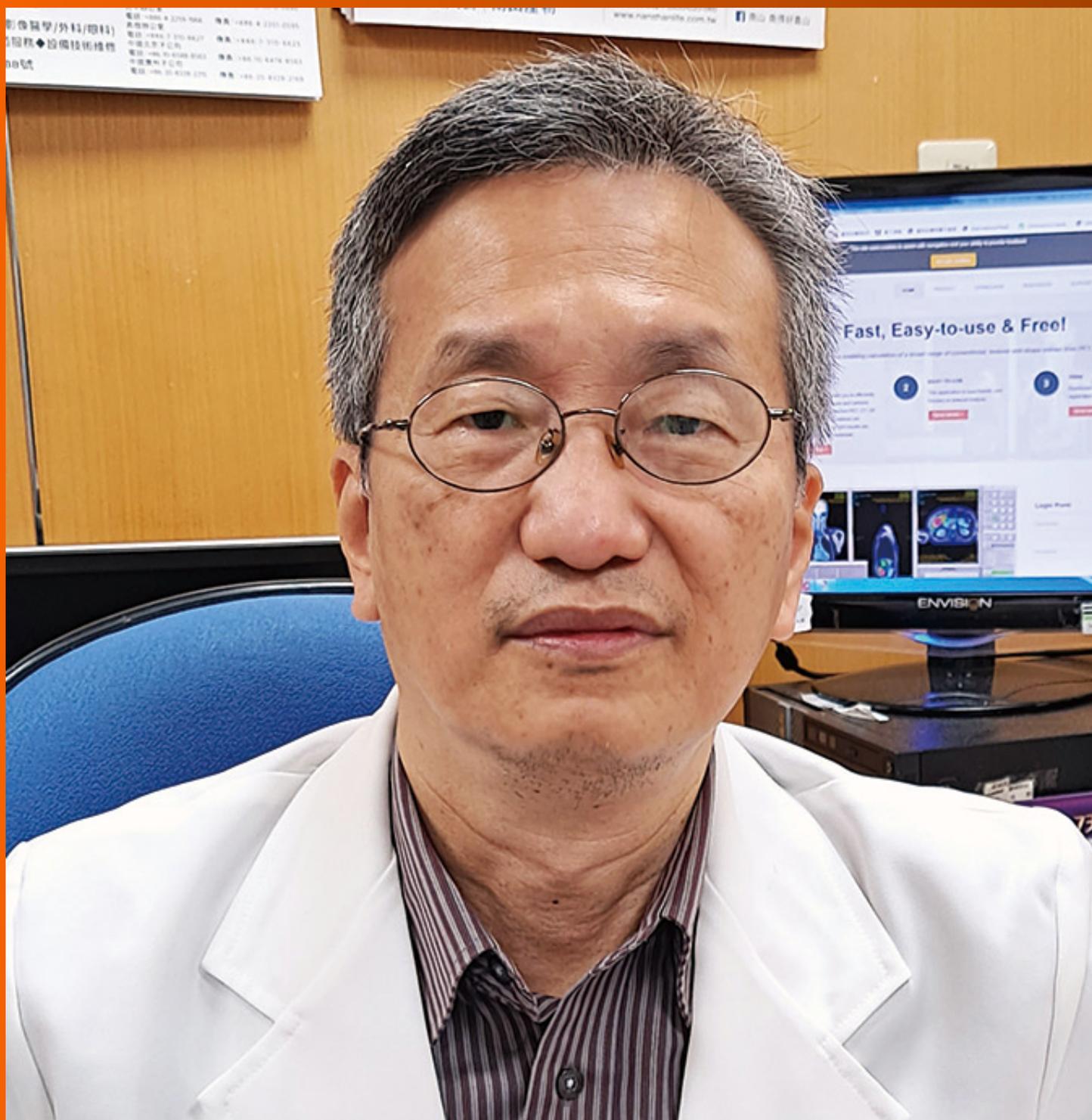


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INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJCC* is now indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, Scopus, PubMed, and PubMed Central. The 2021 Edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2020 impact factor (IF) for *WJCC* as 1.337; IF without journal self cites: 1.301; 5-year IF: 1.742; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.33; Ranking: 119 among 169 journals in medicine, general and internal; and Quartile category: Q3. The *WJCC*'s CiteScore for 2020 is 0.8 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2020: General Medicine is 493/793.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: *Hua-Ge Yan*; Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*; Editorial Office Director: *Jin-Lai Wang*.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Clinical Cases

ISSN

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

April 16, 2013

FREQUENCY

Thrice Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Bao-Gan Peng, Jerzy Tadeusz Chudek, George Kontogeorgos, Maurizio Serati, Ja Hyeon Ku

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

April 16, 2022

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<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

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<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

Patellar dislocation following distal femoral replacement after extra-articular knee resection for bone sarcoma: A case report

Yuta Kubota, Kazuhiro Tanaka, Masashi Hirakawa, Tatsuya Iwasaki, Masanori Kawano, Ichiro Itonaga, Hiroshi Tsumura

Specialty type: Orthopedics

Provenance and peer review:

Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): A

Grade B (Very good): B

Grade C (Good): 0

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: Ghimire R, Nepal;
Wang YJ, China

Received: November 8, 2021

Peer-review started: November 8, 2021

First decision: December 27, 2021

Revised: January 9, 2022

Accepted: February 27, 2022

Article in press: February 27, 2022

Published online: April 16, 2022



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Abstract

BACKGROUND

For the treatment of bone sarcoma in the distal femur, wide-margin resection and knee reconstruction with tumor endoprosthesis are standard therapies. Extra-articular knee resection is required in cases of tumor invasion of the knee joint; however, the incidence of complications, such as aseptic loosening, prosthesis infection, and implant failure, is higher than that following intra-articular knee resection. To the best of our knowledge, there are three reports of patellar dislocations after replacement of a tumor endoprosthesis.

CASE SUMMARY

A 36-year-old man with no significant past medical history was admitted to our institution with continuous pain in his left knee for 4 mo. An open biopsy was performed, and the patient was diagnosed with a left distal femoral malignant bone tumor. Extra-articular knee resection and knee reconstruction with a tumor endoprosthesis were performed. Although the alignment of the tumor prosthesis was acceptable, knee instability was noticed postoperatively. The axial radiographic view of the patellar and computed tomography showed lateral patellar dislocation at 4 wk postoperatively. The patient had to undergo a lateral release and proximal realignment. He could perform his daily activities at 9 mo postoperatively. Radiography revealed no patellar re-dislocation.

CONCLUSION

Proximal realignment may be considered during primary surgery if there is an imbalance in the forces controlling the patellar tracking.

Key Words: Bone tumor; Distal femoral replacement; Lateral release; Patellar dislocation; Proximal realignment; Case report

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Core Tip: Extra-articular knee resection is required in cases of tumor invasion of the knee joint. To the best of our knowledge, there are three reports of patellar dislocations after replacement of tumor endoprosthesis. We report a case of patellar dislocation after extra-articular knee resection and knee reconstruction with a tumor endoprosthesis without its malalignment. When distal femoral replacement with extra-articular knee resection is planned and the quadriceps muscle is assumed to be resected asymmetrically, proximal realignment may be considered during primary surgery if there is concern regarding an imbalance in the forces controlling the patellar tracking.

Citation: Kubota Y, Tanaka K, Hirakawa M, Iwasaki T, Kawano M, Itonaga I, Tsumura H. Patellar dislocation following distal femoral replacement after extra-articular knee resection for bone sarcoma: A case report. *World J Clin Cases* 2022; 10(11): 3561-3572

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v10/i11/3561.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v10.i11.3561>

INTRODUCTION

Bone tumors often arise around the knee, especially in the distal femur[1]. Bone sarcomas, such as osteosarcoma, also frequently originate in the distal femur[2]. Standard therapies for bone sarcoma in the distal femur include wide-margin resection and knee reconstruction with tumor endoprosthesis, which is thought to be an effective surgery to control local tumors and restore knee function. However, in cases of tumor invasion extending into the knee joint, extra-articular knee resection is required, which leads to wider resection and functional disorders. Moreover, the incidence of complications, such as aseptic loosening, prosthesis infection, and implant failure, is higher with extra-articular knee resection than with intra-articular knee resection. Initially, a fixed-hinge knee prosthesis was used in these cases; however, aseptic loosening was sometimes noted. Since the introduction of the kinematic rotating hinge prosthesis, the prosthesis survival rate improved considerably. In 2010, Kinkel *et al*[3] reported that the five-year implant survival rate was 57%, and the local recurrence rate of primary malignant tumors around the knee was 3%. Eight reports that have ascertained the outcome and complications after extra-articular knee resection and knee reconstruction appear in Table 1[3-10]. In summary, following extra-articular knee resection, the endoprosthesis complication rate is higher than that following intra-articular knee resection.

Patellar dislocations are rare complications in these patients. We could find three reports of patellar dislocations after replacement of a tumor endoprosthesis[11-13], but there are no such reports that particularly focus on extra-articular knee resection. Herein, we report a case of patellar dislocation after extra-articular knee resection of a malignant bone tumor in the femur and knee reconstruction with a tumor endoprosthesis without its malalignment. The patient underwent proximal realignment and had an uneventful course.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 36-year-old man with no significant past medical history was admitted to our institution with continuous pain in his left knee for 4 mo.

History of present illness

On physical examination, tenderness was observed over the left femoral medial epicondyle without any swelling, redness, or warmth around the joint. Radiological examination and computed tomography (CT) revealed an osteolytic lesion over the femoral medial epicondyle without a sclerotic rim, periosteal reaction, or calcification (Figure 1). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed a bone tumor. An open biopsy was performed, and reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and direct sequencing revealed the *EWSR1/ATF1* fusion gene in the tumor specimens[14]. No other signs of metastasis were found on whole-body CT and positron emission tomography/CT. Extra-articular knee resection and knee reconstruction with a tumor endoprosthesis were performed.

The patient was placed in a supine position. A longitudinal incision was made starting distally, medial to the patellar tendon, and progressing proximally towards the lateral aspect. Medially, the distal end of the vastus medialis was resected. Resection was performed at approximately 2 cm from the distal end of the intermuscular septum. Subsequently, the medial head of the gastrocnemius muscle and the semimembranosus muscle attachment was resected. The distal femur was resected at a distance of 12 cm. Patellar osteotomy was performed, preserving the articular capsule of the knee. After dissecting

Table 1 Complications of distal femoral replacement

Ref.	Total cases	Age (yr) ¹	Average follow-up (mo) ¹	Extra-articular cases	Implant type	Overall survival	Disease-free survival	Local recurrence	Limb salvage	Implant survival (without re-operation)	Function score ¹	Total complication	Infection	Aseptic loosening	Implant failure	Peri-prosthetic fracture	Other complications	Revision
Kendall <i>et al</i> [4], 2000	12 (3 died who were excluded from their case matched study)	32.7 (20-64)	18 (6-56)	9 cases	Rotating hinge: 8 cases; fixed hinge: One case	9/12 (75%)	5/12 (42%; 1 case had a local and 3 had systemic recurrences)	1 case	Amputation/disarticulation: 2 cases	Revision of components: 0 case; amputation/disarticulation: 2 cases	Musculoskeletal Tumour Society (%): 56.14; Knee Society (points), 130.14	12 cases (including amputation and recurrence)	Superficial, 2 cases; deep, 2 cases	NA	NA	NA	Dislocation of component: 1 case	Rebushing: 1
Sim <i>et al</i> [5], 2007	50	40.5 (13-79)	24.5 (2-124)	NA (all cases: Wide <i>en bloc</i> resection)	Rotating hinge	Median: 9.5 mo (metastatic bone tumor) and 23.5 mo (primary malignancy). Eight documented metastatic deaths	77% (39 patients were initially metastasis-free, 9 subsequently developed metastasis)	0 case	Amputation: 3 cases	5 patients required endoprosthetic revision, 3 patients underwent subsequent amputation	NA	17 (34%)	Superficial, 4 cases; deep, 6 cases	1 case	Mechanical wear: 2 cases	2 cases	Nerve palsies, 5 cases	5 patients require endoprosthetic revision (10%)
Kinkel <i>et al</i> [3], 2010	77	38 (11-78)	46 (3-128)	EAR, 31 cases Intra-articular resection, 46 cases	Rotating hinge	NA	97% (primary malignant tumor)	4 cases	92% (both 5 and 10 yr)	57% after 5 yr	Enneking score, 73%	64 complications occurred (46 patients) -	11 cases	13 cases (17%)	Locking mechanism failure, 15 cases	3 cases	Reduced ROM, 5 cases; rupture of the patellar tendon, 1 case	70 surgical revisions in 45 patients (58%)
Zwolak <i>et al</i> [6], 2011	11	39.8 (15-79)	37.5 (14-80)	11	Rotating hinge 1 case; not mentioned in others	9/11 (81.8%)	7/11 (6 patients developed metastasis)	1 case	100 %	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	No complications were associated with the extensor mechanism of the	NA	NA	0 case

Author	Year	Age (mean)	Age (range)	Gender	Implant	Time to surgery	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)	Time to surgery (%)
Capanna <i>et al</i> [7], 2011	14	34.9 (17-68)	54 (12-144)	13	Rotating hinge in some cases	10/14 (71.4%)	8/14 (57.4%)	3 cases	100%	1 patient with an intercalary arthrodesing prosthesis (Megastyem C, Waldemar Link)	MSTS-ISOLS score, 83% (67- 90)	10 patients	Deep infection, 2 cases	0 case	1 case	0 case	Rupture of the patellar tendon, 2 cases	Infection, 2 cases; failure of the grafted patellar tendon, 2 cases
Hardes <i>et al</i> [8], 2013	59	33 (11-74)	56.4 (1-204)	55 (93% underwent splitting of the patellar in the coronal plane; 4 (7%) underwent patellectomy)	Rotating hinge	53/59 (89.3%)	49/59 (83%)	2 cases (3%)	76% at 151 mo	48% at 2 yr and 31% at 5 yr postoperatively	The mean MSTS functional score: 22 (10-29); the mean OKS score: 32 (10-48)	NA	22 patients (37%)	10 cases (17%)	Failure of the joint mechanism (wear or breakage), 12 patients (20%)	6 patients (10%)	Delayed healing, 18 patients (31%)	A total of 110 revision procedures were carried out
Ieguchi <i>et al</i> [9], 2014	14	EAR, 44.4 (23-65)	EAR, 82.8 (24-176)	EAR, 6 patients	Rotating hinge, 5 cases; semi-rotating hinge, 1 case	5/6 (83.3%)	3/6 (50.0%)	0	5/6 (83.3%, 1 case of amputation)	5-yr survival rate of the prostheses without re-operation was 33.3%	In the extra-articular group, the mean total MSTS functional score, 21 (18-26)	NA	2 cases	0 case	Avulsion fractures of the patellar ligament, 2 cases (no data regarding how many cases occurred in the EAR group)	Detachment of the patellar component, 1 case (no data regarding how many cases occurred in the EAR group)	NA	2 cases (1 required amputation)
Shahid <i>et al</i> [10], 2017	76	32 (9-74) EAR: 33 (11-73)	64 (12-195)	EAR: 42 cases (55%)	NA	5-yr survival 60%	NA	12/42 (29%); 5-yr survival, 69%	Amputation, 0 case	EAR: 5- and 10-yr reconstruction survival, 65% and	MSTS 26 (24-30)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

59%,
respectively¹Data are presented as median (range).

CI: Confidence interval; EAR: Extra-articular resection; MSTs: Musculoskeletal Tumor Society; ISOLS: International Symposium on Limb Salvage; NA: Not available; OKS: The Oxford knee score; PE: Polyethylene; ROM: Range of motion.

the patellar tendon, leaving an infrapatellar fat pad over the specimen, the 1-cm proximal tibia was cut above the tibial tuberosity (TT). The resected specimen was removed. The tumor prosthesis was implanted with patellar resurfacing (Figure 2A-C). The vastus medialis and vastus lateralis muscles were attached to the prosthesis. A medial gastrocnemius flap was used for the prosthesis coverage. When subcuticular closure was performed, there was no abnormal patellar position.

The patient wore a knee brace, which constrained knee extension, from the first postoperative day and began walking with full-body weight-bearing. After walking rehabilitation for six postoperative days, knee instability was noticed. Radiography showed a lateral subluxation of the patellar (Figure 2D and E). However, because the knee subluxation did not progress to dislocation, walking rehabilitation continued. Although a range of motion (ROM) of 30° was allowed during passive motion at 2 wk postoperatively, radiographs revealed no progression of subluxation. However, the axial radiographic view of the patellar (Figure 2F) and CT showed lateral patellar dislocation at 4 wk postoperatively.

History of past illness

The patient had no significant past medical history.

Personal and family history

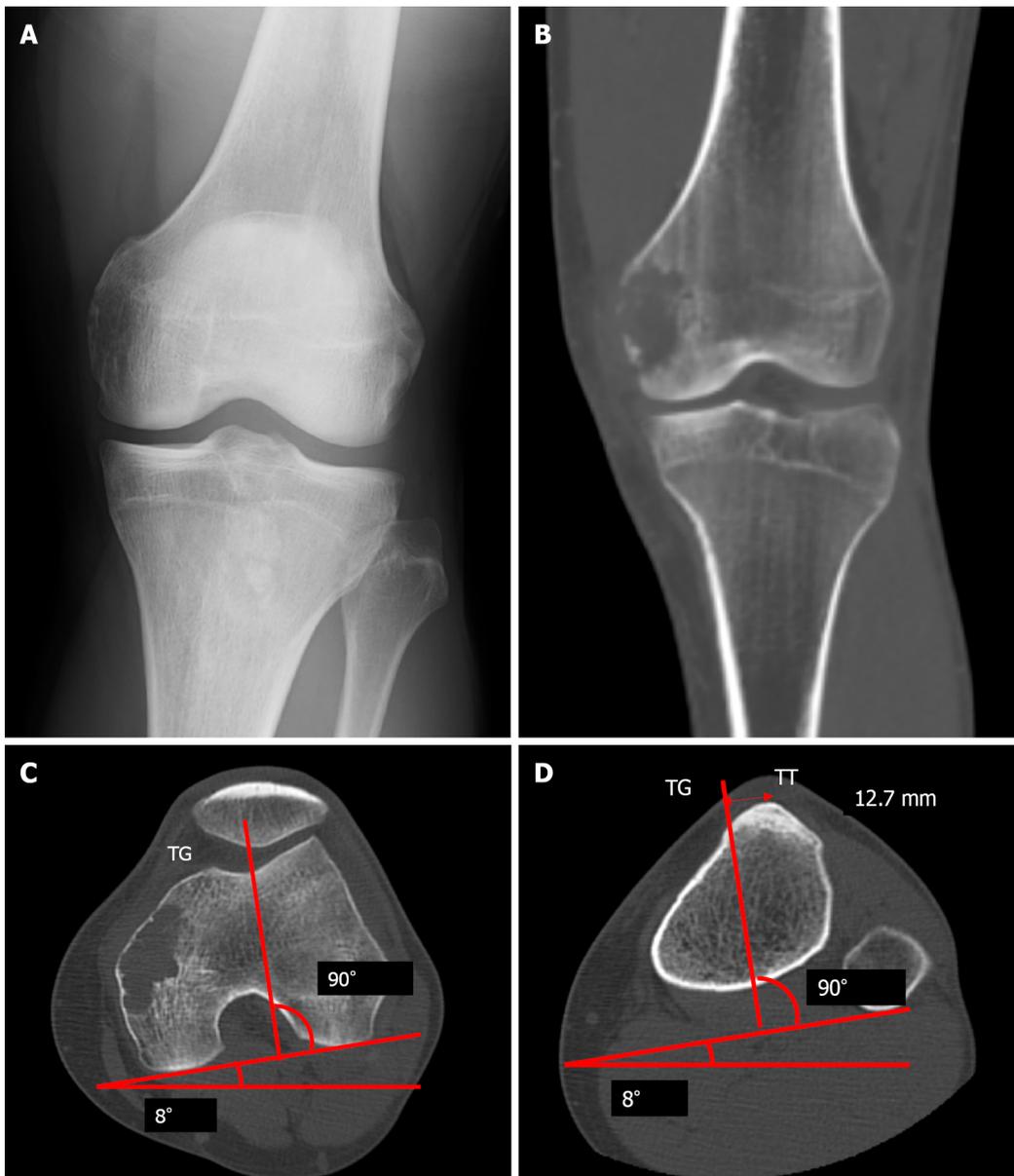
The patient and his family had no significant past medical history.

Physical examination

The ROM of the patient was restricted to be between 0° and 60° without pain, swelling, and local heat.

Laboratory examinations

Laboratory tests revealed: Erythrocytes $5.05 \times 10^{12}/L$ (reference range, 4.35×10^{12} - $5.55 \times 10^{12}/L$), hemoglobin 126 g/L (reference range, 137-168 g/L), leukocytes $5.27 \times 10^9/L$ (reference range, 3.3×10^9 - $8.6 \times 10^9/L$), eosinophils 3.2%, basophils 0.9%, neutrophils 54.6%, lymphocytes 36.6%, monocytes 4.7%, C-reactive protein 0.7 mg/L (reference range, 0-1.4 mg/L), total protein 69.3 g/L (reference range, 66.0-81.0 g/L), aspartate aminotransferase 28.8 U/L (reference range, 13.0-30.0 U/L), alanine aminotransferase 42.2 U/L (reference range, 10.0-42.0 U/L), blood urea nitrogen 23 mg/dL (reference range, 8-20 mg/dL), creatinine 1.12 mg/dL (reference range, 0.65-1.07 mg/dL), creatine phosphokinase 299 U/L (reference range, 59-248 U/L).



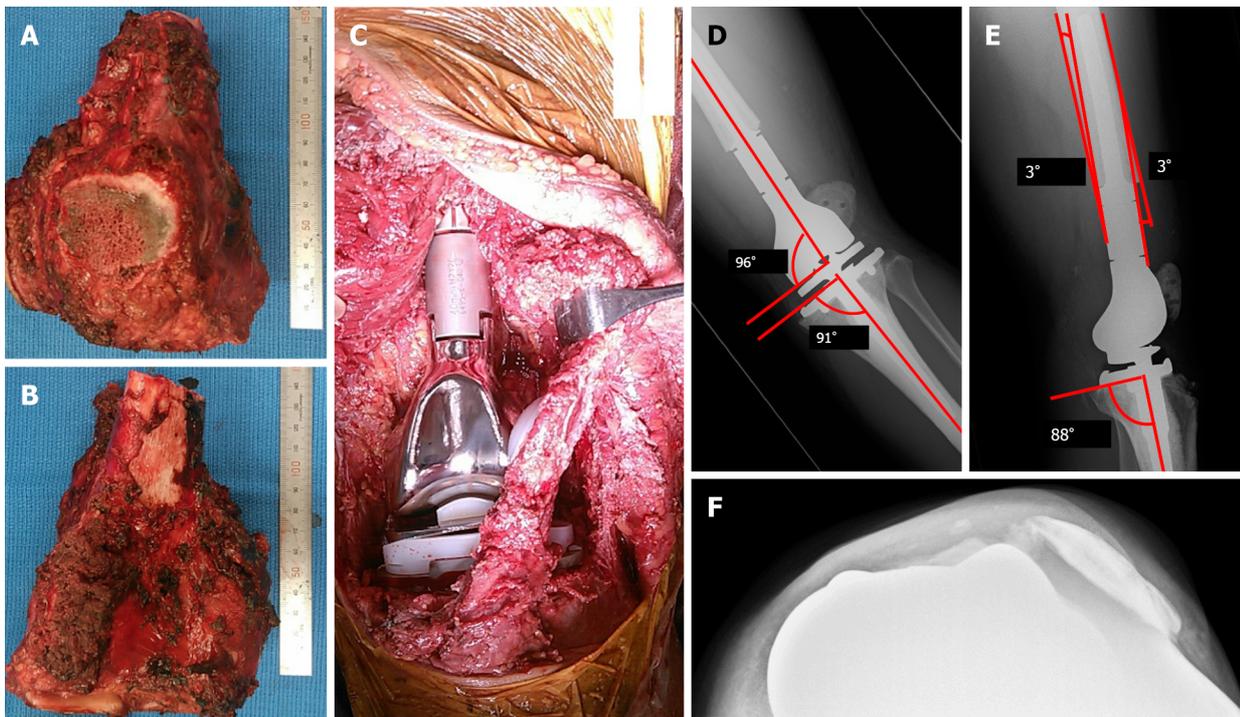
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Figure 1 Images before the primary surgery. A: Radiograph showing osteolytic lesion in the left distal femur; B: Computed tomography scan also showing the lesion; C and D: The axial radiographic view of computed tomography before the primary operation, line from the middle of the tibial tuberosity (TT) to the bottom of the trochlear groove (TG) is drawn parallel to the posterior condyle line, and the distance between TT and TG is 12.7 mm. TT: Tibial tuberosity; TG: Trochlear groove.

Imaging examinations

Based on the findings of studies by Kim *et al*[15] and Fang *et al*[16], the postoperative radiographs showed good results. The angle between the distal portion of the femoral component and the femoral anatomical axis was 96°, and the angle between the proximal portion of the tibial component and the tibial anatomical axis was 91° (Figure 2D). A lateral radiograph also showed good results, with a postoperative femoral sagittal alignment of 3° and a postoperative tibial sagittal alignment of 2° (Figure 2E). The measurement of the patellar position Insall-Salvati ratio was 1.15, and the length of the patellar tendon (LT)/height of the patellar tendon insertion (HI) ratio was 1.27, which implied a good patellar location (Figure 4A and B) according to the report by Schwab *et al*[11]. Consequently, we considered that the tumor prosthesis was implanted precisely in terms of the alignment and position.

After the patient noticed knee instability for six postoperative days, radiography showed a lateral subluxation of the patellar (Figure 2D and E). The axial radiographic view of the patellar (Figure 2F) and CT showed lateral patellar dislocation at 4 wk postoperatively.



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Figure 2 Photographic images during the primary surgery, and radiograph postoperatively. A: The anterior view of the resected specimen and the longitudinally split patellar are shown; B: The posterior view of the resected specimen; C: After removal of the tumor, a tumor endoprosthesis was implanted; D and E: Patellar subluxation is found in radiograph at 1 wk postoperatively. The radiograph of the left knee shows the measurement of the coronal alignment of the femoral and tibial components. The overall anatomical alignment is defined as the angle between the femoral anatomical axis and the tibial anatomical axis (D); the lateral radiograph of the left knee shows the measurement of the sagittal alignment of the femoral and tibial components (E); F: The radiograph shows lateral luxation of the patellar at 1 mo postoperatively.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

The final diagnosis was patellar dislocation following distal femoral replacement after extra-articular knee resection for bone sarcoma.

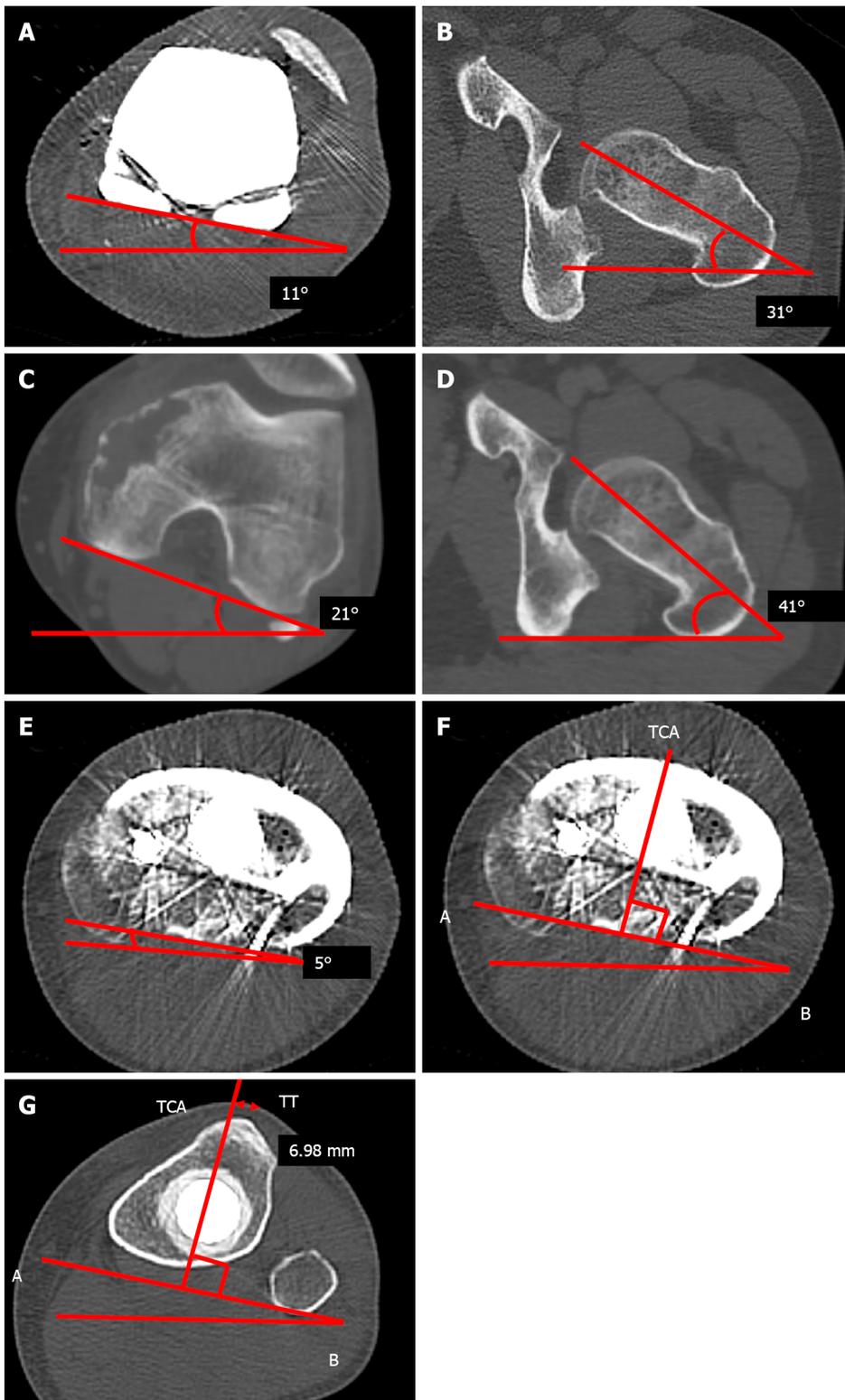
TREATMENT

It was impossible to treat the patellar dislocation with closed reduction; therefore, open reduction was performed. Dejour *et al*[17] reported that a large distance between the natural TT and the trochlear groove (TG) induce lateral patellar tracking, resulting in patellar instability. These indices can be measured simply using CT, and they are defined as the distance between the middle of the TT to the bottom of the TG. The ideal TT-TG distance is within a range of 10 to 15 mm[17]; TT-TG, in this case, was 12.7 mm (Figure 1C and D).

We also measured the rotation of the tibial and femoral components using CT. Before the secondary surgery, the post-primary operative rotational alignment of the femoral component was defined as the angle subtended by the line tangent to the condyles and the axis of the femoral neck. The angle was 20°, which was equal to that of the native alignment (20°) (Figure 3A-D). Moreover, the external axial rotation of the tibial component in relation to the posterior margins of the tibial plateau and the tibial bearing was 5°, which was a good result (Figure 3E).

The secondary surgery consisted of lateral release and proximal realignment and was performed 1 mo postoperatively. Under anesthesia, it was impossible to treat the lateral patellar dislocation of the left knee with a closed reduction and passive ROM of 0°-30°. A skin incision was made which followed the previous skin incision. There was abundant thick scar tissue on the lateral side of the patellar and the vastus lateralis muscle. A lateral release was performed from the tibial component to 20 cm proximally, and scar adhesion between the vastus lateralis muscle and the femur was also released. Although patellar dislocation could be reduced, the ROM was still 30°. We concluded that scar formation of the quadriceps muscle was the reason for the flexion contracture.

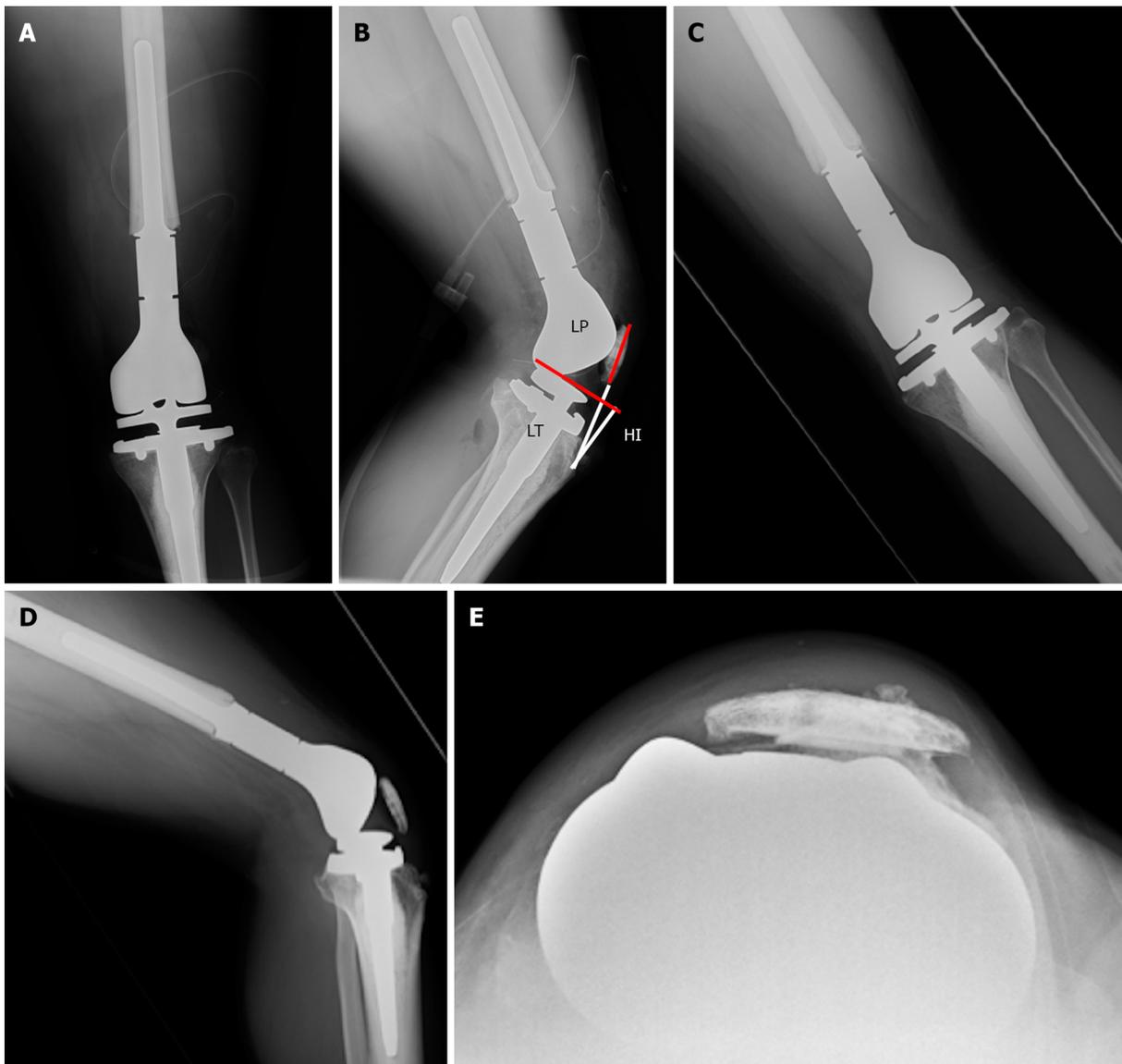
The pie crust technique was applied to the quadriceps muscle along with a longitudinal split of the scar of the vastus lateralis muscle. The removal of scar tissue in the vastus intermedius muscle increased the ROM to 60°. The distal end of the vastus medialis had already been resected and was loosely and



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Figure 3 The computed tomography of a femoral axial and tibial axial view after or before the primary operation. A-D: The computed tomography (CT) imaging of a femoral axial view after (A and B) and before (C and D) the primary operation, which shows that the postoperative angle between the femoral component and the femoral neck axis (A and B) is equal to the preoperative angle between the femoral posterior condylar axis and femoral neck axis (C and D); E-G: A CT scan shows the axial rotation of the tibial component in relation to the posterior margins of the tibial plateau and the tibial bearing after the primary operation. The line AB is drawn along the posterior margin of the tibial tray. The tibial component axis (TCA) is perpendicular to line AB (E and F); the perpendicular distance from the TCA to the tip of the tibial tuberosity is 6.98 mm (G). TCA: Tibial component axis; TT: Tibial tuberosity.

indirectly attached to the patellar *via* the scar tissue. After the vastus medialis obliquus and scar tissues were separated from the patellar, they were advanced over the tendon of the quadriceps muscle and sutured, using the baseball suture technique with polyblend polyethylene suture. Polybutylate-coated



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Figure 4 Radiographs after the secondary operation. A and B: Anteroposterior (AP) view (A) and (B) lateral view which show that the measurement of the patellar position Insall-Salvati ratio is 1.15, and the length of the patellar tendon (LT)/height of the patellar tendon insertion (HI) ratio is 1.27; C-E: Radiograph 9 mo after the proximal realignment operation which shows no patellar dislocation. LP: Length of the patellar; HI: Height of the insertion; LT: Length of the tendon.

braided polyester suture material was also used to reinforce the sutures. We confirmed that 45° flexion of the knee did not tear the sutures or cause patellar dislocation and subsequently closed the surgical wound.

From the first postoperative day, the patient began non-weight-bearing exercises. The ROM exercises were limited to up to 30°. After confirming wound healing at 2 wk postoperatively, full-weight bearing with bilateral crutches and limited ROM exercise up to 60° was allowed. Unlimited ROM exercise was started 3 wk postoperatively. The patient could walk with a lateral crutch and the ROM was 0°-90° at discharge and 4 wk postoperatively.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

At the time of the outpatient consultation, the patient was able to walk stably without crutches, and the ROM was 0°-100°. The patient could perform his daily activities at 9 mo postoperatively. Radiography revealed no patellar re-dislocation (Figure 4C-E).

DISCUSSION

The most common site where bone tumors arise is the distal femur[1,2]. The current standard therapy for malignant bone tumors is wide margin resection and knee reconstruction using a tumor endoprosthesis. Extra-articular knee resection is required if the tumor invades the knee joint. As shown in Table 1, extra-articular knee resection results in various complications. However, extended survival of the salvaged limb can be achieved by taking care of each complication.

Several studies have reported that patellar dislocations occur after treatment with a tumor endoprosthesis. We could only find three reports on the cause of patellar dislocation and patellar impingement following distal femur replacement in the English literature[11-13]. Among them, only one report included extra-articular tumor resection[12]. Schwab *et al*[11] reported three features of distal femoral replacement. First, patellar tendon devascularization may cause scar formation, which leads to patellar baja. Second, if some parts of the extensor musculature are removed, the patellar offset can be increased. This action increases stress on the patellar, which may lead to patellar complications. Finally, knee mobilization can be delayed or insufficient because of fascia deficiency, marginal necrosis, and chemotherapy. The authors also reported that when the Insall-Salvati ratio was > 0.8 and < 1.2 , the ROM was usually $> 100^\circ$. The mean LT/HI ratio of patellar impingement cases was 0.9 and the mean LT/HI ratio without impingement was 1.4 ($P = 0.07$).

Akiyama *et al*[12] also reported patellar dislocation following distal femoral replacement after extra-articular tumor resection. The authors enumerated the following reasons for patellar dislocation after reconstruction: unconscious femoral rotation, usage of semi-rotating hinge endoprosthesis, insufficient balancing of soft tissues at the time of closure, and scarring of the tightened lateral soft tissues. They also mentioned that it was very difficult to predict good postoperative patellar tracking, even if intraoperative patellar tracking was normal. In their case, the modified Merkow's realignment procedure of the patellar was implemented with medial plication and lateral release, and no patellar dislocation occurred during the postoperative course.

We used a rotating hinge endoprosthesis, as recommended by Akiyama *et al*[12]. In addition, the alignment was favorable according to the abovementioned points and the criteria suggested by Kim *et al*[15]. The authors suggested placing the knee components in the position with the overall anatomical knee alignment at an angle of 3.0° - 7.5° valgus, femoral component alignment at 2° - 8° valgus, femoral sagittal alignment at 0° - 3° , tibial coronal alignment at 90° , and tibial sagittal alignment at 0° - 7° . In our case, each alignment was 7° valgus, 6° valgus, 3° , 91° , and 2° , respectively (Figure 2D and E).

Usually, to measure the femoral rotational alignment during total knee arthroplasty (TKA), the posterior condylar angle formed by the line tangent to the posterior condyles and the trans-epicondylar axis is used[15]. It was impossible to apply this procedure to our patient because of a distal femur replacement. Therefore, we measured the preoperative TT-TG (12.7 mm), which was within the ideal range (10-15 mm) (Figure 1C and D). We confirmed that the preoperative angle, subtended by the line tangent to the condyles and the axis of the femoral neck, was equal to that of the postoperative angle (Figure 3A-D).

With regard to the tibial rotational alignment, we measured 5° on the axial rotation of the tibial component in relation to the posterior margins of the tibial plateau and the tibial bearing (Figure 3E). The external rotation was within 2° - 5° , which could be considered a precise alignment[15]. Furthermore, a more accurate measurement procedure for tibial rotational alignment, as described by Saffi *et al*[18], was also applied. The two-dimensional axial CT of the center of the tibial tray to the tip of the tibial tubercle was 6.98 mm. It was outside the cut-off values of < 6 mm and > 10 mm, and we confirmed that the tibial rotational alignment was preferable (Figure 3G). The causes of patellar dislocation reported in earlier cases were not present in our patient, and the implant alignment was favorable. However, the patient still experienced patellar dislocation.

The question remains whether extra-articular knee resection could be a cause of patellar dislocation. Compared to intra-articular knee resection, extra-articular knee resection requires a wider margin of resection, including quadriceps muscle resection, which can cause patellar instability. In this case, the reason for patellar dislocation was considered to be an imbalance in the forces controlling patellar tracking. The resection of the distal vastus medialis and the scarring of the distal vastus lateralis could be contributing factors. The resection of the distal vastus medialis reduces the ability to control the patellar medially. It was assumed that scarring of the distal vastus lateralis shortened its length, and the patellar was pulled laterally, although it is unknown how the scar developed.

There are four main treatment procedures for patellar dislocation after TKA: proximal realignment [19], medial patellofemoral ligament (MPFL) reconstruction[20-22], distal realignment including tibial tuberosity osteotomy (TTO)[23], and lateral retinaculum release[24]. When any procedure is performed, Gennip *et al*[21], and Goto *et al*[25] suggested that alignment of the implant should be assessed first, to determine whether it is within the normal range of alignment. Gennip *et al*[21] stated that it is better to consider distal realignment if the TT-TG value is outside the normal range, or if it is not possible to improve patellar mal-tracking with both lateral release and MPFL reconstruction despite a normal TT-TG value. Nevertheless, because the present case underwent extra-articular knee resection and distal femoral replacement, there was no point for anchoring a graft on the femoral side, and the anchor point of the thin patellar could be fractured. Therefore, we chose proximal realignments of the quadriceps as

the best procedure. Matar *et al*[19] reported that patellar proximal realignment for patellar dislocation after TKA is effective.

As Piedade *et al*[26] stated, TTO should not be performed preferentially because of the risk of skin necrosis and fracture of the tibial tubercle. If extra-articular knee resection is performed, further complications, such as skin necrosis and fracture of the tibial tubercle, could also develop. Hence, in cases similar to the present case, TTO should be avoided. Therefore, lateral release and proximal realignment were performed. No patellar dislocation occurred over the 9-mo postoperative follow-up period (Figure 4C-E).

CONCLUSION

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report showing that extra-articular knee resection can cause patellar dislocation after distal femoral replacement without malalignment of the prosthesis. Lateral release and proximal realignment are the most effective procedures. As in the present case, when distal femoral replacement with extra-articular knee resection is planned, and the quadriceps muscle is assumed to be resected asymmetrically, proximal realignment may be taken into consideration during the primary surgery if the forces controlling patellar tracking are imbalanced.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Kubota Y, Tanaka K and Tsumura H conceived the study; Kubota Y and Tanaka K reviewed the literature and contributed to manuscript drafting; Kubota Y, Tanaka K, Iwasaki T and Kawano M contributed data analysis and interpretation; Hirakawa M, Itonaga I and Tsumura H were responsible for the critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content; all authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Informed consent statement: Informed written consent was obtained from the patients for the publication of this report and any accompanying images.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

CARE Checklist (2016) statement: The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

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S-Editor: Chen YL

L-Editor: A

P-Editor: Chen YL

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