

# DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

For Meniscal Lesions

## HISTORY



- Twisting injury
- Tearing sensation at time of injury
- Delayed effusion (6-24 hours post injury)
- History of "catching" or "locking"

## EXAMINATION



- Pain with forced hyperextension
- Pain with maximum passive knee flexion
- Pain or audible click with McMurray's maneuver
- Joint-line tenderness
- Discomfort or a sense of locking or catching in the knee over either the medial or lateral joint line during Thessaly test (20 degree knee

## MENISCAL PATHOLOGY COMPOSITE SCORE

Meniscal Pathology Composite Score (MPCS): the combination of history of "catching" or "locking," pain with forced hyper- extension, pain with maximum passive knee flexion, joint- line tenderness, and pain or audible click with McMurray's maneuver



MPCS	Zero positive findings	>1 positive finding	>3 positive findings	>5 positive findings
Sensitivity	23.4%	76.6%	30.8%	11.2%
Specificity	56.9%	43.1%	90.2%	99.0%

## DID YOU KNOW?



- Prevalence of 12%-14%
- A high incidence of meniscal tears occurs with injury to the Anterior Cruciate Ligament
- Tear patterns of the knee meniscus can be classified as either traumatic tears or degenerative tears.