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An Anteromedial Reconstruction Mimicking the Deep Medial Collateral Ligament Stress-Shields the ACL in Anteromedial Rotatory Instability

- Biomechanical Validation of Different Anteromedial Reconstruction Techniques

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Introduction I – Incidence of MCL injuries



- MCL injuries are the most common combined injury with the ACL
- This concomitant MCL injury has been identified to increase the risk for ACL reconstruction failure



n = 19,457 ACL Reco + MCL injury MCL w/o OP → failure risk ↑ + worse KOOS MCL repair → ns different to isolated ACL



n = 53 ACL revisions+ 2° chronic MCL-Instability MCL reco \rightarrow 5.9 % failure MCL repair \rightarrow 36,1 % failure

 Commonly the superficial MCL (sMCL) and deep MCL (dMCL) are injured in ACL deficient knees, not the posterior oblique Ligament (POL)



n = 100 sMCL injuries in 62%, dMCL in 31%, POL in 11%



n = 120

sMCL injuries in 50%, dMCL in 77.5%, POL in 31.6% (Grad III 5.8%)



Introduction II – Anteromedial reconstructions and hypothesis



 Single bundle MCL complex reconstructions are not capable of restoring native kinematics in a sMCL and dMCL deficient knee.



The Control of Anteromedial Rotatory Instability Is Improved With Combined Flat sMCL and Anteromedial Reconstruction

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Optimizing the control of Anteromedial Rotatory Knee Instability – a biomechanical validation of different anteromedial reconstruction techniques Florian Gellhaus, James R. Robinson, Martin Lind, Adrian Deichsel, Matthias Klimek, Nina Backheuer, Michael J. Raschke, Andreas Seekamp, Peter Behrendt, Christoph Kittl



A Flat Reconstruction of the Medial Collateral Ligament and Anteromedial Structures Restores Native Knee Kinematics: A Biomechanical Robotic Investigation

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→ An additional anteromedial limb of the MCL reconstruction is needed to control the instability pattern caused by a sMCL and dMCL injury.

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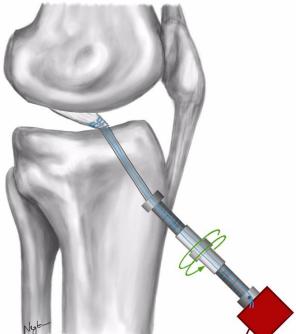
- However, the effects of these reconstructions on the resulting ACL load (and therefore potential failure source) remain underexplored
- Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the effects of an sMCL + dMCL deficiency on the resulting ACL load and it was hypothesized that combined sMCL + anteromedial reconstructions are more powerful to reduce ACL load than single bundle sMCL reconstructions.



Materials and Methods I – testing setup

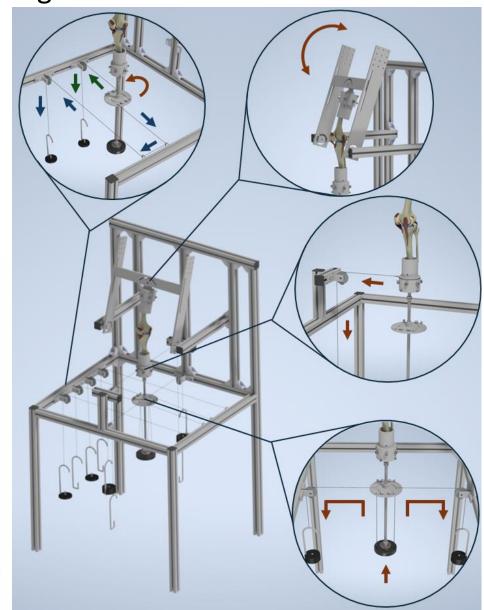
- 9 unpaired fresh-frozen knees were tested in a custommade kinematic rig (Fig. 1)
- The ACL was sharply dissected from its tibial attachment and transosseously refixed into a custom made tensioning device (Fig. B). Force in the ACL was measured in Newtons (N).
- Testing was done in 0°, 30°, 60° and 90° of flexion, in the intact, sMCL + dMCL deficient and reconstructed state
- ACL load was taken during the following conducted tests:
 - Neutral rotation
 - Anterior tibial translation 89N
 - External / Internal Rotation 5 Nm
 - Anteromedial drawer as anterior tibia translation in external rotation

Figure 2









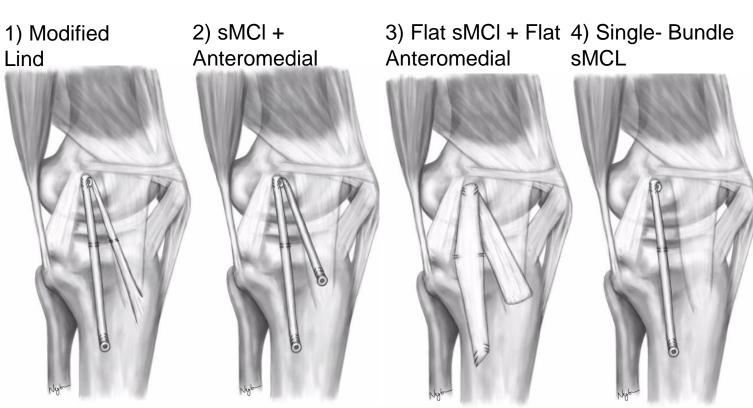


Materials and Methods II – assessed reconstructions



Four different AMR were assessed: (1) Modified Lind reconstruction with the semitendinosus tendon pulled up from its origin, flipped over at the medial femoral epicondyle and then flipped down to an sMCL reconstruction; (2) sMCL + anteromedial limb combination; (3) flat sMCL + flat anteromedial reconstruction; and (4) Single-bundle sMCL reconstruction serving as a control.

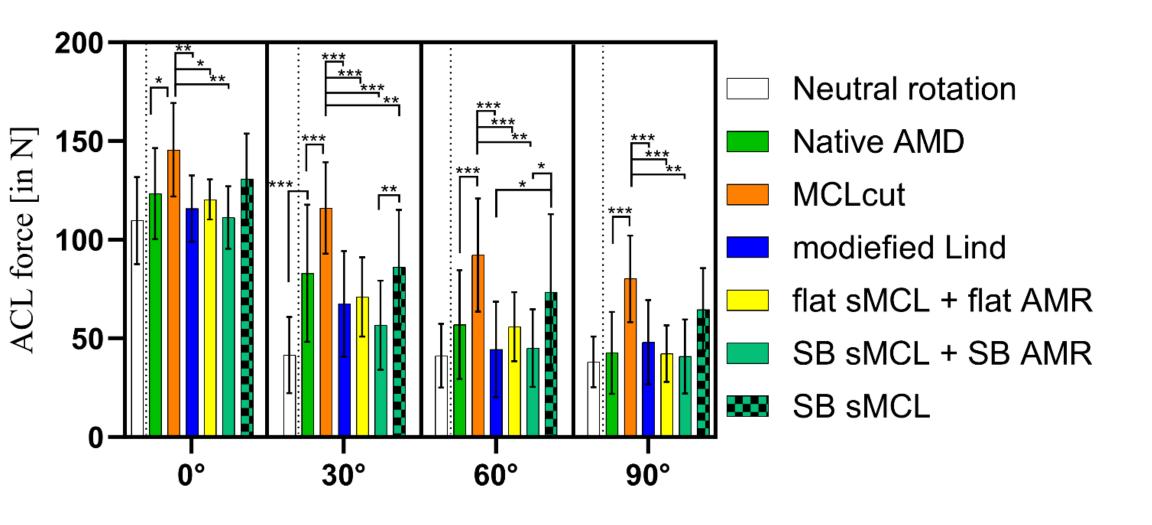
For all reconstructions, a single fused point at the medial femoral epicondyle was selected. This point was placed slightly posterior to the epicondyle to ensure firm tension in extension and a slight slackening during flexion^{8, 9}.





Results I: Anteromedial drawer test

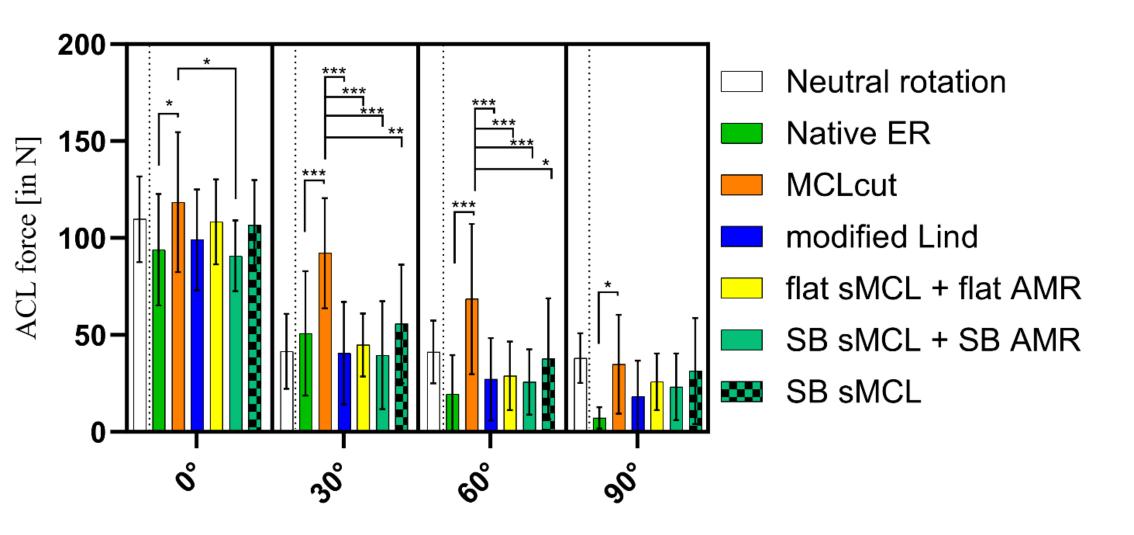






Results II: External rotation

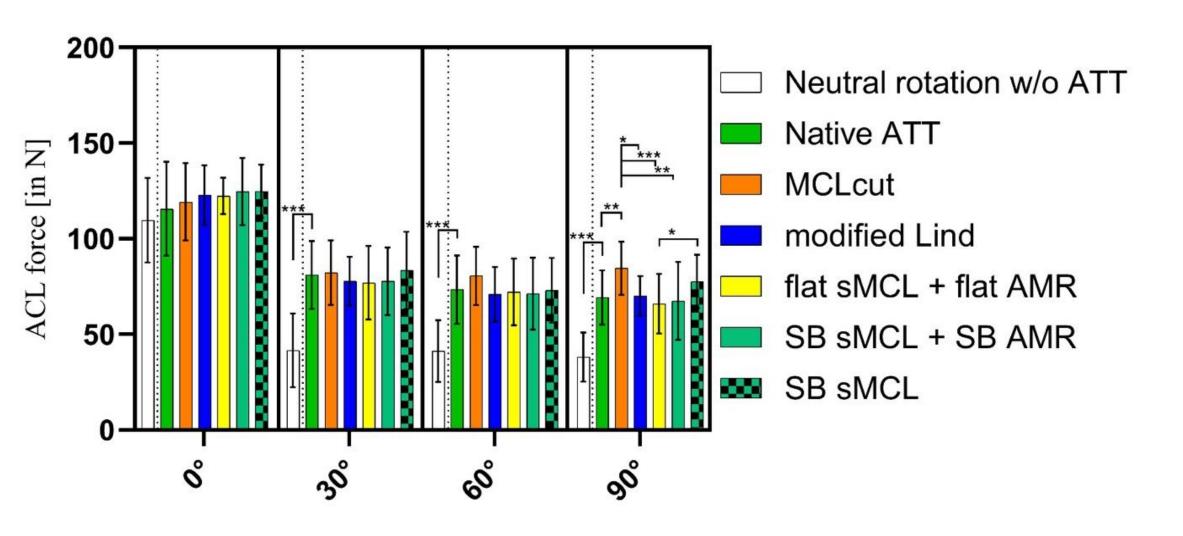






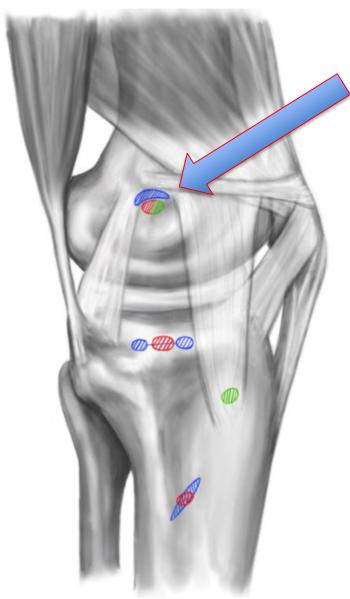
Results III: Anterior tibial translation











- Compromised fused insertion point (sMCL/dMCL)
- Intact POL, which is rarely part of the MCL complex injuries in ACL injuries^{3, 4}
- ACL was left intact and transosseously refixed, assuming a "perfect ACL reconstruction"
- No dynamic muscle forces were analysed





- A combined sMCL + dMCL injury significantly increases the load on an ACL reconstruction
- A Single-Bundle sMCL reconstruction was the least potent to reduce these forces
- An additional Anteromedial Reconstruction reduces the forces acting on the ACL compared to Single-Bundle sMCL reconstructions
- Biomechanically, there were no differences between the double-limbed tested reconstructions (modified Lind, double bundle sMCL + anteromedial reconstruction, flat sMCL + flat anteromedial reconstruction)





In a combined injury pattern of the sMCL and dMCL, adding an additional anteromedial limb to the MCL reconstruction "stress shields" an ACL reconstruction - potentially leading to reduced reconstruction failure rates.





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