Title: Cadaver Study of Anatomic Landmark Identification for Placing Ankle Arthroscopy Portals

Author: Benjamin Scheibling Guillaume Koch Philippe Clavert

PII: S1877-0568(17)30052-X
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.otsr.2016.09.026
Reference: OTSR 1692

To appear in:

Received date: 14-2-2016
Revised date: 21-7-2016
Accepted date: 5-9-2016

Please cite this article as: Scheibling B, Koch G, Clavert P, Cadaver Study of Anatomic Landmark Identification for Placing Ankle Arthroscopy Portals, *Orthopaedics and Traumatology: Surgery and Research* (2017), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.otsr.2016.09.026

Cadaver Study of Anatomic Landmark Identification for Placing Ankle Arthroscopy Portals

Benjamin SCHEIBLING, Guillaume KOCH, Philippe CLAVERT

Institut d'Anatomie Normale, FMTS, Faculté de Médecine, 4 rue Kirschleger, 67085 Strasbourg cedex, FRANCE

Correspondence: P. Clavert

Service de chirurgie du membre supérieur

CCOM

10, Avenue Baumann

67400 Illkirch, FRANCE

Tel.: +33 388 552 151

Philippe.clavert@chru-strasbourg.fr

Abstract

Background: Arthroscopy-assisted surgery is now widely used at the ankle for osteochondral lesions of the talus, anterior and posterior impingement syndromes, talocrural or subtalar fusion, foreign body removal, and ankle instability. Injuries to the vessels and nerves may occur during these procedures.

Objective: To determine whether ultrasound topographic identification of vulnerable structures decreased the risk of iatrogenic injuries to vessels, nerves, and tendons and influenced the distance separating vulnerable structures from the arthroscope introduced through four different portals.