

Vibration arthrography in the diagnosis of diseases of the knee—
G. F. M. McCoy, J. D. McCrea, D. E. Beverland, W. G. Kernohan, S. N. Shaw and Professor R. A. B. Mollan (Belfast) reported the early results of vibration arthrography in the diagnosis of internal derangements of the knee. Using a vibration-sensitive recording and analysis system, 250 subjects with symptomatic knee joints were examined. All subjects subsequently underwent arthroscopy by an experienced independent arthroscopist.

A close association was observed between signals recorded and pathology as demonstrated by arthroscopy. The various types of meniscal lesion produced characteristic tracings. Other varieties of intra-articular pathology, such as synovial plicae and chondromalacia patellae, produced characteristic waveforms. Surgery had a profound effect on the meniscal signal. In most cases reviewed, the signal had completely resolved. In others, the energy measured had been greatly reduced. Vibration arthrography was therefore not only a diagnostic tool with an accuracy rate approaching 90%, but an excellent objective assessment of the efficiency of arthroscopic meniscectomy.

They envisaged multi-channel analysis at "real-time" as the next step towards the early development of a viable knee screener.

Histological types of bone weakness underlying femoral neck fractures: are there any differences between trochanteric and subcapital fractures?—*Z. A. Ráliš, J. Lane, G. Watkins, H. Ráliš, I. G. Mackie and C. Johnson-Nurse (Cardiff)* had studied iliac