



11, 3, 1998 7

The Journal of the Korean Society of Fractures
Vol.11, No.3, July, 1998

= Abstract =

Treatments of the Delayed Union or Nonunion of Tibial Shaft Fracture Fixed with Interlocking IM nail

Yong-Bum Park, M.D., Chung-Soo Hwang, M.D., Phil-Hyun Chung, M.D.,
Suk-Kang, M.D., Dong-Joo Chae, M.D., Han-Chul Kim, M.D.
Sang Ho-Moon, M.D. and Jong Phil Kim, M.D., Dae-Jin Kim, M.D.,

*Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, College of Medicine,
Dongguk University, Kyungju, Korea*

Interlocking intramedullary nailing has been the first choice treatment of most tibial shaft fractures because its rigidity of fixation allows early ROM and weight bearing. Although most interlocking nailing procedures are performed with closed reduction that preserve periosteal blood supply, delayed union or nonunion is often occurs. So secondary procedures, such as bone graft, dynamization, nail exchange, are necessary to achieve fracture healing.

We analyzed 25 cases of delayed union or nonunion from 432 tibial shaft fractures fixed initially with static interlocking intramedullary nailing since January 1990 till January 1996.

:

1090-1 (780-350)

Tel : 0561) 770-8454 Fax : 0561) 770-8455

*
*

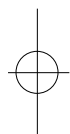
41





Overall incidence of delayed union or nonunion is 5.8%(25/432). Secondary procedures included mainly iliac bone graft or dynamization. Average time to achieve bone union after secondary procedure is 6.1 months. The more distracted or displaced fracture ends after interlocking nailing or the more comminuted fracture fragments led to the more delayed bone union. Careful attention to reduction to minimize distraction or displacement during interlocking nailing is necessary to decrease the incidence of delayed union or nonunion. And appropriate procedures should be performed when delayed union or nonunion is predicted, which result in success in most cases.

Key Words Tibia, Delayed union or Nonunion, Interlocking IM nail, Bone Graft, Dynamization



3. 가 4 , 7 , 9 가 5 .
4. 12 , 13 Gustilo and Anderson 6 , 6 , a 1 .
5. 432 25 5. Winkist-Hansen 6 , 8 , 10 , 1 .
6. 1990 1 1996 1 6 7 3.4 , 4 , 21 432 3 25 .
7. 1. 2mm 가 6 , 3 4mm 가 11 , 5mm 19 67 41 25 8 . 21 가 가 . 8.2 3 2 . 25 21 가 , 4 , 가



554 • / 11 3

5mm 가 ,
가 5mm . 25
7 가 , 12
, 4
,
가 , 2
가
.
2 , ,
(2)
. 5.3 , 5.8
,
8 ,
8.5 2가
,
6.1 (Table 1).
, 2mm 5.1 , 3-4mm
5.4 , 5mm 7.6
(Table 2). 가
(Table 3), (Table 4)

Table 1. Union time according to methods of secondary procedure

Method	cases	union time(mos.)
Bone Graft	7	5.3
Dynamization	12	5.8
BG* + Dyn.†	4	8
NC‡ with BG	2	8.5
Total	25	6.1

BG*; Bone Graft , Dyn† ; Dynamization
NC‡ ; Nail Change

Table 2. Union time according to distraction of fracture ends

Amount	cases	union time(mos.)
2 mm	6	5.1
3-4 mm	11	5.4
5 mm	8	7.6

Table 3. Union time according to initial comminution

Winquist-Hansen	cases	union time(mos.)
6	6	5.1
8	8	5.3
10	10	6.0

Table 4. Union time according to openness of fracture

Type	cases	union time(mos.)
Closed	12	4.5
Open	13	8.6
type	6	8.2
type	6	9.1
type a	1	8

Table 5. Union time according to site of fracture

Site	cases	union time(mos.)
Proximal	4	7.3
Middle	7	6.7
Distal	9	6.0
Segmental	5	5.6

가 (Table 5).

1. 1.

34

3

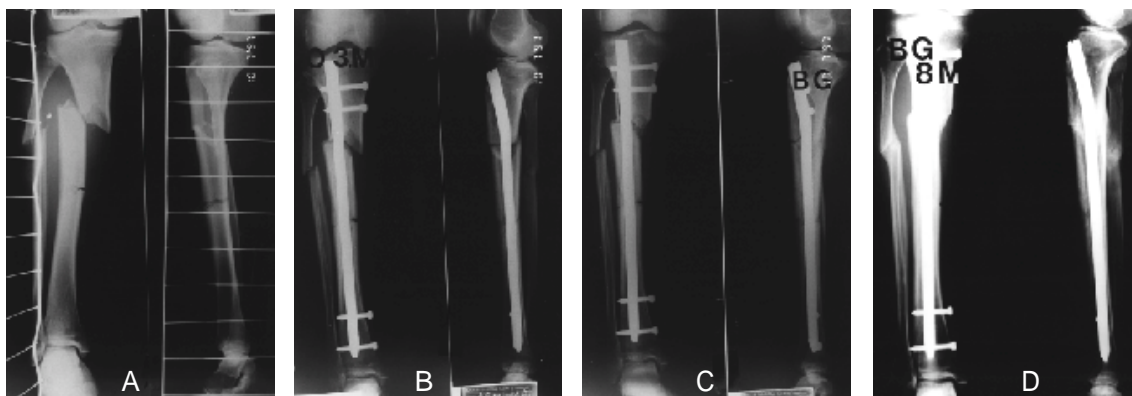


Fig 1-A. Initial x-ray shows segmental tibial fracture with severe displacement of proximal fragment.
 B. X-ray at the postop. 3 months shows about 1.5 cm sized proximal fracture gap due to inadequate reduction, but relative acceptable alignment was obtained.
 C. Autogenous iliac bone grafting was done.
 D. Solid union was achieved at 8 months after bone grafting

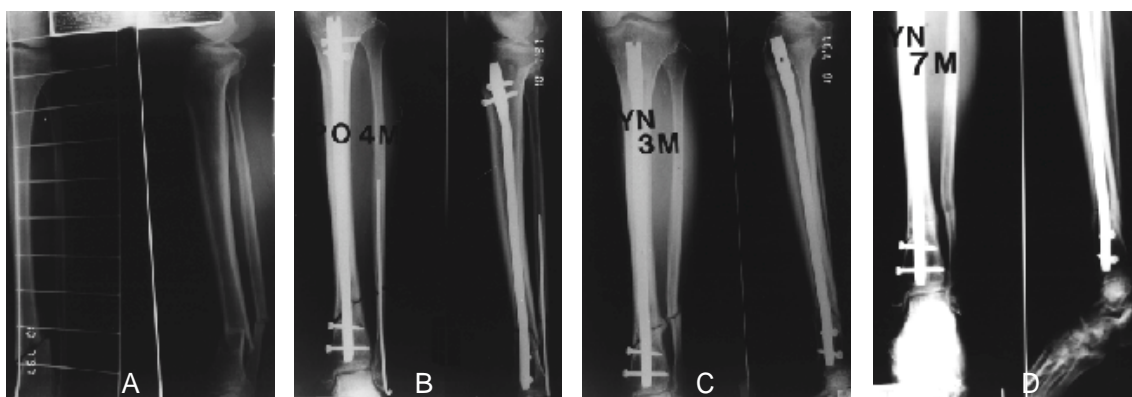


Fig 2-A. Initial x-ray shows displaced distal tibial fracture.
 B. X-ray at the postop. 4 months shows radiolucent fracture gap.
 C. Lateral bridging callus was seen at 3 months after dynamization.
 D. Complete union was achieved at 7 months after dynamization.

(Fig 1-A).

3 가 . 4 2mm

, 가

(Fig 1-B,C).

8

(Fig 1-

(Fig 2-B).

3

가

(Fig

D).

2-C,D).

2. 2.

3. 3.

59

58

1

(Fig 2-A).

2

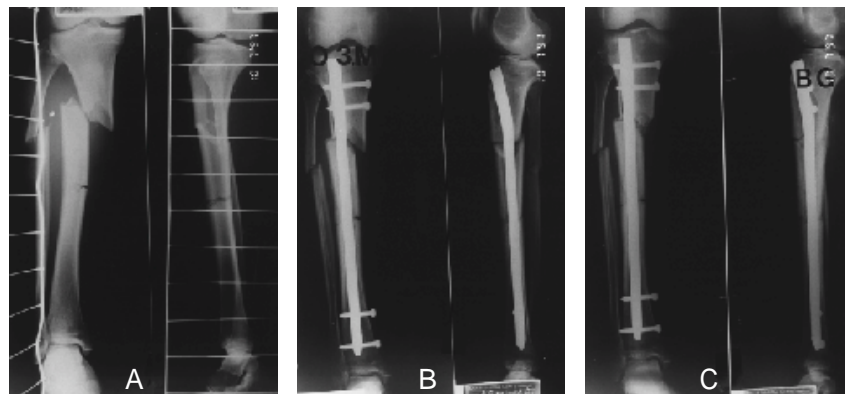
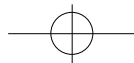
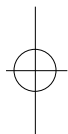


Fig 3-A. X-ray at the postop. 3 months of comminuted fracture of distal tibia fixed intramedullary nail.

There was anterior cortical bone loss and posterior angulation

B. X-ray after nail change and bone grafting. Posterior angulation was corrected.

C. Fracture union was achieved at 1 year after second operation.



3

5mm

(Fig 3-A).

(Fig 3-B).

12
(Fig 3-C).Nicoll²⁰⁾, Ellis¹³⁾, Watkins³¹⁾

가

가

24,25,30). Rosenthal McPhail²⁵⁾

가

Chapman⁹⁰⁾10). Cave⁸⁾

가

Urist²⁹⁾Rosenthal McPhail²⁵⁾

6

가가

1,2,28)

Boyd⁵⁻⁶⁾

가

16

20

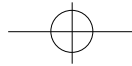
, Green¹⁴⁾

3%

가

9

33).

Nicoll²⁰⁾. Kempf¹⁶⁾

5

3

가

가

가가

(potential)

, 가

3

가

. Klemn

가

Bomer¹⁷⁾

8

10

,

,

,

,

가

26,30)

가

4,12,17)

가

5,7,21,32) . Müller¹⁹⁾

가

3,33)

Johnson Marder¹⁵⁾ 1

가

2

가

. Rosson Simonis²⁶⁾

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Dynamization), 가 ,

가

6,11,15,18,23,28)

가

Sarmiento Latta²⁷⁾

가

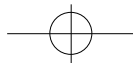
Protzman²²⁾

432

25

가

5.8%



REFERENCES

- 1) , , , , :
5:275-281, 1992.
- 2) , , , :
2570-2579, 1993.
- 3) , , , :
, 31:1142-1148, 1996.
- 4) **Alho A, Ekeland A, Stromsoe K, Folleras G and Thorensen BO** : Locked intramedullary nailing for displaced tibial shaft fractures. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 72-B:805-809, 1990.
- 5) **Boyd HB** : Observations on nonunion of the shaft of long bones with statistical analysis of 842 patients. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 43-A : 159-172, 1961.
- 6) **Boyd HB, Anderson LD and Johnston DS** : Closed or open intramedullary nailing of the femoral shaft fractures. *J Bone and Joint Surg*, 51-A:313-323, 1969.
- 7) **Brav EV** : The use of intramedullary nailing for nonunion of the femur. *Clin Orthop*, 60: 69-83, 1968.
- 8) **Cave EF** : *Delayed union and nonunion of fractures. In Fractures and Other Injuries*. Chicago, Year Book Publishers, Inc., 1960.
- 9) **Chapman MW** : The use of immediate internal fixation in open fractures. *Orthop Clin North Am*, 11: 579-590, 1980.
- 10) **Charles HE Jr** : *Complications in orthopedic surgery*. 2nd ed., Vol. 1, Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott Co., 1986.
- 11) **Court-Brown CM, Keating JF, Christie J and McQueen MM** : Exchange intramedullary nailing. Its use in aseptic tibial nonunion. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 77-B:407-411, 1995.
- 12) **Ekeland A, Stromsoe K, Alho A, Folleras G and Thorensen BO** : Interlocking intramedullary nailing in the treatment of tibial fractures. *Clin Orthop*, 231:205-251, 1988.
- 13) **Ellis H** : Disability after tibial shaft fracture. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 40-B :90-97, 1958
- 14) **Green SA, Moore TA and Spohn PJ** : *Nonunion of the tibial orthopedics*, 11:1149, 1988.
- 15) **Johnson EE and Marder RA** : Open intramedullary nailing and bone grafting for nonunion of tibial diaphyseal fractures. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 69-A:375-380, 1987.
- 16) **Kempf I, Grosse A and Beck G** : Closed locked intramedullary nailing. Its application to comminuted fractures of femur. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 67-A: 699-708, 1985.
- 17) **Klemm KW and Borner M** : Interlocking nailing of complex fractures of the femur and tibia. *Clin Orthop*, 212:35-47, 1986.
- 18) **Lifeso RM and Al-satti F** : The treatment of infected and uninfected nonunion. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 66-B:573-579, 1984.
- 19) **Müller ME** : Treatment of nonunions by compression. *Clin Orthop*, 43:83-101, 1965.
- 20) **Nicoll EA** : Fracture of the tibial shaft. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 46-B:373-387, 1964.
- 21) **Oh I, Nakigan SH and Rascher ST** : Closed intramedullary nailing for femoral shaft fractures. *Clin Orthop*, 106:206-224, 1975.
- 22) **Protzman RR** : *Delayed union or nonunion of the tibial shaft. The role of fibular osteotomy*. Symposium on trauma to the leg and its sequelae. The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, pp 187-194, Mosby co., 1981.



- 23) Rijnberg WJ and Van Linge B : Central grafting for persistent nonunion of the tibia. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 75-B:926-931, 1993.
- 24) **Robinson CM, McLauchlan G, Christie J, McQueen MM and Court-Brown CM** : Tibial fractures with bone loss treated by primary reamed intramedullary nailing. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 77-B:906-913, 1995.
- 25) **Rosenthal RE and McPhail JA** : Nonunion in the open tibial fracture. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 59-A:244-247, 1977.
- 26) **Rosson JW and Simonis RB** : Locked nailing for nonunion of the tibia. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 74-B:358-361, 1992.
- 27) **Sarmiento A and Latta LL** : *Functional bracing in management of tibial fractures*. Symposium on trauma to the leg and its sequelae. The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, pp 278-298, Mosby co., 1981.
- 28) **Sledge SL, Johnson KD, Henry MB and Watson JT** : Intramedullary nailing to treat nonunion of the tibia. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 71-A:1004-1019, 1989.
- 29) **Urist MR, Mazet, Robert Jr. and McLean FC** : The pathogenesis and treatment of delayed union and nonunion. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 36-A:931-967, 1954
- 30) **Warren SB and Brooker AF** : Intramedullary nailing of tibial nonunions. *Clin Orthop*, 285:236-243, 1992
- 31) **Watkins R, Patzakis M and Harvey JP** : *Results of bone grafting of the tibia*. Symposium on trauma to the leg and its sequelae. The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, pp 217-224, Mosby co., 1981.
- 32) **Whittle AP, Russel TA, Taylor JC and Lavelle DG** : Treatment of the tibial shaft with the use of interlocking nailing without reaming. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 74-A:1162-1171, 1992.
- 33) **Wiss DA and Stetson WB** : Tibial nonunion: Treatment alternatives. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*, 4:249-257, 1996.