The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of four ligaments that are crucial to the stability of your knee. It is a strong fibrous tissue that connects the femur to the tibia.

A partial or complete tear of your ACL will cause your knee to become less stable and feel as though your knee is about to give out.

There are a number of different graft options to replace your torn ACL. Your surgeon will select the option that is best for you.
Torn ACL Reconstruction Introduction
The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) is one of four ligaments that are crucial to the stability of your knee. It is a strong fibrous tissue that connects the femur to the tibia. A partial or complete tear of your ACL will cause your knee to become less stable and feel as though your knee is about to give out. There are a number of different graft options to replace your torn ACL. Your surgeon will select the option that is best for you.

Doctor’s Personal Note: A Message From Your Doctor
Thank you for visiting our website and viewing our 3D Animation Library. These animations should assist you in better understanding your condition or procedure. We look forward to answering any additional questions you may have at our next appointment.

Incisions
Small incisions (portals) are made around the joint. The scope and surgical instruments will go into these incisions.
**Visualization**
The scope is inserted into the knee. Saline solution flows through a tube (cannula) and into the knee to expand the joint and to improve visualization. The image is sent to a video monitor where the surgeon can see inside the joint.

**ACL Removal**
A surgical instrument is inserted into the joint and the torn ACL is removed.

**Graft Preparation**
Using a scalpel and motorized tool, a portion of the quadriceps muscle is removed. One end of the tendon is attached to a plug of bone from your knee cap. This plug of bone will help anchor what will become your new ACL.
Graft Insertion
A guide wire is inserted through the tibia and femur to help accurately drill tunnels. A surgical drill is inserted over the guide wire and a new tunnel in the femur and tibia is created for your new ACL Graft. The end of the graft is tied to a loop on the guide wire and the graft is pulled into place.

Securing the Graft
A screw is used to secure the plug of bone into the tunnel. The end of the graft that is strictly quad tendon will be secured with a screw, staple, or a number of other fixation devices. Over time the tunnels will fill in with new bone.

End of Procedure
With the new ACL in position and secured, the surgical instruments are removed and the procedure is completed.