

Radio stereometry RSA

- Measurement of femorotibial micro mobility in the lab > implantation of tantalum beads
- ✓Post op follow-up of operated knee without pre-op data
- ✓Invasive technique
- ✓No controlateral reference



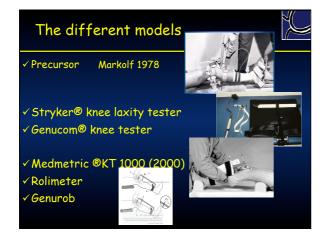
Mechanical devices

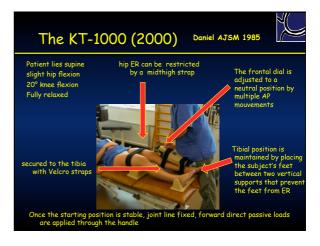


✓Numerous

✓Precise and reproducible constrain

 Measurement of the anterior displacement of tibia in respect of the patella : joint line marked





The KT-1000 (2000)

- ✓ Simple, precise to 1 mm
- Progressive increased load (34, 67, <u>89N</u> & manual maximal (sounds)
- Excellent Intra observer & Poor Inter observer reproducibility



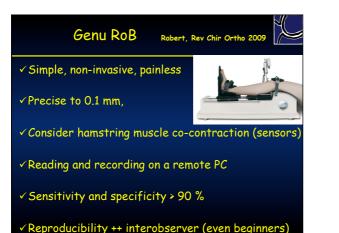


Manually anterior pull Displacement measured by increments / 2 mm

User-friendly and cost-effective, small, portable, sterilizable

The Rolimeter (R.Jakob)

Knee's position is not standard No test at a variety of force levels Precise to 2 mm Direct measurement by the examiner



Comparison of devices		
Device	Repeatability/reliability	References
KT-1000 or KT-2000	Anterior: ±3.99 mm, ±3.89 mm, ±3.74 mm*	Huber et al. (1997)
	Posterior: ±2.95 mm, ±2.53 mm, ±3.27 mm Anterior: 0.87 ^b Posterior: 0.79	Highgenboten et al. (1989)
	0%, 82%° 0%, 75%°	Anderson et al. (1992) Anderson and Lipscomb (1989)
Genucom	Anterior: 0.96 ^b Posterior: 0.86	Highgenboten et al. (1989)
	23%, 76%° 10%, 70%°	Anderson et al. (1992) Anderson and Lipscomb (1989)
Rolimeter	Anterior between three testers: r(P1 vs. P2) = 0.96 r(P1 vs. P3) = 0.55 r(P2 vs. P3) = 0.57	Papandreou et al. (2005)
Stryker ligament tester	Anterior: 0.74 ^b Posterior: 0.87	Highgenboten et al. (1989)
	Anterior/posterior: 0.83	Jorn et al. (1998)
	0%, 82% ^c 10%, 75% ^c 4.4 mm, 8.0 mm ^d	Anderson et al. (1992) Anderson and Lipscomb (1989) Jorn et al. (1998)



