Kinematics Of The **ACL Reconstructed** Knee

Andy Williams Chelsea & Westminster Hospital London



Focus- What do we want to achieve?

- Remove symptoms
- Restore normal function
- Prevent osteoarthritis

To achieve this:

Restore kinematics

What I have achieved

With SB ACLR: In most cases-

- Removed symptoms
- Restored normal function

But-

- Not prevented osteoarthritis
- Restored kinematics variably- many have P/Shift!

Also:

- Imperfect motion: cadaveric and intra-op navigation studies
- Gait analysis: persistent ER and adduction

What does ACL Deficiency Do To Kinematics?

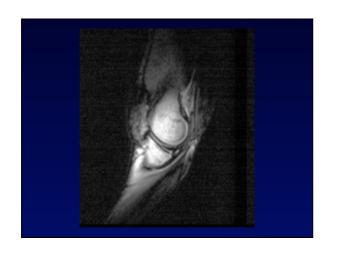
Method

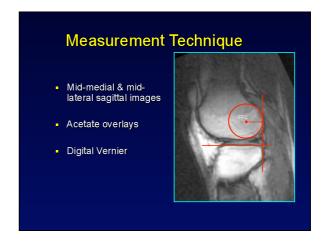
- 10 males
- Mean age 25yrs
- Asymptomatic
- Sagittal images
- Right knee WB 10° increments -5 ° to 120°, & full deep flexion
- 'MR' tracking

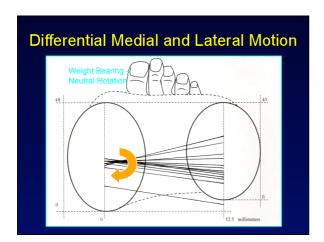


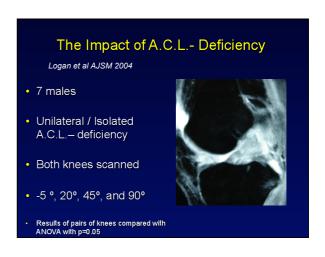
Johal et al JBiomech 2005

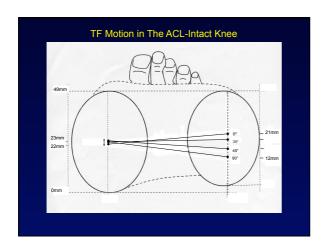


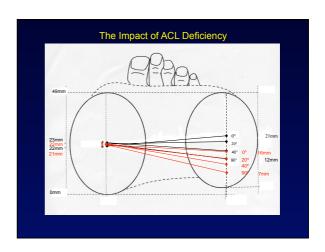


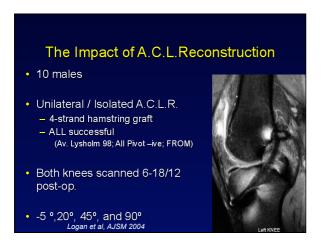


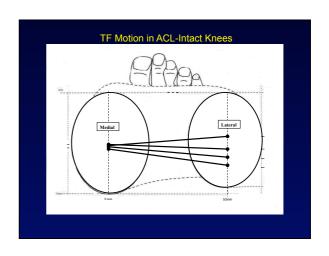


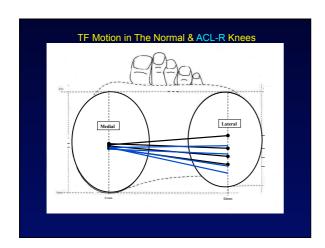


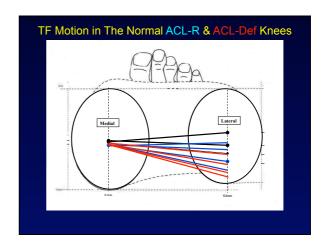


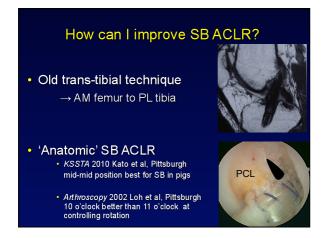


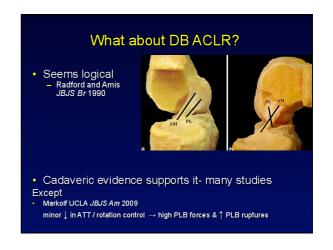










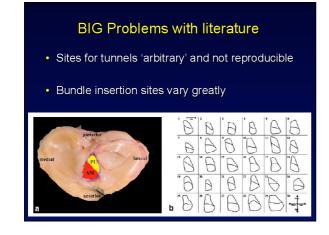


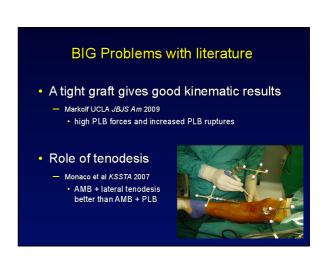












BIG Problems with literature

- Grafts cannot reproduce normal proprioception
 - May help: Barrett *JBJS Br* 1991
- Poor measurement tools
 - instrumented and clinical laxity tests don't correlate
 - Pivot shift subjective



BIG Problems with literature

- Dynamic tests needed for real end result

 - ? Gait analysis best
 More challenging assessment eg running / cutting

And finally...

- No clinical outcome to support DB
 - Less tunnel widening with DB Jarvela et al AJSM 2008
- We still cannot measure outcome!!

What do I conclude?

- DB may be valuable but proving it may be hard - Our measures are too insensitive
- Worth pursuing
- Cautious because of potential problems - NOT- 'ideal for high demand athletes'
- B-PT-B would be back if not for DB ACR

