Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury
Lesional Mechanisms and Surgical Reconstruction

Sports or Professional Activities

First Injury or re-injury

Total or Partial ACL Injury

One of the lesion mechanisms identified is a valgus of the knee due to adduction of the hip. The tibia is forced into rotation under the femur. The constraint on the ACL is too great, there is a rupture.

Depending on the extent of the stress during the accident, the ACL may be injured, but other knee structures may also be injured.
These are associated lesions (meniscus, cartilage, bone, ligament damage, etc.)

What is the ACL Surgical Reconstruction, using the DIDT technique?

Surgical reconstruction, using the DIDT technique, is one of the most performed techniques currently.
The Surgeon carefully removes a tendon segment from the semi-tendon head of the Hamstring muscles.
After preparation by the Surgical Team, it will be the "graft" used as the "new ACL".

Sometimes, the principle of this surgery is awkwardly associated or summarized under the name of arthroscopy. Arthroscopy is a technique to explore the inside of the knee.
Once the exploration has been carried out by the surgeon, the surgeon proceeds to reconstruct the ACL.
It is important not to consider the postoperative outcome of an ACL reconstruction in the same way as that of a meniscal repair, although both may have started with an arthroscopy.

We are at your disposal to answer your questions.

Identification of the bone tunnels which will allow the passage of the "new LCA"

Drilling tunnels and attaching the "new LCA"

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