

Minimum Clinically Important Difference Two-Years Following Medial Patellofemoral Ligament Reconstruction

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Disclosures

Tristan Elias MD, Erik Haneberg BS, Andrew Phillips BA, Daniel Kaplan MD, Divesh Sachdev BS have nothing to disclose.

Adam Yanke MD PhD has the following to disclose: AlloSource: Paid consultant, Arthrex, Inc: Research support, Icarus Medical: Stock or stock Options, JRF Ortho: Paid consultant, Organogenesis: Research support, Patient IQ: Unpaid consultant, PatientIQ: Stock or stock Options, Sparta Biomedical: Stock or stock Options; Unpaid consultant, Stryker: Paid consultant; Paid presenter or speaker

Jorge Chahla MD PhD has the following to disclose: American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine: Board or committee member, Arthrex, Inc: Paid consultant, Arthroscopy Association of North America: Board or committee member, CONMED Linvatec: Paid consultant, International Society of Arthroscopy, Knee Surgery, and Orthopaedic Sports Medicine: Board or committee member, Ossur: Paid consultant, Smith & Nephew: Paid consultant; Paid presenter or speaker

Brian Forsythe MD has the following to disclose: American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine: Board or committee member, Arthrex, Inc: Research support, Elsevier: Publishing royalties, financial or material support, iBrainTech: Stock or stock Options, Smith & Nephew: Paid consultant; Research support, Sparta Biopharma: Stock or stock Options, Stryker: Paid consultant; Research support, Video Journal of Sports Medicine: Editorial or governing board, Zuno Medical: Stock or stock Options

Nikhil N Verma MD has the following to disclose: American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine: Board or committee member, American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons: Board or committee member, Arthrex, Inc: IP royalties; Research support, Arthroscopy Association of North America: Board or committee member, Breg: Research support, Ossur: Research support, SLACK Incorporated: Editorial or governing board, Smith & Nephew: IP royalties; Research support, Stryker: IP royalties; Paid consultant; Research support

Brian Cole MD MBA has the following to disclose: Aesculap/B.Braun: Research support, American Journal of Sports Medicine: Editorial or governing board, Arthrex, Inc: IP royalties; Paid consultant; Research support, Arthroscopy Association of North America: Board or committee member, Bandgrip Inc: Stock or stock Options, Elsevier Publishing: IP royalties, Journal of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons: Editorial or governing board, JRF Ortho: Other financial or material support, National Institutes of Health (NIAMS & NICHD): Research support, Operative Techniques in Sports Medicine: Publishing royalties, financial or material support, Ossio: Stock or stock Options



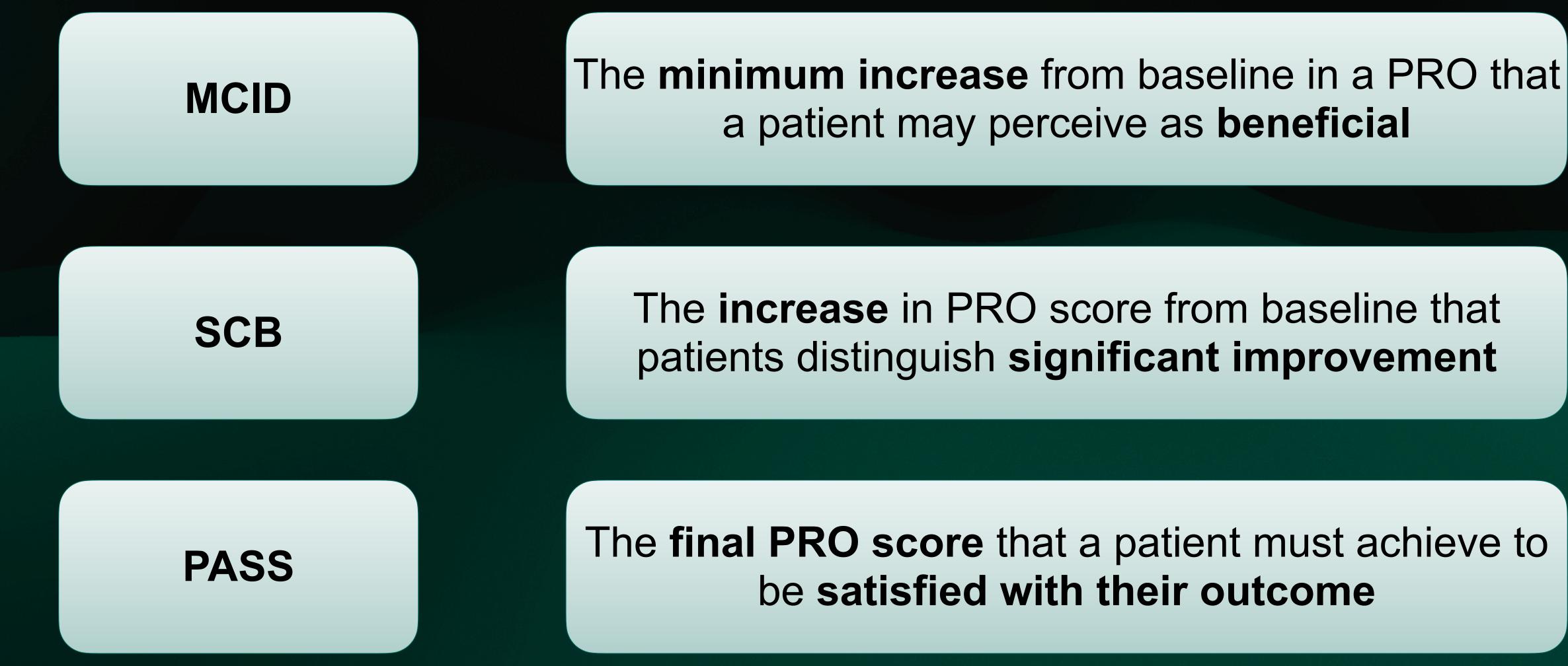
Background

Medial patellofemoral ligament reconstruction (MPFLR) for the treatment of recurrent patellar instability is a successful procedure that generally results in low rates of failure and reliable return to sport

Minimum clinically important difference (MCID), substantial clinical benefit (SCB), and patient acceptable symptomatic state (PASS) are three clinically significant outcomes (CSOs) used to understand the efficacy of a given treatment



Background



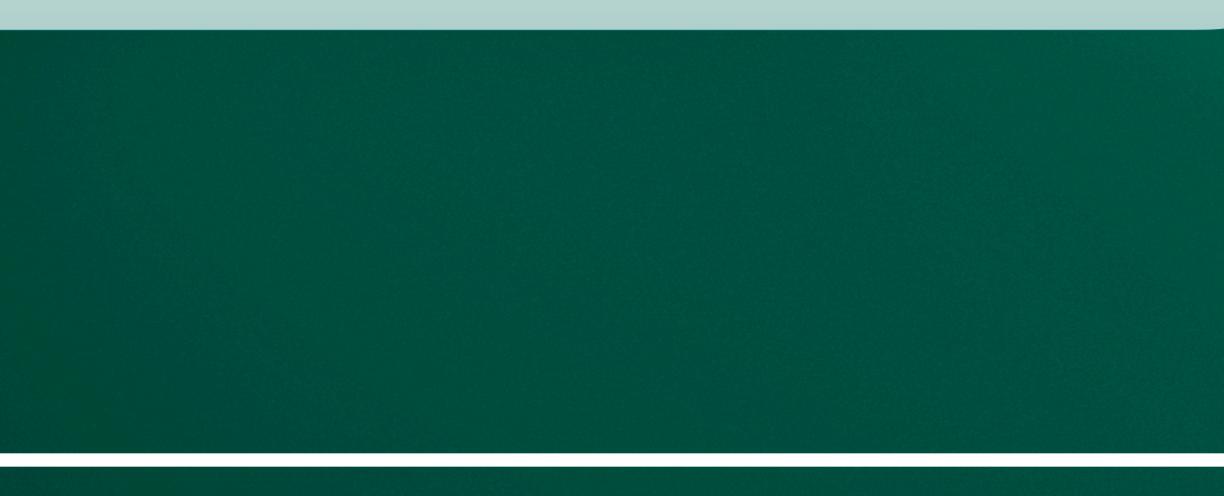
Walsh JM, Huddleston HP, Alzein MM, et al. The Minimal Clinically Important Difference, Substantial Clinical Benefit, and Patient-Acceptable Symptomatic State after Medial Patellofemoral Ligament Reconstruction. Arthrosc Sports Med Rehabil. 2022;4(2):e661-e678. doi:10.1016/j.asmr.2021.12.009. Chahla J, Kunze KN, Tauro T, et al. Defining the Minimal Clinically Important Difference and Patient Acceptable Symptom State for Microfracture of the Knee: A Psychometric Analysis at Short-term Follow-up. Am J Sports Med. 2020;48(4):876-883. doi:10.1177/0363546520903279. Puzzitiello RN, Gowd AK, Liu JN, Agarwalla A, Verma NN, Forsythe B. Establishing minimal clinically important difference, substantial clinical benefit, and patient acceptable symptomatic state after biceps tenodesis. J Shoulder Elbow Surg. 2019;28(4):639-647. doi:10.1016/j.jse.2018.09.025



Objectives

To establish the MCID, SCB, and PASS for Kujala scores at two years following isolated MPFLR







Methods

Retrospective cohort study of a prospectively maintained database

 Inclusion Criteria:
Isolated MPFLR at a single institution between April 2016 - June 2021
Completed pre-operative and minimum 2 year Kujala scores Exclusion Criteria: Concomitant procedures (osteotomy, trochleoplasty, meniscus repair, other ligamentous reconstruction, cartilage restoration) Missing baseline or 2 year PRO



Methods

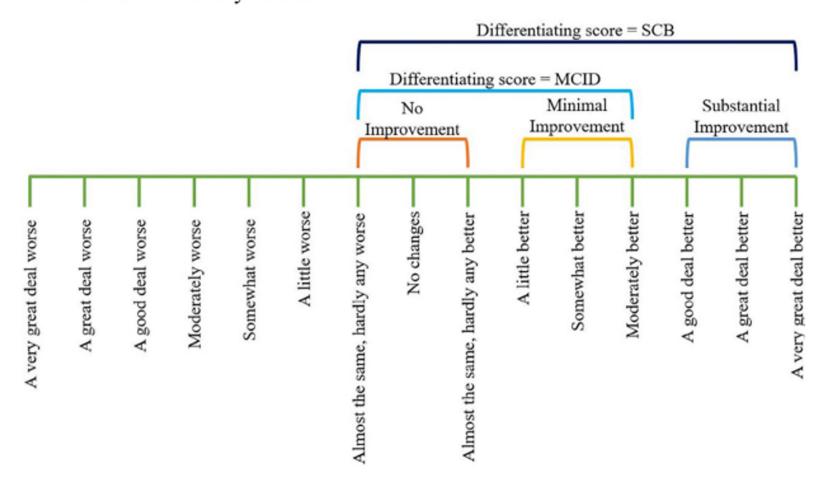
MCID

Two Methods used to calculate MCID

 Distribution-based: 1/2 standard deviation to approximate MCID
Anchor-based: (right) used anchor questions to categorize responses by no vs minimal improvement from pre-op state. A receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve is used to determine the Youden index which represents the MCID threshold Α

Anchor Question: Since your last surgery, has there been any change in your

pain/symptoms/activities of daily living/sport and recreation/quality of life/overall activity level as it is related to your knee?



B <u>Anchor Question</u>: Taking into account all the activities you have during your daily life, your level of pain, and also your functional impairment, do you consider that your current state is satisfactory?

Differentiating post-operative score = PASS



Methods

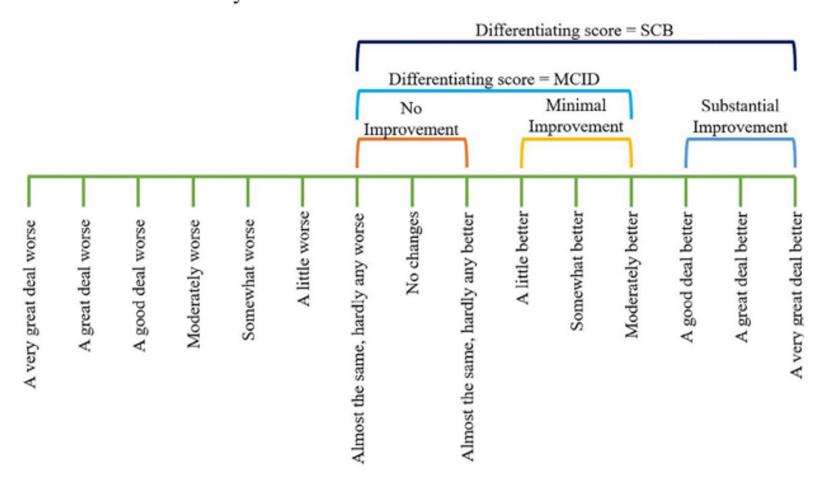
SCB & PASS

Only anchor-based method was utilized

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Differentiating post-operative score = PASS





112 knees in 106 patients included

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics and PROMs

Age (years), mean ± SD

Sex, n (%) Female Male

BMI (kg/m²), mean ± SD

Laterality, n (%) Left Right

Baseline Kujala, mean ± SD

Final Kujala, mean ± SD

Follow-up Time (years), mean ± \$

aracteristics and PROMs					
	21.6 ± 9.2				
	76 (67.92%) 38 (32.08%)				
	25.91 ± 6.64				
	68 (60.71%) 44 (29.29%)				
	58.71 ± 16.56				
	88.13 ± 13.39				
SD	2.86 ± 1.13				





Table 2. MCID, SCB, and PASS values for minimum 2 year Kujala scores

MCID	MCID (Distribution)	MCID (Anchor)	Sensitivity	Specificity	AUC
Kujala - Function Kujala - Symptoms	9.98	26.00 12.00	43% 86%	100% 67%	62% 74%
SCB		SCB (Anchor)	Sensitivity	Specificity	AUC
Kujala - Function Kujala - Symptoms	-	26.00 12.00	68% 94%	100% 67%	88% 84%
PASS		PASS (Anchor)	Sensitivity	Specificity	AUC
Kujala - Function	-	79.00	88%	80%	89%





Table 3. MCID, SCB, and PASS Achievement Rates							
MCID	Score	Achievement					
Distribution Anchor	9.98 12.00	99 (88%) 91 (82%)					
SCB							
Anchor	26.00	62 (56%)					
PASS							
Anchor	79.00	85 (75%)					





Table 4. Risk Factors for Achieving MCID

Table 4. RISK Factors for Achieving MCID							
	Achieved MCID (n=91)	Failed to Achieve MCID (n=20)	p-value				
Instability Resolution Angle	55.5 ± 21.8°	67.5 ± 19.9°	0.062				
Caton-Deschamps Index	1.19 ± 0.21	1.28 ± 0.20	0.080				
Sagittal TT-TG	6.11 ± 5.40 mm	9.39 ± 4.69 mm	0.014				

Instability Resolution Angle: The degree of knee flexion at which the patella no longer can be manually translated laterally



Conclusions

CSOs were established for 2 year outcomes of isolated medial patellofemoral ligament reconstruction (MPFLR)

2 year Kujala Score: MCID 12.00, SCB 26.00, PASS 79.00

Instability resolution angle, Caton-Deschamps Index, and sagittal TT-TG were identified as potential risk factors for failure to achieve MCID



Significance of Findings

First study to identify clinically significant outcomes (CSOs) for isolated MPFLR at minimum 2-years

Further studies must establish risk factors for failing to achieve CSOs







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