

\* . . . . .

[ ]

:

가 .

:

1 ( ; 22 , ; 13 ~42 )가 가 15  
 16 , 가 가 6 , 가 9  
 , 46.1 (35~64 ) (AO/OTA type C)  
 7 , (type A) 9 , 5 (Gustilo - Anderson I ; 2 , II  
 ; 3 ) .  
 , 4 ) . 가 Neer  
 : (93.7%) , 17  
 (14 22 ) , 1 . 1 cm 10  
 , 가  
 : 120.6 .  
 : .  
 :

:  
 700-412, 2가 50  
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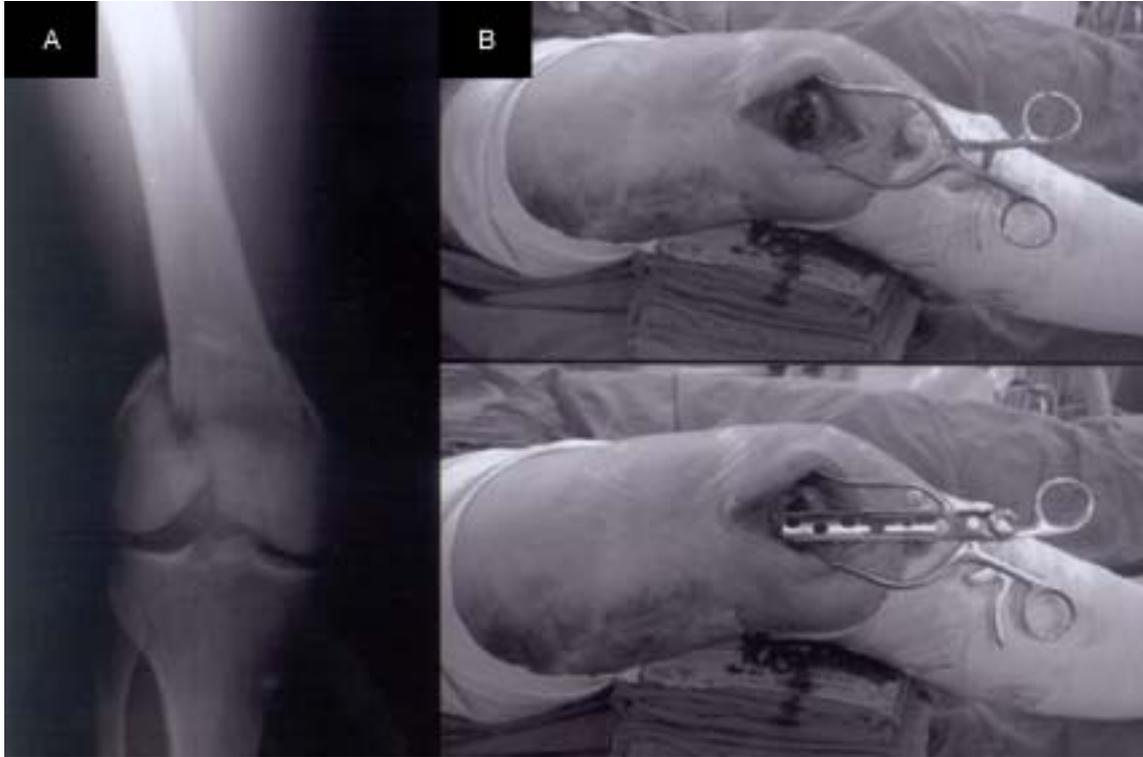
가 가

(intramedullary nail) 가 가 (C-arm fluoroscopy) (guide wire) 3~4 cm (iliotibial band) (dynamic condylar screw, Synthes®, 14 ) (condylar screw) 가 (condylar buttress plate, Zimmer®, 4 ) (lateral parapatellar incision)

(minimally invasive plating osteosynthesis) (11,16,21) tus lateralis) (vas- T-

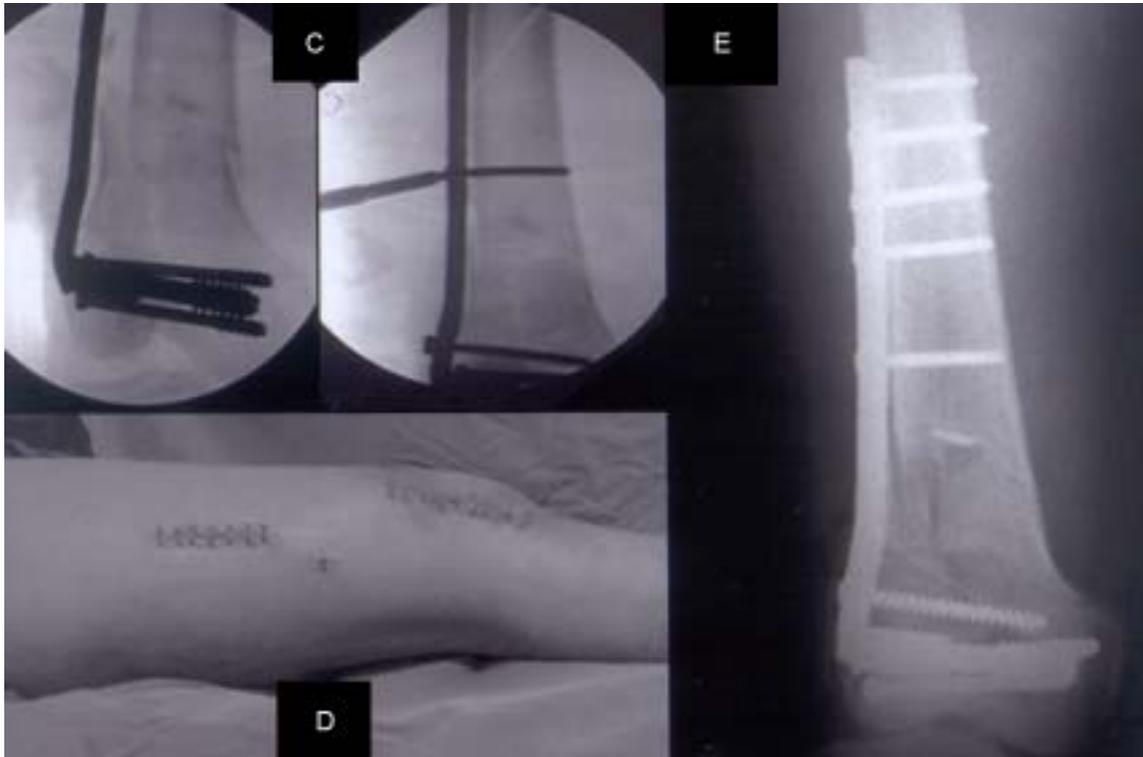
1. 1999 4 2001 10 (Fig. 1~3). 2~3 (CPM) 가 가 15 16 1 ( ; 22 , ; 13 ~42 ) 가 가 4 가 9 , 46.1 (35~64 ) 가 14 , 4 AO/OTA (type A) 9 (A1 1 , A2 3 , A3 5 ), (type C) 7 (C1 3 , C2 1 , C3 3 ) 8 , 5 (Gustilo-Anderson I ; 2 , II ; 3 ) Neer score<sup>14)</sup> , 85 70 , 55 , 55

2. 가



**Fig. 1.** The initial film (A) of 41 year-old male shows a supracondylar-intercondylar fracture of the distal femur. After lateral parapatellar incision, the lag screws and condylar screw were fixed and condylar plate was inserted percutaneously (B).

가 , C (Neer score 85.4, 109.2 )  
 A (Neer score 87.4, 128.3)  
 16 15 (93.7%)  
 , 17 (14~ 1 cm 10 ,  
 22 ) .  
 가 (18.1 ) ,  
 (16 ) , AO/OTA (failure)  
 1 AO/OTA C3 , 6 가  
 , 가  
 (Table 1). 가 가 가 (indi-  
 120.6 , 90 rect reduction) 가 (indi-  
 . AO/OTA 2,11,15,20)



**Fig. 2.** Under the fluoroscopic guide, the condylar plate was fixed with percutaneous screwing and indirect reduction was made (C). Picture (D) shows the intact soft tissue area of fracture site. An acceptable reduction was made (E).

가

9,22), , ,

(perforating , 1

artery) 가 , (nutrient , Ostrum <sup>14)</sup>

artery) 가 (bone biology)

<sup>3)</sup>,

가 . <sup>16,21)</sup>,

10%

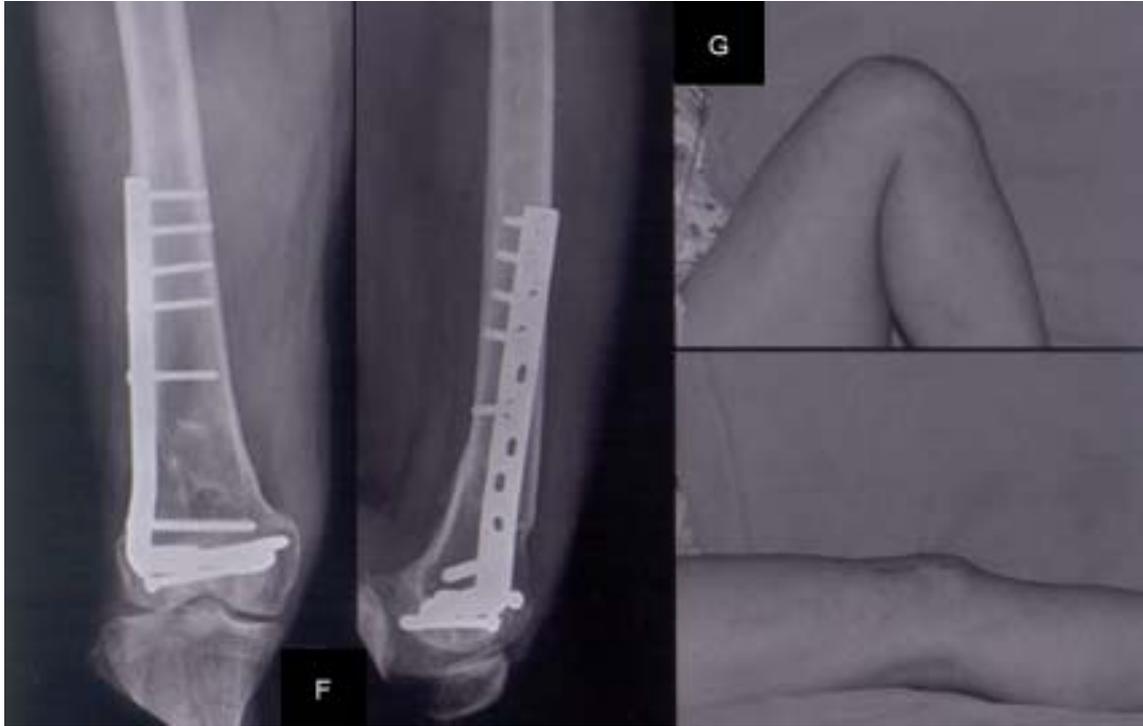
<sup>13,17)</sup>.

(metaphyseal comminution) <sup>17)</sup>,

가 , (medial butre-

가 <sup>15,20)</sup> ssing)

Farouk <sup>3)</sup>



**Fig. 3.** After two years, the fracture was well united without any mal-alignment (F) and the patient had an excellent knee function (G).

Bolhofner<sup>2)</sup> angled blade plate  
 가  
 blade plate  
 angled  
 가<sup>10)</sup>  
 (blade)  
 dynamic condylar screw  
 가  
<sup>15)</sup>  
 가  
 가  
<sup>4,7)</sup>, Schutz<sup>18)</sup> LISS (Less invasive stabilization system)  
 Ostrum Geel<sup>14)</sup>  
 87%  
 가  
 , 1  
 , 1  
 가

**Table 1.** Patients of distal femoral fractures treated by minimal invasive percutaneous osteosynthesis technique

No	Age	AO/OTA	<sup>#</sup> Instrument	Union time	ROM	<sup>§</sup> Knee score
1	41	33A3	DCS	14	120	90
2	50	33A2	DCS	17	120	92
3	41	33C3	DCS	*Nonunion	110	80
4	34	33C1	DCS	17	135	88
5	64	33C2	DCS	15	100	96
6	52	33C1	DCS	20	130	87
7	41	33A3	DCS	18	135	87
8	41	33A3	DCS	18	135	80
9	58	33A2	DCS	16	135	90
10	40	33C1	CBP	14	90	70
11	35	33A2	DCS	15	135	90
12	46	33A3	DCS	15	125	80
13	59	33A1	CBP	14	130	90
14	50	33A3	CBP	22	120	88
15	50	33C3	DCS	20	100	85
16	35	33C3	CBP	20	110	92
Mean	46.1 years	A;9, C;7		17 weeks	120.6	86.6

<sup>#</sup>Instrument; DCS- dynamic condylar screw (Synthes®), CBP- condylar buttress plate (Zimmer®). <sup>§</sup>Knee score is the functional evaluation according to the Neer et al. \*A patient of nonunion was considered as the failure of procedure and excluded in the calculation of union time.

가

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## Abstract

**Minimally Invasive Plate Osteosynthesis for Distal Femoral Fractures**

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**Purpose:** We retrospectively reviewed the outcomes and advantages of minimal invasive plating osteosynthesis (MIPO) technique as a new treatment of distal femoral fractures.

**Materials and Methods:** Sixteen supracondylar femoral fractures (15 patients) were treated by MIPO technique and evaluated radiologically and functionally after minimal 1 year follow-up (average; 22 months, range; 13~42 months). There were 9 women and 6 men with a mean age of 46 years old (range 35 to 64 years). Seven fractures were extended into knee joints (AO/OTA type C), and 9 were extraarticular (AO/OTA type A). Five cases were open fractures (type I; 2, type II; 3) according to the Gustilo-Anderson classification. After minimal lateral parapatellar incision and accurate reduction of intra-articular fractures, the supracondylar fractures were fixed by percutaneous plating method without exposure of fracture area. Neer scoring was used for functional evaluation of knee.

**Result:** At a mean of 17 weeks (range 14 to 22), most fractures united without secondary procedures. One case of nonunion had the procedure of bone graft, but there were no other complications including shortening over 1 cm, mal-alignment over 10 degrees, or deep infections. All the cases had good or excellent knee function, and the average range of knee motion was 120.6 degrees.

**Conclusion:** MIPO technique is a worthwhile method of managing distal femoral fractures with good unions and functional recovery.

**Key Words:** Distal femoral fracture, Minimal invasive plating osteosynthesis (MIPO) technique

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