CLINICAL RESULTS OF SYNOVECTOMIES AND OTHER ORTHOPEDIC CORRECTIVE SURGERY IN PATIENTS WITH HEMOPHILIA A AND B. I. Scharrer and H.G. Willert, Dep. of Angiology, Center of Internal Medicine and Dep. of Bone Diseases, Orthopedic University Hospital, University of Frankfurt, F.R.G.

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Since 1970, twenty orthopedic corrective operations were performed in patients with hemophilia A and B without complications. The bleeding frequency was markedly reduced after the operations. The mobility of the joints improved distinctly after surgery. Based on our results we shall present the special indications and techniques for the operations, the substitution plans during and after surgery and a physiotherapy program after the operations.

CHEMICAL SYNOVECTOMY IN INDUCED HAEMOPHILIAC SYNOVITIS. J. Darracott, F. M. Cole, L. Belbeck, McMaster University Medical Centre, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 4J9 Canada.

The response to chemical synovectomy with Yttrium 90 Colloid Citrate in induced Haemophilic synovitis was studied.

The synovitis was induced in five Haemophilia 'B' (Factor IX deficient) dogs by injection of 2.5 ml. of each dog's blood into their own knee joints at least 26 times over a period of one year. 100 uC of Y90 Colloid Citrate was injected into one knee of each of the three surviving dogs. One year later the synovium and articular cartilage of both knees of the surviving dogs were compared.

The joints injected with Y90 macroscopically appeared normal; microscopically there was minimal evidence of inflammation and iron accumulation; there was no discernable change in the articular cartilage on routine and metachromatic stains.

The joints not injected with Y90 showed heavy pigmentation and thickening macroscopically; microscopically there was marked inflammatory infiltrate and hemosiderin deposition.

Chemical synovectomy is relatively atraumatic and it is suggested that consideration be given to its use in man, in the treatment of haemophilic synovitis.

SINOVIORTHESIS WITH AU-198 IN 25 CASES OF HEMOPHILIC ARTHROPATHY. J. Martin-Villar, F. Ortega, M. Magallon, J. Gago, Hemophilia Unit of Ciudad Sanitaria "La Paz", Madrid, Spain.

Sinoviorthesis with radioactive gold has been carried out on 25 joints of hemophilic patients with the object of evaluating the clinical results (lessening of the frequency of hemorrhagic accidents, functional improvement, etc.) in the joints treated.

Only Grade II and III joints (Palmer-Ostler) were injected. The doses of Au-198 injected varied according to patient's age and joint. Adults: 9 knees with 4 mC, 5 elbows with 3 mC, 1 ankle with 2 mC. Children: 7 knees with 3 mC, 2 ankles with 2 mC, 1 elbow with 2 mC. Recurrent hemarthrosis was the only criterion for treatment. These joints were re-evaluated after a period of no less than 6 months and no more than 18 months. The criteria for evaluation of results were: No Improvement (NI); Slight Improvement (SI), by subjective appreciation; Good (G), with improvement in clinical signs and symptoms and lessening of hemarthrosis frequency; Very Good (VG), with good articular function, no synovial hypertrophy, no new hemarthrosis and stable radiographic image. Results obtained were: Adults: VG 14%; G 53%; SI 14%; NI 20%. Children: VG 30%; G 20%; SI 10%; NI 40%.

In conclusion, we believe that this therapy should be considered for the treatment of hemophilic arthropathy.