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## Calcified Achilles Tendon Rupture Repaired With An Anchor Suture Fixation: A Case Report

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**Introduction:** Achilles tendon rupture occurs most commonly in men 30 to 50 years old and increasing in frequency as more people exercise. However, the treatment of Achilles tendon rupture remains controversial. We present a case of calcified Achilles tendon rupture repaired with an anchor suture fixation.

**Case Report:** Mr. R is a 45-year-old gentleman with history of injury over his right ankle while playing badminton. He presented with pain and swelling over his ankle and pain upon flexing his ankle. The plain radiographic imaging of his bilateral ankle showed calcified Achilles tendon, and revealed a right Achilles tendon rupture at the calcified zone. The patient underwent an Achilles tendon repair with anchor suture fixation. Post- surgery, an ankle brace with adjustable ankle range of motion was applied, to keep in plantar flexed position with non weight-bearing for 4 weeks. Radiographic images showed that the right Achilles tendon restored to near anatomy position. After series of physiotherapy sessions, patient was able to plantar flex (0-35°) and dorsiflex equivoval as the contra-lateral ankle. He was able to ambulate with no alteration in gait pattern.

**Discussion:** Achilles tendon is the most frequently ruptured with an incidence of 18 and 37 per 100,000. Tendon injuries heal slowly, with impaired function and residual weakness. The principal treatment is surgery and immobilization or immobilization alone. Where the complication of re- rupture is higher in immobilization alone (13.4%) compared to surgery (1.4%) and has a slower time to participate in sports post-injury. Usually, Achilles tendon ruptures occur 2-6cm proximal to the insertion of the calcaneus bone. For this patient it was less than 2cm from the insertion of the calcaneus. Close proximity to the distal end of the tendon insertion, remains a challenge to repair thus a suture anchor was used for the fixation.

**Conclusion:** Suture anchor fixation is biomechanically stronger in Achilles tendon rupture with short distal stump, which leads to less tendon repair gapping and failure. Which will increase ability to start early active rehabilitation and ambulation.

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