

*

[]

:
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) .
(12
4) 가 Neer
(93.7%)
(14 22) , 1 . 1 cm 10
가
120.6 .
:
:
:

:
700-412, 271 50

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가 가

(C-arm fluoroscopy)

(intramedullary (guide wire)

nail) 3~4 cm

가 (iliotibial band)

(dynamic condylar screw,

Synthes®, 14) (condylar screw)

가

(condylar buttress plate,

Zimmer®, 4)

5,6)

(lateral parapatellar incision)

(minimally invasive (vas-

11,16,21) tus lateralis)

plating osteosynthesis) T-

1.

(Fig. 1~3).

1999 4 2001 10 2~3

(CPM)

1

가 가 15 16

1 (; 22 , ; 13 ~42) 가

가 6

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 score¹⁴⁾ , 85

70 , 55 , 55

2.

가

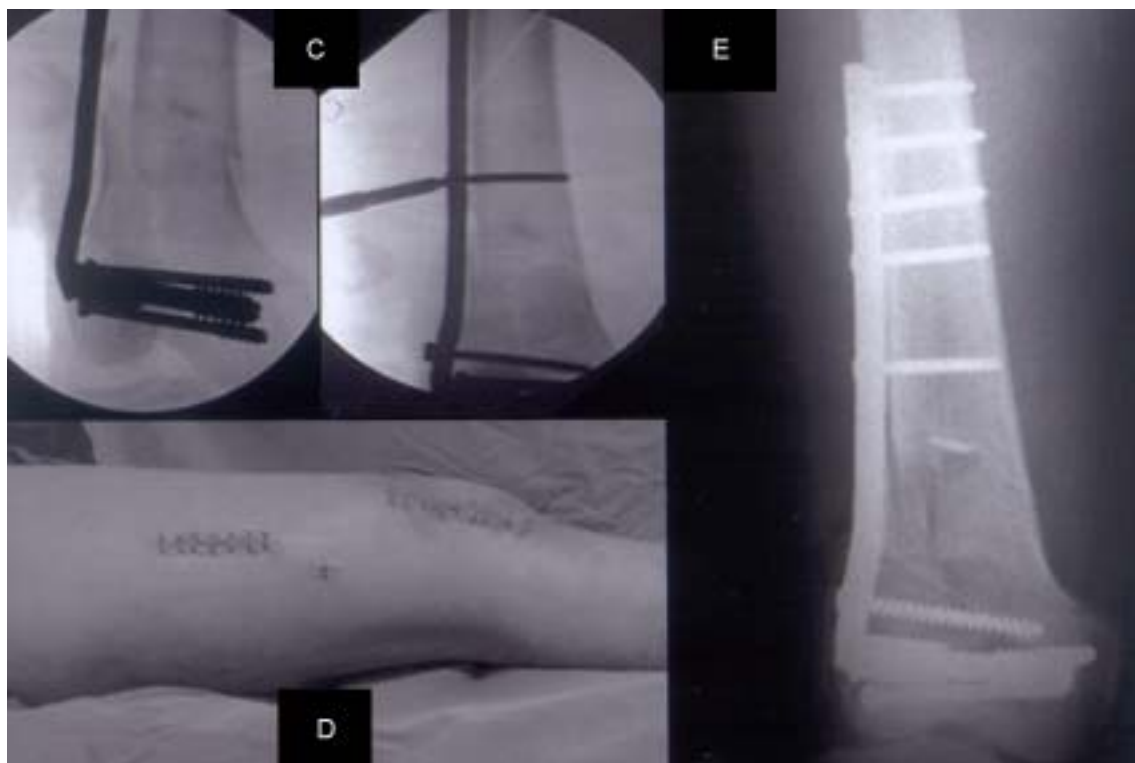


Fig. 2. Under the fluoroscopic guide, the condylar plate was fixed with percutaneous screwing and indirect reduction was made (C). Picture (D) shows the intact soft tissue area of fracture site. An acceptable reduction was made (E).

,
 ,
 가
 9,22) , ,
 ,
 (perforating , 1
 artery) 가 , (nutrient , Ostrum ¹⁴⁾
 artery) 가 (bone biology)
 3),
 , 16,21),
 가 . 10%
 13,17),
 , (metaphyseal comminution) ¹⁷⁾,
 가 , (medial butre-
 15,20) ssing)
 Farouk ³⁾

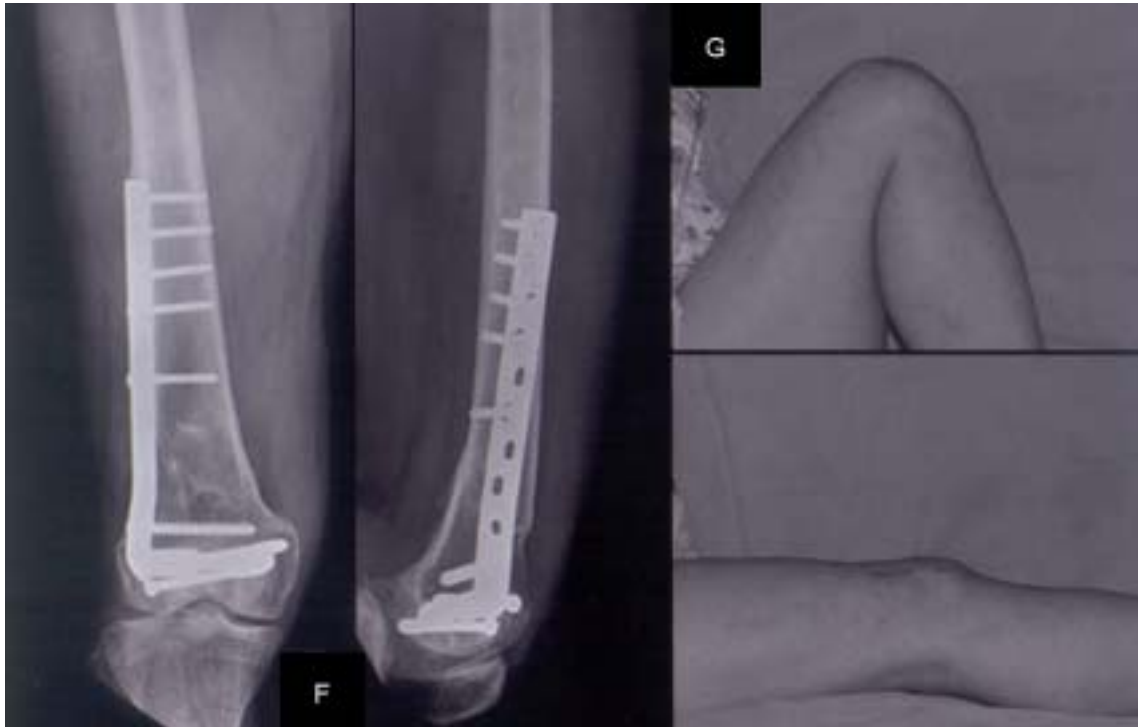


Fig. 3. After two years, the fracture was well united without any mal-alignment (**F**) and the patient had an excellent knee function (**G**).

, Bolhofner²⁾ angled blade plate ,
¹²⁾ Huang ⁸⁾
 가
 , angled
 blade plate 가 ¹⁰⁾, 가
 (blade) 가
 dynamic condylar screw ,
¹⁵⁾ 가
 가
^{4,7)}, Schutz ¹⁸⁾ LISS (Less invasive stabilization system) ,
 Ostrum Geel¹⁴⁾
 87% ,
 , 1
 ,
 , 가

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

| No | Age | AO/OTA | [#] Instrument | Union time | ROM | ^{\$} 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 |

[#]Instrument; DCS- dynamic condylar screw (Synthes®), CBP- condylar buttress plate (Zimmer®). ^{\$}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.

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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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