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The Journal of the Korean Society of Fractures  
Vol.13, No.4, October, 2000

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23.2 (6-44 )

34.7 (16-58 )

: Karlstrom Olerud 가 ,

(14 , 47%) 가 가 ,

(8 , 27%) .

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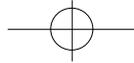
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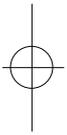
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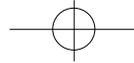
: Byeong Hwan Kim  
Dept. of Orthopaedic Surgery, College of Medicine,  
Dong-A Univ., 3Ga-1, Dongdaesin-Dong, Seo-Gu, Pusan, Korea. 602-715  
Tel : (051) 240-5918  
Fax : (051) 254-6757





가 10 (33%) , ,  
 3,15), 2 (7%) , 17  
 가 , (57%), 8 (27%), 4 (13%)  
 , , 1 (3%) .  
 가  
 4),6),14),18) 4.  
 1/3 5 (17%),  
 1/3 15 (50%), 1/3 10 (33%)  
 1/3 가  
 , 1/3 8 (27%),  
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 가 15 (50%) 가 ,  
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 가 7 (23%), 6.  
 가 4 (13%), 4  
 (13%) . , Gustilo Anderson  
 16 (53%), IIIb, IIIa





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, Karlstrom Olerud 가 6)

A

86%

A

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(Table

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Olerud

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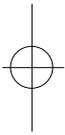
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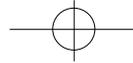
3,

2,

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1),(Table 2).



**Table 1.** Summary of patients

Case	Sex/Age	Treatmet (group)	Karlstrom and Olerud measure	Knee ROM at POD 6 Months (flexion/extension <sub>o</sub> )	Bony union time (femur/tibia wks)
1	M/24	A	E	115/0	24/19
2	M/27	A	E	120/5	20/22
3	M/39	B	E	105/0	24/39
4	M/42	B	G	100/5	33/41
5	M/18	C	E	90/7	37/39
6	F/28	A	E	120/0	19/25
7	M/47	C	E	95/5	33/37
8	F/38	A	G	110/0	25/27
9	M/25	B	E	110/8	26/34
10	F/38	C	G	104/10	27/34
11	M/58	A	E	120/0	27/21
12	F/39	C	E	100/7	29/35
13	M/27	A	E	115/0	18/19
14	F/23	B	F	105/12	25/33
15	M/45	A	E	110/5	23/26
16	M/29	C	G	95/10	30/41
17	F/19	A	G	110/5	23/28
18	F/27	C	F	90/12	28/42
19	M/46	A	E	100/5	21/23
20	M/35	B	G	105/7	29/32
21	M/16	A	G	105/5	20/25
22	F/26	B	F	100/10	29/31
23	M/43	A	F	115/5	28/33
24	M/33	A	E	110/5	24/24
25	M/54	B	P	95/15	30/43
26	M/28	A	F	112/5	21/25
27	M/34	B	F	100/10	31/37
28	M/46	C	P	85/12	33/36
29	M/37	C	P	80/15	36/43
30	M/50	A	G	100/5	19/24

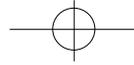
\*ROM : range of motion, \*POD : post operative date, \*E : excellent, \*G : good, \*F : fair,

\*P : poor, \*wks : weeks

**Table 2.** Treatment result of ipsilateral fracture of femur and tibia according to the treatment methods.

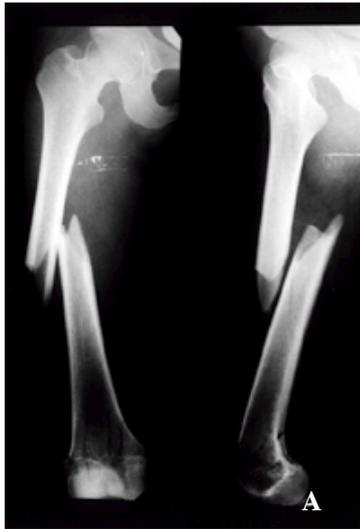
	Bone union time(femur/tibia)	Knee ROM at POD 3 Mo(flexion/extension)
Group A	22.3/24.4 months	112.3/3.20
Group B	28.4/36.2 months	103.2/8.40
Group C	31.6/38.4 months	92.4/9.70

\*ROM : range of motion, \*POD : post operative date \*Mo : month

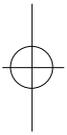


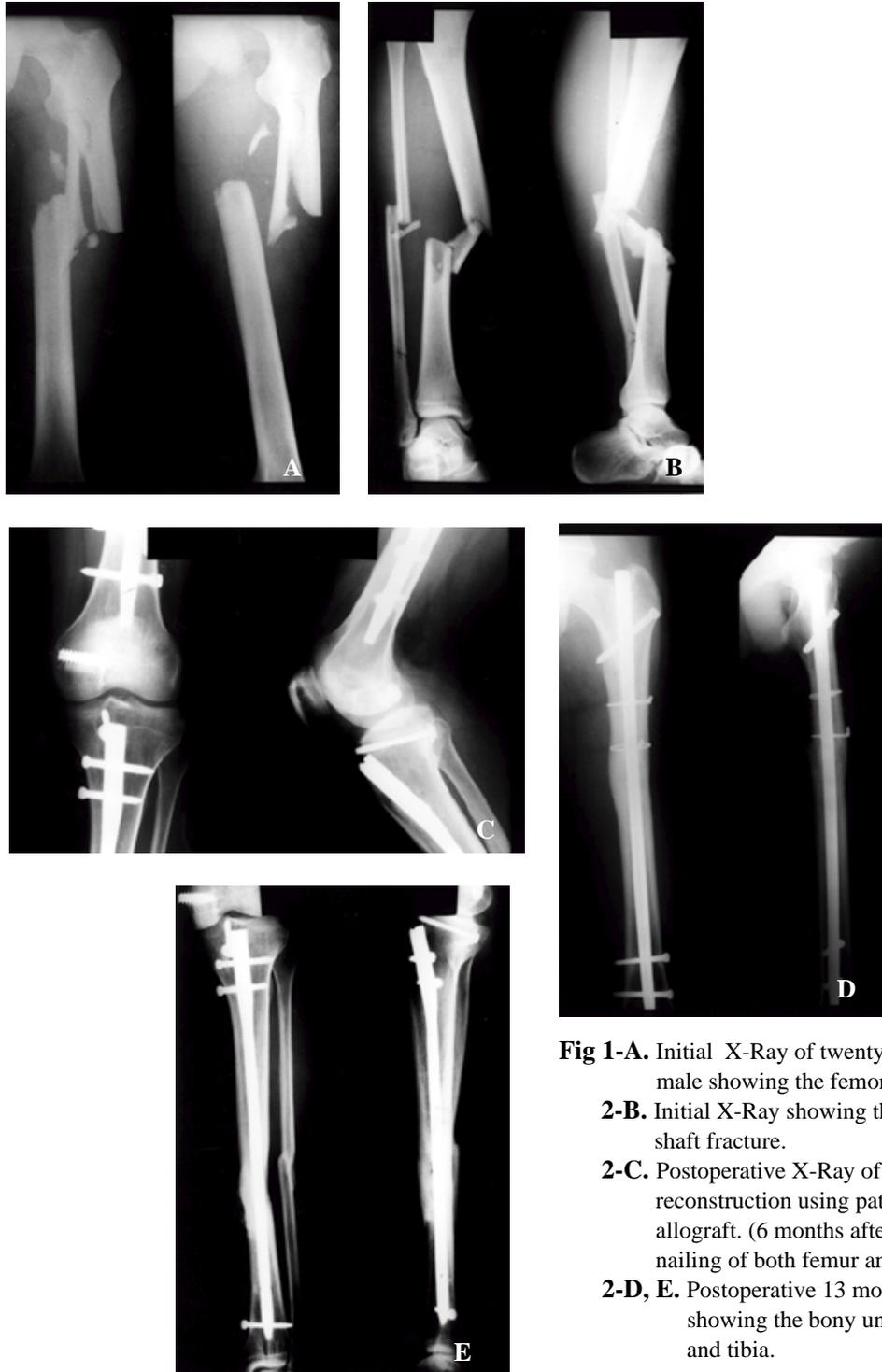
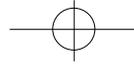
1. 24 (Fig. 1B)  
 (Fig. 1C)  
 (Fig. 1D)

2. 28 (Fig 2A)  
 (Fig. 2B)  
 6 (Fig. 2C)  
 13 (Fig. 2D, 2E).  
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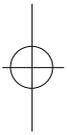


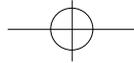
**Fig 1-A.** Initial X-Ray of twenty-four years old female showing the femoral shaft fracture and comminuted fracture of distal femur.  
**1-B.** Initial X-Ray showing the ipsilateral tibia shaft fracture.  
**1-C, D.** Post operative. X-Ray showing the metal (interlocking nail) removed state of both femur and tibia fracture(14 months after operation).





**Fig 1-A.** Initial X-Ray of twenty eight years old male showing the femoral shaft fracture.  
**2-B.** Initial X-Ray showing the ipsilateral tibial shaft fracture.  
**2-C.** Postoperative X-Ray of arthroscopic PCL reconstruction using patella tendon allograft. (6 months after intramedullary nailing of both femur and tibia)  
**2-D, E.** Postoperative 13 months X-Ray showing the bony union of the femur and tibia.

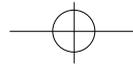




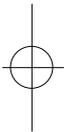
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 Karlstrom Olerud  
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 DeLee<sup>3)</sup> , Karlstrom Olerud 가 6)  
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 Fraser 4) 35% 12) 65% ,  
 30% 85.2% ,  
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 McBryde Blake<sup>11)</sup> 71.4%  
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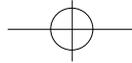






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## Abstract

## Treatment of Ipsilateral Femur and Tibia Fractures

**Sung Keun Sohn, M.D., Kyung Taek Kim, M.D., Byeong Hwan Kim, M.D.,  
Bum Ho Jung, M.D. and Kyung Sik Hwang, M.D.**

*Department of Orthopaedic Surgery,  
College of Medicine, Dong-A University, Busan, Korea*

**Purpose** : Searching for the most excellent outcome of ipsilateral fractures of femur and tibia according to the treatment methods and the combined injuries which occasionally neglected.

**Materials and Methods** : We reviewed thirty cases of ipsilateral fractures of the femur and tibia, treated at the orthopaedic department of the Dong-A university hospital between February 1991 and May 1999. Children under 10 years old, treated by conservative methods were excluded in this study. Average follow-up period was 23.2 months(range, 5 to 44 months) and mean age was 34.7 years old(range, 16 to 58 years).

**Results** : According to the measurement of the Karlstrom and Olerud, range of motion of the ipsilateral knee joint and bony union time, intramedullary nailing was the treatment of choice for both femur and tibia fractures except limited by open wound and fracture level and types(14 cases, 47%). The ipsilateral knee ligaments injury was the most common combined injury which neglected at initial trauma(8 cases, 27%).

**Conclusion** : By intramedullary nailing, the patients with ipsilateral fractures of femur and tibia could achieve early weight bearing ambulation and ipsilateral knee joint exercise, and showed the most excellent outcome. After fixation of both femur and tibia fractures, by physical examination and arthroscopic examination of ipsilateral knee joint we could detect and treat the ipsilateral knee ligaments injuries, which occasionally neglected.

**Key word** : Ipsilateral femur and tibia fracture, intramedullary nailing

**Address reprint requests to** \_\_\_\_\_

Byeong Hwan Kim  
Dept. of Orthopaedic Surgery, College of Medicine,  
Dong-A Univ., 3Ga-1, Dongdaesin-Dong, Seo-Gu, Pusan, Korea. 602-715  
Tel : (051) 240-5918  
Fax : (051) 254-6757