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The Journal of the Korean Society of Fractures
Vol.13, No.4, October, 2000

(Knowles Cannulated)

.

< >			
:		Knowles	cannulated
	:	2	가 65
cannulated	()		Knowles ()
	,	Garden	,
	Lunceford	가	.
:			.
Lunceford	가		.
		(p>0.05).	
:		Knowles	cannulated
			.
:		Knowles	Cannulated

4,19)

1878 Von
Langenbeck
device, Hagie ,
cannulated

Knowles , Deyerle
(compression hip screw),

:

6-2 (T: 134-791)

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**Table 1.** Classification of fractures according to Garden 's type

Garden 's type					Total
Gr. *	4(11.4%)	19(54.3%)	9(25.7%)	3(8.6%)	35(100%)
Gr. †	3(10%)	16(53.3%)	7(23.3%)	4(13.3%)	30(100%)
Total	7(10.8%)	35(53.8%)	16(24.6%)	7(10.8%)	65(100%)

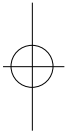
* Group : Knowles pin † Group : Cannulated screw

Table 2. Classification of fractures according to Singh 's index

Singh 's index					V	VI	Total
Gr. *	1	3	8	15	5	3	35
Gr. †	1	2	7	14	4	2	30
Total	2	5	15	29	9	5	65

* Group : Knowles pin † Group : Cannulated screw

5,10) . 62 (48 72) .
가 50 , 가 15
가 35 가 26 , 가 9 ,
30 가 24 , 가 6 .
가 가
65 가 39 (60%), 14
65 (21.5%), 12 (18.5%) ,
Knowles (35) cannulated , , , ,
(30) .
Garden
6) 2 19 (54.3%)
가 2 16 (53.3%) 가
(Table 1).
Singh 20)
1990 1 1997 12 4 가 15 , 4 가 14 가
125 (Table 2).
2 2 가
가 65 26 , 24 , 2 4 가
Knowles 35 , 2 , 3 , 4 7 가 7 ,
cannulated 30 4 2
6 4 , 3 ,
33 (24 52 3 가 .
) , 32 , 34 ,
C-arm
45 78 67
, 67 (45 78) , Knowles cannulated 3-4



**Table 3.** Clinical result by Lunceford

Grade	Pain	Limp	Motion	Support	Gr. *	Gr. †
Excellent	No or little	No	100%	No or cane	15	13
Good	Mild	Slight	100%	cane or crutch	9	5
Fair	Moderate	Moderate	60-75%	crutch or walker	3	5
Poor	Moderate	Severe	40-60%	crutch or walker	8	7
Total					35	30

* Group : Knowles pin † Group : Cannulated screw

1cm (P>0.05)(Table 2).

Singh 3 12 9 (70.5%),
4 23 18 (78.3%), Singh
3 10 6 (60%), 4 20 17
(85%)

150 ± 35cc, Singh 3 4 2
160 ± 20cc Singh 3 4 2
가 2-3 Singh
, 7-10 2 4 2 1, Singh
3 4 1

(P>0.05).
가 Garden 35 30 (85.7%)
7) (Anatomic) 160/180, 30 25 (83.3%)
155 180 Garden 2 19 1
(Acceptable) (5.2%), 3 9 2 (22.2%), 4 3 2
155 180 (66.7%), Garden 2 16 2
(Poor) (12.5%), 3 7 2 (28.6%), 4 4 1
Lunceford¹¹⁾ (25%)

가 4 6
35 27 (88.6%), 30
, , 27 (90%) 65 58
3 (89.2%)
9 5.3 , 5.4
(P>0.05).
T- (T-test) Lunceford 가
35 27 (77.1%),
30 23 (76.7%)
(Table 3).

Singh 4 (11.4%), 3 (10%)
4 가 15 , 4 가 14 가
Garden

**Table 4.** Clinical result by Lunceford according to Garden 's type

Grade		Excellent	Good	Fair	poor	Total
Gr. *	N [‡]	12	7	1	2	22
	D	3	2	2	6	13
Gr. †	N [‡]	11	4	3	2	20
	D	2	1	2	5	10
Total		28	14	8	15	65

*Group : Knowles pin ‡Group : Cannulated screw

† N : Nondisplaced(Garden 's type ,), D : Displaced(Garden 's type ,)

Garden 3 2 2 7 (10.8%), 3 16 (24.6%), 4 7 (10.8%)
(100%), 4 2 2 (100%)

Garden
3 2 2 (100%), 4 1 1 (100%)

Garden

가 1,19,23)
(P>0.05).

35 7 (20%)

Garden 2 19 2 (10.5%), 3 9
3 (33.3%), 4 3 2 (66.7%)

30 5 (16.7%)

2 16 1 (6.2%), 3 7 2 (28.6%), 4

4 2 (50%)

Garden

가

가

9,10,16,18)

Knowles

가

2 (5.7%),

1 (3.3%)

10,16,18,22). Van Audekerke 24)

3-4 Knowles

thread

가

Cannulated

가

가 가

3

가

60

9,14)

가 39 (60%) 가

65 35

Knowles

, 30 cannulated

Garden

2 35 (53.8%) 가

1

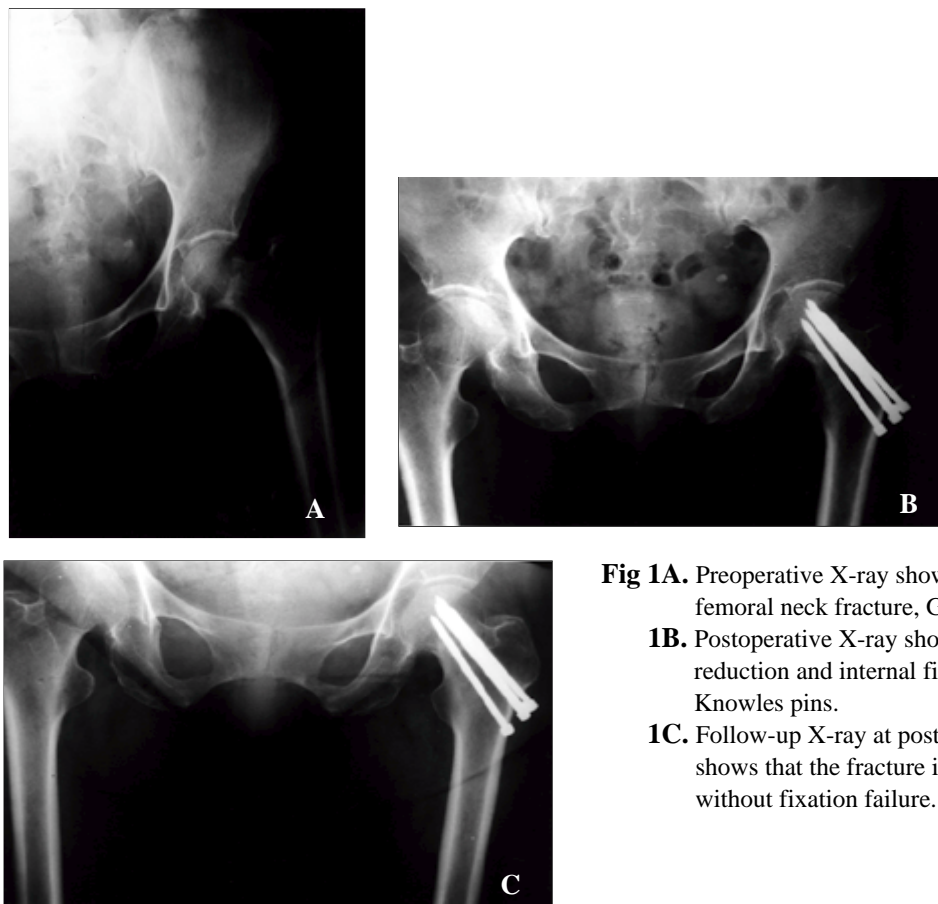


Fig 1A. Preoperative X-ray shows subcapital femoral neck fracture, Garden 's type .
1B. Postoperative X-ray shows anatomical reduction and internal fixation with 4 Knowles pins.
1C. Follow-up X-ray at post operative 2 years shows that the fracture is well united without fixation failure.

Martens ¹²⁾

Massie¹³⁾ 가

Barnes ³⁾ Holmberg ⁸⁾

Asnis Saglione²⁾

가 .

C-arm

1

Lunceford 가

가

35 27 (77.1%) , 30 23 (76.7%)

Arnold ¹⁾ 15%, 20%,
 Swiontkowski ²¹⁾ 0%, 27%,

Garden ²³⁾ 20

¹⁶⁾ 4%, 9%, ¹⁵⁾

(varus) (valgus)

7%, 21% 65 7 (10.8%)

가 가

65 11 (16.9%) 가

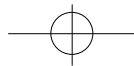


Fig 2A. Preoperative X-ray shows transcervical femoral neck fracture, Garden's type.
2B. Postoperative X-ray shows anatomical reduction and internal fixation with 4 cannulated screws.
2C. 3 years after operation, follow-up X-ray shows that the fracture is well united.

가 ,

Garden 가 가

Robinson ¹⁷⁾ 5%

2 (5.7%),

1 (3.3%)

Knowless cannulated
2 가가

65

가 ,

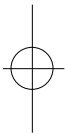
Knowles cannulated

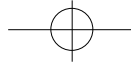
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Abstract

Treatment of Femoral Neck Fracture (Comparison of Knowles Pin and Cannulated Screw Fixation)

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Purpose : The authors have analyzed clinical and radiological results of the femoral neck fractures to evaluate the difference Knowles pin and cannulated screw fixation group.

Materials and Methods : The patients were divided into two groups retrospectively, Group 1 included 35 cases that were treated with Knowles pin fixation for femoral neck fracture and Group 2 included 30 cases that were treated with cannulated screw fixation for femoral neck fracture. Clinical information included operation time, total blood loss and functional outcome. Postoperative X-ray information included Garden alignment index, duration of union and complication ($P > 0.05$).

Results : There was no difference between the two fixation groups regarding duration of union, functional outcome by Lanceford's method and complication ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion : Knowles pin fixation and cannulated screw fixation were considered to be proper as a fixation method in a fracture of the femur neck.

Key Words : Femur neck fracture, Knowles pin, Cannulated screw

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