

Increased rate of re-operation for limited range of motion when performing a lateral extraarticular procedure in primary ACL reconstruction with quadriceps tendon compared to hamstring tendon grafts

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Disclosures

- Smith & Nephew
 - Paid presentations
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 - Consultancy
- Associate Editor
 - Orthopaedic Journal of Sports Medicine

Previous study

- Primary ACLR, 2016-2020
- 17.3% patients had a LEAT
- Further surgery for restricted motion or a cyclops lesion in first 12 months:
 - LEAT: 8.1%
 - No-LEAT: 3.8% (RR 2.1, $p=0.012$)
- But a number of limitations

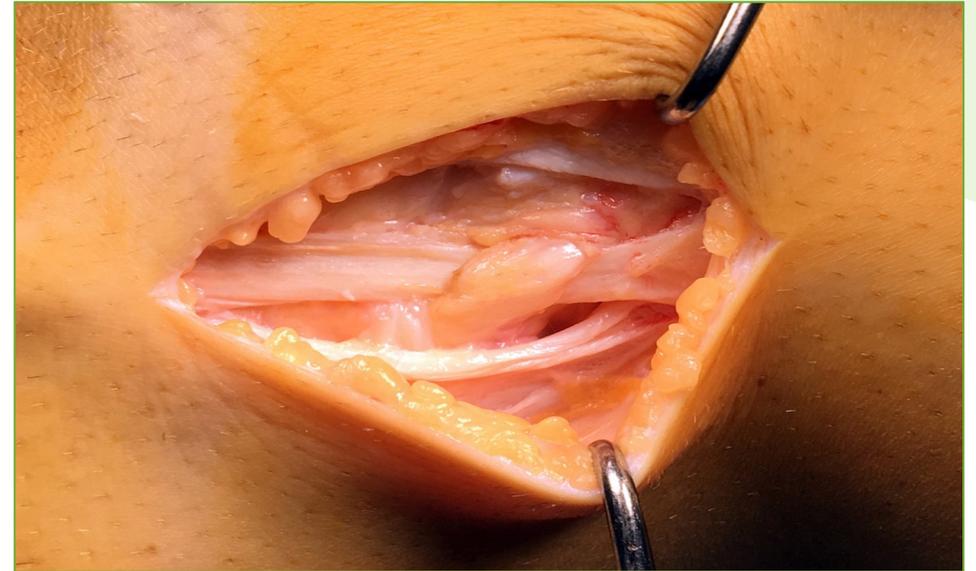
The addition of a lateral extra-articular procedure to a primary anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction is associated with an increased rate of further surgery for cyclops lesions and restricted range of motion

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Current study

- Addresses many of those limitations
- Single surgeon series
- 1 January 2021 to 31 August 2023
- 672 patients had primary ACLR with either a HS or QT graft
- 205 (31%) **considered to be at higher risk of re-injury** had an additional LET using a modified Ellison technique



- Young age, especially <20 yo
- Family history
- Previous c/l ACL injury
- Return to pivoting sports

Methods

- 633/672 (94 %) had 2-year follow-up
 - (73% HS, 27% QT)

OUTCOMES

- Reoperation rates for ROM problems
 - (predominantly symptomatic Cyclops lesions)
- Rates of graft rupture

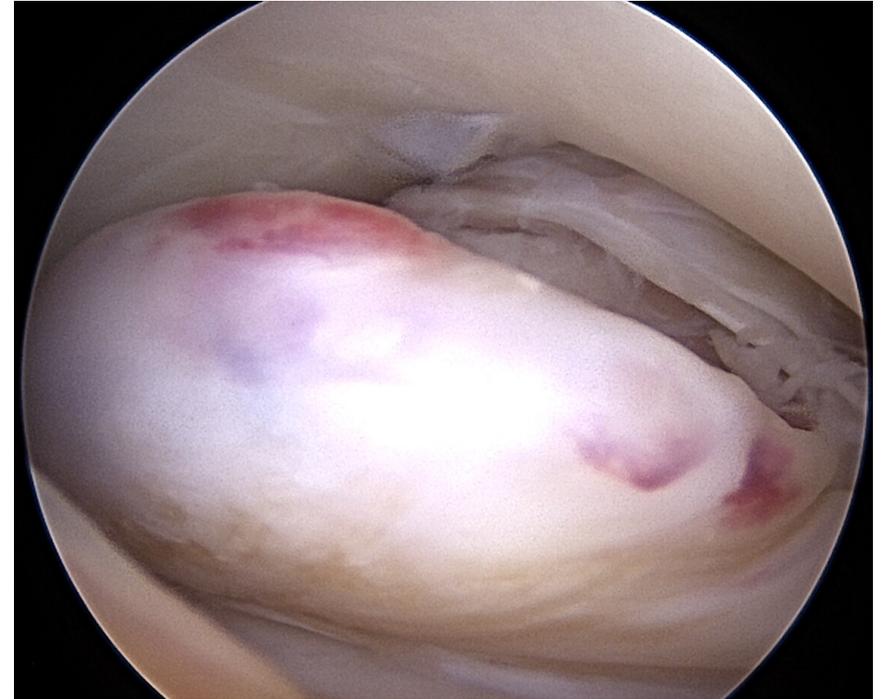
COMPARISONS

- LEAT vs No LEAT
- HS vs QT



Further surgery for ROM issue: Overall

- LEAT 20/193 (10.4%)
- No LEAT: 13/440 (3.0%)
- $p < 0.001$, Risk Ratio (RR)=3.5, 95%CI 1.8-6.9



Further surgery for ROM issue: Graft type

- LEAT + QT graft: 14/65 (21.5%)
- LEAT + HS graft: 6/128 (4.7%)
- $p \leq 0.001$, Risk Ratio (RR)=4.6, 95%CI 1.9-11

Graft rupture rate

- No LEAT (lower risk group): 13/440 (3%)
- LEAT (higher risk group): 8/193 (4.1%)
- $p=0.05$

- Probably getting it about right

STABILITY study, 2020

- HS grafts, modified Lemaire
- Reduced graft rupture rate at 2 years
 - 11% in No LEAT group
 - 4% in LEAT group
- Current study
 - 3% in No LEAT group (lower risk group)
 - 4.1% in LEAT group (higher risk group, so Ellison seems effective)

Lateral Extra-articular Tenodesis Reduces Failure of Hamstring Tendon Autograft Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction



2-Year Outcomes From the STABILITY Study Randomized Clinical Trial

Alan M.J. Getgood,* MD, FRCS(Tr&Orth), Dianne M. Bryant, MSc, PhD, Robert Litchfield, MD, FRCSC, Mark Heard, MD, FRCSC, Robert G. McCormack, MD, FRCSC, Alex Rezansoff, MD, FRCSC, Devin Peterson, MD, FRCSC, Davide Bardana, MD, FRCSC, Peter B. MacDonald, MD, FRCSC, Peter C.M. Verdonk, MD, PhD, Tim Spalding, FRCS, and the STABILITY Study Group
Investigation performed at The Fowler Kennedy Sport Medicine Clinic, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

STABILITY reoperation rate

No increase in adverse events with lateral extra-articular tenodesis augmentation of anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction – Results from the stability randomized trial
JISAKOS, 2023

M. Heard^{f,g}, H. Marmura^{a,c}, D. Bryant^{a,c}, R. Litchfield^{a,b}, R. McCormack^{d,e}, P. MacDonald^{h,i}, T. Spalding^j, P. Verdonk^{k,l}, D. Peterson^m, D. Bardanaⁿ, A. Rezansoff^{f,o}, STABILITY Study Group, A. Getgood, MD, FRCS(Tr&Orth)^{a,b,*}

- LEAT: 2%, No LEAT: <1%
- Current study: 10.4% and 3.0% (HS and QT)
 - HS only: 4.9%
- Lemaire vs Ellison? (“Fixed” vs “Dynamic” more pain??)
- Threshold for intervention: RCT vs no study

Conclusion

- The addition of an Ellison LEAT to a primary ACLR was associated with an increased risk of re-operation for ROM issues
 - Particularly with QT grafts.
- Caution should be used when extrapolating the findings of the use of a LEAT in combination with a HS graft (STABILITY study) to other graft types

Thank you