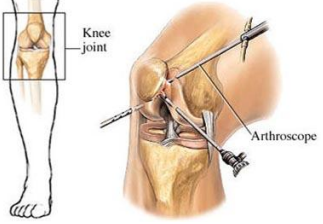
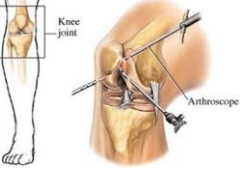



YPO_Video storyboard_ ACL Reconstruction Patellar Tendon

Voice Over text	Images/videos	Additional Comments
<p>Your Practice Online presents ACL Reconstruction Patellar Tendon.</p>	<p>Graphical text drops in with image on the background</p>  <p>ACL reconstruction http://www.indiasurgeryt.com/india-orthopedic-surgery/arthroscopy/india-surgery-acl-reconstruction.html)</p>	
<p>Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction patellar tendon is a surgical procedure that replaces the injured ACL with a patellar tendon. Anterior cruciate ligament is one of the four major ligaments of the knee that connects the femur (thigh bone) to the tibia (shin bone) and helps stabilize the knee joint. Anterior cruciate ligament prevents excessive forward movement of the lower leg bone (tibia) in relation to the thigh bone (femur) as well as limits rotational movements of the knee.</p> <p>A tear of this ligament can make you feel as though your knees will not allow you to move or even hold you up. Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction is surgery to reconstruct the torn ligament of your knee with a tissue graft.</p>	 <p>ACL reconstruction http://www.indiasurgeryt.com/india-orthopedic-surgery/arthroscopy/india-surgery-acl-reconstruction.html)</p>  <p>ACL injuries occur when bones of the leg twist in opposite directions under full body weight #ADAM</p> <p>Image1: Anterior cruciate ligament http://health.allrefer.com/pictures-images/acl-injury.html)</p>	<p>Image 1: Label anterior cruciate ligament Image 2: Label femur and tibia Image 3: Label torn ACL</p>

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<http://www.hipsknees.info/flash5/HTML/demo.html>

<http://orthoinfo.aaos.org/topic.cfm?topic=a00297>

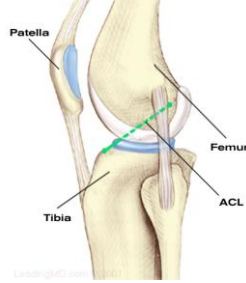


Image 2: Femur and tibia (<http://www.uhsda.com/2010/sports/da/preventing-acl-tears/>)



Ligaments (<http://www.childrenshospital.org/az/Site587/mainpageS587P1.html>)



Image 3: Torn ACL (<http://adam.about.net/surgery/Knee-arthroscopy-series.htm>)

Causes

An ACL injury most commonly occurs during sports that involve twisting or overextending your knee. The ACL can be injured in several ways:

- Sudden directional change
- Slowing down while running



Twisting (<http://tennisforehandswing.blogspot.com/2010/09/phase-3.html>)

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- Landing from a jump incorrectly
- Direct blow to the side of your knee, such as during a football tackle

<http://www.hipsknees.info/flash5/HTML/demo.html>



Overextending(<http://www.aclsurgerybirmingham.com/causes.html>)



Sudden directional change(<http://docforsythe.com/learning-center/knee>)







Slowing down while running(<http://runwithken.com/category/seacoast-race/>)




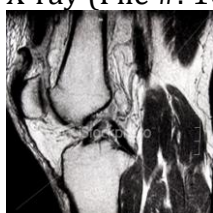


Landing from a jump incorrectly(<http://mrtriplejump.com/page/2/>)

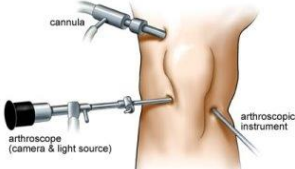


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	 <p>Direct blow (http://en.fotolia.com/id/2013125)</p>	
<p>Symptoms</p> <p>When you injure your ACL, you might hear a loud "pop" sound and you may feel the knee buckle. Within a few hours after an ACL injury, your knee may swell due to bleeding from vessels within the torn ligament. You may notice that the knee feels unstable or seems to give way, especially when trying to change direction on the knee.</p> <p>http://www.hipsknees.info/flash5/HTML/demo.html</p>	<p> Image 1:Loud pop sound (http://www.hindu.com/mag/2005/01/02/stories/2005010200750600.htm)</p> <p> Image 2:Knee buckle (http://www.onehealth.co.uk/posteriorcruciateligamentreconstruction/)</p> <p> Image 3:Knee swelling (http://kneeswelling.org/)</p>	<p>Text display: Pop sound (along with image 1) Knee buckle(along with image 2) Knee swell(along with image 3) Unstable (along with image4)</p>

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	 <p>Image 4: Knee feels unstable (http://www.seattlechildrens.org/medical-conditions/bone-joint-muscle-conditions/joint-ligament-injuries/mcl-injuries-symptoms/)</p>	
<p>Diagnosis</p> <p>An ACL injury can be diagnosed with a thorough physical examination of the knee and diagnostic tests such as X-rays, MRI scans and arthroscopy. X-rays may be needed to rule out any fractures.</p> <p>In addition, your doctor will often perform the Lachman's test to see if the ACL is intact. During a Lachman test, knees with a torn ACL may show increased forward movement of the tibia and a soft or mushy endpoint compared to a healthy knee.</p> <p>Pivot shift test is another test to assess ACL tear. During the pivot shift test, if the ACL is torn the tibia will move forward when the knee is completely straight and as the knee bends past 30° the tibia shifts back into correct place in</p>	 <p>Physical examination (File #: 15015987)</p>  <p>X-ray (File #: 16004426)</p>  <p>MRI scan (File #: 3865291)</p>	

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<p>relation to the femur.</p> <p>http://www.hipsknees.info/flash5/HTML/demo.html</p>	 <p>Arthroscopy (http://www.healblog.net/knee-problems/understanding-arthroscopic-surgery/)</p>  <p>Lachman's test (http://www.orthopaedia.com/display/Main/Lachman+test+of+the+knee)</p>  <p>Pivot shift test (http://www.netterimages.com/image/18.htm)</p>	
<p>Procedure</p> <p>The goal of ACL reconstruction surgery is to tighten your knee and to restore its stability.</p> <p>Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction patellar tendon is a surgical procedure to replace the torn ACL with part of the patellar tendon taken from the patient's leg. The new ACL is harvested from the patellar tendon that connects the bottom</p>	<p>{Creative directions: Please refer this link for the procedure http://www.hipsknees.info/flash4/HTML/demo.html}</p>	<p>Highlight key feature: (Highlight patellar tendon, damaged ACL, screws)</p>

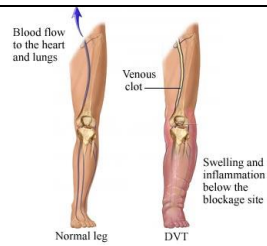
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of the kneecap (patella) to the top of the shinbone (tibia).The procedure is performed under general anaesthesia. Your surgeon will make two small cuts about ¼ inch around your knee. An arthroscope, a tube with a small video camera on the end is inserted through one incision to see the inside of the knee joint. Along with the arthroscope, a sterile solution is pumped into the knee to expand it providing the surgeon a clear view of the inside of the joint. The torn ACL will be removed and the pathway for the new ACL is prepared. Your surgeon makes an incision over the patellar tendon and takes out the middle third of the patellar tendon, along with small plugs of bone where it is attached on each end. The remaining portions of the patellar tendon on either side of the graft are sutured back after its removal. Then the incision is closed. The arthroscope is reinserted into the knee joint through one of the small incisions. Small holes are drilled into the upper and lower leg bones where these bones come together at the knee joint. The holes form tunnels in your bone to accept the new graft. Then the graft is pulled through the predrilled holes in the tibia and femur. The new tendon is then fixed into the bone with screws to

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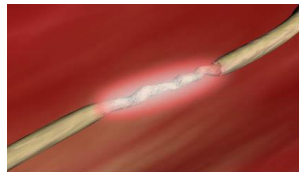
<p>hold it into place while the ligament heals into the bone. The incisions are then closed with sutures and a dressing is placed.</p> <p>http://www.hipsknees.info/flash5/HTML/demo.html</p>		
<p>Risks and complications</p> <p>Possible risks and complications associated with ACL reconstruction with patellar tendon method include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbness • Infection • Blood clots(Deep vein thrombosis) • Nerve and blood vessel damage • Failure of the graft • Loosening of the graft • Decreased range of motion • Crepitus (crackling or grating feeling of the kneecap) • Pain in the knee • Repeat injury to the graft <p>http://www.webmd.com/a-to-z-guides/anterior-cruciate-ligament-acl-surgery</p>	 <p>Numbness(http://maryhaley.blogspot.com/2010_07_01_archive.html)</p>  <p>Infection(http://www.razor-gator.com/MRSA_methicillin_resistant_staphalococcus_aureus_infection_and_disposable Razors blades.htm)</p>	

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Blood clots(Deep vein thrombosis)

<http://heartstrong.wordpress.com/2010/03/30/march-is-dvt-awareness-month-are-you-at-risk/>



Nerve and blood vessel damage

(<http://medtips.in/nerve-damage/>)



Failure of the graft(<http://testyoc.aaos.org/topic.cfm?topic=a00297>)

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Loosening of the graft
(<http://rebellin.net/page/2/>)



Decreased range of motion (File #: 14839882)







Crepitus
(<http://reference.medscape.com/features/slideshow/rheum-swollenknee>)



Pain in the knee (File #: 14839882)

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	 <p>Repeat injury to the graft (http://kneeinjuriesymptoms.net/)</p>	
<p>Post operative care</p> <p>Following the surgery rehabilitation begins immediately. A physical therapist will teach you specific exercises to strengthen your leg and restore knee movement. Avoid competitive sports for 5 to 6 months to allow the new graft to incorporate into the knee joint.</p> <p>http://www.hipsknees.info/flash5/acl_patellor_final.pdf</p>	 <p>Rehabilitation (File #: 15998673)</p>  <p>Physical therapy (File #: 14036463)</p>  <p>Competitive sports http://www.telegraph.co.uk/education/educationnews/7858935/School-Olympics-to-boost-competitive-sport.html)</p>	
<p>Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction is a very common and successful procedure. It is usually indicated in patients who desire to return to an active</p>		

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<p>lifestyle especially those wishing to play sports involving running and twisting. Anterior cruciate ligament injury is a common knee ligament injury. If you have injured your anterior cruciate ligament, surgery may be needed to regain full function of your knee.</p>		
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