

가 21 , 가 1
 10.5 (6 ~14) ,
 28 (12~52)
 20~33% , 가 가 20
 , 1 , 가 1 . 10
 , 9 , 3
 , 10

1,5,9,18)

7~30%

13) (Table 1)

가 Thomas

가 5~7,15)

1.

(C-arm fluoroscopic apparatus)

Steinmann

0.5 cm

3.0 mm

(Pin leverage)

Steinmann

가

K-

(Fig. 1, 2).

1997

2002

K-

22

K-

10

6

Table 1. Functional result by Thomas

	Result
Complete body union 90%< forearm ROM	Excellent
Complete body union 80%< forearm ROM	Good
Complete body union 60%< forearm ROM	Acceptable
No body union 60%> forearm ROM	Unacceptable

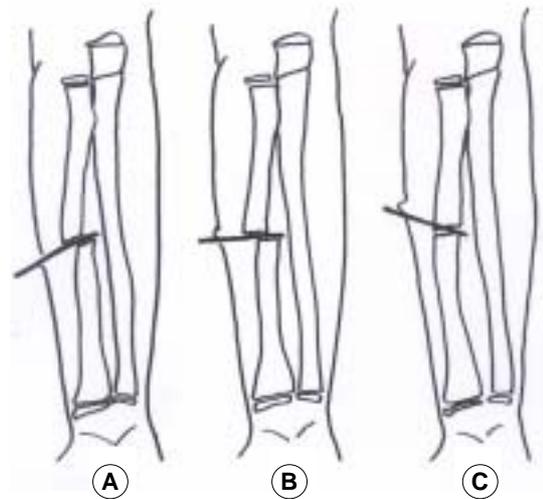


Fig. 1A-C. Schematic diagram of reduction of radial shaft fracture using pin leverage technique in alphabetical order.

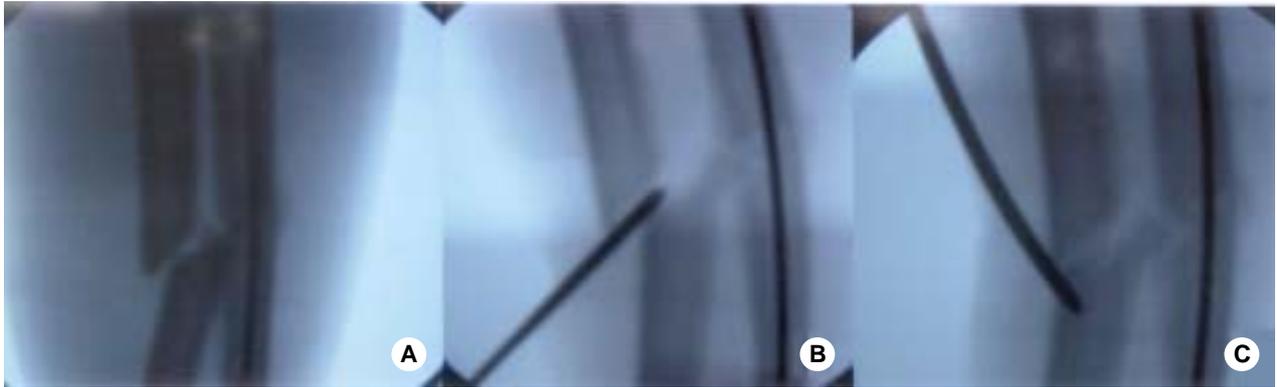


Fig. 2A-C. Photographs show sequence of reduction under fluoroscopy.

Table 2. Functional result

Result	n*	Percentage
Excellent	20	91.0
Good	1	4.5
Acceptable	0	
Unacceptable	1†	4.5

*The n values refer to the number of children
 †This case was a congenital radioulnar synostosis

가 Thomas (excellent) (Fig. 3-A, B, C, Fig. 4). 5

가

가

42 (25 ~90)
 4.6 (3 ~8)
 11.5 , 11.8
 13.2 , 10.0
 1.7 1.9 , 0.8 0
 49.6
 (32 , 94)
 1
 가 Högröm³⁾ 20
 25
 1 (excellent)가 20 , (good) Kay⁵⁾ Sun¹²⁾ 4,8,15)
 가
 1.
 8
 Steinmann K- 10

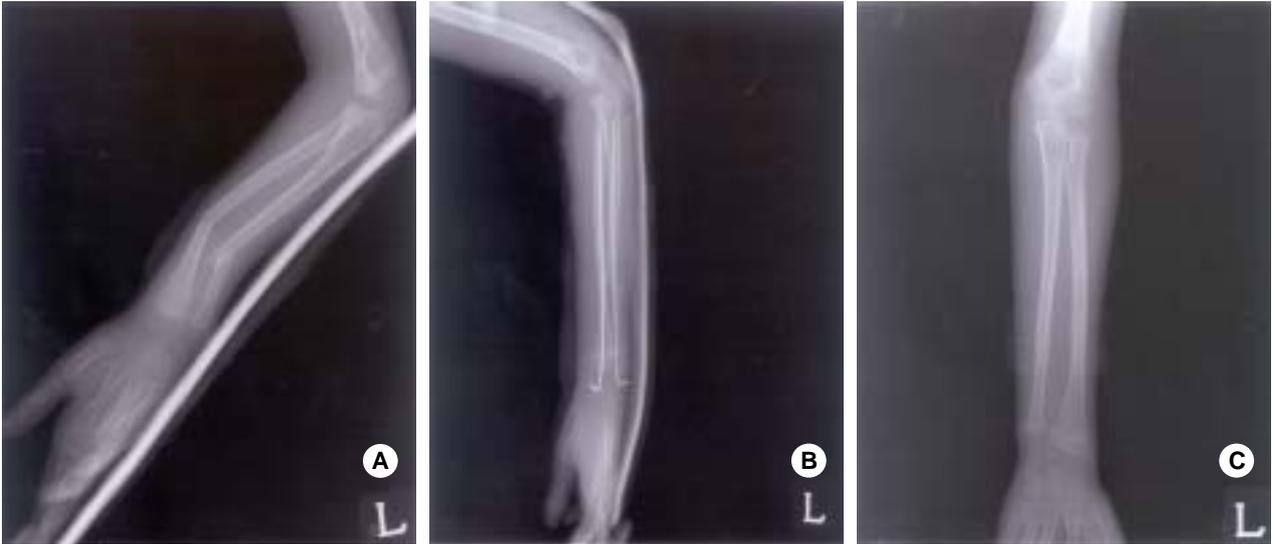


Fig. 3A-C. (A) Preoperative radiograph shows angulated and displaced diaphyseal fractures of radius and ulna. (B) Immediate postoperative radiograph of acceptable alignment. (C) Satisfactory union was obtained during follow up.

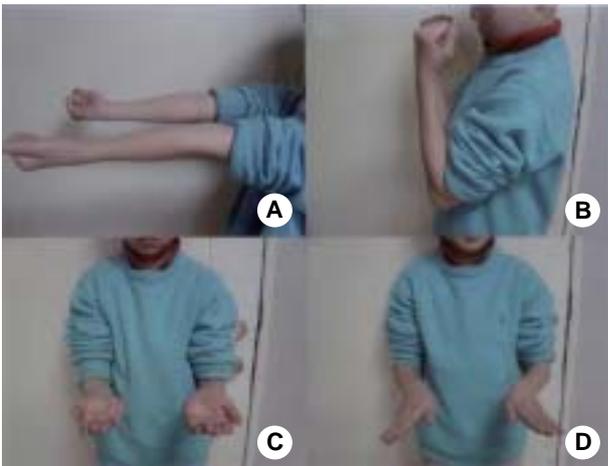


Fig. 4A-D. Range of motion is the same as uninjured arm.

가

2
K- Steinmann
Verstreken¹⁵⁾

K-

Waseem
T handle
Paton¹⁶⁾ K-wire
Steinmann

, Qidwai¹⁰⁾
3.0 mm

K- Steinmann
, Wyrsh¹⁷⁾ 22

, Ortega⁸⁾

K-

, Van der Reis

14)

가

가

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