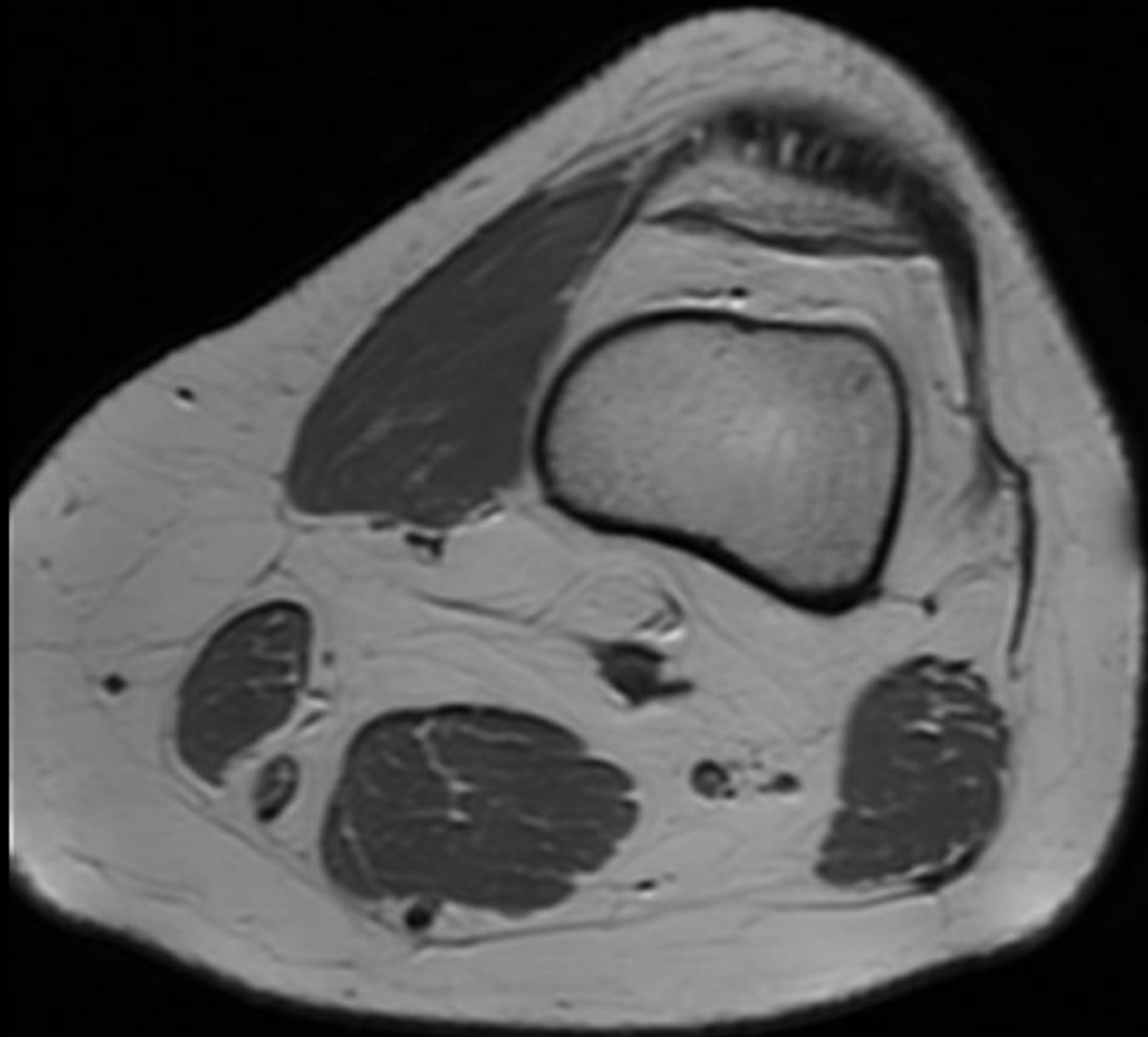
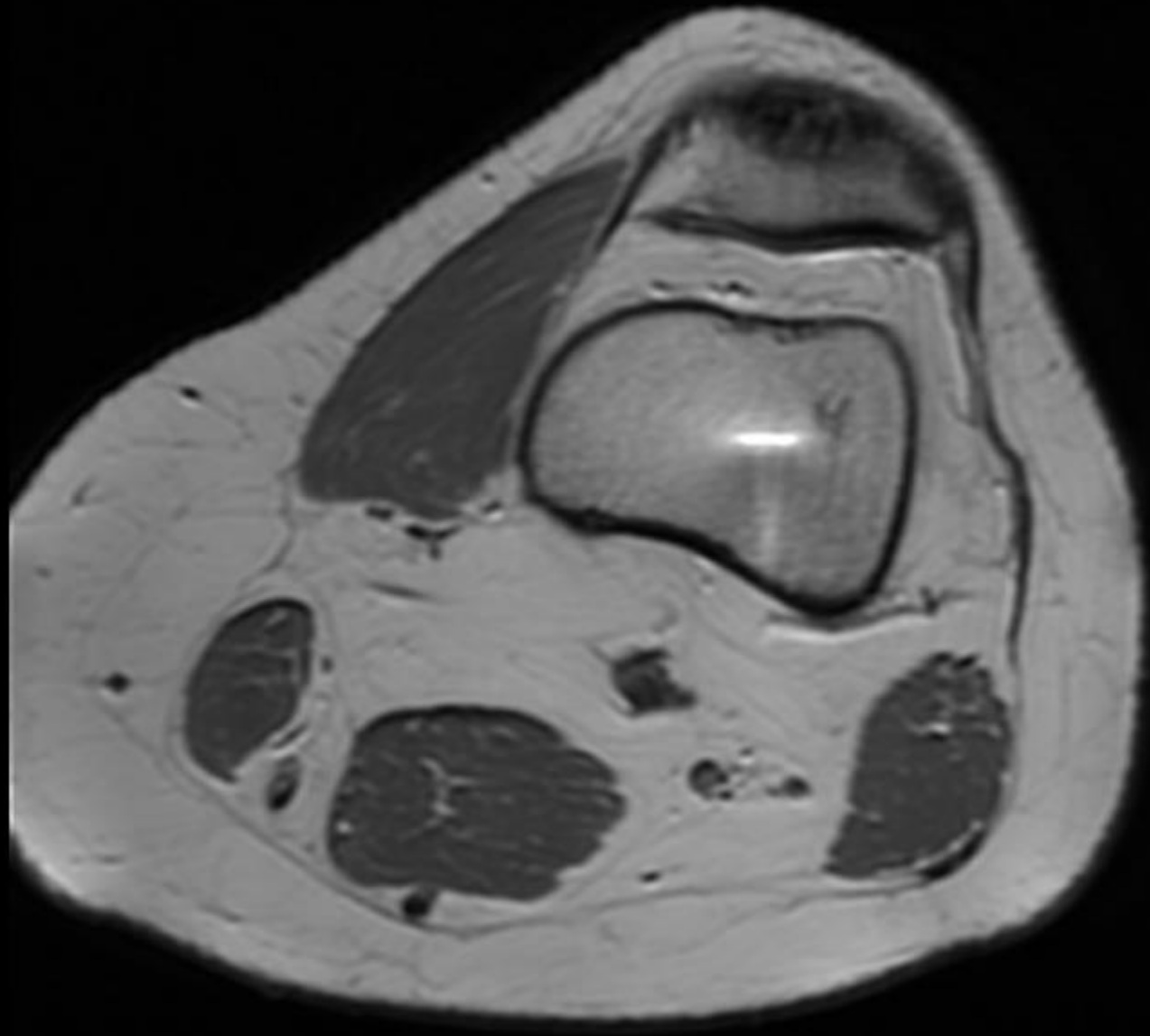
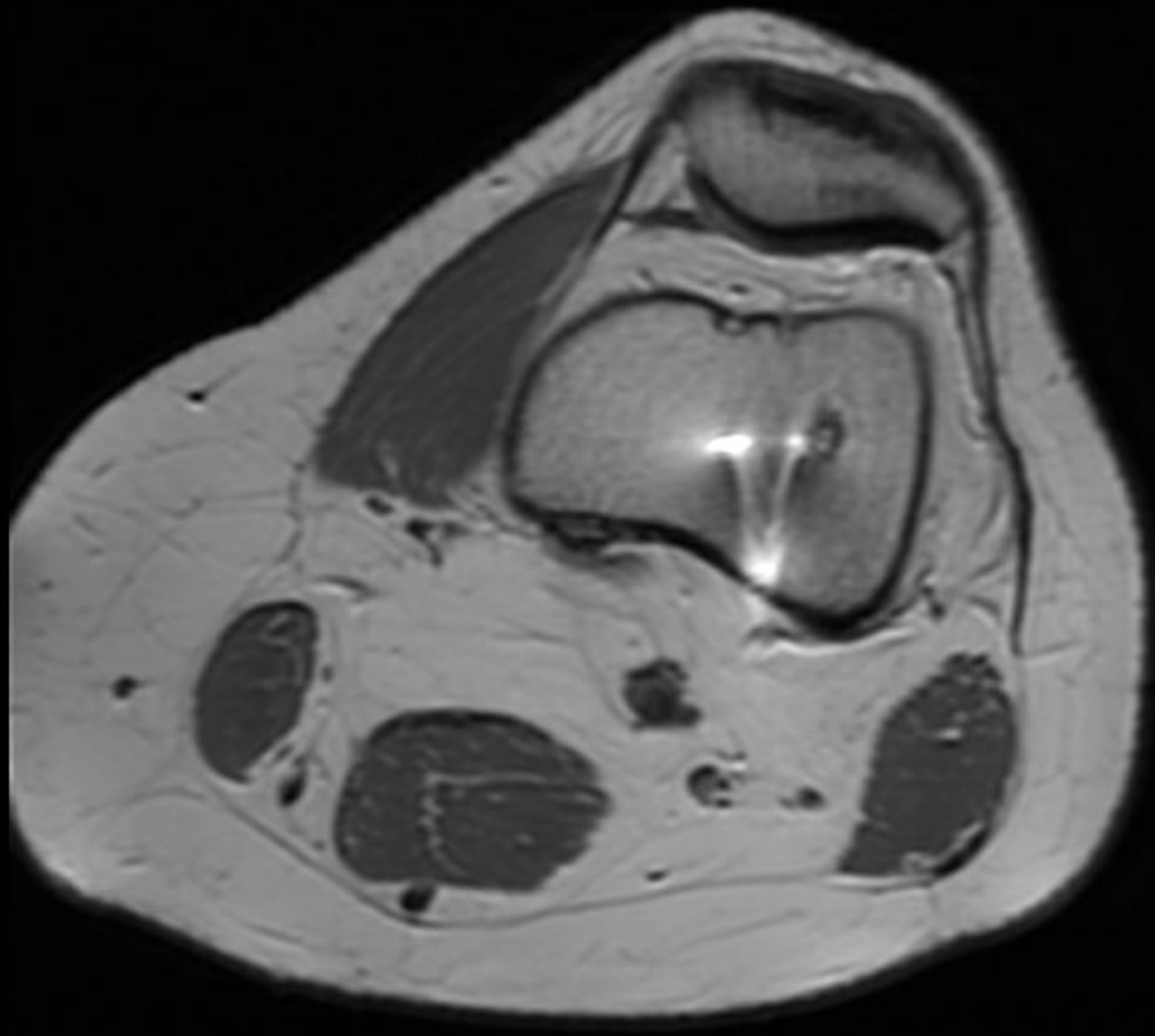
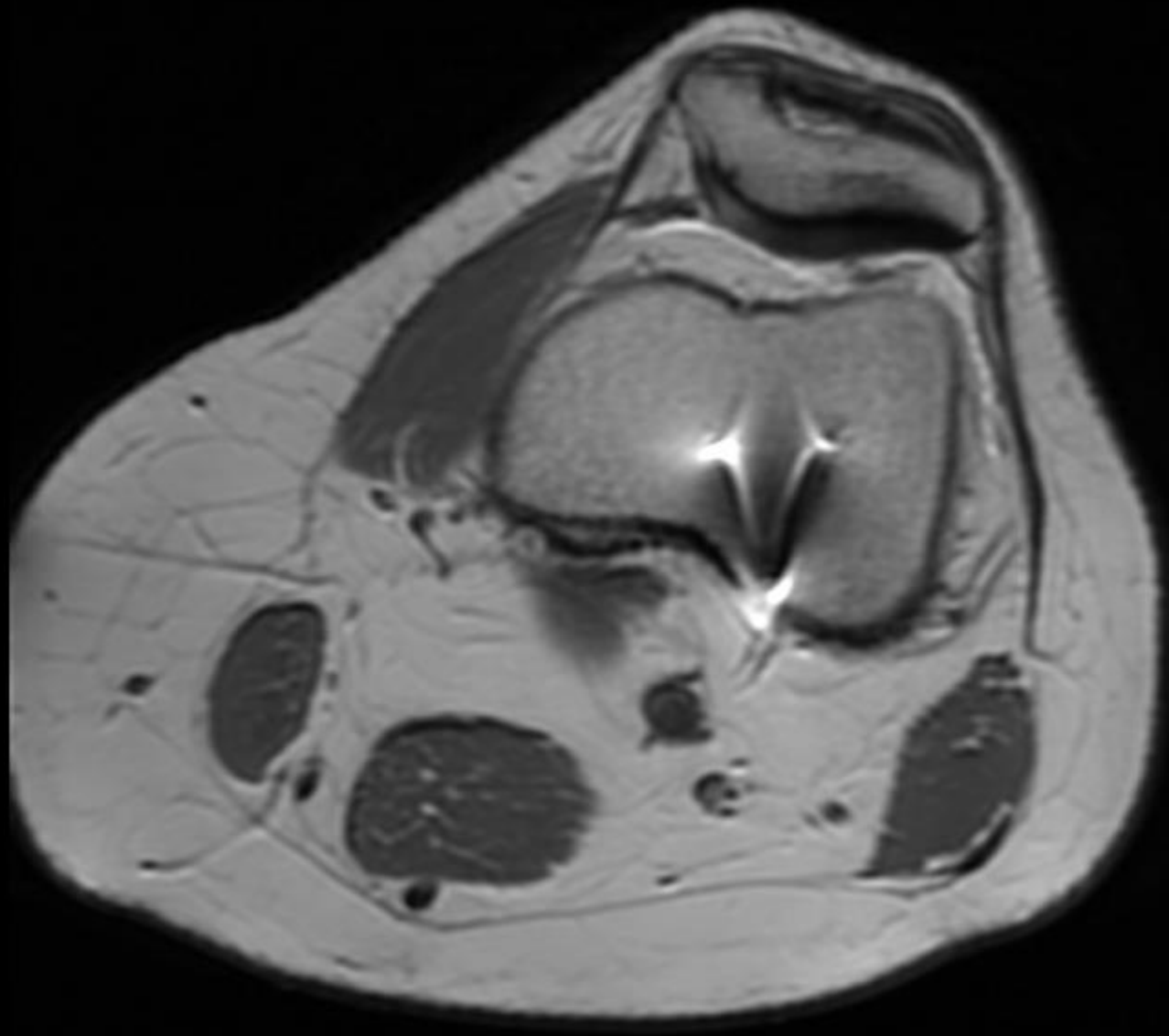
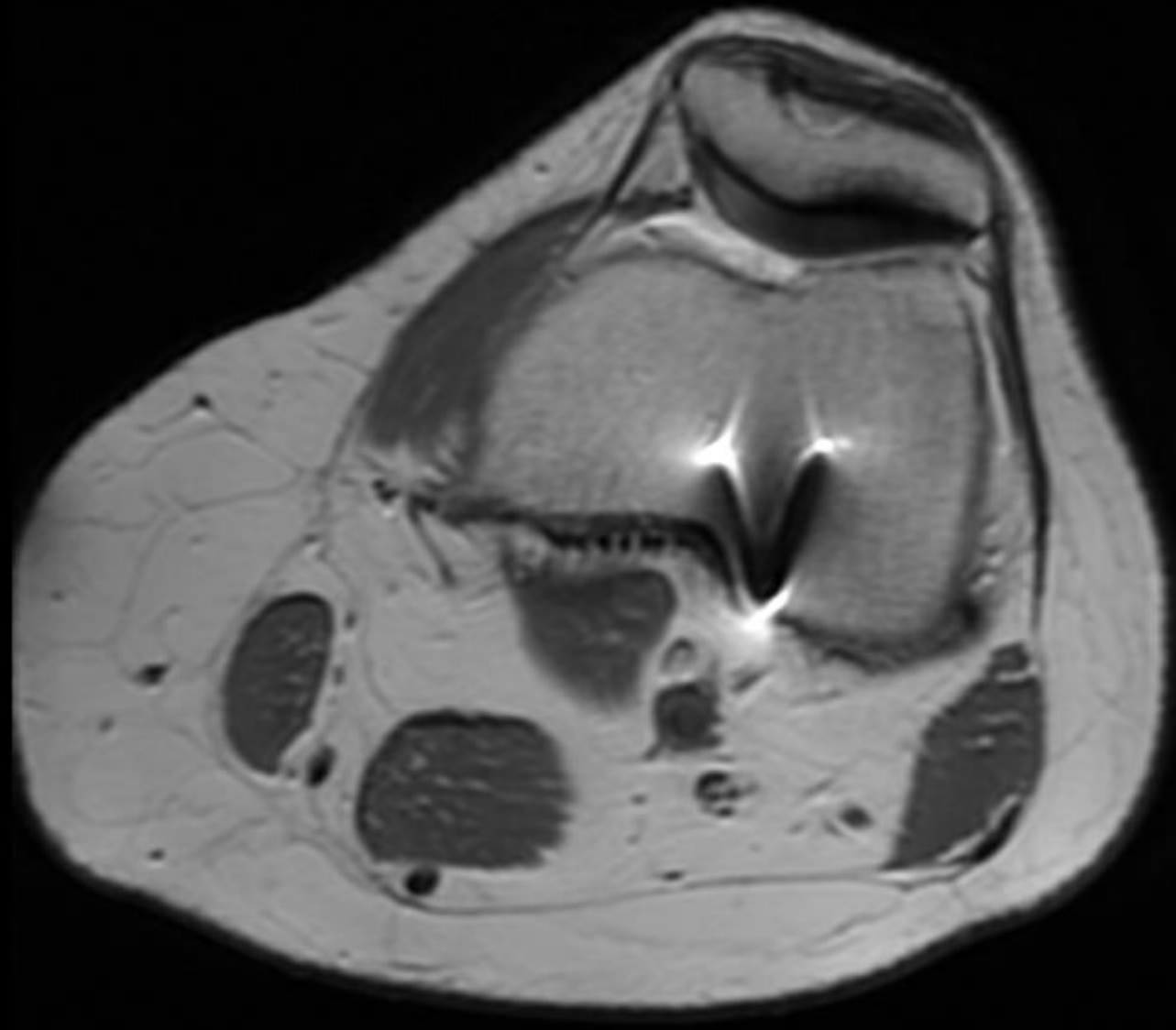
32F with h/o ACL reconstraction, woke up with knee pain one week ago.

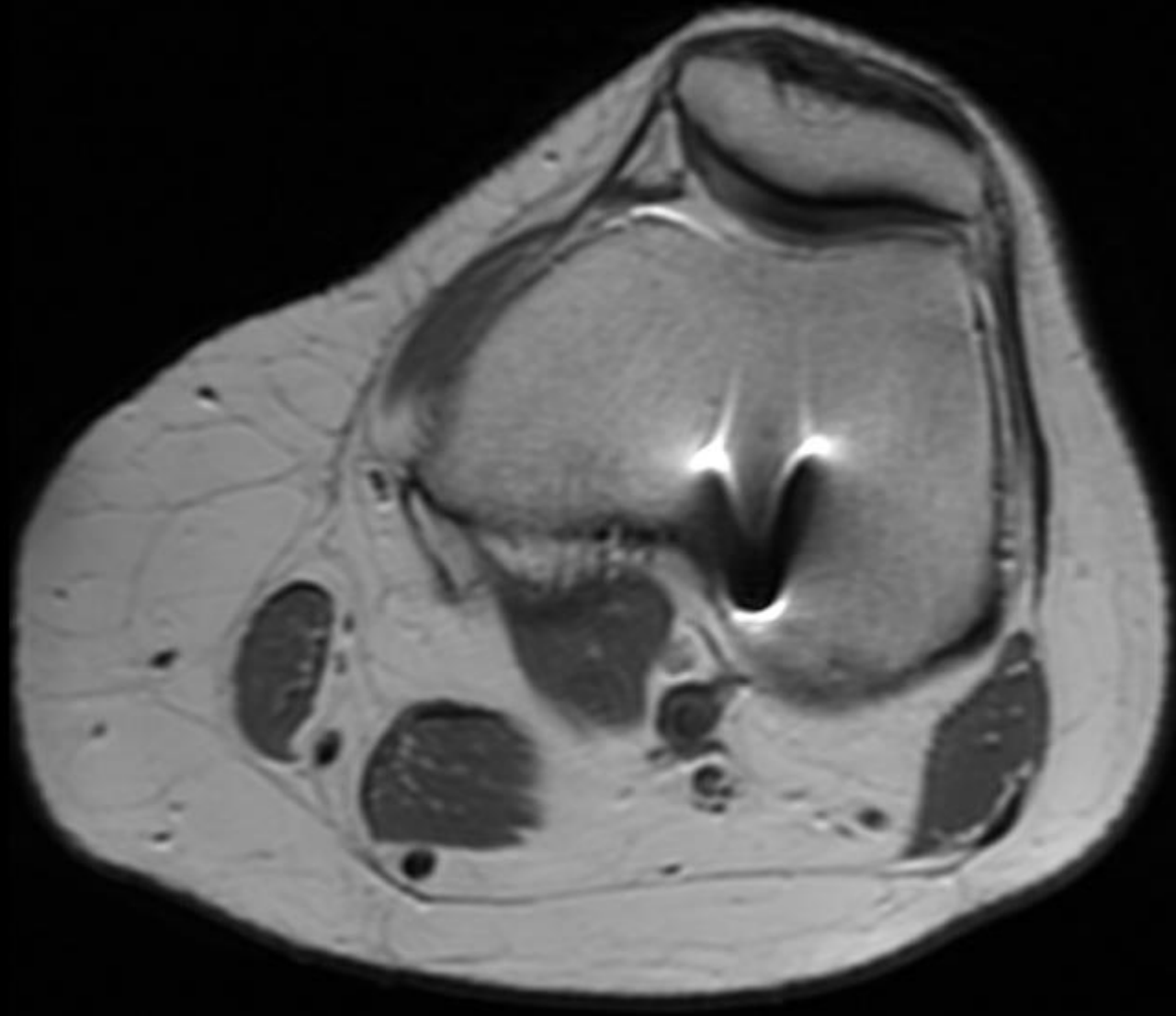


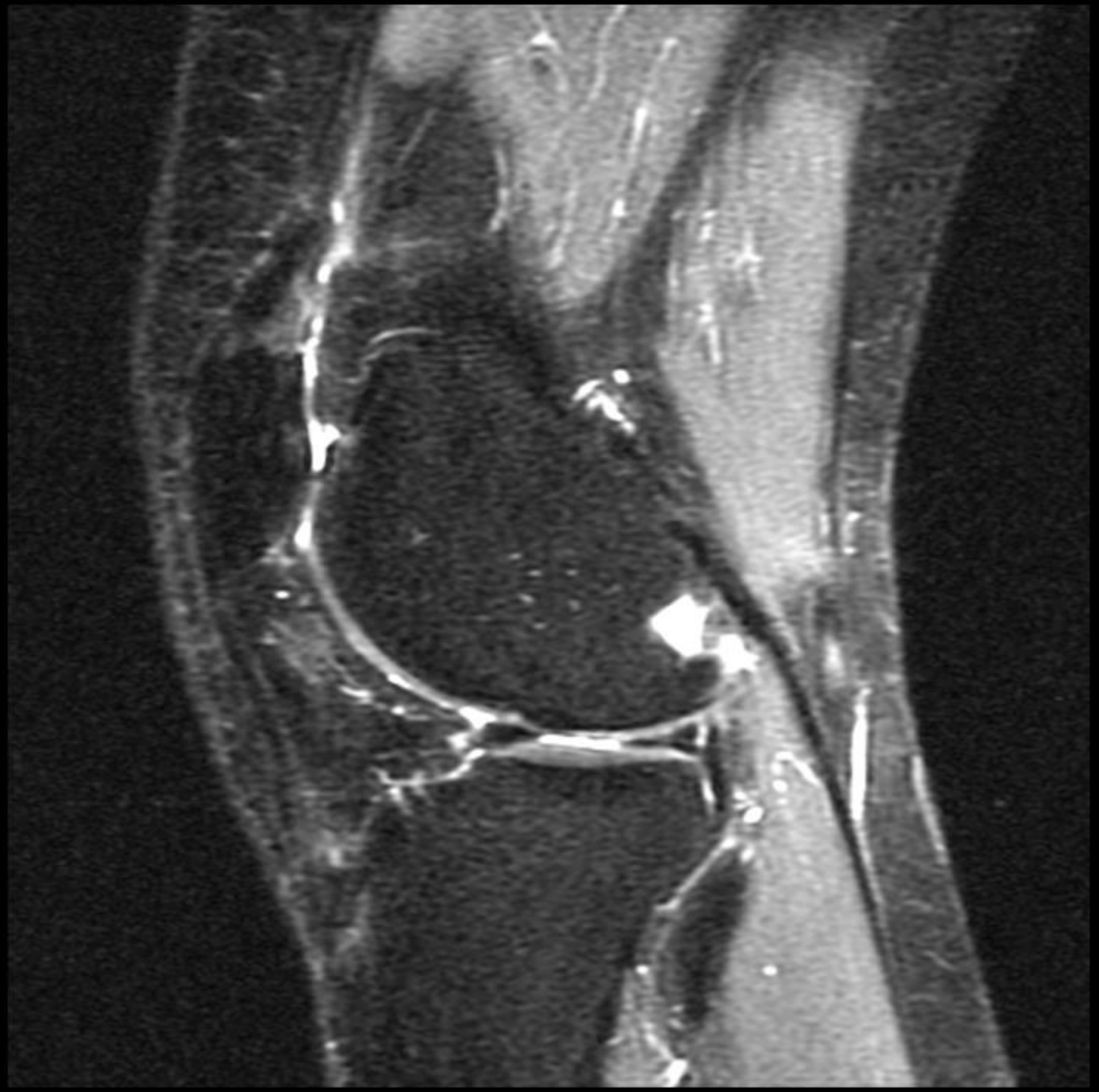












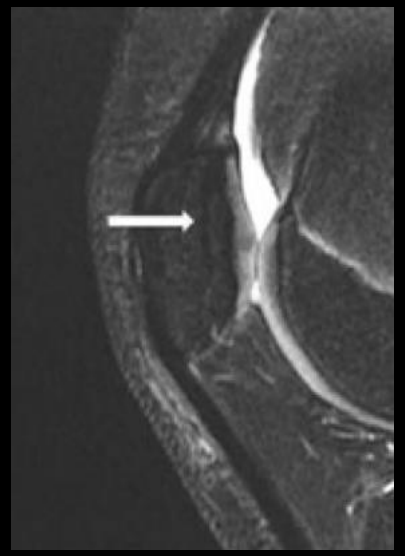
Patellar calcar

Collins M.S., Tiegs-Heiden C.A. *Patellar calcar: MRI appearance of a previously undescribed anatomical entity.* Skeletal Radiology (2014) 43:219-225.

Patellar calcar

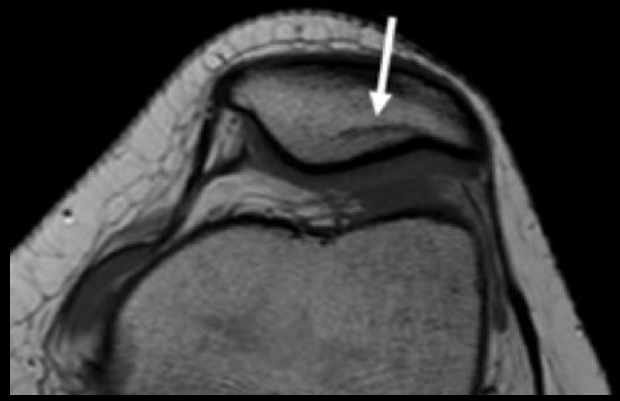
- a dark signaling, linear or curvilinear structure subjacent to the patellar articular surface

- Always lateral patella



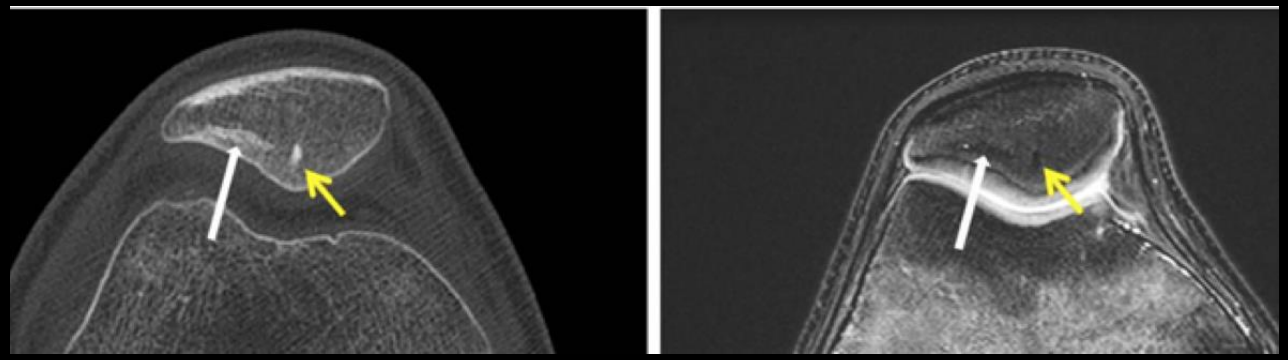
Patellar calcar

- 100 consecutive unenhanced knee MRIs
- was visualized in 81 % of MRIs
  - well seen 25 %
  - moderately well seen 43 %
  - faintly seen in 32 %
- anteroposterior width at its thickest segment:
  - < 1 mm 53%
  - 1 mm 35%
  - >1 mm 12 % (up to 2 mm)



Patellar calcar

- Was even better seen on CT

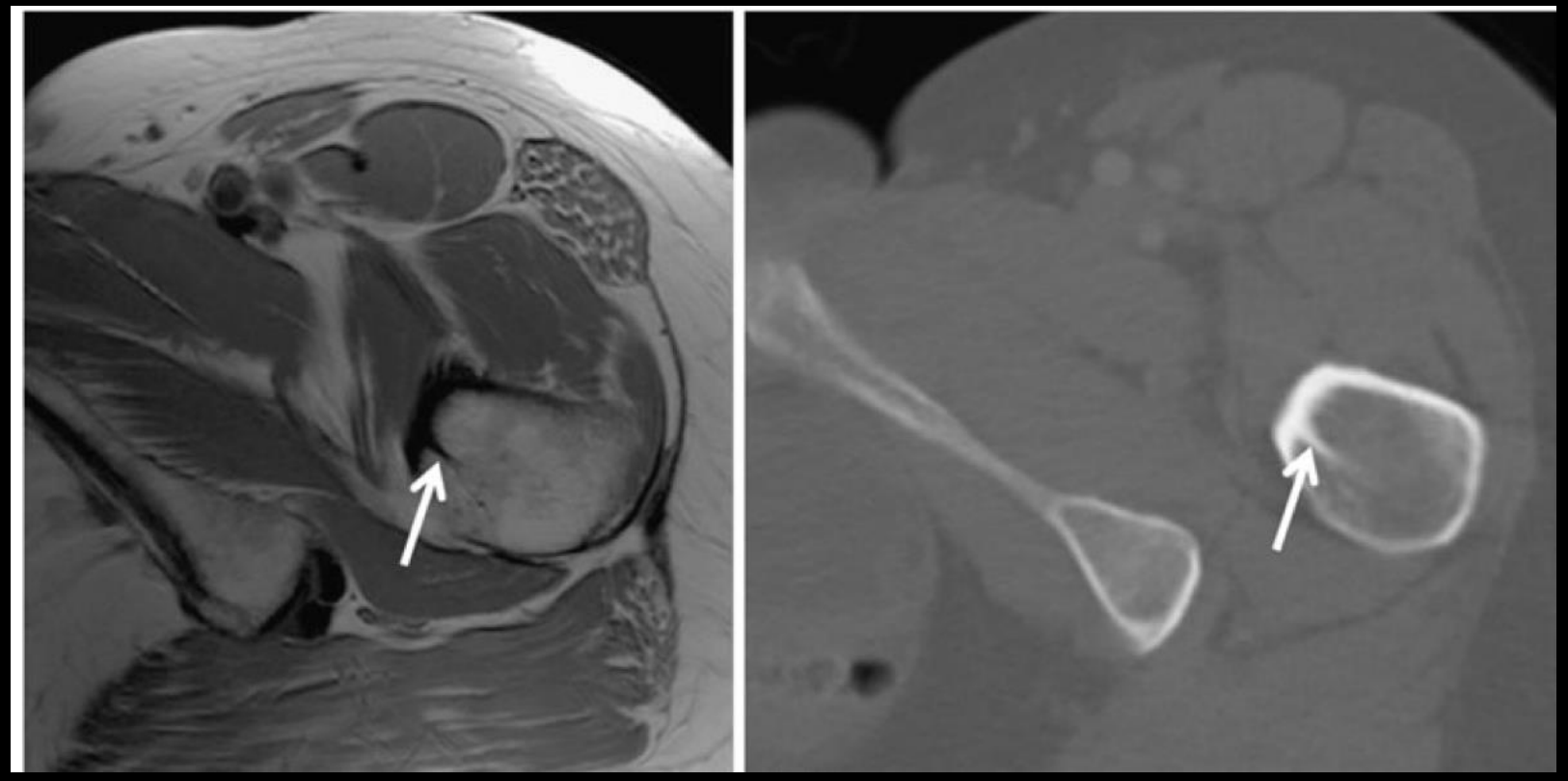


Patellar calcar

- always located in the lateral patellar facet
- a curvilinear configuration subjacent to the overlying articular surface
- best seen in the sagittal plane on the PD-weighted
- usually present on 2–3 contiguous slices
- less well seen on the sagittal fat-suppressed T2-weighted images, only faintly seen on the axial fat- suppressed T2-weighted images
- Better seen in younger patients

Patellar calcar

- Similar to femoral calcar



Patellar calcar

- Presence of the patellar calcar had no relationship to PF pain or patellar trauma.
- may be obscured by degenerative arthrosis of the patella
- rarely may mimic patellar stress fracture (lateral patella) or osteochondritis dissecans (central–inferior or medial patella)

Conclusion

- Patellar calcar is a normal finding