



# Computerized Tomography based ‘I

Computerized Tomography based ‘Patient Specific Blocks’ improve postoperative mechanical alignment in primary Total Knee Arthroplasty

Introduction:

Total knee arthroplasty (TKA) has been a successful surgery providing excellent functional results in a patient with an advanced degenerative joint disease of the knee. It has been accepted that postoperative lower limb alignment is an important parameter for favorable functional outcomes in TKA[1]. Arthroplasty surgeons aim to achieve an average mechanical angle (i.e., 180°) and any variation more than 3° may lead to poor functional results and early implant failure[2, 3]. Therefore, postoperative mechanical alignment has been considered an important index for a successful surgery amongst arthroplasty surgeons.

The commonly used conventional instruments (CI) in TKA consist of intramedullary (I/M) femoral alignment guide and extramedullary (E/M)

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