

, ,

< >

:

135

가

: 1998 5 2000 4

가

5

가 4mm

1

가 가

29

60.0 (45-81)

Evans

1

(Group I) 13 ,

(Group II) 16 .

:

(Group I)

가

3.3 ,

가

3.6 .

(Group II)

가

6.1 ,

가

1.5 .

:

가

가 ,

:

, ,

:

5가 126

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22 , 가7
60.0 (45-81) ,
가 11 , 가18
14.2 .
가 가 , 가 Evans 6) 가 type
I ,
가 Group I ,
(CHS) Group II , 15
가 ,
Evans Type I
(Group I) 13 ,
(Group II) 16 .
6 .
12 .
135 Wilcoxon rank sum test
, Group I Group II
가 ¹⁷⁾ . p-value
가 0.05 가
Group I 13 ,
가 가5
가 8 . Group II 16
가 8 , 가
8 .
25mm , 가 - 가
III , Singh , Group I
10-20mm 가 가 3.3 ,
가 II 3.6 , Group
가 6.1 , 가
1.5 (Table.1)(Fig.1A,B,C,D).
5 ,
가4mm (Group I) , 가

Table 1. Mean angulation deformity as to the position of lag screw in the femur neck

	The position of lag screws in femur neck		P-value
	Inferior	Middle	
Stable, medial cortical apposition (Group I)	3.6 °	3.3 °	0.894
Unstable, medial cortical no apposition (Group II)	1.5 °	6.1 °	0.011

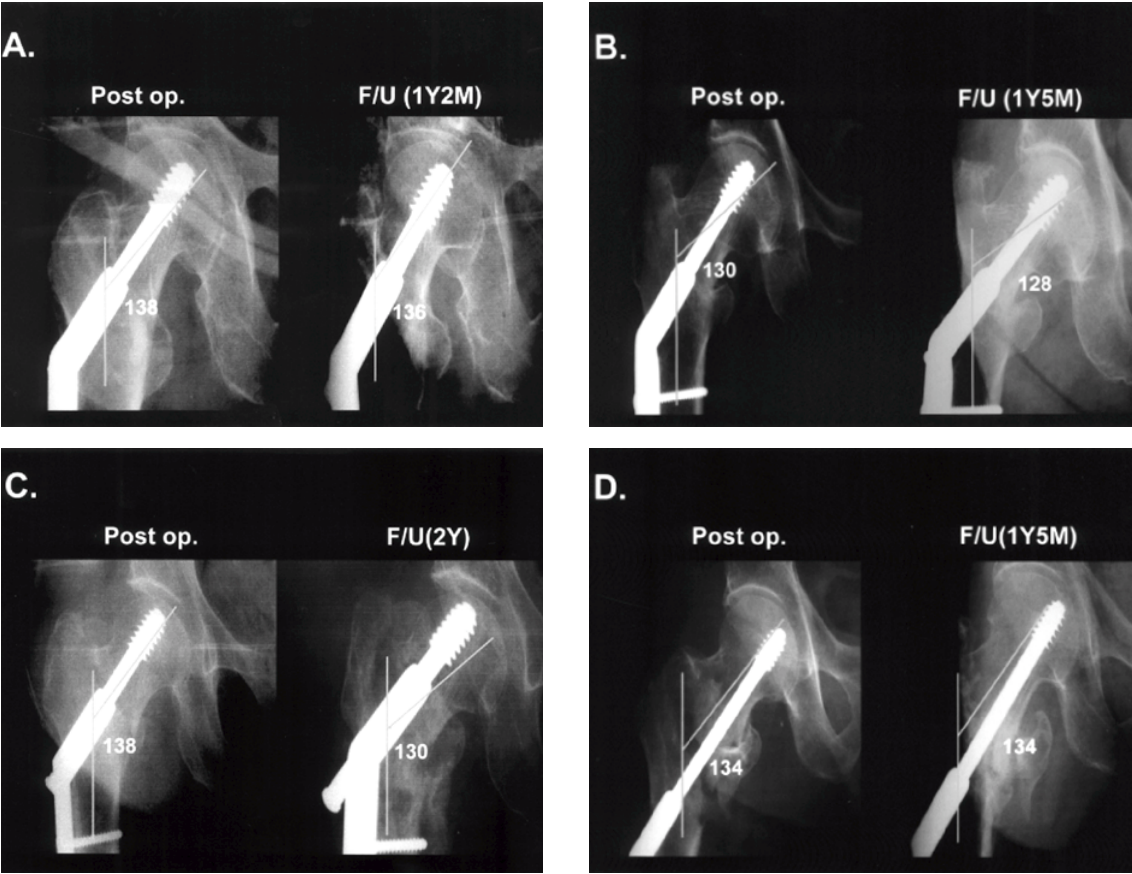


Fig 1A. The angulation deformity of Group I when the lag screw is middle of the femur neck.
B. The angulation deformity of Group I when the lag screw is inferior to the femur neck.
C. The angulation deformity of Group II when the lag screw is middle of the femur neck.
D. The angulation deformity of Group II when the lag screw is inferior to the femur neck.

(p=0.894),
(Group II) ,
가
Smith-Peterson triflanged nail
, Thorton Smith-Peterson nail Thorton plate,
McLaughlin plate, Jewett nail

. (P=0.011: Wilcoxon Rank Sum test)

- Massie telescoping nail Richard 127(5.7 (115.5 -139.0)
가 , 135 ,
(Compression Hip Screw:CHS)가 가
4)
가
8),
가 3,5,6,10,11,12,15,17)
가 , 가
가 ,
9,14), Dimon²⁾ ,
Sarmiento Williams¹⁶⁾ 가
가
Kaufer¹⁰⁾
가
Laros Moore¹³⁾
가
Evans type I 가
가 , 가
가 5 , 가
가 4mm 135
Mulholland Gunn¹⁵⁾ 135 가
impaction
135
, Davis ¹⁾
Galanakis ⁷⁾ Wilson ¹⁸⁾
, Evans ⁵⁾
Kaufer¹⁰⁾
17)

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Abstract

The Angulation as to the Location of the Lag Screw of Compression Hip Screw in the Intertrochanteric Fracture of the Hip

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Purpose : The purpose of this study was to evaluate the change of the angulation deformity according to apposition of medial cortex and sliding mechanism as to the location of the lag screw in the intertrochanteric fracture of the Korean femur which neck-shaft angle is relatively small .

Materials and Methods : We selected the patients those angulation of femur neck-shaft was within 5 degree in comparison with normal side, and displacement of fracture fragment was within 4mm on the immediate post-operative radiograph. According to Evans classification, all patients were type I fracture. We classified the patients in two groups -stable medial cortex apposition(Group I) was 13 cases, and unstable no apposition(Group II) was 16 cases.

Result : In the Group I, the varus-valgus angulation was average 3.3 degrees when lag screw was positioned at the middle of the femur neck, average 3.6 degrees when lag screw was positioned at the inferior to the femur neck. In the Group II, the varus-valgus angulation was average 6.1 degrees when lag screw was middle of the femur neck, average 1.5 degrees when lag screw was inferior to the femur neck.

Conclusion : There is no difference in angulation deformity when the lag screw is inferior or middle of femur neck if medial cortex is contacted, but the angulation deformity is less when the lag screw is inferior to femur neck if medial cortex is not contacted, in intertrochanteric fracture.

Key words : Femur intertrochanteric fracture, Compression hip screw, Angulation deformity.