
Late evaluation of different lines of management of acl injury

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ENGLISH SUMMARY -ENGLISH SUMMARYLate evaluation of different lines of management of ACL injuryThere is no ideal substitute for ACL. Patients with ACL injury are generally managed either surgically or by conservative line of treatment. This retrospective study concerns with disclosing trigger factors that influence the out come of surgical and/or conservative management. 45 patients and 40 patients managed by conservative and reconstruction procedures were re examined after minimum 2 years period from the adopted management. The theoretical section of the study includes anatomy, biomechanics, function of ACL. Then, pathomechanics of ACL deficient knee. Review of 'Mature explains the current Management of ACL injury, whether acute or chronic injury and/or partial or complete injury. The recommended management by conservative and surgical management in each situation is discussed. Then how to evaluate knee ligaments condition by the recommended form of the 1.K.D.0 is discussed .The practical section of the study started by material and method. Criteria of Conclusion ip the study, details of the population sample included and the policy of evaluation of the patients according to the 1KDCform are explained .ENGLISH SUMMAIZY -138-The results of each line of management are elaborated. The results according to each item are related statistically to the final evaluation grades to show whether the item is significant or insignificant. Results are then analyzed, item by item, for both groups (reconstruction and conservative groups).The results of both groups are discussed compared to the published results of other .authors, factors influencing the results and recommendations of other authors for management of chronic isolate ACL injury are discussed .Finally, a conclusion is approached that showed the conservative line of treatment is the first choice for middle aged patients, reconstruction is the recommended management for young athletic and/or heavy workers who need high stability of the knee. For ages in between and patients where these criteria are not sharply delineated. General factors are enumerated and suggested to guide to the most appropriate line of management of chronic isolate ACL injury in a given patient . •