# FOUR BONE FUSION: CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS SURGICAL DEMANDING OPERATION

G.R. Sennwald Consultant Handsurgeon Handsurgery Unit, University of Geneva 26° Congresso Brasileiro De Cirurgia da Mão

# FOUR BONE FUSION: also known as

# *mediocarpal fusion (germany) or four corner fusion*

- The literature
- The goals
- The indications
- The alternatives
- The dilemma
- The techniques

- The literature: what is realized?
- The goals
- The indications
- The alternatives
- The dilemma
- The techniques

- The literature: what is realized?
- The goals: why partial fusion?
- The indications
- The alternatives
- The dilemma
- The techniques

- The literature: what is realized?
- The goals: why partial fusion?
- The indications: when to do it?
- The alternatives
- The dilemma
- The techniques

- The literature: what is realized?
- The goals: why partial fusion?
- The indications: when to do it?
- The alternatives: PRC, total fusion, other?
- The dilemma
- The techniques

- The literature: what is realized?
- The goals: why partial fusion?
- The indications: when to do it?
- The alternatives: PRC, total fusion, other?
- The dilemma: how many operations?
- The techniques

- The literature: what is realized?
- The goals: why partial fusion?
- The indications: when to do it?
- The alternatives: PRC or total fusion?
- The dilemma: how many operations?
- The techniques: the key point.

Uncertainty is defined by some papers comparing proximal row carpectomy versus four-corner arthrodesis:

Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995



Motion-preserving Procedures in the Treatment of Scapholunate Advanced Collapse Wrist: Proximal Row Carpectomy versus Four-corner Arthrodesis

John D. Wyrick, MD, Peter J. Stern, MD, Thomas R. Kiefhaber, MD, Cincinnati, OH

Seventeen patients were treated with scaphoid excision and four-corner arthrodesis (lunate, capitate, hamate, triquetrum) for scapholunate advanced collapse wrist and followed for a mean of 27 months. Eleven wrists in 10 patients had a proximal row carpectomy for scapholunate advanced collapse wrist and were followed for a mean of 37 months. The total arc of

Uncertainty is defined by some papers comparing proximal row carpectomy versus four-corner arthrodesis:

Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995





Uncertainty is defined by some papers comparing proximal row carpectomy versus four-corner arthrodesis:

Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995





Uncertainty is defined by some papers comparing proximal row carpectomy versus four-corner arthrodesis:

Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995





- Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995
- 17 four corner (age 46) FE: 95° (47%)
- 11 proximal row carpectomy (age 46) FE:115° (64%)

• Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995

17 four corner.
FE: 95° (47%), Grip: 74%
11 proximal row carpectomy.
FE:115° (64%), Grip: 94%

• Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995

17 four corner.

FE: 95° (47%), Grip: 74%, 3 failures

11 proximal row carpectomy.

FE:115° (64%), Grip: 94%, no failures

• Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995

Which conclusions?

PRC looks better.

Four bone looks difficult: 12 success out of 17 patients, 30% failure rate!

• Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995

Maintenance of carpal height

Does it make sense....

• Wyrick JD: JHS 20A:965-970, 1995

Does such a comparison make sense at all

• Viegas SF. Limited arthrodesis for scaphoid non union. JHS 19a:127-33, 1994.

# Limited Arthrodesis for Scaphoid Nonunion

Steven F. Viegas, MD, Galveston, TX

• Viegas SF. Limited arthrodesis for scaphoid non union. JHS 19a:127-33, 1994.

Technique proposed





 Viegas SF. Limited arthrodesis for scaphoid non union. JHS 19a:127-33, 1994.
 Technique proposed





Viegas SF. Limited arthrodesis for scaphoid non union. JHS 19a:127-33, 1994.
The presented technique is complex, subtle and maintenance of the carpal height seems required

- Viegas SF.Conclusions
- It allows correction of DISI



prevent late carpal ollapse (?)

- Viegas SF. Conclusions
- It allows correction of DISI
  - prevent late carpal collapse

But the author does not recommend the procedure for scaphoid non union with good scaphoid bone quality...

Tomaino et al. Scapholunate advanced collapse wrist: proximal row carpectomy or limited wrist arthrodesis with scaphoid excision? JHS 19A:134-142, 1994

> Scapholunate Advanced Collapse Wrist: Proximal Row Carpectomy or Limited Wrist Arthrodesis With Scaphoid Excision?

Matthew M. Tomaino, MD, Pittsburgh, PA, Richard J. Miller, MD, Ida Cole, MS, Richard I. Burton, MD, Rochester, NY

#### Tomaino et al. JHS 19A:134-142, 1994



#### Tomaino et al. JHS 19A:134-142, 1994



technique shown it looks like the hnique of Watson

#### Tomaino et al.

	PRC n=15	<b>4_bone n=09</b>
Grip	77% (85-115)	76% (65-103)
FE	77° (50-125)	52° (30-75)
Radial dev.	7° (0-15)	9° (0-20)
Uln dev.	19° (15-30)	<b>13° (0-25)</b>

Tomaino et al.

In all cases of four bone fusion, maintenance of carpal height.

Again, comparison unsatisfactory for the reader, how long the follow-up!?

Tomaino et al.

They concluded:

We agree with Watson that four bone fusion is the motion-preserving treatment of choice for the stage III SLAC wrist.

Tomaino et al.

They concluded:

When degenerative change is limited to stage I and II, we think PRC is a more appealing option.

> Less demanding No nonunion

Tomaino et al.

They concluded:

When degenerative change is limited to stage I and II, we think PRC is a more appealing option.

> Less demanding (the reason?) No nonunion

Tomaino et al.

#### However they report degenerative changes 6 years after proximal row carpectomy.

Is logical thinking respected? How long will the radius resist to the head of the capitate?

Kitzinger HB et al. Der posttraumatische karpale Kollaps – Längerfristiger Verlauf nach mediokarpaler Teilarthrodese.

Handchir Mikrochir Plast Chir 35:282-287, 2003

Der posttraumatische karpale Kollaps – Längerfristiger Verlauf nach mediokarpaler Teilarthrodese H. B. Kitzinger S. Löw B. Karle U. Lanz H. Krimmer

The Posttraumatic Carpal Collapse – Long-Term Results After Midcarpal Fusion

#### Kitzinger HB et al. Handchir Mikrochir Plast Chir 35:282-287, 2003

The technique: Maintenance of carpal height.


Kitzinger HB et al. Between 1991 und 1995 operated on **107 patients.** 

Were able to review  $\mathbf{37}$  of them.

Kitzinger HB et al.Between 1991 und 1995 operated on107 patients.

Were able to review  $\mathbf{37}$  of them.

Quite a problem!

#### Kitzinger HB et al.

	Post-op	Pre-op
FE	62°	68
Strength	80%	69%
Pain	1.5	1.7

#### Kitzinger HB et al. (but 70 patients missing)

excellent	16	43%
good	12	32%
satisfactory	5	14%
mishap	4	11%

Kitzinger HB et al. (but 70 patients missing)

In 1/3 of the cases an arthritis between lunate and radius occurred in the presented cases.

Kitzinger HB et al. (but 70 patients missing)

This might reflect: An insufficient correction of the lunate, A secondary gliding of the lunate, An overcorrection of the carpal height.

Tünnerhoff H.-G, Haußmann P. Komplikationen nach mediokarpaler Teilarthrodese – Versuch einer Fehleranalyse. Handchir Mikrochir Plast Chir 35:288-298, 2003

Komplikationen nach mediokarpaler Teilarthrodese – Versuch einer Fehleranalyse

H.-G. Tünnerh P. Haußmann

Complications after Midcarpal Arthrodesis – Attempt to Analyse the Pitfalls

Tünnerhoff H.-G, Haußmann P. 62 Patients Technique: according to Watson maintenance of carpal height

Example showing the loss of correction



Tünnerhoff H.-G, Haußmann P. 62 Patients Technique: according to Watson maintenance of carpal height

Example showing the loss of correction



#### Tünnerhoff H.-G, Haußmann P.

	Ν	Bad results
SNAC	27	10
SLAC	34	6
Other	3	0
Total	64	23 (36%)

Tünnerhoff H.-G, Haußmann P.

They noticed, that <u>reduction</u> of the lunate is the key of success.

But that lunate was difficult to maintain in the corrected position.

Tünnerhoff H.-G, Haußmann P.

- They noticed, that <u>reduction</u> of the lunate is the key of success.
- But that lunate was difficult to maintain in the corrected position.
- They pointed the problem of chondrocalcinosis.

Tünnerhoff H.-G, Haußmann P.

They further pointed out the importance to translate the capitate on the lunate.



Tünnerhoff H.-G, Haußmann P.

But they did not suggest shortening!

Streich NA, Martini AK, Daecke W. Resektion der proximalen Handwurzelreihe bei Karpal Kollaps.Handchir Mikrochir Plast Chir 35:299, 2003



Streich NA, Martini AK, Daecke W.

Mean follow up: 5 years.

However, the title of the paper is wrong.

They reviewed all the carpectomy done... 3 SLAC out of 17 patients.

Nevertheless: they are satisfied...

Streich NA, Martini AK, Daecke W.

A funny kind of paper,

Much confusing

Sennwald G, Segmüller G, Arthrodèse de la colonne centrale du carpe, indications, techniques, résultats. International Orthopaedics (SICOT) 13:147-152, 1989

25 wrists, CL arthrodesis, scaphoid remained in place.

Sennwald G, Segmüller G Technique: reduction of the lunate, to gain length lace to the caphoid compensate s of height. on difficult

#### Sennwald G, Segmüller G Technique

Scaphoid might disturb!



#### Sennwald G, Segmüller G



#### Sennwald G, Segmüller G



#### Sennwald G, Segmüller G



Sennwald G, Segmüller GPan arthrodesis3 cases.New occupation6 casesReturn to normal13

FE: mean 49.2° mean follow-up 2 years.

#### Sennwald G

I abandoned this technique Demanding Scaphoid requires maintenance of carpal height Anatomy not quite adapted (capitate)

Simplification necessary, especially if PRC is efficient despite shortening.

#### Special problem



#### Special problem



Carpal height is not mandatory for function.

#### Alternatives for the capitate head

 A. Salon, C. Hémon. Resurfaçage articulaire grâce au principe du carpe banque.
 Chirurgie de la main 2003, 154



Salon, C. Hémon. Resurfaçage articulaire grâce au principe du carpe banque. Chirurgie de la main 2003, 154
However, the congruency problem is not solved



S. Romano, arthrose non traumatique du poignet: la chondrocalcinose. Chirurgie de la main 22: 285, 2003



## S. Romano, Chirurgie de la main 22: 285, 2003





## S. Romano, Chirurgie de la main 22: 285, 2003



## S. Romano, Chirurgie de la main 22: 285, 2003



# Lunate used instead of Capitate

#### Resection of triquetrum and scaphoid

- G. Hoël, Résultats à long terme de la "pseudoresection de première rangée des os du carpe"
- GEM, Paris, 15-18 décembre 2005.

Exactly the technique shown by Romano
G. Hoël
36 wrists, from 1988 – 1998.
8 PRC
8 Watson
20 specific operations

## • G. Hoël: no arthritis on time

	PRC (8)	Watson (8)	Lunate (20)
Total fusion	3 (37.5%)	1	1
Strength		66%	92.5%
FE		58°	70°
Painless	25%	33%	95%
Follow up	arthritis		10 years

• G. Hoël:

• NO ARTHRITIS, more than 10 years follow-up

## • Delattre O, Cousin A, Serra C. GEM 2005

n=25	none	On forced motion	permanent
pain	10	12	3
Total fusion			1
FE	68°	NB: shortening no arthritis on time	
Grip	73%		

# • More than 10 years



- Everyone wanted to make a total fusion!
- Question: for what the triquetrum?

### • More than 10 years

This clearly shows

that

- We don't need the carpal height,
- We don't need the triquetrum,
- We just need a good joint....

# So I am not alone.... thank some original French authors

• The goal of partial fusion (watson) Preserve (functional) motion Eliminate pain Eliminate instability Eliminate arthrosis Insure permanent results Enable return to work (daily living)

- Principles of partial fusion according to Watson, in The Wrist)
  - Unaffected joint must be left unfused
  - The normal external dimensions of the carpal bones must be preserved.
  - Bony fixation should include only those bones involved in the arthrodesis.

- Principles of partial fusion (Watson, The Wrist)
  - Unaffected joint must be left unfused
  - The normal external dimensions of the carpal bones must be preserved.
  - Bony fixation should include only those bones involved in the arthrodesis.

- Principles of partial fusion (Watson, The Wrist)
  - Unaffected joint must be left unfused
  - The normal external dimensions of the carpal bones must be preserved.
  - Bony fixation should include only those bones involved in the arthrodesis.

- Principles of partial fusion (Watson, The Wrist)
  - Unaffected joint must be left unfused
  - The normal external dimensions of the carpal bones must be preserved.
  - Bony fixation should include only those bones involved in the arthrodesis.

- Problems bound to partial fusion:
  - A. Joint congruency
  - -B. Joint motion
  - -C. Load transfer
  - D. Joint surface



- Problems bound to partial fusion:
- Pathology:
  - 1. Idiopathic
  - 2. Traumatic
  - 3. Rheumatic

- Problems bound to partial fusion:
- Pathology:
  - 1. Idiopathic: SL dissociation
  - 2. Traumatic: SNAC SLAC
  - 3. Rheumatic: never 4 bone fusion!

- Problems bound to partial fusion: Arthritis: i.e.
  - Inflammation
  - Contracture
    - shortening of ligaments

• Problems bound to partial fusion: evidence

a. shortening of the wrist induces no
problem (see proximal row carpectomy),
accordingly,

b. there is no need to maintain the carpal height, this is a myth.

• Problems bound to partial fusion: evidence

c. There is no need to preserve some joints, danger of overload, i.e. secondary arthritisd. There is no need to use the capitate head.

• Problems bound to partial fusion: evidence

e. There is no mechanical need to maintain the triquetrum.



• Conclusions

Use the lunate instead of capitate head.

i.e. shorten the wrist.

eliminate the triquetrum advantages: no problem with the pisotriquetral joint. Technically easier.

• Conclusions Remember:

PCR might not be a definitive answer, but an early illusion



• Conclusions But solution exists.

I would however suggest to let the nature give the correct answer with the lunate hear



