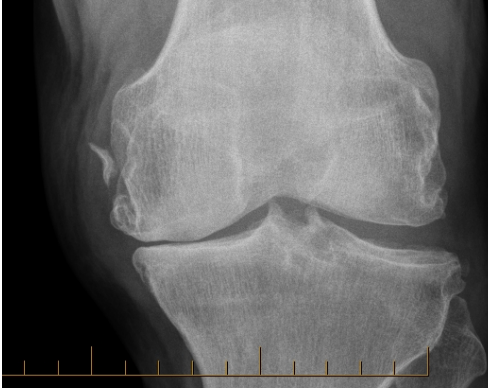


Case Study 58

A 61-year-old truck driver man presented with a valgus injury to the left knee joint when involved in a truck accident.

What's your diagnosis?



Diagnosis : Avulsion of Deep MCL

The medial collateral ligament (MCL) is the most commonly injured ligament of the knee joint. Proximal superficial medial collateral ligament [MCL] tears occur more frequently than do distal ones. Isolated avulsion of deep MCL is not well described in literature.

We report a 61-year-old man with a valgus injury of his left knee joint after a MVA. Radiological and magnetic resonance imaging of the affected knee joint revealed a complete avulsion fracture of proximal attachment of deep part of the medial collateral ligament. Such a pattern isolated deep MCL avulsion is rare.

INTRODUCTION

The medial collateral ligament (MCL) is the prime static stabiliser of the medial side of the knee joint. The superficial part of the MCL originates from the femoral condyle and epicondyle and inserts just below the tibial articular surface. The deep part is divided into menisiofemoral and menisiotibial portions that are attached to femoral and tibial sites of the superficial part [Fig 1]

Ossification/ calcification around the medial femoral condyle has been known as Pellegrini–Stieda (PSS) syndrome for almost 100 years [1]. Depending on shape and site, four different types have been described [Fig 2].

In contrast to the ACL, the MCL has shown excellent healing capability in both animal and clinical studies [2]. Although in mild cases conservative treatment is often successful, patients with more significant bone formation and persistent symptoms require surgical excision [3,4].

However, not all calcification or ossification around medial condyle is PSS. Variant of has been reported where the MCL was avulsed from both the proximal and distal attachments with a partial tear in the substance of the ligament [5]. We report a case of femoral avulsion of deep MCL. This injury was mistaken for a Pellegrini-Stieda lesion by the radiologist. The flake bone visible corresponded to the attachment of the deep MCL [menisiofemoral avulsion].

CASE REPORT

A 61-year-old truck driver man presented with a valgus injury to the left knee joint when involved in a truck accident. He was driving his truck, he ran off the road and when he got out of the truck he had a laceration in his head. He put his foot down and his knee almost gave way. There was a previous history of pain related to osteoarthritis in his both knees. He went to a District health Hospital. He had a cut on his head stitched up. He had a swollen left knee and was able to walk with a limp. Physical examination revealed moderate haemarthrosis with medial soft tissue swelling and significant tenderness along the course of the MCL. He had an X-ray and was told that there was an avulsion injury of the MCL from the medial femoral condyle [Fig 3]. He was admitted overnight and was discharged the following day with crutches, touch weight bearing in a Zimmer brace. After six weeks he had an intense physiotherapy and slowly his brace was weaned off with increasing weight bearing.

He was referred for persistent symptoms in the knee [L]. His main at his presentation to our clinic was lateral knee pain with occasional medial knee pain. The knee did not lock. He occasionally had night pain.

Clinically John stood with a varus left knee and walked with a lateral thrust. He had a full, active straight leg raise and pain at end range of flexion. He had significant pseudo-laxity medially. There was no significant posterior sag or anterior drawer, and no significant laterally based symptoms. He has mild joint line tenderness on the medial side.

His MRI scan showed full thickness articular surface loss with joint line wear on the medial side, which was consistent with his pre-existing osteoarthritis. There appeared to have been an avulsion fracture of the deep MCL (menisocofemoral component) from the medial condyle of the femur. There was evidence of early healing. Superficial MCL was intact but thickened.

He had a significant varus deformity with medial joint line pain. His MRI scan confirms loss of medial joint space. The only surgical option here would be to contemplate a total knee joint replacement. This was not required at the time of assessment as there was minimal impairment. He was asked to return to work as he was in fit state to drive a vehicle.

The medial collateral ligament injury proximally, therefore, seems somewhat trivial and had healed well clinically and on an MRI.

DISCUSSION

The MCL is a common knee injury and is usually related to sports like hockey, skiing and football [6,7]. The mechanism of injury is typically a contact valgus load on the lateral side of the knee with the foot planted; however, non-contact external rotation valgus injuries also common.

Warren has described the majority of the basic anatomy [8,9]. The superficial MCL is the primary static medial stabilizer of the medial knee, which originates from the medial epicondyle and inserts on the medial aspect of the proximal tibia 5-7 cm below the joint line. The most common type of injuries is isolated to the superficial MCL with Grade I and II laxity associated with failure occurring at its femoral attachment. Less commonly Grade III injuries are seen which are associated with concomitant ACL and meniscal tears in 80% of cases [10]. The most severe injuries are those with multiple ligament involvement, may require operative repair or augmentation on an acute basis.

In a cadaver sectioning study, the superficial MCL limits valgus and external rotation forces. On the other hand, the deep MCL and the posterior oblique ligament failed to show a significant contribution to stability [9]. The location of maximum strain of the MCL is at femoral attachment, which is a common site of failure of superficial MCL.

The deep MCL is the thick ligament, which is also known as middle capsular ligament. It extends from medial aspect of the medial condyle and inserts just below the tibial articular margin. In between its bony insertion, it is attached to the periphery of the medial meniscus. The portion of deep MCL above the meniscus is menisco-femoral portion and below is meniscotibial portion of deep MCL. Avulsion of the menisco-femoral ligament is rare and we could not find such a lesion reported in the literature including in a review article of avulsion fractures of meniscofemoral ligament of the knee [11,12]. It appears these deep fibers are tight in knee in flexion and a valgus rotation injury in a flexed knee can cause injury to deep fibers of MCL.

Unlike the superficial MCL, the exact location of injuries of the deep MCL and posterior oblique ligament were found to be difficult to palpate because of their deep seated position. Isolated injury to deep medial collateral ligament can be treated nonsurgically in a functional knee brace. This was adopted in the above case report and knee was stable for valgus both in 0 degrees and 90 degrees.

Soft tissue calcification in the proximity of the femoral medial epicondyle, on x-ray examinations does not necessarily translate to Pellegrini-Stieda lesion. Periarticular calcification around the knee has rarely been described [13]. We have now discussed an even rare case of avulsion fracture of meniscofemoral part of the deep MCL.

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Fig 1 MRI showing different parts of MCL: Coronal proton density weighted MRI image demonstrating the components of the medial collateral ligament (MCL). Small black arrowhead – femoral insertion of the meniscofemoral ligament (MFL). Long black arrow – Superior fluid recess (sulcus). Short black arrow MFL [femoral attachment of menisco- femoral ligament [Part of deep MCL]. White arrowhead – fat filled recess between the deep and superficial components. Short white arrow – meniscotibial ligament (MTL). Long white arrow inferior fluid recess (sulcus). Large arrow head - superficial medial collateral ligament.

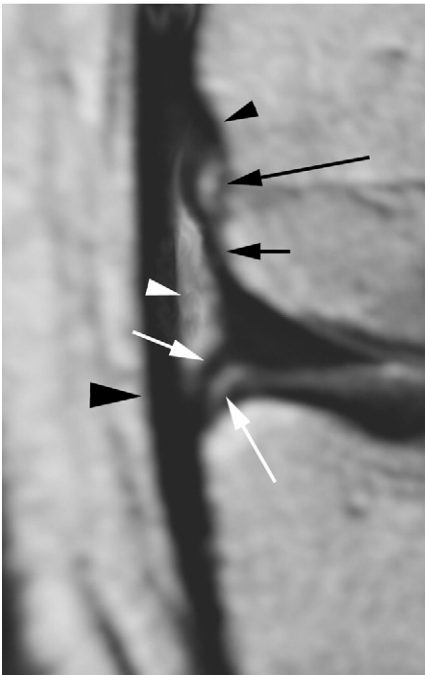
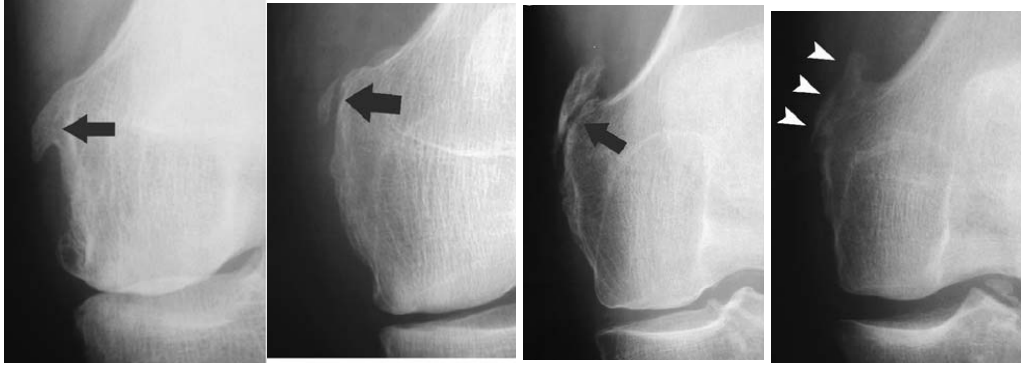


Figure 2. Mendes classification of Pellegrini Stieda Syndrome [PSS]



Mendes Type I

Type II

Type III

Type IV PSL

Fig 3 X ray: Antero-posterior radiograph of the left knee shows an elliptic bone fragment arising from the medial surface of the medial condyle



Fig 4 T1 MR scans of the left knee showing avulsion of deep MCL at the proximal attachment to the medial femoral condyle.

