

### **Revision TAA Cases**

The first of these patients was a 69-year-old man who required a revision of the tibial component for painful progressive varus subsidence (Fig. 4). He initially presented with primary ankle osteoarthritis but had a medial malleolar fracture 5 months after the index procedure, which was treated with ORIF. He underwent tibial component revision only, 20 months after the index procedure. The second patient was a 63-year-old woman with rheumatoid arthritis who required revision of the talar component due to aseptic loosening and painful subsidence. She underwent a percutaneous Achilles tendon lengthening at the time of the index TAA and subsequently underwent aggressive tenolysis due to postoperative stiffness 9 months after the index TAA. She continued to have radiographic evidence of talar subsidence and pain in the ankle and underwent revision of the talar component only, 51 months after the index procedure.