



12, 1, 1999 1

The Journal of the Korean Society of Fractures
Vol.12, No.1, January, 1999

= Abstract =

Femoral Fracture Malalignment following Interlocking Intramedullary Nailing.

Yeub Kim, M.D., Yong-Beom Jeon, M.D., Gi-Jung Joo, M.D., Hae-Ryong Hur, M.D.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Kwang-Ju Veterans Hospital, Kwang-Ju, Korea.

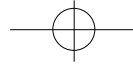
Interlocking intramedullary nailing has become a common method of treatment for femoral shaft fractures in adults. But sometimes the malalignment of the femoral fracture results in pain, limb length discrepancy, and traumatic osteoarthritis of the knee, etc. Therefore, it is very important to know what makes the malalignment after the femoral shaft fractures. We performed CT scan in 46 patients who had femoral shaft fractures, treated by interlocking intramedullary nailing at the orthopaedic department of the Kwangju Veterans Hospital. There were thirty-five men and eleven women, and their mean age was 36 years at the time of the operation. We measured the rotational deformity of both femurs by the CT scanning and the angulation deformity by plain radiographs in forty-six patients. We also compared the amount of the angulation and rotational deformity according to the type or the site of fracture, the degree of comminution, the time from injury to operation and the associated injury.

Average angulation deformity was 2.7 ° in sagittal plane and 2.5 ° in coronal plane. Average

:

213-6 (502-310)

Tel : (062) 650 - 6162 5 Fax : (062) 650 - 6226



rotational deformity was 10.2 °. Fourteen patients(30%) had angulation more than 5°. Ten patients(22%) had rotational deformity more than 15 °.

Angulation deformity was severe significantly at proximal 1/3 fracture, segmental fracture and severely comminuted fracture group. But because there was no significant difference of rotational deformity according to the level of fracture, the amount of comminution, and associated injury, increased rotational deformity seems to be resulted from the preoperative traction and the intraoperative technique. Therefore, we must determine the accurate entry point of intramedullary nailing and reduce the fracture accurately by intraoperative ultrasonography or fluoroscopy.

Key Words : Femur, Shaft fracture, Intramedullary nailing, Angulation, Rotation.

가

가

가

¹²⁾,
¹⁴⁾

sion)

(femoral antever-

(monoplanr

(biplanar

(fluoroscopy)¹⁸⁾,

and axial roentgenography)5,8),

roentgenography)^{8,11,13,15,17,19)},

(axial tomography)

(computed tomography)^{1,2,9,10,24)}

가 가

^{26,27)}

가

가

가

1992 9

1997 3

(patellofemoral contact pressure)

가

(quadriceps tendon)

가

46

20 °

(facet)

가

²²⁾

1.

1992 9

1997 3

75



Fig 1. Measurement of the coronal and sagittal angulation.

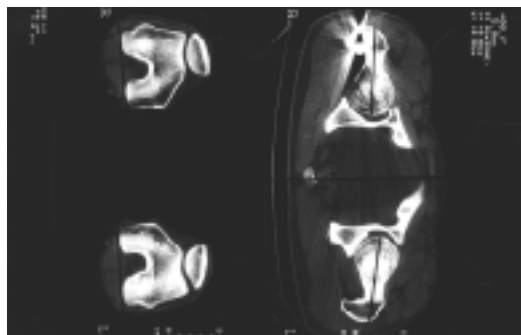
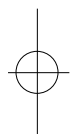
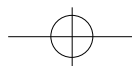


Fig 2. Computerized tomographies of the femoral neck and condyles are showed. Transcondylar axis is parallel to posterior peaks of condyles. The angle of anteversion is the angle in the transverse plane between the plane of anteversion(transcervical axis) and the condylar plane(transcondylar axis).



75
46
(coronal plane)
(sagittal plane)
(Fig 1),
(transcondylar axis)
(Fig 2)
가 1,2).
5.
15°
Chi-Square tests
Fisher's exact test
2.
14
35
3:1 가
가 34 (74%) 가
가 2 (15%), 1/3 21 (46%), 1/3 8
(17%), 10 (22%), (Table 1).
Winkist 13, type I 11, type II
12, type III 7 type IV 3 (Table
2.).
가 5 (11%), 7 가 22 (48%), 7
19 (41%) (Table 3). 가
3.
4.
(guide-wire)
(flexible intramedullary reamer)
0.5mm



64 • / 12 1

1 mm 2.5 ° 1.8 °
 special jig 3.4 ° 2.9 ° . 5 °
 Thoresen²³⁾ free hand technique 1/3 7 4 (57%), 1/3
 21 4 (19%), 1/3 8
 1 (13%), 10 5 (50%)
 ZMS 32, AIM 6, G-K 3, (Table 1), 1/3
 Osteo I-C 2, K ntshcer nail 2, long gamma nail 1 1/3 1/3 가
 (P=0.05), 가 (P=0.056).
 Winquist
 2.3 ° 2.0 °; Type I
 2.0 ° 2.6 °; Type II 1.9 °
 46 3.3 °; Type III 5.7 °
 2.7 ° (0 ° 2.7 °)
 11.), 10.2 ° (0 ° 36 °)
 Type I 2 (18%), Type II 4 (33%), Type III 4
 (57%), Type IV 2 (67%) (Table 2).
 1. 가
 5. 가 (P=0.019).
 30%
 1/3 24 2.0 °
 3.3 ° 4.6 ° 1/3 2.8 °; 2 7 2.6 °
 1.8 ° 2.3 ° 1/3 2.7 °; 7

Table 1. Angulation and rotational deformity by the site of the fracture

Fracture site	No.	Angulation >5 ° No.(%)	Rotation >15 ° No.(%)
Proximal 1/3 fx	7	4(57%)	2(29%)
Middle 1/3 fx	21	4(19%)	5(24%)
Distal 1/3 fx	8	1(13%)	0(0%)
Segmental fx	10	5(50%)	3(30%)
Total	46	14(30%)	10(22%)

Table 2. Angulation and rotational deformity by Winquist classification

Type	No.	Angulation >5 ° No.(%)	Rotation >15 ° No.(%)
Type 0	13	2(15%)	2(15%)
Type I	11	2(18%)	2(18%)
Type II	12	4(33%)	4(33%)
Type III	7	4(57%)	2(29%)
Type IV	3	2(67%)	0(0%)
Total	46	14(30%)	10(22%)

**Table 3.** Angulation and rotational deformity by time from injury to operation

Interval	No.	Angulation>5 ° No.(%)	Rotation>15 ° No.(%)
Within 24 hr	5	1(20%)	2(40%)
2 ds - 7 ds	22	7(32%)	5(23%)
7 ds - 30 ds	19	6(32%)	3(18%)
Total	46	14(30%)	10(22%)

Table 4. Angulation and rotational deformity in the associated injury

Injury	No.	Angulation>5 ° No.(%)	Rotation>15 ° No.(%)
Injury	9	4(44%)	2(22%)
No injury	37	10(27%)	8(22%)
Total	46	14(30%)	10(22%)

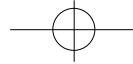
2.5 ° 2.6 ° .5 ° 4 (33%), Type III 2 (29%), Type IV 0 (0%)
 가 7 (32%), 1 6 (31%) 1 (Table 2)
 (P=0.128).

24 12.4 ° ; 2 1 11.9 ° ; 1
 7.6 ° , 15 °
 24 가 2 (40%), 2 1 가 5
 (23%), 1 3 (18%) (Table 3)
 (P=0.584).

37 10 (27%) 4 (44%) (P=0.263).

2. 11.8 ° 2 9
 15 ° 46 10 가 . 15 ° 24 °
 22% , 37 8 (22%) (Table 4)
 1/3 9.4 ° ; 1/3 12.7 ° ; 1/3 2 (22%) 가
 5.1 ° ; 9.6 ° , 1/3 (P=0.640).
 7 2 (29%), 1/3 21 5
 (24%), 1/3 8 0 (0%),
 10 3 (30%) 15 °
 (Table 2),
 가 (P=0.128).

Winkist
 9.7 ° ; Type I 7.7 ° ; Type II 14.4 ° ; Type III 4.7 ° ; Type
 IV 9.4 ° . 15 ° , 가 가 ,
 2 (15%), Type I 2 (18%), Type II 가



66 • / 12 1

가 , 10 °

18 (39%), 15 °

10 (21%)

가 , Winqvist 25)

가 ,

, Braten 3,4)

가

6).

가 Winqvist 25)

가 Braten 3,4)

, Dunlap 7)

Braten 3,4)

(Biplanar roentgenography),

, Murphy 16)

가

가 Braten

가 Winqvist

5 ° 15 °

가

가 Bostman 10 °

, 7 ° , 10 °

, 1.5 cm

, Geist 10 °

1 cm

6), 20,21)

15 ° , 5 ° 가 가

가

가 가

13), 5 °

15 °

Braten 3,4)

15 °

110

43%, 15 ° 19%

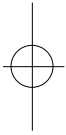
, Sennerich 20)

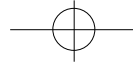
45

10 ° 45 (40%), 20 ° 7

(16%) 46

P=0.866, : P=0.50), 2





1. 1/3

5 °

가 (P=0.05),

5 °

15 °

가 (P=0.128).

2. Winkist

가

5 °

(P=0.019), 15 °

(P=0.845).

3.

4.

15 °

가

5 °

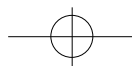
, Winkist

가

가

REFERENCES

- 1) , , : - , 31:218-224, 1996.
- 2) , , : , 30:673-679, 1995.
- 3) **Braten M. Terjesen T and Rossvoll I** : Femoral anteversion in normal adults : Ultrasound measurements in 50 men and 50 women. *Acta Orthop. Scand*, 63:29-32, 1992.
- 4) **Braten M. Terjesen T and Rossvoll I** : Torsional deformity after intramedullary nailing of femoral shaft fractures. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 75-B:799-803, 1993.
- 5) **Budin E, Chandler E** : Measurement of the femoral neck anteversion by a direct method. *Radiology*, 69:209-213, 1957.
- 6) **Charles M. EPPS** : Complications in Orthopaedic Surgery, 3rd ed. *J.B. Lippincott vol I*:487-524,
- 7) **Dunlap K, Shands AR Jr, Hollister LC Jr, Gaul JS Jr, Streit HA** : A new methods for determination of torsion of the femur. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 35-A:289-311, 1953.
- 8) **Dunn DM** : Anteversion of the neck of the femur. A method of measurement. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 34-B:181-186, 1952.
- 9) **Fisher RL, Duncan AS, Bronzino JD** : The application of axial transverse tomography to the measurement of femoral anteversion. *Clin Orthop*, 86:6-12, 1972.
- 10) **Hubbard DD, Staheli LT** : The direct radiographic measurement of femoral torsion using axial



- tomography. Technic and comparison with an indirect radiographic method. *Clin Orthop*, 86:16-20, 1972.
- 11) **Kai M** : Roentgenographic measurement of proximal end of the femur and its clinical application. *Japanese J Orthop Surg*, 12:389-448, 1937.
 - 12) **Kettel Kamp DB, Hillberry BM, Murrish DE, Heck DA** : Degenerative Arthritis of the Knee Secondary to Fracture Malunion. *Clin. Orthop*, 234:159-169, 1988.
 - 13) **Kosuke O, Eugene MG, ST Louis** : A simple biplanar method of measuring femoral anteversion and neck-shaft angle. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 61-A:846-851, 1979.
 - 14) **Lee TQ, Anzel SH, Bennet KA, Pang Conald, Kim WC** : The influence of fixed rotational deformities of the femur on the patellofemoral contact pressures in human cadaver knees. *Clin Orthop*, 302:69-74, 1994.
 - 15) **Magilligan DJ** : Calculation of the angle of anteversion by means of horizontal lateral roetrenography. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 38-A:1231-1246, 1956.
 - 16) **Murphy SB, Simon SR, Kijewski PK, Wilkinson RH, Griscon NT** : Femoral anteversion. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 69-A:1169-1176, 1987.
 - 17) **Reynolds TG and Herzen FE** : Anteversion of the femoral neck. *Clin Orthop*, 14:80-89, 1956.
 - 18) **Rogers SP** : A method for determining its angle of torsion of the neck of the femur. *Clin Orthop*, 14:80-89, 1959.
 - 19) **Ruby, Leonard, Mital MA, O 'Connor, John, Patel, Upendra** : Anteversion of the femoral neck. Coparison of methods of measurement in patients. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 61-A:46-51, 1979.
 - 20) **Sennerich T, Sutter P, Ritter G and Zapt S** : Computer tomographische Kontrolle des Antetorsionwinkels nach Oberschenkel schaft frakturen des Erwachesene. *Unfallchirurg*, 95:301-305, 1992.
 - 21) **Sojberg JO, Eiskjaer S, Moller-Larsen F** : Locked nailing of comminuted and unstable fractures of the femur. *J. Bone Joint Surg*, 72-B:23, 1990.
 - 22) **Thay Q. Lee, Sanford H. Anzel, Kimberly A. Bennett, B.S., Donald Pang, William C. Kim.** : The influence of fixed rotational deformities of the femur on the patellofemoral contact pressures in human cadaver knees, *Clin Orthop*, 302:69-74, 1994.
 - 23) **Thoresen BO, Alho A, Ekeland A, Stremsee K, Folleras G, Haukebe A.** : Interlocking intramedullary nailing in femoral shaft fractures: a report of forty-eight cases. *J. Bone Joint Surg{Am}* 1985; 67-A:1313-20
 - 24) **Weiner DS, Cook AJ, Hoyt WA Jr, Oravec CE** : Computed tomography in the measurement of femoral anteversion. *Orthopedics*, 1:299-306, 1978.
 - 25) **Winkquist RA, Hansen ST Jr and Clawson DK** : Closed intramedullary nailing of femoral fractures : a report of five hundraed and twenty cases, *J. Bone and Surg*, 66-B:529-539, 1984.
 - 26) **Wiss DA, Fleming CH, Matta JM, Clark D** : Comminuted and rotationally unstable Fractures of the Femur treated with an interlocking nail, *Clin. Orthop*, 212:35-47, 1986.
 - 27) **Wiss DA, Brien WW, Stenson WB** : Interlocking nailing for treatment of femoral fractures of the femur. *J. Bone Joint Surg*, 72A:724-728, 1990.