



# *LESIONS MENISCALES*

## DE LA MÉNISCECTOMIE À L'ALLOGREFFE

DR YORICK BERGER  
CHIREC - DELTA  
BOSI

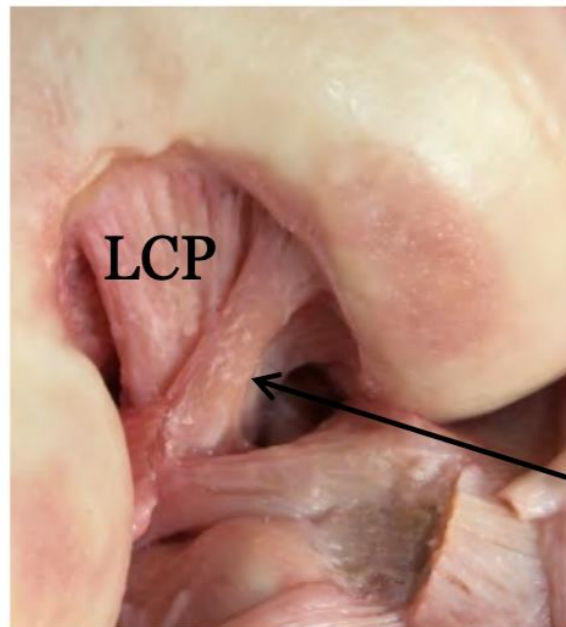
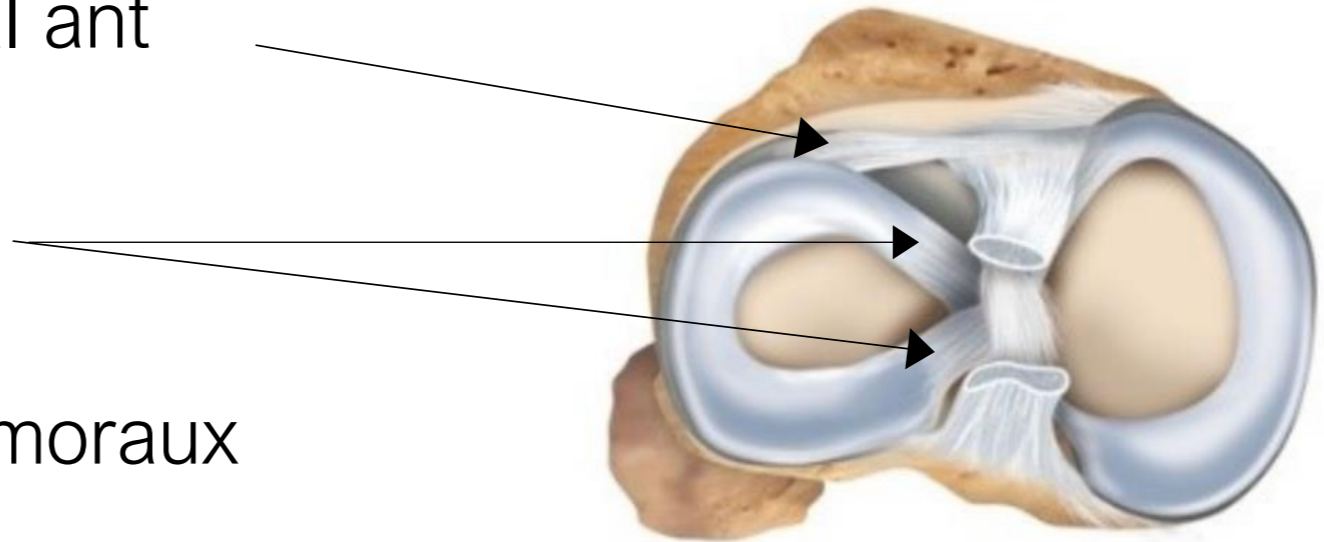
# ANATOMIE

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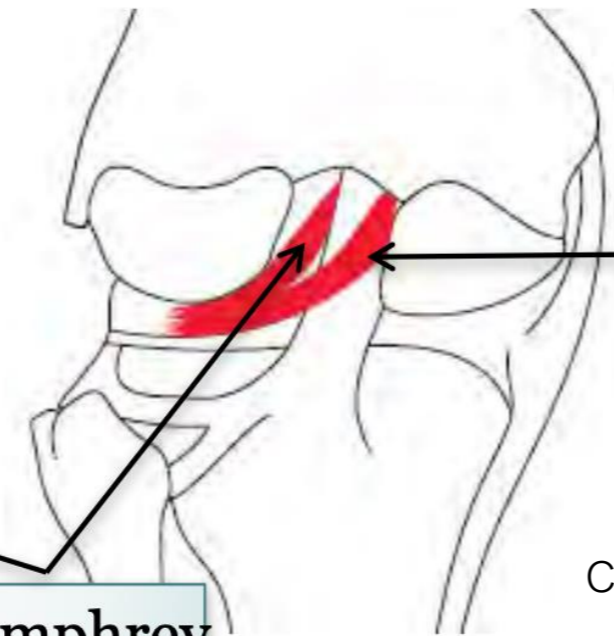


# ANATOMIE

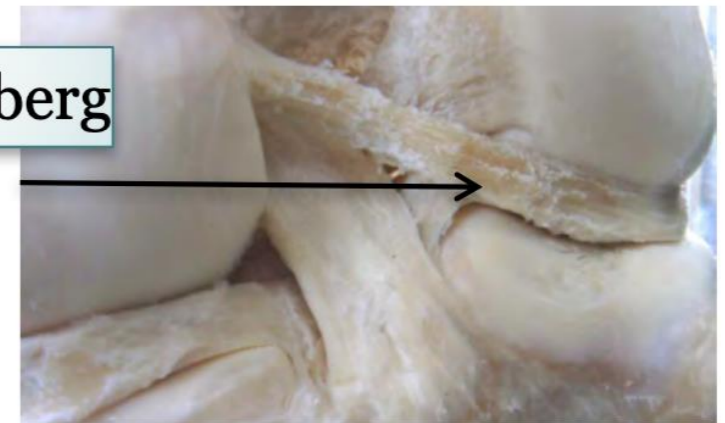
- Ligament interméniscal ant
- Insertions ant / post
- Ligaments ménisco-fémoraux



Humphrey



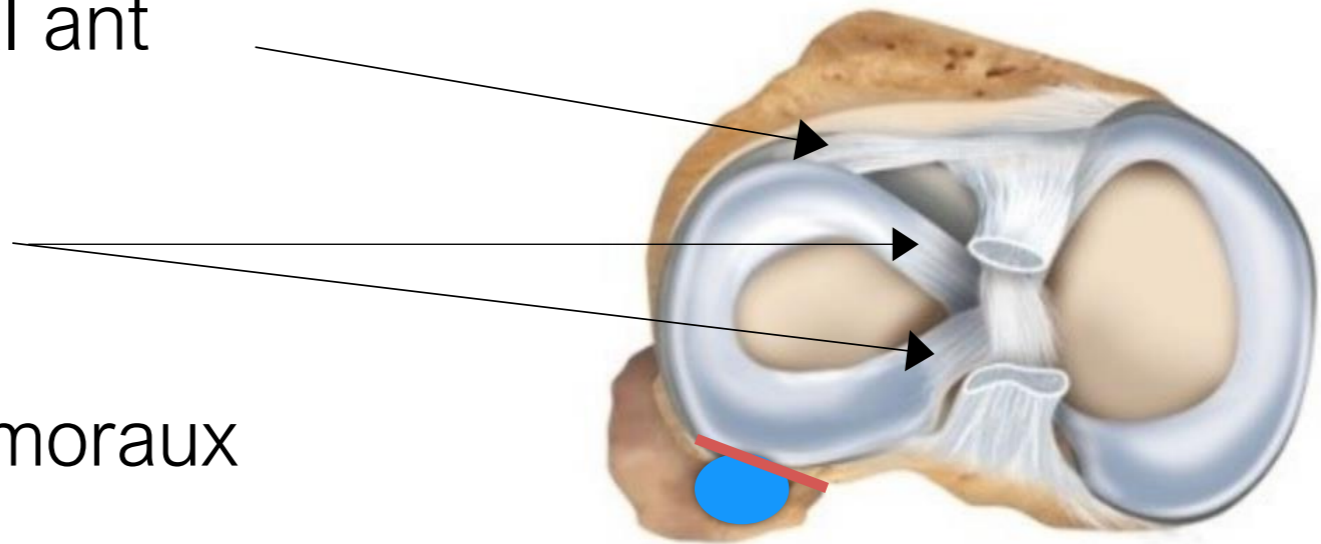
Wrisberg



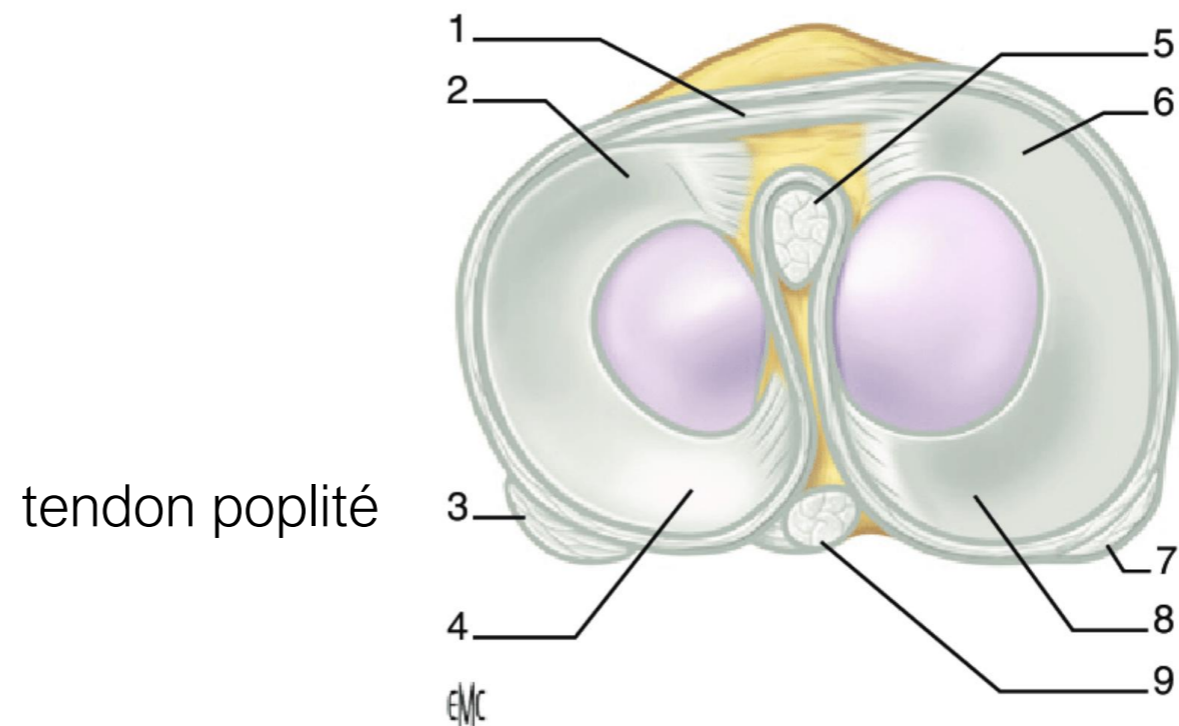
Corne postérieure ménisque latéral → condyle médial  
Humphrey : en avant LCP  
Wrisberg : en arrière LCP

# ANATOMIE

- Ligament interméniscal ant
- Insertions ant / post
- Ligaments ménisco-fémoraux

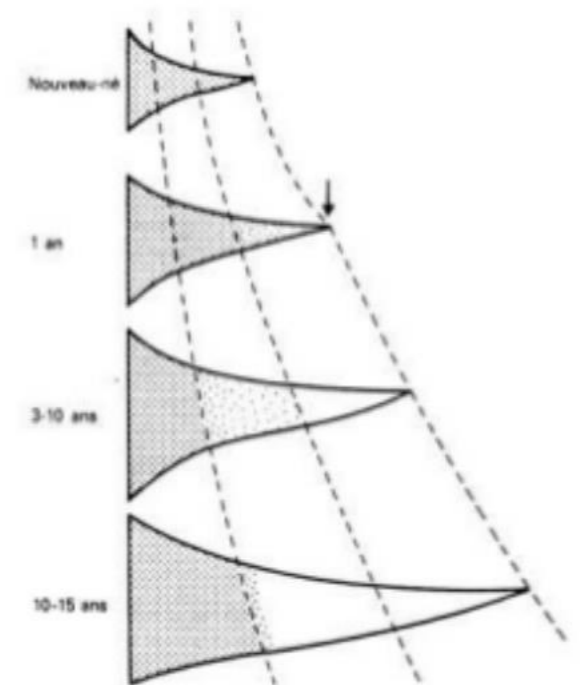
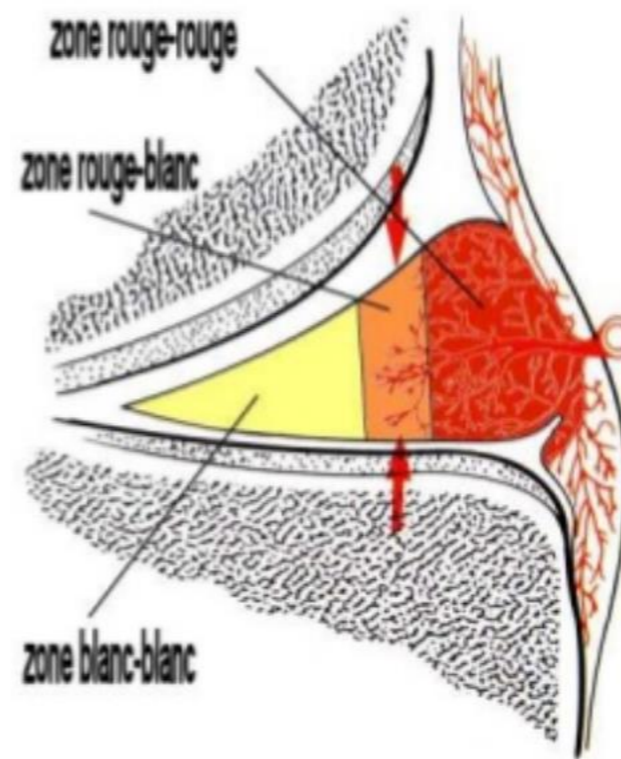
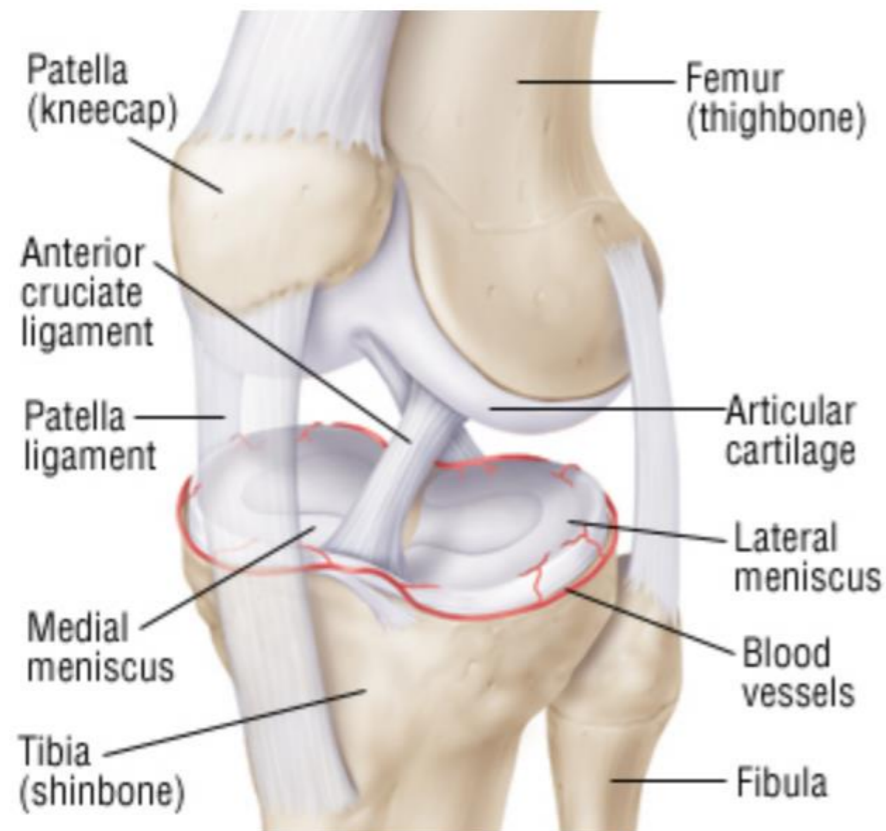


Tendon poplité Hiatus poplité



# ANATOMIE

- Vascularisation périphérique : 3 zones



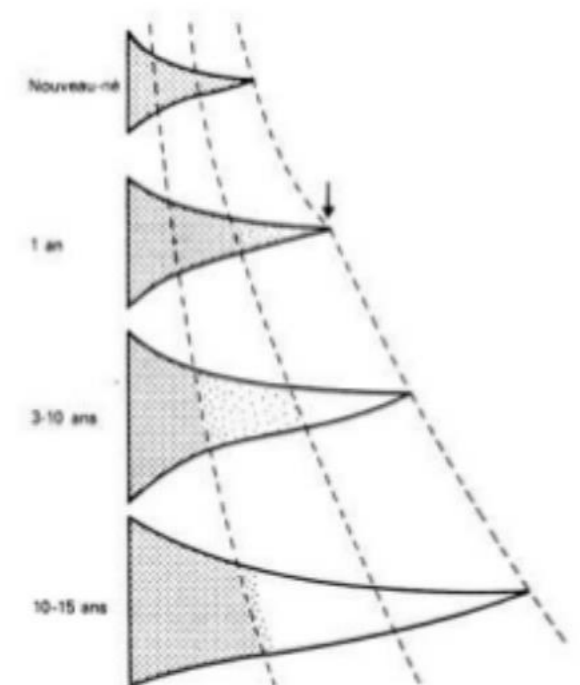
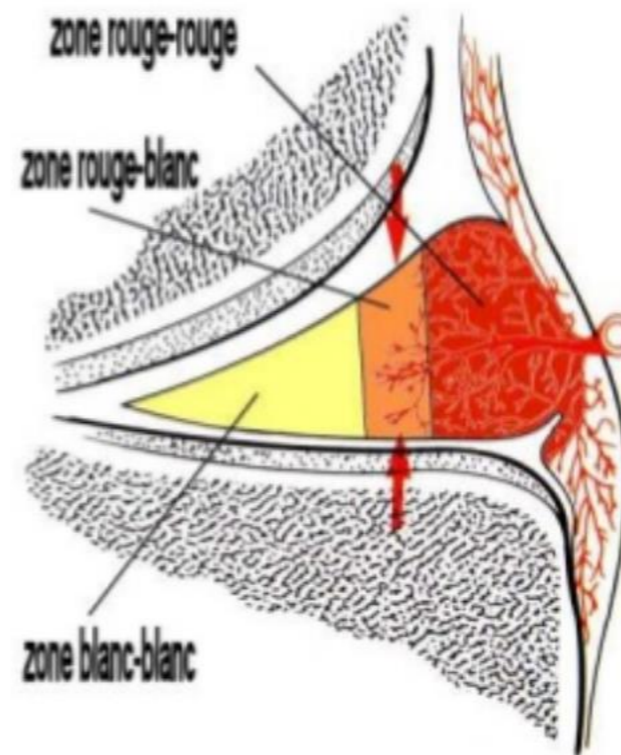
# ANATOMIE

- Vascularisation périphérique : 3 zones



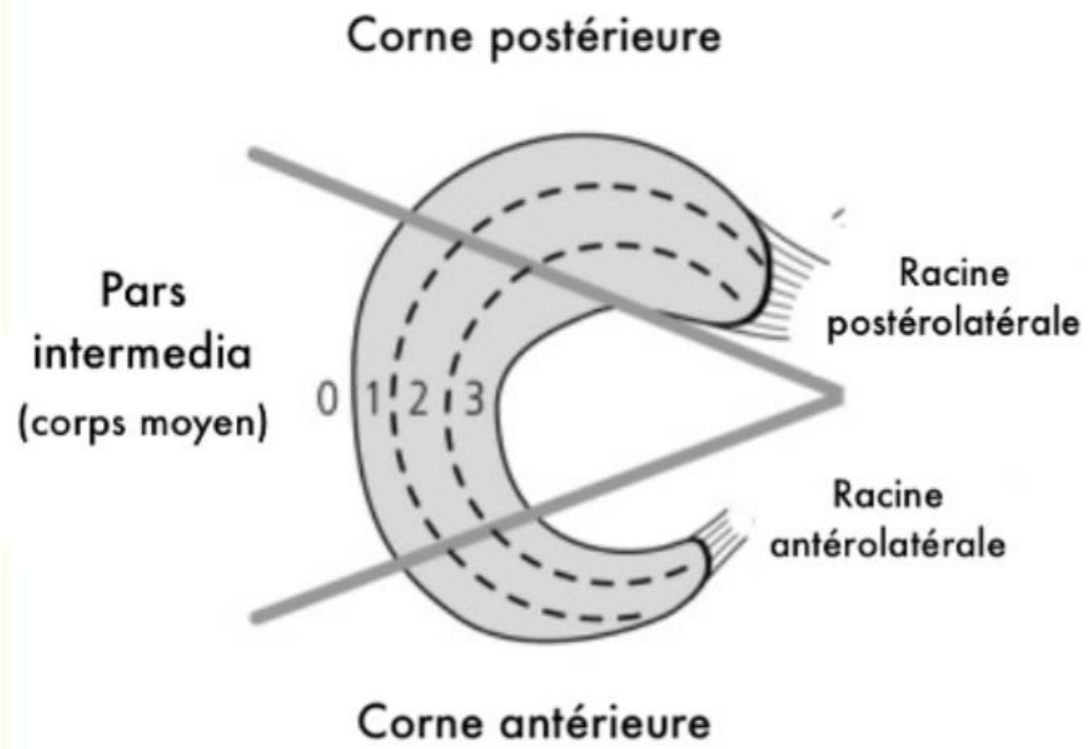
Potentiel de cicatrisation

- Rouge/rouge
- Rouge/blanc
- Blanc/blanc

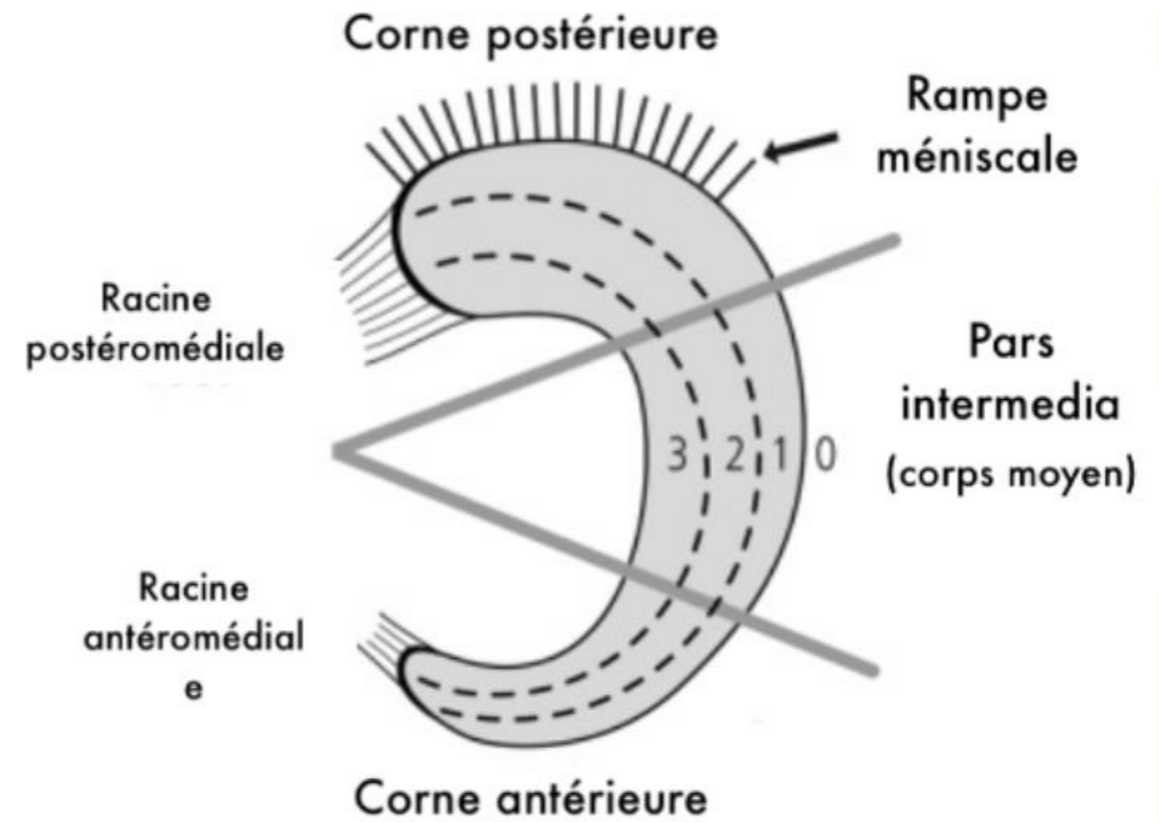


# ANATOMIE

## Ménisque latéral

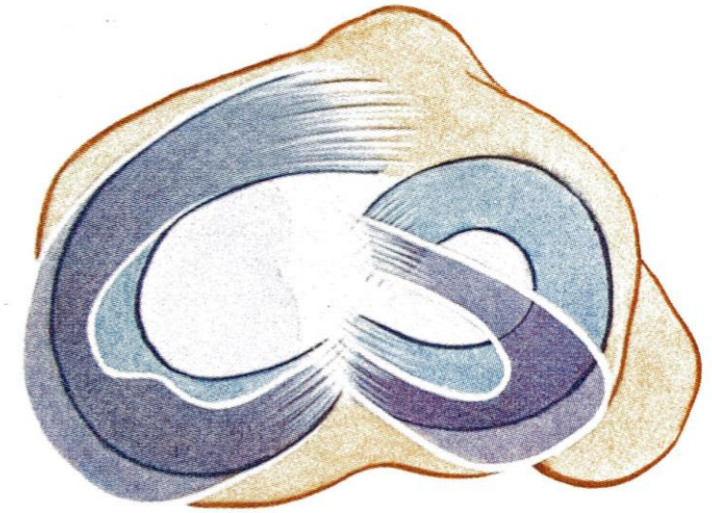
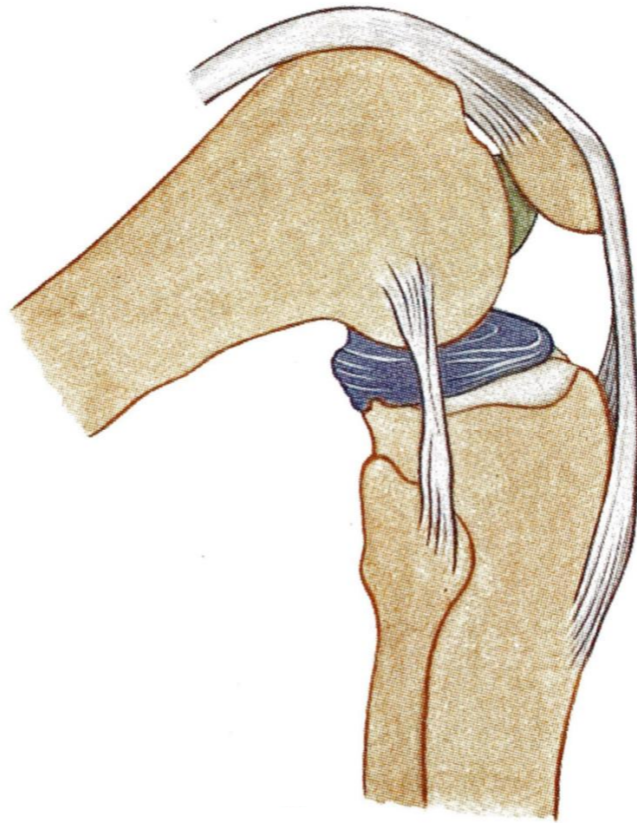
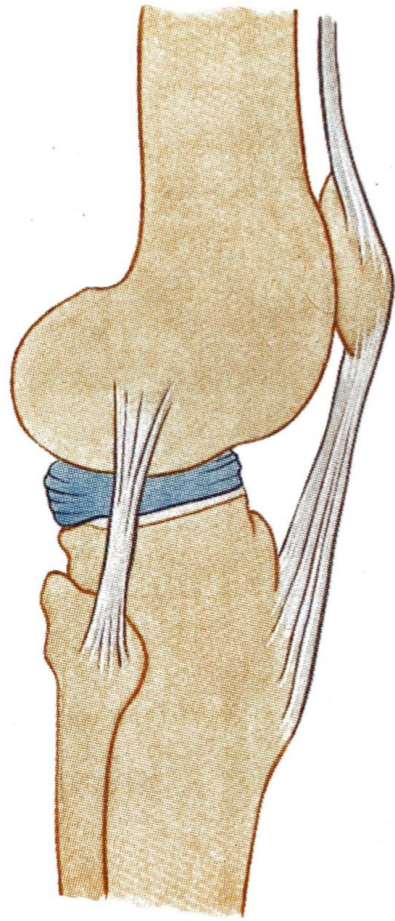


## Ménisque médial



# ANATOMIE

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Structures mobiles de soutien

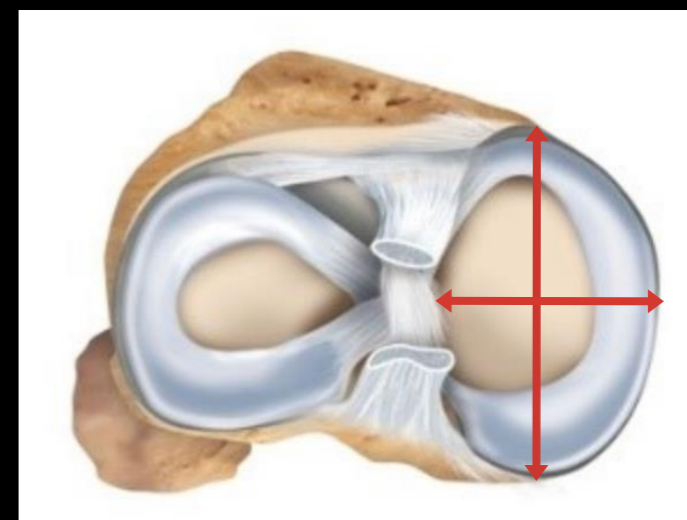
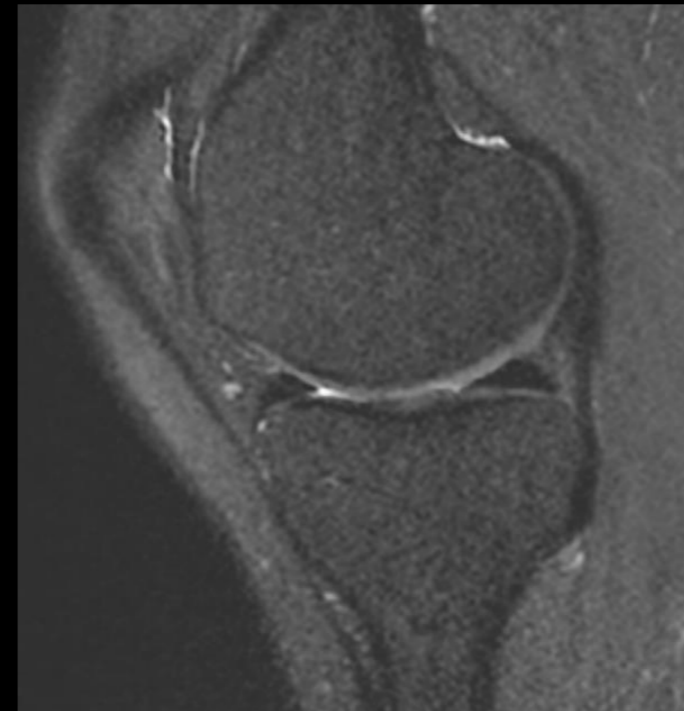


## Ménisque interne

Compartiment interne congruent

convexe - concave

**30%** surface articulaire



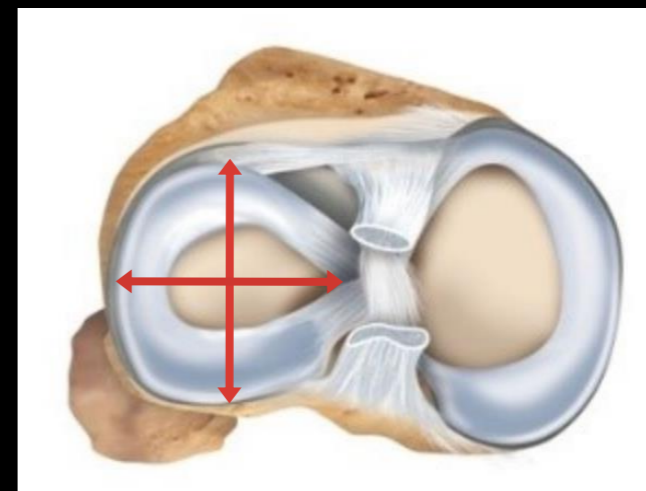
## Ménisque externe

Compartiment non congruent

Convexe - Convexe

Surcharge méniscale inhérente

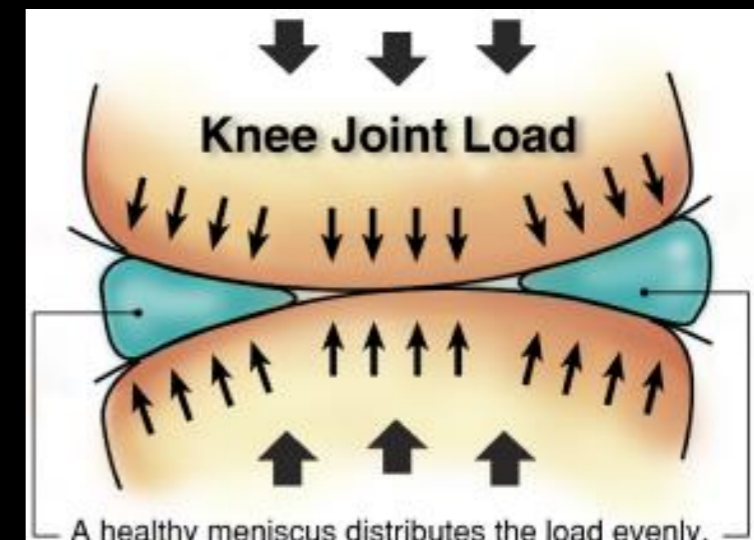
**60%** surface articulaire



# ANATOMIE

## Fonction

- ◆ Absorption des chocs \*
- ◆ Transmission des forces \*
- ◆ Congruence articulaire \*
- ◆ Stabilisateurs secondaires antéro-postérieurs \*
- ◆ Proprioception : mécanorécepteurs



\* *Effet chondroprotecteur = prévention arthrose*

# FONCTION

## Meniscectomie interne

Charge + 50%

Rotation interne majorée

Glissements majorés

OA

## Méniscectomie externe

Charge + 70%

frottements majorés

Perte de congruence

OA

**!!! SAVE THE MENISCUS !!!**

Review > Am J Sports Med. 2010 Sep;38(9):1907-16. doi: 10.1177/0363546510370196. Epub 2010 Jun 29.

**A systematic review of clinical outcomes in patients undergoing meniscectomy**

Michael J Salata<sup>1</sup>, Aimee E Gibbs, Jon K Sekiya

Review > J Am Acad Orthop Surg. 2018 Dec 15;26(24):853-863. doi: 10.5435/JAAOS-D-17-00256.

**Biomechanics and Clinical Outcomes of Partial Meniscectomy**

Brian T Feeley<sup>1</sup>, Brian C Lau

# EPIDEMIOLOGIE

## « Déchirure » méniscale

Traumatique

Verticale / Radiaire / Flap / Anse de seau

Medial 75% - Lateral 25%

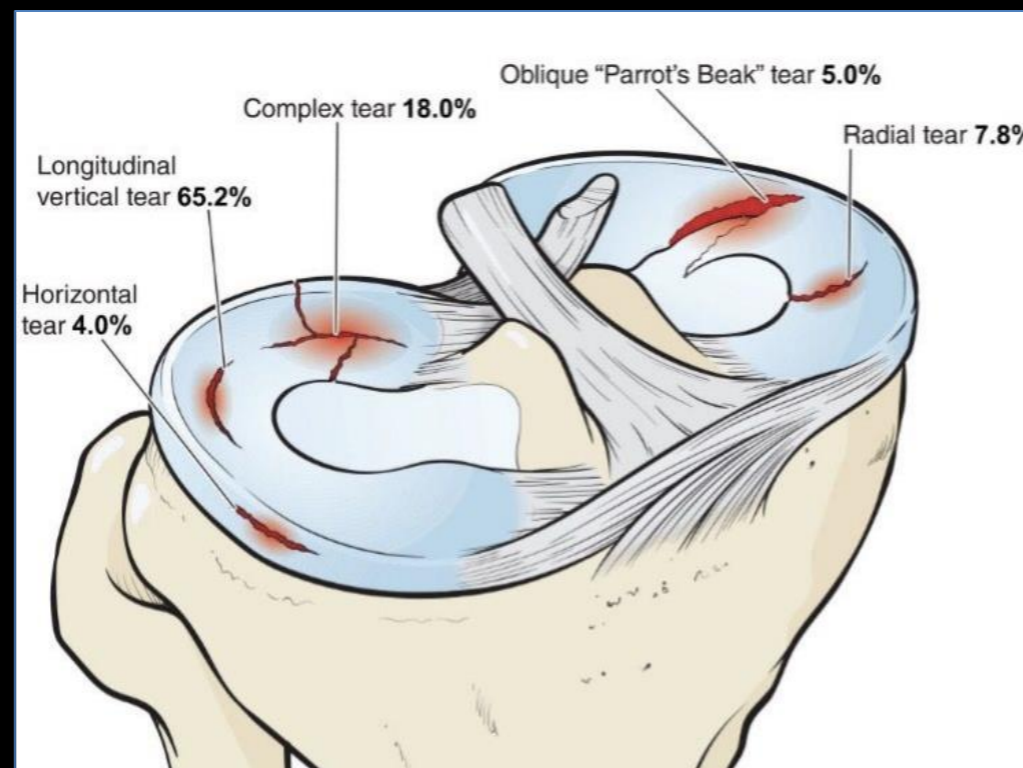
LCA aigu combiné: Latéral > Médial (80%)

LCA chronique: 96% medial > latéral

## « Lésion » méniscale

Dégénérative

horizontale



# EPIDEMIOLOGIE

Pathologie fréquente à l'âge adulte

Majoritairement chez 30-50 ans

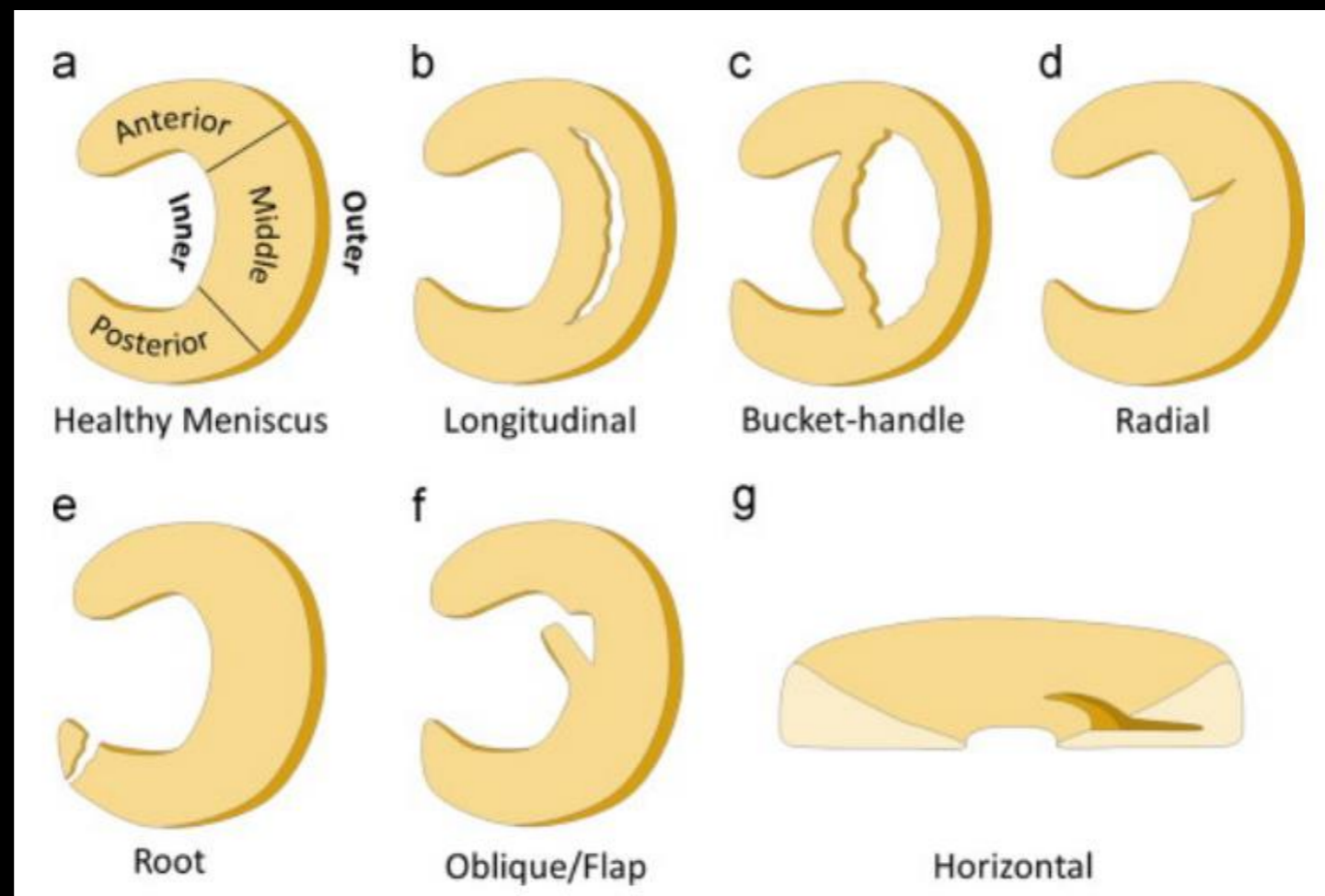
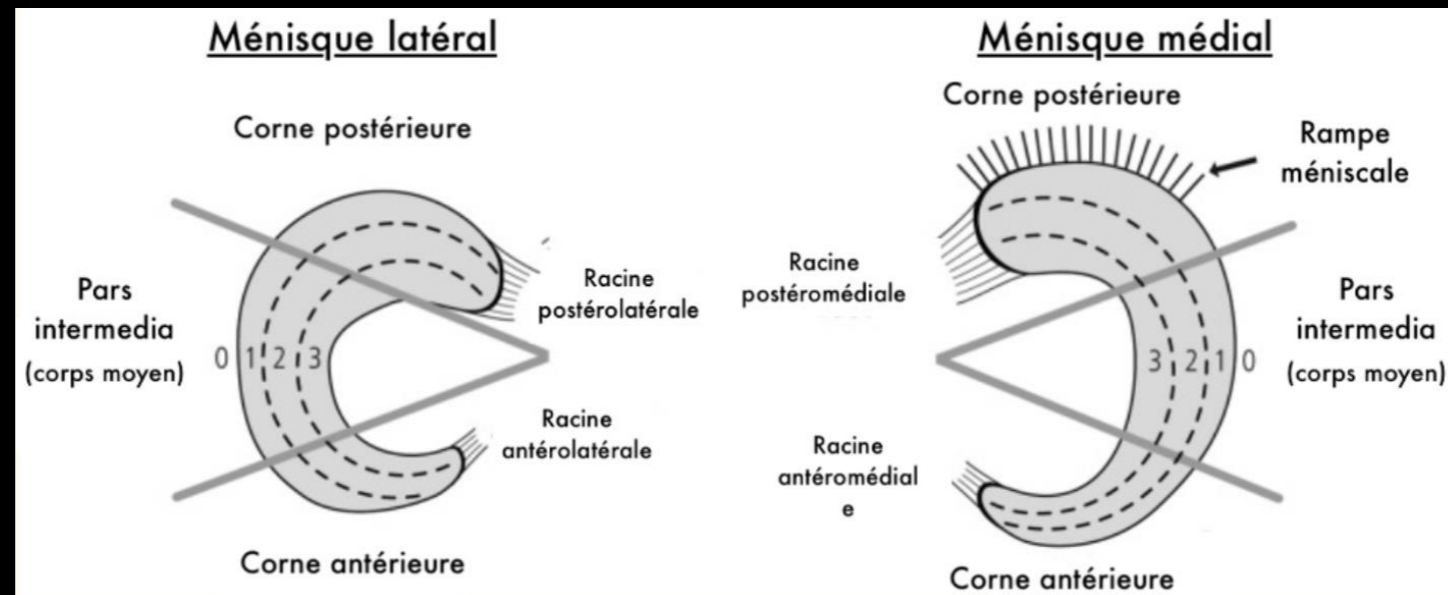
Lésions dégénératives : 16% chez 50-59 ans

Jusqu'à 50% chez >70 ans

Très souvent asymptomatiques

Si symptômes : OA ? Ménisque ? Ou les 2?

# LESIONS



# LESIONS

## *Flap*

depuis zone blanche vers rouge

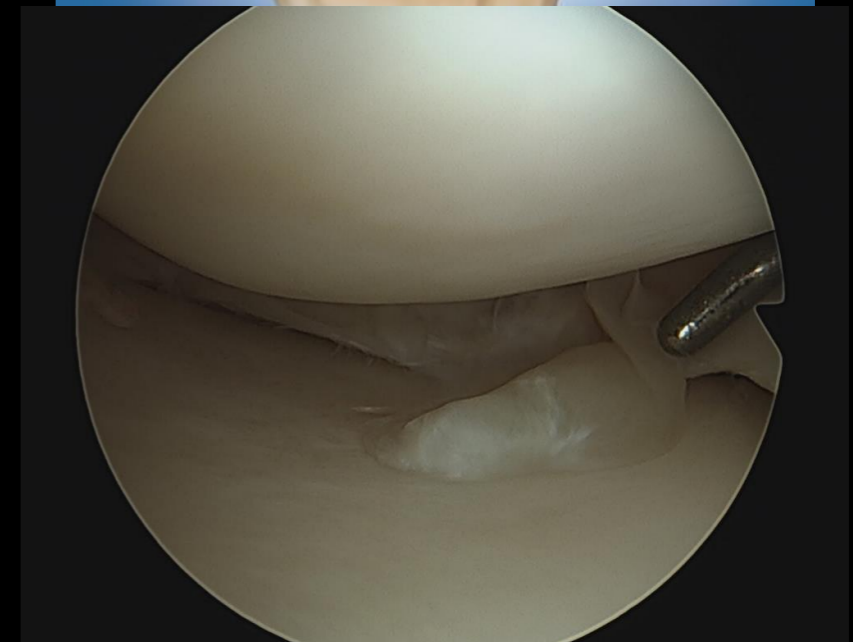
Instable

Clic / pointe récurrente

Rotations +++

Contact +++

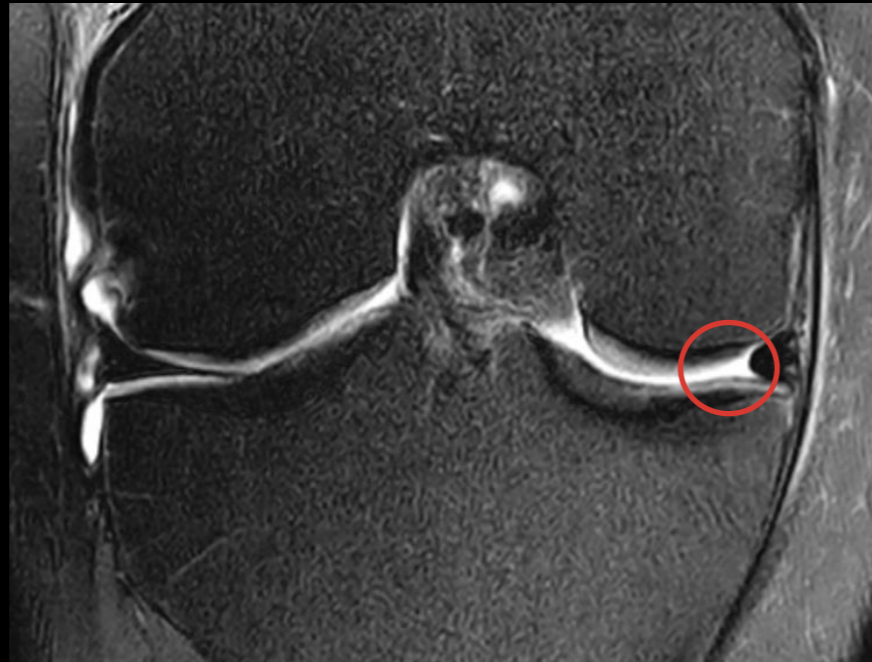
Gonflement +/-





# LESIONS

*Flap*



« Coma sign »

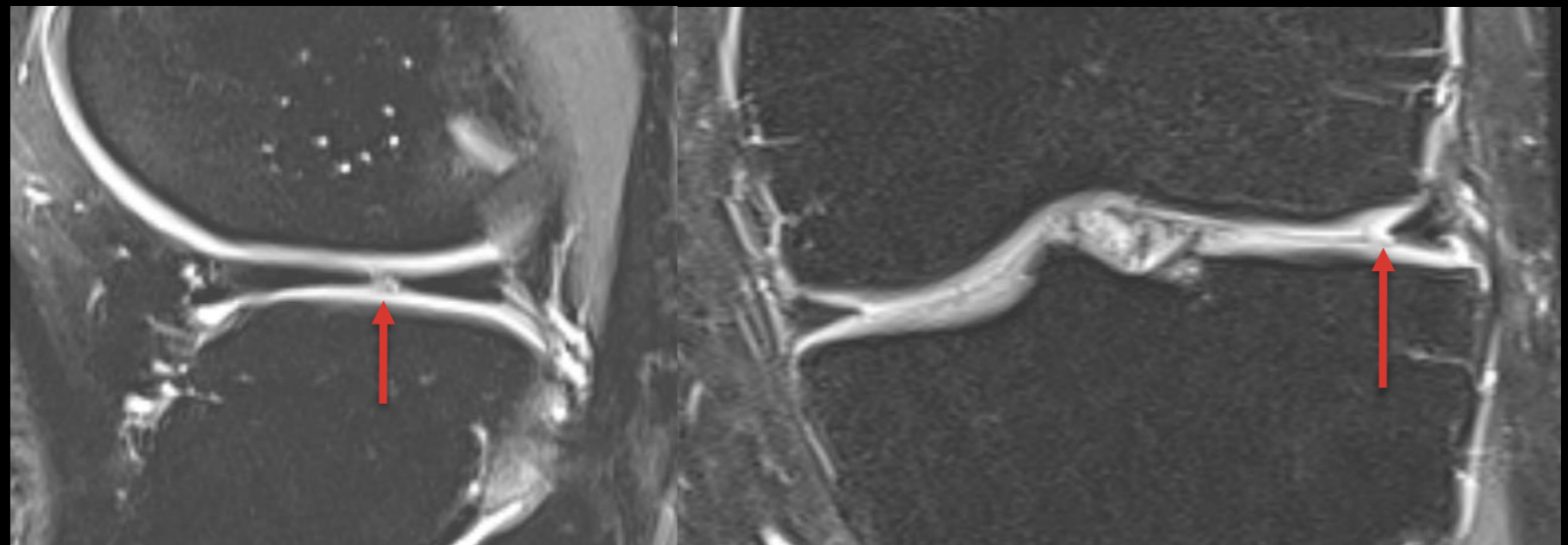
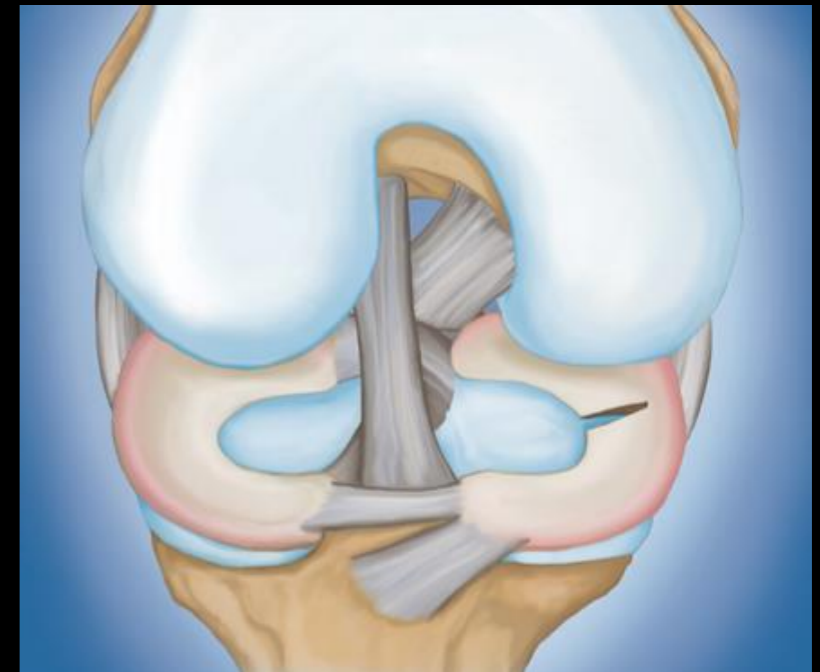


# LESIONS

## ***Radiaire***

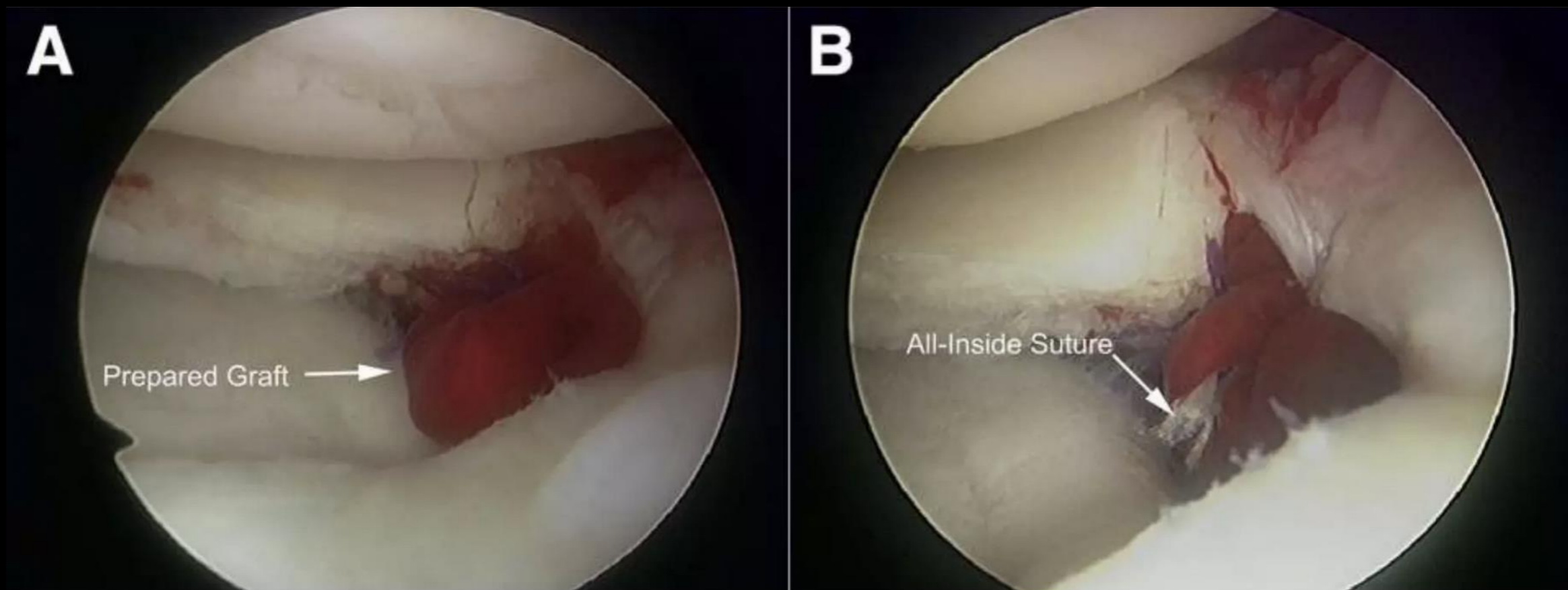
Rectiligne

Blanc vers rouge



# LESIONS

## *Radiaire*



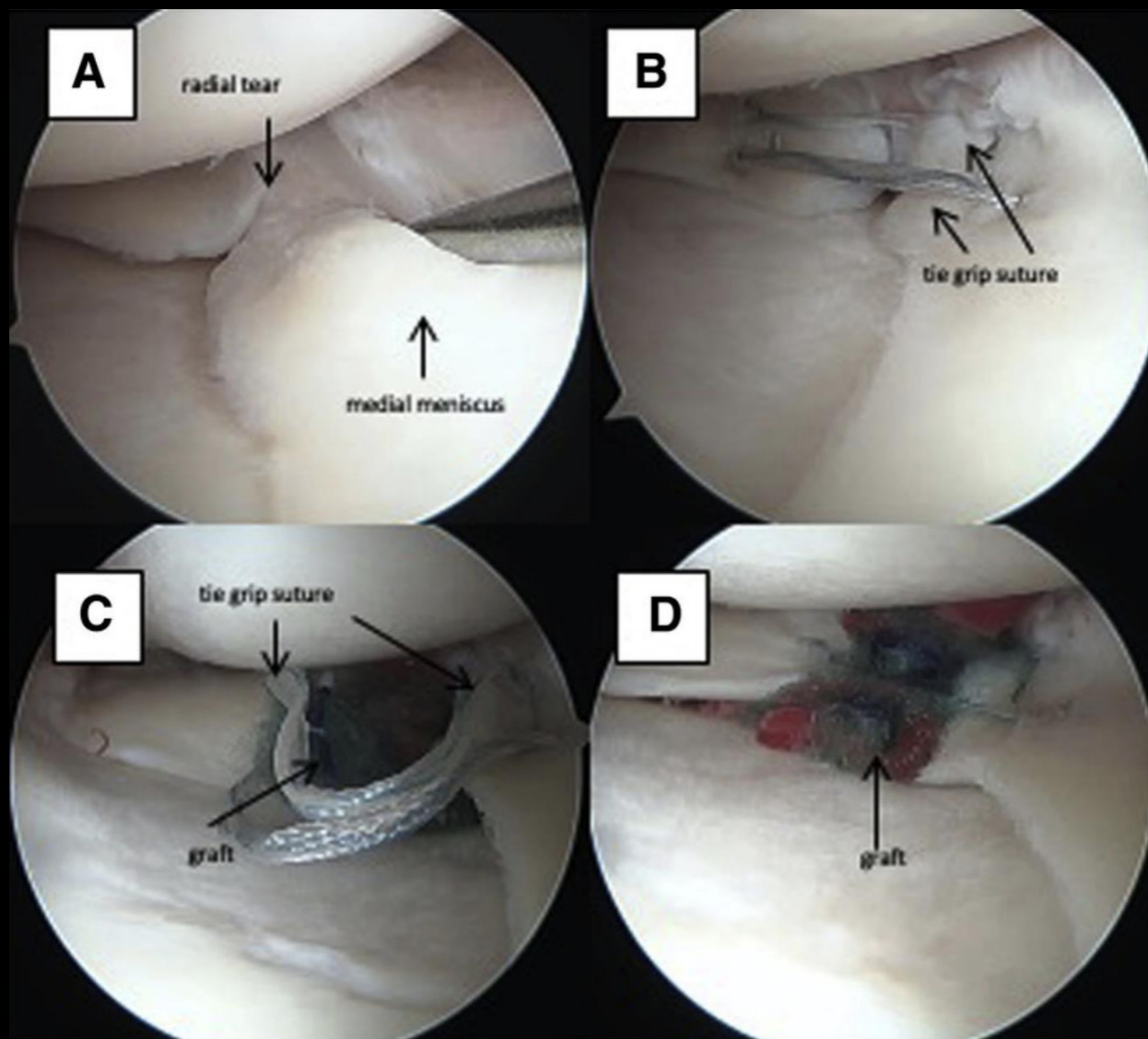
Technical Note

Repair of a Chronic Large Meniscal Defect With Implantation of Autogenous Meniscal Fragments Using a Tubular-Shaped Fibrin Clot

**Meniscal Repair: Reconsidering Indications, Techniques, and Biologic Augmentation;** JBJS 2017; Woodmass, LaPrade, Sgaglione, Nakamura, Krych

# LESIONS

## *Radiaire*



Side - to - side

+ biologic  
augmentation

*Vascular access  
channels*

*PRP*

*Fibrin Clot*

# LESIONS

## *Anse de seau*

= Longitudinale étendue instable

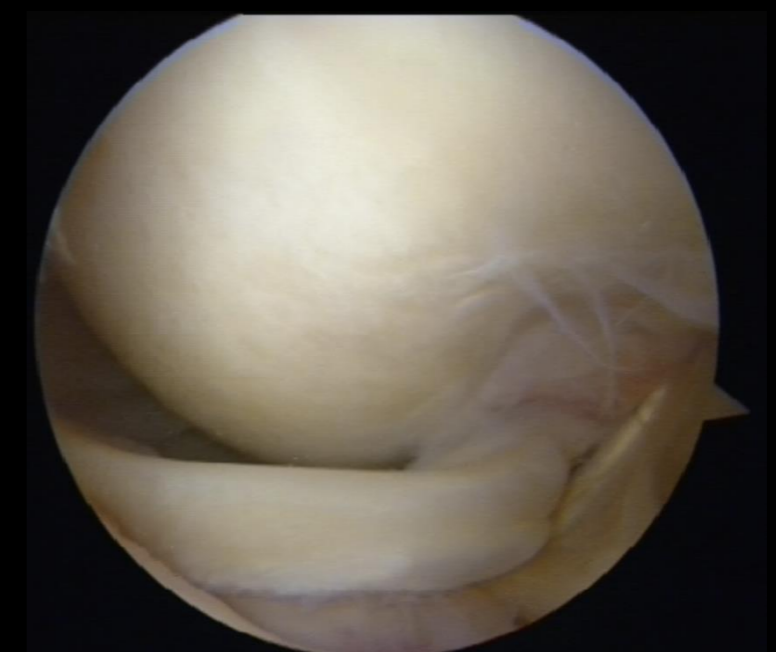
« désinsertion » circonférentielle

Blocage récurrent

Gonflement +/-

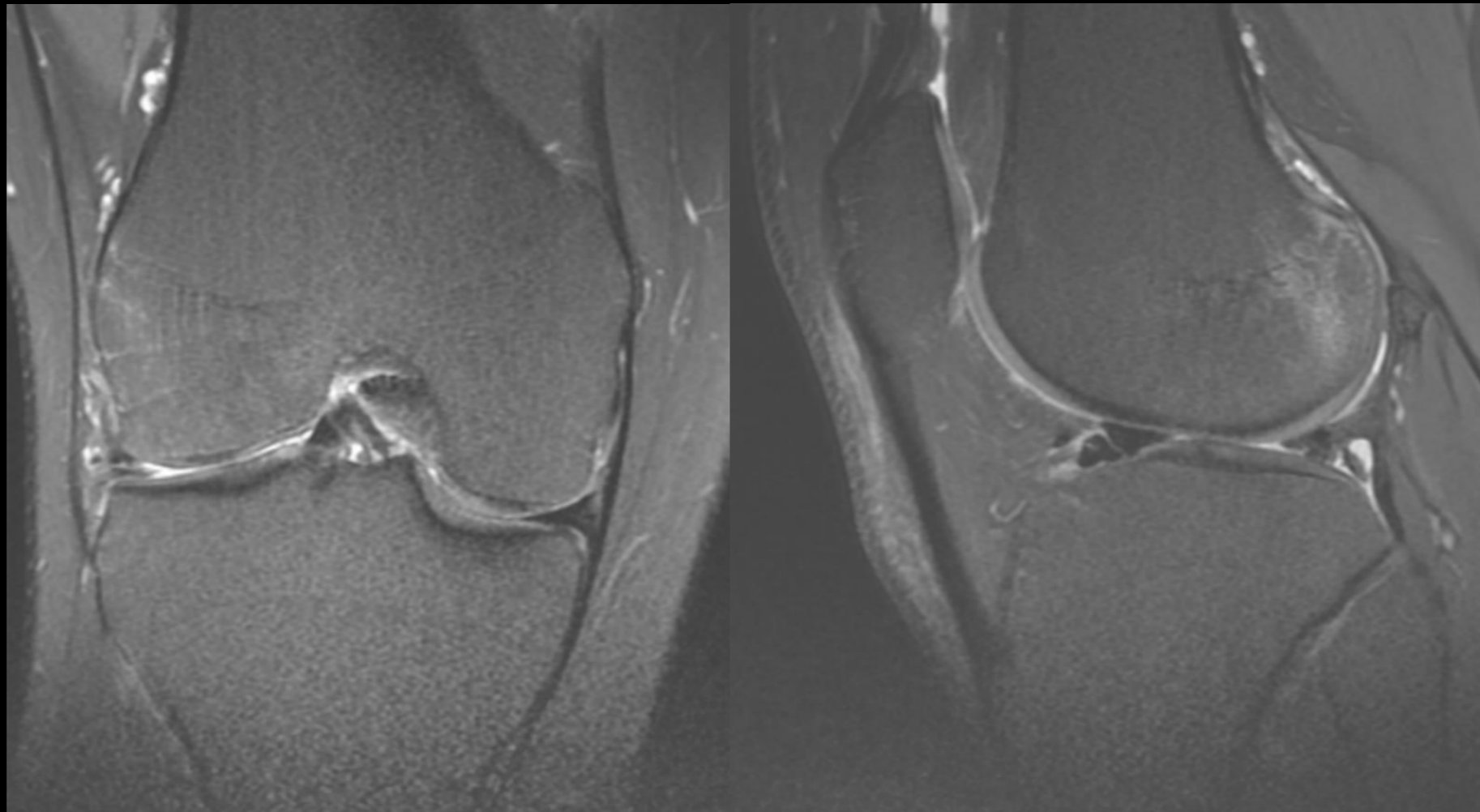
Déficit extension = bloqué dans échancrure

➔ **Flexum** irréductible



# LESIONS

## *Anse de seau externe*



# LESIONS

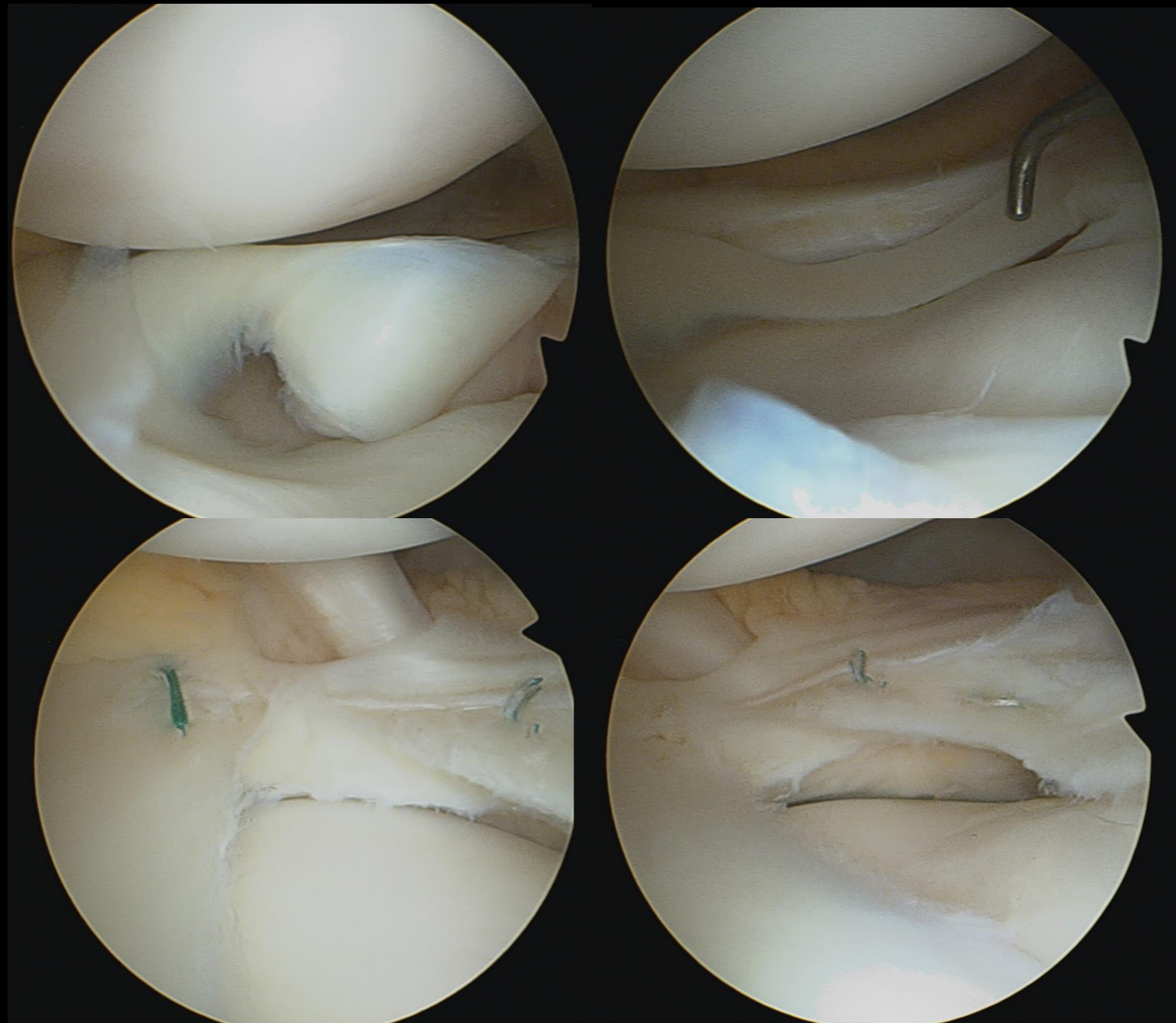
## *Anse de seau externe*



**Double corne antérieure**

# LESIONS

## *Anse de seau externe*





# LESIONS

*Anse de seau interne*

Signe du « **double LCP** »

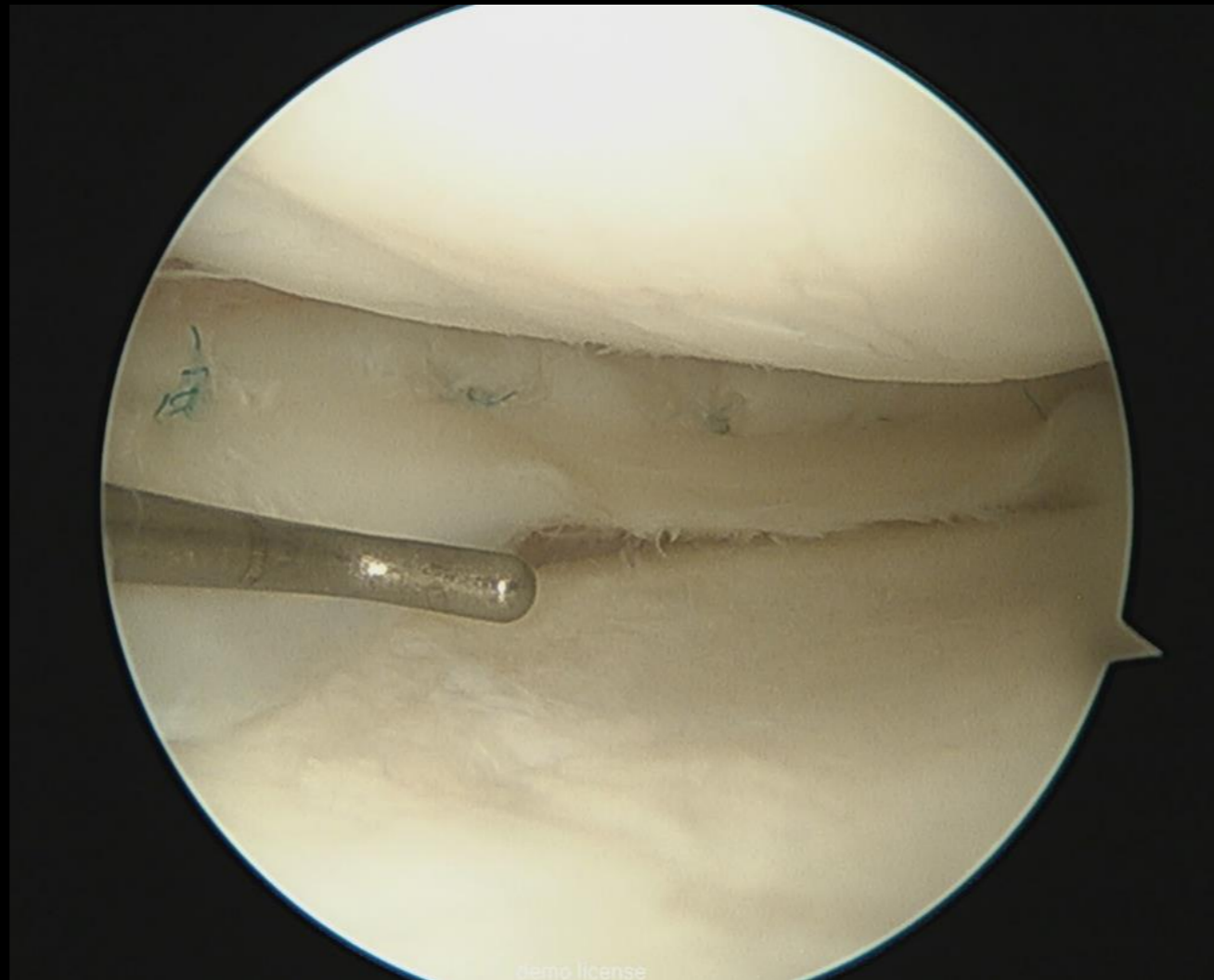


LCP

Anse luxée

# LESIONS

*Anse de seau interne*

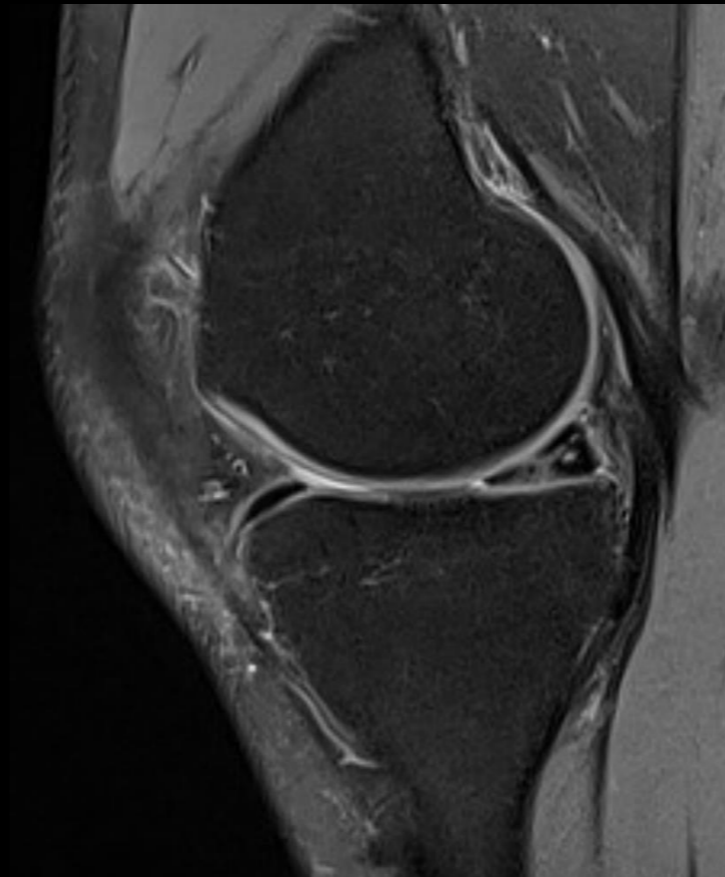


# LESIONS

## ***Complexe***

Combinaison radiaire / flap(s) / oblique

Souvent dégénératif présentant une lésion aigüe



# LESIONS

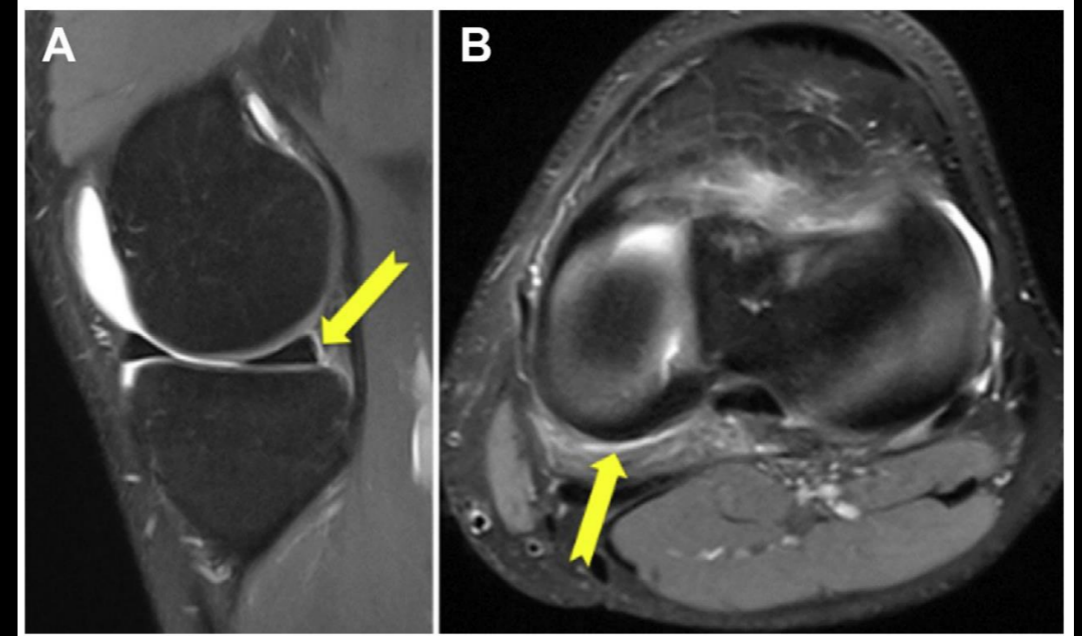
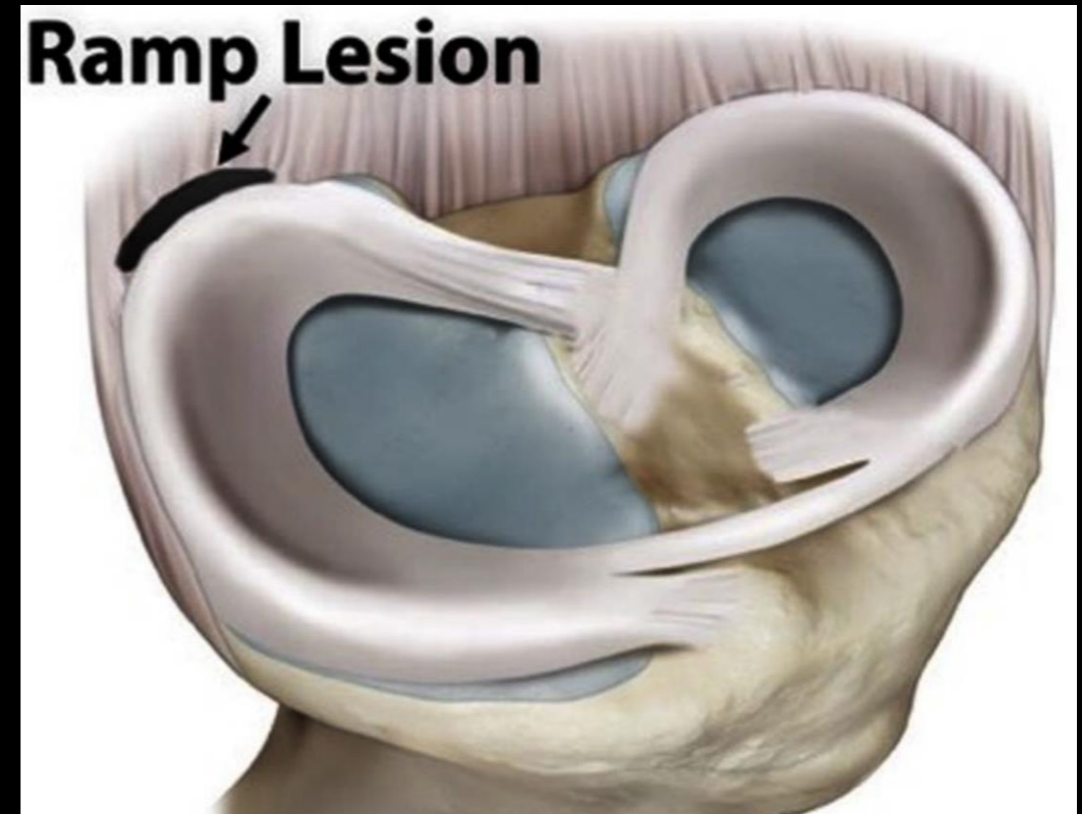
## *Ramp lesion*

Lésion ménisco-capsulaire  
corne postérieure

= désinsertion lig. ménisco-tibial

Environ 22% (9-42%)

Jusqu'à 55% des lésions méniscales  
lors des ruptures de LCA



# LESIONS

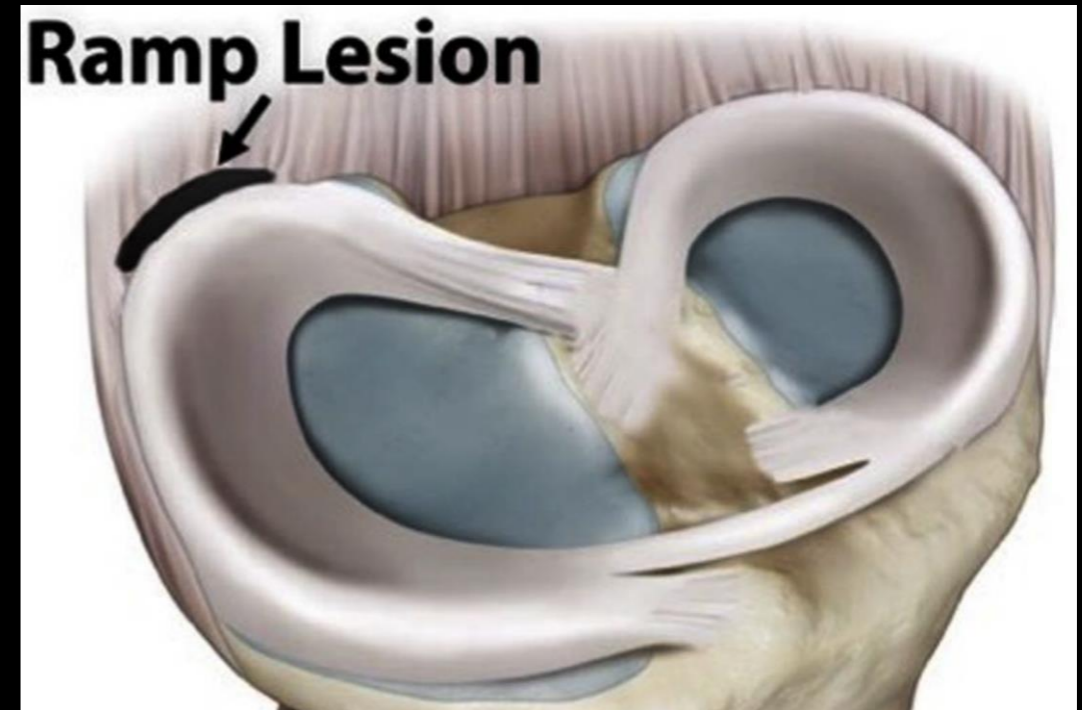
## *Ramp lesion*

Lésion ménisco-capsulaire  
corne postérieure

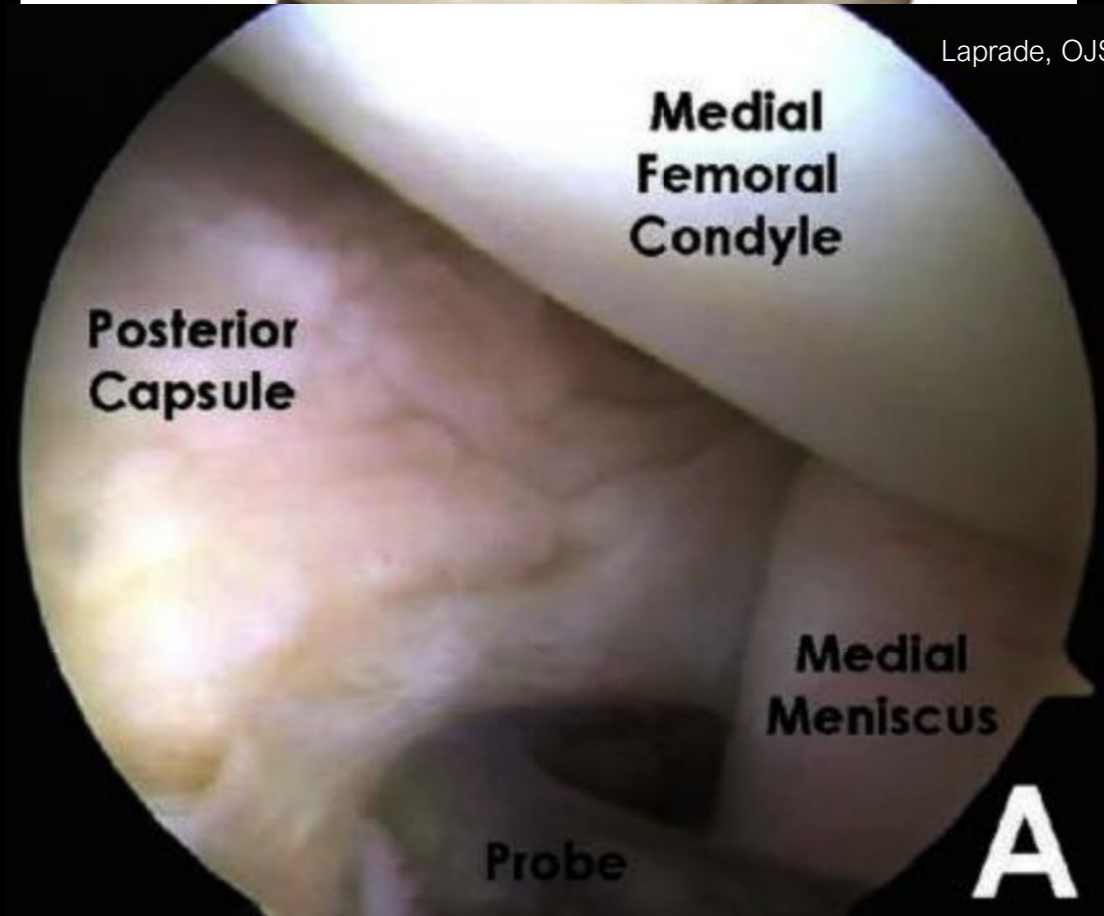
= désinsertion lig. ménisco-tibial

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Laprade, OJSM 2016



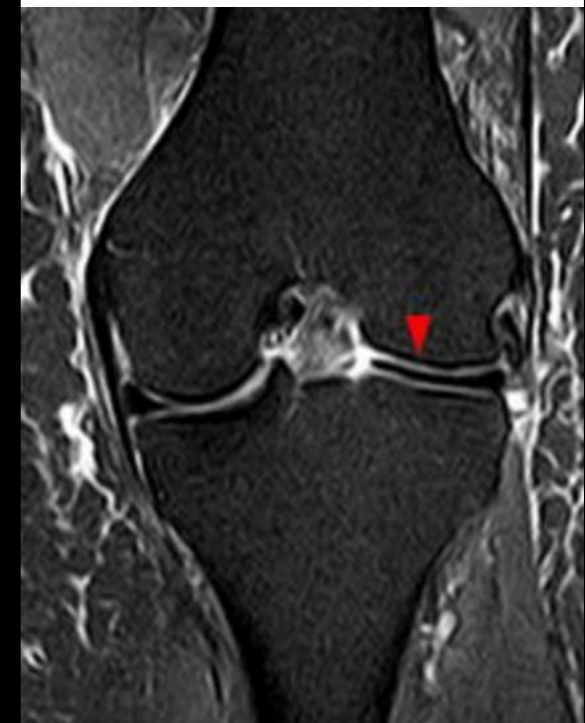
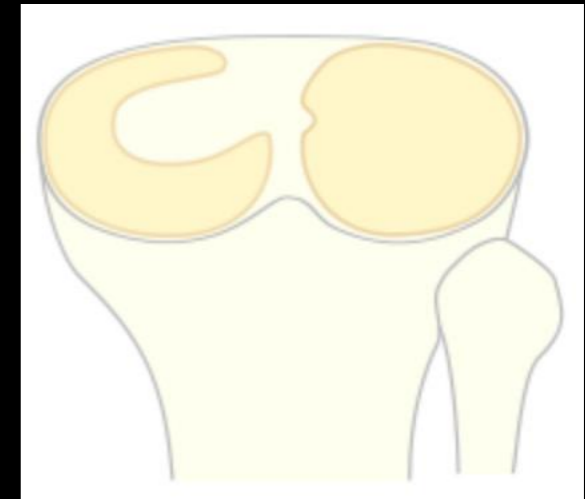
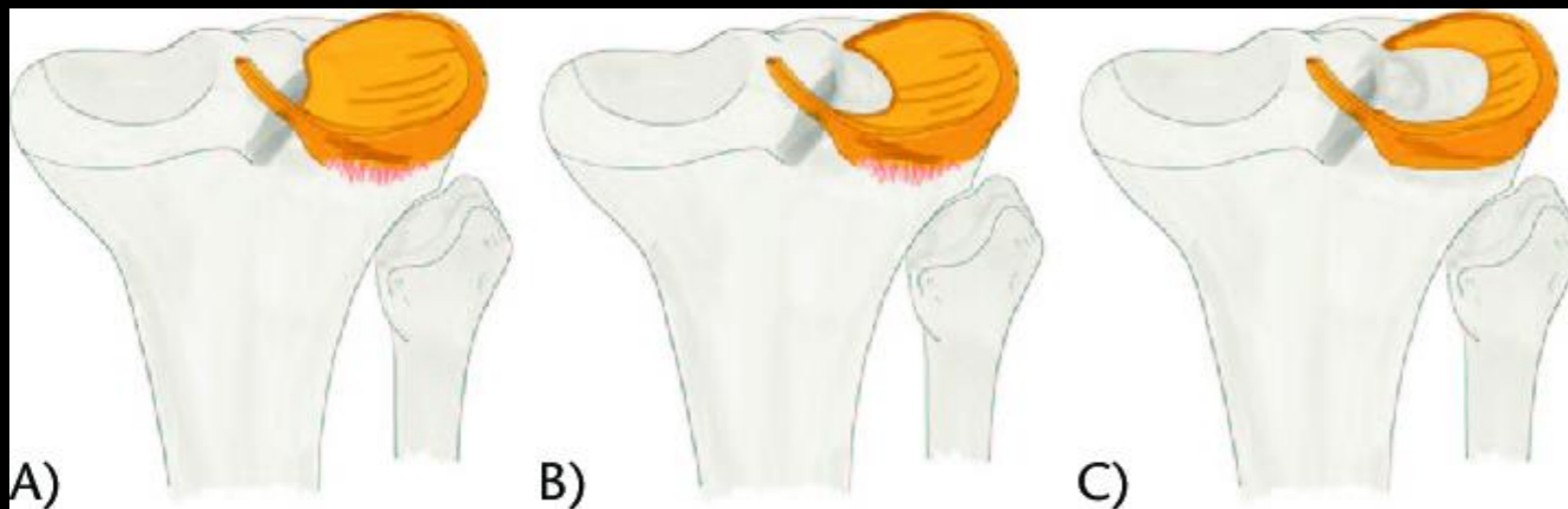
# LESIONS

## *Ménisque discoïde*

Latéral >>> médial

Congénital

Classification Watanabe :



# LESIONS

## ***Ménisque discoïde***

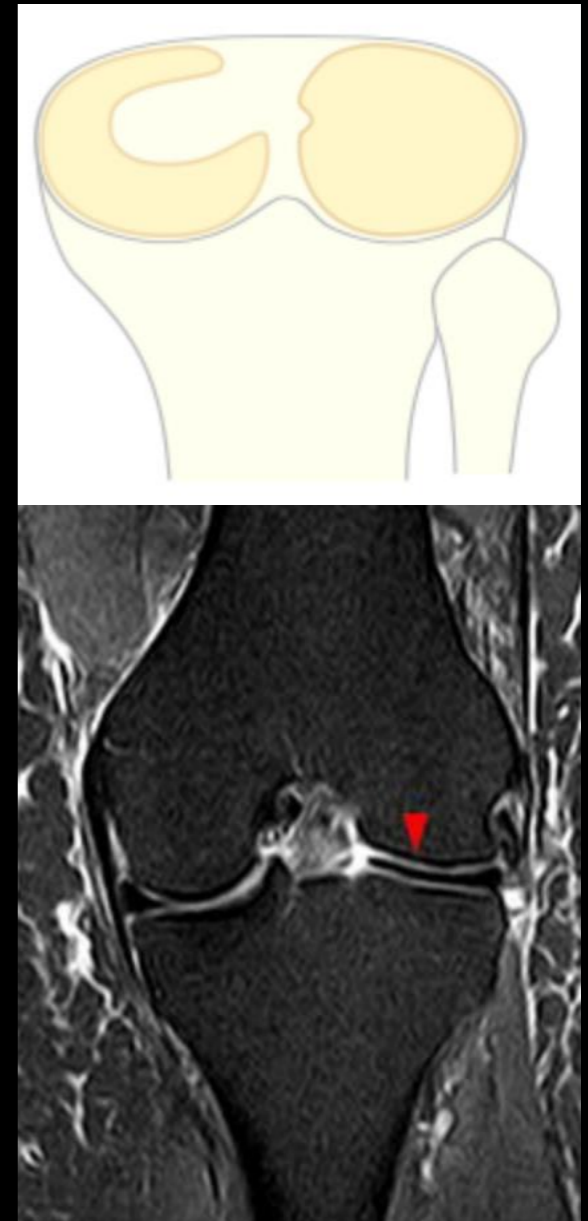
Latéral > médial

Congénital

Couvre la (quasi) totalité de la surface articulaire

Fragile par sa large portion de faible épaisseur

Non pathologique = Ne pas toucher



# LESIONS





# LESIONS

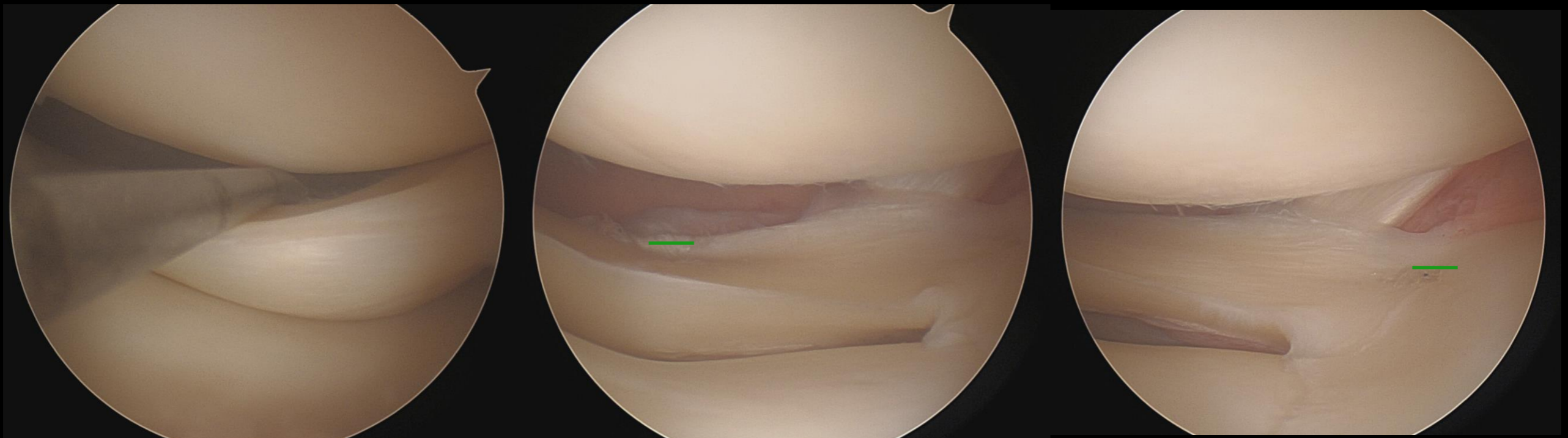
## *Ménisque externe hypermobile*

= Cas particulier

= Diagnostic **clinique** >> radiologique

Hiatus poplité élargi ?

« Seul cas » d'arthroscopie diagnostique



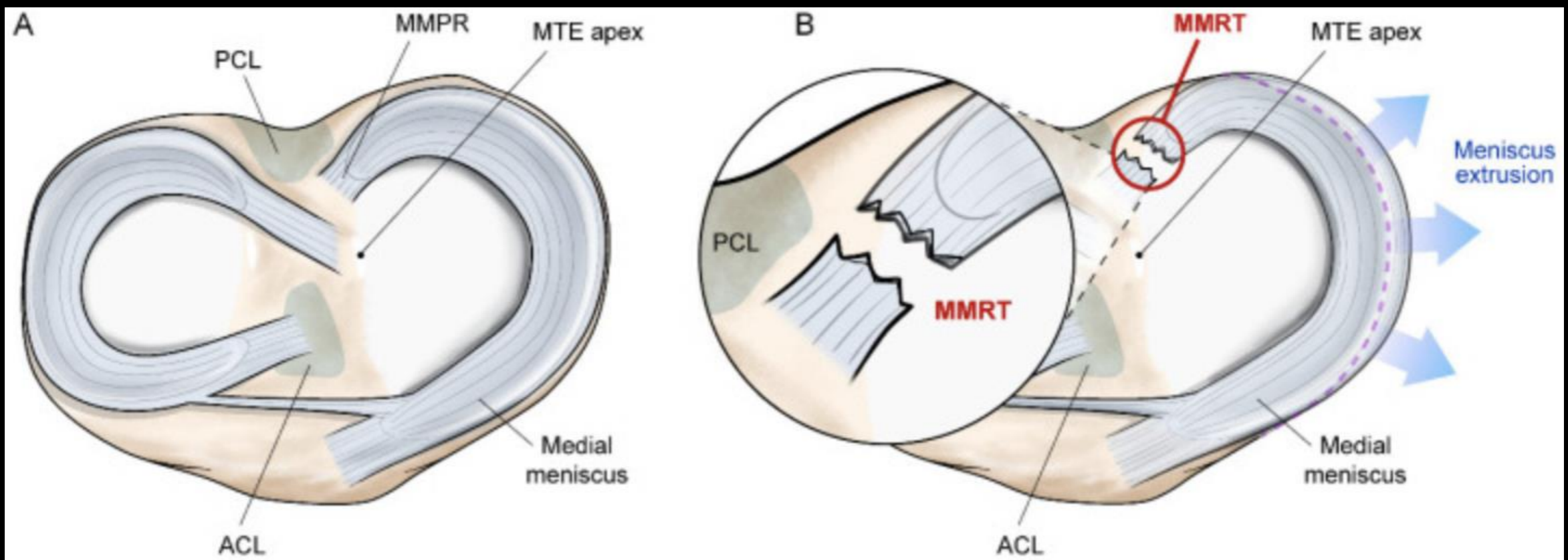
# LESIONS

## *Root tear*

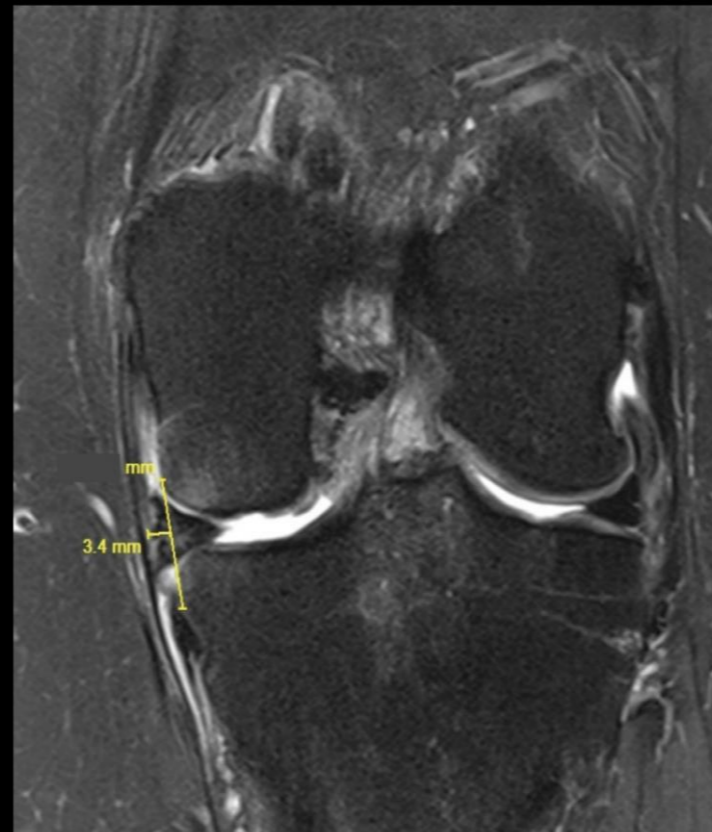
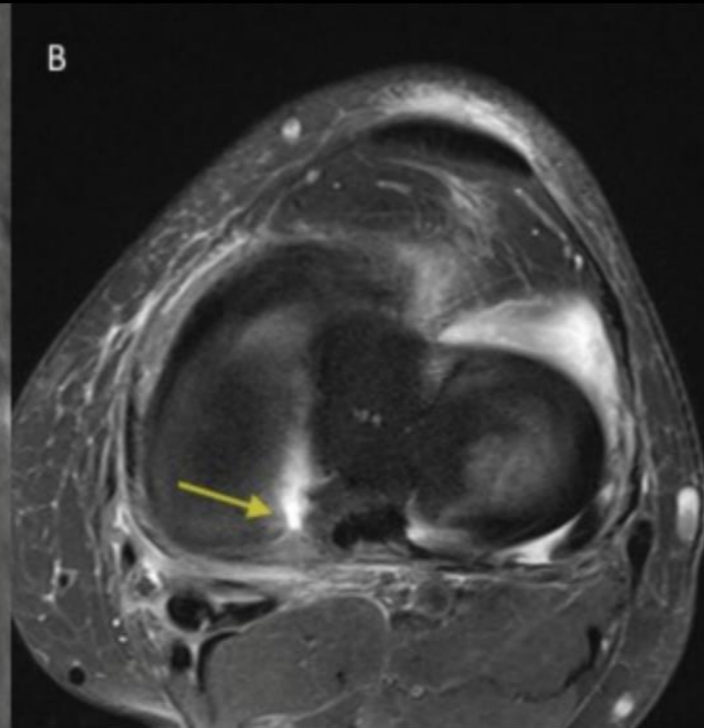
Dégénérative > post-traumatique

Zone d'insertion

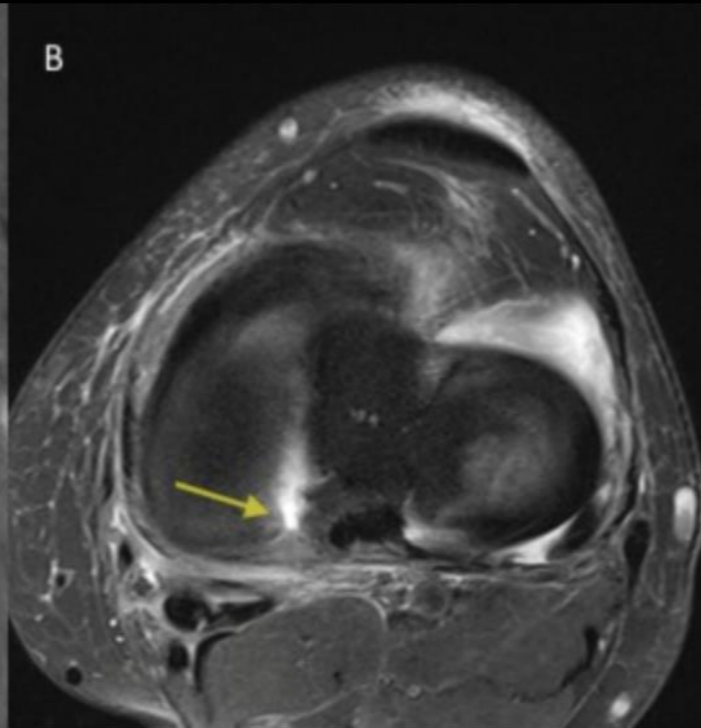
➔ **Extrusion** = Perte de fonction



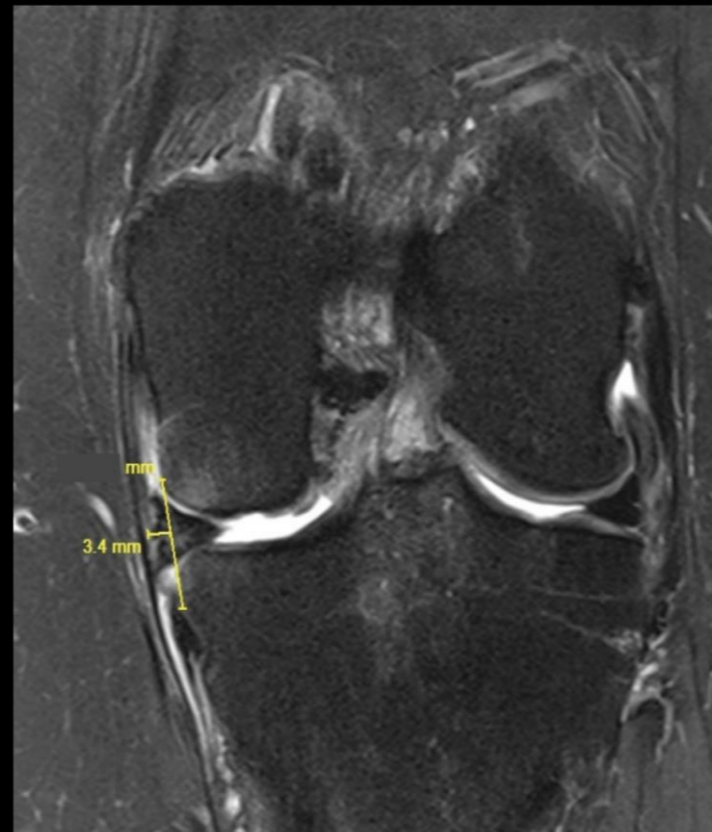
# LESIONS



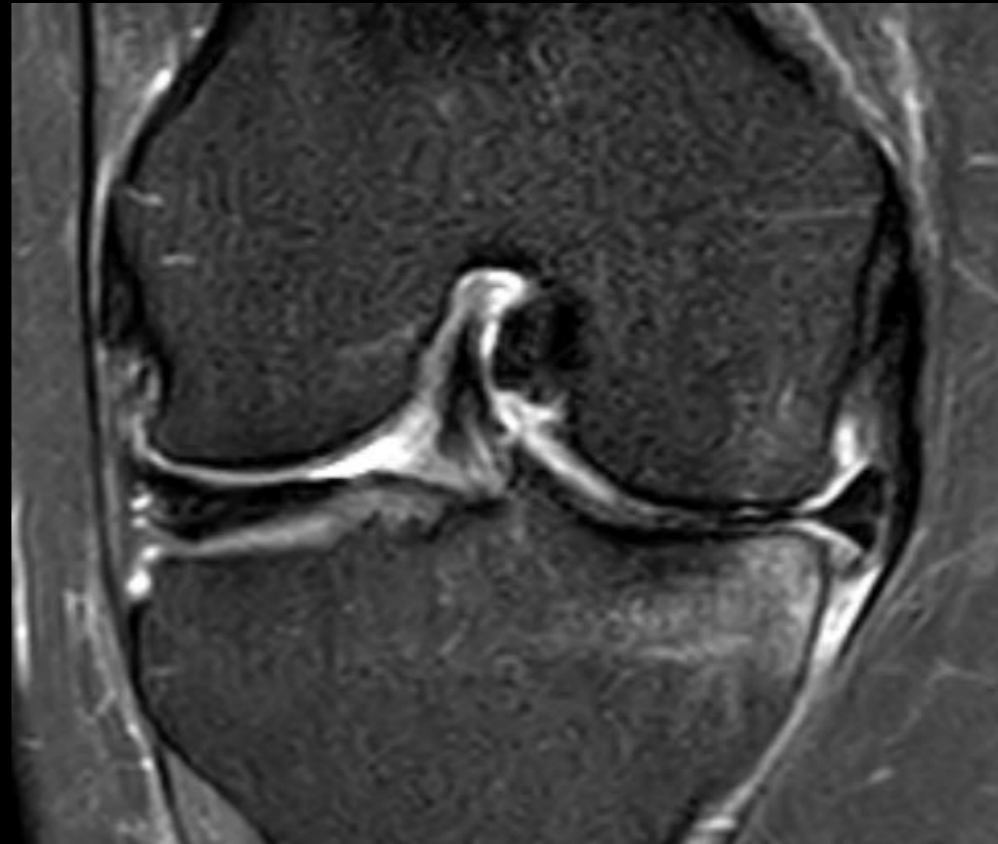
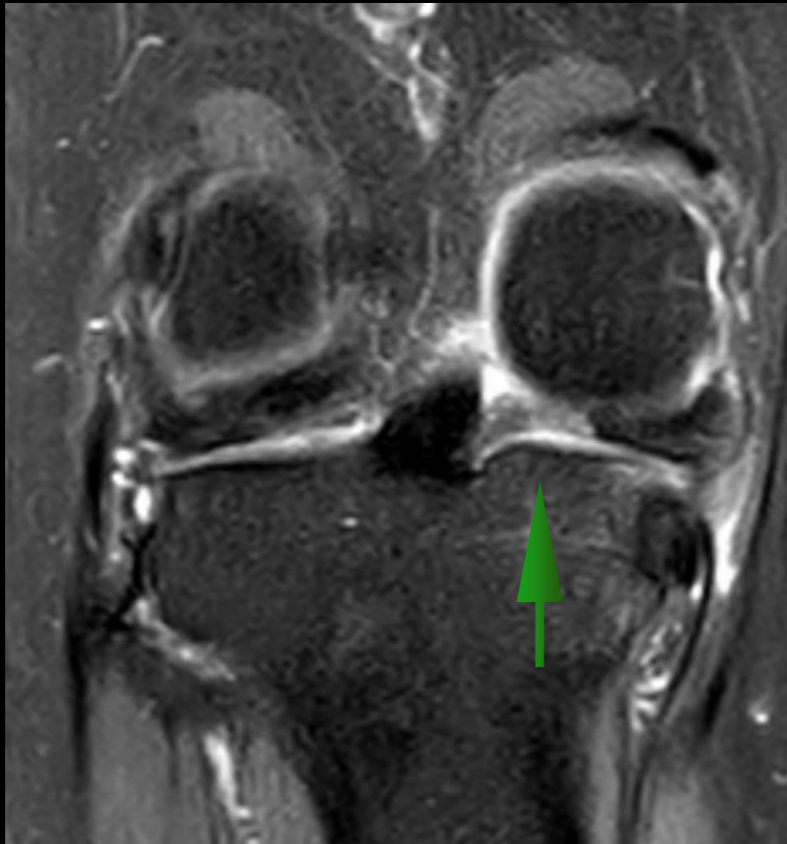
# LESIONS



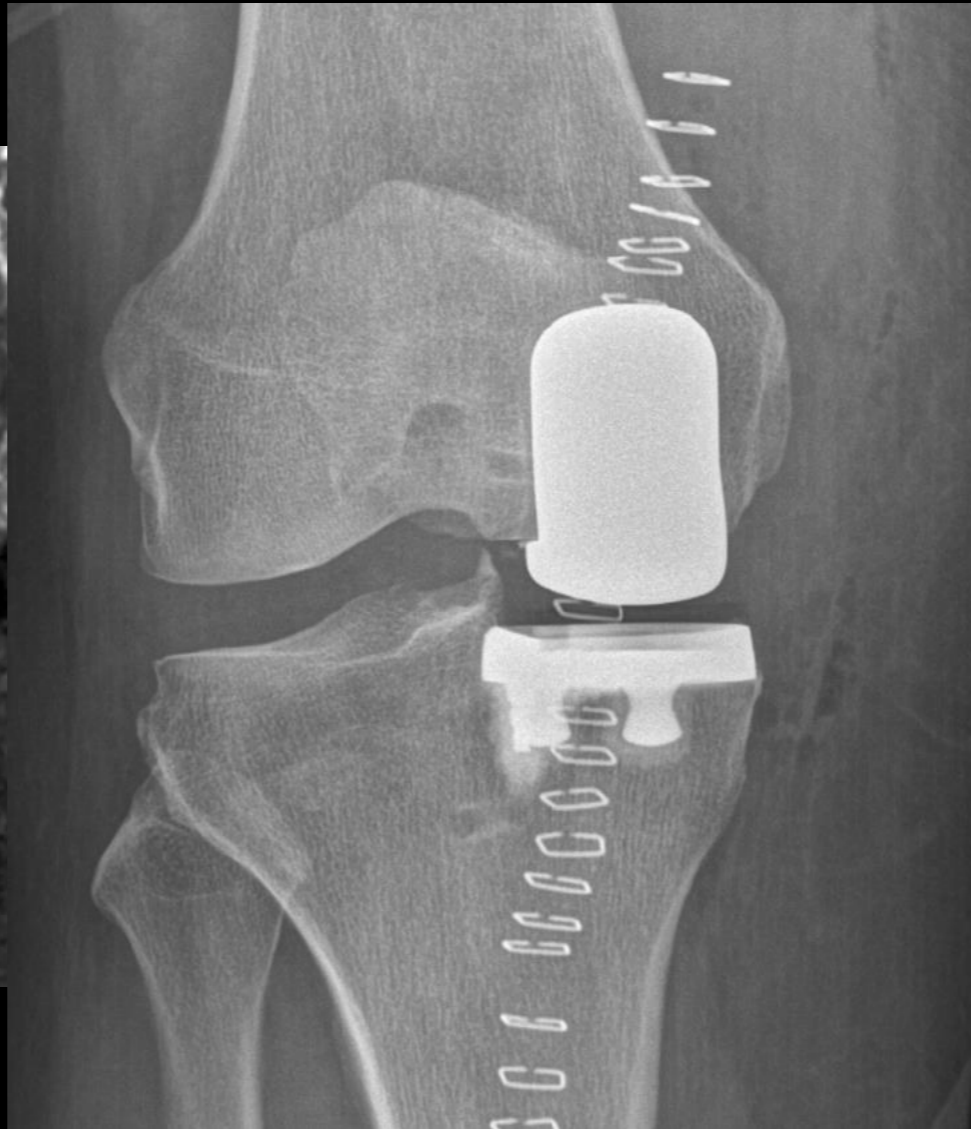
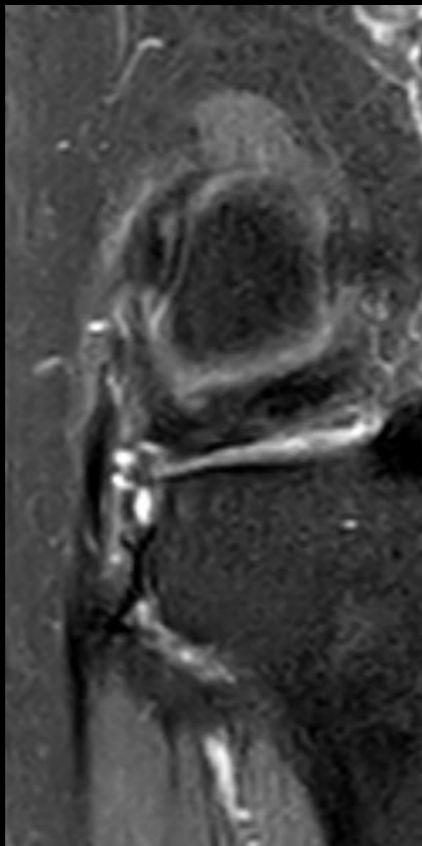
Empty space



# LESIONS

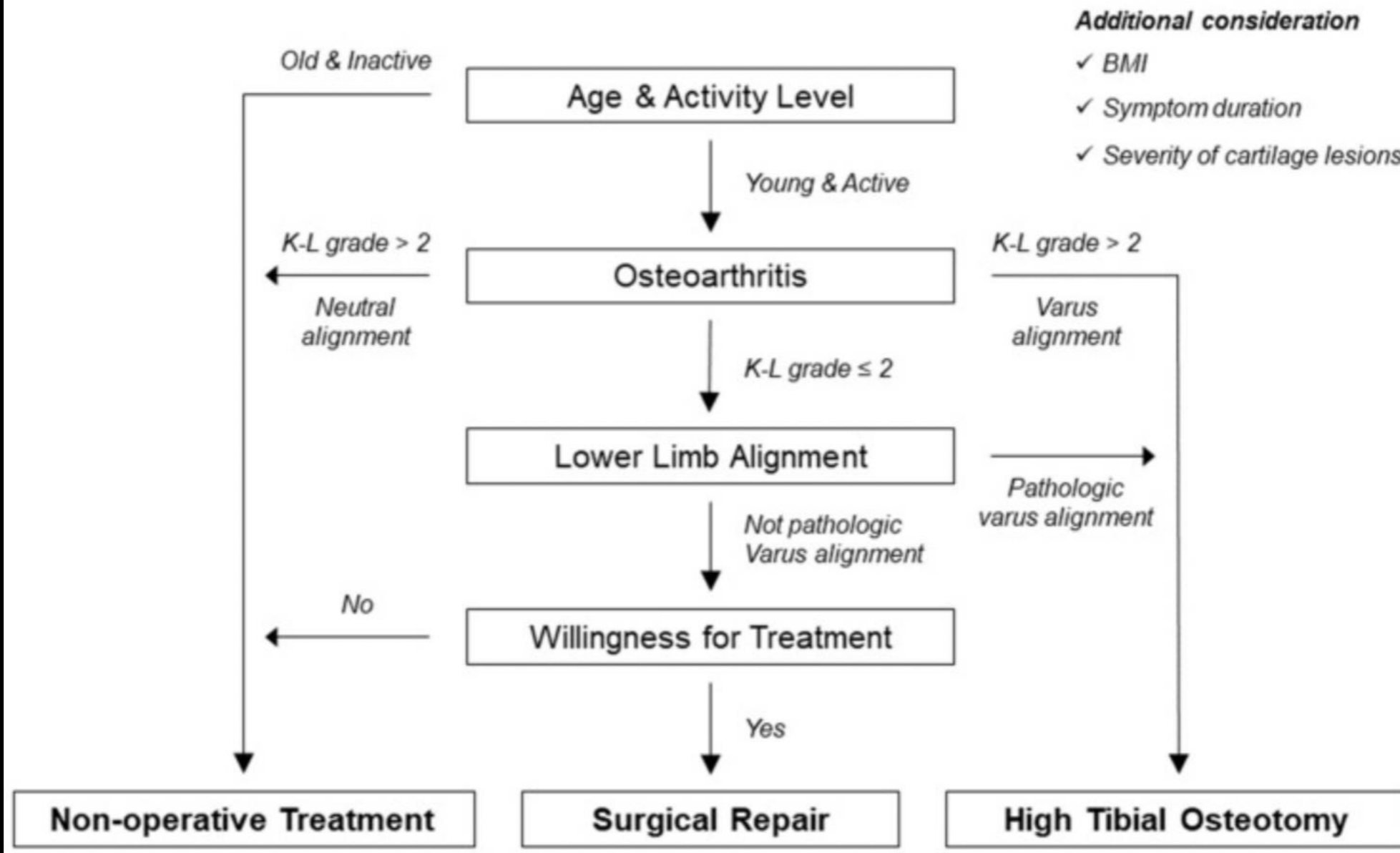


# LESIONS

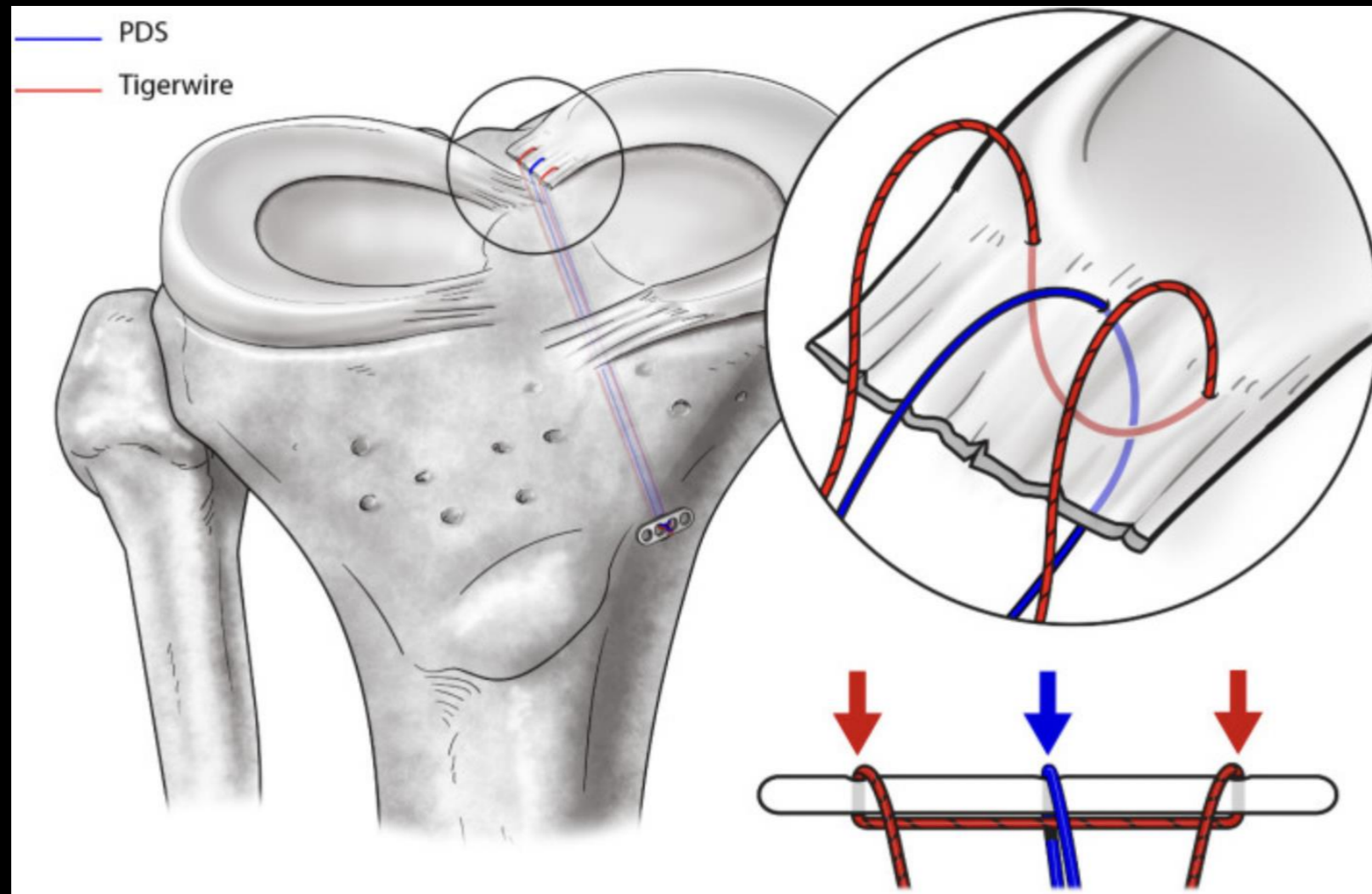


# LESIONS

## < Medial Meniscus Posterior Root Tear >

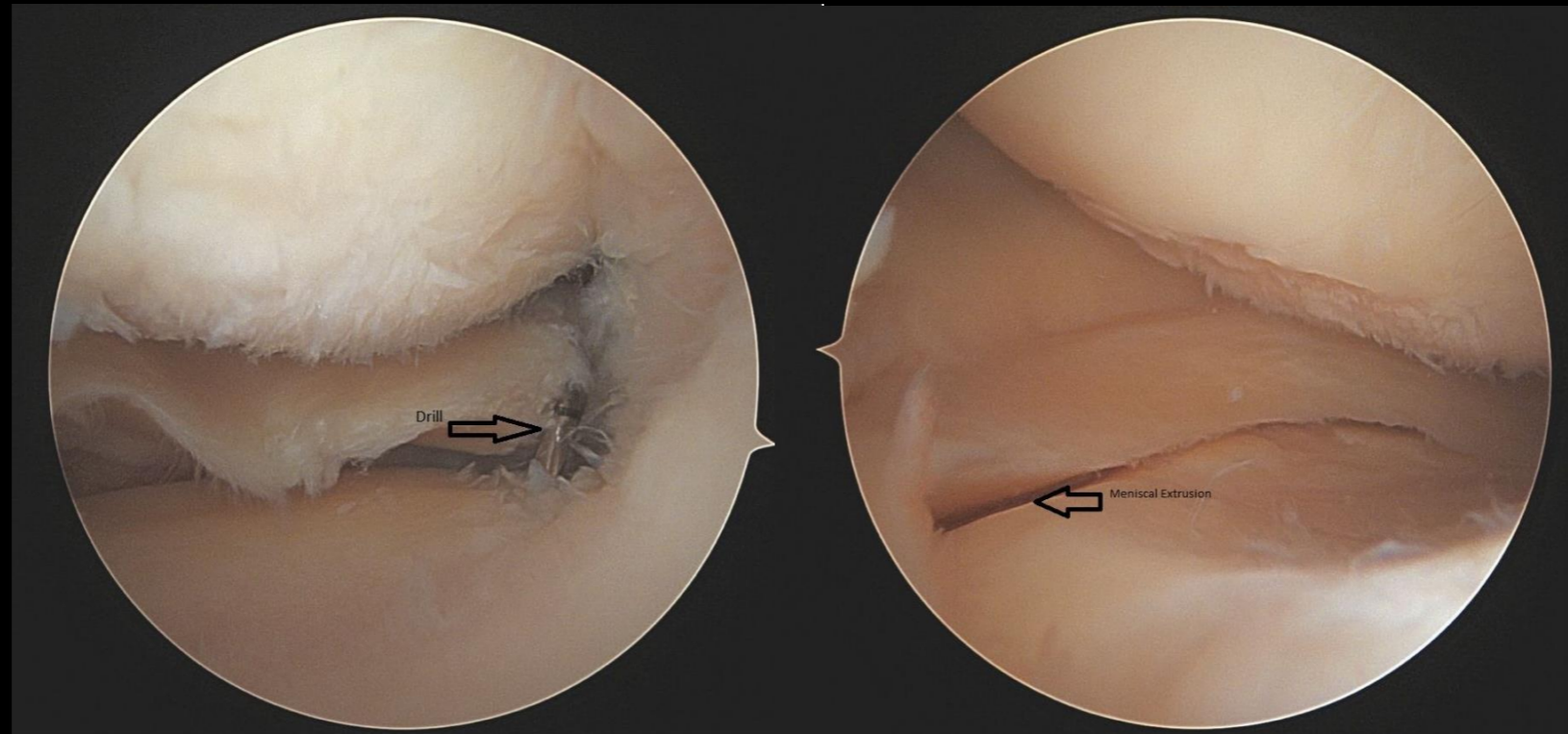


# LESIONS





# LESIONS



# LESIONS

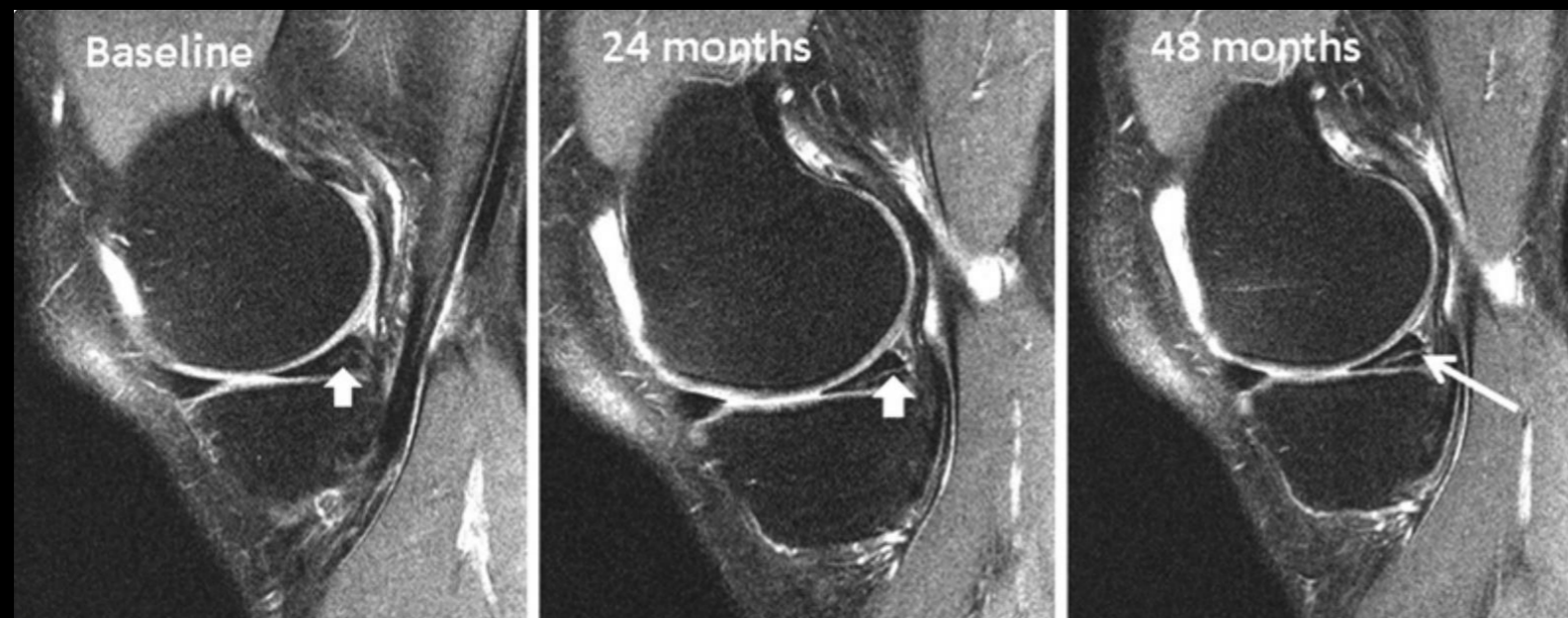
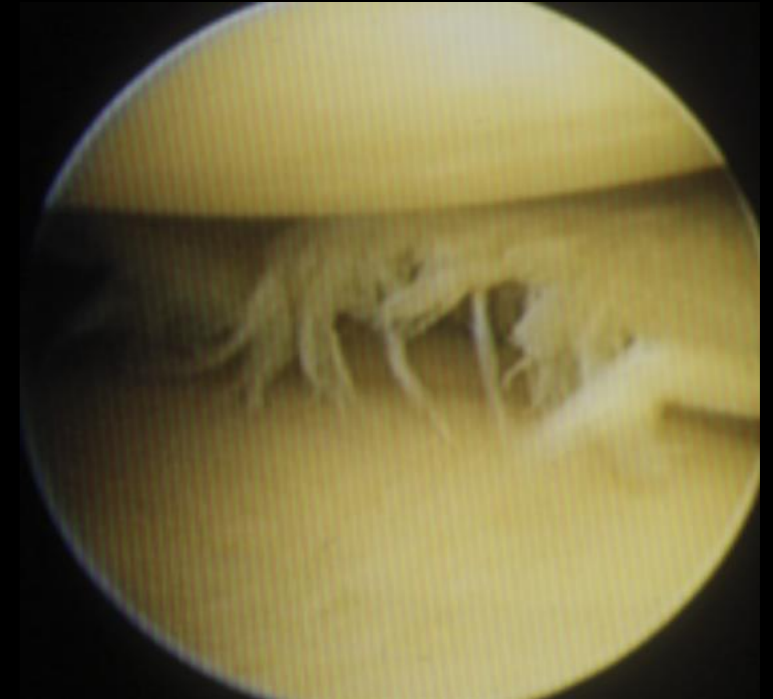
## *Dégénérative*

Dans l'épaisseur

Horizontale / oblique

Partielle / complète

Symptômes variables (ou **inexistants !**)



# LESIONS

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## *Dégénérative*

!!! Facteurs de risque / associés importants

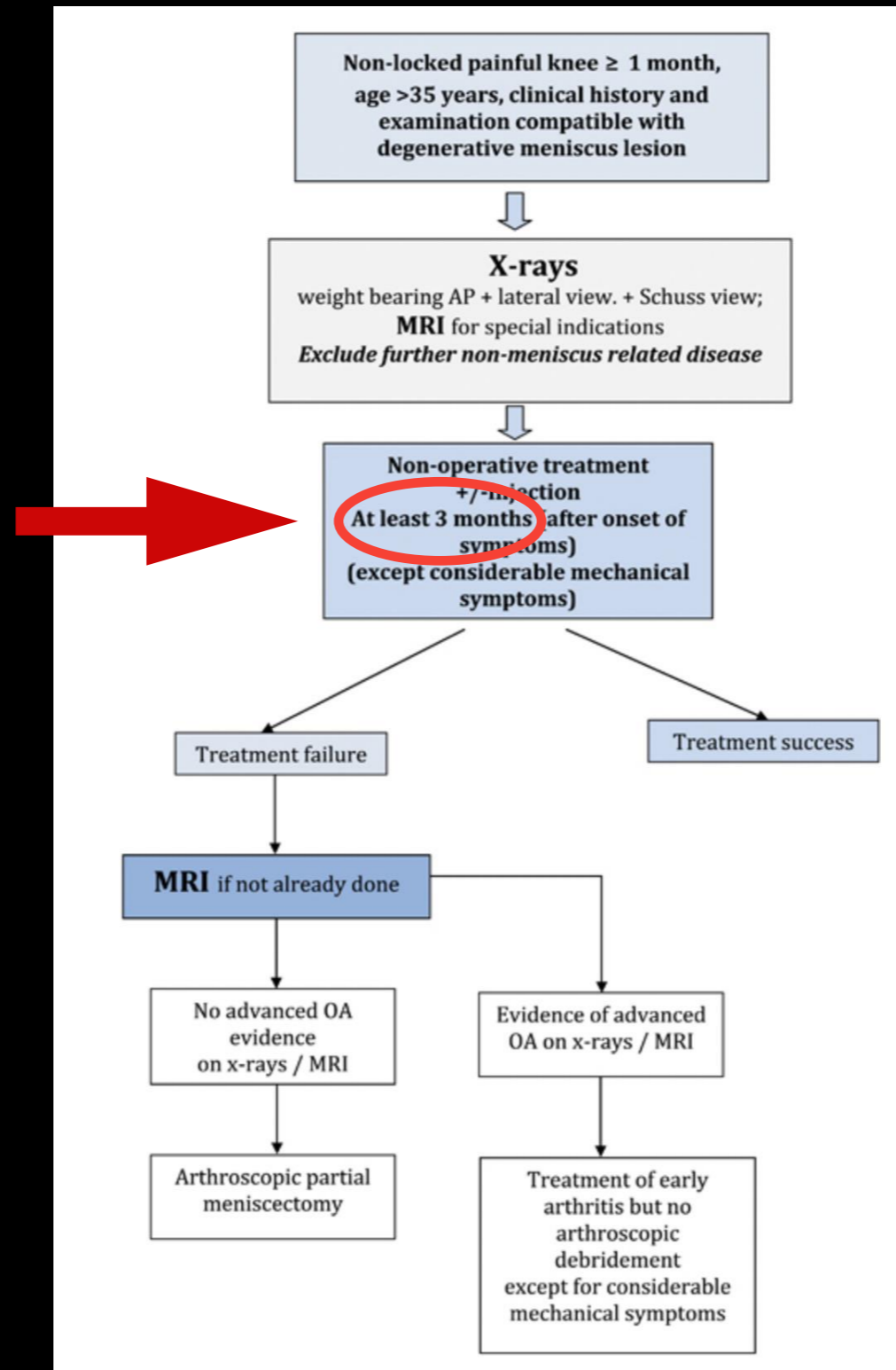
- Propres aux patients : âge, poids, morphologie
- Chondropathie
- Oedème osseux (! ONA / SONK)

# TRAITEMENT

Conservateur

*Est-ce possible et/ou raisonnable ?*

Oui



# *2019 ESSKA meniscus consensus*

[Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc.](#) 2020; 28(4): 1177–1194.

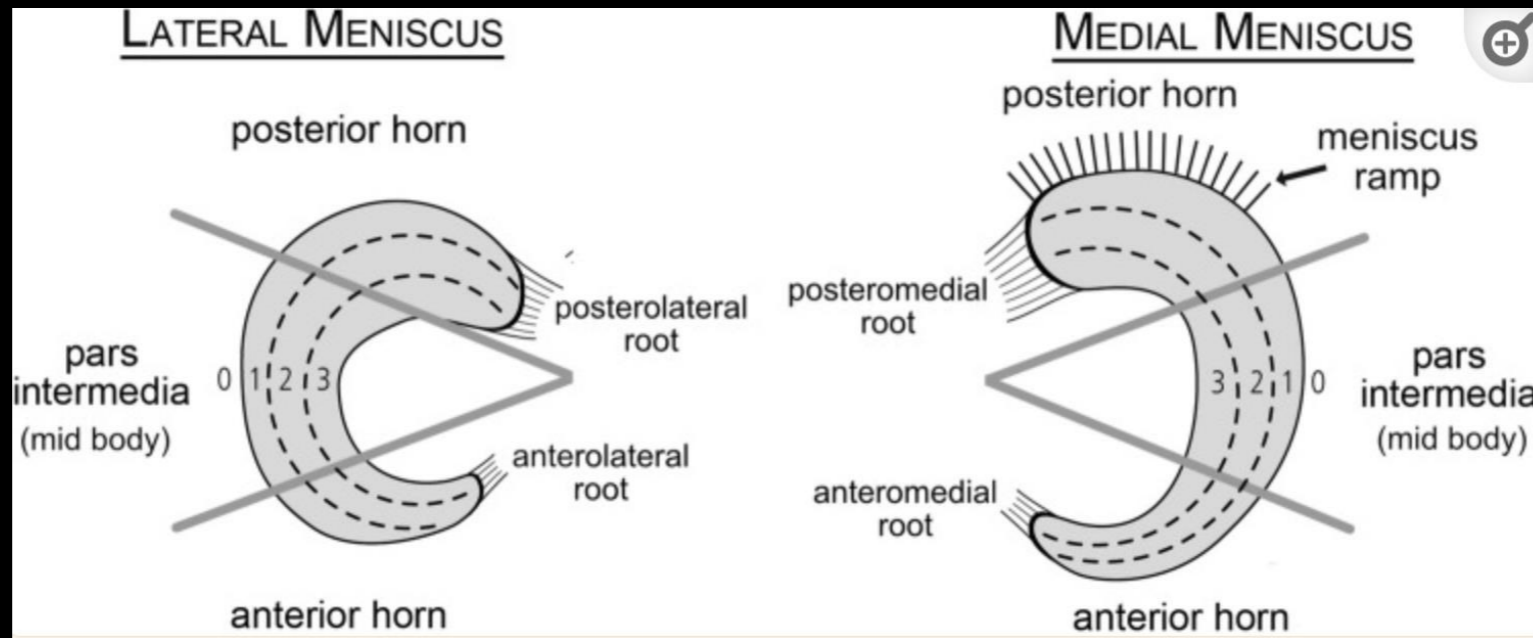
PMCID: PMC7148286

Published online 2020 Feb 13. doi: [10.1007/s00167-020-05847-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00167-020-05847-3)

PMID: [32052121](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32052121/)

## Management of traumatic meniscus tears: the 2019 ESSKA meniscus consensus

[Sebastian Kopf](#),<sup>✉1</sup> [Philippe Beaufils](#),<sup>2</sup> [Michael T. Hirschmann](#),<sup>3</sup> [Niccolò Rotigliano](#),<sup>3</sup> [Matthieu Ollivier](#),<sup>4</sup> [Helder Pereira](#),<sup>5</sup>  
[Rene Verdonk](#),<sup>6</sup> [Nikica Darabos](#),<sup>7</sup> [Panagiotis Ntagiopoulos](#),<sup>8</sup> [David Dejour](#),<sup>9</sup> [Romain Seil](#),<sup>10,11</sup> and [Roland Becker](#)<sup>✉12</sup>



**Zones 1 and 2** = excellent and good clinical mid-term results (from 64 to 91%)

- **zone 1** statistically significantly better healing rate (from 87 to 91%)
- **zone 2** (from 59 to 79%)

### **Zone 3 ?**

some studies have reported good clinical outcomes (from 75 to 87%) in selected patients

No correlation between the location of the tear and the results

We concluded that the location of the tear in this zone should not be considered as an absolute contraindication for meniscus repair.

# TRAITEMENT

> J Exp Orthop. 2021 Jun 26;8(1):46. doi: 10.1186/s40634-021-00365-8.

## Does practice of meniscus surgery change over time? A report of the 2021 'THE MENISCUS' Webinar

Christophe Jacquet<sup>1</sup>, Caroline Mouton<sup>2 3</sup>, Roland Becker<sup>4</sup>, Hideyuki Koga<sup>5</sup>,  
Matthieu Ollivier<sup>1</sup>, Peter Verdonk<sup>6</sup>, Philippe Beaufils<sup>7</sup>, Romain Seil<sup>8 9 10</sup>

National trends in meniscus surgery; APM: Arthroscopic Partial Meniscectomy; N/E: Not Evaluated

Countries	Period	APM	Repair
France	2005–2017	- 21.4% (rate)	+ 320% (rate)
Belgium	2007–2017	- 28.6% (rate)	N/E
Germany	2010–2017	- 30% (number)	+ 55% (number)
Japan	2011–2016	91% to 75% (ratio: APM/meniscus procedures)	9% to 25% (ratio: repair/meniscus procedures)



# TRAITEMENT

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## Conservateur

*Est-ce possible et/ou raisonnable ?*

**Oui**, d'autant plus si :

- Petite lésion
- Début récent
- Surtout >50 ans et/ou lésions chondrales

**Non** pour lésions instables (anse de seau, grand flap, etc.)

# TRAITEMENT

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## Conservateur

1. Expectatif - antalgiques
2. Semelles +/- orthèse
3. Infiltrations

# TRAITEMENT

## Conservateur

### 3. Infiltrations

À visée diagnostique et thérapeutique

Corticoïde - contrôle 6-8 semaines

Idéal si petite lésion instable / clivage horizontal

+/- chondropathie...

**Méfiance** : risque majoration symptômes post-op si méniscectomie hâtive

# TRAITEMENT

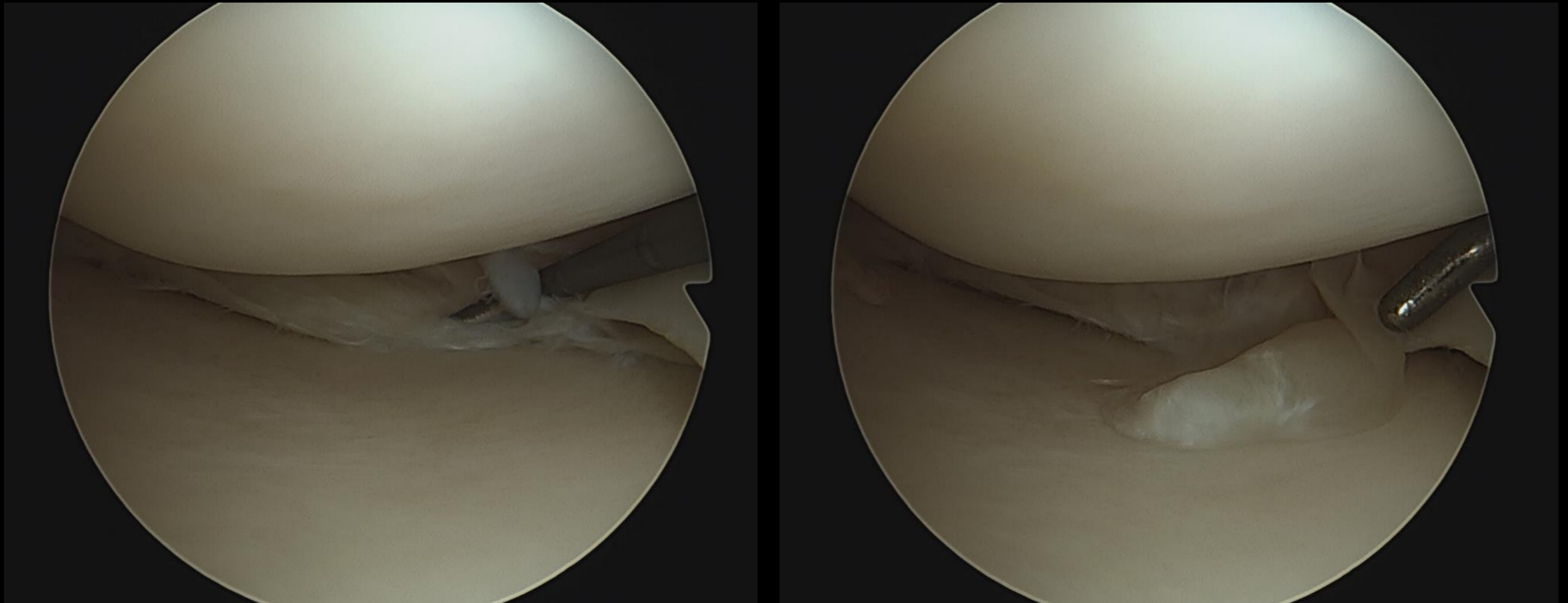
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Chirurgical

= Arthroscopie

- Lésions complexes réfractaires / instables
- Symptômes persistants
- Anse de seau
- Root / Ramp

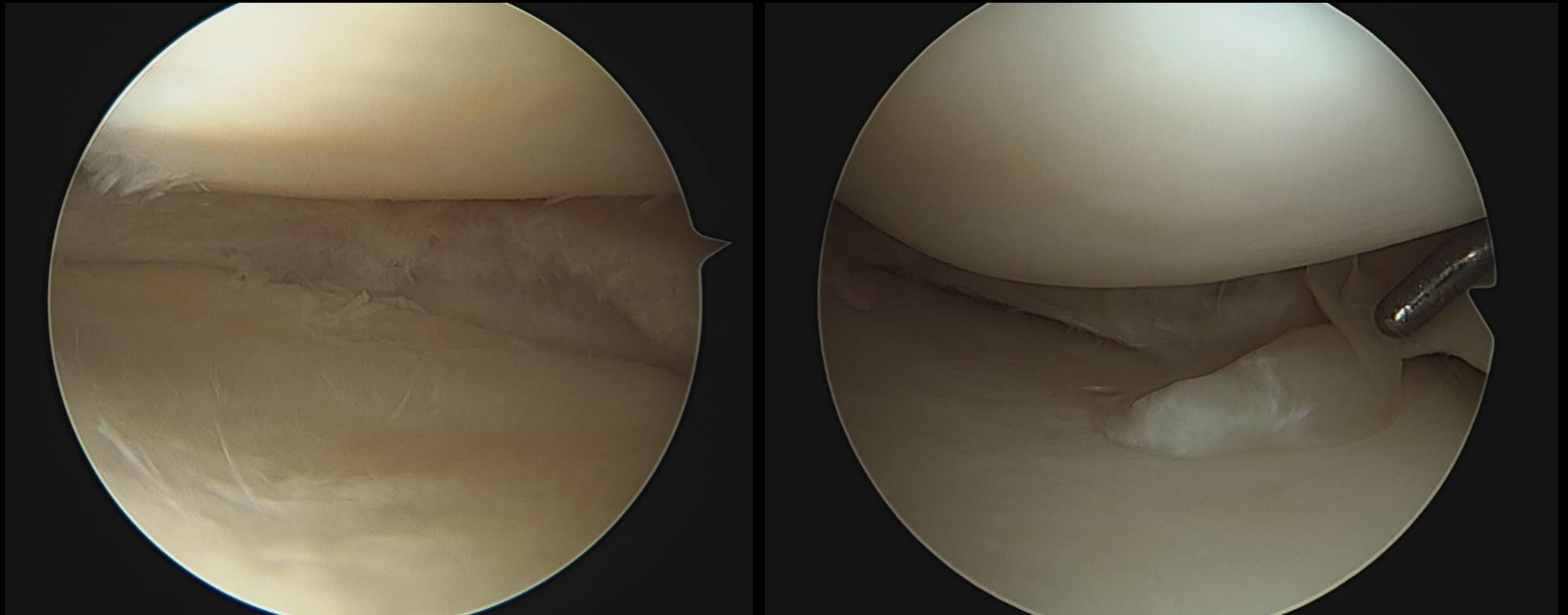
# ARTHROSCOPIE



Flap **instable**

Majoritairement jonction corne moyenne-postérieure

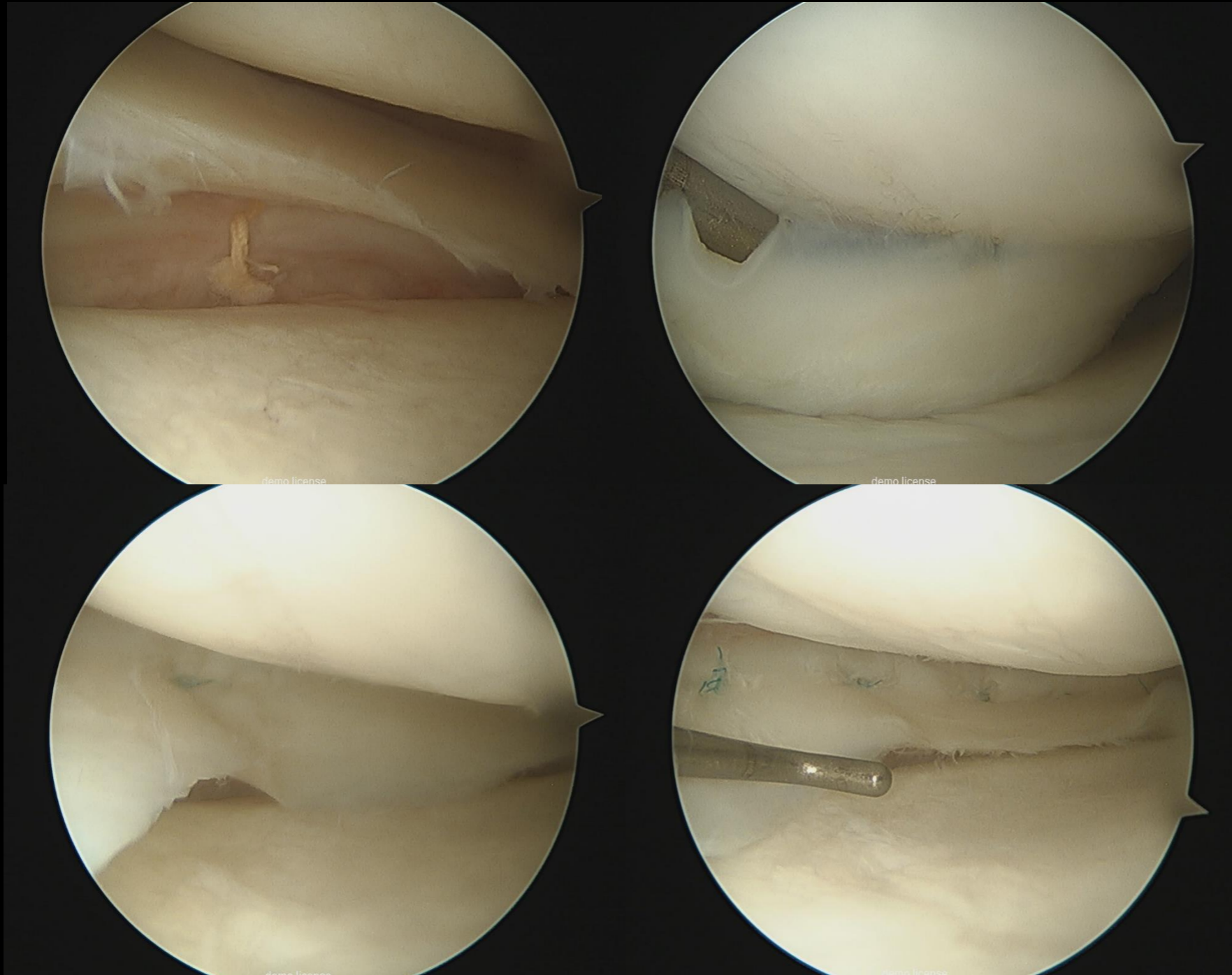
# ARTHROSCOPIE



Résection fragment déchiré

+ régularisation à proximité (éviter nouvelle lésion en zone « fragile »)

# ARTHROSCOPIE



## REVISION de sutures

Plastie LCA 3 ans auparavant

1ère suture interne

Plaintes postéro-internes lors  
des frappes au football

SAVE THE MENISCUS

# LESIONS





# MENISCECTOMIE (SUB)TOTALE

***Reste-t-il des solutions ?***

# MENISCECTOMIE (SUB)TOTALE

***Reste-t-il des solutions ?***

Substituts synthétiques

Allogreffes

# GREFFE MENISCALE ?

## Synthétique

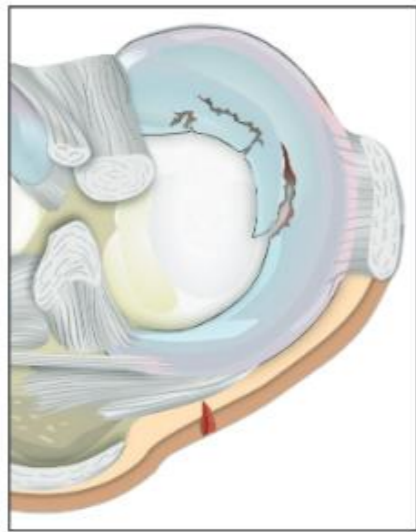
CMI (Collagen Meniscus Implant) ®



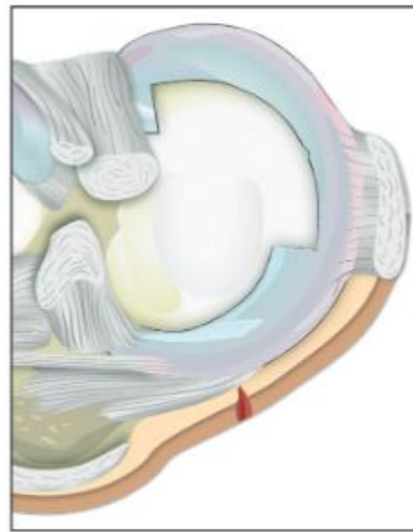
# GREFFE MENISCALE ?

## Synthétique

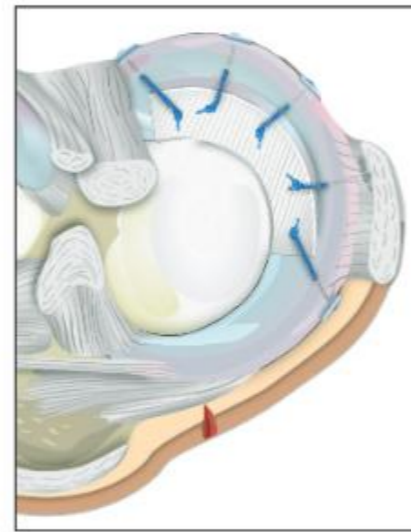
CMI (Collagen Meniscus Implant) ®



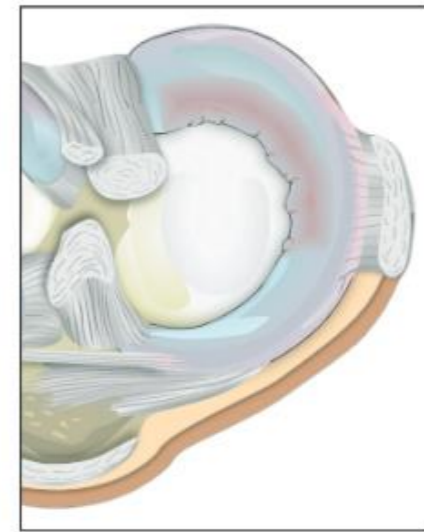
Irreparable meniscus tear



Prepared defect site





CMI sutured in place



New meniscus-like tissue

# GREFFE MENISCALE ?

## Outcome After Partial Medial Meniscus Substitution With the Collagen Meniscal Implant at a Minimum of 10 Years' Follow-up

Juan Carlos Monllau M.D., Ph.D.<sup>a b</sup>, Pablo Eduardo Gelber M.D., Ph.D.<sup>a b</sup>  ,  
Ferrán Abat M.D.<sup>a</sup>, Xavier Pelfort M.D.<sup>b c</sup>, Rosa Abad M.D.<sup>d</sup>, Pedro Hinarejos M.D., Ph.D.<sup>c</sup>,  
Marc Tey M.D.<sup>b</sup>

### Conclusions

Although there were several different types of patients and acute and chronic tears were treated in a limited number of patients, meniscal substitution with the CMI provides **significant pain relief and functional improvement** after a minimum of 10 years' follow-up. The implant generally diminished in size, but the procedure proved to be safe and had a low rate of implant failure on a long-term basis. No development or progression of degenerative knee joint disease was observed in most cases....

# ALLOGREFFE MENISCALE

## INDICATIONS

- < 40ans
- Résection subtotale
- Lésion de cartilage bas grade (I-II)
- Genou stable
- Absence de lésion inflammatoire

## CONTRE-INDICATIONS

- Maladies inflammatoires
- Obésité
- Instabilité ligamentaire
- Lésions cartilagineuses sévères
- Infection antérieure

Review > Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc. 2020 Nov;28(11):3539-3550.

doi: 10.1007/s00167-020-06058-6. Epub 2020 May 15.

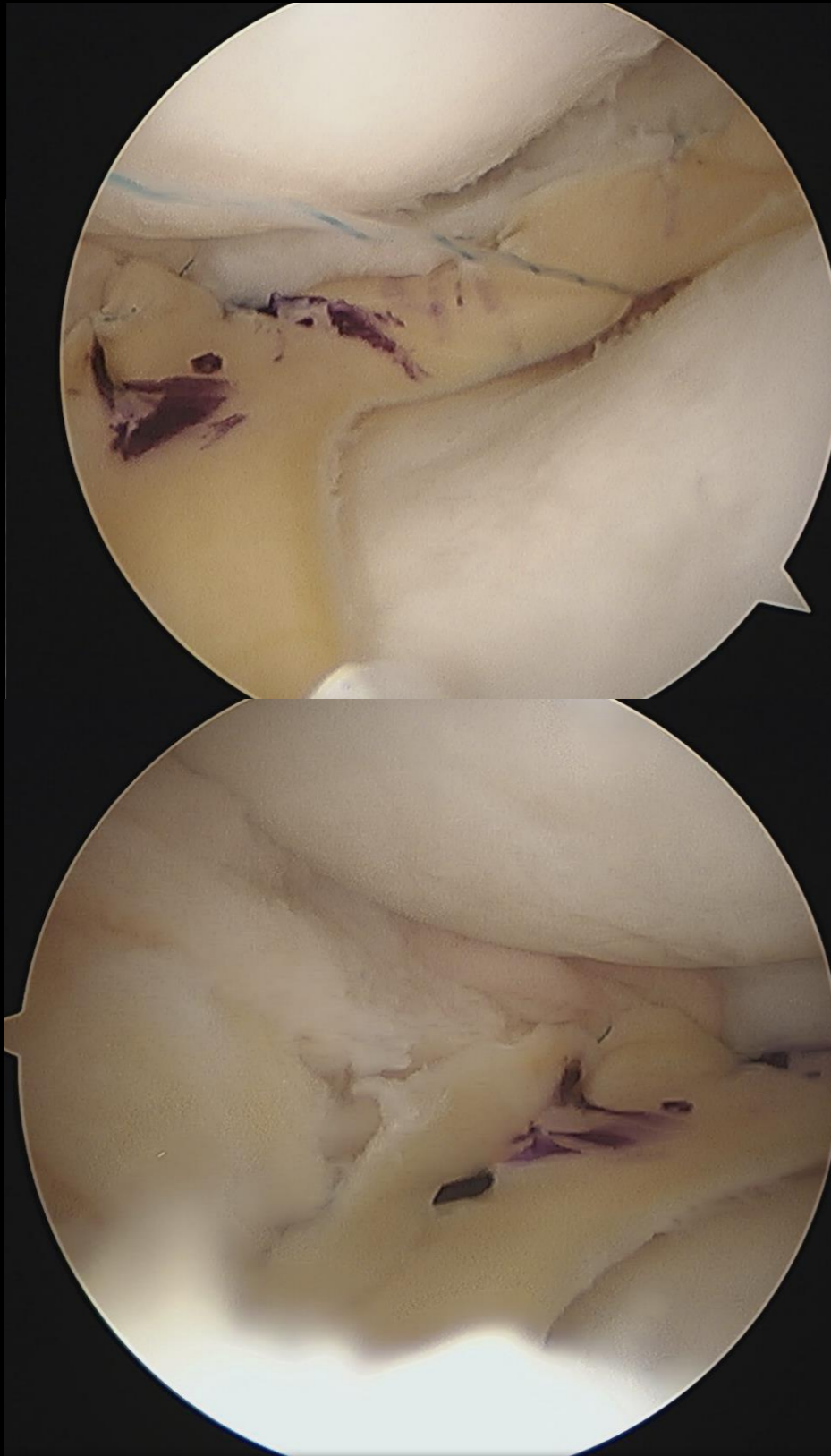
### **Meniscal allograft transplantation: a review of indications, techniques, and outcomes**

Parker A Cavendish <sup>1</sup>, Alex C DiBartola <sup>2</sup>, Joshua S Everhart <sup>2</sup>, Scott Kuzma <sup>2</sup>, Walter J Kim <sup>2</sup>, David C Flanigan <sup>3 4</sup>

# ALLOGREFFE MENISCALE



# ALLOGREFFE MENISCALE



A. Deltour



# ALLOGREFFE MENISCALE



A. Deltour

28 ans footballeur  
Méniscectomie externe >2 ans  
Douleur et gonflement  
Incapacité de reprendre le foot  
Greffe méniscale externe

# ALLOGREFFE MENISCALE

 American Orthopaedic Society for Sports Medicine

Impact Factor: **4.8** / 5-Year Impact Factor: **6.1** [JOURNAL HOMEPAGE](#)

Restricted access | Research article | First published online June 13, 2017

## Midterm and Long-term Results of Medial Versus Lateral Meniscal Allograft Transplantation: A Meta-analysis

[Seong-Il Bin, MD](#), [Kyung-Wook Nha, MD](#), ..., and [Young-Soo Shin, MD](#)  [View all authors and affiliations](#)

**85.8%** of medial and **89.2%** of lateral meniscal allograft transplants survive at **5-10 years** while **52.6%** of medial and **56.6%** of lateral meniscal allograft transplants survive long term (**>10 years**).

 Arthroscopy: The Journal of Arthroscopic & Related Surgery

Volume 35, Issue 2, February 2019, Pages 659-667

Systematic Review

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

[João V. Novaretti M.D.](#)<sup>a, b</sup>, [Neel K. Patel M.D.](#)<sup>a</sup>, [Jayson Lian B.A.](#)<sup>a, c</sup>, [Ravi Vaswani M.D.](#)<sup>a</sup>,

MAT can yield good long-term survivorship rates, with **73.5%** and **60.3%** of allografts remaining functional after **10 and 15 years**, respectively. Functional outcomes 10 years after MAT were fair and improved compared with preoperative scores.

Knee | [Published: 30 September 2014](#)

## Meniscal allograft transplantation. Part 2: systematic review of transplant timing, outcomes, return to competition, associated procedures, and prevention of osteoarthritis

[Gonzalo Samitier](#), [Eduard Alentorn-Geli](#), [Dean C. Taylor](#), [Brian Rill](#), [Terrence Lock](#), [Vasilios Moutzouros](#) & [Patricia Kolowich](#) 

MAT successfully improves symptoms, function, and quality of life at 7-to-14 years of follow-up (level IV evidence); (c) the **overall failure rate** (need for knee arthroplasty) is **10–29 %** at long-term follow-up; (d) MAT allows return to same level of competition in **75–85 %** of patients at short- to mid-term follow-up

# CONCLUSION

An anatomical illustration of a human knee joint, showing the femur (thigh bone) at the top, the tibia (shin bone) at the bottom, and the patella (kneecap) in the center. A red line is drawn across the joint, representing the meniscus, with a small red mark indicating a lesion or tear. The background is dark blue.

- Lésions méniscales TRES fréquentes
- Identification de la lésion
- Plaintes correspondantes à la lésion ?
- Traitement conservateur
- Infiltration = bonne option précoce et/ou long terme
- Chirurgie « Save the meniscus »

**MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION**



CHIREC DELTA

 **BOSI Knee**  
**Academy**

