

Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction with bone-patellar tendon-bone autograft in Tanner 3 stage patients with open physes

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Ten skeletally immature patients were treated with an arthroscopic-assisted anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction with bone-patellar tendon bone autograft (compass, 50–55°; holes, 7–9 mm). Radiological assessments (standard radiograph), Orthopädische Arbeitsgruppe Knie (OAK) score and KT 1000, were conducted on all patients, 1 year after surgery. Skeletal maturity had been reached by all patients and no complications were observed. All patients returned to their preinjury sport level. Drilling more vertical tunnels when bone-tendon-bone autograft was chosen to avoid partial epiphysiodesis and offers good functional and isometric

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Introduction

Intraligamentous tears of anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) are one of the most common sport-related injuries of the knee. A review of the literature before 1980 indicated that midsubstance ACL tears were rare in adolescents with open physes. Recently, however, intraligamentous lesions of ACL without tibial spine avulsion have increased in children and adolescents [1,2], probably because of the increase in sport participation, greater awareness and recognition of ligamentous tears in children, improvements in imaging, and in clinical exam abilities.

The assessment of skeletal maturity in young patients has important implications in the choice of the treatment. An estimate of skeletal age can be reached by determining average parental or family height. A more precise estimate of skeletal age can be obtained radiographically using the Risser sign of iliac apophyseal ossification or by using the Tanner staging.

A careful anamnesis and physical examination are, therefore, a critical part of the initial evaluation of intraligamentous tears of ACL. Physical examination of the acute knee injury in children and adolescents is often difficult because of patient fear, apprehension, and poor cooperation.

Clinical evaluation of the knee in children and adolescents should be performed as in the adult. Consequently, deformity, localized ecchymosis, the presence of effusion, the active and passive range of motion, the ligament instability, and meniscal signs must be considered.

Imaging of a suspected lesion of ACL should include a routine radiographic two-view or four-view knee series (anteroposterior, lateral, tunnel, and skyline views) and a

MRI of the involved knee. Comparison views of the uninvolved knee and stress view might be required. Hypoplasia of the tibial spine and femoral notch suggests congenital absence of ACL [3,4].

The treatment of ACL injuries in young patients is controversial [4–9]. A skeletally immature patient with open physes requires special attention, as there is a high risk of iatrogenic lesions in the growth plate. Crossing the physes might result in a discrepancy of the leg length or in an angular deformity of the leg [7–9]. Conservative treatment of ACL tears in children has not provided any good outcome [10,11]. Although the natural history of ACL tears in skeletally immature patients is characterized by progressive instability, development of meniscal tears, and cartilage damage [12], nonoperative treatment should not be condemned. Conservative treatment might be indicated in children with isolated acute ACL lesion, who will have significant skeletal growth remaining, such as premenarchal girls, and in those individuals who have contraindications or refuse surgery. Conservative treatment includes bracing, quadriceps and hamstring rehabilitation, counseling, and activity modification.

Primary repair of midsubstance ACL tears has shown persistent instability and decreased activity level [13]. Extra-articular procedures might have a role in the treatment of young patients, but the results are not good and not isometric [14]. All epiphyseal reconstructions can be a good option in Tanner 1 patients with important instability, but, to our knowledge, only three cases have been presented [15].

Intra-articular, however, extraphyseal techniques might be used in the treatment of ACL lesion in children and

adolescents with wide-open physes (Tanner stages 1 and 2). This seems to be a good option [16–20], but some investigators report that the implant is not isometric [21] and anatomic [22]. Although these physal-sparing techniques have provided relatively good short-term results, the lack of long-term outcomes casts some doubt on the durability and nature of these procedures.

Standard bone tunnels and fixation methods for ACL reconstruction, although common in adults, carry the potential risk for physal damage in adolescents with open growth plates [7,8]. Therefore, the use of transphysal techniques with fixation of the implant away from the growth plates is well assessed in the literature [23,24]. These techniques can be used in pubescent adolescents (Tanner stage 3) with minimal risk of growth disturbance and a low revision rate. However, recent data suggest that drilling across the open proximal tibial or distal femoral physes, or both, can be a safe and effective technique for ACL reconstruction in patients approaching skeletal maturity. Simonian *et al.* [18] published a review article recommending transphysal tibial and femoral drill holes. They believe that the use of small, centrally placed tunnels and soft tissue grafts minimizes the risk of physal closure.

Important radiological studies about the anatomy of the tibial growth plate using three-dimensional MRI and computed tomography scans have been performed during earlier years showing the importance of the diameter of the tunnels and their angle to avoid physal damage [25,26]. The less the diameter and more vertical the tunnel, the lower is the risk.

Materials and methods

Between 2005 and 2008, 10 skeletally immature patients (eight boys and two girls) were treated for symptomatic

instability that had occurred after midsubstance ACL tears. In the majority of the cases, injury was a consequence of sport activity. Mean age at surgery was 14.4 years (range of 13–16 years). Mean follow-up was 24.9 months (range of 15–44 months).

The evaluation of maturity was performed in all of them before surgical treatment. All the patients presented Tanner stage 3. According to the literature, they could be considered adolescents with growth remaining, presenting an intermediate risk of physal damage [16,19].

Six injuries involved the left (60%) and four involved the right knee (40%).

Preoperative examination, radiographs, and MRI (Fig. 1) of the knee were obtained in all patients. All patients had radiological evidence of open tibial and femoral physes.

All patients had a positive Lachman and Pivot shift test. All patients underwent intra-articular ACL reconstruction with the same surgical technique and by the same surgeon. The operative procedure comprised an arthroscopic-assisted ACL reconstruction with bone-patellar tendon bone autograft. Surgical technique involved routine superior and lateral notchplasty and removal of residual ACL tissue. Femoral and tibial bone tunnels were drilled to allow anatomic graft position.

The tunnels were drilled slightly more vertically and medially to the anterior tibial apophysis with the compass settled between 50° and 55°. Holes of 7–9 mm in diameter were drilled across the proximal tibial and distal femoral physes (30 mm of length in the femur) to avoid damaging the open physes [25,26]. The grafts were fixed to the distal femur with two pins (rigid-fix system) and to the proximal tibia with an interference reabsorbable screw.

Fig. 1



(a–c) Preoperative MRI control showing anterior cruciate ligament rupture in a child with open physes.

Postoperative rehabilitation involved immediate weight bearing, passive motion, and closed chain exercise. Clinical controls had been prepared 30, 60, 90, 150, and 180 days after surgery. Radiological assessments (standard radiograph), Orthopädische Arbeitsgruppe Knie score [27] and KT 1000 [28], have been taken in all patients, 1 year after surgery. At the same time, five of them underwent MRI (Fig. 2).

Results

ACL lesion was confirmed by arthroscopy in all 10 patients. In the diagnostic part of surgery, one lateral and two medial meniscal tears and one lateral were noticed. Three partial meniscectomies have then been performed.

Physical examination at the follow-up showed that all patients had full range of passive and active motion by comparing the operated knees to controlateral. In addition, Lachman and Pivot shift test was negative in all of them.

During clinical examination, there were no occurrences of growth disturbance, significant (> 1 cm) leg-length inequality, or angular deformity in any of the surgically treated young patients. Furthermore, there were no bony abnormalities in either the patella or the tibial tubercle referable to the harvesting of the bone-patellar tendon bone autograft.

At the 1-year follow-up, radiographies showed that seven of 10 patients have reached skeletal maturity of tibial and femoral physes (Fig. 3). Three patients were nearing skeletal maturity. These three have been checked once more with radiography 2 years after surgery and showed to have reached skeletal maturity. Radiographic examination revealed no evidence of varus or valgus angulation, limb-length discrepancy, or early physal arrest in all patients.

One year after surgery, Orthopädische Arbeitsgruppe Knie score showed excellent results in three patients, good in six,

and fair in one patient (medium rate, 87.7). KT-1000 Arthrometer (Medmetric Corp., San Diego, California, USA) measurements (side-to-side difference) revealed isometric reconstruction in all the knees (Table 1).

Mean follow-up has been 24.9 months (range, 15–44 months). All patients have returned to their preinjury level of daily activity and athletic participation. One patient underwent a second arthroscopy because of a meniscal internal tear, but the ACL was well placed and tensioned (Fig. 4).

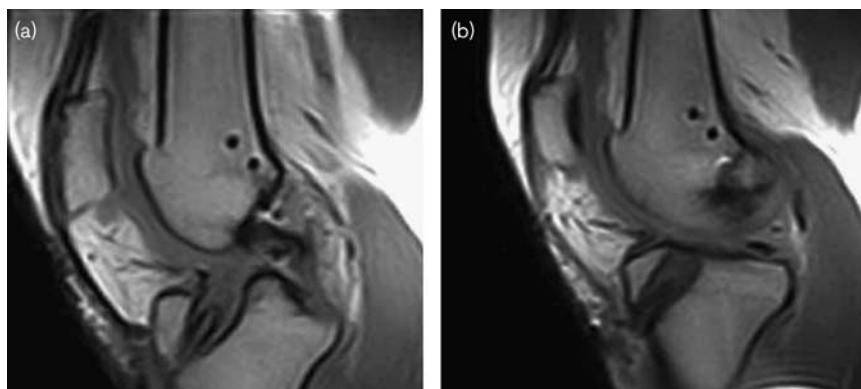
One new rupture of the ACL associated with a meniscal medial tear was noticed due to a distorsional trauma in a soccer player. The ACL has been reconstructed again in this patient using allograft, and partial meniscectomy has been performed.

Discussion

ACL lesion in children and adolescents is a serious injury and its frequency is increasing. The traditional non-operative treatment of ACL tears in children often leads to unsatisfactory results. Activity modification in the young is often not feasible. The risk of meniscal tears and premature degenerative joint damage in patients with ACL insufficiency are well documented. The literature clearly shows that early, aggressive restoration of knee stability allows the patients to return to their preinjury sport level and decreases the risk of meniscal and cartilage damage [12]. Therefore, ACL reconstruction in skeletally immature patients continues to be a highly controversial topic. The decision to perform a reconstructive ACL procedure in patients with open physes is difficult and has to be well analyzed. As many treatments have been described in the literature, attention must be focused on the choice of the best treatment in relation to the age of the patient [24,26].

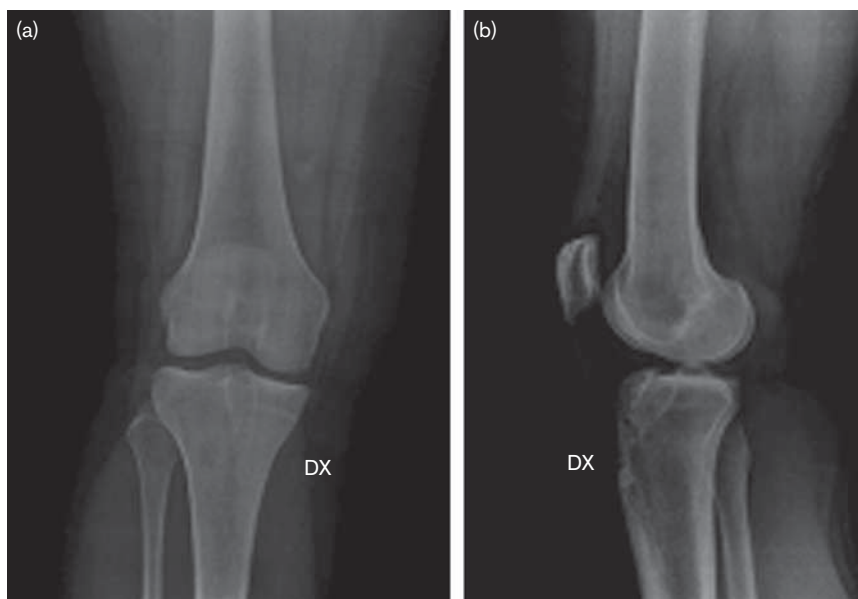
A thorough history and a physical examination are crucial in selecting the surgical approach. Assessments of the

Fig. 2



(a,b) Postoperative MRI with anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction tunnel and open physes.

Fig. 3



(a,b) Postoperative radiograph of knee joint in two planes showing tunnel and closed physes.

Table 1 Group study

Patient	Age (years)	Procedure	Follow-up (months)	OAK score	KT-1000 (mm) ^d
1 ^a	13	ACL reconstruction + medial meniscal	44	94 (excellent)	0.7
2 ^b	14	ACL reconstruction	24	86 (good)	3.6
3	14	ACL reconstruction	24	85 (good)	3.3
4	15	ACL reconstruction	18	86 (good)	4
5	16	ACL reconstruction + medial meniscal	15	89 (good)	3.2
6 ^a	13	ACL reconstruction	42	92 (excellent)	2.1
7 ^a	14	ACL reconstruction	28	83 (good)	2.8
8	15	ACL reconstruction	22	88 (good)	6
9 ^c	16	ACL reconstruction + lateral meniscal	15	78 (fair)	5.2
10	14	ACL reconstruction	17	96 (excellent)	1.7

ACL, anterior cruciate ligament; OAK, Orthopädische Arbeitsgruppe Knie.

^aPatients who were close to skeletal maturity, 1 year after surgery and that have been checked again with radiographs at least 2 years after surgery.

^bPatient who underwent a second arthroscopy for a new medial meniscal tears.

^cPatient who underwent a second arthroscopy for a new medial meniscal tear associated to the rupture of the new ACL.

^dArthrometer testing was performed as manual maximum test involved minimum noninvolved knee.

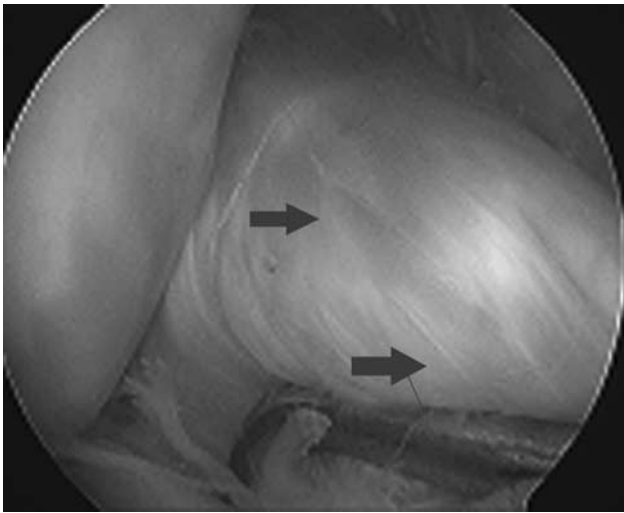
remaining growth grading in children with the Tanner classification and radiology are important. If we focus our attention on adolescents with growth remaining (boys: 13–16 years; girls: 12–14 years), primary repair and extra-articular procedures are not recommended [10,11]. Intra-articular, however, extraphyseal techniques might be used in the treatment of ACL lesion in children and adolescents with wide-open physes and this seems to be a good option [16,17,19,26,29]. However, some investigators still report that the implant is not isometric [21] and anatomic [22], whereas others demonstrate a low rate of growth damage [19,20]. The risk of damaging open physes is connected to the growth age and the choice of the procedure [7–9].

The complete restoration of knee stability can be obtained with an intra-articular complete transphyseal reconstruction of ACL, which is the only real anatomic, isometric procedure [30]. Some investigators have already described the successful transphyseal ACL reconstruction with autogenous hamstrings underlining with minimal risk of growth disturbance and a low revision rate [23,24].

Shelbourne [30] described that the reconstruction with patellar tendon autograft yields good results, but no information is available about the inclination of the tibial tunnel.

The purpose of this study was to report our results after intra-articular transphyseal ACL reconstruction using bone-patellar tendon bone autograft in Tanner 3 patients.

Fig. 4



Arthroscopic view of neoligament in a second look operation.

Our study is focused on the importance of the placement of the tibial tunnel. The influence of the diameter of the tunnel on the potential damages of the growth plate is well known [18,25,26]. The importance of the angle of the tibial tunnel has been pointed out only by radiological studies, which have underlined that the more the tunnel is drilled vertically, the lower is the risk of potential damages [25,26].

This is the reason why we decided to drill holes with a diameter of less than 9 mm and with the compass settled between 50° and 55°. In accordance with the literature, we conclude that to minimize the risk of damaging the open physes, it is necessary to perform central tunnel of less than 10 mm [18]. We also point out that drilling more vertical tunnels (50–55°) when bone-tendon-bone autograft has been chosen to avoid partial epiphysiodesis, gives good functional and isometric results [25,26]. All our patients returned to their preinjury level of activity and athletic participation. No patient had evidence of early physal arrest, angulation deformity, or leg-length discrepancy.

These outcomes suggest that skeletally immature athletes with symptomatic ACL tears who do not want to modify their activity level until skeletal maturity may benefit from intra-articular, complete transphysal ACL reconstruction using bone-patellar tendon bone autograft [31–33].

A different attention should be devoted to very young patients (<11 years), with Tanner stage 1 or 2 and significant skeletal growth prediction. In these cases, we believe activity limitation and rehabilitation are necessary until they reach at least Tanner stage 3 or a skeletal age of 13 years. Attention on bone plug and interference screw placement into metaphyseal bone will help reduce the risk of early physal arrest [31,32].

Acknowledgements

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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