

Managing Knee Arthritis in the Active Patient

Primary Care Conference
7/21-7/25/25
Kauai, HI

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Disclosures

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None to report

We all desire to live long but no
one wants to get old



Staying Active is a Priority

- Exercise improves cardiovascular function, increases lean body mass, and decreases the risk of stroke, HTN, DM, osteoporosis, and cognitive decline
- In 2014 20.7% of adults met the CDC guidelines for activity compared to 14.5% in 1998



Goal

Achieve as normal knee function as possible with as little pain as possible for as long as possible



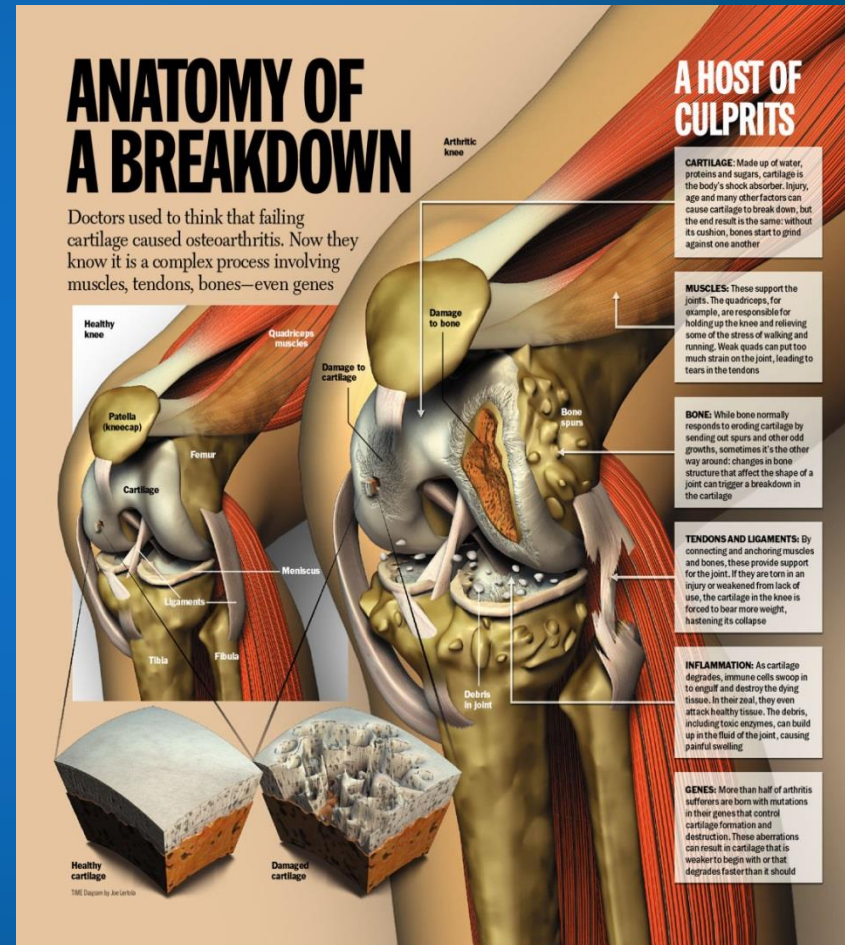
Osteoarthritis

- Loss of cartilage associated with inflammation of the synovium, and subchondral bone remodeling
- Affects 32.5 million Americans



Outline

- Risk Factors
- Non Surgical Treatment
 - Weight loss
 - Exercise
 - Bracing
 - Medications
 - Injections
- Surgical treatment
 - Arthroscopy
 - Osteotomy
 - Biologic replacement
 - Arthroplasty



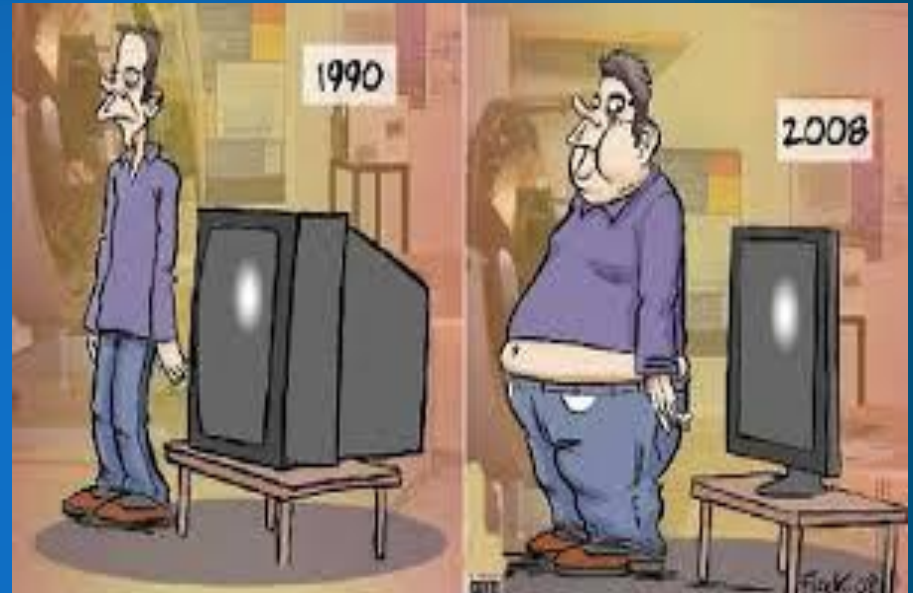
Risk factors for OA

- Increasing age
 - 70% by age 70
 - 5-10% men and 5% women have symptomatic OA by age 50
- Mechanical factors
 - Increased BMI
 - Malalignment
 - Joint injury
- Gender (females)
- Biochemical environment
 - ILB, IL-6, IL-8, TnF
- Genetics



Obesity

- 4-10 fold higher risk of developing OA if obese
- Modifiable risk factor
- Decreasing BMI by 2 points decreased the risk of OA by 50% in overweight women
- Every 1 kg reduction in body weight, peak knee load was reduced by 2.2kg
- Wt loss of 10% improved function by 28%



Exercise

- Cyclic loading stimulates cartilage synthesis and remodeling
- AGS reports that pain and morbidity are decreased with increased physical activity
- Running has not been shown to increase the risk of OA progression
- Exercise programs as effective as NSAIDS for pain relief



Oral Medications

- Acetaminophen/NSAIDS
 - Cochrane Review 2006
 - Acetaminophen was superior to placebo in 5/7 trials
 - 5% improvement in pain
 - Equal to NSAIDS for mild OA pain but NSAIDS superior for moderate to severe pain.
- Glucosamine and Chondroitin sulfate
 - GAIT Study Not statistically better than placebo
 - Cochrane Review 2005 Decreased pain by 22%, improved function by 11%
 - LEGS study No difference in pain relief compared to placebo, but less joint space narrowing

Unloader Knee Brace

- A 4°-6° increase in varus alignment will increase medial compartment loading by 70%-90% during single leg stance



Unloader Brace

- Unloader brace may decrease the ground reaction forces in the affected compartment
 - Braces have been shown to reduce pain by 48% and increase function by 69%
 - May not be tolerated long term. 41% still using brace at 2.7 years



Injections

- Corticosteroids
 - Cochrane review significant short term pain relief (4 weeks)
 - No radiographic changes noted with repeated injections 3 months apart but cartilage loss noted on MRI
 - Triamcinalone appears to be more efficacious than Betamethasone or Methylprednisalone



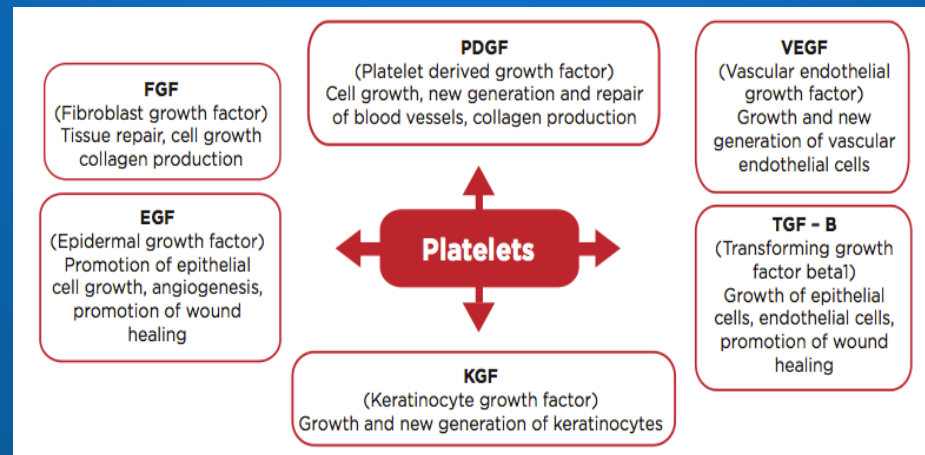
Hyaluronic Acid (Viscosupplementation)

- Inflammatory cytokines, proteolytic enzymes, and free radicals of the osteoarthritic joint may impair HA function
- Cochrane review 2006 effect for up to 6 months comparable to NSAIDS
- Large meta-analysis suggested that overall benefit was clinically irrelevant and adverse events were not negligible
- Recent systematic review suggests improvement in pain and knee function for up to 26 weeks



Biologic Injections

- PRP
 - Platelet granules contain multiple growth factors that may affect cartilage
 - FDA only allows minimal manipulation

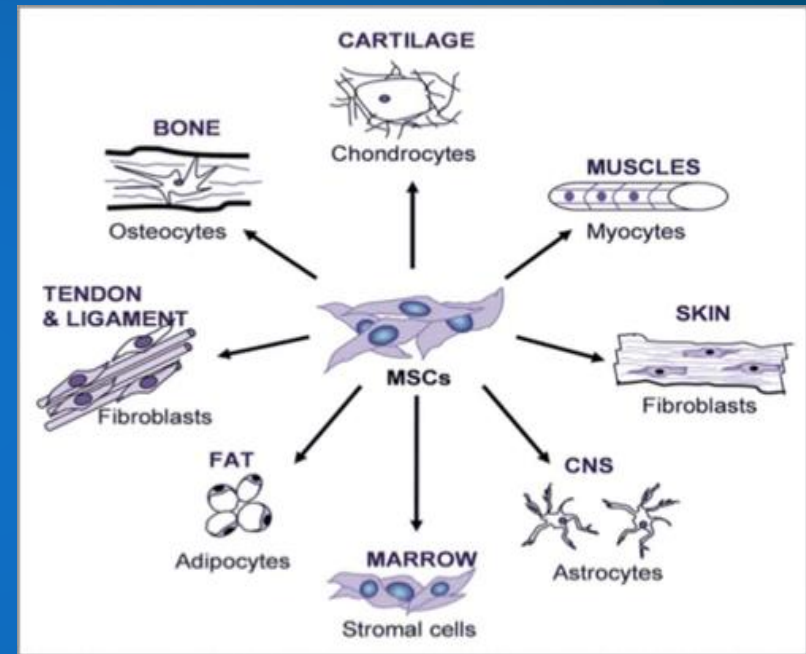


PRP

- Few large studies
 - Multiple preparations
 - Concentration of platelets
 - Leukocyte rich or poor
- 2 yr f/u in 90 patients showed a benefit with a mean duration of 9 months.
 - May work best < 50 and mild OA
- Systematic Review 8/15 BJSM
 - PRP less pain than placebo and HA at 6 mos
 - Improved function compared to controls at 6 mos.
 - Significant bias with the studies included
- Promising but evidence still inconclusive

Biologic Injections

- Stem Cells (bone marrow, fat)
 - Mesenchymal stem cells are capable of differentiation into chondrocytes
- Little research to date
- Post meniscectomy double blind study with high dose vs low dose MSC vs control
 - 18% of low dose patients had 15% regrowth of meniscal tissue
 - Improvement in pain in all groups



Arthroscopy



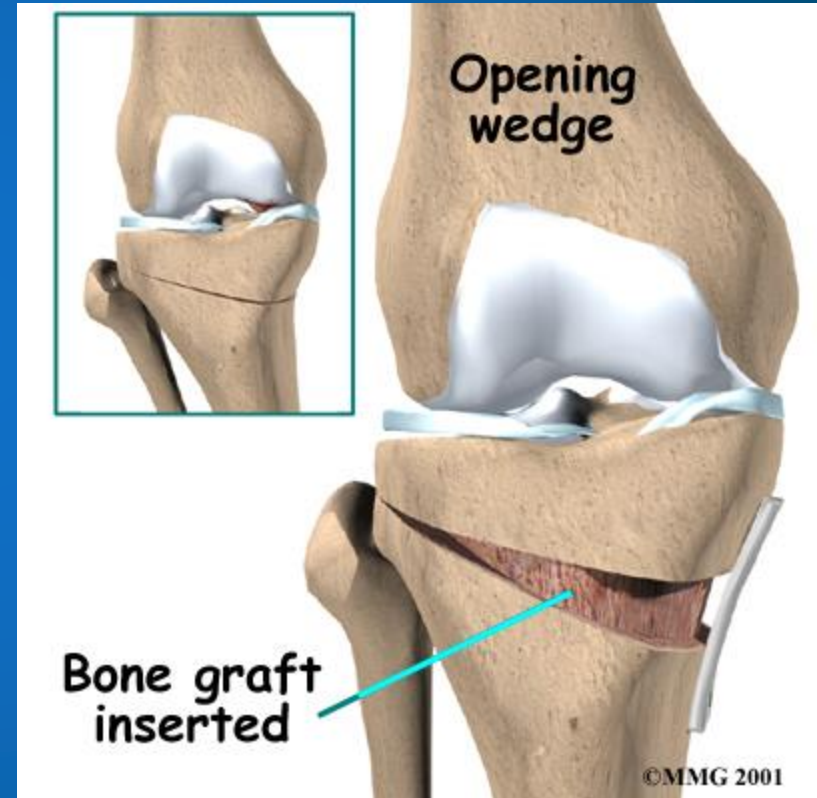
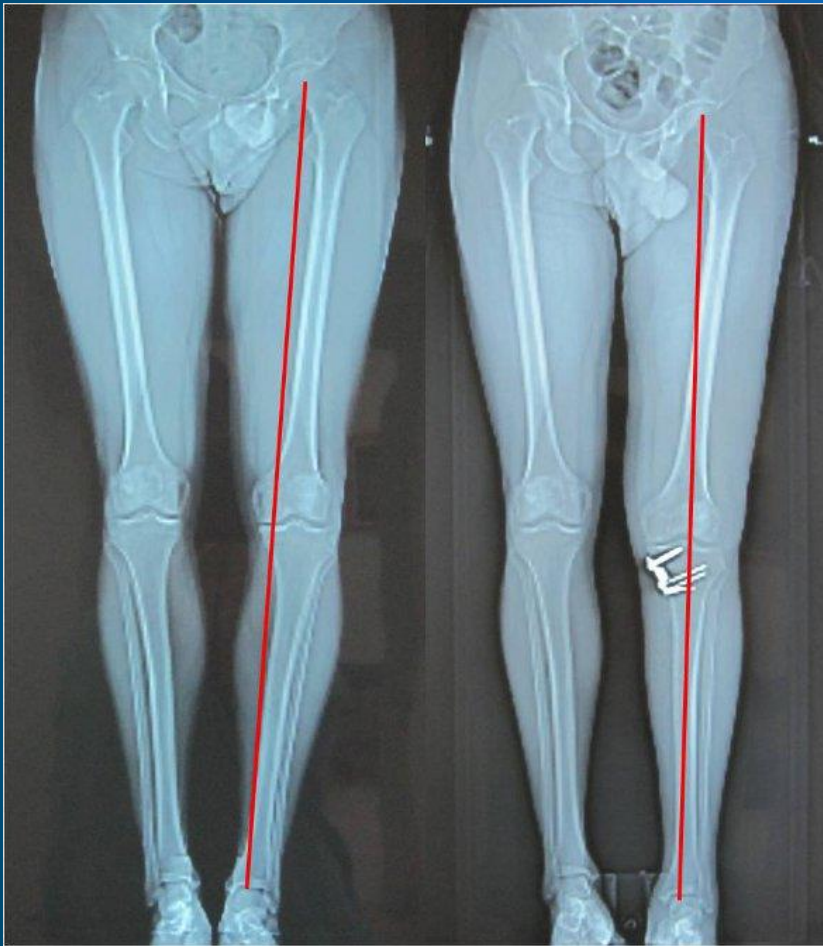
- Mosley NEJM
 - Lavage, debridement, placebo
 - No difference at 2 years (all improved)
- Kirkley
 - Arthroscopy +PT + medical RX
 - PT + Medical RX
 - Arthroscopy better at 3 months but no difference at 2 years
- MeTeOR
 - 350 randomized to arthroscopy vs PT
 - No difference at 6 months
 - 30% of PT patients had surgery
- Escape Study
 - PT not inferior to Arthroscopy

Is There any Value in Arthroscopic Debridement?

- Yes
 - Younger patient with minimal arthritis and a meniscal tear
 - Arthritic patient with sudden onset of mechanical symptoms (locking from meniscal fragment or loose body)



High Tibial Osteotomy (HTO)



HTO

- Cochrane Review 2014
 - Less pain and improved function though literature does not allow for definitive recommendations
- Young to Middle-aged patients
 - (Mean age 40) 3.6 yr f/u, 94% survivability
- Elite Athletes
 - At least 2 played in NFL and one in NHL



Articular Cartilage Restoration

- Reparative
 - (Marrow Stimulation or Microfracture)
 - Deliver pluripotent marrow cells to articular cartilage defect
 - Best for small lesions (<2 cm²)
 - Steadman: 75-80% of patients had improvement



Autologous Chondrocyte Implantation (ACI)

- Two-staged procedure
 - Cartilage cells harvested and replicated in the lab
 - Re-implanted under a patch
- 85-90% good and excellent results reported at > 5 yrs
- Best results are with femoral condyle lesions



Autograft Osteoarticular Transplant OATs

- Replacement with bone and cartilage plugs from another part of the knee
- 80-90% good and excellent results
- Robbing Peter to pay Paul



Osteochondral Allograft

- Better option for larger lesions
- Graft survival 90% at 5 years, 75% at 10 years

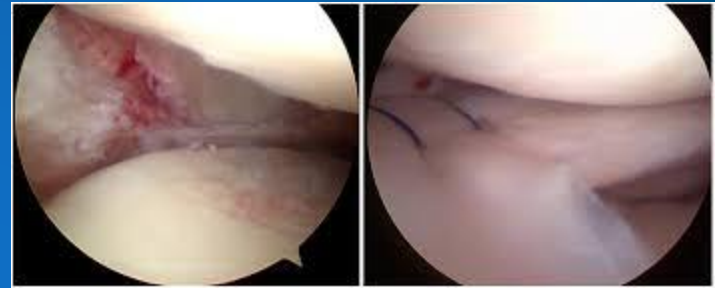
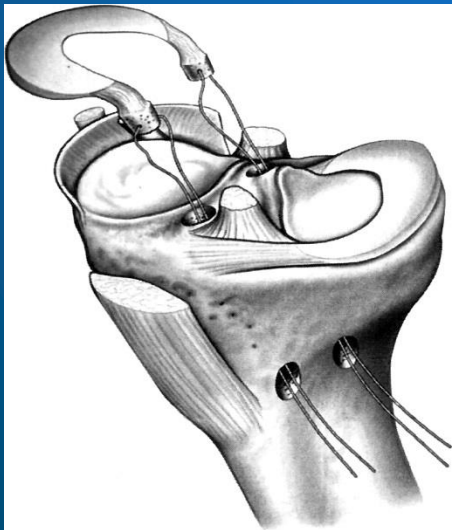


Which is Best?

- All with similar results
- Many studies performed by developer of the technique
- Each may have a role depending on the size and location of the lesion
- Systematic review 2016:
 - Insufficient evidence to determine if ACI was better than either Autograft OATs or Microfracture

Meniscus Transplantation

- Indications are pain, swelling, and meniscal deficiency with only Minimal cartilage degeneration



- Many will re-tear over time
- No evidence that meniscal transplantation will prevent arthritis
- No artificial meniscus alternative at this time

Unicompartmental Joint Replacement

- Partial replacement
 - Unicompartmental cartilage loss
 - Less bone removal than total replacement
 - More normal knee function
- UK experience
 - 95% survival at 13 years
 - These results not easily replicated
 - Complications increase with low volume surgeons



HTO vs Partial Knee Replacement

- Meta-analysis 2011
 - 9-12 year follow-up
- Survivorship
 - HTO 84.4%
 - UKA 86.9%
 - Similar clinical outcomes and complication rates
- HTO better if returning to high impact sports



Total Knee Replacement

- Indications:
 - Pain and functional limitation in “older” patient
 - Bi or Tri-compartmental disease
- Swedish Registry 10 yr revision risk
 - < 55 years 9%
 - \geq 55 years 4%
- Systematic Review 13 studies 671 patients <55 yrs of age
 - 1st decade survival 90%-99%
 - 2nd decade survival 85%-96%



Goal

Stay as fit as possible for as long as possible



Crosstraining

- When the knee will no longer tolerate impact loading sports
 - Biking
 - Swimming
 - Walking
 - Elliptical
 - H2O aerobics



We don't stop playing because we get old,
we get old because we stop
playing



Thank You

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