

Failure load of patellar tendon grafts at the femoral side: 10- versus 20-mm-bone blocks

Duncan E. Meuffels · Marnix J. N. Niggebrugge ·
Jan A. N. Verhaar

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Abstract The aim of the study was to investigate whether use of short bone blocks is safe in anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction. Our hypothesis was that the smaller 10-mm-length bone blocks will fail at lower loads than 20-mm-bone blocks. Ten paired human cadaver knees were randomly assigned to the 10- or 20-mm group (group 1 and 2) and underwent bone–patellar tendon–bone femoral fixation with interference screw. Tensile tests were performed using a tensile testing machine (Instron). Stiffness, failure load and failure mode were recorded. Median stiffness was 72 N/mm (16–103) for 10-mm-bone blocks and 91 N/mm (40–130) for 20-mm-bone blocks. Median failure loads were 402 N (87–546) for 10-mm-long bone block and 456 N (163–636) for 20-mm-bone blocks. There was no statistically significant difference between groups ($P = 0.35$). All bone–patellar tendon–bone grafts were pulled out of the femoral tunnel with interference screw, due to slippage. We concluded that a 10-mm-long bone block was not significantly weaker than a 20-mm-long bone block. Failure loads of a 10-mm-bone block exceeded loading values at passive and active extension of the knee under normal conditions. Ten millimetre bone blocks offered sufficient fixation strength in ACL reconstruction.

Keywords Anterior cruciate ligament · Fixation · Interference screw · Pullout · Patellar tendon

Introduction

The bone–patellar–tendon–bone (BPTB) technique has evolved since its introduction by Jones in 1963 and by Clancy et al. in 1982 [7, 13, 14]. Jones started off with a full-length strip of patellar bone including quadriceps tendon. Clancy reduced this to a 25-mm-long bone block and we have been using this size ever since, without any scientific proof of it being the optimal length. For many years now, the bone–patella tendon–bone graft was considered the gold standard for anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction, and is still widely used successfully despite the rising popularity of hamstring tendon reconstructions [11, 17]. However, ACL reconstruction with patellar tendon has been related to some complications, such as patellar tendinopathy, anterior knee pain, loss of range of motion and even patella fracture [6, 9, 15]. Because of these complications, attributed to harvest site morbidity, alternatives such as three- or four-stranded hamstring tendon became more and more popular. Due to the removal of a patellar bone block, there is increased strain on the patella surface, both medial and lateral to the defect [26]. Patients with a BPTB ACL reconstruction have more pain on kneeling or knee walking, compared to patients with hamstring tendon (HT) reconstruction (53 vs. 23%) [11].

Shorter bone blocks may carry the advantage of less extensor morbidity and anterior knee pain in the post-operative period during and after rehabilitation. Theoretically, considering Steen's research, using smaller bone blocks, reduces the patellar area exposed to stress hopefully reducing anterior knee pain [26]. Furthermore, this study would show if the fixation strength would be acceptable if a surgeon decides to use a bone block which fractured pre-operatively to a size of 10 mm.

D. E. Meuffels (✉) · M. J. N. Niggebrugge · J. A. N. Verhaar
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Erasmus MC,
University Medical Centre Rotterdam, P. O. Box 2040,
3000 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands
e-mail: d.meuffels@erasmusmc.nl

Many studies have focused on bone block and tunnel diameter, screw size and fixation strength of different fixation devices [1, 3, 10, 19, 25]. These factors are very important in the first weeks of rehabilitation and different combinations have shown great variety in fixation strength. Biomechanical testing of fixation strength and failure load has been performed, mainly on fresh frozen porcine and bovine bone and some on human cadavers [20, 21, 23].

To our knowledge, no study has been performed to establish the effects of varying length of the bone block and their failure load in interference screw fixation of ACL grafts in the human bone. The graft–femoral complex failure load will probably be determined by the bone quality rather than bone block size or be limited by the properties of the fixation device [16]. It is this complex of graft, interference screw and femur that usually leads to failure of the graft rather than the tendon rupturing itself [2].

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the difference in graft failure load between 10- and 20-mm-bone block in ACL reconstruction at the femoral fixation site. Our hypothesis is that 10-mm-bone blocks fail at lower loads than 20-mm-long bone blocks.

Materials and methods

For the present study, ten elderly paired human cadaver knee joints were used; cadavers were embalmed in formaldehyde. The knees were randomly assigned to a 10- or 20-mm-bone block reconstruction with a metal interference screw (Smith & Nephew, MA, USA). An ACL reconstruction was performed using a 10-mm-wide patellar tendon graft with placement in a 10-mm-diameter tunnel. The femoral ACL reconstructions are performed, creating two groups. Groups 1 and 2 had reconstruction with a bone block length of 10 and 20 mm, respectively.

Surgical technique

A 10-mm-wide bone–patella tendon–bone graft was harvested from the cadaver using one vertical incision and an oscillating saw. Two holes were drilled in the bone block using a 1.5-mm drill; 3-0 Atraumatic Vicryl sutures (Ethicon Inc., OK, USA) were passed through to pull the graft in place at the time of screw fixation. After harvesting the graft, all soft tissue, patella and tibia were resected. The femoral tunnel was drilled over a Kirschner wire with a cannulated 10-mm drill, using a standard eleven o’ clock placement for the right knee and a one o’ clock position for the left knee, with a posterior wall thickness of 1 mm. Bone blocks were made to fit using a 10-mm-diameter metal sizing tube and rongeur. The bone block was placed

within the tunnel with the cortical side of the graft facing posteriorly. The 7 × 25-mm metal interference screw (Smith & Nephew, MA, USA) was used for graft fixation in the femoral tunnel. The position of the bone block and interference screw in the bone tunnel was flush to the femoral intercondylar fossa.

Biomechanical testing

Failure load measurements were performed on the cadaver femurs after ACL reconstruction. Tensile testing was carried out using an Instron distraction machine (Testometric 250-2.5AX, Instron Corp., MA, USA). The specimen was cut at approximately 25 cm above the knee joint. The femur was positioned in the testing system so that the pulling force was parallel to the long axis of the graft. To achieve such a position, the femoral condyles were independently adjustable in the horizontal and vertical plane (Fig. 1). The distal end of the graft was fixed in a clamp with small dents assuring firm grip on the tendon. The ACL was placed under an increasing tensile load with a velocity of 1 mm/s. Measurements were performed to establish maximal stiffness, ultimate failure load and mode of failure of the patellar tendon grafts.



Fig. 1 Tensile testing set-up, showing adjustable femoral condyles

Statistical analysis

The Mann–Whitney test was used to detect statistically significant differences in failure load between 10- and 20-mm-bone blocks in each cadaver. Significance was set at $P < 0.05$. Data are presented using median value and range.

Results

Stiffness

Median stiffness was 72 N/mm (16–103) for 10-mm-bone blocks and 91 N/mm (40–130) for 20-mm-blocks. This difference was not statistically significant ($P = 0.34$) (Table 1).

Failure load

Median failure loads were 402 N (87–546) for 10-mm-long bone block and 456 N (163–636) for 20-mm-bone block without statistical significant difference ($P = 0.35$) in graft failure load between both groups (Table 2).

Failure mode

All bone–patellar tendon–bone grafts failed at the graft–femoral complex. All grafts were pulled out with screw and bone block together. All bone–tendon junctions remained intact.

Discussion

As 20-mm-bone blocks are regularly used, we tried to reduce this to 10 mm. Our study shows no difference in failure load if we shorten the bone block by half in femoral fixation with interference screw. We have chosen for the comparison of two different lengths in bone block, since there is no known research on this topic in human cadavers.

Table 1 Stiffness of BPTB graft complex

Cadaver	Stiffness of 10-mm-bone block graft complex (N/mm)	Stiffness of 20-mm-bone block graft complex (N/mm)
1	55.0	122.3
2	72.1	130.2
3	16.3	39.9
4	102.9	91.1
5	92.8	84.6
Median	72.1	91.1

Table 2 Failure loads of BPTB grafts

Cadaver	Failure load 10-mm-bone block (N)	Failure load 20-mm-bone block (N)
1	402.3	556.7
2	466.1	635.6
3	86.7	162.7
4	545.6	422.7
5	365.1	455.5
Median	402.3	455.5

In both groups failure was by slippage of bone block and interference screw together. In contrast to many studies, human cadaver bone was used instead of porcine or bovine bone. We chose human bone, which is hard to come by, which resulted in a small population of higher age than the average patient undergoing an ACL reconstruction.

A clear example is our own cadaver number 3, showing considerable weaker fixation and lower failure loads in the ACL construct. The use of elderly human cadaver bone has previously been criticised by Brown et al. [2], who showed significant differences in interference screw fixation between young and elderly human cadaver femora. Still, human cadaver femora are used for biomechanical testing of ACL reconstruction [2, 5]. Our results resemble failure loads found in those studies.

Secondly, these cadavers were embalmed in formaldehyde; formaldehyde fixation of bovine bone showed almost unaffected results in loading tests [8, 29]. Nevertheless, there was a decrease in the impact strength of the bone. Forenamed factors may lead to lower values in this study than actual fixation strength in the clinical situation.

Force was applied parallel to the long axis of the graft and its tunnel. Tensile loading in this manner mimics a worst-case scenario, because it is the easiest position to pull out the graft. When pulled out at an angle, failure loads tend to be higher [24]. This would be the case when a new event happened to a patient with an ACL reconstruction.

There is a noticeable drop in the stiffness and failure load of cadaver number 3 in both the 10- as the 20-mm-bone block. This difference is probably due to older age and more so to the low quality of the bone. Excluding this cadaver from the study would result in overall higher forces in both groups, but it also confirms that failure load depends more on bone quality in general, than on bone block length.

Rupp et al. [23] measured an ACL load of 128 ± 15 N at passive and 219 ± 25 N at active extension of the knee. Initial fixation strength of the graft should greatly exceed these values to make safe rehabilitation possible during the first 6 weeks. Many studies and reviews on ACL

reconstruction have been published and up until now bone–patellar tendon–bone and hamstring tendon grafts have shown comparable results, where interference screw fixation is superior or equal to other fixation devices for initial fixation strength in BPTB ACL reconstruction [22].

The stiffness we measured is less than that of Zantop et al. and Weimann et al. (207.2 ± 137.5 and 168 ± 42 , respectively) [27, 28]. A possible explanation for these differences is the fact that both studies pulled their grafts from fresh (frozen) bovine tibia and used cross-pin fixation.

Our study shows comparable fixation strength of both bone block sizes. The failure loads are comparable to other studies with interference screw fixation [2, 4, 12, 18]. This finding gives surgeons the freedom to still use a, per-operatively, fractured bone block instead of converting to contra-lateral harvesting of a second graft.

We can conclude from this study that a 10-mm-long bone block is not significantly weaker than a 20-mm-long bone block. Fixation strength of a 10-mm-bone block exceeds loading values at passive and active extension of the knee. Our study shows it is safe to clinically evaluate the use of smaller, shorter bone blocks, or accept intra-operative bone block fracture resulting in 10-mm-length blocks.

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