

RE-TEAR AND RE-OPERATION RATES FOR PEDIATRIC AND ADOLESCENT ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RECONSTRUCTION

Arin Kim, M.D., Nicole Hung, B.A., Nirav K. Pandya, M.D.

¹Associate Professor, University of California San Francisco Benioff Children's Hospital Oakland, California and San Francisco, California

OBJECTIVES

- Pediatric and adolescent patients are at higher risk for ACL graft re-rupture after surgery than the adult population
- The utilization of allograft tissue in the young, active population has been associated with higher rates of graft failure
- Yet, there has been limited comparison in this population between hamstring (HM) and bone-tendon-bone (BTB) autografts
- The purpose of this study was to compare outcomes, particularly re-tear and re-operation rates, in adolescent patients undergoing BTB vs. HM autografts

| | HM | BTB |
|---------------------|----|-----|
| Revision | 19 | 3 |
| Reconstruction | | |
| Medial Meniscus | 4 | 1 |
| Repair | | |
| I+D | 3 | 0 |
| Cyclops Debridement | 2 | 0 |
| Removal of Hardware | 3 | 0 |
| Manipulation | 3 | 0 |

Table 1. Repeat operations in HM vs. BTB groups



SPORTS MEDICINE CENTER FOR YOUNG ATHLETES

- over a 7 year period
- had less than 9 month follow-up
- rate, and total follow-up were collected

CONCLUSION / DISCUSSION

- terms of re-tear rates
- decision between surgeon and patient
- true



METHODS

• A consecutive series of adolescent patients who underwent ACL reconstruction with either BTB or H M autografts was reviewed

Patients were excluded if they had allograft only reconstruction or

Age, gender, graft size, concurrent procedures, high-risk sporting activity, post-operative non-compliance, re-tear rate, re-operation

• No differences were associated between HM and BTB groups in

• A trend towards more re-operation rates was seen in the HM group

The optimal graft choice for this population should be a shared

Further multi-center study is necessary to see if these trends hold

RESULTS

- 271 patients were identified (220 HM, 51 BTB) with a mean followup of 2.0 ± 1.1 yrs
- Hamstring patients had a trend towards a younger mean age (HM 15. 7 \pm 4.1 yrs vs. BTB 16.7 \pm 1.3 yrs, p = 0.07)
- Mean hamstring graft size was 8.3 mm \pm 0.6 mm, BTB graft always 9 mm
- No significant difference in re-tear rates (HM 8.6% vs. BTB 5.9%, p = 1.00)
- Trend toward high re-operation rate in HM (HM 15.5% vs BTB 7.8%, p = 0.70)
- Additional procedures listed in Table 1

Contact Information: Nirav.Pandya@ucsf.edu, @drniravpandya



