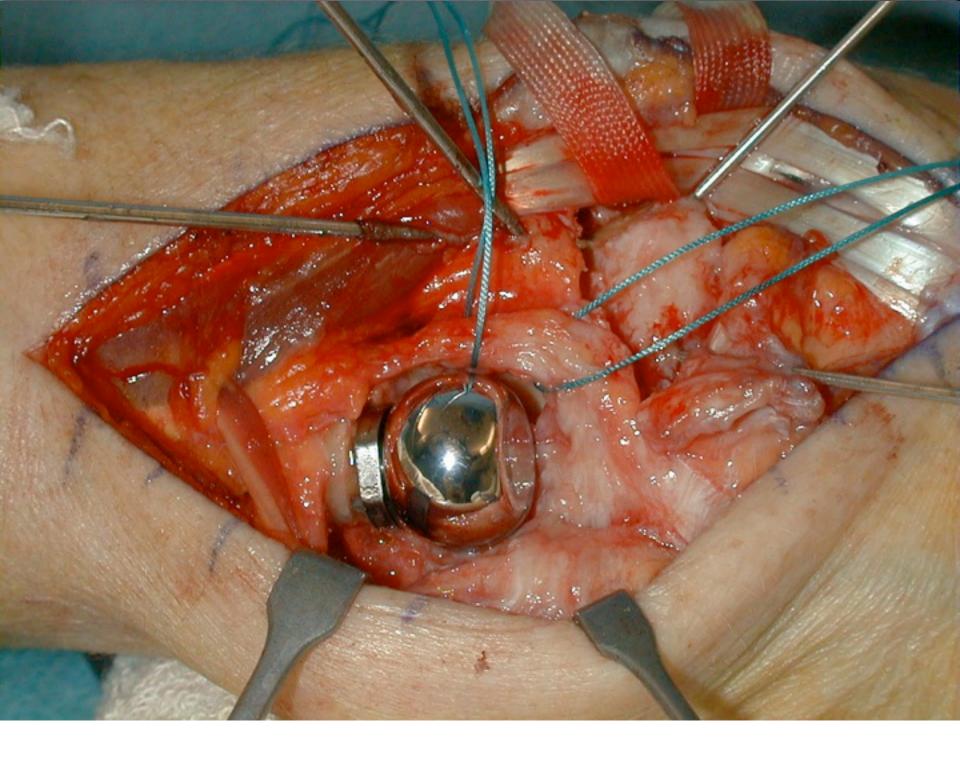
 They also use a capsulo-retinacular flap they described in 1992 to stabilize the











Herbert's prosthesis

- Von Schoonhoven (2000): 23 cases
 - 1 removal due to infection, 1 loosening
 - Bone resorption around the collar in all cases, 1-2 mm
 - Good results
 - Pain: 3,8 × 1,9
 - Arc of rotation: 118 158°
 - Grip strength: 42 68%

Herbert's prosthesis

 Van Schoonhoven (2003): 57 cases (35 DRUJ instability, 22 OA), 38 m FU

Pronation: 63 ₹ 78°

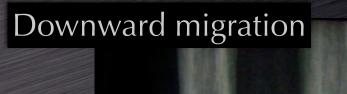
Supination: 43 ₹ 76°

• Grasp: 51 **▼** 77%

• Pain: 3,6/4 > 1,7/4

All stable but 3



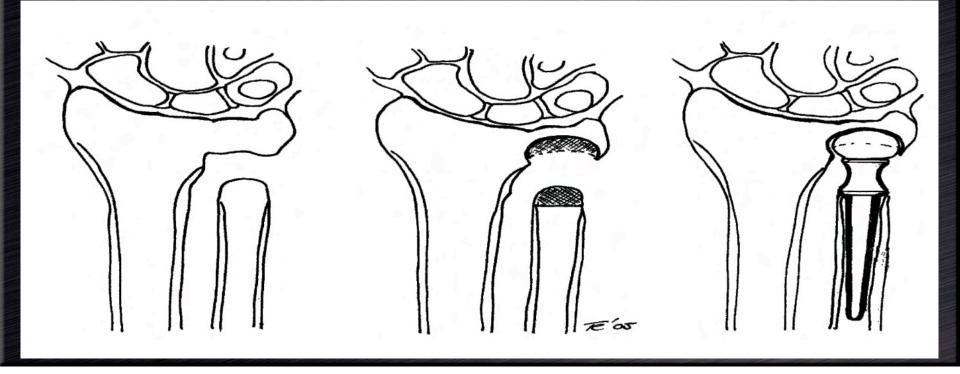


Two personal complications with this prosthesis

Other series with Herbert's prosthesis

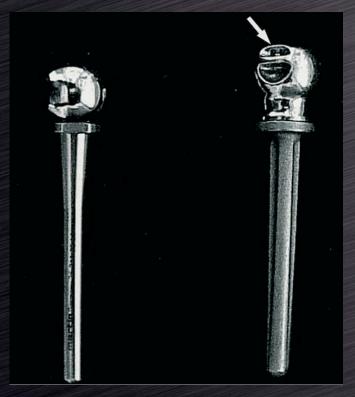
- **Grechenig** (2001):
 - 1 case for ulnar head fracture, 10 m FU
- De Smet (2003):
 - 3 cases for failure of Sauvé-Kapandji,
 7-22 m FU,
 - 1 fracture of the prosthesis after a fall

- Fernandez (2006): 10 cases for failure of Sauvé-Kapandji, 2,6 yrs FU
 - Head placed in the bony block (2 fractures)
 - Strength: 27% 55%
 - Mobility: increase 7, worse 2, unchanged 1
 - 1 peri-prothetic ossification



The « Rival»

 In 2002, Berger reports of his model which is very similar to Herbert's prosthesis (Avanta, SBi)



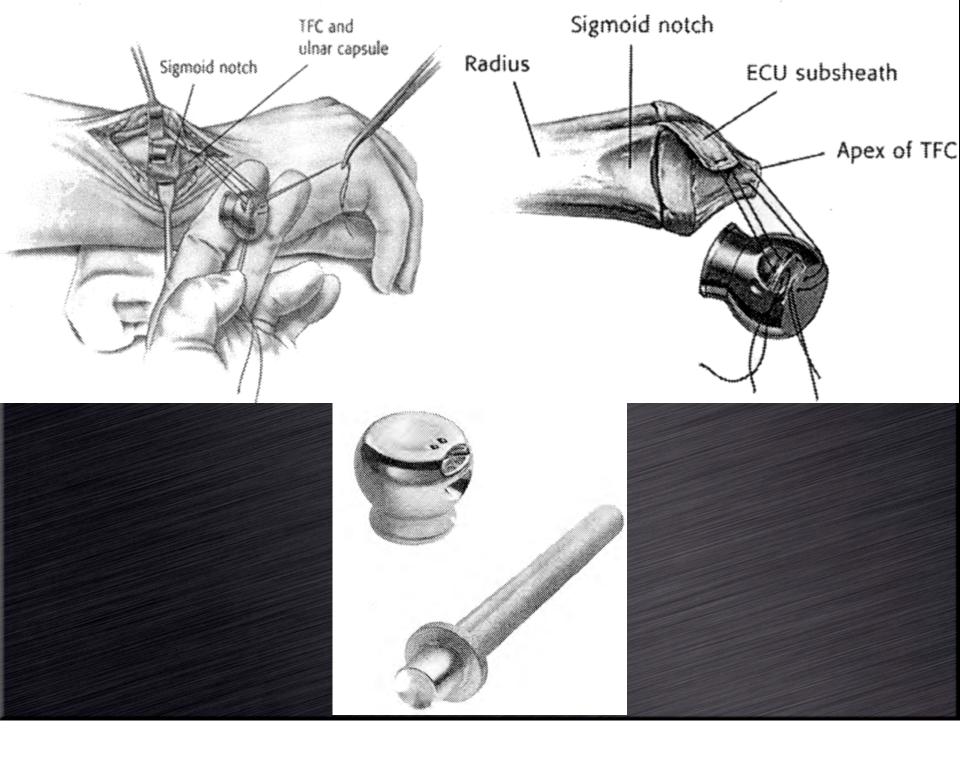




The « Rival»

- Modular (9 stem sizes, 3 head)
- A gutter for the ECU
- Holes for attachment of softtissues (TFCC)





Mayo's prosthesis

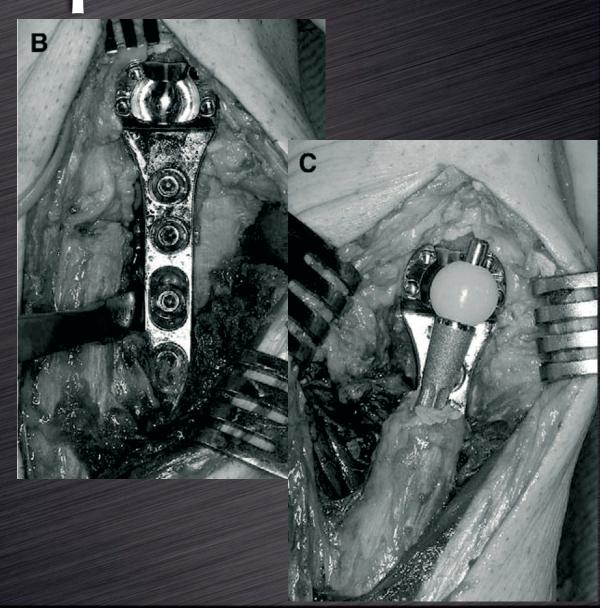
- 19 cases (22 cases ?), 2 yrsFU
- Bony resorption of 3 mm between 6 & 12 months without further evolution
- 18 good results
- 2 loosening, 2 reoperations for instability



Other prosthesis

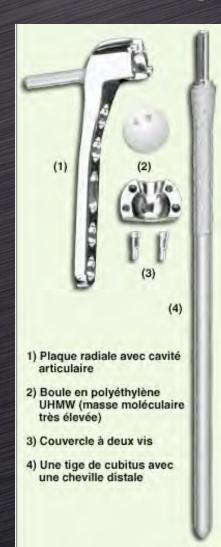


Scheker (2001)
 reported 23 cases
 of his own design
 (Aptis) which is a
 total Radio-ulnar
 prosthesis



To limit the constraints, the ulnar stem slides into the head during rotation







E-centrix (Wright)

 K. Gordon has designed with G. King a new ulnar head prosthesis with excentricity







1st choice DRUJ (Ascension)

 Two models: A partial resurfacing DRUJ and a modular head





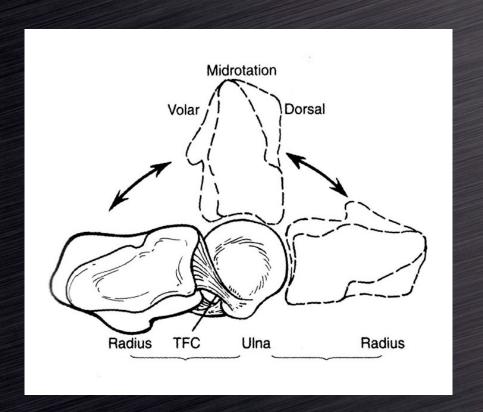


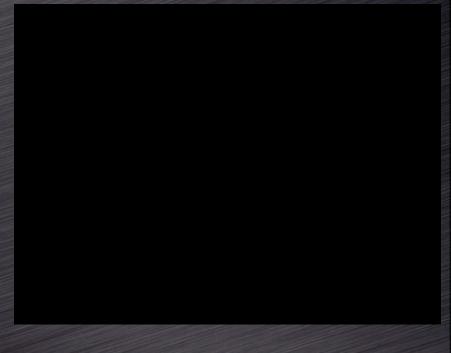
74 yrs old lady, painful forearm rotation 20 years after wrist fusion

2 questions?

Rationale for ulnar head replacement?

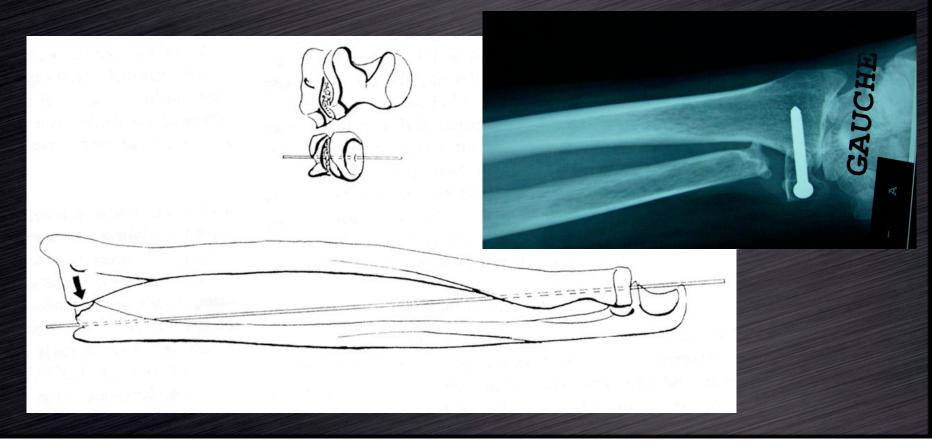
 At the wrist, the ulna does not move (the radius turns around the ulnar head)





Rationale for ulnar head replacement?

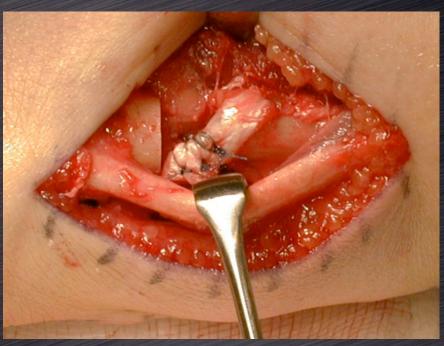
The ulna is the support of the wrist and hand (Hagert)



Rationale for ulnar head replacement

- Instability w/wo Radio-ulnar abutment is frequent after resection,
- When badly tolerated, it is very difficult to treat





Are ulnar head prosthesis adapted to DRUJ biomechanics?

- Anatomical work
 - Af Ekenstam & Hagert (1985)
 - Gordon et al (2002)





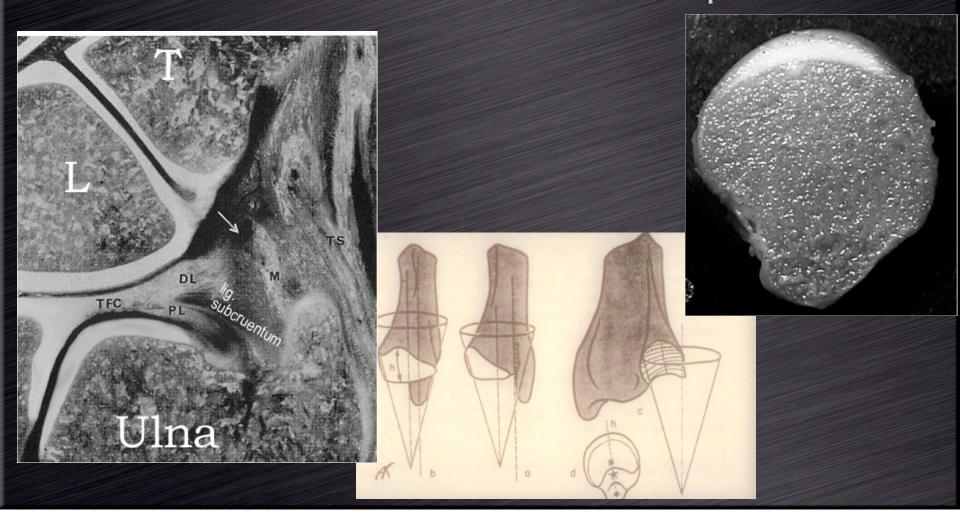
Anatomy of the ulnar head

- Ulnar head Diameter: 16,8 +/- 1,6 mm
- Diaphysal diameter: 8,3 +/- 1,6 mm



Anatomy of the ulnar head

• Arc of ulnar head: 176,9° = sphere



Anatomy of the ulnar head

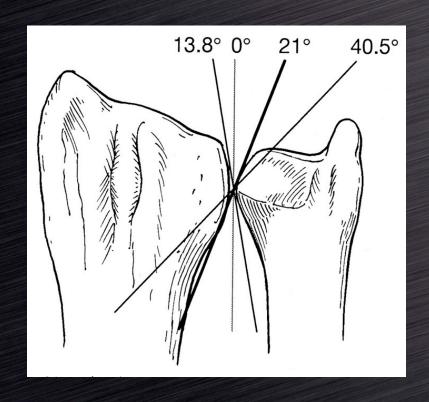
Excentricity:2,5 +/- 1,4 mm

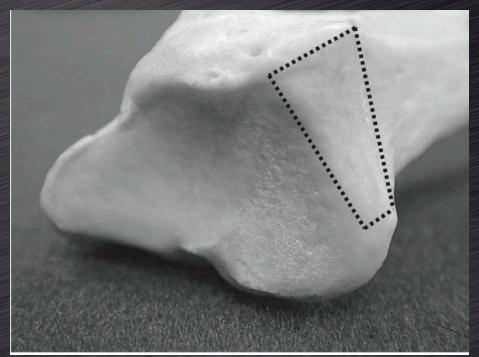




Radio-ulnar relationship?

 The radio-ulnar joint may be conical, cylindrical or elliptical





Are ulnar head prosthesis adapted to biomechanics?

- Masaoka (2002), Sauerbier (2002), Gordon (2003)
- Herbert's and Mayo's implant can restore an almost normal biomechanics
- However:
 - Anteroposterior stability is not fully restored
 - Suturing soft-tissue limits mobility

Conclusion

- Ulnar head replacement seems logical, regarding the importance of the ulnar head in the forearm stability and physiology
- The available designs seem roughly adapted to the demand
- However, there is still a large place for improvements regarding ulnar head excentricity, or radio-ulnar relationship

It's now time for practice under the supervision of an international leader!

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DISTAL RADIOULNAR JOINT SYMP

Distal Radioulnar Joint Replacement

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