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# **Investigation of the Effect of Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury on the Axial Rotation of the Knee Joint**

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# COI Disclosure Information

Presenter : Kenjiro Okimura

I have no financial relationships to disclose.



# Background

- ✓ Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury induces an anterolateral rotatory instability (ALRI: pivot-shift), a combined movement of abnormal anterior-posterior translation and axial rotation.
- ✓ Tibial anterior translation during the pivot-shift in ACL-injured knees is evaluated independently and is heavily used for diagnosis and follow-up. [1, 2, 3]
- ✓ However, **the effect of the ACL injury on axial rotation is still controversial**, mainly due to lack of in-vivo evaluation system.



# Does ACL injury affect axial rotation?

*Previously...,*

ACL injury is associated  
with abnormal axial rotation [4, 5]



ACL injury is not associated  
with abnormal axial rotation [6, 7]

There is **no consensus** as to whether ACL injury  
results in abnormal knee joint axial rotation

# Purpose

To evaluate

- the effect of ACL injury on the angle of axial rotation for simple axial rotation stress
- the relationship between axial rotation angle and manual testing and clinical scores



# Patients

Retrospective analysis (2017-2021)

## Inclusion

- Acute primary ACL tear
- Underwent Anatomic Double Bundle ACLR
- More than one year follow-up
- Preop evaluation using the electromagnetic system

## Exclusion

- Combined other ligament procedures
- Concomitant meniscal injury
- Incomplete date

Patients(n): **31** (14 males/17 females)

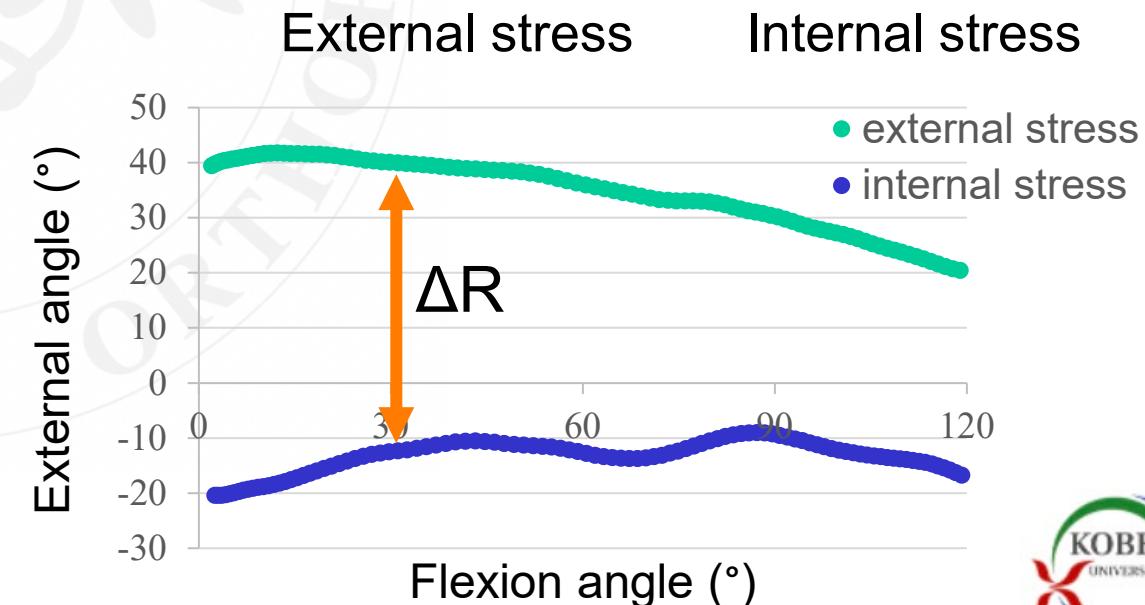
Mean age at injury: **27.5** (14~54)





# Rotation measurement using an electromagnetic system

- Flexion movement under simple external/internal rotation stress before the surgery under general anesthesia
- Measure 6 degrees of freedom of the knee using an electromagnetic system (EMS: JIMI 神戸) [8]
- The difference between the external and internal rotation angles was defined as  $\Delta R$



# Evaluation

## Preoperative EMS measurements

- $\Delta R$  (°) at 30°, 60° and 90° flexion
- Anterior tibial translation under internal/external rotation stress (mm)
- Anterior tibial translation during Lachman test (mm)
- Tibial acceleration during pivot shift test( $m/s^2$ )



Comparison of ACL  
intact and deficient

## Postoperative clinical evaluation

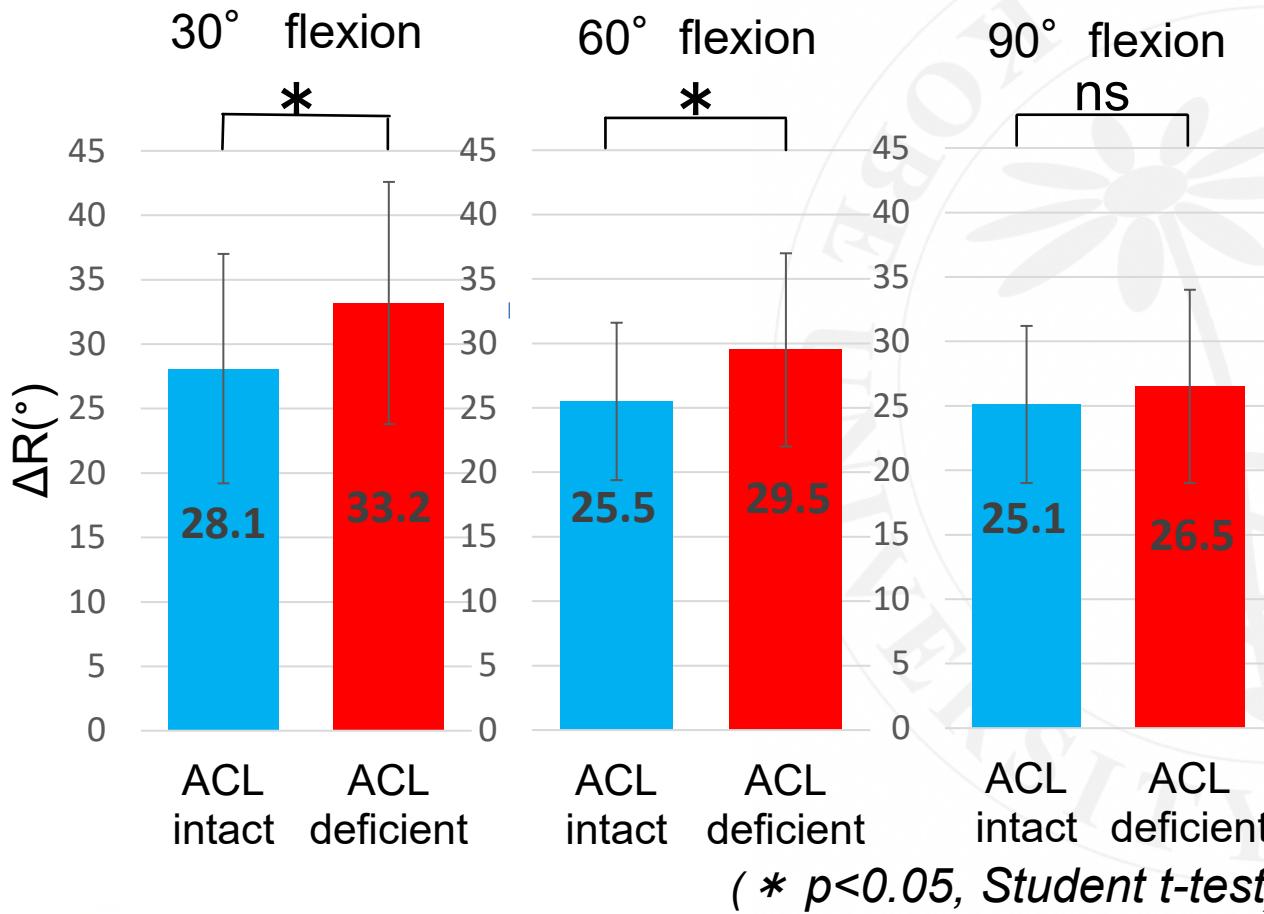
- IKDC subjective score at one year postoperatively



Correlation  
analysis with  $\Delta R$

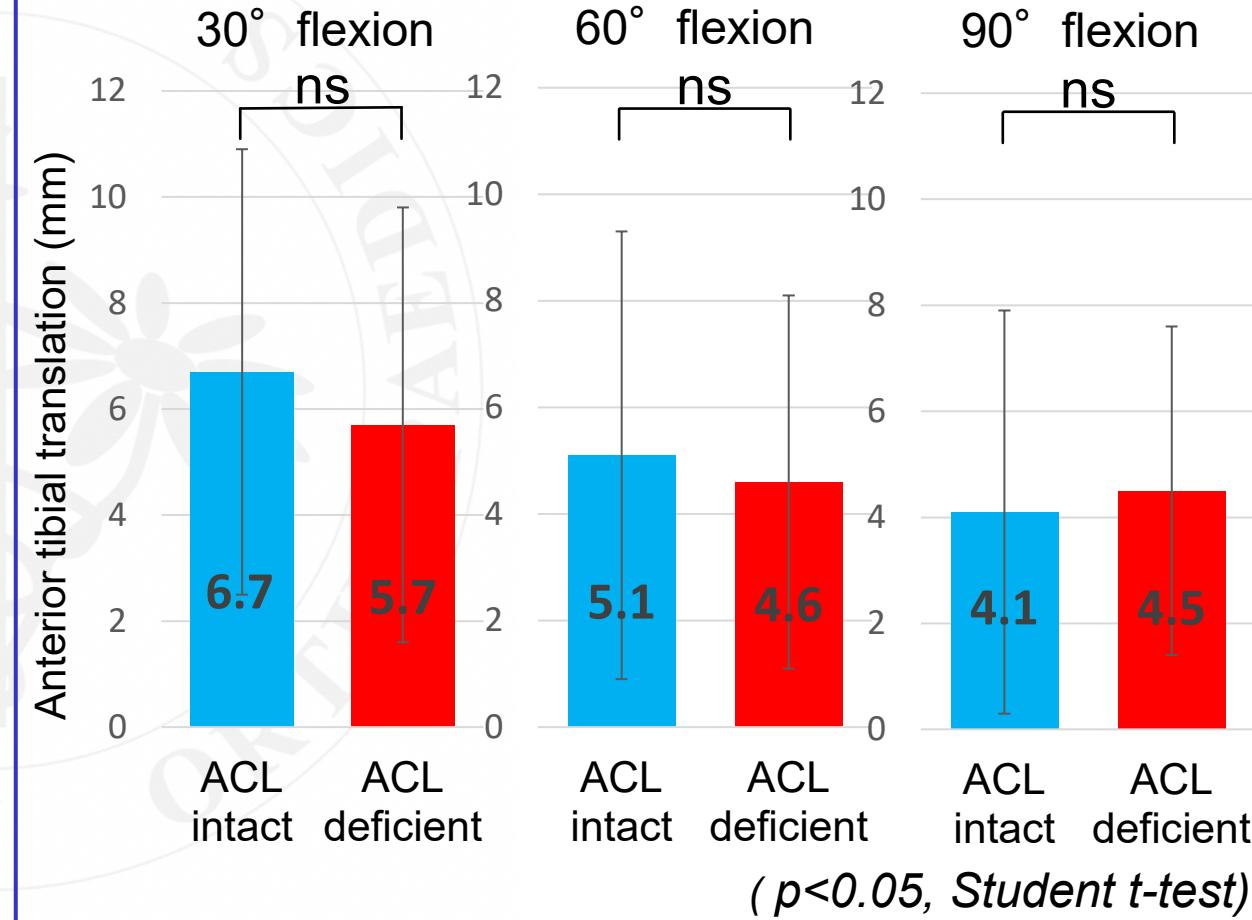
# Results

## $\Delta R$ at each flexion angle



Increased axial rotation in ACL deficient knees

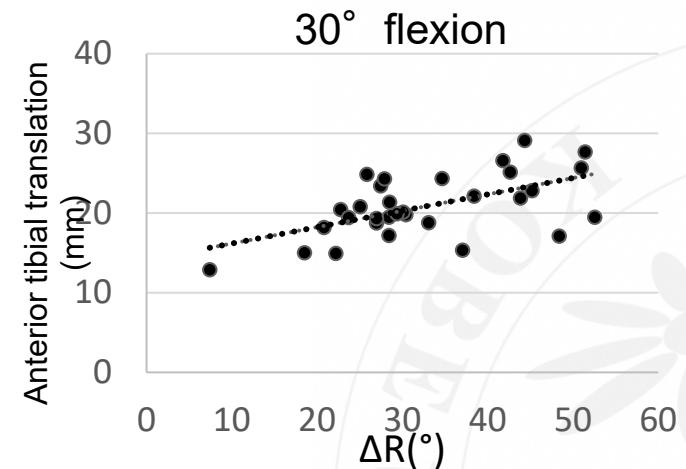
## $\Delta R$ at each flexion angle



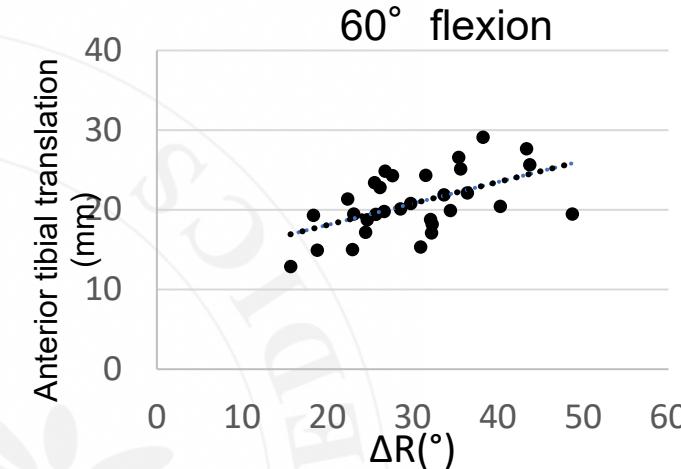
No effect on AP translation

# Results

## Correlation between $\Delta R$ and anterior laxity



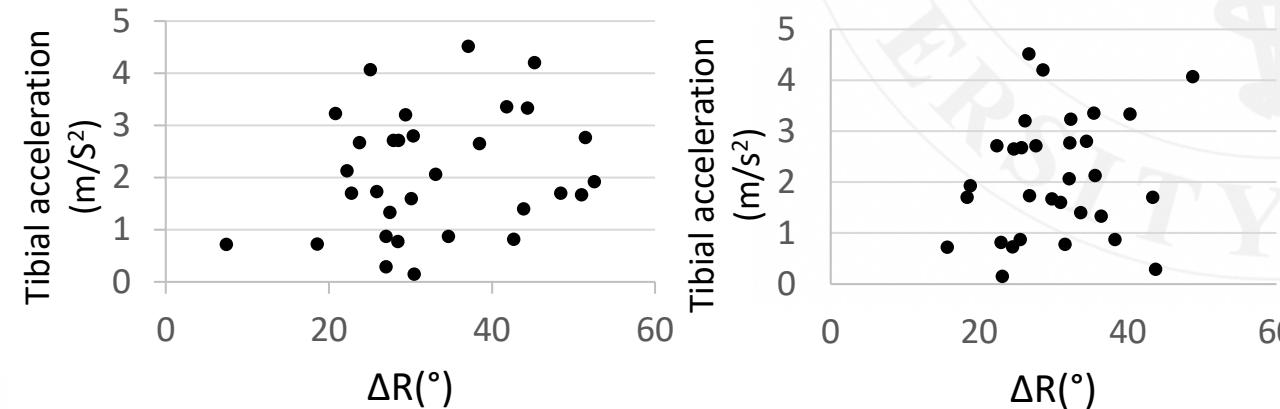
60° flexion



Significant positive correlation

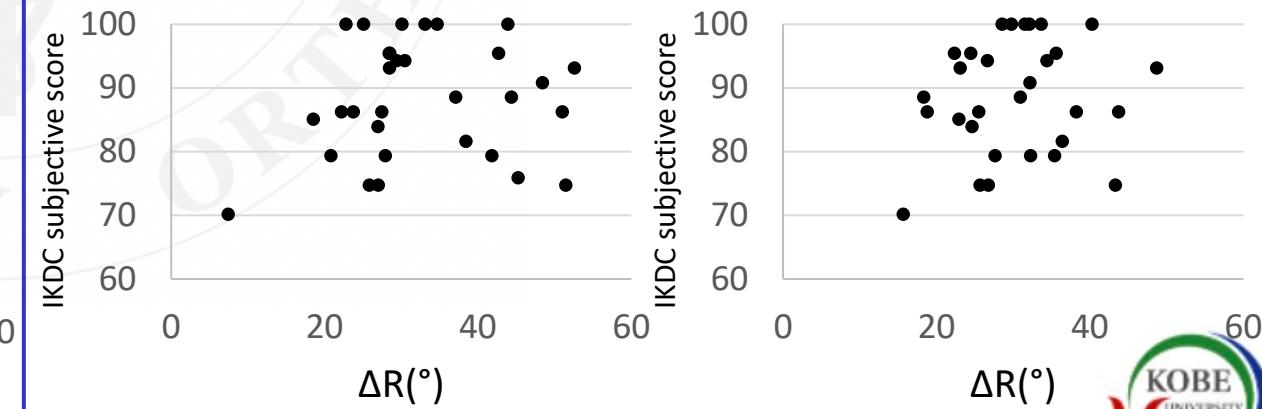
(Pearson correlation coefficient)

## Correlation between $\Delta R$ and pivot-shift acceleration



No correlation

## Correlation between $\Delta R$ and postoperative IKDC score



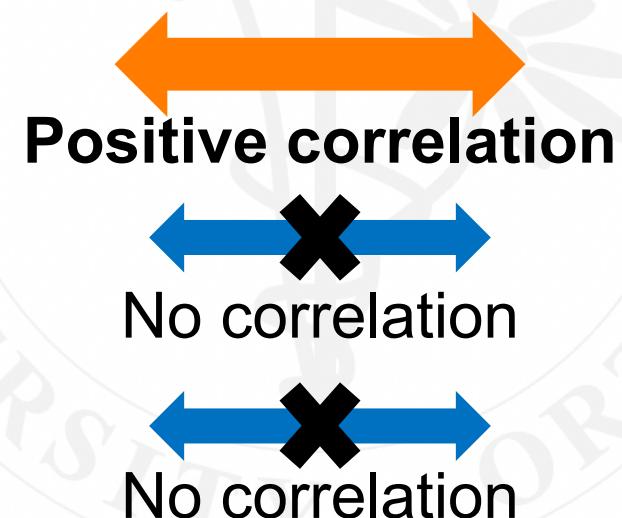
No correlation

# Discussion

This present study

ACL injury **increased axial rotation angle** without anterior-posterior translation

**Increase of  
axial rotation angle**



Anterior laxity

Anterolateral  
rotational instability

Postoperative IKDC score

# Conclusion

- ACL injury increased the angle of axial rotation without anterior-posterior translation
- Axial rotation angle had little effect on anterolateral rotational instability



# Reference

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