

Financial Disclosures

We have no disclosures



Osteochondritis Dissecans





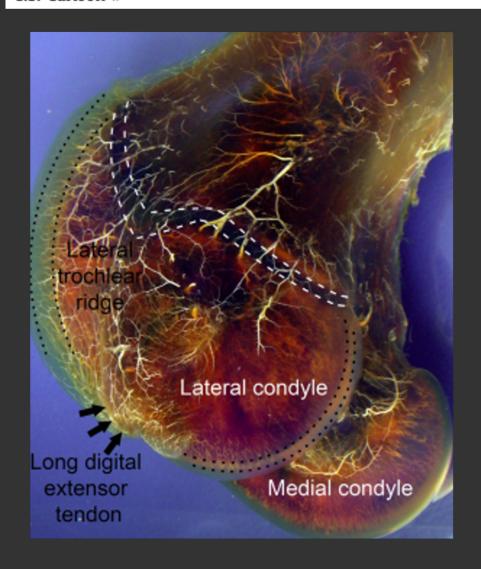




Juvenile osteochondritis dissecans of the knee is a result of failure of the blood supply to growth cartilage and osteochondrosis*

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Osteoarthritis and Cartilage 2018



- "Growth cartilage" different that articular cartilage
- Growth cartilage has temporary blood supply that runs within "cartilage canals"
- As individual matures canals fill with cartilage ("chondrification") then ossification
 - During this time if the midportion of vessel incorporate first, blood supply can fail leading to ischemic chondronecrosis



Elbow OCD

- Pitchers/racket sports/gymnasts
- 11-15 years old
- Multifactorial
 - Overuse
 - Genetic predisposition
 - Tenuous end artery blood supply





Osteochondritis Dissecans (OCD) lesion of capitellum

- General approach:
 - Conservative treatment -Rest, PT
 - 3-6 months?
 - Fail conservative → elbow arthroscopy

Capitellar OCD





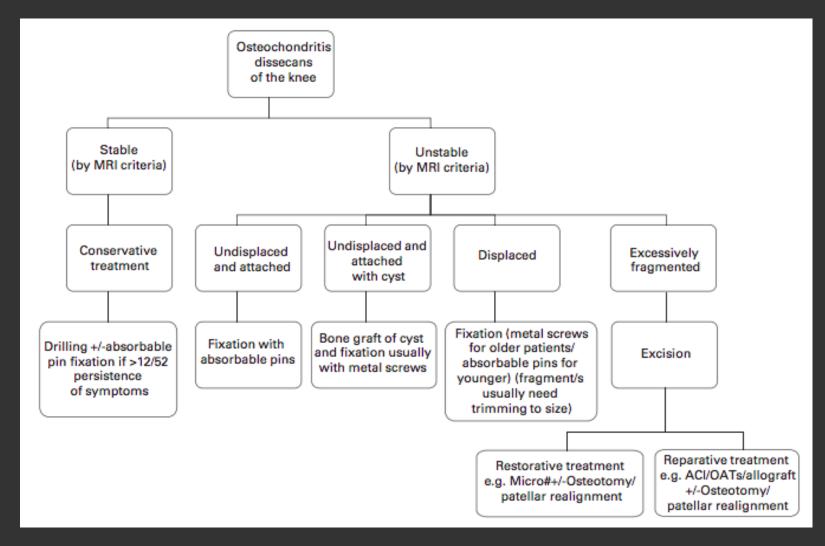
Osteochondritis Dissecans

Table I. Different classification systems for osteochondritis dissecans (OCD)

Plain radiographs; Berndt and Hardy ¹³		MRI; Dipaola et al ¹⁴		Arthroscopy; Guhl ¹⁵	
Stage 1	Small area, compression subchondral bone	Type I	Thickening of articular cartilage, but no break	Type I	Softening and irregularity of cartilage but no fragment
Stage 2	Partially detached OCD fragment	Type II	Breached articular cartilage, low signal rim behind fragment indicating attachment	Type II	Breached articular cartilage, with the fragment not displaceable
Stage 3	Fully detached OCD fragment, still in underlying crater	Type III	Breached articular cartilage, with high signal T2 changes behind fragment suggesting fluid around lesion	Type III	Definable fragment, partially attached but displaceable (flap lesion)
Stage 4	Complete detachment/ loose body	Type IV	Loose body and defect of articular surface	Type IV	Loose body and defect of articular surface



Osteochondritis Dissecans





Retroarticular Core Decompression















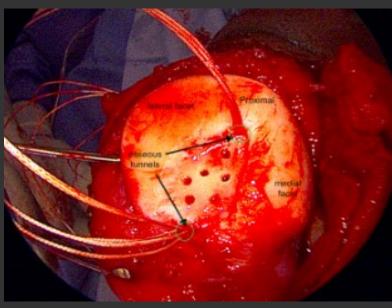
Knee OCD drilling - Outcomes

- Gunton, et. Al. Drilling JOCD: retro- or transarticular? CORR
- No clear differences
 - Transarticular 91% radiographic healing at 4.5 months
 - Retroarticular 86% radiographic healing at 5.6 months

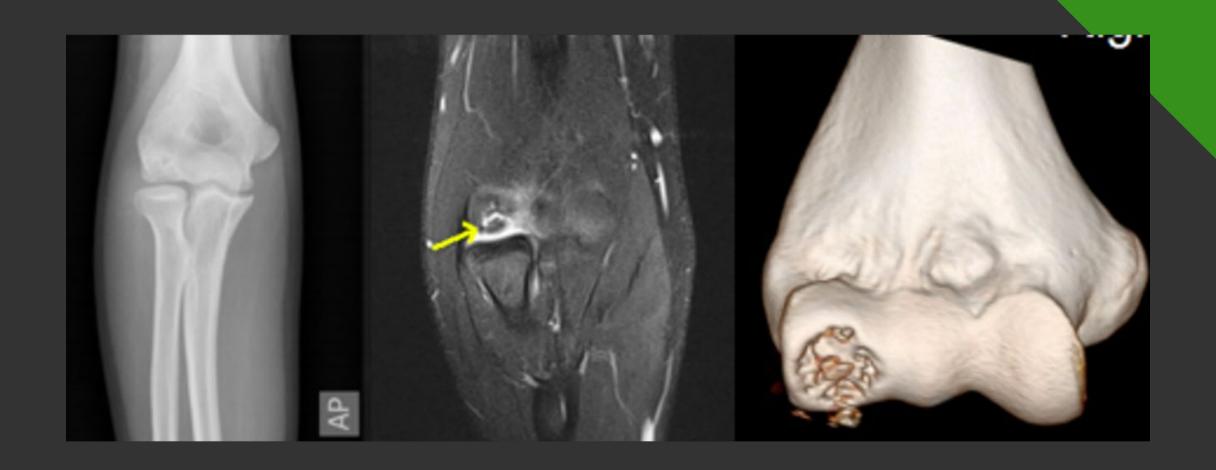


OCD Fixation – Suture Anchors









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Osteochondritis Dissecans of the Humeral Capitellum in Young Athletes

Comparison Between Baseball Players and Gymnasts

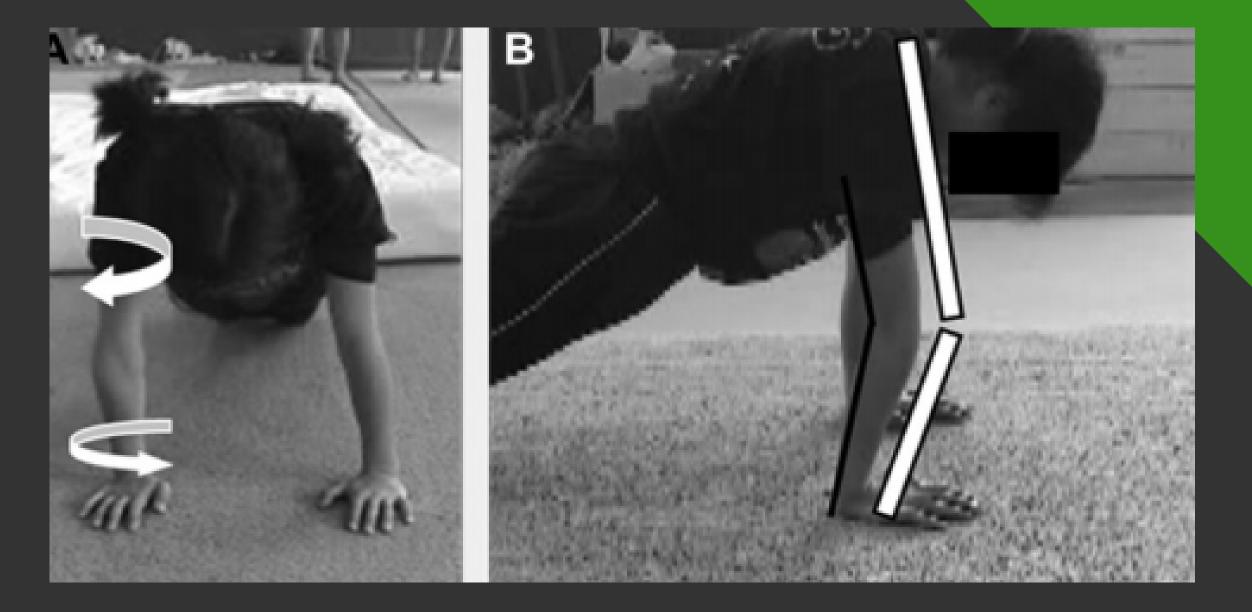
Shiro Kajiyama,* MD, Satoshi Muroi,[†] RPT, Hiroyuki Sugaya,^{†‡} MD, Norimasa Takahashi,[†] MD, Keisuke Matsuki,[†] MD, Nobuaki Kawai,[†] MD, and Makoto Osaki,* MD *Investigation performed at the Shoulder & Elbow Center, Funabashi Orthopaedic Hospital, Funabashi, Chiba, Japan*

OJSM 2017









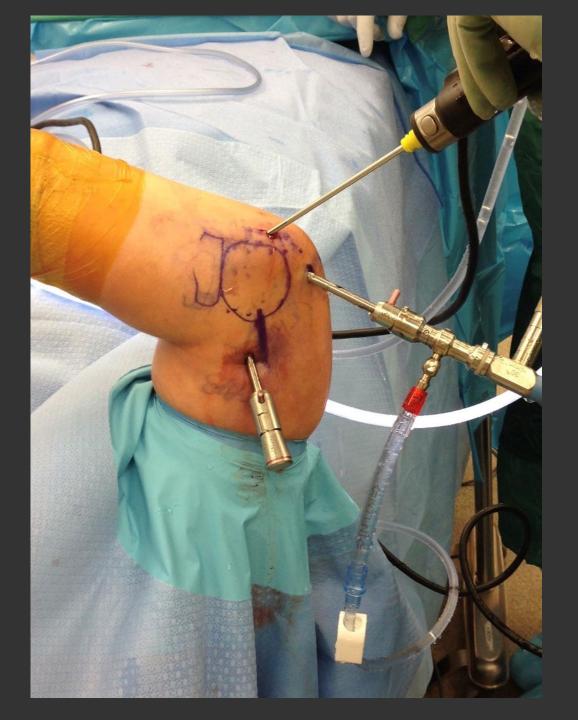
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Thrower

Gymnast





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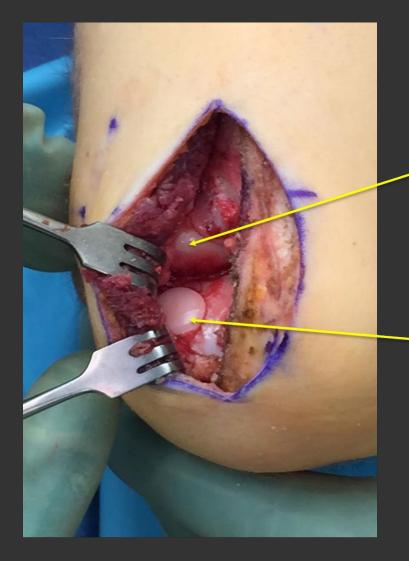
Case example – Elbow OCD







OATS – Osteochondral Allograft (or autograft) Transplant



Radial head

OATS plug in capitellum



Post Surgical Rehabilitation Guidelines

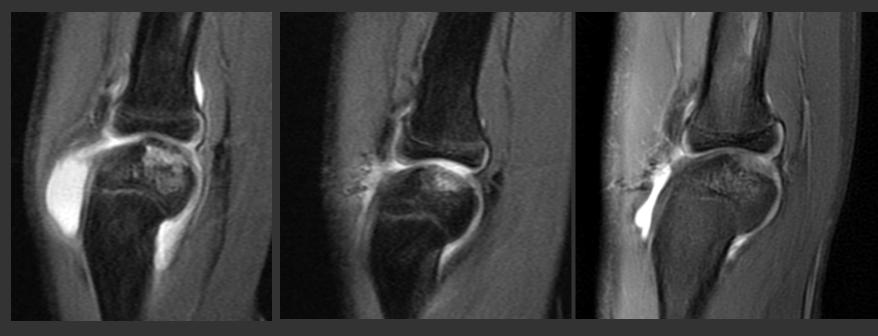
- 0-2 weeks splint
- 2-6 weeks hinged brace, Gentle ROM
- 6-12 weeks Full ROM, minimal resistance
 - MRI at 3 months
 - Progressive resistance 3-6 months
 - Repeat MRI at 6 months
 - Interval throwing/gymnastics program







13yoF – Level 9 gymnast



Pre op

3 months post op

6 months post op



Elbow capitellar OCD - Outcomes

- Elbow arthroscopy, debridement *Matsuura, et. Al. Arthrosopy, 2020.*
 - 87% return to baseball
 - Only 20% pitchers returned
- OATS (taken from knee) Logli, et. Al. Arthroscopy, 2020.
 - 446 elbows 62-100% return to sport
 - Revision surgery up to 20%



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