

Knee Dislocation

Luxação do Joelho

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Keywords: Knee Dislocation/diagnosis; Knee Dislocation /diagnostic imaging

Palavras-chave: Luxação do Joelho/diagnóstico; Luxação do Joelho/diagnóstico por imagem

An obese 28-year-old man suffered a hyperextension injury of the right knee after falling from a height of 1.5 m and landing on his feet. On admission to the emergency

department, an obvious deformity and swelling of the right lower limb was noticed, with palpable ankle pulses, absence of foot drop or sensory changes in the distribution of the common peroneal and tibial nerves. Anteroposterior and lateral radiographs confirmed a posterior dislocation of the knee (Kennedy classification) (Fig. 1). Prompt reduction and immobilization with DePuy knee protector orthoses was performed (Fig. 2).

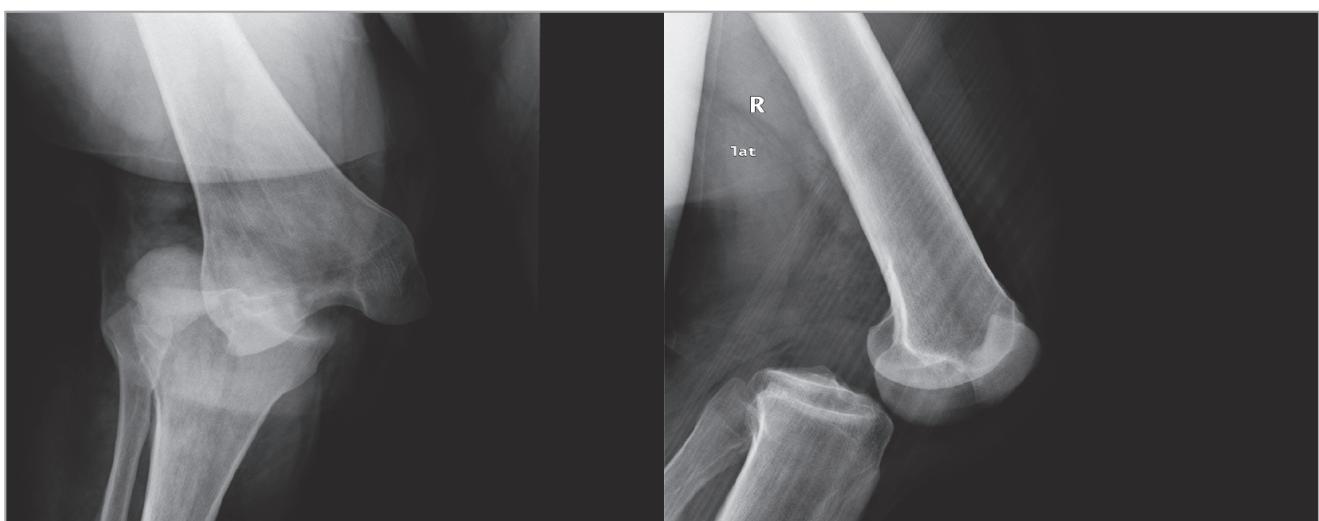


Figure 1 - X-Ray AP and Lat view of right knee showing posterior dislocation.

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Data de submissão: julho de 2018

Data de aceitação: janeiro de 2019



Figure 2 - X-Ray AP and Lat view of right knee after reduction of posterior dislocation.

Acute knee dislocation is a rare orthopedic diagnosis, with an overall incidence of 0.02%-0.2% among all musculoskeletal injuries and 0.5% among all joint dislocations.¹ Obese patients, due to the exponential increase of physiological knee stress, have a higher incidence of knee dislocation associated with ultra-low velocity trauma.^{1,2} Radiographs confirm the diagnosis and guide the classification of the dislocation. Angiography or computer tomography angiography are recommended if

vascular damage is suspected.³ Additional computed tomography and magnetic resonance evaluation are useful to exclude bone fractures and soft tissue lesions, respectively.^{1,4} Surgical treatment ensures the best outcome regarding motion, function and stability.^{4,5} A focused rehabilitation program is required after surgery, usually with an overall good prognosis regarding return to activities of daily living and sport.⁴.

Conflitos de Interesse: Os autores declaram a inexistência de conflitos de interesse na realização do presente trabalho. **Fontes de Financiamento:** Não existiram fontes externas de financiamento para a realização deste artigo. **Confidencialidade dos Dados:** Os autores declaram ter seguido os protocolos da sua instituição acerca da publicação dos dados de doentes. **Consentimento:** Consentimento do doente para publicação obtido. **Proveniência e revisão por pares:** Não comissionado; revisão externa por pares

Conflicts of interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. **Financing Support:** This work has not received any contribution, grant or scholarship. **Confidentiality of data:** The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of data from patients. **Patient Consent:** Consent for publication was obtained. **Provenance and peer review:** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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