REGENERATION OF POST-TRAUMATIC SEGMENTAL BONE DEFECTS IN DISTAL FEMUR BY MASQUELET TECHNIQUE- AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

Ramesh Balusamy¹, Vijayakumar Palanimalai²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Orthopaedics, KAP Viswanatham Government Medical College, Tiruchirapalli.
²Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Orthopaedics, KAP Viswanatham Government Medical College, Tiruchirapalli.

BACKGROUND
Masquelet technique is a two-staged procedure in the treatment of bone loss. In stage one, an antibiotic-impregnated cement spacer is placed in the bone defects after thorough debridement. This cement spacer induces a foreign body reaction around the bone defect which creates a fibrous biological membrane. Stage two consists of placing bone grafts within the membrane. The biological membrane helps in bone graft integration and bone formation.

The aim of the study was to study regeneration of bone in the Post-traumatic bone defect area of distal femur by Masquelet technique.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The present observational study was carried out in MGM Government Hospital/KAPV Government Medical College from 2010 to 2016. The study consisted of 40 adult patients with distal femur bone loss, satisfying the inclusion criteria.

RESULTS
We achieved healing in all our patients. Average time of radiographic bone consolidation was 10.5 months.

CONCLUSION
From our study, we safely conclude that Masquelet technique is an alternate method in treatment of Post-traumatic bone loss in distal femur with acceptable results.

KEYWORDS
Bone Loss, Distal Femur, Masquelet Technique, Bone Cement Spacer, Biomembrane.

graft used and the complications encountered were recorded in our study.

**Surgical Technique**

Preoperative templating of injured bone was done initially to find out length of bone loss, rotation and alignment of injured limb. Thorough wound debridement was done with copious amount of normal saline. The wound was extended proximally and distally and dissected up to the area of bone loss. The debris and nonviable tissues were removed. Bone ends freshened and fixed with distal femur locking compression plating after maintaining length, alignment and rotation of limb (Figure 1). The bone defect was then measured and spacer of measured length was prepared using bone cement and antibiotic. The cement spacer was allowed to set and then placed in the bone defect space once it becomes hard. (Figure 2). The second stage was done after 4 to 10 weeks of first stage depending up on wound condition. The cement spacer placed defect site was approached directly through an incision over the original wound and by same plane incision of subcuticular tissues. The biomembrane encapsulating the spacer was identified and a careful incision was done on it to retrieve the bone cement spacer. After removal of spacer the bone ends were freshened so as to stimulate bone growth, the biomembrane capsule was irrigated to remove any residual debris and the harvested bone grafts from iliac crest and cancellous autograft from femoral canal were placed in the fibrous capsule biomembrane pocket/defect (figure 3). In patients with bone defect more than 6 cm fibular strut graft was used along with cancellous bone graft (Figure 4). The fibrous membrane was closed as a separate layer using absorbable suture material and wound closed in layers.

**RESULTS**

Total of 40 patients with segmental bone loss of distal femur were included in our study which includes 32 male and 8 females with mean age of 32.6 (26 -42). The length of bone defect ranged from 3 cm to 9 cm and the mean bone loss defect was 6.5 cm. The mean interval between first stage and second stage surgeries was 41.5 days (35 to 50 days). Radiographic consolidation of bone graft over the defect was noted in all our patients. (Figure 5). Mean bone consolidation period was 10.5 months (7 to 16 months). No major complications other than minor skin infections were noted in our study. Fibular strut graft along with cancellous bone graft was used in 14 cases in our study.

<table>
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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fibular strut graft used</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mean Age</td>
<td>32.6 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mean Bone loss</td>
<td>6.5 cm</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mean Interval between two surgeries</td>
<td>41.5 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mean Bone Consolidation Period</td>
<td>10.5 Months</td>
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*Table 1. Summary of Statistics*
DISCUSSION
Regeneration in the segmental bone loss is a challenge for orthopaedic surgeons. Historically, these defects were treated with massive bone grafting of the defect which often fails due to graft resorption. Earlier in this century, Alain Masquelet(7) described and published a surgical technique of a staged procedure of inducing a biologically active membrane at the defect site. He found that this biomembrane helps in graft containment and integration. The biomembrane formed at the defect site is due to body's foreign body reaction to the antibiotic-impregnated cement spacer. Second stage of bone grafting is done after an interval of 5 weeks to favour formation and maturation of biomembrane formation in the defect that is suitable for grafting and soft tissue healing.(8) Vancomycin-impregnated cement spacers are used for local administration of antibiotic to the soft tissue bed. Placing such a spacer not only provides structural support but also maintains void space in the defect by inhibiting fibrous ingrowth(9) for later bone grafting and foreign body-induced biomembrane formation. C.Y-L.Woon et al found that the thickness of this biomembrane can be 0.5 to 1 mm thick which is hypervascular and impermeable.(10,11) Pelissier et al(11) in their paper reported that this membrane secretes growth factors and osteoinductive factors which are responsible for stimulation of bone growth and graft integration. Chris Christou(11) described that the immunohistochemical marker expression studies show BMP2 on the surface of membrane and TGF b in both surfaces of membrane and deeper tissues, VEGF in the membrane and blood vessels around the membrane. These bone-inducing agents help in consolidation of bone grafts placed inside the membrane which was studied by Aho and his colleagues.(13) They also found that one-month-old membrane has higher osteogenesis potential compared with two-month-old membrane and concluded that optimal time for performing second stage surgery may be within a month after implantation of foreign material.(13,14)

Regarding primary stabilisation of fracture after debridement we used distal femur locking plate in all our cases. Biau et al described a case of distal femur bone loss stabilised with intramedullary nail and antibiotic spacer followed by secondary grafting and eventual healing.(15) A series of 12 cases with tibial bone loss stabilised with intramedullary nail and secondary bone grafting was published by Aparié et al. He reported an average healing time of 4 months.(16) R. Sivalakumar et al reported a case series of distal femur bone loss stabilised with distal femur locking plate and grafting and found that this technique is relatively less cumbersome than Ilizarov which is considered to be an alternative mode treatment for these type of fractures.(17)

Though there was no implant failure in our study, plate bending was noted in 5 patients with bone loss more than 8 cm. There continues a debate regarding the ideal implant for primary fixation in this technique as too rigid construct may be stress shielding near the plate thereby reducing integration of bone graft near the implant as reported by Tak Man Wong et al.(18)

CONCLUSION
The two-staged technique of bone regeneration seems to be a notable alternative in the management of segmental bone loss after trauma in distal femur. The foreign body-induced biomembrane provides a void for cancellous bone grafting and helps in bone formation and consolidation. Younger age patients with better healing potential, patients without any associated morbidity, wound with no contamination and possible coverage are possible reasons for better outcome in our study. Wide application of study for longer duration in all
age groups, with all type of wounds and with variable implant of choice for primary stabilisation of bone will help to evaluate the effectiveness of this technique and the implant of choice for this procedure in future.

REFERENCES