

MRI

: 1997 3 2002 5

19 10 8 : 2

, 10 51 27.7

10 MRI

:

7

5

1

, MRI

3 가 MRI

. 6

1

:

MRI

(avulsion fracture)

가

가

(apophysis)

(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)

가

(1, 2).

가 (tibial spine)

(3, 4).

1997 3 2002 5

Noyes (5)

19

10

Levy (4)

가

7

3

(open reduction)

(internal

fixation)

(primary ante-

8 : 2

,

10

51

27.7

rior cruciate ligament reconstruction)

가 4

(,)

5

가 1

MRI

1

8

¹

6

MRI

4

²가

2002 12 20

2003 3 12

6

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 °) T2 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

가,

가 (7, 8).

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

가 (anterior or posterior drawer test)

MRI 7 5 , 1 , 1 (Fig. 1 - 3). 가 Modified Meyers McKeever I , II 1 , III 3 , IV 3 . MRI (Fig. 3).

(popliteal tendon) 1 MRI (Table 1).

3 (Fig. 4).

(Table 2). 9 (6 , 가 (patella tendon auto-graft) 4 , 4 (internal fixation) (debridement) 1 가 1

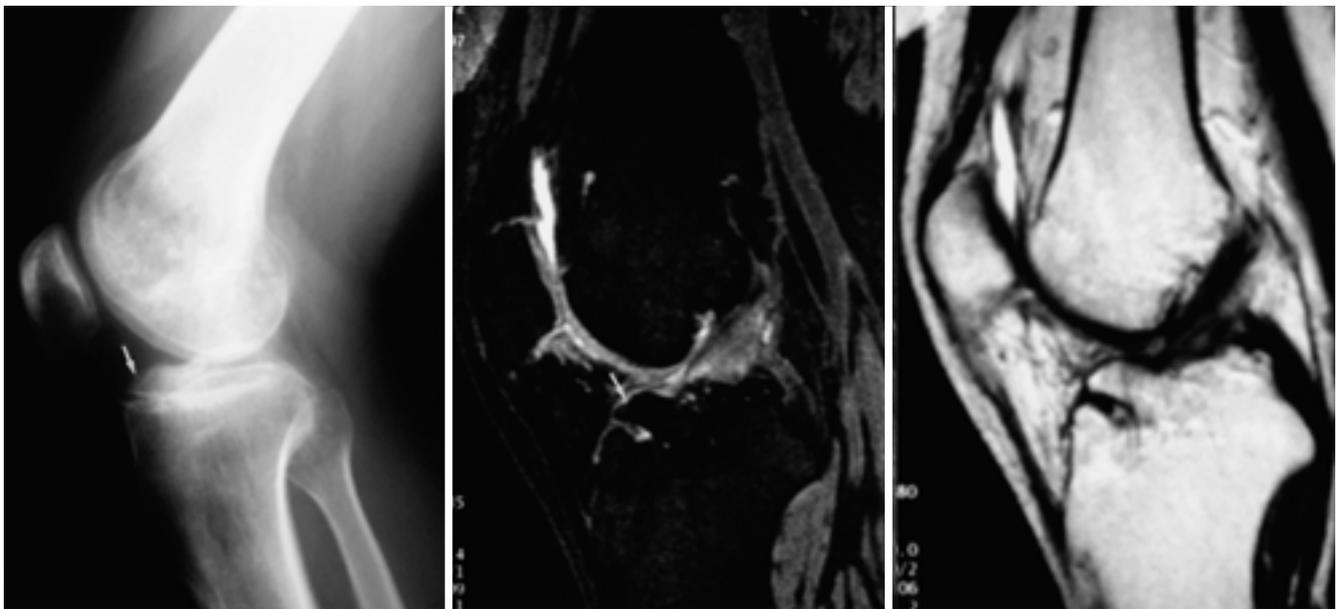


Fig. 1. Case 2. A 25-year-old man with type II avulsion fracture of the tibial spine and partial ACL tear. A, B. Plain radiograph and sagittal DESS image show anterior elevation of the fractured fragment (white arrow). C. Sagittal FSE proton image shows increased signal intensity within the ACL. A type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

9
가
4 8

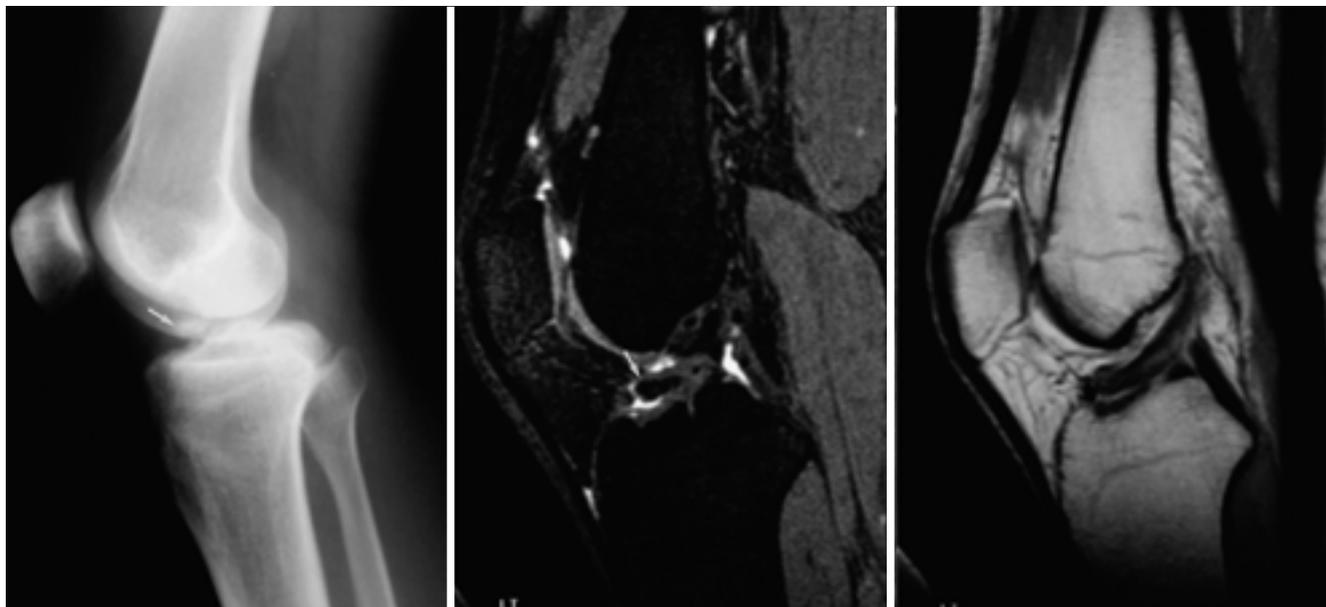


Fig. 3. Case 3. A 30-year-old man with type IV avulsion fracture of the tibial spine and intact ACL.
A, B. Plain radiograph and sagittal DESS image show complete separation of the fractured fragment (white arrow).
C. Sagittal FSE proton image shows normal contour and signal intensity within the ACL.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

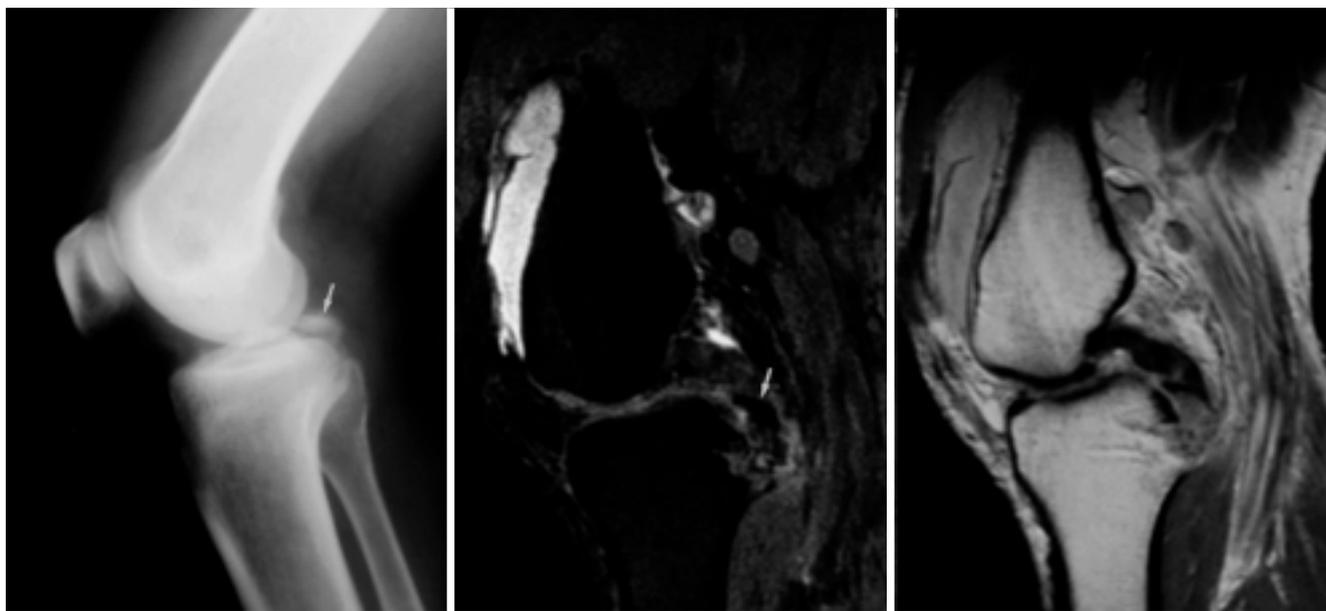


Fig. 4. Case 10. A 51-year-old man with avulsion fracture of the posterior tibial spine and partial PCL tear.
A, B. Plain radiograph and sagittal DESS image show avulsion fracture of the proximal tibia at the PCL attachment (white arrow).
C. Sagittal FSE proton image shows increased signal intensity 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%
 II 1 , III
 IV 3 III
 I II (conservative
 treatment)가 , III (open
 reduction) (internal fixation) (11, 13,
 14, 15). Molander (16) III
 가

, 3 (instability) 가
 1
 , 4 가
 1 2 , 2 가
 , 2
 1
 (adhesion) 1
 9
 , 1 6 가
 가 (Table 3).

Noyes (5)
 (Fast deformation rates)
 (66%) 가 , (Slow defor-
 mation rates) (57%) 가
 가 (6%, 14%).
 (residual elongation),
 Levy (4)

가
 가 가
 (2, 13). Kendall
 (11) 31 가 19 , 10 8 , 1
 가 12 , 1 10
 가 , 9 (90%)
 가
 , 가 20 가 2
 , 가 20 가 4 ,
 3 , 가 1 .
 4

(interstitial damage) 가
 , 1
 (primary ACL reconstruction)
 . Noyes (5) (tensile
 strength)
 가
 1 4
 3
 1

Kendall
 가
 (9).
 가
 (10). Ozkan (3) (anterome - 4 2 , 2

가
 1 4
 3
 1
 4 2 , 2

1. Stevens MA, El-Khoury GY, Kathol MH, Brandser EA, Chow S. Imaging features of avulsion injuries. *Radiographics* 1999;19:655-672

2. Wiley JJ, Baxter MP. Tibial spine fractures in children. *Clin Orthop* 1990;255:54-60

3. Ozkan I, Nakata K, Nakagawa S, Toritsuka Y, Natsu-ume T, Shino K. Avulsion fracture of the anteromedial bundle of the anterior cruciate ligament. *Arthroscopy* 1997;13:767-769

4. Levy HJ, Fowble VA. Type III tibial avulsion fracture with associated anterior cruciate ligament injury: report of two cases in adults. *Arthroscopy* 2001;17:E20

5. Noyes FR, DeLucas JL, Torvik PJ. Biomechanics of anterior cruciate ligament failure: an analysis of strain-rate sensitivity and mechanisms of failure in primates. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1974;56:236-253

6. Pereira ER, Ryu KN, Ahn JM, Kayser F, Bielecki D, Resnick D. Evaluation of the anterior cruciate ligament of the knee: comparison between partial flexion true sagittal and extension sagittal oblique positions during MR imaging. *Clin Radiol* 1998;53(8):574-578

7. Tung GA, Davis LM, Wiggins ME, Fadale PD. Tears of the anterior cruciate ligament: primary and secondary signs at MR imaging. *Radiology* 1993;188:661-667

8. Arnoczky SP. Anatomy of the anterior cruciate ligament. *Clin Orthop* 1983;172:19-25

9. Remer EM, Fitzgerald SW, Friedman H, Rogers LF, Hendrix RW, Schafer MF. Anterior cruciate ligament injury: MR imaging diagnosis and patterns of injury. *Radiographics* 1992;12:901-915

10. Kendall NS, Hsu SY, Chan KM. Fracture of the tibial spine in adults and children. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 1992;74:848-52

11. Meyers MH, McKeever FM. Fracture of the intercondylar eminence of the tibia. *J. Bone Joint Surg Am* 1970;52:1677-1684

12. Lubowitz JH, Grauer JD. Arthroscopic treatment of anterior cruciate ligament avulsion. *Clin Orthop* 1993;294:242-246

13. Meyers MH, McKeever FM. Fracture of the intercondylar eminence of the tibia. *J. Bone Joint Surg Am* 1970;52:1677-1684

14. Zaricznyj B. Avulsion fracture of the tibial eminence: treatment by open reduction and pinning. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1977;59:1111-1114

15. Molander ML, Wallin G, Wikstad I. Fracture of the intercondylar eminence of the tibia: a review of 35 patients. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 1981;63:89-91

1. Stevens MA, El-Khoury GY, Kathol MH, Brandser EA, Chow S. Imaging features of avulsion injuries. *Radiographics* 1999;19:655-672

2. Wiley JJ, Baxter MP. Tibial spine fractures in children. *Clin Orthop* 1990;255:54-60

3. Ozkan I, Nakata K, Nakagawa S, Toritsuka Y, Natsu-ume T, Shino K. Avulsion fracture of the anteromedial bundle of the anterior cruciate ligament. *Arthroscopy* 1997;13:767-769

4. Levy HJ, Fowble VA. Type III tibial avulsion fracture with associated anterior cruciate ligament injury: report of two cases in adults. *Arthroscopy* 2001;17:E20

5. Noyes FR, DeLucas JL, Torvik PJ. Biomechanics of anterior cruciate ligament failure: an analysis of strain-rate sensitivity and mechanisms of failure in primates. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1974;56:236-253

6. Pereira ER, Ryu KN, Ahn JM, Kayser F, Bielecki D, Resnick D. Evaluation of the anterior cruciate ligament of the knee: comparison between partial flexion true sagittal and extension sagittal oblique positions during MR imaging. *Clin Radiol* 1998;53(8):574-578

7. Tung GA, Davis LM, Wiggins ME, Fadale PD. Tears of the anterior cruciate ligament: primary and secondary signs at MR imaging. *Radiology* 1993;188:661-667

8. Arnoczky SP. Anatomy of the anterior cruciate ligament. *Clin Orthop* 1983;172:19-25

9. Remer EM, Fitzgerald SW, Friedman H, Rogers LF, Hendrix RW, Schafer MF. Anterior cruciate ligament injury: MR imaging diagnosis and patterns of injury. *Radiographics* 1992;12:901-915

10. Kendall NS, Hsu SY, Chan KM. Fracture of the tibial spine in adults and children. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 1992;74:848-52

11. Meyers MH, McKeever FM. Fracture of the intercondylar eminence of the tibia. *J. Bone Joint Surg Am* 1970;52:1677-1684

12. Lubowitz JH, Grauer JD. Arthroscopic treatment of anterior cruciate ligament avulsion. *Clin Orthop* 1993;294:242-246

13. Meyers MH, McKeever FM. Fracture of the intercondylar eminence of the tibia. *J. Bone Joint Surg Am* 1970;52:1677-1684

14. Zaricznyj B. Avulsion fracture of the tibial eminence: treatment by open reduction and pinning. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1977;59:1111-1114

15. Molander ML, Wallin G, Wikstad I. Fracture of the intercondylar eminence of the tibia: a review of 35 patients. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 1981;63:89-91

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

Sang Won Kim, M.D., Hoon Pyo Hong, M.D., Wook Jin, M.D.², Kyung Nam Ryu, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kyung Hee University Hospital

²Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Gachon Medical School Gil Hospital

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

Address reprint requests to : Kyung Nam Ryu, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kyung Hee University Hospital
1 Hoekidong Dongdaemungu Seoul 130-702, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-958-8622 Fax. 82-2-968-0787 E-mail: t2star@naver.com