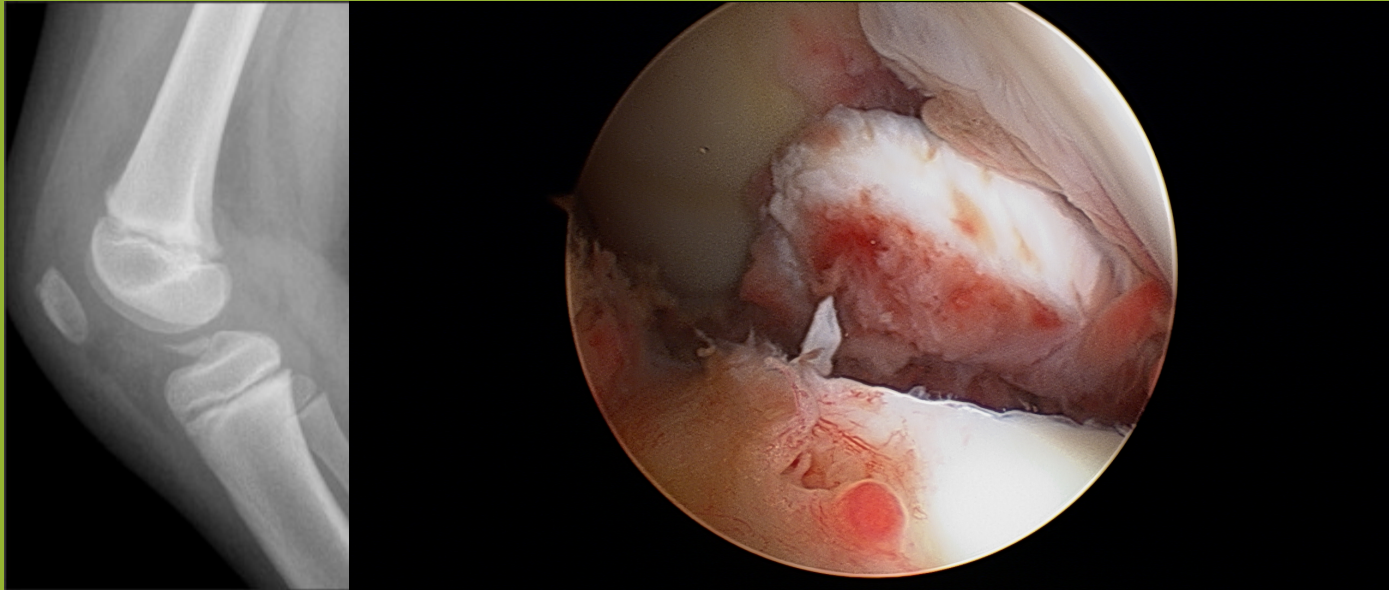


# Tibial Eminence (Spine) Fractures



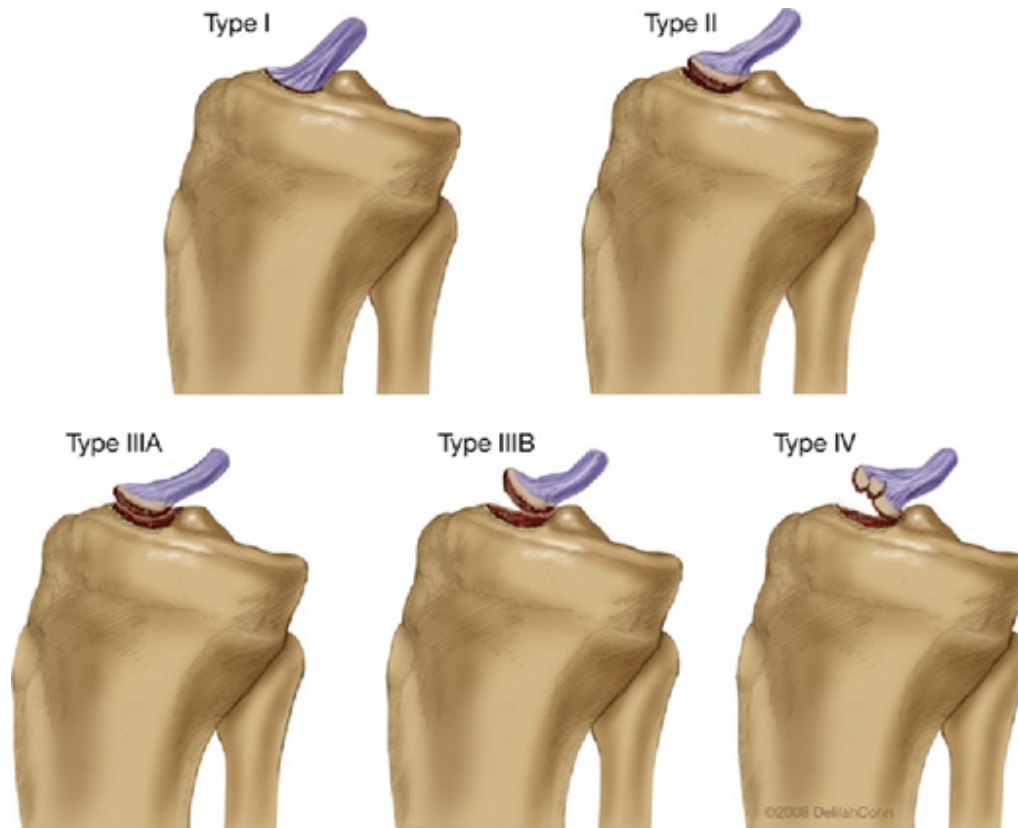
Michael Saper, DO, ATC, CSCS  
Assistant Professor, Orthopedics and Sports Medicine

# Tibial eminence (spine) fractures

- Most commonly seen in 8-14 y/o
- Failure of incompletely ossified tibial eminence prior to rupture of ACL
- Concomitant injury in 40%
  - Meniscus, Cartilage
- Elastic deformation of ACL prior to fracture
  - Residual laxity following fracture healing

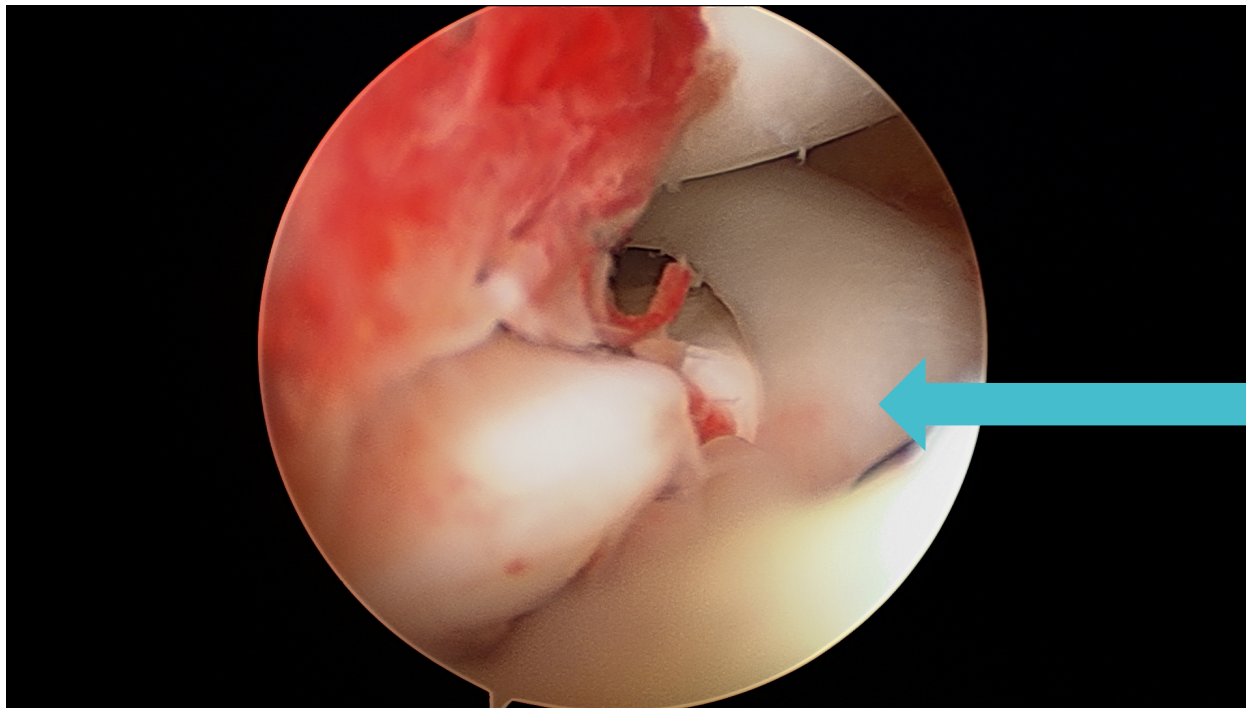


# Classification



# Blocks to reduction

Interposition of meniscus can block reduction



# Management

## Type I

- No consensus on degree of flexion/ ranges in literature from 0-40°
- Generally immobilized for 2-6 weeks followed by protected weight bearing
- Monitor with serial radiographs (4-5 weeks after injury)
- Late displacement reported despite adequate immobilization
- Some advocate arthroscopic exam of even non-displaced fractures Ando 1996



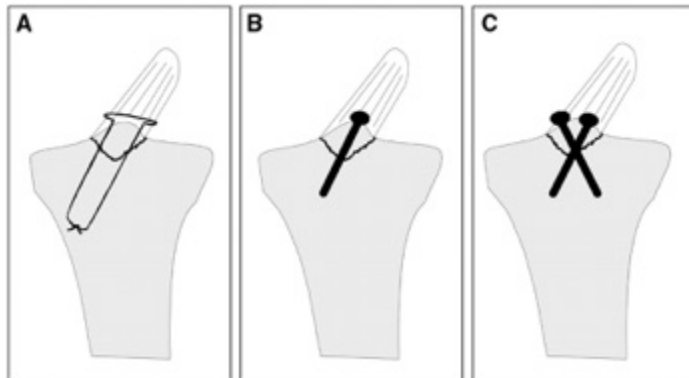
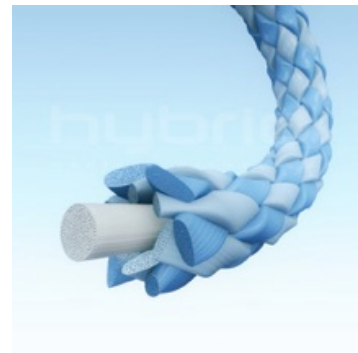
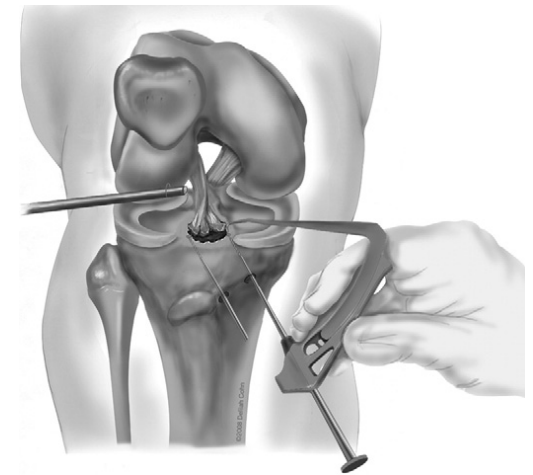
# Management

Types II-IV generally surgical

- May attempt closed reduction of Type II
- 50% success

Arthroscopic vs. open reduction

Screws vs. suture fixation described



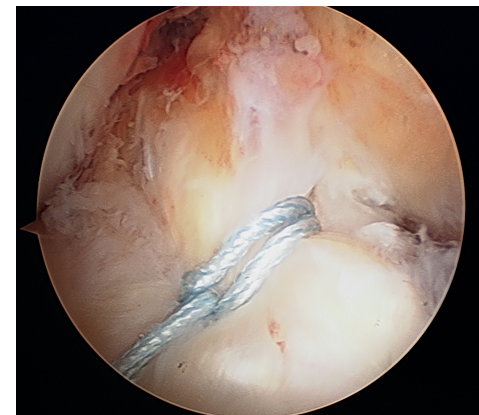
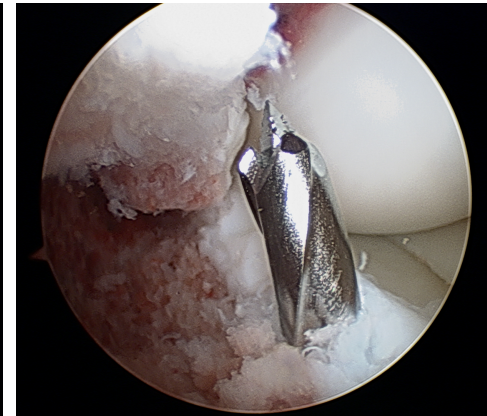
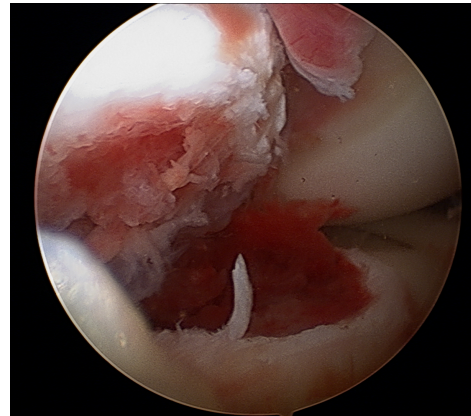
# My Technique: Arthroscopic Suture Fixation

**Arthroscopic** surgery with  
small incisions

**Permanent sutures** placed in  
torn ligament

Passed through small tunnels  
in tibia

Secured over a metal button



# Complications and Considerations

Anesthesia

Bleeding

Nerve Injury

Infection

Nonunion (60% completely displaced fractures w/ non-op)

Growth disturbance

**ROM loss** (I and II << III and IV )

**Laxity** (I and II << III and IV )

**Arthrofibrosis (5%)**

**12x more likely if ROM started after 4 weeks**



# Rehabilitation

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TTWB after surgery for 4 weeks

Knee brace for 6 weeks

Running at 3-4 months

Return to sport activities at 4-6 months

Thank you for your attention!



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