

Pediatric Failed Meniscus Repair in >5000 Arthroscopic Meniscus Repairs



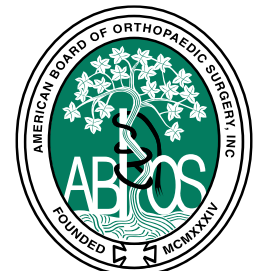
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Disclosures

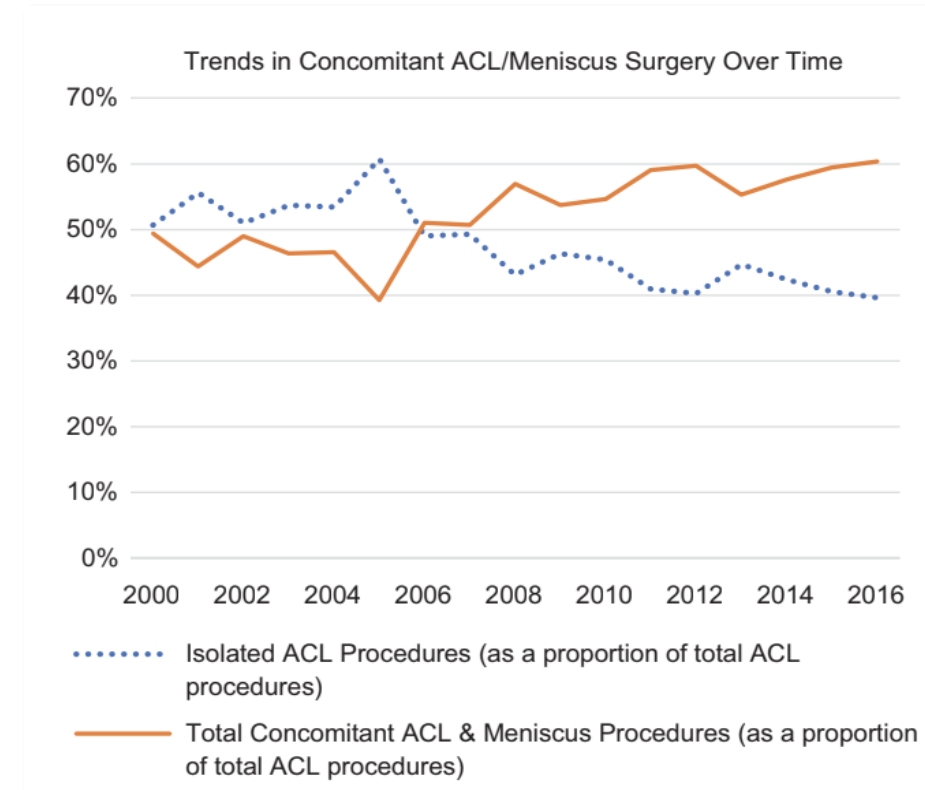
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 - Grants Paid to Institution – Pediatric Orthopaedic Society of North America (POSNA); American Orthopaedic Society of Sports Medicine (AOSSM); United States Department of Defense; Washington University St. Louis
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 - Financial Support received from Allosource, Vericel
 - Royalties or support received from Springer
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 - Royalties or support received from Saunders/Mosby-Elsevier
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- Donna Pacicca, M.D.
 - Stock received from Medtronic, Inc., Zimmer Biomet Holdings, Inc.
- Kevin Shea, M.D.
 - Speaker for Arthrex, Inc.
 - Support received from Stryker, Arthrex, Inc.
 - Financial Support received from Sarcio, Inc., NView Inc., Medeloop, Inc.
 - Editorial or Governing board of Video Journal of Sports Medicine
 - Board of Directors member for POSNA
- Philip L. Wilson, M.D.
 - Educational support received from Plyant Medical
 - Grants Paid to Institution – POSNA; Arthroscopy Association of North America (AANA)
 - Royalties or support received from Elsevier

Support for SCORE provided by these organizations:



Background

- The incidence of pediatric meniscus repair is increasing.¹
- Previous failure rate in this population is reported 0-44%, with reported risk factors for failure including tear type, meniscal laterality, and tear location.²
- No previous prospective cohort has been analyzed for **FAILED** meniscus repair.



Cruz 2019

Purpose

To establish the incidence and factors associated with **FAILED** meniscus repairs utilizing a large, surgeon driven, multi-center prospective quality improvement registry.

Methods

- Retrospective review
 - Sports Outcome Cohort Outcome Registry (SCORE)
 - 08/2018 to 08/2024
 - 43 surgeons from 27 institutions
 - Consecutive cases, patients ≤ 19 years
- Patient demographics and postoperative rehabilitation data were collected
- Surgical data included meniscus repair characteristics were analyzed
 - Tear displacement
 - Tear type
 - Tear location
 - Tear zone
 - Repair technique
- Statistical analysis
 - Mann-Whitney was used for continuous variables.
 - Chi-square test of independence and Fisher's exact test was used for categorical variables.
 - An adjusted p-value Bonferroni correction when a multi-level variable was analyzed.

FAILED REPAIR

Symptomatic meniscus
requiring reoperation
and/or
Evidence of repeat
meniscus tear on
advanced imaging

Results - Demographics

- N= 5088 consecutive cases
 - Mean age 15.2 years
 - 3702 (72.8%) ACL R + MENISCUS REPAIR
 - 1386 (27.2%) ISOLATED MENISCUS REPAIR

	<u>Meniscus Repair</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Cohort	5088	100%
ACL R + Meniscus Repair	3702	72.8%
Isolated Meniscus Repair	1386	27.2%

- No significant differences in sex, age, time of surgery, and postoperative rehabilitation between **FAILED** and **NOT FAILED** (p >0.5).
- Smaller BMI associated with higher rate of **FAILED** ISOLATED MENISCUS REPAIRS.

ISOLATED MENISCUS REPAIR			
	<u>Failed Repair</u>	<u>No Failed Repair</u>	<u>P - value</u>
BMI	23.3 ± 4.6	24.8 ± 5.8	0.038

Results – Failure Rate by Procedure

- 2.7% TOTAL COHORT
 - 1.8% ACL R + MENISCUS REPAIR
 - 5.3% ISOLATED MENISCUS REPAIR
- } **p < 0.001**
- Medial meniscus repair **FAILED** at a higher rate across all procedures.

	<u>Medial Meniscus</u>		<u>Lateral Meniscus</u>		<u>P - value</u>
	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>	
TOTAL COHORT	81 / 1785	4.5%	38 / 2318	1.6%	<0.001
ACL R + MENISCUS REPAIR	36 / 1207	3.0%	10 / 1620	0.6%	<0.001
ISOLATED MENISCUS REPAIR	45 / 578	7.8%	28 / 698	4.0%	0.012

Results – Higher Rates of Failed Repair

- No differences ($p > 0.05$).
 - Repair technique
 - Tear type
- Tear Location
 - Medial tears *in the posterior horn + body* failed at a higher rate in
 - TOTAL COHORT (8.0%, $p < 0.001$)
 - ISOLATED MENISCUS REPAIR (13.3%, $p < 0.001$)
 - Lateral tears *in the posterior horn + body* failed at a higher rate in
 - TOTAL COHORT (3.5%, $p = 0.001$).
- Tear Displacement
 - Medial tears *with anterior displacement* failed at a higher rate in
 - TOTAL COHORT (8.5%, $p < 0.001$)
 - ACL R + MENISCUS REPAIR (6.9%, $p < 0.001$).
 - Lateral tears *with anterior displacement* failed at a higher rate in
 - TOTAL COHORT (4.0%, $p = 0.001$)

Results – Lower Rates of Failed Repair

- Tear Location
 - Medial tears in the *posterior horn* at a lower rate in
 - TOTAL COHORT (2.7%, **p < 0.001**)
- Tear Displacement
 - *Non-displaced* medial tears at a lower rate in
 - TOTAL COHORT (2.8%, **p < 0.001**)
 - ACL R + MENISCUS REPAIR (2.1%, **p = 0.005**).
 - Non-displaced lateral tears at a lower rate in
 - TOTAL COHORT (1.4%, **p = 0.002**)
- Tear Zone
 - Medial tears in the *red-red* zone at a lower rate in
 - ISOLATED MENISCUS REPAIR (3.0%, **p = 0.003**)

Discussion/Conclusion

- Meniscus repair had an overall failure rate of 2.7%, and isolated meniscus repair failed at a higher rate than those performed with concomitant ACLR.
- All tear types in the medial and lateral meniscus, and all repair techniques in the medial and lateral meniscus had similar failure rates.
- Special attention to anteriorly displaced tears and tears of the posterior horn + body may be necessary.

References

1. Cruz, A. I., Jr., B. Gao, T. J. Ganley, A. T. Pennock, K. G. Shea, J. J. Beck and H. B. Ellis (2019). *"Trends in Concomitant Meniscal Surgery Among Pediatric Patients Undergoing ACL Reconstruction: An Analysis of ABOS Part II Candidates From 2000 to 2016."* *Orthop J Sports Med* **7**(9): 2325967119869848.
2. Liechti, D. J., Constantinescu, D. S., Ridley, T. J., Chahla, J., Mitchell, J. J., & Vap, A. R. (2019). *Meniscal repair in pediatric populations: a systematic review of outcomes.* *Orthopaedic journal of sports medicine*, 7(5), 2325967119843355.



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SCORE Registry

