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RESEARCH

Treatment for acute anterior cruciate ligament tear: five year outcome of randomised trial

 OPEN ACCESS

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Abstract

Objective To compare, in young active adults with an acute anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) tear, the mid-term (five year) patient reported and radiographic outcomes between those treated with rehabilitation plus early ACL reconstruction and those treated with rehabilitation and optional delayed ACL reconstruction.

Design Extended follow-up of prospective randomised controlled trial.

Setting Orthopaedic departments at two hospitals in Sweden.

Participants 121 young, active adults (mean age 26 years) with acute ACL injury to a previously uninjured knee. One patient was lost to five year follow-up.

Intervention All patients received similar structured rehabilitation. In addition to rehabilitation, 62 patients were assigned to early ACL reconstruction and 59 were assigned to the option of having a delayed ACL reconstruction if needed.

Main outcome measure The main outcome was the change from baseline to five years in the mean value of four of the five subscales of the knee injury and osteoarthritis outcome score (KOOS₄). Other outcomes included the absolute KOOS₄ score, all five KOOS subscale scores, SF-36, Tegner activity scale, meniscal surgery, and radiographic osteoarthritis at five years.

Results Thirty (51%) patients assigned to optional delayed ACL reconstruction had delayed ACL reconstruction (seven between two and five years). The mean change in KOOS₄ score from baseline to five years was 42.9 points for those assigned to rehabilitation plus early ACL reconstruction and 44.9 for those assigned to rehabilitation plus optional delayed reconstruction (between group difference 2.0 points, 95% confidence interval -8.5 to 4.5; P=0.54 after adjustment for baseline score). At five years, no significant between group differences were seen in KOOS₄ (P=0.45), any of the KOOS subscales (P≥0.12), SF-36 (P≥0.34), Tegner activity scale (P=0.74), or incident radiographic

osteoarthritis of the index knee (P=0.17). No between group differences were seen in the number of knees having meniscus surgery (P=0.48) or in a time to event analysis of the proportion of menisci operated on (P=0.77). The results were similar when analysed by treatment actually received.

Conclusion In this first high quality randomised controlled trial with minimal loss to follow-up, a strategy of rehabilitation plus early ACL reconstruction did not provide better results at five years than a strategy of initial rehabilitation with the option of having a later ACL reconstruction. Results did not differ between knees surgically reconstructed early or late and those treated with rehabilitation alone. These results should encourage clinicians and young active adult patients to consider rehabilitation as a primary treatment option after an acute ACL tear.

Trial registration Current Controlled Trials ISRCTN84752559.

Introduction

Acute anterior cruciate ligament rupture is a common and serious knee injury in the young active population.¹ The relative importance of surgical reconstruction and rehabilitation for the short and long term outcome is debated.^{2,3} Acute anterior cruciate ligament injury may lead to unsatisfactory knee function, decreased activity, and poor knee related quality of life, and many patients with a torn anterior cruciate ligament develop osteoarthritis of the knee irrespective of treatment.^{1,4,6} In young active adults with an acute anterior cruciate ligament tear in a previously uninjured knee, we found no difference in the patient reported outcomes after two years in a randomised controlled trial comparing two treatment strategies: structured rehabilitation plus early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction or the same structured rehabilitation with the option of having a later reconstruction if needed.⁷ We here report the five year patient reported and radiographic outcomes and surgical

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treatments in an extended follow up of this randomised controlled trial (the KANON trial). Our report represents the first mid-term study comparing the treatment strategy of early surgical reconstruction of a torn anterior cruciate ligament with that of structured rehabilitation and optional later reconstruction.

Methods

Participants

We enrolled active adults, 18 to 35 years of age, with an anterior cruciate ligament tear not more than four weeks old to a previously uninjured knee at the departments of orthopaedics at Skåne University Hospital and Helsingborg Hospital, Sweden (table 1¹). Major exclusion criteria were professional athletes (10 on the Tegner activity score; 0-10, lowest to highest activity level), less than moderately active people (<5 on the same scale), a total collateral ligament rupture, a full thickness cartilage lesion visualised on magnetic resonance imaging, and extensive meniscal fixation. Details of the recruitment process, full inclusion and exclusion criteria, and the randomisation process have been published.^{7 8} All patients provided fully informed written consent to participate in the study.

Treatment

All patients followed a similar rehabilitation protocol consistent with the consensus in the literature.^{7 9} In addition to rehabilitation, patients randomised to early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction had a reconstruction performed within 10 weeks of injury by one of four senior knee surgeons, each of whom did more than 40 anterior cruciate ligament reconstructions annually. Those randomised to rehabilitation with the option of delayed reconstruction had anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction by the same surgeons when presenting with symptomatic knee instability as determined by the study protocol (that is, instability induced by anterior cruciate ligament insufficiency in combination with a positive pivot shift test).⁷ All reconstructions were single bundle, done by using either a patella tendon or hamstrings tendon procedure depending on the surgeon's preference.⁷ In randomised trials, these two methods have resulted in similar outcomes.^{10 11}

In both groups, meniscal tears were treated with partial resection or fixation when indicated by magnetic resonance imaging findings, clinical signs, or both.⁷ Patients treated with early or delayed anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction had additional meniscal surgery if unstable meniscal tears were identified at the reconstruction. We report the number of index knees with meniscus surgery over the five year period and the proportion of menisci operated on (assuming two intact menisci in every index knee before injury) by using a "time to event" analysis. In addition, we report the proportion of menisci operated on and the total number of meniscus surgeries (including repeat surgery on either meniscus) at five years as exploratory outcomes in the supplementary appendix.

Patient reported outcomes

Patient reported outcomes included the knee injury and osteoarthritis outcome score (KOOS),^{12 13} the Medical Outcomes Study 36-item short-form health survey (SF-36),¹⁴ and the Tegner activity scale.¹⁵ Consistent with our previous publication,⁷ the main outcome of this report was the change from baseline to five years in the mean value of four of the five KOOS subscales (KOOS₄). Other outcomes include the crude KOOS₄ score, all five separate KOOS subscales, the scores on the SF-36 physical and mental components (all 0-100 scales, worst to

best), and the Tegner activity scale score (1-10, lowest to highest) at five years. In addition, we report return to pre-injury activity level as patients who reported similar or higher Tegner activity scale scores at five years compared with their pre-injury scores.

Mechanical stability

We report knee stability measures as the number of knees without signs of mechanical instability on the manual Lachman and pivot shift tests.

Knee radiography and grading of images

We obtained frontal plane posteroanterior radiographs plus sagittal plane radiographs of the tibiofemoral compartment and patella axial radiographs of the patellofemoral compartment in weight bearing at baseline and at five years. We used a standardised method to obtain patellofemoral radiographs,¹⁶ and tibiofemoral radiographs were obtained by using a slightly modified method of the Lyon-Schuss view in which patients were standing with equal weight bearing on each leg.¹⁷ The big toe, hips, and knees were pressed towards the table, and the x ray beam was parallel to the medial foot and tangential to the medial tibial condyle. We used fluoroscopic guidance or snapshots to align posterior and anterior aspects of the medial tibial rim.

For the injured (index) knee, one experienced musculoskeletal radiologist (FWR), who was unaware of the treatment allocation and clinical data, graded baseline and five year radiographs for osteophytes (tibiofemoral and patellofemoral compartments) and joint space narrowing (tibiofemoral compartment only) according to the Osteoarthritis Research International atlas.^{18 19} The intra-reader reliability (weighted κ) for atlas based scoring was reported as 0.67 (95% confidence interval 0.53 to 0.82).²⁰

We report presence of radiographic osteoarthritis separately for the tibiofemoral and patellofemoral compartments. In agreement with previous reports, we considered radiographic osteoarthritis to be present if any of the following criteria were achieved in either of the medial or lateral tibiofemoral compartments or in the patellofemoral compartment: joint space narrowing grade 2 or above (tibiofemoral compartment only); sum of the two marginal osteophyte grades from the same compartment 2 or above; grade 1 joint space narrowing in combination with grade 1 osteophytes in the same compartment (tibiofemoral compartment only).²¹⁻²⁵ For the tibiofemoral compartment, this cut-off approximates to grade 2 radiographic osteoarthritis based on the Kellgren and Lawrence scale.²⁶

Statistical analysis

A detailed description of the definition of the sample size in the randomised controlled trial has been previously reported.⁷ We considered inclusion of 120 patients sufficient to provide 80% power to detect the requisite 10 point difference in the primary outcome.⁷ We present the KOOS and SF-36 scores as means and 95% confidence intervals; we present the Tegner activity scale as medians and interquartile ranges. We analysed between group comparisons by using analysis of covariance (KOOS and SF-36 scores), the Mann-Whitney U test, and the χ^2 test for all dichotomous variables. We compared the total number of meniscus surgeries (including repeat surgery on same meniscus) and the proportion of menisci operated on in the two groups by using the binomial test for two Poisson distributed variables. We also used a time to event analysis to analyse the proportion of menisci operated on. We used IBM SPSS Statistics 19.0 for all analyses.

Results

Characteristics of patients and treatment of torn anterior cruciate ligament

Despite several contacts by mail and telephone, one patient assigned to early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction did not attend the five year clinical visit. Consequently, we included 120/121 participants in this five year follow-up report, 61 of whom were assigned to early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction and 59 to initial rehabilitation with the option of having a later reconstruction if needed (table 1¹).⁷ Two patients assigned to early reconstruction did not have reconstruction or had less than 10 rehabilitation visits; we excluded them from the as treated analysis but included them in the full analysis set. Thirty (51%) patients assigned to initial rehabilitation with the option of having a later reconstruction chose to have (and had) a delayed anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction over the five year period (seven in the period between two and five years; median 867 (range 743-1695) days after injury) (fig 1¹). Fifteen anterior cruciate ligaments were reconstructed using patella tendon procedures and 15 using hamstrings tendon procedures. Over the five year period, 61 patients had an early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction, 30 had a delayed reconstruction, and 29 were treated with rehabilitation alone. Of the 91 primary reconstructions performed, 40 used patella tendon procedures and 51 used hamstrings tendon procedures.

Patient reported outcomes

In the full analysis set, the mean change in KOOS₄ score from baseline to five years was 42.9 points for patients assigned to rehabilitation plus early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction and 44.9 points for those assigned to rehabilitation plus optional delayed reconstruction (between group difference 2.0 points, 95% confidence interval -8.5 to 4.5; $P=0.54$ after adjustment for the baseline score). We found no statistically significant differences in KOOS₄, any of the five individual subscales of KOOS, SF-36, or Tegner activity scale between the two treatment strategies at five years or in the change between two and five years (table 2¹). We found similar results in the as treated analysis (table 3¹).

Mechanical stability

Knee stability at rest at five years was statistically significantly better in knees assigned to early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction compared with those assigned to initial rehabilitation with the option of having a later reconstruction if needed, as indicated by normal Lachman ($P<0.001$) and pivot shift ($P<0.001$) tests (table 2¹). We found similar differences in the as treated analysis (table 3¹).

Radiographic osteoarthritis

Weight bearing radiographs were available for 113 index knees (58 assigned to early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction and 55 assigned to initial rehabilitation with the option of having a later reconstruction if needed). Two baseline radiographs were lost in a computer crash, three patients did not attend for radiographs, and three were pregnant at the five year visit. None of the index knees had radiographic osteoarthritis at baseline. At five years, we found no statistically significant differences between the treatment groups in the full analysis set or in the as treated analysis (table 4¹). The index knee of 13 (12%) patients had developed tibiofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis, and 22 (19%) had developed patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis (six knees had concomitant tibiofemoral and

patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis). In the full analysis set, 19 of the patients with radiographic osteoarthritis of the index knee (10 patellofemoral, 5 tibiofemoral, and 4 patellofemoral and tibiofemoral combined) were assigned to early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction and 10 (6, 2, and 2, respectively) were assigned to initial rehabilitation with the option of having a later reconstruction if needed.

Of the 87 knees with radiographs and treated with reconstruction, done early or as delayed procedures, 10 (11%) had developed tibiofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis and 20 (23%) had developed patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis, whereas the corresponding frequency of tibiofemoral and patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis among the 26 knees that were treated with rehabilitation alone was 3 (12%) and 2 (8%). In the as treated analysis, we found no statistically significant differences in tibiofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis between those who had anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction (early or as delayed procedures) and those who received rehabilitation alone ($P=0.995$ for tibiofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis; $P=0.084$ for patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis). We found statistically significantly more patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis ($P=0.001$), but not tibiofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis ($P=0.269$), in knees reconstructed using patella tendon procedures compared with hamstrings tendon procedures.

Meniscus surgery during the five year follow-up period

Sixty one (51%) knees, 29 treated with early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction and 32 treated with initial rehabilitation with the option of a later reconstruction, had meniscus surgery over the five year period, with no statistically significant difference between the groups ($P=0.483$). We found no statistically significant differences in a time to event analysis of the proportion of menisci operated on for the full analysis set ($P=0.774$; fig 2¹) or in the as treated comparison ($P=0.210$; fig 3¹). When we accounted for repeated surgery on the same meniscus, we found a lower frequency of meniscus surgery procedures in patients treated with rehabilitation plus early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction compared with those treated with initial rehabilitation with the option of having a later reconstruction (supplementary appendix).

Anterior cruciate ligament graft ruptures and revision surgery

Four patients had a graft rupture over the five years, of whom two had a revision anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction (both assigned to early reconstruction) and two declined revision surgery (one assigned to early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction and one assigned to delayed reconstruction if needed).

Discussion

After five years in this randomised controlled trial, we found no statistically significant differences in pain, symptoms, function in activities of daily living, function in sports and recreation, knee related quality of life, general physical or mental health status, current physical activity level, return to pre-injury activity level, radiographic osteoarthritis, or meniscus surgery between patients assigned to rehabilitation plus early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction and those assigned to initial rehabilitation with the option of having a later reconstruction if needed. Over the five year study period, 30 (51%) of those assigned to initial rehabilitation had delayed anterior cruciate

ligament reconstruction (seven patients between two and five years). This frequency is higher than that reported at 15 years' follow-up in a previous randomised controlled trial comparing surgical and non-surgical treatment of anterior cruciate ligament injury,²⁷ but differences in patient selection and criteria for need of surgery confound comparisons.

Comparison with other studies

Patient reported outcomes for comparison are scarce, but our KOOS results are comparable to the five year data from the Swedish anterior cruciate ligament registry (1465 patients, all treated with reconstruction) (personal communication, M Forssblad, 20 April 2012), and slightly worse than the six year result from a US cohort study of anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction.²⁸ Direct comparisons are confounded by differences in study design and loss to follow-up, but the similarities in outcomes support the generalisability of our study.

Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction is commonly recommended for people wishing to return to pre-injury sporting activities.¹ However, a recent meta-analysis of 5770 patients with anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction suggested that after a mean of 41 months' follow-up, only 63% had returned to their pre-injury activity level and 44% to competitive sports.²⁹ At five years, our study confirms a modest return to pre-injury activity level and importantly shows that no statistically significant differences existed in return to pre-injury activity between patients treated with early or delayed anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction or with rehabilitation alone.

This randomised controlled trial was unblinded at two years,⁷ but our original study protocol pre-defined an analysis of incident radiographic osteoarthritis after five years on the basis of the well known risk of development of this problem.^{2 5 6 27}

We identified 12% of the knees as presenting with tibiofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis and 20% with patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis at five years after an acute anterior cruciate ligament injury, with no statistically significant differences between the groups in the full analysis set or in the as treated comparison. Inconsistencies in the acquisition and assessment of radiographs, in definitions of radiographic osteoarthritis, and in descriptions of patient cohorts make comparisons between reports difficult.^{5 6} However, we here used similar radiographic techniques and definitions of radiographic osteoarthritis as in our previous anterior cruciate ligament injury cohort studies, which found 51% radiographic osteoarthritis in men and 41% in women at 12-14 years' follow-up, with no statistically significant difference between those reconstructed or not.^{30 31} A 10 year follow-up of a case-control study using radiographic osteoarthritis classifications similar to ours found 48% radiographic osteoarthritis in knees treated with anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction and 28% in knees treated without reconstruction, with no statistically significant difference between the groups.² Furthermore, no treatment related differences in frequency of radiographic osteoarthritis were found in a 15 year follow-up of a randomised controlled trial comparing surgical and non-surgical treatment of anterior cruciate ligament injury.²⁷ As reported,^{32 33} we found patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis to be more frequent in knees with reconstruction (performed early or as delayed procedures) with patella tendon grafts compared with hamstring tendon grafts. Postoperative shortening of the patellar tendon, which may lead to altered biomechanical loading of the patellofemoral compartment, correlates with the severity of patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis.³³ Bone remodelling at the patellar harvest site may further contribute to osteophyte formation. The high frequency of radiographic osteoarthritis of

the knee already at five years after anterior cruciate ligament injury at an age of about 30 is striking, and the results of this study indicate that surgical reconstruction of the torn anterior cruciate ligament does not protect the injured knee from developing structural changes consistent with osteoarthritis.

In this study, three of the 61 (5%) knees treated with early anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction, and one (3%) of the 30 knees treated with delayed reconstruction had a new severe injury resulting in a graft rupture over the five year period. These results are consistent with the 4.3% graft rupture rate reported from a five year follow-up of 1415 patients treated with anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction.³⁴ The frequency of secondary meniscus injury or meniscus surgery after anterior cruciate ligament injury is not known. Retrospective observational studies have suggested that longer times between anterior cruciate ligament injury and reconstruction result in an increase in secondary meniscus injury.³⁵⁻³⁸ However, these reports are confounded by indication, compromising interpretation of their findings.³⁹ In our prospective randomised controlled trial with minimal loss to follow-up, we found no statistically significant difference in the number of knees having meniscus surgery over the first five years after anterior cruciate ligament injury between treatments, either for the full analysis set or between the as treated groups. We also did a time to event analysis of the proportion of menisci treated with meniscus surgery and did not detect any treatment related differences. Meniscus lesions and resection are associated with an increased risk of radiographic osteoarthritis.^{5 21 40 41} Some observational studies suggest that a meniscus lesion in an anterior cruciate ligament deficient knee increases the risk of subsequent radiographic osteoarthritis and that an anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction decreases the risk of meniscus tears.⁶ However, in this randomised trial we found no difference in incident radiographic osteoarthritis at five years between knees surgically reconstructed early or late and those treated with rehabilitation alone. Continued and careful long term monitoring of this and other cohorts of patients treated with or without surgical reconstruction of the anterior cruciate ligament is needed to clarify the relation between treatment of the anterior cruciate ligament injured knee, associated injuries, and long term patient reported and structural outcomes.

Conclusions

In this five year prospective trial, we have shown that in young, active adults with an acute anterior cruciate ligament tear, a strategy of early reconstruction plus rehabilitation did not provide better results, whether measured as patient reported outcomes, radiographic osteoarthritis, or meniscus surgery, than a strategy of initial rehabilitation with the option of having a later anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction. Using the second strategy, 50% of the patients did not need a reconstruction. Results at five years did not differ between knees surgically reconstructed early or late or those treated with rehabilitation alone. Our results do not apply to professional athletes or to less than moderately active people, but they should encourage clinicians and young active adult patients to consider rehabilitation as a primary treatment option after an acute anterior cruciate ligament tear. Over the five year observation time of this trial, we did not find any evidence of one treatment being more harmful than the other. Additional randomised controlled trials and large prospective long term cohort studies including surgically and non-surgically treated patients will contribute to our understanding of this common and disabling condition.

What is already known on this topic

The relative efficacy of surgical reconstruction and rehabilitation for the short term and long term outcomes after anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) rupture is debated

What this study adds

This is the first high quality randomised controlled trial comparing surgical and non-surgical treatment strategies in young active adults with an acute ACL injury

At five years, patients assigned to rehabilitation plus early ACL reconstruction did not differ significantly in patient reported or radiographic outcomes from those assigned to initial rehabilitation with the option of a later reconstruction

These results should encourage clinicians and young active adult patients to consider rehabilitation as a primary treatment option following an acute ACL tear

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Contributors: RBF, HPR, EMR, and LSL were responsible for the study design and protocol. RBF and HPR recruited and followed up patients and collected data. RBF, JR, LSL, and EMR were responsible for the statistical analysis plan. RBF, JR, LSL, FR, and EMR analysed and interpreted data. RBF and LSL wrote the manuscript, and all authors reviewed it and approved the final version. LSL is the guarantor.

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Competing interests: All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form at www.icmje.org/doi_disclosure.pdf (available on request from the corresponding author) and declare: no support from any organisation for the submitted work other than those listed above under Funding; LSL has received honorariums for lectures from Pfizer; no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

Ethical approval: This study was approved by the IRB at Lund University, Sweden (LU 535-2001).

Data sharing: No additional data available.

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Tables

Table 1 | Baseline characteristics of study patients. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Characteristics	Full analysis set			As treated groups			
	Early ACL reconstruction (n=61)	Delayed optional ACL reconstruction (n=59)	P value	Early ACL reconstruction (n=59)	Delayed ACL reconstruction (n=30)	Rehabilitation alone (n=29)	P value
Mean (SD) age (years)	26.4 (5.1)	25.8 (4.7)	0.47	26.6 (5.1)	25.2 (4.5)	26.4 (4.9)	0.47
Female sex	12 (20)	20 (34)	0.08	12 (20)	11 (37)	9 (31)	0.23
Mean (SD) body mass index	24.5 (3.1)	23.8 (2.6)	0.22	24.5 (3.2)	23.3 (2.0)	24.3 (3.1)	0.25
Increased anteroposterior laxity	60 (98)*	58 (98)†	0.98	58 (98)*	29 (97)†	29 (100)	0.61
Median (interquartile range) Tegner activity scale	9 (7-9)	9 (7-9)	0.82	9 (7-9)	8.5 (7-9)	9 (7-9)	0.91

ACL=anterior cruciate ligament.

A comprehensive description of baseline characteristics for all included patients has been published.⁷

*In one knee, anteroposterior laxity could not be assessed owing to pain; magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and arthroscopy confirmed total ACL rupture.

†In one knee, anteroposterior laxity was found to be normal at baseline, but MRI and arthroscopy confirmed total ACL rupture.

Table 2| Patient reported outcomes and mechanical knee stability measures at five years and change between two and five years for full analysis set (n=120)

Outcome	Early ACL reconstruction (n=61)	Delayed optional ACL reconstruction (n=59)	Mean difference (95% CI)	P value
Mean (95% CI) follow-up after randomisation (months)	60 (59 to 61)	59 (57 to 60)	1.2 (−0.6 to 3.0)	0.06
Patient reported outcomes at 5 years				
Mean (95% CI) KOOS*:				
KOOS ₄ †	80 (76 to 84)	82 (77 to 86)	−1.5 (−7.4 to 4.4)	0.45
Pain	91 (88 to 94)	91 (88 to 94)	−0.3 (−4.6 to 4.0)	0.73
Symptoms	83 (78 to 87)	87 (83 to 91)	−4.4 (−10.2 to 1.4)	0.12
Activities of daily living	95 (93 to 98)	97 (95 to 99)	−1.5 (−4.3 to 1.4)	0.38
Sport and recreation	76 (70 to 82)	79 (73 to 86)	−3.3 (−11.7 to 5.2)	0.23
Knee related QOL	71 (66 to 76)	69 (63 to 75)	1.8 (−6.2 to 9.8)	0.89
Mean (95% CI) SF-36‡:				
Physical component	85 (81 to 89)	84 (80 to 89)	0.9 (−4.9 to 6.7)	0.78
Mental component	87 (84 to 91)	85 (84 to 91)	2.8 (−2.7 to 8.3)	0.34
Median (interquartile range) Tegner activity scale§	4 (2.5-7)	4 (2-7)	0.1 (−0.8-1.1)	0.74
No (%) active at pre-injury Tegner activity scale level¶	14 (23)	12 (20)	2.6 (−12.4-17.6)‡	0.73
Mechanical knee stability at 5 years				
No (%) normal Lachman test**	45/58 (76)	19/58 (33)	43.5 (27.0 to 60.1)††	<0.001
No (%) normal pivot shift test‡‡	45/58 (76)	23/58 (40)	36.6 (19.7 to 53.5)††	<0.001
Change in patient reported outcomes (5 minus 2 years)				
Mean (95% CI) KOOS:				
KOOS ₄	4 (1 to 8)	5 (1 to 10)	−1.3 (−6.7 to 4.2)	0.38
Pain	4 (1 to 7)	4 (0 to 7)	0.3 (−3.9 to 4.4)	0.86
Symptoms	4 (0 to 8)	4 (0 to 8)	0.0 (−5.5 to 5.6)	0.87
Activities of daily living	2 (0 to 4)	2 (0 to 4)	−0.2 (−3.0 to 2.6)	0.76
Sport and recreation	5 (1 to 10)	8 (2 to 14)	−3.5 (−11.6 to 4.7)	0.27
Knee related QOL	4 (0 to 8)	6 (0 to 12)	−2.0 (−9.2 to 5.1)	0.35
Mean (95% CI) SF-36:				
Physical component	4 (−1 to 8) (n=60)	6 (3 to 10)	−1.7 (−6.9 to 3.5)	0.12
Mental component	−1 (−5 to 3)	1 (−3 to 4)	−1.7 (−6.9 to 3.5)	0.52

ACL=anterior cruciate ligament; KOOS=knee injury and osteoarthritis outcome score; QOL=quality of life.

*KOOS ranges from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better results.^{12, 13}

†Includes four KOOS subscales: pain, symptoms, function in sports and recreation, and knee related quality of life; scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better results.⁷

‡Scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better results.¹⁴

§Assesses activity level with specific emphasis on knee; scores range from 1 (least strenuous activity) to 10 (high knee demanding activity on professional sports level).¹⁵

¶Patients with score at five years that was same as or higher than pre-injury score.

**Assesses anteroposterior laxity of knee at rest in semiflexed position; results range from 0 (normal laxity) to 3 (severely increased laxity); data include knees with normal laxity.

††95% confidence interval for percentage.

‡‡Assesses rotational stability of knee at rest; results range from 0 (normal stability) to 3 (severely increased instability); data include knees with normal stability.

Table 3| Patient reported outcomes and mechanical knee stability measures at five years and change between two and five years for as treated groups (n=118)

Outcome	As treated groups			Mean between group differences					
	Early ACL reconstruction (n=59)	Delayed ACL reconstruction (n=30)	Rehabilitation alone (n=29)	Early v delayed ACL reconstruction	P value	Early ACL reconstruction v rehabilitation alone	P value	Delayed ACL reconstruction v rehabilitation alone	P value
Mean (95% CI) follow-up after randomisation (months)	60 (59 to 61)	59 (57 to 60)	58 (55 to 61)	1 (–1 to 2)	0.883	2 (–1,4)	0.145	1 (–3 to 4)	0.611
Patient reported outcomes at 5 years									
Mean (95% CI) KOOS*:									
KOOS ₄ †	80 (75 to 84)	81 (75 to 88)	82 (76 to 88)	–1 (–9 to 6)	0.698	–3 (–10 to 5)	0.492	–1 (–10 to 8)	0.804
Pain	91 (88 to 94)	91 (86 to 96)	92 (87 to 96)	0 (–5 to 5)	0.968	–1 (–6 to 4)	0.697	–1 (–7 to 5)	0.771
Symptoms	83 (78 to 87)	85 (79 to 90)	89 (83 to 95)	–3 (–10 to 5)	0.466	–7 (–15 to 0)	0.054	–5 (–12 to 3)	0.221
Activities of daily living	95 (93 to 97)	97 (95 to 99)	96 (93 to 100)	–2 (–6 to 1)	0.246	–1 (–5 to 3)	0.537	1 (–3 to 4)	0.649
Sport and recreation	76 (70 to 81)	78 (68 to 87)	81 (73 to 90)	–2 (–13 to 9)	0.712	–6 (–16 to 4)	0.255	–4 (–16 to 9)	0.536
Knee related QOL	71 (65 to 76)	72 (63 to 80)	66 (58 to 75)	–1 (–11 to 9)	0.822	4 (–6 to 14)	0.401	5 (–7 to 17)	0.388
Mean (95% CI) SF-36‡:									
Physical component	85 (79 to 92)	83 (78 to 89)	85 (79 to 92)	2 (–5 to 9)	0.616	0 (–8 to 7)	0.967	–2 (–10 to 7)	0.652
Mental component	87 (83 to 91)	86 (81 to 91)	83 (76 to 90)	1 (–5 to 8)	0.677	4 (–3 to 11)	0.294	3 (–6 to 11)	0.543
Median (interquartile range) Tegner activity scale§	4 (2 to 7)	4 (2 to 7)	4 (2 to 6.5)	0 (–1 to 1)	0.734	0 (–1 to 1)	0.959	0 (–2 to 1)	0.949
No (%) active at pre-injury Tegner activity scale level¶	13 (22)	6 (20)	6 (21)	2 (–17 to 18)**	0.828	1 (–18 to 18)**	0.915	–1 (–22 to 20)**	0.924
Mechanical knee stability at 5 years									
No (%) normal Lachman test††	45 (76)	18 (60)	1/28 (4)	16 (–3 to 36)**	0.121	72 (52 to 82)**	<0.001	56 (32 to 71)**	<0.001
No (%) normal pivot shift test‡‡	45 (76)	18 (60)	5/28 (18)	16 (–3 to 36)**	0.121	58 (38 to 72)**	<0.001	42 (17 to 60)**	0.002
Change in patient reported outcomes (5 minus 2 years)									
Mean (95% CI) KOOS:									
KOOS ₄	4 (1 to 8)	8 (0 to 15)	3 (–1 to 8)	–3 (–11 to 4)	0.337	1 (–5 to 7)	0.754	4 (–4 to 13)	0.308
Pain	4 (1 to 7)	5 (0 to 11)	2 (–1 to 5)	–1 (–7 to 4)	0.648	2 (–2 to 7)	0.363	3 (–3 to 10)	0.302
Symptoms	4 (0 to 8)	4 (–2 to 11)	3 (–2 to 9)	–1 (–8 to 6)	0.856	0 (–6 to 7)	0.900	1 (–7 to 9)	0.789
Activities of daily living	2 (–1 to 4)	3 (0 to 6)	2 (0 to 4)	–1 (–5 to 3)	0.725	0 (–3 to 4)	0.869	1 (–2 to 4)	0.571
Sport and recreation	5 (–1 to 11)	11 (1 to 22)	5 (–1 to 12)	–6 (–17 to 5)	0.254	–1 (–10 to 9)	0.912	6 (–7 to 18)	0.360
Knee related QOL	4 (0 to 8)	10 (0 to 20)	2 (–5 to 9)	–6 (–17 to 5)	0.283	2 (–6 to 9)	0.643	8 (–4 to 20)	0.205
Mean (95% CI) SF-36:									
Physical component	4 (–1 to 8)	9 (4 to 14)	4 (–2 to 9)	–5 (–13 to 2)	0.157	0 (–8 to 8)	0.992	5 (–2 to 13)	0.153

Table 3 (continued)

Outcome	As treated groups			Mean between group differences					
	Early ACL reconstruction	Delayed ACL reconstruction	Rehabilitation alone	Early v delayed ACL reconstruction	P value	Early ACL reconstruction v rehabilitation alone	P value	Delayed ACL reconstruction v rehabilitation alone	P value
	(n=59)	(n=30)	(n=29)						
Mental component	-1 (-5 to 3)	1 (-5 to 8)	1 (-3 to 3)	-2 (-9 to 5)	0.607	-1 (-7 to 5)	0.707	1 (-6 to 8)	0.838

ACL=anterior cruciate ligament; KOOS=knee injury and osteoarthritis outcome score; QOL=quality of life.

*KOOS ranges from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better results.^{12, 13}

†Includes four KOOS subscales: pain, symptoms, function in sports and recreation, and knee related quality of life; scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better results.⁷

‡Scores range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better results.¹⁴

§Assesses activity level with specific emphasis on knee; scores range from 1 (least strenuous activity) to 10 (high knee demanding activity on professional sports level).¹⁵

¶Patients with score at five years that was same as or higher than pre-injury score.

**95% confidence interval for percentage.

††Assesses anteroposterior laxity of knee at rest in semiflexed position; results range from 0 (normal laxity) to 3 (severely increased laxity); data include knees with normal laxity.

‡‡Assesses rotational stability of knee at rest; results range from 0 (normal stability) to 3 (severely increased instability); data include knees with normal stability.

Table 4| Radiographic osteoarthritis of index knee at five years as graded by Osteoarthritis Research International atlas.^{18,19} Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Five year follow-up	Full analysis set			As treated groups			
	Early ACL reconstruction (n=58)	Delayed optional ACL reconstruction (n=55)	P value	Early ACL reconstruction (n=58)	Delayed ACL reconstruction (n=29)	Rehabilitation alone (n=26)	P value
Tibiofemoral compartment*							
Radiographic osteoarthritis†	9 (16)	4 (7)	0.17	9 (16)	1 (3)	3 (12)	0.25
Medial compartment‡:	6	3		6	1	2	
JSN grade ≥2	—	—					
Osteophytes grade ≥2	6	2		6	1	1	
JSN ≥1 and osteophytes ≥1	—	1				1	
Lateral compartment‡:	6	1			—	1	
JSN grade ≥2	—	—					
Osteophytes grade ≥2	5	1		5		1	
JSN ≥1 and osteophytes ≥1	2	—		2			
Patellofemoral compartment*							
Radiographic osteoarthritis†:	14 (24)	8 (15)	0.20	14 (24)	6 (21)	2 (8)	0.21
Osteophytes grade ≥2	14	8		14	6	2	

ACL=anterior cruciate ligament; JSN=joint space narrowing.

Osteophyte and JSN grading was performed according to Osteoarthritis Research International atlas (0-3, best to worst).^{18,19}

*Four knees in rehabilitation and early ACL reconstruction group and two knees in rehabilitation plus delayed ACL reconstruction group (1 delayed ACL reconstruction and 1 rehabilitation alone) had both femorotibial and patellofemoral radiographic osteoarthritis.

†Radiographic osteoarthritis of tibiofemoral compartment was considered to be present if JSN grade ≥2, and/or sum of two marginal osteophyte grades from same compartment ≥2, and/or grade 1 JSN in combination with grade 1 osteophytes in same compartment; radiographic osteoarthritis of patellofemoral compartment was considered to be present if sum of two marginal osteophyte grades was ≥2.

‡Three knees in rehabilitation and early ACL reconstruction group had both medial and lateral compartment radiographic osteoarthritis.

Figures

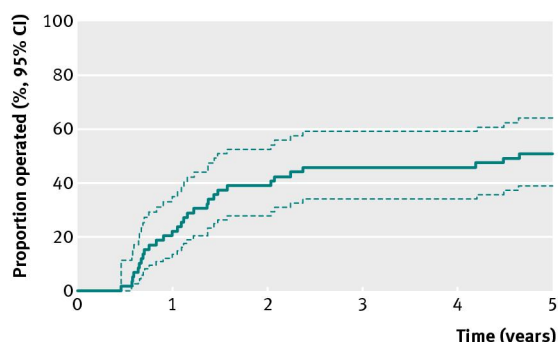


Fig 1 Cumulative proportion of patients operated on with delayed anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction for those randomised to rehabilitation plus optional delayed ACL reconstruction (n=59)

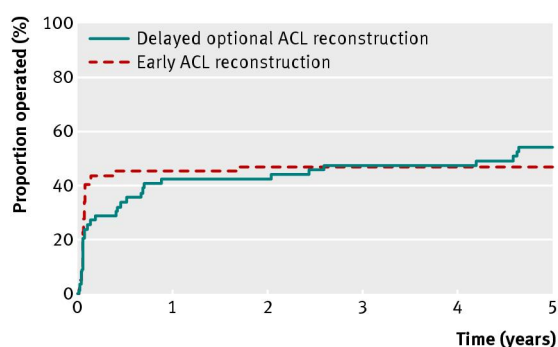


Fig 2 Proportion of menisci operated on in index knee (assuming two intact menisci in every index knee before injury) over five year follow-up period for knees treated with rehabilitation plus anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction (n=61) and knees treated with initial rehabilitation with option of later ACL reconstruction if needed (n=59) (full analysis set)

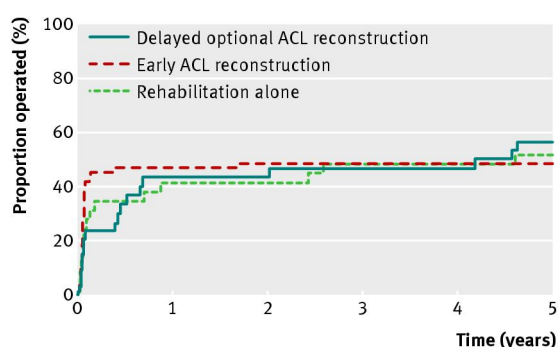


Fig 3 Proportion of menisci operated on in index knee (assuming two intact menisci in every index knee before injury) over five year follow-up period for knees treated with rehabilitation plus early anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction (n=60), knees treated with initial rehabilitation plus delayed ACL reconstruction (n=30), and knees treated with rehabilitation alone (n=29) (as treated analysis)