### OPERATIVE KNEE

#### Form of Fixation (tick all that apply)
- Plate...  ☐
- Staple...  ☐
- Other, specify......................  ☐
- External...  ☐

#### Bone Graft (tick all that apply)
- None........................................  ☐
- Autograft........................................  ☐
- Allograft........................................  ☐
- Synthetic........................................  ☐
- Other...........................................  ☐

#### Coincidental Surgery (tick all that apply)
- None........................................  ☐
- ACL Reconstruction.......................  ☐
- Chondral Surgery............................  ☐
- Other...........................................  ☐

#### Approach to Correction Calculation (tick all that apply)
- None........................................  ☐
- Fluoroscopy and guide.......................  ☐
- Pre-op Alignment X-Ray.....................  ☐
- Custom Patient Specific....................  ☐
- Other...........................................  ☐

#### Navigation
- Navigation.................................  ☐

#### Navigation System Used
- ..................................................  

### OPERATIVE KNEE

#### PRIMARY KNEE OSTOTOMY

- Opening...................................  ☐
- Closing...................................  ☐
- Varus Producing.........................  ☐
- Valgus Producing.........................  ☐
- Other, specify............................  ☐

#### TYPE OF PRIMARY OSTOTOMY (tick all that apply)
- Instability..................................  ☐
- Deformity – Acquired, specify.........  ☐
- Deformity – Congenital, specify......  ☐
- Other, specify............................  ☐

#### DIAGNOSIS (tick all that apply)
- Osteoarthritis Medial......................  ☐
- Osteoarthritis Lateral.....................  ☐
- Instability..................................  ☐
- Deformity – Acquired, specify.........  ☐
- Deformity – Congenital, specify......  ☐
- Other, specify............................  ☐

#### TYPE OF RE-OPERATION (tick all that apply)
- Re-osteotomy..................................  ☐
- Removal of fixation.......................  ☐
- Revision of fixation.......................  ☐

### DIAGNOSIS (tick all that apply)

- Problems with fixation..................  ☐
- Loss of correction........................  ☐
- Correction was too small................  ☐
- Correction was too large................  ☐
- Device failure............................  ☐
- Delayed healing/non union..............  ☐
- Infection....................................  ☐
- Other, specify............................  ☐

### Re-Operation

#### GENERAL

- L  ☐
- R  ☐

### Mechanical Axis Hip Knee Ankle Angle

- Preoperative Mech Axis HKA Angle........... ° Varus ° Valgus
- Planned Postoperative Mech Axis HKA Angle.. ° Varus ° Valgus
- Preoperative Fixed Flexion Deformity......... °

### Preoperative X-Ray Grading of OA (see opposite page for description)

- Ahlbäck 0.............  ☐
- Ahlbäck 1..................  ☐
- Ahlbäck 2..................  ☐
- Ahlbäck 3..................  ☐
- Ahlbäck 4..................  ☐
- Ahlbäck 5..................  ☐
The Ahlbäck classification system estimates the severity of osteoarthritis of the involved compartment on erect AP and Rosenberg views. Use the narrowest measurement to grade the severity. Comparison to opposite knee can be made if it is normal.

- **Grade 0:** Joint space measurement is > 3mm in involved compartment, or > 50% of other compartment space
- **Grade 1:** Joint space measurement is < 3mm in involved compartment, but greater than 0mm
- **Grade 2:** Joint space is obliterated (i.e. there is no joint space remaining)
- **Grade 3:** Joint space is obliterated and minor bone attrition has occurred (0 - 5 mm)
- **Grade 4:** Joint space is obliterated and moderate bone attrition has occurred (5 - 10 mm)
- **Grade 5:** Joint space is obliterated and severe bone attrition has occurred (> 10 mm)

*Modified from Ahlbäck 1968*

**How to Measure Hip-Knee-Ankle (HKA) angle on Alignment Views**

A. Draw a line from the centre of the femoral head to the middle of the distal femur
B. Draw a line from the centre of the proximal tibia to the centre of the ankle
C. Measure the angle between the two lines using a goniometer

Additional stickers may be placed over the diagram and Ahlbäck classifications if required.