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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

**Evaluation of Functional Results of the
Arthroscopically Assisted Reconstruction of the Anterior
Cruciate Ligament using Bone-Patellar Tendon- Bone Autograft.**

*A thesis in partial fulfillment for the requirements
of medical doctorate degree in Orthopaedics.*

Submitted by

Mohamed Ahmed M. Radwan

M.B., B.Ch. Suez Canal University

M.S. (orthopaedics) Suez Canal University

Supervisors

Prof. Dr. Adel Abd-El Hameid Ghoniem

Prof. of Orthopaedic Surgery

Faculty of Medicine

Suez Canal university

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Amr. M. Zada

Prof. of Orthopaedic Surgery

Faculty of Medicine

Suez Canal University

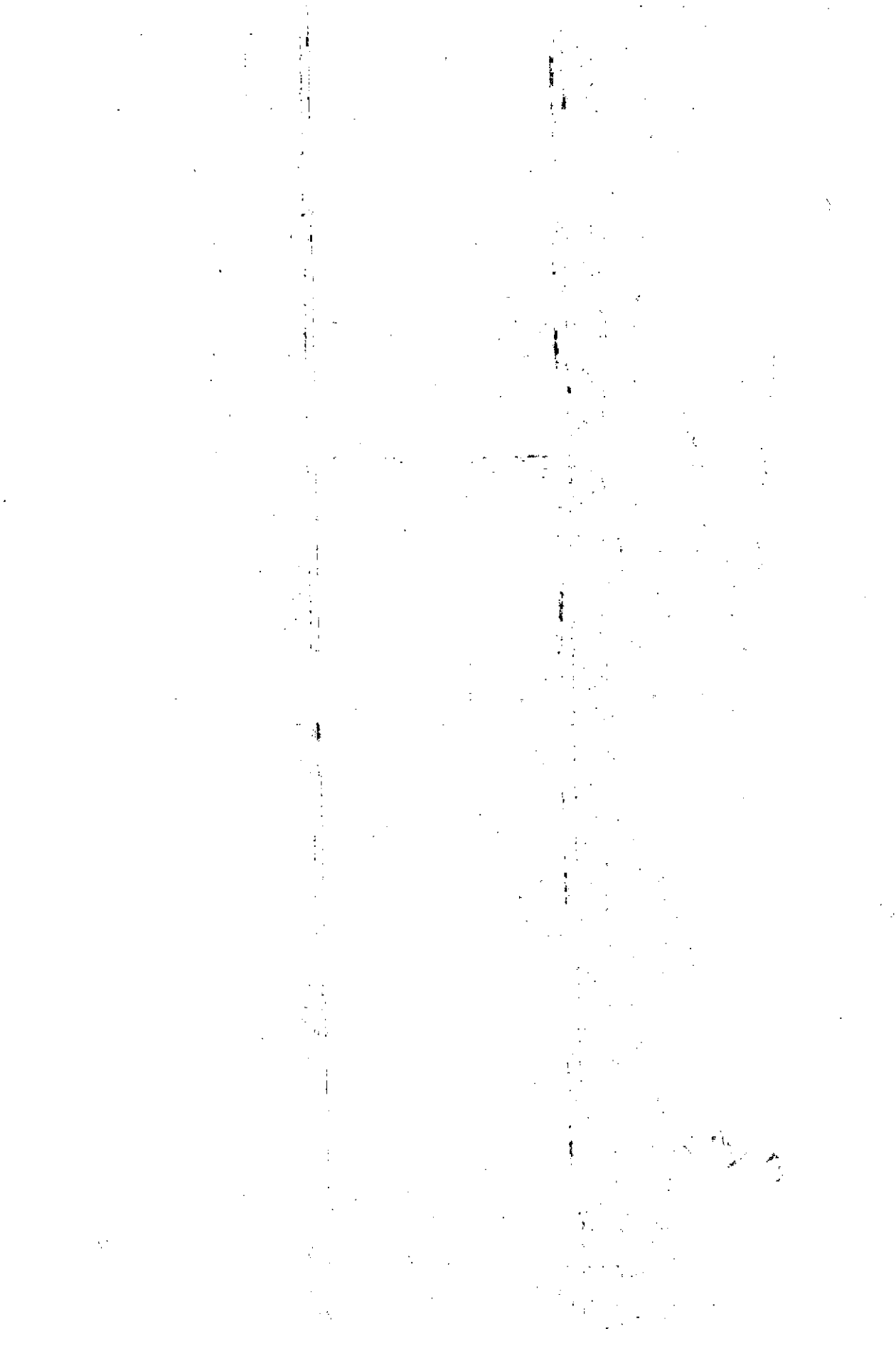
Dr. Mohamed El-Tabee El-Gritly

Ass. Prof. of Orthopaedic Surgery

Faculty of Medicine

Suez Canal University

B 1710



وَسَيُجَنَّبُكَ الْأَسْخَفُ وَالْأَوْحَىٰ
الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ الْفَضْلَ الْكَافِرُ
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DEDICATION

To The Spirit of
My Father

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this work is to analyze the results of the arthroscopically-assisted ACL technique by patellar tendon autograft with an accelerated post-operative rehabilitation program.

Between June 1999 and October 2002 a prospective study of 30 patient suffering from knee instability due to ACL injury was done in Suez Canal University hospital. The patients were 29 males and one female, with the age range of 18 and 33 years (average 25.5 years). One patient had an open ACL reconstruction of the contralateral knee joint two years earlier using BPTB autograft.

The follow-up continued until October 2002 with an average of 19.5 months period (range 12-30 months). Out of the 30 patients included in the study the results of 6 patients were deducted because they were lost to follow-up. The Lysholm score improved from a preoperative average of 60.6 points to a postoperative mean of 92.8 points. All patients stated that their knees becomes better than before the operation. This study concluded that arthroscopic ACL reconstruction with bone-patellar tendon bone autograft with an accelerated postoperative rehabilitation program in young adults, leads to reasonable stability and good overall function of the knee joint.

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