Meniscal Ramp Lesion, a Contact Characteristic Analysis in Cadaver.

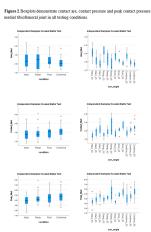
Khananut Jaruwanneechai, Artit Boonrod¹, Sermsak Sumanont, Parichat Prachaney ¹Khon Kaen University

INTRODUCTION: Ramp lesion is defined as a longitudinal tear at the meniscocapsular junction or meniscotibial ligament of posterior horn medial meniscus. The meniscal ramp lesion may contribute to residual anteroposterior instability and affect knee biomechanics. Similarly, the meniscal root lesion, injury extended to the periphery have been believed to result in the reduction of meniscal hoop stress. The purpose of the study was to analyze the contact characteristic change of the tibiofemoral joint that occurs with an unstable ramp lesion of the medial meniscus

METHODS: 12 Cadaveric knees (6 matched pairs) were tested under 600 N of axial load with a custom testing jig that allowed positioning of the knee in 0°, 45°, and 90° of flexion without otherwise constraining the knee. Knees were randomly assigned to ramp lesion (n=6) and posterior root lesion (n=6). Four testing conditions were tested: (1) intact, (2) ramp lesion, (3) posterior root tear of the medial meniscus, and (4) combined ramp lesion and posterior root tear of the medial meniscus. Tibiofemoral force transmission, joint contact area, contact pressure, and peak contact pressure were measured with a flexible pressure sensor I-Scan System. Biomechanical testing data were compared for statistically significant differences.

RESULTS: Testing conditions significantly affected the medial tibiofemoral joint's force transmission and contact pressure (P = .04 and P = .036). Contact pressure in the isolated ramp lesion (1.71 \pm 0.68 MPa, P = .877) and isolated posterior root tear (2.12 \pm 0.92 MPa, P = .069) were non-significantly increased compare to the intact condition (1.77 \pm 0.91 MPa). In the combined ramp and posterior root lesion, contact pressure (2.13 \pm 0.67 MPa, P = .011) was significantly higher than in the intact condition. The knee flexion position significantly affected the medial tibiofemoral joint's contact area and contact pressure (P < .001 and P < .001).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: This study demonstrated no significant changes in force transmission, contact area, and contact pressure in isolated ramp lesions. However, ramp lesion combined with posterior root tear could significantly increase the contact characteristic change in the medial tibiofemoral joint than isolated posterior root tear.



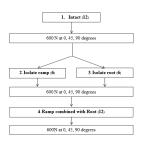


Table 1. Summary table of the contact characteristics of the medial tibiofemoral joint in all
testing conditions. *Values were significantly different from the intact condition with 0-
degree flexion (P < 05), b Values were significantly different from those average seen under
comparable Coving downs with the intest condition D < 05.

Testing Condition	Knee flexion	Force (N)	Contact area (cm²)	Contact Pressure (MPa)	Peak contact pressure MPao
	0 degree	407.9 ± 72.5	3.08 ± 1.06	1.29 ± 0.53	3.43 ± 0.73
Intact	45 degrees	378.7 ± 109.6	2.26 ± 0.99 *	2.01 ± 0.89 *	3.86 ± 1.09
Intact	90 degrees	386.7 ± 111.6	1.69 ± 0.89*	2.09 ± 1.12 °	4.60 ± 0.80 *
	Average	397.7 ± 92.0	2.27 ± 1.35	1.78 ± 0.91	3.86 ± 1.32
Isolated ramp lesion	0 degree	424.5 ± 211.0	3.34 ± 1.20	1.48 ± 0.53	3.90 ± 1.05
	45 degrees	452.3 ± 179.0	2.48 ± 1.62	1.77 ± 0.72	4.21 ± 0.77
	90 degrees	405.7 ± 155.8	130 ± 141 *	1.98 ± 2.09 *	5.22 ± 3.16 *
	Average	419.6 ± 148.8	2.48 ± 1.73	1.72 ± 0.68	4.15 ± 0.98
	0 degree	393.8 ± 132.9	2.84 ± 1.00	1.38 ± 0.71	3.34 ± 0.76
Isolated posterior	45 degrees	446.6 ± 76.6	2.12 ± 0.59	2.16 ± 0.54 *	4.58 ± 0.80 *
root lesion	90 degrees	466.0 ± 55.1°.6	1.77 ± 0.52 *	2.54 ± 0.88 *	5.37 ± 1.84*
	Average	4512 ± 813 b	2.17 = 0.87	2.12 ± 0.92	4.58 ± 1.70 b
Combined ramp	0 degree	444.4 ±119.9	2.79 ± 0.66	1.70 ± 0.68	4.08 ± 1.76
	45 degrees	401.2 ± 49.9	1.84 ± 0.56*	2.12 ± 0.44*	4.53 ± 0.89 *
and root lesion	90 degrees	4379 ± 117.7*	1.80 ± 0.50 *	2.40 ± 0.43 *	5.37 ± 1.43 *
	Average	413.8 ± 96.0	2.00 ± 0.76	213 ± 0.67 b	4.67 ± 1.47 h