Aims
The aim of this study is to retrospectively review the patients admitted and treated in King Fahd Hofuf Hospital, in alhasa, saudi Arabia for an ACL tear reconstruction over a 5-year period and document the meniscal involvement.

Patients
We searched our hospital database between January 2011 and December 2016 and evaluated the patient’s records with the diagnosis of ACL tear.
Inclusion criteria were:
Admitted and operated for an ACL tear with arthroscopic reconstruction.
Admitted between January 2011 and December 2016.
Did MRI before operation.
Exclusion criteria were:
No MRI before the operation
Revision ACL reconstruction
Patient older than 55 years
Open ACL reconstruction.

Methods
We retrospectively studied the records, surgery documents and the MRI for every patient that met our inclusion and exclusion criteria within the mentioned time frame. After recording the patient demographics, we documented all the intra-articular lesions found (ligament, meniscus and bone changes).

Results
During the study period 323 patients met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. There were 315 males (97.5%) and 8 females (2.5%) with a mean age of 26.4 years, range from 15 to 55 years. Out of our subjects we found that 158 had complete ACL tear (48.9%). 98 subject (30.3) of ACL injury had no associated meniscus injury, 17 subject (5.3) had lateral meniscus tear and 177 (54.8) had medial meniscus injury, while 31 (9.6) had both menisci injury. Also 95.4% of our subjects have no LCL injury. Almost the same for MCL 95.4% with no injury. Whereas for PCL 40 subjects had shown some degree of injury. Being a female had much greater tendency of having complete ACL tear (P=0.027). Interestingly 177 subjects which represent 54.8% had Medial Meniscus injury, out of those 98 (55.3%) had partial ACL injury. And 17 subjects (5.3%) have lateral meniscus injury. However, 31 subjects (9.6%) have both medial and lateral injury. Effusion was significant when the subject had both meniscal injury (P=0.018). For bone bruises at the femoral side we found that 5.9% was on medial side, 18.9% Lateral and 5.3% both. Whereas bone bruises at the tibial side showed 3.7% medialy, 22% laterally, and 12.1 both sides.

Discussion
Kurt P. Spindler support the concept that the common mechanism of injury to anterior cruciate ligament involve sever anterior subluxation with impaction of posterior tibia on the anterior femur which determine the significance of bone bruising, articular cartilage damage or meniscal tear will require long term of follow up that includes evaluation of arthritis, stability and function. In 1993 Gregory C.R. Keene highlights the increasing incidence of meniscal tear in chronic anterior cruciate ligament insufficiency with the meniscal tears becoming more complex and therefore less amenable to suture.

In study done by P.M. Binfield' arthroscopy of ACL deficient knees, 41.25% of the patients did not have an associated meniscus tear while in 31% lateral meniscus meniscus was torn and 21.25% the ACL tear was associated with medial meniscus tear, remaining 7% bot menisci was torn. Our study show 98 subject (30.3) of ACL...
injury had no associated meniscus injury, 17 subject (5.3) had lateral meniscus tear and 177 (54.8) had medial meniscus injury, while 31 (9.6) had both menisci injury based on MRI finding. A A De Smet and B K Graf\(^4\) concluded that If a tear of the anterior cruciate ligament is detected, special attention should be given to the subtle peripheral tears that may be present in either meniscus, but most commonly in the posterior horn of the lateral meniscus. These tears are especially difficult to detect on MR images. Acute lateral meniscal tears are more common than acute medial tears, whereas medial tears occur more often with chronic ACL deficiency, MCL injuries occur in approximately 25% of cases\(^4\) and Reha N Tandogan\(^5\) concluded that the most common tear types were longitudinal tears in the posterior and middle horns of both menisci. Tears of the lateral meniscus were more centrally located than those of the medial meniscus. Incomplete tears and radial tears were significantly more common in the lateral meniscus. As prescribed. The peripheral meniscal blood supply is capable of producing a reparative response similar to that observed in other connective tissues because of a perimeniscal capillary plexus that supplies the peripheral 10% to 25% of the menisci\(^5\) which means that if there lateral meniscus tear it will not heal with time before diagnosed by MRI and make lateral meniscus less common according to our study.

A A De Smet and B K Graf\(^4\) concluded that some tears found at arthroscopy are not shown on MR imaging and according to them it is Because of their location and configuration, meniscal tears associated with an anterior cruciate ligament injury are more difficult to detect on MR images than are tears in knees with an intact ligament. If a tear of the anterior cruciate ligament is detected, special attention should be given to the subtle peripheral tears that may be present in either meniscus, but most commonly in the posterior horn of the lateral meniscus. These tears are especially difficult to detect on MR images, and according to our study medial meniscus should be thoroughly investigated and examined by arthroscopy during ACL reconstruction surgery.\(^6,5\)

**Conclusion**

On our study we concluded that on diagnosis of ACL injury medial meniscus should be evaluated and examined thoroughly by arthroscopy on ACL reconstruction as it most common meniscus injury with ACL deficient knees. It will be good if it included more detailed intraoperative finding which will be tried in the future.

**Acknowledgments**

None.

**Conflicts of interest**

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

**References**


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