

*

* 2002

“S”

1,5,16,19)

70-80%

8

20,23,24)

1,15,21),

1/3

가

7,8,27)

1/3

(retrospective study)

1993 2 20002 1

1/3

(Allman classification type 1²⁾) 194

84 6

78 (36%)

가 3

, 4 , 9

가 63

6 가

63 49 14

62 (16 - 82) . 37 (59%)가

가

11 (17%)

가 4 ,

가 11(17%)

7 가 , 4

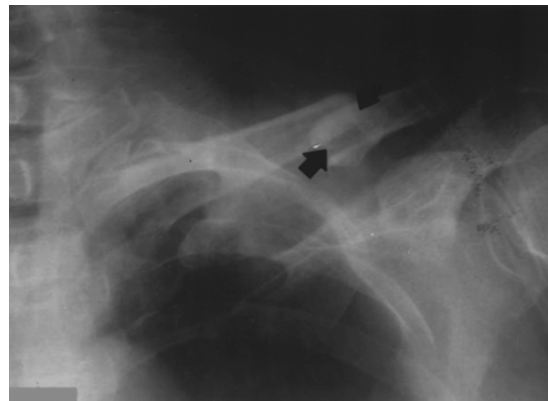


Fig.1 : A 70-year-old male with initially 21mm shortening and 4mm displacement.



Fig.2 : A 68-year-old male with the clavicle fracture with head trauma and multiple rib fracture. This showed 3mm shortening and 21mm displacement, initially.

47 8 , 13

, 3

3

가

(padding)

5.8 (0 - 12)

(initial)

(shortening)

(displacement)

(Fig.1)

(vertical displacement)

(Fig.2).

3

..

Table 1. Analysis of Patients with nonunion of clavicle.

Case	Age/Sex	Type	Shortening (mm)	Displacement (mm)
1.	F/57	Atrophic	13	21
2.	M/74	Atrophic	25	21
3.	M/56	Atrophic	17	19
4.	M/82	Atrophic	28	14
5.	M/59	Hypertrophic	10	25
6.	F/48	Atrophic	7	15
7.	M/68	Atrophic	3	21
8.	M/54	Atrophic	5	21
9.	M/46	Atrophic	6	12
10.	M/70	Atrophic	21	4
11.	M/51	Atrophic	37	18
12.	M/63	Atrophic	28	17
13.	F/77	Hypertrophic	3	22
14.	M/63	Atrophic	3	20
15.	M/54	Atrophic	12	10

Table 2. Statistical analysis of shortening 18mm

Shortening	Union	Nonunion	Union
18mm	5	0	
<18mm	10	48	

(Fisher 's exact test, p<0.01)

Table 3. Statistical analysis of displacement 16mm

Displacement	Union	Nonunion	Union
16mm	11	12	
<16mm	4	36	

(Chi-square test, p<0.01)

4
3,4,17,22)
Fisher 's exact test Chi-square test

63
48 , 15
(23%) (atrophic) 13 ,

hypertrophic 2 (Table 1).
48 8.6mm(2-17mm) ,
9.7mm (2-22mm) .
15 14.5mm (3-37mm),
17.3mm (4-25mm) . 18mm
(Fisher 's exact test, p 0.01, Table

2.).
Chi-square test 16mm 가 (p 0.01,
Table 3.).
18mm 5 22mm
16 18mm
63
(Fig.1)

(Fig.2)가 18mm
15 13
, 10 , 4)
가 14 ,
1 가

가
Neer²⁰⁾ Rowe²⁴⁾ 0.13%, 0.8% ,
4.6%, 3.7% 10,24)
, 가
가
가 가
Nordqvist²¹⁾ 15

Manske¹⁷⁾
63
48 , 15
(23%) (atrophic) 13 ,

Eskola⁶⁾

15mm

가

15mm

,

,

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, ,

, ,

, ,

, ,

가

.4mm

22mm (Fig.5-A),¹³⁾

가1 (Fig.3),

16

.

, ,

(Intraobserver Error)

(Interobserver Error)

10

3 가

. 10 8 2mm

,

가 . 3 가

20 (10) 2mm

가8 가 ,

(Interobserver Error)

.

가

14,28) Wick²⁵⁾

2cm Allman type I²⁾

, 6

가 ,

.

. Wilkins Johnston²⁷⁾

,
13)
.
1/3 가
,
가
,

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Abstract

The Cause of the Nonunion of the Mid-clavicle Fractures

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Purpose : Because the prognosis of the mid 1/3 clavicle fracture is good, the conservative treatment with a figure of 8 bandage is the gold standard and the nonunions are rare. However, recently surgical treatment is recommended when the shortening and displacement is severe because of the high nonunion rate and the poor clinical result. This study was undertaken to evaluate that the shortening and displacement at fracture site are associated with the development of nonunion.

Materials and Methods : We analysed the 194 fractures of mid 1/3 clavicle in adults which had been treated conservatively from February 1993 to January 2002 and did the retrospective study. Of these, 78 cases were originally in the middle third of the clavicle and had been completely displaced. We reviewed 63 of these cases. The shortening and displacement at the fracture site was measured on the initial roentgenogram. And the analysis of the patients' chart was done for another predisposing nonunion factors. Nonunion and delayed union are considered to be present when there has been little or no progression of clinical or radiographic healing at a minimum of 4 months after injury.

Results : 15 of the 63 cases had developed nonunion. The average 8.6mm(2mm-17mm) shortening and average 9.7mm(2-22mm) in the union patients. The average 14.5mm(3mm-37mm) shortening and average 17.3mm(4-25mm) in the nonunion patients. We found that initial shortening 18mm(Fisher's exact test, $p = 0.01$) and initial displacement 16mm(Chi-square test, $p = 0.01$) at the fracture site were significantly associated with the development of nonunion.

Conclusion : The conservative treatment with figure-8-bandage is the gold standard in the clavicle middle one third fracture. However, the nonunion is commonly occurs in the cases of more of severely shortened and displaced fractures. If there are no signs of callus formation and the patient complains of pain after several weeks, osteosynthesis should be considered.

Key Word : Clavicle, nonunion, shortening, displacement

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