

KNEE ARTHROSCOPY

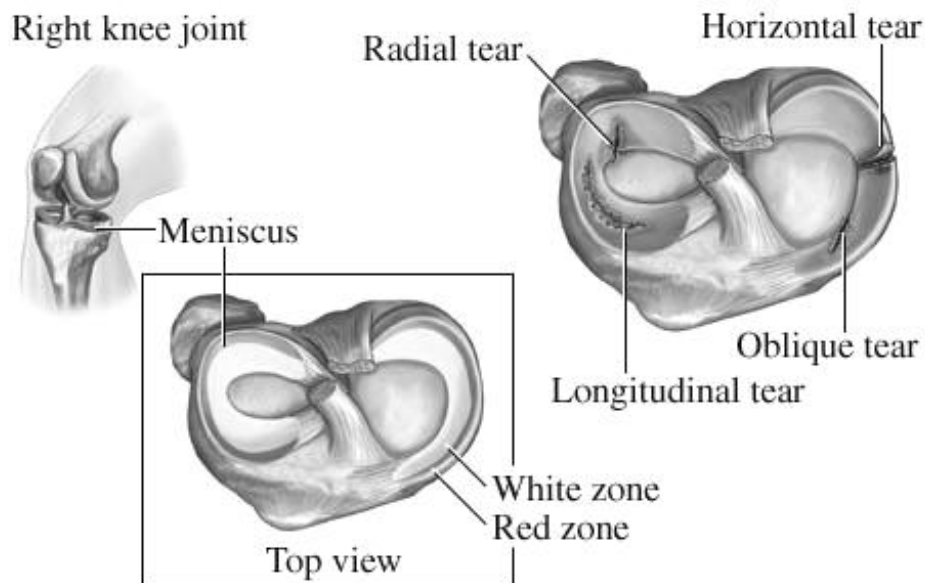
Trauma & Orthopaedic Directorate

Knee Problems

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Normally, all parts of the knee work together in harmony. But sports injuries, arthritis, or weakening of the tissues with age can cause wear and inflammation, resulting in pain and diminished knee function.

Arthroscopy can be used to **diagnose and / or treat** many of these problems:



- Torn meniscal cartilage.
- Loose fragments of bone or cartilage.
- Damaged joint (articular) surfaces or softening of the articular cartilage known as chondromalacia.
- Inflammation of the synovial membrane, such as rheumatoid or gouty arthritis.
- Abnormal alignment or instability of the kneecap.
- Identify torn ligaments including the anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments.

By providing a clear picture of the knee, arthroscopy can also help the surgeon decide whether other types of surgery would be beneficial (e.g. Knee replacement: total or partial, osteotomy: straightening the leg, or, articular cartilage cell culture)