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Image in rheumatology

Post-traumatic femoral cartilage separation in a child patient

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This Magnetic resonance imaging shows separation of distal epiphyseal cartilage of the femur (Fig. 1A, arrows) and cartilage displaced to the posterior of the joint (Fig. 1B, arrows). The patient is a 16-year-old boy with pain and mechanical locking of the knee after a trauma. Full-thickness detachment of knee cartilage was treated by drilling the subchondral femoral bone into underlying cancellous bone to encourage healing. With the increasing age, a calcified line is formed between the cartilage and the bone. This basal layer is

a weak point against trauma. Cartilage separations mimic meniscal pathologies [1].

Reference

- [1] Johnson-Nurse C, Dandy DJ. Fracture-separation of articular cartilage in the adult knee. *J Bone Jt Surg Br* 1985;67:42–3.

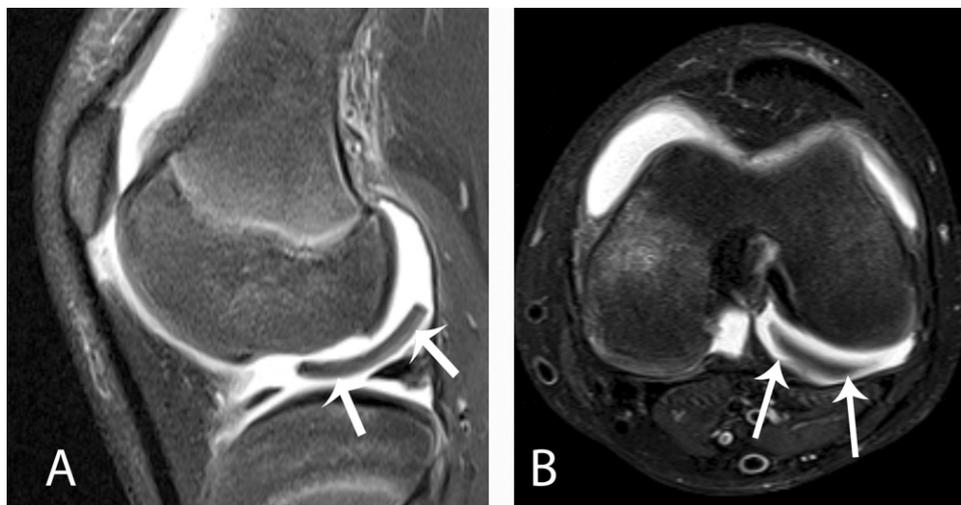


Fig. 1.

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