



13, 4, 2000 10

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< >

:

가

: 1995 5 1997 10
35

: 22 (63%)
7 2

8°

:

가

: , , , , ,

11,17,18)

6),

(patellar compression syndrome)¹⁴⁾,
19)

3,8,9)

2,11,15)

가

가

5)

가

:

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35

ZMS 28 ,

AIM 7 .

가

4

2

5-6

1.

1995 5 1997 10

8-10 (dynamization)

35

(dynamization)

35

20 , 15

5.

35

. 23

2. , ,

16 , 81 42

26 , 9 .

가 25 (71%) 가 ,

4 ,

1 , 1 , 1

7 .

3.

,

5 , 15 ,

13 , 2 .

1 . 1

4. ,

2 (second ray) ,

(guide wire) ,

(reamer)

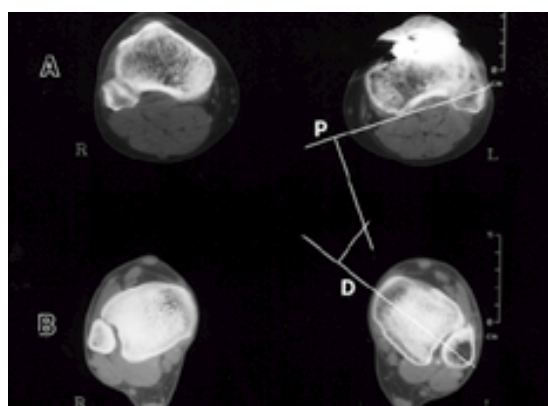
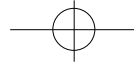


Fig 1A-B. Calculation of torsion angle: (A) proximal axial tomogram. (B) distal axial tomogram. The proximal reference line ' P ' and the distal reference line ' D ' have to be extrapolated beyond the confines of the sheet of film to calculate the torsion directly. Alternatively two perpendiculars can be constructed to the proximal and distal reference lines in such a manner that they intersect within the confines of the film. Angle between two perpendiculars is geometrically equal to the tibial torsion and is convenient and easy to construct.



930 • / 13 4

, 12

Velcro

2cm 3mm

6.

3,8,9)

가

(posterior 7,12)

condylar axis)

가

(bimalleolar axis)

(torsional angle)

가

(single film)

2,11,15)

8 °

7 (20%)

가

8 °

22 (63%)

가

90 °

(thigh-foot angle)

13,20)

가

2

(No. 1, 35). - 8 °

2 , 8 °

가

5 7 (20%)

(attitude)

2 (second ray)

(torsion) 43 °±9.5 °

35

38 °±12 ° . 1

(No. 16)

19

22 °

70 °

(No. 17 - 35) , 15

(No. 1 - 15)

가

2

. 8 °

63%

8 °

22 (63%)

(3 ,

15).



Table 2. Description of tibial torsion of affected and normal sides in degrees and the calculated difference of torsion on the affected side compared to the normal side. Summary of cases.

No	Age/Sex	Site of fx*	Affected side**	Normal side	Difference(°)***
1	25/M	M	53(R)	37	-16
2	32/M	M	55(L)	40	-15
3	65/M	M	58(L)	48	-10
4	17/M	M	31(L)	22	-9
5	81/M	D	49(L)	41	-8
6	18/M	M	60(R)	52	-8
7	41/F	M	33(L)	25	-8
8	64/F	D	50(L)	43	-7
9	56/M	M	49(R)	44	-5
10	57/F	D	54(L)	50	-4
11	40/F	D	48(L)	45	-3
12	34/F	S	52(R)	49	-3
13	54/M	M	39(R)	37	-2
14	26/F	D	33(R)	32	-1
15	67/M	D	37(L)	36	-1
16	18/M	P	38(L)	38	0
17	19/M	M	42(R)	43	+1
18	62/M	S	39(L)	40	+1
19	34/M	M	29(R)	34	+5
20	62/F	D	32(L)	38	+6
21	32/M	D	37(L)	47	+10
22	55/M	M	38(R)	48	+10
23	26/M	D	23(R)	34	+11
24	16/M	M	24(R)	36	+12
25	58/M	P	21(R)	34	+13
26	42/M	M	33(L)	48	+15
27	27/M	P	36(L)	52	+16
28	22/M	M	40(R)	57	+17
29	64/M	D	45(L)	64	+19
30	26/M	D	33(R)	52	+19
31	63/F	P	23(L)	42	+19
32	38/M	D	19(L)	43	+24
33	48/M	P	17(L)	42	+25
34	56/M	D	44(R)	70	+26
35	18/F	M	10(L)	43	+33

* P: proximal, M: middle, D: distal, S:segmental

** (L): left, (R):right

*** -: external rotation, +: internal rotation

1,10,11)

가 8°

11)

8°

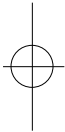
11,16,17,18,21)

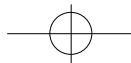
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Abstract

Torsional Deformity Following Intramedullary Nailing for Treatment of the Tibia Fractures

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Purpose : To determine the incidence and extent of torsional mal-alignment in patients with tibial shaft fractures treated with closed antegrade intramedullary(IM) nailing.

Materials and Methods : We measured torsion using CT scanning in 35 patients. Affected tibiae were compared with the normal tibiae.

Results : A torsional difference of 8 ° or more found in 22 cases(63%) as compared with the uninjured side. Only 7 of these cases could be clinically detected and only two patients noted the problem.

Conclusion : Torsional mal-alignment occurs in a significant number of tibial fractures treated by closed IM nailing in spite of careful attention to detail. We recommend that torsional mal-alignment be considered as a likely cause for less than optimal result after treatment of the tibial fractures by closed IM nailing and to investigate this further by performing CT scans.

Key Words : Tibia, Fracture, Intramedullary Nailing, Torsional deformity, CT Scanning.

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