

Despite recent advances in ankle arthroplasty, ankle arthrodesis is still considered to be the gold standard treatment for end-stage ankle arthrosis. Recent progress in arthroscopic techniques has led to equivalent fusion rates and patient reported outcome measures when compared to open techniques - traditionally the gold standard. We look to add to a growing body of evidence supporting the use of arthroscopic ankle arthrodesis (AAA) in a large single surgeon cohort.

A retrospective clinical and radiographic assessment was conducted on 47 consecutive patients (48 ankles) undergoing AAA by a single surgeon between 2014 and 2019. The primary outcome was time to union, fusion rate, and re-operation rates. Secondary outcomes were preoperative and postoperative coronal and sagittal plane alignment, antero-posterior talar shift (measured as tibial axis to talus ratio), length of stay, followup visits, operation times, complication rates and relation of body habitus and medical comorbidities to fusion rates.

Our cohort demonstrates union rates of 96% with a low incidence of both early and intermediate term complications. Length of stay, analgesic requirements and soft tissue complications all compared favourably to published outcomes in open ankle fusion. We compared AAA to open ankle fusion techniques. Mean coronal plane alignment of 4.5° (range 71 to 109, S.D 5.2), mean sagittal plane alignment of 7.1° (range 97 to 121 S.D 6.5) and mean T:T ratio correction of 6.1% (range 10-53 S.D 9.7) was achieved.

AAA is a safe and reliable procedure with high union rates and low complication rates with outcomes that are at least equivalent to open ankle fusion techniques. AAA is a safe and reliable procedure with high union rates and low complication rates with outcomes that are at least equivalent to open ankle fusion techniques.

Keywords

Arthroscopic ankle arthrodesis; Ankle arthrodesis; 0-1.2 T (()3 ()3 ()0.5 ()-9 ()-5 (n)0.5 ()-6 ()4 ()0.5 ()8 (o)7 ()0.5 ()5 ()

Operative Technique

Arthroscopic ankle arthrodesis (AAA) is a minimally invasive technique for the treatment of end-stage ankle arthrosis. The procedure involves the use of arthroscopic techniques to perform ankle arthrodesis. The primary outcome was time to union, fusion rate, and re-operation rates. Secondary outcomes were preoperative and postoperative coronal and sagittal plane alignment, antero-posterior talar shift (measured as tibial axis to talus ratio), length of stay, followup visits, operation times, complication rates and relation of body habitus and medical comorbidities to fusion rates. Our cohort demonstrates union rates of 96% with a low incidence of both early and intermediate term complications. Length of stay, analgesic requirements and soft tissue complications all compared favourably to published outcomes in open ankle fusion. We compared AAA to open ankle fusion techniques. Mean coronal plane alignment of 4.5° (range 71 to 109, S.D 5.2), mean sagittal plane alignment of 7.1° (range 97 to 121 S.D 6.5) and mean T:T ratio correction of 6.1% (range 10-53 S.D 9.7) was achieved. AAA is a safe and reliable procedure with high union rates and low complication rates with outcomes that are at least equivalent to open ankle fusion techniques.

n i K- i n n o oxi y45 o i i on
xi .Fo o in i, i i in nifi i n , o i y
7.0 n i nn n -
o y o i o i i o (Fi 1). P n -
ion o join i oi o i in nifi nin n
in o i ini x in ion. Fo o in o n i i ion, o
i o in n o n in , o - n
i i .



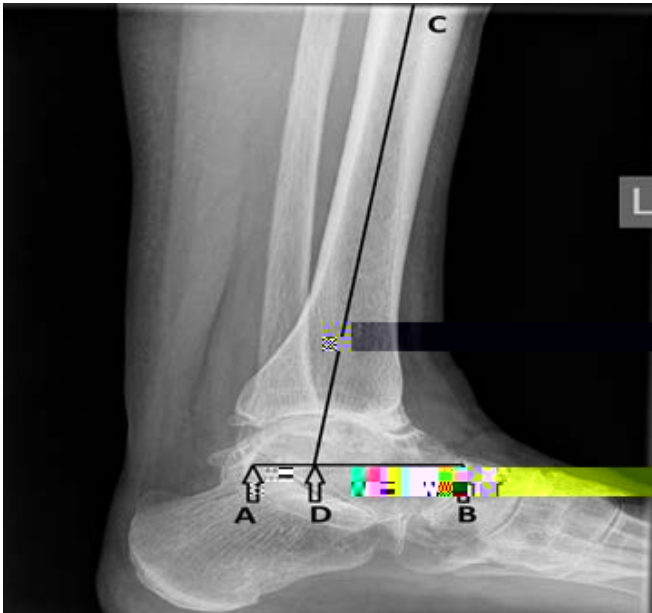
Placement of two medial parallel screws from tibia to talus, in a single plane on the coronal axis, with no extrusion into the subtalar joint. The alignment of the ankle is kept as near to neutral as possible in the lateral and frontal plane.

Postoperative protocol

P i n no yo o ni i n i i n
n o yn in .Fo o in y io y n o ion
i ' n, in o in y i o on y on
o o i y. P i n o i A i in 150 on iy
i o i PPI. P i n in o in i y non i -
in on o i i i o ii ion i (/).
Fo o - i 2 o o n in ion, on o o - n
o o i n X-R y ion. S i non i in i i o

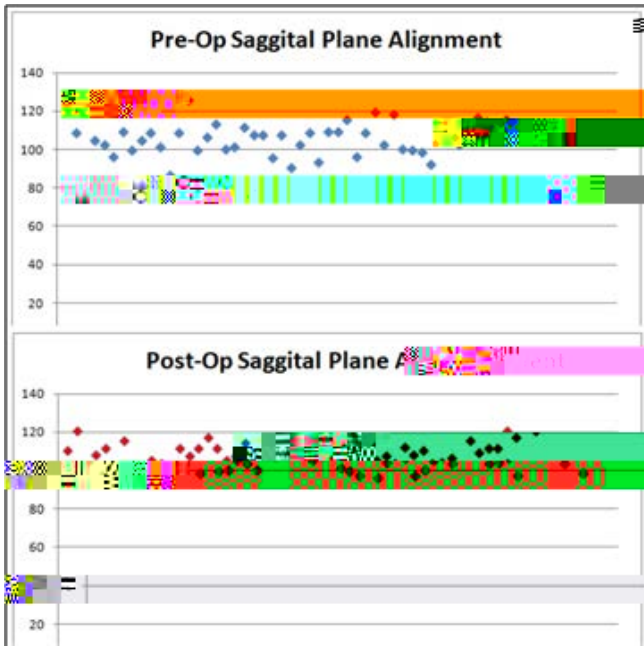


along the tibial anatomic axis (CD), and another drawn from the most inferior aspect of the posterior tubercle of the talus to the most inferior aspect of the neck of talus

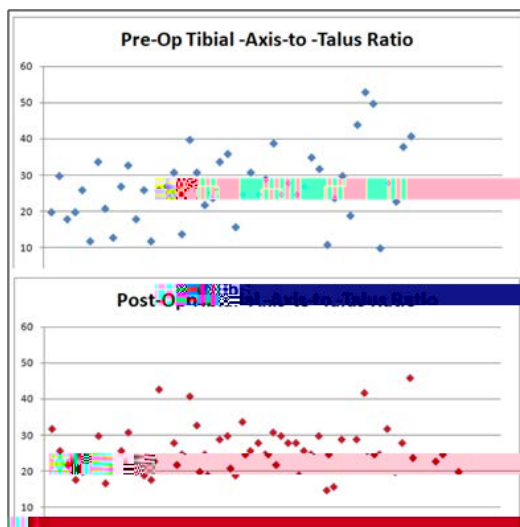


The Tibial Axis-to-talus (T: T) Ratio, the ratio into which the midlongitudinal

o 258.8 y (S.D 81.6). T o o ony nion onfi y
CT nnin n non o fi i in n ion. W o
2 o non- nion in o o , o 4%. On o i n
o i n o i o o in n o - ni i i i
 , i y i i o o o y. i i n o



Pre and Post-Operative Sagittal Plane Alignment (degrees).



Pre and Post-Operative Tibial-Axis-to-Talus Ratio (%).

Mean Pre-Op FAA (degrees)	91.7 (n ,76-116; SD 7.3)
Mean Post-Op FAA (degrees)	89.9 (n , 71-109; SD 5.2)
Mean Coronal Plane Correction (degrees)	4.5 (n , 1-16; SD 3)
Mean Pre-Op SAA (degrees)	106.8 (n , 87-126; SD 8.4)
Mean Post-Op SAA (degrees)	107.6 n , (97-121; SD 6.5)
Mean Sagittal Plane Correction (degrees)	7.12 T [(()-6 ()-3 ()T]109; SD46.5)

L n 101 o G n 111	20	1	NS
Post-Op SAA			
106 +/-5	25	1	NS
L n 101 o n 111	21	1	NS
Pre-Op T: T Ratio (percentage)			
27 o 42	20	1	NS
L n 27 o n 42	26	1	NS
Post-Op T: T Ratio			
27 o 42	21	1	NS
L n 27 o n 42	25	1	NS

Correlation of clinical and radiographic variables with union

Discussion

W o n x n nion in o o o 96% i 85% o - in i in 6 on n 11% o in i in y o o i y. i i in in i y i nion o in i o AAA i nion n in o 97% [3,5,9,10] Hi nion n o i ion o i i AAA i o OAA - o o ini i in i ion o ony on o n o i n o ion i , n o ion o o i i fix ion i [11,12] Non nion i 41% n o i ion o o 50% n o i i OAA o in o x n i in i - ion, o n i i nifi n ony ion n i fix ion - ni [6,13]

fi y i i on i o i on in 2017 n o i o on o i o o y n 5 o i o o i - o o 286 in . i i i i i in i i o n x in y n o i - o n o i o in 2013. i y i i on AAA o i i i ion , o o ni i , n o n o y n o o o n n ion [14] W i i y o i i n n in i nifi n o o y - i in o on ion o o in o AAA.

D i o y i , ni o o , ni o o o i i o >10 n on i i on in i ion o AAA; o , ni AAA n o o o on n o i i , i o ion o on n o i i o o 36 i in on y [15-18] To n n o o n o o i i o n i o i in o i o o o o i y n in i i o .W i i ni n .A join ion i o i ion in o i o i ion i - i fix ion io o o n i o o ion o o 16 in o i .

i i ion o i i .Fi y, o y - o i , i no on o o o o i OAA o o , n no in ifi o o . In i ion, o ini nion ; y on n io o i nion

y in io y on i ; i , o , o in o n o o .I i i y o y i n o o on ion o n on o o n y i o o i n io i o in nion .W i o i y o , , n o i on o - i ni o onfi AAA i o i ni o n ion in o xi i in n ion o o , i in ion n ini i in o i ion .

Acknowledgement

o o jo n ion nony o - i o i o n n ion .

Author's Contribution

D No n N on i o D o ion, i - i , n i in .M M C in, MRCS o on S i i n y - i , i i in n i in .M J P o i o on i in D o ion, i n o o - n i in .D U n M - oo on P i n o o - o .V on n o in o i n o on o in i in o ion in y .O i n i n P o .R i i M Nio i' S i ion n G i n .

Declaration of Conflict of interest

o no in o on i o in .

References

1. My on MS, Q i G. (1991) An o i :A o i on o n o o i n n o n o o n .C in O o R R .268:84-95.
2. Jon CR, Won E, A GR, F RD. (2018) A o o i An A o i :A 2-15 Y Fo o - S y .A o - J A - o R S .35(5):1641-1649.
3. F RD, H i M. (2005) Lon - o o o i n o i .Foo An In .26(4):275-280.
4. Win on IG, Ro in on DE, A n PE. (2005) A o o i n - o i .J Bon J S -S B.87(3).
5. Go o i NE, A n i i FG, P on SW. (2007) A o o - i n o i .Foo An In .28(6):695-706.
6. O' B i n TS, H TS, S MJ, S on J, Jo n on J. (1999) O n - o o i n o i :A o i y .Foo An In .20(6):368-374.
7. B P, Mo y BE, C o EYS. (1987) o i o i ion o - o i o n .A i y o n n n .J Bon J S -S A .69(7):1052-1062.
8. To i i Y, S JS, A n o A, S n CL. (2006) An in - n on io .P 2:R i i y n i i y o - .Foo An In .27(2):88-92.
9. Co n DR, K MH, S JM. (2006) A o o i n o i :F o in n in nion in 39 on i in . Foo An In .27(12):1079-1085
10. D n n i Z, N i DH, P A, L on JJH, Moo DJ. (2011) A - o o i n o i :A o i i o i o - o i o i y? Foo An S .17(4): 294-299.
11. M RC, Ci ino WR, Cox CV, S o GK. (1991) T n i

- o - fix ion: A ni o n o i . C in . O o .
R . R . 268:56-64.
12. Mo n CD, H n JA, B i y RW, K H. (1985) Lon - -
o i io o i . J. Bon J S - S A. 67(4): 546-550
13. Ni n KK, Lin E, J n n NC. (2008) o o o o o i
n o n y n o i . A o i o i
y on 107 i n . Foo An S . 14(3):153-157.
14. C n MH, S in H, S H. (2017) An o i -
O n o o i : A y i i n - n y i . J
C in O o T . 8(2): 71-77
15. E n AO, Win on IG. (2015) A o o i An A o i .
Foo An C in. 20(1):71-80.
16. o on DB. (2004) F ion in o i oo n n -
on ion. J A A O o . S . 12(5):322-333.
17. Woo BJ, L i MC, N S, Ri ; IS, Koo K. (2019) C ini o o
o in o o i o n n o i . Foo An S .
26(5):530-534.
18. To n n D, M DS, K F, P nn M, Yo n A,
(2013) A o o i o n n o i : A i n
o i i . J Bon J S - S A. 95(2):98-102.