

Table 1. Clinical results of posterior hip fracture-dislocation(1)

Case	Sex/Age	Cause of Injury	Diagnosis (Thompson-Epstein)	Tx. of Fx/DL	Tx. of nerve injury
1.	M/40	Traffic accident	T-E	OR*/IF Skeletal traction	TCS ‡
2.	F/46	Traffic accident	T-E	CR † Skeletal traction	TCS
3.	M/22	Traffic accident	T-E Pipkin	CR Skeletal traction	TCS
4.	M/26	Traffic accident	T-E	CR Skeletal traction	TCS Klenzak brace
5.	M/32	Traffic accident	T-E	CR Skeletal traction	TCS
6.	M/27	Traffic accident	T-E	CR Skeletal traction	TCS
7.	M/58	Traffic accident	T-E	OR/IF Skeletal traction	TCS
8.	M/38	Traffic accident	T-E	CR Skeletal traction	TCS

*Open reduction; † Closed reduction; ‡ Transcutaneous stimulator

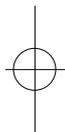


Fig. 1. A-C. 22-year-old male with hip fracture-dislocation associated with a peroneal nerve injury.

- (A) The diagnosis was Thompson-Epstein type V(Pipkin type III) fracture-dislocation based on radiograph which was obtained on the day of the trauma.
- (B) A open reduction was done under general anesthesia.
- (C) No arthritic change in hip joint was seen in the postoperative follow-up radiograph and the functional result was a satisfactory.

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, 가 2

(Table 1).



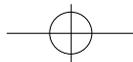


Table 2. Clinical Results of posterior hip fracture-dislocation(2)

Case	Sensory change	Knee	Motor Ankle	Big toe	EMG(Initial)	Functional shaft
1.	None				Very severe incomplete peroneal N. neuropathy	Satisfactory
2.	None				Incomplete sciatic N. neuropathy	Satisfactory
3.	None		-	-	Complete common peroneal N. neuropathy	Satisfactory
4.	Numbness on foot dorsum		-	-	Severe complete sciatic N. neuropathy	Satisfactory
5.	Numbness on thigh				Mild incomplete peroneal N. neuropathy	Unsatisfactory
6.	Numbness on foot dorsum				Severe incomplete peroneal N. neuropathy	Satisfactory
7.	Numbness on foot dorsum				Severe incomplete peroneal N. neuropathy	Satisfactory
8.	Numbness on foot dorsum				Severe incomplete peroneal N. neuropathy	Satisfactory



3 2 5
(Table 1-2).

52

Thompson-Epstein , 4 , 2 , . 3
 , , 1 , ,
 Pipkin 19). 3 , 1
 T-E .
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 , 1 2 7
 (Fig. 1-2). 3
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 3) .
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 (Fig. 1), ,
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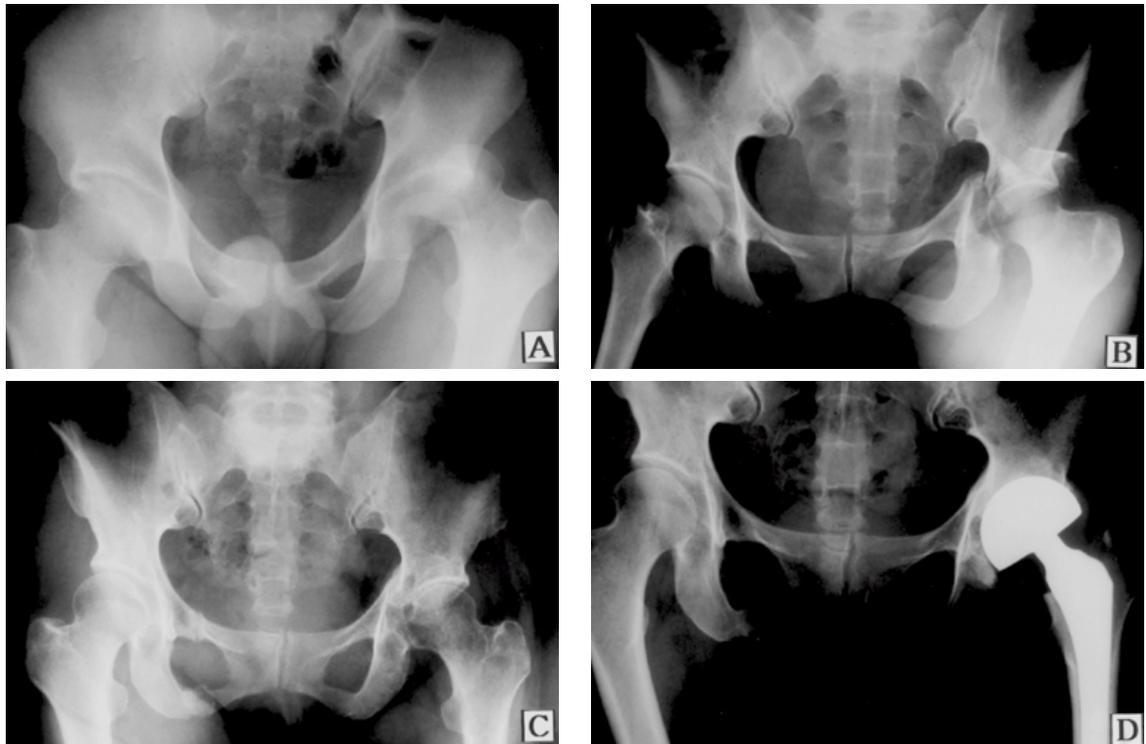
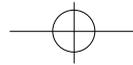
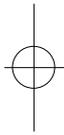
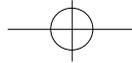


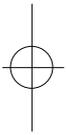
Fig. 2. A-D. 46-year-old female with hip fracture-dislocation associated with a sciatic nerve injury.
 (A) Initial radiograph shows Thompson-Epstein type IV fracture-dislocation based on radiograph which was obtained at emergency room.
 (B) A closed reduction was done under general anesthesia.
 (C) On the postoperative seven months follow-up radiograph, arthritic change was observed, but the clinical functional result was a satisfactory.
 (D) The bipolar hemiarthroplasty was performed.

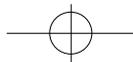
2,22,23), Fassler¹³⁾
 6,11,15)
 10% 15% , 10% Beaton²⁾ (piriformis)
 1,8,11,20,23,25), Epstein¹¹⁾ 13%
 Cornell⁶⁾ Sunderland²⁴⁾ 가 가
 10%, 5%
 , 15.4%
 , , ,
 6 , ,
 2 .
 Thompson²⁵⁾





, Fassler ¹³⁾ (weak plantar flexion),
 (foot drop),
 , Stewart ²³⁾ . DeLee⁷⁾
 가 ,
 ,
 , Patterson
 가 ¹⁸⁾ 가 가 가
¹⁷⁾ Epstein¹¹⁾ Thompson- Fassler ¹³⁾ 가
 Epstein 1,2 가 가
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 , 10,17), ¹³⁾ 가 ^{3,11)} . Armstrong
^{11,25)} ,
^{10,17)} ,
 ,
¹²⁾ 가 , 가
 , Proctor ^{20,22)}
 ,
^{17,20,22,23)}
¹⁶⁾ ,
 Nerubay ¹⁷⁾ 1
 , Stewart ^{22,23)} 2 , Proctor ²⁰⁾
 가 3 , Bomberg ³⁾ 8 10
^{17,21)} . Clawson ⁵⁾
 Edward ⁹⁾





Proctor ²⁰⁾

1 7

가 60%

70%

²⁵⁾ Epstein¹¹⁾

Stewart ²²⁾

Fassler ¹³⁾

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Goldner ¹⁵⁾

5,14,21)

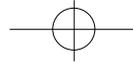
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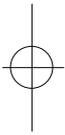
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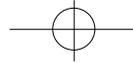
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Abstract

Nerve Injury in Posterior Hip Fracture-Dislocation

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Purpose : To assess the relationship between the type of hip fracture-dislocation and nerve injury, the relationship between the treatment of hip fracture-dislocation and nerve recovery and the effectiveness of electromyography(EMG)-nerve conduction study(NCV) for the diagnosis of nerve injury and clinical result.

Materials and Methods : We reviewed 8 cases associated with nerve injury of 52 cases which were diagnosed and treated for hip fracture-dislocation from March 1993 to December 1999 with an average follow up period 18.1 months. Mean age was 36.1 years. We assessed the diagnosis of nerve injury through physical exam at emergency room and follow up EMG-NCV. The clinical results of nerve recovery were evaluated according to the Clawson-Seddon classification.

Results : The cause of injury was motor vehicle accident in all cases. The outcome of the nerve injury was analyzed as 4 complete recovery, 3 partial recovery, 1 no recovery for 31 months follow up. The clinical result was analyzed as 7 satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory. The latter was complete sciatic nerve injury, seemed to be recovered at follow up EMG-NCV but unsatisfactory for clinical result.

Conclusion : The nerve injury of the posterior hip fracture-dislocation was not rare and the rate of nerve injury was relatively good. The limitation as a clinical outcome was revealed in the EMG-NCV because one case which seemed to be recovered at follow up EMG-NCV was unsatisfactory for clinical result. In future, we think to require non-invasive, more reliable method for the diagnosis and follow up of the nerve injury and the study of the factor, can improve the nerve recovery.

Key Words : Hip, Fracture Dislocation, Nerve injury

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