

Midterm Outcomes of Meniscal Allograft Transplantation in the Adolescent Population

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I (and/or my co-authors) have something to disclose.

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Objectives

Background

- Youth meniscus injuries are increasingly common.
- Meniscal preservation is key, especially in adolescents.
- When repair is not an option in adolescents, what to do?
- Prior case series demonstrated promising clinical results in 32 patients at short-term 2-year follow-up

Study Purpose

• To report midterm outcomes following MAT with fresh-frozen allografts implanted using the bridge-in-slot technique in adolescent patients.

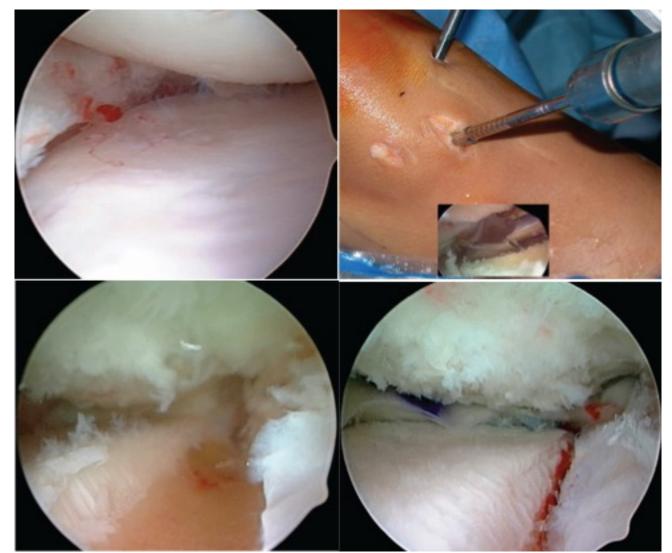
Materials & Methods

- Retrospective review of a prospectively maintained database from 1999-2017.
- Inclusion criteria: Fresh-frozen, primary MAT using the bridge-in-slot technique; age 18 years or younger; minimum 5-year follow-up.
- Evaluation of patient-reported outcome measures (PROs), meniscal reoperations, and failure (revision MAT).

Materials and Methods

Bridge-in-Slot Surgical Technique

- Anterior and posterior horn attachments.
- Secure bony fixation.
- Feasible to perform in the setting of concomitant procedures.
- Contained completely within the proximal tibial epiphysis.

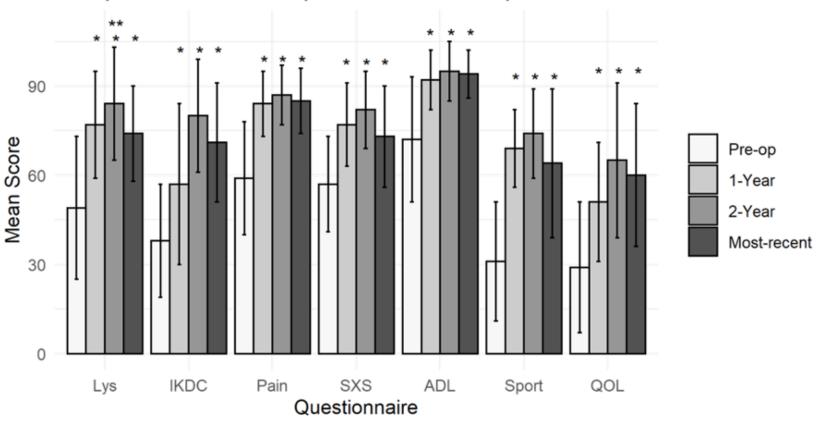


Patient Demographics

Variable	No (%) or Mean ± SD
Eligible Patients	62
Met all Inclusion Criteria	44 (71%)
PROMs at 5-years	33 (53%)
Sex	
Female	33 (75%)
Male	11 (25%)
Age at Surgery	16.1 ± 1.9 years
Laterality	
Lateral	35 (80%)
Medial	9 (20%)
Concomitant Procedures	27 (61%)
OCA	14 (32%)
ACI	8 (14%)
ACLR	6 (14%)
DFO/HTO	5 (11%)
MFX	3 (7%)

Patient-Reported Outcomes

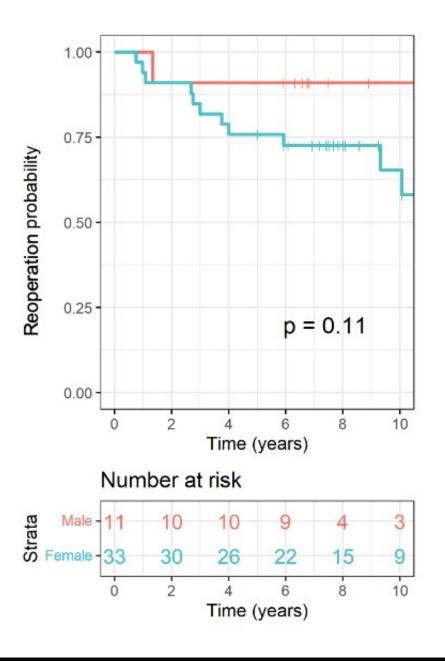
- Avg follow-up: 9.5 ± 3.8 years (range: 5.0-17.7)
- Improvements in all PROs
- 90% patient satisfaction



Preoperative and Postoperative Patient Reported Outcomes

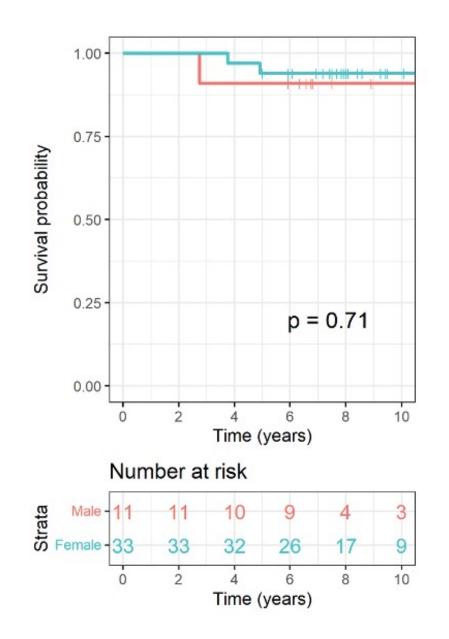
Reoperations

- 11 (25%) reoperations at an avg 5.9 ± 4.5 years (range: 0.8 - 14.0) post-MAT
- Female patients were more likely to undergo a reoperation (p = 0.039)



Failures

- Three (7%) revision MATs at an avg of 3.8 ± 1.1 years (range: 2.8-4.9)
- No difference based on sex (p = .71), laterality (p = .48), concomitant surgery (p = .23)



Conclusions

Our Outcomes

- Sig improved PROMs at 1-yr 2-yr, and final f/u
- 5-years:
 - 20% reoperation
 - 93% survival
- Final (9.5 yrs) follow-up:
 - 25% reoperation
 - 93% survival

Midterm and Long-term Results of Medial Versus Lateral Meniscal Allograft Transplantation

A Meta-analysis

Seong-II Bin,* MD, Kyung-Wook Nha,[†] MD, Ji-Young Cheong,[‡] MD, and Young-Soo Shin,^{‡5} MD Investigation performed at Veterans Health Service Medical Center, Seoul, Republic of Korea

AJSM 2018

- 694 MATs (287 med, 407 lat)
- 85%, 89% survival at 5-yr
- 53%, 57% survival at 10-yr

Long-Term Survival Analysis and Outcomes of Meniscal Allograft Transplantation With Minimum 10-Year Follow-Up: A Systematic Review

João V. Novaretti, M.D., Neel K. Patel, M.D., Jayson Lian, B.A., Ravi Vaswani, M.D., Darren de SA, M.D., F.R.C.S.C., Alan Getgood, M.Phil., M.D., F.R.C.S.(Tr.&Orth.), Dip.S.E.M., and Volker Musahl, M.D.

Arthroscopy 2019

- 687 MAT (294 med, 393 lat)
- 75% survival at 10-yr





- MAT in adolescent patients resulted in significant and durable functional improvements at mid- to long-term follow-up.
- Adolescents undergoing MAT demonstrated similar graft survivability when compared to available adult MAT literature.

Significance of the Findings

- Overall, this study illustrates that midterm outcomes of MAT in this cohort of adolescent patients significantly increases in functional outcomes, with low probability of graft failure.
- Further research of MAT outcomes in this demographic remains warranted.
 - A primary area of future study should evaluate the chondroprotective effects of MAT in adolescents, especially in light of inconclusive results in studies of adult populations.
- Long-term reporting of MAT outcomes remains necessary to better elucidate overall treatment prognosis and consequences of the procedure.



Thank you.





