

Associated Medial Meniscal Injury with ACL Reconstruction Results in Poorer Strength and Jump Tests Outcomes: A 6-Month Analysis of 504 Patients from the MERIScience Cohort

C. Cazemajou¹, T. Marty-Diloy¹, N. Graveleau¹, P. Laboudie¹,
N. Bouguennec¹

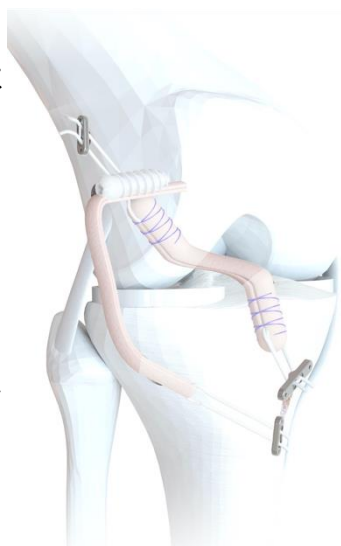
¹ Clinique du sport Bordeaux-Mérignac

➤ **Composite Test** ^{1,2}:

- Evaluate the Return to Sport
- 6 months after ACLR
- Global patient evaluation

➤ **Meniscal injuries**:

- 30-50% of patients ^{3,4}
- Post-operative protocol may be different ⁵
- Clinical and functional consequences ⁶



Consequences of meniscal injuries
and their treatments on a composite
test

¹ Grassi et al., EJOST 2016

² Meredith et al., KSSTA 2020

³ Cinque et al., OJSM 2018

⁴ Hagino et al. AOTS 2015

⁵ Redler et al., OJSM 2021

⁶ Claes et al., KSSTA 2013



Disclosure

- N. Graveleau is consultant for SBM, Stryker, FH and Arthrex
- N. Bouguennec is consultant for SBM, Stryker, FH and Arthrex

- Monocentric study:
 - **498** primary ST4 ACLR
 - 153 Gracilis LAL Reconstruction
 - 254 meniscal injuries
 - 114 Medial Meniscus - **66% repair**
 - 96 Lateral Meniscus - **65% repair**
 - 44 Bi-Meniscus



- Composite Test:
 - Unipedal Jump tests
 - Strength evaluation
 - Psychological evaluation with ACL-RSI



Ability to Return to Sport



AMPLITUDES ARTICULAIRES	COTÉ SAIN	COTÉ OPÉRÉ
FLEXION	140	140
EXTENSION	0	5° de flexum

TEST ISOCINETIQUE		COTÉ SAIN	COTÉ OPÉRÉ	DÉFICIT
QUADRICEPS	CONC 60°/sec	115	84	27%
	CONC 240°/sec	687	639	7%
ISCHIOJAMBIERS	CONC 60°/sec	72	72	0%
	CONC 240°/sec	767	746	3%
	EXC 30°/sec	103	83	20%

ANGLE PIC COUPLE IJ EXC 30°/SEC	NORME <15°	4	6
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RATIOS IJ/Q	60°/sec (conc/conc)	240°/sec (conc/conc)	Mixte (IJexc30/Quadconc240)
NORME	0,5-0,6	0,7-0,8	>1,2
COTE SAIN	62	1,12	1,8
COTE OPERÉ	85	1,17	1,5

SAUTS	COTÉ SAIN	COTÉ OPÉRÉ	DÉFICIT
SINGLE HOP TEST	180	175	3%
TRIPLE HOP TEST	555	530	5%
SIDE HOP TEST (MAX SAUTS EN 30 SEC)	62	66	-6%
DROP JUMP TEST (RAS 0 / VALGUS 1)	0	1	
SQUAT UNIPODAL (RAS 0 / VALGUS 1)	1	1	

SCORE ACL-RSI	88%
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- **FU:** 4.8 ± 1 year
- **Wo/M:** 182 (37%) / 316 (63%)
- **Mean age:** 27.6 ± 11 yo
- **Pre-injury Tegner:** 7 ± 1 (2-9)

Correlation

Isokinetic Tests	Isolated ACLR	ACLR + MM	ACLR + ML
Deficits Q 240°/s (%)	14 ± 14	18 ± 18	14 ± 14
Deficits H 30°/s (%)	14 ± 18	18 ± 18	14 ± 17
H/Q 240°/s (%)	68 ± 27	80 ± 67	65 ± 27
P 0.02			
Dynamic Valgus	Isolated ACLR	ACLR + MM	ACLR + ML
Unipedal Squat (US) (%)	49 ± 49	51 ± 50	45 ± 50
		P 0.05	P 0.02

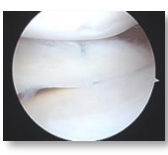
- MM injury** – **Worse** Isokinetic tests results
High frequency of US Dynamic Valgus
- LM injury** – **High frequency** of US Dynamic Valgus
- BM injury** – Similar to medial meniscus

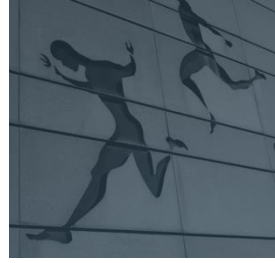
No Correlation

ACL-RSI is not affected by meniscal injuries



Meniscal management (Repair vs Meniscectomies)
does not influence composite test results





- **First** large cohort study ¹
- **Reproducible** and **standardized** evaluation
- Help to clarify divergent previous studies results:
 - On meniscus affected ²
 - On treatment ^{3,4}

¹ Moretti et al., OJSM 2023

² Wenning et al., AOTS 2020

³ Casp et al., OJSM 2021

⁴ Redler et al., OJSM 2021

Take Home Messages

Significant Influence of MM Injuries

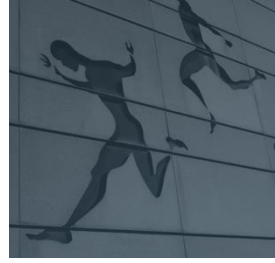
No impact of meniscal management



Need to **prevent** MM injury



Need to **Individual Rehabilitation**
Protocol



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