

Arthroscopic and mini invasive procedures performed in Artromedical

Procedures performed by our Artromedical team can be financed either by NFZ (National Health Fund) or by patients themselves. Whatever the financing source, we use the same quality implants and the same methods. We are always guided by our detailed knowledge and experience.

There are many patients awaiting for NFZ funded procedures. Private procedures can be performed sooner - if the injury is acute or the patient doesn't want to wait long or wants to choose a suitable date.

NFZ funded procedures are performed at the Szpital Wojewodzki im. Mikolaja Kopernika in Piotrkow Trybunalski and at the MegaMed one-day surgery ward in Belchatow. Most of private procedures are performed at the Artromedical surgery ward in Piotrkow Trybunalski or in MegaMed.

- [Price list of private procedures](#)

The list of most important surgery procedures:

- [The knee](#)
- [The shoulder](#)
- [The ankle](#)
- [The hip](#)
- [The elbow](#)
- [Other arthroscopic procedures](#)
- [Growth factors](#)

KNEE

The arthroscopic surgery of the knee

- Meniscus tear - suturing, partial removal of damaged fragments
- ACL reconstruction - ACL tear - anterior instability - BPTB patella ligament, flexor muscles tendons (STG), the quadriceps muscle, tissue bank allogenic grafts
- Suturing - reconstruction of the anterior cruciate ligament - acute injury
- PCL (posterior cruciate ligament) reconstruction - posterior instability
- Suturing - reconstruction of the posterior cruciate ligament - acute post traumatic instability
- Revision procedures - re-reconstructions of the ligaments - recurring instability
- Instability - habitual - recurring patellar dislocation

- Cartilage lesions – osteo-chondro grafts
- Osgood – Schlatter disease
- ITB friction syndrome
- Cyst – Baker’s popliteal cyst
- Jumper’s knee
- Synovial fold – medial plica syndrome – shelf syndrome
- OCD – osteochondritis dissecans
- Intercondylar tuberosity fracture
- Rheumatoid Arthritis – complete anterior and posterior synovectomy
- Synovitis – synovial hypertrophy – synovectomy
- Articular chondromatosis
- Loose bodies
- Pigmented Villonodular Synovitis
- Gouty arthritis
- Chondrocalcinosis
- Arthrofibrosis – arthrolysis – limited range of motion
- Fibromatosis – multiple loose bodies
- Excessive lateral pressure syndrome
- Hypermobility meniscus
- Meniscal cyst
- Bursitis
- Arthrosis – degeneration – osteophytes

Classic mini invasive knee surgery

- Multiligament injuries – multidirectional instability
- MCL reconstruction – medial instability
- Suturing – MCL correction – acute injury
- LCL reconstruction – lateral instability
- Suturing – LCL correction – acute injury
- Recurrent instability – recurrent patella dislocation – Fulkerson’s osteotomy, MPFL reconstruction
- Osteotomies – degenerative disease – arthrosis

SHOULDER

Shoulder arthroscopic surgery

- Shoulder instability – recurrent shoulder dislocation – arthroscopic stabilization
- Rotator cuff damage – supraspinous muscle damage – suturing – reconstruction – rotator cuff plasty
- Shoulder calcification – calcifying inflammation – removal of calcic concretions
- Impingement syndrome – acromioplasty
- Shoulder bursitis
- Biceps muscle inflammation

- Biceps muscle tear – biceps injury – SLAP injury
- Shoulder loose bodies
- Frozen shoulder – arthrolysis
- Arthrosis – osteophytes – shoulder plasty – MUMFORD surgery
- Sterno-clavical joint plasty

Classic mini invasive shoulder surgery

- Recurrent shoulder dislocation – glenoid injury – Hill-Sach's procedure – Bristow procedure – Latarjet procedure
- Shoulder – clavical joint – mini invasive MINAR surgery
- Sterno-clavical joint plasty

TARSAL JOINT, TARSO-CALCANEAL JOINT AND FOOT

Arthroscopic surgery of the tarsal and subtarsal (tarso-calcaneal, lower tarsal) joints

- Impingement syndrome – soft tissues conflict
- Meniscoid
- Osteophytes – bony impingement
- Cartilage damage
- Osteochondritis dissecans of the tarsal bone
- Synovitis – synovectomy
- Triangular bone – posterior impingement
- Tarsus sinus syndrome
- Arthrodesis – ankylosis

Classic mini invasive surgery of the tarsal foot joint

- Tarsal joint instability – recurrent dislocation
- Degenerative changes – arthrodesis
- Accessory navicular bone
- Calcaneo-navicular and calcaneo-tarsal coalitions
- Tarsal tunnel syndrome – release
- Peroneal muscle tendons damage
- Posterior peroneal muscle tendon damage
- Sensitive foot syndrome – hallux valgus, hammertoes, transversal platypodia
- Tarso-calcaneal joint arthrodesis
- Injuries and/or posterior tibial muscle failure – acquired valgus foot deformity
- Achilles tendon diseases – injuries, chronic diseases

HIP

Classic mini invasive hip surgery and hip arthroscopy

- Cartilage injuries

- Glenoid rim pathologies
- FAI treatment (CAM, Pincer)
- Snapping hip - ilio-tibial tract friction syndrome

ELBOW

Classic mini invasive elbow surgery and arthroscopy

- Loose bodies
- Tennis elbow
- Radial bone head resection
- Fibromatosis - loose bodies
- Cubital tunnel syndrome
- "Tennis elbow"

Other ARTHROSCOPIC procedures

- Carpal tunnel syndrome - arthroscopic procedure
- Bursae - arthroscopic treatment

GROWTH FACTORS - PRGF BIOLOGICAL THERAPY, PRP, STEM CELLS

Transcutaneous injections

- Tennis elbow - lateral epicondylitis of the humeral bone
- Pain syndromes, partial injury of the Achilles tendon
- Calcaneal aponeurosis - calcaneal spur
- Partial damage of the rotator cuff - rotator cuff inflammation
- Muscles and ligaments damages - fresh - acute injuries
- Chronic pain syndromes - entesopathy
- RECOVER Biomet
- APC Arthrex
- Harvest

Biological completion of surgical procedures

- Correction and reconstruction of ligaments
- Osteotomies
- Menisci correction
- OCD
- Articular cartilage damages
- Surgeries requiring more effective healing potential