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Faculty Disclosure Information

• We have no relevant financial relationships with any ineligible companies.

We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

INTRODUCTION

- Background:
- ACL reconstruction (ACLR) is a frequently performed procedure in orthopedic surgery.
- The All-Inside ACL Reconstruction
 (AIACLR) technique uses a semitendinosus graft (STG) fixed with variable loop titanium endobuttons.
- Rationale:
- Optimal graft tension is essential to prevent complications and ensure proper healing.



CHALLENGES

- Current Challenge:
- Soft tissue interposition during engagement of the STG into the tibial socket, particularly due to the risk of peri-patellar soft tissue entanglement.
- Impact:
- Potential loss of graft tension
- Risk of graft-tunnel motion leading to suboptimal healing



AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- Aim:
- To evaluate the "Push Back and Pull Down" manoeuvre in preventing soft tissue interposition during AIACLR.
- Objectives:
- Standardise the technique
- Analyse graft tip trajectory via radiological assessment
- Assess operative time and overall efficacy



TECHNIQUE: PUSHBACK PHASE

- Key Steps:
- Use an artery forceps to grasp the tip of the STG.
- Push the graft tip straight into the postero medial zone near the medial semilunar cartilage.
- Goal:
- To clear the peri-patellar tissue and position the graft for a smooth pull into
- the tibial socket.



TECHNIQUE:PULLDOWN PHASE

Key Steps:

 With the graft tip positioned, use the attached fibre wires from the variable loop titanium endobutton (TEB) to pull the graft into the tibial socket.

Outcome:

Achieve optimal graft tension without soft tissue interposition.



METHODS

- Study Period: 2011-2023
- Patient Sample: 356 cases undergoing arthroscopic primary AIACLR
- Graft Details:
- 342 cases: Semitendinosus graft (STG)
- 14 cases: Ipsilateral peroneus longus graft
- Socket Preparation & Dimensions:
- Tibial socket: 18 mm (average)
- Femoral socket: 24 mm (average)
- Graft: 72 mm (length), 9.5 mm (diameter)



RESULTS

- Key Findings:
- No incidences of soft tissue interposition (no STG entanglement).
- Average surgical duration: 78 minutes (time saved with no intraoperative complications).
- Consistent graft positioning with an average tip trajectory of 48 degrees.



DISCUSSION

- Clinical Implications:
- The manoeuvre eliminates the risk of interposed soft tissues, ensuring direct graft placement.
- Improved graft engagement increases healing potential and stability.
- Reduced operative time enhances surgical efficiency and ergonomics.
- Additional Considerations:
- Technique reproducibility in AIACLR
- Potential for broader clinical adoption



ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS

- Advantages:
- Simple and reproducible technique
- Improved surgeon comfort and operational speed
- Minimises graft-tunnel motion
- Limitations:
- Retrospective study design
- Future prospective studies are needed to validate long-term outcomes



CONCLUSION

- Summary:
- The "Push Back and Pull Down" manoeuvre effectively prevents peri-patellar soft tissue entanglement, ensuring secure graft fixation in tibial sockets for AIACLR.
- The method is time efficient, enhances surgical ergonomics, and holds promise for improving graft healing outcomes.
- Take Home Message:
- Incorporation of this technique may optimise surgical outcomes in All-Inside ACL Reconstructions.



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