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Monteggia

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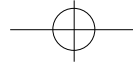
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Table 1. Summary of cases.

Case	Age(yr) /Sex	Interval	Chief Complaint (mon)	Initial Diagnosis	Radial head dislocation
1	6 ⁺¹ /F	3	known dislocation	Monteggia fracture(Bado I)	anterior
2	5 ⁺³ /M	1	known dislocation	Monteggia fracture(Bado IV)	anterior
3	5 ⁺¹⁰ /M	10	cubitus valgus	radial head dislocation	anterior
4	5 ⁺⁰ /M	2	known dislocation	Monteggia fracture(Bado I)	anterior
5	11 ⁺¹ /M	31	cubitus valgus	unknown	anterior
6	5 ⁺⁶ /M	24	cubitus valgus	unknown	anterior
7	10 ⁺⁶ /F	3	known dislocation	Monteggia fracture(Bado III)	lateral
8	10 ⁺⁸ /M	42	cubitus valgus	unknown	anterior
9	9 ⁺⁵ /M	9	LOM	unknown	anterior
10	5 ⁺¹ /M	12	radial prominence	olecranon fracture	anterior
11	7 ⁺³ /M	2	known dislocation	olecranon fracture	anterior
12	5 ⁺⁹ /F	12	radial prominence	olecranon fracture	anterior
13	5 ⁺¹ /M	2	known dislocation	radial head dislocation	anterior
14	12 ⁺¹¹ /M	95	radial prominence	olecranon fracture	anterior
15	6 ⁺⁹ /M	13	known dislocation	Monteggia fracture(Bado III)	anterolateral

angle) 25°, 13° . 2 가

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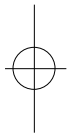
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**Table 1.** Summary of cases.(continued)

Case	Annular lig. reconstruction	Osteotomy	Fixation of osteotomy	Temporary radioulnar fixation
1	Tricipital			radioulnar
2	Remnant	ulna	IM pin	radioulnar
3	Tricipital			radioulnar
4	Tricipital			
5	Tricipital	ulna	IM pin	radioulnar
6	Tricipital			trancapitellar
7	Tricipital	ulna	plate	trancapitellar
8	Tricipital	ulna, radius	plate	trancapitellar
9	Tricipital	radius	pins	radioulnar
10	Remnant	ulna	IM pin	radioulnar
11	Remnant	ulna	plate	radioulnar
12	Tricipital	ulna	plate	radioulnar
13	Remnant	ulna	plate	trancapitellar
14	Remnant	ulna	IM pin	trancapitellar
15	Tricipital	ulna	plate	trancapitellar

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. Stoll²⁵⁾

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, Hurst

Dubrow¹¹⁾, Freedman

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24), 3^{9,19)}, Freedman⁹⁾

(Lichter

Best²⁾

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& Jacobsen, 1975¹⁷⁾; Best, 1994²⁾; Bell-Tawse, 1965¹⁾;Lloyd-Roberts & Bucknill, 1977¹⁹⁾; Kadic & Bloem,1991¹³⁾)

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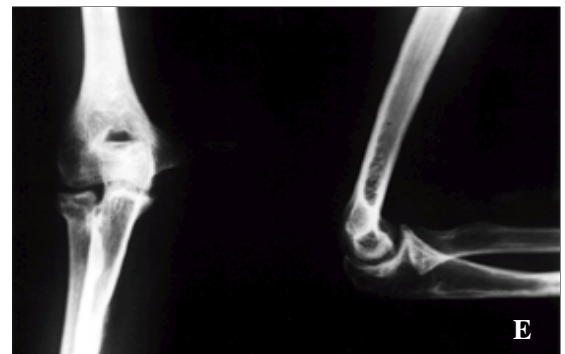
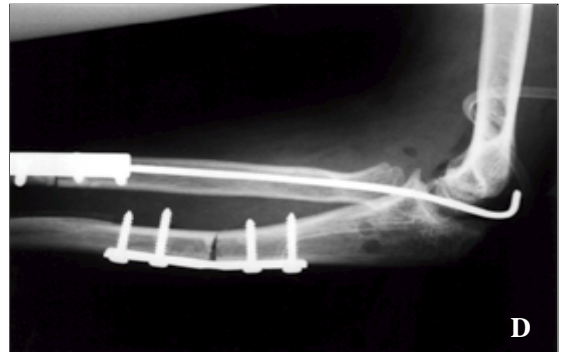
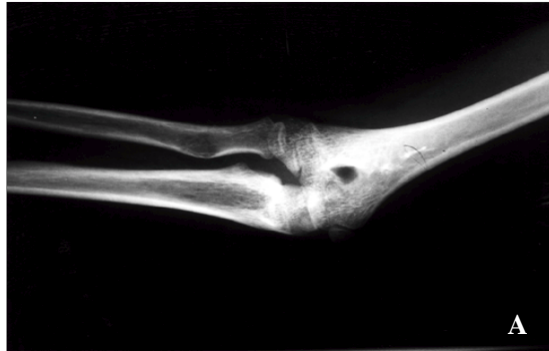


Fig 1A-E. 10-year-old boy who had been treated with closed reduction and cast immobilization after a trauma 3 years and 6 months ago. (A,B) Preoperative radiographs show anterior radial head dislocation and anterior ulnar bow sign. (C,D) Immediate postoperative radiographs. (E) Final follow-up radiograph.

.Lincoln Mubarak¹⁸⁾

(ulnar bow sign)

(plastic deformation)

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Yasuwaki²⁸⁾ 9

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. Bell-Tawse¹⁾ Wiley^{26,27)}

Fowles⁸⁾, King¹⁴⁾

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**Table 2.** Summary of results

Case	Follow-up (mon)	Flexion -extension	Prona -tion	Supi -nation	Remarkable findings
1	12	0-140	45	90	
2	70	0-140	90	90	transient radial nerve palsy
3	67	0-140	-20	20	osteochondroma-like lesion, residual subluxation
4	13	10-140	50	80	
5	37	0-135	-10	90	osteochondroma-like lesion, radial neck narrowing
6	36	0-140	70	45	
7	14	10-130	60	70	nonunion of ulnar osteotomy site
8	16	0-140	80	80	
9	55	10-140	30	30	osteochondroma-like lesion, good final result
10	16	0-140	10	-10	osteochondroma-like lesion, redislocation after trauma
11	12	0-100	10	80	myositis ossificans in ant. capsule
12	19	0-140	80	80	
13	13	0-125	50	80	
14	12	10-130	30	30	
15	13	0-130	0	80	persistent radial nerve palsy at present

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, McGuire Myers²⁰⁾ Hirayama¹⁰⁾, Mehta²¹⁾

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Bell-Tawse¹⁾, Hirayama¹⁰⁾, Kalamchi¹²⁾. Lambrinudi¹⁵⁾, Lloyd-
90Roberts Bucknill¹⁹⁾
K-Letts¹⁶⁾

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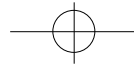
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**Fig 2.** Postoperative radiograph of 5-year-old boy shows radioulnar synostosis-like lesion at temporary radioulnar fixation site.



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. Dorman Rang⁷⁾

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(radioulnar synostosis)

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, Lloyd-Roberts Bucknill¹⁹⁾

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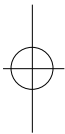
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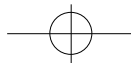
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Abstract

Reconstruction of Neglected Traumatic Radial Head Dislocation in Children

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Seoul, Korea*

Purpose : The purpose of this study is to evaluate the clinical result of surgical reconstruction of the old traumatic radial head dislocation in children, and to delineate the optimal surgical procedure for it.

Materials and Methods : Fifteen cases of the old traumatic radial head dislocation were included in this study, which had surgical reconstruction at the age of 15 years or less. Preoperative and postoperative clinical symptom, range of joint motion, and radiologic findings were reviewed. Reconstructions were performed by combination of various procedures, and the advantages and disadvantages of each procedure were analyzed.

Results : All the preoperative complaints were relieved by the operation. In twelve cases out of 15, the radial head reduction was well maintained. The reasons for the loss of reduction were non-union of ulnar osteotomy site, and the neglected angular deformity at the proximal radius. Although forearm pronation was decreased in most cases, they did not affect most of the daily activities except in cases where the radioulnar osseocartilaginous bridge were complicated.

Conclusion : Our results justify the surgical reconstruction of neglected traumatic radial head dislocations in children. Complete clearing of radiocapitellar joint, accurate bony realignment and rigid fixation, appropriate annular ligament reconstruction, and temporary fixation with transcapitellar pin may ensure satisfactory result.

Key Words : Neglected traumatic radial head dislocation, Surgical reconstruction

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