Dr Ivan Popoff

www.orthosports.com.au

29-31 Dora Street, Hurstville 160 Belmore Road, Randwick



Posterolateral Corner Injuries



Incidence

Isolated rare 2%
Tibial Plateau fractures 68%
ACL/PCL injuries 43-80%



Importance of early indentafication

High grade injuries require surgery
3/52 ideally for primary repair
Compromise ACL/PCL reconstruction
Untreated poor function
High risk of arthrosis



PLC function

Primary restraint to varus force, recurvatum, and external rotation

Secondary restraint to A-P translation particularly near full extension

Secondary restraint for Internal rotation (PT)



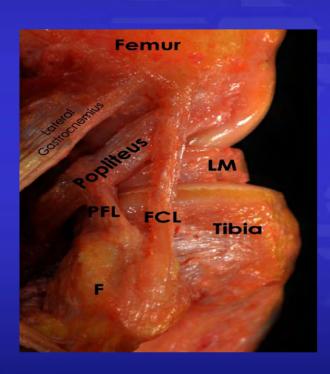
Anatomy

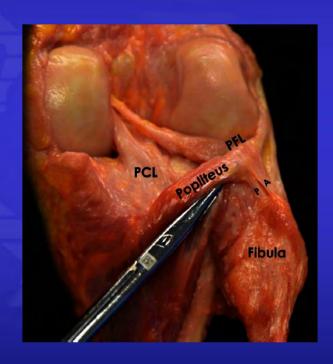
Primary stabilizers - FCL, Popliteus tendon, popliteofibular ligament

Secondary Stabilizers – MT & MF ligaments, coronary ligament, lat gastrocnemius, fabellofibular ligament and ITB



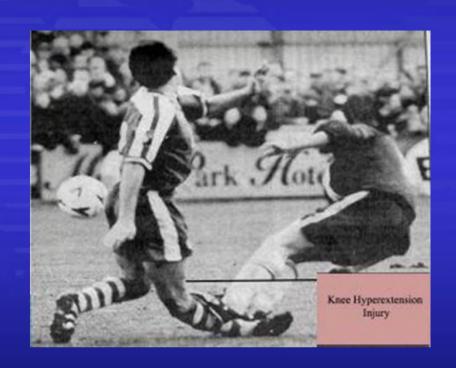
Anatomy







Mechanism of Injury





Clinical Tests

Varus stress test at 0 (FCL & PCL)& 30 (FCL) degrees flexion





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Clinical Tests

The Dial Test – E.R. at 30 (PLC) and 90 degrees (PLC & PCL) of knee flexion
 >10degrees c.f. non injured side positive test





Clinical Tests

 The external rotation recurvatum test- pick up patients legs by the feet if PLC injury the effected leg falls into external rotation recurvatum.





Investigations

Arcuate #

X Ray stress views

long leg









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Investigations

MRI





Grading

Grade 1 - Varus 0 -5 mm

- ER 0 - 5 degrees

Grade 2 – varus 6-10 mm

- ER 6 - 10 degrees

Grade 3 – varus >10 mm no end point

- ER > 10 degrees



Treatment

Grade 1 & 2 do well with non op Mx

Grade 3 require surgury

Acute < 3/52 repair

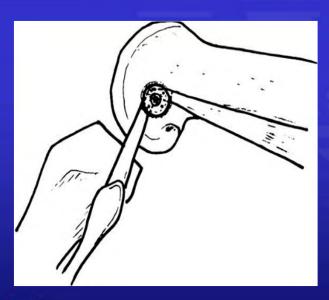
Chronic > 6/52 reconstruction

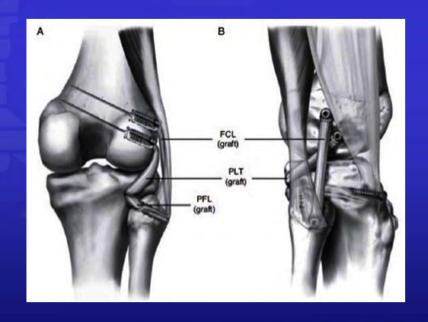
- if varus need HTO



Reconstructions

Non- anatomic Anatomic







Out comes

- Non operative Grade 3
 - poor function
 - 50% bicompartmental OA at 8 years

All grade 1 do well most grade 2 (some develop significant laxity)

(Kannus 1989, Krukhaug 1998)



Out comes

Acute repairs (< 3/52) better then reconstructions (4-6/52 grey area)

>6/52 reconstuction better then repair

Anatomical reconstructions better than non anatomical

Varus knees require HTO prior to reconstruction

Acute repair failure > reconstruction ? rehab



Common Peroneal Nerve Injury

1/3 of grade 3 PLC injuries

Spontaneous recovery in 14 – 54% (age <30 good prognostic indicator)

Treatment neurolysis, repair, nerve graft

Tendon transfer

