

Medial Abrasion Syndrome: A Neglected Cause of Persistent Pain After Knee Arthroplasty

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Technical advance

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Abstract

Background: Persistent postoperative pain (PPOP) has detracted from some otherwise successful knee arthroplasties. This study investigated medial abrasion syndrome (MAS) as a cause of PPOP after knee arthroplasty and presented the technique and outcome of arthroscopic medial release (AMR) procedure to treat such patients.

Methods: In a one-year period, the author performed unicompartmental or total knee arthroplasty (the UKA or TKA group) that also eliminated MAS on 196 knees of 150 patients at advanced stages of knee osteoarthritis (OA). During the same year, 16 knees of 16 patients with unknown causes of PPOP after knee arthroplasty were referred to the author for the AMR procedure (the AMR group). Subjective satisfaction, Knee Society Score (KSS), and Knee injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS) evaluations were used for outcome study.

Results: All 166 patients were followed up for more than 3 years (mean: 3.7 years, 3.1-4.2) for outcome study. All knees receiving arthroplasty showed pathologic medial plicae of various severities at the time of arthroplasty. Only 2 patients suffered PPOP: one was a neglected tibial plateau fracture with residual varus deformity after UKA and the other was a late infection after TKA and received revision. The satisfactory rate was 98.8% in the UKA group, 99.1% in the TKA group, and 100% in the AMR group. The Knee Society scores and all subscales of KOOS were statistically improved in all groups.

Conclusion: MAS is a cause of pain in patients who have received knee arthroplasty, and MAS should be managed before wound closure to ensure a successful knee arthroplasty. PPOP after knee arthroplasty can be caused by MAS, which can be managed by AMR.

Background

Knee arthroplasty has generally been highly successful when judged by prosthesis-related outcomes. However, persistent postoperative pain (PPOP) has been a common occurrence in about 10–53% of patients after a total knee arthroplasty (TKA) and is associated with reduced health-related quality of life [1]–[5]. Studies regarding unicompartmental knee arthroplasties (UKAs) also reported a high incidence of medial knee discomfort and pain which did not correlate with the postoperative radiographic scores, preoperative arthritis, and the positioning of the prosthesis and might lead to unnecessary revisions [6]–[9].

Many factors may be responsible for a painful knee prosthesis. Common causes of prosthetic failure, such as aseptic loosening, infection, instability, progressive patellar arthropathy and recurrent synovitis are associated with clearly defined radiographic and/or clinical evidence [10], [11]. Nevertheless, it can be extremely difficult to diagnose and treat a painful knee prosthesis if there is no clear evidence of any of those most common causes of failure. In cases of unexplained pain, reoperation is unwise and frequently associated with suboptimal results [12], [13].

Since medial abrasion phenomenon (MAP) related medial abrasion syndrome (MAS) is a common cause of knee pain in middle and old age with knee OA [14], its role as a cause of PPOP after a knee arthroplasty

can not be disregarded. We have therefore included the elimination of the MAP in our knee arthroplasty procedure since 2010. In this study, we retrospectively evaluated our case series in a one-year period for the incidence of PPOP after a knee arthroplasty incorporating the technique of MAP elimination. The outcomes of arthroscopic medial release (AMR) [15] for patients with unknown causes of PPOP during the same time period was also investigated. We postulate that MAS is a cause of PPOP after knee arthroplasty and it could be treated with AMR.

Materials And Method

In a one-year duration, 196 knees of 150 patients at advanced stages of knee OA received arthroplasty (UKA: 80 knees of 66 patients, TKA: 116 knees of 84 patients) by the first author. In the same year, 16 knees of 16 patients with unknown causes of PPOP after knee arthroplasty (UKA: 2 knees, TKA: 14 knees) were referred from other hospitals for the AMR management. These patients were prospectively followed up as part of an Institutional Review Board Registry. The distribution of age, sex, the main compartment involved, and the type of arthroplasty performed on these knees are listed in Table 1. For the arthroplasty group, the inclusion criteria were advanced primary OA (stage IV or V according to Lyu's clinical classification [16]). UKA was performed for stage IV or V OA involving only one compartment. For stage IV or V OA involving more than one compartment, TKA was undertaken. All patients who received AMR were referred from other institutions with the diagnosis of PPOP of unknown causes after their knee arthroplasty and had been treated conservatively, including physical therapy and medication, for more than one year. Before AMR was performed, evidence of any clearly defined common causes of prosthetic failure including aseptic loosening, instability, progressive patellar arthropathy, infection and recurrent synovitis were ruled out by radiographic and laboratory examinations. Typical symptoms and signs of pain, crepitus, snapping, localized tenderness or palpable band described in previous report [14] confirmed the diagnosis of MAS before surgery.

Table 1
Age, sex and main involved compartment distribution in different type of surgery

UKA			TKA			AMR		
Age (SD) No.	F/M (Ratio)	Med./Lat. (Ratio)	Age (SD) No.	F/M (Ratio)	Med./Lat. (Ratio)	Age (SD) No.	F/M (Ratio)	TKA/UKA (Ratio)
72.1 (7.8) 80	53/27 (2.0)	80/0 -	74.0 (6.6) 116	95/21 (4.5)	104/12 (8.7)	76.3 (5.7) 16	15/1 (15)	14/2 (7)
SD: standard deviation; No.: number; F: female; M: male; Med.: medial compartment; Lat.: lateral compartment								

Surgical procedures for arthroplasty

For UKA, all cases were performed with the same cemented, metal backed fixed bearing implant (ZUK; Zimmer, Warsaw, IN, USA); for TKA, cemented posterior-stabilized implant (NexGen LPS-flex fixed knee system; Zimmer, Warsaw, IN, USA) was used in all cases. All arthroplasty were performed via a straight anterior incision with a medial parapatellar approach. For UKA, a tibia-first extension gap balancing technique was used. For TKA, the technique utilizing intramedullary femoral and extramedullary tibial alignment guides was followed. After the installation of prosthesis, the elimination of existing medial abrasion phenomenon was performed before wound closure. Various severity of pathologic medial plica described in previous literature [17] could be identified in the medial gutter. As shown in Fig. 1 and Additional file 1: Video 1, the thickened medial plica was removed completely from the attachment of genu articularis to the tendon sheath of pes anserinus.

Surgical procedure for arthroscopic medial release

During arthroscopic examination, remnants or fibrosis of medial plica could be identified over the inferio-medial aspect of the patellofemoral joint (PFJ) as shown in Fig. 2a. Tightness of the PFJ and impingment of the fibrotic medial plica were also verified (Fig. 2b). AMR was then performed as shown in Additional file 2: Video 2. The adequacy of the medial release was checked by pushing the tip of the scope under the patella and verifying if the previously tightly closed medial PFJ space could be easily opened and the medial retinaculum was clearly visible when the knee was fully extended (Fig. 2c).

Post-operative Management

Suction drain was used for all patients. Below-knee stockings to prevent thromboembolic disease for both lower limbs were used. Full range of motion and free ambulation were allowed as tolerated. After discharge from the hospital, home exercise programs, including active range of motion (knee hug and knee press) and quadriceps setting, were emphasised.

Follow-up and Evaluation of Outcomes

Regular follow-ups were undertaken monthly for 6 months. Thereafter, patients returned yearly for outcome evaluation. The comparisons of both pre- and post-operative Knee Society score (KSS) and knee injury and osteoarthritis outcome score (KOOS) were used for outcome evaluation. Subjective satisfaction was assessed by direct question using a categorical scale prepared for this study: excellent, free of symptoms, no limitation in activities; good, greatly improved, occasional pain, normal activities; fair, same as pre-operative condition, no improvement; and poor, has

received or considered further operative treatment. The outcome was regarded as satisfactory if subjective satisfaction was rated as "excellent" or "good". The inquiry into subjective satisfaction and the evaluation of KSS and KOOS were conducted by nursing specialists. All investigations focused on individual knees in bilateral cases.

Statistical Evaluation

The data and normality of data distribution were validated, and non-parametric analysis was used in this study. All values were presented with means and standard

deviations. Statistical analysis for comparing preoperative and postoperative KSS and KOOS was performed using the paired t test. $P < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant. All statistical analysis was carried out using JMP, the Statistical Discovery Software (Version 5.0.1.2, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Results

All patients were successfully followed up for more than 3 years (mean: 3.7 years, 3.1–4.2) and were available for outcome study including subjective satisfaction, KSS, and KOOS evaluations. Pathologic medial plicae of various severities were identified in the knees that received arthroplasty. Two patients suffered PPOP: one patient in the UKA group had persistent pain due to a neglected tibial plateau fracture with residual varus deformity, the only dissatisfied patient in the TKA group suffered from a late infection with persistent pain and received revision. The satisfactory rate was 98.8% in the UKA group, 99.1% in the TKA group, and 100% in the AMR group (Table 2). The Knee Society scores and all subscales of KOOS were statistically improved in all groups (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 2
Subjective outcomes stratified by type of surgery

Operation (N)	E	G	F	P	Sat. (%)
AMR (16)	10 (62.5)	6 (37.5)	0	0	100.0
UKA (80)	74 (92.5)	5 (6.3)	0	1 (1.2)	98.8
TKA (116)	108 (93.1)	7 (6.0)	0	1 (0.9)	99.1
† E: excellent; G: good; F: fair; P: poor; Sat.: satisfied = E + G					

Table 3
Pre-operative and post-operative Knee Society score for different operation

Operation (N)	Pain (SD)		Function (SD)	
	Pre-op.	Post-op.	Pre-op.	Post-op.
AMR (16)	55.4 (11.5)	90.6 (9.3)	47.8 (15.8)	79.4 (14.7)
Uni-K (80)	60.7 (13.6)	92.7 (9.0)	46.2 (17.3)	82.9 (15.2)
TKA (116)	53.1 (19.6)	95.8 (5.8)	38.2 (20.0)	80.2 (16.8)
P value	< 0.001		< 0.001	

Table 4
Pre-operative and post-operative KOOS for different operation

	P		S		ADL		S/R		QOL	
Operation (N)	Pre-op. (SD)	Post-op. (SD)								
AMR (16)	54.3 (14.4)	93.7 (7.3)	46.6 (15.9)	77.7 (15.2)	63.8 (9.4)	89.4 (10.5)	16.1 (18.6)	38.4 (31.2)	34.0 (19.2)	66.0 (24.7)
Uni-K (80)	53.3 (18.1)	93.7 (10.4)	47.8 (15.2)	86.9 (15.4)	60.2 (18.4)	89.5 (16.7)	22.8 (21.4)	61.9 (35.3)	37.7 (18.4)	82.1 (21.4)
TKA (116)	50.5 (17.7)	95.9 (7.2)	46.1 (15.1)	89.0 (12.3)	56.3 (19.3)	93.9 (8.3)	22.7 (21.2)	60.4 (30.7)	33.1 (16.7)	84.1 (20.4)
P value	< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001	
P, pain; S, other symptoms; ADL, function in activity of daily living; S/R, function in sport and recreation; QOL, knee related quality of life										

Discussion

PPOP during everyday activities or at rest is a major cause of patient dissatisfaction after knee arthroplasty. It affects the quality of life of a significant percentage of patients who have undergone TKA [1]–[5], [18] and is also a common post operative complaint after UKA [6]–[9]. According to the findings of this study, the elimination of MAP during either TKA or UKA could avoid unknown causes of PPOP during more than 3 years follow-up. Patients with unknown cause of PPOP after arthroplasty have become satisfied after their MAP was treated with AMR.

Many theories have been proposed to explain the etiology and risk factors of PPOP after knee arthroplasty [19], [20]. But, despite medical advances, unknown causes of PPOP have remained a clinical problem, and it is not clear why these conditions occur. It can be described as retropatellar or peripatellar pain, which limits patients in their everyday activities. Patients might experience difficulty in standing up from a chair, walking up and down stairs and riding a bicycle. Sometimes, even trying to put their knees in extension position is painful and difficult. This troublesome situation remains a challenge for the surgeons and usually leads to two questions: "How can a 'perfectly' placed knee arthroplasty (TKA or UKA) still be painful?" and "What may have caused this pain?" [19]. Some patients might therefore be claimed to have a higher than normal depressive or anxiety state [20].

To increase overall patient satisfaction, it is important to identify the different anatomical structures that can cause this pain so as to prevent PPOP after knee arthroplasty. MAS has been reported to be a neglected cause of knee pain in middle and old age with knee OA, and it can be effectively treated with AMR [14]. Eliminating MAP after arthroplasty has significantly decreased the incidence of PPOP in this

series. For referred cases with unknown cause of PPOP, we also found that AMR could deliver satisfactory outcomes for the patients. Both of these findings have shone light on the important role that MAP plays in causing pain after arthroplasty.

Arthroscopy for failed knee arthroplasty is a well-documented and accepted procedure for the diagnosis of component and soft tissue problems [10], [21]–[23]. It is a valuable tool to evaluate a painful knee arthroplasty, and it can be used to treat certain conditions such as removing loose bodies, correcting patella subluxation with an lateral release, excising a symptomatic pseudomeniscus, and releasing intraarticular adhesions to improve motion and relieve pain that would otherwise require an arthrotomy [24]. However, MAS and AMR have not been reported in the literature regarding PPOP. Our study has broadened the therapeutic value of arthroscopy for patients with PPOP.

There are some limitations in this study. First, it is a single surgeon's retrospective study of a consecutive case series and there was not a comparative group. Second, as this is a case series by a single surgeon who utilized the same surgical technique in every case, we are unable to assess other factors such as the approaches and the extent of fat pad resection which might associated with PPOP after arthroplasty. Third, the low number of patients who received AMR for PPOP with unknown causes may have overemphasized the incidence of MAS as a cause of PPOP.

Conclusion

MAS is a neglected cause of knee pain in patients who have received arthroplasty. It should be managed before wound closure to ensure a successful knee arthroplasty. Unrecognized and untreated MAS in arthroplasty is a cause of PPOP and it can be managed by AMR.

Abbreviations

PPOP

persistent postoperative pain

MAS

medial abrasion syndrome

AMR

arthroscopic medial release

UKA

unicompartmental knee arthroplasty

TKA

total knee arthroplasty

OA

osteoarthritis

KSS

knee society score

KOOS

knee injury and osteoarthritis outcome score
MAP
medial abrasion phenomenon
PFJ
patellofemoral joint

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All patients participated in this study were prospectively followed up as part of an Institutional Review Board Registry in Taiwan (IRB Approval Number: B09704022). Written informed consent was obtained from all the participants.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

No funding was received.

Authors' contributions

SRL was involved in the design of the study and performed the operations. CCH and JPH collected data and performed the statistical analysis. SRL and CCH were responsible for drafting the paper and revising it. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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Figures

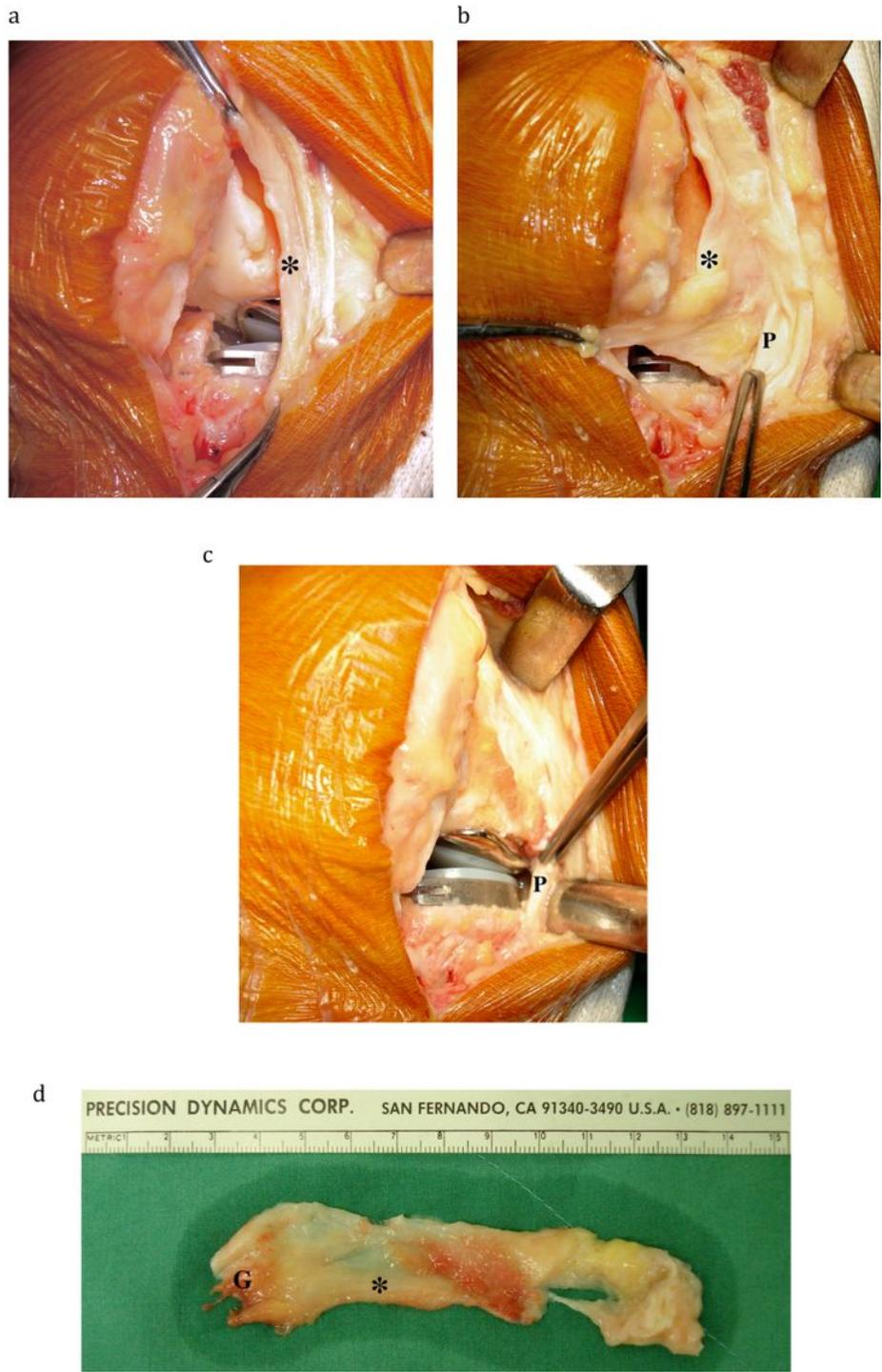


Figure 1

Elimination of medial abrasion phenomenon a, before wound closure, medial plica (*) was identified in the medial gutter; b, the synovial fold of the distal part of the medial plica (*) was found to have originated from the tendon sheath of the pes anserinus (P); c, after the medial plica was completely removed, the prosthesis was clearly visible; d, various degrees of wear and fibrillation could be found along the margin of

the medial plica, which was always hypertrophied and sometimes became cord-like(*), a small branch of skeletal muscle originating from genu articularis (G) was found in all knees.

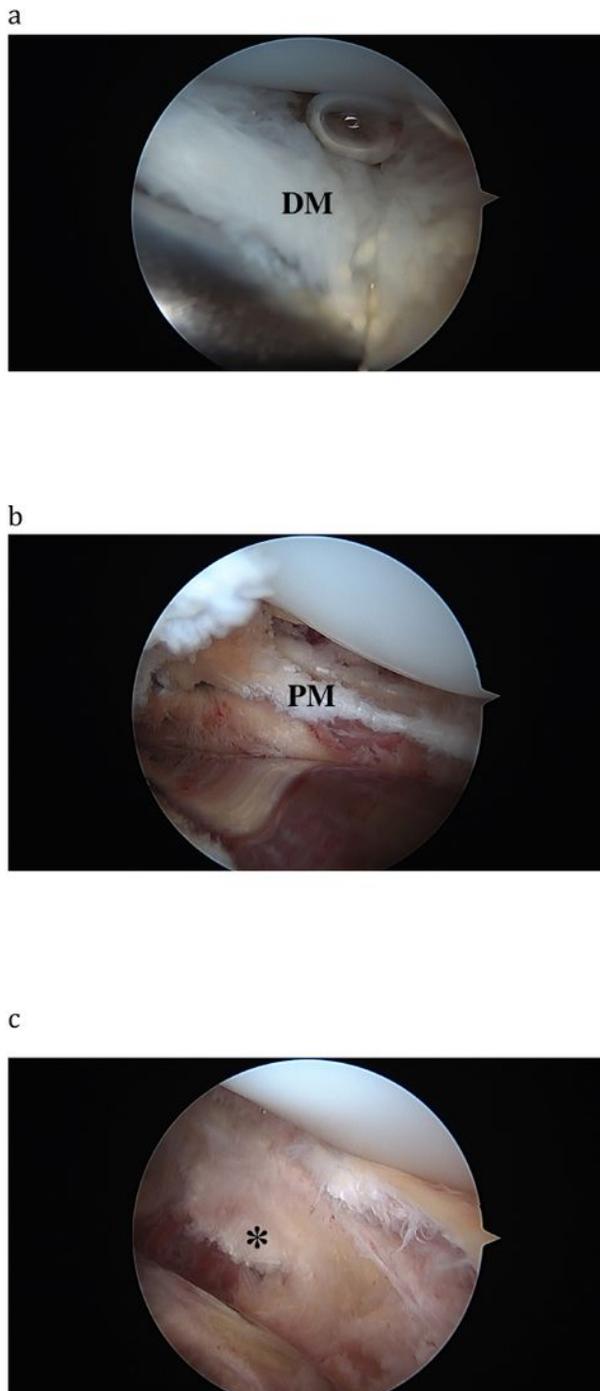


Figure 2

Arthroscopic findings when performing AMR in a patient with PPOP a & b, before AMR, the patello-femoral joint was tight and fibrotic medial plica was found in the medial gutter (DM: distal medial plica, PM:

proximal medial plica); c, after AMR, the tension of the patello-femoral joint was released and the medial retinaculum (*) was clearly visible.

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [Video2AMRforMASinpatientwithPPOP.mp4](#)
- [Video1EliminationofMAP.mp4](#)