BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE (SURGEON)

THE ROCK GROUP — PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY — FORM 2C

SECTION A: STUDY INFORMATION

Subject ID: ___ ___ - ___ ___ - ___

Study Visit: Baseline

Site Number: ___ ___ ___

Date: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___

Surgeon ID: ___ ___ ___

SECTION B: INITIAL SURGEON HISTORY

B1. Previous Knee Surgery:

❒ Yes ❒ No ❒ Not recorded

B2. Number of Previous Knee Surgeries: ___ ___

B3. Previous Cartilage Surgery:

❒ Yes ❒ No ❒ Not recorded

B4. Type of Prior Cartilage Surgery:

❒ OCD Drilling
❒ Marrow stimulation
❒ Cartilage biopsy
❒ Osteochondral Autograft Transfer
❒ Osteochondral Allograft Transplantaton
❒ Cultured Chondrocyte Therapy
❒ Removal of loose bodies
❒ Cartilage Debridement/Chondroplasty
❒ OCD fixation
❒ Osteotomy or other alignment procedure
❒ Other: _____
❒ Not recorded

B5. Previous Other Knee Surgery

❒ Yes ❒ No ❒ Not recorded

Meniscal Surgery:

❒ Medial meniscectomy
❒ Medial meniscal repair
❒ Medial meniscal transplant
❒ Lateral meniscectomy
❒ Lateral meniscal repair
❒ Lateral meniscal transplant
❒ None

Ligament Surgery:

❒ ACL Repair/Reconstruction
❒ PCL Repair/Reconstruction
❒ MCL Repair/Reconstruction
❒ LCL Repair/Reconstruction
❒ None

Extensor Mechanism Surgery:

❒ Patellar tendon repair
❒ Quadriceps tendon repair
❒ None

Patellofemoral Surgery:

❒ MPFL Repair/Reconstruction
❒ Extensor mechanism realignment
❒ Trochleoplasty
❒ Patellectomy
❒ Lateral meniscal transplant
❒ None

Movement of Tibial Tubercle Type:

❒ Proximal
❒ Distal
❒ Medial
❒ Lateral
❒ Anterior
❒ Not recorded

Soft Tissue Realignment Type:

❒ Medial imbrication
❒ Lateral release
❒ Not recorded

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THE ROCK GROUP — PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY — FORM 2C

SECTION C: PHYSICAL EXAM

C1. **Height:** ___ ___ inches **C2.** **Weight:** ___ ___ ___ lbs

C3. **Generalized Laxity:** ❒ Tight ❒ Normal ❒ Lax

C4. **Alignment:** ❒ Obvious varus ❒ Normal ❒ Obvious valgus

C5. **ROM - Measured with an instrumented goniometer?** ❒ Yes ❒ No

C6. **ROM:**

e.g. 10 degrees hyperxtension, 150 degrees flexion = 10 00 150

		(positive value)				(positive value)		
a. INVOLVED:	Passive: __ __ - __ __ - __ __ __			Active: __ __ - __ __ - __ __ __				
b. UNINVOLVED:	Passive: __ __ - __ __ - __ __ __			Active: __ __ - __ __ - __ __ __				
		Hyper	**Ext**	**Flexion**		**Hyper**	**Ext**	**Flexion**

C7. **EFFUSION:**

a. INVOLVED

❒ None ❒ Fluid Wave (<25cc) (small) ❒ Easily ballotable (25-60cc) (moderate) ❒ Tense knee (>60cc) (large)

b. UNINVOLVED

❒ None ❒ Fluid Wave (<25cc) (small) ❒ Easily ballotable (25-60cc) (moderate) ❒ Tense knee (>60cc) (large)

SECTION D: ASSESSMENT

D1. **Number of Lesions:** ___ ___

D1. **Diagnosis – check all diagnoses and locations that apply**

❒ Osteochondritis dissecans
- ❒ MFC
- ❒ MTP
- ❒ LFC
- ❒ LTP
- ❒ Patella
- ❒ Trochlea

❒ Focal Articular Cartilage Defects
- ❒ MFC
- ❒ MTP
- ❒ LFC
- ❒ LTP
- ❒ Patella
- ❒ Trochlea

D3. **Absolute Healing Status**

❒ No appreciable healing
❒ Partially healed
❒ Completely healed

BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE (SURGEON)

THE ROCK GROUP — PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY — FORM 2C

SECTION E: TREATMENT PLAN

E1. What is the treatment plan?

- ❒ Activity restriction – eliminate impact or painful activities
- ❒ Physical therapy
- ❒ Casting
- ❒ Bracing
- ❒ Restricted weight bearing
- ❒ Surgery (to be detailed at time of surgery on seperate form)

E2. Type of brace? (if used)

- ❒ Unloader
- ❒ Hinged knee
- ❒ Knee Immobilizer
- ❒ Other

E3. If brace was used, what company? ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

E4. If brace was used, what model? ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE (SURGEON)

THE ROCK GROUP — PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY — FORM 2C

IMAGING - MRI Classification (Page 1)

Was an MRI reviewed at this visit?

❒ Yes ❒ No

DATE OF MRI: __ __ / __ __ / __ __ __ __

If yes, complete this form. If no, please continue to next section.

Physical Characteristics

OCD or Focal Cartilage Defect

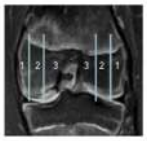
A. Location

❒ Medial femoral condyle
❒ Lateral femoral condyle
❒ Patella
❒ Trochlea

Mark zone(s) in which the lesion resides:

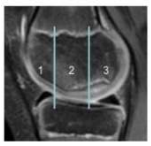
Coronal

❒ 1 Lateral- or medial-most
❒ 2 Central
❒ 3 Intercondylar



Sagittal

❒ 1 Anterior
❒ 2 Central
❒ 3 Posterior



B. Size

Measure maximal dimensions from bone edge to bone edge

Coronal

____ ____ Width of lesion (mm)

____ ____ Width of knee (mm)

____ ____ Maximum depth of lesion (mm)

Sagittal

____ ____ Width of lesion (mm)

____ ____ Width of knee (mm)

____ ____ Maximum depth of lesion (mm)

Other Knee Features

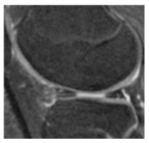
OCD or Focal Cartilage Defect

A. Physeal Patency

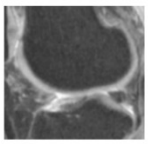
The status of the physis as seen on sagittal sequence only is:

❒ **Open**
Cartilage signal across entire femur

❒ **Closing**
Incomplete cartilage signal on any image



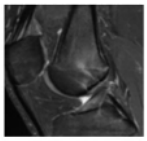
❒ **Closed**
No cartilage signal



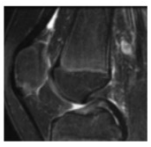
B. Effusion

The effusion seen within the knee is graded as:

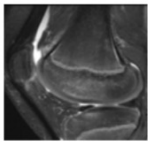
❒ **Grade 0**
Synovial fluid is not visualized superior to patella



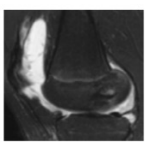
❒ **Grade I**
Synovial fluid is visualized superior to the patella, but the length of fluid layer < length of patella



❒ **Grade II**
Synovial fluid is visualized superior to the patella, but the length of fluid layer > length of patella



❒ **Grade III**
Length of fluid layer > length of patella and fluid layer is thick when (at least 3) serial images are compared.



BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE (SURGEON)

THE ROCK GROUP — PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY — FORM 2C

IMAGING - MRI Classification (Page 2)

Displacement
OCD only

Is the progeny *in situ*?

- ❒ Not at all (Skip remainder of page.)
- ❒ Partially
- ❒ Totally

Cartilage
OCD only

A. Thickness

The thickness of the overlying cartilage in comparison to adjacent cartilage is:

- ❒ Normal
- ❒ Thickened
- ❒ Thinned
- ❒ Variable

B. Contour

The contour of the articular surface is:

- ❒ Normal on all images (coronal and sagittal)
- ❒ Abnormal on any image (concave, convex, or both)

C. Breach

The cartilage at the periphery of the lesion is:

T2 Coronal

- ❒ Intact
- ❒ Not intact

T2 Sagittal

- ❒ Intact
- ❒ Not intact

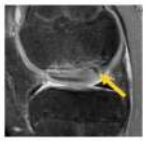
PD

- ❒ Intact
- ❒ Not intact

D. Omen

A radially-oriented, hypo-intesnse (or dark) signal in the epiphyseal cartilage is:

- ❒ Absent
- ❒ Present



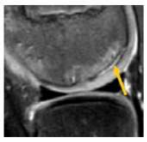
Interfaces
OCD only

If progeny bone is <u>not</u> present, then only answer A.
If progeny bone <u>is</u> present, then only answer B.

A. Parent Bone and Cartilage (Oreo Cookie)

Between the parent bone and cartilage, is there a "tri-laminar structure" with two hypo-intense layers on the outside (wafer) and a hyper-intese layer in between (creme)?

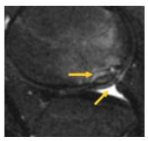
- ❒ No
- ❒ Yes



B. Parent Bone and Progeny Bone

Between the parent bone and progeny bone, is there an appreciable interface?

- ❒ No
- ❒ Yes, signal < fluid
- ❒ Yes, signal = fluid



BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE (SURGEON)

THE ROCK GROUP — PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY — FORM 2C

IMAGING - MRI Classification (Page 3)

Progeny Bone
OCD only

A. Visualization

Is bone appreciated within the progeny fragment?

❒ No (Skip remained of section. Go to Parent Bone.)

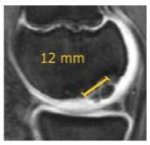
❒ Yes

B. Size

Measure progeny bone fragment (or entire congolomeration of bone fragments) for maximal dimensions on coronal and sagittal sequence:

Coronal

___ ___ (mm)



Sagittal

___ ___ (mm)

C. Fragmentation

Is the progeny bone fragmented?

❒ No

❒ Yes

Parent Bone
OCD only

A. Focal Linear Signal

A focal linear and distinct hyper-intense signal in the parent bone is:

❒ Absent

❒ Present

B. Focal Round or Oval Signal

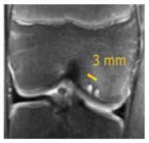
A focal round or oval hyper-intense signal in the parent bone is:

T2 Coronal

❒ Absent

❒ Present, single

❒ Present, multiple



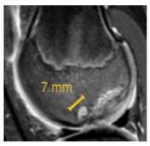
If present, measurement of largest focal area: ___ ___ (m)

T2 Sagittal

❒ Absent

❒ Present, single

❒ Present, multiple

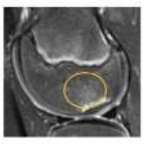


If present, measurement of largest focal area: ___ ___ (m)

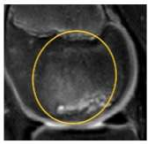
B. Marrow Edema

The sagittal image with the greatest amount of edema in the parent bone demonstrates:

❒ None to minimal
< 25% of epiphysis involved



❒ Extensive
> 25% of epiphysis involved



BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE (SURGEON)

THE ROCK GROUP — PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY — FORM 2C

IMAGING - X-Ray Classification (Page 1)

Were X-Rays reviewed at this visit?

❒ Yes ❒ No

DATE OF X-RAYS: __ __ / __ __ / __ __ __ __

If yes, complete this form. If no, please continue to next section.

Location

OCD or Focal Cartilage Defect

❒ Medial femoral condyle
❒ Lateral femoral condyle
❒ Patella
❒ Trochlea

Bony Involvement

❒ Yes ❒ No

Size

OCD or Focal Cartilage Defect

A. Standing AP

____ ____ Width of OCD lesion (mm)

____ ____ Width of knee (mm)

____ ____ Maximum depth of lesion (mm)

B. Notch

____ ____ Width of lesion (mm)

____ ____ Width of knee (mm)

____ ____ Maximum depth of lesion (mm)

C. Lateral

____ ____ Length of OCD lesion (mm)

____ ____ Length of condyle (mm)

____ ____ Maximum depth of lesion (mm)

Characteristics of Parent Bone

OCD only

In comparison to the unaffected parent bone, the radiodensity of the rim of the parent bone is predominantly:

❒ More
❒ Less
❒ The same

Characteristics of Progeny Bone

OCD only

A. Visualization

Is the progeny bone visualized?

❒ No (Skip remainder of page.)
❒ Yes

B. Fragmentation

Is the progeny bone fragmented?

❒ No ❒ Yes

C. Displacement

Is the progeny bone in *situ*?

❒ Not at all (Skip remainder of page.)
❒ Partially
❒ Totally

D. Radiodensity

In comparison to the parent bone, the radiodensity of the *center* of the progeny is:

❒ More ❒ Less ❒ The same

In comparison to the parent bone, the radiodensity of the *rim* of the progeny is:

❒ More ❒ Less ❒ The same

E. Boundary

The boundary between the parent bone and progeny bone is

❒ Distinct ❒ Indistinct

F. Shape

The shape of the articular side of the progeny bone is: bone is

❒ Convex ❒ Concave ❒ Linear

BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE (SURGEON)

THE ROCK GROUP — PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY — FORM 2C

IMAGING - X-Ray Classification (Page 2)

Healing

OCD only

A. Radiodensity

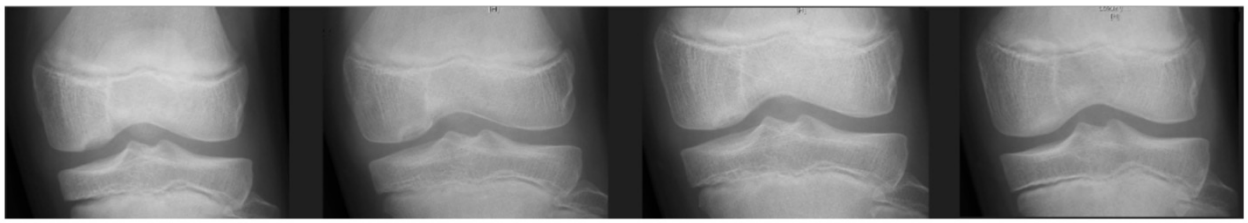
In comparison to previous radiographs (if available), the radiodensitry of the progeny is:

- ❒ More
- ❒ Less
- ❒ The same

Mark on continuum below, denoting the current stage of healing with respect to radiodensity:

Totally radiolucent
0%

Same radiodensity as parent bone
100%



B. Boundary

In comparison to previous radiographs (if available), the boundary is:

- ❒ More
- ❒ Less
- ❒ The same

Mark on continuum below, denoting the current stage of healing with respect to radiodensity:

Totally distinct
0%

Totally indistinct
100%