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 MRI
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 , 10 51 27.7
 10 MRI
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 , MRI
 3 가 MRI , 6
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 .
 (avulsion fracture)
 가 가
 (apophysis)
 가
 (1, 2).
 가 (tibial spine)
 (3, 4).
 Noyes (5)
 1997 3 2002 5
 19
 10
 7 , 3
 Levy (4) 가
 (open reduction) (internal
 fixation) (primary ante-
 rior cruciate ligament reconstruction)
 8 : 2 , 10 51 27.7
 가 4 , (,)
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 MRI 1 MRI 8 4
 6 6
 2002 12 20 2003 3 12
 337

MRI 1.5 - T Magnetom Vision (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)
10 (6).

T2 (3000 - 3500/16, 98/5/2 [TR/ effective TE/Echo train length/Number of excitation])
(double - echo steady state, DESS)
(25.4/9[TR/TE]; flip angle, 35 °)
Field of view 128 - 140 × 160 - 170, 170 - 190 × 256, 4 mm, 0.8 mm
Field of view 120 × 160, 170 - 190 × 256, 4 mm, 0.4 mm
Field of view 120 - 160 × 160 - 170, 154 - 192 × 256, 1.4 mm, 0 mm, 64

가
(7, 8).

Modified Meyers McKeeever (12, 14, 15)
, II I , III
IV ,

가 (ante - rior or posterior drawer test)

MRI 7 5 , 1 , 1
(Fig. 1 - 3). 가 Modifi - ed Meyers McKeeever I , II 1 , III 3 , IV 3 .
MRI (Fig. 3). 가 1 , 가 1 , (popliteal tendon) 1 (Table 1).

MRI 3 (Fig. 4). (Table 2). 9 (6 , 가 (patella tendon auto - graft) 4 1 (internal fixation) (debride - ment) 1 가 1

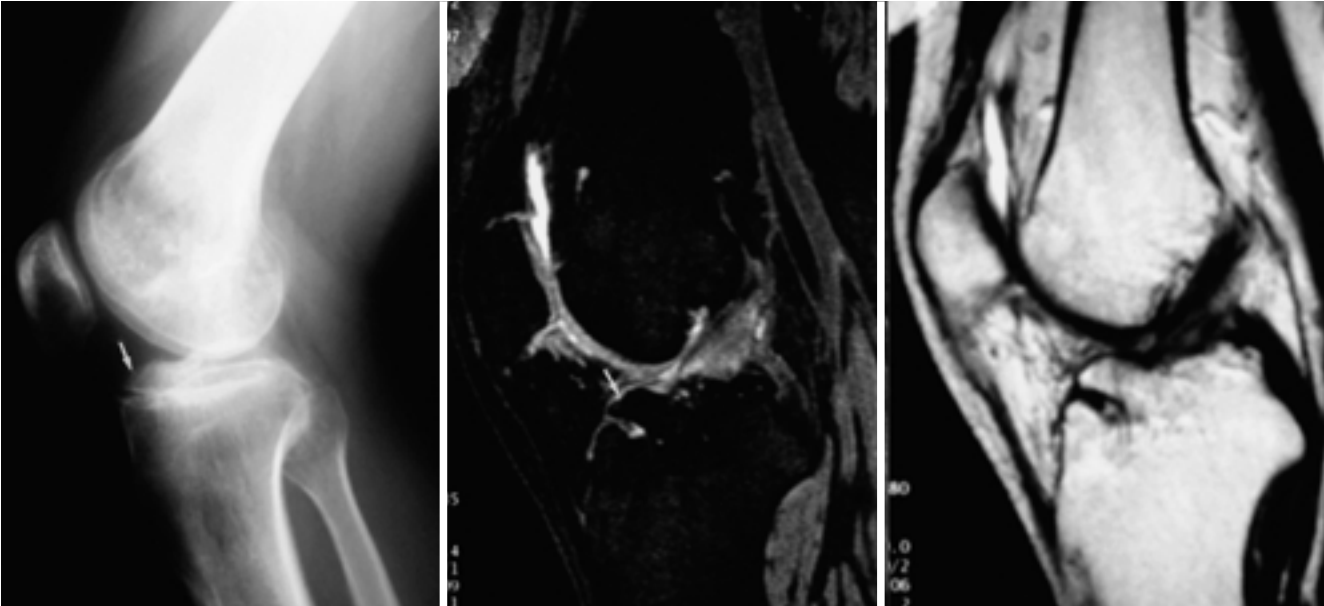


Fig. 1. Case 2. A 25-year-old man with type II avulsion fracture of the tibial spine and partial ACL tear.
A, B. Plain radiograph and sagittal DESS image show anterior elevation of the fractured fragment (white arrow).
C. Sagittal FSE proton image shows increased signal intensity within the ACL. A type II avulsion fracture with partial tear of the ACL was identified at arthroscopy.

Table 1. Details of 7 Cases of ACL Avulsion Fractures

Case	Sex/Age	Type	ACL tear	Associated injuries
1	M/31	III	Partial	Tear of medial meniscus
2	M/25	II	Partial	None
3	M/30	IV	Intact	None
4	F/21	III	Partial	Tear of lateral meniscus
5	F/38	IV	Partial	Tear of PCL & MCL
6	M/10	III	Partial	None
7	M/23	IV	Complete	Tear of popliteal ligament

ACL : anterior cruciate ligament, PCL : posterior cruciate ligament,
MCL : medial collateral ligament.

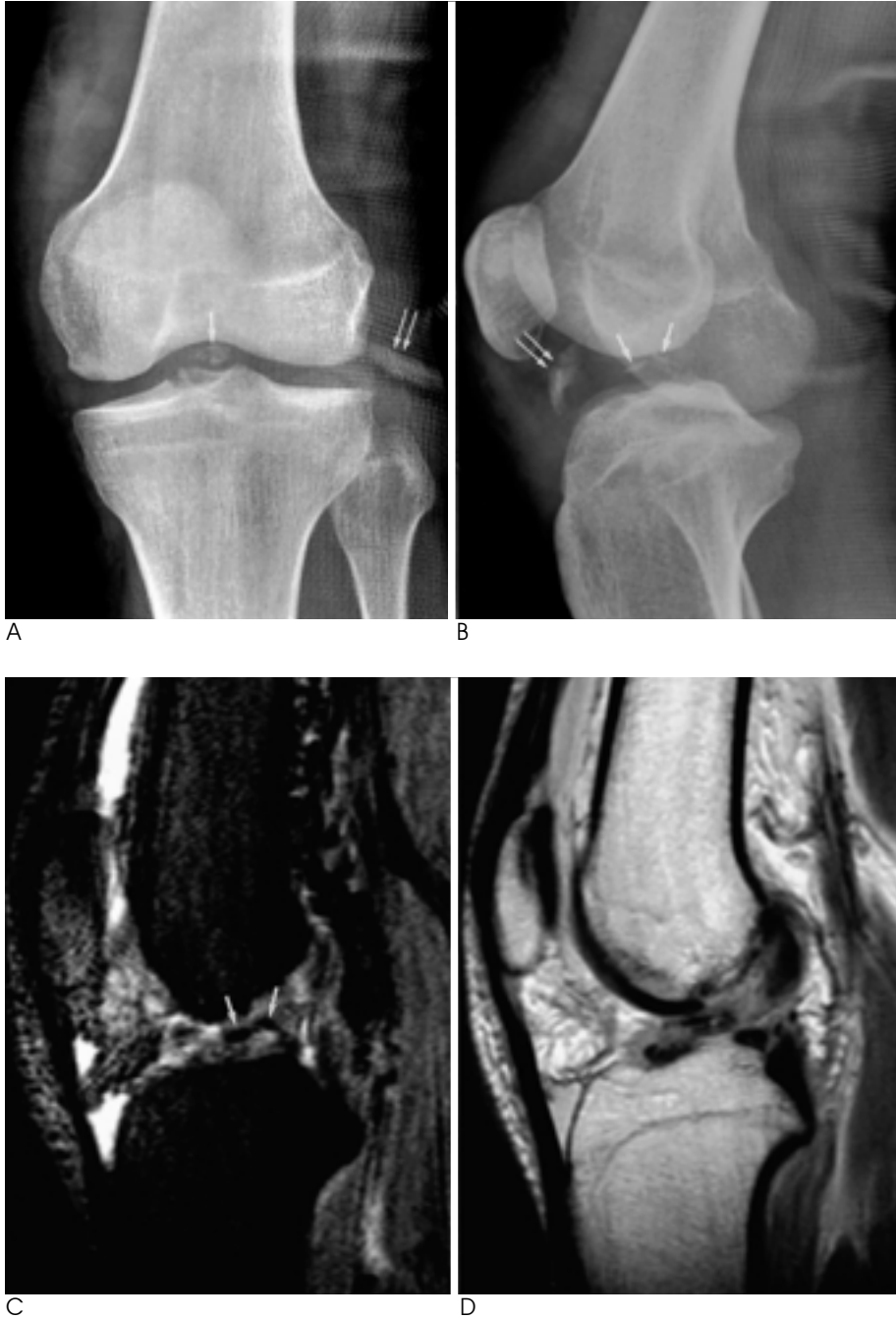


Fig. 2. Case 7. A 23-year-old man with type IV avulsion fracture of the tibial spine and complete ACL tear.

A, B, C. Plain radiographs (anteroposterior and lateral views) and sagittal DESS image show comminuted fracture of the tibial spine at the ACL attachment (white arrows). There is a fractured fragment of the proximal fibula (double arrows).

D. Sagittal FSE proton image shows discontinuity of the ACL with increased signal intensity within the ACL substance. A type IV avulsion fracture with complete tear of the ACL was confirmed at surgery.

Table 2. Details of 3 Cases of PCL Avulsion Fractures

Case	Sex/Age	PCL tear	Associated injuries
8	M/36	Partial	None
9	M/12	Partial	None
10	M/51	Partial	None

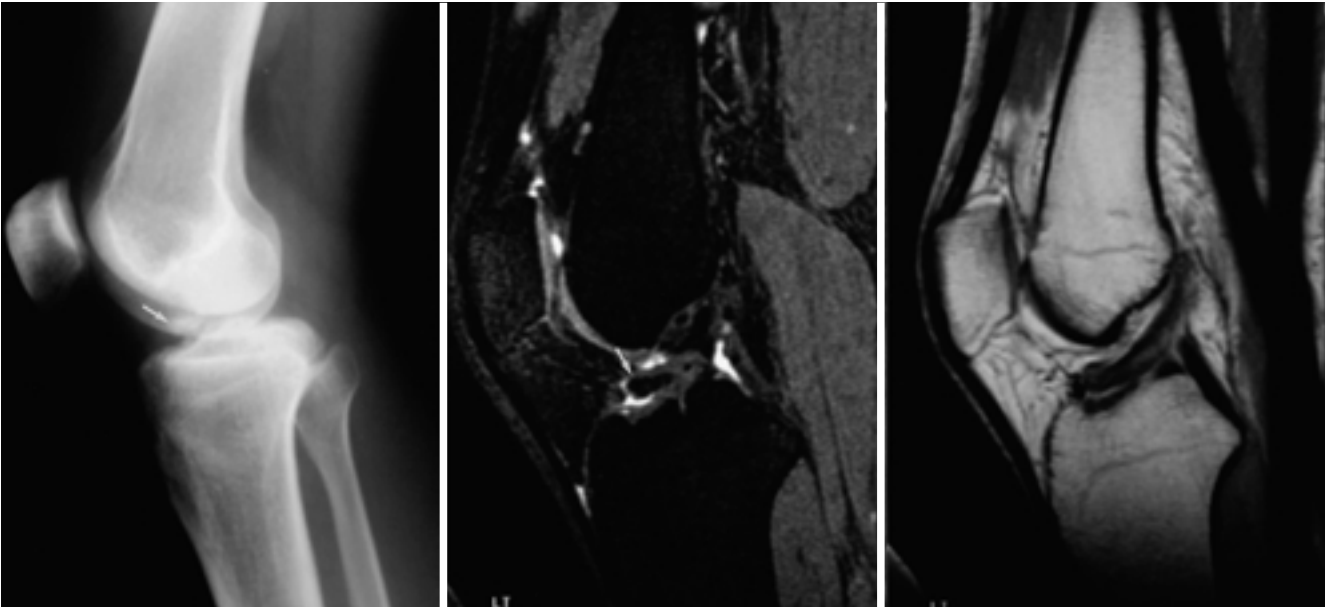


Fig. 3. Case 3. A 30-year-old man with type IV avulsion fracture of the tibial spine and intact ACL.
A, B. Plain radiograph and sagittal DESS image show complete separation of the fractured fragment (white arrow).
C. Sagittal FSE proton image shows normal contour and signal intensity within the ACL. Two fragments of the fractured tibial spine with intact ACL were confirmed at surgery.

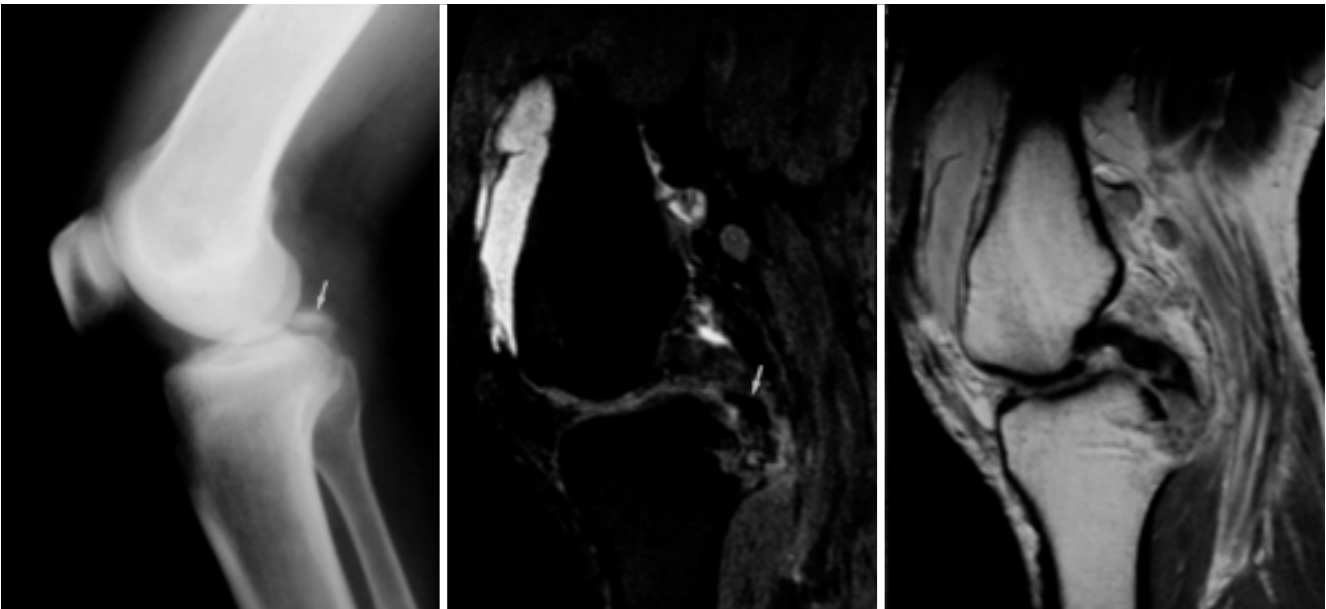


Fig. 4. Case 10. A 51-year-old man with avulsion fracture of the posterior tibial spine and partial PCL tear.
A, B. Plain radiograph and sagittal DESS image show avulsion fracture of the proximal tibia at the PCL attachment (white arrow).
C. Sagittal FSE proton image shows increased signal intensity with irregular contour in the PCL. A avulsion fracture with partial tear of the PCL was confirmed at surgery.

Table 3. Details of Treatment and Follow-up Results

Case	Treatment	Follow up	
		Period	Result
1	ACL reconstruction	1Yr+3Mo	Instability (-)
2	Debridement	1Yr+9Mo	Pain, instability (+)
3	OR/IF	6Mo	Instability (-)
4	ACL reconstruction	5Mo	Instability (-)
5	OR/IF	1Yr+5Mo	Instability (-)
6	ACL reconstruction	7Mo	Instability (+)
7	OR/IF	2Yr+1Mo	Instability (+)
8	OR/IF	6Mo	Instability (+)
9	OR/IF	8Mo	Instability (-)
10	PCL reconstruction	5Mo	Instability (-)

OR/IF : open reduction and internal fixation

Yr : year, Mo: month

dial bundle)

Meyers McKeever (12, 14) 가 3
 , Zaricznyj (15) 4 가
 . Meyers McKeever 2 가
 , Zaricznyj Wiley (2) 3 50%
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 treatment)가 , III (open
 reduction) (internal fixation) (11, 13,
 14, 15). Molander (16) III
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 9
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 , 가 (Table 3).

Noyes (5)
 (Fast deformation rates)
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 mation rates) (57%) 가
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Levy (4)
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MRI

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MR Imaging Findings of Avulsion Fracture of the Tibial Spine of the Knee, Focusing on Cruciate Ligament Tear¹

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Purpose: To determine the presence of cruciate ligament tears following avulsion injuries involving the ACL and PCL, and to correlate the findings with those of surgery.

Materials and Methods: Between March 1997 and May 2002, avulsion injury involving the ACL or PCL was diagnosed in 19 patients. Ten of these [8 males and 2 females aged 10 - 51 (average, 27.7) years] were included in this study. We assessed the presence of cruciate ligament tears at MR imaging, correlating the findings with those of surgery. Associated intra-articular injuries, treatment methods and follow-up results were also evaluated.

Results: Among Seven patients with ACL avulsion injury, this was assessed at MR imaging as complete tear ($n=1$), partial tear ($n=5$), or intact ($n=1$), while all MR images of PCL avulsion injury ($n=3$) showed that this was partial tear. All imaging findings corresponded with the surgical findings. In four patients there was associated knee injury involving, respectively, tears of the medial meniscus, lateral meniscus, PCL and MCL, and popliteal ligament.

Conclusion: Our findings showed that with one exception, patients with avulsion injury of the ACL or PCL had suffered either a partial or complete tear. MR imaging may be useful in the diagnosis of tears of the cruciate ligament which have not been noticed at surgery or arthroscopy in avulsion injuries involving the ACL and PCL.

Index words : Knee, MR
Knee, fractures
Knee, ligaments, menisci, and cartilage

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