



Monograph: Ankle

Anterior arthroscopic ankle arthrodesis

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ABSTRACT

In the advanced stages of ankle osteoarthritis, treatment in the form of arthrodesis is still considered the *gold standard*. The aim of arthrodesis is to produce bone fusion with proper alignment, affording plantigrade support, a stable ankle, and a painless joint.

Improvements in arthroscopic instrumentation and refinement of the technique have, since its first description 40 years ago, positioned the arthroscopic procedure as a reference for the treatment of degenerative ankle disease.

In relation to some variables and for specific indications, it has even shown superiority to the open procedure; accordingly, the current evidence supports the arthroscopic approach for joint fusion procedures. The orthopedic foot and ankle surgeon must know and master the technique.

The present article reviews the indications and key concepts of anterior arthroscopic ankle arthrodesis, points out the most important aspects of the surgical technique, and reviews some of the most relevant publications on the subject.

Level of evidence: V.

Key words: Ankle arthrodesis. Arthroscopic arthrodesis. Tibiotalar fusion. Ankle osteoarthritis. Anterior ankle arthroscopy.

RESUMEN

Artrodesis artroscópica anterior de tobillo

En las fases avanzadas de la artrosis de tobillo, el tratamiento mediante artrodesis sigue siendo considerado el *gold standard*. El objetivo de la artrodesis es obtener la fusión ósea con una alineación adecuada, proporcionando un apoyo plantigrado, un tobillo estable y una articulación indolora.

Las mejoras en el instrumental artroscópico y el perfeccionamiento de la técnica han permitido, desde su primera descripción hace 40 años, posicionar al procedimiento artroscópico como una referencia para el tratamiento de la patología degenerativa del tobillo. Incluso, en algunas variables y para indicaciones concretas, ha mostrado superioridad al procedimiento abierto, por lo que la evidencia actual respalda el abordaje artroscópico para los procedimientos de fusión articular. El cirujano ortopédico especializado en el pie y tobillo debe conocer y profundizar en el dominio de la técnica.

El artículo repasa las indicaciones y conceptos clave de la artrodesis artroscópica anterior de tobillo, señala los aspectos más importantes de la técnica quirúrgica y revisa algunas de las publicaciones más relevantes sobre el tema.

Nivel de evidencia: nivel V.

Palabras clave: Artrodesis de tobillo. Artrodesis artroscópica. Fusión tibiaastragalina. Artrosis de tobillo. Artroscopia anterior de tobillo.



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Introduction

Degenerative disease of the ankle joint has a significant impact on patient quality of life, due to the pain, functional limitation and joint stiffness characteristic of this disorder.

The main underlying origin is post-traumatic, affecting patients who are still of working age⁽¹⁾. These cases are usually secondary to fractures, joint instabilities, or a combination of both⁽²⁾.

Traditionally, the treatment of choice for ankle osteoarthritis refractory to conservative treatment has been open tibiotalar arthrodesis (OTA). Common complications of these procedures include wound and soft tissue problems, infections and the lack of consolidation, regardless of the fixation method used⁽³⁾.

The improvement of arthroscopic techniques and the evolution of the instruments used have made it possible to develop these joint fusion procedures adopting an arthroscopic approach. The first description was published by Schneider in 1983⁽⁴⁾.

Over the years, it has positioned itself as a less invasive procedure that reduces damage to the periarticular soft tissues, decreases postoperative pain rates, better preserves periarticular vascularization, reduces bleeding, shortens hospital stay and minimizes surgical wound complications. Some of the published series have also reported a faster fusion rate compared to open techniques⁽⁵⁾.

Another advantage of arthroscopic ankle arthrodesis (AAA) is the preservation of the fibula, increasing stability of fusion, and allowing future scenarios of conversion to an ankle prostheses in selected cases⁽⁶⁾ (Table 1).

The present study provides a technical review of AAA, ana-

lyzing the indications, the key concepts of the surgical technique, and the published advantages of arthroscopic tibiotalar fusion compared to open arthrodesis.

Indications and contraindications

Any patient presenting with symptomatic ankle osteoarthritis, with pain on passive mobilization of the joint, advanced tibiotalar involvement, and preservation of the mechanical axis after manual reduction of the joint, is a candidate for AAA⁽⁷⁾ (Table 2).

Arthroscopic techniques may be indicated in patients with potential healing problems and soft tissue involvement, in diabetic patients, in individuals with flaps or grafts resulting from previous surgery, and even in patients with a history of infection or mild avascular necrosis.

The contraindications are the same as for any other surgical arthrodesis procedure⁽⁷⁾. The presence of active infection is considered an absolute contraindication. It should be noted that arthropathies with supra- or infra-malleolar angular deformities requiring correction of the mechanical axis are contraindications for *in situ* ar-

Table 2. Indications and contraindications

Indications	Contraindications
Painful arthropathy refractory to conservative treatment	Active infection
Absence of significant misalignments	Major misalignments
Very active patients, young patients, demanding work activities	Severe bony defects of the joint surface
Osteoarthritis where a prosthesis is no better alternative	Non-manually correctable asymmetric arthrosis
Previous grafts or flaps, soft tissue involvement	Severe talar necrosis
Severe instabilities	
Vasculopathy/neuropathy	

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
Earlier fusion rates	Technically demanding
Fewer surgical wound healing problems	Learning curve
Lower incidence of infections	First cases: longer surgery time
Limb length preservation (limited subchondral bone resection)	Limitations in the correction of some ankle misalignments
Less postoperative pain	Limitations in anteroposterior translation of the talus
Shorter hospital stay	Cases with major bone defects requiring bone grafting
Better cost-effectiveness	

throdesis if the latter is to be performed as a stand-alone procedure.

In cases of ankle misalignment with an abnormal talar tilt (increased tibiotalar angle), the *tilt* can be corrected arthroscopically through planned soft tissue release and adequate stabilization after intra-articular correction⁽⁸⁾.

Recent studies have reported that arthroscopic ankle fusion produces satisfactory fu-

sion and deformity correction rates in ankles with coronal and sagittal deformities even greater than 15° (8-11).

According to these authors, it appears that the indication for AAA could tolerate a considerable degree of preoperative deformity depending on its reducibility. They argue that instead of deciding on the basis of the radiological deformity angle, the deformity angle after manual reduction should be considered as a better parameter to establish a contraindication for ankle arthrodesis.

Another classically established contraindication is the presence of severe avascular necrosis of the talus. Zvijac⁽¹²⁾ published that the presence of avascular necrosis of the talus exceeding 30% is one of the risk factors for AAA failure.

Similarly, bony defects greater than one-third of the talar dome are considered another relative contraindication, as advocated by Myerson and Quill⁽¹³⁾.

Preoperative planning

The physical examination should include careful inspection of the condition of the soft tissues, the identification of signs of arteriopathy or peripheral neuropathy, and assessment of the hindfoot. Pain and the range of active and passive motion should be assessed. In cases with intra-articular incongruities, the ability of preoperative manual reducibility should be evaluated.

As with any ankle joint procedure, it is mandatory to analyze proximal alignment, infra-malleolar alignment and intra-articular misalignment.

The plain radiographic study should include posteroanterior and lateral views of the ankle and foot under weight bearing conditions, and a mortise projection. We must also have telemetry of the limb to assess proximal alignment and a Saltzman or long axial view to assess infra-malleolar alignment⁽¹⁴⁾.

The supra-malleolar alignment of the ankle should be evaluated in the coronal and sagittal planes, measuring the anterior distal tibial angle and the lateral distal tibial angle, respectively.

In the anterior ankle projection we evaluate the talar tilt or angle of inclination of the talus, which is increased in incongruent intra-articular injuries (Figure 1).

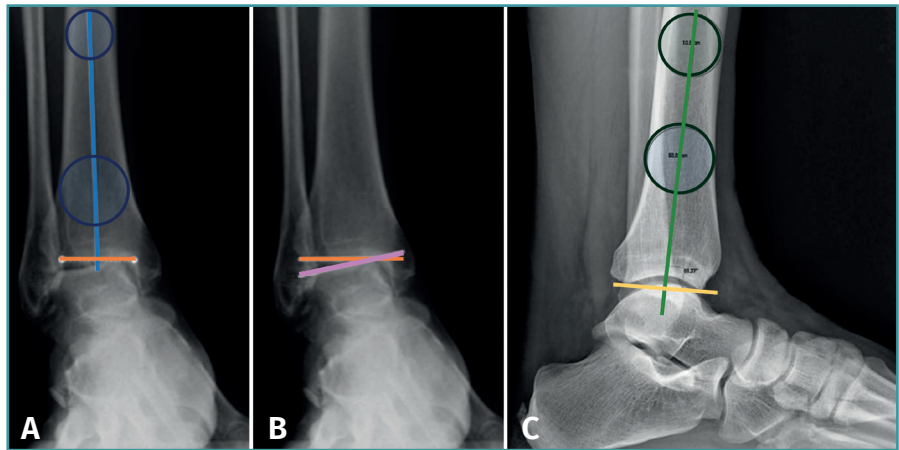


Figure 1. A: anterior distal tibial angle, between the anatomical axis of the tibia in the posteroanterior plane and the line of the distal joint surface of the tibia; B: talar tilt angle, formed between the line of the tibial joint surface and the line of the talar joint surface. Assesses joint congruency; C: lateral distal tibial angle, between the lateral anatomical axis of the tibia and the line of the lateral distal joint surface of the tibia.

Hindfoot alignment must be accurately assessed, considering the correction of axial deviations before or in conjunction with any tibiotalar fusion procedure.

We must observe whether, in the lateral projections, there is an anterior translation of the talus, which often occurs in these chronic degenerative phenomena associated with instabilities (Figure 2).

Computed tomography (CT) and single photon emission tomography (SPECT)-CT are the most useful complementary tests to plain radiography, since they allow characterization of the osteoarticular lesions both in the ankle and in the rest of the neighbouring joints, as well as the evaluation of alterations in the different bone structures (osteophytes, bone cysts, loss of bone stock, etc.). Some studies argue that SPECT-CT has significantly higher inter-



Figure 2. Anterior translation of the talus, characteristic of tibiotalar arthropathies secondary to chronic instabilities.

and intra-observer reliability compared to CT⁽¹⁵⁾.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) allows for more accurate assessment of the cartilage and, although not routinely requested, would be indicated in cases with a suspicion or history of necrosis of the talus or tibia.

All the findings should form part of the surgical treatment planning.

Surgical technique

Preparation and positioning of the patient

Antibiotic prophylaxis is administered prior to surgery according to the hospital protocol.

The patient is placed in the supine position. Depending on the surgeon, the limb can be positioned in two ways. One option is with the heel resting on the edge of the operating table. In this case, a support is placed to slightly elevate the ipsilateral hip, neutralize external rotation and position the ankle in neutral.

Another option preferred by some authors is, having removed the leg supports from the operating table, to clamp the thigh of the limb with a leg brace so that the hip is flexed about 60°, with the knee flexed and mobile, allowing the ankle to fall free^(16,17) (Figure 3).

A tourniquet is used on the thigh with appropriate padding.

The image intensifier is prepared and strategically positioned.

Antiseptic washing is carried out, placing sterile drapes, and the lower extremity from the knee to the toes is left free and accessible.

Irrigation can be by gravity or using a pump.

Instruments

- We use a 4.0 mm (30°) arthroscope.
- Motorized synoviotome: *shaver* with serrated inner blade and smooth outer blade, or *shaver* with double serrated blade.



Figure 3. Different limb positioning for arthroscopic ankle arthrodesis procedures. Depending on the surgeon's preference, a thigh brace may be used and, with the knee in flexion, the ankle may be left to hang down under gravity. Another option is to work in the semi-flexed knee position on the operating table. Finally, the traditional supine position on the operating table, with the knee in extension.

- Motorized spherical or cylindrical burs.
- Osteotomes, chisels, spoons and curettes (straight and curved).
- A set of screws with partial and full threading, 6.5 to 7 mm in diameter.
- Ankle distraction strap (not usually necessary).

Extras

- Cancellous bone graft (auto- or allograft).
- Bone graft substitute.
- Demineralized bone matrix.

Portals

- Standard anteromedial and anterolateral portals are used.

- A volume of 15-20 ml of saline solution can be insufflated as a preliminary step to distend the capsule and create space.
- It is advisable to use a marker pen to trace the path of the medial dorsal cutaneous nerve, which is visible superficially in many cases during plantar flexion and inversion of the ankle, in order to minimize the risk of injuring it on performing the anterolateral portal.
- During surgery, additional portals may be required to access the medial and lateral recesses. In some cases, posteromedial or posterolateral accessory portals may be needed for curettage of the most posterior portion of the talus and tibia.

Preparation of the joint surfaces (Figure 4)

- In case of significant synovitis or arthrofibrosis, initial debridement is performed with a synoviotome allowing visualization of the joint.
- Large anterior osteophytes may be present, and their initial resection may require the use of a burr, curette or osteotome, taking care not to damage the anterior neurovascular structures. Resecting them from the start sometimes improves dorsiflexion of the talus and affords a better neutral position in the sagittal plane, as well as better visualization of the operating field.

It is useful to exchange viewing and working portals to access the full extent of the cartilage surfaces and to check complete resection.

The vaporizer is useful in cases of severe fibrotic impingement, which is characteristic of post-traumatic or second surgery scenarios, but again we should work as close to bone or joint space as possible, in order to avoid anterior tissue injury.

- It is usually not necessary to use a distraction device to open the joint,

since the joint space will progressively grow as the remaining joint cartilage is resected.

- Surgical curettage is performed, with chondral delamination and excision of the cartilage tissue until a viable cancellous bone bed is obtained. This can be done with or without motorized burr support, depending on each case.
- For preparation of the recesses, medial and lateral accessory portals can be used for drilling or curettage of both the medial aspect of the distal fibula and the lateral aspect of the medial malleolus.
- In cases of advanced syndesmotic lesions with marked widening, syndesmotic fusion is recommended, especially in cases of valgus arthropathy. The tibiofibular joint surface is typically prepared with one of the chosen *shaver* terminals.
- All residues are removed with specific instruments. Perforations can be added to obtain bleeding areas in the subchondral bone.
- Soft tissue release is performed, if necessary. This fundamentally applies to the deltoid ligament when there is a varus component in the joint disorder.

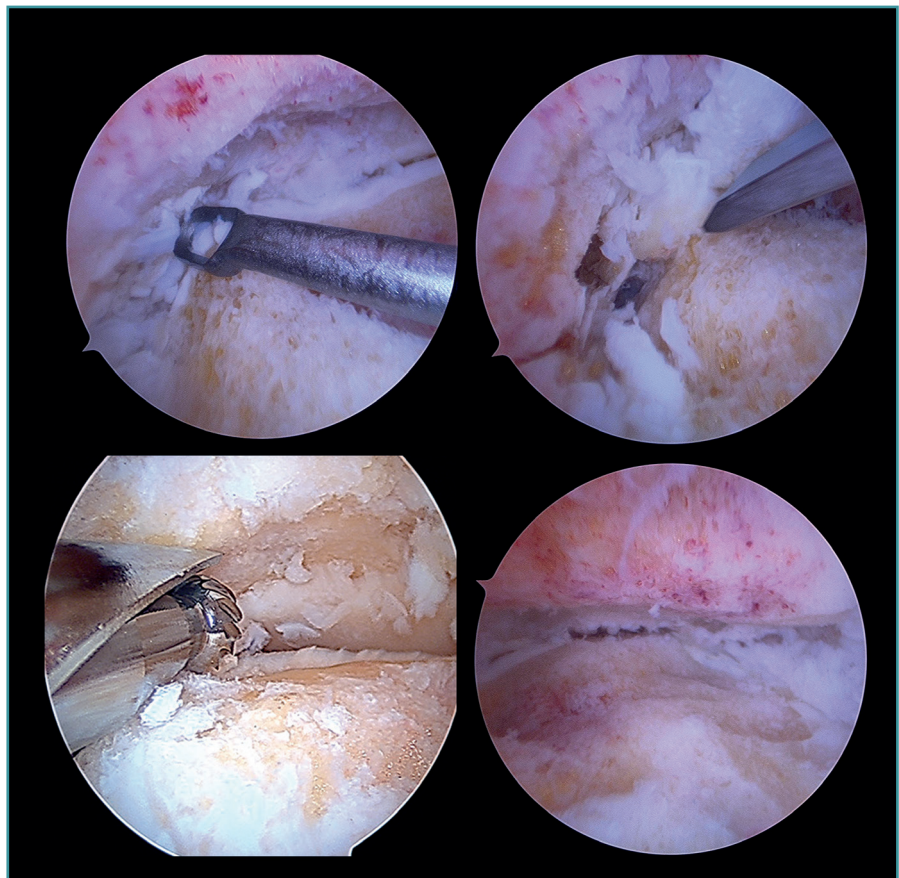


Figure 4. Preparation of the joint surfaces using different types of instruments: curettes, chisels or motorized drills. Final view after obtaining an optimal subchondral bed of the tibiotalar joint.

- In patients with major defects or poor bone stock, structural auto- or allografts are used on a case-by-case basis. We may require widening of the portals for their placement or mini-arthrotomies.

Ankle positioning

The optimal position for ankle arthrodesis is a subtle valgus of 5°, neutral dorsiflexion and an external rotation of 5-10°. In particular, subtle valgus is beneficial as it unlocks the transverse tarsal joints⁽¹⁸⁾

A posterior translation of the talus is biomechanically more favorable and decreases the lever arm in the midfoot.

In some cases, gastrocnemius lengthening or calcaneal tendon lengthening may be necessary for the reduction of severe cases of equinus, valgus or anterior translation. In other cases, partial or subtotal release of the deltoid ligament may be indicated.

Once the desired position is obtained, preliminary fixation is made using Kirschner pins, with intraoperative fluoroscopic confirmation in the anteroposterior and lateral planes.

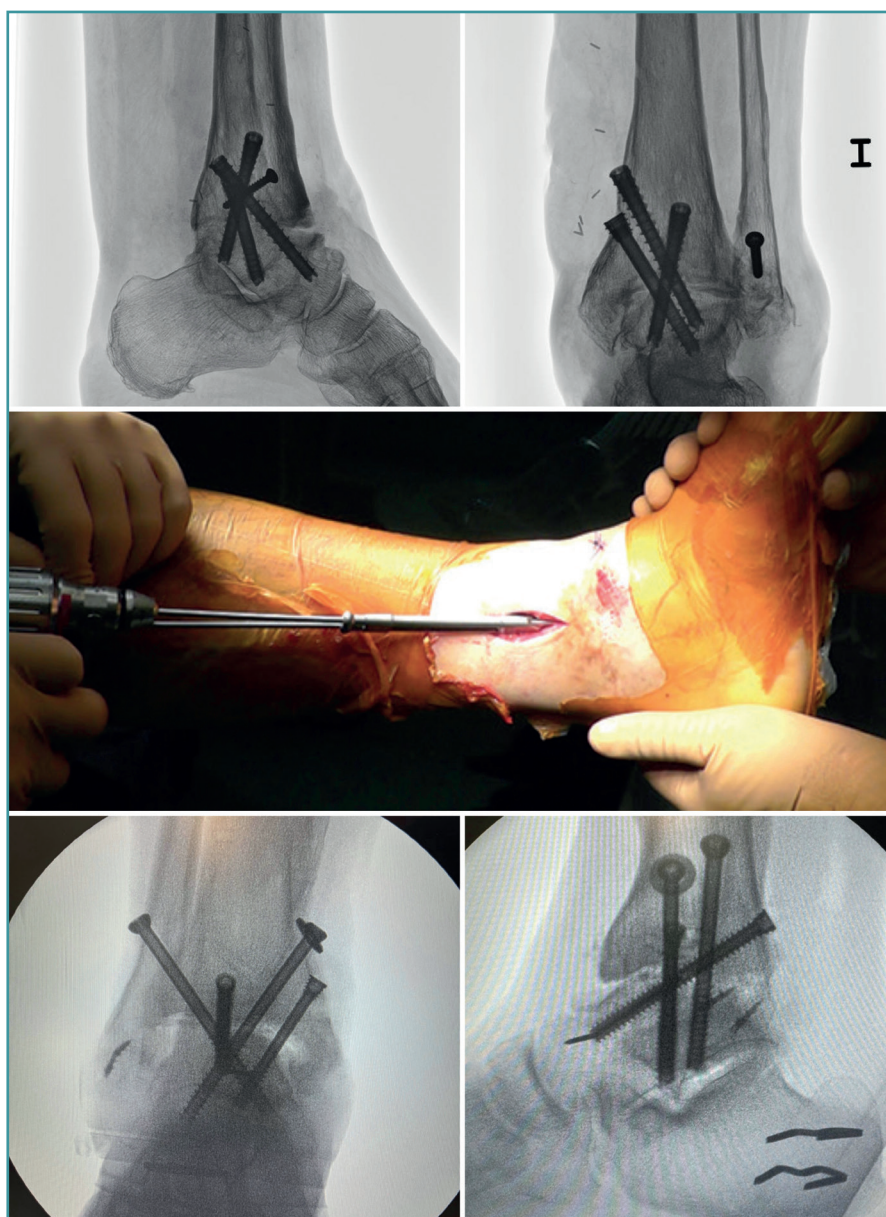


Figure 5. Percutaneous screw placement. Different configuration options, using headed or headless screws, with or without washers, compression screws and neutralization screws. In both cases, positioning of the home run screw in the posteroanterior direction is observed.

Fixation methods

In arthroscopic ankle arthrodesis, the use of percutaneously placed compression screws is the technique of choice (Figure 5).

Most authors consider the use of cannulated screws (3 to 4) to be the ideal fixation method. The diameters of the chosen screws should be between 6 and 7 mm. This technique achieves 85-100% fusion and 84-95% patient satisfaction rates⁽¹⁹⁾.

Van Dijk, Kerkhoffs *et al.*⁽²⁰⁾ reported excellent results with the use of three screws as the standardized method for ankle arthrodesis.

Screw configuration and placement

Depending on the deformity involved and according to preoperative planning, screw placement is carried out starting with the compression screw that counteracts the deformity.

In other words, in arthropathies with a varus component, we would start with a lateral screw, while in valgus misalignments the recommendation is to place the first screw from the medial side. The second screw should be

Table 3. Surgical tips

The first screw corrects the deformity
Place 3 to 4 screws. Compression and neutralization
Posterior translation of the talus is essential to reduce the lever arm of the foot. Gastrocnemius lengthening may be required in some cases
Subtle valgus (5°) unlocks the transverse tarsal joints
It is mandatory to avoid talus equinus positioning
Joint balancing maneuvers are performed through bone and soft tissue release procedures (deltoid ligament in varus arthropathies)
Radiographic control to check the correct position and length of the screws (standing projection to confirm <i>home run</i> screw directioning towards the head of the talus)

on the side opposite to the first. Both should provide adequate compression between the joint surfaces⁽¹⁷⁾.

In general, a minimum of three screws are used. The third screw is the so-called *home run* screw, the importance of which has been highlighted by Holt *et al.*⁽²¹⁾. It is directed across the ankle from the posterior part of the tibia to the neck of the talus. A fourth screw may be used as an augmentation of the first, counteracting the main deformity.

Goetzmann *et al.*⁽²²⁾, in their review of 111 cases, supported the use of at least three screws for fixation of arthroscopic tibiotalar arthrodesis. The addition of a third screw appears to be associated with a lower risk of pseudarthrosis and shorter consolidation time. These effects can be attributed to an increased stability of the construct.

Glick, Myerson⁽²³⁾ *et al.* reported that the configuration conferring the greatest rigidity to the osteosynthesis comprises two screws from medial and one from the lateral side.

In cases where there is anterior translation of the talus, good resection of the posterior tibial malleolus is important to allow for reduction and proper positioning of the talus. Another useful technique is, in the supine position, to place a support under the distal tibia leaving the heel free to be manually moved posteriorly.

In some of these cases with anterior translation of the talus, and contrary to the usual recommendations, it may be useful to first position the posteroanterior screw with partial threading, to reduce the talus from anterior to posterior and align it with the lateral longitudinal axis.

Definitive anteroposterior, mortise, lateral ankle, dorsoplantar and oblique foot radiographs are obtained to confirm correct reduction, and the position and length of the screws, especially the *home run* screw (Table 3).

Postoperative period and evolution

After surgery, the ankle is immobilized with a splint. Checks and dressings are carried out during the first three weeks until the stitches can be removed. The usual consensus

is to avoid weight bearing for the first 6 weeks, although some authors allow partial weight bearing between weeks 4 and 8, delaying full weight bearing until more than 50% fusion of the joint surface is observed. Standardized follow-ups are usually performed at 3, 6 and 9 months and one year postsurgery⁽²⁴⁾.

Discussion

The published functional outcomes and satisfaction rates of patients undergoing AAA are good, with most series reporting favorable results (76-98%) over mid- and long-term follow-up after these procedures⁽²⁵⁾. With an average follow-up of 9 years, Hendrickx *et al.*⁽²⁰⁾ reported a satisfaction rate of 91% in their series of 60 patients who underwent AAA, confirming the persistence of the benefits of this procedure in the long term.

Open techniques have been the gold standard treatment for ankle arthropathy for decades. Since the introduction of AAA, many studies have reported good results and even some advantages compared to the open procedure, based on shorter hospital stay, the fusion rates obtained, fewer soft tissue complications, and less postoperative pain⁽²⁵⁾.

In some studies, a critical reading of possible selection bias should be made, since the degree of deformity, the presence of previous infection or vascular status are determining factors in patient selection⁽²⁶⁻²⁸⁾. Such possible bias would favor the choice of less complex cases for arthroscopic procedures.

Fusion rates

The arthroscopic procedure is able to consistently achieve high fusion rates between 91-100%. In the series published by Gougoulas *et al.*⁽¹⁰⁾, the consolidation rate was as high as 98%, with no differences in terms of fusion when compared to open surgery.

Several systematic reviews have been published in recent years, comparing the clinical efficacy of AAA with OTA. Bai *et al.*⁽²⁹⁾ analyzed 18 studies including 1102 patients, 551 of whom were treated via the open approach and 551 by arthroscopy. They reported fusion rates of 83.2% for the open group and 95.1% for the arthroscopic group. The authors attribute this finding to the minimally invasive nature of the arthroscopic procedure, which minimizes soft tissue injury and favors optimal conditions for bone consolidation.

In the systematic review published by Lorente *et al.*⁽³⁰⁾, 994 patients were examined, of whom 487 underwent open arthrodesis and 507 were treated arthroscopically. The fusion rates were 78.5% for the open techniques and 92.3% for the arthroscopic methods.

Mok *et al.*⁽³¹⁾ included 507 patients (234 open, 273 arthroscopic). They reported fusion rates of 79% for the open techniques and 91% for the arthroscopic procedures.

However, these differences are not in line with the results reported in the systematic review published by Vandenheuvél *et al.*⁽³²⁾ on the fusion rates of open ankle arthrodesis procedures. These authors reviewed 38 studies, including 1250 patients, and observed fusion rates above 95%, regardless of the open approach used.

Consolidation time

The consolidation time reported for AAA ranges in the published series from 9 weeks to 3.5 months^(25,33). Some studies have reported a shorter consolidation time with the arthroscopic technique compared to the open procedure⁽²⁹⁻³¹⁾.

The definition of consolidation and fusion is not homogeneous between series, however. Some publications use simple radiographic criteria instead of CT images, with the consequent bias this would entail. Given the difficulty and ethical conflict of performing serial CT scans in postoperative controls, the consensus for the definition of fusion should bring together clinical and radiological concepts: a stable and painless ankle on weight bearing, no postoperative loss of correction, no alterations of internal fixation, and radiological criteria demonstrating the presence of bone bridging.

Duration of the procedure

The average duration of the procedure varies according to the literature source. Machado da Silva⁽³⁴⁾ reported an average duration of 81.4 minutes, while Towshend⁽³⁵⁾ reported 99 minutes, and the study with the longest time taken for the procedure reported 140.5 minutes⁽³⁶⁾. Surgeon experience and the learning curve play an important role in this aspect of the procedure.

Postoperative complication rates

Analysis of the postoperative complications in the published studies reveals a consistent trend in favor of arthroscopic techniques over open approaches, highlighting the ability of AAA to achieve comparable surgical outcomes with significantly fewer adverse events. Bai *et al.*⁽²⁹⁾ reported complication rates of 12.8% for open approaches versus 6.1% for the arthroscopic technique. Lorente *et al.*⁽³⁰⁾ in turn reported complication rates of 15.4% for the open techniques and 8.5% for the arthroscopic approaches. Park *et al.*⁽³⁷⁾ found that complications occurred in 16% of the patients when using open techniques and in 10% of the cases when using arthroscopy.

Hospital stay

In relation to the days of hospital stay, arthroscopic procedures tend to involve on average 2 days less hospital stay compared to open techniques (3 and 5 days on average, respectively), which would have a direct impact in terms of cost savings and the more efficient use of resources^(25,38,39,40).

Degree of deformity and indication

Schmid, Younger *et al.*⁽⁴¹⁾ published their work on the influence of preoperative deformity upon the results of open and arthroscopic arthrodesis. They analyzed 97 patients who underwent ankle fusion procedures (62 arthroscopic and 35 open) with a follow-up of two years after surgery. They found that patients selected for arthroscopic procedures had less deformity at distal tibia level. The use of open procedures for cases with more complex deformities seems to be a pattern that is repeated in most studies and certainly should be considered when analyzing the results.

Nielsen *et al.*⁽⁴²⁾ compared 58 arthroscopies with 49 open procedures, with similar inclusion criteria, but it was seen that the open group had greater coronal plane misalignments (varus/valgus), which would imply the aforementioned selection bias.

Several authors have advocated a change in trend in choosing the degree of deformity as a contraindication for the AAA procedure. This paradigm shift is based on assessing the preoperative deformity in terms of its reducibility. Thus, instead of deciding on the basis of the static radiological deformity angle under weight bearing conditions, the deformity angle after manual reduction should be considered as a better parameter to establish a formal contraindication to ankle arthrodesis via an arthroscopic procedure⁽¹⁷⁾.

Despite the preoperative radiological differences published in the series by Schmid⁽⁴¹⁾, the clinical results were similar in both groups at the end of follow-up, as was the radiological correction achieved. Preoperative deformity in the coronal or sagittal plane did not influence the clinical outcome or the functional or satisfaction scores at the end of follow-up. The only variable that influenced the results was the level of dysfunction reported on the preoperative scales.

Arthrodesis and kinematic changes. Alternatives

In the long term, ankle arthrodesis will produce relevant alterations in gait kinematics. Due to the tibiotalar fusion, motion in the sagittal plane decreases. Biomechanical compensation through the subtalar joint is known to compensate for the absence of ankle motion. The increased

shear forces transmitted through the subtalar and mid-tarsal joints will lead to the subsequent development of osteoarthritis in the neighboring joints, especially in the subtalar joint^(43,44). For this reason, arthroplasty procedures should be considered as an alternative in these patients, if permitted by the individual case conditions⁽⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷⁾.

Conclusions

Ankle arthrodesis remains the most common surgical procedure for the management of ankle osteoarthritis today. The aim is to obtain a stable and pain-free ankle with plantigrade support, and to achieve efficient gait after fusion.

Arthroscopic arthrodesis is a reproducible option for the treatment of ankle osteoarthritis. It achieves high fusion rates, shorter consolidation times and adequate deformity correction, with the advantages of a shorter hospital stay, less bleeding and fewer complications from soft tissue lesions.

The inherent advantages afforded by its minimally invasive nature reduce soft tissue trauma and promote optimal conditions for bone consolidation, allowing for precise joint preparation.

Ethical responsibilities

Conflicts of interest. The author states that he has no conflicts of interest.

Financial support. This study has received no financial support.

Protection of people and animals. The author declares that the procedures carried out abided with the ethical standards of the responsible human experimentation committee and in accordance with the World Medical Association and the Declaration of Helsinki.

Data confidentiality. The author declares that the protocols of his work center referred to the publication of patient information have been followed.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The author declares that no patient data appear in this article.

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