Discoid Lateral Meniscus in Pediatric and Adolescent Patients



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Lateral Meniscus

- Function
 - Stability
 - Shock Absorption
 - Protect cartilage
- Composed of purposefully arranged fibers









Lateral Meniscus – Outer 1/3 has best blood supply



Discoid Lateral Meniscus

Congenital abnormality of the meniscus



UW SCHOOL

OF MEDICINE

Without surgery....

- Meniscus won't heal
- Meniscus might become irrepairable
- Persistent instability
- *Poor* long term function
- Increased arthritis
- Decreased return to sport







Main Goals for Surgery

Preserve Meniscus

Restore Stability Decrease arthritis Improve function

Return to Sport







Knee arthroscopy

Outpatient surgery (go home same day)

General anesthesia (asleep the whole surgery and won't feel anything)

Arthroscopic surgery with small incisions

Meniscus reshaped to look normal

Tears are repaired with suture or torn meniscus is removed







Saucerization (Reshaping)







Meniscus Repair vs. Partial Meniscectomy (Trim)











Complications and Considerations

Anesthesia Bleeding Nerve injury Infection (<1%) Stiffness (<3%) Reoperation (up to 1/3 of patients)
20% surgery on other knee for symptomatic discoid
Arthritic changes on X-ray (~40% @ 10 years)
Worse outcomes with subtotal meniscectomy





Rehabilitation

Repair

Partial Meniscectomy

Weight-bearing depends on tear size/location and repair Knee brace up to 6 weeks Healing takes ~3 months Return to sport 6+ months

Weight-bearing as tolerated Crutches 3-7 days Return to sport 6-8 weeks* Ionger with lateral tears

Physical therapy starts 3-4 days after surgery





Conclusions

- **Discoid meniscus = abnormal tissue prone to tearing**
- Goals = preserve meniscus (if possible)
- Repair depends on type/location of tear and quality of tissue
- Decision made at time of surgery
- Very different rehabilitation
- Up to 1/3 of patients require reoperation



