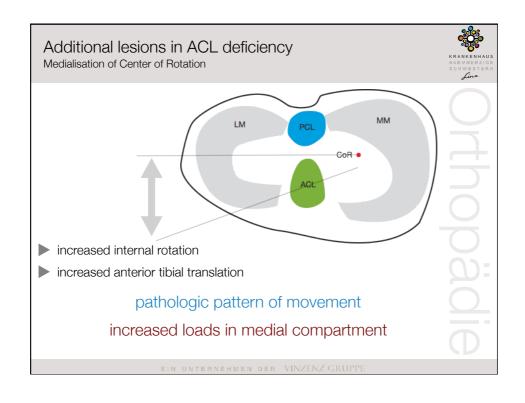
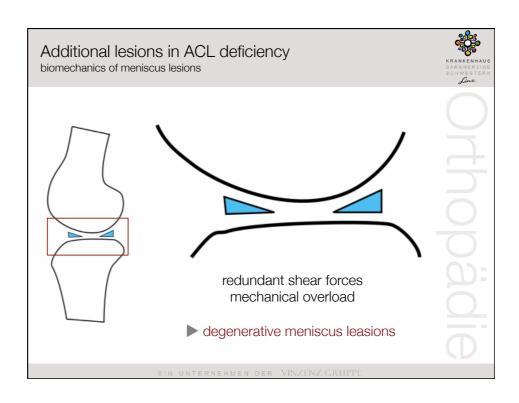
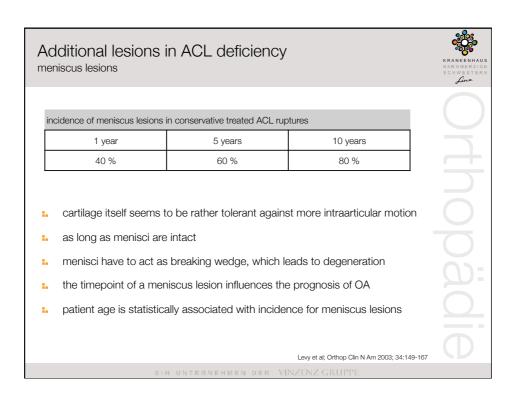


Additional lesions in ACL deficiency Basics OA in ACL deficient Patients 20 years earlier than primary OA increased level of cartilage loss in OA-patients with ACL deficiency important role of the menisci randomized trial OP (44) vs. conservative (56) in young patients (FU: 15 years) one third of conservative patients got secondary ACL-reconstruction due to instability early ACL-reconstruction can lower the risk for secondary meniscus lesions of 66% of patients with meniscectomy showed early onset of OA OA rate at 7 years: ACL-rupture + meniscectomy 66%, isolated ACL-rupture 11% higher rates of additional lesions also in partial ACL-tears Roos, Lohmander et al, Osteoarthritis Cartilage 1995; 3:261-267 Arrin et al, Osteoarthritis Cartilage 1996; 3:261-267 Meuriter at al, Scand J Med Sci Sports 2007; 177:230-237







Additional lesions in ACL deficiency incidence





■ KNEE

The incidence of secondary pathology after anterior cruciate ligament rupture in 5086 patients requiring ligament reconstruction

- increasing incidence of medial meniscus tears/chondral damage with increasing interval between trauma and surgery
- chance for medial meniscus surgery x2 for surgery within 5 months
- chance for medial meniscus surgery x6 for surgery after 12 months
- ideally do not delay ACL Reconstruction more than 5 months, (esp. in younger patients) to lower the risk for secondary lesions

Sri-Ram K et al (2013) Bone Joint J 95-B:59-64

Reha N. Tandogan Ömer Taşer Asım Kayaalp Emin Taşkıran Halit Pınar

Bülent Alparslan

Aziz Alturfan

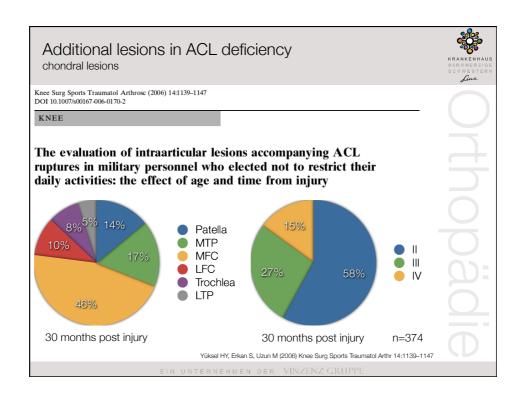
Additional lesions in ACL deficiency incidence



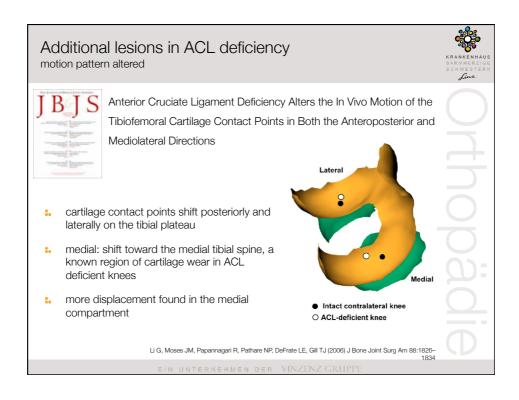


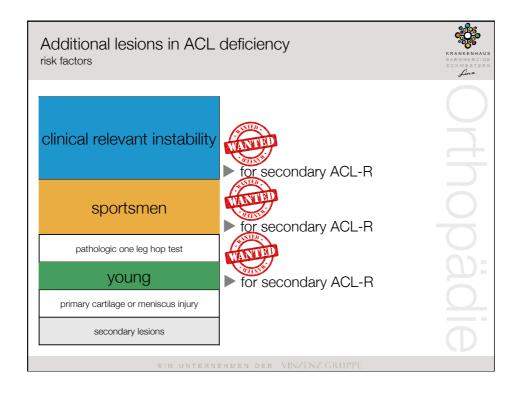
Analysis of meniscal and chondral lesions accompanying anterior cruciate ligament tears: relationship with age, time from injury, and level of sport

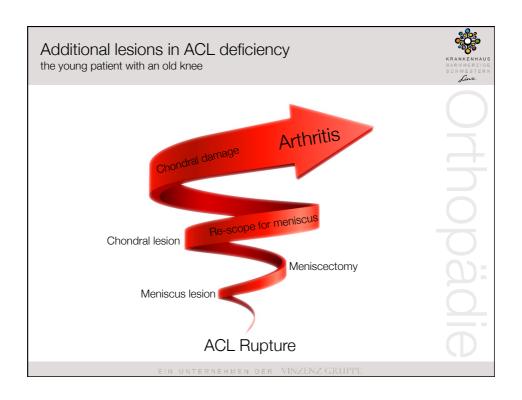
- retrospective analysis of 764 patients
- patient age statistically associated with
 - chondral grade III+IV lesions, complex (medial) meniscus tears
- no correlation with sports level
- risk for meniscus lesion 5,9x higher after 5 years (compared to the first 12
- risk for chondral lesion 2,7x higher 2-5 years TFI, 4,7x higher >5 years TFI
- patient age + TFI equally important (C+LM), but TFI better predictor for MM

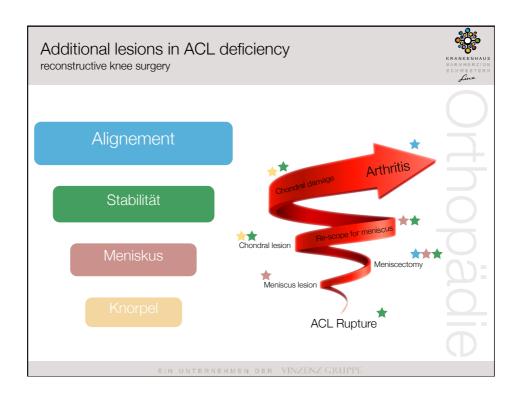


Additional lesions in ACL deficiency chondral lesions Reas Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrose (2006) 14:1139-1147 DOI 10.1007/s00167-006-0170-2 KNEE The evaluation of intraarticular lesions accompanying ACL ruptures in military personnel who elected not to restrict their daily activities: the effect of age and time from injury 1. 21.2 % showed chondral lesions within the first 12 months 1. 69,9% during chronic period 1. relative risk for chondral damage 23,77 times higher in chronic group 1. only 5,4% of lesions not associated with meniscus lesion 1. 2 thirds of chondral lesions in medial compartment 1. risk for chondral damage seems to be correlated to patient's age Yüksel HY, Eikan S, Uzun M (2006) Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthr 14:1139-1147 ELIN UNTERNETMEN DER VINZENZ GRUPPE









Additional lesions in ACL deficiency conclusion . ACL deficiency creates massive biomechanical disorder . can be compensated as long as menisci intact . secondary meniscus and cartilage damage . end stage: osteoarthritis . prevent patients from secondary lesions or . brake the spiral . create alignement, create stability, reconstruct menisci and cartilage

