<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scoring system per Knee feature</th>
<th>Scores</th>
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<td><strong>BLOKS 0-7 &amp; ACLOAS² 0-8:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ACLOAS</strong></td>
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</table>
Meniscus (medial, lateral)  
3 areas: AH, PH, body.  
Meniscal signal (not a tear) | 0=Normal meniscus with absence of tear, maceration and hypointense signal  
1=Intramensal hyperintensity not extending to meniscal surface  
2=Horizontal tear  
3=Radial and vertical tear  
4=Bucket-handle tear, displaced tear (including root tears) and complex tears  
5=Meniscal repair  
6=Partial menisectomy and partial maceration  
7=Progressive partial maceration or re-partial menisectomy (i.e., loss of morphological substance of the meniscus) as compared to the previous visit  
8=Complete maceration or resection |

**Modified Noyes 0-4:**  
**Cartilage³**  
MFC, LFC, MTC, LTC, trochlea (medial, central, lateral), patella (medial, lateral)  
Bone marrow lesion | 0=Normal  
1=Grade I lesion: have areas of heterogenous signal intensity on fat saturated IW FSE sequences  
2=Grade II lesion: cartilage defects that involve <1/2 of cartilage thickness  
3=Grade III lesion: cartilage defects that involve >1/2 of cartilage thickness but < full thickness  
4=Grade IV lesion: full thickness cartilage defects exposing the bone |
| **KOSS 0-3** | **Subchondral cysts** | 0=absent  
1=minimal (d<5mm)  
2=moderate (d=5-20mm)  
3=severe (d>=20mm) |

**El-Khoury 0-3:**  
Tendinopathy (patellar, quadriceps, sartorius, gracilis)  
0=Grade 0: Normal tendon appearances  
1=Grade 1: Increased signal intensity in less than 25% of the axial cross-sectional tendon width  
2=Grade 2: Increased high-signal intensity in 25% to 50% of the axial cross-sectional tendon width.  
3=Grade 3: Increased high-signal intensity occupying more than 50% of the axial cross-sectional tendon width. |

**ACLOAS 0-3:**  
Ligaments  
ACL, PCL  
0=Normal ligament with hypointense signal and regular thickness and continuity  
1=Thickened ligament and/or high intraligamentous signal with normal course and continuity  
2=Thinned or elongated but continuous ligament  
3=Absent ligament or complete discontinuity  
MCL & LCL  
0=Continuous ligament with normal signal, no surrounding hyperintensity/edema  
1=Continuous ligament with normal signal, surrounding hyperintensity reflecting edema and/or hematoma  
2=Partial rupture/discontinuity with some preserved fibers  
3=Complete disruption |

**MOAKS 0-1:**  
ITB signal | 0= absent  
1=present |

**WORMS 0-3:**  
Joint effusion | 0=normal;  
1=<33% of maximum potential distention  
2=33%–66% of maximum potential distention  
3=>66% of maximum potential distention |

**MOAKS 0-1:**  
Prepatellar bursitis  
Pes anserine bursitis  
Baker’s/popliteal cyst  
Other ganglion cysts  
0=absent  
1=present |

**MOAKS 0-3:**  
Hoffa’s synovitis | 0=normal  
1=mild  
2=moderate  
3=severe |
Table 1: Grading/scoring systems for knee joint lesions. BLOKS, Boston Leeds Osteoarthritis Score; ACLOAS, Anterior Cruciate Ligament OsteoArthritis Score; AH, anterior horn of the meniscus; PH, posterior horn of the meniscus; MFC, medial femoral condyle; LFC, lateral femoral condyle; MTC, medial tibial condyle; LTC, lateral tibial condyle; KOSS, Knee Osteoarthritis Scoring System; ACL, anterior cruciate ligament; PCL, posterior cruciate ligament; MCL, medial collateral ligament; LCL, lateral collateral ligament; MOAKS, MRI Osteoarthritis Knee Score; ITB, iliotibial band; WORMS, Whole-Organ Magnetic Resonance Imaging score; PMC, posterio-medial corner; PLC, posterio-lateral corner.

References:


