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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Discoid medial meniscus: Report of four cases and literature review


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KEYWORDS
Discoid medial meniscus; Magnetic resonance imaging; Arthroscopy; Knee; Meniscoplasty

Summary
Introduction: Discoid medial meniscus is a rare abnormality, with incidence estimated at 0.12%. The present study describes this congenital abnormality anatomically and reports clinical results in four symptomatic cases managed by surgery.

Materials and method: A retrospective study included three patients (2 female, 1 male), one of whom had bilateral pathology. Mean age at consultation was 18.5 years (range, 13 to 28 yrs). Presenting symptoms were knee pain, associated with acute locking (1 case) or recurrent effusion (1 case). Plain X-rays were normal. MRI found discoid medial meniscus in all four cases, with intrameniscal hypersignal on T2-weighted sequences.

Results: Arthroscopy confirmed the discoid abnormality of the medial menisci. Meniscal tear was systematically associated: horizontal in two cases and vertical in the other two. Three cases showed insertion defect of the anterior horn of the discoid medial meniscus. All two cases were managed by meniscoplasty, removing the central part of the meniscus and sparing its peripheral part. Meniscal repair was associated in one case. Subjective results were assessed by KOOS score. At a mean 23 months’ follow-up (range, 7 to 54 months), mean KOOS score was 82.7 (range, 77.6 to 86.4): 88±5 for pain, 89±8 for other symptoms, 98±1 for function, 69±17 for sports activity, and 69±16 for quality of life.

Conclusion: Symptomatic discoid medial meniscus is frequently associated with bone insertion abnormality of the anterior horn. Meniscal tear is consistently present and revelatory, indicating meniscal tissue fragility, as in the lateral meniscus. Meniscoplasty, possibly with associated meniscal repair if the remaining meniscal wall is unstable, provides satisfactory but imperfect results while avoiding total meniscectomy, which would be disabling in this age group.

Level of evidence: Level IV Type of study: retrospective.

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Introduction
Discoid meniscus is a rare anatomic variant, more often found in the lateral meniscus [1]. Young [2] reported the first case of discoid lateral meniscus in 1889. Cave and Staples
[3], in 1941, reported the first two cases of partially discoid medial meniscus, a rare congenital anomaly with less than 70 cases in the literature [4–27]. A retrospective study including 14,731 menisci assessed incidence of discoid medial meniscus at 0.12%, compared to 1.5% for discoid lateral meniscus [14]; bilateral cases were even more rare (0.012%).

The present study reports our experience in a series of four cases of symptomatic discoid medial meniscus, one of which was bilateral, and seeks to describe this congenital abnormality anatomically and to report clinical results on the Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis Outcome Score (KOOS) [28,29] at a mean follow-up of 23 months (range, 7 to 54 months).

Materials and method

We report four cases of symptomatic discoid medial meniscus, one of which was bilateral, in three patients with a mean age of 18.5 years (range, 13 to 28 yrs). Table 1 presents patient data.

Pain was the main presenting symptom, located in the medial femorotibial compartment, associated with acute locking (1 case) or recurrent hydrarthrosis (1 case). Physical examination found normal joint motion, except in case 2 where there was acute locking and extension limited to 10°. All knees were stable, with normal axis. Meniscal maneuver induced medial femorotibial joint-line pain. In the bilateral case, the initial complaint was pain in the right knee (case 3), with the left knee asymptomatic until 3 years later (case 4).

Plain weight-bearing X-rays were normal; there was no medial femorotibial compartment asymmetry on PA Schuss view. MRI found complete discoid medial meniscus in all four cases, with high signal intensity on a T2 weighted image suggestive of meniscal tear (Table 1, Fig. 1A–D). The medial meniscus was systematically thicker than the lateral.

Arthroscopy was performed for diagnostic and therapeutic assessment.

Subjective results at end of follow-up were assessed on the KOOS scale [28,29]. Mean follow-up was 23 months (range, 7 to 54 months).

Results

Arthroscopic findings

Surgery was performed under arthroscopy. Medial femorotibial compartment exploration confirmed the diagnosis of discoid medial meniscus and was able to exclude any associated cartilage lesion (Fig. 2). The other compartments were normal. All four cases showed medial meniscus tear (Table 1). In three cases, there was also an anomalous insertion of the anterior horn of the discoid medial meniscus (Table 1, Fig. 3A–C). In one case (case 2), anterior meniscal insertion on the tibia was lacking (no anterior horn); the anterior segment showed continuity with the anterior intermeniscal ligament, which bridged over the ACL (Figs. 3B and 4). In two cases (cases 3 and 4), the anterior segment of the discoid medial meniscus showed absolute continuity with the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) (Fig. 3 C). No peripheral capsule fixation abnormality was observed.

Arthroscopic treatment

Surgery consisted in meniscoplasty, removing the central but conserving the peripheral part of the meniscus, so as to restore a semilunar shape (Fig. 5). Any unstable meniscal fragments were dissected. In one case (case 2), the posterior meniscal segment remained unstable, mainly in its superior layer, following partial meniscectomy. All-inside meniscal suture was performed using non-resorbable FasT-Fix™ implants (Smith & Nephew, Andover, MA).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Present series.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Case 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side</td>
<td>♀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at diagnosis</td>
<td>28 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presenting symptoms</td>
<td>Pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspect of medial meniscus</td>
<td>Horizontal tear of mid-segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspect of medial meniscus anterior horn</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Central meniscoplasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACL: anterior cruciate ligament.
* Bilateral case.
Discoid medial meniscus is a rare abnormality, with incidence estimated at 0.12% [14]; bilateral cases are even more rare [5,7—11,13,14,16—19,23]. Table 3 presents the most recent publications; the largest series comprised only eight cases, without iconography [14].

The origin of discoid meniscus is disputed. Smillie [22] implicated defective disappearance of the meniscal center during fetal development, with persistence of a fetal stage into adulthood. Several later studies demonstrated that the embryonic meniscus never takes on a discoid shape [30—33]. According to Kaplan [30], discoid lateral meniscus is a pathologic entity developing under certain conditions and influenced by mechanical factors such as posterior segment hypermobility; however, he had no explanation for discoid medial meniscus. Anatomically, the latter may be associated with abnormal anterior horn insertion on the ACL [7—9,14,25,27,34,35], with ipsilateral discoid lateral meniscus [4,5,27] or meniscal cyst [6,26]. In 1979, Watanabe et al. [36] classified discoid lateral meniscus according to degree of tibial plateau cover and presence/absence of posterior attachment; this 3-type classification (complete, incomplete and Wrisberg variant) was designed for discoid lateral meniscus, and remains debatable since degree of tibial...
Figure 3  Abnormal attachment of the anterior horn may be associated with discoid medial meniscus, and was found in three cases out of four. A. Normal attachment of the anterior horn to the medial tibial plateau. B. The anterior horn is not attached to the medial tibial plateau. The anterior segment of the discoid medial meniscus is in continuity with the anterior intermeniscal ligament, which passes over the anterior cruciate ligament. C. The anterior segment of the discoid medial meniscus is in absolute continuity with the anterior cruciate ligament.

Table 2  KOOS score at end of FU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>FU (months)</th>
<th>Pain</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Sport and leisure</th>
<th>Quality of life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>23 ± 19</td>
<td>88 ± 5</td>
<td>89,3 ± 8</td>
<td>98,5 ± 1</td>
<td>68,8 ± 17</td>
<td>69 ± 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FU: follow-up.

Table 3  Review of recent literature reporting discoid medial meniscus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Meniscal tear</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>FU</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stern et Hallel [6]</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Total men.</td>
<td>3 yrs</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksin et al. [25]</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schonholtz et al. [17]</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1 bilateral</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akgun et al. [16]</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narvekar et al. [8]</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1 bilateral</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>8 months</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinar et al. [7]</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Subtotal men.</td>
<td>2 yrs</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choi et al. [15]</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Abstention</td>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>Crouching impossible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanez-Acevedo [27]</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>3 yrs</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachibana et al. [5]</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>33 months</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>6 yrs</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>28 months</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>15 yrs</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee et al. [9]</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>3 bilateral</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Partial men.</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Men.: meniscectomy; ND: no data.
plateau cover is not always easy to assess on arthroscopy [37]. There is no anatomic classification for discoid medial meniscus. In the present series, three forms were observed according to anterior horn insertion: normal insertion (case 1), defective anterior horn attachment to the tibia and continuity of the anterior horn with the anterior intermeniscal ligament bridging over the ACL (case 2) and anterior horn continuity with the ACL (cases 3 and 4) (Fig. 3A–C). There were no abnormalities of peripheral meniscal attachment to the capsule, as described in discoid lateral meniscus [38,39].

Clinically, the most frequent symptoms in discoid medial meniscus are medial knee pain, iterative effusion and locking in flexion [5–9,11,12,14–16,18,20,25,27,40], none of which are specific. Knee snapping is rarer than in discoid lateral meniscus. Pain and effusion are more probably due to the meniscal tear than to the discoid shape of the meniscus [41]. Locking may be due to the discoid shape as such, with the thick central region passing forward of the medial condyle. It may also be due to a vertical tear, inducing instability. Plain X-ray may show an enlarged medial femorotibial joint line [3,7,11,25,42], but is more often, as in the present cases, normal. MRI is the best means of confirming diagnosis and exploring for associated meniscal lesions [5,15,25,40]. Diagnosis requires continuity between the anterior and posterior horns on three consecutive 5 mm sagittal slices [5], and is confirmed by coronal slices showing an abnormally thick meniscus, sometimes extending as far as the intercondylar groove [5,25,40]. Tachibana and Lee both recommend systematic MRI of the asymptomatic contralateral knee [5,9]; they consider the incidence of bilateral cases to be underestimated: as the abnormality is congenital, they believe it to be usually bilateral. We, on the other hand, like Pinar and Andrisani, investigate and treat only symptomatic cases [5,7,41]. The present bilateral case was discovered at a new consultation following onset of symptoms in the contralateral knee.

All four knees showed medial meniscal tear, which is almost systematic in the literature (Table 3). Medial discoid meniscus is often diagnosed on meniscal tear in older patients than in the lateral meniscus. Discoid lateral meniscus tends to manifest as hypermobility (snapping knee) as of childhood, without tear, whereas discoid medial meniscus is asymptomatic in childhood until revealed by tear. The ultrastructure of discoid menisci differs from that of normal menisci [43]; this difference in collagen fiber organization and the stress redistribution induced by increased meniscal thickness are factors of vulnerability [37].

Surgical indications are the same in discoid lateral and medial meniscus. Only symptomatic lesions should be operated on [41,42,44,45]; in peroperative discovery of asymptomatic discoid meniscus, abstention is the rule [5,7,8,41]. Several modes of treatment have been described...
for symptomatic lesions. Total meniscectomy \([7,18,46–48]\) was the reference treatment until partial meniscectomy and meniscoplasty, which are now the most frequent techniques, were developed \([5,11,12,17,25]\) (Table 3). Short-term results have not shown one technique to be preferable to the other, although meniscectomy restores a semilunar meniscus with more harmonious distribution of femorotibial stress \([41]\). The objective is to retard evolution toward medial femorotibial ostearthrosis. Patients report symptom relief following meniscectomy extending to the unstable meniscal flaps. Meniscectomy, however, does not restore a normal meniscus: it remains thick and liable to induce snapping \([41]\), as in case 3, or residual pain (cases 1 and 4). Discoid medial meniscus is generally diagnosed in young subjects (Table 3), with considerable functional and athletic demand. KOOS score analysis of the present four cases showed that meniscectomy provided satisfactory medium-term pain control, which was the prime reason for consultation. Everyday function was well restored. The main impact, however, was on sports and leisure activities and on quality of life (respectively, 69 ± 17 and 69 ± 16): these scores, although good, may be judged as failure by a young athletic patient. Patients should be warned ahead of surgery that meniscectomy will not restore a normal meniscus and that activities will have to be adjusted.

Conclusion

Given the rarity of this pathology, the present series is significant: the largest series comprised only eight cases, without iconography \([14]\). Moreover, it includes one bilateral case, which is even rarer. Symptomatic discoid medial meniscus may be associated with abnormal anterior horn insertion. Meniscal tear is systematic and represent a means of revelation; it is due to the fact that the discoid meniscus is even rarer. Symptomatic discoid medial meniscus: report of three cases. Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc 1999;7:387–9.

References


