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Determining Accuracy of Chondral Lesion Sizing Methods Prior to Surgery

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Determining Accuracy of Chondral Lesion Sizing Methods Prior to Surgery

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INTRODUCTION

Osteochondral lesions of the knee may require cartilage restoration such as osteochondral allograft (OCA) transplantation or autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI).

Although MRI and arthroscopy can offer valuable information regarding lesion characteristics prior to these procedures, no study has compared the use of each in estimating the sizes of grafts used at the time of surgical correction.

The goal of this study is to compare osteochondral defect size measurements and characteristics across MRI, arthroscopy, and at the time of implantation with OCA or ACI.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Patients who underwent ACI and OCA transplantation at a single institution between 2015 and 2019 were retrospectively identified.

Osteochondral lesion characteristics including size were collected preoperatively from MRI and arthroscopy and at the time of definitive open surgical intervention.

Subgroup analysis was performed comparing measurement techniques depending on the corrective surgical approach used as well as depending on the mechanism of chondral injury to determine if these had any effect on the ability of arthroscopy or MRI to predict graft size.

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FIGU	JRES and TABLES	\$			
	Arthroscopy	MI	RI	P Value	
lta Graft-Measured Lesion Area (mm ²)	-0.38 (181)	119 (195)	<.001*	
AD Graft-Measured Lesion Area (mm ²)	116 (139)	182 (182 (138)		
Ita Graft-Measured Lesion Diameter (mm)	1.27 (7.20)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5.25 (8.09)		
AD Graft-Measured Lesion Diameter (mm)	1.27 (7.20)	7.45 (6.09)		<.001* <.001*	
		Treatment Option			
	Total	ACI	OCA	P Value	
rea of Graft (mm ²)	353 (183)	368 (187)	339 (180)	.359	
Comparison of Measureme	nts of Graft size to Siz	zing of Lesion via	MRI		
ze of Articular Injury on MRI (mm ²)	234 (173)	224 (172)	242 (174)	.545	
	- ()				
elta Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²)	119 (195)	144 (208)	97.1 (182)	.165	
		× /	97.1 (182) 165 (123)	.165 .125	
elta Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²)	119 (195)	144 (208)			
elta Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) AD Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²)	119 (195) 182 (138)	144 (208) 202 (151)	165 (123)	.125	
elta Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) AD Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) elta Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm)	119 (195) 182 (138) 5.25 (8.09) 7.45 (6.09)	144 (208) 202 (151) 7.16 (8.89) 8.99 (6.99)	165 (123) 3.60 (6.98) 6.12 (4.87)	.125 .012*	
elta Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) AD Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) elta Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm) ad Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm)	119 (195) 182 (138) 5.25 (8.09) 7.45 (6.09)	144 (208) 202 (151) 7.16 (8.89) 8.99 (6.99)	165 (123) 3.60 (6.98) 6.12 (4.87)	.125 .012*	
elta Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) AD Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) elta Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm) ad Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm) Comparison of Measurements rea of Lesion on arthroscopy (mm ²)	119 (195) 182 (138) 5.25 (8.09) 7.45 (6.09) of Graft size to Sizing	144 (208) 202 (151) 7.16 (8.89) 8.99 (6.99) 5 of Lesion via Art	165 (123) 3.60 (6.98) 6.12 (4.87) throscopy	.125 .012* .007*	
elta Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) AD Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) elta Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm) ad Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm) Comparison of Measurements	119 (195) 182 (138) 5.25 (8.09) 7.45 (6.09) of Graft size to Sizing 353 (186)	144 (208) 202 (151) 7.16 (8.89) 8.99 (6.99) 5 of Lesion via Art 331 (139)	165 (123) 3.60 (6.98) 6.12 (4.87) throscopy 372 (219)	.125 .012* .007*	
elta Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) AD Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²) elta Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm) ad Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm) Comparison of Measurements rea of Lesion on arthroscopy (mm ²) elta Graft-Lesion area with Arthroscopy (mm ²)	119 (195) 182 (138) 5.25 (8.09) 7.45 (6.09) of Graft size to Sizing 353 (186) -0.38 (181)	144 (208) 202 (151) 7.16 (8.89) 8.99 (6.99) 301 (139) 37.2 (207)	165 (123) 3.60 (6.98) 6.12 (4.87) throscopy 372 (219) -32.77 (150)	.125 .012* .007* .191 .028*	

Variable	Total	Atraumatic	Trauma	P Value
Area of Graft (mm ²)	353 (183)	379 (203)	325 (157)	.084
Comparison of Measuremen	ts of Graft size to Siz	zing of Lesion via	MRI	
Size of Articular Injury on MRI (mm ²)	234 (173)	238 (190)	229 (153)	.752
Delta Graft-Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²)	119 (195)	141 (216)	96.0 (170)	.181
MAD Graft- Lesion Area with MRI (mm ²)	182 (138)	205 (155)	158 (113)	.047*
Delta Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm)	5.25 (8.09)	6.06 (8.92)	4.39 (7.06)	.229
Mad Graft-Diameter with MRI (mm)	7.45 (6.09)	7.99 (7.20)	6.88 (4.63)	.286
Comparison of Measurements of	f Graft size to Sizing	of Lesion via Arth	hroscopy	
Area of Lesion on Arthroscopy (mm ²)	353 (186)	364 (205)	342 (166)	.481
Delta Graft-Lesion area with Arthroscopy (mm ²)	-0.38 (181)	14.9 (194)	-16.56 (167)	.312
MAD Graft- Lesion area with Arthroscopy (mm ²)	116 (139)	127 (146)	106 (130)	.373
Delta Graft-Diameter with Arthroscopy (mm)	1.27 (7.20)	1.56 (8.90)	0.97 (4.83)	.631
MAD Graft-Diameter with Arthroscopy (mm)	4.35 (5.85)	5.11 (7.41)	3.55 (3.39)	.112
able 3. Information regarding graft and lesion sizes depending on MO	I. Continuous variables are	presented as mean (star	ndard deviation), Bold in	ndicates

significance. MAD = Mean Absolute Difference

Sidney Kimmel **Medical College** at Thomas Jefferson University

RESULTS

verage difference between final graft size and lesion area easured with index arthroscopy was 116 mm² vs Average ference between final graft size and lesion size measured th preoperative MRI was 182 mm² (P < .001).

epending on surgical technique, measurements with MRI ere more similar to final graft size when a patient underwent CA transplantation versus ACI (P = .007).

epending on mechanism of injury, MRI measurements of ions were closer to graft area when lesions resulted from uma (P = .047).

DISCUSSION

nondral lesion size determined by preoperative MRI imaging less accurate than arthroscopic measurements.

The mechanism injury leading to chondral damage and degree of damage may influence the ability of MRI and arthroscopy to accurately measure chondral lesions and predict the final graft size used in surgical correction.

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