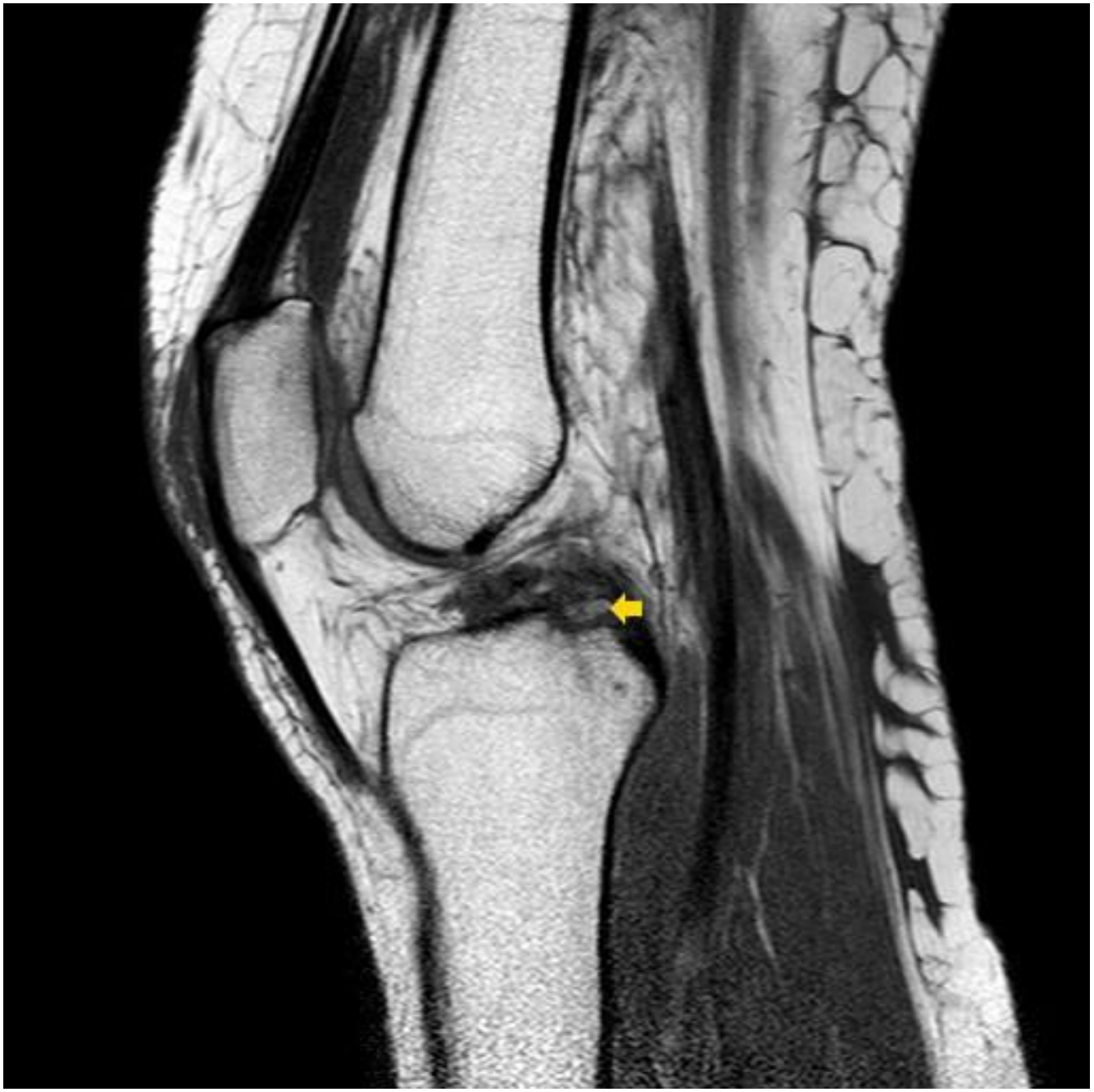

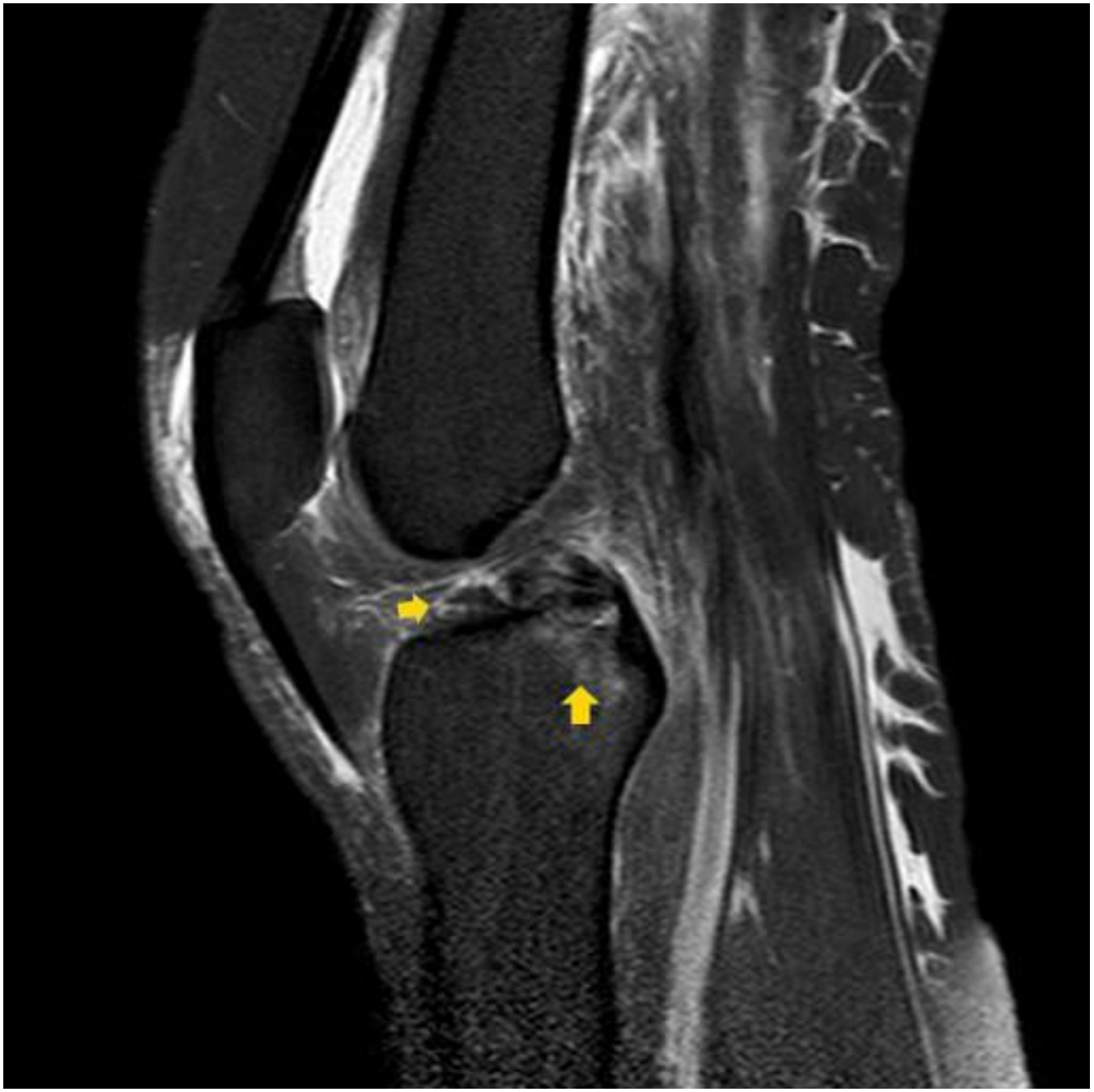

Figure 14 Annotations

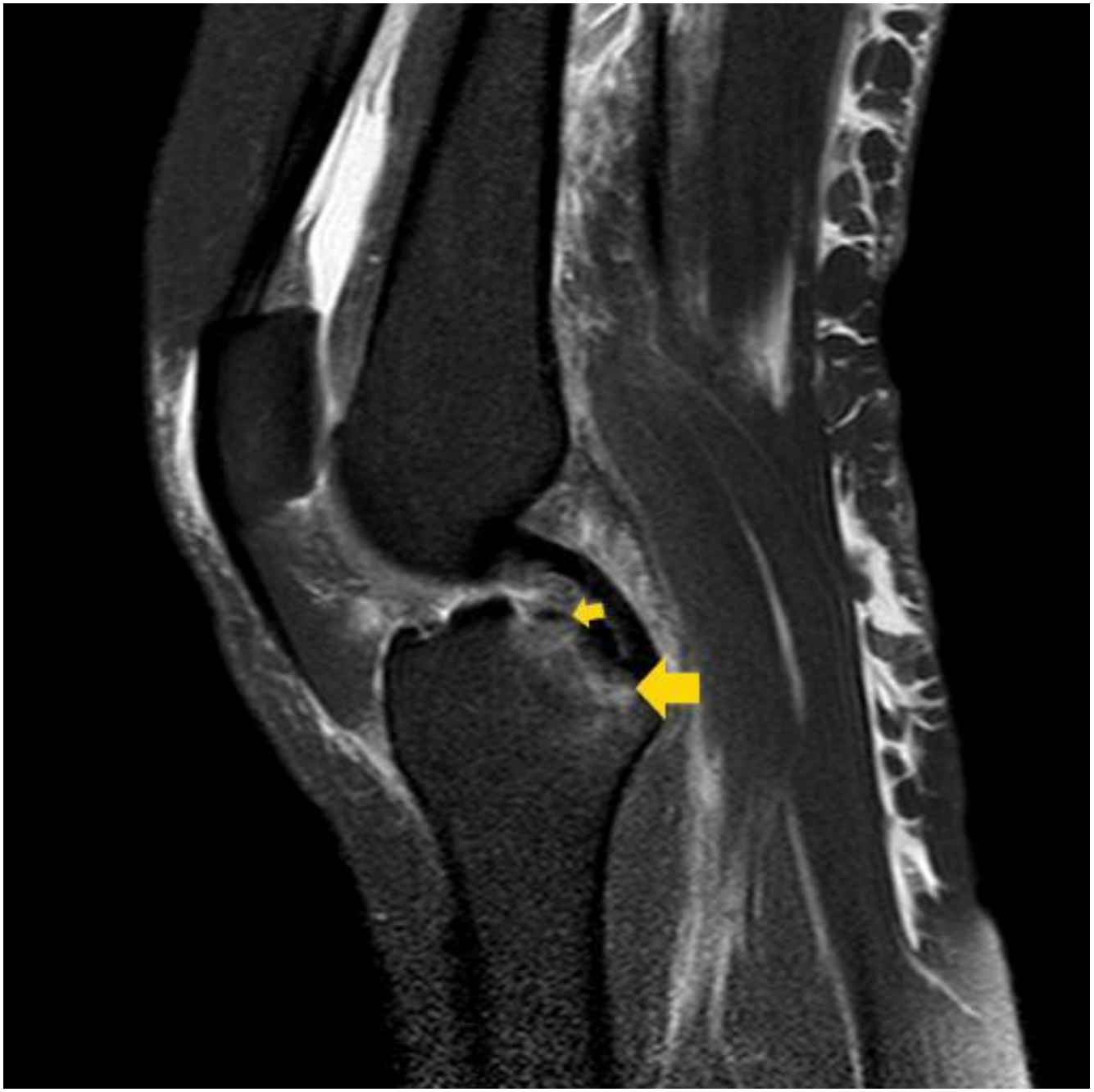

Figure 16 Annotations

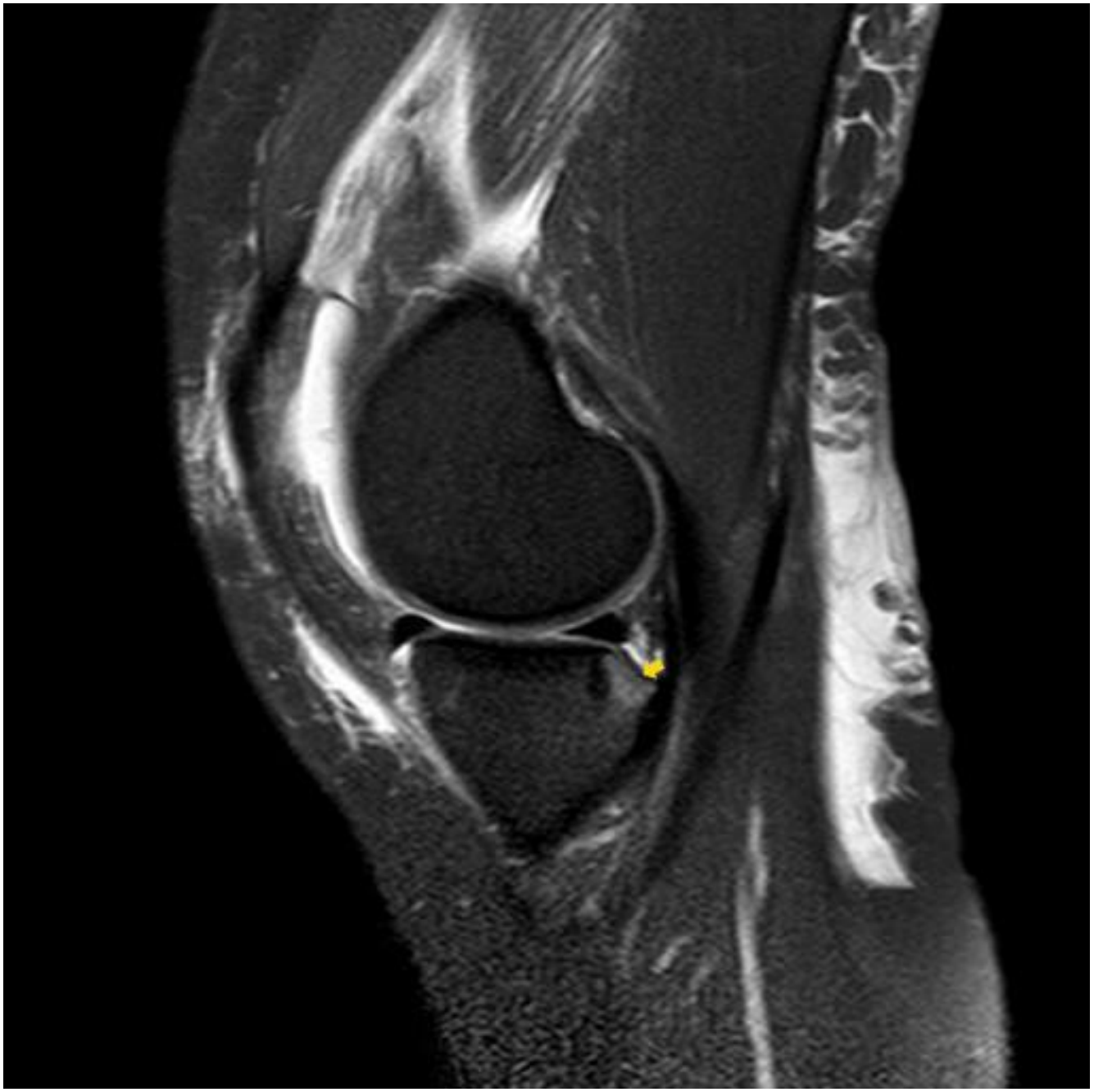

Figure 18 Annotations

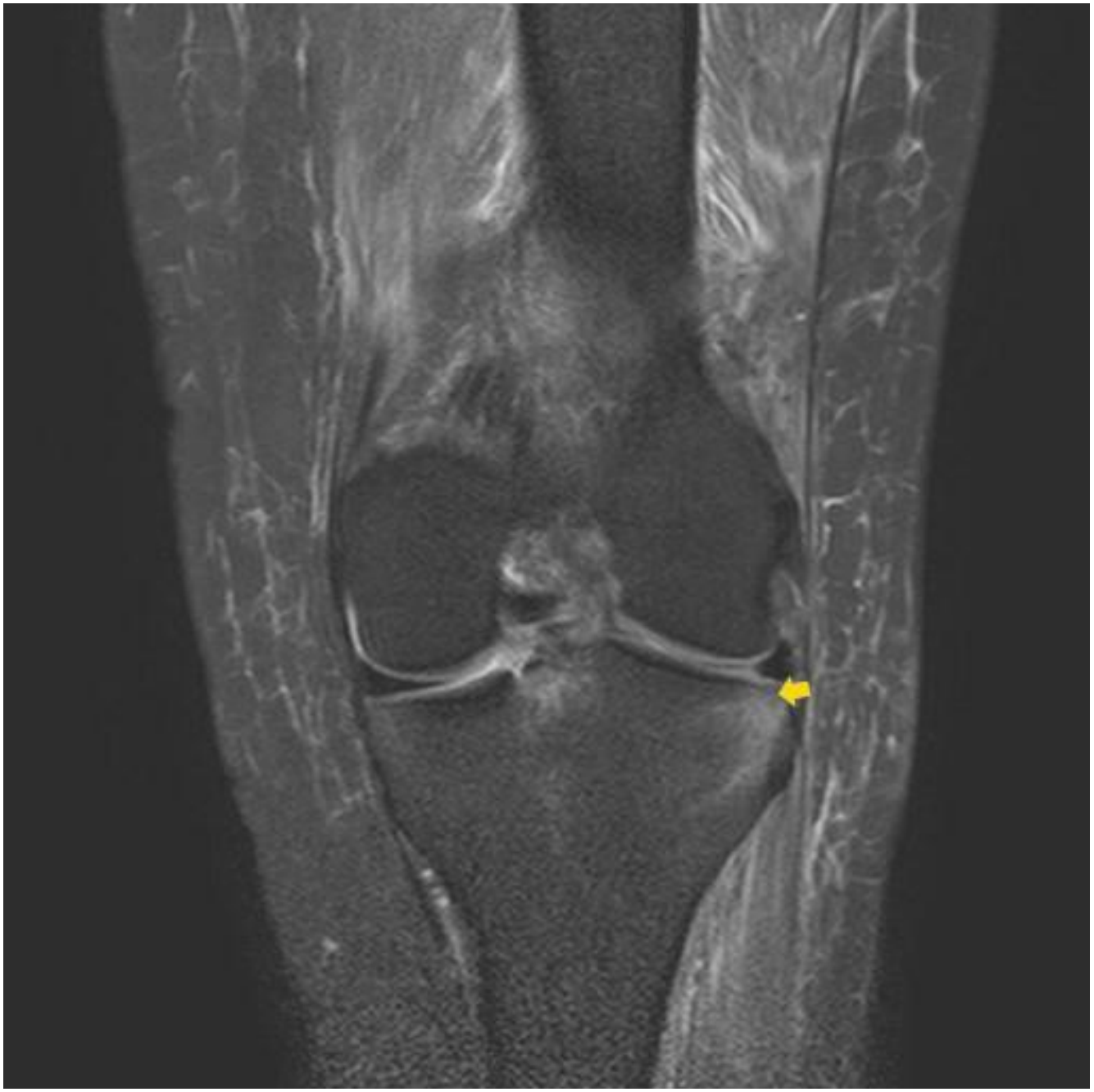

Figure 19 Annotations

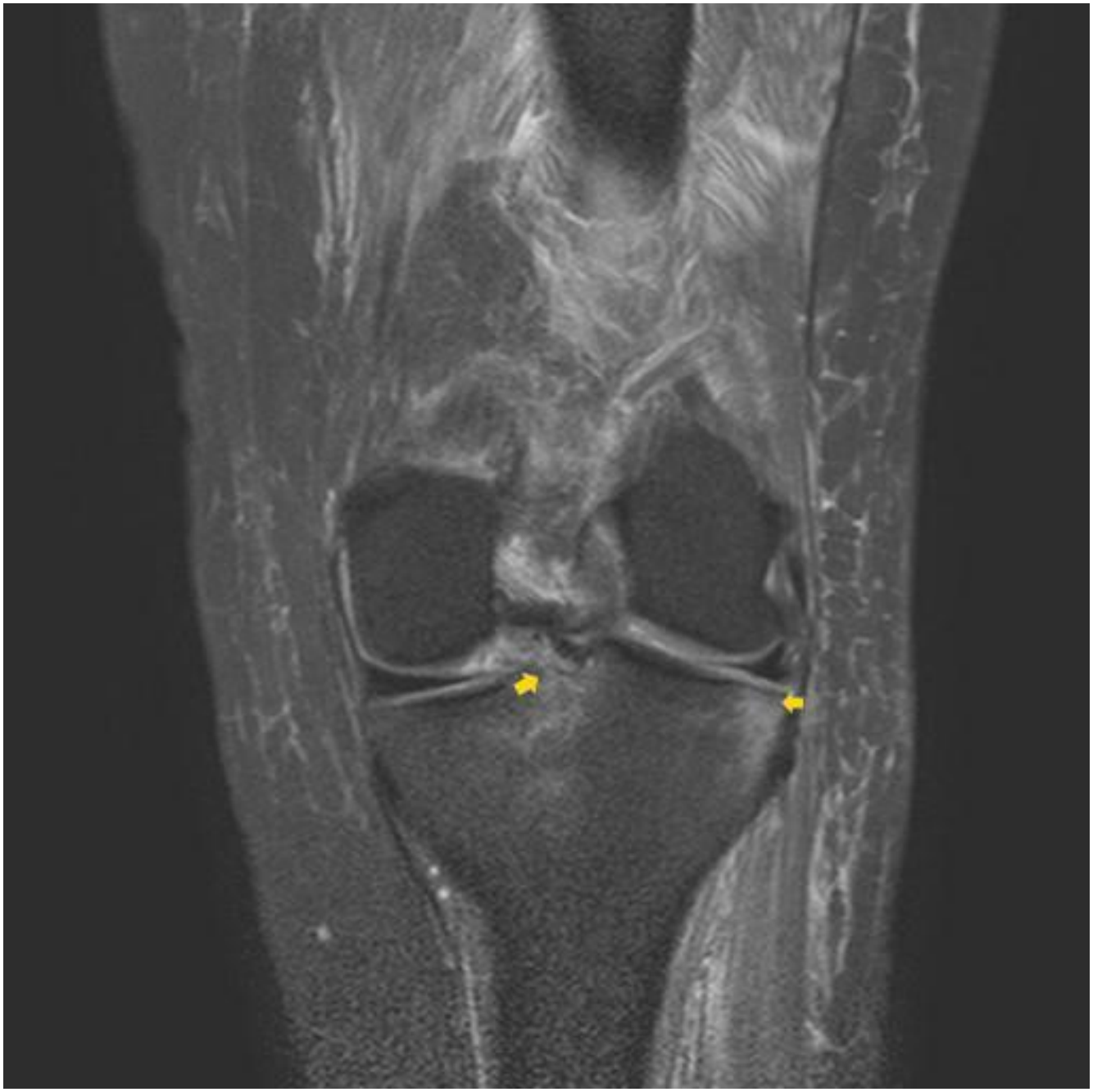

Figure 20 Annotations

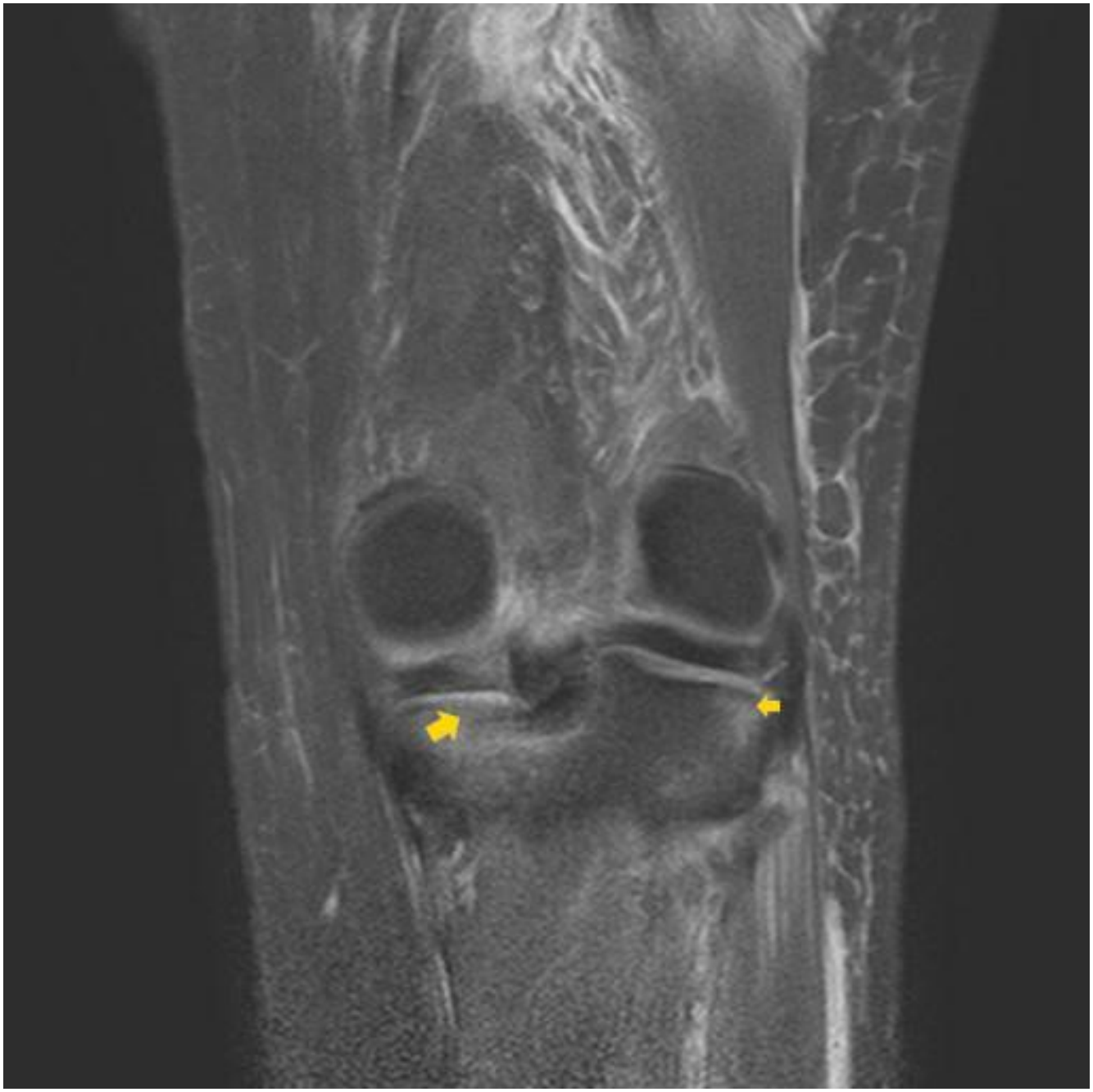

Figure 21 Annotations

Diagnosis

DATE: Aug 25, 2012 09:44:00 PM
INDICATION: Knee pain.

TECHNIQUE:
Multiplanar imaging of the knee was performed.
CONTRAST: None

COMPARISON: August 22, 2012 radiograph..

FINDINGS:
Menisci:
Medial: Intact
Lateral: Intact.

Ligaments: There is irregularity of the tibial attachment of the ACL. This is consistent with a rupture at this site.

The PCL, medial and lateral collateral ligaments and the capsular ligaments are intact.

Extensor mechanism: The quadriceps tendon, patella and the patellar tendon are intact.

Muscles:: Grade 1 strain of the vastus medialis obliquus and grade 1/2 strain of the vastus lateralis. Grade 1 strain of the tibialis anterior the

Cartilage: No osteochondral defects. No loose bodies present.
Bone: Bone contusion is are seen involving the posterior medial, posterior lateral tibial plateau and the fibular head. Small focus of nondepressed trabecular impaction is present the posterior margin of the lateral tibial plateau. Small avulsed bony fragment is also present resident from the intercondylar

groove region
Soft tissue : Large subcutaneous hematoma (maximum dimension of 5 x 0.7 x 4.3 cm) in the anterolateral aspect of the knee and also extensive edema in the popliteal fossa region. Moderate size joint effusion is noted. No significant abnormality of the neurovascular structures.

IMPRESSION:

1. Full-thickness ACL rupture at its tibial attachment.
2. Small associated bony avulsion fragment from the the intercondylar groove region of the tibial plateau .
3. Nondepressed trabecular impaction of the posterior lateral tibial plateau.
4. Bone edema of the posterior margins of the lateral and medial tibial condyles.
5. Large hematoma in the anterolateral soft tissues. Edema of the posterior soft tissues
6. Grade 1/2 strain of the vastus lateralis and grade 1 strain of the vastus medial is obliquus

Teaching:
Avulsion fragment in the intercondylar grove region represents cruciate ligament injury.
Focus for cartilage injury and bone depression

Followup outpatient