POSIZIONAMENTO E ACCESSI ARTROSCOPICI NELL'ANCA

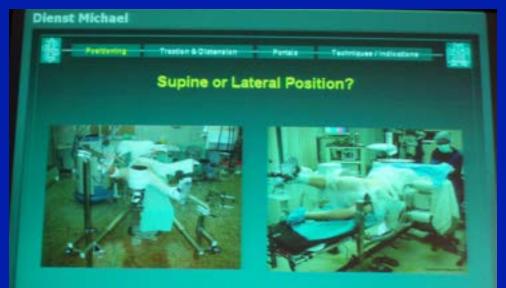


E. SABETTA

Struttura Complessa Ortopedia e Traumatologia Direttore: Ettore Sabetta

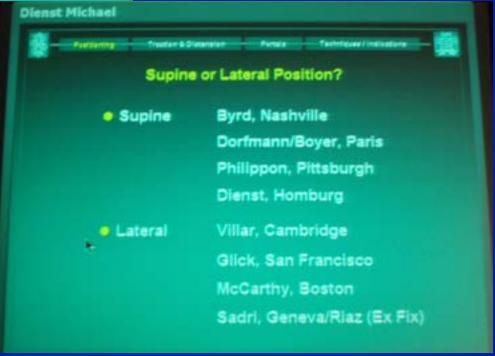
Arcispedale S. Maria Nuova Reggio Emilia

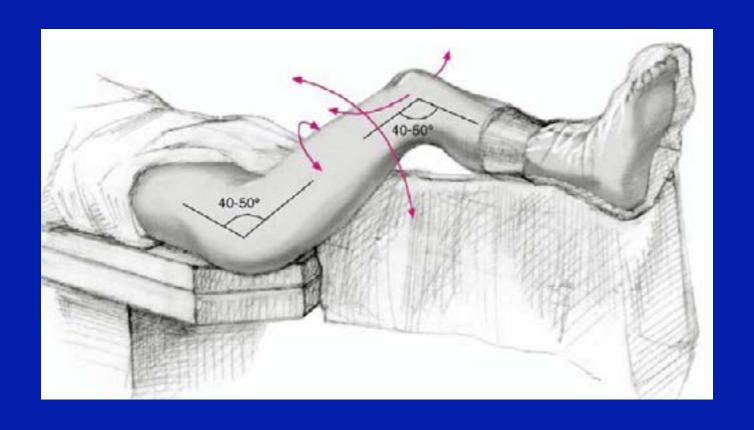




ISAKOS 2007

personal experience





Perineal Post?







Imbottitura dei Piedi

















Campo Operatorio

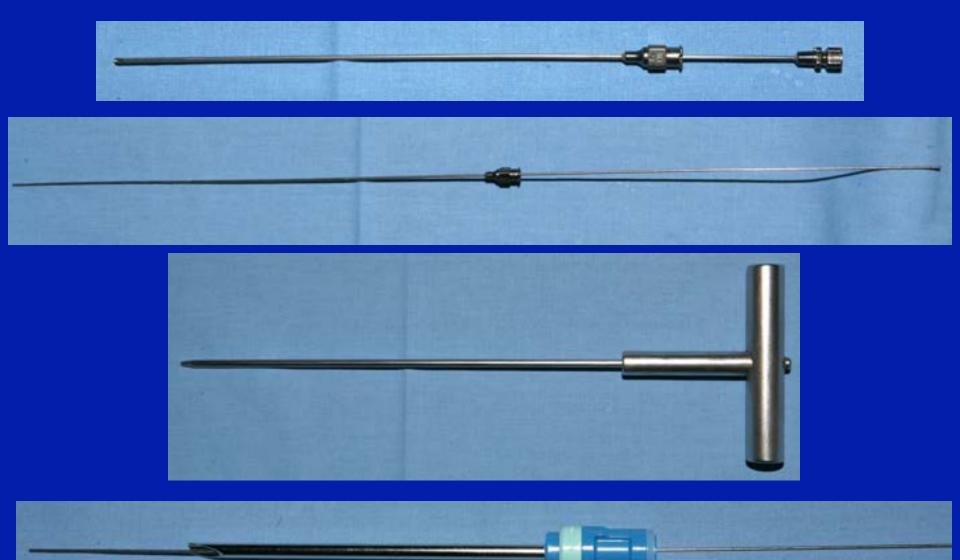














Trazione

• Rilassamento muscolare completo

• 25 – 40 kg (Dienst 2002)

Gentile contro-trazione

• Limite massimo: 2 ore

Trazione



- Visualizzare falce aria
- Distrazione minima 8-10 mm

Trazione

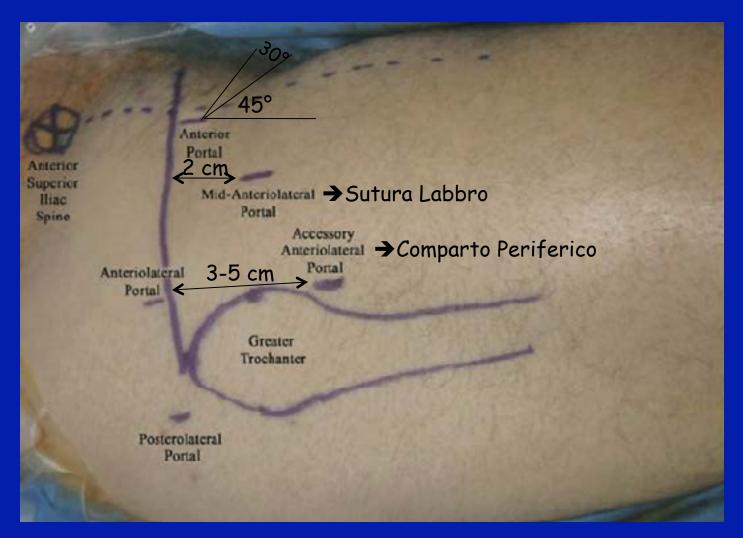
- Trazione "massima" per il primo portale artroscopico
- Ridurre la trazione dopo 15 min circa (fisiologico cedimento della resistenza dei tessuti)
- Alternare le procedure in trazione con quelle senza trazione



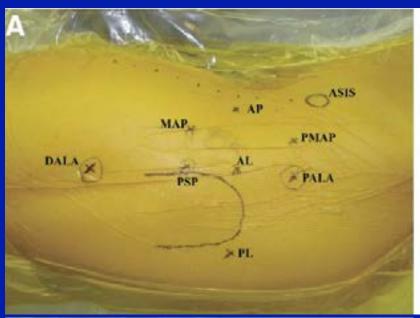
RIDUZIONE RISCHIO COMPLICAZIONI DA TRAZIONE

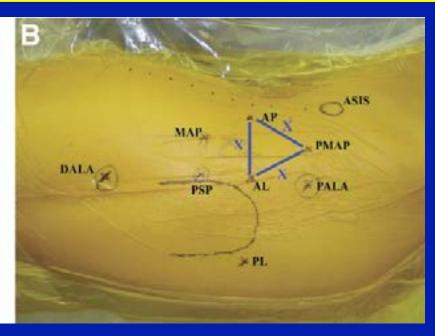
Amplificatore Brillanza - Monitor - Schermo RX

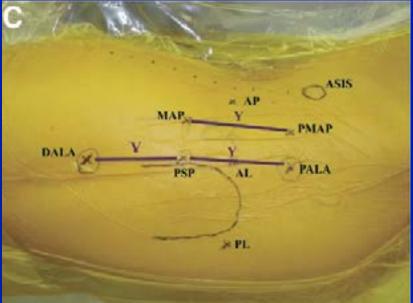




PORTALI ARTROSCOPICI (8 incisioni \ 11 accessi)







MAP= mid-anterior PMAP= proximal mid-anterior

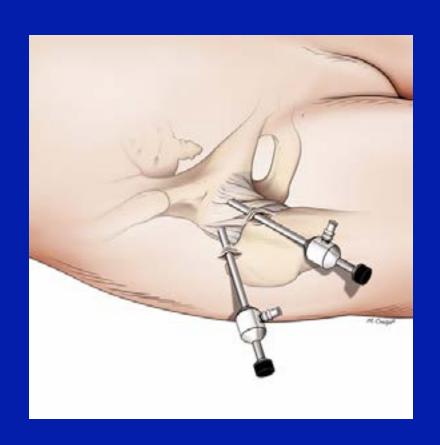
Accessi Spazio Peritrocanterico:

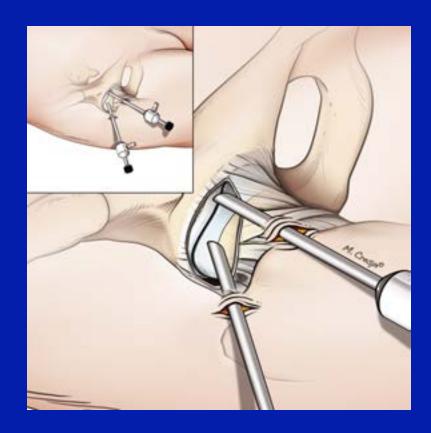
PALA= proximal AL accessory (post a PMAP)

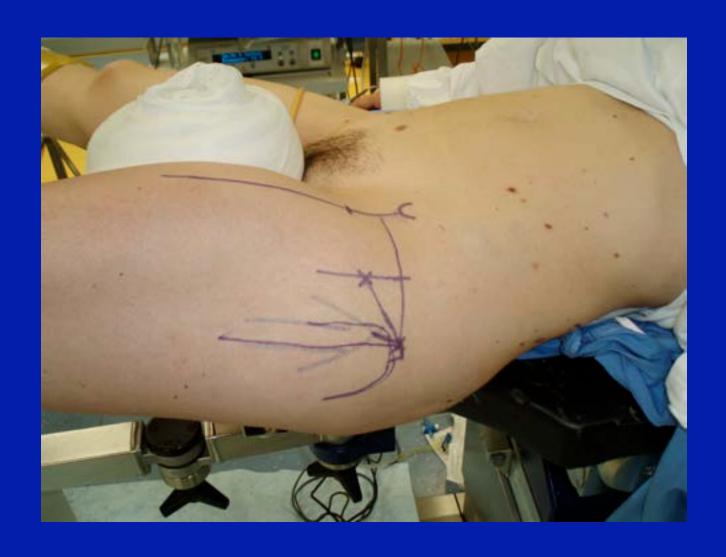
PSP= peritrochanteric

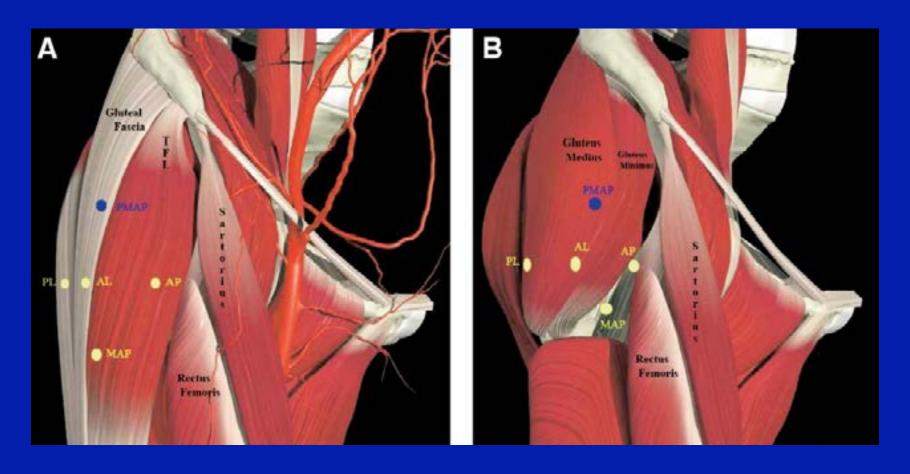
DALA= distal AL accessory

Robertson, Kelly, 2008

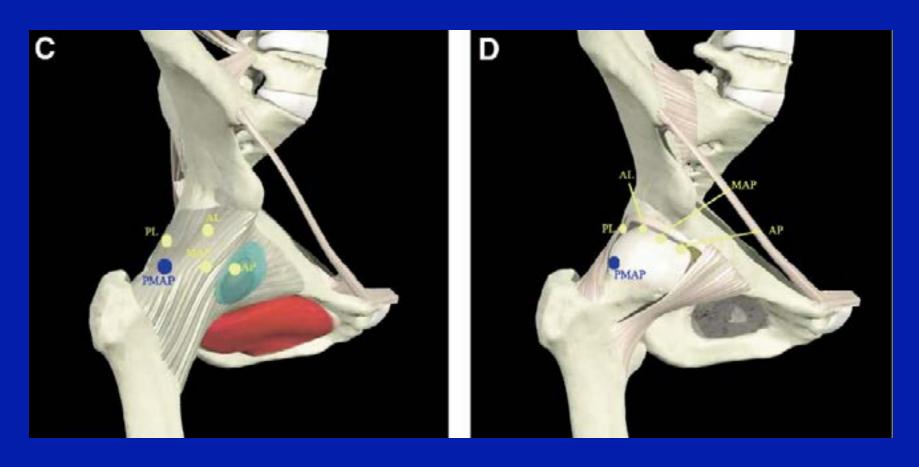






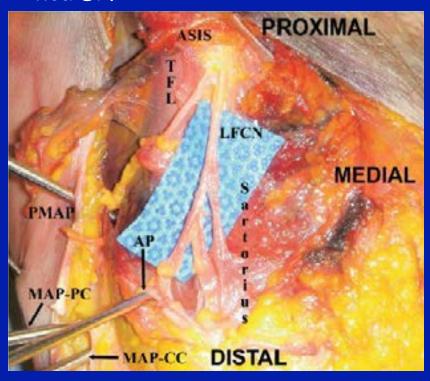


Robertson, Kelly, 2008

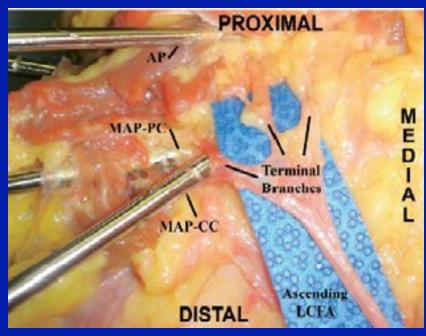


Robertson, Kelly, 2008

Anca DX



Anca DX



TFL = m. tensore fascia lata

LFCN = n. femoro-cutaneo laterale

LCFA = a. circonflessa laterale femore

TABLE 1. Results of Central and Peripheral Comparts

Portal	Approximate Portal Insertion Angle	Anatomic Structure	Distance (mm)		
			Mean	SD	Range
Central compartment					
AP	35° Cephalad, 35° posterior	LFCN	15.4	9.7	1-28
		Femoral nerve at sartorius	54.3	10.5	40-73
		Femoral nerve at rectus femoris	45.4	11.7	34-71
		Femoral nerve at capsule	35.4	10.2	18-52
		Ascending LCFA	31.0	13.1	13-53
		Terminal branch of ascending LCFA	14.7	11.1	2-33
AL	15" Cephalad, 15" posterior	Superior gluteal nerve	64.1	13.1	39-81
		Sciatic nerve	40.2	8.0	31-51
MAP	35° Cephalad, 25° posterior	LFCN	25.2	9.3	9-38
		Femoral nerve at sartorius	63.8	13.8	46-87
		Femoral nerve at rectus femoris	53.0	15.1	35-85
		Femoral nerve at capsule	39.9	9.2	26-54
		Ascending LCFA	19.2	11.2	5-42
		Terminal branch of ascending LCFA	10.1	8.2	1-23
PL	5° Cephalad, 5° anterior	Sciatic nerve	21.8	8.9	11-38
Peripheral compartment				3370	
AL	15° Caudad, 5° posterior	Superior gluteal nerve	69.4	11.0	52-85
		Sciatic nerve	57.7	12.2	38-66
MAP	15° Cephalad, 20° posterior	LFCN	30.2	11.1	7-47
		Femoral nerve at sartorius	70.0	14.3	51-93
		Femoral nerve at rectus femoris	57.0	15.8	35-85
		Femoral nerve at capsule	39.4	11.5	18-57
		Ascending LCFA	21.0	12.3	5-41
		Terminal branch of ascending LCFA	14.7	10.8	1-30
PMAP	40° Caudad, 25° posterior	Superior gluteal nerve	50.3	7.4	35-59
		Sciatic nerve	58.4	9.3	49-83
PI.	25° Caudad, 15° anterior	Sciatic nerve	33.6	9.7	17-50

The Risk of Vascular Injury to the Femoral Head When Using the Posterolateral Arthroscopy Portal: Cadaveric Investigation

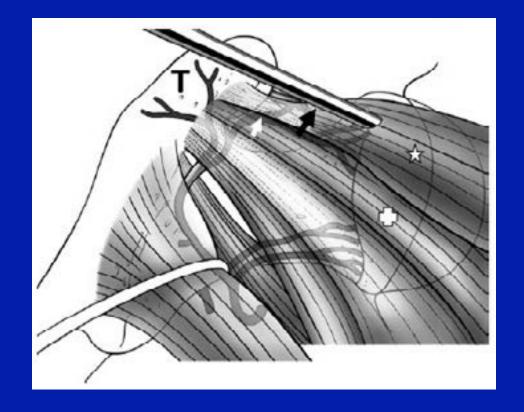
Patrick S. Sussmann, M.D., Matthias Zumstein, M.D., Frederik Hahn, M.D., and Claudio Dora, M.D. 2007







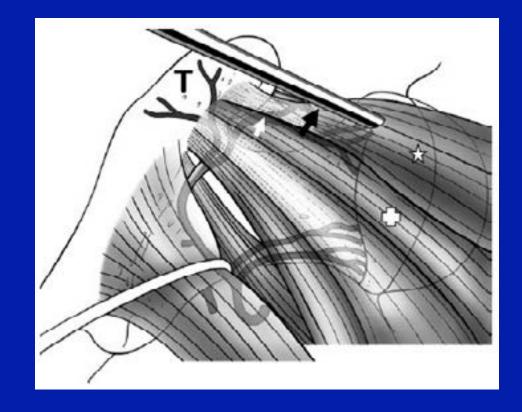




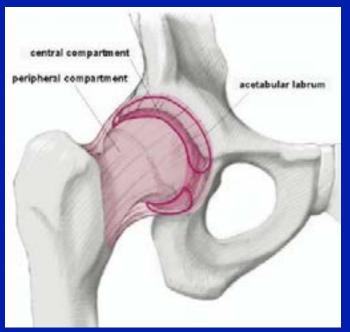
The Risk of Vascular Injury to the Femoral Head When Using the Posterolateral Arthroscopy Portal: Cadaveric Investigation

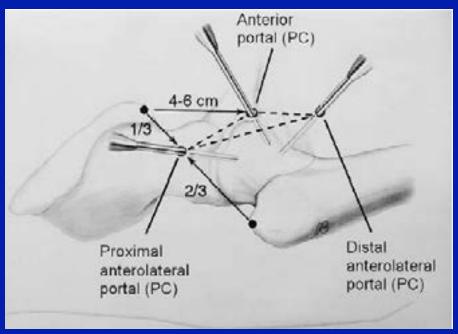
Patrick S. Sussmann, M.D., Matthias Zumstein, M.D., Frederik Hahn, M.D., and Claudio Dora, M.D. 2007

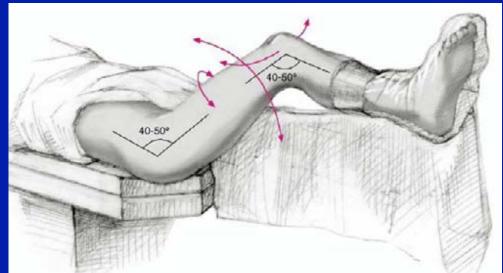
- Distanza media 10.1 mm (range 3 - 15 mm) (deviazione standard 4.4 mm)
- Protezione gran trocantere (se l'accesso è tangente)
- Distanza n. sciatico 3 cm.



PORTALI ARTROSCOPICI (comparto periferico)

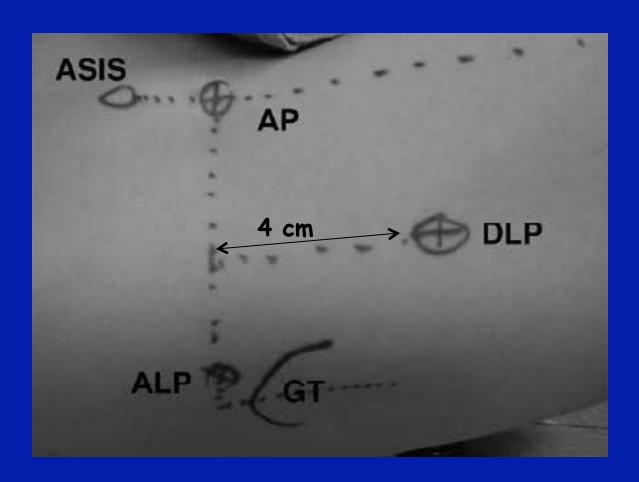






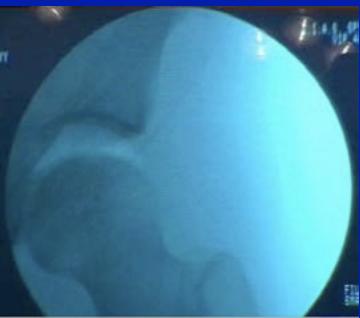
Wettstein, Dienst, 2005

PORTALI ARTROSCOPICI (sutura del labbro)





Effetto Halo



Lesioni iatrogene intra-articolari

Technical Note

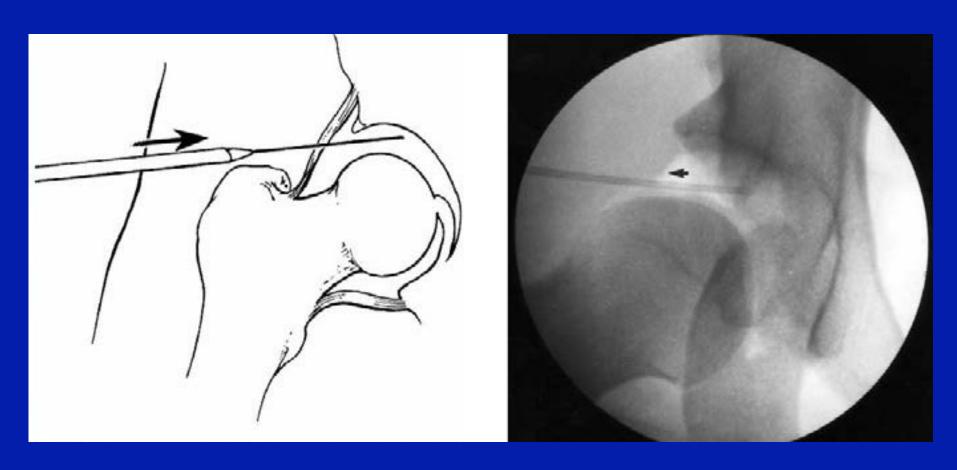
Avoiding the Labrum in Hip Arthroscopy

J. W. Thomas Byrd, M.D.

2000

Summary: Iatrogenic joint damage is a potential complication of any arthroscopic procedure. The anatomic constraints of the hip cause particular concern. The greatest risks are perforation of the acetabular labrum and scuffing of the articular surface. Careful attention to the details of the technique described can reduce the likelihood of this problem. With current technology, some occasional damage is unavoidable. However, all steps should be taken to minimize the likelihood and magnitude of such occurrences. Key Words: Hip Arthroscopy—Complications—Acetabular labrum—Articular cartilage.

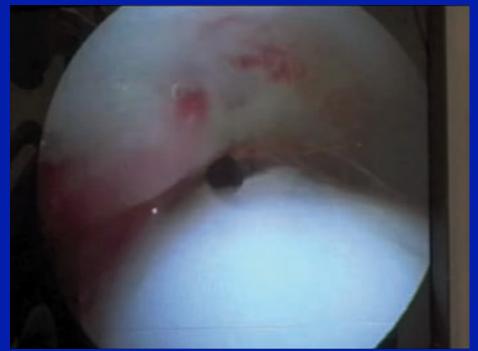
Lesioni iatrogene intra-articolari



Byrd, 2000

Lesioni iatrogene intra-articolari





CONCLUSIONI

- Posizionamento supino → più confortevole per il paziente
 - → preferito dall'Anestesista
 - → più agevoli le manovre dinamiche
 - → più semplice il controllo RX

- Imbottiture
- Anestesia (rilassamento muscolare)
- Portali Antero-Laterale e Anteriore Medio (Postero-Laterale)
- Adrenalina nelle sacche di infusione
- Capsulectomia anteriore parziale nella chirurgia del FAI
- Lesioni iatrogene

GRAZIE