

Scapholunate Ligament Internal Brace 360 Tenodesis (SLITT) Procedure: A Biomechanical Study

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Abstract

Background Twelve paired fresh frozen cadaveric wrists were randomized to a 360-degree tenodesis repair group or the 360-degree tenodesis repair with an internal brace (suture tape) construct.

Case Description The specimens were preloaded to 5 N and subsequently biomechanically loaded to failure, at a rate of 0.1 mm/s on a jig that allowed for axial load. The maximum load and mode of failure were recorded. Load to failure in the 360 tenodesis group with internal brace was 283.47 ± 100.25 N, compared with the 360 tenodesis group only, whose yield strength was 143.61 ± 90.54 N. The mode of failure within the internal brace construct was either through knot slippage, graft disruption, or bone separation from strength testing construct. The 360 tenodesis group tended to fail via graft slippage or graft rupture.

Literature Review The management of scapholunate instability can be a difficult problem to treat. Traditionally, many of the surgical reconstructions have focused upon dorsal ligament reconstruction with Kirschner (K) wire fixation. This results in prolonged immobilization of the wrist with varied outcomes, in part due to the multiaxial instability that may persist due to concomitant volar ligament disruption. To address this instability, surgical techniques have been devised that address both the volar and dorsal ligament injuries.

Clinical Relevance Scapholunate reconstruction with a 360-degree tenodesis and internal brace augmentation (SLITT procedure) provided superior biomechanical stability than tenodesis alone.

Keywords

- internal brace
- scapholunate instability
- scapholunate reconstruction
- suture tape
- internal brace augmentation

Scapholunate (SL) joint instability is one of the most common injuries of the wrist joint and may result from a fall or high energy mechanism on the outstretched hand. If unrecognized, the injury may lead to functional impairment and posttraumatic arthritis.^{1–3}

Since its initial description,⁴ a myriad of different surgical techniques have been devised with varied success. These include capsular shrinkage, dorsal capsulodesis, reduction-association with a screw of the scapholunate joint (RASL), scapholunate axis method (SLAM), bone ligament bone grafts, and a variety of tendon reconstruction.^{5–12} Many of these constructs require prolonged immobilization with Kirschner (K) wire stabilization, which may break, become infected, or

require a secondary procedure for their removal. In addition, the outcomes of scapholunate reconstructions can be unpredictable. Possible explanations for this varied outcome may be related to the use of soft tissue reconstructions for irreducible injuries and reconstruction of only the dorsal SL ligament. Indeed, the sectioning studies by Berger¹³ noted that, while the dorsal SL ligament has a yield strength of close to 300 N, the palmar region provides 120 N of breaking strength. To try and correct the torsional instability that may result from dorsal only repairs, recent techniques have been described that address both dorsal and volar SL ligaments.^{14,15}

The purpose of this study was to compare the biomechanical strength of a 360-degree tenodesis to one augmented

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with an internal brace (suture tape) in a cadaveric model and determine whether the stability achieved reaches normative yield strength of native SL ligament.

Materials and Methods

We obtained 12 paired fresh frozen cadaveric wrists, average age 50.5 years (range: 41–65) for testing (►Table 1). Preprocedural imaging demonstrated no evidence of carpal malalignment, preexisting wrist arthritis, or previous surgery. To test the yield strength of the reconstructions, and to remove any confounding variables provided by secondary stabilizers of the carpus,^{16–18} each of the 24 specimens was disarticulated from the radiocarpal joint, the SL ligament sectioned and randomized to 360-degree tenodesis reconstruction group or the 360-degree tenodesis with an internal brace. All procedures were performed by the senior surgeon. A 0.035 inch K wire was placed from dorsal to volar through the center of the lunate and proximal scaphoid and confirmed on fluoroscopic imaging. Once the desired central trajectory had been confirmed, a 2.5 mm cannulated drill hole was made within the scaphoid and a 3.0 mm hole made within the lunate. A 15 cm palmaris longus graft was procured and whip stitched at either end using a 4–0 fiberloop suture. Using a tendon passer, the tendon graft was passed from dorsal to volar through the lunate, volar to dorsal through the scaphoid, and dorsal to volar through the lunate (►Fig. 1). In this way, a 360-degree tenodesis had been

performed. Maximum tension was placed by the surgeon pulling onto the tails of the graft to aid in reduction of the SL and the wrist ranged in flexion to extension to remove any creep from the construct. Two 3 × 8 mm biotenodesis screws were then placed within the scaphoid and lunate to secure the graft and the tendon tails cut flush (►Fig. 2). Within the internal brace cohort, a similar procedure was performed. A 1.3 mm suture tape was then passed from dorsal to volar through the cannulation of the biotenodesis screws within the scaphoid and lunate and tied palmarly. The purpose of central passage through the screw holes was to prevent the suture tape from cutting through the cortical bone, if placed directly through the bone tunnels (►Figs. 3 and 4).

To prepare for biomechanical testing, the scaphoid, lunate, and triquetrum were removed en bloc and a vertically orientated K wire was placed through the scaphoid and lunate, with care taken to avoid the scapholunate ligament reconstruction. Specimens were then potted in 1.5 inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) piping and mounted into an Instron machine and preloaded to 5 N. An axial distraction load was then applied at a rate of 0.1 mm/s until failure of the reconstruction. The mode of and maximum load to failure were recorded for each sample.

One way analysis of variance with a Tukey significant difference post hoc analysis was performed with $p < 0.05$ for stiffness by group and maximum breaking strength (maximum load) by group, for all specimens.

Table 1 360 tenodesis reconstruction/360 tenodesis with suture tape internal brace fixation

	360 tenodesis reconstruction			360 tenodesis with suture tape internal brace		
Sample	Stiffness (N/mm)	Maximum load (N)	Mode of failure	Stiffness (N/mm)	Maximum load (N)	Mode of failure
1	46.57	159.28	Graft tore through bone tunnel	42.16	300.05	Suture knot failure
2	24.75	132.91	Anchor failure of graft	56.9	98.10	Suture knot failure
3	36.07	113.72	Anchor failure of graft	31.1	218.97	Anchor failure of graft
4	24.34	87.51	Graft slippage	67.14	252.83	Anchor failure of graft
5	51.07	266.07	Graft slippage with some tearing into bone tunnel	38.94	334.65	Anchor failure of graft
6	77.87	366.38	Graft slippage with some tearing into bone tunnel	57.28	339.86	Suture knot failure
7	20.40	61.06	Graft slippage with some tearing into bone tunnel	29.30	409.13	Graft and suture tape failure
8	17.70	104.37	Graft tore through bone tunnel	46.9	186.81	Bone tunnel failure
9	17.80	112.52	Graft slippage	36.4	347.16	Failure of biotenodesis screw
10	24.50	84.57	Graft slippage	24.3	322.05	Graft slippage with some tearing into bone tunnel
11	33.30	176.54	Graft slippage	42.4	426.44	Graft slippage with some tearing into bone tunnel
12	9.93	58.39	Graft slippage	30.3	165.57	Graft slippage with some tearing into bone tunnel
Mean	32.03	143.61		41.3	283.47	
SD	18.81	90.54		13.08	100.25	

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

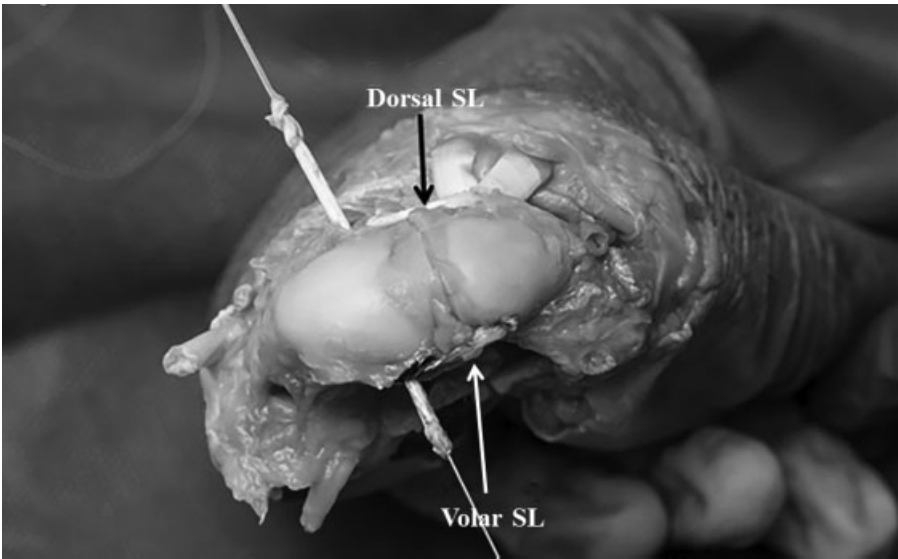


Fig. 1 Cadaveric specimen showing reconstruction of the dorsal and volar scapholunate (SL) ligament.

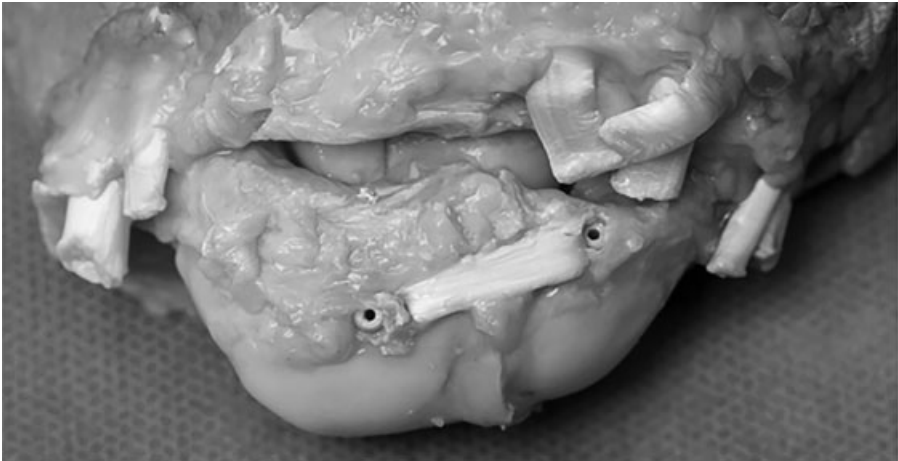


Fig. 2 Dorsal scapholunate ligament reconstruction with biotenodesis screw fixation.

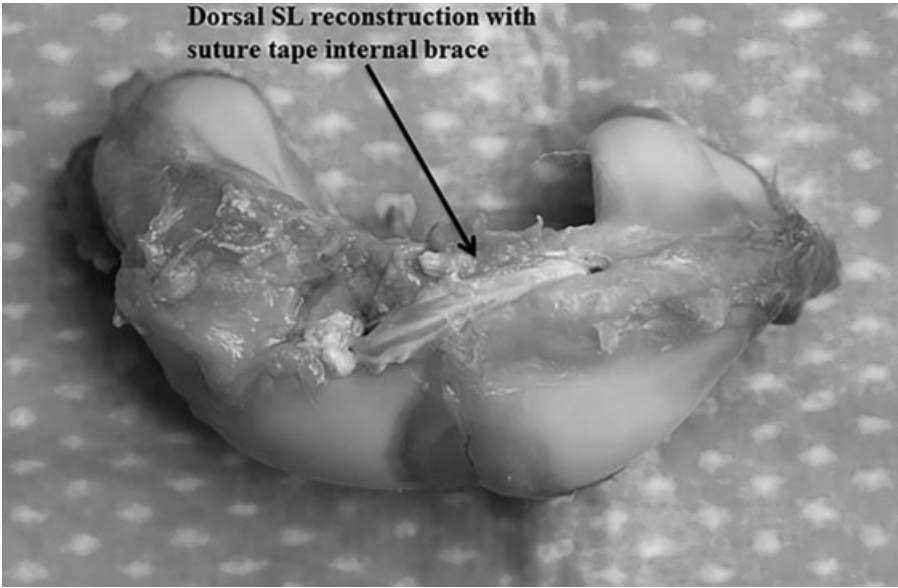


Fig. 3 Dorsal aspect of scapholunate (SL) reconstruction with internal brace with the proximal carpal row disarticulated prior to biomechanical testing.

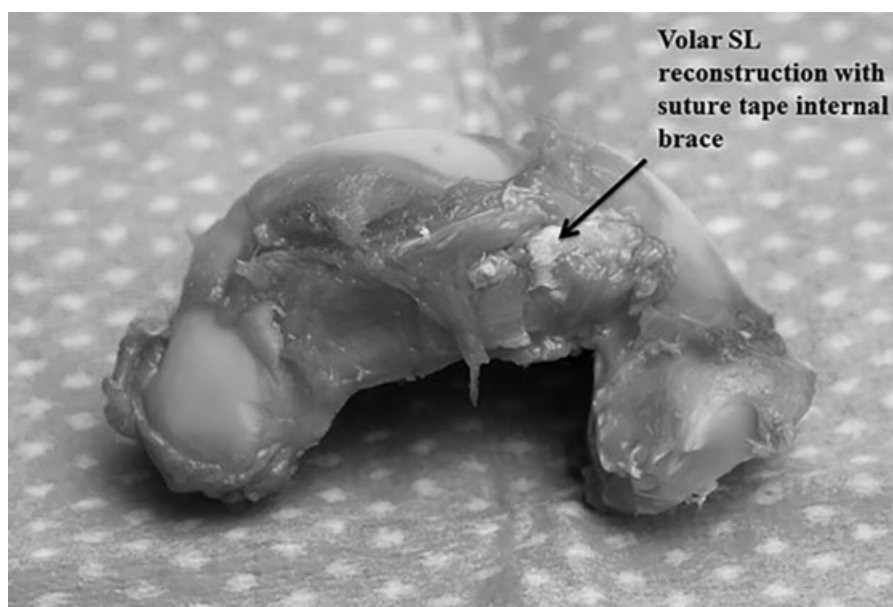


Fig. 4 Volar aspect of scapholunate (SL) reconstruction with internal brace with the proximal carpal row disarticulated prior to biomechanical testing.

Results

Specimens that underwent loading after 360-degree tenodesis only demonstrated a breaking strength of 143.61 ± 90.54 N. A total of 8 samples of 12 failed via tendon graft slippage at the bone screw interface (►Table 1). Constructs that were augmented with an internal brace (suture tape) had a breaking strength of 283.47 ± 100.25 N ($p \leq 0.002$; ►Table 1). Common modes of failure included graft slippage or knot breakage of the suture tape (►Table 1).

Discussion

The treatment of scapholunate instability continues to vex surgeons. The injury pattern ranges from a minor sprain to gross disruption of the ligament with altered carpal kinematics. Many techniques have been proposed and are based upon controlling the scaphoid that assumes a position of flexion and pronation.^{1,6-8,10,13-15,17,19-23} Berger's detailed anatomic dissections noted that the SL ligament comprised of a dorsal, membranous, and volar region. The palmar ligament had a yield strength of 120 N compared with that of the dorsal ligament, which exhibited a breaking strength of 300 N. Given this, traditional techniques had concentrated on reconstructing the dorsal ligament only. Garcia-Elias et al¹ reported on the outcomes of the triligament tenodesis technique in 38 patients at an average follow-up of 46 months. Twenty-eight patients reported no pain and 29 returned to their original occupation. Of note, 18% of patients developed mild signs of arthritis. Patients were immobilized for a prolonged period of time and required a secondary procedure for K wire removal at an average of 8 weeks, postoperatively.

As load is transferred across the SL joint, the morphology of the SL ligament remains important to resist torsional and translational moments. Indeed, one of the reasons why there

may be unpredictable outcomes in traditional dorsal ligament reconstruction techniques is the failure to repair the volar ligament. Albeit not as strong as the dorsal segment, it may aid in resisting rotation across the joint.¹³ As such, there has been an increasing interest to address the volar SL ranging from volar capsulodesis²³ to circumferential grafts around the scaphoid and lunate.²⁴ As reported by Chee et al,¹⁴ a strip of the flexor carpi radialis (FCR) tendon can be passed from volar to dorsal through the scaphoid and dorsal to volar through the triquetrum in an antipronation tenodesis to correct carpal malalignment. Ho et al²⁴ described an arthroscopic-assisted technique of reconstructing the volar and dorsal SL ligament using a palmaris longus graft. Seventeen patients with chronic SL instability were treated and followed-up on average for 48 months. Eleven of 17 patients reported no pain, the average SL gap was 2.9 mm and 13 patients returned to their preinjury job level. There was one case of scaphoid ischemia that did not progress or become symptomatic. Similar results have been reported by Henry following volar and dorsal SLIL repair with immobilization for 10 to 12 weeks.¹⁵ Pin removal occurred at 8 weeks, postoperatively.

Many of the treatments for SL instability involve prolonged casting and K wire augmentation. Mathoulin et al²⁵ described results of arthroscopic dorsal capsuloligamentous repair with mean follow-up of 11.4 months in 36 patients. Patients were immobilized via cast fixation for 8 weeks, when K wires were removed (16 cases) and physical therapy protocol was initiated. Patient grip strength on average increased to 92% of unaffected side with significant reduction in VAS (visual analogue scale) score (mean VAS score = 0.5/10).

The concept of the 360-degree tenodesis is to provide resistance to load along multiple axial planes. Compared with tenodesis only the addition of suture tape internal bracing resulted in construct yield strengths similar to the native dorsal SL ligament.^{13,20,26} Given this inherent immediate

stability, we feel it may permit earlier range of motion in patients without the need for prolonged immobilization, under the care of a certified hand therapist to monitor function. In addition, given its inherent strength, K wires may not be needed as the suture tape may prevent the creep of the tendon graft, when load is initially applied to it. Taleisnik described two forms of SL instability: type 1, in which the ulnar is anatomically located within the ulnar facet of the distal radius; and type 2, whereby there is ulnar translocation of the lunate.¹¹ An additional advantage of this procedure is the ability of the palmar tail of the tendon graft and suture tape to be secured to the volar rim of the distal radius to reconstruct the long radiolunate ligament and provide a restraint to carpal translocation.

As with most biomechanical studies, there are inherent limitations to replicating the natural forces that would be present in vivo. The model tested the breaking strength of the fixation methods and did not factor in the strength of the soft tissues after their healing response. It is unknown whether the tendon grafts would have stretched out over time for which the internal brace provides immediate stability. There is variability in the cadavers including their bone quality. To mitigate this, we used 12 matched pairs of cadavers. Lastly, the number of specimens tested may have accounted for a type 2 error in the tenodesis and internal brace construct. Notwithstanding these limitations, the 360-degree tenodesis with suture tape internal brace provides immediate stability of the SL joint akin to native SL ligament strengths, permits earlier range of motion with encouraging early clinical results, and can provide a checkrein to ulnar translocation of the carpus.

The proposed 360-degree tenodesis technique presented in this paper aims to permitting immediate construct stability that replicates native SL yield strength. The augmentation with the suture tape internal brace may be better suited to resist immediate loads and diastasis of the SL joint, while at the same time possibly obviating the need for K wire stabilization.

Ethical Approval

This study was performed at Arthrex HQ in Naples, Florida and was conducted per their review board.

Conflict of Interest

Sanjeev Kakar is a Consultant for Arthrex but did not receive any personal remuneration for this study.

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