Bipartite Patella: Two Cases Reports

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Fadwa Chami,
Doctor, Hopital Denfants de Rabat - Morocco

Submitting Author:
Dr. Fadwa Chami,
Doctor, Hopital Denfants de Rabat - Morocco

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Bipartite Patella: Two Cases Reports

Author(s): Chami F

Abstract

Kneecaps bipartite are defined as being a single kneecap the nucleus of secondary ossification of which did not merge with the rest of the kneecap. Some etiology are evoked. The patella bipartite is classically asymptomatic. The treatment is initially orthopaedic who can become surgical with satisfactory results. We bring report two cases of patella bipartita admitted in the service of surgery "B" of children's Hospital of Rabat-MORROCCO.

Introduction

Kneecaps bipartite are defined as being a single kneecap, the nucleus of secondary ossification of which did not merge with the rest of the kneecap [1].

Two Cases Reports:

It is about two boys, who were respectively 12 and 13 years old, sports, without particular pathological history and who consulted for an unilateral apyretic painful knee after traumatic. The clinical examination found a pain localized at the level of the par supéro-extern of the kneecap concerned with a knee joint which is free without patellar impact; and presence of the same tender spot at the level of the contralateral knee at a patient. The standard roentgenogram had brought to light a nucleus of secondary ossification situated in the supéro-external pole of the kneecap at both patients with in the comparative knee:same image at a patient. The treatment consisted of an important reduction of the weight bearing and the administration of anti-inflammatory non-steroidal at both patients and of a short antalgic plastered immobilization at a patient. The results are satisfactory with a drop of 1an.

Discussion

Bipartita patella was described for the first time by George [2] and Gruber [3] in 1883. They are different from patellar duplications because in that case there is only a single kneecap the nucleus of secondary ossification of which did not merge with the rest of the kneecap. Some people, as Sheffield [4], consider however that the patellar duplications are a particular shape of patella bipartite. Classically, the nucleus of secondary ossification is situated in the pole supéroexterne of the kneecap, more rarely it is external or lower.

Saupe [5] classified in 1943 patellas bipartite in three groups according to the localization:
- Rank I: lower pole (5% of the cases);
- Rank II: external edge (20% of the cases);
- Rank III: pole supéroexterne (75% of the cases).

Some etiology are evoked: pseudarthrosis, osteochondritis, anomaly of growth, this last one seeming the most likely. The nucleus of secondary ossification appears generally between 8 and 12 years [6] and in 2% of the cases it do not merge with the rest of the kneecap. The patella bipartite is as well often unilateral as bilateral. The bipartita, classically asymptomatic patella, can however become painful [7-9], especially in children sportsman. The pains are often started by a trauma [7, 9]. These pains could be due to an equivalent of fracture of stress after repeated microtraumas [7, 10]. The differential diagnosis often arises with the Disease of Sinding-Larsen-Johansson:osteochondritis of the point of the kneecap. [Fig 3] The treatment is initially orthopaedic [9] (decrease of the activities, the anti-inflammatory treatment per os or by local infiltration [7,8], fixed immobilization), but in case of defeat the recourse to the surgical treatment is necessary to realize an excision of this nucleus of secondary ossification. The results seem satisfactory with a disappearance of the pains.

Conclusion

The patella bipartite is a patellaire malformation of which it is necessary to think in front of a knee of painful traumatic comment at a sports teenager and which its treatment remains mostly orthopaedic.

References

Illustrations

Illustration 1

bipartite patella: incidence of face
Illustration 2

bipartite patella: incidence of profile
Illustration 3

Disease of Sinding-Larsen-Johansson
Reviews

Review 1

**Review Title:** Review on : Bipartite Patella: Two Cases Reports

Posted by **Faculty Dr. Sujit K Tripathy** on 21 Jun 2012 01:58:15 PM GMT

**What are the main claims of the paper and how important are they?:**
Bipartite patella is a relatively uncommon condition which may cause diagnostic dilemma while differentiating this condition from patella fracture secondary to trauma. The idea behind this paper is totally unclear and confusing.

The paper is not informative at all. It is not properly written. I can understand that English is not the native language for many authors, however, it is the responsibility of the authors to publish it clearly with good English. I could not get anything from this paper.

Not at all, this paper needs revision.

Not at all, I would request the authors to resubmit it after revision (with good english, detail case description including diagnosis and management, thorough review of literature and comparing their case with the available ltearture)

**If a protocol is provided, for example for a randomized controlled trial, are there any important deviations from it? If so, have the authors explained adequately why the deviations occurred?**
None

No

This paper is poorly written without any content, it needs revision (or withdrawl) from webmed central.

This paper is poorly written without any content, it needs revision (or withdrawl) from webmed central.

**Rating:** 1

**Comment:**
This article is not publishable in its present form.

**Competing interests:** None

**Invited by the author to make a review on this article?** : No

**Have you previously published on this or a similar topic?:** No

**Experience and credentials in the specific area of science:**
Excellent

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