Hypothesized that players that underwent ACL reconstruction with a history of ACL reconstruction identified, all participated in NFL scouting combine between 2010 and 2014. All had reconstruction prior to combine. Demographic data including college, position and years from injury to combine recorded. Combine performance statistics collected (Figure 1): 40-yard dash, Vertical leap, Broad jump, Shuttle drill, 3-cone drill. Control group was age-, size- and position matched.

Table 2, the detectable differences for performance measures: Age, mean 22.27 years (range, 17.5-24.5 years); Height, mean 73.47 inches (range, 67-80 inches); Weight, mean 241.06 pounds (range, 175-338 pounds). Performance Measure: 40-yard dash: 4.74 seconds (range, 4.34-5.38 seconds); Vertical leap: 7.87 inches (range, 6.64-8.24 inches); Broad jump: 113.91 inches (range, 96-136 inches); Shuttle drill: 4.37 seconds (range, 4.02-4.84 seconds); 3-cone drill: 7.16 seconds (range, 6.34-8.58 seconds).

Performance Measure | Correlation Coefficient (ACL Reconstruction Group) | P Value | Correlation Coefficient (Control Group) | P Value
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
40-yard dash | 0.173 | 0.09 | 0.171 | 0.09
Vertical leap | -0.214 | 0.07 | -0.171 | 0.09
Broad jump | -0.149 | 0.23 | -0.149 | 0.23
Shuttle drill | 0.147 | 0.27 | 0.147 | 0.27
3-cone drill | 0.183 | 0.18 | 0.183 | 0.18

Discussion
- Not only return to play, but also functional performance including speed, agility/quickness and jumping ability are ideal to evaluate athletic performance after ACL reconstruction.
- Previous studies have shown good return to play as well as similar post injury performance.
- We found that high-caliber athletes have equivalent levels of physical performance after ACL reconstruction vs. non-injured controls.
- This study provides unique information that NFL-caliber athletes who are able to fully recover and play at the highest level do not have diminished functional athletic performance.