MPFL Reconstruction and Tibial Tubercle Transfer in the Adolescent Patient



Michael Saper, DO, ATC, CSCS

Assistant Professor, Orthopedics and Sports Medicine Updated October 11, 2022





Anatomy

- Patella = "knee cap"
- Trochlea = "groove"
- Cartilage cushion on surface of bones
 - Often injured with dislocation
- MPFL (medial patellofemoral ligament) = ligament that keeps knee cap in place
 - Torn/stretched with dislocation







Without surgery....

- Torn/stretched ligament won't heal
- Knee cap will continue to pop out
- More damage to cartilage
- Increased arthritis
- *Poor* long term function
- Decreased return to sport







Main Goals for Surgery

Restore Stability

- Decrease arthritis
- Improve function

Return to Sport







Patella Realignment and MPFL Reconstruction

- Inpatient surgery (stay in hospital for 1 night then go home next day)
- General anesthesia (asleep the whole surgery and won't feel anything)
- 3 Parts
 - Knee arthroscopy to remove injured tissue ("clean up")
 - Realign knee cap
 - Reinforce torn/stretched MPFL







Treatment Algorithm – Part # 1

Arthroscopic evaluation

• Remove or repair injured tissue







Treatment Algorithm – Part # 2

Patella Realignment

- Lateral release with repair to get knee cap in center of groove
- Tibial tubercle transfer



A Modified Osteotomy for Anteromedialization of the Tibial Tubercle

Michael G. Saper, D.O., Benjamin A. Cox, D.O., and David A. Shneider, M.D.

https://www.arthroscopytechniques.org/ article/S2212-6287(17)30088-9/addons





Treatment Algorithm – Part # 3

Stabilize Patella

- MPFL reconstruction
- Cadaver hamstring (allograft) tendon is used to replace the torn MPFL







Complications and Considerations

- Anesthesia
- Bleeding
- Nerve injury
- Infection
 - Deep joint infection can require hospitalization, IV antibiotics, multiple surgeries, removal of the graft.
- Stiffness

- Return to Surgery*
 - Screw removal (32%)
 - Arthroscopic debridement (6%)
 - Deep infection (2%)
 - Superficial infection/wound dehiscence (2%)
 - Stiffness (2%)
 - Tibial tubercle fracture (2%)
 - Tibial tubercle nonunion (2%)
 - Tibia fracture (2%)
- Failure to return to sport





Rehabilitation and Return to Sports

- Toe-touch weight-bearing for 6 weeks
- Physical therapy starts 3-4 days after surgery
- Knee brace until adequate quad strength regained
 - Usually 6 weeks
- Encourage range-of-motion exercises
- Healing typically at 3 months
- Running at 4 months
- Rehab Progress Assessment at 6 months
- High-loading / return to sport activities at 6-12 months
 - Strict criteria for return to sport *clearance*



