

13, 4, 2000 10

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:

: 1995 5 1999 9

68, 7 . Baumann's angle,

. Baumann's angle,

Kallio (Excellent or Good), (Fair),

(Poor), Kallio

: Baumann's angle 4.6, 9.3,

3.8, 8.0 (P=0.047, P=0.021).

(<10), (10~15), (15) 65, 1, 2

3, 4, 0 (P=0.000).

59, 6, 3 3, 4, 0

(P=0.002).

: Baumann's angle 가

:

2~10%

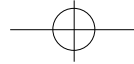
8,12,23,24,26),

: 50 (135-710)

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* 2000 6 2



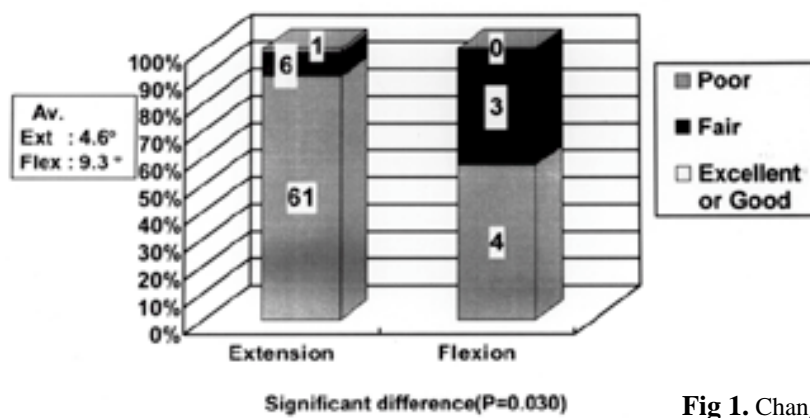
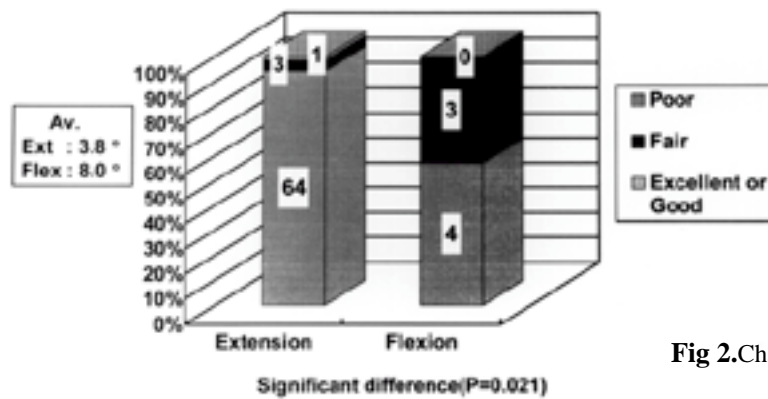


가 . Kallio¹⁷⁾
 1,7,22) 가
 , , , (Excellent or
 가 Good) , (Fair), (Poor) 가 ,
 20) 가 가 2
 가 Gartland type III
 12,25) 가
 5.3 (2-14) ,
 50 , 25 27 , 48
 , 11.3 (6-43)
 . Gartland type II
 II 20 , III 48 7
 III
 1
 3
 1995 5 1999 9 SPSS
 T
 122 , 6 95%
 21 26
 75
 68 , 7
 , ,
 Gartland type¹⁴⁾, Baumann 's angle⁶⁾, 1 1
 , , , 가 ,
 , , , , 2.8 4.4
 ,
 Baumann 's angle, (P=0.016). ,
 67 6 ,
 1
 Kallio^{3,17)} , 2 1 , 2 , 3
 (Excellent or Good), , 40 , 26 , 2 ,
 10 15 (Fair), 15 4 , 0 , 3
 (Poor) 가 3 ,
 Fowles Kassab^{12,19)} 20 (P=0.000), (Table 1).
 (Excellent or Good), 20 50 Baumann 's angle
 (Fair), 50 (Poor) 4.6, 9.3. , , ,

**Table 1.** Method of pinning.

	Extension	Flexion
2 lateral & 1 medial	40	4
2 lateral	26	0
3 lateral	2	3
total*	68	7

*P=0.000

**Fig 1.** Change of Baumann 's angle**Fig 2.**Change of Humeroulnar angle

61 , 6 , 1 , 4 , 3 , 0 (P=0.030) (Fig. 1). 10 (P=0.000) (Fig. 3).

3.8(, 8.0((P=0.021) (Fig. 2). 4 3 , 2 ,

65 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 0 (P=0.147).

Baumann 's angle 가 7

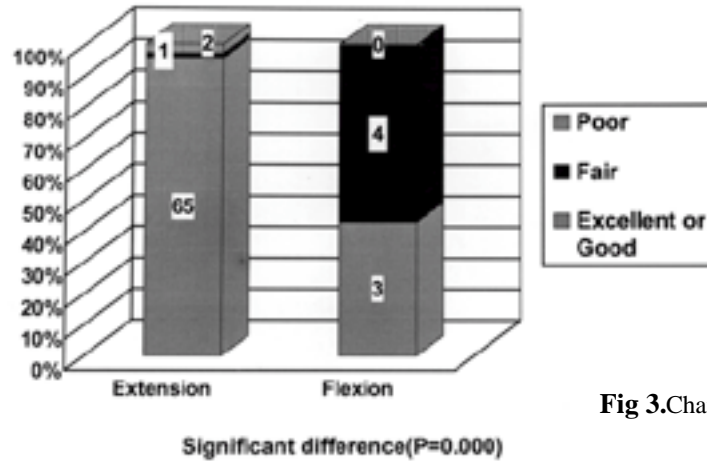


Fig 3. Change of carrying angle

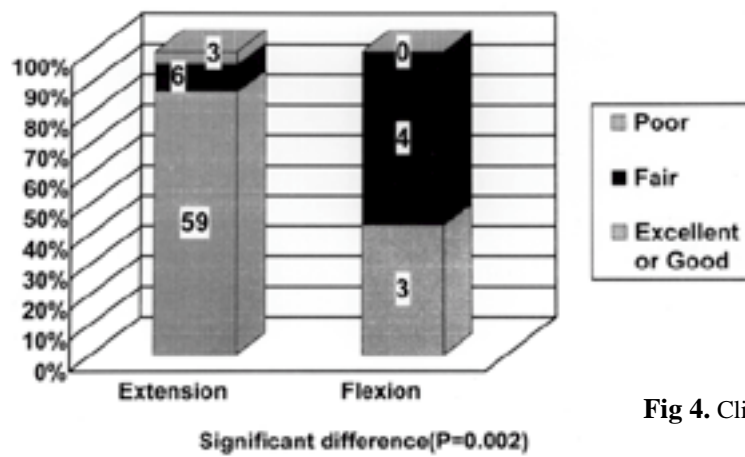


Fig 4. Clinical result

20

1

가

20

,

1

(Table 2).

(P=0.747).

59, 6, 3

, , 3, 4

, 0

(P=0.002)

(Fig. 4).

1

75

7 (9%)

가 (

(anterior interosseous nerve)

5,

0.8%, 7/122)

(median nerve)

1,

(radial nerve)

가

Table 2. Neurovascular injury

	Extension	Flexion
Median N.	1	0
Ant. Inteross. N.	5	0
Radial N.	2	0
Ulnar N.	0	0
Total*	8	0
Brachial A.**	1	0

*P=0.337, **P=0.045



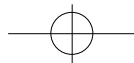
Fig 5A. Closed reduction & percutaneous pinning was performed.

5B. Closed reduction & percutaneous pinning was performed.

5B. year follow-up radiograph showed increased carrying angle (valgus 24°) compared to the left side (valgus 13°).

가 , 가 ,

가 Baumann 's angle,
, - ,
Baumann 's angle
. Baumann 's angle
가
가 2 18,21),
가
. , Baumann 's angle



		Extension	Flexion
Pain	Excellent or Good	66	7
	Fair	2	0
	Poor	0	0
LOM (limitation of motion)	Excellent or Good	67	7
	Fair	1	0
	Poor	0	0
Deformity	Excellent or Good	61	3
	Fair	5	4
	Poor	2	0
LOA (limitation or of activity)	Excellent	67	7
	Good		
	Fair	1	0
	Poor	0	0
General*	Excellent or Good	59	3
	Fair	6	4
	Poor	3	0

*P=0.002

61, 6, 1, 4, 2, 73

3, 0, 1, 2

3, 4, 0, 2

10, 3, 61, 5, 2

4, 2, 65, 1, 2

20)

(Fig. 5).

10, 10, 10

20, 1, 1, 3, 12, 25)

(P=0.747), 2, 4, 5)



1,7,12)
8
(62.5%)
8,10,13,15,16)

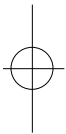
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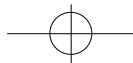
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Abstract

Treatment of Displaced Flexion Type Supracondylar Fractures of the Humerus in Children - Comparison with Extension Type -

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Purpose : We tried to compare the clinical and the radiologic features between the extension and the flexion type of supracondylar fractures of the humerus in children.

Material and methods : Between May 1995 to September 1999, 68 extension type and 7 flexion type fractures were treated surgically. Baumann 's angle, humeroulnar angle, carrying angle, clinical result and clinical features were analyzed and the flexion types were compared with the extension types. Changes in Baumann 's angle, humeroulnar angle and carrying angle were evaluated as Excellent or Good, Fair, Poor with reference to the opposite elbow by Kallio method. The Clinical results were evaluated as Excellent or Good, Fair, Poor by the modifying Kallio method.

Results : Mean changes in Baumann 's angle were 4.6°, 9.3° and those in the humeroulnar angle were 3.8°, 8.0° (respectively in extension and flexion type (P=0.047, P=0.021, respectively). Changes in carrying angle were Excellent or Good (<10°), Fair(10 ~ 15°), Poor(15°) in 65, 1, 2 children in extension type and 3, 4, 0 children in flexion type, respectively. Clinical results were Excellent or Good, Fair, Poor in 59, 6, 3 children in extension type and 3, 4, 0 children in flexion type, respectively (P=0.002).

Conclusion : Changes of Baumann 's angle and carrying angle in flexion type of supracondylar fractures of the humerus in children were greater than those in extension type. The clinical results were poorer in flexion type. We suggested that treatment for flexion type supracondylar fractures should be careful and meticulous with frequent radiologic checkups and follow-ups. Also, if a reduction is not satisfactory with closed method, open reduction should not be hesitated.

Key words : Children, Humerus, Supracondylar fracture, Flexion type.