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Chronicity of anterior cruciate ligament rupture influences morphologic changes of the posterior cruciate ligament and its alignment.

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Faculty Disclosure Information

- Nothing to disclose



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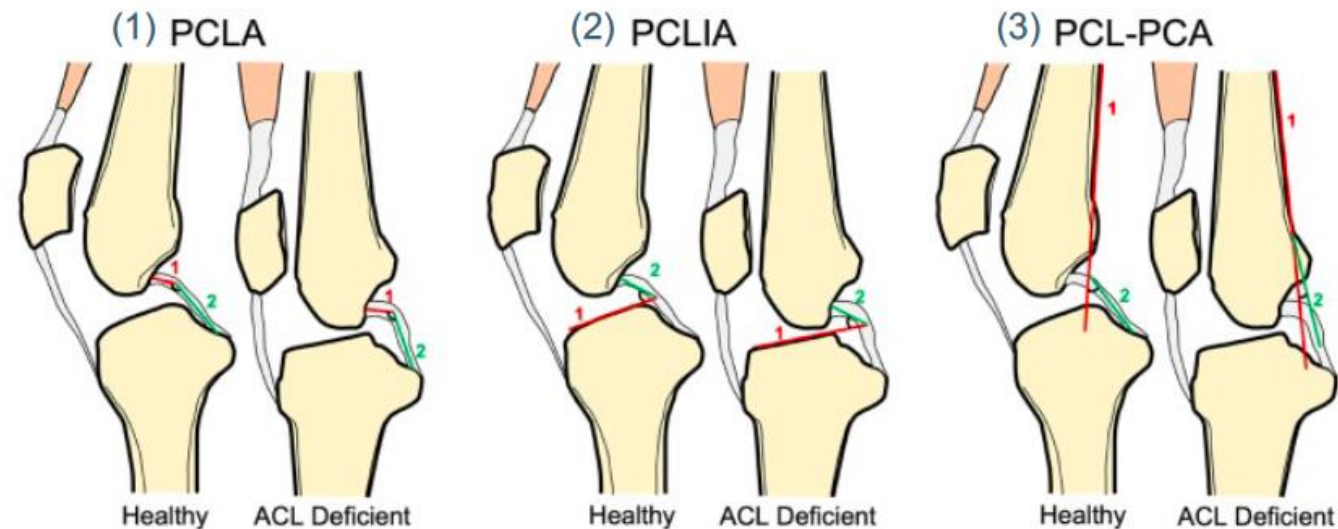
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Aims

- To evaluate the morphological changes of the PCL configuration on MRI, in normal (control) and ACL deficient knees (acute & chronic).
- Hypothesis:
 - all PCL changes worsen with time elapsed from the injury following ACL rupture

McCauley et al. Am J Roentgenol. 1994

Gali et al. KSSTA. 2022



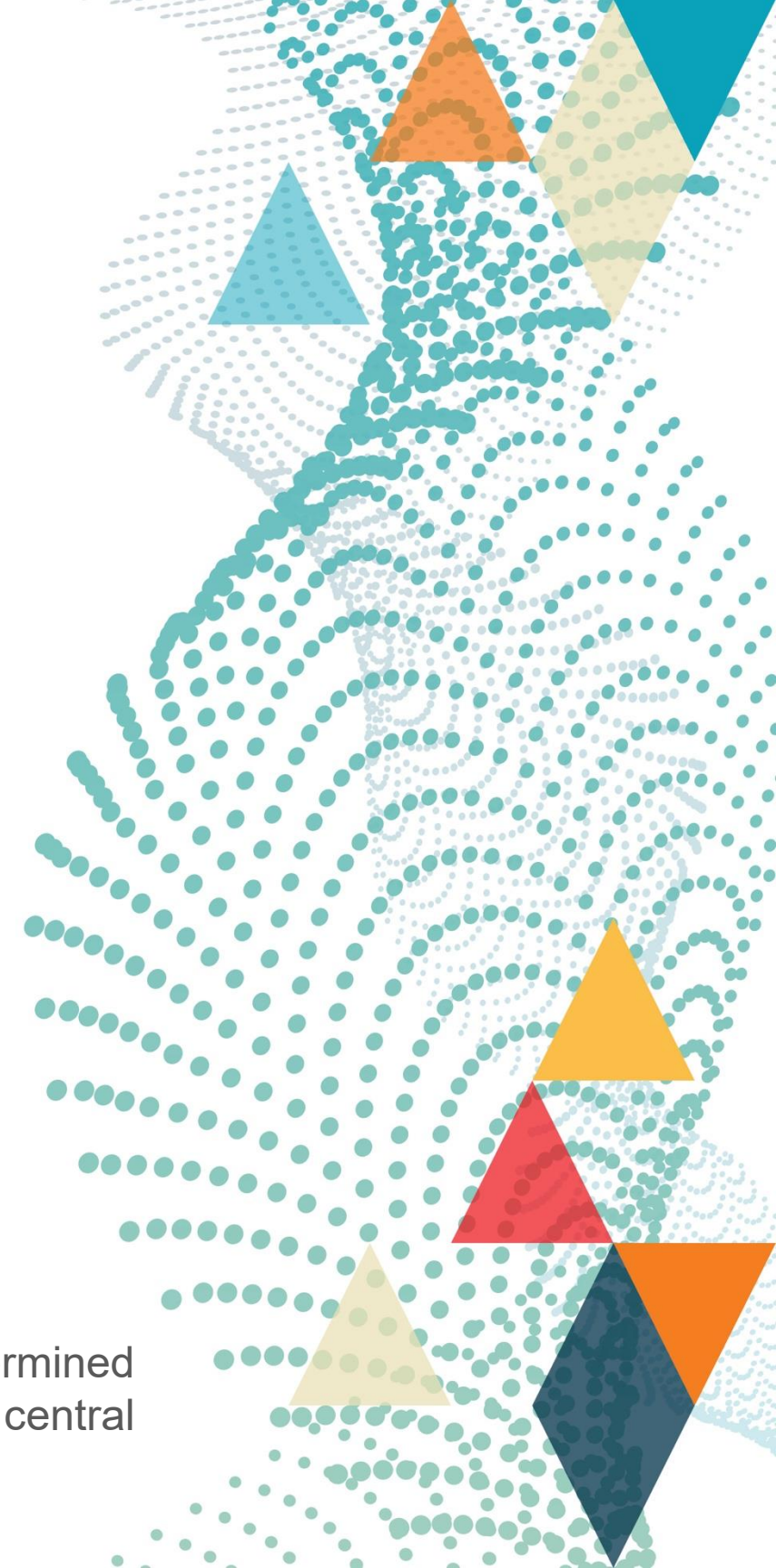
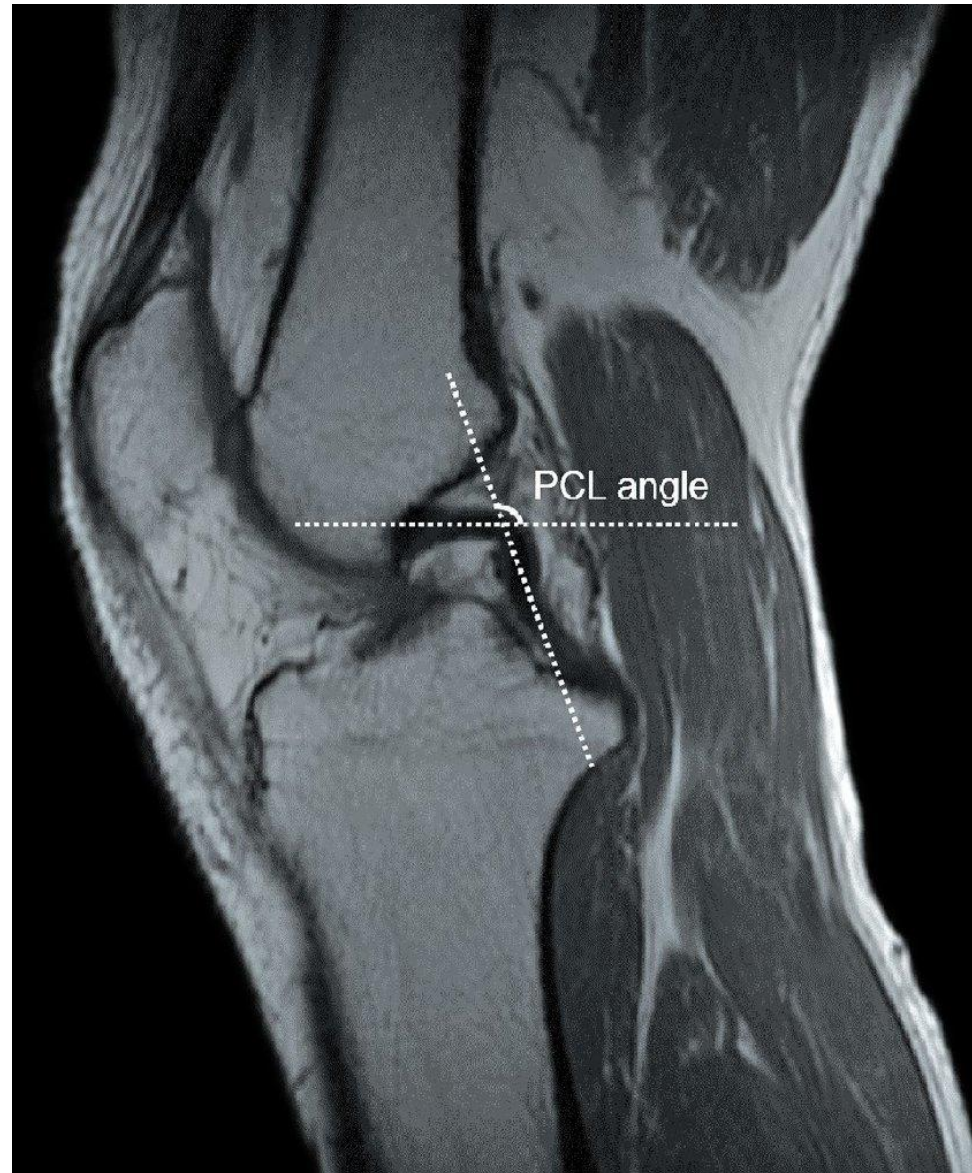
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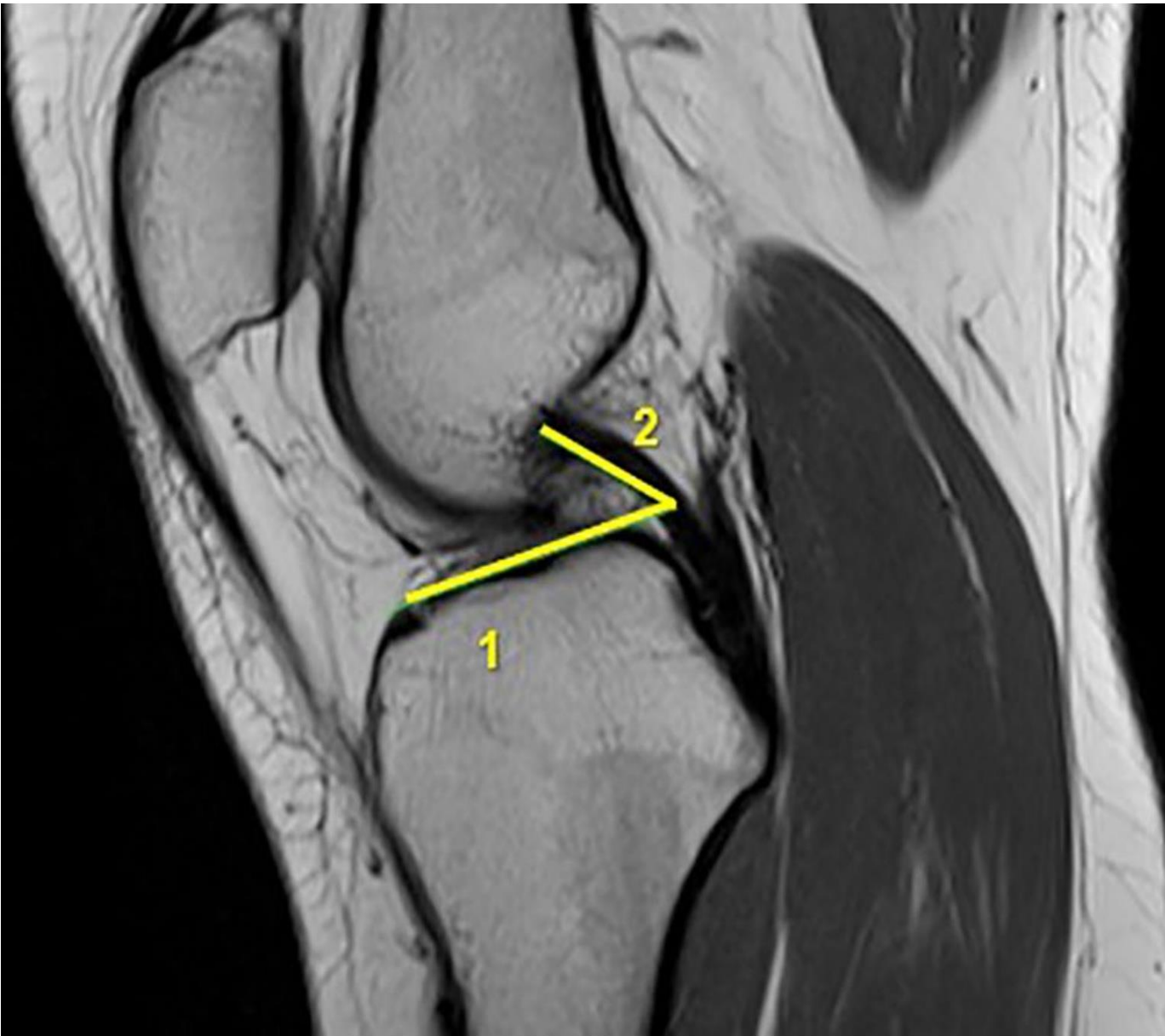
Siboni et al. Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology,
Arthroscopy (2023) 31:332–339
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00167-022-07145-6>

PCLA



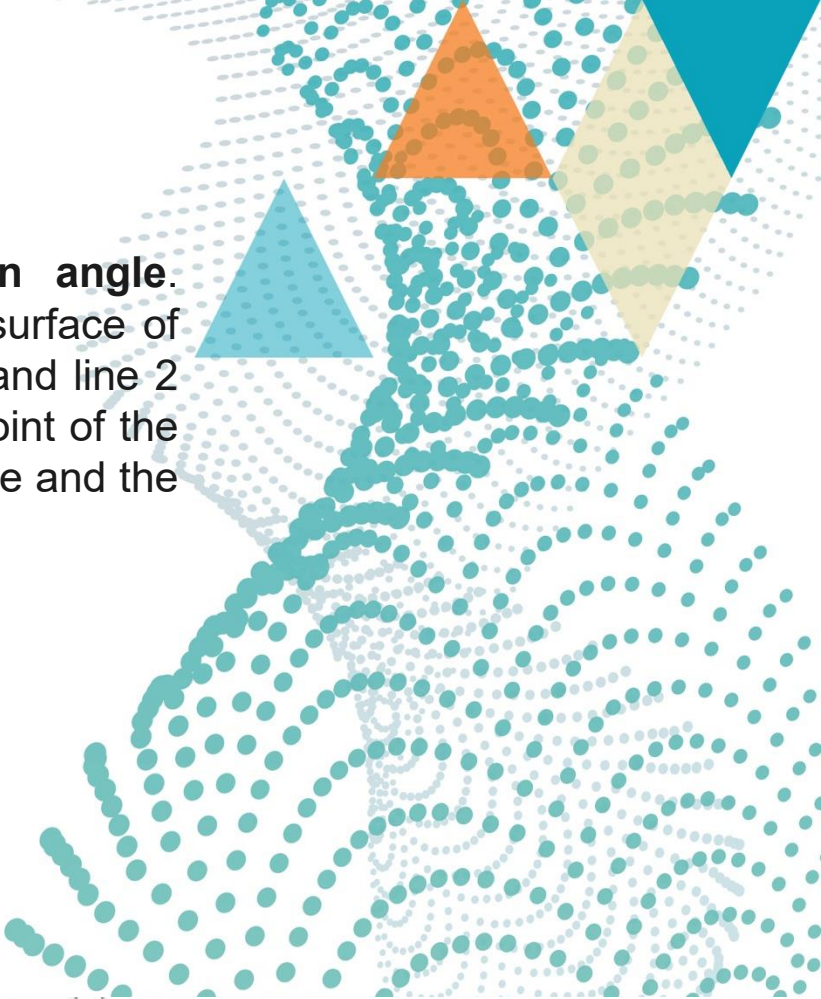
The **posterior cruciate ligament angle (PCLA)** is determined as the angle between the lines drawn through the central portion of the tibial and femoral insertions of the PCL.

PCLIA



Posterior cruciate ligament inclination angle.

Line 1 is the tangent line to the articular surface of the tibial plateau and intersects the PCL, and line 2 connecting the centre of the femoral endpoint of the PCL to the intersection between the first line and the PCL



Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy (2022) 30:124–130
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00167-021-06789-0>

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The posterior cruciate ligament inclination angle is higher in anterior cruciate ligament insufficiency

Julio Cesar Gali¹ · Tyago Araujo Almeida² · Daniela Cristina de Moraes Miguel³ · Samir Alexandre Nassar³ · Julio Cesar Gali Filho⁴ · Nicholas P. Drain⁵ · Freddie F. Fu⁵

Conclusion

The PCLIA was significantly higher in individuals with ACL injuries. The measurement of this angle using MRI images may allow for detection of ACL insufficiency and thus assist in an individualized and precise approach to the treatment of injuries to the ACL.

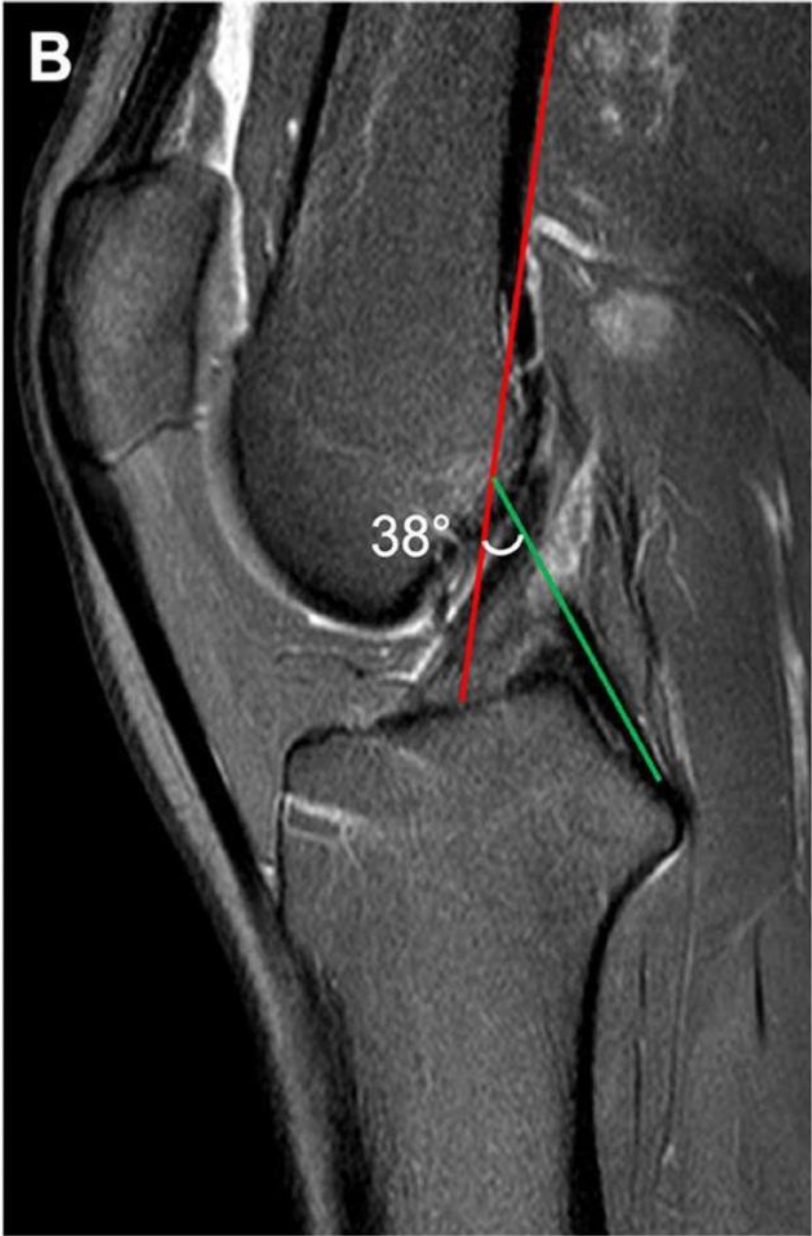


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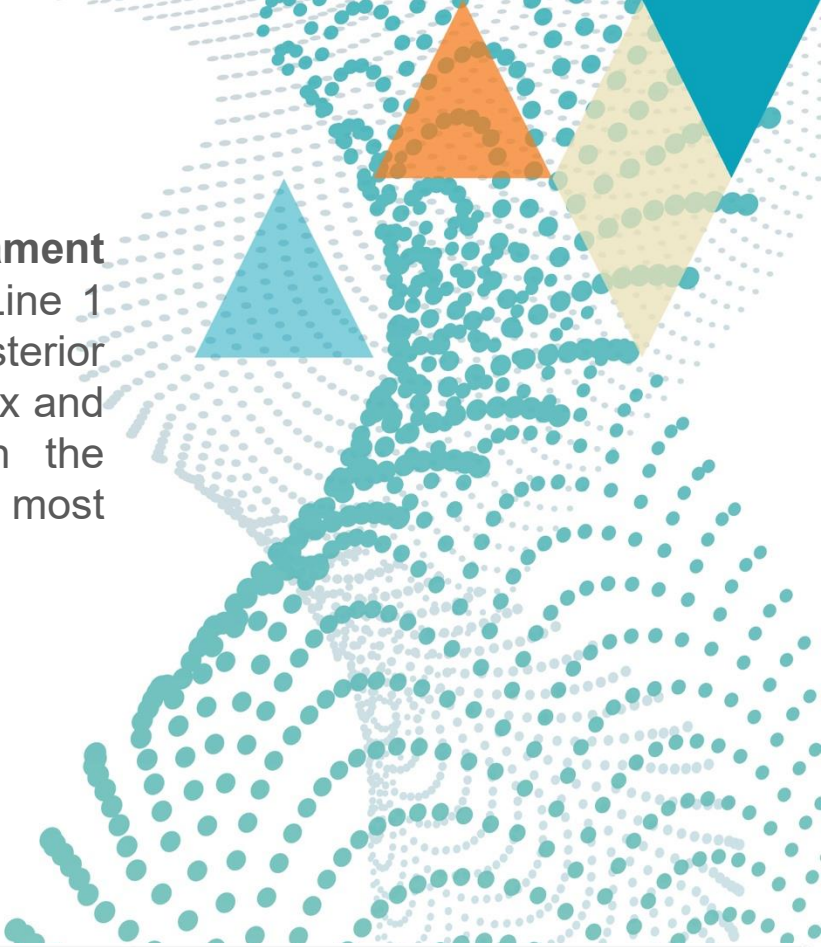


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PCL-PCA



posterior cruciate ligament
posterior cortex angle. Line 1
is defined by the posterior
border of the femoral cortex and
line 2 is drawn through the
central portion of the most
vertical part of the PCL



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The posterior cruciate ligament–posterior femoral cortex angle:
a reliable and accurate MRI method to quantify the buckling
phenomenon of the PCL in ACL-deficient knees

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Conclusion In comparison with previously described methods, the PCL–PCA was the most reliable and accurate method to measure the PCL buckling phenomenon on MRI in anterior cruciate ligament (ACL)-deficient knees. It offers an easy and objective method for the follow-up of ACL-injured patients and can therefore be recommended for routine use.

Methodology

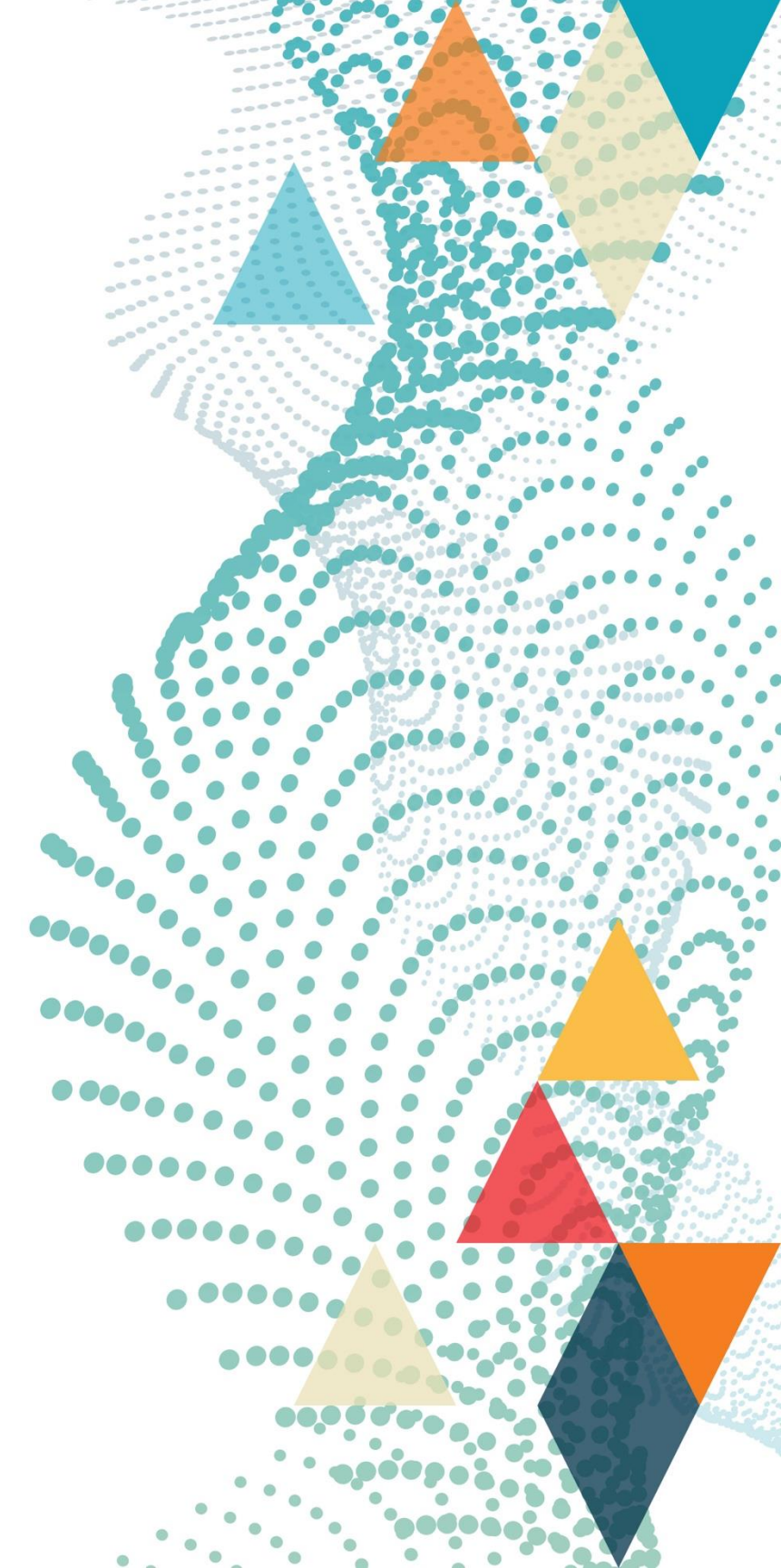
- A retrospective observational analysis.
- T2 sagittal MRI scans of
 - ACL deficient knees
 - Acute ACL (<60 days),
 - Chronic ACL (>90 days), and
 - Control were assessed and PCL parameters were measured.
- All three measurement previously described were obtained:
 - Posterior cruciate ligament angle (PCLA),
 - Posterior cruciate ligament inclination angle (PCLIA),
 - Posterior cruciate ligament posterior cortex angle (PCL-PCA).



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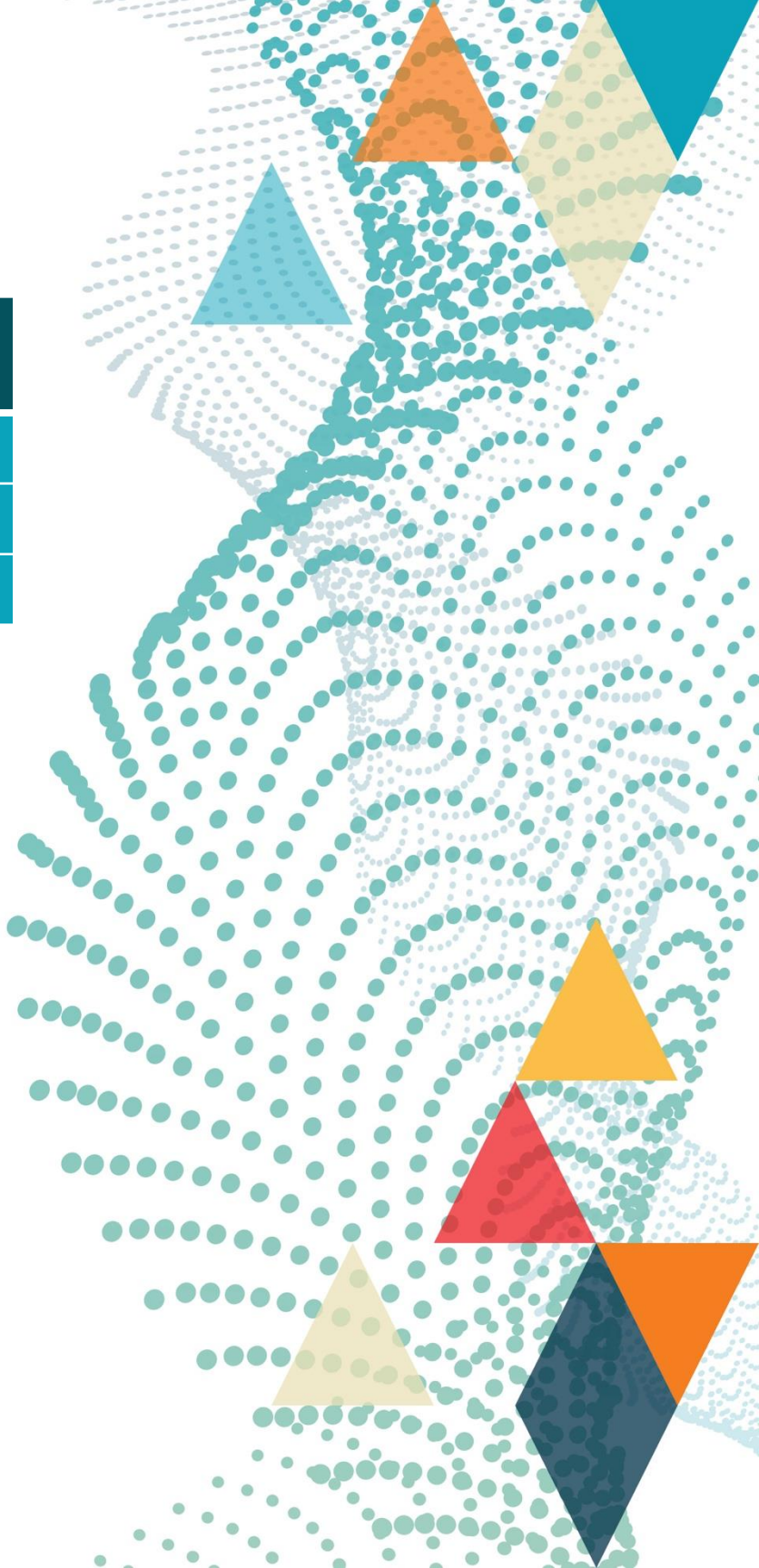


Results: Demographics

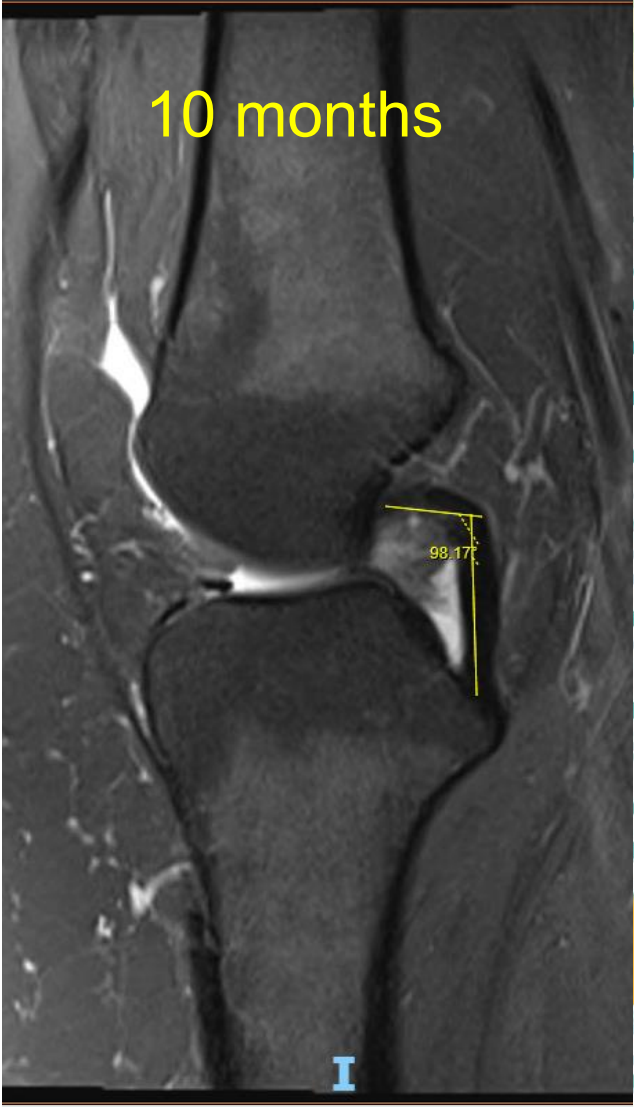
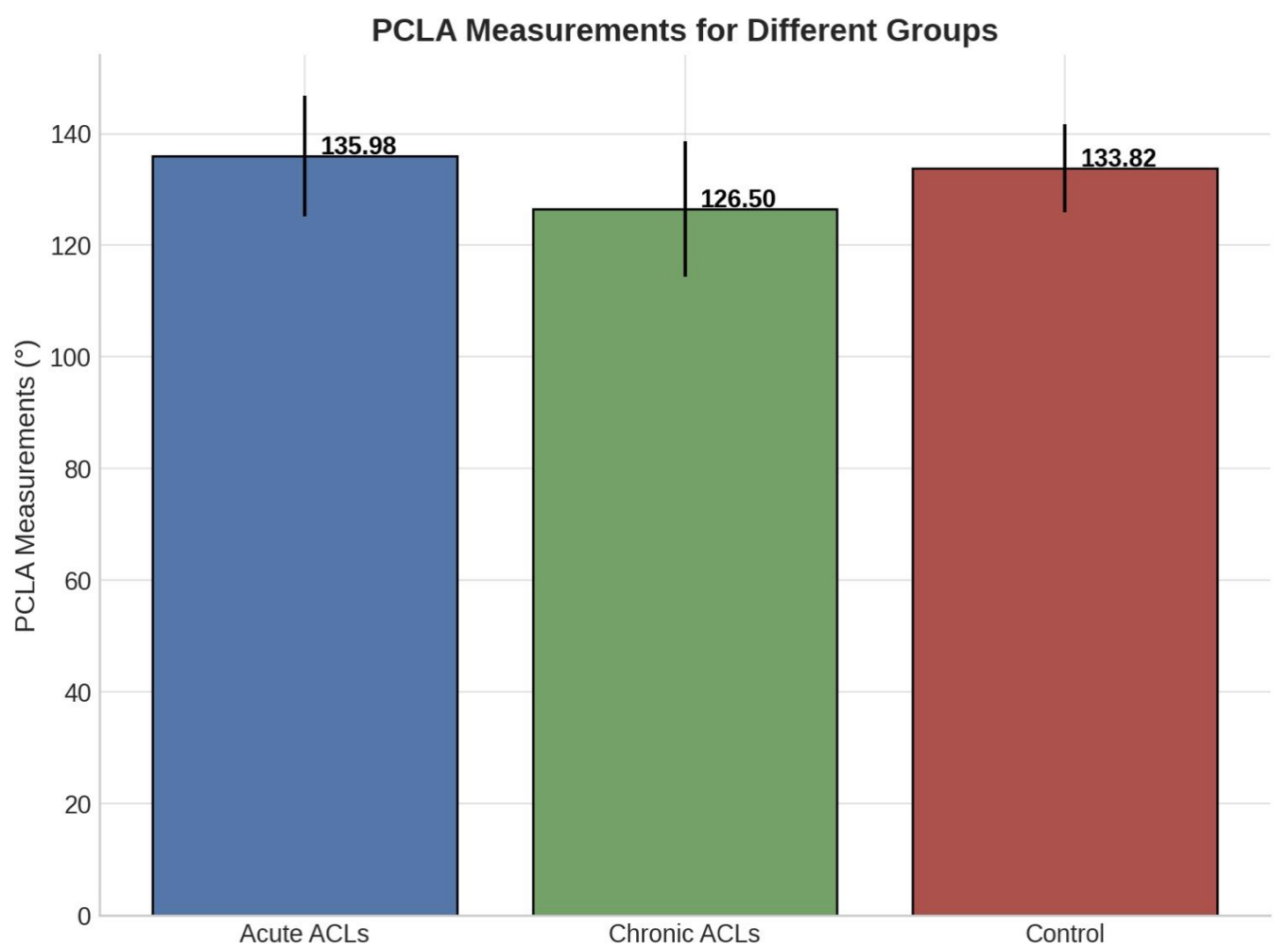
Group	Number	Age Mean (Range)	Sex (M/F)
Acute ACL	52	32 (18-54)	21 F
Chronic ACL	31	33 (17-54)	11 F
Control	52	22 (16-48)	23 F

Exclusion criteria

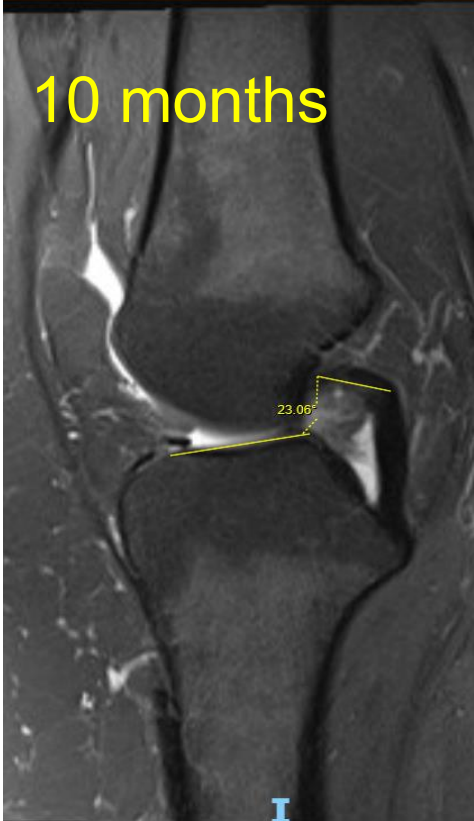
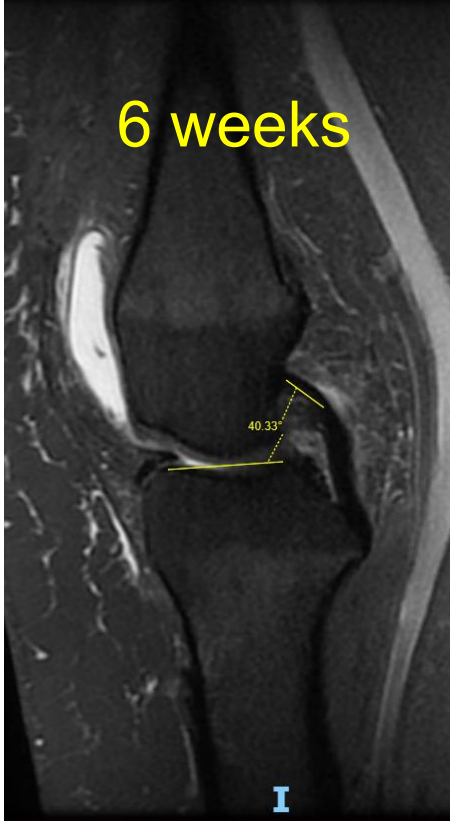
- Skeletal immaturity
- Any fractures of tibial plateau
- MLKI
- Bucket handle tears of meniscus
- No previous surgery to the knee or previous ACLR
- No PCL injury



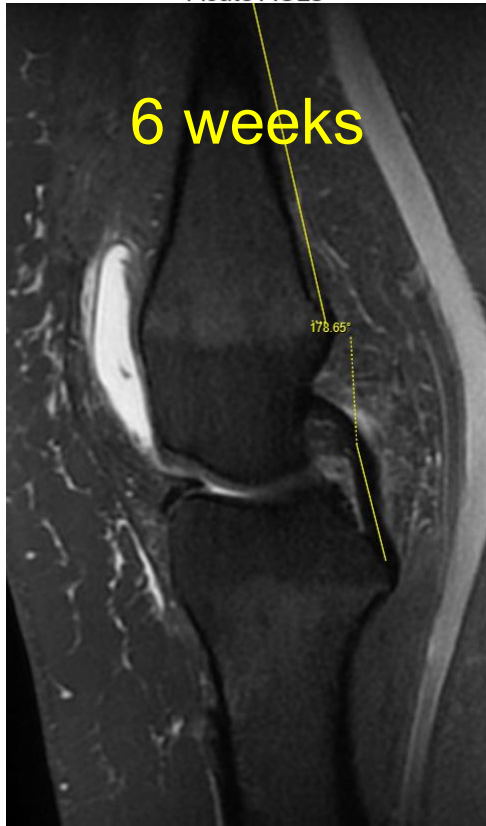
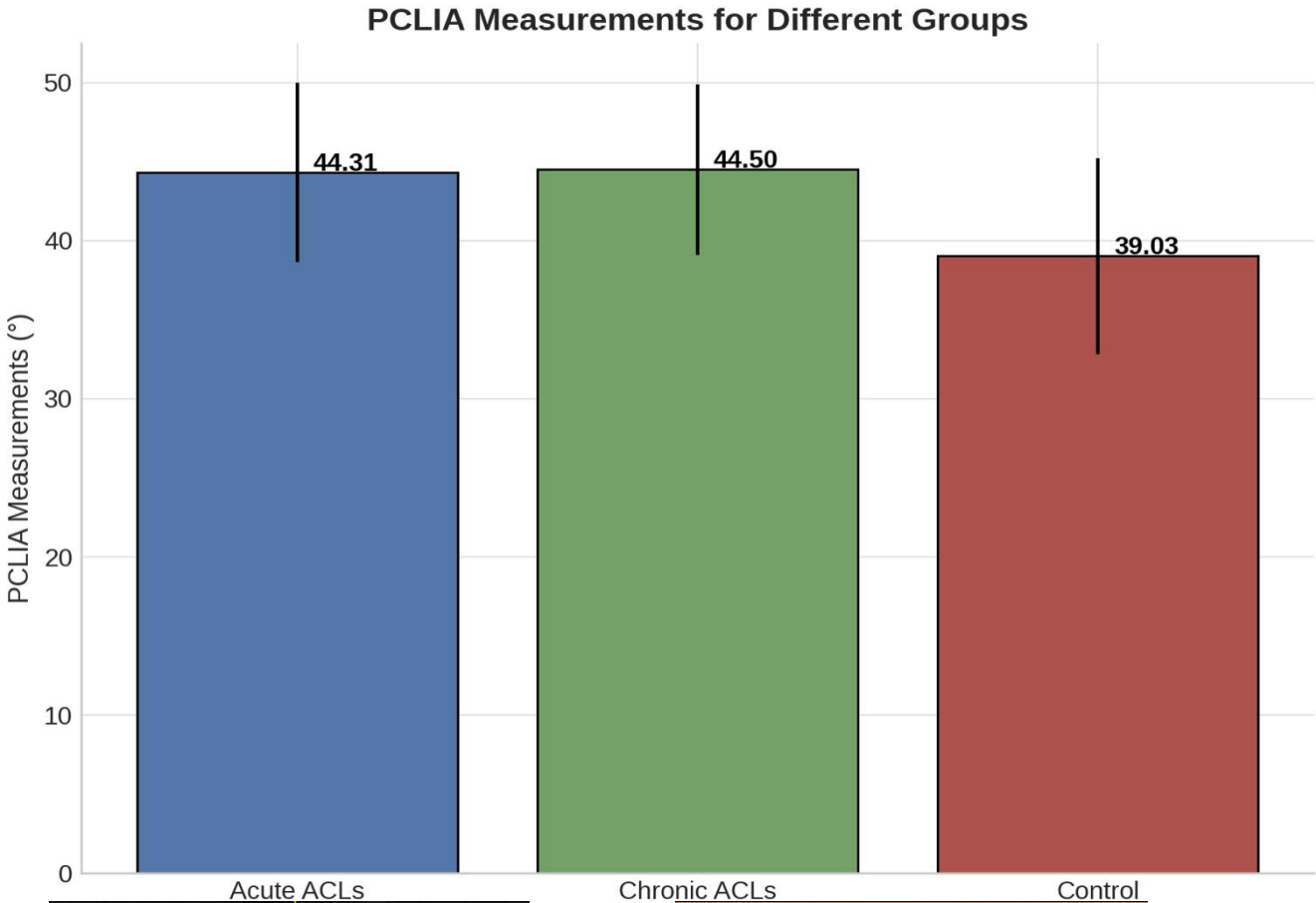
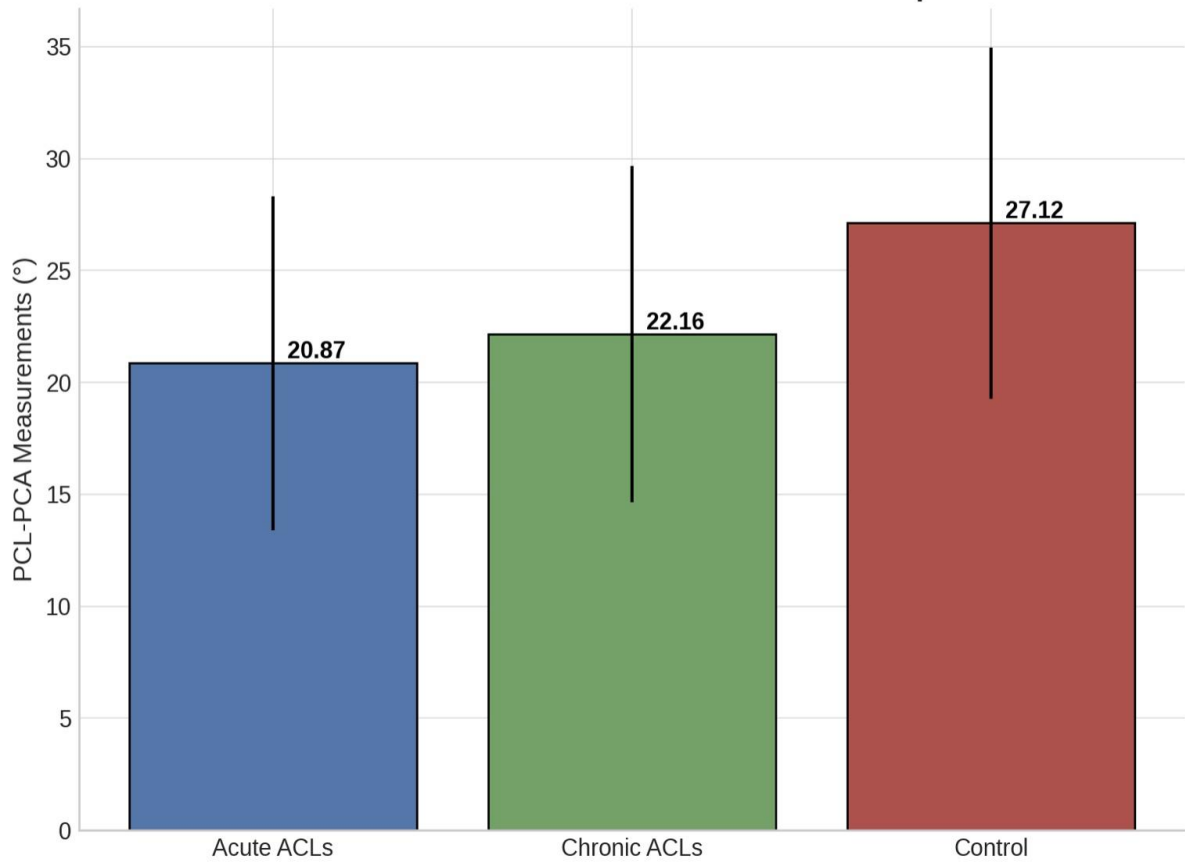
Results:



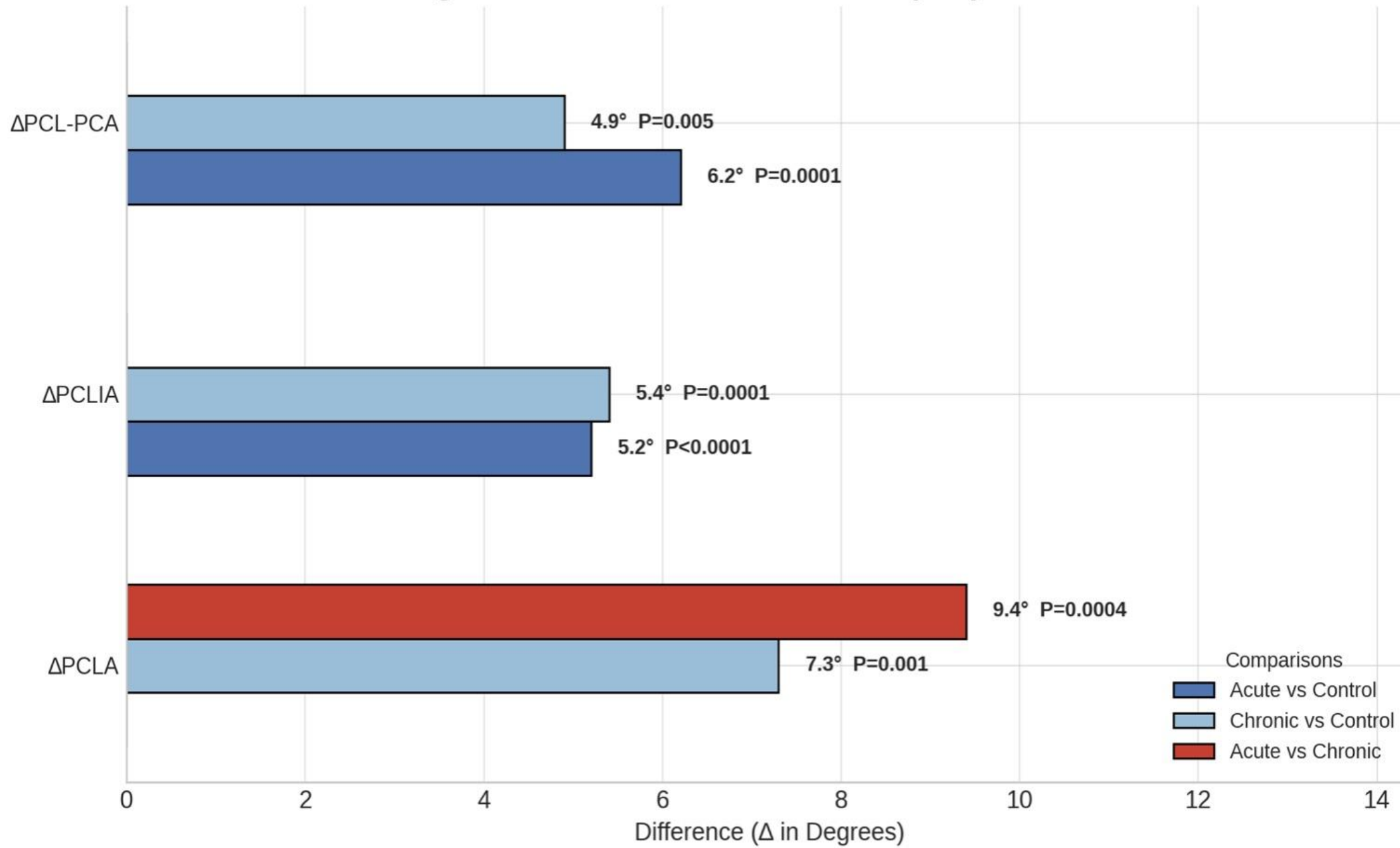
Results:



PCL-PCA Measurements for Different Groups



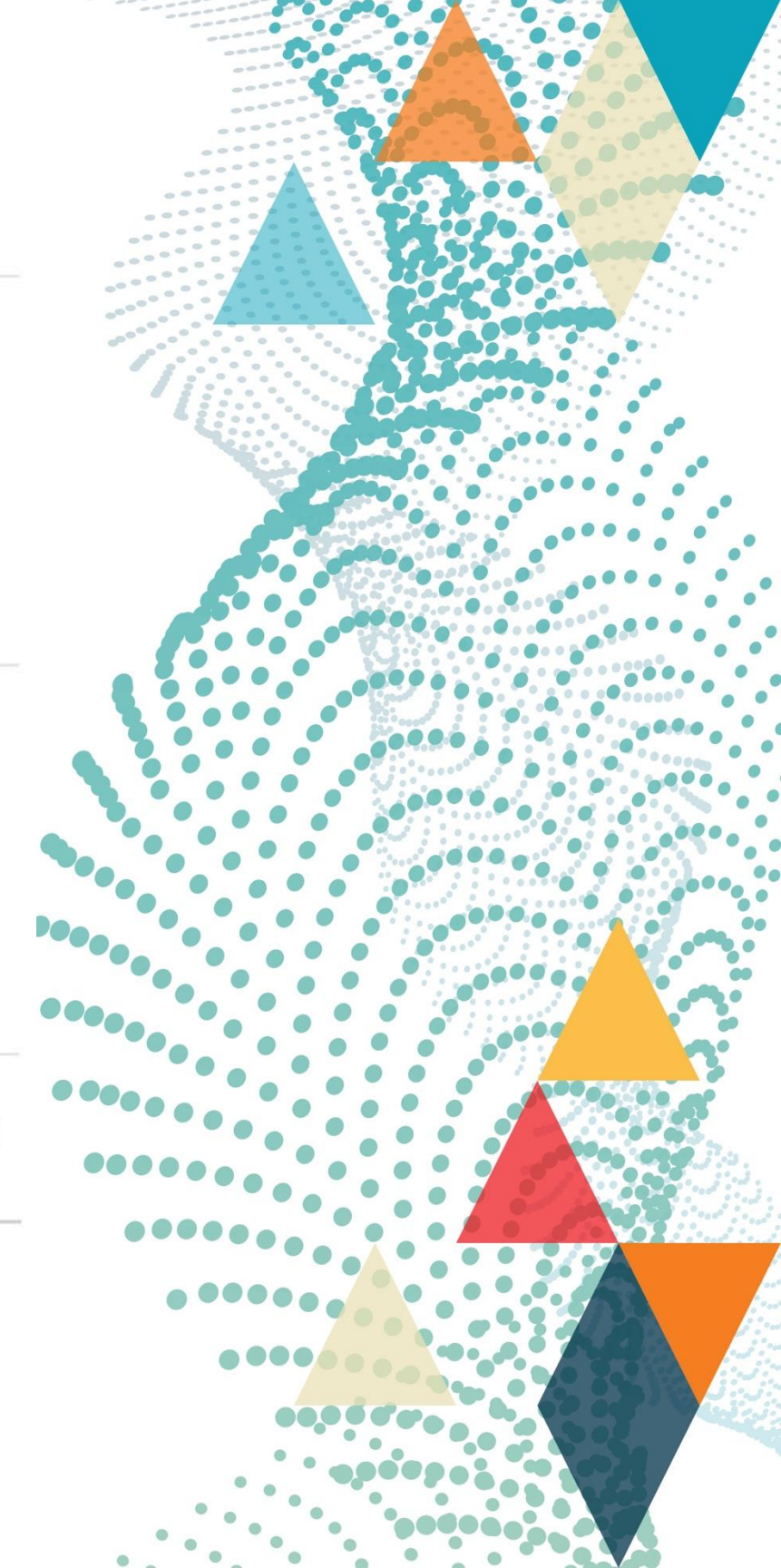
Significant Differences Between Groups by Parameter



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Conclusions

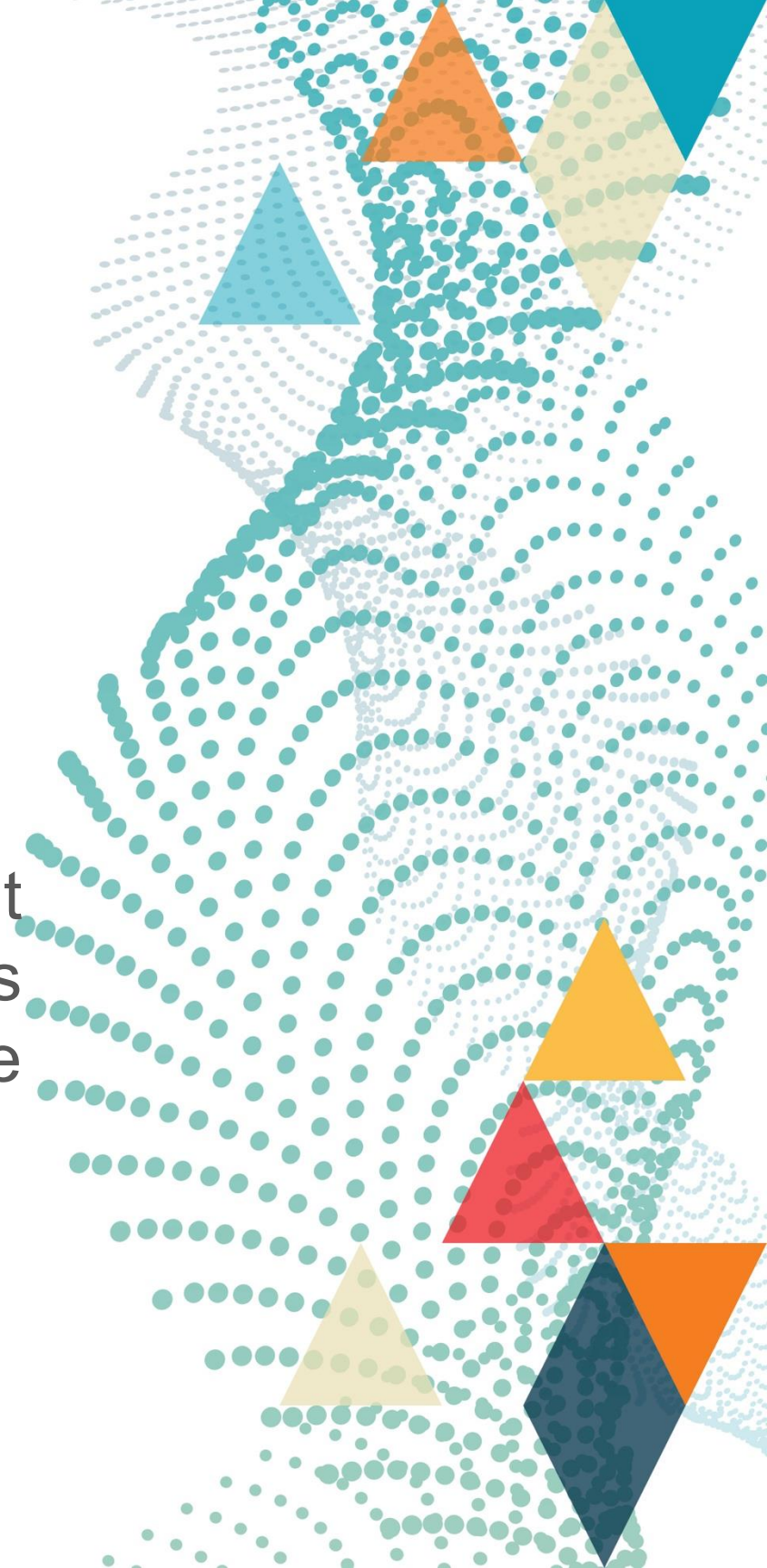
- PCL alignment measurements undergo changes as a result of ACL rupture.
- These changes become worse with chronicity of ACL injury.
- The present study offers additional evidence that ACL deficient knees develop changes in sagittal plane alignment as demonstrated by static imaging modality parameters and these changes are accentuated with more chronic ACL ruptures.



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Jae Doo Yoo, MD and Hyung Mook Lim, MD Morphologic Changes of the Posterior Cruciate Ligament on Magnetic Resonance Imaging before and after Reconstruction of Chronic Anterior Cruciate Ligament Ruptures

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Jong Pil Yoon, MD, Jae Ho Yoo, MD, Chong Bum Chang, MD, Sung Ju Kim, MS, Ja Young Choi, MD, Jae Hyuck Yi, MD, Tae Kyun Kim, MD Prediction of Chronicity of Anterior Cruciate Ligament Tear Using MRI Findings

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