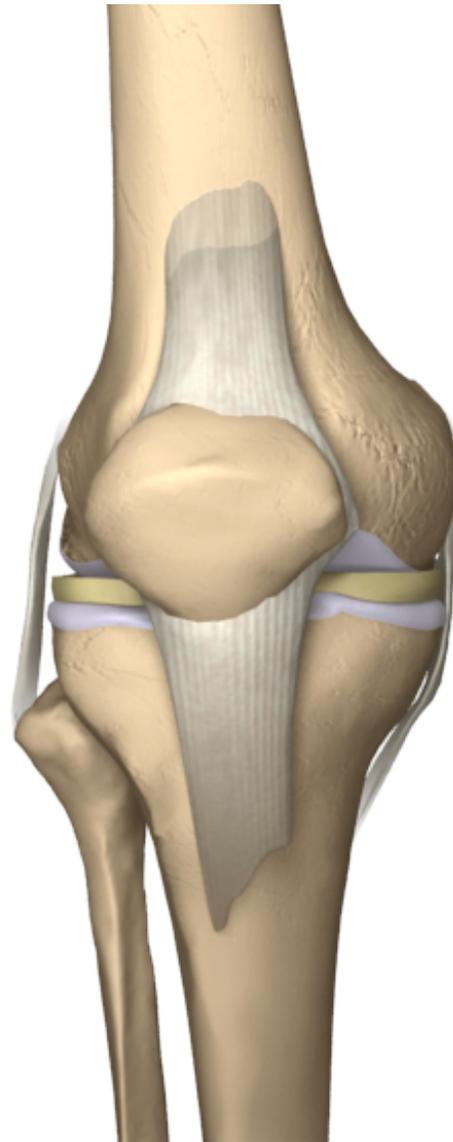


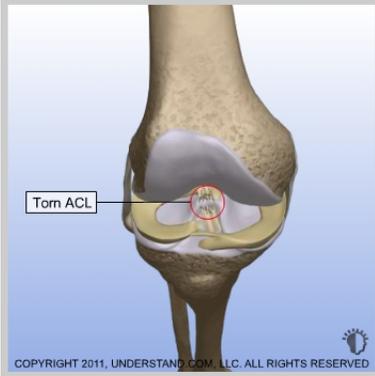
Torn ACL - Quadriceps Tendon Graft

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A partial or complete tear of your ACL will cause your knee to become less stable and feel as though your knee is about to give out.

There are a number of different graft options to replace your torn ACL. Your surgeon will select the option that is best for you.





Torn ACL Reconstruction Introduction

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Incisions

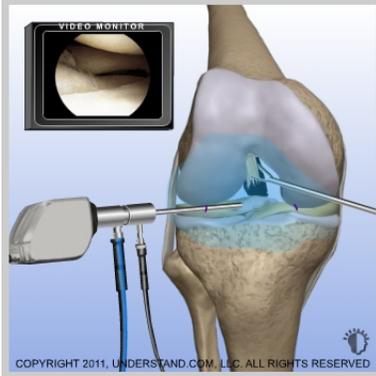
Small incisions (portals) are made around the joint. The scope and surgical instruments will go into these incisions.



Visualization

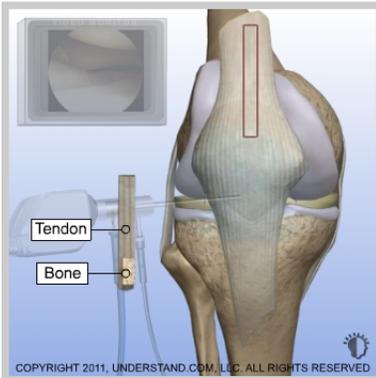
The scope is inserted into the knee. Saline solution flows through a tube (cannula) and into the knee to expand the joint and to improve visualization. The image is sent to a video monitor where the surgeon can see inside the joint.

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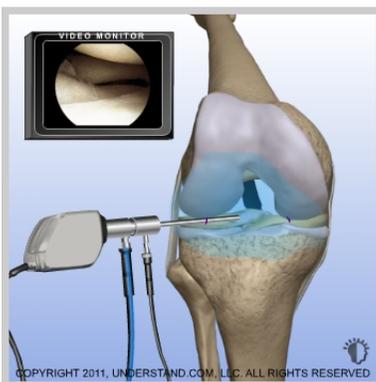
ACL Removal

A surgical instrument is inserted into the joint and the torn ACL is removed.



Graft Preparation

Using a scalpel and motorized tool, a portion of the quadriceps muscle is removed. One end of the tendon is attached to a plug of bone from your knee cap. This plug of bone will help anchor what will become your new ACL.



Graft Insertion

A guide wire is inserted through the tibia and femur to help accurately drill tunnels. A surgical drill is inserted over the guide wire and a new tunnel in the femur and tibia is created for your new ACL Graft. The end of the graft is tied to a loop on the guide wire and the graft is pulled into place.



Securing the Graft

A screw is used to secure the plug of bone into the tunnel. The end of the graft that is strictly quad tendon will be secured with a screw, staple, or a number of other fixation devices. Over time the tunnels will fill in with new bone.



End of Procedure

With the new ACL in position and secured, the surgical instruments are removed and the procedure is completed.