

Primary ACL Reconstruction With Lateral Extra Articular Augmentation With Modified Lemaire Technique

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Disclosures:

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Introduction:

- Anterolateral rotational instability after anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction surgery may be due a number of reasons, including tunnel misplacement, meniscal root tears, ramp lesions, total or subtotal meniscectomies, or disruption of anterolateral soft tissue structures.
- There is a great variety of lateral extra-articular tenodesis (LET) procedures that have been described following the initial technique described by Lemaire in 1967.
- There is no formal consensus nor clear indications so as to perform a LET procedure in primary ACL reconstruction surgery.
- However, when the patients present a combination of specific risk factors, an additional procedure is recommended due to a higher risk of failure.
- If 1 or more of the following criteria are found, this team will combine a primary ALC reconstruction with a LET: Grade III Pivot Shift test (Explosive Pivot), high demand contact sport, associated Segond Fracture, generalized ligamentous laxity or genu recurvatum of >10°, revision ACL surgery in the contra-lateral knee.





Introduction:

Due to the lack of clear indications, major and minor criteria have been established to make a correct indication of modified Lemaire-type extra-articular tenodesis in primary ACL reconstruction and avoid plasty reruptures by achieving greater rotational control.

. Generalized Hyperlaxity . KT-1000 Diference of 8mm or more . Chronic instability (6 or more Months) . Medial Meniscetomy and/or lateral meniscus Root tear.
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Contro latoval Instability
. Contra lateral instability
. BMI = 30 or more
. Segond Fracture
. Posterior Tibial slope 10° or more
. Severe Anterior Tibial Translation.





Materials and Methods

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2023







- ACL Femoral and tibial tunnels are made arthroscopically.
- Next open surgery, anterolateral approach, take a 1cm wide Iliotibial Band graft, its distal insertion is preserved in Gerdy's Tubercle, and it is detached at a proximal level at 9 cm.
- The Lateral Collateral Ligament (LCL) is located and passes under it.









We locate the femoral point, proximal and posterior to the lateral epicondyle. A lateral femoral tunnel is made from distal to proximal (20° or +) and posterior to anterior (20° or +) under arthroscopic control and simultaneous direct vision, we check that there is no confluence of tunnels.





Arthroscopic graft passage, femoral and tibial fixation of Primary ACL Reconstruction







Arthroscopy **AANA**

Evaluating for Tunnel Convergence in Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction With Modified Lemaire Tenodesis: What Is the Best Tunnel Angle to Decrease Risk?

This is valid when:

Simone Perelli, M.D. 🙁 🖾 • Juan Ignacio Erquicia, M.D. • Maximiliano Ibañez, M.D. • ... Pablo Eduardo Gelber, M.D. Ph.D. • Xavier Pelfort, M.D. Ph.D. • Juan Carlos Monllau, M.D., Ph.D. •





Boston Massachusetts June 18-June 21

By aiming the femoral tunnel over 20° in the axial and coronal planes in the Lemaire tenodesis, convergence with the femoral tunnel for the ACL is avoided.





- The anatomical technique is performed in the ACL reconstruction, performing the femoral tunnel with 115° knee flexion.
- The entry point of the femoral tunnel in Lemaire is 5-10 mm proximal to the lateral epicondyle.





Next, the Iliotibial Band graft is passed through the lateral femoral tunnel.









Fixation with a 7x23mm Biocomposite screw in 30° flexion and neutral rotation.

Control of the pivot and external rotation was verified, with good graft tension.



Results

- ✓ Patients were evaluated until discharge from treatment, average follow-up of 48 months.
- ✓ The clinical result evaluated with the IKDC scale showed 80% normal results, 20% almost normal results.
- ✓ Post-surgical rotational stability of 100% was achieved.
- ✓ 100% Return to sport.





No patient in this series underwent revision surgery



Discussion









With the advent of arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction, extraarticular techniques in knee instabilities had passed into the background. However, many surgeons are now associating a modified lateral tenodesis with ACL reconstruction to improve rotational stability in selected patients. Chahla et al demonstrated in a robotic study that both procedures present similar results, decreasing both the anterior translation of the tibia and the residual rotational instability to values similar to those of a healthy knee.

Engebretsen et al reported that by associating a LET procedure with an arthroscopic ACL reconstruction, the forces acting on the ACL graft decreased by up to 43% when compared to an ACL isolated reconstruction.





Conclusion

- Adding a Lemaire-type extra-articular tenodesis improves anterolateral rotational stability in primary ACL reconstruction, ACHIEVING:
- 1. Better graft survival.
- 2. Lower rate of re-ruptures.
- 3. It is NOT associated with a higher rate of complications.



This combined technique is highly recommended in the following situations

- Grade III Pivot Shift test (explosive Pivot Shift),
- High demand sports activity,
- Associated Segond Fracture,
- Generalized ligamentous laxity or genu recurvatum of >10°,
- Revision ACL surgery in the contra-lateral knee.





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