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: 1993 1 2001 2

12

1/3, 1/3, 1/3

: 8.1 1/3 가 6 가 1/3
Winqvist-Hansen 2 1/3
1/3

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* 2001

* 2001

1993 1 2001 2

가 273

12

가 16 74 42.6

가 10 (83%), 가 2 (17%)

가 10

1 , 1

가 2.

Winquist-Hansen

가 ,

12

1/3, 1/3, 1/3 (gap)

1.

Table 1. The cases of nail breakage after femoral interlocking intramedullary nailing

case No.	Age/ Sex	Cause of injury	Type of Winquist-Hansen	Fracture location	Diameter of nail (mm)	Gap of fracture site (mm)	Displacement of fragment (cm)	Weight of patient (kg)	Time to breakage of nail (month)	Location of broken nail	Configuration of non-union
1	M/26	TA*	I	distal 1/3	11	4	0	72	8	3cm proximal to fracture site	elephant foot
2	M/20	TA	I	middle 1/3	12	12	0	102	6	fracture site	elephant foot
3	M/43	TA	II	middle 1/3	12	2	3.5	77	10	fracture site	horse hoof
4	M/73	TA	II	distal 1/3	12	0	3	70	8	distal first locking screw hole	elephant foot
5	M/52	TA	II	proximal 1/3	11	10	0	55	15	1.5cm distal to fracture site	elephant foot
6	F/16	TA	II	distal 1/3	10	10	1.5	48	5	distal first locking screw hole	horse hoof
7	M/59	TA	II	distal 1/3	13	0	0	77	8	distal first locking screw hole	elephant foot
8	M/32	fall down	II	proximal 1/3	13	0	0	74	6	fracture site	elephant foot
9	M/38	TA	II	middle 1/3	13	5	4	82	6	distal first locking screw hole	oligotrophic
10	M/41	direct trauma	III	middle 1/3	12	8	1.5	71	7	distal first locking screw hole	oligotrophic
11	M/46	TA	II	distal 1/3	12	0	0	68	9	Table 1. The cases of nail breakage	horse hoof
12	F/64	TA	II	distal 1/3	11	0	0	65	9	3cm proximal to fracture site	horse hoof

* TA, Traffic Accident

1. 1/3 가2 (17%), 1/3 가4 (33%), 1/3 가6 (50%) Winquist-Hansen 1 2 (17%), 2 9 (75%), 3 1 (8%) .

2. 10mm가1 1 , 11mm가3 , 12mm가5 , 13mm가3 11mm 1 , 12mm 2 9 .

3. 10mm 48kg 11mm 65kg, 68kg, 72kg 12mm 55kg, 70kg, 71kg, 77kg, 102kg 13mm 74kg, 77kg, 82kg .

4. 4 6 가4 , 7 9 가6 , 10 12 가1 , 13 15 가1 8.1 .

5. elephant foot 6 , horse hoof 4 , oligotrophic 2 (Table 2).

Table 2. Configuration of non-Union

Non-Union	Case
Elephant foot	6
Horse hoof	4
Oligotrophic	2
Total	12

6. 1mm 5mm 가 1/3 2 , 1/3 1 6mm 10mm 1/3, 1/3 1 11mm 15mm 1/3 1 .

Table 3. Gap of Fracture Site

	Gap(mm)			Total
	0-5	6-10	11-15	
Proximal1/3		1		1
Middle 1/3	2	1	1	4
Distal 1/3	1	1		2
Total	3	3	1	

2cm 가 가 1/3 1 , 1/3 1 2cm 4cm 1/3 1/3 1 4cm 6cm 가 1/3 1 .

Table 4. Displacement of Fragment

	Displacement(Cm)			Total
	0-2	2-4	4-6	
Proximal1/3				0
Middle 1/3	1	1	1	3
Distal 1/3	1	1		2
Total	2	2	1	

7. 1/3 1 , 1 1.5cm 1/3 4 1/3 3cm 5 .

12 9 2 12 12 .

7).
6).
3). 1914 Burghard²⁾가
1960 가
Kuntscher¹⁰⁾ .
1974 Kempf Grosse⁹⁾, 1984 1/3 2
Winqvist¹⁸⁾ 1
가
4). .(Fig. 1). 1
가 1 1.5cm
12,14). Mears¹¹⁾ 가 1/3
가 ,
Piehler¹³⁾ 1/3
가 .
가 . Urist¹⁶⁾ 5mm
12 18
가 1/3



Fig. 1 : Postoperative 15 months x-ray of 52-year-old man shows nail breakage in proximal 1/3. (diameter of nail was small in isthmus portion)



Fig. 2-A : Immediately postoperative x-ray of 43-year-old man shows gap of fracture site and displacement of fragment.



Fig. 2-B : Postoperative 10 months x-ray shows nail breakage in middle 1/3 caused by inaccurate reduction of fracture.

4
2mm, 5mm, 8mm, 12mm
3 1.5cm, 3.5cm,
4cm 4
(Fig. 2A, Fig. 2B).
Cohn⁶⁾
가
1
6 3 가
Franklin⁸⁾
가가
Bucholz¹⁾ 2cm, 3cm 5cm (Fig. 3). 2
가 가 가 가
가가 가 (Fig. 3, Fig. 4). 6 가
가 5cm 6 5 1
1cm

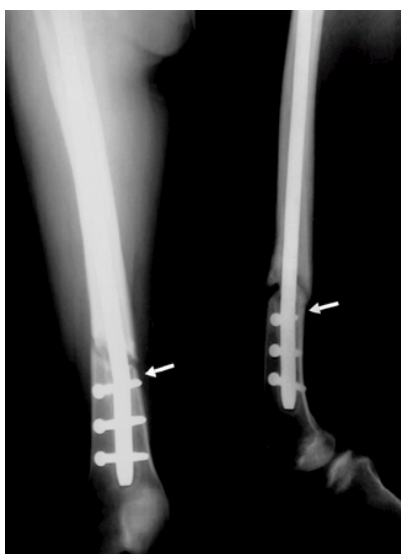


Fig. 3
Postoperative 5 months x-ray of 16-year-old woman shows nail breakage (arrow) in distal 1/3 because first distal locking screw hole was too close fracture site and distal locking screw was inserted not perpendicular to nail.



Fig. 4 : Postoperative x-ray shows that distal first locking screw was inserted not perpendicular to nail

Schneider¹⁵⁾

2

60kg 13mm, 70kg 14mm, 80kg
15mm, 85kg 16mm, 90kg 17mm

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12 10mm 7† 1 , 11mm 7† 3
, 12mm 7† 5 , 13mm 7† 3 10mm 13mm
10mm
48kg 11mm 65kg
72kg, 12mm 55kg 102kg, 13mm 74kg
82kg
Robert¹⁾
1 30
Zimmerman¹⁹⁾ 15 38
Bilfield⁶⁾ 2
5 1 , 6
3 , 7 1 , 8 3 , 9 2 , 10 1 ,
15 1 8.1
Benirschke⁸⁾
60 26 , 7 , 2
12
elephant foot
6 , horse hoof 4 , oligotrophic 2
Webb¹⁷⁾ Chapman⁵⁾

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Abstract

Nail Breakage after Femoral Interlocking Intramedullary Nailing

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Purpose : We analyze the clinical causes and precautions of nail breakage followed by femoral intramedullary nailing

Materials and Methods : We reviewed 12 cases of nail breakage followed by the femoral intramedullary nailing from Jan. 1993 to Feb. 2001 and for each cases, we analyzed used nail diameter, patient weight and used nail, time to nail breakage and configuration of non-union. We classified fracture site at the time of trauma as proximal 1/3, middle 1/3, distal 1/3, and evaluated gap of fracture site, displacement of fragment after surgery, location and treatment of broken nail on each part, and analyzed the causes of nail breakage

Results : The average time of nail breakage was 8.1 months and distal 1/3 fracture were major as 6 cases. Those were mainly comminuted fracture of Winquist-Hansen type II. After surgery, gap of fracture site and displacement of fragment were mostly observed in middle 1/3 fracture and, in the part of middle 1/3, the site of nail breakage took place in fracture site. Especially in the distal 1/3 fracture, nail breakage happened usually in distal first locking screw hole. The causes of nail breakage were inadequately small diameter of nail inserted into the isthmic portion of medullary canal in proximal fracture, inaccurate reduction of fracture site in middle fracture, and the use of short length of nail and its mechanical damage caused by inaccurate insertion of distal locking screw in distal fracture.

Conclusion : To prevent nail breakage while femoral intramedullary nailing, in proximal fracture, adequate diameter of nail has to be inserted into the isthmic portion of medullary canal. In middle fracture, the accurate reduction of fracture site will be necessary, and the case of distal fracture, enough length of nail has to be used and especially it is important not to cause mechanical injury with the accurate insertion of distal locking screw in nail

Key words : Femur, Shaft fracture, Interlocking intramedullary nailing, Nail breakage