COMPLICATIONS FOLLOWING MEDIAL OPENING WEDGE OSTEOTOMY OF THE KNEE: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT
Objective: To retrospectively survey the most frequent complications from medial opening wedge high-tibial osteotomy. This procedure is becoming increasingly important in treating knee arthrosis, as one of the options for young and active patients. Despite satisfactory results and its benefits, it is not a complication-free procedure. Methods: All cases of medial opening wedge high-tibial osteotomy above the tibial tubercle with fixation using a Puddu plate that were performed at the Celso Pierro Hospital and Maternity Hospital, Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas (PUC-Campinas) and the Wilson Mello Institute, Campinas, between October 1, 1987, and October 30, 2008, were evaluated retrospectively. Patients with less than 12 months of follow-up or incomplete medical files, and those who underwent bilateral osteotomy, were excluded. Results: Out of the 67 cases evaluated, 55 were males and 12 were females, with a mean age of 49.5 years. The mean wedge size was 10.15 mm and the most common complications were moderate to severe pain (13.04%), stiffness (6.52%), material breakage (4.4%), intraoperative fracture of the lateral cortical bone (4.4%) and infection (4.4%). It was observed that patients with delayed consolidation of the osteotomy had a greater chance of presenting complications (p < 0.05). Conclusion: Complications from medial wedge osteotomy are more frequent when associated with delayed consolidation.

Keywords – Knee; Osteotomy; Postoperative Complications; Retrospective Studies.

INTRODUCTION
High tibial osteotomy (HTO) is gaining increasing space for knee arthrosis treatment, as one of the options for young and active patients. Many surgical techniques have been described since the first description by Jackson in 19581, such as dome osteotomy1,2, medial opening wedge3, lateral closure wedge4 and Ilizarov5, among others, and each of them has its advantages and disadvantages. Medial opening wedge HTO above the tubercle is becoming more popular as a method that presents few complications6,7, in comparison with other methods, and as a correction technique of greater precision8. Its advantages include: 1) lack of need for lateral dissection and/or osteotomy of the fibula, thereby diminishing the risk of praxis of the common fibular nerve; 2) provision of limb stretching, given that in arthrosis there is diminution of the joint space, with relative shortening; 3) the results from angular correction described in the literature are superior to those from

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using a lateral closure wedge; 4) provision of pro-
ximal tibial correction that is more anatomical, thus 
minimizing the difficulty for future arthroplasty; and 
other advantages presented in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Complications described from osteotomies.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medial opening wedge</th>
<th>Lateral closure wedge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVT</td>
<td>DVT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormality of the tibial slope</td>
<td>PTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paresthesia of the fibular nerve</td>
<td>Paralysis of the fibular nerve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain at the donor site (bone graft)</td>
<td>Paralysis of the long extensor of the hallux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fracture of the lateral cortex of the tibia</td>
<td>Fracture of the tibial plateau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed consolidation</td>
<td>Delayed consolidation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pseudarthrosis</td>
<td>Pseudarthrosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss of correction</td>
<td>Loss of correction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vascular lesion</td>
<td>Lesion of the popliteal artery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain in the implant</td>
<td>Failure of the material</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compartmental syndrome</td>
<td>Compartmental syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necrosis of the tibial plateau</td>
<td>Varus instability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low patella</td>
<td>Pseudarthrosis of the fibula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudeck syndrome</td>
<td>Hematoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Septic arthritis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Osteomyelitis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Misalignment</td>
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</table>

Despite these benefits, medial opening HTO pre-
sents some important complications(3,9-12) and details 
of the surgical technique that directly influence the 
final results from the procedure. Orthopedists need to 
be aware of these complications, both to avoid them 
and to follow up the treatment in operated cases.

Thus, the objective of this study was to describe 
the most frequent complications from medial opening 
wedge HTO, from retrospective observation on the 
patients operated.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A retrospective assessment was made on all the 
patients who underwent medial opening wedge HTO 
above the tubercle that was fixed using a Puddu plate 
(Figure 1), performed between October 1, 1987, and 
October 30, 2008, at the Celso Pierro Hospital and 
Maternity Hospital, Pontifical Catholic University of 
Campinas (PUC-Campinas) and at the Wilson Mello 
Institute, in Campinas.

Patients who had had less than 12 months of 
follow-up, who had incomplete medical files, who 
had undergone bilateral osteotomy and who did not 
satisfy the criteria described above were excluded 
from the study.

The data were gathered into electronic medical 
files, through the Doctor’s Office and MV Health Sys-
tems software, with assessment of the following va-
riables: age, sex, side, wedge size, preoperative varus 
angle, diagnosis, use of bone graft, range of motion 
(ROM) before and after, time taken to reach consoli-
dation, occurrence of complications like pain, praxis, 
deep vein thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary thromboem-
bolism (PTE), delayed consolidation, pseudarthrosis, 
joint stiffness, infection, breakage of the lateral cortex 
during or after the operation, intra-articular fracture 
and compartmental syndrome.

Post-surgical pain was assessed 12 months after 
the surgical procedure by means of a visual analogue 
(VAS). Lack of radiographic signs according to 
Staubli’s criteria(13) less than six months after the sur-
gical procedure was taken to be delayed consolidation 
and absence of these signs more than six months after 
the surgery was taken to be pseudarthrosis.

To test whether occurrences of complications in 
general were influenced by any of the above vari-
bles, Student’s t test was used at the significance level 
of 5%. All the analyses were performed using the R 
software (www.r-project.org).
RESULTS

Seventy-two patients who underwent medial opening wedge HTO over the study period were identified. Six of them were excluded because of incomplete medical files. Thus, a sample of 67 patients and 67 knees was assessed: 12 females (17.9%) and 55 males (82.1%), all fixed using a wedge-type (Puddu) plate. The mean age was 49.5 years, with a range from 17 to 74 years (Figure 2).

In relation to the complications, the most frequent of these was postoperative pain, which was found in 30 patients (65.2%) 12 months after the surgery, as assessed using the VAS. Among these patients, only the cases with moderate or severe pain were considered to represent complications, comprising six cases (13.04%). Among the patients with moderate pain, two (6.66%) had pain caused by mechanical irritation of the plate on the pes anserine, which was resolved after removing the synthesis material. Table 3 shows the distribution of the VAS: most of the patients (22; 78.57%) had scores of between 1 and 3, i.e. characterized as presenting mild pain. Only one patient (3.57%) continued to present a condition of severe pain after the operation. In this case, total arthroplasty had been performed two years after osteotomy.

The commonest diagnosis was idiopathic medial arthrosis, which occurred in 29 patients (43.29%), followed by post-traumatic arthrosis, in 26 patients. Table 2 presents the frequency of occurrence of each diagnosis in the sample.

The mean value for the wedge was 10.15 mm, with a range from 5 mm to 17.5 mm. The mean preoperative varus angle was 9.2 degrees (ranging from 2 to 16 degrees) and the mean time taken to reach consolidation was 4.4 months.

The second most frequent complication was joint stiffness, which occurred in three patients (6.52%) and was characterized as diminished ROM after the operation. The remainder of the complications are demonstrated in Table 4.

The result from the sample was that 47 patients had some type of complication, and these data were subjected to statistical tests to investigate whether any of the variables studied had statistical significance with regard to influencing occurrences of complications. No significance was found in relation to the variables of age (p = 0.541), wedge size (p = 0.696) or preoperative varus angle (p = 0.922). The only variable that presented an influence on the occurrence of complications was the time taken to reach consolidation (p = 0.046), i.e. the longer it took for consolidation to be achieved, the greater the likelihood was that the patient would develop some type of complication.
DISCUSSION

From assessing the data, we noted that there was greater incidence of male patients undergoing HTO (82.1%), with a mean age of 49.5 years, and with idiopathic medial arthrosis (43.29%) as the main etiology. In the literature, data similar to these can be found\(^{(3,9)}\), thus showing the profile of patients indicated for this type of procedure.

Out of the total number of patients, 47 presented some type of complication, of whom 33 presented residual pain as the main complaint. It is important to emphasize that pain was assessed using the VAS 12 months after the procedure. One patient (3.57%) presented intense pain and five patients (17.85%) presented moderate pain, but the great majority (78.57%) of the patients reported slight residual pain that did not impede them from performing their activities of daily living. We did not find any study in the literature that itemized residual pain as a postoperative complication, and we believe that these results, together with the patients’ ages and degree of arthrosis, may contribute towards the indication for the procedure.

Complications after HTO with an opening wedge have been described in the literature. Miller and Downie\(^{(9)}\) reported a complication rate of 36.9%, of which 15.2% was loss of correction; 4.3% fracturing of the lateral cortex during the operation; 4.3% fracturing of the lateral cortex after the operation; 4.3% DVT; 4.3% delayed consolidation; and 4.3% pain due to the implant.

Spahn\(^{(3)}\) reviewed 85 osteotomies, of which 55 were fixed with a medial Puddu plate, and found that 43.6% presented complications (two with hematomas, four with infection, nine with synthesis material failure, eight with lateral cortex fractures and one with DVT).

In the present study, we found synthesis material failure in 4.4% of the cases and lateral cortex fracture also in 4.4% of the cases, which was similar to findings in the literature. Several studies have correlated lateral cortex fractures with instability and development of pseudarthrosis or loss of correction\(^{(3,10,11)}\). Our study found pseudarthrosis in 4.4% and joint stiffness in 6.52%, which correlated directly with the lateral cortex fracture rate and longer duration of postoperative immobilization.

Therefore, a meticulous surgical technique must be used to avoid breakage of the lateral cortex, and stable fixation must be used. Paccola et al\(^{(14)}\) described the use of a lateral cortical screw to fix the osteotomy when this breakage occurred, in order to avoid instability and thus provide faster consolidation and early joint mobility, thereby giving rise to a lower risk of complications.

Our rates of infection (4.4%), DVT (4.4%) and intra-articular fracture (4.4%) were similar to what has been described in the literature. These are complications that depend on the technique and the duration of postoperative immobilization. There were no cases of pulmonary embolism, neuropraxia or compartmental syndrome.

From the statistical analysis, it could be seen that the only variable studied that was relevant to the complication rate was the time taken to reach consolidation (p = 0.046). In other words, the longer the time taken for the osteotomy to consolidate was, the greater the likelihood was that complications would develop. From analysis on the parameters separately, residual pain and stiffness (which were responsible for the majority of the

### Table 4 – Distribution of the frequencies of complications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complication</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate and intense postoperative VAS</td>
<td>6 (13.04%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint stiffness</td>
<td>3 (6.52%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakage of material</td>
<td>2 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraoperative lateral cortex fracture</td>
<td>2 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postoperative lateral cortex fracture</td>
<td>1 (2.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-articular fracture</td>
<td>2 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>2 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudarthrosis</td>
<td>2 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep vein thrombosis</td>
<td>2 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary embolism</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compartmental syndrome</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuropraxia</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
complications) were closely related to the time taken to reach consolidation, just like fatigue and breakage of the synthesis material.

Because this was a retrospective study, with a relatively short follow-up (12 months), we are aware of its limitations. New prospective studies with longer follow-up and comparing different fixation methods are needed to investigate the complications from osteotomies.

**CONCLUSION**

Medial opening wedge HTO is a procedure that is not free from complications. The most frequent complication in the present study was moderate and severe postoperative pain, followed by other complications (stiffness, pseudarthrosis, infection, breakage of synthesis material and lateral cortex failure). All of these were mainly related to the time taken to reach consolidation of the osteotomy.

**REFERENCES**


