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= Abstract =

The Operative Treatment of Acetabular Fracture

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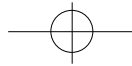
Purpose : To analysis clinical and radiological result of surgically treated acetabular fractures and to present appropriate surgical approach for fracture type.

Material and Methods : A review of 51 surgically treated acetabular fractures, treated between April 1988 and October 1996, using single surgical exposures and combined surgical exposures was conducted. The classification was used Judet & Letournel's classification and the surgical approach was applied Kocher-Langenbeck, Iliioinguinal, and Combined approach according to fracture aspect. The result was rated on a radiographic as well as a clinical result scale based on Matta's.

Results : The most common fracture was 14 posterior wall fracture and 7 transverse fracture. the surgical approach was applied Kocher-Langenbeck 29 cases, ilioinguinal 10 cases, and combined approach 8 cases, triradiate approach 2 cases and Extended iliofemoral approach 1 case. A satisfactory reduction was obtained in 87% of the cases (concentric, gap<3mm). Clinical results were excellent in 28%, good in 54%, fair in 12%, and poor in 6%. Radiologic results at followup indicated 40% excellent results, 35% good results, 16% fair results, and 9% poor results. Postoperative complications appeared in 7 cases including posttraumatic arthritis 2 cases. Two patients later required total hip arthroplasty for avascular necrosis of femoral head and posttraumatic arthritis.

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Conclusion : Ilioinguinal approach was good method for access to the anterior wall and column fracture, but in case of severe comminuted medial wall fracture company with anterior column, internal fixation is impossible. So, accurate assesment of the fracture pattern by careful radiologic analysis is essential. The posterosuperior dome fracture is important to anatomical reduction because of high risk of posttraumatic arthritis. In case of Transverse fracture, T-shape fracture, and both column, the more displaced column was reduced first, followed by opposite column after reduction identify by intraoperative radiography. We can be attained satisfactory reduction. Therefore, combined approach was good surgical method for this complex fracture.

Key Words : Acetabular fracture, Surgical approach.

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**Table 1.** Associated injury

Site of Injury	No. of Cases
Femoral head Fx-D/L	21
Bladder and Urethral injury	3
Patellar Fx	2
Internal derangement of Knee	5
Other lower extremity Fx	3
Peroneal nerve Palsy	1
Thoracic and Abdominal injury	4
Head injury	4
Upper extremity Fx.	2
Other pelvic bone Fx.	13

Table 2. Fracture type

Type	No	%
Both column	5	8
T-shape	7	13
Transverse + posterior wall	1	3
Anterior column	2	4
Posterior wall	19	38
transverse	10	19
Posteroir column	4	8
posterior column + posterior wall	1	3
Anterior wall	2	4

Table 3. Method of Operative Approach

Approach	No	%
Kocher-Langenbeck	29	57
Ilioinguinal	10	20
Iliofemoral	1	2
Triradiate extensile	2	4
Triradiate extensile + Ilioinguinal	1	2
Kocher-Langenbeck + Ilioinguinal	8	15
Total patient	51	

Table 4. Clinical Grade

Result	No	%
Excellent	14	28
Good	28	54
Fair	6	12
Poor	3	6

Table 5. Radiographic Grade

Result	No	%
Excellent	20	40
Good	18	35
Fair	8	11
Poor	5	14

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Kocher-Langenbeck 1

87%

가 20 (40%),
18 (35%), 8 (16%), 5 (9%)
38 (75%) (Table 5).

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(Table 3).

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Kocher-Langenbeck

Matta
14 (28%), 28 (54%), 6 (12%),
3 (6%) 42 (82%) (Table 4).

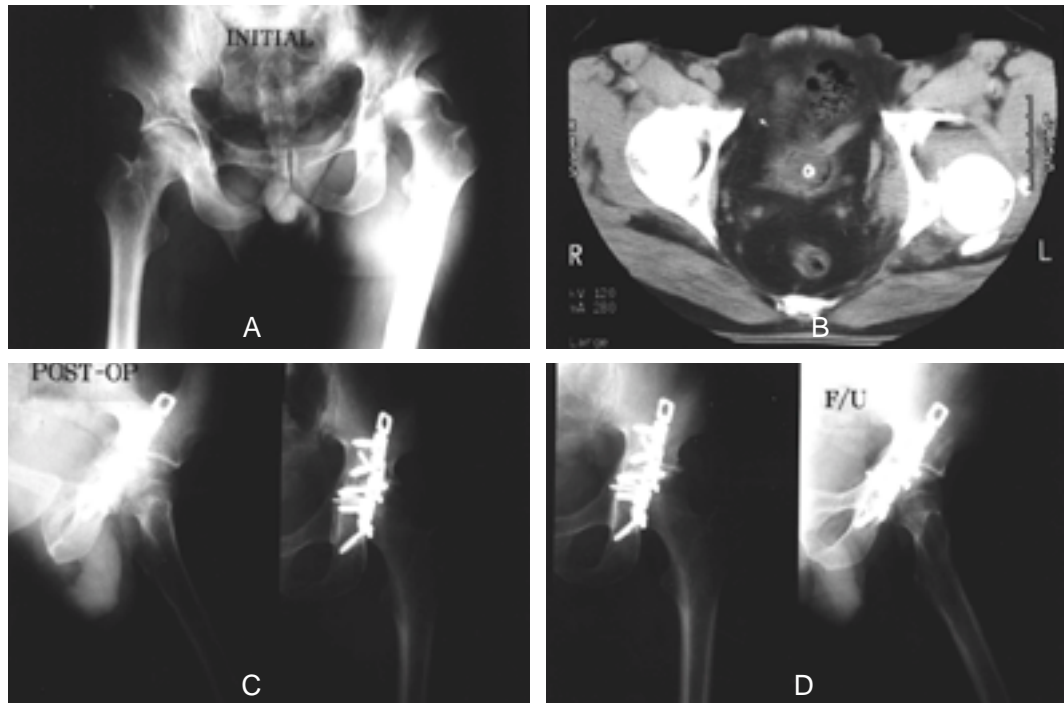


Fig 1-A. Preoperative A-P view. Notice of posterior hip dislocation and posterior wall fracture of acetabulum.
B. Preoperative C-T scan
C. Posterior wall fracture treated by open reduction and internal fixation with plate and screw.
D. A-P view of postoperative 1 year. The clinical and radiological results were excellent.

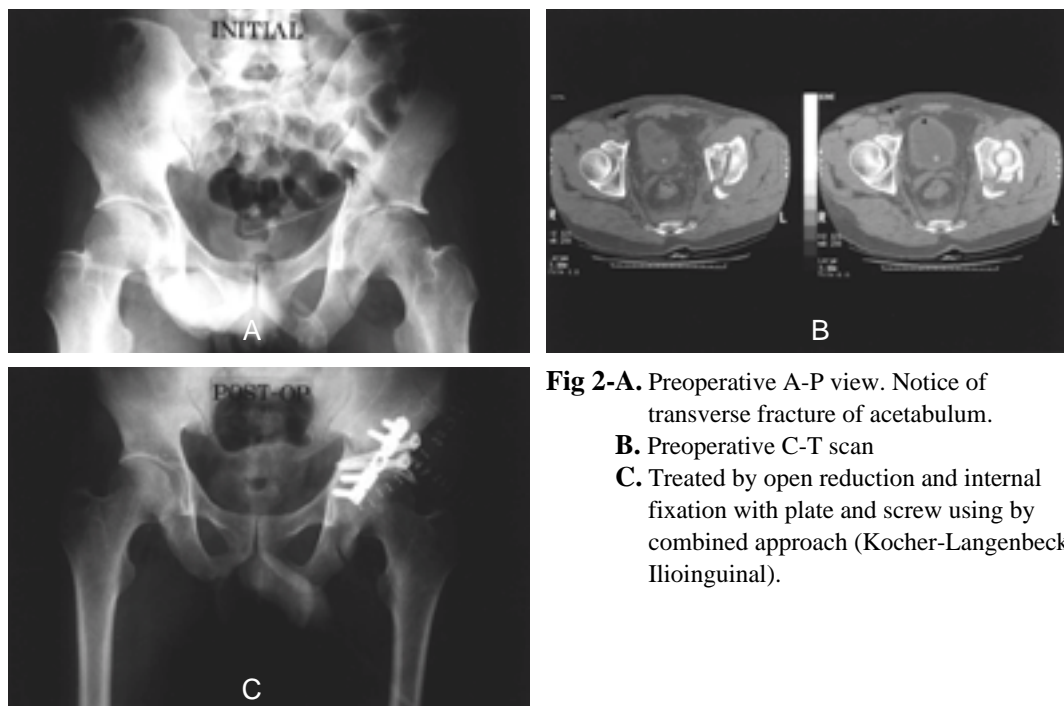


Fig 2-A. Preoperative A-P view. Notice of transverse fracture of acetabulum.
B. Preoperative C-T scan
C. Treated by open reduction and internal fixation with plate and screw using by combined approach (Kocher-Langenbeck + Iliotibial band).

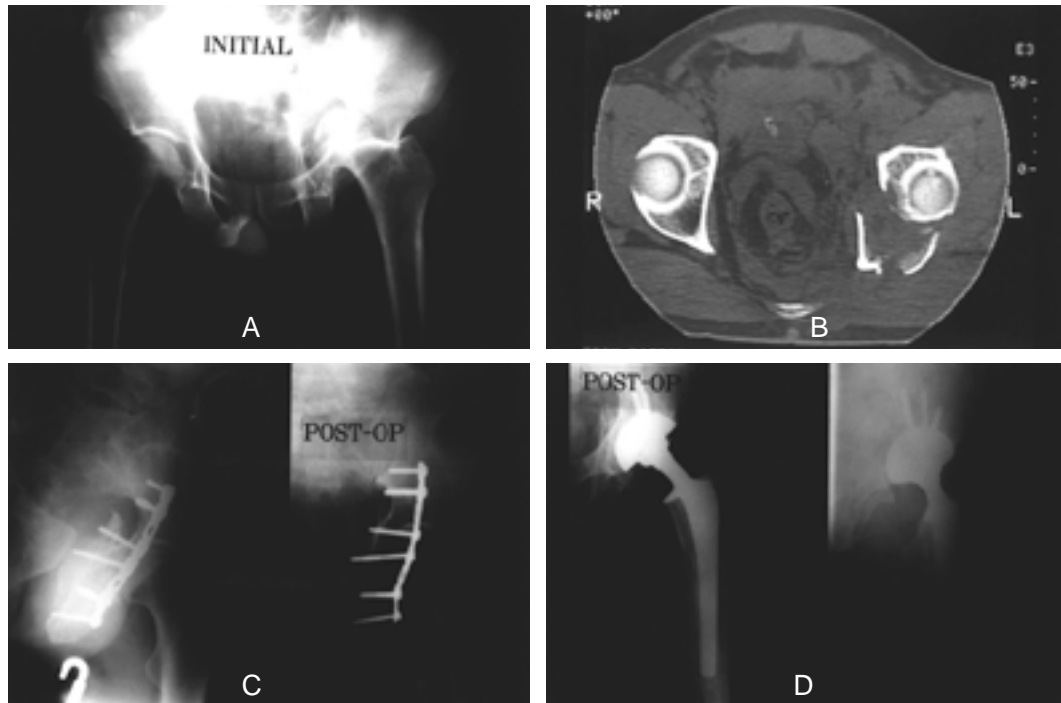


Fig 3-A. Preoperative A-P view. Notice of posterior hip dislocation and T shape fracture of acetabulum.

B. Preoperative C-T scan

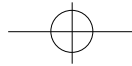
C. Open reduction and internal fixation with plate and screw.

D. Total hip replacement arthroplasty due to traumatic osteoarthritis.

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X , (obturator oblique view),
 (iliac oblique view) 6,14,16),
 tranaxial CT multiplanar reconstruction CT
 3 dimensional CT



16,26),
 1,3,4,6,7,8,18,19),
 Judet Letournel⁶⁾
 Judet Letournel⁶⁾
 24.2% 가
 20%
 Letournel⁶⁾ 37
 (73%), 14 (27%)
 19 (38%) 가
 T 7 (13%) 가
 가
 Pennal¹⁷⁾
 가 가
 가
 Kocher-Langenbeck
 Tipton²²⁾, Lipscomb¹¹⁾, Wright²⁵⁾, Armstrong²⁾
 가
 가
 , Watson-Jones²⁴⁾ 2
 가
 Pennal¹⁷⁾, Senegas¹⁸⁾, Matta¹³⁾
 , Judet⁶⁾ Letournel⁹⁾
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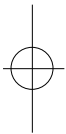
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