

*

$$\vdots$$

60
,
,
(compression hip screw fixation device) 가 . 가
(medullary
(Gamma
Nail)
(proximal femoral nail)
,
19).

Table 1-A. Age and Gender distribution

Age	Gender		Total
	Male	Fmale	
40-49	1	0	1
50-59	1	0	1
60-69	5	9	14
70-79	7	19	26
80-89	7	18	25
90-99	1	3	4
Total	22	49	71

Table 1-B. Cause of fracture

Cause of fracture	Cases
Slip down	61 (86%)
Fall down	4 (6%)
Traffic accident	6 (8%)
Total	71 (100%)

2.
Evans 7,11),
, 가
, ,
,
1.
2001 4 2002 2
,
4.5 , 1
80 가가 71
, 22 , 가 49 .
77.5 (40 -93), 9 (6 - Evans
16) (table 1. A). (30 (42%), 41 (58%)
)가 61 (86%) 가 , 가 6 (table 2).
(8%), 가 4 (6%) (table 1. B), 71
42 (59%) 가 , 61
가 20 58.1
(28%), 14(20%) 가 62.3
, , , , , ,

Table 2. Classification of fractures *

Classification of fractures	Cases
Stable	30 (42%)
Unstable	41 (58%)
Total	71 (100%)

* Evans classification

Table 3-A. Intraoperative complications

Intraoperative complications	Cases
Inadequate reduction	1
Short femur neck screw	2
Incomplete fracture of femoral cortex	1
Drill bit failure	1
Total	4

Table 3-B. Postoperative complications

Postoperative complications	Cases
Loss of Neck shaft angle >5°	12
Femur neck fracture	2
Intraarticular cutting out of femur neck screw	1
Superficial wound infection	1
Thigh pain	1
Total	17

130 , 10mm 11mm, 75mm, 90mm
95mm 가
0.67 pint .
1
131.3 ± 4.49°, 132.4 ± 5.68°,
128.3 ± 5.09°, 128.0 ± 6.45° ,
2.93°, 4.09° .
3.31 ± 3.38 mm, 4.85 ± 4.52 mm
Mann-
Whitney U-test
(>5°)

(inadequate reduction) 1 , 가
(short femur neck screw) 2 ,

(incomplete fracture of femoral cortex and distal
fixation failure) 1 , drill bit 1
((loss of femur neck
shaft angle >5°) 12 , (femur neck fracture)
2 , (intraarticular cutting out of
femur neck screw) 1 , (superficial wound
infection) 1 , (thigh pain) 1

가
가 10) , ,
, 가
, Tronzo, Boyd-Griffin 가
, Evans
, (medial cortical
buttress)가 , (vertical
plane)
(shearing force)
(reverse fracture)
19), 58%
가
, Colles
21), 3 ,
6 13%
4.5 , 1

가
가
care) (mornitoring) (intensive
7
(postop. care)
(patient-controlled
analgesia)
가
(lever arm)
가
6,12)
cephalomedullary nail
(Fig. 1),

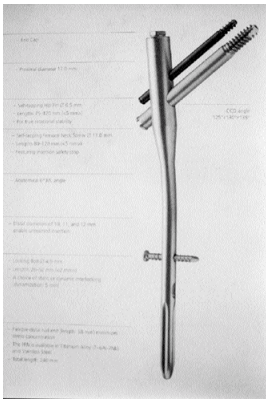


Fig-1. Implants for standard PFN

(lever arm)
가
(bending moment)가
2,3,15,16,18,19)(Fig. 2).
(fracture table)
(fluoroscopy) 가

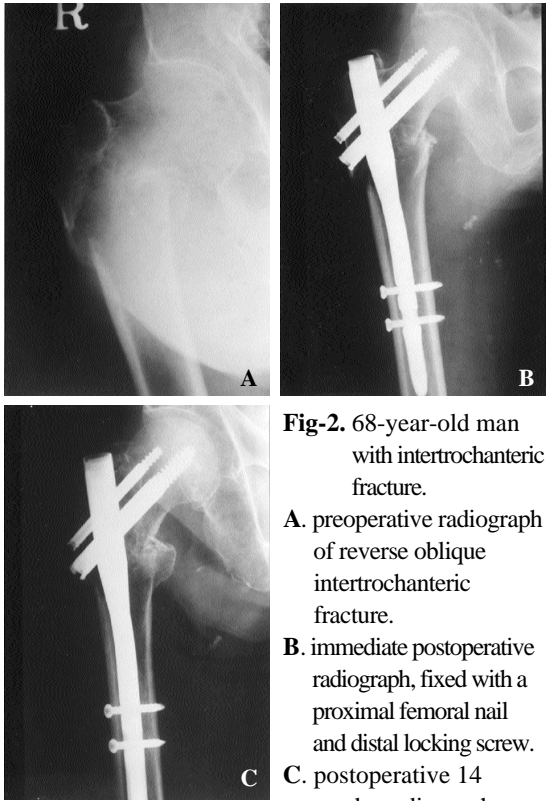


Fig-2. 68-year-old man with intertrochanteric fracture.
A. preoperative radiograph of reverse oblique intertrochanteric fracture.
B. immediate postoperative radiograph, fixed with a proximal femoral nail and distal locking screw.
C. postoperative 14 weeks radiograph, healed fracture in good position.

61
가
(guide pin)
Zig
(insertion handle)
(PFN)
ø 16.5mm-cannulated drill bit

(awling) 가 1 pint
(awl) (guide pin) .
femur opening , 1
(tilting
(parallel bar walking, walker)
(guide wire) .
Ø 16.5mm , 가 가
(femur neck screw)
가 , (hip pin) 14
75mm 가 가
70mm 가 75mm 10).
(Activity of Daily Living)
(nail) 가
(insertion handle) target device .
가
drilling 5mm depth gauge가
drill bit 가 1 , 2 (short femur neck screw) 1
가 , 1 14mm
(reverse oblique) (tranverse) .
static interlocking screw 5
12
5mm 14 가
1
(Fig. 3).
tip, tip
tip 가
1
. End cap 60
(intraarticular cutting out of
femur neck screw) 1 1mm
4), 0.67 pint(134cc) .
(impending cut through)

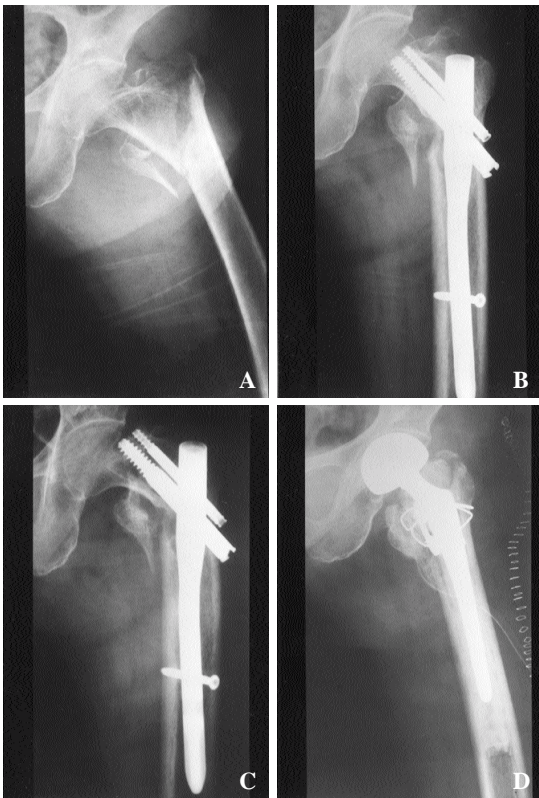


Fig-3. 76-year-old woman with intertrochanteric fracture.

- A. Unstable intertrochanteric Fx.
 B. Immediate postoperative radiograph.
 C. Intraarticular penetration of femur neck screw and femur neck fracture
 D. PFN removal and Bipolar arthroplasty.

가

1 가

effect,

potential stress riser

13,14)

가

가

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Abstract

The proximal femoral nail for intertrochanteric fracture of the femur

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Purpose : To evaluate the treatment results of geriatric intertrochanteric fractures using a proximal femoral nail.

Materials and Methods : From April 2001 to February 2002, 71 cases of the intertrochanteric fractures were treated with proximal femoral nail(PFN), more often in comminuted fractures involving lesser trochanter, transverse or reverse oblique intertrochanteric fracture. We evaluated the bone union time, neck-shaft angle, lag screw sliding by follow up radiographs, operation time, blood loss and complications.

Results : The average age was 77.5 years old, the mean duration of follow-up was 9 months and the mean duration of bone union was 13.8 weeks. The average neck-shaft angle on immediate postop. x-ray was $131.9 \pm 5.21^\circ$ and $129.9 \pm 6.04^\circ$ at last follow up and the average lag screw sliding was 4.21 ± 4.13 mm. The average operation time was 61 minute and blood loss was 0.67 pints(134cc). Intraoperative complications were inadequate reduction in one case, difficulty in distal transfixing in one case and drill bit failure in one case and postoperative complications were loss of neck-shaft angle (more than 5 degree) in 12 cases, femur neck fracture in 2 cases and intraarticular cutting out of femur neck screw in one case.

Conclusions : The use of the proximal femoral nail could be appropriate for the fixation of comminuted or reverse oblique intertrochanteric fracture in elderly, osteoporotic patients for early ambulation, preventing shortening and rotation deformity, and reducing operation time and blood loss.

Key Words : intertrochanteric fracture, proximal femoral nail (PFN)

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