Athlete's knee overuse Pes Anserinus tendinopathy Speaker: Dr Nicolas GRAVELEAU Orthopedic Surgeon Espace Médical Vauban, Clinique PARIS V

PES ANCERINUS tendinopathy

An UNCOMMON source of knee pain

The knee is frequently injured in athletics because of borth direct and indirect trauma. Uncommon sources of knee pain in the athletic individual include popliteus tendinitis, semimembranosus tendinitis, pes anserine bursitis, tibial collateral ligament bursitis, iliotibial band syndrome, fabella syndrome, Hoffa's disease, proximal tibiofibular joint instability, and saphenous nerve entrapment. These uncommon entities are becoming more common and more commonly recognized as our population ages and as recreational sports continue to become more popular. It is these uncommon entities that will be the subject of discussion of this article. The purpose of this article is to remind the health care provider who sees an athlete with knee pain of these other possible entities that may be causing their symptoms

Anatomy

The PES ANSERINUS is the common tibial insertion of :

- · Sartorius distal insertion
- · Gracilis distal tendon
- Semitendinosus distal tendon

Because of the shape it is named Goose foot

There is a small bursa at the deep part of this three tendons between tendon and bone





Why does it happen?

Espacially in runners

Repetitive sliding against the bone which leads to bursa inflammation

- Associated with:
 Improper training
- sudden increases in distance run
- running up hills
- Genu valgum
- Flat-foot position
- Direct trauma
- Arthritis of the knee joint



Diagnosis

Clinical examination Pes Anser

Direct palpation pain at the intern part of the knee

Resisted flexion of the knee could produce the pain

Assess hamstring tightness

Standart X-ray :

+/- Usonography, MRI





BUT ..

Few (almost no) publications

¹ Semimembranosus tendinitis: An overlooked cause of medial knee pain

J. MICHAEL RAY, MD, WILLIAM G. CLANCY, JR, MD, AND RICHARD A. LEMON, MD





Treatment options

reduce the strain on the injured tissues

Stopping the activity that brings on the symptoms Relative rest: modify patient activities, avoid stairs, climbing, or other

irritating activities.
Ice and antiinflammatory medications

NSAIDs

Iontophoresis

Improving flexibility is a key part of the prevention and treatment :

- Hamstring stretching (self program)
- Quadriceps strengthening
- Closed kinetic chain (CKC) exercice program: single-knee dips, squats and leg presses
- Resisted leg-pulls using elastic tubing







Treatment options

If not effective ...

Maybe it is the wrong diagnosis ... Lidocaïn injection in the bursa : does it negative the tests (painfull) ? Steroid local injection

Surgery ???: always possible to do surgery but not indicated!

Clinical case

16 year old gentleman

Pains by skating Since years... progressive onset Stop if he stops training ... back if he goes back to skate

Pain after 15 minutes and resolve in 3-5 days

Snaping by resisted knee flexion or knee extension

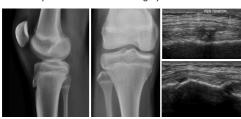




Clinical case

X-rays: exostosis of proximal tibial Lidocaine injection after skating ... relief of pain Ultrasonography: mecanical conflict +++

After 2 years ... underwent the surgery fos For exostosectomy



Open to your advices ...

Topic widely open to discussion...

