

OSTEO -ARTICULAR SURGERY. EXPERIENCE ON 100 OPERATED CASES IN IInd ORTHOPAEDICS CLINIC TIMISOARA

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Introduction

The most common complication of severe and moderate haemophilia are the joint disorders (haemophilia arthropathies). End-stage arthropathy is complicated by severe limitation of joint amplitude secondary to arthrofibrosis due to replacement of hypertrophic synovium by a dense fibrosis.

Patients and methods.

A total of 102 procedures were performed in 100 patients (98- hemophilia A, 2 -hemophilia B), including: 6 elbow synovectomies, 4 radial head resections, 5 total hip replacements, 9 total knee arthroplasties, 6 knee arthrodesis, 2 ankle arthrodesis, 55 arthroscopic knee synovectomies, 3 arthroscopic synovectomies of the ankle, 5 fracture stabilizations, 2 haemophilia pseudotumour resections, 1 supracondylar osteotomy, 4 other interventions (osteosynthesis material removed). Age range was between 9-45 years, 47 patients were infected with hepatitis B virus and 53 presented osteoporosis or osteopenia. The patients who underwent surgery had moderate and severe stages of arthropathy, 25 of them had 1 joint affected, 35 patients - 2 joints and 40 patients had multiple joints affected. After Petterson classification, all operated joints had a higher score of 6 points.

Results

Follow-up average in patients with knee arthroscopy was 18 months (6-36). Average length of stay was 14.6 (7-21) days, and the mean of recovery period one month. In patients undergoing elbow synovectomy the improvement of pronosupination was significant (30° and 20°), allowing improved prehension. The main complication was anti-FVIII inhibitor development, requiring intra- and postoperative NovoSeven administration. There were no septic complications in our group.

Conclusions

Bleeding complications can be avoided by a rigorous hematological observation. Arthroscopic synovectomy may be indicated in moderate stages of haemophilic arthropathy of the knee and ankle. Arthroscopic procedures can be performed, also, safely in patients with low concentration of inhibitors.