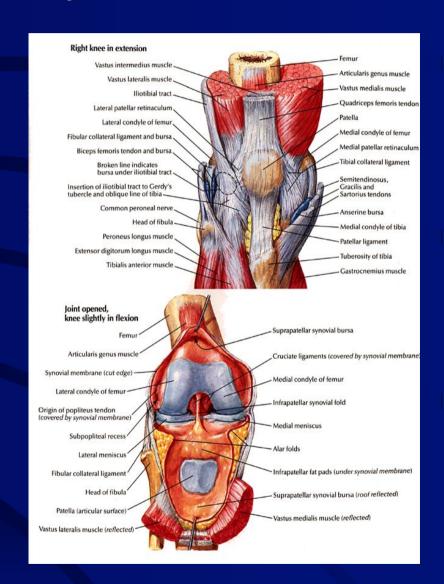
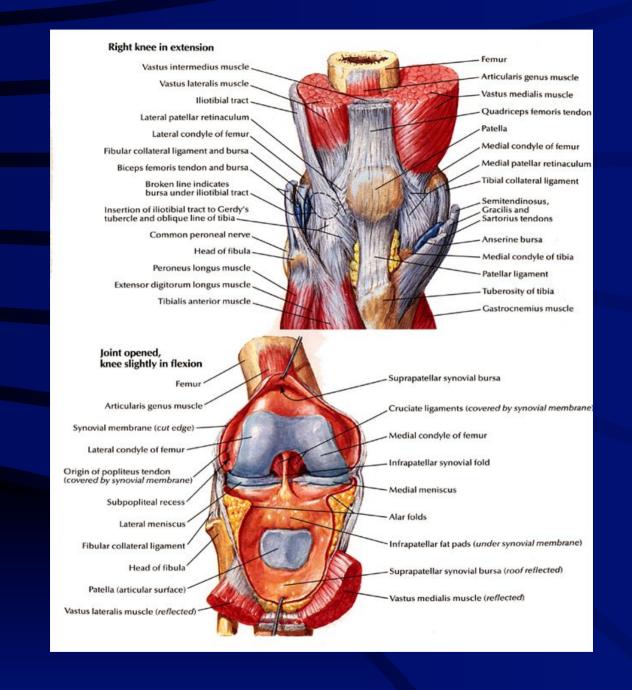
# Anatomy and Sports Injuries of the Knee

I. Anatomy
II. Assessment
III. Treatment
IV. Case Study
V. Dissection

### Anatomy

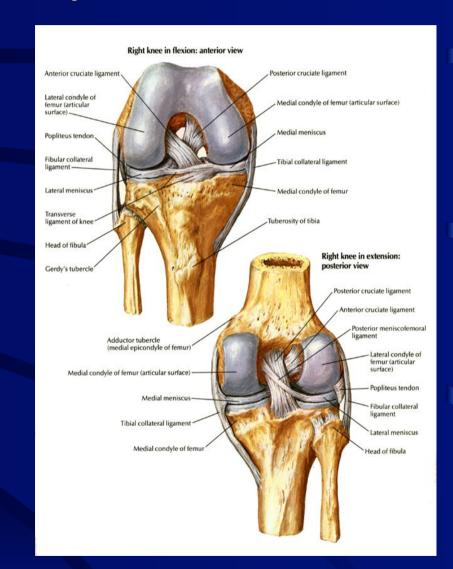
- Not a hinge joint
- 6 degrees of freedom
- Flexion/Extension
- Rotation
- Translation

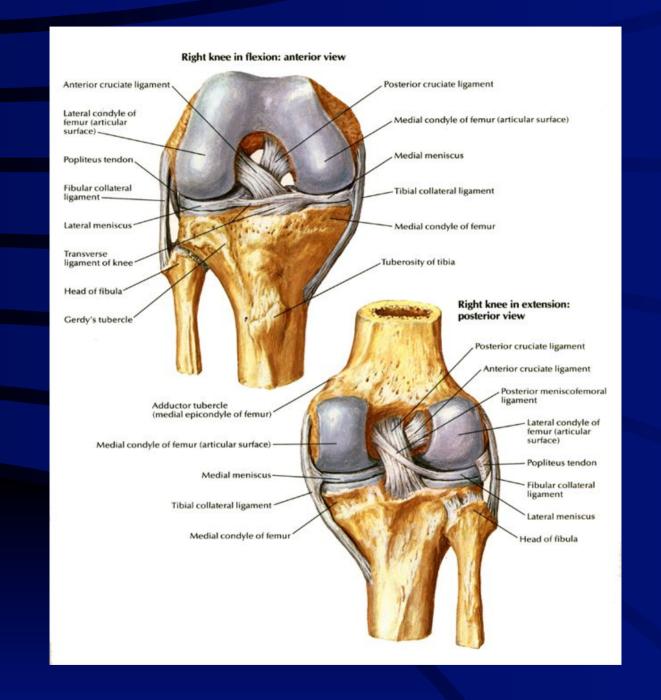




# Anatomy

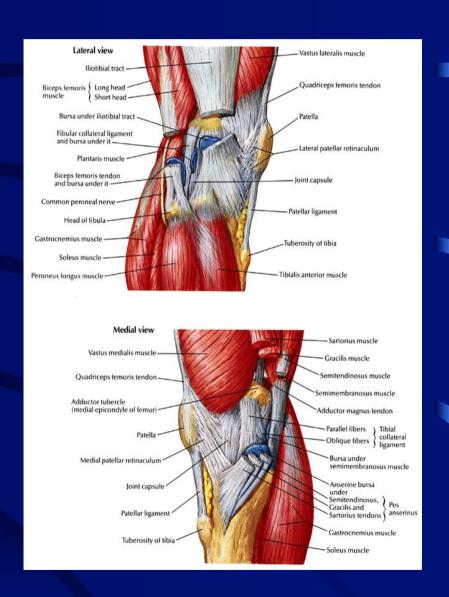
- Three Compartments
- Proximal Tib/Fib
   Joint
- Has not fully adapted
- Patella a sesamoid?

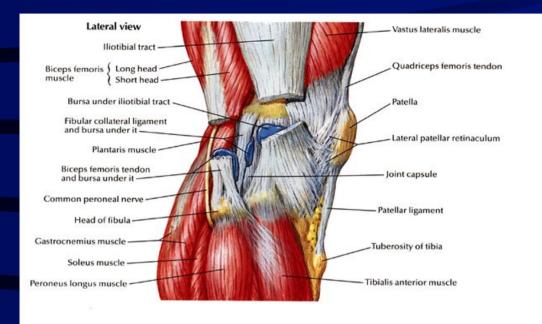


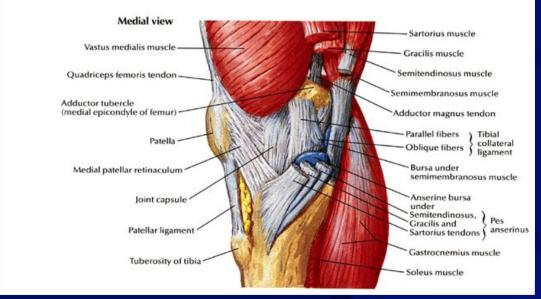


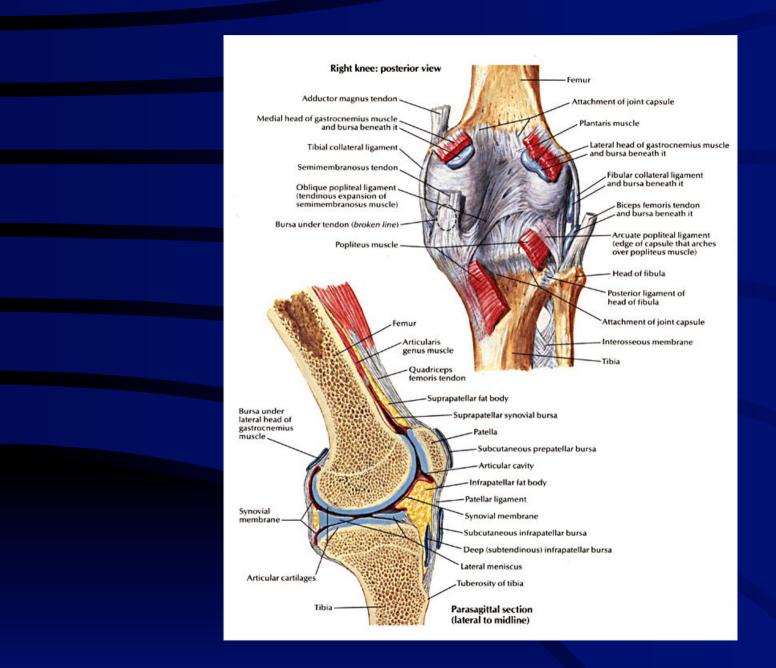
#### Muscles

- Quadriceps
- Hamstrings
- IT Band/Tract
- Popliteus







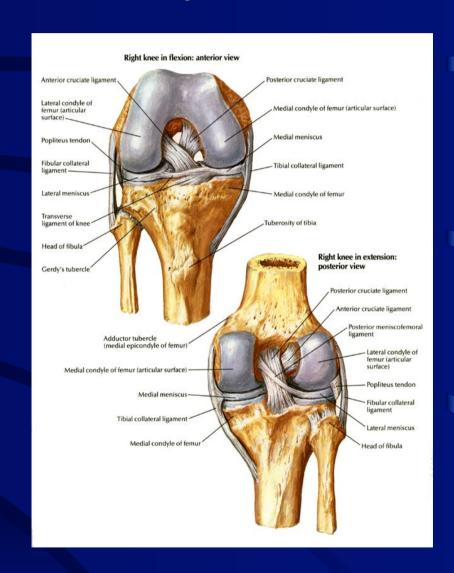


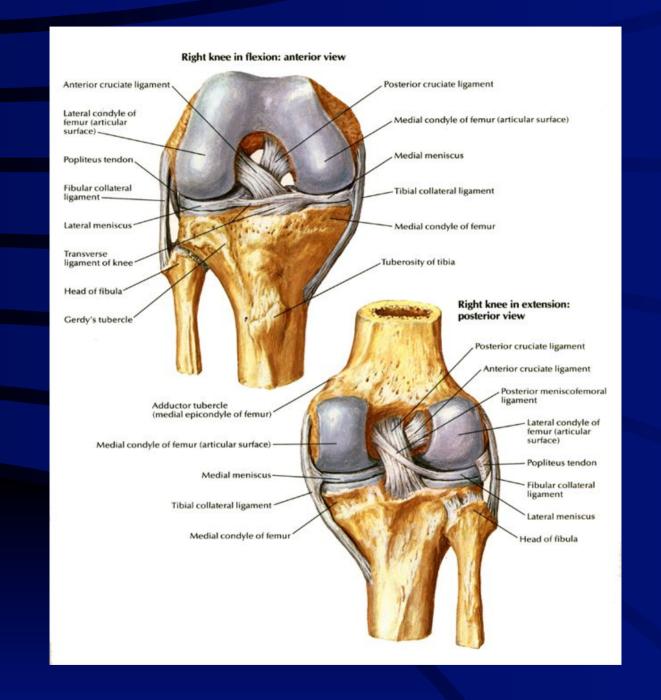
#### Neurovascular Structures

- Posterior Tibial Artery
- Tibial Nerve
- Peroneal Nerve
- Saphenous Nerve

# Menisci Anatomy

- Zones
- Ultrastructure
- Intermeniscal ligament
- Coronary ligament
- Mensicofemoral ligaments



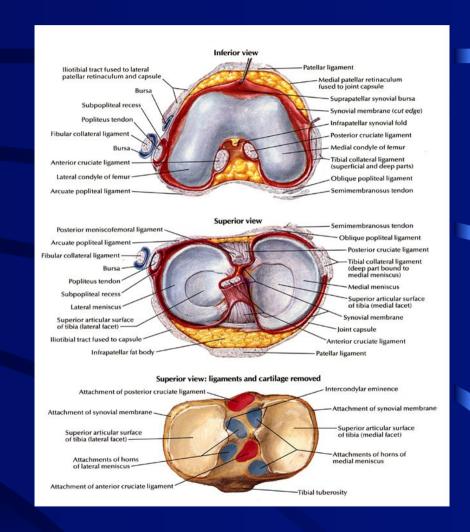


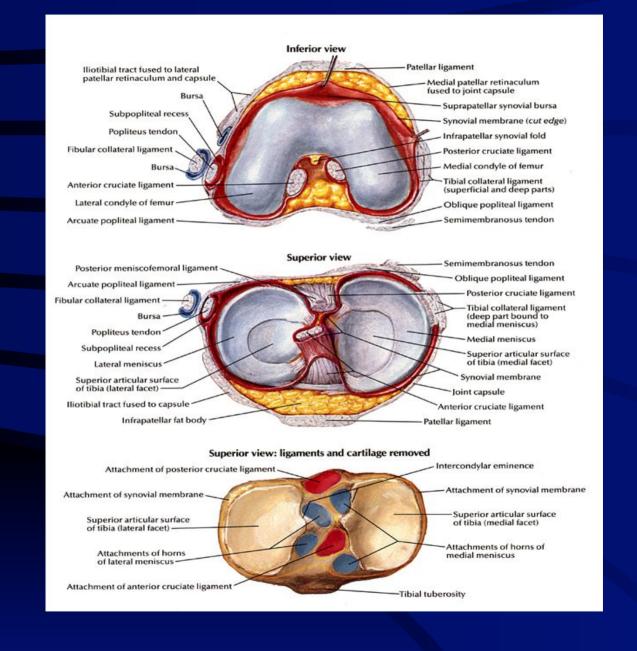
#### Role of Menisci

- Biomechanics "Shock Absorbers"
- Load Transmission
  - 50% in extension, 85% in 90 flexion
- Partial Meniscectomy (15-34%) increases contact pressure 350%!

#### Meniscal Functions

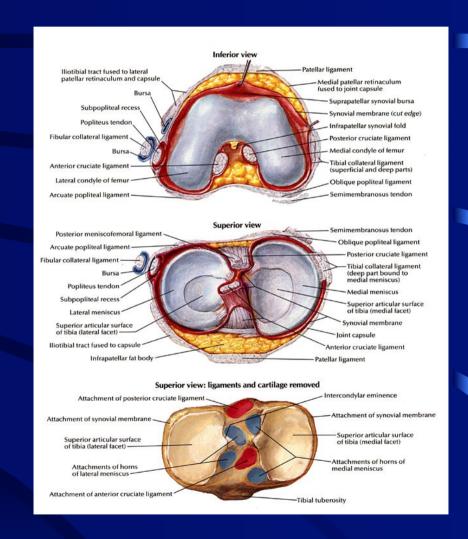
- Increase congruity= Stability
- Proprioception

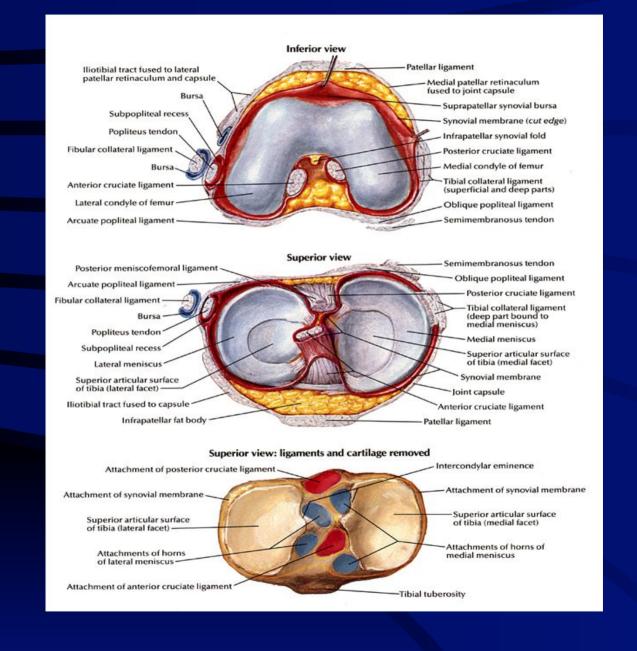




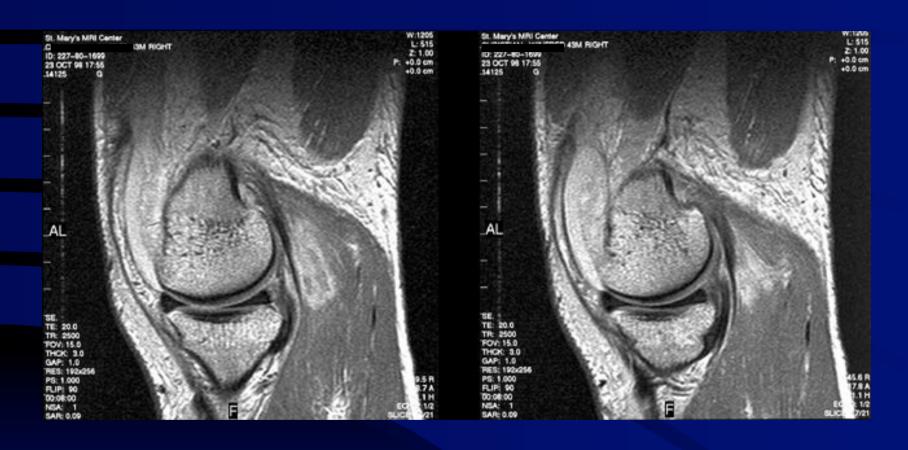
#### Medial Meniscus

- C-shaped
- Wider posteriorly
- More commonly torn
- Restraint to anterior translation



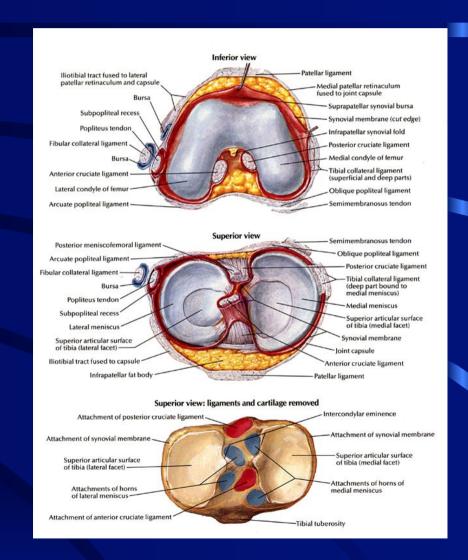


# Medial Compartment

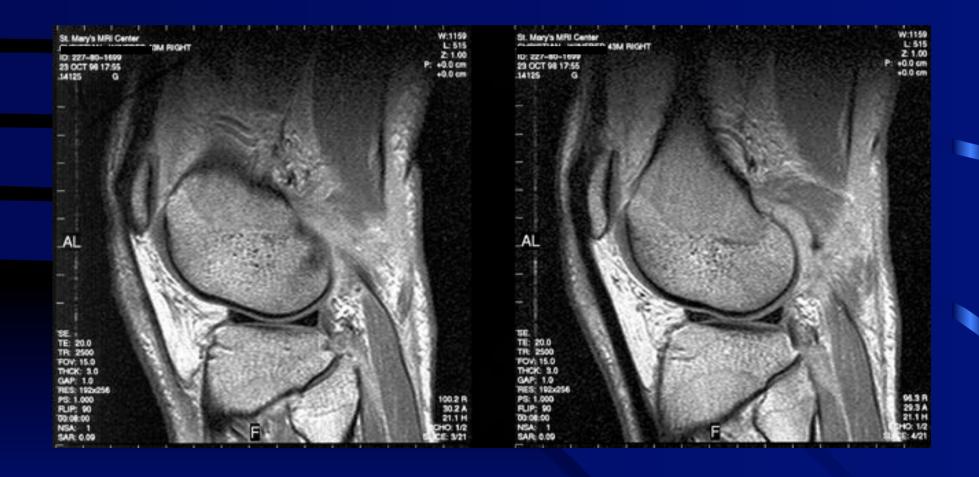


#### Lateral Meniscus

- More Discoid
- Popliteal Hiatus
- More difficult to repair
- Worse prognosis

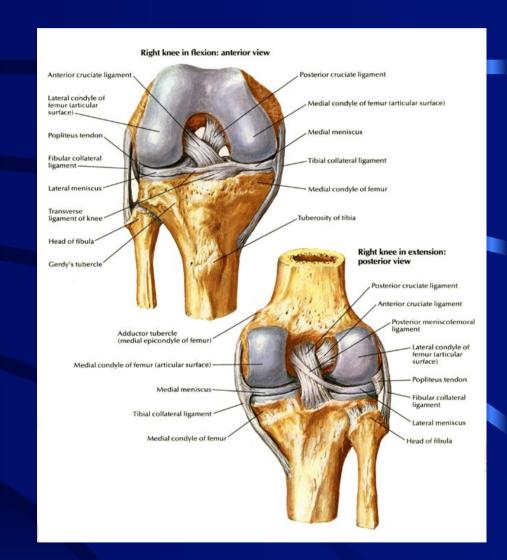


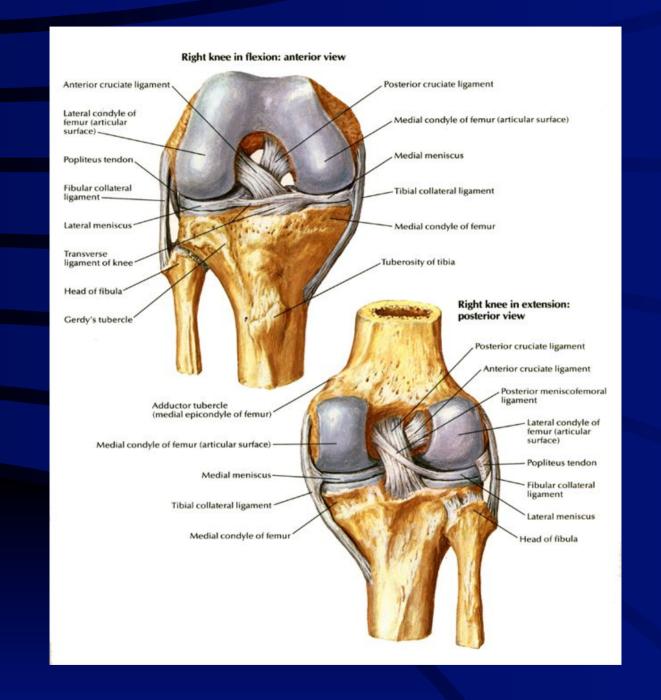
# Lateral Compartment



#### ACL

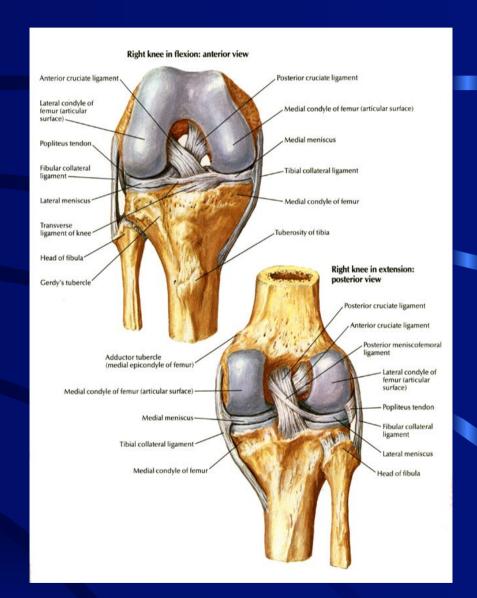
- Anteromedial Tibia to Posterolateral Notch
- Primary Restraint to Anterior Translation
- Bundles/Fiber Regions AM, PL
- Reciprocal tightening
- Isometry, Physiometry

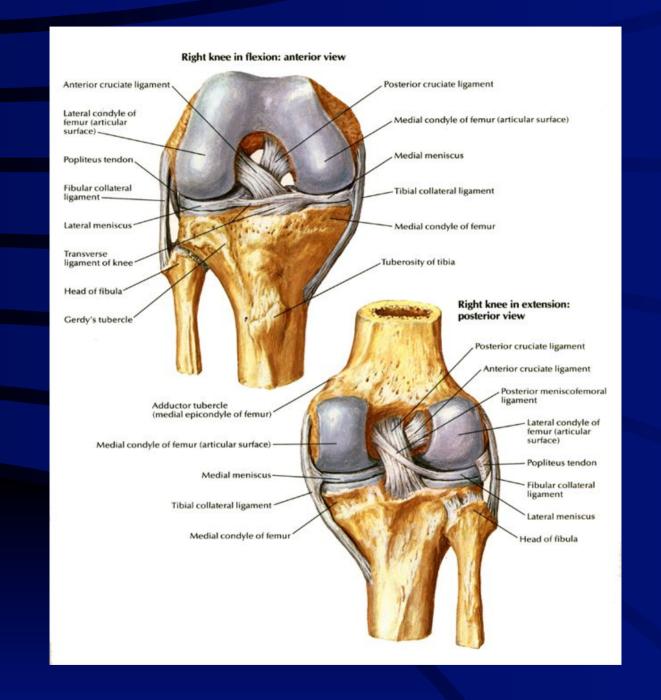




#### PCL

- Anterolateral Femur to posterior tibia
- Primary restraint to posterior translation
- Intimate with ACL
- Better blood supply and synovial sheath
- Bundles AL, PM
- Much broader origin





# Normal PCL and ACL

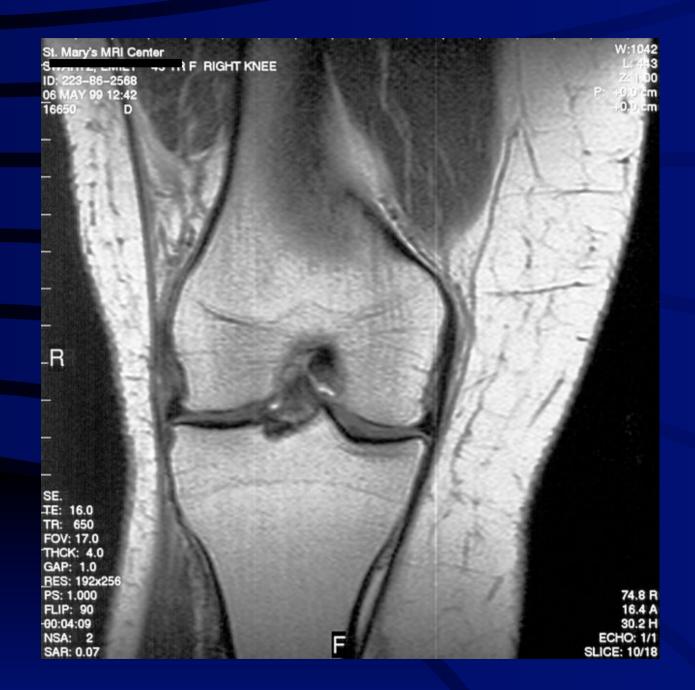


#### Posterolateral Corner

- Popliteus
- Arcuate Complex
- LCL/fibular collateral
- Lateral Head of Gastrocnemius
- Restraint to ER at 30 degrees

#### Collaterals

- MCL 2 components
- Deep portion intimate with MM
- LCL
- Varus/Valgus at 30 degrees





# Anatomy

- Patellofemoral joint
- Medial Patellofemoral Ligament
- Retinaculum



#### Assessment

- History not MRI most important
- Mechanism
- Locking, Catching, Giving Way
- Swelling?
- Plain Films

#### Assessment

- Inspection
  - Effusion
  - Ecchymosis
  - Attitude

#### Assessment

- ROM
- NV Check
- Joint Line Tenderness
- Stability

#### ACL

- Lachman "Gold Standard" watch medial tibia
- Anterior Drawer
- Pivot Shift (lateral tibia)
- Pivot Glide

#### PCL

- Posterior Drawer (Knee at 90)
- Quads Active
- Godfrey Test (Sag Sign)
- Reverse Pivot Shift
- Pivot Jerk
- Grades

# Posterior Drawer



### Posterolateral Corner

- Posterolateral Drawer
- External Rotation Recurvatum
- External Rotation at 30 and 90
- Prone ER at 90 and 30

### Collaterals

- Test at 30
- Palpate LCL in figure 4

# Menisci

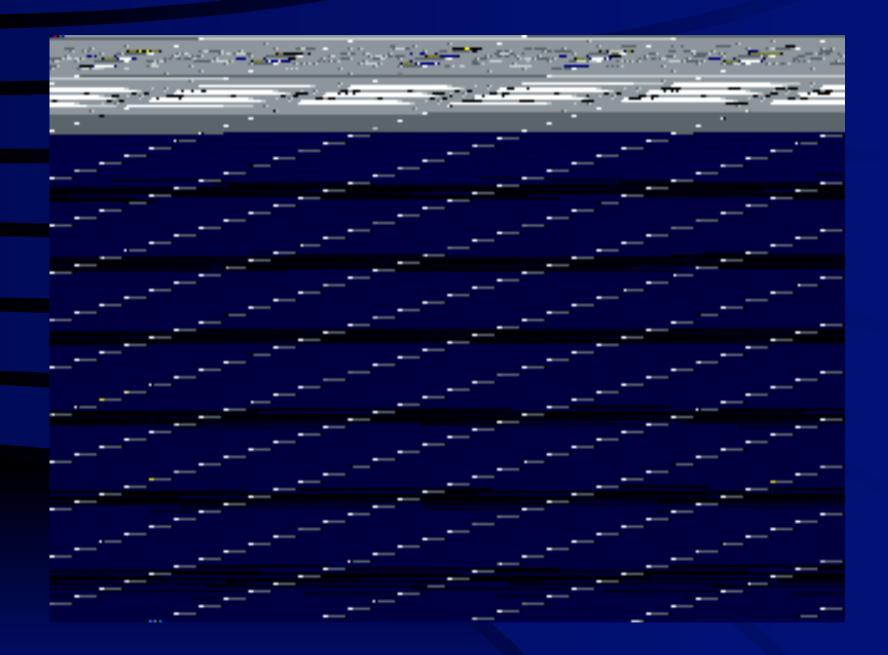
- Joint Line Tenderness
- MacMurray's
- Duck Walk
- Squat

### Patellofemoral Joint

- Patellar Glide
- Patellar Inhibition
- Patellar Tracking

### Don't Miss Obvious

- Extensor Rupture
- Fracture
- Knee Dislocation
- Physeal Fracture



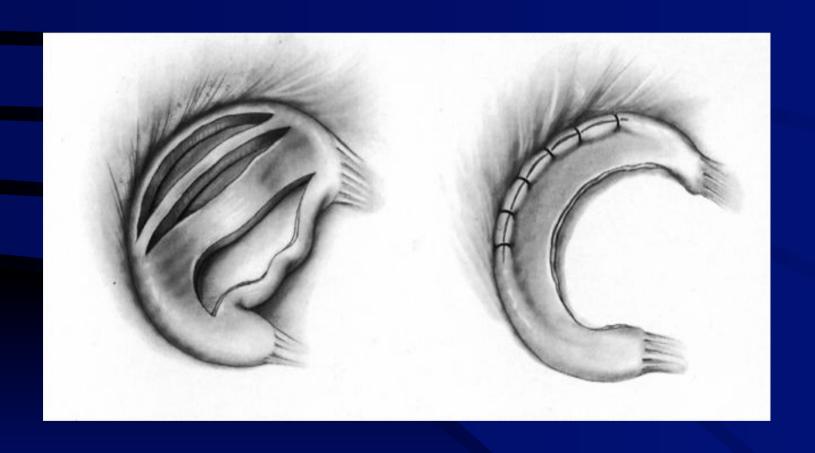
# Arthroscopy

- Systematic
- Standard Portals
- Pump

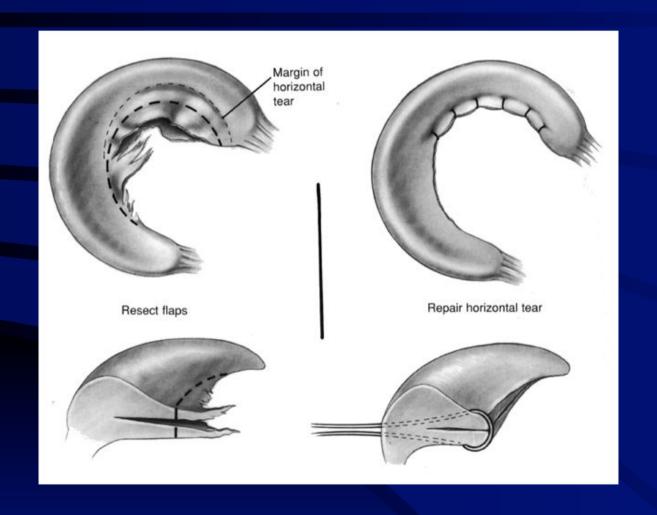
### Meniscus

- Zones
- Tear Types
- Biomechanics
- Meniscectomy, Repair, Replacement

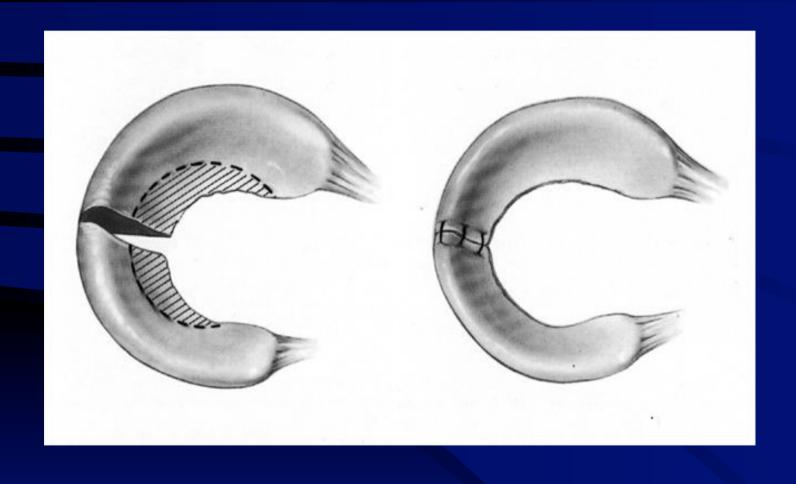
# Bucket Handle Tear



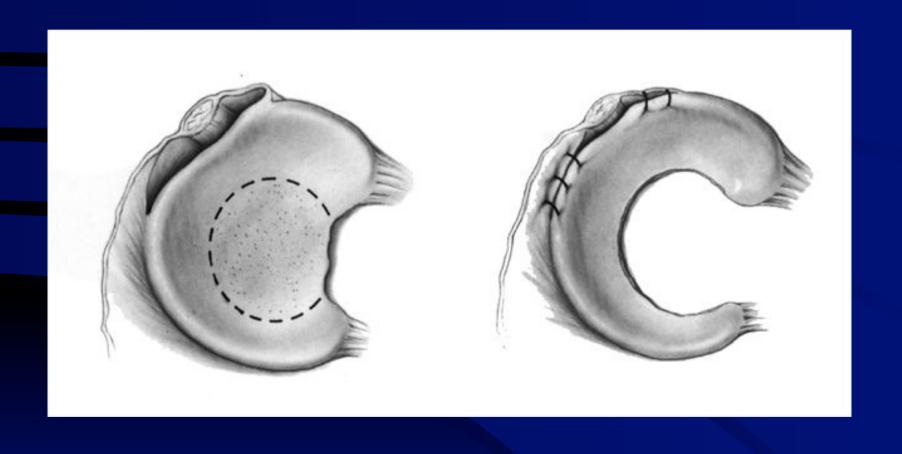
# Horizontal Tear



# Radial Tear



# Discoid Meniscus



# ACL

- Non contact
- Gives way
- Immediate swelling
- Bloody effusion

### ACL

- Why fix it? (meniscus and djd, lifestyle)
- Endoscopic one incision
- Tension at 30 or full extension
- Allo or autograft
- Hamstrings, Achilles, BTB, Fascia Lata
- Fixation
- Return to sports 6 months

### ACL Basic Science

- Native ACL 2700 newtons
- ACL graft completely replaced
- 30-50% strength of native ACL after incorporation

# ACL Complications

- Tunnel Placement
- Loss of fixation
- Loss of motion
- Patellofemoral pain
- Surgeon Dependent

### **PCL**

- Dashboard Injury
- Blow to anteromedial tibia
- Hyperflexion
- Usually combined with PL corner

### PCL

- Many techniques (2 bundle femur)
- Indications symptoms of functional instability
- Tension at 90 degrees

### Posterolateral

- Primary Repair (early)
- Split Biceps (Clancy)
- Semitendinosus figure 8
- Hughston Imbrication

### Chondral Defects

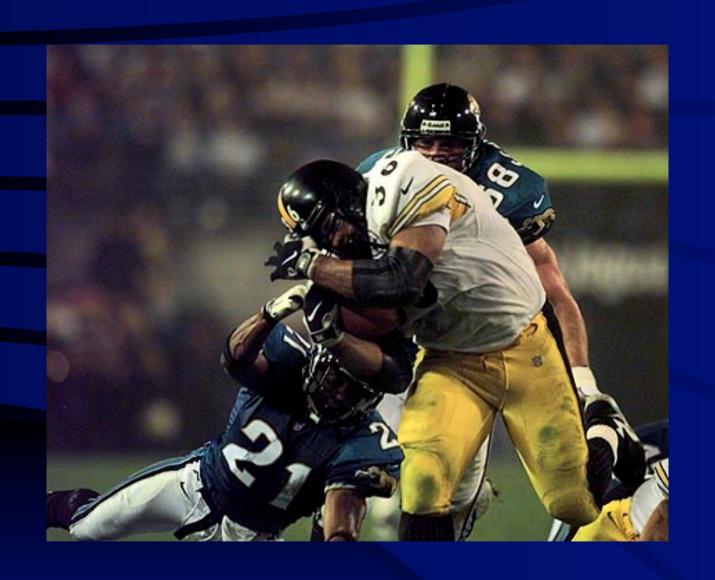
- Chondroplasty
- Microfracture (Steadman)
- Osteochondral Transplant (Hair plugs)
- Carticel

# Meniscus Repair

- Inside-out, Outside-in, All-inside
- Fibrin Clot
- Arrows, Darts, Screws
- Heal faster with ACL

# Meniscal Allograft

- Patients with early disease (Grade I-II)
- Technically challenging
- Expensive
- Patients must undergo change in lifestyle



### Meniscus Rehab

- Meniscectomy: none
- Repair: WBAT in full extension 6 weeks

### ACL Rehab

- Hinged Knee Brace
- WBAT in full extension
- Crutches

### ACL Rehab

- Decrease swelling
- Full extension
- Quad Control
- Patellar Mobilization

### ACL Rehab

- Closed chain
- Co-Contraction

### ACL

- Cycling
- Stairmaster
- Straight ahead Jogging
- Return to cutting sports 6-9 months
- (Jerry Rice 3 months = Patella Fracture)

### Braces

- No evidence of increased proprioception
- Can't protect ligament
- Patients expect them

### Braces

- Cti
- Donjoy Defiance
- Playmaker
- Townsend
- Richards
- Breg

# Extensor Realignment

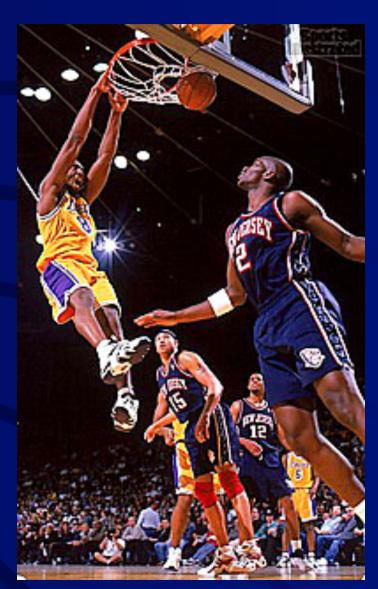
- Very Controversial
- Lateral Release
- Proximal Imbrication (Insall)
- Maquet
- Elmslie-Trillat
- Hauser
- Roux-Goldthwait
- Fulkerson



- Anteromedialization
- Complications

# Case Study

- 23 y.o. male playing basketball
- Varus injury
- Fibular head fracture
- Peroneal nerve palsy





# MCL

# PLC





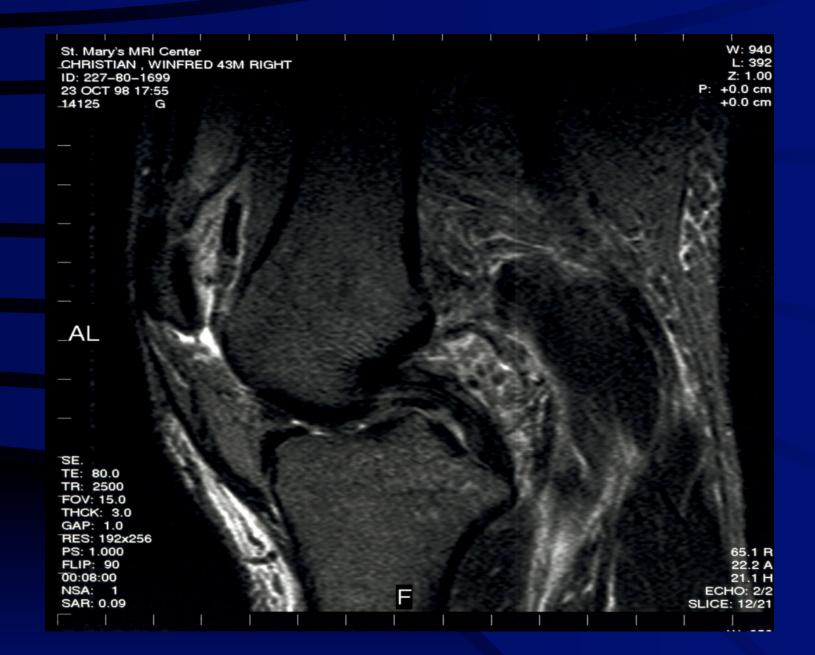


# Normal PCL and ACL









# The American Journal of Sports Medicine

The Official Publication of the American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine

# Thank You

