

:
 : 1996 7 2000 8 9
 38.8 1 6 4 , 1 3 , 2 , 1 ,
 : Hardegger 7 , 1 5 , 1 2 , 1 ,
 : 가 ,
 : ,

Operative Treatment of Floating Shoulder

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Purpose: Conservative treatment of displaced ipsilateral compound fractures of clavicle and scapula neck or gleonoid cavity, causing a floating shoulder, cannot expect satisfactory results in all of them. We reviewed 9 operative cases of floating shoulders and analyzed the results with review of literature.

Materials and Methods: Nine patients with floating shoulders were operated from July 1996 to August 2000 were reviewed. Patient's age was in average 38.3 years old. Associated injuries were 4 cases of rib fractures and 1 case of humerus shaft fracture. Other injuries included 3 hemothorax, 2 pneumothorax, 1 brachial plexus injury, and 1 ulnar nerve injury. Operation for both clavicle and scapula fracture was done in 6 cases, and surgery was done for only clavicle in 3 cases. Internal fixation for clavicle was done with 3.5 mm AO reconstruction plate in 4 cases and Dynamic Compression Plate in 5 cases.

Results: Clinical results by Hardegger method showed 7 cases of excellent, 1 case of good, and 1 case of poor. Complications include 2 cases of limitation of motion of shoulder joint and one case of residual pain.

Conclusion: Floating Shoulder is caused by high-energy trauma, therefore initial assessment of associated injuries should be done carefully. In evaluating the articular surface of the glenoid and positions of the fracture fragment, CT evaluation is very useful in planning the surgical treatment. Clinical results after surgery can give satisfactory results.

Key Words: Floating Shoulder, Fracture, Operative treatment

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10)

(floating shoulder)

10)

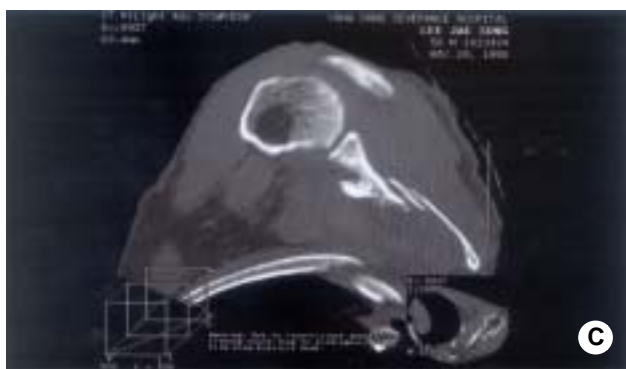
**(A)****(B)****(C)****(D)****(E)**

Fig. 1A-E. (A) Initial anteroposterior radiographs in a 37 years old male showed ipsilateral fracture of the clavicle and comminuted fracture of the neck and body of the scapula.

(B) Initial lateral radiograph showed posteromedial displaced fracture of the neck and body of the scapula.

(C) Computed tomogram showed displaced fracture of glenoid and comminuted fracture of the body of the scapula.

(D) The fractured clavicle was managed by open reduction and internal fixation with 10 hole reconstruction plate and screws. The fractured scapula was managed by open reduction and internal fixation with 5 hole reconstruction plate and screws.

(E) Lateral radiograph showed good alignment of the scapula and the clavicle.

(glenoid)
가
(glenohumoral joint)
가
1996 7 1999 8
9
4
(Fig. 1-C).

6 (67%)
, 3 (33%)
, 45°
2
3
Hardegger⁶⁾
(Fig. 2-A, B,
C, D).

38 (17 72) ,
7 (78%), 2 (22%) . 7 (78%)
(nondominant hand), 2 (22%)
(dominant hand) , 9
9
가 3 , 3 ,
3 . 3 , 2 ,
1 , 1
4 , 1
1

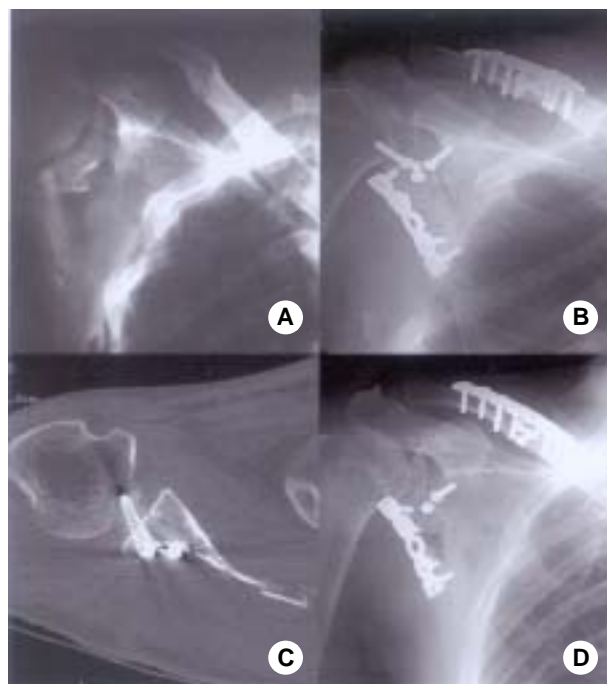


Fig. 2A-D. (A) Preoperative x-ray of 72-year-old male patient shows the fracture of the neck of scapula with comminution of the glenoid fossa. (B) Postoperative x-ray shows fixation of scapula and clavicle with AO reconstruction plate and screws. (C) Computed tomogram at postoperative 3 weeks shows invasion of one of the cortical screws into the glenoid articular surface. (D) Postoperative x-ray of the patient after removal of the screw.

4 3 ,
1
, 1
, 3
1/3 8 (89%), 1/3 1
(11%) . 8 (89%), 4 (44%),
1 (11%)
4 (AO reconstruction
plate) , 5 (dynamic compression plate)
6
(AO reconstruction plate) , 4 mini-
screw 가 (Fig. 1-D, 1-E).
(Table 1).
12 2 2 (18)
Hardegger⁶⁾ (excellent)
가 grade 5 ,

(good) 30 ,
 4 , (fair) 가
 30~40 3 , . Arts
 (poor) 40 Louette²⁾ ,
 2 .
 7 (78%), 1 (11%), 1 (11%)
 . 2 , 1 , 가 . 8
 (glenoid rim) (erosion) 1 . 1 6 가
 (11%)
 . 2 1 1 Brodsky ³⁾
 8 70 , 60 , 1
 80 , 40 . ,
 1 .
 , 6
 . Leung ¹⁰⁾
 . 1
 9 .

1975 Ganz Noesberger⁵⁾
 .
 . 3
 , 5
 , 8) 43 Herscovici ⁷⁾
 79% ,
 가 가 7
 . 89%
 4 3 ,
 1 . 1 ,
 . 2 , 6
 2 , 1 , 2 가 . 3
 .
 2.5 cm
 ,
 , retroversion 40
¹⁰⁾ Ogawa Yoshida¹¹⁾ 24 Egol ⁴⁾ 19 12 7
 19
 가
 가
 . Ada Miller¹⁾

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