

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: , Anterior cruciate ligament rupture.,POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSES:,1. Anterior cruciate ligament rupture.,2. Medial meniscal tear.,3. Medial femoral chondromalacia.,4. Intraarticular loose bodies.,PROCEDURE PERFORMED:,1. Arthroscopy of the left knee was performed with the anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction.,2. Removal of loose bodies.,3. Medial femoral chondroplasty.,4. Medial meniscoplasty.,OPERATIVE PROCEDURE: ,The patient was taken to the operative suite, placed in supine position, and administered a general anesthetic by the Department of Anesthesia. Following this, the knee was sterilely prepped and draped as discussed for this procedure. The inferolateral and inferomedial portals were then established; however, prior to this, a graft was harvested from the semitendinosus and gracilis region. After the notch was identified, then ACL was confirmed and ruptured. There was noted to be a torn, slipped up area of the medial meniscus, which was impinging and impinged on the articular surface. The snare was smoothed out. Entire area was thoroughly irrigated. Following this, there was noted in fact to be significant degenerative changes from this impingement of the meniscus again to the periarticular cartilage. The areas of the worn away portion of the medial femoral condyle was then debrided and _____ chondroplasty was then performed of this area in order to stimulate bleeding and healing. There were multiple loose bodies noted in the knee and these were then _____ and then removed. The tibial and femoral drill holes were then established and the graft was then put in place, both which

locations after a notchplasty was performed. The knee was taken through a full range of motion without any impingement. An Endobutton was used for proximal fixation. Distal fixation was obtained with an independent screw and a staple. The patient was then taken to Postanesthesia Care Unit at the conclusion of the procedure.,