

# DIFETTI TORSIONALI

KIRIENKO ALEXANDER

[www.kirienko.com](http://www.kirienko.com)

[alexander@kirienko.com](mailto:alexander@kirienko.com)

Istituto Clinico Humanitas  
Rozzano (Milano)  
Italy



I.R.C.C.S. Ospedale  
Galeazzi - Sant'Ambrogio  
Gruppo San Donato

## XXVI CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SITOP

Società Italiana di traumatologia  
e ortopedia pediatrica

Il piede piatto e le  
patologie segmentarie.  
L'osteosintesi delle ossa  
lunghe dell'arto inferiore  
in età di transizione.

Presidente del Congresso:  
Fabio Verdoni  
Istituto Ortopedico Galeazzi Sant'Ambrogio - Milano

MILANO, 10 - 12 OTTOBRE 2024

AUDITORIUM, Centro Congressi  
Istituto Ortopedico Galeazzi Sant'Ambrogio  
Via Cristina Belgioioso 173 – Milano

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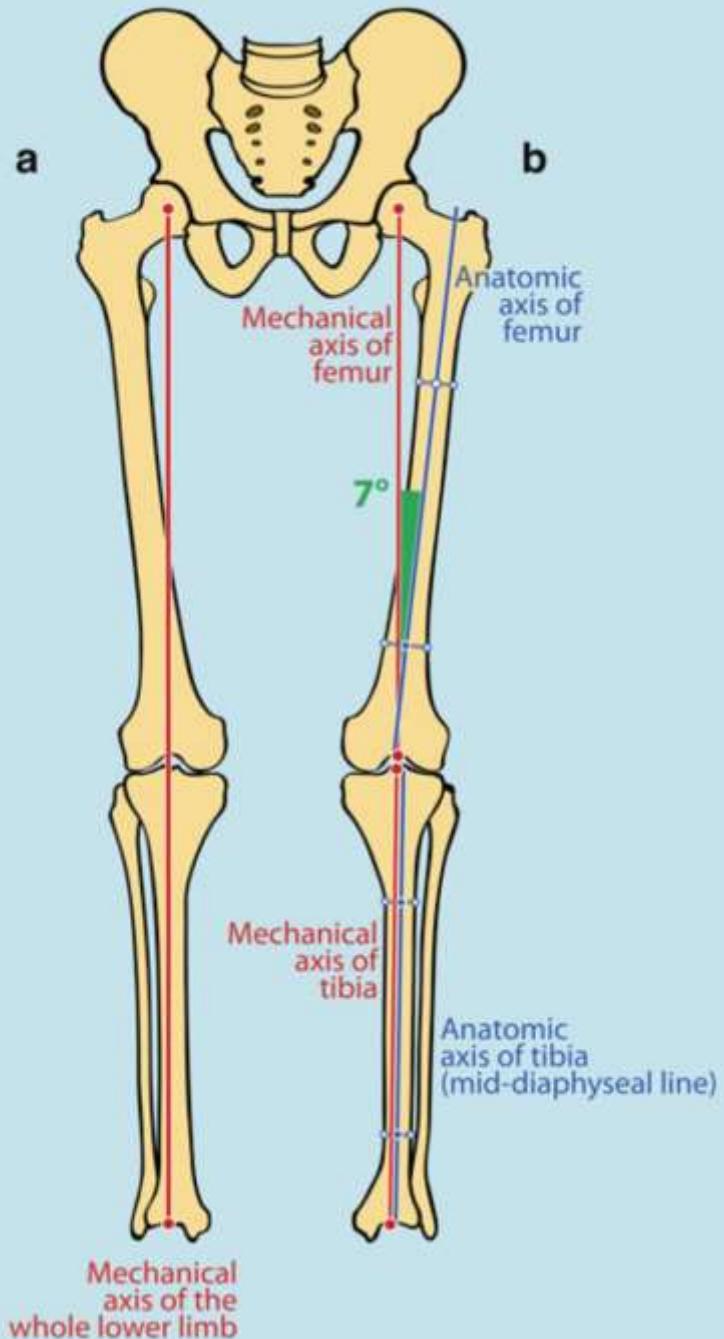
PROGRAMMA PRELIMINARE



## NORMAL ALIGNMENT OF THE LOWER LIMB IN CORONAL PLANE

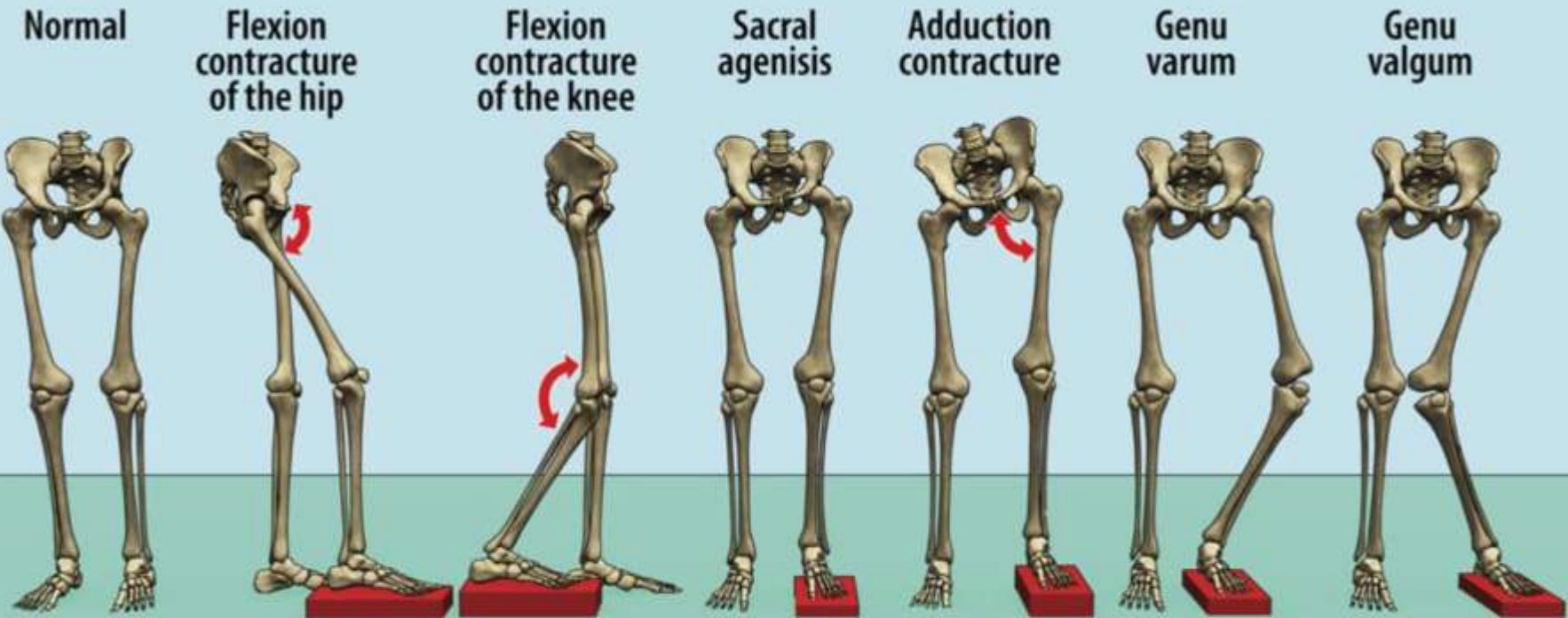
- (a) Mechanical axis of the whole lower limb.
- (b) Mechanical and anatomical axes of the femur and tibia

Normal Alignment of the Lower Limb

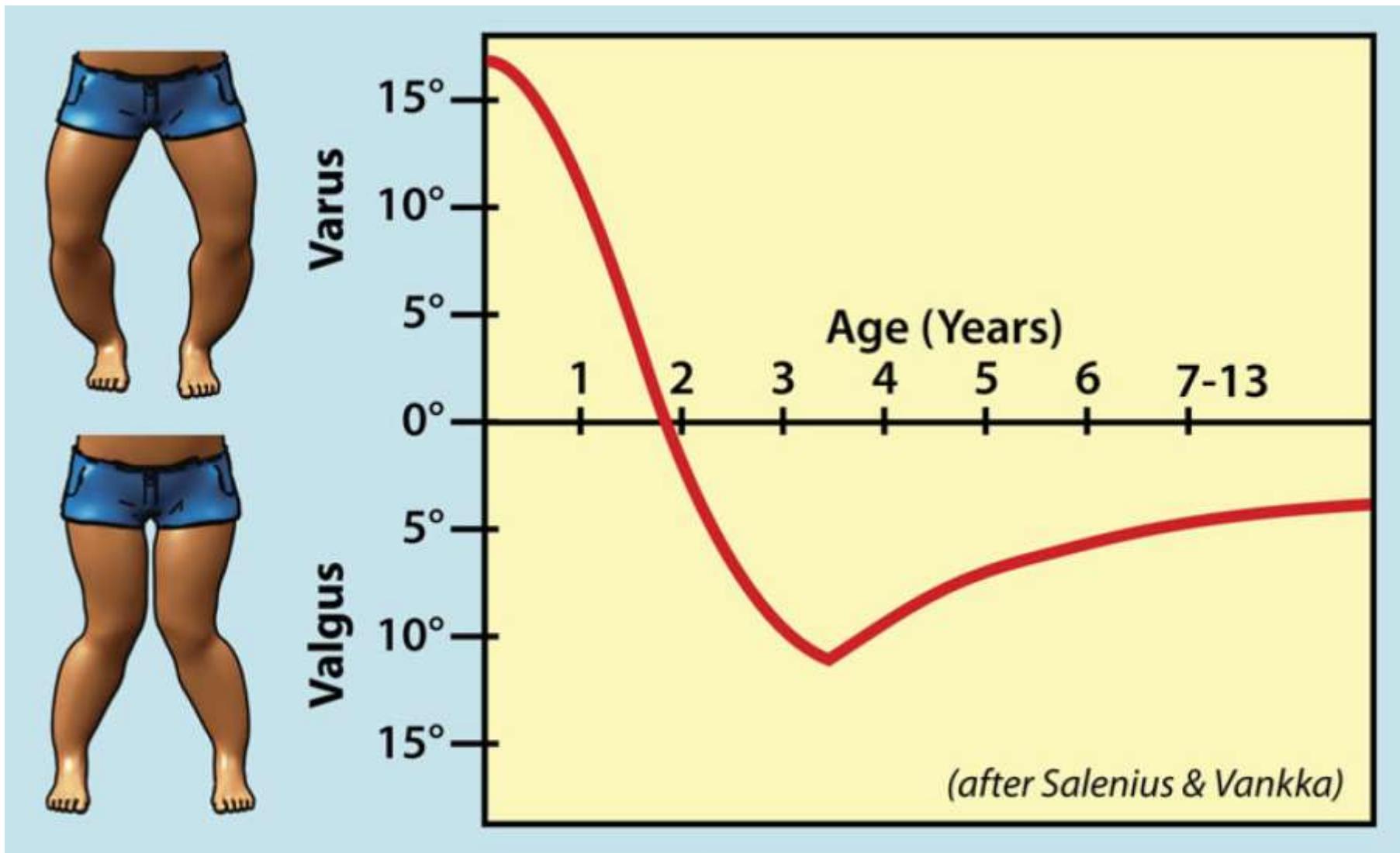


## Causes of apparent limb length discrepancy and deformity

### CAUSES OF APPARENT SHORTENING

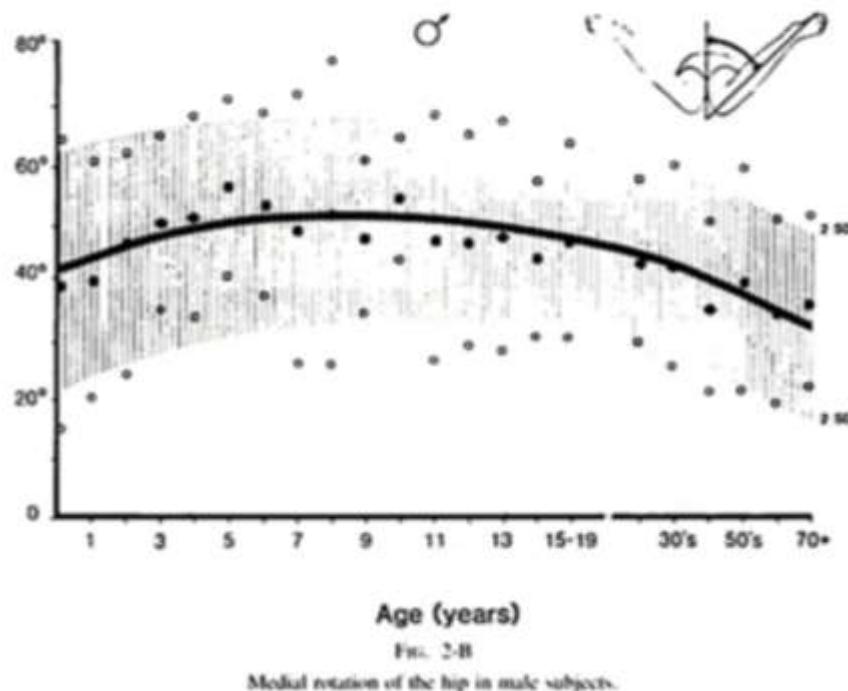


## Normal Age Limits For Physiological Genu Varum And Genu Valgum

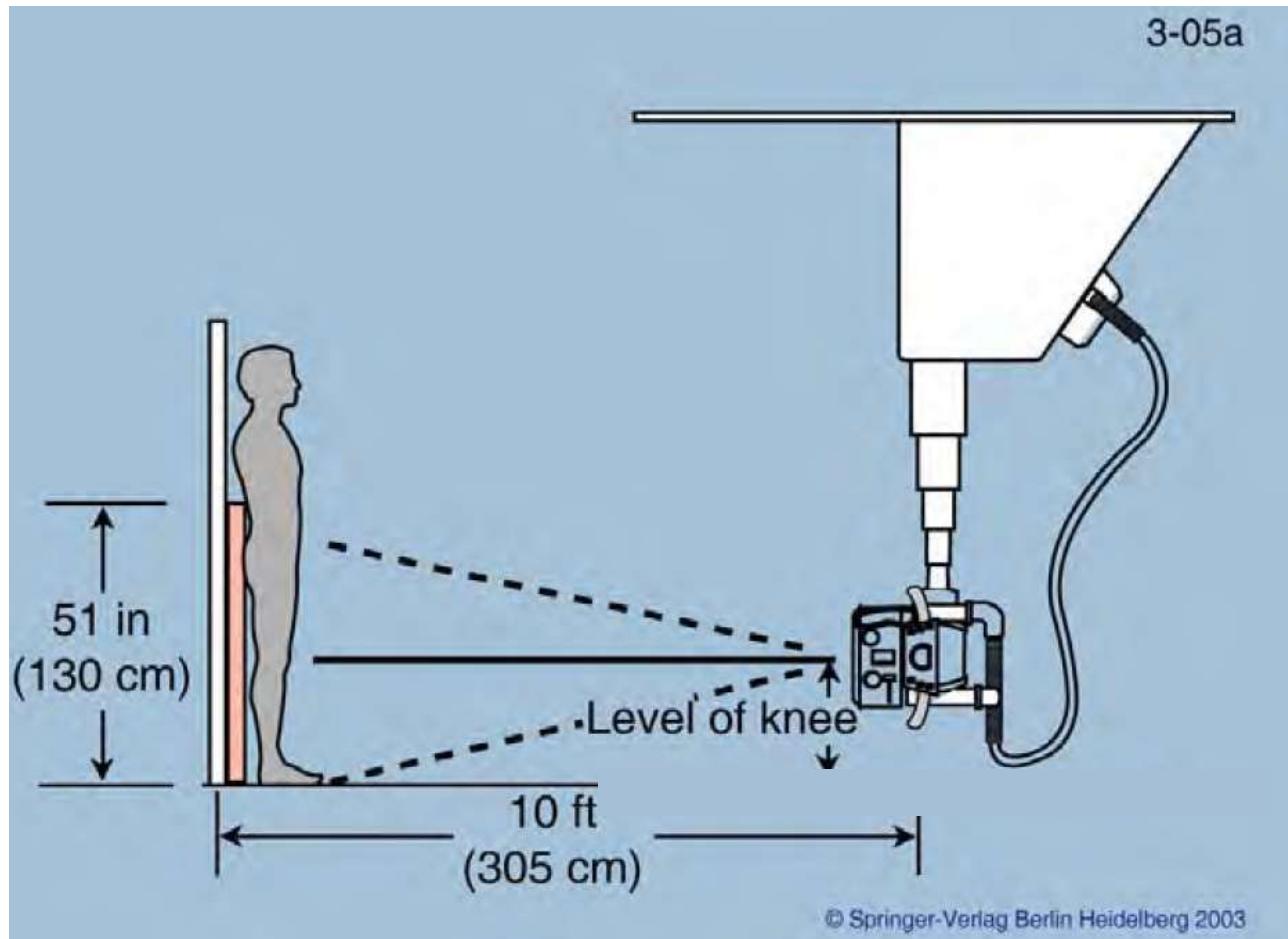


# Overview

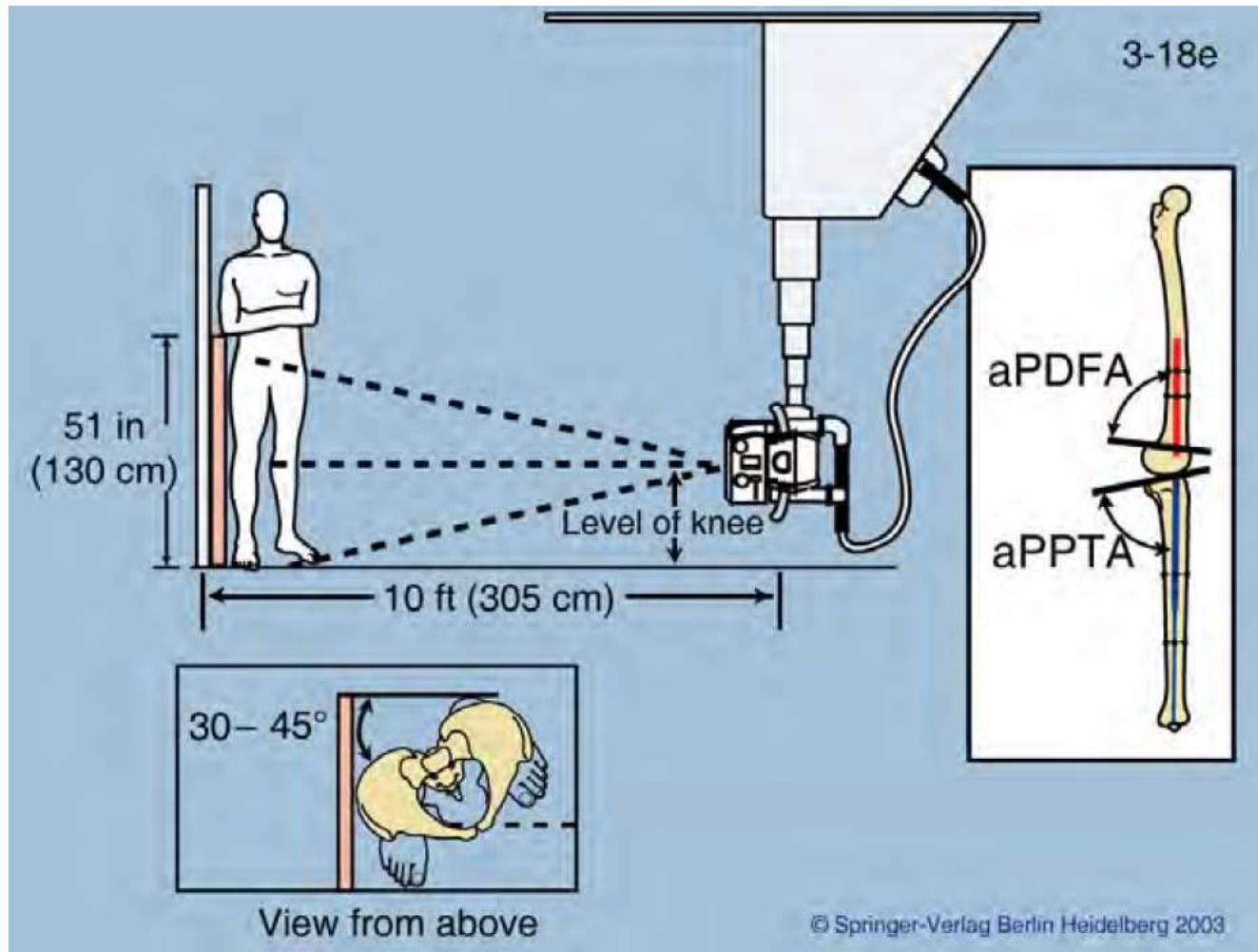
- Physical exam
- **Rotational deformities**
  - In-toeing
  - Out-toeing
- Angular deformities
  - Genu valgum
  - Genu varum



## Radiological assessment of bony deformities, frontal view



## Radiological assessment of bony deformities, lateral view



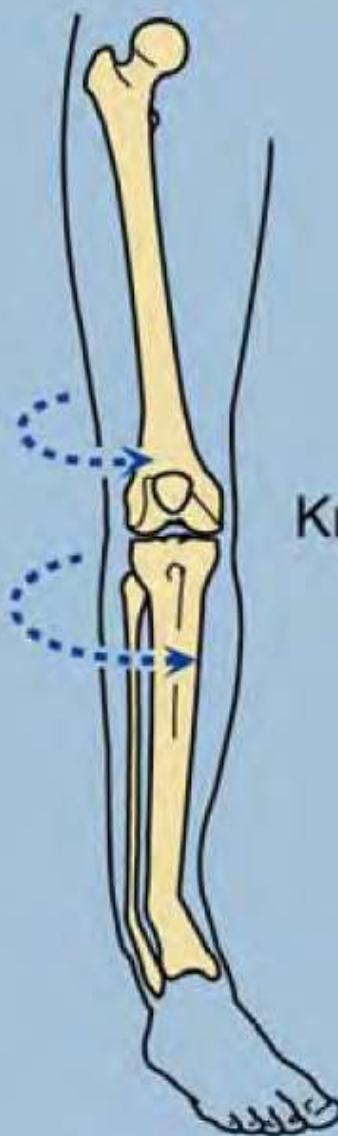
Accurate assessment requires the joint of interest or joint of reference to be placed in a true AP and lateral position

3-12c

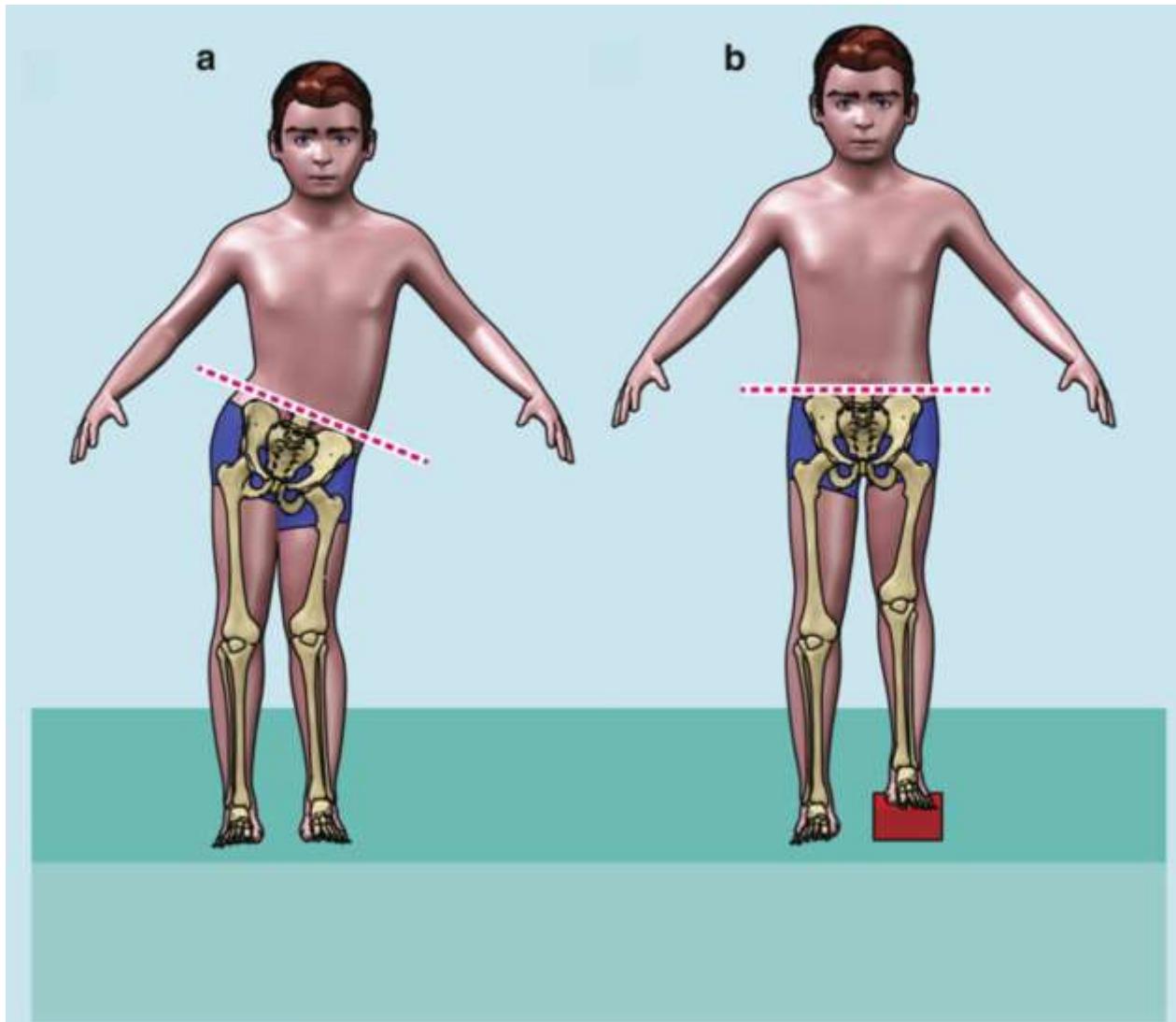
Ankle forward



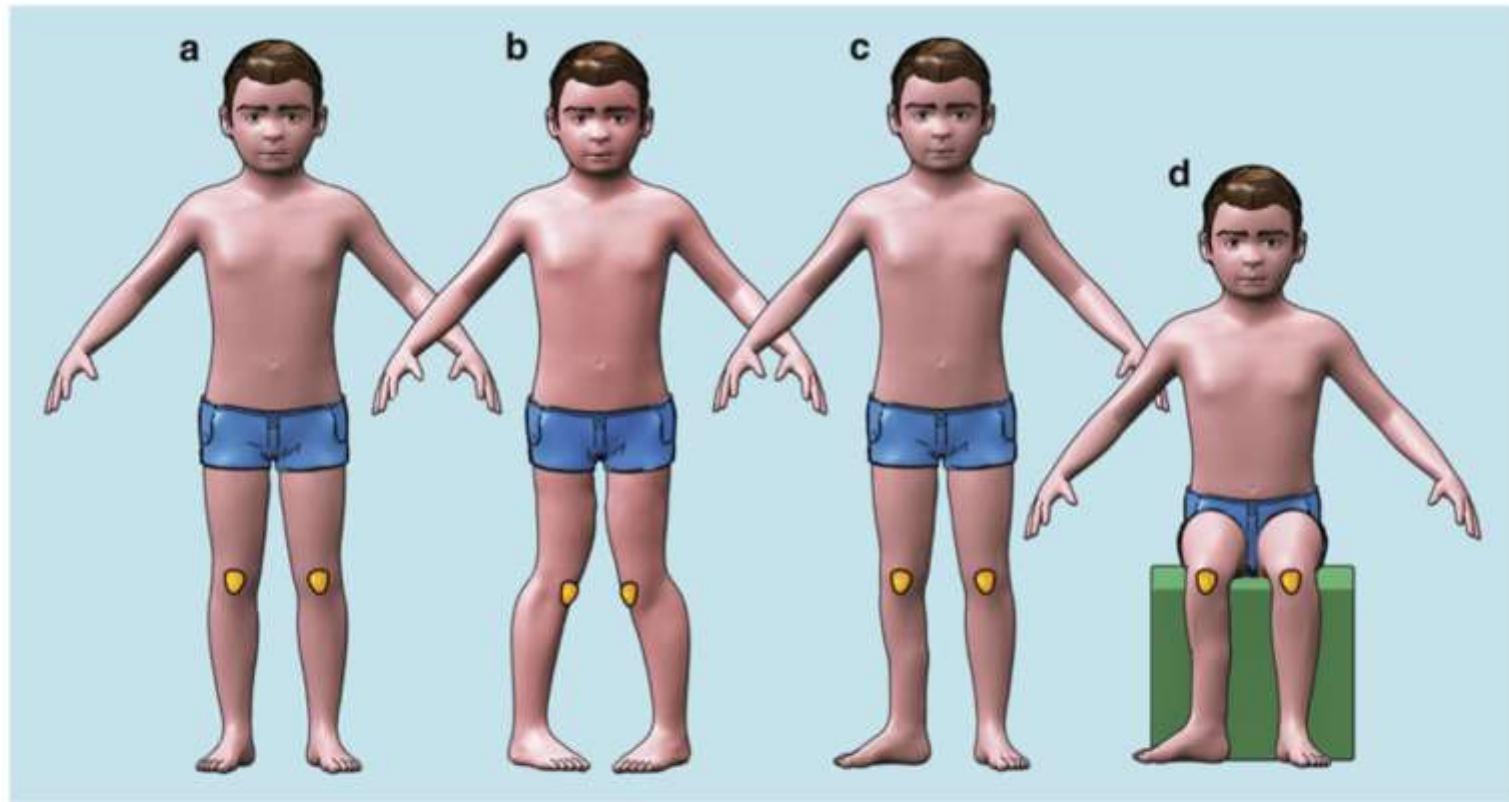
Knee forward



Measurement of LLD with wooden blocks. (a) Without block, the pelvis is oblique. (b) With wooden block elevation equal to the LLD, the pelvis is level. This method takes into consideration the heel height, but cannot be used in the presence of knee or hip contractures



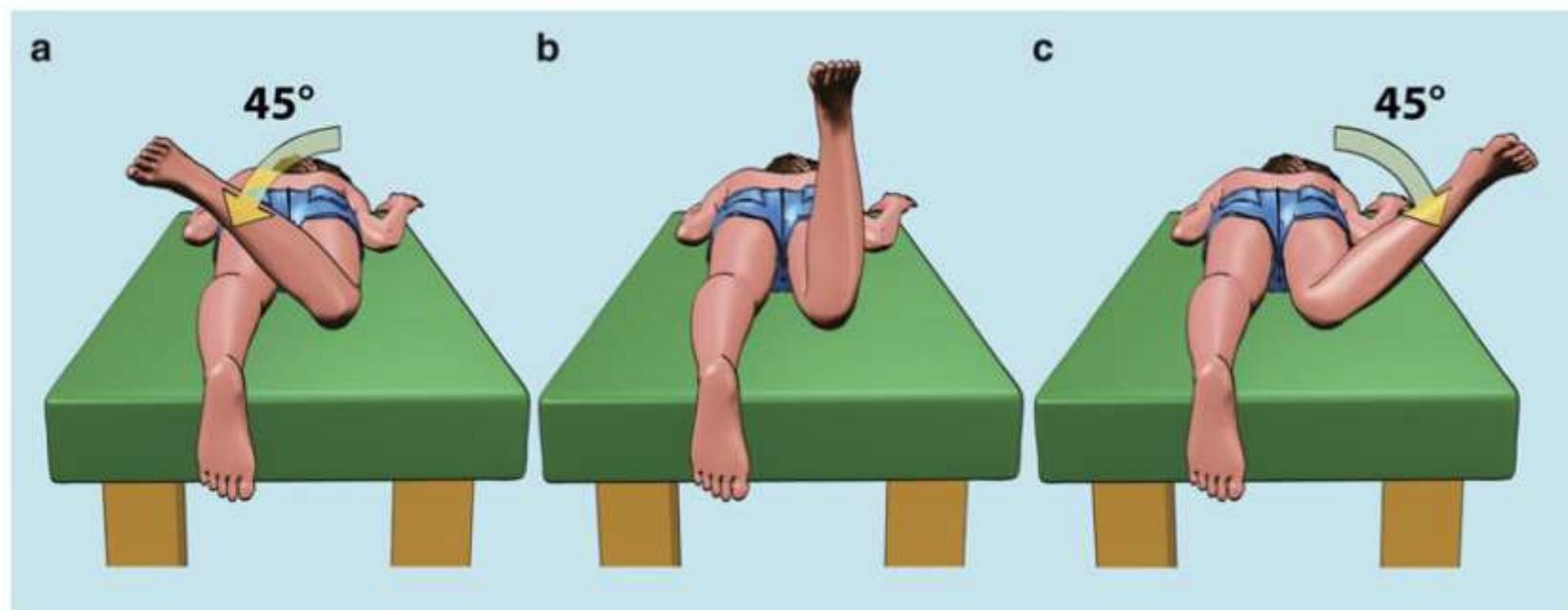
## Rotational Alignment Of The Lower Limbs.



**Fig. 2 (a-d)** (a) Normal rotational alignment of the lower limbs. (b) Bilateral Internal rotation deformity of the lower limbs (in-toeing), partly due to exaggerated femoral anteversion, as the patella are

"kissing" each other. (c) Right-side external rotation deformity due to external tibial torsion (patella is pointing forwards). (d) Sitting position showing external rotation deformity of the right tibia

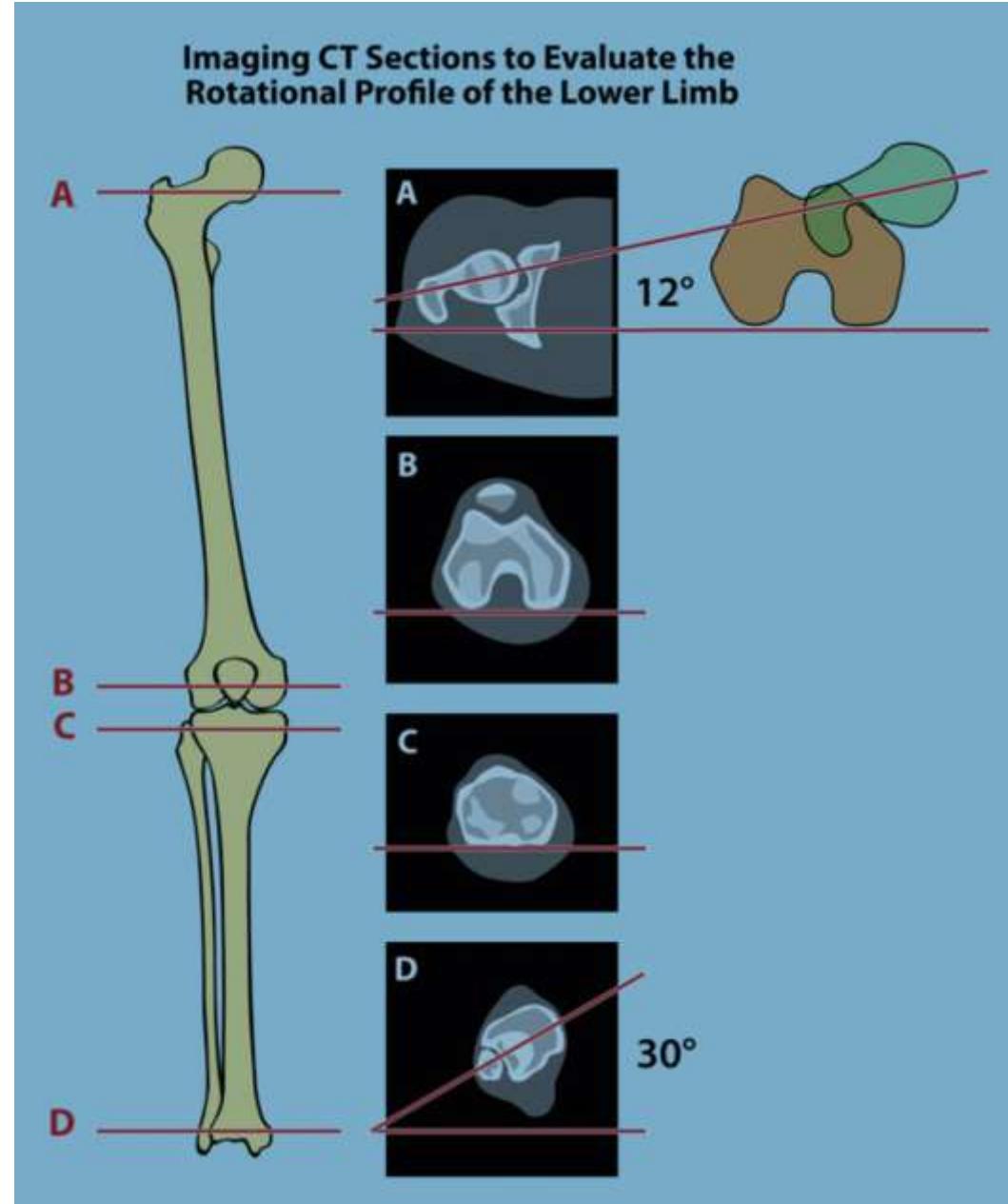
Rotational alignment in the prone position. (a) Hip external rotation. (b) Hip in neutral position. (c) Hip internal rotation



**Fig. 3** Rotational alignment in the prone position. (a) Hip external rotation. (b) Hip in neutral position. (c) Hip internal rotation

## CT SCAN MEASUREMENT OF ROTATIONAL PROFILE, USING TRANSVERSE CUTS THROUGH

- (a) Proximal femur (femoral anteversion) – normal 12
- (b) Distal femur (femoral condyle alignment)
- (c) Proximal tibia
- (d) Distal tibia



Ex: 4018/0309998758092

Se: 1 SCOUT

Im: 1

XY

DFOV 82.7cm

F19Y/Jun 21 200

198273

Oct 21 201

12:38:27 P

820 X 157

Mag = 1.0

FL

ROT

R

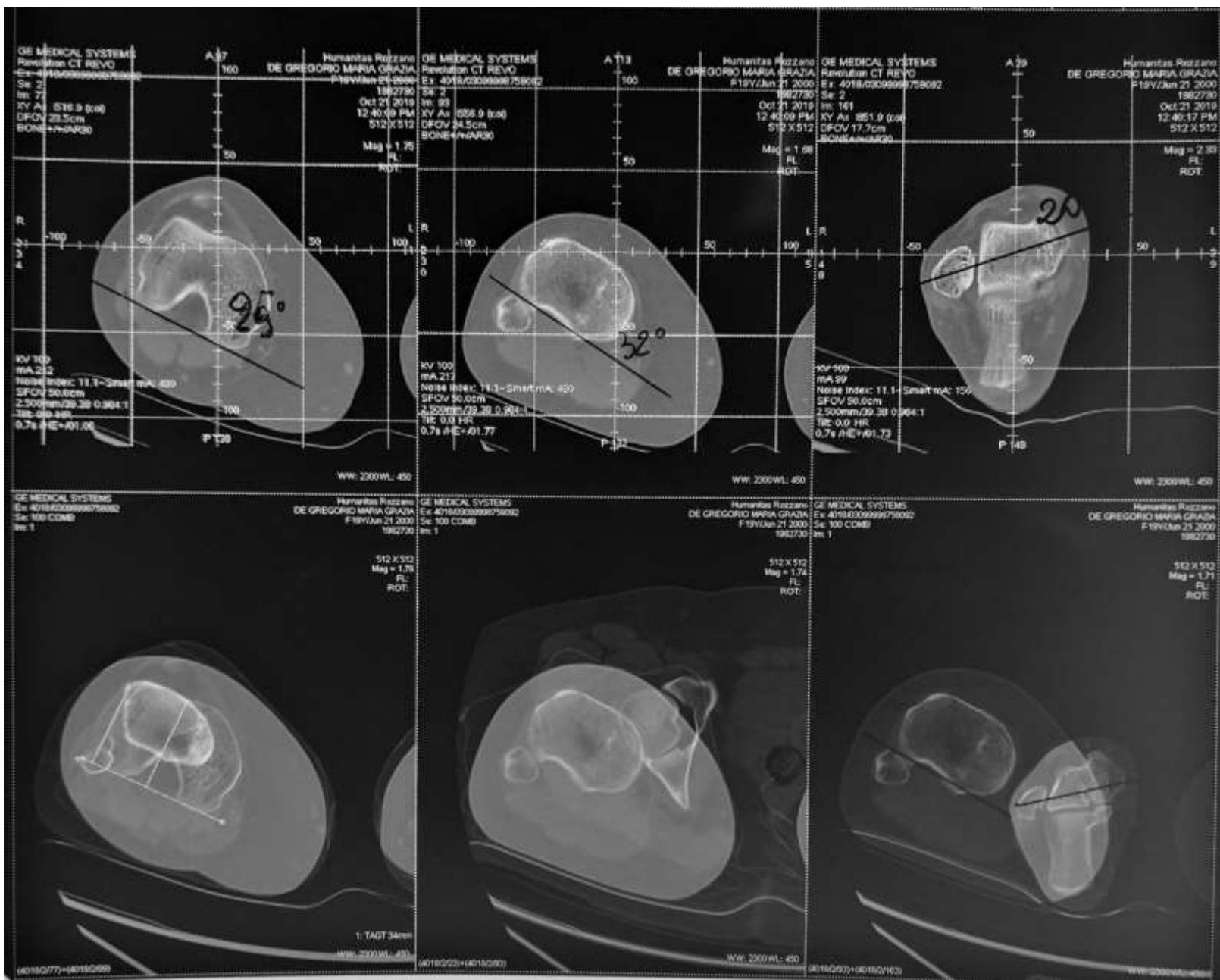
4  
1  
4

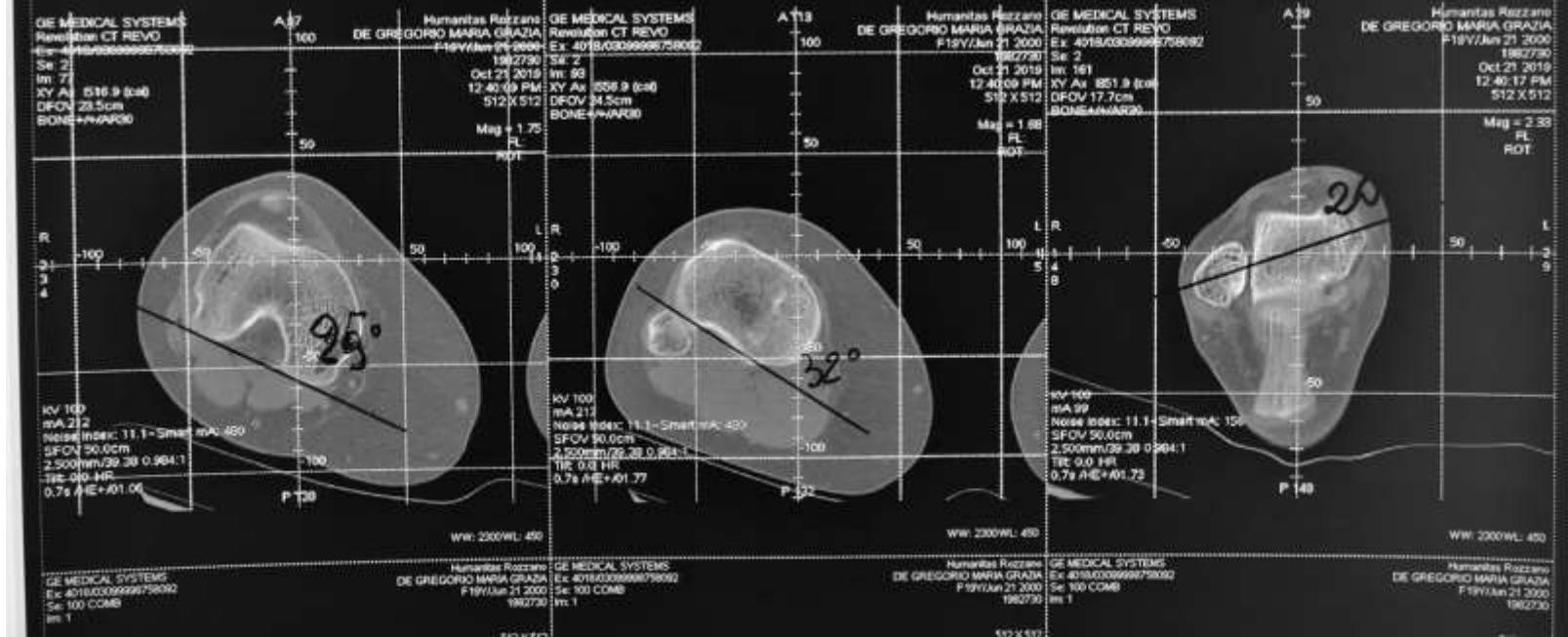
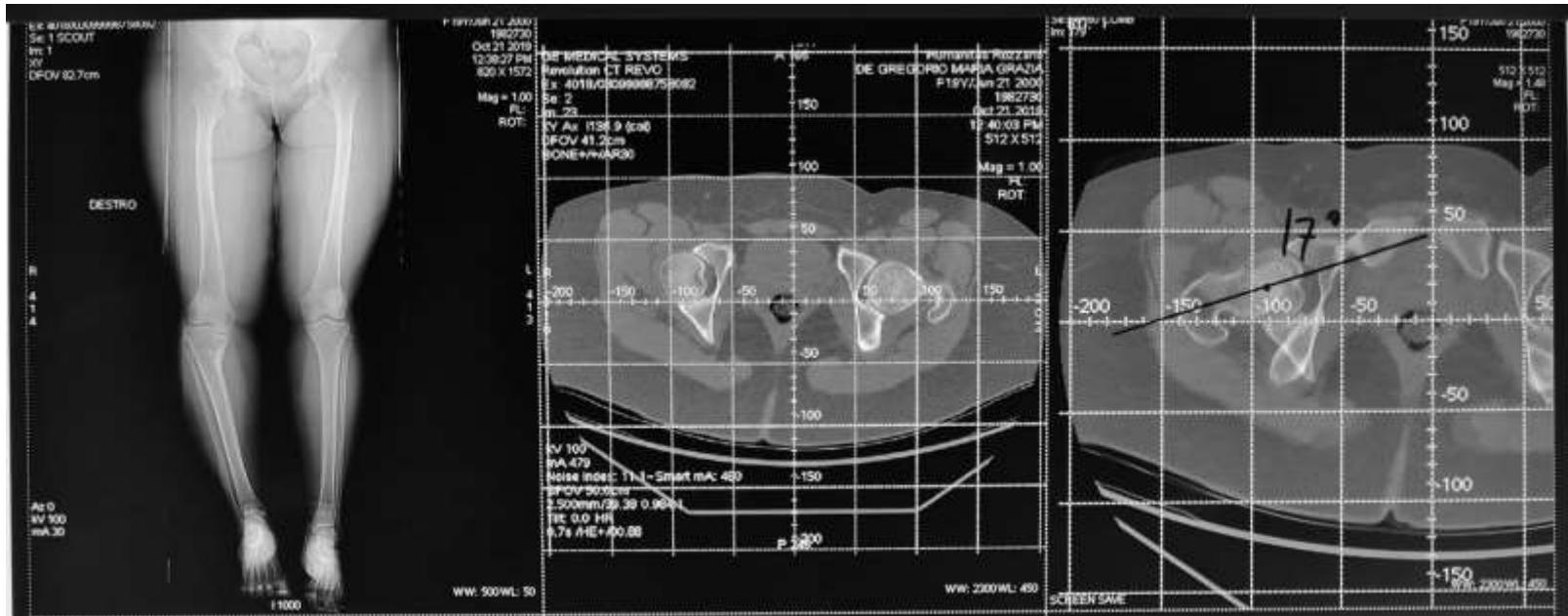
SINISTRO

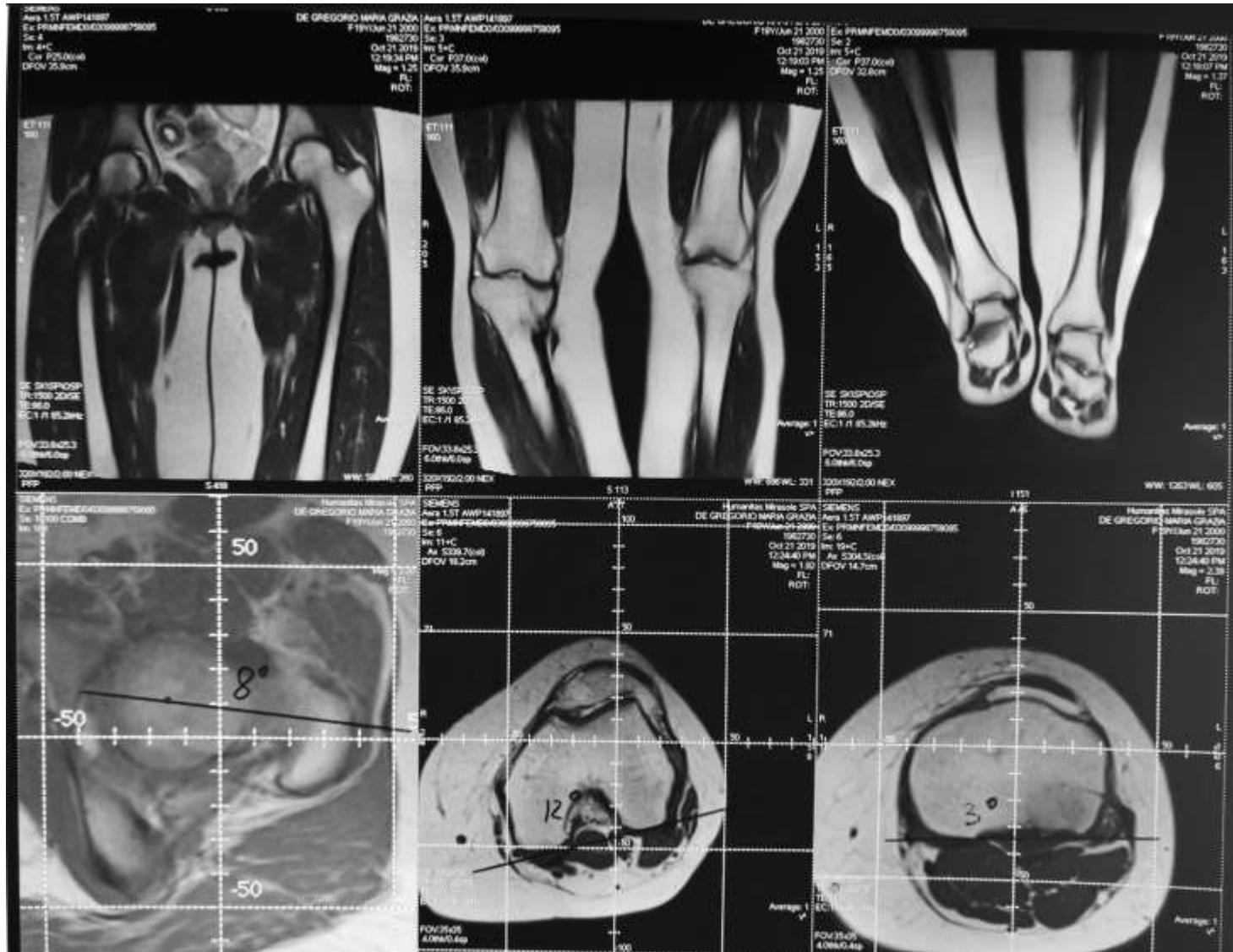
Az 0  
KV 100  
mA 30

WW: 500 WL

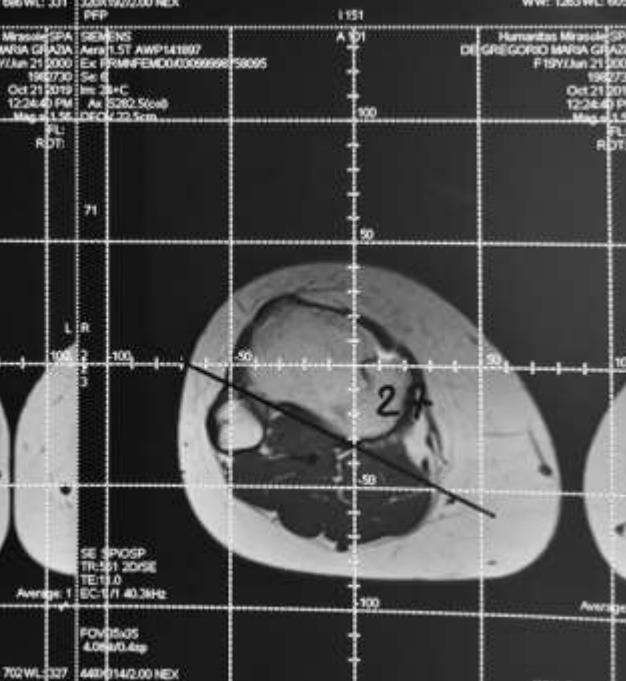
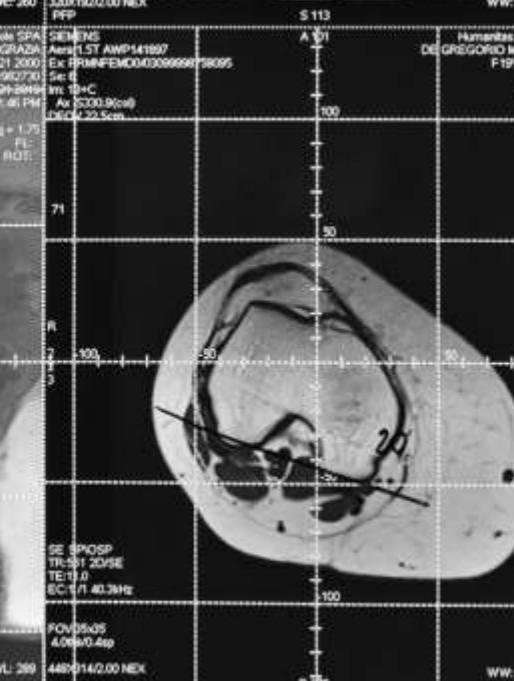
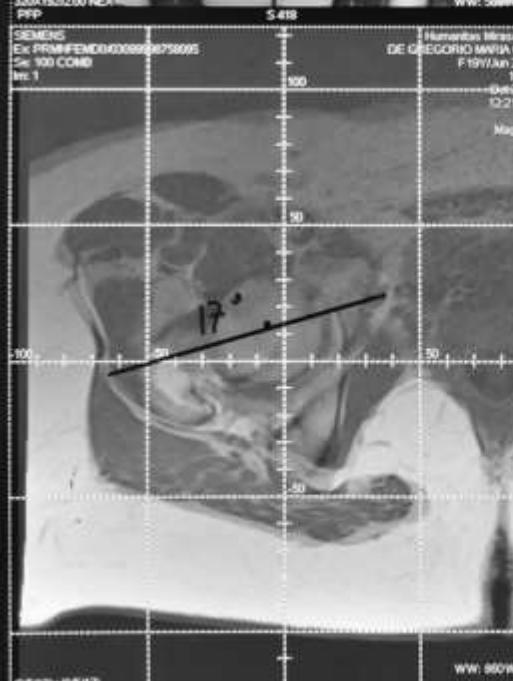
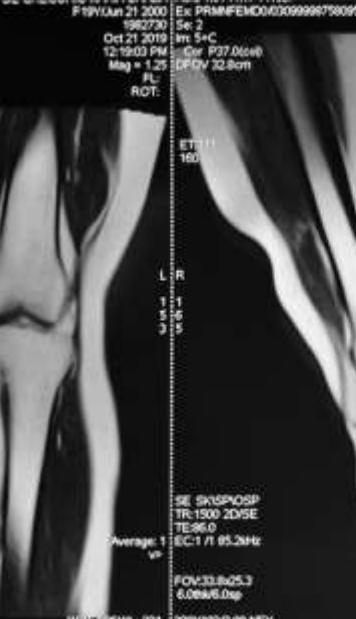
I 1000







PATIENT: 101 PRIMI PRIMER  
Ex: PRMNFEMD0000000007580095  
Se: 4  
Im: 5+C  
Cor: P25.0x0  
DFOV: 35.9cm

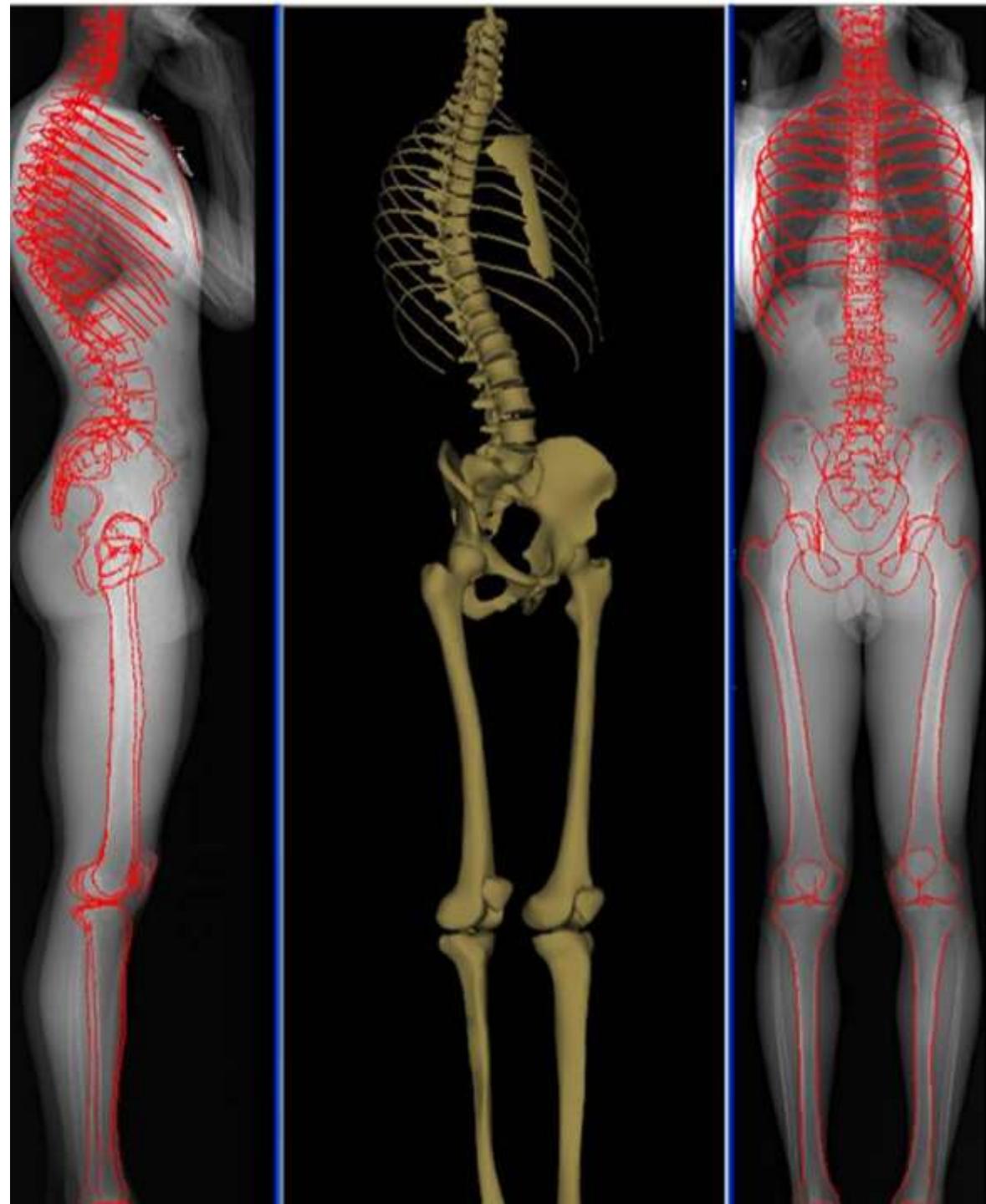


The **EOS system** provides low dose, full body, stereo-radiographic images of your patient in a functional position

Produces two simultaneous frontal and lateral, low dose images of the whole body or an anatomical segment



Two simultaneous  
frontal and lateral view  
and 3D reconstruction



13 y.o. female,  
Hypophosphatemic  
rickets

resistance to  
treatment with  
ultraviolet radiation  
or vitamin D  
ingestion. The term  
rickets evolved from  
the old English word  
*wrick*, which means  
"to twist."







## Complex deformity

right femur:

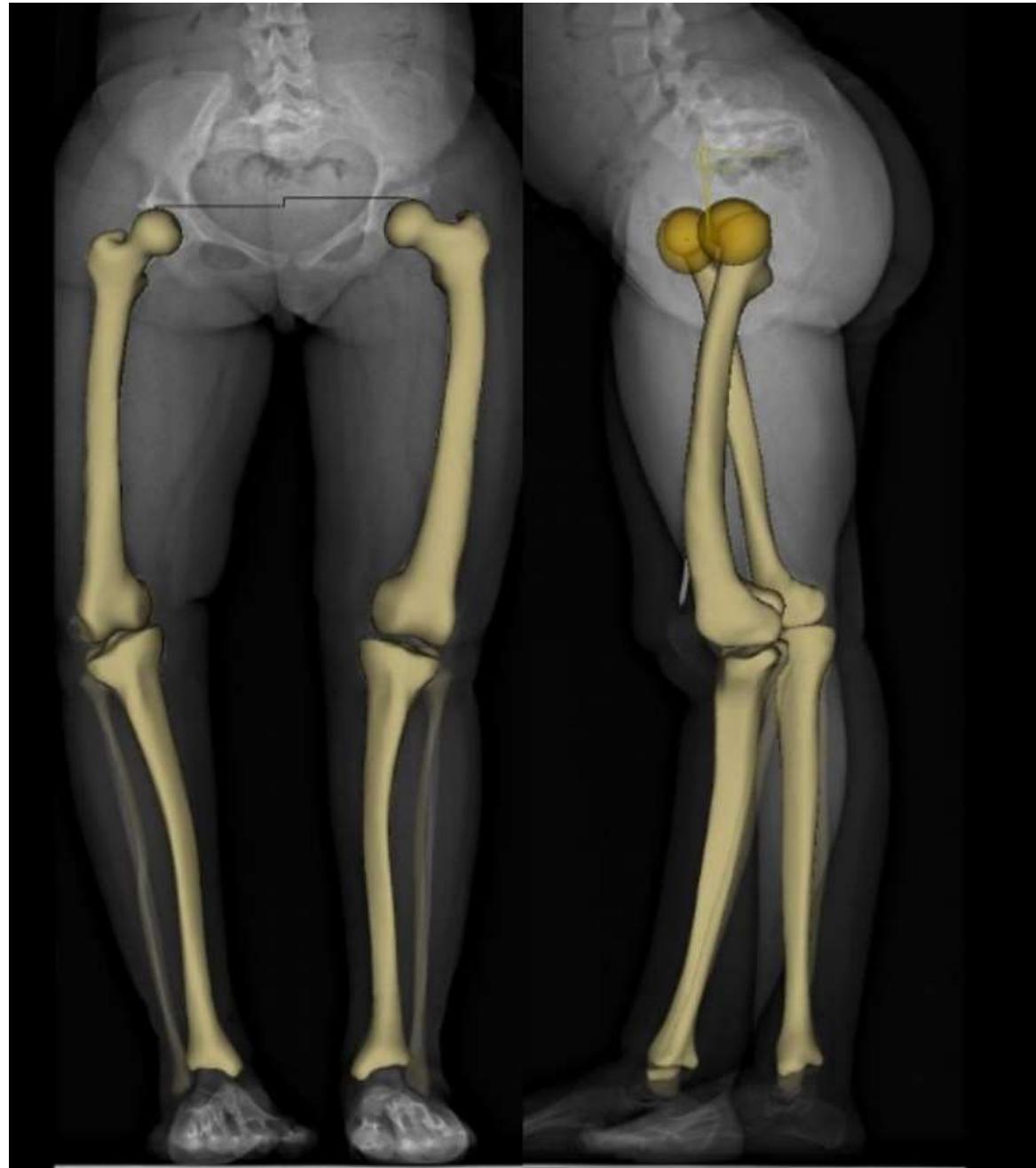
- distal varus
- procurvatum

right tibia:

- proximal valgus
- recurvatum
- internal rotation



## 3D imaging of the complex deformity



## Reconstruction of the axis

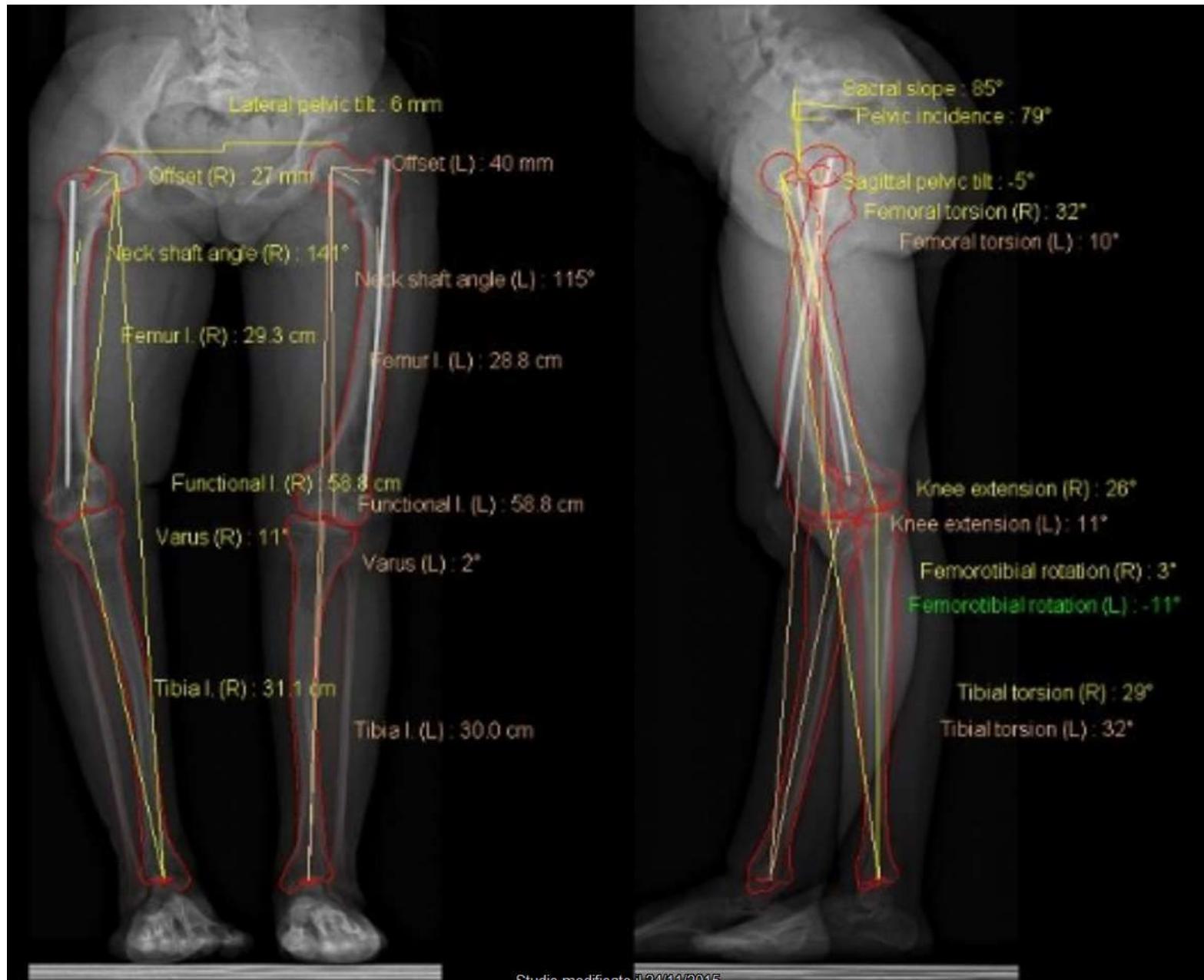


Studio modificato il 24/11/2015

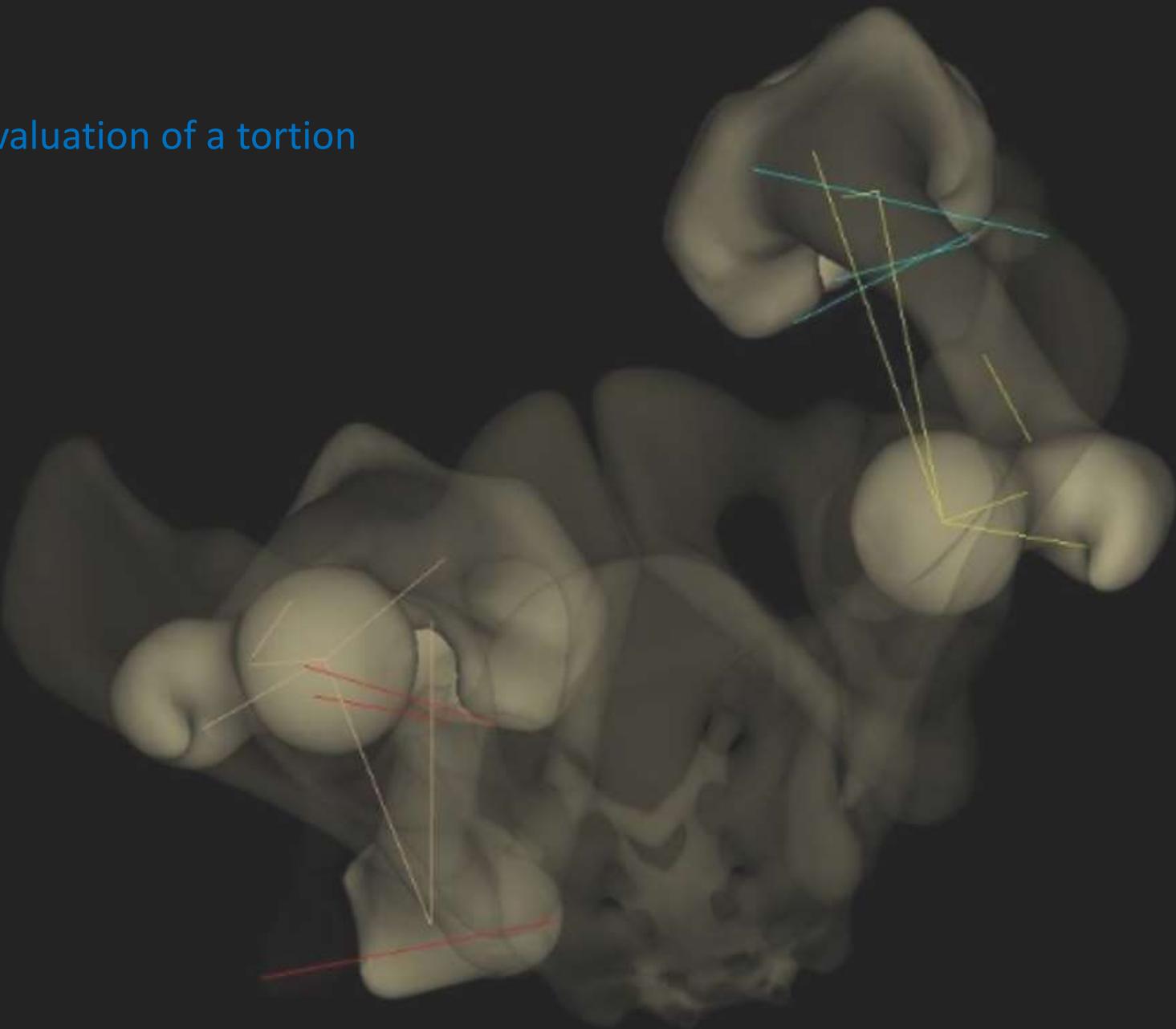


Studio modificato il 24/11/2015

# EOS soft wear measurement



## Evaluation of a tortion



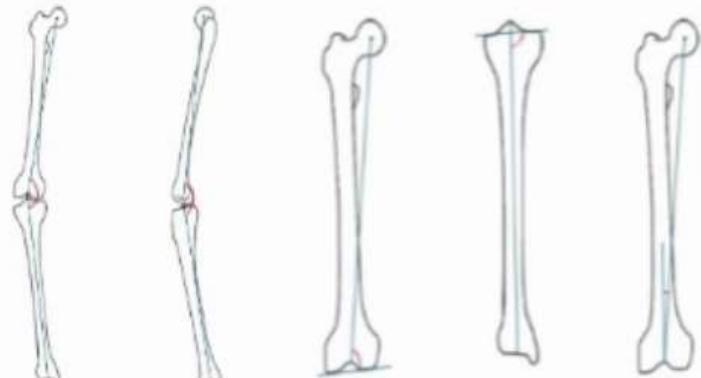
## Knee parameters

<b>Lengths (3)</b>	Right	Left	
Femur length	29.3 cm	28.8 cm	
Tibia length	31.1 cm	30.0 cm	
Functional length	58.8 cm	58.8 cm	
Anatomical length	60.3 cm	58.8 cm	

<b>Femur (3)</b>	Right	Left	
Femoral head diameter	34 mm	36 mm	
Femoral offset	27 mm	40 mm	
Neck length	42 mm	45 mm	
Neck shaft angle	141°	115°	

<b>Knee (4)</b>	Right	Left	
Valgus/Varus	Varus 11°	Varus 2°	
Knee flexion/Knee extension	Extens. 26°	Extens. 11°	
Femoral mechanical angle	71°	74°	
Tibial mechanical angle	108°	103°	
HKS	11°	14°	

Knee (4)	Right	Left	
Valgus/Varus	Varus 11°	Varus 2°	
Knee flexion/Knee extension	Extens. 26°	Extens. 11°	
Femoral mechanical angle	71°	74°	
Tibial mechanical angle	108°	103°	
HKS	11°	14°	



Torsions	Right	Left	
Femoral torsion	32°	10°	
Tibial torsion	29°	32°	
Femorotibial rotation	3°	-11°	



(3) Parameters calculated in 3D.

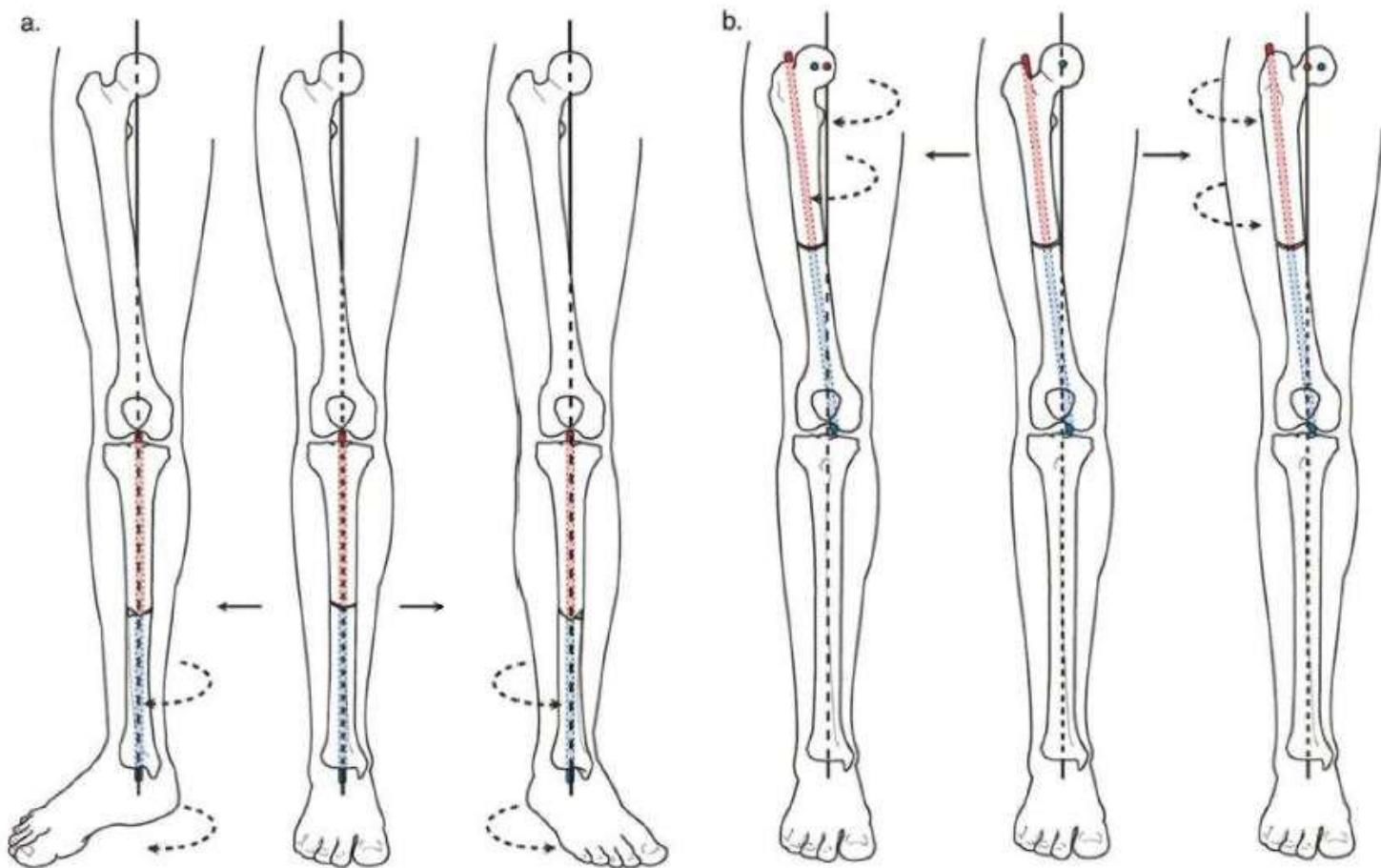
(4) Parameters calculated relative to posterior bi-condylar plane.

*Last page of report*

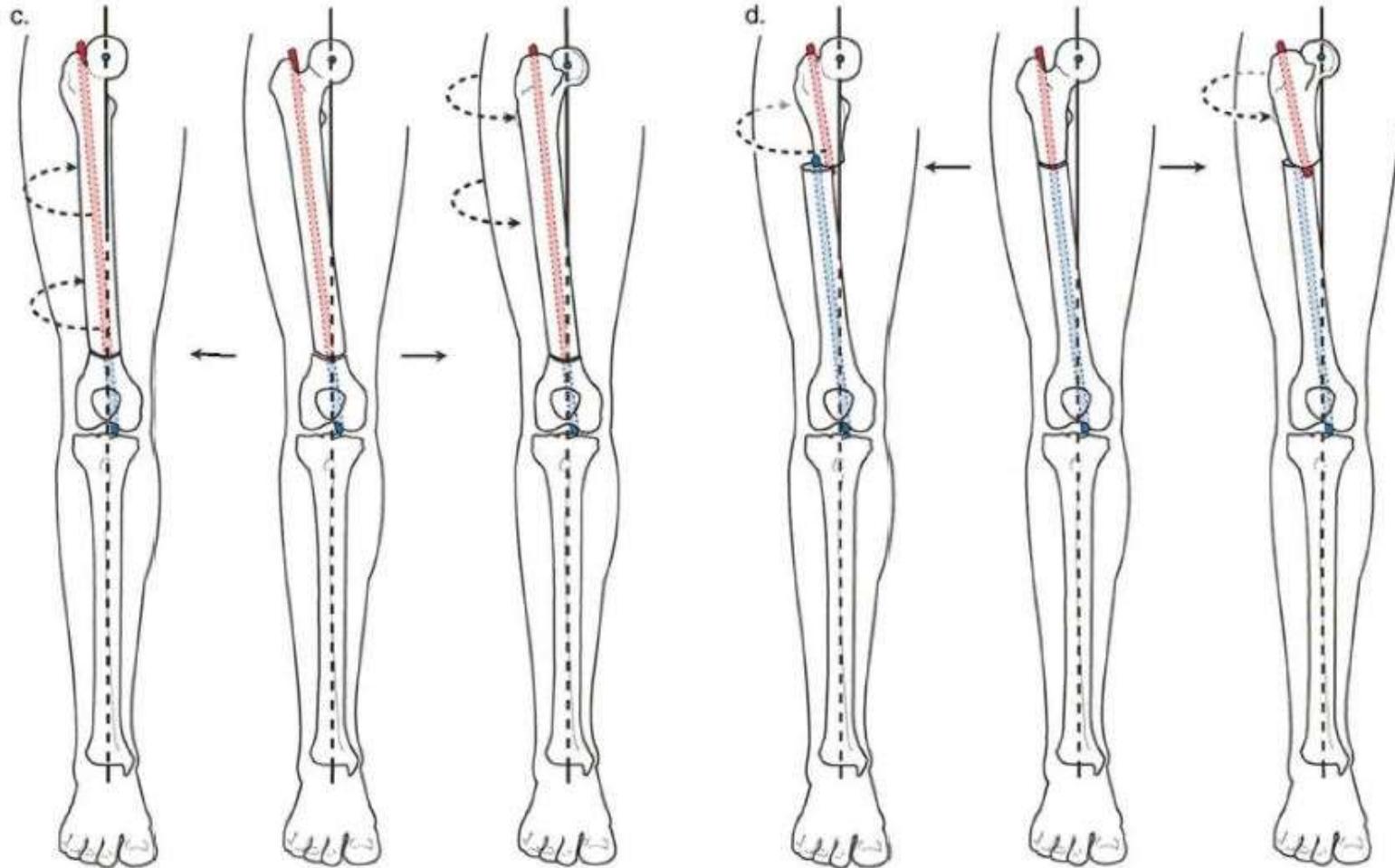
After correction of right femur and tibia



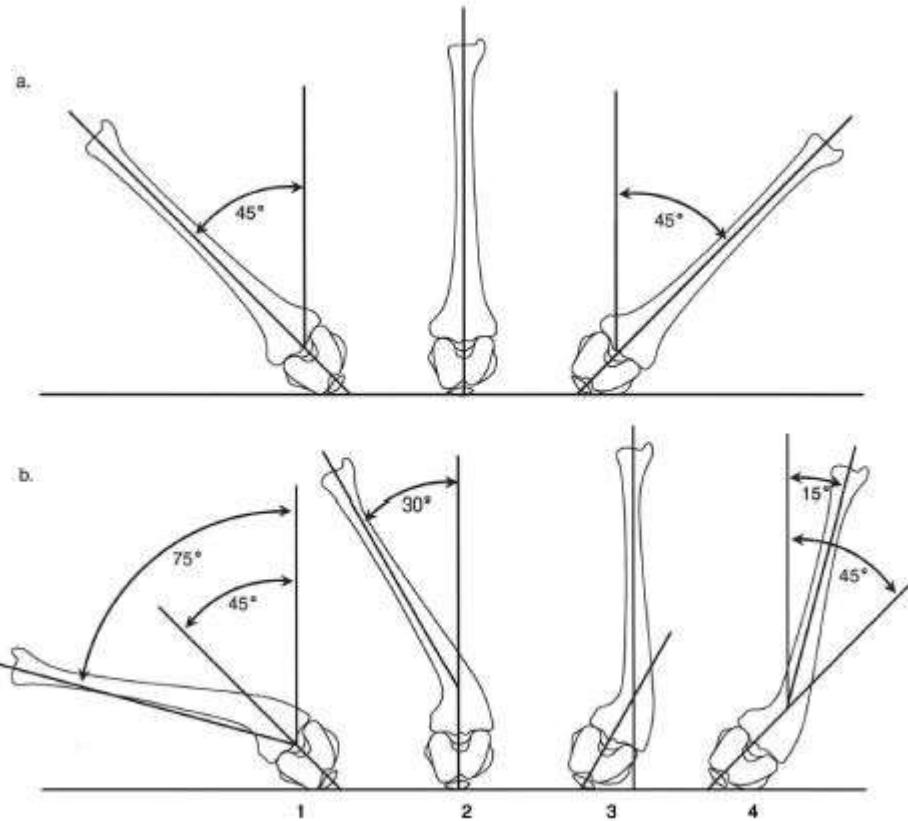
# Analisi delle deformità su un piano rotazionale



## Analisi delle deformità su un piano rotazionale

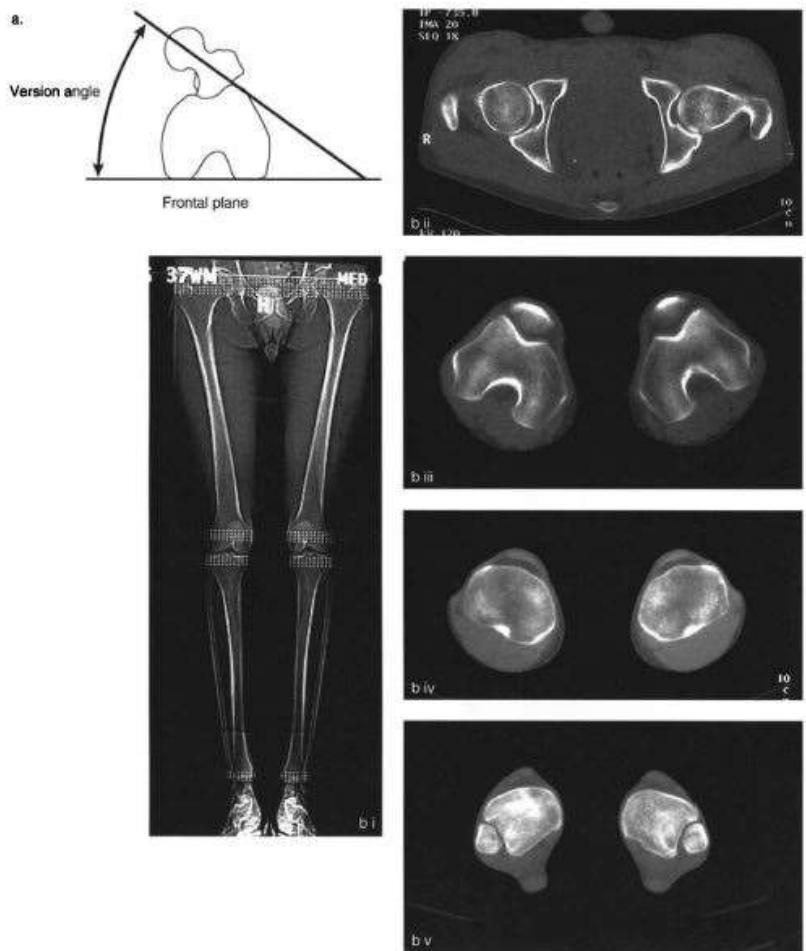


# Analisi delle deformità su un piano rotazionale

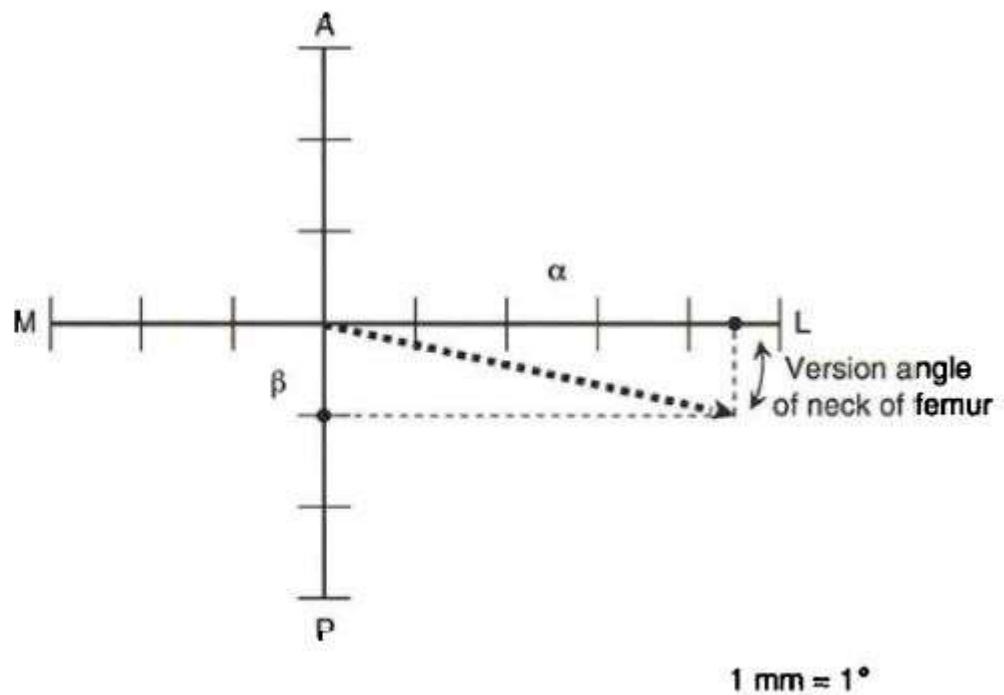
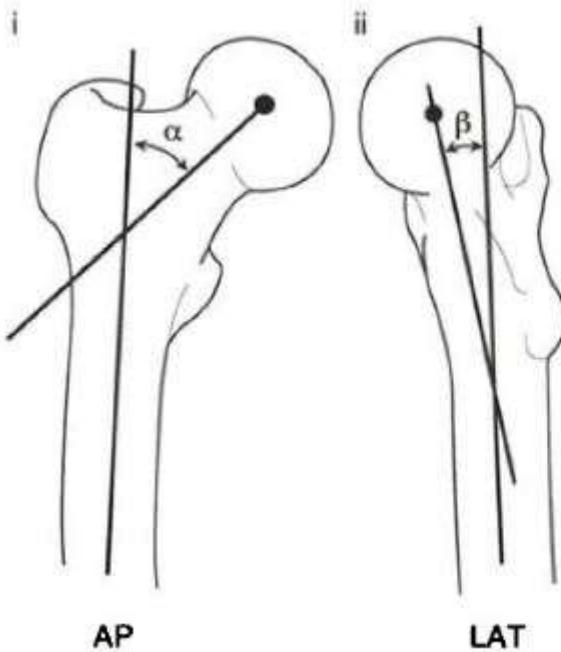


# Analisi delle deformità su un piano rotazionale

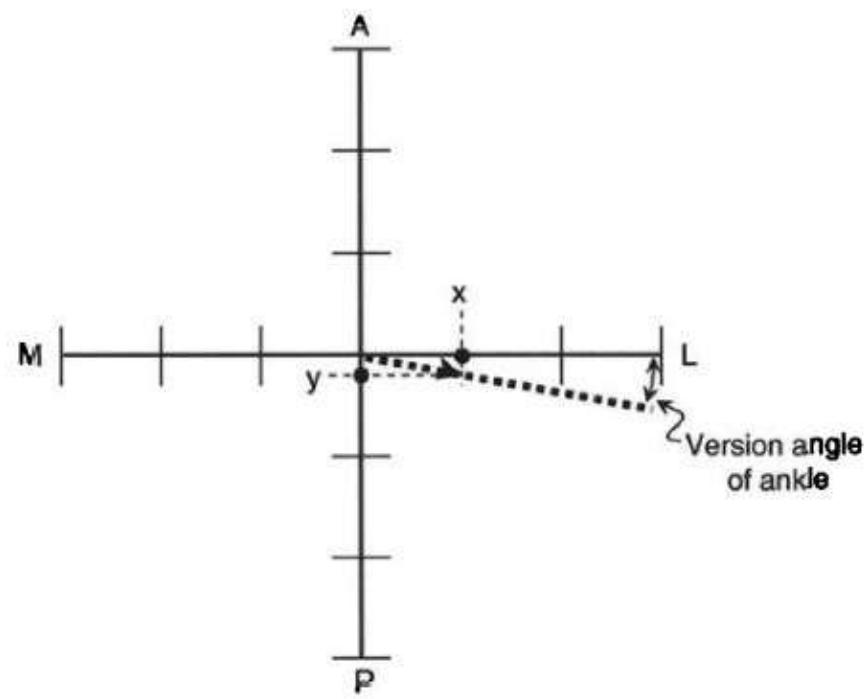
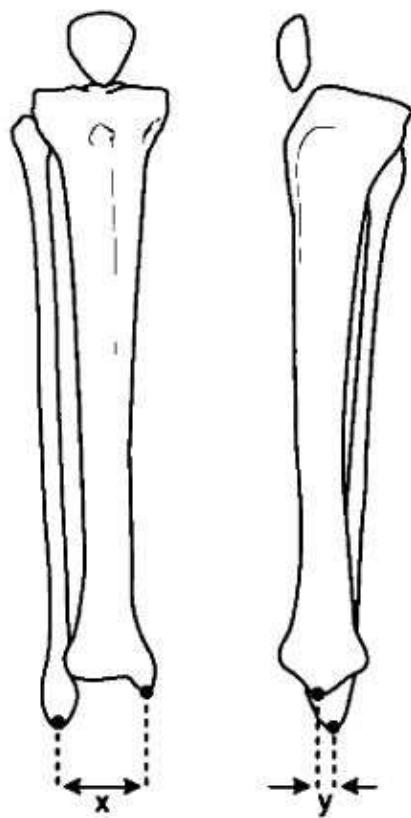
- Anteversione femorale 24,1 (+-17.4°)
- Extratorsione tibiale 34.85 (+- 15.85°)



c.

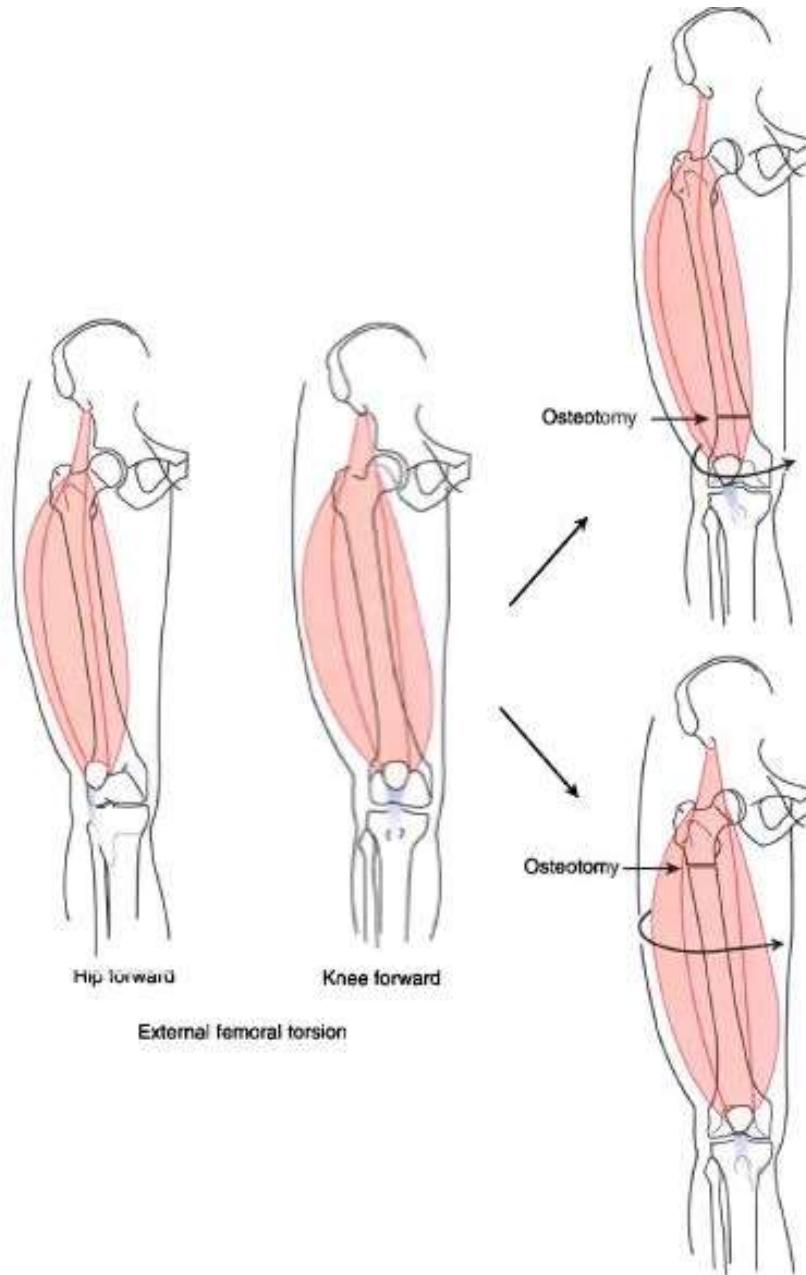


a.



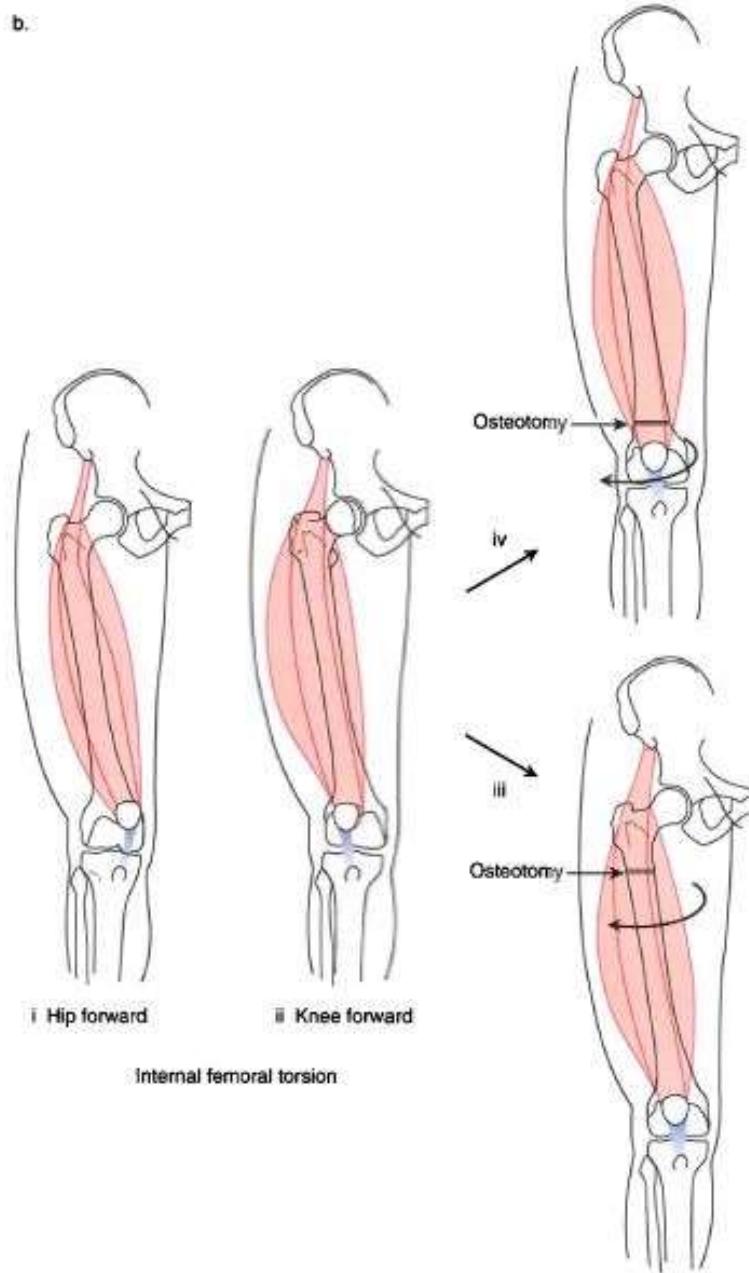
# Analisi delle deformità su un piano rotazionale (estratorsione)

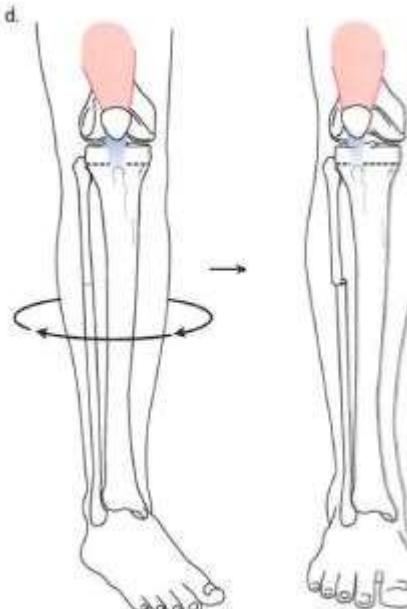
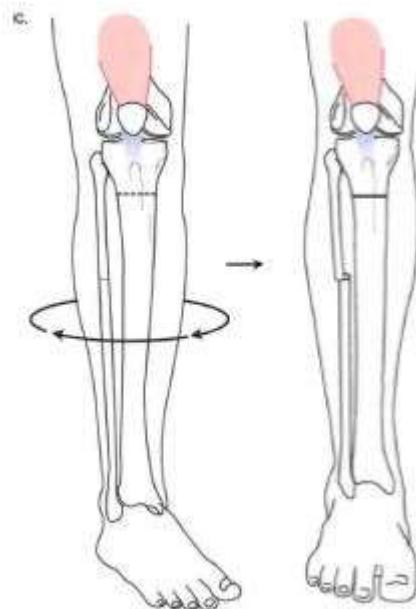
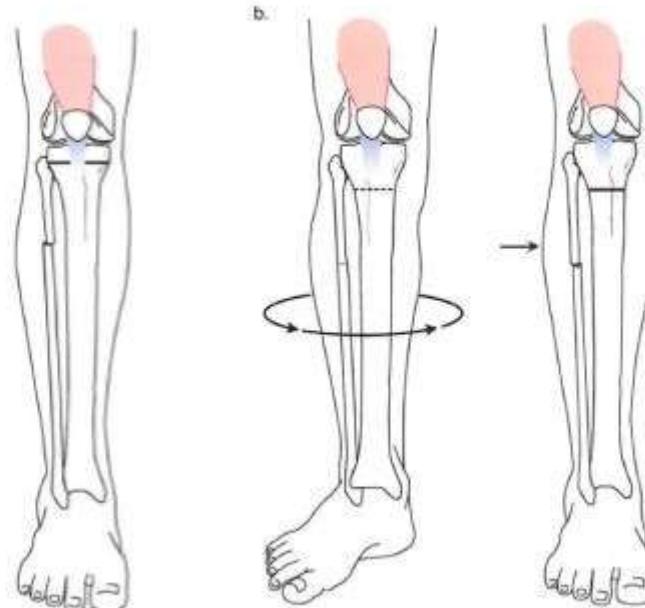
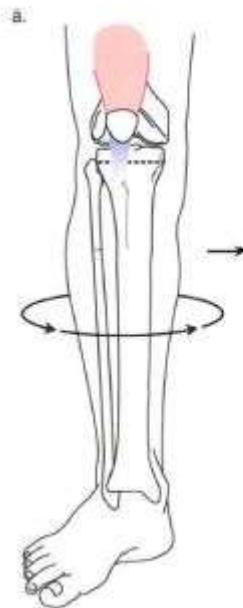
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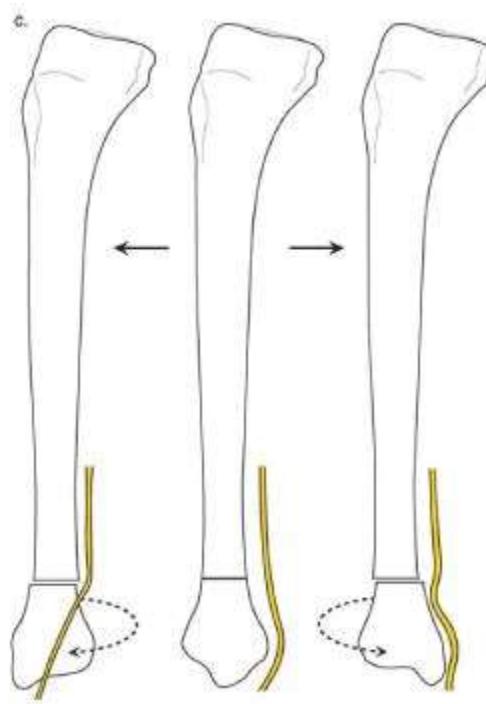
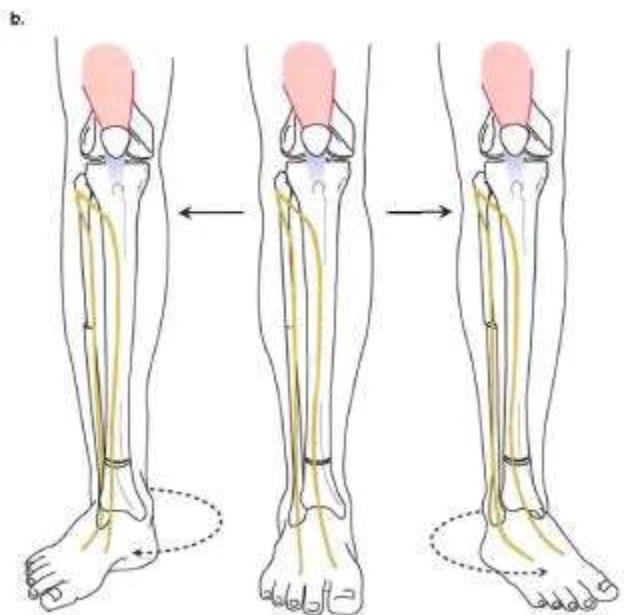
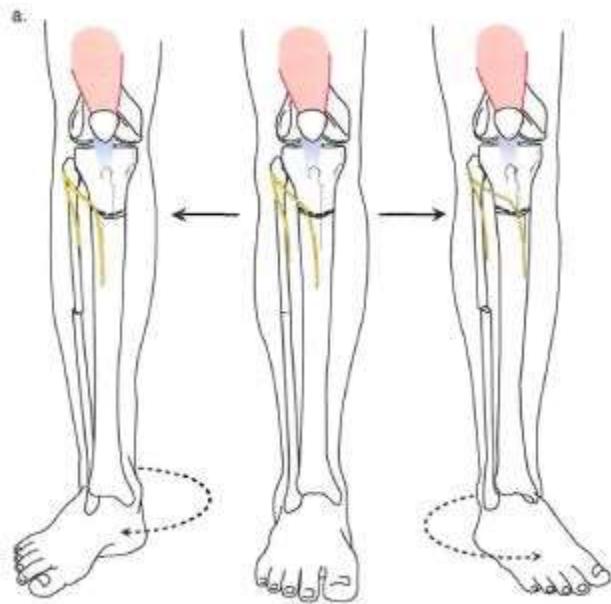


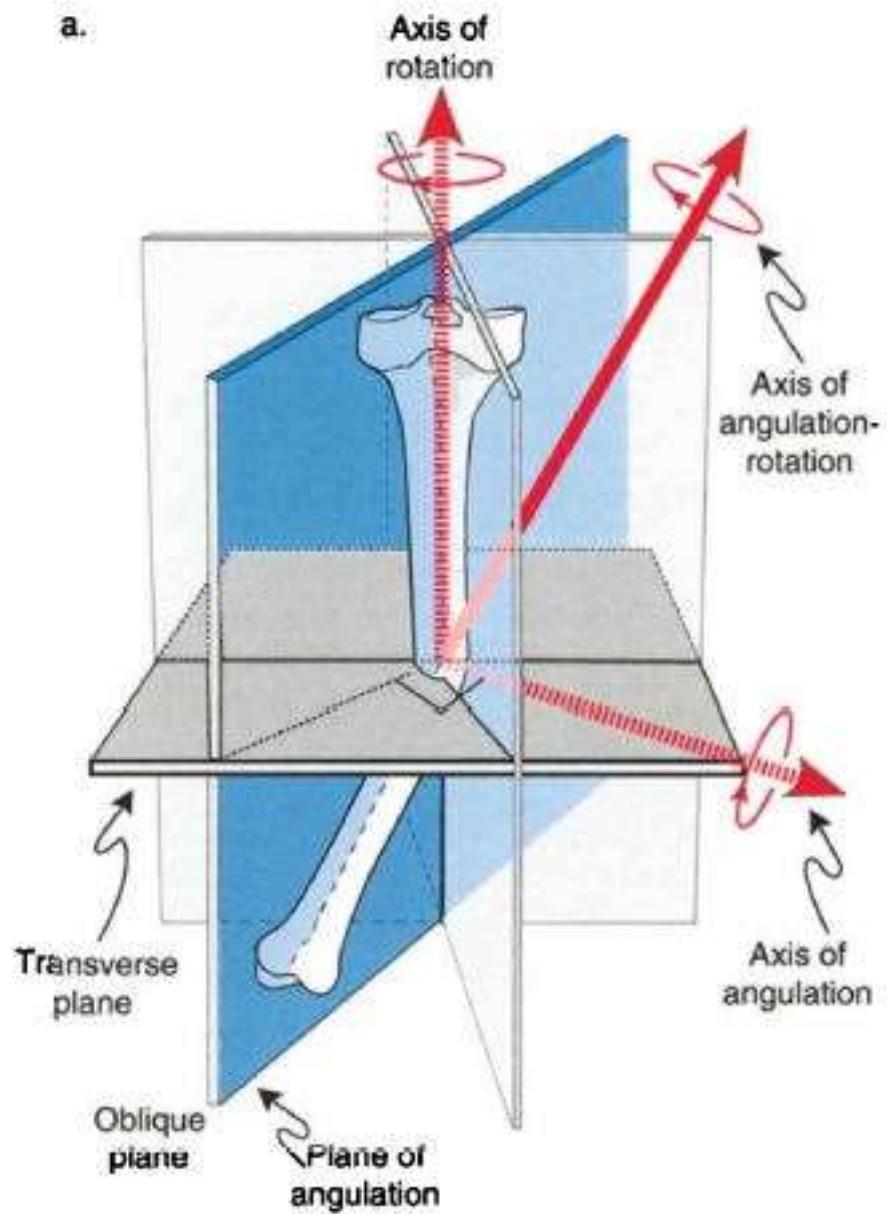
# Analisi delle deformità su un piano rotazionale (intratarsione)

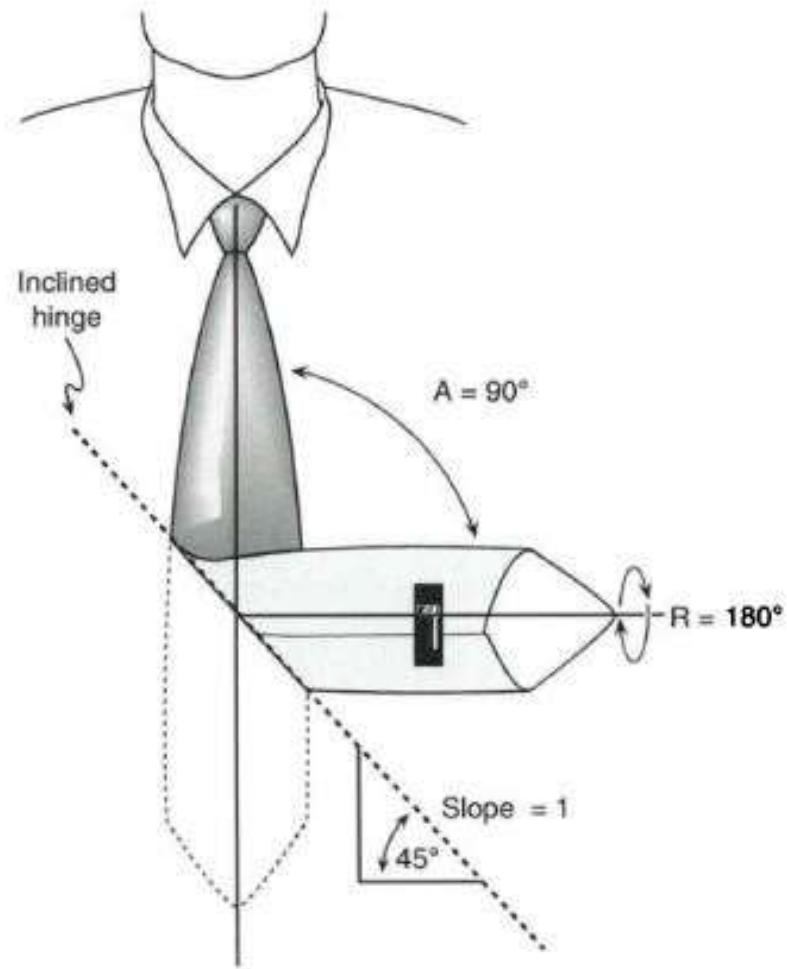
b.



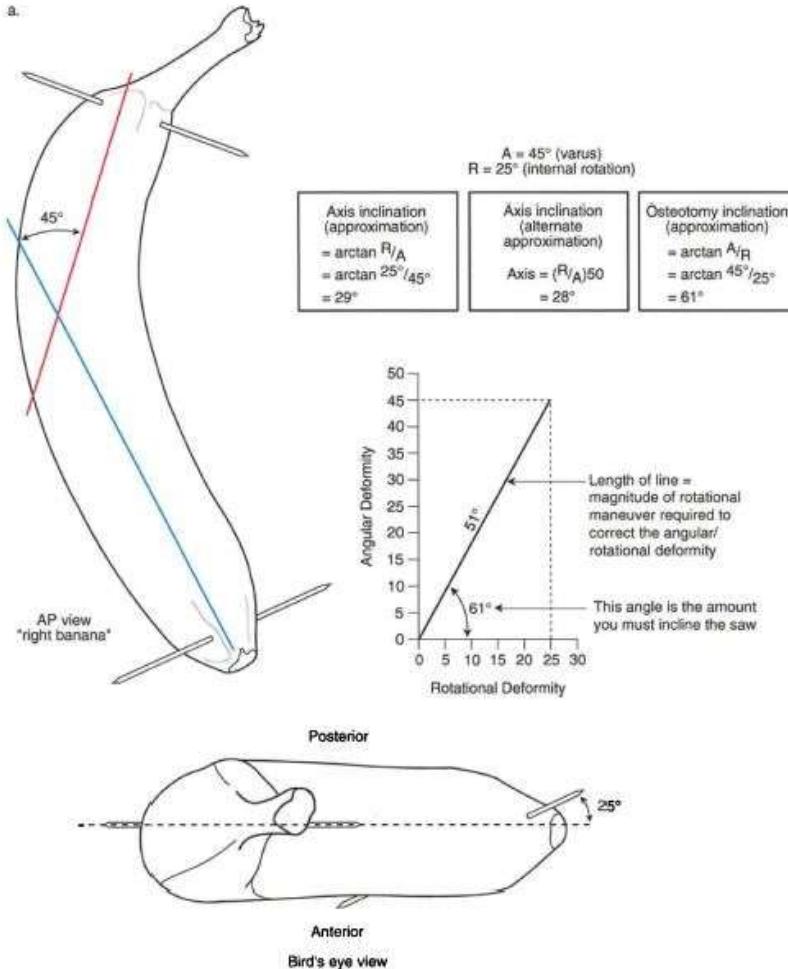




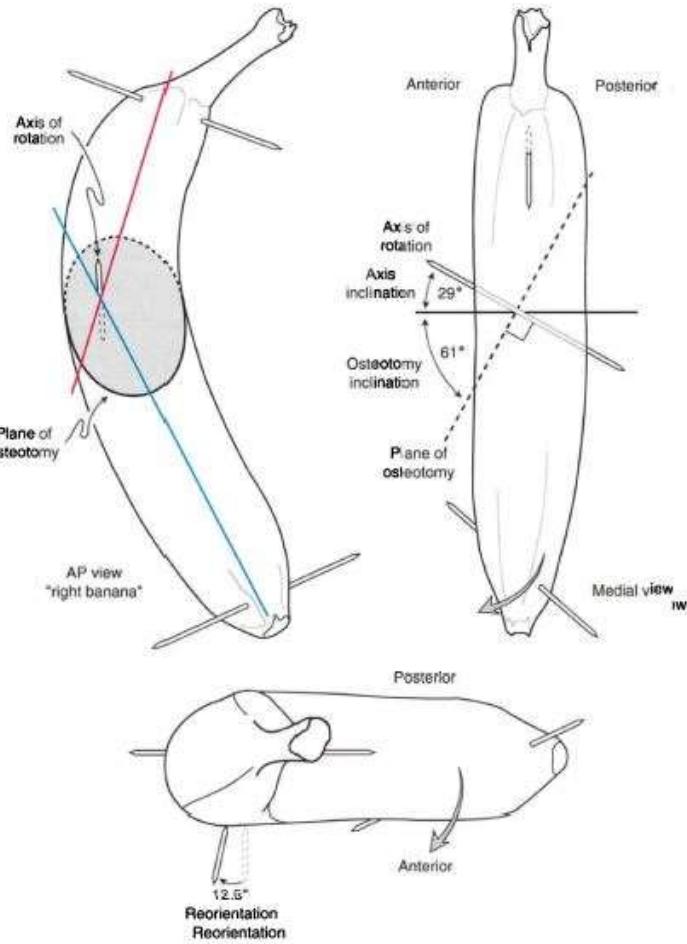


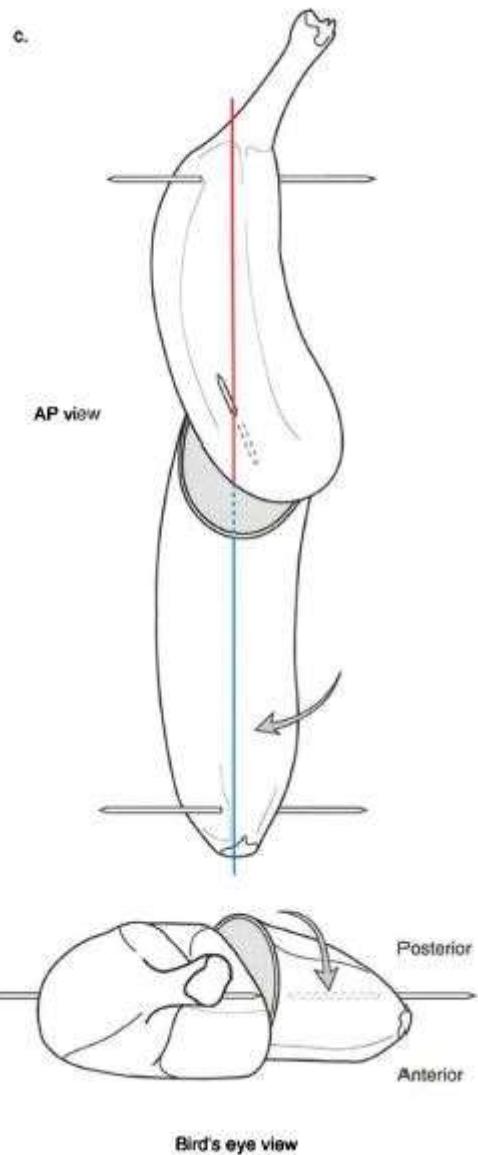


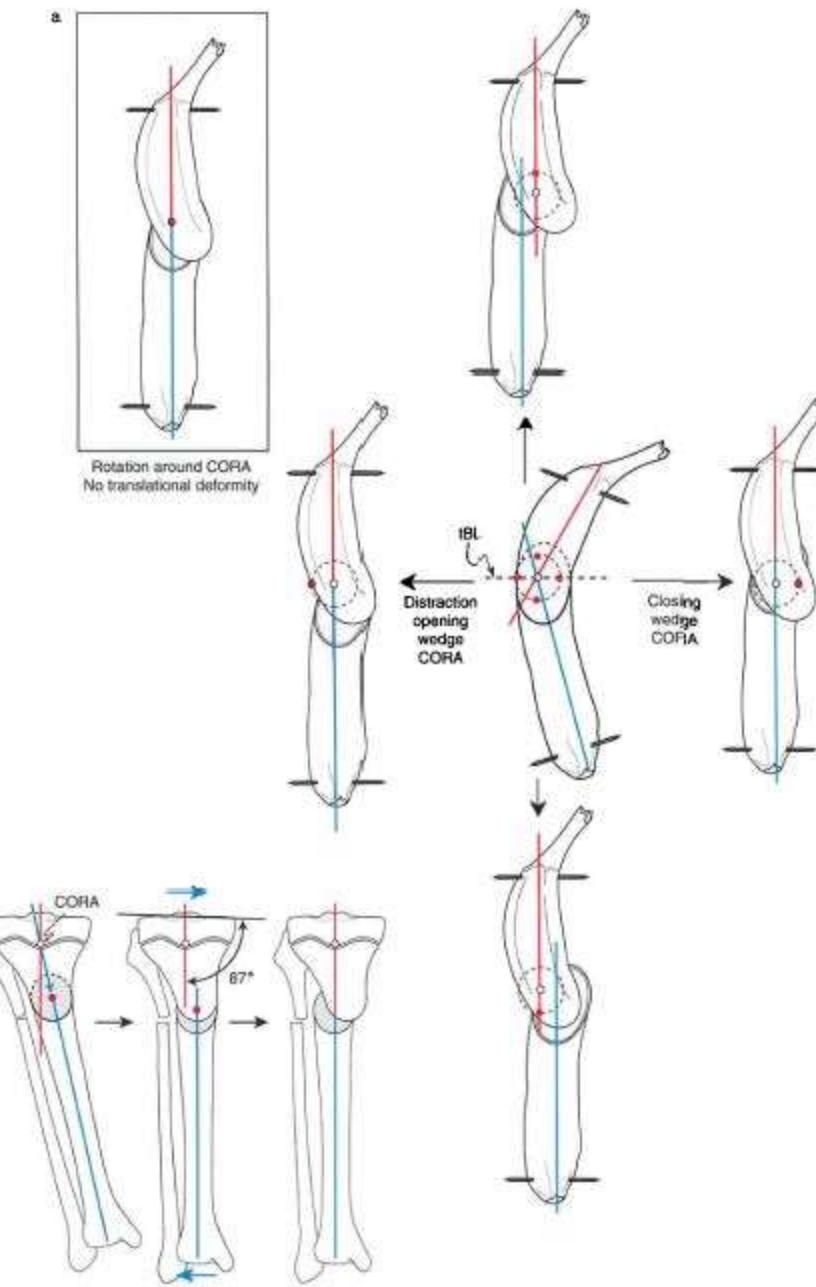
a.



b.







**12 Y.O. GIRL WITH EXTERNAL TORSION OF BOTH LEGS.**







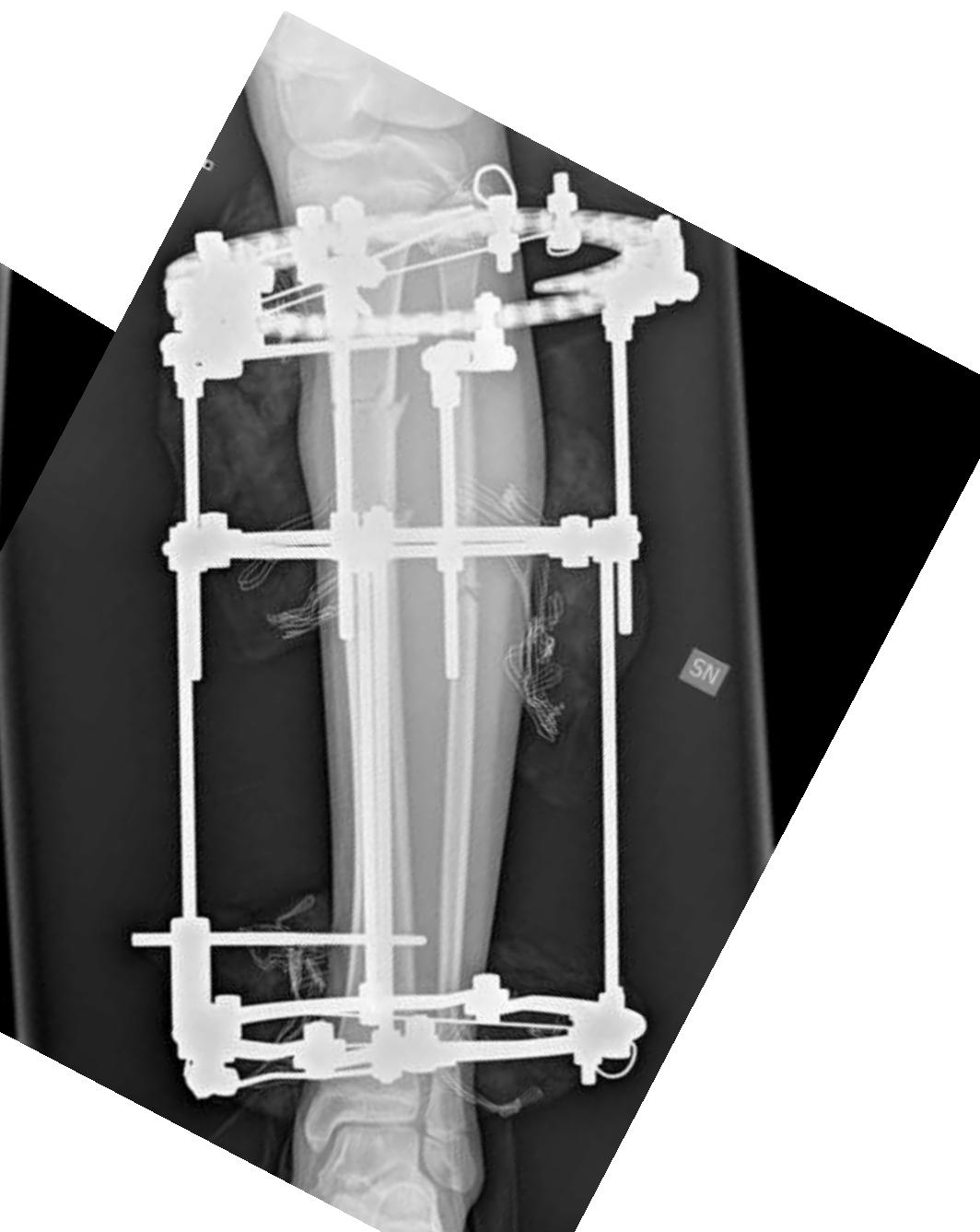
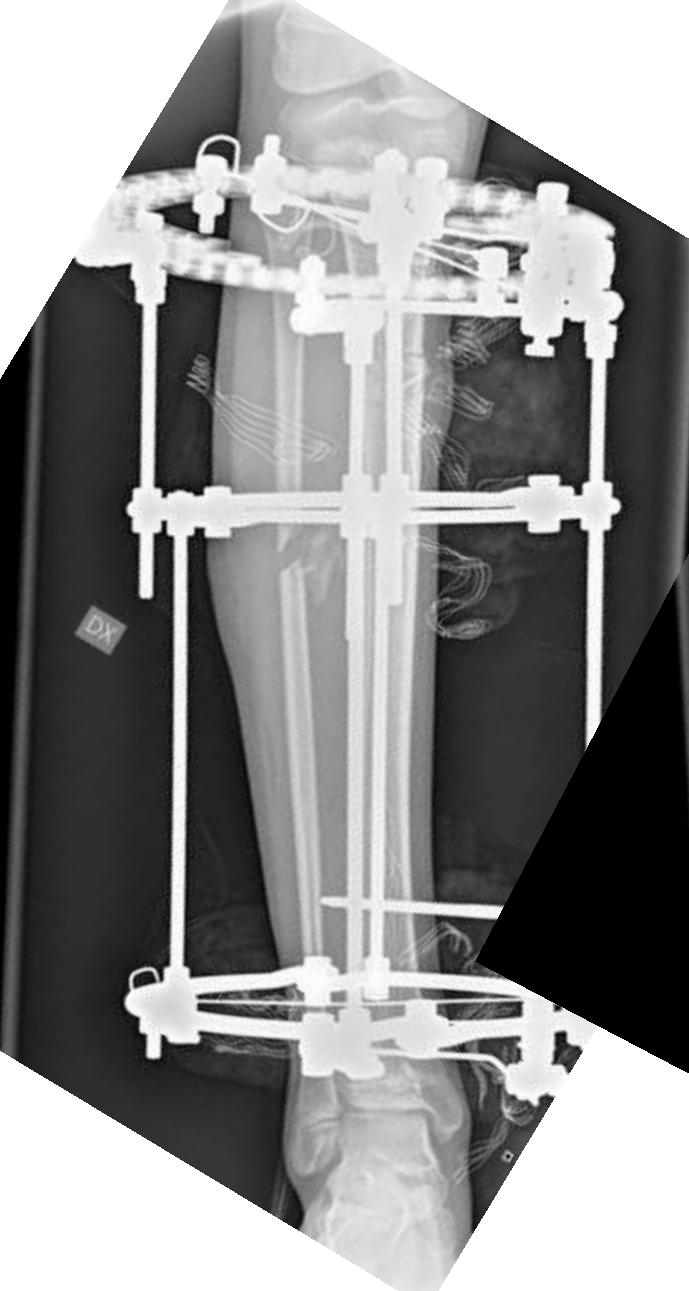




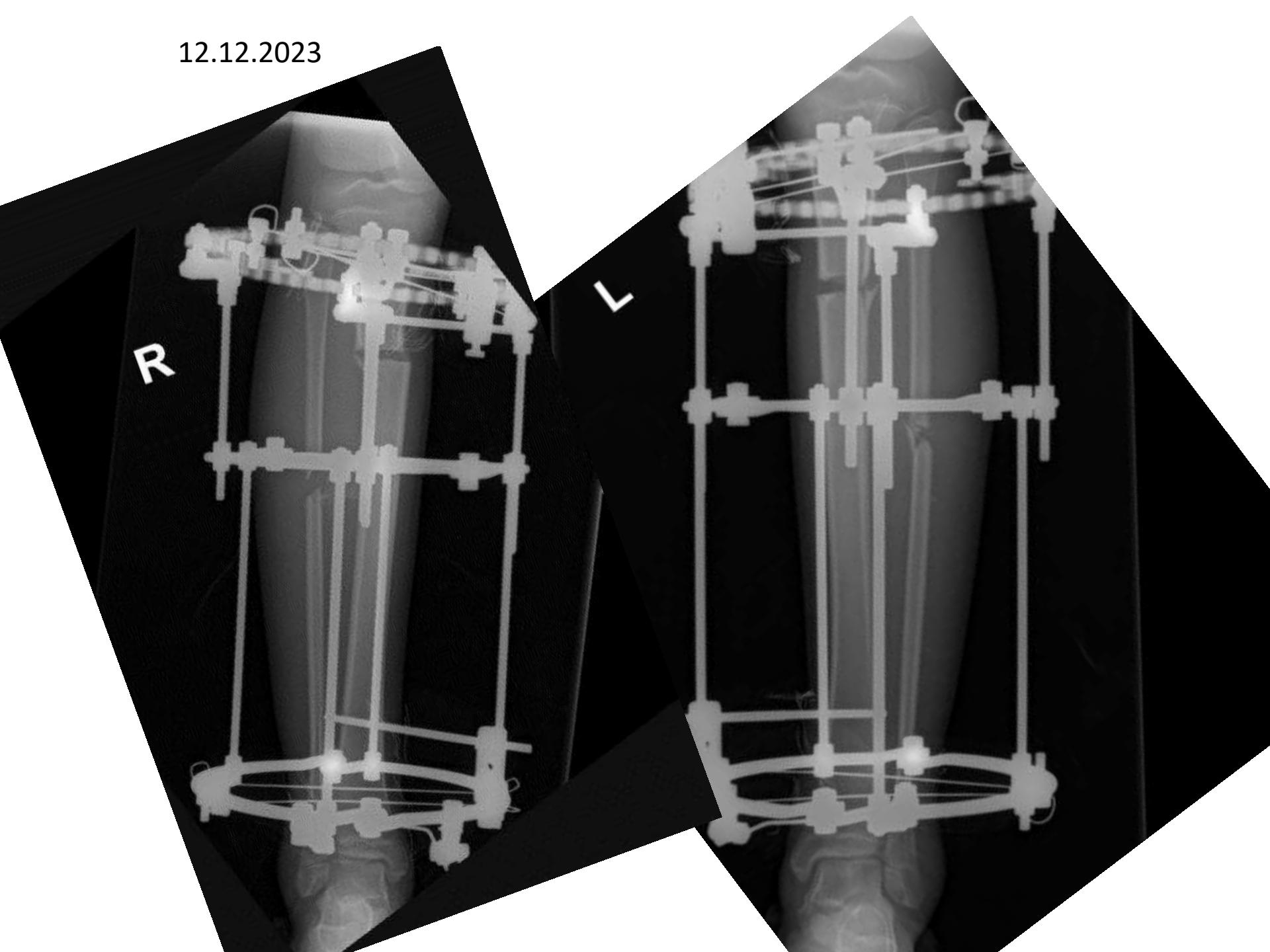
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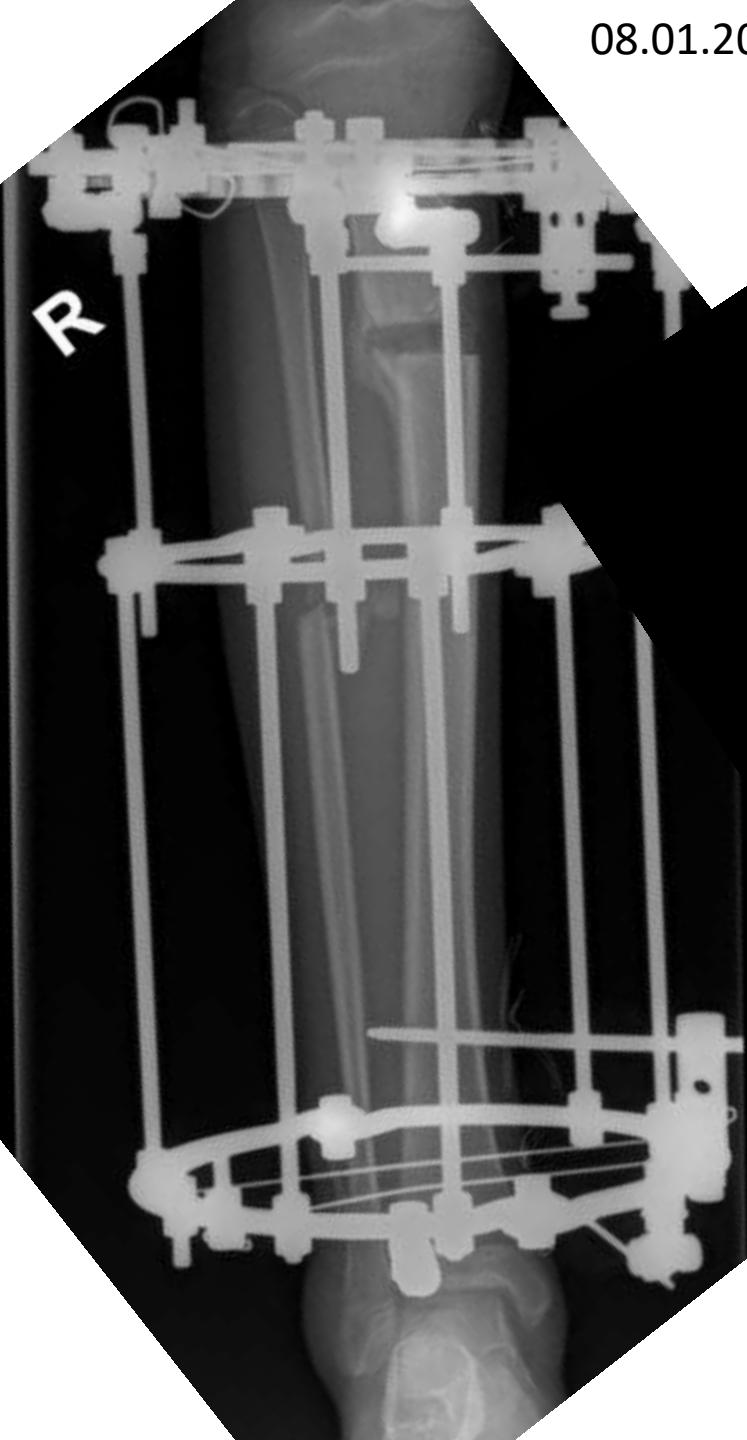
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12.12.2023

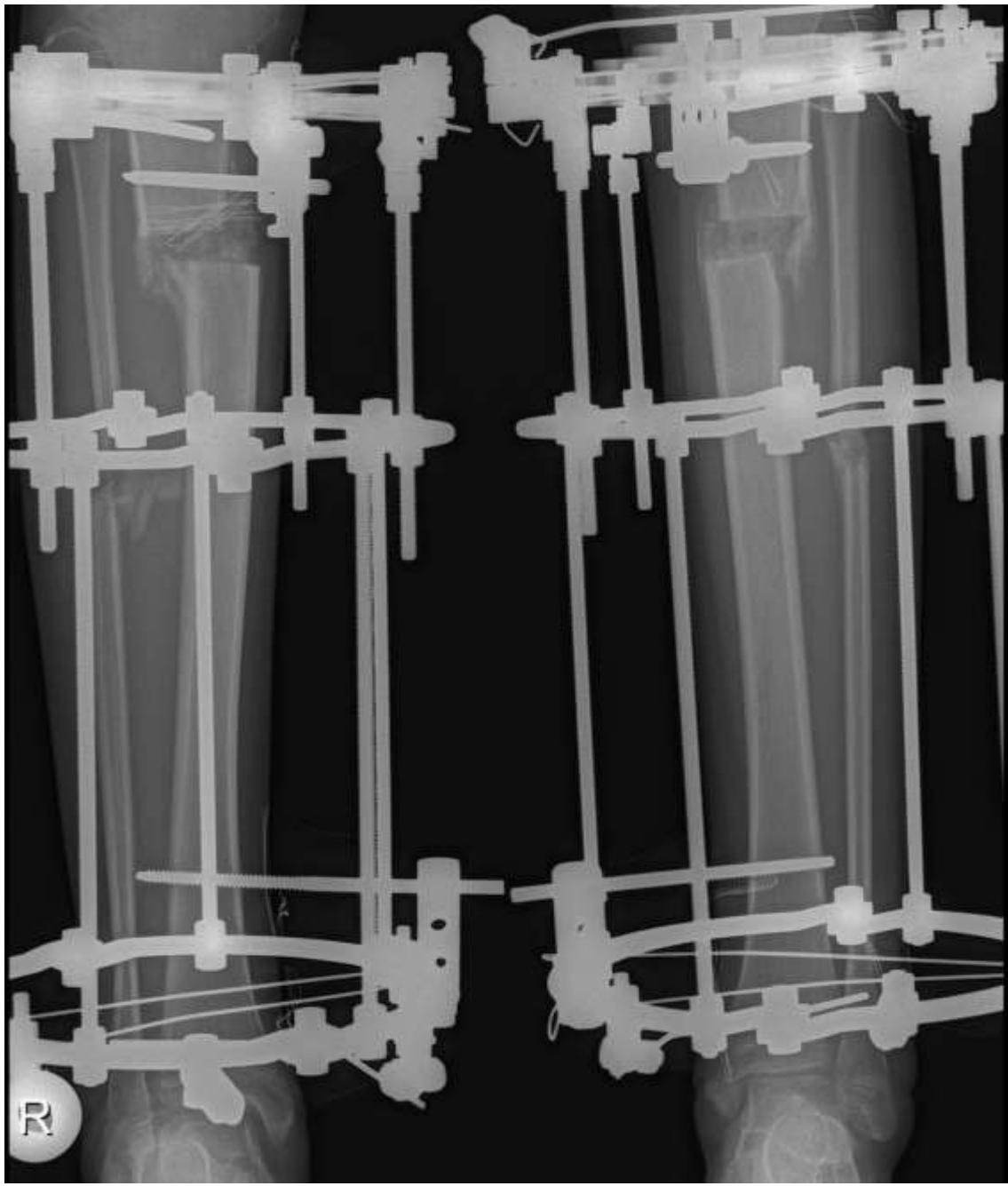


08.01.2024





15.01.2024



13.06.2024

WW-JMR  
WC-2062

R

L

Acquisition date: 2024-06-13  
Regis. Name: P...  
Acquisition name: Regis...  
Institution name: Regis...

Acquisition date: 2024-06-13  
Regis. Name: P...  
Acquisition name: Regis...  
Institution name: Regis...



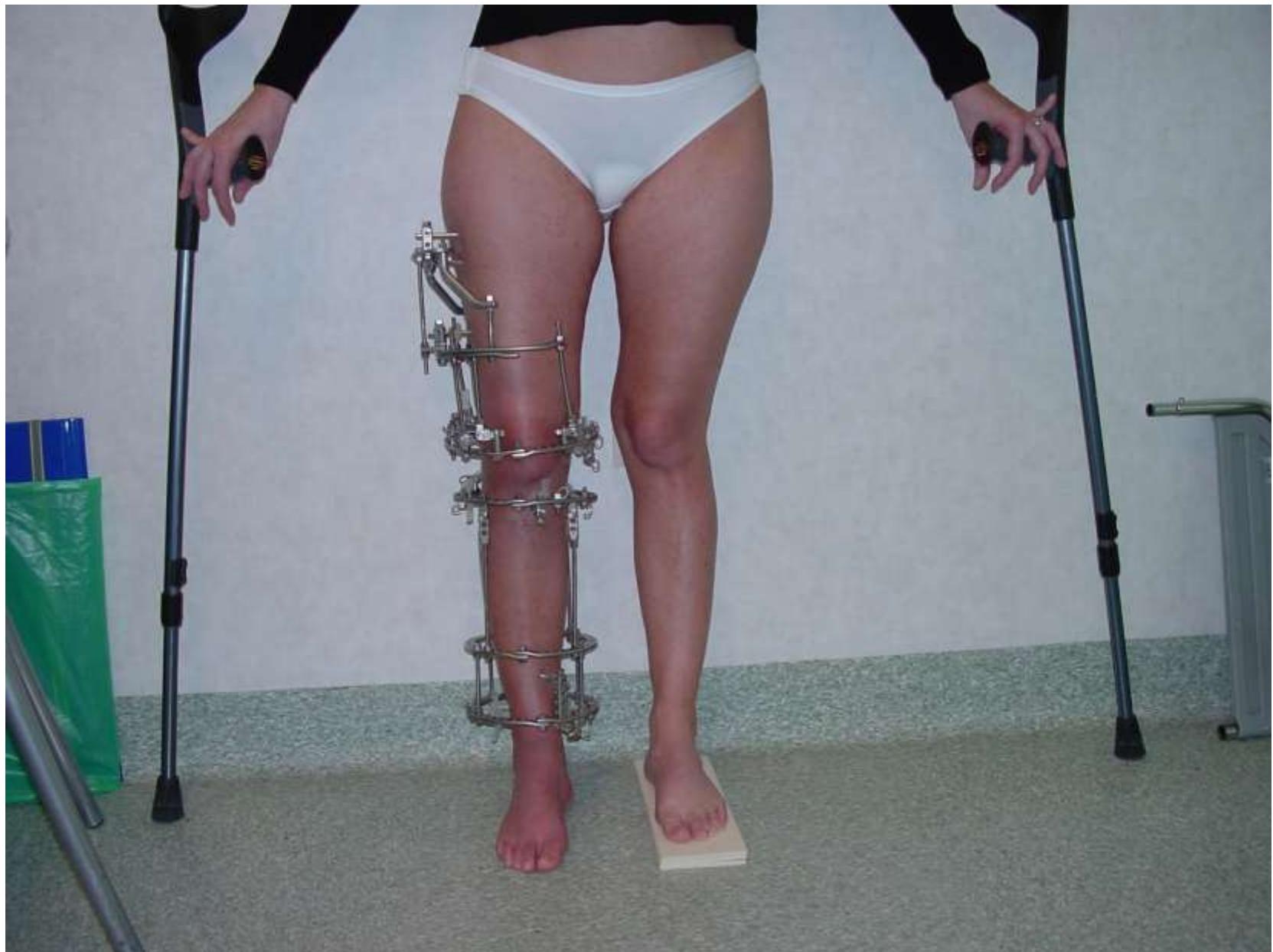




Complex deformity. Valgus knee, internal torsion of the femur and external torsion of the tibia



## Correction of the right femur and tibia simultaneously



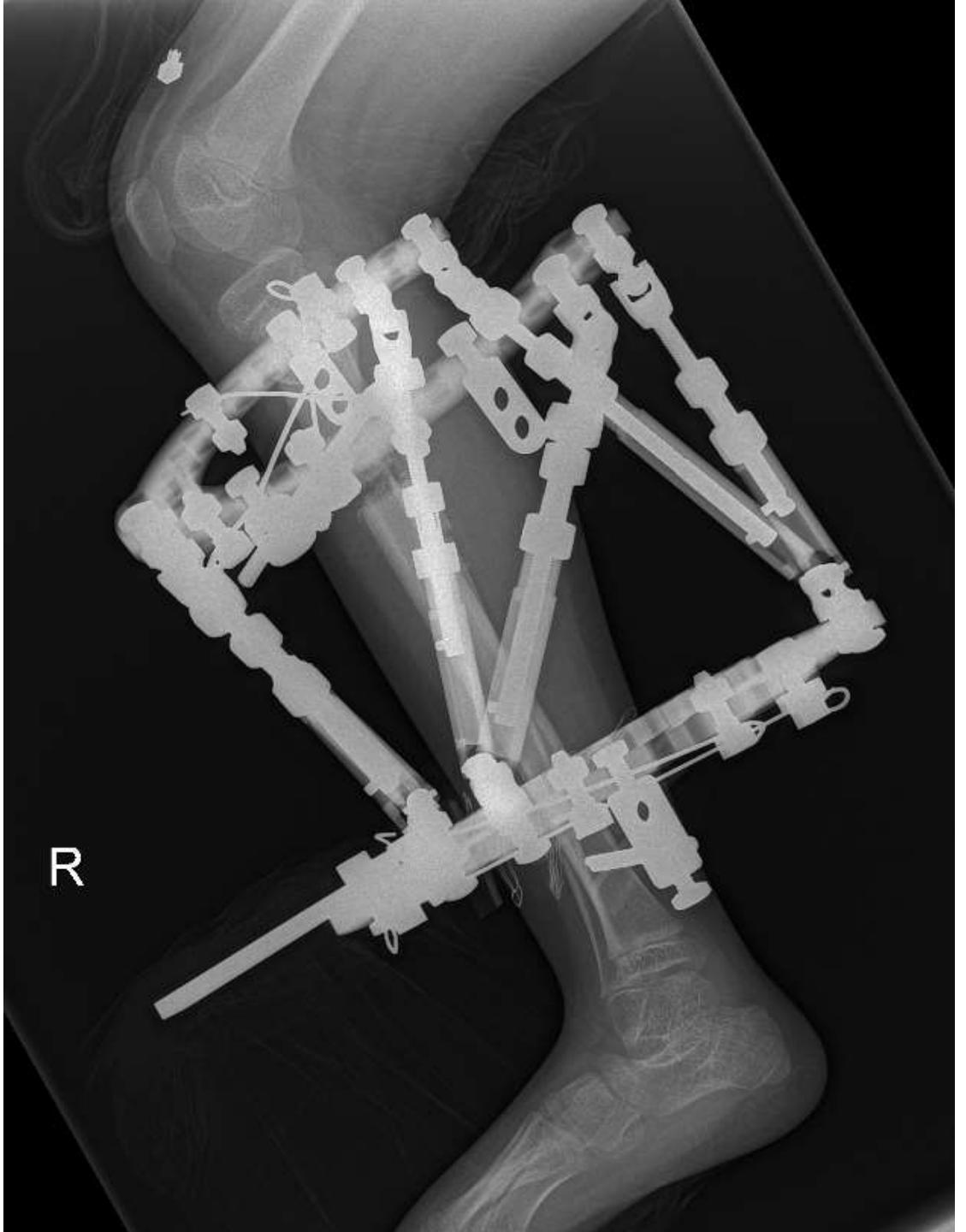
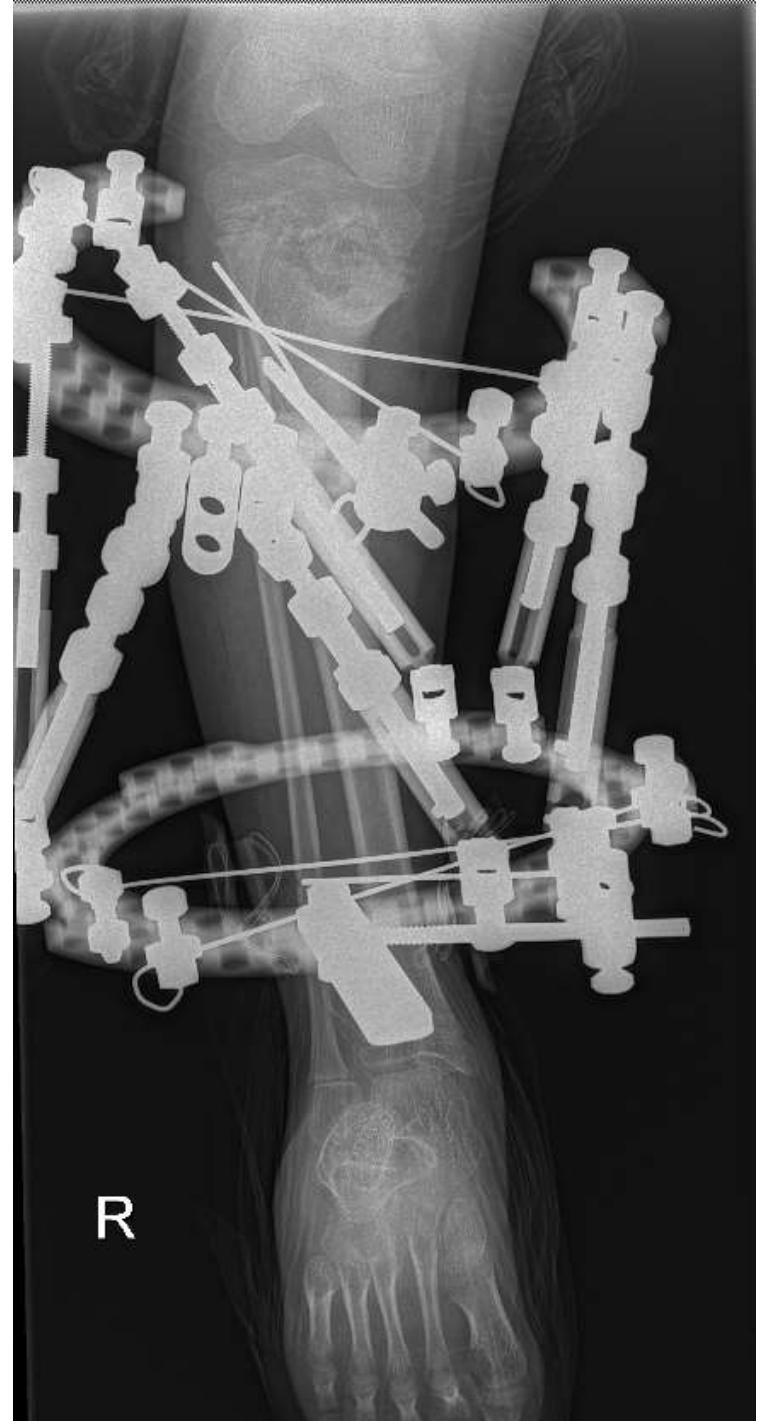
After correction of the both legs

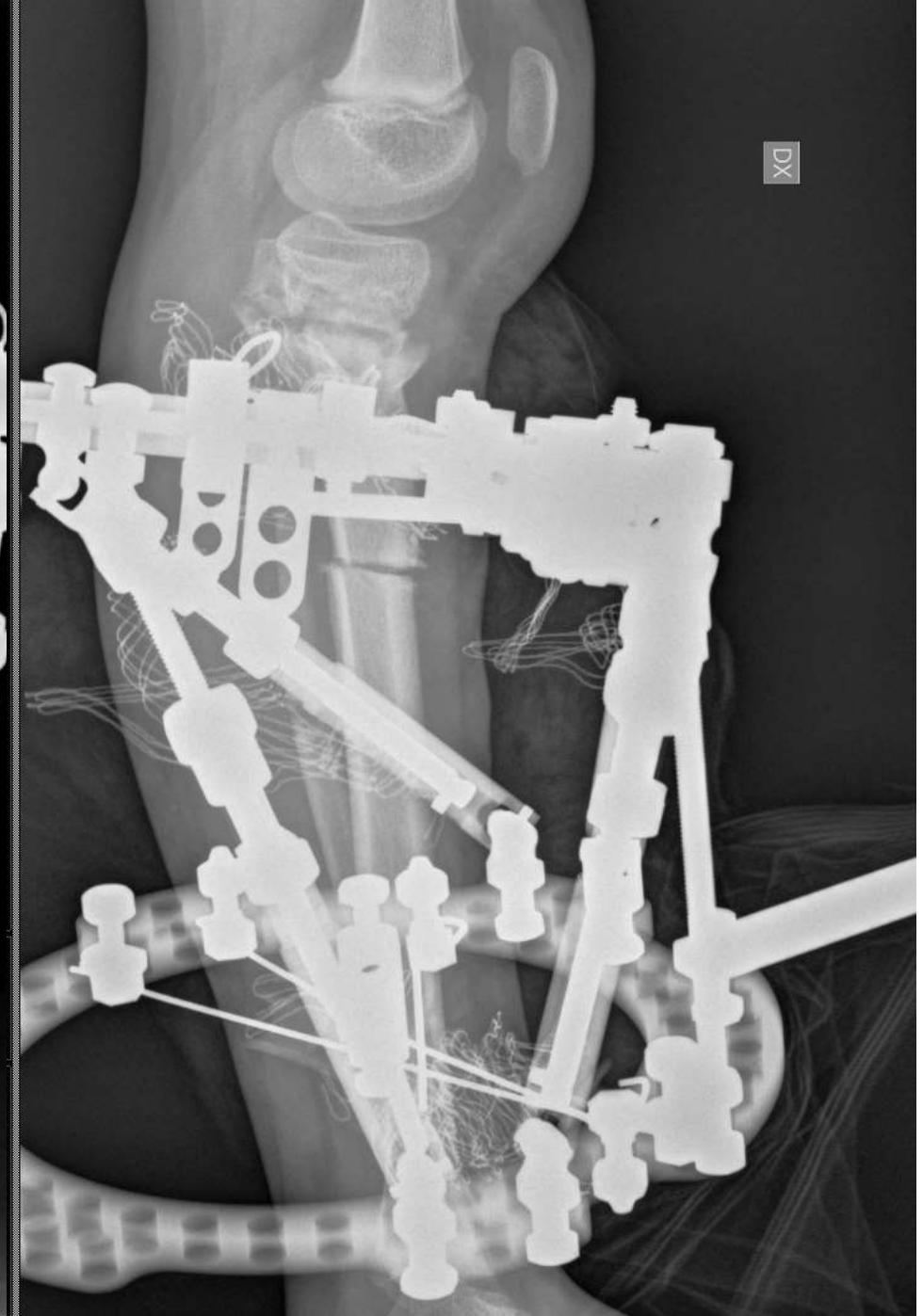
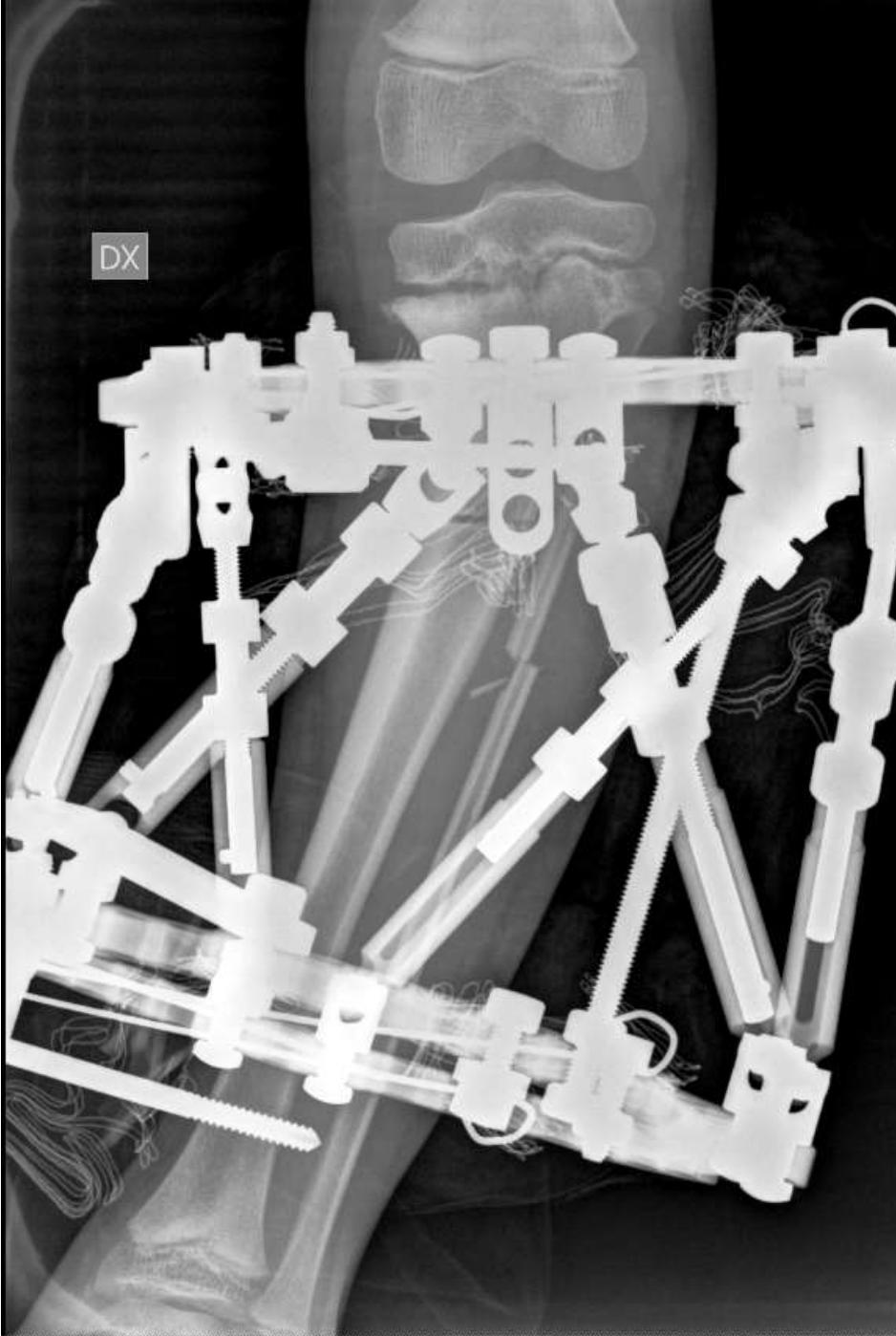


6 y.o. girl with varus and hyperextension of the knee, internal tortion











## Radiological and Clinical result







18 y.o. Male. Congenital hemimelia







Varus of the femur in midshaft and valgus knee

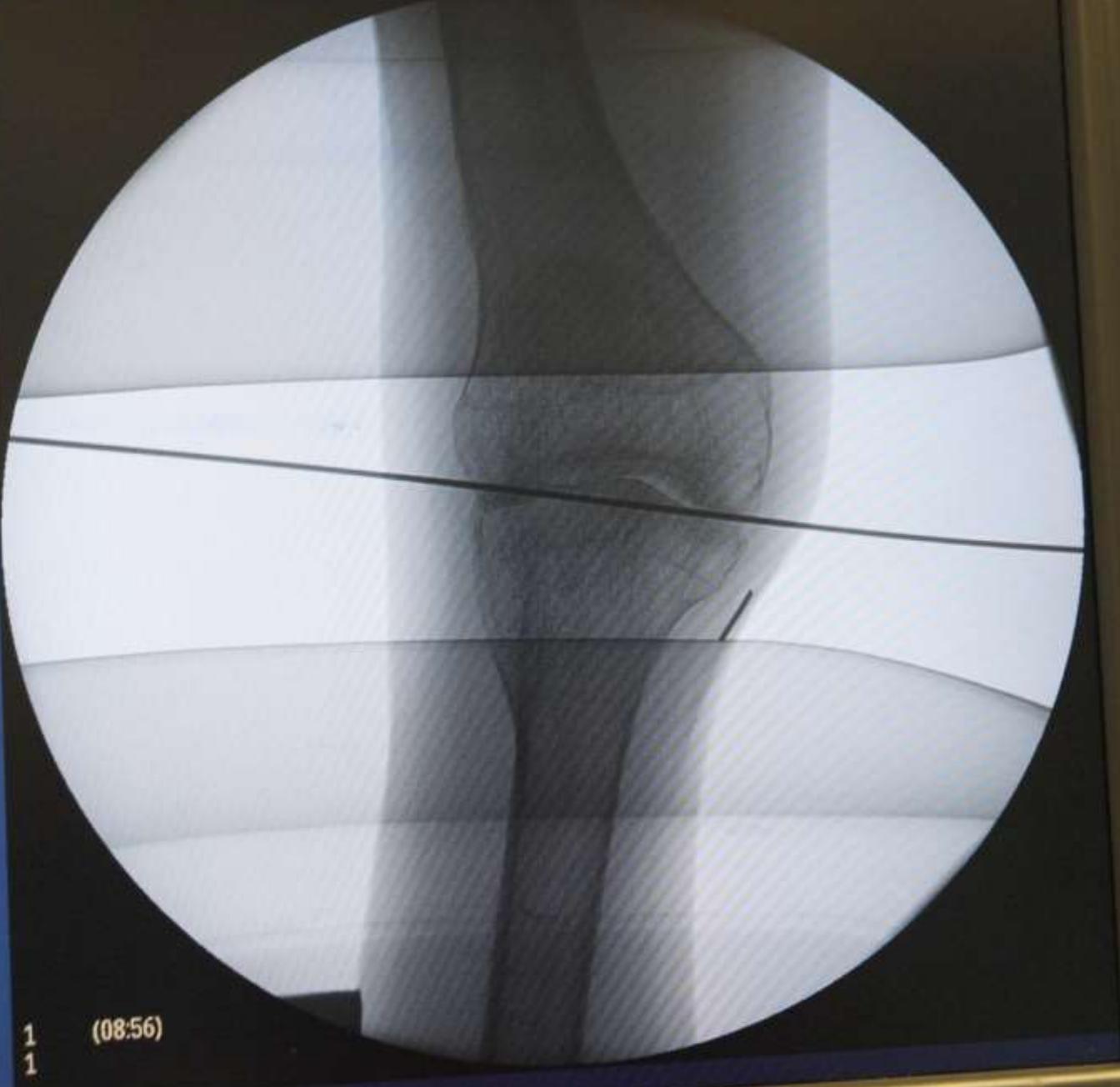
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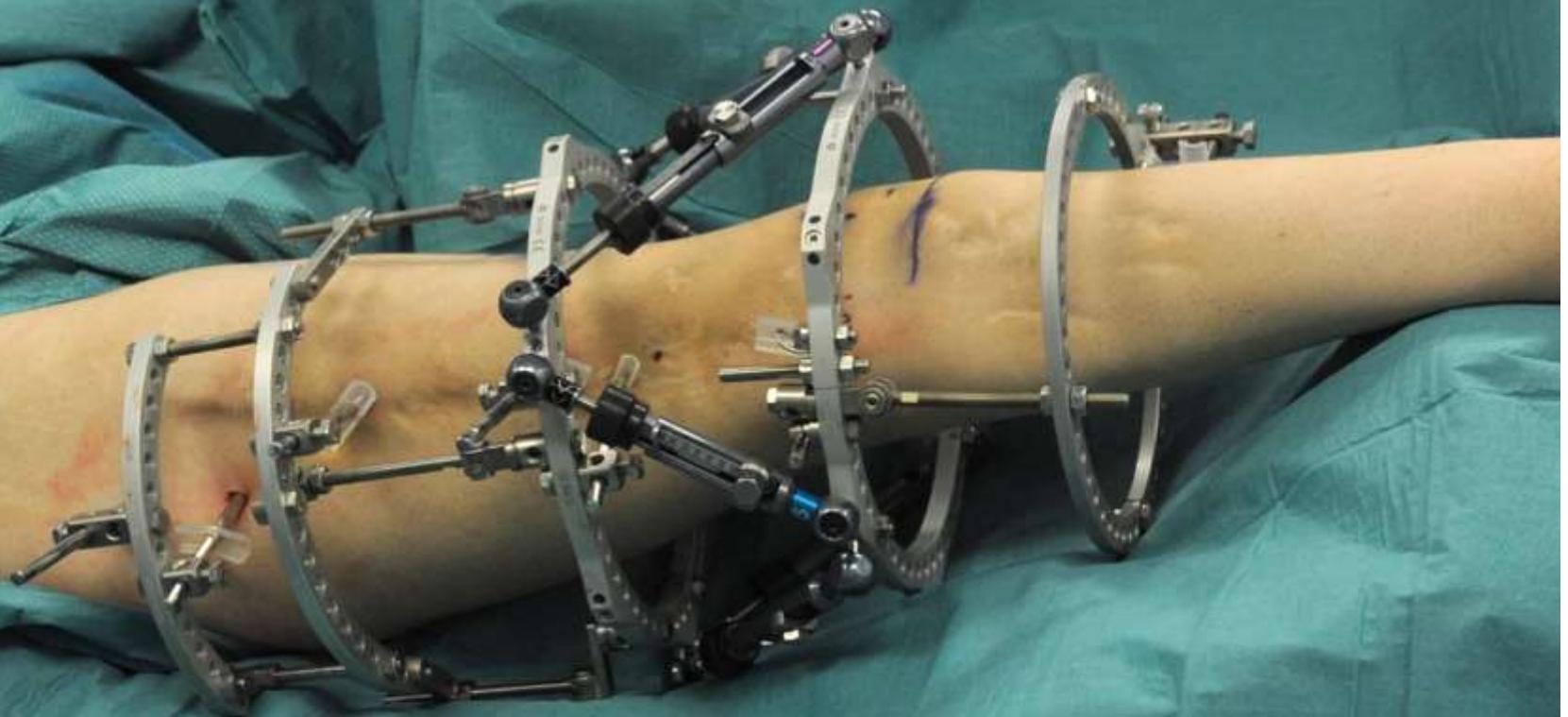
V Pulsera

ndro

M



1 (08:56)

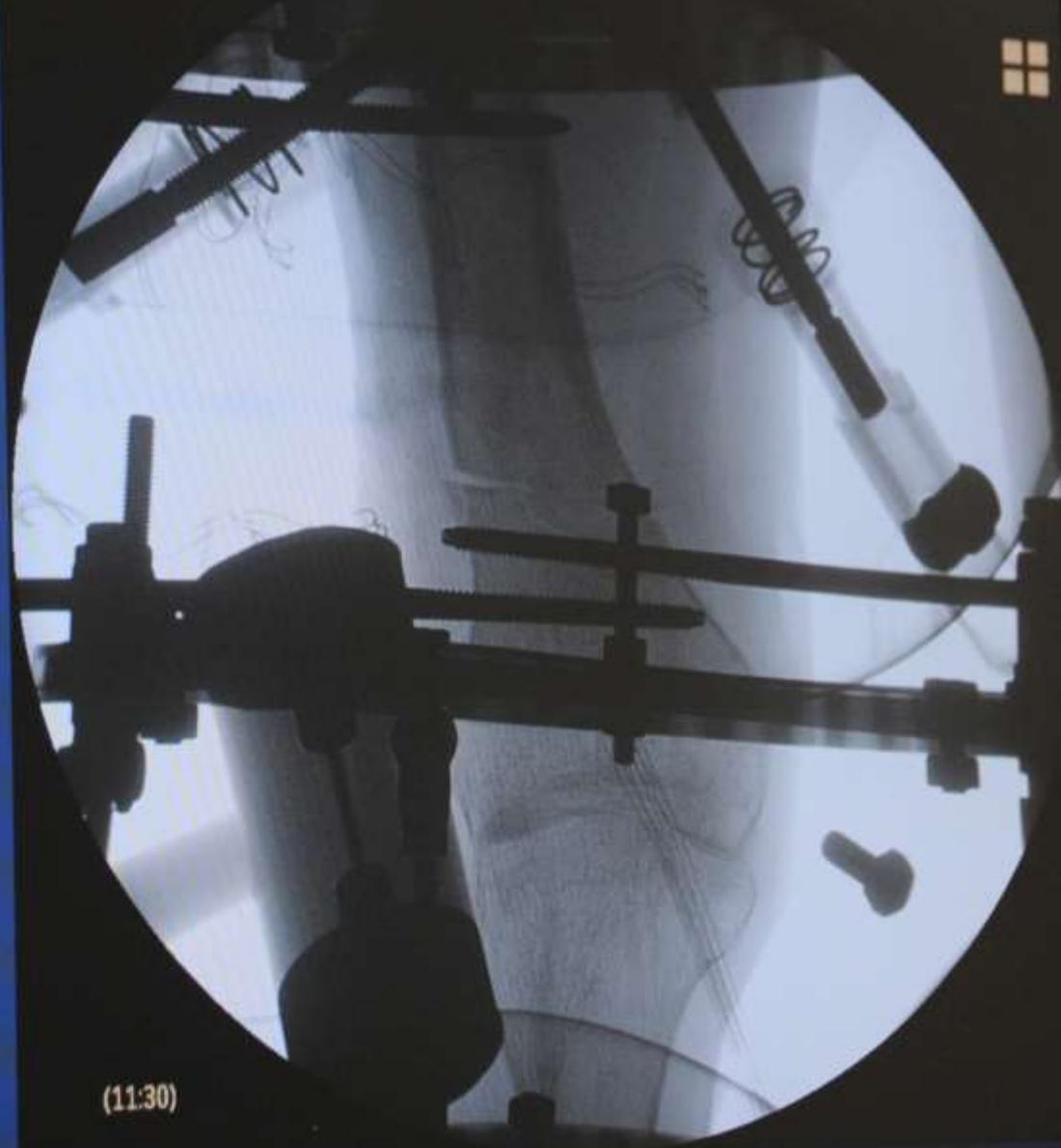


## Finale



PHILIPS BV Pulsera  
CH  
Paziente  
bongio alessandro  
16-10-1998 M  
Esame

Ortopedia  
22-10-2014

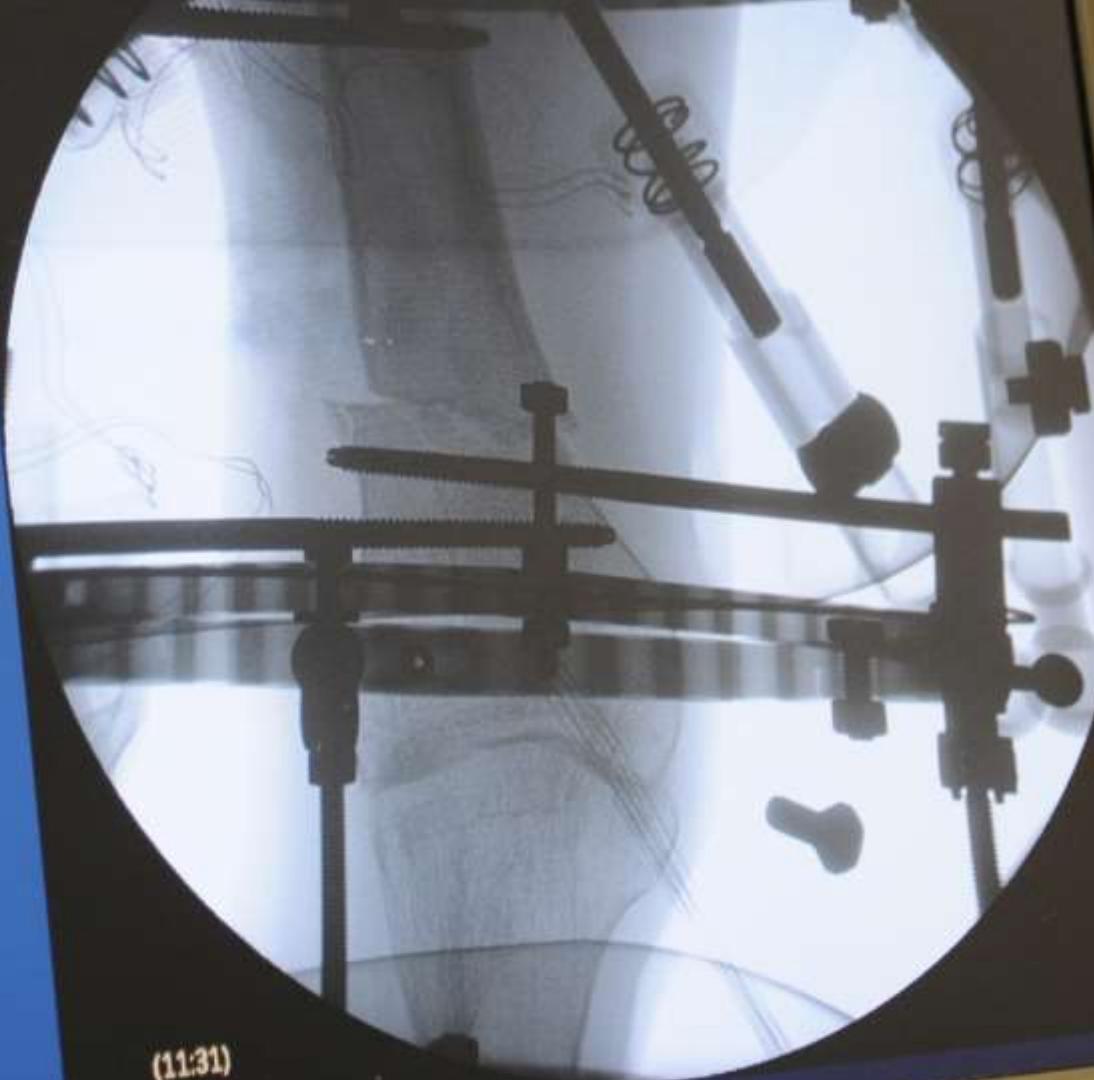


ILIPS BV Pulsera

cliente  
pongio alessandro

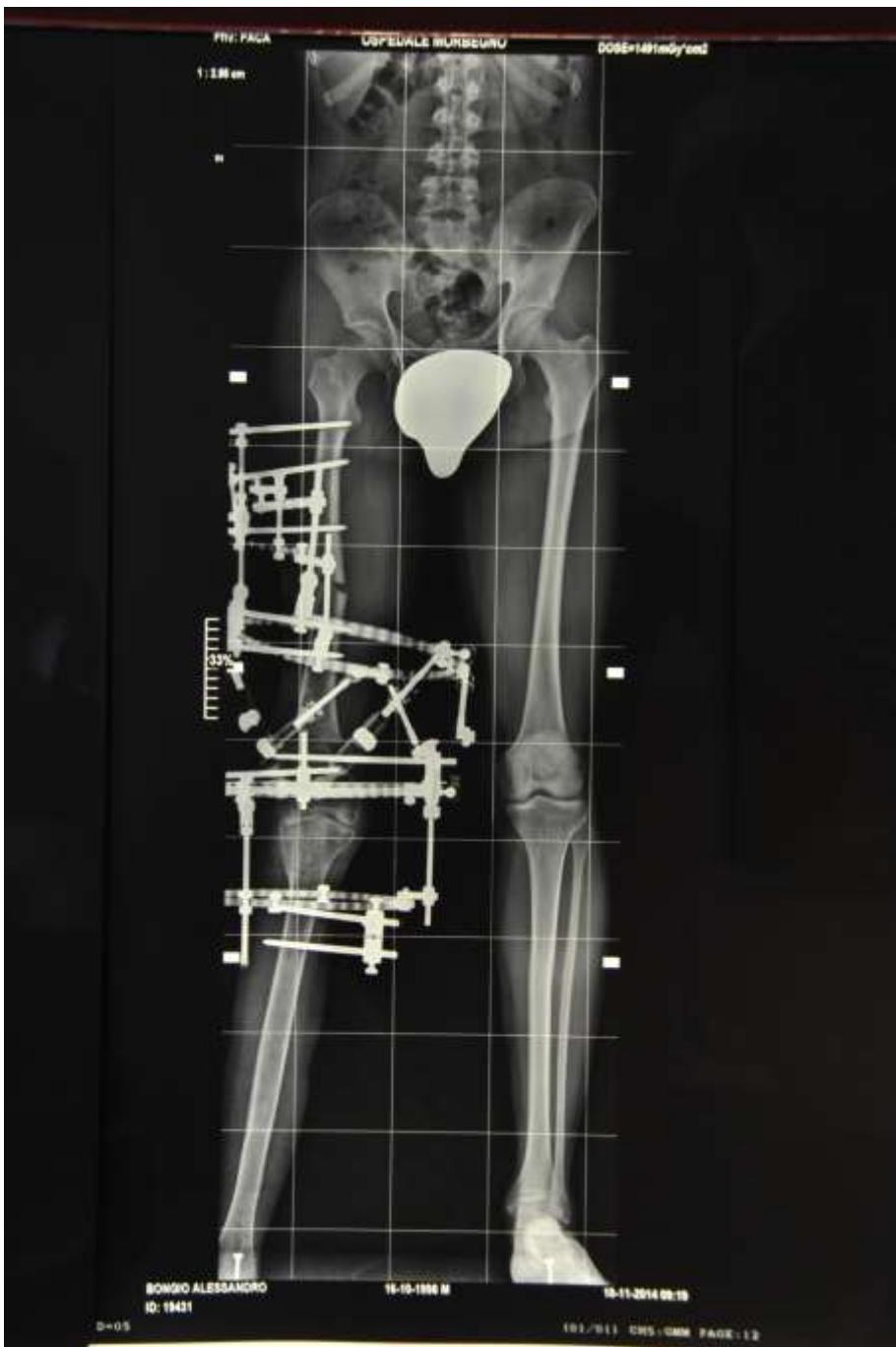
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cane

Otopedia  
22-10-2014

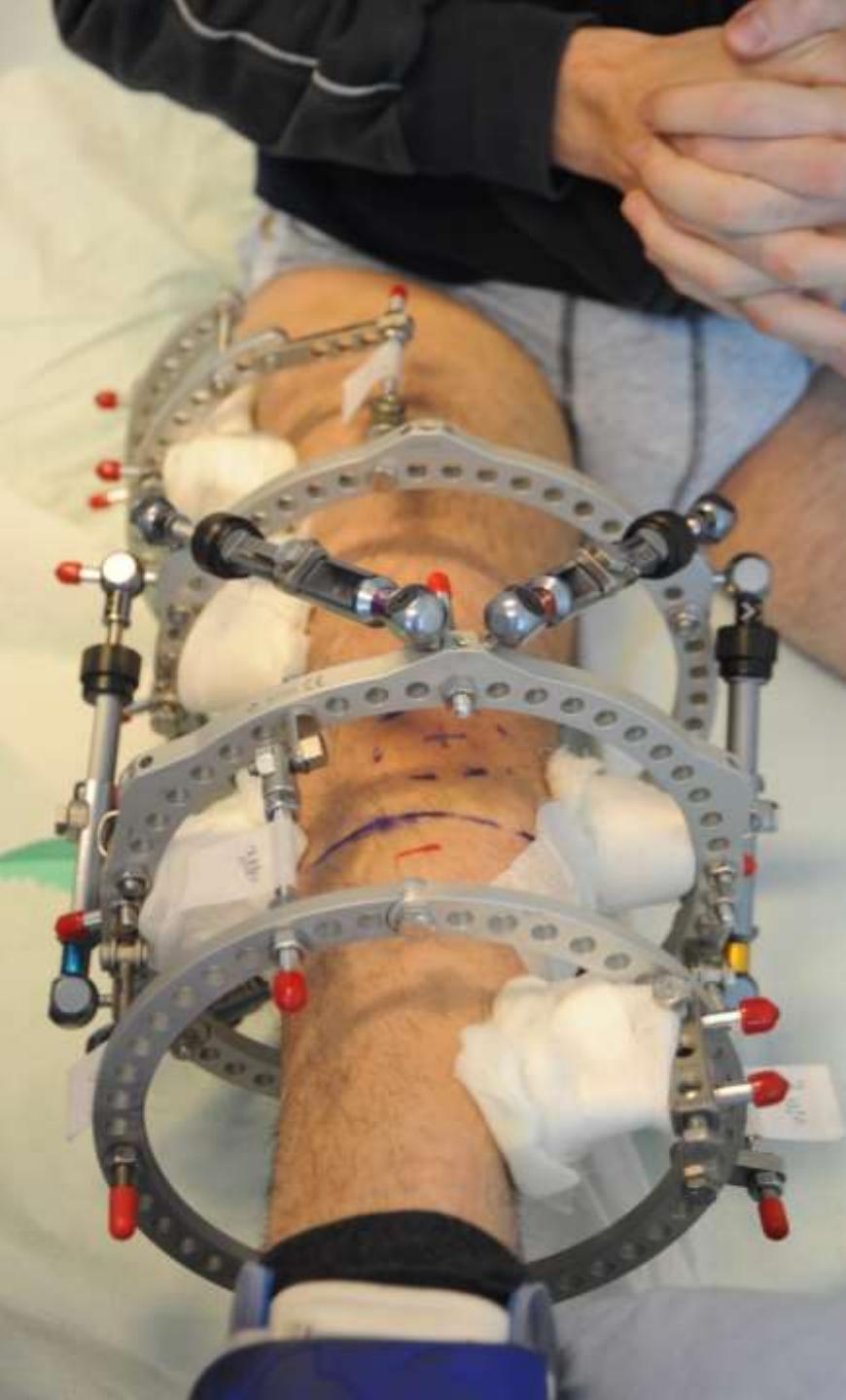




19 (11:42)  
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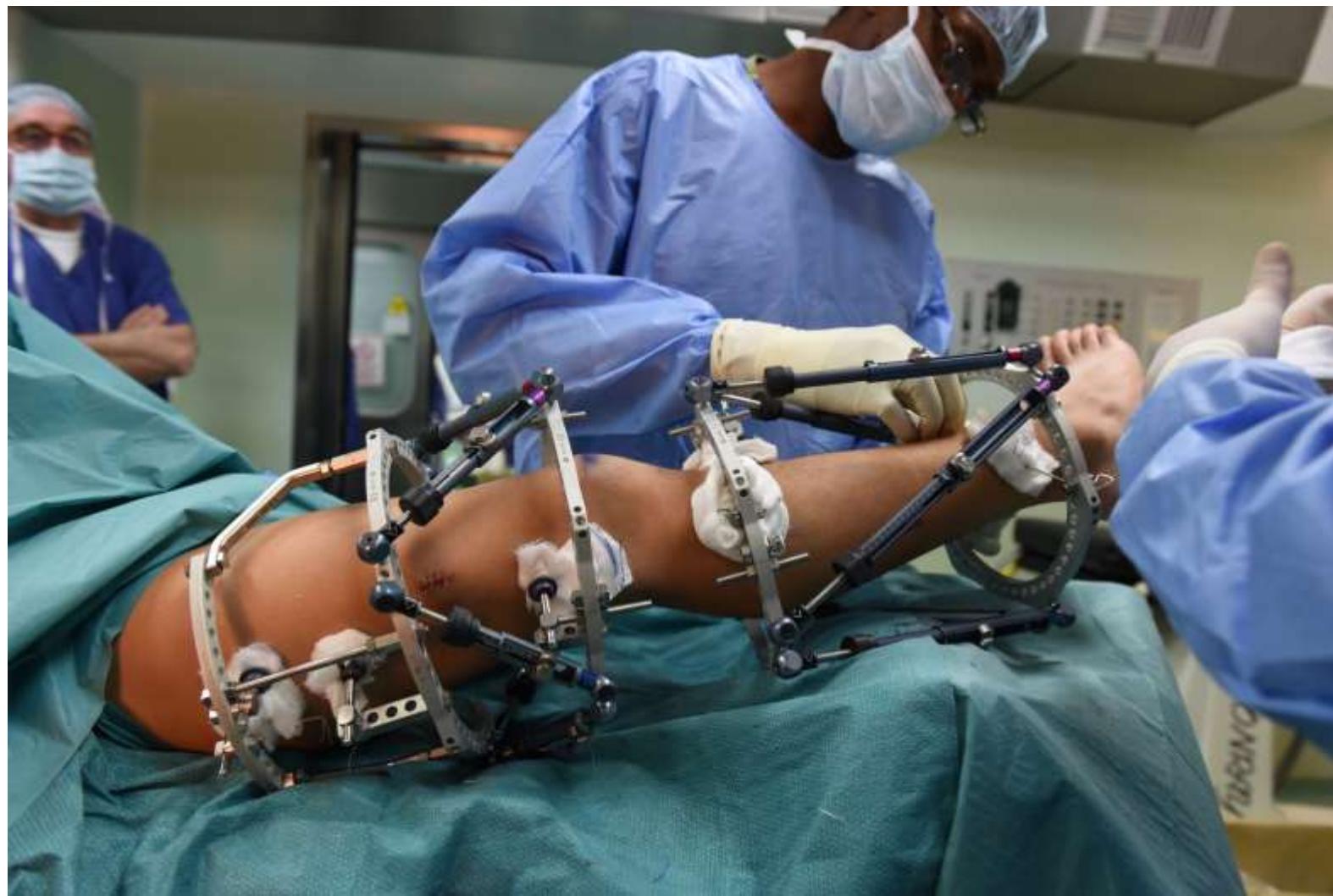


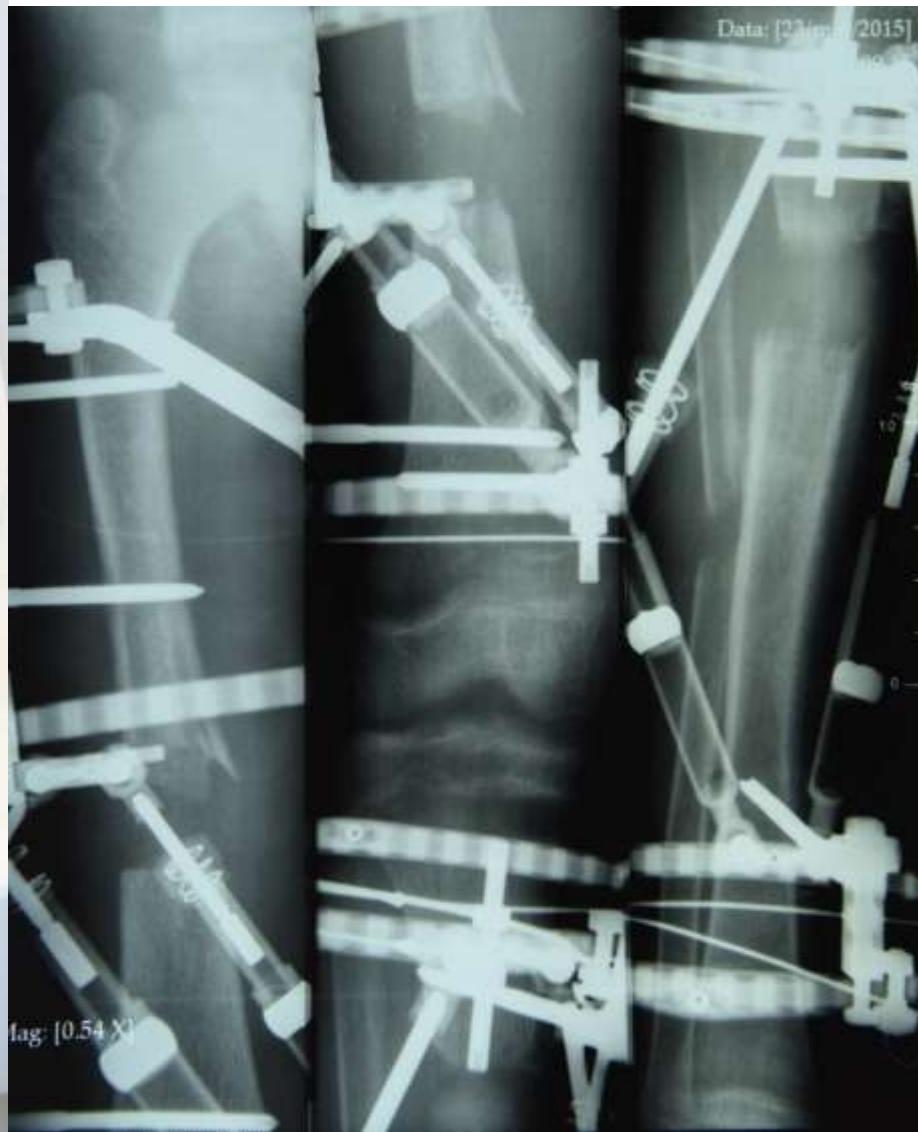


14 Y.O.BOY, Rickets. Varus Deformity Of Femur And Tibia, Internal Torsion.















# Conclusioni

- Torsione varia in età pediatrica e necessita' controllo e valutazione nel tempo
- Correzione deve essere fatta in età di adolescenza o alla fine della crescita
- Piccoli difetti - Chiodo o placca
- Severi difetti e dismetrie – fissatore esterno circolare
- Deformità complesse e torsione – FE esapodalico



Thank you