



Influence of Lateral Meniscus Posterior Root and Kaplan Fiber Tears in the ACL-Injured Knee and of a Combined Lateral Meniscus Posterior Root Repair with Lateral Extra-Articular Tenodesis in the ACL Reconstructed Knee



ACL Study Group Meeting 2026
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Disclosures

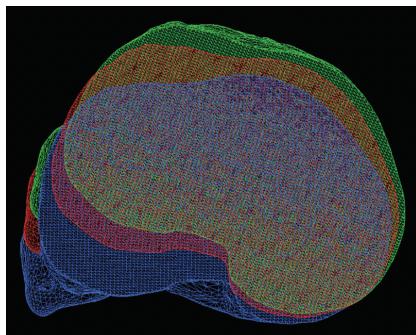
Research Grants: Arthrex, Annafonds



Biomechanical consequences of a tear of the posterior root of the lateral meniscus

Significant **increase** in:

- **Anterior tibial translation during pivot shift in ACL deficient knees compared with ACL-deficient knees with an intact LMPR**
- **Tibial internal rotation in ACL-deficient knees compared with ACL-deficient knees with an intact LMPR**



SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Cited in Scopus: 21

Meniscal Tears, Posterolateral and Posteromedial Corner Injuries, Increased Coronal Plane, and Increased Sagittal Plane Tibial Slope All Influence Anterior Cruciate Ligament-Related Knee Kinematics and Increase Forces on the Native and Reconstructed Anterior Cruciate Ligament: A Systematic Review of Cadaveric Studies

Arthroscopy, Vol. 38, Issue 5, p1664–1688.e1, Published online: December 6, 2021

Wybren A. van der Wal, Diederik T. Meijer, Roy A.G. Hoogeslag, Robert F. LaPrade



Biomechanical consequences of anterolateral corner injury

- The **ITB** acts as **main secondary stabilizer** to the **ACL** and helps to resist both **internal rotation** and **internal rotation** during the **pivot shift**.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

[Cited in Scopus: 8](#)

The Iliotibial Band is the Main Secondary Stabilizer for Anterolateral Rotatory Instability and both a Lemaire Tenodesis and Anterolateral Ligament Reconstruction Can Restore Native Knee Kinematics in the Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstructed Knee: A Systematic Review of Biomechanical Cadaveric Studies

Arthroscopy, Vol. 40, Issue 2, p632–647.e1, Published online: May 17, 2023

Wybren A. van der Wal, Diederik T. Meijer, Roy A.G. Hoogeslag, Robert F. LaPrade



Why this study?

- Persistent knee anterolateral rotatory instability (ALRI) may persist after ACL reconstruction**
- LMPR tears occur in up to 16% of patients with ACL injuries**

➤ *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc.* 2021 Sep;29(9):3059-3067.
doi: 10.1007/s00167-020-06352-3. Epub 2020 Nov 9.

Medial meniscus ramp and lateral meniscus posterior root lesions are present in more than a third of primary and revision ACL reconstructions

Amanda Megosch ¹, Caroline Mouton ^{1, 2}, Christian Nührenbörger ^{1, 2}, Romain Sell ^{3, 4, 5}



- Reported incidence of Kaplan fiber injury: 21- 60% in MRI studies, 93% in explorative study**

➤ *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc.* 2022 Jan;30(1):176-183.
doi: 10.1007/s00167-021-06543-6. Epub 2021 Apr 1.

Anterolateral complex injuries occur in the majority of 'isolated' anterior cruciate ligament ruptures

Ganesh Balendra ¹, Lukas Willinger ², Vishal Pai ³, Adam Mitchell ³, Justin Lee ¹, Mary Jones ¹, Andy Williams ³

➤ *Am J Sports Med.* 2020 Nov;48(13):3194-3199. doi: 10.1177/0363546520956302.
Epub 2020 Sep 24.

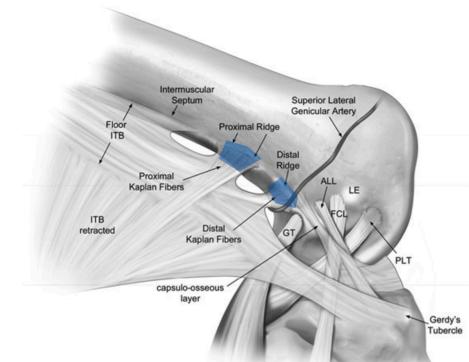
The Incidence of Kaplan Fiber Injury Associated With Acute Anterior Cruciate Ligament Tear Based on Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Niv Marom ¹, Harry G Greditzier 4th ², Michael Roux ², Daphne Ling ^{1, 3}, Caroline Boyle ¹, Andrew D Pearle ², Robert O Marx ¹

➤ *Am J Sports Med.* 1993 Jan-Feb;21(1):55-60. doi: 10.1177/036354659302100110.

How iliotibial tract injuries of the knee combine with acute anterior cruciate ligament tears to influence abnormal anterior tibial displacement

- Anterolateral corner reconstruction significantly reduces ALRI**



Purpose

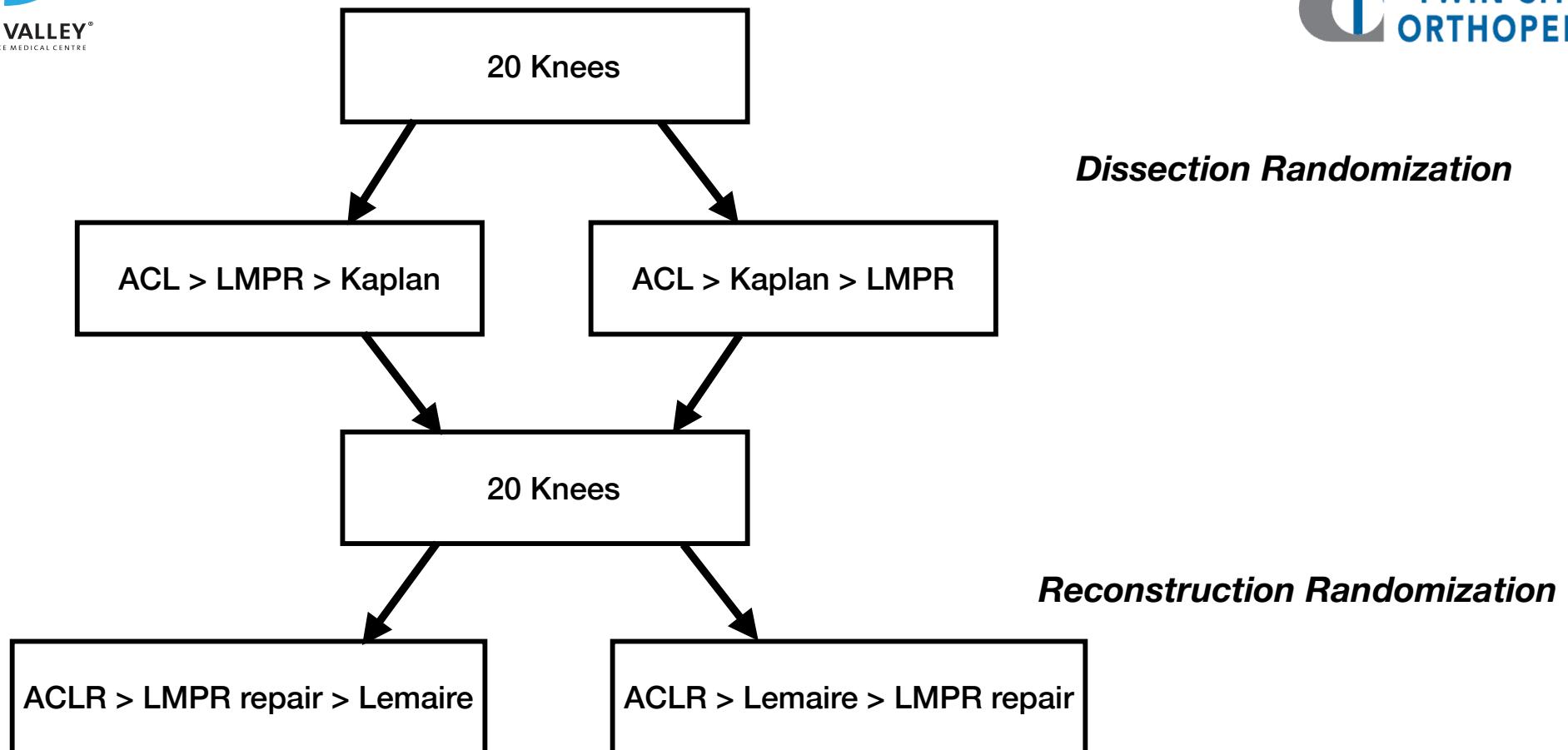
- To determine the biomechanical effects of LMPR and Kaplan fiber tears in ACL-deficient knees and assess the impact of LMPR repair, Lemaire tenodesis, or both, after ACLR



Methods

- **Ten paired knees**
- **Six degrees of freedom robotic system**
- **Tibial IR measurements (5Nm)**
- **Pivot shift measurements (5Nm IR, 5Nm valgus, 90N ATT)**
- **0-90 degrees testing, at 15 degrees increments**



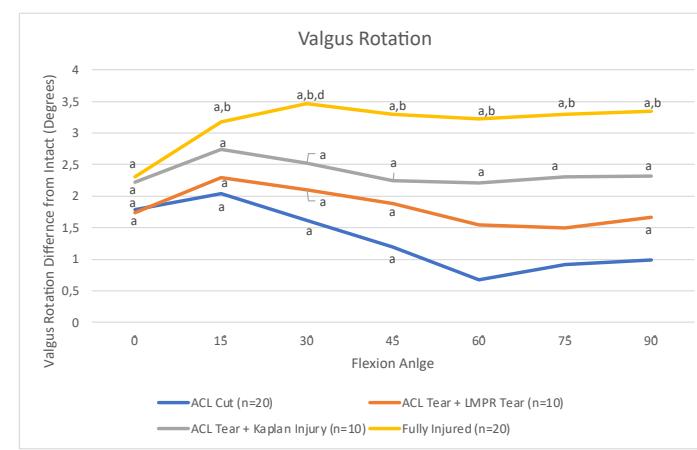
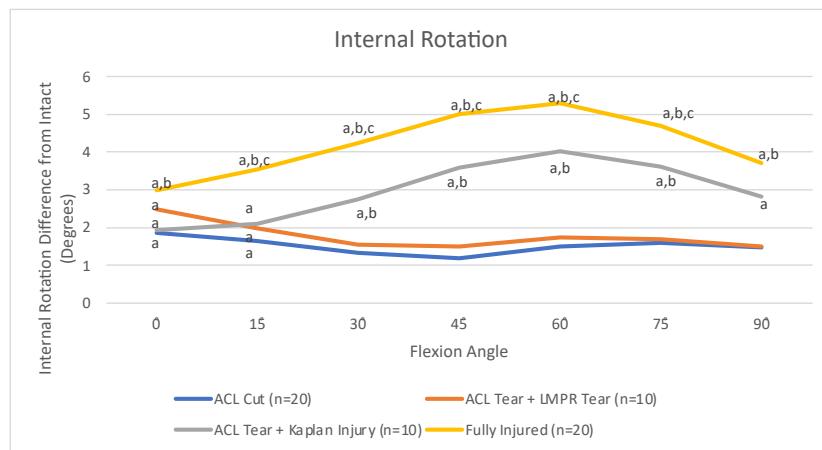


Results: dissection

- Both LMPR and Kaplan fibers act as secondary stabilizers to isolated IR and overall pivot shift loading in ACL deficient knee, except LMPR to IR during pivot shift
- Additive effect of Kaplan fiber injury to ACL deficient and LMPR tear knee state for isolated IR and coupled IR and ATT during pivot shift
- Additive effect of LMPR tear to ACL deficient and Kaplan fiber deficient knee state for valgus during pivot shift at 30 degrees



Results: dissection



Results: Reconstruction

- Knee situation: ACL cut, LMPR cut, Kaplan fibers cut → ACL reconstruction
- **ACLR alone did not fully restore stability**, with significant residual increases in isolated IR, coupled IR, coupled ATT, and coupled valgus rotation during pivot shift (at almost all flexion angles)



Results: Reconstruction

- Knee situation: ACL reconstructed, LMPR cut, Kaplan fibers cut
- Adding a LET to the ACLR and LMPR deficient knee state restored knee stability for isolated IR, coupled IR during a pivot shift, and coupled ATT during pivot shift, but not for coupled valgus rotation during pivot shift compared to the intact knee state



Results: Reconstruction

- Knee situation: ACL cut, LMPR cut, Kaplan fibers cut —> ACL reconstruction
- **Adding LMPR repair to the ACLR and Kaplan fiber deficient knee state restored coupled valgus rotation compared to the intact knee state**





LMPR and Kaplan fibers both need to be addressed to restore knee stability in knees with ACL, LMPR, and Kaplan fiber injuries



Techniques

- ACL reconstruction Arthrex all-inside, quadrupled semi-tendinosis graft
- Modified Lemaire, fixation with Arthrex Fibertak
- LMPR **Arthrex Sutureloc repair technique**





Sutureloc Repair Technique

- **8 LMPR repair failures** at post testing arthroscopic evaluations
- Cadaveric bone
- frail repair at time zero
- hars robotic testing conditions against biological healing in clinical conditions





Discussion



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