

Influence of TTTG-d in patello-femoral pain syndrome

(TTTG,Knee pain,MRI)

Background: Tibial tuberosity–trochlear groove distance (TT–TGD) measurements play a decisive role in evaluating patellofemoral joint disorders. However, the prevalence of pathological TT–TGD among patients with patellofemoral pain remains unclear. The purpose of this study was to compare the size of TT–TGD among patients with patellofemoral pain syndrome (PFPS) and those with no history of patellofemoral pain. •**Methodology:** A total of 100 cases participated in this case–control study, among whom 53 individuals were in the case group and 47 individuals were in the control group. TT–TGD was measured by magnetic resonance imaging. •**Results:** The mean TT–TGD was 12.3 ± 3.3 in patients and 9.3 ± 2.4 in controls ($P < 0.001$). Among patients, we had totally 34 patients with TT–TG equal or lower than 13 (64.2%) and in 18 patients, it was higher than 13 (34%). •**Conclusion:** The mean TT–TGD in patients with PFPS was greater than that in the control group ($P = 0.001$). An increase in TT–TGD can be considered one of the factors behind the development of PFPS. •

Key words: Tibial tuberosity–trochlear groove distance; patellofemoral pain; chondromalacia patellae; MRI

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