



Novel Arthrometer Provides Quantitative And Objective Measures Of Uniplanar And Multiplanar Knee Laxity

Erin Berube, Akinola Oladimeji, David Shamritsky, Deborah Jones, Michael Parides, Danyal Nawabi, Andrew Pearle, Thomas Wickiewicz, Carl Imhauser

Disclosures



• A. Pearle Exactech, Smith & Nephew, Stryker, Zimmer

Biomet, Arthrex, Engage Surgical, Knee

Guardian, PerfectFit, Therma1

• D. Nawabi Arthrex, Gotham Surgical Solutions, Stryker,

BetterPT, Engage Uni

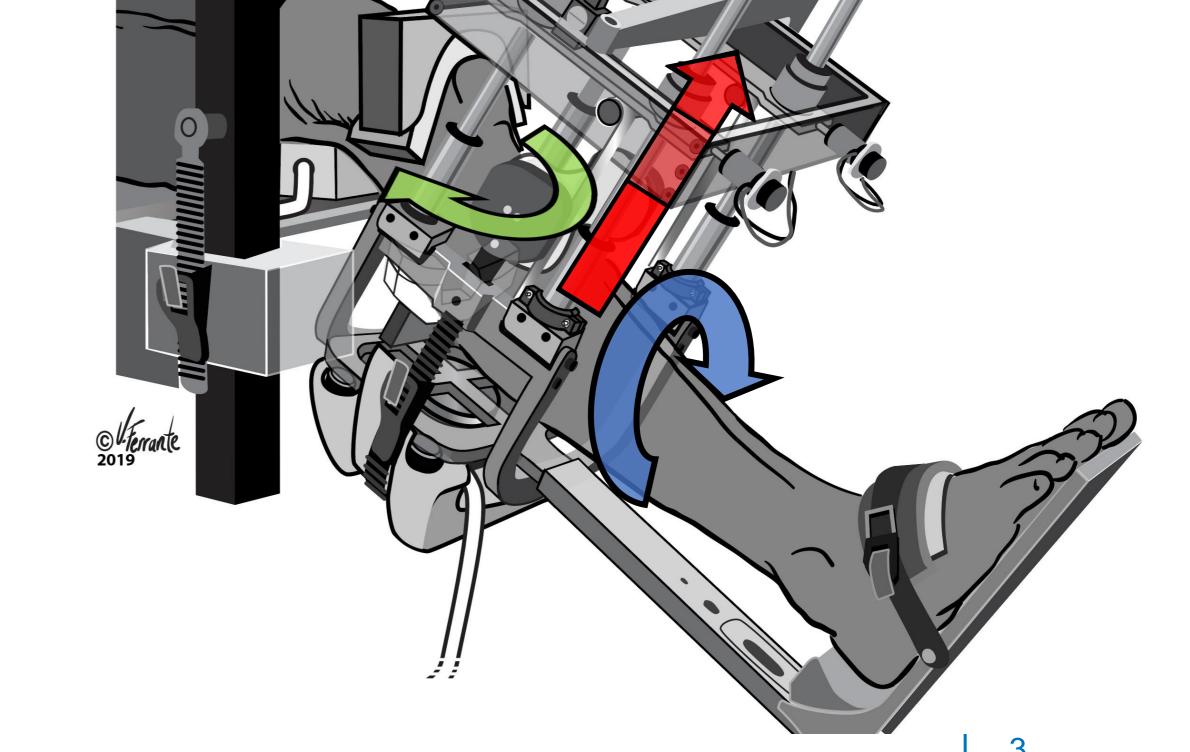
• T. Wickiewicz Stryker



Introduction



- Excessive knee laxity in one or multiple planes is related to increased risk of graft rupture following ACL reconstruction¹
- Limited tools exist to quantify knee laxity in multiple planes
- We designed and developed a novel arthrometer to assess knee laxity in multiple planes





Objectives

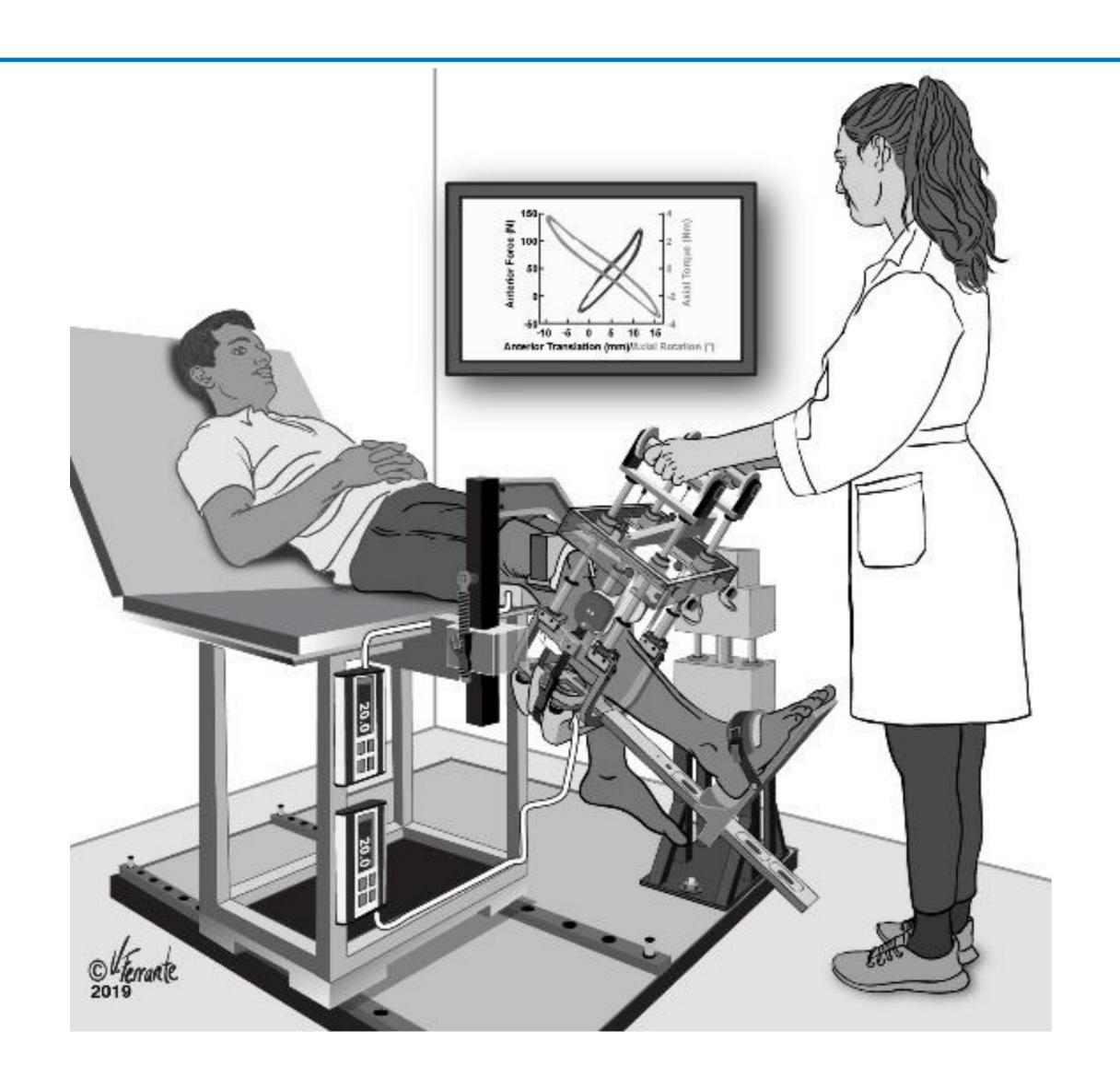


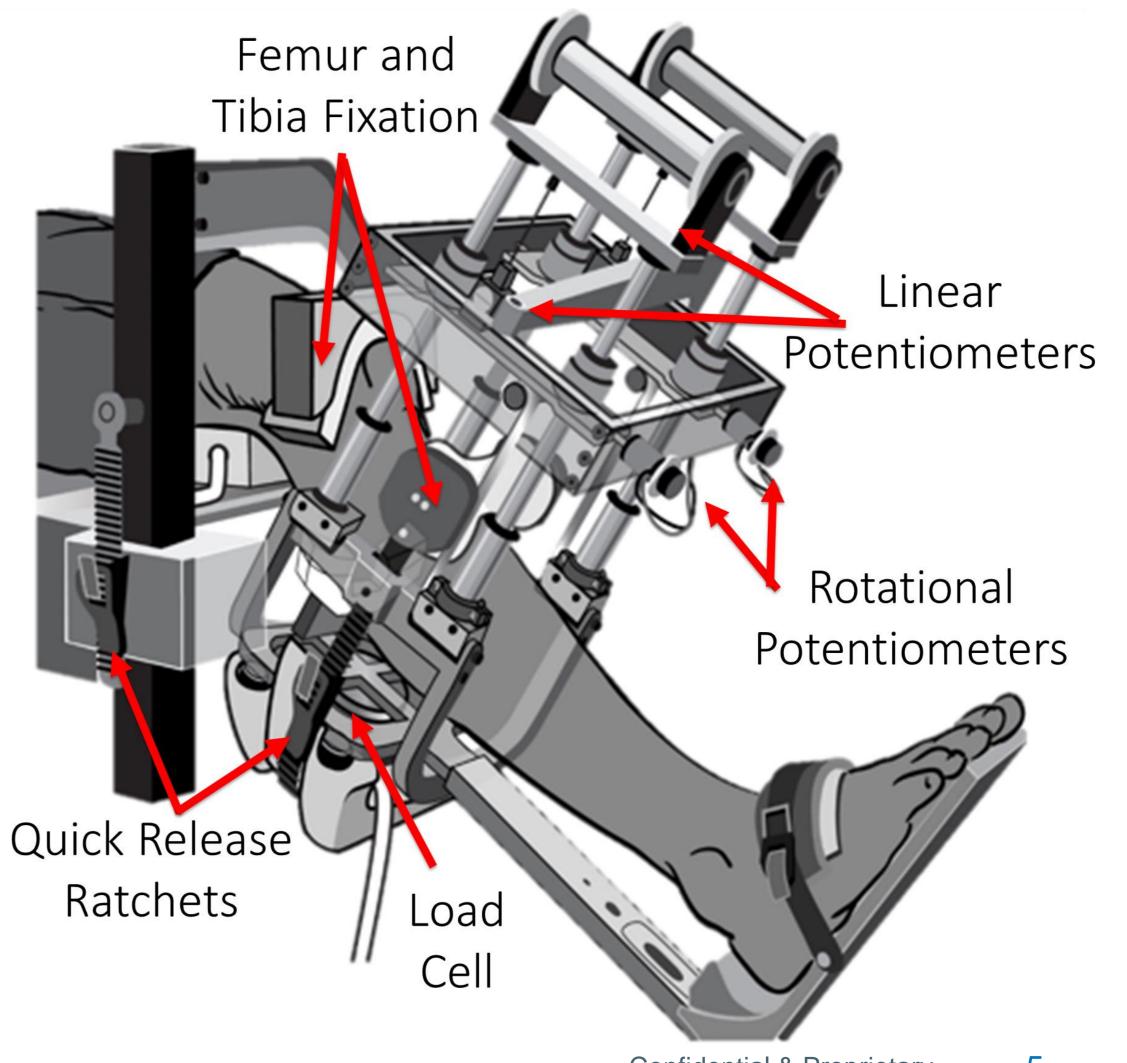
- 1) To assess our instrument's safety, test time, and reliability
- 2) To quantify left-right symmetry in both uniplanar and multiplanar assessments of knee laxity



Methods – Device Overview







Methods – Reliability Study Design



Subjects

- N = 15
- 7 female, 8 male
- 28 ± 6 years
- BMI: 22.8 ± 3.0

Reliability Assessment Each Knee from Each Subject Examiner 1 Examiner 2

Test 1 Test 2 Test 1 Test 2

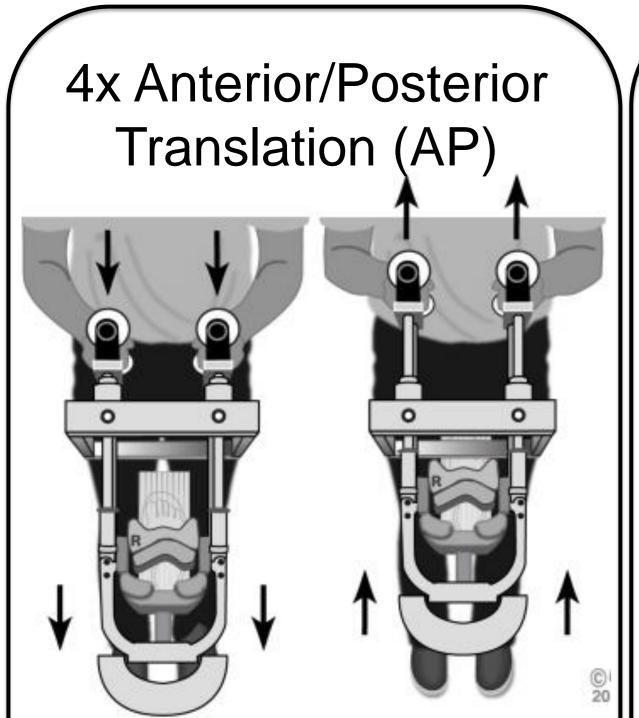
Laxity Measures

- AP Translation (mm)
- IE Rotation (°)
 - VV Rotation (°)
 - Pivot Shift (mm)

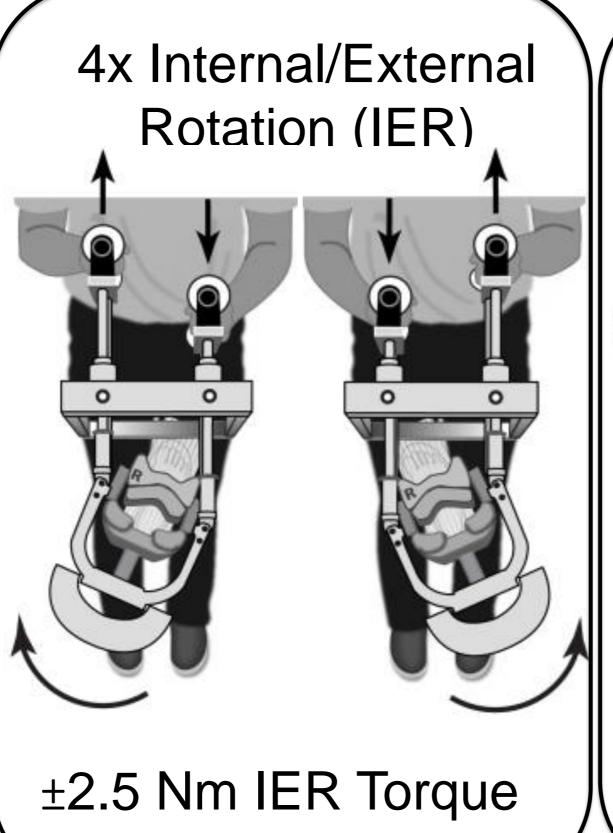


Methods – Device Operation

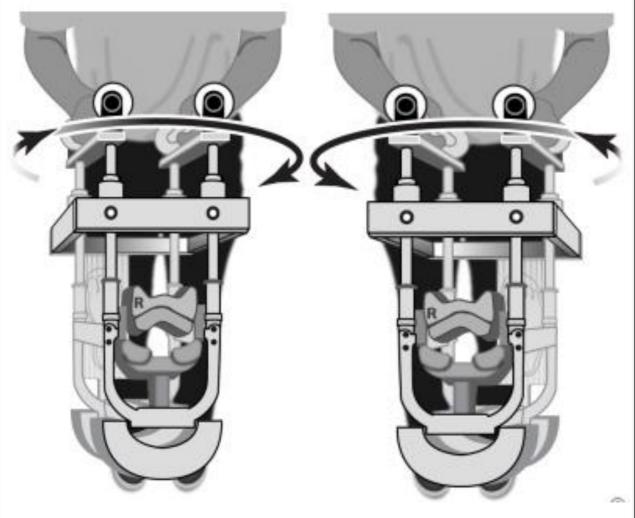




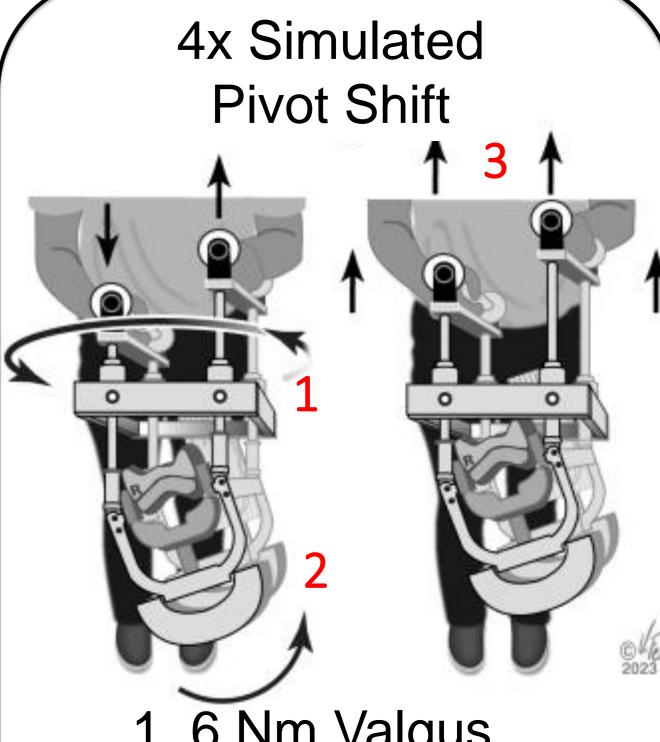
50 Posterior to 135 N Anterior Force



4x Varus/Valgus Rotation (VV)



±4 Nm VV Torque



- 1.6 Nm Valgus
- 2. + 2 Nm Internal
- 3. + 50 N Anterior



Outcome Measures and Statistical Analysis



1. Safety and Test Time

- Safety assessed via visual analog pain scale from 0 (No Pain) to 10 (Agonizing Pain)
- Time assessed via stop watch

2. Reliability of Laxity Measures

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) and 95% Confidence Interval (CI)

- 1. Intra-Test:
- Reliability of four cycles in each test
- 2. Intra-Examiner:
- Examiner 1: Test 1 vs. Test 2
- Examiner 2: Test 1 vs. Test 2
- 3. Inter-Examiner:
- Examiner 1 Test 1 vs. Examiner 2 Test 1

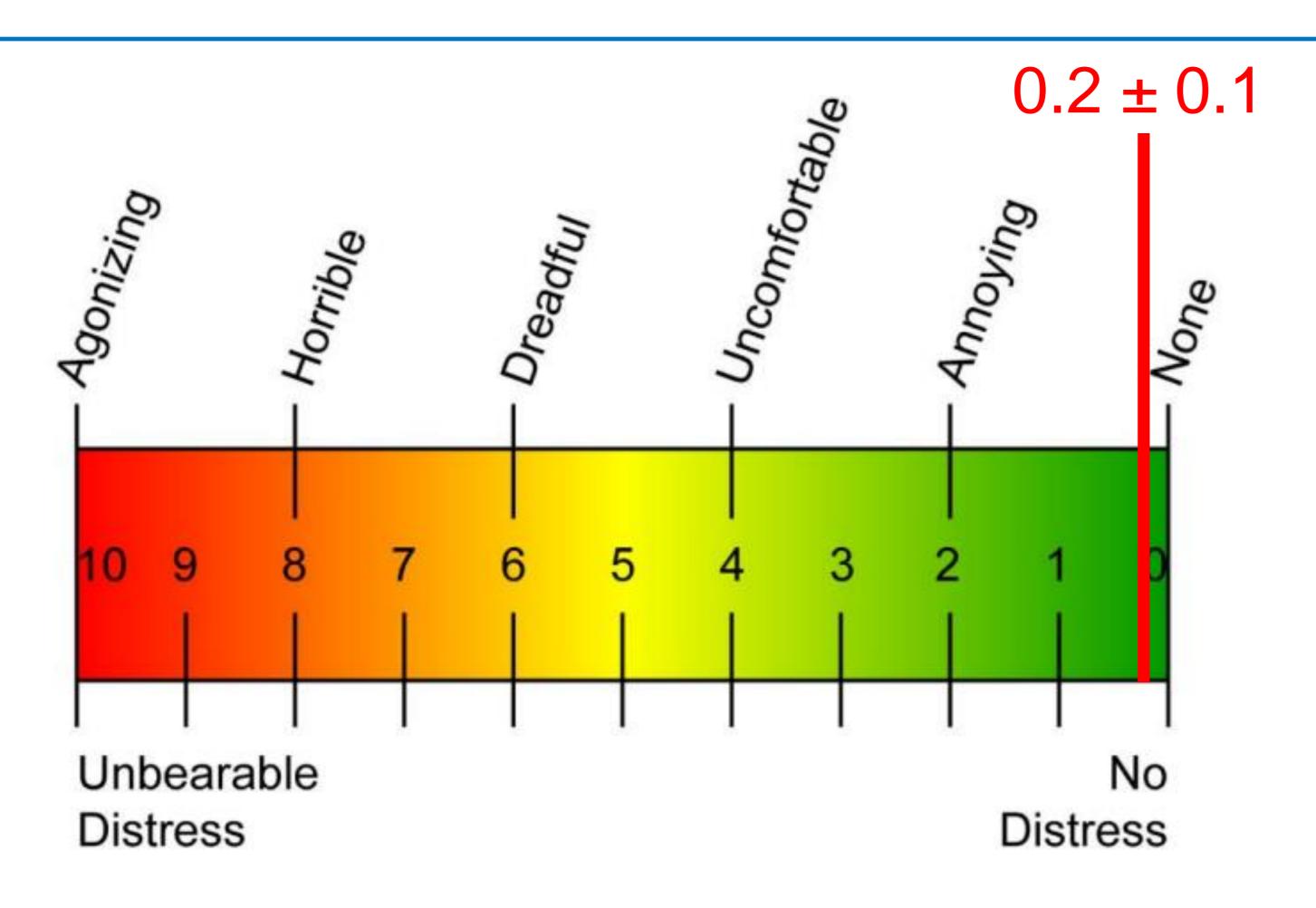
3. Left-Right Symmetry

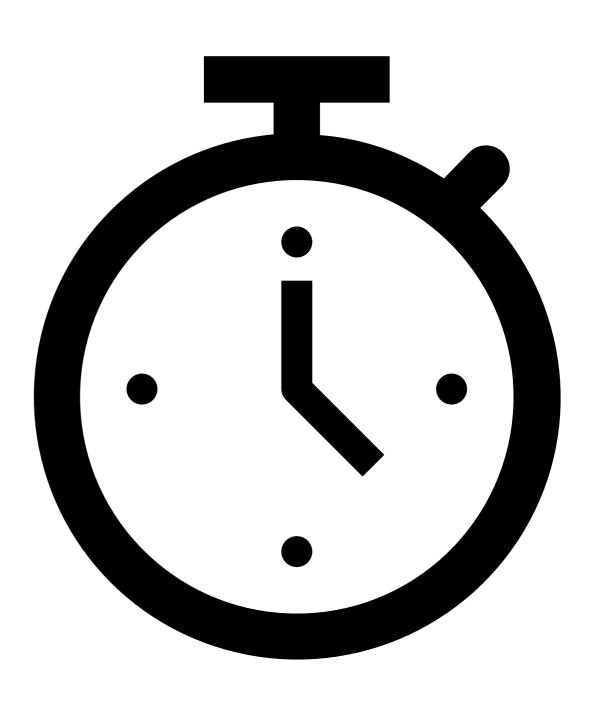
- Difference in displacements of left and right (L-R) knees
- Expressed as mean and standard deviation for each motion
- Symmetry analyzed via K-S Tests of Normality and Skewness Tests (α=0.05)



Results – Safety and Test Time







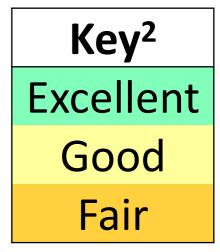
8 ± 3 Minutes







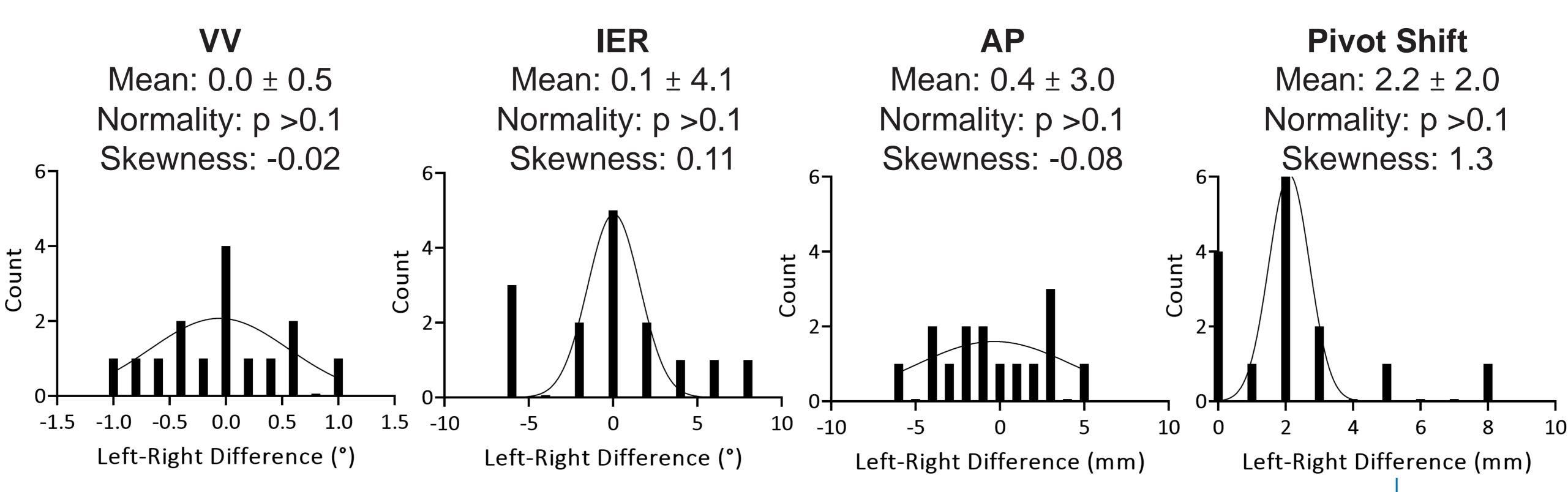
	Examiner	ICC [-CI, +CI]		
		Intra-Test	Intra-Examiner	Inter-Examiner
AP	1	0.94 [0.92, 0.96]	0.70 [0.45, 0.85]	0.63 [0.28, 0.80]
	2		0.66 [0.40, 0.82]	
IER	1	0.96 [0.95, 0.97]	0.89 [0.78, 0.95]	0.62
	2		0.76 [0.55,0.88]	[0.35, 0.80]
VV	1	0.92 [0.89, 0.94]	0.92 [0.84, 0.96]	0.74
	2		0.74 [0.52, 0.87]	[0.42, 0.88]
Pivot Shift	1	0.95 [0.93, 0.98]	0.75 [0.51, 0.88]	0.55 [0.24, 0.76]
	2		0.56 [0.24, 0.76]	



Results – Left-Right Symmetry



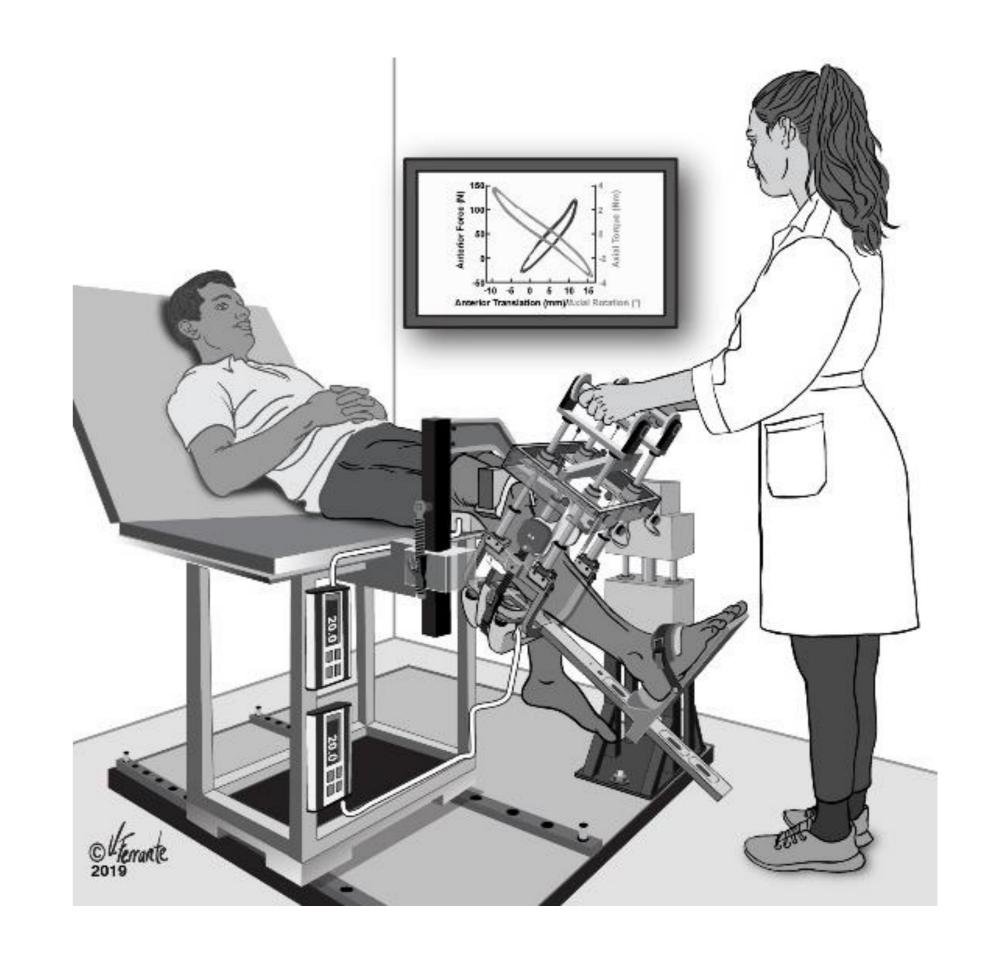
- L-R differences were normally distributed
- Skewness ranged from -0.02 to 1.3



Discussion & Conclusions



- We have developed a multiplanar arthrometer that is safe, efficient, and demonstrates fair to excellent reliability
- Healthy subjects demonstrated
 L-R symmetry
- The magnitude and directionality of asymmetry may indicate severity and type of unilateral knee injury





References and Acknowledgements



References

- 1. Magnussen 2016 Am J Sports Med
- 2. Cicchetti 1994 Psychol Assess

Acknowledgements

- Clark Foundation
- Kirby Foundation
- Gosnell Family
- HSS Surgeon-in-Chief Fund
- NIH Award # KL2TR002385

